

Health and Safety Policy

Tuff Nutterz

7 Sandringham Park

COBHAM

KT11 2EQ

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Part 1 - Policy

Health and Safety Policy Amendments

Record of Amendments

Version No	Date	Index Ref	Description of Amendment
Two	27/03/2023	Part 2	Section P - Amendment to include reference to limb (b) workers and further guidance of FFT
One	06/04/2022		Initial Issue

Introductory Note

This Health and Safety management system (the manual) is divided into three sections - policy, arrangements and guidance notes.

The '**policy**' section contains the organisation's policy statements together with the health and safety organisational structure and the responsibilities allocated to individuals.

The arrangements for putting the goals of the policy statements into practice are contained in more specific form in the '**Arrangements**' section, which includes procedural flow diagrams and Arrangements.

The '**Guidance Note**' section contains guidance to be observed and adhered to in the course of the organisation's operations. Such guidance would be applied in conjunction with task and site specific health and safety instructions and documentation pertinent to individual work activities and environments.

Terminology - throughout this documented health and safety management system we have allocated key responsibilities/duties to employees of Tuff Nutterz. We use the terminology "ensure" this shall be "so far as is reasonably practicable" as stipulated within the Health Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

Where relevant health and safety require mandatory compliance the terminology "ensure" shall be absolute.

Where we have used terms such as "recommend", or "preferred" within the document, these are the recognised standards or methods to be met to comply with the regulations and duties imposed by the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974.

SCOPE OF TUFF NUTTERZ ACTIVITIES

This Health and Safety manual has been compiled based on the following scope of Tuff Nutterz activities.

Tuff Nutterz, assemble inflatable obstacle courses, then manages whilst open to the general public.

COMPLIANCE REVIEW

Tuff Nutterz's health and safety management manual shall be formally reviewed annually by THSP for as long as Tuff Nutterz retains their service. This review shall cover all sections of the manual and shall ensure that:

- a. The responsibilities reflect the current staffing of the organisation.
- b. The arrangements remain unchanged.
- c. The guidance is still applicable.

Additionally, the policy shall be reviewed as necessary to reflect any changes in legislation, appointments or working methods and materials used.

Health and Safety Programme

THSP shall undertake an annual review of the organisation's health and safety programme to ensure that the organisation is complying with the policy statements. This review shall check that:

1. All the responsibilities allocated in the policy are understood and are being performed.
2. The arrangements set up in the policy are being complied with and remain effective.
3. Records, as required in the manual, are being adequately compiled and retained.
4. All the necessary reports are being prepared and forwarded to the relevant persons within the organisation and the relevant enforcing authorities.
5. Any additional training needs are identified at all levels as appropriate.
6. Accident and incident records are being monitored in order to identify trends.

The results of the review shall be compiled into a report for the managing director and shall include recommendations of the actions to be taken in order to rectify any non-compliance and improve overall health and safety performance.

Health and Safety Policy Statement

In accordance with its duty under Section 2(3) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and in fulfilling its obligations to both employees and the public who may be affected by its activities, the Directors of Tuff Nutterz have produced the following statement of policy in respect of health and safety.

It is our aim to achieve a working environment which is free of work-related accidents, incidents and ill-health and to this end we will pursue continuing improvements from year to year.

We undertake to discharge our statutory duties by:

- Complying with applicable legal requirements, and with other requirements to which Tuff Nutterz subscribes that relate to its OH&S hazards.
- Identifying hazards in the workplace, assessing the risks related to them and implementing appropriate preventative and protective measures.
- Providing and maintaining safe work equipment.
- Establishing and enforcing safe methods of work.
- Recruiting and appointing personnel who have the skills, abilities and competence commensurate with their role and level of responsibility.
- Ensuring that tasks given to employees are within their skills, knowledge and ability to perform.
- Ensuring that technical competence is maintained through the provision of refresher training as appropriate.
- Promoting awareness of health and safety and of good practice through the effective communications of relevant information, ensuring all persons within Tuff Nutterz are made aware of their individual OH&S responsibilities.
- Identifying opportunities and needs for continual improvement of OH&S performance and the prevention of injury and ill health.
- Furnishing sufficient funds needed to meet these objectives.
- Ensuring that health and safety will not be compromised for other objectives.

All employees on their part are encouraged to contribute actively towards achieving a work environment that is free of accidents, incidents and ill health.

Our health and safety policy will be reviewed periodically to monitor its effectiveness and to ensure that it remains relevant and appropriate to the organisation.

This statement is to be read in conjunction with the responsibilities, arrangements, procedures and guidance that together form the health and safety policy for Tuff Nutterz.

Signed by: ROBERT COMNEY

Position: DIRECTOR

Date: 24/05/23

On behalf of Tuff Nutterz



SmokeFree Policy Statement

Purpose

This policy has been developed to protect all employees, customers and visitors from exposure to second-hand smoke and to assist in compliance with the Health Act 2006.

Exposure to second-hand smoke increases the risk of lung cancer, heart disease and other serious illnesses. Ventilation or separating smokers and non-smokers within the same airspace does not completely stop potentially dangerous exposure.

Policy

It is the policy of Tuff Nutterz that all our workplaces are smoke-free, and all employees have a right to work in a smoke-free environment. Smoking and the use of e-cigarettes and similar devices are prohibited in all enclosed and substantially enclosed premises in the workplace and all work vehicles. This policy applies to all employees, customers, consultants, contractors and visitors.

Implementation

Overall responsibility for policy implementation and review rests with the Directors. However, all employees are obliged to adhere to and support the implementation of the policy. They shall inform all existing employees of the policy and their role in the implementation and monitoring of the policy. They will also ensure that new employees are given a copy of the policy on recruitment/induction. Appropriate 'No-Smoking' signs will be clearly displayed at the entrances to and within the organisation's premises and in all vehicles.

Non-compliance

Disciplinary procedures will be followed if a member of staff does not comply with this policy. Those who do not comply with smoke-free law may also be liable to a fixed penalty fine and possible criminal prosecution.

Help to stop smoking

The NHS offers a range of free services to help smokers give up. Visit www.nhs.uk/smokefree or call the NHS Smoking Helpline on 0300 123 1044 for details.

Signed by: ROBERT CONROY

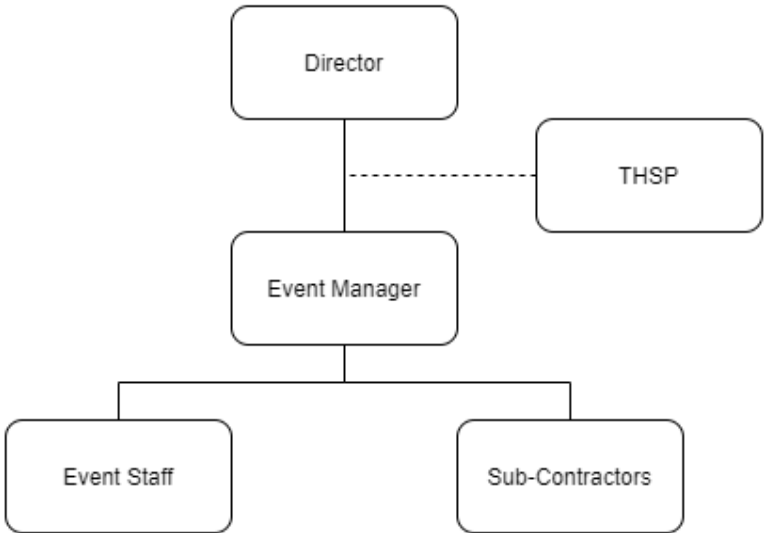
Position: DIRECTOR

Date: 24/05/23



On behalf of Tuff Nutterz

Health and Safety Management Structure



Director

The **Director's** health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that:

1. The policy is effectively implemented, monitored, developed and communicated to all staff and that necessary alterations are made to the policy to reflect changes in legislation or company development.
2. Suitable and sufficient funds, people and equipment are made available to meet the health and safety requirements of the policy.
3. The appropriate insurance cover is provided and maintained.
4. All levels of management and employees understand their responsibilities for health and safety placed upon them by this policy.
5. An effective training programme is established to ensure that all levels of employees are trained and competent to carry out their duties.
6. Senior management recognises its role in providing health and safety leadership in the organisation and to engage the active participation of workers in improving health and safety through continuous improvement.
7. Procedures are put in place to ensure that planning and control measures are provided to establish safe working methods for situations involving potential hazards.
8. Procedures are put in place to ensure that adequate welfare facilities are provided for employees.
9. Procedures are put in place to ensure that all equipment is in good condition, adequately maintained, is suitable for the purpose for which it is used and has any required certificates of inspection or examination.
10. Health and safety objectives are set and their achievement is measured and reported in the management review.
11. Written instructions are provided through risk assessment and safe systems of work to establish working methods, to explain the sequence of operations, to outline the potential hazards and implementation of suitable risk controls.
12. They communicate and consult with staff on issues of health and safety and encourage staff to report hazards and raise health and safety concerns.
13. All accidents and incidents are correctly reported and recorded and that action is taken to prevent a recurrence of the accident or incident.
14. Any hazardous substances are stored, transported, handled and used in a safe manner in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and established rules and procedures.
15. Where necessary, health and safety rules are developed to meet organisation's and legislative requirements.
16. Personal protective equipment is readily available and maintained, and relevant employees are aware of its correct use, storage and procedures for replacement.
17. Policies, procedures and programmes are reviewed and approved.
18. They set a good personal example by following established health and safety rules/guidelines.
19. They are responsible and held accountable for the overall health and safety performance of the company.
20. Review health and safety performance of middle management
21. Ensure the organisation complies with applicable legislative requirements, that relate to its Occupational Health & Safety hazards.

Event Manager

The **Event Manager's** health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that:

1. They communicate and consult with staff on issues of health and safety and encourage staff to report hazards and raise health and safety concerns.
2. Personal protective equipment is readily available and maintained, and relevant employees are aware of its correct use, storage and procedures for replacement.
3. Written instructions are provided through risk management and safe systems of work to establish working methods, to explain the sequence of operations, to outline the potential hazards and implementation of suitable risk controls.
4. All equipment within the workplace is maintained in a safe condition, guarded in accordance with the relevant legislation and has the statutory certificates of inspection or examination.
5. All reportable injuries, diseases and dangerous occurrences are reported to the relevant enforcing authority.
6. Safety training requirements are identified for all members of staff under their control to ensure that those members of staff are competent to undertake their work in a safe manner.
7. Their line manager is informed of any change to their state of health, either temporary or permanent, which might affect their working ability or their suitability to carry out any particular task or tasks.
8. They understand the organisations health and safety policy and understand their responsibilities.
9. Hazardous substances are stored, transported, handled and used in a safe manner in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and established rules and procedures.
10. Adequate supervision of staff is provided to ensure that they are working safely, including the provision of increased supervision vulnerable groups.
11. They are responsible and accountable for the organisation's Health and Safety Performance at their level and they review monthly health and safety reports and performance, informing Senior Management of any safety issues that cannot be resolved.
12. They develop a positive Health and Safety attitude/culture and a clear understanding among those employees reporting to them.
13. They set a good personal example by following established health and safety rules/guidelines.
14. All accidents, ill health, near miss incidents and issues concerning safety raised by anyone at work are investigated, recorded and reported to establish effective controls and to ensure that these are implemented and communicated to staff.
15. Demonstrate commitment to health and safety through participation in formal and informal discussions, workplace visits and hazard inspections

Event Staff

The **Event Staff's** health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that:

1. They understand the organisations health and safety policy, understand their responsibilities and comply with the requirements.
2. They avoid improvisation and only use the correct equipment for the task.
3. They use the correct personal protective equipment as provided.
4. They report all defective equipment and materials, or any obvious safety or health hazards.
5. They take reasonable care not to endanger themselves or other persons through their actions or omissions at work.
6. They warn new employees of known hazards.
7. They refrain from horseplay and follow all health and safety rules.
8. They do not misuse or abuse anything provided under a statutory requirement in the interests of health and safety.
9. They co-operate with the organisation on all aspects of health, safety and welfare.
10. They do not operate any equipment unless they have been fully trained and instructed in its operation.
11. All accidents and incidents are reported so that action can be taken to prevent a recurrence.
12. Their line manager is informed of any change to their state of health, either temporary or permanent, which might affect their working ability or their suitability to carry out any particular task or tasks.

Sub-Contractors

The **Sub-Contractors'** health and safety responsibilities are to ensure that:

1. Copies of their health and safety policy and any other relevant documentation appertaining to health and safety that may be requested by the organisation is provided.
2. They Comply with all the requirements of this organisations health and safety policy.
3. They undertake work in accordance with the relevant statutory provisions and taking into account the safety of others on the site and the general public.
4. All equipment used is safe and in good working condition, and is accompanied by any necessary certification.
5. Any injury suffered or damage caused by their employees is reported immediately to this organisations representative.
6. They follow this organisations safety rules and comply with any safety instructions given by our representative.
7. Any materials which have health, safety or fire risks are used and stored in accordance with regulations and current recommendations and such information is provided to any other person who may be affected.
Assessment of risk associated with any substance or process hazardous to health that will be used must be presented to this organisations representative before work commences.
8. Workplaces are kept tidy and all debris, waste materials, etc are cleared as work proceeds.
9. They provide written instructions through risk assessment and safe systems of work to establish safe working methods, to explain the sequence of operations, outline the potential hazards and the implementation of suitable risk controls.
10. They attend safety meetings as requested; these meetings shall be the principal point for the transfer of information.

THSP

THSP have been retained as the organisation's health and safety advisers and shall:

1. Ensure that the health and safety policy and documentation, as prepared by them, is reviewed and updated as required.
2. Provide a telephone advisory service relating to all aspect of health and safety matters.
3. Carry out site health and safety inspections, as requested by the organisation.
4. Provide written reports and assessments for the organisation subsequent to the inspections.
5. By arrangement, provide an accident investigation service and liaise with the enforcing authority.
6. If requested, assess all method statements prepared by the organisation.
7. If requested, attend meetings regarding health and safety, on behalf of the organisation.
8. If requested, provide health and safety training to both management and staff.
9. Ensure that THSP's staff act to reduce imminent danger wherever that may be seen in any area of the organisation's responsibilities.

Part 2 - Health and Safety Arrangements

Section A

Arrangements for Concern over Health and Safety Issues

The organisation accepts its responsibility at all management levels to resolve issues in the workplace in a fair and constructive manner.

If any employee has any concern over health and safety issues they should tell their immediate superior or health and safety manager/advisor. If neither is available then they should tell the director to whom they report.

Concerns must be addressed quickly. Where the issue concerns work, which involves an immediate threat to the health and safety of any person, works shall cease until the working environment is safe.

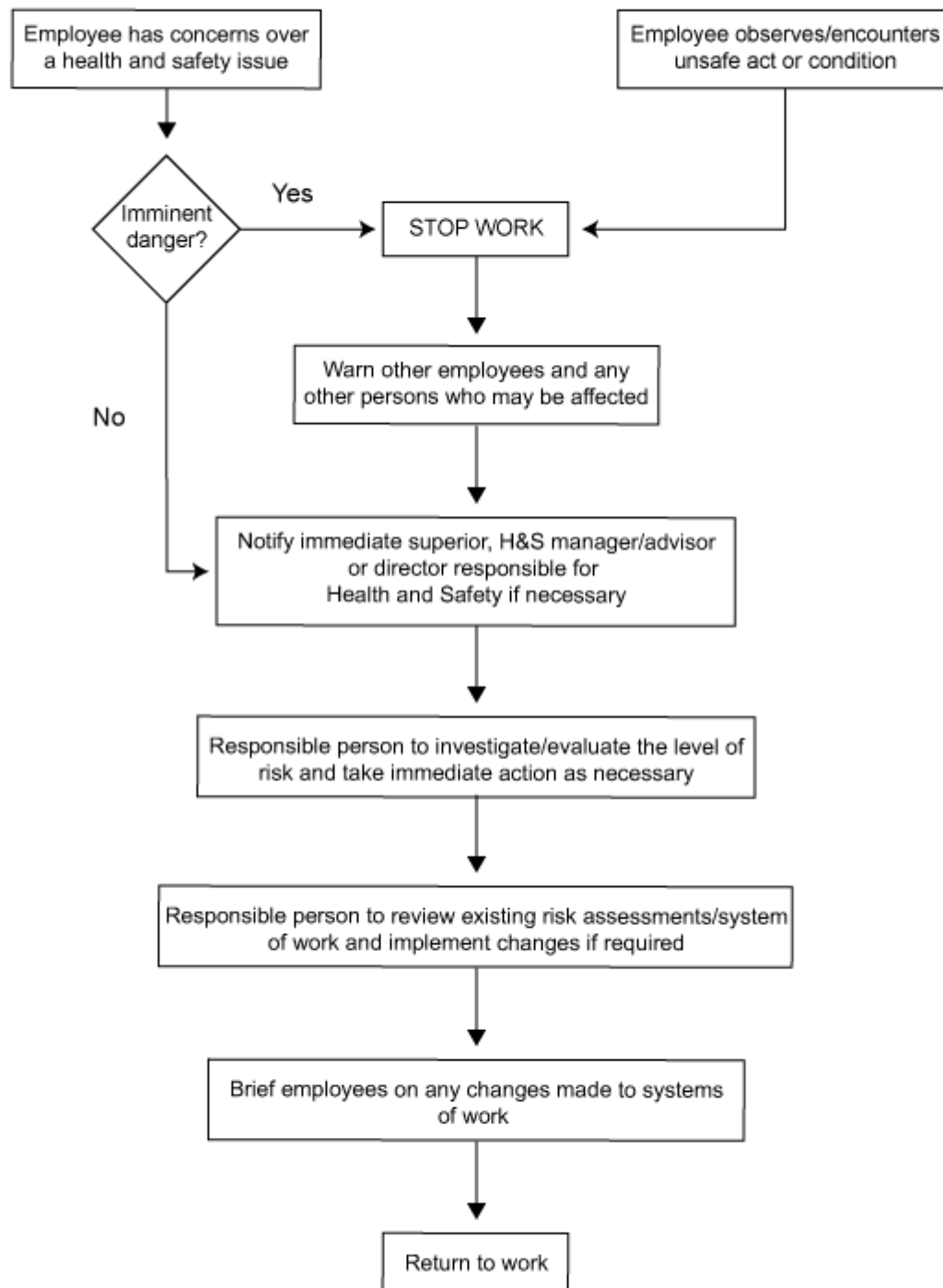
The issue and agreed outcomes shall be communicated to relevant employees/workers for their information in accordance with the organisations Consultation and Participation procedure.

THSP have been retained by this organisation for the purpose of assisting us in keeping up-to-date with changes in the law in relation to their employees' working practices and to provide advice on all matters relating to health and safety at work.

Their call out service and telephone advisory service is available. A director should be notified when they have been used by whoever has made the contact. The telephone number available for the advice service is shown below. Should a call be answered by an answerphone the caller must record their name, their organisation name and the number on which that person may be contacted.

THSP: +44(0)3456 122 144

Procedure for Concern over Health and Safety Issues



Concerns over Health and Safety Issues

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE WORKPLACE

All employees are responsible for ensuring that any act or condition identified as unsafe, or any situation that introduces imminent danger into the workplace, is dealt with in the correct manner.

IMMINENT DANGER

Guidance on dealing with outbreaks of fire and on bomb threats can be found in Section M of this manual. Other categories of imminent danger may include:

- Development of a fault condition in machinery.
- Situations where machinery is likely to begin operating without warning to passers-by.

There are two direct causes of accidents - **unsafe acts** and **unsafe conditions**.

Unsafe acts may include:

- Using defective equipment.
- Using equipment incorrectly.
- Failing to use or incorrectly using personal protective equipment (PPE).
- Leaving equipment in a dangerous state.

Upon identifying an unsafe act it is the duty of every member of the workforce to **stop** the work being carried out, **warn** anyone who may be affected by the unsafe act and **report** the circumstances of the unsafe act to their immediate superior for action.

Unsafe conditions include:

- Poor underfoot conditions.
- Defective equipment.
- Excessive noise.
- Exposure to radiation or other pollutants.
- Fire hazards.
- Inadequate fire warning systems.
- Lack of or inadequate guarding.
- Poor housekeeping.
- Poor lighting or ventilation.

These lists are not exhaustive.

Upon identifying an unsafe condition it is the duty of every member of the workforce to **stop** the work in that area, **warn** anyone who may be affected by the unsafe condition and **report** the circumstances of the unsafe condition to their immediate superior for action.

Section B

Arrangements for Managing Risks Arising from Work Activities

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that risk assessments are carried out and the control measures are implemented and communicated to employees through their designated line manager.

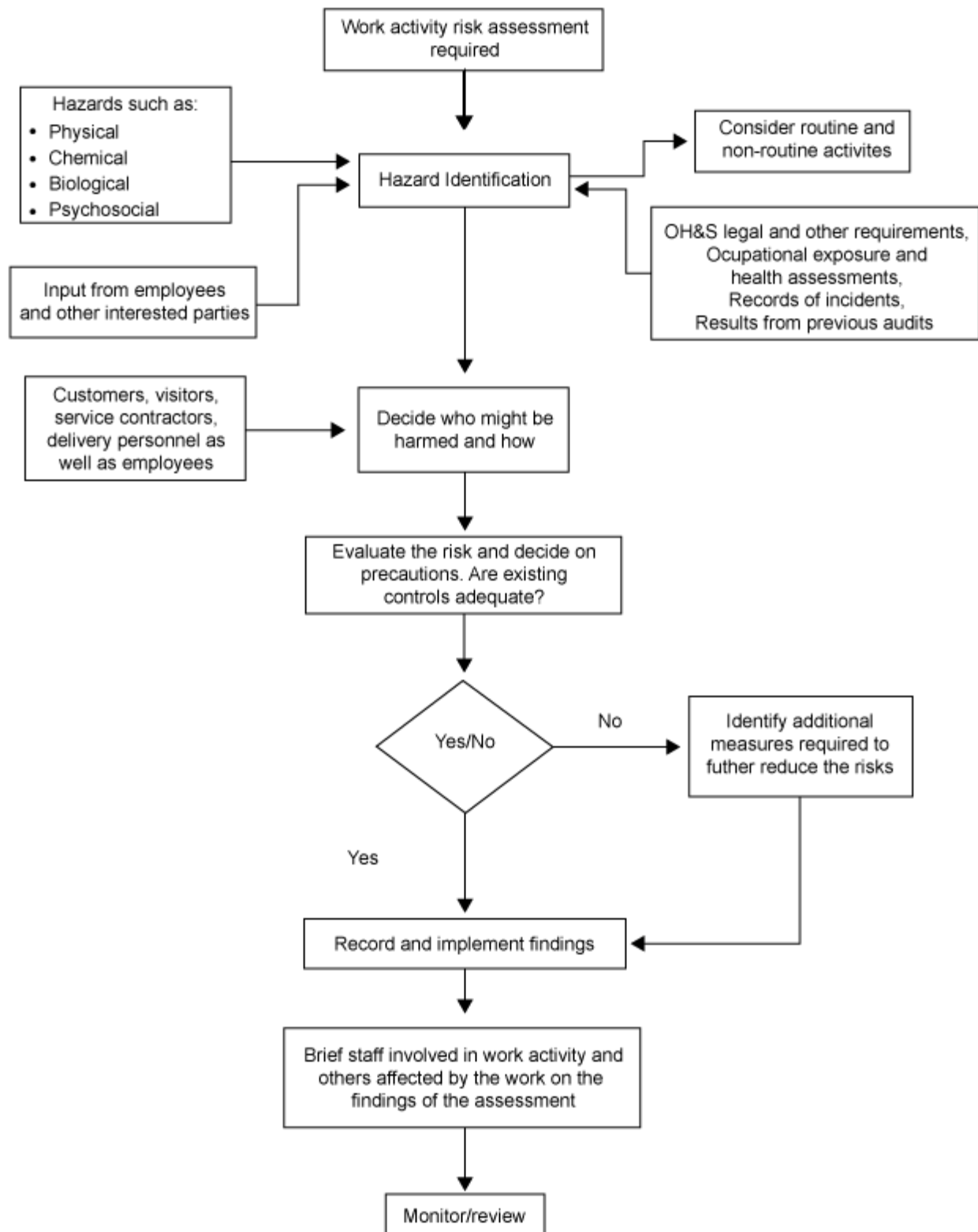
Risk assessments will be undertaken by **the Director and the Event Manager** with the advice and assistance of THSP Risk Management, should it be requested. Any significant findings of risk assessments will be reported to the management team.

The Director and the Event Manager will be responsible for ensuring special risk assessments are carried out for works to be undertaken by vulnerable groups, including those under the age of 18 years. Copies of written risk assessments are to be sent to the parents or guardians of young persons.

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that a regular review of the effectiveness of control measures introduced through the risk assessment process is carried out. In any case, **the Director** shall ensure that all risk assessments are reviewed at least annually or when the work activity changes, whichever is sooner.

Tuff Nutterz carries out a set of tasks which are frequently similar. To help control the risks of these tasks Tuff Nutterz have produced a set of generic risk assessments, which are kept in a separate file. These are only to be considered valid if they are made site-specific prior to use by **the Director and the Event Manager** (or in their absence by a nominated competent person) and any significant changes to the risk control procedure have been implemented and communicated to the management team and the employees who will carry out the task.

Procedure for Managing Risks



Managing Risks Arising from Work Activities

INTRODUCTION

Employers have a duty to assess the risks to the health and safety of their employees at work and of persons not in their employment who may be affected by their work and to eliminate those risks or control them to a level that is acceptable.

This duty is qualified by the legal term "so far as is reasonably practicable", which can be interpreted as meaning that the cost of measures necessary to avert a risk (whether in time, money or trouble) may be assessed against the degree of risk. In other words, an employer does not need to take a measure that is technically impossible or if the time, trouble or cost of the measure would be grossly disproportionate to the risk.

Risk Assessment

In itself is not complicated but must be carried out and recorded to ensure that work being done does not impose an unacceptable risk. The purpose and function of risk assessment may be expressed as follows:

- To identify operations, tasks and processes which may foreseeably cause harm to employees or others, including members of the public (hazard).
- To identify the potential of the hazard being realised and the potential consequences of that realisation (risk).
- To enable a risk assessment to be developed which will assist in eliminating or reducing the exposure of the population to the risk.

When an evaluation of the risk has been considered the principles of prevention, control and protection should be applied. The hierarchy of risk control is as follows:

1. Avoid risks if possible.
2. Combat risks at source.
3. Change the method of work to suit the individual.
4. Make use of technological developments.
5. Incorporate control measures into procedures within an overall planned structure to reduce risks.
6. Give precedence to controls which cover the whole workforce or activity.
7. Provide information and training to employees and self-employed persons.
8. Confirm that the control measures indicated by the risk assessment have been put in place and are effective.

The regulations make the following definitions, which must be clearly understood:

A "**hazard**" is defined as something with the potential to cause harm. This includes injury and ill health, loss of production and damage to plant, goods, property or the environment.

"**Risk**" is the likelihood that the harm from a particular hazard is realised.

Risk is expressed as **severity of the hazard x likelihood of occurrence**

RANKING RISKS

In order to ensure that the greatest risks are addressed first, it is necessary to be able to rank those risks.

To do this takes a subjective judgement of both the likelihood of damage occurring (the likelihood) and the potential damage that would occur if the worst were to happen (the severity). By assigning a value to each task's likelihood and severity and multiplying those together a risk value for that task is established.

Likelihood - Probable frequency (taking into account whatever precautions are currently being taken):

Improbable occurrence	1
Remote occurrence	2
Possible occurrence	3
Probable occurrence	4
Likely occurrence	5

Severity of the hazard:

Nil - Trivial Injuries	1
Low - Minor Injuries	2
Medium - Major injuries to one person	3
Major - Major injuries to several people	4
High - Fatality	5

Risk - The expression of the risk is then the sum of multiplying likelihood by severity as in the grid below:

Likelihood						
Severity		5	4	3	2	1
	5	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	Low
	4	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low
	3	HIGH	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low	Low
	2	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Low	Low	Low
	1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

The following issues should be considered in addition to the work activity information:

- Number of personnel exposed.
- Frequency and duration of exposure to the hazard.
- Failure of services, failure of plant and machinery components and safety devices.
- Exposure to the elements.
- Protection afforded by personal protective equipment.
- Unsafe acts (unintended errors or intentional violations of procedures).

These subjective risk estimations should normally take into account all the people exposed to the hazard. Thus any given hazard is more serious if it affects a greater number of people. But some of the larger risks may be associated with an occasional task carried out by just one person.

A simple risk-based control plan:

RESIDUAL RISK LEVEL	ACTION AND TIMESCALE
LOW (1 - 6)	No action is required and no documentary records need be kept. Monitoring is required to ensure that the controls remain effective.
MEDIUM (8 - 12)	Efforts must be made to reduce the risk but the cost of prevention should be carefully measured. Risk reduction measures should be implemented within a defined time period. Where the medium risk is associated with extremely harmful consequences, further assessment may be necessary to establish more precisely the likelihood of harm as a basis for determining the need for improved control measures.
HIGH (15 - 25)	Work should not be started until the risk has been reduced. Considerable resources may have to be allocated to reduce the risk. Where the risk involves work in progress urgent action should be taken. If it is not possible to reduce the risk even with unlimited resources work has to remain prohibited.

Risk Assessments

There is a need to assemble in one place all the pertinent information regarding the risks and hazards of the task being assessed. The risk assessment form is used so that it can act as an aid to making the assessment and create a written record of that assessment process. It is largely self-explanatory.

The person carrying out the assessment should complete the various boxes. Do not go into vast detail. Do not be concerned with the trivial. The whole picture of the real hazards of the task should then be clear.

Each hazard will then require a corresponding control measure that will realistically reduce the likelihood of that hazard causing harm.

Once each hazard has been controlled and the likelihood reduced then you may assess that the risk is acceptable.

Risk assessment is not an end in itself. It is simply a tool that allows the organisation to evaluate dangers to the workforce and consequently take suitable measures to protect them from these hazards.


Because the workplace is constantly moving it will be necessary to reassess whenever there is a change to any of the significant points of the assessment. This might be a change of personnel, location, equipment, supervision, weather and so on.

Young Persons

Special risk assessments need to be carried out on any risks to young persons (under the age of 18 years) before they start work. Existing assessments will be reviewed where young persons are already in employment. The young person's risk assessments will follow the same procedure as that for other risk assessments but will specifically take the following into account:

- The young person's inexperience, lack of perception of danger and immaturity.
- Their workplace and workstation.
- Any exposures to physical, chemical and/or biological agents.
- Any work equipment used.
- The work activities and processes to be undertaken.
- Any training provided and any risks from specified agents, including ionising radiation, carcinogens, temperature extremes, noise or vibration, and processes.

Following the risk assessment, a copy of the form should be forwarded to the guardians of any child under the age of 16 and a detailed briefing on the detail of the risk assessment given to the young person by their manager.

Company Name		RISK ASSESSMENT												
		Description of Activity:												
Location:							Issue:				Ref:			
Assessed By:							Date:				Review:			
Hazard	Likely Harm	Party Affected	Risk Rating			Existing Controls	Additional Control Measures Required / Comment	By Whom	By When	Residual Risk Rating				
			S	L	R					S	L	R		

KEY:	Party M = Management S = Supervisor O = Operative T = Third Party C = Client	S - Severity 1 = Trivial Injury/ies 2 = Minor Injury/ies 3 = Major Injury/ies to one person 4 = Major Injury/ies to several people 5 = Death	L - Likelihood 1 = Improbable Occurrence 2 = Remote Occurrence 3 = Possible Occurrence 4 = Probable Occurrence 5 = Likely Occurrence	R - Risk = S x L 15 - 25 = High Risk 8 - 12 = Medium Risk 1 - 6 = Low Risk
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Method Statements

INTRODUCTION

WHAT ARE METHOD STATEMENTS

- Method Statements are simply a written form explaining how a task/work will be carried out.
- They should be as simple and straightforward as the Principal Designer / Principal Contractor / Client demands.
- They do however serve an important role in Health and Safety.

PROBLEMS WITH METHOD STATEMENTS

- Too much time and effort in formulating them.
- Lack of understanding as to the reasons and functions of Method Statements.
- Inability to put thoughts and the sequence of tasks onto paper.
- Generic work practices can cause problems when presenting them for vetting by Principal Designer / Principal Contractor / Client.
- Method Statements being seen as a "Paper Chase".
- Method Statements contents not being transmitted to operatives, for example not being "Live" documents.
- Over complicating or simplifying of Method of Work.

WHY ARE METHOD STATEMENTS IMPORTANT?

Under the duties of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act the Employer has certain duties, for example:

- The provision of a safe place of work for their employees.
- A duty to ensure the health and safety at work of their employees.
- A duty to ensure the health and safety of others (for example other sub-contractors, members of public, etc.) who are not their employees.
- One of the more effective ways to ensure that the above is complied with is through the compilation and revision of Method Statements.
- It illustrates competence of an organisation.
- It shows the logical sequence of steps to management, operatives, so that risks can be identified and addressed, resources can be allocated such as First Aid, Fire, Plant Inspections, Scaffolds, Welfare etc.
- It can serve as an aid to illustrating shortcomings in the organisation's safety management systems, for example training and supervision.
- The employer is required to ensure that operatives receive instruction, information and training in tasks - Method Statements can act in the partial fulfilment of this requirement.
- Method Statements can indicate special precautions that may have to be taken which are not usual to that particular task.
- It should indicate division of responsibilities.
- It assists Principal Contractor in the planning of works, for example, any risks, hazards or dangers of the organisation's task/work that could affect other organisations working in the same area at the same time.
- It serves as a reference point for anyone not knowledgeable about the task/work, for example, Clients, Designers, Principal Designers and Principal Contractors.

WHEN SHOULD METHOD STATEMENTS BE CARRIED OUT?

- They have now become a standard requirement for almost all construction activities, particularly with regards to CDM works.
- They should be formulated prior to the task/work is carried out.
- They will normally be submitted to a Principal Contractor or Principal Designer for vetting and approval prior to the task/works being given the go-ahead.
- If there is a substantial change to the way the task/work is carried out or it is rendered invalid, then the Method Statement must be amended accordingly to take into account the effect of those changes.

GENERIC METHOD STATEMENTS

- Although these forms of Method Statements have their uses, they will only be satisfactory in circumstances where the work is of a minor nature and essentially repetitive.
- Different working environment conditions generally make generics ineffective. Method Statements should always be made site-specific.
- Many Clients, Principal Designers, Principal Contractors reject generic Method Statements.

WHO SHOULD COMPILE METHOD STATEMENTS?

- Ideally this should be done by someone who is trained and competent within the organisation management structure, though any person who is competent and is familiar with the task can do it.

WHO ARE METHOD STATEMENTS REQUIRED BY?

- Principal Contractor: for vetting procedures, competence, and addition to construction phase plan (CPP).
- Principal Designer: for establishing an organisation's competency, inclusion in the health and safety file and as a reference point.

HOW IS A METHOD STATEMENT COMPILED?

Ask the questions Who, What, Why, When, How when compiling Method Statements

A basic Method Statement format should look at various aspects:

- The sequence of tasks.
- Resource requirements, plant, equipment and materials.
- Isolation or services and any other special measures to be taken.
- The safety of the public and other contractors.
- Housekeeping and waste removal.
- First Aid and welfare facilities.
- Access for materials both onto the site and to the workplace.
- Fire precautions and emergency procedures.
- Principal Contractors should not do Method Statements for sub-contractors.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION WHEN COMPILING METHOD STATEMENTS

- Safe Systems of Work.
- Knowledge and/or work experience of competent operatives carrying out the work.
- Manufacturer's and supplier's instructions and information on any products, plant and equipment.

ADDITIONS TO METHOD STATEMENTS HAZARDS

- Risk assessments.
- COSHH assessments.
- Manual Handling assessments.
- Noise assessments.
- Layout drawings/sketches.
- Safe Systems of Work.
- Specific training needs.

Method Statement Confirmation Register

Place of work:

I have read and understand the Method Statement, Risk Assessments and COSHH Assessments pertaining to the above place of work and shall work as per the safety information provided.

[illegible]

Daily Briefings

INTRODUCTION

Daily briefings are a useful way to keep health and safety forefront in the minds of your workers and make them aware of current risks and hazards.

Given by Supervisors they help to foster a good health and safety culture.

When delivering a briefing remember:

- Most people's attention span is limited, therefore briefings should be BRIEF.
- Prepare key points to put over and focus on delivering them well. Repeat the main points at the beginning and end of each talk.
- Consider providing briefing cards/putting key points on the notice boards to help retention of information.
- Understand your audience, some workers may need more explanation than others.
- Check understanding with questions.
- Keep the information simple and provide a consistent message.

Finally, act on your feedback and remind your workers that if at any time they consider they are working in an unsafe way, that puts themselves or others at risk then they can stop, report and seek advice.

A typical Daily Briefing Form is detailed overleaf.

DAILY BRIEFING SHEET**Date:****Briefed By:****Project/Site:****Part 1 - Review**

Review previous day's work:

Any Near Misses/accidents occurred?

Review access & egress to your work area

Review of Risk Assessments and Method statements – Were there any changes required?

Part 2 – Daily Work Area Hazard Check

Equipment & Plant

PPE

Has everybody in the gang been inducted & aware of the RAMS

Access

Hazards & Control Measures

Work at Height

Is weather going to affect the work

Housekeeping

Part 3 – Tool Box Talks**Part 4 – Site Information**

First Aider

First Aid Point

Nearest Fire Extinguisher

Part 5 – Daily Briefing Notes

Part 6 – Feedback and Comments

Supervisor’s Signature:

Date:

Part 7 – Briefing Register

I have received and understood the briefings given by my Supervisor.

Name:

Signature:

Date:

Lone Working

Working alone is not in itself against the law, and it will often be safe to do so. However, the law requires employers and others to think about and deal with any health and safety risks before people should be allowed to work alone.

As an employer we understand that we have a responsibility for the health, safety and welfare at work of all our employees and those affected by our work activities.

Lone workers are those who work by themselves without close or direct supervision in both fixed establishments or as mobile workers working away from fixed bases.

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure a risk assessment is undertaken to decide on the right level of supervision, and enforcement where lone working is required and when necessary working to be prohibited, for example high risk activities, where at least one other person must be present.

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that any employee with a pre-existing medical condition, will be taken into account when authorising lone working.

Where workers require specific training in relation to lone working then this will be given.

