

Standards and Assessment Guide

Water Technology



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 55 – Water Technology

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. Measurement marking for skill 55 – water technology is about 75% in TOTAL of the overall score.

Aspect	WSOS section as per TD	Question	Descriptor	Points/marks

Note: for measurement, please refer to marking scheme of individual test project (module) for details.

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 Example 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 Competition Information System (CIS).

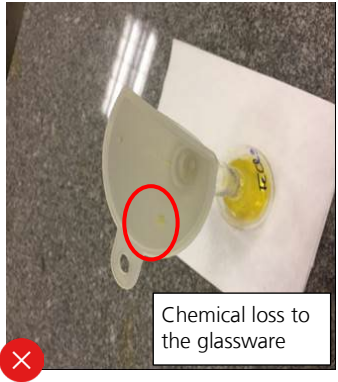
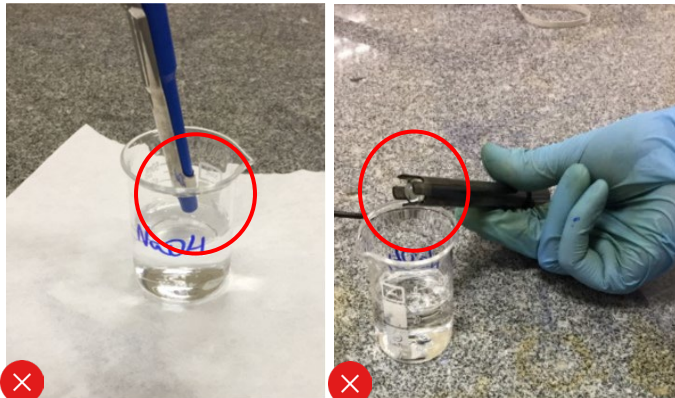
The total marks allocated to judgement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project. Judgemental marking for skill 55 – water technology is about 25% in TOTAL of the overall marks.

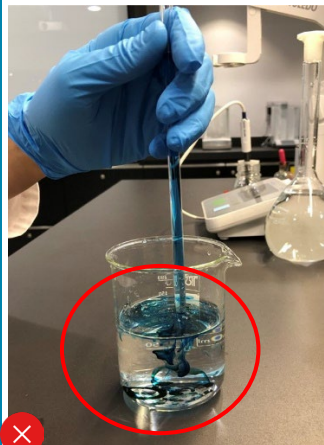
Explanation notes:

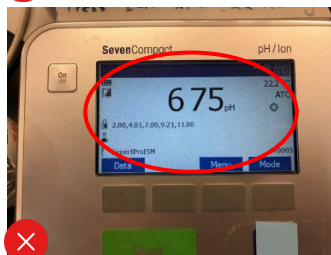
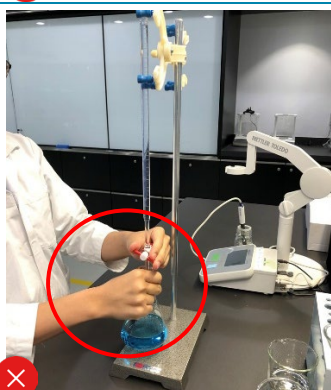
1. Critical fault, a judgement score of "0" can be given. A critical fault is a fault that interferes with the outcome of the task and/or puts the Competitor or any other people in danger.
2. Major fault, a judgement score of "1" can be given. A major fault is a fault that likely interferes with the outcome of the task and/or likely puts the Competitor or any other people in danger.
3. Minor fault, a judgement score of "2" can be given. A minor fault is a fault that does not interfere with the outcome of the task and/or does not put the Competitor or any other people in danger. It is not a major error but still requires correction.
4. No fault (perfect), a judgement score of "3" can be given.
5. Descriptor naming convention, e.g., L-0-1.
 - 1st Letter: L – Laboratory Work; E – Electrical work and automation; M – Mechanical work; O – Report writing and others.
 - 2nd number: 0 – Critical fault; 1 – Major fault; 2 – Minor fault; 3 – no fault.
 - 3rd number: Description series number.

