HIGH SCHOOL TO APPRENTICESHIP 2019-20

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High School to Apprenticeship

2019-2020

For High School Administrators,
Guidance Counselors and Practical and Applied Arts Teachers
The information contained in this document is provided by:

Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission
2140 Hamilton Street
REGINA, SK  S4P 2E3

Saskatchewan Ministry of Immigration and Career Training

Saskatchewan Ministry of Education

Service Canada

For more information, visit the following websites:

For Saskatchewan apprenticeship and trade information, visit www.saskapprenticeship.ca

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*Updated: September 2019*
Introduction

Highly skilled workers are in demand. Employers need workers with up-to-date technical skills to help them compete and profit in a global market. Apprenticeship training is an opportunity for workers to learn the skills employers need.

Apprenticeship is a recognized system of training which combines on-the-job training with technical training. Apprentices (who are employees) learn the knowledge and skills of the trade from a certified journeyperson (a skilled worker in the trade) while working on the job. This workplace training is reinforced with periods of technical training at a technical institute. There are over 40 designated trades and sub-trades to choose from in Saskatchewan.

The apprenticeship program has a long history of recognizing high school courses for advanced standing towards apprenticeship training. This document outlines several programs that link high school education and apprenticeship training.

The information provided here will help young people prepare for careers in the designated trades. It will help them gain an understanding of the:

- apprenticeship and trade certification program;
- role of the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC);
- role of the industry as the primary provider of training to workers; and
- designated trades in Saskatchewan.

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What is Apprenticeship?

Apprenticeship is a system of training and certification in a skilled trade. Based on the needs of industry, apprenticeship involves a formal agreement between an employee who wants to learn skills and an employer who needs a skilled worker. This formal apprenticeship agreement is registered with the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission. The apprenticeship agreement describes the responsibilities and obligations of the employer and the apprentice.

Apprenticeship training is the formal system of training in which the employee learns the skills of a trade while employed in the trade and while building a career. Apprenticeship combines on-the-job training with technical training. Apprentices (who are employees) spend approximately 85% of their time working on the job. There they learn the knowledge and skills of the trade from a certified journeyperson. This practical training is reinforced with periods of technical training, usually at a technical institute. Terms of apprenticeship range from two to four years, depending on the trade.

Apprentices generally are scheduled in one formal technical training course per year. For a full list of our training partners please see our website at www.saskapprenticeship.ca. Some trades training takes place in other provinces. Technical training usually occurs in blocks six to ten weeks in length, although alternate delivery formats are becoming more common.

Apprentices are eligible to write the journeyperson trade examination when they have:

- experienced the broad range of skills in the trade;
- worked the prescribed number of hours at the work site; and
- completed all levels of technical training successfully.

Upon passing the certification exam, apprentices receive a Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship and a Journeyperson Certificate of Qualification.

The provinces/territories have legislative responsibility for apprenticeship training and certification. Each jurisdiction has the authority to designate trades and set standards for training and certification in those trades. Although Saskatchewan has its own independent apprenticeship system, all jurisdictions have similar legislative and regulatory frameworks.

Industry plays a primary role in developing and delivering the apprenticeship program. In Saskatchewan, each trade has a trade board structure, comprised of equal numbers of employer and employee representatives that advise and make recommendations about apprenticeship training and certification. Industry boards are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Working Relationship</th>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Boards (TB)</td>
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<td>Boards (CEDB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trade Examining Boards (TEB)</td>
<td>Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Consultants and Trade Time Assessor</td>
<td>Commission</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most people working in the trades in Saskatchewan are working in a Red Seal trade. Upon successful completion of the program and interprovincial examination, a Red Seal is attached to the provincial/territorial Journeyperson Certificate of Qualification. The majority of trades in Saskatchewan are Red Seal trades.

Employers accept journeyperson certification at face value because industry has set the standards of performance, both at a provincial level and at a national level.

**Apprenticeship Quick Facts**

- You must be employed in the trade in order to qualify for apprenticeship training. Formal apprenticeship training is only available to individuals who already have a job in a chosen trade.

- Previous education, training and work experience may qualify you for advanced standing in apprenticeship training.

- Most employers prefer to hire employees who have completed Grade 12. Many trades require advanced knowledge of math, science, communication and technological skills.

- As you learn on the job, you earn a wage.

- There were nearly 6,500 apprentices registered in over 40 designated trades and sub-trades in Saskatchewan. (June 2018.)

- Apprenticeship training and certification leads to many other career opportunities. Some journeypersons start their own businesses. Some work in the trade or become teachers, training instructors, or sales and marketing representatives.
How does apprenticeship work?

- Apprenticeship training is designated to reinforce the skills of a person working in the trade.
- Specific details of apprenticeship vary from one trade to another. In general an applicant must:
  - **work in the trade for an employer** who is willing to provide the necessary on-the-job training supervision. Employers prefer to hire grade 12 graduates;
  - **sign a formal apprenticeship contract** with the employer and register this with the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC);
  - **attend technical training** for the required number of days each year in order to receive theory, testing and hands-on experience, some of which may not be available on the job; and
  - **complete the required term of apprenticeship.**

After completing the apprenticeship program and passing the certification examination, the apprentice receives a Certificate of Completion of Apprenticeship and a Journeyperson Certificate of Qualification.

**With apprenticeship training, you earn as you learn.**

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Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC)

The Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC) is an industry-led agency with a legislated mandate to govern and manage the apprenticeship system in Saskatchewan. The purpose of the SATCC is to develop industry occupational standards in apprenticeship trades and provide services to employers and tradespersons supporting certification based on those standards. The Commission is accountable to the industry it serves and to the Government of Saskatchewan within the post-secondary training sector.

The Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission Board of Directors, consisting of not more than 20 members, govern the Commission. The Commission’s administrative office is located in Regina. This office establishes and maintains apprentice records, registers apprentice contracts, schedules apprentices for training, schedules and marks examinations, issues certificates, arranges upgrading (pre-journeyperson) and updating (post-journeyperson) courses, and administers the Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship (SYA) Program in high schools.

Trade Board activities are coordinated through the Saskatoon office. In collaboration with the other departments and levels of government, the Commission arranges funding for training, coordinates training initiatives, and meets provincial requirements within the Interprovincial Standards Red Seal Program.

District offices (see page 89) are located throughout the province. Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Field Consultants meet with employers and employees to arrange apprenticeships, determine the upgrading and updating needs of the apprentices and tradespersons, and monitor on the job training. They also administer trade exams, work closely with training providers during the time apprentices attend technical training and ensure that trade regulations are met.

Apprenticeship is a work-based training system with either provincial or national certification.
Programs That Link High School to Apprenticeship
Why choose apprenticeship?

The importance of a post-secondary education cannot be overstated in today’s labour market. Among the many career choices, apprenticeship training offers a great opportunity in any one of Saskatchewan’s more than 40 designated trades and sub-trades. Apprenticeship is a training system that is valued by employers. The resulting certification is recognized by industry around the world.

There are numerous benefits of apprenticeship training:

1. **Apprenticeship is industry-driven.** Apprenticeships are created by industries needing skilled workers. The standards required in the workplace are met through industry’s direct involvement in the training process. It is training designed by industry for industry.

2. **Apprenticeship is employment-based, so you earn while you learn.** An individual signs an apprenticeship training agreement with the employer and registers it with the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission to become an apprentice. You earn a wage while you are learning the trade.

3. **Trade examinations must be successfully completed for certification.** Trade examinations are developed and validated by industry, and administered by the SATCC. Passing these examinations means you have met the standard of excellence set out by industry.

4. **Training is work-based.** An apprentice spends approximately 85% of the training time working on the job under the supervision of a journeyperson.

5. **Technical training reinforces what has been learned in the workplace.** An apprentice attends technical training to reinforce the training that occurs in the workplace. Approximately 15% of the apprentice’s time is spent in technical training.

6. **Certification is accepted at face value by employers.** Industry has set the standard of performance, both at the provincial level and at the national level.

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High School Completion to Apprenticeship

Several skill-based programs have been designated to facilitate the transition from high school completion to apprenticeship training in the designated trades. Each program is designed to fit a particular need. Because local conditions may be unique, programming can be customized. However, the following initiatives require prior approval from the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.

I. Apprenticeship Work Experience

High school work experience as part of a Practical and Applied Arts (PAA) course can reduce the amount of time apprentices must work to complete their apprenticeship programs. If the workplace experience takes place in one of Saskatchewan’s designated trades, students applying for apprenticeship receive hour-for-hour recognition for the time spent on the job during their work experience.

II. Apprenticeship Recognition for PAA Courses

Students in these courses are introduced to the basics of the trade. With Trade Board approval, these courses provide for credit toward apprenticeship.

III. Apprenticeship Recognition for Locally Developed Courses of Study

Locally developed courses of study in the trades are developed by school divisions and First Nations education authorities, and approved by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Education. With Trade Board approval, the apprenticeship program provides academic advanced standing toward apprenticeship training to students who have successfully completed locally developed courses of study in the trades.

IV. Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship

Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship (SYA) is a high school program that raises awareness of apprenticeship by helping youth discover the rewards that come with working in the skilled trades. SYA enhances student career development by exploring the world of opportunities skilled trades offer Saskatchewan youth.

Detailed information on each program follows.

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I. Apprenticeship Work Experience

Many Saskatchewan high schools participate in PAA courses that include Work Study. If students are doing the work of the trade, their work experience should be fully documented in a letter signed by the employer. (The Form 6A can be found for each trade under “Designated Trades” on www.saskapprenticeship.ca.) This prior learning and work experience reduces the amount of time apprentices must work to complete their apprenticeship.

To receive advanced standing towards apprenticeship, the following criteria must be met:

- the student’s work experience must take place in a designated trade, and must be eligible for apprenticeship advanced standing under the trade time guidelines for that trade;

- the student must actually be doing the work of the trade, not merely observing the work environment (Form 6A);

- there must be no legal objection to the student doing the work. Certain trades place limitations on who can work, and the conditions under which they must work. For example, there may be work limitations for employers and employees that are covered under the Occupational Health and Safety Act;

- work experience must fully be documented on a letter (Form 6A) signed by the employer; and

- Work Study hours in a trade-related PAA course cannot be counted above the 100 hours of the course credit.

- Apprenticeship 20 and Apprenticeship 30 are courses initiated by the Ministry of Education which grant high school credit for valid trade experience. Students should document trade time worked on a Form 6A while participating in Apprenticeship 20 and 30. This documentation is then submitted to the SATCC for assessment when the student registers as an apprentice in a designated trade. The documented trade time must be within the scope of the designated trade.

Process Chart for School Officials

The high school program matches students with employers that have qualified skilled trades workers.

