

The general objectives of the health and safety act 1974 are:

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The general objectives of the Health And Safety Act 1974 are: * To secure the health, safety and welfare of employees at work. * To protect people other than employees at work against risks to their health and safety arising from work activities. * The control of release into the atmosphere of noxious or offensive substances from premises which may also come under the scope of the Environmental Protection Legislation. * To identify hazards in the workplace and carry out risk assessments and to introduce such control measures that are necessary. From this legislation our policies and procedures are derived. Which are that everyone at work is aware that they have a legal duty to look after their own health and safety and to protect others. Risk assessments for both young people and visitors are necessary because they make us aware how people are likely to be harmed. These risk assessments are evaluated on a monthly basis or earlier if required. All cleaning products and hazardous substances that are used in the work place are assessed, before being used. COSHH sheets or safety data sheets are sent for from the manufacturers of these products. It is advisable that staff read through these information sheets so that they are aware of the potential dangers of these products and the precautions that are needed when using them. Weekly health and safety checks in the home: * The fire alarm is checked weekly to ensure break glass points are in working order and that self closing doors close. * All fire extinguishers are checked to see if they are in date, pressure gauges show they are pressurised and they have not been tampered with. * Electrical sockets and equipment is checked and any faulty equipment is repaired or disposed of. * The electrical equipment is subject to PAT (Portable Appliance Testing) testing which is carried out on a

yearly basis by a contracted company. * Lighting and general... Health & safety at work Act (1974) In this sector this act ensures the safety and welfare of all employees in any work activity by protecting other against risk to health and also the safety of any one who is affected by work activities e. g. pupils, students, visitors to educational sites and parents. Although the act emphasizes the responsibility of the employer on health and safety . care workers must also have an awareness and understanding of their health and safety responsibilities in relation to relevant legislation such as " Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations, 1999 ", "(COSHH 1998)" Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences" Manual Handling Regulations, 1992. This law ensures the responsibility of the employers to ensure the safety at work rule. The employers must always be aware of their employees at work, if they do not do this, it could result in a criminal prosecution in cooperate manslaughter at crowns courts it could also lead to the employer being sued for personal injury. The employer is responsible to take reasonable steps to ensure health and safety to their employees so they are not put to risk by others and to also provide safe machinery and safe premises basically a safe system of work and making sure the staffs are trained and supervised to their fullest. All staffs should be handed a written code of conduct talking about the training, supervision, rules and safety procedures and also providing a safe environment for visitors to visit. all work place must control the risk of fire and conduct the fire drills as well as the risk assessment in case of any potential fire the employees should have provided full training and information to the staffs because it helps the staff and patients act quick enough if there was to be

any fire. Food safety act(1990) general food hygiene(1995) This act involves the altering of food product. it provides a framework for the enforcement of testing food product at source, it is an offence to give away any food stuff that has had a substance added to it when being prepared, in addition it is an offence to sell advertised food and not complying with the requirements of the act, the act aims to protect the consumers by preventing illnesses from M1) Describe how health and safety legislation, policies and procedures promote of individuals in a health or social care setting Health, Safety and security issues are extremely important in care settings in order to protect staff and children, and their families. Legislations and regulations ensure that guidelines are followed to enforce safety and security within an organisation. Legislation is law which has been created by a governing body. Before a piece of legislation becomes law it may be known as a bill, and may be broadly referred to as legislation while it remains under consideration to distinguish it from other business. Policies ensure that everyone must work within the law and meet the minimum care standards set out by the legislation. Finally, procedures are the steps that are needed to be followed to ensure everyone's safety within the workplace. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH, 2002), for example, requires employers to control substances that are hazardous to health such as toxic, corrosive or irritant chemicals like cleaning products or even bodily fluids. In a setting such as a Nursery, hazardous substances that are not stored properly and are easily accessible to children may cause consummation further poisoning or spilling on themselves. This hazard could be minimised by storing these substances in a high, possibly locked, area so that children are not likely to

get a hold of them and harm themselves. Also, the incorrect disposal of soiled nappies etc. can cause germs to spread and could cause infection or cross contaminations within the Nursery. This can be avoided by having a specific bin solely for the disposal of soiled nappies to ensure that harm cannot result from this. Ensure that all staff are trained on how to deal with an incident and giving them full information of the regulation because it helps them act quickly enough if there was to be an incident. The Food Safety Regulation Act (1995) makes