

CPCCBC6016

ASSESS CONSTRUCTION FAULTS IN LARGE BUILDING PROJECTS

THEORY EXAM

Participant name	
------------------	--

FOR THE PARTICIPANT

Instructions

- You will complete written questions as outlined on the following pages. You must attempt all questions and provide enough detail in your response to demonstrate your knowledge.
- It is anticipated that you should complete this assessment within two (2) hours, but additional time may be allowed upon negotiation with the Assessor.
- You must complete all questions unassisted by the Assessor or other personnel but may refer to reference material as needed. All questions must be answered correctly for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be awarded.
- An oral examination may be allowed under certain circumstances, whereby your answers will be documented by another party.
- Any written questions that are incomplete, or not answered satisfactorily will need to be completed again after further training support.
- If you answer a question incorrectly but modify your response, put your initials next to the written change (or the Assessor must initial a verbal change).

Resources required

Pen

FOR THE ASSESSOR

Instructions

- Where oral examination has occurred, ensure that this is acknowledged in writing (e.g. FT001 and Assessor Comments)
- All questions must be satisfactorily demonstrated by the Participant for a Satisfactory determination (indicated by an Assessor tick to the right of the question).
- Assessors are to complete marking in pen of a different colour to the Participant.
- If the Participant verbally modifies their response, write in the modified response verbatim and put your initials next to the written change.

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

As necessary, outline:

- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.
- Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

Q1. Explain the purpose of the Building Act 1975.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: The Building Act 1975 governs all building work in Queensland, empowering the regulation of certain aspects of buildings and structures. The Building Act dictates that buildings must be constructed in accordance with the Building Code of Australia and, where Queensland-specific provisions are necessary, the Queensland Development Code. It includes the administrative terms necessary to give effect to the laws.

☐

Q2. Explain the purpose of the Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: An Act about plumbing and drainage, and the licensing of plumbers and drainers.

The main purpose of this Act is to regulate the carrying out of plumbing or drainage work in a way that reduces risks to—

(a) public health and safety; and

(b) the environment.

☐

**Q3. a) What is the name of the Environmental Protection Act in your State/Territory?
b) What is the purpose of this Act and its regulations?**

Answer

a) e.g. Queensland - Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld).

This Act lists obligations and duties to prevent environmental harm, nuisances such as noise and smells and contamination including legal responsibilities for pollution control for land air and water, waste disposal.

The Environmental Protection Act 1994 also sets out enforcement tools that

b) can be used when offences or acts of non-compliance are identified.

☐

Q4. What are the requirements for compliance and conformance according to National Construction Code (NCC)?

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: All building products and materials must be 'fit for purpose' under the NCC. The NCC requires that evidence of suitability be established to demonstrate that material, design or construction meets a Performance Requirement or Deemed-to-Satisfy (DTS) Provision.



Q5. Discuss the purpose of Work Health and Safety 'Codes of Practice'.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: An approved code of practice provides practical guidance on how to achieve the standards of work health and safety required under the WHS Act and the Work Health and Safety Regulation (the WHS Regulation) including effective ways to identify and manage risks



Q6. The National Construction Code (NCC) Volume One Structural provisions discusses the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions related to 'Resistance to actions'. Explain what is stated.

Answer

Should reflect: Describes that a building must be designed to resist the most critical effect resulting from different combinations of actions and must be designed to meet the requirements of AS/NZS 1170.1 in conjunction with AS/NZS 1170.0 which is applicable to the structural design of whole buildings or structures and their elements. The loads that are to be assumed while designing a structure are usually specified in the 'loading codes' specified in AS/NZS 1170.



Q7. What is covered in AS/NZS 1170 series?**Answer**

Should reflect but is not limited to: AS/NZS 1170.1 in conjunction with AS/NZS 1170.0 is applicable to the structural design of whole buildings or structures and their elements. The loads that are to be assumed while designing a structure are usually specified in the 'loading codes' specified in AS/NZS 1170. The Standard covers the following actions:



(a) Permanent action (dead load).

(b) Imposed action (live load).

(c) Wind.

(d) Snow.

(e) Earthquake.

(f) Liquid pressure.

