

Standards and Assessment Guide

Plastering and Drylining

Introduction

Welcome to the Standards and Assessment Guide (SAG), a comprehensive resource designed to support excellence in assessment practices for all skills competitions hosted at the WorldSkills Competition. A key component of the SAG is the commitment to continuous improvement through ongoing review, ensuring that these guides consistently reflect the latest industry innovations and high standards of assessment in an open and transparent manner.

Purpose

The primary purpose of this guide is to provide a structured framework for the consistent and fair assessment of each skill competition. It aims to ensure that all assessments are conducted with a high degree of accuracy, reliability, validity, and reflect global industry standards. By adhering to these guidelines, assessors can maintain the integrity of the competition and uphold the high standards associated with WorldSkills.

Note: this guide is not a replacement for the Marking Scheme and should only be used as a reference when required during the assessment process. Competitors are not allowed to have a copy of this SAG in the workshop in either digital or paper form.

Scope

This document covers general assessment practices applicable to a diverse range of industry sectors including:

- Manufacturing and Engineering Technology
- Information and Communication Technology
- Construction and Building Technology
- Transportation and Logistics
- Social and Personal Services
- Creative Arts and Fashion

Each skill competition has its unique requirements and benchmarks, which are detailed within sections of this guide. The consistency of assessment across each skill is the overarching principle, ensuring a unified approach to evaluating Competitor performance to the highest standards.

Key Components

The guide is structured into several key components, each addressing critical aspects of the assessment process:

Assessment Principles and Objectives

- Emphasis on fairness, transparency, and objectivity in assessments.
- Alignment with global industry standards and best practices.

Assessment Methods and Tools

- Description of various assessment methods in Measurement and Judgement.
- Guidance on the application of appropriate assessment tools and equipment (if applicable).

Criteria and Benchmarks

- Examples of assessment criteria and aspects for each skill, outlining the expected competencies and performance standards.
- Benchmarks for different levels of proficiency i.e. Judgement award range 0, 1, 2, 3 or Yes/No criteria alongside clear measurable descriptors.

Expert assessment requirements

- Completion of the Access Programme.
- Approved Curriculum Vitae (CV).
- Reaching **100%** Expert preparedness.
- Full participation of online and in-person Mandatory Assessment Training (MAT).
- Completion of practical assessment testing at the Competition.

Quality Assurance and Improvement

- Monitoring and evaluation: Ensuring assessments are carried out correctly and produce reliable results.
- Continuous improvement: Using feedback from Experts and Skill Competition Managers to enhance future assessments.
- Periodic review: Regularly updating processes to reflect current industry and WorldSkills standards.

Implementation

For effective implementation, this guide should be used for guidance purposes only and in parallel with the Technical Description for each skill. Experts are encouraged to familiarize themselves thoroughly with both the general guidelines and the particular requirements of their respective skill areas. Collaborative efforts between the Skill Management Team, Experts, and Competitors are vital for achieving the ultimate goal of global skills development.

Conclusion

The Standards and Assessment Guide embodies the commitment of the WorldSkills movement to nurturing talent and promoting the highest standards of vocational education and training worldwide. By providing clear and comprehensive guidance, we aim to empower Experts to conduct marking and assessment practices that are not only rigorous and equitable but also inspiring and transformative for all participants.

Thank you for your dedication to upholding these standards and contributing to the success of the WorldSkills Competition. Together, we can continue to champion skills excellence and celebrate the achievements of talented individuals from around the globe.

Skill 21 - Plastering and Drylining

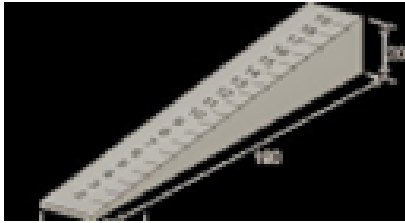
Measurement

Measurement is used to assess accuracy, precision, and other performance that can be measured objectively. It is used where ambiguity must be avoided.

