

Level 1/2 award in constructing and the build environment

Unit 1

Safety and security in construction



Name _____

Health and Safety responsibilities and legislation



Under law employees and employers have responsibilities to ensure that the workplace is safe place to work for all. Read the following statements and see if you can identify whether they are the **employers** or **employees** responsibility

_____ must give information about the risks in the workplace and how you are protected, they must also instruct and train you on how to deal with the risks.

_____ must follow the training they have received when using any work items your _____ has given you.

Co-operate with your _____ on health and safety.

_____ must take care of their own and other people's health and safety.

_____ must decide what could harm you in your job and the precautions to stop it. This is part of risk assessment.

_____ must free of charge, provide you with any equipment and protective clothing you need, and ensure it is properly looked after.

_____ Must provide toilets, washing facilities and drinking water.

_____ must have insurance that covers you in case you get hurt at work or ill through work this must be displayed in the workplace

_____ must tell someone (your _____, supervisor, or health and safety representative) if you think the work or inadequate precautions are putting anyone's health and safety at serious risk.

_____ provide adequate first-aid facilities.

Legislation



This sign is found in many workplaces. Explain below your understanding of HASWA and why it is important?

Reporting of injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurances Regulations 1995 (RIDDOR)



Below is a list of incidents that have happened on a builders site in the past 12 months. Tick which ones you think are part of RIDDOR and need to be reported

Unsecured scaffolding has fallen onto a workman, causing his	
A joiner has given himself a splinter when carrying wood across the	
A worker was running down the stairs to catch the bus to work	
Strong chemicals were stored in a coca cola bottle and were	
One of the builders forgot to put on their helmet and were hit by a	

Where **MUST** records of accidents be recorded in the workplace?

Why do you think **near misses** need to be reported?



LO1 AC1.1



COSHH



Control Of _____ Hazardous to _____
Regulations 2002

Use the website below to research COSHH and answer the questions below.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/basics.htm>

1. What is a S_____ hazardous to H_____? List in the box below.

COSHH is the law that requires employers to control substances that are hazardous to health. List Four things that employers must do to prevent or reduce employees exposure to hazardous substances.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to reduce or prevent COSHH risks.

Sketch/paste and explain your answers.

COSHH Symbols

Safety sign

Re-draw the sign

Symbol Meaning













Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998

Why is PUWER important in the workplace?

Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____



Why is it used?

Why is it used?

Why is it used?

Name: _____



Name: _____



Name: _____



Why is it used?

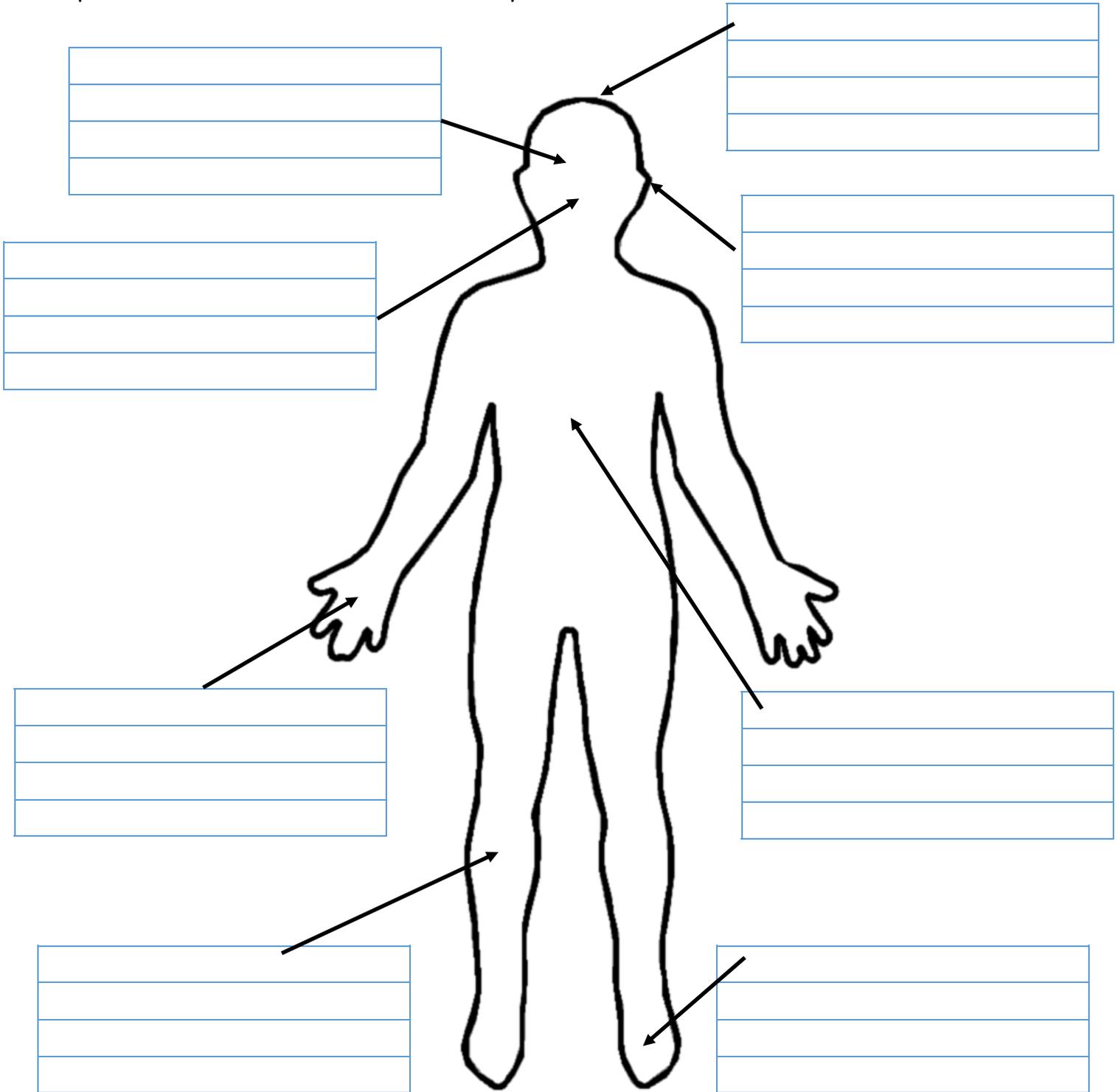
Why is it used?

Why is it used?

Personal Protective Equipment

Work Regulations 1992

The **Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992** are a set of regulations created under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. The regulations place a duty on every employer to ensure that suitable personal protective equipment is provided to employees who may be exposed to a risk to their health or safety while at work



Label each piece of PPE and write a description of why they are required. Use your knowledge to draw the PPE equipment onto the person

Manual Handling Operations



Why is dealing with manual handling important?

1



PLAN

Think and Plan

2



Place the feet apart keeping the leading leg as forward as possible. Keep the head straight and get a good grip and make sure the load is secure

3



LIFT

4



MOVE

Move your feet and don't twist when moving. Keep the heaviest part close to the _____

5



Put the load in the desired place and make sure it is secure.

CHECKS TO PERFORM

- DANGERS**- Are there any sharp corners, nails etc?
- BALANCE** - _____
- _____ - Is your route clear with no obstructions?
- REST** - _____
- _____ - Do you know where you are going to?
- PROTECTION** - Are you wearing appropriate PPE.?

ASSESSING & UNDERSTANDING

- Recognise potential hazards
- Understand unfamiliar handling operations
- Know how to use handling aids
- Use personal protective equipment
- Appreciate environmental factors contribute to safety
- Be a good housekeeper
- Realise your own capacity



Clip on when working at height

Working at Heights



Working at height remains one of the biggest causes of fatalities and major injuries. Common cases include falls from ladders and through fragile surfaces. 'Work at height' means work in any place where, if there were no precautions in place, a person could fall a distance liable to cause personal injury (for example a fall through a fragile roof).

Use the website to list the do's and don'ts of working at height

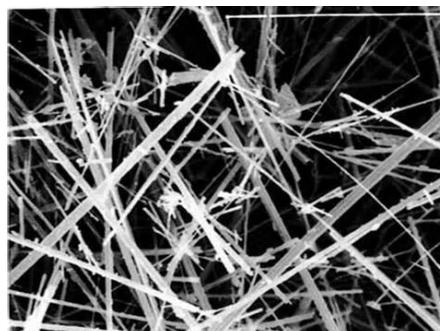
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/toolbox/height.htm>

DO'S	DON'TS

ASBESTOS

Asbestos is a natural fibrous rock, it was widely used in construction until 1999. It was used as thermal insulation in a wide range of products. Asbestos is seriously harmful to health and is known to cause many types of lung disease

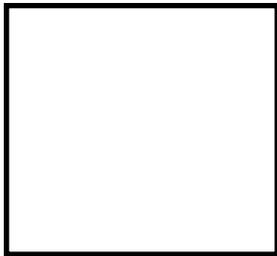
What control methods are used to reduce the risk of asbestos exposure?



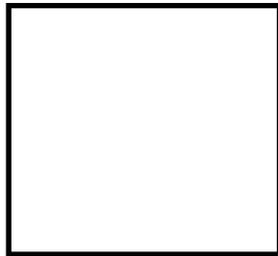
LO1 AC1.2

SAFETY SIGNS

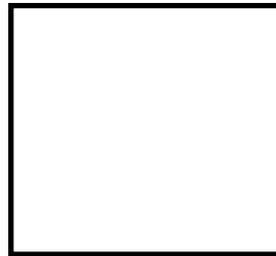
There are four types of safety sign, each type is represented by a colour. Paste/sketch the correct colour in each box depending on the sign type.



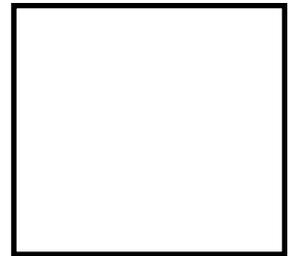
Prohibition



Warning



Mandatory



Emergency escape or first aid

A sign prohibiting behaviour likely to increase or cause danger



A sign describing specific behaviour



Identify the following safety signs.





Safety boots must be worn



No access for pedestrians



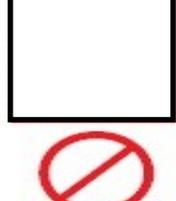
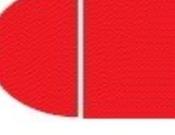
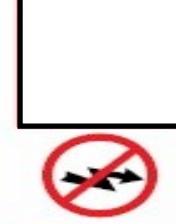
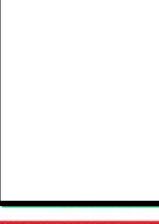


Safety helmet must be worn



Knowing which fire extinguisher to use is a key aspect of workplace safety. Use the internet to finish the table



 KNOW YOUR FIRE EXTINGUISHER CODE 		
CO₂ BLACK	   	   
DRY POWDER BLUE	  	   
AFFF FOAM YELLOW	  	   
WATER RED	  	   
VAPOURISING LIQUIDS GREEN	 	   

The ROLE of the HSE

The HSE has released a press statement regarding the serious incident on the smiler ride in Alton Towers. On this page you will learn about the role of the HSE when legislation is breached.

HSE media statement: HSE to prosecute Alton Towers' owners after 'Smiler' incident

Date:
25 February 2016

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has today informed Merlin Attractions Operations Ltd that it will be prosecuted over an incident in which five people were seriously injured on a rollercoaster ride at Alton Towers in Staffordshire.

Two female passengers on the 'Smiler' ride suffered leg amputations and three others were also seriously injured when their carriage collided with a stationary carriage on the same track. The incident happened on 2 June 2015.

Merlin Attractions Operation Ltd based in Poole, Dorset, will appear at North Staffordshire Justice Centre, Newcastle-under-Lyme on 22 April 2016 to face a charge under the Health and Safety at Work Act etc. 1974.



What is the purpose of the HSE?

-
-
-
-
-
-
-



What powers does the HSE have when legislation is breached?

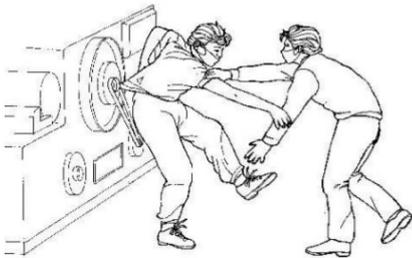
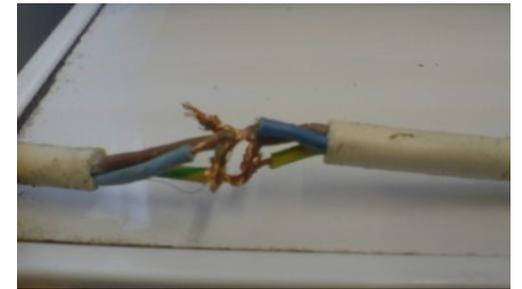
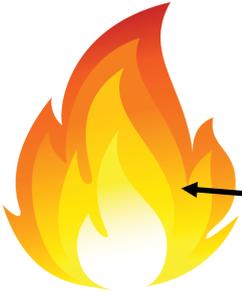
-
-
-
-

How does the HSE provide support and advice to employers & employees?

-
-
-
-



Identifying hazards to Health & Safety on site



- FIRE
- UNGUARDED MACHINERY
- FALLING OBJECTS
- WORKING AT HEIGHT
- UNSAFE WORKING PLATFORM
- OVERLOADED VEHICLES
- UNSAFE EXCAVATION
- UNSAFE LIFTING
- UNSAFE MOBILE VEHICLES
- UNSAFE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

There are many hazards to be found on a construction site. It is important you can identify these hazards.
Match the hazard with the picture

LO2 AC2.1

Identifying hazards to Health & Safety off site

Depending on what are of construction you work in, you will not always be working on site. Much construction work is undertaken in a workshop or office. You must still be able to work safely in this environment and it is important you can identify the hazards. Identify hazards in the following pictures..

Hazard type: WET FLOOR



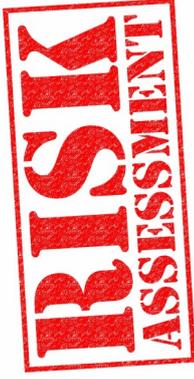
EXAMPLES OF HAZARD

- Leaking machine liquids
- Floor has been cleaned
- Plumbing issues



As part of managing the health and safety of your business you must control the risks in your workplace. To do this you need to think about what might cause harm to people and decide whether you are taking reasonable steps to prevent that harm. This is known as risk assessment and it is something you are required by law to carry out.

Complete the risk assessment for one of the construction tasks you have carried out.



What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing?	Do you need to do anything else to control this risk?	Action by who?	Action by when?	Done
Slips and trips	Staff and visitors may be injured if they trip over objects or slip on spillages.	General good housekeeping is carried out. All areas well lit, including stairs. No trailing leads or cables. Staff keep work areas clear, eg no boxes left in walkways, deliveries stored immediately.	Better housekeeping in staff kitchen needed, eg on spills. Arrange for loose carpet tile on second floor to be repaired/replaced.	All staff, supervisor to monitor Manager	From now on	xx/xx/xx xx/xx/xx

Explaining & Justifying the risk of harm

In order to be safe in the workplace, you must be able to explain and justify the risk of harm in different situation. Below is two situations where harm is a possibility, you must explain what the risks are and how serious the risk is .

Situation 1

ABC scaffolding has been contracted to erect scaffolding for a three storey office development. When they get to the top floor, they realise that they haven't got enough railings to make sure the side is safe. They also haven't got enough flooring for the scaffolding. The scaffolding employees decide to lay half the floor which makes the platform narrower than it is supposed to be by law. They decide to put plastic sheeting up in place of the railings because they have many jobs to complete today.

What are the potential risks in scenario 1

Risk Severity	TICK AS APPROPRIATE
LOW	
MEDIUM	
HIGH	

Action needed to reduce the risk

Situation 2

One of the contractors needs to dig a trench for the foundations of the office block. There is a sign that warns of a gas main below. The worker hasn't got time to check and carries on because he thinks the line is deep enough that it wont affect him . The worker is also a heavy smoker and smokes continuously throughout his working day.

What are the potential risks in scenario 2

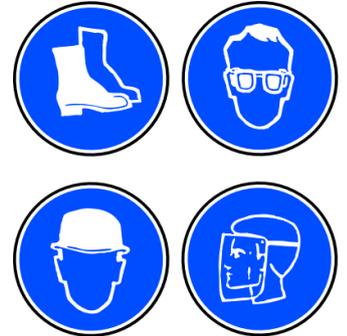
Risk Severity	TICK AS APPROPRIATE
LOW	
MEDIUM	
HIGH	

Action needed to reduce the risk

Control Methods In Health & Safety

Write a definition for each one of the following headings.

PPE.



Safe Systems of Work



Method Statements



Competent Persons



Security measures in construction

Why does a construction site need to be secured?

Describe the following security measures.

Possible security measures









Explain what security control methods you could use to protect the following:



