

1. What is the most important aspect in the design of buildings?
Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Aesthetics
☐	Cost
☐	Location
☒	Stability

☐

2. Where can the definitive properties of materials used in the building industry be found? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Australian Standards
☐	Building journals
☐	Practical learning on the job
☐	Textbooks on building

☐

3. Which industry professional would you contact for structural advice?
Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Architect
☐	Draftsperson
☒	Engineer
☐	Quantity surveyor

☐

4. Which industry professional would you contact for the preparation of working drawings? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Building surveyor
☒	Draftsperson
☐	Quantity surveyor

☐

5. Briefly describe the role of an architect.

Answer

Architects are people who design buildings, and in many cases supervise their construction. Architects assist in setting a viable and realistic budget, guide a client through the planning process and obtain competitive quotes and manage consultants.

☐

6. What is the difference between a building surveyor and a land surveyor?

Answer

Building Surveyors provide professional advice on property and construction, spanning across residential, commercial, industrial, leisure and agriculture projects

Land Surveyors assess the surrounding terrain and landscape for the purpose of development.

☐

7. Which industry professional would you contact for matters relating to cost? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Architect
☐	Building surveyor
☐	Engineer
☒	Quantity surveyor

☐

8. A land surveyor is to reinstate survey pegs. Which of the following documents would the surveyor need? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Title
☐	Contour plans
☐	Project specifications

☐

9. When preparing a trench a builder digs through a gas pipe which was not shown on the plans. Which report should be used to prove the mistake was not the builder's? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Engineer's drawings
☒	Condition report
☐	Soil report

☐

10. Which two (2) of the following can be determined from the contour report? Tick your responses.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Extent of cut and fill
✓	Height of retaining walls
☐	Location of trees
☐	Location of windows

☐

11. The customer has requested a glass balcony. Which document would the builder refer to for information on structural members? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Building specifications
☐	Condition report
✓	Engineering report

☐

12. The builder is planning a project and requires information on the location of fixtures and fittings, windows and doors. Which plans show this information? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Cross sections
✓	Floor plans
☐	Footing designs

☐

13. After an inspection, the client believes that what was installed is different to what they had chosen in the contract. What document details the materials the builder was meant to use? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Building specifications

☐

☐	Plan of the subdivision
☐	Site plan

14. What key pieces of information can be found on a site plan?
Tick all that apply.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	✓	Location of street frontage	
	✓	Location of proposed building	
	✓	North point	

15. What is the purpose of a footing design?

Answer	A footing design provides details on; • footing depths and widths • Slabs and stiffening beams • Type and positioning of steel reinforcement	☐
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16. Why would a pre-commencement site inspection be conducted?
Tick your response.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	✓	To ensure all contract documentation clearly reflects the actual site	
	☐	It allows the supervisor to get some fresh air	
	☐	To ensure that the client actually owns the property	
	☐	So that levels can be taken to check the slope of the site	

17. What are the dead loads in a building? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	All stationary materials
☒	Permanent materials
☐	Roofing materials
☐	Use for which the building is intended

☐

18. What is the formula for calculating a dead load?

Answer

Dead Load = Volume of member x Unit weight of materials(supplied)

☐

19. What are the live loads in a building? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Loads arising from the function of the structure
☐	Loads due to rain
☐	Loads due to wind
☐	Utility services

☐

Refer to the table shown below to respond to Q20. to Q21. These values are used to calculate live loads using the formula: Area of floor x Live load rating.

Live loads for floors as per building usage	Uniformly distributed load (kPa or kN/m ²)
Houses	1.5
Flats, motel bedrooms, apartments	2.0
Offices	3.0
Workshops	5.0
Parking, vehicle >2.5t	5.0
Hospitals, school assembly areas with fixed seating	3.0
Dance halls, bars, lounges	5.0

- 20. Calculate the live load of a guest house measuring 23m x 8m. Show your calculations.**

Answer ☐

Area of Floor 23m x 8m = 184 m²

Live load rating of house = 1.5 kPa

Therefore Live Load of floor = 184 m² x 1.5 kPa = 276 kN

- 21. Calculate the live load of a commercial office premises floor measuring 33m x 11m. Show your calculations.**

Answer ☐

Area of Floor 33 m x 11 m = 363 m²

Live Load Rating of Commercial Office Premises = 3.0 kPa

Therefore Live Load of Floor = 363 m² x 3.0 kPa = 1089 kN

Please refer to the information below in responding to Q22. to Q25.

