ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

The assessment activities for cover all aspects of the unit of competency. For Apprentices/Trainees, this includes supervisor completion of the Apprentice/Trainee Record (ATR).

Participants must read all the information given before starting any assessment task. The assessment tasks are intended to be fair, flexible, valid and reliable. 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 all questions or perform all tasks, they will be deemed 'Not Satisfactory' for the task and 'Not Yet Competent' for the unit of competency.

The Trainer/Assessor can provide the Participant with additional information on interpreting the assessment outcomes and guide the Participant's options. If a Participant is still deemed 'Not Satisfactory' they will have the opportunity to undertake a supplementary assessment or appeal the result as per the process in the Student Handbook.

By signing below, the Participant acknowledges:

- They understand the assessment instructions and requirements, and consent to being assessed.
- The work submitted is to be their own work – with the work of/with others needing to be clearly acknowledged and documented.
- They consent to any photo/video recording of their work that occurs during assessment.

Participant name	Bernd Zinda
Participant signature	

Pre-requisite unit(s) to be achieved and authenticated prior to undertaking assessment
Not applicable

Task	Date completed	Assessment Results	
Theory Exam		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Workbook		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Practical Assessment		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
Outcome for		**Competent**	**Not Yet Competent**

Evidence requirements checklist (ticked by assessor and evidence supplied to RTO)	
Theory Exam	Workplace Quality document/s and/or Quality Assurance Template
Workbook	Existing building fire protection checklist
Practical Assessment	Site and Working Plans

Assessor name	
Assessor signature	

THEORY EXAM

Participant name	Bernd Zinda

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 responses 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.

- **Explain why it is important to understand references the NCC makes to Australian Standards.**

Answer	The NCC assigns a categorisation to each form of building or structure based on the purpose for which they are planned, constructed, or converted to be employed, rather than the function or use they are put to. It is important that Intent of the NCC Categorisation and the Australian Standars are cross referenced and alighn.This will ensure that all materials within the proposed structure meet current Standards and are fit for pourpose. Before initiating the construction work, you need to ensure that you have accessed and interpreted the requirements of relevant Australian Standards referenced in the NCC. This will help you do your work safely and ensure all work is compliant.	

The National Construction Code (NCC) is a set of technical standards that apply across Australia for the design, construction, and performance of buildings and plumbing and drainage systems. The Australian Building Codes Board publishes and maintains it on behalf of and in conjunction with the Australian Government and each State and Territory Government.

Relevant Australian standards referenced in NCC:

- Volumes One and Two of the Building Code of Australia (BCA) (given effect through the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979)
- Volume Three of the Australian Plumbing Code (given effect through the Plumbing and Drainage Act 2011).

- **You have been asked to develop a tender proposal for a large government building in your State/Territory. Discuss in depth any legislation and Codes your submission must comply with?**

Answer

Location: Development classification of site, State or Local Goverment.

Proposed Building: suitability to site classification Geotecnical.

Feasability: Land Cost + Goverment cost ,approvals , hight restictions., parking , service conection cost, compliance with enviromental cost enviromental clearance, Estimated Build cost versus predicted sales price and margin.

Health and Safety Act and Regulations
National Construction Codes.
Excavation code of practice and standards.
Piling Code and standars and design criteria.
Geotecnical Engineering practices and standards.
Drainage instalation and Australian Standards for compliance of proposed materials.
Electrical codes of practice and Standards

- NCC vol.1 J5.5 Ductwork insulation
- NCC vol.1, 3.9 Car park
- NCC vol.1, CP1 structural stability during a fire
- NCC vol.1, CP2 Spread of fire
- NCC vol.1, C1.2 Calculation of rising in storeys
- NCC vol.1, C1.3 Buildings of multiple classifications
- NCC vol.1, D1.2 Number of exits required
- NCC vol.1, D2.22 Re-entry from fire-isolated exits
- NCC vol.1, E1.5 Sprinklers

	• NCC vol.2, Clause: 3.8.2 Room heights • NCC vol.2, clause: 3.3, masonry All these elements and more will contribute to providing a well founded submision that will include facts and risks associated with a project to allow it to progress to design stage and possible construction phase. Considderation of all these standards ,codes, regulations and acts will help develop a BQ for all prospective Tender. The BQ will also list type of materials the Developer and Designers wish to utilise toconstruct a building that is safe and compliant to all standards.	

