



FLOODEX 2017

Health and Safety Management

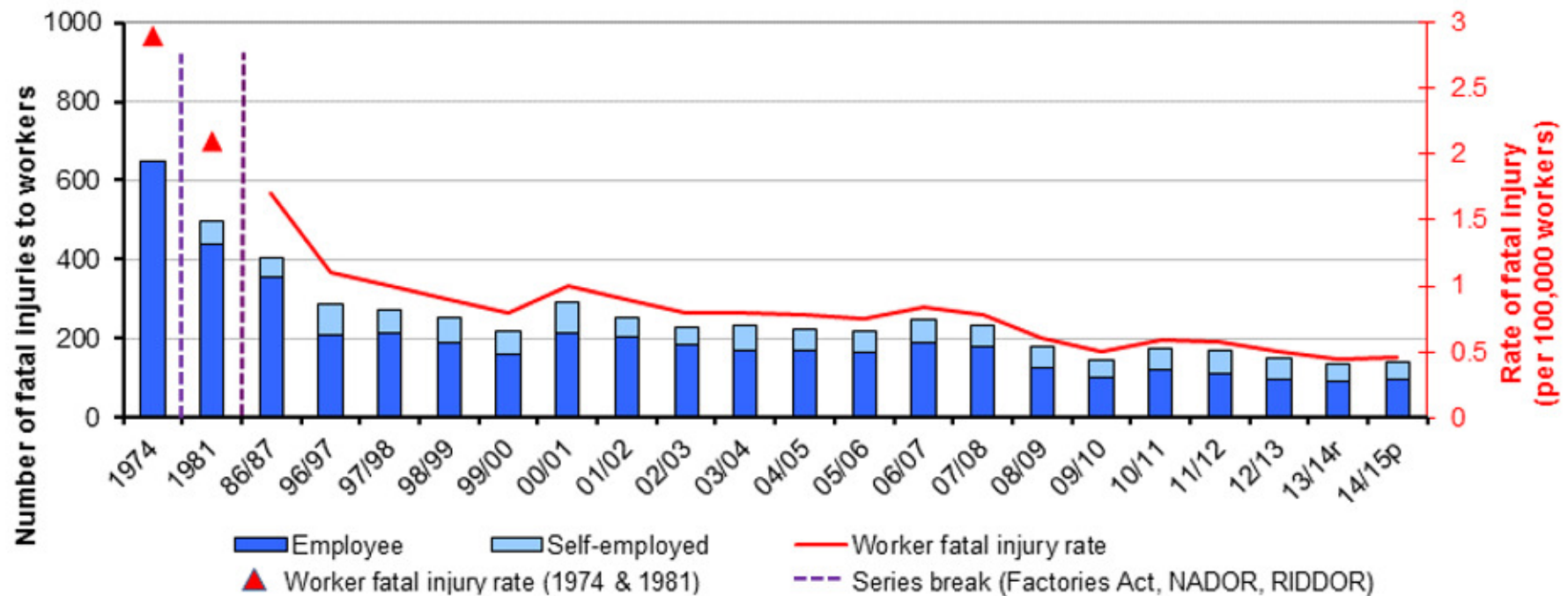
Ian Benn, Tim Bates



Representing Drainage
Water Level & Flood Risk
Management Authorities



- **Key figures for Great Britain (2015/16)**
- **1.3 million** working people suffering from a work-related illness
- **2,515** mesothelioma deaths due to past asbestos exposures (2014)
- **144** workers killed at work
- **72,702** other injuries to employees reported under RIDDOR
- **621,000** injuries occurred at work according to the Labour Force Survey
- **30.4 million** working days lost due to work-related illness and workplace injury
- **£14.1 billion** estimated cost of injuries and ill health from current working conditions (2014/15)