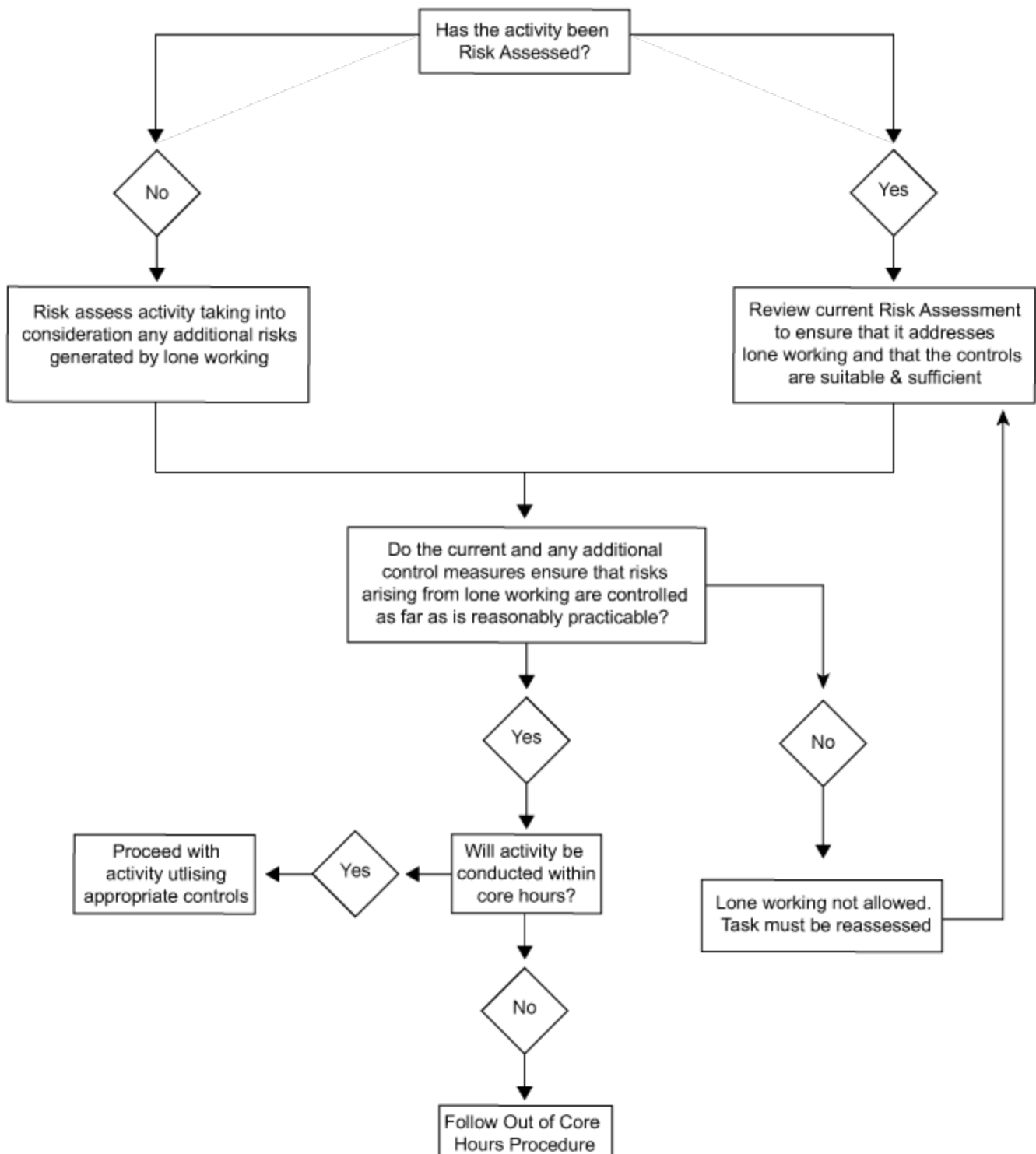
Where lone working is undertaken outside of core hours, the Out of Core hours procedure will be followed.

Where applicable, additional supervision/monitoring will be provided, which may include:

- Supervisors periodically visiting and observing people working alone.
- Regular contact between the lone worker and supervisor either using mobile phones, telephones, radios, or emails.
- Automatic warning devices which operate if specific signals are not received periodically from the lone worker.
- Other devices designed to raise the alarm in an emergency, these can be operated manually or automatically by the absence of activity.
- Checks to ensure a lone worker has returned to their base or home once a task has been completed.

The level of supervision/monitoring and arrangements emergency arrangements will be dependent on the findings of the risk assessment.

Procedure for Lone Working



RISK TO LONE WORKERS

Lone workers should not be put at more risk than other employees. In order to achieve this, extra risk control measures may be necessary.

Precautions should take account of normal work, foreseeable emergencies and how the worker can summon help. e.g. fire, equipment failure, illness and accidents. Employers should identify situations

where people work alone and ask questions such as:

- Does the workplace present a special risk to the lone worker?
- What might go wrong and how serious might it be?
- Is there a safe way in and out for the lone worker?
- Can any equipment, machinery or goods or objects used, be safely handled by one person?
- Is the lone worker going to come across circumstances in which they will attempt to do something that requires two people?
- Are there any hazardous substances being used that may pose a risk to the lone worker?
- Is more than one person needed to operate essential controls for the safe running of equipment or workplace transport?
- Is there a risk of violence?
- Are there any other reasons why the individual may be more vulnerable than others?
- If the lone worker's first language is not English, are suitable arrangements in place to ensure clear communication?
- What instructions/training do I need to provide?
- What level of supervision is required?
- How do I check the lone worker is ok?
- What first aid arrangements do I need?

Examples of high-risk activities where at least one other person may need to be present and Lone working prohibited:

- Working in a high-risk workplace, where a supervisor may need to be present, along with someone dedicated to the rescue role.
- People working at or near exposed live electricity conductors.
- Other electrical work where at least two people are sometimes required.

After considering these things and putting into place such precautions as you can, you must assess whether it is safe or unsafe for a particular worker to work alone.

To help assess lone working activity's you can use the Lone Working Evaluation Form.

LONE WORKERS OUT OF CORE HOURS

It is recognised that the level of risk to an individual associated with work activities can increase during periods outside of Core Hours, when workplaces are empty, and external staff may not be easily contactable.

Where there are additional risks arising that cannot be controlled to an acceptable level, lone working or working out of core hours should not be permitted.

Where there is an exceptional need the work must be fully controlled and managed and accompanied with an out of core hours approval form.

Lone Working Evaluation Form

Scope of Lone Working:	
Location/s of Lone Workings:	
Job role/position of lone worker/s:	
Required ability of employees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional Training. • Qualifications and Experience. • Full knowledge of planned work. • Medical Fitness. 	
Suitability of equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of hand tools. • An adequate level of appropriate personal equipment supplied by the employer. Insulation of portable lighting and other portable electrical appliances etc.	
Task: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance with all job instructions. Avoidance of non-authorised or not-risk assessed work.	
Means of communication: e.g. Two- way radio, mobile phone, remote manual or automatic alarm system, regular visits by a competent person.	
Provision for treatment or injuries: e.g. portable first aid kit, availability of first aider/emergency response.	

Figure 1 Lone Working Evaluation Form

Emergency and accident Procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of summoning help. • Means of raising alarm. • Rescue Plans and Equipment. • Fire-fighting equipment 			
Training: e.g. for safe use of specialised equipment and processes			
Supervision: e.g. for trainees, young people or new recruits, who must be confirmed as competent to work alone before supervision is reduced to the level of occasional visits.			
Defined Working Limits: (what work can and cannot be undertaken while lone working, for example live electrical works, certain maintenance tasks, use of high risk machinery etc)			
Risk Assessments and supporting information:			
Permits to Work: High risk activities requiring permit to work, ensuring that the activity does not take place until it is formally assessed, permit issued compliance with any time restraints and finally closed.			
Completed By:	Job Role/Position:	Date:	Review Date:

Lone Worker/Out of Core Hours Approval Form

This form is to be completed by the applicant and authorised by the Manager of those individuals who wish to undertake lone working.

Name:		Job Role:		
Has the activity been previously risk assessed? If no, then activity has to be risk assessed prior to continuing. Please attach risk assessment.			Yes	No
Are there any additional controls required due to the activity being conducted by a lone worker/out of core hours? If yes, please detail:			Yes	No
Supporting Statement Please identify below why lone working/out of hours Lone working is required:				
Are there any disabilities, medical conditions or allergies which may be of relevance? If yes, please state:			Yes	No
Manager Authorisation:				
Remarks:				
Signed:				
Date:				

Figure 1 Lone Worker/Out of Core Hours Approval Form

Working from Home

There are occasions where employees will be required to work from their home location.

Typically, this work will be of low risk, office type work.

In order to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, when working in their home environment the following will be addressed.

Electrical Safety

Current tools include Desktop PC's/ Laptops issued by this organisation must be maintained as necessary to prevent danger and to ensure it is safe to use. It is recommended that such equipment has a periodic electrical inspection and test. Additional, visual inspections of electrical appliances provided by the organisation for the home office are also to be completed by the user.

Display Screen Equipment

The provision of good ergonomic and environmental conditions must be considered in the planning of the workstation for VDUs.

A DSE Assessment will be undertaken by the homeworker and a copy provided to their line manager.

The use of DSE in the home for work purposes includes the use of laptop and other portable devices.

Where the use is considered to be 'prolonged' (i.e more than 1 hour at a time) the DSE regulation will apply in full.

Working area and environment

Ideally the work area is to be segregated from the rest of the home, located far away from trip hazards. There must be adequate ventilation and be able to maintain adequate working temperature. Lighting is very important and positioning of work desks and equipment to prevent glare on workstations.

Additional equipment may be required to enable an ergonomic set up of the work station and the provision of additional equipment as necessary to aid the work activity, storage of work material and aid communication.

The wellbeing of the worker is to be considered, frequent breaks are necessary in any workplace, and as a remote worker, regular communication and inclusion with the rest of the team is vital.

HOMEWORKER CHECKLIST:

This checklist can be used by a home worker to identify any possible hazards in their home working area. Once completed, it can be used in discussion with your Line Manager to confirm working arrangements and be used to complete a risk assessment.

Employee	
Home workplace location	

	Y or N	Comments
A - Working area		
1. Is the workplace segregated from the rest of your home and away from distractions?		
2. Is there a safe means of access to the working area?		
3. Is there adequate workspace in the room to work safely and is there sufficient height to stand up in?		
4. Is your home workplace free from tripping hazards?		
5. Are the floor coverings / surfaces in good condition?		
6. Is equipment, bags, paper, files, books etc. stored safely off the floor?		
7. Is equipment positioned safely so that no cables are left hanging that could lead to the equipment being pulled over?		
B - Environment		
1. Is heating available to maintain an adequate working temperature in the winter (Minimum 16 °C)?		
2. Is there a means of cooling during hot temperatures, i.e. local cooling, adequate ventilation or hot weather fans?		
3. Are blinds/ curtains available to prevent glare on computer screens?		
4. Is there adequate ventilation in the work area?		
5. Is adequate lighting provided which may be a combination of natural lighting, task lighting and general room lighting?		

C - Display screen equipment		
1. Have you completed the display screen equipment assessment for your home workstation?		
2. Are you using a docking station for your laptop?		
3. Have you an external mouse and keyboard for your laptop?		
4. Are you taking short but frequent breaks away from your work?		
D - Emergency actions		
1. Have you access to basic first aid provisions?		
2. Do you know what to do in an emergency? Have you worked out a fire drill so you and anyone else in the house know what to do and where to go in case of a fire?		
3. Have you a smoke detector/s fitted?		
4. Are you familiar with the Company procedures for accident and incident reporting?		
E - Electrical safety		
1. Are Company owned portable electrical appliances PAT tested and a sticker applied?		
2. Do you carry out frequent visual checks on plugs, wiring and casings of electrical equipment?		

Employee		Date:
Home workplace location		Date:

Noise at Work

INTRODUCTION

This information is applicable to all the organisations Employees/Workers working within event sites, where the organisation provides onsite services, that may be exposed to excessive noise.

Permanent hearing damage can be caused instantly by sudden, extremely loud, explosive noises. However, hearing loss is usually gradual, caused by prolonged exposure to noise.

Some people may develop tinnitus (ringing, whistling, buzzing or humming in the ears), a distressing condition which can lead to disturbed sleep.

ACTIONS AND CONTROL MEASURES

Using the Hierarchy of Control, the organisation will:

1. Eliminate the source of the noise to which an employee is exposed.
2. Reduce the exposure of the employee to noise by:
 - Substitution
 - Engineering controls
 - Substituting quieter plant or processes
 - Using physical engineering controls to reduce an employee's exposure to noise
3. Reduce the exposure of the employee to noise using administrative controls by putting systems of work in place which help to reduce exposure to noise (e.g. limiting the time employees spend in noisy areas).

Where assessment shows that our employees' noise exposure level is between the lower and upper exposure action values we shall, as a minimum:

- Provide them with suitable hearing protection equipment if they ask for it.
- Provide employees with adequate information, instruction and training, such that they understand the associated risks and the duties placed on employers and employees by the regulations.
- Consider taking additional, reasonably practicable actions to further reduce risks in line with good practice and recognised standards within our industry.

Where assessment shows that exposure level is likely to be at or above the upper exposure action values we shall:

- Provide employees with suitable hearing protection equipment and enforce the wearing of it to immediately reduce the exposure risk.
- Implement a suitable health surveillance programme.
- Establish and implement a programme of organisational and technical measures to reduce exposure to as low a level as is reasonably practicable. These measures may include the:
 - Reduction of noise at source by use of quieter processes or equipment and through a low-noise purchasing policy for new equipment.
 - Isolation of the noise at source by use of engineering controls and/or changes to the design or layout of the workplace.

Noise Assessment

Sheet Number				Date:	
Operative/Bystander					
Operation/Process					
Location					
	Main Noise Source		Background Noise Sources		
Duration					
Continuous/ Intermittent					
Silenced/ Muffled					
Open, Semi Or Reverberant					
Monitoring Results					
Exposure Assessment					
Hearing Protection Recommendations					
Control Action Required					
Assessor			Position		
Signed			Date		

Site Specific Assessment

On each site and each location, the generic assessment overleaf must be reviewed to ensure that all significant hazards and their risks are identified and controlled.

Completion of this side will ensure that your assessment is both appropriate and complete.

Maximum number of people involved in activity: Additional specific hazards identified: Additional control measures required: Assessment of remaining risks: insignificant/low/medium/high		
Is residual risk level acceptable?		
Serious and imminent danger risks identified: Yes/No Emergency action required: Name(s) of competent person(s) appointed to take action:		
Circumstances which will require additional assessment:		
Circulation of Risk Assessment (tick) Contractor Site Employees Subcontractor Other Client		
On-Site Assessment Signed	Print Name	Date

Noise Generating Tools/Plant Register

[illegible]

The exposure times are only an indication of the time it would take to reach the stated exposure action levels where the equipment is used in isolation from other noise sources throughout the working day.

To calculate the overall daily personal noise exposure ($L_{EP,d}$) the average noise level and exposure duration for each tool/plant operated should be entered into the HSE Noise Calculator (www.hse.gov.uk/noise/dailycalc.xls).

NOISE ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

The table below shows what you should or could expect to see in three different standards of noise assessment. To meet the minimum legal requirements the assessment should contain at least the information indicated in the “adequate” column below.

Content:		Adequate	Good	Excellent
Purpose of assessment (legal basis)			√	√
Identification of those employees likely to be at risk of hearing damage (either names of employees, named groups of employees or named tasks)		√	√	√
Daily personal noise exposure ($L_{EP,d}$) of those likely to be exposed at or above the <u>lower exposure action values</u> (calculated from levels of noise and times of exposure during working day)		√	√	√
Levels of noise and times of exposure during working day used to calculate $L_{EP,d}$			√	√
Peak noise exposure of those likely to be exposed at or above the <u>peak sound pressure levels</u>		√	√	√
Indication of employer's and employees' legal duties relevant to levels of exposure		√	√	√
Identification of sources of noise giving rise to the risk		√	√	√
Summary of existing noise control measures			√	√
Comment on effectiveness of existing noise control measures				√
Suggestions for priorities for control of noise (where necessary)			√	√
Hearing protection	State whether what is currently in use is adequate	√	√	√
	Suggestions for suitable alternatives	√	√	√
	Which areas require marking as <u>hearing protection zones</u> (and correct sign to use)	√	√	√
	Reference to criteria (BS EN 458) for selection of “suitable” hearing protectors			√
Name of person responsible for the assessment		√	√	√
List of equipment used			√	√
Description of work activities assessed		√	√	√

Work Related Stress

What are the signs of stress in individuals and groups?

Some individuals may show the following signs of suffering from stress:

Emotional symptoms

- Negative or depressive feeling.
- Disappointment with yourself.
- Increased emotional reactions - more tearful or sensitive or aggressive.
- Loss of motivation commitment and confidence.

Mental

- Confusion, indecision.
- Can't concentrate.
- Poor memory.

Changes from your normal behaviour

- Increased smoking, drinking or drug taking 'to cope'.
- Mood swings affecting your behaviour.
- Twitchy, nervous behaviour.
- Changes in attendance such as arriving later or taking more time off.
- Fatigue (An acute, ongoing state of tiredness that leads to mental or physical exhaustion and prevents people from functioning within normal boundaries. It is more than feeling tired and drowsy, it is a physical condition that can occur when a person's physical or mental limits are reached).

The organisation will take all practicable steps to ensure that employees/workers are aware of the signs of fatigue in the workplace and educate employees/workers with methods to minimise and manage fatigue.

Please note these are indicators of behaviour of those experiencing stress. They may also be indicative of other conditions. If you are concerned about yourself please seek advice from your GP. If you are concerned about a colleague try to convince them to see their GP.

Employee Stress Awareness Questionnaire

Please complete the questionnaire below, circling the rating for each question that is the closest to your normal behaviour. When you have completed this, please return to the issuer.

Date: **Job Title (optional):**

A	Relationships	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
	Are you affected by any conflict e.g. with your colleagues or manager at work?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are you subjected to any bullying, harassment or similar scenarios at work?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel unable to talk to your colleagues about any work-related problems?	1	2	3	4	5
B	Role	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Always
	Are there conflicting responsibilities in your job?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are you unclear how your work fits into the overall aim of the organisation?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are you unclear what your responsibilities at work are?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel you are unable to approach your manager if you have any concerns about your responsibilities at work?	1	2	3	4	5
C	Demands	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
	Do you feel you have just the right amount of work to do (i.e. not too much or too little) within your working hours?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel that you are able to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities of your job?	1	2	3	4	5
	Have you had sufficient training to do your job?	1	2	3	4	5
	Is your work environment suitable (e.g. no excessive noise, temperature extremes, etc.)?	1	2	3	4	5
D	Control	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
	Do you feel you have control over your pace of work?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are you included to an adequate extent in decision-making which impacts on your working practices and priorities?	1	2	3	4	5

D	Control (ctd.)	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
	Do you feel you are using your skills to full effect?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are you encouraged to use your own initiative?	1	2	3	4	5
	Does your manager encourage you to take on new, challenging work?	1	2	3	4	5
	Does your manager allow you to work as flexibly as possible, especially in times of workload pressure (e.g. in terms of working time, taking breaks, working from home where appropriate, etc.)?	1	2	3	4	5
E	Support	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
	Do you feel you get enough support from your manager?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel you get enough support from your colleagues?	1	2	3	4	5
	Are your training and development needs assessed at least once a year?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel your manager is accessible and approachable, especially if you have any work-related problems?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you receive regular feedback with regards to your work objectives?	1	2	3	4	5
F	Change	Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never
	When a change happens at work, do you receive enough information about why and when the change is happening in time?	1	2	3	4	5
	When changes are made at work, is it being made clear to you how they will impact your job?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel you are given the opportunity to voice your opinion at times of change?	1	2	3	4	5
	Do you feel you are being supported enough at work during times of change?	1	2	3	4	5

G	Other	
	Is there anything else not covered by this questionnaire which you feel is contributing to your work-related stress. This may be something in your personal life that we may be able to assist with?	

ANALYSIS OF STRESS QUESTIONNAIRE FINDINGS

Where an employee has marked a 4 or a 5 on any question, consideration should be given to dealing with the specific issue regardless of the overall percentage score.

For each section, work out the percentage score by adding the total obtained within the section / total score available * 100.

Enter the details in the table below:

	Percentage score
Section A	
Section B	
Section C	
Section D	
Section E	
Section F	
Total	

Scores of 60% or above in any single area suggest that there is an issue that requires attention.

An overall Total score of 50% or above would suggest an unusual amount of work related stress.

The additional comments section must also be reviewed, with appropriate actions being taken as necessary.

Section C

Arrangements for Managing Health and Safety in Construction

Tuff Nutterz may, during the course of its activities, assume roles and responsibilities under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM).

In so doing, Tuff Nutterz shall comply with its duties under the requirements of these regulations in so far as they relate to our work activities and our relations with other duty holders during the course of the works.

The Director shall ensure that procedures are implemented and monitored in compliance with the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations.

Tuff Nutterz's assumed roles under CDM are:

Client and Contractor

Construction Design and Management

INTRODUCTION

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) aims to focus attention on planning and management throughout all construction projects. The term 'project' includes all planning, design, management or other work until the end of the construction phase.

CDM is divided into five parts, consisting of 39 Regulations, 5 Schedules and 6 Appendices. **With the exception of Part 4, the Regulations apply to construction projects as a whole, from concept to completion.**

Contents

Part 1 deals with matters of interpretation and application.

Part 2 covers the Client's general management duties, appointment of Principal Designer, Principal Contractor, notification and application to Domestic Clients.

Part 3 sets out general duties, duties of Designers and requirements for designs prepared outside of Great Britain, duties of the Principal Designer, Construction Phase Plan and Health and Safety File, duties of the Principal Contractor, duties of Contractors.

Part 4 covers general requirements for all construction sites, setting out a number of provisions that only relate to work carried out on the construction site.

Part 5 covers enforcement in respect of fire, transitional and saving provisions, revocation and amendments, review arrangements, schedules and appendices.

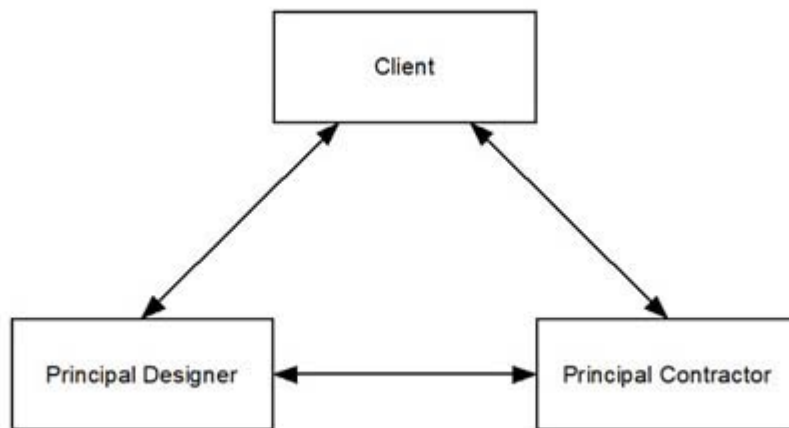
The Definition of Construction work under CDM is the carrying out of any building, civil engineering or engineering construction work and includes:

- The construction, alteration, conversion, fitting-out, commissioning, renovation, repair, upkeep, redecoration or other maintenance (including cleaning which involves the use of water or an abrasive at high pressure or the use of corrosive or toxic substances), decommissioning, demolition or dismantling of a structure.
- The preparation for an intended structure, including site clearance, exploration, investigation (but not site survey) and excavation (but not pre-construction archaeological investigations), and the clearance or preparation of the site or structure for use or occupation at its conclusion.
- The assembly on site of prefabricated elements to form a structure or the disassembly on site of prefabricated elements which, immediately before such disassembly, formed a structure.
- The removal of a structure or of any product or waste resulting from demolition or dismantling of a structure or from disassembly of prefabricated elements which, immediately before such disassembly, formed such a structure.
- The installation, commissioning, maintenance, repair or removal of mechanical, electrical, gas, compressed air, hydraulic, telecommunications, computer or similar services which are normally fixed within or to a structure.

Construction work under CDM does not include:

- The exploration for, or extraction of, mineral resources, or preparatory activities carried out at a place where such exploration or extraction is carried out.

Main Dutyholders under CDM



NOTE: Designers and Contractors will co-ordinate with the above parties.

There are three main dutyholders for managing the health and safety of a construction project.

The Client has the overall responsibility for the successful execution of the project and the Principal Designer and Principal Contractor lead on different phases of the project.

The Principal Designer and Principal Contractor co-ordinate health and safety; the good co-ordination between the three parties enables good information flow and helps to ensure that health and safety is considered when making decisions.

Note: on projects where there is only one Contractor then the Client does not need to appoint a Principal Designer or Principal Contractor: the Contractor will co-ordinate with the Client.

Roles under CDM (for more detailed descriptions refer to individual procedures where applicable).

THE CLIENT - ALL PROJECTS

A Client is any organisation or individual (including Domestic Clients and Commercial Clients) for whom a project is carried out.

A Domestic Client is someone who has construction work done on their own home, or the home of a family member, which is not done in connection with a business.

The CDM Regulations apply in full to Commercial Clients. Domestic Clients can pass on their duties to other dutyholders, in accordance with Regulation 7 of the CDM Regulations.

The Client's key duties are to make suitable arrangements for managing a project, making sure that:

- Other duty holders are appointed.
- Sufficient time and resources are allocated.
- Relevant information is prepared and provided to other dutyholders.
- The Principal Designer and Principal Contractor (where appointed) carry out their duties.
- Welfare facilities are provided.

THE PRINCIPAL DESIGNER - PROJECTS WITH MORE THAN ONE CONTRACTOR

The role of the Principal Designer is to plan, manage, monitor and co-ordinate health and safety in the pre-construction phase of the project, including:

- Identifying, eliminating or controlling foreseeable risks.
- Ensuring designers carry out their duties.
- Prepare and providing relevant information to other duty holders.
- Liaising with the Principal Contractor to help in the planning, management, monitoring and co-ordination of the construction phase.

A Principal Designer must be appointed by the Client for all projects with more than one Contractor (regardless of notification requirements). Appointment should be as early as possible in the design process, if practicable at the concept stage. The duration of the appointment should take into account any design work which may continue into the construction phase or any issues that may arise during construction involving the need to make suitable design modifications.

THE PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR - PROJECTS WITH MORE THAN ONE CONTRACTOR

The key duties of the Principal Contractor are to plan, manage, monitor and co-ordinate the construction phase of the project, including:

- Liaising with the Client and Principal Designer.
- Preparing the Construction Phase Plan.
- Organising co-operation between Contractors and co-ordinating work.

Ensuring that:

- Suitable inductions are provided.
- Reasonable steps are taken to prevent unauthorised access.
- Workers are consulted and engaged in securing their health and safety.
- Welfare facilities are provided.

A Principal Contractor must be appointed by the Client for all projects with more than one Contractor (regardless of notification requirements). Appointment should be as soon as practicable, and in any event before construction begins.

Principal Contractors must also comply with the duties placed on all Contractors under the Regulations.

Note: Construction Phase Plans are required for ALL construction projects regardless of notification.

DESIGNERS

Designers' responsibilities extend beyond the construction phase of a project. They also need to consider the health and safety of those who will repair, maintain, clean, refurbish and eventually remove or demolish all or part of a structure, as well as the health and safety of the users of workplaces.

When preparing or modifying designs, the Designer must:

- Eliminate, reduce or control foreseeable risks that may arise.
- Provide information to other members of the project team to help them fulfil their duties.

CONTRACTORS

Contractors are those who do the actual construction work, this includes companies that use their own workforce to do construction work on their own premises. The duties on Contractors apply whether the workers are employees or self-employed and also to agency workers.

Contractors can be an individual or a company. Their role is to plan and manage construction work under their control so that it is carried out without risks to health and safety.

For projects involving more than one Contractor their duty is to co-ordinate their activities with others in the project team, in particular to comply with the directions given to them by the Principal Designer or Principal Contractor.

For single-Contractor projects, they must prepare a Construction Phase Plan.

NOTIFICATION

The Executive must be notified by the Client as soon as is practicable before a construction project begins, where the construction work on a construction site is scheduled to:

- Last longer than 30 working days **and** have more than 20 workers working simultaneously at any point in the project. or
- Exceed 500 person days, e.g. 50 people working for over 10 days.

All days on which construction work takes place count towards the period of construction work. Holidays and weekends do not count if no construction work takes place on these days.

If the construction project is not notifiable at first, but there are subsequent changes to its scope so that it fits the criteria for notification, the Client must notify the work to the relevant enforcing authority as soon as possible.

To notify a project use the F10 notification form available on the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk/construction.

The Client must ensure that an up to date copy of the notice is displayed in the construction site office.

SELECTION OF PROJECT TEAM

Having the right people with the right skills, knowledge and experience is essential to any project. Dutyholders must take reasonable steps to satisfy themselves that appointees are able to demonstrate that they can deliver the project in a way that secures health and safety.

They should have:

- The necessary capabilities and resources.
- The right blend of skills, knowledge and experience.
- An understanding of their roles and responsibilities when carrying out the work.

Specific enquiries will be undertaken about the appointee's basic health and safety knowledge. Recognised methods include:

- Evidence from previous construction work (suitable for small jobs).
- Questions based on Public Available Specification (PAS) 91 as part of a prequalification process.
- Membership of independent third party accreditation schemes, including those schemes who are members of the umbrella body Safety Schemes in Procurement (SSIP).

RESOURCES

The timely allocation of sufficient resources to any project is essential. A failure to allocate sufficient resources is likely to have an adverse impact on health and safety during the construction phase and could well result in an increase in accident rates, delays and possibly poor execution of the work. Whichever is the case, it is likely that any handover or completion targets will not be met on time if the project is badly resourced.

- Sufficient time should be allowed between appointing the Contractors and the commencement of works.
- Allow sufficient time for planning and preparation, surveys, construction phase plans, design drawings, setting up the site, assembling the workforce all take time to put in place.
- Ensure adequate arrangements are in place for the provision of welfare facilities before work commences.
- Make sure that a detailed project programme has been drawn up using realistic timescales for all project phases.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION

All duty holders should take a positive approach toward and encourage good co-operation and co-ordination between all parties. A "team spirit" approach toward a project will encourage parties to engage more easily and will go some way in making co-ordination issues easier to foresee. There may be a need to convene special meetings if there is insufficient co-operation between Designers or with other team members, or if adequate regard is not being given to health and safety. It is, however, better for these issues to be addressed in routine project meetings.

The Principal Contractor should take a positive lead in encouraging co-operation and co-ordination between Contractors from the outset of the job. Other parties involved in the work should be positive and constructive toward the Principal Contractor's initiatives.

In some circumstances, such as two neighbouring construction sites, the need to co-operate and co-ordinate may also be necessary. It could be something as simple as co-ordinating delivery times so that the local roads do not become blocked, through to more complex issues such as the co-ordination of the use of tower cranes.

Timely communication, good co-operation and co-ordination of site activities will ensure that information about risks and precautions are shared. Tools such as site meetings, site inductions, method statement and risk assessment briefings, poster campaigns, toolbox talks, etc. can be utilised to communicate, co-ordinate and encourage co-operation. These methods should be set out at the planning stage and should be regularly reviewed and updated. It is also important that accurate and detailed records are maintained, i.e. minutes of meetings, registers to record toolbox talks, site inductions, etc. These arrangements must be monitored and reviewed to ensure their effectiveness.

For low risk projects involving more than one Contractor a low key approach will be sufficient. In a higher risk project a more rigorous approach to co-ordination, co-operation and planning will be required.

INFORMATION

Provision of clear information is a vital part of any CDM project. All dutyholders have a responsibility for providing information or instructions to other dutyholders.

Information flow should assist in the project planning, design, construction stages and assist the end users; it must be provided in good time, and to the people who need it.

Examples include:

- Pre-construction information the Client is required to provide to Designers and Contractors.
- Health and safety information about the design that Designers are required to provide to other dutyholders.
- Information that the Principal Designer must provide to enable preparation of the construction phase plan.
- Site rules that are part of the construction phase plan. and
- Information that Principal Contractors must provide to workers or workers' representatives.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES

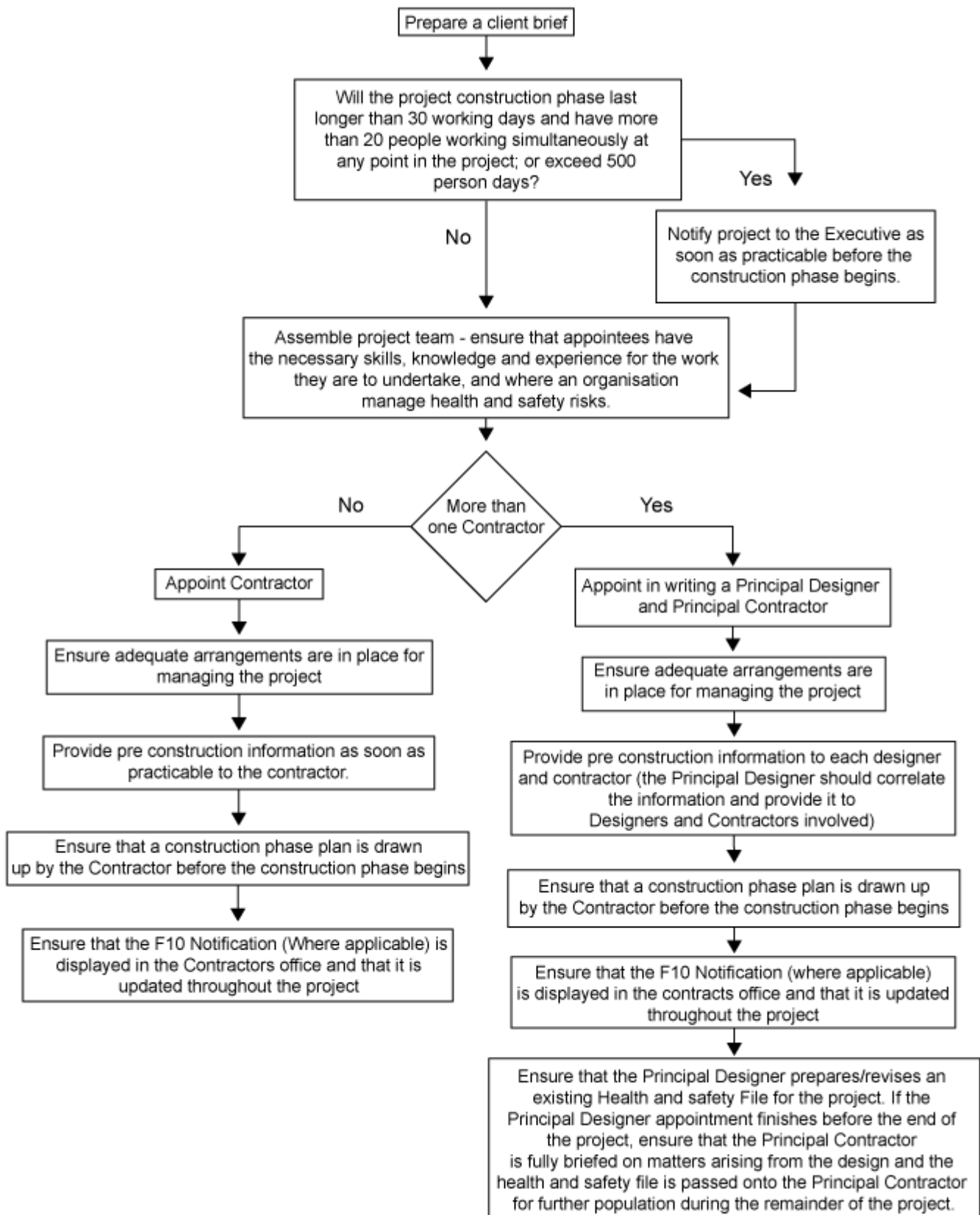
Part 4 of the CDM Regulations sets out a number of provisions that only relate to work carried out on construction sites. Contractors **must** comply with these provisions so far as they affect the Contractor or any worker under their control, or relate to matters under the Contractor's control.

Provisions are required for the following areas:

- Safe places of construction work.
- Good order and site security.
- Stability of structures.
- Demolition or dismantling.
- Explosives.
- Excavations.
- Cofferdams and caissons.
- Reports of inspections.
- Energy distribution installations.
- Prevention of drowning.
- Traffic routes.
- Vehicles.
- Prevention of risk from fire, flooding or asphyxiation.
- Emergency procedures.
- Emergency routes and exits.
- Fire detection and firefighting.
- Fresh air.
- Temperature and weather protection.
- Lighting.

Refer to Guidance Note "CDM part 4 General Requirements for all Sites" for detailed requirements of each provision.

Procedure for Role of Client



Client

The Client

The definition of Client is anyone for whom a construction project is carried out; the CDM Regulations apply to both Domestic and Commercial Clients.

A Commercial Client is an organisation or individual for whom a construction project is carried out in connection with a business, whether for profit or not.

A Domestic Client is an individual for whom work is being carried out which is not connected with running a business. Usually arranging work to be carried out on a property of the individual or a family member.

The duties of Client apply for **all** construction projects including projects where the Client is domestic.

Where the Client is domestic they are able to transfer their duties to either the Principal Contractor or Principal Designer (for projects involving more than one Contractor) or the Contractor (for single Contractor projects).

A Client may undertake additional roles under CDM, for example Principal Contractor, Principal Designer or Designer. It is important that they comply fully with all their roles under the CDM Regulations.

For **all** projects, as Client we shall ensure that we:

- Are clear on our responsibilities.
- Make formal appointments – Principal Designer, Principal Designer for projects involving more than one contractor and Contractor for projects involving only one contractor.
- Check that appointees have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience to fulfil their duties (the extent of the checks made will depend on the complexity of the project and the range and nature of risks to health and safety involved).
- Check that the project team is adequately resourced.
- Prepare and issue a Client's Brief to the project team.
- Provide Pre Construction Information to the project team – information about the existing site or structure. (Refer to Guidance Note C007 for additional information).
- Source suitable arrangements for project specific health and safety advice.
- Have suitable arrangements in place to manage health and safety throughout the project.
- Have identified the key activities and ensured that sufficient time in the programme has been allocated.
- Are satisfied that an adequately developed Construction Phase Plan is in place prior to start on site. (Refer to Guidance Note C008 for further information).
- Are satisfied that suitable welfare facilities have been provided before work starts on site. (Refer to Arrangements Section Q for further information).
- Have agreed the format and content of the health and safety file and that it has been prepared on project completion/phased handover as appropriate. (Refer to Guidance note C010 for additional information).

In addition to the duties outlined above, when the project is notifiable, we shall:

- Notify the project to the Executive.
- Ensure that the F10 Notification is displayed on site.
- Ensure that it is updated throughout the project.

The Client's Brief.

The client's brief sets out the general arrangements for the project. It shall:

- Describe the main function and operational requirements of the finished building or structure.
- Outline how the project is expected to be managed, including its health and safety risks.
- Set a realistic timeframe and budget.
- Cover other relevant matters such as establishing design direction and a single point of contact in the Client's organisation.

In its development we will draw on our access to competent health and safety advice (where appropriate) and any already appointed dutyholders to assist.

Co-operation and co-ordination between parties.

This is the key to successful management of construction health and safety. Co-operation and co-ordination can only be meaningful if the relevant members of the project team have been appointed early enough to allow them to contribute to risk reduction. This is particularly important during the design stage, when both ourselves and Contractors should contribute to discussions on buildability, usability and maintainability of the finished structure. We shall seek to appoint those who can assist with design considerations at the earliest opportunity so that they can make a full contribution to risk reduction during the planning stages. We shall assist with welfare arrangements where particular restraints make it difficult for Contractors to provide suitable facilities.

Realistic timescales and sufficient resources

Unrealistic deadlines and a failure to allocate sufficient funds are two of the largest contributors to poor control of risk on site. When engaging dutyholders, we have to consider the resources (e.g. staff, equipment and, particularly, time) needed to plan and do the work properly. Any Contractors who are being considered for appointment should be informed of the minimum time period allowed to them for planning and preparation before construction work begins on site. Contractors should be given sufficient time after their appointment to allow them to plan the work and mobilise the necessary equipment (e.g. welfare facilities) and staff to allow the work to proceed safely and without risk to health. This is particularly important where the project involves demolition work - Contractors must be given sufficient time for the planning and safe execution of any demolition activities.

Adequate consultation

We shall consult with appointees to find out how much time they will need for planning and preparation before work is expected to start in order that both parties can agree a suitable time period and inform them how much time has been allowed for planning and preparation before the work starts.

Suitable management arrangements

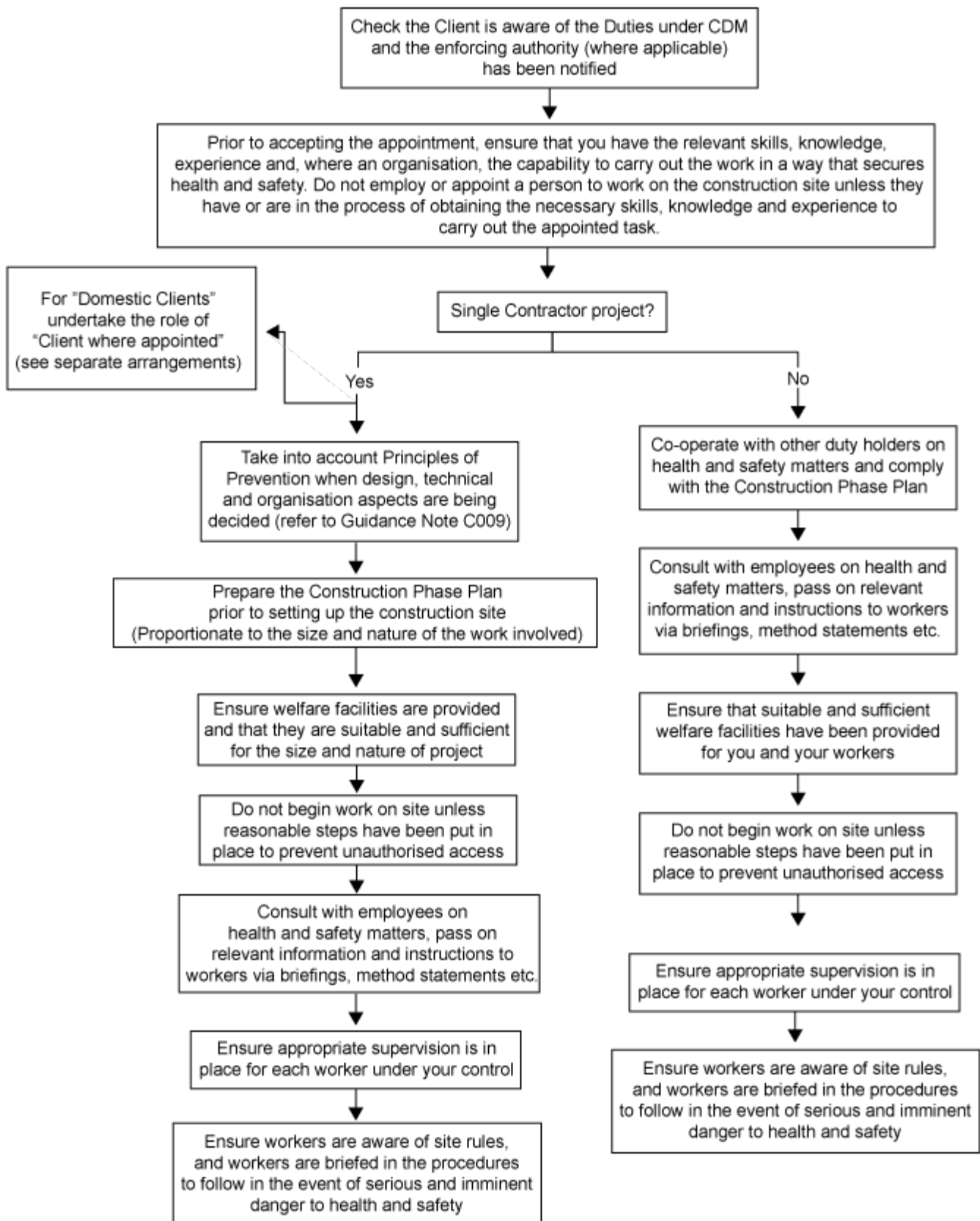
We recognise that the CDM Regulations do not require us to take an active role in managing the work; however we are required to make suitable arrangements for managing the project so that health, safety and welfare is secured.

We shall focus on the needs of the particular project; the arrangements will be proportionate to the size of the project and risks arising from the work. They shall include:

- Assembling the project team.
- Ensuring the roles, functions and responsibilities of the project team are clear.
- Ensuring sufficient resources and time are allocated for each stage of the project from conception to completion.
- Ensuring effective mechanisms are in place for members of the project team to communicate and co-operate with each other and co-ordinate their activities.
- How as Client we take reasonable steps to ensure that anyone appointed Principal Designer and Principal Contractor complies with their separate duties.
- Setting out the means to ensure that the health and safety performance of Designers and Contractors is maintained throughout.
- Ensure that workers are provided with suitable welfare facilities for the duration of construction work.

It is important that we maintain and review the arrangements regularly to ensure that they remain relevant; use of key milestones and independent advice may be necessary.

Procedure for Role of Contractor



Contractor

Contractors

All Contractors, including utilities, specialist contractors, contractors nominated by the Client and the self-employed, have a part to play in ensuring that the site is a safe and healthy place to work. The key to this is the proper co-ordination of the work, underpinned by good communication and co-operation between all those involved.

Anyone who directly engages construction workers or manages construction work is a Contractor under CDM Regulations. This includes an individual, a sole trader, a self-employed worker, or a business that carries out, manages or controls construction work as part of their business. The duties of a Contractor apply whether the workers under our control are employees, self-employed or agency workers.

Contractor Responsibilities

Where this organisation is an appointed Contractor on a construction project we shall fulfil our role and responsibilities by:

- Checking that the Client is aware of their duties; duty holders have been appointed and the project has been notified to the Executive (where appropriate).
- Ensuring that we have the relevant skills, knowledge, experience and capability to undertake the role.
- Checking that all our appointees and workers have or are in the process of obtaining the necessary skills, knowledge and experience to carry out the appointed task.
- Training our own employees.
- Preparing the construction phase plan prior to setting up the site (for single Contractor projects).
- Ensuring that reasonable steps are in place to prevent unauthorised access to the site.
- Ensuring that there are adequate welfare facilities for our workers.
- Ensuring that appropriate supervision is in place for each worker under our control.
- Managing our work, ensuring that workers and contractors employed by ourselves manage and control health and safety risks.
- Providing information to our workers.
- Complying with the specific requirements in Part 4 of the CDM Regulations (see Guidance Note C011).
- Co-operate with the Principal Contractor (where appointed) in planning and managing work, including reasonable directions and site rules.
- Informing the Principal Contractor (where appointed) of any problems with the construction phase plan.

Documentation

Pre- Construction Information – We recognise that as Contractor we have no specific duties in relation to pre-construction information. However, for projects involving more than one Contractor, we shall co-operate with the Client, Principal Designer and Principal Contractor to ensure that the pre-construction information is right.

Construction Phase Plan - For projects involving more than one Contractor, we will follow the parts of the Construction Phase Plan prepared by the Principal Contractor that are relevant to our works. We shall also liaise with the Principal Contractor to pass on our views on the effectiveness of the plan in managing risks.

Where we are the single Contractor we have responsibility for ensuring the construction phase plan is drawn up, before setting up the construction site. We shall co-operate with the Client and any Designers involved in the project and take into account sources of relevant pre-construction information.

Health and Safety File – As Contractor we have no specific duties in relation to the health and safety file.

Providing information and instructions

We shall provide our employees and workers under our control, the information they need to carry out their work without risk to health and safety, this includes:

- A suitable site induction (where this has not been provided by the Principal Contractor).
- The procedures to be followed in the event of serious and imminent danger to health and safety, i.e. we shall make sure that workers exposed to any such danger will stop work immediately, report it to the designated person from our organisation for the site and go a place of safety. The emergency procedures will take into account the name of the person whom such instances shall be reported, who has the authority to take whatever prompt action is needed, and existing provisions relating to emergency procedures, emergency routes, exits, fire detection and firefighting.
- Information on the hazards present on the site that are relevant to their works, the risks associated with those hazards and the control measures put in place.

Domestic Client Duties

On projects involving only one contractor, the Client's duties are transferred to the Contractor and they must carry out the Client's duties as well as their own. In practice, this should involve Contractors doing no more than they have done in the past to comply with health and safety legislation. **Compliance with their own duties as a Contractor will be taken as compliance with the relevant Client duties** to the extent necessary given the risks involved in the project.

Section D

Arrangements for Consultation with Employees

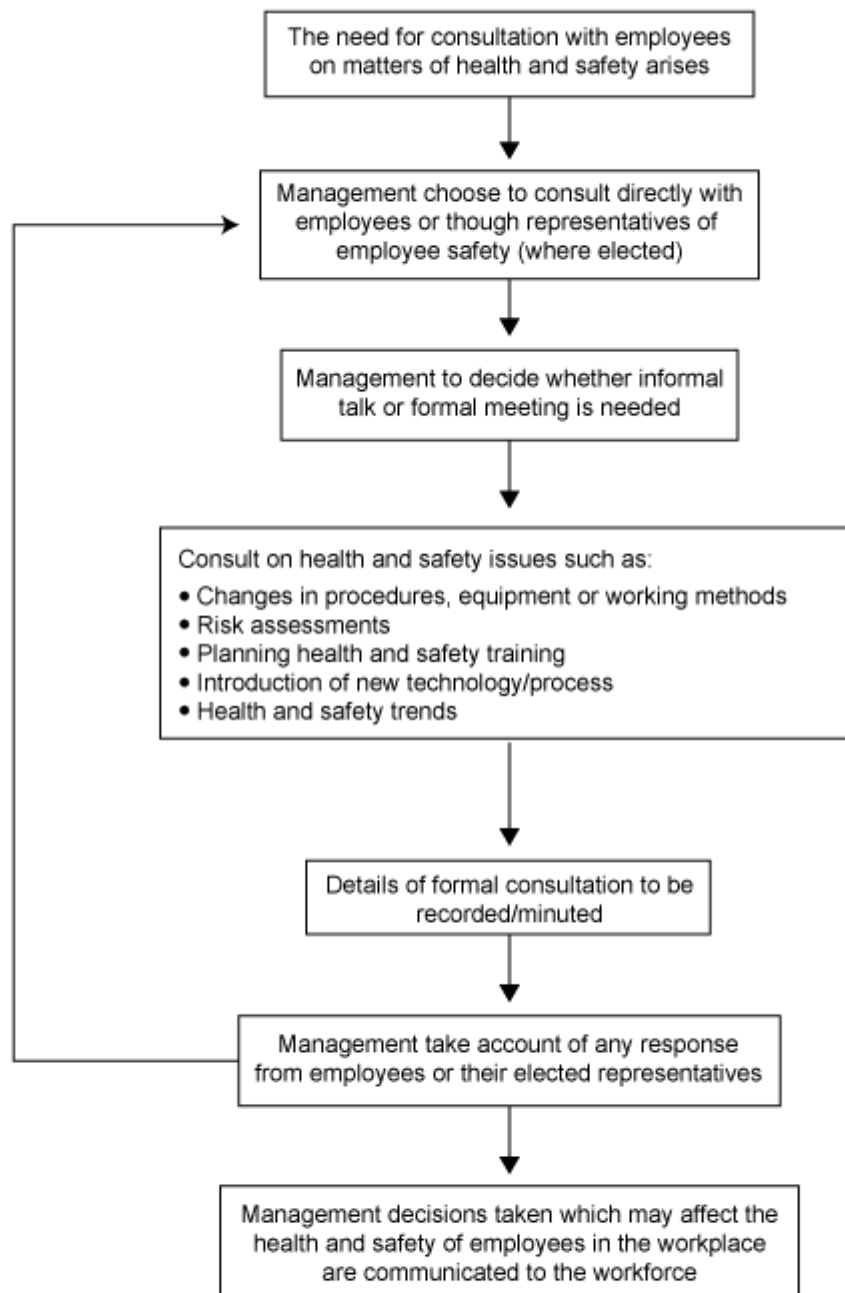
The organisation shall establish, implement and maintain a process for consultation and participation of employees/workers at all applicable levels and functions. This shall include the development, planning, implementation, performance evaluation and actions for improvement of the organisations health and safety performance.

Consultation shall be carried out on all matters to do with the health and safety of our employees at work including:

- Any proposed change which may substantially affect their health and safety at work, e.g. changing a work procedure.
- Appointing a competent person to help Tuff Nutterz to comply with health and safety laws.
- When introducing new technology, tools or working processes.
- When planning health and safety training.
- Informing employees of the likely risks and dangers arising from their work, measures to remove or reduce these risks and what they should do if they have to deal with a risk or danger.

The Director will consult directly with individual employees or groups of employees.

Procedure for Consultation with Employees



Consultation with Employees

INTRODUCTION

The organisation shall provide mechanisms, time, training and resources necessary for employee consultation and participation.

We will involve our employees in discussions regarding any of the following circumstances:

- Any change which may substantially affect their health and safety at work, e.g. in procedures, equipment or ways of working.
- The organisation's arrangements for appointing competent people to help it satisfy health and safety laws.
- The information that employees must be given on the likely risks and dangers arising from their work, measures to reduce or eliminate these risks and what they should do if they have to deal with a risk or danger.
- The planning of health and safety training.
- The health and safety consequences of introducing new technology.

These discussions will be by the most convenient manner for both parties but will at least involve a letter delivered to all of our staff to ask if they have any input on these matters.

AVAILABILITY OF HEALTH AND SAFETY DOCUMENTATION AT THE WORKPLACE

It is a requirement of the organisation that all necessary health and safety documentation be in place and made available to our employees prior to any works commencing. This will include, as the case may be, the organisation's health and safety policy, relevant method statements, safe systems of work and risk assessments, as well as any other health and safety documentation which it is reasonable for the organisation's management to obtain for those works and which have a bearing on health and safety issues for that place of work.

Section E

Arrangements for Induction Training

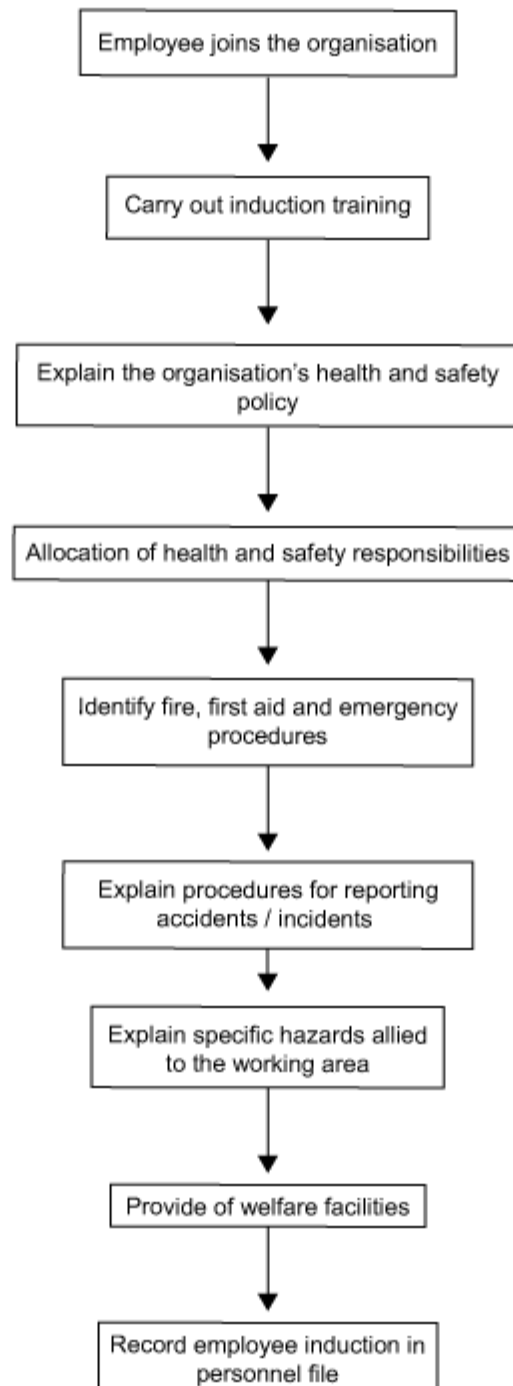
Tuff Nutterz expects its employees to undergo specific induction training (which may be provided by ourselves or others) prior to works starting, in order that we may address the health and safety hazards associated with that particular area.

The Event Manager will ensure that all employees undergo induction training.

The Event Manager shall ensure that employees working off-site undergo induction training and that records of this training are kept at the workplace, together with any certificates from off-site courses attended by employees.

Records of induction training will be held at head office by **The Director**.

Procedure for Induction Training



Induction Training

INTRODUCTION

All new members of staff should receive health and safety induction training as part of their general induction to the organisation. This should take place as soon as possible after they start, ideally upon arrival. The objective of the training is to ensure that new members of staff are familiar with all fundamental aspects of health and safety which relate to their employment and the contribution that they can make to a safe working environment.

The organisation understands that it has a legal duty to ensure that employees / workers and other persons are protected from injury and illness while at work or visiting the organisation's premises or event sites and has an obligation to:

- Provide enough information, training, and supervision for all employees/workers to enable them to work safely and without risking their health
- Monitor the conditions in the workplace to help make sure that they are safe and free from risks to health
- To ensure that new employees/workers are aware of relevant employment and other administrative procedures
- To ensure that all visitors sign in the visitors' book and they are advised of the emergency evacuation procedures
- Ensure that onsite Contractors and Event Staff are inducted in site specific safety and risk identification and management; and
- To ensure that all employees/workers receive adequate and appropriate training and assistance in the performance of tasks.

SCOPE OF TRAINING

Areas to be covered:

- The individual's reporting lines, job title, duties and responsibilities.
- The organisation's health and safety policy including:
 - The organisation's commitment to health and safety in the workplace.
 - Legislative background to the health and safety policy.
 - The general statement of policy and its importance.
 - How to get access to the health and safety policy.
 - The organisational structure for managing health and safety.
 - The employee consultation process on health and safety issues.
 - Management and staff responsibilities and rules.
 - Arrangements and procedures.
 - Fire safety and emergency evacuation procedures, raising the alarm, escape routes and assembly points.
 - Reporting mechanisms for accident and incident reporting.
 - Emergency response and first aid arrangements.
 - Disciplinary procedures following breach of staff rules.
- Overview of common industry hazards (Manual Handling)
- Any site specific hazards and risk control measures involved in carrying out the work as identified by the risk assessment process.
- Where to find individuals with special health and safety functions, e.g. health and safety advisers/co-ordinators, first aiders, fire wardens and safety and employee representatives.
- Details of any traffic controls and restrictions.
- Location of specific safety issues.
- Job-specific safety issues and access to relevant risk assessments, work procedures, control measures, etc.
- Details of any further training to be provided.

- The organisation's "smokefree" policy.

It can be helpful for any individuals with health and safety responsibilities to be present during induction training.

Induction Register

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Section F

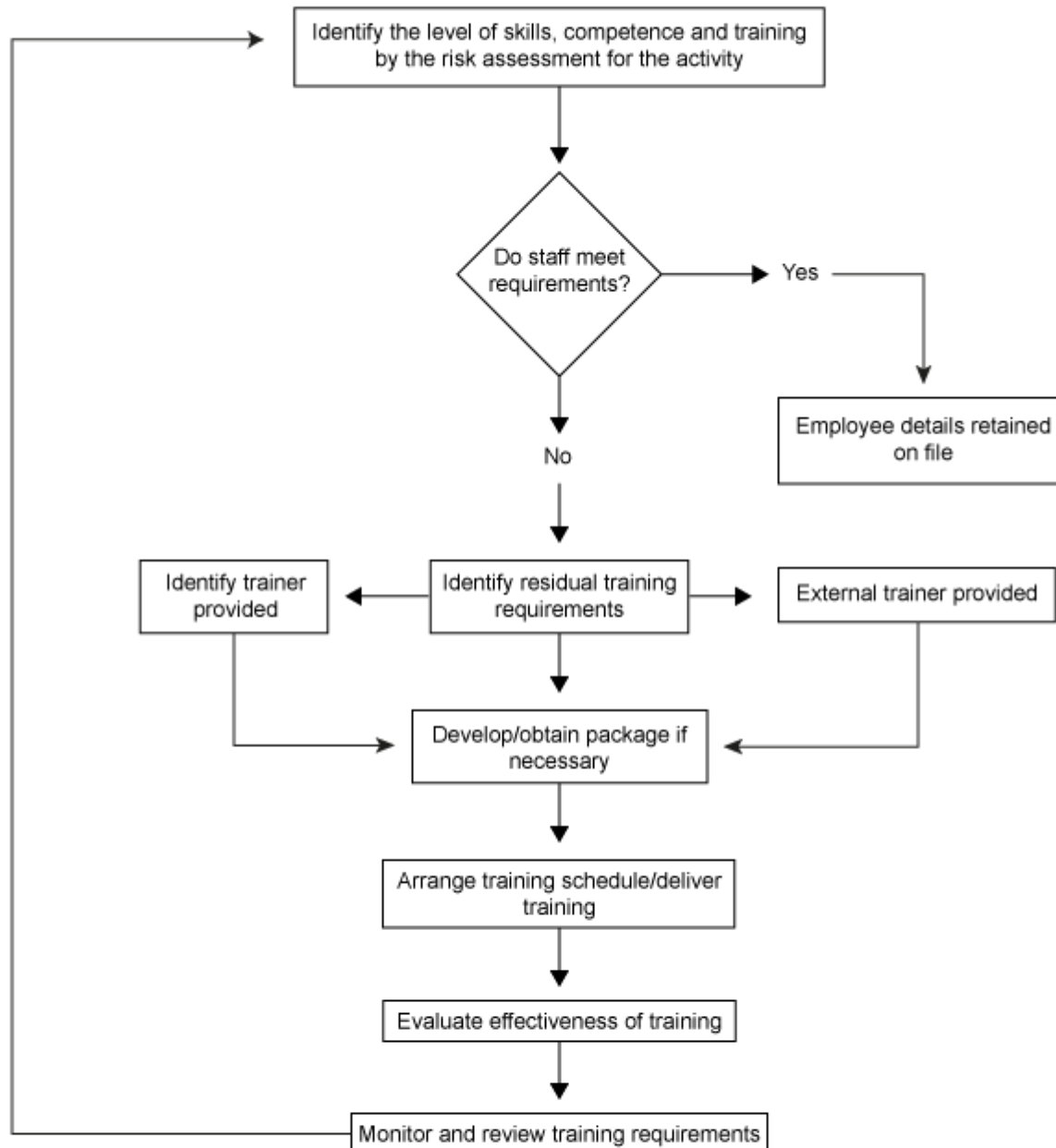
Arrangements for Training

The Event Manager will ensure that all members of staff receive training on health and safety to assist them in undertaking their tasks safely and efficiently. External courses on specific subjects may be utilised along with internal training.

Although **The Director** maintains a major role within Tuff Nutterz's health and safety policy, each member of staff in a supervisory role is responsible for ensuring that their subordinates receive appropriate training and instruction and shall, therefore, liaise with **The Event Manager** regarding training needs.

Copies of all training records will be held at head office by **The Director**.

Procedure for Training



Training

INTRODUCTION

Training is about providing employees with the skills, knowledge, attitudes and understanding to carry out their jobs effectively. Training is an essential part of any safe system of work; control measures will not work unless employees know how to use them properly and understand the need for them.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

There is a general requirement on all employers under the Health and Safety at Work Act to provide employees with adequate information, instruction, training and supervision.

Under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations training must take place during working hours. If this is not possible, the time taken for training must be regarded as an extension to the employee's time at work. This means that, if the employee normally gets paid overtime, the time they spend after hours on training courses for health and safety should be remunerated in the same way as if they were working.

EMPLOYEE COMPETENCE

Employers must take account of employees' capabilities, level of training, knowledge and experience when allocating work.

Competence is a combination of the following:

- Training.
- Knowledge.
- Experience.
- Skill.

Employers must decide the level of competence, i.e. the combination of these four elements, needed to carry out a job safely. There are also specific legal requirements for competence in certain areas of work.

TRAINING NEEDS

Training will be provided to all personnel so as to enable them to perform tasks safely and to assist them to support the existing health and safety management systems in accordance with their areas of responsibility.

Before adequate training can be provided it is necessary to identify individual training needs. General induction training must be given to all employees but, in addition to this, each new and existing worker is likely to require more detailed training to meet the specific needs of their job. Training needs should be identified when a person first begins a job and should be reviewed regularly. In between reviews training needs may become apparent, e.g. if a manager or supervisor notices an employee using work equipment incorrectly.

Training needs may be influenced by:

- Previous experience and training.
- The individual's capability and capacity for learning.
- The level of expertise and competence required for the job.

The training requirements of each particular job should be identified by the risk assessment for the particular activity and should be included in the job specification. Employers must provide employees with adequate safety training if they change jobs or responsibilities and if new equipment or technology is introduced or existing equipment is modified significantly.

METHODS OF TRAINING

There are a variety of different training methods including:

- Training courses - used for briefings, technical training, large audiences, covering new subject areas and general principles.
- Demonstrations - used for demonstrating how to carry out specific activities or methods.
- On-the-job training - used for teaching an individual how to carry out the tasks they are responsible for.
- Workshops - used for encouraging participation during training courses.

Training may be given by:

- In-house personnel, e.g. line managers or employees with specific competence.
- External trainers delivering a tailored in-house course in the workplace.
- External trainers at an external venue.

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Management and supervisory staff should be trained in:

- The requirements of health and safety law in relation to their areas of responsibility.
- The health and safety policy.
- Safety rules, procedures, control measures, monitoring and checking arrangements, etc. relevant to their areas of responsibility.
- Communication with their staff and their managers.
- How to supervise staff in relation to safety procedures, etc.
- Incident investigation.
- Identification of problems or improvements in health and safety arrangements.
- How and when to take disciplinary action against staff breaching safety rules, etc.
- Effective recruitment.
- Recognition of personal limitations in relation to health and safety knowledge.
- How and when to seek specialist advice.

Procedure

The procedure is as follows:

- The Event Manager shall arrange for all significant tasks performed under their supervision to be assessed for task competencies and training requirements
- The Event Manager shall record the competencies and training of all employees and subcontractors
- The assessments will be documented and filed under a Training and Task Register and will be used to identify appropriate personnel to perform particular tasks and must be included in selection of new employees
- In assessing the competency requirements for a task, the following must be taken into account:
 1. Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment for the task
 2. Legal requirements associated with the task
 3. Position description
 4. Standard Operating Procedures
 5. Equipment used
 6. Level of supervision; and
 7. Organisational requirements for health and safety training

REFRESHER TRAINING

Refresher training is necessary to help refresh employees' memories on a particular subject area and to update them on changes in legislation, practice and policy. Competence will generally decline if skills are not used regularly. Refresher training is usually specific to a topic and is particularly relevant to some groups of workers.

The frequency of refresher training will depend on the complexity of the subject, how rapidly it changes and the ability of the individual to retain the information. In order to remember when the individual is due for fixed frequency refresher training, a written reminder should be included in the individual's training records.

If there is a significant change in legislation or practice, refresher training may have to be provided *ad hoc* as well as on a regular basis.

Management staff will need retraining following amendments to the health and safety policy to ensure consistent implementation of any new measures.

Section G

Arrangements for Safe Equipment and Plant

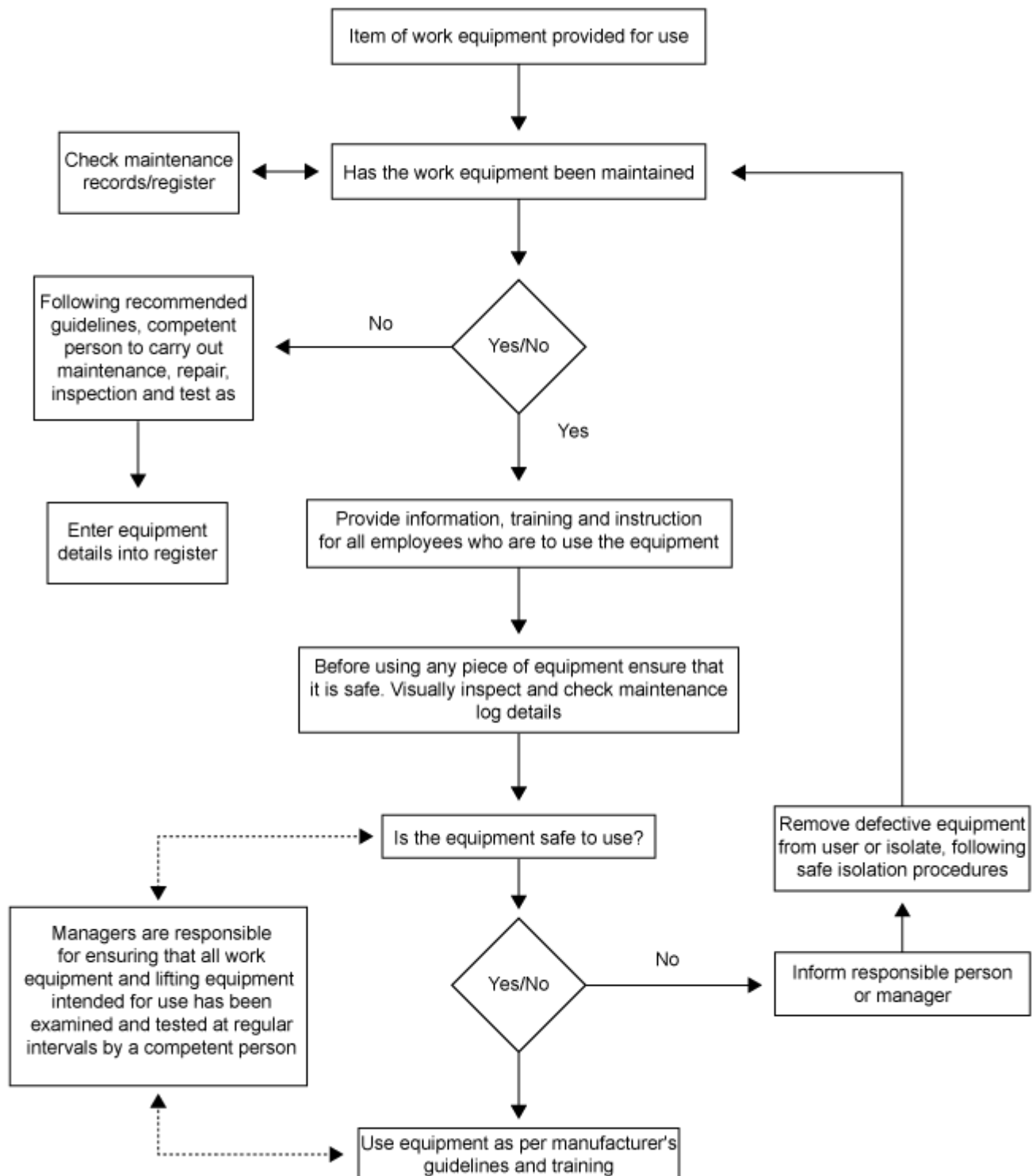
The Event Manager will ensure that new plant and equipment is suitable for the intended use and meets the safety requirements as laid down in the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations before it is purchased.

The Event Manager will be responsible for appointing competent persons to check, inspect and examine all equipment and plant in accordance with the requirements of relevant legislation and industry best practice.

The Director will be responsible for ensuring that effective procedures for the maintenance of equipment and plant are drawn up and implemented (including testing of portable appliances, i.e. PAT).

Faulty plant and equipment should be reported to **the Event Manager**.

Procedure for Safe Equipment and Plant



Provision and Use of Work Equipment (PUWER) General Requirements and Duties

INTRODUCTION

The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) apply to all items of "**work equipment**" provided for "**use**" or "**used**", either by employees or the self-employed.

The following definitions are relevant:

- **Work equipment** covers any equipment which is used by an employee at work.
- **Use** includes its cleaning, repair, modification, maintenance and servicing.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS AND DUTIES

In general terms, the Regulations require that equipment provided for use at work is:

- Suitable for the intended use.
- Safe for use, maintained in a safe condition and, in certain circumstances, inspected to ensure this remains the case.
- Used only by people who have received adequate information, instruction and training, and
- Accompanied by suitable safety measures, e.g. protective devices, markings and warnings.

Employers have a duty to ensure that equipment provided for employees and self-employed persons working for the employer complies with the regulations.

It is the duty of any self-employed person working for an organisation to ensure that any equipment they provide complies with the regulations.

Where employees are permitted to provide their own equipment, this equipment must also comply with the regulations.

This organisation shall ensure that equipment selected shall be suitable for the particular work it is provided to do, both for the operation concerned and for the conditions under which it will be used, and that equipment shall be maintained in safe working order and in good repair.

The extent of maintenance required may vary with the complexity of the equipment but even the simplest equipment shall be subject to a daily visual check by the user for defects before use. Complex equipment, whilst subject to a pre-user check, is likely to require routine maintenance and planned preventative maintenance, which shall be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

A register or maintenance log may be required or be considered appropriate for some items of equipment or potentially hazardous equipment. All maintenance records are to be kept up-to-date.

INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION

All relevant health and safety information and written instructions on the use of work equipment shall be made available to employees at all levels.

The information and written instructions shall cover all the health and safety aspects of use that are likely to arise and any limitations on these uses, together with any foreseeable difficulties that could arise, and the methods to deal with them.

Information may be verbal or in writing but, whichever method is chosen, this organisation shall ensure that the employee properly understand the instructions.

Adequate training in the use of work equipment shall be given, both to "users" and to their supervisors and managers. This organisation shall assess what training is adequate.

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR DANGEROUS PARTS OF MACHINERY

PURWERRE replaces most of the previous legal requirements for the guarding of equipment and requires effective measures to prevent contact with dangerous parts of such equipment. Such measures must prevent access to the dangerous part or stop the movement of the dangerous part before access is gained.

If the dangerous part of the equipment is in a place that cannot foreseeably be reached by anybody, no further measures are necessary as that part is said to be "safe by design or position". However in such cases access may be needed for maintenance or repair, and, if no guards or other devices are in place, a suitable system of work or permit-to-work system shall be implemented. Effective control measures may include:

1. Fixed, enclosing guards.
2. Other guards or protection devices (trip devices, isolation devices, etc.).
3. In many cases a combination of measures will be needed.

Additionally, employers must provide such information, instruction and supervision as is necessary.

All guards and protection devices must:

- Be suitable for the purpose, i.e. for the nature and use of the machine and the severity of the risks presented. They should also conform to all recognised standards.
- Be of good construction, sound material and adequate strength.
- Be maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair.
- Not give rise to any increased risk to health or safety themselves.
- Not easily be disabled or by-passed.
- Not unduly restrict any necessary view of the operation concerned.
- Be constructed or adapted so that they permit necessary routine repair or maintenance work.

ISOLATION FROM SOURCES OF ENERGY

Where appropriate, work equipment shall be provided with a clearly identifiable and readily accessible means of isolating the equipment from all its sources of energy. Re-connection of any energy source shall not expose a user to risk.

Isolation of equipment from its energy source is often necessary for maintenance or when an unsafe condition develops. Isolation means establishing a break in the energy supply in a secure manner, i.e. so that unintentional re-connection is not possible. The procedure will normally involve some form of permit-to-work system.

LIGHTING

This organisation shall ensure that all places where work equipment is used are suitably and sufficiently lit. The need to provide additional or special lighting shall be assessed, taking due account of the circumstances and types of task to be performed.

MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS

Where there is any risk to health or safety, measures shall be taken, as far as is reasonably practicable, to ensure that work equipment can be maintained whilst it is shut down. If this is not reasonably practicable precautions shall be taken to prevent risks to the health or safety of those carrying out maintenance work. In this context "maintenance" includes cleaning and repair.

MARKINGS AND WARNINGS

This organisation shall ensure that, where necessary, all equipment is marked with the appropriate health and safety warning signs and notices. Examples of markings are:

- Voltage warning.
- Rotating or moving parts.
- Hazard symbols on dangerous substances.

Warnings are normally in the form of notices or signs. The latter shall conform to the Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations.

Equipment Maintenance Register

Description:

Serial no:

Chassis no:

Identification no:

Purchase date:

Manufacturer's recommended maintenance period:

Due date:			
Actual date:			
Maintenance carried out:			
Defects rectified:			
Electrical integrity:			
Visual check:			
Competent person:			
Signed:			

Provision And Use Of Work Equipment - Report Of Inspection

Site Address : _____

Inspection carried out for: (Organisation) _____

Inspection carried out by: _____

(Position): _____

[illegible]

PUWER (Mobile Work Equipment)

Any work equipment which is intended to travel between different locations for the purpose of carrying out work whilst it is travelling or carrying out work when at its new location is classed as mobile work equipment. Examples include dumpers, forklift trucks, mobile cranes, Land Rovers, ride-on rollers, remote-controlled rollers, concrete wagons, etc.

Equipment that requires manual effort to power it, e.g. pallet trucks, sack barrows, wheelbarrows and bogeys, is not considered mobile work equipment. Portable work equipment that is moved from one place to another but used in a static position, e.g. compressors, concrete pumps and cranes that do not have pick-and-carry duties, is also not considered to be mobile work equipment.

However, some equipment not considered to be mobile work equipment can become classed as mobile if it is towed, e.g. man-riding cars used in tunnelling. The requirements in Part III of PUWER apply to this type of equipment when it is towed and, in each case, this organisation shall consider whether towing this equipment creates an additional risk to the operator and any passengers and shall implement any control measures detailed below that may be necessary.

EMPLOYEES CARRIED BY WORK EQUIPMENT

This organisation is committed to preventing employees falling out of work equipment, whether it is moving or stationary. To this end, provision of the following shall be considered:

- Cabs.
- Work platforms.
- Seating and restraining systems, such as safety belts or handholds.

Where risk assessment shows that there is a need to protect employees from falling objects whilst being carried by work equipment this organisation shall ensure that cabs or falling object protection structures (FOPS) are fitted. The need for this type of protection will depend on the environment and the activities carried out.

RESTRAINING SYSTEMS

Where possible, full-body seat belts, lap belts or a purpose-designed restraining system shall be fitted to all work equipment that requires a restraining system. However, some work equipment will not be suitable for the fixing of restraining systems as there may not be adequate fixing points on the body of the vehicle or the operators may be doing an activity that will increase in risk should they wear a restraining belt.

Road transport vehicles that are also used to transport people around site are considered to be work equipment. The driver and front seat passengers must wear seat belts at all times. Passengers in the back of a van sitting in front-facing seats must wear seat belts if provided. It is considered unsafe to fix seat belts for those sitting in bench seats along the length of the van. Drivers are to ensure that vehicles fitted with this type of seat travel at restricted speeds when carrying passengers.

ROLL-OVER PROTECTION

If equipment that travels whilst being used as work equipment could roll over and injure the operator or passengers, or if it can roll more than 90 degrees, the need to fit a roll-over protection (ROP) structure shall be assessed in order to ensure protection for the operator and passengers.

If it is reasonably practicable to comply with the requirement for ROP, and the situation requires it, then this organisation shall do so. Once the type of ROP most appropriate for the equipment has been determined the remaining risk to anyone carried by the equipment shall be established. If there is the chance of them being crushed by the equipment rolling over then a suitable restraining system shall be fitted.

If equipment cannot be fitted with roll-over protection, as it was not designed for this purpose, this organisation shall ensure that an engineering analysis is carried out by a competent person to determine what control measures can be taken. If the fitting of ROP would increase the risk to safety, i.e. it would destabilise the equipment or affect the integrity of the equipment, then this organisation does not have to comply with this requirement.

Similarly, if it would not be reasonably practicable to operate the mobile work equipment because of the ROP structure this organisation does not have to comply with this requirement. In areas where limited headroom would prevent the use of a ROP structure on a standard machine a smaller machine or specialist equipment shall be considered before a decision is taken to remove the roll-over protection.

If the equipment is stationary whilst carrying out the work the ROP requirement does not apply. However, if the equipment moves around on site between operations the risks to employees shall be assessed. Organisation owned vehicles driving on the road are work equipment and precedence shall be given to road traffic laws when the vehicles are used on the public highway.

SELF-PROPELLED WORK EQUIPMENT

The following requirements apply to mobile work equipment that is propelled by its own motor when in use, e.g. dumpers, forklift trucks, rollers, etc.

This organisation shall ensure that an unauthorised person cannot start up this type of equipment. All such equipment shall require a key or other starter device and only authorised persons shall have access to them.

Effective devices for braking and stopping shall be fitted to all self-propelled equipment. In the event of the main braking device failing, there shall be a secondary facility that is easily accessible or an automatic system to prevent the equipment from running away.

Operators of self-propelled mobile plant must have a good direct field of vision from their operating position. If there are blind areas then consideration shall be given to using mirrors, avoiding reversing, using a banksman and fitting reversing alarms where appropriate.

Where equipment is used in the dark it shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient lighting. Firefighting equipment shall be provided if the work equipment is carrying something that is a fire hazard.