- **Describe the listed NCC compliance assessment methods used to determine compliance using a Performance Solution pathway.**

Answer	Assessment method	Description	
	Evidence of suitability	**Evidence of suitability:** While the requirements for each volume vary significantly, evidence of suitability (which may be subject to limitations) can typically be given in support of a proposition that a material, product, method of construction, or design meets a performance requirement deemed-to-satisfy provision.	
	Verification methods	**Verification method:** Verification methods prescribe alternative ways in which a solution complies with performance requirements and can include the following:	
	Comparison with DTS Provisions	**Comparison with DTS provisions:** The proposed performance solution is compared to the deemed-to-satisfy provisions in this method. The performance solution will be deemed to meet the relevant performance criterion if it can be proven to an approval authority that it conforms in a comparable or superior manner to a deemed-to-satisfy provision. The applicable deemed-to-satisfy provision and performance solution must both be subjected to the same level of analysis using the same technique to make this comparison	
	Expert Judgement	**Expert judgment: When Calculation cannot test or simulate physical criteria**, a technical expert's opinion may be accepted. This is known as the application of expert judgement. This decision is frequently made when performance criteria are difficult to measure and is based on an expert's knowledge with reference material and papers to support a conclusion.	

- **Discuss the importance of documenting quality assurance and quality control processes relevant to the build.**

Answer		
	QA incorperates all aspects of a project from correspondence to design all the	

	way through the Building phase till at completion all AS Constructed and Compliance documentation and operational manuals and documentation have been generated and signd of by appropriatly qualified individuals. Most organisations have quality systems such as civil pro or others to produce job specific documents wich are compiled by industrie professionals and completed and verified on site or off site for items like precasting at ofsite locations. All information is gatherd within the system and compiled in folders for each section and then at the end once all completed to the QA managers satisfaction handed over to the client. QA also provide Mon conformance records wich will be issued to the Contractor for Materialsor workmanship that is non compliat and rectification proposal will be forwarded. A Non conformance is not always a bad thing it also shows that the system works and identifiese issues for future projects. OHS/WHS/Enviromental and associated documentation such as: SWMS ,Workmethod Statements,SDS , Project management Plans all fall under QA documentation. As they are controlled documents.	

- **Discuss the basic principles of structural design and how stress or strain occurs.**

Answer	Structural design is the discipline of calculating the various load requirements of various structures and designing a structure capable of withstanding worst-case scenarios, such as a 100-year storm. A building must be designed to provide strength, stability, serviceability and durability and must be able to withstand loads efficiently. Loads include: environmental loads, live loads, and dead loads. Structural design gives all the vital information regarding foundations, floors, walls, beams, roof types and the quality of materials to ensure that any of the structures built meet all the safety requirement. The design principles of any structure that is under the influence of stress, strain, compression, bending, or combined actions mainly depend upon three factors such as: • Structural safety: Follow those design methods during the construction of a building that prevents collapsing of building. • Serviceability: Design a structure so that the masses can use them in a certain time or period. • Value engineering: Use material and methods at affordable cost.	

- **Discuss compressive and tensile stresses on buildings?**

Answer	Compression is a force that pushes the particles of a material closer together. For example, when a column supports a load, it is under compression and its height shortens, albeit often imperceivably. The opposite is tensile force which tends to elongate a material. When a building comes under the influence of any type of loading, it sometimes	

	goes to compression or bending according to the type of loading. Due to compressive loading, a structure is compressed and has shortened length. In the bending condition, a structure is squashed and bent from some points, like the middle and end. The behaviour of structures under stress, strain, compression, bending or combined actions: There are mainly four stages during the stress-strain behaviour of the structure, i.e. firstly, it goes under the proportional limit in which stress is proportional to strain. Secondly, the structure begins to go under the plastic stage but can regain its shape after unloading, it is known as an elastic limit. In the third stage, the structure reaches to their ultimate stress and in the last stage, stress decreases while strain increases in such a manner that the structure collapse; this point is known as a fracture point.	

- **Describe considerations you make when writing workplace procedures.**

Answer	Work Place Safety aspects: Material Safety Data Suitability for site and storage of materials Persnel being qualified to use materialss Skill level requierd for use of material Manufactures recomendations Ventilation Exposure to enviroment. Containment Higherachi of Risk Team members involved in SWMS Managers approval. Permits requierd. Area deliniation. To Document a : Safe way to conduct work activitiese, documented by industry profesionals based on previous job related experience and documentation created to protect workers from harm, incident reports reported injury.	