There is a building 21m long x 10m wide x 8m high with a 25° pitched gable roof. The rafter line on the metal clad roof measures 5.5m on the rafter line (from the fascia/gutter line up to the ridge line).

The wind load is calculated as *Area of surface x Wind load rate*. The wind load rates are as follows:

- Windward wall is 21 metres long x 8 metres high with a wind load rate of $+1.5\text{ kN/m}^2$;
- Leeward wall is 21 metres long x 8 metres high with a wind load rate of -0.8 kN/m^2 ;
- Windward roof with a wind load rate of $+0.8\text{ kN/m}^2$; and
- Leeward roof with a wind load rate of -1.5 kN/m^2

22. What is the wind load of the windward wall? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	-252kN
☐	134.4kN
☒	252kN
☐	86.4kN

☐

23. What is the wind load for the leeward wall? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	-134.4kN
☐	-94.2kN
☐	252kN
☐	134.4kN

☐

24. What is the wind load for the leeward roof? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	-173.25kN
☐	92.4kN
☐	173.25kN
☐	-134.4kN

☐

25. What is the wind load for the windward roof? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	252kN
☐	-92.4kN
☐	-252kN
☒	92.4kN



26. Explain the term 'load path' in reference to a building.

Answer The load path is the direction in which each consecutive load will pass through connected members.



The sequence commences at the highest point of the structure, working all the way down to the footing system - ultimately transferring the total load of the structure to the foundation. So the lowest structural member must be strong enough to support all the members above it.

27. Forces are represented as vectors and have three (3) properties. Name these properties.

Answer

- Magnitude - the size of the force
- Direction - the direction of the force
- Position - the place where the force acts



28. Name five (5) structural members that a building may consist of.

Answer

- Roofing members/Trusses
- Walls
- Floors
- Footings
- Joists



29. What should be considered when determining the shape and type of material to use?

- Answer**
- Mechanical Properties - strength, toughness, elasticity, plasticity, ductility, malleability, brittleness, hardness
 - Section Properties - the mathematical properties of structural shapes

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

Answer	Mechanical properties	Answers	Definitions
1	Brittleness	1 - G	A The resistance the structural member is able to offer the load that will just cause fracture.
2	Elasticity	2 - C	B The resistance to a fracture point of a material by repeated bending or twisting after yield point has passed.
3	Ductility	3 - E	C Present if a material deforms with loading and then returns to its original shape when the loads are removed.
4	Hardness	4 - H	D If a material deforms when loaded and does not return to its original shape when the load is removed, causing permanent deformation.
5	Malleability	5 - F	E Enables a material to be drawn out in the direction of its length.
6	Plasticity	6 - D	F Can be hammered or otherwise worked into various shapes.
7	Strength	7 - A	G Causes material to break or snap off without any noticeable lengthening.
8	Toughness	8 - B	H The degree of resistance to indentation or abrasion.

31. Match the beam types and descriptions by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer

Beam type		Answers	Description	
1	Cantilevered	1 - A	A	Overhang their supports.
2	Continuously supported	2 - C	B	Supported at each end only.
3	Simply supported	3 - B	C	Supported by 3+ support points.



32. Match the column considerations and explanations by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer

Column consideration		Answers	Explanation	
1	Axially loaded column	1 - A	A	The load is central to the centre of gravity axis.
2	Buckling	2 - E	B	The load is off-centre, resulting in bending and compressing stress being applied to the column.
3	End fixity and effective length	3 - C	C	The rigid connection to other members at the top and bottom affects the way a column buckles.
4	Non-axially loaded column	4 - B	D	Affects the maximum load a column can be allowed to support.
5	Slenderness ratio	5 - D	E	Occurs at the weakness axis unless a lateral restraint is used to prevent it.



33. Explain how a column is in compression.

Answer

A column is in compression when buckling, due to deformation at right angles to the direction of the applied load. Buckling will always occur about the weakest axis unless some form of lateral restraint is used to prevent it.



34. Explain the letters 'CHS' and 'SHS' with reference to columns.

Answer CHS - The most efficient shape for a column is the circular hollow section
SHS - The second most efficient shape is the square hollow section



35. Match the retaining wall types and descriptions by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer

Retaining wall		Answers	Description	
1	Cantilevered retaining wall	1 - B	A	Leans into the excavated soil and constructed at an angle between 45 and 80 degrees. Typically constructed from brickwork or pre-cast interlocking concrete units.
2	Gravity retaining wall	2 - C	B	Relies upon the correct placement of steel reinforcement and varying thickness of concrete to resist the soil pressure.
3	Inclined retaining wall	3 - A	C	Relies on its own weight to resist soil forces. Typically constructed from stone, brickwork or concrete.



36. What is a ground level concrete slab floor?

Answer Ground slabs are poured directly into excavated trenches in the ground and rely on the existing ground for support. The ground(or foundation) must be strong enough to support the concrete slab.



37. What should you consider when selecting the type of slab floor?

Answer Foundations with high moisture content will make soils reactive creating foundation expanding or contracting, which can damage the slab and other building materials, such as brickwork.



The ground must be strong enough to support the concrete slab.

38. True or False (Tick your response): Concrete slab floors are popular in the construction of structures because they take less time to construct.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

39. Match the following slab structural performance terms with the descriptions by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

Answer	Term	Answers	Description	☐
1	Foundation movement	1 - C	A Placed along the perimeter of the slab. Design is influenced by the reactivity of the soils.	
2	Slab bending	2 - B	B Movement is classified as dishing or doming.	
3	Stiffening beams	3 - A	C Addressed by regulating the moisture content of the soil.	

40. Which of these terms relate to a roof truss? Tick your response.

Answer	Choice	Possible Answers	☐
	☐	Chord, knee, web	
	☐	Spider, pitch, chord	
	☐	Ankle, heel, tar	
	☒	Web, heel, pitch	

41. What are important considerations when undertaking demolition work? Describe relevant legislation, regulations and/or Codes of Practice relating to planning requirements, environmental standards, and safe work practices.

Answer

The person who is conducting the business or undertaking is responsible for all aspects of the demolition work from the planning through to the clean up of the site. All demolition work must be in accordance with AS2601 and the method of the demolition process being utilised must be clearly stated in the SWMS and JHA prepared for the job. Consideration must be given to high risk work taking place (use of heavy machinery), protecting neighbouring buildings and structures along with trees and garden areas, protecting the frontline workers who are performing the demolition work, protecting the general public by giving them safe clearly marked walkways with warning signage. Consideration must also be given to identifying the services which would have to be disconnected prior to demolition work being undertaken like plumbing, electrical and gas connections, potential hazardous waste such as asbestos and identifying the relevant authorities which would need to be notified. The disposal of the demolished materials is of high importance as a lot of the materials could be utilised again so recycling guidelines have to be followed with regard to waste separation.



- 42. When demolition is being undertaken, which of the following items must be checked daily? Tick all that apply.**

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	All boundaries are secured against unlawful entry
✓	All hazardous materials are removed or covered as required by OHS legislation
✓	All openings and elevated free edges are properly guarded
✓	All potential fire and safety hazards are eliminated and disconnected services are secured
☐	Asbestos is left on the nature strip for the garbage pickup
✓	Demolished materials have not been left on any floor or structure if their weight exceeds the safe carrying capacity of the floor or structure
✓	Emergency access routes are clear of debris
✓	Footpaths and public access are clear of demolished materials
☐	Neighbours have been notified not to hang out their washing
✓	No structure or part of a structure is left in such a condition that it may become dangerous, such as collapse due to wind or vibration



✓	Partly demolished elements are stabilised and loose materials are secured against bad weather
☐	Signs and balloons are in place for the garage sale
☐	Tell the demolisher to take a long lunch break as you don't need supervision
✓	Temporary hoardings, bracing, shoring and propping is tight and secure and in place as required to protect both workers and public

43. Identify two (2) requirements under the NCC with regards to construction in bushfire prone areas?

Answer Buildings located in a designated bushfire area are deemed acceptable if constructed in accordance with; ☐

- AS 3959, or
- NASH Standard - Steel framed construction in bushfire areas

44. What does AS3959 refer to?

Answer AS 3959 relates to the construction of buildings in bushfire prone areas - more specifically relating to the implementation of builders or landowners to undergo a BAL(Bushfire Attach Level) Assessment. ☐

45. Which of the following can assist with providing sufficient restraint to transfer wind forces to the ground to prevent collapse, uplift or sliding off the footing systems? Tick all that apply.

Answer ☐

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Anchorage systems
✓	Bracing systems

✓	Connecting structural elements together
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46. Which Australian Standard outlines the requirements of high wind areas?

Answer • AS 1170.2

☐

47. The acceleration coefficient is a number which indicates the expected severity of the earthquake ground movement. Which Australian Standard should be referenced for this information?

Answer • AS 1170.4

☐

48. True or False (Tick your response): Where the acceleration coefficient is greater than 0.15, there are additional NCC requirements than where the acceleration coefficient is 0.12.

