



**ACS.CoCDN1
SAFETY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA
CHANGEOVER
NON-DOMESTIC TO DOMESTIC
NATURAL GAS**

CoCDN1

Introduction

Tests gas safety competence in core domestic gas work for those holding ND Core Generic Parts A & B.

Comprises:

1. Gas safety legislation and Standards.
3. Products and characteristics of combustion.
4. Ventilation.
5. Installation of pipework and fittings.
6. Tightness testing and purging.
7. Checking and/or setting meter regulators.
8. Unsafe situations, use of emergency notices and warning labels.
9. Operation and positioning of emergency isolation controls and valves.
10. Checking and setting appliance burner pressures and gas rates.
11. Operation and checking of appliance gas safety devices and controls.
12. Chimney Standards.
13. Chimney inspection and testing
14. Installation of open, balanced and fan assisted chimney configurations.
15. Re-establish existing gas supply and relight appliances.

CBs and ACs may adopt Competence and Criteria numbering different to that used in this document.

CB and AC documentation may adopt wording for criteria different to that used in this document, provided the meaning is unaffected.

Range

All domestic gas fittings.

Pre-requisites

ND Core Generic Parts A & B.

References and normative documents

MIs.

All relevant Documents as listed in the Legislative, Normative & Informative Document List (LINDL), inc.:

- HSL56
- GIUSP.

ACS.SMB.003.ACDND identifies Normative Documents that should be held by ACs.

Abbreviations

AIV. Appliance Isolation Valve
 AECV. Additional emergency control valve
 CB. Certification Body
 CFS. Communal Flue Systems
 ECV. Emergency control valve
 LDF. Leak detection fluid
 MIs. Manufacturer's/manufacturers' instructions
 MIV. Meter inlet valve
 MOP. Maximum operating pressure
 ND. Non-domestic
 OP. Operating pressure
 OQ. Oral questioning
 Ref. Reference.

1. Gas safety legislation and Standards

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	HSL56 - Reg.36 Duties of Landlords 36 (1) to (12)	

3. Products and characteristics of combustion

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		REF
1.	inspect flame pictures of selection of burners visually and identify those indicating:	
(i)	complete combustion	
(ii)	incomplete combustion	
2.	identify incomplete combustion:	
(i)	around appliance location	
(ii)	in appliance	
3.	CO detectors and indicators:	
(i)	identify detectors and indicators	
(ii)	installation - locations	
(iii)	commission and maintain detectors (audible, readable, visual)	
4.	Combustion performance analysis	
(i)	inspect appliances of 3 types intended for combustion performance testing to ensure installation, flueing and ventilation are to MIs	
(ii)	inspect appliances for obvious signs of damage and factors that may affect combustion performance	
(iii)	check OP and/or heat input of each appliance	
(iv)	light each appliance and visually inspect combustion performance	
(v)	check analyser is suitable, correctly assembled and calibrated	
(vi)	select correct types of sampling probe for each appliance	
(vii)	turn on analyser and prepare for use to MIs	
(viii)	correctly position probes for sampling products from each appliance	
(ix)	adjust position of probe to obtain highest steady value of CO ₂ or lowest steady value of O ₂ for each appliance	
(x)	read and record CO/CO ₂ ratios for each appliance	
(xi)	adjust and re-test appliance if CO/CO ₂ ratio levels are too high	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	main constituents of complete and incomplete combustion	
2.	air required for complete combustion	
3.	causes of appliance incomplete combustion at:	
(i)	burner	
(ii)	combustion space	
(iii)	heat exchanger	
(iv)	flue	
4.	symptoms of CO poisoning	
5.	advice to person who describes symptoms of being affected by products of combustion or when indicator/detector has activated	
6.	other sources of CO and CO ₂ in dwellings	
7.	ambient levels of CO in atmosphere	
8.	levels of CO within dwellings and effect on electronic detectors	
9.	causes of activation of CO detectors and indicators	
10.	ambient levels of CO ₂ in atmosphere	
11.	critical levels of CO ₂ that could cause vitiation affecting combustion process	
12.	movement of products of combustion within properties and its effects	
13.	advice to be given when a CO detector has activated	BS7967 2015 7.2
14.		
15.	manufacturing standards for electronic CO detectors (alarms)	
16.	identify unsafe situation relating to combustion products that could enter a premises	
17.	additional allowances for CO levels for gas cookers	
18.	Combustion performance analysis	
(i)	re-testing appliances when new components have been fitted	
(ii)	unsafe situation category for flued appliance that fails test	GIUSP Ed 7
(iii)	unsafe situation category for flueless appliance that fails test	Situation Table 7.6
(iv)	understanding of action levels for gas appliances	
(v)	actions if CO/CO ₂ ratio remains above suitable performance levels after adjustment	
(vi)	types of portable combustion analysers	

