

Legislation



The Act places a general duty to 'ensure so far as is reasonably practicable the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees'.

Employers must comply with the Act. Examples include: provide and maintain **safety equipment** and safe systems of work,

provide **training**, provide a **risk assessment**

Employees have specific responsibilities too - they must: take care of their **own health and safety and that of other**

Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002 (PPE)

Employers have duties concerning the provision and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) at work .

PPE is equipment that will **protect the user against health or safety risks at work**. It can include items such as safety helmets and hard hats, gloves, eye protection, high-visibility clothing, safety footwear and safety harnesses.

The Regulations also require that PPE is:

- **properly assessed** before use to make sure it is fit for purpose;
- **maintained and stored properly**;
- provided with **instructions** on how to use it safely;
- used **correctly** by employees.



Manual Handling Regulations 1992

The Regulations define manual handling as:

"...any transporting or supporting of a load (including the **lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving** thereof) by hand or bodily force".

The load can be an object, person or animal.

The MHOR 1992 clear **measures for dealing with risks** from manual handling, these are:

first : avoid hazardous manual handling operations so far as is reasonably practicable;

second : assess any hazardous manual handling operations that cannot be avoided; and

third: reduce the risk of injury so far as is reasonably practicable e.g. use of wheelbarrow, sharing load.

Max load: 25kg

Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998

The regulations deal with the work equipment and machinery used every day in workplaces and **aims to keep people safe wherever equipment and machinery is used** at work

The regulations aim to ensure that all equipment is:

- **suitable** for its intended purpose
- **regularly maintained** to ensure safety
- only used by people who have received adequate **training**

Working at Heights regulation 2005

They include all work activities where there is a need to **control a risk of falling** a distance liable to cause **personal injury**. This is regardless of the work equipment being used, the duration the person is at a height, or the height at which the work is performed.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR)

is the law that requires employers, and other people in charge of work premises, **to report and keep records of**:

- work-related accidents which cause **deaths**.
- work-related accidents which cause **certain serious injuries** (reportable injuries)
- diagnosed cases of certain **industrial diseases**;
- certain '**dangerous occurrences**' (incidents with the potential to cause harm)

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH) is the law that requires **employers to control substances that are hazardous to health**. You can prevent or reduce workers exposure to hazardous substances by:

- deciding how to **prevent harm** to health (risk assessment);
- providing **control measures** to reduce harm to health;
- **making sure they are used** ;
- keeping all control measures **in good working order**;
- providing **information**, instruction and **training** for employees and others;

COSHH cupboard/locked/correct PPE

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Employers

Employees

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Unit 1

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) is Britain's national regulator for workplace health and safety. It **prevents work-related death, injury and ill health**.

We achieve this using a variety of methods to influence change and **help people manage risks at work**. These include:

- providing **advice, information and guidance**
- raising awareness in workplaces by influencing and engaging
- operating permissioning and licensing activities in major hazard industries
- carrying out **targeted inspections** and investigations
- taking **enforcement** action to prevent harm and hold those who break the law to account

We take enforcement action if there is harm / potential harm:

- deal immediately with **serious risks** (so they prevent harm) - e.g. **shut down site**, ensure control measures are put into place
- comply with the law
- are **held to account** if they fail in their responsibilities e.g can give fines / **prosecute** businesses

The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996

Colour	Meaning or purpose	Instruction and information
Red	Prohibition sign Danger alarm	Dangerous behaviour; stop; shutdown; emergency cut-out devices; evacuate
Yellow Amber	Warning sign	Be careful; take precautions; examine
Blue	Mandatory sign	Specific behaviour or action, eg wear protective equipment
Green	Emergency escape First-aid sign	Doors; exits; escape routes; equipment and facilities
	No danger	Return to normal



Risks—

Key terms:

Likely—The more likely something is, the higher the chance there is of it happening

Severity—The more severe something is, the more high risk it is

High/medium/Low

Control measures

Control measures include actions that can be taken to **reduce** the potential of exposure to the hazard, or the control measure could be to **remove** the hazard or to reduce the likelihood of the risk of the exposure to that hazard being realised.

Could include: Method statements , Safe systems of work , Work permits , **Competent persons** , **PPE**



Know your Fire Extinguisher					
	WATER	FOAM	ABC	CARBON DIOXIDE	WET CHEMICAL
Symbols found on fire extinguishers and what they mean					
Wood, paper & textiles	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
Flammable Liquids	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Flammable Gases	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
Electrical Contact	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Cooking oils & fats	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

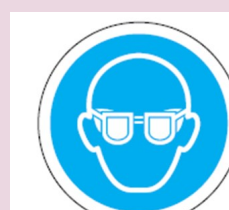
Prohibitory signs



Warning signs



Mandatory signs



Emergency escape or first-aid signs

