CO, Gases and Detectors

1. What should you do if your personal CO detector signals 200 PPM?

[X] Leave the area and inform your supervisor and the technological crew.

[ ] Finish the job and then evacuate the premises

[ ] Contact your supervisor

2. What color is used to mark gas pipes?

[ ] Blue

[X] Yellow

[ ] Gray

3. What are the rules for facial hair (beard and mustache) in facilities with a high risk of gas (e.g. boiler)?

[ ] Employees must shave cleanly before each shift.

[ ] There are no restrictions on wearing mustache and beard.

[X] It is permissible not to shave your facial hair for a maximum of two days, and the mustache must not extend below the upper lip.

4. How often do you need to bump test your personal CO detector?

[ ] Once a week

[X] Daily or before use

[ ] Once every two weeks

5. Where should you carry your CO detector when moving around in an area with an increased risk of gas?

[ ] In the pocket of your pants

[ ] In your hand

[X] In the breathing zone, i.e. near your face

6. What do you need to do before entering a high-risk area with CO occurrence?

[ ] It is enough for me to sign the Work Permit.

[ ] Report to a safety technician

[X] Log in and register at the control room or at a designated location via the software system (People locator)

7. Is it necessary to register in the software system (People locator) or in the Entry Book before performing work in a space with a high occurrence of hazardous gas?

[ ] No, it's not necessary.

[X] Yes, it is necessary

[ ] -

8. What is the purpose of a CO detector?

[ ] It is a device that determines my location and allows my supervisor to find me.

[ ] It detects whether there is sufficient ventilation in the space where I work.

[X] It continuously measures and monitors the CO level in its surroundings.

Hot Work (Flame Cutting, Grinding, Welding)

9. Is it necessary to have a permit for flame cutting and welding work?

[X] Yes, a permit is required for work with an increased risk of fire (grinding, flame cutting, welding)

[ ] No, if the work is carried out outdoors

[ ] I only need permission when my supervisor tells me to get it.

10. Before starting work with an increased risk of fire, is it necessary to assess a workplace?

[ ] No, it is not necessary

[X] Yes, the condition of the workplace must be checked before starting grinding/flame cutting/welding

[ ] Yes, but only managers can do that.

11. How long is a written Hot Work Permit (for activities with an increased risk of fire) valid?

[X] The validity period is stated in the permit. It can be a maximum of 16 hours, but one work shift is recommended.

[ ] One week.

[ ] The validity is unlimited.

12. Who is the leader of the Fire Assistance Patrol?

[X] If multiple Fire Assistance Patrol members are requested at the same time, one of them will be the Fire Assistance Patrol leader. In such a case, the Fire Assistance Patrol leader has the Permission and is removed from the Fire Assistance Patrol after the activities are completed. If the Fire Assistance Patrol consists of only one member, he/she shall be recorded as the Fire Assistance Patrol leader and shall assume the responsibilities of the Fire Assistance Patrol leader.

[ ] Plant Fire department Fire Safety Technician.

[ ] Fire Chief & Head Fire Brigade of the Plant Fire Department.

13. What is the responsibility of the Fire Assistance Patrol?

[X] The Fire Assistance Patrol must be able to activate fire extinguishing systems if necessary.

[ ] The Fire Assistance Patrol must be familiar with all employees performing Hot Work.

[ ] The Fire Assistance Patrol must be familiar with fire Fire Safety Technician.

14. Does a welder/flame cutter have the right to refuse work if they find that the measures in place at the site where the activity with an increased risk of fire is carried out are not sufficiently secure and pose a risk?

[ ] He does not have the right to refuse

[ ] He does not have the right to refuse, but must inform his superior of the facts.

[X] He has the right to refuse

15. Oil or lubricants must not come into contact with oxygen cylinders, valves, regulators, hoses, or other fittings.?

[ ] It is not important

[X] I agree

[ ] I do not agree

16. Is it necessary to perform a visual inspection of the flame-cutting kits before use at each shift?

[X] Yes, it is necessary

[ ] No, a visual inspection once a month by an authorized person is sufficient.

