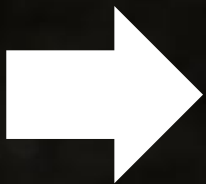






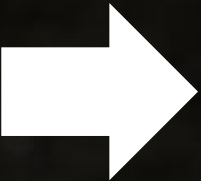
# Importance.

Construction is one of the most dangerous industries in the UK. Workers face risks such as falls from height, electrical hazards, heavy machinery, hazardous substances, and poor site organisation. Good health and safety prevents injuries, saves lives, and keeps sites running smoothly.



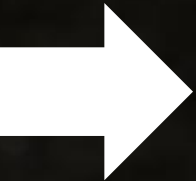
# 1. It helps stop accidents and saves lives

Construction sites can be dangerous places. Health and safety rules help protect workers, visitors, and the public. When people follow the rules, fewer accidents happen.



## 2. It helps keep insurance costs low

If a company has lots of accidents, insurance becomes more expensive. Good health and safety means fewer accidents, so the company pays less. This helps the business save money.



### 3. It helps stop work from being delayed

When accidents happen, work must stop. This slows down the job and can cause big delays. Good health and safety keeps the site running smoothly.

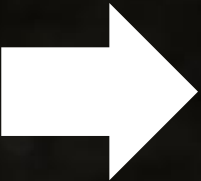




# HSE Role.

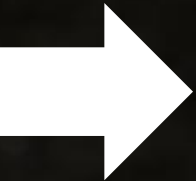
The **Health and Safety Executive (HSE)** is the UK's main organisation that protects people at work. It makes sure employers follow safety laws and helps prevent accidents and illness.

We need the HSE because it keeps workplaces safe, investigates problems, and makes sure everyone takes health and safety seriously.



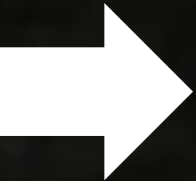
## 1. They carry out investigations

If something goes wrong on a site, the HSE can visit and find out what happened. They look at what caused the accident and how it can be stopped in the future.



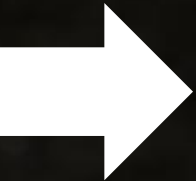
## 2. They check safety records

Construction companies must keep certain safety documents. The HSE can ask to see these records to make sure the company is following the law.



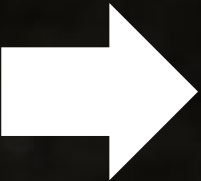
### 3. They provide information and guidance

The HSE gives advice to help workers and companies stay safe. This includes leaflets, posters, website information, and phone support.



#### 4. They issue prohibition notices

If the HSE sees something dangerous, they can stop the work immediately. This is called a **prohibition notice**. Work cannot continue until the danger is fixed.



## 5. They prosecute people who break the law

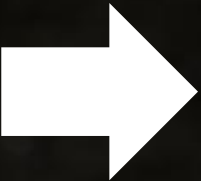
If a company or worker ignores safety laws, the HSE can take them to court. This helps make sure everyone takes safety seriously.





# Regulations.

The **Health and Safety at Work Act 1974** is the main law that protects people at work. It sets out duties for employers and employees to keep workplaces safe. Several key regulations support this Act by focusing on specific risks and activities.



Abbreviation: **HASAWA**

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

Year: **1974**

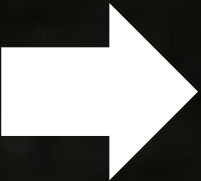
Purpose: The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASAWA) applies to all types and places of work and to employers, employees, self-employed people, subcontractors and even suppliers. The Act is there to protect not only the people at work but also the general public, who may be affected in some way by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

Abbreviation: **RIDDOR**

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

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.



Abbreviation: **COSHH**

Regulation: **Control of Substances  
Hazardous to Health**

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.

Abbreviation: **NAW**

Regulation: **Noise at Work**

Year: **2005**

Purpose: 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.

**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

Abbreviation: **PUWER**

Regulation: **Provision and Use of  
Work Equipment**

Year: **1998**

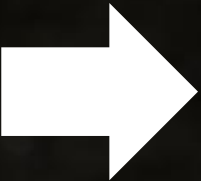
Purpose: These regulations cover all new or existing work equipment leased, hired or second-hand. They apply in most working environments where the HASAW applies, including all industrial, offshore and service operations.  
These regulations cover starting, stopping, regular use, transport, repair, modification,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

Abbreviation: **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).



Abbreviation: **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.





# Responsibilities.

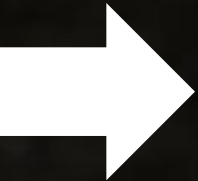
Construction sites only stay safe when **everyone** plays their part. If employers fail to provide training or equipment, workers are exposed to unnecessary risks. If employees ignore rules or misuse equipment, accidents become far more likely. Shared responsibility creates a culture where safety becomes part of everyday work.



# Employer.

These are the responsibilities of the employer under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

- Provide a safe workplace
- Provide safety training
- Provide a safety policy,
- Complete risk assessments
- provide and maintain safe machines and equipment
- provide personal protective equipment (PPE)



# Employee.

These are the responsibilities of the employee under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974.

- Not to put themselves or others at risk
- co-operate with employers on health and safety matters
- use safety equipment provided by employer
- not to misuse or interfere with anything provided for health and safety.

