



QNUK Level 1 Award in  
Health and Safety in a  
Construction Environment (RQF)  
Qualification Specification

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## 1 Introduction

Qualifications Network Limited (QNUK) is an Awarding Organisation recognised and regulated by the Office of Qualifications and Examinations (Ofqual) in England, the Council for Curriculum, Examinations and Assessment (CCEA) in Northern Ireland and Qualifications Wales.

This specification outlines key information required by users of the qualification to ensure they can make an informed decision about the suitability of the qualification they are taking or proposing to take for the purposes that they intend to use it.

## 2 Contact us

Please get in touch if you need any advice or guidance with this qualification.

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## 3 Document control

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V1	N/A	N/A	Original
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## 4 Qualification objective

This qualification provides knowledge relating to Health and Safety in a Construction Environment. It is ideal for those individuals requiring a recognised qualification prior to completing the Health and Safety test for their CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. This qualification will prepare learners for entry to employment in the construction industry.

## 5 Geographical coverage of this qualification

This qualification is available in England and Wales.

## 6 Benefit to learners

This qualification will prepare learners for the CSCS Health and Safety test and applying for their CSCS card. Once learners have obtained their card, they will be able to seek employment in the Construction Industry.

## 7 Progression

Learners could progress to the:

- QNUK Level 2 Award in Fire Safety for Fire Marshals (RQF)
- QNUK Level 2 Award in the Safe Use of Ladders and Stepladders (RQF)
- QNUK Level 2 Award in Health and Safety in the Workplace (RQF)

### 7.1 Combined qualifications

N/A

## 8 Recognition of prior learning

Where learners are able to demonstrate significant work experience related to health and safety in the construction industry, the learning time may be reduced.

Trainers must maintain appropriate records of their RPL decisions.

In all cases learners must have a minimum of 4 hours contact time with a trainer in order to formatively assess and prepare learners for assessment. This low number of contact hours should be the exception, not the normal mode of delivery,

## 9 Qualification information

<b>Qualification Number (QN):</b>	603/2620/7
<b>Learning Aim:</b>	60326207
<b>Total Qualification Time (TQT):</b>	29
<b>Guided Learning Hours (GLH):</b>	21
<b>Credit value:</b>	3
<b>Level:</b>	1
<b>Validity:</b>	Lifetime

<b>Assessment:</b>	Invigilated MCQ paper
<b>Achieving the qualification:</b>	Learners must achieve the mandatory unit
<b>Time to complete:</b>	Learners must complete the qualification within 6 weeks

## 10 Qualification structure

### Mandatory units

Unit No.	Unit Title	Level	GLH	TUT	Credit
A/616/6885	Health and Safety in a Construction Environment	1	21	29	3

### Optional units

Unit No.	Unit Title	Level	GLH	TUT	Credit
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 10.1 Rules of combination

Learners must complete the mandatory unit.

## 11 Learner entry requirements

Any prior knowledge, skills, understanding or qualifications that are required to undertake this qualification are outlined below:

Learners should be a minimum of 16 years to undertake this qualification

There are no other pre-requisites for this qualification.

### 11.1 Language of the assessment

Learners must have sufficient command of the English language to understand and undertake the recommended assessment methods for this qualification.

It is strongly recommended that learners should be working at level 1 literacy.

Learners may use BSL, however in these cases centres may be asked to video record assessments for verification purposes.

## 12 Learner identification

Anyone undertaking a regulated qualification is required to prove their identity. This ensures only those with a genuine claim to the qualification can make that claim.

Learners who are unwilling or unable to provide a copy of their identification prior to assessment will not be able to complete their qualification.

Identification documents should reflect the learners current legal name. Certificates will be issued in this name.

Due to the high rate of malpractice in this qualification, all attempts should be made to ensure learners present a valid form of photo identification.

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

- Signed UK or EEA photocard driving licence
- Signed passport (any nationality)
- Biometric Residence Permit/Card
- Valid EEA Member state photo identity card
- SIA security licence (with photo)
- Current and valid warrant card issued by HM forces or Police (with photo)
- Current and valid Prison service card (with photo)
- Proof of age card showing Pass Logo
- Employee photo identification card
- Firearms license (with photo)
- Prison or probation ID card

### 12.1 Level 1 Health and Safety in a Construction Environment Waiver Form

As this qualification leads to learners being able to access the CITB HS&E Test, We will accept a completed copy of their waiver form.

This form:

- Can only to be used in **EXCEPTIONAL** circumstances where the learner cannot provide the required Photo ID
- The HS&E Test ID Waiver Form must include a countersigned photograph of the learner and their signature

### 12.2 Information for learners

You must nominate a person in a position of responsibility to whom you are known (your “sponsor”) to confirm your identity. You must choose your sponsor from the following list of acceptable sponsors:

- Doctor
- Probation Officer
- Job Centre employee
- Magistrate
- Fire Service Officer
- Teacher / Lecturer
- Solicitor
- Officer of armed services
- Trade Union Officer
- Police Officer
- Chairman/ Director of Ltd company

Your sponsor must be independent from, and not connected with, the centre at which you are taking the qualification.

The ID Waiver Form must:

- be printed on the original letterheaded paper; or
- be attached to an original compliment slip; or
- be stamped with the official stamp of your sponsor company/organisation.

Your sponsor must sign and date the ID Waiver Form and clearly state their position and title (e.g. Doctor, Magistrate).

You must provide a recent, passport sized, coloured photograph of yourself along with your ID Waiver Form. You must sign the back of the photograph in the presence of your sponsor. Your sponsor must also sign the back of your photograph as witness to your signature. Attach the photograph to the ID Waiver Form in such a way that test centre staff can check that the signatures are present.

Finally, please complete and sign the ID Waiver Form where indicated. You must take the ID Waiver form with you to the test centre, where you will be asked to sign it again, in the presence of the test administrator.

In addition to the ID Waiver Form and the photograph referred to above, you must also provide TWO additional valid forms of identification from the list below:

- Utility bill (less than 3 months old)
- Bank statement (less than 3 months old)
- Credit or Debit card
- An official document, issued by a government agency or employer, showing National Insurance number and name (e.g. payslip, P60, HMRC letter)
- Form B79 (prisoners notification of discharge letter)
- Original (or certified copy from Registrar) birth/adoption certificate
- Building society passbook
- European National Identity card
- CitizenCard or other proof of age card showing the PASS hologram
- Young Scot Card showing the PASS hologram
- CSCS card or CSCS Partner card showing the CSCS Logo (Hologram)
- UK Armed Forces card or UK Armed Forces Veteran ID Card
- UK Paper Driving Licence (issued before 31 March 2000)

All documents presented as additional forms of identification must:

- be originals (no photocopies or digital copies)
- be in date (valid) at the time of being provided (not expired)
- match the name on the test booking

## 13 Delivery requirements

This qualification is delivered in a face-to-face setting over a period of 3–4-days for those new to the industry. Learners should complete the qualification within 6 weeks.

Where learners have extensive experience of health and safety in a construction environment, courses may be shorter where assessors have undertaken a formative assessment of the learners current knowledge and confirm that less learning time is appropriate.

Learners with good prior learning can attend a shorter course. This cannot be less than 4 hours. QNUK does not allow “assessment only” courses.

### 13.1 Venue requirements

#### 13.1.1 Physical classrooms

Classrooms should be suitable for learning and meet all relevant Health and Safety requirements.

Classrooms should:

- have suitable light and heat
- be a suitable temperature
- be free from obtrusive noise and odours
- have sufficient seating
- have suitable surfaces for note taking
- be of a suitable size for learners (approximately 11m<sup>3</sup> per learner in a room with 3m high ceilings)
- have access to toilets and welfare facilities
- have access to refreshment facilities

### 13.1.2 Video conferencing classrooms

Where this qualification is delivered over a video conferencing learners should have a suitable device that allows an appropriate level of interaction. Interaction should include:

- Quiz functionality
- White board
- Audio
- Cameras on policy\*

\*Where learners are under 18, a 'camera on' policy may impact safeguarding policies. In these cases, a suitable assessment should be made of the appropriateness of cameras on. Where an assessment is being undertaken that requires cameras to be on, any safeguarding concerns must be addressed and managed appropriately in order to maintain the validity and authenticity of the assessment.

