

## Chapter 1 : Igc3 handout v2 0 by Hassan Zaed - Issuu

*To attain the nebosh international general certificate you must pass the Nebosh Gc 3 (International) health and safety Practical application. Are you preparing for nebosh international general certificate, this guide is for you!*

Meaning “ Explain Answer: A List four types of major injury Fractures Particular eye injuries requiring immediate medical treatment Loss of consciousness due to electric shock or exposure to a substance Injury requiring hospital admission for more than 24 hours. Explain 2 examples What is meant by? It provides essential information for reviewing risk assessment and achieving better control over accidents. Benefits to individual organization and on a national scale. To determine economic losses to establish true cost to the organization. To determine the compliance with the law. Planning and preparation stages: Determine who should be involved to give the team the necessary skill and expertise. Ensure that accident scene is left unaltered as long as it is safe to do so etc. Identifying the persons witness, supervisors to be interviewed during the investigation. Checking the legal reporting requirements have been met. Ascertaining the equipment that will be needed e. The depth of the investigation required usually determined by a number of factor e. To implement initial controls. As a trigger for investigation. To prevent a recurrence and further injuries and losses. To comply with legal requirements. To provide information for Civil action. To highlight the need for and to assist in reviews of risk assessment. To provide data for use in the monitoring of safety performance 12 Permit to Work: Explain the practical measures that should be taken to ensure maintenance work is undertaken safely in an underground storage vessel. Essential elements of the permit to work system briefly Pre-cleaning.

## Chapter 2 : Nebosh igc 3 practical sample pdf | Tamara blog

*NEBOSH IGC 3 - Guidelines & Sample report\_V The aim of the 'practical assessment' is to examine a candidate's ability to complete a health and safety assessment of a workplace.*

Health and Safety Practical Application. While the process you have to work through is straightforward, in order to succeed you need to understand what NEBOSH expect. Health and Safety Practical Application Aim of the Practical Assessment The aim of the practical assessment is to test your ability to carry out two activities: A safety inspection of your workplace: A written report to management: NEBOSH advise that the whole assessment should be completed within 2 hours, although there is no time limit. The inspection should take approximately 45 minutes and the report should be written immediately afterwards and completed in one hour. Health and Safety Practical Application Workplace Inspection For this assessment you have to show NEBOSH that you can competently complete an inspection of a workplace, identifying any uncontrolled hazards or unsafe practices, their consequences, what needs to be done about them, and how quickly action should be taken. You will have already covered the types of hazards you are likely to come across in the workplace in Unit GC2 of your course, so we will not go into the detail of those here. Instead, we are going to concentrate on how you should approach the inspection to give you the best chance of success. So what do you need to do? The work area you should inspect Select a suitable area of your workplace that is large enough to provide a sufficient range of hazards but contained enough that you can cover all of the issues you find there in your assessment. Identify hazards, unsafe practices and good practice Walk around the area and look carefully at the working environment to identify workplace hazards, unsafe practices and examples of good practice. To be suitable, your workplace should be large enough to provide a sufficient range of hazards, but contained enough that you can cover all of the issues you find there in your assessment If your workplace is very large, think about limiting your inspection area to a single office, or workshop. If you read through the rest of this guidance, you will see the types of hazards that you will be expected to cover in the assessment. Bear in mind that you should consult the management of the premises to ensure that they are happy for you to complete your assessment there, and so they can ensure that you can carry out the inspection without endangering your own health and safety. Some hazards may leap out at you immediately but try to take a minute or two just to survey the whole area first. Identifying Hazards and Consequences So you have selected your workplace area and you are ready to begin your inspection - where do you start? Begin by making a few notes about the area you are about to inspect, as you will need these when you write the Introduction to your management report. This should include where and when the inspection took place, a description of the area and a description of the activities taking place in the area. An indication of the number of staff working in the area will be helpful, too. Next, you need to turn your attention to any hazards in the area. To score well, you should aim to identify at least 20 examples of uncontrolled hazards and unsafe practices. NEBOSH recommend that you identify more than 20, but no more than 30, to avoid duplication, or inappropriate hazards being identified. As well as identifying hazards, it is very important that you also state the consequences of exposure to each hazard. In other words, you should indicate the risk that the hazard will create. This will not be enough for full marks - you must also state the consequences. Try to picture in your mind all the various topics you have studied in your course some of which are covered below and attempt to cover as many of them as possible in your examples. If you repeat a hazard for example, if you reference three items of work equipment that all require portable appliance testing , you will only be marked once. In almost any workplace you should be able to find a range of hazards, such as: For the purposes of completing your inspection, it is important that you describe properly whatever hazard you have identified. So, it is not enough to just say "defective floor" or "fire risk"; you must include enough information so that the examiner can understand what the hazard was, where it was and what the consequences of exposure to the hazard might be. So, on your observation form, rather than "defective floor", you will need to say: As well as hazards, you need to look for examples of unsafe practices. Again, in almost every workplace these should be fairly easy to spot and could include: Remember to describe any examples you give in detail so the examiner can understand the issue.

