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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

EDM-E

Elevating Device Mechanic Class E

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) EDM-E , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, EDM-E
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Ontario Elevating Device Safety Act, who is legally permitted to perform maintenance, repairs, or alterations on an elevating device?

- ☐ A Any tradesperson holding a general mechanic's licence
- ☒ B An Elevating Device Mechanic (EDM) holding the appropriate class certificate issued by the TSSA
- ☐ C The building owner without further certification
- ☐ D Any licensed electrician working under contract

ANSWER B

WHY The Elevating Device Safety Act (EDSA) and its regulations restrict work on elevating devices to persons who hold the appropriate class of mechanic certificate issued by the TSSA. A general mechanic's licence, an electrician's licence, or the building owner does not authorize elevating device work without the specific EDM certificate.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A Class E (EDM-E) certificate primarily authorizes an elevating device mechanic to work on which category of device?

- ☐ A Hydraulic freight elevators only
- ☐ B Escalators and moving walks
- ☒ C Passenger rope-pulley (drum-type) elevators and dumbwaiters within the Class E scope
- ☐ D All classes of elevating devices without restriction

ANSWER C

WHY Each TSSA Elevating Device Mechanic class certificate covers a defined scope. Class E is limited to specific equipment categories as defined in the EDSA regulation, which include passenger rope-pulley (drum-type) elevators and dumbwaiters within that scope. Hydraulic elevators, escalators, and other classes require the appropriate class certificate.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

During routine periodic inspection, which document defines the inspection, maintenance, and testing intervals and procedures that an EDM-E must follow?

- ☐ A The Ontario Electrical Safety Code only
- ☐ B The building's insurance policy schedule
- ☒ C The CSA B44 Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators (as adopted in Ontario) and applicable EDSA regulations
- ☐ D The manufacturer's marketing brochure

ANSWER C

WHY In Ontario, elevating device work must comply with the adopted CSA B44 Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators together with the EDSA and its regulations. The Ontario Electrical Safety Code governs only the electrical aspects, and insurance or marketing literature is not a regulatory basis for inspection intervals or procedures.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

An EDM-E discovers a condition on a device they believe creates an immediate hazard to persons. What is the correct first action under EDSA expectations?

- ☐ A Continue operating the device and log the finding for the next scheduled inspection
- ☒ B Immediately remove the device from service, notify the owner/owner's representative, and promptly notify/advise TSSA as required
- ☐ C Wait for the owner's annual maintenance contract to authorize action
- ☐ D Post a handwritten note on the device and let the building staff decide

ANSWER B

WHY When an EDM identifies an unsafe condition presenting an immediate hazard, the responsible action is to remove the device from service, notify the owner/owner's representative so that access is restricted, and report the matter to TSSA as required by the EDSA. Continuing to operate the device, deferring to the maintenance contract, or relying on informal signage does not meet regulatory duty of care.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following hoistway and pit conditions observed by an EDM-E would be considered unsafe and require corrective action before returning the car to service?

- ☐ A A clean, dry pit with working pit lighting and an accessible stop switch at pit access
- ☒ B Accumulation of water in the pit at or near the level of working electrical equipment with no pit stop switch verification
- ☐ C A permanent lighting fixture producing measurable illumination at the pit floor
- ☐ D Properly labelled circuits on the pit disconnect

ANSWER B

WHY Water in the pit at or near electrical equipment is a serious hazard (shock, equipment damage) and an EDM must not return a car to service until it is corrected; a functional pit stop switch and pit lighting are required safe conditions. The other options describe compliant, safe conditions.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which component, when activated at a set overspeed, mechanically applies a friction clamp to the guide rails to stop and hold the car/counterweight during a free-fall or overspeed condition?

- ☐ A Slack rope device
- ☐ B Final limit switch
- ☒ C Governor-activated car or counterweight safety (calibrated to the rated governor tripping speed)
- ☐ D Buffers alone, with no safety mechanism

ANSWER C

WHY The governor-driven car or counterweight safety is the device that engages friction jaws on the guide rails to stop and hold the car or counterweight when the governor trips at its set speed. The slack rope device protects rope tension, the final limit switch stops the drive at terminal landings, and buffers provide controlled stopping at the bottom of travel — they are not the rail-gripping device.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Before working on an elevator controller, which lockout/tagout (LOTO) procedure is required to protect the mechanic from unexpected energization or motion?

- ☐ A Place a 'Do Not Operate' sign on the car only
- ☒ B Open the main line disconnect, lock it in the open position with a personal lock, verify zero energy at the controller, and verify the car is at a safe landing with brakes accessible
- ☐ C Ask the building staff to turn off the lights
- ☐ D Wait for the next power outage

ANSWER B

WHY Working on a controller requires a documented LOTO procedure: opening and locking the main disconnect in the open position with a personal lock, verifying absence of voltage where appropriate, and confirming the car is safely parked so it cannot move. Signage alone, asking staff, or waiting for an outage do not constitute compliant lockout.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

During a periodic inspection, the car door interlock fails to function as required by code. What is the correct action for the EDM-E?

- ☐ A Bypass the interlock temporarily to keep the elevator in service
- ☒ B Document the defect, take the elevator out of service until the interlock is restored and verified, and advise the owner/TSSA as applicable
- ☐ C Tape the door closed and continue running
- ☐ D Replace it only at the next annual inspection

ANSWER B

WHY Door interlocks are a critical safety device and must function as required by code. An EDM who finds a failed interlock must remove the elevator from service, document the defect, restore the device, verify proper operation, and report as applicable. Bypassing, taping, or deferring replacement is not acceptable.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

When a TSSA inspector arrives to perform an inspection or investigation on a device under an EDM-E's responsibility, the EDM-E must:

- ☐ A Refuse entry because the inspector has no authority over a contractor
- ☒ B Provide reasonable assistance, access, and relevant information/documentation as required under the EDSA
- ☐ C Demand the inspector produce a court order before any access is granted
- ☐ D Hide any previously identified deficiencies on the controller

ANSWER B

WHY Under the EDSA, TSSA inspectors have statutory authority to enter, inspect, and require information. An EDM must cooperate, provide access to the device, records and documentation, and must not conceal defects. Refusing entry, demanding a court order, or concealing deficiencies are each violations of the EDSA.