



WILSON ADRAIN NEWS



Wilson Adrain
SAFETY MANAGEMENT LTD

**WILSON ADRAIN SAFETY MANAGEMENT
NEWSLETTER FOR OCTOBER 2017**

NEWS

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Fall from height

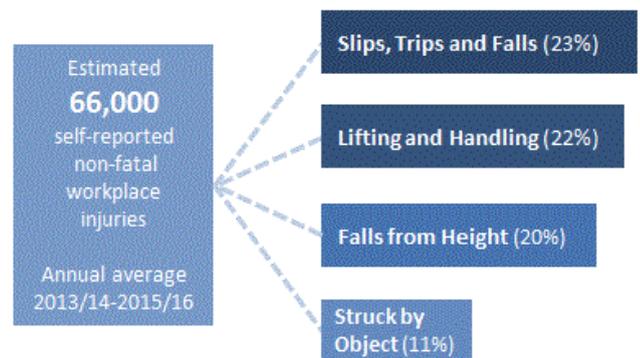
The situations to be considered are both:

- Permanent - such as a fixed ladder on a process tank or mezzanine floor where materials are stored.
- Temporary - such as a scaffold or the top of a loaded truck.

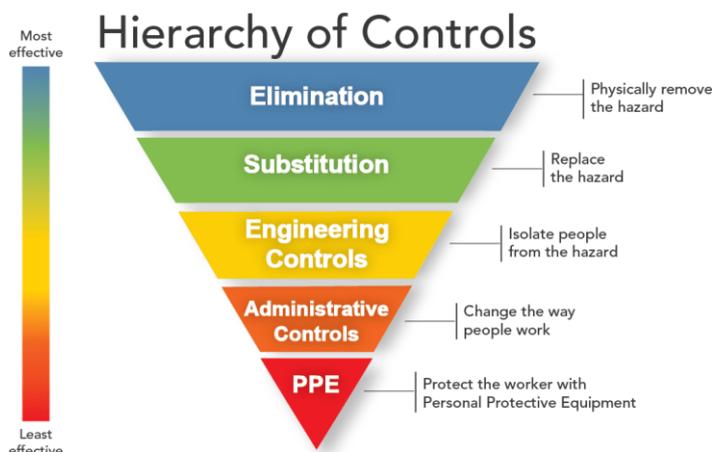
Fall protection equipment is broadly divided into two categories:

- One is fall prevention equipment. Guardrails and coverings at floor openings and safety-interlock gates on elevated platforms are designed to prevent falls. A body harness worn by the worker can also be used to tether him to an area away from the fall hazard.
- Fall arrest equipment is designed to save the worker if he falls. He may wear Personal Protective Equipment consisting of a body harness and lanyard attached to a lifeline or an anchor point. Or a net slung below the work area may protect him.

Main non-fatal accident kinds as reported by employers, 2015/16



There were 43 workers fatally injured in the Construction sector 2015/16



The Work at Height Regulations (2005) state that an employer must avoid the need for an employee to work at height. Essentially, an employer should avoid the risk of working at height if the job can be done without the employee working at height. Check these areas:

- Do employees ever have to climb on top of vehicles, to unload tankers, remove load strapping, paint or do other maintenance?

- Does anyone ever go to the roof? Do maintenance workers service the air conditioner up there? What is the potential for falls?
- Do you ever do painting of the facility during slow work periods? Are scaffolds built safely according to regulations?
- Floor openings created by construction work must always be properly barricaded and securely covered.
- Catwalks over machinery and process equipment must be regularly inspected and maintained.

Safety laws are in place to prevent falls from heights. Be sure to follow these rules to the letter. And look beyond the law. You know a fall hazard when you see one, so report it to ensure it gets fixed.

**Wilson Adrain Safety Management Ltd provide training on Working at Height.
Feel free to contact us on 0141-563-0330 or email to
david@wilsonadrainsafety.co.uk or ann@wilsonadrainsafety.co.uk.**



CDM 2015

Client duties under the 2015 regulations are still not widely appreciated and some duty holders are turning to outside help.



More than two years since the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 came into force, the impact of the abolition of the CDM co-ordinator (CDMC) role is still exercising duty holders.

