

Employees may learn how to become qualified electricians (with an appropriate electrical licence) with specialist skills in the control and drive systems that operate the electrical and mechanical devices that move particular types of lift systems.

Lift mechanic is used to describe field operatives employed to install, adjust, maintain, service and/or repair, and modernise electric and hydraulic freight and passenger lifts, escalators, moving walks and other lift equipment.

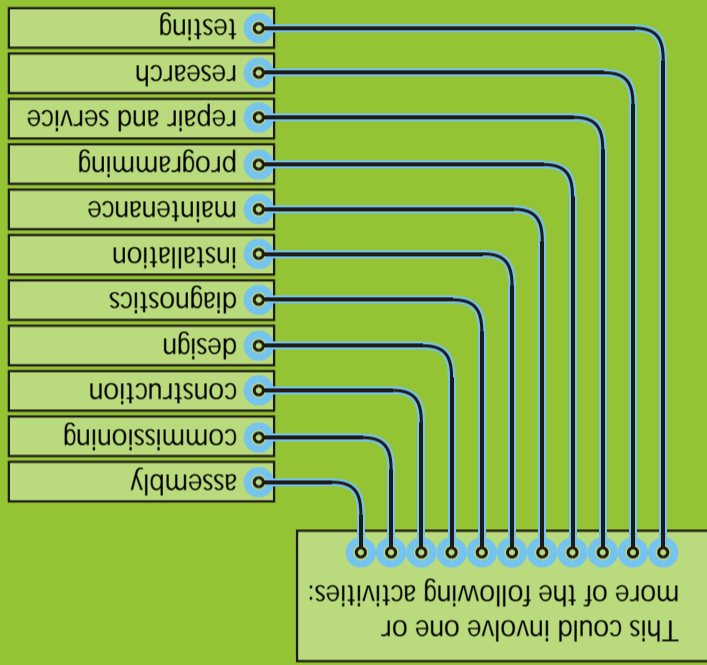
The lift industry is an important service industry providing safe systems for transporting people and goods. It is made up of many enterprises, largely self-regulating, and maintains an excellent operational and safety record. Technological innovation, the range of work activities and the wide and varied occupations involved in lift systems provides exciting career opportunities for people in the lift industry.

LIFTS

The electrotechnology industry is broad, constantly expanding and changing offering an array of exciting career prospects. The technical operations of a leading-edge company requires the involvement of competent individuals in a range of vocations, including:

- trades assistant
- field operator
- computer systems technician
- self-employed contractor
- electricians/electrical mechanic
- data communication technician
- instrument/process controller
- electronic technician
- refrigeration/air conditioning mechanic
- renewable/sustainable energy technician
- motor overhaul and assembly technician
- appliance service
- manager/supervisor

ELECTROTECHNOLOGY



A CAREER IN THE ELECTROTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

WHERE DO I GET ASSISTANCE

ITABs provide industry advice on training and skill formation requirements for those industry sectors under their coverage.

STATE	TELEPHONE	FAX
ACT	02 6241 8259	02 6241 8295
NSW	02 9280 2986	02 9211 6870
NT	08 8981 0077	08 8941 7470
Old	07 3252 0370	07 3252 0375
SA	08 8234 2130	08 8352 1711
Tas	03 6273 4445	03 6273 4446
Vic	03 9654 1299	03 9654 5299
WA	08 9240 2688	08 9240 2930

Registered Training Organisations
TAFE institutions, universities with TAFE sectors, Skills Centres and other like enterprises.

New Apprenticeship Centres (NACs)
NACs have been established Australia wide as part of the Jobs Network to assist people in accessing New Apprenticeships and for providing information on relevant Australian Government employer financial incentives.

Group Training Companies (GTCs)
GTCs are legal employers that assist by employing apprentices and placing them with a host employer for an agreed period of time. For a complete list of NACs and GTCs visit the EE-Oz Training Standards web site.

