



CPCCBBC4006

Select, procure and store construction materials
for building and construction projects

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Version Control & Document History

Date	Summary of Modifications	Version
17 February 2021	Version 1.0 released for publishing	1.0
22 November 2022	Version 1.1 – Minor amendments	1.1

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Introduction

The assessments in this workbook are divided into two categories: Knowledge Assessment and Practical Assessment.

The **Knowledge Assessment** is a set of general and workplace questions testing your knowledge and understanding of the general theory behind the unit.

You must answer all Knowledge Assessment Questions using your own words. However, you may refer to your Learner Guide and other relevant resources and learning materials to complete this assessment.

Some questions cover processes you would likely encounter in a workplace. Ideally, you should be able to answer these questions based on the processes that are currently in place in your workplace. However, if you do not currently have access to a workplace, then answer the questions based on processes that should be implemented in a typical workplace setting.

The **Practical Assessment** is made up of the **Case Study** and **Workplace Assessment**. This assessment tests your practical skills with respect to the requirements of the unit of competency relevant in this workbook.

The Practical Assessment requires you to complete and submit workplace documents and other documentation relevant to the unit of competency.

The evidence you submit must be your own work except where due reference is made and where you are required to submit supplementary workplace documents such as policies and procedures.

When completing the assessments included in this workbook:

1. Read the instructions provided in each task carefully before attempting to complete the task. The instructions will guide you on how to answer the question or complete the task satisfactorily.
2. Follow the steps provided in each task.
 - If the question instructs you to describe, provide a description as your response. If the question instructs you to list, provide a list as your response.
 - Where there is a number of required responses, provide the required number of responses. For example, if you are asked to list three responses, provide three responses.
3. Ensure that all your submissions for this assessment indicate your first and last name and that these submissions have been named according to the file naming convention prescribed in each task.

Competency-Based Assessments

Definition of Competency

Assessment in this context can be defined as the fair, valid, reliable, and flexible gathering and recording of evidence to support the judgement on whether competency has been achieved. Skills and knowledge (developed in a structured learning situation, at work, or in some other context) are assessed against national standards of competence required by industry, rather than compared with the skills and knowledge of other candidates.

The features of a competency-based assessment system are:

- It is focused on what candidates can do and whether it meets the criteria specified by the industry as competency standards.
- Assessment should mirror the environment the candidate will encounter in the workplace.
- Assessment criteria should be clearly stated to the candidate at the beginning of the learning process.
- Assessment should be holistic. That is, it aims to assess as many elements and/or units of competency as is feasible at one time.
- In competency assessment, a candidate receives one of only two outcomes – ‘competent’ or ‘not yet competent.’
- The basis of assessment is in applying knowledge for some purpose. In a competency system, knowledge for the sake of knowledge is seen to be ineffectual unless it assists a person in performing a task to the level required in the workplace.
- The emphasis in assessment is on assessable outcomes that are clearly stated for the trainer and candidate. Assessable outcomes are tied to the relevant industry competency standards where these exist. Where such competencies do not exist, the outcomes are based upon those identified in a training needs analysis.

Assessing Nationally-Recognised Training

Developing and conducting assessment, in an Australian Vocational Education and Training (VET) context, is founded on the Principles of Assessment and the Rules of Evidence:

Principles of Assessment

1. Assessment must be valid

- Assessment must include the full range of skills and knowledge needed to demonstrate competency.
- Assessment must include the combination of knowledge and skills with their practical application.
- Assessment, where possible, must include judgements based on evidence drawn from a number of occasions and across a number of contexts.

2. Assessment must be reliable

- Assessment must be reliable and must be regularly reviewed to ensure that assessors are making decisions in a consistent manner.
- Assessors must be trained in national competency standards for assessors to ensure reliability.

3. Assessment must be flexible

- Assessment, where possible, must cover both the on- and off-the-job components of training within a course.
- Assessment must provide for the recognition of knowledge, skills, and attitudes regardless of how they have been acquired.
- Assessment must be made accessible to candidates through a variety of delivery modes, so they can proceed through modularised training packages to gain competencies.
- Assessment must be mutually developed and agreed upon between assessor and the assessed.
- Assessment must be able to be challenged. Appropriate mechanisms must be made for reassessment as a result of challenge.

4. Assessment must be fair

- Assessment process must consider the individual needs of the candidate.
- Assessment must provide for reasonable adjustments, where appropriate, to consider the individual candidate's needs.

(Source: Standards for RTOs 2015, Clauses 1.8 – 1.12)

Rules of Evidence

When collecting evidence, certain rules apply to that evidence. All evidence must be valid, sufficient, authentic, and current:

1. Valid

Evidence gathered should meet the requirements of the unit of competency. This evidence should match, or at least reflect, the type of performance that is to be assessed, whether it covers knowledge, skills, or attitudes.

2. Sufficient

This rule relates to the amount of evidence gathered. Enough evidence must be gathered to satisfy the requirements that the candidate be competent in all aspects of the unit of competency.

3. Authentic

When evidence is gathered, the assessor must be satisfied that evidence is the candidate's own work.

4. Current

This relates to the recency of the evidence and whether the evidence relates to current abilities.

(Source: Training in Australia by M Tovey, D Lawlor)

Dimensions of Competency

The national concept of competency includes all aspects of work performance and not only narrow task skills. The four dimensions of competency are:

1. Task skills
2. Task management skills
3. Contingency management skills
4. Job or role environment skills

Reasonable Adjustment

'Reasonable adjustment' in VET is the term applied to modifying the learning environment or making changes to the training delivered to assist a candidate with a disability. A reasonable adjustment can be as simple as changing classrooms to be closer to amenities or installing a particular type of software on a computer for a person with vision impairment.

Why make a reasonable adjustment?

We make reasonable adjustments in VET to make sure that candidates with a disability have:

- The same learning opportunities as candidates without a disability, and
- The same opportunity to perform and complete assessments as those without a disability.

Reasonable adjustment applied to participation in teaching, learning, and assessment activities can include:

- Customising resources and assessment activities within the training package or accredited course
- Modifying the presentation medium
- Learner support
- Use of assistive/adaptive technologies
- Making information accessible both before enrolment and during the course
- Monitoring the adjustments to ensure candidate needs continue to be met

Assistive/Adaptive Technologies

Assistive/Adaptive technology means 'software or hardware that has been specifically designed to assist people with disabilities in carrying out daily activities' (World Wide Web Consortium - W3C). It includes screen readers, magnifiers, voice recognition software, alternative keyboards, devices for grasping, visual alert systems, digital note-takers.

IMPORTANT:

Reasonable adjustment made for collecting candidate assessment evidence must not impact on the standard expected by the workplace, as expressed by the relevant unit(s) of competency. For example, if the assessment were gathering evidence of the candidate's competency in writing, allowing the candidate to complete the assessment verbally would not be a valid assessment method. The method of assessment used by any reasonable adjustment must still meet the competency requirements.

The Unit of Competency

The units of competency specify the standards of performance required in the workplace.

This assessment addresses the following unit of competency:

CPCBC4006 – Select, procure and store construction materials for buildings and construction projects (Release 1.0)

1. Identify and evaluate building materials.
2. Select and procure building materials.
3. Supervise on-site delivery and storage of materials.

A complete copy of the above unit of competency can be downloaded from the TGA website:

<https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/CPCBC4006>

The Context of Assessment

To complete the assessments in this workbook, students need to have access to their learning materials and the Internet. The Knowledge Assessment may be completed wholly at the candidate's home or chosen place of study. The Practical Assessment must be completed in a workplace or a simulated environment.

Assessment Methods

This workbook uses the following assessment method/s:

1. Knowledge Assessment

A set of general and workplace questions testing the candidate's general knowledge and understanding of the general theory behind the unit.

2. Case Study

Includes detailed scenarios and simulated environments, providing all necessary information required to complete relevant tasks and activities.

3. Workplace Assessment

A set of tasks or activities completed according to set instructions and guidelines to meet the requirements of the relevant unit. These tasks and activities require you to have access to a workplace or a similar environment.

Resources Required for Assessment

The candidate is to ensure access to:

- Workplace, or a similar environment, where the candidate can complete the assessments, and that will allow them access to:
 - Building and construction project
 - At least one (1) of the following personnel:
 - Architects
 - Designers
 - Engineers
 - Other project stakeholders
 - Organisational policies and procedures
 - Materials List documentation template
 - Current relevant government legislation
 - The NCC and other relevant codes and standards
 - Construction drawings, site plans and specifications
 - Organisational policies, procedures and other quality documentation to undertake the performance criteria
 - Manufacturer reports on materials
 - Digital devices, applications and software to research, transmit and receive information electronically.

The candidate will need access to:

- Computer with Internet, email access, and a working web browser
- Installed software: MS Word, Adobe Acrobat Reader

Assessment Workbook Cover Sheet

To the candidate: Print this cover sheet and complete it by filling in all the required information and signing in the space provided. Your signature must be handwritten. Scan the completed cover sheet and submit it along with your evidence submissions. Use the filename: **CPCCBC4006 Cover Sheet**

Workbook	CPCCBC4006
Title	Select, procure and store construction materials for building and construction projects (Release 1.0)
First and Last Name	Noreen Abu-Obeid
Phone	0415818248
Email	nabuobeid@gmail.com

Please read the Candidate Declaration below and if you agree to the terms of the declaration, sign and indicate the date in the spaces provided.

