

You must follow me,
But I cannot walk.
If I am broke,
So, too will you.

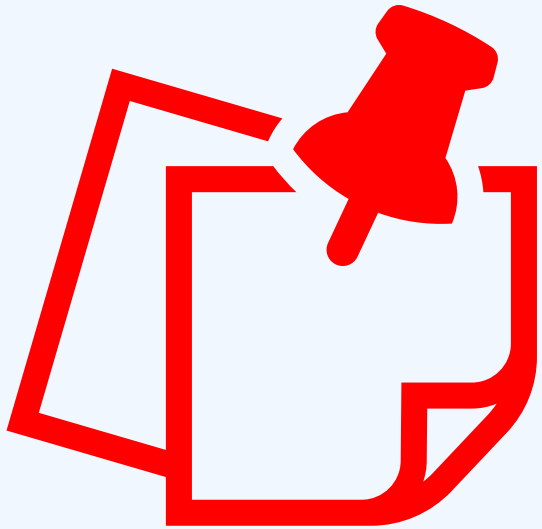
What am I?

A Safety Rule



Recap last session.

In the last session, we....





Recap.

Aim: • Aim

Objectives:

- Objective
- Objective
- Objective
- Objective



6219-06 – L1 Ext Certificate Construction Skills/Carpentry & Joinery.
Unit 101: Introduction to Health & safety in Construction
101.1: Importance of Health & safety in Construction.



Importance.



City &
Guilds

Lecturer: James Rix



Aim & Objectives.

Aim:

- know the importance of health and safety in the construction industry

Objectives:

- 1.1 state the importance of health and safety in the construction industry
- 1.2 state the roles of Health and Safety Executive (HSE)Objective
- 1.3 state the main regulations covered under the Health and Safety act 1974
- 1.4 state the responsibilities of individuals within the construction industry.

Importance

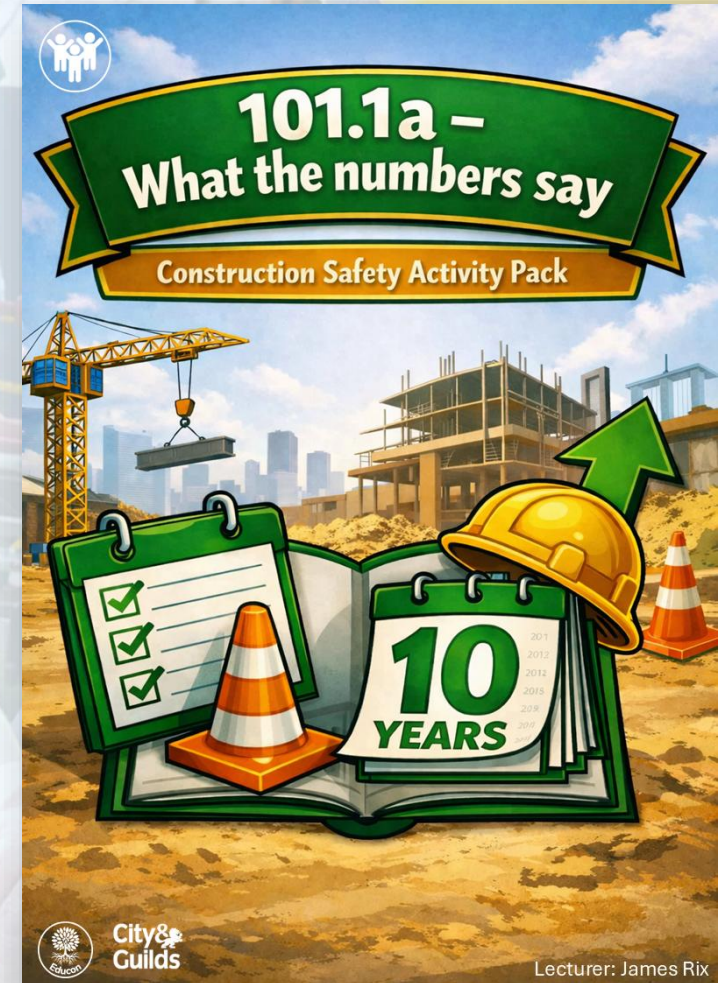




Activities.

Activity: 101.1.1a – What the Numbers Say.

Brief: This activity helps you understand why health and safety is important in construction by looking at real accident numbers from ten years ago and today. You will compare the statistics to see how safety has improved and why following the rules keeps everyone safe.





Fatal Injuries.

