Knowledge-based assessment – Answers

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| Unit code and title | CPCCBC4002A Manage occupational health and safety in the building and construction workplace |

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| Manage OHS | | Achieved/Not achieved |
| 1 | Knowledge of the OHS Act and Regulations |  |

### Instructions to the candidate Time allowed: 180 minutes

* All 35 questions must be attempted.
* You must achieve a satisfactory performance in all parts of the assessment.
* If you do not demonstrate satisfactory performance are required to provide further evidence. This could be in the form of another knowledge based assessment, interview or other method deemed appropriate by your assessor.
* This is an Open book assessment. You may use the OHS Act and Regulations during the assessment.
* Write your answers in black or blue ink.

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| Candidate’s name |  |
| Date |  |
| Assessor’s feedback | |

1.Which of the following states the force requirements for fall injury prevention systems?

a) regulation 3.48

b) regulation 3.51

c) regulation 3.52

d) regulation 3.50

Answer [d]

2.Where excavation work is likely to affect the stability of any building, work should not commence or continue unless the stability of the building or structure is protected. Which Act or Regulation number covers this requirement?

Regulation 3.113

3.Briefly outline 3 factors in determining the system of support for excavations.

1. Nature of ground (rock, soil type, faults /cracks, made up ground, moisture conditions)

2. Water control (Sludge pumping, Dewatering, Nearby swamps, dams, reservoirs)

3. Underground services

4.All electrical installation should be designed, constructed, installed, protected and tested to minimise the risk of electrical shock or fire. What Act or Regulation number covers this requirement?

Regulation 3.59

5.List six (6) places on a building site where edge protection is required.

Edge protection must be provided to the edge of a scaffold, fixed stair, landing, suspended slab, formwork or falsework at the workplace, where a person is at risk of falling two or more metres.

6.Which regulation describes the requirements for the provision of suitable screens when using and electric welding process?

Regulation 3.97

7.List four (4) considerations for public safety where excavation work is left outside working hours.

1. Display warning signs (around corners)

2. Traffic controller (if necessary)

3. Temporary bypass for vehicular traffic

4. Temporary barriers to prevent accidental vehicle entry

5. Establish direction sign around or over

6. Do not leave hazard unguarded.

8. Explain the requirements for residual current devices to be fixed to electrical supply to hand held or portable equipment at the workplace.

The final sub-circuit to which the fixed socket is connected is protected to a non‑portable residual current device.

Or

The output side of the fixed socket is directly connected to an RCD.

9. Explain what is meant by the term ‘Duty of Care’.

‘Duty of Care’ requires that everything ‘reasonably practicable’ be done to protect the health and safety of others at the workplace. This duty is placed on:

• all employers

• their employees

• any others who have influence on the hazards in a workplace.

10. List four (4) kinds of plant that must be registered before it can be used in the workplace.

Tower cranes, boiler and pressure vessels, most mobile cranes, lifts and escalators, building maintenance units, amusement structures and truck mounted concrete placing units with booms.

11. Name the Occupational Safety and Health Regulation that regulates cleanliness and removal of debris on a worksite.

Regulation 3.17

12. Name the Occupational Safety and Health Regulation that controls erection or dismantling of scaffold and design, import or supply.

Regulation 3.67

13. Give the kg per bay and scaffold plank width for light, medium and heavy duty scaffold.

‘**Light duty** scaffolding’ is scaffolding of up to 225 kg per bay. This is suitable for plastering, painting, electrical work and other light tasks. Platforms must be at least two planks (450 mm) wide.

‘**Medium duty** scaffolding’ is scaffolding of up to 450 kg per bay. This is suitable for carpentry and most other general trades work. Platforms should be at least four planks (900 mm) wide.

‘**Heavy duty** scaffolding’ is scaffolding of up to 675 kg per bay. This is needed for bricklaying, concreting, demolition and most work tasks involving heavy loads or heavy impact forces. Platforms should be at least five planks (approximately 1100 mm) wide.

14. Name the Occupational Safety and Health Regulation that controls portable ladders.

Regulation 3.26

15. Name the Occupational Safety and Health Regulation that states the Australian Standard must be complied with if working in a confined space.

Regulation 3.85

16. List the regulation number and the requirements of the regulations when working in the vicinity of overhead power lines. (There are 5 parts to this answer.)

Regulation Number: 3.64

a) That no work is done above overhead electric wires

(i) within 0.5m of live insulated overhead power line not more than 1000 volts

Reg 3.64(a)

(ii) within 1.0m of live uninsulated overhead power line not more than 1000 volts

Reg 3.64(b)

(iii) within 3.0m of live whether insulated or not overhead power line more than 1000 volts and not more than 33000 volts

Reg 3.64(c)

(iv) within 6.0m of live whether insulated or not overhead power line more than 33000 volts.

Reg 3.64(d)

17. Name the Occupational Safety and Health Regulation that requires the licence number of the tester of portable electrical equipment to be placed on a tag.

