Pre and post questionnaires have been developed to enable users to check their knowledge before completing *Hazard a Guess* and on completion.

The questions are about topics that *Hazard a Guess* covers and that are very important to work health and safety and return to work issues.

Before starting *Hazard a Guess* have a go at the pre questionnaire to check your current knowledge on workplace safety. Read through the questions and circle your answers. Check your answers and keep track of your score out of 20. Each answer has extra information relating to the question.

After you complete your pre questionnaire get started on *Hazard a Guess*.

When you complete *Hazard a Guess* go back and complete the post questionnaire to see if you can improve on your pre questionnaire mark.

If you would like further information about any of the questions please contact WorkCover on 13 10 50 or visit workcover.nsw.gov.au.
1. If I contact WorkCover with concerns or issues about workplace safety my boss can fire me?
   - True
   - False

2. If I trip at work but do not injure myself do I still need to tell anyone?
   - Yes
   - No

3. If I have to carry something for work and it’s too heavy, do I still have to carry it?
   - Yes
   - No

4. When I leave my employer, I can take my personal protective equipment with me.
   - Yes
   - No

5. If I am injured at work I have to pay for my own medical treatment?
   - True
   - False

6. Bullying and harassment are the same thing?
   - True
   - False

7. I will be fired if I report bullying or harassment?
   - True
   - False

8. You should chase a violent offender once they leave the premises, so that you can tell the police where they went.
   - True
   - False

9. I can lose my job if I don’t wear or use PPE?
   - True
   - False

10. Are manual handling injuries preventable?
    - True
    - False
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1. If I contact WorkCover with concerns or issues about workplace safety my boss can fire me?

False

It is against the law for an employer to fire or victimise someone for raising a safety concern.

2. If I trip at work but do not injure myself do I still need to tell anyone?

Yes

It is important that your employer and the other workers are aware of any incidents in the workplace, including ‘near misses’. Report these to your employer and record them in the hazard register. Your employer should then carry out a risk assessment.

3. If I have to carry something for work and it’s too heavy, do I still have to carry it?

No

Your employer has a legal obligation to provide you with a safe working environment. If you think something is too heavy, you should talk to your manager or supervisor about the problem. You could also advise your WHS committee or representative. If no action is taken or you require further information you can contact WorkCover on 13 10 50 for assistance.

4. When I leave my employer, I can take my personal protective equipment with me.

No

Your employer must provide you with personal protective equipment when you commence work. As such, it is owned by the business. Even items such as boots that only you have worn cannot be taken without written consent from your employer.

5. If I am injured at work I have to pay for my own medical treatment?

False

If you are injured at work you should notify your employer as soon as you can. When you see your doctor you need to advise them that the injury is work-related. Give your employer the WorkCover medical certificate, they then need to contact their workers compensation insurer to lodge a claim for you. If the insurer accepts the claim, they will pay for necessary medical expenses.
6. Bullying and harassment are the same thing?

**False**

Bullying and harassment both disadvantage the victim, but bullying also poses a risk to their health and safety. While bullying and harassment are both illegal, they are dealt with under different legislation – so there are different organisations responsible for investigating these problems. WorkCover looks after bullying and the Anti-Discrimination Board looks after harassment.

7. I will be fired if I report bullying or harassment?

**False**

By law, your employer cannot fire you for reporting bullying or harassment.

8. You should chase a violent offender once they leave the premises, so that you can tell the police where they went.

**False**

Do not follow the offender once they leave the premises. Call the police and/or security immediately, try to secure the premises and provide first aid to those who might need it.

9. I can lose my job if I don’t wear or use PPE?

**True**

If your work requires you to wear or use personal protective equipment (PPE) and you refuse to do so, your employer can fire you for refusing to comply with occupational health and safety requirements.

10. Are manual handling injuries preventable?

**Yes**

The risk of manual handling injuries in the workplace should be eliminated or minimised as part of the overall risk management process.
11. Working at heights and working on ground level have the same risks?

**False**

Falling from a height increases the chance of a severe injury or even a fatality. *The Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* sets out controls that must be applied to manage the particular risks associated with working at heights. These include scaffolding, guardrails, mobile elevating work platforms, harnesses and lanyards.

12. Taking prescription drugs provided by your doctor has nothing to do with work?

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Many prescription medications can make you drowsy. Consult your doctor or pharmacist about what effects your medication may have, especially if you operate equipment or machinery.

13. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is the main thing used to protect workers from getting injured at work.

**False**

Personal protective equipment (PPE) is the least effective control for workplace safety risks. Although PPE has a part to play, it only acts as a shield against injury rather than removing or isolating the hazard. The best way to control a workplace safety risk is to eliminate it altogether; if that’s not possible then it should be minimised by engineering or administrative means.

14. You only need to use PPE when you first start work. Once you know what to do, you can stop using it.

**False**

Simply because you have been doing the work for a while doesn’t mean that you are no longer at risk of an injury.

15. You must use appropriate PPE for a task, even if the work will only take a few minutes.

**True**

Even the smallest task can pose a risk to your health and safety, so you must always use the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).
16. Workers do not need to report hazards.

**False**

Employees must report any potential hazards to their employer. The employer must then undertake a risk assessment on all foreseeable hazards.

17. Machinery and equipment in the workplace may create slip, trip and fall hazards.

**True**

Machinery and equipment can present slip, trip and fall risks in the workplace – ensure that they are in their designated position and do not obstruct walkways, or access or exit points. Regularly check any equipment that contains liquids for signs of leaks.

18. As long as a ladder isn’t too high I don’t need to hold on?

**False**

When working from the ladder, 3 limbs should be in contact with the ladder at all times.

19. The primary responsibility for manual handling issues in the workplace rests with the employer.

**True**

Employers should demonstrate a commitment to safety and ensure that everyone in the organisation is clear about their health and safety responsibilities.

20. Light loads are always safe to carry?

**No**

Even if a load is light it can still pose a risk. If the load is difficult to hold (eg an awkward shape, slippery or unstable), it has to be carried/moved frequently eg repetition, obstructs vision or is too hot or cold to be held close to the body then seek an alternative way of moving it.
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Pre questionnaire score /20

Post questionnaire score /20