

General Induction for Construction Workers: Safety, Health and the Environment

Quiz answers for trainers

The answers to the quiz questions are given in [blue](#) below. When running through the answers, an explanation or discussion would be beneficial and alongside the answers some points for discussion and explanation are provided below.

Section 1: Essential things to do

Module 2: Before you start work

1. Who is responsible for looking after health, safety, and the environment on site? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Me
- b. Other workers
- c. My supervisor
- d. Site Manager

CORRECT ANSWER: a, b, c & d.

It's an essential part of *your* job to look after your safety, your health, and the environment.

It's also the responsibility of everyone on site to play their part.

Your supervisor is responsible for providing you with a safe way to work that minimizes risks.

And it's your responsibility to follow it.

Site managers are also responsible for making sure the site is safe and not damaging the environment.

2. Draw a circle around the Personal Protective Equipment PPE you must always wear on site.



CORRECT ANSWER: Hard Hat, Safety Boots, High Visibility Vest

INCORRECT ANSWER: Gloves. You do not need to **always** wear gloves on site. Only when you are doing tasks where you need to protect your hands, like lifting and using vibrating tools.

3. Another worker asks you to operate the excavator for them while they have a break.

You have not had special training in how to operate an excavator safely. What do you do?



- a. Say "Sorry I can't do that because I've not had special training".
- b. Realise that you haven't had special training but do it anyway.
- c. Just do it because I can do any job on site.

CORRECT ANSWER: a. You must complete special training to operate any machines.

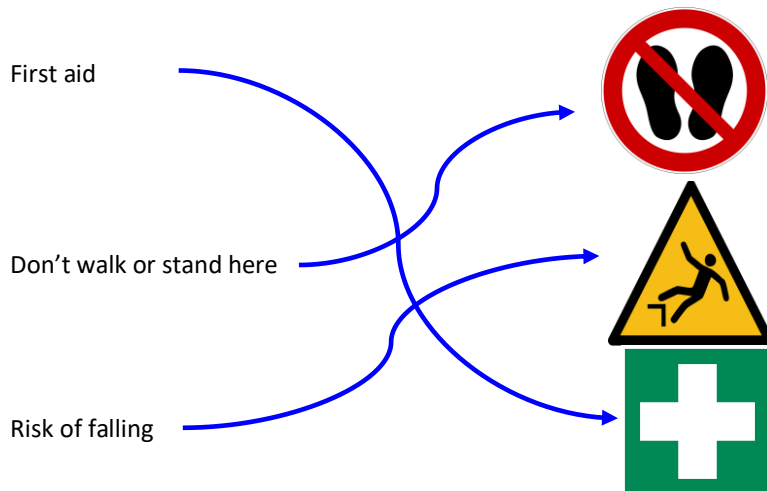
You might also need a certificate of competency to operate machines.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b & c.

You need to have special training to operate machines because there are extra things you need to know about how to protect your own safety and keep other people on site safe.

4. What do these signs mean?

Draw a line between each sign and what it means.



CORRECT ANSWER:

Footprints in red circle: don't walk or stand here.

Yellow triangle with person falling risk of falling.

White cross in green square: first aid.

5. You see this ladder on site. What do you do?

Tick all that you think are right

- a. Nothing because I don't need to go up it.
- b. Tell my supervisor because it's unsafe.
- c. Report it following the site system for raising unsafe issues.

CORRECT ANSWER: b & c.

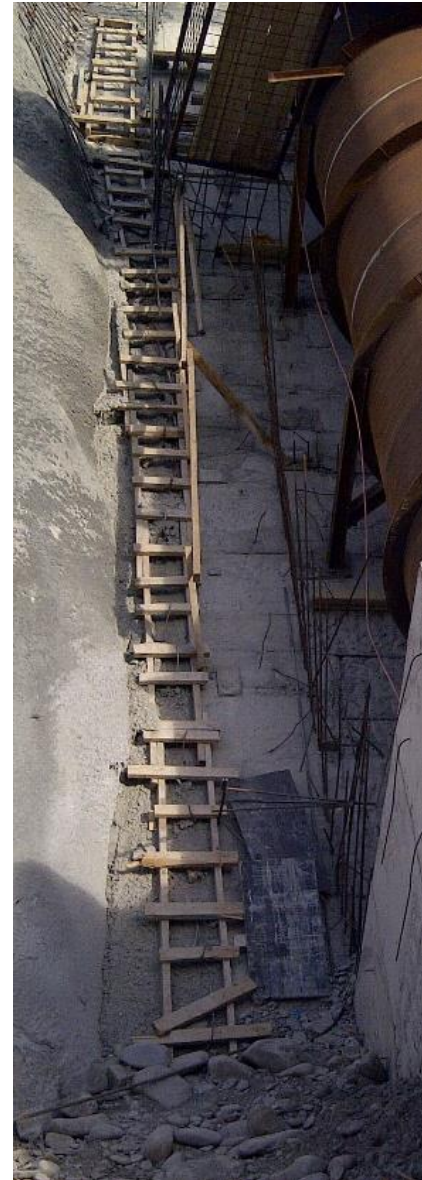
It's unsafe so you need to tell your supervisor. Or you can tell the Health and Safety Specialist.

And you should report it using the site system for raising unsafe issues.

***Note to trainer:** briefly explain what the system is on your site – who the workers should tell and how.*

INCORRECT ANSWER: a.

You need to report it even if you don't need to go up it because someone else could get injured.



Section 1: Essential things to do

Module 3: Avoiding hazards and risks

6. You see this area taped off on site:

What do you do?

- a. **Keep out.**
- b. Sneak in when no one is looking.
- c. Go in anyway.



CORRECT ANSWER: a. Keep out.