(g) Ground water.

(h) Rainwater ponding.

(i) Earth pressure

Q8. Explain why you should review project drawings, details and specifications when assessing construction faults in buildings.**Answer**

Should reflect but is not limited to: drawings, details and specifications are used to communicate the technical details of a project in a common format. These documents set the standards for the technical aspects required in the construction and for the execution of the construction. Specifications will detail the materials, standards, techniques, and so on required to carry out the works. Construction drawings provide the graphical representation, indicating the arrangement of components, detailing, dimensions etc.



Q9. Discuss the basic principles of structural design that must be considered in any building design.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: In any building design, the strength and stability of an overall building and its individual components must be considered. This involves structural calculations to work out the effects of all the forces acting on any component in the building and on the building overall..



One of the main structural principles is that elements such as the roof, floor and walls must remain stationary. For this to happen, there needs to be an equilibrium of forces – when the forces acting on them are equal and opposite. Under loading, some deflection and deformation – in the form of bending and buckling – may occur, and if this movement is not allowed for then structural failure may be the result. Structures must be designed to maintain a state of equilibrium; resisting external loads without moving

Q10. Discuss compressive and tensile stresses on buildings.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Structural members are influenced by forces acting on them. Compressive stress squeezes a member or and tension force is the development of tensile stress which pull the structure members in tension. Tensile stress along with compressive stress causes bending moment. Loads of buildings are designed to transfer through the columns to the ground. All horizontal loads are uniformly distributed and transferred to the beam and all the horizontal load acting on beam transfer vertically to the column. thus vertical load acting on column in downward direction try to resulting compressed in downward direction and vis versa supporting strength of column and their internal force counter with vertical load and acting in upward direction which also try to compress structure member column in upward direction.



Q11. Discuss the structural significance of building basements in tall buildings.

Answer

Should reflect: to deal with lateral loads applied to the structure.

e.g. Foundations must be designed to accommodate the bending moment induced by the superstructure. There are significant lateral loads applied to tall buildings, which the foundation system must resist. In such cases, the induced bending moments and shear forces should be accounted for in the design. Lateral loads from the superstructure must be added to the foundation model, especially when the foundations are modelled separately.



Q12. What is meant by the term the 'aesthetics' of a structural design?

Answer

Should reflect: the appeal of the building, architectural consideration.

e.g. The aesthetics of a building is one of the principal aspects considered in architecture. The appeal of a building covers the combined effects of a building's shape, size, texture, colour, balance, unity, movement, emphasis, contrast, symmetry, proportion, space, alignment, pattern, decoration, culture and context

Aesthetics is a core design principle that defines a design's pleasing qualities. In visual terms, aesthetics includes factors such as balance, colour, movement, pattern, scale, shape and visual weight. Designers use aesthetics to complement their designs' usability, and so enhance functionality with attractive layouts. May contribute to saleability of the building



Q13. Explain economic factors and how these affect design.

Answer

Should reflect: costs must be within limitations of the client – building structures at the minimum cost and within design criteria and codes for safety, strength and stability.

e.g. designer should search for design alternatives that consider strength and serviceability on the one hand and economic feasibility on the other.

The designer should select the alternative likely to be the lowest overall cost and apply a value engineering process to find the optimal solution



Q14. 'The function of a structure is to resist forces in equilibrium' - what does this mean?

Answer

Should reflect: Forces in equilibrium = a stable structure - the basis of design. e.g. The equilibrium of forces throughout a structure at rest represents an important basis for the analysis of those forces. Provided the structure stays at rest as the loads are applied, the structure can be described as being in a state of static equilibrium.



Q15. Why is reinforced concrete commonly used for the construction of high-rise buildings?

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Steel's high tensile strength is paired with concrete's excellent compressive strength in traditional reinforced concrete to create a structural material that is robust in both compression and tension. Reinforced and pre-stressed concrete are durable. Higher strength concrete can support more weight and has a higher compressive strength. Concrete is workable and can be pumped. Lower in cost than other materials.



Q16. Discuss why you might need to consult the structural engineer regarding the loads and forces acting on a beam or column.

