



Red Rose Primary School

Health & Safety Policy

Approved by:	A Brinton - Headteacher J Lumley - Chair of Governors
Last reviewed on:	Spring 2023
Next review due by:	Spring Term 2024 - to be reviewed by Finance & Premises Committee

1. Aims

Our school aims to:

- provide and maintain a safe and healthy environment
- establish and maintain safe working procedures amongst staff, pupils and all visitors to the school site
- have robust procedures in place in case of emergencies
- ensure that the premises and equipment are maintained safely, and are regularly inspected

The health, safety and welfare of all the people that work or learn at our school are of fundamental importance. We aim to provide a safe, secure and pleasant environment for everyone where people are supported to fulfil their potential. The governing body, along with the Local Authority, takes responsibility for the health & safety of all our pupils, members of staff and others who visit our premises.

2. Legislation

This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education on [health and safety in schools](#) and the following legislation:

- [The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#), which sets out the general duties employers have towards employees and duties relating to lettings
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees
- [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training
- [The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002](#), which require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health
- [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
- [The Health and Safety \(Display Screen Equipment\) Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to carry out digital screen equipment assessments and states users' entitlement to an eyesight test
- [The Gas Safety \(Installation and Use\) Regulations 1998](#), which require work on gas fittings to be carried out by someone on the Gas Safe Register
- [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#), which requires employers to take general fire precautions to ensure the safety of their staff
- [The Work at Height Regulations 2005](#), which requires employers to protect their staff from falls from height.

The school follows [national guidance published by Public Health England](#) when responding to infection control issues.

Aim High Be Proud

Respect Excellence Determination Responsibility Opportunity Support for Others Equality

www.redroseprimaryschool.com

3. Statement of Intent

The Governing Body of the school recognise their corporate responsibility under the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 to provide a safe and healthy environment for the teaching and non teaching staff, the pupils and other people who come onto the premises.

The Governing Body will take all reasonably practicable steps within their power to fulfil this responsibility.

The Governing Body will operate within the structure and framework of Durham County Council, as detailed in the School Health & Safety Policy and Procedures Manual, and will where reasonably practicable apply all health and safety instructions and advice issued by the Local Authority and other enforcing bodies.

The school will ensure that risk assessments are conducted, recorded and implemented to guarantee so far as is reasonably practicable the provision and maintenance of:

- safe premises, plant and systems of work
- safe methods of using, handling, storing and transporting of articles and substances
- suitable and sufficient information, instruction, training and supervision to enable all employees to avoid hazards and contribute positively to their own safety and health at work
- a safe working environment with adequate arrangements for the welfare of employees
- safe access to, and egress from, places of work including procedures for evacuation in an emergency.

Adequate facilities and arrangements will be maintained to consult with employees, trade union representatives and the relevant internal and external safety agencies, to encourage a joint approach to the management of health safety and welfare.

All employees have a legal obligation to take reasonable care for their own health and safety, for the safety of others and to cooperate with the Governing Body and Headteacher in fulfilling the schools' statutory duties.

The Finance & Premises Committee of the Governing Body will review this policy statement annually and update, modify or amend it as it considers necessary to ensure the health, safety and welfare of staff, pupils and others.

4. Organisation of Health & Safety Responsibilities

4.1 Governing Body

The Governing Body has the delegated responsibility for the adoption and implementation of the health and safety management systems that comply with the principles set out in the Corporate Health & Safety Policy and Schools Health & Safety Procedures Manual. In order to fulfil this responsibility the Governing Body will, as far as reasonably practicable, ensure that:

- Health & Safety management procedures and systems are incorporated as an integral part of their overall school management system, and are adequately given a level of consideration equal to other school issues
- the School Health & Safety Policy and Procedures Manual, as it relates to areas, activities and persons under the schools control is understood, implemented, maintained and monitored
- pro-active health and safety risk management is implemented, and reviewed to meet statutory, best practice and County Council requirements
- where health, safety and welfare duties and responsibilities are delegated to school staff, appropriate and sufficient information, instruction and /or training is identified and organised
- communication and liaison is maintained with all those who may need to be aware of the requirements of this policy and its procedures
- when requested the County Council is provided with information on the operation of the health and safety management system sufficient to fulfil its responsibilities
- a review of the policy and its implementation is carried out at suitable intervals
- any problems or constraints in meeting these duties and responsibilities are brought, without delay, to the attention of Durham County Council.

