

	PRINCIPAL LEGISLATION	ACOP / COP	HEALTH & SAFETY HAZARD	SUMMARY	DUTY	COMPLIANCE METHODOLOGY
1.	<i>The Control of Explosives Precursors and Poisons Regulations 2023</i>	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2023/63/contents/made	Poisons and Explosives	<p>From 1 October 2023 businesses supplying regulated explosives precursors to professional users and other businesses (those who don't need a license) will need to take additional steps to verify the legitimacy of the professional user or business. These additional steps are not required for sales of regulated poisons. The person making the same must obtain the following from the business customer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The business customer's name and address. If the business customer is not an individual, the name of an individual who is authorized on behalf of the business customer should be recorded; • A form of photographic identification of the business customer or if the business customer is not an individual, of the individual making the purchase; • A statement of the nature of the business customer's trade, business or profession, or of the public function that the business customer performs; and • The business customer's VAT registration number, if the business customer has such as number. 	Compass UK must ensure that if these chemicals are supplied to our units, they are managed in line with the regulations and kept secured and records of use and authority of those using is recorded.	Compass UK have restricted the ordering of these products via our supply chain provider Bunzl.
2.	<i>Construction, Design and Management Regulations 2015</i>	L153 Managing health and safety in construction	Injury through the completion of construction activities	<p>CDM 2015 has seen changes to duty holders – now Client, Principal Designer, Designers, Principal Contractor and Contractors. The emphasis is on good organisation, planning and management. This is to ensure there is adequate time and resources and the right people are appointed as duty holders. There is further emphasis on the effective sharing of information and ongoing lines of communication.</p>	COMPASS UK will, depending on the nature of the works required (new projects, lifecycle projects or variations to works), be appointed as one or more of the duty holder roles.	COMPASS UK have compiled a work process to enable contract managers to understand CDM 2015 and provide documents and direction on what duty holder roles they will hold and how to manage the project. (Work process is PPP IML process)

3.	<p><i>Consultation with Employees Regulations 1996</i></p> <p><i>Safety Representatives & Safety Committees Regulations 1977</i></p>	<p>L146 <i>Consulting workers on health and safety</i></p>	<p>Consultation with employees</p>	<p>These regulations extend the rights of employees not represented by a representative appointed by a trade union under the Safety Representatives & Safety Committees Regulations 1977. Under the regulations, employers have two choices: they can either consult with employees directly, or consult with one or more persons of any group of employees and who were elected for the purposes of consultation. Representatives are entitled to be paid when carrying out their functions or being trained.</p>	<p>Employers must consult their employees, in good time, on matters relating to their health and safety at work and, in particular, the introduction of any measure at the workplace that may substantially affect the health and safety of those employees, their arrangements for appointing competent persons under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999, the planning and organisation of any health and safety training and before the introduction of new technologies into the workplace.</p>	<p>Compass UK has an active H&S Committees set up & meets monthly.</p> <p>All other contracts to include H&S content within monthly team meetings, and deliver regular briefings to frontline staff with opportunity for feedback/questions</p> <p>Where union activity is identified, then the contract manager will take steps to comply seeking further advice from HR where applicable</p>
4.	<p><i>Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012</i></p>	<p>L143 <i>Control of asbestos at work</i></p>	<p>Exposure to asbestos</p>	<p>Tighter controls to reflect the fact that building workers are often not aware that they are working on asbestos.</p> <p>The 2012 regulations introduce new definitions of “asbestos cement”, “asbestos coating”, “asbestos insulation”, “asbestos insulating board”, “short duration work” and “textured decorative coatings”. The definition of “relevant doctor” has been amended and there is also a new definition of “licensable work with asbestos”.</p>	<p>The duty remains upon the “duty holder” to manage asbestos in non-domestic premises. The definition of a duty holder is “every person who has, by virtue of a contract or tenancy, an obligation of any extent in relation to the maintenance or repair of non-domestic premises.”