



FPR POLICY FOR SAFETY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG WORKERS



SAFETY POLICY & PROCEDURES

GUIDANCE FOR EMPLOYING CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS FULL TIME AND ON WORK EXPERIENCE PLACEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

The safe employment of children and young persons is governed by, amongst other things, the Health and Safety (Young Persons) Regulations. These regulations implement the health and safety provisions of the "European Directive on the protection of young people at work". There are also requirements in the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The Health and Safety (Young Persons) Regulations are explained fully in a guidance booklet produced by the Health and Safety Executive entitled "Young People at Work - A Guide for Employers". This is available for consultation in the Safety Office if required.

DEFINITIONS

The Health and Safety (Young Persons) Regulations distinguish between "child" and "young person" as follows:

"child" means a person who has not reached the minimum school leaving age, MSLA (16 years)

"young person" means a person who has not reached the age of 18 years.

SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS APPLYING TO CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS AT WORK

- Young workers are regarded as being particularly at risk because of their possible lack of awareness of existing or potential risks, immaturity and inexperience. Thus children under 13 years old are generally prohibited from any form of employment, whilst children between 13 and the minimum school leaving age (MSLA) are prohibited from being employed in industrial undertakings, service industries, etc., except when on work experience schemes approved by the local education authority.
- Where FPR UK offer work experience placements to children under MSLA, the Health and Safety (Training for Employment) Regulations have the effect of designating those children as **employees** for the purposes of health and safety legislation. Departments are then required to provide them with at least the same health, safety and welfare protection which is given to the existing staff.
- As a result, Managers must make suitable arrangements to assess risks to young persons under 18 years old **before** they start work, which will include

¹ HSE booklet HS(G)165, ISBN 0 7176 1285 6



taking into account their inexperience, lack of awareness of existing or potential risks, and immaturity.

- 6 In particular, the following factors must be taken into account:
 - the layout of the workplace or workstation
 - the range and use of work equipment and the way in which it is handled
 - the organisation of processess and activities
 - the extent of the health and safety training provided, or to be provided, to the young persons concerned.

ASSESSING THE RISKS

7 "the aim is to identify the significant risks in the workplace. Trivial risks can be ignored"

and secondly

"all groups of persons...must be considered...together with those who may be particularly at risk, e.g. young or inexperienced workers...".

It must be remembered that what might be considered a trivial risk to an experienced, mature employee familar with his or her workplace, may well become a significant risk to a young inexperienced person on a work experience placement during the first few days of a completely different daily environment.

- An example of a risk assessment record sheet is shown below and it is recommended that this be used as a basis for recording the **significant** risks that the young person may be exposed to during his or her work. Appendix 1 of this document shows a suitably modified form which may be adopted for the purpose. Pages 6-11 show a generic young worker assessment that should be done pre employment. The record should be kept with the other documentation relating to the placement and a copy given to the young person.
 - 9 Persons on work experience placement will often be carrying out "office"-type activities in various departments and the number of significant risks to be assessed will normally be minimal. However, some placements occasionally take place in departments which do have significant risks to safety or health, for example, in workshops or the service departments. The Health and Safety Executive booklet "Young People at Work A Guide for Employers" (see Introduction), lists those work activities in which young persons must not be employed if significant risks to their health and safety have been identified and cannot be avoided. These prohibited activities are summarised in Appendix 2.



PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO PERSONS ON WORK EXPERIENCE PLACEMENT

Persons on work experience placement must be given information to enable them to work safely and to know what action to take in case of an emergency. It is recommended that such information be written down clearly and concisely since the young persons will generally be employed for short periods in unfamiliar surroundings. Appendix 3 gives an example of a form which may be used for the purpose. If necessary it can be tailored to fit in with any other documentation concerning the placement but the information shown in Appendix 3 must be included.

PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO PARENTS

There is a legal requirement to let the parents of young workers under MSLA know the key findings of the risk assessment and any control measures taken before that person takes up employment on the placement. Although there is no requirement to provide this information in writing, it would seem sensible to do so. It is suggested, therefore, that (the written risk assessment, if it has proved necessary to produce one) and 3 (the safety information for the person on the placement) be forwarded to the parents as a means of satisfying this requirement.

NOTIFICATION OF PLACEMENTS FOR INSURANCE PURPOSES

The placement supervisor (or other appropriate person within the employing department) must notify the Human Resources Department (Strategic Purchasing) in order for the FPR Employer's Liability insurance cover to be extended to the person on placement.