4.2 Headteacher

The Headteacher will cooperate with their Governing Body to ensure that:

- adequate health and safety management systems and procedures, that comply with the School Health & Safety Policy and Procedures Manual, are implemented within the school
- where duties and responsibilities are to be delegated, necessary information, instruction or training is identified and organised
- systems are in place to monitor the application and effectiveness of the health and safety procedures
- at intervals agreed with the Governing Body, a review of health and safety in the school is carried out
- they take an active and visible part in communicating and encouraging a positive attitude to health, safety and welfare

4.3 Employees

All employees have a responsibility to:

- observe the health and safety policy and procedures in school
- take reasonable care for the health and safety of themselves and of other persons who may be affected by their acts or omissions at work

- observe the school's systems of safe working and take any precautions necessary to ensure the safety of themselves and others affected by their work
- cooperate with the school or any other duty holder so far as is necessary to enable any duty or requirement imposed on the school to be performed or complied with
- use the correct tools and equipment appropriate for the job and ensure that they are kept in good condition, and not adapted for unauthorised use
- make use of safety aids, appliances, equipment and protective clothing provided
- report and seek advice, without delay, on any unsafe conditions, defects in the premises or equipment, or any shortcomings in health and safety arrangements
- do not intentionally or recklessly interfere with or misuse anything provided in the interests of health, safety or welfare
- notify immediately any accident, injury, illness, disease, dangerous occurrence or near-miss associated with the carrying out of their duties and responsibilities
- do not interfere with any plant or equipment which has been involved in an accident, or has been taken out of use pending an investigation
- familiarise themselves with the action to take in the event of fire or other emergency
- seek advice at the earliest opportunity if they have any concerns regarding health and safety of staff or pupils in the school

4.4 Pupils

Our school promotes the spiritual growth and welfare of pupils, and aims to equip pupils with the skills, knowledge and understanding to live positive, safe and healthy lives.

Pupils will be encouraged to participate in helping to create a safe learning environment in school.

4.5 Health and Safety Lead

The nominated Health and Safety lead at Red Rose Primary School is the Headteacher.

4.6 Contractors

Contractors will agree health and safety practices with the Headteacher before starting work. Before work begins the contractor will provide evidence that they have completed an adequate risk assessment of all their planned work.

5. Health and Safety Procedures

The following health and safety procedures are detailed in the Durham County Council School Health & Safety Policy and Procedures Manual.

- Accident / incident / ill-health reporting
- Asbestos
- Biological Hazards including infected sharps
- Building Related Projects

- Confined Spaces
- Design & Technology
- Display Screen Equipment
- Driving at Work
- Electrical Safety
- Fire Safety
- First Aid
- Food Safety
- Hand Arm Vibration
- Hazardous Substances (COSHH)
- Induction
- Lifting Operations & Lifting Equipment
- Lone Working
- Mobile Phones
- Manual Handling (Objects)
- Moving & Handling Pupils and Young People
- New & Expectant Mothers
- Noise at Work
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
- Playgrounds and Outdoor Play Equipment
- Public Events on School Premises
- Risk Assessment
- Risk Register and Top Level Assessment
- Science Teaching
- Security in Schools
- Swimming Pool Operation
- Traffic Management
- Violence and Aggression
- Work Equipment
- Work at Height
- Workplace Transport
- Workplace Welfare & Premises Inspection
- Young Employees

The school will use the above procedures and corresponding Risk Assessment forms to meet its obligations under the Health & Safety at Work etc Act 1974 and other regulations.

The school will keep up to date with additions and changes to the School Health & Safety Policy & Procedures Manual where it related to the work of the school.

6. School arrangements

6.1 The school curriculum

- We teach children about health and safety in order to equip them with the skills, knowledge and understanding to enable them to live positive, successful and healthy lives. Teachers take every opportunity to educate children in this regard in the normal school curriculum. For example, through the science curriculum we teach children about hazardous materials, and how to handle equipment safely and the PSHCE curriculum, about drugs.
- We teach children respect for their bodies, and how to look after themselves. We discuss these issues with the children in PSHCE lessons and we reinforce these points as part of our healthy schools programme, where children learn about eating and hygiene. We also show them how to move and play safely in PE lessons.
- Health and safety issues also arise when we teach care for the environment and awareness of the dangers of litter. Key Stage 2 children receive sex and drugs education (see the Science Policy and Relationships and Sex Education Policy).
- Our school promotes the spiritual growth and welfare of the children through the RE curriculum, through special events such as harvest festival, and through the daily act of collective worship.
- Each class has the opportunity to discuss problems or issues of concern with their teacher. Teachers use PSHE sessions to help children to discuss and overcome any fears and worries that they may have. Teachers handle these concerns with sensitivity.

6.2 School meals

- Our school provides the opportunity for children to buy a meal at lunchtimes. If parents are in receipt of income support, they may claim free school meals for their children. We do all we can to ensure that the meals provided have a suitable nutritional value and work with Taylor Shaw to achieve this.
- Care is taken to ensure pupils with food allergies are given meals that are safe and of nutritional value.
- If children choose to bring their own packed lunch, we provide them a suitable place to eat their lunch, and we supervise them during this time.
- Our school promotes a healthy lifestyle and achieves the Healthy School Standard.

6.3 Child protection

Aim High Be Proud

Respect Excellence Determination Responsibility Opportunity Support for Others Equality

www.redroseprimaryschool.com

- There is a named person responsible for child protection in the school. This is the Headteacher, but this may be delegated in some circumstances. See Child Protection & Safeguarding Policy for details.
- We require all adults employed or having contact with pupils in school (eg staff, volunteers, contractors etc) to have been DBS checked before being allowed access to pupils. This includes adults accompanying Educational Visits.

6.4 Visitors in school

- The entrance to the school is kept locked to prevent unauthorised access.
- All visitors will sign the visitors book on entering the school and wear a visitors badge at all times.
- Staff should report any potentially unauthorised visitors to the Head Teacher as soon as possible. Staff should not put themselves at risk challenging intruders, but should ensure pupils are moved to a place of safety.

6.5 Seat-belts

Our school only uses coaches and minibuses that have seat-belts provided. We instruct pupils to wear seat-belts at all times when the vehicle is moving.

When staff cars are used to transport pupils, the law regarding child restraints is always followed without exception.

6.6 Educational visits and Off-Site Activities

Our school recognises the educational benefit of educational visits and off-site activities and the valuable contribution such activities can play in supporting the curriculum.

The school will follow the Local Authority guidance on Educational Visits and seek Local Authority approval for all visits where LA approval is required.

Governors delegate the Headteacher authority to approve all visits on behalf of the school with the exception of overseas visits and those involving adventurous activities requiring an AALA licence. Approval for such visits will be made by the Governing Body.

Educational Visits for the previous term will be included in the Headteachers termly report.

7. Site security

The Caretaker is responsible for the security of the school site in and out of school hours. They are responsible for visual inspections of the site, and for the intruder and fire alarm systems.

The Headteacher, Deputy Headteacher and Caretaker are key holders and will respond to an emergency.

8. Fire

Emergency exits, assembly points and assembly point instructions are clearly identified by safety signs and notices. Fire risk assessment of the premises will be reviewed regularly.

Emergency evacuations are practised at least once a term.

The fire alarm is a loud continuous bell.

Fire alarm testing will take place once a week by the Caretaker.

New staff will be trained in fire safety and all staff and pupils will be made aware of any new fire risks.

