



Policy Title; Health & Safety Management Date Published/Reviewed; tbc
Business Lead; Philip Paling CCMT sponsor; Dr Steven Chase

Thames Valley Police ensures that all policies have been assessed and comply with MoPI Guidance, and the Data Protection Act 1998. In addition this Policy has been reviewed by the Force Head of Health, Safety and Environment and has undergone an Equality Impact Assessment.

About this Policy

Rationale

- 1.1 *In order for Thames Valley Police (TVP) to effectively control risks and prevent unnecessary and avoidable harm to our police officers, staff volunteers and those with whom we interact, the Force must manage health and safety with the same degree of expertise and to the same standard as other core business activities. Health and safety is everyone's responsibility and should be regarded as an essential part of good management rather than a separate entity.*

Applicable Legislation

- 1.2 *The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and ALL associated Acts and Regulations including - The Police (Health and Safety) Regulations 1999, The Management of Health and Safety at Work regulations 1999*

Intention

This purpose of this policy is to ensure compliance with:

- 2.1 *The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 (HASWA), introduced by the UK government to safeguard the health and safety of workers and others. The Act and associated Regulations specify minimum legal requirements on how Health and Safety should be organised*
- 2.2 *The Police (Health and Safety) Regulations 1999 as amended bring Police Health and Safety requirements into line with HASWA. The Force is committed to compliance with requirements provided under*

the legislation. LPA/OCU Commanders and Heads of Department are accountable for ensuring compliance with this policy.

General Principles

- 3.1 **Policy.** *The Chief Constable and Police & Crime Commissioner have published a joint health and safety policy statement outlining their commitment towards securing safe working practices and compliance with applicable health and safety legislation, which should be brought to the attention of all personnel. Copies, which are accessible via the Staff / Managers Portal, should be displayed on the health and safety notice board at every police station and Force premises along with other mandatory notices including; the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) poster " Health and safety law - What you should know". The Force has adopted the HSE model 'Successful Health & Safety Management' contained within the publication - HSG65 as the strategic framework for health and safety arrangements, which is reflected in this policy. Detailed guidance on all aspects of health and safety management is published on the intranet within the Staff / Managers Portal.*
- 3.2 **Organisation.** *The Force has a robust framework for the management of health and safety with clearly defined responsibilities and relationships, which will ensure continuous improvement. Sufficient competent persons, with the necessary knowledge and experience, must always be readily available within this framework to assist managers and supervisors to realise and fulfil their health and safety duties. Commanders, managers and supervisors at all levels hold responsibility for the safety of their officers and/or staff and other persons who may be affected by their work activities. Every police officer and member of staff, including members of the Citizens in Policing Team, holds responsibility for their own safety and that of their colleagues. All personnel have a duty to comply and co-operate with anything provided in the interests of their safety, including the correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and compliance with measures contained within Force risk assessments and recognised safe working practices. Also, personnel have an absolute duty to report, via their line management, any unsafe condition or defective equipment using the self-service safety incident reporting system. Ultimate responsibility for the health, safety and welfare of all personnel rests with the Chief Constable and Police & Crime Commissioner who delegate specific responsibilities as follows: -*
- a) **Director of People Services-** *holds 'director level' responsibility for health and safety management on behalf of the Chief Constable and Police & Crime Commissioner and chairs the Force Health Safety & Environment and Wellbeing (HSE&W) Board. This meets periodically to develop strategy, provide link to CCMT, Office of PCC and provides advice and direction on any issues that cannot be resolved locally by LPA/OCU/Department HSE committees.*

