

Quiz

Criminal Sanctions for Workplace Accidents

- 1. What section of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW) defines "worker" as any person that "carries out work in any capacity for a person conducting a business or undertaking"?
 - a. Section 3
 - b. Section 7
 - c. Section 10
 - d. Section 11
- 2. What is the liability of companies for ensuring the health and safety of workers?
 - a. The liability is solely that of the company
 - Officers of companies can be personally liable where they do not exercise due diligence to ensure the health and safety of their workers pursuant to s 27 of the Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (NSW)
 - c. Only the shareholders of a company are liable
 - d. Only the CEO of a company is liable

- 3. What provision of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW) creates an offence for recklessness with respect to fulfilling a duty to ensure health and safety?
 - a. Section 31 Category 1
 - b. Section 32 Category 2
 - c. Section 33 Category 3
 - d. Section 34 Exceptions
- 4. Can insurance indemnify officers and directors from personal liability against criminal penalties?
 - a. No it offends public policy
 - b. No there is an express prohibition in the *Work Health and Safety*Act 2011 (NSW) for insurance coverage for criminal penalties
 - c. Yes insurers offer contracts with coverage for criminal penalties
 - d. Unresolved the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW) does not explicitly prohibit insurance coverage for criminal penalties
- 5. What power do investigators have to inspect premises under Parts 7-9 of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* (NSW)?
 - a. Power to enter and inspect premises (open workplaces) without warrant and ask for the production of documents
 - b. Investigators have no power to enter and inspect premises even with a warrant
 - c. Investigators have the power to enter and inspect premises only with a warrant
 - d. Investigators have the power to enter and inspect premises only with the police present

Answers:

1. b 2. b 3. a 4. d 5. a