You need to keep out of areas on site that are fenced-off. It might be unsafe because workers are working above. Or it could be a special tree that needs protecting.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b & c.

You should not sneak in when no one is looking or go in anyway – you need to keep out.

7. You are walking on site and see this:

What do you do?



- a. Keep walking underneath it.
- b. **Stop and stand back away from the load and the machine.**
- c. Have a chat with the operator as he's your friend.

CORRECT ANSWER: b.

It's not safe for you to walk underneath loads being lifted or machines that are maneuvering. You must stand back and keep out of the way until the lift is finished.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & c.

You must not walk underneath loads being lifted. And if you chat with a machine operator you will distract them, they'll lose their focus and could cause an accident.

8. You are cutting down trees to clear the site and find birds' nests in this one.

What do you do?



- a. Stop work and tell my supervisor – we cannot cut down trees with nests in.
- b. Cut the tree down and try to rescue the eggs or birds.
- c. Cut the tree down.

CORRECT ANSWER: a. Stop work and tell your supervisor.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b. & c. Do not cut trees, shrubs, and plants if birds are nesting or animals are present. We need to look after wildlife on site.

9. Tick the vehicle or machine that it is the safest to be a passenger in.

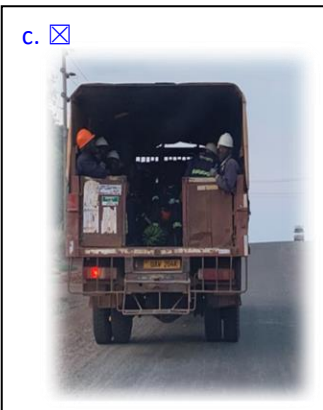
a.



b.



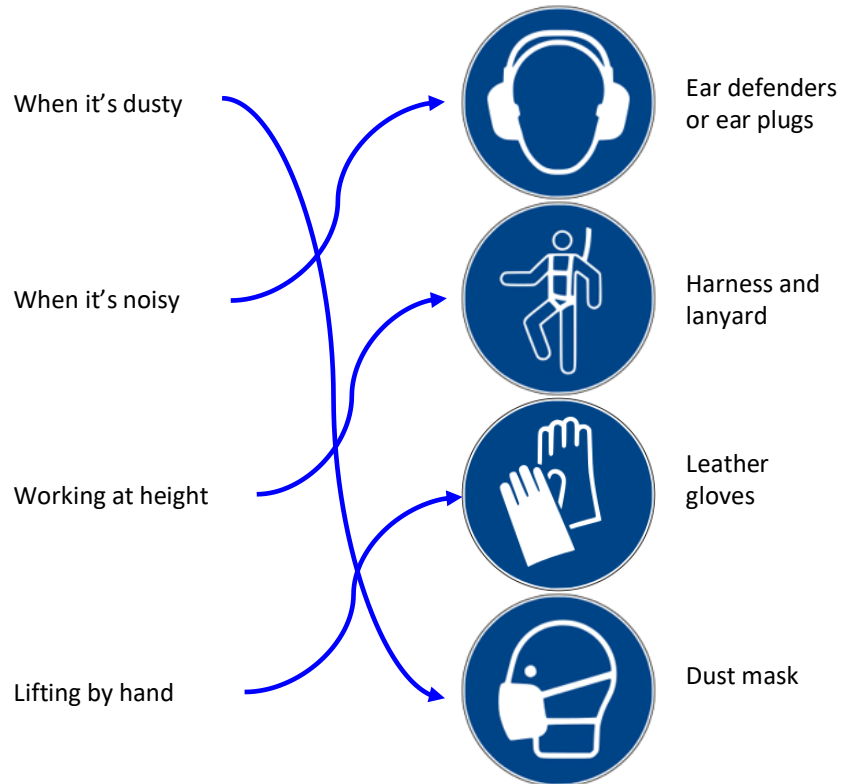
c.



CORRECT ANSWER: c. You should only get in a vehicle which has seats and seatbelts.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a. & b. The pickup and front loader have nothing to protect you from getting hurt if there is an accident.

10. What extra Personal Protective Equipment do you need to wear?
Draw a line between the task and the PPE you need.



CORRECT ANSWER:

When it's dusty – dust mask - so you don't breathe in harmful dust and damage your breathing.

When it's noisy – ear defenders or ear plugs – to reduce the noise getting into your ears so that you don't get hearing loss or go deaf.

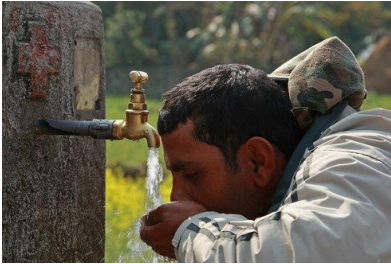
Working at height – harness and lanyard – to hold you if you fall.

Lifting by hand – leather gloves – to avoid cuts and scratches.

Section 1: Essential things to do

Module 4: Staying healthy

11. Tick ALL the things you should do to stay healthy on site.



Drink water



Take breaks



Use the waste bins



Wash your hands after using the toilet

CORRECT ANSWER:

All of these:

- Drinking water keeps your body hydrated and helps you concentrate. If the weather is hot, it helps avoid heatstroke.
- Taking breaks enables you to stay focused and give you time to eat and drink to stay alert.
- Using the waste bins helps prevent vermin like rats and cockroaches.
- Washing your hands after using the toilet helps to stop diseases from spreading.

12. What do you need to do if you have a cut or wound? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Cover it with a dressing like this:
- b. Leave it uncovered so the air helps it heal.
- c. Check it for infection every day.



CORRECT ANSWER: a & c. Keep cuts and wounds covered with a dressing and check for infection every day.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. Leaving it uncovered can allow diseases and chemicals to enter your body through cuts and wounds, making you ill.

