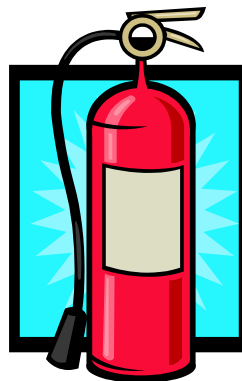




HEALTH AND SAFETY HANDBOOK

(To be read with Trust-Ed Schools' Partnership Multi Academy Trust Health and Safety Policy)



HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDE FOR OLDBURY WELLS STAFF

Date: March 2022

Version: 3

KEY PERSONNEL

Headteacher	Mr Lee Tristham
Health and Safety Co-ordinator	Miss Nicole Carter (School Business and Operations Manager)
Fire Officer	Miss Nicole Carter (School Business and Operations Manager)
Educational Visits Co-ordinator (EVC)	Mr Tom Williams – Lead Mr Chris Smith
Trust Premises Co-ordinator	Mr Stuart Coleman
Lead First Aider	Mrs Lisa Yeomans
Person responsible for recording and reporting accidents to Shropshire Council and the HSE	Health and Safety Co-ordinator - Miss Nicole Carter

DESIGNATED FIRST AIDERS

First Aider	Ext. Number	Department	Certificate Expiry Date
Mr C Smith	Ext 250	Cover/PE	6 th January 2023
Mr T Wootton	Ext 295/229	Caretaker	25 th October 2022
Mrs C Cowburn	Ext 222	East Office	6 th January 2023
Miss G Docker	Ext 257	East Office	25 th October 2022
Mr B Grainger	Ext 210	History	6 th January 2023
Mrs S Farrington	Ext 208	Geography	6 th January 2023
Mrs A Burrows	Ext 220	Learning Support	25 th October 2022
Mrs J Crampton	Ext 241	Learning Support	6 th January 2023
Mr D Pickford	Ext 241	Learning Support	25 th October 2022
Mrs S Barlow	Ext 220	Pastoral	6 th January 2023
Miss C Joiner	Ext 276	PE	6 th January 2023
Mr T Cowburn	Ext 276/216	PE	6 th January 2023
Mr S Farish	Ext 276/216	PE	6 th January 2023
Mrs E Bell	Ext 218	Resistant Materials	6 th January 2023
Mr P Shipley	Ext 217	Resistant Materials	25 th October 2022
Mrs M Roberts	Ext 219/205	Science Tech Tab	25 th October 2022
Mrs K Davenport	Ext 219/205	Science Tech Tab	25 th October 2022
Mrs K Warner	Ext 245	SLG/History	6 th January 2023
Miss G Pickerill	Ext 218	Resistant Materials	25 th October 2022
Miss A Pattison	Ext 242	West Office	25 th October 2022
Mrs K Sawyer	Ext 302	West Office	25 th October 2022

Contents

KEY PERSONNEL	2
DESIGNATED FIRST AIDERS	2
PART 3- PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	5
Introduction.....	5
Arrangements for New Staff.....	5
Health and Safety Training	5
Fire Safety and Emergency Evacuation	6
Evacuation/Invacuation Procedures.....	6
On hearing the fire alarm:	6
Any person finding an undetected fire shall:	7
Risk Assessments & Baseline Risk Register	7
What is a Hazard?	7
What is Risk?	8
What are Control Measures?	8
What are Safe Systems of Work?.....	8
Hierarchy of Controls	8
Recording and Reviewing.....	8
Educational Visits.....	9
Accidents and Incidents.....	9
First Aid.....	10
Administration of Medication	10
Violence & Aggression: Reporting Procedures	10
Chemical Safety (COSHH)	10
COSHH Assessments.....	10
Rules for the Safe Handling of Chemicals	11
Signage	11
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).....	12
Display Screen Equipment (DSE)	12
Interactive Whiteboard/Projector Safety	12
Moving and Handling.....	13
Working at Height.....	13
When Using a Stepladder.....	14
Slips, Trips and Falls.....	15
Provision & Use of Work Equipment	15
Electricity at Work	16
Lone Working	17
Boiler & Electrical Room Safety & Maintenance of Heating Plant	17
Prevention and Control of Legionella	17
Control & Management of Contractors.....	17
Defect System - Reporting Repairs Required	18
Workplace Requirements	18

Management of Asbestos..... 18

Playground Safety & Vehicle Movement on Premises 18

Control of Noise Exposure 19

Pregnant Workers..... 19

Environmental Issues and Waste 20

Hazardous Waste..... 20

Swimming Pool Normal Operating Procedure (NOP) and Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Normal Operating Procedure 21

 Objective and Scope..... 21

 Reference Documents..... 21

 Details of the Pool 21

 Plans of the Building and Layout 21

 Potential Areas of Risk 21

 Known Hazards..... 22

 Standard Procedures for school lessons 22

 Pool Rules..... 22

 Supervision of Swimming Activities 22

 Club Use/Private Hire 23

 Equipment..... 23

 Cleaning..... 23

 Pool water treatment..... 23

 Reporting of accidents and incidents 23

 Accidents and Near Misses 23

 Emergency Action Plan..... 25

APPENDIX A - Site Plans illustrating cut off points for Electricity, Gas, and Water 27

APPENDIX B - Physical Education Department Example Risk Assessment 28

PART 3- PROCEDURAL ARRANGEMENTS

Introduction

This Health and Safety booklet is designed to complement the Health and Safety Policy document together with any training that you receive during your employment and to provide you with a basic general awareness of common health and safety issues which may exist within school.

Please read this booklet carefully. If you have any questions, or do not understand anything, please ask your line manager or the school's Health and Safety Coordinator for more information.

This booklet summarises key information regarding each topic and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) website www.hse.gov.uk also contains much useful information.

Should you feel that on having read this booklet and the relevant sections on health and safety that you require any additional specific health and training for your role, please discuss this with your line manager.

Staff should recognise that like any work activity, health and safety has to be managed proactively. The ultimate aim is to reduce the incidence of work-related accidents, and ill health that may otherwise affect employees and visitors. The health and safety of children is particularly important given their inexperience and different perception of risk.

All staff are responsible for contributing to this proactive culture by applying the principles of this Policy. Health and Safety is a standard item on staff meeting agendas, and this contributes to an open discussion about issues in school. Staff also have a responsibility for co-ordinating health and safety information, including risk assessments.

Liaison is achieved with the Trustees/Governors by making minutes of staff meetings available and through reporting procedures and discussions in the Local Governing Body, Resources, Audit and Pay Performance Management and Personnel Committee meetings.

Advice on the technical aspects of health and safety and training is available from the external commissioned partner at the Local Authority - Health & Safety Advisor, Shropshire Council.

REMEMBER – Health and Safety is *everybody's* responsibility. Ensure that you act in a safe manner at all times.

Should you notice anything that you believe is unsafe or see anyone acting in an unsafe manner, if possible, take appropriate action to make safe. If it is not possible for you to take action, please report the matter immediately to your line manager or the school's Health and Safety Coordinator.

Arrangements for New Staff

All new staff will be issued with a copy of the TrustEd Schools' Partnership Health and Safety Policy. All staff new to the Trust including supply teachers and students on work placement will be given a health and safety induction, including any risk assessments, and a tour of the building.

Any queries should be directed in the first instance to the Headteacher or Health and Safety Coordinator.

Health and Safety Training

The provision of training is part of many health and safety regulations. It is essential that you attend any training that is arranged for you, and follow any instructions or guidance given to you as part of that training.

During your induction you may have received basic health and safety training which included fire safety awareness, safe moving and handling awareness, safe use of steps and step-ladders, first aid and accident procedures, and the safe use of equipment that you use for your job. Some of this training will need to be refreshed on a regular basis, e.g. fire safety. You may also need additional job specific health and safety training for your role. This may have been identified during induction, or will be identified at some future date, e.g. first aid training or minibus driving courses.

If you attend training, it is important that a record is kept – keep all certificates and records of attendance from courses.

