QUALIFICATION HANDBOOK

Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (0610-20/21/22)

September 2012 Version 2.0

City & Guilds

Qualification at a glance

Subject area	**Process Technology**
City & Guilds number	0610-20, 0610-21, 0610-22
Registration and certification dates	For last dates see the online catalogue/Walled Garden
Age group approved	16-18, 19+
Entry requirements	n/a
Assessment and grading	Pass/Fail
Fast track	Available
Support materials	Centre handbook

Title and level	City & Guilds number	Accreditation number
Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Chemical Processes)	0610-20	600/0820/9
Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Petroleum Operations)	0610-21	600/0820/9
Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Metal Production)	0610-22	600/0820/9

Version and date	Change detail	Section
1.1 March 2012	QAN	Qualification at a glance
2.0 Sept 2012	Amend RoC	Structure

Contents

1	**Introduction**	**4**
2	**Centre requirements**	**7**
	Candidate entry requirements	8
3	**Delivering the qualification**	**9**
4	**Assessment**	**11**
	Test specifications	12
Units		**13**
Unit 201	**Fundamentals of process science**	**14**
Unit 202	**Calculations in process industries**	**18**
Unit 203	**Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries**	**20**
Unit 204	**Fundamentals of Communications and information technology in process industries**	**23**
Unit 205	**Fundamentals of process chemistry**	**25**
Unit 206	**Process plant and process plant services in process industries**	**29**
Unit 207	**Processing solids in process industries**	**34**
Unit 208	**Processing fluids in process industries**	**38**
Unit 209	**Principles of laboratory analysis**	**42**
Unit 210	**Fundamentals of Special processes in process industries**	**46**
Unit 211	**Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries**	**48**
Unit 212	**Fundamentals of Processing metals in process industries**	**54**
Unit 215	**Fundamentals of Primary working in the steel industry**	**58**
Unit 219	**Fundamentals of Metallurgy of iron and steel production**	**61**
Unit 222	**Non-ferrous metals and alloys**	**64**
Unit 223	**Chemistry for petroleum operations**	**68**
Unit 224	**Fundamentals of petroleum technology**	**71**
Appendix 1	**Relationships to other qualifications**	**74**
Appendix 2	**Sources of general information**	**75**

1 Introduction

This qualification is aimed at candidates who

- are following Modern Apprenticeship programmes
- require evidence towards the underpinning knowledge of an N/SVQ
- seeking a technical certificate
- wish for career progression within the Process Technology industry

Without evidence of formal qualifications, candidates must be able to demonstrate prior adequate knowledge and experience necessary to complete the course.

This qualification is designed to contribute towards the knowledge and understanding for the N/SVQs in Process Technology Level 2, while containing additional skills and knowledge which go beyond the scope of the National Occupational Standards.

These awards can be used as a technical certificate within a modern apprenticeship scheme.

Structure

To achieve the **Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Chemical Processes)**, learners must obtain a minimum total of 60 credits. This is made up of 24 credits from the Core Mandatory Group, plus 24 credits from the Pathway Mandatory Group, plus a minimum of 12 credits from the Optional Group.

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit	Unit title	Credit value
Core Mandatory			
	201	Fundamentals of process science	6
	202	Calculations in process industries	6
	203	Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries	6
	204	Fundamentals of communications and information technology in process industries	6

Pathway Mandatory			
	205	Fundamentals of process chemistry	12
	206	Process plant and process plant services in process industries	12

Optional			
	207	Processing solids in process industries	6
	208	Processing fluids in process industries	6
	209	Principles of laboratory analysis	6
	210	Fundamentals of special processes in process industries	6
	211	Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries	6

To achieve the **Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Petroleum Operations)** learners must obtain a minimum total of 60 credits. This is made up of 24 credits from the Core Mandatory Group, plus 24 credits from the Pathway Mandatory Group, plus a minimum of 12 credits from the Optional Group.

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit	Unit title	Credit value
Core Mandatory			
	201	Fundamentals of process science	6
	202	Calculations in process industries	6
	203	Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries	6
	204	Fundamentals of communications and information technology in process industries	6
Pathway Mandatory			
	206	Process plant and process plant services in process industries	12
	223	Chemistry for Petroleum Operations	6
	224	Fundamentals of petroleum technology	6

Optional			
	208	Processing fluids in process industries	6
	209	Principles of laboratory analysis	6
	210	Fundamentals of special processes in process industries	6
	211	Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries	6

To achieve the **Level 2 Diploma in Process Technology (Metal Production)** learners must obtain a minimum total of 54 credits. This is made up of 24 credits from the Core Mandatory Group, plus 6 credits from the Pathway Mandatory Group, plus a minimum of 24 credits from the Optional Group.

Unit accreditation number	City & Guilds unit	Unit title	Credit value
Core Mandatory			
	201	Fundamentals of process science	6
	202	Calculations in process industries	6
	203	Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries	6
	204	Fundamentals of communications and information technology in process industries	6
Pathway Mandatory			
	212	Fundamentals of processing metals in process industries	6
Optional			
	206	Process plant and process plant services in process industries	12
	211	Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries	6
	215	Fundamentals of primary working in the steel industry	6
	219	Fundamentals of metallurgy of iron and steel production	6
	222	Non-ferrous metal and alloys	6

2 Centre requirements

To offer this qualification, new centres will need to gain both centre and qualification approval. Please refer to the *Centre guide* and *Providing City & Guilds Qualifications* for further information.

Centre staff should familiarise themselves with the structure, content and assessment requirements of the qualification before designing a course programme.

Resource requirements

Centre staffing

Staff delivering this qualification must be able to demonstrate that they meet the following occupational expertise requirements. They must:

- be occupationally competent or technically knowledgeable in the areas for which they are delivering training and/or have experience of providing training. This knowledge must be to the same level as the training being delivered
- have creditable experience of providing training.

Centre staff may undertake more than one role, eg tutor and assessor or internal verifier, but cannot internally verify their own assessments.

Assessors and internal verifiers

Staff assessing or verifying this qualification must be able to demonstrate that they meet the following occupational expertise requirements. They must:

- Have verifiable and relevant current industry experience and competence in the specific area they will be assessing, at or above the level being assessed and evidence of the quality of the occupational experience to ensure the credibility of the assessment judgements. Assessors' and verifiers' experience and competence could be evidenced by:
  - curriculum vitae and references
  - possession of a relevant health and safety qualification
  - appropriate membership of a relevant professional institution
  - continuing professional development (CPD).
- only assess or verify in their acknowledged area of professional competence
- have appropriate knowledge and understanding of the current National Occupational Standards
- actively engage in relevant professional development
- meet the required criteria in the qualification's regulators current regulation documentation.

Centre staff should hold, or be working towards, the relevant Assessor/Verifier (A/V) units for their role in delivering, assessing and verifying this qualification.

Continuing professional development (CPD)

Centres must support their staff to ensure that they have current knowledge of the occupational area, that delivery, mentoring, training, assessment and verification is in line with best practice, and that it takes account of any national or legislative developments.

Candidate entry requirements

City & Guilds does not set entry requirements for this qualification. However, centres must ensure that candidates have the potential and opportunity to gain the qualification successfully.

3 Delivering the qualification

Initial assessment and induction

An initial assessment of each candidate should be made before the start of their programme to identify:

- if the candidate has any specific training needs,
- support and guidance they may need when working towards their qualification].
- any units they have already completed, or credit they have accumulated which is relevant to the qualification.
- the appropriate type and level of qualification.

We recommend that centres provide an induction programme so the candidate fully understands the requirements of the qualification, their responsibilities as a candidate, and the responsibilities of the centre. This information can be recorded on a learning contract.

Support materials

The following resources are available for this qualification:

Description	How to access
Promotional materials – will be available soon	www.cityandguilds.com

Recording documents

Candidates and centres may decide to use a paper-based or electronic method of recording evidence.

City & Guilds endorses several ePortfolio systems. Further details are available at: **www.cityandguilds.com/eportfolios**.

City & Guilds has developed a set of generic *Recording forms* including examples of completed forms, for new and existing centres to use as appropriate.

Recording forms are available on the City & Guilds website.

Although new centres are expected to use these forms, centres may devise or customise alternative forms, which must be approved for use by

the external verifier, before being used by candidates and assessors at the centre.

Amendable (MS Word) versions of the forms are available on the City & Guilds website.

4 Assessment

City & Guilds unit	Unit title	Assessment Method
201	Fundamentals of process science	Online
202	Calculations in process industries	Online
203	Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries	Short-Answer
204	Fundamentals of Communications and information technology in process industries	Assignment
205	Fundamentals of process chemistry	Multiple Choice
206	Process plant and process plant services in process industries	Multiple Choice
207	Processing solids in process industries	Multiple Choice
208	Processing fluids in process industries	Multiple Choice
209	Principles of laboratory analysis	Centre Devised
210	Fundamentals of Special processes in process industries	Centre Devised
211	Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries	Multiple Choice
212	Fundamentals of Processing metals in process industries	Multiple Choice
215	Fundamentals of Primary working in the steel industry	Centre Devised
219	Fundamentals of Metallurgy of iron and steel production	Centre Devised
222	Non-ferrous metals and alloys	Centre Devised
223	Chemistry for petroleum operations	Multiple Choice
224	Fundamentals of petroleum technology	Multiple Choice

Test specifications

The way the knowledge is covered by each test is laid out in the table below:

Test 1: Unit 201 **Fundamentals of process science**
Duration: 75 minutes

Unit	Outcome	Number of questions	%
201	1 know the composition and properties of matter	14	27
	2 understand the concepts of force, energy, work and power	18	35
	3 understand the thermal properties of solids, liquids and gases	13	25
	4 know the nature and application of electricity	7	13
	Total	**52**	**100**

Test 2: Unit 202 **Calculations in process industries**
Duration: 30 minutes

Unit	Outcome	Number of questions	%
202	1 know how to perform simple arithmetic operations	6	27
	2 know how to solve problems involving simple formulae	7	32
	3 know how to interpret graphical data	9	41
	Total	**22**	**100**

Units

Availability of units

Structure of units

These units each have the following:

- City & Guilds reference number
- unit accreditation number
- title
- level
- credit value
- unit aim
- relationship to NOS, other qualifications and frameworks
- endorsement by a sector or other appropriate body
- information on assessment
- learning outcomes which are comprised of a number of assessment criteria
- notes for guidance.

Unit 201 Fundamentals of process science

Unit reference:	**M/602/5943**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Online
Aim	This unit provides the essential science required for an understanding of the technology used in the process industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the composition and properties of matter	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe the three states of matter 1.2 describe the nature of changes in the states of matter 1.3 describe the importance of fixed points, melting point and boiling point 1.4 state the effects of impurities upon the fixed points of substances 1.5 state the effects of changes in pressure upon the fixed points of substances 1.6 describe the terms atom, element, molecule, compound and mixture 1.7 identify the chemical symbols of common elements • aluminium • argon • calcium • carbon • chlorine • helium • hydrogen • iodine • iron • lead • mercury • nitrogen • oxygen	

- potassium
- silicon
- sodium
- sulphur
- tin
- uranium
- zinc

1.8 describe the structure of atoms
- electrons
- protons
- neutrons

1.9 state atomic number and relative atomic mass of atoms in relation to atomic structures

1.10 define the terms density and relative density

1.11 perform density and relative density calculations

1.12 define the terms viscosity and viscosity index

1.13 state the SI unit of viscosity

1.14 state the importance of viscosity in relation to the processing and transportation of fluids in industry

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Understand the concepts of force, energy, work and power	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 identify common forms of energy:
- heat
- electrical
- chemical
- nuclear
- gravitational
- potential
- kinetic

2.2 state the law of conservation of energy

2.3 identify types of energy conversion

2.4 describe energy as the capacity for doing work

2.5 identify the differences between the terms mass and weight

2.6 calculate the work done in moving mass through distances

2.7 calculate the kinetic energy of mass moving at a constant velocity

2.8 calculate the potential energy of mass at heights

2.9 calculate problems involving energies

2.10 define power as energy per unit time

2.11 calculate the power generated in performing work

2.12 define the relationship between absolute, gauge and atmospheric pressure

2.13 calculate pressure due to singular liquid columns

2.14 solve problems involving volumetric flow rates

2.15 describe the importance of laminar and turbulent flows

2.16 use SI unit and quantity symbols
- mass
- force

- energy
- power
- velocity
- acceleration
- pressure
- volumetric flowrate

2.17 use alternative metric units

- litres
- bars
- tonnes

2.18 apply the multiples and sub-multiples of units

- micro
- milli
- centi
- deci
- kilo
- mega.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
3. Understand the thermal properties of solids, liquids and gases	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

3.1 identify the differences between heat and temperature

3.2 define the terms sensible heat and latent heat

3.3 calculate SI units

- heat
- temperature
- specific latent heat
- specific heat capacity

3.4 convert Celsius and absolute (Kelvin) temperatures

3.5 calculate the heat transferred to or from bodies

- Q = mass x specific heat capacity x temperature change

3.6 use coefficient of expansions to solve problems relating to linear expansions of materials

3.7 describe how heat energy is transferred

- conduction
- convection
- radiation.

3.8 identify the differences between heat conductors and insulators

3.9 state the effects of surface colour on the reflection and absorption of heat

3.10 perform calculations using Boyle's law, Charles' law and the combined gas equation

3.11 define changes of state

- evaporation
- condensation
- sublimation.

3.12 define the terms humidity, relative humidity and dew point

3.13 state the temperature dependence of humidity, relative humidity and dew point

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know the nature and application of electricity	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 describe electrical conductance in terms of the flow of electrons in solids • conductor • insulator 4.2 describe applications of the conversion of electrical energy • electromagnetic • electrochemical • thermoelectric • piezoelectric • photoelectric • electrostatic 4.3 apply the equations V = IR, P = VI and Q = It using the correct SI quantity and unit symbols 4.4 calculate the total resistance of two resistors in series or parallel 4.5 identify differences between direct and alternating current 4.6 state the purpose of rectifiers, transformers and fuses 4.7 describe precautions necessary to minimise hazards associated with static electricity	

Unit 202 Calculations in process industries

Unit reference:	**T/602/5961**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Online
Aim	This core unit is designed to give candidates the arithmetic skills required to complete the Level 2 progression award in Process Plant and provide the basis for progression to the Level 3 award

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know how to perform simple arithmetic operations	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify the numerator and denominator of fractions 1.2 convert between fractions and decimals 1.3 calculate the averages of sets of numbers 1.4 use different types of numbers to perform calculations • percentages • ratio • proportion • fractions • decimals 1.5 evaluate expressions using calculators • addition • subtraction • multiplication • division • squares • square roots. 1.6 identify the order of arithmetic operations	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Know how to solve problems involving simple formulae	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 use algebraic symbols to represent numeric quantities 2.2 perform equations from instructions 2.3 evaluate formulae from data 2.4 perform transposition of formulae 2.5 perform transposition of formulae involving brackets 2.6 use formulae for areas to solve problems • rectangles • triangles • circles • compound 2.7 use formulae for volumes to solve problems • cuboids • cylinders • spheres • compound	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know how to interpret graphical data	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 calculate relative frequency percentages. 3.2 classify data on pie charts. 3.3 construct tally charts from raw data. 3.4 classify data into class intervals. 3.5 use histograms to represent data 3.6 construct linear graphs from data. 3.7 estimate gradients of straight-line graphs. 3.8 illustrate best-fit straight lines from experimental data 3.9 apply the operations of interpolation and extrapolation to data	

Unit 203 Health, safety and environmental issues in process industries

Unit reference:	**J/602/5964**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Short Answer
Aim	High standards of health, safety and environmental care are essential to the success of an organisation. Both individuals (employees) and organisations (employers) benefit from effective and efficient health, safety and environmental management systems. This unit will provide candidates with an awareness of health, safety and environmental issues and some of the important legislation relating to them. The unit also covers the need for effective communication and accurate record keeping.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the importance of personal health, safety and environmental issues in the workplace and the regulations relating to these matters	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 state the prime objectives of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. 1.2 list general employee duties under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. 1.3 identify workplace regulations • environmental protection • use of machinery • hazardous substances • electrical equipment • manual handling • portable tools and equipment • lifting equipment • working at height.	

1.4	identify organisational procedures applicable to workplace activities.
1.5	state responsibilities in monitoring and maintaining health and safety for individuals
1.6	describe the importance of accident prevention in the workplace.
1.7	describe active and pro-active health and safety management systems in the workplace.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know on the factors that contribute to the maintenance of standards of health and safety within an organisation	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can:	
2.1	define the terms hazard and risk
2.2	describe importance of hazards and risks in reducing accidents within industrial organisations
2.3	state where hazards might exist in industrial organisations
2.4	state how to assess hazards in industrial organisations
2.5	state the hierarchy of control measures to minimise risks.
2.6	describe how to conduct risk assessments
2.7	state the requirements for the use and storage of equipment and materials.
2.8	state what actions individuals should take in emergency situations • fire • toxic gas release • environmentally harmful spillage • accident involving fellow employees.
2.9	describe what is meant by Permit To Work systems
2.10	outline why the regulations and procedures controlling Permit to Work systems should not be breached.
2.11	state the differences between hazardous and non-hazardous materials and waste.
2.12	identify types of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
2.13	describe manual handling techniques.
2.14	describe the necessity of establishing and maintaining good working relationships with others
2.15	describe how to deal with incidents affecting the health of others • not to exceeding ones own limitations
2.16	describe the types of fire fighting equipment in the workplace • fire hose • portable fire extinguishers o carbon dioxide (CO2) o foam o water o dry powder • fire blankets • sprinkler systems.
2.17	describe the uses and limitations of fire fighting equipment

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the importance of accurate communications and records with regard to health, safety and welfare in the workplace	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 state how to communicate clearly and effectively 3.2 distinguish the degrees of urgency. 3.3 state the importance of accuracy when dealing with messages. 3.4 describe the importance of accuracy and legibility in relation to health and safety records. 3.5 describe the importance of accident reporting systems. 3.6 state the importance of respecting and maintaining confidentiality. 3.7 state the purpose of health and safety records and procedures.	

