



Health & Safety Policy

May 2025

worknest
H&S

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT	5
3. ORGANISATION FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY	9
4. HEALTH AND SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES	11
Town Clerk.....	11
Deputy Town Clerk.....	11
Compliance & Projects Manager	12
Estates Manager.....	12
Supervisors.....	13
Fire Marshals	14
Employees	14
Contractors	15
WorkNest.....	16
Health and Safety Committee	16
5. HEALTH AND SAFETY RULES.....	19
General	20
Working Practices	20
Hazard / Warning Signs and Notices.....	20
Working Conditions / Environment	20
Protective Clothing and Equipment	21
Fire Precautions.....	21
Accidents	21
Health	21
Employer's Transport	21
Site Safety Rules	22
Construction Site Rules.....	22
Rules Covering Gross Misconduct	27
6. ARRANGEMENTS	29
Accident, Incident and Ill-Health Recording, Reporting and Investigation	29
Asbestos	31
Cartridge Tools and Cartridges	32
Cofferdams and Caissons.....	33
Communication and Consultation.....	34
Confined Spaces.....	34
Contractors	35
Demolition and Dismantling.....	36
Disabled Persons	37
Display Screen Equipment	38
Drinks Dispense Gas	38
Driving for Work	40
Drugs and Alcohol.....	42
Electricity	43
Environment.....	43
Excavation, Ground and Floor Penetration.....	44
Fire	45
First Aid.....	46
Gas Installations and Appliances	47
Hazardous Substances (COSHH)	48
Health, Safety and Welfare	49
Health Surveillance	49
Home Working	50
Infection Control.....	51
Lasers	53

Lead at Work.....	57
Legionnaires Disease.....	58
Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)	59
Lifting Operations and Equipment	59
Lifts	60
Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Gas	61
Lone Working.....	62
Machinery Maintenance	63
Manual Handling	64
Migrant Workers.....	65
New and Expectant Mothers	66
Night Working	67
Noise.....	67
Outdoor and Peripatetic Working	69
Permits to Work	69
Personal Protective Equipment	70
Pressure Systems.....	70
Radiation.....	72
Risk Assessment	73
Smoking.....	73
Stress.....	74
Temporary Employees	74
Training.....	75
Vibration.....	76
Violence	77
Visitors	77
Waste Management.....	78
Window Restrictors	79
Work At Height.....	79
Work Equipment	80
Working Time Regulations	81
Workplace Transport.....	82
Young Persons	84
7. RISK ASSESSMENT	87
Risk Assessment	87
Fire Risk Assessment	90
8. MONITORING OF HEALTH AND SAFETY	93
9. LEGAL EXPENSES INSURANCE.....	94

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety manual has been prepared by WorkNest on our behalf and with our involvement. It contains our Health and Safety Policy as required by the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and it defines the way we manage the health and safety hazards and risks associated with our business, premises and activities.

Council are committed to managing health and safety effectively to protect our employees and other persons with whom we interact because we recognise that we have not only a moral and legal duty but also that our employees are our greatest asset.

Our Health and Safety Policy Statement sets out our commitment and the objectives we aspire to in managing health and safety. It is signed by the most senior person in our organisation to demonstrate that our commitment is led from the top.

Our approach to managing health and safety will be pragmatic and proportionate and will be prioritised according to risk with the objective of maintaining continuous improvement. We accept that we cannot eliminate risk from everything we do but we can manage risk in such a way that exposure to hazards is controlled as far as is reasonably practical.

We recognise that improvement in health and safety will not happen by chance and that planning to manage using a systematic approach through risk assessment is a necessary first step and an ongoing process. In moving forwards we will wherever possible eliminate risk through selection and design of buildings, facilities, equipment and processes. Where risks cannot be eliminated they will be minimised by the use of physical controls or, as a last resort, through systems of work and personal protection.

Our success in managing health and safety will be measurable and we look to establish performance standards against which we can monitor our progress to identify future actions to go into our improvement programme.

Based on our performance measurement in the form of accident monitoring, internal monitoring and external audits we will review our health and safety arrangements periodically and at least annually. The results of our measurement will be recorded and presented to the Town Clerkin our Annual Report.

This Policy has been created by the named consultant from WorkNest with the co-operation of our staff. They have signed the Policy to confirm that at the time of creation it is suitable, sufficient and relevant to our circumstances and operations. Our nominated responsible person has signed the Policy to confirm that it is a true reflection of the activities and operations that we undertake and the circumstances in which the Council operates.

Creation Date	Signed on behalf of WorkNest	Confirmed
05/02/2024	Geoff Bates	GB

POLICY REVIEW

This Health and Safety Policy will be reviewed annually by WorkNest in conjunction with our nominated responsible person.

As each review is completed it will be signed off by the consultant from WorkNest and confirmed by our nominated responsible person.

Review Date	Signed on behalf of WorkNest	Confirmed
21/03/2025	Nathan Cockerell	

DOCUMENT CONTROL

The electronic copy of the Health and Safety Policy provided by WorkNest will remain the controlled copy. Where further controlled copies are required then these should be issued accordingly and added to a register of controlled copies. Any amendments made to the policy will be provided for each of the controlled copies to ensure all controlled copies in circulation remain up to date.

If uncontrolled copies of the policy are printed either in whole or part, or if uncontrolled electronic copies are issued, then these will be clearly marked as an 'UNCONTROLLED COPY'.

Register

Copy Number or Reference	Location kept

AMENDMENT RECORD

Any amendments made to the Health and Safety Policy will be recorded below with information on changes made.

Where significant changes are to be made which could impact on the business or our clients, we will consider the reasons for change, potential problems and how it will be implemented.

Date	Section	Ref /Title	Details of amendment made	Change made by
21/03/2025	6		Removed director from multiple sections. Added "UK CA" to the Personal Protective Equipment section (page 70).	Nathan Cockerell
	4	Health and Safety Responsibilities	Deputy Town Clerk has been added to the roles and responsibilities. Further to this the compliance manager has had further responsibility added. (Page 13 & 14)	Nathan Cockerell

LEGISLATION

Extracts of relevant legislation are provided for ease of reference on the WorkNest webpage. Full copies of relevant legislation are available on the Office of Public Sector Information web page (www.opsi.gov.uk) and the National Archives (www.legislation.gov.uk)

GUIDANCE

Guidance on a number of health and safety issues can be accessed by logging onto the WorkNest webpage which we hope you will find useful as a quick reference source.

Should you require further advice or assistance not available here then remember that advice on any health and safety issue is available from the WorkNest advice line - **Tel: 0345 226 8393**

FORMS

Relevant forms and templates that may be utilised can be accessed by logging onto the WorkNest webpage.

POLICY STATEMENTS

2. ENVIRONMENTAL, HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

The management of council operates an integrated environmental, health and safety management system, which is geared towards the identification and control of key processes in our organisation. It is also our intention to encompass environmental, health and safety best practice into our business activities and decisions and to:

- bring this Policy Statement to the attention of all stakeholders
- carry out regular audits of our environmental, health and safety management systems
- comply with legislation, guidance and approved codes of practice issued at International, National and Local levels
- eliminate risks to the environment, health and safety, where possible, through selection and design of materials, buildings, facilities, equipment and processes
- ensure that emergency procedures are in place at all locations for dealing with foreseeable environmental, health and safety incidents
- establish meaningful, measurable targets and goals for environmental, health and safety performance
- maintain an open and constructive dialogue on environmental, health and safety issues with our employees, contractors, suppliers, customers and regulatory authorities
- maintain our premises, provide and maintain safe plant and equipment
- minimise waste and increase recycling within the framework of our waste management procedures
- only engage contractors who are able to demonstrate due regard to environmental, health and safety law
- prevent pollution to land, air and water
- promote environmentally responsible purchasing
- provide adequate resources to control the environmental, health and safety risks arising from our work activities
- provide adequate training and ensure that all employees are competent to do their tasks
- raise awareness, encourage participation and train employees in environmental, health and safety matters
- reduce the use of water, energy and any other natural resources
- seek opportunities to continuously improve our ability to identify measure and control the environmental, health and safety impacts of our activities.

This Policy will be reviewed at least annually and revised as necessary to reflect changes to the business activities and any changes to legislation. Any changes to the Policy will be brought to the attention of all stakeholders.



Signed:

Dated: 12th May 2025

Name: Claire Molyneux

Position: Town Clerk

ORGANISATION FOR HEALTH & SAFETY

3. ORGANISATION FOR HEALTH AND SAFETY

The overall responsibility for health and safety rests at the highest management level. However, it is the responsibility of every employee to co-operate in providing and maintaining a safe place of work.

This part of our policy allocates responsibilities to line managers to provide a clear understanding of individuals' areas of accountability in controlling factors that could lead to ill health, injury or loss. Managers are required to provide clear direction and accept responsibility to create a positive attitude and culture towards health and safety.

The following positions have been identified as having key responsibilities for the implementation of our health and safety arrangements:

Town Clerk
Deputy Town Clerk
Compliance & Project Manager
Managers
Supervisors
Health and Safety Co-ordinator
Fire Marshals

HEALTH AND SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

4. HEALTH AND SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES

Town Clerk

The Town Clerk has the ultimate responsibility for the health and safety of Buckingham Town Council but discharges this responsibility through the Deputy Town Clerk, Compliance & Projects Manager down to individual managers, supervisors and employees.

The Town Clerk has nominated the Deputy Town Clerk to have special responsibility for health and safety.

The Town Clerk will ensure that:

- they provide a lead in developing a positive health and safety culture throughout the organisation
- all its decisions reflect its health and safety intentions
- adequate resources are made available for the implementation of health and safety
- they will promote the active participation of employees in improving health and safety performance
- they will review the health and safety performance of the Council on an annual basis.

Deputy Town Clerk

The Deputy Town Clerk is the designated person with overall responsibility for ensuring our compliance with Health and Safety legislation. But delegates responsibility to the Compliance & Project Manger

They will ensure that:

- our Health and Safety Policy is implemented, monitored, developed, communicated effectively, reviewed and amended as required
- a health and safety plan of continuous improvement is created and progress monitored
- suitable and sufficient funds, people, materials and equipment are provided to meet all health and safety requirements
- adequate insurance cover is provided and renewed
- competent persons are appointed to provide health and safety assistance and advice
- there is regular communication and consultation with staff on health and safety issues
- an effective training programme is established to ensure staff are competent to carry out their work in a safe manner
- safety issues raised are thoroughly investigated and, when necessary, further effective controls implemented and communicated to staff
- effective contingency plans are in place with a designated competent person in charge of the planning and control measures for situations involving imminent danger
- health and safety objectives are set and their achievement is measured and reported in the annual report.

Compliance & Projects Manager

The Compliance & Projects Manager will ensure that:

- they actively lead the implementation of our Health and Safety Policy
- a health and safety plan of continuous improvement is created and senior management monitor progress against agreed targets
- senior management designated with health and safety responsibilities are provided with support to enable health and safety objectives to be met
- a positive health and safety culture is promoted and that senior management develop a pro-active safety culture which will permeate into all activities undertaken and reach all personnel
- an adequate system of maintenance exists and operates to keep premises, plant and work equipment in a safe condition
- contractors engaged are reputable, can demonstrate a good health and safety record and are made aware of relevant local health and safety rules and procedures
- a system of communication and consultation with employees is established
- effective training programmes have been put in to place
- safe systems of work are developed and implemented
- risk assessments are completed, recorded and regularly reviewed
- accidents, ill health and 'near miss' incidents at work are recorded, investigated and reported
- an annual report on the safety performance of the council is provided to the Deputy Town Clerk.

Estates Manager

The Estates Managers will ensure that in their areas of control:

- they actively lead the implementation of our Health and Safety Policy
- they supervise their staff to ensure that they work safely, providing increased supervision for new and young workers
- safe systems of work are developed and implemented
- risk assessments are completed, recorded and regularly reviewed
- accidents, ill health and 'near miss' incidents at work are investigated, recorded and reported
- they communicate and consult with staff on health and safety issues
- they encourage staff to report hazards and raise health and safety concerns
- safety training for staff is identified, undertaken and recorded to ensure staff are competent to carry out their work in a safe manner
- issues concerning safety raised by anyone are thoroughly investigated and, when necessary, further effective controls implemented

- premises, plant and work equipment are maintained in a safe condition
- statutory examinations are planned, completed and recorded
- personal protective equipment is provided, staff instructed in its use and that records are kept
- adequate arrangements for fire and first aid are established
- any safety issues that cannot be dealt with are referred to the Council for action
- welfare facilities provided are maintained in a satisfactory state
- hazardous substances are stored, transported, handled and used in a safe manner according to manufacturers' instructions and established rules and procedures
- health surveillance is carried out and records are kept
- contractors engaged are reputable, can demonstrate a good health and safety record and are made aware of relevant local health and safety rules and procedures
- health and safety notices are displayed
- agreed safety standards are maintained particularly those relating to housekeeping
- health and safety rules are followed by all.

Supervisors

The Supervisors will ensure that in their areas of control:

- they implement our Health and Safety Policy
- they supervise their staff to ensure that they work safely, providing increased supervision for new and young workers
- they communicate and consult with staff on health and safety issues
- health and safety rules are followed by all
- they encourage staff to report hazards and raise health and safety concerns
- issues concerning safety raised by anyone are thoroughly investigated and, when necessary, further effective controls implemented and communicated to staff
- any safety issues that cannot be dealt with are referred to a senior manager for action
- safety training for staff is identified, undertaken and recorded to ensure they are competent to carry out their work in a safe manner
- safe systems of work are developed and implemented
- accidents, ill health and 'near miss' incidents at work are recorded, investigated and reported
- personal protective equipment is readily available and maintained, and relevant staff are aware of the correct use of this and the procedures for replacement
- hazardous substances are stored, transported, handled and used in a safe manner according to manufacturers' instructions and established rules and procedures.

Fire Marshals

Fire Marshals will ensure that in their designated area of responsibility they:

- monitor the general fire safety of the area that they have been allocated to
- check corridors and walkways to ensure combustible materials are not stored there
- monitor escape routes to see they are kept free of obstructions
- check that fire doors are not tied, propped or wedged open
- check that final exit doors are not obstructed
- check that extinguishers are where they should be and no obvious misuse or defect has occurred.

When the fire alarm sounds, Fire Marshals must:

- without putting themselves at risk, sweep through their allocated area and verbally encourage staff to leave via the nearest fire escape route. Fire Marshals should aim to finish their sweep at a fire exit and should not delay their own escape unduly
- check all accessible rooms including toilets and offices to make sure staff have evacuated the area or in case someone is waiting for assistance to evacuate. If there are signs of fire in a room (e.g. smoke coming out around the door), they should note the fact but should not enter or open the door
- if there is no immediate danger, ensure that all windows and doors are closed en-route to the fire exit
- report to the senior manager at the fire assembly point to report any signs of fire in their area, to report if anyone is at risk and to advise if their area is clear
- take part in any post-alarm de-briefing to identify any shortcomings in the fire evacuation procedures.

Fire Marshals are not expected to unnecessarily delay their own exit from the building or to jeopardize their own safety at any time. Fire Marshals are not expected to fight a fire or to use a fire extinguisher except to aid their own escape. However if the fire is in their area of responsibility and they are trained and competent to do so, Fire Marshals may attempt to tackle a small fire if it is safe to do so and using the appropriate extinguisher.

Employees

All employees must:

- take reasonable care of their own safety
- take reasonable care of the safety of others affected by their actions
- observe the safety rules
- comply with the Health and Safety Policy

- conform to all written or verbal instructions given to them to ensure their personal safety and the safety of others
- dress sensibly and safely for their particular working environment or occupation
- conduct themselves in an orderly manner in the work place and refrain from any antics or pranks
- use all equipment, safety equipment, devices and protective clothing as directed
- avoid any improvisations of any form which could create an unnecessary risk to their personal safety and the safety of others
- maintain all equipment in good condition and report defects to their supervisor
- report any safety hazard or malfunction of any item of plant or equipment to their supervisor
- report all accidents to their supervisor whether an injury is sustained or not
- attend as requested any health and safety training course
- observe all laid down procedures for processes, materials and substances used
- observe the fire evacuation procedure and the position of all fire equipment and fire exit routes.

Contractors

All contractors must:

- take reasonable care of their own safety
- take reasonable care of the safety of others affected by their actions
- observe the safety rules
- submit their health and safety policy and relevant risk assessments to us for approval
- comply with and accept our health and safety policy, if they do not have one
- conform to all written or verbal instructions given to them to ensure their personal safety and the safety of others
- dress sensibly and safely for their particular working environment or occupation
- conduct themselves in an orderly manner in the work place and refrain from any antics or pranks
- use all equipment, safety equipment, devices and protective clothing as directed
- avoid any improvisations of any form which could create an unnecessary risk to their personal safety and the safety of others
- maintain all equipment in good condition and report defects to their supervisor
- report any safety hazard or malfunction of any item of plant or equipment to their supervisor
- report all incidents to their supervisor and to us whether an injury is sustained or not

- attend as requested any health and safety training course
- observe all laid down procedures for processes, materials and substances used
- observe the fire evacuation procedure and the position of all fire equipment and fire exit routes.

WorkNest

WorkNest, in agreement with management, provides us with the following services:

- development of our documentation throughout the period of our contract and keeping it updated for:
 - changes in Health and Safety legislation relevant to us
 - organisational changes which affect our management system.
- a general risk assessment in the first part of the contract that forms the basis of our risk management programme and helps us plan our future actions to reduce risk.
- a consultant visit to train senior managers and to support our implementation of this Policy by:
 - assisting us to complete specific risk assessments
 - providing further training, as agreed, on relevant agreed topics
 - reviewing and auditing our health and safety procedures and legal compliance
 - providing advice on implementing changes and system procedures.

