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STANDARDS OF WAREHOUSING

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Company Name

Contact Name.....

Appointment.....

- If your company undertakes similar operational audits on a regular (not less than annual) basis, please state the nature of the audit to claim exemption from the scheme.

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1. The Warehouse Buildings (Ref 1)

1.01 Maintenance of workplace and of equipment, devices and systems

The warehouse and the equipment, devices and systems, shall be maintained (including cleaned as appropriate) to an efficient state, in efficient order and in good repair. This includes the warehouse roof which should be watertight with gulleys kept clean of debris.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.02 Ventilation

Effective and suitable provision shall be made to ensure that every enclosed workplace is ventilated by a sufficient quantity of fresh or purified air. Any plant used shall include an efficient device which gives a visible or audible warning of any failures.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.03 Temperature

During working hours, the temperature in all workplaces inside buildings shall be reasonable. A method of heating shall not be used which results in the escape into the workplace of fumes, gas or vapour which may be injurious or offensive. A sufficient number of thermometers shall be provided.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.04 Lighting

Every workplace shall have suitable and sufficient lighting, which, so far as is reasonably practicable, shall be by natural light. Sufficient emergency lighting shall be provided in any room where persons are exposed to danger if artificial lighting fails.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.05 Cleanliness and waste materials

Every workplace, and the furniture, furnishings and fittings therein shall be kept sufficiently clean. Surfaces of floors, walls and ceilings shall be capable of being kept sufficiently clean. So far as is reasonable practicable, waste materials shall not be allowed to accumulate except in small receptacle.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.06 Workstations and seating

Every workstation shall be so arranged in a suitable manner for the person to work and for any work undertaken at the workstation.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.07 Condition of floors and traffic routes

Workplace floors and surface traffic routes shall be so constructed that they are suitable for the purposes. The floor or surface shall not have a hole or slope, or be uneven or slippery so as to expose a person to a risk to his health or safety and shall have effective means of drainage as appropriate. Suitable and sufficient handrails and guards shall be provided on all traffic routes which are staircases.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.08 Windows and transparent or translucent doors, gates and walls

Every window, transparent or translucent surface in a wall partition, door or gate, shall, where necessary for reasons of health and safety, be of safety material or protected against breakage and marked accordingly.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.09 Organisation etc. of traffic routes.

Every workplace shall be organised in such a way that pedestrians and vehicles can circulate in a safe manner. Traffic routes shall be suitable for the persons or vehicles using them, in sufficient number, in suitable position and of sufficient size. Suitable measures shall be taken to ensure that pedestrians or vehicles may use traffic routes without causing danger to persons at work nearby and there is sufficient separation between vehicles and pedestrians. Traffic routes shall be suitably indicated.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.10 Doors and gates

Doors and gates shall be suitably constructed and fitted with necessary safety devices. Locking arrangements to doors including fire doors should meet insurers' standards. Sliding doors or gates shall have a device to prevent them from coming off tracks during use, an upward opening door or gate shall have a device to prevent it from falling back. A powered door or gate shall have a suitable an effective feature to prevent it from causing injury by trapping any person and shall be capable of being operated manually (unless it opens automatically if the power fails) and a door or gate which is capable of being pushed from either side shall provide, when closed, a clear view of the space close to both sides. Where a perimeter fence exists, is it fit for that purpose?

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.11 Sanitary conveniences

Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences shall be provided at readily accessible places. They shall be adequately ventilated and lit, kept in a clean and orderly condition. Separate rooms containing conveniences shall be provided for men and women, except when each convenience is in a separate room, the door of which is capable of being secured from the inside.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.12 Washing facilities

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities, including showers if required by the nature of the work for health reasons shall be provided at readily accessible places. These shall be provided in the immediate vicinity of sanitary conveniences and include a supply of clean hot and cold or warm running water. Soap or other means of cleaning and towels or other suitable means of drying shall be provided. The rooms shall be sufficiently ventilated and lit, kept clean and orderly and have separate facilities for men and women, except where they are provided in a room which is capable of being secured from inside.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.13 Drinking Water