Historically the CDMC “managed” the safety and health aspects of a project, whether in the design or construction phase, inputting advice and guidance throughout.

The responsibilities that formerly rested with the CDMC are now divided between the client, who has taken on around 70% of the duties, the principal designer (PD), who assumes around 25%, and the principal contractor (PC), who has inherited around 5%.

The introduction of the PD role in CDM 2015 was flagged up as a major change in the regulations. The PD’s primary function is to identify and eliminate through design foreseeable risk at the preconstruction and construction phases. The PD has to ensure that the architects consider buildability, maintenance and use of the building after it has been handed over.

If the CDM adviser (CDMA) is appointed early enough in a project, they can advise the client of their full duties under CDM 2015, and help to prepare the client’s brief and the proposed management arrangements for the project.

They can also help draw up the preconstruction information and ensure it is issued to designers and contractors. They can help ensure the project team has a balanced mix of skills, knowledge and experience to carry it through safely and that a competent principal designer is appointed and can accept the CPP on the client’s behalf as “suitably developed”.

Other ways they can support the client in discharging their duties under CDM Reg 4 include:

- **notifying the project to the enforcing authorities on the F10 form**
- **participating in design risk workshops**

- attending design and progress meetings and design, review and co-ordination meetings
- accepting risk assessments and method statements from the PC on behalf of the client
- checking the PC and PD are carrying out their duties
- carrying out regular site audits and inspections
- verifying that the arrangements for managing the project safely are maintained
- checking the PD has prepared the safety and health file and advising on its suitability
- advising on arrangements for completion and handover.

An experienced adviser can also add value and reduce risk in the project when the safety and health implications of changes might otherwise be overlooked. One example is value engineering, which is often led by subcontractors such as mechanical and electrical contractors that substitute materials or change the design to reduce costs.

Another is temporary works, which often require design input. If the PD does not have the necessary skills, knowledge and experience, a CDMA who does can raise the safety implications.



NEWS

Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 2015

**Wilson Adrain Safety Management Ltd has embraced
CDM 2015**

Services we provide include the following:

- ❖ **Principal Designer Duty Holder**
- ❖ **Client CDM Advisor**
- ❖ **Construction Health & Safety Advisor
encompassing Principal Designer & Client
Consultant**
- ❖ **Principal Design Support for Designers**
- ❖ **Principal Designer Support for others who
“Specify works or materials”**
- ❖ **SME Contractor Advisory service for Principal
Contractor compliance**

CDM
2015



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Heavy Equipment

The primary sources of injury to operators and other personnel working around heavy equipment are:

- Repairing and servicing equipment in dangerous positions.
- Striking individuals or other vehicles with the equipment, particularly its blade.
- Unexpected violent tipping of the equipment.
- Uncontrolled traffic within or through the work area.
- Unexpected violent shocks or jars to the machine.
- Sudden movement of a power unit while it is being attached to earth moving equipment.
- Limbs of trees or overhead obstructions.
- Leaving earth moving or other equipment in dangerous positions while unattended.
- Failure of lifting mechanisms.

General Operating Precautions:



Machines should be maintained in good working order.

All vital parts such as motors, chassis, blades, tracks, drives, hydraulic and pneumatic mechanisms, and transmissions should be thoroughly inspected each day.

Before starting a job, the operator should be given instructions regarding the work to be done.

Before using the starting motor, the operator should check to make sure that all operating controls are in the neutral position.

