



TC04 – Health and Safety Policy and Procedure

Purpose

- To comply with statutes, regulations and quality standards.
- The purpose of this policy is to ensure that the organisation, its employees and others experience a safe environment, and that statutory obligations are met.

Scope

- This policy applies to all employees and volunteers, all Young People and all visitors to the premises of Topcats, and any premises in which their employees work.

Policy

- Topcats recognises that they have a responsibility to ensure that reasonable precautions are taken to provide and maintain working conditions which are safe, healthy and comply with all statutory requirements and codes of practice relating to the organisation's particular activities.
- Topcats will, so far as is reasonably practicable, pay particular attention to:
 - The provision and maintenance of plans and systems of work that are safe and healthy.
 - Arrangements for ensuring safety and the absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances.

- The provision of information, instruction, training and supervision such as to ensure the health and safety at work employees/volunteers and others.
- The control of the place of work maintaining it in a safe condition.
- The provision of a safe means of access to and egress from the place of work.
- This policy will be reviewed at least annually.

Procedure

Organisation and Responsibilities

- **Safety Officer**
 - The Safety Officer is Anne-Marie Battrick (Service Manager) unless indicated otherwise to be a member of Lead Staff on duty.
 - The responsibilities of the Safety Officers are to:
 - Maintain safety records;
 - Investigate accidents;
 - Provide accident statistics;
 - Keep a watching brief on changing safety legislation.
 - The Safety Officers report to RIDDOR (Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013).
 - Full investigations of accidents will be carried out by the Safety Officers with a view to the prevention of future occurrences.
 - The Safety Officers are responsible for ensuring that the organisation's obligations with respect to assessment, control and monitoring of hazardous substances are met.
 - The Safety Officers are responsible for the recording of accidents in accordance with RIDDOR by;
 - Ensuring that the Accident and Incident Reporting Policy and Procedure is followed, and that all accidents are recorded using the Accident Report Book, which can be found in the bottom drawer of the Green filing cabinet in the office, clearly labelled.
 - Ensuring that all accidents which result in absence from work for more than seven days (not including the day of the accident) are reported within 10 days to the Health and Safety Executive.

RIDDOR 2013 reporting requirements

Reportable incidents under RIDDOR 2013 are:

- Death and injuries where:

- The accident is work-related;
- It results in an injury of a type which is reportable.

The types of reportable injuries are:

- Death
- Specified injuries, which are defined by the HSE as:
 - Fractures, other than to fingers, thumbs and toes
 - Amputations
 - Any injury to the head or torso causing damage to the brain or internal organs
 - Serious burns (including scalding) which:
 - Covers more than 10% of the body
 - Causes significant damage to the eyes, respiratory system or other vital organs
 - Any scalding 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
 - Requires resuscitation or admittance to hospital for more than 24 hours

The following occupational diseases are reportable:

- Carpal tunnel syndrome;
- Severe cramp of the hand or forearm;
- Occupational dermatitis;
- Hand-arm vibration syndrome;
- Occupational asthma;
- Tendonitis or tenosynovitis of the hand or forearm;
- Any occupational cancer;
- Any disease attributed to an occupational exposure to a biological agent.

Dangerous occurrences require reporting, for example:

- The collapse, overturning or failure of load-bearing parts of lifts and lifting equipment;
- Plant or equipment coming into contact with overhead power lines;
- The accidental release of any substance which could cause injury to any person.

For full details of reporting requirements, go to the HSE website at:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/riddor/reportable-incident.htm>

Contacts for the HSE, including for online reporting are at:

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/contact/contact.htm>

- **Management** (Anne-Marie Battrick)
 - The manager has the responsibility to provide leadership and to promote responsible attitudes towards health and safety.
 - The manager will:
 - Ensure that each new employee or volunteer is given induction training, including the precautions and procedures appropriate to their specific jobs. All new members of staff or volunteers will be shown the location of first aid boxes, fire exits and firefighting equipment;
 - Ensure that all subordinates are aware of the health and safety policy and procedure (a copy of which is located in the Central File)
 - Keep up to date with health and safety matters applicable to the operations of the organisation;
 - Investigate all accidents with a view to prevention of a further occurrence;
 - Ensure that good housekeeping standards are applied;
 - Review periodically all new and existing equipment with reference to mechanical and operational safety and, in particular, the location of all equipment bearing in mind all health and safety factors;
 - Carry out regular safety checks and audits.
- **Lead Staff and Support Workers**
 - Lead Staff have the responsibility to provide leadership and to promote responsible attitudes towards health and safety. Lead Staff and Support Workers must ensure that all tasks carried out in their sections are performed with the utmost regard for the health and safety of all those involved.
 - Accidents must be reported immediately to the Management.
 - Particular regard will be paid to:
 - Equipment and its usage to ensure that they are safe and do not endanger health;
 - Provision of safety arrangements for the handling, storage and movement of materials, equipment and substances;
 - Supplying sufficient information, instructions, training and supervision such as to enable employees to avoid hazards and contribute positively to their own health and safety at work;
 - Inspecting, on a regular basis, equipment such as lighting, passageways, fire alarms, fire escapes, fire extinguishers, first aid

facilities and work practices, in order to ensure their efficiency and maintenance.

