

QUIZ

QUESTIONS		CORRECT																																								
1. Match the following agents and conditions by placing the corresponding agent number next to each condition. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Label</th> <th>Agent</th> <th>Label (1 - 9)</th> <th>Condition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Biological agents</td> <td>7</td> <td>May result in hearing damage. Measured in dB(A).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Electricity</td> <td>3</td> <td>One example is asbestosis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Fibres, dusts and particulates</td> <td>1</td> <td>Includes insects and bacteria. May result in bacterial infection.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Fumes, mists, gases and vapours</td> <td>5</td> <td>May result in rashes and cramps. Meters measure in °C and %, respectively.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Heat and humidity</td> <td>8</td> <td>May result in cancer. Measured in becquerel (Bq).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Light</td> <td>9</td> <td>May result in sprains and strains. Velocity can be measured in mm/s. Frequency can be measured in Hz.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Noise</td> <td>2</td> <td>May result in burns and shock. Measured in volts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Radiation, including ionising, non-ionising and laser</td> <td>4</td> <td>May result in respiratory problems. Can be measured using a monitor which measures in ppm (parts per million).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Vibration</td> <td>6</td> <td>May result in UV burns to skin or eye damage.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Label	Agent	Label (1 - 9)	Condition	1	Biological agents	7	May result in hearing damage. Measured in dB(A).	2	Electricity	3	One example is asbestosis.	3	Fibres, dusts and particulates	1	Includes insects and bacteria. May result in bacterial infection.	4	Fumes, mists, gases and vapours	5	May result in rashes and cramps. Meters measure in °C and %, respectively.	5	Heat and humidity	8	May result in cancer. Measured in becquerel (Bq).	6	Light	9	May result in sprains and strains. Velocity can be measured in mm/s. Frequency can be measured in Hz.	7	Noise	2	May result in burns and shock. Measured in volts.	8	Radiation, including ionising, non-ionising and laser	4	May result in respiratory problems. Can be measured using a monitor which measures in ppm (parts per million).	9	Vibration	6	May result in UV burns to skin or eye damage.	☐
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2. When determining the area where measurements are to be taken, which of the following should be taken into consideration? Select all that apply. ☒ Movements of people ☒ Tasks or activities occurring the in the workplace ☒ When work is undertaken and when lunch time is ☒ Whether the equipment emits something (e.g. light and sound)		☐																																								
3. In which circumstances may you be required to consult with another party during the monitoring process? Select all that apply. ☒ When determining the agent and/or condition to be monitored ☒ For advice on which equipment to select ☒ When recording readings ☒ To determine the nature of the problem		☐																																								

4. Which of the following information and data must be presented to relevant parties? Select all that apply. ☒ Interpretation of results ☒ The process undertaken ☐ Information about equipment that was not used ☒ Effects for workers and the workplace	☐
5. If it is discovered during the monitoring process that a worker is exposed to serious risk due to an uncontrolled leakage of a substance, the PCBU can choose to control the leakage, rather than notifying the WHS regulator. ☐ True ☒ False	☐

Outcome for Quiz	Satisfactory Not satisfactory
Trainer/Assessor comments	