

Collecting household waste and recyclables- Findings of HSE Inspectors

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HSE's 3 year inspection initiative

- Phase 1- benchmarking
- Phase 2- measuring improvement
- Phase 3- workplace transport

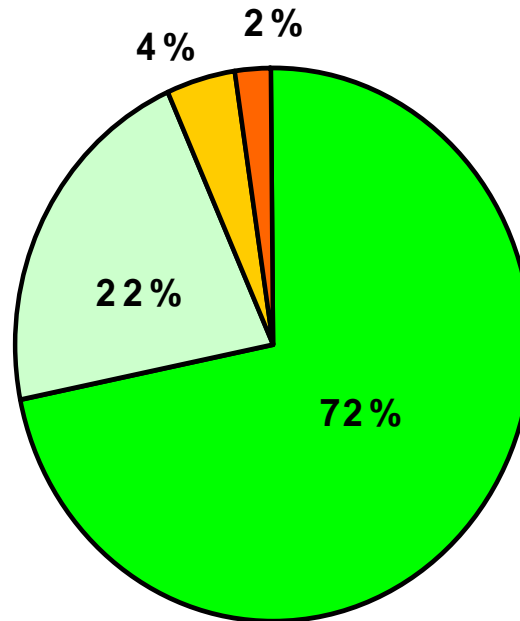
Phase 1 (2005/6)

- 50% local authorities
- Examine LA's as those in control of contracts
- Sample by site visit
- Examine planning, management, musculo-skeletal injury risk control, workplace transport and hygiene.
- Scoresheet (37 questions)

Hardware

- CCTV
- Reversing aides
- High visibility clothing
- Guards
- Welfare facilities
- etc

CCTV provided to observe working area at rear of RCV's.



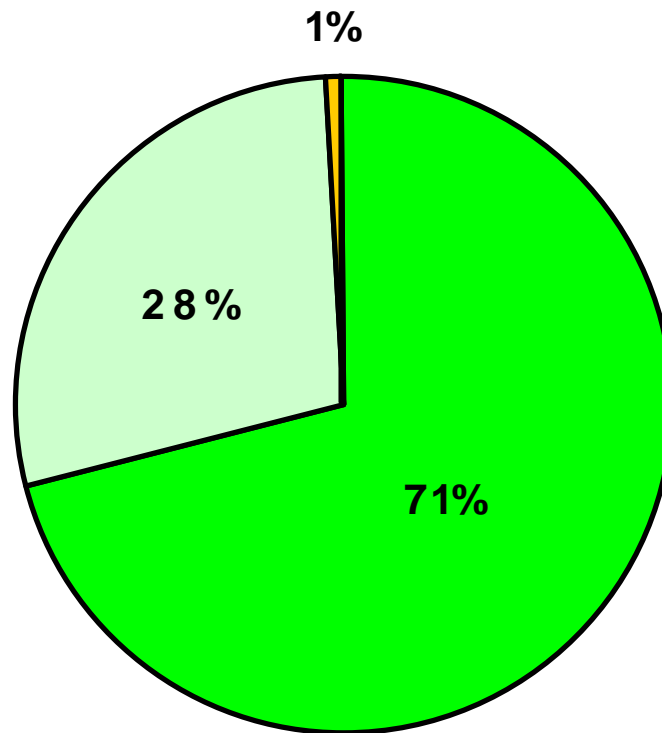
Full compliance in areas that matter

Broad compliance in areas that matter

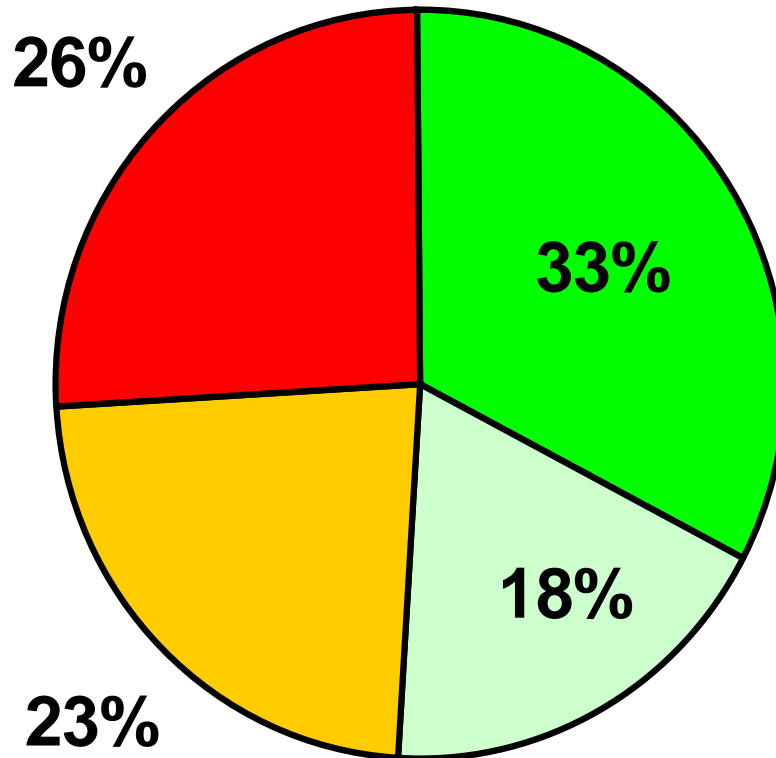
Some compliance in areas that matter

Limited or no compliance in areas that matter

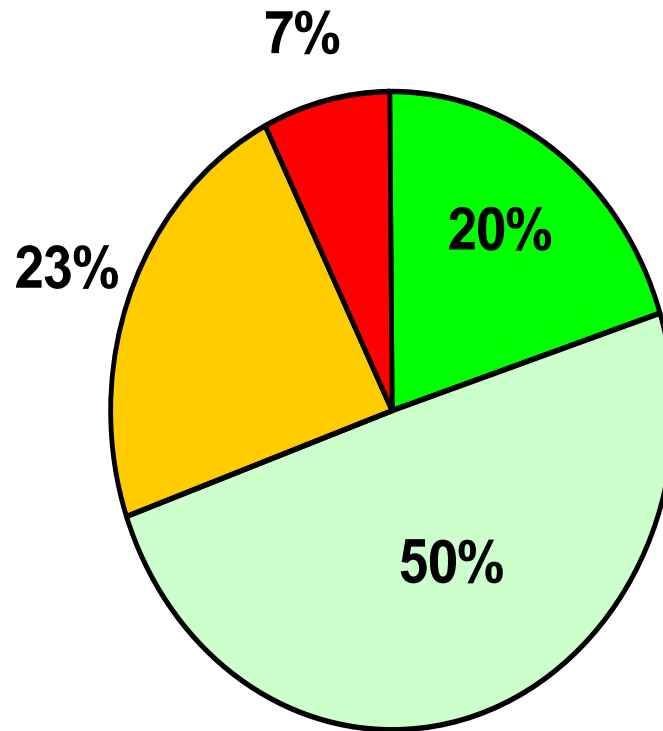
Any reversing alarms and beacons fitted are functioning