Answer

Should reflect: A structural engineer is trained and fully equipped to check the loads acting on the columns and beams, The engineer will calculate the forces and stresses on each and choose the material, size and shape required. Engineer must consider how much load is acting on the beam, the length or span of the beam, clear height available below the beam or any limitations on geometry, deflection limits of the beam, strength of the material, as well as fire rating and resistance.



Q17. Determine the bending behaviour of a column under axial load.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Under axial and concentric loads, columns tend to become shorter in length. The term "length" refers to the height or dimension in the same direction as the loading axis. The columns tend to expand in a direction perpendicular to the loading directions. The shape of the column changes somewhat from cuboid to barrel as a result of this activity. Poisson's ratio is the ratio of the change in height to the change in lateral dimensions. It varies depending on the material.

Until the failure, long columns buckle laterally at a particular weight value. These long columns lose their rigidity abruptly after buckling. As a result, long columns fail far more frequently than small ones.

In general, the failure mechanism is the primary distinction between long and short columns. The failure of a short column is mostly material. On the other hand, long column failure is a structural failure (more specifically, a stability failure).



Q18. Describe the performance characteristics of columns under eccentric load.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: When the load applied to a portion of the column is not symmetric with the central axis of the column the load applied is called eccentric load. Increase in the eccentric load increases the axial load and the moment acting on the column. This increases the bending stress on the column



Q19. Discuss bending moments, shear forces, deflection and torsion of beams and slabs.

Answer

Beams/Slabs	Response
Beams	e.g. Bending Moment is the torque that keeps a beam together (anywhere along the beam). The applied loads and the support reaction produce vertical shear forces in a beam. While the burden pulls down, the reactions push up. Shear reaches its maximum magnitude near the supports in most circumstances. In beam, the vertical movement of a spot on a loaded beam is known as deflection. Torsion, in addition to bending moment and shear force, is applied to beams in a variety of conditions.
Slabs	e.g. For slab, the design bending moments are zero at discontinuous ends, negative at continuous ends and positive at mid spans. The shear strength of a slab that resists flexural stresses in two orthogonal directions around a column (flat plates, footings, and pile caps) is measured using a prism placed half the slab depth d away from the column sides. Bending or distortion of slabs over time owing to shrinkage and temperature is known as long-term deflection. The state of the cracking and concrete creep can have an impact. Bending moment and shear force are produced by loads operating normal to the plane of bending. Loads distant from the plane of bending, on the other hand, will cause torsional moment as well as bending moment and shear.



Q20. Discuss how beams are connected to columns. Explain your answer.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: The standard way of connecting beams to columns is to provide moment transfer through full penetration butt welds between the beam flanges and column flanges (strong axis connections) or continuity plates (weak axis connections), and to provide shear transfer through the beam web connection. Beam-column joint BCJ role in a building is to connect its components together and enable these component to reach their ultimate resistance. BCJ stiffness, strength and ductility are key characteristics needed to guarantee efficient building behaviour under the action of different loads.



Q21. Describe the slenderness ratio and its effect on columns.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: The slenderness ratio is the proportion of a column's length to its smallest radius of gyration. It's often used for calculating design loads and sorting columns into short, long, and intermediate categories. The column's slenderness ratio indicates whether or not the column is buckling. The higher the slenderness ratio, the more likely the column may fail due to buckling in the direction.



Q22. Discuss the characteristics of dead loads and live loads. Include how each is calculated.

Answer

Load	Characteristics and calculations
Dead load	e.g. The term "dead loads" refers to structural loads that remain constant in magnitude over time. They include structural members such as walls, plasters, ceilings, floors, beams, columns, roofs, and their weight. AS/NZS 1170.1 and AS/NZS 1170.2 provide the basis for determination of appropriate dead, live and wind design loads and load combinations applicable to Class 2 and 3 multi-residential construction. Dead load calculation = volume of member x unit weight of materials.
Live load	e.g. Live/Imposed load: -Live loads can be moved around or are temporarily attached to a structure. They include the loads imposed on a structure by furniture and equipment storage, occupancy (people), and impact. Live loads are variable as they depend on usage and capacity, therefore the AS/NZS 1170 table provides allowances which are based on conservative estimates. Calculate using Area of floor x live load rating of structure



Q23. What is the advantage of using composite floor systems consisting of steel beams, profiled metal decking, and reinforced concrete slabs?

