Aspect of the work		Level 1:	Level 2:	Level 3:	Level 4:		
Freedom		* Requires assistance * Requires regular technical direction * Follows a "cookbook"	* Occasional assistance * Occasional technical direction * Substitute "ingredient" in "cookbook"	* Infrequent technical direction * Gives direction * Modifies "cookbook" * Acquiring time and experience in the craft	* No tech direction rqd. * Gives direction * Writes "cookbook" * Experienced in craft		
Quality	The request is satisfied without a callback. The work performed is based on sound principles, theories, codes, specifications, EHS requirements, and work practices.						
Troubleshoot & Analysis	Tolerance	Work is not tolerance dependant - Hand tools - Stand/riser	Work is tolerance dependant requires use of simple single point measuring device i.e. dial indicator, Voltage/Amp/Ohm meter, vacuum/pressure gage.	Component is tolerance dependant requires use of multiple and or sophisticated measuring device or technology i.e. Squares, dial bore gage, micrometers, Oscilloscope, vibration analysis, Thermography, Tribology, -Tolerance stack-up - Critical fit (i.e. spindle, gear-mesh) -Drive set-up -Feed-back loop	System is tolerance dependant. Geometric axis relationship and Positioning relationships to control -angular interpolation - Circular interpolation – dimensional integrity throughout the envelope.		
	Special language (Where complexity of equipment and or component determines completeness of information required, as well as knowledge of trade/trades)	Low probability of miscommunication - Loadtest hoist - Coolant pump change - Air drop - PM check	Moderate probability of miscommunication -Concepts -Single component problem - Single trade problem solving - X-shift carry over i.e. continuing an assembly/disassembly, sharing of knowledge or experience, or alerting others of a potential fault condition	Moderate to High probability of miscommunication -Concepts -Dual component or system problem - Dual trades problem solving - X-shift carry over i.e. continuing a root cause analysis	High probability of miscommunication - Concepts -Multi-component or system problem - Multi-trades problem solving - X-shift carry over i.e. continuing an assembly/disassembly on a high speed spindle or collar assembly.		
	Complexity # of variables # of Components Level of technology	Solve obvious, visible problems with dependent variables on simple types of Equip. such as: - Polishing jack - Water pump - Pedestal grinder - Bridgeport Problem identification and remedy on task like: - No pressure due to clogged filter element (change filter) - Light won't turn on due to burnt-out light (replace light) - Shaft not turning due to broken belt(Replace belts)	Obscure non-visible problem with dependable variables on conventional types of Equip. such as: - 185 Excello - Manual Bullard VTL - Cooling tower (transitional work) Problem identification and remedy of task like: - Single axis accuracy problem - Single system or single axis fault/failure. Where failure can be identified through a process of elimination by systematically checking the soundness of components in an assembly in a sequential order of failure probability. Working on Components and equipment such as Hydraulic pump, High pressure / high flow coolant pump (transitional work)	Obscure non-visible problem with independent variables - Dual axis positioning error - Single system fault Where failure can be identified through a process of elimination and verification, through which the technician must verify the impact of failure of a component in one assembly or system, on the function of another seemingly independent component or assembly in the same or possibly different system on types of components like - Laser - Centrifugal compressor - Roller packs - Tool changer - Axis drive - High speed spindle	Solve a hidden, non- visible problem with independent variables - Multi-axis - Multi-system To diagnose the root causes and isolate failures by a following a line of reasoning that in essence forms a failure defense plan aimed at addressing a majority of the potential failures and helps to determine impact of a components failure on the integrity of an independent component. Examples; - Vibration , - Misalignment Failure of the lube system due to mechanical or electrical malfunction may produce a stress or strain on a element or elements of a axis drive system on types of machinery like or similar to a 5-axis CNC's i.e. (ELB Grinder, 85 CNC Excello, Laser, G&L VTC)		

Troubleshoot & Analysis continued

Root cause & Corrective action	Remove & replace; fire fight. - Pump seal - Air line -Coolant pump -Fuses -switches Simple problem solving models used; 4-lists; binary thinking; visual, no test data rqd. - Cavetating pump - No air - Lamp out	Where direct replacements are not available, Rebuild, Make, Modify, and or Substitute, suitable replacement Simple to Basic problem solving models used; Develop 4-lists; Analytical thinking; Testing and verification. -Pressures and Flows -Feeds and Speeds -Radial/Axial Rigidity -Voltage/Amps -I/O state	Perform root cause analysis. - Pump/motor bearing failure due to misalignment -intermittent electrical fault due to wire degradation Develop corrective action plan -Laser check on pump/motor alignment -Re-size or re-design Mechanical/Electrical components to meet increased/decreased requirements or conditions.	Utilize advanced problem solving techniques i.e. FMEA Fault Tree, Red X, etc. - Finish, chatter, burn - Repetitive failure - Intermittent problem Initiate, coordinate, track, and document completion of root cause corrective action plan requiring multi-trades and or management/financial approvals		
<u>Danger potential</u>	Low. -Moving arbor press - Moving with forklift.	Release of stored energy potential. - Kinetic - Electrical		High. - Moving machinery - Laser		
Hazard potential	Knows no bounds and is not Grade or Trade Specific					
Impact of "oops"	Boundaries learned through self induced failures			No occurrences of self induced failures		