



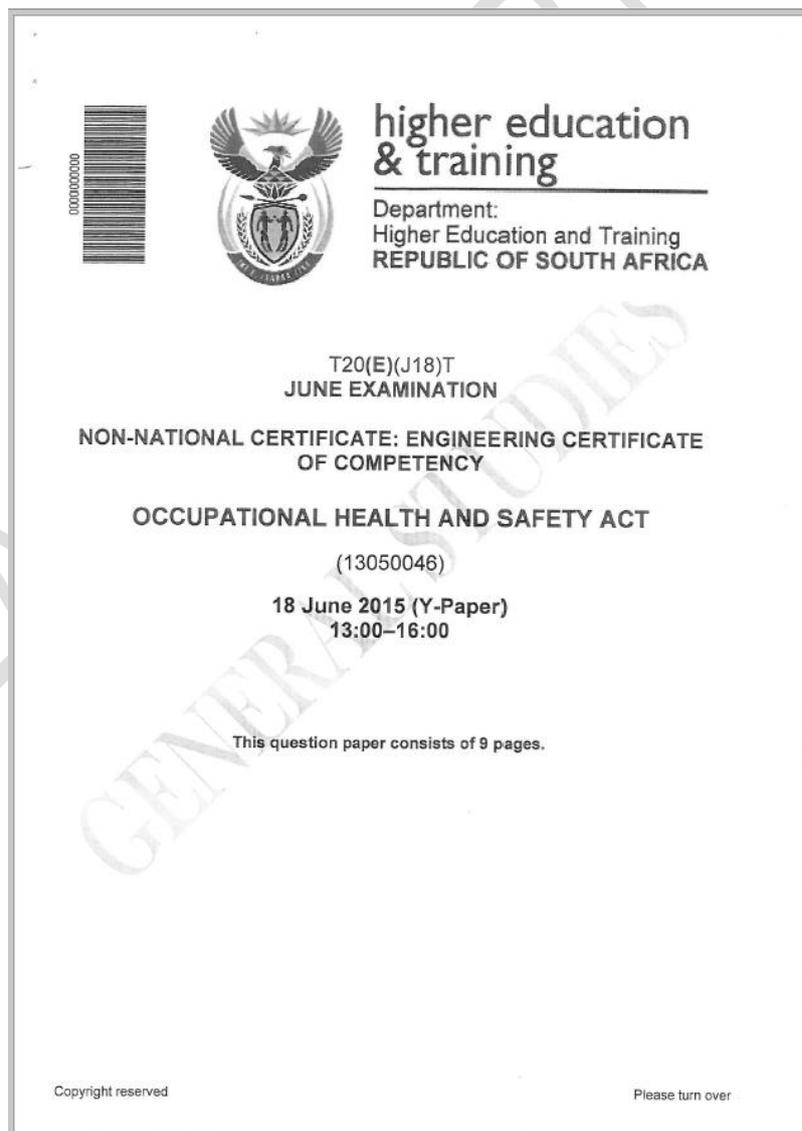
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ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

Q151-1 Define the following terms given in the Act:

Q151-1.1 Major hazard installation

- (2) **“major hazard installation”** means an installation -
- (a) where more than the prescribed quantity of any substance is or may be kept, whether permanently or temporarily; or
 - (b) where any substance is produced, processed, used, handled or stored in such a form and quantity that it has the potential to cause a major incident.

Q151-1.2. Major incident

- (1) **“major incident”** means an occurrence of catastrophic proportions, resulting from the use of plant or machinery, or from activities at a workplace.

Q151-1.3 Properly used

- (2) **“properly used”** means used with reasonable care, and with due regard to any information, instruction or advice supplied by the designer, manufacturer, importer, seller or supplier.

Q151-1.4 Substance

- (1) **“substance”** includes any solid, liquid, vapour, gas or aerosol, or combination thereof.

Q151-1.2 State TWO functions a health and safety representative may perform in respect of the section of the workplace for which he/she has been designated.

- (2)
- (1) A health and safety representative may perform the following functions in respect of the workplace or section of the workplace for which he has been designated, namely -
- (a) **review the effectiveness** of health and safety measures;
 - (b) **identify potential hazards and potential major incidents at the workplace;**
 - (c) in collaboration with his employer, **examine the causes of incidents at the workplace;**
 - (d) **investigate complaints** by any employee relating to that employee's health or safety at work;
 - (e) **make representations to the employer or a health and safety committee on matters arising from paragraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d),** or where such representations are unsuccessful, to an inspector;
 - (f) **make representations to the employer on general matters** affecting the health or safety of the employees at the workplace;
 - (g) **inspect the workplace,** including any article, substance, plant, machinery or health and safety equipment at that workplace with a view to the health and safety of employees, at such intervals as may be agreed upon with the employer: Provided that the health and safety representative shall give reasonable notice of his intention to carry out such an inspection to the employer, who may be present during the inspection;
 - (h) **participate in consultations with inspectors** at the workplace and accompany inspectors on inspections of the workplace;

- (i) **receive information from inspectors** as contemplated in section 36 ; and
- (j) in his capacity as a health and safety representative **attend meetings** of the health and safety committee of which he is a member, in connection with any of the above functions.

Q151-1.3 What records must a health and safety committee keep? (2)

[10]

20(2) A health and safety committee shall keep record of **each recommendation made** to an employer in terms of subsection (1)(a) and of **any report made to an inspector** in terms of subsection (1)(b).

Q151-2 You are operating a small sawmill in a forestry area. There are 12 employees in the offices, 88 employees are working at the sawmill and a further 37 employees depart from the sawmill every day to harvest wood in the plantation. In the process of designating health and safety representatives at your workplace, you have consulted and agreed with the employee representatives about the arrangements and procedures of nomination, period of office and their designation.

Q151-2.1 Who are eligible to be designated as health and safety representatives? (1)

17(4) Only those employees employed in a **full-time capacity at a specific workplace** and who are acquainted with conditions and activities at that workplace or section thereof, as the case may be, shall be eligible for designation as health and safety representatives for that workplace or section.

Q151-2.2 How many health and safety representatives must you appoint in the office? (1)

17(5) The number of health and safety representatives for a workplace or section thereof shall in the case of shops and offices be at least **one health and safety representative** for every 100 employees or part thereof, and in the case of all other workplaces at least one health and safety representative for every 50 employees or part thereof: Provided that those employees performing work at a workplace other than that where they ordinarily report for duty, shall be deemed to be working at the workplace where they so report for duty. **Therefore, only one (1) H&S Representative need to be appointed for the office.**

Q151-2.3 How many health and safety representatives must you appoint in the sawmill? (1)

17(5) The number of health and safety representatives for a workplace or section thereof shall in the case of shops and offices be at least one health and safety representative for every 100 employees or part thereof, **and in the case of all other workplaces at least one health and safety representative for every 50 employees or part thereof:** Provided that those employees performing work at a workplace other than that where they ordinarily report for duty, shall be deemed to be working at the workplace where they so report for duty. **88 employees work in the sawmill - therefore, two (2) H&S Representatives need to be appointed specifically for the sawmill.**

Q151-2.4 How will you deal with the appointment of health and safety representatives for the employees that harvest the wood? (1)

17(5) The number of health and safety representatives for a workplace or section thereof shall in the case of shops and offices be at least one health and safety representative for every 100 employees or part thereof, **and in the case of all other workplaces at least one health and safety representative for every 50 employees or part thereof:** Provided that those employees performing work at a workplace other than that where they ordinarily report for duty, **shall be deemed to be working at the workplace where they so report for duty. The 37 employees that harvest wood would be seen to**