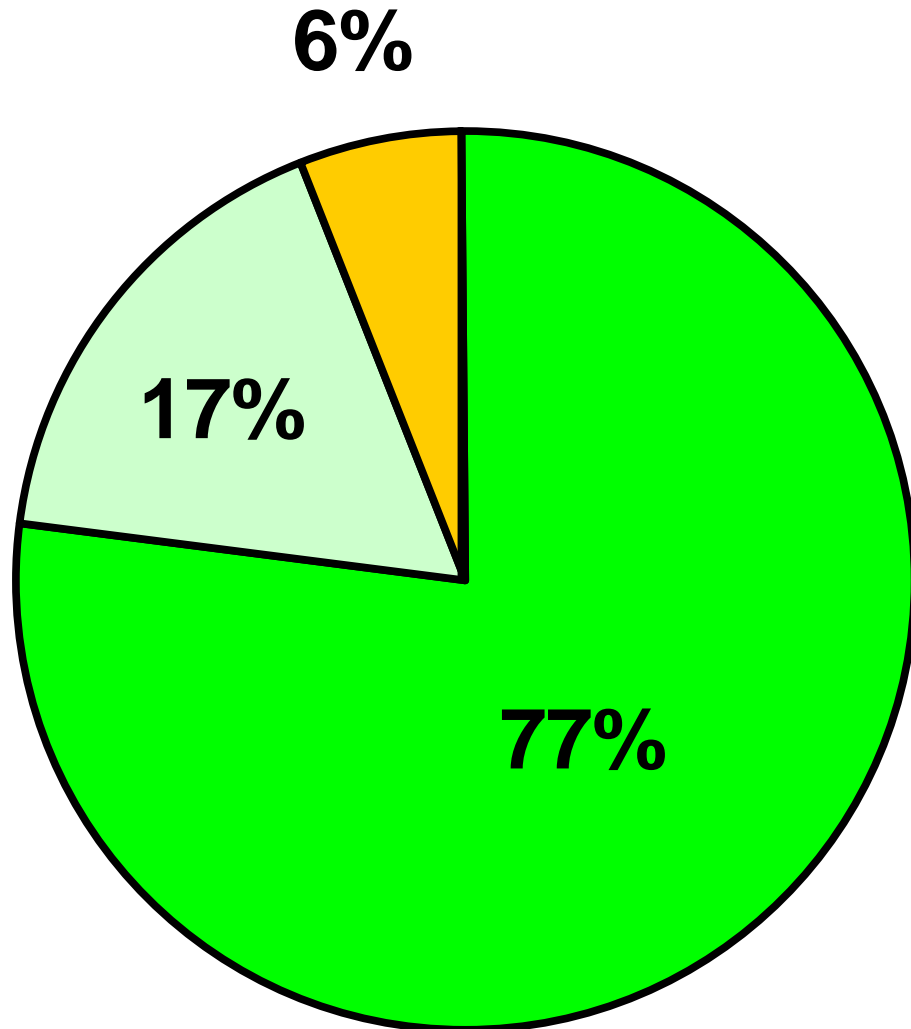
Wash basins provided on vehicles



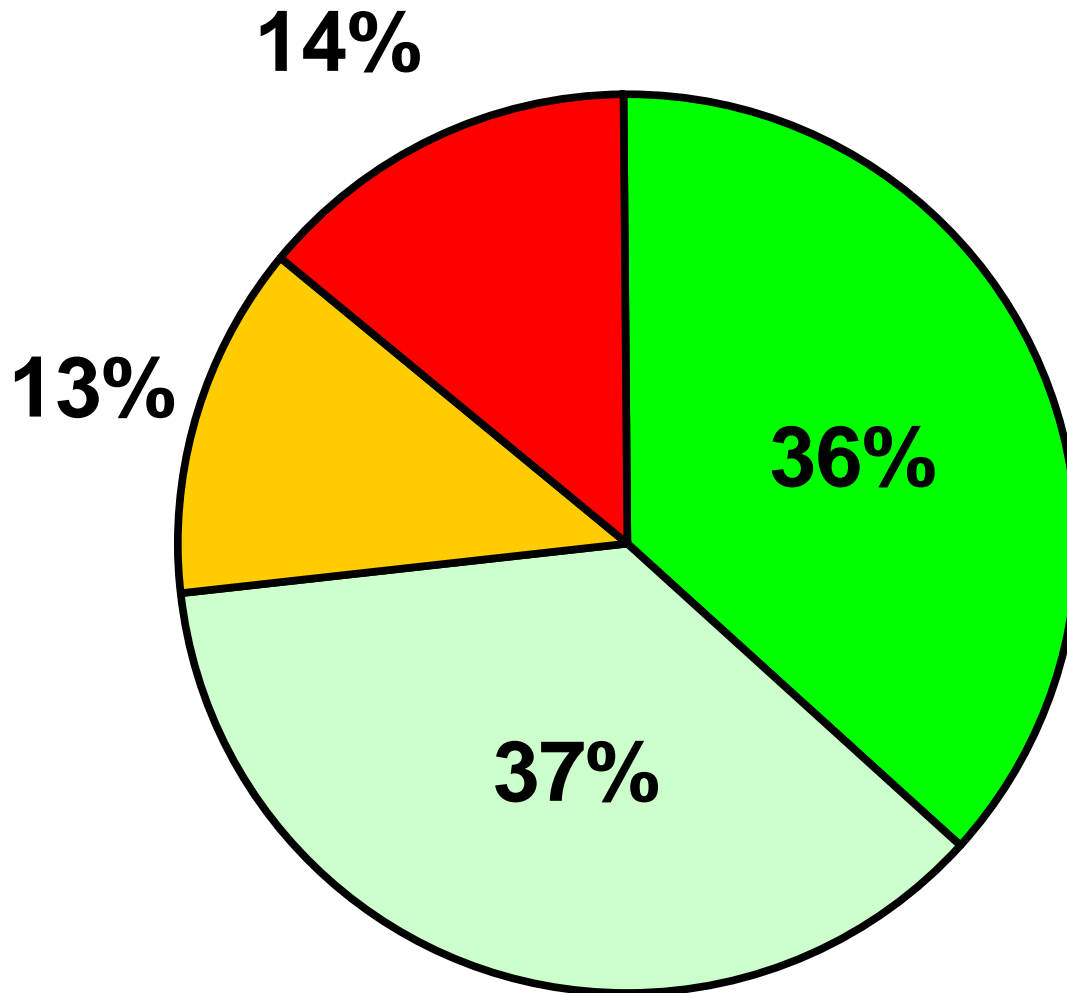
The round is organised to permit reasonable access to toilet facilities