</p> <p>Duty holders are already required to identify the location of asbestos and have a plan to manage the asbestos in buildings they control. These changes mean that control will be tighter when asbestos is removed or work is done on it.</p>	<p>Within COMPASS UK contracts (applicable)the control of asbestos is managed by our contract manager in line with the specific requirements of the contract. This can include arranging inspections, testing, removal, monitoring and maintenance or the management plan.</p> <p>All in scope Contract Managers attend a course in Asbestos Management, whilst support staff and frontline staff who organize work or perform work where there is a risk undergo at least annual on-line awareness training.</p> <p>Visiting contractors training for asbestos awareness will be checked upon attendance on site as part of induction and permit to work process.</p>

5.	<i>The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 (the Noise Regulations)</i>	L108 Management of noise in the workplace	Damage to hearing resulting in permanent loss or tinnitus	Workers' hearing is protected from excessive noise at their place of work, which could cause them to lose their hearing and/or to suffer from tinnitus (permanent ringing in the ears).	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. There is also an exposure limit value of 87 decibels, taking account of any reduction in exposure provided by hearing protection, above which workers must not be exposed.	Where applicable a noise risk assessment will be in place for any machinery purchased by COMPASS UK or areas under control of COMPASS where the minimum action level of 80 Db is exceeded. Relevant control measures will be put in place including the issuing of PPE for the protection of the employee. Each in scope contract will have a documented list of noise sampling for such areas.
6.	<i>Control of Substances Hazardous to Health 2002</i>	L5 Control of substances hazardous to health (general ACOP) L8 Legionnaires' disease. The control of legionella bacteria in water systems HSG274 Legionnaire's Disease - technical guidance	Chemical use Control of water systems	These regulations re-enact the COSHH Regulations 1988 & 1994 as amended. These regulations apply to all potentially harmful substances including wastes and biological agents. The regulations set out requirements considered necessary to protect individuals in the workplace from such exposure These regulations cover legionnaires disease, for COMPASS UK the responsibilities as the delegated FM provider to take precautions and reduce risk of exposure to legionella.	Employers are required to undertake systematic assessments of the health risks from exposure to substances considered hazardous. To use control measures, supply information and make available training and routine exposure monitoring and health surveillance for employees. These regulations cover legionnaires disease and the requirement to control water systems	Approved Ecolab Chemical Listing in operation for cleaning and catering, COSHH Assessments are held on site and available from Compass HSE Website. Each contract holds an inventory of other products used. The COSHH Assessment and MSDS are obtained from the HSE Manager who will support the assessment process. Legionnaire's Disease In scope Contract Managers will complete a process to be appointed Responsible Person. They will then undertake water management in compliance with L8 and contract requirements delivered through a mix of self-delivery & use of specialist contractors
7.	<i>Control of Vibration at Work Regulations 2005</i>	L140 Hand Arm Vibration	Use of impulsive vibrating machinery	These regulations apply to the use of vibrating machinery, for COMPASS UK this can involve the use of drills for technicians through to the use of floor burnishers and scrubber dryers by cleaners and set out daily exposure limits.	An employer who carries out work which is liable to expose any of his employees to risk from vibration shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risk created by that work to the health and safety of those employees and the risk assessment shall identify the measures that need to be taken to meet the requirements of these Regulations.	All new equipment meets with current standards. (Assessments can be completed using the HSE on line vibration toolkit. Where identified as a risk-controlled work routine to be implemented to reduce time of exposure to vibrating machinery.)
8.	<i>Corporate Homicide and Corporate Manslaughter Act 2007</i>		Responsibility for workers deaths	Prosecution for corporate manslaughter is the prosecution of a company as a result of a death or deaths for which the company is held responsible. Corporate manslaughter is a type of involuntary manslaughter (killing by gross negligence).	Directors need to ensure that they keep their health and safety management systems under review, in particular, the way in which their activities are managed or organised by senior management.	All Directors have been made aware of their personal responsibilities via training, management meetings and the issuing of HSE information.

9.	<i>Electricity at Work Regulations 1989</i>		Electricity	The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 provide the legislative framework for working with electricity, setting out what is required to comply with the general duty imposed under the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act 1974 to provide safe systems of work, and safe plant and equipment.	<p>The onus of the Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 is very much on employers to assess the work activities that utilise electricity, or which may be affected by it, and to define all foreseeable risks associated with those activities.</p> <p>The criterion which should be considered is whether any work on or near electrical systems gives rise to danger and/or personal injury.</p> <p>To enable this, consideration needs to be given to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● the suitability, design, construction and installation of electrical systems for specific tasks ● the possibility of adverse effects, including environmental ● the provision of suitable and adequate protection & precaution 	<p>All electrical equipment used at site undergoes a pre-use inspection. Annual PAT testing where required is carried out.</p> <p>All equipment is purchased to current standards.</p> <p>Refer to task risk assessment for Use of Electrical Equipment or when carrying out maintenance.</p> <p>Where applicable make suitable appointments for technicians providing self-delivery, or where necessary utilising suitable competent contractors to carry out statutory inspections, remedial works and new installations – such contractors will be checked at point of induction and/or issue of permit to work</p>
10.	<i>The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Regulations 1998</i>		Compensation claims	Employers carrying out their business in the UK must insure against any liability for bodily injuries or disease sustained by their employees in the course of their employment in the UK.	<p>The regulations set the limit of the sum to be insured to not less than £5 million. Every authorised insurer who enters into a contract of insurance with an employer must issue the employer with a certificate of insurance in the form, and containing the particulars, set out in the regulations.</p> <p>The employer must retain each certificate, or a copy, for a period of 40 years.</p> <p>Employers must display one or more copies of it, at each place of business at which they employ any employee. The regulations require employers to allow an inspector from the enforcing authority to inspect the certificate.</p>	COMPASS UK come under the umbrella insurance of The Compass Group Plc. policy.
11.	<i>Equality Act 2010</i>		Disabled workers	This replaced the <i>Disability Discrimination Act 1995</i> and is there to ensure disabled people are not discriminated against in employment, education, access to premises, regardless of the number of employees. Assess the needs of disabled workers and visitors.	Employers need to establish what adjustments need to be made and manage the employment of all disabled workers, and temporarily disabled workers, without discrimination, but with full consultation. Endeavour to allow the disabled employee to carry out work in a near-normal way, if possible. Ensure necessary training is provided to employees.	Where required a person specific risk assessment will be carried out which will identify what arrangements and requirements are required.

12.	<i>Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2006</i>		Fire certificates & permits Fire detection & alarms Fire emergency procedures and means of escape Fire prevention and control Fire risk assessment Fire wardens and staff training	This regulation places direct responsibility on premise owners/occupiers to carry out a fire risk assessment on their premises in order to identify, control and reduce all possible risk of fire	All contract managers will have to review and update annually Fire Risk Assessments for areas under their control. Make arrangements for the implementation of all recommendations. Also maintain fire log book to meet statutory and contractual requirements.	Fire risk assessments in place for areas under COMPASS UK control. Contract Managers will complete a process to be appointed Responsible Person. They will when required then undertake fire management in compliance with BS standards and contract requirements delivered through a mix of self-delivery & use of specialist contractors, as well as liaison with building user to integrate arrangements
13.	<i>Fire Safety (Employees' Capabilities) (England) Regulations 2010</i>		Lack of employee capability and training in relation to fire	The requirement is intended to ensure that all tasks are allocated to employees with the necessary skill and experience to do them safely.	Employers are required to take account of the employees' capabilities and the level of their training, knowledge and experience, and should review capabilities to carry out work as necessary.	Competence is the ability to do the work required to the necessary standard. Contract Manager will capture through job descriptions and training plans, using a training matrix to manage and progress training. This may need to include basic skills training, specific on-the-job training and training in health and safety or emergency procedures.
14.	<i>Gas (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998</i>	L56	Fire, explosion and gas inhalation and carbon monoxide	The regulations make provisions in respect of the installation and use of gas fittings for the purpose of protecting the public from dangers arising from the distribution, supply or use of gas.	Only competent persons can carry out any work in relation to a gas fitting or gas storage vessel. No employer shall allow any employee to carry out any work in relation to a gas fitting or gas storage vessel and no self-employed person shall carry out any such work, unless the employer or self-employed person, as the case may be, is a member of a class of persons approved by the HSE, and qualified through the Council for Registered Gas Installers (CORGI). Similarly, employers or self-employed persons requiring any work in relation to a gas fitting to be carried out at any place of work under their control must ensure that the person undertaking that work is approved by the HSE. All installed gas fittings must be of good construction and sound material, of adequate strength and size, and appropriate for the gas with which it is to be used. Any work in relation to gas fittings must be carried out in such a manner that gas cannot be released and cause danger. Gas supplied for use in any premises must have an appropriately-sited emergency control with adequate access. The regulations also have requirements for meter installations & regulators, the installation of pipework & gas appliances & maintenance.	Only approved and authorised Gas Safe engineers to work on COMPASS UK contracts – to ensure inspection, servicing, maintenance and repair are carried out in compliance with contractual and regulatory requirements. Visiting contractors training for working with gas will also be checked upon attendance on site as part of induction and permit to work process.

15.	<i>Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992</i>	L26 <i>Work with display screen equipment</i>	Display screen equipment	This regulation places minimum standards for workstations including light, heat, chair etc. and include those that use laptop computers.	Every employer shall perform a suitable and sufficient analysis of those workstations which- (a) (regardless of who has provided them) are used for the purposes of his undertaking by users; or (b) have been provided by him and are used for the purposes of his undertaking by operators, for the purpose of assessing the health and safety risks to which those persons are exposed in consequence of that use.	Work station risk assessments are carried out by the Contract Manager or relevant line manager, using available Compass procedure.
16.	<i>Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981</i>	L74 <i>First aid at work. The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981</i>	First-aid	People at work can suffer injury or sudden illness. It is important that employers have made arrangements to ensure their employees receive immediate attention if they are injured or taken ill at work.	Suitable and sufficient arrangements are to be in place for the provision of first aid facilities including competent appointed persons and stocked first aid boxes	Compass have a number of preferred providers of first aid training depending on contract size and location. Requirements for site must be based upon findings from completing Compass First Aid Needs Assessment, as well as contractual requirements
17.	<i>Health and Safety Information for Employees Regulations 1989 (revised 2009)</i>		Health and Safety information	People at work need to be able to know about Health & Safety whilst working on site, including key contact information	These Regulations require information relating to health, safety and welfare to be furnished to employees by means of posters or leaflets in the form approved and published for the purposes of the Regulations by the Health and Safety Executive.	Policy is revised annually and issued to the business globally. A copy is held on the intranet. Current HSE Law Poster must be displayed in prominent location(s) within areas under control of COMPASS UK and contact details kept up to date
18.	<i>Health and Safety (Safety Signs and Signals) Regulations 1996</i>	L64 <i>Safety signs and signals</i>	Safety signs and signals	The provision of specific safety signs whenever there is a risk that has not been avoided or controlled by other means, e.g. by engineering controls and safe systems of work.	Where appropriate to the works being carried out, e.g. wet floor/works in progress, shall be displayed in order to give sufficient warning to all those in the vicinity of any potential hazard	Each contract has fire and first aid signage in place in appropriate locations. At operational level hazard warning signage is used where tasks may present risk.
19.	<i>Health and Safety (Training for Employment) Regulations 1990</i>		Trainees, work experience and volunteers	People receiving training from an employer, i.e. trainees and those on work experience placements, are classified as employees under the Health and Safety (Training for Employment) Regulations 1990.	Employers have the same legal duties to trainees and those on work experience placements as they do for their own employees under health and safety legislation. Trainees and those on work experience placements have the same legal duties as employees under health and safety law.	If persons are employed by COMPASS UK who are on work experience placements or are deemed as trainees. Then the relevant Compass young person specific risk assessments will be completed and adhered to.

20.	<i>Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974</i>		Directors' responsibilities Employee responsibilities	This Act primarily-addresses workplace safety but it does cover environmental issues where the activities on a site impact with the external environment such as the handling, storage and conveyance of hazardous substances and materials. The act places a duty on employers to ensure the safety of anyone who might be affected by the organisations activities.	Under this Act companies have a duty to prevent people outside their premises being affected by their undertakings. For example noise, dust and hazardous materials must be contained within the premises. There is also a duty to maintain plant and equipment in good order.	Compass Group work to all requirements of the H&SAWA 1974 as identified in the H&S Policy which identifies the responsibilities of senior management and that of employees of the company.
21.	<i>The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998</i>	L113 <i>Safe use of lifting equipment</i>	Safe use of, inspection and testing of lifting equipment, safe operations of lifting including passengers	Lifting equipment is the general term for work equipment used for lifting or lowering loads and includes attachments for anchoring the equipment, fixing or supporting it. All lifting operations and lifting equipment must be selected, planned and supervised by a competent person. Lifting equipment safety must consider the suitability and stability of both the lifting equipment and the load it is to lift. There is a statutory requirement for all of these factors plus a requirement for regular examination and testing of lifting equipment under the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998. Lifting equipment covers any type of equipment that is used for lifting or raising a load (including people) using mechanical (hydraulic or cable) or manual power.	The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 set a specific requirement for a risk assessment on any equipment that lowers or raises a load or people. This assessment should consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the type of load being lifted, its weight, shape and what it consists of • the risk of the load falling and striking a person or object and the consequences • the risk of the lifting equipment striking a person or some other object and the consequences • the risk of the lifting equipment failing or falling over while in use and the consequences. In addition, the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require that young persons should be protected from using high-risk lifting equipment unless they possess the necessary maturity and competence, which includes having completed appropriate training.	COMPASS UK if contracted to or their clients manage the insurance inspection and specialist contractor servicing, maintenance and repairs of lifts and lifting equipment that is covered by LOLER as part of their contract duties Such equipment is identified within a PPM (Pre Planned Maintenance) planner. Where required any lifting operations will only be carried out by a suitably competent contractor appointed by COMPASS UK. Visiting contractors training for LOLER will also be checked upon attendance on site as part of induction and permit to work process.
22.	<i>Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999</i>		Business travel Capabilities and training Contact with external services Contractors Co-operation co-ordination Corporate events Health and safety induction training Health and safety policy, organisation and arrangements Health surveillance Home workers	Impose a specific regime for the management of health and safety in the work place. Requiring employers to carry out systematic assessments for all risks to employees and others. Enabling employers to identify and protective measures necessary to control risks.	Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out risk assessments. • Formal management control system. • Health surveillance. • Competent person appointments. • Procedures for serious and imminent danger. • Information for workers. • Inter-employer co-operation. 	COMPASS UK comply with ISO 45001 and all components of the MHSWR are taken into account and worked to. This will be either through using Compass standard documents, policies or processes, or specific COMPASS UK HSE processes

			<p>Lone working Mobile workers New & expectant mothers Occupational health Occupational road risk Risk Assessment Smoking Upper limb disorders Ventilation Violence Visitors Work related stress and violence Young persons</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job-specific training. • Capability assessment. 	
23.	Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992	L23 Manual Handling Operations	Manual handling	The Manual Handling Operations (MHO) is defined in the 1992 Regulations as: 'any transporting or supporting of a load (including the lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving thereof) by hand or by bodily force	A suitable and sufficient assessment of risk shall be carried out for manual handling activities carried out by employees in the course of their duties. Training on safe manual handling will be provided to all employees	Manual handling assessments are carried out for all main tasks carried out by operatives at contract level.
24.	Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992	L25 Personal protective equipment at work	Personal protective equipment	Apply wherever there are no current regulations requiring that PPE is supplied and worn, and also where such regulations do apply but are not comprehensive enough.	Employer's duty to eliminate or control all risks so that the issue of PPE is only considered as a last resort or interim measure until a more satisfactory method of controlling the risk can be found. Also requires employees to make full and proper use of any PPE provided	All PPE needs are identified through a recorded assessment. To ensure PPE complies with standards it is only purchased through approved suppliers who can demonstrate they meet current standards.
25.	Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998	L22 Safe use of work equipment: provision and use of Work Equipment Regulations	Safe use of work equipment	This sets out important health and safety requirements for the provision and safe use of work equipment.	PUWER 98 applies to the provision of all work equipment, including mobile and lifting equipment.	Work equipment is purchased and maintained through approved sources. Each in scope contract will maintain a register of all such equipment
26.	Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000	L122 Safety of pressure systems	Injury from pressure systems	Safe provision, use and maintenance, examples of pressure systems and equipment are: *boilers and steam heating systems; *pressurised process plant & piping *compressed air systems (fixed/portable) *pressure cookers, autoclave & retorts *heat exchangers & refrigeration plant *valves, steam traps and filters *pipework and hoses *pressure gauges and level indicators.	Provide safe and suitable equipment and know the operating conditions, and fitted with suitable functioning protective devices Carry out suitable maintenance including a whole-system maintenance programme Make provision for appropriate training so that anybody who operates, installs, maintains, repairs, inspects or tests pressure equipment has the necessary skills and knowledge to carry out their job safely. Refresher training included. Have the equipment examined as required under PSSR, including production of a written scheme of examination (WSE), to be used by a competent person to carry out the examination	COMPASS UK manage/oversee the production of written scheme of examination, inspection and servicing via appointed specialist contractor. Such equipment is identified within PPM planner.

27.	<i>RIDDOR Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (revised 2013)</i>		Accident reporting and investigation	All accidents that occur within the organisation are to be reported and investigated	All events identified by the regulations are to be reported to the enforcing authority within the prescribed time scale. The trigger point (UK) has now increased from over three days' to over seven days' incapacitation (not counting the day on which the accident happened). Incapacitation means that the worker is absent or is unable to do work that they would reasonably be expected to do as part of their normal work. Employers and others with responsibilities under RIDDOR must still keep a record of all-over three-day injuries. The deadline by which the over seven-day injury must be reported is now 15 days from the day of the accident.	All incidents must be logged on AIR2 Where applicable all RIDDOR reportable events are reported to the enforcing authority within the identified notice period.
28.	<i>Working at Height Regulations 2005</i>		Falls from height	The WAHR have no minimum height requirement for working activities, where the need to control a risk of falling a distance is liable to cause personal injury. Working at height is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A place is 'at height' if a person could be injured falling from it, even if it is at or below ground level • Obtaining access to or egress from such a place while at work, except by a staircase in a permanent workplace 	Duty holder responsibilities include: Every employer shall ensure that work at height is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly planned and organised • Takes into account weather conditions • Those involved are trained, competent and of good health • Equipment for WAH is appropriately inspected • Risks from fragile surfaces and falling objects are controlled 	Where possible COMPASS UK do not carry out any working at height activities, seeking alternative arrangements where possible. Where working at height is required a site and task specific risk assessment is carried out. Users of working at height equipment will have suitable training for the type of equipment they will use for the task. Visiting contractors training for working at height will also be checked upon attendance on site as part of induction and permit to work process.
