

CPCCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The assessment activities for *CPCCBC4006B Select, procure and store construction materials for low rise projects* cover all aspects of the unit of competency required. To demonstrate competence in this unit, a participant must undertake all tasks and complete them satisfactorily and consistently. For Apprentices and Trainees, this includes employer completion of the Employer Record Book (ERB).

Participants must read all the information given before starting any assessment task. The assessment tasks are intended to be equitable, fair and flexible. If a participant has any questions or requires alternative arrangements to be made such requests should be directed to their Trainer/Assessor, who should note such arrangements in the 'Assessor Comments' on the affected assessment. If a participant feels they are not yet ready to be assessed, they should discuss their options with their Trainer/Assessor.

To satisfactorily complete the assessment, the participant is required to answer all questions correctly and demonstrate their skills to industry standards. If a participant does not answer some questions or perform some tasks, they will be deemed 'Not Satisfactory' for the task and 'Not Yet Competent' for the unit of competency. The Trainer/Assessor is able to provide the participant with additional information on interpreting the assessment outcomes and provide guidance on the participant's options. Should a participant still be deemed 'Not Satisfactory' they will have the opportunity to undertake a supplementary assessment or appeal the result.

By signing the cover page for each assessment item, the participant acknowledges they understand the assessment instructions and requirements and consent to being assessed. The participant also verifies and assures the RTO that the work submitted is their own work.

Participant Name	Kylie Waldock
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Task	Assessment Results	
Theory Exam	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Not Yet Satisfactory
Practical Assessment	☐ Satisfactory	☐ Not Yet Satisfactory
Outcome for Unit of Competency	☐ Competent	☐ Not Yet Competent

Assessor Name	
Assessor Signature	
Unit Competence Determination Date	Click here to enter a date.

CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

THEORY EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

This exam will occur under standard assessment conditions.
An oral examination may be allowed under certain circumstances, whereby the Participant's answers will be documented by a party other than the Participant. This must be acknowledged in writing (e.g. FT001 and Assessor Comments)
Participants must provide enough detail in their responses to demonstrate their knowledge and skills.
Please fill in the details below, providing your name, signature and date of assessment.
Your signature acknowledges that this is your own work.
Assessors are to complete marking in pen of a different colour to the Participant.
If a Participant initially answers a question incorrectly but modifies their response, they must follow the instructions below:
If a Participant changes their response in writing, they must put their initials next to the written change.
If a Participant changes their response verbally, this must be noted on the exam paper by the assessor.

Participant name Kylie Waldock

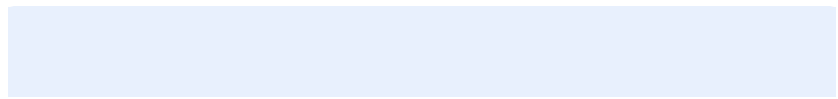
Participant signature



Date 4/06/2021

Assessor name

Assessor signature



Date [Click here to enter a date.](#)

Number of questions	Number of questions answered correctly	Task outcome (Tick)	
		Satisfactory	Not Yet Satisfactory
44		☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

Which of the following documents and/or people would you refer to when selecting materials for a building project? Tick all that apply.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	☒	Australian Standards	
	☒	Contract	
	☒	Drawings	
	☒	Manufacturer	
	☒	National Construction Code	
	☒	Specifications	
	☒	Tolerances	

Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to suitability of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	Volume Two – Part 3	Volume One	

Identify the assessment methods used to verify a performance solution.

Answer	☐
>Evidence of suitability >A verification method >Expert judgement >Comparison with the Deemed-to-Satisfy provisions	

Which of the following solutions for material selection often references the Australian Standards? Tick your response.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	☒	Deemed-to-Satisfy solution	
	☐	Performance solution	

Identify five (5) materials commonly used for *low rise buildings* in your region. For each material, identify the following:

Its name

Properties of the material

Answer

#	Material name	Properties
1	Brick & Block	Made of kiln-fired material, usually clay or shale, but also may be of lower quality mud
2	Concrete	A composite building material made from the combination of aggregate and a binder (cement).
3	Wood	Is a product of trees, and sometimes other fibrous plants.
4	Glass	Made from mixtures of sand and silicates.
5	Steel	A metal alloy whose major component is iron.



