

**MSM SAFETY MANAGEMENT
SERVICES
NEWS UPDATE ISSUE 4 2020**



Editors Comments

In this issue:

The HSE have published their annual statistics on workplace fatalities across the UK. According to the figures, Falls from height continues to be the leading cause of fatalities, and the construction industry saw an increase in its fatality rate.

Closer to home, MSM have moved to a new office, please note our new address—all other contact details remain the same. We are also pleased to be able to offer the IOSH Safety, Health & Environment for Construction Workers, and detail it's benefits inside this issue.

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MSM is a registered Training provider for:

IOSH Courses, NEBOSH Courses, CITB Courses (SMSTS/SSSTS)

Full and Refresher Courses Available

FATALITIES
have halved



in the past
20 years



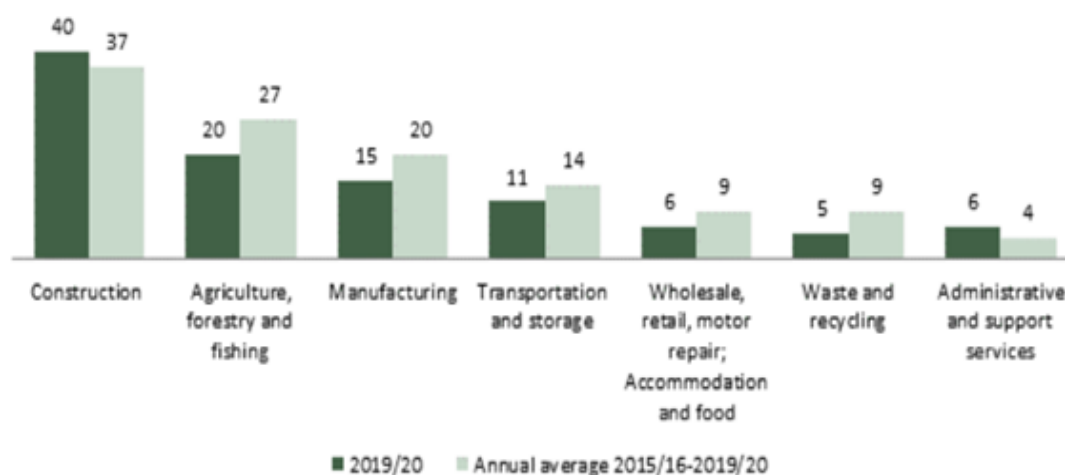
Workplace Fatality Rates

A total of 111 workers were killed at work in Great Britain in 2019/20, a decrease of 38 from the previous year and is the lowest annual number on record.

There are two ways of looking at fatality numbers. The first is to look at the absolute count. On this basis, Construction and Agriculture, forestry and fishing tend to come out worst as they account for the greatest number of fatalities each year.

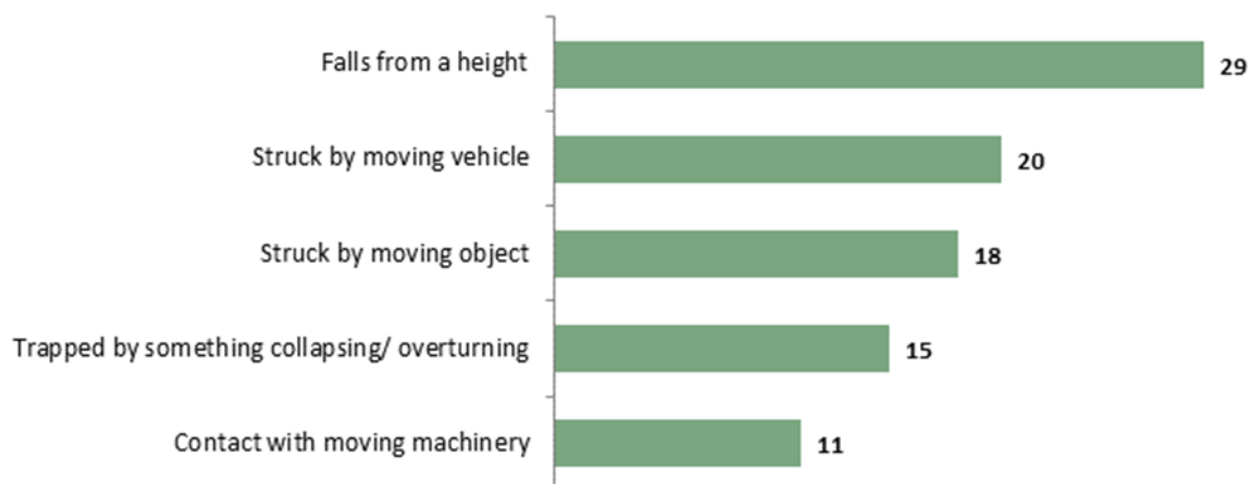
The number of fatal injuries in 2019/20 for many of the main industry sectors is lower than compared with the annual average over the last five years. However, numbers can be prone to year-on-year fluctuations.