- b) Head of Health Safety & Environment (HSE)** – is the appointed competent person with responsibility for provision of effective advice and guidance on compliance with all legislation impacting upon policing activities and the development/implementation of Force policies and procedures. This role is also responsible for provision of a shared service for advice, guidance and practical support via local Health Safety & Environment (HSE) coordinators. Head of HSE should hold and maintain, through participation in a recognised CPD scheme, Chartered Safety & Health Practitioner status
- c) LPA/OCU Commanders and Department Heads.** – hold ‘Manager level’ responsibility for the effective management of risks to the health and safety of personnel under their command by ensuring compliance with applicable legislation and correct implementation of Force health and safety management procedures. All commanders and department heads should be certified on ‘Peoplesoft’ indicating qualification of at least IOSH Leading Safely Certificate (TVP Course Code HSA8), details for which may be accessed via the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory. Commanders and department heads should chair a local HSE committee, which should meet periodically to consider, and where possible resolve, local issues and also review accident and injury data in order to identify and target any trends and/or common occurrences. Any issues that cannot be resolved locally, or which may have wider implications, should be elevated to HSE&W Board.
- d) Line Managers** – are responsible to their respective commander/department head for the functional day to day management of health and safety matters. All line managers are encouraged to attend ‘Managing Safely’ training HSA21, details for which may be accessed via the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory.
- e) HS&E Coordinators** – are the competent persons appointed to provide local commanders/department heads and line managers with information, advice and practical support in the effective management of health and safety throughout their area of responsibility. All HS&E Coordinators should be certified on ‘Peoplesoft’ indicating qualification of at least NEBOSH General Certificate in Health & Safety Management, (TVP Course Code HSA10) details for which may be accessed via the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory.

3.3 Planning & Implementation. Successful health and safety management involves the minimisation of potential for accidents, injury and ill health. Thames Valley Police will achieve this through the application of a robust system of risk assessment, which identifies foreseeable hazards police officers and staff may encounter during the course of their duties, evaluates the associated risks presented by those hazards and introduces effective control measures to reduce and manage the risks. The system contains the following elements: -

- a) Force Risk Assessments.** *A library of Force risk assessments covering a variety of policing and work activity, all of which have been approved and quality assured by HSE&W Board, are published on the Staff Portal. Force risk assessments aim to identify reasonably foreseeable hazards associated with operational policing and support work activity, assess the level of risk and list control measures, which should be regarded as the Force 'standard'. This is intended to cut down on duplication of effort and greatly reduce the amount of work required by managers and supervisors.*
- b) LPA/OCU/Departmental Risk Assessments.** *Force risk assessments must be 'localised' at LPA/OCU/Department level to take into account any specific hazards peculiar to local circumstances, which have not been covered. This may mean expansion/amendment of the risk assessments to include any newly identified hazards. All Force risk assessments can be accessed through the Staff Portal, downloaded/saved locally and amended as necessary*
- c) Local Risk Assessments.** *Force risk assessments cannot be expected to cover all local circumstances and/or hazards peculiar to a particular operation or work activity. Commanders, line managers and supervisors, including Citizens in Policing coordinators, hold responsibility for ensuring that a suitable and sufficient risk assessment is carried out in respect of the work/operational activities of officers, staff and volunteers under their command/control. If these activities are not covered adequately within Force or LPA/OCU/Department risk assessments then a new local risk assessment using Force Form PER 72 must be carried out following the guidance contained within the Force H&S Manual Section 4-1- risk assessment. For help, advice and where necessary, practical support contact the LPA/OCU/Department HSE coordinator or the HSE Department.*
- d) Dynamic Risk Assessments.** *As operational incidents unfold and develop there will be new hazards encountered and revised/additional control measures needed. Under these circumstances the risk assessment process must be a continuous appreciation of changing circumstances. A dynamic risk assessment should follow NPCC guidance: - National Decision Model. This normally involves identification and consideration of all potential hazards associated with an incident, a mental assessment of the level of risk and selection of an appropriate course of action, which minimises the potential for harm/injury. Dynamic risk assessments are not usually recorded but it is important that any lessons are learnt and feedback is provided where appropriate. Further guidance on dynamic risk assessment is published in the Force H&S Manual Section 4-6*
- e) Risk Assessment Training.** *Access to details of risk assessment training courses is available via the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory.*

3.4 Measuring and Reviewing Performance. Measurement is a key step in any management process, which forms the basis for continual improvement. If measurement is not carried out correctly, the effectiveness of health and safety management systems and procedures is undermined and there is no reliable information for managers to gauge how well health and safety risks are being controlled. A common feature in other areas of performance measurement is that it is usually positive, reflecting achievement, whereas with health and safety it frequently comes down to one negative measure – that of injury and ill-health statistics, which is an indication of failure. Health and safety differs from many areas measured by managers because success results in the absence of an outcome (injuries or ill health) rather than a presence. Rather than rely solely on accident statistics as a performance indicator, TVP will carry out both proactive and reactive monitoring as follows:

a) Pro-active Monitoring. Procedures for pro-active monitoring will provide an indication of how effectively risks are being controlled and will consist of: -

