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ISO-45001-Lead-Auditor

QUESTION: 1

Showitoff is an organization specialization in the design and production of wall decorating materials for the domestic market. During an ISO 45001 certification audit of the site, the auditor comes across an open, walled area just outside the maintenance department. It contains various scraps of wood and metal as well as several rusty components. Several heavy concrete beams are leaning against a thin brick wall in which cracks are available. When asked about it, the OHS Manager states that he presumes that the materials come from maintenance work, so it is the Maintenance Managers responsibility. The auditor interview the Maintenance Manager in his department. He asks about the area outside and is told that it contains some excess material that the Manager likes to keep in case they come in handy at some stage. The auditor points out that the wall appears to be unstable and could collapse at any moment. The Maintenance Manager is not aware of such a situation. The auditor decides to review the process for evaluation of compliance with health and safety regulations in more depth. Select six option that provide a meaningful audit trail for this process.

- Option A : What is the cost of repairing the wall?
Option B : What hazards have been identified as being associated with regulations?
Option C : How are maintenance staff made aware of regulatory requirements?
Option D : How are OHS objectives verified?
Option E : How are OHS records of compliance evaluations controlled and managed?
Option F : How are updates to OHS regulations monitored?
Option G : How is the cost of safety improvements calculated?
Option H : What are the qualifications of the OHS Manager and Maintenance Managers?
Option I : What input does the Maintenance Manager have in the determination of legal compliance?
Option J : What knowledge does the OHS Manager have in relevant safety legislation?

Correct Answer: B,C,E,F,I,J

Explanation/Reference:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit Reference An audit trail for evaluating compliance with regulations should focus on the identification, communication, and monitoring of legal and other requirements. Clause 9.1.2 of ISO 45001:2018 requires organizations to evaluate compliance with applicable OHS legal and other requirements. Analysis of Options: A . What is the cost of repairing the wall? Irrelevant to compliance evaluation, as cost considerations are not part of legal compliance. B . What hazards have been identified as being associated with regulations? Correct. Identifying hazards is a critical step in understanding compliance obligations (Clause 6.1.2). C . How are maintenance staff made aware of regulatory requirements? Correct. Communication and training are vital for compliance (Clause 7.3). D . How are OHS objectives verified? Not directly relevant to compliance evaluations, as objectives pertain to performance improvement. E . How are OHS records of compliance evaluations controlled and managed? Correct. Proper documentation and record-keeping are essential for demonstrating compliance (Clause 7.5). F . How are updates to OHS regulations monitored? Correct. Monitoring regulatory changes is critical for maintaining compliance (Clause 6.1.3). G . How is the cost of safety improvements calculated? Irrelevant to compliance, as cost analysis is not required by ISO 45001. H . What are the qualifications of the OHS Manager and Maintenance Manager? While competence is important, this does not directly relate to compliance evaluations. I . What input does the Maintenance Manager have in the determination of legal compliance? Correct. Understanding the roles and responsibilities of key personnel ensures effective compliance (Clause 5.3). J . What knowledge does the OHS Manager have in

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

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Fundamental audit concepts and principles: This section of the exam measures the skills of Internal Auditors and covers the basic concepts and principles related to auditing an OHSMS. It focuses on understanding audit types, methodologies, and the role of audits in compliance and improvement. One skill to be measured is conducting effective audits to assess OHSMS performance.
Topic 3	• Domain 4: Preparing for an ISO 45001 audit: This section of the exam measures the skills of Audit Consultants and covers the preparation process for conducting an ISO 45001 audit. It emphasizes planning, resource allocation, and establishing audit objectives to ensure a thorough evaluation.
Topic 4	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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PECB Certified ISO 45001 Lead Auditor Exam Sample Questions (Q61-Q66):

NEW QUESTION # 61

Select two options that are corrections.

- A. Changing the name of a tutor that did not deliver a course to the name of the tutor that did.
- B. Using OHSMS induction training to address an identified lack OHSMS awareness among workers.
- C. Adding a missing signature to a corrective action record.
- D. Updating the emergency preparedness plan as a result of carrying out a practical test.
- E. Reviewing workers training records.
- F. Changing a process to reduce its inherent risk.

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit Reference Corrections address immediate issues, such as errors or omissions, without addressing root causes. Clause 10.2 of ISO 45001:2018 allows for corrections alongside corrective actions.

Analysis of Options:

A . Adding a missing signature to a corrective action record:

Correct. This is a correction addressing an administrative oversight.

B . Changing a process to reduce its inherent risk:

Incorrect. This is a corrective action aimed at addressing root causes, not a correction.

C . Changing the name of a tutor that did not deliver a course to the name of the tutor that did:

Correct. This corrects an error in records without addressing systemic issues.

D . Reviewing workers' training records:

Incorrect. This is part of ongoing monitoring or auditing, not a correction.

E . Updating the emergency preparedness plan as a result of carrying out a practical test:

Incorrect. This is a corrective action resulting from performance evaluation, not a correction.

F . Using OHSMS induction training to address an identified lack of OHSMS awareness among workers:

Incorrect. This is a preventive or corrective action, not a correction.

ISO Reference:

Clause 10.2: Nonconformity and corrective action.

Clause 7.5: Control of documented information

NEW QUESTION # 62

Which two of these statements about processes are true?

- A. The organisation must implement controls to ensure processes are operating in accordance with defined criteria.
- B. OHS&S processes that are undertaken by external providers must be audited to ensure they are controlled.
- C. All processes needed to meet the requirements of the OHSMS must be documented.
- D. The organisation must seek to continually improve its OHSMS processes
- E. OHS&S processes that are undertaken by external providers may or may not form part of the organisation's OHSMS.
- F. All processes must have a designated process owner who has specific responsibility to ensure the process remains under control.

Answer: A,B

NEW QUESTION # 63

Select the two options which describe a disadvantage of using a checklist.

- A. Helping with sampling of evidence
- B. Ensuring relevant audit trails are followed
- C. Noting down evidence details
- D. Not varying from the checklist when necessary
- E. Using the same checklist for every audit without review
- F. Assisting with starting an interview

Answer: C,D

NEW QUESTION # 64

You identify that the OSHMS manager conducts a safety inspection of the building each day before the museum opens to the public. You review your latest report and note that there seems to be some confusion between what constitutes a hazard and what constitutes a risk.

Which three of the following observations has the OHSMS manager correctly rated?

- A. There is a water leak next to the electric heater in the admissions area (Danger)
- B. The emergency light In the gift shop did not work when checked (Risk)
- C. The non-slip mats have been removed from the restaurant (Risk)
- D. The head of the dinosaur suspended over the main hall has become detached from the rest of the skeleton (Risk)
- E. There Is a high possibility of unfit food being sold due to the failure of the oven temperature indicator In the visitors' restaurant (Hazard)
- F. Conference room emergency sign directs people to an exit that is no longer available for use (Hazard)
- G. The carpet on the main staircase is peeling off (Risk)
- H. The fire extinguishers in the Natural World area have not been serviced in the last five years [Risk]

Answer: B,G,H

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit Reference Hazard: A potential source of harm or adverse health effects.

Risk: The likelihood of harm occurring as a result of the hazard.

Danger: An immediate threat that requires urgent action.

Analysis of Options:

A . Conference room emergency sign directs people to an exit that is no longer available for use (Hazard):

Correctly identified as a hazard since it poses a potential risk during emergencies.

B . The carpet on the main staircase is peeling off (Risk):

This is a hazard, not a risk, as it represents a source of potential harm.

C . The emergency light in the gift shop did not work when checked (Risk):

This is a hazard because it is a condition that could lead to a risk during emergencies.

D . The fire extinguishers in the Natural World area have not been serviced in the last five years (Risk):

Correctly identified as a risk because the likelihood of fire-related harm increases without proper servicing.

E . The head of the dinosaur suspended over the main hall has become detached from the rest of the skeleton (Risk):

This is a hazard, not a risk, as it represents a potential source of harm.

F . The non-slip mats have been removed from the restaurant (Risk):

This is a hazard, not a risk.

G . There is a high possibility of unfit food being sold due to the failure of the oven temperature indicator in the visitors' restaurant (Hazard):

This is a risk because it specifies the likelihood of harm occurring (selling unfit food).

H . There is a water leak next to the electric heater in the admissions area (Danger):

Correctly identified as a danger because it represents an immediate and critical threat.

ISO Reference:

Clause 6.1.2: Hazard identification and assessment of risks and opportunities.

NEW QUESTION # 65

You are auditing a site of Good Food Shack, a restaurant chain. In the kitchen area, you notice a half-filled open drum sitting in a pool of liquid, which is dribbling across a work area. You ask the head Chef what is in the drum and are told it is waste from the frying process. When you ask why it is kept there, You are told that it is not normally kept there, but it is not a problem and says that he will arrange it to be moved to a storeroom and will give the floor a good clean.

Look around the kitchen, you observe knives and cleavers lying around on worktops, staff wearing no protective gloves and a large pot of boiling water with nobody near it. There is no evidence of any fire extinguishers or fire blankets within sight.

You decide to raise a nonconformance. Select one of the options that best describes the finding against clause 8.1.2 of ISO 45001.

- **A. Failure to reduce risks associated with working in the kitchen.**
- B. Training of the kitchen staff was not effective enough to prevent poor safety awareness in the kitchen area.
- C. Staff are at risk of serious injury while working in the kitchen.
- D. Measures to prevent slippage in the kitchen from waste cooking oil were not taken.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive Detailed Explanation along with All ISO 45001 Audit Reference Clause 8.1.2 of ISO 45001 pertains to Eliminating Hazards and Reducing OH&S Risks. Organizations must implement appropriate controls to manage workplace hazards effectively.

Issue Identified:

The kitchen environment at the audited site presents multiple hazards, including:

Oil spillage creating a slip hazard.

Open drums of waste material posing a chemical or hygiene hazard.

Unsecured knives and cleavers increasing the risk of cuts.

Boiling water left unattended, posing a risk of burns.

Lack of visible fire extinguishers or fire blankets, increasing fire risk.

Analysis of Options:

A . Failure to reduce risks associated with working in the kitchen.

This option accurately captures the broader failure to implement effective measures to eliminate or reduce hazards across multiple areas in the kitchen.

B . Measures to prevent slippage in the kitchen from waste cooking oil were not taken.

This is specific to one hazard (oil spillage) and does not address other significant risks observed, such as fire safety or sharp tools.

C . Staff are at risk of serious injury while working in the kitchen.

While true, this is more of a general observation and does not address the root cause of the hazards or the failure of controls.

D . Training of the kitchen staff was not effective enough to prevent poor safety awareness in the kitchen area.

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