Regulation 3.62

18. Scaffold must be inspected by a competent person at least every 30 days and tagged during inspection. What is the Act or Regulation number that covers this requirement?

Regulation 3.72

19. In your own words, briefly explain the general Duties of Care an employer must take. (There are 6 parts to this answer.)

1. Provide and maintain a working environment in which his employees are not exposed to hazards.

2. Provide and maintain workplaces, plant and systems of work.

3. Provide such information, instruction, and training to and supervision.

4. Consult and co-operate with safety and health representatives.

5. Provide his employees with such adequate personal protective clothing and equipment.

6. Make arrangements for:

(i) the use, cleaning, maintenance, transportation and disposal of plant

(ii) the use, handling, processing, storage, transportation and disposal of substances.

20. Explain the general Duties of Care an employee must take. (There are 2 parts to this answer.)

Duties of employees

(1) An employee shall take reasonable care:

(a) to ensure his own safety and health at work; and

(b) to avoid adversely affecting the safety or health of any other person through any act or omission at work.

21. The obligation of an employer, main contractor or a person having control of the workplace must ensure that the movement, speed of vehicles and plant minimises the risk of injury. What is the Act or Regulation number that covers this requirement?

Regulation 3.22

22. Which one of the following statements is correct about codes of practice?

[a] It is an offence not to comply with the requirements of any code of practice.

[b] A code of practice cannot be used as evidence in prosecutions under the Act.

[c] Codes of practice provide practical advice on strategies to prevent people being exposed to harm in the workplace.

Answer [C].

23. What is the Act or Regulation number that covers the requirement at question 22?

Act Section 57

24. Briefly explain the roles of a WorkSafe inspector?

• Conduct tests including taking samples for analysis.

• Check records, books and documents.

• Take photographs, film or audio recordings.

• Seize anything which relates to an offence.

• Issue prohibition or cease work orders.

• Prosecute offences under the OS&H Act or Regulation.

25. The hierarchy of control has six (6) risk control options. List the control options in priority order.

1. Elimination

2. Substitution

3. Isolation

4. Engineering control

5. Administration control

6. Personal Protective Equipment

26. List four (4) reportable accidents.

(a) a fracture of the skull, spine or pelvis;

(b) a fracture of any bone —

(i) in the arm, other than in the wrists or hand;

(ii) in the leg, other than a bone in the ankle or foot;

(c) an amputation of an arm, a hand, finger, finger joint, leg, foot, toe or toe joint;

(d) the loss of sight of an eye;

(e) any injury other than an injury of a kind referred to in paragraphs (a) to (d) which, in the opinion of a medical practitioner, is likely to prevent the employee from being able to work within 10 days of the day on which the injury occurred.

27. To minimise the chance of an electrical fire you should not:

[a] Overload high voltage appliances.

[b] Run electrical cords in such a way that they can be damaged.

[c] Use unapproved electrical extension leads for power tools.

[d] All of the above

Answer [d].

28. Give five (5) examples of ‘Hazards’ that can be found in the work place.

Gravity – falling objects – falling people

Kinetic energy – projectiles

Mechanical energy – skin contact, inhalation

Hazardous substances– skin contact, inhalation

Thermal energy – spills and splashes

Radiation – ultraviolet

Electrical shock, burn

Vibration

Biological

Stress

29. Hazard identification, risk assessment and risk control principles are made compulsory:

[a] under common law

[b] under the Safety and Health Act

[c] under the Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

[d] because they help prevent injury or harm to health and save money.

Answer [d].

30. Which Act or Regulation number covers the requirement at question 29?

Regulation 3.1

31. In your own words, explain the meaning of the following two (2) terms.

Hazards – in relation to a person means anything that may result in:

• injury to the person

• harm to the health of the person.

Risk – in relation to any injury or harm, means the probability of that injury or harm occurring.

32. List the six (6) types of fires and give an example of each type of fire.

Class A – solid materials carbon compounds

Class B – liquids

Class C – Flammable gases

Class D – Combustible metals

Class E – Energised Electrical Equipment

Class F – Cooking Oils and Fats

33. A portable fire extinguisher must be available on every construction site regardless what kind of work will be done.

Circle the correct answer.

True False

Answer True Regulation 3.9

34. The function of a safety and health committee is only to consider matters that are referred to the committee by safety and health representatives.

Circle the correct answer.

True False

Answer False Act Section 40

35. List four (4) unsafe acts and four (4) unsafe conditions at a worksite.

Unsafe acts:

1. Throwing material from heights.

2. Unauthorised altering of scaffold.

3. Using electric tools without RCD protection.

4. Not using appropriate PPE.

5. Taking sort cuts.

6. Being distracted.

7. Incorrect use of tools.

Unsafe conditions:

1. Leaving rubbish laying around.

2. Not tying ladders in position.

3. Unsanitary conditions for employees (eg WC, lunch area).

4. Working on wet, slippery roofs.

5. Inadequate supervision.

6. Inadequate instructions.

7. Poor communication.

8. Poor housekeeping.

**End of knowledge‑based assessment**