Unit 204 Fundamentals of Communications and information technology in process industries

Unit reference:	**D/602/5971**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Assignment
Aim	This core unit is designed to develop candidates' workplace communication skills and enable them to utilise information technology to develop and produce technical documentation. The unit also provides the basis for progression to the Level 3 award in Communications and Information Technology.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Be able to interpret and summarise information from technical documentation	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 communicate technically relevant topics. 1.2 identify key points in documents 1.3 identify methods of communicating written information • memorandum • email • letter • technical report. 1.4 interpret information from documents • charts • graphs • diagrams. 1.5 create accurate documents • spelling • punctuation • grammar 1.6 use language in documents that are appropriate to their context	

and intended audience. 1.7 create logically structured documents 1.8 create documents maintaining relevance of information.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Be able to use standard features of a word-processing package to enhance the appearance and legibility of technical documentation	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 select fonts and font sizes • body text • headings • sub-headings 2.2 use tabulation and justification to align texts. 2.3 use bullet points and numbering. 2.4 use text boxes and tables to position information. 2.5 apply software spelling and grammar checks to texts.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Be able to record, organise and develop information using a spreadsheet package	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 apply row and column headings. 3.2 select formats of cells of spreadsheets. 3.3 apply cell protection. 3.4 use copy and paste functions for cells. 3.5 use link cells functions between worksheets. 3.6 use the mathematical operators in formulae. • + • – • x • ÷ 3.7 illustrate formulae using cell references. 3.8 use add (or 'sum') function for numbers in cells. 3.9 use graphical forms to represent data sets • pie chart • line graph • bar chart.	

Unit 205 Fundamentals of process chemistry

Unit reference:	**H/602/5972**
Level:	2
Credit value:	12
GLH:	It is recommended that **80** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of the chemical principles involved in manufacturing processes carried out in the chemical industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the structure of atoms, elements, compounds and chemical symbols that represent them	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify differences between particles in relation to relative mass and charge. • electrons • protons • neutrons 1.2 describe structures of atoms in terms of sub-atomic particles. 1.3 identify differences between relative atomic mass and atomic number. 1.4 identify the chemical symbols for common elements. 1.5 identify the differences between elements, compounds and mixtures. 1.6 define the term ion . 1.7 identify differences between ionic and covalent bonding in terms of electron transfer and electron sharing. 1.8 identify the differences between properties of ionic and covalently bonded compounds. 1.9 define the term valency. 1.10 apply the concepts of valency to chemical formulae 1.11 identify the formulae of molecules and ions. 1.12 identify chemical formulae of compounds • oxides	

- hydroxides
- sulphates
- chlorides
- nitrates
- carbonates
- sulphides
- hydrogen carbonates.

1.13 define the term formula (molar) mass

1.14 calculate formula masses.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Know fundamental scientific laws to the construction and use of balanced chemical equations	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 identify the differences between chemical and physical changes.

2.2 define the term chemical reaction.

2.3 describe the law of conservation of matter and the law of definite proportion.

2.4 define the term stoichiometric quantity.

2.5 construct balanced chemical equations to represent chemical reactions.

2.6 calculate the masses of reactants and products from balanced chemical equations.

2.7 describe the importance of Avogadro's law.

2.8 identify differences between exothermic and endothermic reactions.

2.9 state the function of catalysts.

2.10 identify the differences between chemical compounds

- acid
- alkali
- base
- salt

2.11 identify chemical formulae of common chemical compounds

- acid
- alkali
- base
- salt

2.12 construct balanced chemical equations for reactions involving acids

- metals
- alkalis
- bases
- carbonates
- hydrogen carbonates.

2.13 describe the relationship between pH and acidity/alkalinity.

2.14 define the terms neutralisation and neutral solution.

2.15 state the function of common indicators.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Understand solutions, solubility and solubility curves	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 define terms associated with solutions and solubility • solute • solvent • solution • suspension • precipitate • unsaturated solution • saturated solution • supersaturated solution. 3.2 define the term solubility and the units used. 3.3 identify factors which affect rates at which solute dissolves in solvents • particle size • temperature of solvent • degree of agitation. 3.4 explain how solubility of solutes varies with temperature of solvents 3.5 interpret solubility curves • unsaturated solutions • saturated solutions • supersaturated solutions. 3.6 calculate concentration of solutions • molar solutions • moles per litre • as a percentage of the solvent (w/w) • as a percentage of the solution (w/v). 3.7 define the terms crystallisation and water of crystallisation. 3.8 explain conditions under which crystallisation occurs. 3.9 identify substances that cause temporary and permanent hardness in water. 3.10 define differences between efflorescence, deliquescence and anhydrous.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know the application and importance of electrochemical principles	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 describe electrochemical series (reactivity series). 4.2 define the terms anode, cathode and electrolyte. 4.3 describe how simple cells can be constructed. 4.4 identify primary and secondary cells. 4.5 define the terms electrolysis, anion and cation. 4.6 describe common uses of electrolysis • molten sodium chloride • brine • acidified water.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
5. Know the structure, classification and properties of carbon compounds	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 5.1 identify the differences between inorganic and organic chemicals. 5.2 describe the structure of hydrocarbon compounds • straight chain • branched chain • ring compounds. 5.3 define the term homologous series. 5.4 state the general formulae for alkanes, akenes and alkynes. 5.5 identify the differences between saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. 5.6 identify the differences between molecular and structural formulae • first six alkanes • first three alkenes • ethyne. 5.7 define the term alkyl group 5.8 state common types of alkyl group 5.9 define the term functional group. 5.10 describe the classification of organic compounds in terms of their functional groups • alcohols • acids • esters • halides • amines. 5.11 identify general formulae for functional groups. 5.12 identify the differences between aliphatic and aromatic compounds. 5.13 identify aromatic compounds • benzene • methyl benzene (toluene) • dimethylbenzene (xylene). 5.14 identify systematic and common names for common organic compounds.	

Unit 206 Process plant and process plant services in process industries

Unit reference:	**K/602/5973**
Level:	2
Credit value:	12
GLH:	It is recommended that **80** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of the production, distribution and use of essential plant services in the process industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the construction and operation of pipes and equipment	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify materials to makes pipes 1.2 state applications of materials • ferrous – carbon, alloy and stainless steels • non-ferrous – copper, nickel, aluminium and their alloys • non-metals – glass, plastics and rubber. 1.3 identify materials used to protect pipework • external protection – painting, bituminous coatings • internal protection – rubber, cement, resin and metal linings. 1.4 identify methods of joining pipes • welding, brazing • flanges and seals, unions and couplings. 1.5 identify common pipe fittings • elbows • T-pieces • reducers. 1.6 identify BS symbols for pipework systems • water (all, cooling, drinking, hydro power, fire extinguisher) • compressed air • steam • drainage • North Sea gas	

- oil (all, diesel fuel oil, lubrication oil)
- acids and alkalis.

1.7 state the principles of construction and operation of pumps and fans
- persuasive – centrifugal pumps
- positive displacement – reciprocating, diaphragm, rotary and gear pumps
- other types – mono, peristaltic, rotary and vacuum pumps
- fans – centrifugal and axial.

1.8 identify applications of pumps and fans.

1.9 identify advantages and disadvantages of pumps and fans

1.10 identify pumps and fans for appropriate duties.

1.11 describe principles of construction and operation of valves
- gate, ball, plug, globe, butterfly and needle valves
- pressure reducing, pressure relief and non-return valves.

1.12 identify applications of valve types.

1.13 identify advantages and disadvantages of valve types.

1.14 describe the precautions necessary to minimise the hazards associated with use of pumps and valves
- static electricity – earthing
- cavitation
- valves associated with positive displacement pumps
- hazards due to high pressure – bursting discs.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know the construction, operating principles and uses of heat exchange equipment	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 identify uses of heat exchange equipment
- heating and cooling
- condensation and boiling.

2.2 describe construction, operation and characteristics of heat exchangers
- concentric pipe
- jacketed vessels
- heating coils
- single and multi-pass shell and tube types
- plate and frame types
- air fin types.

2.3 describe how mechanical and thermal efficiencies of heat exchangers are maintained
- expansion joints and bellows
- baffles
- fluid turbulence
- insulation

2.4 state common heat exchange media (thermal fluids)
- water
- steam
- air

- oils
- flue gases.

2.5 describe precautions necessary to minimise hazards associated with heat exchange equipment
- hot surfaces
- thermal fluid leaks
- corrosion
- blocked tubes
- toxic and flammable hazards.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know impurities in raw water and how they can be removed	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

3.1 identify sources of water available to industry
- reservoirs, rivers
- wells
- sea water.

