

# MANAGING THE RISKS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACCIDENTS

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**What are two strategies for reducing the risk of workplace accidents?**

**What is an organizational accident?** An organisational accident or incident is a failure or deficiency due in part to problems with the system or organisation in which the problem occurs. These types of failures at first glance appear solely due to mistakes or oversight by individuals or single entities.

**What steps can you take to reduce the risk of accidents?**

**What is the most effective method of reducing risk in the workplace?** Eliminate the risk The most effective control measure involves eliminating the hazard and its associated risk. The best way to eliminate a hazard is to not introduce the hazard in the first place. For example, you can eliminate the risk of a fall from height by doing the work at ground level.

**What are the three basic causes of workplace accidents?** There are three basic causes of workplace accidents: chance occurrences, unsafe conditions, and employees' unsafe acts. Chance occurrences (such as walking past a tree just when a branch falls) are more or less beyond management's control. We will therefore focus on unsafe conditions and unsafe acts.

**What are the three categories of workplace accidents?** Slips, Trips, and Falls The three most common types of “on the job” injuries can be divided into three areas.

**What are the effects of accidents in an organization?** Financial Loss: Workplace accidents can result in financial losses for the employee and the employer. Decreased Productivity: Workplace accidents can also lead to decreased productivity.

**What are 2 methods or strategies you can incorporate into your work area to reduce slips and falls?** Both slips and trips result from unintended or unexpected change in the contact between the feet and the ground or walking surface. This fact shows that good housekeeping, quality of walking surfaces (flooring), selection of proper footwear, and appropriate pace of walking are critical for preventing fall incidents.

**What are 3 ways to prevent accidents?**

**What are the 2 general causes of accidents at workplace?**

**How can you reduce the risk of workplace injuries?** Depending on your work, you may need to pay extra attention to: ergonomics; appropriate staffing to avoid over-exertion; ladder safety; eye safety; ventilation; breaks; hearing protection, body mechanics or work site safety, just to name a few.

### **Test Bank: Essentials of Computer Organization and Architecture**

**Question 1:** Define computer architecture and describe its key components.

**Answer:** Computer architecture refers to the design and implementation of a computer's hardware and software systems. Its key components include the processor, memory, input/output devices, and the interconnections between them.

**Question 2:** Explain the difference between RISC and CISC architectures.

**Answer:** RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) uses a simplified instruction set with fewer instructions, while CISC (Complex Instruction Set Computer) employs a complex instruction set with multi-step operations. RISC typically focuses on faster execution times, while CISC emphasizes code efficiency.

**Question 3:** Describe the memory hierarchy and explain its significance.

**Answer:** The memory hierarchy consists of multiple levels of memory with varying speeds and capacities. It includes registers, cache, main memory, and secondary storage. The hierarchy ensures efficient access to data, with faster memories storing frequently used data and slower memories storing infrequently used data.

**Question 4:** Discuss the different types of parallel computing.

**Answer:** Parallel computing involves dividing a task into smaller subtasks that are executed simultaneously. There are several types, including shared memory parallelism, distributed memory parallelism, and heterogeneous parallelism. Each type employs different approaches to data sharing and communication between processors.

**Question 5:** Explain the concept of virtual memory and its advantages.

**Answer:** Virtual memory allows the operating system to simulate a larger physical memory than the actual hardware provides. It divides memory into pages and allocates them dynamically to processes. This enables efficient use of memory, supports multitasking, and simplifies memory management for programmers.

### **Solution to Control System Engineering by Nagrath**

**Q1: What is the transfer function of a second-order system?**

A1: The transfer function of a second-order system is given by:

$$G(s) = \frac{K\omega_n^2}{(s^2 + 2\zeta\omega_n s + \omega_n^2)}$$

where:

- K is the gain
- $\omega_n$  is the natural frequency
- $\zeta$  is the damping ratio

**Q2: What is the stability criterion for a closed-loop control system?**

A2: The stability criterion for a closed-loop control system is that all the poles of the closed-loop transfer function must have negative real parts.

**Q3: How do you design a PID controller?**

A3: A PID controller can be designed using the following steps:

- Calculate the closed-loop transfer function.
- Choose the desired closed-loop poles.
- Use the Ziegler-Nichols method or another method to calculate the PID parameters.

**Q4: What is the difference between a Type 0 and a Type 1 system?**

A4: A Type 0 system is a system with no integrators in the forward path, while a Type 1 system has one integrator in the forward path. Type 0 systems have a steady-state error, while Type 1 systems have no steady-state error.

**Q5: How do you analyze a control system using root locus?**

A5: Root locus analysis is a graphical method for analyzing the stability of a control system. It involves plotting the poles of the closed-loop transfer function as the gain of the system is varied. The roots of the characteristic equation can be determined from the root locus plot, and the stability of the system can be assessed based on the location of the roots.

**Shriver and Atkins Inorganic Chemistry 5th Edition Solutions: A Comprehensive Guide**

**Introduction** Shriver and Atkins' "Inorganic Chemistry," 5th edition, is a renowned textbook that provides a comprehensive understanding of inorganic compounds and their chemistry. Its companion solutions manual offers detailed step-by-step solutions to all the end-of-chapter exercises, enabling students to solidify their grasp of the material.

**Question 1: Coordination Complex Formation** Question: Explain the formation of a coordination complex between  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6]^{3+}$  and  $\text{NH}_3$ .

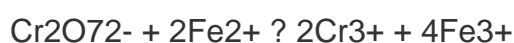
Answer: The  $\text{NH}_3$  molecule donates its lone pair of electrons to the metal ion, forming a bond between the nitrogen atom and the cobalt ion. This displaces one

water molecule from the coordination sphere, resulting in the formation of  $[\text{Co}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_5\text{NH}_3]^{3+}$ .

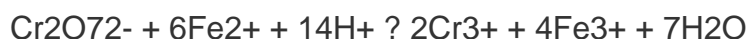
**Question 2: Ligand Substitution** Question: Describe the ligand substitution reaction that occurs when  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_6]^{2+}$  is treated with  $\text{Cl}^-$ .

Answer: The  $\text{Cl}^-$  ion acts as a stronger ligand than  $\text{NH}_3$ , leading to the substitution of two  $\text{NH}_3$  molecules. The reaction results in the formation of  $[\text{Ni}(\text{NH}_3)_4\text{Cl}_2]^{2+}$ , with the  $\text{Cl}^-$  ions replacing the  $\text{NH}_3$  ligands in the inner coordination sphere.

**Question 3: Redox Reactions** Question: Balance the following redox reaction:



Answer: Balance the reaction by adding electrons to the left side and reducing agents to the right side. The final balanced equation is:



**Question 4: Solid-State Chemistry** Question: How does the structure of a metal oxide affect its electrical conductivity?

Answer: The electrical conductivity of a metal oxide depends on the mobility of the charge carriers within the crystal structure. If the metal ions are arranged in a regular lattice, the electrons can move more freely, resulting in higher conductivity.

**Question 5: Organometallic Chemistry** Question: Describe the bonding in the ferrocene molecule,  $\text{Fe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)_2$ .

Answer: Ferrocene has a sandwich-like structure, where the iron atom is sandwiched between two cyclopentadienyl ( $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5$ ) rings. The bonding involves the donation of electrons from the delocalized  $\pi$ -orbitals of the  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_5$  rings to the vacant d-orbitals of the iron ion, forming a covalent metal-ligand bond.

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