

What kinds of danger are there?

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: a Physical, chemical and biological

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What does the functionality of the process affect?

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: a Cost, maintenance cost, quality.

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What sub-components can critical processes have?

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: a Reliability of machines and equipment, reliability of human factor, quality of input material, reliability and quality of information, quality of production processes, quality of environment.

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In what area are quantification methods used?

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: a Insurance, threat to building structures, security of information systems

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What are our risk assessment methods?

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: a Qualitative, quantitative and relative

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What does security management do?

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: a Concept of the security management system, formulated and announced visions, goals and strategies. Increasing the reliability of the human factor. Relationships of security management processes and other components and aspects of management. Applying the principle of continuous improvement. Monitoring employee behavior and attitudes and providing feedback. Involvement of all employees. Using all effective tools of preparation and motivation for safe behavior. Provision of resources, prerequisites and conditions of technical, human, methodological, information, financial, etc.

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Name some quantification methods.

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: a Risk, Monte Carlo, Markov models, Bayes analysis

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What is part of strategic security management?

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: a Formulation and declaration of the organization 's commitment to improving safety performance. Formulating and proclaiming a long--term intention to improve security culture. Assessment of the current status in relation to analyzes of process reliability and safety, risk identification and strengths and weaknesses. Formulation of requirements and needs of changes. Formulation of security visions and policies in cooperation with management.

Design of security goals --in cooperation with organizational units and teams. Developing strategic and action plans --procedures and milestones to achieve objectives, including monitoring how plans

are implemented and regularly reviewed. Communicate visions, policies, goals and strategies with all employees so that they are well understood and maximally accepted. Determination of criteria for their fulfillment based on communication with individual departments and teams, eventually involvement of competent project teams. Analysis of critical success factors and risks associated with the strategy.

Include actions to achieve quick and visible benefits. Continuous assessment of security culture features and effects. Communicating results with all employees

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Vyjmenujte některé kvalitativní metody na hodnocení rizik?

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:a bezpečnostní prohlídka (Safety Review – SR), metody relativní klasifikace (Relative Ranking – RR), předběžná analýza nebezpečí/zdrojů rizika (Preliminary Hazard Analysis – PHA), analýza „ Co se stane, když...“ (What-If Analysis – W-I), studie nebezpečí a provozu schopnosti (Hazard and Operability Analysis/Study – HAZOP), analýza způsobů a důsledků poruch (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis – FMEA), analýza stromu poruch (Fault Tree Analysis – FTA), analýza stromu událostí (Event Tree Analysis –ETA)

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What can be the consequences of disruption of critical infrastructure?

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:and

economic, political, social, psychological, environment

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What are the parts of the crisis preparedness plan?

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: and consists of basic, operative and auxiliary

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What is critical infrastructure?

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: a Critical infrastructure --manufacturing and non--manufacturing systems and services whose malfunctioning would have a serious impact on national security, the economy, public administration and the provision of essential life needs. The critical infrastructure may be a critical infrastructure element or a system of elements.

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What falls within the area of critical infrastructure in the Czech Republic

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: and energy, transport, health care, food and agriculture, water management, communication and information systems, emergency services, public administration, banking and financial sector.

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What do you think of a critical infrastructure element?

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: a The critical infrastructure element shall be in particular the construction, equipment, means or public infrastructure, determined according to cross-cutting and sectoral criteria.

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What does the basic part of the crisis preparedness plan include?

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: a <div> definition of the scope of activities of legal and entrepreneurial natural persons (hereinafter referred to as PaPFO) and tasks and measures that were the reason for the preparation of the crisis preparedness plan, --characteristics of crisis management, impact on PaPFO activity, --list of CI elements, --identification of potential threats to the function of the CI element.

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: IAEA TECDOX, SHI, MHI, CEI, TPQ, Dow Fire and EXplosion Index

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Describe the HACCP method

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This analysis is necessary for operators in the production, preparation, storage and marketing of food. It consists in the determination of critical points (technological sections), where there is the greatest risk of breach of food safety. The system is based on the principles of manufacturing practice, hygiene regulations and requirements.

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Describe the FMEA method

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: a The method constructs a table of the causes of the failures and their consequences for the system or enterprise. FMEA identifies simple failures that can significantly contribute to the crash, but are not suited to an exhaustive list of failures. It is easy to use for process changes and modifications. It can be performed by one analyst, but should be checked by another.