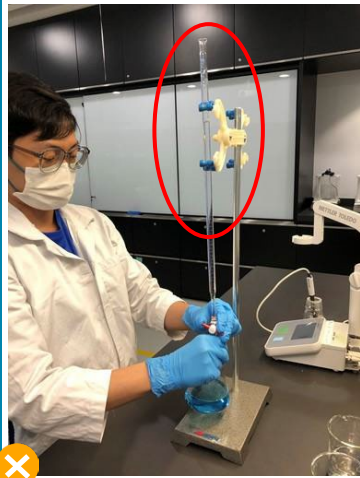
Aspect – Laboratory work

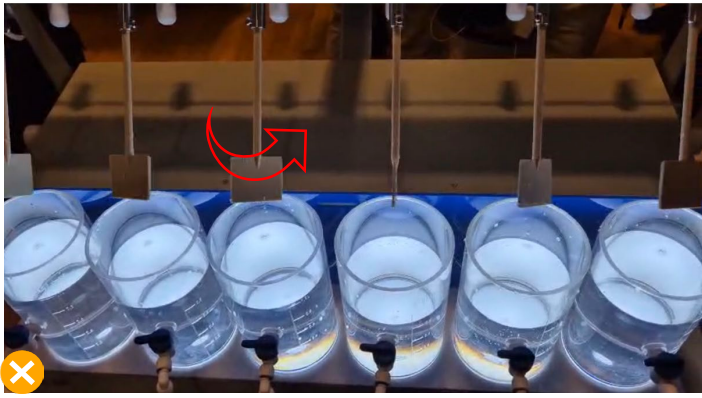
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 5: Environment Protection and Sustainability Section 6: Chemical/ Biological – Quality Assurance	0	L-0-1 The burette must have the bubble removed from the solution inside the burette – correct. It is imperative to remove air bubbles from either the top meniscus or the burette valve, failure to do so while performing the task is a critical fault. A judgment score of zero (0) can be given.	
		L-0-2 Meniscus level in glassware must be adjusted at eyesight level – correct. Adjust the meniscus level with the head and chin straight ahead, at eyesight level. Failure to do so is a critical fault.	

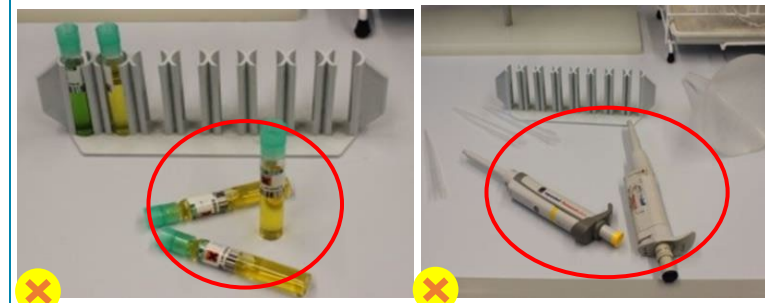
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-0-3 Glassware must be rinsed to minimize chemical loss at the glassware wall – correct. - Glassware must be rinsed to minimize chemical loss of solution droplet attached to the glassware wall after transferring chemical solution. - Funnels must be used whenever transferring solution to a small volumetric flask, e.g., <50 ml, or burette. Failure to do so is a critical fault.	
		L-0-4 Lab equipment must be properly handled according to safety rules and/or manufacturer instructions – correct. Lab equipment must be properly handled, e.g., to prevent liquid from getting into the equipment, the pipettes and pH meter probes should be pointed downwards, improper use of equipment is a critical fault.	

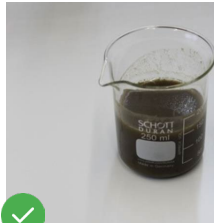
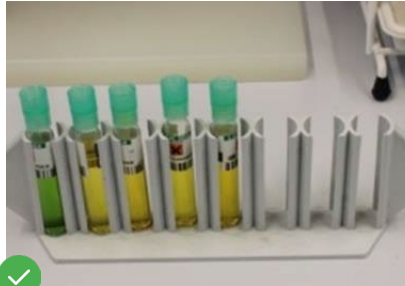
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-0-5 Break glassware or any lab equipment. Breaking glassware or any lab equipment even if it belongs to the Competitor, is a critical fault.	
		L-0-6 Vigorous mixing must be applied to the flask before taking a sample from the bottle, or when preparing chemical solution – correct. Failure to do so is a critical fault.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-0-7 Perform acid dilution wrongly. During acid dilution, a few milliliters of water must be added to glassware before adding the acid. This is to prevent gas formation, which is a dangerous reaction. Failure to do so is a critical fault.	
		L-0-8 Record data from meter after stabilization. When taking reading from measurement instrument or meter, reading can be recorded only after instrument stabilizes its value. Failure to do so is a critical fault.	
		L-0-9 Wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE). All Competitors must wear a lab coat, disposable gloves and safety glasses in the lab work, long hair must be tied up, zero tolerance if failure to do so while working. Failure to wear full PPE at any time in lab work is critical fault or faces disqualification, except when reading or taking notes in preparation time.	

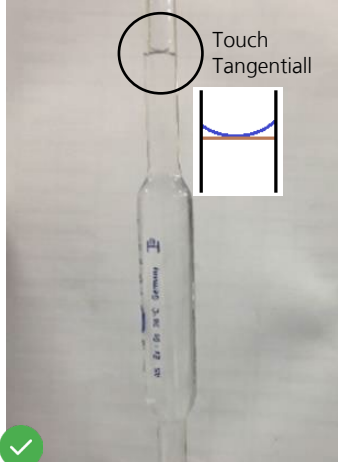
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 5: Environment Protection and Sustainability Section 6: Chemical/ Biological – Quality Assurance	1	L-1-1 Glassware must be labelled – correct. If one or more glassware is not labelled while the Competitor is performing the task, it is a major fault. A judgement score of one (1) can be given.	
		L-1-2 High-precision glassware such as burette must be rinsed with the titration solution before use – correct. If the Competitor does not rinse the burette before use, a major fault would be considered.	

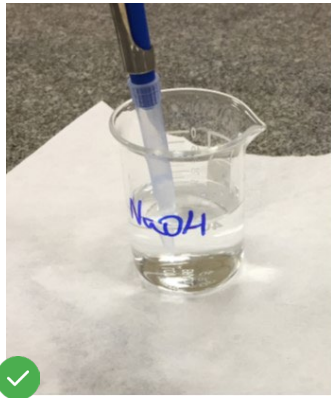
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-1-3 Competitors should not run in the Competition area during Competition – correct. This is to prevent possible trips and falls. Failure to do so is a major fault.	
		L-1-4 The motor of jar tester is still running when lifting up or placing down the blades to beakers. It may injure user/Competitor during the jar test operation if it is running.	

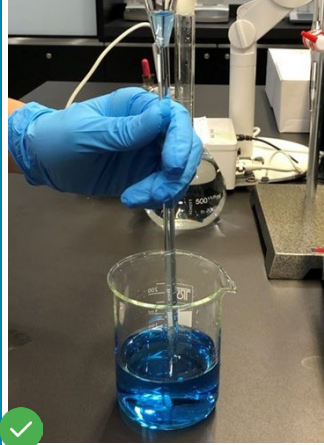
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 5: Environment Protection and Sustainability Section 6: Chemical/ Biological – Quality Assurance	2	L-2-1 The workplace must be kept clean, and items arranged orderly – correct. - If the workplace is not clean or orderly while performing the task, or after the Competitor has finished the task, a minor fault can be considered. A judgement score of two (2) can be given. - Glassware, equipment and measuring instruments must be arranged orderly on the table. - Competitors must ensure that there is no spillage. If it occurs, the Competitor must clean it immediately.	
		L-2-2 Equipment after use must be switched off and clean to prevent damage or corrosion - correct. If a Competitor finishes the task (even if the time is up) and leaves the workplace with one or more equipment on or not clean, a minor fault would be considered.	
		L-2-3 Pipette and test tube in rack – correct. Pipette, pipette tip, cuvette or test tube is not properly collected and stored while performing the task, or after the Competitor has finished the task (even when the time is up), a minor fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 5: Environment Protection and Sustainability Section 6: Chemical/ Biological – Quality Assurance	3	L-3-1 The workplace must be kept clean, and items arranged orderly. - The workplace must be kept clean. - Glassware, equipment and measuring instruments must be arranged orderly on the table. - Competitors must ensure that there is no spillage. If it occurs, the Competitor must clean it immediately.	  
		L-3-2 Equipment after use must be switched off and cleaned to prevent damage or corrosion. Competitors should switch off and clean the equipment after use to prevent possible damage or corrosion.	  
		L-3-3 Pipette and test tube in rack. The used pipette tip must be collected in a beaker or container. The cuvette or test tube must also be placed in the proper rack.	 

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-4 Glassware must be labelled. Glassware must be labelled, even if it is deionized water or items to be disposed of.	
		L-3-5 High precision glassware such as burette must be rinsed with the titration solution before use.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-6 Burette must have bubble removed. The air bubble inside the burette must be removed from either the top meniscus or by the burette valve.	
		L-3-7 Meniscus must be adjusted at eyesight level. Adjust the meniscus level with the head and chin straight ahead, at eyesight level.	 

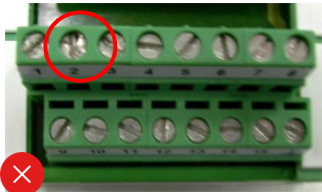
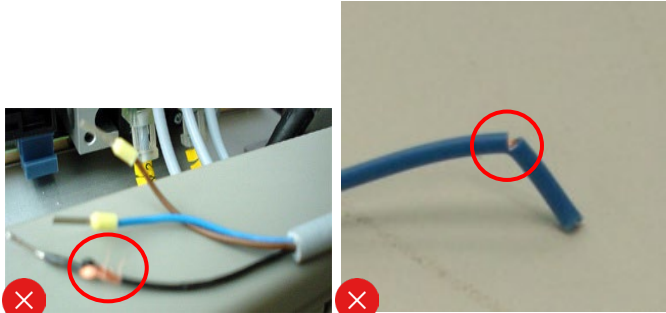
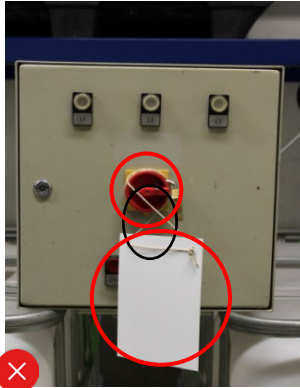
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-8 Glassware must be rinsed to minimize chemical loss at the glassware wall. Glassware must be rinsed to minimize chemical loss of solution droplets attached to the glassware wall after transferring the chemical solution. Funnel must be used whenever transferring solution to a small volumetric flask, e.g. <50 ml, or burette.	 
		L-3-9 Lab equipment must be properly handled according to safety rules and/or manufacturer instructions. Use lab equipment with care and follow instructions, e.g., pipettes and pH meter probes should be pointed downwards to prevent liquid from getting into the equipment.	 