By submitting this work, I declare that:

- I have been advised of the assessment requirements, have been made aware of my rights and responsibilities as an assessment candidate, and choose to be assessed at this time.
- I am aware that there is a limit to the number of submissions that I can make for each assessment, and I am submitting all documents required to complete this Assessment Workbook.
- I have organised and named the files I am submitting according to the instructions provided. I am aware that my assessor will not assess work that cannot be identified and may request the work be resubmitted according to the correct process.
- This work is my own and contains no material written by another person except where due reference is made. I am aware that a false declaration may lead to the withdrawal of qualification or statement of attainment.
- I am aware that there is a policy of checking the validity of qualifications that I submit as evidence as well as the qualifications/evidence of parties who verify my performance or observable skills. I give my consent to contact these parties for verification purposes.

Name: Noreen Abu-Obeid

Signature:



Date signed: 12/7/2023

Knowledge Assessment

Preliminary Task

Questions 15 and 16 of this Knowledge Assessment require you to refer to legislation and regulations applicable in your state/territory.

For your assessor's reference, indicate below which state/territory you are currently based or located in by ticking the box that corresponds to your answer.

When answering Questions 15 and 16, you must refer to the legislation and regulations of the state/territory you ticked below.

The state/territory where you are currently based or located in:			
☐	Australian Capital Territory	☐	South Australia
☐	New South Wales	☐	Tasmania

o	Northern Territory	o	Victoria
x	Queensland	o	Western Australia

1. List three methods of testing that AS/NZS 2098 prescribes for testing veneer and plywood.

2098.1 Method 1: Moisture content of veneer and plywood

2098.4 method 4: Dimensions of sheets of veneer and plywood

2098.7 method 7 – Density of veneer and plywood

2. List three methods of testing that AS 1012 prescribes for testing concrete.

- i. Compressive strength testing to determine the compressive strength of concrete , which is its ability to withstand compressive loads
- ii. Slump test to assess the consistency and workability of fresh concrete
- iii. Density and moisture content testing of hardened concrete as part of quality control measures eg) by water displacement method

3. The National Construction Code (NCC) is divided into three volumes. Briefly describe the relevance of each volume to construction materials.

- i. Volume One

NCC Volume One specifically focuses on the requirements for the design and construction of Class 2 to Class 9 buildings. These buildings include residential buildings such as apartments, hotels, and boarding houses, as well as commercial and industrial buildings like offices, shops, warehouses, and factories.

Aspects relevant to construction materials are :

Material standards and compliance outlining minimum performance requirements that materials must meet to ensure safety, durability and suitability for their intended use.

Fire resistance related to fire safety in buildings eg) wall systems, doors, ceilings

Energy efficiency as it sets out requirements for insulation materials, glazing

Waterproofing and moisture control for protection of buildings against water ingress and moisture-related issues.

ii. Volume Two

This contains the technical requirements for the design and construction of smaller scale buildings including houses, small sheds, carports and some associated structures, including the performance of the materials used in the construction that complies with the DTS provisions and Performance Requirements whereby minimum necessary standards of the building elements must attain

iii. Volume Three

NCC Volume Three primarily focuses on the plumbing and drainage requirements for buildings and their associated infrastructure.

Some aspects that relate to the materials are:

Pipes and fittings where the code requirements used include such as PVC, stainless steel etc

Joints and connections and its requirements for materials used in joining pipes, solvent cement, mechanical fittings

Fixtures and appliances such as sinks, toilets etc to ensure standards on their functionality, durability and compatibility

Water systems and provisions related to water supply systems including pipes, valves and fittings

Drainage systems including pipes, traps, gullies etc

4. Do the following for each building material listed below:
 - i. Identify one property of each building material
 - ii. Briefly explain the application of the building material
 - iii. Identify one limitation of the building material

Building Material	Properties	Applications	Limitations
Cement	Cement has fine texture and the ability to retain its volume after it hardens. When mixed with water, cement exhibits both adhesive and cohesive properties that makes it suitable for binding durable solid construction materials.	cement is commonly used a binder to hold other materials together to create a new product, such as concrete and mortar	cement has low tensile strength, low toughness and long curing time, which is why materials with cement may develop cracks.
Ceramics	Ceramics are glassy materials that are produced from a mixture of minerals and water. Ceramics have great density, hardness, are chemical-resistant, and frost-resistant.	Most common application of ceramics is being an ingredient to make tiles and glass. Aside from that, ceramics can also be being used as cutting tools, electric insulator and thermal insulator	when combined with other materials with higher stress, and when subjected to corrosion, problems are likely to happen. Ceramics do not have great ductility and are immensely brittle.
Concrete	By itself, concrete has low tensile strength; thus, it needs reinforcement by steel rods and bars	Concrete is a widely used construction material for structures like buildings, dams, bridges and roads. It is formed from a mixture of crushed gravel, sand and other aggregates, combined with a binder such as cement. cheapest to purchase and maintain due to its high durability and compressive strength with very minimal maintenance requirements, as concrete materials do not decay, rust or burn up.	It is also prone to cracking and has low ductility

Building Material	Properties	Applications	Limitations
Glass	Glass is generally made from mixtures of sand and silicates. Glass is an excellent building material for its transparency, being dustproof, waterproof, and rust resistant.	When used in structures, glass tends to make the interior look big and it helps in reducing the building's dead load. the function of glass varies from being used for windows, to doors and skylights. More modern designs in the industry now use glass for flooring and wall structures.	Although it is very brittle, certain technologies have made measures to increase glass's ability to resist deformation brought about by its load.
Plaster	Plaster is an artificially created building material mainly from clay, limestone or cement	Initially, it comes as a form of a powder and is mixed in water when to be used. It becomes a slimy paste that is applied quickly (since hardens quickly as well) as a protective or decorative layer for walls and ceilings. Plaster is used for walls and ceilings since it has weather resistant properties (water, dust resistant) and it is highly adhesive.	Plaster walls and ceilings do come at a steep price, and installation and maintenance are usually challenging.
Portland cement mortar	Mortar is a paste mixture of sand, a binder (e.g. cement) and water that when applied and hardens highly durable, quick drying type of mortar	used in brick, block and stone masonry construction Binding bricks, stones, and other building blocks Filling and sealing the gaps between bricks, stones, and other concrete masonry units	It is limited to be mixed with sand and water only.

Building Material	Properties	Applications	Limitations
		Spreading evenly the load and weight of the aforementioned building blocks Adding decoration	
Lime mortar	has the ability to withstand normal movement hardens slowly and is less adhesive than Portland cement mortar.	used in brick, block and stone masonry construction	has the ability to withstand normal movement without excessive cracking or debonding and has enhanced durability
Paint	paint is easy to apply to walls and is also quick drying. On the other hand, it is also prone to dirt, dust and regular wear and tear.	used as coating for walls, flooring and other surfaces. These surfaces are painted to make them weather resistant (water, heat and corrosion resistant). Paint is also used for aesthetic purposes.	surfaces are usually repainted to maintain the paint's protective and decorative properties.
Epoxy	Epoxy resin is a material used as an adhesive ingredient as it binds to various substrates and surfaces	Used for plastics, paints, coatings, primers and sealers It can be used as an electrical insulator or a structural sealant, and it is usually corrosion resistant (resistant to chemicals and other solvents).	it emits toxic fumes, creating a health hazard to workers. It also not quick drying, meaning it takes a long time for epoxy to completely harden.

5. Do the following for each building product listed below:
 - i. Identify one property of each building product
 - ii. Briefly explain the application of the building product
 - iii. Identify one limitation of the building product

Building Product	Properties	Application	Limitations
Sawn timber	provides tension resistance and high elasticity, making timber able to absorb and dissipate shock loads.	minimises carbon footprint since timber production has low carbon dioxide emissions and low energy consumption.	timber only has a limited load capacity, as well as low thermal conductivity and poor sound insulation. Also, wood is also prone to rotting and termite and borer attack if not maintained properly
'Massive' or cross laminated timber (CLT)	it is more stable, and its mechanical properties are less variable than other engineered wood its high density and good thermal properties	suitable to be used as floor slabs, beams, columns and shear/loading bearing walls. Because engineered woods are manufactured, they can be processed to meet particular specifications, designs and needs, making them more versatile than solid woods they can be made to be more durable and to last longer through manufacturing them to become resistant to water, rotting and termites	can be costly and has poor sound insulation as binding engineered wood requires use of toxic adhesives, creating health risks. They are also heavier and denser compared to natural wood, making them difficult to handle and install.
Plasterboard	is a panel made of calcium sulphate dihydrate	used to make interior ceilings, partitions, and walls. Plasterboards are installed in structures to meet regulations for fire protection, thermal efficiency, and acoustic purposes provide a smooth finish to be decorated for aesthetic purposes of the interior of the building. They are also reasonably priced, have low environmental impact and are even fire-resistant and water-resistant. applying plaster over the drywall to increase its resistance against tough impact.	plasterboards tend to be very brittle and easy to crack or break. Plasterboard is also not suitable to be used in areas that frequently get wet or moist because of its low resistance against water. Using it in bathrooms and high-moisture rooms can cause severe damage on this component

Building Product	Properties	Application	Limitations
Structural steel	Steel is flexible and can easily adapt to being assembled with other building materials high tensile strength, hardness and degree of toughness	used building materials used together with concrete to produce long-lasting structures usually used for channels, beams, plates and angles. steel can withhold ecological phenomenon such as thunderstorms, earthquakes, and cyclones	structural steel is expensive to maintain due to its being prone to corrosion (rust). It also loses its properties when exposed to higher temperatures and experiences a high expansion rate in changing temperatures.

6. Do the following for each component of a structure in construction listed below:

- i. Identify one property of each component
- ii. Briefly explain the application of the component
- iii. Identify one limitation of the component

Component	Properties	Application	Limitation
Hardwood flooring	it is long-lasting, durable, and can be easily restored and repaired should it exhibit signs of damage due to wear and tear.	Commonly used in meeting halls, gymnasiums, older factories and offices, is the most ideal type of flooring due to its ease of cleaning and maintenance. Not only does it serve aesthetic purposes with an elegant finish	hardwood flooring is expensive and has low resistance to atmospheric changes. Exposure to moisture, e.g. water tubing directly under it, can weaken this type of flooring.
Steel framings	Steel framing can be installed easily and can adapt easily to any kind of shape. It also has high strength and can withstand forces such as seismic activity and wind. It is often associated with speed in construction. it conducts heat very easily	Commonly used among high-rise, warehouse and industrial buildings. steel framing will also require other components as support, such as plasterboard, insulation, etc.	It does not make it very ideal for structures with prolonged exposure to heat. The deposition of de-icing salts on eg) reinforced garage floors can result in corrosion of the steel and this can lead to spalling of concrete.

Asphalt shingles roofing	consists of asphalt, miner granules, felt and fibreglass pressed together and made into a rectangular shape with three tabs installation is easy and inexpensive, and also has great resistance against fire has low environmental impact because it can be recycled.	Most commonly used in residential houses	It has a short lifespan It has a low resistance against damage caused by storms, winds and heat. It must be ensured that it is installed and maintained correctly in order to minimise the risks of acquiring much damage over time. It contains solvents that can damage polyurethane sealants and also contains plasticisers that dissolve and discolour urethane. This can result in discolouration of the sealant and delamination of the sealant and possibly softening and deterioration
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7. Answer the following questions about structural insulated panel systems (SIPs).

i. Briefly describe what SIPs are.

Structural Insulated Panel Systems (SIPs) are building materials that consist of a rigid foam core sandwiched between two structural panels, typically made of oriented strand board (OSB) or plywood. The foam core provides insulation, while the panels act as the load-bearing elements of the system.

SIPs are designed to create a highly efficient and durable building envelope. The foam core provides excellent thermal insulation, which helps to reduce energy consumption and maintain a comfortable indoor temperature. Additionally, SIPs offer good structural strength, allowing them to serve as both insulation and load-bearing walls, roofs, and floors.

The panels are usually prefabricated off-site and can be quickly assembled on the construction site. The joints between the panels are typically sealed to create an airtight and well-insulated building envelope.

ii. Why are SIPs a good sustainable alternative to traditional timber framed construction? Give two reasons.

- a. Faster construction time
- b. Reduced labour costs

iii. List down two structural design requirements that must be satisfied for all purposes that the SIPs are used for.

- a. The foam core provides excellent thermal insulation, which helps to reduce energy consumption and maintain a comfortable indoor temperature.
- b. SIPs offer good structural strength, allowing them to serve as both insulation and load-bearing walls, roofs, and floors.

iv. What makes a SIP building sustainable?

The materials used in SIP construction contribute to its sustainability. The foam core of SIPs is typically made from recycled content, reducing the demand for new raw materials. The structural boards can be sourced from sustainable materials like oriented strand board (OSB), which is often made from fast-growing trees or wood by-products. Additionally, SIPs reduce the overall material waste during construction compared to traditional building methods.

SIP buildings are highly energy-efficient because of their superior insulation properties. The panels consist of an insulating foam core, typically made of expanded polystyrene (EPS) or polyurethane (PUR), sandwiched between two structural boards. This insulation helps to minimize heat transfer, reducing the need for heating and cooling systems. As a result, SIP buildings require less energy for climate control, leading to lower energy consumption and reduced carbon emissions.

Thermal bridging occurs when there is a break in the insulation layer, causing heat or cold to pass through more easily. SIP buildings minimize thermal bridging due to their continuous insulation envelope. The panels provide a tight seal and reduce air infiltration, ensuring a more consistent indoor temperature and improving energy efficiency.

8. Listed below are alternative materials used in building and construction. Briefly explain what makes each material sustainable.

Material	What makes the material sustainable
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i. Mud bricks	It utilizes very little generated energy, mud brick is one of the most renewable and sustainable resource materials. The primary material used in their production is locally available soil, which reduces the need for resource-intensive transportation. Additionally, mud bricks have a low carbon footprint as they are primarily made from earth and water, requiring minimal energy during manufacturing compared to traditional fired bricks. They possess excellent thermal mass properties, regulating indoor temperatures and reducing the need for artificial heating and cooling. Moreover, mud bricks are biodegradable and can be easily recycled or returned to the earth at the end of their life cycle, minimizing waste.
ii. Straw bale	straw bale construction has been gaining popularity because it promotes greener and more-environment friendly construction. Straw bales provide excellent insulation properties, creating energy-efficient buildings that require less heating and cooling. They have a low embodied energy, meaning minimal energy is required for their production compared to conventional building materials. Additionally, straw bales are non-toxic and biodegradable, reducing their environmental impact and allowing for easy disposal or composting at the end of their life cycle
iii. Hemp	Being one of the most rapidly renewable materials, hemp can be made into hemp core board that does not only serve insulation purposes, but also contributes to cleaner interior air quality in buildings. Hempcrete structures also have great resistance against fire and cracking under movement, making it ideal for structures and buildings in areas that are prone to earthquakes and other seismic activities. Hemp fibers can be used to produce a variety of construction materials, such as hempcrete, which is a lightweight and insulating bio-composite material. Hempcrete offers excellent thermal insulation properties, breathability, and moisture regulation, contributing to energy-efficient and comfortable buildings. Hemp-based materials are also non-toxic, biodegradable, and have a low carbon footprint.

9. Answer the following questions about supply chains in Australia.

i. Indicate in proper order all the three processes under the building supply chain according to the ABCB.

- a. Procurement
- b. Logistics and distribution
- c. Installation and construction

ii. Outline in proper order the supply chain for wood in Australia.

- a. Forest management and harvesting
- b. Timber processing and manufacturing
- c. Wholesale and distribution
- d. Retail and consumer
- e. Installation and utilization

10. Answer the following questions about materials compliance in the business supply chain according to the Australian Building Codes Board (ABCB).

- i. Differentiate non-conforming building products (NCBPs) and non-compliant products (NCP), by explaining what each one is.

Non-conforming building products are:

These are products and materials that do not actually meet the characteristics and standards for their intended use.

Non-compliant products are:

These are products and materials that are used in conditions and situations that do not adhere with the requirements and standards of the NCC

- ii. List down the six different types of evidence that verify that a non-conforming building material and/or product is suitable for use, according to the NCC.

- a. Evidence of suitability
- b. Expert Judgement
- c. Comparison with DTS (Deemed-to-satisfy) provisions
- d. Performance solutions (PS)
- e. Expert assessment
- f. Evidence of test

11. Listed below are the processes for assessing materials compliance for selection. Briefly describe each process.

Process	Description
i. Testing	This involves performing tests on samples of materials.
ii. Inspection	This means actual inspection of the design, production, installation or performance of materials in place.
iii. Declarations	They include formal statements provided by the suppliers on the quality or performance of products or materials based on the tests they have done to them
iv. Certification	It involves an assessment body performing formal statements of compliance based on its evaluation of the product or material.

12. Outline the process of ordering/procuring compliant materials in proper order.

i. Identify Material requirements
ii. Research and Select Suppliers
iii. Request for Quotations (RFQ's)
iv. Supplier Selection and Contract Negotiation

13. Answer the following questions about external quality testing.

- i. How do you determine if a supplier is qualified to conduct construction materials testing?

Check if the supplier holds relevant accreditations and certifications from recognized organizations or bodies in the field of construction materials testing. Assess the supplier's experience and expertise in conducting construction materials testing. Look for information about their history, the number of years they have been operating, and their track record in the industry. Consider if they have worked on similar projects or with similar materials to those you require testing for. Evaluate the supplier's technical competence by reviewing their qualifications, certifications, and the qualifications of their staff. Examine the supplier's quality management system to determine if they have robust processes in place for conducting testing, ensuring accuracy, maintaining traceability, and adhering to relevant standards and regulations. Evaluate the supplier's scope of services to ensure they offer the specific types of construction materials testing you require. This could include testing for materials such as concrete, steel, aggregates, soil, asphalt, or any other relevant materials for your project.

- ii. Identify three standards that provide techniques/methods for testing construction materials.

- a. AS1012 – methods of testing concrete
- b. AS1289 – methods of testing soils for engineering purposes
- c. AS/NZS 1167.1 – structural timber

14. Answer the following questions about handling non-compliant or substandard materials.

- i. Draft a standard process that should be followed when you receive non-compliant or substandard materials from a supplier.
Include how you would refuse to accept the materials.
 1. Initial Inspection:
 - a. Upon receiving materials from a supplier, conduct an initial inspection to check for compliance with relevant standards, specifications, and quality requirements.
 - b. Refer to the project specifications and industry guidelines to determine the acceptable standards for the materials.
 2. Identify Non-Compliance or Substandard Materials:
 - a. If any non-compliant or substandard materials are identified during the inspection, document the specific issues and reasons for non-compliance.
 - b. Assess the severity of the non-compliance or substandard nature of the materials to determine the appropriate course of action.
 3. Notify Supplier:
 - a. Contact the supplier immediately to inform them about the identified non-compliance or substandard materials.
 - b. Provide a detailed explanation of the issues found, including any relevant documentation or evidence.
 - c. Request a response from the supplier regarding their assessment of the situation and their proposed actions to rectify the problem.
 4. Engage in Communication and Resolution:
 - a. Initiate a dialogue with the supplier to understand their perspective and proposed corrective actions.
 - b. Evaluate the supplier's proposed remedies, considering factors such as the severity of the non-compliance, the potential impact on the project, and any contractual obligations.
 - c. Request any necessary documentation or evidence from the supplier to support their claims or proposed solutions.
 - d. Engage in negotiations, if required, to reach a mutually agreed-upon resolution.
 5. Refuse Acceptance of Materials:
 - a. If the supplier fails to provide a satisfactory response or appropriate corrective actions, inform them of your decision to refuse acceptance of the materials.
 - b. Clearly state the reasons for the refusal, referencing the specific non-compliance or substandard aspects of the materials.
 - c. Provide a deadline for the supplier to collect the rejected materials from the project site or arrange for their return, as per the contractual terms.
 - d. Document all communication related to the refusal and maintain a record for future reference.
 6. Seek Alternative Suppliers:
 - a. Begin the process of sourcing alternative suppliers to meet the project's material requirements.
 - b. Evaluate potential suppliers based on their compliance with standards, quality assurance processes, reputation, and reliability.
 - c. Conduct due diligence by reviewing references, conducting site visits, or assessing their past performance on similar projects.
 - d. Collaborate with the project team and relevant stakeholders to ensure a smooth transition to the new supplier.
 7. Update Project Documentation:
 - a. Update project records, such as material specifications, quality control plans, and procurement processes, to reflect the rejection of the non-compliant or substandard materials.
 - b. Communicate the changes to the project team and stakeholders involved in material procurement and quality control.
 - c. Implement any necessary adjustments to the project timeline, budget, or quality assurance processes to accommodate the changes.

- ii. How do you report non-compliant materials?

General steps to report non-compliant materials:

- i. Document the Non-Compliance:
 - a. Gather all relevant information about the non-compliant materials, including specifications, purchase orders, invoices, delivery receipts, and any supporting evidence such as photographs or test results.
 - b. Clearly identify and describe the non-compliance issues, specifying how the materials fail to meet the required standards, regulations, or specifications.
- ii. Identify the Appropriate Authority:
 - a. Determine the regulatory body or organization responsible for overseeing compliance in the construction industry. This can vary depending on the specific location and the nature of the non-compliance.
 - b. In Queensland (QLD), Australia, the appropriate authority for reporting non-compliant materials in the construction industry is the Queensland Building and Construction Commission (QBCC).
- iii. Contact the Regulatory Authority:
 - a. Visit the website or contact the regulatory authority, such as the QBCC, to understand their reporting process and requirements.
 - b. Determine the preferred method of reporting, which could be through an online form, email, phone call, or in-person visit.
- iv. Prepare the Report:
 - a. Use the prescribed reporting method to submit a detailed report of the non-compliant materials.
 - b. Include all relevant information gathered in Step 1, clearly explaining the non-compliance issues and providing supporting evidence.
 - c. Follow any specific guidelines provided by the regulatory authority regarding the format, attachments, or additional documentation required.
- v. Provide Contact Information:
 - a. Ensure you include your name, contact details, and any other requested information in the report.
 - b. This allows the regulatory authority to reach out to you if they require further clarification or information.
- vi. Submit the Report:
 - a. Submit the report through the designated reporting channel as specified by the regulatory authority.
 - b. Keep a record of the date and time of submission, as well as any reference numbers or confirmation receipts provided by the regulatory authority.
- vii. Follow-up and Cooperation:
 - a. If necessary, be prepared to cooperate with the regulatory authority during their investigation or inspection process.
 - b. Respond promptly to any requests for additional information or cooperation, and provide any assistance you can to facilitate their evaluation of the non-compliant materials.

15. Access and review the Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation enforced in your state/territory and answer the following questions.

i. What is the title of the WHS legislation currently enforced in your state/territory?

Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act).

ii. Provide one example of how WHS legislation affects building and construction projects in general.

Under the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act) and associated regulations, employers and persons conducting a business or undertaking (PCBUs) in the construction industry are obligated to identify and manage workplace health and safety risks. This includes implementing control measures to eliminate or minimize hazards that may cause harm to workers or other individuals on the construction site.

In practice, this means that before commencing a construction project, the PCBU is required to conduct a thorough risk assessment to identify potential hazards associated with the project activities. This assessment should consider various factors such as the nature of work, site conditions, machinery and equipment used, and the skills and experience of workers involved.

Once the hazards are identified, the PCBU must implement appropriate control measures to manage those risks.

16. List five general WHS regulations that apply to building and construction.

i. Construction work code of practice

ii. Electrical safety code of practice

iii. Managing risks of hazardous chemical in the workplace code of practice

iv. Managing the risk of falls code of practice

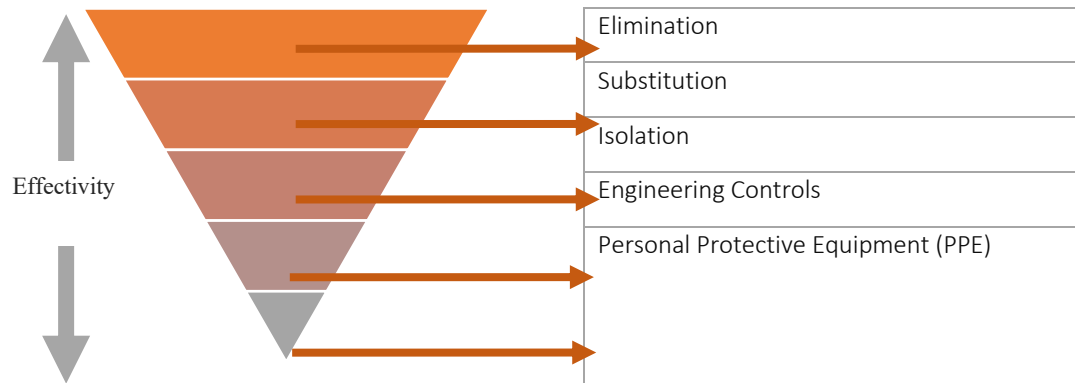
v. Manual tasks involving the handling of people code of practice

17. Answer the following questions about the Hierarchy of Control Measures.

i. What is the Hierarchy of Control Measure?

This is the control measure yielding the highest level of protection and reliability to the least measure to be relied on.

ii. Complete the diagram below by indicating all the five controls in the Hierarchy of Control Measure.



iii. Explain how the level of effectivity of the controls in managing risks change as you move up or down the hierarchy.

The risks in the work site vary in degree and the control measures also have varying degree of effectivity. The hierarchy of control measures perfectly illustrates which measure yields the highest level of protection and reliability, and which measure is the least to be relied on.

18. Answer the following questions about hazardous manual tasks.

i. What is a hazardous manual task?

A hazardous manual task is a task that requires a person to lift, push, pull, carry, lower, or otherwise hold, restrain, or move any object which may involve repetitive force, sudden force, awkward posture or vibration.

ii. How can you identify hazardous manual tasks present in the project site?

One can identify hazardous manual tasks by observation of manual tasks and how they are handled; consulting with the workers who are performing such tasks and by consulting with them, you will gain a knowledge of the discomfort, aches, and pains they experience in carrying out particular manual tasks; review the available information to determine the manual tasks by accessing and reviewing documentation and records pertaining to workplace incidents and injuries and also information provided by manufacturer's, designers and suppliers of building materials; to look for trends about the quantity of hazards linked to a specific task, or the frequency of a particular hazard in certain tasks.

iii. What are three examples of hazardous manual tasks common on a building and construction site?

- a. Where there is sustained or repetitive force and repetitive movement
- b. Where there is high or sudden force
- c. Where there is exposure to vibration

19. Answer the following questions about mechanical material handling.

i. Briefly describe mechanical material handling.

Mechanical handling is the use of lifting equipment, such as trolleys, cranes, hoists and forklifts, to assist lifting and transporting heavy materials and is part of Engineering control in the Hierarchy of controls

i. Give one WHS risk due to manual material handling.

The equipment itself such as the Equipment parts or components (moving parts or damaged/worn-out parts), noise and vibration, electrical components and structural or mechanical failure are risks due to manual material handling.

Therefore one should Eliminate this risk by selecting equipment that removes the risks (e.g. low noise levels, parts and components are not exposed when possible)

ii. List three possible licenses needed to be obtained before operating mechanical material handling equipment.

- a. Building Licences
- b. Heavy vehicle licences
- c. Licences for High-risk work

iii. Aside from a licence, what other measure of competency is there for operating mechanical material handling equipment?