It is also important that you discuss your health and safety training requirements with your line manager in order that any new training needs can be identified, and refresher courses can be arranged when required.

Fire Safety and Emergency Evacuation

Fire can cause loss of life and significant damage to property.

It can have a devastating effect on school life including the loss of coursework, the loss of buildings and the loss of school records.

For a fire to start, three main components are needed. These are Oxygen, fuel and source of ignition.



Examples of sources of ignition and some types of fuel which can be found in schools are: -

Fuel

Paper
Artwork
Flammable chemicals (Science)
Flammable paints and solvents
Textiles (curtains, drama costumes)

Ignition Sources

Electric Sparks
Heat from hot equipment
Naked Flames

To prevent fires from starting, either the fuel or the source of ignition needs to be removed. For example, ensure that combustible items are never placed in close proximity to hot surfaces and check electrical equipment each time you use it for any faults that could cause sparks, e.g. damaged cables and cracked plugs.

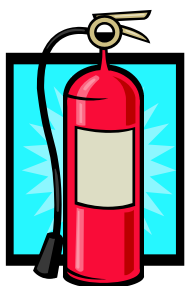
Evacuation/Invacuation Procedures

As part of your induction, you should have been trained in the evacuation/invacuation procedure for the school. If you have not received this training, please refer to your line manager/Health and Safety Coordinator immediately. Ensure that you are aware of what the fire alarm sounds like and what to do when the fire alarm sounds, particularly if you are responsible for pupil safety.

Fire signage is located throughout the school and is provided to assist you in exiting the building safely in the event of an emergency. Please make yourself aware of all the emergency exit routes and final exits from your classroom and the location of your assembly points (playgrounds East and West.)

You will notice fire extinguishers are located throughout the school buildings. Fire extinguishers should only be used in the event of an emergency where the fire is small, and only by people who have been trained in their use and who consider it safe to do so.

YOU MUST TREAT ALL INSTANCES OF THE FIRE ALARM ACTIVATING AS IF IT WERE A REAL FIRE.



On hearing the fire alarm:

- Leave the building quickly and calmly by the nearest available escape route, wherever possible assisting in evacuating pupils and visitors as you go.
- Switch off equipment and close windows, if it is safe to do so as you leave.
- Close doors behind you if you are the last person leaving the room.

- Walk calmly and without hesitation to your nearest fire exit.
- Assemble at the identified assembly point and wait for further instruction.
- DO NOT run or panic.
- DO NOT stop to collect any personal belongings.
- DO NOT re-enter the building until you have been told that it is safe to do so.

Any person finding an undetected fire shall:

- Immediately raise the alarm by breaking the nearest emergency break glass point. Verbally raise the alarm if the alarm does not immediately activate (tell East or West Offices).
- Evacuate the building
- As soon as possible (after evacuating the building) report the location of the fire to the person in charge.

DO NOT ATTEMPT TO FIGHT ANY FIRE IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN TRAINED TO DO SO.

Risk Assessments & Baseline Risk Register

It is important that you take time to read any risk assessments written for use in school and apply the principles at work. Risk assessments enable us to consider the hazards which we may encounter in the school environment or during our activities, and to assess the risks so that we are able to determine whether the control measures we already have in place are adequate, or if any additional measures are required.

Risk assessments are important methods of protecting everyone in the school – pupils, staff, contractors and visitors. They are also a legal requirement under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.

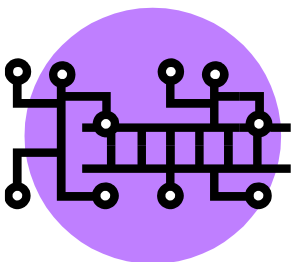
Any queries should be raised with the Health and Safety Coordinator in the first instance and if required the Headteacher. They are subject to annual review or where there are significant changes to working practices.

These are 5 simple steps to use when carrying out a risk assessment: -

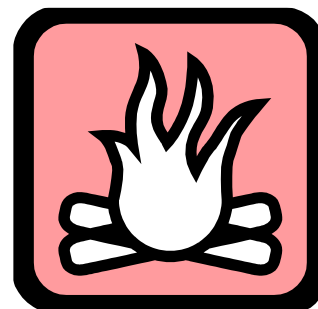
- Step 1 - Identify the hazards
- Step 2 - Decide who might be harmed and how
- Step 3 - Evaluate the risks and decide on precautions
- Step 4 - Record your findings and implement them
- Step 5 - Review your assessment and update if necessary

For further information refer to www.hse.gov.uk or www.shropshirelg.net

What is a Hazard?



A hazard is anything with the potential to cause harm. Harm includes “ill health”, “injury” or “damage to property”.



Examples of hazards which can be found in schools are:

- Fire (burns, death)
- Power tools, machinery (electrocution, entrapment)
- Sharp hand tools (cuts and lacerations)
- Hazardous chemicals (burns, poisoning)
- Working at height (serious injury as a result of a fall)
- Swimming pools (slips and falls)
- Objects left on floor (trips and falls)
- Heavy objects (injuries as a result of manual handling)

What is Risk?

Risk is the likelihood that harm will occur and the severity of the consequences.

Factors that affect the level of risk include: -

- Who will be exposed to the hazard and for how long?
- The age of the individuals at risk
- The individuals understanding/perception of the hazard
- The individual's level of training and experience
- What control measures are already in place

What are Control Measures?

Control measures might include: -

- Guards and interlocks on machinery
- Safe systems of work
- Visual checks on equipment before use
- Maintenance checks and servicing and statutory inspections
- Safety equipment, e.g. fire extinguishers
- Training received by those at risk
- Personal protective equipment
- Notes of guidance
- Safety signage

What are Safe Systems of Work?

'Safe systems of work' are documented procedures, working methods or instructions that detail how a particular task should be carried out. There will be many 'safe systems of work' within the school e.g. lesson plans, laboratory and workshop safety rules, departmental codes of practice.

Hierarchy of Controls

When controlling the hazard the following hierarchy of controls should be followed: -

1. Remove or eliminate hazard
2. Substitute a hazardous material or process with a non-hazardous or less hazardous one
3. Separate/isolate worker from hazard (provide guards)
4. Develop and use safe systems of work
5. Train, instruct and supervise workers
6. Provide personal protective equipment (PPE) and warning signage

Recording and Reviewing

All areas and activity risk assessments should be recorded on the Risk Assessment template which can be accessed from the Health and Safety Co-ordinator. Risk assessments for specific hazards such as use of hazardous chemicals, working at heights, and the use of display screen equipment should be recorded on the specific forms available.

Once a risk assessment has been carried out for a particular task, ensure that the controls are implemented. All risks assessments should be reviewed annually or more frequently if there has been an accident, or a significant change to the activity of working environment, e.g. new equipment.

SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE							
HAZARD	SEVERITY	INDIVIDUALS AT RISK	EXISTING CONTROL MEASURES	LIKELIHOOD	RISK RATING (With Controls)	ACCEPTABLE (Risk Rating ≥ 5) TOLERABLE (Risk Rating 5-8) ACTION REQUIRED (Risk Rating ≥ 9) RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS	RESIDUAL RISK
	1 = Insignificant 2 = Minor 3 = Moderate 4 = Major 5 = Catastrophic			1 = Improbable 2 = Conceivable 3 = Likely 4 = Probable 5 = Certainly	Severity x Likelihood		

Educational Visits

Trips and educational visits are subject to formal risk assessment, parental consent and insurance arrangements. Visits must not take place unless a booking form and risk assessment have been completed in line with the Educational Visits and Journeys Policy and authorised by the EVC (lead), EVC and Headteacher.

Please speak to the Educational Visits Co-ordinator (EVC) and refer to the School's Educational Visits and Journeys Policy for further advice and information.

Accidents and Incidents

An accident is an unplanned, unscheduled, unwanted event or occurrence or any undesired circumstance which may result in injury to persons or damage to property.