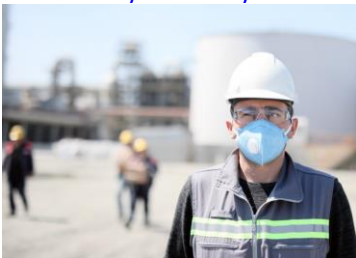
13. Tick the health issues that you need to tell your supervisor about. Tick all that you think are right.



Medication that might make you drowsy



Pests like rats on site



If you are ill with a disease that can be passed on to other people



If you had a beer last night

CORRECT ANSWER:

If you are taking medication from a doctor that could make you drowsy tell your supervisor.

if you see vermin like rats or cockroaches, tell your supervisor.

If you are ill, for example with diarrhea or vomiting, tell your supervisor and stay away from other people.

INCORRECT ANSWER:

You do not need to tell your supervisor if you had a beer last night, although you will need to follow site rules regarding alcohol use.

14. Draw a circle around ALL the things you should do if you are working in the sun all day.



a. Drink water



b. Wear sunscreen



c. Wear long clothes

CORRECT ANSWER: All 3. Drink lots of water to stay hydrated especially in the sun and heat. Keep your skin covered with long clothes or wear sunscreen.

Section 1: Essential things to do

Module 5: Keeping the community safe

15. What can you do to protect the community from falling into this hole?
Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Put the blocks back that have been removed before you leave site so that there are no holes.
- b. I don't need to do anything.
- c. Put up a barrier or fence to keep people out.



CORRECT ANSWER: a or c. If blocks or drain covers must be removed while you are working, put a barrier or fence around the area to keep people away and stop them from falling down the hole.

As soon as your task is done, put the blocks or drain covers back and always do so before leaving the site – even if you are only leaving the site for a few minutes.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. You do need to do something to stop people from falling down the hole and getting injured.

16. When you use lights, what do you need to do to stop them affecting the community?
Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Nothing. It doesn't matter – the only thing that matters is that we can see what we're doing.
- b. Direct the lights so that they are pointing down at the ground.
- c. Direct the lights so that they are pointing away from the site boundary.



CORRECT ANSWER: b & c. Bad lighting can cause a problem for neighbors, such as keeping them awake at night. It can also disrupt wildlife. Direct lights so they are pointing down at the ground and into the site, away from the boundary so that the light does not spread off site.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a. Yes, it is important that you can see what you are doing but it is also important that light does not disturb the community.

17. A member of the community complains to you about dust from the construction site. What do you do?

Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Politely ask them to wait safely away from the work area.
- b. Nothing it's not your problem.
- c. Get your supervisor or a manager to come and talk to them.

CORRECT ANSWER: a & c. If a member of the community has a query or complaint, politely ask them to wait safely away from the work area. Get your supervisor or a manager to come and talk to them. Help your supervisor to deal with it so that the problems can be fixed.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. It is the responsibility of everyone who works on site to help sort complaints from the community.

18. You see a member of community on site, like this person near the excavator.
What do you do? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. This person could get knocked over by the excavator so I would tell them politely to move off site.
- b. Nothing. It's up to each person to keep themselves safe.
- c. Tell my supervisor.



CORRECT ANSWERS: a & c. Construction sites can be dangerous for the community. This person could easily get knocked over by the excavator. If you see a member of the community on site, you need to tell them politely to leave to keep them safe.

It's also important to tell your supervisor as they may need to take action to keep the community out of the working areas, for example by putting up barriers.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. Everyone on site has a shared responsibility for keeping the community safe. They may not understand what the risks are as well as you do.

Section 1: Essential things to do

Module 6: Respecting yourself and others

19. What do you do if you see a child sitting on an excavator like this?

- a. Leave them alone and let them play.
- b. Get them to help you with your job.
- c. Tell them to get off site because it is not safe.



CORRECT ANSWER: c. Children should not be on construction sites, so you need to tell them to get off site because it is not safe.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & b. Never let children play on site and don't give work to children because children must not work on construction sites.

It is dangerous and they should be at school as this will help them get good jobs in future.

20. Draw a circle around the ways that you should treat people at work.

Equally

Aggressively

Respectfully

Fairly

Shouting

CORRECT ANSWER: You should treat people equally, fairly, and respectfully. Do not be aggressive and do not shout at people.

21. You are being picked on by another worker who is threatening to take your wages. What do you do?

- a. Nothing. I don't want to cause a problem.
- b. Report it.
- c. Threaten them too.

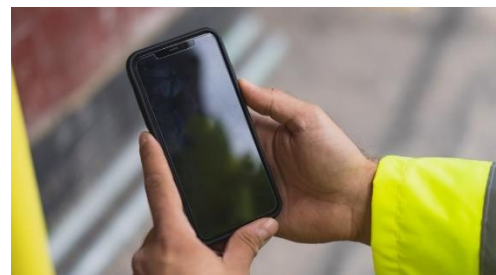
CORRECT ANSWER: b. If you experience unacceptable behavior like this, you need to report it. You can do this through the system for raising issues with site management - this might be a grievance process.

Note to trainer: briefly explain what the system is on your site – who the workers should tell and how.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & c. Reporting it should not cause a problem. There should not be any retaliation against you for reporting a concern. It should be taken seriously, investigated, and appropriate action taken. And threatening another person in return is not acceptable behavior.

22. Which of the following are examples of behavior that is unacceptable and not allowed? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. A worker connecting water supply to homes asks the homeowner to have sex with him before he will connect the water.
- b. A worker touches a female worker's breasts.
- c. A worker sends a sexually suggestive text message to another worker.