Competency can be achieved through completing qualifications from VET courses relevant to the licence you are to obtain for operating various material handling equipment eg) licence to operate a crane, licence to operate a materials hoist or a forklift

20. Listed below are different materials used in building and construction. For each one, identify the following:

- i. Two environmental effects on the material
- ii. One preservation method
- iii. One protection method

Material	Environmental Effect	Preservation Method	Protection Method
Timber	Timber is environmentally friendly material as it greatly minimises carbon footprint since timber production has low carbon dioxide emissions and low energy consumption. Wood is also prone to rotting and termite and borer attack if not maintained properly. Therefore, you need to protect and preserve timber until it is used in building and construction	Proper storage environment (away from water, moisture, wind and direct sunlight.	Storage of timber in proactive barriers, housing or coverings
Steel	Exposure to the sun and air can speed up metal corrosion and rusting Exposure to water can speed up metal corrosion and rusting	Preservation with the help of a chemical solution known as Parco, a method known as Parkerising. The insoluble phosphates formed on the surface of the metal will keep the moisture away and eliminate the probability of the metal forming rust and eventually corroding	Storage areas must be covered so that it will not be under direct sunlight, rain and moisture
Cast Iron	Exposure to the sun and air can speed up metal corrosion and rusting Exposure to water can speed up metal corrosion and rusting	Coating with suitable paint helps preserve the metal since the surface is not exposed anymore	Storage of iron-containing metals in protective barriers, housing or coverings, as well as air and water-tight packaging

Material	Environmental Effect	Preservation Method	Protection Method
Copper	It also has low environment impacts because it is recyclable and lasts a long time. They are susceptible to metal corrosion	Anti-corrosive coating that help minimise the effect of corrosion with suitable paint helps preserve this since the surface is not exposed anymore.	Storage areas must be covered so that it will not be under direct sunlight, rain and moisture
Aluminium	They are susceptible to metal corrosion Dents and scratches easily	Anti-corrosive coating that help minimise the effect of corrosion with suitable paint helps preserve this since the surface is not exposed anymore.	Storage in protective barriers, housing or coverings, ensuring that the risk of damage (e.g. scratches) can be eliminated.

Practical Assessment

Candidate Instructions

The Practical Assessment is a set of tasks that must be completed in a workplace, or in an environment with conditions similar to that of a real workplace.

This assessment will help you demonstrate skill requirements relevant to selecting, procuring and storing construction materials for building and construction projects.

The Practical Assessment includes the following:

- 1. Case Study**

Includes detailed scenarios and simulated environments, providing all necessary information required to complete relevant tasks and activities.

- 2. Workplace Assessment**

A set of tasks or activities completed according to set instructions and guidelines to meet the requirements of the relevant unit. These tasks and activities require you to have access to a workplace or a similar environment.

Preliminary Assessment Information

The tasks in this practical assessment must be completed in a workplace (or a similar environment) and in the context of a building and construction project which you are currently a part of.

E.g. You are a builder, a site manager in training, foreperson, or an apprentice in this project, etc.

Before starting the practical assessment, record the following information for your assessor's reference.

When completing the tasks in this practical assessment ensure that your responses and performance must align with the information you have provided below.

For example (but not limited to):

- If the task asks you to refer to building and construction legislation and regulatory requirements, refer to the requirements that apply to the state/territory where your nominated building and construction project is undertaken.
- If the task requires you to follow organisational policies and procedures, refer to the policies and procedures in your nominated organisation/workplace.

Work role/title	Project Administration and Manager
Organisation/workplace	Knights Construction
Building and construction project	Residential Renovation project
Project overview	Residential Renovation Project
Building classification	1a
Project site address	Bunya Road, Everton Hills
State/territory where this project is being undertaken	QLD

Case Study

Mapping: CPCCBC4006 PE1.0 (p)

New Street Coast Town Construction Project

SCENARIO



You are a builder, and you have been contracted as the principal contractor to build a house on a vacant block of land.

The details of this building and construction project are as follows:

- Your trading name: Cascade Peak Construction Pty Ltd.
- The contract price for the entire project is \$313,800.
- Owner: John Jones
- Address: PO Box 44444 Coast Town , QLD 4444
- Site address: 60 New Street Coast Town
- Lot no 60 RP 123456
- Local authority: Coast Town Municipal Council
- A deposit of 5% was paid on signing the contract.

- This project must comply with relevant national, state/territory, local legal and regulatory requirements, including but not limited to:
 - Building contracts
 - Construction insurance
 - Industrial relations
 - Payroll systems and taxation
 - Environmental, sustainability, and waste management
 - Work health and safety

The site plan can be accessed and viewed through the link below:

[YourHome Design For Place - 3BR + Study All plans and elevations](#)

For the purpose of this assessment, this case study scenario is based in your state/territory.

Task 1 – Project Plans and Specifications

1. Answer the following questions about the project plans and specifications.

i.	How many storeys does the building have? One - Single storey residence
ii.	How big will the area of the building be in square meters? 194m2 (including Garage) or 172m2 (excluding garage)
iii.	Based on the working drawing, how many bedrooms does the house have? Three
iv.	Based on the working drawing, in which cardinal direction is the deck oriented? North

Task 2 – Building Codes and Construction Requirements

1. What is the building classification for this project? Tick the box that corresponds to your answer.

☒	Class 1a
☐	Class 1b
☐	Class 5
☐	Class 7a
☐	Class 10b

2. Answer the following questions about the building codes relevant to the building classification of this project.

i.	In which volume of the NCC 2019 can you find the building codes and standards for this building classification? ☐ Volume 1 ☒ Volume 2 ☐ Volume 3														
ii.	List all additions to the building codes that this project must comply with as required in your state/territory - QLD NCC QDC Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018 Electrical Safety Act 2002 BCA AS1684 Residential Timber Framed Construction AS 3959 AS 1428 Energy Efficiency and sustainability BAL requirements Code of Practice <table> <tr> <td>AS 1684</td> <td>Residential timber-framed construction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 1860.2</td> <td>Particleboard flooring - Installation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 2047</td> <td>Windows in buildings - Selection and installation</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 2783</td> <td>Use of reinforced concrete for small swimming pools</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 2796.1</td> <td>Timber – Hardwood – Sawn and milled products</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 2870</td> <td>Residential slabs and footings</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AS 3958.1</td> <td>Ceramic tiles – Part 1: Guide to the installation of ceramic tiles</td> </tr> </table>	AS 1684	Residential timber-framed construction	AS 1860.2	Particleboard flooring - Installation	AS 2047	Windows in buildings - Selection and installation	AS 2783	Use of reinforced concrete for small swimming pools	AS 2796.1	Timber – Hardwood – Sawn and milled products	AS 2870	Residential slabs and footings	AS 3958.1	Ceramic tiles – Part 1: Guide to the installation of ceramic tiles
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AS 2796.1	Timber – Hardwood – Sawn and milled products														
AS 2870	Residential slabs and footings														
AS 3958.1	Ceramic tiles – Part 1: Guide to the installation of ceramic tiles														

AS 3958.2	Ceramic tiles – Part 2: Guide to the selection of a ceramic tiling system
AS 3700	Masonry structures
AS 4440	Installation of Nail-plated Timber Roof Trusses
AS 4773.2	Masonry in small buildings – Construction
AS/NZS 1839	Swimming pools – Premoulded fibre-reinforced plastics – Installation
AS/NZS 3500.3	Plumbing and drainage – Part 3: Stormwater drainage
AS/NZS 4386.1	Domestic kitchen assemblies – Kitchen units
AS3600:2018	Concrete structures

iii.	List all state/territory laws used as reference in determining the additions to the building codes. QLD
	Building Act 1975
	QDC
	QLD Heritage Act 1992
	Sustainable Planning Act 2009
	Plumbing & Drainage Act 2018
	Electrical Safety Act 2002

3. Answer the following questions about the construction requirements in your state/territory.

i.	What act specifies the requirements to undertake building and construction work in your state/territory? QLD – Queensland Building and Construction Commission Act 1991
ii.	Outline the section in the act which lists the requirements for undertaking building and construction work in your state/territory. The QBCC Act covers a wide range of provisions related to building and construction, including: 1. Licensing requirements: The act sets out the licensing requirements for building and construction work. It outlines the different license classes and categories for various types of building work and specifies the qualifications, experience, and financial requirements for obtaining and maintaining a license. 2. Contract requirements: The QBCC Act addresses contractual arrangements between builders, contractors, and clients. It covers areas such as contracts for residential construction work, progress payments, variations, dispute resolution, and warranties. 3. Insurance and financial requirements: The act establishes mandatory insurance and financial requirements for licensed builders and contractors. It includes provisions for Home Warranty Insurance, which protects homeowners against incomplete or defective building work. 4. Complaints, disputes, and enforcement: The QBCC Act provides mechanisms for handling complaints, disputes, and enforcement actions related to building and construction work. It outlines

the powers and responsibilities of the QBCC in investigating complaints, conducting audits, issuing directions, and imposing penalties for non-compliance.

5. Regulatory powers: The act grants the QBCC regulatory powers to ensure compliance with building standards, licensing requirements, and other provisions. It enables the QBCC to take enforcement actions, such as issuing infringement notices, imposing fines, suspending or canceling licenses, and prosecuting offenses.

