



WILSON ADRAIN NEWS



NEWS



Wilson Adrain
SAFETY MANAGEMENT LTD

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NEWS AND UPDATES

Happy New Year from Wilson Adrain Safety Management Ltd. we have resumed our normal working hours (Mon – Thurs: 8am – 5pm, and Fri: 8am – 3:30pm).



New Office

Wilson Adrain Safety Management have recently moved office (albeit only 50m). We are now based at **Unit 5, 25 Auchinairn Road, Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 1RX**. Our telephone numbers 0141 563 0330 and 0141 563 0371 remain the same as before. Our new office is COVID-19 secure, has a board room for meetings and a much larger area for training to take place: while maintaining social distancing.

Training Information

Due to this, we will be restarting some of our training courses, such as:

HEALTH AND SAFETY COURSES

Course Title	Duration	Candidates	
		MIN.	MAX.
Abrasive Wheels	½ Day		12
UKATA Accredited Asbestos Awareness	½ Day		15
Avoiding Accidents and ill Health at Work	½ Day		12
CDM Regulations 2015	1 Day		12
COSHH Assessments	½ Day		12
Delivering Toolbox Talks/ Instructional Techniques	½ Day		12
Environmental Awareness	½ Day		12
Fire Safety	½ Day		12
Hand Arm Vibration Syndromes Awareness	½ Day		12
Health and Safety in the Woodworking Industry (Equipment use)	½ Day		12

Health and Safety in the Office environment	½ Day		12
Manual Handling	½ Day		12
Risk Assessment	½ Day		12
Safety Awareness	½ Day		12
Safe Use of Fire Extinguishers	½ Day		12
Safe Use of Woodworking Tools	½ Day		12
Sharps and Bio-Hazards Safety	½ Day		12
Slinger / Signaler	½ Day		8
Working at Height/ Ladder Safety Awareness	½ Day		12
Working with Electricity	½ Day		12

IOSH COURSE

Course Title	Duration	Candidates	
		MIN.	MAX.
Managing Safely	3 Day	4	12
Managing Safely Refresher	1 Day	4	12
Working Safely	1 Day	4	12

Online training is also available in the following.

1. Basic Fire Safety
2. Fire Extinguisher Use
3. Fire Marshall
4. Asbestos Awareness
5. Asbestos Awareness for Architects and Designers
6. Legionella Awareness

COVID-19 UPDATES

These further restrictions were announced on the 13th January 2021, with the 'click and collect' and 'Changes to takeaway' coming into effect on the 16th January 2021.

Tradespeople, Home Repairs, and Working in Someone Else's House

Tradespeople (which includes those carried out by the voluntary or charitable sector) must only go into someone else's home to carry out or deliver essential work or services, for example:

- To carry out utility (including electricity, gas, water, telephone, broadband) safety checks, repairs, maintenance, and installations
- To carry out repairs and maintenance that would otherwise threaten the household's health and safety
- To deliver goods or shopping, where essential
- To deliver, install or repair key household furniture and appliances such as washing machines, fridges, and cookers
- To support a home move, for example furniture removal
- Domestic cleaner providing services in support of a clean and safe living environment for people in vulnerable circumstance, living with a disability or otherwise unable to clean their own home

Safety when working in someone else's home

When carrying out essential work in someone's house, tradespeople should stay 2 metres apart from the people who live there, wear a face covering and follow good hand and respiratory hygiene.

Click And Collect Services

- Limit to the availability of click and collect retail services. Only essential services will be allowed to run click and collect services e.g., clothes and footwear, baby equipment, homeware, and books.
- Staggered appointments to avoid queuing and access inside for queuing will not be allowed.

Changes To Takeaway Food And Drink

- Customers no longer permitted to go inside to collect takeaway food or coffees.
- Any outlet wishing to offer takeaway will have to do so from a serving hatch or doorway.
- From Saturday against the law to drink alcohol outdoors in public in a Level 4 area i.e., getting a takeaway pint and drinking it outdoors not allowed.

BREXIT – UKCA MARKING

We have now officially left the European Union, which means the formally used CE marking on goods will be changed to UKCA marking.

[Do new products have to have CE or UKCA marking?](#)

If the product is intended for the GB market and in scope of relevant UK product safety legislation it must have the UKCA conformity marking applied and meet all the other requirements of the applicable legislation before it can be placed on the GB market. However, up until **31st December 2021**, products which are correctly CE marked may continue to be placed on the GB market without the UKCA conformity mark. However, you can only place CE marked goods that meet EU requirements in Great Britain while UK and EU requirements are the same. This will be the case on 1 January 2021 and there are no UK plans to diverge at this time. Nonetheless you are encouraged to be ready to use UKCA marking as soon as possible, and by 1 January 2022 at the latest. In these cases where the equipment has been imported from the EEA details of the UK importer must be provided with the product to the user.

If the product is intended for the single European market and in scope of a relevant European product Directive or Regulation it must be correctly CE marked, so meeting all the other requirements of the applicable legislation before it can be placed on the single European market. The UKCA marking will not be recognised on the EU market.

[How do I apply the UKCA mark to my product?](#)

Before affixing the UKCA marking to your product (see below), you need to apply the conformity procedure, as specified in the relevant product legislation the basic process is to carry out a risk assessment, considering all the essential requirements relevant to your product and ensuring you have met them. Standards may help in meeting these requirements, with some standards giving a presumption of conformity to the legislation. As manufacturer, you have to declare the product's conformity with all applicable product supply legislation when you place the product on the market.



For much work equipment, you can carry out this procedure yourself, provided you have access to the necessary engineering expertise, although you may wish to use the services of a consultant. However, for some machinery and other products - such as those listed in part 4 of Schedule 2 (Annex IV) of the Supply of Machinery Safety Regulations, and most lifts, much pressure equipment, and all gas appliances - the use of a Conformity Assessment Body is required. They will issue you with a certificate of adequacy or conformance. You can then apply UKCA marking and issue the required Declaration of Conformity, quoting the Approved Body's name, address, and unique identifier.

Is the CE Marking illegal now UKCA marking is required?



No. Valid CE marking (and the associated EC Declarations of Conformity, Incorporation and Performance) will continue to satisfy the provisions of UK product legislation as amended by the Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 until 31 December 2021.

Products currently requiring CE marking will still need a CE marking for sale in the EU from 1 January 2021.

Do all new products have to be UKCA Marked?

No, where they already have valid CE marking this will satisfy the provisions of UK product legislation as amended by the Product Safety and Metrology etc. (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 until the 31 December 2021. After this date, products placed on the GB marketplace will need the UKCA marking).

Products in scope of one of the relevant product regulations (as amended) that require the UKCA marking, will be for example:

- machinery
- lifts
- cableways
- pressure equipment
- gas appliances
- personal protective equipment (PPE)
- low-voltage electrical equipment
- equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Products that do not fall under any of the legislation requiring the UKCA marking - such as manually-powered machinery (except those used for lifting), tools and ladders - must not bear the UKCA marking (in most cases these would not require CE marking either if intended for the single European market), but if for use at work these products will still be subject to Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

COSHH ASSESSMENTS

What is COSHH?

COSHH is the law that requires employers to control substances that are hazardous to health. You can prevent or reduce workers exposure to hazardous substances by:



- Finding out what the health hazards are;
- Deciding how to prevent harm to health;
- Providing control measures to reduce harm to health;
- Making sure they are used ;
- Keeping all control measures in good working order;
- Providing information, instruction and training for employees and others;
- Providing monitoring and health surveillance in appropriate cases;
- Planning for emergencies.

Most businesses use substances, or products that are mixtures of substances. Some processes create substances. These could cause harm to employees, contractors and other people. Sometimes substances are easily recognised as harmful. Common substances such as paint, bleach or dust from natural materials may also be harmful.

What is a 'substance hazardous to health'?

COSHH covers substances that are hazardous to health. Substances can take many forms and include:

- Chemicals
- Products containing chemicals.
- Fumes
- Dusts
- Vapours
- Mists
- Nanotechnology
- Gases and asphyxiating gases and
- Biological agents (germs). If the packaging has any of the hazard symbols, then it is classed as a hazardous substance.
- Germs that cause diseases such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease and germs used in laboratories.

COSHH does not cover:

- Lead,
- Asbestos or
- Radioactive substances

Because these have their own specific regulations.

What you need to do?

Before you start your COSHH assessment, you need to think about:

- What do you do that involves hazardous substances?
- How can these cause harm?
- How can you reduce the risk of harm occurring?

Always try to prevent exposure at source. For example:

- Can you avoid using a hazardous substance or use a safer process – preventing exposure, e.g., using water-based rather than solvent-based products, applying by brush rather than spraying?
- Can you substitute it for something safer – e.g., swap an irritant cleaning product for something milder, or using a vacuum cleaner rather than a brush?
- Can you use a safer form, e.g., can you use a solid rather than liquid to avoid splashes or a waxy solid instead of a dry powder to avoid dust?
- Check your trade press and talk to employees. At trade meetings, ask others in your industry for ideas.

If you cannot prevent exposure, you need to control it adequately by applying the principles of good control practice. Control is adequate when the risk of harm is 'as low as is reasonably practicable'.

This means:

- All control measures are in good working order.
- Exposures are below the Workplace Exposure Limit, where one exists.
- Exposure to substances that cause cancer, asthma or genetic damage is reduced to as low a level as possible.

COSHH assessment: Identifying Hazard And Assessing Risk

You are probably already aware of many risks in your trade or industry. A COSHH assessment concentrates on the hazards and risks from substances in your workplace. Remember that hazards and risks are not limited to substances labelled as 'hazardous'.

Steps to making a COSHH assessment:

1. Walk around your workplace. Where is there potential for exposure to substances that might be hazardous to health?

Examples include processes that emit dust, fume, vapour, mist or gas; and skin contact with liquids, pastes and dusts. Substances with workplace exposure limits (WELs) are hazardous to health.

2. In what way are the substances harmful to health?

Get safety data sheets and read your trade magazines. Some substances arise from processes and have no safety data sheet. Examples include fume from welding or soldering, mist from metalworking, dust from quarrying, gases from silage.

3. What jobs or tasks lead to exposure?

Note these down. Note down what control measures you already use. For these jobs, how likely is any harm to workers' health?

4. Are there any areas of concern, e.g. from the Accident Book?

Examples include burns from splashes, nausea or lightheadedness from solvents, etc.

By law, your supplier must give you an up-to-date safety data sheet for a substance that is 'dangerous for supply'. Safety Data Sheets are often hard to understand, though the above information and explanation might help.



WINTER WORKING

Introduction

According to the Health and Safety Executive's 2018 statistics, nearly a quarter of the 58,000 non-fatal injuries to construction workers each year are caused by slips, trips or falls, the risks of which obviously increase over the autumn and winter, with shorter days, falling leaves, wet weather, ice and snow. Winter weather has the potential to hit the UK hard, with strong winds, freezing temperatures, snow, ice, and lots of rain. All these elements can cause hazards for construction workers on site. As the weather is uncontrollable and unpredictable, taking precautions to ensure site operatives stay safe is essential. Wind, freezing rain and ice can make construction sites dangerous and cause an increase in site accidents and injuries.



Cold Stress

Temperatures that fall to near or below freezing can be dangerous to a person's health. They can cause skin and internal body temperatures to drop. In addition, if rain causes the skin to become damp this will contribute to heat loss from the body, and the body may not be able to warm itself up. All of this can cause serious illnesses that can result in permanent tissue damage or, in more serious cases, death. Trench foot, frostbite and hypothermia are potential hazards if workers are not properly protected from the elements when working outside.

Slips and Falls

Falls are one of the most common construction site accidents and they can happen all year round. However, winter weather increases the risk of falls due to ice and wet, slippery surfaces. When surfaces become cold, ice can accumulate on scaffolding, ladders, walkways, stairs and work platforms. If these areas are not treated correctly, they can cause workers to slip and fall, sometimes from height, causing injuries such as broken bones, fractures, traumatic brain injuries and even death.

Winter Driving Accidents

Driving accidents do not just happen on the roads, they can also happen on construction sites. Being on a construction site, it is easy to forget that winter driving rules for the road still apply. It is also important to remember that construction vehicles are not usually as agile as cars because of their size and weight.



How To Prevent Accidents On The Construction Site

Limit any exposure to the elements by shielding certain work areas from the weather, protecting the construction workers from potential harm.

Keep updated with weather reports, giving enough time to carry out any procedures necessary to ensure workers stay safe. Such measures could include:

- Shielding any areas that could be worst hit by the weather.
- Creating warm break areas so construction workers can warm up.
- Scheduling outside work to be carried out in shorter durations, ensuring employees do not have to face the elements for long periods of time.
- Providing the correct gear so when employees are working outside none of their skin is exposed and they are fully insulated to retain body heat and prevent the cold weather affecting them.
- Educating employees about how to work safely when the bad weather hits and what to do to prevent any accidents.
- Checking the site for any new hazards that could have been caused by the bad weather.

Working outside any time of the year can be extremely dangerous. Always make sure employees are safe, helping to reduce onsite injuries or fatalities.

RECENT HSE PRESS RELEASES

Case 1 – 11/01/2021

A company has been sentenced after a worker was seriously injured when his hand came into contact with a rotating bandsaw blade. Blackpool Magistrates' court heard how on 18 April 2019, the employee was working on a multi-head bandsaw machine at P Irving & Sons Ltd sawmill in Carnforth, when the pipes supplying cooling fluid to one of the six band-saw blades became blocked.

The machine had already been stopped several times that morning to replace damaged blades. An engineer was called to fix the issue and the employee assumed the problem had been rectified.

Rather than stopping the machine a further time, the employee pulled apart the base of the cabinet, creating a gap large enough to place his hand inside. Holding a torch to see what was causing the blockage, the employee put his hand inside the gap.

There was no interlock or sensor to this part of the housing to stop the machine, and the sensor to the top of the housing failed to activate, so the machine continued. The rotating blade caught the back of the employee's right hand severing the tendons. He has undergone several operations since the incident and is still unable to bend his fingers and cannot grip, write, or hold objects. He is awaiting further surgery.



A HSE investigation found there were insufficient measures in place to stop the blade rotating when the cabinet housing was opened. Measures to prevent access to the dangerous rotating blade, such as fixed and interlocked guarding, had not been taken so far as was practicable. This meant the cabinet housing could be opened with the blade still turning and ultimately led to an employee sustaining a significant injury.

P Irving & Sons Ltd of The Sawmills, Hutton Roof, Carnforth pleaded guilty to breaching Section 2 (1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. They were fined £60,000 and ordered to pay costs of £20,000. Speaking after the hearing HSE inspector Leona Cameron said: "The risk of serious injury to employees operating this machine had existed for some considerable time.

"This injury could have been easily prevented if the risk had been identified.

"Employers should make sure they properly assess and apply effective control measures to minimise the risk from dangerous parts of machinery."

[Case 2 – 21/12/2020](#)

L.S. Starrett Company Limited, a precision tool manufacturer, has been fined after an employee's index finger was severed and his thumb deeply lacerated in an incident involving a radial arm drilling machine.

Jedburgh Sheriff Court heard that on 2 October 2018, the saw operator was using a radial arm drilling machine when his glove became entangled, resulting in the injuries.

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) issued two improvement notices to the company following the incident for failing to provide employees with appropriate training on the use of the radial arm drill and failing to carry out a suitable and sufficient risk assessment of the drill. This should have included informing employees not to wear gloves when using this type of machinery.



L.S. Starrett Company Limited of Oxnam Road, Jedburgh, Scotland pleaded guilty to breaching Section 2(1) of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and was fined £100,000.

Speaking after the hearing, HSE inspector Kim Ross commented: "This incident could so easily have been avoided by simply carrying out the correct control measures and safe working practices.

"Companies should be aware that HSE will not hesitate to take appropriate enforcement action against those that fall below the required standards."

NEWS



Wilson Adrain
SAFETY MANAGEMENT LTD

**If you have any questions or queries, please contact us
using the following;**

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