- **Discuss the listed levels found in the NCC Performance Hierarchy.**

Answer	Performance Hierarchy	Description	
	Objectives	To provide fully functional project outcomes that provide safe and compliant structures for use in the public domain. To ensure all involvrd directly and indirectly come to NO harm as per the WHS Act.	
	Functional statements	The Building or structure meet all asperations of relevant stake holders. Deemed to Satisfy	

	Performance requirements	By assessing a 'Performance Solution (also known as a 'Alternative Solution') by satisfying the applicable 'Performance Requirement' utilising the 'Verification Methods' defined within the BCA.	
	Building Solutions	A combination of prescriptive Solutions or Deemed to satisfy and Performance solutions (Alternatives)	

- **Discuss two (2) properties, two (2) characteristics and two (2) limitations of concrete when used for buildings.**

Answer		Concrete	
	Properties	Resistance to acids, silage, milk, manure, fertilizers, water, fire, and abrasion Ability to be finished to produce surfaces ranging from glass-smooth to coarsely textured	
	Characteristics	Concrete is made to be sturdy to withstand external elements such as weathering and erosion and external force from other objects such as fire. Concrete is highly adaptable, allowing it to be shaped and moulded into virtually any desired form	
	Limitations	Requires professional installation to ensure it performs as it should. It is susceptible to cracking	

- **Discuss three (3) benefits of using glass in buildings?**

Answer		
1.	It has sound and thermal insulation properties, reducing noise and energy consumption.	
2.	It is weather-resistant, abrasion-resistant, and stable over a wide range of temperature, making it durable and easy to maintain	
3.	It can transmit up to 80% of natural light, making the interiors look bright and spacious. Will need to comply with AS 1288 Glass in Buildings	

- **Describe information you can determine from the working drawings and specifications when organising the excavation for the site of a three (3) storey unit block with underground parking.**

Answer	Information Size and depth of excavation. Tempoary or permanent shoring and type. Footing type and size at base of excavation Thickness and Concrete type for foundations and slabs Size and amount of reinforcing steel. Volumes of materials. Specification: Reinforcing Standard. (NATA) Concrete Mix design Materials Engineer (NATA) Type of shoring and design criteria Geotecnical and Structual Engineers Excavation code of Practice Geotecnical report: Dewatering , Soil type to be excavated, Soil and retion classifications. Geotecnical and structual Ground Engineers. • Enviromental requierments. NCC,EPA ,Federal or Commonwealth Legislation (the Environmental Protection &Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999) • State & Territory Legislation (Environmental Protection Act 1994 and Water Act 2000) • Local Government Legislation (Development Approvals, Material Change of Use, Environmentally Relevant Activities)	

- **Who would you discuss materials and plans with to ensure compliance with NCC Performance Requirements and site safety. Provide two (2) and explain your answers.**

Answer	Project Engineers /Project Manager Materials and plans are revised upon start by Engineers and with all quality documents being compiled and issued as for construction Clients reperasentative: Any issues with plans or mix designs availability of correct materials are to address with the clients reperasentative via request for information. All Mix derigns and soil clasifications need to be verified be the relevat authoritiese such as NATA	

- **Why may you need to use a combination of Performance Solutions and Deemed-to-Satisfy (DtS) solutions to comply with the Performance Requirements of the NCC**

Answer		

	As some materials may have longer supply times that dont fit into the shedule. Discontinued products. Changes in drawings may call for different materials. A product may have come onto the market that provides a better safer way of instalation or workability. Any Changes allways need to take the relevant Australian Standards Workplace Health and Safety Obligations and Codes /NCC requierments into account.	

WORKBOOK

Participant name	Bernd Zinke

FOR THE PARTICIPANT

Instructions

- You will complete written activities as outlined on the following pages. You must attempt all questions and provide enough detail in your responses to demonstrate your knowledge.
- The timeframe for these tasks will be established by your Assessor or Training Plan, 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:

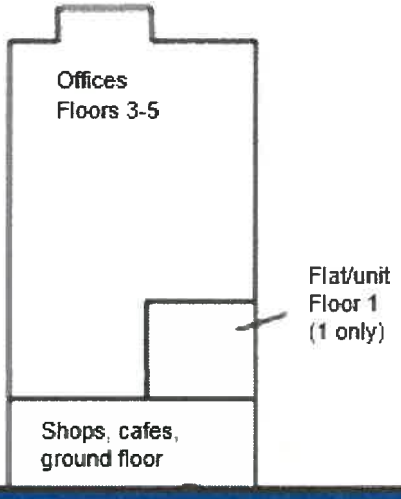
- Details on reattempts, alternative arrangements or reasonable adjustments made.