3.2 state impurities found in industrial water
- water hardness salts
- dissolved gases
- un-dissolved solids
- bacteria, algae.

3.3 identify the need for water treatment
- to prevent scale formation in boilers and heat exchange equipment
- to produce potable and pathogen-free water.

3.4 describe methods of water treatment
- de-ionisation
- de-aeration
- filtration
- pH control
- chemical additions

3.5 identify hazards associated with water treatment and supply
- high pressure water
- pollution.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know the production, distribution and uses of steam	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

4.1 describe equipment used for production of steam
- shell type boilers
- water tube boilers.

4.2 identify the differences between types of steam
- wet and dry steam
- high pressure and low pressure steam
- flash steam.

4.3 state uses of steam in process industries
- low pressure steam for heating
- high pressure steam for power
- steam for steam ejectors.

4.4 describe methods of ensuring efficient distribution and use of steam
- steam traps
- lagging
- pipework expansion loops.

4.5 calculate energy required to produce dry steam at 100 °C and 101 kPa pressure
- sensible heat $Q = c \times m \times (T2 - T1)$
- latent heat $Q = m \times l$

4.6 calculate energy given up when dry steam condenses and cools from 100 °C at 101 kPa
- latent heat $Q = m \times l$
- sensible heat $Q = m \times c \times (T2 - T1)$

4.7 describe heat transfer processes within boiler plant
- conduction through tubes
- natural and forced convection in fluids
- radiation from flames and walls.

4.8 describe the precautions necessary to minimise the hazards associated with production and distribution of steam
- scalds and burns
- static electricity

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
5. Know the production and uses of air, compressed air and vacuum	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

5.1 identify the types of air required in process industries
- purified
- compressed
- atmospheric.

5.2 identify the uses of air
- in pneumatic control systems
- power for pneumatic tools
- cleaning lines and vessels.

5.3 describe the construction and operation of equipment used to produce compressed air
- reciprocating compressors
- centrifugal compressors

5.4 describe precautions necessary to minimise hazards associated with the production and supply of compressed air
- high pressure
- dust/grit contamination

5.5 identify the difference between absolute pressure and gauge pressure

5.6 state uses of vacuum in process industries
- processing heat sensitive materials

- removal of dangerous gases/fumes.

5.7 describe methods of producing vacuum

- reciprocating and rotary vane pumps
- steam ejectors.

5.8 state factors affecting efficient production and distribution of vacuum

- use of traps and filters
- corrosion prevention
- leaks from faulty seals and joints.

5.9 describe precautions necessary to minimise hazards associated with production and distribution of vacuum

- implosion
- leaks.

5.10 use the combined gas equation to solve problems relating to the distribution of compressed air and vacuum

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
6. Know characteristics and uses of a.c. and d.c. electrical supplies	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 6.1 state methods of production of a.c. and d.c. electrical supplies • alternators • dynamos, batteries, rectification. 6.2 state the functions of rectifiers and transformers. 6.3 identify the differences between characteristics and uses of a.c. and d.c. • a.c. for heating and power • d.c. for electrolysis and electroplating. 6.4 identify hazards associated with using electricity • electric shock • burns • sparks • static electricity. 6.5 apply equations to electrical energy problems.	

Unit 207 Processing solids in process industries

Unit reference:	**M/602/5974**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of the techniques used by industry for the processing of solid materials into intermediate and final products.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the scientific and technological principles associated with processing of solid materials	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe principles of pneumatic and fluidised conveying systems. 1.2 state the purposes of industrial size reduction 1.3 identify forces associated with size reduction • shear • compression • impact • attrition 1.4 identify the differences between batch and continuous processing of solid materials. 1.5 describe the principles for separation of solids from liquids by sedimentation, filtration and centrifuging. 1.6 state the factors which affect the rate of separation of solids from liquids by sedimentation, filtration and centrifuging • viscosity, density and temperature of liquid • particle size and mass of solid • nature of filter medium • pressure and gravitational effects. 1.7 describe the principles of solid and liquid extraction. 1.8 state the factors which affect the rate of solid and liquid extraction • particle size • solvent use	

- solvent temperature
- degree of agitation

1.9 describe the principles of drying solids.

1.10 describe the factors which affect the rate and process of drying solids

- humidity
- vacuum
- temperature.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Know the construction, operation and application of equipment used in processing of solid materials	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 identify methods of storing solid materials • silos, bins, hoppers • bags • pallet systems. 2.2 describe equipment for transferring solid materials • conveyors • elevators • screws • pneumatic systems • fluidised systems. 2.3 identify the differences between crushing and grinding. 2.4 describe principles of construction and operation of size reduction equipment • jaw crushers • gyratory crushers • roll crushers • hammer mills • ball mills • ultra fine grinders 2.5 state factors affecting product size 2.6 state applications of size reduction equipment 2.7 describe sequencing of size reduction in terms of crushing, grinding and classification. 2.8 describe purposes of particle size classification. 2.9 describe methods of size classification for solid materials • shaking sieves • rotary sieves • vibratory sieves. 2.10 describe methods of producing uniformly sized particles • sintering • pelletising • briquetting 2.11 identify the differences between mixing and blending. 2.12 describe construction and operation of equipment used for mixing and blending of solid materials • kneading types: Z blade	

- planetary mixers
- ribbon mixers
- pug mixers
- tumbler types

2.13 describe applications of equipment used for mixing and blending of solid materials

2.14 describe principles of construction and operation of equipment used for separation of insoluble solids from liquids

- batch and continuous sedimentation tanks
- bed filters
- Nutsch filters
- plate and frame filters
- rotary vacuum filters
- leaf filters
- edge filters
- batch and continuous centrifugal filters.

2.15 describe applications of equipment used for separation of insoluble solids from liquids

2.16 describe the factors affecting the choice of equipment used for separation of insoluble solids from liquids

2.17 identify types of filter media and filter aids.

2.18 state purposes of solvent extraction of solids (leaching)

- to extract a soluble solid product
- to purify a solid by extraction of soluble impurities.

2.19 describe principles of construction and operation of solid/liquid extraction equipment

- batch mixer settler units
- counter current units.

2.20 describe applications of solid and liquid extraction equipment

2.21 describe principles of construction and operation of equipment used for drying of solids

- tray and tunnel driers
- pneumatic driers
- rotary driers
- spray driers
- vacuum driers
- freeze driers
- drum driers
- fluidised bed driers

2.22 state common applications of equipment used for drying of solids

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know health and safety aspects associated with processing solid materials	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with processing solid materials • moving machinery • dusts • pyrophoric materials • static electricity 3.2 describe the precautions necessary to minimise the hazards associated with sedimentation, filtration and centrifuging • mechanical • vacuum and high pressure 3.3 describe the precautions necessary to minimise the hazards associated with solid/liquid extraction • flammable solvents • acids and alkalis • toxic materials 3.4 describe the precautions necessary to minimise the hazards associated with the drying of solids • hot and cold surfaces • static electricity • dust emissions.	

Unit 208 Processing fluids in process industries

Unit reference:	**K/602/5987**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of the techniques used by industry for the processing of fluid materials into intermediate and final products

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Understand scientific and technological principles associated with the processing of fluids	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe changes of state of materials. 1.2 describe effects of pressure changes on boiling points of liquids. 1.3 state principles of mixing and blending of fluids. 1.4 define the terms solution, suspension and emulsion 1.5 state the purposes of liquid and liquid extraction 1.6 describe the principles of liquid and liquid extraction 1.7 describe terms used in liquid and liquid extraction operations • solute • solvent • solution • extract • raffinate 1.8 state the purposes of gas absorption 1.9 describe the principles of gas absorption. 1.10 identify the differences between chemical and physical absorption. 1.11 describe effects of temperature and pressure changes on gas solubility. 1.12 describe the principles used in the separation of liquids by distillation • simple distillation • fractional distillation	

- steam distillation
- vacuum distillation

1.13 describe effects of changes of pressure on distillation processes.

1.14 define terms used in distillation operations

- reflux and reflux ratio
- condensate and residue
- fractions
- ancillary equipment.

1.15 describe the importance of turbulence in evaporation operations.

1.16 identify the differences between evaporation and boiling.

1.17 describe effects of changes in pressure on boiling point of liquids.

1.18 state the purposes of evaporation operations

- reduce liquor bulk
- produce concentrated products
- produce supersaturated solutions
- ease fluid handling.

1.19 define terms used in crystallisation operations

- unsaturated solutions
- saturated solutions
- supersaturated solutions

1.20 describe principles of crystallisation operations

- cooling
- evaporation
- seeding.

1.21 identify crystallisation processes from solubility curves.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know the construction, operation and application of equipment used in the processing of fluids	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 state methods of storing liquid materials

- drums
- containers
- cylindrical
- rectangular tanks.

2.2 identify methods of storing gases

- cylinders
- gas holders
- tanks and tank farms
- spheres

2.3 describe construction and operation of equipment used for mixing and blending of liquids

- impellers
- propellers
- paddle mixers
- jet mixers

2.4 describe applications of equipment used for mixing and blending of liquids

2.5 describe construction and operation of equipment used for mixing gases
- baffles
- fans.

