

CPCCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

CPCCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

THEORY EXAM INSTRUCTIONS

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

Participant name Rik Chetcuti

Participant signature 

Date 22/12/2020

Assessor name _____

Assessor signature _____

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

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

Q1. Which of the following documents and/or people would you refer to when selecting materials for a building project? Tick all that apply.

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

Q2. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to suitability of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	Part A5 Documentation of Design and Construction – A5.0 Suitability	Part A5 Documentation of Design and Construction – A5.0 Suitability	

Q3. Identify the assessment methods used to verify a performance solution.

Answer	One assessment method used to verify a performance solution is Evidence of Suitability which describes different forms of evidence that is considered appropriate methods of supporting a solution, it is generally used to show that a use of a material form of construction or design meet the deemed to satisfy provisions, It can also be used as part of a performance solution. Evidence could be a report from a registered testing authority or a current Certificate of conformity ETC.	☐
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Q4. Which of the following solutions for material selection often references the Australian Standards? Tick your response.

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

Q5. Identify five (5) materials commonly used for *low rise buildings* in your region. For each material, identify the following:

- Its name
- Properties of the material

Answer

#	Material name	Properties
1	Paints and Coatings	Ease of Application, Quick Drying, Corrosion Resistant, Water Resistant & Heat Resistant
2	Concrete	Strong, Durability, Porosity and Density, Fire Resistant, Thermal and Acoustic Insulation Properties & Impact Resistant
3	Glass	Hardness and/or Brittleness, Weather Resistant, Thermal and Acoustic Insulation, Chemical Resistant, Colour and Shape Variant & Transparent
4	Plasterboard	Properties are Dependant on Type of Plasterboard Fire Resistant, Humidity Resistant, Impact Resistant, Lightweight, Cost Effective & Smooth Surface Suitable for Decorative Finishes
5	Masonry Units (Bricks/Blocks)	Compressive Strength, Properties affecting bond between Unit (Bricks/Blocks) and Mortar, Hardness & Frost Resistant



- Q6. For each of the materials in Q5. identify the following:
- **Quality of the material (i.e. durability, serviceability, cost effectiveness)**
 - **Compatibility and non-compatibility of the material (i.e. what it would/would not be suitable for)**

Answer

#	Quality	Compatibility
1	Paints and coatings are very durable, as If a painted wall is damaged it is very easy to repair and extremely cost effective in comparison to other finishing products such as wall papers etc.	Almost compatible with everything, provided that the right preparation has taken place almost all surfaces can be painted in one way or another.
2	Concrete is extremely durable once set. Concrete can be patched if required. As far as I am aware there is no alternative for concrete so regardless of the price it is required which is why the price of concrete will always be determined by supply and demand requirements, like fuel/oil until an alternative is sourced.	As previously stated, there is no alternative for concrete, and I believe that is because there is no need to replace it. In saying that because there is no alternative for it, I believe that makes it extremely compatible as if it was not compatible then an alternative would have been sourced.
3	Glass is durable if used correctly. If not used or treated correctly it is easy break. It is serviceable to a certain extent, if scratched it can be polished but if the glass is damaged beyond that point it will need to be replaced. Glass is cheap until it is damaged and needs to be replaced.	Glass is compatible in most applications. With advances in technology the use for glass is only becoming greater.
4	Plasterboard is durable if used correctly. It is reasonably easy to damage but also easy and relatively cost effective to repair if required.	Plasterboard is suitable to use in places/areas that aren't exposed to the elements. Unfortunately due to the construction of plasterboard it isn't very durable when exposed to the elements.



5	Masonry Units (Bricks/Blocks) Are extremely durable both installed as intended or not installed. Like most products if not installed correctly it can be an expensive fix but in regards to cost effectiveness in comparison to things like external cladding (James Hardie Products and/or Hebel) bricks are relatively cheap.	Masonry Units are suitable to use outside and inside. Depending on the Masonry Unit they can pre-finished or finished at a later date with products like render and bag & paint.
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Q7. Identify five (5) physical characteristics that may be considered when evaluating potential building materials.

