

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	Sara Vaninetti
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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

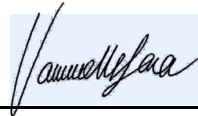
SELECT, PROCURE AND STORE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR LOW RISE PROJECTS

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 Sara Vaninetti

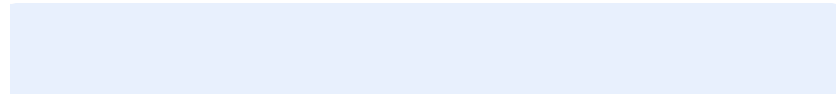
Participant signature



Date 19/11/2021

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	☐
	Volume 2 – Part A5	Volume 1 – Part A5	

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

Answer	Evidence of suitability Verification Method Expert Judgement Comparison with the deemed to satisfy provisions	☐
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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	Ceramics	Ceramics are such things as tiles and fixtures which are mostly used as coverings in buildings, including ceramic floors and walls, counter-tops and ceilings. Many countries use ceramic roofing tiles to cover buildings.
2	Glass	Clear windows have been used since the invention of glass to cover small openings in a building. They provided people with the ability to both let light into rooms while keeping inclement weather outside. Glass is generally made from mixtures of sand and silicates, and is very brittle. Modern glass "curtain walls" can be used to cover the entire facade of a building. Glass can also be used to span over a wide roof structure in a "space frame".
3	Wood	Wood is a product of trees, and sometimes other fibrous plants, used for construction purposes when cut or pressed into lumber and timber, such as boards, planks and similar materials.
4	Concrete	Concrete is a composite building material made from the combination of aggregate (composite) and a binder, ie. The most common form of concrete is Portland cement concrete, which consists of mineral aggregate (gravel and sand) and when mixed hydrates and eventually hardens into a stone-like material: this is the material referred to as concrete.
5	Plastic	The term plastics covers a range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic condensation or polymerization products that can be moulded or extruded into objects or films or fibres. Their name is derived from the fact that in their semi-liquid state they are malleable, or have the property of plasticity. .



- 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	Ceramic is best known for its durability and they are economical in terms of maintenance costs.	Ceramic tile is a great choice for kitchens and bathrooms because it's easy to clean and doesn't harbor germs. Ceramics are not capable of ductile behaviour. They fail in a brittle manner, directly after their elastic limit.
2	Glass is weather and rust resistant. It is 100% Recyclable and it is economic. Consider the fact that glass saves energy by allowing in natural light even when you close your windows and doors	Glass is now being used in the building industry as insulation material, structural component, external glazing material, cladding material; it is used to make delicate looking fenestrations on facades as well as conventional windows.
3	Cheaper than other products due to the fact that has a low energy content. Very Flexible and strong material	It is a generic building material and is used in building because different structures can be built in most climates and there are many types so specific species are better for various uses than others
4	Concrete is one of the most durable building materials. It provides superior fire resistance compared with wooden construction and gains strength over time.	Suitable for building structure and foundation.
5	Plastics vary immensely in heat tolerance, hardness, and resiliency.	Combined with this adaptability, the general uniformity of composition and lightness of plastics ensures their use in almost all industrial applications today



Q7. Identify five (5) physical characteristics that may be considered when evaluating potential building materials.

Answer

Density and specific gravity
Strength
Electrical conductivity
Thermal conductivity and capacity
Moisture absorption
Acoustics

☐

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

Term		Answers
1	Carbon footprint	1 -B
2	CO ₂ e	2 -E
3	Embodied energy	3 -A
4	Embodied water	4 -D
5	GHG	5 -C

Definition	
A	The amount of energy required to manufacture a product
B	Total GHG emissions produced during manufacture construction and use
C	Greenhouse gas emissions
D	The amount of water required to manufacture a product
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.

