Job Class Profile: Elevating Devices Inspector

Pay Level: CG-35 Point Band: 766-789

Factor	Knowledge	Interpersonal Skills	Physical Effort	Concentration	Complexity	Accountability & Decision Making	Impact	Development and Leadership	Environmental Working Conditions	Total Points
Rating	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	1	5	
Points	233	83	25	24	120	108	103	21	54	771

JOB SUMMARY

The Elevating Device Inspector performs advanced responsible inspectional work to ensure that freight and passenger elevating devices and related devices are installed, tested and operated in accordance with laws, regulations and varied safety codes.

Key and Periodic Activities:

- Performs annual inspections under the Amusement Ride and Elevating Devices Regulations of The Public Safety Act.
- Performs special and/or initial inspections under the above noted regulations using the required CSA Codes.
- Issues directives to customers regarding shutdown of unsafe equipment or corrective action required in relation to deficiencies found. Performs follow-up inspections to ensure directives are completed.
- Implements and enforces regulations, codes, standards, policies, and procedures related to the design of appropriate equipment, installation, maintenance, and operation of elevating and amusement rides.
- Ensures all data gathered from inspections is entered into the database to finalize information on specific jobs and to ensure the correct certificates are issued to the proper customers.
- Issues annual operating certificates.
- Conducts investigations on incidents and accidents that involve elevating devices, amusement rides, ski lifts, and man lifts. Gathers evidence and prepares detailed documentation for litigation in cases of non-compliance to codes and regulations. Appears as a crown witness as required.
- Prepares reports and statistical information pertaining to elevating devices and amusement rides.
- Reviews engineer's design drawings that have been submitted for approval to the Department.
- Travels to remote and isolated communities.
- Attends seminars and training courses to keep certificates current with changes in industry such as fall arrest, confined space, H2S, qualified elevator inspector, level 1 amusement ride inspector.
- Provides assistance with interpretation of codes and regulations to installation contractors and consultants.

SKILL

Knowledge

General and Specific Knowledge:

— Amusement Ride Systems (mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic ziplines, go-karts, and bumper boats).
— Ski-lift Systems (rope tows, chair-lifts fixed grop/detachable)
— Elevating Devices Systems (hydraulic, machine roomless, traction machines, LuLa, escalators, freight lifts, manlifts, vertical and stair platform lifts and cartmovers)
— Emergency Systems for Elevators (fire recall and emergency power)
— Electrical codes and changes in the code
— Elevating Devices Regulations of the Public Safety Act.

Formal Education and/or Certification(s):

— Minimum:
— Post secondary diploma or a journey person certificate in a related trade or field (e.g. mechanical, electrical).
— ASME Qualified Elevator Inspector Certification
— National Association of Amusement Ride Safety Officials Level I Amusement Ride Inspector

Years of Experience:

— Minimum: 4-5 years

Competencies:

— Ability to coordinate inspections and apply inspection techniques.
— Ability to interpret and apply codes/legislation.
— Ability to write technical reports, letters, and directives.

Interpersonal Skills

— A range of interpersonal skills are used including listening to information from others, asking questions to gather information, providing routine information and direction to others, providing complex information and direction to others, and providing expert advice. Occasionally conduct formal interviews, instruct/teach/train, facilitate meetings, make presentations, gain the cooperation of others to complete work, and deal with angry or upset people. Examples would be mediating between contractors and owners of equipment; clearly communicating code safety requirements to contractors and owners; and providing management with technical information to understand an issue or problem that may be occurring with equipment.
— Communications occur with peers/coworkers, customers, managers, general public, contractors, and supervisor.
— The most significant and frequent contacts are with: (1) peers/coworkers to discuss day to day issues/problems/concerns, (2) customers in the provision of accurate and correct information to owners of equipment, (3) managers regarding concerns or problems.

EFFORT

Physical Effort

- The demands of the job occasionally result in fatigue, requiring periods of rest.
- Occasional lifting objects up to 10 lbs, awkward/cramped body postures/movement, fine finger precision work, sitting, and the need for strength and endurance.
- Constant: Gross motor skills, maintaining physical balance, standing, walking, climbing, and driving.
- Examples of physical include climbing steps and ladders to access control rooms, roof tops, and ski towers; climbing to enter elevator pits and car tops to conduct inspections; driving to inspections; and the use of computer to retrieve or generate information.

Concentration

- **Visual** concentration is required to be aware of surroundings and moving parts such as door operators, pulleys, gears, motors, sensors, ropes, cables, etc.
- **Auditory** concentration is required to listen for a change in the operation of certain moving parts of motors.
- **Alertness to the health and safety of others** occurs when conducting safety tests on high speed elevators where there is moving equipment either in the control room or hoistway. The public needs to be protected from falling into hoistways and pits and from the hazards which could arise from the use of elevating devices and amusement rides.
- **Time pressures/deadlines** occur when a set number of inspections much be completed each month in addition to construction/installation inspections, investigations, and follow-ups.
- Other **sensory concentration** such as smell is used when checking for vibrations on gearbox's and machines, and detecting something heating up, such as lubricating oil or electrical odour.
- **Repetition** requiring alertness occurs when becoming complacent in completing inspections on the same type of equipment and can cause injury or death.
- Lack of **control over the work pace** can occur when inspections can be delayed by weather; or problems with other building systems and contractors can delay work.
- **Eye/hand coordination** is required when checking the tripping speed of a centrifugal governor and an elevator where hand held tachometers are used on the device to detect speed; entering/exiting an elevator pit; accessing the top of the elevator car and operating the elevator on top in inspection mode.
- **Exact results and precision** occurs when checking speeds on moving elevators and clearances for proper tolerances such as doors, thresholds, cars, grips, governors, etc.

Complexity

- Work tasks are different but related. Challenges or problems are generally resolved by following processes and/or regulations. Occasionally problems/challenges may be unique/multi-functional and resolved through analysis and development of new solutions or in a team environment.
- A typical challenge/problem/issue is the regular requirement to interpret and apply several codes/regulations which apply to elevators, handicap lifts, skilifts, and amusement rides.
- When addressing typical challenges or problems incumbents may reference the Public Safety Act, Elevating Devices and Amusement Ride Regulations, CSA Codes, ASME Codes, ISO Standards, and the Manager or Director.

RESPONSIBILITY

Accountability and Decision-Making
— Work tasks are generally prescribed and controlled. — Supervisory approval is not required to remove an elevating device from service or to issue directives on equipment. — Supervisory approval is required to proceed with charges against an owner or operator under the Public Safety Act. — Discretion and judgement must be exercised in determining the time frame for the completion of certain deficiencies on elevating devices and on the severity of a problem with a device. Incumbents perform inspections off site, and as such must make independent decisions and judgement calls on various pieces of equipment and the condition of each.
Impact
— Generally has the most significant impact within the immediate work area, on clients/customers, and the general public as well as equipment and health and safety. — Inspections once completed can determine whether a building can be considered accessible under the Buildings Accessibility Act and can therefore get an occupancy permit. Ski-lift or amusement ride inspections will determine whether or not the business will open. The use of equipment such as an elevator determines the access to all floors above and below the main floor of the building. This would impact individuals with mobility issues or materials being delivered/moved throughout the building. — If errors are made it is possible that it could result in injury or death to others including the Inspector. Errors could result in persons being injured or killed by a moving elevator, escalator, ski-lift, amusement ride and may also result in damage to equipment and loss of business/revenue. — Inspection procedures are controlled by the application of codes and standards. Programs are supervised by the Manager. — Identification and resolution of errors normally occurs within hours of problem identification. Once a mistake has been realized such as a door of an elevator not closing, an immediate response is required.
Development and Leadership of Others
— There is no supervision of staff. — Inspectors provide technical and mechanical advice to contractors and review the drawings for same.

WORKING CONDITIONS

Environmental Working Conditions
— The following safety equipment, training, and precautions are required: Fall arrest equipment, warm winter clothing, electrical Ark Flash, personal protective equipment (such as goggles, glasses, boots, hard hat, and gloves), confined space entry, H2S awareness, WHMIS, Lock-out/Tag-out. — There is a limited likelihood of minor cuts, bruises, abrasions, injury, occupational illness causing disability, or death. — Depending upon the work location/inspection, incumbents may regularly be exposed to several

environmental working conditions. For example when working in iron ore mines are exposed to radiation, dust, dirt, fumes, limited lighting, vibration, hazardous chemicals, odours, confined spaces, temperature extremes, and heavy equipment. When working in hospitals are exposed to bodily fluids, odours, and/or confined spaces. When traveling to inspect ski-lifts there is exposure to adverse weather, dangerous heights, and/or electrical shock.