Answer Physical characteristics that may be considered when evaluating potential building materials are, Density and Specific Gravity, Strength, Electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity and capacity, moisture absorption and acoustics.

☐

Q8. Match the terms and definitions below by writing the appropriate letter next to each number in the centre column.

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

☐

Q9. Which of the following materials would be considered as 'low energy content'? Tick all that apply.

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

☐

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

Q10. Refer to the table below and identify the wall material type that has the smallest embodied energy and emission impact.

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

Answer The wall material type that has the smallest embodied energy and emission impact is Timber Frame and Fibro Clad.



Q11. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to energy efficiency of materials for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	NCC Volume Two Section 2.6 Energy Efficiency and/or Part 3.12 Energy Efficiency	NCC Volume One Section J Energy Efficiency	

Q12. Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses residential slabs and footings.

Answer	Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard	☐
	QBCC Standards and Tolerances Guide, Section 3 – Footings, Slabs and Set Out	AS 2870 Residential Slabs and Footings	

Q13. Identify the relevant section of the Standards and Tolerances Guide and the associated Australian Standard that addresses roof tiles.

Answer	Standards and Tolerances Guide	Australian Standard	☐
	QBCC Standards and Tolerances Guide, Section 7 – Roofing	AS 2049 – Roof Tiles and AS 2050 – Installation of Roof Tiles and manufacturer's installation instructions.	

Q14. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to safety barriers for swimming pools for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer	Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9	☐
	NCC Volume Two Part 3.10.1 – Swimming Pools	NNC Volume One Section G Part G1.1 Swimming Pools	

Q15. In some states, barriers and fences for swimming pools are not entirely regulated by the NCC, as noted in the Ancillary Provisions and State and Territory Variations. Identify the applicable Act and Regulation that regulate safety barriers for swimming pools in your jurisdiction.

Answer ☐

NSW – Swimming pool fences, relevant Swimming Pools Act 1992 & Swimming Pools Regulation 2018.
 Northern Territory – Swimming Pools are regulated by the Northern Territory of Australian Swimming Pool Safety Act 2004.
 Queensland – Swimming Pools are regulated by the Building Act 1975 and the Building Regulation 2006.

Q16. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to safety barriers for swimming pools.

Answer ☐

The Australian standard that relates to safety barriers for swimming pools is AS 1926.1-2007 AMDT 1 Swimming pool safety - Safety barriers for swimming pools.

Q17. True or False (Tick your response): According to the Standard in Q16. all gates must be fitted with a self-closing device that will return the gate to a closed position from any position without the use of manual force.

Answer ☐

☒	True
☐	False

Q18. Identify the Volume and Parts of the NCC that relate to fire-resistance of building elements for Classes 1 and 10, and Classes 2 to 9.

Answer ☐

Classes 1 and 10	Classes 2 to 9
NCC Volume Two Schedule 5 Fire-resistance of building elements	NCC Volume One Schedule 5 Fire-resistance of building elements

Q19. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to fire-resistance tests for elements of construction.

Answer ☐

The Australian standard that relates to fire-resistance tests for elements of construction is AS 1530.4-1990 Methods for fire tests on building materials, components and structures.

Q20. For all NCC Classes, where the ground or subfloor space is excessively damp or subject to frequent flooding, which durability class must the subfloor framing must be used where above ground?

Answer



Q21. Identify the Australian Standards that must be observed when meeting the requirements for Q20.

Answer

☐

Q22. True or False (Tick your response): Where materials are not used as intended (or without considering NCC requirements), this can make a significant difference to the life or serviceability of the structure.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

Q23. Explain why durability and serviceability impact on the cost effectiveness of chosen materials.