The school must request that the employer complete a Form 6A – “Verification of Trade Experience.” The school gives one copy to the student and keeps one copy on file. The school also needs to provide the student with a letter stating that the hours of workplace experience are not part of another course for which apprenticeship recognition has already been given. Upon registering as an apprentice, the student must submit a copy of this letter, along with a copy of the Form 6A, to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.
II. Apprenticeship Recognition of Practical and Applied Arts Courses

A. Training Recognized for Credit within Apprenticeship:

*Autobody, Construction and Carpentry, Commercial Cooking, Cosmetology*, Electrical and Electronics, Horticulture, Mechanical and Automotive, Machining, Welding*

Within the Core Curriculum of the Ministry of Education, the Practical and Applied Arts (PAA) courses provide learning opportunities for students to make the transition from school to work. Students who successfully complete a PAA trade-related credit may apply for credit towards apprenticeship. This credit will provide advanced standing for verifiable hours when the student indentures as an apprentice. In other words, the time required to complete a high school credit will be considered to be time worked in the trade as an apprentice. The Hairstylist trade has a special arrangement for Cosmetology students. Please contact SATCC for more information.

To receive advanced standing towards apprenticeship, students must:

- provide a copy of their high school transcripts and/or appropriate documentation when they apply to become an apprentice. Details on this transcript will allow hour credits for each of the years spent in these courses.

* The Hairstylist trade has a special arrangement. Please contact SATCC for more information.

Process Chart for School Officials

The Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission recognize training received in the designated trade courses of the Practical and Applied Arts Program. Credit towards apprenticeship provides advanced standing for verifiable hours when the student indentures as an apprentice.

Final marks for the Practical and Applied Arts courses are recorded on the student’s transcript.

When the student registers as an apprentice and the transcript is provided to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission, credit is automatically awarded.
B. Additional Practical and Applied Arts Courses in the Designated Trades:

*Food Studies, and Tourism, Hospitality and Entrepreneurship*

The Practical and Applied Arts courses also provide learning opportunities in new and emerging trades. Advanced standing towards apprenticeship training is also acknowledged by the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.

While equipment and time limitations may restrict the depth of training that high schools can offer, students are introduced to the basics of a trade. Students also gain an understanding of the importance of safety in the workplace and learn skills that facilitate entry level employment.

In recognition of the value of such high school programs, many of Saskatchewan’s Trade Boards have agreed to grant **advanced standing for the time spent in training**. If the student begins work in the trade and registers as an apprentice, this advanced standing reduces the total amount of time required to complete the apprenticeship program.

**To receive advanced standing towards apprenticeship, students must:**

- provide a copy of their high school transcript when they apply to become an apprentice.

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The Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission recognize training received in the designated trades within Practical and Applied Arts Program.

Final marks for the Practical and Applied Arts courses are recorded in the student’s transcript.

When the student registers as an apprentice and the transcript is presented to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission, credit is usually awarded.

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III. Apprenticeship Recognition for Locally Developed Courses of Study

This section refers to locally developed courses in the trades that are developed by school divisions and approved by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Education.

A school division or First Nations education authority may want to develop its own course of study in a newly designated trade or to meet local interests.

Locally developed courses of study require prior approval from the Curriculum Unit, Student Achievement and Supports (SAS) Branch, Ministry of Education. In a designated trade, special conditions must be met before any locally developed courses of study receive approval. When a course is authorized in a designated trade, advance standing towards apprenticeship may be available through the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.

To receive advanced standing towards apprenticeship, the following criteria must be met:

- the course must be approved by the Student Achievement and Supports Branch of the Ministry of Education before the course begins;
- the course, the instructor and the facility may need to be inspected by the Commission before approval is given; and
- if a work placement component is included, the course must refer to the work study guidelines found within the Practical and Applied Arts Handbook.
### Process Chart for School Officials

Approvals must be obtained when a school division and First Nations education authority wants to develop its own locally developed course in a designated trade. The Director of Education or designate should go online to [Locally Developed Courses](#) and follow the steps detailed in the Policy and Procedures section. Once all steps have been successfully completed, final approval for the course will be granted by the Curriculum Unit, Student Achievement and Supports Branch, Saskatchewan Ministry of Education.

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**For credit in a trade course:** After approval is received from the Curriculum Unit, Student Achievement and Supports Branch of the Ministry of Education, the school division sends a copy of the course document and the names of the instructors and high schools offering the course to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission to request course approval. The facility may need to be inspected by the Commission before approval is given.

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IV. Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Program

The goals of the Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship (SYA) Program are to:
- promote skilled trades careers as “first-choice” careers;
- increase student awareness of apprenticeship opportunities and career choices;
- help students, and those who influence their career choice, to understand the requirements for success in skilled trades careers;
- keep students in school to acquire the basic and essential skills necessary for success in skilled trades careers;
- provide students with a career pathway to trades and technology careers after high school; and
- give students credit and advanced standing if they pursue an apprenticeship trade after high school.

Entry requirements

To enter the SYA Program, Saskatchewan secondary students must be at least 15 years of age, and meet one of the following criteria:

- employed in part-time or seasonal work;
- registered in a trade-related practical and applied arts (PAA) course;
- registered in a trade-related locally-developed course;
- registered in career and work exploration 10, 20, 30, or
- registered in a PAA survey course with at least one-third trade related content.

Youth Apprenticeship Contract and Passport

Once the school has registered into the program, the youth apprentice and their school sign a contract, which is registered with the SATCC in Regina. The contract outlines responsibilities of the youth apprentice, and the assistance the school must provide to the student.

Students completing a level of the SYA Program receive a seal for their passport – a chart in which to record their progress in the program. Students who have completed all three levels of SYA will receive a certificate issued by the SATCC. As a result of these records, the passports can become a beneficial part of the student’s career portfolio.

SYA Benefits

The SYA Program benefits students by providing:
- a head start on career planning;
- a record of achievement for resumes and career portfolios;
- credits - youth registering as an apprentice in a designated trade with SATCC within five years of completing SYA receive:
  o waiver of registration fee (currently $200);
  o the first level technical training tuition, providing all three SYA levels are completed; and
  o 100 hours of trade time credit per SYA level completed.
Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Contacts

For information about Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship, or programs linking high school completion to apprenticeship, contact:

SYA Administrative Coordinator
Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission
2140 Hamilton St.
REGINA, SK  S4P 2E3

Phone: (306) 787-2368       Fax: (306) 798-5050
Email:
www.saskapprenticeship.ca | Client Groups | Youth Apprentices (SYA)

To invite a Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship consultant to your school, contact the Youth Apprenticeship Administrator or the district office nearest you well in advance to ensure availability.

SYA Administrative Coordinator:  (306) 787-2368

SYA Offices:
Moose Jaw (Manager)                         (306) 694-3929
Regina (Assistant)                          (306) 527-1730
Saskatoon (Assistant)                       (306) 227-7801

Most employers prefer to hire employees who have technological skills and comprehensive knowledge of mathematics, science and communication.

Stay In School … Complete Grade 12

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Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Industry Scholarships

Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship (SYA) Industry Scholarships are awarded to selected, eligible high school graduates throughout the province who have completed the SYA Program and will be pursuing a career in the skilled trades.

Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Industry Scholarships, valued at $1,000 each, will be awarded to graduating students nominated by selected provincial high schools each June.

To qualify for the scholarship, both the high school and the student must participate in the SYA Program. In addition, the candidate must:

- complete high school in the current school year;
- hold a completed youth apprenticeship passport; and
- within two years of completing high school, the graduate must either:
  - be entered into a contract of apprenticeship in a designated skilled trade for one year and successfully complete the first level of technical training, or
  - complete one year of post-secondary training in a designated skilled trade.

The Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC) will award approximately 100 scholarships. Nomination forms will be sent out to schools, who are asked to nominate one SYA graduate for a scholarship. The graduate’s achievements, dedication and need can all be considered when choosing a scholarship nominee. The scholarship certificates will be made available for presentation at the graduation ceremony or other high profile event of your choice.

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**Apprenticeship Terminology**

**Act and Regulations** – *The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Act, 1999* and regulations are the authority under which the program operates.

**Advanced standing** – recognition and credit for work experience and technical training prior to registering as an apprentice; may be granted including an exemption from one or more levels of training.

**Apprentice** – an individual who is working in a designated trade and has signed a contract of apprenticeship with their employer and the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission. **Note that apprentices are not students. They are employees in a trade in which they are acquiring skills.**

**Apprenticeship training** – a system of training which has two main components: on-the-job training and technical training. A contract of apprenticeship is signed by the apprentice and the employer. Apprentices learn the knowledge and skills associated with a trade through **on-the-job training**, which is supervised by a certified journeyperson, and reinforced with **technical in-school training**. Upon completion of the final level of training, apprentices are eligible to attempt the journeyperson examination.

**Apprenticeship and trade certification consultant** – located in district office across the province, consultants work directly with the public, employers and workers; sign up (register) apprentices; administer examinations; monitor on the job training; provide counselling; and, act as the Commission representative for their area of the province.

**Compulsory apprenticeship** – a trade in which a person can only perform the tasks of the trade if they are a registered apprentice or a journeyperson.

**Designated trade** – an occupation designated under *The Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Act*. Designation of an occupation means that the legislated rules apply; and that standards, technical training and certification examinations are established.

**Chief Operating Officer** – the Chief Operating Officer of the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification program in Saskatchewan.

**Indenture** – the act of signing or registering an apprenticeship contract with an employer or joint training committee, and the Chief Operating Officer of Apprenticeship.

**Interprovincial Standards “Red Seal” Program** – a national certification program that enhances workers’ mobility across the provinces/territories in Canada.

**Joint Training Committee** – a committee of employer and employee representatives in a trade. Joint training committees are established in industries where work environment changes are frequent, for example, the construction industry. Eligible apprentices can indenture directly to the joint training committee rather than to an employer.

**Journeyperson** – an individual who has worked at a trade for several years, passed all examinations, and has been issued a Journeyperson Certificate of Qualification from the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.
**Pre-employment training** – full time training programs designed for individuals who have no job or skills in a trade, but would like to take training to improve their chances of finding a job. Advanced standing in apprenticeship training may be granted if the individual registers as an apprentice at a later date. This training usually follows high school graduation and, in most instances, is offered by Saskatchewan Polytechnic (SP).

**Pre-trades training** – short training programs designed to respond to immediate labour needs of local industry. The courses are usually less than 20 weeks in length and are offered through regional colleges. Advanced standing in apprenticeship training may be granted if the individual indentures as an apprentice at a later date.

**Proficiency certificates** – a certificate issued to reflect an individual has met an industry standard in a significant area of their trade.

**Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission (SATCC)** – regulates the trades; develops curriculum and examinations provincially and nationally; works with industry through trade boards and curriculum boards; promotes the program; visits employers at worksites; administers and marks examinations; issues certificates and is responsible for administering the programs for apprenticeship training, trade certification, upgrading for non-journeypersons and updating for journeypersons.

**Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship (SYA)** – a program in high schools that raises awareness of what a career in the skilled trades is about.

**Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Passport** – used to record the progress of a youth apprentice in each level of the SYA program.

**Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship Industry Scholarships** – scholarships awarded to selected, eligible high school graduates who have completed the SYA Program and will be pursuing a career in the skilled trades.

**Sub-trade** – a branch of a designated trade that is recognized for training and certification purposes.

**Tradesperson** – an individual who is working in one of the designated trades, but who is not an apprentice or a journeyperson.

