

# Health and safety policy – June 2022

Lucy Gray is committed to maintaining a safe and healthy workplace for all workers, including clients, suppliers, and other contractors. We will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and subordinate regulations, and expect all suppliers, clients, contractors, as well as any other relevant parties to do so as well. The health and safety of all workers will be at the forefront of all our activities.

We are committed to effectively managing all risks arising from its activities by:

- Endeavouring to ensure a safe and healthy working environment, equipment and systems
- Communicating clearly and effectively to ensure all parties can perform their work safely
- Engaging and consulting with all relevant parties on day-to-day health and safety matters
- Continually looking at ways to improve health and safety

All PCBUs are accountable for health and safety within their work area, this includes:

- Identifying hazards and assessing risks
- Implementing controls and monitoring those controls to ensure they remain effective
- Ensuring the competency of workers
- Accurate and timely reporting of health and safety issues; and
- Ensuring high standards of hygiene and housekeeping
- Reporting notifiable events

Health and safety is everybody's responsibility, and all workers must:

- Be aware of their responsibilities
- Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and ensure that their actions don't cause harm to themselves or others
- Report all potential hazards, incidents and injuries as soon as possible
- Comply with any reasonable instructions, policies and procedures

Hazard	Potential Harm	Control
Rigging	Catastrophic rigging failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project managers and rigging HODs to ensure all rigging components are suitable for the loads carried</li> <li>• Safeties/secondaries to be used on all fixtures</li> <li>• All flown rigs to be inspected before they are raised</li> <li>• Motors, controllers, and cables to be in good order</li> <li>• Motors and motor controllers to be operated by a competently trained person</li> </ul>
	Rigging failures due to heat or fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All non-heat resistant rigging must be fitted with a fire-resistant bypass</li> </ul>
Electricity	Electric shocks and electrocution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Any electrical equipment or distribution components should be properly insulated and in a safe condition</li> <li>• All electrical equipment should have current electrical safety ("PAT test") tag</li> <li>• Electrical safety issues discovered in-service should be addressed as soon as practicable</li> <li>• Electrical distribution using single pole connectors (such as powerlock or camlock) must be overseen by a competent person</li> <li>• Where required by law, electrical work should be performed by a registered electrician or appliance technician</li> </ul>
	Neutral fault on 3 phase supplies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Voltages should be checked on all 3 phase supplies by a competent person before equipment is connected</li> <li>• Three phase supplies without a neutral conductor should never be used for equipment where neutral is required</li> </ul>
Heat and solar radiation	Sunburn Hyperthermia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure water is available, stay hydrated</li> <li>• Use sunscreen, sunhats, sunglasses, and clothing coverage where appropriate</li> </ul>
Cold weather	Hypothermia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Warm clothing</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wet weather gear where appropriate</li> </ul>
Wind	Structure or rigging collapse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large temporary structures such as trailer stages and screens should have engineered wind ratings</li> <li>• Wind velocity should be monitored where there is a risk of exceeding specified ratings</li> <li>• Smaller items such as speakers or lights in stands, or pop-up tents should have appropriate amounts of ballast to prevent them from falling over</li> </ul>
Fatigue	Accidents caused by decline in mental faculties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take regular breaks</li> <li>• Manage work hours appropriately</li> <li>• Heavy vehicle drivers to maintain adherence to work time requirements</li> </ul>
Manual Handling	Personal injury or equipment damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appropriate manual handling techniques</li> <li>• Team lifting where appropriate</li> </ul>
Lasers	Eye damage or equipment damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Laser operators to manage power levels and focus areas to direct high-intensity lasers away from people and sensitive equipment</li> </ul>
Overhead work	Falling tools and other items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overhead workers to secure tools using lanyards where appropriate</li> <li>• Use kick boards on mobile scaffolds and EWPs to prevent tools and equipment from falling</li> <li>• Remove unnecessary items from pockets before entering overhead work areas</li> <li>• Isolation of the area below, where appropriate</li> <li>• Use of hard hats for all workers below the work area, and appropriate management of when these are required</li> </ul>
Trips and falls	Personal injury or equipment damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness of the work environment</li> <li>• Housekeeping</li> </ul>
Work at heights	Injury from falls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harnesses and lanyards where appropriate</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use EWPs rather than ladders where practicable</li> <li>• EWP operators must be competently trained and certified</li> <li>• When using ladders, ensure ladder is an appropriate size for the task and secure or foot ladder where possible</li> </ul>
Vehicles	Collisions between vehicles and people/equipment/other vehicles. Includes all vehicles including road vehicles, handling equipment such as forklifts and telehandlers, and EWPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hi-viz vests to be worn</li> <li>• Use cones and barriers to direct vehicles away from work areas where appropriate</li> <li>• Keep speed down when operating vehicles on worksites</li> <li>• Take steps to manage fatigue where required</li> <li>• Mobile phones not to be used in vehicles except with an appropriate mount, or with a hands-free device</li> <li>• Driver and pedestrian awareness</li> <li>• Use spotters for vehicle movements where appropriate</li> </ul>
	Overloading	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vehicles should not be overloaded beyond the payload they are certified for</li> <li>• Where there is doubt, vehicle weight should be checked using a weighbridge</li> </ul>
	Tail lifts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operators should be competently trained</li> <li>• Tail lifts should not be overloaded</li> </ul>