- Q151-2.5** Do you have to appoint a health and safety committee in the office? (1)
- 19(1) An employer shall in respect of each workplace **where two or more health and safety representatives have been designated**, establish one or more health and safety committees and, at every meeting of such a committee as contemplated in subsection (4), consult with the committee with a view to initiating, developing, promoting, maintaining and reviewing measures to ensure the health and safety of his employees at work. **Only one appointed, therefore – No**
- Q151-2.6** Do you have to appoint a health and safety committee in the sawmill? (1)
- 19(1) An employer shall in respect of each workplace **where two or more health and safety representatives have been designated**, establish one or more health and safety committees and, at every meeting of such a committee as contemplated in subsection (4), consult with the committee with a view to initiating, developing, promoting, maintaining and reviewing measures to ensure the health and safety of his employees at work. **Two appointed, therefore – Yes**
- Q151-2.7** Who must serve on a health and safety committee? (1)
- 19(2) A health and safety committee shall consist of such number of members as the employer may from time to time determine: Provided that - (a) if one health and safety committee has been established in respect of a workplace, **all the health and safety representatives for that workplace shall be members of the committee;**
- Q151-2.8** How many members must you have on the health and safety committee? (1)
- 19(2) A health and safety committee shall consist of such number of members as the employer may from time to time determine: Provided that - (a) if one health and safety committee has been established in respect of a workplace, **all the health and safety representatives for that workplace shall be members of the committee; 4 appointed H&S reps (1 Office, 2 Sawmill, 1 Harvester), therefore – 4 members**
- Q151-2.9** How often must the health and safety committee meet? (1)
- 19(4) A health and safety committee shall hold meetings as **often as may be necessary, but at least once every three months**, at a time and place determined by the committee: Provided that an inspector may by notice in writing direct the members of a health and safety committee to hold a meeting at a time and place determined by him: Provided further that, if more than 10 per cent of the employees at a specific workplace has handed a written request to an inspector, the inspector may by written notice direct that such a meeting be held.
- Q151-2.10** Who may the health and safety committee co-opt on the committee? (1)
- 19(6)(a) A health and safety committee may **co-opt one or more persons by reason of his or their particular knowledge** of health or safety matters as an advisory member or as advisory members of the committee.
- [10]
- Q151-3.1** Define the term bench saw as given in the Driven Machinery Regulations, 1988 as amended. (2)
- '**bench saw**' means a circular saw working in a bench (including a rack-bench) for the purpose of ripping, deep cutting or cross cutting but does not include a swing-saw or other saw which is moved towards the wood.
- Q151-3.2** What steps must you take in the following cases of moving or revolving components of machinery which are not in such a position or of such construction that they are as safe as they would be when securely fenced or guarded?

- Q151-3.2.1** Set screws or keys on revolving shafts (1) Unless moving or revolving components of machinery are in such a position or of such construction that they are as safe as they would be if they were securely fenced or guarded, the user shall cause -
(b) every set screw, key or bolt on revolving shafts, couplings, collars, friction drums, clutches, wheels, pulleys, gears and the like to be **countersunk, enclosed or otherwise guarded**;
- Q151-3.2.2** A square projecting shaft or spindle end projecting more than a quarter of its diameter (1) (c) every square projecting shaft or spindle end and every other shaft or spindle end which projects for more than a quarter of its diameter to be **guarded by a cap or shroud**;
- Q151-3.2.3** Driving belts or chains (1) (d) every driving belt, rope or chain **to be guarded**.
- Q151-3.3** Name TWO conditions under which the saw blade of a power-driven circular saw shall not be used. (2) 3(1) No user shall require or permit any person to operate a power-driven circular saw -
(a) at a **speed in excess of the manufacturer's rated maximum speed** for the saw blade; or
(b) the saw blade of which is **in any way damaged or which is dull or not regular or not correctly sharpened and set**.
- Q151-3.4** What must be guarded on a band knife? (1) 4. The user shall cause **all moving parts**, except the working portion of the blade at the point of operation, of every band saw or band knife to be effectively guarded.
- Q151-3.5** What steps must you take to make a wood moulding machine safe if work cannot be performed when the machine is effectively guarded? (2) 6(2) If work cannot be performed when the cutter of a moulding machine is guarded, the user shall cause the wood being moulded to **be held in a jig or holder which is so constructed that it will ensure safe working of the machine**: Provided that where a jig or holder cannot be used, the user shall **provide a suitable spike or pushstick and shall require persons who operate the machine to use it when necessary**.
[10]
- Q151-4.1** The sum of the power generated by machinery requires that a certificated engineer must be designated in a full-time capacity for your factory.
- Q151-4.1.1** Once the certificated engineer is designated, what must you do? (1) 2(9) When an employer or user of machinery designates a person referred to in subregulations (4)(a), (5)(b) or (c), he shall forthwith **forward to the regional director a copy of the letter of appointment of that person**.
- Q151-4.1.2** Under what conditions will the designation in QUESTION 4.1.1 not be required? (1) 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulations (3), (4) and (5), the chief inspector may, subject to such conditions as he may impose, permit an employer or user of machinery to **designate a person who holds any qualification other than that of a competent person in terms of subregulation (1)**.
- Q151-4.1.3** For what period may you use machinery in the absence of a certificated engineer if such absence is due to circumstances beyond your control? (1) 12. Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, machinery required to be supervised by a person referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "competent person" may be used in the absence of any such person for a period **not exceeding one month in any continuous period of six months**, if it is due to circumstances beyond the control of the employer or user of machinery concerned or in the opinion of an inspector, impracticable to comply with the provisions of this regulation: Provided that a person referred to in paragraph (a) of the said definition shall in writing be designated to

Q151-4.1.4 What must you do about the supervision of the machinery in the absence of a certificated engineer? (1)

supervise the machinery in question during such absence.

12. Notwithstanding the provisions of this regulation, machinery required to be supervised by a person referred to in paragraph (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of "competent person" may be used in the absence of any such person for a period not exceeding one month in any continuous period of six months, if it is due to circumstances beyond the control of the employer or user of machinery concerned or in the opinion of an inspector, impracticable to comply with the provisions of this regulation: **Provided that a person referred to in paragraph (a) of the said definition shall in writing be designated to supervise the machinery in question during such absence.**

Q151-4.1.5 Notwithstanding the power generated by machinery or the maximum demand, for what type of installations is such designation not required? (2)

10(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subregulation (1), no employer or user of machinery needs to designate a person in terms of that subregulation in **respect of any elevator, goods elevator, escalator or electrical installation in any shop or office or on, or in, any domestic premises, any domestic appliance used as such, any machinery used in connection with building work, any vehicle or earth-moving plant or any refrigeration, cooling, air-conditioning or freezing plant inspected and maintained by a duly qualified person** in pursuance of an agreement entered into by any such employer or user of machinery.

Q151-4.2 Define the term hazardous chemical substance (HCS) as given in the Regulations for Hazardous Chemical Substances, 1995, as amended. (2)

HCS' or 'hazardous chemical substance' means any toxic, harmful, corrosive, irritant or asphyxiant substance, or a mixture of such substances for which -

- (a) an occupational exposure limit is prescribed; or
- (b) an occupational exposure limit is not prescribed, but which creates a hazard to health

Q151-4.3 In terms of section 10(3) of the Act, every person who sells or supplies any hazardous chemical substance for use at work, shall, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the person receiving such substance, free of charge, with a material safety data sheet or sufficient information regarding the protection of the health and safety when properly used.

9A(1) Subject to section 10 (3) of the Act, every person who manufactures, imports, sells or supplies any hazardous chemical substance for use at work, shall, as far as is reasonably practicable, provide the person receiving such substance, free of charge, with a material safety data sheet in the form of Annexure 1, containing all the information as contemplated in either ISO 11014 or ANSIZ400.1.1993 with regard to-

Name FOUR of the items which must be included in the information or data sheet. (4 x 1/2)

- (a) product and company identification;
- (b) composition/information on ingredients;
- (c) hazards identification;
- (d) first-aid measures;
- (e) fire-fighting measures;
- (f) accidental release measures;
- (g) handling and storage;
- (h) exposure control/personal protection;
- (i) physical and chemical properties;
- (j) stability and reactivity;
- (k) toxicological information;
- (l) ecological information;
- (m) disposal considerations;
- (n) transport information;
- (o) regulatory information; and
- (p) other information:

Provided that, where it is not reasonably practicable to provide a material safety data sheet, the manufacturer, importer, seller or

supplier shall supply the receiver of any hazardous chemical substance with sufficient information to enable the user to take the necessary measures as regards the protection of health and safety.

[10]

Q151-5.1 Define the following terms as given in the Pressure Equipment Regulations, 2009:

Q151-5.1.1 Pressure equipment

- (2) **“pressure equipment”** means a steam generator, pressure vessel, piping, pressure accessory and safety accessory, transportable gas container, and fire extinguisher and includes, but is not limited to, an accumulator, a hot-water geyser, and hyperbaric chambers.

Q151-5.1.2 Steam generator

- (2) **“steam generator”** means any apparatus to convert water continuously into steam at a pressure higher than that due to the atmosphere and where the heat is derived from a source other than steam, and includes any super heater or economiser which is an integral part of a steam generator or is separately fired there from, fired steam and hot-water boilers, waste-heat boilers, waste-incineration boilers, and electrode or immersion-type electrically heated boilers.

Q151-5.2 Before certain pressure equipment, such as pressure cylinders, may be placed in the market, it requires a permit issued by an organisation approved by the chief inspector.

Q151-5.2.1 Who must obtain such certificate?

- (2) 5(3) Any pressure equipment that requires a permit to be issued by an organisation approved by the chief inspector **shall ensure that such approval is obtained by the importer or manufacturer** before the pressure equipment is placed in the market: Provided that such equipment shall comply with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

Q151-5.2.2 When may a certificate be obtained?

- (2) (3) Any pressure equipment that requires a permit to be issued by an organisation approved by the chief inspector shall ensure that such approval is obtained by the importer or **manufacturer before the pressure equipment is placed in the market**: Provided that such equipment shall comply with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

Q151-5.3 Who must ensure that new pressure equipment put on the market complies with the pressure equipment regulations?

5(1) **Importers and suppliers** shall ensure that pressure equipment sold complies with the requirements of these Regulations.

Q151-5.4 Irrespective of compliance to the various standards incorporated into the regulations for pressure equipment, what must all pressure equipment be subjected to?

(1)

3(3) All pressure equipment for use in the Republic **shall be categorized and submitted to the applicable conformance assessments of SANS 347** in addition to the requirements of the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act.

Q151-5.5 You may not use a steam generator unless you have a certificate of registration issued by the provincial director of the Department of Labour.

8(7) A user of a steam generator shall immediately notify the provincial director in writing when -

After registration and when in use, name TWO cases you have to immediately notify the provincial director in writing.

(2)

- (a) such steam generator **is no longer in use**;
- (b) the right of control over the use of the steam generator is **transferred by the user to any other user**; or
- (c) the user **moves the steam generator to premises other**

- [10] than the premises reflected on its certificate of registration.
- Q151-6.1** Define the term miniature substation as given in the Electrical Machinery Regulations, 2011. (1) “**miniature substation**” means a substation that a person cannot enter.
- Q151-6.2** Who may enter a premises housing switchgear or transformers? (1) 6(2) No person other than a **person authorized thereto** by the employer or user shall enter, or be required or permitted by the employer or user to enter, premises housing switchgear or transformers, unless all live conductors are insulated against inadvertent contact or are screened off: Provided that the person so authorized **may be accompanied by any other person acting under his control**.
- Q151-6.3** All electrical machinery must be provided with controlling apparatus and protective devices.
- Q151-6.3.1** State TWO functions such apparatus must be able to perform. (2) 7(1) An employer or user shall provide all electrical machinery with controlling apparatus and protective devices which shall, as far as is reasonably practicable, **be capable of automatically isolating the power supply in the event of a fault developing on such machinery**.
- Q151-6.3.2** Describe the marking or labelling requirements for such apparatus. (1) 7(4) The employer or user shall mark or label all controlling apparatus **permanently so as to identify the system or part of the system or the electrical machinery which it controls**, and where such control apparatus is accessible from the front and the back these markings shall be on **both the front and the back**.
- Q151-6.3.3** What must you do to enable persons to work safely on electrical machinery which has been switched off? (1) 7(5) The employer or user shall **post a notice** at switchgear or control gear which has been switched off or **locked out** to enable persons to work on electrical machinery or other machinery operated by electricity and controlled by such switchgear or control gear, warning against reclosing such switchgear or control gear.
- Q151-6.4** Electrical machinery is in operation in an area in your factory which has been classified as a hazardous location.
- Q151-6.4.1** You do not have a certificate for every electrical item installed in this area to certify that the components comply with the safety standards for hazardous locations. What is acceptable in lieu of such certificates? (1) 9(3) Every employer or user referred to in subregulation (1) shall be in possession of a certificate in a form acceptable to the chief inspector, which has been issued by an approved inspection authority and in which it is certified that the electrical machinery referred to in subregulation (2) has been manufactured and tested for the groups of dangerous articles in accordance with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act: Provided that in lieu of such certificate **an inspector may approve permanent labelling on such machinery, which label shall contain all the relevant information**.
- Q151-6.4.2** Under what conditions may you repair or adjust the electrical machinery in this area? (1) 9(6) No employer or user shall effect repairs or adjustments to or otherwise work on electrical machinery under conditions envisaged by subregulation (2) unless such machinery **has been rendered dead and effective measures have been taken to ensure that such machinery remains dead**.
- Q151-6.5** What are the requirements for overhead service 20(1) No person shall require or permit any overhead service

