
HSE Presentation to ASPE Housing and Building Maintenance

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Overview



HSE remit

Our priorities in 2013

What's new

What you can do

HSE Construction priorities



- Small Sites
- Asbestos work
- Refurbishment
- Major Projects / Large Contractors
- Local Issues

Generic issues

- Work at height
- Asbestos risks
- Provision of welfare facilities
- Site conditions
- Respiratory risks and adequacy of PPE use

New work



- Fragile Roofs
- Clients
- Health Risks
- Lift Installation and Maintenance
- Asbestos Management in retail refurb
- Hard Hats
- Fireplaces
- Fire (timber frame structures)
- Temporary demountable structures

Asbestos

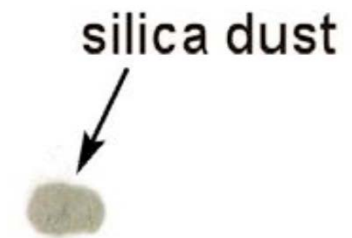


- mesothelioma and lung cancer
- > 500,000 commercial premises and an unknown number of domestic premises
- exposure- construction workers refurbishment and demolition of existing buildings
- those using buildings may be exposed to asbestos if it is in poor condition or is disturbed



Construction dusts - Silica

- How can you avoid hazardous operations and improve risk control by reviewing specifications, materials and systems of work?



Influence trades



Asbestos training is a legal requirement

If you work on buildings built or refurbished before the year 2000, asbestos could be present. You will need awareness training so you know how to avoid the risks.

If you plan to disturb asbestos, eg. by drilling a hole in textured coating or removing an asbestos ceiling tile then, as well as awareness training, you will need job-specific, non-licensed asbestos training.

This will give you the skills to:

- Use and fit a face-mask
- Use safe work methods
- Deal with asbestos waste
- Safely carry out non-licensed tasks – such as painting undamaged asbestos insulation board, cleaning light fittings attached to asbestos insulating board and cleaning guttering on an asbestos cement roof.

Visit www.ukata.org.uk or call 01246 824437

Other organisations also offer training.

HSE Infoline: 0845 345 0055

www.hse.gov.uk/hiddenkiller

*Calls to 0845 numbers can be charged at up to 5p per minute from a BT landline. Call charges from other phones or mobiles may vary.
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Health and Safety
Executive

Caution hidden killer



Each week approximately 20 tradesmen die from this hidden killer

Asbestos is a hidden killer.

And it could be hidden in any building built or refurbished before the year 2000... including the one you're working in right now. Inside this pack you will find information on reducing the risks of asbestos plus a sticker for your toolbox.

Each week
approximately
8 joiners, 6 electricians
and 4 plumbers die from
asbestos-related
diseases.

Thousands of tradesmen are unknowingly working with asbestos. Are you one of them?

Avoid working with asbestos if you can. If you are not sure if there are asbestos materials where you are working, **stop and check**. People in charge of workplace buildings have a legal duty to provide you with up-to-date information on the location and condition of asbestos before you start work.

Call
0845 345 0055
or visit
www.hse.gov.uk/hiddenkiller
for more
information.



