
Graduate Certificate in Health and Safety Management for Film Productions (United Kingdom)

Legal and Regulatory Framework for Entertainment Safety (United Kingdom)

Aerial Lifts: equipment used to elevate workers to high places, also known as cherry pickers or boom lifts, commonly used in film productions for lighting and camera work, and subject to the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974, which requires employers to ensure the safe use of such equipment. The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 also apply, requiring regular maintenance and inspection of aerial lifts. For example, a film production company using aerial lifts to film a scene from above must ensure that the equipment is properly maintained and that workers are trained in its safe use.

Air Quality: the measure of the quality of air in a given environment, important for ensuring the health and safety of workers on film sets, where air quality can be affected by factors such as dust, smoke, and chemical use. The Air Quality Regulations 2010 require employers to assess and manage air quality risks, and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 also apply, requiring employers to control exposure to hazardous substances. For instance, a film production company filming a scene involving smoke effects must ensure that the air quality is monitored and that workers are provided with appropriate respiratory protective equipment.

Asbestos: a hazardous material that was commonly used in building construction, and can pose a serious risk to health if disturbed or damaged, requiring special handling and removal procedures. The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 require employers to assess and manage asbestos risks, and the Asbestos (Licensing) Regulations 1983 also apply, requiring employers to obtain a license before carrying out asbestos removal work. For example, a film production company filming on location in an old building must ensure that any asbestos present is safely managed and that workers are not exposed to it.

Breathing Apparatus: equipment used to provide a safe supply of air for workers in environments with poor air quality, such as when working with hazardous substances or in confined spaces. The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 require employers to provide suitable breathing apparatus, and the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 also apply, requiring employers to control exposure to hazardous substances. For instance, a film production company filming a scene involving chemical use must ensure that workers are provided with breathing apparatus and that it is properly maintained.

Certification: the process of verifying that a person or organization has met the required standards or criteria for a particular activity or profession, such as health and safety certification for film production workers. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 requires employers to ensure that workers are competent and trained, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply,

requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For example, a film production company must ensure that its workers are certified to work with certain equipment or in certain environments.

Confined Spaces: areas that are enclosed or partially enclosed, and can pose a serious risk to health and safety if not properly managed, such as tanks, pipes, or tunnels. The Confined Spaces Regulations 1997 require employers to assess and manage confined space risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of confined spaces. For instance, a film production company filming a scene in a tunnel must ensure that the confined space is safely managed and that workers are provided with appropriate equipment and training.

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH): regulations that require employers to assess and manage the risks associated with hazardous substances, such as chemicals and dust, in the workplace. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 require employers to control exposure to hazardous substances, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of hazardous substances. For example, a film production company using chemical special effects must ensure that the risks are assessed and managed, and that workers are provided with appropriate personal protective equipment.

Display Screen Equipment: equipment such as computers and monitors that are used for work purposes, and can pose a risk to health if not properly used or maintained, such as causing eye strain or musculoskeletal disorders. The Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992 require employers to assess and manage display screen equipment risks, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply, requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For instance, a film production company using display screen equipment for editing and post-production work must ensure that the equipment is properly used and maintained, and that workers are provided with regular breaks and training on safe use.

Electrical Safety: the management of electrical risks in the workplace, such as from faulty equipment or overloaded circuits, to prevent electrical shock or fire. The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 require employers to ensure the safe use of electrical equipment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of electrical equipment. For example, a film production company using electrical equipment for lighting and special effects must ensure that the equipment is properly maintained and that workers are trained in its safe use.

Emergency Procedures: plans and procedures that are put in place to respond to emergency situations, such as fires or accidents, to minimize harm and ensure a safe evacuation. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 requires employers to assess and manage fire risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe evacuation of workers in emergency situations. For instance, a film production company must have emergency procedures in place in case of a fire or other emergency, and must ensure that workers are trained in the procedures and that equipment is properly maintained.

Employer's Liability: the responsibility of employers to ensure the health and safety of their workers, and to provide compensation in case of injury or illness. The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 requires employers to have insurance to cover liability for worker injuries, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must have employer's liability insurance to cover workers in case of injury or illness.

Environmental Impact: the effect of human activities on the natural environment, such as pollution or waste, and the need to minimize harm and promote sustainability. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires employers to minimize waste and pollution, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to minimize environmental harm. For instance, a film production company must ensure that its activities do not harm the environment, and must take steps to minimize waste and pollution.

Ergonomics: the study of how to design and arrange workspaces and equipment to minimize the risk of injury or illness, such as musculoskeletal disorders. The Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations 1992 require employers to assess and manage display screen equipment risks, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply, requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For example, a film production company must ensure that workspaces and equipment are designed and arranged to minimize the risk of injury or illness, and must provide workers with training on ergonomics and safe use of equipment.

Fire Safety: the management of fire risks in the workplace, such as from flammable materials or electrical equipment, to prevent fires and ensure a safe evacuation. The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 requires employers to assess and manage fire risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must have fire safety measures in place, such as fire extinguishers and emergency procedures, and must ensure that workers are trained in fire safety and evacuation procedures.

First Aid: the provision of medical care and treatment in case of injury or illness, such as basic life support or wound care. The Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981 require employers to provide first aid facilities and trained personnel, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply, requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For example, a film production company must have first aid facilities and trained personnel on set, and must ensure that workers are provided with information on first aid procedures and emergency contact numbers.