For each of the materials in 0 identify the following:

Quality of the material (i.e. durability, serviceability, cost effectiveness)

Compatibility and non-compatibility of the material (i.e. what it would/would not be suitable for)

Answer

#	Quality	Compatibility
1	Brick & Block - A brick is a block made of kiln-fired material, usually clay or shale, but also may be of lower quality mud, etc. Clay bricks are formed in a moulding (soft mud method), or in commercial manufacture by extruding clay through a die and wire-cutting them to the proper size (the stiff mud process).	Bricks were widely used as a building material in the 1700, 1800 and 1900s. This was probably due to the fact that it was much more flame retardant than wood in the ever crowding cities, and fairly cheap to produce.
2	Concrete has a rather low tensile strength, it is generally strengthened using steel rods or bars (known as rebars), referred to as reinforced concrete.	Has been the predominant building material in modern age due to its longevity, formability, and ease of transport.
3	Wood- Timber is often prone to short term degradation. When exposed to the weather it may suffer from weathering, causing splitting and crumbling or if it is unprotected and remains damp for long periods, it will rot.	It is a generic building material and is used in building because: •different structures can be built in most climates •very flexible under loads, keeping strength while bending •incredibly strong when compressed vertically •There are many types so specific species are better for various uses than others
4	Glass - generally made from mixtures of sand and silicates, and is very brittle.	Clear windows have been used since the invention of glass to cover small openings in a building. They provided people with the ability to both let light into rooms while keeping inclement weather outside.



5	Steel - a metal alloy whose major component is iron which is strong, flexible, and if refined well and/or treated lasts a long time	Is used as structural framework for larger buildings such as skyscrapers, or as an external surface covering.
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Identify five (5) physical characteristics that may be considered when evaluating potential building materials.

Answer

- Density and specific gravity
- Strength
- Electrical conductivity
- Thermal conductivity and capacity
- Moisture absorption
- Acoustics

☐

Match the terms and definitions below by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer

Term		Answers	Definition	
1	Carbon footprint	1 -B	A	The amount of energy required to manufacture a product
2	CO ₂ e	2 -E	B	Total GHD emissions produced during manufacture construction and use
3	Embodied energy	3 -A	C	Greenhouse gas emissions
4	Embodied water	4 -D	D	The amount of water required to manufacture a product
5	GHG	5 -D	E	CO ₂ equivalent tonnes emitted into the atmosphere

☐

Which of the following materials would be considered as 'low energy content'? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Bricks
☒	By-products of other industrial processes
☐	Cement

☐

☐	Glass
☐	Metals
☐	Plastics
☒	Sand
☒	Stone
☒	Timber

Refer to the table below and identify the wall material type that has the smallest embodied energy and emission impact.

COMPONENT	kWh/ m2 indoor floor area	Kg CO2e/ m2 indoor floor area
Floor suspended slab 114 - 117 mm	208	68
Floor suspended timber on stumps	76	26
ROOF		
Roof steel frame colorbond steel or tile	209	72
Roof timber frame colorbond steel or tile	143	47
WALLS		
Walls double brick; s/b interior	312	103
Walls brick veneer timber frame	204	67
Walls timber frame fibro clad	61	20
Walls steel frame fibro clad	90	30
Walls Timber frame timber clad	68	23
Walls pre-cast concrete	264	88
Walls concrete block	160	53
OTHER, APPLICABLE TO ALL HOMES REGARDLESS OF TYPE		
Construction, admin, transport, other materials such as copper pipes, glass, aluminium	406	144
Floor coverings assume approx. 50% ceramic tile 50% polypropylene carpet	61	20
Fittings, fixed appliances built in \$ bathroom, kitchen, w/robes	96	43
ADDITIONS	kWh/ m2 area or m length	Kg CO2e/ m2 area or m length
Roofed open areas - alfresco / porch / verandah / carport	352	117
Garage single brick or cavity walls, concrete slab, steel or tile roof	675	219
Open Carport	352	117
Fence brick or metal (per metre length, assuming 1.5 m height)	186	61
Paving (brick or concrete)	96	32
Pool (concrete below ground)	534	198

Answer Walls timber frame fibro clad



Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to energy efficiency of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	Volume 2 Section 3	Volume 1 Section J	

Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses residential slabs and footings.

Answer	Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard	☐
	Section 3.0 Footings, Slabs and Set out	AS 2870 – Residential Slabs and Footings	

Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses roof tiles.

Answer	Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard	☐
	Section 7.4 Roof tiles	AS 2049 – Roof Tiles and AS 2050 – Installation of Roof tiles	

Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to safety barriers for swimming pools for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	NCC-2019-Volume-Two/Part-310-Ancillary-Provisions-And-Additional-Construction-Requirements/Part-3101-Swimming-Pools	NCC-2019-Volume-Two/Part-310-Ancillary-Provisions-And-Additional-Construction-Requirements/Part-3101-Swimming-Pools	

In some states, barriers and fences for swimming pools are not entirely regulated by the NCC, as noted in the Ancillary Provisions and State and Territory Variations. Identify the applicable Act and Regulation that regulate safety barriers for swimming pools in your jurisdiction.

Answer All pool fences and barriers must comply with Queensland Development Code [MP 3.4—Swimming pool barriers \(PDF, 5.4MB\)](#). This code calls up and modifies the Australian Standard AS1926.2007. ☐

Identify the Australian Standard that relates to safety barriers for swimming pools.

Answer AS 1926.2007 ☐

True or False (Tick your response): According to the Standard in 0all gates must be fitted with a self-closing device that will return the gate to a closed position from any position without the use of manual force.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to fire-resistance of building elements for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC-2019-Volume-Two/Part-37-Fire-Safety	NCC-2019-Volume-One/Section-C-Fire-Resistance Schedule 5 Fire-Resistance of building elements

☐

Identify the Australian Standard that relates to fire-resistance tests for elements of construction.

Answer AS 1530.4: 2014 - Fire resistance test of construction elements. ☐

For all NCC Classes, where the ground or subfloor space is excessively damp or subject to frequent flooding, which durability class must the subfloor framing must be used where above ground?

Answer

Where the ground or subfloor space is excessively damp or subject to frequent flooding, in addition to the requirements of [Open link in same page\(a\)](#) to [Open link in same page\(d\)](#)—



(i)

the subfloor ventilation [Open link in same pagerequired](#) in [Open link in same page\(a\)](#) must be increased by 50%; or

(ii)

the ground within the subfloor space must be sealed with an impervious membrane; or

(iii)

subfloor framing must be—

(A)

where above ground — above ground durability Class 1 or 2 timbers or H3 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4; or

(B)

where in-ground — in-ground durability Class 1 or 2 timbers or H5 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4; or

(C)

steel in accordance with NASH Standard 'Residential and Low-Rise Steel Framing' Part 2.

Identify the Australian Standards that must be observed when meeting the requirements for 0

Answer AS 3660

☐

True or False (Tick your response): Where materials are not used as intended (or without considering NCC requirements), this can make a significant difference to the life or serviceability of the structure.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

Explain why durability and serviceability impact on the cost effectiveness of chosen materials.

Answer The choice of materials should not depend only on the purchase and installation cost, but also on the cost of repair, maintenance and replacement of short life-span products. Less durable materials may be cheap to buy but repair or replacement costs are usually high.

☐

Provide an example of short term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.

Answer Timber - when exposed to the weather it may suffer from weathering, causing splitting and crumbling or if it is unprotected and remains damp for long periods, it will rot.

☐

Provide an example of long term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.

Answer Metals – can corrode as they form a compound with the oxygen in the air. ☐

You have spoken to a supplier who has indicated that some of the client's desired materials are unavailable. When considering alternative building materials what must be taken into consideration (i.e. other than the client's requirements)?

Answer >material availability or lack of availability
>environmental issues
>life cycle assessment methodology ☐

Identify two (2) things that you should look for when receiving a delivery of materials.

Answer 1.Before the delivery person leaves and before signing anything – confirm the correct quantity, and confirm the condition of the delivery ☐
2.The contents must be in perfect condition (no damages at all).

If you encounter issues with delivery, what two (2) options do you have?

Answer ☐

You have the right to;

1. Accept the shipment with 'conditions'
2. Reject the entire shipment

Which of the following should be assessed before shifting materials? Tick all that apply.

Answer ☐

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	What needs to be relocated (e.g. size, weight)
☒	The relocation area, site layout and obstacles
☒	Distance and time to relocate load
☒	Whether a team is available and/or appropriate
☒	Whether PPE must be worn (e.g. for hazardous materials)

What document should you refer to for guidance on how to handle and store hazardous chemicals?