connections to supply electricity from the supplier's conductors to premises? (2)

connection to be connected to the supplier's conductors elsewhere than **at a point of support**.

20(2) No supplier, employer or user shall connect electrical energy to premises other than by means of conductors **complying with the relevant health and safety standard incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act and by means of a safe connection to the premises.**

[10]

Q151-7.1 Define the following terms as given in the Electrical Installation Regulations, 2009:

Q151-7.1.1 Installation work

(3) "installation work" means -

- (a) the installation, extension, modification or repair of an electrical installation;
- (b) the connection of machinery at the supply terminals of such machinery; or
- (c) the inspection, testing and verification of electrical installations for the purpose of issuing a certificate of compliance

Q151-7.1.2 Point of outlet

(1) "**point of outlet**" means any termination of an electrical installation which has been provided for connecting any electrical machinery without the use of tools.

Q151-7.1.3 Supply terminals

(1) "**supply terminals**" in relation to machinery installed as a complete unit, means the terminals or connection clamps on such machinery where the external conductors supplying the machinery with electricity are terminated or connected.

You increased the capacity of your factory by changing and upgrading some of the existing equipment and added a new plant where you installed new machinery. The offices were extended and a new ablution block was built for the new plant. Due to the size of the factory, you have also extended the 11 kV part of the electrical installation by adding a mini-substation.

Q151-7.2.1 What must you do with regards to general control over all the electrical installation work during the project? (1)

5(4) A **registered person** shall exercise general control over all electrical installation work being carried out, and no person may allow such work without such control.

Q151-7.2.2 What must you do with regards to the design of the part of your electrical installation where the voltage exceeds 11kV? (1)

5(5) Where the voltage exceeds 1 kV, a **person deemed competent** in terms of paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of the definition of a competent person in regulation 1 of the General Machinery Regulations, 1988, or a **person registered in a professional category in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, 2000**, shall approve the design of that part of an electrical installation.

Q151-7.2.3 How will you ensure that you will have a certificate or certificates of compliance for the entire premises which are the existing part where no changes took place, the existing altered and upgraded parts and the new extensions? (3)

Existing installation:

7(1) Subject to the provisions of subregulation (3), every user or lessor of an electrical installation, as the case may be, shall have a valid certificate of compliance for that installation in the form of Annexure 1, which shall be accompanied by a test report in the format approved by the chief inspector, **in respect of every such electrical installation.**

Additions, alterations, extensions and upgraded installation:

7(4) Where any addition or alteration has been effected to an

electrical installation for which a certificate of compliance was previously issued, the user or lessor of such electrical installation shall obtain a certificate of compliance **for at least the addition or alteration.**

[10]

Q151-8.1 Define the following terms as given in the Lift, Escalator and Passenger Conveyor Regulations, 2010:

Q151-8.1.1 Competent lift service provider (1)

“Competent lift service provider” means a person that employs competent lift mechanics and a competent operator, or a competent lift mechanic who is self-employed and who undertakes to contract with the user of a lift, escalator, or passenger conveyor to perform maintenance, examinations and tests in terms of regulation 7.

Q151-8.1.2 Inspection service provider (1)

“Inspection service provider” means a person that employs a registered lift inspector who undertakes to contract with the user of a lift, escalator, or passenger conveyor to perform inspection and is accredited by the accredited authority.

Q151-8.2 You may not install or modify a lift unless the installation or modification meets the requirements of the SANS standards and specifications incorporated into the regulations. The office building at the factory has a lift and the board room is on the third floor. The office block is getting a face-lift and the board of directors instructed management to install a large mirror in the lift and to clad the lift floor and sides with the same marble used in the foyer.