- **Buildings.** Managers who have control of buildings are to continually monitor levels of workplace safety, particularly precautionary arrangements for control of any fire risk present, storage of hazardous substances and means of emergency access and egress. Any unsafe condition identified should be rectified and remedial action taken must be recorded and made available for auditing.
- **Personnel.** All supervisors are to maintain close liaison with the police officers and staff including volunteers, who come under their control/influence, making sure they are provided with appropriate information, instruction and training in respect of all foreseeable hazards, which they may encounter. Supervisors must also ensure that items of personal protective equipment (PPE) provided, are used/worn correctly.
- **Inspections.** Periodic 'safety tours' of all places of work and more detailed inspections of high-risk areas, are to be carried out by the local HS&E Coordinator in conjunction with management and staff associations. Frequency of these inspections will be determined by the significance of hazards present but will be carried out at least annually (3-monthly in custody). Inspection reports should be filed and made available for auditing.

b) Reactive Monitoring. All accidents, injuries, assaults and 'near miss' incidents will be reported using the self-service safety incident reporting system which may be accessed via the Staff Portal. Reports must be investigated at an appropriate level by managers using the manager self-service safety incident investigation system to establish the immediate and underlying causes. Details reported are recorded automatically on Peoplesoft and a notification workflow email is sent to all interested parties. This will enable trends to be clearly identified and measures

implemented which will improve risk control and prevent unnecessary future recurrences. Statistical information in respect of accidents, injuries and near misses will be presented to and considered by local HS&E committees, highlighting any common causes/trends in order that resources may be effectively targeted to make improvements to training, equipment and/or working practices. Any issues identified that may have Force-wide implications should be elevated to the FHSE&W Board.

3.5 Auditing. *All organisations are subject to audit, (e.g. for finance, quality etc.). This business discipline must also be applied to health and safety. Through this application we can improve our ability to manage and control risks by learning from experience gained through the regular use of audits and performance reviews. The objective of an audit is to measure performance against standards set by legislation, College of Policing NPCC, HO and TVP policy.*

Statement of Policy

4.1 *Thames Valley Police (TVP) will so far as reasonably practicable comply with The Health and Safety at Work Act etc 1974 and ALL associated Acts and Regulations including - The Police (Health and Safety) Regulations 1999, The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.*

Human Rights Articles Engaged

5.1 *The policy has been drafted and audited in accordance with the Human Rights Act 1998.*

It is acknowledged that this policy has the potential to engage the following Articles:-

- *Article 8 Right to respect for Private and Family Life*
- *Article 14 Prohibition of Discrimination*
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Communication

6.1 *All policies will be published on the Intranet site.*

- *New and reviewed policies will be promoted in Managers' Briefing.*
- *Where info/support can be found (if applicable)*

Compliance and Certification

Freedom of Information Act

7.1 *This policy will be made available to the public via the Thames Valley Police Freedom of Information Publication Scheme.*

Government Security Classification Policy (GSCP)

7.2 *This policy has been assessed as Official.*

Health and Safety at Work

7.3 *This policy should be read in conjunction with the Force Health and Safety Manual. In addition to the Force Generic Risk Assessments.*

Related guidance

Guidance, Procedures & Tactics

For use by the Policy Management Unit Only

| <u>Chief Officer Policy Authorisation</u> | |
|---|------|
| Policy signed off by: | |
| <hr/> | |
| Name of relevant ACC | Date |
| Dr Steven Chase | |

| Version | Date Reviewed | Author | Reason |
|---------|---------------|---------------|--|
| V17 | 10.01.2018 | Philip Paling | Update to new template/ no material change |
| | | | |

GUIDANCE, PROCEDURES & TACTICS

Guidance, Procedures & Tactics

8.1 Health & Safety Management Ultimate responsibility for the health, safety and welfare of TVP personnel rests with the Chief Constable and Police & Crime Commissioner. Specific responsibilities are delegated to certain appointment holders as outlined at 3.2 Organisation above. Managers and supervisors including Citizens in Policing coordinators at all levels hold responsibility for the safety of their staff and *other* persons who may be affected by their work activities. All police officers, staff and volunteers are responsible for their own safety and that of their colleagues and have a legal obligation to comply and cooperate with safe working practices and guidance provided within Force risk assessments. More detailed information about responsibility for health and safety is published in the Force H&S Manual Section 2. Failure to comply with this policy could result in criminal or disciplinary proceedings.