WorkNest is also contracted to:

- fulfil the role of 'Competent Person', providing advice and assistance on Health and Safety issues
- provide for us a telephone advisory service - available 24 hours per day, 365 days of the year
- provide crisis help if we have a serious accident or incident involving the Enforcement Authorities
- provide legal fees insurance, the terms of which are defined in our insurance policy document
- provide briefings to help keep us up to date with new and forthcoming legislation.

Health and Safety Committee

The Health and Safety Committee's responsibility is to facilitate communication and consultation on health and safety issues across the organisation.

They are responsible for ensuring that:

- there is regular communication and consultation with staff on health and safety issues
- health and safety issues raised by employees are discussed and considered for action
- health and safety standards within departments are monitored

- trends in accident statistics across the Council are identified and making recommendations for action
- health and safety is promoted and new initiatives are considered to progressively improve standards in all areas
- employees are aware of significant changes to our health and safety policy documentation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY RULES

5. HEALTH AND SAFETY RULES

This section of our Health and Safety Policy specifies the rules laid down for the attention of all employees. These rules are prepared in accordance with legal requirements and acknowledged safe working practices. In addition to the legal duty imposed upon employees to comply with these rules, failure to observe them will be considered to be a breach of the contract of employment and will result in disciplinary action being taken.

Employees are reminded that a breach of health and safety legislation by an employee is a criminal offence and action taken by an Enforcing Officer against an individual may result in heavy penalties.

Safety rules may vary depending upon the nature of work and the circumstances therefore the overriding requirement is that employees are expected to act in a sensible manner and adhere to verbal instructions given by Management.

General

- It is the duty of all employees to co-operate with management in fulfilling our legal obligations in relation to health and safety.
- Employees must not intentionally or recklessly interfere with anything provided in the interests of health, safety or welfare.
- Employees are required to notify to management of any unsafe activity, item or situation.

Working Practices

- Employees must not operate any item of plant or equipment unless they have been trained and authorised.
- Employees must make full and proper use of all equipment guarding.
- Employees must not clean any moving item of plant or equipment.
- Employees under the age of 18 years must not operate any item of plant or equipment unless they have received sufficient training or are under adequate supervision.
- Employees must not make any repairs or carry out maintenance work of any description unless authorised to do so.
- Employees must use all substances, chemicals, liquids etc, in accordance with all written instructions.
- Employees must not smoke except in prescribed areas.

Hazard / Warning Signs and Notices

- Employees must comply with all hazard/warning signs and notices displayed on the premises.

Working Conditions / Environment

- Employees must make proper use of all equipment and facilities provided to control working conditions/ environment.
- Employees must keep stairways, passageways and work areas clear and in a clean and tidy condition.
- Employees must dispose of all rubbish, scrap and waste materials within the working area, using the facilities provided.
- Employees must clear up any spillage or liquids within the work area in the prescribed manner.
- Employees must deposit all waste materials and substances at the correct disposal points and in the prescribed manner.

Protective Clothing and Equipment

- Employees must use all items of protective clothing/equipment provided as instructed.
- Employees must store and maintain protective clothing/equipment in the approved manner.
- Employees must report any damage, loss, fault or unsuitability of protective clothing/equipment to their supervisor.

Fire Precautions

- Employees must comply with all laid down emergency procedures.
- Employees must not obstruct any fire escape route, fire equipment or fire doors.
- Employees must not misuse any fire fighting equipment provided.
- Employees must report any use of fire fighting equipment to their supervisor.

Accidents

- Employees must seek medical treatment for work related injuries they receive by contacting a designated first aider. Upon returning from treatment they must report the incident to their supervisor.
- Employees must ensure that any accident or injury treatment is properly recorded in the Accident Book.
- Employees must notify management of any incident in which damage is caused to property.

Health

- Employees must report to management any medical condition or medication which could affect the safety of themselves or others.
- Employees must co-operate with the management on the implementation of the medical and occupational health provisions.

Employer's Transport

- Employees must carry out prescribed checks of Council vehicles prior to use and in conjunction with the laid down checking procedure.
- Employees must not drive or operate any vehicles for which they do not hold the appropriate driving licence or permit.
- Employees must not carry unauthorised passengers or unauthorised loads.
- Employees must not use vehicles for unauthorised purposes.
- Employees must not load vehicles above the stated capacity.
- Employees must not drive or operate vehicles whilst suffering from a medical condition or illness that may affect their driving or operating ability.

Site Safety Rules

- All employees visiting or resident on site must ensure they are aware of, and comply with, the site Safety Regulations including the emergency evacuation procedures as laid down by the Principal Contractor for the site.
- All employees must attend the site induction programme before entering the site.
- All employees must ensure they are aware of the fire prevention measures for the site including the procedure for reporting fires, as designated by the Principal Contractor.
- Employees must ensure they are aware of the first aid facilities available on site and the location of the Accident Book which must be used to report an accident in addition to our own Accident Book.
- Employees must inform their supervisor/manager when going to site, for what purpose, and when expected back.
- If required by works rules, employees must sign in at the contractors' site office or obtain a 'permit to work' or a 'clearance to work'.
- Employees must use the personal protective equipment provided.
- Proper routes and gangways must be used at all times. Avoid short cuts.
- Employees must wear safety footwear, high visibility clothing and hard hat as directed or as required by the Principal Contractor.
- Employees must observe and obey all safety signs.

Construction Site Rules

All personnel working on a Construction Site are required to comply with these rules. Failure to comply will result in employees being removed from site. All employees visiting or resident on site must ensure they are aware of, and comply with, the local Site Safety Regulations including the emergency evacuation procedures. The Principal Contractor's rules and procedures take precedence over that of any other companies on site.

AUTHORITY

The Site Manager has total authority for Health and Safety matters. Safety instructions from the Site Manager, Supervisor or Foreman must be complied with immediately.

Personal Protective Equipment

- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) must be used where risks cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level by other means.
- All PPE must be to the required BS EN standards and CE marked.

Contractors

- Contractors must assess the need for PPE, provide it and supervise its use by their employees.
- Self-employed persons must provide their own PPE.
- All PPE must be inspected regularly, maintained and replaced where necessary.

Construction personnel

- Construction personnel will be supplied with the necessary PPE.
- Visitors to site will be provided with Hard Hats and vests from the site or sales office.

Hard Hats must be worn at all times. Except you may remove your Hard Hat:

- if you are inside an office mess room or store unit
- when in the cab of a machine which affords adequate protection
- when in a house after the ceiling, stairs and floors have been fixed
- where no foreseeable risk of head injury exists, non hard hat areas will be assigned.

NOTE – you must keep your hard hat with you at all times

Safety Footwear of a suitable nature must be worn on site at all times.

High visibility jackets or vests must be worn at all times.

Hearing protection must be worn when noise levels reach the second action level. Noise affected areas will be clearly signed.

Eye protection must be worn when a foreseeable risk of eye injury exists.

Respiratory protection must be worn when working in dusty/hazardous atmospheres or when using certain chemicals.

Maintenance of equipment -your protective equipment is there to protect your health. Look after it and get it replaced if worn or damaged.

SCAFFOLD

Unauthorised interference with scaffolding is strictly prohibited. Only persons authorised by the Site Manager or an authorised scaffolder are allowed to modify scaffolds.

EQUIPMENT

Abrasive wheels and disc cutter use

- Goggles must be worn at all times when using abrasive wheels/ disc cutters.
- Hearing protection must be worn.
- Ensure that no loose clothing that may increase the risk of entanglement is worn
- Only trained and appointed persons may change cutter blades.
- A copy of your training certificate must be provided to site manager before you may use an abrasive wheel or disc cutter on site.

Electrical Tools (Mains and Generator Powered)

- Only 110v tools may be used on site.
- All electrical equipment must be well maintained and correctly earthed.
- Electrical equipment must be regularly inspected and have a current valid portable appliance test sticker attached.

Ladders

- Never use a damaged ladder.
- Always secure a ladder before use.
- Never ignore an untied ladder, either report it or secure it – Do not use it.
- When using a ladder, ensure it is up the right way (wire under timber rung).
- Visually inspect the ladder for defects before use.
- Maintain 3 points of contact at all times.

Plant

- All plant operators must be properly trained and where appropriate, possess a CITB or equivalent Certificate of Training Achievement (CTA) or Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).
- Unauthorised persons are not permitted to drive or operate plant.
- All plant operators must be over 18 years old.
- The carrying of passengers on site plant is strictly forbidden.
- A copy of your training certificate must be provided to the site manager before you may use any plant on site.

SERVICES

When services are underground, overhead or within dwellings:

- always assume services are LIVE until confirmed otherwise
- always check the location of services before starting work
- remember ELECTRICITY CAN KILL.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- Always protect yourself when using a product that may be hazardous to your health.
- Ask the Site Manager to check when precautions are needed.
- Follow your COSHH Assessment details and ensure you have the necessary PPE before starting work where it is required.

EXCAVATIONS

- Obtain a permit to work from the site manager before any excavation work is started.
- Never enter a deep excavation unless it is safely shored up.
- Make sure your supervisor has checked the excavation and its support before you enter.
- Ensure a safe means of escape plan has been prepared.

- Always ensure all excavations are guarded against falls and stop blocks are used to prevent vehicles falling into them.
- All manholes and openings must be covered and precautions taken to prevent trips and falls.

BEHAVIOUR

All employees and contractors are expected to behave in a professional manner. Pranks, horseplay and “messaging about” in a manner which puts other peoples’ safety at risk will not be tolerated.

All contractors are expected to clear up their own rubbish and dispose of their waste material in the skips provided. On completion of each job/process the work area must be left in a clean and safe manner.

WELFARE

Toilets, washing facilities, canteen and drying room are provided by the principal contractor for your use. It is important for your health that these facilities are used.

There is a no smoking policy in force across the site, smoking is only allowed in designated smoking areas.

The use of toilets etc. inside buildings under construction is prohibited. Use the welfare facilities provided.

Any canteen, food eating area, drying room, washing facilities etc., are to be kept as you would expect to find them. They are cleaned on a regular basis.

First Aid

- First Aider details are at the Site Office.
- The First Aid Box is located at the Site Office.
- All incidents, unsafe conditions, near misses and injuries, however minor, must be reported to the Site Manager and entered into the Accident Book.

Protecting the public

- Always go out of your way to protect the public, remember unlike you they are not “sitewise”.
- Leave all public areas safe and tidy particularly when construction is in progress next to occupied buildings.
- Do not ignore a potential hazard to the general public - **REPORT IT.**

Children on site

Children are not permitted in construction areas.

- At the end of the day, make the site “CHILD SAFE”.
- Ensure all plant/machinery is immobilised.
- Secure perimeter fencing.
- Take down ladders.
- Town Clerk over or back fill excavations.
- Put up warning signs.
- Secure and lock any buildings.

- Put dangerous substances (especially glues and solvents) in secure containers.

SITE SPECIFIC HAZARDS

Some sites have specific dangers which do not occur on other sites. You must report to the Site Manager when arriving on site for an update.

Emergency procedures

- The site telephone numbers in case of emergency are displayed in the Site Office.
- There are fire extinguishers located on the Site Office and in the Canteen.
- Hot Work (any work involving heat e.g. grinding, welding, brazing, soldering and any open flame) requires written authorisation from the site manager in the form of a hot work permit.

Dangerous occurrences

If you see something dangerous or are required to work in an unsafe way, you should:

- put it right if you can
- prevent others from being put at risk
- inform the Site Manager and ask him to put it right.

GENERAL SITE RULES

- You must make the Site Manager aware of any illness or medication you have if it is likely to affect yours or others health, safety and welfare.
- No person that is under the influence of alcohol or drugs will be allowed on site.
- Hours are between 7.00am – 7.00pm Monday to Friday. Permission is needed from the Site Manager for work outside these hours.
- Bank Holiday work will be by prior arrangement only.
- All persons must keep their working areas tidy.
- All rubbish/waste must be placed in the appropriate skips provided.
- All excess material should be returned to the storage areas.
- A fork lift truck is provided to transport materials round the site. Only authorised persons may drive the truck.
- To have materials moved you must contact the forklift driver.
- Cars must only be parked in the area designated by the Site Manager.
- Radius of all lifts of scaffold are provided with brick guards. These must not be removed or altered.
- All first floor and above open landings are provided with a barrier which is installed on completion of the floor decking. Authorisation is required to remove these barriers.
- All persons under the age of 18 must report daily to the Site Manager. They must not use plant/equipment unless under direct supervision.

- When moving around site, use only constructed footpaths or designated walkways.
- Refer to site-specific Traffic Management Plan.

Rules Covering Gross Misconduct

An employee will be liable to summary dismissal if they are found to have acted in any of the following ways:

- A serious or wilful breach of Safety Rules.
- Unauthorised removal or interference with any guard or protective device.
- Unauthorised operation of any item of plant or equipment.
- Unauthorised removal of any item of first aid equipment.
- Wilful damage to, misuse of or interference with any item provided in the interests of Health and Safety or welfare at work.
- Unauthorised removal or defacing of any label, sign or warning device.
- Horseplay or practical jokes which could cause accidents.
- Making false statements or in any way deliberately interfering with evidence following an accident or dangerous occurrence.
- Misuse of any item of equipment, utensil, fitting/ fixture, vehicle or electrical equipment.
- Deliberately disobeying an authorised instruction.

ARRANGEMENTS

6. ARRANGEMENTS

Accident, Incident and Ill-Health Recording, Reporting and Investigation

This policy sets out the procedures that are to be followed when any employee, visitor or contractor has an accident, near miss or dangerous occurrence on the Council's premises during the course of their employment.

This will also apply to visitors who are members of the public and are therefore not at work. In addition employees who develop a work-related illness must also report via these procedures.

Definitions:

An **accident** is an unplanned event that causes injury to persons, damage to property or a combination of both.

A **near miss** is an unplanned event that does not cause injury or damage but could do so.

A **work-related illness** is a prescribed illness that is obtained by an employee through the course of work or from a non-employee as a result of activities carried out by the Council.

The Accident Book

All accidents resulting in personal injury must be recorded in the Council's Accident Book.

The Accident Book will comply with the requirements of the Data Protection Act.

The Accident Book will be reviewed regularly by senior management to ascertain the nature of incidents that have occurred in the workplace. This review will be in addition to any investigation of the circumstances surrounding each incident.

All near misses must also be reported to management as soon as possible so that action can be taken to investigate the causes and to prevent recurrence.

Employees must ensure that they are aware of the location of the accident book.

Reporting Requirements

Certain accidents causing injury, both fatal and non-fatal, certain occupational diseases and certain dangerous occurrences are reportable to the Enforcing Authority under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR).

The following events must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive:

- A death
- A specified injury to an employee as detailed in regulation 4
- An injury to a non-employee where that person is taken directly to hospital for treatment as a result of their injury
- Any dangerous occurrence
- Any employee diagnosed by a qualified medical practitioner as suffering from a disease specified in the Regulations
- Any employee diagnosed with a cancer caused by work-related exposure to a known carcinogen or mutagen.

Injuries that lead to a worker being incapacitated for **more than seven consecutive days** as the result of an occupational accident or injury (not counting the day of the accident but including weekends and rest days) must also be reported within 15 working days using the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) website.

You **must** also keep a record of an accident if the worker has been incapacitated for **more than three consecutive days**. If you are an employer, who must keep an accident book under the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, that record can be treated as a record for the purposes of RIDDOR.

Contact details for the Health and Safety Executive are:

Tel: 0345 300 9923 (Monday to Friday 8:30am to 5:00pm)

Website: www.hse.gov.uk

For further advice on injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences requiring notification please contact the WorkNest Advice Line. (Tel: 0345 226 8393)

The completed report form sent back by the HSE should be kept with the other accident records and documents; this will confirm the notification has been made.

Accident report, completed notification form and investigation notes, witness statements and photographs are to be kept on file to advise the insurers of a potential claim and to present to the Enforcing Authority in the event of an investigation.

Records are to be kept for 3 years from the date of the incident.

Investigation

All injury related accidents that are either notified to the Enforcing Authority or where a serious injury has occurred will be investigated:

- to ensure that all necessary information in respect of the accident or incident is collated
- to understand the sequence of events that led to the accident or incident
- to identify the unsafe acts and conditions that contributed to the cause of the accident or incident
- to identify the underlying causes that may have contributed to the accident or incident
- to ensure that effective remedial actions are taken to prevent any recurrence
- to enable a full and comprehensive report of the accident or incident to be prepared and circulated to all interested parties
- to enable all statutory requirements to be adhered to.

The investigation will include obtaining signed witness statements, photographs and drawings as appropriate.

Asbestos

The Council will protect employees and other persons potentially exposed to asbestos as far as is reasonably practicable. Everyone who needs to know about the presence of asbestos will be alerted. No one will be allowed to start any work that could disturb asbestos unless the correct procedures are to be employed.

This will be achieved by minimising exposure through:

- the management of asbestos-containing materials in the workplace premises by
 - **Assessment** - The premises will be surveyed to determine whether asbestos-containing materials are present. It will be presumed that materials contain asbestos unless there is strong evidence to the contrary.
 - The amount and condition of the asbestos-containing material will be assessed and measures will be identified to ensure that airborne asbestos fibres are not present or formed in the workplace.
 - **A Written Plan** - A written plan or register that sets out the location of the asbestos-containing material and how the risk from this material will be managed will be prepared and steps will be taken to put the plan into action. The plan or register will be made available and the arrangements will be reviewed at regular intervals or when there has been a significant change to the organisation or personnel.
 - **Access to Asbestos-containing Materials** - Access to asbestos-containing materials in the premises will be controlled so as to prevent inadvertent disturbance of the material and the release of asbestos fibres. Systems will be put in place to ensure that anyone liable to disturb asbestos-containing materials is made aware of their location.
 - **Monitoring and Maintenance** - The condition of all asbestos-containing materials or materials suspected of containing asbestos will be inspected at agreed intervals to ascertain that there has been no damage or deterioration. Where damage or deterioration is found the asbestos-containing material will be reassessed and repaired or removed as appropriate.
- the management of work in premises that may contain asbestos
 - **Training and Information** - Employees who may come into contact with asbestos containing materials (ACM's) through the course of their work will receive adequate training and information such that they can recognise potential ACM's and know what precautions to take.
 - **Health Surveillance** – Employees who carry out licensed work with asbestos will receive a medical examination by a qualified practitioner before asbestos work commences and every two years after that. Employees who only carry out notifiable non-licensed work with asbestos will receive their examinations every three years instead.

Asbestos-related Emergencies

Procedures to deal with asbestos-related incidents will be in place (including the provision of information and warning systems) unless there is only a slight risk to the health of employees.

Arrangements for Controlling Work on Asbestos

Any work on, or removal of, asbestos-containing materials will be controlled to ensure that adequate precautions are taken to prevent the release of asbestos fibres.

Work with asbestos and asbestos-containing materials is to be carried out by a licensed contractor (licensed by the HSE) unless the work is exempted from the requirement for licensing.

Selection and Control of Contractors to Work on Asbestos-containing Materials

When contractors are engaged to work on the premises, adequate steps will be taken to ensure the contractors are competent and have sufficient skills and knowledge to do the job safely and without risks to health.

Only contractors licensed by the HSE will be used for the removal of asbestos-containing materials, unless the work involves the removal of materials in which:

- asbestos fibres are firmly linked in a matrix
- the exposure during the removal process is likely to be sporadic or of low intensity.

Contractors hired to carry out building or allied trade work that will involve minor work with asbestos must comply with the Control of Asbestos Regulations.

Procedures for Dealing with Health and Safety Issues

Where an employee raises a health and safety problem related to work with asbestos, the Council will:

- take all necessary steps to investigate the circumstances
- take corrective measures where appropriate
- advise the employee of actions taken.

Where a problem arises relating to the condition of, or during work on, asbestos-containing material, the employee must:

- inform a responsible person immediately, usually a supervisor or manager
- in the case of an accident or emergency, respond quickly to ensure effective treatment.

Cartridge Tools and Cartridges

The Council recognises that cartridge tools and cartridges are particularly dangerous and will protect employees and other persons potentially exposed to improper use of cartridge tools and cartridges, following all current relevant legislation.

The Council will endeavour to prevent injuries caused by the use of cartridge tools and cartridges by:

- preventing use by untrained and unauthorised persons
- preventing misuse due to similarity with firearms
- preventing over penetration of cartridges due to weakened structures or incorrect selection of cartridges
- preventing ricochets and misfires by following manufacturer's instructions
- ensuring adequate inspection and maintenance of cartridge tools
- preventing injuries and illnesses of people in nearby and adjacent areas
- preventing use by immature, young and vulnerable persons

- preventing a potential explosion or fire caused by reaction with other nearby materials or unsuitable storage
- preventing use in or near explosive atmospheres or flammable materials
- controlling exposure to excessive noise, which may cause hearing damage
- supplying appropriate Personal Protective Equipment
- carrying out a thorough and sufficient risk assessment for any activity involving the use of cartridge tools.

Cofferdams and Caissons

Cofferdams and caissons are temporary structures used during the construction of various types of civil engineering buildings (such as bridges.) Usually where the area would contain water or be below the water table.

The Council acknowledges the hazards associated with their use and intends to comply with all current legislation by ensuring that they:

- identify any specific cofferdam and caisson training required
- carry out a suitable and sufficient risk assessment for all work carried out in cofferdams or caissons
- issue a permit to work to anyone working in cofferdams or caissons
- check all training records on a periodic basis and provide refresher training when appropriate
- ensure that all staff are fit state of health to work in cofferdams and caissons
- ensure that cofferdams and caissons are safe and in a sound mechanical condition by carrying out daily inspections
- ensure that weather conditions are taken into account for any work in cofferdams or caissons
- provide appropriate signage and barriers to prevent vehicles tipping over or driving into collapsible structures/ voids, water courses or excavations
- prevent unauthorised access to cofferdams or caissons
- ensure that only trained and competent persons are authorised to: install, inspect, erect and dismantle cofferdams and caissons
- provide appropriate emergency, evacuation procedures and fire protective measures
- are also treated as confined spaces and/ or excavations, when appropriate.

Communication and Consultation

It is a legal requirement for the Council to establish arrangements to communicate and consult with employees on issues affecting their health and safety and to take account of their views.

To achieve this objective we will:

- establish effective lines of communication
- involve and consult with employees through:
 - individual conversations
 - notice boards
 - internal publications
 - staff meetings
 - health and safety meetings.
- display the 'Health and Safety Law – What You Need To Know' poster
- consult with employees when changes to processes, equipment, work methods etc. are to be introduced that may affect their health and safety.

Where it is not practical to consult with all employees directly and it would be more appropriate to communicate and consult through employee representatives, we will recognise health and safety representatives who have been appointed by a relevant trade union.

The Council will allow all representatives an appropriate amount of time away from their normal duties in order to complete their duties as representatives. We will not hinder representatives in the execution of their normal functions as defined by law.

Confined Spaces

The Council will take all reasonable steps to secure the health and safety of employees and/or contractors, who are required to enter into confined spaces.

A confined space is a place which is substantially enclosed (though not always entirely), and where serious injury can occur from hazardous substances or conditions within the space or nearby (e.g. lack of oxygen).

The Council will:

- prevent unauthorised access to confined spaces
- provide a nominated competent person(s) to carry out risk assessments when entry into confined spaces is planned
- maintain a documented safe system of work and permit-to-work system, which must be used whenever entry into confined spaces is required
- implement and maintain appropriate and documented procedures for the rescue of workers from confined spaces in the event of an emergency
- when entry into confined spaces is required for employees
 - l maintain sufficient serviceable sets of appropriate breathing apparatus or respiratory protective equipment and other safety equipment to ensure safe entry where there is danger from gases, fumes, vapours, etc or where there could be a deficiency of oxygen

- II. provide training in the use of breathing apparatus or other safety equipment for those employees who may be required to use such equipment when working in confined spaces
- when entry into confined spaces by contractors and sub-contractors (including the self-employed) is required
 - I ensure that protective equipment and other safety equipment is used, so as to allow safe entry into confined spaces where there is danger from gases, fumes, vapours, etc or where there is a deficiency of oxygen
 - II ensure that users of such equipment have received adequate training in their use.

Supervisors authorised to issue permits to work in confined spaces are responsible for the correct implementation of the safety arrangements of the system.

All those involved in working in confined spaces are responsible for their own duties in relation to the Permit to Work and for ensuring that their activities do not harm the health and safety of others.

Information and Training

The Council will provide sufficient information, instruction and training as is necessary to ensure the health and safety of workers who are required to enter into confined spaces.

Managers and supervisors who are responsible for workers required to enter confined spaces will also be given appropriate training.

Contractors

When working on our premises it is considered that contractors are joint occupiers for that period and therefore we have both joint liabilities in “common areas”. In order to meet our legal obligations with regard to contractors we will ensure that prior to engaging any contractor they are competent and that any works are carried out safely.

The following factors will be considered as part of our procedures for vetting contractors:

- sight of the contractor’s own safety policy, risk assessments, method statements, permits to work, etc as applicable
- clarification of the responsibility for provision of first aid and fire extinguishing equipment
- details of articles and hazardous substances intended to be brought to site, including any arrangements for safe transportation, handling, use, storage and disposal
- details of plant and equipment to be brought onto site, including arrangements for storage, use, maintenance and inspection
- clarification for supervision and regular communication during work including arrangements for reporting problems or stopping work in cases where there is a serious risk of personal injury
- confirmation that all workers are suitably qualified and competent for the work (including a requirement for sight of evidence where relevant)
- evidence showing that appropriate Employers and Public Liability Insurance is in place.

Clearly, it will not be necessary to go to such elaborate lengths if the contract is very short and will not create hazards of any significance. The complexity of the arrangements will be directly proportional to the risks and consequences of failure.

Similarly we have a parallel duty to the contractor and must ensure that the contractor is not put at risk by our own activities for the duration of the contract.

We will stop contractors working immediately if their work appears unsafe. Staff should report any concerns to a manager immediately.

Construction work and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015

Where any construction work is carried out, to fulfil our legal duties as a “client” under the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 we will:

- make suitable arrangements for the management of the project and review those arrangements throughout the project to ensure that they are still relevant
- ensure that all duty holders that we appoint have the necessary skills, knowledge, training and experience to carry out their roles safely.
- appoint in writing the Principal Designer and Principal Contractor sufficiently early in the project to allow them to carry out their duties properly.
- notify the HSE in writing for projects that require it
- ensure that relevant pre-construction information is passed to all designers and contractors
- ensure that the Principal Designer and Principal Contractor carry out their duties
- ensure that adequate welfare facilities are provided for the contractors
- ensure that no construction commences until an adequate health and safety plan and construction phase plan covering the work has been prepared
- ensure that any health and safety file passed to us is kept securely and readily available for inspection by anyone who requires it to fulfil their legal duties, and , if we choose to dispose of the building, to pass the file to any person or Council who acquires the building.
- cooperate fully with all other duty holders and provide all relevant information and instruction promptly and clearly.

Demolition and Dismantling

Hazards associated with demolition and dismantling are premature collapse and failure of the structure; falling from heights, fall of large amounts of material, use of explosives and contact with or damage to services

The Council will ensure that all demolition and dismantling will take place in a planned and controlled manner with appropriate safeguards.

To achieve this objective the organisation will ensure:

- that appropriate risk assessments are completed
- any services passing through the structure (such as gas, electricity and water) are identified and suitably isolated to prevent injuries or incidents
- that risk assessments are reviewed regularly taking into account previous incidents and near misses

- all access or exit points to the structure are structurally and mechanically sound
- that suitable control measures are used during the demolition and dismantling operations
- that all persons involved with the demolition and dismantling are trained and competent to carry out their tasks
- that appropriate equipment is provided for the demolition and dismantling operation
- that all equipment provided for use in the demolition and dismantling is suitably inspected, maintained and tested
- that only essential staff are allowed into the demolition area and unauthorised access is prevented
- refresher training takes place at regular intervals
- all falls from height are prevented, for example through fragile roof lights or from the removal of existing permanent structures (such as hand rails), by using appropriate fencing or temporary barriers and/or as a last resort using an appropriate fall restraint harness and lanyard
- temporary support, fencing or barriers are provided if the structure is weakened or liable to collapse prematurely
- explosives are only used by trained and competent workers
- explosives are securely stored to prevent theft or unauthorised use.

Disabled Persons

The Council will give full and proper consideration to the needs of disabled employees and visitors.

To achieve this, the Council will:

- treat all disabled employees and visitors with respect and dignity, both in the provision of a safe working environment and in equal access to the organisation's facilities
- ensure that risk assessments are undertaken of the special needs of the disabled and carry out reasonable adjustments to the premises and/or employment arrangements
- encourage employees with special needs to suggest any premises or task improvements to their line managers
- discipline any employees found treating their disabled colleagues with less than the expected standards of respect and dignity
- in an emergency evacuation, ensure suitable plans are in place which will assist disabled people to leave the premises swiftly.

Display Screen Equipment

All reasonable steps will be taken by the Council to secure the health and safety of employees who work with display screen equipment.

To achieve this objective the Council will:

- carry out an assessment of each user's workstation
- implement necessary measures to remedy any risks found as a result of the assessment
- provide adequate information and training to persons working with display screen equipment
- endeavour to incorporate changes of task within the working day, to prevent intensive periods of on-screen activity
- review software to ensure that it is suitable for the task and is not unnecessarily complicated
- arrange for the provision of free eye tests when requested, at regular intervals thereafter and where a visual problem is experienced
- arrange for the supply, at a subsidised cost up to a maximum limit of £50, for any corrective appliances (glasses or contact lenses) where these are required specifically for working with display screen equipment
- advise existing employees, and all persons applying for work with display screen equipment, of the risks to health and how these are to be avoided
- investigate any discomfort or ill-health believed to be associated with the use of display screen equipment and take appropriate remedial action
- make special arrangements for individuals with health conditions that could be adversely affected by working with display screen equipment.

Employees must:

- comply with the instructions and training given regarding safe workstation set-up and use, including the need for regular changes of activity or breaks and the use of the equipment provided
- inform their departmental supervisor/line manager of any disability or health condition which may affect their ability to work using display screen equipment or be affected by working with DSE (this information will be treated confidentially)
- report to their departmental supervisor/line manager any discomfort or health concern believed to be associated with the use of DSE (this information will be treated confidentially).

Drinks Dispense Gas

Dispense gas is usually a mixture of two pressurised gases, carbon dioxide and nitrogen, used to dispense drinks. A dispense gas installation includes gas cylinders of varying sizes, pipework and control and mixing equipment.

The main hazards associated with dispense gases is the displacement of oxygen or atmosphere contamination caused by a leak.

Dangerous concentrations are most likely to arise:

- In confined spaces with poor ventilation e.g. poorly ventilated cellar or store room
- when a large leak occurs
- when a relatively small leak continues over a long period and the gas does not disperse, causing the gas to build up in the area of the leak.

Where dispense gas is used, the Council will ensure that provision is made for:

- suitable handling equipment, plant and storage facilities with adequate ventilation, security measures, and monitoring and control devices
- regular maintenance and inspection of the dispense gas system, ventilation and gas monitoring systems by competent persons, and the recording of all maintenance and inspections
- suitable and secure external storage for gas cylinders, or, where this is not possible, arrange for deliveries to minimise the number of gas cylinders in the cellar
- display and maintenance of supplier warning signs and emergency procedures
- adequate training and supervision for authorised personnel in the use of the dispense gas system, including emergency procedures
- restricting access to cellars and store rooms to authorised personnel only
- emergency arrangements, including raising the alarm and effecting evacuation.

Handling and Use of Dispense Gas Cylinders

Users must carry out an external visual inspection of the gas cylinders and any attachments (e.g. valves and regulators), to determine whether they are damaged. Indicators may include dents, bulges, evidence of fire damage etc. Users must always:

- use gas cylinders in a vertical position, unless specifically designed to use otherwise
- double-check that the cylinder/gas is the right one for the intended use
- close the cylinder valve and replace dust caps, where provided, when a gas cylinder is not in use
- before connecting a gas cylinder to equipment or pipe work, make sure that the regulator and pipe work are suitable for the type of gas and pressure setting being used
- wear suitable safety shoes when handling gas cylinders
- store empty cylinders in a safe and secure manner and not dispose of them with normal waste

Gas cylinders must never be dropped, nor should they be lifted by their valves, shrouds or caps.

Transporting Dispense Gas Cylinders

For transporting gas cylinders, always:

- fit suitable protective valve caps and covers to cylinders, when necessary, before transporting

- securely stow gas cylinders in an upright position to prevent them from moving or falling
- disconnect regulators and hoses from cylinders whenever practicable
- ensure gas cylinders are clearly marked to show their contents and the hazards associated with their contents.

Storage of Gas Cylinders

Always store gas cylinders in a safe and secure manner, keeping them protected from external heat sources and away from sources of ignition and flammable materials. Gas cylinders must be clearly marked to show what they contain and the hazards associated with their contents.

Driving for Work

Driving is an integral part to some roles within the Council and as such requires driving on Council business. Driving has inherent risks associated with it which drivers should be made aware of.

The Council is committed to reducing the risks its staff face or create when driving at work and therefore will:

- ensure risk assessments are completed and that journeys are planned
- not put unreasonable time constraints on travel
- ensure those driving for business are competent (and where required, authorised) and fit
- provide any additional training that may be deemed necessary to reduce driving related occupational risks
- provide sufficient information and guidance for managers and drivers to enable them to understand the additional occupational risks involved in driving
- establish a travel plan which will limit the requirement for travel and make provisions for long journeys
- require drivers to annually submit copies of their insurance, the MOT certificate or evidence of the MOT exemption for their vehicle and their current driving licence.

When providing Council vehicles the Council will:

- maintain them to the required legal standard and ensure they are suitable for their purpose
- provide and maintain additional tools and equipment necessary for the purposes of the journey
- provide them with regard to safety and the environment i.e. higher ENCAP ratings, lower emissions, better fuel consumption
- provide access to breakdown support and recovery
- provide no smoking signs for inside the vehicle.

Implementation

The Council asks its entire staff to play their part, whether they use a Council vehicle, their own or a hire vehicle.

Drivers

Drivers will remain responsible for their safety and others and must comply with the Highway Code and Road Traffic Act.

It is the responsibility of drivers to inform their manager of:

- anything that could affect their driving e.g. health conditions or injuries, use of prescribed medication
- changes to licence such as; limitations, offences recorded, period bans
- vehicle defects that affect ability / safety to drive
- any accidents / incidents that occurred whilst driving on behalf of the Council.

Before driving, drivers must

- review the need to travel
- have a valid licence for the vehicle they are driving and for any overseas travel if required
- ensure valid insurance for business use
- carry out a pre-use vehicle check
- allow sufficient time to drive allowing for traffic, poor weather and rest breaks
- ensure sufficient rest
- be physically fit, with zero alcohol level and not under the influence of drugs that may affect the ability to drive
- have had an eye test in last 2 years and be using any required corrective appliance
- adjust their driving position, head restraints and mirrors to ensure maximum comfort and safety.

Whilst driving, drivers must

- drive in accordance with the applicable law and with consideration for the safety of passengers and other road users
- take regular rest breaks every 2-3 hours or at first signs of tiredness
- remain in control of the vehicle at all times
- not smoke in a Council vehicle
- only use hands free electronic devices e.g. mobile phone, satellite navigation, mp3 player, when safely set up to do so i.e. using an appropriate hands-free device
- follow all safety instructions when taking their vehicle on Town Clerkferries, trains or other vehicle-carrying craft, including parking and leaving their vehicle on a vehicle deck and travelling in a designated passenger area while the craft is underway.

Managers

Managers should ensure that the driving policy is brought to the attention of drivers and they will:

- lead by example, both in the way they drive and by not tolerating poor driving practices amongst colleagues
- challenge unsafe attitudes and behaviours and encourage staff to drive safely
- monitor compliance with the driving policy at team meetings, staff appraisals and periodic checks

Drugs and Alcohol

Alcohol

Employees must not drink alcohol on the Council's premises or the premises of its customers or clients without express permission from a senior manager.

Any employee who is found consuming alcohol on the Council's premises or the premises of its customers and clients without permission or is found to be intoxicated at work will normally face disciplinary action on the ground of gross misconduct under the Council's disciplinary procedure.

Drugs and medication

The possession, use or distribution of drugs for non-medical purposes on the Council's premises is strictly forbidden and a gross misconduct offence.

If you are prescribed drugs by your doctor which may affect your ability to perform your work you should discuss the problem with your manager or supervisor.

If the Council suspects there has been a breach of this policy or your work performance or conduct has been impaired through substance abuse, the Council reserves the right to require you to undergo a medical examination to determine the cause of the problem.

Medical Examination

Existing and prospective employees may be asked to undergo a medical examination, which will seek to determine whether he/she has taken a controlled drug or has an alcohol abuse problem.

A refusal to give consent to such an examination or a refusal to undergo the screening will result in the immediate withdrawal of any offer made to prospective employees and will normally be treated as gross misconduct for employees.

If, having undergone a medical examination, it is confirmed that you have been positively tested for a controlled drug, or you admit there is a problem, the Council reserves the right to suspend you from your employment (with or without pay) to allow the Council to decide whether to deal with the matter under the terms of the Council's disciplinary procedure and/or to require you to undergo treatment and rehabilitation.

Reasonable Grounds

The Council reserves the right to search you or any of your property held on Council premises at any time if there are reasonable grounds to believe that this policy is being or has been infringed or for any other reason. If you refuse to comply with these search procedures, your refusal will normally be treated as gross misconduct.

The Council reserves the right to inform the police of any suspicions it may have with regard to the use of controlled drugs by its employees on the Council's premises.

Electricity

All reasonable steps will be taken to secure the health and safety of employees who use, operate or maintain electrical equipment.

To ensure this objective the Council will:

- ensure electrical installations and equipment are installed in accordance with the Wiring Regulations (BS 7671) published by the Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET)
- maintain the fixed installation in a safe condition by carrying out routine safety tests
- inspect and test portable and transportable equipment as often as required to ensure safety
- promote and implement a safe system of work for maintenance, inspection and testing
- forbid live working unless absolutely necessary, in which case a permit to work system must be used
- ensure employees who carry out electrical work are competent to do so
- maintain detailed records.

Employees must:

- visually check electrical equipment for damage before use
- report any defects found to their line manager/supervisor
- not use defective electrical equipment
- not carry out any repair to any electrical item unless qualified to do so
- switch off non-essential equipment from the mains when left unattended for long periods
- not bring any electrical item onto the Council premises until it has been tested and a record of such a test has been included in the appropriate record
- not leave electric cables in such a position that they will cause a tripping hazard or be subject to mechanical damage.

Environment

All reasonable steps will be taken to protect the environment. In order to discharge its responsibilities the management will:

- comply fully with all relevant legal requirements, codes of practice and regulations
- prevent pollution to land, air and water
- reduce water and energy use
- minimise waste and increase recycling within the framework of our waste management procedures
- identify and manage environmental risks and hazards

- involve customers, partners, clients, suppliers and subcontractors in the implementation of our objectives
- promote environmentally responsible purchasing
- provide suitable training to enable employees to deal with their specific areas of environmental control
- improve the environmental efficiency of our transport and travel
- establish targets to measure the continuous improvement in our environmental performance
- eliminate risks to the environment through selection and design of buildings, facilities, equipment and processes. Where risks cannot be eliminated they will be minimised by the use of physical controls or, as a last resort, through systems of work and personal protection
- only engage contractors who are able to demonstrate due regard to environmental matters
- bring the Environmental Policy Statement to the attention of all employees.

Environmental complaints procedure

On receipt of a complaint about any environmental related matter the following procedure will be implemented:

- the name, address and contact details will be taken from the complainant along with details of the complaint including dates, times, frequency, impact and location
- full details of the complaint will be recorded and passed a Senior Manager for an investigation to be instigated
- investigations will be commenced at the earliest opportunity and at least within 24 hours
- where the complaint is found to be justified immediate measures will be taken to remedy the problem as far as is reasonably practicable
- results of all investigations will be recorded and copied to the complainant, a Senior Manager.
- the complainant will be kept advised of the results of any investigation and the measures being taken to seek a solution; including details of the proposed timescales where immediate resolution is not possible.

All employees are responsible for working towards the objectives contained within this policy.

Excavation, Ground and Floor Penetration

All reasonable steps will be taken to secure the health and safety of employees who are required to carry out any excavation, ground and/or floor penetration work.

To ensure this objective the Council will:

- ensure that a risk assessment is always carried out prior to undertaking excavation, ground or floor penetration
- provide plans and site drawings that can be used to identify the approximate position of any site services, pipelines or structures

- carry out scanning at regular depth intervals, using an appropriate device to identify the actual position of any metal containing pipes or cables
- provide equipment and precautions needed such as trench sheets, props, baulks etc. on site before work starts
- ensure that any possible ground contamination must be checked before work commences by reviewing the results of soil tests or trial holes to provide useful data on conditions likely to be found which can assist planning
- ensure that excavations which are supported to prevent any person being buried or trapped by accidental collapse, fall or dislodgement of material are subject to formal inspection by a competent person
- arrange for all excavations to be inspected at the start of every shift, and more frequently if something happens to affect its strength or stability. A record of all inspections will be made and retained

Before digging any trench, pit, tunnel or other excavation the Council will determine what temporary support will be required and other precautions necessary to prevent:

- collapse of the sides
- materials falling onto people working in the excavation
- people and vehicles falling into the excavation
- undermining nearby structures
- damage to underground services
- ingress of water
- premature removal of support.

Fire

All reasonable steps will be taken to prevent a fire occurring. In the event of fire, the safety of life will override all other considerations, such as saving property and extinguishing the fire.

In order to prevent fire and to minimise the likelihood of injury in the event of a fire the Council will:

- assess the risk from fire at our premises and implement appropriate control measures
- ensure good housekeeping standards are maintained to minimise the risk of fire
- provide and maintain safe means of escape from the premises
- develop a fire evacuation procedure for all buildings
- provide and maintain appropriate fire-fighting equipment
- regularly stage fire evacuation drills, inspect the means of escape and test and inspect fire-fighting equipment, emergency lighting and any fire warning systems
- provide adequate fire safety training to employees, plus specialist training to those with special responsibilities

- make arrangements for the safe evacuation of deaf or otherwise disabled persons
- make arrangements for ensuring all visitors are made aware of the fire evacuation procedures
- display fire action notices
- keep fire safety records.

The Council does not require persons to attempt to extinguish a fire but extinguishing action may be taken if it is safe to do so.

Immediate evacuation of the building must take place as soon as the evacuate signal is given. All occupants, on evacuation, should report to the pre-determined assembly points.

Re-entry of the building is strictly prohibited until the fire brigade officer or a senior person present declares it is safe to do so.

Employees are encouraged to report any concerns regarding fire procedures so the organisation can investigate and take remedial action if necessary.

First Aid

The Council is committed to providing sufficient provision for first aid to deal with accidents and injuries that arise at work.

To achieve this objective the Council will:

1. appoint and train a suitable number of first aid personnel to cover all work patterns
2. display first aid notices with details of first aid provision
3. provide and maintain suitable and sufficient first aid facilities including first aid boxes
4. provide any additional first aid training that may be required to deal with specific first aid hazards.

The minimum first aid provision at all sites is an adequately stocked first aid box and an Appointed Person to take charge of the first aid arrangements.

Appointed Person

The Appointed Person duties include:

- taking charge when someone falls ill or is injured, including calling an ambulance if required
- looking after and maintaining the first aid box and contents.

The Appointed Person will not be required to provide treatment for which they have not been trained.

First Aiders

First aiders are qualified personnel who have received training and passed an examination in accordance with HSE requirements.

The numbers of first aid personnel at each location will be determined by individual circumstances, the level of risk and in line with current government guidance.

First aid personnel will be provided with refresher training at regular intervals to keep their skills up to date.

First Aid Boxes

First aid boxes will be provided within the workplace to ensure there are adequate supplies for the nature of the hazards involved. All boxes will contain at least the minimum supplies suggested by L74: First Aid at Work Approved Code of Practice. Only specified first aid supplies will be kept. No creams, lotions or drugs, however seemingly mild, will be kept.

Portable First Aid Kits

Portable first aid kits will be available for staff members required to work away from the normal workplace, where access to facilities may be restricted, such as:

- work with potentially dangerous tools and machinery away from base location
- staff travelling abroad on business
- staff travelling in vehicles on a regular basis
- staff whose work takes them to isolated or remote locations
- staff participating in sporting or social events arranged or supported by the employer

Mental Health First Aiders

The Council has also appointed mental health first aiders. Mental health first aiders are qualified personnel who have received training in dealing with mental health issues employees may have. Having mental health first aiders raises employees' awareness of mental ill-health conditions, including signs and symptoms. Those trained have a better understanding of where to find information and professional support and are more confident in helping individuals experiencing mental ill-health or a crisis. They will be identified on the signage for physical first aiders and will have the same access to refresher training and facilities.

Gas Installations and Appliances

The Council will ensure that all work carried out on gas fittings and appliances are in accordance with the requirements of the regulations and the Safety in the Installation and Use of Gas Systems and Appliances Manual.

The Council is committed to achieving high standards of health and safety for all staff, visitors, customers and others. For these reasons employing, training, and arranging the assessments of operatives that are competent to work on gas installations and appliances – servicing, repairing or installing, is highly significant to supporting these aims.

The Council supports the aims of:

- reducing the waste of fuel and material
- increasing operational efficiency
- eliminating unnecessary emission of atmospheric pollutants
- reducing the risk to death, injury and distress to members of the public, staff and others who may be affected
- increasing confidence, amongst users, in the safe use of fossil fuels and fossil fuel burning appliances.

The Gas Safe Register (GSR) is the governing body approved by the Health and Safety Executive to register and monitor the activities of gas installation and use. Gas fitting operatives carrying out work on behalf of the Council will be registered with the GSR.

No person shall interfere with any gas appliance or gas fitting or pipe work unless qualified and competent to do so.

Hazardous Substances (COSHH)

All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure all exposure of employees to substances hazardous to health is prevented or at least controlled to within statutory limits.

The Council will implement the following:

- maintain an inventory of all substances hazardous to health kept or present on site and retain copies of relevant hazard data sheets
- competent persons will be appointed to carry out risk assessments of the exposure to substances hazardous to health and advise on their control
- all operations which involve, or may involve, exposure to substances hazardous to health will be assessed and appropriate control measures will be taken if elimination or substitution of the substance is not possible
- engineering controls will be properly maintained by planned preventive maintenance and annual performance monitoring to ensure continued effectiveness
- systems of work will be reviewed at suitable intervals and revised if necessary
- all employees and others who may work in the affected areas will be informed of the purpose and safe operation of all engineering controls
- personal protective equipment (PPE) will only be used as a last resort or as a back-up measure during testing or modification of other controls
- the type and use of PPE will be carefully assessed and maintained according to manufacturers' instructions
- assessments will be reviewed periodically or if changes to the operation or any hazardous substances used
- qualified professionals, where necessary, will carry out health surveillance
- employee health records of all exposures to substances hazardous to health will be kept for a minimum of 40 years
- all employees will be provided with understandable information and appropriate training on the nature of the hazardous substances they work with. Employees will be informed about any monitoring and health surveillance results
- all changes to control measures and changes of PPE will be properly assessed and no new substances will be introduced into the workplace without prior assessment.

Information and Training

The Council will give sufficient information and training to ensure full understanding of the hazards to health posed by substances in the workplace and the importance of the control measures provided. Information will also be given to others who may be affected such as contractors, temporary staff and visitors where appropriate.

Managers and supervisors of areas which use substances hazardous to health will be given additional training to ensure the proper management of the risks.

Health, Safety and Welfare

The Council is committed to providing suitable health, safety and welfare facilities in line with current legislation, in particular the provision of:

- adequate maintenance of workplace and equipment
- appropriate ventilation, temperature control and lighting
- suitable cleanliness and housekeeping standards
- adequate workspace allocation
- properly designed workstations
- well maintained traffic routes and floors
- appropriate fall protection
- suitable glazing
- safe access and egress (well maintained exits and entrances)
- appropriate sanitary and washing facilities
- separate toilet facilities for men and women
- plentiful wholesome drinking water supply and cups
- seating with an incorporated back rest
- accommodation for keeping clothing clean and dry
- facilities for changing, rest periods, hot drinks and meals preparation
- showering facilities if the nature of an employees work requires this
- appropriate first aid provision
- appropriate emergency, fire and evacuation equipment and procedures.

The Council recognises these responsibilities are required for any work whether on a remote work site, at their usual workplace or head office.

Health Surveillance

Health surveillance is the early detection of adverse health risks associated with a work activity. It allows staff at increased risk to be identified and additional precautions to be taken as necessary. It is also a means of checking the effectiveness of the existing control measures.

To ensure adequate health surveillance is implemented the Council will:

- carry out risk assessments to identify those activities, processes or materials that are likely to give rise to a health risk
- ensure that adequate control measures are put in place to reduce risks as far as possible
- seek advice on risk reduction from our safety advisor, occupational hygienist or other relevant person as necessary
- seek the advice of relevant people on the need for health surveillance where it is thought that a residual health risk remains following the implementation of control measures
- advise employees of the health risks and the signs of ill health
- ensure employees co-operate with health surveillance procedures provided
- discuss with the relevant people any health concern brought to their attention by an employee.

Format of Health Surveillance

If a reliable test can be carried out, the format of health surveillance may include the use of questionnaires to determine symptoms and may also involve clinical examination or measurements, such as lung function testing, hearing tests or biological sampling.

Frequency of Health Surveillance

The level of risk will determine the frequency of health surveillance programmes. Where the risk is thought to be low, only baseline data will be required and staff should report to the team leader if any problems are experienced. Baseline data will usually be gathered at the employment interview.

If the risk is thought to be more significant, periodic health surveillance for all exposed staff will take place. In most cases this will be annual; however in some high-risk areas a more frequent programme may be agreed. More frequent surveillance may be required where a person's medical history suggests a particular vulnerability. The responsible person or occupational health nurse will make this decision and manage the recall process.

If health problems are identified following health surveillance, control measures will be reviewed and where necessary enhanced.

The occupational health nurse or doctor will advise on any specific actions to take with regard to the affected employee, e.g.:

- reducing the length of exposure
- restricting work activities which cause exposure
- re-deploying the affected employee
- advising on additional personal protective equipment (PPE).

Record Keeping

The responsible person or occupational health nurse will, with the support of team leaders, ensure employees requiring health surveillance are identified and recalled at appropriate intervals.

Health records will be kept for a minimum of 40 years.

Employees will be allowed reasonable access to their health records and a copy offered to individuals when they leave the Council.

Home Working

Home workers are subject to the same health and safety requirements as workers based on Council premises and their health and safety will be managed accordingly.

To achieve this objective we will:

- ensure that appropriate risk assessments are completed
- ensure that risk assessments are reviewed annually
- ensure home workers are provided with suitable induction training on commencement of employment
- ensure appropriate equipment is provided for the home worker's health, safety and welfare

- ensure all equipment that is provided for use in the employees' homes is properly installed and tested
- arrange for the maintenance of all electrical equipment supplied for use in employees' homes (The hard wired electrical sockets and ring mains supplies are the employee's own responsibility)
- provide, where practicable, scope for varying work patterns and to allow employee input in how the work is carried out to ensure home workers take periodic breaks during the working day
- ensure that managers and home workers have the opportunity to be kept informed of what is going on within the Council; recognising and satisfying the need for social interaction will reduce stress
- encourage home workers to 'network' with colleagues
- make the home worker aware of their duty to report any incidents or accidents that occur as a result of work related activities to the Council using the Council accident procedure
- ensure home workers are aware of the need to monitor their own working conditions and report any problems to their line manager.

Training

All home workers will be fully trained in the tasks that they are employed to do and the equipment they will be using.

Home workers will be trained in emergency procedures in case of an accident in the home.

Supervisors/management of home workers will be trained in how to deal with employees working off site e.g. prearranged regular contact, how to recognise signs of stress in home workers.

Infection Control

For some work activities, staff may be at risk of infection or of spreading infection. Exposure to infections may arise at work from a number of situations, including:

- contact with people (e.g. Diphtheria, TB, MRSA, Norovirus, Gastroenteritis)
- contact with blood and bodily fluids (e.g. Tetanus, Hepatitis B or C, HIV)
- injuries arising from needles / sharps (e.g. Tetanus, Hepatitis B or C, HIV)
- contact with animals or animal faeces/urine (e.g. Avian Flu, E. Coli, Leptospirosis).

The Council aims to prevent the spread of infection through work-based activities by adopting suitable control measures.

The Council will:

- undertake assessments to identify tasks or situations that may expose individuals or groups to potential infection
- identify, plan and implement controls and safe systems of work to prevent transmission of infection
- provided information, instruction and training to those identified at risk
- where required, provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and monitor its use and maintenance

- organise for the safe cleaning of equipment and where appropriate disinfection and thorough, cleaning of the premises
- arrange for safe disposal of any infected materials
- adopt good hygiene practices.

Vaccination

The risk assessment will also identify whether the staff involved in a particular task should be offered vaccinations against Hepatitis B and Tetanus.

Where this is identified, vaccinations shall be offered to individuals without charge.

Training and Information

Training and information will be provided to all employees who are identified from the risk assessment as being potentially exposed to infections.

Training will be given for any tasks they are employed to do, the equipment they will be using and any safe procedures to adopt.

Staff Illness and Reporting

It is important to remember that infection can also be passed onto people from staff. Staff should notify their manager if they develop any infectious disease that may affect work or people around them, for example:

- skin infections or exposed areas of infestation
- severe respiratory infection (e.g. pneumonia, TB)
- severe diarrhoea
- jaundice
- hepatitis
- Chicken Pox, Measles, Mumps, Rubella
- norovirus
- gastroenteritis
- HIV.

Managers will need to discuss with the individual suitable controls. In some cases, employees may need to be referred to an Occupational Health Practitioner or their GP for advice.

Staff should also report any illness or disease which has been contracted through work. In some circumstances if a staff member contracts a disease whilst at work, this is reportable under RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations). Certain diseases including Leptospirosis, Hepatitis, TB, and Tetanus are specifically required to be reported.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality will be maintained at all times in relation to an employee who is known to have any infectious disease.

No health information will be disclosed without the written consent of the employee concerned and any breach of such confidentiality, either inside or outside the organisation, will be regarded as a disciplinary offence and may result in disciplinary action.

Pandemics and Epidemics

When notified that the country is experiencing a pandemic or epidemic, the Council will aim to prevent the spread of infection through work-based activities by adopting suitable control measures.

The Council will:

- follow guidance given by government agencies and close work sites if instructed to or if employees or any person is put at risk,
- undertake risk assessments to identify tasks or situations that may expose individuals or groups to potential risks,
- monitor any changes to government guidance,
- manage the risk posed by contractors and visitors visiting the workplace,
- develop and implement an emergency action plan to deal with any potential outbreaks,
- allow employees to take part in any government testing,
- identify, plan and implement controls and safe systems of work to prevent transmission,
- provide information, instruction and training to those identified at risk,
- where required, provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and monitor its use and maintenance,
- organise for the safe cleaning of equipment and, where appropriate, disinfection and thorough cleaning,
- arrange for safe disposal of any infected materials, and
- adopt good hygiene practices.

Lasers

The Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure that employees and other persons are protected from the risks from lasers and laser-based radiation. The Council requires all employees to comply with the general controls and the specific controls that are required for each class of laser.

To control the risks from laser equipment, the Council will:

- have a competent person carry out risk assessments to identify all laser-based hazards and the risks arising from exposure to lasers, including task-specific risk assessments where necessary
- cease using laser equipment or switch to a less hazardous class of laser wherever possible
- provide training and information to staff who work with or may be subject to laser-based radiation
- maintain and regularly inspect laser equipment to ensure that it is in good working order, and that any guards such as the protective housing, access panels and safety interlocks are undamaged
- provide and implement safe systems of work, including controlled areas to restrict exposure to laser radiation
- ensure that all relevant information regarding the classification of any laser equipment is obtained from the manufacturer before the laser is installed or used
- implement and maintain any controls necessary to protect employees from the secondary risks associated with laser equipment, such as fire or electric shock
- ensure that any viewing port, optics or display screen incorporated in a laser cannot expose a user to laser radiation equivalent to Class 1M or higher
- protect laser equipment against vibration, shock, and environmental conditions that would be detrimental to the equipment

- ensure that all laser equipment is properly labelled in accordance with its classification and construction
- provide all relevant user information to ensure that all users adhere to the recommended operating instructions
- ensure that the location of the controls for the laser do not require the user to be exposed to laser radiation of classes 3R, 3B or 4 when operating the controls.

These controls will be implemented in addition to the class-specific controls detailed below. Employees are also required to inform the Council if they have any medical conditions that may worsen with exposure to light, or if they are using any medication that may react badly with light.

Class 1 lasers

Class 1 lasers do not normally require any further controls in addition to those listed above. They are generally safe to use as long as they are used properly and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. However, the Council will ensure that employees report any instances where the laser has been shone into their eyes or the eyes of another person, or where the laser emitter has been in extremely close proximity to a person's eyes or skin. The person exposed to the laser may be recommended to seek medical attention depending on the circumstances of the incident.

Class 1M lasers

To control the risks from Class 1M lasers, the Council will ensure that employees report any instances where the laser has been shone into their eyes or the eyes of another person, or where the laser emitter has been in extremely close proximity to a person's eyes or skin. The person exposed to the laser may be recommended to seek medical attention depending on the circumstances of the incident.

Class 1M lasers must only be observed using the naked eye and not by using optical aids such as binoculars. The use of such optical aids will magnify the intensity of the laser. When observed only with the naked eye, Class 1M lasers may be treated as if they were Class 1 lasers.

Class 2 lasers

To control the risks from Class 2 lasers, the Council will ensure that employees report any instances where the laser has been shone into their eyes or the eyes of another person, or where the laser emitter has been in extremely close proximity to a person's eyes or skin. The person exposed to the laser may be recommended to seek medical attention depending on the circumstances of the incident. If the person's eye has been exposed to the laser for more than 0.25 seconds (the time it takes to flinch or blink) then that person **must** seek medical attention immediately.

Class 2M lasers

To control the risks from Class 2M lasers, the Council will ensure that employees report any instances where the laser has been shone into their eyes or the eyes of another person, or where the laser emitter has been in extremely close proximity to a person's eyes or skin. The person exposed to the laser may be recommended to seek medical attention depending on the circumstances of the incident. If the person's eye has been exposed to the laser for more than 0.25 seconds (the time it takes to flinch or blink) then that person **must** seek medical attention immediately.

Class 2M lasers must only be observed using the naked eye and not by using optical aids such as binoculars. The use of such optical aids will magnify the intensity of the laser. When observed only with the naked eye, Class 2M lasers may be treated as if they were Class 2 lasers.

Class 3R lasers

To control the specific risks from Class 3R lasers, the Council will:

- ensure that any person whose skin or eyes are directly exposed to the laser seeks medical attention as soon as is practicable
- prevent unauthorised persons from using the lasers or being exposed to laser radiation by establishing designated laser areas and at all times restricting access to authorised persons only
- ensure that the laser cannot leave the designated laser area under any circumstances, such as by blacking out all windows in the room where the laser operates.

If the Class 3R laser operates in the wavelength range below 400nm or above 700nm, the Council will also:

- prevent unauthorised persons from using the lasers or being exposed to laser radiation by establishing designated laser areas and at all times restricting access to authorised persons only
- provide suitable fire-fighting equipment near the installation, remove all flammable material from the area where the laser operates, and ensure the laser can be made safe from outside the designated laser area in the event of a fire or other emergency
- install suitable warning devices that give an audible or visible signal when the laser is switched on, or when the capacitor banks of a pulsed laser are being charged or have not been positively discharged
- ensure that the required personal protective equipment does not interfere with the ability to hear or see the signal from the warning devices
- ensure that operational controls and laser apertures are provided with a radiation warning device that would be clearly audible or visible to a person in the vicinity of the controls / aperture.

Class 3B lasers

To control the specific risks from Class 3B lasers, the Council will:

- prevent unauthorised persons from using the lasers or being exposed to laser radiation by establishing designated laser areas and at all times restricting access to authorised persons only
- ensure that the laser cannot leave the designated laser area under any circumstances, such as by blacking out all windows in the room where the laser operates
- provide suitable fire-fighting equipment near the installation, remove all flammable material from the area where the laser operates, and ensure the laser can be made safe from outside the designated laser area in the event of a fire or other emergency
- include a key-operated master control in the installation so that laser radiation cannot be accessed and the laser cannot be used when the key is not present
- install suitable warning devices that give an audible or visible signal when the laser is switched on, or when the capacitor banks of a pulsed laser are being charged or have not been positively discharged
- ensure that the required personal protective equipment does not interfere with the ability to hear or see the signal from the warning devices

- ensure that operational controls and laser apertures are provided with a radiation warning device that would be clearly audible or visible to a person in the vicinity of the controls / aperture
- ensure that the laser is equipped with a suitable, permanently attached means of attenuation, such as a beam stop, attenuator or switch
- ensure that any person whose skin or eyes are directly exposed to the laser seeks medical attention as soon as is practicable.

Class 4 lasers

To control the specific risks from Class 4 lasers, the Council will:

- prevent unauthorised persons from using the lasers or being exposed to laser radiation by establishing designated laser areas and at all times restricting access to authorised persons only
- ensure that the laser cannot leave the designated laser area under any circumstances, such as by blacking out all windows in the room where the laser operates
- provide suitable fire-fighting equipment near the installation, remove all flammable material from the area where the laser operates, and ensure the laser can be made safe from outside the designated laser area in the event of a fire or other emergency
- include a key-operated master control in the installation so that laser radiation cannot be accessed and the laser cannot be used when the key is not present
- install suitable warning devices that give an audible or visible signal when the laser is switched on, or when the capacitor banks of a pulsed laser are being charged or have not been positively discharged
- ensure that the required personal protective equipment does not interfere with the ability to hear or see the signal from the warning devices
- ensure that operational controls and laser apertures are provided with a radiation warning device that would be clearly audible or visible to a person in the vicinity of the controls / aperture
- ensure that the laser is equipped with a suitable, permanently attached means of attenuation, such as a beam stop, attenuator or switch
- ensure that any person whose skin or eyes are directly exposed to the laser seeks medical attention as soon as is practicable.

First Aid

If an employee or other person is taken to hospital as a result of exposure to a laser (whether as a precaution or for treatment), the injured person or the person accompanying them must give the following information to the hospital staff or ambulance crew:

- the length of the time that the injured person may have been exposed to the laser beam
- the method of exposure (e.g. looking directly into the beam or through a reflection)
- the power output of the laser
- the classification of the laser
- the wavelength of the laser
- any other relevant information specified by the manufacturer of the laser equipment.

Lead at Work

All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure all exposure of employees to substances hazardous to health is prevented or at least controlled to within statutory limits.

The Council will implement the following:

- maintain an inventory of all forms of lead kept on site and retain copies of relevant hazard data sheets
- prohibitions with respect to certain activities as laid down in the Control of Lead at Work Regulations will be strictly observed
- competent persons will be appointed to carry out risk assessments of the exposure to lead and advise on their control
- all operations which involve, or may involve, exposure to lead will be assessed and appropriate control measures will be taken if elimination or substitution of the substance is not possible
- engineering controls will be properly maintained by planned preventive maintenance and annual performance monitoring to ensure continued effectiveness
- systems of work will be reviewed at suitable intervals and revised if necessary
- all employees and others who may work in the affected areas will be informed of the purpose and safe operation of all engineering controls
- provide washing and changing facilities to ensure good standards of personal hygiene are practiced
- personal protective equipment (PPE) will only be used as a last resort or as a back-up measure during testing or modification of other controls
- the type and use of PPE will be carefully assessed and maintained according to manufacturers' instructions
- each assessment will be reviewed annually and all operations using lead will be reassessed every three years
- where necessary air monitoring will be carried out and results recorded; records of air monitoring results will be retained for at least 5 years after the date of the last entry
- qualified medical professionals, where necessary, will carry out health surveillance
- employee health records of all exposures to substances hazardous to health will be kept for a minimum of 40 years
- all employees will be provided with understandable information and appropriate training on the nature of the hazardous substances they work with, employees will be informed about any monitoring and health surveillance results
- all changes to control measures and changes of PPE will be properly assessed and no new substances will be introduced into the workplace without prior assessment.

Information and Training

The Council will give sufficient information and training to ensure full understanding of the hazards to health posed by substances in the workplace and the importance of the control measures provided. Information will also be given to others who may be affected such as contractors, temporary staff and visitors where appropriate. Managers and supervisors of areas which use substances hazardous to health will be given additional training to ensure the proper management of the risks.

Legionnaires Disease

All reasonable steps will be taken to identify potential legionellosis hazards and to prevent or minimise the risk of exposure.

At risk systems include the hot and cold water storage and distribution system and the wet cooling of air in the air conditioning system. The relevant authority will be notified of any cooling towers or evaporating condensers where applicable.

To achieve control of legionella bacteria the Council will implement the following:

- **Avoidance of Conditions Favouring Growth of Organisms**

As far as practicable, water systems will be operated at temperatures that do not favour the growth of legionella. The recommended temperature for hot water is 60°C and either above 50°C or below 20°C for distribution, as care must be taken to protect people from exposure to very hot water.

The use of materials that may provide nutrients for microbial growth will be avoided. Corrosion, scale deposition and build up of bio films and sediments will be controlled and tanks will be lidded.

- **Avoidance of Stagnation**

Dead-legs, which occur when water services leading from the main circulation water system to taps or appliances, are used only intermittently and other parts of systems which may provide a reservoir for infection will be identified and where possible eliminated.

- **Minimisation of Water Sprays from Cooling Towers**

The dissemination of organisms will be reduced by careful design of equipment and the use of drift eliminators to stop excessive circulation of potentially contaminated air or enclosure.

- **System Maintenance**

Water systems will be disinfected by an effective means before being taken into service and after shut downs of five or more days. Plant will be regularly inspected and maintained (e.g. by monthly visits from a water treatment specialist). Plant will be disinfected periodically (normally twice yearly) by chlorination or by temporarily raising water temperatures. Biocides may be used to control microbial growth. Maintenance personnel must wear appropriate protective clothing.

- **Sampling**

Sampling for legionella will not normally be necessary, unless in the case of an outbreak or to monitor the effectiveness of precautionary measures. Weekly monitoring of chemical and microbiological water quality will be carried out to give a useful indication of the state of the system.

- **Record Keeping**

Records will be kept of all maintenance, temperature monitoring and sampling carried out.

Selection, Training and Competence of Staff

Persons carrying out control measures will receive appropriate training and supervision so they are able to perform their duties competently.

Action in the Event of an Outbreak

A contingency plan in case of an outbreak of legionellosis will be prepared. This will include the:

- identification of people who may have been exposed
- involvement of public health authorities
- dissemination of information to employees and other interested parties as to the nature of the risks.

Leptospirosis (Weil's Disease)

Weil's Disease is a form of the bacterial infection Leptospirosis, which can be transmitted to humans through contact with rat urine. The Council will ensure that all employees who may be exposed to contaminated areas adhere to the following controls:

- control the rat population in work areas if possible
- cover any cuts or broken skin with the appropriate waterproof dressing, and wash cuts or grazes sustained during work immediately
- wear the appropriate personal protective equipment as identified by the risk assessment
- never touch or handle rats with bare hands
- take rest breaks away from the work area
- not consume food or drink in or near the work area
- avoid full immersion in water if possible
- shower and wash hands thoroughly after working in any environment that may have been contaminated with rat urine.

Any employee who suffers from feverish headaches, vomiting, muscle pains, and general flu-like symptoms after working in rat-contaminated areas must seek medical attention and inform their GP that they may have been in contact with rats or rat urine.

Lifting Operations and Equipment

All reasonable steps will be taken to ensure lifting operations and equipment are suitably managed with regards to health and safety.

Definition

Lifting equipment includes any equipment used at work for lifting or lowering loads, including attachments used for anchoring, fixing or supporting it.

Implementation

The Council will ensure that

- lifting equipment is suitable for the intended use with adequate strength and stability, including whatever guards are necessary to prevent:
 - persons or equipment falling from the lift
 - the lift falling from its restraints
 - persons or equipment being trapped, crushed or struck by objects when using the lifting equipment.
- an examination scheme is drawn up by a competent person
- lifting operations will be properly planned by a competent person, appropriately supervised and carried out in a safe manner
- lifting equipment is maintained in a safe condition and examined/inspected by competent persons annually (or every six months if lifting people) to ensure correct installation and safe operation
- lifting equipment will be re-examined following relocation or conditions that may cause deterioration
- safe working load (SWL) is clearly displayed on all lifting equipment
- suitable training, instruction and information is provided for operators and supervisors.

Records

All thorough examination reports will be kept for as long as the equipment is being used except for lifting accessories reports and reports carried out due to deterioration in condition, which must be kept for 2 years.

Lifts

All reasonable steps will be taken to maintain all lifts throughout the Council premises.

Implementation

The Council will ensure that:

- an examination scheme is drawn up by a competent person for each lift
- all lifts are fitted with appropriate barriers and interlocking gates to prevent passengers or cargo from falling from the lift, coming into contact with the lift machinery or entering/exiting the lift when it is not at a designated landing
- suitable equipment and mechanisms are installed to prevent the lift from:
 - leaving its landing when the doors are unlocked and/or open
 - falling (including its maximum working load) in the event of a failure in the lifting mechanism
 - overrunning its furthest intended point of travel
 - being operated from more than one position at any one time
 - being overloaded or exceeding its maximum number of passengers.
- lifts are maintained in a safe condition and examined/inspected by competent persons (annually for goods lifts and every six months if lifting people)

- the safe working load (SWL) is clearly displayed inside each lift
- notices are posted adjacent to each lift opening advising against the use of a lift in the event of a fire
- arrangements are made for the emergency evacuation of persons in the event of lift failure
- lift motor rooms are kept locked and entry kept restricted to authorised persons.

Records

All thorough examination reports will be kept for a minimum of 2 years.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Gas

Gas cylinders are a convenient way to transport and store gases under pressure.

These gases are used for many different purposes, including:

- soldering, welding and flame cutting
- chemical processes
- fire extinguishers
- heating and cooking.

The main hazards are:

- impact from the blast of a gas cylinder explosion, or rapid release of compressed gas
- impact from parts of gas cylinders that fail or any flying debris
- contact with the released gas or fluid
- fire resulting from the escape of flammable gases or fluids
- impact from falling cylinders.

Where LPG / Compressed Gas are used, the Council will ensure that provision is made for:

- adequate training and supervision in their use
- suitable handling equipment, plant and storage facilities with adequate ventilation, security measures, and monitoring and control devices
- regular maintenance and inspection by competent persons, and the recording of all maintenance and inspections.

Handling and Use of Gas Cylinders

- Users must carry out an external visual inspection of the gas cylinders and any attachments (e.g. valves and regulators), to determine whether they are damaged. Indicators may include dents, bulges, evidence of fire damage etc.
- Use gas cylinders in a vertical position, unless specifically designed to use otherwise.
- Always double-check that the cylinder/gas is the right one for the intended use.
- Close the cylinder valve and replace dust caps, where provided, when a gas cylinder is not in use.

- Before connecting a gas cylinder to equipment or pipe work make sure that the regulator and pipe work are suitable for the type of gas and pressure being used.
- Wear suitable safety shoes when handling gas cylinders.
- Do not drop gas cylinders.
- Empty cylinders must be stored in a safe and secure manner and not disposed of with normal waste.
- Do not lift the cylinders by valves, shrouds and caps.

Transporting Gas Cylinders

- Fit suitable protective valve caps and covers to cylinders, when necessary, before transporting.
- Securely stow gas cylinders in an upright position to prevent them from moving or falling.
- Disconnect regulators and hoses from cylinders whenever practicable.
- Ensure gas cylinders are clearly marked to show their contents and the hazards associated with their contents.

Storage of Gas Cylinders

- Store gas cylinders in a safe and secure manner.
- Gas cylinders containing flammable gas should not be stored in part of a building used for other purposes.
- Protect gas cylinders from external heat sources and ensure that gas cylinders are stored away from sources of ignition and flammable materials.
- Gas cylinders must be clearly marked to show what they contain and the hazards associated with their contents.
- LPG cylinders should be stored away from drains and not in cellars.

Lone Working

The Council will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that employees and self-employed contractors who are required to work alone or unsupervised for significant periods of time are protected from risks to their health and safety.

The Council will determine, by risk assessment, those activities where work can actually be done safely by one unaccompanied person. This will include the identification of hazards from means of access and/or egress, plant, machinery, goods, substances, environment and atmosphere, etc.

Particular consideration will be given to:

- the remoteness or isolation of workplaces
- any problems of communication
- the possibility of interference, such as violence or criminal activity from other persons
- the nature of injury or damage to health and anticipated "worst case" scenario.

Information and Training

Employees and others will be given all necessary information, instruction, training and supervision to enable them to recognise the hazards and appreciate the risks involved with working alone.

Employees will be required to follow the safe working procedures devised including:

- when working alone, e.g. in an isolated area of a building with all doors closed, ensure that someone is aware of your presence
- check that work being done has been subject to risk assessment and check the assessment yourself – some work may have been identified as requiring the assistance of a second person
- if possible and arranged beforehand, keep in regular contact with someone else, e.g. use a mobile phone to call into the office or a designated buddy/contact every couple of hours indicating your movements
- do not put yourself at risk; if you do not feel safe discuss the situation with your immediate manager
- report all accidents, injuries, near-misses and dangerous occurrences to your immediate manager.

Machinery Maintenance

The Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of all employees maintaining the machinery as well as the safety of those affected by the maintenance work. The Council will liaise with the suppliers of all new machinery to establish how that machinery should be maintained safely.

The Council will inform and train personnel to implement this policy.

To achieve this objective the Council will, in consultation with the maintenance staff:

- carry out an assessment of how the machinery should be isolated for specific maintenance work
- carry out an assessment of how the machinery should be isolated to enable general maintenance work to be carried out safely
- carry out an assessment of the maintenance of the machine itself, including any heavy parts that have to be moved, any positions that have to be reached to achieve the necessary result and any risks of parts falling
- carry out an assessment of how the maintenance of the machine affects its environment
- carry out an assessment of all hazards that arise when guards have been removed
- take appropriate measures for the protection of any person carrying out maintenance operations which the assessment has shown to involve risk to health or safety
- provide any personal protective equipment that might be necessary to carry out the work safely
- ensure that employees are aware of the reporting procedures, so that a responsible person is informed of any problems as soon as they arise and remedial action can be taken.

Information and Training

The Council will give sufficient information, instruction and training as is necessary to ensure the health and safety of all maintenance staff and any others affected by maintenance of the machinery. Managers responsible for supervising the maintenance of the machinery will be appropriately trained.

Manual Handling

To prevent injuries and long term ill-health from manual handling the Council will ensure that operations which involve manual handling are eliminated, so far as is reasonably practicable. Where it is not practical the Council will carry out a manual handling risk assessment to determine what control measures are required to reduce the risk to an acceptable level.

To implement this policy the organisation will ensure that:

- manual handling risk assessments are carried out where relevant and records are kept
- employees are properly supervised
- adequate information and training is provided to persons carrying out manual handling activities including details of the approximate weights of loads to be handled and objects with an uneven weight distribution
- any injuries or incidents relating to manual handling are investigated, with remedial action taken
- employees adhere to safe systems of work
- safety arrangements for manual handling operations are monitored and reviewed
- where relevant, employees undertaking manual handling activities are suitably screened for reasons of health and safety, before doing the work
- special arrangements are made for individuals with health conditions which could be adversely affected by manual handling operations.

Reducing the risk of injury

In considering the most appropriate controls, an ergonomic approach to designing the manual handling operation will optimise the health, safety and productivity associated with the task.

Techniques of risk reduction will include:

- mechanical assistance
- redesigning the task
- reducing risk factors arising from the load
- improvements in the work environment
- employee selection.

No employee will be required to lift any item that they do not feel confident of doing without risking personal injury.

Moving and Handling People

There are occasions when a person requires assistance in moving. While the basics outlined above still apply, there are other considerations. When a move is essential and the person requires help, then their co-operation should be sought where possible. The move should be explained to them so that they can actively participate in it.

Whenever a person with physical disabilities needs regular support in standard moves such as from wheel chair to bed, toilet or bath, then a full risk assessment must be written up. Clear instructions

covering each activity should be included, so that all staff members who are involved in the task may move the person safely and in the same manner. Ancillary equipment such as hoists, sliding boards, swivel plates, etc. must all be used in the correct manner.

Moving and handling animals

Animal handling may expose employees to additional risks of injury including animal bites and scratches. Animal handling can be unpredictable, dangerous and can result in disease, injury or even death if not carried out correctly.

The safe and humane handling of animals requires the creation of the correct handling environment for both handler and animal. An animal handler must be confident that he or she can control an animal without risk of injury. A positive and confident approach by a handler using the correct methods and equipment will minimise stress, fear and possible trauma to the animal and should ensure humane and efficient handling.

Anyone who works with animals knows each animal has its own personality; it is therefore important to remove the hazards wherever possible or reduce the hazard to the lowest level possible. To enable this to be undertaken, risk assessments will be completed for all activities and reviewed on a regular basis. All employees are advised to make themselves familiar with the risk assessments.

The following guidelines will be taken into consideration at all times:

- always approach animals with caution, assume that they will be difficult
- animals will not be allowed to roam free in the waiting room; they must be leashed or placed in an appropriate cage
- no animal will be carried or moved without the aid of a proper restraint and where possible the animal should be restrained by the owner
- safe lifting techniques will always be used when handling animals
- special care will be taken when handling animals that are recovering from anaesthetics
- under no circumstances will animals be permitted to lick an employee's face or hands
- when cleaning activities are being undertaken the appropriate PPE will always be worn
- good personal hygiene will always be practised after animal handling.

In order to reduce the risk of injury, all staff are instructed to ask for assistance if they have any doubts on their ability to handle any animal.

Special care must always be taken when handling animals and unknown animals should always be approached with caution. Where animals are required to be moved by vehicle they will be suitably restrained by either securing the leash or placing in a suitable transportation cage.

Migrant Workers

The Council will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that migrant workers employed are not put at any additional risk to their health and safety.

A **migrant worker** is considered to be someone who is or has been working in the United Kingdom (UK) in the last 12 months, and has come to the UK from abroad to work within the last 5 years.

The Council will:

- carry out a risk assessment of the tasks the migrant workers will be expected to undertake
- provide relevant information about the risks to which they may be exposed and precautions they will need to take to avoid those risks
- provide essential induction training and any necessary job-related / vocational training
- consider the needs of workers who may not speak English well, if at all, and whether translation services are needed
- ensure workers have received and understood the information, instruction and training they need to work safely
- ensure workers are adequately supervised and can communicate with their supervisors
- ensure workers know where and how to raise any concerns about their health or safety and about any emergency arrangements or procedures
- provide support for those wishing to learn / improve their English.

Information and Training

Language issues will be addressed as well as basic competencies e.g. literacy, numeracy, physical attributes, general health and relevant work experience when reviewing information and training requirements. Vocational qualifications held will be checked to see if compatible with those in UK. Where qualifications are not compatible with the UK equivalent and are required for the role then these will need to be retaken.

New and Expectant Mothers

The Council recognises that the general precautions taken to protect the health and safety of the workforce as a whole may not in all cases protect new and expectant mothers and there may be occasions when, due to their condition, different and/or additional measures will be necessary.

To implement effective measures for new and expectant mothers the Council will ensure that:

- employees are instructed at induction to inform their relevant manager of their condition at the earliest possible opportunity and that the highest level of confidentiality is maintained at all times
- risk assessments are carried out for all work activities undertaken by new and expectant mothers and associated records and documentation maintained
- necessary control measures identified by the risk assessment are implemented, followed, monitored, reviewed and, if necessary, revised
- new and expectant mothers are informed of any risks to them and/or their child and the controls measures taken to protect them
- any adverse incidents are immediately reported and investigated
- appropriate training etc is provided where suitable alternative work is offered and accepted
- provision is made to support new and expectant mothers who need to take time off work for medical reasons associated with their condition
- where relevant a suitable rest area is provided to enable the new or expectant mother to rest in a degree of privacy and calm

- where risks cannot be eliminated or reduced to an acceptable level then consideration will be given to adjusting working conditions and/or hours or if necessary providing suitable alternative work or suspension with pay.

Night Working

The Council will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that employees who work nights are not put at any additional risk. The Council will identify from risk assessment any necessary controls required for night workers.

A 'night worker' is defined as one whose daily working time includes at least three hours of night time:

- on most days worked
- on a proportion of the days worked which is specified in a collective or workforce agreement
- often enough for it to be said that the night work is as a normal course.

To implement effective measures for night workers the Council will ensure that:

- risk assessments are carried out for all work activities undertaken by night workers and associated records and documentation maintained
- necessary control measures identified by the risk assessment are implemented, followed, monitored, reviewed and, if necessary, revised
- night workers are informed of any risks to them and the controls measures taken to protect them
- any adverse incidents are immediately reported and investigated
- health assessments are conducted prior to starting night work and are reviewed at regular intervals
- where an individual cannot work nights due to a health condition, other employment options or restrictions will be considered on a temporary or permanent basis where possible
- new and expectant mothers will be assessed once notified
- young workers may not be legally allowed or suitable for night work, depending on the task or duration. This will be assessed prior to starting any night work.

Health Assessment

Those identified as night workers will be offered a Health Assessment prior to starting working nights and at regular intervals thereafter.

The Health Assessment will consist of a Medical Questionnaire. Where this identifies any medical concerns then the Council will review the ability to work nights with an occupational health provider.

Noise

The Council will take all reasonable steps necessary to ensure that the risk of hearing damage to employees who work with noisy equipment or in a noisy environment is reduced to a minimum.

Noise Risk Assessments

The Council will carry out regular noise exposure risk assessments of noisy areas, processes and/or equipment as appropriate. Assessments will be used as the basis for formulating action plans for remedial measures when necessary. Assessments will be recorded and updated regularly, particularly when changes in work practice cause changes in noise exposure levels of employees.

Reduction of Noise Exposure Levels

The Council will, as far as is reasonably practicable, take all steps to reduce noise exposure levels of employees by means other than the use of personal protection. The Council accepts that the use of ear protectors is a last resort, and is committed to continuing to seek and introduce alternative methods for reducing noise exposure levels whenever possible in the future.

Provision of Ear Protectors

The Council will provide suitable and effective ear protection to employees working in high noise levels, as indicated as necessary by the results of noise exposure assessments. It will also provide for the maintenance and repair or renewal of the protective equipment, provide training in the selection and fitting of protectors and provide details of the circumstances in which they should be used.

Hearing Protection Zones

The Council will designate and mark out hearing protection zones, which may include particular areas, operations or pieces of equipment. All personnel entering these zones will be required to wear ear protectors.

Use and Maintenance of Noise Control Equipment and Procedures

The Council will maintain all equipment and monitor all procedures introduced for the purpose of reducing noise exposure of employees, including enclosures, silencers and machine covers.

All personnel will be required to

- use these procedures and equipment correctly
- promptly report any defects or deficiencies through the appropriate channels.

Provision of Training

The Council will provide adequate training to employees as part of its hearing conservation and noise control policy.

All employees who are subject to high levels of noise will be provided with:

- information, instruction and training about the harmful effects of noise
- information and training on what they must do in order to protect themselves and meet the requirements of the law and of the organisation's policy.

Managers and supervisors responsible for formulating and carrying out the organisation's noise policy will also be given appropriate training.

Where a problem arises as a result of noise in the workplace, the employee must inform a responsible person immediately.

Audiometric Testing

Where employees are exposed to risk from high noise levels, the Council will adopt a programme to monitor the hearing of employees subject to high levels of noise ensuring the organisation's noise control policy is effective and that employees' hearing is not being adversely affected. This will involve regular audiometric tests carried out by properly trained personnel and pre-employment audiometric tests for new employees.

Outdoor and Peripatetic Working

The Council will ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that employees who work outdoors or away from their normal base are not put at any additional risk to their health and safety.

The Council will:

- where work is being undertaken on a site under the control of another party, review any risk assessments and agree an appropriate safe system of work
- ensure outdoor activities are planned and risk assessed prior to undertaking the work. This will include visiting of the site(s) to identify potential hazards
- establish safe systems of work from the risk assessments, and provide staff training and instruction in these
- ensure suitable personal protective clothing is made available to staff either from the Council or from the third party in control of the site
- ensure suitable arrangements are in place for emergencies, including adequate first aid.

Implementation

Staff working outdoors, or away from base, are responsible for ensuring that:

- if working on a third party site, they report to a responsible person to ensure familiarisation with safety precautions relating to the particular site
- they report any problems or shortcomings to their manager or supervisor as soon as possible. If, during work, the conditions change or any aspect of the task changes in such a way to increase the risk, work should stop, unless doing so presents a greater risk
- the appropriate personal protective equipment provided is worn correctly and when required to do so. Any defects must be reported to their manager or supervisor
- they are familiar with the emergency arrangements and that these are in place prior to starting work
- all accidents and incidents are reported to their manager and in line with any local arrangements for the site.

Permits to Work

Non-routine work, such as maintenance, cleaning, equipment installation and refurbishment, can produce health and safety risks over and above those normally encountered in our day to day activities. Permits to work are designed to check that all eventualities have been considered when planning and organising this type of work and are an important means of minimising any risks involved.

Employees, contractors and visitors are all expected to comply with the requirements of any permits that are in force.

Employees working off site, i.e. on another organisation's premises, are expected to abide by all permits to work operated on that site.

Should employees experience any problems with the operation of permit-to-work systems, they should immediately inform a responsible person (usually a manager or supervisor) so the organisation can investigate and rectify the situation.

Permits to work exist to cover tasks carried out under certain circumstances and over limited time periods. They will therefore be displayed while the work specified is under way but will cease to operate when the tasks have been completed.

Information and Training

The Council will provide the necessary information and appropriate training to ensure that appropriate employees, supervisors, contractors and visitors are fully aware of the permits in use and are competent to undertake the tasks and tests prescribed in the permits.

Personal Protective Equipment

The Council provides personal protective equipment (PPE) when the risk presented by a work activity cannot be eliminated or adequately controlled by other means. When it is provided, it is because health and safety hazards have been identified that require the use of PPE and it is therefore necessary to use it in order to reduce risks to a minimum.

To effectively implement its arrangements for the use of PPE the Council will:

- ensure that PPE requirements are identified when carrying out risk assessments
- use the most effective means of controlling risks without the need for PPE whenever possible and only provide PPE where it is necessary
- carry out an assessment to identify suitable PPE
- ensure that if two (or more) items of PPE are used simultaneously, they are compatible and are as effective used together as they are separately
- ensure that PPE is sourced appropriately and bears the “CE” or “UK CA” certification mark
- ensure PPE is available to all staff who need to use it
- provide adequate accommodation for correct storage of PPE
- provide adequate maintenance, cleaning and repair of PPE
- inform staff of the risks their work involves and why PPE is required
- instruct and train staff in the safe use and maintenance of PPE
- make arrangements for replacing worn or defective PPE
- review assessments and reassess the need for PPE and its suitability whenever there are significant changes or at least annually.

Employees provided with PPE for their own personal use at work will be required to sign to confirm its receipt.

Pressure Systems

Due to the high pressures at which they operate and the steam that is generated they are subject to numerous legal requirements. Pressure systems include some mechanism for regulating the pressure of steam that builds up internally; normally steam is released to maintain a constant working pressure. Severe corrosion and/or failure of pressure-regulating and other safety valves could lead to an explosion.

The Council will ensure that all pressure vessels and pressurised equipment used by the Council meet the requirements of the Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 and the Pressure Equipment Regulations 1999.

To ensure the safety and mechanical integrity of the pressure systems used and to meet the requirements of the legislation the Council will:

- ensure that the equipment is thoroughly examined by a competent person before it is put into service
- ensure that the equipment is of sound construction, suitable quality, made from suitable materials and free from any obvious defects before it becomes operational
- ensure that each item of equipment is clearly and uniquely marked so that it can be readily identified
- establish the safe operating limits of the equipment and display them on the equipment, and not allow the equipment to exceed those limits except where tests carried out by a competent specialist require it
- provide adequate training and instructions to ensure the equipment is operated safely, including instructions for procedures to be followed in case of emergency
- fit and calibrate suitable protective and warning devices to the equipment to deal with emergencies or mechanical malfunctions, and ensure that any devices such as safety valves or bursting discs will be able to discharge safely
- ensure that the equipment is properly maintained
- have a suitable written scheme drawn up or certified by a competent person for the examination, at appropriate and regular intervals, of the equipment
- arrange to have examinations carried out by a competent person at the intervals set down in the scheme and whenever the equipment is transferred to a new location
- keep adequate records of the most recent examination
- ensure that equipment identified as being in need of repairs is not used until repairs are carried out and, wherever possible, depressurise the equipment before the repair work begins
- pass all pertinent records on to the new owner if we choose to dispose of the pressure equipment and ensure that we receive written confirmation of the transfer of records.

The examination normally takes place each year in Council.

Records of examinations are kept in the Council and a copy of the last inspection must be taken with the equipment when it is transferred to a new location.

Radiation

The Council recognises that as a result of its activities the health of employees may be at risk from:

Ionising Radiation (IR): Radiation that produces ionisation in matter, examples include Radon (naturally occurring), alpha particles, gamma rays and x-rays. When these radiations pass through the tissues of the body they have sufficient energy to damage to DNA.

Non-Ionising Radiation (NIR): NIR is the term used to describe part of the electromagnetic spectrum covering optical radiation (ultraviolet light, visible and infrared) and electromagnetic fields (EMF's) (power frequencies, microwaves and radio frequencies). The health hazards of NIR are very wave length dependant.

Radiation is managed by the Council in accordance with the regulations.

To protect people from exposure to radiation the Council will:

- have a competent person carry out a risk assessment to identify all radiation-based hazards and the risks arising from exposure to radiation
- remove radiation sources or switch to less hazardous radiation sources wherever possible
- provide training and information to staff who work with or may be subject to radiation (including naturally occurring radiation sources)
- maintain and regularly inspect equipment which uses radiation
- establish safe dose limits and ensure that they are never exceeded by any person
- reduce the extent and duration of radiation exposure to as low as possible through engineering or administrative controls
- provide and implement safe systems of work, including controlled areas to restrict exposure to radiation
- monitor premises in areas where Radon occurs naturally
- appoint a Radiation Protection Advisor or Supervisor where required to do so
- provide dosimetry and health surveillance for employees exposed to ionising radiation
- report all accidents and incidents involving ionising radiation to the enforcing authority
- notify the HSE at least 28 days before commencing any low-risk work with ionising radiation and keep a record of the notification
- register with the HSE at least 28 days before commencing any medium-risk work with ionising radiation and keep a record of the registration
- seek consent from the HSE for any high-risk work with ionising radiation before commencing any work (including preparatory work), and keep a record of any consent that is granted.

Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is a systematic examination of what within our business can cause harm to people and it helps us determine whether we are doing enough or further actions are required to reduce the likelihood of injury or ill health.

Our policy is to complete a general risk assessment of all our known and reasonably foreseeable health and safety hazards covering all our premises, equipment and activities in order to plan and prioritise the implementation of the identified control measures.

More detailed specific risk assessments will also be carried out as determined by the general assessment to address those premises, equipment, people or activities to comply with specific legislation or to proactively manage health and safety risks.

We will ensure that:

- assessments are carried out and records are kept
- control measures introduced as a result of assessments are implemented and followed
- employees are informed of the relevant results and provided with necessary training
- any injuries or incidents lead to a review of relevant assessments
- assessments are regularly monitored and reviewed
- suitable information, instruction and training will be provided to all persons involved in the risk assessment process.

We may be controlling risks in various ways, determining the effectiveness of those controls is part of our risk assessment process.

Smoking

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

It is the policy of the Council that all of its workplaces are smoke-free and that all employees have a right to work in a smoke-free environment.

Smoking is prohibited throughout the entire workplace and this includes the use of all artificial smoking aids (electronic or otherwise) with no exceptions. This includes Council vehicles that are used by more than one employee. If you have a Council car that is designated for your sole use and that is never used by other employees then you can smoke in it if you wish – but the Council recommends that you do not do so. This policy applies to all employees, customers and visitors.

Implementation

All staff are obliged to adhere to and facilitate the implementation of the policy.

The Council will ensure that all employees and contractors are aware of the policy on smoking. They will also ensure that all new personnel are given a copy of the policy on recruitment or induction.

Appropriate 'no smoking' signs will be clearly displayed at or near the entrances to the premises. Signs will also be displayed in Council vehicles that are covered by the law.

Stress

The Health and Safety Executive define stress as “the adverse reaction people have to excessive pressure or other types of demand placed on them”. This makes an important distinction between pressure, which can be a positive state if managed correctly, and stress which can be detrimental to health.

Stress at work can come about for a variety of reasons. It may be excessive workload, unreasonable expectations, or overly-demanding work colleagues. As a reasonable Council, we try to ensure that you are in a pleasant working environment and that you are as free from stress as possible.

We have chosen to adhere to the Management Standards for stress as developed by the Health and Safety Executive. We will:

- work to identify all workplace stressors and conduct risk assessments to eliminate stress or control the risks from stress
- regularly review risk assessments
- consult with Safety Representatives on issues relating to the prevention of work-related stress
- provide access to confidential counselling for employees affected by stress caused either by work or external factors
- provide training for all managers and supervisory staff in good management practices
- provide adequate resources to enable managers to implement the Council’s agreed stress management strategy.

Employees who experience unreasonable stress which they think may be caused by work should raise their concerns with their Manager or through the Council’s grievance procedure.

Following action to reduce the risks, they shall be reassessed. If the risks remain unsustainable by the employee concerned, efforts shall be made to reassign that person to other work for which the risks are assessed as tolerable.

Temporary Employees

The Council will take the necessary measures to ensure the health and safety of any temporary and casual staff in its employment.

To achieve this, the Council will provide temporary employees with the following information prior to starting work:

- details of the qualifications and skills are required to do the work safely
- the health surveillance to be provided under statutory provisions
- any risks to health and safety identified by workplace risk assessments
- the preventive measures to be taken
- safe working procedures
- the action to be taken in the event of an emergency.

The competence of temporary workers will be assessed to ensure they are capable of working safely.

Training

Training in health and safety is a legal requirement and also helps create competent employees at all levels within the Council to enable them make a far more effective contribution to health and safety, whether as individuals, teams or groups.

Competence of individuals through training helps individuals acquire the necessary skills, knowledge and attitude which will be promoted by managers and supervisors throughout the organisation.

Our training objectives will cover three areas, that of the organisation, the job and individuals.

All employees will need to know about:

- the health and safety policy
- the structure and system for delivering this policy.

Employees will need to know which parts of the system are relevant to them, to understand the major risks in our activities and how they are controlled. All employees will be provided with the Council Health and Safety Handbook.

Managers and supervisors training needs will include:

- leadership and communication skills
- safety management techniques
- skills on training and instruction
- risk assessment
- health and safety legislation
- knowledge of our planning, measuring, review and audit arrangements.

All our employees training needs will include:

- relevant health and safety hazards and risk
- the health and safety arrangements relevant to them
- communication lines to enable problem solving.

All employees will receive **induction training**. Such training will cover:

fire procedures, warning systems, actions to be taken on receiving warning, locations of exits/escape routes, evacuation and assembly procedures, first aid/injury reporting procedures, names of first aiders/appointed persons, instruction on any prohibition areas (i.e. no smoking), issue of protective clothing/equipment and its use, instruction under COSHH, mandatory protection areas, thorough instruction applicable to their particular duties at work etc.

Training needs will be reviewed as a result of job changes, promotion, new activities or new technology, following an accident/incident and performance appraisal.

Records of training will be kept for all employees.

Employees must:

- participate in the induction training activities they have been required to attend or carry out
- work according to the contents of any training they receive
- ask for clarification of any points they do not fully understand
- not operate hazardous plant or equipment, use hazardous chemicals or carry out any hazardous activity unless they have been appropriately trained and instructed.

Vibration

Regular exposure to continuous vibration from a work process has the potential to cause long term ill health including a range of occupational diseases collectively known as hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) or whole body vibration (WBV).

To minimise the risk from vibration the organisation will:

- assess the risks to health from exposure to continuous levels of vibration and determine the control measures needed
- introduce effective control measures to ensure levels of exposure to hand-arm vibration and whole body vibration are eliminated or reduced as far as is reasonably practicable
- record the assessments and review them periodically or when changes occur
- ensure that the most appropriate equipment is used for the job, that the equipment is sourced from appropriate suppliers and that it bears the “CE” certification mark
- ensure that those persons responsible for managing work likely to result in exposure to hand arm vibration and whole body vibration are adequately trained and competent
- inform, instruct and train employees about the risks and the precautions to be taken to protect themselves from the harmful effects of continuous exposure to vibration
- ensure no new equipment or processes are introduced into the work activities where there is a foreseeable risk of hand-arm or whole body vibration without a risk assessment and approval of a designated manager
- maintain an inventory of all vibration equipment used that is likely to cause hand-arm vibration and whole body vibration
- monitor exposure of hand-arm vibration and whole body vibration and undertake appropriate health surveillance, where necessary
- maintain tools to the manufacturer’s specifications to avoid worsening vibration.

Violence

The Council recognises that in certain situations violent behaviour towards staff may occur and therefore will take all reasonable measures to protect staff from violence and aggression.

We define violence and aggression as:

- actual or threatened physical assaults on staff
- psychological abuse of staff
- verbal abuse which includes shouting, swearing and gestures
- threats against employees.

To achieve this objective we will:

- carry out risk assessments of potential conflict situations to determine the control measures necessary to protect staff
- ensure that premises are kept secure
- inform all employees of the procedure following a violent or challenging behaviour incident
- not tolerate violence or challenging behaviour towards our employees
- train our employees who may be exposed to violence or challenging behaviour situations
- support the employees involved in any incident
- support their decisions regarding the pressing of criminal charges
- provide any counselling or post-incident assistance required by the employees
- keep records of all incidents of violence and aggression and review the control measures with a view to continual improvement in employee safety.

Visitors

In the interest of safety and security, the Council will take the necessary measures to protect staff and visitors from any accidents or incidents that may occur during visiting.

Employees hosting visitors must ensure that:

- they are authorised to enter the premises or accompanied
- they adhere to applicable health and safety instructions and rules during their visit
- adequate information is passed to ensure their safety including emergency information
- any protective clothing required is provided and worn
- any accidents / incidents involving visitors are reported through the accident reporting arrangements.

Employees aware of people on the premises who may be unauthorised should report these to their manager for action.

Emergency Action

In the event of the fire alarm sounding, all visitors should be escorted to the assembly point by their host. Visitors should not leave the area before notifying the senior person present.

Waste Management

The Council will instigate a waste management plan for any work carried out when required to by legislation and in order to do so will identify the:

- client
- Principal Contractor
- person with overall responsibility for the waste management plan
- location of the site where the work will be carried out
- estimated cost of the project.

In carrying out any site work the Council will adhere to the following hierarchy for processing of waste materials:

- re-use (on or off site)
- recycle (on or off site)
- send off site for recovery
- send for incineration
- as a last resort send to land fill.

The waste management plan will:

- describe each type of expected to be produced
- estimate the quantities of each type of waste
- describe the waste management action for each type of waste (e.g. re-use, recycle).

The waste management plan will comply with the duty of care and ensure materials will be handled efficiently and waste managed appropriately. All waste materials which leave site will be processed through licensed contractors.

Additional duties:

- ensure co-operation between all contractors involved on the project during the construction phase
- discuss waste management with every site worker through induction, training and tool box talks
- ensure that waste is reused, recycled or recovered, where practicable to do so.

Window Restrictors

The fitting and use of window restrictors within Council premises is used to ensure the safety and security of members of staff and visitors. The Council is particularly concerned with preventing persons from falling from height, and has fitted window restrictors to remove the possibility of persons opening a gap large enough for a person to fall through. It is therefore essential that all window restrictors are maintained in a good working order and that all staff report defects to their line manager as a matter of urgency.

The Council will:

- risk assess the danger of falling from any window and the effects of installing a window restrictor, including the possible loss of ventilation
- identify all vulnerable parties who may be particularly at risk from falling out of windows
- ensure that all window restrictors are secured with tamper-proof fittings
- ensure that the window frames are sufficiently robust where the window requires a window restrictor
- ensure that all window restrictors can withstand a minimum static pushing force of 850N
- ensure that all window restrictors are properly maintained and kept in working order
- provide adequate training and supervision to all staff who use or maintain window restrictors

The Council is responsible for checking the window restrictors on a monthly basis. Any window restrictor that is found to be broken will be replaced or repaired as a matter of urgency, but the window must be kept locked shut until repairs are carried out. If the repair will not take place for more than a day, temporary signage will also be put in place to indicate that the window should not be used.

Work At Height

The Council will take all reasonable steps to provide a safe working environment for all employees who may be affected by work at height activities.

The Council will ensure that:

- all work activities that involve work at height are identified and assessed
- the need to undertake work at height will be eliminated whenever it is reasonably practicable to do so
- adequate and secure working platforms with guard rails and toe boards will be used in preference to ladders which will be used for light, short duration work only and secured to prevent displacement
- when necessary, only scaffolds and scaffold towers that have been erected by a competent person will be used
- roof lights and other fragile surfaces will be protected to prevent falls
- fall arrest equipment will be used if other means of prevention (safety nets, harnesses with running lines, etc.) are not practical or justified

- risks associated with those activities where work at height cannot be eliminated are evaluated and steps are taken to control them
- all the necessary equipment to allow safe access to and egress from the place of work is provided
- all the necessary equipment to ensure adequate lighting and protection from adverse weather conditions is provided
- suitable plant is provided to enable the materials used or created in the course of the work are safely lifted to and from the workplace and stored there if necessary
- any working platform and its supporting structures are selected and/or designed in accordance with current standards
- regular inspections of all equipment required for working at height are undertaken
- competent persons are appointed to be responsible for the supervision of all work at height and associated activities
- any contractors from whom they procure services comply with this policy.

Information and Training

The Council shall provide any information, instruction and training required to work in a safe manner when working at height.

Work Equipment

The Council will provide a safe working environment in relation to work equipment safety and ensure all employees receive appropriate safety information and training in their work equipment.

To achieve this objective the Council will:

- provide work equipment that is suitable for the purpose and compliant with the requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations
- retain and make available the manufacturer's instruction manual for each item of equipment, where relevant
- before using any item of work equipment, ensure that a risk assessment is carried out and brought to the attention of relevant employees
- inspect all equipment at installation and prior to first use
- regularly inspect work equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
- maintain work equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations
- keep records of all inspections and maintenance
- provide adequate instruction, information and training to employees to enable the work equipment to be used and maintained safely
- provide refresher training as appropriate and as determined necessary by workplace inspections.

Working Time Regulations

The Council will ensure that all workers under their control adhere to the working time regulations.

The working time regulations are designed to limit the number of hours individuals have to work. The Council will NOT encourage workers to work over the 48 hours but workers can choose to work longer hours if they wish by opting out. Workers cannot be forced to opt out and can revoke their opt out, if they give a suitable notice period.

Individuals who are tired due to working excessive hours are more likely to suffer from mental health problems, general ill health and make mistakes leading to accidents.

A summary of the requirements for adult workers:

- a maximum of 48 hours per week, averaged out over a 17 week reference period (employees can opt out of this)
- entitlement to a minimum uninterrupted rest period of 11 hours in every 24-hour period with no opt out
- entitlement to 28 days paid holiday per year (including statutory holidays) for full time workers (pro-rata for part time workers)
- maximum of 8 hours per shift for night shift workers
- free health assessments for night shift workers
- 24 hour rest period at least once a week, can be 48 hours every fortnight with no opt out
- entitlement to a rest break, if working over six hours
- employees must not suffer any detriment if they choose not to opt out.

Travelling to and from the normal work place, break periods, rest periods, holidays and sickness do not count as working time.

The reference period of 17 weeks can be increased to 26 weeks or 52 weeks by local collective agreements with recognised trade unions or official employee representatives.

A young person's maximum hours are limited to 40 hours per week with no reference period.

Young persons are generally excluded from shift working.

Further information

All employees should refer to the Council for full details of the Council's policy on working times, holidays and other benefits.

Workplace Transport

The Council will take all reasonable steps to control the risks associated with vehicles operating on its premises to ensure a safe site, safe vehicles and safe drivers.

Traffic routes

The Council will provide safe traffic routes that:

- are suitable in design for the people and vehicles that use them
- allow both of the above to move around safely and not cause danger to others working near the traffic route
- are well-drained and free of obstructions and slip/trip hazards
- avoid steep slopes and sharp or blind bends where possible, and use appropriate measures to increase visibility where they are unavoidable.
- are of suitable construction so as to provide adequate grip and to be able to bear the loads that will pass along the route
- avoid passing close to:
 - Any obstruction that could collapse or be left in a dangerous state if struck (such as racking) unless it is fenced off or adequately protected against being struck
 - Any potentially dangerous items such as chemical storage, fuel tanks or pipes unless they are well protected
- be adequately lit
- avoid slopes and uneven or slippery surfaces, and erect barriers to prevent vehicles from entering hazardous terrain (such as pits) to reduce the risk of vehicles overturning.

The Council will ensure that the all vehicles adhere to the site speed limits when on site.

Where reasonably practicable, all new traffic routes will be wide enough to allow pedestrians and vehicles to circulate freely. The Council will also ensure that all existing traffic routes which do not allow pedestrians and vehicles to circulate freely will include measures such as vehicle passing places or traffic management systems where reasonably practicable. One way systems will be clearly marked and flow clockwise wherever possible, as that is the direction that most drivers will expect.

Signage and signals will be provided wherever necessary to ensure that pedestrians and vehicle operators are warned of hazards before they encounter them and at the hazard itself. These will conform, wherever practicable, to the same standards of the signage used on public roads.

Traffic segregation

The Council will keep vehicles and pedestrians separated on traffic routes wherever possible, and will provide pedestrian crossings where pedestrian and vehicle traffic routes cross each other. Pedestrians will be prevented from entering areas where vehicles operate unless they are required to do so as part of their job role. Vehicles and pedestrians will be kept separated by physical barriers when using traffic routes.

Temporary Roadways

The Council will ensure that all temporary roadways will meet the same safety standards as permanent roadways wherever possible. Where this is not possible, the Council will consider:

- the competence of drivers
- providing extra information and instruction to drivers
- safe systems of work and traffic management
- supervision of drivers
- the provision of temporary moveable barriers, timber baulks or fencing to mark out traffic routes.

The above controls will be used to reduce the risks from workplace transport only where it is not possible to do so by adhering to the safety standards that apply to permanent roadways or in addition to those standards. The controls will not be used as a substitute for those standards.

Reversing

The Council will seek to eliminate reversing on site wherever possible. Where this is not possible, the Council will implement, where reasonably practicable, the following measures:

- establish clearly marked dedicated reversing areas that are visible to drivers and pedestrians
- where possible, enlarge reversing areas to improve visibility for drivers and pedestrians
- prevent non-essential personnel from entering reversing areas
- fit fixed mirrors and other visibility aids to increase visibility around vehicles
- install reversing aids on vehicles where possible
- use a trained banksman or signaller only where all other options have been exhausted.

Where vehicles must reverse up to structures or edges, the Council will consider the provision of wheel stops or similar structures. If banksmen must be used, they will use standard European hand signals and any new signals that must be devised will be based on existing signalling practice. Banksmen and drivers must agree on the signals to be used before any manoeuvring takes place.

Parking

The Council will provide safe and suitable parking areas for work-related vehicles, which will be separated from those of private vehicles wherever possible. Parking areas will

- be clearly signposted
- not impede traffic routes, and keep pedestrians and vehicles separated wherever possible
- allow drivers and pedestrians to see clearly
- be firm, level and well drained and, if possible, well lit
- be as close as possible to the intended destination of drivers and passengers.

No vehicle should be left unattended unless the parking brake has been applied, the engine has been switched off, the starter key has been removed from the ignition and any mounted equipment has been lowered to the ground or secured. Vehicles will not be permitted to park in no parking areas or where they will obstruct any entrance, exit door or emergency escape route.

Coupling and uncoupling

The Council will ensure that coupling and uncoupling areas are level, firm and well lit, and will provide suitable lighting if necessary. Additionally vehicle lighting will be provided in areas that require it, such as behind the cab. Coupling and uncoupling should not take place unless the engine has been switched off, the keys removed (if possible) and the parking brake applied on both the tractor unit or towing vehicle and the trailer.

Loading and unloading

Loading and unloading areas used for deliveries and collections will be:

- in designated places which are clear of passing traffic, pedestrians and other persons not involved in loading or unloading
- clear of overhead power cables or pipework
- on firm level ground, free from potholes and debris.

Vehicles will be prevented from moving during loading and unloading, and the Council will implement any appropriate systems to ensure that this is achieved.

A sheltered, safe rest area for drivers to wait and rest between shifts will be provided with access to toilet, washing and refreshment facilities.

Council Vehicles

All vehicles provided by the Council will meet all the relevant safety requirements specified for that type of vehicle. When a vehicle is found to be sub-standard it will be immediately taken out of service until the fault can be rectified. Vehicles will be regularly inspected, and the manufacturer's guidelines will be followed when devising regular maintenance schedules and the content of the inspections.

The inspections will include:

- the braking system
- the steering system
- the tyres
- the mirrors, windscreen, windscreen washers, wipers and any other visibility aids
- any alarm systems, such as the horn or lights
- lubricant and hydraulic fluid levels and pneumatic pressure levels
- vehicle-mounted equipment
- any specific safety systems such as control interlocks
- any ladders, steps, walkways or similar equipment used to access parts of the vehicle or support persons using the vehicle.

Drivers

All drivers for Council vehicles will be checked and assessed as competent before they may use any workplace vehicles. Where drivers will be operating Council vehicles purely within the confines of the workplace, they will still be assessed to the standards necessary to drive on the public road.

Drivers of vehicles with specialised attachments or carrying out tasks outside of the normal scope of driving on the public road (such as loading and unloading, trimming or sheeting) will be trained specifically for those tasks and equipment and must be authorised to use them. This authorisation will be separate from any authorisation that they have received to drive on the public road.

Competent drivers will:

- be capable to operate the vehicle and any associated equipment safely
- receive comprehensive instruction and training for operating that vehicle
- have a suitable level of fitness and a mature and responsible attitude.

The fitness levels of drivers will be taken into account when assigning drivers to vehicles. Reassessment and refresher training will be used to ensure that all drivers remain competent.

Young Persons

Whilst precautions taken to protect the health and safety of the workforce as a whole will, in many cases, also protect young persons, there are occasions when different and/or additional measures will be necessary due to their lack of experience, knowledge or absence of awareness of potential risks.

A 'young person' is defined as one who is below the age of 18 years.

To ensure the safety of young persons the organisation will:

- carry out risk assessments to cover the activities of young persons
- implement the actions determined by the risk assessment process

- inform the young persons of any risks associated with their work and the control measures taken to protect them
- provide a copy of the risk assessment to the parent/guardian of any young person below the school leaving age
- provide additional appropriate information, instruction, supervision and training, etc as determined by the risk assessment.

RISK ASSESSMENT

7. RISK ASSESSMENT

Risk Assessment

Risk Assessment involves identifying the hazards present in the work place or arising out of any work activity and evaluating the extent of the risks involved to employees and others, taking into account existing precautions and their effectiveness.

A **hazard** is something with a potential to cause harm and can include articles, substances, plant or machines, methods of work and the work environment.

Risk is the likelihood of harm from that hazard being realised. Risk increases with the number of people exposed to the hazard and also with the potential severity of the harm i.e. the resultant injury or ill health effect. If there are no hazards there are no risks.

The regulations require that risk assessments are '**suitable and sufficient**' in that they should identify all the significant hazards present within the business and its activities and that they should be proportionate to the risk. The assessment should cover all risks that are reasonably foreseeable.

The risk assessment must identify all those people who may be affected by the hazard, whether they are workers or others, such as members of the public.

We may be controlling risks in various ways, determining the effectiveness of those controls is part of the risk assessment process.

Health and safety law does not demand absolute safety when considering what safety controls are required but measures taken should go as far as is '**reasonably practicable**'; a balance between risk and costs, the greater the risk the greater the need to commit resources in terms of time and money to remove or control the risk.

It is a legal requirement that the significant findings of our risk assessments are brought to the attention of our employees.

Carrying out risk assessments

Those who are involved in risk assessments should:

- be competent
- have knowledge and experience of working procedures in practice, potential dangers and strengths and weaknesses of existing precautions
- have knowledge and experience of how to solve problems identified by the assessment
- be in a position to give the commitment, co-operation and resources required to implement the assessment results.

It is important that the person carrying out the risk assessment is competent. This means that the person must have the necessary skills and knowledge gained through experience and training and may have qualifications that enable them to make sound judgments.

The five stages of risk assessment

STEP 1 - IDENTIFY THE HAZARDS

Look for hazards by walking around the workplace. List the hazards that could reasonably be expected to cause harm. Ask for the opinion of employees as they may have noticed things that are not immediately obvious.

Examples of hazards include:

- cables trailing over floors
- fire
- chemicals
- work benches which are too high or too low
- electricity
- loads which have to be moved manually
- work equipment
- working environment e.g. ventilation, lighting, heating.

STEP 2 - IDENTIFY WHO MAY BE HARMED AND HOW

List groups of people and individuals who may be affected by the hazards e.g.:

- staff
- members of the public
- contractors on the premises.

Pay particular attention to vulnerable persons, e.g. those with disabilities, visitors, female employees who are pregnant or who have recently returned to work after having a baby, inexperienced employees or young persons.

STEP 3 - EVALUATE AND CONTROL THE RISK

Evaluate the risks arising from the hazards and decide whether existing precautions are adequate or if more should be done. When evaluating the extent of the risk, account should be taken of the chance of some harm occurring (likelihood), the likely severity of this, and the number of people who could be affected. The formula:

Severity x Likelihood = Risk

Is used on the risk forms within this policy manual

Even after all precautions have been taken some risk may remain. Ensure the precautions in place meet standards set by legal requirements comply with a recognised standard, represent good practice and reduce the risk as far as is reasonably practicable.

Where additional controls or further action are necessary to reduce the risk, decide what more could reasonably be done by adopting the following principles:

- avoid the risk completely
- evaluate risks which cannot be avoided
- combat risks at source
- adapt work to the individual
- make use of technical progress
- replace the dangerous with none or less dangerous
- develop an overall prevention policy

- give priority to measures which protect the greatest number of people
- give appropriate instructions to employees.

IMPLEMENTING AN ACTION PLAN

Once the level of risk has been determined and the control measures needed to reduce or eliminate the risk established, an action plan should be drawn up with timescales for implementation of the control measures.

STEP 4 - RECORD YOUR FINDINGS

The significant findings of the assessment must be recorded since these provide evidence that something has been done, it is also a legal requirement. Keep any written assessments for future reference and ensure that employees are informed of the findings and control measures, either existing or additional, that have to be observed and used. In some circumstances the findings of the risk assessment should also be given to others who could be affected, for example agency workers, contractors etc.

Hazards and example controls

Hazard	Example control measures
Manual handling	Mechanical aids, hoists, getting assistance, breaking loads into smaller units, training
Hazardous substances	Substitution for less hazardous alternatives, extract ventilation, personal protective equipment, training
Work equipment (machinery, tools, etc.)	Guarding, demarcation of danger zones, restricted operation and use planned preventative maintenance, training
Ladders	Avoid working at height. correct type of ladder/stepladders, maintained, training
Electricity	Insulated tools, residual circuit breakers, fuses, earthing, inspection and testing of systems and appliances
Stairs, etc	Good lighting, handrails, non-slip surfaces, slightly raised/highlighted front edges
Fire	Detection/warning systems, fire drills, extinguishers, signs, suitable storage facilities for substances and goods, fire retardant furniture and fittings
Noise	Reduction at source, isolation, ear protection, demarcation of danger zones
Stress	Reduce/increase workload, more control over work, work suitable for the individual, avoidance of monotonous repetitive work
Work environment	Good lighting, ventilation, redesign layout of area, heaters/coolers

STEP 5 - MONITOR AND REVIEW THE ASSESSMENT

It is important that the control measures are monitored and that records are kept. A regular review of the assessments should be made to take into account any changes to the methods or systems of work. You should also review the assessment following an accident, where there has been a significant change to the work, if new information comes to light, or if there is any other reason to believe that it may no longer be valid. Following the review, additional control measures should be implemented if required. Even if there are no significant changes since the original risk assessment, it should be regularly reviewed to confirm that it is still relevant and valid.

Fire Risk Assessment

A fire risk assessment is an organised and methodical look at the premises, the activities carried on there and the likelihood that a fire could start and cause harm to those in and around the premises.

The aims of the fire risk assessment are:

- to identify the fire hazards
- to reduce the risk of those hazards causing harm to as low as reasonably practicable
- to decide what physical fire precautions and management arrangements are
- necessary to ensure the safety of people in your premises if a fire does start.

The significant findings of the fire risk assessment, the actions to be taken as a result of the assessment and details of anyone especially at risk must be recorded.

It is important that the fire risk assessment is carried out in a practical and systematic way and that enough time is allocated to do a proper job. It must take the whole of your premises into account, including outdoor locations and any rooms and areas that are rarely used. Small premises may be able to assess as a whole, in larger premises you may find it helpful to divide them into rooms or a series of assessment areas using natural boundaries, e.g. process areas, offices, stores, as well as corridors, stairways and external routes.

Risk assessments must take account of other users of the buildings and co-operation and communication of hazard and risk must be shared between businesses to ensure a co-ordinated response is prepared and implemented.

You need to appoint one or more competent persons to carry out any of the preventive and protective measures needed to comply with the legislation. This person could be you, or an appropriately trained, employee or, where appropriate, a third party.

Your fire risk assessment should demonstrate that, as far as is reasonable, you have considered the needs of all relevant persons, including disabled people.

Six Steps to Fire Risk Assessment

1. Identify the hazards

- Sources of ignition
- Sources of fuel
- Sources of oxygen.

2. Identify people at risk

- Employees
- People in and around the premises
- Vulnerable persons, disabled etc.

3. Evaluate, remove, reduce and protect from risk

- Evaluate the risk of fire occurring
- Evaluate the risk to people from fire
- Remove or reduce the fire hazards
- Remove or reduce the risks to people.

4. Consider:

- Detection and warning
- Fire fighting
- Escape routes and travel distances
- Lighting
- Signs and notices
- Maintenance.

5. Record, plan, inform, instruct and train

- Record the significant findings and action taken
- Prepare an emergency plan
- Inform and instruct relevant people; co-operate and co-ordinate with other businesses
- Provide training.

6. Review

- Keep assessment under review
- Revise where necessary.

MONITORING HEALTH AND SAFETY

8. MONITORING OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

Measurement is essential to maintain and improve our health and safety performance to identify how effectively we are controlling risks and how well we are developing a positive health and safety culture.

There are two types of performance monitoring, active and reactive.

Proactive monitoring

Monitoring is a line manager's responsibility and each of the key management positions are expected to play their part in monitoring achievement against relevant health and safety standards. Managers will be expected to provide evidence that they have carried out monitoring within their areas of responsibility and they are reinforcing their commitment to health and safety objectives in general and helping to develop a health and safety culture.

This approach to proactive monitoring gives the Council feedback on its performance before an accident, incident or case of ill health.

Managers and supervisors with defined health and safety responsibilities must monitor in detail the areas for which they have day to day control. Much of this checking will be informal and not recorded but formalised, structured checks are also essential to ensure all areas are covered and to demonstrate compliance to senior managers who must in turn seek assurance that first line monitoring is taking place.

Employees who take a proactive interest or represent groups for health and safety can also be involved with monitoring and may take the format of a health and safety tour or if more formally via a devised checklist.

Reactive monitoring

Reactive monitoring of events including accidents, incidents, cases of ill health or property damage provide an opportunity to check performance and learn from mistakes and improve control measures.

Trends and common features arising from accident and incident investigation can identify jobs or activities where future health and safety initiatives would be most beneficial. Investigations may also provide valuable information in the event of legal action or an employee claim.

9. LEGAL EXPENSES INSURANCE

For a copy of WorkNest's master legal expenses insurance policy please see <https://worknest.com/protection-against-prosecution-health-safety/>. Please refer to your contract with WorkNest for the type of cover (if any) that is applicable to your organisation – i.e. employment dispute insurance or health & safety prosecution insurance or both – and the relevant provisions of the master policy document will then apply accordingly.

Please contact us if you require a hard copy of the policy.