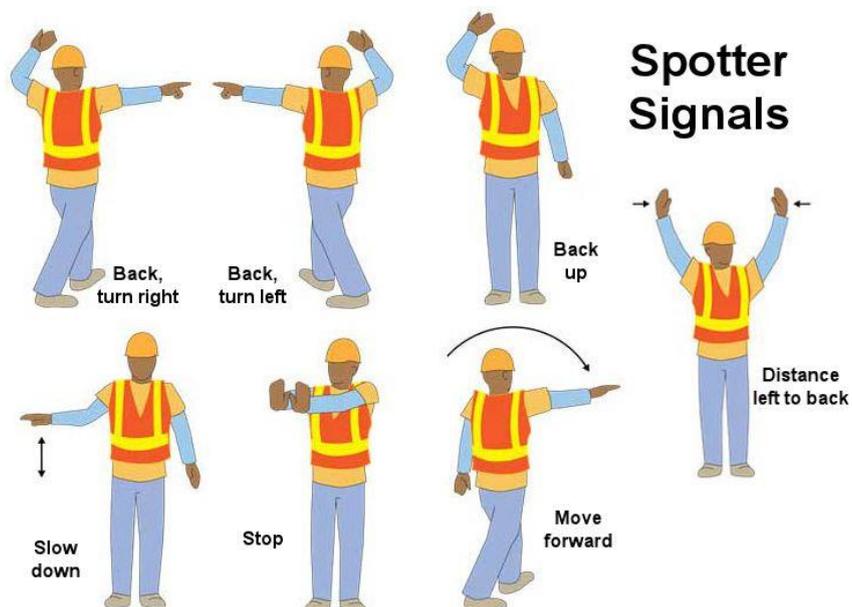
Machines should be operated at speeds and in a manner consistent with conditions on the particular job.

At no time should a piece of equipment be left unattended while the motor is running, especially if the machine is on an inclined surface or on loose material.

If possible, equipment should be driven entirely off the road at night. When any portion of the machine projects into the road, it should be adequately marked with red lights or flares. Red flags should be used in daytime.

Personnel should stop motors during refuelling operations.

The operator should keep deck plates or steps on equipment free from grease, oil, ice and mud. Appropriate safety shoes are recommended.



***REMINDER** Upcoming Open Courses



Upcoming Open Courses to be held at Wilson Adrain Training Centre.

Emergency First Aid – 10th October 2017 (1 Day 8:30 – 4:30, includes lunch, tea, coffee)
Cost £80.00 (+Vat) per person.

We are running three open training courses at our offices on Thursday 12th October 2017.

- The First Course is Manual Handling Training which runs from 9.00 to 11.00
The cost is £30.00 (+Vat) per person.
- The Second is Working at Height Training which runs from 11.00 to 1.00
The cost is £30.00 (+Vat) per person.
- The Third is UKATA Asbestos Awareness Training which runs from 1.30 to 4.00
The cost is £40.00 (+Vat) per person.

If attending all three courses the cost will be £80.00 (+Vat) per person. (Tea, Coffee & Sandwiches will be provided at lunch time)

Please call Anne or Stuart on 0141 563 0330 if you are interested.

It is our intention to run open courses on a selection of Training Topics. We would encourage your feedback on these and give us a few suggestions of what would be beneficial to you? Please contact anne@wilsonadrainsafety.co.uk with your suggestions.

COURT CASES

Court Case 1

Greencore supplied 1.7m ladder for 3m job



Date of court case: 5th September 2017



Self-employed electrician David Shanks had been contracted by Greencore to fit new machinery designed to deliver icing sugar to mixing machines located in the sugar paste room at its cake and dessert production factory in Hull. The work involved wiring two motors, which were on a gantry 3 m above ground.

Greencore had supplied Shanks with a 1.7 m tall stepladder, but it was not high enough. To reach one of the motors the electrician stood with one foot on the platform of the stepladder and the other on the lid of one of the mixing machines. As he stepped backwards towards the ladder, his foot caught the counterweight on the lid, which opened and knocked him to the floor.

He was taken to hospital with serious head injuries and died the next day.

The HSE found that Greencore's project engineer had issued Shanks with a work at height permit to work that stated the stepladder was suitable for the wiring task. "We therefore started to look at [Greencore's] permit to work system," said Denise Fotheringham. It discovered that the company had not properly trained those who were responsible for permits.

After the fatal accident on 11 October 2013, Greencore fitted a permanent access metal platform to the rear of the mixing machines, with ladders, gated access and guardrails. It also improved training for its employees responsible for permits to work.

Judge Mark Bury fined Greencore £1m plus £30,000 costs at Hull Crown Court on 5 September after its early guilty plea to breaching s 3(1) of the Health and Safety at Work Act.



David Shanks was wiring a motor (top, centre) with one foot on the stepladder and the other on the lid of the mixing machine.
Image credit: HSE

COURT CASES

Court Case 2

Demolition co fined after reversing plant punctured worker's lungs

Date of court case: 26th September 2017

The 39-year-old worker for Sterry Lane, trading as LPD Demolition, was part of a group working on a site in Staffordshire.