- 8.2 Consultation.** There is strong evidence that organisations that implement robust procedures for consultation with employees on health and safety matters have fewer accidents and enjoy a more positive attitude towards effective safety measures. Whilst legislation does not specify any precise ratio to numbers employed, staff associations have a legal right to appoint safety representatives, in accordance with the scale published in their respective conditions of service manual. Employers must permit appointed safety representatives time off during working hours to perform recognised functions and undergo any health and safety training considered reasonable. Full details of the role and responsibilities of appointed safety representatives can be found within the Force H&S Manual Section 3.
- 8.3 Risk Assessment.** The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999 and the Police Health and Safety Act 1997 require that a suitable and sufficient assessment is made of the risks to the health and safety of employees whilst at work, and other persons who could be affected by their work activities, significant findings of the risk assessment are recorded, and risk assessments are reviewed following any significant change, when there is reason to suspect that they are no longer valid and in any case – at least once in every 3-years. Procedures for the conduct of risk assessments are outlined at paragraph 3.3 above and more detailed guidance is published within the Force H&S Manual Section 4-1 and Force H&S Manual Section 4-6. A library of Force generic risk assessments can be accessed via the Staff Portal. Legislation dictates that specific risk assessments are also required in respect of fire, hazardous substances, manual handling and display screen equipment. This requirement will be explained in the following paragraphs (5.4 to 5.7).
- 8.4 Fire Safety.** Managers who hold responsibility for police stations and other premises have a legal duty to ensure that a suitable and sufficient fire risk assessment is carried out. This assessment should take account of sources of combustion/ignition, means of escape and fire safety equipment/signage. There is also a requirement placed on those who have managerial control of buildings to ensure an appropriate number of trained and competent people (i.e. fire wardens) are nominated to assist with fire prevention and precautions. Detailed guidance on Force fire safety measures and responsibilities are published in the Force H&S Manual Section 4-2.
- 8.5 Manual Handling.** It is recognised in the Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 that the work of the emergency services can, at times, make it difficult for personnel to avoid hazardous lifting operations without inhibiting the ability to provide a service to the general public. However, all reasonable steps must be taken to reduce the foreseeable risk of injury as far as possible. All police officers are provided with manual handling awareness training as part of the IPLDP and a brief refresher input should also be included within annual officer safety re-qualification training. Other training courses are also available to all police officers and staff including volunteers, as published within the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory. In routine situations, hazardous lifting should be avoided by the use of mechanical equipment, where applicable/available. In more dynamic situations team lifts should be considered wherever possible. There is a specific legal requirement for managers to carry out a manual handling risk assessment of hazardous lifting tasks which cannot be avoided. Further guidance is available via the Force H&S Manual Section 4-3.