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Concrete responds excellently in compression and steel behaves the same in tension, these strengths can be used to achieve a highly efficient and lightweight design that can effectively resist both axial and flexural forces. Provides lighter than concrete construction; high strength from a relatively small cross-sectional area; reduced weight of composite, reduces the forces in those elements supporting them, meaning supporting members including foundation costs can be reduced; reduces or eliminates need for concrete forming like propping, stripping, and other temporary works; good resistance to buckling, fire, and corrosion; Cost and time saving.



Q24. Discuss the characteristics of the following high performance structural elements.

Answer

Structural element	Characteristics
Castellated beams	e.g. castellated beams have regular and repeating pattern of hexagonal holes. These provide improved strength due to the increased depth of the section without any additional weight. The high strength to weight ratio is both cost-effective and durable at the same time. However one consequence of the increased depth of the section is the development of stability problems during erection.
Laminated beams	e.g. Made from thin slices of precisely engineered timbers that are tightly compressed together and fixed in place with an adhesive. This increases the strength and load bearing aspects of the beam, and makes it more versatile and lightweight. Often used in applications where the beam will be exposed to weather, insects, sunlight and high moisture conditions.
Pre-stressed concrete beams	e.g. Prestressed concrete is a system devised to provide sufficient precompression in the concrete beam by tensioned steel wires, cables, or rods that under working conditions the concrete has no tensile stresses or the tensile stresses are so low that no visible cracking occurs. typically used to permit longer spans and/or minimise the structural depth of beams and slabs.
Trusses	e.g. A truss is a structure that consists of a collection of structural elements connected at joints. The members are predominantly axially loaded. This means they are either in compression, tension or have no force, so-called zero-force members. The main uses of trusses are in covering large spans to provide shelter only, and not resist superimposed floor loads except dust, rain and winds.
Waffle slabs	e.g. A reinforced concrete footing and slab systems constructed in situ, pre-cast or pre-fabricated. Suited to buildings that require less vibrations – this is managed by the two way joist reinforcements that form the grid. Bigger spans can be achieved with less material, being more economical and environmentally friendly; higher load-carrying capacity; Requires expensive formwork.



Q25. How does thermal impact affect a load on structure?

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Thermal effects include the changes induced in the composite system due to exposure to temperature variations, exposure to temperatures above the curing temperature, exposure to negative temperature (freezing), high temperatures, and freeze-thaw cycles.

Materials expand or contract when subjected to changes in temperature. Most materials expand when they are heated, and contract when they are cooled. When free to deform, concrete will expand or contract due to fluctuations in temperature.



Q26. Describe the process associated with fabricating and installing tilt-up concrete panels.

Answer

Should reflect: Prepare the slab for construction of concrete segments such as walls, on-site or off-site. Once the cast panels are in position, they are lifted up and held in position by special supports known as 'props' or 'braces'. One end of a prop attaches to a cast-in ferrule on the vertical concrete panel, while the other end is directly fastened into the slab itself. Once each panel has been erected and fastened together, the building will be stable and ready for completion. each prop needs to be well-attached on the vertical plane, requiring the cast-in ferrule to be perfectly designed and installed properly. The same goes for connection to the slab on the horizontal plane - an anchor that is always post-installed. These anchors have their own regulatory code, ensuring that each building erected using the tilt-up technique is as strong and stable as possible Each panel needs to be made accurately so that, when bolted together, every part lines up perfectly.



Q27. What are the impacts of creep and shrinkage on concrete structures?

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Creep is the increased strain or deformation of a structural element under a constant load. Depending on the construction material, structural design, and service conditions, creep can result in significant displacements in a structure.

Shrinkage is concentrated at wall plates, floor and roof joists, and rim boards. Creep and shrinkage can cause a major loss of prestress. Underestimation of multi-decade creep has caused excessive deflections, often with cracking



Q28. Discuss considerations that must be made when using masonry in the construction of high-rise buildings.

Answer

Should reflect properties, characteristics and limitation of masonry.

e.g. Non-combustible material, The thermal mass of a structure can be increased by using bricks. Masonry is typically heavy, and to avoid settling and cracking, it must be erected on a solid foundation, such as reinforced concrete; cost; Long lasting; Masonry must generally be built to the specified dimensions within the tolerances provided by the standards. reference should be made to the National Construction Code (NCC) and relevant Australian standards, including Masonry Structures (AS 3700)



Q29. Explain the differences between structural steel and cold-formed steel.

Answer

Should reflect: Structural steel is used for large, high-rise and complex towers and buildings. Cold-formed steel is generally used for load-bearing structural elements (framing and joists) in residential and commercial buildings up to 10 storeys. Molten iron is made into structural steel beams with a profile of a cross section to give it extra rigidity. Cold-formed steel is also made with iron, but it is instead made into thin strips and cooled. The cold steel is then formed into the desired thickness and a protective coating is applied. Where structural steel is heavy and bulky, cold-formed steel is lighter to handle and has the higher strength to weight ratio.



Q30. Discuss three (3) uses of aluminium in the construction industry and why it is used.

Answer

1. Should reflect but is not limited to: A suitable roofing material. Resistant to corrosion. It's lightweight in comparison to other materials and has a good strength-to-weight ratio. Light and thin storing little heat and quick to cool once it stops receiving direct sunlight.
 2. Pure aluminium flat sheet is not combustible and is suitable for cladding and skirting and is available in many colours
 3. Most commonly used material for window and door frames as these can be powder coated to any colour and the very high strength-to-weight ratio means that there's less aluminium needed to withstand large amounts of glazing and wind deflection compared to other materials.
-
-
-



Q31. Briefly discuss the use of the following temporary structures and components in the construction of large and complex buildings.

Answer

Temporary structure	Use
Bracing	e.g. temporary restraint/bracing provides stability against unintended movement or loading during component installation.
Closed Sheeting	e.g. Closed sheeting is where vertical timber or metal members are used to fully cover and support a trench wall and which are in turn supported by other members.
Formwork props	e.g. Propping is a system of structural components used to support loads while being built. The forces generated by these loads must be fully resolved, with props or columns providing the necessary support for the work in progress, such as beams, formwork, and so on
Pressure resistant formwork	e.g. Pressure resistance formwork is used to create a temporary mould into which concrete is poured and formed. Pressure resistance formwork is fabricated from steel, glass fibre reinforced plastics and other materials.
Scaffolding sole plates	e.g. A timber, concrete, or metal bearer used to distribute the load from a standard or base plate to the ground
Shields	e.g. A method of shoring. In excavation and trenching works, steel and aluminium trench shield equally shares critical contribution in improving safety, quality, and productivity at construction sites.
Shoring collar set	e.g. Friction collars mount onto columns to support forms without the need for vertical shores. Friction collar systems are used with prefabricated columns or columns in which anchors are not intended to be left within them. Thanks to its design, it can support high loads transferred by the slab system, working in friction with the column.
Soldier set	e.g. designed to provide support to the walls of a trench and also to work around services like electricity, water or drainage when working in a trench.



Q32. How do you determine which document to use when communicating construction problems to relevant personnel?

Answer

Should reflect: adhering to workplace policies and procedures, may include specific documents or email sent to management or construction expert.



Q33. You are contracted to undertake refurbishment of an inner-city hotel. Explain how this is different from a restoration or renovation.

Answer

Should reflect: refurbishment includes cosmetic renovations (such as painting and decorating), upgrading, major repair work, alterations, conversions, extensions and modernisations. Renovation and restoration generally means to restore something to a good condition or state of repair usually to ensure the appearance is the same as before damage occurred.



Q34. Discuss why you might suggest refurbishing using fire-resistant building materials where possible.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: The use of fire-resistant materials such as concrete, bricks and fire-resistant glass is an effective way to slow the spread of flames and reduce the amount of smoke created if a fire reaches the property. The use of the correctly rated fire-resistant materials will bring the building up to NCC requirements.



Q35. Complete the table below by identifying the type of fire-resisting construction (i.e. Type A, Type B, or Type C) given the following class of building and number of storeys each class of building has.