Answer

Durability and serviceability impact on the cost effectiveness of chosen materials typically because if a product is durable and serviceable it is more expensive as these are low maintenance materials/products. While they are more expensive to purchase the said materials/products are much easier to maintain. Alternatively, a builder could purchase and use cheaper materials/products, but it would end up costing them more money to maintain the said items. Therefore, making cheaper and more expensive materials/products all relative when the whole picture is considered.

☐

Q24. Provide an example of short term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.

Answer

Timber is often prone to short term degradation. When exposed to the weather it may suffer from weathering, causing splitting and crumbling or if it is unprotected and remains damp for long periods, it will rot. Some timbers are naturally resistant to rot, for example western red cedar. These timbers form a protective skin on the surface that keeps them relatively intact.

☐

Q25. Provide an example of long term degradation of materials and describe its effects on a building on structure.

Answer

Metals corrode as they form a compound with the oxygen in the air. Some, such as iron, corrode relatively quickly while others such as copper are very slow.

Stone usually forms a surface skin when exposed to the atmosphere. This can act to protect the stone or in some cases it may cause failure. The failure is usually associated with acid rain, a result of sulphur dioxide pollution in the atmosphere.

Limestone is particularly vulnerable to this. Some of the softer rocks such as sandstone and limestone also erode with constant exposure to wind and water. This is further exacerbated in cold climates where frost can freeze water in cracks and eventually cause the rock to break.

Timber can also be vulnerable to chemical attack, from liquids, fumes or pollution. Attack is normally rapid at higher temperatures and hardwoods tend to be more susceptible than softwoods. Most timbers are resistant to weak acids, but susceptible to strong acids. Exposure to steam, such as in high temperature steaming processes, can cause serious reduction in the strength of timber.



Q26. You have spoken to a supplier who has indicated that some of the client's desired materials are unavailable. When considering alternative building materials what must be taken into consideration (i.e. other than the client's requirements)?

Answer

When considering alternative building materials the following must be taken into consideration Availability, Transportation, Handling, Testing, Waste Reduction, Reuse/Recycling, Renewable/ Non-Renewable, Environmental Impact, Embedded Energy, Fire Resistance Rating, Compatibility, Acoustic Properties, Life Cycle Cost and Short and Long Term Degradation.



Q27. Identify two (2) things that you should look for when receiving a delivery of materials.

Answer Two things that you should look for when receiving a delivery of materials are, Confirm the correct quantity of goods has been delivered and confirm the condition of the delivery. ☐

Q28. If you encounter issues with delivery, what two (2) options do you have?

Answer If you encounter issues with a delivery the two options you have are, Accept the shipment with 'conditions' or Reject the entire shipment. ☐

**Q29. Which of the following should be assessed before shifting materials?
Tick all that apply.**

Answer ☐

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

Q30. What document should you refer to for guidance on how to handle and store hazardous chemicals?

Answer You should refer to the Safety Data Sheet for guidance on how to handles and store hazardous chemicals. ☐

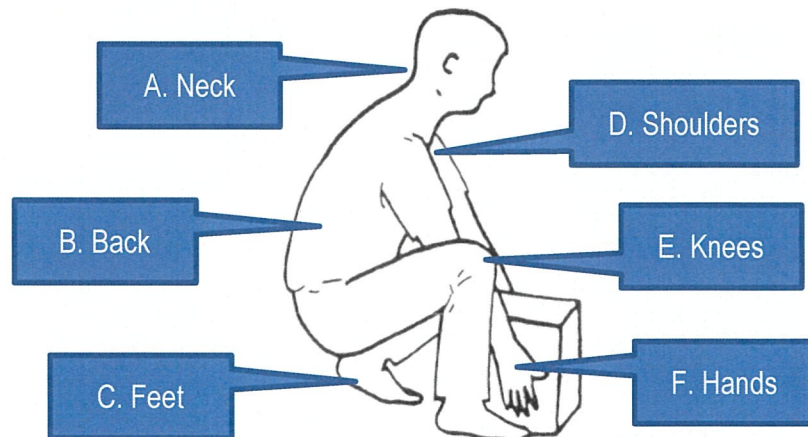
Q31. Name three (3) ways you can reduce the risk of injury if a load is too heavy for one person to carry, push or pull.