Task 3 – Construction Materials

1. Identify three properties for each of the construction materials listed below.

Construction Material	Properties
i. Masonry wall	a. Structural strength b. Durability c. Thermal insulation and Thermal mass
ii. Burnished concrete	a. The polishing process enhances the natural beauty of concrete, revealing its aggregate and creating a smooth, reflective surface. b. durability and strength properties. c. burnished concrete is its low maintenance requirements. The smooth and non-porous surface is easy to clean and maintain, as it resists dust, dirt, and staining
iii. Aluminium sunshades	a. Solar Heat reduction b. Improved energy efficiency c. Architectural aesthetics
iv. Timber deck	a. Natural Beauty b. Durability c. Versatility
v. Metal roof sheeting	a. Longevity b. Weather resistance c. Low maintenance
vi. Glass windows and doors	a. Transparency b. Natural light transmission c. Sound insulation
vii. Plant-based (PB) ceiling tiles	a. Sustainable material b. Acoustic performance c. Aesthetic appeal

2. Given the climate of your state/territory, explain the suitability of the following materials in the region. - QLD

i. Metal sheet roofing

Metal sheet roofing is highly suitable for the climate of Queensland (QLD). QLD experiences a predominantly warm and humid climate with intense sunlight and occasional heavy rainfall. Metal roofing materials, such as corrugated steel or aluminum, offer excellent durability, weather resistance, and thermal reflectivity. They can effectively withstand the heat and UV radiation, providing superior protection against the harsh Queensland sun. Additionally, metal roofs have excellent water-shedding capabilities, ensuring efficient drainage during the occasional heavy rain events. Their low maintenance requirements and long lifespan make them a practical and reliable choice for QLD's climate.

ii. Timber

Timber is a suitable material for use in Queensland (QLD) due to its natural properties and adaptability to the region's climate. QLD experiences a warm and subtropical climate with high humidity and occasional heavy rainfall. Timber is known for its thermal insulation properties, which help regulate indoor temperatures and reduce the need for excessive cooling. It is also a renewable resource, making it environmentally friendly. Properly treated and maintained timber can withstand QLD's climate, provided it is protected from excessive moisture and termites. Additionally, timber's aesthetic appeal and versatility make it a popular choice for various applications in residential and commercial construction throughout QLD.

iii. Aluminium

Aluminium is highly suitable for use in Queensland (QLD) due to its exceptional properties and compatibility with the region's climate. QLD experiences a warm and humid climate with occasional heavy rainfall and high UV exposure. Aluminium is lightweight, corrosion-resistant, and immune to rust, making it an ideal choice for withstanding moisture and salt air in coastal areas. It offers excellent thermal conductivity, allowing it to dissipate heat quickly and keep interiors cool. Additionally, aluminium is highly durable, requiring minimal maintenance, and its inherent strength makes it capable of withstanding strong winds and storms. Its versatility, aesthetic appeal, and ability to meet sustainability goals further contribute to its suitability for QLD's climate.

3. Below is a list of materials and their specifications.

Material	Specifications
Glass	2000 x 3000 12mm toughened glass
Timber	90 x 35 5.1 metre MGP10
Concrete	20kg bag GP concrete - UV stabilised polyethylene bag.

Aluminium	100 x 60 50mm G Line Aluminium sunshades
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Based on the information provided, do the following:

- i. Access relevant standards/NCC references to each material
- ii. Evaluate each material's quality according to the relevant standards you accessed.
- iii. Evaluate each material's compatibility according to the relevant standards you accessed.
Compatibility here refers to a material's resistance to chemicals.
- iv. Evaluate each material's compliance according to the relevant standards you accessed.

Glass

Relevant standard - The National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia, specifically Volume Two - Building Code of Australia (BCA), provides regulations and standards for building construction. The BCA references Australian Standards AS1288 - Glass in Buildings, which covers the selection, installation, and use of glass in buildings. It outlines requirements for different glass types, including toughened glass.

Quality	Compatibility	Compliance
The quality of toughened glass is determined by compliance with the relevant Australian Standard AS1288. This standard specifies the quality requirements, including factors such as strength, safety, and durability, for different glass types used in buildings. Compliance with AS1288 ensures that the glass meets the necessary quality standards Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compatibility of toughened glass in building construction is assessed based on its adherence to the requirements outlined in AS1288 and other relevant codes and regulations. It should be compatible with the specific application and meet the safety, structural, and performance requirements set by the standards. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compliance of toughened glass in the QLD building construction industry would be determined by meeting the applicable requirements of the BCA, NCC, and Australian Standards, particularly AS1288. This includes aspects such as size limitations, safety glazing requirements, appropriate labeling, and any specific regulations related to glass installations in buildings Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975

Timber		
Relevant Standard - The National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia, specifically Volume Two - Building Code of Australia (BCA), provides regulations and standards for building construction. The BCA references various Australian Standards related to timber, including AS 1684 - Residential Timber Framed Construction, which covers design, installation, and construction requirements for timber framing in residential buildings.		
Quality	Compatibility	Compliance
The quality of the timber, specifically MGP10 (Machine Graded Pine) in this case, can be assessed based on compliance with the relevant Australian Standard AS 1684 and other applicable standards for timber products. These standards define the quality criteria for various timber grades, including strength, durability, and dimensional stability Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compatibility of timber in building construction is assessed based on its adherence to the requirements outlined in the relevant Australian Standards and the BCA. This includes factors such as structural design considerations, fire resistance requirements, and compatibility with other building components and systems. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compliance of the timber mentioned (MGP10) in the QLD building construction industry would be determined by meeting the applicable requirements of the BCA, NCC, and relevant Australian Standards, such as AS 1684. Compliance includes factors such as proper design, correct installation practices, and adherence to structural and safety requirements. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975
Concrete		
Relevant Standard - The National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia, specifically Volume One - Building Code of Australia (BCA), provides regulations and standards for building construction. The BCA references various Australian Standards related to concrete, such as AS 3600 - Concrete Structures, which covers the design, construction, and durability requirements for concrete structures.		
Quality	Compatibility	Compliance
The quality of the concrete in the 20kg bag can be assessed based on compliance with the relevant Australian Standards, particularly AS 1379 - Specification and Supply of Concrete. This standard outlines the quality requirements for concrete, including aspects such as strength, consistency, workability, and durability. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compatibility of the concrete with the standard mentioned would depend on its adherence to the requirements outlined in the relevant Australian Standards and the BCA. This includes factors such as appropriate mixture proportions, consistency, and compatibility with reinforcement and other construction materials. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compliance of the concrete product in the QLD building construction industry would be determined by meeting the applicable requirements of the BCA, NCC, and relevant Australian Standards, such as AS 1379. Compliance includes factors such as proper mix design, correct handling, storage, and placement practices, and adherence to structural and durability requirements. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975
Aluminium		

Relevant Standard - The National Construction Code (NCC) of Australia, specifically Volume Two - Building Code of Australia (BCA), provides regulations and standards for building construction. The BCA references various Australian Standards related to aluminum products, such as AS 1170 - Structural Design Actions, and AS 1664 - Aluminium Structures, which covers the design, fabrication, and installation of aluminum structures.

Quality	Compatibility	Compliance
The quality of the aluminum used in the sunshade product can be assessed based on compliance with the relevant Australian Standards, particularly AS 1664 for aluminum structures. This standard defines the quality criteria for aluminum, including aspects such as strength, corrosion resistance, dimensional tolerances, and surface finish. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compatibility of the aluminum sunshade product would depend on its adherence to the requirements outlined in the relevant Australian Standards and the BCA. This includes factors such as proper design, correct installation practices, and compatibility with other building components and systems Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975	The compliance of the aluminum sunshade product in the QLD building construction industry would be determined by meeting the applicable requirements of the BCA, NCC, and relevant Australian Standards, such as AS 1664. Compliance includes factors such as structural integrity, wind resistance, appropriate finishes, and overall performance according to the standards. Source: NCC vol 2, QBCC, Building Act 1975

4. Explain the environmental impact of the following construction materials.

Construction Material	Environmental Impact
i. Aluminium sunshades	Aluminium sunshades used as building construction material in Queensland can have a positive environmental impact. Aluminium is a highly sustainable material as it is abundant, recyclable, and energy-efficient to produce. The use of sunshades helps reduce the building's energy consumption by blocking direct sunlight and reducing heat gain, which in turn lowers the reliance on air conditioning systems and decreases greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, aluminium's durability ensures a long lifespan, minimizing the need for replacements and reducing waste generation. Overall, the adoption of aluminium sunshades contributes to energy efficiency, waste reduction, and a more sustainable built environment in Queensland.

ii. Metal sheet roofing	Metal sheet roofing used as building construction material in Queensland - Metal roofs, often made from materials like steel or aluminum, are highly durable and have long lifespans, reducing the need for frequent replacements and associated resource consumption. They are also recyclable at the end of their life, minimizing waste generation. Metal roofs offer excellent solar reflectance, reducing heat absorption and decreasing the energy required for cooling buildings. Additionally, metal roofing is resistant to fire, pests, and rot, reducing the use of chemical treatments and minimizing environmental harm. By providing energy efficiency, durability, recyclability, and reduced chemical usage, metal sheet roofing contributes to a more sustainable built environment in Queensland.
iii. Plant-based (PB) ceiling tiles	Plant-based ceiling tiles used as building construction material in Queensland can have significant environmental impacts. These tiles are typically made from renewable and sustainable materials such as bamboo, hemp, or recycled agricultural waste. By utilizing plant-based materials, the demand for traditional ceiling tiles made from non-renewable resources like gypsum or mineral fibers is reduced. Plant-based tiles also have a lower carbon footprint during production, as they require less energy and emit fewer greenhouse gases compared to their synthetic counterparts. Additionally, these tiles often have excellent acoustic properties, reducing noise pollution and enhancing indoor environmental quality. The use of plant-based ceiling tiles in construction helps promote resource conservation, reduces carbon emissions, and supports a more sustainable building industry in Queensland.

Task 4 – Allowable Tolerances

1. Consider the following scenario:

You are part of the procurement team for an organisation. You are given the task to purchase timber for the building project. In the project specifications, it is stated that the allowable tolerances for timber is +/- 3mm

Answer the following questions.

i. The building project asks for 90 × 35 5.1 metre MGP10 and the timber you purchased measures 5.4 metres.

a. Will you be able to use it for the project?

Yes

b. Explain why.

Because the length of the purchased material is 5.4 while we need 5.1m and this gives us an extra 300mm

ii. Determine the impact of allowable tolerances on naturally occurring materials.

In QLD, as per Updated standards and Tolerances Guide, conversion of natural materials into useful building materials can be influenced by factors (e.g. weather and transport) that can eventually alter their quality. Some unforeseen circumstances may lead to a change in the material's intended and desired quality, leading to imperfections in the materials. The allowable tolerances play a crucial role in the utilization of naturally occurring materials like timber in Queensland. These tolerances are defined standards that account for the natural variations found in timber, such as knots, grain patterns, and color variations.

Task 5 – Material Assembly and Installation

1. Access and review project diagrams in your workplace relevant to material assembly and installation, including but not limited to the following:

- Bill of Materials for a Building Project
- Material Assembly Diagram
- Material Assembly Installation

Using these documents as reference, answer the following questions about material assembly and installation tolerances.

- i. Identify the material components of the sample wall assembly:

The wall assembly includes the following components:

Structural framing – timber

Insulation – expanded polystyrene boards

Sheathing – gib board

Weather resistant Barrier – Building wrap

Cladding – FC sheets

Vapour Barrier – Plastic sheeting

Finishes - Paint

ii. Outline the process of building the sample wall assembly:

The process of building a wall assembly in building construction in Queensland involves the following steps:

1. Design and Planning: The wall assembly is designed based on the specific requirements, architectural drawings, and structural considerations. The materials, dimensions, and construction details are determined during this phase.
2. Site Preparation: The construction site is prepared, including clearing and leveling the area where the wall will be built. The foundation or footing for the wall is constructed if necessary.
3. Framing: The structural framing components, such as timber or steel studs, are installed according to the design specifications. This involves measuring, cutting, and positioning the framing members vertically and horizontally, ensuring proper alignment and stability.
4. Installation of Insulation: Insulation materials, such as batts or panels, are placed between the studs to provide thermal and acoustic insulation. Care is taken to fit the insulation snugly and fill any gaps to maximize energy efficiency.
5. Sheathing: The sheathing material, such as plywood or OSB, is attached to the framing, providing additional structural strength and a smooth surface for finishes. The sheathing is secured using nails, screws, or adhesives as per the manufacturer's instructions.
6. Application of Weather Barrier: A weather-resistant barrier (WRB) is installed over the sheathing to prevent the penetration of moisture and air. This can involve applying a building wrap, house wrap, or a liquid-applied membrane, following the manufacturer's guidelines.
7. Cladding Installation: The selected cladding material, such as bricks, stone, or siding, is installed over the weather barrier. This involves carefully placing and securing the cladding elements, ensuring proper alignment, and following any specific installation requirements for the chosen material.
8. Interior Finishes: On the interior side of the wall assembly, interior finishes like drywall, plaster, or paneling are installed. These finishes provide a smooth and aesthetically pleasing surface.
9. Exterior Finishes: The exterior of the wall assembly is finished, which may involve painting, applying stucco, or any other desired finish to protect and enhance the appearance of the wall.

Throughout the process, it is important to adhere to relevant building codes, regulations, and safety measures. Skilled tradespeople, such as carpenters, insulators, and cladding installers, could be involved in different stages of the construction process to ensure the wall assembly is built accurately and to specifications.

1. Outline the installation tolerances for the sample wall assembly
2. Framing Alignment: The vertical and horizontal alignment of the wall framing members should generally be within a tolerance of $\pm 3\text{mm}$ over a specified length, such as a 3-meter span. This ensures that the wall is straight, plumb, and properly aligned with adjacent walls or structural elements.
3. Sheathing and Cladding Alignment: The installation of sheathing and cladding materials should maintain a consistent alignment. Any deviations from a flat plane or even surface should generally be within a tolerance of $\pm 5\text{mm}$ over a specified length, such as a 3-meter span.
4. Joint Gaps: Proper installation of sheathing and cladding materials requires appropriate gaps to accommodate thermal expansion and contraction. The specific joint gap tolerance may vary depending on the materials used, but typically falls within the range of 5-10mm to allow for movement while maintaining proper waterproofing and aesthetic appearance.
5. Insulation Fit: Insulation materials should be properly fitted within the wall cavity, ensuring full coverage and minimal gaps or compression. The tolerance for insulation fit may vary depending on the specific insulation type, but typically requires a snug fit without excessive compression or voids.
6. Finishing Alignment: Interior and exterior finishes, such as drywall, plaster, or cladding elements, should be installed with proper alignment and minimal discrepancies. Finishing tolerances may vary depending on the specific finish and desired aesthetic, but typically require a uniform and visually pleasing appearance without noticeable gaps or misalignment.

- a. How do the mentioned material assemblies and installation tolerances comply with AS 1530.4:2014 Fire resistance tests for elements of construction?
- b. Sample wall assembly
compliance with AS 1530.4:2014 ensures that the tested wall assemblies meet the required fire resistance ratings
- c. Sample wall assembly installation tolerances
 - 1. Test specimens: The standard specifies the size, configuration, and construction of test specimens for various elements, such as walls, floors, and ceilings. The specimens should be representative of the intended use and construction.
 - 2. Fire resistance test procedures: AS 1530.4:2014 defines the procedures for subjecting test specimens to specific fire conditions, such as heating curves and furnace temperatures. It outlines the time-temperature curves that must be achieved during the test.
 - 3. Performance criteria: The standard establishes the performance criteria for evaluating the fire resistance of elements. These criteria typically include factors such as the stability, integrity, and insulation of the tested element during the specified test period.
 - 4. Documentation and reporting: Compliance with AS 1530.4:2014 requires thorough documentation and reporting of the fire resistance tests conducted on construction elements. This documentation includes detailed descriptions of the test specimens, test procedures, and results.

Overview

The goal of this assessment is to assess your practical knowledge and skills in:

- Identifying and evaluating building materials.
- Selecting and procuring building materials
- Supervising on-site delivery and storage of materials.

This workplace assessment is made up of four workplace tasks:

Task 1 – Select Building Materials

Task 2 – Consult about Building Materials

Task 3 – Procure Building Materials

Task 4 – Supervise On-site Delivery of Building Materials

Task 5 – Supervise Inspection and Testing of Delivered Building Materials

Task 6 – Maintain Records of Deliveries and Materials

Each task comes with a set of instructions. You are to follow and perform these instructions and submit any required documentation.

You are required to:

- Complete the tasks within the time allowed.
- Review the instructions in each task.
- Select and procure building materials
- Supervise on-site delivery and storage of materials
- Perform the workplace task according to the instructions provided
- Complete and submit any required documentation.

Resources required for assessment:

To complete this assessment, you will need access to the following:

- A workplace or a similar environment that will allow you access to:
 - Building and construction project
 - At least one (1) of the following personnel:
 - Architects
 - Designers
 - Engineers
 - Other project stakeholders
 - Organisational policies and procedures
 - Materials List documentation template

- Current relevant government legislation
- The NCC and other relevant codes and standards
- Construction drawings, site plans and specifications
- Organisational policies, procedures and other quality documentation to undertake the performance criteria
- Manufacturer reports on materials
- Digital devices, applications and software to research, transmit and receive information electronically.

Task 1 Select Building Materials

Select quality materials suitable for the building project for one (1) construction project for a residential or commercial building up to a maximum of two storeys including selecting and procuring alternate materials.

Use your organisation's template for preparing a Materials List or use the **Materials List** template provided along with this workbook to record materials required to complete the building project.

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge of building materials and their safety, fire resistance rating, suitability, durability, serviceability, cost effectiveness, short and long-term degradation, and availability.
- Practical skills in selecting quality and suitable materials for the building project.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 1 – Assessor's Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists the criteria your Materials Quality Checklist submission must address to complete this task satisfactorily.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit the following to your assessor:

- Materials List you completed
- Copies of relevant documents that they accessed and reviewed for this task, e.g. material reports, manufacturer specifications, reference material regarding material technologies, sustainability and environmental efficiency, etc.

Task 2 Consult about Building Materials

Consult with the following people relevant to the building project and finalise the selected building materials. This must include at least one (1) verbal and one (1) written interaction, seeking advice on alternative materials:

- At least one (1) of the following personnel:
 - Architects
 - Designers
 - Engineers
 - Other project stakeholders

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge of consultations with professionals relevant to the project, and the client.
- Practical skills in consulting with professionals and the client regarding the selected building materials.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 2 – Assessor’s Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists all the practical skills you need to demonstrate while completing this task.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit the evidence of consultations (at least one (1) written and one (1) verbal) to your assessor, e.g. email correspondence, chat messages, phone call recordings, video call recordings, etc.

Task 3 Procure Building Materials

Procure the finalised building materials from Task 2. This will require the candidate to include one (1) verbal and one (1) written interaction with suppliers and/or manufacturers.

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge in procuring and ordering building materials.
- Practical skills in procuring and ordering building materials.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 3 – Assessor’s Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists all the practical skills you need to demonstrate while completing this task.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit the following to your assessor:

- Evidence of procuring and ordering the finalised building materials, e.g. email correspondence, chat messages, phone call recordings, video call recordings, etc.
- Evidence of material suitability collected from suppliers and manufacturers, e.g. relevant certification, reports from testing agencies, etc.

Task 4 Supervise On-site Delivery of Building Materials

Supervise the on-site delivery of building materials, including:

- Identifying the potential challenges of transporting materials (e.g. limitations, site access, potential safety hazards etc).
- All delivered materials are checked.
- Suitable on-site storage space for delivered materials.
- Supervision of safe handling of materials

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge regarding the on-site delivery of the building materials.
- Practical skills in supervising the on-site delivery of the building materials.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 4 – Assessor’s Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists all the practical skills you need to demonstrate while completing this task.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit the following to your assessor:

- Manufacturer specifications used as reference in checking the delivered materials, plus any delivery invoices and delivery checklists
- Email confirmation with the supplier identifying material limitations and any potential safety hazards
- Email confirmation with the supplier identifying site access requirements (e.g. site map with instructions)
- Storage space documentation, (e.g. site plan showing allocation of on-site storage space, photos of material storage spaces, etc).