**Trade Board** – employers and employees in a trade who ensure training is current and up to industry standards

**Updating** – training designed to enhance the skills of an individual who already holds journeyperson status (non-journeyperson may be approved to attend updating training).

**Upgrading** – training designed to assist a tradesperson in preparing for journeyperson certification.

**Voluntary apprenticeship** – a trade in which apprenticeship training or journeyperson status is encouraged, but is not mandatory.

**Work (workplace) experience** – the experience an individual gains on a job site learning the skills and performing the actual tasks involved in the work of the trade/occupation.
Youth apprentice – a grade 10-12 student who has signed and submitted a Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship contract.

Youth Apprenticeship Contract – a contract between a youth apprentice and the school offering the SYA Program. The contract must be submitted to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.
The apprenticeship program and trade certification examinations are developed with industry to meet current labour market needs.
The Designated Trades in Saskatchewan

**Important note on wage information for the skilled trades:** The wage information sourced in the *High School to Apprenticeship* handbook is noted beside each trade. However, the wages should be considered as estimates only. The best source for up-to-date wage information is to contact certified journeypersons currently working in the trade in Saskatchewan.

Agricultural Equipment Technician
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technician
Automotive Service Technician
Boilermaker
Bricklayer
Cabinetmaker
Carpenter and Sub-trades
Construction Craft Labourer
Construction Electrician
Cook
Electronics Assembler
Esthetician-Nail Technician
Esthetician-Skin Care Technician
Food and Beverage Person
Glazier
Guest Services Representative
Hair stylist
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician
Instrumentation and Control Technician
Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)
Insulator (Heat and Frost)
Ironworker (Reinforcing)
Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental)
Landscape Horticulturist
Lather (Interior Systems Mechanic)
Locksmith

Machinist
Meat Cutter and Endorsements
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)
Mobile Crane Operator and Sub-trades
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint)
Painter and Decorator
Partsperson
Pipeline Equipment Operator and Endorsements
Plumber
Pork Production Technician and Endorsements
Powerline Technician
Recreation Vehicle Service Technician
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic
Rig Technician: Motorhand, Derrickhand, Driller
Roof er
Sheet Metal Worker
Sprinkler Fitter
Steamfitter-Pipefitter and Sub-trade
Tilesetter
Tower Crane Operator
Truck and Transport Mechanic
Water Well Driller
Welder and Sub-trade

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<th>Annual salary, 2018</th>
<th>SK as % difference from other jurisdiction</th>
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<td>Canada*</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$28.67</td>
<td>$59,633.60</td>
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<td>Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$29.87</td>
<td>$62,129.60</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alberta</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$32.43</td>
<td>$67,454.40</td>
<td>-7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manitoba</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$26.59</td>
<td>$55,307.20</td>
<td>12.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Columbia</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$29.44</td>
<td>$61,235.20</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairie provinces</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$29.63</td>
<td>$61,630.40</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western provinces</td>
<td>Total, all occupations</td>
<td>$29.58</td>
<td>$61,531.60</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES:

1. Full-time employees are those who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

2. Beginning January 1997, information is collected on the usual wages or salary of employees at their main job. Respondents are asked to report their wage/salary before taxes and other deductions, and include tips, commissions and bonuses. Weekly and hourly wages/salaries are calculated in conjunction with usual paid work hours per week.

3. Occupation estimates are based on the 2016 National Occupational Classification (NOC). Occupation refers to the kind of work persons 15 years of age and over were doing during the reference week, as determined by the kind of work reported and the description of the most important duties of the job. If the individual did not have a job during the reference week, the data relate to the previous job, if that job was held in the past year.

Sources of Data:
Saskatchewan Detailed Occupational Outlook, 2018 to 2022.
Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0340-01 Employee wages by occupation, annual (Accessed July 16, 2019)
Statistics Canada. Table 14-10-0328-01 Job vacancies, proportion of job vacancies and average offered hourly wage by selected characteristics, quarterly, unadjusted for seasonality (Accessed June 18, 2019)

Additional Notes:
• All wage data presented here are from Saskatchewan Detailed Occupational Outlook, 2018 to 2022 and Statistics Canada (Tables 14-10-0340-01 and 14-10-0328-01). Even though this sample is statistically valid for the workforce as a whole; it must be emphasized the real wages paid by any given workplace may differ significantly from those stated here.
• The yearly salary calculation assumes a work schedule of five days a week for 52 weeks a year. These figures here are basically equivalent to gross pay. (They exclude factors such as expenses incurred by those who are self-employed, or income taxes.) More importantly, the actual hours worked by any given individual may vary considerably from the standard assumed in the first sentence of this note.
• Where wage estimate data was not available for Saskatchewan, then an estimate from another western province or Canada as a whole was substituted using information from Statistics Canada Table 14-10-0328-01. The non-Saskatchewan value then was multiplied by the ratio between the average wage in this province and that in the relative jurisdiction. (See the fifth column in the table at the bottom of page 23).
Designated Trades in Saskatchewan

Agricultural Equipment Technician
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technician
Automotive Service Technician
Boilermaker
Bricklayer
Cabinetmaker
Carpenter
  • Framer Sub-trade
  • Scaffolder Sub-trade
Construction Craft Labourer
Construction Electrician *
Cook
Electronics Assembler
Esthetician-Nail Technician
Esthetician-Skin Care Technician
Food and Beverage Person
Glazier
Guest Services Representative
Hair stylist **
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician
Instrumentation and Control Technician
Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)
Insulator (Heat and Frost)
Ironworker (Reinforcing)
Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental)
Landscape Horticulturist
Lather (Interior Systems Mechanic)
Locksmith
Machinist
Meat Cutter
  • Slaughterer
  • Processor
Metal Fabricator (Fitter)
Mobile Crane Operator
  • Boom Truck Operator ‘A’ Sub-trade
  • Boom Truck Operator ‘B’ Sub-trade
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint)
  • Automotive Painter Sub-trade (Red Seal Endorsement)
Painter and Decorator
Partsperson
Pipeline Equipment Operator
  • Dozer Operator Endorsement
  • Excavator Operator Endorsement
  • Grader Operator Endorsement
  • Side Boom Operator Endorsement
Plumber *
Pork Production Technician
  • Breeder Endorsement
  • Farrowing Endorsement
  • Facilities Maintenance Endorsement
  • Grower-Finisher Endorsement
  • Nursery Management Endorsement
Powerline Technician
Recreation Vehicle Service Technician
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic *
Rig Technician
  • Motorhand
  • Derrickhand
  • Driller
Roofer
Sheet Metal Worker *
Sprinkler Fitter *
Steamfitter-Pipefitter
  • Petroleum Installer Technician Sub-trade
Tilesetter
Tower Crane Operator
Truck and Transport Mechanic
Water Well Driller
Welder
  • Semiautomatic Welding Production Operator

*Compulsory trade in which the individual must either be an apprentice or a journeyperson to perform the tasks of the trade.

**In the Hairstylist trade, an individual must complete an approved pre-employment training program and obtain a Learner’s Certificate from the province to work.

Boldface indicates an Interprovincial trade examination is available or under development.

• Bullet indicates Sub-trade or endorsement of a designated trade.

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Agricultural Equipment Technician

Agricultural Equipment Technicians set up, diagnose, repair, modify, overhaul and maintain agricultural equipment.

What do Agricultural Equipment Technicians do on the job?
- check agricultural equipment for proper performance and inspect equipment to detect faults and malfunctions
- diagnose faults or malfunctions using computerized and other testing equipment to determine extent of repair required
- adjust equipment and repair or replace defective parts, components or systems, using hand and power tools
- clean, lubricate and perform other routine maintenance work equipment
- service attachments and working tools, such as harvesting and tillage equipment, blades and ploughs

Where do Agricultural Equipment Technicians work?
Agricultural Equipment Technicians are employed by companies which own and operate agricultural equipment, agricultural equipment dealers, and rental and service establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Automotive Service Technician
- Heavy Duty Equipment Technician
- Truck and Transport Mechanic

What can you expect on the job?
- work in modern shops using high-tech equipment
- travel may be required and hours of work may vary
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- seasonal work

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Agricultural Equipment Technician is up to $80,800.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technician

Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technicians maintain, replace and repair all components of all types of aircraft, perform scheduled inspections and check systems.

What do Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technicians do on the job?
- troubleshoot aircraft structural, mechanical or hydraulic systems to identify problems, and adjust and repair systems according to specifications, technical drawings, manuals and established procedures
- install or modify aircraft engines, and mechanical, hydraulic, flight control, fuel and pneumatic systems
- dismantle and reassemble airframes, aircraft engines or other aircraft systems for repair, overhaul and cleaning
- perform and document routine maintenance

Where do Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technicians work?
Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technicians are employed by aircraft manufacturing, maintenance, repair and overhaul establishments, by airlines, the armed forces and other aircraft operators.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Aircraft Engine Fitter and Assembler
- Government Airworthiness Inspector
- Aircraft Assembler and Aircraft Assembly Inspector

What can you expect on the job?
- mechanical and technical aptitudes are beneficial
- strong interest in electronics
- good eyesight and hearing are required
- mathematical skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Aircraft Maintenance Engineer Technician is up to $77,400.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- *Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice*
- *Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training*

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Automotive Service Technician

Automotive Service Technicians diagnose, service, repair and replace all parts of automobiles, light trucks and light buses, except for body repair and repainting.

What do Automotive Service Technicians do on the job?
• review work orders and discuss work with supervisors
• inspect motors in operation, road test motor vehicles, and test automotive systems and components using computerized diagnostic and other testing devices
• adjust, repair or replace parts and components of automotive systems using hand tools and other specialized automotive repair equipment
• advise customers on work performed, general vehicle conditions and future repair requirements

Where do Automotive Service Technicians work?
Automotive Service Technicians are employed by motor vehicle dealers, garages and service stations, automotive specialty shops, transportation companies and retail establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Agricultural Equipment Technician
• Heavy Duty Equipment Technician
• Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint)
• Truck and Transport Mechanic

What can you expect on the job?
• work performed in modern shops using high-tech equipment
• work environment tends to be noisy
• work is normally done indoors and long periods of standing and bending are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Automotive Service Technician is up to $61,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

I’m turning my dreams into reality!

Jessica
Journeyperson
Automotive Service Technician
Boilermaker

Boilermakers fabricate components and assemble them to construct dust, gas, steam, oil, water or other liquid-tight containers, structures and equipment.

What do Boilermakers do on the job?
- read engineer-approved drawings or specifications to plan sequence of operation
- attach rigging and work with cranes and other hoisting devices to lift components into place
- lay out plate, sheet steel or other heavy metals, and mark bending and cutting lines on work pieces using protractors, compasses and drawing instruments
- set up and operate heavy metal working machines
- fit and weld metal parts or sections together
- erect and install boilers and other heavy metal products using power tools

Where do Boilermakers work?
Boilermakers are employed in industries such as metal fabrication, manufacturing, shipbuilding, construction, petroleum, mining, smelting, and power generation (e.g. hydro, nuclear, thermal, solar, tidal).

