

Qualification Specification

A Learner's guide to the
**QNUK Level 2 Award in
Health and Safety in
Health and Social Care (RQF)**

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Introduction

This qualification specification outlines key information required by learners to ensure they are able to make an informed decision related to the QNUK Level 2 Award in Health and Safety in Health and Social Care (RQF)

Qualification purpose

This qualification provides knowledge related to hazards and risks related to working in a health and social care setting.

Qualification objective

This is a qualification that indicates an individual can undertake a specific role in the workplace and that may be relied upon by employers.

Qualification structure

Qualification accreditation number	603/4887/2
Qualification level	2
Guided learning hours (GLH)	6
Total Qualification Time (TQT)	6
Credit value	1
Validity	3 years

Pre-requisites

The recommended minimum age to undertake this qualification is 14 years.

It is recommended that candidates have a minimum of Level 1 literacy and numeracy or equivalent.

There are no other pre-requisites for this qualification.

Delivery requirements

This qualification is typically delivered in a face-to-face format over a single day period for new learners.

Learners should complete the qualification within 3 weeks.

Optional and additional units

There are no related units for this qualification.

Blended learning

Blended learning is acceptable for this qualification. Blended learning options will include suitable controls to ensure learners undertake all elements.

Units of assessment

This qualification is made up of one mandatory unit

Unit one title	Understanding Health and Safety in a Health and Social care setting
Unit one reference number	T/617/7187
Level	1
Credit	1
Guided learning hours	6
Status	Mandatory

Details on the knowledge, skill and understanding which will be assessed can be found in Appendix 1 and 2 of this document.

Assessment methods

Learners are assessed for this qualification using the following method:

- Multiple-choice question paper

Practical Observation

There is no practical observation for this qualification.

Multiple-Choice Question paper

Each learner will be assessed for this qualification by the completion of a multiple-choice question paper.

Learners will be required to score a minimum of 70% correct answers to achieve a pass.

The prescribed assessment methods for this qualification should not unfairly disadvantage learners, who would otherwise be able to demonstrate competence in the assessment criteria and in line with the purpose of the qualification.

If you feel the assessment methods above would disadvantage you, please contact your centre to discuss reasonable adjustment.

Acceptable forms of I.D.

The list below outlines acceptable forms of identification for learners undertaking a regulated qualification with Qualifications Network.

Ideally, learners should provide at least 1 form of photo I.D. If photo I.D is not available, 2 forms of non-photographic I.D can be produced.

Acceptable forms of photographic I.D (1 required) are:

- Signed UK Photo card driving licence
- Signed passport (any nationality)
- Valid EU Photo identity card
- SIA security licence (with photo)
- Current and valid warrant card issued by HM forces or Police
- Current and valid Prison service card (with photo)
- Proof of age card
- Employee photo identification card
- Firearms license (with photo)

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Acceptable forms of non-photographic I.D (2 required) are:

- Birth certificate
- Marriage/civil partnership certificate
- Bank or building society statement or official letter (issued within last 3 months)
- Bank or building society account opening confirmation letter (issued within the last 3 months)
- Pension or endowment financial statement (issued within last 12 months)
- P45 or P60 statement (issued within last 12 months)
- Council tax statement (issued within the last 12 months)
- Credit card statement (issued within last 3 months)
- Utility bill – excluding mobile phone bill (issued within last 3 months)
- Benefit statement e.g. child benefit, pension (issued within last 3 months)
- Current driving license – paper version
- Valid work permit or visa issue by UK government
- Mortgage statement (issued within the past 12 months)

Appendix 1 Assessment criteria

Learning outcome		Assessment Criterion	
1	Understand roles and responsibilities for health, safety and welfare in the workplace	1.1	employers and employee’s duties relating to health, safety and welfare at work
		1.2	the consequences for non-compliance with health and safety legislation
		1.3	the requirements for training and competence in the workplace
		1.4	the ways in which health and safety information can be communicated
2	Understand how risk assessments contribute to health and safety	2.1	the terms ‘hazard’ and ‘risk’
		2.2	the process for carrying out a risk assessment
		2.3	the purpose of a risk assessment
3	Understand how to identify and control the risks from common hazards found in a health and social care setting	3.1	the hazards that may be found in a health and social care setting
		3.2	examples of risk controls for common hazards found in a health and social care setting
4	Know the procedures for responding to accidents and incidents in the setting	4.1	the common causes of workplace accidents and ill health in a health and social care setting
		4.2	the actions that might need to be taken following an incident in the workplace
		4.3	the arrangements that should be in place in a health and social care setting for emergencies and first aid
		4.4	why it is important to record all incidents, accidents and ill health

Appendix 2 Indicative content

1.1 employers and employee's duties relating to health, safety and welfare at work

Employers have a responsibility to provide safe access and egress, safe plant and equipment. They are required to undertake an assessment of risks and implement suitable and sufficient controls. They are required to provide appropriate information, instruction and training.

Employees have a responsibility for the safety of themselves and those who may be affected by their acts or omissions, this includes visitors, supported individuals and contractors.

1.2 the consequences for non-compliance with health and safety legislation

Disciplinary proceedings, legal actions, enforcement by local authority/regulators, costs of poor health and safety on employees, employers and the wider society.

1.3 the requirements for training and competence in the workplace

All staff should be informed of the hazards to which they are exposed and the controls in place. How to undertake their work in a safe manner. Training in the use of equipment and substances. Training should be provided in work time and not at a cost to the employee. Training should be provided before the employee is exposed to hazards and refreshed regularly. Competence is made up of skills, Knowledge, attitude, training and experience. The employer should have access to competent advice, preferably from within the organisation.

1.4 the ways in which health and safety information can be communicated

Staff handbook, staff notice board, supervisors and managers, health and safety reps, staff meetings, induction and ongoing training.

2.1 the terms 'hazard' and 'risk'

Hazard: something with the potential to cause harm, Risk: The likelihood of harm being realised

2.2 the process for carrying out a risk assessment

1. Identify the hazards,
2. Decide who may be harmed and how,
3. Evaluate the risk and decide on precautions
4. Record your findings,
5. Review and update if necessary

2.3 the purpose of a risk assessment

Identify hazards and appropriate controls. To reduce the likelihood of injuries, illness or to minimise the effects

3.1 the hazards that may be found in a health and social care setting

Manual handling, work equipment, lifting equipment, electrical safety, bed rails, slips trips and falls, falls from height, substances, infections and diseases. Medicines and drugs, legionella, hot water, violence and aggression, stress, workplace hazards, welfare facilities, first aid, new and expectant mothers.

3.2 examples of risk controls for common hazards found in a health and social care setting

Record keeping, regular training, inspection and testing, security,

4.1 the common causes of workplace accidents and ill health in a health and social care setting

Medical conditions; e.g. those causing weakness, confusion etc. characteristics of individuals. Poor maintenance, lack of training, high turnover of staff, poor supervision, dated equipment

4.2 the actions that might need to be taken following an incident in the workplace

Undertake risk assessment, provide emotional support, investigate incident, reporting procedures, inform HSE under RIDDOR, inform other regulator/local authority as appropriate, update care plans

4.3 the arrangements that should be in place in a health and social care setting for emergencies and first aid

Aims of first aid, contents of a first aid container, types of first aid trained personnel.

4.4 why it is important to record all incidents, accidents and ill health

To prevent reoccurrence, to identify trends

Appendix 3 Specimen assessment material

1 Which of the following is a benefit related to undertaking a risk assessment?

- A** It helps to identify who is at fault if an accident occurs
- B** It helps to identify ways in which people may be harmed, in order to prevent this
- C** A risk assessment identifies the annual spend required to keep the workplace safe
- D** It helps to keep employees, but not others safe

2 Which of the following are common incidents related to supported individuals in a care home?

- A** Depression and anxiety
- B** Slips, trips and falls
- C** Falls from height
- D** Work related upper limb disorders

3 Which of the following is the most appropriate method to reducing the risk of over-dosing on administered medications?

- A** Provide weaker medications
- B** Maintain accurate records and checks
- C** Undertake regular blood tests
- D** Supervise every patient as they take their medication