Inspection and Testing of Portable Equipment (Construction)

INTRODUCTION

Each year the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) statistics show there are around 1000 accidents at work involving electrical shock, with approximately 25 of these leading to a fatality.

Electrical injuries can be caused by a wide range of voltages. The risk of injury is generally greater with higher voltages but is dependent on individual circumstances.

Within the UK, The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) states at Regulation 4(1):

"Every employer shall ensure that work equipment is so constructed or adopted as to be suitable for the purpose for which it is used or provided."

The Electricity at Work Regulations states at Regulation 4(2):

"As may be necessary to prevent danger, all systems shall be maintained so as to prevent so far as reasonably practicable, such danger."

This means that employers (and the self-employed) must ensure that all electrical work equipment is safe, suitable for the purpose and properly maintained in good order.

The scope of the legislation covers everything from small portable equipment e.g. hand drills to fixed 400 kV distribution systems.

The requirements apply to fixed and "hard-wired" electrical appliances (or equipment) in addition to portable and hand-held appliances which plug-in, such as drills or vacuum cleaners, both single and three phase. Different inspection and maintenance regimes are recommended for fixed electrical installations and portable electrical equipment.

Note that the term "portable equipment" encompasses the following categories of appliance:

- S - Stationary equipment e.g. refrigerator or cooker.
- IT - Information technology equipment e.g. computer, printer, monitor, photocopier or telecommunications equipment.
- M - Movable equipment 18 kg or less in mass and not fixed e.g. electric heater or shredder.
- P - Portable equipment 18 kg or less intended to be moved while in operation e.g. toaster, microwave, kettle.
- H - Hand-held equipment intended to be held in the hand during normal use e.g. Hoover, soldering irons, heat guns etc.

HAZARDS

One of the issues relating to electricity is that it has no smell, little to no noise or other visible signs that it is present, thus making it a high risk for injury or even death.

Hazards associated with electrocution are as follows:

Fatality

Dependant on the severity of the shock received and the physical condition of the injured person, a fatality is possible due to muscle spasms occurring in the breathing system, interruption of the electrical supply to major organs such as the heart, brain etc.

Burns

As electricity flows through the body the tissue temperature rises, which leads to burns. These burns are frequently full thickness burns leading to the requirement for hospital treatment.

Fire

There is the potential for sparks caused by arcing or faulty electrical equipment to cause a fire if combustible materials are available, i.e. sawdust, off-cuts of wood etc.

Explosion

As with fire, arcing electrics can cause an explosive ignition source in areas where there is sufficient quantities of flammable gases. So care must be taken to ensure that electrical equipment is kept at a safe distance from activities involving gases. i.e. welding, space heaters, roof works involving LPG.

Muscle spasm

Due to the nature of electricity a person receiving an electrical shock often gets severe muscle spasms which can be strong enough to break bones or dislocate joints. This loss of muscle control often means the person cannot "let go" of the tool/equipment concerned or escape the electric shock.

CONTROL MEASURES

The routine inspection and testing of portable, and fixed, electrical appliances (or equipment), especially those used in severe environments such as building sites, is an important safety requirement.

'Portable': Any item of electrical current using equipment that is plugged into a socket outlet.

'Fixed': Any item of electrical current using equipment that is "hard-wired" into a fused connection unit or isolation device.

The HSE strategy suggests user checks, backed up by formal visual inspection and combined inspection and test.

There are no set statutory periods for formal visual inspection and test. The maintenance regime should be appropriate to the environment and duty for which the equipment is used. Electrical testing in a low-risk area would be less frequent than in, say, a harsh industrial environment.

Thus all employers and self-employed persons must undertake a risk assessment to assess their requirements and carry out inspection and testing as deemed appropriate.

Guidance on inspection intervals for construction equipment can be found in the table below:

Type of Equipment	User Checks	Formal Visual Inspection	Combined Inspection & Test
Hire Equipment	N/A	Before issue/after return	Before issue
Construction 110V	Weekly	Monthly	Before first use on site, then 3 monthly
Construction 230V	Daily/every shift	Weekly	Before first use on site, then monthly
Construction Fixed RCDs	Daily/every shift	Weekly	Before first use on site, then 3 monthly (portable RCDs - monthly)
Construction Site Office Equipment	Monthly	6 monthly	Before first use on site, then yearly
Battery operated equipment (less than 40 V)	No	No	No
Extra low voltage (less than 50 V ac), telephone equipment, low-voltage desk lights	No	No	No
Light Industrial	Yes	Before initial use, then 6 monthly	6-12 months
Heavy Industrial - High risk of equipment damage	Daily	Weekly	6-12 months
Office information technology e.g. desktop computers, photocopiers, fax machines	No	2-4 Years	None if double insulated, otherwise up to 5 years
Double insulated equipment NOT hand held e.g. fans, table lamps	No	2-4 Years	No
Hand held, double insulated (Class II) equipment e.g. some floor cleaners, kitchen equipment & irons	Yes	6 Months-1 Year	No
Earthed (Class I) equipment e.g. electric kettles, some floor cleaners	Yes	6 Months-1 year	1-2 Years
Cables, leads and plugs connected to Class I equipment, extension leads and battery charging equipment	Yes	Yes, 6 months-4 years depending on type of equipment it is connected to	Yes, 1-5 years depending on the equipment it is connected to

Records

Although there is no mandatory requirement to produce and keep records on the condition of electrical equipment the HSE Memorandum of guidance on the Electricity at Work Regulations (HS(R)25) advises that records of maintenance, including test results, will enable the condition of equipment and the effectiveness of maintenance policies to be monitored.

It is best practice to maintain a record of Inspection and Testing of Electrical Equipment and that a log is kept of the condition of equipment. These records may be held on paper or in 'electronic' form.

In the event of a prosecution arising from an injury relating to a portable appliance, it would assist the employer's case if they can produce up to date, accurate records to indicate that they had taken reasonable actions to comply with the Electricity at Work Regulations.

SAFE SYSTEMS OF WORK

Due to the nature and dangers of electricity and faulty electrical equipment on construction activities the importance of regular inspection and testing cannot be stressed highly enough. If the following process is carried out it should help to minimise the risk to an acceptable level.

Risk Assessment

As with all work activities the first stage is to carry out a risk assessment of the piece of equipment to be used and the conditions where it will be used and allocate appropriate control measures. Additional information on how to carry out risk assessment is contained in section B of the policy document.

User Checks Pre-Usage Inspection

A visual inspection of portable appliances will detect the majority of defects that can cause danger. This inspection does not have to be performed by an electrician so any operator who has been given sufficient information and training could perform it. A current Portable Appliance Test label is displayed.

The rules for this type of inspection are simple: if it does not look right, it probably is not.

The typical defects to look for are:

- Damage to cable coverings: cuts and abrasions (apart from light scuffing).
- Damage to plugs: casing cracked or pins bent.
- Non-standard joints in cables: taped joints, connector blocks.
- Outer covering (sheath) of the cable not being gripped where it enters the plug or the equipment (look to see if the coloured insulation of the internal wires are showing).
- Equipment being used in conditions where it is not suitable: wet or dusty environments.
- Damage to the outer covers of the equipment or obvious loose parts or screws.
- Overheating: burn marks or staining.

Formal Visual Inspection

The most important component of a maintenance regime is usually the formal visual inspection, carried out routinely by a trained person. Such inspections can pick up most potentially dangerous faults and the maintenance regime should always include this component.

To control the risks and to monitor the user checks, a competent person should carry out regular inspections that include visual checks.

Additional checks could include:

- Removing the plug cover and ensuring that a fuse is being used (e.g. it is a fuse not a piece of wire or a nail etc.).
- Checking that the cord grip is effective.
- Checking that the cable terminations are secure and correct, including an earth where appropriate, and there is no sign of internal damage, overheating or ingress of liquid or foreign matter.

The formal visual inspection should not include taking the equipment apart. This should be confined, where necessary, to the combined inspection and testing.

The trained person can normally be a member of staff who has sufficient information and knowledge of what to look for, and what is acceptable, and who has been given the task of carrying out the inspection. To avoid danger, trained people should know when the limit of their knowledge and experience has been reached. Simple, written guidance relating to the visual inspection can be produced that summarises what to look for and which procedures to follow when faults are found or when unauthorised equipment is found in use. This guidance can also help equipment users.

The formal visual inspections should be carried out at regular intervals. The period between inspections can vary considerably, depending on the type of equipment, the conditions of use and the environment. For example, equipment used on a construction site or in a heavy steel fabrication workshop will need much more frequent inspection than equipment such as floor cleaners in an office. In all cases, however, the period between inspections should be reviewed in the light of experience. Faulty equipment should be taken out of service and not used again until properly repaired. If necessary, it should be tested.

The pattern of faults can help management decide what action to take, depending on whether the faults show:

- The wrong equipment is being selected for the job.
- Further protection may be necessary in harsh environments.
- The equipment is being misused.

Combined Inspection and Test

The checks and inspections outlined in the previous paragraphs will, if carried out properly, reveal most (but not all) potentially dangerous faults. However, some deterioration of the cable, its terminals and the equipment itself can be expected after significant use. Additionally, the equipment itself may be misused or abused to the extent that it can give rise to danger. Some of these faults, such as loss of earth integrity (e.g. broken earth wire within a flexible cable), or deterioration of insulation integrity, or contamination of internal and external surfaces, cannot be detected by visual inspection alone. Periodic combined inspection and testing is the only reliable way of detecting such faults, and should be carried out to back up the checks and inspection regime.

Testing is likely to be justified:

- Whenever there is reason to suppose the equipment may be defective (but this cannot be confirmed by visual inspection).
- After any repair, modification or similar work.
- At periods appropriate to the equipment, the manner and frequency of use and the environment.

The inspection carried out in conjunction with testing should usually include checking:

- The correct polarity of supply cables.
- Correct fusing.
- Effective termination of cables and cores.
- That the equipment is suitable for its environment.

Such combined inspection and testing requires a greater degree of competence than that required for inspection alone, because the results of the tests may require interpretation and appropriate electrical knowledge will be needed.

However, it can often be carried out by a competent employee.

TRAINING & COMPETENCE

People carrying out testing of portable electrical equipment should be appropriately trained for this work. It is the employer's duty to ensure that they are competent for the work they are to carry out. Basically, there are two levels of competency.

1st Level

Is where a person not skilled in electrical work routinely uses a simple 'pass/fail' type of portable appliance tester (PAT), where no interpretation of readings is necessary. The person would need to know how to use the PAT correctly. Providing the appropriate test procedures are rigorously followed and acceptance criteria are clearly defined, this routine can be straightforward.

2nd Level

Is where a person with appropriate electrical skills uses a more sophisticated instrument that gives actual readings requiring interpretation. Such a person would need to be competent through technical knowledge or experience related to the type of work.

Testing can be carried out at minimal cost where an employee has been trained to a suitable level of competence and provided with appropriate equipment.

REFERENCE

Regulations/ACoPs:

The Health and Safety At Work etc. Act.
The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations.
The Electricity at Work Regulations.
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations.

HSE Guidance:

HSG107 - Maintaining Portable and Transportable Electrical Equipment.
INDG231 - Electrical Safety and You.
Memorandum of guidance on the electricity at work regulations.

Section H

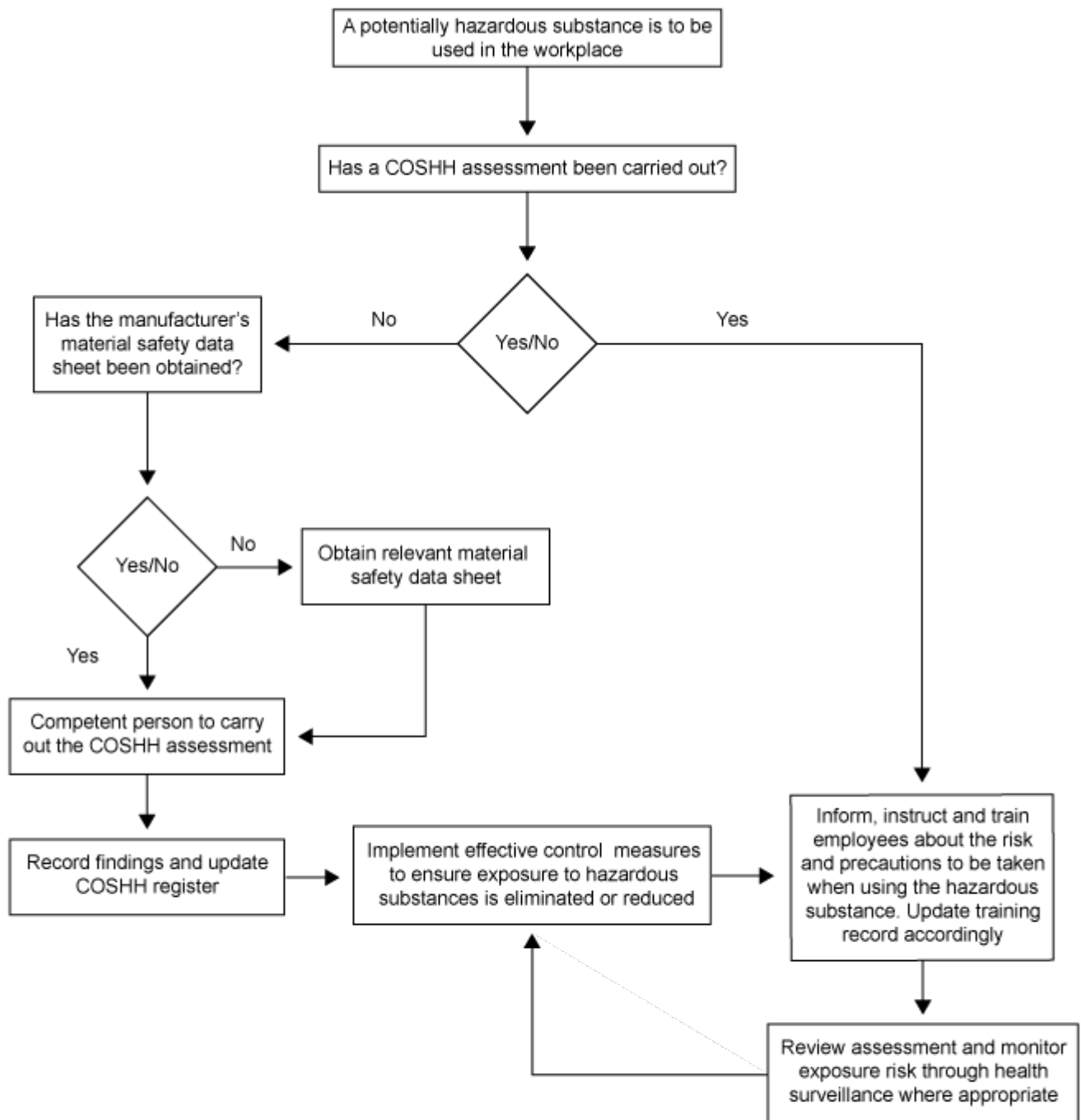
Arrangements for the Safe Handling and Use of Substances

The Event Manager will be responsible for identifying all substances that require a COSHH assessment and for checking that new substances can be used safely before they are purchased.

The Event Manager will be responsible for undertaking COSHH assessments, or they may, at their discretion, delegate this responsibility to another competent employee.

The Event Manager will be responsible for ensuring that all actions identified in the COSHH assessments are implemented, that all relevant employees are informed about the significant findings, and that assessments will be reviewed every year or when the work activity changes, whichever is sooner.

Procedure for Safe Handling and Use of Substances



Control of Substances Hazardous to Health COSHH

INTRODUCTION

Regulation 6 of the COSHH Regulations requires an employer to formally assess all operations and/or processes which are liable to cause exposure to hazardous substances.

This section provides a logical, step-by-step approach to the carrying out of the assessment and the evaluation of the risks to health caused by exposure to hazardous substances. The objective of the assessment is to ensure that the correct decisions are made on the control of hazardous substances in the workplace.

The assessment also demonstrates that the organisation has considered all the factors relevant to the work and that informed judgements have been made with regard to the risk, the actions necessary to achieve and maintain adequate control of the risk, the requirements for monitoring exposure to the substances, and health surveillance of employees who may be at risk.

In order for the assessment to be considered suitable and adequate, the detail and expertise with which it was carried out must reflect the nature and degree of risk arising out of the work being assessed, as well as the complexity and variability of the processes involved.

SURVEY AND DATA SHEETS

The first process is to survey the site for substances. Once this is done, obtain the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each substance and formally assess the use of those substances which are hazardous in use. The Material Safety Data Sheet has the following purposes:

- It acts as a formal system of approval for substances being introduced into the workplace, in that only substances which have a safety data sheet should be purchased or used.
- It provides all the information on a hazardous substance that the employer is required to provide to their employees under Regulation 12 in a standard and rational format.
- It provides all the essential information necessary to carry out the formal assessments as required under Regulation 6.

When the COSHH Assessment is completed, the sheet should be filed in a COSHH Assessment file and be updated if and when the supplier provides further information or there are alterations to the information.

CLASSIFICATION OF SUBSTANCES

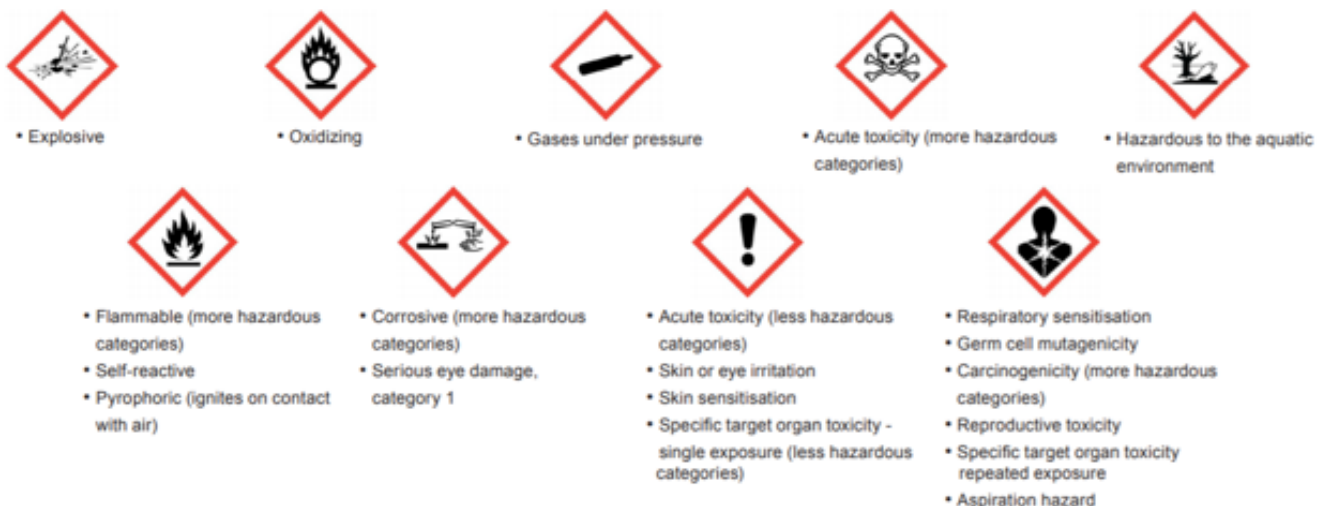
Once the data sheets on substances in the workplace have been gathered, it is necessary to classify each substance that has been identified as hazardous to health under the COSHH Regulations. This can be achieved by scrutinising the information gained on the substance using the criteria set out below.

For the purpose of the COSHH Regulations a hazardous substance is defined as any substance, including any mixture, which is:

- A substance listed in Part 1 of the approved supply list as dangerous for supply within the meaning of the CHIP/CLP Regulations and for which the general nature of the risk is given as very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant. This information should be displayed on the labelling on the container of all such substances introduced to the work area.
- A substance which has been assigned a workplace exposure limit (WEL) by the Health and Safety Commission and published in the HSE guidance note EH40 - Occupational Exposure Limits.
- A biological agent which creates a hazard to the health of any person.
- Dust of any kind, except dust which is a substance within paragraph 1 or 2 above, when present at a substantial concentration in the air.
- A substance, other than those already given, which creates a hazard to the health of any person because of its chemical or toxicological properties and the way it is used or is present in the workplace.

For paragraph 5 above it may be possible to reach a decision as to the hazardous nature of the substance using your existing knowledge of exposure experience, process, etc. In other cases it may be necessary to draw upon the experience of others such as a competent occupational hygienist, health adviser or toxicologist.

Hazard Pictograms



SUBSTANCES TO BE ASSESSED

Once the classification of substances has been carried out, all substances identified as hazardous will need to be formally assessed in accordance with Regulation 6.

COMPETENCY TO ASSESS

The assessment must be carried out by the person with the duty delegated to them in their responsibilities. Each assessment is required to be done competently, in order to comply with the regulations. Therefore, the decision as to who should carry out that assessment will depend on the knowledge and experience required for the particular assessment and the complexity of the operation and/or process.

In order to carry out a correct assessment, the assessor should have a thorough practical understanding of what occurs, or what might occur, in the workplace. Managers may have this understanding and it is usual for them

to do the assessments. Should the decision be taken to seek assistance with the assessment then it should be carried out with a combination of both in-house and outside expertise.

Personnel given the task of carrying out the assessment and any works arising from it will need to be provided with the necessary facilities and authority to do so competently. They will be given sufficient time and authority to gather the necessary information, talk to the appropriate persons, examine any records and inspect the workplace.

The assessor must have an understanding of the COSHH Regulations and their aims, and should have read and understood this manual.

PROCEDURE

In order to carry out a competent assessment the following procedure is to be followed:

1. **Review the information** - A review of the information available on the operation/process/substance should be carried out. This should comprise the supplier's safety data sheets, records of any tests and examinations carried out on control measures and the results of any exposure monitoring and health surveillance previously carried out.
2. **Study the operation and/or process** - Having reviewed the information in 1 above, the operation and/or process itself must be closely studied. It is important to understand exactly what happens during the operation and/or process and to ask questions of those involved in order to appreciate the hazards involved. The supervisor and operator of the operation/process should be in attendance during this study to ensure that all the relevant details are established.
3. **Evaluate the risk** - In order to evaluate the risks to health, the following must be considered:
 - The hazardous properties of the substance (the information reviewed in 1, above, should supply this).
 - Information on health effects provided by the supplier, including information contained in any relevant safety data sheet.
 - The level, type and likely duration of exposure.
 - The circumstances of the work, including the amount of the substance involved.
 - Activities, such as maintenance, where there is potential for a high level of exposure.
 - The effect of preventative and control measures, which have been or will be taken in accordance with Regulation 7.
 - Conclusions regarding the risk.

These factors are dealt with in more detail below.

The possibility of exposure can be broken down into five areas:

1. **Risk of exposure** - Whether it is reasonably foreseeable that an accidental leakage, spillage or discharge of the substance could occur.
2. **Frequency of exposure** - If it is reasonably foreseeable that exposure could occur, how often is that exposure like to be? This can normally be ascertained from past experience and general knowledge.
3. **People at risk** - There is a need to identify the people at risk of exposure to the substance, whether they are exposed by working directly with it or are in the vicinity of the work, or areas, where the substance is handled, transported, processed, collected, packaged, stored, disposed of, or discharged. This includes members of the public and other non-employees.
4. **Routes of entry into the body** - Whether the hazard of exposure is due to inhalation, swallowing, absorption through or contamination of the skin.
5. **The quantity to which people are likely to be exposed** - It is necessary to evaluate and assess the quantities to which people are likely to be exposed. The concentration of the substance can, sometimes, be evaluated with the use of indicator tubes, dust lamps, etc. However, detailed measurements may need to be carried out to confidently establish these levels. Whenever levels are monitored or measured they should

always take into account the circumstances that could be expected to give rise to the highest levels of exposure.

The likely duration and concentration of the exposure must always be known precisely in any of the following situations, where:

- Exposure routinely and frequently occurs.
- A high level of exposure can be foreseen.
- The substance has been assigned a workplace exposure limit (WEL).
- The substance is known to be particularly hazardous.

Where the magnitude or significance of the exposure is uncertain, detailed measurements will normally be required to enable the requirements for the prevention or adequate control of exposure to be assessed. The likely duration of exposure can normally be ascertained from past experience and general knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS REGARDING THE RISK

Once all the information has been gathered and collated it should be possible to reach conclusions regarding the risks to health resulting in exposure to the hazardous substance. If it is felt that there is still insufficient information to reach reasonable and valid conclusions further information and advice should be sought.

Where the risk assessment indicates that health monitoring is required for ensuring the maintenance of adequate control of the exposure of employees to substances hazardous to health, or otherwise requisite for protecting the health of employees, it will be necessary to introduce a system of monitoring the exposure of employees to substances hazardous to health. Records of this monitoring must be kept for at least 40 years where the record is representative of the personal exposures of identifiable employees, or for at least 5 years in any other case from the date of the last entry.

EXPOSURE JUDGED NOT TO BE A RISK TO HEALTH

The following examples are considered reasonable grounds for reaching the conclusion that the substance does not present a risk to health:

- The process and/or operation is carried out to the same or better standard as the Health and Safety Executive, Industrial Advisory Committee or trade association guidance on good practice, which give assurance of insignificant exposure.
- The quantities of substances or rate of use are too small to constitute a risk to health under foreseeable circumstances, even if all the control measures fail.
- Measurements have previously been taken of the process and/or operation, including in a “maximum exposure” situation, which have confirmed that exposure is not a risk to health at any time and that the conditions of the process, operation and substances are demonstrably the same.
- The process and/or operation is performed strictly in conformance with well-documented procedures, information and the conditions as detailed by the suppliers of the plant and/or substance in which they give valid assurance that the operation, process and/or substance will not give rise to risks to health.

Risks should not be judged as negligible unless there is certain and valid evidence to back up this judgement. Where this is not available the risks must be identified and precautions instituted to protect the health of those exposed.

EXPOSURE JUDGED TO BE A RISK TO HEALTH

Where exposure is either known, or found to be occurring, in situations where prevention is reasonably practicable the risk must be considered unacceptable.

ASSESSMENT REGISTER

Once an assessment has been carried out for an operation and/or process a copy of that particular assessment record should be filed. To readily identify the operations and/or processes assessed, each assessment should be recorded in the assessment register.

This register should be completed as follows:

- Operation and/or Process - Full details of the operation and/or process should be entered to enable easy identification of that operation and/or process.
- Location - The location within the premises should be clearly identified.
- Record Number - The record number of the assessment.
- Date - The date on which the assessment was completed/revised.

As reassessments are completed, these details should also be entered in the assessment register.

EXPOSURE - PREVENTION OR CONTROL

Regulation 7 requires that exposure to hazardous substances must be either prevented or, where this is not reasonably practicable, adequately controlled.

This section of the manual is concerned with explaining what is considered to be "adequate control" and the approach to be followed in order to achieve it.

Control of Exposure

Workplace exposure limits (WELs) are occupational exposure limits set under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. These limits are set to help protect the health of workers. WELs are concentrations of hazardous substances in the air averaged over a specific period of time referred to as a time-weighted average (TWA). Two time periods are used: long-term exposure limit (LTEL) of 8 hours and short-term exposure limit (STEL) of 15 minutes. STELs are set to help prevent effects, such as eye irritation, which may occur following a few minutes' exposure.

If the exposure to a substance assigned a WEL, as listed in Table 1 of the HSE guidance note EH40, is reduced as far as is reasonably practicable and is in any case below that WEL, it shall be considered to be adequately controlled.

When considering how far the exposure should be reduced below the WEL the nature of the risk likely to be caused by the substance must be weighed against the cost, the amount of time needed and the trouble required in taking the measures necessary to reduce that risk.

The non-assignment of a WEL does not necessarily signify that the substance is safe and without risk to health.

The routes of exposure to substances include inhalation, ingestion or absorption through the skin or mucous membranes.

In any of the above, exposure should be controlled to a standard where the level of exposure is such that nearly all the population could be repeatedly exposed daily without any adverse effect. The information necessary to set this standard may be available from a variety of sources, such as the manufacturer or supplier of the substance, occupational health publications or industrial and trade associations.

Prevention and Control Measures

The initial approach to the prevention and control of exposure to harmful substances should always explore the utilisation of operational, process and engineering measures. If it is found that these measures are not reasonably practicable or cannot adequately prevent or control exposure then the provision and use of personal protective equipment should be considered. The provision and use of personal protective equipment should be considered as a last option for achieving the required levels of control.

The measures necessary for the prevention or control of any exposure could be any combination of the following and should be considered in the order given:

1. Prevention of exposure:
 - The elimination of the substance, removing the risk in total.
 - The substitution of the substance with a less hazardous substance, a less hazardous form of the substance or dilution of the substance.
2. Control of exposure:
 - The total enclosure of the operation and/or process.
 - The alteration, modification or replacement of the plant, process and/or operation, or safe system of work to minimise the generation of, or suppress or contain, hazardous substances and to restrict the area of contamination in the event of any spills or releases, both routine and accidental, of those substances.
 - The provision of local exhaust ventilation to totally remove the airborne hazardous substance at source and dispose of it safely.
 - The provision of partial local exhaust ventilation to reduce the exposure to airborne hazardous substances.
 - The provision of sufficient general ventilation to reduce the exposure to airborne hazardous substances.
 - The reduction of the number of persons exposed.
 - The reduction of the length of exposure.
 - The prohibition of smoking, eating or drinking in the workplace.
 - The provision and use of suitable personal protective equipment.
 - The provision of adequate facilities for the cleaning, maintenance and repair of personal protective equipment.
 - The provision of adequate welfare facilities as already outlined.
 - The regular and effective cleaning of the workplace and/or plant to remove contamination.
 - The provision of suitable arrangements for the safe storage and safe disposal of hazardous substances.

Existing Control Measures

The control measures already in existence are to be re-examined and re-evaluated on a regular basis. If these control measures are then considered inadequate consideration will be given to improving, extending or replacing them to ensure that adequate control measures are achieved and maintained.

Control measures include, but are not restricted to, the following:

- Hygiene Facilities - Adequate washing facilities are provided for use by all persons likely to be exposed to hazardous substances. The facilities reflect the nature and the likely levels of any exposure and are sufficient to permit the user to achieve a standard of personal hygiene commensurate with the adequate control of the exposure and the need to prevent the spread of the substance. Eye wash facilities may need to be provided in case of an emergency.
- Personal Protective Equipment - Where protective clothing is used or there is a risk of contamination of personal clothing and effects then accommodation for that clothing and personal effects, and changing facilities, will be provided. Changing facilities are designed to ensure that personal clothing does not become contaminated with hazardous substances from the workplace, the risk of cross contamination between contaminated clothing and clean clothing is minimised and that they can be easily and effectively cleaned.

- Eating, Drinking and Smoking - Personnel are prohibited from eating, chewing, drinking or smoking in any area which is likely to be contaminated with any harmful substance.
- Eating and Drinking Facilities - Where it is necessary to reduce the risk of exposure by prohibiting the consumption of food or drink in the workplace facilities for this will be provided outside the contaminated area. These facilities will be conveniently placed in relation to the workplace and the hygiene facilities and will be so designed as to ensure that they will not become contaminated with substances emanating from the workplace and can be easily and effectively cleaned.

Maintenance of Personal Protective Equipment

You must ensure that personal protective equipment, including protective clothing, is properly stored, checked at suitable intervals, and when discovered to be defective, repaired or replaced before further use.

PPE which may be contaminated by a substance hazardous to health must be removed and kept apart from uncontaminated clothing and equipment and it must be ensured that contaminated clothing is decontaminated and cleaned or, if necessary, destroyed.

COSHH ASSESSMENT SHEET		Sheet Number:
This assessment is generic in nature and must be specifically adapted to meet particular site requirements or conditions by site management/user.		
COMPANY NAME:		
OPERATION / PROCESS:		
LOCATION:		
PRODUCT/SUBSTANCE USED:		DATA SHEET NO:
HAZARDOUS CONTENT:		WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMIT (WEL):
		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <u>LTEL (8-hr TWA)</u> <u>STEL (15-Min)</u> </div>
EXPOSED PERSONS:		
FREQUENCY OF EXPOSURE:		DURATION OF EXPOSURE:
HAZARDS:		
CONTROL MEASURES TO BE PUT IN PLACE:		
 Very Toxic	 Irritant / Sensitiser	 Corrosive
 Highly or Extremely Flammable	 Oxidising	 Explosive
 Serious longer term health hazards	 Contains gas under pressure	 Dangerous for the environment
EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT: OPERATORS AND OTHERS		
Acceptable if the procedures outlined to minimize risk of exposure are adhered to.		
ASSESSOR:	POSITION:	DATE:

SITE SPECIFIC ASSESSMENT

On each site and each location, the generic assessment overleaf must be reviewed to ensure that all significant hazards and their risks are identified and controlled. Completion of this side will ensure that your assessment is both appropriate and complete.

Maximum number of people involved in activity:		
Additional specific hazards identified:		
Additional control measures required:		
Assessment of remaining risks:		
Is residual risk level acceptable?		
Serious or imminent danger risks identified:		
Emergency action required:		
Name(s) of competent person(s) appointed to take action:		
Circumstances which will require additional assessment:		
Circulation of Assessment (tick)		
Contractor	Site Copy	Employees
Subcontractor	Other	Client
On-Site Assessment Signed:	Print Name:	Date:

COSHH Assessment Register

Operation / Process / Substance	Location	Record Number	Date

Section I

Arrangements for Providing Information, Instruction and Supervision

In compliance with our legal duties under the Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations; either a health and safety law poster shall be displayed in a prominent position in each workplace, or the equivalent leaflet will be provided to each worker outlining British health and safety laws.

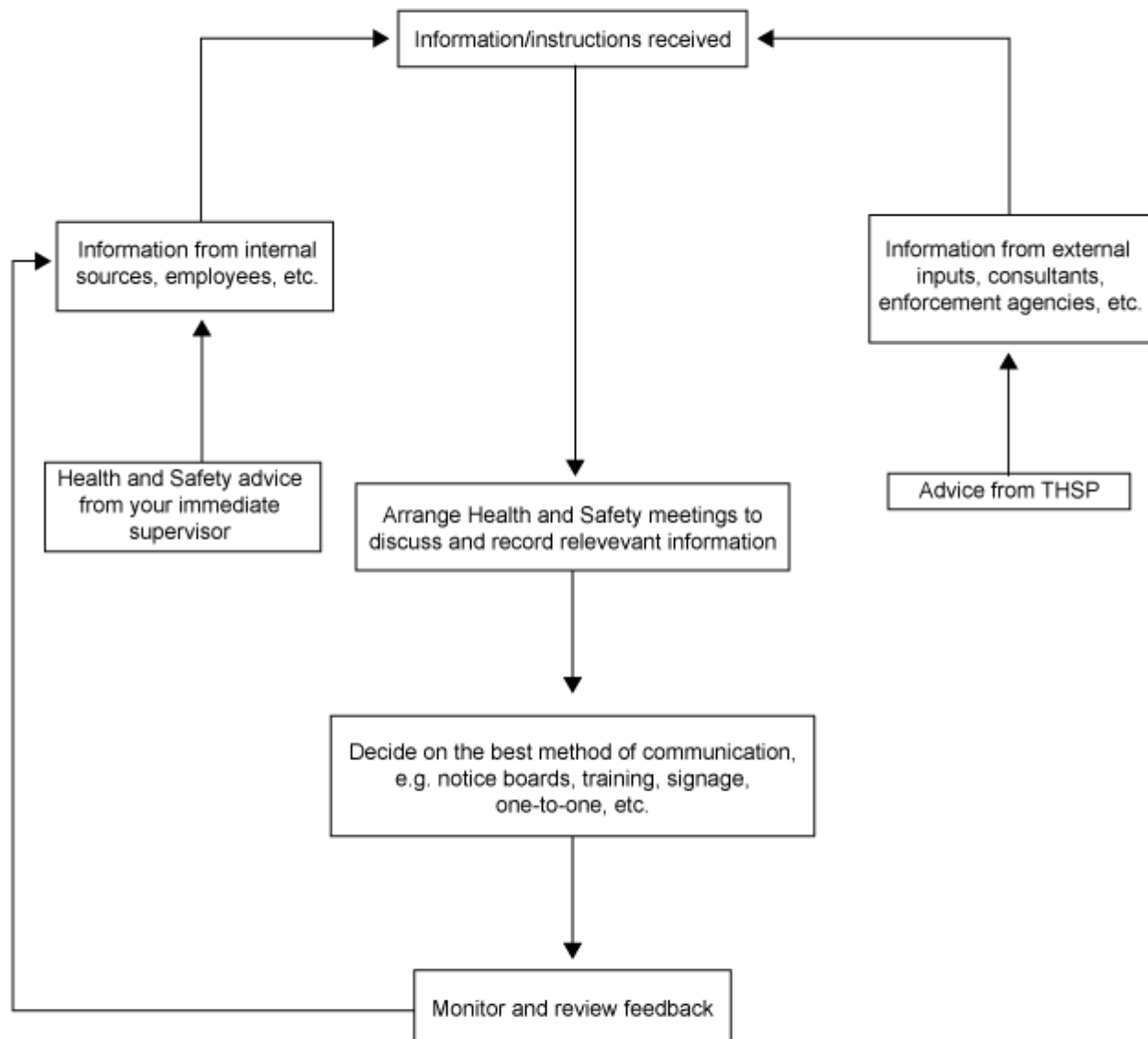
Health and safety advice is available from your immediate supervisor or from THSP Risk Management on 03456 122 144.

The Event Manager shall ensure that adequate supervision of trainee workers is provided. Day-to-day supervision shall be carried out by the relevant workplace manager or supervisor.

The Event Manager shall ensure that adequate supervision of vulnerable groups is provided. Day-to-day supervision shall be carried out by the relevant workplace manager or supervisor.

The Event Manager shall be responsible for ensuring that any of our employees working at locations under the control of other employers are given relevant health and safety information.

Procedure for Providing Information, Instruction and Supervision



Providing Information, Instruction and Supervision

SAFETY SIGNS AND SIGNALS

The Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations apply to all work premises and activities but do not apply to signs relating to the supply of dangerous substances, the transport of dangerous goods by road or rail, or to signs regulating road or rail traffic.

The regulations cover the provision and use of safety signs and signals which are required to be displayed or used when a risk assessment shows that, in spite of protective measures, the risk cannot be eliminated or sufficiently reduced and a significant risk remains.

Safety Signs

Safety signs must conform to the requirements overleaf. Signs should be illuminated where appropriate and must be kept clean and properly maintained.

Signals

These include:






- Acoustic signals and/or verbal communication to signal danger, e.g. to call for emergency evacuation. Such signals shall be tested at frequent intervals.
- Hand-signals or verbal communication to guide persons carrying out hazardous or dangerous manoeuvres, e.g. reversing vehicles.

Training

Employees shall be given sufficient information, instruction and training about the meaning of safety signs and signals and on the relevant action that must be taken.

Further Guidance

Further information is given in the HSE booklet L64 "Safety Signs and Signals: Guidance on Regulations".

TYPE OF SIGN	SHAPE	SYMBOL/COLOUR	
Prohibitory: (e.g. "NO SMOKING")	Round	Black pictogram on white background, red edging and diagonal line	
Warning: (e.g. "ELECTRICAL RISK")	Triangular	Black pictogram on yellow background with black edging	
Mandatory: (e.g. "EAR PROTECTION MUST BE WORN")	Round	White pictogram on blue background	
Emergency escape or first aid:	Rectangular or square	White pictogram on green background	
Fire fighting: (e.g. "EMERGENCY FIRE HOSE")	Rectangular or square	White pictogram on red background	

SMOKEFREE WORKPLACES

The "**smokefree**" law applies to virtually all "enclosed" and "substantially-enclosed" public places and workplaces, including both permanent and temporary structures.

Premises are considered enclosed if they have a ceiling or roof and (except for doors, windows or passageways) are wholly enclosed either on a permanent or temporary basis.

Premises are considered substantially-enclosed if they have a ceiling or roof but have an opening in the walls which is less than half the total area of the walls.