The total marks allocated to measurement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
	Measurements	This will be assessed using the following criteria for module 1 and module 2. • The accuracy of the measurement before the application of any tapes, beads, or coatings. On module 3 and module 4 the measurements will be taken on the completion of the modules. It will be of the plaster components fixed to the modules and will be taken from the beads and tapes because the module will have been previously plastered or taped and jointed.
	Tolerances for structure and plasterboard	±1 mm for the dimensions lower than 300 mm ±2 mm for the dimensions between 301 mm and 1200 mm ±3 mm for the dimensions higher than 1201 mm. Tolerance 1 mm = 0-300 mm
		Tolerance 2 mm = 301-1200 mm
		Tolerance 3 mm = 1201 mm and higher

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
	Tolerances in straightness for coatings and finishing	± 1 mm for the dimensions lower than 500 mm ± 2 mm for the dimensions between 501 mm and 1500 mm ± 3 mm for the dimensions higher than 1501 mm
		Tolerance 1 mm = 0 - 500 mm
		Tolerance 2 mm = 501-1500 mm
		Tolerance 3 mm = 1501 mm and higher

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
	- Measurement marking aspects: (Note from Skill Advisor – Since this project is designed by the Independent Test Project designer and SCM, this section is not required. The designers will decide what measurements will be evaluated). - During the MAT the Chief Expert will demonstrate the correct use of the following evaluation tools: - A spirit level - A Wedge - Square - A tape measure to measure distance	       

Judgement

Judgement is used to assess the quality of performance about which there may be small differences of view when applying the external benchmarks.

The Resources column in the table below may include all kinds/formats of resources such as: a link to a YouTube video, a website link, an illustration, a photo, a reference to a book, and so on. It needs to be as detailed as possible to show the differentiation between 0, 1, 2, 3.

Generic rules:

The assessment group comprises three Experts plus one Expert who acts as the supervisor. The supervising Expert will replace an Expert in the marking group to prevent compatriot marking.

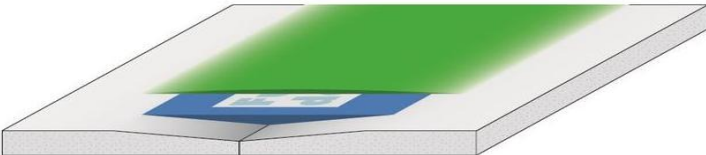
The difference of the three Experts' scores may not exceed 1. If this is the situation the Experts must re-score until there is a maximum difference of 1. As long as the three Experts judge within 1, the result can be entered into the CIS.

The total marks allocated to judgement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

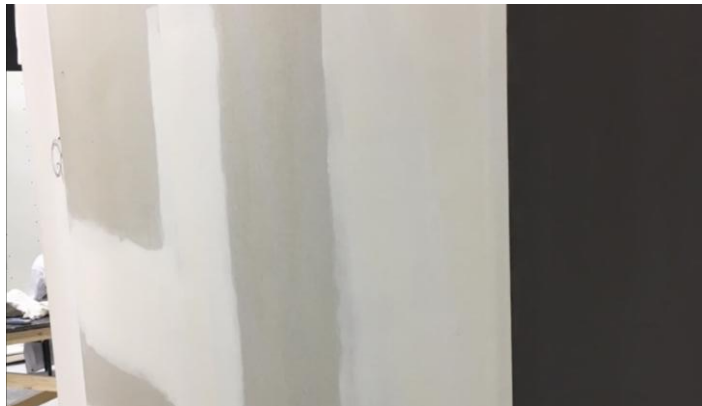
Aspect – Drywall jointing and finishing surface quality level classification.