Answer

✓	True
☐	False

☐

49. Which of the following areas require specific compliance in alpine areas? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Access bridges
✓	Access for emergency vehicles
✓	External doorways
✓	External ramps



50. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to each of the following areas for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Topic	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
Bushfire	NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 3.10.5	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Part G5
High wind	NCC 2019 Volume 2 3.0.3, 3.0.4	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Section B1.2
Earthquake	NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 3.10.2	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Section B1.2
Alpine area	NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 3.10.4	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Part G4
New technologies	NCC 2019 Volume 2 Parts A2.2 & A5	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Parts A2.2 & A5



51. How are emerging building technologies and methods assessed in the National Construction Code? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Using verification methods
✓	With 'deemed to satisfy' provisions



✓	With documentary evidence
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52. True or False (Tick your response): Footings should be set out in accordance with the building plan.

Answer

✓	True
☐	False

☐

53. Name three (3) different types of footing systems for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
• Stump Pad and Footings • Strip Footings • Concrete Slab	• Pier and Beam • Concrete Slab • Stepped Footings

☐

54. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to footings (including damp coursing and provision of termite barriers) for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 Part 3.2	NCC 2019 Volume 1 Part F1.10-F1.12

☐

55. For each of the following identify two (2) Australian Standards that relate to footings.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
AS 2870 AS 1170	AS 2870 AS 2879

☐

56. Name two (2) materials that may be used for damp proof coursing.

Answer

- Corrosion Resistant Metal(e.g. copper or zinc)
- Impact resistant plastics(e.g. polyethylene)

☐

57. Name two (2) termite resistant materials.

Answer

- Concrete
- Fibre-reinforced Cement

☐

58. Name three (3) different types of floor systems for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
• Concrete Slab • Timber flooring • Fibrous Concrete flooring	• Shallow composite Slabs • Deep composite slabs • Precast concrete slabs

☐

59. What should be considered when constructing a floor system?

Answer

You should consider;

- the type of floor
- the laying of pipes
- reinforcement

☐

60. Which Australian Standard is referenced in Volumes 1 and 2 of the NCC regarding the requirements for slabs and footings?

Answer

AS 2870

☐

61. Name three (3) different types of materials used for wall systems or structures falling under Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
• Cavity Brick • Concrete Block • Structural Steel	• Composite Walls featuring tilt slab • Earth Walls • Framed Walls incorporating timber



62. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to masonry wall systems for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 3.3	NCC 2019 Volume 1 B1.4 Schedule 5



63. Which Australian Standard is referenced in Volumes 1 and 2 of the NCC regarding masonry structures?

Answer AS 3700



64. Explain the purpose of bracing.

Answer

• Bracing enables framework to resist horizontal forces particularly wind loads as buildings must transmit the load through the structure to the foundation.



65. Explain the purpose of fixings and tie-downs.

Answer Fixings are necessary to ensure the structural adequacy of the interconnection of various framing members. Fixing includes straps, bolts, screws and framing anchors.

☐

Tie down fixings provide for structural connections to resist uplift and shear forces in floor, wall and roof framing. Where specific tie down fixings provide equal or better resistance to gravity or shear loads, nominal nailing is not required

66. Which Australian Standard relates to timber frames, bracing and fixings?

Answer AS 1684.2

☐

67. For the Australian Standard in Q66. which part relates to cyclonic areas?

Answer AS 1684.3

☐

68. Which of the following should be observed when checking the quality of the frame (whether, factory pre-cut and pre-nailed, factory pre-cut and assembled on site, or cut and assembled on site)? Tick all that apply.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
✓	Fixings must be protected from corrosion
☐	Fixings must be protected from termites
✓	Provision has been made for plumbing services and fixtures
✓	Tie downs and nominal nailing must both be present
✓	Top and bottom plates have a tight fit on studs

☐

☐	Top plate is to be reinforced when rafters land on top of plates
☐	Walls are tied together
☒	Walls are plumb
☒	Walls are square

69. True or False (Tick your response): Sarking is a substitute for cladding and is regarded as the principal means of weatherproofing.

Answer

☐	True
☒	False

☐

70. What is flashing?

Answer

Flashings are used at corners and vertical joints and around openings to ensure that water is prevented from penetrating the wall frame cavity. As flashing does not extend fully behind the cladding, non-permeable materials may be used.