Answer

Three ways you can reduce the risk of injury if a load is too heavy for one person to carry, push or pull are Seek Help, Team Lift, Lighten the Load or use a mechanical aid.



- Q32. In the diagram below a person is lifting a tool box.
Filling in the table, indicate how each body part should be used/placed.



Answer ☐

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

- Q33. How should construction materials and components be handled?
Tick all that apply.

Answer ☐

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

- Q34. Identify the Australian Standard that relates to the storage and handling of LP gas.

Answer ☐ The Australian standard that relates to the storage and handling of LP Gas is AS/NZS 1596:2008 - The storage and handling of LP Gas.

Q35. List one (1) testing method for each of the building materials listed below.

Answer

Material name	Properties
Concrete	Concrete is test onsite (the slump test) and later laboratory tested for compressive strength at 28 days. Concrete Strength can be tested using a compression test.
Metals	Metals are strength tested by applying a tensile load.
Timber	Timber is stress tested by using a stress grading machine.

☐

Q36. What Code gives detailed tables which state the required grade of timber for specific sizes and uses?

Answer The Australian Timber Framing Code gives detailed tables which state the required grade of timber for specific sizes and uses.

☐

Q37. Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in timber.

Answer Some defects that may be found/seen on timber are knots, splits, gum veins, pockets of resin and insect damage. Note, certain timbers have specific defects associated with them.

☐

Q38. Identify two (2) tests that may be performed to determine the durability of stone.

Answer Other tests that may be performed on stone include tests on the durability of the stone.
Standard tests include acid immersion to test how quickly it dissolves under acidic conditions, wetting and drying and water absorption. If water retention rates of the stone are important, for matching or for a particular area, then the porosity and the saturation coefficients of the stone

☐

can also be measured. The saturation coefficient is a measure of how much of the pore space in a stone will be full of water after soaking for a long time.

Q39. Name two (2) ways that defects may be seen in stone.

Answer Defects in stone are usually apparent as cracks and fissures in the rock surface. Visually, some may be ruled as unacceptable if they don't conform to the acceptable colour or grain size uniformity that is required for the job. ☐

Q40. True or False (Tick your response): Under a contract, builders and other specialist tradespersons are the ones most likely to rectify or remedy problems that arise from incorrect installation, application or placement of materials.

Answer

☒	True
☐	False

☐

Q41. Name two (2) established methods that may be used to preserve timber.

Answer Timber preservation is the process of impregnating wood with chemicals which are toxic to fungi or insects, in order to control or eradicate these organisms. Wood preservatives vary widely in their properties, methods of application and suitability. Mechanical protection is useful in preventing the access of termites from the ground. Adult beetles lay their eggs in cracks in the surface of the wood, so a coat of paint will deter them. Similarly termite barriers of a variety of materials can also be used. These are often made from galvanised steel or aluminium. ☐

Q42. Identify two (2) established methods that may be used to protect ferrous metals.

Answer Established methods that may be used to protect ferrous metals may include cathodic protection, corrosion inhibitors, controlling the environment or providing barriers to moisture / oxygen.



Q43. Explain why the corrosion resistance of non-ferrous metals is superior to that of ordinary steel.

Answer ☐ The corrosion resistance of the non-ferrous metals used in building is greatly superior to that of ordinary steel. This is a result of the production of a ceramic coating of oxide or salt on the metal which protects it from further corrosion.

**Q44. When should aluminium be coated with bituminous paint?
Tick all that apply.**

Answer ☐

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

CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT INSTRUCTIONS

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

Participant name Rik Chetcuti

Participant signature _____

Date Click here to enter a date.

Assessor name _____

Assessor signature _____

Date Click here to enter a date.