Where an uncontrolled or unplanned event does not result in any injury to a person, but could have done, this is called a 'near miss'. Significant near misses, e.g. nearly being knocked over by a vehicle in the school carpark, should be reported to your line manager and/or the Health and Safety Coordinator.

All accidents to employees, visitors and pupils must be reported immediately on the Accident Report Form (CARS) with the Headteachers section completed by the Health and Safety Coordinator. A copy of this form is then sent to the Health and Safety team at Shropshire Council by the Health and Safety Co-ordinator.

The forms are available from the **East and West Reception offices**. The original copy is held in a secure location in line with General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) May 2018. All near misses must also follow the same procedure. **IF IN ANY DOUBT OF THE PROCEDURE TO FOLLOW AFTER AN ACCIDENT PLEASE SPEAK IMMEDIATELY TO THE HEADTEACHER OR HEALTH AND SAFETY CO-ORDINATOR.**

Near miss 'accidents' should also be written up and passed on to the Health and Safety Coordinator or Headteacher.

Common types of accidents that take place within school environments are: -

- Sporting injuries to pupils
- Slips, trips and falls
- Manual handling injuries
- Cuts and burns

Some accidents and injuries need to be reported to the HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). This will be done by the Health and Safety Coordinator.

More information can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/

All RIDDOR reportable incidents should be investigated by the school.

First Aid

First aid can save lives. The school has an appropriate number of first aiders, although not all first aiders have the same level of qualification. Some are fully qualified first aiders (4-day course), others are 'Appointed Persons' (1-day course). Qualified first aiders are listed in staffrooms and around school.

Staff administering first aid within school have undertaken the relevant training and names of the schools qualified first aiders are displayed around the school site. The Lead first aider is responsible for checking the contents of first aid boxes on a termly basis and replenish following an incident. First aid certificates are held securely in school by the Lead First Aider (Lisa Yeomans).

Other first aid facilities at the school include first aid kits located at strategic points, eyewash kits, and a first aid room.

You should familiarise yourself with the school's first aid procedures and the nearest first aid kit, eye wash station and up-to-date list of first aiders.

It is important that you advise your line manager and the person responsible for first aid in the school if you have any medical condition that they might need to be aware of, for everyday safety reasons, and in the event of you needing emergency assistance, e.g. if you suffer from asthma, diabetes, epilepsy, any allergies or reaction to medicines or anaesthetics.

Administration of Medication

Unauthorised medication is not allowed in any school building. All authorised medication is kept securely in a locked cupboard in the medical room. Care plans are signed by parents for all medication that the Headteacher has agreed to be administered within school time. Trained staff administer medication in line with the students care plan, recording the time, date, amount given and a witness signature. Any reactions are recorded on the student's medication record sheet. Medication for asthma is kept in the classroom and pupils are supervised when taking their asthma medication.

Violence & Aggression: Reporting Procedures

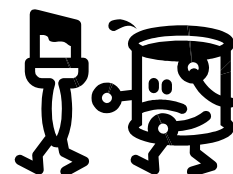
Trustees are committed to reducing the incidence of verbal and physical abuse towards staff in our schools. Consequently, we have adopted Shropshire Council's definition of violence at work; "any incident where a member of staff is abused threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work".

Staff must report these incidents using the CARS form held in the Admin reception office (East and West). The Deputy Headteacher will discuss the incident and any follow up action and support required from the Headteacher with the member of staff and RIDDOR.

Chemical Safety (COSHH)

Chemicals and other substances, e.g. dusts and fumes, which are potentially hazardous, can be found in the school environment. Some examples include: -

- Some paints and solvents used by Art and Maintenance
- Pesticides and herbicides used by Grounds staff
- Some cleaning agents
- Some chemicals used in Science
- Some fumes created in Science
- Some dusts produced in D&T and Maintenance Workshops



These chemicals and substances can cause injuries such as burns, or ill health such as occupational asthma or dermatitis, if used or not controlled correctly.

The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH) requires the use and production of hazardous substances to be properly controlled. This includes replacing hazardous substances with less harmful ones wherever possible, training staff in the correct use and storage of hazardous chemicals, and the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE).

COSHH Assessments

The COSHH Regulations require all substances used in the workplace (school) to be assessed to ensure they are stored and used safely. Manufacturers produce 'Material Safety Data Sheets' for every substance, which includes key health and safety

information for this purpose. Material Safety Data Sheets should be obtained for every substance used in the school. All substances which carry an orange hazard symbol (see next page) must have a documented COSHH risk assessment.

Chemicals which are habitually used within the home are not subject to the COSHH Regulations when solely used at home. However, once the substance has been brought into school (the workplace), they are then subject to the regulations and must be assessed prior to use.

Rules for the Safe Handling of Chemicals

Only use chemicals/hazardous substances if you have been trained to do so.

DO:

Ensure that the relevant Material Safety Data Sheet has been obtained from the supplier and a COSHH Assessment is carried out BEFORE using the chemical/substance

- Read the label prior to use and follow manufacturer's guidelines
- Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) e.g. gloves and goggles if the label recommends it
- Use chemicals in well ventilated areas
- Ensure that the correct dilution rates are followed
- Ensure that when diluting, the chemical is added to the water, not the water added to the chemical
- Ensure that containers are clearly labelled
- Ensure that the relevant first aid facilities are easily available in the event of an incident resulting from the use of chemical substances
- Report any injuries, cases of ill health, or incidents resulting from the use of chemical substances to your line manager
- Ensure guidelines for the correct disposal of unwanted chemicals/hazardous substances are followed
- Ensure all flammable substances are stored in a lockable suitably constructed container

NEVER:

- Mix chemicals
- Decant chemicals into containers that have previously been used for other liquids or food products
- Use PPE which is unsuitable, damaged or which looks significantly worn

Signage

The following signs / labels can be found on containers containing hazardous substances:



HIGHLY FLAMMABLE



HARMFUL



TOXIC



OXIDISING



EXPLOSIVE



CORROSIVE



HARMFUL TO ENVIRONMENT

The wide range of hazardous substances can be categorised as follows:

EXPLOSIVE OR FLAMMABLE	Dangerous due to their potential release energy rapidly or due to the harmful effects of their products as a result of explosive or burning.
HARMFUL / IRRITANTS	Substances that adversely affect the skin or respiration or can lead to allergic effects.
CORROSIVES	Chemicals which will chemically attack material or parts of the body.
TOXICS	Substances that interfere or restrict bodily functions (e.g. kidneys, liver) such as chlorinated solvents and heavy metals.
ANOXIA	Vapours such as vapours or gases which reduce the oxygen content of the air or prevent its effective use by the body.
NARCOTICS	Substances that depress the function of the brain.
OXIDISERS	Substances that provoke an exothermic reaction when in contact with other substances.

For further guidance please speak to the Science Technicians or your line manager. Further guidance is available from the HSE Website at www.hse.gov.uk/coshh

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

School will arrange to purchase PPE for any employee, if it is determined necessary as a result of a COSHH or risk assessment, to ensure the health and safety of that person. It is recognised that PPE is the last line of defence and other control measures should be considered in the first instance.

Display Screen Equipment (DSE)

All staff have been issued with and signed for the computer and internet use policy which covers the safe use of display screen equipment.

Injuries which can arrive from using DSE include work related upper limb disorders (WRULDs), strains, sprains, tired and dry eyes and headaches. Injuries often occur due to repetitive actions over long periods of uninterrupted work and poorly adjusted workstations.



The Display screen Equipment regulations requires an assessment to be undertaken of the workstations of identified DSE 'users' in order that appropriate action can be taken to reduce the risk of injury.

If you have been identified as a 'user', or think you might be a 'user', the member of school staff responsible for carrying out DSE Assessments will visit you at your workstation to undertake a DSE Workstation Assessment. Any issues relating to working with DSE will be discussed with you and further action may be agreed. It is your responsibility to adjust your workstation correctly, to maintain good posture and to take regular breaks from working at the DSE screen.

