

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

End - Term Examinations - May 2025

School: SOCSE	Program: B. Tech- CAI\CBC\CBD\CCS\CDV\CIT\COM\ CSD\CSE\CSG\ISE\IST		
Course Code :CIV2002	Course Name: Occupational Health and Safety		
Semester: VI	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%	

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	СО3	CO4	CO5
Marks	14	50	36	-	-

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1.	Name any four occupational hazards.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2.	What is physical hazard?	2 Marks	L1	C01
3.	Name any one example each for solid and aerosol flammable chemicals.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
4.	Define occupational psychology.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
5.	What are stress and strain?	2 Marks	L1	CO2
6.	What is WMSD? Give an example	2 Marks	L1	CO2
7.	Define biomechanics.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
8.	Which are sources of Radon-222 as indoor air pollutant?	2 Marks	L1	CO3
9.	What is forced ventilation?	2 Marks	L1	CO3
10.	Define HAZOP.	2 Marks	L1	CO3

Part B

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		Total Marks 80M			
11.	a.	Occupational health deals with all aspects of health and safety in the workplace and has a strong focus on primary prevention of hazards. Explain the key components of the occupational health and safety.	10 Marks	L2	CO 1
	1	Or			
12.	a.	An unintended accident is inevitable in a workplace hence Reporting an accident is one of the most important workplace safety tip. Extrapolate the steps that you would follow to report an accident at your work place and how you would make your work place safe?	10 Marks	L2	CO 1
13.	a.	Chemical hazards are substances that can cause harm to human health or the environment. They can be solids, liquids, or gases. Explain the types of chemical hazard with examples and their adverse health effects on exposure.	10 Marks	L2	CO 2
		Or		T	
14.	a.	The oxidizer, reactive and corrosive chemicals can cause burn, catch fire or destroy the human tissue. Explain the safe handling and storage of these chemicals with examples.	10 Marks	L2	2 2
4=			40.75		
15.	a.	Mechanical hazards are dangers arising from machinery or mechanical processes at workplace. Discuss the common mechanical injuries at workplace and safeguarding from mechanical hazards.	10 Marks	L2	CO 2
		Or			
16.	a.	Ergonomics is the science of fitting a workplace to the user's needs. Explain briefly the advantages and disadvantage of ergonomics. (C.O.No.1) [Comprehension]	10 Marks	L2	CO 2
17.	a.	Employers must protect employees by providing personal protection equipments (PPE). Classify the types of goggle and respirators used at workplace with brief explanation.	10 Marks	L3	3
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18.	a.	Fire accidents can occur from faulty wiring, defective products, and discarded cigarettes left on flammable materials. Choose the suitable fire extinguishers for different classes of fire.	10 Marks	L3	CO 3
19.	a.	Biological hazards are disease producing agents (pathogens)	20 Marks	L3	СО
17.	a.	that can be transmitted to individuals through various routes of	20 Mai NS	пЭ	2

exposure at occupational environment. Illustrate the controls to $% \left\{ 1\right\} =\left\{ 1\right\} =\left$

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biological hazards.

20.	a.	Hazard may be realized or unrealized in workplace. Apply any four appropriate hazard analysis methods to analyse workplace hazards.	20 Marks	L3	CO 2
21.	a.	The EPA uses a four-level system to classify Personal Protective Equipment Illustrate the EPA's levels of PPE and the responsibilities of the employer, required to pay for PPE to comply with OSHA standards. Or	20 Marks	L3	CO 3
22.	a.	Good design and the use of safety equipment will not prevent physical injuries in sewerage works, unless safety practices are understood by the entire EHS crew and are enforced. Illustrate the use of forced ventilation and the onsite procedure to follow for confined spaces in maintenance of STP with safety signs.	20 Marks	L3	3