SMOKEFREE VEHICLES

Work vehicles must be smokefree if they are used in the course of paid or voluntary work by more than one person, regardless of whether they are in the vehicle at the same time.

SMOKEFREE HOME WORKING

Any part of a private dwelling used **solely** for work purposes must be smokefree if:

- It is used by more than one person who does not live at the dwelling.
- Members of the public attend to deliver or to receive goods and/or services.

SMOKEFREE SIGNAGE

"No smoking" signs need to be displayed in a prominent position at every entrance to smokefree premises. Signs must meet the following minimum requirements:

- At least one must be a minimum of A5 in area (210mm x 148mm) and display the words "**No Smoking - It is against the law to smoke in these premises**".
- Each must display the international no smoking symbol at least 70mm in diameter.

Smokefree vehicles need to display a "no smoking" sign in each compartment of the vehicle in which people can be carried. It must show the international no smoking symbol illustrated opposite.

SMOKE FREE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Failure to comply with the smokefree law is a criminal offence. Local councils are responsible for enforcing the smokefree law in England and have the legal power to enter premises or board vehicles to determine if anyone is breaking the law.

Employers who control or manage smokefree premises and vehicles have a legal responsibility to prevent people from smoking in them and to ensure that the required "no smoking" signs are in place. Employers should ensure that their employees are aware of the law and that they now work in a smokefree environment.

Notwithstanding the requirements of the smokefree law, employers retain a general duty of care under the Health and Safety at Work Act to protect their employees from the effects of second-hand smoke where exposure to it may be considered unavoidable in their workplace.

For further information on the smokefree law visit the Department of Health website:
www.smokefreeengland.co.uk.

WORKPLACE DOCUMENTATION

Notices

The following notices will be displayed in a prominent position in the workplace:

- Health and Safety law placard.
- A copy of your employer's liability insurance.
- Copy of the organisation's health and safety policy statement.

Prescribed Registers

- Weekly record of inspection as required by the Health and Safety Legislation for example work at height.
- Record of inspection and/or thorough examination as required by The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) or The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) for all other equipment.
- Accident book - record of injuries incurred.

Documents

- Assessments required:
 - Risk.
 - COSHH.
- *Where appropriate*
 - Noise.
 - Manual handling.
 - Specialist.
 - Health and Safety Management Plans.
 - Method Statements.
 - Specialist, e.g. asbestos, RPE.
- Evidence/certificates of competence (including training) for any equipment used/tasks carried out.

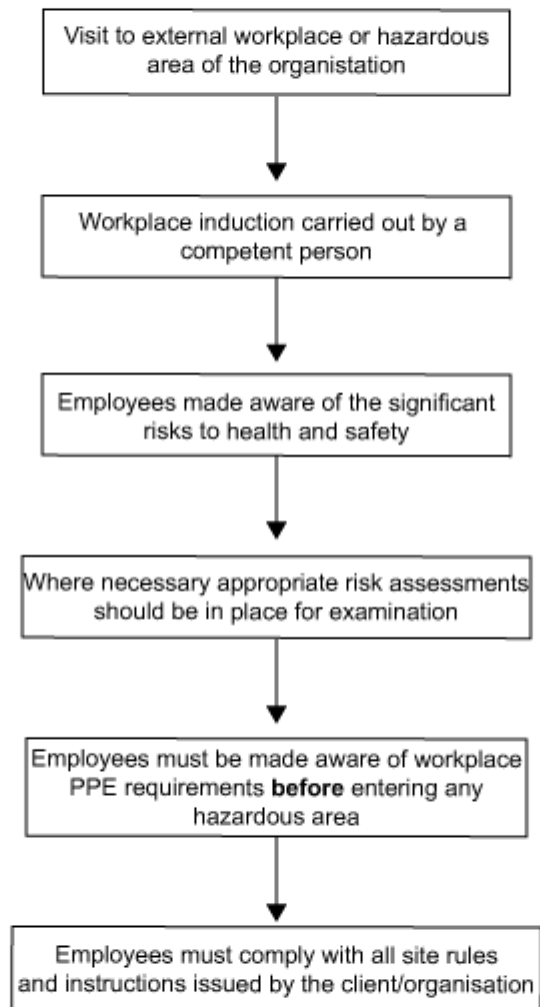
Section J

Arrangements for Staff Visiting Hazardous Areas/Workplace

Where Tuff Nutterz employees are required to visit an external workplace (event site) deemed to be hazardous then there will either be a specific risk assessment or safe system of work produced to ensure their safety. This may include the use of a permit-to-work system.

It will be for **the Event Manager** to ensure that a safe working procedure is generated and adhered to. Employees are required to comply with the requirements of that safe working procedure.

Procedure for Staff Visiting Hazardous Areas/Workplace



Organisation Staff Visiting Hazardous Areas and Sites

INTRODUCTION

"Hazardous areas" in the context of this section relates to external work sites, where the organisation's employees are required to work/visit on the organisation's business.

It is the policy of this organisation that in the event of any of our employees being required to periodically work at or visit external work sites, the following health and safety rules and procedures shall be put into effect:

HAZARDOUS AREAS WITHIN THIS ORGANISATION'S PREMISES

The Event Manager in control of the hazardous area(s) must ensure that:

- Written procedures are in place for the effective monitoring and/or supervision of staff required to work in or visit hazardous or restricted areas.
- A risk assessment is made of the hazardous area in question to identify staff at risk and control measures required to reduce that risk. The risk assessment must be recorded and be readily available for inspection purposes and must take the provision of first aid into account.
- Staff who are at risk are made aware of hazardous or restricted areas on the premises through provision of information, instruction or training (this may include induction training as the case may be), before entering such areas.
- The area is adequately signed to indicate the nature and severity of the hazard and the precautionary measures required (this may include display of a safe system of work for the area, symbolic safety signs requiring personal protective equipment to be worn in the affected area, etc.).
- There is an adequate provision of personal protective equipment readily available for use by staff before entering the hazardous area and that such staff are aware of where that equipment is located.
- A suitable and effective emergency and evacuation system is in place for the area concerned, which is tested at regular intervals.

In the case of external personnel (e.g. members of public, visitors, etc.) entering the hazardous area the precautions above must still be taken as if that person were an employee.

HAZARDOUS EXTERNAL SITES

Where it is necessary for employees to visit or work at external sites that present a significant risk to their health and/or safety the following procedures must be in place prior to any works being carried out:

- Employees must be made aware of the significant risks to health and safety of the site concerned (such information may be in the form of induction training and should be provided either by the client or by this organisation), as well as arrangements in place/required to be taken to adequately reduce such risks to the lowest levels. Where the degree of hazard or risk warrants such action, risk assessments and/or safe systems of work must be drawn up, be put in place and be made available to employees. The responsibility for determining the level of risk, the appropriate action to be taken and liaison to help determine risk will be a management function of this organisation.
- Any personal protective equipment required to be worn on site must be provided (either by the client or this organisation as the case may be) and worn **before** entering the hazardous area.
- All safety rules and instructions relating to the hazard/s or risk which are displayed or provided by the client/this organisation **must** be complied with at all times.

Section K

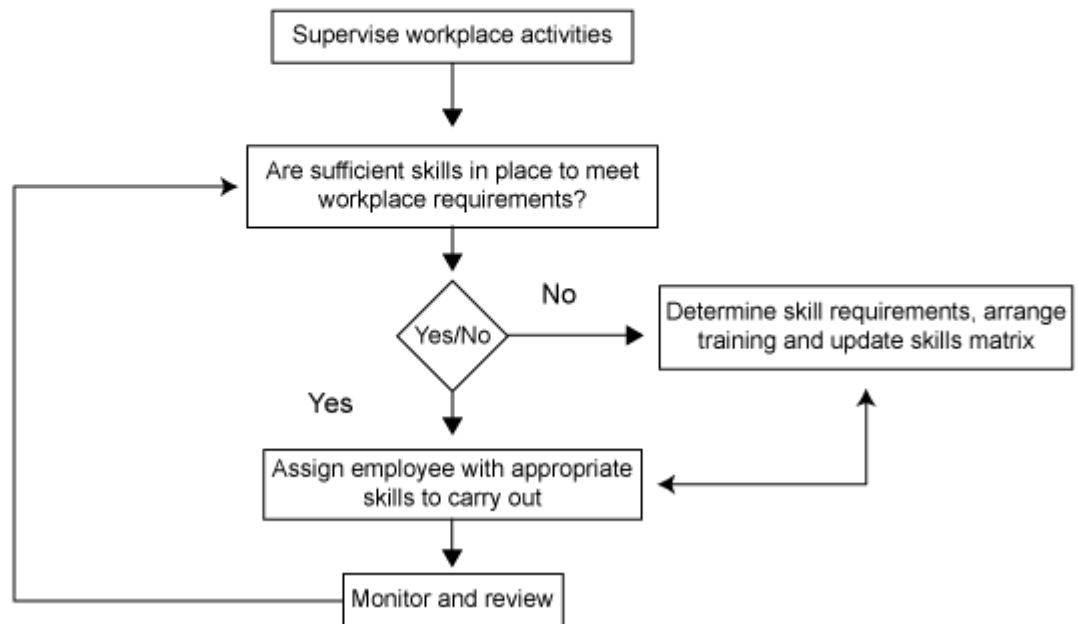
Arrangements to Assess Employee Competency for Tasks and Training

The Event Manager will deem who is competent to carry out tasks including:

- Supervising and monitoring workplace activities.
- Advising on risk assessment.
- Use of equipment, its maintenance and repair.
- Administering first aid.
- Working at height.

The Event Manager will identify, arrange and monitor training provided either in-house or by external providers.

Procedure for Assessing Employee Competency for Tasks and Training



Assessing Employee Competency

INTRODUCTION

Frequently there is a need to deem competence to carry out a task or oversee a task and convey authority to use a particular piece of equipment. Competence is not defined precisely in any current regulation or act. The nearest we get is from the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations:

"A person shall be regarded as competent where he has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities to enable him properly to assist in undertaking the measures."

When in doubt a judge would often turn to a renowned dictionary. From the Cambridge International Dictionary of English <http://uk.cambridge.org/elt/cide>:

"- competence, competency *noun* the ability to do something well."

Modern regulations insist that it is for the employer to deem competency and so to be able to carry out a (dangerous) task to a level that is acceptable we need to demonstrate that the individual has "training and experience or knowledge and other qualities" to enable them to carry out that task safely.

In some circumstances there is a qualification that helps. Generally we accept that the person who has passed a driving test and holds a driving licence is competent to drive. Or a training course, e.g. attendance at a safety awareness course, may be sufficient to think that a person is competent to be in a certain area and not cause harm to themselves or others. In other circumstances the knowledge that the operative has carried out this task safely for the last 10 years, without danger, may be sufficient to deem competence. Where there is a legal requirement for training then satisfying that requirement will be a necessary part but perhaps not the whole reason for deeming competence.

Where a person is deemed competent or given authority to carry out a task then it would be wise to record that fact.

Competence may be required in overseeing or supervising, advising on safety-critical matters, using particular equipment or working in certain environments.

An incomplete guide list follows:

- **Overseeing or Supervising:**
 - Supervising personnel.
 - Supervising activities.
 - Supervising use of machinery.
 - Supervising young persons or trainees.
- **Advising on Safety-Critical Matters:**
 - Advising on risk assessment.
 - Carrying out occupational health monitoring.
 - Carrying out equipment maintenance/repair.
 - Operating equipment.
 - First aid.

Competency/Authorisation Register

Name:

Competency :	Training:	Date deemed competent:	Signed: (Management)
	Experience:		
	Knowledge:	Date of retraining/ reassessment:	Signed: (Competent person)
	Supervision:		
Competency:	Training:	Date deemed competent:	Signed: (Management)
	Experience:		
	Knowledge:	Date of retraining/ reassessment:	Signed: (Competent person)
	Supervision:		
Competency:	Training:	Date deemed competent:	Signed: (Management)
	Experience:		
	Knowledge:	Date of retraining/ reassessment:	Signed: (Competent person)
	Supervision:		

Section L

Arrangements for Manual Handling Operations

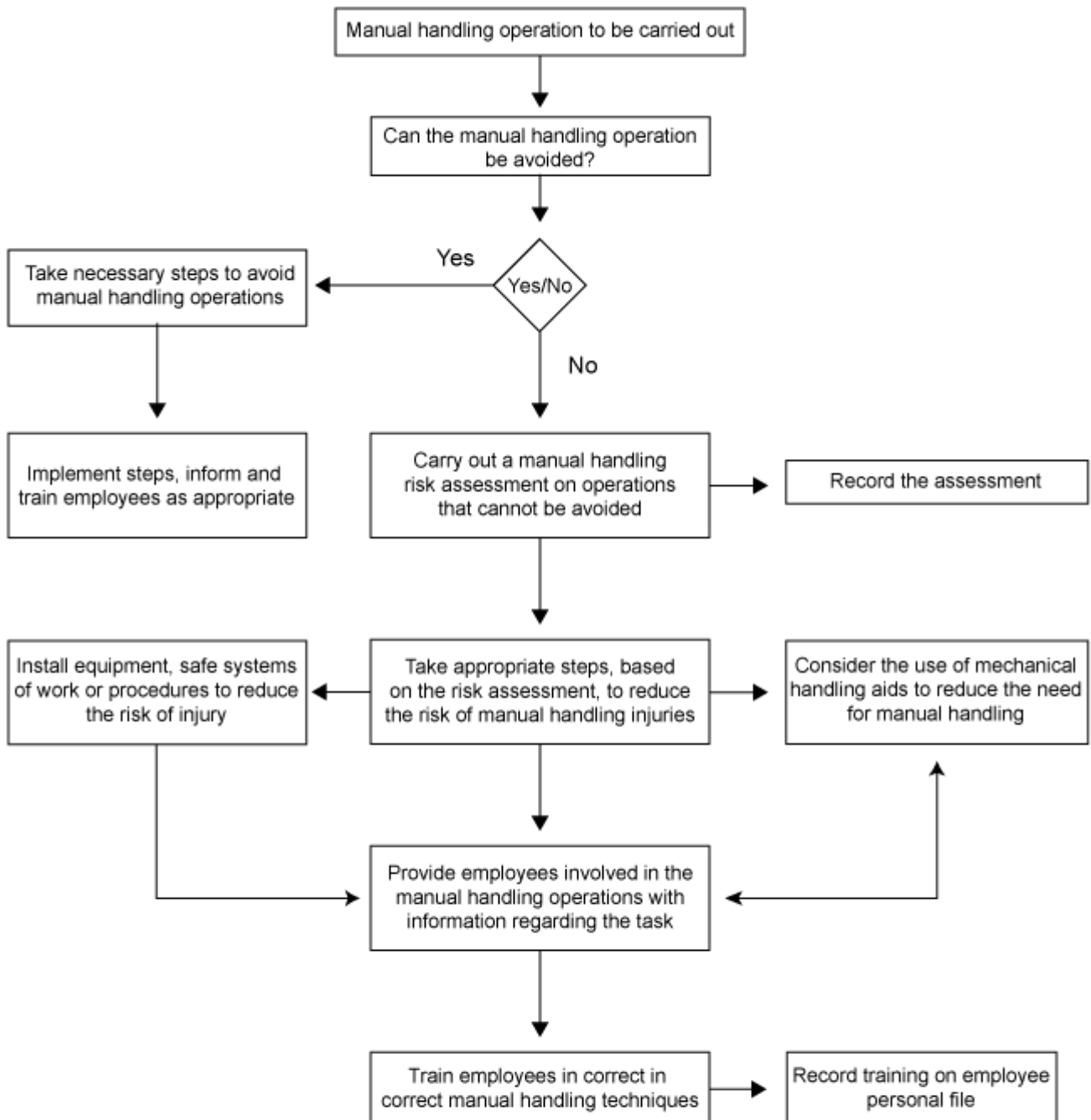
Manual handling means any transporting or supporting of a load including lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving by hand or by bodily force.

In accordance with the Manual Handling Operations Regulations Tuff Nutterz will endeavour to avoid the need for employees to undertake manual handling operations that involve a risk of injury. If this is not reasonably practicable then Tuff Nutterz will make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the task and reduce the risk to the lowest level that is reasonably practicable. This will include, where possible, the provision of information and general indications on the weight of each load and the heaviest side of any load whose centre of gravity is not positioned centrally.

Assessments will be recorded and reviewed if no longer valid or there is significant change in the matter to which it relates.

The requirement that the employee has a duty to make full and proper use of any system of work provided by Tuff Nutterz (as their employer) to alleviate or reduce the risk of manual handling operations will be communicated to employees.

Procedure for Manual Handling Operations



Manual Handling Operations

INTRODUCTION

The Manual Handling Operations Regulations apply to any manual handling operation that may cause injury at work. These operations will be identified by the risk assessment carried out under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations.

They will include not only lifting but also lowering, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving loads by hand or other bodily force.

As an employer, the organisation is required to take three key steps:

1. Avoid hazardous manual handling operations where reasonably practicable.
2. Adequately assess any hazardous operations that cannot be avoided. Ergonomic assessment looks at the weight, shape and size of the load, the handler's posture, the working environment and the individual's capability. Unless the assessment is very simple, a written record will be needed.
3. Reduce the risk of injury as far as is reasonably practicable.

AVOIDING MANUAL HANDLING

Avoiding manual handling operations that may cause injury may be achieved by:

- Redesigning the task to avoid moving the load.
- Doing the job in a different way e.g. breaking the load down to smaller, more manageable units.
- Automation.
- Mechanisation.
- The use of mechanical manual handling aids.

PRINCIPLES


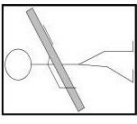
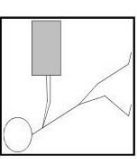
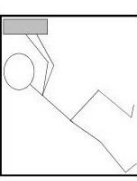
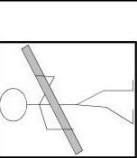
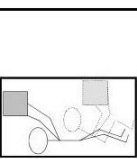
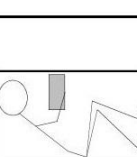
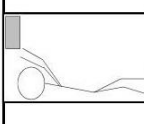
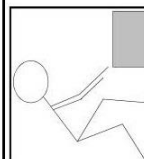
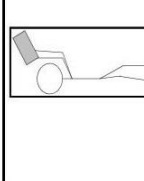
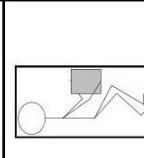
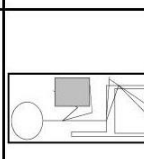
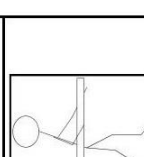
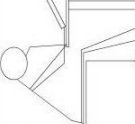
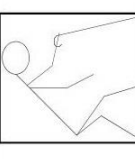
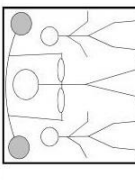
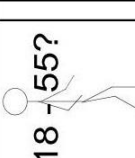
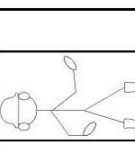
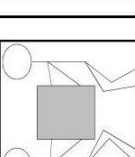
The correct method of lifting makes the job easier, less tiring and is less likely to lead to back injuries. Lifting is to be done using the correct muscles - back and abdominal muscles are weak, the leg and thigh muscles are strong. A good posture at the start of the lift is essential; slight bending of the back, hips and knees is preferable to fully flexing the back (stooping) or fully flexing the hips and knees (squatting). If the load can be kept close to the body a person can act as a human elevator - resulting in far heavier loads being lifted with far less effort.

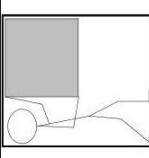
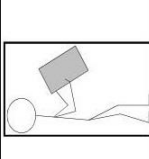

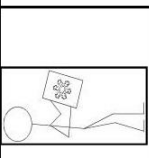
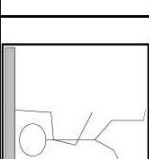
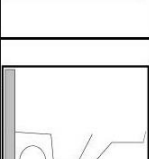

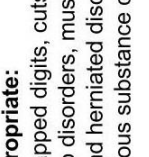
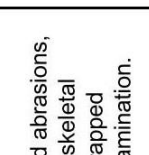





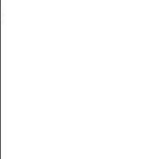

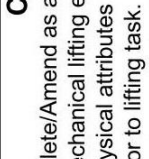

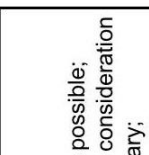

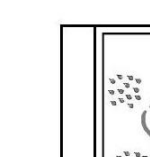
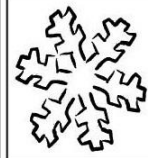

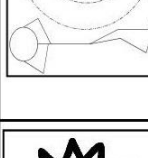
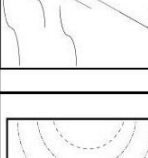
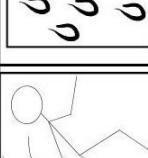
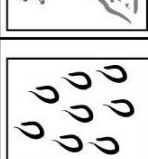
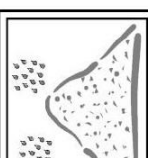
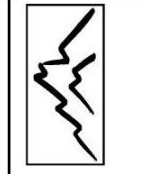
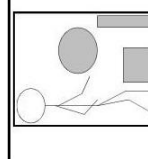
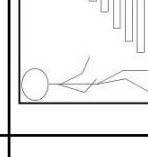
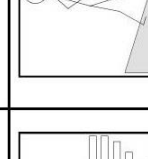
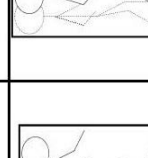

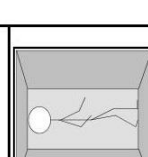

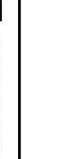
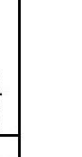
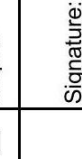
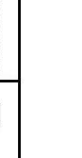
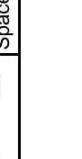

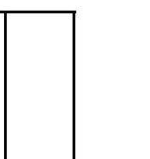

There are six significant points in manual handling:

1. Grip - A good grip makes maximum use of the palm of the hand, the ball of the thumb and the base of the fingers. Considerable damage can be caused by using the sensitive fingertips; continued use of them leads to strained fingers and forearms.
2. Back - The back should be slightly bent, as should the hips and knees, in order to get close to the load and then to raise it, pushing upwards with the leg muscles. The back should not be flexed any further while lifting, as can happen if the legs begin to straighten before starting to raise the load. Avoid twisting the back or leaning sideways, especially when the back is bent.
3. Head - Keep the head up when handling. Once the load is held securely, look ahead, not down at the load.
4. Feet - The correct position of the feet is approximately the width of the hips apart, with one foot slightly in front of the other in order to maintain balance. This position provides a stable base as the load is lifted. Be prepared to move the feet during the lift to maintain stability - turning by moving the feet is better than twisting and lifting at the same time.
5. Arms - Where possible, the load should be hugged as close to the body as possible so that the body does not become unbalanced.
6. Body - Keep the load close to the body for as long as possible while lifting and keep the heaviest side of the load next to the body.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

- A person should always be able to see where they are going.
- It is good practice to look over the route before lifting to ensure that there are no obstructions or obstacles in the way.
- Stacking is only to be as high as it is possible to go with the elbows still tucked into the sides.
- Hand hooks or other lifting aids are to be used if loads are unwieldy or irregular in shape.
- If there is uncertainty as to the weight of the object to be lifted, or the person who is to do the lifting is unsure of their capabilities, help is to be sought.

Company Name	Manual Handling Risk Assessment				
Form Ref:	Project:				Contract No:
Activity:	Location:				
Materials to be Handled:	Hazardous Contents:				
Can Manual Handling be Eliminated? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Tick all Applicable Activities <input type="checkbox"/>					
Party: Management <input type="checkbox"/> Supervisor <input type="checkbox"/> Operative <input type="checkbox"/> Third Party <input type="checkbox"/> Client <input type="checkbox"/>					
TASK					
					
Carrying <input type="checkbox"/>	Pulling <input type="checkbox"/>	Pushing <input type="checkbox"/>	Twisting <input type="checkbox"/>	Repetition <input type="checkbox"/>	Stooping <input type="checkbox"/>
					
Reaching High <input type="checkbox"/>	Reaching Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Lifting High <input type="checkbox"/>	Lifting Low <input type="checkbox"/>	Handling While Seated <input type="checkbox"/>	Bending Sideways <input type="checkbox"/>
INDIVIDUAL					
					
Training Required? <input type="checkbox"/>	Medical Condition or History? <input type="checkbox"/>	Need for Unusual Strength or Height? <input type="checkbox"/>	18-55 Years? <input type="checkbox"/>	PPE to be Worn? <input type="checkbox"/>	Team Lift? <input type="checkbox"/>
S - Severity 1 = Trivial Injury/ies 2 = Minor Injury/ies 3 = Major Injury/ies 4 = Major Injuries/ies to several people 5 = Death			L - Likelihood 1 = Improbable Occurrence 2 = Remote Occurrence 3 = Possible Occurrence 4 = Probable Occurrence 5 = Likely Occurrence		R - Risk = SxL 15-25 = High Risk 8 - 12 = Medium Risk 1-6 = Low Risk
Severity ()			Likelihood ()		HML ()
Severity ()			Likelihood ()		HML ()
Residual Risk Factor					
Severity ()			Likelihood ()		HML ()

Manual Handling Operations Record (ctd.)									
LOAD	Estimated Size: mm	Estimated Weight:kg							
									
Bulky / Unwieldy <input type="checkbox"/>	Difficult to Grip <input type="checkbox"/>	Hot <input type="checkbox"/>	Cold <input type="checkbox"/>	Light <input type="checkbox"/>	Heavy <input type="checkbox"/>				
									
Unstable <input type="checkbox"/>	Eccentric Shape <input type="checkbox"/>	Abrasive / Sharp <input type="checkbox"/>							
ENVIRONMENT									
									
Cold <input type="checkbox"/>	Hot <input type="checkbox"/>	Noisy <input type="checkbox"/>	Windy <input type="checkbox"/>	Humid <input type="checkbox"/>	Dusty <input type="checkbox"/>				
									
Uneven Surfaces <input type="checkbox"/>	Obstructions <input type="checkbox"/>	Steps <input type="checkbox"/>	Slopes <input type="checkbox"/>	Vibration <input type="checkbox"/>	Confined Space <input type="checkbox"/>				
Produced By: Name: _____						Signature: _____			
Delete/Amend as appropriate: Sprains and strains, trapped digits, cuts and abrasions, work related upper limb disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, back pain and herniated discs, trapped nerves, fatigue, hazardous substance contamination.						Delete/Amend as appropriate: Mechanical lifting equipment utilised where possible; Physical attributes of employees taken into consideration prior to lifting task. Team lift where necessary; Employees trained in the correct manual handling techniques (Kinetic lifting) and employees made aware of size/weights; Employees made aware of COSHH assessment findings; Employees advised on any spillage/leakage procedures where appropriate; Ensure load is secure during lifting operations. Operatives supplied with appropriate personal protective equipment eg., gloves and safety footwear. Task rotation employed as appropriate. Adequate rest breaks given. Good housekeeping practices employed. Travel routes checked and cleared of obstructions and other hazards.			
						Date: / /			

Section M

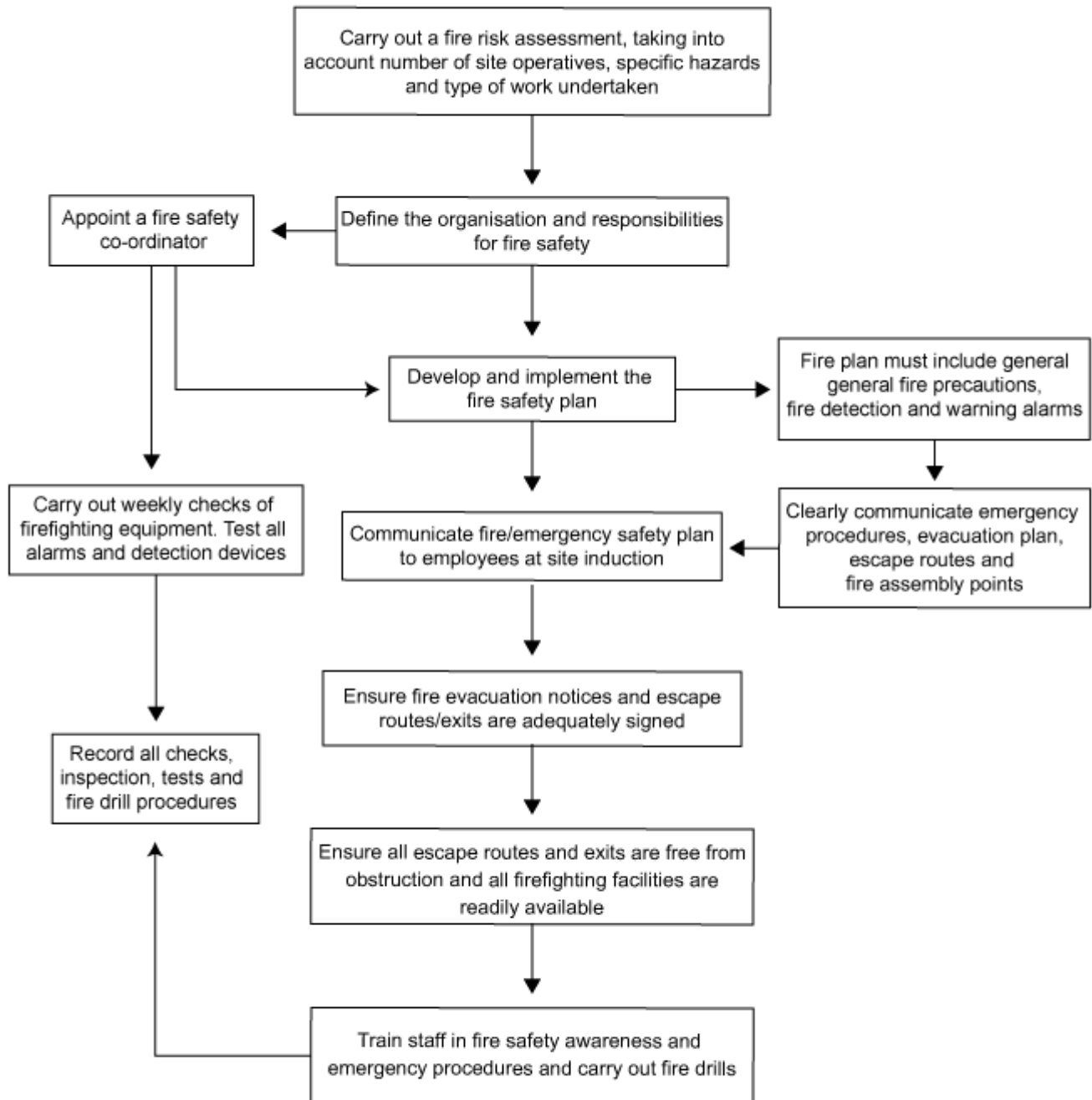
Arrangements for Fire and Emergencies (Site)

It is the policy of Tuff Nutterz that suitable and sufficient fire and emergency procedures be in place **on site** in order to facilitate effective evacuation or other appropriate action, and to ensure that employees' and others' personal health and safety is not put at risk unduly during the course of such action.

In many circumstances the on-site emergency procedures will be defined by the Client's standing arrangements or existing site arrangements. If this is the case then this will be explained at site induction. If not the Event manager will ensure that procedures are put in place, implemented and maintained.

In the event of a fire, explosion or damage to services (water, electric or gas) occurring, full details of the incident are to be passed to **the Director** as soon as possible.

Procedure for Fire and Emergencies (Site)



Site Fire and Emergency Procedures

A Suitable and sufficient fire and emergency plan/procedures shall be in place at each site in order to facilitate effective evacuation or other appropriate action and to ensure that operatives' and others health and safety is not put at risk unduly during the course of such action. The following is an example of the type of procedures that would be put in place at the site, although it is possible that these procedures may be more detailed or complicated depending on the nature, extent and complexity of the site, and if there are any existing emergency/fire procedures in place for the site.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

Potential emergency situations have been identified and an emergency plan is developed for the workplace:

- In accordance with legislative requirements.
- Regularly reviewed.
- The event manager has allocated overall responsibility for control of emergency situations to specified individuals and communicated this information to all Employees / Workers.
- Employees/workers receive training and practice in the emergency plan appropriate to their allocated emergency response requirements.
- Competent persons have periodically assessed the suitability, location and accessibility of emergency equipment.
- Emergency and fire protection equipment, exit signs and alarm systems are regularly inspected, tested, and maintained, and suitability, location and accessibility are reviewed if there has been a change in the workplace.
- The event manager ensures that a system is in place to inform relevant emergency authorities of the hazards, and on attendance during an emergency.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS

The site manager is to ensure that:

1. Sufficient fire-fighting equipment is available on the site and that it is serviced/ maintained at least once a year.
2. Training and instruction are given to staff in respect of means of escape, the use of the fire-fighting equipment and the fire drill procedure.
3. The fire drill procedure is tested periodically.
4. Records are kept of items 1 to 3 above.

A suitable fire assembly area will be designated in compliance with routine orders issued by the organisation's representative or defined in the emergency plan.

EMERGENCY PLAN

The emergency plan must show that:

- There is an assigned manager of the evacuation procedure, responsible for actions in an emergency:
1. Managing an evacuation.
 2. Assigning Area Wardens.
- There are up to date emergency contact details.
 - The emergency contact details displayed at the event in an easily accessible location.
 - All emergencies that require an evacuation have been identified.
 - An evacuation procedure is prepared and must:

1. address all types of situations and hazards.
 2. cover all employees/workers who may be present at the workplace.
 3. allow for quick and safe evacuation.
 4. clearly identify routes to safe assembly areas.
 5. consider special assistance for hearing, vision or mobility-impaired people.
 6. include a process for accounting for persons.
- Fire protection equipment is available, maintained and regularly checked and tested.
 - Adequate employees/workers are trained in the use of different fire extinguishers.
 - Procedures accommodate for declarations of extreme weather warnings, and must identify the closest designated 'safe place'.

Review Emergency Plan:

Emergency plan practice runs must be undertaken to assess the effectiveness of the emergency plan.

Practice run results must be documented for review. All revisions of the emergency plan must be communicated to all employees/workers in the workplace.

UNDERGROUND SERVICES

In the event that any underground services are struck contact is to be made with the organisation to which the underground services belong. All work in the area is to cease until such time as the services have been examined and the area is made safe. A list of the relevant organisations is to be retained on site.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION

Site accommodation presents a series of hazards that vary with usage. Temporary site huts see service as offices, stores, rest rooms and other uses. Frequently they are many of these things at the same time and the event manager should ensure that:

- Fire exits are conspicuously marked, easily and immediately accessible.
- Adequate fire-fighting equipment is available.

Temporary buildings should be at least 10.0 metres away from any permanent structure to create a fire gap. Where the break is less than 6.0 metres then the temporary building should not add to the spread of fire or the creation of smoke/toxic fume.

Fire Risk Assessment
to comply with the requirements of
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

Company Name:				Date:					
Workplace Address:				Contact Name: Contact Number:					
Nature of Occupancy:				Use of Remainder of Building: (e.g. multiple occupancy)					
Construction of Building:									
Which areas of the Building are covered by this Assessment?:									
Are any areas of the Building not covered by this Assessment?:									
N° of Floors in the Building:			N° of Staircases in the Building available as Exit Routes from the Workplace:				N° of Final Exits:		
Maximum N° of Employees at Risk in the Workplace:					Maximum N° of other Persons at Risk in the Workplace:				
Action Required	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9
Indicate by ✓									
Assessor			Position				Review Date		

STEP 1 – FIRE HAZARDS	FIRE HAZARDS IDENTIFIED
<p>What are the possible sources of ignition within the workplace? Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smoking materials • faulty electrical equipment / overloaded electrical sockets • heat from processes • some chemicals (should be identified as oxidizing materials) • oxygen supplies from cylinder storage • arson 	
<p>What sources of fuel may present a fire hazard in the workplace? Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flammable liquid-based products (e.g. paints, varnishes, thinners, adhesives) • flammable liquids /solvents (e.g. alcohol (spirits), white spirit, methylated spirit, cooking oils, cigarette lighters) • flammable chemicals (e.g. cleaning products, photocopier chemicals) • flammable gases (e.g. liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), acetylene) • displays and stands • drapes, hangings, decorations • packaging materials, stationery, advertising material • plastics and rubber (e.g. video tapes, polyurethane foam-filled furniture, polystyrene-based materials, exercise mats) • upholstered seating and cushions, soft furnishings, textiles • litter and waste products (particularly shredded paper, wood shavings, timbers, offcuts, dust accumulation) • fireworks and pyrotechnics 	
<p>What situations may assist the spread of fire and smoke? Consider the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • vertical shafts, e.g lifts, open stairways, dumb waiters • false ceilings, especially if they are not fire stopped above walls • voids behind wall panelling • large roof cavities • unsealed doors (missing infumescent strip etc) • unsealed holes in walls and ceiling (caused by pipework, cables etc). 	
<p>What hazardous processes generally take place within the workplace? (e.g. welding, cutting, grinding, refuelling of vehicles, etc)</p>	

STEP 2 – PERSONS / GROUPS AT RISK	PERSONS / GROUPS IDENTIFIED
<p>Who are the persons at significant risk in the event of a fire?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employees / helpers who are unfamiliar with the premises • lone workers (e.g. cleaners) • visitors / casual users • less able persons (e.g. those with mobility, hearing or vision impairment) • unaccompanied children • emergency services (i.e. fire fighters, ambulance crews) 	
STEP 3 – EVALUATING THE RISKS	
<p>(a) Are all the identified hazards adequately controlled?</p> <p>If no, record finding in Part A</p>	
<p>(b) From the hazards identified in Step 1, what is the likelihood of a fire occurring in the area being assessed?</p>	<p>(✓ or circle as appropriate):</p> <p>Low / Medium / High</p>
<p>(c) Taking into consideration the hazards identified in Step 1 and the persons identified as being at significant risk in Step 2, what is the likely severity of a fire that may occur in the area being assessed?</p>	<p>(✓ or circle as appropriate):</p> <p>Low / Medium / High</p>

PART A

Existing significant hazards / risks that are not adequately controlled	
Further Action required?	
Action By:	By When:

STEP 4 - FIRE DETECTION, FIRE WARNING & EMERGENCY LIGHTING

(a) Type of fire detection system (describe):

Are detectors of the right type / in appropriate locations?

Does the detection system ensure that a fire warning is raised in time for all occupants to escape to a place of total safety?

(b) Type of fire warning system (describe):

Is the warning system sufficient for the risks involved?

(c) Can the means for giving a warning be clearly understood throughout the whole site?

(d) If the fire detection and warning system is electrically powered, does it have a back-up power supply?

(e) Is an emergency lighting system installed?

Is an emergency lighting system required? (Will the premises be used in hours of darkness?)

(f) If installed, is the emergency lighting system independent of the main power supply?

(g) Have employees been informed about the fire alarm system?

Do they know how to operate it?

Do they know how to respond to it?

(h) Are there sufficient numbers of Fire Action signs displayed (i.e. what to do in the event of a fire)?

Have the relevant details been filled in?

(i) Are there any areas, particularly unoccupied ones, where there could be a delay in detecting the start of a fire?

Further Action required?**Action By:****By When:**

STEP 5 – MEANS OF ESCAPE

(a) Are all persons in the workplace able to react quickly in the event of a fire?

If not, who is affected?

(b) Is a refuge area needed to protect those unable to react quickly in the event of a fire?

If so, has one been established?

(c) Do exits lead to a place of safety?

(d) Are all gangways and escape routes free from obstruction?

(e) Are there enough exits?

Are they in the right place and wide enough?

(f) Are all escape routes / final exits correctly signed?

(g) Are fire doors kept closed (not 'wedged' in the open position)?

(h) Are self-closing devices on fire doors working properly?

(i) Where appropriate, do doors used for means of escape open in the direction of travel?