In the event of a fire:

- the alarm will be raised immediately by whoever discovers the fire and emergency services contacted. Evacuation procedures will also begin immediately
- fire extinguishers may be used by staff only, and only then if staff are trained in how to operate them and are confident they can use them without putting themselves or others at risk
- staff and pupils will congregate at the assembly points on the school yard.
- class teachers will take a register of pupils, which will then be checked against the attendance register of that day
- the school secretary will take a register of all school staff and Mr Tunstall will check Taylor Shaw staff.
- staff and pupils will remain outside the building until the emergency services say it is safe to re-enter

The school will have special arrangements in place for the evacuation of people with mobility needs and fire risk assessments will also pay particular attention to those with disabilities.

A fire safety checklist can be found in Appendix 1.

9. COSHH

Schools are required to control hazardous substances, which can take many forms, including:

- chemicals
- products containing chemicals
- fumes
- dusts
- vapours

- mists
- gases and asphyxiating gases
- germs that cause diseases, such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease

Control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH) risk assessments are completed by the Headteacher and circulated to all employees who work with hazardous substances. Staff will also be provided with protective equipment, where necessary.

Our staff use and store hazardous products in accordance with instructions on the product label. All hazardous products are kept in their original containers, with clear labelling and product information.

Any hazardous products are disposed of in accordance with specific disposal procedures. Emergency procedures, including procedures for dealing with spillages, are displayed near where hazardous products are stored and in areas where they are routinely used.

9.1 Gas safety

- Installation, maintenance and repair of gas appliances and fittings will be carried out by a competent Gas Safe registered engineer.
- Gas pipework, appliances and flues are regularly maintained.
- All rooms with gas appliances are checked to ensure that they have adequate ventilation.

9.2 Legionella

- A water risk assessment is completed monthly. The Caretaker is responsible for ensuring that the identified operational controls are conducted and recorded in the school's water log book.
- This risk assessment will be reviewed every month and when significant changes have occurred to the water system and/or building footprint.
- The risks from legionella are mitigated by the following: temperature checks, flushing of water system after a holiday.

9.3 Asbestos

- Staff are briefed on the hazards of asbestos, the location of any asbestos in the school and the action to take if they suspect they have disturbed it.
- Arrangements are in place to ensure that contractors are made aware of any asbestos on the premises and that it is not disturbed by their work.
- Contractors will be advised that if they discover material which they suspect could be asbestos, they will stop work immediately until the area is declared safe.
- A record is kept of the location of asbestos that has been found on the school site.

10. Equipment

- All equipment and machinery is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, maintenance schedules outline when extra checks should take place.
- When new equipment is purchased, it is checked to ensure that it meets appropriate educational standards.
- All equipment is stored in the appropriate storage containers and areas. All containers are labelled with the correct hazard sign and contents.

10.1 Electrical equipment

- All staff are responsible for ensuring that they use and handle electrical equipment sensibly and safely.
- Any pupil or volunteer who handles electrical appliances does so under the supervision of the member of staff who so directs them.
- Any potential hazards will be reported to the Headteacher immediately.
- Permanently installed electrical equipment is connected through a dedicated isolator switch and adequately earthed.
- Only trained staff members can check plugs.
- Where necessary a portable appliance test (PAT) will be carried out by a competent person.
- All isolators switches are clearly marked to identify their machine.
- Electrical apparatus and connections will not be touched by wet hands and will only be used in dry conditions.
- Maintenance, repair, installation and disconnection work associated with permanently installed or portable electrical equipment is only carried out by a competent person.

10.2 PE equipment

- Pupils are taught how to carry out and set up PE equipment safely and efficiently. Staff check that equipment is set up safely.
- Any concerns about the condition of the hall floor or other apparatus will be reported to the Headteacher.

10.3 Display screen equipment

- All staff who use computers daily as a significant part of their normal work have a display screen equipment (DSE) assessment carried out. 'Significant' is taken to be continuous/near continuous spells of an hour or more at a time.

- Staff identified as DSE users are entitled to an eyesight test for DSE use upon request, and at regular intervals thereafter, by a qualified optician (and corrective glasses provided if required specifically for DSE use).

11. Lone working

Lone working may include:

- late working
- home or site visits
- weekend working
- site manager duties
- site cleaning duties
- working in a single occupancy office

Potentially dangerous activities, such as those where there is a risk of falling from height, will not be undertaken when working alone. If there are any doubts about the task to be performed, then the task will be postponed until other staff members are available.

