

### Overview

Fundamental to this unit is an understanding of the terms “hazard” and “risk”. They have been defined overleaf and it is VERY IMPORTANT that they are understood before undertaking the unit.

The main outcomes of this unit are:

1. Identify the hazards and evaluate the risks in your workplace
2. Reduce the risks to health & safety in your workplace

This unit is for everyone at work (whether paid, unpaid, full or part-time). The scope of the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 covers “all persons” whether employers, employees, self employed, contractors, etc. Amongst other things the Act seeks to secure the health, safety and welfare of people whilst they work and protect other people against risks to health or safety arising from the activity of people at work. This unit does not require the candidate to undertake a full risk assessment, it is about having an appreciation of significant risks in the workplace and knowing how to identify them and deal with them.

**This unit covers the health & safety duties for everyone in the workplace, irrespective of their work role. It describes the competencies required to ensure that:**

3. **your own actions do not create any health & safety risks**
4. **you do not ignore significant risks in your workplace, and**
5. **you take sensible action to put things right, including: reporting situations which pose a danger to people in the workplace and seeking advice.**

This is what you need to show. In Outcome 1 you need to show that you understand the health & safety requirements and policies in the workplace, and that you check your own working practices and work area for any risk of you or others being harmed. You should be able to identify the risk arising from any hazards you have identified and know which you can deal with safely yourself, and those which you must report to the “responsible person” for attention.

Outcome 2 requires you to show you have taken steps to reduce those health & safety risks with which you might come into contact during the course of your work. It covers carrying out tasks safely and in accordance with instructions and workplace requirements.

# SKABTG1v2

## Ensure Your Own Actions Reduce Risks To Health & Safety

---

### Performance criteria

- You must be able to:*
- P1 Identify the hazards and evaluate the risks in your workplace by
    - P1.1 correctly naming and locating the persons responsible for health & safety in the workplace
    - P1.2 identifying which workplace policies are relevant to your working practices
    - P1.3 identifying those working practices in any part of your job role which could harm yourself or other persons
    - P1.4 identifying those aspects of the workplace which could harm yourself or other persons
    - P1.5 evaluating which of the potentially harmful working practices and the potentially harmful aspects of the workplace are those with the highest risk to you or to others
    - P1.6 reporting those hazards which present a high **risk** to the persons responsible for health & safety in the workplace
    - P1.7 dealing with the hazards with low risks in accordance with workplace policies and legal requirements.
  - P2 Reduce the risks to health & safety in your workplace by
    - P2.1 carrying out your working practices in accordance with legal requirements
    - P2.2 following the most recent **workplace policies** for your job role
    - P2.3 rectifying those health & safety risks within your capability and the scope of your job responsibilities
    - P2.4 passing on any suggestions for reducing risks to health & safety within your job role to the responsible persons
    - P2.5 ensuring your personal conduct in the workplace does not endanger the health & safety of yourself or other persons
    - P2.6 following the **workplace policies** and suppliers' or manufacturers' instructions for the safe use of equipment, materials and products
    - P2.7 reporting any differences between **workplace policies** and suppliers' or manufacturers' instructions as appropriate
    - P2.8 ensuring your personal presentation at work
      - ensures the health & safety of yourself and others
      - meets any legal duties, and
      - is in accordance with workplace policies.

# SKABTG1v2

## Ensure Your Own Actions Reduce Risks To Health & Safety

---

### Knowledge and understanding

*You need to know and understand:*

#### **Health & Safety Legislation and Workplace Policies**

- K1 your legal duties for health & safety in the workplace as required by the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974
- K2 your duties for health & safety as defined by any specific legislation covering your job role
- K3 agreed workplace policies relating to controlling risks to health & safety
- K4 responsibilities for health & safety in your job description
- K5 the responsible persons to whom you report health & safety matters

*You need to know and understand:*

#### **Risks to health & safety**

- K6 what hazards may exist in your workplace
- K7 the particular health & safety risks which may be present in your own job role and the precautions you must take
- K8 the importance of remaining alert to the presence of hazards in the whole workplace
- K9 the importance of dealing with or promptly reporting risks
- K10 the requirements and guidance on the precautions
- K11 the specific workplace policies covering your job role
- K12 suppliers' and manufacturers' instructions for the safe use of equipment, materials and products
- K13 safe working practices for your own job role
- K14 the importance of personal presentation in maintaining health & safety in the workplace
- K15 the importance of personal conduct in maintaining the health & safety of yourself and others
- K16 your scope and responsibility for rectifying risks
- K17 workplace procedures for handling risks which you are unable to deal with.