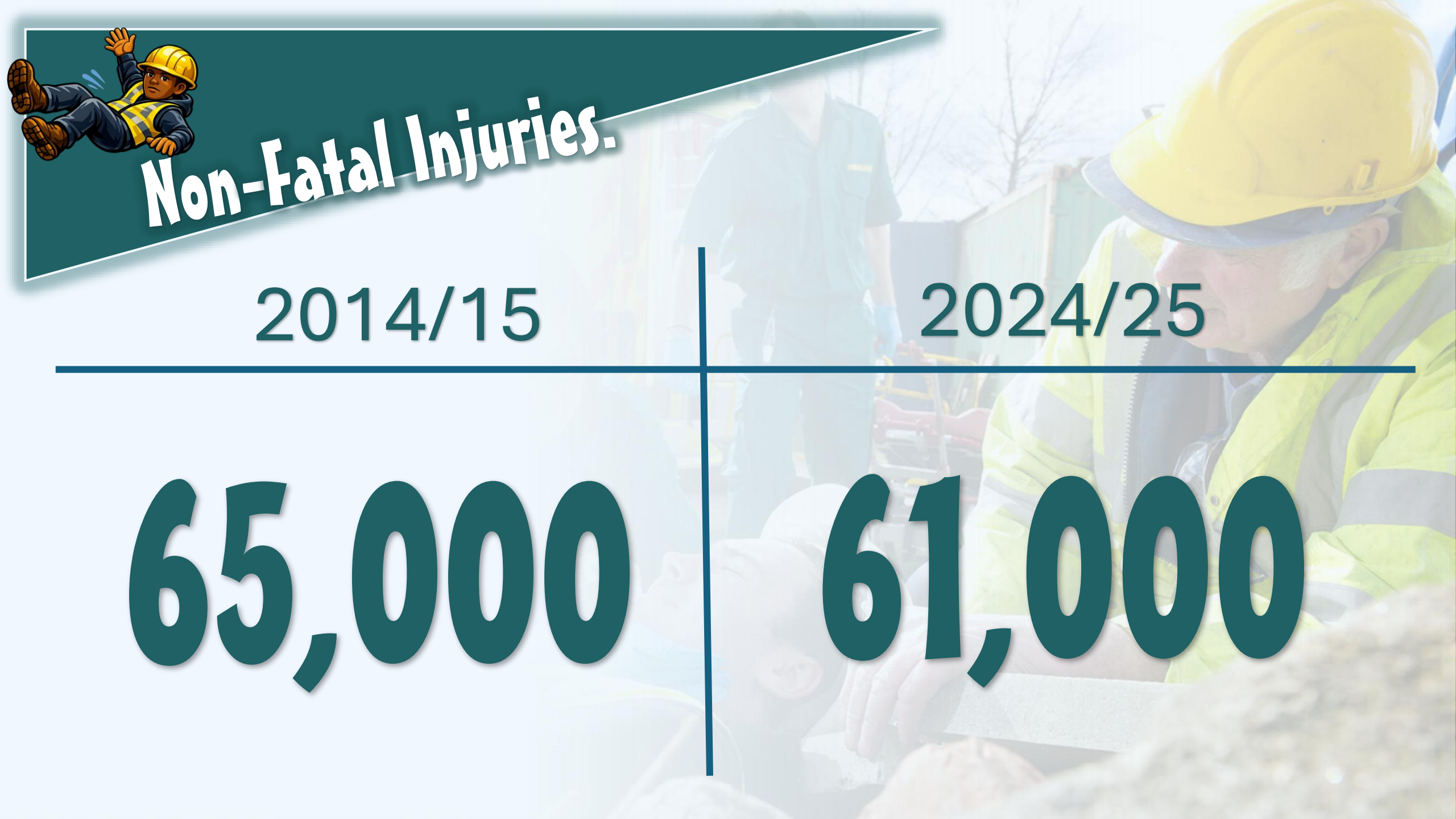
2014/15

35

2024/25

24





Non-Fatal Injuries.

2014/15

2024/25

65,000

61,000



Work related Ill health

2014/15

2024/25

76,000

79,000



Falls From Height.

2014/15

2024/25

34,500

61,000



New Cases of ill Health

2014/15

3,700

2024/25

3,900





Musculoskeletal Disorders

2014/15

53%

2024/25

54%





Lost Working days

2014/15

1.7m

2024/25

1.8m





Enforcement Notices.

2014/15

2,300

2024/25

2,400





Prosecutions.

2014/15

35

2024/25

37



The background image is a dark, semi-transparent photograph of an emergency scene. In the background, a yellow and green emergency ambulance is parked. In the foreground, a person is lying on a stretcher, being attended to by medical personnel. One person is wearing a yellow hard hat and a high-visibility jacket, while another is wearing a green uniform. The overall scene suggests a focus on health and safety in a workplace or public setting.

HSE.



HSE
Health & Safety
Executive



City &
Guilds



Activities.

Activity: 101.1b - The Safety Squad.

Brief: Join the Safety Squad and take on real construction challenges. Each scenario lets you think like a safety hero and decide what should happen next.



Lecturer: James Rix

Scenario 1.

Scenario — Unsafe Scaffolding

Setting: A small construction site where workers are replacing roof tiles.

Situation: The HSE inspector observes that the scaffolding lacks guardrails and toe boards, with loose planks and no safe access ladder.

Action: The inspector issues a **Prohibition Notice** stopping all work at height until the scaffolding is made safe and inspected by a competent person.

Learning focus: Immediate risk prevention, fall protection standards, and inspector authority.



Scenario 2.

⚙️ Scenario — Faulty Electrical Equipment

Setting: An interior refurbishment project using portable power tools.

Situation: The inspector finds damaged extension leads and exposed wiring near wet flooring.

Action: A **Prohibition Notice** is served to halt electrical work until all equipment is tested, repaired, and certified safe.

Learning focus: Electrical safety, risk of electrocution, and compliance with PUWER and HSE guidance.



Scenario 3.

Scenario — Inadequate Training for Power Tool Use

Setting: A small joinery workshop where apprentices are using handheld power tools.

Situation: The HSE inspector observes that several workers have not received formal training on safe tool operation, and no training records are available.

Action: The inspector issues an **Improvement Notice** requiring the employer to provide accredited training and maintain up-to-date training logs within 14 days.

Learning focus: Competence, record-keeping, and proactive safety improvement.



Scenario 4.

Scenario — Poor Housekeeping and Trip Hazards

Setting: A refurbishment site with scattered materials and cables across walkways.

Situation: The inspector notes that the site is cluttered, with uneven flooring and blocked emergency exits. While not immediately dangerous, these conditions could lead to accidents.

Action: An **Improvement Notice** is issued instructing the site manager to implement a housekeeping schedule and clear all walkways within a set timeframe.

Learning focus: Preventive action, site organisation, and continuous improvement.



Scenario 5.

Scenario — Missing Scaffold Inspection Records

Setting: A small construction site with scaffolding erected for roof repairs.