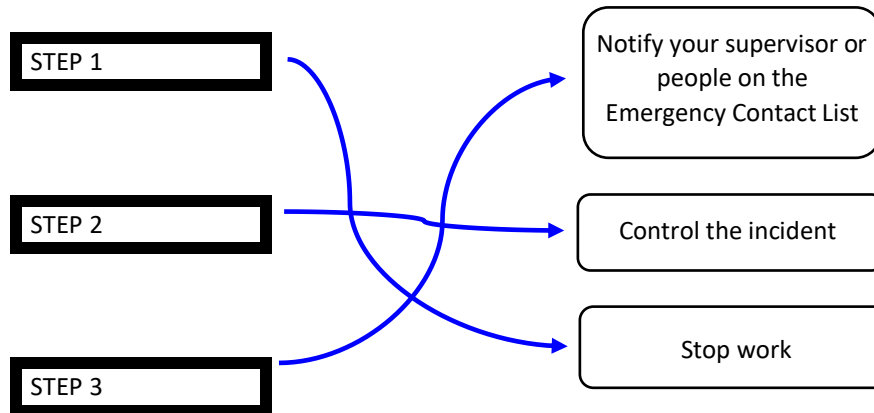
CORRECT ANSWERS: a, b, and c.

All of these are examples of behavior that is unacceptable and not allowed on site. If you see or experience these then you should report it and seek support.

Section 2: Everyday tasks

Module 7: Dealing with incidents

23. **An incident has just happened - like someone getting injured or a fuel spill. What do you do?**
Draw a line between each step and what you do in the order that you do it.



CORRECT ANSWER:

Step 1: stop work – you might need to turn off tools or machines or get out of the area if it's no longer safe.

Step 2: control the incident – only do this if it safe for you to without getting yourself injured.

Step 3: Notify your supervisor or people on the Emergency Contact List – so that they can help deal with the incident and investigate it to stop it happening again.

24. **You accidentally get a hazardous substance on your skin which painfully burns off the top layer of your skin. What do you do? Tick all that you think are right.**

- a. Wash it off with water.
- b. Get medical help.
- c. Tell them what substance it is.
- d. Put a plaster on it.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, b & c. Hazardous substances can cause serious skin damage, so you need to rinse the skins with clean water. Get medical help straight away. It will help if you can tell them exactly what substance it was, so they know exactly how to treat it.

INCORRECT ANSWER: d. Putting a plaster on it will not be enough. The skin can continue to burn even if you cover it with a plaster.

25. You find this on site: What do you do?

- a. Leave it. Someone else will sort it out.
- b. Follow the 3 Cs:
Control the spill by putting the container upright
Contain, and
Clean up the spill using a spill kit.
- c. Put the container upright and leave it.

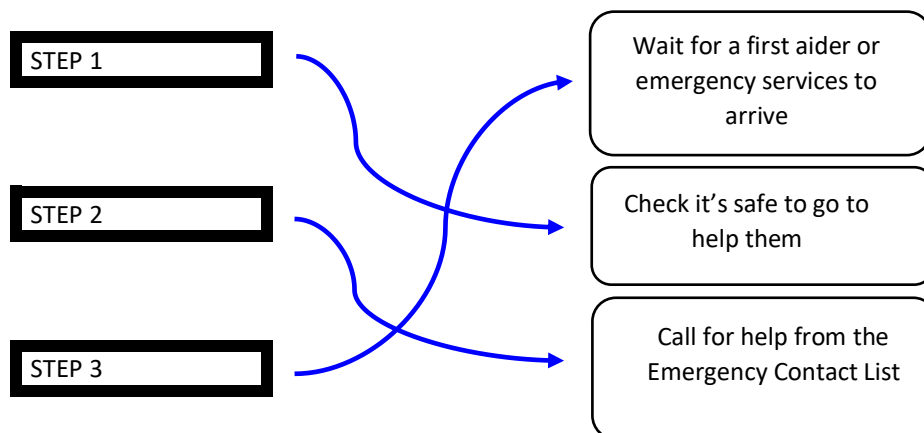


CORRECT ANSWER: b. Follow the “3 Cs”: control, contain, clean up. Put the container upright then contain the spill to stop it going down drains or into water. Clean up the spill using spill kit and put it in the right hazardous waste bin.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & c. Don’t leave it because someone could slip and injure themselves or the spill could cause pollution. Putting the container upright will stop any more oil spilling out but you also need to clean up the spill.

26. You come across a badly injured worker on site. What do you do?

Draw a line between each step and what you do in the order that you do it.



CORRECT ANSWER:

Step 1: Check it’s safe to go to help them – Only go to them if it is safe for you to, without getting yourself injured.

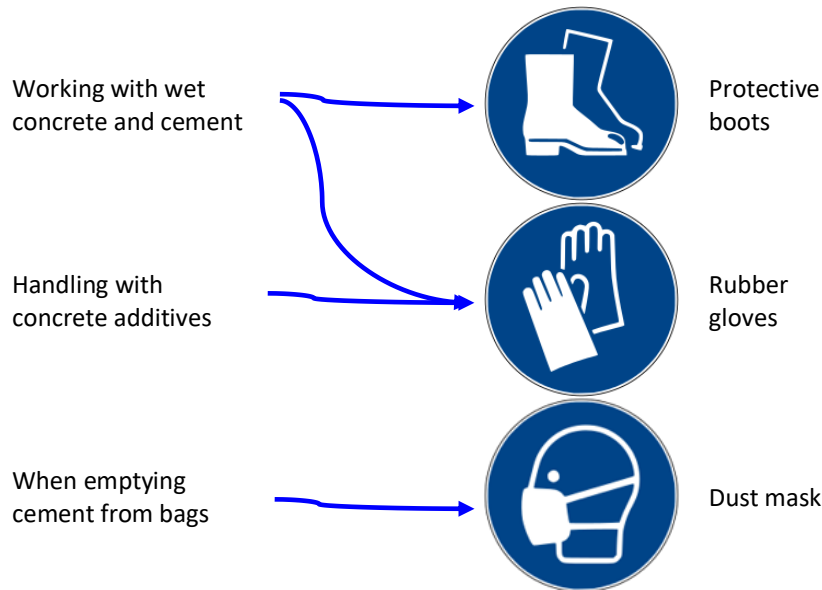
Step 2: Call for help from the Emergency Contact List. The worker is badly injured so they will need medical help.