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Ironworker
- Welder
- Metal Fabricator (Fitter)

What can you expect on the job?
- mathematical skills are required
- be in good physical condition
- working with hand and power tools is constant
- working at heights and in close quarters is often necessary
- travel is required and hours of work may vary

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Boilermaker is up to $105,200.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Bricklayer

Bricklayers lay concrete block, brick, pre-cut stone and other materials in the construction or repairing of structures.

What do Bricklayers do on the job?
- read blueprints to calculate materials required
- cut and trim bricks and concrete blocks to specification using hand and power tools
- lay bricks or other masonry units to construct or repair walls, foundations and other structures in residential, industrial and commercial construction
- lay bricks or other masonry units to construct chimneys and fireplaces
- restore, clean or paint masonry units on existing masonry structures

Where do Bricklayers work?
Bricklayers are employed by construction companies and bricklaying contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Tilesetter
- Paving Stone Contractor
- Supervisor of Bricklayers

What can you expect on the job?
- travel may be required and hours of work may vary
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- seasonal work
- exposure to extreme weather conditions is common

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Bricklayer is up to $59,500.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Cabinetmaker

Cabinetmakers construct, repair, finish and install cabinets, furniture, bedroom suites and architectural millwork, such as custom shelving components, paneling and interior trims.

What do Cabinetmakers do on the job?
- creatively envision and conceptualize products based on client requirements
- prepare layouts that conform to codes, drawings and specifications
- work with a variety of hand, power and stationary tools and equipment
- precisely measure, cut, shape, assemble and join wood, and other materials
- apply diverse finishes using a variety of stain and lacquer products to enhance and protect wood surfaces
- fit and install custom wood products such as circular staircases, individual furniture pieces, bars, complete wall units, panelled boardrooms; and other custom applications

Where do Cabinetmakers work?
Cabinetmakers are employed by cabinet making companies, millwork companies, furniture companies, construction companies, maintenance departments of factories and plants, school boards, universities and other establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Carpenter
- Woodworking Machine Operator
- Interior Finisher

What can you expect on the job?
- work is performed on a project by project basis
- travel may be required and hours of work may vary
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- may involve seasonal work

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Cabinetmaker is up to $52,900.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training
Carpenter

- Framer Sub-trade
- Scaffolder Sub-trade

Carpenters construct, renovate and repair buildings and structures made of wood and other materials.

What do Carpenters do on the job?
- read and interpret construction documents, drawings and sketches to determine specifications and calculate requirements
- calculate and lay out components to conform to building codes
- measure, cut, shape, assemble and join wood and other materials
- build foundations, install floor systems, lay sub-flooring and erect walls and roof systems
- install exterior windows and doors
- fit and install trim items, cupboards and countertops
- may prepare cost estimates for clients
- maintain, repair and renovate residences and wooden structures in mills, mines, hospitals, industrial plants and other establishments

Where do Carpenters work?
Carpenters are employed by construction companies, carpentry contractors, maintenance departments of factories and plants, school boards, universities, and other establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Lather (Interior Systems Mechanic)
- Cabinetmaker
- Framer

What can you expect on the job?
- work is performed on a project by project basis
- travel may be required and hours of work may vary
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- may involve seasonal work

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Carpenter is up to $51,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

What impressed me about the SYA program was that it took me through a step by step process in discovering what a day in the life of a carpenter would be.

Mary
Level 4 Apprentice Carpenter
Sub-trades

Individuals may specialize in two portions of the Carpenter trade:

- **Framers** interpret construction documents, specifications and codes to lay out, construct, sheath and erect floor, wall and roof systems that determine the shape of houses and buildings. Finalization of these projects occurs with the installation of exterior doors and windows, (**1800** hours worked over a period of **one** year). The training is delivered in a variety of locations using a variety of methods.

- **Scaffolders** lay out, assemble, erect, use, maintain and dismantle scaffolding including access scaffold, shoring, falsework, bleachers and stages, (**1500** hours each year for a total of **6000** hours worked over **four** years). The training is delivered by the Prairie Arctic Trades Training Centre in Regina and Saskatoon.

A proficiency certificate is issued to individuals who have successfully passed the examination in these sub-trades.

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Construction Craft Labourer

Construction Craft Labourers prepare and clean up construction sites, move materials and equipment, and move and level earth; place and consolidate cast-in-place concrete structures; and install municipal water and sewer lines.

What do Construction Craft Labourers do on the job?
- prepare and clean up construction sites
- move materials and equipment
- move and level earth
- install municipal water and sewer lines

Where do Construction Craft Labourers work?
Construction Craft Labourers work on construction sites, including municipal construction areas.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Bricklayer

What can you expect on the job?
- travel may be required and hours of work may vary
- be in good physical condition
- seasonal work

What is the average wage for the trade?
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Construction Craft Labourer is up to $51,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Construction Electrician

Construction Electricians install, repair, test and maintain wiring, controls, motors and other electrical devices in a variety of locations.

What do Construction Electricians do on the job?
• read and interpret drawings, circuit diagrams and electrical code specifications to determine wiring layouts for new or existing installations
• test continuity of circuits using testing equipment to ensure compatibility and safety of systems, following installation, replacement or repair
• troubleshoot and isolate faults in electrical and electronic systems and remove and replace faulty components
• connect electrical power to sound and visual communication equipment, signalling devices and heating and cooling systems
• install, replace and repair lighting fixtures and electrical control and distribution equipment

Where do Construction Electricians work?
Construction Electricians are employed by electrical contractors and maintenance departments of buildings and other establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Electrical Mechanic
• Industrial Electrician
• Power System Electrician
• Powerline Technician

What can you expect on the job?
• work is performed on a project by project basis
• mechanical aptitude
• be in good physical condition
• mathematical skills are required
• good interpersonal and communication skills
• willingness to keep up with the new developments in the field

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Construction Electrician is up to $70,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Cook

Cooks prepare, season and make soups, meat, fish, poultry, vegetables and desserts. They make sauces, gravies and salads. They perform some meat cutting, and prepare basic baked goods.

What do Cooks do on the job?
• prepare and cook complete meals or individual dishes
• prepare and cook special meals for patients as instructed by a dietician or chef
• oversee subordinate personnel in preparation, cooking and handling of food
• may plan menus, determine size of food proportions, estimate food requirements and costs, and monitor and order supplies

Where do Cooks work?
Cooks are employed in restaurants, hotels, hospitals, and other health care institutions, central food commissaries, educational institutions and other establishments. Cooks are also employed aboard ships and at construction and logging campsites.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Chef
• Food and Counter Attendant, Kitchen Helper

What can you expect on the job?
• shift work, split shifts and night work are common
• long periods of standing and carrying of weights about 25 kg
• strict adherence to safety procedures

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Cook is up to $30,400.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Electronics Assembler

Electronics Assemblers assemble, repair and test circuit boards and other electronic components, primarily in manufacturing facilities.

What do Electronics Assemblers do on the job?
- solder and manually assemble various components to designated locations on a printed circuit board
- fine hand assembly using microscopes
- install, mount, fasten, align and adjust parts, components, wiring and harness to subassemblies and assemblies using hand and small power tools
- operate automatic and semi-automatic machines to position, solder and clean prescribed components on printed circuit boards
- may replace defective components and repair and overhaul older devices

Where do Electronics Assemblers work?
Electronics Assemblers are primarily employed in electronics manufacturing plants.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technologist and Technician
- Electronics Service Technician
- Assembler and Inspector, Electrical Appliance and Equipment Manufacturing

What can you expect on the job?
- good hand/eye coordination
- willingness to keep up with new developments in the field
- visual perception
- work performed in clean environment
- may require long periods of standing and sitting

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Electronics Assembler is up to $40,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Esthetician

- Esthetician-Nail Technician Journeyperson
- Esthetician-Skin Care Technician Journeyperson

Nail Technician Journeypersons perform manicures, pedicures, cosmetic massage of the limbs and digits and artificial nail applications or enhancements.

Skin Care Technician Journeypersons perform specialized body treatments, specialized facial treatments, skin problem correction using electric currents/laser, make-up artistry, cosmetic massage, hair removal using various methods, lash and brow tinting, lash extensions, manicures and pedicures.

What do Estheticians do on the job?
- Maintenance of tools and equipment, such as sanitation and disinfection
- Assessment of hand, foot and nail health
- Manicures, pedicures and associated tasks
- Cosmetic massage, specialized skin and body treatments
- May train and supervise other estheticians and esthetician apprentices

Where do Estheticians work?
Estheticians are employed in salons, spas, vocational schools, health care establishments and with theatre, film and television firms. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Esthetics Instructor
- Make-up Artist

What can you expect on the job?
- Work may be full-time or part-time and hours of work may vary
- Estheticians may work on commission, on a set wage or on a contract basis
- Estheticians spend most of their day sitting or standing and bending when performing the tasks of the trade

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Esthetician is up to $30,000.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Food and Beverage Person

Food and Beverage Persons sell and serve food and beverage products and mix and prepare alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

What do Food and Beverage Persons do on the job?
• greet patrons, present menus, make recommendations, and answer questions regarding food and beverages
• take and relay food and drink orders to kitchen and bar staff, recommend wines, and serve food and beverages
• may also be responsible for preparing and serving specialty food at patron’s tables and for presenting bills to patrons and accepting payment

Where do Food and Beverage Persons work?
Food and Beverage Persons are employed in restaurants, hotels, bars, taverns, private clubs, banquet halls, and similar establishments.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Bartender
• Guest Services Representative

What can you expect on the job?
• organization skills are essential
• be in good physical condition
• patience and a positive attitude are beneficial
• shift work may be required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Food and Beverage Person is up to $24,570.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

Where does apprenticeship training take place?
Training is generally workplace based and is supervised and supported by:

Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council (STEC)
102-202 Fourth Avenue North
SASKATOON SK S7K 0K1

Training takes a minimum of two years, including a total of 1800 hours of workplace and technical training each year.

In addition, candidates must provide documentation to STEC that they have completed the following training:
- **WHMIS**
- **Standard First Aid**
- **CPR “A” or better**
- **Service Best** (or equivalent tourism customer service program)
- **Serve it Right** (or equivalent server intervention training)
- **Food Safe** (or equivalent commercial food handling training)
- **Workplace Trainer national emerit Exam or Workplace Training program certificate**

STEC will work with apprentices to identify training opportunities in the above programs.

To graduate from the apprenticeship program, an apprentice must successfully complete the required technical training and compile on-the-job experience to total 1800 hours each year. When all STEC requirements for journeyperson certification have been met, candidates are eligible for journeyperson status.

**Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council**
102-202 Fourth Avenue North
SASKATOON SK S7K 0K1

Phone: (306) 933-5900
Fax: (306) 933-6250
Toll Free (in Saskatchewan): 1-800-331-1529

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Glazier

Glaziers cut, prepare, fabricate and install glass in residential, commercial and industrial structures, and in furniture and motor vehicles.