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-10 Break a glassware or any lab equipment. Glassware or any lab equipment should be handled with care. Competitors should not break glassware or any lab equipment even if it belongs to the Competitor.	
		L-3-11 Vigorous mixing must be applied to the flask before taking a sample from the bottle, or when preparing chemicals to have a homogeneous solution.	

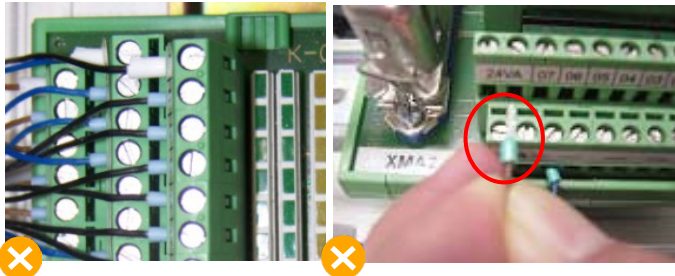
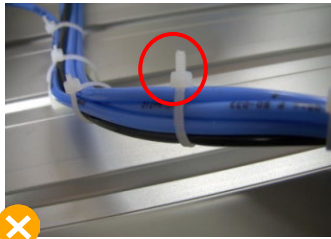
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-12 Perform acid dilution correctly. During acid dilution, a few millilitres of water must be added to glassware before adding the acid. This is to prevent gas formation, which is a dangerous reaction.	
		L-3-13 Record data from meter after stabilization. When taking readings from a measurement instrument or meter, reading can be recorded only after the instrument stabilizes its value.	
		L-3-14 Wear proper personal protective equipment (PPE). All Competitors must wear the mandatory requirement of PPE including a lab coat, disposable gloves, and safety glasses in the lab work. Long hair must be tied up.	

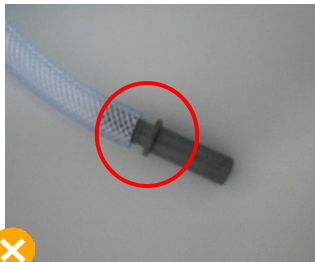
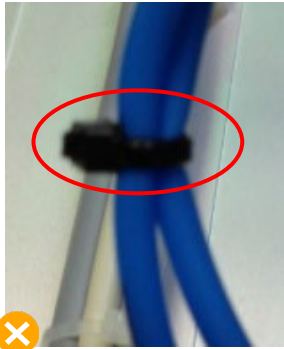
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		L-3-15 Do not run in the Competition area. Competitors should not run in the Competition area during the Competition.	
		L-3-16 The motor of jar tester must turn off when lifting up or placing down the blades to beakers, and ensure the device is closed before adding the flocculant to prevent possible chemical pillage. This is to prevent injury to user/Competitor during the jar test operation and prevent possible chemical pillage.	