If lone working is to be undertaken, a colleague, friend or family member will be informed about where the member of staff is and when they are likely to return.

The lone worker will ensure that they are medically fit to work alone.

12. Working at height

We will ensure that work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people with the skills, knowledge and experience to do the work.

In addition:

- the caretaker retains ladders for working at height
- pupils are prohibited from using ladders
- staff will wear appropriate footwear and clothing when using ladders
- contractors are expected to provide their own ladders for working at height
- before using a ladder, staff are expected to conduct a visual inspection to ensure its safety
- access to high levels, such as roofs, is only permitted by trained persons

13. Manual handling

It is up to individuals to determine whether they are fit to lift or move equipment and furniture. If an individual feels that to lift an item could result in injury or exacerbate an existing condition, they will ask for assistance.

The school will ensure that proper mechanical aids and lifting equipment are available in school, and that staff are trained in how to use them safely.

Staff and pupils are expected to use the following basic manual handling procedure:

- Plan the lift and assess the load. If it is awkward or heavy, use a mechanical aid, such as a trolley, or ask another person to help.
- Take the more direct route that is clear from obstruction and is as flat as possible.
- Ensure the area where you plan to offload the load is clear.
- When lifting, bend your knees and keep your back straight, feet apart and angled out. Ensure the load is held close to the body and firmly. Lift smoothly and slowly and avoid twisting, stretching and reaching where practicable.

14. Off-site visits

When taking pupils off the school premises, we will ensure that:

- risk assessments will be completed where off-site visits and activities require them
- all off-site visits are appropriately staffed
- staff will take a school mobile phone, a portable first aid kit, information about the specific medical needs of pupils along with the parents' contact details
- There will always be at least one first aider with a current paediatric first aid certificate on school trips and visits, as required by the statutory framework for the Early Years Foundation Stage.

15. Lettings

This policy applies to lettings. Those who hire any aspect of the school site or any facilities will be made aware of the content of the school's Health and Safety Policy, and will have responsibility for complying with it.

16. Violence at work

We believe that staff should not be in any danger at work and will not tolerate violent or threatening behaviour towards our staff.

All staff will report any incidents of aggression or violence (or near misses) directed to themselves to their Headteacher immediately. This applies to violence from pupils, visitors or other staff.

17. Smoking

Smoking is not permitted anywhere on the school premises.

18. Infection prevention and control

We follow national guidance published by Public Health England (PHE) when responding to infection control issues. We will encourage staff and pupils to follow this good hygiene practice, outlined below, where applicable.

18.1 Handwashing

- Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water, and dry with paper towels.
- Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals.
- Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings.

18.2 Coughing and sneezing

- Cover mouth and nose with a tissue.
- Wash hands after using or disposing of tissues.
- Spitting is discouraged.

18.3 Personal protective equipment

- Wear disposable non-powdered vinyl or latex-free CE-marked gloves and disposable plastic aprons where there is a risk of splashing or contamination with blood/body fluids (for example, nappy or pad changing).
- Wear goggles if there is a risk of splashing to the face.
- Use the correct personal protective equipment when handling cleaning chemicals.

18.4 Cleaning of the environment

- Clean the environment, including toys and equipment, frequently and thoroughly.

18.5 Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages

- Clean up all spillages of blood, faeces, saliva, vomit, nasal and eye discharges immediately and wear personal protective equipment.
- When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant and use as per manufacturer's instructions. Ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses and suitable for use on the affected surface.
- Never use mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages – use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below.

Aim High Be Proud

Respect Excellence Determination Responsibility Opportunity Support for Others Equality

www.redroseprimaryschool.com

- Make spillage kits available for blood spills.

18.6 Laundry

- Wash laundry in a separate dedicated facility.
- Wash soiled linen separately and at the hottest wash the fabric will tolerate.
- Wear personal protective clothing when handling soiled linen.
- Bag children's soiled clothing to be sent home, never rinse by hand.

