Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA)

DIPLOMA IN SCIENCE LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

YEAR III

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL TESTING

Record of Practical Assessment

Learner`s Name:_____

Learner`s NRC no.:_____

Learner`s TEVETA No.:_____

Assessment Period:_____

PREFACE

The Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Authority (TEVETA) is an institution created under the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training Act Number13 of 1998, as amended by the Technical Education, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (Amendment) Act Number 11 of 2005.

The Act among other things provides that TEVETA shall:

(a) regulate and conduct national examinations and assessments relating to technical education, vocational and entrepreneurship training;

(b) charge and collect fees in respect of examinations, assessments and other services provided by the Authority;

(c) award certificates to persons who succeed in examinations and assessments undertaken under this Act

(d) do all such things connected with or incidental to the functions of the Authority under this Act.

Through this mandate, the Assessment and Qualifications Division of TEVETA has developed Practical Assessment Tool Kits to enable learners achieve the competences that are congruent with the demand of the workplace tasks. These tool kits in part are also intended to ensure that similar conditions under which all students in TEVET are assessed and examined apply wherever the course is undertaken in Zambia.

The Trainers shall work with the Learners to collect evidence of competence, using the benchmarks provided by the unit standards. During the year, the Learners shall be required to undertake a series of practical assessment tasks. It is the sum of all these assessments tasks that deems a Learner to be competent (or not).

This approach to assessment is not a one-off event but one that gives learners many opportunities to demonstrate skill and allow for the capturing and recording of these demonstrations.

For the Learner to be deemed competent, they must demonstrate competency in every aspect of the practical tasks being undertaken. It must however be understood by the Trainer that Competency does not mean expert. It means that the candidate has attained sufficient skill and knowledge to perform the activity or service to a degree and quality that is acceptable to the industry and the customer in a time within which a competent person at the level could reasonably be expected to perform the task.

While this will be undertaken at institutional level, it is therefore envisaged that the Assessment principles of VALIDITY, RELIABILITY, FAIRENESS and FLEXIBILITY shall at all times be adhered to.

Observation Checklist

Pre-Assessment

Assessment process explained to the employee (✓ if Yes).	☐
Any appeal relating to the outcome of the assessment or the way in which the assessment was conducted shall be made through the company's *fair treatment policy* as explained to the employee (✓ if Yes).	☐

Employee/Trainee	**Assessor**	
Employee/Trainee name: _____ (Print)	Assessor name: _____ (Print)	
Employee/Trainee comments:	Assessor comments:	
I fully understand the assessment and appeals process.	Theory assessment sighted and checked as satisfactory.	☐
Signature: _____ Date: _____	Signature: _____ Date: _____	

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Preparing for the practical assessment

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Work Health and Safety

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Carrying out the assessment

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Completing the assessment

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Assessor qualifications

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Expiry status of assessment

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Resources required

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Range of variables

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1. DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT OF SOIL/TIMBER – OVEN DRYING METHOD	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Carry out the correct moisture content on soil. This includes: - Randomly collect Mixing quarter and riffle soil Sampling. - Store Sampling correctly if Testing to be done on another day. - WeighingSampling holders (pans). - Preparing multiple Samplings for Testing and spReading on Sampling holder (pans) - WeighingSampling holder (pans) with soil. - Set correct oven temperature (and timer). - WeighingtSampling holder with dry soil. - Calculating moisture content (and average moisture content). - State correctly the field moisture content range.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