2.6 describe applications of equipment used for mixing gases

2.7 identify the differences between batch and continuous mixing processes.

2.8 describe construction and operation of liquid and liquid extraction equipment
- batch mixer settler units
- continuous extraction columns and towers.

2.9 describe applications of liquid and liquid extraction equipment

2.10 state desirable properties of solvents used in liquid and liquid extraction processes.

2.11 state solvents used in extraction processes

2.12 describe the importance of solvent recovery.

2.13 describe construction and operation of equipment used for gas absorption operations
- packed columns
- spray towers
- centrifugal scrubbers.

2.14 describe applications of equipment used for gas absorption operations

2.15 describe construction, operation and application of distillation equipment
- stills
- plate columns
- packed columns.

2.16 describe applications of distillation equipment

2.17 state advantages, disadvantages and applications of distillation equipment

2.18 describe construction and operation of equipment used for evaporation operations
- vertical short tube evaporators
- natural and forced convection evaporators
- climbing film long tube evaporators
- forced circulation evaporators (Oslo)
- multiple effect evaporators.

2.19 describe applications of equipment used for evaporation operations

2.20 state advantages and disadvantages of evaporation equipment

2.21 describe construction and operation of crystallisation equipment
- cooling crystallisers
- evaporative crystallisers
- vacuum crystallisers.

2.22 describe applications of crystallisation equipment

2.23 state advantages and disadvantages of crystallisation equipment

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the health and safety aspects associated with the processing of fluids	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with storage and handling of liquids and gases • static electricity • flammable liquids • gases above and below atmospheric pressure. 3.2 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with mixing and blending operations • mechanical • static electricity • flammable, explosive, toxic and acidic materials. 3.3 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with liquid/liquid extraction operations • flammable materials • acids and alkalis • toxic materials 3.4 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with gas absorption • toxic materials • flammable materials • environmental contamination 3.5 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with distillation operations • toxic, flammable and explosive materials • flooding and channelling • corrosion • pressure and vacuum. 3.6 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with evaporation equipment • steam • pressure and vacuum • solvent vapours. 3.7 describe precautions to minimise hazards associated with crystallisation equipment • solvent vapours • steam usage • tube blockage • overloading of agitators	

Unit 209 Principles of laboratory analysis

Unit reference:	**M/602/5991**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Centre Devised
Aim	This unit provides the essential principles for an understanding of the procedures involved in the straightforward laboratory analysis needed to maintain quality in the process industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know fundamental items of laboratory equipment	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify laboratory equipment • beaker • conical flask • pipette • pipette filler • burette • measuring cylinder • clamp • magnetic stirrer • conductivity meter and probe • pH meter and probe • syringe • volumetric flask • rough balance • analytical balance • filter funnel • filter paper 1.2 state uses of laboratory equipment	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Know terms commonly used in chemical analysis	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 define the terms, solvent, solute and solution. 2.2 define the term concentration • moles of substance • volume of solution. 2.3 state the equivalence of the terms, molar, (M), moles per litre, (mol l-1), (mol/l), moles per cubic decimetre, (mol dm-3), (mol/dm3). 2.4 define percentage concentration in terms of volume and mass. 2.5 define the concentration term grams per litre (g l-1). 2.6 state the equivalence of the terms milligrams per litre (mg l-1) and parts per million (ppm). 2.7 calculate concentration from a number of moles and a volume. 2.8 define the term dilution. 2.9 calculate the concentration of diluted solutions.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Understand the principles of Acid/Base titration	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 define acid and base in terms of hydrogen ions. 3.2 define pH in terms of hydrogen ion concentration. 3.3 describe the terms acidic, neutral and alkaline • pH • relative amount of hydrogen • relative amount of hydroxide ions 3.4 define weak acid and weak base. 3.5 identify names of common acids and corresponding anions • hydrochloric/chloride • sulphuric/hydrogen sulphate and sulphate • nitric/nitrate • ethanoic/ethanoate • hydrofluoric/fluoride • methanoic/methanoate • carbonic/hydrogen carbonate and carbonate • nitrous/nitrite • sulphurous/hydrogen sulphite and sulphite. 3.6 identify names of common bases • sodium hydroxide • potassium hydroxide • calcium hydroxide • calcium oxide • ammonia • sodium carbonate • sodium hydrogen carbonate • calcium carbonate.	

3.7 construct word equations for acid reactions
- reactive metals
- metal oxides
- metal carbonates
- alkalis.

3.8 state ratios in balanced symbol equations.

3.9 explain how pH meters are calibrated using standard buffer solutions.

3.10 state properties of primary standards in titrimetric analysis.

3.11 describe roles of standards in standardisation of laboratory acids and alkalis.

3.12 define the terms titre and indicator.

3.13 explain how the concentration of acids or alkalis may be found by titration
- pH meter
- suitable indicator.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
4. Know potential hazards in the use and disposal of laboratory chemicals	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

4.1 describe main types of laboratory hazards
- flammable
- oxidising agent
- corrosive
- explosive
- harmful
- toxic
- radioactive
- biohazard
- harmful to the environment
- carcinogenic/mutagenic

4.2 describe methods of hazard labelling in laboratories
- manufacturers' labels
- orange tape

4.3 state where to obtain information about hazards
- MDS leaflets
- R and S phrases.

4.4 state where to obtain information about appropriate disposal of laboratory waste

4.5 describe common methods of waste disposal in laboratories
- run to waste with plenty of water
- non-chlorinated waste solvent bottle
- chlorinated waste solvent bottle
- dedicated waste container (solids/oil/Ag residues etc).

Learning outcome	The learner will:
5. Know elements of quality systems in a laboratory	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 5.1 describe ways in which results can be recorded in laboratories • electronically • graphically • handwritten in a hard-backed book 5.2 describe methods of logging samples • directly on computer • on a job sheet • in a hard-backed book • with information corresponding to the label 5.3 describe information used in labelling samples • date • batch • sub-sample number • person taking the sample • sampling point • conditions (environmental samples) • some property of the sample measured immediately like specific gravity • code denoting whether it is a process or despatch sample	

Unit 210 Fundamentals of Special processes in process industries

Unit reference:	**F/602/5994**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Centre Devised
Aim	Both the individual and industry will benefit from the individuals involved in operations having an appropriate level of understanding of the relevant processes. This unit is concerned with an individual's responsibilities within their operational role and as part of a team and their awareness of health and safety matters. The unit also details the knowledge required of the raw materials and products of the process and their commercial relevance.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Understand personal responsibility within overall process operations	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe the company structure. 1.2 explain how roles fit into the organisations 1.3 describe the main responsibilities of roles. 1.4 explain the importance of team-working.	

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Understand the main unit operations within processes	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 explain the principle of operation of unit operations. 2.2 state the critical operating parameters for processes. 2.3 state where operating procedures are located 2.4 state HSE issues associated with processes.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know details of raw materials, intermediate and final products	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 state the requirements for safe storage of raw materials and final products. 3.2 describe the procedure(s) to follow in event of spillages. 3.3 state the main use(s) of final products.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know commercial issues of processes	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 identify the major customers for products of processes. 4.2 identify major competitors 4.3 describe factors influencing sales of products	

Unit 211 Instrumentation, measurement and control in process industries

Unit reference:	**D/602/5999**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the candidate with the fundamental operating principles of process plant instrumentation.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the purpose of instrumentation within industrial process systems and factors that govern its use	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe the role of Instrument Technicians 1.2 state the purpose of instrumentation and control 1.3 state the main factors affecting decisions to install instrumentation and control systems • safety • efficiency • cost • operability and maintainability. 1.4 describe instrumentation terminology • accuracy • range • span • sensitivity • live zero • tolerance. 1.5 describe errors found in instruments • zero • span • linearity • hysteresis.	

1.6 state the need for instrument calibration
- Safe Operation of Plant
- Quality Control
- Preventative Maintenance.

1.7 state factors that affect the accuracy of instruments
- temperature
- corrosion
- stray magnetic fields
- environment
- maintenance
- vibration.

1.8 describe the essential elements of measurement systems
- input
- transducer/sensor
- amplifier
- display
- output.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know pressure measurements and pressure measuring instruments	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 define the term pressure.

2.2 state the SI unit of pressure.

2.3 convert pressure units
- Pa
- N/m2
- bar
- mbar
- PSI.

2.4 identify types of pressure
- gauge pressure
- atmospheric pressure
- absolute pressure
- differential pressure
- hydrostatic pressure.

2.5 define the term vacuum.

2.6 describe the operation of dead weight testers.

2.7 describe the operating principles, constructional features and operational ranges of pressure instruments
- U tube manometer
- inclined manometer
- single tube manometer
- double tube manometer
- aneroid barometer
- diaphragm gauge
- bellows gauge
- C type Bourdon gauge
- piezo-electric, resistive and capacitive transducers.