## 13.2 Equipment requirements

Centres are responsible for ensuring this qualification is delivered using the following equipment as a minimum.

- suitable presentation materials
- reference manual (Learners may be required to purchase these separately)

## 13.3 Blended learning

Blended learning is accepted for this qualification.

Blended learning includes: Live face-to-face learning and assessment, the use of live video conferencing, self study and self-directed e-learning.

### 13.3.1 E-learning

When using e-learning it is important that:

- the individual being trained knows how to use the technology that delivers the training
- the training provider has an adequate means of supporting the individual during their training;
- the training provider has a robust system in place to prevent identity fraud. This includes gaining copies of the learners I.D, their IP address and tracking them through the course.
- the provider has an appropriate means of assessing the e-learning component of the training.

## 13.4 Assessor to learner ratio

The maximum assessor to learner ratio for this qualification is 1: 20, however a preferred maximum of 16 is recommended.



### 13.5 Recommended resources

Learners should have access to a suitable manual or handouts for the duration of the course.

## 14 Centre personnel requirements

Centres are required to ensure anyone involved in the delivery, assessment and quality assurance of our qualifications are registered with QNUK and approved to deliver, assess or quality assure the qualification.

Any courses delivered without the above approval will be invalidated.

Internal quality assurers are required to ensure that trainers, assessors and quality assurance staff, and their records, including qualification certificates and CPD are up to date and maintained.

### 14.1 Trainers/ assessors

Specific details related to the training, assessing, subject knowledge and CPD requirements are outlined in our delivery resource requirements document. This is available on our website.

Those involved in the delivery and assessment of this qualification must:

1. Hold a Relevant occupational qualifications, such as IOSH Managing Health and Safety or the Level 3 Award in Health and Safety or a higher-level qualification covering Health and Safety, **and**
2. Hold a teaching qualification as listed in appendix 1, **and**
3. Hold an assessing qualification (type 1) as listed in appendix 1, **and**
4. Show current evidence of continuing professional development in teaching, assessment and the subject matter.

### 14.2 Internal quality assurers

Internal quality assurers for this qualification must:

Meet the above trainer/ assessor requirements.

They should also:

- meet the qualification requirement for IQAs (type 1) listed in appendix 2 **and**
- show current evidence of continuing professional development in assessment, quality assurance and the subject matter.

## 15 Assessment requirements

Learners are assessed for this qualification using the following method:

- Multiple choice examination

### Multiple choice examination

The MCQ paper will be taken under examination conditions, i.e. learners will sit a minimum of 1.25 metres apart, will not confer during the examination and no electronic devices (such as mobile phones) or books, including dictionaries, will be permitted.

<b>Language of assessment:</b>	English
<b>Duration:</b>	70 minutes

<b>Pass mark:</b>	80% (36/45)
<b>Grading:</b>	Pass / Fail

### Resits

If a learner is unsuccessful with the multiple-choice examination, they can have a second attempt. This must be taken within the time allowed for completion of the qualification.

Where a learner has failed to score 60% or more they should undertake additional training before resitting the assessment.

If a learner fails a second attempt, with or without additional training, they will have failed the qualification and will not be able to resit the assessments.

## 16 Reasonable adjustments

Learners are required to complete the assessments in a manner appropriate to the purpose of the qualification.

The prescribed assessment methods for this qualification should not unfairly disadvantage learners who would otherwise be able to demonstrate competence in line with the purpose of the qualification. Learners should contact their centre to discuss reasonable adjustment if they feel the prescribed assessment methods would disadvantage them.

Our reasonable adjustments policy is available on our website.

Assessor can find out more specific details on reasonable adjustments by checking the assessors guide for this qualification.

## 17 Moderation

This qualification has been rated at QNUK as VERY High risk. As centre assessors are responsible for assessment decisions, it is subject to both moderation and verification.

Moderation will initially require QNUKs EQA department to moderate or check each assessment decision for the MCQ assessment. We will also ensure centres assessment decisions in regard to practical skills in this, or a closely related subject are verified.

The level of moderation and verification is dependent on the risk level of the centre.

Direct claims status (DCS) is not available for this qualification.

Centres should allow for an additional 3 days where assessment decisions are being moderated.