(j) Can all final exit doors be opened easily and immediately if there is an emergency?

Further Action required?

Action By:

By When:

STEP 6 – FIRE DRILLS, WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE

(a) Are regular fire drills carried out?

At what frequency?

(b) Are the results of the fire drills recorded?

(c) Are Fire Marshals / Fire Wardens nominated and suitably trained?

(d) Where is the Assembly Point situated?

Is it clearly identified?

(e) Do employees know what to do in the event of a fire?

(f) Do contractors / visitors to the site know what to do in the event of a fire?

(g) Is a roll call carried out?

By whom?

Further action required?**Action By:****By When:**

(a) Are sufficient fire extinguishers sited throughout the workplace?	
(b) Are fire extinguishers: The correct type? Located correctly? Easily accessible? Mounted on a wall or stand? Appropriate signage displayed?	
(c) Have persons likely to use the fire extinguishers been given adequate instruction and training? If yes, when?	
Further action required?	
Action By:	By When:

STEP 8 – CHECKS, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE**(a) Are the following checked:**

Escape routes (recommended daily)?

(at what frequency?):

Fire fighting equipment (recommended weekly)?

(at what frequency?):

Emergency lighting system (recommended monthly)?

(at what frequency?):

Are the results recorded?

(b) Is the fire detection and warning system checked?

At what frequency (recommended weekly)?

Are the results recorded?

(c) Have the fire detection and warning / emergency lighting systems been tested and maintained by a competent person within the last six months?

Are the results recorded?

(d) Have the fire extinguishers been tested and maintained by a competent person within the last year?

Are the results recorded?

Further action required?**Action By:****By When:**

STEP 9 – EMERGENCY PLAN**(a) Has an emergency plan been developed?**

(Existing clients' Policies contain emergency plans - is the plan being used?)

(b) Is the emergency plan displayed in prominent locations around the site?

(This could be provided by fire action notices, or in more complex premises may need to be more detailed)

Further action required?**Action By:****By When:**

Fire/Emergency Action

(To be displayed at all places of work)

The fire alarm device for this workplace consists of:

Alarm call points are located:

The assembly point is located:

Action in the event of a fire or explosion:

The following action is to be taken in the event of a fire or explosion occurring:

1. Raise the alarm. If you are not near an alarm device shout **"FIRE"** and give the **location**.
2. Inform who will alert the Fire Brigade by telephone and inform anyone else in the building.
3. Put the fire out if that is possible without putting yourself in danger/report your presence to at the assembly point.

Full details of the incident are to be passed to as soon as possible.

Action in the event of discovering a bomb (real or hoax):

The following action is to be taken in the event of a bomb (real or hoax) being discovered or threatened:

1. Raise the alarm. If you are not near an alarm device shout **"FIRE"**.
2. Inform who will summon the Police by telephone and inform anyone else in the building.
3. Report your presence to at the assembly point.

Full details of the incident are to be passed to as soon as possible.

Action on hearing the alarm:

On hearing the emergency alarm the following action is to be taken:

1. Evacuate the premises quickly and quietly. Do not wait to finish a phone call or to collect personal belongings.
2. Report your presence to at the assembly point.
3. Do not re-enter the building until the senior fire officer declares that it is safe to do so.

Summoning the Fire Brigade:

The information that shall be required is:

1. **Organisation Name**
2. **Address**
3. **Telephone Number**
4. **BRIEF DETAILS OF THE EMERGENCY, e.g. FIRE IN THE GROUND FLOOR**

Fire wardens:

Names of fire wardens and areas they control:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Due to the nature of the workplace it will not always be possible to have a designated fire warden in each area. It is imperative, therefore, that each member of staff ensures that their area is evacuated and that everyone, including visitors, is alerted and cleared from the workplace. That information should be reported to the senior person in charge at the fire assembly point.

Fire Safety Inspection Fire Safety Inspection Checklist

Company name:

Area inspected/site address:

No	ITEM	YES/NO/ N/A	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED (INCLUDE LOCATION)	ACTION DATE
01	All combustibles and rubbish being removed regularly from work areas?			
02	Fire procedures included in safety plan. Fire/emergency procedures displayed?			
03	Fire extinguishers locations correctly signed?			
04	Fire extinguishers in good condition, in correct locations and serviced within last 12 months?			
05	Fire extinguishers appropriate quantity and type for fire risk?			
06	Fire extinguishing equipment being inspected weekly for damage?			
07	Fire extinguishers located at fire points?			
08	Fire alarm used?			
09	Fire procedures part of induction procedure?			
10	Fire drill conducted within the last 6 months or sooner where applicable?			

No.	ITEM	YES/NO/ N/A	REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED (INCLUDE LOCATION)	ACTION DATE
11	Fire marshals appointed?			
12	Employees trained in use of extinguishing equipment?			
13	Fire escapes and emergency routes correctly signed?			
14	Fire doors open outwards and unobstructed on both sides?			
15	Fire escape routes kept clear?			
16	Fire escape routes adequately illuminated?			
17	Emergency lighting required in any work areas to facilitate evacuation if main supply fails?			
18	Emergency lighting tested?			
19	"No Smoking" and similar warning signs displayed in areas of flammable materials storage?			

Person completing checklist:

Job title:

Date:

Section N

Arrangements for First Aid, Medical Emergencies, Accidents/Incidents

FIRST AID

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that there are sufficient first aiders available at all workplaces.

Details of the first aid kit locations and names of first aiders shall be displayed on designated notice boards within the workplace.

The responsibility for ensuring first aid kits are kept fully stocked at all times rests with the designated first aiders/appointed persons:

First aid kits kept in Tuff Nutterz's vehicles are the responsibility of the driver of the vehicle.

MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

In the event of an injury or sudden illness the following action is to be taken:

1. First aid assistance is to be obtained, if appropriate.
2. The injured or ill person is to be conveyed to hospital by the quickest possible means, or an ambulance is to be summoned, ensuring that the address is given accurately.
3. The full details of the injured or ill person and the details of the injuries or illness are to be passed to the workplace supervisor and **the Director** as soon as possible.

ACCIDENTS/INCIDENTS

All employees/workers and other persons are responsible for the initial report of incidents.

Event Managers are responsible for:

- Informing staff, sub-contractors and visitors of the need to report incidents promptly.
- Ensuring that Incident Report forms are easily accessible and completed immediately.
- Incidents are investigated; and
- Maintaining an organisations Register of Injuries.

All accidents and cases of work-related ill-health are to be recorded in the designated Tuff Nutterz accident book.

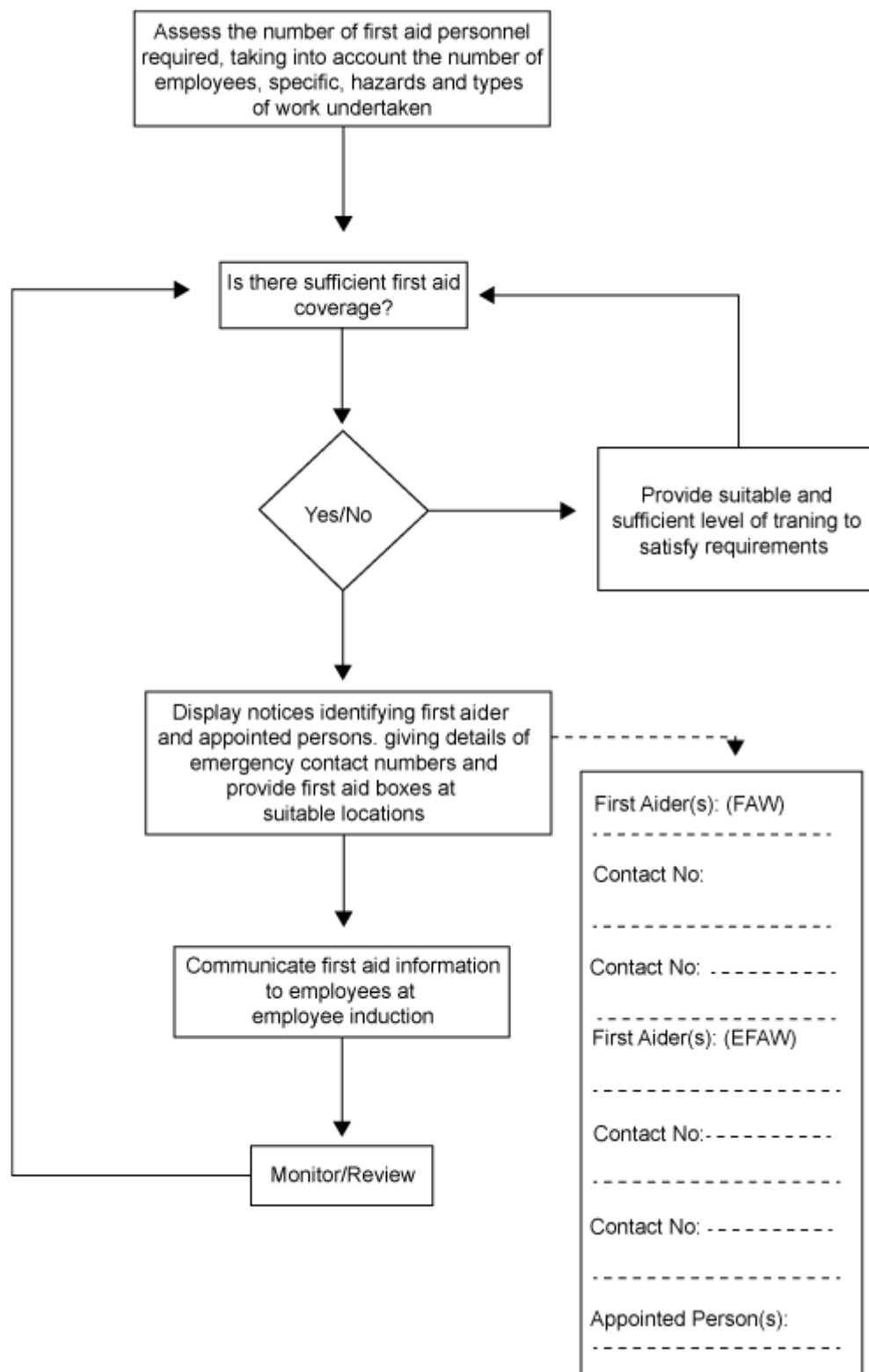
All incidents resulting in injury or illness should be investigated using the Incident Investigation Form.

An Incident/Hazard / Near Miss Report Form must always be completed.

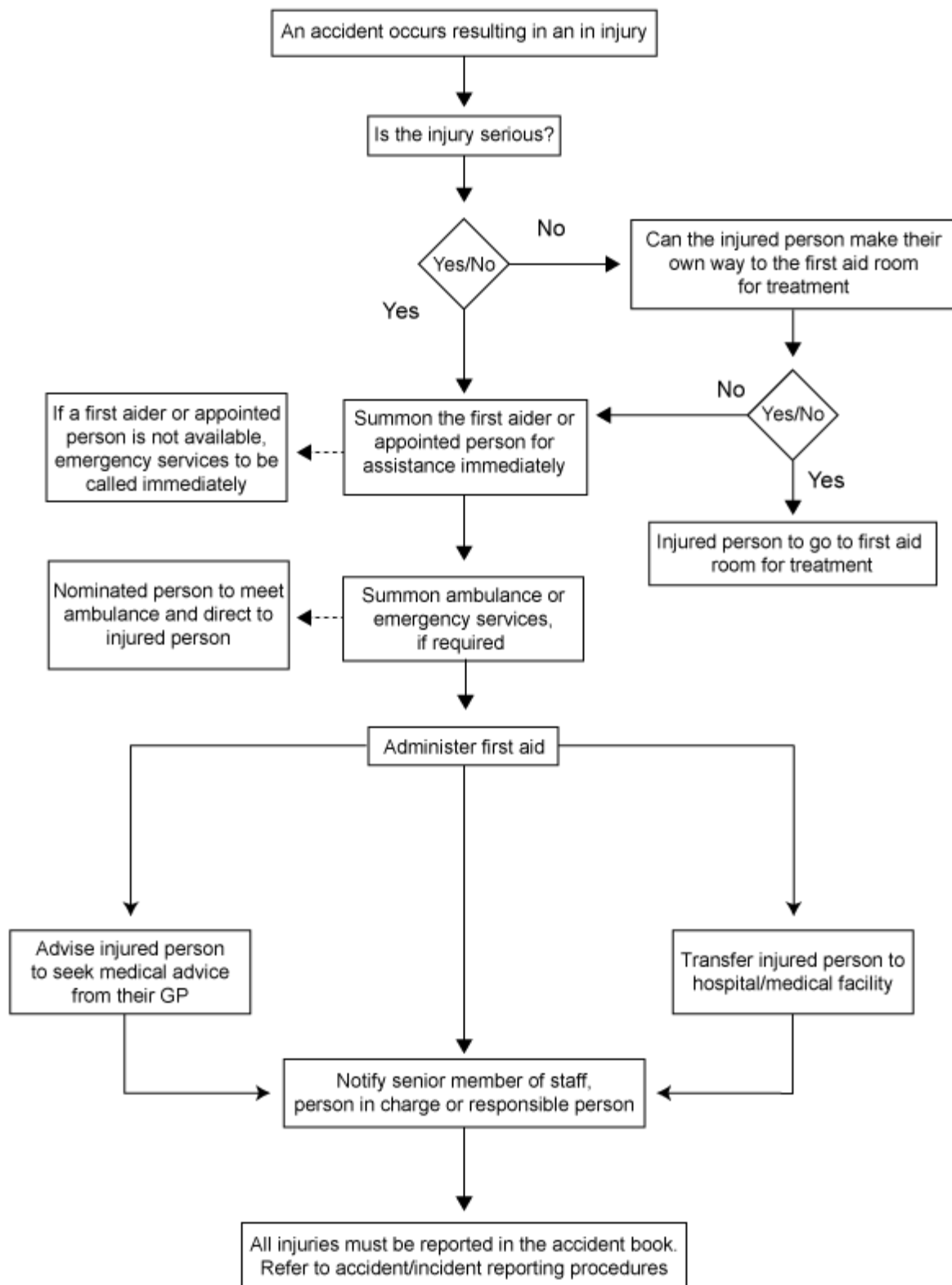
The Director and the Event Manager shall be responsible for reporting accidents, diseases and dangerous occurrences to the enforcing authority if necessary.

The Director shall be responsible for investigating accidents/incidents, ill health and dangerous occurrences. At their discretion they may call on THSP Risk Management to assist with the investigation.

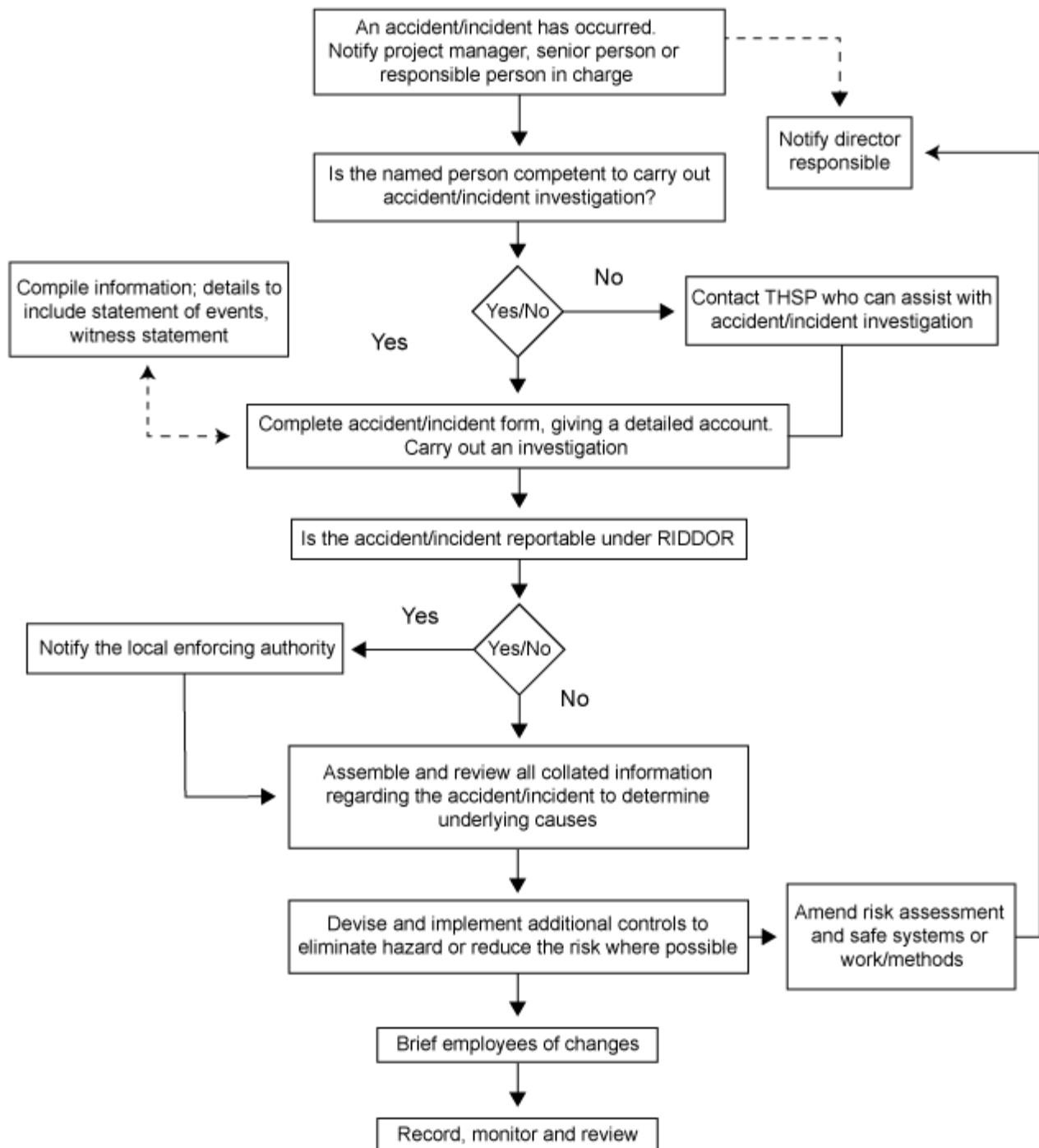
Procedure for Assessing First Aid Requirements



Procedure for Dealing with Medical Emergencies



Procedure for Accident/Incident Investigation and Reporting



Assessing First Aid Requirements

In accordance with the Approved Code of Practice (ACoP) relating to first aid provision, this organisation recognises that numbers of first aiders and their skills level will only be adequately addressed if a suitable assessment is carried out on the first aid requirements of the organisation. The ACoP states that if the assessment identifies a need for first aiders then employers should ensure that they are provided in "sufficient numbers at appropriate locations".

It is recognised by this organisation that the assessments carried out need not be recorded but, as employers may have to justify their decisions, it should look at the following:

ASPECTS TO CONSIDER	IMPACTS ON FIRST AID PROVISION
Hazards (use the finding of your risk assessment and take account of any parts of your workplace that have different work activities/hazards which may require different levels of first aid provision)	
Does your workplace have low-level hazards, like you might find in offices and shops?	<p>The minimum provision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appointed person to take charge of first aid arrangements. • A suitably stocked first aid box.
Does your workplace have higher level hazards, such as chemicals or dangerous machinery? Do your work activities involve special hazards, such as hydrofluoric acid or confined spaces?	<p>You should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing first aiders. • Additional training for first aiders to deal with injuries caused by special hazards. • Additional first aid equipment. • Precise siting of first aid equipment. • Providing a first aid room. • Informing the emergency services.
Employees	
How many people are employed on site?	<p>Where there are small numbers of employees, the minimum provision is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An appointed person to take charge of first aid arrangements. • A suitably stocked first aid box. <p>Where there are large numbers of employees you should consider providing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First aiders. • Additional first aid equipment. • A first aid room.
Are there inexperienced workers on site, or employees with disabilities or particular health problems?	<p>You should consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional training for first aiders. • Additional first aid equipment. • Local siting of first aid equipment. <p>Your first aid provision should cover work experience trainees.</p>

ASPECTS TO CONSIDER	IMPACTS ON FIRST AID PROVISION
Accidents and ill-health record	
What injuries and illness have occurred in your workplace and where did they happen?	Make sure your first aid provision caters for the type of injuries and illness that might occur in your workplace. Monitor accidents and ill health and review your first aid provision as appropriate.
Working arrangements	
Do you have employees who travel a lot, work remotely or work alone?	You should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing personal first aid kits. • Issuing personal communicators/mobile phones to employees.
Do any of your employees work shifts or work out of hours?	You should ensure there is adequate first aid provision at all times people are at work.
Are the premises spread out, e.g. are there several buildings on the site or multi-floor buildings?	You should consider provision in each building or on each floor.
Is your workplace remote from emergency medical services?	You should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the emergency services of your location. • Consider special arrangements with the emergency services.
Do any of your employees work at sites occupied by other employers?	You should make arrangements with other site occupiers to ensure adequate first aid provision. A written agreement between employers is strongly recommended.
Do you have enough provision to cover for your first aiders or appointed persons when they are absent?	You should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What cover is needed for annual leave. • What cover is needed for unplanned and exceptional absences.
Non-employees	
Do members of the public visit your premises?	Under the Regulations, you have no legal duty to provide first aid for non-employees, but HSE strongly recommends that you include them in your first aid provision.

CATEGORIES OF FIRST AIDERS

A first aider is someone who has undertaken training and holds a valid certificate of competence in either:

- First aid at work (FAW). Or
- Emergency first aid at work (EFAW).

EFAW training enables a first aider to give emergency first aid to someone who is injured or becomes ill while at work. FAW training includes EFAW and also equips the first aider to apply first aid to a range of specific injuries and illness.

APPOINTED PERSONS

If you decide that you don't need a first aider in your workplace, you should appoint someone to take charge of first aid equipment and facilities and calling the emergency services when required.

TABLE OF SUGGESTED NUMBERS OF FIRST AID TRAINED PERSONS

Where there are special circumstances, such as remoteness from emergency medical services, shift working or sites with several separate buildings, there may be a need for more trained first aid personnel than set out below. Increased provision will be necessary to cover for absences.

CATEGORY OF RISK	NUMBERS EMPLOYED AT ANY LOCATION	SUGGESTED NUMBER OF FIRST AID PERSONNEL
Lower risk e.g. shops, offices, libraries	Fewer than 25	At least one appointed person.
	25-50	At least one first aider trained in EFAW.
	More than 50	At least one first aider trained in FAW for every 100 employed (or part thereof).
Higher risk e.g. light engineering and assembly work, food processing, warehousing, extensive work with dangerous machinery or sharp instruments, construction, chemical manufacture	Fewer than 5	At least one appointed person.
	5-50	At least one first aider trained EFAW or FAW depending on the type of injuries that might occur.
	More than 50	At least one first aider trained in FAW for every 50 employed (or part thereof).

FIRST AID ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

The minimum first aid provision for each work site is:

- A suitably stocked first aid container.
- A person to take charge of first aid arrangements.
- Information for employees on first aid arrangements.

FIRST AID MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

When the assessment of first aid requirements has been completed, this organisation will provide the materials, equipment and facilities needed to ensure that the level of first aid cover identified as necessary will be provided for all staff at all relevant times. This will include ensuring that first aid equipment, suitably marked and easily accessible, is available in all places where working conditions require it.

FIRST AID CONTAINERS

The minimum level of first aid equipment is a suitably stocked and properly identified first aid container. There will be at least one first aid container supplied with a sufficient quantity of first aid materials at each work site, suitable for the particular circumstances.

It will be ensured that first aid containers are easily accessible and placed, if possible, near to hand washing facilities. First aid containers should protect first aid items from dust and damp and should only be stocked with items useful for giving first aid.

Tablets and medication should not be kept.

As there is no mandatory list of items that should be included in a first aid container this organisation will decide on what to include from information gathered during our assessment of first aid needs. We will use the requirements of BS 8599, detailed below as a guide.

Content	First aid kit size (As recommended below)			
	Small	Medium	Large	Travel
Guidance card	1	1	1	1
Contents list	1	1	1	1
Medium dressing	4	6	8	1
Large dressing	1	2	2	1
Triangular bandage	2	3	4	1
Safety pins	6	12	24	2
Sterile eyepad	2	3	4	0
Sterile dressings	40	60	100	10
Alcohol-free wipes	20	30	40	4
Adhesive tape	1	1	1	1
Nitrile gloves	6	9	12	1
Sterile finger dressing	2	3	4	0
Resuscitation faceshield	1	1	2	1
Foil blanket	1	2	3	1
Burn dressing	1	2	2	1
Shears	1	1	1	1
Conforming bandage	1	2	2	1
Eyewash 250ml	0	0	0	1

Hazard	Recommended first aid kit size		
	Small	Medium	Large
Low hazard Workplace	Fewer than 25 employees	25 - 100 employees	Over 100 employees
High hazard Workplace	Fewer than 25 employees	5 - 25 employees	Over 25 employees

This is a suggested contents list only; equivalent but different items will be considered acceptable.

Accident Investigation and Reporting

In the event of an employee of this organisation suffering any of the following:

- Fatal injury.
- Specified Injury (including fractures, amputations, loss of eyesight, hospitalisation for a period of 24 hours or more, etc).
- An injury resulting in the employee being absent from work for more than 7 days.
- Occupational illness or disease (including dermatitis, occupational deafness, vibration white finger, etc). or
- Any other accident resulting in damage to property or injury to employees and/or members of public

Certain procedures must be followed as described below.

Initially, the accident **must** be reported to your supervisor as soon as possible and be reported in the accident book held on the premises. Those working on sites away from the organisation's premises are to ensure that the accident is reported to head office for entry in the accident book.

The details that must be recorded in the accident book are:

- Name of the person suffering the injury.
- Date and time of the injury.
- Name of person reporting the injury.
- Cause of the injury.
- Any action taken as a result of the injury.
- Whether or not the injury is reportable to the enforcing authority (the Health and Safety Executive or local authority). and
- Nature of the injury (e.g. part of the body affected).

The supervisor is required to report the incident to head office management who will decide if it is reportable to the enforcing authority. If it is, an appointed member of management will complete the online report within the time period specified by law. Details of the accident reporting telephone line are given overleaf. Over-seven-day injuries must be reported within 15 days to the HSE office (or the Local Authority Environmental Health Department) that serves the location of the accident. Deaths and specified injuries, which are reportable immediately, should be reported by the quickest possible means, then must be followed up by the official reporting form within 10 days via the Internet.

Management will take the appropriate steps to ensure that the incident is investigated as soon as possible, that the results of that investigation are recorded on the internal accident investigation form, and that remedial measures are put into place to prevent a recurrence.

If there is no supervisor in the area at the time of the incident then the employee suffering the injury **must** report the accident in the accident book and to management as soon as possible. A work colleague can undertake this responsibility if the injured person is unable to do this themselves.

If a member of the public (or other person who is not an employee) is injured as a result of a work activity by one of our employees and that member of the public is taken to hospital for treatment, the accident/injury must be reported to management **without delay**.

Where an incident has occurred that is classified as a dangerous occurrence it must be reported to management **without delay** - even if no one was injured.

ACCIDENT REPORTING TELEPHONE LINE

Fatal and Specified Injuries may be notified by telephone to the National Incident Contact Centre between the hours of 8.30 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. on weekdays, a report must be received by the enforcing authority within 10 days.

Telephone the Incident Contact Centre on:

0345 300 9923

ONLINE REPORTING

Reporting of all other incidents under RIDDOR must be submitted via the relevant online interactive form, available on the HSE Website - www.hse.gov.uk/riddor.

- F2508IE Report of an Injury.
- F2508DOE Report of a Dangerous Occurrence.
- F2508AE Report of a Case of Disease.
- OIR9BIE Report of an Injury Offshore.
- OIR9BDOE Report of a Dangerous Occurrence Offshore.
- F2508G1E Report of a Flammable Gas Incident.
- F2508G2E Report of a Dangerous Gas Fitting.

OVER THREE -DAY INJURIES

There is no need to report over-three-day injuries; a record of them must be kept, this will be in the form of a record within the accident book.

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT INVESTIGATION FORM

Part 1 Overview

 Ref no.

The purpose of this form is to record all adverse events. The term **accident** is used where injury or ill health occurs. The term **incident** included **near-misses** and **undesired circumstances**, where there is the potential for injury. Part 1 should be filled out immediately by the manager or supervisor for the work actually involved. Part 2 should be completed by the person responsible for health and safety. Part 3 should be completed, where appropriate, by the investigation team. Part 4 should be completed by the investigating team, together with managers who have the authority to take decisions.

Part 1 Overview

Reported by:			Date of adverse event:	
			Time:	
Incident	Ill health	Minor Injury	Serious injury	Major injury
Brief details (What, where, when, who and emergency measures taken)				

 Forwarded to:

 Date:

 Time:

Part 2 Initial Assessment (to be carried out by the person responsible for health and safety)

Type of event

Accident	
Ill health	
Near-miss	
Undesired circumstance	

Actual/potential for harm

Fatal or major	
Serious	
Minor	
Damage only	

RIDDOR reportable?		
Entry in accident book		

Investigation level

High level		Low level	
Medium level		Basic	

Initial assessment carried out by:		Date:
Further investigation required?		Priority:
For investigation by:		

Part 3 Investigation information gathering

1. Where and when did the adverse event happen?

2. Who was injured/suffered ill health or was otherwise involved with the adverse event?

Injured Person -

Witnesses to Incident -

Other Witness –

3. How did the adverse event happen? (Note any equipment involved.)

4. What activities were being carried out at the time?

5. Was there anything unusual or different about the working conditions?

6. Were there adequate safe working procedures and were they followed?

7. What injuries or ill health effects, if any, were caused?

8. If there was an injury, how did it occur and what caused it?

9. Was the risk known? If so, why wasn't it controlled? If not, why not?

10. Did the organisation and arrangement of the work influence the adverse event?

11. Was maintenance and cleaning sufficient? If not, explain why not.

12. Were the people involved competent and suitable?

13. Did the workplace layout influence the adverse event?

14. Did the nature or shape of the materials influence the adverse event?

15. Did difficulties using the plant and equipment influence the adverse event?

16. Was the safety equipment sufficient?

17. Did other conditions influence the adverse event?

Analysis and further action

18. What were the immediate, underlying and root causes?

19. What risk control measures are needed/recommended?

20. Do similar risks exist elsewhere? If so, what and where?

21. Have similar adverse events happened before? Give details.

Part 4 The risk control action plan

22. Which risk control measures should be implemented in the long and short term?

Control measure	Completion date	Person responsible

23. Which risk assessments and safe working procedures need to be reviewed and updated?

Name of risk assessment safe working procedure	Completion date	Person responsible

24. Have the details of the adverse event and the investigation findings have been recorded and analysed? Are there any trends or common causes which suggest the need for further investigation? What did the adverse event cost?

25. Signed on behalf of the investigation team**Name****Signature****26. Members of the investigation team**

Name	Position

27. The findings of this investigation need to be communicated to the following managers, and PC representatives

Person	Signature	Date

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

INJURED PERSON'S STATEMENT

Full Name of Person Making this Statement: *(Please print)*

Signed.....

Date.....

WITNESS STATEMENT

Full Name of Witness: *(Please print)*

Name of Employer:

Contact Telephone Number:

Signed.....

Date.....

PHOTOGRAPHS

DOCUMENTATION

Section O

Arrangements for Health Surveillance/Management of Occupational Illness

Health surveillance is the application of systematic, regular and appropriate procedures to detect early signs of work-related ill-health in employees who are exposed to certain health risks and acting on the results. It provides information to allow for the detection of harmful health effects at an early stage and checks that control measures are working, highlighting what and where further action might be needed. It also provides an opportunity to train and instruct employees and gives employees the opportunity to raise any concerns.

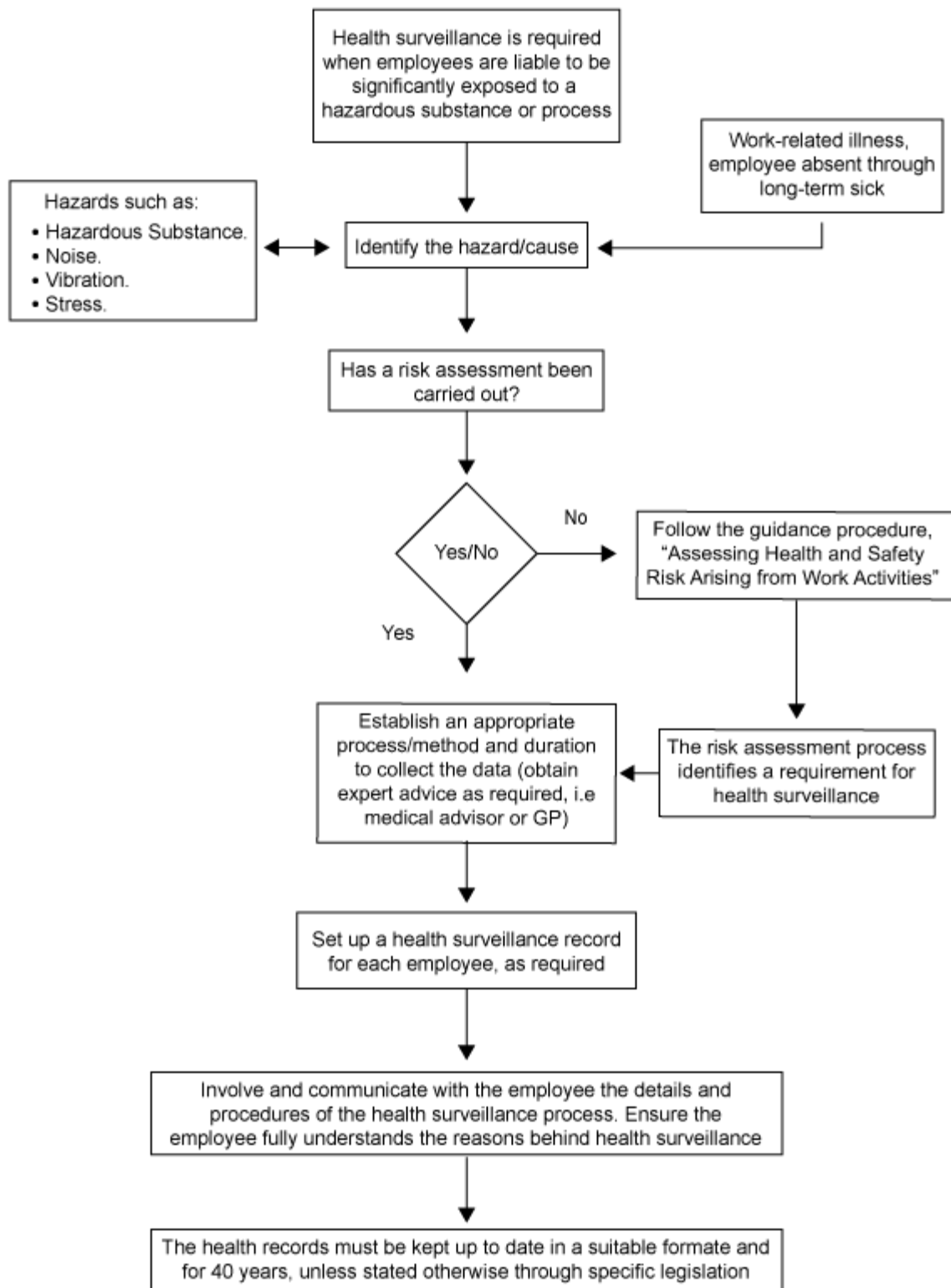
We shall consult with the employees concerned before introducing health surveillance, so that they understand the aims and the importance of their co-operation, in order to ensure that any health surveillance is to be effective.

The Director will identify when one of those circumstances exists and will then seek assistance from a competent individual or body, e.g. occupational nurse/doctor or other suitable occupational health service provider.

The Director will keep all records generated as a result of health surveillance. Medical questionnaires will be treated as confidential and kept securely in personnel files.

The Director shall be responsible for investigating work-related causes of sickness absences and is/are responsible for acting upon investigation findings to prevent a recurrence.

Procedure for Health Surveillance/Management of Occupational Illness



Health Surveillance

INTRODUCTION

Health surveillance includes:

- Collecting, maintaining and reviewing health records for individual employees (personal information about individual employees shall be kept confidential).
- Checks for signs of readily detectable conditions by a responsible person, e.g. a specially trained supervisor or first aider.
- Enquiries, inspections and examinations by a qualified person such as an occupational health nurse or appointed doctor.
- Medical surveillance under the supervision of a doctor. In certain cases the doctor must be an employment medical adviser or a "relevant" doctor.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations require health surveillance to be undertaken where employees are exposed to substances hazardous to health, there is an identifiable disease or adverse health effect related to the exposure and there are valid techniques for detecting indications of the disease or the effect.

The Control of Asbestos Regulations require employers to ensure that health records are kept for employees who undertake licensable work and that adequate medical surveillance is provided through a relevant doctor.

The Control of Lead at Work Regulations requires that where exposure to lead is significant employees are to be under medical surveillance.

The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations require employers to provide health surveillance for all employees who are likely to be regularly exposed to vibration levels at or above the daily exposure action value or are considered to be at risk for any other reason.

The Control of Noise at Work Regulations require the provision of health surveillance for all employees who are likely to be regularly exposed to noise levels at or above daily upper exposure action values or are at risk for any other reason, e.g. they already suffer from hearing loss or are particularly sensitive to hearing damage.

Additionally, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations require that employees are provided with such health surveillance as appropriate having regard to the risk to their health and safety as identified by risk assessments, including the risks associated with work related stress, fatigue and mental health.

WHY CARRY OUT HEALTH SURVEILLANCE?

The benefits of health surveillance are that it can:

- Provide information to detect harmful health effects at an early stage, thereby protecting employees and confirming whether they are still fit to do their jobs.
- Check that control measures are working well by giving feedback on risk assessments, suggesting where further action might be needed and what that might be.
- Provide data, by means of health records, to detect and evaluate risks.
- Provide an opportunity to train and instruct employees further in safe and healthy working practices.
- Give employees the chance to raise any concerns about the effect of their work on their health.

WHEN IS HEALTH SURVEILLANCE APPROPRIATE?

Health surveillance is required where you answer yes to all of the following:

- Is the work known to damage health in some particular way?
- Is it reasonably likely that damage to health may occur under the particular conditions at work?
- Are there valid ways to detect the disease or condition? (Health surveillance is only worthwhile where it can reliably show that damage to health is starting to happen or becoming likely. A technique is only useful if it provides accurate results, is safe and practicable.)
- Is surveillance likely to benefit the employee?

For example, these criteria would be met in the following circumstances:

- High noise levels are known to cause hearing loss.
- A valid technique - hearing tests - can detect the effect of noise on the hearing of individuals who work in noisy conditions.
- Hearing tests will benefit employees by identifying those at risk so that measures can be taken to protect them and improve working conditions.

Other tips for assessing whether health surveillance might be appropriate include:

- Known previous cases of work-related ill-health in the workplace.
- Reliance on personal protective equipment (PPE) as an exposure control measure.
- Evidence of ill-health in the jobs found within the industry.

Health surveillance is likely to be required for employees who are significantly exposed to:

- Hazardous substances such as chemicals, solvents, fumes, dusts, gases, vapours, aerosols, biological agents and carcinogenic materials (under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations).
- Asbestos (under COSHH and the Control of Asbestos Regulations).
- Lead (under COSHH and the Control of Lead at Work Regulations).
- Noise (under the Control of Noise at Work Regulations).
- Hand-arm and whole-body vibration (under the Control of Vibration at Work Regulations).
- Ionising radiation (under the Ionising Radiation Regulations).
- Compressed air work environments (under the Compressed Air Regulations).
- Ultraviolet radiation, i.e. direct sunlight.
- Stress.

HAZARDOUS ACTIVITIES/PROCESSES NOT REQUIRING HEALTH SURVEILLANCE

Many activities may be carried out by employees that, although potentially hazardous to health, do not require formal health surveillance. In such cases exposures are so rare, short or slight that there is only a minimal risk to the employee. Employers must ensure that under these circumstances all employees are provided with information, instruction and training on how to protect their health from these hazards.