Task 5 Supervise Inspection and Testing of Delivered Building Materials

Supervise the inspection, testing and measuring of the delivered building materials.

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge of the inspection and relevant standards of delivered materials.
- Practical skills in supervising the inspection, testing and measuring of delivered materials.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 5 – Assessor’s Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists all the practical skills you need to demonstrate while completing this task.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit a copy of the relevant industry standards you used as reference in testing and measuring the materials to your assessor. Also, communications with other parties regarding actions relating to delivered building materials (e.g. inconsistencies in quality and/or quantity, any defects or damaged materials).

Note: This task can be simulated with the candidate’s supervisor.

Task 6 Maintain Records of Deliveries and Materials

Maintain records of deliveries and materials, including damaged materials, inferior materials and variations to specified materials.

You will be assessed on:

- Practical knowledge of delivery and material records.
- Practical skills in maintaining records of deliveries and materials.

Before starting this task, review the **Workplace Assessment Task 6 – Assessor’s Checklist** provided along with this workbook. This form lists all the practical skills you need to demonstrate while completing this task.

Your assessor will also:

- Address your queries and concerns regarding this task.

After completing this task, submit the records of deliveries and materials to your assessor.

TO THE CANDIDATE

When you have completed this assessment workbook, review your work, and ensure that:

- X You have completed all the Knowledge Assessments Questions.**
- X You have completed the Practical Assessments in this workbook**
 - X Case Study**
 - X Task 1 – Project Plans and Specifications**
 - X Task 2 – Building Codes and Construction Requirements**
 - X Task 3 – Construction Materials**
 - X Task 4 – Allowable Tolerances**
 - X Task 5 – Material Assembly and Installation**
 - X Workplace Assessment**
 - X Task 1 – Select Building Materials**
 - X Task 2 – Consult about Building Materials**
 - X Task 3 – Procure Building Materials**
 - X Task 4 – Supervise On-site Delivery of Building Materials**
 - X Task 5 – Supervise Inspection and Testing of Delivered Building Materials**
 - X Task 6 – Maintain Records of Deliveries and Materials**
- X You have saved and submitted the following evidence:**
 - X This completed workbook**
 - X Assessment Workbook Cover Sheet signed and scanned**
- X You have saved and submitted the following evidence:**
 - X Workplace Assessment Task 1**
 - X Materials list**
 - X Workplace Assessment Task 2**
 - X Evidence of consultations**
 - X Workplace Assessment Task 3**
 - X Evidence of suitability**
 - X Evidence of procurement**
 - X Workplace Assessment Task 4**
 - X Manufacturer specifications**
 - X Email confirmation with the supplier identifying material limitations and any potential safety hazards**

- X Email confirmation with the supplier identifying site access requirements (e.g. site map with instructions)
- X Storage space documentation
- X Workplace Assessment Task 5
 - X Copies of relevant industry standards
- X Workplace Assessment Task 6
 - X Records of deliveries and materials

IMPORTANT:

You must achieve a satisfactory result in ALL assessment tasks to be deemed COMPETENT for the unit/s relevant to this workbook.

To be deemed competent in the unit/s of competency relevant to this workbook, you must successfully complete all the requirements listed above according to the prescribed benchmarks provided to the assessor.

TO THE ASSESSOR

When you have completed assessing the assessment workbook, review the candidate's submission against the checklist below:

- ☐ **The candidate has completed all the Knowledge Assessments Questions.**
- ☐ **The candidate has completed the Practical Assessments in this workbook**
 - ☐ Case Study
 - ☐ Task 1 – Project Plans and Specifications
 - ☐ Task 2 – Building Codes and Construction Requirements
 - ☐ Task 3 – Construction Materials
 - ☐ Task 4 – Allowable Tolerances
 - ☐ Task 5 – Material Assembly and Installation
 - ☐ Workplace Assessment
 - ☐ Task 1 – Select Building Materials
 - ☐ Task 2 – Consult about Building Materials
 - ☐ Task 3 – Procure Building Materials
 - ☐ Task 4 – Supervise On-site Delivery of Building Materials
 - ☐ Task 5 – Supervise Inspection and Testing of Delivered Building Materials
 - ☐ Task 6 – Maintain Records of Deliveries and Materials
- ☐ **The candidate has saved and submitted the following evidence:**
 - ☐ This completed workbook
 - ☐ Assessment Workbook Cover Sheet signed and scanned
- ☐ **The candidate has saved and submitted the following evidence:**
 - ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 1
 - ☐ Materials list
 - ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 2
 - ☐ Evidence of consultations
 - ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 3
 - ☐ Evidence of suitability
 - ☐ Evidence of procurement
 - ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 4
 - ☐ Manufacturer specifications
 - ☐ Email confirmation with the supplier identifying material limitations and any potential safety hazards
 - ☐ Email confirmation with the supplier identifying site access requirements (e.g. site map with instructions)

- ☐ Storage space documentation
- ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 5
 - ☐ Copies of relevant industry standards
- ☐ Workplace Assessment Task 6
 - ☐ Records of deliveries and materials

IMPORTANT:

The candidate must achieve a satisfactory result in ALL assessment tasks to be deemed COMPETENT for the unit/s relevant to this workbook.

To be deemed competent in the unit/s of competency relevant to this workbook, the candidate must successfully complete all the requirements listed above according to the prescribed benchmarks.

Record of Assessment (Assessor's Use Only)

RECORD OF ASSESSMENT	
Candidate's Name	
RTO Name	
RTO Contact Number	
RTO Email Address	
Assessor's Name	
Unit of Competency	CPCCBC4006 - Select, procure and store construction materials for building and construction projects (Release 1)

Knowledge Assessment	S	NYS
Question 1	o	o
Question 2	o	o
Question 3	o	o
Question 4	o	o
Question 5	o	o
Question 6	o	o
Question 7	o	o
Question 8	o	o
Question 9	o	o
Question 10	o	o
Question 11	o	o
Question 12	o	o
Question 13	o	o
Question 14	o	o
Question 15	o	o
Question 16	o	o
Question 17	o	o
Question 18	o	o
Question 19	o	o
Question 20	o	o

Practical Assessment		
Case Study	S	NYS

Task 1	o	o
Task 2	o	o
Task 3	o	o
Task 4	o	o
Task 5	o	o
Workplace Assessment	S	NYS
Task 1	o	o
Task 2	o	o
Task 3	o	o
Task 4	o	o
Task 5	o	o
Task 6	o	o

Rules of Evidence	S	NYS
All knowledge and skills evidence submissions are valid	☐	☐
All knowledge and skills evidence submissions are authentic	☐	☐
All knowledge and skills evidence submissions are sufficient	☐	☐
All knowledge and skills evidence submissions are current	☐	☐

Signature Authentication Checklist

This checklist will guide you in authenticating the signatures provided by the candidate in their assessment workbook and evidence submissions.

Read each checklist item and tick the box only if you confirm that the item is a true and accurate reflection of the signature authentication you have conducted.

Checklist	Completed
I have checked the signature provided by the candidate in the Assessment Workbook Cover Sheet against the signature they provided to the Training Provider.	☐
I confirm the signature provided by the candidate in the Assessment Workbook Cover Sheet matches the signature they provided to the Training Provider.	☐
I confirm ALL signatures provided by the candidate in their evidence submissions match with the signature they provided to the Training Provider.	☐

Third-Party Verification Log

Instructions for the Assessor:

You are required to contact all third-party personnel involved in the candidate's assessment to verify the candidate's performance and evidence submissions and to confirm with them whether the candidate's evidence submissions are true and accurate.

Complete this Third-Party Verification Log to document your completion of this process. When completing this log, provide all of the following required information for each third-party personnel:

- Name of third-party personnel contacted
- Relevant qualifications and/or experience of Third-party personnel contacted
- Role in the candidate's assessment (e.g. workplace supervisor, observer, or candidate)
- Contact details (phone number or email address)
- Date contacted

You must also confirm that third-party personnel have verified the candidate's evidence submissions are true and accurate.

Contact No.1

Name and job title of Third-party Contacted	Faris		
Relevant Qualifications/experience of Third-party	Licenced Builder		
Role in the Candidate's Assessment	Contact Details (Phone number or email address)	Date contacted	Third-Party verifies evidence submissions of the candidate are true and accurate?
Supervisor	0426241081		Yes ☐ No ☐ Assessor's Notes

Contact No.2

Name and job title of Third-party Contacted			
Relevant Qualifications/experience of Third-party			
Role in the Candidate's Assessment	Contact Details (Phone number or email address)	Date contacted	Third-Party verifies evidence submissions of the candidate are true and accurate?
			Yes ☐ No ☐ Assessor's Notes

Contact No.3

Name and job title of Third-party Contacted			
Relevant Qualifications/experience of Third-party			
Role in the Candidate's Assessment	Contact Details (Phone number or email address)	Date contacted	Third-Party verifies evidence submissions of the candidate are true and accurate?
			Yes ☐ No ☐ Assessor's Notes

Assessor Declaration	
I declare that the information recorded in this <i>Third-Party Verification Log</i> is true and accurate.	
Assessor's name	Assessor's signature
Date signed	

End of Record of Assessment (For the Assessor's Use Only)