An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided for all persons at work in the workplace. This shall be at readily accessible places and be conspicuously marked by an appropriate sign. A sufficient number of cups or other drinking vessels shall be provided, unless the supply is from a jet, from which persons can easily drink.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.14 Accommodation for clothing

Suitable and sufficient accommodation for clothing shall be provided for clothing not worn during working hours, and for special clothing worn at work which is not taken home. The accommodation must be in a suitable location.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.15 Facilities for rest and to eat meals

Suitable and sufficient rest facilities shall be provided at readily accessible places. In the case of new workplaces, extensions or conversions one or more rest rooms shall be provided. In other cases a rest room or rest areas may be provided. Where food is eaten in a workplace which would otherwise become contaminated, suitable facilities shall be provided.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

1.16 Visitors Book and site rules

All visitors including contractors must sign-in at reception or another suitable reporting area when visiting the site. They must be made aware of site rules and if necessary escorted throughout their stay. A visitor's book or other suitable method of recording visitors shall be made available.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

2. Warehouse Electricity (Ref 2)

2.1 Construction and maintenance

Electrical systems must, as is reasonably practicable, be constructed and maintained so as to be safe, as must work activity and adequacy of protective equipment. The company shall be in possession of a 5 year fixed wiring test certificate. There is an absolute duty not to exceed the strength and capability of electric equipment so as to cause danger. Excess current protection must be efficient and suitably located and there must be provision for cutting off the supply and isolating it.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

2.2 PAT Testing

All portable appliances shall be tested in accordance with the guidelines.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

2.3 Competence

Those working with electricity must have sufficient technical knowledge and experience to prevent danger and avoid injury. If they do not have such expertise then they must be supervised, as appropriate, for the work they are expected to carry out.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

3. Storage of LPG (Ref 3)

3.1 LPG Storage

It is preferable that all LPG is stored in the open air but where this is not practicable, particularly for cartridges, the quantities stored within the buildings should be restricted. Access to all storage places by unauthorised persons should be prevented and such places should be marked with notices prohibiting smoking and the use of naked flames. Refillable LPG cylinders are considered full whatever the state of their contents. LPG should not be stored in the vicinity of cylinders containing other gases or hazardous substances without specialist advice. The position chosen for storage should always be level and concreted, paved or

compacted to provide a load-bearing surface. Outdoor storage areas should be slightly graded for drainage of surface water. LPG should never be stored below ground level in cellars or basements. The storage area should be kept free from weeds, long grass and accumulations of readily combustible material at all times.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

4. Oil Storage (Ref 4)

4.1 Oil Storage

Oil containers that are strong enough and that are unlikely to burst or leak during ordinary use must be used. In Scotland this is the only requirement for portable oil containers with a capacity less than 200 litres. Containers within a drip tray, bund or any other suitable secondary containment system (SCS) must be used. This will contain any oil that escapes from its container. For oil tanks, intermediate bulk containers and mobile bowsers, the SCS must be able to hold 110% at volume, or at least 25% of their total volume (which ever the greater). For drum storage the drip tray must be able to hold at least 25% of the total storage capacity of the drums.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

4.2 Pipes and Gauges The base and walls of the bunds must be impermeable to water and oil. The base and walls must not be penetrated by any valve, pipe or opening that is used for draining the system. If any fill pipe or draw-off pipe goes through the base or walls, then the junction of the pipe must be sealed with the base or walls to prevent oil escaping from the system. All valves, filters, sight gauges, vent pipes and other equipment, other than fill pipes or draw-off pipes or pumps must be located. Where a fill pipe is not within the SCS, a drip tray must be used to catch any oil spilled when the container is being filled. The drip tray must be cleaned clean and emptied before each delivery.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