Please speak to the Health and Safety Co-ordinator for further information.

Interactive Whiteboard/Projector Safety

Guidance for use

- Do not stare directly into the projector beam
- If entering the beam, do not look towards beam/audience for more than a few seconds
- If stood in the beam, try to keep your back to projector beam
- Pupils should not be left alone whilst projector/beam is in operation

For further guidance refer to ICT support staff or www.hse.gov.uk

Moving and Handling

One of the most common causes of workplace injuries is moving and handling heavy objects, also known as 'manual handling'. The types of injury which can be sustained whilst moving and handling include: -

- Strains and sprains of the back, leg and arm muscles
- Crushing of the fingers, feet and toes
- Hand injuries
- Fractures
- Bruising

Unsafe lifting and handling cause many serious musculoskeletal injuries each year in the UK. We aim to eliminate all manual handling tasks where possible, or reduce the risk, so far as is reasonably practicable. Where appropriate staff can assist by considering whether changes can be made to their work organisation (e.g. storage arrangements), use of mechanical aids etc. Site Staff will carry out the majority of manual handling and have received specific health and safety training in this respect.

If you need to move an item then to reduce the risk of injury from 'moving and handling', you must assess the risks involved before attempting to lift and/or move it. When assessing the task, consider the following: -

- Have you been trained in safe manual handling techniques?
- Is the item too heavy, large or awkward for one person to move it? If so, can you get help?
- Can a mechanical aid, e.g. a trolley or sack barrow, be used to make the job easier?
- Can the load be made easier to move, e.g. lighter by splitting it into smaller quantities?
- What route will you need to take and is it free from obstruction?

How to Lift Safely

1. Plan your route – is it free from obstructions?
2. Plan the lift – stop and think.
3. Position yourself correctly. If necessary, slightly flex your back hips and knees to get to the same level as the load.
4. Test the weight. If you can manage the load take a firm grip.
5. Lift smoothly. Keep your head up.
6. Let your leg muscles do the work, not your back.
7. If possible, keep the load close to the centre of your body as you travel.
8. Lower the load – keep your head up. If necessary, slightly flex your back, hips and knees. Let your leg muscles do the work. Adjust the loads position.

For further guidance refer to H&S website www.hse.gov.uk search "Manual Handling".

Working at Height

All working at height tasks must be assessed and avoided or minimised where possible.

Staff are only to work at height if using suitable access equipment. Standing on tables, chairs, benches, or similar furniture is strictly forbidden. Elephants foot stools and class 1 stepladders are available if required.

Site Staff inspect working at height equipment monthly and maintain a register.

Accidents resulting from falls whilst working at height can be very serious. They can lead to long term disability and can even be fatal. 'Work at height' is defined as work at ANY height where there is a risk of injury and includes activities such as: -

- Putting up a display where it is necessary to use a step ladder
- Collecting items which are stored at height and need a step ladder to reach them
- Adjusting stage lights from a lighting gantry
- Decorating stage scenery using a scaffold tower
- Using a ladder to change a light fitting
- Working on a 'cherry picker' or 'mobile elevated work platform' to clean the guttering
- Working on a roof, e.g. to fit new aerials

Rules for Working Safely at Height

- Where possible avoid working at height. Many tasks can be carried out using extendable/long handle equipment
- If work at height is unavoidable, the activity must be risk assessed to identify the most appropriate type of height access equipment to be used. This might be a step ladder, podium steps, a scaffold tower or a mobile elevated working platform. NEVER stand on chairs – especially swivel chairs!
- Traditional ladders should only be used if the work is low risk (i.e. the distance to fall is not great, the work is of short duration (just a few minutes) and takes place infrequently
- You must be trained to use height access equipment, even step ladders, correctly and safely
- You must carry out a visual check of the equipment every time before using it to ensure it is safe and report any faults to your line manager
- NEVER work at height alone

All steps, stools and ladders used in the school should be logged on a ladder register, maintained in a safe condition and subjected to an annual safety check.

When Using a Stepladder

DON'T CLIMB:

- If the job can be done from ground level
- Unless you have been trained to use the stepladder
- Unless there is someone else with you
- Until you have checked that the floor is not slippery
- Unless you are sure that the ladder cannot be knocked by anyone or anything
- If you have a poor sense of balance
- If the step ladder isn't tall enough
- If the step ladder appears damaged in any way

ALWAYS:

- Wear suitable footwear
- Watch out for objects above your head
- Ensure that:
 - Treads are dirt and grease free
 - Feet are in place
 - Stepladder is of sufficient height for the job in hand (you should NOT need to stand on the platform)
 - Stepladder is placed on a firm, level base
 - Platform is locked in position before use
 - Steps are set so that you face the work

KEEP:

- Three secure points of contact when climbing the stepladder
- Tools or items that you need at the top of the ladder
- Both feet on the step-ladder – never 1 foot on the stepladder and the other on another object, e.g. a desk

NEVER:

- Stand on the back-cross rail – it is not weight bearing
- Use step ladder in a closed position
- Stand on the top platform
- Over-reach and risk losing your balance
- Exert sideways pressure
- Carry heavy loads when climbing
- Ascend/descend stepladder at speed

For further guidance refer to the HSE Website at www.hse.gov.uk and search "ladders".

Slips, Trips and Falls

Slips, trips and falls are the most common cause of accidents to staff in school. These types of accidents can occur anywhere within the school and can be caused by: -

- Wet floors, e.g. in entrance halls, cloakrooms, by sinks and near swimming pools
- Spilt food and greasy floors in dining and catering areas
- Wearing unsuitable footwear, e.g. high-heels, flip flops or ill-fitting shoes
- Over polished or dusty floors
- Loose or damaged floor coverings and loose nosings on stairs
- Uneven surfaces on external paths
- Trailing cables
- Items such as school bags and coats left on the floor in classrooms and corridors

There are many things you can do to reduce accidents resulting from slips, trips and falls:

- Wear sensible, non-slip, low heeled, fully enclosed footwear
- Watch your step, particularly on steps and stairs
- Remove obstructions on walkways, e.g. bags or boxes, even if you didn't leave them there
- Ensure that spillages are cleaned up immediately, even if you didn't cause them
- Ensure warning signs are used if there are areas of wet flooring following a spillage or cleaning. Remember to remove the sign once the floor is dry
- Position equipment so that cables do not cross walkways
- If you see a 'wet floor' warning sign, or are in an area where cleaning is taking place, take extra care – avoid the area if you can
- Ensure all defective flooring and any other areas of concern which could cause a person to slip, trip and fall is reported to the appropriate person

Further information can be obtained from the HSE Website at www.hse.gov.uk



Provision & Use of Work Equipment

All work equipment must be suitable for the purpose for which it is intended and must not present a risk to the health and safety of the user or other people.

The term 'work equipment' covers a wide range of equipment ranging from a hammer to a tractor and gang mowers used to cut the grass on the playing fields. Regardless of the size of the equipment, it must be fit for purpose, in good working order and must be well maintained.

Hazardous machinery is likely to be located in several parts of the school, particularly in the DT, Art, Science, Caretaking, Ground-keeping and Catering departments.

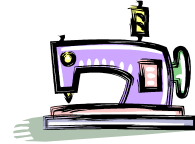
Some pieces of work equipment are subject to 'statutory testing' such as passenger lifts, cherry pickers, and pressure vessels such as compressors. The tests will be arranged by Site Team/Health and Safety Coordinator.

If you are using work equipment you should be trained in how to use that make and model safely, be familiar with all the safety features, e.g. guards and emergency stop buttons, and know what, if any, personal protective equipment (PPE) is required when using the equipment.

Visual checks should be carried out on work equipment before each use to ensure that there are no defects or faults. Any equipment which has defects must be taken out of use immediately and NOT reintroduced to the working environment until it has been repaired.

You should NOT bring your own equipment into work unless this has been authorised by a senior member of staff and the item has been checked before use, to ensure it is safe to use, e.g. PAT testing of portable electrical equipment.