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Describe the TECDOC 727 method

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: and is used in areas where there are multiple sources of risk. In particular, these are large industrial enterprises. This method involves prioritizing sources of social risk. Method procedure: Classification of type of activity and equipment. Estimation of the external consequences of a major accident on the population. Estimation of the probability of a major accident occurrence. Social risk estimation. Risk prioritization.

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What is security?

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: a Safety is a condition in which the risk of injury (of persons) or damage is eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level.

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What is risk assessment?

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: a Risk assessment is a comprehensive process for determining the magnitude of risk based on an analysis of the potential consequences of a contingency / probable emergency and its probability of

occurrence; part of the risk assessment is to decide whether to accept the risk or to limit it to an acceptable level (the overall process of determining the size of the risk and deciding whether or not the risk is acceptable --acceptable). This concept includes the whole process of hazard identification, risk assessment and risk reduction or risk management measures.

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What is danger?

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: a Danger is a source or situation with the potential to cause harm, such as personal injury or illness, property damage, environmental damage, or a combination thereof, eg, machine, machinery, technology, work system , material, raw materials, etc. cause damage to human health or property in certain circumstances (danger is a source of risk).

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What sub--processes are risk assessment based on?

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: a Communication and consultation, context identification, risk assessment, risk management, risk monitoring and process review.

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How can risk be reduced?

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: a Reduce asset vulnerability, eliminate sources of threats, reduce the likelihood of an emergency, reduce the severity of the impact of an emergency.

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List what is regulated by Act No. 262/2006 (at least 3):

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: a Pre --employment procedure, employment, employment contract, non --employment agreements, working time.

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List what is regulated by Act No. 306/2006 (at least 3):

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: a Requirements on health and safety at work, prevention of danger to life, professional competence, securing of health and safety at work outside the labor--law relations, tasks of the client

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List what is regulated by Act No. 258/2000 (at least 3):

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: a Hygiene requirements for water, swimming pools and saunas, handling chemicals, protection against noise and vibration, indoor environment of buildings.

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What does the Decree on Occupational Health Services govern?

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: a Health assessment of employees or job seekers, counseling and supervision

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What is regulated by Government Regulation 361/2007.

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: a Risk factors of working conditions, way of risk factors evaluation, provision of protective drinks, more detailed requirements for work with display units.

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List the employee's duties (at least 3).

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: a Participate in health and safety training provided by the employer, including verification of their knowledge. To undergo occupational medical examinations, examinations or vaccinations laid down by special regulations. Comply with the legal and other regulations and instructions of the employer to ensure the safety and health at work of which he / she has been duly acquainted and follow the principles of safe workplace behavior and employer's information. Observe the specified working procedures at work, use the specified work equipment, means of transport, personal protective work equipment and protective equipment and do not arbitrarily change or put them out of operation. Do not consume alcoholic beverages or abuse any other addictive substances in or outside working hours of the employer's workplace, do not enter under their influence at the employer's workplace and do not smoke in workplaces and other areas where non--smokers are also exposed to smoking.

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List the responsibilities of the employer (at least 3).

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: a Do not allow an employee to perform prohibited work or work that does not correspond to his or her ability and health. Inform employees in what category the work they performed was assigned. To compensate the employee who undergoes preventive examination, examination or vaccination, eventual loss of earnings in the amount of average earnings. The employer is obliged to ensure the safety and health (OSH) of employers at work with respect to the risks of potential health threats related to the performance of work. The occupational health and safety care imposed by the employer is an integral and equivalent part of the managerial duties at all levels of the management to the extent of the position they hold. The obligations of the employer to provide health and safety at work apply to all natural persons staying in the workplace with their knowledge (ie also to potential clients in operation). The costs of OSH shall be borne by the employer and may not be passed on directly or indirectly to employees. The employer is obliged to systematically seek out and evaluate risks and take measures to eliminate them. Do not allow employees to perform prohibited work (pregnant women, adolescents). Provide employees with initial and preventive examinations and First aid. Do not use any form of remuneration that would lead to an increased risk of personal injury. Ensure compliance with the smoking ban at the workplace. Provide restrooms for pregnant, nursing and mothers by the 9th month after delivery.

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What types of training do we have?

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: and initial training, periodic training, special training

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Can an employee refuse to undergo an alcohol test?

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:and no

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Can an employer who employs 30 people carry out training themselves?