2. DETERMINATION OF PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMON SOIL	**Satisfactory**			**Not Satisfactory**		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	**Attempt No**			**Attempt No**		
	1	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**

a) Correctly Determining the particle size distribution of soil particles that can undergo dry sieving. □ Sieving correct particle size for dry sieving. □ Weighing all Sievings in range of dry sieving correctly. □ Nest the Sievings correctly and place Sampling on correct Sieving in the Sieving stack. □ Agitate the Sieving stack using proper means or equipment. □ Weighing all Sievings with returned soil correctly. □ Calculating mass returned correctly. b) Correctly Determining the particle size distribution of soil particles that can undergo dry sieving. □ Sieving correct particle size for wet sieving. □ Correctly Applying water to soil Sampling. □ Wash soil Sampling on correct Sieving. □ Dry washed soil Sampling at a correct temperature setting and correct duration. □ Weighing all Sievings in range of wet sieving correctly. □ Nest the Sievings correctly and place Sampling on correct Sieving in the Sieving stack. □ Agitate the Sieving stack using proper means or equipment. □ Weighing all Sievings with returned soil correctly. □ Calculating mass returned correctly. c) Correctly Determining the particle size distribution of soil particles that can undergo Hygrometer Method. □ Sieving correct particle size for Hygrometer Method. □ Weighing the correct amount of soil for Hygrometer method and place in correct container. □ Correctly Preparing the soil for dispersion. □ Correctly perform the sedimentation process and within the correct time. □ Take correct hygrometer Readingings at a correct time interval. □ Calculating the percentage mass of soil for each diameter value using the correct equation. d) Correctly analyse data from any of the methods or a combination of methods. □ Plotting values on an appropriate graph correctly. □ Use graph interpret soil classification and recommend use of soil. □ Reading off values required to CalculatingCoeffient of Uniformity (C_u) and Coefficient of gradation. □ CalculatingCoeffient of Uniformity (C_u) and Coefficient of gradation.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

3. DETERMINATION OF SOIL PARTICLE DENSITY (Small Pyknometer Method)	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the density of gravel correctly. This includes - Sieving the right soil Sampling. - Crush larger particles (if any) by appropriate means. - Place soil Sampling in density bottle (Pyknometer) and Weighing to correct number of decimal places. - Add water to correct level. - Removing trapped air by correct means (Desiccators' or otherwise). - Place in water bath for a correct time period and Weighing again. - Calculating the density of soil particles correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

4. DETERMINATION OF DENSITY OF GRAVEL BY SAND REPLACEMENT METHOD	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the density of gravel by Sand replacement. This involves: - Correctly calibrate the sand density using correct equipment. - Correctly excavated pit using correct equipment. - Perform correct procedure to obtain both mass of soil and volume of soil. - Perform moisture content correctly on excavated soil. - Calculating the soil density correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

3. DETERMINATION OF ATTERBERG LIMITS (LIQUID LIMIT AND PLASTIC LIMIT)	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the liquid limit of gravel Sampling via Cone Penetrometer or Cassagrande Method). This involves the following - Sieving the soil using a correct Sieving and collect the right amount of Sievingd soil. - Correctly Mixing the soil with water varying moisture content. - Use the Cone Penetrometer correctly on different PreparingdSamplings. - Reading penetration values correctly and Recording. - Testing soil Samplings for moisture content. - Plotting a graph of Cone Pentration against Moisture content. - Reading off the Liquid limit of the soil and Recording it. [Part 1.Optional apparatus is the Cassegrande Apparatus with which part 1.4 should then Reading “Reading Number of blows required for each Sampling and Recording”. b) Determining the plastic limit of gravel Sampling. This involves - Sieving the soil using a correct Sieving and collect the right amount of Sievingd soil. - Perform the plastic limit procedure correctly. - Recording plastic limit and Calculating the plastic index.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

4. DETERMINATION OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY (MDD) AND OPTIMAL MOISTURE CONTENT (OMC)	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Maximum Dry Density and Optimal Moisture content. This involves - Preparing the soil by correct sieving and application of moisture for various Samplings. - Perform the correct procedure to obtain the moisture content and bulk density for each Sampling. [Practical can be performed for either BS Light or BS Heavy] - By calculation obtain the values of Dry Density for each value of Moisture Content. - Plotting an appropriate graph. - From graph Determining Maximum Dry Density and Optimal Moisture Content.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