5. Battery Charging Facilities (Ref 5)

5.1 Battery Charging Facility Hydrogen and oxygen are usually produced inside a battery when it is being charged. A source of ignition – for example, a flame, a spark, a cigarette or any hot object, electrical equipment, a mobile phone – will often cause mixtures of these gases to ignite and explode. Explosions are often so violent that the battery shatters and produces a highly dangerous shower of fragments and corrosive chemicals. Hydrogen and oxygen are produced more quickly as the battery gets close to being fully charged. If you continue charging after the battery is fully charged gas will be produced, greatly increasing the risk of explosion.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

5.2 Some important rules to follow

- Wear gloves and suitable eye protection, preferably goggles or a visor.
- Wear a plastic apron and suitable boots when handling battery chemicals such as sulphuric acid or potassium hydroxide.
- Empty pockets of any metal objects that could fall onto the battery or bridge across its terminals.
- Keep sources of ignition – such as flames, sparks, electrical equipment, hot objects and mobile phones – well away from batteries that are being charged, have recently been charged, or are being moved.
- Use suitable single-ended tools with insulated handles.
- Fit temporary plastic covers over the battery terminals.
- Charge batteries in a dedicated, well-ventilated area.
- When lifting batteries the weight should be shared with others if necessary – they can be very heavy.
- Use insulated lifting equipment and check for trip hazards especially tools, cables or other clutter.
- Wash hands thoroughly after working with batteries, especially before eating, smoking or going to the toilet.

- **And don't...**
- Work with batteries unless properly trained.
- Smoke.
- Wear a watch, ring, chain, bracelet or any other metal item.
- Overcharge the battery – stop charging as soon as it is fully charged.

6. Workplace Transport (Ref 6)

6.1 Workplace Traffic General

Every workplace, including external, must be safe for the people and vehicles using it. Workplace traffic routes must be suitable people and vehicles using them. Where vehicles and pedestrians share a traffic route, there must be enough separation between them.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

6.2 Traffic Routes

Every traffic route in a workplace must have a driving surface that is suitable for its purpose. The surface of any traffic route must not be uneven, potholed, sloped or slippery that any person could slip, trip or fall.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

6.3 Driving surfaces

Every workplace must be safe for people and vehicles using it. Workplace traffic routes must be suitable for people and vehicles using them. Where vehicles and pedestrians share a traffic route, there must be separation between them to minimise the risk of accident.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

6.4 Vehicles and loads

As far as possible, vehicles should be segregated from other users of the site during vehicle movement or loading/unloading. As far as possible make sure that companies and drivers visiting your site are aware of its layout and any limitations it has before arrival.

6.5 Speeds

Limiting the speed that vehicles move around the workplace is an important part of controlling traffic. The best way to do this is to use fixed features that mean drivers cannot move too quickly. Speed limits are also used widely, but they are not always appropriate or enforceable.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

6.6 Traffic management

As far as possible avoid reversing. But when this is unavoidable make sure you have effective systems in place to control it. As far as possible schedule vehicle movements to prevent overcrowding, of the site and surrounding roads.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

6.7 Separating Pedestrians

By law, pedestrians or vehicles must be able to use a traffic route without causing danger to the health or safety of people working near it. Roadways and footpaths should be separate whenever possible. Consider protection for people who work near vehicle routes. By law, traffic routes must also keep vehicle routes far enough away from doors or gates that pedestrians use, or from pedestrian routes that lead on to them, so the safety of pedestrians is not threatened.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

6.8 Signs, signals and road markings

By law, traffic routes must also be suitably indicated where necessary for reasons of health or safety. Install clear signs to tell drivers and pedestrians about the routes they should use. Where signposts are used, they should be constructed to Highway Code standards. Make sure signs are kept clean and visible. Access at all times should be safe and unobstructed.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

6.9 Parking

As far as possible, keep parked vehicles out of the flow of traffic and people. Inform drivers of parking areas as soon as they enter the site. Lay out parking areas to reduce manoeuvring and reversing for large vehicles.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

6.10 Loading areas

There should be enough space in loading areas for vehicles to move safely and for people to move around. Anyone not involved in loading or unloading should be kept away from loading areas. There should be sufficient turning space to allow an adequate turning circle for tractor and trailer. Any area of the site used for manoeuvring, vehicle parking or open storage should be adequately surfaced for the intended purpose.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

7. Statutory Notices Health & Safety

7.1 General

The management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999, require that employers shall make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the risk to staff, visitors and contractors which includes Manual Handling, Display Screen Equipment, COSHH, First Aid and Working at Height Regulations. The following Health & Safety notices are required to be displayed, dated and relevant.

- i. Health & Safety Law Poster
- ii. Employers Liability and Public Liability Certificates
- iii. COSHH information signage
- iv. Electric Shock signage
- v. Safety Policy

All safety signage, ie First Aid, Fire Exits, No Smoking signs meet the standards of Health & Safety (Signs & Signals) Regulations 1996

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

8. Warehouse Racking Installations (including mezzanine floors & equipment) (Ref 8)

8.1 Racking should only be installed by competent people and in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

8.2 Racking installation should be inspected on a regular basis by a trained nominated person responsible for racking safety.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

8.3 All damage to racking should be reported to the nominated person for inspection and or repair.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

8.4 A technically competent person should carry out inspections at intervals not exceeding 12 months with a written report submitted to the nominted person for actioning. (Ref 7a)

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

9. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 (Ref 9)

9.1 An assessment of the first aid needs appropriate to the circumstances of each workplace will be required. This should take into account factors such as, the workplace hazards and risks, the size of the organisation, the organisations history of accidents, the nature and distribution of the workforce, the remoteness of the site from emergency services, the needs of travelling, remote and lone workers, employees working on shared or multi-occupied sites and annual leave/other absences of first aiders and appointed persons.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

9.2 First aiders should be provided in sufficient numbers and at appropriate locations. High risk areas will need more than the one first aider to 50 personnel as suggested by the ACOP.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

9.3 Persons should be selected as first aiders depending upon reliability, skills, and ability to cope in an emergency. Training of first aiders should be by an Health and Safety Executive approved body.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

9.4 The level of equipment will depend upon a number of factors as identified in serial 8.1, but will range from a simple fully stocked, in-date first aid container to a suitable first aid room. An accident book in the approved format shall be available.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

10. Provision and Use at Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (Ref 10)

10.1 Work equipment shall be maintained in an efficient state, good working order and in good repair by competent persons. Maintenance logs are required to be kept.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

10.2 All staff that use or manage work equipment will be required to have adequate information, instruction and training in its use. Instructors of work equipment shall be trained to a nationally recognised accredited training standard approved by the HSE.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

11. Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (Ref 11)

11.1 Machinery for lifting loads shall be clearly marked to identify its safe working load.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

11.2 Every lifting operations shall be planned by a competent person, supervised and adequately controlled.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

11.3 All lifting equipment that lifts persons and lifting accessories must be thoroughly examined by an independent person every 6 months.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

11.4 All defects on lifting equipment shall be reported to the employer and any person from whom the equipment was hired or leased. Once notified of a defect the employer shall not use the lifting equipment until the defect is rectified.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

12. Display Screen Equipment Regulations 1992 (Ref 12)

12.1 The regulations are intended for those who are users ie; using equipment for a significant part of their working day.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

12.2 A suitable and sufficient analysis of all workstations is required to assess the health and safety risks to those who are involved with display screen work.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (Ref 13)

13.1 A responsible person must make a suitable and sufficient risk assessment for the purpose of identifying general fire precautions.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13.2 When undertaking a fire risk assessment fire fighting equipment must be protected against frost and accidental damage. There should be nothing stored against the side of the building both inside and out and all accesses must be kept free of obstructions. All flammable material must be kept away from walls. Upon completion, the fire risk assessment findings must be recorded.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13.3 Consideration with regard to the size of the business and the nature of its activities. Effective planning, organisation, control, monitoring and review of preventative and protective measures shall be undertaken. A competent person must be appointed to assist in the measures to be undertaken.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13.4 Employees shall be provided with information on the risks to them as identified in the risk assessment, the preventative and protective measures, the procedures in place and the identities of persons nominated to implement safety measures.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13.5 All employees must be provided with safety training both at induction and updated at periodical intervals throughout a calander year.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