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:and no.

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Which legislation applies to the allocation of PPE (at least 2)

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: and Act 262/2006, 21/2003, 495/2001

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What belongs to biological species of danger?

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: a Bacteria, viruses, parasites, fungi.

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What belongs to the physical types of danger?

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: mechanical hazards, thermal hazards, electricity, radiation, noise

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<font color = "0782c1"> According to endangered body parts we divide PPE into: </font>

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Head, upper limbs, lower limbs, torso, abdomen, whole body.

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Design PPE for warehouse worker.

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: a Work shoes, vest, work clothes, gloves, helmet

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Design PPE for welders.

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: a hood, welding goggles, gloves, fixed toe shoes, welding apron.

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What is a process?

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: a Process is a general term for the gradual flow of events, states, activities or work.

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What are the types of processes?

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: a Continuous, repeated and one-off.

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Explain the readiness of the process?

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: a The ability to provide services, ie to perform certain operations (activities) of the required quality under the given conditions, if services are requested by an internal or external customer, can be considered as a process readiness. The process is triggered by a request (signal) for its implementation. The availability depends on the properties of the objects through which the process (service) is implemented.

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What steps can be used to analyze processes?

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: a Analysis of business processes, evaluation of reliability of business processes, analysis of causes of unreliability of business processes, improvement of reliability of business processes.

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. What are the approaches to managing processes in an organization?

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: a Functional, process and project

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Describe cracks?

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: a Crack is a violation of the homogeneity of a material in a part of a cross-section, a fracture is a

violation of a homogeneity in the entire cross--section of a part.

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Depending on the cause, what disorders do we have?

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: a Design, manufacturing, aging, wear, misuse, malfunction, systematic.

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According to the time course of the object we divide the faults?

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: and sudden failure and progressive failure

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What is a disorder?

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: a Failure is a condition that involves the termination of an object's ability to perform the function for which it is intended. The failing object is in a failure condition.

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What is possible material damage?

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: a Wear, corrosion, squeezing, deformation, cracks and fractures, other damage.

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What is Wear?

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: a Wear is a phenomenon that leads to material loss eg on machine parts. It is an undesirable phenomenon that leads to a permanent change in surface or dimension

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What is operational reliability?

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: Operational reliability is the most important and most important stage of the technical life of an object, as the machine becomes a means of production, ie it brings value.

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What is maintenance?

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: a Maintenance is a combination of all technical, administrative and managerial activities during the life cycle of an object aimed at keeping it in a state or returning it to a state in which it can perform the required function.

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The maintenance system should be based on 3P principles, which are they?

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: a Prevention, proactivity, productivity

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What is centralized maintenance?

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: and maintenance is provided in its entirety by the employees of the production organizational unit who are working (master) in this unit

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What is decentralized maintenance?

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: and maintenance is provided in its entirety by personnel of the production organizational unit who are not working (master) in this unit.

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What is the nature of subjective searches?

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: a Shift, weekly and expert tours

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What diagnostic methods does technical diagnostics use?

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: and vibrodiagnostics, thermodiagnosics, tribodiagnosics, acoustic diagnostics, electrodiagnosics, visual inspections, other methods and procedures.

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What is vibration diagnostics?

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: a It is one of the most used methods for diagnosing the technical condition of machinery. It is a non-dismantling diagnostics performed during the operation of the device, based on the evaluation of mechanical oscillation measured on moving and stationary parts of the machine. To measure and analyze a vibration signal, we use speed, acceleration, or vibration displacement. It is performed in the on-line and off-line modes.

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What are the diagnostic methods?

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: a Objective and subjective

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What belongs to subjective diagnostic methods?

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: and hearing, sight, touch, smell

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What are our diagnostic procedures?

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: a Simple and branched

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Describe the simple diagnostic procedure.

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: and operations (measurements) are performed in a fixed sequence regardless of the measured values. At present it is used almost exclusively for documentation of technical condition, eg for revision measurements.

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What is the task of technical diagnostics?

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: a The task of technical diagnostics is the timely identification of an emerging defect, which will enable timely planning and repair at a suitable time interval.



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Certain factors influence the reliability of processes. What?

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: a Material, machinery and equipment, process environment, human factor, procedures, information.

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Reliability assurance can be from several points of view. What are these aspects?

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: a Managerial, technical and economic.

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What categories of processes do we have?

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: a Main processes, support processes, management processes