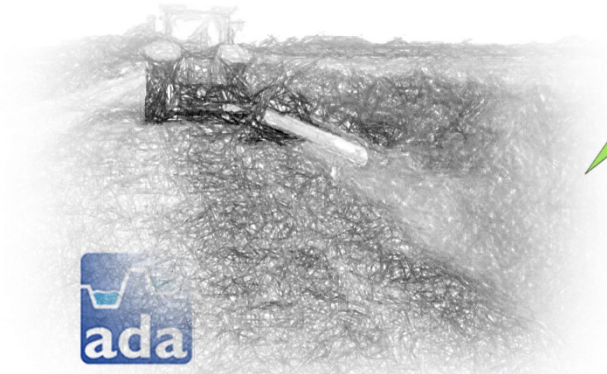
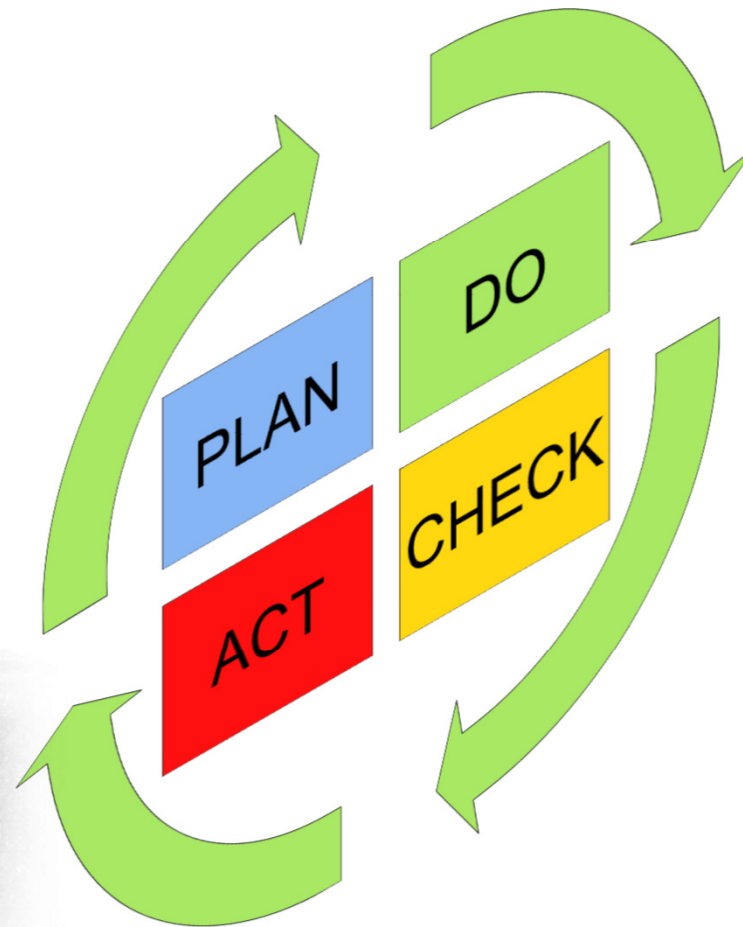
- Health and safety policy
- Fewer than five employees, you don't have to write anything down
 - Statement - commitment
 - Responsibilities - organisation
 - Arrangements – detail

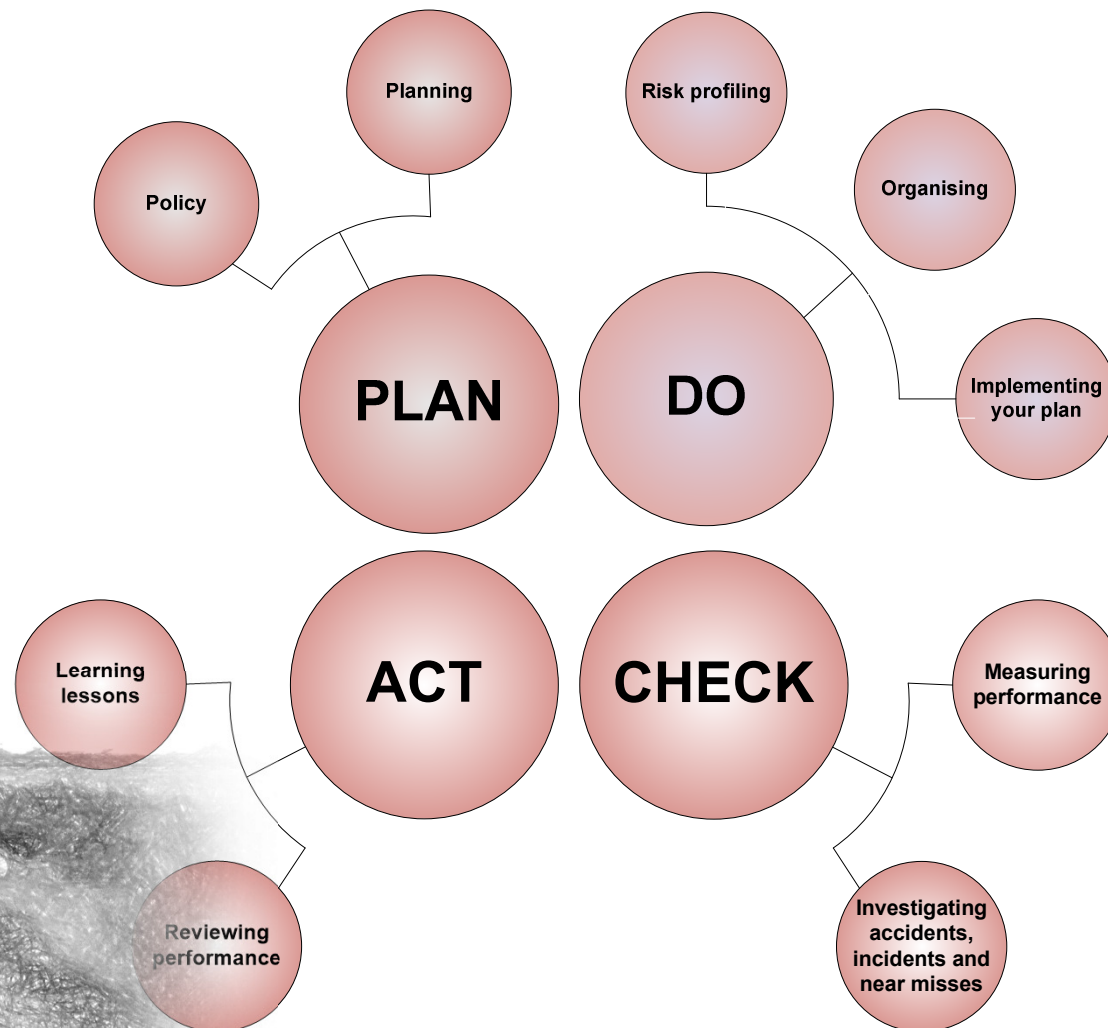
Lots of examples on the HSE website



- This will define how you will manage health and safety
- Informs your employees and others about your commitment to health and safety
- It should clearly say who does what, when and how
- If you have fewer than five employees you don't have to write down your health and safety policy, however it would be recommended as good practise





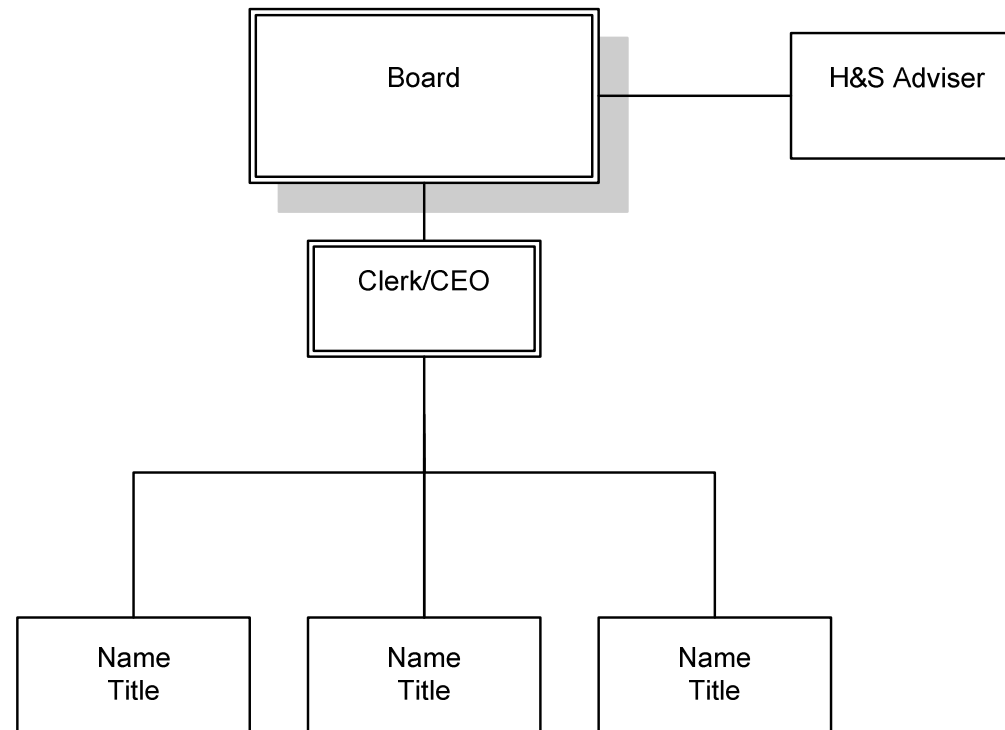


- Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (the HSW Act), you have to ensure, so far as is *reasonably practicable*, the health and safety of yourself and others who may be affected by what you do or do not do. It applies to all work activities and premises and everyone at work has responsibilities under it, including the self-employed
- Employees must take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by their actions at work. They must also co-operate with employers and co-workers to help everyone meet their legal requirements
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also applies to every work activity and workplace and requires all risks to be assessed and, where necessary, controlled

- POPMAR : Policy, Organising, Planning, Monitoring, Audit and Review
- Define and communicate acceptable performance and resources needed
- Think about where you are now and where you need to be
- Say what you want to achieve, who will be responsible for what, how you will achieve your aims, and how you will measure your success
- Decide how you will measure performance. Think about ways to do this that go beyond looking at accident figures; look for active indicators as well as reactive indicators
- Co-operate with anyone who shares your workplace and co-ordinate plans with them
- Remember to plan for changes and identify any specific legal requirements that apply to you

- Organising for health and safety - four key areas (4 'C's) that together promote positive health and safety outcomes:
- **Controls** within the organisation: the role of supervisors - leadership, management, supervision, performance standards, instruction, motivation, accountability, rewards and sanctions
 - Managing contractors - anyone engaging contractors has health and safety responsibilities, both for the contractors and anyone else that could be affected by their activities
- **Co-operation** - between workers, their representatives and managers through active consultation and involvement

- **Communication** - across the whole organisation, through visible behaviour, written material and face-to-face discussion
- **Competence** - of individuals through recruitment, selection, training, coaching, specialist advice and avoiding complacency
 - Capabilities and training - help people gain the skills and knowledge, and ultimately the competence, to carry out their work safely and without risk to their health
 - Specialist help - you may need specialist help if your business has hazardous or complex processes

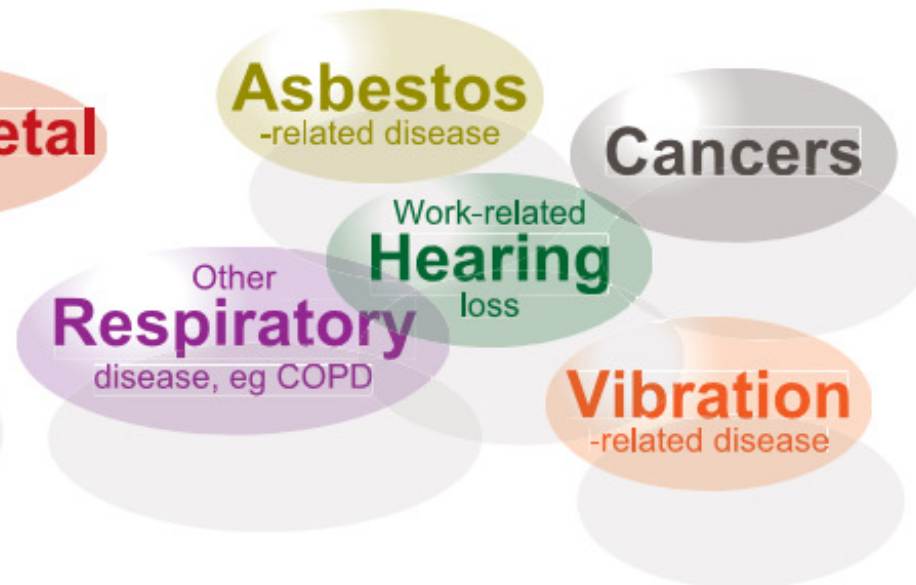




Common health conditions
which can be caused or made worse by work



Long-latency conditions
which can be caused by previous work activity and
where symptoms can appear many years after exposure



