

Level 2 Certificate in Risk Assessment

Syllabus

Description

The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require every employer and self-employed person to make a suitable and sufficient assessment of the health and safety risks to employees and others not in the their employment to which they undertakings give rise, in order to put in place appropriate control measures.

The BSC Awards Level 2 Certificate in Risk Assessment aims to provide supervisors and employees with knowledge and understating of the risk assessment process and the skills required to undertake a suitable and sufficient risk assessment.

The specification has been developed by British Safety Council Awards in consultation with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and other interested parties.

The specification is based on the Health and Safety Executive's *Five Steps to Risk Assessment* and the National Occupational Standards for Health and Safety, and is accredited by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA) at Level 2 in the National Qualifications Framework.

Assessment is fir for purpose. The workplace-based risk assessment task relates directly to the candidates workplace and tests the application of learning in a practical context.

While the BSC Awards Level 2 Certificate in Risk Assessment is a stand-alone qualification, it allows for lateral progression to other BSC Awards Level 2 qualifications covering specific risk assessments in COSHH, DSE, Fire and Manual Handling, and vertical progression to the BSC Awards Level 3 Certificate in Occupational Safety and Health.

Subject Content

On completion of the qualification, candidates should be able to:

- Explain the reasons for conducting suitable and sufficient risk assessments.
 - Moral, ethical.
 - Cultural.
 - Legislative.
 - Economic.
- Outline the main legislation relating to risk assessment.
 - Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
 - The requirement for further assessments, e.g. COSHH, DSE.
- Explain the difference between hazard and risk.
- Apply a range of techniques used to collect evidence for a risk assessment.
 - Personal observation.
 - Workforce consultation.
 - Accident statistics.
 - Secondary sources.
- Outline the limitations of the techniques used to collect evidence for a risk assessment.

- Identify a range of health and safety hazards.
 - Physical.
 - Chemical.
 - Biological.
 - Ergonomic.
 - Psychosocial.
- Identify who might be harmed and how.
 - Employees.
 - Non-employees.
 - Groups at particular risk (e.g. disabled workers, young workers).
- Calculate an appropriate initial risk rating.
 - Severity x Likelihood.
- Outline the factors affecting the severity of harm.
 - Nature of the intensity of hazard.
 - Duration and frequency of exposure.
 - Availability of first-aid.
- Outline the factors affecting the likelihood of harm being caused.
 - Duration and frequency of exposure.
 - Environmental conditions.
 - Competence of those exposed.
 - Equipment used and its condition.
 - Substances used/generated.
 - Position of hazards.
 - Time situation occurs.
 - Distractions.
- Identify and evaluate existing control measures.
 - Hard control measures (e.g. guarding, PPE).
 - Soft control measures (e.g. procedures, training).
- Propose additional control measures in order to reduce risk to an acceptable level.
- Apply the hierarchy of controls under the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999.
 - Eliminations.
 - Substitution.
 - Engineering controls.
 - Reduced or limited time exposure.
 - Good housekeeping.
 - Safe systems of work.
 - Training and information.
 - Personal protective equipment.
 - Monitoring and supervision.
 - Welfare.
 - Review.
- Revise a risk rating to reflect additional controls.
- Record the findings of a risk assessment.
- Review and revise a risk assessment when necessary.
- Make recommendations based on the findings of a risk assessment.