Score	Descriptor	Resource
Quality 1	The basic filling of plasterboard joints (Q1) is sufficient for surfaces that do not have any decorative finish requirements. Jointing in accordance with Quality Level 1 includes > the filling of the joints between the gypsum wallboards and > the covering of the visible parts of the fixings. Excess jointing compound should be removed. Tool marks, grooves and ridges are allowed. Basic filling includes the tape that is used to cover and reinforce the joint area, provided this is required by the chosen jointing system (compound, type of board edges)	 Also see the display on stand for further details
	0 • No tape installed. • Minimum amount of jointing compound used and the paper tape not fixed but cut to correct length. • The taper of the plasterboard not filled out.	
	1 • Paper tape installed with compound. • Small amount of tape blebbing on the joint. • The taper of the plasterboard filled but not fully flush.	
	2 • Paper tape installed with compound and no visual signs of any misses of compound. • Plasterboard taper fully filled out and flush in 80% of the joint.	

Score	Descriptor	Resource
3	- Joint is completely filled; the tapers of the plasterboard is flush with jointing compound and visually flat. - The Paper tape has been installed full length of the joint with no visible defects and finished to a flat finish.	

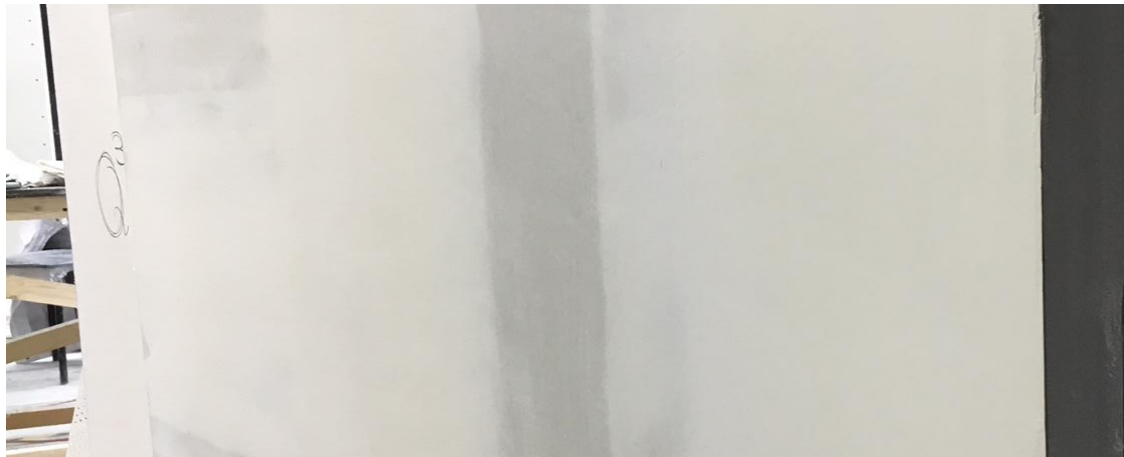
Score	Descriptor	Resource
Quality 2	- Jointing and finishing according to Quality Level 2 (Q2) fulfils the basic requirements for wall and ceiling surfaces. - The main objective of this quality level is to align the joint area with a continuous transition to the board surface. - The same objective also applies to fixings, corners, and abutments/connections with jointing materials. - Jointing and finishing in accordance with Quality Level 2 includes: > basic filling (Q1) > finishing in order to achieve a continuous transition to the board surface, including sanding the jointed areas if necessary. - Application marks or ridges cannot be totally avoided. This type of surface is suitable for: > medium and coarse structured wall coverings, e.g. ingrain / textured wallpaper or standard wallpaper > matt, filling, medium and coarse structured paint coatings/coats (e.g. emulsion paints) that are applied manually with a lambskin or structured roller > top coats (maximum particle size > 1 mm) as recommended by the manufacturer for the particular plasterboard system. - When Quality Level 2 is used as the basis for finishing coverings, marks cannot be totally avoided, particularly under the effect of shallow light. These effects can be reduced by specifying joint work to Quality Level 3.	

Score	Descriptor	Resource
0	- No tape installed. - Minimum amount of jointing compound used and the paper tape not fixed but cut to correct length. - The taper of the plasterboard not filled out.	
1	- Paper tape installed with compound. - Small amount of tape blebbing on the joint. - The taper of the plasterboard filled but not fully flush. - The second coat of material visible but not complete.	
2	- Paper tape installed with compound and no visual signs of any misses of compound. - Plasterboard taper fully filled out and flush in 75% of the joint. - Both coats of materials visible and small amount of air blebs acceptable.	