- 8.6 Display Screen Equipment (DSE).** Managers holding responsibility for staff who work with computers must ensure that a DSE risk assessment is carried out in respect of all DSE Users. The Force uses an on-line externally hosted DSE training and assessment system. Correct reference to Force procedure for DSE risk assessment will guide managers and supervisors on the adequate provision of furniture, equipment and workstation adjustment. Careful consideration must be given in attempting to fit the work environment to the person. In the vast majority of cases furniture provided through the Contracts Department will satisfy all requirements. The advice of the Occupational Health Unit (OHU) must be sought before consideration is given to procuring specialist furniture/equipment. All new police officers and staff including volunteers should receive training on computer safety as part of their induction. Further guidance on procedures for DSE safety can be found within the Force H&S Manual Section 4-4. A DSE risk assessor training course is available – details are published within the Learning Opportunities Directory.
- 8.7 Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH).** The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations 2002 impose specific duties on employers where work activities are liable to expose employees to any hazardous substance. A key provision of the Regulations is the requirement for a specific risk assessment to be conducted in respect of all such work processes so that valid decisions about necessary control measures can be made. Important safety information should be displayed on labels of chemicals and other substances used by police officers and staff and our suppliers have a legal duty to provide more detailed safety guidance with their products in the form of a safety data sheet. All of this information should be brought to the attention of personnel using or coming into contact with hazardous substances as part of their work. More detailed information on procedures for safe working practices and COSHH risk assessment can be found within the Force H&S Manual Section 4-5. . A library of Force generic COSHH assessments can be accessed via the Staff Portal.
- 8.8 Vulnerable Persons.** Certain persons are considered to be more vulnerable to hazards than others. Where young persons are engaged on work experience or Cadet Activities for example, it will be necessary for managers to review their risk assessments as risk levels may be higher due to a lack of maturity/experience and the young person's perception of risk and attitude towards risk taking. Members of the Citizens in Policing team may include elderly persons who could be considered vulnerable and therefore at a higher level of risk. Expectant mothers are generally considered to be at a higher risk due to the biological changes taking place as pregnancy develops. Information on Force procedure for the additional controls necessary to manage the risks associated with young persons are published within the Force H&S Manual Section 4.7 and for new/expectant mothers Force H&S Manual Section 4-8. Those who need assistance in emergencies may include disabled people, young persons, the elderly, frail or someone with a temporary condition which might hinder their escape (e.g. broken leg). The reason they need assistance could be they are unable to use the stairs, hear the fire alarm or move quickly enough. Some people (for example children or people with learning difficulties) may not fully understand the rules for evacuation. All of these people are likely to need special arrangements to help them in emergencies, arrangements which should be described in a Personal

Emergency Evacuation Plan (PEEP). Local fire wardens may need to play a role in PEEPs.

- 8.9 Noise.** The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 are concerned with the protection of the hearing of people from the effects of excessive noise generated in the workplace. Hearing can be damaged irreparably by prolonged exposure to excessive noise. The Regulations specify maximum noise levels which, when reached, require managers and supervisors to take action necessary to reduce the risk of hearing damage to a minimum. Controlling the noise at source is usually the most effective means of reduction; however, adequate hearing protection must be provided and correctly used in certain circumstances. Police operations and work activity can often expose officers and staff to excessive noise (*e.g. Firearms, Dog Handlers etc.*). These and other specialist groups are required to undergo periodic hearing tests to provide early warning of any developing problem. Advice from the Occupational Health Unit (OHU) should be sought. The HS&E Department has the facility to carry out noise assessments/measurements as and when required. For full details on Force procedure for the management of noise at work refer to the Force H&S Manual Section 4.9.
- 8.10 Workplace Safety Tours.** Periodic workplace safety tours are a method of monitoring effectiveness of and level of compliance with Force health and safety policies and procedures. The frequency of workplace safety tours should be determined by the hazards and level of risk present but should not be less than annually (3-monthly for custody suites). The most efficient inspection is one carried out with the full and active involvement of management, the local HSE coordinator and staff association safety representatives. Further detail on the procedure for workplace safety tours is published within the Force H&S Manual Section 5.
- 8.11 Accident/Incident Reporting.** The importance of the reporting of all accidents, assaults, injuries and 'near miss' incidents cannot be overstated. This is the main method of bringing to the attention of management any unsafe condition such as inadequate or defective equipment, lack of training, inappropriate staffing levels etc. It is only by flagging up these important issues that unnecessary recurrences can be avoided and potential for harm, loss and damage can be minimised. There are robust reporting procedures in place using the self-service safety incident reporting system accessible via the Staff Portal. These should be completed as soon as possible following a safety incident and distributed as per the automated email address list and to your line manager for follow-up action. Further guidance on accident reporting can be found in the Force H&S Manual Section 6.
- 8.12 RIDDOR.** The Reporting of Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations (RIDDOR) 1995 (as amended) require that certain incidents, which result in major injury, more than 7-days sickness absence (or incapacity to perform normal duties) and/or hospitalisation, work-related illness and certain dangerous occurrences, must also be reported externally to the HSE National Incident Centre. **All external reporting under RIDDOR is carried out centrally by the HSE Department**, guidance is published within Force H&S Manual Section 6.
- 8.13 Accident/Incident Investigation.** All accidents and safety incidents must be investigated by management in order to establish the immediate and

underlying causes. There are 3 different levels of investigation depending on the seriousness of the incident. An investigation report using manager self-service safety incident investigation is accessible via the Staff Portal and any significant implications considered by the LPA/OCU/Department HS&E Committee. **All investigations must be completed within 1-month of a safety incident.** Full guidance on the investigation of accidents/safety incidents is contained within the [Force H&S Manual Section 6](#).