13.6 Records in an acceptable format and in accordance with the relevant regualtions must be kept on fire bell testing, fire drills and portable fire fighting equipment.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

14. The Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999 (Ref 14)

14.1 To regulate activities which are capable of causing any environmental pollution. To prevent or control emissions capable of causing any such pollution.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

15. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part II (Waste) (Ref 15)

15.1 Section 34 imposes a “duty of care” on anyone that imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of “controlled” waste. Controlled wastes are defined in section 75 as household, industrial or commercial wastes.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

15.2 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part III

Sets out the regime for local authorities (or individuals) to take action against a range of nuisances defined as statutory nuisances. The definition includes any dust, steam, smell, or other effluvia arising on trade or business premises; and also smoke emitted from premises, where it is prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

16. The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations (Ref 16)

16.1 Section 34 of the Environment Act 1990 imposes a “duty of care” on anyone who produces, imports, carries, treats, keeps or disposes of controlled wastes. This therefore includes industry and commerce as producers and holders of such waste, though householders are exempt from the duty (for their own household waste).

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

16.2 Controlled waste must only be transferred to authorised persons (eg registered waste carriers) and such transfers must be accompanied by “transfer note” documentation. The regulations set out the requirements for a mandatory system of transfer notes and record keeping requirements. The regulations specify the details that are to be completed on the transfer note. They require that transferors and transferees retain the documentation for two years and to furnish copies to the regulator if required. The enforcing agency for this is the Environment Agency.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

17. The Hazardous Waste Regulations (Ref 17)

17.1 Sets out the technical procedures for determining which wastes are hazardous, together with the extra controls required for such waste. The definition is based on a set of procedures using the hazardous waste list, and/or the presence of prescribed hazardous properties. The regulations set out the procedures concerning the transfer of hazardous waste including the form of the consignment note (this replaces the “duty of care” transfer note) its unique coding and the pre-notification requirements. Consignors (producers) of hazardous waste must notify the Environment Agency at least three days before the waste is to be moved. The regulations allow a “season ticket” arrangement for repetitive movement of waste between the same parties. Producers and carriers must keep registers of consignment notes for five years.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

18. Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations (Ref 18)

18.1 Made under the Environment Act 1995 Part V. place obligations on certain businesses to register with the Environment Agency, to recover and recycle specific tonnages of packaging waste to certify that these recovery and recycling obligations have been achieved. Obligated businesses are those undertaking prescribed packaging activities (material manufacture, converting, packing/filling and the sale of packaged products to the final consumer), own the packaging, supply another stage in the packaging chain and come above specified thresholds (based on annual turnover and materials handled).

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

19. Waste Management Licensing Regulations (Ref 19)

19.1 These prescribe the waste disposal and waste recovery operations including certain waste storage, handling and treatment operations that require a waste management licence. The regulator is the Environment Agency.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

20. Contaminated Land Regulations (Ref 20)

20.1 Contaminated land is defined as land which appears to be in such a condition, that by any reason of circumstances in, on or under land, significant harm may be or is being caused, or pollution of controlled waters is being or is likely to be caused. "Harm" is clarified as actual or potential damage to the health of living organisms, interference with ecosystems and includes damage to property.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

21. The Waste Electrical Equipment regulations 2007 (Ref 21)

21.1 The Waste Electrical and Electronic Directive (WEEE Directive) aims to minimise the impact of electrical and electronic goods on the environment, by increasing re-use and recycling and reducing the amount of WEEE going to landfill. It seeks to achieve this by making producers responsible for financing the collection, treatment and recovery of waste electrical equipment, and by obliging distributors to allow consumers to return their waste equipment free of charge.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

22. Miscellaneous

22.1 Office Administration

Evidence of documentation relating to accounting, stock control, inwards/outwards passage of goods. An up-to-date visitor's book shall be available.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

22.2 Maintenance

Pallets, post pallets, racking, mezzanine floor equipment together with other small items of equipment should be kept in a clean sound condition and inspected regularly.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

22.3 Specialised Storage

All specialised storage must comply with relevant regulations (e.g. COMAH)

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

22.4 Pest Control

Adequate measures for controlling pests, especially if food is stored.

