



Health & Safety Regulations

Regulations Covered

- **LOLER**
- **COSHH**
- **PUWER**

LOLER

What is LOLER?

- L.O.L.E.R stands for Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations
- It is the legal requirements relating to the use of lifting equipment
- The regulations aim to reduce risks to people's health and safety from lifting equipment provided for us at work.

What does LOLER do?

The regulations require that lifting equipment provided for use at work is:

- Strong and stable enough for the particular use and marked to indicate safe working loads;
- Positioned and installed to minimise any risks;
- Used safely, i.e. the work is planned, organised and performed by competent people; and
- Subject to ongoing through examination and, where appropriate, inspection by competent people

What equipment is covered?

Lifting equipment includes any equipment used at work for lifting or lowering loads, including attachments used for anchoring, fixing or supporting it. Examples include:

- Cranes
- Fork-lift Trucks
- Lifts
- Hoists
- Mobile Elevating Work Platforms
- Vehicle Inspection Platform Hoists

The definition also includes lifting accessories such as:

- Chains
- Slings
- Eyebolts

LOLER does not apply to escalators as these are covered in more specific legislation (Health, Safety and Welfare).

If you allow employees to provide their own lifting equipment, then this is also covered by the regulations.

LOLER

Who do the regulations apply to?

- If you are an employer or self-employed person providing lifting equipment for use at work, or you have control of the use of lifting equipment, then the Regulations will apply to you.
- They do not apply if you provide equipment to be used primarily by members of the public, for example lifts in a shopping center.
- While your employees do not have duties under LOLER, they do have general duties under the HSW Act and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, for example to take reasonable care of themselves and others who may be affected by their actions and to co-operate with others.
- The Regulations cover places where the HSW Act applies – these include factories, offshore installations, agricultural premises, offices, shops, hospitals, hotels and places of entertainment.

What do the regulations require me to do?

You must ensure that in using any lifting equipment the requirements of LOLER are met and all lifting equipment is:

- Sufficiently strong, stable and suitable for use
- Positioned or installed to prevent risk of injury
- Visibly marked with any appropriate information to be taken into account for its safe use

You must also ensure that:

- Lifting operations are planned, supervised and carried out in a safe manner
- Where equipment is used for lifting people it is marked accordingly
- Where appropriate, before lifting equipment is used for the first time, it is thoroughly examined
- Following on from such an examination, a report is submitted by the competent person to the employer to take appropriate action

LOLER

Enforcement

Health and Safety inspectors enforce the Regulations. If you have duties under LOLER you will be given time to assimilate the new requirements, however, inspectors will be prepared to take firm enforcement action if there are serious risks.

For more information visit <https://www.hse.gov.uk/work-equipment-machinery/loler.htm>



COSHH

What is COSHH?

- COSHH stands for the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulation 2002.
- Using hazardous substances can put people's health at risk.
- COSHH requires employers to control exposures to hazardous substances to protect both employers and others who may be exposed from work activities.
- The Law requires employers to **CONTROL** exposure to hazardous substances to prevent ill health. They have to protect both employees and others who may be exposed by complying with the regulations.
- The difference between a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and a COSHH (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health) risk assessment is that an MSDS provides information about the hazardous product, whilst a COSHH risk assessment describes what control measures are needed and how the product should be used safely.

What are the eight steps of COSHH?

- Step 1 – Assess the risk to health from hazardous substances used in or created by your workplace activities
- Step 2 – Decide what precautions are needed
- Step 3 – Prevent or adequately control exposure
- Step 4 – Ensure that control measures are used and maintained
- Step 5 – Monitor the exposure
- Step 6 – Carry out appropriate health surveillance
- Step 7 – Prepare plans and procedures to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies
- Step 8 – Ensure employees are properly informed, trained and supervised

COSHH

What are hazardous substances?

- Hazardous substances are anything that can harm your health when you work with them if they are not properly controlled.
- Chemicals, fumes and dust are classed as hazardous substances.
- The vast majority of commercial chemicals will have a warning label indicating whether COSHH is relevant.
- Asbestos and lead are covered by separate laws.
- People may be exposed to hazardous substances either because they handle or use them directly, or because the work itself results in the creation of a hazardous substance.
- If hazardous substances are to be used, manufacturers and suppliers must provide information such as labels on containers and or a safety data sheet.

What steps should employers take?

- Ascertain what hazardous substances are in the work place and are they a risk.
- Decide what precautions are needed before work commences with the substance.
- Prevent people being exposed to the substance if possible or control exposure.
- Ensure control measures are maintained properly and safety procedures are followed.
- If required, monitor exposure to hazard.
- If required, prepare plans and procedures to deal with accidents and emergencies.
- Make sure employees are properly informed, trained and supervised.
- COSHH data sheets describe the hazards and the chemicals present and provide information on handling, storage and emergency measures to be taken in the case of an accident.

COSHH

Hazardous substances warning signs:



COSHH

Hazardous reporting

- Everyone has a duty to bring dangerous situations, or things which could cause harm or damage to themselves or others (hazards), to their employer's attention.
- In normal circumstances hazards which are likely to cause imminent danger should be dealt with immediately by reporting them to line managers so that remedial action may be taken.
- Suggestions or health and safety queries may also be raised with Safety Representatives or department Safety Co-ordinators.
- Hazards should be reported using a Hazard Report Form. The hazard report form should be completed by the person reporting the hazard and ensure it is completed by the relevant supervisors and passed on to the relevant Safety Representative.
- A typical Hazard Report Form does the following:
 - a) Details the hazard identified
 - b) Is signed by the person reporting the hazard
 - c) Is commented on and then signed by a Supervisor
 - d) Is commented on and then signed by a Section Head (if applicable)
 - e) Is actioned by the Safety Representative

For more information visit <https://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/basics/whatiscoshh.htm>



PUWER

What is PUWER?

- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
- These Regulations place duties on people and companies who own, operate or have control over work equipment.
- PUWER also places responsibilities on businesses and organisations whose employees use work equipment, whether owned by them or not.

PUWER requires that work equipment is:

- suitable for the intended use
- safe for use, maintained in a safe condition and inspected to ensure it is correctly installed and does not deteriorate
- used only by people who have received adequate information, instruction and training
- accompanied by suitable health and safety measures, such as protective devices and controls
- used in accordance with specific requirements, for mobile work equipment and power presses

What is work equipment?

- Any machinery, appliance, apparatus, tool or installation for use at work.
- Equipment which employees provide for their own use at work
- Any activity involving work equipment and includes starting, stopping, programming, setting, transporting, repairing, modifying, maintaining, servicing and cleaning.
- Examples:
 - Hammers
 - Knives
 - Ladders
 - Drilling machine
 - Power presses
 - Circular saws
 - Photocopiers
 - Lifting equipment
 - Dumper trucks and motor vehicle

PUWER

What are your responsibilities?

If you or your business is responsible for providing equipment you must:

- Ensure the equipment is constructed or adapted to be suitable for the purpose for which it is used or provided.
- Take account of the working conditions and health and safety risks in the workplace when choosing work equipment.
- Ensure work equipment is used only for suitable purposes.
- Ensure work equipment is maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair.
- Where a machine has a maintenance log, keep this up to date.
- Where the safety of work equipment depends on the manner of installation, it must be inspected after installation and before being put into use.
- Where work equipment is exposed to deteriorating conditions liable to result in dangerous situations, it must be inspected to ensure faults are detected in good time so the risk to health and safety is managed.
- Ensure that all people using, supervising or managing the use of work equipment are provided with adequate, clear health and safety information, including, where necessary, written instructions on its use and suitable equipment markings and warnings.
- Ensure that all people who use, supervise or manage the use of work equipment have received adequate training.
- Ensure that the use of the equipment is restricted to those people trained and appointed to use it.
- Take effective measures to prevent access to dangerous parts of machinery.
- Take measures to prevent or control the risks to people from parts and substances falling or being ejected from work equipment, or the rupture or disintegration of work equipment.
- Ensure that the risks from very hot or cold temperatures from the work equipment or the material being processed or used are managed to prevent injury.
- Ensure that work equipment is provided with appropriately identified controls for starting, stopping and controlling it.
- Where appropriate, provide suitable means of isolating work equipment from all power sources.
- Ensure work equipment is stabilised by clamping or otherwise to avoid injury.
- Take appropriate measures to ensure maintenance operations on work equipment can be carried out safely while the equipment is shut down.

PUWER

You must check that any new equipment:

- Is CE marked
- Come with a Declaration of Conformity
- Comes with instructions (in English)
- Has no obvious defects, and remains that way throughout its working life

When providing mobile work equipment:

- Ensure it is suitable for purpose when carrying employees.
- Minimise the risks of rolling over and protect anyone being carried in case of rolling over.
- Where self-propelled, ensure the equipment can be controlled safely with braking devices, adequate driver vision and, where necessary, lighting.
- Take measures to prevent risks from drive shafts that power accessories attached to mobile work equipment, by using adequate guards.

For more information visit <https://www.hse.gov.uk/work-equipment-machinery/power.htm>



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