

## WELDING AND FITTING – DVS 5695

### Skills

A skill is the level of competence a person has in relation to a given objective. Skills may be learned or inherent. With practice, training, and experience one can vastly improve one's skills.

Adapted from: <http://lesdefinitions.fr/habilete#ixzz2WrSEJkg3>



The skills required to practice the Welding and Fitting trade are the following:

<b>Cognitive Skills</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>	The trade requires knowledge of basic math operations and to be familiar with both metric and imperial systems. Geometrical notions and a sound knowledge of trigonometry are particularly important.
	<b>English</b>	Reading competency is essential to acquire and understand technical terminology and vocabulary. It is also paramount to the comprehension and interpretation of information found in plans, written estimates, on the technical data sheets of the products used in welding as well as the various norms and standards governing the trade.
	<b>Other</b>	Welders must have a working knowledge of the chemistry and the applied physics as they pertain to metallurgy. They must also understand the basic principles of electricity. A keen sense of observation and of analysis are particularly important to the practice of this trade.
<b>Technical Skills</b>		The application of diverse specialized techniques for cutting, assembly, and welding require good dexterity and the development of a specific skill set. Similarly, the tasks involved in the preparation of pieces require the correct usage and handling of various tools, equipment, and machinery.
<b>Perceptual Skills</b>		The welding and fitting requires excellent form perception as well as a good visual spatial construction capacity. Acute hearing is also necessary to detect sounds for the setting of parameters and welding position adjustment.
<b>Social Skills</b>		Welders must be able to express themselves clearly and establish sound working relationships with fellow members of the construction crew.

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## Requirements related to working conditions

The information contained in this document comes from the professional analysis report provided by the Commission de la construction du Québec in collaboration with its private sector partners, which include licensed welders. We find it extremely important to provide complete information to you on the particular features of the trade to allow you to make an enlightened decision in line with your own interests and aptitudes.



The table below outlines the requirements pertaining to the working conditions of a welder in the province.

<i>Health and Safety</i>	Health and safety risks are related to the misuse of tools and equipment, the mishandling of construction material, and the displacement of loads. More specifically, cutting and welding operations also carry ergonomic and health risks due to the production of smoke. The heat generated from welding can make working in the summer very difficult. Excessive noise is also another factor to consider.
<i>Capacity to adapt</i>	Depending on the job to be done, unexpected changes may come up during production. It is sometimes necessary to switch from one task to another quickly, whether one is working alone or with others.
<i>Stress</i>	Welding and fitting can be stress-inducing due to the pressure of deadlines and the risk of work-related accident or injury.

## Attitudes

General behaviour refers to a manner or a way in which one should comport oneself in given situations. It is less of a skill and more of a specific way to do things. Attitudes and deeply ingrained habits are part of this category.



**The main attitudes that welders must adopt:**

- Judgment and insight;
- A sense of observation, acute perception and attention to detail;
- A sense of logical organization;
- The ability to work in a group;
- Concern for neatness, meticulousness and the quality of the finishing stage of one's work;
- Concern for working within safety guidelines.