## 18 Results

The centre is required to submit learner results within 10 working days of assessment to Qualifications Network UK for moderation.

We will issue verified results and appropriate certification to the approved centre within 10 working days of receiving the results.

Centres will forward results and/or certificates to learners, who can expect to receive them within 24 working days of taking the assessment. If learners have not received results and/or certificates within 28 working days, they should contact the centre in the first instance.

If a centre is in a sanction or has been withdrawn from QNUK either voluntarily or otherwise, we reserve the right to send certificates directly to learners.

## 19 Appendix 1: Units of assessment

Unit 1 | Health and Safety in a Construction Environment

| A/616/6885

### Unit summary:

This unit develops the learner’s knowledge of safe working practices in a construction environment including risk assessment, safe manual handling, working safely at height, risks to health and the importance of working safely round plant, machinery or equipment.

**LO 1** The learner will know the principles of risk assessment for maintaining and improving Health and Safety at work

	Assessment Criteria	Types of evidence
<b>The learner can:</b>		
1.1	State the purpose of risk assessments and method statements	MCQ
1.2	State the legal requirements of risk assessments and method statements	MCQ
1.3	State common causes of work-related fatalities and injuries	MCQ
1.4	State the implications of not preventing accidents and ill health at work	MCQ
1.5	State the meaning of the following in relation to Health and Safety at work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• accident</li> <li>• near miss</li> <li>• hazard</li> <li>• risk</li> <li>• competence</li> </ul>	MCQ
1.6	List typical hazards and potential risks associated with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• resources</li> <li>• equipment</li> <li>• obstructions</li> <li>• storage</li> <li>• services</li> <li>• wastes</li> <li>• work activities</li> </ul>	MCQ
1.7	State the importance of reporting accidents and near misses	MCQ
1.8	State typical accident reporting procedures	MCQ
1.9	State who is responsible for making accident reports	MCQ
1.10	State the purpose of dynamic risk assessments	MCQ

**LO 2 The learner will know the importance of safe manual handling in the workplace**

<b>Assessment Criteria</b>		<b>Types of evidence</b>
<b>The learner can:</b>		
<b>2.1</b>	State the reasons for ensuring safe manual handling in the workplace	MCQ
<b>2.2</b>	State potential injuries and ill health that may occur from incorrect manual handling	MCQ
<b>2.3</b>	the employee’s responsibilities under current legislation and official guidance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• moving and storing materials</li> <li>• manual handling</li> <li>• mechanical lifting</li> </ul>	MCQ
<b>2.4</b>	State the procedure for safe lifting in accordance with official guidance	MCQ
<b>2.5</b>	State the importance of using site safety equipment when handling materials and equipment	MCQ
<b>2.6</b>	List aids available to assist manual handling in the workplace	MCQ
<b>2.7</b>	State how to apply safe work practices, follow procedures and report problems when carrying out safe manual handling in the workplace	MCQ

**LO 3 The learner will know the importance of working safely at height in the workplace**

<b>Assessment Criteria</b>		<b>Types of evidence</b>
<b>The learner can:</b>		
<b>3.1</b>	Define the term ‘working at height’	MCQ
<b>3.2</b>	State the employee’s responsibilities under current legislation and official guidance whilst working at height	MCQ
<b>3.3</b>	List hazards and potential risks associated with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• dropping tools and debris</li> <li>• stability of ladders</li> <li>• overhead cables</li> <li>• fragile roof</li> <li>• scaffolds</li> <li>• internal voids</li> <li>• equipment</li> <li>• working area</li> <li>• other people</li> </ul>	MCQ
<b>3.4</b>	State how hazards and potential risks associated with working at height can be controlled	MCQ
<b>3.5</b>	State the regulation that controls the use of suitable equipment for working at height	MCQ

**LO 4 The learner will know risks to health within a construction environment**

<b>Assessment Criteria</b>		<b>Types of evidence</b>
<b>The learner can:</b>		
<b>4.1</b>	List the main groups of substances hazardous to health under current regulations	MCQ
<b>4.2</b>	List common risks to health within a construction environment	MCQ
<b>4.3</b>	State the types of hazards and potential risks that may occur in the workplace linked with the use of drugs and alcohol	MCQ
<b>4.4</b>	State the importance of the correct storage of combustibles and chemicals on site	MCQ
<b>4.5</b>	State the importance of personal hygiene within a construction environment	MCQ
<b>4.6</b>	State the potential risks to the health of workers exposed to asbestos	MCQ
<b>4.7</b>	State the types of asbestos waste	MCQ
<b>4.8</b>	State the types of personal protective equipment (PPE) that may be used when dealing with hazardous materials	MCQ