Health and Safety
Executive

Work at height

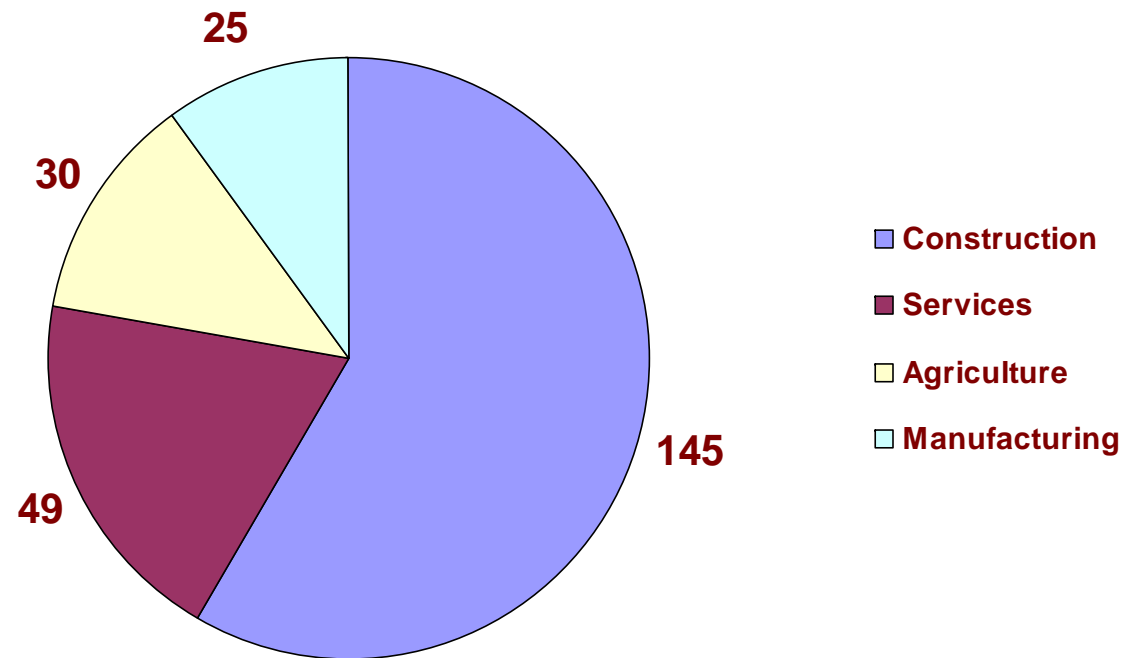


**Around 9 people a
year die falling
through fragile
materials across
all industries**

Work at height statistics



Number of fatal and major injuries caused by falling through fragile material 2006-12



Fragile materials could include:

- Old roof lights;
- Asbestos cement sheets
- Old liner panels on built up sheeted roofs;
- Non-reinforced fibre cement sheets;
- Corroded metal sheets;
- Glass (including wired glass);
- Rotted chipboard; and
- Slates and tiles



Likely reasons for fragile roof access



Most accidents occurred whilst:

- repairing leaks and damage to roof sheets and skylights
- cleaning gutters, roof valleys and skylights
- inspecting roof
- Painting
- Maintenance of ventilation systems
- Installing solar panels

What a client/owner/occupier should do



- If you don't know if the roof is fragile, always assume that it is.
- Have a system in place to prevent unauthorised access.
- Appoint skilled and experienced tradesmen for fragile roof work
- Works such as gutter clearing can usually be done from a MEWP or tower scaffold
- Fixed plant on/accessed via fragile roofs –provide safe access

What a builder/contractor should do

- Always plan the work Gather as much information about the roof as you can from the client/owner/occupier for your method statement
 - visit the site
- If they don't know if the roof is fragile, always assume that it is.
- Not allow anyone on to a fragile roof, unless they have the skills, experience and equipment to do so safely.
- Never walk the line of bolts above the purlins, or along the ridge..
- Have the right equipment
- Rescue plan

Temporary Works



- Competence in identifying, understanding & proactively/proportionately managing H&S risks
- Improved planning & management of temporary work
- Improved awareness of CDM2007 duties – in particular clients
- Effective worker involvement



HSE website Leadership & Worker Engagement Toolkit



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window displaying the HSE website page for the Leadership and worker involvement toolkit. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/lwit/index.htm>. The page title is "Leadership and worker involvement toolkit - Reducing harm by learning from the best in the cons".

The page content includes a navigation menu on the left with the following items: Construction, New to health and safety, Safety topics, Site organisation, Traffic management on site, Protecting the public, Materials storage and waste management, Welfare, Administration, Slips and trips, Work at height, Assessing all work at height, Roof work, Fragile surfaces, Ladders, and Tower scaffolds.

The main content area is titled "Leadership and worker involvement toolkit" and has the subtitle "Reducing harm by learning from the best in the construction industry". Below this, a paragraph states: "This toolkit has been developed by the construction industry's Leadership and Worker Engagement Forum to help contractors and managers learn how to make health and safety improvements in their businesses."