Score	Descriptor	Resource
3	- Joint is completely filled; the tapers of the plasterboard is flush with jointing compound and visually flat. - The Paper tape has been installed full length of the joint with no visible defects and finished to a flat finish. - The joint is fully filled with no visible defects and both coats of materials are visible and the joint is left to a flat even finish.	

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
Quality 3	Q 3	- Physical ridges and grooves are not acceptable. Even then, under the effect of shallow light, visible marks cannot be totally eliminated. - The level and extent of such marks will be considerably lower than in the case of Q2. • - This type of drywall surface is suitable for: > fine structured wall coverings > matt and fine structured paint coatings > top coats (maximum particle size less than 1 mm). If higher demands are made on quality addition to Q2, then additional procedures are necessary. Jointing and finishing in accordance with quality level 3 includes: > jointing and finishing to Q2, plus > wider finishing of the joint and a tight coat of joint compound to the entire plasterboard surface, filling the pores. In the surface we should see the carton from the plasterboard under the layer. 
	0	- No tape installed. - Minimum amount of jointing compound used and the paper tape not fixed, but cut to correct length. - The taper of the plasterboard not filled out.

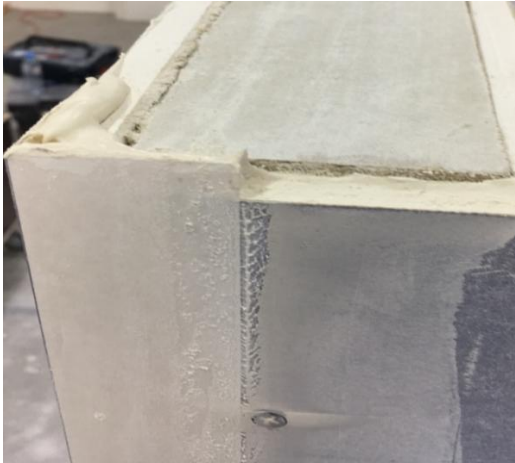
Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
	1	• Paper tape installed with compound. • Small amount of tape blebbing on the joint. • The taper of the plasterboard filled but not fully flush. • The second and third coat of material visible but not complete.
	2	• Paper tape installed with compound and no visual signs of any misses of compound. • Plasterboard taper fully filled out and flush in 75% of the joint. • All three coats of materials visible and a small amount of air blebs is acceptable.

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
	3	- Joint is completely filled; the tapers of the plasterboard are flush with jointing compound and visually flat. - The Paper tape has been installed full length of the joint with no visible defects and finished to a flat finish. - The joint is fully filled with no visible defects and all three coats of materials are visible. The joint is left to a flat even finish.	