- Construction is one of the few industry sectors which saw an increase in the number of fatal injuries to workers in 2019/20, with the number of deaths in 2019/20 (40) above the low of 31 seen in the previous year. However, annual numbers have fluctuated in recent years. Over the last five years, the number of deaths has ranged between 31 and 47, with a 5 year average of 37 deaths per year.
- in Agriculture, forestry and fishing the number of fatal injuries in 2019/20 fell to the lowest level on record (20), though the sector still accounts for around 20% of all worker deaths.
- The number of fatal injuries in manufacturing has fluctuated in recent years, and while the number of deaths in 2019/20 is at the lower end of what has been seen in recent years (15), it is at the same level as in 2017/18.



Workplace Fatality Rates

Falls from Height continue to be the leading cause of workplace fatalities in the UK



It is difficult to assess what impact the current COVID-19 pandemic has had on the annual number of deaths. Statistics on output of the UK economy show that COVID-19 had a large impact on output of the UK economy in March, but also anecdotal evidence of some small effects in February. The number of workers killed at work was also lower in both these months compared to recent years though, in statistical terms, numbers are small and subject to fluctuation.

Excluding deaths in February and March, the number of worker deaths for the first ten months of the year was lower than comparable periods in recent years (99 in 2019/20 compared with 123 in 2018/19 and an annual average of 117 in the previous five-years), though it is possible that the difference can be explained by natural variation in the figures.

However looking over the full year, the number of deaths is statistically significantly lower suggesting that COVID-19 has had some impact on reducing numbers further. In statistical terms the number of fatalities has remained broadly level in recent years and the fall seen in the current year, while striking, may not reflect any major shift in the inherent dangerousness of workplaces.

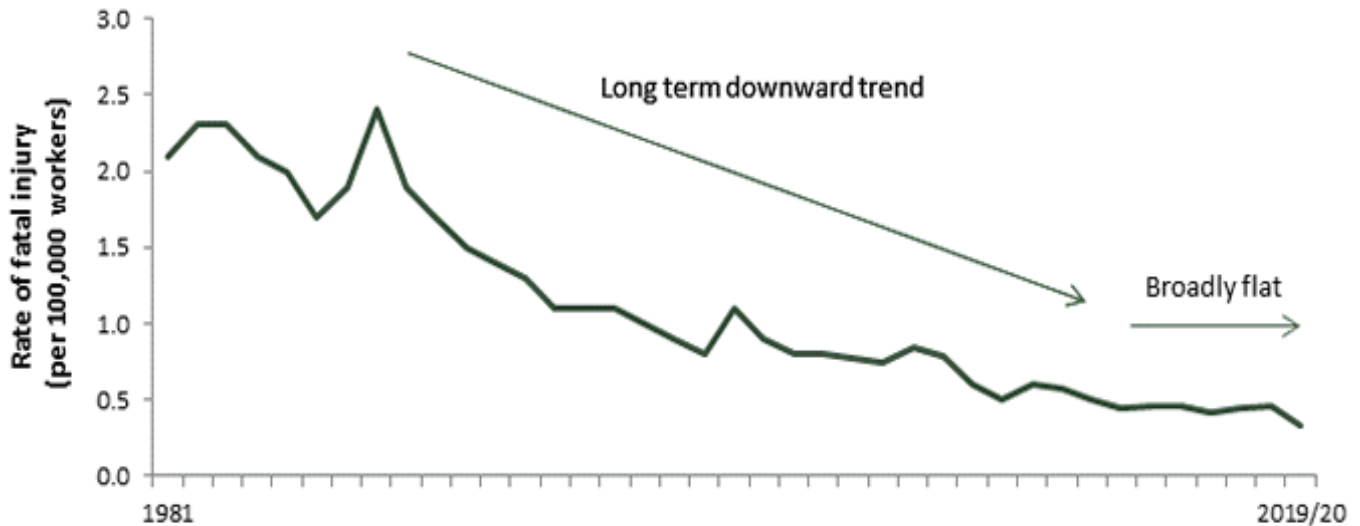


92 Members of the public were killed due to work related activities in 2019/20

(excluding those that died in Local Authority enforced workplaces – typically around 12-16 deaths per year)

Workplace Fatality Rates

Rate of fatal injury per 100,000 workers



- Around 10% of all fatal injuries to workers occur in the transportation and storage sector. There was a reduction in number of worker deaths across the sector in 2019/20 compared to the previous year (11 in 2019/20 compared with 16 in 2018/19), though numbers are prone to annual fluctuations.

Based on the annual average rates for 2015/16-2019/20 (as this reduces the effect of year-on-year fluctuations and gives a more stable picture):

- Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Waste and recycling continue to come out worst, with a rate of fatal injury some 18 times as high as the average across all industries.
- The rate of fatal injury in Construction, while around 4 times as high as the average rate across all industries, is considerably less than the rate in either Agriculture, forestry and fishing or Waste and recycling, despite accounting for a greater number of cases than these sectors.
- The Manufacturing and the Transportation and storage sector have a rate of fatal injury around twice the average rate across all industries.
- Although not shown in figure 3 above, the rate of fatal injury in Mining and quarrying is around four times as high as the average rate across all industries and broadly similar to that seen in Construction, though it should be noted that there have been no deaths to workers in the Mining and quarrying sector in either of the last two years.
- While the combined 'Wholesale, retail, motor repair; Accommodation and food services' sector accounted for around 7% of fatal injuries between 2015/16 and 2019/20, in terms of rate the overall sector is relatively low risk with an injury rate of around one third the all industry rate. However, there will be variation in risk across activities within the sector.

Construction News

Health & Safety Executive Cracks down on Dust

Health and safety inspectors across Great Britain will be targeting construction firms to check that their health standards are up to scratch during a month-long inspection initiative, starting on Monday 5 October 2020.



This is the fourth health-focused initiative of its kind. As in previous years, inspections will focus on respiratory risks and occupational lung disease; looking at the measures businesses have in place to protect their workers' lungs from the likes of asbestos, silica and wood dust. This is part of HSE's longer term health and work strategy to improve health within the construction industry.

While the primary focus will be on health during this programme of inspections, if a HSE inspector identifies any other areas of concern, they will take the necessary enforcement action to deal with them. This will include making sure that businesses are doing all they can to protect their workers from the risk of coronavirus and make workplaces COVID-secure. Inspectors will also be looking for evidence of employers and workers knowing the risks, planning their work and using the right controls. If necessary, they will use enforcement to make sure people are protected.

The construction initiative will be supported by HSE's 'Dustbuster' campaign, aimed to influence employer behaviour by encouraging builders to download free guidance and advice, increasing knowledge and capability to protect workers' health.

More than 3,500 builders die each year from cancers related to their work, with thousands more cases of ill-health and working days lost.

HSE's chief inspector of construction, Sarah Jardine, said: "Around 100 times as many workers die from diseases caused or made worse by their work than are actually killed in construction accidents.

"Our inspection initiatives ensure that inspectors are able to speak to dutyholders and visit sites to look at the kind of action businesses in the construction industry are taking right now to protect their workers' health, particularly when it comes to exposure to dust and damage to lungs.

"There are a few simple things that everyone can do to make sure they are protecting their health and their future. Be aware of the risks associated with activities you do every day, recognise the dangers of hazardous dust and consider how it can affect your health. We want businesses and their workers to think of the job from start to finish and avoid creating dust by working in different ways to keep dust down and wear the right mask and clothing."



IOSH Safety, Health & Environment for Construction Workers

Every worker needs an understanding of their safety and health responsibilities...

Consider the shocking fact that 60,000 people worldwide die on construction sites every year and there are 475 work-related accidents a minute. Hardly surprising, then, that accidents, illness and deaths cost business over £2 trillion annually.

MSM are proud to deliver IOSH's one-day, face-to-face *Safety, Health and Environment for Construction Workers* course provides essential knowledge for anyone who is involved in construction activities. It's suitable for any geographical location and for any size of organisation. This course replaces the IOSH Working Safely as a route to gain a CSCS Labourers card.

The course provides the core knowledge your workers need to stay safe and embeds the good understanding and techniques needed to keep others safe too. Keeping your business healthy and safe with an effective training programme will enable you to reduce the cost of accidents and illness by up to 40 per cent.

We have ensured that the practical, jargon-free nature of the course will meet the needs of every learner. This course can be made bespoke to your individual company, and include branding, company policies and infographics taken from your business.

This course has been approved by CITB and Build UK, which means our courses are aligned to the Build UK Training Standard and employers can access the CITB levy.