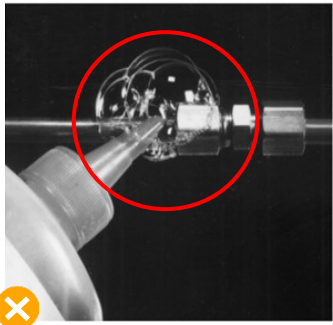
Aspect – Electrical work and automation

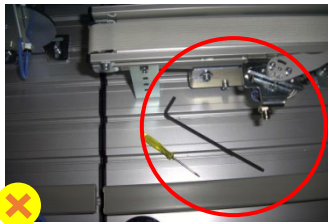
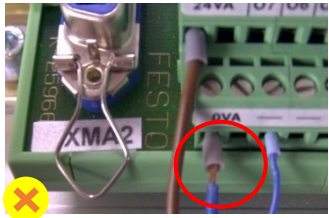
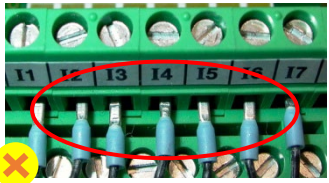
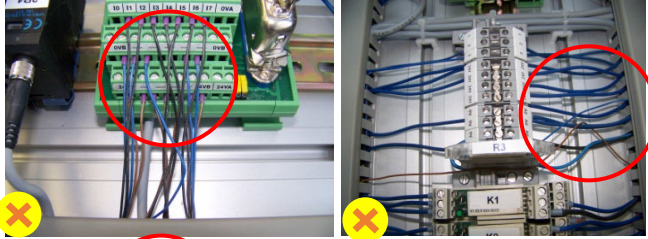
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 3: Electrical Section 7: Automation and documentation Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	0	E-0-1 Screw heads damaged or remains of broken tools left in the screws. If this happens, it is a critical fault, a judgement score of zero (0) will be given.	
		E-0-2 Wire damaged when stripping insulation. Parts or components of the device damaged or lost (including cables, wire etc).	
		E-0-3 Padlock not attached and locked, or no signs (log and tag) with information filled.	

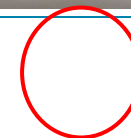
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		Add water while power is switched on.	

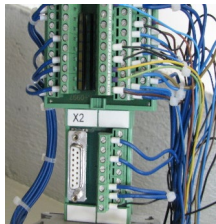
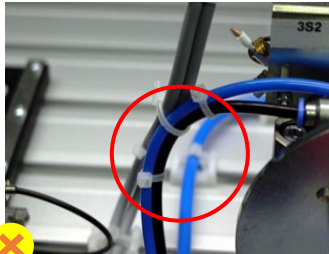
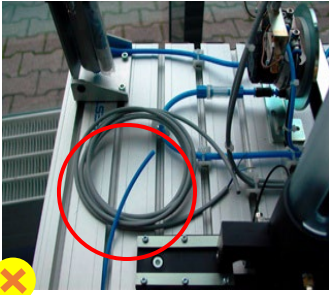
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 3: Electrical Section 7: Automation and documentation Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	1	E-1-1 Wire connection with insulated end sleeves and connected securely - correct. - All connections with suitable and insulated wire end sleeves. - All components, modules, and electrical cables must be securely mounted (no loose screws). Failure to do so is a major fault, a judgement score of one (1) will be given.	
		E-1-2 Remaining cable ties cutting cannot be too long, risk of injury. It should be ≤ 1 mm, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	
		E-1-3 Attach an information label or a sticker at the appropriate location inside the control cabinet, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	

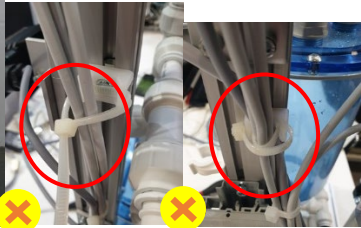
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-1-4 Pipe/tubing cut to length with a straight edge. - Tubing should be pushed all the way onto the barbed nipple and in contact over the entire circumference. - Tubing clamp securely attached. Failure to do so is a major fault.	
		E-1-5 No water leaks from pipe/tube connection, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	
		E-1-6 No kinked tubing or excessively tightened cable ties, otherwise, a major fault is considered.	

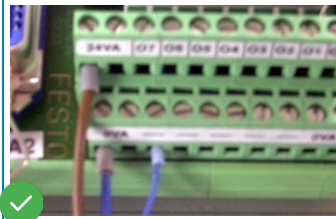
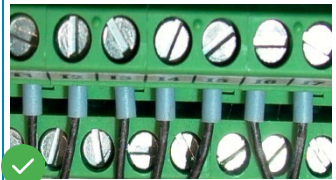
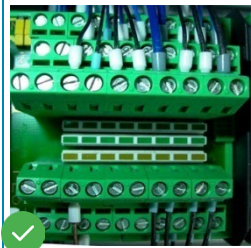
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-1-7 Pneumatic connection must be leak-free, otherwise, a major fault is considered.	

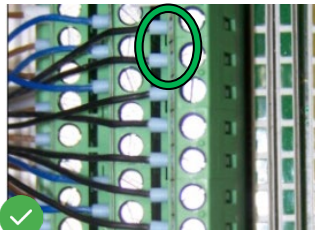
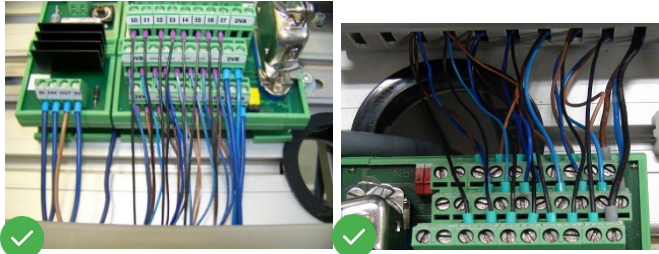
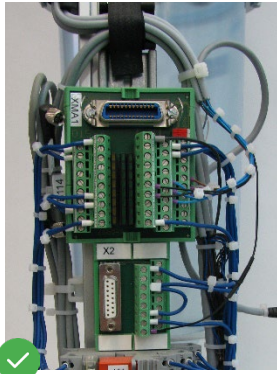
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 3: Electrical Section 7: Automation and documentation Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	2	E-2-1 The working table must be clean, and tools must not be left on the table or floor, otherwise, a minor fault is considered. A judgement score of two (2) can be given.	
		E-2-2 No bare wire visible at wire end sleeves, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	
		E-2-3 The wire end sleeve cannot be too long, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	
		E-2-4 Feed cables straight into the cable duct without crossing and connect to the board neatly in bundles, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	