5. DETERMINING THE VALUES OF CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO (CBR)	**Satisfactory**			**Not Satisfactory**		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	**Attempt No**			**Attempt No**		
	1	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**
a) Determining the CBR vales of soil. This involves - Sampling, riffle and Sieving using a correct Sieving. - Collect the right amount of soil to use in a Testing. - Perform moisture content [if not done prior to this Testing] - Correctly add water to Making soil reach Optimal Moisture Content. - Divide the Preparingd soil Sampling into the right number and store the soil correctly and for the right duration of time. - Compacting the soil Samplings correctly using the right equipment. - Weighing the moulds with soil correctly. - Fit collar and swell gauge correctly and soak in water for a specified time period. - Reading the swelling every day correctly. - Operating the CBR machine correctly and Reading values of Load and Penetration. - Plotting a graph of Load against Penetration. - Reading values of Load at 2.5mm and 5.00mm and Calculating the CBR values correctly. [NB: For three point TestingCompacting layers and rammer Weight varied]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

6. DETERMINING THE UNCONFINED COMPRESSION STRENGTH (UCS) – FOR COMPACTINGED STABILISED OR UNSTABILISED SOIL	**Satisfactory**			**Not Satisfactory**		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	**Attempt No**			**Attempt No**		
	1	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**
a) PreparingSamplings for UCS. This includes - Sampling, riffle and Sieving a correct amount of soil Sampling passing through a 20mm Sieving. - Divide the soil Sampling into 5 parts and Calculating the stabilizer (lime or cement) amount for each part such that percentage by dry mass in steps 2%, 4%, 6%, 8% correctly. - Calculating the amount of water required to bring the soil to its Optimal Moisture Content correctly. - Thoroughly Mixing soil with stabilizer, followed by water and cover with damp cloth or plastic Mixing further every half-hour for four (4) hours. - Compacting the soil using a prescribed rammer, layers and number of blows using the correct mould. - b) Perform a UCS Testing. This includes. - Operating the UCS machine correctly. - Reading and Recording values of Load and Deformation correctly. - Calculating values of Stress and Strain correctly. - Draw a graph of Stress against Strain. - Recording the UCS of the soil.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

7. DETERMINING THE BITUMEN PENETRATION	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the penetration of Bitumen. This includes - Correctly pour Bitumen Heated to a correct temperature in a Bitumen Penetration cups. - Reset Dial Reading to zero (0). - Operating correctly the Bitumen Penetration Equipment. - Reading the penetration at the correct time. - Calculating the average penetration:	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

8. DETERMINING THE BITUMEN SOFTENING POINT	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Bitumen Softening Point. This includes; - Heating Bitumen and rings to the correct temperature and for the correct time. - Assembling the apparatus correctly. - Turn on Heating and Recording the temperature at which the bitumen touches metal pate correctly. - Recording the temperature as Bitumen Softening Point.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

9. DETERMINING THE MASHALL STABILITY OF BITUMEN	**Satisfactory**			**Not Satisfactory**		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	**Attempt No**			**Attempt No**		
	1	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**
a) Determining the Marshall Stability of Bitumen. This includes - Heating both aggregates and bitumen at the correct temperature and Mixing thoroughly. - Pre-Heating the specimen holder and transfer the HeatingedMixing into the specimen holder correctly. - Compacting to the right number of blows and allow Mixing to cool. - Measuring correctly the thickness and place in water bath at a correct pre-set temperature. - When temperature equilibrium sets, Removing specimen and place correctly in the Marshall Testing Equipment. - Applying the load on the specimen until the maximum load is reached. - Recording the maximum load and flow. - Calculating the Marshall Stability value by multiplying with the correct correction factor.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

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Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

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10. DETERMINING THE BITUMEN BINDER CONTENT AND AGGREGATE GRADING BY EXTRACTION	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Binder Content and Aggregate Grading of Bitumen. This includes - Weighing the empty wire cloth basket and Recording mass correctly. - Add the Sampling and Weighing again to correct accuracy. - Operating the Extraction Cylinder correctly. - When extraction is complete, Weighing the basket with aggregates. - Calculating the Binder Content correctly. Sieving aggregates and find the aggregate grading.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

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Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

11. DETERMINING THE QUALITY OF BITUMEN BINDER BY SAYBOLT COLOUR TESTING	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Quality of Bitumen via the SayboltTesting. This includes - Preparing correctly bitumen Samplings for Testing. - Operating the Saybolt Equipment correctly. - Makingcolour comparison with standard chart correctly. - Recording Bitumen constituents based on colour comparison.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

12. DETERMINING THE DENSITY AND WATER ABSORPTION OF AGGREGATES	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Density of Aggregates. This includes - Soak aggregates to water to saturation correctly. - Place aggregates again in Measuringd amount of water. - Weighing the Sampling holder, then Weighing it with aggregates and last Weighing it with aggregates and water correctly. - Oven dry aggregates at the correct temperature. - Calculating the density of aggregates. - Calculating the water absorption of aggregates.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

13. DETERMINING THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF AGGREGATES	**Satisfactory**			**Not Satisfactory**		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	**Attempt No**			**Attempt No**		
	1	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**
a) Determining the Particle Size Distribution of Aggregates. This includes - Heating aggregates to the correct temperature. - Stacking Sievings accordingly and place aggregates in correct Sieving. - Sieving by hand or Mechanical Saker correctly. - Compute the Cummulative Particle Returned for each Sieving. - Draw the correct graph of Percentage Passing against Particle size.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

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Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

14. DETERMINING THE SOUNDNESS OF AGGREGATES BY THE USE OF SODIUM SULPHATE	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Soundness of Aggregates by use of Sodium Sulphate. This includes - Correctly Preparing saturated solution of Sodium Sulphate. - Wash and then dry aggregates at the correct temperature. - Immerse aggregates in solution of Sodium Sulphate for correct time. - Removing from Solution and place in Oven set to a correct temperature. - Repeat the immersion and drying process for a required number of times. - Wash aggregates correctly with Barium Chloride and then Sieving the aggregates using appropriate Sievings. - Weighing correctly mass returned on each Sieving. - Calculating the loss by mass of aggregates correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

15. DETERMINING THE FLAKINESS OF AGGREGATES	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Flakiness of Aggregates. This includes - Correctly carry out Sieving analysis to obtain aggregates of between 63mm and 6.3mm. - Weighing aggregates returned on each Sieving correctly. - Gauge aggregates on the thickness gauge and Recording values. - Calculating the Flakiness Index correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

16. DETERMINING THE ELONGATION INDEX OF AGGREGATES	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Elongation Index Aggregates. This includes - Reduce Sampling to get Testing requirement correctly. - Wash and oven dry correctly. - Sieving aggregates and Weighing mass returned on each Sieving. - Gauge aggregates from each Sieving using a Length Gauge. - Calculating and Recording the Elongation Index correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

17. DETERMINING THE AGGREGATE CRUSHING VALUE (ACV)	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Aggregate Crushing Value. This includes - Sieving aggregates between 10mm and 14mm to Removing undersized and oversized aggregates. - Place in the crushing cup, tamper with a rod and place correctly on the crushing machine. - Operating the machine correctly. - Sieving contents of cup on a 2.35mm Sieving and Recording mass passing and mass returned. - Calculating the Aggregate Crushing value.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

18. DETERMINING THE TEN PERCENT FINE VALUE (TFV) OF AGGREGATES	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Ten Percent Fine Value of Aggregates. This includes - Sieving between 10mm and 14mm. - Place on apparatus and Operating correctly. - Sieving the material afterwards and Recording mass. - Calculating the Ten Percent Five Value of aggregates.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

