

Health and Safety News / Regulations / Approved Codes of Practice / Guidance / Consultative Documents

Welcome to the PFB Health and Safety newsletter.

This newsletter aims to provide you with updates on new Regulations and information about new services. Our contact details are at the end of the newsletter; please get in touch if there is anything you think we might be able to help you with.

PFB  note:

Ongoing Approved Codes of Practice (ACoP) Reviews / Amendments

HSE's process of reviewing all Approved Codes of Practice (ACoP) is ongoing throughout 2016. The revising of Regulations and ACoP's involves [public consultation](#). The consultation documents include a summary of the planned revisions plus means of commenting before changes are adopted. The Regulations themselves have not changed at all, so dutyholders' responsibilities remain unchanged.

Ongoing / Recent revised Approved Codes of Practice (ACoP):

Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 – CDM 2015 Regulations



The transitional arrangements period came to an end on 6th October 2015 and all CDM co-ordinator appointments must have ended by this date. A Principal Designer had to be formally appointed in writing by 6th October 2015 for construction projects that are continuing past this date, or the client automatically became the Principal Designer. A Principal Designer must have the required skills, knowledge and experience to carry out and fulfil the role.

The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015) came into force on 6 April 2015, replacing CDM 2007. This publication provides guidance on the legal requirements for CDM 2015 and is available to help anyone with duties under the Regulations. It describes:

- the law that applies to the whole construction process on all construction projects, from concept to completion
- what each dutyholder must or should do to comply with the law to ensure projects are carried out in a way that secures health and safety

PFB  note:

PFB provide CDM 2015 Workshops that explain the relevant aspects of the CDM Regulations

Reporting of RIDDOR



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

- 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).
- work-related accidents which cause death;

There are also special requirements for gas incidents (see 'Reportable gas incidents').

This leaflet aims to help employers and others with reporting duties under RIDDOR, to comply with RIDDOR and to understand reporting requirements.

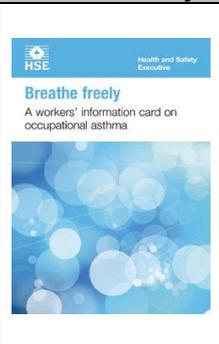
From 1 October 2013, RIDDOR 2013 came into force, and introduced changes to the existing reporting requirements. The main changes simplified the reporting requirements in the following areas:

- the classification of 'major injuries' to workers was being replaced with a shorter list of 'specified injuries';
- the previous list of 47 types of industrial disease was being replaced with eight categories of reportable work-related illness;
- fewer types of dangerous occurrence require reporting.

RIDDOR contact telephone number: 0345 300 9923

PFB  note:

If you are unsure whether any accident/incident to your staff requires a RIDDOR notification to be issued then contact PFB as soon as possible and we will assist. Remember there are strict time limits for RIDDOR reporting.

Young People/Work Experience · Risk Assessments	
	<p>Many companies believe that they have to provide a separate risk assessment for a young person under the age of 18; however, the HSE advice is that this is not always necessary. The reason is that existing risk assessments should cover any young people, unless there are specific risks or issues associated with the individual. Guidance can be found here: www.hse.gov.uk/youngpeople/workexperience/organiser.htm</p> <p>The HSE's guide to Young people and work experience (INDG364(rev1)) can be found below Link</p>
<p>PFB  note:</p>	<p>If you are considering engaging young people even on work experience then we can assist with the review of your current Risk Assessments and advise on any update required.</p>
All Workplaces Health and Safety Performance/Statistics	
	<p>The HSE has published the injury and ill-health statistics Key figures for Great Britain (2014/15)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.2 million working people suffering from a work-related illness • 2,538 mesothelioma deaths due to past asbestos exposures (2013) • 142 workers killed at work • 76,000 other injuries to employees reported under RIDDOR • 611,000 injuries occurred at work according to the Labour Force Survey • 27.3 million working days lost due to work-related illness and workplace injury • £14.3 billion estimated cost of injuries and ill health from current working conditions (2013/14) <p>The full document can be found on the link below www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/index.htm</p> <p>Statistics specific to the Construction industry can be accessed at this link www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/industry/construction/index.htm</p>
Breathe Freely	
	<p>Is a campaign by the HSE/British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) to highlight work-related lung disease and deaths? Every year there are 129,000 total cases, 12,000 deaths, 13,000 new cases, 29 new cases per 100,000 workers.</p> <p>Construction workers are at high risk of contracting lung disease from the work that they do. In 2015, approximately 3,500 will die from cancer caused by past exposures to asbestos, 500 more from silica dust, another 5,500 will be diagnosed with occupational cancer, and – today alone – an unknown but significant number will breathe in the hazardous substances that will one day seriously affect their health or kill them.</p> <p>BOHS campaign can be found at the link below http://www.breathefreely.org.uk/?ebul=gd-concrete&cr=6/Nov15</p>
Electromagnetic Fields (EMF)	
	<p>On June 29th, 2013, the European Commission published Directive 2013/35/EU on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to the risks arising from physical agents (electromagnetic fields) (20th individual Directive within the meaning of Article 13(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) and repealing Directive 2004/40/EC.</p> <p>Member States are required to bring into force any laws, regulations and or administrative provisions necessary to comply with the Directive by July 1st, 2016.</p> <p>Draft EMF Guidance and EMF Regulations can be found within the Consultation document which can be accessed through the link below http://consultations.hse.gov.uk/consult.ti/cd276/consultationHome</p>

Hand-Arm Vibration Syndrome (HAVS)



Key messages

- HAVS is preventable, but once the damage is done it is permanent.
- HAVS is serious and disabling, and nearly 2 million people are at risk.
- Damage from HAVS can include the inability to do fine work and cold can trigger painful finger blanching attacks.
- The costs to employees and to employers of inaction could be high.
- There are simple and cost-effective ways to eliminate risk of HAVS.
- The Control of Vibration at Work Regulations, focus on the elimination or control of vibration exposure.
- The long-term aim is to prevent new cases of HAVS occurring and enable workers to remain at work without disability.
- The most efficient and effective way of controlling exposure to hand-arm vibration is to look for new or alternative work methods which eliminate or reduce exposure to vibration.
- Health surveillance is vital to detect and respond to early signs of damage.

Further guidance can be found by following the link below

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/vibration/hav/index.htm#>

New and Revised HSE Publications

In addition to the recent and ongoing revisions to the ACoP, the HSE provides a list of their [latest publications](#) on their [HSE books](#) website. Some of the recently revised publications:

- [Risk assessment: A brief guide to controlling risks in the workplace](#) (INDG163-rev4) – replaces the ‘5 steps’ to risk assessment, however, the process is the same and does not require re-assessment if reviews are not due.
- The [selection, management and use of mobile elevating work platforms](#) information sheet aimed at those who select, specify, manage and operate mobile elevating work platforms (MEWP).
- [Working safely with acetylene](#) (INDG327) – provides guidance on fire and explosion hazards of acetylene for those using acetylene for welding, cutting and similar processes.
- [A guide to workplace transport safety](#) (HSG136 Third edition) – The revised guide is shorter than the previous edition and includes more specific advice on controlling risks associated with workplace transport.
- [Two new posters on excessive noise and vibration exposure](#) – Industry bodies along with HSE have formed a Noise and Vibration Partnership Group to share, promote and encourage good control practices in the workplace.



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For assistance with, or clarification of any H&S issue affecting your business, please contact:

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