- **Employees/Volunteers**

- All employees/volunteers have a responsibility to do everything they can to prevent injury to themselves, their fellow employees/volunteers and others affected by their actions or omissions at work.
- They are expected to follow TOPCATS procedures in particular, to report any incident which have or may have led to injury or damage. To neglect this responsibility can lead to prosecution by the Health and Safety Executive.
- Any employee/volunteer who is faced with a conflict between the demands of safety and their job should raise the matter immediately with Management.

Administrative Arrangements

The following statements are an overview, and most areas for health and safety management are amplified by further policies and procedures elsewhere in this management system.

- **Risk Assessment**

- The Safety Officer (Anne-Marie Battrick) will regularly review all areas in use by the organisation, or in which its workers work, to:
 - Identify risks;
 - Assess the risk;
 - Eliminate the risk where appropriate;
 - Introduce control measures to reduce risks, to a reasonable level, where appropriate;
 - Develop or locate, and arrange delivery of appropriate training to reduce risk, to a reasonable level, where appropriate.
- The Safety Officer will carry out a generic risk assessment whenever workers:
 - Begin work in a new area;
 - Begin work in a new building, or building type, in an existing area;
 - Have or raise an issue in an areas or building which they are already working in.
- The Safety Officer will carry out a risk assessment on new equipment brought into the establishment.

- **Reporting Accidents**

- In the event of an accident causing injury you must ensure that the injured person is being cared for, and send immediately for Lead Staff or first-aider.
- DO NOT MOVE THE INJURED PERSON.
- Report the full details to the Management who will record the incident in the accident book.
- The records will be regularly inspected by the Safety Officer. The accident will be reported to the inspecting authority as and when necessary.
- Any “near miss” incident which occurs should also be reported to Lead Staff who will be responsible for making a report to Management.
- All accidents will be investigated by Management/the Safety Officer (Anne-Marie Battrick).
- A report will be made to Management, who will ensure that necessary action is taken to prevent recurrence.
- **First Aid**
 - During the induction programme employees will be shown the location of the nearest first aid box to their work area.
 - TOPCATS will ensure that sufficient employees are trained as first aid specialists to provide coverage on all shifts.
 - The identity of designated first aid specialists will be noted by clear notices complying with the recommended format displayed at all work stations and staff areas throughout the establishment.
- **Fire**
 - Fire exits must be kept clear from obstruction.
 - All employees must know their evacuation route and assembly point in case of fire.

IF YOU DISCOVER FIRE:

- Immediately operate the nearest fire alarm call point.
- WITHOUT INCREASING PERSONAL RISK, try to put out the fire, if possible, with the nearest appropriate fire appliance provided, by directing the hose or extinguisher to the base of the flame.
- **IF YOU HEAR THE FIRE ALARM:**
 - The senior person on duty (Management/Lead Staff) will be responsible for calling the Fire Services
 - Report immediately to the staff assembly point, which is by the fire alarm panel in your building.
 - **DO NOT DELAY FOR PERSONAL BELONGINGS.**
 - Follow the instructions of the person in charge, who is fully in charge of all staff and persons on the premises until the Fire Brigade arrives.

- If told to leave the building, do not re-enter the building until instructed by your senior supervisor or the Fire Brigade.

Organisation Code of Safe Practice

- **Good Housekeeping – General**

- Undue hurrying and forgetfulness cause many accidents. Do not run down steps. Use hand rails going up or down stairs.
- Watch out for someone coming round a blind corner or opening doors quickly.
- Never read while walking.
- Ensure that floor areas are well lit and kept clear of obstruction.
- Where floors are wet through spillages or cleaning, the area must be protected using a recognisable wet floor sign until the area has dried. The sign must be removed to storage as soon as possible after the area has dried.

- **Good Housekeeping – Offices**

- Leaving a lower filing drawer open causes many trips and falls. Please make sure they are closed.
- Electrical, computer and telephone cords must not be allowed to lie uncovered on the floor and should be taped down, since they are major tripping hazards.
- Spilled coffee or soft drinks, tracked- in rain, leaves or snow, should be cleaned up immediately.
- Pointed objects such as pencils, pens, letter openers, files and the like must be carefully to avoid puncture wounds.
- Horseplay, including throwing paper clips, shooting rubber bands, tossing objects out of windows, is unacceptable behaviour, and may be the subject of disciplinary procedure.