Where machinery is being purchased (such as woodworking machines, pedestal drills etc.) designated staff should seek advice from Health & Safety Advisor before making such purchases.



For further information refer to the HSE website at www.hse.gov.uk

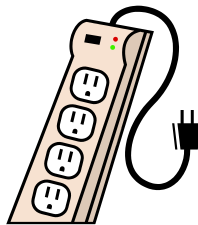
Electricity at Work

The main fixed electrical wiring system is tested every 5 years in accordance with 'Institution of Electrical Engineers' wiring regulations. Portable electrical equipment is listed in the asset register. It is subject to Portable Appliance Testing (PAT) annually by a suitably qualified electrician. You should not bring your own electrical equipment into work unless this has been authorised by a senior member of staff and it has been subject to 12-month warranty with receipt and/or PAT tested.

Many items of work equipment are powered by electricity. Electricity can kill and even non-fatal shocks have the potential to cause severe and/or permanent injuries. In addition to injury, electricity has the potential to cause fires, particularly where faulty electrical and/or faulty electrical installations are in existence.

When using electrical equipment: -

- Visually check the equipment before use, i.e. check that the cable and plug have not been damaged and that there are no obvious defects, e.g. broken switches or signs of overheating
- Turn off equipment when not in use, particularly when leaving the site at the end of the day
- When cleaning or maintaining equipment, ensure that you have turned off and disconnected the electric supply first
- If overheating or any other fault is suspected, turn off and unplug the equipment immediately
- Limit the number of extension leads used. Never plug one extension lead into another
- DO NOT leave machinery unattended when it is switched on
- DO NOT pull electrical equipment by the flex
- DO NOT use electrical equipment with wet hands
- DO NOT allow electrical cables to trail into water or use electrical equipment in damp and humid environments unless it is specifically designed for that purpose
- DO NOT use any electrical item which you believe has a fault; report any faults to your line manager or the school's H&S Co-ordinator



For further information refer to the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk and search "electricity"

Lone Working

Lone working is to be avoided wherever possible by arranging to work in pairs or as a group.

Lone workers are defined by the HSE as 'those who work by themselves without close or direct supervision', i.e. totally remote from others, due to their location, the time of day, or the day of the week.

Lone working is a part of normal working life. If you work alone you need to take sensible precautions to ensure your safety, including advising other people when and where you will be working. Talk to your line manager or the Health and Safety Co-ordinator to ensure you understand the procedures you must take to ensure you will be safe whilst you work.

During holiday periods staff should sign in and off the site, carry either a mobile phone or have access to a school phone at all times, and obtain prior agreement from their line manager stating when you are coming into work, how long you expect to be on site and when you are leaving.

Staff who could fall into the category of lone workers include: -

- Caretaking and cleaning staff working alone early in the morning or in the evening
- Ground keepers
- Teaching and administrative staff working outside of normal school working hours, e.g. during the weekends and/or school holidays.

The main risk associated with lone working are: -

- Lack of immediate assistance in the case of injury or ill health
- Violence against the lone worker



Some activities need to be avoided by lone workers. These include: -

- Significant manual handling activities
- Working at height
- Use of dangerous equipment e.g. major power tools
- Use of hazardous chemicals
- Work in potentially hazardous environments, e.g. close to deep water

For further information please refer to the HSE website www.hse.gov.uk

Boiler & Electrical Room Safety & Maintenance of Heating Plant

An annual Service Level Agreement (SLA) is in place to carry out the annual servicing and any maintenance which is required to the boiler rooms. Copies of service records are held on each school site. Boiler Plant and Electrical Intake Rooms must not be used as storage areas and are out of bounds to pupils and staff. These areas are identified by safety signage and kept locked at all times.

Prevention and Control of Legionella

An annual SLA is in place and the contracted provider will complete monthly water checks to determine temperatures and any cleaning and disinfection requirements needed to the water system in each school. The treatments will be carried out and the legionella file completed accordingly by the approved contractor and records filed appropriately.

Site staff will complete the weekly little used outlet flushing log and monitor monthly contractor visits.

Control & Management of Contractors

All schools employ contractors. They may work on the school site every day, e.g. cleaners and caterers; regularly, e.g. ground-keepers and window cleaners; or just occasionally e.g. electricians carrying out repair work, or a major building contractor constructing a whole new building.

In the first instance, only contractors who are CHAS (Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme) registered or on the Trust's Approved contractors list can be used to carry out maintenance and construction work in the Trust.

Where this is not possible, and a contractor is to be employed without CHAS registration the Site Staff are responsible for seeking approval from the Business and operations Manager or Headteacher. The Site Staff will then be responsible for liaising with the Contractor regarding on site risk assessment and method statements. Support is available from the Health and Safety SLA provider, Shropshire Council.

The work that contractors do may present risks to school staff and pupils. Whilst contractors will have been informed of the school's health and safety and safeguarding requirements it is important that all staff are vigilant and report any concerns to the Business and Operations Manager/Headteacher/Deputy Headteacher or a member of the Site Team as soon as possible.

In order to reduce the risks, it may be necessary to cordon off the area in which contractors are working. Although this may be inconvenient, it is an important safety measure. You must NOT enter areas which have been cordoned-off or are marked 'contractors only'.



THE PRIORITY IS TO KEEP PUPILS AWAY FROM ANY AREA WHERE CONTRACTORS ARE WORKING

Defect System - Reporting Repairs Required

Staff are responsible for reporting any repairs required to the Site Staff via email to ows.premisesteam@oldburywells.com. Please can you also send a copy by using the cc box on the email to the Health and Safety Co-ordinator, nicole.carter@oldburywells.com for information. In particular, repairs to floor surfaces must be reported promptly and action taken to make areas safe on a temporary basis, until a permanent repair can be arranged.

Workplace Requirements

For guidance on areas such as temperature, space, toilet facilities, lighting etc. staff should consult the Education (Independent School Standards) (England) Regulations 2010 and the Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1990.

Management of Asbestos

A copy of the Asbestos Register is held within the East and West side reception offices and staff should make themselves aware of its content and may consult it for further information. There is no material in such a condition that it presents a risk to health.

Staff must not disturb asbestos containing materials and if you have any concerns you should report these immediately to the Headteacher, Health and Safety Coordinator or a member of the Site Staff, so procedures can be followed. Contractors should not start work on site before signing the register. The Admin/Site Staff will make the register available to contractors on their arrival. Contractors must sign the register, any contractor or any other person carrying out work in the school must consult the Asbestos Register and act in accordance with the procedures therein before commencing work.

All work involving asbestos must be carried out by an approved licensed contractor and under the advice of the Council's Asbestos Manager.

The Health and Safety Coordinator, Headteacher and Site Staff are trained in Asbestos management procedures.

Playground Safety & Vehicle Movement on Premises

Whilst at work, you may come into contact with a variety of vehicles. These might include cars, minibuses and coaches, contractors' vans, delivery vehicles, tractors, ride-on lawn mowers etc.

Pupils use the designated play areas as a playground and are supervised by staff at break times on a rota basis. All external play equipment is inspected by site staff and records kept of findings and actions if necessary.

Vehicles enter and leave the premises by use of the entrance gates. Systems are in place to prevent people being injured by a moving vehicle on the school premises. These include: -

- Speed limits
- Restricting car-parking in certain areas
- Designated and protected pedestrian routes (Do not use vehicle routes)
- Clearly marked pedestrian crossings on school drives/roads
- Designated areas for pupil pick-up/drop off at the start and end of the school day
- Designated areas for minibuses and coaches to pick-up/drop off pupils
- Restricting the times when delivery vehicles can enter the site

Whilst on the school premises you must: -

- Abide by all site rules, e.g. do not exceed speed limits or park on unauthorised areas or allow pedestrians to use vehicle exits
- Be vigilant when driving around the school site, particularly at the beginning and end of the day, when lessons are changing over and at other times where the volume of pedestrians may be increased
- Use footpaths and designated pedestrian routes when walking across the school grounds
- Always remain at a safe distance from reversing vehicles

All incidents resulting in injury and any near misses which involve vehicles must be reported to the school Health and Safety Coordinator to ensure that any issues can be dealt with effectively and quickly.