Situation: The HSE inspector finds that daily scaffold inspections have not been recorded for the past week. The foreperson claims checks were done but cannot produce evidence.

Action: The inspector issues a **Checking Records** task requiring the site manager to complete and maintain scaffold inspection records in line with legislation.

Learning focus: Importance of documentation, verification, and accountability.



HSE Action



Checking
Records

Scenario 6.

Scenario — Incomplete Training Register

Setting: A workshop where several new employees are operating machinery.

Situation: The training register lists only half the workforce, with missing signatures and dates.

Action: The inspector requests the employer to review and update all training records to ensure every operative's competence is documented.

Learning focus: Record accuracy, traceability, and compliance with training requirements.



HSE Action



Checking
Records

Scenario 7.

Scenario — PPE Selection Advice

Setting: A small joinery workshop.

Situation: An apprentice is unsure which PPE is required when sanding MDF boards.

Action: The HSE advisor provides **guidance** on selecting appropriate PPE — dust mask (FFP3), safety goggles, and hearing protection — and explains how to check CE markings and fit.

Learning focus: Understanding advisory support, applying HSE guidance documents, and promoting safe practice.



Scenario 8.



Scenario — Fire Safety and Emergency Procedures

Setting: A refurbishment site with multiple subcontractors.

Situation: The site manager contacts the HSE for advice after noticing confusion among workers about fire assembly points and extinguisher types.

Action: The HSE provides **guidance** on establishing clear fire safety signage, conducting drills, and maintaining extinguisher inspection records.

Learning focus: Communication of safety information, proactive prevention, and following official guidance.



Scenario 9.

Scenario — Ignoring Improvement Notices

Setting: A small roofing company repeatedly fails to fix unsafe access ladders despite receiving two Improvement Notices.

Situation: Workers continue climbing without fall protection, and one suffers a minor injury.

Action: The HSE investigates, finds deliberate non-compliance, and **prosecutes** the company for breaching the Work at Height Regulations 2005.

Learning focus: Understanding how ignoring official notices leads to court action and potential fines.



Scenario 10.

Scenario — Removing Safety Guards from Machinery

Setting: A joinery workshop where management removes machine guards to speed up production.

Situation: An employee's hand is severely injured while using an unguarded circular saw.

Action: The HSE conducts an investigation, gathers evidence, and **prosecutes** the employer under the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER).

Learning focus: Recognising deliberate negligence and the legal consequences of endangering workers.



Regulations





Activities.

Activity: 101.1c - Spin the Regs

Brief: Spin the Regs turns Health & Safety into a game – you spin, you pick a challenge, and you prove you know your regs. It's fast, fun, and makes the rules actually stick.



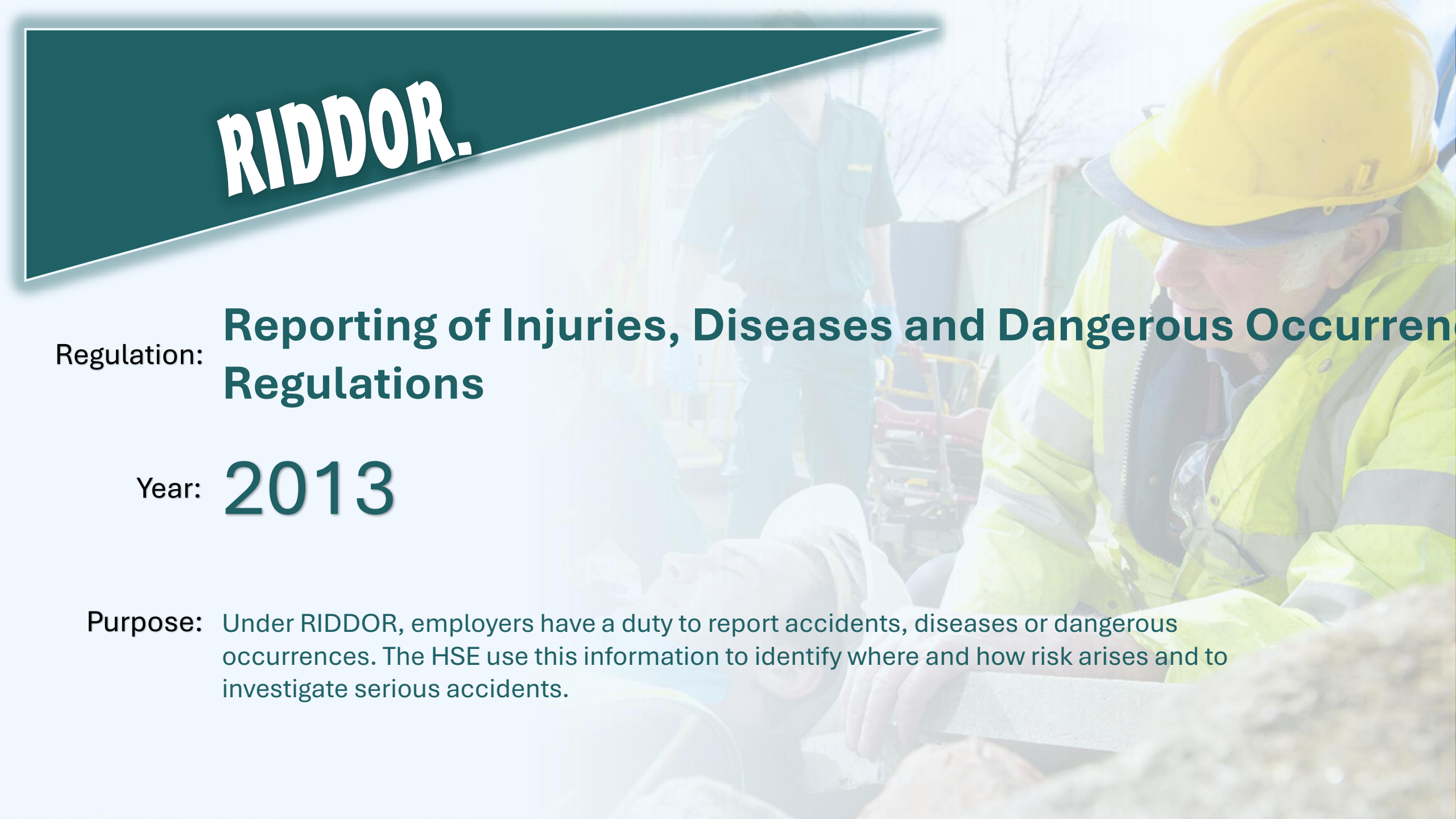
HASAWA.

Regulation: **The Health & Safety at Work Act**

Year: **1974**

Purpose: The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) applies to all types and places of work and to employers, employees, self-employed people, subcontractors and even suppliers. The Act is there to protect not only the people at work but also the general public, who may be affected in some way by the work that has been or will be carried out.



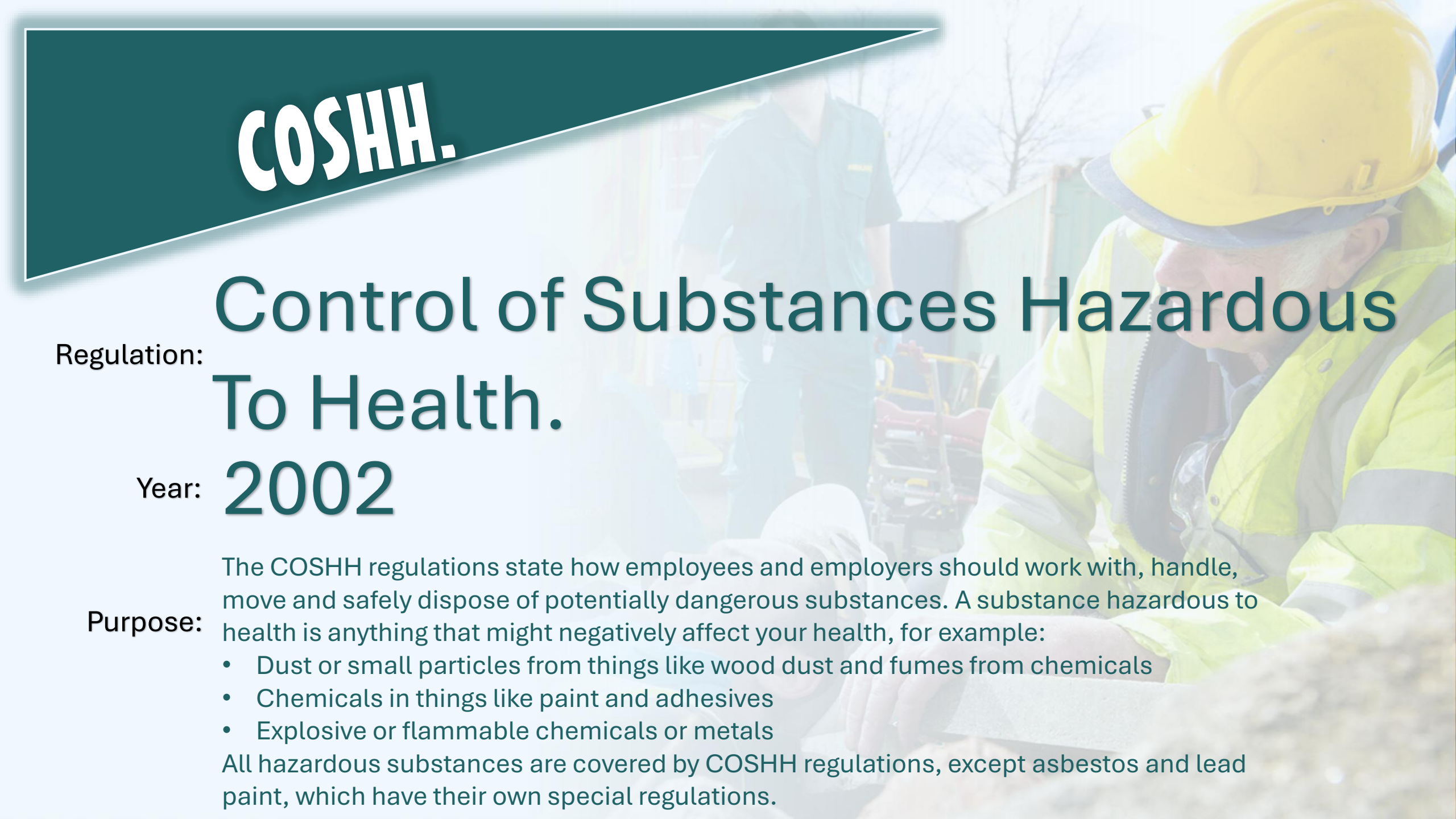


RIDDOR.

Regulation: **Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations**

Year: **2013**

Purpose: Under RIDDOR, employers have a duty to report accidents, diseases or dangerous occurrences. The HSE use this information to identify where and how risk arises and to investigate serious accidents.



COSHH.

Control of Substances Hazardous To Health.

Regulation:

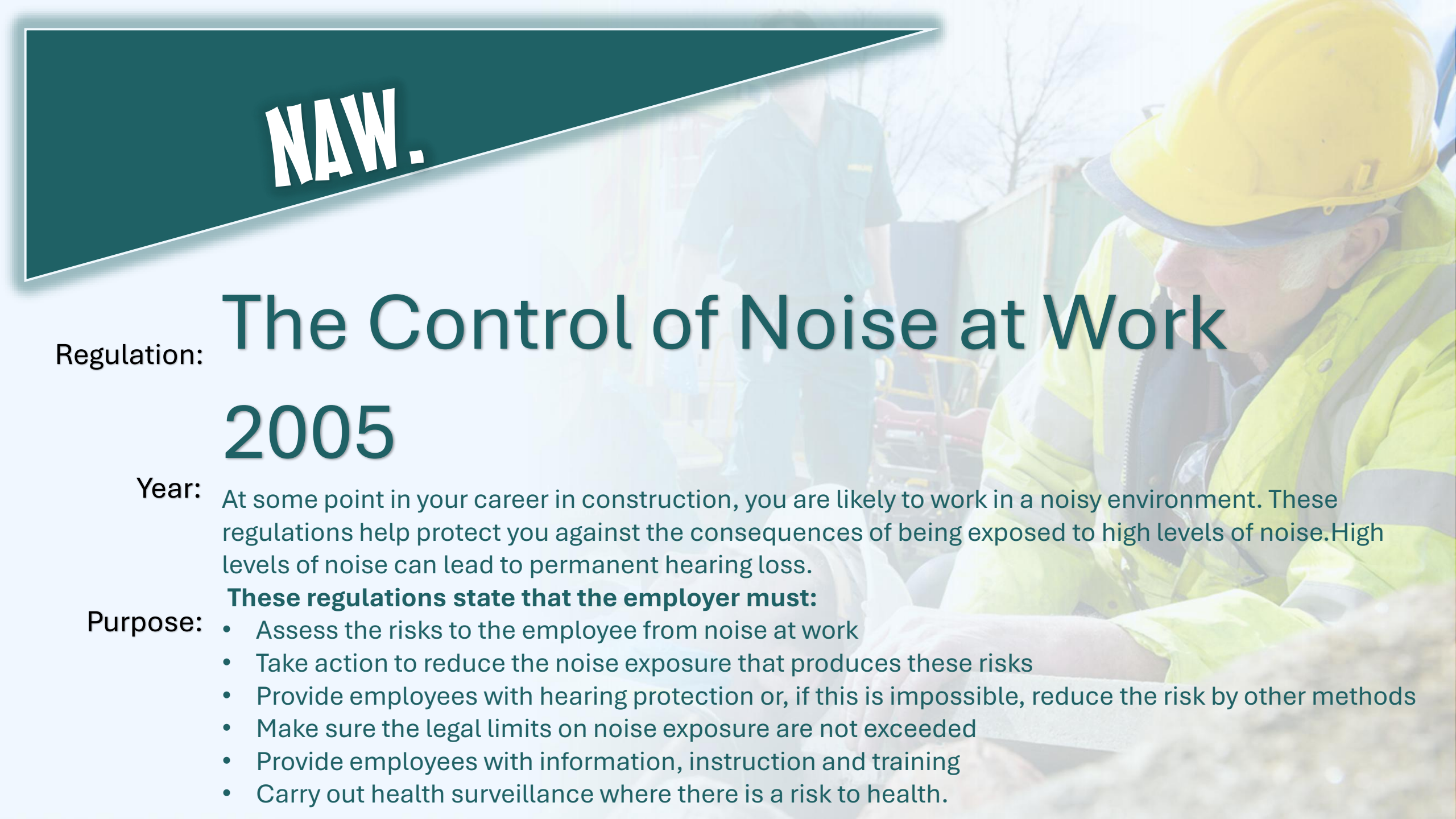
Year: **2002**

Purpose:

The COSHH regulations state how employees and employers should work with, handle, move and safely dispose of potentially dangerous substances. A substance hazardous to health is anything that might negatively affect your health, for example:

- Dust or small particles from things like wood dust and fumes from chemicals
- Chemicals in things like paint and adhesives
- Explosive or flammable chemicals or metals

All hazardous substances are covered by COSHH regulations, except asbestos and lead paint, which have their own special regulations.

A background image showing construction workers in a noisy environment. In the foreground, a worker wearing a yellow hard hat and a high-visibility yellow jacket is looking down at a set of plans. In the background, another worker in a blue shirt is visible, and there are construction materials and equipment scattered around.

NAW.

Regulation:

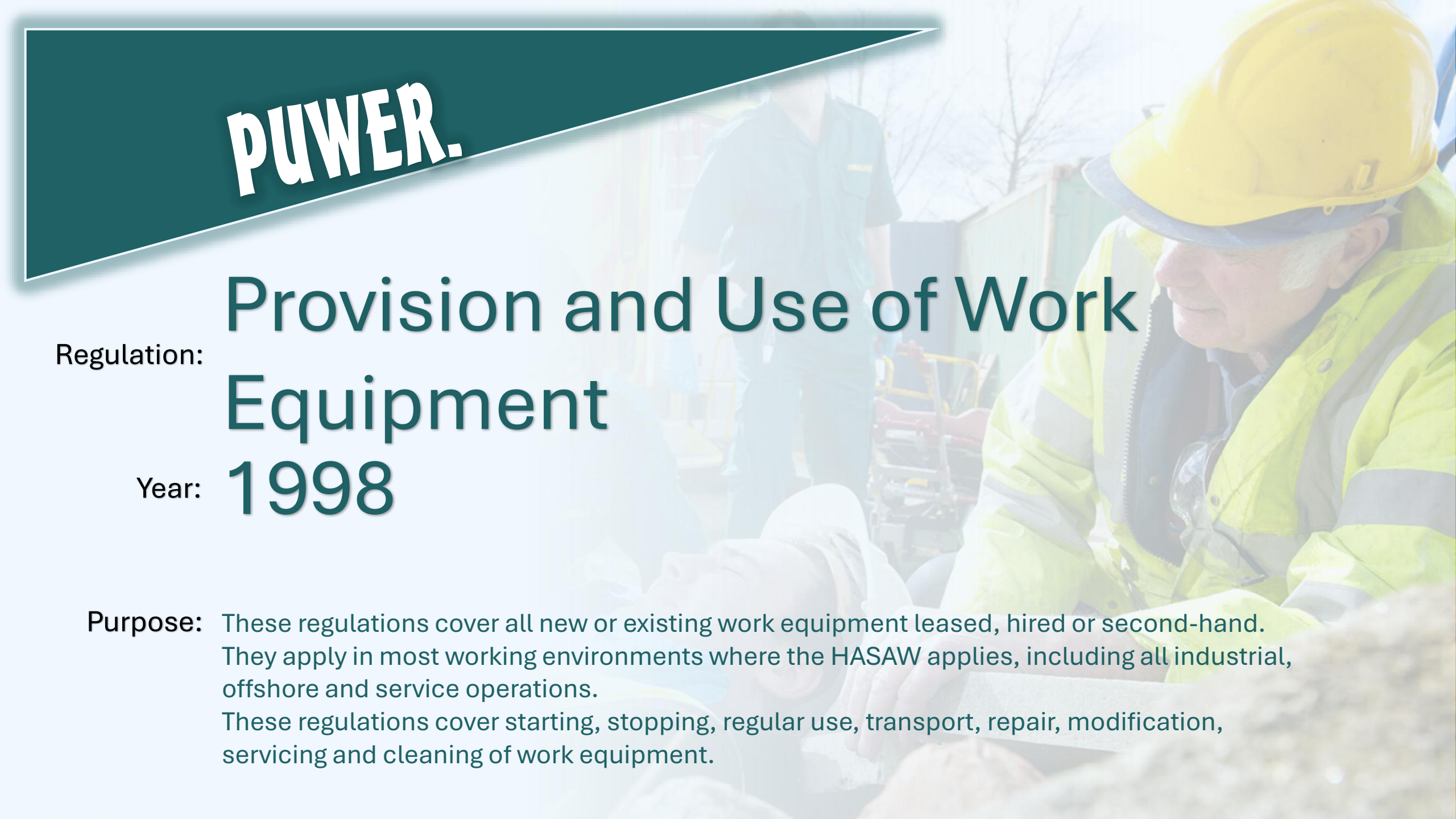
The Control of Noise at Work

2005

Year: At some point in your career in construction, you are likely to work in a noisy environment. These regulations help protect you against the consequences of being exposed to high levels of noise. High levels of noise can lead to permanent hearing loss.

Purpose: **These regulations state that the employer must:**

- Assess the risks to the employee from noise at work
- Take action to reduce the noise exposure that produces these risks
- Provide employees with hearing protection or, if this is impossible, reduce the risk by other methods
- Make sure the legal limits on noise exposure are not exceeded
- Provide employees with information, instruction and training
- Carry out health surveillance where there is a risk to health.



POWER.

Provision and Use of Work Equipment

Regulation:

Year:

1998

Purpose: These regulations cover all new or existing work equipment leased, hired or second-hand. They apply in most working environments where the HASAW applies, including all industrial, offshore and service operations. These regulations cover starting, stopping, regular use, transport, repair, modification, servicing and cleaning of work equipment.

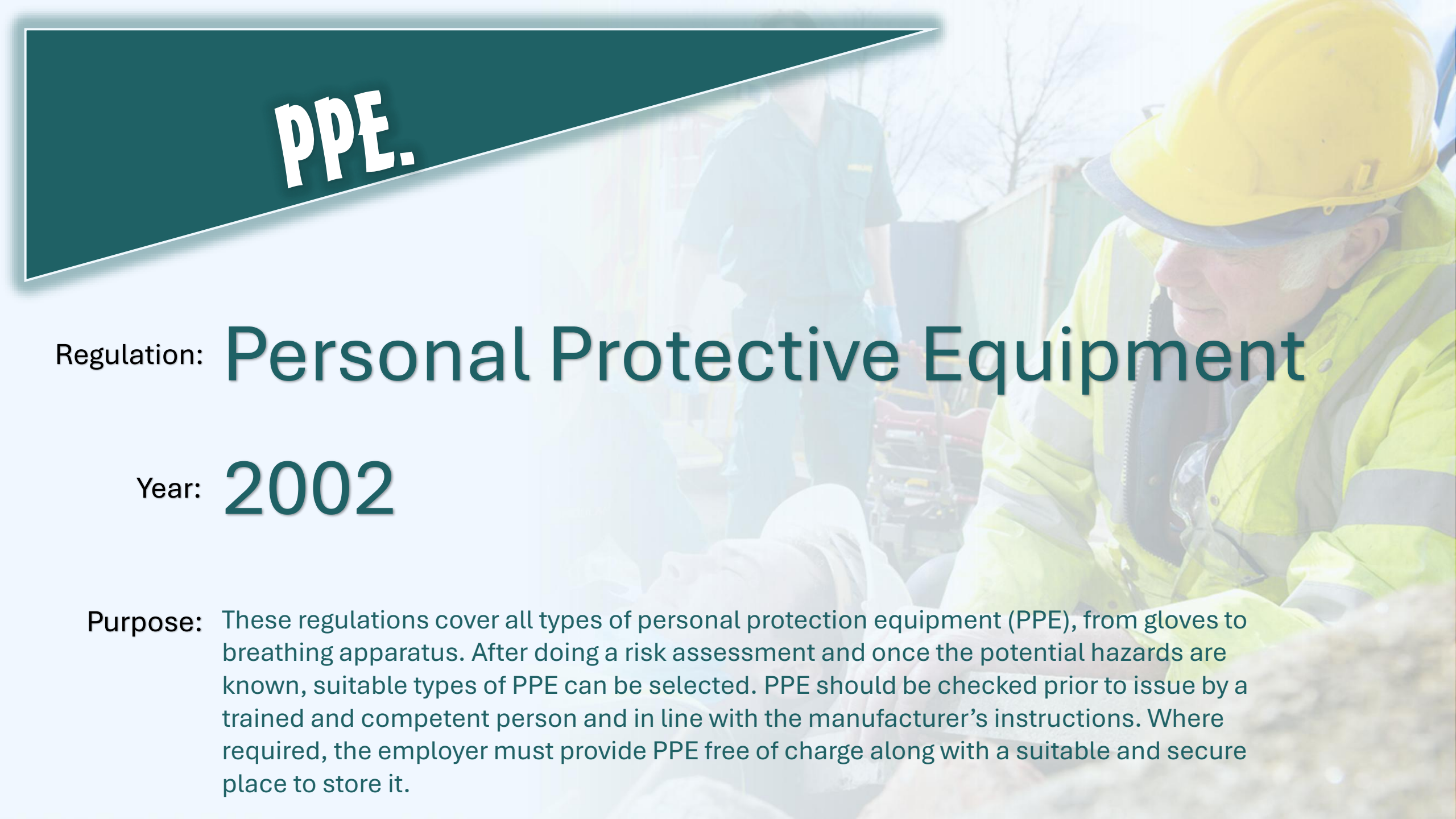
A background image showing construction workers on a site. In the foreground, a worker in a yellow hard hat and high-visibility vest is looking down at a piece of paper. In the background, another worker in a green uniform is standing near some equipment. The image is slightly faded to allow text to be read over it.