**What do Glaziers do on the job?**
- prepare, install and replace glass in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, on building exteriors and other structures
- prepare, install and replace glass in vehicles, furniture and other products
- fabricate metal frames for glass installation and assemble and install prefabricated glass, mirrors or glass products on walls, ceilings or building exteriors
- prepare cost estimates for customers or clients

**Where do Glaziers work?**
Glaziers are employed by construction glass installation contractors, retail service and repair shops and glass fabrication shops.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**
- Glass Forming and Finishing Machine Operator
- Glasscutter
- Supervisor of Glaziers

**What can you expect on the job?**
- be in good physical condition
- working with hand and power tools is constant
- working at heights is often necessary

**What is the average wage for the trade?**
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Glazier is up to $50,500.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- [Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice](#)
- [Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training](#)

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Guest Services Representative

*People working in this trade promote, sell and book accommodation products and services*

What do Guest Services Representatives do on the job?
- make room reservations, register arriving guests, assign rooms, present statements of charges to departing guests and receive payment
- answer inquiries regarding hotel services and registrations by letter, telephone and in person, and respond to guests’ complaints
- compile and check daily record sheets, guest accounts, receipts and vouchers using computerized or manual systems

Where do Guest Services Representatives work?
Guest Services Representatives are employed by hotels, motels and resorts.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Travel Counsellors
- Seasonal Resort Manager

What can you expect on the job?
- shift work, split-shifts, evening and weekend work may be required
- may wear uniforms
- good communication and interpersonal skills are essential
- ability to work under pressure

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Guest Services Representative is up to $31,200.

What do I require to enter an apprenticeship?
Because the training programs in the tourism trades are primarily workplace based, you must be working in an occupation where it is possible to achieve at least one of the industry certifications listed below. You must complete four workplace competency credentials in consultation with the Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council (STEC):
- Front Desk Agent Certification (includes exam, performance review and industry evaluation)
- Reservation/Sales Agent Certification (includes exam, performance review and industry evaluation)
- Housekeeping Room Attendant Performance Review
- Tourism Visitor Information Counsellor exam

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

How do I apply?
To register as an apprentice, you and your employer submit an application and a contract along with the required fee to the Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission.
What is the length of an apprenticeship?
The apprenticeship term takes **two years**, including a total of **1800** hours of technical training and on-the-job training each year.

Where does apprenticeship training take place?
Training is generally workplace based and is supervised and supported by the:

Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council  
102-202 Fourth Avenue North  
SASKATOON SK S7K 2L9

In addition, candidates must provide documentation to STEC that they have completed the following training:

- **WHMIS**
- **Standard First Aid**
- **CPR ‘A’ or better**
- **Service Best** (or equivalent tourism customer service program)
- **Workplace Trainer national emerit Exam or Workplace Training program certificate**
- **100 Hours Hotel Audit (Night Audit)**

STEC will work with apprentices to identify training opportunities in the above programs.

To graduate from the apprenticeship program, an apprentice must successfully complete the required technical training and compile on-the-job experience to total **1800** hours each year. When all STEC requirements for journeyperson certification have been met, candidates are eligible for journeyperson status.

**Saskatchewan Tourism Education Council**  
102-202 Fourth Avenue North  
SASKATOON SK S7K 0K1

Phone: (306) 933-5900  
Fax: (306) 933-6250  
Toll Free (in Saskatchewan): 1-800-331-1529

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Hairstylist

Hairstylists design hair by shampooing, cutting, styling and chemical alteration. In addition, they perform related skills in retail and customer service.

What do Hairstylists do on the job?
- cut and trim hair according to client’s instructions or preferences
- shampoo hair and provide other hair treatments, such as waving, straightening and colouring and may also provide scalp conditioning massages
- may train and supervise other hairstylists and hairstylist apprentices

Where do Hairstylists work?
Hairstylists are employed in salons, barber shops, vocational schools, health care establishments, as well as theatre, film and television firms. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Esthetician
- Hairstyling Instructor

What can you expect on the job?
- work may be full-time or part-time and hours of work may vary
- hairstylists may work on commission, on a set wage or on a contract basis
- hairstylists spend most of their day standing and bending when performing the tasks of the trade
- developing a sensitivity or allergy to hair solutions and chemicals used is possible

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Hairstylist is up to $29,200.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Don't be scared to get out there and talk to others about your business ideas.

Jennifer
Journeyperson Hairstylist
Heavy Duty Equipment Technician

Heavy Duty Equipment Technicians maintain, service and overhaul large mobile equipment used in construction, mining, forestry and other material handling applications.

What do Heavy Duty Equipment Technicians do on the job?
• check bulldozers, cranes, graders and other heavy construction, agricultural, logging and mining equipment for proper performance and inspect equipment to detect faults and malfunctions
• diagnose faults or malfunctions using computerized and other testing equipment to determine extent of repair required
• adjust equipment and repair or replace defective parts, components or systems, using hand and power tools
• test repaired equipment for proper performance and to ensure that work meets manufacturers’ specifications

Where do Heavy Duty Equipment Technicians work?
Heavy Duty Equipment Technicians are employed by companies which own and operate heavy equipment, by heavy equipment dealers, rental and service establishments, and by railway transport companies and urban transit systems.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Agricultural Equipment Technician
• Automotive Service Technician
• Truck and Transport Mechanic

What can you expect on the job?
• work is performed in modern shops using high-tech equipment
• travel may be required
• physical strength is an asset
• mathematical skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Heavy Duty Equipment Technician is up to $80,800.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)

*Industrial Mechanics (Millwrights) install, repair and maintain machinery that is used in factories, mines and production facilities.*

What do Industrial Mechanics (Millwrights) do on the job?
- read blueprints, diagrams and schematic drawings to determine work procedures
- install, align, dismantle and move stationary industrial machinery and mechanical equipment according to layout plans using hand and power tools
- operate hoisting and lifting devices during installation, set-up and repair of machinery
- adjust machinery and repair or replace defective parts

Where do Industrial Mechanics (Millwrights) work?
Industrial Mechanics (Millwrights) are employed in the wood, cereal and meat processing industries, power generating plants, mines, mills and refineries, and any commercial or industrial operations that use machinery. They may also find employment with millwright contractors.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Welder
- Machinist
- Heavy Duty Equipment Technician

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- have a mechanical aptitude
- mathematical skills are required
- may work in dirty and noisy environments

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for Industrial Mechanics (Millwrights) is up to $94,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- [Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice](#)
- [Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training](#)

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Instrumentation and Control Technician

Instrumentation and Control Technicians maintain, diagnose, calibrate and repair control instruments in commercial and industrial settings.

What do Instrumentation and Control Technicians do on the job?
- consult manufacturer’s manuals to determine test and maintenance procedures for instruments used for measuring and controlling flow, level, pressure, temperature and other variables in manufacturing and processing
- use testing devices to inspect and test the operation of instruments and systems, and to diagnose system faults and calibrate components and instruments
- repair and adjust system components or remove and replace defective parts
- perform scheduled maintenance work, and complete test and maintenance reports

Where do Instrumentation and Control Technicians work?
Instrumentation and Control Technicians are employed by manufacturing plants, mines, utilities and other industrial establishments.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Construction Electrician
- Steam Engineer

What can you expect on the job?
- computer and mathematical skills are required
- a mechanical aptitude is beneficial
- may work in dirty and noisy environments

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Instrumentation and Control Technician is up to $122,400.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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**Insulator (Heat and Frost)**

*Insulators (Heat and Frost) maintain and apply thermal insulation to commercial and industrial structures and equipment.*

**What do Insulators (Heat and Frost) do on the job?**
- read and interpret drawings and specifications to determine insulation requirements, and select type of insulation
- measure and cut insulating material to required dimensions using hand and power tools
- apply and secure insulation using spraying, blowing, pasting, strapping, taping and other application and installation methods
- fit insulation around obstructions and between studs and joists
- install vapour barriers and remove asbestos or urea-formaldehyde insulation materials from buildings when required

**Where do Insulators (Heat and Frost) work?**
Insulators (Heat and Frost) are employed by construction companies and insulation contractors. They may also be self-employed.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**
- Supervisor of Insulators (Heat and Frost)

**What can you expect on the job?**
- be in good physical condition
- working at heights and in confined spaces
- mathematical skills are required
- may work in dirty, cold, wet and noisy environments

**What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)**
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Insulator (Heat and Frost) is up to $50,500.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- [Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice](#)
- [Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training](#)

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Ironworker (Reinforcing)

*Individuals working in this trade fabricate and weld rebar. They also handle, cut, sort, bend, tie and install rebar and other materials used in reinforcing concrete.*

**What do Reinforcing Ironworkers do on the job?**
- read blueprints and specifications to lay out reinforcing rebar and post-tensioning systems
- unload and position steel components so each piece can be hoisted as needed
- erect and install hoisting equipment and components for lifting
- position and secure steel bars or metal mesh in concrete forms to reinforce concrete structures

**Where do Reinforcing Ironworkers work?**
Reinforcing Ironworkers are employed by construction ironwork contractors. They may also be self-employed.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**
- Supervisor of Ironworkers
- Boilermaker
- Structural Metal and Platework Fabricator and Fitter

**What can you expect on the job?**
- be in good physical condition
- working at great heights
- mathematical skills are required
- may work in cold and wet environments

**What is the average wage for the trade?** (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Ironworker (Reinforcing) is up to $99,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- [Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice](#)
- [Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training](#)

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**Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental)**

*Structural Ironworkers fabricate, weld, cut, erect and dismantle structural, miscellaneous and ornamental work. They also erect and place pre-cast concrete, and rig and place machinery and equipment.*

**What do Structural Ironworkers do on the job?**
- read blueprints and specifications to lay out work
- unload and position steel components so each piece can be hoisted as needed
- erect and install scaffolding, hoisting equipment and rigging
- align and weld or bolt steel components in place
- erect and place pre-cast concrete
- erect and rig cranes and place machinery and equipment
- examine structures and equipment for deterioration, defects or non-compliance with specifications

**Where do Structural Ironworkers work?**
Structural Ironworkers are employed by construction ironwork contractors. They may also be self-employed.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**
- Supervisor of Ironworkers
- Boilermaker
- Structural Metal and Platework Fabricator and Fitter

**What can you expect on the job?**
- be in good physical condition
- working at great heights
- mathematical skills are required
- may work in cold and wet environments

**What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)**
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for an Ironworker (Structural/Ornamental) is up to $99,600.

**See the following for more detailed trade information:**
- [Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice](#)
- [Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training](#)

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Landscape Horticulturist

Landscape Horticulturists are involved in growing, installing, maintaining and selling plants and related material. They landscape, operate greenhouses, nurseries and garden centers, and move trees.

What do Landscape Horticulturists do on the job?
- plan and coordinate the growth and use of plants for landscaping, ornamental uses and other purposes
- plan and maintain private and public lawns and gardens
- survey and assess sites, prepare drawings, sketches and reports and perform other duties to assist landscape architects in designing landscape environments
- visit clients, assess the health of lawns, and apply fertilizer, pesticides and other lawn care products
- examine trees and shrubs to diagnose problems and disease, and apply various treatments such as pruning, spraying, repairing damaged areas and injecting with treatment solution

Where do Landscape Horticulturists work?
Landscape Horticulturists are employed by landscape designers and contractors, lawn service and tree care establishments, golf courses, nurseries and greenhouses, municipal, provincial and national parks. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Biological Technologist and Technician
- Landscape Architect
- Forestry Technologist and Technician

What can you expect on the job?
- seasonal work
- long and sometimes irregular hours
- be in good physical condition
- knowledge of the use of chemicals

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Landscape Horticulturist is up to $52,000.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Lather (Interior Systems Mechanic)

Lathers (Interior Systems Mechanic) lay out, install, apply, finish and fabricate metal stud systems, thermal insulations and related vapour barriers and sealants; gypsum board and related products; textured coatings, demountable partitions, acoustic, linear, luminous and integrated ceilings; raised access flooring and acoustical treatments.