Should you have any concerns about vehicle and pedestrian segregation on your site, please contact the school H&S Coordinator.

Control of Noise Exposure

Exposure to excessive noise levels may occur from time to time where the premises staff are using grounds maintenance equipment. Exposure to excessive noise levels can result in temporary or permanent hearing damage.

HSE - The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 states:

“The level at which employers must provide hearing protection and hearing protection zones is now 85 decibels (daily or weekly average exposure) and the level at which employers must assess the risk to workers' health and provide them with information and training is now 80 decibels”

Where there is any reason to suspect that statutory limits of 80db (A) & 85db (A) may be exceeded, advice on control measures should be sought from the Health and Safety external provider.

Pregnant Workers

Pregnancy is a part of normal everyday life. Many women work during pregnancy and may return to work while they are still breast-feeding. However, there may be some hazards in the working environments which, although normally acceptable, could affect either the health of the women, the developing foetus, or the newborn child whilst the mother is breast-feeding. Consequently, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations include regulations to protect the health and safety of expectant and new mothers who work. ‘New mothers’ are those who have given birth within the previous six months, or who are breast-feeding.

Female members of staff who discover that they are pregnant should advise their line manager, in writing, in order that a maternity risk assessment can be undertaken, and suitable control measures discussed and agreed. The Health and Safety Coordinator will carry out a risk assessment and offer advice for managing workloads for all pregnant workers to ensure they are not exposed to any significant risks.

The risks which should be considered when carrying out a maternity risk assessment should include the physical aspects of the mother's role, any risk of exposure to hazardous substances deemed unsuitable during pregnancy and the mother's normal working conditions. Common risks include: -

- Lifting/carrying of heavy objects
- Design of workstations
- Long working hours
- Exposure to hazardous chemicals and radioactive material, e.g. in science departments
- Prolonged periods of sitting or standing
- Extremes of cold and heat
- Work related stress

Female members of staff, who wish to express and store their milk whilst they are at work, should be provided with a clean and healthy environment for this purpose.

Environmental Issues and Waste

As a nation we are becoming more aware of environmental issues and the effect that human ways of life can have on the environment, i.e., pollution and climate change. By making small changes to our way of life we can make a contribution towards protecting the environment for future generations.

Small things that YOU can do: -

- Turn off lights if you are the last person to leave the room
- Use natural light when this is light enough
- Dispose of empty toner cartridges for printers via recycling facilities
- Ensure taps are not left running
- Only fill the kettle with enough water for the drinks required, i.e., do not overfill the kettle when making only one cup of tea
- Cycle to work or take public transport where possible
- E-mail documents rather than send hard copies, if practicable to do so.

Hazardous Waste

Where substances contain hazardous properties, they are classified as 'Hazardous' and may be subject to Hazardous Waste (England and Wales Regulations 2005).

COSHH Assessments will determine what procedures should be followed when disposing of hazardous waste substances. The regulations are not exclusive to substances as such and other items which could be deemed as hazardous waste include electrical items, fluorescent light tubes and clinical waste.

Instructions on packaging and information on Material Safety Data Sheets should always be followed when disposing of hazardous waste. Where necessary, specialists in hazardous waste removal and disposal should be used.

For school specific waste procedures and recycling initiative, please contact the Health and Safety Co-ordinator.





**Swimming Pool Normal Operating Procedure (NOP) and Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Normal Operating Procedure
(NOT CURRENTLY IN USE)**

Objective and Scope

This procedure identifies the processes designed to control pool:

- Supervision
- Safety
- Teaching
- Hiring to external users.

Reference Documents

The following reference documents should be readily available to anyone using the pool:

- Normal Operating Procedure
- Emergency Action Plan
- County Policy on Swimming
- Conditions of Swimming Pool Hire
- Staff Training Register for School Staff (life guarding, teaching and plant maintenance).

Details of the Pool

Pool Details	
Length	15.0m
Width	7.5m
Maximum depth	1.5m
Minimum depth	1.1m
Number of lanes	4
Total surface area	112.5m ²
Maximum capacity (people)	40

The pool is used for school lessons by this school and hired out to external agencies

Plans of the Building and Layout

A plan of the school building and pool area showing emergency exits and evacuation routes can be found in Appendix A. This includes the location of alarms and safety equipment, and entry and exit points to the pool.

Potential Areas of Risk

Risk Assessment (can be found in Appendix B)

- A separate documented assessment of the significant risks is undertaken annually as part of the school's annual review of Health and Safety

- This assessment covers
 - Pool environment
 - Pool supervision
 - Sessions users

All leaders of groups using the pool must have had sight of or access to the Risk Assessments and must be aware of the risks identified at this pool and the actions necessary to control them.

Known Hazards

- a) Children accessing the pool when it is not in use and not supervised
- b) Children who cannot swim getting out of their depth
- c) Diving into insufficient depth of water (leading to concussion or head/neck or spinal injury)
- d) Recreational swimming
- e) Prior health problems
- f) Absence of, or inadequate response, from pool staff in an emergency

Standard Procedures for school lessons

- To ensure unauthorised access the pool must be locked when not in use
- Swimming will not take place until one hour after a meal
- Before a lesson commences all emergency equipment will be in place
- The person in charge of swimming will keep a register of all those participating in swimming lessons.
- A headcount will be taken of those entering the pool and this will be recorded.
- All staff responsible for teaching and pool safety should be aware of any existing health issues e.g. heart trouble, asthma, and epilepsy. Ventilators should be within easy access to swimmers who may need them. Where epilepsy is totally controlled by medication no special precautions are necessary
- All supervisors should carry a whistle
- Swimmers must practice a simple whistle drill at the beginning of a new swimming programme – one blast stop means stay still, continuous blasts mean go to the side of the pool and wait for instructions
- Diving is prohibited and swimmers must not be allowed to enter from the pool sides –all entry and exit must be from the pool steps
- If the pool water becomes unclear and swimmers' feet cannot be seen on the bottom of the pool all swimming activity must stop. This may be caused by the condition of the water or wind or heavy rain creating surface distortion
- Swimmers must not be allowed to go back into the pool area unattended
- If a swimmer has a minor injury and requires one of the staff to deal with it then swimming activity must stop with pupils supervised at the side of the pool until both supervisors are able to resume their normal roles
- At least two supervisors should be at the poolside before swimmers are admitted to the pool area from the changing rooms
- All swimmers should be counted out of the pool at the end of the session, and a supervisor should be the last to leave locking the door behind them.

Pool Rules

- No running on the pool side
- No diving or jumping from the side into the pool
- Enter and exit the water by the steps only
- No entry until instructed to do so
- No shouting
- No acrobatics
- No pushing or ducking other swimmers
- No outdoor shoes permitted on the poolside.

Supervision of Swimming Activities

There must be a minimum of two qualified pool supervisors present at all times; one person must be nominated as the lead supervisor. Supervisors must be on the poolside; staff in the water do not count in the pool supervision ratios.

When dealing with minor first aid and other minor incidents that may reduce the poolside supervision ratios, the class should stop all activity and remain at the poolside until full supervision levels are resumed.

Pool supervisors must carry a whistle with them at all times.

Pool supervisors must be in position on the poolside before swimmers are permitted to enter the water. In addition, supervisors must remain on the poolside at the end of a session until all swimmers have left the area and the pool is secured.

Supervisors should be positioned so that the pool can be scanned in 10 seconds and a casualty can be reached within approximately 20 seconds.

Supervisors must work together to ensure that they monitor all areas of the pool and all pool users. They should be located on poolside so that they can achieve this and know who is looking out for which area or group of children.

