



CONNECT2COLLEGE

CONSTRUCTION

PRE-ENROLMENT RESOURCE PACK

Plumbing



Plumbing

Activity Pack for schools

#InThisTogether

L2 Plumbing Unit 1 Carry out safe working practices in building services engineering

Learning outcome 1

Know the health and safety legislation that applies to the building services industry

Health and safety responsibility at work

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAW) is the main legislation covering health and safety in the workplace.
- Both you and your employer are legally responsible for health and safety at work.
- If you ignore your health and safety responsibilities, you may be prosecuted for breaking the law.

What are your legal responsibilities?

- Take reasonable care of your own health and safety.
- Act responsibly so that you do not endanger other workers or members of the public.
- Do not interfere with or misuse any equipment provided for your health and safety.
- Cooperate with your employer to ensure your company complies with HASAW.
- Tell your employer about any situation that you think might be dangerous.
- Alert your employer to any weakness that you may spot in their health and safety arrangements.

What are your employer's legal responsibilities?

- Provide and maintain plant and systems of work that are safe and without risk to health.
- Ensure the safe use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances.
- Provide information, instruction, training and supervision as necessary to ensure health and safety.
- Provide safe and risk-free access to and exit from the workplace.
- Provide adequate welfare facilities and arrangements.

Personal hygiene in the workplace

- Keep your overalls as clean as possible – wash them regularly.
- Wash your hands thoroughly before contact with food.
- Avoid washing with solvents (e.g. white spirits), which can cause dermatitis.

How to reduce accidents

- Place safety guards and fences on or around machines.
- Follow safe systems of work.
- Wear safety equipment and protective clothing.

Health and safety legislation and regulations

- Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAW) 1974
- Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended)
- Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences (RIDDOR) 1995
- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (FSO) 2005
- Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAW)

- Places duties on employers, employees, the self-employed and manufacturers or suppliers of plant and materials.
- Protects members of the public affected by the activities of people at work.
Under HASAW, your employer has a duty to:
 - carry out a risk assessment of work activities
 - identify and implement control measures
 - inform employees of the risks and control measures
 - regularly review assessments
 - If the company employs more than five people, record the assessment.

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (1)

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) must be notified if a construction project is likely to:

- last longer than 30 days

OR

- involve more than 500 person days of construction work

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 (2)

The regulations cover health, safety and welfare, including:

- Safe places of work
- Good order and site security
- Stability of structures
- Demolition or dismantling
- Explosives

- Excavations
- Cofferdams and caissons
- Reports of inspections
- Energy distribution installations
- Prevention of drowning
- Traffic routes and vehicles
- Prevention of risk from fire, etc.
- Emergency procedures, including emergency routes and exits
- Fire detection and fire-fighting
- Fresh air
- Temperature and weather protection
- Lighting
- Welfare facilities.

Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 (as amended)

The regulations lay down requirements for moving loads by hand.

- Avoid hazardous manual handling wherever possible, e.g. use a mechanical lifting aid, such as a sack trolley, to lift the load.
- Carry out a risk assessment of hazardous manual handling that cannot be avoided.
- Reduce the risk of injury from manual handling through training in safe lifting techniques.

Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1995

Employers must notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) of:

- Injuries – fatalities (including members of the public) or injuries resulting in at least three days off work
- Diseases – if a doctor advises that an employee is suffering from a work-related disease listed under RIDDOR
- Dangerous occurrences – things that happened that could have resulted in a reportable injury (e.g. the collapse of an excavation).

Firms should maintain an accident book for recording the details of all types of injury that occur at work, however minor.

Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (FSO) 2005

- Covers fire safety in commercial properties – factories, shops and offices.
- Your employer is responsible for:
- The safety of employees and other people on site where they may be at risk from fire from work processes and activities • general fire safety in the workplace.
- Your employer must carry out a fire risk assessment to identify – and then take steps to eliminate, reduce or control – safety risks to make sure that no one gets hurt or becomes ill in the event of a fire.

Electricity at Work Regulations 1989

- Cover electrical systems, equipment and conductors.
- Provide full safety standards requirement.
- All duty holders must comply with the regulations.
- Employees must cooperate with their employer to ensure the company complies with the law.
- Penalties may be imposed on anyone found guilty of malpractice or misconduct.

Unit 1: Activity 1.1

Personal safety and the safety of others

Aims and objectives

At the end of activities 1.1A and 1.1B, you should be able to:

- describe their health and safety responsibilities
- state the requirements of the employer's health and safety responsibilities
- explain the importance of personal hygiene
- explain the importance of having a positive personal attitude towards training
- state methods of accident prevention.

1 a What is the main piece of legislation covering health and safety in the workplace?

b What does the legislation mean to you as an employee?

2 a What is the legal responsibility of all workers?

b Can workers be prosecuted for breaking health and safety laws?

- 3 In groups, discuss the list of your legal responsibilities at work. Then put the list into an agreed order of priority.

Your legal responsibilities at work

- Take care of your own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by your actions.
- Co-operate with your employer on health and safety matters.
- Do not interfere with or misuse anything provided for your health and safety.
- Alert your employer to any weakness you might spot in their health and safety arrangements.
- Tell your employer about any potentially dangerous situations.

- 4 Show your understanding of employers' responsibilities under HASAWA by selecting the correct words to complete the gaps in the passage below.

workplace	responsible	work
safety	welfare	employees
training		

HASAWA requires employers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the

health, safety and welfare of _____. Employers are _____ for:

- providing and maintaining plant and systems of _____ that are safe and
without risk to health
- _____ in the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and
substances
- providing information, instruction, _____ and supervision as
necessary
to ensure health and safety
- providing access to and exit from the _____ that is safe and
without
risk
- providing adequate _____ facilities and arrangements.

5 a List four ways of maintaining good personal hygiene at work.

b Why is it important to maintain personal hygiene in the workplace?

7 What is PPE, and who should supply it?

8 Unfortunately, some people have poor attitudes to safety and to their training.

Why is it important to have a positive attitude to safety training at all times?

Activity 1.1B Personal safety and the safety of others

Complete the following exercise.

- 1 When working in domestic premises, who is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of the occupant? Circle the correct answer.
 - a You, as the plumber in your place of work
 - b Your employer in their office
 - c Your training officer
 - d Your parent or guardian

- 2 As an employee, you have responsibilities under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA). Which one of the following is **not** a responsibility?
 - a Informing your employer about people who leave early.
 - b Not to recklessly interfere with anything provided for your safety.
 - c Co-operating with your employer on safety matters.
 - d Alerting your employer to any situation that you may consider dangerous.

- 3 Where a company employs five or more employees, the HASAW states that it should have:
 - a a full-time safety officer.
 - b a health and safety policy statement.
 - c a company pension scheme.
 - d at least two apprentices.

- 4 You have just taken delivery of four 6-metre lengths of copper tubing. How should this tubing be stored safely?

- 5** Apart from goggles, safety helmets and safety shoes, what equipment could be classed as standard personal protection?

Circle the correct answer.

- a** Arch shield visa
- b** Chain mail gauntlets
- c** Overalls
- d** Trainers without toe protection