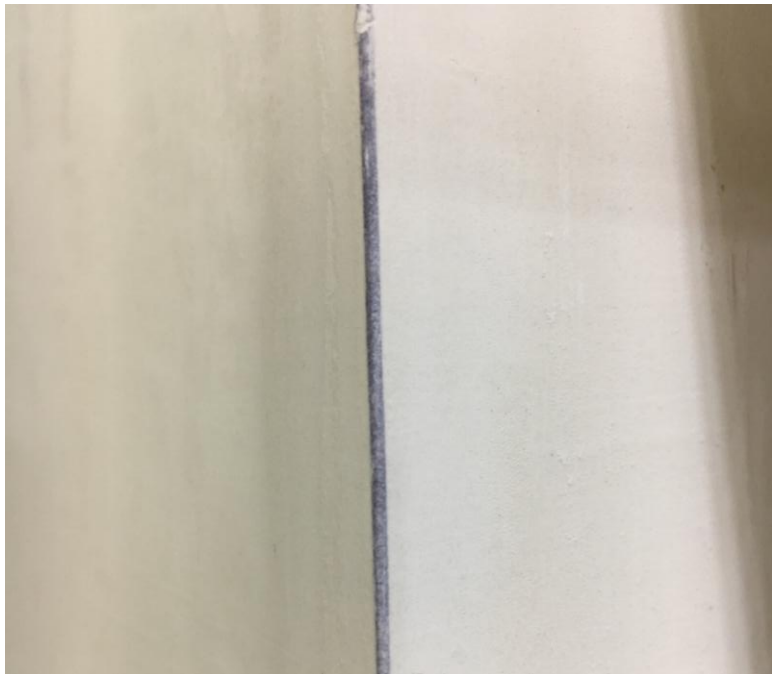
	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
Quality 4	Q4	If high-end drywall surface is required, then the entire drywall surface must be fully covered with either a layer of jointing compound or a skim coat of plaster. Quality 4 includes: > jointing and finishing to Q2 plus > a complete surface covering of skim coat with a suitable material (minimum thickness > 1 mm). This type of drywall surface is suitable for: > smooth or structured glossy wall coverings, such as metal-based or vinyl wallpapers > scumbles, paints or coats up to medium gloss > Special coatings, stucco marble or similar specialist decorative finishes. The skim coat covering that fulfils the requirements in accordance with this quality level should minimize any marks or traces on the drywall surface and in the joints. The undesirable effects of shallow lighting on the appearance of the finished surface (e.g. noticeable shadows on the surface, or local markings), will be avoided to a large extent, however such effects cannot be avoided completely because natural light in particular can vary and is difficult to predict. Ideally, the lighting conditions expected in use should be known and replicated as best as is practical when the skimming work takes place. Additionally, the limits of manual workmanship must be kept in mind. Skimmed surfaces which are perfectly even and free of any shading cannot be achieved.	

WSOS section as per TD		Descriptor	
4	0	• No tape installed. • Minimum amount of jointing compound used and the paper tape not fixed, but cut to correct length. • The taper of the plasterboard not filled out • No materials applied to the entire surface of the plasterboard.	
4	1	• Paper tape installed with compound. • Small amount of tape blebbing on the joint. • The taper of the plasterboard filled but not fully flush. • The entire surface of the plasterboard has coverage with defects and air blebs.	
4	2	• Paper tape installed with compound and no visual signs of any misses of compound or blebbing of tape. • Plasterboard fully covered to a flat even surface with minimum amount of defects. • • At least 75% of the wall should be to a good surface finish.	

	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
4	3	• The Paper tape has been installed full length of the joint with no visible defects and no blebs in the joint. • Plasterboards are fully covered with materials to a flat finished surface with no defects or misses. • Surface edges must be clean and free from extra materials.	