WAH.

Regulation: **Working at Height**

Year: **2005**

Purpose: The **Work at Height Regulations (WAHR) 2005** cover any activity where a person could fall and be injured, regardless of the height involved. They set out clear duties for employers, the self-employed, and anyone who controls work at height (such as building owners or site managers).

A background image of a construction site. In the foreground, a worker wearing a yellow hard hat and a high-visibility yellow jacket is looking down. In the background, another worker in a blue uniform is standing near some construction equipment. The scene is outdoors with trees and a building visible in the distance.

PPE.

Regulation: **Personal Protective Equipment**

Year: **2002**

Purpose: These regulations cover all types of personal protection equipment (PPE), from gloves to breathing apparatus. After doing a risk assessment and once the potential hazards are known, suitable types of PPE can be selected. PPE should be checked prior to issue by a trained and competent person and in line with the manufacturer's instructions. Where required, the employer must provide PPE free of charge along with a suitable and secure place to store it.

Reg Scenario 1.

1 COSHH – Hazardous Substances

Scenario: A decorator is sanding old paint that contains lead. Dust is spreading around the room and no extraction or masks are being used.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 2.

2 COSHH – Hazardous Substances

Scenario: A cleaner is using a strong brick-acid solution without gloves. The liquid splashes onto their skin and causes burning.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 3.

3 Noise at Work Regulations

Scenario: A groundworker uses a pneumatic breaker for several hours. No hearing protection is provided, and he complains of ringing in his ears.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 4.

4 Work at Height Regulations

Scenario: A painter stands on the top step of a stepladder to reach a high corner. The ladder wobbles because it is on uneven ground.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 5.

5 RIDDOR

Scenario: A labourer drops a heavy block on his foot and fractures a toe. The site manager tells him “we don’t need to report that”.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 6.

6 PPE Regulations

Scenario: A worker is cutting metal with an angle grinder. Sparks fly into his eyes because he was not given safety goggles.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 7.

7 PUWER – Work Equipment

Scenario: A cement mixer is being used even though the plug is cracked and the cable is exposed. The supervisor says “it still works, just be careful”.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Reg Scenario 8.

8 PUWER – Work Equipment

Scenario: A new apprentice is told to use a nail gun without any training or supervision. He is unsure how to load or fire it safely.

Learner Task: Which regulation applies, and why?



Responsibilities.





Activities.

Activity: 101.1d – Responsibility Rumble

Brief: **Responsibility Rumble** challenges you to prove your construction-site smarts by tackling real-world safety scenarios and teamwork tasks. You'll need sharp thinking, quick decisions, and solid cooperation skills to keep your site safe and claim victory.





Employer Responsibilities.



Provide a safe workplace



Complete & Maintain Risk Assessments



Provide Safety Training



provide and maintain safe machines
and equipment



Provide a Safety Policy



provide personal protective
equipment (PPE)



Employee Responsibilities.