18.7 Clinical waste

- Always segregate domestic and clinical waste, in accordance with local policy.
- Used nappies/pads, gloves, aprons and soiled dressings are stored in correct clinical waste bags in foot-operated bins.
- Remove clinical waste with a registered waste contractor.
- Remove all clinical waste bags when they are two-thirds full and store in a dedicated, secure area while awaiting collection.

18.8 Animals

- Wash hands before and after handling any animals.
- Keep animals' living quarters clean and away from food areas.
- Dispose of animal waste regularly and keep litter boxes away from pupils.
- Supervise pupils when playing with animals.
- Seek veterinary advice on animal welfare and animal health issues, and the suitability of the animal as a pet.

18.9 Pupils vulnerable to infection

Some medical conditions make pupils vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children. The school will normally have been made aware of such vulnerable children. These children are particularly vulnerable to chickenpox, measles or slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) and, if exposed to either of these, the parent/carer will be informed promptly and further medical advice sought. Advise these children to have additional immunisations, for example for pneumococcal and influenza.

18.10 Exclusion periods for infectious diseases

The school will follow recommended exclusion periods outlined by Public Health England, summarised in Appendix 4.

In the event of an epidemic/pandemic, we will follow advice from Public Health England about the appropriate course of action.

19. New and expectant mothers

Risk assessments will be carried out whenever any employee or pupil notifies the school that they are pregnant.

Appropriate measures will be put in place to control risks identified. Some specific risks are summarised below:

- Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Expectant mothers should report exposure to antenatal carer and GP at any stage of exposure. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles.
- If a pregnant woman comes into contact with measles or German measles (rubella), she should inform her antenatal carer and GP immediately to ensure investigation.
- Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy (before 20 weeks), the pregnant woman should inform her antenatal care and GP as this must be investigated promptly.

20. Occupational stress

We are committed to promoting high levels of health and wellbeing and recognise the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors through risk assessment.

Systems are in place within the school for responding to individual concerns and monitoring staff workloads.

21. Accident reporting

21.1 Accident record book

- An accident form will be completed as soon as possible after the accident occurs by the member of staff or first aider who deals with it. An accident form template can be found in Appendix 2.
- As much detail as possible will be supplied when reporting an accident.
- Information about injuries will also be kept in the pupil's educational record.
- Records held in the first aid and accident book will be retained by the school for a minimum of 3 years, in accordance with regulation 25 of the Social Security (Claims and Payments) Regulations 1979, and then securely disposed of.

21.2 Reporting to the Health and Safety Executive

The Headteacher will keep a record of any accident which results in a reportable injury, disease, or dangerous occurrence as defined in the RIDDOR 2013 legislation (regulations 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The Headteacher will report these to the Health and Safety Executive as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident.

Reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences include:

- death
- specified injuries, including:
 - fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
 - amputations
 - any injury likely to lead to permanent loss of sight or reduction in sight
 - any crush injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
 - serious burns (including scalding)
 - any scalping requiring hospital treatment
 - any loss of consciousness caused by head injury or asphyxia
 - any other injury arising from working in an enclosed space which leads to hypothermia or heat-induced illness, or requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours
- injuries where an employee is away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days
- where an accident leads to someone being taken to hospital
- where something happens that does not result in an injury, but could have done
- near-miss events that do not result in an injury, but could have done. Examples of near-miss events relevant to schools include, but are not limited to:
 - the collapse or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment
 - the accidental release of a biological agent likely to cause severe human illness
 - the accidental release or escape of any substance that may cause a serious injury or damage to health
 - an electrical short circuit or overload causing a fire or explosion

Information on how to make a RIDDOR report is available here:

[How to make a RIDDOR report. HSE](http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm)

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/report.htm>

21.3 Notifying parents

The Headteacher will inform parents of any accident or injury sustained by a pupil, and any first aid treatment given, on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable.

21.4 Reporting to Ofsted and child protection agencies

Aim High Be Proud

Respect Excellence Determination Responsibility Opportunity Support for Others Equality

www.redroseprimaryschool.com

The Headteacher will notify Ofsted of any serious accident, illness or injury to, or death of, a pupil while in the school's care. This will happen as soon as is reasonably practicable, and no later than 14 days after the incident.