Step 3: Wait for a first aider or emergency services to arrive. Unless the casualty is in a dangerous place it is best not to move them because it can make their injuries worse.

Section 2: Everyday tasks

Module 8: Using fuels, oils, chemicals, and materials

27. What extra Personal Protective Equipment do you need to wear in these situations? Draw a line between the task and the PPE you need.



CORRECT ANSWER:

When it's dust, for example when handling or emptying cement bags: dust mask. Because breathing in dust can cause breathing diseases.

Working with wet concrete and cement: protective boots and rubber gloves. Because wet concrete and cement can burn your skin.

When handling additives and other chemicals: rubber gloves. Because chemicals can burn your skin.

28. When you take fuel, oils or chemicals from the stores, you should: Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Put covers back over materials.
- b. Close the tap on drums and Intermediate Bulk Containers IBCs.
- c. Put liquids in containers with lids and label them.
- d. Use a pump to get fuel out of a drum.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, b, c & d.

- a. Put covers back over materials to protect them from damage by wind, rain, and sun,
- b. Close the tap on drums and Intermediate Bulk Containers IBCs.
- c. Put liquids in proper containers with lids so that liquids cannot spill out.
- d. Use a pump to get fuel out of a drum.

29. When you are using fuel, oils or chemicals on site, where should you put them? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Anywhere I like.
- b. In a drip tray.
- c. Away from where they might get knocked over.

CORRECT ANSWER: b and c. Put fuels, oils, and chemicals you are using away from where they might get knocked over by people, vehicles, and machines, and in drip trays to catch leaks and spills.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a. You can't put fuels, oils, and chemicals anywhere you like as leaks and

30. At the end of the shift, you have a small amount of fuel left in your fuel can. What do you do with it?

- a. Take the fuel can back to the stores and put it in the hazardous materials storage area.
- b. Leave the fuel can on site.
- c. Pour the fuel on the ground.



CORRECT ANSWER: a. Materials need to be kept in a safe place so as not to harm anyone or pollute the environment. And it's important to make sure they are not wasted.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b & c. Leaving the fuel can on site will mean that it's wasted, and it could harm someone if they were to drink it or if it caught fire. And if it is spilt or poured on the ground it will pollute the soil and possibly also drinking water.

Section 2: Everyday tasks

Module 9: Reusing, recycling, and disposing of waste

31. Put the waste in the right bin. Draw a line between the waste and the bin you put it in.



Oily rag



Empty chemical containers



Empty plastic water bottle



Plastics bin



Oily rags bin



Hazardous waste storage area

CORRECT ANSWER: Oily rag in the oily rag bin (or hazardous waste storage area if no oily rag bin).

Empty chemical containers in the hazardous waste storage area.

Empty plastic water bottle in the plastic bin.

Different types of waste need to be kept separate so they can be reused or recycled and if they are hazardous, so they are handled safely.

32. What should you do with waste on site?

- a. Burn it.
- b. Put it in the right bin or waste storage area.
- c. Throw it in one big pile.

CORRECT ANSWER: b. Put it in the right bin or waste storage area.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b & c. Do not throw waste in one big pile – it can be unsafe, or cause pollution and different types of waste need to be kept separate so they can be reused or recycled.

Do not burn waste as it causes air pollution and can give off toxic gases.

33. Which types of waste must YOU not handle unless you have extra Personal Protective Equipment PPE and special training? Tick all that you think are right.



a. Old tanks being removed



b. Used needles



c. Timber



d. Emptying toilet pits

CORRECT ANSWER:

You need extra Personal Protective Equipment PPE and special training to handle:

- a. Old tanks being removed
- b. Used needles
- d. And to empty toilet pits.

INCORRECT ANSWER:

- c. Timber - you can handle timber without extra PPE (you should wear gloves to avoid splinters) and special training.

Section 2: Everyday tasks

Module 10: Lifting loads by hand

34. What do you need to do BEFORE you lift a load by hand?
Tick all that you think are right.

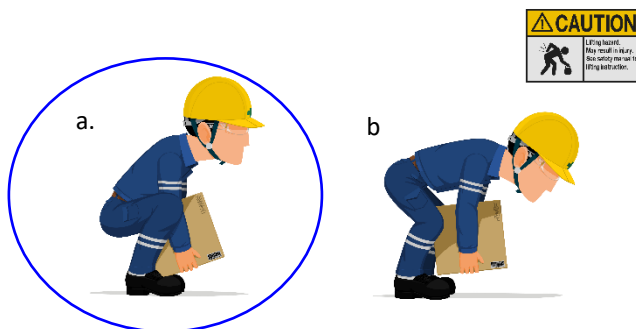
- a. Make sure it's not too heavy or large to lift on my own.
- b. Nothing – just get on with it.
- c. Think if there is a safer way to move it like using a wheelbarrow.
- d. Make sure there is nothing in the way that I might slip on or trip over.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, c, & d.

- a. Before you start, think about how you are going to lift the load. Do not lift anything on your own if it is too heavy or too large.
- c. Think if there a safer way to move it? Can you split the load into smaller loads? Or can you use a wheelbarrow?
- d. Remember to check there is nothing in the way that you might slip on or trip over.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. If you just get on with it, without thinking, you could injure yourself.