Answer

Rise in Storeys	Class of building: 2,3,9	Class of building: 5,6,7,8
4 or more	Type A	Type A
3	Type A	Type B
2	Type B	Type C
1	Type C	Type C



Q36. Describe how you would monitor alternative forms of construction to ensure compliance.

Answer

Should reflect but is not limited to: Provide alternative procedures, clarify changes during pre-start and documented. Ensure that procedures are followed exactly and confirm materials used meet requirements, organise inspection



CPCCBC6016

ASSESS CONSTRUCTION FAULTS IN LARGE BUILDING PROJECTS

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Participant name	
------------------	--

FOR THE PARTICIPANT

Instructions

- The tasks outlined on the following pages will require performance of normal workplace activities, as a result of a structured activity set by an Observer in the workplace or a simulated activity set by your Assessor/Observer.
 - The timeframe for these tasks will be established by your Assessor/Observer, in consideration of location conditions and industry requirements.
 - You must complete all tasks unassisted by the Assessor or other personnel, unless the steps note this assistance.
 - You must attempt all tasks (and itemised steps) for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be awarded.
- For any observation conducted that is incomplete, or without satisfactory performance, the observation will need to be completed again after further training support.

FOR THE ASSESSOR/OBSERVER

Instructions

- The following observation record should be used to judge and record your observations of the Participant as they complete the task(s) set. You must record your observations of the Participant's performance.
 - For each occasion, indicate the task performed and whether it was a simulation or workplace-based task.
 - Any simulated assessment must ensure the Participant still performs under workplace conditions which reflect industry standards.
 - In the comments, provide clear detail regarding the task that the Participant was required to do (e.g. PPE used, materials handled, attachments connected, plant types).
- All steps must be satisfactorily demonstrated by the Participant for a 'Satisfactory' determination (indicated by an Assessor tick to the right of each itemised step, or an Observer tick to the right of each itemised step, and confirmation by an Assessor in the Assessor Comments).
 - Where you have determined that one or more task steps have not been satisfactorily demonstrated, provide the Participant with additional support and outline details of such assistance in the Assessor/Observer Comments. Allow the Participant two (2) further opportunities to demonstrate the task again to allow an opportunity for a 'Satisfactory' assessment outcome to be achieved.
 - If after three (3) attempts the Assessor determines that the Participant cannot demonstrate the required steps, a 'Not Satisfactory' outcome is to be determined.

TASK OUTCOME					
Task	Date	Task Type (Tick)	Location	Task outcome (Tick)	
				Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Task 1		☐ Workplace ☐ Simulation		☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS: GENERAL

As necessary, outline:

- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.
- Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

ASSESSOR COMMENTS: PRACTICAL TASK 1

- ☐ Individual student (as named on cover page)
- ☐ Multiple students [☐ All from Attendance Report, ☐ Specific students involved – identify students]

Task	Provide detail
1.1A.	Specify specific construction fault/s on Type A building requiring rectification. e.g. water leaks, internal and external wall cracking, exterior water penetration, guttering problems, defective roof coverings, plumbing faults, tiling related defects.
1.1A.	Specify (✓) construction faults associated with two (2) of: ☐ Structural ☐ Installation ☐ Refurbishment ☐ Renovation ☐ Restoration ☐ Other (please specify):
1.1C. 1.1D. 1.5A. 1.5B.	Specify workplace practices adhered to when documenting and communicating construction problems to relevant personnel and external professionals. e.g. use of workplace template for reporting use of workplace email account when emailing.
1.1E.	Specify problem-solving techniques applied: e.g. Evaluation and analysis techniques, confirmation with expert.
1.2A.	Specify existing or designed-in construction common/ not common problems identified. ☐ None ☐ Other (please specify):
1.2B.	Specify alternative methods or materials suggested. e.g. document alternative methods/materials suggested/documentated
1.2C.	Specify equipment and programs accessed to extract information: e.g. Intranet; NCC; Local council; workplace templates
1.4C. 1.5C.	Specify how alternative method of construction will be managed and monitored. e.g. use of alternate procedures discussed with workers prior to undertaking tasks, monitored using specific inspection milestones.