

## Appendix 1: Assessment Criteria

All candidates who are applying for SGPV or TGPV must show that they are competent with respect to the following criteria as outlined in the GPV scheme document.

Item	Description	T	S
<b>YOU NEED TO KNOW, UNDERSTAND AND EXPLAIN:</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Interpretation of information</b>		
i.	The difference between a verification plan, verification method statement and a validation report		
ii.	The information required to develop a verification plan and verification method statement		
iii.	Where the information is likely to be obtained		
<b>2</b>	<b>Safe working practices</b>		
i.	Relevant, current <b>legislation and official guidance</b> and how it is applied to verification		
ii.	How emergencies should be responded to and who should respond		
iii.	What the accident reporting procedures are and who is responsible for making the report		
iv.	Why, when and how <b>health and safety control equipment</b> should be used		
v.	How to comply with environmentally responsible working practices to meet current <b>legislation and official guidance</b>		
vi.	Can explain Risk Assessment Method Statements(RAMS) in relation to verification and how high risk work areas require special consideration (e.g. confined spaces or working at heights)		
vii.	Can explain examples of safe and poor working practices		
<b>3</b>	<b>Contracting and programming issues</b>		
i.	Can describe an appropriate <b>method of working</b> to meet the specification for verification		
ii.	Can describe how <b>problems should</b> be reported and the methodology used during inspections		
iii.	How to <b>protect completed installation</b> work from damage and or conflict with follow on works		
iv.	Understands to minimise risk of damage post- verification		
v.	The impact of build programme on the verification and testing works and suitable test methods		
<b>4</b>	<b>Types of protection, methods of installation and non-conformances</b> <b>***PHOTO LIBRARY SECTION***</b>		
i.	Can describe the different types of gas membranes and the specifications in relation to ground gases		
ii.	The types of installation that are appropriate to different systems or membranes		
iii.	Key problems that can occur with different systems or membranes		

iv.	Can visually inspect underfloor voids, oversite capping, venting layers and gas membranes in accordance with a verification plan		
v.	You can identify faults including; poor preparation of laying surface, poor seals, damage, missing components, poor workmanship and blockages etc		
vi.	You can identify discrepancies in installed gas membranes including; holes, rips, tears, punctures, missing seals, loose or unstuck tape, inadequate detailing and unbonded seams (loose edges and fish mouths		
vii.	How to report and deal with significant non-conformances, such as incorrect or missing materials, variations to ventilation design, poorly compacted substrate etc.		
viii.	How to report and deal with minor defects and repairs, for example fish mouths, rips, tears, punctures		
ix.	That you can critically observe and assess integrity testing completed by others		

Item	Description	T	S
<b>5</b>	<b>Construction drawings and specification</b>		
i.	When to ask the designer for advice or clarification		
ii.	How to interpret manufacturer's information and advice		
iii.	How to interpret construction drawings for the building structure and the gas protection systems to identify key watch points for the verification		
iv.	How to interpret specifications for gas protection systems		
v.	Any health and safety issues that may arise in carrying out the verification works		
<b>6</b>	<b>Verification plans</b>		
i.	The need to check the competence of the installers and how to do this		
ii.	The main contents of a verification plan		
iii.	A risk-based approach to the required contents of a verification plan and responsibility for its preparation		
iv.	How to interpret a verification plan prepared by the designer and confirm the verification process can be completed safely and practically		
v.	How to prepare a verification plan based on the design of the protection measures		
vi.	The need to consult with designer if preparing a verification plan		
<b>7</b>	<b>Choice of verification and test methods</b>		
i.	How to select appropriate Verification and Test Methods and when each approach is appropriate		
ii.	Visual inspection, seam tests, flat area tests, ventilation and pressure monitoring		
iii.	How to choose an appropriate frequency of testing and the main advantages and disadvantages of integrity testing methods		
iv.	The standard method statements for integrity testing from appropriate standards		

<b>8</b>	<b>Advice</b>		
i.	When to provide advice and when to refer to the designer.		
ii.	When and how to provide advice on protecting gas membranes from damage post-verification		
<b>9</b>	<b>Validation reports</b>		
i.	What a validation report should include		
ii.	How does the verification report follow the verification plan		
iii.	What is the appropriate guidance a verifier should follow		
<b>10</b>	<b>Independence</b>		
i.	The importance of verifiers being independent of the gas protection system supplier or installer		
<b>11</b>	<b>Understanding of other specialisms</b>		
i.	When additional specialist skills may be required, for example to carry out integrity testing		
<b>12</b>	<b>GPVS Declaration of Compliance</b>		
i.	Understand the purpose of the GPVS Declaration		
ii.	Know how to distribute a GPVS Declaration		
<b>Note: 'T' denotes TGPV, and 'S' denotes SGPV level of accreditation</b>			