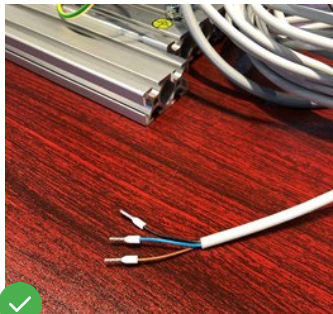
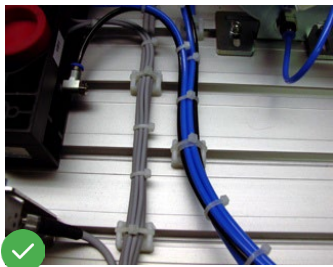
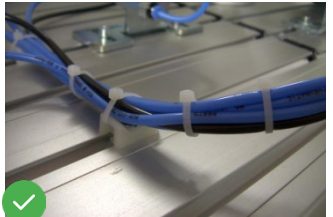
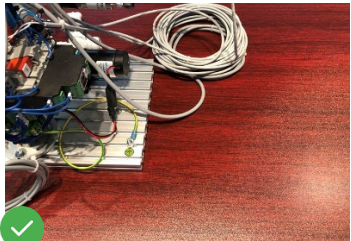


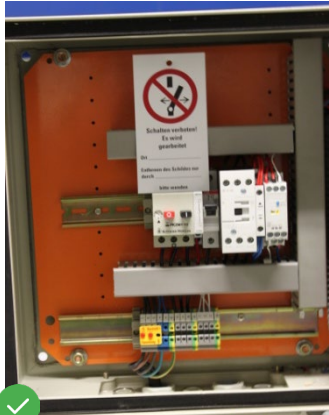
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
			
		E-2-5 Piping, cable, and tubing must be routed separately from each other on the profile plate, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	
		E-2-6 Materials and tools must be removed from the station after use. Materials required for wiring and tubing connection, or any other materials, must be removed from the station after use, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	 

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-2-7 Lay cable and cable retainer correctly. • Attach cable retainers at regular intervals. • Lay cables orderly with a cable tie at a suitable interval, e.g., every 10 cm. • Leave a loop at the sensor connection. • Loop of the same size for capacitive sensors. • Cable tie must be double-tied with closure in the middle. Failure to do so, a minor fault would be considered.	 
		E-2-8 The pipe installed must be straight, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 3: Electrical Section 7: Automation and documentation Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	3	E-3-1 The working table must be clean and tools must not be left on the table or floor.	
		E-3-2 No bare wire visible at wire end sleeves.	
		E-3-3 The wire end sleeve cannot be too long.	
		E-3-4 Screw heads must not be damaged, and no remains of broken tools left in the screws.	

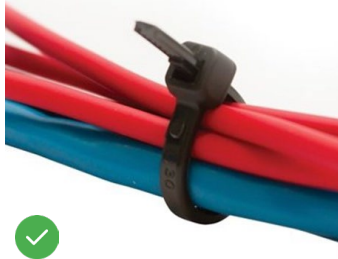
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-5 Wire connections with insulated end sleeves and connected securely. All connections with suitable and insulated wire end sleeves. All components, modules, and electrical cables must be securely mounted (no loose screws).	
		E-3-6 Feed cables straight into the cable duct without crossing and connect to the board neatly in bundles.	 

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-7 No damage to wire when stripping insulation. No damaged or lost components (including cables, wire etc).	
		E-3-8 Piping, cable and tubing must be routed separately from each other on the profile plate.	
		E-3-9 Remaining of cable ties cutting cannot be too long, risk of injury. It should be ≤ 1 mm.	
		E-3-10 Materials and tools must be removed from the station after use. Materials required for wiring and tubing connection, or any other materials, must be removed from the station after use.	

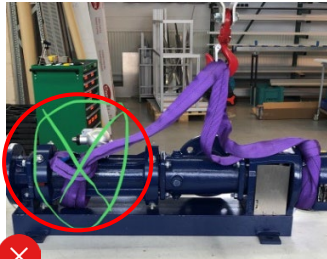
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-11 Close the padlock and attach signs (log and tag) with information filled in.	
		E-3-12 Attach an information label or a sticker at the appropriate location inside the control cabinet.	

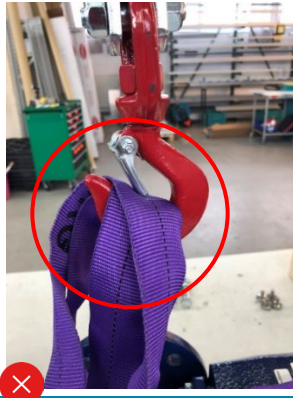
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-13 Lay cable and cable retainer correctly. • Attach cable retainers at regular intervals. • Lay cables orderly with a cable tie at suitable interval, e.g., every 10 cm. • Leave a loop at the sensor connection. • Loop of the same size for capacitive sensors. • Cable tie must be double-tied with closure in the middle.	
		E-3-14 Pipe installed must be straight.	

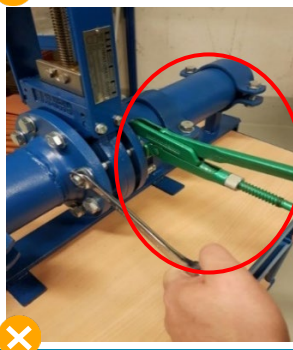
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-15 Pipe/tubing cut to length with a straight edge. - Tubing is pushed all the way onto the barbed nipple and in contact over the entire circumference. - Tubing clamp securely attached.	
		E-3-16 Do not add water while the power pack is switched on.	
		E-3-17 No water leaks from pipe/tube connection.	

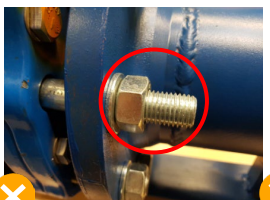
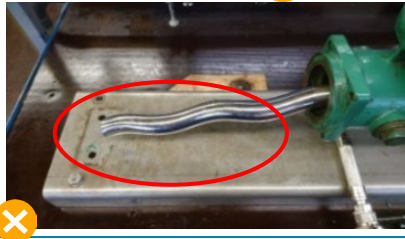
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		E-3-18 No kinked tubing or excessively tightened cable ties.	
		E-3-19 Pneumatic connection must be leak-free.	

Aspect – Mechanical work

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 4: Mechanical Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	0	M-0-1 No damage to tools and materials, otherwise, a critical fault would be considered. A judgment score of zero (0) will be given.	
		M-0-2 Bolt not damaged. The bolt used for mechanical fixing shall not be damaged, otherwise, a critical fault would be considered.	
		M-0-3 Place the crane sling strap correctly at the suitable position of the pump to prevent damaging other parts, e.g., the temperature sensor, otherwise, a critical fault would be considered.	

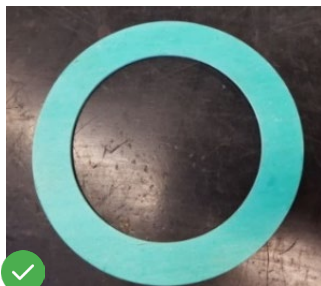
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		M-0-4 Place the crane sling strap correctly into the hook and lock with a safety latch, otherwise, a critical fault would be considered.	
		M-0-5 The Crane sling strap must be straight when lifting, failure to do so is a critical fault.	

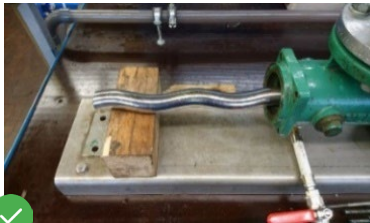
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 4: Mechanical Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	1	M-1-1 Competitors must wear suitable gloves while working on mechanical and electrical works, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	
		M-1-2 Careful and correct handling of tools and materials, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	
		M-1-3 Seals must be in the correct size with smooth cutting, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	 

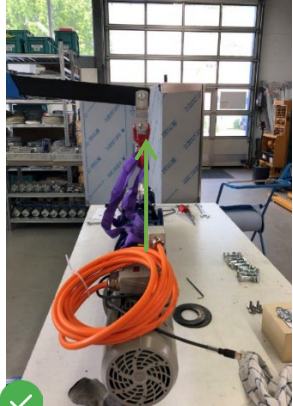
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
			
		M-1-4 Bolt and nut installed correctly. The bolt for mechanical fixing should not be too short or too long, and with a suitable washer provided, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	  
		M-1-5 Provide support for the pump case or rotor during repair to prevent damage, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	
		M-1-6 The pump must not be slanted when lifting, otherwise, a major fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 4: Mechanical Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	2	M-2-1 The workspace must be clean. Workspace must be clean and free from waste materials, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered. A judgement score of two (2) can be given.	
		M-2-2 Tools are arranged orderly and unused parts are placed in a box. - Tools and measuring instruments must be arranged orderly. - Unused parts must be placed in a box on the table or placed in the storage cabinet. Failure to do so, a minor fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 4: Mechanical Section 8: Application of health and safety measures	3	M-3-1 The workspace must be clean. The workspace must be clean and free from waste materials.	
		M-3-2 Tools are arranged orderly and unused parts are placed in a box. - Tools and measuring instruments must be arranged orderly. - Unused parts must be placed in a box on the table or placed in storage cabinet.	 
		M-3-3 Competitors should wear suitable gloves while working on mechanical and electrical works.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		M-3-4 Careful and correct handling of tools and materials.	 
		M-3-5 No damage to tools or materials.	 
		M-3-6 Seals must in be the correct size with smooth cutting.	   

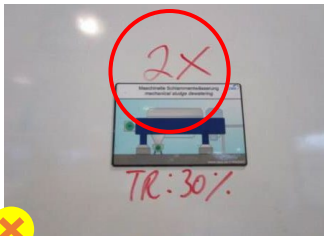
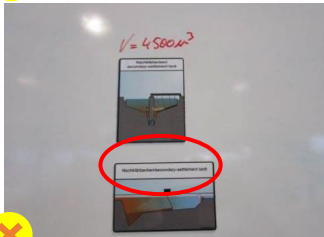
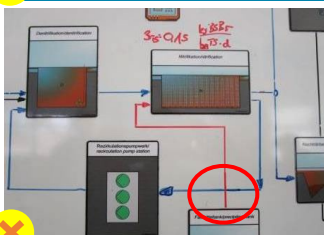
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		M-3-7 Bolt not damaged. • Bolts used for mechanical fixing shall not be damaged. • No damaged or lost components (including cables, wire etc).	
		M-3-8 Bolt and nut installed correctly. The bolt for mechanical fixing shall not be too short or too long, and with suitable washer provided.	
		M-3-9 Provide support for pump case or rotor during repair to prevent damage.	
		M-3-10 Place the crane sling strap correctly at the suitable position of the pump to prevent damaging other parts, e.g., the temperature sensor.	

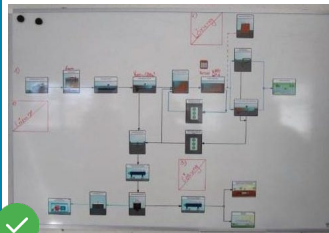
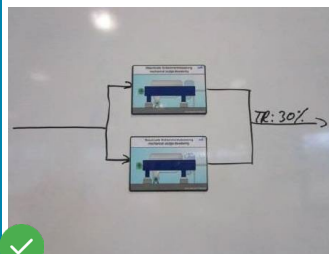
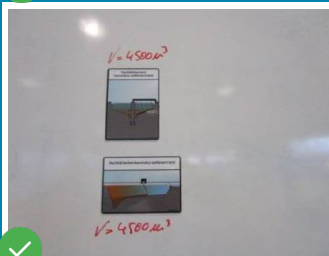
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		M-3-11 Place crane sling strap correctly into the hook and lock with safety latch.	
		M-3-12 Crane sling strap must be straight when lifting.	

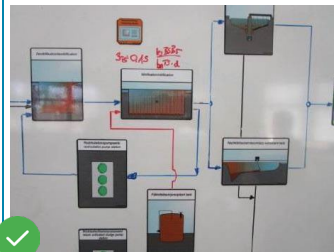
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		M-3-13 Pump must not be slanted when lifting.	

Aspect – Report writing and others

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 1: Work organization and management Section 2: Communication and interpersonal skills Section 7: Automation and documentation	0	Nil	
	1	Nil	
	2	O-2-1 Flow diagram with correct representation, e.g., correct positions have been placed for process units, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered. A judgement score of two (2) can be given.	
		O-2-2 Pictogram with correct text description. If pictogram has missing description, a minor fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		O-2-3 Two pictograms should be placed correctly. Wrong representation is considered a minor fault.	
		O-2-4 Information shall be entered in each pictogram, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	
		O-2-5 The intersection of process lines shall be drawn correctly, otherwise, a minor fault would be considered.	
		O-2-6 Line graphs must be plotted correctly. • Lines with correct colours on graph paper or other drawings. • Appropriate heading, legend, and axis labelling. • Have arrows on axis. Failure to do so, a minor fault would be considered.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
Section 1: Work organization and management Section 2: Communication and interpersonal skills Section 7: Automation and documentation	3	O-3-1 Flow diagram with correct representation. Correct positions of the process units.	
		O-3-2 Pictogram with correct description from text. Pictogram should not have missing description.	
		O-3-3 Two Pictograms shall be placed correctly.	
		O-3-4 Information shall be entered in each pictogram.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Examples
		O-3-5 The intersection of both lines shall be drawn correctly.	
		O-3-6 Line graph must be plotted correctly. • Lines with correct colours on graph paper or other drawings. • Appropriate heading, legend, and axis labelling. • Have arrows on axis.	