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

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

CPCBC4006B

SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

Practical Task 1 (2X)																
Description of task: On two (2) occasions, a suitable observer is to verify the participant's ability to supervise systems through which materials are selected, acquired and stored on site for the following projects: Occasion 1: Construction classified as Class 1 and 10 construction Occasion 2: Construction classified in Classes 2 to 9 with a gross floor area not exceeding 2000 square metres, not including Type A or Type B construction The participant is to gather evidence of how they have completed each component of the Practical Task, which is to be submitted with this Practical Assessment sheet. Evidence to be submitted may include: - Copy of PO sent to site team for materials. - Email correspondence sighting need for materials, delivery of materials and storage of materials (if relevant). The observer is to provide detailed comments on the tasks completed by the participant. The assessor is to verify the observer's comments in the Assessor Comments section, and provide the Practical Assessment outcome on the front cover of this document.																
Resources required: Computer, Building Contract, Drawings, Specifications, Building materials (including timber, and ferrous and non-ferrous metal).																
Assessment of task																
Name of participant:	Rik Chetcuti															
Name of observer:	Josh Casey															
Role of observer (Confirm suitability to sign)	Estimating Manager															
Email address of observer	josh@homesbycma.com.au															
Signature of observer:																
Date:	Click here to enter a date. 27/02/2021															
When completing the task, did the participant:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1st Occasion</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center; padding: 5px;">2nd Occasion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">1 Evaluate building materials</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.1A. Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.1B. Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.1C. Identify the environmental impacts of different materials.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">☒</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.1D. Identify the impact of allowable tolerances on the conversion of naturally occurring materials.</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">☒</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.		1 st Occasion	2 nd Occasion	1 Evaluate building materials		1.1A. Identify suitability of materials commonly used in the region for low rise buildings.	☒	1.1B. Through research and testing, identify properties of different materials, their quality and compatibility and non-compatibility and maintain effective sampling and organisational record-keeping processes.	☒	1.1C. Identify the environmental impacts of different materials.	☒	1.1D. Identify the impact of allowable tolerances on the conversion of naturally occurring materials.	☒
Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.																
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1.1E.	Identify and check tolerances for installing and assembling materials with regard to the nature of the work being performed and the requirements of relevant construction industry Australian standards.	☒	☒
2 Material selection			
1.2A.	Select materials structurally adequate and appropriate for the building system specified in the contract, drawings and specifications.	☒	☒
1.2B.	Select materials after considering: • Safety • Required fire resistance rating • Suitability to the application • Durability • Serviceability and cost effectiveness • Compliance with NCC, legislation, regulations and Australian Standards	☒	☒
1.2C.	Consider short and long-term degradation of materials in relation to the building's proposed life cycle.	☒	☒
1.2D.	Select and evaluate alternative materials, if specified materials were unavailable or unsuitable – justifying decisions to regulatory authorities, as necessary	☒	☒
1.2E.	Finalise selection of materials in accordance with contractual requirements and in consultation with relevant professionals and the client, compiling results in a report.	☒	☒
1.2F.	Effectively communicate using the following methods: • Language/concepts appropriate to cultural differences • Non-verbal communication	☒	☒
3 Supervising materials on site			
1.3A.	Determine limitations and effects of transportation on material and components, taking action in potentially damaging circumstances.	☒	☒
1.3B.	Ensure materials were correctly and safely handled on site using appropriate equipment and safe work practices.	☒	☒
1.3C.	Communicate with manufacturers and suppliers to ensure materials are stored in accordance with specifications and Australian standards.	☒	☒
1.3D.	Implement processes for inspecting all materials delivered on site for naturally occurring and/or manufactured defects before installation.	☒	☒
1.3E.	Ensure personnel were aware of actions to be taken in the case of defects caused by incorrect installation, application or placement.	☒	☒
1.3F.	Preserve and protect timber and ferrous and non-ferrous metal used in the construction process.	☒	☒
The Participant's performance was: ☒ Satisfactory ☐ Not Satisfactory			

OBSERVER COMMENTS