19. DETERMINING THE HARDNESS OF AGGREGATES VIA THE LOSS ANGELES ABRASION TESTING	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the Hardness of Aggregates of Aggregates. This includes - Wash and oven-dry aggregates at the correct temperature. - Weighing the aggregates and load them into the Los Angeles Abrasion machine. - Operating machine correctly. - Sieving on 1.7mm Sieving and Recording masses returned and passing through. - Calculating the Loss Angeles Abrasion value correctly.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

20. SLUMP TESTING ON FRESH CONCRETE	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Determining the slumping of Fresh Concrete. This includes - Sampling fresh concrete. - Fill the slump mould in three layers tampering the concrete 25 times per layer. - Removing mould and Measuring the Slamp. - By observing state the type of slumping.	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

21. DETERMINING THE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF CONCRETE/MASONRY	Satisfactory			Not Satisfactory		
During observation of work activities, the candidate demonstrated that they can:	Attempt No			Attempt No		
	1	2	2	1	2	3
a) Cure Concrete cubes. - Fill the concrete cube mould with fresh concrete up to 50mm. - Compacting with a Compactinging bar or vibrating table. - Cover mould with concrete with plastic for 24 hours. - Submerge mould with concrete in water. b) Determining the Compressive Strength of Concrete. This includes - Measuring mass, dimensions and Calculating density. - Place cured concrete cubes on compressing machine. - Operating machine until cube fails. - Recording the force at failure. - Calculating the Compressive Strength. [NB: For Masonry only Part 2 is worked out]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: Trainee:

Final Assessment Summary

Note: refer to mapping document if required

Practical assessment summary		Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
1.	Determination of Moisture content of Soil by Oven-Dry Method.	☐	☐
2.	Determination of Moisture content of Soil by Calcium Carbide Method.	☐	☐
3.	Determination of Particle Size Distribution of Soil.	☐	☐
4.	Determination of Soil Particle Density (Small Pyknometer Method)	☐	☐
5.	Determination of Bulk Density of Soil by Sand Replacement Method	☐	☐
6.	Determination of Atterbeg Limits (Liquid Limit and Plastic Limit) of Soil.	☐	☐
7.	Determination of Maximum Dry Density and Optimal Moisture Content	☐	☐
8.	Determination of the California Bearing Ratio (CBR) of Soil	☐	☐
9.	Determination of Unconfined Compressive Strength (UCS) of Soil.		
10.	Determination of Bitumen Softening Point		
11.	Determination of Bitumen contents by Extraction		

12.	Determination of Bitumen Quality by Saybolt Method		
13.	Determination of Density and Water Absorption of Aggregates.		
14.	Determining The Particle Size Distribution Of Aggregates		
15.	Determining The Soundness Of Aggregates By The Use Of Sodium Sulphate		
16.	Determining The Flakiness Of Aggregates		
17.	Determining The Elongation Index Of Aggregates		
18.	Determining The Aggregate Crushing Value (ACV)		
19.	Determining The Ten Percent Fine Value (TFV) Of Aggregates		
20.	Determining The Hardness Of Aggregates Via The Loss Angeles Abrasion Testing		
21.	Slump Testing On Fresh Concrete		
22.	Determining The Compressive Strength Of Concrete/Masonry		

Assessor comments:

Signed: Assessor: _____ Trainee: _____

Assessment Outcome

Satisfactory ☐

Not Satisfactory ☐

Employee/Trainee	**Assessor**
Employee/Trainee name: _____ (Print)	Assessor name: _____ (Print)
Employee/Trainee comments:	**Assessor comments:**
Signature: _____ Date: _____	Signature: _____ Date: _____

VALIDATION OF THE ASSESSMENT

NAME:…….. DATE:……..

POSITION: **PRINCIPAL/HEAD OF INSTITUTION** SIGNATURE:……..

NAME INSTITUTION:…….

STAMP: