

RECORDING AND MEASURING A DEFECT

An issue that affects many of our Members relates to tripping or falling on the pavements that surround the buildings. Following a recent incident one of our Members asked for guidance on how best to measure and record the site information.

The imagery should ideally capture the following.



A)

A general view portraying where the defect is located with respect to physical features that will make it easy for someone else to confirm the location at a later date.



B)

If possible demonstrate the direction of travel to portray what was visible on one's approach.



C)

Use a scale rule, tape measure or even a coin in close up photographs to give a sense of scale.



D)

If the defect involves a difference in height use a straight edge across the gap and measure from there. Take a photo showing how the measurement was made.



E)

Take a close up photo of the measurement recorded with the measuring device in the same position as that shown in earlier photos.

THE CONTROL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AT WORK REGULATIONS 2016*

Employers will have to carry out exposure risk assessments. Are you ready?

IN THE ASSESSMENTS EMPLOYERS WILL NEED TO:

- assess the exposure levels and ensure their employees' exposure is below set Exposure Limit Values (ELVs)
- assess compliance by reference to Action Levels (ALs) and ELVs.
- ensure that the exposure of employees to Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs) is below the ELVs.

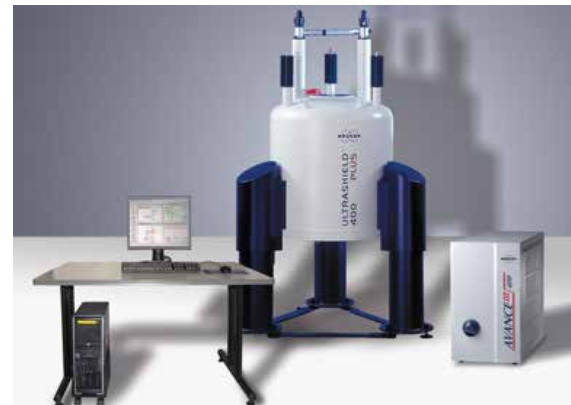
ELVs relate to the levels of EMFs exposure to the body and are often difficult to measure, and so a separate set of exposure values ALs have also been produced, which can be measured more easily.

In most cases if the ALs is not exceeded then the corresponding ELV cannot be exceeded.

- If the ALs is exceeded further assessment is needed to determine if the ELVs is exceeded and if this is the case an Action Plan must be constructed to limit exposures.
- a full risk assessment is required if the initial exposure assessment shows ELVs may be exceeded, and/or there is a risk of indirect health effects and/or there are 'workers at particular risk'.
- specific care must be taken for 'workers at particular risk' such as pregnant workers (for instance work on wind turbines and MRI scanners may pose an additional risk) as well as workers with body worn (for instance hearing aids, metalized drug delivery patches) or implanted active (for instance pacemakers) and passive (for instance stents, pins, plates or screws) medical devices.

Further information will be available on the UMAL web site – Risk Management section.

**and also THE CONTROL OF ELECTROMAGNETIC FIELDS AT WORK REGULATIONS 2016 (Northern Ireland) 2016*



NEW REGULATIONS!

Please note these are expected to come into force on 1st July 2016.

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