KEEPING RECORDS

Employers must keep an up-to-date health record for each individual employee placed under health surveillance. It should contain at least the following particulars which are approved by the HSE:

- Identifying details:
 - Surname and forename.
 - Permanent address.
 - Sex.
 - Date of birth.
 - National Insurance Number.
 - Date of commencement of present employment.
 - A historical record of jobs in this employment involving exposure to identified substances requiring health surveillance.
- Results of all other health surveillance procedures, including medical surveillance, and the date on which and by whom they were carried out. The conclusions should relate only to the employee's fitness for work and will include, where appropriate:
 - A record of the decisions of the medical inspector or appointed doctor.
 - Conclusions of the medical practitioner, occupational health nurse or other suitably qualified or responsible person.

Individual health records must be kept for a considerable period. Under Regulation 11(3) of COSHH regulations this period is 40 years following the last entry; other regulations may or may not prescribe other specific requirements. Health records should not include confidential clinical data and may be kept in any format, e.g. paper or electronically. Where records are kept electronically, employers should ensure that they have a suitable back-up system in the event of a serious computer failure.

MONITORING

Health surveillance is only appropriate and worthwhile if you can act upon the results. If employees are suffering from an adverse health effect, e.g. respiratory diseases or dermatitis, then you must prevent further exposure to the substance. This may be by a change of process or material, by relocating the worker or by the provision of respiratory protective equipment (RPE) or personal protective equipment (PPE). RPE and PPE are only suitable where exposure to the substance constitutes a small part of the work, i.e. for short periods of time.

CONCLUSION

In assessing the need for health surveillance remember the following:

- Health surveillance is not a substitute for preventing or controlling exposure; rather it is a way of seeking to protect employees' health.
- Using the right technique in the right way at the right time is critical. Getting it wrong can be expensive. Also remember that some tests are themselves not free from risk, e.g. x-rays, and the results, if inaccurate or badly explained, could add additional stress to employees.
- Whichever technique is used, you should carry out health surveillance systematically and regularly.
- Simply carrying out health surveillance procedures is not enough; it is essential you act upon the results.

HEALTH SURVEILLANCE FORMS/GUIDANCE

Further information on specific health surveillance appropriate to Tuff Nutterz is contained within the guidance notes.

Section P

Arrangements for Personal Protective Equipment

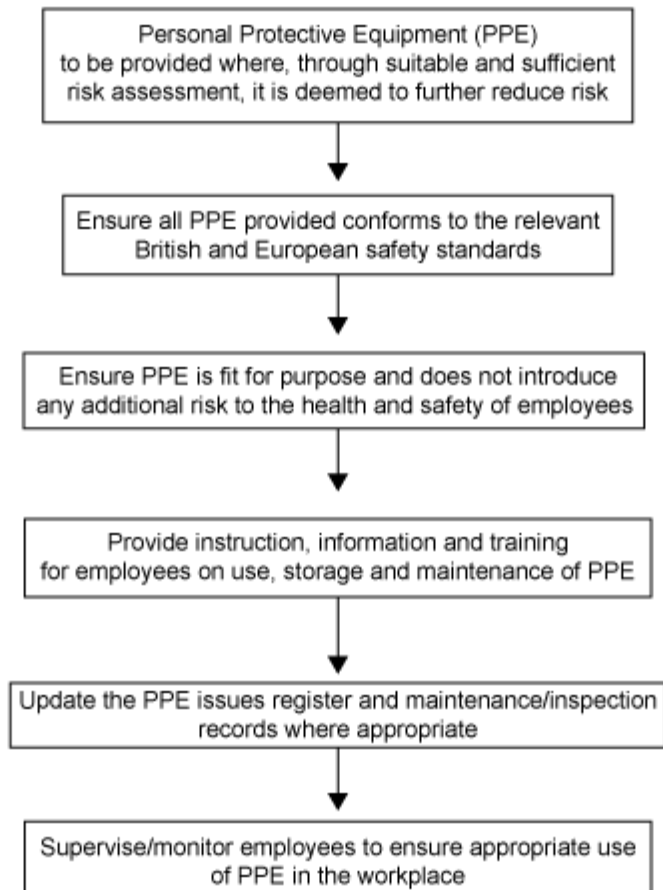
Personal protective equipment (PPE) requirements will be defined by the risk assessment process. Whatever is defined will be communicated to employees and any PPE needed to make the task safe will be supplied to employees by this organisation, free of charge.

The Event Manager will ensure appropriate PPE is issued to all employees.

It will be for supervisors to ensure that all employees have been shown how to use, store check and use their PPE.

Faulty PPE shall be reported to **the Event Manager** for replacement.

Procedure for Personal Protective Equipment



Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

INTRODUCTION

This organisation is required by Section 2 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act to provide a safe place of work. The provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) may assist this organisation in attaining this requirement.

Under Section 7 of the same Act employees are required to co-operate with their employer and to look after their own health and safety. It is, therefore, a legal requirement that the employee uses the protective equipment provided by ourselves.

The need to utilise PPE will become apparent as part of the risk assessment process. Where a risk assessment defines the need for PPE this organisation will ensure that the PPE is suitable for the task, suitable for the operative to wear, is properly maintained and that the operative is properly trained to use it.

As well as identifying when employees need PPE, consideration of who else might be at risk is necessary. For instance, are there visitors, maintenance contractors or cleaners who may need to wear PPE to protect them from risks? If there are, decisions must be made on how best to protect them.

PPE is the last resort when choosing how to control risks at work as it protects only the person who is wearing it. The PPE regulations require the use of controls that protect everyone, wherever possible; if this is not possible then PPE should be considered.

Employers must provide suitable PPE to employees who may be exposed to risk to their health while at work, this includes limb (b) workers.

The HSE definition of limb (b) workers - workers who:

- Carry out casual or irregular work for one or more organisations.
- After 1 month of continuous service, receive holiday pay at their normal day rate and protection against discrimination, but not other employment rights such as the minimum period of statutory notice or rights to unfair dismissal.
- Only carry out work if they choose to.
- Have a contract or other arrangement to do work or services personally for reward (the contract doesn't have to be written, although it is strongly advised) and only have a limited right to send someone else to do the work, for example swapping shifts with someone on a pre-approved list (subcontracting).
- Are not in business for themselves (they do not advertise services directly to customers who can then also book their services directly).

LIMITATIONS OF PPE

PPE can restrict the people wearing it by limiting their mobility and ability to see or hear properly. It only provides effective protection if it is correctly fitted, maintained and used.

Whichever type of PPE is selected, it must be remembered that:

- Even if used together with other control measures, PPE must be capable of providing adequate protection should other controls be ineffective or fail.
- No PPE will provide 100% protection.
- The effectiveness of PPE may be affected by being worn with other items of PPE, such as face masks with goggles, or ear muffs with spectacles.

- Personal factors such as physical characteristics (shape, size, height, facial hair, etc) will affect the fit of PPE.
- Existing health factors of the user, such as asthma or ear infections, may restrict the use of some types of PPE.

If people have to wear more than one type of PPE at the same time, the equipment must be compatible.

Compatibility should be checked with the PPE suppliers wherever possible. Staff should try out PPE in combination with any other PPE they need to wear. Many suppliers now provide PPE that combines different types of protection in one piece of equipment.

SUITABILITY OF PPE

The nature of the task and the demands it places upon the worker must be taken into account. This should include the physical effort required, methods of work, length of time the PPE is to be worn and the requirements for visibility and communication.

When considering the suitability of the PPE ask the following questions:

- What hazards do people need protection against?
- What is the nature of the job and what demands does it place on the people doing it?
- What part of the body needs to be protected?
- Who will be using the PPE? What is the range of sizes and styles required to make sure it will fit all of them?
- Do any of the PPE users have any health conditions which could affect their ability to use the equipment?
- Is there any way the PPE might increase the overall risk?
- What other PPE does it need to be compatible with?
- Do i need to review/retest the fit with the operative?

PPE suppliers should be consulted to obtain information on the suitability and the levels of protection provided by their equipment. Information should also be sought on sizes in the range and the comfort levels afforded.

Where the PPE relies on close fit, then it is important the fitment is reviewed regularly for example the providing of close fitting respiratory equipment, it is important that it is face fit tested to the individual and retested following any gains or losses in weight, the individual undergoes any significant dental work, has significant facial changes or at set intervals depending on the level of risk.

USERS

Employees should be encouraged to participate in the risk assessment process and be involved in choosing the types of PPE they will have to use.

PPE samples should be provided to staff in order for them to try it out; if possible allowing them to compare different styles, sizes and suppliers, etc. Feedback provided by them can assist you in identifying how effective the PPE is likely to be, how practical it is to use and it is more likely to be accepted in the workplace.

PPE STORAGE

PPE must be stored in a place that makes it readily accessible. The storage may also contain spare replacement parts and cleaning materials (although they should be separate from the PPE to avoid contamination). Employees should receive adequate instruction and training on the correct storage and cleaning procedures.

Suitable storage that protects PPE from contamination, loss or damage, to be provided. This could simply be pegs for hanging up waterproof clothing or a case for safety glasses. PPE that could be contaminated by hazardous substances will need special storage arrangements.

PPE MAINTENANCE

It is necessary to establish a system for properly maintaining PPE, so that it continues to provide effective protection.

The maintenance programme will depend on the type of PPE and how it is used, but it should include:

- Cleaning.
- Disinfection.
- Examination.
- Replacement.
- Repair.
- Testing.

Before PPE is used, it should be examined to ensure it is in good working order. This includes when it is first issued and before it is put in to use. Staff are trained to examine PPE, carry out simple maintenance and report any losses or defects to a supervisor or manager immediately.

The decision may be made to provide disposable PPE, thereby removing the need for maintenance procedures. If so, those responsible will ensure the users know when and how it should be discarded and replaced.

UKCA/CE MARKING

Ensure that any PPE purchased prior to 31st December 2021 is either "UKCA" or "CE" marked and complies with the requirements of the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations. The UKCA and CE marking signifies that the PPE satisfies certain basic safety requirements and, in some cases, will have been tested and certificated by an independent body. From 31st December 2024 CE marking will not be recognised in Great Britain. However, a product bearing the CE marking would still be valid to be purchased in the UK so long as it was also UKCA marked and complied with the relevant UK rules.

PPE GUIDANCE

Further information on the specific PPE issued to employees is contained within Section P Guidance Notes.

PPE REGISTER

When PPE is issued to an individual it is to be recorded on the form provided. A copy of this form is contained overleaf.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Register

Name:

Site:

Item	Type	Date issued	Signed	Date returned	Signed

PPE - European Standard Compliance

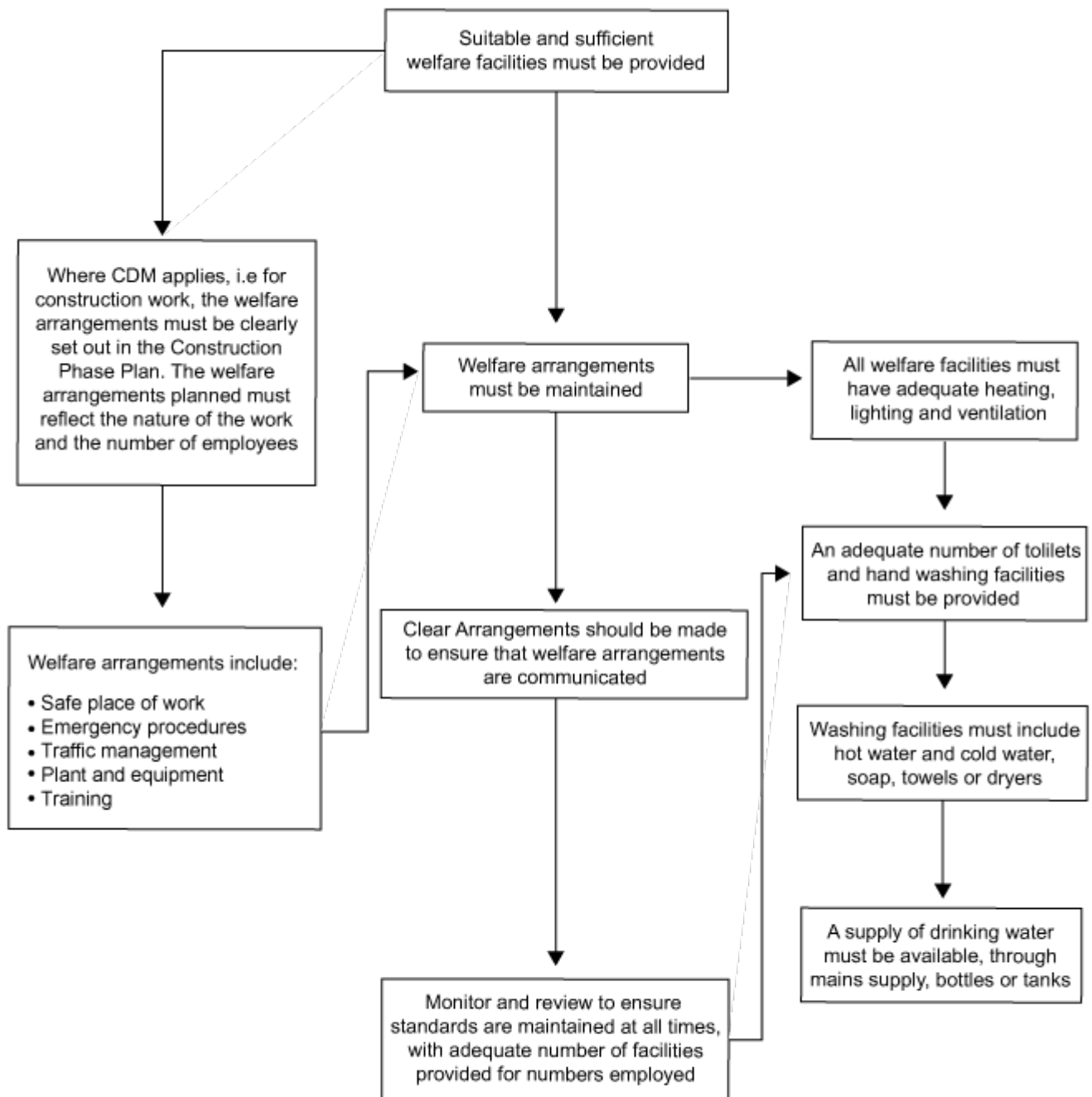
Item	Type	Standard	Comment
Eye protection	General purpose Impact grade 1 Impact grade 2 Chemical goggles Dust goggles Lens filters for welding	BS EN 166S BS EN 166B BS EN 166F BS EN 166-3 BS EN 166-4 BS EN 169	Recommended for construction
Hearing protection	All types	BS EN 352	Protection must also match the attenuation of the sound source
Foot protection	General purpose safety General purpose protective	BS EN ISO 20345 BS EN ISO 20346	Supersedes BS EN 345 Supersedes BS EN 346
Hand protection	General purpose industrial gloves Rubber gloves for electrical purposes Chemical resistant gloves Protective gloves for chainsaw users Heat resistant for welders/burners	BS EN 374/407/420/388 BS EN 60903 BS EN 464 BS EN ISO 11393-6 BS EN 470	Supersedes BS 1651 Supersedes BS 2653
Protective clothing	General clothing High-visibility clothing Protective clothing for chainsaw users Protective clothing for welders	BS EN ISO 13688 BS EN ISO 20471 BS EN 381 BS EN ISO 11611 BS EN 384	Supersedes BS EN 340 Supersedes BS EN 471
Head protection	Industrial hard hats - heavy duty	BS EN 397	
Respiratory protective equipment	Full-face masks Self-contained open-circuit compressed-air breathing apparatus Fresh-air hose breathing apparatus Compressed-air line breathing apparatus Half-masks and quarter-masks Gas filters and combined filters Particle filters Self-contained closed-circuit breathing apparatus Power-assisted filtering devices incorporating helmets or hoods Power-assisted filtering devices incorporating full-face, half- or quarter-masks Filtering half-masks against particles Power-assisted fresh-air hose breathing apparatus incorporating a hood Compressed-air line breathing apparatus incorporating a hood Compressed-airline or	BS EN 136 BS EN 137 BS EN 138 BS EN 14593/14594 BS EN 140 BS EN 14387 BS EN 143 BS EN 145 BS EN 12941 BS EN 14594 BS EN 149 BS EN 269 BS EN 14594 BS EN 14594	Supersedes BS EN 139 Supersedes BS EN 141 Supersedes BS EN 146 Supersedes BS EN 147 Supersedes BS EN 270 Supersedes BS EN 271 For use in abrasive blasting operations
Safety harnesses	Full body harness Pole belts Rescue harness Retractable fall arrester Guided type fall arrester Shock	BS EN 361 BS EN 358 BS 3367 BS EN 360 BS EN 353 BS EN 355 BS EN 354	e.g. Sala Block

Section Q

Arrangements for Employee Welfare, Safety and Health

Welfare facilities are provided for the use of employees. **The Director and the Event Manager** will be responsible for ensuring facilities on Tuff Nutterz's premises comply with the requirements of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations and that a regular cleaning and maintenance regime is implemented.

Procedure for Employee Welfare, Safety and Health



Health, Safety and Welfare

FACILITIES FOR REST AND TO EAT MEALS

Suitable, sufficient and readily accessible rest facilities shall be provided. Rest areas or rooms shall have sufficient tables and seats with backrests for the number of workers likely to use them at any time. They shall include suitable facilities to eat meals where meals are regularly eaten in the workplace and the food would otherwise be likely to become contaminated. Where provided, eating facilities shall include a facility for preparing or obtaining a hot drink and workers shall be provided with a means for heating their own food where hot food cannot be obtained in or reasonably near to the workplace.

Where required, rest facilities for pregnant women or nursing mothers shall be provided.

INCLEMENT WET WEATHER STORMS, THUNDERSTORMS, AND LIGHTNING AND FOG CONDITIONS

Event Managers / Employees / workers also have a duty of care to themselves and others in the workplace and must comply with instructions and use the protective clothing and equipment provided.

- Suitable wet weather clothing will be provided to employees/workers for use during
- extreme or very inclement weather conditions
- Event Managers are to endeavour, where practical and appropriate, to reschedule labour intensive work outside the periods of very inclement weather, heavy rain or thunderstorm conditions
- Event Managers to arrange for work to be carried out by exploiting the use of existing protection (e.g. buildings), wherever possible
- All employees/workers must wear appropriate high visibility clothing when working in wet and low visibility (fog, mist etc.) conditions
- Event Managers to ensure that when working conditions, (with respect to very
- inclement weather, heavy rain, storms or thunderstorm/lightning conditions) are very harsh or inclement, that employees/workers will be offered periods under protection; and
- When the weather is continuously heavy rain or thunderstorm, the Event Manager is
- authorised, and may arrange alternate duties (which do not involve working in the inclement weather) depending on the specific duty allocated for that type of work.

Lightning

Thunderstorms can produce different types of severe weather hazards, including lightning.

Accordingly, it is considered appropriate that staff working outdoors take suitable cover during lightning storms.

The Workplace (Health, Safety And Welfare) Compliance Checklist

1.	Are all places of work safe and free from risk? If no describe the steps that are being taken to correct this.	YES/NO
2.	What steps have been taken to prevent access to places that are not free from risk?	
3.	What steps have been taken to ensure that fresh or purified air is available at every workplace? What system is in place to detect a failure of this air?	
4.	Can all windows, skylights and ventilators be opened from a safe position? If no, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?	YES/NO
5.	Has suitable provision been made so that windows and skylights can be cleaned safely? If no, what steps are being taken to remedy the situation?	YES/NO
6.	What steps have been taken to ensure that the temperature at any indoor place of work is reasonable?	
7.	Has suitable and sufficient lighting been provided at every workplace and traffic route? If no describe the steps being taken to correct this.	YES/NO

Workplace Health Safety and Welfare Compliance Checklist Cont..

8.	Is there a system in place for a secondary lighting system? If no describe the steps being taken to correct this.	YES/NO
9.	Is there a traffic route(s) on the premises? If yes describe the steps being taken to ensure that persons near a traffic route will not be harmed.	YES/NO
10.	Are areas around workplaces clear from items that may cause a slip, trip or fall? Are floors sufficiently clean and dry? If no, what steps are being taken to ensure workers' safety, particularly in emergency evacuation situations?	YES/NO
11.	Is it possible that materials or objects could fall and cause injury? If yes describe the precautions to stop people from being struck.	YES/NO
12.	Are there a sufficient number of suitable emergency routes? If no describe the steps being taken to correct this.	YES/NO
13.	Are all doors and gates suitably constructed and have safety devices been fitted where necessary? If no, what steps will be taken to correct this?	YES/NO
14.	Have maintenance checks been carried out to escalators or moving walkways? If no, what steps will be taken to ensure such checks are done?	YES/NO

Workplace Health Safety and Welfare Compliance Checklist Cont..

15.	Is it possible for any structure to collapse? If yes what steps will be taken to ensure that this does not occur?	YES/NO
16.	Is it possible for people to fall into water or other liquid where there is a risk for them to drown? If yes describe the steps being taken to prevent this.	YES/NO
17.	Is there a possibility that fire, explosion, flooding or asphyxiation could occur? If yes describe the steps that are being taken to prevent the risk of this.	YES/NO
18.	Are there suitable and sufficient fire fighting equipment, fire detection and alarm systems, suitably located and are employees trained to use such equipment? If no describe the steps being taken to correct this.	YES/NO
19.	Are there sufficient toilets, washing facilities and areas to change clothing or rest, close to the work place? If no describe the steps being taken to correct this. How will they be cleaned and maintained?	YES/NO
20.	Is all statutory documentation and prescribed registers displayed clearly or easily accessible? If no, what steps will be taken to correct this?	YES/NO

Inspection carried out by (Name) (Signed)

Results of inspection passed to (Name) (Position) for action

Date.....

Construction Design and Management Welfare

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (CDM) apply to both "notifiable" and "non-notifiable" construction projects. These regulations require that welfare facilities sufficient to comply with the requirements of Schedule 2 are provided throughout the construction phase of all projects. Site welfare facilities should include:

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places. So far as is reasonably practicable, rooms containing sanitary conveniences shall be adequately ventilated and lit.

So far as is reasonably practicable, sanitary conveniences and the rooms containing them shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

Separate rooms containing sanitary conveniences shall be provided for men and women, except where and so far as each convenience is in a separate room, the door of which is capable of being secured from the inside.

WASHING FACILITIES

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities, including showers if required by the nature of the work or for health reasons, shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be provided or made available at readily accessible places.

Washing facilities shall be provided:

- In the immediate vicinity of every sanitary convenience, whether or not provided elsewhere.
- In the vicinity of any changing rooms, whether or not provided elsewhere. (Further information regarding changing rooms and lockers is provided below.)

Washing facilities shall include:

- A supply of clean hot and cold, or warm, water (to be running water so far as is reasonably practicable).
- Soap or other suitable means of cleaning.
- Towels or other suitable means of drying.

Rooms containing washing facilities shall be sufficiently ventilated and lit.

Washing facilities and the rooms containing them shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

Separate washing facilities shall be provided for men and women, except where such facilities are provided in a room the door of which is capable of being secured from the inside and the facilities in each such room are intended to be used by only one person at a time. This proviso shall not apply to facilities which are provided for washing hands, forearms and the face only.

DRINKING WATER

An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water will be provided or made available at readily accessible and suitable places.

Every supply of drinking water shall be conspicuously marked by an appropriate sign where necessary for reasons of health and safety.

Where a supply of drinking water is provided there shall also be provided a sufficient number of suitable cups or other drinking vessels unless the supply of drinking water is in a jet from which persons can drink easily.

CHANGING ROOMS AND LOCKERS

Suitable and sufficient changing rooms shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places if:

- A worker has to wear special clothing for the purposes of their work.
- They cannot, for reasons of health or propriety, be expected to change elsewhere.

Where necessary for reasons of propriety, separate rooms or separate use of rooms by men and women shall be provided.

Changing rooms shall:

- Be provided with seating.
- Include, where necessary, facilities to enable a person to dry any such special clothing, their own clothing and personal effects.

Suitable and sufficient facilities shall, where necessary, be provided or made available at readily accessible places to enable persons to lock away:

- Any such special clothing which is not taken home.
- Their own clothing which is not worn during working hours.
- Their personal effects.

FACILITIES FOR REST

Suitable and sufficient rest rooms or rest areas shall be provided or made available at readily accessible places.

Rest rooms and rest areas shall:

- Be equipped with an adequate number of tables and adequate seating with backs for the number of persons at work likely to use them at any one time.
- Where necessary, include suitable facilities for any woman at work who is pregnant or a nursing mother to rest lying down.
- Include suitable arrangements to ensure that meals can be prepared and eaten.
- Include the means for boiling water.
- Be maintained at an appropriate temperature.

Working Time Regulations

INTRODUCTION

The Working Time Regulations deal with workers' rights in relation to hours of work, night-time working, breaks from work and paid holidays. Some of these rights can be amended if an employer comes to a "collective" or a "workforce" agreement with their workers.

- A collective agreement is one that has been negotiated through a trade union.
- A workforce agreement is one that has been agreed by the employer and their workers or workers' representatives.

In general, a worker is someone for whom an employer provides work, controls when and how the work is done, and pays tax and national insurance contributions. The majority of agency workers and freelance workers are likely to be "workers" but not the genuinely self-employed as they are paid on the basis of an invoice rather than with wages.

The regulations apply to trainees over school-leaving age engaged on work experience or on training for employment, other than that provided on courses run by educational institutions or training establishments. An adult worker is a worker who has attained the age of 18 years. A young worker is a worker who is older than the minimum school-leaving age but is under 18 years of age.

HOURS OF WORK

We shall ensure that all reasonable steps are taken so that workers do not work more than an average of 48 hours a week (including overtime) in any reference period - which will normally be a period of 17 weeks. If a worker is absent from work on annual, sick or maternity leave during a reference period the calculation of average weekly hours for that period shall include the total number of hours worked immediately after the reference period during the number of working days which equals the number of days of absence.

An individual worker may agree with us to work more than the 48-hour average weekly limit. Any agreement, which must be in writing, may relate to a specified period or apply indefinitely. A worker has the right to terminate any agreement they have made, but only after giving us at least 7 days' written notice of their intention to do so. An agreement may specify the period of notice a worker is required to give ourselves if they wish to terminate the agreement. This period must not exceed 3 months.

However, under no circumstances must a young worker's working time exceed 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.

NIGHT-TIME WORKING

The term "night-time" is defined in the regulations as meaning a period, determined by a collective or workforce agreement, of at least 7 hours including the period between midnight and 5.00 a.m. Where there is no agreement night-time means the period between 11.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m.

A "night-worker" is a person who normally works at least 3 hours of their daily working time during night-time but this arrangement can be altered through a collective or workforce agreement.

The "restricted period" in relation to a worker means the period between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. or, where the worker's contract provides for them to work after 10.00 p.m., the period between 11.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m.

A night-worker's normal hours of work are not to exceed an average of 8 hours in each 24-hour period over a 17-week period. Averaging is not permitted where a night-worker's work involves special hazards or heavy physical or mental strain. There is a limit of 8 hours on the worker's actual daily working time. The work of a night-worker shall be regarded as involving special hazards or heavy physical or mental strain if it is identified as such in a collective or workforce agreement or if it is recognised in a risk assessment as involving a significant risk. The night-time limits and the reference period may be modified or excluded by a collective or workforce agreement.

This organisation shall ensure that free health assessments are offered to any workers who are to become night-workers and night-workers shall also be given the opportunity to have further assessments at regular intervals. The frequency of repeat assessments will vary between individuals according to the type of night-work, its duration and the age and health of the individual worker.

Young workers shall be entitled to a health and capacities assessment if they work during the period between 10.00 p.m. and 6.00 a.m. Issues that shall be included in this assessment are physique, maturity and experience, and the type of work that is to be undertaken by the young person.

REST PERIODS

In each 24-hour period an adult worker is entitled to a rest period of at least 11 consecutive hours whilst a young worker is entitled to a rest period of at least 12 consecutive hours.

In addition to their daily rest periods, workers are entitled to weekly periods of rest. This organisation shall ensure that adult workers are able to take 24 hours uninterrupted rest in each 7-day period or, alternatively, either one 48-hour rest period or two 24-hour rest periods in each 14-day period.

This organisation shall ensure that young workers are able to take rest periods of not-less-than 48 hours in each 7-day period.

Where an adult worker's daily working time exceeds 6 hours they are entitled to an uninterrupted rest break of at least 20 minutes. Young workers are entitled to a rest break of at least 30 minutes if their daily working time exceeds 4 hours.

A collective or a workforce agreement may modify the rest breaks of adult workers. The rest breaks of young workers must not be modified.

ANNUAL LEAVE

The current minimum annual leave entitlement for full-time employees, i.e. those who work a 5-day week, is 5.6 weeks (28 days), calculated on the basis of one-twelfth of their annual entitlement for each complete month of service.

There is no statutory entitlement to bank and public holidays. These are simply days on which a worker may receive leave under the terms of their contract. As with other contractual leave, these days may be used by the company as part of the leave it is required to provide under these regulations. If a worker is paid for a public holiday that day may count towards their entitlement to annual leave.

Leave may be taken only in the leave year in which it is due. It may not be replaced by a payment in lieu, except where a worker's employment is terminated.

A collective or workforce agreement may contain the date on which the leave year begins. Where no such date is agreed a worker's leave year will begin on one of the following dates:

- On 1st October, if the worker started with the company on or before October 1st 1998.
- On the date the worker started employment ,if that employment started after October 1st 1998.

RECORDS

This organisation shall keep adequate records to show whether the limits on weekly hours of work and night-time work are being achieved for each of its workers.

Workers who have opted out of the 48-hour limit on their working week shall be identified. The terms on which they have opted out shall be recorded and the hours worked during each reference period specified. This organisation shall also keep, where appropriate, records showing that the requirements concerning health and capacity assessments are being complied with. The company shall determine the form in which records are kept but all records must be maintained for 2 years from the date on which they are made.

Section R Arrangements for Drugs, Alcohol and Other Substances

To assist in the safe performance of our duties, Tuff Nutterz operates a strict policy of **no alcohol, drugs or psychoactive substances** in the workplace.

The only exception to this rule is alcohol at Company social events, with permission of the Managing Director.

No alcohol, drugs or psychoactive substances will be tolerated in the workplace. Anyone who presents themselves for work under, or apparently under, the influence of psychoactive substances, drugs or alcohol will be refused entry to the workplace.

For their own safety, that of their workmates and members of the public, any member of staff believing that another member of staff is under the influence of psychoactive substances, drugs or alcohol should report this immediately to their direct manager.

Drugs supplied by a medical practitioner or chemist may still affect safety performance and the employee's direct manager must be informed of that circumstance.

Tuff Nutterz will, in consultation with workers and their representatives:

- advise all existing employees and all persons starting work of the risks to health arising from the effects of alcohol, psychoactive substances, or drugs (including some legitimately prescribed medications).
- encourage employees who may have alcohol, psychoactive substances or drug-related problems which affect their work to take advantage of this organisation's referral procedure for diagnosis and treatment.
- enable supervisors and managers to identify job performance problems that may be attributable to the effects of alcohol, psychoactive substances or drugs and to consult with the appropriate organisation specialist to determine whether there is sufficient concern to warrant a medical evaluation.
- in cases where the effects on work of misuse of alcohol, psychoactive substances or drugs is confirmed or admitted, agree upon a programme of treatment in consultation with the Tuff Nutterz's medical advisor and the employee.
- instruct Tuff Nutterz's medical advisor to co-ordinate, monitor and if necessary, participate in the treatment, which may involve recourse to, or liaison with, the general practitioner (GP), counsellor, hospital outpatient department or in-patient care.

Tuff Nutterz will establish policy rules relating to an employee who is found to have misused alcohol, psychoactive substances or drugs or admits to the same.

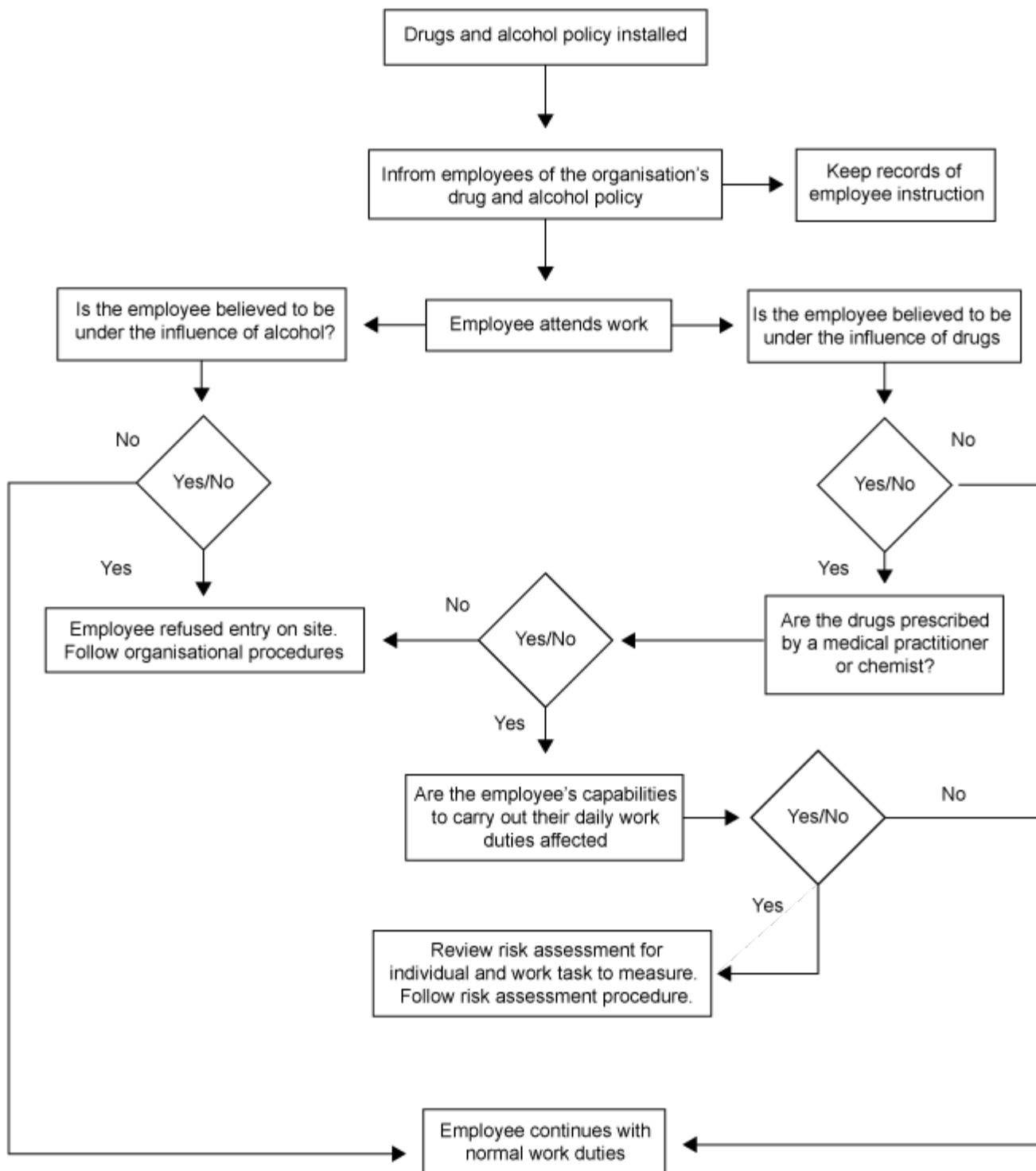
Information and Training

Tuff Nutterz will provide sufficient information, instruction and training as is necessary to ensure that all employees have the knowledge required:

- to understand the dangers associated with the effects of alcohol, psychoactive substances or drugs at work and the organisation's policy regarding this.
- to understand the organisation's procedures that will be adopted where there is found to be a deterioration in work performance from these effects.
- to understand the legal consequences of their actions.

Managers and supervisors will be given additional training, as necessary, to enable them to deal with any physiological problems that may arise as a result of the effects of alcohol, psychoactive substances or drugs upon work performance.

Procedure for Drugs, Alcohol and Other Substances



Drugs, Alcohol and Other Substances

Drugs & Alcohol - Workplace Guidance

These notes for guidance are to assist management in implementing a Drugs, Alcohol and Other Substances Policy.

As a Manager you have a responsibility for monitoring the performance and conduct of employees and for providing a safe and healthy working environment for them and for others. Changes in behaviour or performance that may result from drug, alcohol or substance misuse should be monitored and managed according to individual circumstances.

The Legal Framework

As an employer there is a duty under:

- **The Health & Safety at Work etc. Act**

To ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of our employees and to protect others who might be affected by employee actions. Employees also have a personal responsibility to take reasonable care of themselves and others that could be affected by what they do at work.

- **The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations**

Assess and control the risks to the health and safety of our employees.

If an employer were to knowingly allow an employee under the influence of drugs or alcohol to continue working and that employee's behaviour put that individual or others at risk, an organisation could be held liable.

- **The Road Traffic Act**

States that any person who, when driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle on a road or other public place, is unfit to drive due to alcohol or drugs, is guilty of an offence.

- **The Misuse of Drugs Act**

Is the principal legislation for controlling drugs? Almost all drugs with the potential for dependency or misuse are covered by it. This act makes the production, supply and possession of these controlled drugs unlawful except in certain specified circumstances i.e. when prescribed by a doctor. If you knowingly permit the production or supply of any controlled drugs, the smoking of cannabis or certain other activities to take place on your premises you could be committing an offence.

- **The Psychoactive Substances Act**

Is the principal legislation for the control of Psychoactive Substances. This legislation makes it an offence to produce, supply, offer to supply, possess with intent to supply, import or export (including over the internet) any psychoactive substances. Products such as nicotine, alcohol, caffeine, food and medicinal products are exempt from the Act.

Definitions

Drugs - any substance which affects the way in which the body functions physically, emotionally or mentally and includes solvents, over the counter and prescribed medicines as well as illegal substances.

Drug Abuse - drug use that harms social functioning, including dependent use (physical or psychological) or use as part of a wider spectrum of problematic or harmful behaviour.

Dependency - a compulsion to continue taking a drug in order to feel good or avoid feeling bad.

Psychoactive substances - often known as 'legal highs', 'illegal legals' or 'illegal highs', are substances designed to produce the same, or similar effects, to drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy, but are structurally different enough to avoid being controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act. They are controlled under the Psychoactive Substances Act and are just as dangerous as controlled drugs.

Safety Critical role or activity includes:

1. Designated driver function e.g. plant operatives, delivery drivers, forklift operatives, etc., as distinct from intermittent driving for business purposes/personal transport.
2. Working with machinery or work in hazardous/industrial type environments e.g. construction, workshop/warehouse, working at height, on live highways, etc.
3. Where employees have access to work materials which might be used as drugs or to any drugs medically prescribed for other persons, which could be misused.
4. Working with children or dependent/vulnerable adults, where employees have a primary role in ensuring their health, safety, wellbeing and/or development.

Alcohol

Employees must not consume any alcohol whilst at work and if found to be under the influence of alcohol will be liable to disciplinary action.

Drugs

Employees must not possess, consume, sell or give to another, any illegal drugs or psychoactive substances whilst at work.

Employees that are found to be under the influence of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances will be liable to disciplinary action.

Employees on prescribed medication which affects their ability to perform their duties must notify their manager who will seek advice, before deciding if it is safe for them to perform those duties.

Any employee who is unable to satisfactorily perform their duties due to alcohol, psychoactive substances or drug consumption will be required to leave work at once. It may be necessary to provide someone to accompany an employee in extreme cases. Investigation will be undertaken to consider whether immediate disciplinary action is necessary.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q. What are my responsibilities?