**LO 5 The learner will know the importance of working around plant and equipment safely.**

<b>Assessment Criteria</b>		<b>Types of evidence</b>
<b>The learner can:</b>		
<b>5.1</b>	List ways in which moving plant, machinery or equipment can cause injuries	MCQ
<b>5.2</b>	State the hazards/risks relating to the use of plant and equipment	MCQ
<b>5.3</b>	State the importance of safeguards located near where plant, machinery and equipment are being used	MCQ
<b>5.4</b>	State the importance of keeping a safe distance away from plant, machinery or equipment until clear contact is made with the Operator	MCQ
<b>5.5</b>	Outline how method statements can assist in ensuring the safety of workers where moving plant, machinery or equipment is in use	MCQ
<b>5.6</b>	State the ways to eliminate or control risks relating to working around plant, machinery or equipment	MCQ
<b>5.7</b>	Identify hazard warning signs and symbols used when operating, working with, around or in close proximity to plant, machinery or equipment	MCQ

A/616/6885

Health and Safety in a Construction Environment

**What needs to be learnt?**

**1.1** Risk assessment: an assessment of the hazards to identify what can go wrong and who may be affected. The assessment allows the appropriate identification and implementation of control measures in order to reduce the risk of harm occurring.

**1.2** Method statement: a method statement is developed from the findings of a risk assessment. It outlines a suitable sequence in which tasks should be undertaken. The aim being to reduce the risk of harm

**1.3** Risk assessments are a requirement under the management of health and safety regulations. A method statement provides a safe system of work as required by the construction (design and Management) regulations. Both should be undertaken and communicated to workers. Employers have a legal requirement to implement both whilst employees have a responsibility to follow both

**1.4** Most common cause of fatalities is falls from height. Other fatalities have been caused by being trapped by something falling, struck by an object, struck by a moving vehicle and contact with electricity. (HSE statistics 2018)

Accident: an unplanned, uncontrolled event that leads to harm, damage or loss.

Near miss: an unplanned, uncontrolled event that could have lead to harm, damage or loss.

Hazard: something with the potential to cause harm.

**1.5** Risk: the likelihood of harm occurring.

Competence: having sufficient skills and knowledge of the tasks to be undertaken and the risks involved. The attitude to recognise ones own limitations. The training and experience to carry out the assigned duties in relation to the tasks, and taking appropriate action to prevent harm to oneself and others.

Resources: resources include materials that cause risk of inhalation of dusts and fumes, such as wood dust, cement, paints and solvents. Materials that can cause impact injuries such as bricks, blocks and wood. Materials that may contribute to the risk of fire and explosions such as gas and fuels. Some of the above may also cause manual handling injuries and dermatitis.

Equipment: Includes tools and machinery that may cause injuries related to impact, ejection, entanglement and contact. Other hazards include manual handling, due to carrying equipment and vibration and noise hazards as well as electrical hazards due to poor maintenance and damaged wiring.

**1.6** Obstructions: Trips and falls caused by poor storage of materials. Incorrect ordering of materials; too many materials on site. Blocked emergency access either by storage of materials, inappropriate sequence of work or vehicles.

Storage: Incorrect storage of flammable materials. Incorrectly stacked materials; increasing the risk of collapse and injuries. Poorly stored chemical containers may cause damage and in turn leakage of chemicals creating risk of slips and environmental contamination.

Services: Risk of contact with both overhead and underground services, either directly by the person, their equipment or vehicles.

Wastes: Waste materials create risks of trips and falls. Risk of cuts and abrasions through handling waste materials. Risk of falling materials through poor storage of faulty chutes or overloaded skips. Food waste should also be considered and the risk of pests.

Work activities: Work activities include working at height, working around excavations. Demolition, erection and dismantling of scaffolding. Manual handling of loads.

