



DECEMBER 2016

ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Instructions to candidates:

- a) Time allowed: Three hours (plus an extra ten minutes' reading time at the start – do not write anything during this time)
 - b) Answer any FIVE questions
 - c) All questions carry equal marks. Marks for each question are shown in []
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1.
 - a) Describe the special circumstances that require consideration when planning for emergencies. [14]
 - b) Identify the categories of people that may require extra consideration when drawing up plans for fire emergencies and precautions. [6]
 2.
 - a) What change came about, with reference to portable firefighting equipment, on 1 April 2006? [2]
 - b) Fire cannot take place unless THREE components are present. List and give examples for EACH of these. [6]
 - c) Outline the FOUR main methods of extinguishing fires. [8]
 - d) Which type of fire extinguisher should have been decommissioned as of December 2003? [1]
 - e) Explain the best positions for the siting of fire extinguishers. [3]
 3.
 - a) List FIVE main hazards produced by fire that should be considered during a fire risk assessment. [5]
 - b) Compare the THREE levels of a fire risk assessment. [9]
 - c) Provide examples of how the risk of fire spread can be prevented. [6]
 4.
 - a) Outline what should be considered when carrying out risk assessments under the Management of Health and Safety at Work and COSHH Regulations, to establish what first aid provision is required. [10]
 - b) Make comparisons between an appointed person and a first aider and state the resources you would employ to inform staff of the first aid arrangements. [10]
 5.
 - a) Describe the criteria that escape routes should meet when drawing up an evacuation plan of the workplace in case of fire. [12]
 - b) Analyse the adequacy of any means of escape for use during a fire emergency. [8]
 6. Identify the FIVE key steps required in a checklist when assessing the fire risk and fire safety plan and describe in more detail EACH of these steps. [20]
 7.
 - a) Investigations should be led by supervisors or others with sufficient status or knowledge to make recommendations. Why might this be carried out by department heads or supervisors? [8]
 - b) When should an investigation be carried out after an incident, and why is this so beneficial? [12]
 8.
 - a) Outline the advantages and disadvantages of sprinkler systems. [4]
 - b) Describe in detail what other principles of fire prevention could be considered? [16]