2.8 state the common sources of error found in pressure instruments

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know temperature measurements and temperature measuring instruments	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 define the terms temperature and heat 3.2 describe the operating principles, constructional features and operational ranges of temperature instruments • expansion types – alcohol and mercury thermometers • liquid in steel and liquid in glass thermometers • solids – bi-metallic type • electrical – platinum resistance, thermocouple types • radiation – infrared optical pyrometer, radiation pyrometer. 3.3 describe hot junction, cold junction and cold junction compensation in thermocouples 3.4 describe the Seebeck Effect. 3.5 describe the Peltier Effect. 3.6 state the common sources of error found in temperature instruments	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know level measurement and operation of level measuring instruments	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 describe the operating principles, constructional features and operational ranges of common level instruments • dip stick • sight glass • float operated devices • hydrostatic level measurement using differential pressure transmitter • purged dip pipe method • electrical resistance methods • capacitance probes • ultrasonic level methods • buoyancy methods • radioactive level measurement • load cells. 4.2 state the main sources of error in level measuring instruments. 4.3 define the terms ullage and outage.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
5. Know flow measurement and operation of flow measuring instruments	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 5.1 describe laminar flow. 5.2 describe turbulent flow. 5.3 define volumetric flow rate 5.4 define mass flow rate. 5.5 describe the operating principles, applications, constructional features and operational ranges of flow measuring instruments • positive displacement meters • differential pressure head devices – venturi, dall tube, orifice plate, pitot tube • variable area flow meters • inferential – turbine • electrical – electromagnetic, vortex, corriollis. 5.6 state the main sources of error in flow measuring instruments.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
6. Know the measurement of viscosity, density and humidity	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 6.1 define viscosity. 6.2 define the SI unit of viscosity and its common multiples and sub-multiples. 6.3 describe the operating principles of viscometers • annular • Redwood • Stokes (falling sphere) • Torsion. 6.4 state applications and sources of error for viscometers 6.5 define absolute humidity, relative humidity, dew point 6.6 define water vapour pressure and saturated water vapour pressure. 6.7 describe the operation of hygrometers • wet and dry bulb • hair type • electrical conductivity • mirror type • chemical methods (silica gel). 6.8 define density and relative density 6.9 state the SI unit of density and its common multiples and sub multiples. 6.10 describe Archimedes' principle. 6.11 state how the density of solids can be determined by direct measurement.	

6.12 state how the density of liquids is measured
- an SG bottle
- a hygrometer
- continuous gravitometers
- buoyancy transducer.

6.13 describe how the density of gas is measured.

6.14 describe why temperature readings must be taken in conjunction with density readings

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
7. Understand instrumentation practice	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

7.1 identify orifice plate tapping positions for various flow measurement situations
- gas flow measurement
- steam measurement
- slurry measurement
- clean liquids
- suspended solids.

7.2 explain the operation and use of orifice plates
- concentric
- eccentric
- segmental

7.3 identify the hazards associated with oxygen measurement
- explosion
- fire
- asphyxiation.

7.4 explain the importance of bursting discs, pressure snubbers, pigtails, lutes and oil filled gauges.

7.5 describe zone classification
- Zone 0
- Zone 1
- Zone 2

7.6 describe temperature classifications
- T1
- T2
- T3
- T4
- T5
- T6.

7.7 define the term intrinsic safety.

7.8 describe Seal Pot and Condensate Chambers

Learning outcome	The learner will:
8. Know open and closed loop control systems	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 8.1 state the purposes of control systems • to maintain optimum performance at all times during the process by the manipulation of process variables. • to ensure process safety. • to provide data on the parameters of a process. 8.2 describe the essential elements of control systems • detecting element • measuring element • comparing element • motor (control) element • final correcting element 8.3 identify block diagrams of open and closed loop control systems 8.4 state the advantages and disadvantages of manual and automatic control 8.5 describe simple closed loop systems for pressure temperature level and flow control 8.6 describe 3 term control. 8.7 describe on/off (2 step) control.	

Unit 212 Fundamentals of Processing metals in process industries

Unit reference:	**Y/602/6004**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This mandatory unit provides an introduction to the production of iron, steel, aluminium and copper. It outlines the processes from metal ore to finished product, which may be a raw material for further processing in other manufacturing industries. It should be considered as the minimum educational requirement for those who work in the metal producing and metal using industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know how metals are produced from metal ore	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify metal ores used to produce iron, aluminium and copper • iron: o haematite - red iron ore Fe2O4 o magnetite- magnetic iron ore o limonite - brown iron ore • aluminium: bauxite • copper: low grade sulphide ore. 1.2 state main features of modern iron blast furnaces • water cooled steel structure lined with refractory • mechanism for charging solids at top of furnace • hot air blast and tuyeres for injection of air • metal and slag tapping holes • gas extraction system. 1.3 state main features of aluminium reduction cells • insulated steel case with a carbon cathode lining • anode conductor bar with self baking carbon anode • molten electrolyte with solid alumina crust • molten aluminium with siphon ladle system.	

1.4 state processes used for the manufacture of iron, aluminium and copper from their metal ore
- iron: reduction of oxide by heat and reducing agent
- aluminium: electrolysis of fused salts
- copper: beneficiation of low grade ores.

1.5 state main impurities of iron produced from iron ore
- carbon
- silicon
- manganese
- sulphur
- phosphorus.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know how metals are refined	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 describe main features of the process and production units for the manufacture of steel from molten iron
- Basic Oxygen Steel making unit
- top blown with oxygen and lime
- rapid exothermic chemical reactions
- raw materials from charging hopper
- tilted for tapping removal of slag and temperature measurements.

2.2 describe main features of the process and production units for the manufacture of steel from scrap
- Electric Arc Furnace, roof, electrodes, side walls, hearth, oxygen and fuel injectors, forward and backwards tilting
- roof removal for charging, melt down, oxidation, sampling, tapping.

2.3 state mechanical properties of high carbon iron

2.4 state mechanical properties of low carbon steel

2.5 describe main types of production units used for refining of aluminium

2.6 state main features of the process for producing copper from ore
- preparation of ores
- fire refining
- electrolytic purification

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
3. Know how metal are cast	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

3.1 state main features of continuous casting processes for steel
- ladles to machine
- tundish and pouring nozzles
- mould shape size and lubrication
- cooling zone
- exit and straightening
- cut to length.

3.2 describe how continuous casting processes are efficient in the bulk production of steel
- casting speed
- continuous process
- elimination or reduction of primary working.

3.3 state main features of ingot casting
- mould preparation
- casting bays
- wide range of shapes
- casting temperatures
- cover slag.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
4. Know how metals are initially shaped	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

4.1 state suitable processing temperatures for primary working metals/alloys
- steel (typically 1100 to 900 □C)
- copper and alloys (typically 900 to 700 □C)
- aluminium and alloys (typically 700 to 600 □C)

4.2 state types of furnace that achieve correct working temperatures for primary working metals
- pusher furnace
- walking beam furnace
- batch pit furnace
- rotary furnace.

4.3 describe main features of operating primary rolling mills
- monitor and track supply from reheat furnace to primary mill
- roll to size and shape according to schedule
- progress to cut to length and cooling racks.

4.4 state profiles produced by primary rolling mills
- square
- round
- slabs
- special profiles:
  - rails
  - girders/joists
  - channels.

4.5 describe the importance for hot working cast metals
- low flow stress
- refinement of cast structure:
  - finer grains
  - lower porosity
- improvement in strength
- improvement in ductility.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
5. Know finishing processes for metals	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 5.1 state the main features of finishing hot rolling operations for rod, section and sheet • rod - supplied with either hot rolled billet or continuous cast billet • rod - continuous rolling • rod - discharge into a downcoiler or conveyor system (stelmor) • section - ability to produce a wide range of shapes • sheet - multi-stand producing high quality sheet in coils. 5.2 state the main features of cold finishing operations for sheet • annealing lines with controlled atmosphere • cleaning system for surfaces before cold work commences • highly polished work rolls • repeated operation until required thickness is achieved. 5.3 state the main features of cold finishing operations for wire • annealing lines with controlled atmosphere • cleaning system for surfaces before cold work commences • wire is drawn through multi holed drawing machines. 5.4 state advantages of hot and cold finishing operations • hot: o rapid reduction o complex linear shapes achievable o refinement of cast structure • cold: o increase in strength o close size tolerances possible o bright finishes	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
6. Know the main testing methods for metals	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 6.1 identify mechanical tests • strength: tensile • toughness: Charpy • hardness: Brinell, Vickers. 6.2 describe non-destructive tests used to find surface and sub surface defects in metals • dye penetrant • magnetic particle • eddy current • ultrasonics (subsurface) • radiography (subsurface).	