- 1.7** Recording of accidents and near misses is a legal requirement. The recording allows for investigations to identify the contributing factors which assists in the identification of possible controls to reduce the risk of a reoccurrence.
- 1.8** Where possible the injured person should record the incident. Where this is not possible another person who has been involved in the incident should complete the accident record. This may be a first aider, supervisor or site manager. If the incident is RIDDOR reportable the site safety manager should ensure the HSE is contacted.
- 1.9** Accident records should be recorded by anyone. This may be the casualty, the first aider or another person such as a supervisor. Some incidents may need to be reported by the site safety manager to the HSE.
- 1.10** A dynamic risk assessment is a continuous assessment of risk in a rapidly changing environment. Constant awareness allows the implementation of control measures needed to ensure an acceptable level of safety
- 2.1** To reduce the risk of injury to oneself or others.
- 2.2** Sprain and strain injuries, fractures, cuts, abrasions and bruises. Crush injuries and burns. Hernias and prolapsed spinal discs.
- 2.3** Moving and storing materials: materials should be moved using appropriate equipment where possible. Materials should be stored appropriately; away from main walkways where they may cause obstruction or trip hazards. Some flammable materials may need to be stored away from sources of ignition.
- Manual handling; in line with the manual handling operations regulations, employees should follow safe systems of work, cooperate with their employer, highlight any concerns related to manual handling tasks and ensure their actions do not risk injury or other harm to themselves or others.
- Mechanical lifting; in line with the lifting operation and lifting equipment regulations. Only use equipment where they have been suitably trained. Ensure equipment has been maintained and tested before use. Report any defects and operate within the safe lifting weight.
- 2.4** Only lift if other methods are not suitable. Assess the load before handling. Use of correct handling techniques. Place object before correcting the loads position.
- 2.5** Reduces the risk of injury by reducing repetitive handling or handling loads over a distance.
- 2.6** Aids include; Brick grabbers, Jenny wheel, genie lift, sack barrow, wheelbarrow, portable conveyor (roof tiles)
- 2.7** Follow the findings of the risk assessment and method statement. Follow safe lifting procedures. Report any manual handling concerns.
- 3.1** Work at height is defined as working at any place where there is a risk of becoming injured due to a fall from that place. This could include ground level.
- 3.2** Employee's responsibilities are to report any concerns related to working at height. Not to interfere with anything provided to reduce the risk of injuries; including barriers or other safety equipment.
- 3.3** Dropping tools and debris; Risk of dropping tools and materials injuring persons below. Risk also of damaging structures; potential of structures collapsing and injuring bystanders.

Stability of ladders; Risk of ladder slipping out from foot, slipping sideways, ladder falling forwards or backwards, risk of individual on ladder losing balance and falling or dropping objects.

Overhead cables; Risk of electric shock and burns.

Fragile roofs; Risk of falling through, dropped tools or materials breaking through and injuring persons below.

Scaffolds; Risk of falling from or through scaffolding, collapse of scaffolding or peeling of scaffolding from structure.

Internal voids; Risk of falling into voids, slips and trips.

Equipment; Risk of electric shock, cuts and abrasions, entanglement, injury from ejection of material.

The working area; Risk of slips and trips, collision with moving vehicles/plant; inhalation of dust, gases or fibres; being struck by falling or moving objects.

Other people; Risk due to the behaviour of others. This may include co-workers or contractors.

**3.4** Avoid working at height if possible. Reduce the time spent working at height. Inspect the equipment before use. Use of safety equipment such as harnesses and safety netting.

**3.5** Work at height regulations, lifting operations and lifting equipment regulation, provision and use of work equipment regulations, management of health and safety regulations.

**4.1** Main groups include: chemicals, solvents, dusts, fumes, vapours, mists and gases.

**4.2** Health may be affected by exposure to cancer causing sources including the sun and certain chemicals. Some substances may cause dermatitis and asthma. Hearing, vibration and muscular skeletal disorder. Stress and other mental health conditions.

**4.3** The use of drugs and alcohol can impair an individuals concentration, perception of risk alters and an individuals may be impaired due to loss of balance or drowsiness. There is also an increased risk of aggressive behaviour and even violence.

**4.4** Correct storage of combustibles and chemicals reduces the risk of spillages and environmental effects. There is also a reduced risk of fire and explosion. There is also a reduced risk of other hazards related to exposure to chemicals.

**4.5** Good hygiene reduces the risk of accidentally ingesting hazardous substances; i.e. through poor hand hygiene. Reduced risk of transmission of infectious agents and a reduced risk of dermatitis.

**4.6** Those exposed to asbestos are at greater risk of developing asbestos related diseases. These include pleural thickening, mesothelioma and asbestosis.

**4.7** Asbestos waste may include; Asbestos insulating board (AIB), sprayed coatings, decorative coatings, floor tiles, pipe insulation, rain water gullies and downpipes, asbestos roof sheeting.

**4.8** PPE to include: protective footwear, protective clothing, gloves, protective eye wear and respiratory protective equipment (RPE).

**5.1** Injuries may be caused by materials falling from moving vehicles. Vehicles may strike structures such as scaffolds or overhead power cables, they may drive too close to excavations; causing a collapse. Workers may be injured or crushed if they are in the drivers blind spot. Machinery may cause ejection of materials, entanglement within moving parts.

**5.2** Plant and equipment may cause hazards related to noise, vibration and manual handling. There may be fumes and dust produced. Staff may lack suitable training and competence in the use of



	equipment. Equipment and plant may be used in areas where it is not separated appropriately from members of the public.
<b>5.3</b>	Separation as a safeguard keeps operatives and members of the public at a safe distance and physically separated by barriers such as fencing. Emergency stop switches should be accessible and obvious. Signage helps to highlight the potential hazards.
<b>5.4</b>	Those approaching machinery, plant and equipment may not be seen by the operator. The operator is at risk from moving into a space where others are occupying or will continue to expose others to ongoing hazards such as noise and fumes. It is important that the operator is made aware of others around them.
<b>5.5</b>	Method statements outline the controls that should be in place to ensure the movement of plant, machinery or equipment occurs. Features may include separation of pedestrians and vehicles, requirement for competent drivers and banksmen.
<b>5.6</b>	Controls include: Separation of pedestrians and vehicles. Designated traffic routes. Appropriate use of banksmen and signallers. Use of traffic controls.
<b>5.7</b>	Hazards warning signs to include those identifying pedestrian walkways, identification of other hazards such as overhead cables or cranes. General site safety rules.

Rationale for level	Level	Emphasis	Comments
Knowledge	1	Strong	
Skills	N/A	N/A	
Overall	1		

Rationale for TQT and credit	Hours	Comments
<b>Guided learning:</b>	21	New learners will need to undertake 3-4 days of training. Some learners will be experienced in the construction industry and therefore have sufficient knowledge and understanding of the risk and controls required to keep operatives and others safe.
<b>Directed study:</b>	N/A	
<b>Independent study:</b>	8	
<b>Work-based learning:</b>	N/A	Where this knowledge and experience exists the guided learning hours can be reduced.
<b>Non invigilated assessment:</b>	N/A	A minimum of 4 hours of guided learning, including assessment is required
<b>TUT:</b>	29	
<b>Credit value:</b>	3	

## 21 Appendix 2: Command verbs

To ensure that learners can meet the requirements of each criterion, they should be explained to the learner prior to assessment and fully understood by the Assessor for this qualification.

<b>Define</b>	State the meaning of a word or phrase or process
<b>Identify</b>	List or name the main points
<b>List</b>	State or make a list of items, words, statements or comments
<b>Outline</b>	Identify briefly the main points
<b>State</b>	Give the main points in brief, clear sentences

## 22 Appendix 3: Specimen Assessment material

1. Who should report accidents?

- A **The injured person or someone on their behalf**
- B Only a Site Supervisor
- C Only a Health and Safety Representative
- D The Health and Safety Inspector

2. What is the purpose of a guard on a skill saw?

- A It protects the blade from damage
- B It protects the blade from dust and moisture
- C **It reduces the risk of the Operator being cut by the blade**
- D It provides a smoother finish to the material being cut

3. Which of the following groups of individuals are most at risk when working on a construction site?

- A Experienced Crane Operators
- B **New employees who are around 18 years old**
- C Laborers
- D Those over 50 years old