Club Use/Private Hire

The members of staff responsible for lettings shall ensure that private organisations are aware of the requirements and rules when confirming the booking. A lettings form must be issued and signed to confirm the arrangements to be in place. The organisation shall be issued with a copy of the 'Swimming Pool Normal Operating Procedure (NOP) and Emergency Action Plan (EAP)'.

The members of staff responsible for lettings shall need sight of written proof (original not photocopied) that all qualified Lifeguards and supervisors provided by private organisations are inducted in the necessary operating procedures and emergency action. This proof must be presented with the hire agreement form.

The members of staff responsible for lettings shall monitor club/private hire use to ensure the requirements and rules are being adhered to.

Equipment

- Safety equipment must be checked on the day prior to pool use and records of these checks must be kept.
- Problems/shortfalls must be reported to the Site Manager.
- Records of checks and problems raised are reported to and kept by the Site Manager.
- Teaching equipment, e.g. floats, lane ropes etc. is kept in cages and baskets at the side of the pool

Cleaning

A contractor (currently Premier Services) cleans the swimming pool changing rooms. All chemicals used are listed and risk assessed by the company. All staff are trained by the company.

The pool and poolside is cleaned by the caretakers. All chemicals used are stored safely and all caretakers have received training in pool water testing procedures especially in the use of chlorine.

Pool water treatment

Detail the work systems to be used to operate the pool:

- Chemical treatment - disinfection, pH correction, flocculation – Loribond Testing Kit systems in use
- Pool water testing done daily
- Backwashing – 2/3 times per week by caretakers
- All caretakers receive annual training through Ocean Swimming Pools Limited

Reporting of accidents and incidents

An accident is an unplanned, unscheduled, unwanted event of occurrence or any undesired circumstance which may result in injury to persons or damage to property.

Where an uncontrolled or unplanned event does not result in any injury to a person, but could have done, this is called a 'near miss'. Significant near misses, e.g. nearly being knocked over by a vehicle in the school car-park, should be reported to your line manager and/or the H&S Coordinator.

Accidents and Near Misses

All accidents should be recorded and there are forms for this purpose located in the East and West Reception areas.

Near miss 'accidents' should also be written up and passed on to the Health and Safety Co-ordinator.

Common types of accidents that take place with school environments are: -

- Sporting injuries to pupils
- Slips, trips and falls
- Manual handling injuries
- Cuts and burns

Some accidents and injuries need to be reported to the HSE under the Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 (RIDDOR). This will be done by the Health and safety Co-ordinator.

More information can be found at www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/

All RIDDOR reportable incidents should be investigated by the school.

Emergency Action Plan

What to do in the event of:

Overcrowding:

- See normal operating procedures for guidelines on maximum numbers of bathers.
- At no time should numbers of students in the pool exceed the permitted numbers

Disorderly Behaviour:

- Emphasis placed on spotting it early.
- Emergency whistle procedure to stop the group, disorderly pupil told to leave the pool and sit on the side, then up to staff discretion.
- If a swimmer refuses to leave the pool- three blasts to clear the pool and the other swimmers must wait in the changing room with another member of staff where possible.
- If the swimmer still refuses to leave the pool then staff should phone the office to call for assistance from tutor, head of year, deputy head etc.
- Serious incidents should be logged as usual
- Swimmers stay in the changing room until the pool is clear.

Lack of water clarity:

- It is essential that at all times the bottom of the pool can be clearly seen.
- If the pool water clarity deteriorates then the member of staff in charge must immediately clear the pool of swimmers
- Any change to the normal level of clarity must be reported by staff to the office who will then inform the Site Manager, who will co-ordinate the water being returned to its correct state
- Pupils must not enter the pool until given permission by the PE Staff

Outbreak of fire:

- On discovery of a fire immediately activate the nearest fire alarm.
- Do not attempt to tackle the fire unless safe to do so (i.e. the fire can be quickly extinguished with the minimum of risk to self.)
- Evacuate the building

If evacuation is necessary, it is important to remember the following golden rules:

- Do not panic, keep a clear head.
- Do not stop to collect personal belongings or allow others to do so.
- No heroics- people before property.
- All doors must be closed
- Where possible use the nearest fire exit.
- Do not re-enter the building or allow others to do so until instructed

Lighting failure:

- Any light not working must be immediately reported to the Site Manager.
- If the lights fail clear the pool of swimmers, get them dressed and then direct them from the building.
- The teacher in charge should check the changing rooms are clear and secure the pool entrance door.

Emission of toxic gases:

- Chlorine gas escape- evacuate the area immediately
- Remove any contaminated clothing and shower away from area
- Warn people in the vicinity and inform the school office immediately
- If anyone is at risk, or the area has been evacuated the office will ring for the fire brigade and inform them of a chlorine gas escape.
- Do not re-enter or stop to ventilate the area – get out.

First aid:

- At least one male and female member of the PE staff will be trained in basic 1st aid with CPR and will be capable of dealing with emergencies
- The teacher in charge will give the emergency three whistle blast to clear the pool
- In some cases, it may be necessary for the area to be cordoned off and/ or the activity to be abandoned if it is not possible to treat or remove the casualty safely.

- First aid boxes will be sited in both pools.
- If a casualty requires hospital treatment an ambulance should be called and parents informed
- All accidents and dangerous occurrence incidents must be reported using the accident book kept in the pool

When contacting the emergency services, state clearly the following:

- The service you require- ambulance, etc.
- The full name, address, and telephone number of the school
- The location of the accident
- Details and the time of the accident
- The condition of the casualty and any treatment given or being provided e.g. no breathing/ no pulse- CPR in progress
- Number of casualties
- Ambulance access

A member of staff should be directed to meet the ambulance.

Once the bather has been brought to safety, it is essential that until the ambulance arrives, they receive full aftercare and at no time must the casualty be left unsupervised.

In the case of a serious incident staff must ensure that all other bathers are cleared of the surrounding area, as they will often stand, and stare and small children could be traumatised by such events.

Water contamination- faeces/vomit/blood:

- If faeces, vomit, or blood is identified in the swimming pool, circumstances will dictate whether the pool must be cleared of bathers, and immediate action taken.
- The accident log must be completed

If a substantial amount of loose or runny stools (diarrhoea) is introduced into the water; if illness is admitted or strongly suspected:

- Clear the pool of people immediately.
- Close the pool and inform caretaker(s)
- Caretaker(s) to ensure pool cleaned and treated appropriately

Solid stools, on the other hand, should simply be retrieved immediately they are seen; as long as the pool is in other respects operating properly, no further action is necessary. If substantial amounts of blood and vomit are spilled into the pool, it should be temporarily cleared of people, to allow pollution to disperse and any infected particles within it to be neutralised by the disinfectant in the water.

The Caretaker will inform the PE department when it is safe for the pool to be used again.

Foot infections:

- The chance of transmitting any foot infections can be reduced by keeping the floor surfaces clean.
- People with severe athletes' foot should not swim.
- If a child with a verruca wishes to swim, they should be allowed to do so. It is not now necessary for the child to wear a sock.

