

### **HSE in Scotland**

#### during the Covid-19 pandemic









#### **HSE's remit**

- GB wide and founded on the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act (1974)
- Applies in workplaces and to work activities
- Duties on employers, self-employed and employees to protect employees and others affected by work activity
- No new powers or extra responsibilities for HSE under the Scottish Government's Coronavirus emergency legislation





### Health and Safety at Work Act

- Policy decision by HSE from March 2020 to apply the requirements of health and safety legislation to minimising Coronavirus transmission in workplaces GB wide
- Part of the overall public sector response to SARS CoV-2/Covid19
- Linked regulatory health and safety requirements for risk assessment, fresh air ventilation, COSHH for laboratory environments etc.





### Working with others in Scotland

- Agreed arrangements with Scottish local authorities/Police Scotland to ensure a joined up approach, linking public health requirements (e.g. face coverings), with health and safety requirements (e.g. ventilation)
- Ongoing reviews of current issues, and compliance with Coronavirus controls in workplaces, with Scottish Government officials, Police Scotland and local authority officers every week since then
- Briefing and assistance to public health teams during workplace outbreak investigations, (chilled food manufacturing)



# School premises

- HSE regulatory responsibility for health and safety in education settings
- Scottish Government, 'Reducing risks in schools' guidance for Covid19 controls, recommendations from the 'Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's issues'
- Huge variation in premises, from old Victorian schools to very recent designs. Fast developing, but incomplete, knowledge of SARS CoV-2
- Need for detailed local assessment and consideration to establish suitable/achievable controls in schools



# School premises – controls

- Distancing processes and procedures, signage and barriers, based on individual school layouts
- Cleaning/hygiene again, environment specific, touch points identification, moved to importance of hand hygiene over time, some use of 'novel' equipment
- Ventilation extremely complex and variable, recirculating air for energy efficiency in mechanical systems vs infiltration and natural airflow in older premises. Need to balance ventilation rates against thermal comfort. CO<sub>2</sub> as proxy



# School premises - issues

- HSE Covid19 spot inspections, August/September 2020 500 initial calls to Scottish schools leading to 100 sample inspection visits
- Generally good compliance with the available Scottish Government and HSE guidance at the time, in both LA operated and independent schools
- Electrostatic disinfection





# **Good practice**

- Detailed, realistic, local risk assessment establishing workable controls based on the premises layout, systems of ventilation, staffing compliment etc.
- Regular management review and checking of controls in place
- Limited baseline standards, best endeavours
- No guarantees!





#### The future

- Removal of Coronavirus emergency legislation aligns with HSE removal of legal requirement for Covid19 risk assessment.
- Move to primarily public health management of Covid19, (vaccination and treatment etc.)
- Scottish Government currently considering longer term Covid19 'adaptations', which may include aspects such as ventilation in workplaces





#### The future

- Updated building standards requirements for ventilation based on achievable CO<sub>2</sub> levels
- However, need for more 'robust' consideration of existing legal requirements for fresh air ventilation, clean and orderly workplaces and provision of welfare facilities/hot water etc.
- Huge number of ongoing scientific studies, worldwide, on aspects of SARS Cov-2 transmission and Covid19





 Includes the 'Protect – National Core Study on Transmission and Environment', led by HSE, but involving 70 researchers from 16 universities across the UK



The PROTECT COVID-19 National Core Study on transmission and environment is a UK-wide research programme improving our understanding of how SARS-CoV-2 (the virus that causes COVID-19) is transmitted from person to person, and how this varies in different settings and environments. This

The rate of SARS-CoV-2 transmission is largely determined by the interaction of three factors: the **characteristics of the virus** itself, the **physical environment** it is in, and the **behaviour of people** in that environment. The PROTECT study will improve our understanding of the role of each of these factors by addressing several key research questions relevant to each of them, including:

- What dose of the **virus** is needed to infect someone?
- How are droplets containing the **virus** generated, emitted and dispersed?



### Questions