[ ] The visual inspection is not necessary

17. Can the Fire Assistance Patrol leave the site of Hot Work (activities with an increased risk of fire)?

[ ] Yes, but they must notify the welder.

[ ] No. they cannot.

[X] Yes, but they must arrange for a replacement (another Fire Assistance Patrol) with a note in the permit and indicate the time of the changeover.

18. Working with an angle grinder (which produces sparks) is considered an activity with an increased risk of fire (Hot Work).

[X] Yes

[ ] No

[ ] This is decided by the work crew foreman.

19. Is it necessary and essential to inspect the area where the welding work was carried out after the work has been completed?

[ ] It is not necessary; after finishing work, it is important to leave the workplace as soon as possible

[X] After completion of the work, it is necessary to take the measures specified in the Hot Work permit.

[ ] After completing the work, it is necessary to check that the welding equipment is switched off.

20. What is the Fire Assistance Patrol not allowed to do?

[ ] The Fire Assistance Patrol is not allowed to use a fire extinguisher for firefighting.

[X] The Fire Assistance Patrol cannot leave the workplace without measures being taken.

[ ] The Fire Assistance Patrol cannot call the Fire Department in the event of a small fire.

21. What related activities can the Fire Assistance Patrol perform?

[ ] they can assist with cleaning tasks in the workplace.

[X] None.

[ ] They can perform the duties of a crane operator if they have the appropriate authorization.

Other

22. What tools can you not use at work?

[X] Damaged tools

[ ] Certified and functioning tools

[ ] -

23. Can you enter NSSK premises and buildings under the influence of alcohol?

[ ] Yes, I can if no one notices.

[X] No, I can't.

[ ] -

24. Can you enter NSSK premises and buildings with your colleague's identification card (IDK)?

[ ] Yes, if my colleague allows me.

[X] No, I can't.

[ ] -

25. Do you agree with the statement: In NSSK, I am allowed to move and work anywhere without my superior's knowledge.

[X] The above statement is in conflict with NSSK rules. I am not allowed to move around the workplace without my superior's knowledge.

[ ] Yes, I am allowed to move and carry out do my work anywhere without my supervisor knowing.

[ ] -

26. What tools can you use at work?

[ ] Any tools, even damaged tools

[ ] Tools I make myself

[X] Only undamaged and certified tools

27. Do you agree with the statement: In NSSK, can I enter unknown areas and move around the premises outside of the designated workplace?

[ ] I agree with the statement.

[X] I do not agree with the statement

[ ] -

28. If there is a material, tool, or equipment that is not yours in the space where you are working, can you take it and use it as needed?

[ ] Yes, anyone can take everything that is in the facility when they need it for work.

[ ] Yes, but only when I need it to work in the same facility.

[X] No, I cannot take any materials or work tools without permission from the manager of the relevant facility.

29. Is it allowed to take shortcuts and walk outside of designated crossings when moving around in the facility?

[ ] It is allowed to move and walk anywhere without restriction.

[ ] I am only allowed to move and walk anywhere when I am late for work.

[X] It is not allowed. I must only use designated walkways to move around.

Lockout (Equipment Isolation)

30. Is it true that a black lock is used to prevent access to equipment and/or areas?

[X] Yes, a black lock is used to prevent access to equipment

[ ] No, because the black lock is used to lock employees on the lock box.

[ ] -

31. How many keys do you need to have for your personal security lock?

[ ] A maximum of two, but one of them must be with the supervisor.

[ ] As many as I want to

[X] One

32. When do we lock out the equipment with a yellow lock?

[X] When the equipment is "Out of Service."

[ ] The yellow lock is for my supervisor to lock himself on the lock box

[ ] To restrict access to equipment or premises

33. Before starting work on shut down and secured equipment/aggregate, you must secure it with your personal safety lock on the security box ?