A. You are responsible for ensuring that all employees are fit for work and that any behaviours that impact on their performance, attendance, conduct or relationships with their colleagues are investigated and dealt with accordingly.

Q. What are the likely signs that someone is misusing drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol?

A. There are many signs that may indicate someone is misusing drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol, such as:

- Deterioration in work performance.
- Lateness and casual absenteeism.
- Becoming slower in completing tasks, not meeting deadlines.
- Making regular mistakes.
- Previously unnoticed unreliability.
- Irritability with colleagues and/or customers.
- Slurred speech, tremors.
- Deterioration in physical appearance.
- Significant changes in and/or highly erratic performance.

NB: It should be noted that all of the above could also be due to other causes i.e. illness, personal problems, reaction to stress.

Q. What should you do if you suspect that an employee is abusing drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol?

A. Firstly you should speak to the employee to find out if there are other causes for their behaviour. This should be done discreetly in a confidential environment in which they should feel comfortable in disclosing any issues.

Q. What if another employee informs management that they suspect someone is abusing drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol?

A. Although a more difficult situation to deal with this should be dealt with in the same way. Speak to the employee and tell them you have concerns. Again, remember that there may be other causes for their behaviour.

Q. What if an employee admits to misusing/dependence on drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol?

A. Find out the extent of the problem and reassure them that you want to support them in dealing with it. Consider and discuss other options i.e. National Drugs Helpline, Alcoholics Anonymous etc.

Q. What if they do not admit to abusing drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol and do not offer acceptable alternative reasons for their behaviour?

A. Request their consent to be referred to an Occupational Health Specialist.

Q. What if an employee refuses to agree to a referral an Occupational Health Specialist?

A. You can still seek general advice from Occupational Health without an employee's permission. Advise the employee that you will do this and that it would be to their advantage to be involved, as it will give them the opportunity to give information you may not be aware of to Occupational Health. Otherwise, the advice you receive from Occupational Health will be given on the basis of what information is available to you at the time.

Q. What you do if an employee advises me that they have been prescribed drugs that may affect their performance at work?

A. Seek Occupational Health Specialist advice as to what can be expected of someone taking the medication they have been prescribed. Carry out a risk assessment and consider temporary changes to duties or alternative work whilst they are taking the medication.

Q. What do I do if an employee turns up for work appearing to be under the influence of drugs, psychoactive substances or alcohol?

A. Depending on their state, send them home and arrange to meet with them once the effects of the alcohol or drugs are likely to have worn off. Meet with them and discuss the issue in detail. Advise them that it could be considered gross misconduct and inform them that you may consider taking disciplinary action.

Q. How do I decide if it is a health or misconduct issue?

A. Unless there has been serious misconduct or the individual represents a threat or risk to others, the issue would usually be treated, in the first instance, as a health issue. However, where there is no co-operation or satisfactory improvement in performance or behaviour, disciplinary sanctions should be considered.

Q. What if there has been serious misconduct or gross incompetence?

A. Acts that could be considered gross misconduct or gross incompetence, that are as a result of drug or alcohol misuse may result in dismissal and are dealt with under this organisation's Disciplinary Procedure. Gross misconduct can include, but is not limited to, assault or other violent behaviours, possession, use, supply or offer to supply of illegal drugs or psychoactive substances whilst at work.

Q. What if an employee is found taking or supplying illegal drugs or psychoactive substances at work?

A. This would be considered gross misconduct and they should be sent home immediately. Permission to suspend should be sought from senior management.

Q. Where can I go for more information?

A. There are several agencies that provide advice and information on this subject. The following list gives details and contact numbers.

Contacts

Alcoholics Anonymous
0800 9177 650

Drinkline
0300 123 1110

National Drugs Helpline
0800 776600

Section S

Arrangements Concerning Trade Contractors' Safety Information

Safety information, which forms an integral part of Tuff Nutterz's health and safety policy, is applicable to all trade contractors and persons under their control and forms part of the terms of contract. Trade contractors are required to ensure that:

- They, and all persons under their control, familiarise themselves with the site and any hazards to be found on the site.
- Their activities are conducted in accordance with the safe practices as detailed in this policy, taking precautions to protect all employees and others who may be affected by their actions or failures to act.
- They comply with all the relevant legislation applicable to the workplace.
- They provide the correct protective equipment and clothing to their employees at the contractor's expense.
- Employees remain within the designated areas of their work.
- They only employ persons who are sufficiently trained and experienced in the performance of their duties. If persons under training are employed the contractor is to ensure that they are adequately supervised.

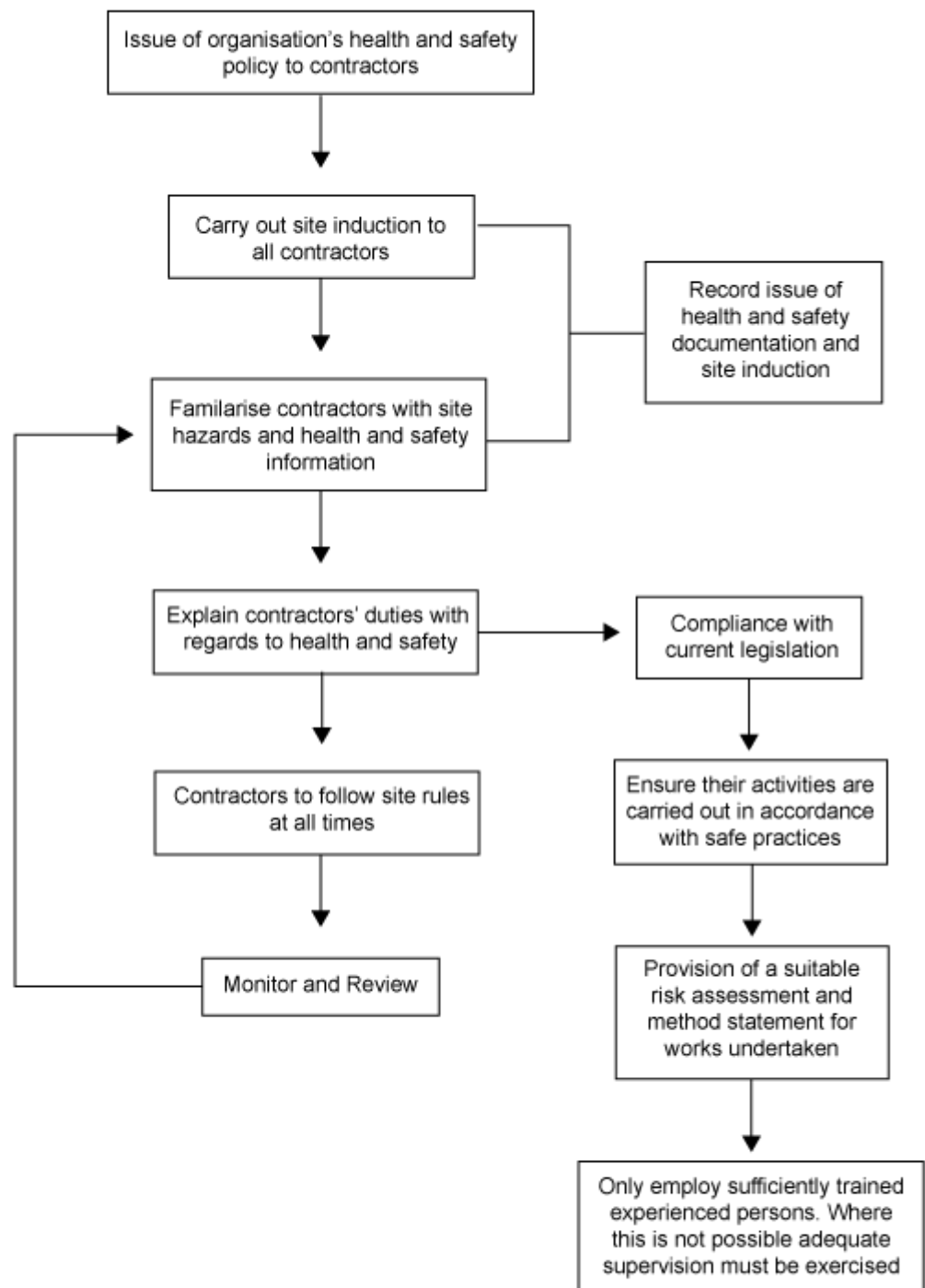
Nothing in the above information relieves trade contractors of their duties and obligations under statute or common law. Failure to comply with Tuff Nutterz's health and safety policy or any legal requirements will lead, at Tuff Nutterz's discretion, to suspension of the contractor's work, at no cost to the employer, or to termination of the contract.

The Director shall ensure that the competency of tendering/appointed contractors is assessed to ensure that they have allocated adequate resources to meet their health and safety obligations.

It is the responsibility of the **Event Manager** who engages or coordinates a contractor's work to ensure that other team members are briefed in advance on contractor work, including the following details:

- Date/period of contractor work.
- Time of arrival.
- Name of Contractor Company.
- Name of individual contractor/s.
- Location of work to be carried out.
- Nature of work to be carried out.
- Provide copies of any Risk Assessment, Safe Work Method Statements and Safe Operating Procedures that are required to be carried out prior to the commencement of work.
- Provide details of any special requirements or licenses/permits (please see Chapter - Permit to Work) required to be sighted and photocopied; and
- Name of controlling staff member responsible for the contractor.

Procedure for Providing Trade Contractors' Safety Information



Trade Contractors' Safety Information

VETTING HEALTH AND SAFETY COMPETENCE

In order to assess whether a contractor has allocated adequate resources to fulfil their health and safety obligations in terms of health and safety law it will be necessary for the contractor to complete this organisation vetting questionnaire.

The responses obtained from the contractor, and thorough evaluation and rating of this return will also serve to gauge the contractor's commitment to health and safety and adherence to recognised standards of competence.

Each contractor tendering for work with this organisation will be required to complete the vetting questionnaire and a decision will be taken by this organisation's management, based on the evaluation of the questionnaire responses, as to the suitability of the contractor and their proposed works for this organisation.

In order to rate or assess any item it is necessary to have a scoring system. This is an operational system:

Score	Rating	Example
0	Zero	Topic not covered, no action/evidence.
1	Very poor	Topic badly covered, no action/evidence.
2	Poor	Topic badly covered, some action/evidence.
3	Good	Topic covered, some action/evidence.
4	Very good	Topic well covered, procedure well followed.
5	Excellent	Procedure in place, evidence of compliance.

Thus a contractor will develop an average score. A contractor ought to be competent if they can average more than a score of 3. It is borne in mind that the degree of competence necessary for a simple task carried out in a "safe" environment is less than that required for a complex task in a more dangerous workplace.

VETTING A SMALLER CONTRACTOR'S HEALTH AND SAFETY COMPETENCE

Assessing a contractor who employs less than five people will not be as simple. Their legal requirement is to obey the legislation but without the burden of writing these things down.

The responses obtained from the contractor and thorough evaluation of this return will serve to gauge the contractor's commitment to health and safety and adherence to recognised standards of competence.

Each contractor tendering for work with this organisation will be required to complete the vetting questionnaire and a decision will be taken by this organisation's management, based on the evaluation of the questionnaire responses, as to the suitability of the contractor and their proposed works for this organisation.

Contractor Health And Safety Competence Assessment (Non Construction)

Name of organisation:

Address:

Tel:

Fax:

Email address:

Nature of business:

Does your organisation have five or more direct employees? <i>If yes please answer all questions. If no please answer all questions except 1 and 2</i>	YES/NO	
Does your organisation have/operate the following: <i>If yes please attach evidence</i>	Rating	
1. A health and safety policy? <i>Please attach your policy statement, describe the health and safety responsibilities of management, and provide an index listing of your general arrangements, and health and safety procedures</i>	YES/NO	
2. An environmental policy? <i>Please attach your policy statement</i>	YES/NO	
3. A procedure for making risk assessments? <i>Please attach an example of a completed assessment</i>	YES/NO	
4. A procedure for making COSHH assessments? <i>Please attach an example of a completed assessment</i>	YES/NO	
5. A person appointed in accordance with Regulation 7 of the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations? <i>Please provide details and evidence of health and safety training and qualifications or CV</i> Name: Position: Company:	YES/NO	
6. A health and safety training programme for employees? <i>Please supply details of courses attended in last 5 years</i>	YES/NO	
7. A health and safety training programme for management/ supervisory staff? <i>Please supply details of courses attended in last 5 years</i>	YES/NO	
8. An accident investigation procedure? <i>Please provide details</i>	YES/NO	

<p>9. An accident recording system? <i>Please provide the number of accidents in the last 3 years</i></p> <p>“Over-seven-day” reportable:</p> <p>Major/Specified:</p> <p>Fatal:</p>	YES/NO	
<p>10. A plant/equipment selection and maintenance procedure? <i>Please provide details</i></p>	YES/NO	
<p>11. A vetting procedure for contractors or sub-contractors to ensure that they are competent to carry out their work? <i>Please provide details</i></p>	YES/NO	
<p>12. A procedure for informing staff about health and safety matters? <i>Please provide details</i></p>	YES/NO	
<p>13. A procedure for discussing/consulting staff about health and safety? <i>Please provide details</i></p>	YES/NO	
<p>14. Access to health and safety information? <i>Please provide details</i></p>	YES/NO	
<p>Any other comments that you wish to bring to our attention regarding health and safety:</p>		

Name of person completing questionnaire:

Job title:

Date of completion:

Required action (for assessor's use only):

Grading:

Evaluated by:

Date:

Contractor Assessment Form For Sub-Contracted Construction Work

Competency Assessment For Contractors/Designers/Principal Designers

Name of Organisation:	
Project:	
Project No:	
Date:	

Party/Role	Tick as Appropriate
Designer	
Contractor	
Principal Designer	

Stage 1 Assessment

If your organisation meets the criteria identified in one of the statements below, and you can provide supporting evidence, you do not need to complete questions 1-15:

- You have, within the last twelve months, successfully completed a prequalification application undertaken by an assessment provider able to demonstrate that its information gathering process conforms to PAS91;
- You have, within the last twelve months, successfully met the assessment requirements of a construction-related scheme in registered membership of the Safety Schemes in Procurement (SSIP);
- You hold a UKAS or equivalent accredited independent third party certificate of compliance with BS ISO 45001.

Note 1:

Organisations with fewer than five employees are not legally required to have a documented policy statement. If a supplier is in this category it does not have to write down its policy, organisation or arrangements. However it does need to be able to demonstrate that its policy and arrangements are adequate in relation to the type of activity likely to be undertaken and assessment of competence will be made easier when procedures are clear and accessible.

Ref	Question	Example of the type of information in support of responses which will be taken into account in the assessment	Yes	No	Supplier's unique reference to relevant supporting information (Please attach on separate sheets)	Score (Internal use only)
1	Are you able to demonstrate that you have a policy and organisation for health and safety (H&S) management?	Please provide evidence of a periodically reviewed H&S Policy, endorsed by the Chief Executive/Managing Director. The policy should be relevant to the anticipated nature and scale of activity to be undertaken and set out responsibilities for H&S management at all levels of the organisation. (Organisations with fewer than 5 employees: see Note 1).				
2	Are you able to describe your arrangements for ensuring that your H&S measures are effective in reducing/preventing incidents, occupational ill-health and accidents?	Please provide details of the arrangements for H&S management that are relevant to the anticipated nature and scale of activity to be undertaken and show clearly how these arrangements are communicated to the workforce. (Organisations with fewer than 5 employees: see Note 1).				
3	Do you have access to competent H&S advice/assistance-both general and construction sector related?	Please provide evidence of how your organisation obtains access to competent H&S advice. Note: Access to competent in-house advice, in whole or part, is preferred. It is essential that the advisor(s) are able to provide general H&S advice and that (from the same source or elsewhere) advice relating to construction H&S issues is accessible as required.				
4	Do you have a policy and process for providing your staff/workforce with training and information appropriate to the types of activity that your organisation is likely to undertake?	Provide evidence that your organisation has in place and implements training arrangements to ensure that its staff/workforce has sufficient skills and understanding to discharge their various duties. This should include refresher training (e.g. a CPD programme) that will keep the workforce updated on good H&S practice applicable throughout the company.				

Ref	Question	Example of the type of information in support of responses which will be taken into account in the assessment	Yes	No	Supplier's unique reference to relevant supporting information (Please attach on separate sheets)	Score (Internal use only)
5	Does your staff/workforce have H&S or other relevant qualifications and experience sufficient to implement your H&S policy to a standard appropriate to the activity that your organisation is likely to undertake?	You will be expected to demonstrate and provide evidence on request that your staff/workforce possesses suitable qualifications and experience for the tasks assigned to them, unless there are specific situations where they need to work under controlled and competent supervision e.g. trainees.				
6	Do you check, review and where necessary improve your H&S performance?	Please provide evidence that your organisation has in place and implements an ongoing system for monitoring H&S procedures on an ongoing basis and for periodically reviewing and updating that system as necessary.				
7	Do you have procedures in place to involve your staff/workforce in the planning and implementation of H&S measures?	Please provide evidence that your organisation has in place and implements a means of consulting with its staff/workforce on H&S matters and show how staff/workforce comments, including complaints, are taken into account.				
8	Do you routinely record and review accidents/incidents and undertake follow-up action?	Please provide access to records of accident rates and frequency for all RIDDOR reportable events for at least the last three years. Demonstrate that your organisation has in place a system for reviewing significant incidents and recording action taken as a result, including action taken in response to any enforcement.				
9	Do you have arrangements for ensuring that your suppliers apply H&S measures to a standard appropriate to the activity for which they are being engaged?	You will be expected to demonstrate and provide evidence on request that your organisation has and implements arrangements for ensuring that H&S performance throughout the whole of your organisation's supply chain is appropriate to the work likely to be undertaken.				
10	Do you operate a process of risk assessment capable of supporting safe methods of work and reliable project delivery where necessary?	You will be expected to demonstrate and provide evidence on request that your organisation has in place and implements procedures for carrying out relevant risk assessments and for developing and implementing safe systems of work (method statements). You should be able to provide indicative examples. The identification and control of any significant occupational health (not just safety) issues should be prominent. (Organisations with fewer than 5 employees: see Note 1).				
11	Do you have arrangements for co-operating and co-ordinating your work with others (including other suppliers, notably contractors)?	Please provide explanation of how co-operation and co-ordination of the work is achieved in practice, and how other organisations are involved in drawing up method statements/safe systems of work etc. including arrangements for response to emergency situations. This should include details of how comments and input from your suppliers will be taken into account and how external comments including any complaints will be responded to.				

Ref	Question	Example of the type of information in support of responses which will be taken into account in the assessment	Yes	No	Supplier's unique reference to relevant supporting information (Please attach on separate sheets)	Score (Internal use only)
12	Do you have arrangements for ensuring that on-site welfare provision meets legal requirements and the needs/expectation of your employees?	You will be expected to demonstrate and provide evidence on request about how you ensure suitable welfare facilities will be in place before starting work on site, whether provided by a site-specific arrangement or your own organisational measures.				
13 (Designers Only)	Do you ensure that you and your workforce have the appropriate capabilities to enable you and them to discharge your/their legal duties under health and safety legislation?	Provide evidence of your CPD programme and/or examples of training and development plans (which may include in house training). Please provide evidence of how your organisation obtains H&S information, including how you maintain your technical knowledge and understanding of developments in construction. Provide commentary on how you match individual capabilities with the work undertaken.				
14 (Designers Only)	Do you have and implement arrangements for meeting the Designer duties under the Construction Design and Management Regulations?	Please provide evidence showing how you address 14.1 – 14.4. Please provide examples for each, showing how risk was reduced through design.				
		14.1 Ensure co-operation and co-ordination of design work within the design team and with other designers/contractors.				
		14.2 Ensure hazards are eliminated and show how remaining risks are managed (with reference to buildability, maintainability and use).				
		14.3 Ensure that any structure that will be used as a workplace will meet relevant requirements of the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations.				
		14.4 Manage design changes.				
15 (Designers Only)	Do you check, review and where necessary improve your H&S performance?	Please provide evidence that your organisation has in place and implements an ongoing system for monitoring H&S procedures and for periodically reviewing and updating that system as necessary, for example through project design review (during and post completion).				
16 (Principal Designers Only)	Are you able to provide evidence of your field of knowledge and experience in the design and construction process?	Please provide evidence, in the form of real examples rather than by generic documents, of actual attainments, which should indicate competence as in the case of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professionally qualified to Chartered level; Membership of a relevant construction institution. 				
17 (Principal Designers Only)	Are you able to provide evidence of your knowledge and experience of H&S in construction?	Please provide examples of actual attainments which should indicate competence as in the case of validated CPD in this field and typical additional qualifications e.g. NEBOSH Construction Certificate, membership of health and safety register administered by ICE, membership of Association for Project Safety, membership of Institution of Construction Safety.				
18 (Principal Designers Only)	Do you review and develop your effectiveness at delivering the co-ordination role?	Please provide evidence that your organisation has in place and implements an ongoing system for monitoring performance, including post project review.				

Stage 2 Assessment						
Work experience						
Ref	Question	Example of the type of information in support of responses which will be taken into account in the assessment	Yes	No	Supplier's unique reference to relevant supporting information (Please attach on separate sheets)	Score (Internal use only)
1	Are you able to provide details of relevant experience in the field of work for which you are applying?	A simple record of recent projects/contracts should be kept, with the phone numbers/addresses of contacts who can verify that work was carried out with due regard to health and safety. This should be sufficient to demonstrate your ability to deal with the key health and safety issues arising from the work you are applying for. Where there are significant shortfalls in your previous experience, or there are risks associated with the project which you have not managed before, an explanation of how these shortcomings will be overcome.				

Required action (for Assessor's use only):

Note 1

Grading:

Evaluated by:

Date:

Section T

Arrangements for Safety Monitoring, Audit and Inspection

Progressive improvement in health and safety can only be achieved through the constant development of policy, approaches to implementation and techniques of risk control.

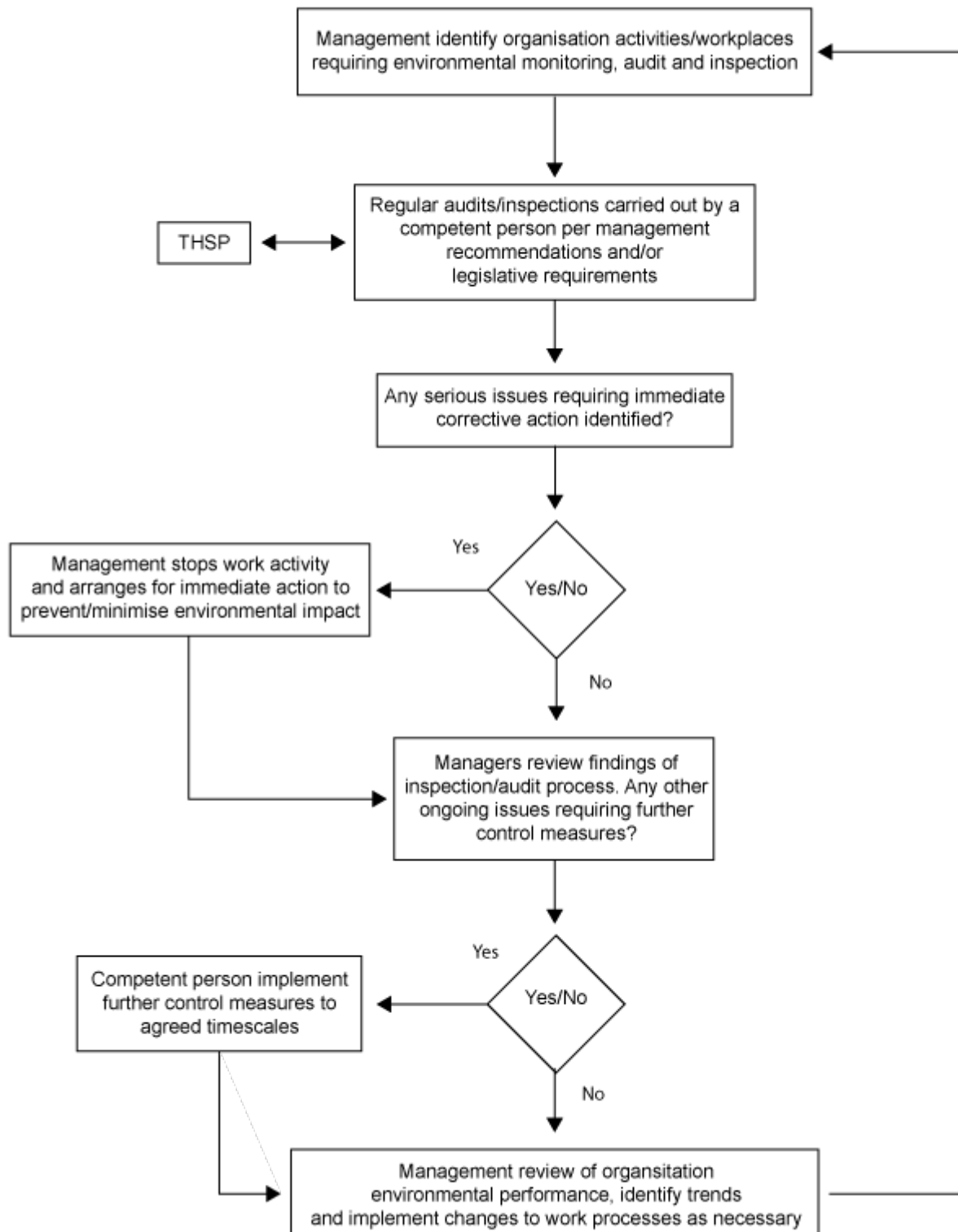
The Director will ensure that a systematic audit of all safety arrangements will be carried out on a regular basis.

The Event Manager will ensure that places of work are inspected regularly and in accordance with statutory requirements.

Where requested, Tuff Nutterz's health and safety advisors, THSP Risk Management, will visit the workplace to carry out safety inspections and audits.

Records of safety inspections and audits will be kept in order that management of Tuff Nutterz can monitor our performance and improve the overall safety culture within the workforce.

Procedure for Safety Monitoring, Audit and Inspection



Safety Monitoring, Audit and Inspection

INTRODUCTION

Workplace monitoring, and health and safety performance checks are key management responsibilities for ensuring ongoing health and safety standards within the workplace remain at an acceptable level. Regular workplace audits, inspections and management reviews go some way to help ensure those standards are maintained.

The audit program, including any schedule, shall be based on the Health and Safety importance of the activity concerned, and the results of previous audits / inspections. The audit procedures shall cover the scope, frequency, methodologies and competencies, as well as the responsibilities and requirements for conducting audits and reporting results.

WORKPLACE INSPECTIONS

Audits inspections shall be suitable and effective, performed objectively by competent personnel independent of the activities being audited, using a recognised methodology to ensure consistency of the audit process and its outcome. The audit frequency should be determined based on the review of past results and the nature of the hazards evident in the work area, practices or activities.

Any issue posing a significant risk to health and safety requires immediate management action and shall, where possible, be rectified there and then. All issues are to be recorded and reasonable timescales specified for rectifying/addressing any outstanding issues.

Where required, a formal report shall be completed before the end of the working period with a copy issued to the person for whom the inspection was carried out. The safety manager or appointed person shall regularly check that any outstanding issues have been suitably addressed and rectified.

Statutory inspection reports shall be kept at the workplace for at least 3 months after the date of the report.

Workplace (Construction) Safety Inspection Check Sheet

Location:

Date:

Carried out by:

	SatSatisfactory / Unsatisfactory Y/N	Action Date
SAFETY MANAGEMENT		
Policy available to employees?		
Registers being completed?		
Safety plan adhered to/updated?		
HEALTH AND WELFARE		
Toilets adequate?		
Rest facilities adequate?		
Drying space adequate?		
First aid facilities adequate?		
Washing facilities adequate?		
Drinking water and cups provided?		
FIRE PRECAUTIONS		
Alarm system/detection system?		
Extinguishers adequate?		
Fire procedures understood?		
Hot-works permits?		
Flam store?		
RISK		
Hazards identified?		
Assessments produced?		
Effectiveness monitored?		
Assessments complied with?		
COSHH		
Substance survey?		
Data sheets collected?		
Assessments produced?		
Assessments complied with?		
NOISE		
Monitoring?		
Hearing protection in use?		
Hearing protection zones established?		
TRAINING		
Induction carried out for all?		
Task training OK?		
Fire training carried out for all?		
POWER TOOLS		
Trained operators?		
Maintenance register up-to-date?		
PLANT		
Trained operators?		
Maintenance forms signed/up-to-date?		
Sufficient space?		
Properly used/loaded?		
LIFTING OPERATIONS		
Trained operators?		
Trained banksmen?		
All equipment tested?		
Certificates seen?		
Maintenance forms signed?		

	SatSatisfactory / Unsatisfactory Y/N	Action Date
MANUAL HANDLING		
Risks assessed?		
Staff trained?		
Good practice observed?		
ELECTRICS		
Circuits earthed?		
Trip switches in use?		
All 110 volts?		
All tools checked?		
Maintenance register held?		
EMERGENCY PLANS		
Published?		
Tested?		
Secondary lighting in place?		
TRAFFIC ROUTES		
Signed?		
Separation working?		
SCAFFOLDS		
Plumb and level?		
All boards there?		
Toe-boards/guardrails OK?		
Ladders sound and tied?		
Competent inspection?		
EXCAVATIONS		
Shored/battered?		
Barriers/warnings?		
Access/egress safe?		
Underground services checked?		
Competent inspection?		
GASES		
Properly stored?		
Trained users?		
PPE		
Being used properly?		
In good repair?		
Correct equipment?		
HOUSEKEEPING		
Site tidy?		
Traffic routes clear?		
Material stacking OK?		
Fencing secure/signed?		
Waste removal OK?		
Timber denailed?		

Section U

Arrangements for Waste Disposal

All waste generated during the course of this organisations activities shall be deemed "controlled waste" and disposed of in a responsible manner in accordance with our duty of care under the Environmental Protection Act.

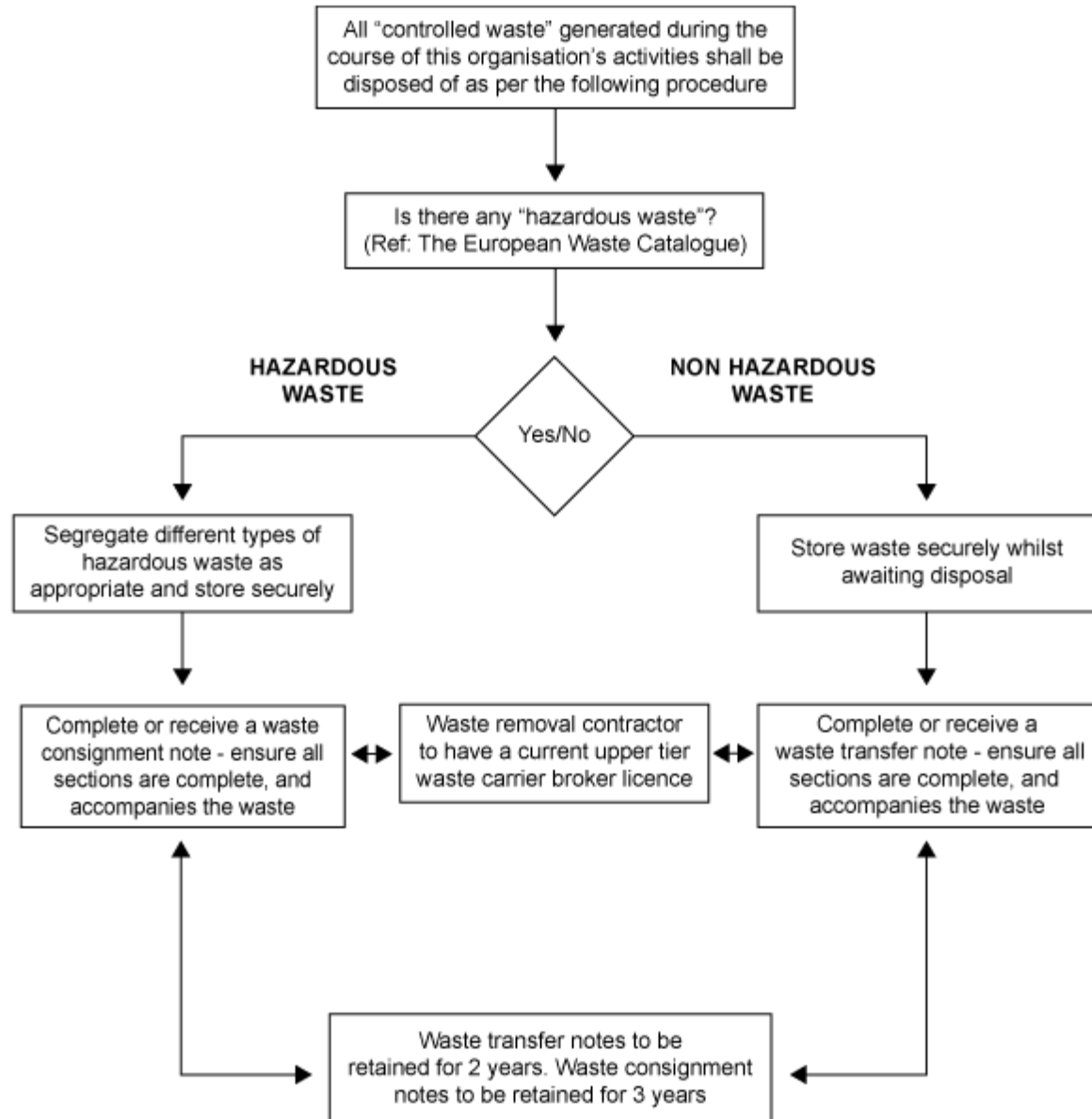
The Director shall ensure that all waste materials are stored and disposed of in accordance with written procedures and relevant legislation.

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that disposal of all "non-hazardous waste" is accompanied by and recorded through a system of signed "waste transfer notes".

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that disposal of all "hazardous waste" is accompanied and recorded through a system of signed "hazardous waste consignment notes".

The Director and the Event Manager shall ensure that all consignment and waste transfer notes are kept on file.

Procedure for Waste Disposal



Waste Disposal

WASTE MANAGEMENT DUTY OF CARE

The duty of care applies to "controlled waste". Waste is defined as "any substance or object which the producer or the person in possession of it discards or intends or is required to discard". Additionally, the duty of care applies to anyone who is the holder or carrier of such waste. The only exception to this is for occupiers of domestic property for the household waste generated from their home.

"Controlled waste" means waste from households, commerce or industry. A further subdivision can be made into "hazardous and "non-hazardous" wastes depending on the effect of these wastes on health and the environment.

"Producer" means anyone whose activities produce waste or who carries out pre-processing, mixing or other operations resulting in a change in its nature or composition.

"Holder" means anyone who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste or, as a broker, has control of it.

The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations, the Controlled Waste Regulations and the Hazardous Waste Regulations place legal responsibilities on waste producers and holders to ensure that the disposal of all controlled waste is safely managed and that records are kept for audit by the relevant authorities.

AUTHORITIES AND ADVISORY BODIES

The following authorities and advisory bodies should be consulted where appropriate:

- The Environment Agency (EA).
- The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA).
- The Health and Safety Executive (HSE).
- The Local Authority Environmental Health Department.
- The Local Authority Waste Disposal Department.
- The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Redevelopment of Contaminated Land, DEFRA, 43 Marsham Street, London SW1 3PY.

DISPOSAL CONTROLS

All waste processes must be regularly monitored. This should include weekly (or daily) checks on all waste collection areas, checks on the correct segregation of waste and checks on the contractors who remove the waste.

Appropriate documentation must be completed to provide an auditable trail for the waste.

Carriers must be registered in order to collect waste, and the disposal and recovery facilities must be licensed to take the waste.

It must be remembered that the duty of care for waste continues all the way down the line to the point of final disposal. Thus, if an incompetent contractor allows waste to escape after collection then the responsibility may rest with the producer of the waste. It is therefore crucial that organisations select competent contractors to deal with their waste.

In summary, the following actions must be carried out:

- Notify the premises (unless exempt) to the EA or SEPA where hazardous waste is produced (Wales only).
- Appoint a competent waste carrier, ensuring that they are registered and hold an appropriate license (this can be checked through the EA's website).
- Ensure that appropriate documentation is completed and accompanies waste:
 - Waste transfer notes for non-hazardous waste (see example form below).
 - Hazardous waste consignment notes for hazardous waste (multi-part forms are available from the EA or SEPA).
- Ensure documents are securely filed (waste transfer notes must be kept for a minimum of 2 years and hazardous waste consignment notes for a minimum of 3 years).
- Ensure that the final disposal site is registered and has a licence to accept specific types of waste.

It is strongly recommended that you also:

- Get references from other clients before you appoint a waste sub-contractor. It may also be appropriate to audit the contractor on issues such as staff training, equipment and vehicles, any previous convictions for waste offences, and policies and procedures.
- Visit the disposal or recovery facilities that finally deal with the waste. It may be appropriate to audit the facility to ensure compliance with your duty of care and legal obligations.

(Non-Hazardous) Waste Transfer Note**A. DESCRIPTION OF WASTE**

1. Description of the waste being transferred:

2. European Waste Catalogue Code:

3. How is the waste contained?

Loose ☐ Sacks ☐ Skip ☐ Drum ☐ Other ☐ please describe

4. What is the quantity of waste? (number of drums, tonnes etc.):

B. CURRENT HOLDER OF THE WASTE (TRANSFEROR)

Full name:

Name and address of the Organisation:

Which of the following are you? (one or more boxes may apply)

Waste producer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holder of waste management licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Licence no: Issued by:
Waste importer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exempt from waste management licensing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason why:
Waste collection authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registered waste carrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration no: Issued by:
Waste disposal authority (Scotland only)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exempt from requirement to register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason why:

By signing Part D below, I confirm that I have fulfilled my duty to apply the 'waste hierarchy', as required by Regulation 12 of the Waste (England) Regulations 2011. YES ☐

C. PERSON COLLECTING THE WASTE (TRANSFeree)

Full name:

Name and address of the Organisation:

Which of the following are you? (one or more boxes may apply)

Waste collection authority	<input type="checkbox"/>	Authorised for transport purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	Specify purpose:
Waste disposal authority (Scotland)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Holder of waste management licence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Licence no: Issued by:
		Exempt from waste management licensing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason why:
		Registered waste carrier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Registration no: Issued by:
		Exempt from requirement to register	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason why:

D. ADDRESS OF PLACE OF TRANSFER:

Date of Transfer:		Time of transfer (for multiple loads give between dates):
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Name and address of broker (if applicable):

TRANSFEROR		TRANSFeree
Signature:		
Full name: Representing:		

Part 3 - Health and Safety Guidance Notes

Guidance Notes Index

Agency Staff - B303
Back Pain in the Workplace - O016
Banking Vehicles - G803
Bodily Fluids - H502
Competency Cards - K002
Construction Phase Plan - C008
Cross Infection Control - H714
Driving on Company Business - G800
Electrical Works - G308
Employee Health Questionnaire - O017
Fire Instructions & Drills - M007
Fire Marshals/Wardens - M006
Hazardous Dusts, Fumes, Gases and Vapours - H400
Health and Safety Rules - I002
Induction Training Methodology - E002
Legionella - H506
Lone Working - B304
Manual Handling Solutions - L002
Method Statement Checklist - B003
On Site Inspections and Audits - J105
PPE - Foot Protection - P002
PPE - Hand Protection - P003
PPE - High Visibility Clothing - P006
Pallet Trucks - G218
Pre-Employment Health Screening - O002
RIDDOR Reporting - N005
Return to work and rehabilitation - O013
Solvent Cleaning Fluids and Adhesives - H408
Telephone Advisory Service - A002
Training Matrix (Non Construction) - F005
Training requirement for First Aiders - N002
Transient Welfare Facilities - Q004
UV Exposure - B311
Upper Limb Disorders - B101
Vehicle Safety at the Workplace - G802
Work Equipment (Construction) - G302