• Where a Participant is deemed 'Not Satisfactory', provide recommendations for future training.

NOTE

At times, you will be provided with a specific business context to which you must respond, otherwise it is anticipated that you will use a workplace of your choosing (your own, or hypothetical) to provide the context to the task.

At all times, the responses in your assessment must reference **Australian** (Queensland or Federal) documentation, including legislation, regulations, codes of practice, standards and guidance publications.



•

Access the NCC via the internet to determine the Building Classification/s that apply to the building diagram below. The building is to contain offices in the upper floors, one caretaker flat on the first floor and shops and cafes on the ground floor. Explain your findings below.

Answer
The top part of the Building Class 5 Building with the Flat being class 4 and bottom half being Class 6. Class 5 is dicribed as profeeional chambers /offices, the above shown Flat Unit would fall within Class 4 part of a Building. The remainder of the ground floor fits within class 6 of the dicription of NCC A6G1 Determining a building Classification. NCC Volume 1 (Mixed use Building) Clasification 4,5,6 Building.

Satisfactory Outcome		

•

Access the NCC via the internet to locate the requirements applicable to a building development in the Brisbane area, containing 6 sole-occupancy units, two (2) on each level, each being a separate dwelling.
This building includes one (1) basement level designated for car parking.
The proposed building structure requires reinforced concrete floors and columns.
Document your findings or where in the NCC the information can be located.

Building Description

Classification
Class 2 buildings are apartment buildings. They are typically multi-unit residential buildings where people live Located within NCC Building Classifications.
Rise in Storeys
This term is used to articulate whether the height of a room or space is sufficient and by what degree. This is achieved by having regard to the room or space's intended use by occupants, through consideration of the defined terms 'activity traits' and 'occupant traits'. NCC Shedule 3 Definitions
Number of Storeys
In NCC Volume One, the rise in storeys of a building generally means the number of storeys above natural ground level and any storeys in the roof space.
Type of construction
Within the National Construction Code (NCC) Volume One (Section C – Fire Resistance) the 'type of construction', generally determines how much a building is expected to be resistant to a fire (including all building elements – structural members and non-loadbearing components). In setting out the minimum fire-resisting construction requirements for all Class 2–9 buildings, the NCC classifies construction into three types; as Type A, Type B and Type C in descending order, according to fire resistance
Climate Zone and description
Australia has a varied climate, leading to different locations around the country having different heating and cooling requirements. To account for these differences the energy efficiency DTS Provisions vary from location to location and for simplicity, locations with approximately similar climates have been combined into eight climate zones. ABCB and NCC Online Website

Fire resistance and stability

Locate fire resistance information
Specification C1.1 of the National Construction Code (NCC) Volume One provides requirements for fire-resisting construction of building elements 1. It applies only to the Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions of the NCC. If a Performance Solution is used to satisfy a Performance Requirement, it is not necessary to comply with Specification C1.1 1. The NCC documents are written as "Performance" documents. The fire resistance level is expressed as a series of three numbers separated by forward slashes (FRL 60/60/60, for example). The numbers refer to how long (in 30-minute increments) the fire system passed each of the three elements of the AS1530.4 fire test. The three elements are structural adequacy, integrity and insulation 1.

Please note that it is important to consult with the manufacturer of each product for the latest, most accurate information about the product and its use. You should check with the designer or specifier for the project you are working on to ensure the product and its method of installation are suitable for that project .
Compartmentation and fire separation
Fire compartment seperation is the creation of fire compartments by use of walls floors and cellings. The poupose of seperating a building into compartments reduces the spread of fire between them. Each compartment should be reinforced by using fire- resistant materials and by installing measures such as fire doors and cavity barriers.
Fire hazard properties of materials, assemblies, fixtures and linings
Specification C1.10 of the BCA sets out the Deemed to Satisfy requirements pertaining to fire hazard properties of linings, materials and assemblies. The required level of fire resistance of a material is assessed via specified fire testing protocols on a scale of Group 1 through to Group 4. NCC C1.01 This Specification sets out requirements in relation to the fire hazard properties of linings, materials and assemblies in Class 2 to 9 buildings as set out in Table 1

Material requirements

Reinforced concrete requirements relative to Australian Standards
The New Australian Concrete Structures Standard AS 3600:2018 – Aspects of its Complexity and Effectiveness As 2870-2011 Residential Slabs & Footings NCC- ABCB Part 3.2 Footings and Slabs. Reinforcement. Minimum splice. Minimum Lap at "T" intersections. Minimum Lap at "L" intersections. Steel reinforcing bars. 500 mm. Full width across the junction. One outer bar must be bent and continue 500 mm (min) around corner TMR and Councils may have individual stadards for specific projects.
Glazing requirements specifically for windows, sliding doors with frames and balconies.
AS 1288:2021 Glass in Buildings selection and instalation ABCB -NCC 2022 Windows must be installed in accordance with the following: Structural building loads must not be transferred to the window assembly. A minimum 10 mm gap must be provided between the top of the window assembly and any loadbearing framing or masonry wall element. The requirements of (b) may be increased where necessary to allow for frame settlement over wide openings. Packing, if provided between each window assembly and the frame, must be— located along each side and bottom; and fixed to ensure the sides and bottom of the window assembly remain straight; and clear of any flashing material.

Satisfactory Outcome		

•
The building discussed in ACTIVITY 2 includes one (1) basement level designated for car parking.

Provide information required for

- Bored piling to retain the soil and enable basement walls.
- Work Health and Safety
- Water proofing
- Water ingress

Document your findings or where the information can be located.

Bored piling to retain soil and enable basement walls
This type of piling is ideal for use in built-up urban areas or industrial settings, because of its low levels of vibration and noise generation and its minimal deformation of the adjacent ground or soil mass. These non-displacement piles are an economical solution for supporting significant vertical and horizontal structural loads. Contiguous pile walls are generally suited to the following fields of use: Embankment cuttings New basement structures – particularly in urban areas, where there is little room for excavation. Piling Code of practice, Piling Works Industrie Standard
Work Health and Safety
The Work Health and Safety ACT 2011 QLD Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 QLD MSDS product information Manufactures specifications Project Safety Plans
Water proofing
AS 3740:2021 Australian Standard ABC Group National Construction Code Volume 1-2 QBCC Waterproofing/ Queensland Building and Construction Commission for licensing
Water ingress
QBCC Standards and tolerances guide 2019 Building Regulations 2021

Satisfactory Outcome		

PRACTICAL ASSESSMENT

Participant name	Bernd Zinda

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 how scope of work was determined:
1.1A.	Specify how general requirements and prescriptive requirements of the NCC were determined and documented:
1.1B.	How were relevant Australian Standards identified and located:
1.2A. 1.2B. 1.3A. 1.3H. 1.5C. 1.5D.	Specify () where building classifications, criteria requirements and performance solutions were documented: Workplace Quality document Quality Assurance Template Other (please specify): Document attached as evidence
1.3F.	Specify () who was consulted regarding compliance options: Project management Relevant tradesperson Builder Supplier Other (please specify):
1.4A. 1.4B.	Specify () where NCC requirements for passive and active fire protection and performance solutions were documented: Workplace Quality document Quality Assurance Template Other (please specify): Document attached as evidence
1.4C.	Specify existing buildings checked for compliance with active fire protection requirements: Is checklist used attached as evidence?
1.5A. 1.5B.	Specify () communication methods applied to manage construction and other trades compliance: Emails Schedule Memos Daily meetings Site induction Other (please specify):
1.5E.	Specify how non-confirming building materials and products were managed using evidence of suitability:

Practical Task 1

Description of task:

The participant must demonstrate the skills and knowledge to make a range of critical decisions in relatively complex situations while applying building codes and standards to one (1) building project over three (3) storeys, with below ground construction to meet the requirements of the National Construction Code (NCC) prior to the build commencing. The participant must also inspect existing buildings for fire compliance. Assessor and observer will be looking for evidence including:

- Interpret relevant codes and standards' requirements.
  - Determine the scope of works and NCC general requirements and Performance Requirements to achieve a DtS solution.
  - Identify Australian Standards referenced in the NCC Relevant to the build and confirm the requirements.
- Classify the building/s.
  - Determine the use and arrangement of the building and apply the appropriate NCC classification/s.
  - Locate and document NCC requirements for multiple classifications.
- Apply solutions to construction problems.
  - Determine the range of NCC criteria required to ensure project compliance.
  - Identify alternative, compliant solutions for construction problems to comply with NCC Performance Requirements.

- Meet the Performance Requirement of the NCC by applying a Performance Solution supported by one or a combination of the Assessment Methods.
- Use a Deem-to-Satisfy (DTS) solution supported by one or a combination of Assessment Methods to meet NCC compliance.
- Use a combination of Performance Solutions and DTS solutions to comply with the Performance Requirements of the NCC.
- Discuss compliance options with relevant construction personnel to ensure compliance with NCC Performance Requirements.
- Identify and complete relevant documentation to meet Performance Requirements of the NCC.

- Apply fire protection requirements.
  - Read the NCC requirements to determine fire resistance required for all classes and types of buildings.
  - Identify and apply NCC requirements with respect to passive and active fire protection to all classes and types of buildings.
  - Check existing buildings for compliance with passive and active fire protection requirements according to NCC requirements. (See HO2 and NCC to create checklist)
- Implement strategy to manage construction compliance.
  - Establish strategies to manage construction compliance of large, complex and high-rise buildings with the NCC.
  - Implement and coordinate the work of professionals involved in the development and management of the building process.
  - Seek effective design solutions for buildings of more than three storeys to meet the needs of clients and ensure compliance with the NCC.
  - Design and implement quality assurance processes to ensure effective and compliant management of the construction process.
  - Detect non-conforming building materials and products and manage the evidence of suitability as required in the NCC.

These tasks may be simulated or real. 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 includes site plan and workplace documents covering the information required. A template is available.
The Observer is to provide detailed comments on the tasks completed by the Participant (on the Observer Comments, overleaf). The Assessor is to verify the Observer's comments, noting their findings in the Assessor Comments (on the back of the Practical Assessment cover page) and provide the assessment outcome.

Resources required:
Construction schedules, plans, drawings and specifications for one (1) building project over three (3) storeys, with below ground construction; workplace quality policies and procedures; technology to access building and related industry codes, standards and manufacturer product information and materials specifications; Technology to access the NCC and current relevant Acts and Regulations. PPE as required.

Observer details	
Name of observer:	DARRYL GREIG
Role of observer (Confirm suitability to sign)	SITE MANAGER
Email address of observer	dgreig@besixwatpac.com
Signature of observer:	
Date:	31/10/25

When completing the task, did the Participant:		**Tick if satisfactorily completed. Provide comments if left unticked.**
1 Interpret relevant codes and standards' requirements		
A.	Determine the scope of works and NCC general requirements and Performance Requirements to achieve a DtS solution.	
B.	Identify Australian Standards referenced in the NCC Relevant to the build and confirm the requirements.	
2 Classify the building		
A.	Determine the use and arrangement of the building and apply the appropriate NCC classification/s.	

B.	Locate and document NCC requirements for multiple classifications.
3 Apply solutions to construction problems	
A.	Determine the range of NCC criteria required to ensure project compliance.
B.	Identify alternative, compliant solutions for construction problems to comply with NCC Performance Requirements.
C.	Apply a Performance Solution supported by one or a combination of the Assessment Methods to meet the Performance Requirement of the NCC.
D.	Use a Deem-to-Satisfy (DTS) solution supported by one or a combination of Assessment Methods to meet NCC compliance.
E.	Use a combination of Performance Solutions and DTS solutions to comply with the Performance Requirements of the NCC.
F.	Discuss compliance options with relevant construction personnel to ensure compliance with NCC Performance Requirements.
G.	Lead discussions to explore solutions to complex design problems with relevant construction personnel.
H.	Identify and complete relevant documentation to meet Performance Requirements of the NCC.
4 Apply fire protection requirements	
A.	Read the NCC requirements to determine fire resistance required for all classes and types of buildings.
B.	Identify and apply NCC requirements with respect to passive and active fire protection to all classes and types of buildings.
C.	Check existing buildings for compliance with passive and active fire protection requirements according to NCC requirements. *(See HO2 and NCC to create checklist)*
5 Implement strategy to manage construction compliance	
•	Establish strategies to manage construction compliance of large, complex and high-rise buildings with the NCC.
•	Implement and coordinate the work of professionals involved in the development and management of the building process.
•	Seek effective design solutions for buildings of more than three storeys to meet the needs of clients and ensure compliance with the NCC.
•	Design and implement quality assurance processes to ensure effective and compliant management of the construction process.
•	Detect non-conforming building materials and products and manage the evidence of suitability as required in the NCC.

Observer comments:

BERNIE HAS CAPTURED THE RELEVANT DETAILS TO SUPPORT THE RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ACCURATELY AND CONCISELY WITH A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF THE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS.