



NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF HEALTH, APPLIED SCIENCES and NATURAL RESOURCES

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

QUALIFICATION : BACHELOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08 BOHS	LEVEL: 6
COURSE NAME: OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY 2B	COURSE CODE: OHS612S
DATE: JANUARY 2023	SESSION: 2 ND Opportunity
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 100

SUPPLEMENTARY/SECOND OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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MODERATOR:	MR IMMANUEL ZERIAPI

INSTRUCTIONS
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read all the questions carefully before answering2. Answer all the questions3. Marks for each question are indicated at the end of each question4. Number the answers clearly.5. Please ensure that your writing is legible, neat and presentable

PERMISSIBLE MATERIAL: NONE

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES
(Including this front page)

SECTION A [20 MARKS]

QUESTION 1

[10]

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

- 1.1 Hazard elimination [1]
- 1.2 Broncho constriction [1]
- 1.3 Hepatic necrosis [1]
- 1.4 Nephrotoxins [1]
- 1.5 Biohazard [1]
- 1.6 Anthroozoonosis [1]
- 1.7 Virulence [1]
- 1.8 Psychosocial hazard [1]
- 1.9 Ergonomics [1]
- 1.10 Anthropometry [1]

QUESTION 2

[10]

2.0 Match the concepts in Column A to their most definition in Column B. Write on your answer sheet the concept number and the letter representing the correct definition.

1 mark each

No	COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
2.1	Probability	A	Particles in the lungs cause destruction and inflammation of the bronchi.
2.2	Direct transmission	B	Where the susceptible person is infected by contact with a contaminated surface, food-borne, droplet/airborne transmission or by vectors.
2.3	Chronic bronchitis	C	as an unplanned and uncontrolled event caused by an unsafe act or unsafe condition which may or may not result in injury, damage or death.
2.4	Teratogens	D	Is the likelihood of occurrence of a particular event.
2.5	Indirect transmission	E	Causes changes in the genetic material of the body by altering the genes and therefore the chromosomes of the body.
2.6	Mutagen	F	A threshold of a substance which may never be exceeded under any circumstances.
2.7	Accident	G	Rapture of the inter alveolar cell membranes
2.8	Ceiling concentration	H	Requires physical contact between an infected person and a susceptible person
2.9	Severity	I	Causes abnormalities in the unborn baby
2.10	Emphysema	J	Is the magnitude of the consequences that may arise for the occurrence of the event.

SECTION B [20 MARKS]

- QUESTION 3** [20]
- 3.1 Differentiate between the following terms. [10]
- 3.1.1 Unsafe practice and unsafe condition with examples. [4]
- 3.1.2 Pneumoconiosis and Pneumonia. [2]
- 3.1.3 Local effect and systematic effect. [2]
- 3.1.4 Reversible and Irreversible. [2]
- 3.2 Discuss the following control measures for mercury:
- 3.2.1 Engineering control. [5]
- 3.2.2 Work practices control. [5]

SECTION C [60 MARKS]

- QUESTION 4** [20]
- 4.1 Elaborate how accidents can be prevented in the workplace using the four E's principle. [16]
- 4.2 Mention the risk factors for ergonomic injuries. [4]
- QUESTION 5** [25]
- 5.1 Name with examples the main types of biological materials that workers are potentially exposed to. [10]
- 5.2 Discuss the Hierarchy of control that can be applied to Biohazards. [15]
- QUESTION 6** [15]
- 6.1 Briefly explain why anthropometry is important. [6]
- 6.2 Explain ventilation by definition and **seven (7)** objectives. [9]

TOTAL MARKS = 100