

## **Quizzes Guidance**

### **Working at Height**

When working at Height there are many different kinds of protective measures used such as Airbags, mobile scaffold, nets and harnesses.

### **PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)**

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) means any device or appliance designed to be worn or held by an individual for protection against one or more health and safety hazards.

Here is a list of PPE (Personal Protective Equipment):

- overalls and protective aprons.
- protective headgear - safety helmets, wide brimmed hats to protect against the sun.
- safety boots or shoes.
- safety glasses or goggles.
- gloves.
- respirators and masks.
- earmuffs and earpieces.

### **Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE)**

Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) is a particular type of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), used to protect the individual wearer against the inhalation of hazardous substances in the workplace air.

RPE should only be used where adequate control of exposure cannot be achieved by other means, in other words, as a last resort within the hierarchy of control measures: Elimination, Substitution, Engineering Controls, Administrative Controls, PPE.

### **Local Exhaust Ventilation (LEV)**

Local exhaust ventilation (LEV) is an engineering system frequently used in the workplace to protect employees from hazardous substances. To have an

effective system it is important that it is well designed and installed, used correctly and properly maintained. All the participants, from designer to end-user need to work together to provide an effective system.

### Health & Safety Signs & Notices

Safety signs must be used whenever a hazard or danger can not be avoided adequately or reduced in another way. Before installing safety signs an employer should examine whether the hazard can be avoided or reduced by collective precautions (precautions that protect everybody) or safer ways of doing the work.

#### What colours and shapes should be used on safety signboards?

- **Red** for prohibition
- **Yellow** for caution
- **Green** for positive action
- **Blue** for mandatory actions
- **O** Discs for prohibitions and instructions
- **Δ** Triangles for warnings
- **□** Squares and rectangles for emergency and information signs

#### Examples of Prohibition Signs



#### Examples of Mandatory Signs



#### Examples of Warning Signs



## **Hazard & Risk**

### **What is a Hazard?**

When we refer to hazards in relation to occupational safety and health the most commonly used definition is '*A Hazard is a potential source of harm or adverse health effect on a person or persons*'.

The terms Hazard and Risk are often used interchangeably but this simple example explains the difference between the two.

If there was a spill of water in a room then that water would present a slipping hazard to persons passing through it. If access to that area was prevented by a physical barrier then the hazard would remain though the risk would be minimised.

### **What is Risk?**

When we refer to risk in relation to occupational safety and health the most commonly used definition is '*risk is the likelihood that a person may be harmed or suffers adverse health effects if exposed to a hazard.*'

*Here are a few examples of some risks in the workplace:*

- Electricity
- Lone Workers
- Manual Handling
- Pedestrian safety
- Slips, Trips and Falls
- Working at Height

### **Here are the Top 10 HSE Health & Safety Risks**

- Working from height
- Falls, trips and slips

- Moving equipment
- Noise
- Vibration
- Manual handling
- Collapses
- Asbestos
- Electricity
- Airborne dust

### **These are the Top 5 Health Risks**

1. **Asbestos.** **Asbestos** may have been banned in the UK, but heavy use of this naturally occurring material in the past means it can be found in hundreds of thousands of buildings. ...
2. **Mental Health.**
3. Manual Handling
4. **Silica Dust.** ...
5. **Hazardous Substances.**

### **Changing Circumstances within the workplace**

*Changing circumstances within the workplace can cause hazards due to: Employees on site not being aware of changes and potential risks. Employer not being aware of changes to change risk assessment and inform employees. Hazards may change as work progresses and staff should be updated regularly as should risk assessments.*

*Methods used for reporting changed circumstances, hazards and incidents in the workplace are:*

*Risk assessments, toolbox talks, site meetings.*

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

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

- work-related accidents which cause deaths
- work-related accidents which cause certain serious injuries (reportable injuries)

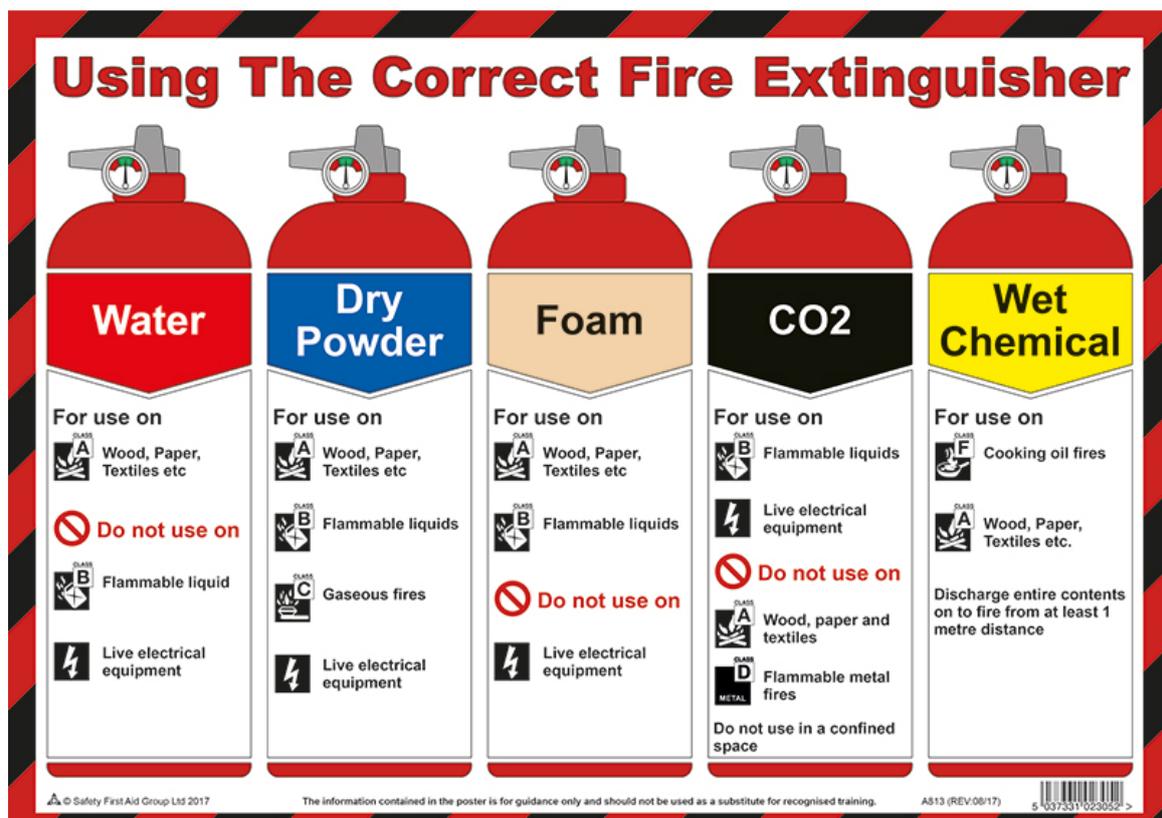
- diagnosed cases of certain industrial diseases; and
- certain 'dangerous occurrences' (incidents with the potential to cause harm)

## Hazardous Substances COSHH

Please view this link regarding hazardous substances

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg136.pdf>

## Different types of Fire Extinguishers



## The basic steps you can take to help prevent vehicle theft

1. Always lock **your van** when it's unattended. ...
2. Be careful not to advertise what might be inside **your van**. ...
3. Don't leave behind valuables or any signs of them. ...
4. Remove expensive tools and equipment from **your vans**. ...
5. Keep **your** keys out of reach and sight.

## **Security in the workplace**

What is **Workplace Security**? It is basically the process to protect an employee from **work** related illness and injury and to make the **workplace** (building etc) **secure** from intruders.

## **Waste Management**

The UK aims to be plastic free by 2042 but, the longer goals for the UK is **zero avoidable waste** by 2050. Waste law amendments in recent years have put an ever-growing pressure on the threat of fly-tippers and irresponsible businesses. It's not just the law who are tired of it, but, the community too.

## **Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations**

The Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) Regulations 2018 makes amendments to the Environmental Protection Act (1990) and the Environment Act (1995). These new regulations come from the current secretary of state Therese Coffey and the Welsh Ministry.

The Environmental Agency has been given £63 million and two specific powers to enforce these new laws. These arose from estimations of around 600 illegal waste sites in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

## **Waste Enforcement (England and Wales) powers**

- The environment agency will be able to instantly restrict access to a waste site by locking the gates or barring access to stop more waste coming in. While waste operators will have the right to make a right to appeal within 21 days, the Environment Agency can request a 6-month restriction order for serious pollution issues.
- Both the Environmental agency and local authorities will be able to order an occupier or landowner to remove all waste from a non-compliant site. This extends the previous law which allowed the clearance of only illegal waste. Unlike being an immediate power like the first, a two-month notice will be required allowing time to appeal.

## **What this means for Waste Disposal**

Most of the waste industry operates within the rules so this shouldn't have an impact on responsible waste providers. For businesses, the new power to remove unlawful waste should only affect those who aren't taking proper care of their waste management needs.

As a trusted general waste provider to thousands of companies nationwide, our waste management team can offer regular collections or the one-off to suit the amount of waste you produce.

## **Low Emissions**

A **low-emission** vehicle is one that **does** not produce much pollution. A **low-emission** zone is an area where vehicles that produce pollution are not allowed or have to pay to enter. They have created a new generation of **low-emission** buses.