[ ] No, I do not have to

[X] Yes, I have to

[ ] -

34. When must a continuity lock be placed on the equipment lock box?

[ ] Continuity Lock is never placed on the equipment lock box

[ ] Before equipment lockout

[X] After equipment lock out and before attaching employees' personal safety locks

35. What is the purpose of a personal safety lock that is hung on a lock box or energy lockout device?

[X] For reliable protection of the employee from the energy source

[ ] To secure a machinery that has been taken out of service

[ ] To ensure limited entry into the area

36. When do you place your personal security lock on the lock box?

[ ] Before attaching the green continuity lock on the lock box

[X] Only after locking out all resources, placing the keys to the equipment locks in the lock box, and attaching the green continuity lock to the lock box

[ ] When the equipment is still in operation

37. According to what procedure we carry out equipment lock out?

[X] Energy lock out procedure

[ ] Foreman's Logbook

[ ] Work permit

38. When you're in a hurry, do you have to lock out yourself with your personal security lock?

[ ] No, I do not have to

[X] Yes, I have to

[ ] -

39. Do you need to secure yourself with a personal lock if you are in a hurry to finish work and don't have time?

[X] Yes, I have to secure/lock out myself

[ ] No, I do not have to secure/lock out myself

[ ] I don't have to, if my superior allows me to

40. Do you agree with the statement "No work/repairs may be performed on the equipment that is not secured with a locking system"?

[X] I agree with the above statement.

[ ] I do not agree with the above statement

[ ] -

41. What color is a personal security lock?

[ ] Black

[X] Red

[ ] Yellow

42. What color is the continuity lock?

[ ] Black

[ ] Red

[X] Green

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

43. Can you wear jewelry (rings, earrings,...) in a facilitiy where you are required to wear PPE?

[X] I can't, no jewelry is allowed in establishments where it is mandatory to wear PPE

[ ] There is no rule about wearing jewelry.

[ ] I can, but only non-dangle earrings

44. Which PPE for face protection is an employee required to use when working with an angle grinder?

[ ] Just safety glasses

[ ] Just a face shield

[X] Safety glasses and a face shield

45. Can chainlets, rings and other jewelry be worn in areas where protective work equipment is used?

[X] No, where PPE is used, it is prohibited to wear jewelry.

[ ] No, but if I can't take off my ring, I can wear it with my supervisor's permission.

[ ] There is no restriction about wearing jewelry

46. Is it necessary to wear safety gloves while working?

[ ] No it's not necessary.

[ ] It is only necessary if my supervisor orders me to do so.

[X] It is necessary and, given the type of work I do, it is also necessary to choose the right type of gloves (cut-resistant gloves, rubber gloves, etc.).

47. What PPE do you have to use in an iron and steel production facility and in an active red zone?

[ ] Just use PPE like in other operations.

[X] Clothing with reduced flammability. In areas of the active red zone and during activities with a risk of liquid metal splashes, also metal-coated PPE

[ ] Cut-resistant PPE, clothing with reduced flammability may not be required

48. If an employee does not have the required PPE for a given workplace and activity, what should they do?

[ ] They can carry out work without PPE

[ ] They can to work without PPE, but must inform a colleague beforehand to keep an eye on them.

[X] They are is not allowed to work and must inform their supervisor, who will provide them with PPE.

49. Safety helmet must be used ?

[X] Peak facing forward

[ ] Peak facing backward

[ ] It is not specified which direction the peak should be facing

50. Do I need to take a FIT TEST on my glasses before using eye protection?

[ ] No

[ ] Only when I go into a dusty environment

[X] Yes

51. Do work safety shoes have to have metatarsal protection?

[ ] No

[X] Yes

[ ] Yes, but it can also be removable - temporary

52. How do you know which PPE is necessary for use in a particular workplace?

[ ] I always use the same PPE.

[X] This is mainly according to symbols at the entrance to the workplace, work permits, and also based on instructions from the supervisor.

[ ] I use what I currently have available.

53. Is it true that in workplaces where there is a designated area for the use of a full-face mask or half-mask, facial hair can be a maximum of two days old?

[ ] That's not true, facial hair can be anything you want it to be.

[X] Yes, it is true,

[ ] It is necessary to have a long beard.

54. Is it true that all employees must have the name (logo) of the company they work for on their work clothes?

[X] Yes, it is true.

