I don’t know what you were up to in 1974. Perhaps you were dancing to Slade? Learning to walk? Starting university? Waiting to be born? But I do know what some of our politicians at the time were up to – they were helping to introduce one of the most ground-breaking parliamentary acts of all time… the Health and Safety at Work Act.

This Act has saved thousands of lives and has made Britain one of the safest places in the world to work. You can find out more about the enormous impact of this piece of legislation on our next page.

We make no apologies for devoting four pages of this issue to the biggest workplace killer of all – asbestos.

HSE recognise that it’s not enough to raise awareness of this deadly material. After all, the fact that it is dangerous will not be news to most tradespeople. So our new campaign, which launched in October, aims to encourage tradespeople to change their behaviour. To help them do this, we’ve launched a new web app which helps workers identify asbestos risks and guides them through what they should do next. (See page 4 for more.)

As ever, if you have any thoughts or comments on the Health & Safety Newsletter, email me at Newsletter@hse.gsi.gov.uk

Colette Manning Editor
Getting in on the Act

It’s 40 years since the Health and Safety at Work Act came into being. This ground-breaking Act provided a new regulatory framework for workplace health and safety in Great Britain.

The number of injuries at work has also reduced considerably by 77 per cent over the same time period, from 336,701 to 78,222.

Enormous impact

These statistics illustrate the enormous impact of an Act that created a flexible, proportionate and world-class regulatory system.

Minister of State for Health and Safety Mark Harper said: ‘Britain has come an incredibly long way over the past 40 years in protecting its workforce. Our workplace safety record is now the envy of the world, with businesses and governments queuing up to tap into our expertise.

‘Any death at work is a death too many. But few can dispute that the reduction in fatalities and injuries over the past 40 years is a significant step forward. Britain is now officially one of the safest places in Europe – and the world – to work.

‘So, while we all rightly curse false health and safety excuses, it’s worth thinking how fortunate we are today that we can go out to do a hard day’s work safe in the knowledge that our safety is being taken seriously.’

World class

HSE Chair Judith Hackitt said: ‘Our health and safety law places responsibility on those who create risk to manage that risk in a proportionate, practical way. It sets standards in terms of outcomes to be achieved, not by straitjacketing dutyholders and business into doing things in a particular way according to prescriptive rules.

‘This means that it is universally applicable – regardless of whether you’re farming, fracking for shale gas or working with nano-materials in an ultra-high-tech laboratory. The Health and Safety at Work Act may be 40 years old but it – and our regulatory system – are world class.’

There’s another important anniversary coming up next year as 2015 will mark 40 years since HSE was created. Keep an eye on our website and e-bulletins for more on this.

Find out more

For more information on the 40th anniversary of the Health and Safety at Work Act visit http://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/40/

You can also find out more about injury and ill-health statistics at http://www.hse.gov.uk/statistics/
Beware asbestos

Don’t be an easy target

October saw the launch of a new HSE campaign that aims to help tradespeople protect themselves from asbestos.

The problem

Asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous material which was used extensively as a building material across Great Britain until 1999 when it was banned. It remains in millions of homes and buildings today and can be found in places that you might not expect such as ceiling tiles, boilers, toilet cisterns, guttering and soffits.

When materials that contain asbestos are disturbed or damaged, dangerous fibres are released into the air which can prove lethal if inhaled, causing lung disease and cancer.

These diseases will not be apparent immediately as they can take up to 40 years to develop. But once diagnosed, it is too late to do anything.

Asbestos is the single biggest cause of deaths currently occurring due to work. Tradespeople need to be aware of the dangers and, if necessary, change the way they work…and that’s where HSE’s new campaign comes in.

(‘Asbestos’ continues on next page)
The *Beware Asbestos* campaign, which was launched on 9 October and will run until March 2015, aims to encourage safe working practices among those workers most at risk from asbestos, i.e. tradespeople working on small sites and projects in the construction and maintenance industries.

Research has shown that these workers recognise that asbestos is dangerous. However, they often do not realise when a job might expose them to asbestos and do not know what to do to protect themselves from the danger.

To raise awareness of the issue and help encourage safer working practices, HSE has teamed up with TradePoint, the trade-only outlet of B&Q, to distribute free asbestos safety kits directly to tradespeople in GB.

The kits include simple information to help tradespeople identify where they could come into contact with asbestos and how they can stay safe. They also include a free pair of Type 5 disposable overalls to support safer working with asbestos.

Another key feature of the campaign is the introduction of a new web app that helps tradespeople easily identify where they could come into contact with asbestos and gives them tailored help on how to deal with the risks.

This free *Beware Asbestos* web app works on smartphones, tablets and computers and complements existing HSE guidance.

(‘Asbestos’ continues on next page)
A widow warns:
Don’t take asbestos home to your loved ones

Twenty tradespeople, on average, die every week from asbestos-related diseases. One such person was Frank Ross who had worked as a shopfitter and joiner for most of his life. Here, his widow Lauren looks back on her husband’s death and warns how it could happen to anyone if they don’t work safely.

‘My husband Frank was diagnosed with mesothelioma in 2006. He first felt a pain in his side on holiday at the end of August 2005 and was treated at first for a pulled muscle. In January he was sent for a chest X-ray due to the pain and some shortage of breath.

‘He was told on 13 January what they thought he had and had further tests from there. He died a year later in February 2007 – he was only 60.

‘What really upset Frank was the fact that he must have been bringing asbestos into our house for years, potentially affecting me and our four children. This was something he had absolutely no idea about.

‘By the end of his life, he was in horrendous pain but he continued to raise awareness about asbestos and encourage people who worked in the trade to be aware of the risks and the appropriate preventative measures.

‘While many people are prepared to take risks for themselves, many look at it differently and are stricter with health and safety when it comes to their families.

‘I want people to be aware that deaths from exposure to asbestos are not a historic issue, but something that can happen to anyone today if the appropriate measures aren’t taken.’

(‘Asbestos’ continues on next page)
Ten facts about Asbestos

1. Asbestos is the biggest cause of deaths currently occurring as a result of work.

2. Asbestos-related diseases kill an average of 20 tradespeople every week.

3. It was widely used as a building material until 1999, when it was banned.

4. It can still be found in any house or building built before 2000.

5. It can take anywhere between 15–60 years for symptoms of an asbestos-related disease to develop.

6. It can be in many commonly found materials and may be in places that you might not expect.

7. You can’t see or smell asbestos fibres.

8. Asbestos is only a danger when the fibres are released, made airborne and breathed in.

9. As long as the asbestos is in good condition, is located somewhere where it can’t be easily damaged and is not disturbed, then it shouldn’t be a risk to you.

10. The vast majority of HSE’s asbestos publications on asbestos are free to download.

The potentially deadly consequences of exposure to asbestos fibres:

- Mesothelioma (a cancer of the lining of the lungs which is always fatal and is almost exclusively caused by exposure to asbestos)
- Asbestos-related lung cancer (again almost always fatal)
- Asbestosis (a scarring of the lungs which is not always fatal but can be a very debilitating and painful disease, greatly affecting quality of life)
- Diffuse pleural thickening (a thickening of the membrane surrounding the lungs which can restrict lung expansion leading to breathlessness)

Finding out more

You’ll find lots more information on asbestos including free guidance downloads, FAQs, and advice for different jobs on HSE’s asbestos web pages.
‘Health as well as safety’ was the message during a recent HSE construction initiative. Poor standards and unsafe practices on Britain’s building sites were targeted during a nationwide drive aimed at reducing ill health, death and injury in the industry.

From 22 September until 17 October, HSE construction inspectors carried out unannounced visits to sites where refurbishment projects or repair works were underway.

This is the ninth annual initiative and building on previous campaigns, HSE inspectors will ensure high-risk activities, particularly those affecting the health of workers, are being properly managed.

**What the initiative does**

The main aims of this ninth annual initiative were to achieve an improvement in industry standards (particulary at small sites), increase awareness of HSE’s expectations of the industry and demonstrate that HSE will use its powers to prevent immediate risk and bring about sustained improvements.

**What inspectors looked for**

During inspections, HSE inspectors considered whether:

- risks to health from exposure to dust such as silica were being controlled;
- workers were aware of where they may find asbestos, and what to do if they find it;
- other health risks, such as exposure to noise and vibration, manual handling and hazardous substances, were being properly managed;
- jobs that involve working at height had been identified and properly planned to make sure that appropriate precautions, such as proper support of structures, were in place;
- equipment was correctly installed/ assembled, inspected and maintained and used properly;
- sites were well organised, to avoid trips and falls, walkways and stairs were free from obstructions and welfare facilities were adequate.

More than 1100 construction sites failed safety checks in last year’s campaign and earlier this year, a health-focused initiative led to enforcement action being taken in one in six sites visited.

**When pictures speak louder than words**

Take a look at some photographs taken by HSE inspectors during their unannounced ‘spot checks’ on repair and refurbishment works this year.
Making life easier for land developers

A new service, which makes it easier and quicker for developers and local planning authorities to access HSE’s land use planning information and advice, has been launched.

What’s the advantage?

It will help business take advantage of commercial opportunities and support sustainable development. It will also help with the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of local authorities and reduce the amount of red tape involved in this part of the planning process.

Where does it apply and from when?

The first elements of the new service, which allows developers and others to make enquiries related to any plot of land, was introduced in July and will be fully rolled out in March 2015.

How will it work?

HSE’s Health and Safety Laboratory will take on a bigger role in delivering advice on planning applications.

Developers and others will have more access to HSE’s assessment tools and techniques, making the whole process faster and simpler.

Peter Brown, Head of HSE’s Hazardous Installations Policy Division, said: ‘The advisory service is being planned and designed around what users need. Discussions with developers and other parties involved in the planning process have indicated that being able to find out more detail about a piece of land in advance of purchase helps to quicken the development process and can also save significant costs.

‘By enabling easier and more transparent access to HSE’s Land Use Planning advice, developers and planners will be able to get quick or even immediate answers to queries related to a plot of land they may be interested in purchasing or developing.’

The paid for business-facing service will generate increased effectiveness and efficiency, enable better informed planning decisions at a local level and create greater transparency in HSE’s decisions and operations.

You can access the new service at http://www.hsl.gov.uk/products/lupa or by calling 01298 218159.
Some of the debates which take place on social media are fascinating – if not sometimes a little disturbing.

I came across a debate raging last week among health and safety professionals, not about major health and safety risks but about the right response to a wasp sting if it happens in the workplace. Someone somewhere had been stung while in the workplace and the work manager was demanding to see the risk assessment and wanted a full investigation into the incident. The originator of the debate had been tasked with conducting the investigation.

But what to investigate? How the wasp found its way into the workplace? How to prevent further wasp stings? Should there have been a risk assessment for wasps in the workplace? Should the incident be recorded in the accident log? Is there a need for safety signs saying ‘Beware of wasps’?!

It was shocking to see the number of contributors to the online debate who supported doing a risk assessment and conducting an investigation or trying to come up with measures to prevent a recurrence and so on. I hope most of you reading this share my view that this would be a totally disproportionate response?

Now, there are a few people who can react very badly to wasp stings – they can trigger allergic reactions that can, in extremis, be fatal. Even so, after someone gets stung in the workplace surely the common-sense approach is to check that the organisation’s first-aid response was administered quickly and effectively? Is there anyone on the workforce known to have an allergic reaction? Simple follow-up steps – no need for lengthy risk assessments and investigations.

Perhaps the most worrying thing in the debate was a general sense that too many senior managers’ knee-jerk reaction to any incident, no matter how trivial, is to call for a ‘full investigation’ – leaving the poor health and safety adviser having to explain to everyone why they are investigating a wasp sting!

What on earth is going on here? No one can seriously expect to be prosecuted because an employee was stung. It’s highly unlikely an employee would even pursue a civil claim against the employer. So why investigate? What is there to learn? Not a lot.

Read more
How do I write a health and safety policy?

Your business must have a health and safety policy, and if you have five or more employees, that policy must be written down.

Most businesses set out their policy in three sections:

- The statement of general policy on health and safety at work sets out your commitment to managing health and safety effectively, and what you want to achieve.
- The responsibility section sets out who is responsible for specific actions.
- The arrangements section contains the detail of what you are going to do in practice to achieve the aims set out in your statement of health and safety policy.

The arrangements section should say how you will meet the commitments you have made in your statement of health and safety policy. Include information on how you are going to eliminate or reduce the risks of hazards in your workplace.

What do we mean by ‘hazard’ and ‘risk’?

A hazard is something in your business that could cause harm to people, such as chemicals, electricity and working at height.

A risk is the chance – however large or small – that a hazard could cause harm.

Additional arrangements

The additional actions you take to manage health and safety should be set out in the arrangements section of your policy. They could include:

- staff training;
- using signs to highlight risks;
- improved safety equipment, such as guards or additional personal protective equipment, including goggles, safety boots or high-visibility clothing;
- replacing hazardous chemicals with less harmful alternatives;
- improved lighting;
- anti-slip flooring.

Focus your attention on the activities that could present a risk to people or cause serious harm.

You can read more and see some examples of policy structure on HSE’s website.
In every issue of the H&S Newsletter, we feature a selection of the latest cases to go before the Myth Busters Challenge Panel. If you want to read more examples of when the health and safety excuse has been wrongly used, all the cases so far considered by the panel are available at Myth Busters.

What is the Myth Busters Challenge Panel?

HSE’s Myth Busters Challenge Panel was set up in 2012 to provide quick advice to people subject to ridiculous or disproportionate health and safety decisions by insurance companies, local authorities, employers and overzealous jobsworths. It is chaired by HSE Chair Judith Hackitt and includes independent members who represent a range of interests including small businesses, public safety and trade unions.

The Panel has received over 200 cases since it was launched with nearly all rulings finding a decision was made without having any basis in health and safety law.

Case 303  Panel has a real beef with burger van man

Issue

Enquirer was queuing at a burger van when the customer in front of them received their freshly cooked food and asked if one of the burgers could be cut in half as it was for her children. The stall owner immediately said: ‘Can’t do that – health and safety. We’re just not allowed to do that.’ They accepted this excuse and left with the burger intact.

Panel decision

This is not a health and safety matter. There is no legislation which would prevent the stall from meeting the customer’s reasonable request to have their burger cut in half. Health and safety law does not prevent catering staff from using knives. In fact, you expect them to know how use them safely. The panel have a real beef with this kind of unhelpful response to customers which completely misuses ‘health and safety’.

(continues on next page)
Case 304  Recycling Centre banned enquirer from using a garden fork to offload his thorny garden waste

**Issue**
Refusal by supervisor to allow a member of the public to use a garden fork to help transfer thorny garden waste from his trailer to the green waste compactor at the local household waste recycling centre.

**Panel decision**
The use of gardening tools at household waste recycling centres is not prohibited by health and safety law or by HSE. Instead of forking out excuses, the site operators should either allow the individual to use their garden fork to transfer thorny green waste or dig up the real reasons behind their ban. Depending on the specific details of the site, there may be concerns regarding other users’ safety but these could be easily managed without the need to ban the use of sensible and practical tools.

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Case 300  No mirror in disabled toilet

**Issue**
The enquirer’s mum is registered disabled and while in their village pub her mum needed to use the disabled toilet. When she came out, she asked the landlady why there wasn’t a mirror in the toilet. The landlady stated that it was for health and safety reasons.

**Panel decision**
It is ridiculous to suggest that a mirror cannot be provided in a disabled toilet for ‘health and safety’ reasons. This is clearly not the case, given that British Standards even specify how mirrors should be positioned to meet the needs of disabled people. The contractor who refurbished the toilet clearly used ‘health and safety’ as an excuse to cut costs and the landlady appears to be happy to pass on this feeble excuse to customers.

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Case 299  Can teachers remove a child’s splinter?

**Issue**
Enquirer asked if teachers can remove a child’s splinter.

**Panel decision**
Given that most schools will have competent, qualified first-aiders, there is no reason at all why they should not remove splinters, if they are partly exposed and easily removed with tweezers. If splinters are deeply embedded then parents should be consulted and professional medical help sought.
In the dock 1

Developer goes to prison after repeatedly flouting safety laws

A developer has been sent to prison for 30 months after repeatedly breaching prohibition notices which were put in place to ensure the safety of workers while redeveloping a former office block in Parkeston, Essex.

HSE visited the site last year following complaints from local residents worried about debris falling from upper storeys and of the danger to workers being left without any protection from falling while working at height.

Eze Kinsley, the developer who was found to be in control of workers at the site, verbally abused the HSE inspector who visited. The inspector had to return with Essex police officers later to serve prohibition notices requiring an immediate stop to unsafe work at the site. Mr Kinsley reacted strongly to this, physically assaulting the inspector.

After further reports that work had not stopped, HSE issued a further prohibition notice, which was breached within just one hour of being served.

Eze Kinsley, of Edgware, Middlesex, was prosecuted by HSE in July at Chelmsford Crown Court for serious breaches of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSW Act).

HSE’s investigation found that there were no safety measures in place to prevent injury to workers from debris falling from height and that there was also a real risk of injury to members of the public using the road and pavement next to the Parkeston House site.

Mr Kinsley was found guilty of assaulting an inspector from HSE at a separate court appearance.

After the case, HSE inspector Jonathan Elven said: ‘Although no one was injured as a result of the woefully inadequate working practices this is nevertheless a serious case.

‘The working conditions on this site were truly appalling with absolutely no provision for workers’ safety. The repeated breaching of prohibition notices – without any attempts to put right the reasons why work had been stopped – put workers and the public at risk.

‘Mr Kinsley refused to accept that he had a responsibility to make sure people who worked for him, and any member of the public living or working near his site, were not subjected to unnecessary risks – and vigorously and violently resisted all attempts to make him take actions to protect them.

Putting safe working practices in place is often simple and inexpensive and, where this doesn’t happen, the costs, both financial and personal, can be immense.’

('In the dock' continues on next page)
In the dock 2

Elderly woman died after suffering burns in nursing home bath

A nursing home in Deeside has been fined for breaching safety laws after an 88-year-old resident suffered nine per cent burns to her body when she was lowered into a bath of scalding hot water.

Beatrice ‘Betty’ Morgan, a resident at Greencroft Nursing Home in Aston, Queensferry, died of complications caused by her injuries a month after the incident, on 29 August 2012.

HSE prosecuted the home’s owner, Greencroft Care Ltd, which is now in liquidation.

Mold Magistrates Court heard that Miss Morgan, who was unable to walk, was lowered into the bath using a hoist and immediately cried out when she touched the water. Although she was quickly raised from the bath, she suffered nine per cent burns and was taken to Whiston Burns Unit where she later died.

HSE’s investigations found that the temperature of the hot water was not properly controlled to prevent it exceeding 44 degrees Celsius. Although mixing valves had been fitted to control the temperature, they had not been maintained and were not of the right standard required in nursing homes.

Although staff had been instructed to check water temperature with a thermometer before baths, no checks were made by management to ensure this was happening. There had been a failure by the company to fully assess risks involving use of hot water and to provide sufficient training, instruction and supervision to staff.

Safety regulations require a Type 3 thermostatic mixing valve to be fitted to hot taps when bathing vulnerable people and these should be regularly maintained.

Greencroft Care Ltd of Larch Avenue, Aston, pleaded guilty to a breach of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and was fined £5000. The judge at the hearing said if the firm had not been in liquidation, he would have sent the case to crown court, where the fine would have been at least £100 000.

HSE inspector Katharine Walker, speaking after the hearing, said: ‘This tragic incident could easily have been avoided if Greencroft had observed the readily available guidance on bathing vulnerable people. The company fell well short of the desired standards.

‘Miss Morgan suffered a great deal of unnecessary pain before her death.

Nursing homes and other organisations caring for vulnerable people must make sure they fit and maintain the right kind of mixer on hot bath taps and properly supervise their staff.’

Further information on safe bathing in care homes can be found on the HSE website at http://www.hse.gov.uk/healthservices/scalding-burning.htm

(In the dock’ continues on next page)
**In the dock 3**

**Barrier fell on baby’s pram**

A construction firm has been fined for safety failings after a barrier was blown on top of a pram injuring an 18-week-old baby.

The baby boy was asleep in his pram while his mother used a cash machine outside a supermarket in Drip Road, Stirling.

Stirling Sheriff Court was told that Kier Construction Ltd was refurbishing the supermarket and had assembled barriers to separate the public from the work that was going on.

An HSE investigation found that contrary to manufacturer’s instructions, the barriers had not been filled with water to ensure stability and the barriers next to the cash machines had not been locked together.

The baby was taken to hospital with bruising to his forehead. He was discharged that day and suffered no more effects from the incident.

Kier Construction Ltd of, Tempsford Hall, Sandy, Bedfordshire, was fined £4000 after pleading guilty to breaching section 3 of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

For more information about protecting the public near construction sites, see the HSE website at: [http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/safetytopics/publicprotection.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/construction/safetytopics/publicprotection.htm)

**In the dock 4**

**Litter picker struck by car**

Manchester City Council has been fined £15 000 after a worker suffered serious injuries while litter picking on a city road.

The 60-year-old from Stretford, who has asked not to be named, had been trying to cross Princess Parkway, a busy road with a 40 mph speed limit, when he was struck by a car.

Manchester Crown Court heard that the worker sustained serious injuries including four broken ribs, a punctured lung, a cut to the liver, a fractured right eye socket, fractures to his face and a broken pelvis. His injuries were so severe that he has still not been able to return to work.

An HSE investigation found that Manchester City Council did not have a safe system of work in place and had not identified being struck by a car as a risk associated with litter picking work.

Staff had not been given any information about controlling or informing traffic about them working on or near the road.

Following the incident, HSE served an improvement notice on the council requiring it to look again at its risk assessment and control procedures.

Manchester City Council, of Albert Square, Manchester, was fined £15 000 and ordered to pay £3830 in prosecution costs after pleading guilty to a breach of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

Speaking after the hearing, HSE inspector Emily Osborne said: ‘A council worker suffered serious injuries that could easily have been prevented had suitable actions to reduce risk been taken.

‘Any work requiring people to be close to moving traffic needs to be properly assessed.

‘As a result of the incident and the improvement notice, the council has implemented further controls including updating health and safety training, providing more signs and implementing a new monitoring and review process.

Information on improving safety for workers in or near live traffic can be found at [http://www.hse.gov.uk/roadsafety/](http://www.hse.gov.uk/roadsafety/)
This guidance is intended to help those providing and managing care homes – to give them a better understanding of the real risks and how to manage them effectively. It has been extensively rewritten, with a number of new topics, and brings together key messages on risks to both workers and residents. It will also be of interest to others working in social care.

This new edition is being published in a period of change. At the time of publication, HSE and local authorities investigate serious worker and resident incidents. Under the Enforcing Authority Regulations, HSE regulates homes with nursing and local authority owned or run care homes. Other homes are regulated by local authorities.

It is anticipated, however, that the Care Quality Commission (CQC) in England will soon become the lead investigator of incidents where residents have been harmed because of unsafe or poor quality care. These, and any other changes in regulation across Great Britain, will be reflected in future editions.

(continues on next page)
New Explosives Regulations

The new Explosives Regulations 2014 (ER 2014) came into force on 1 October.

HSE has worked with stakeholders since 2010 to review existing health and safety related explosives legislation. One of the key aims of that review was to consolidate, modernise, and, where practicable, simplify the legislative arrangements.

Find out more about the main changes to the regulatory framework.

New GMO Regulations

1 October was also the date a new version of the Genetically Modified Organisms (Contained Use) Regulations 2014 (the 2014 Regulations) came into force.

The Regulations are now more risk based and proportionate, while maintaining the necessary level of protection for people and the environment. They also take account of advances in technology, for example synthetic biology is largely encompassed by the definitions in the Regulations and is likely to remain so within the foreseeable future. The 2014 Regulations incorporate changes to the provisions related to containment measures, notification and administrative arrangements. Also the language and layout of the Regulations have been modernised and simplified.

Find out more about the new GMO Regulations.
How do I...?

There’s a wealth of useful information on [HSE’s website](http://www.hse.gov.uk/getting-started/index.htm).

Here are just a few examples:

- **How do I get started in health and safety?**

- **How do I carry out a risk assessment?**

- **How do I make a RIDDOR report?**

- **How do I contact HSE?**
  [http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/index.htm)

- **What’s the latest news from HSE?**

- **What are some of HSE’s frequently asked questions?**
  [http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/faqs/index.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/faqs/index.htm)

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**Forthcoming events**

HSE’s website has a full list of up and coming events, conferences, and seminars which have either been organised by HSE or where HSE has significant involvement.

There’s a range of varied events, from courses at the Health and Safety Laboratory in Buxton to Farm Safety Days all over the country, why not take a look at the full listings to see if any of the events might be useful to you?