4(1) Subject to regulation 3(2), no person shall use, install or modify, or permit the use, installation or modification, of any lift, escalator or passenger conveyor unless-

(a) such lift, escalator or passenger conveyor has been designed and constructed or modified in accordance with the **relevant standard** incorporated for this purpose into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act; and

What safety factors must be considered for this facelift to be executed? (3)

(b) the requirements of the **National Building Regulations**, if applicable, have been complied with.

4(2) The user shall ensure that all the electrical components of a lift, escalator or passenger conveyor which is installed in a location where there is a danger of fire or explosion due to the presence, occurrence or development of explosive or flammable atmospheres or where explosive articles are manufactured, handled or stored, comply with regulation 8 of the **Electrical Machinery Regulations, 1988**, promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 1593 of 12 August 1988, as well as the Explosives Regulations, promulgated by Government Notice No. R. 109 of 17 January 2003.

Q151-8.3 The regulations require that the user of a lift or escalator shall ensure that it is inspected and tested as prescribed in the relevant health and safety standards incorporated into the regulations.

Q151-8.3.1 Once a lift is in operation, at what intervals must an inspection and test be carried out and a comprehensive report completed? (1)

6(1) The user shall ensure that every lift, escalator or passenger conveyor is inspected and tested in accordance with the relevant health and safety standards incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act-

(e) **at intervals not exceeding 24 months** thereafter, **or at shorter intervals according to in-house risk assessment**, by an inspection service provider who shall complete a comprehensive report separately for each lift, escalator or passenger conveyor so inspected and tested, and such inspection service provider shall date and sign such report and submit it within 30 days to the user, who shall keep the report in a safe place and a copy of the report in the machine compartment.

Q151-8.3.2 Who must carry out the comprehensive inspection and tests and complete the report? (1)

6(1) The user shall ensure that every lift, escalator or passenger conveyor is inspected and tested in accordance with the relevant

health and safety standards incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act-

- (e) at intervals not exceeding 24 months thereafter, or at shorter intervals according to in-house risk assessment, **by an inspection service provider** who shall complete a comprehensive report separately for each lift, escalator or passenger conveyor so inspected and tested, and such inspection service provider shall date and sign such report and submit it within 30 days to the user, who shall keep the report in a safe place and a copy of the report in the machine compartment.

Q151-8.3.3 Give TWO other reasons when a lift must be inspected and tested and a comprehensive report be completed.

(2)

6(1) The user shall ensure that every lift, escalator or passenger conveyor is inspected and tested in accordance with the relevant health and safety standards incorporated into these Regulations under section 44 of the Act-

- (a) before such lift, escalator or passenger conveyor is put into use for the first time; or
- (b) **after any modification** has been effected; or
- (c) **after any failure** has occurred; or
- (d) whenever there has been a **change in the competent lift service provider**.

Q151-8.4 The regulations require that the user of a lift shall maintain it at regular intervals.

Who must carry out these examinations and maintenance and at what intervals?

(1)

[10]

7(1) The user shall designate a competent lift service provider to examine and maintain a lift, escalator or passenger conveyor **at least once a month or at such longer intervals as may be prescribed by the manufacturer** of such lift, escalator or passenger conveyor: Provided that an inspector may prescribe such examining intervals as he or she may deem necessary.

Q151-9.1 Define the term *method statement* as given in the Construction Regulations, 2003.

(1)

“method statement” means a document detailing the key activities to be performed in order to reduce as reasonably as practicable the hazards identified in any risk assessment

Q151-9.2 You are using a suspended platform to carry out maintenance work to the outside of the factory buildings.

Q151-9.2.1 Who must issue a certificate of system design for the use of the suspended platform?

(1)

15(2) No contractor shall use or permit the use of a suspended platform, unless-

- (c) he or she is in possession of a certificate of system design issued by a **professional engineer, certificated engineer or a professional technologist** for the use of the suspended platform system.

Q151-9.2.2 What are the requirements for the outriggers for the suspended platform?

(1)

15(5) A contractor shall ensure that the outriggers of each suspended platform-

- (a) are **constructed of steel or any other material of similar strength and have a safety factor of at least four** in relation to the load it is to carry; and
- (b) have **suspension points provided with stop devices or other effective devices at the outer ends to prevent the displacement of ropes**.