Meets Standard.....**Comments**.....

22.5 Control of major accident hazards Regulations 1999 (COMAH)

Operators of all establishments subject to the Regulations must notify certain basic details to the Competent Authority. The key points which have to be included in the notification are given below but full details are given in Schedule 3 to the Regulations.

- name and address of operator
- address of establishment
- name or position of person in charge

- details of dangerous substances on site (a breakdown is required for petroleum products)
- site activities
- environmental details

Meets Standard.....Comments.....

23. Recommendations

23.1

For inspectors only.....would you recommend this company for Best New Member? Yes/No

23.2 Supporting Comments

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23.3 Additional Information

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Dated.....

Signed.....

References

- 1 The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992. www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg244.pdf
- 2 The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989. www.hse.gov.uk/lau/lacs/19-3.htm
- 3 LPG Storage www.calor.co.uk/lpg-safety/lpg-cylinder-storage/index.html
- 4 Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001 www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2001/20012954.htm?lang=e
- 5 Battery Charging www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg139.pdf
- 6 Transport Control www.hse.gov.uk/workplacetransport/sitelayout.htm
- 7 Statutory notices Health & Safety www.hse.gov.uk
- 8 Racking Installations www.sema.org.uk 7a) Independent expert inspections www.sess.co.uk
- 9 First aid www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg214.pdf
- 10 Work Equipment www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1992/Uksi_19922932_en_1.htm
- 11 Lifting Equipment www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1998/19982307.htm
- 12 Display screen equipment www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si1992/Uksi_19922792_en_2.htm
- 13 Fire Risk Assessment www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2006/20060484.htm
- 14 Pollution prevention and control http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20070713_en_1
- 15 Environmental Protection Act http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts1990/ukpga_19900043_en_1
- 16 Environmental Protection (Duty of care) http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/uksi_20050894_en.pdf
- 17 Hazardous Waste <http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2005/20050894.htm>
- 18 Packaging Waste http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2008/pdf/uksi_20080413_en.pdf
- 19 Waste Management http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20071156_en_1
- 20 Contaminated Land http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2001/uksi_20010663_en.pdf
- 21 Waste Electronic Equipment http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2007/uksi_20073454_en_1

Links.

The Health and Safety Executive website has free guidance available, or more in depth priced guidance available on their website www.hse.gov.uk , just put your request in on the search engine

- 1) Guidance to various H&S advice such as managing smoking, changing the culture is available at www.iosh.co.uk
- 2) Workplace Transport Guidelines www.hse.gov.uk/workplacetransport/publications.htm
- 3) Relevant Safety Signs www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg184.htm
- 4) Warehousing and Storage free leaflet www.hse.gov.uk or priced publication HSG 76 available on the same link
- 5) Asbestos advice www.hse.gov.uk/asbestos
- 6) Hazardous substances www.hse.gov.uk/coshh
- 7) Managing sickness absence and return to work www.hse.gov.uk/sicknessabsence
- 8) Manual Handling assessment www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ondg383.pdf
- 9) Prevent slips and trips www.hse.gov.uk/slips
- 10) Manage your risk www.hse.gov.uk/risk
- 11) Working in the hot or cold www.hse.gov.uk/temperature
- 12) Stress at work www.hse.gov.uk/stress
- 13) Young people www.hse.gov.uk/youngpeople
- 14) Relevant Safety Signs www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg184.htm
- 15) Tips on effective risk assessment www.ioshroutefinder.co.uk/
- 16) Background information on COMAH <http://www.hse.gov.uk/comah/background/comah99.htm#BACKGROUND>