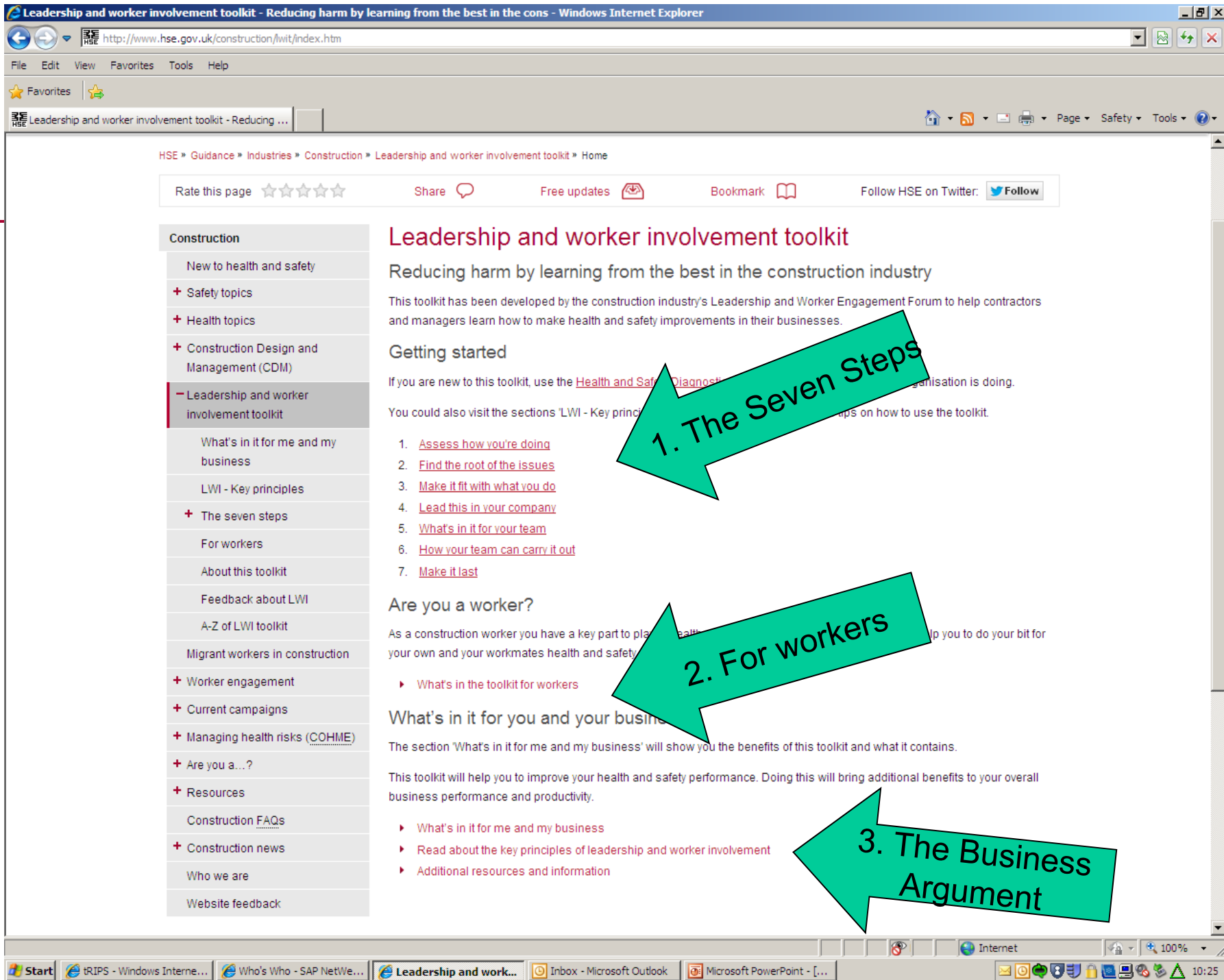
A section titled "Getting started" provides instructions: "If you are new to this toolkit, use the [Health and Safety Diagnostic Tool \(HSDT\)](#) to find out how your organisation is doing." It also suggests visiting sections like "LWI - Key principles" or "The seven steps", or reading tips on how to use the toolkit.

A blue button labeled "Launch the Health and Safety Diagnostic Tool" is positioned below the text. To the right of the text is a photograph of a construction worker wearing a white hard hat, safety glasses, and a high-visibility yellow vest, operating a power tool.

At the bottom of the page, there is a horizontal navigation bar with seven numbered steps, each with an icon and a brief description:

- 1 Assess how you're doing
- 2 Find the root of the issues
- 3 Make it fit with what you do
- 4 Lead this in your company
- 5 What's in it for your team
- 6 How your team can carry it out
- 7 Make it last

The browser's status bar at the bottom shows the page is zoomed to 75% and the address bar contains the word "Internet".



- Construction
 - New to health and safety
 - + Safety topics
 - + Health topics
 - + Construction Design and Management (CDM)
 - Leadership and worker involvement toolkit
 - What's in it for me and my business
 - LWI - Key principles
 - + The seven steps
 - For workers
 - About this toolkit
 - Feedback about LWI
 - A-Z of LWI toolkit
 - Migrant workers in construction
 - + Worker engagement
 - + Current campaigns
 - + Managing health risks (COHME)
 - + Are you a...?
 - + Resources
 - Construction FAQs
 - + Construction news
 - Who we are
 - Website feedback

Leadership and worker involvement toolkit

Reducing harm by learning from the best in the construction industry

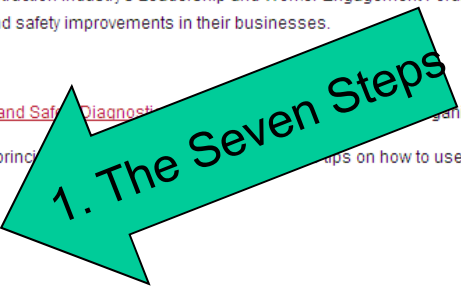
This toolkit has been developed by the construction industry's Leadership and Worker Engagement Forum to help contractors and managers learn how to make health and safety improvements in their businesses.

Getting started

If you are new to this toolkit, use the [Health and Safety Diagnostic](#) to find out what your organisation is doing.

You could also visit the sections 'LWI - Key principles' and 'What's in it for me and my business' for tips on how to use the toolkit.

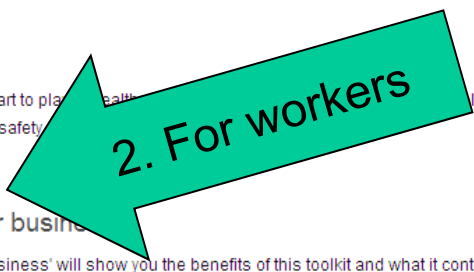
1. [Assess how you're doing](#)
2. [Find the root of the issues](#)
3. [Make it fit with what you do](#)
4. [Lead this in your company](#)
5. [What's in it for your team](#)
6. [How your team can carry it out](#)
7. [Make it last](#)



Are you a worker?

As a construction worker you have a key part to play in making sure you and your workmates health and safety. This section will help you to do your bit for your own and your workmates health and safety.

- ▶ [What's in the toolkit for workers](#)

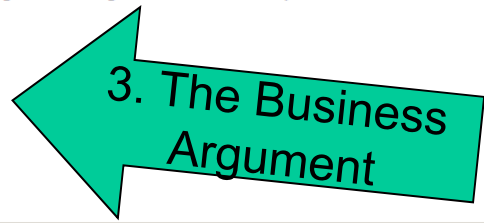


What's in it for you and your business?

The section 'What's in it for me and my business' will show you the benefits of this toolkit and what it contains.

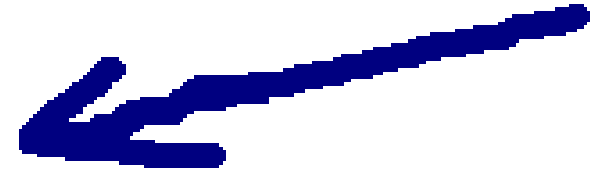
This toolkit will help you to improve your health and safety performance. Doing this will bring additional benefits to your overall business performance and productivity.

- ▶ [What's in it for me and my business](#)
- ▶ [Read about the key principles of Leadership and worker involvement](#)
- ▶ [Additional resources and information](#)



The Seven Steps

1. Assess how you're doing
2. Find the root of the issues
3. Make it fit with what you do
4. Lead this in your company
5. What's in it for your team
6. How your team can carry it out
7. Make it last



Step 1 - Diagnosis



- Commitment
- Worker engagement
- Prioritisation of Health and Safety
- Compliance
- Measurement
- Organisational Learning



Question 2 - Worker Engagement: The involvement your workers have in H&S decisions. Please select one of the answers below.

- A** Individuals are simply told what to do regarding safety and/or health.
- B** Managers make all health and safety decisions but explain to workers the reasons behind these.
- C** Workers provide information to their managers to help them to make health and safety decisions.
- D** Managers and workers discuss health and safety matters and decide what to do about them together. Workers are provided with relevant training and support to participate in this.
- E** As well as making joint health and safety decisions with their managers, workers are also given responsibility to make some health and safety decisions themselves that are relevant to their day-to-day work.

➤ Next Question

This is how your organisation is doing

This is what you need to do



Measurement:

Start to monitor and measure accident rates, the circumstances in which they occur, and the impact that they have for your workers, you and your business. Ill health should also be measured, especially if a claim has been made.



Commitment:

Make sure you consistently demonstrate commitment to H&S by responding promptly to H&S concerns and have regular H&S meetings (delegating actions from discussions) to keep your workforce involved/committed. Make sure that you are not seen as taking unnecessary risks (e.g. wear the correct PPE when on site, use equipment safely, follow your risk assessments and method statements, etc).



Worker Engagement:

Give your workers appropriate responsibility for making decisions on H&S matters that are directly relevant to them (e.g. PPE selection; tool choices; when they have

Key

Starting blocks
Unless I get caught
I'm not worried



Getting going
I'll worry about it
when it happens



Walking
I do it because I
have to



Running
I do it because I
want to



Sprinting
I do it without
thinking

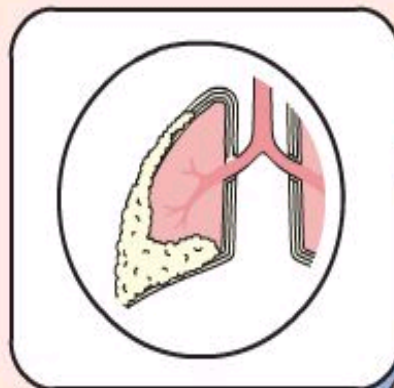


› print

› email

After 15 years doing similar work, John has been diagnosed with silicosis, a type of lung disease. Pain and shortness of breath prevent him from working on site any more and playing football with his son at the weekend. He is likely to die prematurely of heart failure brought on by his condition.

I wish I could play football with you this weekend, son. But they tell me that I'm going to be stuck in this wheelchair for the rest of my life.





It's important that managers and workers both take responsibility for their working environments.

Click 'Next' to see a checklist of actions that will help you to avoid exposure to long-term threats to health.

Manager	Worker
Wear correctly all safety equipment issued to you <input type="checkbox"/>	Plan work to eliminate or reduce exposure to noise <input type="checkbox"/>
Attend health surveillance sessions and other training sessions provided <input type="checkbox"/>	Consider machinery that will reduce either the noise levels or the duration of noisy work <input type="checkbox"/>
Provide workers with hearing protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Report any problems with machinery or PPE to your supervisor or safety representative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

[Next](#)

What's new



- Construction trends
- RIDDOR 2013/ First Aid
- Fee For Intervention
- CDM Review
- Managing for health and safety

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/managing/index.htm>

In Summary



The overall aim is to ensure that the risks to those working in the construction industry or who maybe affected by it are properly controlled.