APPENDIX A - Site Plans illustrating cut off points for Electricity, Gas, and Water

1. East Main Building:

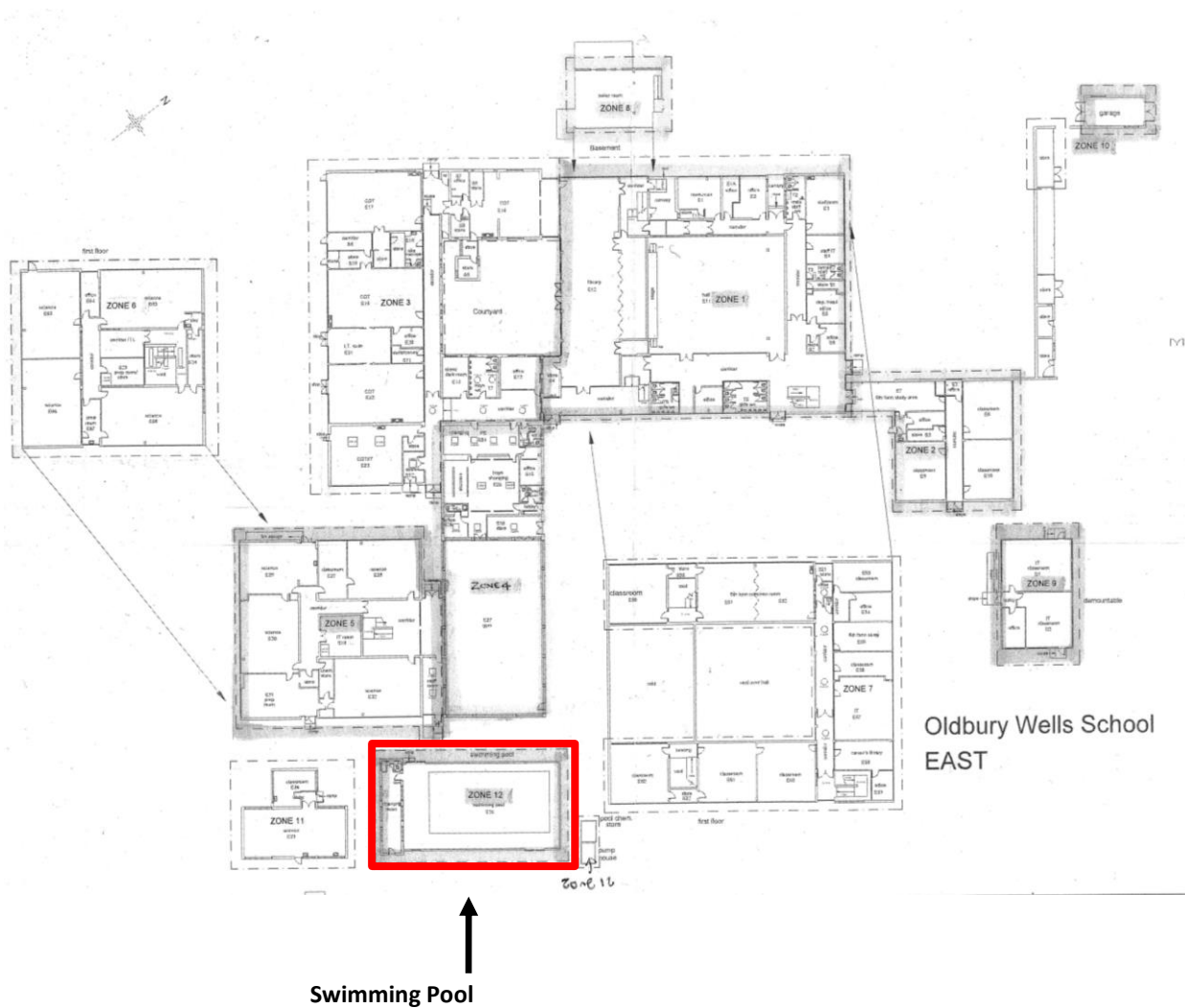
Water	Outside double white doors
Electricity	Switch Room S11 – DT Corridor
Gas	Main boiler room and room 409 outside E16

2. Science Block

Water	Outside double white doors
Electricity	Switch Room S11 – DT Corridor
Gas	Cupboard 409 outside E16

OLDBURY WELLS SCHOOL

EAST SIDE



APPENDIX B - Physical Education Department Example Risk Assessment

Area of Assessment: Swimming/Lifesaving/Personal Survival

Hazard	Who is at Risk	Severity of Outcome	Likelihood of Occurrence	Control Measures	Implemented By
Pupil choking on gum, having hair caught on something	Pupils	C	3	Pupils all told to empty mouths and have hair tied back before any physical activity is commenced	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils having their jewellery ripped from them on pool equipment or by others	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told to remove their jewelry before the lesson	Member of Staff in charge
Collisions between two or more pupils through lack of concentration	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told to be aware of others at all times as well as the activity taking place	Member of Staff in charge
Slipping on the pool side, falling over or causing an impact injury to body or head	Pupils/ Staff	B	3	Pupils told to walk at all times on the pool side and to be careful when the side becomes wet and slippery	Member of Staff in charge
Tripping over floats, ropes or other equipment on the side of the pool	Pupils/ Staff	B	3	Pupils told to walk at all times on the pool side and to keep the pool side clear by putting equipment in a safe place when finished with it	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils diving into the shallow water	Pupils	B	3	Pupils told to enter the water using a safe method and only to do so when they have been instructed to	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils swimming in areas that are too deep/too far away from the side for their capabilities	Pupils	B	3	Pupils assessed on their ability to swim before being allowed to choose where they enter the pool. All weak/non-swimmers to stay in shallow water and within reach of the side	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils swimming in areas that are out of their depth or where they can't reach the side or floor	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told about the depths of the pool and to ensure that they stay in an area that matches their capabilities	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils causing injury to each other through using incorrect techniques for lifesaving skills	Pupils	C	3	Pupils warned about injuries which could occur and to ensure that they understand instructions and demonstrations before attempting tasks	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils colliding with the pool sides / steps	Pupils	C	3	Pupils warned that they are a hazard and of the injuries they can cause. Pupils also told to be aware when swimming backwards of where these hazards are	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils colliding with each other during activities or personal survival / lifesaving tasks	Pupils	C	2	Pupils warned of the danger of getting too close to other people/groups. Ensure that pupils know when they should and shouldn't be in the pool to ensure overcrowding does not occur	Member of staff in charge
Pupils remaining in the pool when an incident has occurred.	Pupils	B	3	Pupils told about the safety procedures for the pool and to make sure that, if they are instructed to, they leave the pool safely and immediately.	Member of Staff in charge

APPENDIX B continued - Physical Education Department Example Risk Assessment

Area of Assessment: Water Polo

Hazard	Who is at Risk	Severity of Outcome	Likelihood of Occurrence	Control Measures	Implemented By
Pupil choking on gum, having hair caught on something	Pupils	C	3	Pupils all told to empty mouths and have hair tied back before any physical activity is commenced	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils having their jewelry ripped from them on pool equipment or by others	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told to remove their jewelry before the lesson	Member of Staff in charge
Collisions between two or more pupils through lack of concentration	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told to be aware of others at all times as well as the activity taking place	Member of Staff in charge
Slipping on the pool side falling over or causing an impact injury to body or head	Pupils/ Staff	B	3	Pupils told to walk at all times on the pool side and to be careful when the side becomes wet and slippery	Member of Staff in charge
Tripping over floats, ropes or other equipment on the side of the pool	Pupils/ Staff	B	3	Pupils told to walk at all times on the pool side and to keep the pool side clear by putting equipment in a safe place when finished with it	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils diving into the shallow water	Pupils	B	3	Pupils told to enter the water using a safe method and only to do so when they have been instructed to	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils swimming in areas that are too deep/too far away from the side for their capabilities	Pupils	B	3	Pupils assessed on their ability to swim before being allowed to choose where they enter the pool. All weak/non-swimmers to stay in shallow water and within reach of the side.	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils swimming in areas that are out of their depth or where they can't reach the side or floor.	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told about the depths of the pool and to ensure that they stay in an area that matches their capabilities.	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils causing injury to each other through using incorrect or dangerous techniques	Pupils	C	3	Pupils warned about injuries which could occur and to ensure that they understand instructions and demonstrations before attempting tasks.	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils colliding with the pool sides / steps	Pupils	C	3	Pupils warned that they are a hazard and of the injuries they can cause. Pupils also told to be aware when swimming backwards of where these hazards are.	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils remaining in the pool when an incident has occurred.	Pupils	B	3	Pupils told about the safety procedures for the pool and to make sure that if they are instructed to that they leave the pool safely and immediately.	Member of Staff in charge
Pupils being struck in the face by the ball when thrown	Pupils	C	3	Pupils told to always keep an eye on the ball and all players involved in pass/shot must call for ball	Member of Staff in charge