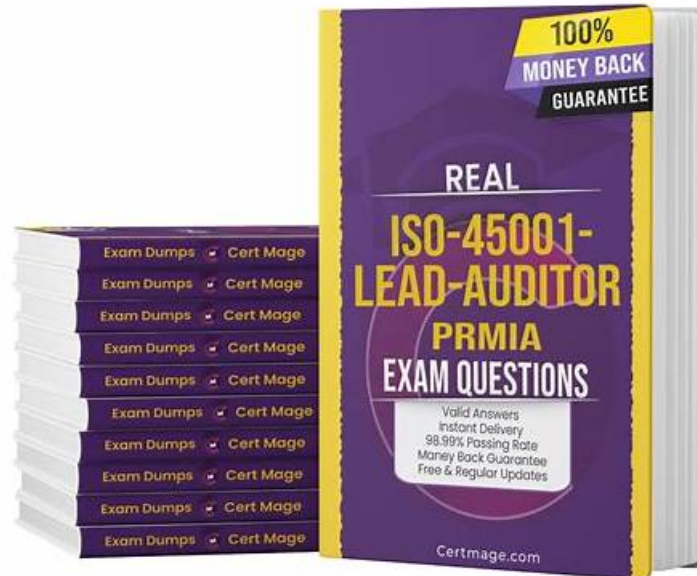


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PECB Certified ISO 45001 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

In the ISO 45001 health and safety management system, what is 'documented information'? Select the ONE best answer.

- A. Any information about the system, or generated by it, held in any format
- B. The master copies of the documents used to operate the system, held in any format

- C. Paperwork such as Permits to work and risk assessments
- D. Any paperwork generated when the system is in operation

Answer: A

Explanation:

ISO 45001 defines "documented information" as information required to be controlled and maintained by an organization. This can include policies, procedures, records, or other relevant data in any format (Clause 3.19). It encompasses all information used to establish, operate, and demonstrate the effectiveness of the OH&S management system.

Analysis of Options:

* A. Any paperwork generated when the system is in operation: Incorrect. This is too narrow and excludes digital or other formats.
 * B. Any information about the system, or generated by it, held in any format: Correct. This aligns with the ISO 45001 definition in Clause 3.19.

* C. Paperwork such as Permits to Work and risk assessments: Incorrect. These are examples of documented information but do not encompass the full scope of the term.

* D. The master copies of the documents used to operate the system, held in any format: Incorrect. This definition is limited to master copies, while documented information includes records as well.

ISO References:

- * Clause 3.19: Definition of documented information.
- * Clause 7.5: Control of documented information.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Match the correct responsibility with each participant of a second-party audit:

□

Answer:

Explanation:

□

Reference:

ISO 19011:2018: Guidelines for auditing management systems.

NEW QUESTION # 73

What does ISO 45001 say are the hazards that have to be considered when planning a health and safety management system? Select the ONE best answer.

- A. Work hazards and environmental factors such as bad weather
- B. Hot-work, working at height, enclosed space entry, and work on electrical equipment
- C. Work activities where there is the possibility of danger
- **D. Work activities, workplace design, and human factors such as hours of work and bullying and harassment**

Answer: D

Explanation:

ISO 45001:2018 requires a holistic approach to occupational health and safety. This means considering all aspects that could impact worker well-being, not just obvious physical hazards. The correct answer encompasses work activities (the tasks themselves), workplace design (the physical environment), and human factors (psychological and social aspects like working hours and harassment). It's the most comprehensive and aligned with the standard's philosophy. ISO 45001:2018, Clause 6.1.2, outlines requirements for hazard identification. Hazards to consider include work activities, workplace design, human factors, and social factors that may impact OH&S. These go beyond traditional physical risks and include psychosocial and organizational hazards.

Analysis of Options:

A. Work activities, workplace design, and human factors such as hours of work and bullying and harassment:

Correct. This comprehensively addresses hazard categories outlined in ISO 45001, Clause 6.1.2.

B. Work activities where there is the possibility of danger:

Too general. ISO 45001 includes broader categories of hazards, including those related to organizational and social factors.

C. Hot-work, working at height, enclosed space entry, and work on electrical equipment:

Too narrow. These are specific hazards but do not encompass the full range outlined in ISO 45001.

D. Work hazards and environmental factors such as bad weather:

Incomplete. While environmental factors are relevant, ISO 45001 also includes workplace design, human factors, and psychosocial

hazards.

ISO Reference:

Clause 6.1.2.1: Hazard identification.

Annex A.6.1.2: Examples of hazard categories, including workplace design and human factors.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which two of the following are examples of activities that may occur after the third-party audit has been closed by the individual(s) managing the audit programme?

- A. Conducting a review of opportunities for Improvement.
- B. Writing the audit report.
- C. Conducting a closing meeting.
- D. Revising the audit's objectives.
- E. Updating risks and opportunities to the audit programme.
- F. Addressing any audit complaints.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit References Activities following the closure of a third-party audit are generally related to improving the audit process and addressing any unresolved issues.

Analysis of Options:

- * A. Addressing any audit complaints:Correct. Post-audit, complaints or concerns from stakeholders are addressed to improve the audit process and maintain credibility.
- * B. Conducting a closing meeting:Incorrect. The closing meeting occurs before the audit is closed.
- * C. Conducting a review of opportunities for improvement:Correct. Reviewing opportunities for improvement post-audit helps in refining processes and aligning them with organizational goals.
- * D. Revising the audit's objectives:Incorrect. Audit objectives are established during the planning phase, not after the audit has been closed.
- * E. Updating risks and opportunities to the audit programme:Incorrect. Updates to risks and opportunities occur during ongoing audits, not specifically post-audit.
- * F. Writing the audit report:Incorrect. The audit report is prepared before the audit is officially closed.

ISO References:

- * Clause 9.2.2: Audit process review.
- * ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.7: Managing complaints and follow-up.

NEW QUESTION # 75

An audit team leader is interviewing a member of top management in respect of the organisation's performance evaluation processes. It is clear to the audit team leader that there is some confusion as to difference between monitoring and measurement.

Which three of the following statements by the member of top management are correct?

- A. Our calibration equipment was purchased primarily to support the control of high risk hazards.
- B. Only measurement can be used as an input into identifying hazards, risks and opportunities.
- C. We often use monitoring to conduct a visual check.
- D. We must keep records of our measurement activity, but whether we keep them of our monitoring activity is entirely up to us.
- E. Performance indicators are measures that we monitor for trends.
- F. Monitoring and measurement are used to determine the effectiveness of the OHSMS.
- G. We use monitoring where we need to establish a precise value prior to releasing a product to the next stage.
- H. We use a measurement process when we need a visual indication that the output of a process is OK.

Answer: E,F

NEW QUESTION # 76

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As we all know, the preparation process for an exam is very laborious and time- consuming. We had to spare time to do other

- [illegible]

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