**Good Practices** As well as unsafe practices, note down a couple of examples of good practice, such as the provision of good welfare facilities. However, it is best not to include more than one or two examples of good practice, as the main point of the exercise is to assess your ability to identify hazards and unsafe practices - there is only one mark available for good practices anyway! So, now you know what you should be looking for in terms of hazards and unsafe and good practices, take a look around your own workplace and think about the following questions. You can probably think of a lot of similar questions to add to the list. As you carry out your inspection, you need to complete the NEBOSH Candidate Observation Form, which will provide you with notes to work from when it comes to completing your management report. Remember that these notes will be submitted to your examiner, who will use them to decide how effective your management report is, so they must be clear and legible! The Observation Form has three columns: **Observations** As it says, here you should include the hazards and consequences that you identified - the sorts of things we have just covered. **Control Measures** Here, you need to state the action required to eliminate or control each hazard or unsafe working practice. You should think about what is needed to immediately control the risk from each of your hazards AND identify the need for longer-term actions. For example, you might say: Let the examiner know what needs to be monitored, or the type of training that will be required. **Timescale** Here, you need to indicate how quickly action needs to be taken - the higher the risk, the more urgent it is likely to be, while longer-term actions may take much longer to put in place. This is where you need to pause and think carefully. It is tempting to treat everything as requiring immediate action, but NEBOSH want to see that you can realistically identify what is of the highest risk and prioritise your actions accordingly, so you have to think carefully before making your decisions. The following table should give you some helpful hints. **Immediate** Where there is a risk of serious or imminent danger, or where there is a flagrant breach of legal requirements. This can also be used for actions that can be done quickly at no cost. **Longer term** Where hazards can be eliminated or controlled without the need for capital expenditure and where there is no serious or imminent danger present; or Where there may be a need, for example, to provide information, instruction and training, to write a safe system of work, or to introduce health surveillance. It should be , words in length, which is equivalent to two or three handwritten sides of A4 paper. You can consult reference books when preparing the report but be sure not to plagiarise. Your report should not contain photographs or any other extra material. This is supposed to be a report to management so it should not just duplicate your observation sheets. It must give management sufficient information to allow them to take reasonable action based on the facts you have presented to them and, crucially, persuade them of the need to take that action. **Structuring your Report** You will need to structure your report using the following headings: This needs to include a clear description of the chosen area and the activities that take place there. The aim of this section is to provide a concise overview of the important points and summarise your main conclusions and recommendations. Here, you will need to convince a busy manager of the need to read your full report and, crucially, act on your recommendations. References to the moral, legal and economic arguments can be made, and you should explain the effect the actions would have on the standard of health and safety at the workplace and the possible effects on the business overall. In the table that follows, you will be able to see how marks will be allocated for this section. You should not introduce any new issues at this stage. Recommendations should follow on logically from your conclusions. You can use the following table to set out your recommendations. All recommendations must be sensible and realistic, appropriately prioritised and have appropriate resource implications. Remember, these conclusions need to convince your manager of the need to take action. It should be factual and avoid technical jargon as far as possible. Your report should not contain photographs, printed text e. Try to get a feel for the sorts of hazards and unsafe practices you should be looking for. Keep in mind that the report to management has to successfully persuade management to take appropriate action. Identify between 20 and 30 examples of hazards and their consequences, as well as some good practices, and explain them in enough detail. The report should be - words in length, which is equivalent to two or three sides of A4 paper. Ensure you include hazards under a range of different topics at least 4 or 5. Two separate examples of a training need will only get you 1 mark! The report needs to be structured appropriately, as follows: X The report should clearly identify what the main findings of the inspection were, with sufficient detail to allow the

examiner to understand what was observed, what the risks were and what breaches have occurred. When explaining what action is required to eliminate or control each hazard or unsafe working practice, be concise but give the examiner enough detail. The report should clearly identify what corrective actions must be taken, with an indication of cost implications and some explanation of why this corrective action is necessary. S Give more than one recommended action for each hazard - an immediate action to make the hazard safe and another longer-term action that fixes the underlying problem. Keep in mind the areas that the examiner is going to be looking at when marking your report: Keep in mind the areas that the examiner is going to be looking at when marking your inspection: Remember to include everything when you submit the practical assessment for marking, including:

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Guidance to the Practical Assessment In the practical assessment, you should understand, in particular, that: The distinction between time scales and priorities should be explained i. Marking Scheme for Practical Unit 1. Observation Range of issues identified 0 to 5 marks You are expected to identify physical hazards such as unsafe machinery, examples of chemical, fire, ergonomic and health hazards and you should also consider if there are any welfare and environmental problems. You are expected to comment on situations where there is adequate control of hazards and where safe working practices are being observed, as well as when the opposite is the case. Number of hazards identified 0 to 20 marks You are expected to recognise common hazards. You will NOT be awarded marks for repetitive hazards or deficiencies such as missing machinery guards. Practical Assessment Identification of immediate, medium and long term actions 0 to 10 marks Where appropriate you should comment on the need for medium and long term actions as well as immediate actions to control any danger. This requires you to distinguish between the symptoms and the root causes of unsafe conditions. The immediate action on poor housekeeping may be to sweep up the debris; tackling the root cause may involve employing a labourer, providing training for the supervisor, or modifying the work process. Time scales, too, should be realistic and appropriate. Report to management The management report is part of the examination and is not a project. It must be in your own handwriting and must not contain photographs, prints or any other extraneous material. Selection of topics for urgent management action 0 to 10 marks This requires you to emphasise those items on your observation sheets that you consider require urgent attention by management and to present them, together with suggested remedial actions both short and long term, in a logical and coherent manner. Marks will be deducted if you give weight to trivial matters or reproduce the observation sheet. Consideration of cost implications 0 to 5 marks You are not expected either to know or to estimate the actual costs but should demonstrate that you are aware of cost implications. For example, if you recommend the replacement of a carpet because of a small tear, without commenting on its overall condition, marks will be deducted. If training is recommended as a solution to a problem, you should indicate if this is likely to require a few hours of work-based instruction or several days of more costly off-the-job training. It is the assessment of magnitude of the cost that is important, rather than precise figures. Identification of possible breaches of international standards 0 to 5 marks In the real work situation, you would consult reference books when preparing reports. For the purpose of this assessment, in which books and reference material are not allowed, you should be able to broadly identify those international standards and conventions listed in the syllabus that may have been infringed. Presentation of information 0 to 10 marks Although there is no universally preferred format for report writing, for the purpose of the assessment a good report should normally comprise about three sides of handwritten A4 paper. It should cover the following points in a logical sequence: Marks will be deducted for not being selective and including large numbers of minor hazards in a lengthy report. The report should be written in such terms that a manager would be able to take reasonable action based on facts. Marks will be deducted for reports based on unsupported generalities and those that simply reiterate the contents of the observation sheet. If the report is selective and has been written in such a way that it encourages assessors to read it, even though they disagree with some of the contents, then it would be worth about a third of the marks available. High marks will be awarded for reports that are concise, readable and highly selective in terms of action required by management. Your report should contain a balanced argument on why action is needed and explain the effect it would have on the standards of health and safety at the workplace.

**Chapter 4 : DOs and DON'Ts for the NEBOSH Practical – RoSPA Workplace Safety Blog**

*Introduction including overview of area inspected and activities taking place This report follows an inspection of the*

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*worksites of an oil and gas company based in XXX in order to meet the requirements of the NEBOSH IGC 3 practical application.*

### Chapter 5 : Students | Nebosh

*NEBOSH IGC 3 - Guidelines & Sample report\_V The aim of the 'practical assessment' is to examine a candidate's ability to complete a health and safety assessment of a workplace. A candidate need to observe and submit a report to the management based on the observed hazards.*

### Chapter 6 : NEBOSH IGC Questions and Answers PDF - NEBOSH Study Material

*Essay Nebosh National General Certificate 3 Practical Application prevention regulations is of utmost importance. Poorly maintained equipment can ultimately result in reports and cases of ill-health and can lead to serious injury.*

### Chapter 7 : theinnatdunvilla.com: Sample Copy of NEBOSH IGC - 3

*NEBOSH Practical - Final Sample 22 Nebosh IGC Element 5. Risk Assessment (Notes) NEBOSH IGC3 REPORT. Documents Similar To NEBOSH Sample Practicle Report.*

### Chapter 8 : Full text of "NEBOSH IGC Materials"

*I am attaching the igc 3 materials, instruction for students etc for your information please. Please use these material for rough use and check with the format what you are receiving from shields and go according to their instructions.*