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PECB Certified ISO 45001 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q64-Q69):

NEW QUESTION # 64

You are in the closing meeting of a second-party audit to ISO 45001. Which three of the following topics are most likely to come for discussion?

- A. Whether the work instructions for a specify auditee OH and S process are focused on efficiency.
- B. Whether the audit has correctly performed in current contracts with other customers.
- C. The extent to which the auditee is conforming to the OH and S requirements contained in supply contracts with the auditing organisation.
- D. The names and email address of a attendees at the closing meeting. The question of who should chair the closing meeting.
- E. The extent of the auditee ' s documented information system.
- F. The extent to which the auditee Is conforming to the requirements set out in ISO 45001.
- G. nature of the trading relationship that currently exists between the auditee ' s and auditor ' s organisations.

Answer: C,F,G

Explanation:

The closing meeting of a second-party audit focuses on the findings, conformance to agreed requirements, and areas for improvement. ISO 19011:2018 provides guidance on closing meetings, stating that the results of the audit, including conformity with criteria, must be reviewed and agreed upon.

Analysis of Options:

* A. The names and email addresses of attendees at the closing meeting: Irrelevant. Attendance details are not part of the audit discussion.

* B. The extent of the auditee's documented information system: While relevant during the audit, it is not typically a focus in the closing meeting.

* C. The extent to which the auditee is conforming to OH and S requirements in supply contracts: Correct. Second-party audits often assess compliance with contractual requirements.

* D. The extent to which the auditee conforms to ISO 45001 requirements: Correct. The core purpose of the audit is to evaluate conformity to ISO 45001.

* E. The nature of the trading relationship between the organizations: Correct. The trading relationship often shapes the scope and context of second-party audits.

* F. Whether the audit has correctly performed in current contracts with other customers: Irrelevant. The focus is on the specific audit, not contracts with other customers.

* G. Whether the work instructions for a specific OH and S process are focused on efficiency: Irrelevant. Efficiency is not the primary focus of an OH and S audit.

ISO References:

* ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.6.1: Conducting the closing meeting.

* ISO 45001:2018, Clause 9.2: Internal audit requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 65

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 if they commit to buy packaging material from a supplier other than XYZ.
- C. Agree to perform the audit of the food manufacturing plant only. The new XYZ plant will be considered as one of ABC ' s

suppliers.

- D. Agree to perform the audit if ABC commits to extending the scope of certification to the second plant in 12 months.

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 # 66

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. No hazard assessment by Shelf-Fit were in place for installation works on customer sites. (Clause 6.1.2.2)
- B. 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)
- C. There was not communication between the organization and site contractors (7.4.1.c.2)
- D. The internal audit programme does not include installation sites. The audit programme does not cover the full OHS management system (Clause 9.2.2)
- E. The purchase manager confirmed that the safe use of chemicals in installation work was left to the contractor
- F. The organization did not have a documented process in place to control outsourced work. (8.1.4.3)
- G. The organization failed to include its OH&S policy in contracts for installation contractors (5.2.f)
- H. 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.
- I. Some safety data sheets for chemical used were missing for some of the installation contractors.(clause 8.1.4.2)

Answer: B,C,F

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 References:

* 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 # 67

What type of audit is conducted by an organisation to determine the degree of conformity of its OH and S management system against the requirements of ISO 45001:2018?

- A. Third-party audit
- B. Surveillance audit
- C. Supplier audit
- D. First-party audit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which two of the following are examples of audit objectives for the audit team?

- A. To complete the audit on time.
- B. To implement any necessary corrective action.
- C. To reduce instances of injury and ill health.
- D. To improve overall health and safety performance.
- E. To minimise risk resulting from the audit process.

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

Audit objectives for the audit team focus on ensuring the audit process is executed effectively, efficiently, and without causing undue disruption to the organization being audited. ISO 19011:2018 provides guidance on setting audit objectives.

Analysis of Options:

* A. To reduce instances of injury and ill health: Incorrect. This is an objective of the OH and S management system, not of the audit itself.

* B. To minimise risk resulting from the audit process: Correct. ISO 19011 emphasizes managing risks to the auditee and the audit process during audits (Clause 5.4).

* C. To improve overall health and safety performance: Incorrect. Improving health and safety performance is an outcome of the OH and S management system, not the audit team's objective.

* D. To complete the audit on time: Correct. Ensuring timely completion of the audit aligns with effective audit management.

* E. To implement any necessary corrective action: Incorrect. Implementing corrective actions is the auditee's responsibility, not the audit team's.

References:

ISO 45001:2018:

Clause 5.4: Worker consultation and participation.

Clause 6.2: OH and S objectives and planning.

Clause 8.1.2: Hierarchy of controls and worker involvement.

ISO 19011:2018: Guidelines for auditing management systems.

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