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 Walls Timber frame 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
Volume 2 Part 2.6	Volume 1 part J

☐

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
Section 3	AS 2870–2011

☐

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
Section 7.4	AS 2049 / 2050

☐

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
Volume 2 Part 3.10.1.0	Volume 1 Part G1.1

☐

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

Part 3.10.1.0(a) does not apply in Queensland. Note: Restriction of access to swimming pools in Queensland is regulated under the Building Act 1975

☐

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

Answer AS 1926.1-2012

☐

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
Volume 2 Part A5 / Schedule 5	Volume 1 Part A5 / Schedule 5

☐

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

Answer AS 1530.4

☐

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 above ground durability Class 1 or 2 timbers or H3 preservative treated timbers in accordance with AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4;

☐

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

Answer AS 1684.2, AS 1684.3 or AS 1684.4

☐

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 Because some materials serve longer and are more repellent to corrosion, moisture, and other environmental conditions. By determining the most suitable material for climate, we ensure that they are long-lasting.

☐

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

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



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

Availability
Transportation
Handling
Testing
Waste reduction
Reuse/recycling
Renewable non-renewable
Environmental impact
Embedded energy
Fire resistance rating
Comptibility
Acoustic properties
Life-cycle cost
Short and long-term degradation



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

Answer

Correct quantity and the condition of the delivery



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

Answer 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 Safety Data sheet

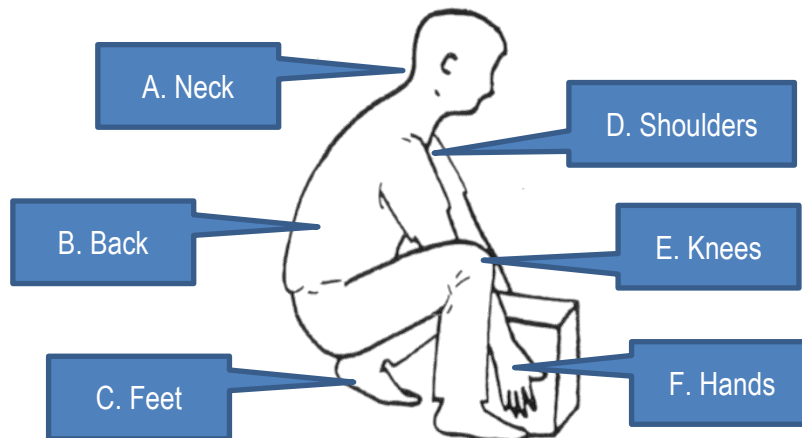
☐

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 seek help, lighten the load, 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 ☐

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

Answer

Material name	Properties
Concrete	Concrete cylinders or cubes are normally tested in a hydraulic press. A universal machine for tension, compression and bending is also used
Metals	Ductility is tested by bending a bar around a pin over a wide angle
Timber	Stress Grading

☐

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

Answer The Australian Timber Framing Code

☐

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

Answer Insect damage and Splits

☐

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

Answer Standard tests include acid immersion to test how quickly it dissolves under acidic conditions, wetting and drying and water absorption and the crystallisation test

☐

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

Answer Cracks and colour/grain size uniformity

☐

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 **Process of impregnating wood with chemicals** which are toxic to fungi or insects, to control or eradicate these organisms
Mechanical protection is useful in preventing the access of termites from the ground

☐

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

Answer cathodic protection or providing barriers to moisture / oxygen

☐

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

Answer

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

☐

CPCCBC4006B

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 Sara Vaninetti

Participant signature



Date 19/11/2021

Assessor name

Assessor signature

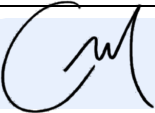
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Task	Task outcome (Tick)	
	Satisfactory	Not Yet Satisfactory
Task 1 (Occasion 1)	☐	☐
Task 1 (Occasion 2)	☐	☐

ASSESSOR COMMENTS

CPCCBC4006B

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:	Sara Vaninetti	
Name of observer:	Tara Gilson	
Role of observer (Confirm suitability to sign)	Senior estimator	
Email address of observer	tgilson@pkflooring.com	
Signature of observer:		
Date:	19/11/2021	
When completing the task, did the participant:	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.	☒	☒

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