

Annex B – List of activities/sectors considered suitable for proactive inspection

No	Hazards	Potential Poor Performers within an Industry Sector	High Risk Activities
1	Legionella infection	Premises with cooling towers/evaporative condensers	Lack of suitable legionella control measures, including premises that have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not yet demonstrated the ability to manage their legionella risk in a sustained manner, includes new cooling towers/evaporative condensers, or • Relevant enforcement action in the last 5 years and have not yet demonstrated sustained control of legionella risk.
2	Explosion caused by leaking LPG	Communal/amenity buildings on caravan/camping parks with buried metal LPG pipework	Caravan/camping parks with poor infrastructure risk control/management of maintenance
3	E.coli/ Cryptosporidium infection esp. in children	Open Farms/Animal Visitor Attractions ²	Lack of suitable micro-organism control measures
4	Fatalities/injuries resulting from being struck by vehicles	High volume Warehousing/Distribution ³	Poorly managed workplace transport
5	Fatalities/injuries resulting from falls from height/ amputation and crushing injuries	Industrial retail/wholesale premises ⁴	Poorly managed workplace transport/ work at height/cutting machinery /lifting equipment

6	Industrial diseases (occupational deafness/ occupational lung disease - silicosis)	Industrial retail/wholesale premises ⁴	Exposure to excessive noise (steel stockholders). Exposure to respirable crystalline silica (Retail outlets cutting/shaping their own stone or high silica content 'manufactured stone' e.g. gravestones or kitchen resin/stone worktops)
7	Occupational lung disease (asthma)	In-store bakeries ⁵ and retail craft bakeries where loose flour is used and inhalation exposure to flour dust is likely to frequently occur i.e. not baking pre-made products.	Tasks where inhalation exposure to flour dust and/or associated enzymes may occur e.g. tipping ingredients into mixers, bag disposal, weighing and dispensing, mixing, dusting with flour by hand or using a sieve, using flour on dough brakes and roll machines, maintenance activities or workplace cleaning.
8	Musculoskeletal Disorders (MSDs)	Residential care homes	Lack of effective management of MSD risks arising from moving and handling of persons
9	Falls from height	High volume Warehousing/Distribution ³	Work at height
10	Manual Handling	High volume Warehousing/Distribution ³	Lack of effective management of manual handling risks
11	Unstable loads	High volume Warehousing/Distribution ³ Industrial retail/wholesale premises ⁴	Vehicle loading and unloading
12	Crowd management & injuries/fatalities to the public	Large scale public gatherings e.g. cultural events, sports, festivals & live music	Lack of suitable planning, management and monitoring of the risks arising from crowd movement and behaviour as they arrive, leave and move around a venue
13	Carbon monoxide poisoning	Commercial catering premises using solid fuel cooking equipment	Lack of suitable ventilation and/or unsafe appliances
14	Violence at work	Premises with vulnerable working conditions (lone/night working/cash handling e.g. betting shops/off-licences/hospitality ⁶) and where intelligence indicates that risks are not being effectively managed	Lack of suitable security measures/procedures. Operating where police/licensing authorities advise there are local factors increasing the risk of violence at work e.g. located in a high crime area, or similar local establishments have been recently targeted as part of a criminal campaign

15	Fires and explosions caused by the initiation of explosives, including fireworks	Professional Firework Display Operators ⁷	Poorly managed fusing of fireworks
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¹ See LAC 67/2 (rev 8) for guidance on the application to certificated petroleum storage sites.

² Animal visitor attractions may include situations where it is the animal that visits e.g. animal demonstrations at a nursery.

³ Typically larger warehousing/distribution centres with frequent transport movements/work at height activity.

⁴ Includes businesses such as: steel stockholders; builder's and timber merchants.

⁵ For supermarket and other chain bakeries etc check to see if there is a Primary Authority inspection plan with more specific guidance.

⁶ Pubs, clubs, nightclubs and similar elements of the night time economy.

⁷ Specific guidance on the application of the Explosives Regulations 2014 to the activities of professional firework display operators is available on the HSE website - www.hse.gov.uk/explosives/er2014-professional-firework-display.pdf

Annex C – Information sources to assist development of LA intervention plans

Although not exhaustive the following summarises the potential information sources that may be available to assist LAs when developing intervention plans - data protection issues may need addressing when sharing information of this type.

Sources within your Local Authority:

- Adverse Defect Reports (also known as Adverse Insurance Reports (AIRs)) - may indicate poor management or maintenance systems suggesting a failure to manage safety appropriately.
- Building control - changes in business activity, consider if this should be a MEC for workplace health and safety.
- Business rates - new businesses, consider if they identified in the Annex A priorities or the 'List'.
- Community protection teams - issues identified by multi-regulatory working
- Food Safety Officer observations – confidence in management as a possible health and safety MEC. Based on a number of LA reports and some limited statistical analysis by HSE, it's seen that there can be a strong correlation between a lack of confidence rating in food safety management and poor health and safety management. Using recent food hygiene assessments as a proxy for a recent assessment in the management of health and safety at a site can be useful to assist in targeting likely poor performers of H&S management.
- LA inspection/complaints database - risk ratings, past performance, local trends and MECs can provide useful background intelligence on the health and safety performance by a duty holder or provide evidence for local projects using education/awareness raising or targeted risk based inspections e.g. use of targeted information campaigns to raise awareness which could be followed up with targeted risk based inspections to assess standards, and the effect of awareness raising campaign and any need for further action.
- Local knowledge - local sector changes, poor performers.
- Registration/Licensing schemes - new businesses, changes in business activity, confidence in management.
- Trading standards - confidence in management, consider if this should be a MEC for workplace health and safety.

Sources within your local community and region:

- Clinical Commissioning Groups - anonymised local work related ill health statistics, issues that span the health and safety/ public health boundary.