Unit 215 Fundamentals of Primary working in the steel industry

Unit reference:	**H/602/6006**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Centre Devised
Aim	This unit describes the Primary Working of cast steel. Reheating for hot working is described, followed by details of the Primary Rolling process. Hot forging of steel sections is outlined. The rolling of plate and sheet is described.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the types of furnaces used to heat steel for Rolling and Forging operations	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 list key properties when selecting cold feed stock for hot working processes • section size • section shape • surface condition • chemical analysis. 1.2 describe how cold feed stock is prepared for reheating processes. 1.3 state advantages of using hot feed stock directly from casting processes • increase in thermal efficiency • increase in production rate • reduction in cooling and heating cracks. 1.4 describe how feed stock is tracked during the hot working processes. 1.5 identify main features of furnaces used for rolling and forging operations • pusher • walking beam.	

1.6 state the advantages of walking beam furnaces over pusher furnaces
- better surface quality
- gaps between different specifications
- more even heating of billets
- furnace flow direction can be reversed.

1.7 describe the term soaking pit.

1.8 describe how carbonaceous fuels burn to produce heat.

1.9 state types of furnace atmospheres that can be produced
- carbonaceous fuel
- reducing
- neutral
- oxidising.

1.10 state factors which affect the thermal efficiency of furnaces
- insulation
- size and operation of doors
- burner design.

1.11 describe how the temperature of reheating furnaces is measured and controlled

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know the Primary Rolling process	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 identify main features of reversing primary mills
- mill housing
- work rolls
- screw down mechanism
- universal couplings
- manipulators
- input and output roller tables.

2.2 identify main features of continuous mills which produce billet
- roll train
- vertical and horizontal rolls
- twister guides
- crop shear
- run out table.

2.3 state rolling temperature ranges for hot rolling of steel, copper and aluminium.

2.4 describe how scale is removed from the billet before the first pass.

2.5 identify roll pass sequences for production of square sections, angles and channels.

2.6 calculate increases in rolling speed for reductions in area.

2.7 describe cut off mechanisms and surface scarfing.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the process for hot forging of steel sections	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 describe the preparation of rolled feedstock for small and medium forgings. 3.2 describe the preparation of ingots for large pressings and forgings. 3.3 describe the heating of steel for forging. 3.4 describe main features of small, medium and heavy forging equipment. 3.5 state forging temperature ranges for carbon steels. 3.6 describe the manipulation of steel during forging. 3.7 state products manufactured by forging. 3.8 state improvements in mechanical properties of components manufactured by forging compared to casting	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Know the operation of hot plate and strip mills	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 state dimensions of starting slabs for production of plates. 4.2 describe the surface preparation of starting slabs for production of plates. 4.3 calculate starting slab sizes in relation to finished plate sizes. 4.4 describe how starting slabs are heated up to rolling temperature. 4.5 describe the layout and operation of rolling mills for plates. 4.6 describe how the edges of plate are prepared to customer specifications. 4.7 identify end uses for hot rolled plates • ships • bridge decks • chemical and nuclear plant • pressure vessels • hazardous waste storage tanks. 4.8 identify main features of hot strip mills. 4.9 state the stages in controlling stock thickness during rolling • sensor • analysis of signal • feedback and adjustment. 4.10 describe why steel strip is cooled after rolling and before coiling. 4.11 identify main features of coilers. 4.12 state applications of hot rolled steel sheet and strip.	

Unit 219 Fundamentals of Metallurgy of iron and steel production

Unit reference:	**D/602/6022**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Centre Devised
Aim	This unit explains and describes many of the metallurgical principles involved in the production and processing of iron and steel. It is designed to be suitable for study at level 2 and is further extended at level 3.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the metallurgical principles involved in the production of steel from iron ore and from scrap	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify production processes for the manufacture of iron and steel • blast furnace • direct reduction of iron • basic oxygen steel making • electrical arc steel making. 1.2 identify standard methods of testing the quality of metallurgical coke • carbon content • ash content • shatter index • porosity. 1.3 state the main chemical reactions occurring in blast furnaces • carbon reacting with oxygen to produce heat • direct and indirect reduction of iron oxide • reduction of silicon and manganese oxides • production of slag. 1.4 state the main chemical reactions in the Basic Oxygen Steel making process • exothermic reaction between oxygen and carbon, silicon, manganese • reactions involving lime oxygen and phosphorus.	

1.5 state factors which improve thermal efficiency of electric arc melting furnaces
- ultra high power
- fuel injection
- use of electricity and or tonnage oxygen at various stages of the process
- foaming slags and long arc practice.

1.6 state the stages in making steel to specifications
- melt
- boil
- kill
- trim to specification.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know the chemistry of making plain carbon steels	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 describe the removal of carbon, silicon, and manganese during the oxidation phase of steel making.

2.2 identify conditions necessary for the removal of phosphorus from steel
- highly oxidising
- excess of lime
- relatively low temperature.

2.3 identify conditions necessary for the removal of sulphur from steel
- reducing
- excess of lime
- relatively high temperature.

2.4 identify the metals often present in steel that cannot be removed during the oxidation phase of steel making
- copper
- tin
- nickel.

2.5 identify conditions which will reduce the free oxygen content of steel
- vacuum treatment
- argon rinse
- addition of de-oxidant:
  - silicon
  - manganese
  - aluminium.

2.6 identify factors involved in achieving close control over the final chemical analysis of steel
- rapid chemical analysis
- controlled hopper additions
- computer control system.

2.7 identify advantages of argon stirring of molten steel prior to casting
- uniformity and close control of temperature
- uniformity of chemical composition throughout the melt.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the process of solidification of metals	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 describe the arrangement of atoms in liquids and solids 3.2 identify the stages in cooling curves for pure metals. 3.3 state the stages in the solidification of metals • creation of a solid nucleus in a liquid • growth of the solid nucleus within the liquid • formation of a solid dendrite • growth of the solid dendrite • solid dendrites meet to form a solid grain. 3.4 describe how fine grained and coarse grained metal structures are formed. 3.5 describe how equi-axed and columnar grains are formed. 3.6 describe production of micro and macro segregation in cast metals. 3.7 describe production of micro and macro porosity in cast metals.	

Unit 222 Non-ferrous metals and alloys

Unit reference:	**K/602/6024**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Centre Devised
Aim	This unit provides details about the production, processing, properties and applications of aluminium, copper, and zinc, together with the main alloys based upon these metals. Emphasis is then given to the properties and industrial applications of non-ferrous metals and alloys. This unit provides an introduction to non-ferrous metals and alloys for those who work in the non-ferrous metal producing and non-ferrous metal using industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know how aluminium, copper and zinc are produced from ores	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify metal ores used to produce aluminium, copper and zinc. 1.2 describe electrolytic extraction of aluminium from bauxite. 1.3 list stages involved in the extraction of copper from lean copper ore. 1.4 describe the production of zinc by blast furnace smelting.	

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know how aluminium, copper and zinc are refined	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 describe electrolytic refining of aluminium. 2.2 describe fire-refining and electrolytic refining of copper. 2.3 describe pyrometallurgical refining of zinc.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the processing of non-ferrous metals and alloys	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 identify aluminium based light alloys that are processed by casting into shape • aluminium / 8% to 12% copper • aluminium / 3% copper + 12% zinc • aluminium / 13% silicon • aluminium / 5% magnesium. 3.2 identify aluminium based light alloys that are processed by hot and cold working into shape • aluminium / 4% copper • aluminium / zinc + magnesium + copper. 3.3 identify types of copper based alloys • single phase alpha brasses up to 70% copper / 30% zinc • two phase beta brasses in the region of 60% copper / 40% zinc • high tensile strength brasses • monels • bronzes. 3.4 describe the main features of zinc die casting and titanium forging alloys.	

Learning outcome	The learner will:
4. Understand the main properties of the widely used non-ferrous metals and alloys	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 compare properties of alloys • density • strength • strength to weight • cost • aluminium • copper • nickel • titanium • iron. 4.2 state typical mechanical properties of non-ferrous metals and alloys • pure aluminium • aluminium / 4% copper alloy • pure copper • copper based alloys containing: o zinc (brasses) o tin (bronzes) o Beryllium	

- pure nickel
- nickel based alloys containing:
  - copper (monel)
  - chromium (inconel)
  - molybdenum (hastelloy)
  - iron (incoloy)
  - cobalt (stellite)
- pure titanium
- titanium alloys containing:
  - aluminium
  - tin (alpha alloys)
  - vanadium and chromium (beta alloys).

4.3 compare common non-ferrous metals and alloys

- corrosion resistance
- electrical conductivity
- service temperature
- density
- resistance to fatigue
- cost
- Aluminium
- Al/4%Cu
- Copper
- Cu/30%Zn
- Nickel
- Titanium

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
5. Know the main industrial applications of non-ferrous metals and alloys	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

5.1 describe uses of aluminium and its alloys

- beverage cans
- automotive components
- electrical power transmission
- aircraft and aerospace components.

5.2 describe uses of copper and its alloys

- electrical applications
- pumps
- valves
- plumbing parts
- marine applications.

5.3 describe uses of nickel and its alloys

- gas turbines
- chemical plants
- heat exchangers
- valves and pumps at high temperatures and or in an aggressive environment.

5.4 describe uses of titanium and its alloys
- chemical plant
- marine components
- medical implants
- airframes
- aero engine components.

5.5 describe how zinc is used to protect steels from corrosion

Unit 223 Chemistry for petroleum operations

Unit reference:	**R/602/6034**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Multiple Choice
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of the chemical principles involved in manufacturing processes carried out in the petroleum industries.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the structure of atoms, elements, compounds and chemical symbols that represent them	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 identify differences between particles in relation to relative mass and charge. • electrons • protons • neutrons 1.2 describe structures of atoms in terms of sub-atomic particles. 1.3 identify differences between relative atomic mass and atomic number. 1.4 identify the chemical symbols for common elements. 1.5 identify the differences between elements, compounds and mixtures. 1.6 define the term ion . 1.7 identify differences between ionic and covalent bonding in terms of electron transfer and electron sharing. 1.8 identify the differences between properties of ionic and covalently bonded compounds. 1.9 define the term valency. 1.10 apply the concepts of valency to chemical formulae 1.11 identify the formulae of molecules and ions. 1.12 identify chemical formulae of compounds • oxides	

- hydroxides
- sulphates
- chlorides
- nitrates
- carbonates
- sulphides
- hydrogen carbonates.

1.13 define the term formula (molar) mass

1.14 calculate formula masses.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
2. Know fundamental scientific laws to the construction and use of balanced chemical equations	
Assessment criteria	

The learner can:

2.1 identify the differences between chemical and physical changes.

2.2 define the term chemical reaction.

2.3 describe the law of conservation of matter and the law of definite proportion.

2.4 define the term stoichiometric quantity.

2.5 construct balanced chemical equations to represent chemical reactions.

2.6 calculate the masses of reactants and products from balanced chemical equations.

2.7 describe the importance of Avogadro's law.

2.8 identify differences between exothermic and endothermic reactions.

2.9 state the function of catalysts.

2.10 identify the differences between chemical compounds

- acid
- alkali
- base
- salt

2.11 identify chemical formulae of common chemical compounds

- acid
- alkali
- base
- salt

2.12 construct balanced chemical equations for reactions involving acids

- metals
- alkalis
- bases
- carbonates
- hydrogen carbonates.

2.13 describe the relationship between pH and acidity/alkalinity.

2.14 define the terms neutralisation and neutral solution.

2.15 state the function of common indicators.

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the structure, classification and properties of carbon compounds	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 3.1 identify the differences between inorganic and organic chemicals. 3.2 describe the structure of hydrocarbon compounds • straight chain • branched chain • ring compounds. 3.3 define the term homologous series. 3.4 state the general formulae for alkanes, akenes and alkynes. 3.5 identify the differences between saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. 3.6 identify the differences between molecular and structural formulae • first six alkanes • first three alkenes • ethyne. 3.7 define the term alkyl group 3.8 state common types of alkyl group 3.9 define the term functional group. 3.10 describe the classification of organic compounds in terms of their functional groups • alcohols • acids • esters • halides • amines. 3.11 identify general formulae for functional groups. 3.12 identify the differences between aliphatic and aromatic compounds. 3.13 identify aromatic compounds • benzene • methyl benzene (toluene) • dimethylbenzene (xylene). 3.14 identify systematic and common names for common organic compounds	

Unit 224 Fundamentals of petroleum technology

Unit reference:	**K/602/6038**
Level:	2
Credit value:	6
GLH:	It is recommended that **40** hours should be allocated for this unit, although patterns of delivery are likely to vary.
Assessment requirements	Short Answer
Aim	This unit provides the essential knowledge required for an understanding of oil exploration, reservoir technology and the production, distribution and processing/refining of crude oil and gas.

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
1. Know the origins of crude oil and gas and the geological formations that contain them	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 1.1 describe the origins of crude oil and gas. 1.2 describe the principal types of geological feature that contain crude oil and gas 1.3 describe how crude oil and gas flow with rock formations. 1.4 describe features relevant to reservoir technology • porosity • temperature, pressure, volume • faulting • viscosity • phases: liquid, gas, emulsion.	

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
2. Know the principles and methods of oil & gas exploration	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 2.1 describe principal methods of exploration • surface geological survey • seismic surveying • magnetometer survey	

- gravity survey
- drilling of test wells.

2.2 compare advantages and disadvantages of exploration on land and sub-sea

Learning outcome	The learner will:
3. Know the construction, operating principles and uses of oil and gas production and distribution systems both on and off shore	

Assessment criteria

The learner can:

3.1 describe principal elements of typical well and drilling operations

- drill bit
- drill pipe
- derrick
- casing
- kelly
- drilling mud, biocides
- Christmas tree
- production header/collection point
- instrumentation
- geological analysis
- well completion techniques
- data logging
- well testing
- inhibitor injection
- services/utilities

3.2 describe the construction and principles of operation of principal pieces of surface equipment

- oil-gas separator
- oil-water separator
- test separators
- desalting unit
- flare
- gas scrubbers.

3.3 describe principal types of drilling

- vertical
- directional
- horizontal.

3.4 describe the construction and principles of operation of down hole and nodding donkey pumps

3.5 describe the effects of well pressure on production.

3.6 describe principal components of cross country and sub-sea pipeline systems

- pipe design and support
- pigs and pigging stations
- pumping/compression stations
- storage.

3.7 describe principal features of oil and gas tanker ships

- single hull
- double hull

- holds
- refrigerated storage
- pressurised storage.

3.8 identify hazards associated with production operations

- reservoir pressure; blowouts
- pollution
- flammable materials
- toxicity of materials
- difficulty of evacuation to and from remote areas
- helicopter ditching and sea survival techniques
- corrosion

Learning outcome	**The learner will:**
4. Know the key functions of refineries, associated processing units, their key products and uses	
Assessment criteria	
The learner can: 4.1 describe the construction, key features and operations of refineries • reception of crude • electrostatic desalting • atmospheric distillation • vacuum distillation • desulphurisation • catalytic conversion • alkylation • isomerisation • tankage/storage • blending operations • export of products. 4.2 describe the composition, appearance and uses of refinery feeds and products • naphtha • kerosine • gasoline • gas oil • fuel oil • lubricating oil • bitumen • LPG • LNG • crude oils – light/medium/heavy and sweet/sour.	

Appendix 1 Relationships to other qualifications

Literacy, language, numeracy and ICT skills development

These qualifications can develop skills that can be used in the following qualifications:

- Functional Skills (England) – see **www.cityandguilds.com/functionalskills**
- Essential Skills (Northern Ireland) – see **www.cityandguilds.com/essentialskillsni**
- Essential Skills Wales (from September 2010).

Appendix 2 Sources of general information

The following documents contain essential information for centres delivering City & Guilds qualifications. They should be referred to in conjunction with this handbook. To download the documents and to find other useful documents, go to the **Centres and Training Providers homepage** on **www.cityandguilds.com**.

Providing City & Guilds qualifications – a guide to centre and qualification approval contains detailed information about the processes which must be followed and requirements which must be met for a centre to achieve 'approved centre' status, or to offer a particular qualification. Specifically, the document includes sections on:

- The centre and qualification approval process and forms
- Assessment, verification and examination roles at the centre
- Registration and certification of candidates
- Non-compliance
- Complaints and appeals
- Equal opportunities
- Data protection
- Frequently asked questions.

Ensuring quality contains updates and good practice exemplars for City & Guilds assessment and policy issues. Specifically, the document contains information on:

- Management systems
- Maintaining records
- Assessment
- Internal verification and quality assurance
- External verification.

Access to Assessment & Qualifications provides full details of the arrangements that may be made to facilitate access to assessments and qualifications for candidates who are eligible for adjustments in assessment.

The **centre homepage** section of the City & Guilds website also contains useful information such on such things as:

- **Walled Garden**
  Find out how to register and certificate candidates on line
- **Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF)**
  Contains general guidance about the QCF and how qualifications will change, as well as information on the IT systems needed and FAQs
- **Events**
  Contains dates and information on the latest Centre events
- **Online assessment**

Contains information on how to register for GOLA assessments.

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Useful contacts

UK learners **General qualification information**	**T: +44 (0)844 543 0033** **E: learnersupport@cityandguilds.com**
International learners General qualification information	T: +44 (0)844 543 0033 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: **intcg@cityandguilds.com**
Centres Exam entries, Certificates, Registrations/enrolment, Invoices, Missing or late exam materials, Nominal roll reports, Results	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: **centresupport@cityandguilds.com**
Single subject qualifications Exam entries, Results, Certification, Missing or late exam materials, Incorrect exam papers, Forms request (BB, results entry), Exam date and time change	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2404 (BB forms) E: **singlesubjects@cityandguilds.com**
International awards Results, Entries, Enrolments, Invoices, Missing or late exam materials, Nominal roll reports	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: **intops@cityandguilds.com**
Walled Garden Re-issue of password or username, Technical problems, Entries, Results, GOLA, Navigation, User/menu option, Problems	T: +44 (0)844 543 0000 F: +44 (0)20 7294 2413 E: **walledgarden@cityandguilds.com**
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