35. Draw a circle around the right way to lift a load by hand.



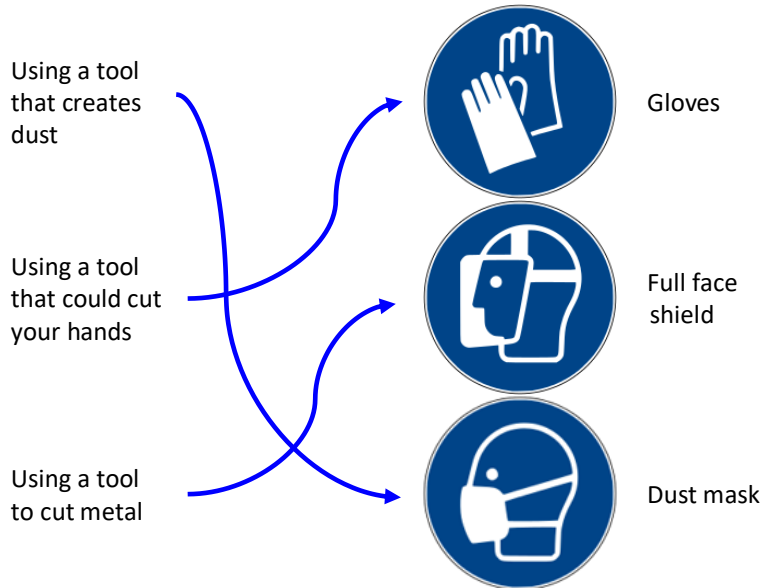
CORRECT ANSWER: a. The worker on the left. Bend the knees to lift a load.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. The worker on the right. If you bend your back, not your legs, you are more likely to hurt yourself.

Section 3: Specific activities

Module 12: Using tools and static machines

36. What extra Personal Protective Equipment do you need to wear when using tools? Draw a line between the task and the PPE you need.



CORRECT ANSWER:

Using a tool that creates dust: dust mask. Because breathing in dust can cause breathing diseases.

Using a tool that could cut your hands: gloves to protect yourself from cuts.

Using a tool to cut metal: full face shield. Because cutting metal can create sparks which fly in your face and burn your eyes or skin.

37. Is this file safe to use?



CORRECT ANSWER: No. Because it's not safe to use a tool without a handle.

Tools without handles can easily injure you. Only use tools with handles.

Yes, because the file is in good condition.

No, because it's not safe to use a tool without a handle.

38. You are operating this conveyor. What do you do about the dust?
Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Turn on the water sprayer.
- b. Nothing – the dust doesn't matter.
- c. The water sprayer is not working so I tell my supervisor.



CORRECT ANSWER: a & c. Always turn on the water sprayer on tools and machines to prevent dust. If it isn't working tell your supervisor.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. You do need to do something. Dust does matter because it is harmful to your health and causes a nuisance for the local community.

39. Is this table saw safe to use?

- Yes
- No

CORRECT ANSWER: No.

It's not safe to use. It should have a guard on the blade so you cannot get cut.

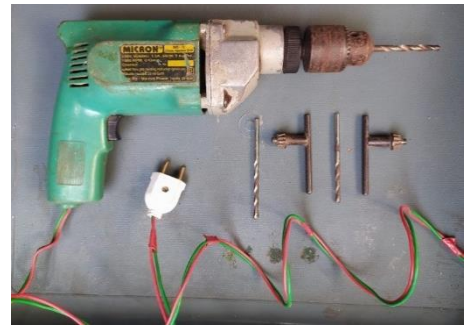


Section 3: Specific activities

Module 13: Using electricity and electric tools

40. What do you need to check on this tool before you use it? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. It's not damaged for example there aren't any cracks in the casing.
- b. The cable fits securely into the tool and the plug.
- c. There is a label to show it's been inspected recently.
- d. The cable is shielded to cover the wires.



CORRECT ANSWER: a, b, c & d.

Check every tool before you use it and only use it if it:

- It is not damaged – for example, no cracks or pieces missing from the casing.
- the cable fits securely into the tool and the plug.
- it has been inspected recently – there should be a label on the tool showing the date it was inspected
- the cable is shielded – you should not use this tool as the cable is not shielded and you can see the bare red and green wires.

41. You see cables like this on site:

What do you do?

- a. Nothing – everyone needs to watch where they are walking.
- b. Tell my supervisor so that they can be moved so that no one gets injured



CORRECT ANSWER: b. Cables must be kept out of the way of people and protected from damage.

If they are trailing on the ground like this, people can trip over them and get injured or even receive an electric shock. Tell your supervisor so that they can get the cables moved the cables and fixed up off the floor.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a. Everyone does need to watch where they are walking but everyone on site has a responsibility to make sure site is safe by making sure there are no cables trailing on the ground.

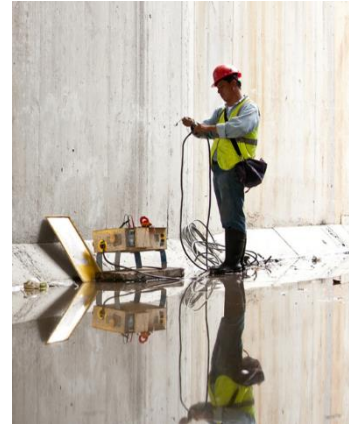
42. If you were this worker, what is unsafe for you? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Nothing.
- b. I'd be standing on a wet surface, very near water and handling the electric cable.
- c. I could get an electric shock.

CORRECT ANSWER: b & c. Handling an electric cable or tool near water can give you an electric shock.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a. If you do nothing, the water makes it more likely that electricity would go through you giving you a severe shock.