RISK ASSESSMENT EXAMPLE

NEXT REVIEW DATE	
REVISED RISK LEVEL LxS	
ACTION TAKEN TO:- 1. ELIMINATE THE HAZARD OR 2. REDUCE THE LEVEL OF RISK TO AN ACCEPTABLE LEVEL	
INITIAL RISK LEVEL LxS	
RISKS	
LAST REVIEW DATE	
SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS	

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Manager:
Generic Young Person(s) Risk Assessment
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Hazards	Risks	Example Co	Example Control Measures
Use of general office/IT equipment	Electrocution	Regular inspection	
	 General fatigue 	Portable Appliances examined & tested	ined & tested
		Regular breaks	
Trailing cables	Slips, trips and falls	Employer to maintain a sa	Employer to maintain a safe and tidy working environment
• Spillages		Defined walkways	
Uneven ground/floor		Appropriate guards fitted & used	& used
• Pits		Young person to be informed of danger areas	ned of danger areas
 Walking / traffic route obstructions 			
 Adverse weather 			
Manual handling	 Physical injury 	Appropriate lifting and handling training	ndling training
lifting, pulling, moving, etc.	 Repetitive strain injury 	Young person to only lift.	Young person to only lift Abjects that are within their
		acceptable capabilities Personal Protective Equipment	ment
		*	
 Working away from base 	• Becoming:	Hazards to be pointed out	
		All rules and site regulations are explained.	ons are explained.
	b) lost	High visibility clothing to	High visibility clothing to be worn where applicable
		Procedure in case of separation identified	ation identified
		Mobile phone carried	
Errands away from base	General harm	Time period to be allowed from absence	from absence
unaccompanied	 Absent without explanation 	Employer to confirm route with young person	with young person
		Errands confined to daylight hours	tht hours

Employer to Tick and Add/Delete information as appropriate

N.B. these control measures are not exhaustive and are not intended as a substitute for a full risk assessment

Hazards	Risks	Example Control Measures
Use of hand tools	 Cuts, abrasions & bruises 	 Inspected prior to use Employer to assess and approve young person's competence Provision of Personal Protective Equipment
Use of machinery and other power	• Cuts, abrasions & bruises	Regular inspection
tools	• Entanglement	• Equipment examined & tested
	Electrocution	 Employer to assess and approve young person competence
		 Appropriate guards fitted & used
		 Personal Protective Equipment
Working at height	Physical injury	Will not work above 2 metres fall height
 Working below ground level 	Slips, trips and falls	 Over 2 metres below ground level
	• Entrapment	 Ladders used are tied off or appropriately footed.
		• Training given for use of kick stools or step ladders
Falling objects	Physical injury	• Visible warnings
		 Provision of Personal Protective Equipment, e.g. hard hat
Moving vehicles / traffic	• Injury	Dangerous areas identified to young person
)	 Visible warning signs
		 Audible warnings
		 Designated walkways
		 Provision of Personal Protective Equipment, e.g. high
		visibility clothing

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Example Control Measures	 Regular inspection Portable Appliances examined & tested Appropriate use of RCDs (circuit breaker) Use of 110-volt equipment on site Young person will have full training and be deemed competent to use it Dangers of using electrical equipment in wet conditions explained Young persons will not work on live circuits or apparatus Personal Protective Equipment 	 Substances to be suitably stored Used under controlled conditions Restricted access Provision of Personal Protective Equipment Local exhaust ventilation Provision of Personal Protective Equipment, e.g. face mask General ventilation Assess suitability for young persons with certain allergic condition
Risks	 Electrocution Burns Fire	Burns, ingestion, inhalation, absorption, irritation etc Inhalation Allergic response Asphyxiation
Hazards	• Electricity	 Hazardous substances and chemicals Airborne dust and fumes

N.B. these control measures are not exhaustive and are not intended as a substitute for a full risk assessment

Hazards	Risks	Example Control Measures
Stored energy e.g. Compressed air	InjectionEmbolism	Only to be used with appropriate toolingEye protection to be work as appropriate
	Propelling of foreign objectsInjury resulting from 'horseplay'	 Never to be used to 'dust down' body Provision of Personal Trotective Equipment
	•	
□ • Noise	Damage to hearing	 Ear protection provided as appropriate Visible warning notices
		0
Ionising radiation	Damage to health	• Isolation from equipment whilst in use
		• Safe storage of radioactive sources
☐ • Hot equipment, materials & liquids	Burns Scolds	 Young person to wear as much body cover as is practicable Heat insulated gloves or material to be used where practicable
		 Dangerous areas identified
		 Personal Protective Equipment
Exposure to the sun	• Sunburn	 Young person to wear as much body cover as practicable
	• Illness	 Sun block cream to be provided
		 Personal Protective Equipment
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N.B. these control measures are not exhaustive and are not intended as a substitute for a full risk assessment

Hazards	Risks	Example Control Measures
Biological	Biological invasion	Good occupational hygiene procedures are followed
	 General contamination 	 Provision of Personal Protective Equipment, e.g. apron
	 Disease / sickness / illness 	 Must have current tetanus immunity
	• Contact with:	
	a) body fluids	
	b) raw food/meat	And the second s
	c) animal droppings	
	d) soil and organisms found	
	in soil	
Psychological Capacity	• Stress	 Young person should be given forewarning of situation which
	Trauma	may:
	• Distress	a) be stressful
		b) include disturbing scenes or death
		 Young person should be continually mentored
Dealing with aggressive members of	Physical injury	• Young person will not be left alone with members of public
the public	• Stress	Young person removed from scene
	• Trauma	

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Example Control Measures						Issue 1: July 2014
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SUMMARY OF WORK ACTIVITIES IN WHICH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS MUST NOT BE EMPLOYED ON WORK EXPERIENCE UNLESS THE SIGNIFICANT RISKS IDENTIFIED CAN BE AVOIDED

(Note: If any of the work summarised in this table is being considered for a person on a work experience placement, reference must be made to the HSE guidance (see Introduction)).

Work objectively beyond physical or ps	ychological capacity
Physical Capacity	Accidents, injuries and/or musculoskeletal disorders can occur in jobs that require repetitive or forceful movements
Work the pace of which is determined by machinery and which involves payment by results	Young persons may be more at risk as their muscle strength may not be fully developed, and they may be less skilled
Psychological capacity	There are some areas of work that may be beyond a young person's mental and emotional coping ability, such as dealing with violent and agressive behaviour and decision making in stressful situations
Work involving harmful exposure to cer	tain agents
Physical agents	Work in high pressure atmospheres Diving Compressed air
Biological agents	As defined in the COSHH Regulations
Chemical agents	Very toxic, toxic, harmful, corrosive and irritant substances Carcinogens Allergens Teratogens Lead and lead compounds Asbestos
Work involving harmful exposure to rad	liation
Ionising radiations	
Non-ionising electromagnetic radiation	Optical radiation
	Electromagnetic fields and waves



Work involving risks which it may be a avoided by young persons	issumed cannot be recognised or
Handling of fireworks and other explosives	
Work with fierce or poisonous animals	
Animal slaughtering on an industrial scale	
Work with compressed and liquefied gases	Flammable liquids Flammable gases Gas cylinders Cryogenic liquids
Work with vats, tanks, reservoirs or carboys containing chemicals	
Work involving risk of structural collapse	Building/demolition work
Work involving high voltage electricity	
Work in which there is a risk to health or vibration	from extreme cold or heat or from noise
Extreme cold or heat	
Noise	
Hand-arm vibration	
Whole-body vibration	

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Appendix 3

HEALTH AND SAFETY INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN TO A PERSON ON A WORK EXPERIENCE PLACEMENT

WORK EXPERIENCE PLACEMENT
NAME OF PERSON ON PLACEMENT:
YOUR PLACEMENT SUPERVISOR IS:
IF YOU HAVE AN ACCIDENT AT WORK Contact your supervisor or the nearest first aider who is:
If you have an accident away from your normal workplace, the names and telephone numbers of first aiders are in the Waltons internal telephone directory. Remember to fill in an accident report form. Your supervisor will supply one.
IF YOU HEAR THE FIRE ALARM
Leave the building by the nearest exit and go to the assembly point.
Close windows and doors behind you.
Do not use the lift if your building has one.
Do not stop to collect your personal belongings.
Do not re-enter the building until the Fire Service allow you to.
Familiarise yourself as soon as you can with the fire emergency arrangements for your area - alternative escape routes, assembly point, etc.
IF YOU DISCOVER A FIRE
Leave the building and go to the assembly point opposite the conservatory.
On your way out break the glass of a fire alarm call point. These are located at the final exit doors of the building.
Give details of the fire to your supervisor or any member of staff.
IN ANY EMERGENCY

ask for help.

If you are on your own and unsure of what to do, dial 999 from any telephone and



YOU WILL BE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING SAFETY TRAINING/INSTRUCTION DURING THE PERIOD OF YOUR PLACEMENT:	
FOR SAFETY REASONS YOU MUST NOT ENTER THE FOLLOWING AREAS:	
FOR SAFETY REASONS YOU MUST NOT USE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY/EQUIPMENT:	
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