What do Lathers (Interior Systems Mechanic) do on the job?
• read blueprints and work as a team with architects, engineers and associated trades to bring a project to completion
• install metal framing for walls, partitions, ceiling systems and ornamental detail
• apply base materials for stucco finishes including Styrofoam, stucco wire and metal lath, and apply various stucco finishes
• install metal doors, window frames, access doors and insulation
• erect demountable partitions and various suspended ceilings as used in commercial office space
• install and finish drywall on commercial, residential and industrial projects
• install load-bearing steel wall and floor systems used in the construction of non-combustible buildings

Where do Lathers (Interior Systems Mechanic) work?
Lather (Interior System Mechanics) are employed by construction companies and by plastering, drywalling and lathing contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Supervisors of trade workers
• Carpenter

What can you expect on the job?
• be in good physical condition
• working with hand and power tools is constant
• working at heights and in close quarters is often necessary

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Lather (Interior Systems Mechanic) is up to $43,300.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Locksmith

Locksmiths evaluate and advise customers on security and access needs.

What do Locksmiths do on the job?
- install, adjust and repair locks, make keys and change lock combinations
- work on residential and automotive key locks, and master key lock sets for commercial and institutional use
- work with card access systems, panic bars, magnetic locks, heavy duty industrial locking mechanisms, high security key systems, safes and vaults; and develop master key systems that provide different degrees of access to different individuals

Where do Locksmiths work?
Locksmiths are employed by locksmithing companies, security firms and institutions. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Supervisor of Locksmiths

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- work may be performed in awkward or confined spaces
- may work in adverse weather conditions
- may work long hours and be on call
- mathematical skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Locksmith is up to $43,300.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Machinist

Machinists work with metals and other materials and operate lathes, milling machines and other tools to produce shapes to a required finish and size.

What do Machinists do on the job?
• read and interpret engineered drawings, blueprints, charts and tables or study sample parts to determine machining operation to be performed and plan best sequence of operations
• compute dimensions and tolerances, and measure and lay out work pieces
• set up, operate and maintain a variety of machine tools including computer numerically controlled tools to perform precision, non-repetitive machining operations
• fit and assemble machined metal parts and sub-assemblies using hand and power tools
• verify dimensions of products for accuracy and to conform to specifications using precision measuring instruments

Where do Machinists work?
Machinists are employed by machinery, equipment, motor vehicle, automotive parts, aircraft and other metal products manufacturing companies, and by machine shops.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• CAD-CAM Programmer
• Machine Tool Operator
• Tool and Die Maker

What can you expect on the job?
• be in good physical condition
• work performed indoors in industrial settings
• computer and mathematical skills are essential

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Machinist is up to $66,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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**Meat Cutter**

- Slaughterer Endorsement
- Processor Endorsement

*The Meat Cutter trade includes carcass breaking, primal cuts, sub-primal cuts, counter-ready cuts, packaging, labelling and the merchandising of meat, poultry and sometimes seafood.*

**What do Meat Cutters do on the job?**

- inspect beef and break carcasses into various cuts
- package, label, and merchandise beef products for retail
- inspect and cut pork into segments
- package, label and merchandise pork for retail
- inspect, grade and process poultry
- package, label and merchandise poultry products
- package, label and merchandise seafood

**Where do Meat Cutters work?**

Meat Cutters are employed by meat processing plants, butcheries, grocery stores and meat markets.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**

- Industrial Slaughterers
- Meat Processors (e.g. sausage making)
- Cooks (e.g. working with specialized cuts of meat)

**What can you expect on the job?**

- be physically fit and able to stand for extended periods of time
- mathematical skills are required
- good eye-hand coordination and manual dexterity to work with knives and saws
- good sense of sight and smell required to detect abnormalities in meat

**What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)**

In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Meat Cutter is up to $46,500.
Endorsements

Individuals may receive endorsements for Slaughtering and Processing. Each endorsement has a one year apprenticeship period. Technical training is provided on the job under the supervision of a certified journeyperson. Endorsements are “stand-alone” and do not require additional training or certification as a Meat Cutter.

Work under the Slaughtering Endorsement involves immobilizing, bleeding, preparing and eviscerating animals. Processing Endorsement involves processing raw meat and poultry into consumer products, for example sausages, by using techniques such as smoking, curing, cooking, flavouring and merchandising.

See the following for more detailed trade information:

- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Metal Fabricator (Fitter)

Metal Fabricator (Fitters) layout, fabricate, cut and assemble structural steel plate and miscellaneous metals.

What do Metal Fabricator (Fitters) do on the job?
- using engineering drawings and blueprints, determine the materials required, and plan the sequence of tasks to cut metal most efficiently
- lay out reference points and patterns on heavy metal according to component specifications
- assemble and fit metal sections and plates to form complete units or sub-units using tack welding, bolting, riveting or other methods
- rig, hoist and move materials to storage areas within a worksite
- set up and operate various heavy duty metal-working machines such as brake presses, shears, cutting torches, grinders and drills, including computer numerical control equipment to bend, cut, form, punch, drill or otherwise form heavy metal components

Where do Metal Fabricator (Fitters) work?
Metal Fabricator (Fitters) are employed in structural steel, boiler and plate work fabrication plants and by heavy machinery manufacturing companies.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Boilermaker
- Ironworker
- Sheet Metal Worker
- Welder

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- mechanical skills
- working in close quarters or in confined spaces may be required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Metal Fabricator (Fitter) is up to $74,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Mobile Crane Operator

- Boom Truck Operator “A” Sub-trade
- Boom Truck Operator “B” Sub-trade

Mobile Crane Operators operate many types of hoisting equipment to move, place and position items.

What do Mobile Crane Operators do on the job?
- operate mobile cranes and boom trucks to lift, move, position or place equipment and materials
- perform pre-operational inspection, and calculate crane capacities and weight to prepare for rigging and hoisting
- may be responsible for the assembly of mobile cranes, boom trucks and tower cranes on site
- perform routine maintenance work, such as cleaning and lubricating cranes

Where do Mobile Crane Operators work?
Mobile Crane Operators are employed by construction, industrial, mining, cargo handling and railway companies.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Pipeline Equipment Operator
- Supervisors of Crane Operators
- Tower Crane Operator

What can you expect on the job?
- outdoor work, sometimes in remote locations
- travel to worksites is common, often requiring long periods away from home
- strict adherence to safety procedures
- good vision
- excellent coordination and manual dexterity
- ability to communicate with hand signals
- attention to detail

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Mobile Crane Operator is up to $88,900.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

Sub-trades

Normally, individuals specialize in one portion of the Mobile Crane Operator trade. Two sub-trades have been developed:

- **Boom Truck Operator A** (1500 hours each year for a total of 3000 worked over 2 years)
• **Boom Truck Operator B** (1000 hours each year for a total of 2000 worked over 2 years)

Each of these sub-trades has its own proficiency examination. Proficiency certificates are issued to individuals who have successfully passed examinations in these areas.

“**My love for large equipment and working outdoors brought me to the skilled trades. It’s rewarding to experience new things each day. Working hard, and sticking with it, earns respect for all the achievements along the way.**”

* Jamie Hayes  
* Boom Truck Operator ‘B’
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint)

- Automotive Painter (Sub-trade)

Motor Vehicle Body Repair workers service, repair, replace and refinish motor vehicle bodies and frames. Motor Vehicle Body Repairers (Metal and Paint) appraise and refinish motor vehicle bodies.

What do Motor Vehicle Body Repairers (Metal and Paint) do on the job?
- review damage reports and estimates of repair, cost and plan work to be performed
- repair and replace front end components, body components, doors and frame and under body components
- hammer out dents, buckles and other defects using blocks and hammers
- file, grind and sand repaired body surfaces using hand and power tools
- apply primers and repaint surfaces using hand and power tools

Where do Motor Vehicle Body Repairers (Metal and Paint) work?
Motor Vehicle Body Repairers are employed by automobile dealers, automobile body repair companies and appraisal centres. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Automotive Service Technician
- Painters-motor vehicle manufacturing
- Supervisor of Motor Vehicle Body Repairers (Metal and Paint)

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- work performed indoors with long periods of standing and bending
- mathematical skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint) is up to $65,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

I've worked on cars since I was 12. My dream is to run my own shop!
Ashley
Apprentice
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer

Fast track your future with Saskatchewan Youth Apprenticeship!
Automotive Painter Sub-trade

Automotive Painters appraise and refinish motor vehicle bodies. This is a sub-trade of the Motor Vehicle Body Repairer (Metal and Paint) trade. Individuals working in this specific area may write an examination for a proficiency certificate.

It takes two years including 1800 hours of technical training and on-the-job training for an Automotive Painter to complete apprenticeship training.

Technical training is delivered at SAIT (Southern Alberta Institute of Technology) in Calgary, Alberta and NAIT (Northern Alberta Institute of Technology) in Edmonton, Alberta. There are two levels of technical training:

Level One: 6 weeks
Level Two: 6 weeks

To graduate from each level of the apprenticeship program, an apprentice must successfully complete the required technical training and compile enough on-the-job experience to total at least 1800 hours each year. When all the requirements for journeyperson certification have been met, an apprentice will receive a Completion of Apprenticeship Certificate and a Proficiency (Red Seal) Certificate.
Painter and Decorator

Painters and Decorators prepare surfaces, apply paint and other protective coatings and apply wallpaper and other decorative finishes to buildings and objects.

What do Painters and Decorators do on the job?
- read specifications to determine quantities of materials required
- prepare and clean surfaces, remove old wallpaper and loose paint, repair cracks and holes in walls with appropriate filler and sandpaper, and apply sealer
- mix and thin paint to obtain desired colour and texture
- apply paint or other materials
- measure, cut and apply wallpaper or fabric to walls
- advise customer on selection of colour schemes and choice of wall coverings

Where do Painters and Decorators work?
Painters and Decorators are employed by construction companies, painting contractors and building maintenance contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Interior Decorator
- Painter, Sculptor and other visual artists

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- work may be performed indoors and outdoors
- may require working at great heights

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Painter and Decorator is up to $51,800.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Partsperson

Partspersons order, stock and dispense parts and assemblies to the mechanical, service and agricultural industries.