[ ] No, they don't have to have a logo.

[ ] Only if they will perform welding work, otherwise there is no need.

55. If I perform activities with an increased risk of fire, do I need to wear PPE with reduced flammability?

[ ] Yes, but only in facilities where there is oxygen piping.

[X] Yes, I must always wear PPE with reduced flammability when performing activities with an increased risk of fire.

[ ] -

56. IF you have dust on your work clothes, is it true that you can blow it off with air pressure from the piping?

[ ] Yes, but only if it's air, not oxygen.

[ ] Yes, only if I'm wearing glasses and a colleague is blowing air on me.

[X] No, blowing with air pressure from air distribution systems is prohibited.

57. Do you agree with the statement: If I don't have any other glasses on me, can I wear sunglasses inside the hall unless I get something else?

[ ] Yes, to have something is still better than nothing.

[ ] Yes, when it's sunny outside, I can wear sunglasses inside.

[X] No, I can only use certified transparent safety glasses inside the halls.

58. IF you work in a dusty environment, do you have to use respiratory protection?

[ ] No, I don't have to.

[ ] I don't have to if my supervisor allows me to do so.

[X] I have to use it to protect my health.

59. Why do you have to use the specified PPE?

[ ] I don't have to use PPE.

[ ] Because in case of inspection I can get in trouble.

[X] To protect my health and protect myself against risks in the workplace.

Permits, 5-Minute Safety Briefing, Safety Incidents

60. By when is it necessary to report a safety incident with and/or without injury?

[ ] Within 24 hours

[ ] At the end of the work shift

[X] Immediately

61. When must an employee participate in a 5-minute safety huddle?

[ ] Just before the start of the shift

[ ] Only when the job duties or hazards change

[X] At the beginning of each shift and when hazards or job duties change

62. When should a 5-minute safety huddle be held?

[X] At the beginning of each shift and when hazards or job duties change

[ ] Just before the start of the shift

[ ] Only when the job duties or hazards change

63. Can you start working without your supervisor discussing with you the hazards associated with the job?

[X] No, I cannot.

[ ] Yes, I can.

[ ] -

64. What is a Foreman's Logbook, Work Permit?

[ ] List of tasks performed by a foreman

[ ] List of tasks determined by the foreman

[X] Checklist for identifying risks at work and in the workplace

65. Can you start working even if measures have not been taken for all risks recorded in the Work Permit?

[ ] Yes, I can start working.

[X] No, I can't start working.

[ ] -

66. What is the contents of the Foreman's Logbook, Work Permit?

[ ] List of possible hazards and threats in the workplace

[ ] List of permits and forms that need to be filled out

[X] All options are correct

67. Does an employee-contractor have the right to stop work if they find out that there is a risk of injury or danger to life?

[X] Yes, they have the right to stop such work and immediately inform their superior.

[ ] No, they have no right to stop work; work must continue under all circumstances,

[ ] They have the right, but only with the consent of the occupational health service.

68. If you are going to do work, what needs to be done before you start?

[ ] Check that I have safe tools.

[ ] Become familiar with the risks of operation and work through the Work Permit.

[X] All options are correct

69. Can you start doing preparatory work at the workplace before you have familiarized yourself with the risks in the Work Permit?

[ ] Yes, preparatory work can be done before that.

[ ] Yes, but only if the work crew leader is with me.

[X] No, work can only begin after I have become familiar with the risks in the Work Permit.

70. If you have been working at the same establishment for several days, can your supervisor sign a work permit on your behalf?

[ ] No, he can only sign the permit on my behalf after I have confirmed this verbally.

[ ] Yes, if the conditions have not changed, but only the work crew leader can.

[X] No, I have to sign the permit myself and only after I have read it.

Working at Heights, Scaffolding and Ladders

71. How often does scaffolding need to be inspected?

[ ] At least once a week

[ ] Scaffolding only needs to be inspected after it has been assembled and Then there is no need to check it.