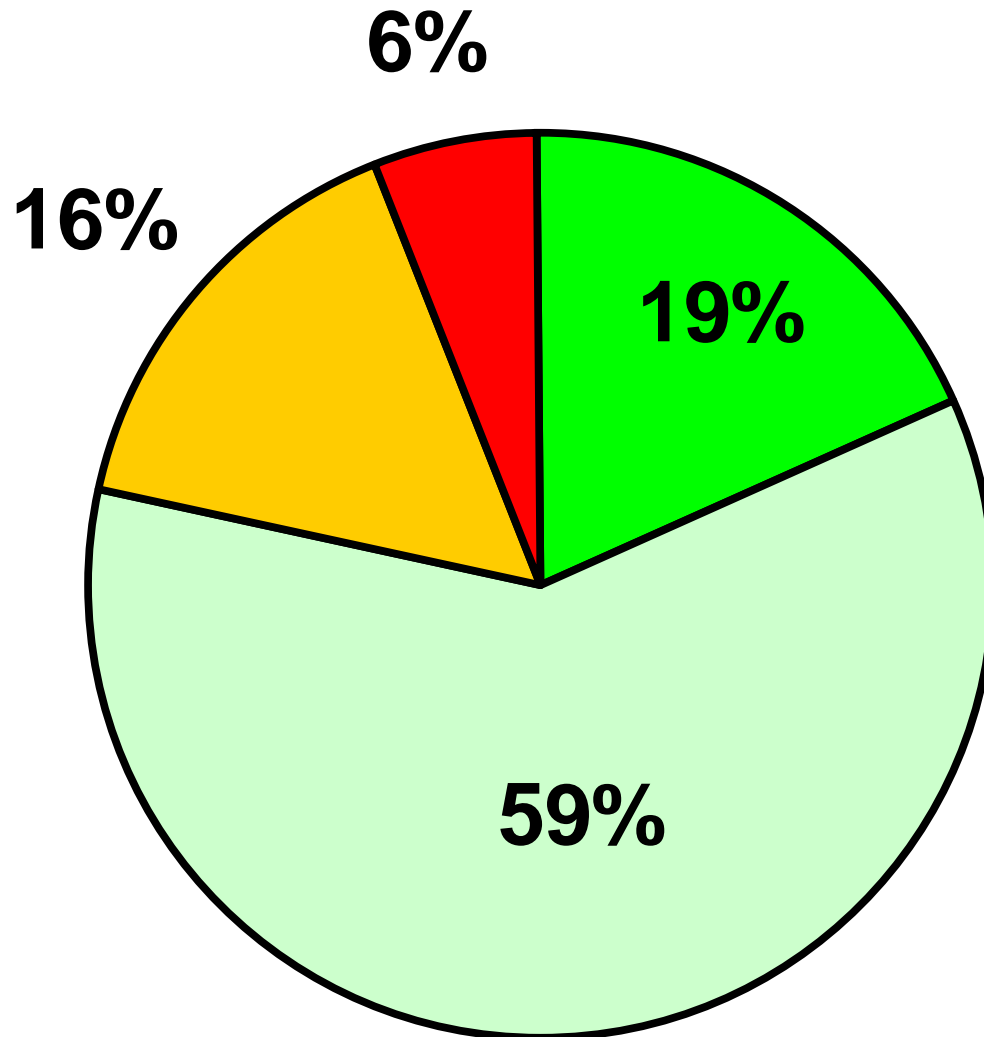
High visibility clothing provided and worn



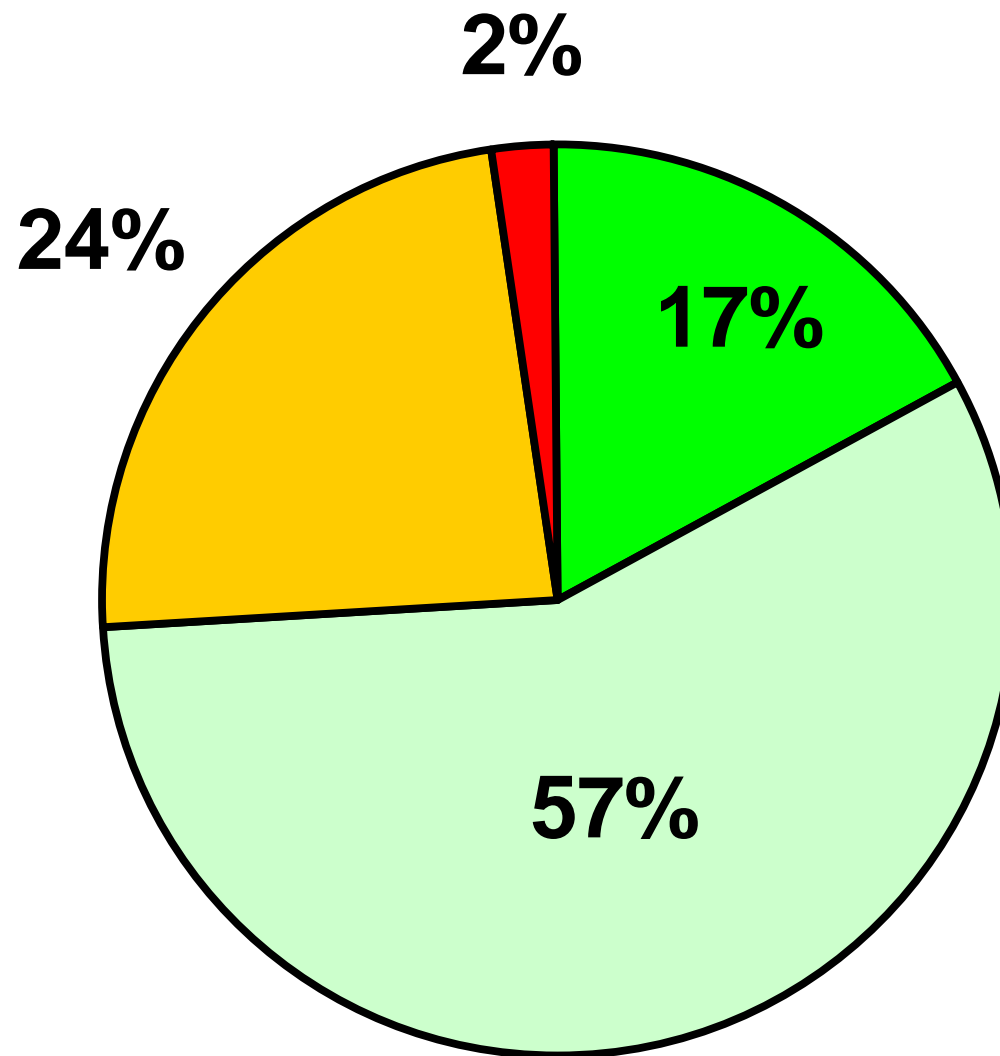
Ballistic trousers provided and worn when risk of leg cuts e.g. collecting bags



Ergonomic suitability of the vehicle for sorting/ loading, e.g. rave rail height, height of sorting surface, placement of stillages.



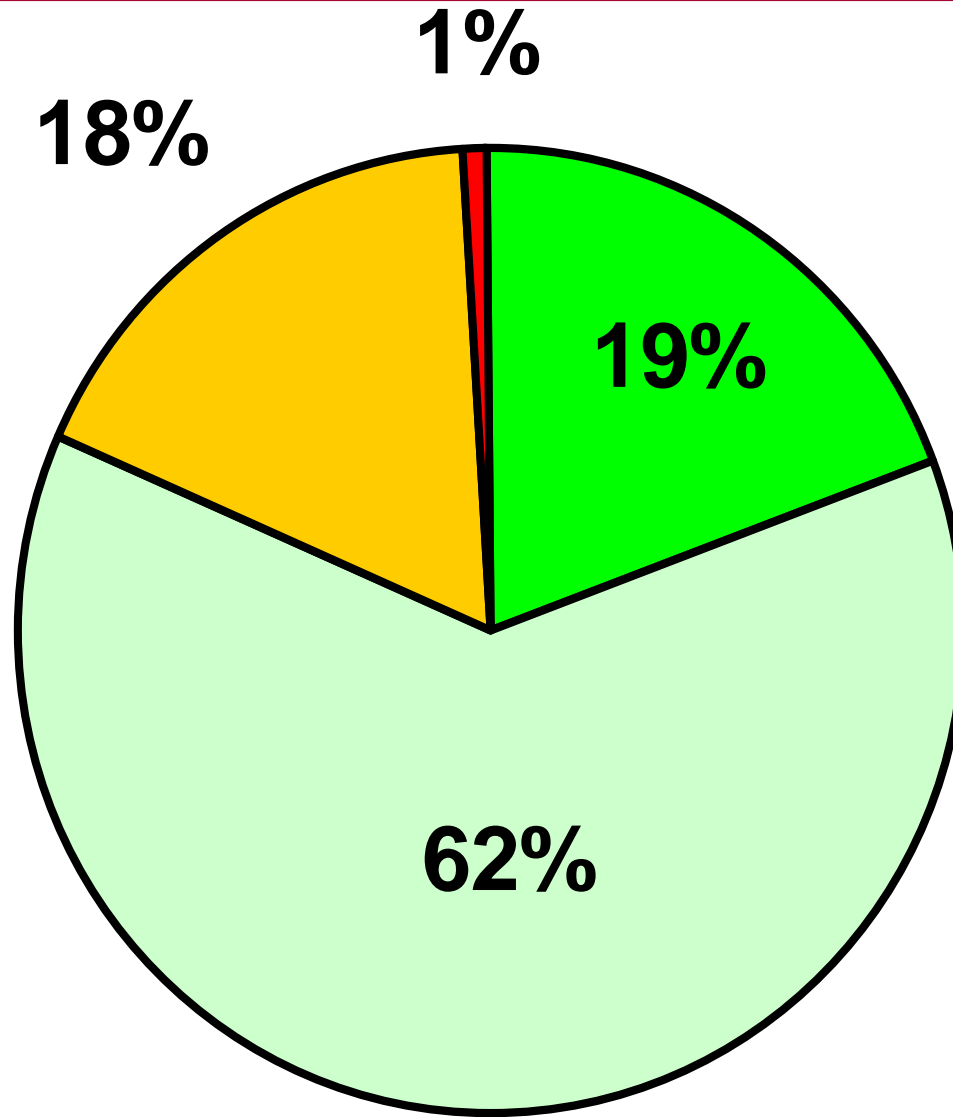
Ergonomic suitability of container for anticipated contents (frequency of collection, waste collected)



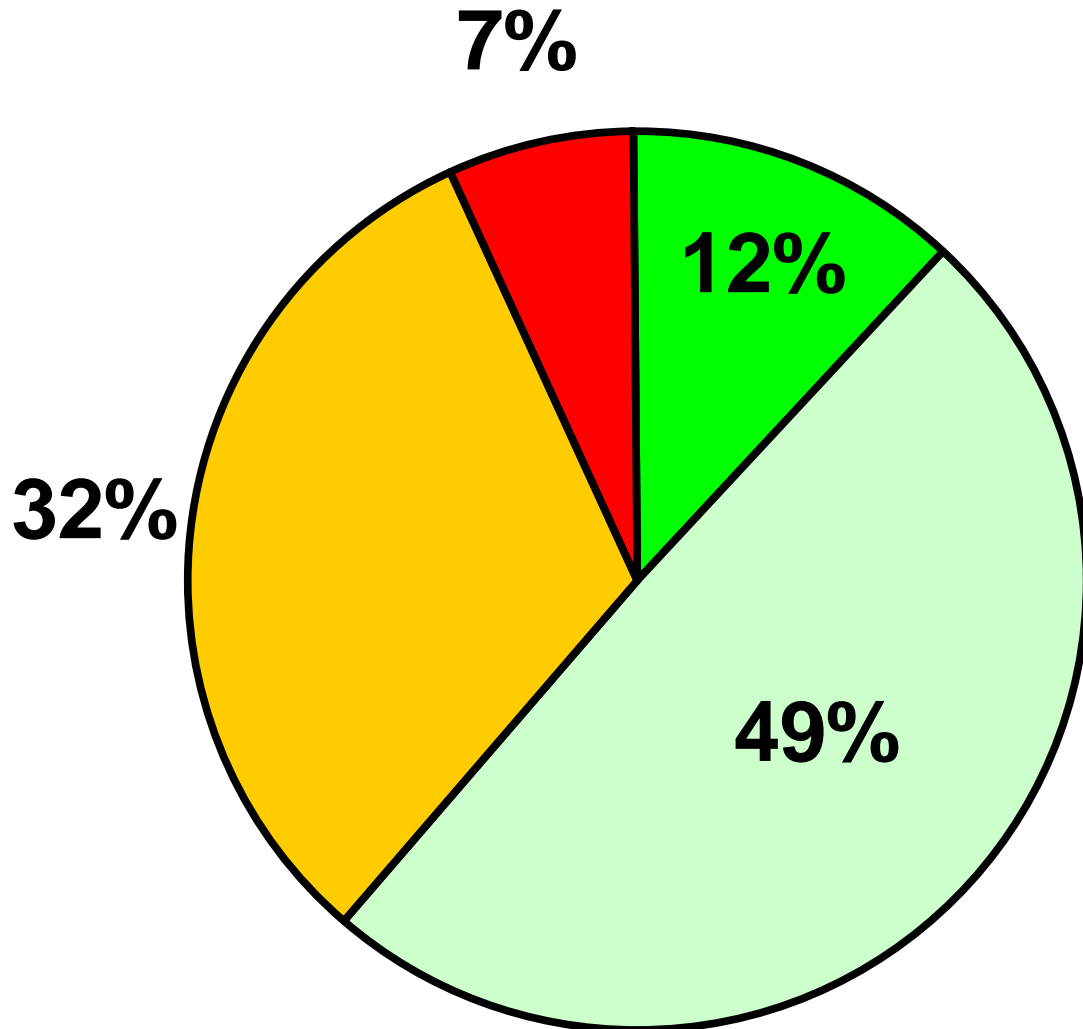
Safe systems of work

- Man-riding
- Traffic routes
- Double/ single side collection
- Reversing safely
- Safe lifting

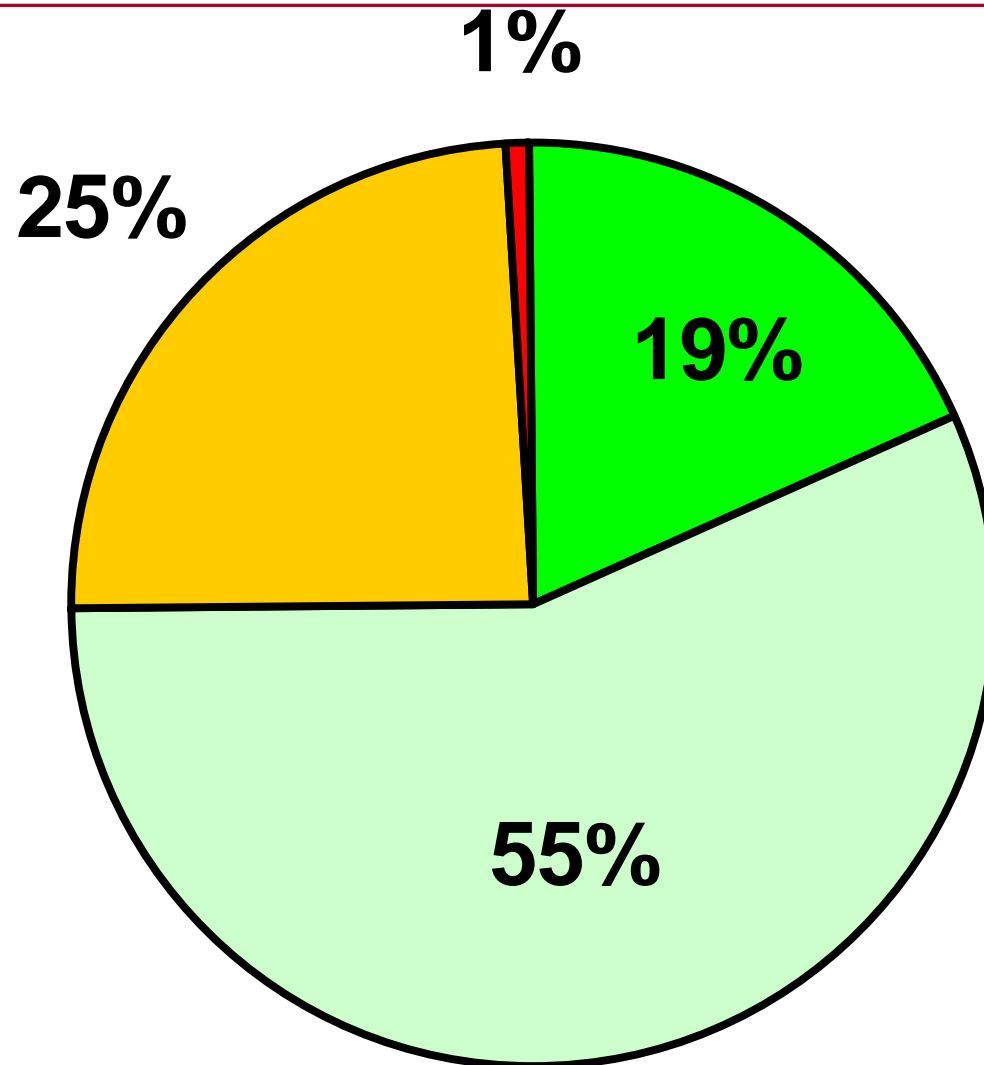
Organisation of work routes to avoid areas/ times of high risk (e.g. schools at start/ end of day)



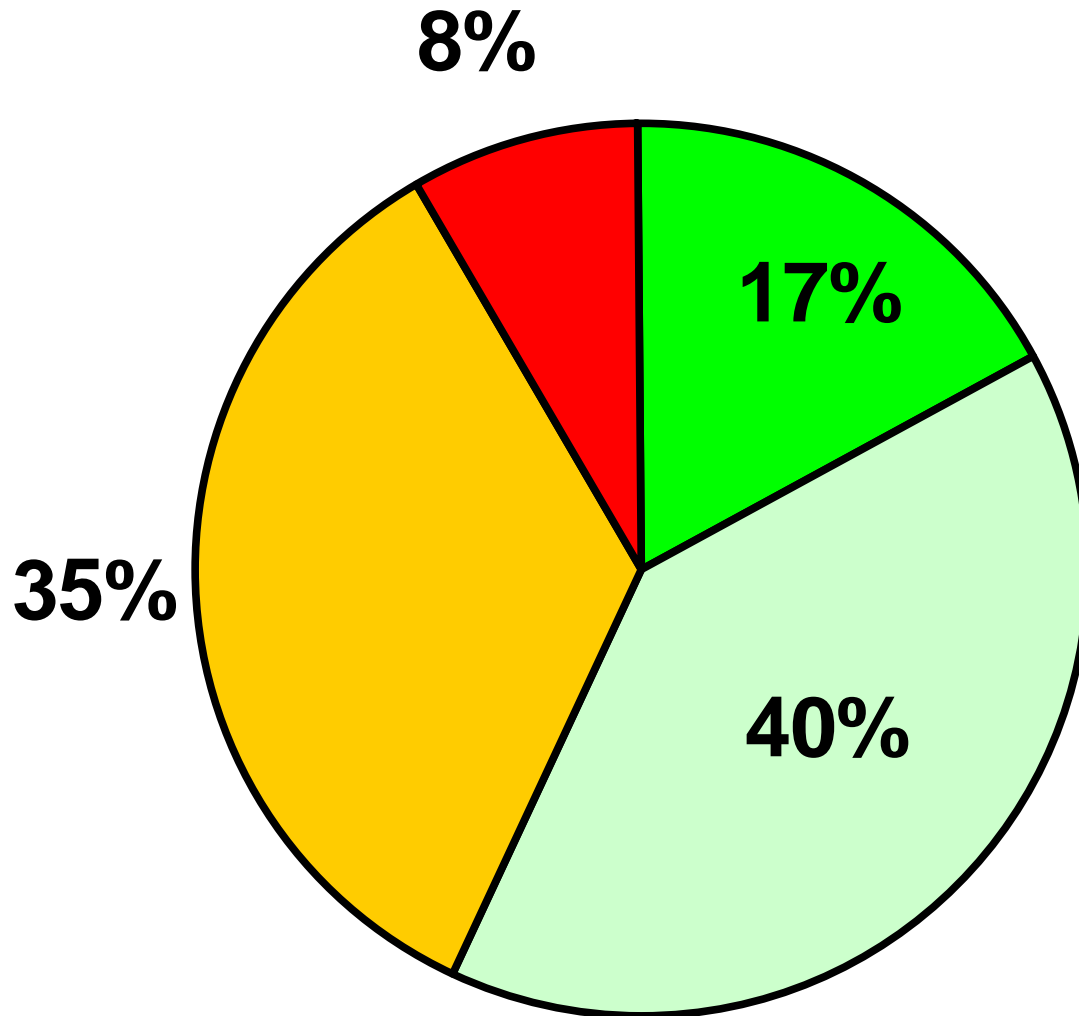
Evidence of manual handling training techniques used for the range of container types collected



Collection of containers from nearside kerb only,
(sfarp) to reduce crossing the road



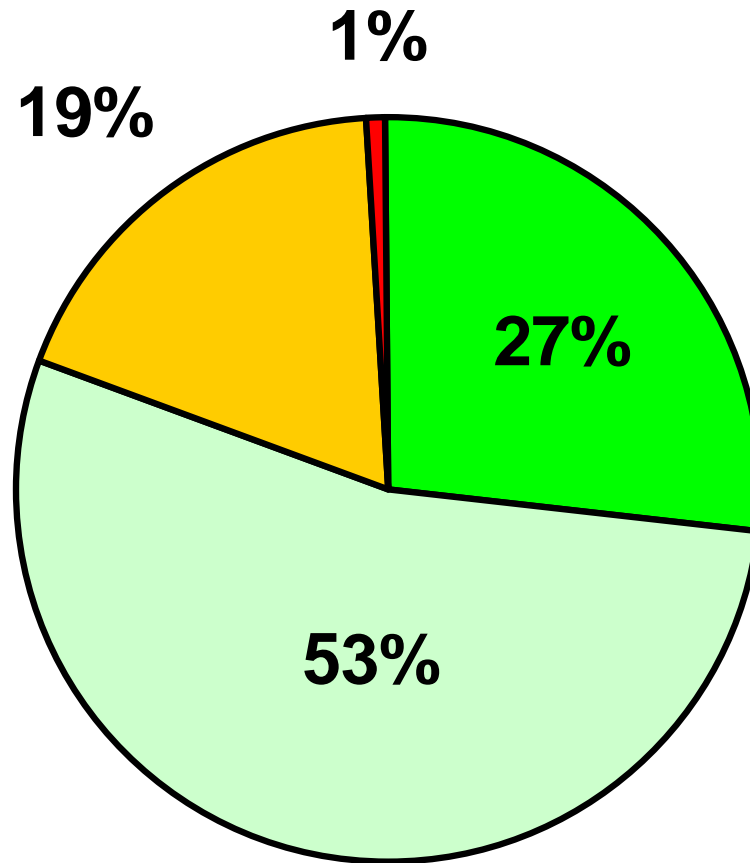
Trained reversing assistants used when reversing in the vicinity of pedestrians



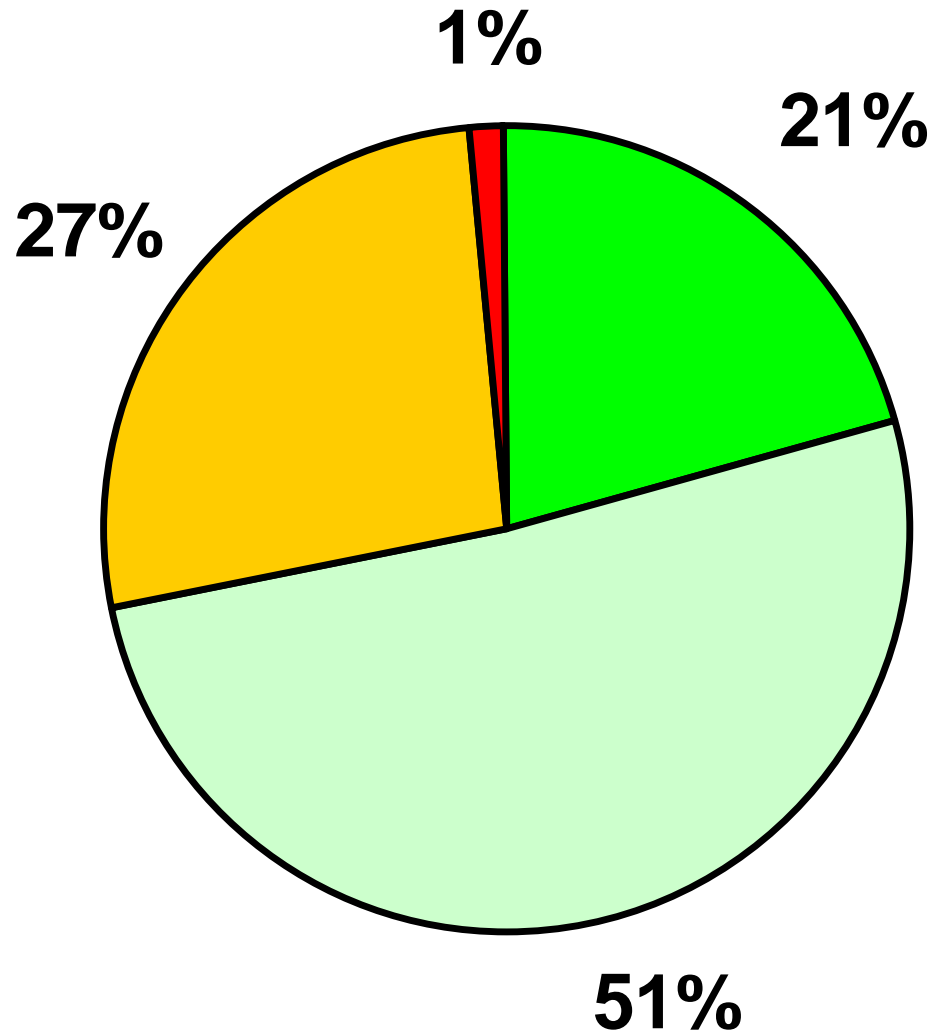
Management of health and safety

- Clear roles and responsibilities
- Monitoring

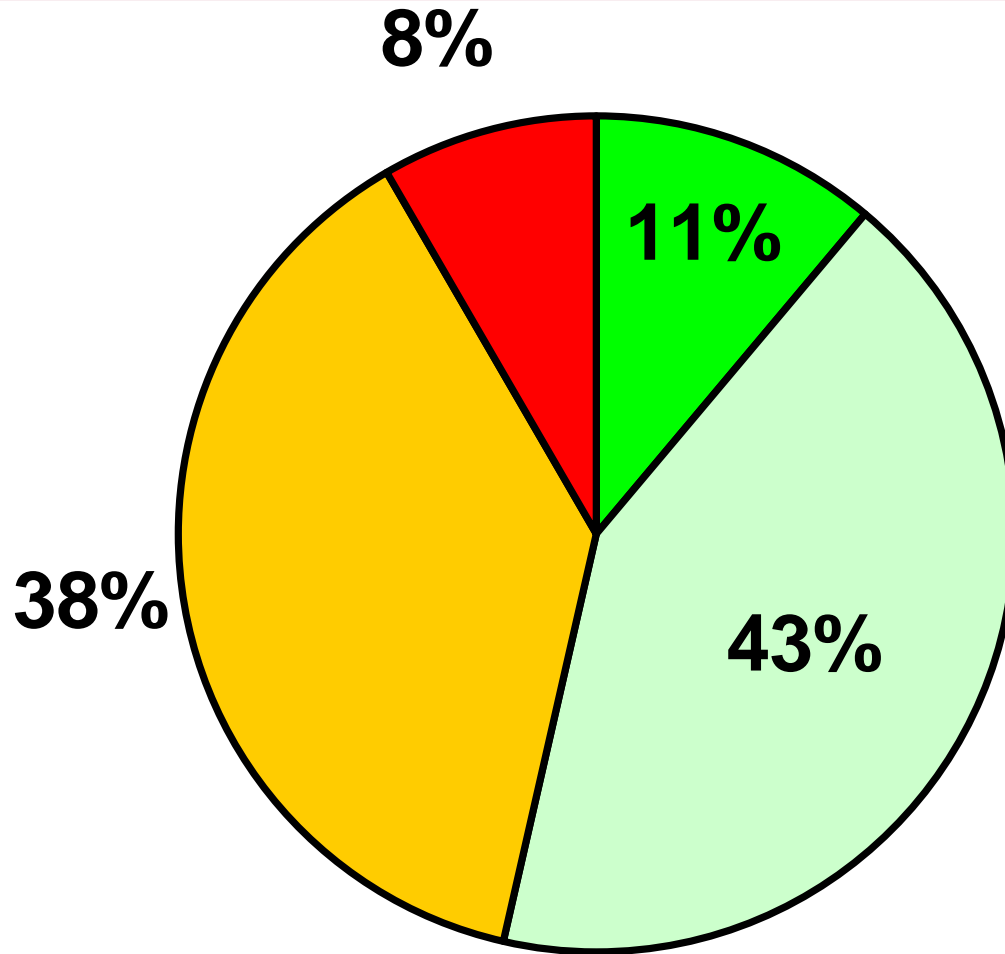
Supervisors roles clearly defined



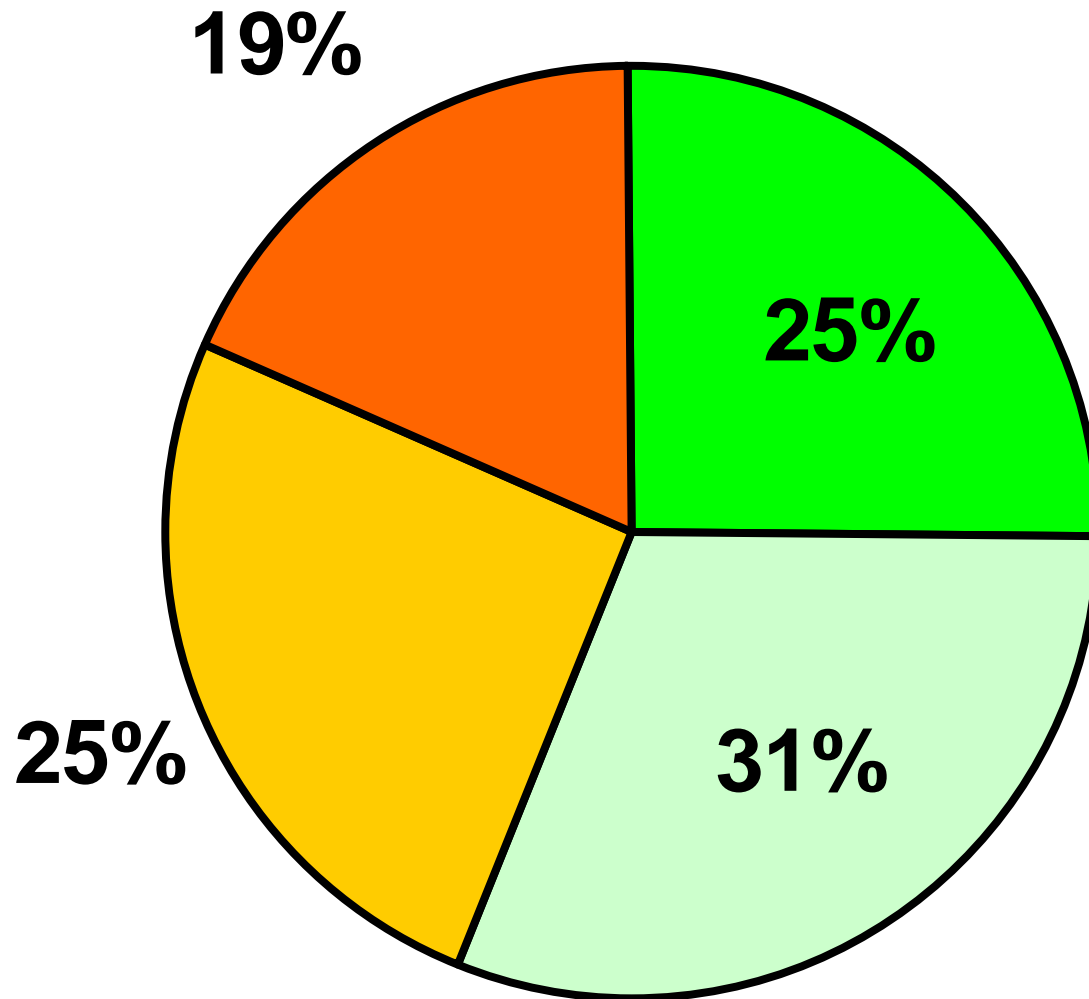
Supervisors aware of their duties and exercise them



Client & contractor monitor effectiveness of supervision



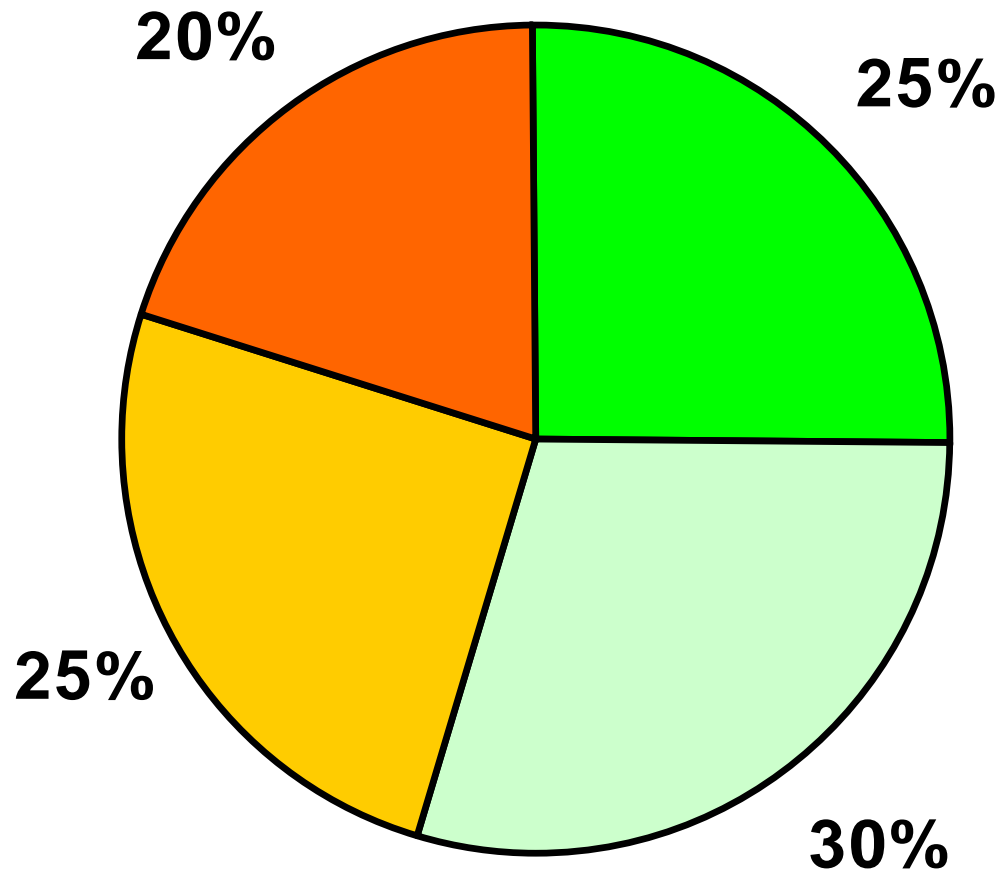
Effective monitoring of contractor performance by the client to ensure compliance with H&S control measures. Evidence of competent H&S input.



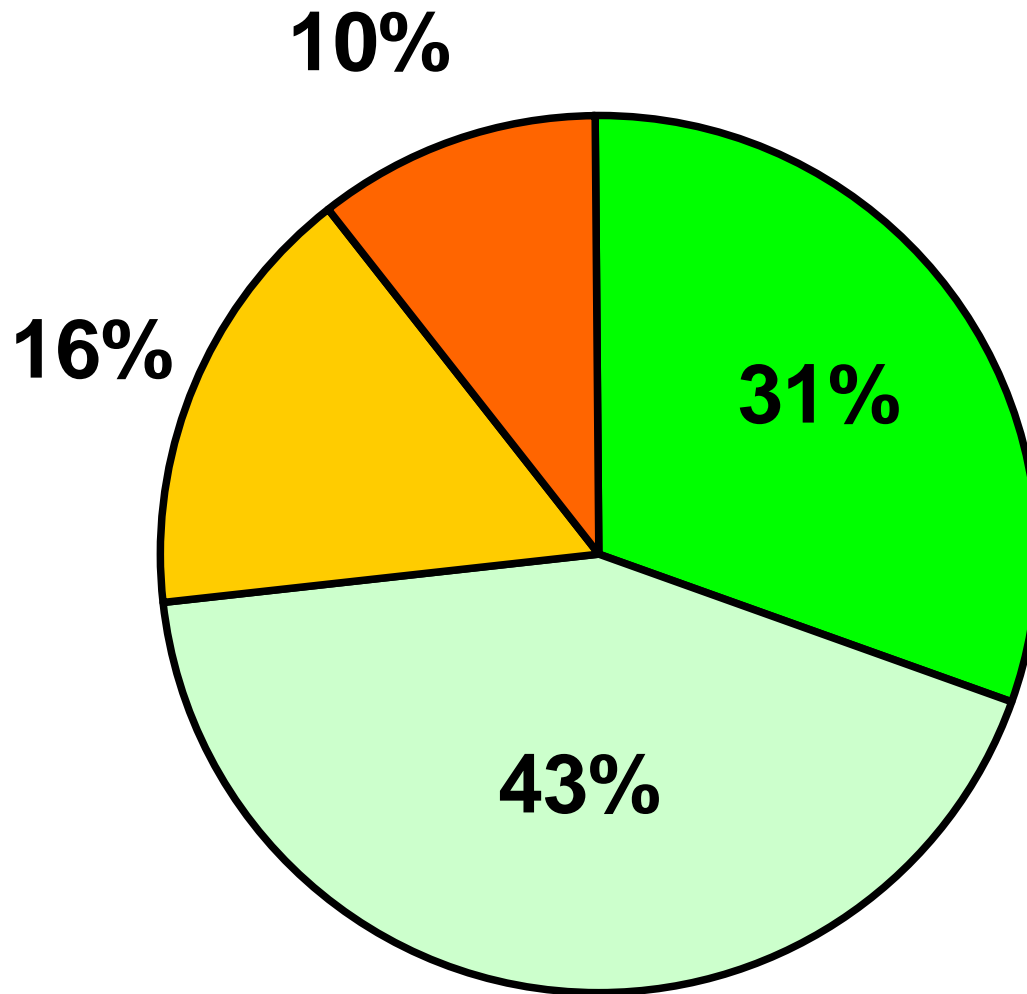
Planning

- Specification of the most appropriate system
- Balancing “risks”
- Pre tender risk assessment
- Contractor selection
- Contract design

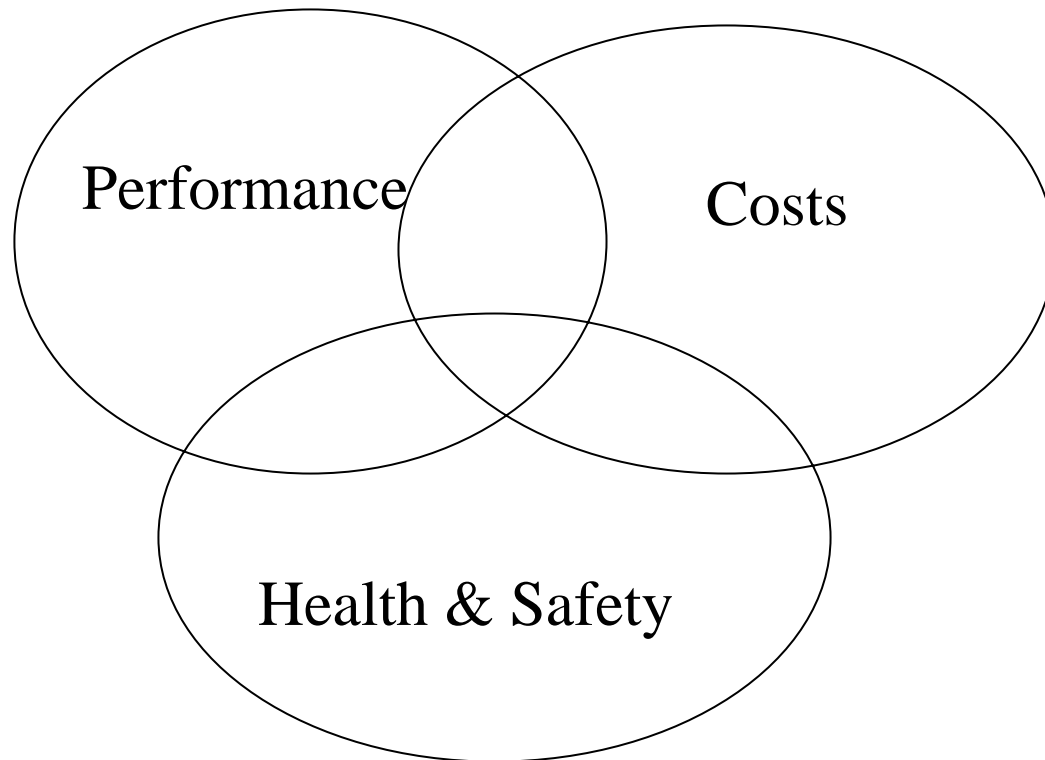
Evidence that collection options are risk assessed before being specified in the “invitation to tender.”



Evidence of competent H&S input Best value contract selection includes assessment of h&s arrangements (risk assessments, management arrangements etc).



Striking the balance



Health and Safety Challenges for the Strategist to Balance



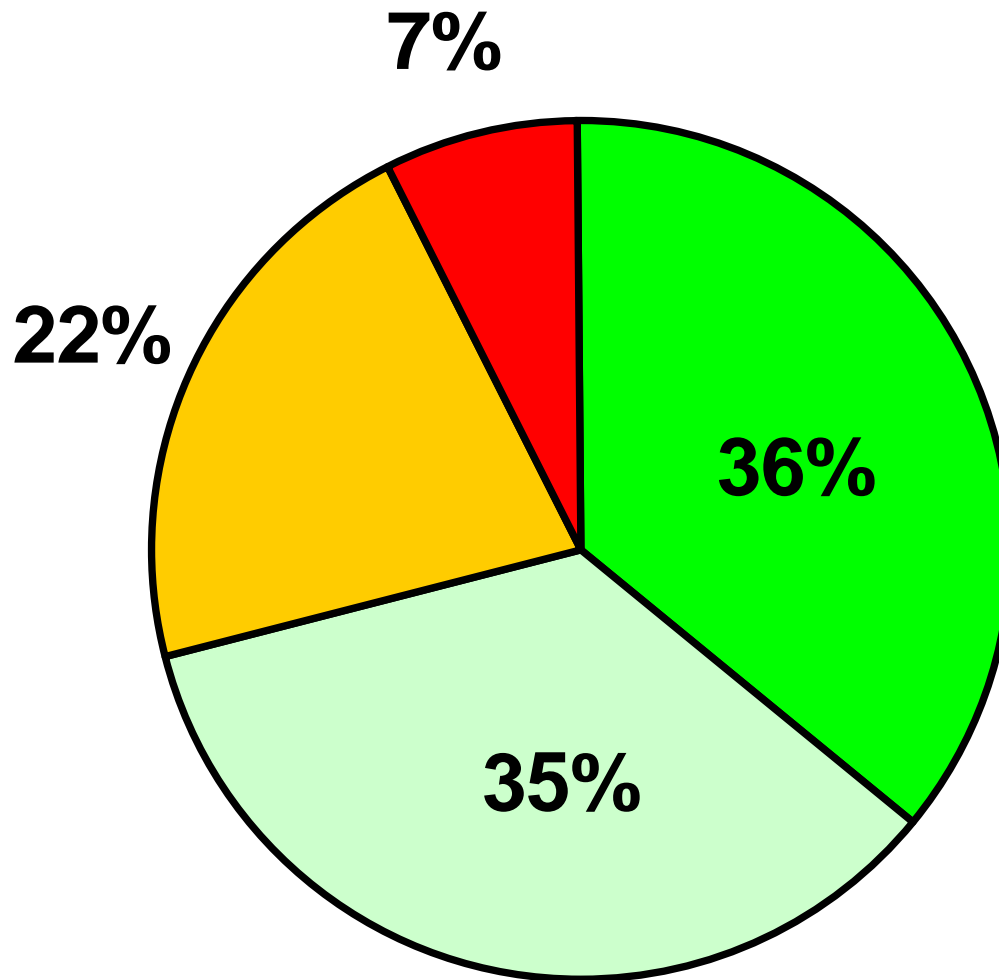
- +/- manual handling
- +/- time on street
- +/- time elsewhere
- +/- mechanisation
- +/- vehicle movements
- +/- hazardous waste

Future Help

“Assessment of occupational health and safety risks of systems of collection, transfer, treatment and processing of household waste and recyclables. Aim to provide local authorities with information to enable the selection of the most appropriate system(s) to meet environmental targets and H&S duties.”

HSE/DEFRA/SE/WAG

Flexibility within the contract to change in response to emerging health and safety issues



Areas to concentrate on

- Transparent reasons for selection of system
- Effective front line management
- Monitor performance
- Ensure safe systems of work are used
- Adopt “new” systems of work
- Maintain hardware/ introduce health type controls

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