# SKABTG1v2

## Ensure Your Own Actions Reduce Risks To Health & Safety

---

### Additional Information

#### Scope/range related to performance criteria

1. Risks resulting from
  - 1.1. the use and maintenance of machinery or equipment
  - 1.2. the use of materials or substances
  - 1.3. working practices which do not conform to laid down policies
  - 1.4. unsafe behaviour
  - 1.5. accidental breakages and spillages
  - 1.6. factors. environmental factors.
  
2. Workplace policies covering
  - 2.1. the use of safe working methods and equipment
  - 2.2. the safe use of hazardous substances
  - 2.3. smoking, eating, drinking and drugs
  - 2.4. what to do in the event of an emergency
  - 2.5. personal presentation.

### Values

#### **Key points regarding Health & Safety legislation and regulations Health & Safety at Work Act 1974”**

The Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 is the main piece of legislation under which nearly all the other regulations are made. It is for this reason that only this piece of legislation is specifically referred to in this unit.

Employers have a legal duty under this Act to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of the people for whom they are responsible and the people who may be affected by the work they do.

Under this Act it is also important to be aware that all people at work, not just employers, have a duty to take reasonable care to avoid harming themselves or others through the work they do.

Risks should be reduced “so far as is reasonably practicable”. This term means the duty holder (in most instances the employer) can balance the cost against the degree of risk although obviously any Health & Safety Inspectors would expect that relevant good practice is followed.

According to the Act:

Employers must safeguard so far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all the people who work for them and “other persons”. This applies in particular to the provision and maintenance of safe plant and systems of work and covers all machinery, equipment and substances used.

People at work also have a duty under the Act to take reasonable care to avoid harm to themselves or to others by their working practices and to co-operate with employers and others in meeting statutory requirements. The Act also requires employees not to interfere with or misuse anything provided to protect their health, safety or welfare in compliance with the Act.

#### **Other Legislation**

There is an array of health & safety regulations and codes of practice which affect people at work. There are regulations for those who, for example, work with electricity, or work on construction projects, as well as regulations covering noise at work, manual handling, working with VDUs, or dealing with substances hazardous to health, etc. The specific requirements for all or any of these can be obtained from HSE local offices.

As many of the regulations are only relevant to certain workplaces or working practices no specific reference has been made in the Knowledge Requirements to any of these regulations. The phrase “your responsibilities

## SKABTG1v2

### Ensure Your Own Actions Reduce Risks To Health & Safety

---

for health & safety as required by any specific legislation covering your job role” is intended to relate to those specific pieces of legislation important to your workplace and/or working practices which you should be able to find out about.

### Glossary

The Health & Safety Executive (HSE) is the body appointed to support and enforce health & safety law. They have defined two important concepts as follows:

**Hazard** “a hazard is something with potential to cause harm”

**Risk** “a risk is the likelihood of the hazard’s potential being realised”

Almost anything may be a hazard, but may or may not become a risk. For example:

1. A trailing electric cable from a piece of equipment is a hazard. If it is trailing across a passageway there is a high risk of someone tripping over it, but if it lies along a wall out of the way, the risk is much less.
2. Toxic or flammable chemicals stored in a building are a hazard and by their nature may present a high risk. However, if they are kept in a properly designed secure store and handled by properly trained and equipped people, the risk is much less than if they are left about in a busy workshop for anyone to use – or misuse.
3. A failed light bulb is a hazard. If it is just one bulb out of many in a room it presents very little risk, but if it is the only light on a stairwell, it is a very high risk. Changing the bulb may be a high risk, if it is high up, or if the power has been left on, or low risk if it is in a table lamp which has been unplugged.
4. A box of heavy material is a hazard. It presents a higher risk to someone who lifts it manually than if a mechanical handling device is properly used.

# SKABTG1v2

## Ensure Your Own Actions Reduce Risks To Health & Safety

---

<b>Developed by</b>	SkillsActive
<b>Version number</b>	1
<b>Date approved</b>	January 2003
<b>Indicative review date</b>	January 2005
<b>Validity</b>	Current
<b>Status</b>	Tailored
<b>Originating organisation</b>	Habia
<b>Original URN</b>	BTG1
<b>Relevant occupations</b>	Retail and commercial enterprise; Retail and commercial enterprise; Service enterprises; Service enterprises; Personal Service Occupations; Personal Service Occupations; Hairdressers and Related Occupations; Hairdressers and Related Occupations
<b>Suite</b>	Beauty Therapy; Therapi Harddwch Lefel 1,2,3; Beauty Therapy; Therapi Harddwch Lefel 1,2,3
<b>Key words</b>	Risk, hazard, workplace policies