

# Reasonable ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor Exam Price, ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor Reasonable Exam Price



**ENGLISH**

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## PECB ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fundamental principles and concepts of an occupational health and safety management system: This section of the exam measures the skills of Health and Safety Managers and covers the essential principles and concepts underlying an occupational health and safety management system (OHSMS). It focuses on understanding the framework for managing health and safety risks to prevent workplace injuries and illnesses. One skill to be measured is identifying key components of an effective OHSMS.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ISO 45001 requirements for an OH&amp;S MS – Clauses 4 to 10: This section of the exam measures the skills of Auditors related to specific requirements outlined in ISO 45001 about occupational health and safety management systems. It emphasizes understanding clauses that address context, leadership, planning, support, operation, performance evaluation, and improvement. A skill to be measured is applying ISO 45001 requirements to organizational practices.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Closing an ISO 45001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of Audit Consultants and covers the procedures for concluding an ISO 45001 audit. It emphasizes reporting results, discussing findings with stakeholders, and ensuring follow-up actions are planned.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing an ISO 45001 audit program: This section of the exam measures the skills of Audit Managers and covers the management of an ongoing ISO 45001 audit program. It focuses on scheduling audits, maintaining auditor competency, and ensuring continuous improvement within the auditing process. One skill to be measured is implementing strategies for effective audit program management.</li> </ul>
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## ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor Reasonable Exam Price, ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor Certification Exam

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### PECB Certified ISO 45001 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

#### NEW QUESTION # 13

You are an audit team leader conducting an ISO 45001 surveillance audit of a nautical college that provides course for those working in the maritime sector. The College Principle Is absent, and you are interviewing the Deputy (DP) DP: I apologise for the absence of the College Principle. He has called in sick today and we are really short of staff.

You: I see, it really should not affect the OHSMS so the audit can progress as normal.

DP: The College principle set up the system. I am afraid I am not as familiar with it as he is.

You: OK, let's start with the OH and S policy. What are the main issues for the OHSMS here?

DP: Give me a minute. I need look at the OH and S Policy on the noticeboard in his office.

As the audit progresses, It is clear that the Deputy College Principle has a very low knowledge of the OHSMS. He continually has to search the answers to your questions or asks staff members about their processes.

Choose one of the following options that best describes the basis for the nonconformity.

- A. As a member of the management team, the Deputy College Principal Is not aware of the OHSMS policy.
- B. The Deputy College Principal is not competent to manage the CM ISMS.
- C. The OH and S Polity only exists -s -i document in the Collegeprinciple office.
- D. OHSS improvement is riot possible due to the lack of awareness of the OHSMS.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit References Clause 5.1 of ISO 45001:2018 requires top management to demonstrate leadership and commitment to the OH&S management system. This includes awareness of the OH&S policy and its objectives.

Analysis of Options:

\* A. As a member of the management team, the Deputy College Principal is not aware of the OHSMS policy:Correct. A lack of awareness of the policy reflects poor leadership commitment, which violates Clause 5.1.

\* B. OH&S improvement is not possible due to the lack of awareness of the OHSMS:Incorrect.

While improvement may be hindered, this is not the main issue in this scenario.

\* C. The Deputy College Principal is not competent to manage the OHSMS:Incorrect. The Deputy's competence to manage the OHSMS is not in question; the issue is their lack of awareness of key elements.

\* D. The OH&S policy only exists as a document in the College Principal's office:Incorrect. The policy may be accessible but not effectively communicated or understood by management.

ISO References:

\* Clause 5.1: Leadership and commitment.

\* Clause 5.2: OH&S policy.

#### NEW QUESTION # 14

Just before the closing meeting of a third-party audit, the audit team leader is invited to a meeting with the OHS Manager. He tells the audit team leader that a member of the audit team was seen taking videos on the factory floor using his mobile phone and wants him suspended from the closing meeting with any nonconformities raised by him rescinded. When asked about this, the auditor said that he had obtained permission from one of the supervisors who was a member of the safety team. Select the three best options of how the audit team leader might deal with this situation.

- A. Inform the OHS Manager that auditors must take videos for their report.
- B. Instruct the auditor to delete all photos immediately in such a manner that the OHS Manager can personally confirm this deletion.
- C. State that the auditor will take no further part in the audit and all his videos will be deleted.
- **D. Insist that the nonconformities must stand since there is clear evidence for them apart from the videos.**
- **E. Advise the OHS Manager that they should speak to the supervisor to confirm the situation.**
- F. Personally delete all photos taken from the auditor ' s personal phone.
- **G. Indicate that he, as audit team leader, will seek approval for the taking of videos by auditors at the opening meetings with management at all audits in the future.**
- H. Apologise for the auditor ' s behaviour and advise the OHS Manager that he will be reported to Head Office.

**Answer: D,E,G**

Explanation:

The best responses are D, E, and G .

D). Insist that the nonconformities must stand since there is clear evidence for them apart from the videos is correct because audit findings and nonconformities must be based on objective evidence . If the evidence supporting the findings exists independently of the videos, then the findings should not be rescinded simply because there is a dispute about how supplementary material was recorded. A problem with auditor conduct or site permission does not automatically invalidate valid audit evidence already obtained.

E). Advise the OHS Manager that they should speak to the supervisor to confirm the situation is also appropriate because the auditor stated that permission had been obtained from a supervisor who was part of the safety team. Before taking action, the audit team leader should verify the facts. This is a reasonable and proportionate response to clarify whether site permission was actually granted.

G). Indicate that he, as audit team leader, will seek approval for the taking of videos by auditors at the opening meetings with management at all audits in the future is appropriate because it addresses the control weakness going forward. Audit teams should be clear about site rules, confidentiality, and permissions for photographs or videos before audit activities begin. This is a constructive preventive action for future audits.

Why the other options are not the best:

- \* A may be premature until the facts are verified.
- \* B assumes misconduct before confirming the facts.
- \* C is incorrect because auditors do not inherently "must" take videos.
- \* F is too severe before the situation is properly established and investigated.
- \* H is inappropriate because the audit team leader should not personally handle or manipulate the auditor' s personal phone.

#### NEW QUESTION # 15

As a third-party auditor, you must audit company ABC, which has agreed with the Certification Body that the scope will be " manufacture of food for domestic animals ". They have recently bought the company XYZ across the road, which can manufacture the packaging materials for their food products. They have implemented a single OHS management system (ISO 45001) for both plants. However, for marketing purposes, they want to certify the management system for the food manufacturing only. They argue that XYZ has the role of a supplier.

What would be your response? Select one

- **A. Do not agree to perform the audit because the scope of certification cannot be narrower than the scope of ABC ' s management system**
- B. Agree to perform the audit of the food manufacturing plant only. The new XYZ plant will be considered as one of ABC ' s suppliers.
- C. Agree to perform the audit if ABC commits to extending the scope of certification to the second plant in 12 months.
- D. Agree to perform the audit if they commit to buy packaging material from a supplier other than XYZ.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D .

ABC states that it has implemented one single OH and S management system for both plants . Once a single management system covers both sites, the certification body has to determine and audit the scope of the management system being operated , not an artificially narrowed commercial scope. IAF MD 1 says a multi-site organization has a single management system , and the certification body must confirm that a single management system is deployed and determine the scope of the management system being operated

. It also says the certification document must reflect the scope of certification and the sites/legal entities covered by that multi-site certification. ( IAF ) The argument that XYZ is "just a supplier" does not solve the problem. IAF MD 5 makes an important distinction: where an external provider is only a supplier, the certification body audits the organization's control of the supplied activity, not the performance of the activity itself . But here, XYZ is not outside the management system; ABC has already said both plants are inside one single OHSMS . So XYZ cannot simply be treated as an external supplier for certification-scoping purposes. ( IAF ) This is also consistent with the multi-site certification rules that do not allow an organization to exclude covered sites just to avoid certification consequences. IAF MD 1 explicitly says it is not admissible to exclude a problematic site from scope during certification, and the certification documents must show the sites covered by the certified system. While this example is about a "problematic" site, the principle is the same: once the site is part of the single management system, it cannot be carved out simply for convenience or marketing. ( IAF ) Therefore, as a third-party auditor, you should not agree to audit only the food plant while ignoring the packaging plant if both are included in the same ISO 45001 management system.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

You are the OH and S manager in an organisation that makes plastic toys using injection moulding machines.

You are currently training three new internal auditors who will be responsible for carrying out first- and second-party audits on behalf of your organisation. You ask them to identify which of the following statements about grading first and/or second-party nonconformities are correct.

Identify which three of the following are true:

- A. Second-party audit teams must adopt the grading system used by the auditee they are auditing to ensure a common understanding of the severity of nonconformities.
- B. ISO 19011 recommends top management grade nonconformities because they are the ones who control the budgets needed to pay for any corrective action.
- C. Additional grading categories must be agreed with the auditee before the closing meeting.
- D. The grading of a nonconformity must be changed at the closing meeting if additional documented information is provided.
- E. The grading of a nonconformity must be agreed with the individual(s) managing the audit programme.
- F. It is acceptable for the organisation to grade its nonconformities quantitatively (e.g. 1 to 5) if it so wishes.
- G. Any grading of nonconformities should recognise the risk the nonconformity presents to the organisation.
- H. Grading of nonconformities is an option available to organisations.

**Answer: F,G,H**

Explanation:

The correct answers are D, F, H .

ISO 19011 guidance on generating audit findings says that nonconformities can be graded depending on the context of the organization and its risks . That directly supports D , because any grading should reflect the risk the nonconformity presents to the organization. The same guidance also says this grading can be quantitative (for example 1 to 5) or qualitative (for example minor/major) , which makes F correct.

Because the wording is "can be graded" , grading is optional rather than mandatory, so H is also true. ( Synerisia Foundation ) Why the other options are not true:

\* A is not a requirement in ISO 19011. An organization may define grading rules in its audit programme or procedure, but there is no rule that grading must be agreed with the individual(s) managing the audit programme. ( ISO )

\* B is false. ISO 19011 does not recommend that top management grade nonconformities. Audit findings are generated by auditors based on objective evidence and audit criteria. ( ISO )

\* C is false. A second-party audit team does not have to adopt the auditee's grading system. The grading approach can follow the auditing organization's own rules and purpose for the audit. ( ISO )

\* E is false. Additional documented information at the closing meeting does not mean the grading must be changed. The evidence should be reviewed, but unresolved issues may simply remain recorded in the audit report. ( Synerisia Foundation )

\* G is false. There is no requirement that extra grading categories must be agreed with the auditee before the closing meeting. The auditee should understand the findings, but the grading framework is not something ISO 19011 requires to be negotiated at that point. ( ISO )

### NEW QUESTION # 17

On behalf of a certification body, you are conducting a combined audit of Shelf-Fit. The organization designs, manufacturing install interiors for retail stores. They employ subcontractors for the installation work.

Representing the ISO 45001 audit, you ask the Purchase Manager about the identification of health and safety hazards for contractors on site. Having previously reviewed the hazards list (HSD-21/11 Rev.3), you found that various health and safety hazards were listed but not were associated with contractor working on-site.

When you ask about the use of contractors, the response is, "We know that contractors use chemicals, such as glues, paints and vanishes. We trust them since they know more than we do about the safe handling of such issues". The auditor made the same enquiry to an accompanying member of the health and safety team and was told that chemical safety had never been a problem with the installation process.

- A. The organization did not have a documented process in place to control outsourced work. (8.1.4.3)
- B. No hazard assessment by Shelf-Fit were in place for installation works on customer sites. (Clause 6.1.2.2)
- C. The purchase manager confirmed that the safe use of chemicals in installation work was left to the contractor
- D. Staff indicated that chemical hazards on installation sites are the same as at the factory. The hazard List does not reference this. (Clause 6.1.2.2)
- E. There was not communication between the organization and site contractors (7.4.1.c.2)
- F. After gathering more evidence, you note down findings against several clauses of ISO 45001. Select three options to determine which findings stated are major nonconformities.
- G. Some safety data sheets for chemical used were missing for some of the installation contractors.(clause 8.1.4.2)
- H. The internal audit programme does not include installation sites. The audit programme does not cover the full OHS management system (Clause 9.2.2)
- I. The organization failed to include its OH&S policy in contracts for installation contractors (5.2.f)

**Answer: A,D,E**

Explanation:

Major nonconformities are raised when there is a systemic failure to meet ISO 45001 requirements that could lead to significant risks.

Analysis of Options:

B . Lack of a documented process for controlling outsourced work (8.1.4.3):

Major nonconformity. A failure to control outsourced work is a serious systemic issue.

C . Failure to include OH&S policy in contractor contracts (5.2.f):

Not a major nonconformity. While this is a nonconformity, it is procedural and not critical.

D . No hazard assessment for installation works (6.1.2.2):

Major nonconformity. A lack of hazard assessment for site-specific tasks is a serious issue.

E . Missing safety data sheets for contractor chemicals (8.1.4.2):

Not a major nonconformity. While important, this issue does not indicate systemic failure.

G . Chemical hazards on installation sites not referenced in the hazard list (6.1.2.2):

Major nonconformity. This reflects a failure in hazard identification and risk assessment.

H . Internal audit program does not cover installation sites (9.2.2):

Not a major nonconformity. This is a gap in auditing scope but does not directly endanger safety.

I . Safe use of chemicals left to contractors:

Not a major nonconformity. This could be addressed through improved contractor oversight rather than indicating systemic failure.

ISO Reference:

Clause 8.1.4.3: Control of outsourced processes.

Clause 6.1.2.2: Hazard identification and risk assessment.

Clause 7.4.1: Communication requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 18

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