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QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08 BOHS	LEVEL: 6
COURSE: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2B	COURSE CODE: OHS612S
DATE: NOVEMBER 2024	SESSION: 1
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

FIRST OPPORTUNITY: QUESTION PAPER

EXAMINER: MRS. MOUYELELE HAUFIKU

MODERATOR: MR. JOSHUA HIDINWA

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer all questions on the separate answer sheet.
2. Please write neatly and legibly.
3. Do not use the left side margin of the exam paper. This must be allowed for the examiner.
4. No books, notes and other additional aids are allowed.
5. Mark all answers clearly with their respective question numbers.

PERMISSIBLE MATERIALS: NONE

This exam paper consists of 5 pages, including the front page

SECTION A: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**[40 MARKS]****QUESTION 1****[10 MARKS]**

1.0 Define the following terms/concepts in the context of Occupational Health and Safety.

- 1.1 Administrative control [1]
- 1.2 Risk assessment [1]
- 1.3 An accident [1]
- 1.4 Hazard elimination [1]
- 1.5 Biohazard [1]
- 1.6 Anthroozoonosis [1]
- 1.7 Cadmium [1]
- 1.8 Hazard [1]
- 1.9 Ergonomics [1]
- 1.10 Anthropometry [1]

QUESTION 2**[10 MARKS]**

2.0 Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given; write the question number and the correct letter representing your answer

- 2.1 Death of the liver cell is called: [1]
- a) Cirrhosis
 - b) Hepatic necrosis
 - c) Liver cancer
 - d) Nephrotoxic
- 2.2 Chemicals that causes damage to the kidneys are called: [1]
- a) Cirrhosis
 - b) Hepatic necrosis
 - c) Liver cancer
 - d) Nephrotoxins
- 2.3 Chemical substances which can depress the central nervous system are called: [1]
- a) Asphyxiants and narcotics
 - b) Irritants
 - c) Anesthetics and narcotics
 - d) Carcinogen

- 2.4 This is the scarring (fibrosis) of the liver caused by long-term liver damage: [1]
- a) Steatosis
 - b) Hepatic necrosis
 - c) Cirrhosis
 - d) Liver cancer
- 2.5 Chemicals that causes abnormalities in the unborn baby are called: [1]
- a) Mutagens
 - b) Carcinogens
 - c) Teratogens
 - d) Systematic poison
- 2.6 These chemicals effects are usually permanent and may take years to show up: [1]
- a) Chronic
 - b) Acute
 - c) Local
 - d) Systemic effect
- 2.7 An example of unsafe condition that can lead to an accident: [1]
- a) Use of improper equipment
 - b) Using inappropriate methods/procedures
 - c) Non-adherence to the proper use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - d) Inadequate lighting
- 2.8 An example of a direct effect of an accident is: [1]
- a) Loss of life
 - b) Accident investigation costs
 - c) Compensation of victims and dependents
 - d) Replacement of incapacitated employees
- 2.9 The permanent lesion in the lungs due to extensive accumulation of dust is called: [1]
- a) Brocho constriction
 - b) Pneumoconiosis
 - c) Emphysema
 - d) Chronic brochitis
- 2.10 The rapture of the inter alveolar cell membranes because of excessive pressure build up which may be due to a restriction of the respiratory passage is called: [1]
- a) Brocho constriction
 - b) Pneumoconiosis
 - c) Emphysema
 - d) Chronic brochitis

QUESTION 3

[20 MARKS]

3.1 Interpret the following abbreviations in the context of Occupational Health and Safety in measuring chemical hazards. [5]

3.1.1 TLV

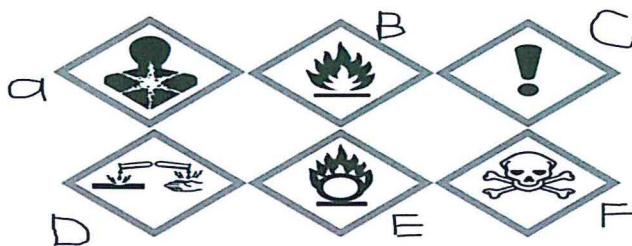
3.1.2 TWA

3.1.3 STEL

3.1.4 EELs

3.1.5 MAC

3.2 Label the following symbols on chemical hazards. Write only the letter and the correct label. [6]



3.3 Summarize unsafe conditions under the following headings:

3.3.1 Explain unsafe conditions. [1]

3.3.2 Outline five (5) common examples of unsafe conditions. [5]

3.4 List any three (3) Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Related Legislations in Namibia. [3]

SECTION B: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

[60 MARKS]

Please answer ALL of the questions in this section.

QUESTION 4

[20 MARKS]

4.1 Discuss the SMART lifting of loads technique. [10]

4.2 Natural Ventilation can be either through or cross-ventilation.

4.2.1 Define Natural Ventilation. [2]

4.2.2 Differentiate between through and cross-ventilation in terms of their definition, Flow path, effectiveness, and application. [8]

QUESTION 5**[20 MARKS]**

- 5.0 Exposure to biological hazards(biohazards) in the workplace can result in a significant number of occupationally associated diseases.
- 5.1 Define Biological agents. [2]
- 5.2 Summarize how healthcare professionals can be at risk of biological hazards. [18]

QUESTION 6**[20 MARKS]**

- 6.0 A good psychological hazard policy should be clear, supportive, and encourages reporting and investigation of incidents
- 6.1 Define Psychological Hazards [1]
- 6.2 Stipulate the elements that a psychological hazard policy should entail. [7]
- 6.3 Explain why Anthropometry is important. [5]
- 6.4 Summarize the chronic chemical effects in terms of the following:
- 6.4.1 Definition. [2]
- 6.4.2 Characteristics. [2]
- 6.4.3 Examples. [3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER