

NPTC Level 3 Certificate in Controlling Risks to Health and Safety in Agriculture/Horticulture

SAMPLE TEST PAPER

Test specification

Paper title: Level 3 Certificate in Controlling Risks to Health and Safety in Agriculture/ Horticulture.		
Test duration: 1 hour Total number of questions: 30		
Unit	Outcome	Number of questions per test
301	1. Risk perception	2
	2. Hierarchy of measures to control risks	3
	3. Accident/ incident investigations to establish cause	5
	4. Implementation of a health and safety policy	3
	5. Workplace/ farm inspections	3
	6. Health and safety law	12
	7. Reducing risks in lone working	2
	Total	30

Instructions to candidates

- There are 12 sample multiple choice questions available in this paper.
- Please note that the exam will consist of 30 questions and the test duration for the full exam is 1 hour.
- The pass rate for the test is 70%

Wait until you are told to start the test before opening this booklet

1. Which of these statements concerning the hierarchy of risk control measures is correct?
 - a) PPE should always be used as the priority control measure
 - b) PPE is only used as a last resort where other measures cannot be used**
 - c) PPE should be used before considering using a less risky alternative
 - d) PPE should always be considered as a priority over the use of engineering or process control methods

2. The principle of “so far as is reasonably practicable” requires a computation of what?
 - a) Likelihood of damage multiplied by severity.
 - b) Possible damage incurred compared with costs of control**
 - c) Insurance costs compared to legal costs
 - d) Quote for cheapest practical solution

3. Which of the following indicates the **highest** measure of controlling risk?
 - a) Elimination**
 - b) Substitution
 - c) Engineering or process control
 - d) Personal Protective Equipment

4. It is a legal requirement to report certain types of accident and ill health. Which of the following statements is correct?
 - a) The duty to report a death or major injury is the responsibility of the police
 - b) If an employee has an accident and is unable to do their normal work for three days or more then the accident is reportable**
 - c) All dangerous occurrences are exempt from being reported
 - d) If a person goes to hospital then the hospital will report the accident

5. Who **must** an employee have to talk with after a serious accident?
 - a) Employer
 - b) Relative of injured party
 - c) HSE Inspector**
 - d) Insurance Agent

6. What action should be taken if a work-related disease is identified?
 - a) No action is required
 - b) It should be reported**
 - c) It could be reported if management deem this necessary
 - d) It only needs to be reported if 12 or more staff are affected

7. Who would **not** need to be familiar with the contents of a company's health and safety policy?
- (a) Managers
 - (b) Employees
 - (c) Visitors**
 - (d) Visiting staff, e.g. contractors
8. A workplace inspection may include a number of actions but which of these is **unlikely** to be included?
- a) Checking that guards and protective devices are in place
 - b) Checking that maintenance records are up to date
 - c) Checking that staff have received training
 - d) Checking that staff have been paid**
9. Who must be informed of the recommendations of a workplace inspection?
- (a) The Health and Safety Executive
 - (b) Full-time employees
 - (c) Full and part-time employees**
 - (d) Those with responsibilities designated under the health and safety policy
10. A Code of Practice is:
- (a) A piece of health and safety legislation that applies to every industry
 - (b) A piece of health and safety legislation that applies to a particular industry
 - (c) Industry best practice or rules to which members must abide by**
 - (d) A telephone help line for employees
11. The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) are relevant in agriculture to what types of machine?
- a) ATVs
 - b) Landrovers
 - c) Tractors
 - d) Telescopic Materials Handlers**
12. Which of the following defines 'lone workers':
- (a) Those who work by themselves without close or direct supervision**
 - (b) Those who work by themselves with close or direct supervision
 - (c) Those who supervise those who work by themselves
 - (d) Those who work alongside others but do a different job

This is the end of the test