

The below answer sheet is for your own self-assessment.
Please keep your completed questionnaires and answers on file for your record.
These do not need to be sent to CPD Live. CPD-Live will send you certificate.

Proudly supported by



Life Cycle Costs & Value in Aluminium Facade Systems - Balancing Performance & Sustainability

1. What does 'life cycle cost' mean in the context of façade design?

Life cycle cost refers to all costs across all the product's lifecycle stages – i.e. raw material extraction, production, transport, installation, maintenance, structural, and end-of-life costs.

2. What types of aluminium cladding systems are available in Australia?

- Solid Aluminium
- Corrugated Core Panels
- Mineral Core Panels

3. Name the key structural engineering requirement of solid aluminium cladding as compared to alternatives?

Solid Aluminium requires more engineering, in the form of additional stiffeners, to try to reduce the effects of oil canning.

4. What typically drives rework or early panel replacement — and who bears that cost?

Oil canning, fading, chalking, and minor impact damage are the common causes. Rework costs can shift to owners or builders if warranties are voided due to installation and maintenance issues.

5. What should specifiers be looking for in warranties to properly assess real life cycle risk?

- Check if the warranty covers panel integrity and paint coating.
- Assess whether maintenance obligations could void the warranty.
- Ensure it's backed by a credible manufacturer

6. What is the key flaw of 'no ACP' policies, when employed as strategies to reduce fire risk?

Blanket 'no ACP' policies fail to differentiate between combustible ACPs and non-combustible mineral core systems.