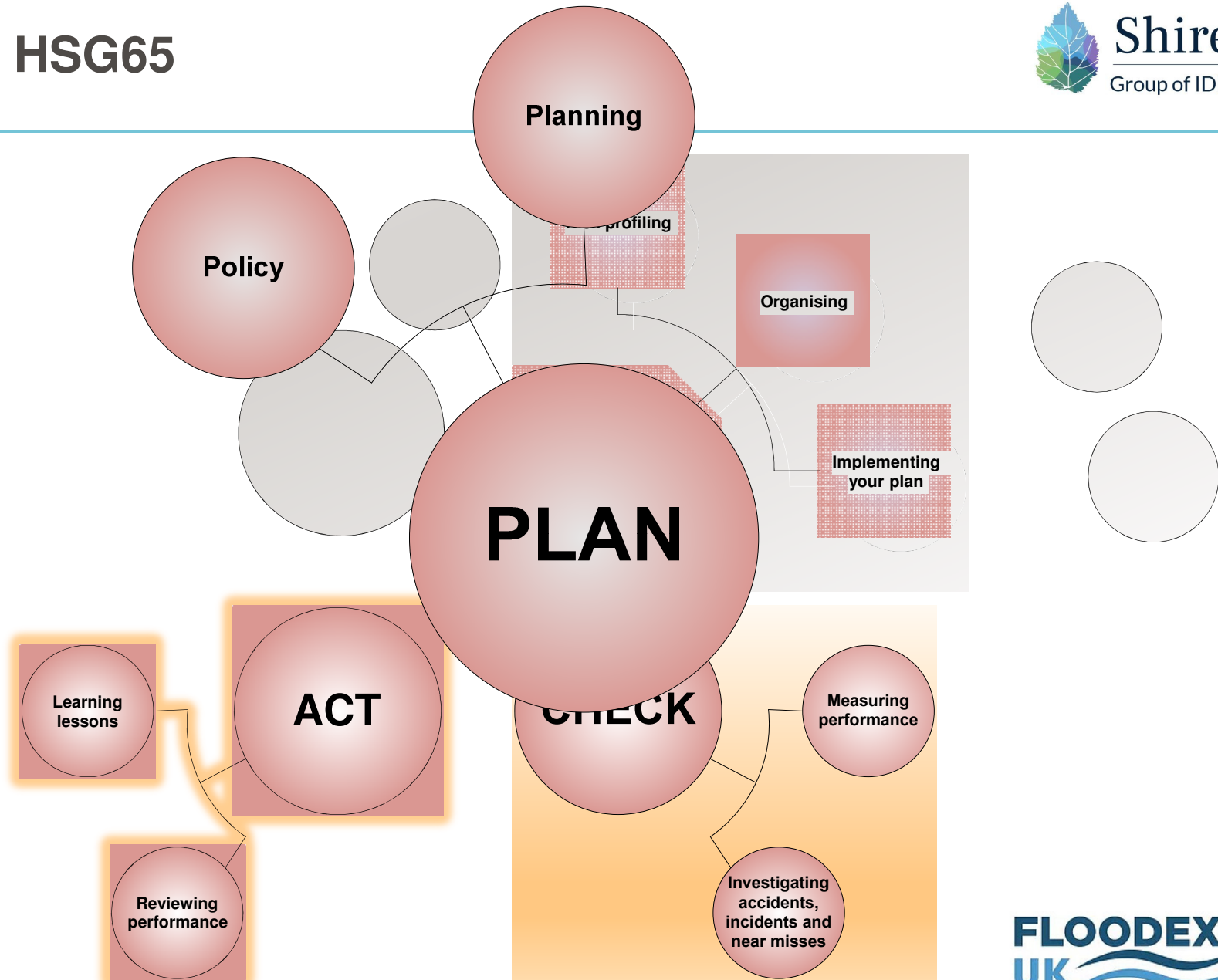
- HSE: You must get help from a competent person to enable you to meet the requirements of health and safety law
- Sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities that allow them to assist you properly
- The level of competence required will depend on;
 - the complexity of the situation and
 - the particular help you need
- Recommend: Give preference to those in your own organisation who have the appropriate level of competence (which can include the employer themselves) before looking for help from outside. You must consult health and safety representatives in good time on the arrangements for competent help



HSE

Health & Safety Executive

Safety, tends to focus on the negative.....



Further Assistance

For additional information, assistance, advice, training courses and health and safety assessment

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