[X] At the beginning of each work shift

72. Do the labels on the scaffolding also have to be filled out?

[ ] No, they don't have to be filled out, it's enough if they're hung on the scaffolding.

[X] Yes, they have to be filled out

[ ] -

73. At what height do you need to be protected by collective or individual insurance?

[ ] From 2 meters

[ ] From 1.2 meters

[X] From 1.5 meters

74. Which fall protection equipment do you prefer to use when working at heights?

[ ] Harness, safety ropes

[ ] Self-retracting pulleys and tripods

[X] Collective protection (railings, scaffolding, nets...)

75. Can you protect yourself from falling by attaching your safety rope to the railing?

[ ] Yes, when no other anchor point is available

[ ] Yes, if it is the closest point

[X] No, I cannot use the railing as an anchor point

76. How often do you need to visually inspect your personal fall protection equipment (harness, rope, pulley, etc.)?

[ ] Quarterly

[ ] Once every 6 months

[X] Before each use

77. When do we use personal fall protection equipment when working on scaffolding?

[ ] The use of fall protection equipment on scaffolding is not required

[ ] The use of personal fall protection equipment is always required

[X] When the scaffolding is marked with a yellow, correctly completed label stating the obligation to use personal protective equipment to protect against falls

78. If you are going to work at height and you have to use personal fall protection equipment (harness, self-retracting pulley, etc.), how often do you have to check it?

[ ] Once a week

[ ] Once a month

[X] Before each use

79. What is included in personal fall protection?

[ ] Personal harness

[ ] Connecting elements (ropes, fall absorbers, carabiners, pulleys)

[X] All options are correct

80. What types of ladders can you use at NSSK?

[ ] Aluminum (metal) ladders

[X] Fiberglass ladders

[ ] -

81. What types of ladders are prohibited from use in NSSK?

[X] Aluminum (metal) ladders

[ ] Fiberglass ladders

[ ] -

82. Do you have to visually inspect the ladder before working on it?

[ ] No, it's enough if the supervisor checks it.

[X] Yes

[ ] -

83. If you come to work in a place where there is a possibility of falling to a depth of more than 1.5m, what will you do?

[ ] I need to inform my supervisor about this and I can continue working.

[ ] I have to be careful not to go closer than 0.5m to the edge (the edge of the fall) and I can safely continue working.

[X] I have to stop working, inform the supervisor, who will determine how I will protect myself from falling.

84. Can you work on scaffolding that does not have the required label?

[X] No.

[ ] Yes, if I only go to the first above-ground platform.

[ ] Yes, if the working crew leader goes first.

85. Can you climb the scaffolding if it is marked with a red label?

[ ] Just in case I go to check the scope of future work.

[X] No

[ ] Yes

86. If you are working on a ladder and your feet (the bottom of your shoes) are more than 2 meters above the ground:

[ ] I have to ask the supervisor to hold the ladder for me as I ascend and descend.

[ ] I have to wear a high-visibility vest.

[X] I must be secured with a full-body harness to an anchor point aside from the ladder.

87. If you do not have a valid scaffolding license:

[ ] I can only adjust the scaffolding if the work crew leader allows me to do so.

[ ] I can only modify scaffolding under the supervision of a scaffolder.

[X] I can never modify the scaffolding.

88. Who can erect and modify scaffolding?

[ ] Only the person designated to do this work by the work crew leader and only for their own use.

[X] Only a scaffolder with a valid license.

[ ] Only NSSK employee.

89. If you need to move a flooring or other part of the scaffolding to install new equipment and you are not a scaffolder:

[ ] You can modify the scaffolding, but only for the necessary time during assembly.

[ ] You can modify the scaffolding, but only if the work crew leader approves.

[X] You are not allowed to modify the scaffolding and you must call a scaffolder.

90. If the scaffolding is not marked with any label, can you work on it?

[ ] Yes, if the work crew leader assesses it and tells me to work on it.

[ ] Yes, because if there is no label, the scaffolding is considered safe.

[X] No, I can't climb that scaffolding.