Not put themselves or others at risk



Follow Site Rules



Co-operate with
employers on health and safety matters



Use PPE Correctly



use safety equipment provided by
employer



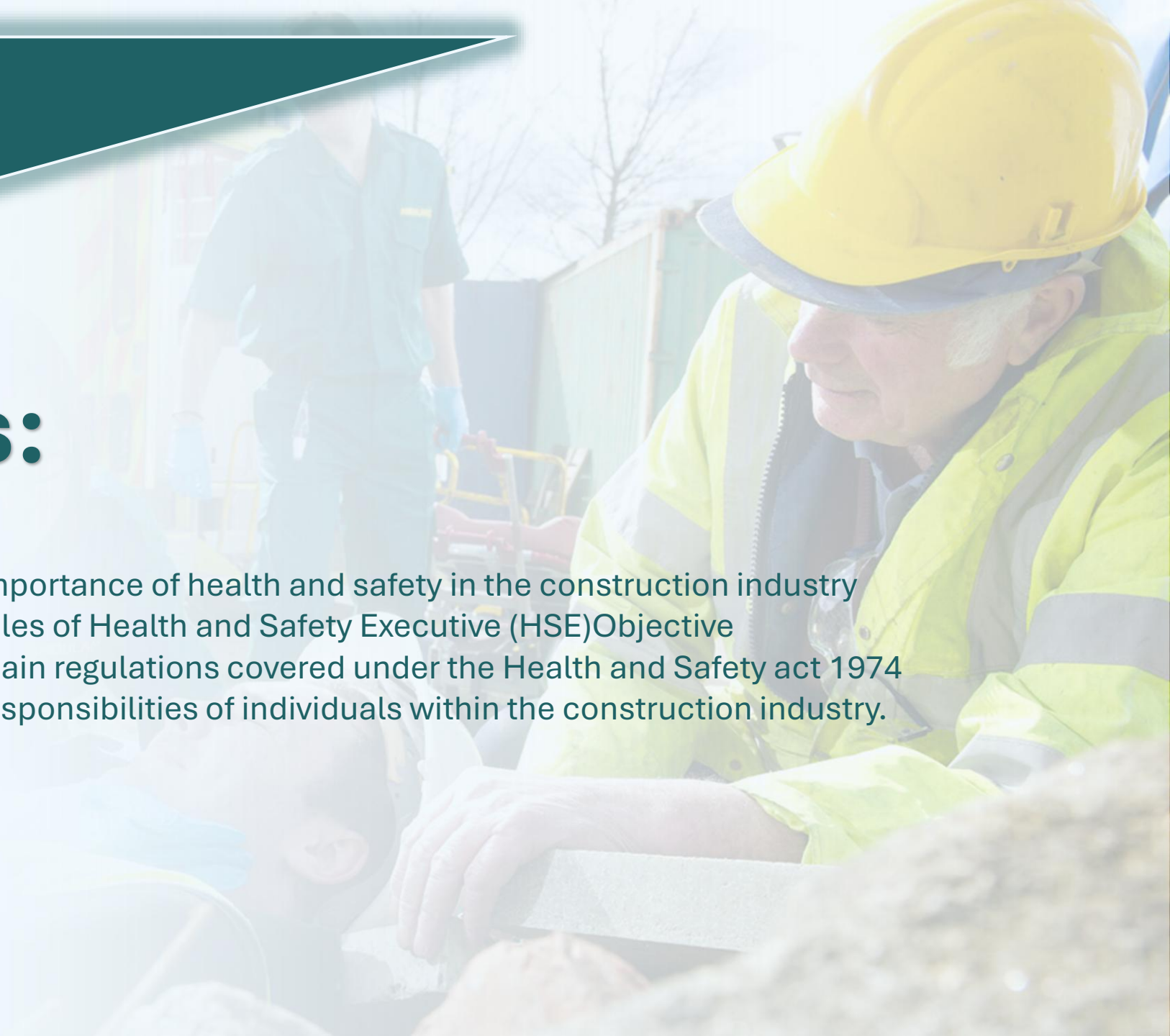
not to misuse or interfere with anything
provided for health and safety



Recap.

Objectives:

- 1.1 stated the importance of health and safety in the construction industry
- 1.2 stated the roles of Health and Safety Executive (HSE)Objective
- 1.3 stated the main regulations covered under the Health and Safety act 1974
- 1.4 stated the responsibilities of individuals within the construction industry.



Any Questions?..

Do you have any questions?

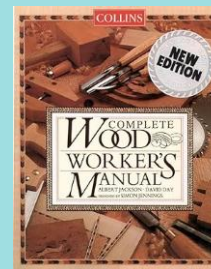
Please speak to your lecturer if you need support — they will be happy to help. You can also email them at:

Lecturer@college.ac.uk



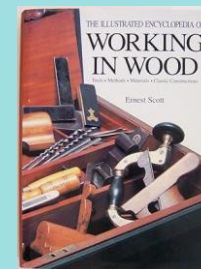


Resources.



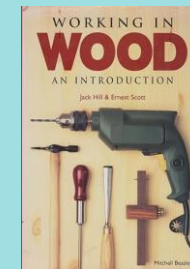
Collins Complete Woodworkers Manual.

ISBN-10: 9780004140056
ISBN-13: 978-0004140056



The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Working in Wood.

ISBN-10: 051712078X
ISBN-13: 978-0517120781



Working in Wood, An Introduction

ISBN-10: 1857325648
ISBN-13: 978-1857325645



<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/new-health-safety.html>

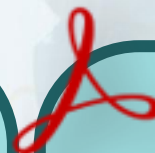
<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/resources/index.html>



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QbK8p1tKxYI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3vZzvKZtZ2A>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5zjzvZzvKzA>



https://www.combepaffordschool.co.uk/_site/data/files/curriculum/work-related-learning/construction/learning-organisers/2024/DC67115973FDAA2AA324548070B4765C.pdf?utm_source=com-pilot.com

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/BTEC-Specialist-Qualifications/Health-and-Safety-in-a-Construction-Environment/Specification-Issue-2.pdf>



<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/resources/law.docx>

<https://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/resources/toolboxtalks.docx>



→
Next session.

In the next session we will...

Aim:

- Know how to minimise the risk of accidents caused by hazards

Objectives:

- List common causes of accidents in construction
- Define the term 'Risk'
- Define the term 'Hazard'
- State the purpose of a risk assessment



Thank You.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank you for using this learning resource, we hope you found it useful.

If you have any questions regarding this or any of our learning resources, please contact us on:

educon.rix@gmail.com



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Guilds**

Lecturer: James Rix