

HEALTH AND SAFETY IN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING INDUSTRIES

2001/2002 to 2005/2006

Progress Report

HSE
Manufacturing Sector
Printing Group

May 2007

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Manual handling; slips and trips; and machinery account for 75% of all reported accidents in the printing and publishing industries.**
2. We have seen a **23% reduction** in the overall number of **RIDDOR reportable accidents** since 2001/2002. This is made up of a:
 - 19% reduction in manual handling accidents;
 - 12% reduction in slips and trips accidents;
 - 39% reduction in machinery accidents;
 - 33% reduction in falls from height accidents.

If employment totals are taken into account, the **overall RIDDOR accident incident rate has reduced by 13.5%** over the same period.

3. We have also seen a **23% reduction** in the number of **RIDDOR reportable major accidents** since 2001/2002. If employment totals are taken into account, the **major accident incident rate has reduced by 8%** over the same period. [This reduction compares well with the HSC's *Revitalising Health and Safety Target* to reduce the incident rate of fatal and major injuries by 10% between 1999/00 and 2009/10 and the pro rata rate for 2005/06 of a 6% reduction].
4. The report also provides details of HSE's and PIAC Stakeholder initiatives across a range of key topics. In each case, by: gathering intelligence; developing industry specific guidance/good practice and contributing to new generic guidance; communicating messages to raise awareness of key issues; and providing enforcement support where standards have fallen below good practice, the HSE in conjunction with the Printing Industry Advisory Committee has effectively and efficiently targeted priority areas producing reductions in both actual numbers of accidents, and rates of accidents. Thus making a valuable contribution to the HSC's Health and Safety Revitalizing Targets.

INTRODUCTION

Terms of Reference of PIAC

The aim of the Printing Industry Advisory Committee (PIAC) is to contribute to the Health and Safety Commission's (HSC's) 'Strategy for workplace health and safety in Great Britain to 2010 and beyond'.

In particular, PIAC will work with, and through, its intermediary stakeholder bodies to:

- ❑ Reduce injuries and ill health caused by work in these industries.
- ❑ Ensure greater access to and take-up of authoritative industry specific guidance.
- ❑ Seek to improve the management of health and safety risks; and encourage the industry to realise the benefits of employers and employees working together in partnership.
- ❑ Contribute to improved employment and productivity, by keeping those at work healthy and in work.

HSE and PIAC's Overall Strategy

PIAC's strategy is to target the most common, and the most serious, types of accidents and ill health as a way of making a significant contribution to the HSC's Revitalising targets by 2010.

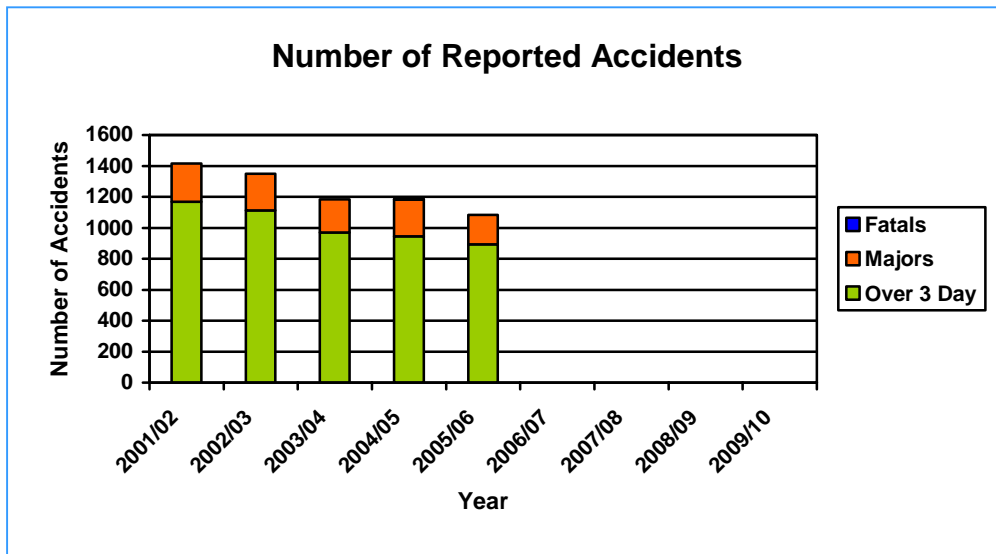
To support the strategy, HSE and PIAC seek to:

- ❑ Monitor accident and ill health trends (see section 1).
- ❑ Gather intelligence (see section 2).
- ❑ Develop industry specific guidance and good practice and to support the development of generic guidance where appropriate (see section 3).
- ❑ Communicate to raise awareness of key issues (see section 4).
- ❑ Enforce in areas where standards fall below good practice (see section 5).

1. INDUSTRY HEALTH AND SAFETY PERFORMANCE

1.1 Overall Number of Reported Accidents

In 2005/2006 there were a total of **1,085 accidents reported** to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries¹. This represents a **23% reduction since 2001/02**.



This is made up of:

- 19% reduction in manual handling accidents;
- 12% reduction in slips and trips accidents;
- 39% reduction in machinery accidents;
- 33% reduction in falls from height accidents.

A more detailed breakdown of these results is given later in the report.

¹ Publishing Industries [SIC Code 22] includes newspapers, books and periodicals etc.

1.2 Employment Totals

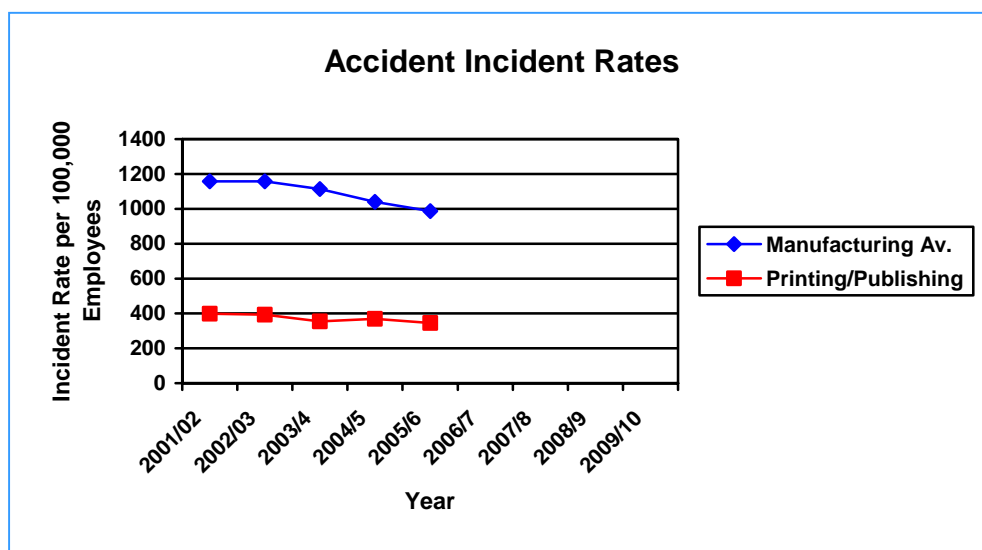
Employment in the Printing and Publishing Industries has shown a fall of about 10% between 2001/02 and 2005/06. The current level of employment is estimated to be around 316,000 workers².

Year	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06p
Employment Totals (Thousands)	350	342	332	323	316

1.3 Overall Accident Incident Rates

Taking employment totals into account, the **Printing and Publishing accident incident rate has fallen by 13.5% between 2001/02 and 2005/06p.**

By comparison, the Manufacturing Industry average incident rate fell by 15% during the same period.



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² Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS)

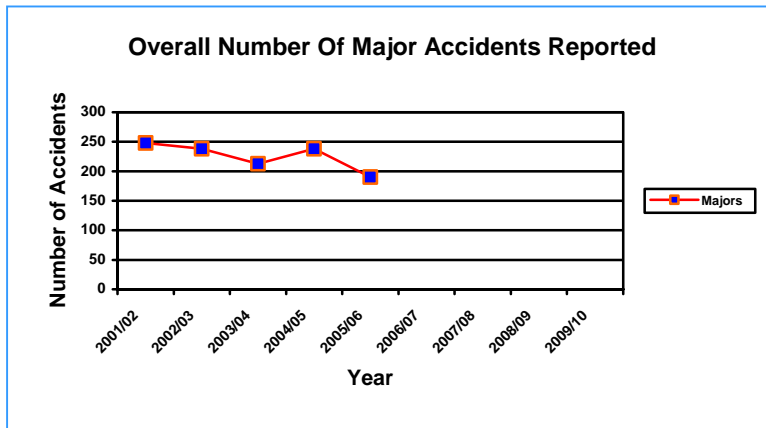
1.4 Fatal Injuries

Fatalities in the printing and publishing industries are shown in the table below:

Year	Number of Fatal Accidents	Comments
2001/02	0	No fatalities
2002/03	0	No fatalities
2003/04	0	No fatalities
2004/05	1	Falls From Height Accident: Employee fell through fragile roof.
2005/06	0	No fatalities
2006/07p	1	In 2006/07 we are aware of 1 worker fatality injured in a machinery accident on an auto-platen/cutting and creasing machine. The accident is still under investigation by HSE.

1.5 Overall Number of Major Accidents

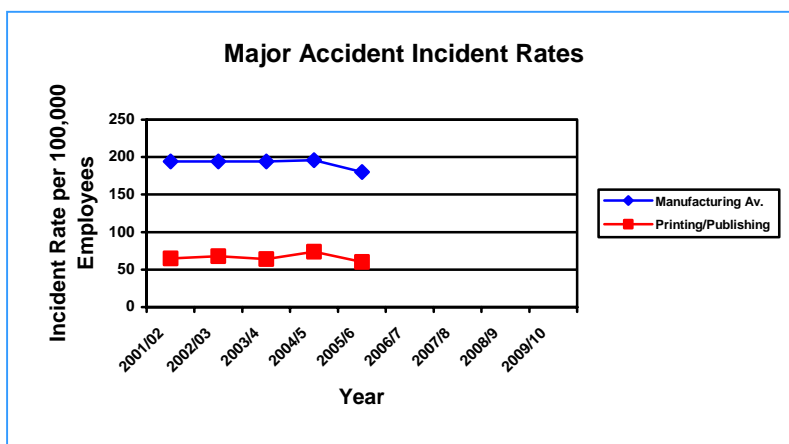
In 2005/2006 there were a total of **190 major accidents** (slips and trips account for 40% of these) reported to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries³. This represents a **23% reduction** since 2001/02.



1.6 Major Accident Incident Rates

Taking employment totals into account, the **Printing and Publishing major accident incident rate has fallen by 8% between 2001/02 and 2005/06p.**

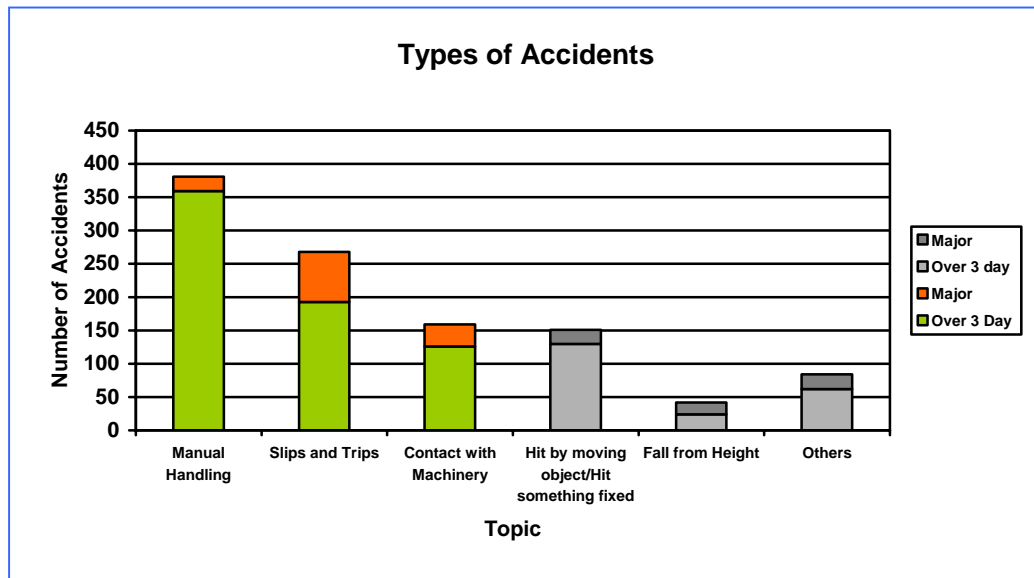
By comparison, the 'Manufacturing Industry average incident rate' fell by 7.5% during the same period.



³ Publishing Industries [SIC Code 22] includes newspapers, books and periodicals etc.

1.7 Most Common Types of Accidents

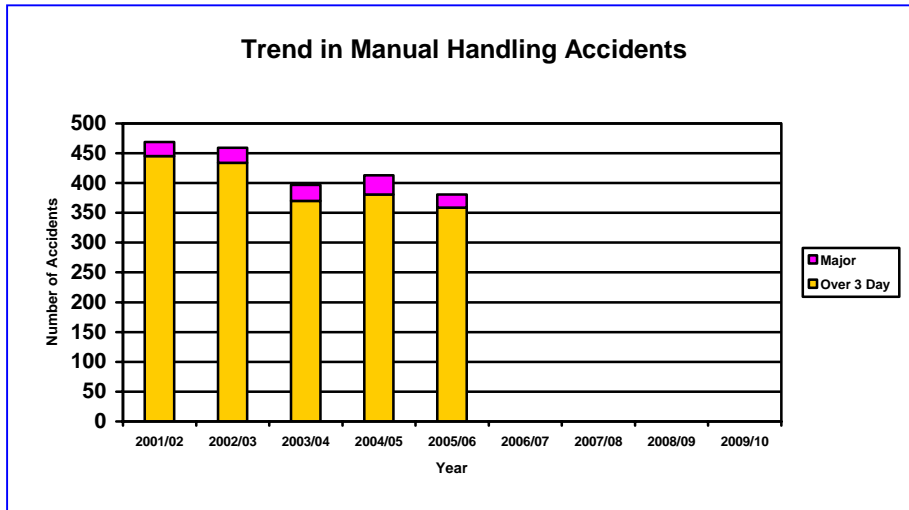
In 2005/2006, the **3 most common types of accidents** were: **manual handling (35%); slips and trips (25%); and machinery (15%)**. Together they account for 75% of all reported accidents in the printing and publishing industries. This pattern is similar to previous years.



The next 2 categories where we had a number of reportable accidents were: hit by a moving object/hit something fixed (14%); and falls from height(4%).

1.8 Manual Handling Accidents

In **2005/2006** there were a total of **381 manual handling accidents** reported to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries. This represents a **19% reduction** since 2001/02.



Causes of Manual Handling

In 2003/04, HSL carried out an analysis of the manual handling RIDDOR statistics for printers and publishers to gain a clearer picture of the common task environments associated with manual handling injuries.

Guidance - Good Practice Manual Handling Solutions/Videos

Arising from this work, in 2005, the HSE Manufacturing Sector developed a number of video based good practice manual handling solutions for printers. The videos assist printers, safety representatives, and HSE Inspectors to identify the more common manual handling tasks that give rise to a risk of manual handling injuries in printers. They build on earlier guidance (which is still available in Chapter 4 of the HSE's 'Printers guide to health and safety' 2nd edition).

The videos are available on the manual handling module of HSE's printing web site at www.hse.gov.uk/printing/manual.

Printing Web Site [Manual Handling Module] January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 4,000 unique visitors making 9,000 page requests.

Downloads of Manual Handling Publications January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 8,000 downloads of 'IACL105' Handling the News
- ❖ Over 3,500 downloads of 'IACL106' Handling the News

PIAC Open Meetings (2003 and 2004)

PIAC Held open meetings in 2003 and 2004 on manual handling for 160 printing companies. The aim of the meetings were to: raise awareness of manual handling; and to show delegates practical demonstrations on how to carry out manual handling assessments using the HSE MAC tool. Delegates were also given an opportunity to try out the MAC tool for themselves. Feedback from the events were extremely positive. Comments ranged from good to excellent.

HSE Backs! Campaign (2005)

In June/July 2005 HSE inspectors carried out a targeted enforcement initiative to inspect the standard of manual handling provisions in printers and publishers. The industry was alerted to the campaign by PIAC members and through articles in the trade press. 172 companies were inspected, employing over 33,000 workers. 10 Improvement Notices were issued. The campaign was also supported by PIAC stakeholders through a number of manual handling seminars run by the BPIF.

HSE Backs! Campaign (2006)

HSE inspectors carried out 'targeted' manual handling inspections throughout 2006/07 with a particular focus of activity during the HSE 2006 Backs Campaign.

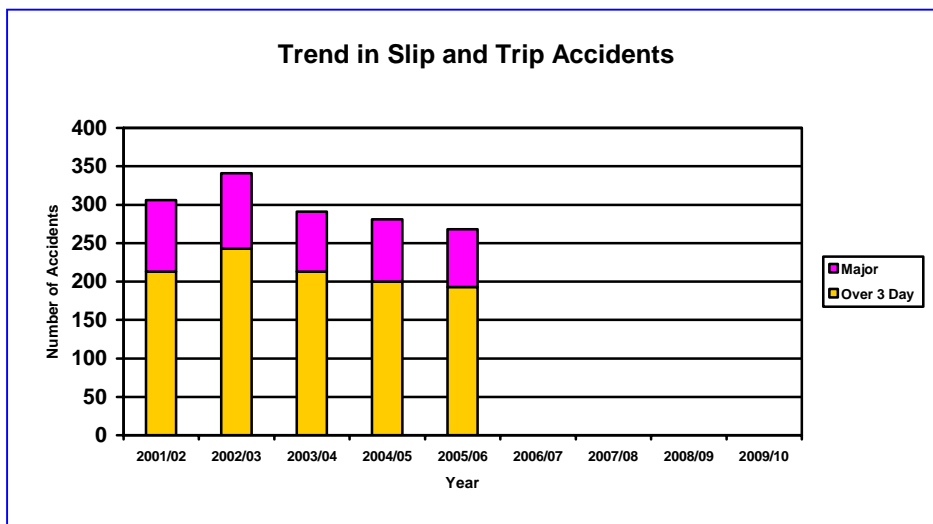
Inspectors focused on the: transporting and loading of reels; transporting and loading of sheets; the loading and unloading of print finishing equipment (e.g. guillotines); pile turning; and knocking up. In publishing companies, inspectors also focused on the handling of newspapers, periodicals, and magazines.

Between April 2006 and December 2006 HSE Inspectors carried out 350 Musculoskeletal Topic Based Inspections:

- 7% of Companies were found to be fully compliant
- 78% of Companies were found to be broadly compliant
- 14% of Companies were found to be partially compliant
- 0.6% of companies had little/no compliance.
- 4 improvement notices issued.

1.9 Slip and Trip Accidents

In 2005/2006 there were a total of **268 slip and trip accidents** reported to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries. This represents a **12% reduction** since 2001/02.



Causes of Slips and Trips

A statistical analysis was carried out on the 2002/03 RIDDOR reportable slips and trips for printing and publishing. The analysis found a high proportion of the falls were caused by trips. Poor housekeeping, inadequate maintenance, and adverse weather were key factors in many of the accidents. By location: 51% of accidents were in production areas; 16% in outdoor areas and car parks; and 13% on stairways.

Guidance on Slips and Trips

The information from the statistical analysis has been used to produce sector specific guidance to prevent slips and trips. This information is available on the slips and trips module on the HSE Printing web site www.hse.gov.uk/printing/slips

Printing Web Site [Slips and Trips Module] January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 2,000 unique visitors making 4,000 page requests.

HSE 'watch your step' Campaign (2005) - Stakeholder initiatives:

HSE ran a slips and trips campaign in October 2005. All PIAC members were distributed with 'watch your step' stakeholder packs with a view to developing their own stakeholder initiatives in support of the campaign.

The BPIF held 7 Health and Safety Forums around the country for its members (with about 30 printers anticipated to attend each event). They have also raised the awareness of slips and trips to their 2,500 members through an Action Newsletter and Health and Safety e-mail alert system. Their Health and Safety 'Health checks' also continue to examine slips and trips as one of the topics covered. The BPIF have also produced a slips and trips checklist that can be useful when carrying out slips and trips inspections.

The Newspaper Publishers Association (NPA) raised awareness of the slips and trips campaign at the NPA's Health and Safety Committee. More specifically Trinity Mirror delivered a coordinated safety campaign to reduce accidents involving slips, trips and falls in their operating businesses. The campaign was taken up by local Health and Safety Committee members and involved several elements including accident analysis, safety briefings/tool box talks and internally created posters. Emphasis was in sensible health and safety management and good results were achieved.

Amicus distributed information on slips and trips to its members (both regional and national). Health and safety courses for reps now include a section of the course that covers slips and trips. Also during health and safety week, reps were encouraged to carry out slips and trips inspections.

The Newspaper Society (NS) sent out a newsletter to all Chief Executives (Regional and local press) raising awareness of the campaign and the availability of information on the web site. The issue was also raised at the Independent Publishers forum.

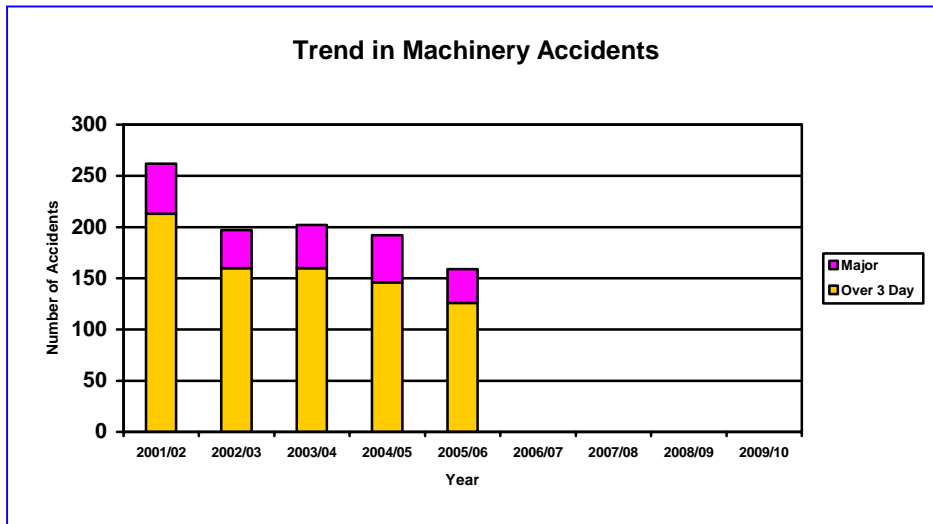
HSE Inspections on Slips and Trips 2006/07

In 2006/07 HSE inspectors carried out 'targeted' slips and trips inspections throughout the year. Inspectors focused on 3 main locations: production areas; outdoor areas and car parks; and stairways. Between April 2006 and December 2006 HSE Inspectors carried out 378 Slips and Trips Topic Based Inspections:

- 14% of Companies were found to be fully compliant
- 78% of Companies were found to be broadly compliant
- 8% of Companies were found to be partially compliant
- 0% of companies had little/no compliance.
- 3 Improvement Notices were issued.

1.10 Machinery Accidents

In 2005/2006 there were a total of **159 machinery accidents** reported to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries. This represents a **39% reduction** since 2001/02.



Causes of Machinery Accidents

A statistical analysis was carried out on the 2003/04 RIDDOR reportable machinery accidents for the printing and publishing industries *to identify* the main causes.

The main causes of the accidents were being: drawn into the in running nips of rollers; contact with dangerous moving parts; or entanglement with rotating parts of machinery. Most injuries occurred to fingers and hands. Most accidents occurred due to unsafe interventions with the machinery. Typical activities included freeing blockages; cleaning down; making ready; webbing up and maintenance activities.

38% of all machinery accidents occur on printing presses.

Guidance on Machinery Safety

The information from the statistical analysis has been used to update the information on the machinery safety module on the HSE Printing web site www.hse.gov.uk/printing/machine.

PIAC has also published extensive guidance on these issues in Chapter 5 of HSE's 'Printers Guide to Health and Safety - 2nd Edition 2002'.

Printing Web Site [Machinery Module] January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 3,500 visitors making 4,000 page requests.

Downloads of Machinery Safety Publications January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 3,000 downloads of 'PIS1' Sheet fed lithographic printing.
- ❖ Over 1,500 downloads of 'PIS2' Web fed lithographic printing.
- ❖ Over 1,500 downloads of 'PIS3' Flexographic and gravure printing.
- ❖ Over 3,000 downloads of 'INDG282' paper cutting guillotines.
- ❖ Over 1,500 downloads of 'hand fed platens'.

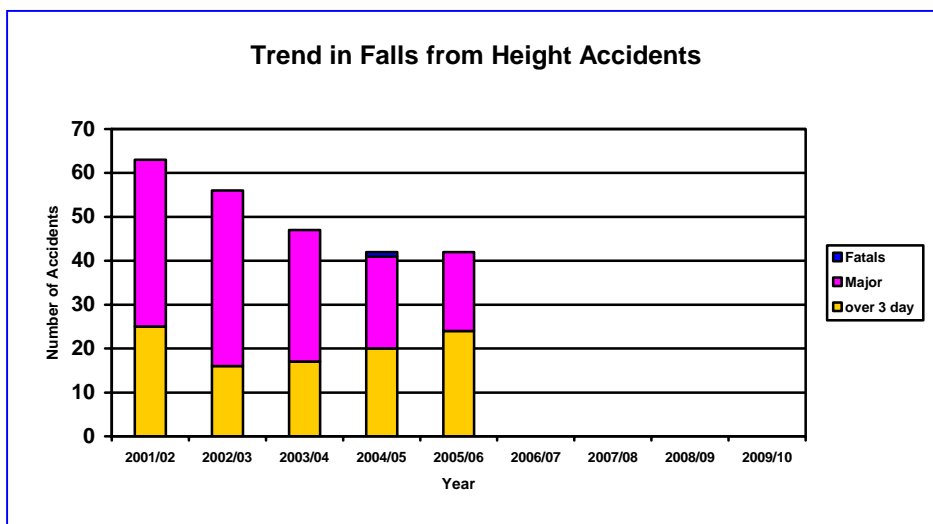
European Standards

PIAC members have also engaged in the development of European Standard EN1010, which sets initial integrity standards for new printing and print finishing machinery. EN1010 parts 1 to 4 have now been adopted as British standards. Part 5 was rejected by the UK delegation but was accepted on a majority vote. It is due to be published in 2007 as a British Standard.

Some Newspaper Publishers Association Members have made a substantial investment in new printing presses and ancillary equipment during the last 5 years and this has contributed to a reduction in Machinery Accidents.

1.11 Falls From Height

In 2005/2006 there were a total of **42 falls from height accidents** reported to the HSE and Local Authorities by the printing and publishing industries. This represents a **33% reduction** since 2001/02.



In 2005/06, 69% of the accidents were as a result of a fall of less than 2 metres (29 of the 42 accidents). It is important that **employers should concentrate on all falls risks** – not just those falls from heights above 2 metres.

HSE Falls From Height Campaign 2006/07

In 2006 HSE inspectors carried out falls from height inspections throughout the year with a particular focus of activity during the 2006 Falls From Height Campaign. The aims were to raise awareness of falls from height accidents and to provide useful guidance on how to reduce risks. Between April 2006 and December 2006 HSE Inspectors carried out 300 Falls from Height Topic Based Inspections:

- 6% of Companies were found to be fully compliant
- 66% of Companies were found to be broadly compliant
- 18% of Companies were found to be partially compliant
- 3% of companies had little/no compliance.
- 10 notices were issued

PIAC Stakeholder Falls from Height Activities

PIAC members were briefed as to the issues involved with a view to developing their own stakeholder initiatives in support of the falls from height campaign. The responses from PIAC Members are highlighted below.

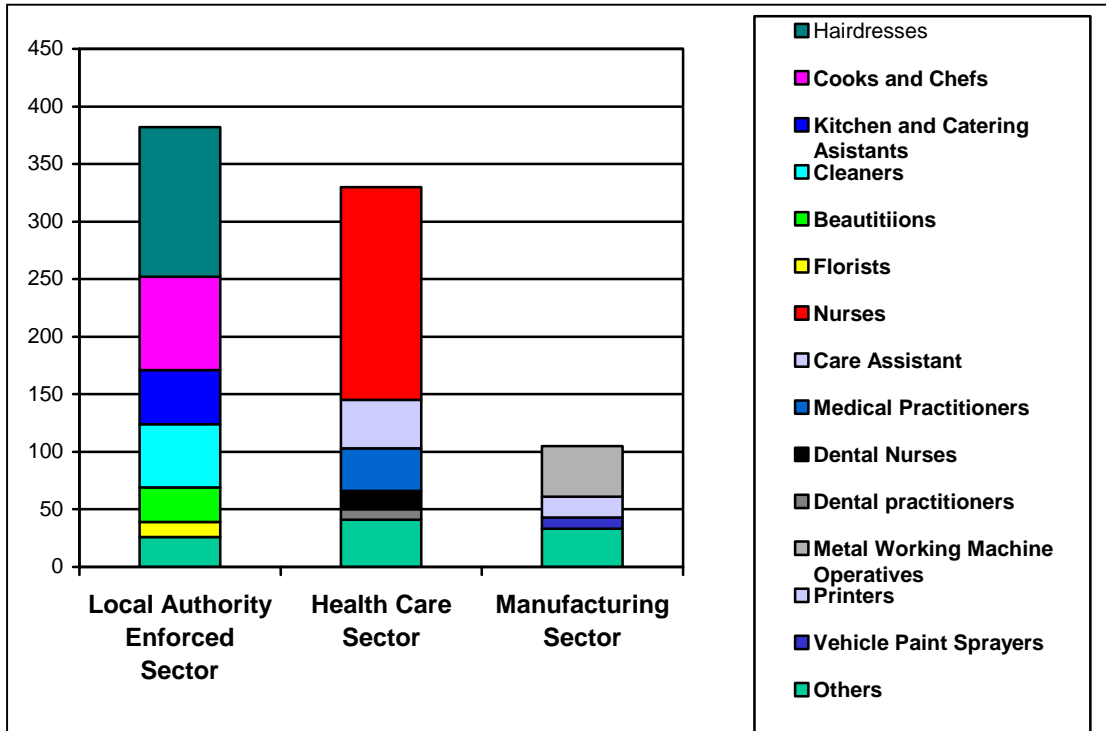
A number of Newspaper Publishers Association members (each representing national newspapers) distributed copies of the HSE 'Height Aware Campaign' and used it to review and improve risk assessments. They also presented toolbox talks to production and maintenance staff. Trinity Mirror, health and safety managers gave health and safety briefings to all staff involved in working at height. Also as part of a wider review of working at height, changes in access equipment and working practices and relevant safe working procedures were updated.

The Digital and Screen Printing Association (DSPA) and PICON have passed details of the falls from height campaign on to all Picon and DSPA members. An article was published on the trade web site.

AMICUS now offer a short residential course on falls from height for their members.

1.13 Occupational Contact Dermatitis EPIDERM

Between 2003 and 2005, **the annual average rate** of cases of work related contact dermatitis across **all industries** was **6 workers per 100,000 workers** [Data from HSE Statistics THOR Table 5].



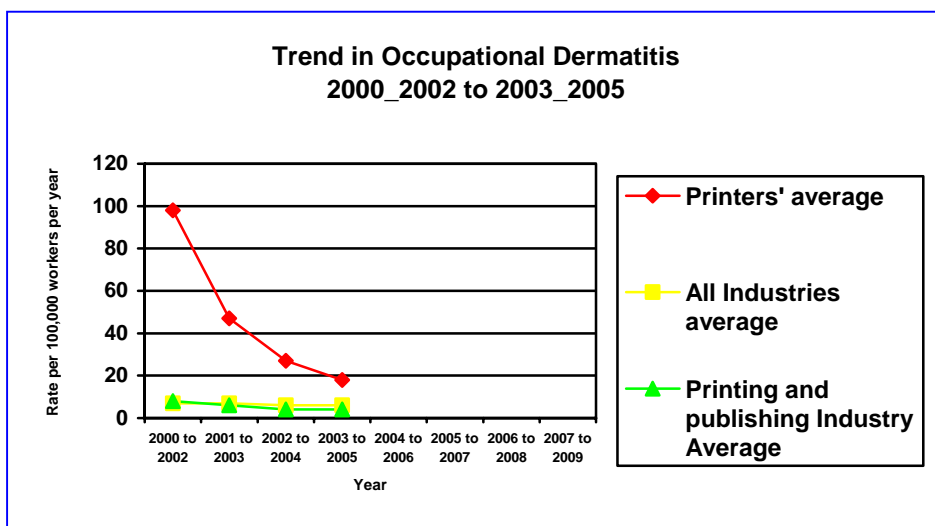
Taking factors such as under reporting into account HSE estimated that there are around 8,400 new cases each year across **all industries**. HSE has set a target of a 10% reduction (840 cases) in the number of new cases of occupational dermatitis between 2005 and 2008.

Cases of Occupational Contact Dermatitis (Printing and Publishing Industry)

Between 2003 and 2005, the annual average rate of cases of work related contact dermatitis in **the printing and publishing industry** was **4 workers per 100,000 workers**. On these figures, as a whole dermatitis is not seen as a significant problem in the printing and publishing industries, however there are some specific occupational areas where dermatitis is still an issue.

Cases of Occupational Contact Dermatitis by Occupation (Printers)

Between 2003 and 2005, the annual average rate of new cases of work related contact dermatitis in **printers** reported by dermatologists (EPIDERM) was 18 workers per 100,000 workers. [Data from HSE Statistics THOR Table 4]. **The rate has reduced by 80% since 2000/2002.** The rate is now down to 3 times the all industry average.



HSL Research into Glove Selection

Selection of a suitable glove for any given task is one of a number of important control measures employers need to use if they are to protect employees from chemical exposure. We had limited information in the past about which gloves were effective against the typical inks and wash up solutions commonly used in printing.

HSE's Health and Safety Laboratory have conducted field and laboratory trials on gloves and market leading solvent based wash up/solutions to establish evidenced based advice for the selection of gloves and to provide the results in a way that made them transferable to the new COSHH Essentials for Printers Control Guidance Sheets. The results have recently been published in 2 HSL research Reports: RR525 and HSL/2006/96.

Guidance on Dermatitis - COSHH Essentials for Printers

PIAC have completely revised and updated the COSHH Essentials Guidance for printers, to improve and simplify the messages on reducing chemical exposure from both the dermal and inhalation routes. The new guidance sheets describe good practice on how to control exposure to chemicals in a range of common printing tasks.

51 new control guidance sheets target each sector of the industry. The new guidance was launched at PIAC's Open Meeting in November 2005 and is now available on the HSE printing web site www.hse.gov.uk/printing/dermatitis

Dermatitis Posters

New posters have also been developed to support the control guidance sheets and these are now also freely available on the dermatitis web site:

- Reusable Gloves
- Single Use Gloves
- Hand washing and use of skin creams
- Dermatitis and skin checks

Printing Web Site [Dermatitis Module] January 2006 to December 2006

- ❖ Over 1,500 unique visitors making 2,000 page requests.

Downloads of COSHH Essentials For Printers January to December 2006

- ❖ Over 9,500 unique visitors making over 23,000 downloads.

PIAC Open Meeting 2005

In November 2005, PIAC held an open meeting on COSHH and dermatitis for 60 printers. Delegates were shown a demonstration of coshh essentials for printers, glove selection and use, together with presentations on skin management. Immediate feedback from the event was extremely positive. Comments ranged from good to excellent.

Prior to the 2005 meeting delegates were asked to rank dermatitis as a health risk in their own companies. After listening to the presentations and demonstrations delegates were asked to review their original rankings. On average, delegates had changed their ranking from a 'moderate risk' to a 'moderate to high risk'.

After hearing the presentations and demonstrations, delegates were also asked what additional new controls for dermatitis they would now put in place. A significant number of delegates indicated that they would introduce:

- Education and training (including how to use gloves correctly).

- Skin checks.
- Provision of hand creams and cleansers.
- Re-assessing the suitability of PPE (including gloves) for the job.

HSE Dermatitis Project 2006/07 – Printers and Publishers

HSE inspectors targeted inspections aimed at reducing the risk of occupational dermatitis to 'printers'. The aim was to: raise awareness of dermatitis amongst printers; determine if the risk of occupational dermatitis has been identified and adequately addressed; and to change behaviour by the adoption of good practice controls covered by the 'COSHH Essentials for Printers Control Guidance Sheets'.

Between April 2006 and December 2006 HSE inspectors carried out 210 dermatitis topic based inspections:

- 3% of Companies were found to be fully compliant
- 71% of Companies were found to be broadly compliant
- 24% of Companies were found to be partially compliant
- 2% of companies had little/no compliance.
- 5 Improvement Notices were issued.

Stakeholder initiatives:

To support the HSE dermatitis inspection project in 'printers', a PIAC stakeholder working group was set up to develop stakeholder initiatives to support of the campaign.

- The BPIF have communicated the initiative to BPIF members via articles, newsletters, and e-mail alerts. They have also produced a new dermatitis guidance note. They have also published an article in 'Printing World' to 'reach the industry as a whole, together with a new toolbox talk and dermatitis surveillance form. COSHH Essentials for printers and the skin posters have also been advertised. Dermatitis talks have also been arranged at regional BPIF Health and Safety Forums. Speakers covered both dermatitis and glove selection.
- Screen and digital Printers Association: Dermatitis presentation distributed to all SPA members via the website. Awareness raised of the Photo-me prosecution and HSE inspection initiative. Article published in Flexotech magazine.

- The Newspaper Publishers Association reviewed their arrangements for skin care at work and introduced a number of the work practices outlined in the new COSHH Essentials for Printers control guidance sheets. Skin care briefings and tool box talks were also introduced. The new HSE dermatitis and skincare posters were also prominently displayed in staff washrooms.

- Field Group: Dermatitis and skin issues flagged up in COSHH Training.

2. GATHERING INTELLIGENCE

2.1 Work Related Upper Limb Disorders

There was, anecdotal evidence from PIAC members which suggested that there may be a problem of WRULD's in printing. However, we had a lack of evidence based information on the prevalence of Work Related Upper Limb Disorders in printing, largely because of an absence of reports under RIDDOR.

In 2004 inspectors from the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS) inspected printers with the aim of assessing the extent of Work related Upper Limb Disorders. The findings have now been published in HSL's Research report HSL/2006/04 'Work Related Upper Limb Disorders in the Printing Industry'

The findings of the project indicated a low incidence of WRULD's as a whole, although 'print finishing tasks' were identified as the greatest contributor to ULD's risks and symptoms in the printing industry.

PIAC have promoted the HSE free leaflet INDG171 designed to help employers and managers understand ULD's and how to avoid them in workplaces. The leaflet takes some of the key messages from the HSE priced publication 'Upper Limb Disorders in the workplace'. Risk assessment worksheets for ULD's have also been promoted.

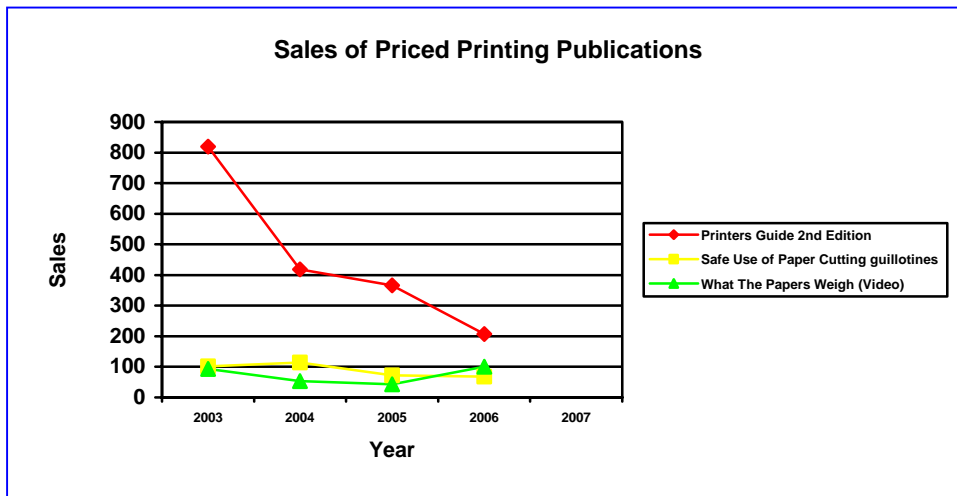
3. GUIDANCE AND GOOD PRACTICE

3.1 HSE/PIAC Priced Printing Publications

Printers Guide to Health and Safety 2nd Edition. The guide includes safety guidelines on a wide range of processes and working practices. The booklet outlines the most serious and frequent hazards and offers advice on how to deal with them. Sales continue to fall, despite efforts by HSE and Stakeholders to prevent this. However, this pattern is not uncommon and mirrors what happens to a wide range of other HSE publications after their initial launch.

The Guide to safe use of power-operated paper cutting guillotines. This specialist guide contains practical advice on the safeguarding of guillotines. Sales remain flat.

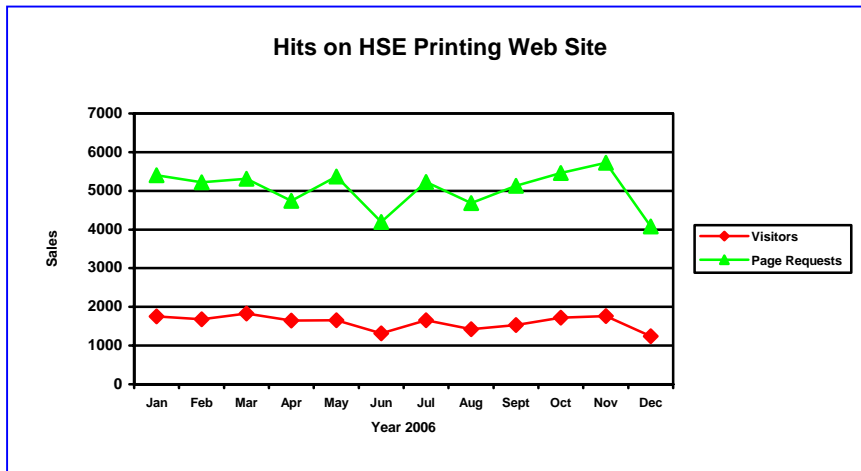
What The Papers Weigh – Safe Handling of Bundles (VHS Video). The video includes a practical illustrations of how to reduce the risks of back injuries when handling newspaper and magazine bundles. There was an increase in sales seen in 2006.



3.2 HSE Printing Web Site

The new look HSE printing web site at www.hse.gov.uk/printing supports the PIAC overall strategy by targeting the most common types of accidents and ill health. The web site makes readily available free access to health and safety information and guidance relevant to printers and publishers.

Overall, we have had excellent results with over 17,000 unique visitors and 60,000 page requests to the web site in 2006.



4. COMMUNICATIONS/RAISING AWARENESS/EDUCATION

4.1 Health and Safety Pack for Printers and Publishers

PIAC has produced a health and safety pack for printers and publishers that targets manual handling, slips and trips, machinery safety and dermatitis. Between 2004 and 2006, PIAC Members have presented 4000 of these packs directly to printers and newspaper publishers.

The new packs have been marketed by PIAC Members to their own target audiences in a number of innovative ways. Face to face contact with the relevant company manager or managers, using a prepared script, was one approach used.

- The British Printing Industry Federation's health and safety advisors presented the packs as part of their visits to companies to carry out their own Health and Safety 'healthchecks'. Following the 'healthcheck' each pack was supplemented with individually tailored advice on areas where the 'healthcheck' indicates poor compliance with health and safety standards.
- The Newspaper Society (NS) and Newspaper Publishing Association presented packs during routine visits to newspaper publishers and printers respectively. The NS also marketed the packs at seminars and conferences.
- GPMU is trained 20 of its full time officials (one from each region) on how to deliver the pack. Each official has made visits to printers to present the packs to senior managers.
- Scottish Printing Industry Federation presented the packs during routine visits to Scottish Printers.
- Field Group presented the packs to all relevant departmental managers. Each of Field Group's sites accident statistics were considered and packs were adapted accordingly to address the significant risks on each site.
- Polestar Group distributed the packs to members of its Health and Safety Committees for consideration on each of its sites.
- PIAC's Annual Open Meetings in 2004 and 2005 gave PIAC Members the collective opportunity to present the packs to over 160 printing employers and trade union safety representatives.

4.2 Newsletters

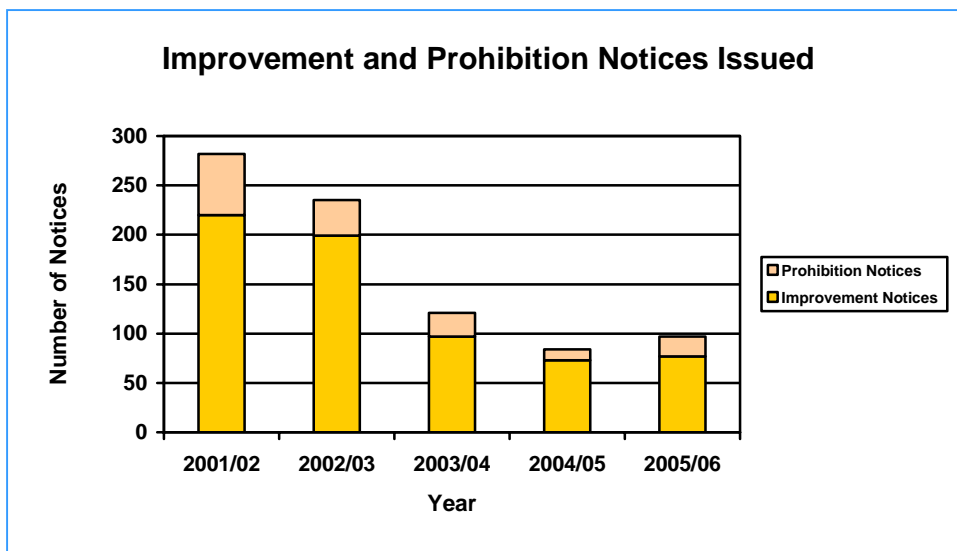
- BPIF

5. ENFORCEMENT

5.1 HSE Improvement and Prohibition Notices

In 2005/2006 there were 77 Improvement Notices issued and 20 Prohibition Notices issued in the printing and publishing industries (a slight increase on 2004/05).

The notices cover a wide range of health and safety topics. The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER) accounted for 32% of all notices issued; Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 21%; Manual Handling Operations regulations 16%; and the Work at Height Regulations 16%.



5.2 HSE Prosecutions

In 2005/2006 there were 13 successful convictions by HSE in the printing and publishing industries. Total fines equalled £63,200 (£4,800 average).