Don't stand on a damp or wet surface when using an electric tool or equipment – it's not safe.



43. An electric tool you are using keeps cutting out. What do you do?
Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Turn it on again and carry on working.
- b. Tell my supervisor.
- c. Take it to the electrician to get it checked.



CORRECT ANSWER: b & c. If an electric tool keeps cutting out it may have a fault which could give you an electric shock.

It needs to be checked by a qualified electrician who knows how to repair it safely.

Your supervisor needs to know there is a problem with the tool and that you have gone to the electrician, so they know you are safe.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a. You should not turn it on again and carry on working. If it has a fault, it could give you an electric shock and injure you, possibly seriously.

Section 3: Specific activities

Module 14: Working in excavations and earthworks

44. Tick the things you need to look out for when digging. Tick all that you think are right.



a. Buried pipes and cables



b. Strange colours and smells



c. Buried waste



d. Other objects

CORRECT ANSWER: All of these.

- a. Buried pipes and cables can be dangerous if you break into them.
- b. Strange colours and smells can be a sign of pollution with hazardous substances.
- c. Buried waste can also be hazardous.
- d. Other objects might be important cultural heritage objects that need to be investigated.

45. Draw a circle around the excavations that are safe to get into:



a



b



c

CORRECT ANSWER: All of these.

- a. is safe because it has a ladder to get in and out.
- b. is safe because it has a metal prop to support the sides.
- c. is safe because the sides are sloped, not vertical.

And remember that you need to ask your supervisor if the excavation has been checked before you get into it.

Note to Trainer: Did you notice anything wrong in any of these photos?

There are materials stored less than two paces from the excavation so you should not go in until this has been moved.

46. You turn up for work one morning and water has filled the excavation overnight. What do you do? Tick all that you think are right.



(This photo gives you a clue.)

- a. Do not get in because there is a risk of drowning.
- b. Pump the water down a drain.
- c. Pump the water into a settlement tank or pond like the one in this photo.
- d. Pump the water into a river.

CORRECT ANSWER: a & c. Do not get into an excavation if it contains water. The water needs to be pumped out before anyone gets in.

Pump the water into a settlement tank or pond, like this one. Leave it for some time to allow the silt to sink to the bottom. Then pump out only clear water and let it soak into the ground.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: b & d. Do not pump water down a drain or into a river as it can cause pollution.

47. Why do you need to put the barrier around this excavation?



- a. To stop workers falling in.
- b. To stop members of the community falling in.
- c. To stop vehicles and materials falling in.
- d. All of the above.

CORRECT ANSWER: d. All of these.

The barrier is to keep members of the community AND workers out of the excavation so they don't fall in – especially this one as someone could drown in the water.

The barrier also stops vehicles and materials falling in which could injure the driver or a worker if anyone was working in the excavation.

Section 3: Specific activities

Module 15: Working at height

48. What can you do to stop yourself from falling when working at height? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. When working near an edge, face the edge and work on your knees.
- b. Always use the safe access stairs or ladder.
- c. Work whatever the weather is like.
- d. Wear a harness and lanyard.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, b & d. When working near an edge, face the edge and work on your knees – you are much less likely to fall from this position.

Use the safe access like stairs or secure ladders to get up and down from heights, and to move from place to place.

Wear a harness with a shock-absorbing lanyard. Check it before you put it on and if the harness or attachments are damaged, get another one. Make sure you have been trained how to use it properly

INCORRECT ANSWER: c. You should not work whatever the weather is like. It is not safe to work at height in windy or wet weather or when there is lightning.

49. How do you need to take your tools up and down when working at height?

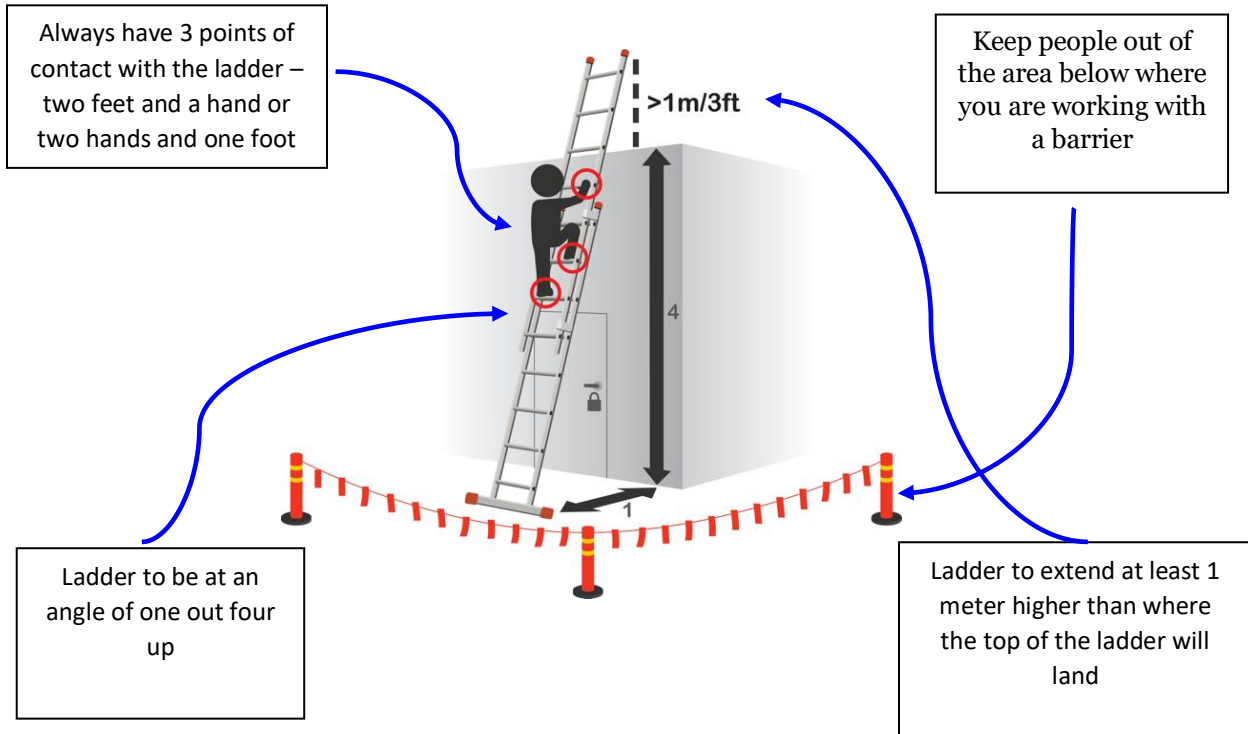
- a. Just throw them to my mate who is already there.
- b. Carry them in both hands.
- c. Wear a tool belt or tool lanyard.