☐

71. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to wall cladding material requirements for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 3.5.4	NCC 2019 Volume 1 F1.5

☐

72. True or False (Tick your response): Timber can stand greater stresses than brickwork.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

73. True or False (Tick your response): Individual timber boards for cladding should be nailed together at the overlap.

Answer

☐	True
☒	False

☐

74. When should flashing materials be fixed to plywood cladding? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	After the cladding is fixed
☒	Before the cladding is fixed
☐	While the cladding is being fixed
☐	At any convenient time

☐

75. What is the purpose of articulation joints? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	They allow for shrinkage in a building
☐	They tie the brickwork to the frame
☒	They allow for movement in a building
☐	They seal the cavities

☐

76. When is the most appropriate time for the rough-in to occur for a brick veneer building constructed on a concrete slab Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☒	Before brickwork
☐	After brickwork

☐

☐	After plasterboard
☐	Any time

77. Apart from plumbing and electrical, name four (4) other services that should be considered at rough-in.

Answer

- Communication Systems
- Extractive Vacuum and exhaust systems
- Smoke control and containment systems
- Passive and active fire detection and prevention systems

☐

78. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to window installation for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 3.6.0 to 3.12.3.3	NCC 2019 Volume 1 F1.13

☐

79. Name two (2) Australian Standards that relate to the installation of windows.

Answer

AS 1288
AS 2047

☐

80. What is the purpose of a window schedule? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	To help work out the appropriate type of window
☒	To work out the appropriate opening size of windows
☐	To work out whether to use a timber or aluminium frame
☐	To work out the height of a window

☐

81. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to door installation for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC 2019 Volume 2 3.6.4.1	NCC 2019 Volume 1 D2.19

☐

82. What Australian Standard must the design of a timber roof truss adhere to?

Answer

AS 1720- 2010

☐

83. What is a roof system? Name three (3) roof types.

Answer A roof system is the structure that forms the roof of a building and is designed to fulfil the requirements of the function of the building.

☐

- Gable
- Hip
- Skillion

84. True or False (Tick your response): Roof trusses can be modified on site to suite different needs.

Answer

☐	True
✓	False

☐

85. Devise a checklist for ensuring the quality of an installed roof frame.

- Answer
- Check Span of roof meets dimensions outlined on plans
 - Check Ridge for plumb and eye through for straight at apex
 - Check Rise of roof meets dimensions outlined within plans
 - Ensure wall plates are secured and fixed according to specifications and square with building
 - Ensure pitch of roof matches the plans and degree outlined
 - Check all plumb and seat cuts are within tolerances
 - Check birds mouth is al;so within tolerances and is fixed to pole plate according to the specifications of the build
 - Check all tie downs and bracing is as per plan and specifications paying close attention to nailing patterns outlined in specifications also
 - Check all ceiling trimmers/ joists are running true and do not deviate from level by more than 5mm over 2metres
 - If collars are used to form the ceiling ensure all collars are level and are fixed appropriately i.e through bolts with bull dog plates
 - check all fascias and barges are fixed appropriately and are running true with plumb cuts nailed tight

☐

86. Devise a checklist for ensuring the quality of an installed roof truss.

- Answer**
- Check orientation and positioning of all marked members with reference to plans
 - Check plan bracing orientation and placement with reference to plans
 - Check spacing of all trusses
 - Check measurements of all overhangs at external point for soffit details
 - Check plumb of all trusses
 - Check straight of all truss members at all ceiling areas
 - Check all truss tie downs triple grips/hooped bar cyclone tie down/gang plates and nailing quantities
 - Check roof lines for straight at valleys and hips
 - Check all plumb cuts and straight for fascia connection
 - Check for broken or split timbers or damaged nail plate joints
- ☐

87. Name three (3) roof cladding materials.

- Answer**
- Roof shingles
 - Roof tiles
 - Colorbond sheeting
- ☐

88. What pitch of roof should roof tiles be applied? Are there exceptions?

- Answer**
- Not less than 15 degrees and not more than 35 degrees
- Cyclonic areas would be the exception - areas with a high wind rating.
- ☐

89. When installing corrugated metal roof sheeting, which is the preferred direction of laying sheets to improve side lap effectiveness for minimising leakage? Tick your response.

Answer

Choice	Possible Answers
☐	Away from the prevailing weather
☐	Towards the north
☒	Towards the prevailing weather

☐

90. True or False (Tick your response): Sarking is advisable under any roof.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

91. What Australian Standard relates to sarking?

Answer AS/NZS 4256

☐

92. Name three (3) items that may require roof penetration.

Answer

- Service Penetrations e.g. ducts, plumbing, electrical service line
- Skylights
- Roof Ventilation

☐

93. Identify the sections/parts of NCC Volume 1 that relate to the installation of skylights.

Answer

NCC 2019
Volume 1
Section B Part B1.4
Section C3 Part 3.6

☐