The Headteacher will also notify Durham LSCB of any serious accident or injury to, or the death of, a pupil while in the school's care.

22. Training

Our staff are provided with basic health and safety training as part of their induction process.

Staff who work in high risk environments, such as in science labs or with woodwork equipment, or work with pupils with special educational needs (SEN), are given additional health and safety training.

23. Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed annually by the Headteacher and Chair of Governors, and approved by the Finance & Premises Committee.

24. Links with other policies

This Health and Safety Policy links to the following policies:

- First aid
- Risk assessment
- Supporting pupils with medical conditions
- Accessibility plan

Appendix 1. Fire safety checklist

Issue to check	Yes/No
Are fire regulations prominently displayed?	
Is fire-fighting equipment, including fire blankets, in place?	
Does fire-fighting equipment give details for the type of fire it should be used for?	
Are fire exits clearly labelled?	
Are fire doors fitted with self-closing mechanisms?	
Are flammable materials stored away from open flames?	
Do all staff and pupils understand what to do in the event of a fire?	
Can you easily hear the fire alarm from all areas?	

Appendix 2. Accident report

Name of injured person		Role/class	
Date and time of incident		Location of incident	
Incident details			
<p><i>Describe in detail what happened, how it happened and what injuries the person incurred</i></p>			
Action taken			
<p><i>Describe the steps taken in response to the incident, including any first aid treatment, and what happened to the injured person immediately afterwards.</i></p>			
Follow-up action required			
<p><i>Outline what steps the school will take to check on the injured person, and what it will do to reduce the risk of the incident happening again</i></p>			
Name of person attending the incident			
Signature		Date	

Appendix 3. Recommended absence period for preventing the spread of infection

This list of recommended absence periods for preventing the spread of infection is taken from [non-statutory guidance for schools and other childcare settings](#) from Public Health England (PHE).

Rashes and skin infections

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school	Comments
Athlete's foot	None	Athlete's foot is not a serious condition. Treatment is recommended.
Chickenpox	Until all vesicles have crusted over	Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. These children are particularly vulnerable to chickenpox. Chickenpox can also affect pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection.
Cold sores (herpes simplex)	None	Avoid kissing and contact with the sores. Cold sores are generally mild and self-limiting.
German measles (rubella)*	Four days from onset of rash (as per " Green Book ")	Preventable by immunisation (MMR x2 doses). If a pregnant woman comes into contact with German measles she should inform her GP and antenatal carer immediately to ensure investigation.
Hand, foot and mouth	None	
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or	Antibiotic treatment speeds healing and reduces the infectious period.

	48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment	
Measles*	Four days from onset of rash	Preventable by immunisation (MMR x2 doses). Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. These children are particularly vulnerable to measles. Measles during pregnancy can result in early delivery or even loss of the baby. If a pregnant woman is exposed she should immediately inform whoever is giving antenatal care to ensure investigation.
Molluscum contagiosum	None	A self-limiting condition.
Ringworm	Exclusion not usually required	Treatment is required.
Roseola (infantum)	None	
Scabies	Child can return after first treatment	Household and close contacts require treatment.
Scarlet fever*	Child can return 24 hours after starting appropriate antibiotic treatment	Antibiotic treatment is recommended for the affected child.
Slapped cheek syndrome/fifth disease (parvovirus B19)	None (once rash has developed)	Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. These children are particularly vulnerable to parvovirus B19. Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy

		(before 20 weeks), inform whoever is giving antenatal care as this must be investigated promptly.
Shingles	Exclude only if rash is weeping and cannot be covered	Can cause chickenpox in those who are not immune, i.e. have not had chickenpox. It is spread by very close contact and touch. If further information is required, contact your local PHE centre. Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. These children are particularly vulnerable to shingles. Shingles can also affect pregnancy if a woman has not already had chickenpox.
Warts and verrucae	None	Verrucae should be covered in swimming pools, gymnasiums and changing rooms.