19 Awareness of regional differences in Building Regulations regarding CO detection when installing new or replacement fixed combustion appliances.	GSR ISU 037
---	----------------

4. Ventilation

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
1. calculate free area of selection of air bricks (inc. terracotta types) and air vents	
2. identify correct and incorrect types of air vents and grilles e.g. fly screens	
3. identify inadequate ventilation	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1. requirements for ventilation	
2. siting ventilation (wall, window, floor, ceiling and ducted) direct to outside air, series air vents	
3. restrictions to ventilator/grille locations	
4. installing ventilation grilles and vents	
5. types of grilles and vents	
6. adventitious air supplies	
7. sizing of grilles and vents (free area availability)	
8. calculating ventilation for:	
(i) combustion of open flue appliances	
(ii) compartments (open, balanced and fan assisted flue appliances)	
(iii) multi-appliance installations (multiple open flue and flueless appliances within same room/space)	
9. ventilation for flueless appliances (inc. cooking, water heating and space heating)	
10. ventilator location for single and multiple DFE space heater installations (inc. flued and flueless)	
11. additional ventilation e.g. extractor fans, cooker hoods, driers etc.	
12. labels and notices	
13. effects of oil or solid fuel appliances on ventilation for DFEs	
14. effects of double glazing, cavity insulation draught proofing on ventilation provision	
15. identification and installation of in tumescent air vents	
16. operation of passive stack ventilation	
17. ventilation for internal kitchens	

5. Installation of pipework and fittings. Pipe sizes: 6 mm to 35 mm

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
1. identify installation pipework safety defects	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1. flexible and rigid connections	
2. pipe supports, clips and fixing for copper and mild steel pipework	
3.	
4.	
5. positioning and installation of gas controls and isolation valves	
6. ventilation for pipework in ducts	
7. pipe sizing for appliances- inc. theoretical exercise	
8. safety requirements for pipework installed:	
(i) between joists in floors or roof spaces (solid timber, metal web and timber engineered)	
(ii) across solid timber joists fitted with flooring	
(iii) buried in concrete	
(iv) behind dry lined walls	
(v) within timber constructed walls	
(vi) passing through a timber frame/masonry wall - accommodating movement	
9. external surface mounted pipework	
10. fixing pipework when connected to a meter not securely restrained	
11. fire stopping in buildings containing flats or maisonettes	
12. pipework inside a protected shaft or other fire escape route	
13. ventilation for protected shafts	
14. pipework for multi-occupancy dwellings	
15. min. depth of pipework buried below ground	
16. pipework installed under base of a wall or foundations	
17. use of PE pipework	
18. identify unsafe situation of a MP installation where pipework directly enters premises through rear spigot of meter box	

6a. Tightness testing and purging. Total IV < 0.035 m³. (LP)

Up to 1¼ (steel) and/or 35 mm (copper)

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
1. testing new or existing installations with gas or air:	
(i) visually inspect the installation to ensure joints made correctly and no open ends	
(ii) check appliances and ensure AIVs are open	
(iii) turn off the gas installation at the appropriate valve	
(iv) connect the pressure gauge to a suitable pressure test point on the installation or, if testing with air, branch of test T-piece	
(v) if using gas, carry out a let-by test of the closed supply control valve	
(vi) adjust the pressure to between 7 and 10 mbar.	
(vii) close the valve and note the gauge reading	
(viii) test for 1 minute. If pressure rises by more than 0.25 mbar, let-by may be occurring	
(ix) if pressure rise is observed, check valve by disconnecting its outlet union and applying LDF to valve barrel (OQ)	
(x) on satisfactory completion of let-by test, slowly raise the pressure in the installation to between 20 and 21 mbar	
(xi) turn off gas or air supply	
(xii) allow 1 minute stabilisation; if necessary re-adjust pressure to between 20 and 21 mbar	
(xiii) check for any perceptible movement (fall) of the gauge over the next 2 minute period	
(xiv) for new installations, or existing installations with no appliances connected check there is no pressure drop	
(xv) for existing installations, check any pressure drop is within permissible values and there is no smell of gas	
(xvi) if installation fails test, trace and repair escape and re-test installation	
(xvii) if tightness test is successful, remove pressure gauge and re-seal test point	
(xviii) when connected to gas, test pressure test point; ECV/AECV outlet connection; regulator connections and, where appropriate, MIV connections with LDF	
(xix) purge installation	
(xx) record test results	
2. locate and repair a gas escape	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1. selection and reading of pressure gauges	
2. allowed pressure drops for existing installations related to meter size/type, pipe diameter and IV with appliances connected to gas supply and not isolated, inc. E6, U6/G4, U16/G10 and where no meter is fitted.	
3. identifying no perceptible movement on gauge (0.25 mbar water gauge and 0.2 mbar electronic gauge reading to 1 decimal place)	
4. allowed pressure drop for existing installation to be tested, inc. ECV but no meter installed e.g. flat where supply is not individually metered	
5. electronic token meter tamper devices and their effect on tightness testing	
6. dealing with an ECV//AECV/MIV that is letting by	
7. actions when a smell of gas persists after completion of a satisfactory tightness test and when ECV/AECV/MIV is turned off, or a leaking installation cannot be repaired	
8. testing pipework of diameter > 35 mm or total IV > 0.035 m ³	
9. testing prior to alteration or extension to existing installations	
10. acronyms and symbols	
11. calculating IV and PV for installations with E6, U6 G4 meters connected to 35 mm diameter pipework and U16 meters connected to any pipework of diameter ≤ 35 mm	
12. purging installations of IV ≤ 0.02 m ³ and those of IV > 0.02 m ³	
13.	

6b. Tightness testing and purging. Total IV ≤ 0.035 m³ (MP)

Up to 1¼ (steel) and/or 35 mm (copper)

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
Tightness testing existing NG installations for 75mbar <MOP ≤ 2bar without a MIV (IGE/UP/1B Edition 3 Appendix 4 A4.3)	
1. turn off the gas installation at the ECV	
2. connect the pressure gauge to a suitable pressure test point on the installation	
3. carry out a let-by test of the closed ECV as follows:	
(i) adjust the pressure to between 7 and 10 mbar	
(ii) operate the UPSO or excess flow valve reset to balance the pressures either side of the device, then allow it to re-shut	
(iii) close the ECV and note the gauge reading	
(iv) check for any perceptible movement (rise) of the gauge reading (>0.25 mbar) over the next 1 minute period	
(v) if ECV is letting-by the test is suspended, installation made safe and the appropriate Gas Emergency Service Call Centre immediately notified (OQ)	
4. Slowly raise the pressure in the installation to between 18 and 19 mbar by opening the ECV then turn off the valve	
5. Allow 1minute for temperature and pressure stabilisation, if necessary re-adjust the pressure to between 18 and 19 mbar (the test shall not proceed until a stable reading is obtained)	
6. Continue test as from 6a) 1 (xiii) to (xx)	

7. Checking and/or setting meter regulators

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1. identifying MP meter/regulator installation	
1a. checking OP using boiler, space heater, cooker and other appliances	

8. Unsafe situations, use of emergency notices and warning labels

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
1. identify unsafe situations	
2. classify unsafe situations as ID & AR	
3. label unsafe appliance(s)/installation(s)	
4.	
5.	
5a. demonstrate procedure for each unsafe situation to GIUSP	
5b. complete, explain and issue appropriate warning/advisory notices to appropriate persons	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1.	
2. identify correct notices and labels to be used for a MP gas supply	
3. explain dealing with AR installations/appliances when turning off does not remove the risk	Fig 1 & 6.2.2 GIUSP Edition 7
4. explain dealing with situations that do not meet current standards but are not unsafe	Foreword GIUSP Edition 7

9. Operation and positioning of emergency isolation controls and valves

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING	REF
1. inside meter positions	
2. outside meter positions	
3. multi-occupancy building installations:	
(i) external risers	
(ii) internal risers	
(iii) remote meters	
(iv) types of isolation valves (AECVs etc.)	

10. Checking and setting appliance burner pressures and gas rates

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
Measure OP of an appliance	
1. assemble and zero a suitable pressure gauge (OQ on electronic gauges)	
2. dismantle appliance as required; remove pressure test screw; connect gauge via suitable tubing	

3.	light appliance, check and record OP and confirm to MIs	
4.	turn off appliance; remove gauge; replace test point screw; re-establish gas and check test point with LDF	
Measure gas rate of an appliance		
1.	check and record gas rate using gas meter test dial or index	
2.	check measured gas rate; confirm to MIs rated appliance input	
3.	explain requirements for range rated appliances	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	reasons for excessive pressure loss at appliance	
2.	effects of excessive pressure at appliance	
3.	effects of meter pressure absorption under full load conditions	
4.	use of electronic pressure gauge (calibration)	

11. Operation and checking of appliance gas safety devices and controls

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA. Applies only to those gas safety controls listed in Table 1 detailed in the practical provision (ACS.SMB.005.PP.TABLE1)		REF
1.	identify gas safety device/control	
2.	check operation of each gas safety control/device is to MIs	
3.	identify gas safety controls/devices which are not working correctly by operation, testing and/or visual/audible methods	
4.	demonstrate diagnosis of faulty gas safety device/control	
5.	isolate gas and electricity supplies, where necessary	
6.	repair or replace faulty gas safety control/devices	
7.	re-establish gas and electrical supplies, where necessary	
8.	check work carried out is gas tight	
9.	confirm correct operation of repaired/replaced gas safety controls/devices to MIs	
10.	explain safe operation of gas safety controls/devices	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	demonstrate (explain) principle of operation of each controls/device	
2.	explain sequence of operation of control/devices e.g. liquid expansion thermostat fitted in line with a liquid expansion FSD	

12. Chimney Standards

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	existing solid fuel chimneys:	
(i)	suitability – checks required	
(ii)	min. size of unlined chimney used for gas fire before terminal is required	
(iii)	min. size of side openings for slabbed over chimneys	
(iv)	min. cross sectional area of new chimney installations – gas fires	
(v)	operation of dampers and restrictor plates	
(vi)	effects of other fuels on chimneys and need for cleaning	
(vii)	min. void dimensions below appliance connections	
(viii)	catchment spaces and standard dimensions /volumes	
(ix)	types of flue liners – during construction (salt glazed clay etc.), poured/pumped concrete flue liners, flexible flue liners	
(x)	restrictions on use of poured concrete liners	
(xi)	sealing and support for flexible flue liners in chimneys	
(xii)	inspection of chimneys through loft spaces	
(xiii)	chimney heights/appliance types where liners are required	
(xiv)	sealing chimney voids	
(xv)	fitting bird guards to chimneys	
(xvi)	suitable and unsuitable terminals for space heaters inc. radiant, inset and DFE	
2.	pre-cast flue systems:	
(i)	flue design, standards, operation, routing, connection, termination	
(ii)	min. cross sectional area of new gas flue block	
(iii)	min. requirement of vertical flue blocks before off-sets	
(iv)	jointing material for pre-cast flue blocks	
(v)	min. flue size diameter for connecting pre-cast transfer blocks to termination point	
(vi)	effects of temperature on installation of pre-cast flues	
(vii)	classification of gas appliances i.e. flueless, open flue, room sealed	
3.	chimneys for individual open flue natural draught appliances:	
(i)	construction and operation of chimney	
(ii)	types of chimney material – cement based, and metallic	
(iii)	methods of jointing chimney components	

(iv)	termination positions for chimney outlets	
(v)	ridge terminal positions	
(vi)	effects of adjacent structures; basement areas; light wells and retaining walls on terminal positions	
(vii)	dealing with draught on steeply pitched roofs	
(viii)	restrictions to siting and lengths of chimney run to avoid condensation	
(ix)	min. up-stand for chimneys passing through tiled or slated roofs	
(x)	clearances when passing through combustible material	
(xi)	chimneys passing adjacent to combustible material or through other dwellings	
(xii)	terminals and/or guards – protection against wildlife	
(xiii)	pre-fabricated metal starter box for space heaters	
(xiv)	passive stack ventilation systems in houses with open flue natural draught appliances	
(i)	sealing flues surrounded by enclosures	
4.	fan draught chimneys for open flue appliances:	
(i)	requirements prior to installing fans in secondary flues	
(ii)	additional requirements when fans are installed in secondary flues	
(iii)	fan dilution and shared open flue, fanned draught systems in domestic dwellings	
5.	shared open flue chimneys for natural draught appliances:	
(i)	two or more appliances connected to same flue	
(ii)	appliances with a common flue in same room	
(iii)	labelling appliances on shared flues installed on different floors	
(iv)	maintenance of shared flue systems	
6.	room sealed natural draught chimney configurations for appliances: Identify 2 positions from (ii) to (v).	
(i)	balanced flue construction	
(ii)	outlet positions horizontal to an opening relating to appliance net input	
(iii)	outlet positions below an opening relating to appliance net input	
(iv)	outlet positions above an opening relating to appliance net input	
(v)	outlet options below gutters, soil pipes, drain pipes and eaves	
(vi)	outlet positions in car ports	
(vii)	balanced flue terminal guards	
7.	room sealed fanned draught chimney configurations for appliances:	
(i)	restrictions on lengths, bends etc. for fanned draught room sealed appliances	
(ii)	restrictions for outlet positions inc. horizontal and vertical configurations	
(iii)	enclosing chimneys	
(iv)	proximity of flue duct outlets to boundaries	
(v)	identify unsafe situation where a room sealed fanned flue system is enclosed without sufficient inspection facility	
8.	balanced compartments for open flue appliances:	
(i)	ducted air positioning	
(ii)	cross sectional areas of air inlet ducts	
(iii)	compartment construction	
9.	room sealed appliances for shared chimneys (SE-ducts, U-ducts and CFS): *CFS reference only	
(i)	construction and operation of SE-ducts, U-ducts and CFS	
(ii)	categories of appliances suitable for installation	
(iii)	chimney outlet positions for roof terminals	
(iv)	labelling air inlet ducts	
(v)	labelling replacement appliances	
(vi)	maintenance of shared flue systems	
(vii)	requirements for replacement appliances	
(viii)	NRV requirements for appliance/exhaust ducts for CFS	
10.	condensing flues:	
(i)	condensate disposal position and termination for appliances of heat input ≤ 4 kW	
(ii)	plume management kits	
(iii)	differing air inlet duct and terminal positions	
(iv)	terminal guards plum kit air inlets	
11.	chimneys for vertex appliances:	
(i)	construction and operation of vertex chimney	
(ii)	min. height of appliance draught break above roof insulation	
12.	exchange of information and planning for chimneys:	
(i)	requirements of designer, builder, provider or installer when installing gas chimneys	
(ii)	chimney certificates	
13.	HSL56:	
(i)	Reg.27 Flues (1) to (4)	
(ii)	Reg.30 Room sealed appliances (1) to (3)	

(iii) Reg.32 Flue dampers (2) and (3)	
---------------------------------------	--

13. Chimney inspection and testing

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	REF
1. inspect chimney visually throughout its length to verify (both correct and incorrect installations):	
(i) fitness for intended appliance	
(ii) serves only one room or appliance	
(iii) terminal position meets current legal requirements	
(iv) joint between terminal and chimney system is weather tight	
(iv)(a) chimney pipe adapter is correct	
(v) adequate support	
(vi) clearance from obstructions	
(vii) no corrosion or cracking	
(viii) use of bends meets current requirements	
(ix) appliance draught diverter is correctly installed and in good condition	
(x) secondary flue correctly positioned and in good condition	
(xi) starter block correctly sized and positioned	
(xii) catchment space correct and free from debris	
(xiii) joints correctly made	
(xiv) no visual signs of spillage of combustion products	
(xiv)(a) ridge terminal and flue adapter are correct, in good condition and properly connected	
(xv) correct space allocated between flue and combustible material	
(xvi) flexible flue liner is correctly sealed at base and terminal position	
(xvii) seals on balanced natural and fan assisted flues are in good condition and correctly installed	
(xviii) balanced flue appliance seals are in good condition and correctly installed	
(xix) connection into a pre-lined chimney (clay) is correct	
2. natural draught chimneys, metallic flexible flue liners:	
(i) annular space around flue and void at base of chimney is correctly sealed (supplementary OQ(s) on effects/hazards of unsealed flue liners and voids)	
(ii) flexible flue liner is correctly clamped and sealed at base and terminal position	
(iii) identify incorrect use of flue liners (supplementary OQ(s) on application of flexible flue liners)	
3. plastic flue pipe systems:	
(i) plastic flue is classified	
(ii) join plastic flue pipe using correct methods, agents and fittings	
4. chimneys for vertex appliances:	
(i) classify balanced/fan assisted and vertex flue systems	
(ii) cut flue duct square, assemble, adjust and seal to MIs	
(iii) fit correct flue terminal guard	
(iv) number of bends within flue length is to MIs (fan assisted)	
(v) seals on balanced natural and fan flues are in good condition and correctly installed	
(vi) balanced flue appliance seals are in good condition and correctly installed	
(vii) vertex flue system operates correctly (supplementary OQ(s) on operation of vertex flues)	
(viii) min. height of flue break above roof insulation is correct	
(ix) calculate ventilation for a vertex flue to MIs	
5. record incorrect flue installations	
2. apply flue flow test (smoke test)(open flue/chimney systems only):	
(i) check adequate air supply for combustion is available to appliance requirements	
(ii) close windows and doors in room or compartment where flue is to be tested	
(iii) pre-warm chimney, if necessary	
(iv) position smoke pellet correctly at base of chimney being tested	
(v) check smoke is seen to discharge from correct chimney or terminal only	
(vi) check no entry of smoke into room/compartment or any other room/compartment, roof space or any part external to chimney	
(vii) rectify any fault found and re-test chimney	
3. apply spillage test with appliance connected and in operation:	
(i) close windows, adjustable vents and doors in room/compartment containing appliance to be tested	
(ii) check ventilation and turn off any mechanical ventilation supplied to room other than combustion air	

(iii)	operate/open any fans or passive stack ventilation systems – extract fans, radon extract fans, circulating fans, ceiling paddle fans etc.	
(iv)	with appliance in operation at its set input setting, apply smoke match to appropriate position in appliance to MIs	
(v)	check smoke is correctly pulled into appliance chimney	
(vi)	rectify any fault found and re-test appliance (OQ re testing for spillage with all interconnecting doors open with all fans in operation)	
4.	identify defective chimney installations	
5.	check room sealed fan assisted positive pressure appliance installation:	
(i)	identify positive pressure appliance	
(ii)	fit appliance case correctly (case screws, seals, items trapped between case seal and appliance etc.)	
6.	check room sealed fan assisted positive pressure appliance case seals for possible leakage of products of combustion:	
(i)	set appliance controls to their highest setting and light burner	
(ii)	check case seal initially by running a hand around boiler case and back plate (OQ re corroded/damaged back plate)	
(iii)	light a match/taper and position flame very close to case seal or any possible leakage point	
(iv)	move match/taper around entire seal inc. bottom of case	
(v)	identify any leakage of products of combustion	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	room sealed positive pressure combustion chamber appliances:	
(i)	causes of leakage of products of combustion	
(ii)	checks prior to fitting case inc. back plate inspection, appliance case screws, case seals etc.	
(iii)	installation and spillage testing new or used appliances when MIs are not available	
2.	Actions required where fumes, smells or spillage have been reported/encountered	BS7967 2015 6.1

14. Installation of open, balanced and fan assisted chimney configurations

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		REF
Open flue chimney installation – identify correct and incorrect installations:		
1.	cement based and metallic rigid:	
(i)	chimney jointing	
(ii)	chimney adapters	
(iii)	chimney bends	
(iv)	chimney supports	
(v)	spacing between chimney and combustible material	
(vi)	ridge terminals and ridge tile adaptor	
(vii)	flueing into a pre-lined chimney (clay lined)	
2.	flexible flue liners:	
(i)	joining at base and at chimney outlet using appropriate adaptors	
(ii)	clamping at chimney outlet position	
(iii)	sealing of annular space between liner and chimney	
(iv)	sealing of voids at chimney base – pipework etc.	
3.	plastic flue pipe - flue pipe jointing	
Balanced and fan assisted chimney systems – identify correct and incorrect installations		
1.	natural draught:	
(i)	flue duct cuts	
(ii)	assembled, adjusted and sealed to MIs	
(iii)	flue terminal guards against balanced flue terminal	
2.	fan assisted:	
(i)	number of bends within flue duct length is to MIs	
(ii)	calculate ventilation for a vertex system	
KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING		REF
1.	insulation of chimneys for open flue appliances	
2.	condensing appliance chimneys	
3.	chimney maintenance	
4.	guards for balanced flue terminals	
5.	effects and hazards of inadequately sealed flue liners	
6.	incorrect applications of flue liners	
7.	identify difference between vertex systems and vertical room sealed chimney configurations	

15. Re-establish existing gas supply and relight appliances

PERFORMANCE CRITERIA		REF
1.	check installation is gas tight	
2.	re-establish gas supply	
3.	visually check appliance(s) and re-light inc.:	
(i)	purge system and appliance(s) of air	
(ii)	re-light appliance(s)	
(iii)	confirm satisfactory operation of user controls	
(iv)	visually inspect appliance installation(s) for unsafe situations	