EE-Oz Training Standards
The ElectroComms & EnergyUtilities Industry Skills Council (EE-Oz Training Standards) is nationally recognised by the Australian National Training Authority (ANTA) as the body responsible for industry training matters for the following industry sectors:

- Electrotechnology (including Lifts)
- Electricity (Generation)
- Electricity (Transmission and Distribution)
- Gas Supply

EE-Oz Training Standards
Ground floor, 68 Campbell Street
SURRY HILLS NSW 2010
Tel: 02 9280 2566
Fax: 02 9280 1600
Email: ee-oz@ee-oz.com.au
Web site: www.ee-oz.com.au



TRAINING STANDARDS
AUSTRALIA



A CAREER in the Electrotechnology Industry (including Lifts)

The challenging aspect of this industry is that participants are frequently exposed to cutting-edge technology. The industry offers an array of exciting career prospects.



ElectroComms & EnergyUtilities Industry
Skills Council trading as EE-Oz Training Standards



A CAREER IN THE ELECTROTECHNOLOGY INDUSTRY

NATIONAL TRAINING PACKAGE VOCATIONAL STANDARDS

National Qualifications

The structure, composition and range of the national qualifications and the requirements necessary for obtaining these, allows employers and employees to select the units needed for their qualification. Levels offered are:

- Certificate I
- Certificate II
- Certificate III
- Certificate IV
- Diploma
- Advanced Diploma (paraprofessional)

National qualifications will achieve:

- a more adaptable and better utilised workforce;
- individuals with increased capabilities for supporting technical innovation and meeting changes in the work environment;
- improved service delivery supported by new levels of technological competence;
- a safer work environment;
- improved job satisfaction;
- national consistency across Australia.

National qualifications means employers will have formal information about employees' capabilities. This information is useful for:

- managers allocating work to individuals;
- providing staff development information in business documents;
- supporting quality improvement and/or quality assurance arrangements which can lead to more work;
- use where evidence is required for reporting to regulatory or like authorities.

Competency Standards

These are nationally agreed, industry developed statements of competencies required for effective work performance. They describe work or skill functions and are called units of competency. Each unit has several elements and statements about the level of performance required to satisfactorily undertake a particular work or skill function by applying the necessary knowledge.

Assessment Guidelines

These advise Registered Training Organisations (RTOs) on assessment methods to determine whether an individual has reached the level of performance required for each unit of competency within a qualification.

NATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS PATHWAY

Entry and exit arrangements are based on the specific training and education requirements endorsed by the industry.