CHECK EXTERNAL PLASTERING USING JUDGEMENT MARKING (Q2, Q3, Q4)	0	• No angle is cut to the correct length and there are sharp edges. • Angle beads are not securely fixed. • There is more than 10% of the wall not covered (Q3-Q4). • The coating is not applied evenly (Joints Q2-Q3, Q4 full surface). • The angle beads are covered in the coating. • The angles are not straight and sharp. • The surrounding area is not clean after the work.	 
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HOW TO CHECK EXTERNAL PLASTERING USING JUDGEMENT MARKING (Q2, Q3, Q4)	1	• Most of the angle are cut to the correct length with no sharp edges. • The angle beads are generally securely fixed. • The background is not visible through the coating (Q4). • All the wall is covered with the coating(Q3-Q4). • The coating is generally applied evenly with a consistent finish. • The angle beads are generally clean. • The internal angles are straight and clean with small amounts of material build up. • The surrounding area is generally clean.	
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HOW TO CHECK EXTERNAL PLASTERING USING JUDGEMENT MARKING (Q2, Q3, Q4)	2	• All the angle beads are cut to the correct length with no sharp edges. • All the angle beads are securely fixed. • No background is visible through the coating (Q4). • All the wall is covered with the coating (Q3-Q4). • The coating is applied to give a completely even finish. • The angle beads are all clean with no coating residue. • The internal angles are clean and sharp with no build-up of material. • The surrounding area is clean with no material remaining.	
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HOW TO CHECK EXTERNAL PLASTERING USING JUDGEMENT MARKING (Q2, Q3, Q4)	3	• All the angle beads are cut to the correct length with no sharp edges. • All the angle beads are securely fixed. • No background is visible through the coating (Q4). • All the wall is covered with the coating (Q3-Q4). • The coating is applied to give a completely even finish over the entire surface. • The angle beads are all clean with no coating residue with clean sharp angles. • The internal angles are perfectly clean and sharp with no build-up of material. • The surrounding area is clean with no material remaining.	
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HOW TO CHECK INSULATION USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	0	• The insulation sheet is not cut to the correct length. • The insulation is dirty and contaminated with dust or dirt. • The insulation is wet. • The sheet does not fit into the channel at the top or bottom of the wall. • The sheet does not fit the full length of the ceiling. • The sheet does not fully fit between the studs in the wall or ceiling leaving gaps. • The work area is not cleaned with pieces of insulation laid around.	
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HOW TO CHECK INSULATION USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	1	• The insulation sheet is cut to the correct length. • The insulation is generally clean and uncontaminated by dust etc. • The insulation is dry. • The sheet fits tightly into the channels • The insulation fits the full length of area • The insulation fits neatly between the studs in the wall or in the ceiling although gaps may still appear. • The work area is generally clean with only small amounts of insulation on the floor.	
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HOW TO CHECK INSULATION USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	2	• The insulation sheet is cut to the correct length. • The insulation is completely clean and uncontaminated by dust. • The insulation is dry. • The sheet fits tightly into the ceiling and floor channel. • The sheet fits the full length of the ceiling or the wall areas • The sheet fits neatly between the studs in the wall or ceiling with no gaps. • The work area is clean with no insulation on the floor.	
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Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
HOW TO CHECK INSULATION USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	3	• The insulation sheet is cut to the correct length. • The insulation is completely clean and uncontaminated by dust. • The insulation is dry. • The sheet fits tightly into the ceiling and floor channel. • The sheet fits the full length of the ceiling. Or wall area • The sheet fits neatly between the studs in the wall or ceiling with no gaps. • The work area is clean with no insulation on the floor looks fully uniform	

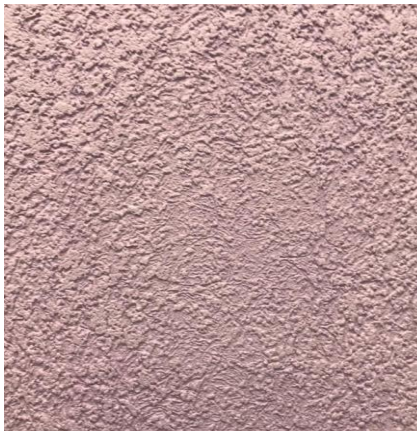
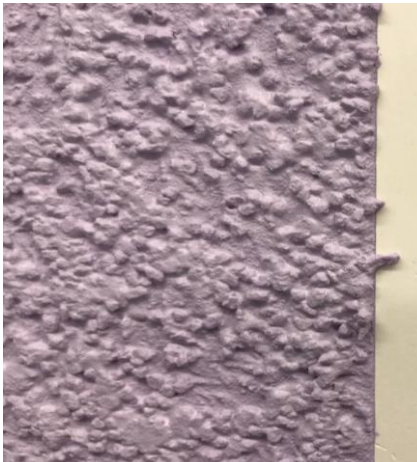
Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
HOW TO CHECK MITRES AND MOULDING SECTIONS USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	0	- Members are not lined through and do not meet. - One section of moulding is higher than another. - One section of moulding is twisted. - The sections are at the wrong angle leaving a gap and they will be out of plumb and level. - The mitre is not filled at all or has multiple tooling marks - Marking out lines will still be visible. - The moulding sections are not filled on the lengths. - The moulding sections are left dirty with jointing compound with the surrounding wall area contaminated with compound with no attempt made to remove it.	