Answer ☐

Safety Data Sheet

Name three (3) ways you can reduce the risk of injury if a load is too heavy for one person to carry, push or pull.

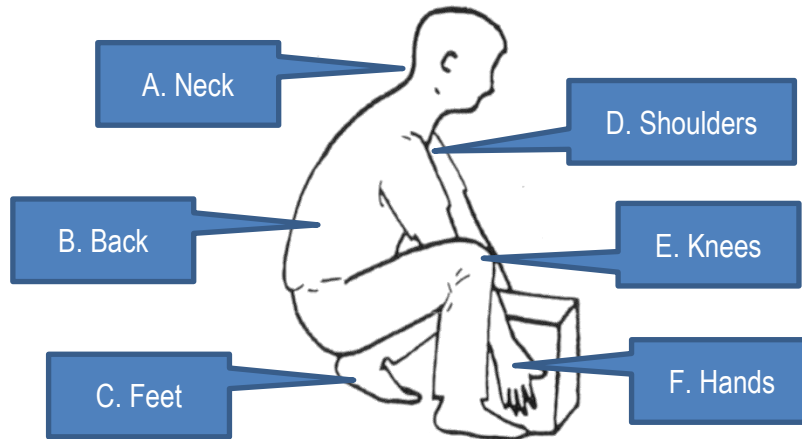
Answer ☐

Steps to avoid manual handling injuries:

- Don't lift heavy objects by yourself, seek help, team lift, lighten the load, use a mechanical aid.

In the diagram below a person is lifting a tool box.

Filling in the table, indicate how each body part should be used/placed.



Answer

Area of body (Letter)	How it should be placed
D	Level
A	Upright
F	Good grip
B	Natural curve
E	Bent
C	Flat, facing load

☐

How should construction materials and components be handled?

Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Sorted to suit material type and size, separating hazardous material
☒	Stacked or stockpiled for ease of identification and retrieval
☐	Stored in access ways for ease of retrieval
☒	Stored clear of access ways
☒	Handled and positioned ready for installation

☐

Identify the Australian Standard that relates to the storage and handling of LP gas.

Answer

AS/NZS 1596:2002

☐

List one (1) testing method for each of the building materials listed below.

Answer	Material name	Properties	☐
	Concrete	Concrete cylinders or cubes are normally tested in a hydraulic press. A universal machine for tension, compression and bending is also used.	
	Metals	The strength of metals is reduced if they are repeatedly loaded alternately in tension and compression. This test is called 'repeated loading' if the load is applied several hundred or thousands of times, and fatigue loading if the load is applied millions of times.	
	Timber	When timber is used in domestic construction where it is not highly stressed, a visual grading may be a sufficient means of testing the material.	

What Code gives detailed tables which state the required grade of timber for specific sizes and uses?

Answer ☐

Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in timber.

Answer ☐

Identify two (2) tests that may be performed to determine the durability of stone.

Answer ☐

Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in stone.

Answer

>cracks
 >fissures in the rock surface

☐

True or False (Tick your response): Under a contract, builders and other specialist tradespersons are the ones most likely to rectify or remedy problems that arise from incorrect installation, application or placement of materials.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

Name two (2) established methods that may be used to preserve timber.

Answer

>Mechanical protection is useful in preventing the access of termites from the ground.
 >Painting, adequate ventilation and detailing to prevent water remaining next to timbers are all useful in preventing fungal attacks.

☐

Identify two (2) established methods that may be used to protect ferrous metals.

Answer

>A good paint system on steel will combine the use of rust inhibiting primers, moisture proof barriers and practicable maintenance features.
 >Galvanised or epoxy coating

☐

Explain why the corrosion resistance of non-ferrous metals is superior to that of ordinary steel.

Answer ☐ This is a result of the production of a ceramic coating of oxide or salt on the metal which protects it from further corrosion.

**When should aluminium be coated with bituminous paint?
Tick all that apply.**

Answer ☐

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	At all times
☒	When it is buried in soil
☒	When it comes in contact with chemical materials
☒	When it is immersed in water
☐	When it is used on bitumen

CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT INSTRUCTIONS

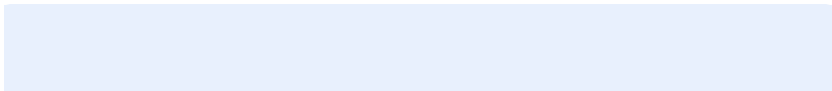
The following practical assessment will require the Participant to complete work related activities.
The Assessor will conduct observations of the Participant's work to determine whether they display sufficient practical skills and knowledge.
Please fill in the details below – providing your name, signature and date of assessment.
The Participant's signature acknowledges that the Assessor provided clear instructions and the Participant understood what was required to complete this assessment.
The Assessor may substitute a Practical Task with an alternate task of equal value.
Alternate tasks must be fully documented by the assessor in the Assessor Comments area.

Participant name Kylie Waldock

Participant signature 

Date 4/06/2021

Assessor name _____

Assessor signature 

Date [Click here to enter a date.](#)

Task	Task outcome (Tick)	
	Satisfactory	Not Yet Satisfactory
Task 1 (Occasion 1)	☐	☐
Task 1 (Occasion 2)	☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

Practical Task 1 (2X)		
Description of task: On two (2) occasions, a suitable observer is to verify the participant's ability to supervise systems through which materials are selected, acquired and stored on site for the following projects: Occasion 1: Construction classified as Class 1 and 10 construction Occasion 2: Construction classified in Classes 2 to 9 with a gross floor area not exceeding 2000 square metres, not including Type A or Type B construction The participant is to gather evidence of how they have completed each component of the Practical Task, which is to be submitted with this Practical Assessment sheet. Evidence to be submitted may include: Copy of PO sent to site team for materials. Email correspondence sighting need for materials, delivery of materials and storage of materials (if relevant). The observer is to provide detailed comments on the tasks completed by the participant. The assessor is to verify the observer's comments in the Assessor Comments section, and provide the Practical Assessment outcome on the front cover of this document.		
Resources required: Computer, Building Contract, Drawings, Specifications, Building materials (including timber, and ferrous and non-ferrous metal).		
Assessment of task		
Name of participant:	Kylie Waldock	
Name of observer:	Ryan Williams	
Role of observer (Confirm suitability to sign)	Development Manager	
Email address of observer	Ryan.williams@visitlatitude25.com.au	
Signature of observer:		
Date:	4/06/2021	
When completing the task, did the participant:	Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.	
	1st Occasion	2nd Occasion
1 Evaluate building materials		
Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.	☒	☒
Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.	☒	☒
Identify the environmental impacts of different materials.	☒	☒
Identify the impact of allowable tolerances on the conversion of naturally occurring materials.	☒	☒

Identify and check tolerances for installing and assembling materials with regard to the nature of the work being performed and the requirements of relevant construction industry Australian standards.	☒	☒
2 Material selection		
1.3A. Select materials structurally adequate and appropriate for the building system specified in the contract, drawings and specifications.	☒	☒
1.3B. Select materials after considering: Safety Required fire resistance rating Suitability to the application Durability Serviceability and cost effectiveness Compliance with NCC, legislation, regulations and Australian Standards	☒	☒
1.3C. Consider short and long-term degradation of materials in relation to the building's proposed life cycle.	☒	☒
1.3D. Select and evaluate alternative materials, if specified materials were unavailable or unsuitable – justifying decisions to regulatory authorities, as necessary	☒	☒
1.3E. Finalise selection of materials in accordance with contractual requirements and in consultation with relevant professionals and the client, compiling results in a report.	☒	☒
1.3F. Effectively communicate using the following methods: Language/concepts appropriate to cultural differences Non-verbal communication	☒	☒
3 Supervising materials on site		
• Determine limitations and effects of transportation on material and components, taking action in potentially damaging circumstances.	☒	☒
• Ensure materials were correctly and safely handled on site using appropriate equipment and safe work practices.	☒	☒
• Communicate with manufacturers and suppliers to ensure materials are stored in accordance with specifications and Australian standards.	☒	☒
• Implement processes for inspecting all materials delivered on site for naturally occurring and/or manufactured defects before installation.	☒	☒
• Ensure personnel were aware of actions to be taken in the case of defects caused by incorrect installation, application or placement.	☒	☒
• Preserve and protect timber and ferrous and non-ferrous metal used in the construction process.	☒	☒
The Participant's performance was: ☒ Satisfactory ☐ Not Satisfactory		

OBSERVER COMMENTS