Diarrhoea and vomiting illness

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery	Comments
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting	48 hours from last episode of diarrhoea or vomiting	
E. coli O157 VTEC Typhoid* [and paratyphoid*] (enteric fever) Shigella (dysentery)	Should be excluded for 48 hours from the last episode of diarrhoea. Further exclusion may be required for some children until they are no longer excreting	Further exclusion is required for children aged 5 years or younger and those who have difficulty in adhering to hygiene practices. Children in these categories should be excluded until there is evidence of microbiological clearance. This guidance may also apply to some contacts who may also require microbiological clearance. Please consult your local PHE centre for further advice

Cryptosporidiosis	Exclude for 48 hours from the last episode of diarrhoea	Exclusion from swimming is advisable for two weeks after the diarrhoea has settled
--------------------------	---	--

Respiratory infections

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery	Comments
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered	Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. It may be advisable for these children to have additional immunisations, for example pneumococcal and influenza.
Tuberculosis*	Always consult your local PHE centre	Some medical conditions make children vulnerable to infections that would rarely be serious in most children, these include those being treated for leukaemia or other cancers. It may be advisable for these children to have additional immunisations, for example pneumococcal and influenza.
Whooping cough*	Five days from starting antibiotic treatment, or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment	Preventable by vaccination. After treatment, non-infectious coughing may continue for many weeks. Your local PHE centre will organise any contact tracing necessary.

Other infections

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery	Comments
------------------------	---	----------

Aim High Be Proud

Respect Excellence Determination Responsibility Opportunity Support for Others Equality

www.redroseprimaryschool.com

Conjunctivitis	None	If an outbreak/cluster occurs, consult your local PHE centre.
Diphtheria*	Exclusion is essential. Always consult with your local HPT	Family contacts must be excluded until cleared to return by your local PHE centre. Preventable by vaccination. Your local PHE centre will organise any contact tracing necessary.
Glandular fever	None	
Head lice	None	Treatment is recommended only in cases where live lice have been seen.
Hepatitis A*	Exclude until seven days after onset of jaundice (or seven days after symptom onset if no jaundice)	In an outbreak of hepatitis A, your local PHE centre will advise on control measures.
Hepatitis B*, C*, HIV/AIDS	None	Hepatitis B and C and HIV are bloodborne viruses that are not infectious through casual contact. All spillages of blood should be cleaned up immediately (always wear PPE). When spillages occur, clean using a product that combines both a detergent and a disinfectant. Use as per manufacturer's instructions and ensure it is effective against bacteria and viruses and suitable for use on the affected surface. Never use mops for cleaning up blood and body fluid spillages – use disposable paper towels and discard clinical waste as described below. A spillage kit should be available for blood spills.
Meningococcal meningitis*/ septicaemia*	Until recovered	Meningitis C is preventable by vaccination There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. In case of an outbreak, it may be necessary to provide antibiotics with or without meningococcal vaccination to close school

		contacts. Your local PHE centre will advise on any action is needed.
Meningitis* due to other bacteria	Until recovered	Hib and pneumococcal meningitis are preventable by vaccination. There is no reason to exclude siblings or other close contacts of a case. Your local PHE centre will give advice on any action needed.
Meningitis viral*	None	Milder illness. There is no reason to exclude siblings and other close contacts of a case. Contact tracing is not required.
MRSA	None	Good hygiene, in particular handwashing and environmental cleaning, are important to minimise any danger of spread. If further information is required, contact your local PHE centre.
Mumps*	Exclude child for five days after onset of swelling	Preventable by vaccination
Threadworms	None	Treatment is recommended for the child and household contacts.
Tonsillitis	None	There are many causes, but most cases are due to viruses and do not need an antibiotic.

* denotes a notifiable disease. It is a statutory requirement that doctors report a notifiable disease to the proper officer of the local authority (usually a consultant in communicable disease control). In addition, organisations may be required via locally agreed arrangements to inform their local PHE centre. Regulating bodies (for example, Ofsted/Commission for Social Care Inspection (CSCI)) may wish to be informed.