Unit 105: Protecting health, safety and the environment when working in the construction and built environment sector

# Worksheet 9: Risk activity (learner)

1. Look at the two tables below and draw a line to match up the type of hazard with its correct description.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Hazard** |  | **Description** |
| Fires |  | These may be hazardous substances; even if not, they must be cleaned as they can be an extra slip hazard. Carries risk of burns or skin problems. They must be dealt with and cleaned up without delay and according to an existing plan. |
| Tripping |  | Not only caused by fire or heat, these can occur through contact with chemicals, electricity and even too much exposure to the sun. |
| Chemical spill |  | Can cause burns, breathing difficulties and widespread damage. They require three things: oxygen, heat and fuel. |
| Fall from height |  | Substances often used in construction can cause illness, e.g. from dust, mould, bacteria, and asbestos. |
| Burns |  | Using unsafe equipment or coming into contact with live wires, overhead power lines or buried cables can result in shock, burns, or death. |
| Electrical |  | Construction sites often have large moving vehicles, machinery and equipment. Keeping traffic separate from pedestrian walkways and providing safe crossing points will help avoid accidents. |
| Exposure to hazardous substances |  | Carries risk of permanent injury; can be caused by incorrect use, assembly or maintenance of access equipment, such as ladders and scaffolds. |
| Plant/vehicles |  | Accidents can be caused by leaving materials and equipment lying around, e.g. spilt liquids or trailing cables. It is the most common cause of injuries reported on construction sites in the UK. |