CSCS approval means that the course will equip delegates with the knowledge and skills required to be eligible to apply for the Green Labourer card - allowing them to work on construction sites in entry-level positions.

IOSH *Working Safely* will no longer be eligible for the Green Labourer card and that current eligibility will cease on 31 March 2020. However our *Safety, Health and Environment for Construction Workers* course is now approved.

Who the course is for?

Anyone who works on or around a construction site or has cause to visit the site in the course of their work. Remember, it is your responsibility to provide your staff with the training to ensure your site is fully compliant with safety, health and environmental regulations.

IOSH Safety, Health & Environment for Construction Workers

What the course covers

- Health and safety issues to be managed in the construction industry to protect employees, contractors, neighbours and others
- The basics of local law
- The importance of risk assessments and method statements and the development process
- Site requirements for the welfare of construction workers on site
- Hazards and controls associated with construction sites and activities including working at height and confined spaces
- Site environmental management including management of waste and ecology

What employers will get?

- Globally-recognised and respected certificated training for their workers
- Peace of mind offered by training that's designed and quality-assured by the Chartered body for safety and health professionals
- A course that can be delivered in time-slots that suit the business
- Fewer hours lost due to sickness and accidents, resulting in greater productivity
- Improved, company-wide safety awareness culture and appreciation for safety measures
- Proactive staff involvement to improve the workplace
- Enhanced reputation within the supply chain

MSM still offer the one-day CITB Health and Safety Awareness course, but you may find the IOSH course is a better option for your business.

IOSH Safety, Health & Environment for Construction Workers

Working safely is a one-day course for people at any level, in any sector, that need a grounding in health and safety.

Ideal for introducing staff to why health and safety is important, Working safely shows how everyone can make a difference to their own wellbeing and that of others through everyday behaviours. Fun and interactive, the course focuses on best practice rather than legislation. This course can be held for any number of workers, made bespoke to your business and is well suited to those required to work on construction sites, who require a general overview of safety working practices.

CITB Health & Safety Awareness

This Site Safety Plus course is a popular route for anyone looking to take their first step towards obtaining a CSCS Labourers Card. This one day course can be for those who have entered, or are about to enter, the construction and civil engineering industry. The course gives delegates an awareness of health and safety and how it affects their daily role.

Enquire today for further information on which course is best for you 01362 854647

How does The Covid-19 Tracing App Work?

What Is Contact Tracing?

Contact tracing apps aim to automate the human process by using your smartphone. If successful, an app can alert people about their exposure to people infected with Covid-19 faster than human contact tracers. In theory apps could be a useful tool to quickly get people to self-isolate and limit the spread of the virus. The main issue? Contact tracing apps are new and their effectiveness is largely unproven.

The NHS contact tracing app – like other similar apps around the world – uses a form of low energy Bluetooth to identify phones nearby (these are referred to as encounters). The app uses Bluetooth signal strength between different devices to estimate the distance between people. When someone tests positive for Covid-19 the system can send out alerts to people they have had encounters with. These alerts tell people that they should self-isolate.

Not everyone will be alerted to self-isolate. Only people who have been assessed as being involved in “high-risk” encounters will be notified. High-risk contacts are determined by a few pieces of data that are fed into the app’s risk algorithm – however, generally someone is likely to be at increased risk of contracting the virus if they’ve been within two metres of someone who has tested positive for more than 15 minutes.

For calculating people’s risk scores the app uses distance (via Bluetooth strength), time around a person and details about when their symptoms started. The last of these is based on information that can be inputted into the NHS app. The distances used for calculating risk scores fall into three categories: close (within 0-2 metres), medium (2-4m) or far (further than 4m). These distances are not precise as the actual measurements may vary depending on where you are and where your phone is placed.

The NHS has detailed how its algorithm works and says the distance is measured between people every five minutes. The risk levels are calculated by how long you spend near a person across an entire day. The team behind the app is also able to change the threshold of the risk score – this threshold is based on the R number, the desire to reduce false positives, testing, and “the importance of building public trust in the value of the app”.

Very little personal information is collected by the NHS contact tracing app – it’s free to download from both Apple and Google’s app stores and people don’t need to create an account to use it. There’s no way, or need, for people to provide their name, email address, or telephone number when using the app. The app does not collect people’s location data through GPS.

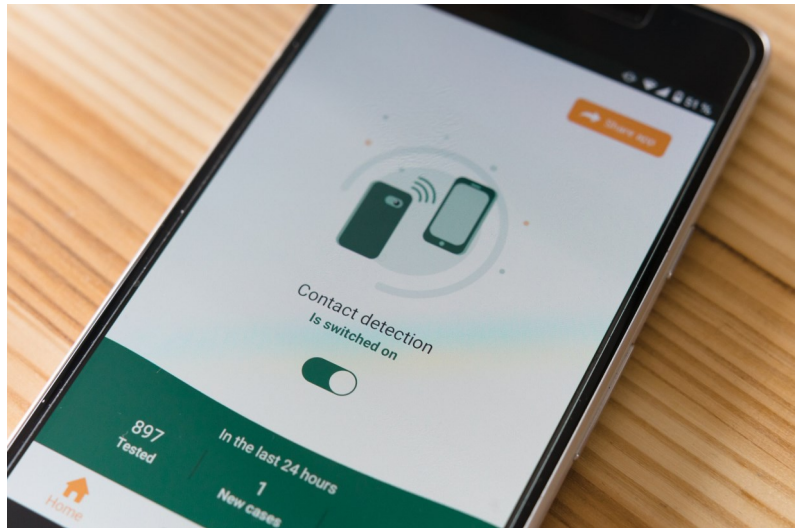
When the app is opened for the first time it will ask people for a small amount of data and for permission to use a couple of a phone’s features. It asks for the first part of your postcode (SW16, for example) so NHS officials can analyse where the app is being downloaded and provide risk updates for where people live. “This data will be used to understand where the virus is spreading, and how fast it is spreading in different locations,” the NHS says.

The app will also ask for permission to use Bluetooth, so the contact tracing tech can work, and for permission to access a phone’s camera, so people can scan QR codes.

How does The Covid-19 Tracing App Work?

So how does the app work if it doesn't collect personal data? The system works by using two different codes. Each day it creates a new code for your device which is stored on your phone. Then every 15 minutes it produces another random code that is shared and stored on the devices it communicates with via Bluetooth. All of these codes are deleted after 14 days.

When someone tests positive they can allow their phone to share the daily codes with other app users. The app does this by sharing the codes related to your phone with a central Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) server that pushes the codes to every other phone with the app installed. Any codes sent to the DHSC server are deleted after 14 days. If there are matches and the risk score is high enough, people will get an alert saying they've been in touch with someone who tested positive.



If you book a test via the app it will generate a code that lets people link their test results with the app automatically. These test codes are deleted 24 to 48 hours after they're created.

The app isn't just about Bluetooth contact tracing though – this is where it differs from other apps around the world. It also allows people to check their symptoms against a list of current Covid-19 indicators provided by England's chief medical officer. These include high temperatures, a new continuous cough, changes to sense of smell and taste, and more. Entering symptoms will result in an indication of whether someone will need to self-isolate.

The app also allows people to order a test through the NHS Test and Trace website, offers a countdown of how long people need to self-isolate for if they are doing so, and can provide risk levels in people's local area (based on the first part of their postcode).

The way the app deviates most from others around the world is through its use of QR codes. Through an in-app camera function, which you will need to give permission to use, it is able to scan QR codes at venues and log where you have been. The government has made it possible for pubs, restaurants and other venues to create their own QR codes through a generator on its site.

Like the rest of the app, QR codes don't send any information to a central server and they don't store people's personal information. They exist as a way for people to remember where they have been, in case they need to tell contact tracers their activities. The QR code function can be turned on and off in the app and it's possible to delete the records they create.

QR code check-ins are stored on a phone for 21 days – this allows for 14 days for the virus to appear and seven days when people are most likely to be infectious.

FINES, PROSECUTION AND LEARNING FROM EVENTS

'Face mask' found inside McDonald's chicken nugget



The BBC has reported that a six-year-old girl discovered a blue surgical face mask inside a McDonald's chicken nugget at its Aldershot branch in Hampshire.

McDonald's said food safety is of the "utmost importance to us" and said the company places great emphasis on quality control, following "rigorous standards to avoid any imperfections".

A spokesperson said: "As soon as we were made aware of the issue, we opened a full investigation with the relevant supplier, and have taken action to ensure any product from this batch is removed from restaurants.

"We would like to offer a full apology to the customer in question and understand they are currently in conversation with our customer services team."

Indian restaurant fined £17k after rat infestation

Tiffins Tandoori in Abingdon has been prosecuted by Vale of White Horse District Council for five offences under the Food Safety and Hygiene Regulations at Oxford Magistrates'.

The defendants pleaded guilty to all five offences and were ordered by magistrates to pay £3,000 for each charge and costs of £2,211.26 and a

victim surcharge of £181.

Environmental health officers from the council carried out an unannounced routine food hygiene inspection in October 2019, during which they discovered evidence of a rat infestation in both inside and outside food and equipment storage areas.

Rat droppings were found on equipment, including a frying pan, while there was also gnawed food and gnawed food packaging.

There was also a large hole which had been created by the rats in a food storeroom.

Officers subsequently served a Hygiene Emergency Prohibition Notice, which prevented the restaurant from using the storage areas.

Pub landlord 'complacent' in enforcing COVID-19 regulations

The landlord of the Crown and Anchor pub in Stone, Staffordshire has said he was "simply not strong enough" in enforcing government rules. The pub has been linked to an outbreak of coronavirus in the area.

Custodio Pinto said he regretted being "complacent" in enforcing regulations with customers.

Twenty-two people linked to the pub have tested positive for COVID-19, out of around 1,000 people who underwent tests after Staffordshire Police said it visited the site following social distancing concerns.



FINES, PROSECUTION AND LEARNING FROM EVENTS

A substantial number of face masks, claiming to be of KN95 standards, provide an inadequate level of protection and are likely to be poor quality products accompanied by fake or fraudulent paperwork. These face masks may also be known as filtering facepiece respirators.



KN95 face mask

KN95 is a performance rating under the Chinese standard GB2626:2006, the requirements of which are broadly the same as the European standard BSEN149:2001+A1:2009 for FFP2 facemasks. However, there is no independent certification or assurance of their quality and products manufactured to KN95 rating are declared as compliant by the manufacturer.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) cannot be sold or supplied as PPE unless it is CE marked. The **only** exception is for PPE that is organised by the UK Government for use by NHS or other healthcare workers where assessments have been undertaken by HSE as the Market Surveillance Authority.

Action required

KN95 must not be used as PPE at work unless their supply has been agreed by HSE as the Market Surveillance Authority.

Masks that are not CE marked and cannot be shown to be compliant must be removed from supply immediately. If these masks have not been through the necessary safety assessments, their effectiveness in controlling risks to health cannot be assured for anyone buying or using them. They are unlikely to provide the protection expected or required.

For those that are CE marked, suppliers must be able to demonstrate how they know the documentation and CE marking is genuine, supported by Notified Body documentation showing compliance with the essential health and safety requirements as required by the Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (EU) 2016/425

Have you seen the New MSM Website?

Visit

MSM Safety Management Services

Health & Safety Training and Management Solutions

For up to date information on courses and services we as a company offer that may be of benefit to you.

[Check Our Courses](#)

FINES, PROSECUTION AND LEARNING FROM EVENTS

Concrete Manufacturer Fined £285,000 After Death Of Worker

A manufacturer of precast concrete products has been prosecuted by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) following two serious incidents at its Leeds site. Treanor Pujol admitted a spate of safety offences at Leeds Crown Court last week and was fined £285,000.

The first incident occurred on 5 June 2014 at Treanor's factory in Stouton. Employee Mathew Fulleylove was operating a mobile saw unit on Line 12 while another employee was operating a mobile bed cleaner on Line 11. Mathew was standing on the footwell of the saw unit as the other machine passed on the adjacent production line. As the bed cleaner came past, Mathew's head was crushed between the frames of the two machines. He was killed instantly. HSE investigators found that it was the nature of production for machines to routinely pass each other on adjacent lines. On lines 11 and 12 the gap between the passing bed cleaner and saw machines was very small – between 65 and 93mm at different parts of the frames. It was identified that Treanor Pujol failed to identify the risk of crushing posed by the passing machines; failed to devise a safe system of work to control this risk and failed to provide adequate training in such a procedure to employees.

Treanor Pujol should have identified the risk of crushing between passing machines on the production lines, said HSE inspector Kate Dixon. It should have taken steps to reduce and control the residual risk, organising production to minimise the likelihood of machines passing each other on adjacent lines, as well as devising and implementing a safe system of work. This should have included a designated place of safety where operators were required to stand as a machine passed. The operator's manual for the bed cleaning machine stated an exclusion zone around the machine at 655mm should be implemented.

The second incident happened four years later. On 12 April 2018, a 47-year-old employee was operating a hooks machine, which embeds hooks into precast concrete when a fault developed during the operation. While attempting to reset the machine his elbow leant on a concrete dispenser box and a metal shutter designed to close off the flow of concrete. The metal shutter closed, trapping his hand resulting in a fracture and partial de-gloving of his left hand. Investigators told the court that the machine was not fitted with working interlocks, meaning several of the machine doors could be opened to gain access to dangerous moving parts whilst the machine was operating. The company should have ensured that the dangerous parts of the hooks machine could not be accessed by anyone while they were moving by way of suitable guarding arrangements...

FINES, PROSECUTION AND LEARNING FROM EVENTS

...A site specific risk assessment would have identified any issues relevant to a particular location, task or piece of equipment. Employees should have been properly trained and monitored to ensure the correct way of working was followed.

In the early stages of the investigation into the incident involving Mathew, HSE inspectors also noticed several electrical safety concerns with the equipment in the manufacturing shed. Inspectors carried out numerous visits between 2014 and 2018 and discovered further failings, one of which related to electrical equipment not being suitably constructed or protected from the environment. It was left in wet, dirty, dusty and corrosive conditions, which resulted in rapid deterioration and safety features becoming inoperable over time. This exposed employees to a risk of serious personal injury or death.

Last week, Treanor Pujol admitted breaching section 2 (1) of the Health and Safety at Work Act, Regulation 11(1) of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations, and Regulation 3(1)(a) of the Electricity at Work Regulations by failing to comply with Regulation 6(c). As well as the fine, the firm was ordered to pay £56,324 in prosecution costs.

Murphy fined £150k after digger hits motorway gas pipe

John Murphy and Sons Ltd has been fined £150,000 for damaging a 10-inch gas pipeline during widening work on the M8 motorway near Coatbridge.

Hamilton Sheriff Court heard that on 16 January 2014, during the course of the excavation works for the gas pipeline diversion, Murphy hit the high pressure pipeline.

This resulted in 271 tonnes of gas being released into the atmosphere in the vicinity of employees near the M73 junction.

An HSE investigation found that the high pressure pipeline had been hit by an excavator during works for the gas pipeline diversion. J. Murphy and Sons Ltd of Highgate Road, London, pleaded guilty to safety breaches and were fined £150,000.

After the hearing Hywel Williams, a HSE inspector specialising in pipelines, said: "This incident was totally avoidable and put workers at risk.

"The contractor failed to follow procedures and chose to conduct excavations in the vicinity of a high pressure pipeline by mechanical excavator instead of excavating by hand."

A spokesman for Murphy said "We pleaded guilty to damaging a gas pipeline on the 16th January 2014.

"It is an incident we regret and one we apologise for. We are fully aware of how important safety is in everything we do, so we have taken the lessons learnt on board to make sure this doesn't happen again."

FINES, PROSECUTION AND LEARNING FROM EVENTS

A meat firm in Northern Ireland has been fined after a teenage employee lost a finger in a mincing machine.

Mid Ulster District Council prosecuted Clayton Moore, trading as M&W Farm Meats, and butchery manager George Hamill, after the 16-year-old suffered life-changing injuries while attempting to clean a meat mincer machine which had not been isolated from its power source. His right index finger was amputated, while the middle knuckle of his right middle finger was shattered.

Mark Barrett was employed as a general operative and part of his role was to clean machinery for which he had received 'some informal training', Dungannon Crown Court was told.

On the day of the incident, Barrett was working under the supervision of master butcher George and was cleaning the mincer machine when his cloth fell down the mincers feed throat and he was unable to retrieve it. His supervisor attempted to help him by loosening the toggle clamps which prevent access to the mincing blades but as he tilted the feed throat the machine started up.

According to the *Belfast Telegraph*, when Hamill was asked why the isolator switch for the machine had not been turned off, he stated: 'The only thing I can say is we were so busy, coming near the end of the day, and obviously with Saturday being a very, very busy day, tiredness prevented me maybe from turning the isolator button off.'

Sitting remotely on Thursday 6 August, His Honour Judge Ramsey QC said his starting point for a fine was £9000 but due to an early guilty plea and adjustments to cover prosecution costs, he reduced this to £3500. The starting point for Hamill was £4,500, but applying the same principles, Judge Ramsay reduced this to £500. He ordered the defendants to pay costs of £7624.

'This was a very unfortunate incident for all involved, especially as it could have been foreseen and subsequently prevented and the young victim in question would not be left with the life changing injuries he has today. This ruling should go some way in highlighting the importance among butchers and other users of dangerous equipment, of the benefits of establishing and putting safe systems of work into place.

'The result should act as a firm reminder to all similar businesses to isolate dangerous equipment from their power source after use and prior to cleaning and maintenance activities to avoid such devastating incidents occurring again in the future.'

Tips & Advice—COSHH

COSHH Training is important - you need to keep yourself and your team safe every day.

Here are the 10 Golden rules:

- 1. Only use the products approved by your company** There is a reason that you haven't got hundreds of chemical in the cupboard. Not least because for every chemical you use you require a COSHH Risk Assessment.
- 2. Do not mix chemicals - mixing can kill** Seems obvious, but overlooked too often - don't mix chemicals. Don't forget this can include the occasions when you are using a chemical to clean a surface - it doesn't work, so you use another - this is still mixing chemicals. Chemical mixing is a very dangerous and can ultimately kill you!
- 3. Never decant chemicals unless the container is properly labelled.** If the label has completely worn away (or even has no label at all) then don't use it. You should report it to your manager, and the product should be removed from the cleaning cupboard. If you don't know what the product is, then you certainly shouldn't be using it. If you have a bottle without a label, then you could attract a hefty fine from the HSE too!
- 4. Always store chemicals, preferably in a locked cupboard. Acids away from Alkali and Chlorine away from both. Extra care should be taken in food areas.** When the consequence of mixing chemicals can be a case of life or death, it makes sense to keep the products separate in your cleaning cupboard. Particular products to watch out for are bleach (chlorine), toilet bowl cleaner (generally strong acid) and hard surface cleaners or carpet pre-sprays (generally alkalis).
- 5. Never use any substance for any other purpose than what it was designed for.** When a manufacturer produces a chemical, it has a particular purpose in mind - and they will have tested it before taking it to market. Protect yourself from harm by only using it for the purpose it was designed for.
- 6. Always wear the appropriate protective clothing and use the correct equipment.** Always wear the appropriate PPE, and yes that does include wearing goggles when decanting chemicals.
- 7. Keep Material Safety Data Sheets and any other relevant information in a safe accessible place.** It is a good idea to put all your safety data sheets in a safe and readily accessible place - the most logical place to put your folder is in the cleaning cupboard to ensure the cleaners have them to hand should they need them.
- 8. Always add chemical to water rather than water to chemicals** A simple rule, that makes everyone's lives easier as well as being much safer.
- 9. Always follow manufacturers instructions.** The manufacturer will have done tests etc before bringing the chemical to market - make sure you follow their instructions to ensure you stay safe.
- 10. Remember - More is not always better!** Something that we have to keep repeating - using more is definitely not always better.

TRAINING COURSES 2020—2021

1 Day CITB Health & Safety

Awareness:

£115 + VAT per person

5th November 2020

14th January 2021

10th March 2021

2 Day CITB Site Supervision:

£225 + VAT per person

13th & 14th October 2020

27th & 28th January 2021

24th & 25th March 2021

1 Day CITB Site Supervision

Refresher:

£150 + VAT per person

15th October 2020

18th November 2020

13th January 2021

31st March 2021

5 Day CITB SMSTS:

£550 + VAT per person

3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th & 17th

November 2020

4th, 11th, 18th, 25th Feb, 4th March

2021

19th 26th May, 2nd, 9th, 16th June

2021

2 Day CITB SMSTS Refresher:

£295 + VAT per person

14th & 15th December 2020

20th & 21st January 2021

17th & 18th March 2021

1 Day IOSH Leading Safely:

£295 + VAT per person

21st October 2020

20th November 2020

16th February 2021

1 Day IOSH Safety, Health &

Environment for

Construction Workers

£175 + VAT per person

19th November 2020

19th January 2021

16th March 2021

13th July 2021

4 Day IOSH Managing Safely :

£450 + VAT per person

26th to 29th October 2020

8th to 11th March 2021

10th to 13th May 2021

4 Day IOSH Managing Safely in Construction

£450 + VAT per person

3rd, 10th, 17th & 24th February

2021

19th, 20th, 21st, & 22nd April 2021

1 Day IOSH Managing Safely in Construction Refresher

£175 + VAT per person

23rd February 2021

11th May 2021

10th August 2021

Other courses Available:

1/2 Day Fire Marshal/Warden:

£60 + VAT per person

1/2 Day Asbestos

Awareness:

£60 + VAT per person

1/2 Day Emergency First Aid at Work:

£80 + VAT per person

1/2 Day Manual Handling:

£60 + VAT per person

1/2 Day Safe Use of Ladders and Step Ladders to Include

Inspections

£60 + VAT per person

(Please note these courses are still currently available, but may be subject to change dependent on government issued guidance relating to social distancing—please contact the office directly for more information, thank you)

All of our courses can be held at our Dereham training Centre or at a location to suit you with dates and prices dependent on number of delegates, so please call for further information.



MSM SAFETY MANAGEMENT SERVICES