Hazard: a situation or condition that has the potential to cause harm or injury, such as a slippery floor or a faulty piece of equipment. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require employers to assess and manage health and safety risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working

environment. For instance, a film production company must identify and manage hazards on set, such as ensuring that equipment is properly maintained and that workers are trained in its safe use.

Health and Safety Policy: a statement of an organization's commitment to health and safety, and its procedures for managing risks and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 requires employers to have a health and safety policy, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply, requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For example, a film production company must have a health and safety policy that outlines its commitment to health and safety, and its procedures for managing risks and ensuring compliance with laws and regulations.

Incident: an event or accident that has caused harm or injury, such as a fall or an equipment failure, and the need to investigate and learn from it to prevent future incidents. The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013 require employers to report incidents, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must investigate and learn from incidents, such as a fall or an equipment failure, and must take steps to prevent future incidents, such as providing additional training or modifying equipment.

Insurance: the provision of financial protection against risks or losses, such as employer's liability insurance or public liability insurance. The Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 requires employers to have insurance to cover liability for worker injuries, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must have insurance to cover liability for worker injuries or damage to equipment or property.

Lifting Operations: the use of equipment or techniques to lift or move heavy or bulky objects, such as cranes or forklifts, and the need to manage the risks associated with such operations. The Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 require employers to assess and manage lifting operation risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must ensure that lifting operations are safely managed, and that workers are trained in the safe use of equipment and techniques.

Manual Handling: the use of physical force to lift, carry, or move objects, and the need to manage the risks associated with such activities, such as musculoskeletal disorders. The Manual Handling Operations Regulations 1992 require employers to assess and manage manual handling risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must ensure that manual handling activities are safely managed, and that workers are trained in the safe use of techniques and equipment.

Noise: sound that is loud enough to cause harm or injury, such as hearing loss or tinnitus, and the need to manage the risks associated with noise exposure. The Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 require employers to assess and manage noise risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must ensure that noise levels are safely managed, and that workers are provided with hearing protection and training on safe use of equipment.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): equipment such as hard hats, gloves, or goggles that is worn to protect workers from hazards or risks, such as falling objects or chemical splashes. The Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 require employers to provide suitable PPE, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must provide workers with PPE, such as hard hats and gloves, when working with hazardous materials or in hazardous environments.

Portable Appliance Testing (PAT): the process of testing and inspecting portable electrical appliances to ensure they are safe to use. The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 require employers to ensure the safe use of electrical equipment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must ensure that portable electrical appliances are regularly tested and inspected, and that workers are trained in the safe use of equipment.

Risk Assessment: the process of identifying and evaluating risks or hazards in the workplace, and implementing controls to minimize or eliminate them. The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require employers to assess and manage health and safety risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must conduct regular risk assessments, and must implement controls to minimize or eliminate risks, such as providing training or modifying equipment.

Safety Data Sheets (SDS): documents that provide information on the safe use, handling, and storage of hazardous substances, such as chemicals or materials. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 require employers to provide SDS, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must provide workers with SDS for hazardous substances, and must ensure that workers are trained in the safe use and handling of such substances.

Slips, Trips, and Falls: accidents that can occur when workers slip, trip, or fall due to hazardous conditions or equipment, and the need to manage the risks associated with such accidents. The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 require employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film

production company must ensure that walkways are clear and that equipment is properly maintained to prevent slips, trips, and falls.

Training: the process of educating and instructing workers on the safe use of equipment, procedures, and practices, such as health and safety training or first aid training. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 requires employers to provide training, and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 also apply, requiring employers to assess and manage health and safety risks. For instance, a film production company must provide workers with training on the safe use of equipment and procedures, and must ensure that workers are competent and trained to perform their jobs safely.

Ventilation: the process of providing a safe and healthy environment by removing or controlling airborne contaminants, such as dust or fumes. The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 require employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must ensure that ventilation systems are properly maintained and that workers are provided with a safe and healthy environment.

Waste Management: the process of managing and disposing of waste in a safe and environmentally friendly way, such as recycling or proper disposal of hazardous materials. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires employers to minimize waste and pollution, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must ensure that waste is properly managed and disposed of, and that workers are trained in the safe handling and disposal of waste.

Work at Height: work that is carried out at a height above the ground, such as on scaffolding or ladders, and the need to manage the risks associated with such work, such as falls or equipment failure. The Work at Height Regulations 2005 require employers to assess and manage work at height risks, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must ensure that work at height is safely managed, and that workers are trained in the safe use of equipment and procedures.

Work Equipment: equipment that is used for work purposes, such as machinery or tools, and the need to manage the risks associated with such equipment, such as maintenance or training. The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 require employers to ensure the safe use of work equipment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For instance, a film production company must ensure that work equipment is properly maintained and that workers are trained in its safe use.

Workplace: the location where work is carried out, such as a studio or location, and the need to manage the risks associated with such a location, such as hazards or equipment. The Workplace (Health, Safety and

Welfare) Regulations 1992 require employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment, and the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 also applies, requiring employers to ensure the safe use of equipment and to provide a safe working environment. For example, a film production company must ensure that the workplace is safe and healthy, and that workers are provided with a safe and healthy environment.