Confined Spaces

91. Who approves permits to enter a Confined Space?

[ ] Confined space supervisor

[ ] Gas inspector

[X] Confined space entry inspector

92. Which four work positions must be present on site when entering a Confined Space?

[ ] Head of Operations, Confined Space Supervisor/Confined Space Entry Inspector

[ ] Head of Operations, Confined Space Entry Inspector, and the entering person

[X] Entering person, Confined Space Supervisor/Confined Space Entry Inspector, Gas Inspector

93. How often must the air in a Confined Space be measured when work is being carried out there?

[X] Before the start of work and continuously during the duration of entry

[ ] Only before entering the confined space

[ ] After completion of work

94. Are pits and excavations deeper than 1.2 m considered confined spaces?

[ ] No

[X] Yes

[ ] -

95. What is a Confined Space?

[ ] It is large enough for an employee to fit inside.

[ ] It has limited (hindered) ways of entry and exit

[X] All options are correct

96. Is it necessary to always have written permission to enter a confined space?

[ ] No it is not; only if required by NSSK management

[X] Yes, written permission is always required to enter the confined space.

[ ] No, written permission is not required to enter the confined space.

97. Is a safety stand-down required before entering a Confined Space?

[ ] No

[X] Yes

[ ] It depends on the specific Confined Space

98. Is it necessary to provide ventilation when welding or torching work is carried out in a Confined Space?

[X] Yes, ventilation must be provided

[ ] No, ventilation does not have to be provided

[ ] -

99. Can you enter a confined space without being registered by a confined space supervisor?

[ ] Yes, if my superior sends me, but only for a maximum of 10 minutes.

[ ] Yes

[X] No

100. When working in a confined space, do you have to follow the instructions and commands of the confined space supervisor?

[ ] Only if he is also the team leader.

[X] Yes, always

[ ] No

Load Rigging, Suspended Loads and Cranes

101. Can you touch a suspended load with your hands unless you have a written and approved exemption?

[ ] Yes, I can.

[ ] I can, with the consent of my foreman.

[X] No, I cannot.

102. Who can bind loads?

[ ] Anyone who knows how to bind loads correctly.

[ ] Team leader only

[X] Only a professionally qualified person with a valid binding license

103. Can you hold/touch a load carried by a crane with your hands while it is being carried?

[X] No, I cannot touch the load.

[ ] Yes, I can touch the load.

[ ] -

104. Is it important for the binder to know the weight of the load being transported?

[ ] He does not need to know the weight of the load.

[ ] He doesn't have to, he just needs to know the load capacity of the binding device.

[X] Yes, he must always know the weight of the load.

105. When can you walk under a suspended load?

[ ] Only if the load is high enough for me to walk under it without touching it.

[ ] Only if the crane operator allows me to

[X] I can never walk under the suspended load

106. Can you walk under a suspended load?

[ ] I can if necessary and my superior tells me to do so

[X] No, I never can

[ ] If it is necessary to direct the load to the storage location.

107. If a load is suspended from a crane more than 5 meters above the place where you are walking, can you walk underneath it?

[X] No, I cannot walk underneath the load.

[ ] Yes, I can.

[ ] Only when I come from the side where the crane operator is and I can see that the load is not moving.

108. Who can guide a crane operator when transporting a load?

[ ] Team leader only

[ ] Only NSSK employee

[X] Just a binder with a V marking on the safety helmet.

109. How must the binder be marked so that the crane operator can identify him?

[ ] He must wear a green high visibility vest.

[ ] Must have a flashlight (switched on) in his hand

[X] His safety helmet must have a "V" shaped marking

110. Who can operate the lifting device "Crane"

[ ] Only the shift manager

[ ] All employees, provided the crane is available

[X] Only an employee with a valid license and permission from the crane owner.

111. If you need to pass around a suspended load and you don't have enough space?

[ ] I have to push it off with my hand before I can pass around it.

[ ] I have to tell the crane operator to lift the load and I walk under it.

[X] I must choose another safe crossing route away from the load..

112. If my colleague asks me to tie a load with a rope and attach it to a crane hook, can I do it?

[ ] No, I can't, only if the team leader orders it.

[X] No, I can't because I don't have a license to bind loads (binding license)

[ ] Yes, I can, even if I don't have a binding license, if a colleague in my work team is a crane operator.

113. Who can guide a crane operator when transporting a load.

[ ] Team leader only.

[ ] The crane operator does not need to be guided.

[X] Only an employee with a valid binder's license.

114. If there are several load binders with a valid load binding license at the workplace, several of them can simultaneously navigate the crane operator while carrying the load.

[ ] They can, but a maximum of two can do it at a time, one on each side of the load.

[ ] Several people can participate at the same time if the team leader agrees..

[X] No, always just one.

Vehicles and Mobile Equipment

115. At what distance from the rail track can work be carried out without the rail track being locked and the movement of rail wagons being prevented?

[X] 3.0 and more meters from the axis of the railway line.

[ ] Within 3.0 m from the railway line axis.

[ ] There is never a need to lock and exclude a rail track.

116. Pedestrians are prohibited.

[X] Passing close to or behind stationary vehicles.

[ ] Use designated pedestrian walkways.

[ ] Move around the workplaces to which they were assigned or sent on business.

117. Can a driver use a mobile phone while driving a mobile device?

[ ] Yes, it can be used, but only in connection with work.

[ ] Yes, it can only be used in an emergency and up to a speed of 40 km/h

[X] No, it cannot be used, it is prohibited.

118. Pedestrians are prohibited.?

[ ] Passing close to or behind stationary vehicles.

[ ] Use shortcuts and unofficial walkways.

[X] All of the above

119. Pedestrians are required.?

[X] Before entering the road or rail yard, make sure that they can do so without endangering their own safety. When entering a road or railway crossing, a pedestrian may not linger or stop in this area without reason.

[ ] When walking, use only the road, even if it is bordered by a safe sidewalk.

[ ] Do not use pedestrian crossings.

120. Who is responsible for the safety of the people being transported?

[X] Driver.

[ ] Everyone is responsible for themselves.

[ ] Team leader.

121. Does the mobile device operator have to perform a physical check?

[X] Before use on each shift, what will be recorded in the Daily Mobile Device Inspection Log?

[ ] Before use at least once a week, which will be recorded in the Daily Mobile Device Inspection Log

[ ] Before using it on each shift, this check does not need to be recorded anywhere.

122. What is the maximum speed limit for road vehicles on in NSSK premises?

[ ] 50 km/h

[X] 40 km/h

[ ] 30 km/h

123. Can you ride on the loading space of a vehicle?

[ ] Yes, I can, but I have to sit on the floor

[ ] Yes, I can, but only with the consent of my superior.

[X] No, I cannot.

124. Who must wear a seat belt in a vehicle?

[ ] Only the driver needs to wear a seat belt

[X] All passengers and the driver must wear seat belts.

[ ] The driver and front seat passenger must wear a seat belt.

125. Do you think it is important to keep a safe distance from vehicles and mobile devices?

[ ] It is not important.

[ ] I can move around mobile devices as I please, but the space must be properly lit.

[X] Yes, it is important to avoid putting myself at risk with mobile equipment.

126. Are traffic signs for cyclists ?

[ ] Non-binding, but cyclists may follow them.

[X] It is binding and cyclists must also follow them.

[ ] Non-binding and cyclists are not required to follow them.

127. Who can operate mobile equipment?

[ ] Only idividuals who meet the health requirements.

[ ] Only individuals who meet the professional qualifications.

[X] Only individuals who meet the professional and health requirements.

128. When are you not allowed to enter a railway crossing?

[ ] (a) When the white light of the crossing safety device is on.

[X] (b) If an approaching train and/or other railway vehicle is already visible or heard, or if its honking or whistling is heard in particular.

[ ] (c) The situation at or beyond the level crossing allows you to cross it safely and continue driving safely.

129. Pedestrians are required

[ ] Before entering the road or rail yard, make sure that they can do so without endangering their own safety.

[ ] When entering a road or railway crossing, a pedestrian may not linger or stop in this area without reason.

[X] All of the above.