



ICM

MARCH 2017

WORKING PRACTICES, HAZARDS & CONTROLS

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 []
1. a) Give a brief overview of why the Noise at Work Regulations were introduced in 1989 (revised in 2005). [2]
b) Outline what employers are required to do under the Noise at Work Regulations. [8]
c) Describe how a noise assessment should be carried out. [2]
d) Outline SEVEN points that should be included in a noise assessment. [8]
2. Confined spaces include chambers, tanks (sealed and open top), vessels, furnaces, ducts, sewers, manholes, pits, flues, excavations, boilers, reactors and ovens. Many fatal accidents have occurred where inadequate precautions were taken before and during work involving entry into confined spaces.
a) Identify at least EIGHT potential hazards to any employees working in a confined space. [14]
b) Explain the arrangements you would implement, before allowing anyone to enter a confined space, for rescue in case of emergency. [6]
3. You have been asked to review your organisation's approach to the COSHH Regulation and the principles of good practice for the control of exposure.
a) Identify SIX risks to health from work activities carried out with dangerous substances. [6]
b) Regulation 5 of the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR) 2002 relates to the requirements for risk assessments under this regulation. Outline the items that must be included in a risk assessment as part of Regulation 5. [14]
4. Where work-related road safety is integrated into the arrangements for managing health and safety at work, it can be managed effectively.
a) Identify FIVE main areas that should be addressed when considering the management of road safety in the workplace. [6]
b) Identify what should be included in a risk assessment for drivers of vehicles at work. [8]
c) Describe how you would ensure the risks to all drivers employed within your organisation are reduced. [6]
5. Employers must protect the health and safety of employees and others who might be at risk from their work activities. Organisations have a duty to ensure the health and safety of the public while on the premises, even if the individuals concerned, such as children, are not supposed to be there.
a) Explain why the risks to the health and safety of visitors who use the premises is greater than for employees. [6]
b) Explain the action you could take to overcome these risks. [4]
c) Identify typical workplace risks that might affect people's health and/or safety, in particular pregnant staff, and should be included in any risk assessment. [10]
6. a) Explain why slips and trips in the workplace are such a worry. [3]
b) Identify the hazards that may cause SLIPS in the workplace. [5]
c) Identify TRIP hazards commonly found in any workplace. [8]
d) Outline measures employers and employees can take to reduce the chances of slips or trips from happening. [4]

continued overleaf

7. Before any work at height starts, a risk assessment should be undertaken.
- a) Outline the issues that should be considered before any work starts involving work above the ground. [6]
 - b) Identify FOURTEEN factors that should be considered when using ladders at work. [14]
8. Draw or describe the HSE coded hand signals you would use for EACH of the following instructions:
- a) Stop
 - b) End
 - c) Distance
 - d) Move forward
 - e) Move back
 - f) Raise
 - g) Lower
 - h) Go right
 - i) Go left
 - j) Danger [20]