What do Partspersons do on the job?
• receive and sort incoming parts and supplies
• store items in an orderly and accessible manner in a warehouse, tool room, supply room or other area
• process incoming requisitions and issue or distribute parts and supplies for internal usage
• maintain records of orders and the amount, kind and location of parts and supplies on hand, using a computerized inventory system
• prepare requisition orders to replenish parts and supplies
• sell spare and replacement parts for motor vehicles, machinery and equipment in a retail setting
• advise retail customers or internal users on appropriateness of parts, supplies or materials

Where do Partspersons work?
Partspersons are employed by manufacturing companies, warehouse, retail and wholesale establishments, mining, forestry and construction companies, repair shops, hospitals and the armed forces.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Parts Clerk Supervisor
• Parts Department Manager
• Purchasing and Inventory Clerk
• Shippers and Receivers

What can you expect on the job?
• some heavy lifting is involved
• computer skills are essential
• customer service skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Partsperson is up to $48,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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I'm proud to see other women go into the trades. Do what you love!

Pamela Journeyperson
Partsperson & Parts Manager
Pipeline Equipment Operator

- Dozer Operator Endorsement
- Excavator Operator Endorsement
- Grader Operator Endorsement
- Side Boom Operator Endorsement

Pipeline Equipment Operators operate one or more types of heavy equipment to construct and maintain pipeline - sideboom, grader, dozer and excavator.

What do Pipeline Equipment Operators do on the job?
- operate specialized equipment for the installation and maintenance of pipeline systems
- maintain pipeline right of way; clear, grade, restore, dig, backfill and compact trenches
- responsible for stripping topsoil, cleaning up operations and replacing topsoil
- may use equipment to hoist, cradle and place pipe and other equipment
- maintain and service existing pipelines
- communicate equipment performance with site mechanics

Where do Pipeline Equipment Operators work?
Pipeline Equipment Operators are employed by petroleum and natural gas processing companies and pipeline construction companies.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Heavy Equipment Operator
- Mobile Crane Operator and Sub-trades
- Contractor or Supervisor of heavy construction equipment crews

What can you expect on the job?
- operators must have good hand and eye coordination and a mechanical aptitude
- work is performed outdoors
- involves long periods away from home
- may work in remote locations or in adverse weather conditions
- cyclical (repeated) work

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Pipeline Equipment Operator is up to $71,400.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

Pipeline Equipment Operator Endorsements

Individuals may receive endorsements for one or more of the following:
- Dozer Operator Endorsement
- Excavator Operator Endorsement
- Grader Operator Endorsement
- Side Boom Operator Endorsement

An Endorsement Certificate will be issued to those who successfully complete the required training.
Plumber

Plumbers install, replace and maintain water and sewage systems in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. They may also be licensed as Gasfitters.

What do Plumbers do on the job?
- read blueprints, drawings and specifications to determine layout of plumbing systems, water supply networks and waste and drainage systems
- install, repair and maintain domestic, commercial or industrial plumbing fixtures in walls and floors
- locate and mark positions for pipe connections, passage holes and fixtures in walls and floors
- install hot water, steam and forced air heating systems
- join pipes using couplings, clamps, screws, bolts, cement or soldering, brazing and welding equipment
- test pipes for leaks using air and water pressure

Where do Plumbers work?
Plumbers are employed in maintenance departments of factories, plants and similar establishments and by plumbing contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Gasfitter
- Steamfitter-Pipefitter
- Sprinkler Fitter
- Supervisor of Plumbers

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- may work in adverse weather conditions

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Plumber is up to $66,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Pork Production Technician

- Breeder Endorsement
- Facilities Maintenance Endorsement
- Farrowing Endorsement
- Grower-Finisher Endorsement
- Nursery Management Endorsement

Pork Production Technicians are involved in most aspects of raising pigs, including herd health, stock identification and selection, nutrition, breeding, gestation, farrowing, weaning, finishing, piglet care, barn and environment maintenance, waste management, stockmanship and basic management and marketing of swine.

What do Pork Production Technicians do on the job?
- responsible for herd health, stock identification and selection, nutrition, breeding, gestation, farrowing, weaning, finishing, piglet care, barn and environment maintenance
- responsible for waste management, stockmanship and basic marketing of swine
- may be responsible for the formulation of a feeding program
- maintain livestock performance records
- recognize and minister to certain livestock health problems

Where do Pork Production Technicians work?
Pork Production Technicians are primarily employed in large scale pork production industries. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- General farm worker
- Farmer and farm manager
- Beef production worker

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- computer skills are required
- interest in working with animals is recommended
- organizational skills are essential

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Pork Production Technician is up to $50,300.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training
Pork Production Technician Endorsements

Individuals may receive endorsements in the following area of specialization:

- Breeder Endorsement
- Facilities Maintenance Endorsement
- Farrowing Endorsement
- Grower-Finisher Endorsement
- Nursery Management Endorsement

An Endorsement Certificate will be issued to those who successfully complete the required training.

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Powerline Technician

*Individuals working in this trade construct and maintain overhead and underground power lines and related equipment.*

**What do Powerline Technicians do on the job?**
- install, maintain, troubleshoot and repair electrical distribution and transmissions systems
- erect and maintain steel, wood or concrete poles, towers and guy wires
- splice, solder and insulate conductors and related wiring to connect power distribution and transmission networks using related electric tools
- inspect and test overhead and underground power lines and cables and associated equipment
- climb ladders or operate hydraulic buckets when working aloft on poles and towers, or work in confined spaces, such as trenches and tunnels, to install power lines and cables and associated equipment

**Where do Powerline Technicians work?**
Powerline Technicians are employed by electric power generation, transmission and distribution companies, electric contractors and public utility commissions.

**Which occupations have similar skills?**
- Power System Electrician
- Cable Installer
- Supervisor, Electrical Trade and Telecommunication

**What can you expect on the job?**
- be in good physical condition
- work is performed in varied weather conditions
- work is performed at great heights or in confined spaces
- hours of work may vary
- mechanical aptitude and mathematical skills are required

**What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)**
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Powerline Technician is up to $107,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Recreation Vehicle Service Technician

Recreation Vehicle Service Technicians inspect, diagnose, service, repair, replace and overhaul all systems and components of recreation vehicles, including exterior and interior components, electrical components, plumbing, propane gas components, appliances, structural frames and towing on motor homes, travel trailers, van conversions and licensed towables.

What do Recreation Vehicle Service Technicians do on the job?

- Communicate with supervisors, manufacturers and consumers to ensure timely, efficient and economical repairs
- Install accessories; perform pre-delivery inspections; read and write repair orders; troubleshoot, repair and maintain propane gas and electrical appliances, such as furnaces, refrigerators, water heaters, ranges and air conditioners; repair fibreglass, body and structural components; and, install, repair, replace and maintain roofs, siding, windows, doors, vents, awnings, floor coverings, cabinets, counters, plumbing systems, electrical systems, propane gas systems, batteries and charging systems
- While RV technicians do not repair the engines or drive train components of motorized vehicles, technicians may install trailer and fifth wheel hitches, wire tow vehicles, and perform maintenance and repairs on trailer frames, undercarriage and suspension
- Use testing equipment, troubleshooting techniques, manufacturers’ specifications and internet websites to assist in locating faults and performing repairs
- Use manuals, catalogues and internet websites to order repair parts and components

Where do Recreation Vehicle Service Technicians work?
Recreation Vehicle Service Technicians are employed by recreation vehicle (RV) dealers including various truck/trailer shops that service trailers and RV’s. RV specialty shops, transportation companies and retail establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?

- Recreation Vehicle Service Technician (RVST) is a newly designated trade in the Province of Saskatchewan. RVST is a unique trade in the motive sector that contains many components from various motive and construction trades

What can you expect on the job?

- Good manual dexterity and balance while working off the ground
- The ability to periodically lift in excess of 25 kilograms
- Mechanical, electrical and electronics aptitude, troubleshooting and problem-solving capabilities
- Good communication, organizational and learning skills
- The desire to upgrade and learn new skills as technology advances
- The ability to work independently and as a team member
- Pride in work done and the desire to attain a superior level of expertise
- A desire to be challenged with a variety of tasks that are rarely repetitious in nature
- Work performed in modern shops using high-tech equipment
- Work environment tends to be noisy
- Work is normally done indoors and long periods of standing and bending are required
What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Recreation Vehicle Service Technician is up to $50,500.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics install, maintain and repair primary and secondary refrigeration and cooling system, in commercial and industrial settings.

What do Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics do on the job?
• read and interpret blueprints, drawings or other specifications
• measure and lay out reference points for installation
• assemble and install refrigeration or air conditioning components using hand and power tools
• measure and cut piping, and connect piping using welding and brazing equipment
• start-up system and test for leaks using testing devices
• recharge system with refrigerant, check and test regulators, calibrate system and perform routine maintenance

Where do Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics work?
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanics are employed by refrigeration and air conditioning installation contractors, various industrial settings, food wholesalers, engineering firms, and retail and servicing establishments.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Domestic refrigerator or window air conditioner service and repairer
• Supervisor of refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics
• Plumber
• Gasfitter

What can you expect on the job?
• be in good physical condition
• mechanical and electrical aptitude
• problem-solving skills are essential
• customer service skills are recommended

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Mechanic is up to $86,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Rig Technician

Rig Technicians operate and maintain drilling rig equipment, systems, pumps and engines.

The Rig Technician Level One (Motorhand) regularly maintains drilling rig engines, transmissions, heating systems, diesel electric generators and motors, hydraulic systems and other mechanical equipment; maintains equipment logs and preventative maintenance records; monitors inventories of fuel, oil filters, lube oils, greases and other service items; participates in rig mobilization and de-mobilization; and may supervise and train floorhands and labourers.

The Rig Technician Level Two (Derrickhand) regularly operates drilling fluid systems and pumps during drilling; mixes fluid chemicals and additives; handles sections of drill string assemblies from a platform on the rig derrick during tripping operations; monitors and records mud flows and volumes and fluid properties; participates in rig mobilization and de-mobilization; and includes all of the work performed by a Motorhand (Level One).

The Rig Technician Level Three (Driller) operates the draw-works, rotary equipment and pumps, and supervises the assembly of drill strings; ensures that safety and support equipment is functioning properly; monitors and keeps records of the progress of drilling operations; participates in the supervision of mobilization and de-mobilization; is responsible for supervising rig crews; and includes all of the work performed by a Motorhand (Level One) and a Derrickhand (Level Two).

What do Rig Technicians do on the job?

- The Motorhand looks after the engines and other machinery. The Motorhand trains and supervises junior crewmembers (Level One).
- The Derrickhand assists the Driller with equipment maintenance and looks after the pumps and mud system (Level Two).
- The Driller monitors and records the progress of the drilling operation, as well as being responsible to develop a well-trained, responsible and safety-conscious crew (Level Three).

Where do Rig Technicians work?

Rig Technicians work in the oilfields in Saskatchewan, Alberta, in north-eastern British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories.

Which occupations have similar skills?

- Water Well Driller

What can you expect on the job?

- be physically fit
- have a strong work ethic
- travel to remote locations required
- exposure to all weather conditions is common
- work with heavy equipment and hazardous substances required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)

In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Rig Technician is up to $98,100.
See the following for more detailed trade information:

- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Roofer

Roofers install and maintain built up roofs, flat deck roofs, steep roofs and other roofs with a variety of covering materials.