	1	• The members are lined through and meet on the same plane. • The moulding sections are at the same level. • There is no twist in the sections but they may not be perfectly plumb or level. • The sections are cut to the correct angle leaving no gap. • The mitre is generally filled flush but with small missing areas and some tool marks. • Marking out lines could still be visible. • The moulding sections are filled along their length but with small, missed areas. • The moulding sections are left clean with the surrounding wall area generally clean with some brush or sponge marks or some remaining compound.	 
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Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
	2	• All members are lined through and meet on the same plane. • The moulding sections are at the same level. • The moulding sections are flat, level and plumb. • The moulding sections are cut to the correct angle and meet in a sharp connection. • The mitres are filled flush and finished so there is no obvious difference between them but there may be some very minor tool marks. • There will be no evidence of marking out lines. • The moulding sections are filled along their length so as there are no missing areas or tool marks. • The moulding sections and the surrounding area is clean but there may be some brush or sponge marks.	

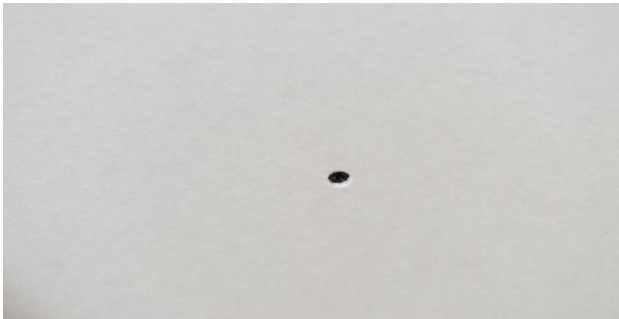
	3	• All members are lined through and meet on the same plane. • The moulding sections are at the same level. • The moulding sections are flat, level, and plumb. • The moulding sections are cut to the correct angle and meet in a sharp connection. • The mitres are filled flush and finished so there is no obvious difference between them with no tool marks. • There will be no evidence of marking out lines. • The moulding sections are filled along their length so as there are no missing areas or tool marks. • The moulding sections and the surrounding area is perfectly clean with no brush or sponge marks.	 
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HOW TO CHECK TEXTURED MIXTURE USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	0	• The structure of the surface is irregular. • There is more than 10% of the wall not covered. • The connection to the floor or other construction elements is not filled. • The external and internal angles are not sharp (metal corner are not clean). • External components are dirty . • The lines between covering and textured mixture are not straight and with overhanging fraction. • The surrounding area is not clean after the work.	
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Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
HOW TO CHECK TEXTURED MIXTURE USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	1	- The structure of the surface is clean. - The connection to the floor or other construction elements is clean. - The external and internal angles are sharp (metal corner must be clean) - External surfaces are clean. - The lines between the textured mixture and the adjacent surface are straight.	 

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
HOW TO CHECK TEXTURED MIXTURE USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	2	- The structure of the surface is clean and smooth. - The connection to the floor or other construction elements is clean and straight. The external and internal angles are sharp and covered (metal corner must be perfectly clean). - External surfaces are clean. - The lines between the textured mixture and the adjacent surface are straight and without overhanging sand fraction.	

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
HOW TO CHECK TEXTURED MIXTURE USING JUDGEMENT MARKING	3	• The structure of the surface is perfectly clean and smooth. • The connection to the floor or other construction elements is perfectly clean and straight the external and internal angles are perfectly sharp and covered (metal corners have to be perfectly clean). • External surfaces are perfectly clean. • The lines between the textured mixture and the adjacent surface are perfectly straight and without overhanging sand fraction.	

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor
	Other information for assessing the projects Fixing with screws	• Over fixing of the screw to beneath the board surface. screw popping can occur when the board is fixed in this way. • This fixing is too deep. 
		• Fixing proud of the surface and not flush with the board. • This is not correct. 

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Descriptor	
		• Screw fixings should be flush with the board surface. • A maximum of 250 mm spacing between the screws on straight walls. • A maximum of 170 mm spacing between the screws on ceiling.	