

Construction



Construction BASIX * The Building Sustainability Index (BASIX) * BASIX is implemented under the Environmental Planning and Assessment ACT * BASIX aim to reduce water and energy consumption in homes across NSW Construction basics * ACT- general laws * BCA- building code Australia * NCC- National Construction Code * Standards is the bare minimum e. g. 40mm concrete cover * SWMS- Safe Work Method Statement (steps to complete tasks safely) OH&S * WHS: Workplace Health and Safety * Risk: The probability that a person will be harmed or experience an adverse health effect if exposed to a hazard.

* Hazard: Anything that has the potential to harm a person. * Hazard

Categories: * Acute Hazard: A hazard where short term exposure causes an injury or sickness (Burns, Cuts, etc.) * Chronic Hazard: A hazard where long term exposure causes an injury or illness (Respiratory, Cancer, etc.) * Correct Lifting technique: 1. Size up load 2.

Position Feet 3. Obtain good grip 4. Knees bent and back straight 5. Head up and Chin in 6.

Keep arms in * Main Types of Hazards : * Physical (Noise, Vibration, Manual Labor) * Chemical (Gas, Vapor, Dust, Fumes) * Biological (Insect/Animals, Fungi) * Risk Control: 7. Elimination 8. Substitution 9. Isolation 10.

Engineering Controls 11. Admin Controls 12. PPE * PPE (Personal Protective Equipment): Last line of defense * WMS (Work Method Statement): Contains the steps to perform a task properly and safely (it usually contains the potential risks of the task that has been assessed and categorized) * MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet) Contains composition and name of the chemical

and also gives safe use and first aid. Fire safety * Fire requires heat fuel and oxygen * Class A: combustible solids e. g. Paper, plastics, clothing * Class B: Flammable liquids e. g.

Fuel, Paint, Thinners * Class C: Flammable gases e. g. LPG, Methane, Butane

* Class E: Electrical e. g. Switchboard overload, electronic

motors Measurements, Calculations and Drawings * 50 bricks in 1m² * 10%

wastage factor: multiply answer by 1.1 * Pictorial drawings give a visual

representation of the final product * Two types of pictorial: Isometric

projection and Perspective view * Orthographic Drawing: A working drawing

that consists of 3 related views and includes details like scale and dimension.

* Most Common Drawings builders use (Working Drawings) 1. Floor Plans (1: 100) 2.

Site Plans (1: 200) 3. Section (1: 10) 4. Scale 5. Elevation (1: 100) * Title

Block: Contains owners name, lot number, street name, suburbs and scale

etc. * Specification: A precise list of all construction and finishing organized by trade. Leveling * Leveling: The determination and representation of

elevation points from an unknown datum. Measuring the differences in elevation.

* Level Line: A line that is parallel to the surface of still water. * Plumb: Any vertical line that would line up with the center of the earth. This can be

determined with a Plumb bob (weight attached to a string). * Datum: Any

known point which a level line can be transferred to another position * String Line (Brick layer line) strong taught lines that give an accurate level.

Building Terms * DAR: dressed all round * CCA: copper, chromium, arsenic salts * DOS: dressed one side * D1S1E: dressed one side and one edge
Manufactured Boards * Particle boards (chip board) * Fibreboard (MDF) * Hardboard (Masonite) * Plywood
Safety signs Mandatory | | Must do signs | Prohibited | | Don't do signs | Hazard | | Warning | Danger | | Warning (more serious) | Emergency | | First aid, Exits etc | Specialist Trade requires Certificate IV * Crane Operator * Building Manager * Heritage Restoring
Building Safety standards Is a set of rules that specify the minimum acceptable level of safety for constructed objects. * AS 1670 (fire detection) * AS 1720 Timber grades * AS 1684 (TIMBER FRAME CONSTRUCTION) Brick and Block Tools?? | Refer to book
Communication * Formal meetings: UNION meeting, OHS and Induction * Informal meetings: tools box meeting