What do Roofers do on the job?
- install, repair or replace built-up or single-ply roofing systems
- install, repair or replace asphalt and wood shingles, shakes and masonry or baked clay roofing tiles
- install sheet metal flashings and apply waterproof coating to concrete or other masonry surfaces below or above ground level
- install and repair metal roofs using hand and power tools
- prepare estimates for clients

Where do Roofers work?
Roofers are employed by roofing and general contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Supervisors of roofers and shinglers
- Carpenters

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- exposure to extreme weather conditions
- seasonal work is common
- comfortable working on high structures

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Roofer is up to $56,200.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training
Sheet Metal Worker

Sheet Metal Workers use metal of 10 gauge or lighter to fabricate, install and repair air and material handling systems, building claddings and other products.

What do Sheet Metal Workers do on the job?
- read engineering and architectural drawings, sketches and work specifications
- lay out, measure and mark sheet metal according to drawings or templates
- develop patterns for sheet metal using computer-assisted design and drafting (cad) software packages
- operate computerized laser or plasma cutting equipment to cut sheet metal
- operate light metalworking machines
- install sheet metal products, such as ductwork, according to specifications and building codes

Where do Sheet Metal Workers work?
Sheet Metal Workers are employed by sheet metal fabrication shops, sheet metal products manufacturing companies, sheet metal installation contractors and various industrial sectors.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Boilermaker
- Ironworker
- Aircraft Sheet Metal Technician
- Metal Fabricator (Fitter)

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- strong mathematical skills are required
- computer skills are beneficial

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Sheet Metal Worker is up to $65,000.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Sprinkler Fitter

Sprinkler Fitters install, test and repair fixed fire suppression systems.

What do Sprinkler Fitters do on the job?
- read and interpret drawings, blueprints and specifications to determine layout requirements
- install clamps, brackets and hangers to support piping systems, as well as sprinkler and fire protection equipment using hand and power tools
- select, measure, cut, ream and thread pipe, install sprinkler heads and mount prepared pipe in supports
- join pipes and piping systems to water mains, supply tanks, pumps, compressors and control equipment
- install, service, and repair valves, alarms and associated equipment

Where do Sprinkler Fitters work?
Sprinkler Fitters are employed in maintenance departments of factories, plants and similar establishments and by sprinkler system contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Boilermaker
- Ironworker
- Aircraft Sheet Metal Technician
- Metal Fabricator (Fitter)

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- seasonal work is common
- computer skills are beneficial

What is the average wage for the trade?
(See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Sprinkler Fitter is up to $95,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Steamfitter-Pipefitter

Petroleum Installer Technician Sub-trade

Steamfitters-Pipefitters install and repair low and high pressure piping systems and their components, including heating and processing applications. They may also be licensed as Gasfitters.

What do Steamfitters-Pipefitters do on the job?
- read and interpret drawings, blueprints and specifications to determine layout requirements
- cut openings for pipe in walls, floors and ceilings using hand and power tools or machines
- select type and size of pipe required
- measure, cut, thread and bend pipe to required shape using hand and power tools
- install supports, valves, piping and control systems
- remove and replace worn components and reactivate systems
- weld, braze, cement, solder and thread joints to join pipes and fabricate sections of piping system

Where do Steamfitters-Pipefitters work?
Steamfitters-Pipefitters are employed in maintenance departments of factories, plants and similar establishments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Gasfitter
- Plumber
- Supervisor of Steamfitters-Pipefitters
- Sprinkler Fitter

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- work performed indoors and outdoors
- mechanical skills
- willingness to travel

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Steamfitter-Pipefitter is up to $95,100.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training
Petroleum Installer Technician Sub-trade

It takes three years including 1800 hours of technical training and on-the-job training for a Petroleum Installer Technician to complete apprenticeship training.

There are three levels of technical training, delivered as a home study program. To graduate from each level of the apprenticeship program, an apprentice must successfully complete the required technical training and evaluation, and compile enough on-the-job experience to total at least 1800 hours each year.

When all the requirements for journeyperson certification have been met, an apprentice will receive a Completion of Apprenticeship Certificate and a Proficiency Certificate.

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Tilesetter

Tilesetters construct, alter and repair structures with tile, granite, slate, marble, terrazzo, and other similar materials.

What do Tilesetters do on the job?
• prepare, measure and mark surfaces to be covered
• build under-beds and install anchor bolts, wires and brackets
• mix, apply and spread mortar, cement, mastic, glue, or other adhesives using a hand trowel
• set tiles in position and apply pressure to affix tiles to base
• cut and fit tiles around obstacles and openings using hand and power cutting tools
• pack grout into joints between tiles and remove excess grout
• remove and replace cracked or damaged tiles
• lay and set mosaic tiles to create decorative wall, mural and floor designs
• cut, polish and install marble and granite

Where do Tilesetters work?
Tilesetters are employed by construction companies and masonry contractors. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
• Bricklayer
• Plasterer, Drywall Installer and Finisher
• Supervisor of Tilesetters

What can you expect on the job?
• be in good physical condition
• mathematical skills are required
• work may be performed indoors or outdoors

What is the average wage for the trade?
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Tilesetter is up to $50,600.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Tower Crane Operator

Tower Crane Operators operate mechanical devices or structures utilizing a vertical mast or tower and jib, which may be of the traveling, fixed or climbing types and incorporating a power-driven drum, boom and wire rope, to raise, lower and move material.

What do Tower Crane Operators do on the job?
- operate tower cranes to lift, move, position or place equipment and materials
- perform pre-operational inspection, and calculate crane capacities and weight to prepare for rigging and hoisting
- may be responsible for the assembly of tower cranes on site
- perform routine maintenance work, such as cleaning and lubricating cranes

Where do Tower Crane Operators work?
Tower Crane Operators are employed by construction, industrial, mining, cargo handling and railway companies.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Mobile Crane Operator and Sub-trades
- Pipeline Equipment Operator
- Supervisors of Crane Operators

What can you expect on the job?
- outdoor work, sometimes in remote locations
- travel to worksites is common, often requiring long periods away from home
- strict adherence to safety procedures
- good vision
- excellent coordination and manual dexterity
- ability to work at great heights
- ability to communicate with hand signals
- attention to detail

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for a Tower Crane Operator is up to $88,900.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Truck and Transport Mechanic

Truck and Transport Mechanics maintain and inspect motorized trucks, buses and road transport vehicles.

What do Truck and Transport Mechanics do on the job?
- adjust, repair or replace parts and components of commercial transport truck systems including chassis, frame, cab, body, engine and drive train, fuel, air brakes, steering, hydraulic, electrical and electronic systems
- adjust, repair or replace parts and components of truck trailer systems including structural, brakes and electrical systems

Where do Truck and Transport Mechanics work?
Truck and Transport Mechanics are employed by motor vehicle dealers, garages, service stations and transportation companies.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Agricultural Equipment Technician
- Automotive Service Technician
- Heavy Duty Equipment Technician
- Recreation Vehicle Service Technician
- Supervisor of Motor Vehicle Mechanics

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- mathematical skills are required
- manual dexterity
- mathematical skills are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for Truck and Transport Mechanics is up to $61,700.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Water Well Driller

Water Well Drillers monitor and service wells, interpret water analyses and operate drilling rigs and associated equipment.

What do Water Well Drillers do on the job?
- review client requirements and proposed locations for water wells
- operate water well drilling rigs and other equipment to drill, bore and dig residential, commercial and industrial water wells or environmental assessment and install well screens, casings and other well fixtures
- document geological formations encountered
- clean and disinfect wells in preparation for use
- install, test, maintain and repair water well pumps, piping systems and equipment and perform pumping tests to assess well performance

Where do Water Well Drillers work?
Water Well Drillers are employed by water well drilling contractors and governments. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?
- Oil and Gas Well Driller
- Supervisor of Water Well Drillers

What can you expect on the job?
- be in good physical condition
- work performed outdoors in varied weather conditions
- manual dexterity
- strong mathematics and science background are required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)
In Saskatchewan, the annual income for Water Well Drillers is up to $54,000.

See the following for more detailed trade information:
- Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
- Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

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Welder

Semiautomatic Welding Production Operator

Welders join metal and plastics together using welding equipment.

What do Welders do on the job?

• read and interpret blueprints or welding process specifications
• operate manual or semiautomatic arc welding equipment to fuse segments and components
• operate manual or semiautomatic flame cutting equipment to fuse segments
• operate manual or semiautomatic flame cutting equipment to cut components
• operate metal shearing and shaping equipment
• repair worn parts of metal products by welding on extra layers

Where do Welders work?

Welders are employed by companies that manufacture structural steel and plate work, boilers, heavy machinery and other metal products, and by welding contractors and welding shops. They may also be self-employed.

Which occupations have similar skills?

• Metal Fabricator (Fitter)
• Boilermaker
• Industrial Mechanic (Millwright)
• Production Line Welder

What can you expect on the job?

• be in good physical condition
• work may be performed outdoors or indoors
• manual dexterity
• mathematical skills are required
• travel may be required

What is the average wage for the trade? (See note on page 23-24.)

In Saskatchewan, the annual income for Welders is up to $63,900.

See the following for more detailed trade information:

• Length of apprenticeship term by trade and how to become an apprentice
• Entrance Requirements for Apprenticeship Training

Semiautomatic Welding Production Operator Sub-trade

Production Line Welders work in manufacturing facilities, primarily with wire feed welding processes such as Gas Metal Arc Welding.

It takes two years (3600 hours), including one eight-week, in class technical training program, for a Production Line Welder to complete apprenticeship training.
Training is available through SP held at various locations throughout the province.
- 90% in the workplace
- 10% theoretical at a technical institute

To graduate from each level of the apprenticeship program, an apprentice must successfully complete the required technical training and compile enough on-the-job experience to total at least 1800 hours each year. When all the requirements for journeyperson certification have been met, an apprentice will receive a Completion of Apprenticeship Certificate and a Proficiency Certificate.
For more information…

Saskatchewan Apprenticeship and Trade Certification Commission
2140 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2E3

Toll-free: 1-877-363-0536
Phone: 306-787-2444  Fax: 306-787-5105
Email: apprenticeship@gov.sk.ca
Website: www.saskapprenticeship.ca

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<tr>
<td><strong>ESTEVAN</strong></td>
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<td>1-888-311-1185</td>
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<td>Fax: 306-694-3815</td>
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<td><strong>REGINA</strong></td>
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<td>2140 Hamilton Street  S4P 2E3</td>
<td>Fax: 306-787-5105</td>
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<td><strong>SASKATOON</strong></td>
<td>Phone: 306-933-8476</td>
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<td>603 – 45th Street West</td>
<td>Fax: 306-933-7663</td>
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<td><strong>SWIFT CURRENT</strong></td>
<td>Phone: 306-778-8945</td>
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<tr>
<td>538.5 - 350 Cheadle Street West</td>
<td>Fax: 306-778-8212</td>
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<td><strong>YORKTON</strong></td>
<td>Phone: 306-786-1394</td>
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<td>102 - 72 Smith Street East</td>
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