CORRECT ANSWER: c. Wear a tool belt or tool lanyard to take tools up and down.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & b. Never throw anything up to someone above you or down to someone below you because it could fall and hurt someone.

Don't carry anything in your hands – you need to leave your hands free to hold on.

50. Draw a line to match the ways to use a ladder safely to the picture.



CORRECT ANSWER:

It should extend about 1 meter higher than where the top of the ladder will land – draw a line to the top of the ladder.

It should be at an angle of one out four up – draw a line to the angle of the ladder.

Always have 3 points of contact with the ladder – two feet and a hand or two hands and one foot – draw a line to the person on the ladder.

Keep people out of the area below where you are working with a barrier – draw a line to the barrier.

Section 3: Specific activities

Module 16: Working on or next to a road

51. Which extra Personal Protective Equipment must you always wear when working on or next to a road?
Tick all that you think are right



High visibility: long sleeves and long trousers/pants



Safety goggles



Gloves

CORRECT ANSWER: Wear high visibility tops and trousers to make it easier for drivers to see you.

INCORRECT ANSWER: Safety goggles and gloves.

You might need to wear these for other reasons such as the task you are doing but you do not need to wear them all the time if you are working on or next to a road.

52. What are barriers like this for?

Tick all that you think are right.

- a. I need to stay inside the barriers to keep away from traffic.
- b. To keep members of the community away from traffic and out of the work area.
- c. To make the working area clearly visible to oncoming traffic



CORRECT ANSWER: a, b & c. The barriers are there to keep workers away from traffic, so you need to always stay inside the barriers.

They also keep members of the community safe by keeping them away from traffic and out of the work area.

And they make the working area clearly visible to oncoming traffic so that drivers can avoid it.

53. What is missing here?

- a. There should be someone directing traffic – anyone on site can do it.
- b. Nothing is missing.
- c. There should be someone directing traffic but only someone who is specially trained.



CORRECT ANSWER: c. There should be someone directing traffic, especially when construction vehicles or machines are moving in the road like here. They must be specially trained.

INCORRECT ANSWERS: a & b. There is something missing – the person directing traffic.

And it's not true that anyone on site can direct traffic. Do not direct traffic unless you have been given special training to make sure you do it in a way that's safe.

54. Why are signs like this important when you are doing work in or near a road?

- a. To make the roadworks clearly visible to oncoming traffic.
- b. To ask drivers to slow down.
- c. To tell drivers where to go if there is a diversion.
- d. All of the above.



CORRECT ANSWER: d. Road signs make roadworks clearly visible to oncoming traffic, ask drivers to slow down and tell them where to go if there is a diversion.

All of this helps make accidents less likely and keeps you safer.

Section 3: Specific activities

Module 17: Working over or near water

55. How can you keep waterways clean and pollution free? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Leave a strip of vegetation next to the waterway.
- b. Do not pour any substances on the ground or into the waterway.
- c. I don't need to do anything - anything that gets in the water will get washed away.
- d. If carrying substances near water, put them in a fully sealed container.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, b & d. When clearing vegetation leave a strip of vegetation between the bare area and the water. This acts a barrier to catch any potential pollution.

Do not pour anything on the ground or into the water – it will pollute the water.

Avoid moving containers of substances, like wet concrete, over water. If you must then make sure the container is fully sealed so that it doesn't spill.

INCORRECT ANSWER: c. You do need to do something.

Even if anything that gets in the river gets washed away it can still cause pollution and harm people's health or kill wildlife which we need for food.

56. What do you need to do to keep safe when working over or near water? Tick all that you think are right.

- a. Follow the rules for working at height.
- b. Nothing special.
- c. Wear a life jacket/ life vest / Personal Flotation Device.
- d. Check there is a throw rope or line, a ring buoy or life ring close by.

CORRECT ANSWER: a, c & d. You need to:

- a. Follow the rules for working at height.
- c. Wear a life jacket/ life vest / Personal Flotation Device which will keep you afloat if you fall in the water.
- d. Check there is a throw rope or line, a ring buoy or life ring close by. If someone falls in, throw the rope or ring to them. The buoy will help keep them afloat and then you can pull them out.

INCORRECT ANSWER: b. You do need to take these special measures to stay safe when working over or near water.

57. You are working next to a river. How far away from the river do you need to keep your tools and materials?



- a. At least 2 paces away from the river.
- b. It doesn't matter. I can put them anywhere.
- c. At least 10 paces away from the river.

CORRECT ANSWER: c. You need to keep tools and materials at least 10 paces away from the river so that they don't accidentally pollute the water.

INCORRECT ANSWER: a & b. If tools and materials are close the river there is a risk that they can fall in or leak or spill oil which can flow into the water and pollute it.

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