The men were removing debris near an excavator when it reversed. It ran over the employee and left him with punctured lungs, liver injuries and multiple fractures to his legs and pelvis.

He has not been able to return to work since the accident in May 2016.

A Health and Safety Executive (HSE) investigation found the company had failed to properly plan the demolition work and had not segregated pedestrian workers and vehicles on the site.

Sterry Lane admitted breaching reg 15(2) of the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015, which states that construction work must be carried out without risks to safety so far as is reasonably practicable.

The company was fined £50,000 plus £1,727 costs.



The reversing excavator seriously injured a worker | Image credit: HSE

COURT CASES

Court Case 3

Company and directors fined after multiple safety failings

Date of court case: 28th September 2017

A recycling company and its two directors have been prosecuted after multiple safety failings.

Northampton Crown Court heard how Monoworld Recycling had failed to manage risks when its staff worked at height, failed to suitably maintain work equipment and failed to control risks from electrical systems.

After several visits from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) a total of 15 enforcement notices were served on the company and three served on each of the two company directors, in less than two years. The notices covered a range of topics including work at height, work equipment and electrical matters. An investigation by HSE found employees were instructed to carry out work at height even after a Prohibition Notice was served and staff felt pressurised to complete their work even when they had raised concerns about their safety.

The investigation also found fork lift trucks were left with broken lights and windscreen wipers, marring drivers' visibility. Emergency stop buttons on machinery were marked as broken but not repaired over a long period of time.

Monoworld Recycling Ltd of Irchester Road, Northamptonshire pleaded guilty to breaching Regulation 4(1) of the Work at Height Regulations 2005, Regulation 5(1) of the Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 and Regulation 4(1) of the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 and has been fined £83,000 and ordered to pay costs of £7000.

Mr Dhanesh Ruparelia of Irchester Road, Northamptonshire pleaded guilty to breaching Regulation 4(1) of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and Section 33(1) (a) of Section 37(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and was sentenced to 26 weeks imprisonment suspended for 12 months, he has also been fined £10,000 and ordered to pay costs of £7000.

Mr Nimaye Ruparelia of Irchester Road, Northamptonshire pleaded guilty to breaching Regulation 4(1) of the Work at Height Regulations 2005 and Section 33(1)(a) by virtue of Section 37(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and has been ordered to complete 150 hours community order as well as being fined £7500 and ordered to pay £7000 in costs.

Training Courses Available

IOSH Courses

Managing Safely (3 day course) (Managing Safely Refresher also available – 1 day course)

Supervising Safely (2 day course) (Supervising Safely Refresher also available – 1 day course)

Working Safely (1 day course) (note - enables individuals to get a CSCS card)

Health and Safety Courses.

Abrasive Wheels

Hand Arm Vibration Syndromes Awareness

Manual Handling

Asbestos Awareness UKATA Accredited

Working at Height/Ladder Safety Awareness

Safety Harnesses Awareness and use

First Aid - Emergency First Aid 1 day course

First Aid - First Aid at Work 3 day course

Risk Assessments

COSHH Assessments

Avoiding Accidents and Ill Health at Work

Working with Electricity

Delivering Tool Box Talks/Instructional Techniques

Behavioral Safety

CDM Regulations 2015

Health and Safety in the Woodworking Industry (Equipment use)

Health and Safety in the Office environment.

Environmental Awareness

Fire Safety

Safe Use of Fire Extinguishers

Safety Awareness

Slinger/Banksman

Sharps and Bio-Hazards Safety

Cable Avoidance (Cat and Genny)

Confined Space Awareness

Safe Use of Woodworking Tools

Alloy Tower Training (not PASMA)

Train the Trainer

Spill Kit and Emergency Response Training

NPORS – National Plant Operators Registration Scheme

Vehicle Marshalling

Online Courses

Basic Fire Safety Training

Basic Fire Safety for Care Homes

Fire Marshall Training

Fire Marshall Training for Care Homes

Fire Extinguisher Training

Asbestos Awareness

Asbestos Awareness for Architects and Designers

Legionella Awareness