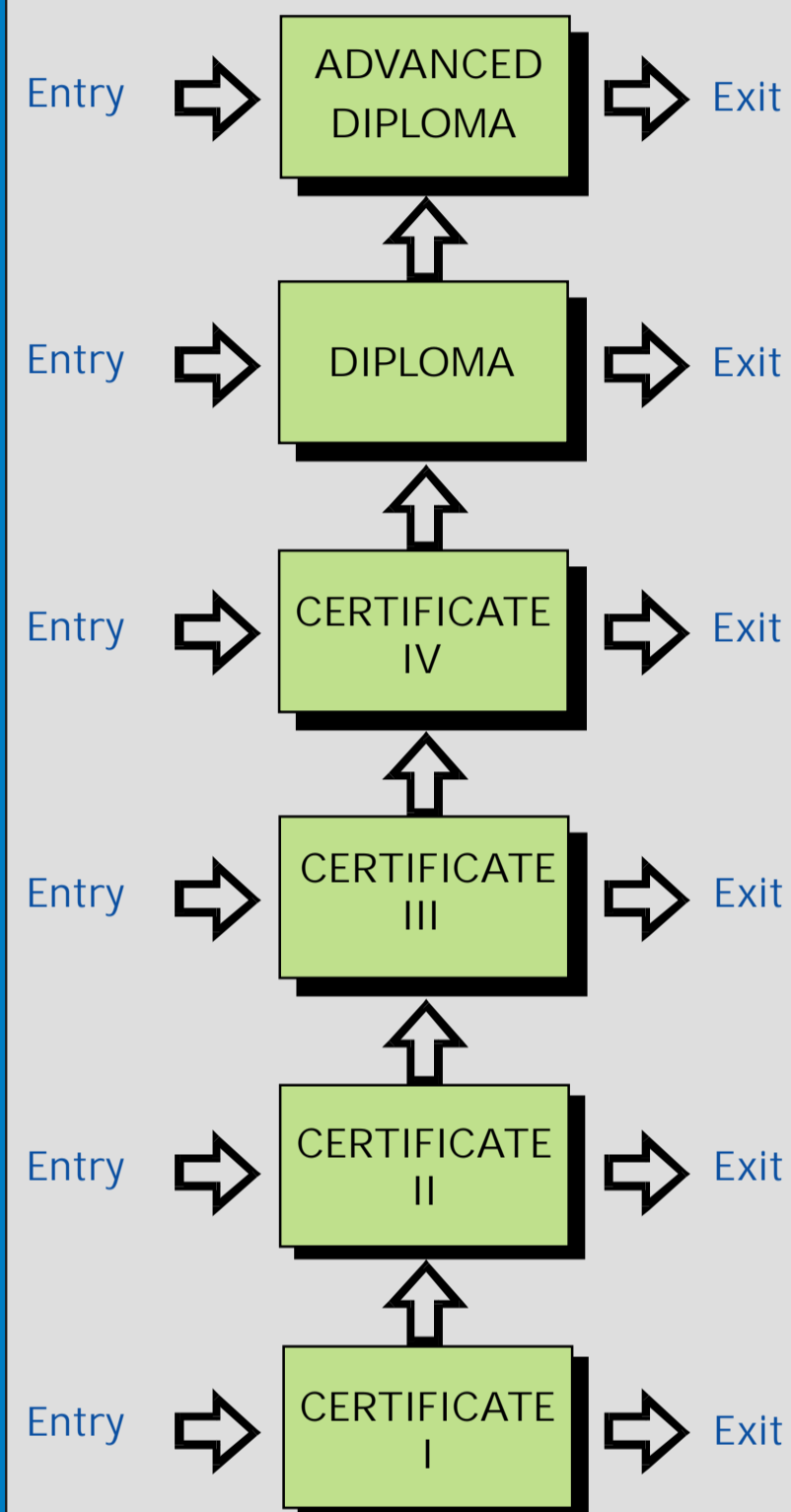
The combination of the units of competency and the unit groups that make up the individual qualifications are important to the operational, regulatory and safety arrangements of the industry. Each qualification provides a unique vocational outcome with a defined career pathway.

To obtain a national qualification, a learner must be deemed competent against the units of competency that make up a qualification.

The industry preferred training model for obtaining a national qualification incorporates learning activities undertaken:

- at work (on the job), and
- in a learning environment (off the job).

Electrotechnology Industry (including Lifts)



ENTRY INTO A NATIONAL QUALIFICATION AS A NEW APPRENTICE

If you have just left secondary school, you will need to find employment as a New Apprentice. New Apprentices are trainees/apprentices employed in the industry.

Sign a Training Agreement

A Training Agreement or Contract of Training sets out the training conditions and type of Training Plan associated with the pathway chosen to reach a national electrotechnology qualification. Obligations and responsibilities apply to each party to the agreement.

If you are already employed or have qualifications from overseas or another industry, these can be recognised and taken into account.

For assistance contact EE-Oz Training Standards or the relevant State or Territory Industry Training Advisory Body (ITAB) and/or RTO.

THE TRAINING PLAN

The Training Plan identifies the activities that are required for achieving a national qualification.

The plan consists of the:

- qualification title
- qualification content (what is included in the qualification)
- training delivery, assessment and issuing of the qualification
- related activities that must be completed, any new processes for determining competency and who will be involved.

Typically, people involved will be:

- employer/mentor/coach
- employee/learner
- RTO
- State/Territory Training Authority.

Each of the above participants plays a vital role in the planning process.

Off-the-job Learning

This is where technical knowledge and ability is developed. Typically, this is study involving theory and practical exercises (knowledge and skills). The technical ability needs to be then applied on the job.

On-the-job Learning

The knowledge and skills gained through off-the-job study will be progressively applied through reoccurring workplace activities and events, including planning and completing work activities associated with a range of plant, tools, equipment, components, systems, processes. Learners are supervised until they are able to work without supervision. Typically, this information is gathered for RTOs using a Profiling system or logbook.