29.	<i>Working Time Regulations 1999</i>		Hours of Work	These regulations give employees rights over their maximum working time, the length of night work, rest breaks and annual leave entitlements. Unless the employer has first obtained the employee's agreement in writing, an employee's working time, including overtime, must not exceed 48 hours for each seven-day period (averaged over a reference period).	A young employee's working time shall not exceed eight hours a day, or 40 hours a week. Night workers should not work more than eight hours daily, on average, including overtime, where it is part of a night worker's normal hours of work. Young workers who are less than 18 years old but above the compulsory school leaving age must not work between the hours of 10pm and 6am. Night workers are entitled to receive free health assessments. Workers have a right to 11 hours of rest a day, a day off each week, an in-work rest break if the working day is longer than six hours and four weeks' paid leave per year.	This will be managed in accordance with the Compass Group requirements laid out within their guidance entitled "A guide to the working time regulations"

30.	<i>Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992</i>	L24 <i>Workplace health, safety and welfare</i>	Housekeeping Humidity Lighting Rest and eating facilities Slips, trips and falls Toilet and washing facilities Work space dimensions	These regulations are to ensure a minimum standard is met in relation to workplace facilities and arrangements	Every employer shall ensure that every workplace, modification, extension or conversion which is under his control and where any of his employees works complies with any requirement of these Regulations which: (a) applies to that workplace or, as the case may be, to the workplace which contains that modification, extension or conversion; and (b) is in force in respect of the workplace, modification, extension or conversion.	COMPASS UK contract manager can complete the Compass Workplace Assessment. All welfare issues are included in the assessment and non-compliances identified for rectification.
31.	<i>Smoke-free (Premises and Enforcement) Regulations 2006</i>		Exposure to secondary smoke (passive smoking)	Smoking is now effectively banned in every pub, club, indoor public space and workplace in England. The new laws cover nearly all workplaces, with a few exceptions being granted on humanitarian grounds. Smoking is prohibited in enclosed workplaces, vehicles and public places.	In order to comply with the law, employers must do the following. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display approved “No Smoking” signs in conspicuous places to inform people entering the premises of the no smoking status. • Display a no-smoking sign in smoke-free vehicles. This sign must be displayed in each compartment of the vehicle in which people can be carried. The sign must show the international no-smoking symbol and be no smaller than 70mm in diameter • Develop and enforce a smoke-free policy with clear procedures for staff to deal with any breaches of the policy. • Ensure staff are suitably trained in implementing those procedures. • Ensure that any facilities provided outside of the premises for the use of smokers comply with the requirements of the relevant national legislation. 	All contract premises are no-smoking environments. Relevant signage is clearly displayed on entry to these premises. All company vehicles are non-smoking, and signage is displayed.
32.	<i>The Road Traffic Act 1991; England, Scotland and Wales</i>		Driving for work purposes	The Act creates various road traffic offences. It creates the offences of causing death by dangerous driving, driving a vehicle dangerously on a road or other public place, causing death by careless driving, driving without due care and attention or without reasonable consideration for others when unfit through drink or drugs.	Employers are required to maintain the duty of care to employees when driving for work under the Health & Safety at Work Act and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations. Employers are required to undertake risk assessments and are responsible for the safety of employees while driving for work purposes even if driving in their own vehicle.	All drivers who drive on company business are required to complete the Fleet Risk Management programme via AADT (AA Drive Tech) and appropriate safe driving modules Nonfleet drivers If using own vehicle they must provide evidence of road worthiness and compliance. All the above subject to the Compass risk assessment.

Approved Codes of Practice (ACOPS)

SERIAL	ACOP				
L5	<i>Control of substances hazardous to health (Fifth edition)</i>				
L8	<i>Legionnaires' disease. The control of legionella bacteria in water systems</i>				
L22	<i>Safe use of work equipment: provision and use of Work Equipment Regulations</i>				
L23	<i>Manual Handling Operations</i>				
L24	<i>Workplace health, safety and welfare</i>				
L25	<i>Personal protective equipment at work</i>				
L26	<i>Work with display screen equipment</i>				
L64	<i>Safety signs and signals</i>				
L74	<i>First aid at work. The Health and Safety(First Aid) Regulations 1981</i>				
L108	<i>Management of noise in the workplace</i>				
L113	<i>Safe use of lifting equipment</i>				
L122	<i>Safety of Pressure Systems</i>				
L140	<i>Hand Arm Vibration</i>				
L143	<i>The control of asbestos at work</i>				
L146	<i>Consulting Employees on health and safety</i>				