- 8.14 First Aid.** All organisations are required to ensure the provision of an appropriate number of trained/qualified first aiders and sufficient first aid kits to deal with hazards and associated risks present within the workplace. The Force has a system of 'nominated' First Aid Appointed Persons, who are trained and suitably qualified in accordance with the First Aid at Work Regulations 1981. All First Aid Appointed Persons receive an allowance for undertaking certain duties, which include provision of first aid treatment and the replenishment of any first aid kit used within their place of work. All police vehicles must carry an appropriate first aid kit, the contents of which should be replenished as/when used. Full details on Force procedures for the provision of first aid are contained within the [Force H&S Manual Section 7](#). All police officers and staff holding current first aid trained qualifications should be recorded on 'Peoplesoft'. Governance and oversight of first aid provision is provided by the Joint TVP Hampshire Clinical Governance Board.
- 8.15 Health and Safety Training.** A range of training courses covering topics specifically designed and tailored to suit the needs of Force personnel is available. Details can be accessed via the Staff Portal/Learning Opportunities Directory. Further guidance on health and safety training is also available within the [Force H&S Manual Section 8](#).
- 8.16 Health Safety & Environment (HSE) Committees.** HSE Committees provide a forum for regular consideration and discussion of all issues arising from the risk assessment process, accident/incident reports, workplace safety inspections and the correct implementation of applicable legislation. A structure for meetings includes an established HSE&W Board and LPA/OCU/Department Committees. All Committees should include appropriate representation from management and staff associations. The minutes of all meetings should be used as a means to communicate health and safety information to Force personnel. Details of Force responsibilities and requirements for the running of health and safety committees are published within the [Force H&S Manual Section 9](#) and methods of communication of information at Force H&S Manual [Section 10](#). [Minutes of HSE&W Meetings](#) are published on the H&S Website.
- 8.17 Control of Contractors.** Thames Valley Police owe a 'duty of care' towards all contractors working on Force premises and should expect full compliance with Force health and safety policies and procedures. The work of contractors should be supervised and monitored by local management unless falling within the requirements of the Construction Design and Management Regulations (CDM), which applies to most major works monitored by the Property Services Department. Details of management responsibility for the control of contractors is published within the [Force H&S Manual Section 13](#).
- 8.18 Working Environment.** Thames Valley Police has a legal duty under the Workplace Health Safety and Welfare Regulations 1992 to ensure that workplaces under their control comply with recognised standards in respect of

the management of issues such as; property maintenance, ventilation, temperature/humidity, room dimensions/space, lighting and cleanliness/housekeeping. Managers who have control of buildings are delegated responsibility for the maintenance of a clean, healthy and comfortable working environment, with adequate means of access and emergency egress. Further details are published within the Force H&S Manual Section 14.

- 8.19 Work Equipment.** All items of equipment provided for use at work, (*ranging from small items such as handcuffs to large items such as vehicles*) must be suitable for the purpose for which they are to be used. In the selection and procurement of new equipment, commanders and managers will carefully consider the associated potential risks in order to ensure that only equipment which can be used safely with minimal personal risk is provided to officers and staff. Adequate information, instruction and training will also be provided in order to ensure correct use, maintenance and storage of all equipment. Detailed guidance on the procurement, use and storage of work equipment is published within the Force H&S Manual Section 15.
- 8.20 Working at Height and/or Within Confined Spaces.** There are times when it may be necessary for police officers and staff, including volunteers, to work under extremely hazardous conditions, such as at height or within a confined space. Both situations require suitable and sufficient training and adherence to risk assessments and strict control measures in order to minimise the risk of serious injury. Further details and guidance can be found within the Force H&S Manual Section 12 & Force H&S Manual Section 16.
- 8.21 Lone Working.** There are times when it will be necessary for police officers and staff, including volunteers, to work alone and in isolation. Force policy is contained within Safe Crewing. Commanders, managers and supervisors, including Citizens in Policing coordinators, must take account of this in their risk assessments and introduce additional control measures such as the monitoring of movements, provision and correct use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and an appropriate means of raising the alarm and summoning help if required. Further guidance is contained within the Force H&S Manual Section 17.
- 8.22 Electricity.** Managers and supervisors, including Citizens in Policing coordinators, must ensure that all electrical appliances used / installed on Force premises are subject to periodic inspection and testing, normally carried out under contractual arrangements managed by the Property Services Department. Full details of Force procedures for the management of portable electrical appliances and electrical installations, is contained within the Force H&S Manual Section 18.
- 8.23 Asbestos.** Many buildings contain asbestos in a variety of forms including insulating boards, panels and sheeting, lagging of pipe work, jointing of pipes in flues, floor tiles and asbestos based cement products etc. Provided asbestos products are sealed and/or encapsulated and free from damage they are regarded as safe. Those most at risk from asbestos products are repair and maintenance workers, such as electricians, plumbers and builders who may cause disturbance or damage whilst carrying out building or services alterations and any other individuals who happen to be working in the vicinity of this type of activity. The Force has a duty of care to all personnel either at work in or visiting its premises. This includes police officers, police staff,