Q151-9.3 A contractor must ensure that his material hoist and its tower are constructed of sound material in

accordance with the generally accepted technical standards, strong enough for the purpose it is installed and free from defects.

Q151-9.3.1 What are the requirements for a door or gate of the material hoist? (1)

17(2) A contractor shall cause the tower of every material hoist to be-

(c) provided with a door or gate **at least 2100 mm in height** at each landing and such door or gate **shall be kept closed, except when the platform is at rest at such a landing.**

Q151-9.3.2 Who may operate the material hoist? (1)

17(6) A contractor of a material hoist shall not require or permit any person to operate such a hoist, unless **the person is competent in the operation thereof.**

Q151-9.3.3 May a person ride with the load on the material hoist? (1)

17(7) No contractor shall require or permit any person to ride on a material hoist. – **therefore, No**

Q151-9.4 You are using an explosive power tool on the premises. What are the requirements regarding the following?

Q151-9.4.1 Cleaning (1)

19 (2) A contractor shall ensure that-

(b) the explosive powered tool is **cleaned and examined daily before use and as often as may be necessary for its safe operation** by a competent person who has been appointed;

Q151-9.4.2 Safety devices (1)

19 (2) A contractor shall ensure that-

(c) that the safety devices **are in proper working order** prior to use.

Q151-9.4.3 Storage (1)

19 (2) A contractor shall ensure that-

(d) when not in use, the explosive powered tool and the cartridges **are locked up in a safe place**, which is inaccessible to unauthorised persons;

(e) the explosive powered tool is **not stored in a loaded condition.**

[10]

Q151-10.1 Define the following terms as given in the Major Hazard Installation Regulations, 2001:

Q151-10.1.1 Temporary installation (2)

"temporary installation" means an installation that can travel independently between planned points of departure and arrival for the purpose of transporting any substance, and which is only deemed to be an installation at the points of departure and arrival, respectively.

Q151-10.1.2 Emergency plan (1)

"emergency plan" means a plan in writing which, on the basis of identified potential incidents at the installation, together with their consequences, describes how such incidents and their consequences should be dealt with on site and off site.

You supply a substance to a factory which causes that installation to be classified as a major hazard installation.

Q151-10.2.1 What must you provide to the user regarding that substance? (1)

8(1) Every person that supplies a substance to a major hazard installation that has been classified as a major hazard installation for the reason of the presence of that substance in that installation shall ensure that he or she **supplies with the substance a material safety data sheet** contemplated in regulation 7 of the General Administrative Regulations.

Q151-10.2.2 The user informed you of an incident

8(2) On receipt of the information contemplated in regulation 7(2),

concerning the substance you provided which brought the emergency plan into operation. What must you do? (1)

Q151-10.2.3 As the supplier of this hazardous substance to a major hazard installation, what service must you provide to the user and on what basis? (1)

Q151-10.3 Define the following terms as given in the Facilities Regulations, 2004:

Q151-10.3.1 Drinking water

Q151-10.3.2 Hot water

Q151-10.4 When must you provide running hot water at your sanitary facilities? (1)

Q151-10.5 As the employer you have to make available an adequate supply of drinking water for your employees at their workplace.

What marking is important regarding drinking water? (1)

[10]

[100]

every supplier of the relevant substance shall **assess the circumstances and substance involved in an incident or potential incident and inform all persons being supplied with that substance, of the potential dangers surrounding it.**

8(3) Every supplier of a hazardous substance to a major hazard installation shall provide a service that shall be readily available **on a 24 hour basis** to all employers, self-employed persons and users, the relevant local government and any other body concerned, **to provide information and advice in the case of a major incident with regard to the substance supplied.**

“drinking water” means water that complies with SABS 241.

“hot water” means water at a temperature more than 35 degrees Celsius.

2(4) Every employer shall, **under the circumstances contemplated in Table 4 of Part P of SABS 0400**, provide showers for the use of his or her employees, and he or she shall-

(a) provide running hot and cold or premixed hot and cold water **for washbasins and showers**

7. Every employer shall -

(a) make available an adequate supply of drinking water for his or her employees at their workplace; and

(b) **clearly and conspicuously mark** such, taps and pipes that is **not fit for human consumption.**