volunteers, special constables, cadets, contractors and visiting members of the public. All TVP buildings have been surveyed and the presence of asbestos, where found, has been registered and is currently subject to a robust management regime overseen by Property Services Department. Operational training / Police operations in non TVP premises should consider the risk of exposure to Asbestos as part of the planning (e.g. *Firearms, Dog Handlers etc.*). For further details on asbestos management see the Force H&S Manual Section 19.

- 8.24 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).** Items of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) are usually issued, at no cost to the employee, for individual use. All personnel must ensure that any items of PPE provided are used or worn correctly. Any defective or worn PPE must be exchanged or submitted for repair without delay. Some PPE, such as respiratory protective equipment, has a 'shelf life' and must be exchanged prior to this date. PPE includes; protective clothing such as overalls, disposable white paper suits, clothing for adverse weather conditions, gloves, safety footwear, safety helmets, baton, handcuffs, incapacitant spray, high visibility clothing, eye protection, ear protection, life jackets, body armour and respiratory protective equipment. Provision and correct use of PPE must be made, following a risk assessment, as a method of risk reduction when all other available control measures, such as elimination, use of alternative less hazardous working practices and 'safe systems of work', have first been considered. Managers and supervisors at all levels are responsible for application, via the Joint TVP Hampshire Strategic Uniform Group for new items, for ensuring their staff are provided with, and correctly use appropriate PPE commensurate with duties being undertaken. For reasons of hygiene most items of PPE should be provided on an individual basis and should not be shared. Further guidance on the provision and correct use of PPE is contained within the Force H&S Manual Section 20.
- 8.25 Railway Safety.** Operational circumstances may require police officers to occasionally enter the rail-track area. This is obviously an extremely high-risk environment, which must not be undertaken without strict adherence to Force procedures. Advice and guidance for personal safety has been provided by Network Rail.
- 8.26 Enforcement of Health & Safety Law.** The enforcement of health and safety legislation is normally undertaken by the Health & Safety Executive (HSE) whose inspectors have a wide range of powers available to them including the serving of: -Words of advice, Improvement notice, Prohibition order; and in serious breaches, Prosecution. Further details on enforcement, is contained within the Force H&S Manual Section 21.
- 8.27 Workplace Fatalities.** In the event a work-related death a joint investigation involving police and HSE will take place. A protocol and investigator's guide has been drawn up and approved by ACPO. Deaths involving members of the public after police contact will be investigated by the IOPC. Non work related death e.g. as result of heart attack or stroke may not require this level of review.
- 8.28 Road Safety.** Further information and guidance is available in the Driver policy.

- 8.29 Blood-Borne Viruses.** There may be occasions when police officers and front-line staff are exposed to infectious diseases through the handling of carriers and/or contact with infected body fluids. Although this presents a significant risk, it is one which can be easily and effectively controlled, provided simple preventative measures are taken. For further information refer to the Force H&S Manual Section 22 Blood-Borne Viruses
- 8.30 Working Time Management.** The Working Time Regulations 1998 require organisations to monitor the hours worked by employees ensuring that maximum limits are not exceeded, periodic rest-breaks are taken and leave entitlement is honoured. Further information and guidance is available in Force Working Time Management Policy and the Force position on Opt-Out Agreements.
- 8.31 Force H&S Forms.** Copies of all Force H&S Forms are available on the intranet.