- **Electrical Equipment**

- Electrical equipment is normally safe, provided it is properly installed and regularly inspected.
- Always remember that water and liquids are conductors of electricity, and be aware that their association with faults caused by, for example, damaged cables, flexes, plugs and sockets, the overloading of circuits and fuses, etc. would make the shock more severe.
- Therefore you should:
 - NEVER touch electrical equipment with wet hands, move any portable electrical equipment without disconnecting it from the mains, make electrical repairs or do other electrical work unless you are an authorised person;

- KEEP electrical supply cables and flexes away from wet areas or from where they will be damaged by being walked over or knocked when moving equipment about;
 - ALWAYS switch off all equipment when not required, unless continuous operation is necessary;
 - Disconnect electrical equipment at night by removing the plug from the socket, again unless continuous operation is necessary and/or instructed otherwise;
 - Report defective equipment to Management.
- **Moving and Handling**
 - Staff must not carry out moving and handling operations unless the operation has been assessed for risk, an opinion has been formed and recorded by an appropriate person, a recommended handling technique identified, and the technique communicated to all staff.
 - Moving and handling form part of the induction training where general guidelines are given on the prevention of back injury and the importance of risk assessment of both individual lifting/handling operations and environmental consideration.
 - Staff who find themselves alone with a Young Person should never attempt to lift/move a Young Person who has been assessed as requiring two people to perform such an operation. Advice should be sought immediately and the Young Person should be made comfortable/safe until assistance arrives.
- **Basic Food Hygiene**
 - All employees who have contact with food in the establishment, or enter food preparation areas, will be suitably trained in basic food hygiene.
 - Basic food hygiene training is incorporated in the induction training for all employees.
 - Employees normally working in food preparation will complete a recognised Basic Food Hygiene qualification as soon as practicable after initial employment, or produce proof of a recent qualification.
 - Lead Staff will complete the Intermediate Food Hygiene Certificate as soon as practicable after initial employment or produce proof of a recent qualification.
 - TOPCATS will provide inhouse training in Allergen Awareness for every staff member. This will consist of a quiz to assess basic knowledge. Further Training will be provided as a group training session.
- **Transmittable Diseases**
 - Transmittable diseases form part of the induction training.

- When performing hands-on personal care with Young People, full protective measures (gloves, aprons etc) should be taken in order to eliminate any risk or cross-infection.
- **Hot Water Bottles**
 - Hot water bottles should not be used except in exceptional circumstances and only if the Young Person insists.
 - If a hot water bottle must be used, follow the procedure below:
 - Hot water bottles may be used for the Young Persons comfort, but will be covered by a protective cover and filled in a manner which is safe for staff, and eliminates the risk of scalding in the event of failure of the bottle.
 - Check that the hot water bottle has a protective cover over the bare rubber inner.
 - Mix water to the highest temperature which it is possible to bear on bare skin in a jug. Pour that water into the bottle and seal.
 - Press the bottle and check the stopper for leakage.
 - When placing the bottle against the Young Person, wait long enough for the Young Person to report that the temperature and position is comfortable before leaving the Young Person.
- **Infection Control**
 - Infection control training is incorporated in induction training.
- **Prevention of cross-infection**
 - To prevent cross-infection, ensure that:
 - Any infection a Young Person has does not spread to others;
 - The Young Person does not suffer from potential sources of infection in his/her surroundings;
 - Others do not bring infection into TOPCATS
- **Notifiable diseases**
 - The Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988 and subsequent amendments require certain infectious diseases to be notified to the 'proper officer' of the Local Authority.
 - The responsibility for the notification of the listed disease(s) rests with the Doctor attending the Young Person(s).
 - The Local Authority has the power to stop work in order to prevent the spread of infection, including food borne infections (Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970).
 - Diseases notifiable under the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984: Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, Relapsing Fever, Typhus, and Food Poisoning.

- Diseases notifiable under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1988: Acute encephalitis, acute poliomyelitis, anthrax, diphtheria, dysentery, leprosy, leptospirosis, malaria, measles, meningitis, meningococcal, septicaemia, mumps, ophthalmia, neonatorum, paratyphoid fever, rabies, rubella, scarlet fever, tetanus, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, viral haemorrhagic fever, viral hepatitis, whooping cough and yellow fever.
 - Most outbreaks will present non-specific symptoms; serious sepsis or epidemic wound infections.
 - Any member of staff suspecting an outbreak of the notifiable disease should make their suspicions known to the Management who will inform the appropriate Doctor.
- **Rules to prevent the spread of infection**
 - All staff should adhere to the following:
 - Avoid infection by careful control of coughing and sneezing, i.e. use tissues/handkerchief;
 - Appropriate hand washing;
 - Use of disinfecting hand rubs;
 - Avoid wearing jewellery, except for wedding rings;
 - Keep hair short or tied back;
 - Report any signs of infection to the appropriate person;
 - Keep toilets and commodes scrupulously clean using correct disinfectant agents;
 - Correct handling of food to prevent food borne illness;
 - Take care when dealing with pets. Always hand wash or use the hand rub after contact.
- **Staff skin awareness**
 - All cuts and abrasions should be covered with a waterproof plaster (blue coloured if working in food areas). Early detection and prompt reporting of infection is particularly important.
 - Any staff member with a skin infection must take advice from a doctor before continuing to work. All skin infections must be reported to Management.
- **Staff sickness**
 - Staff with diarrhoea and vomiting should not attend work but ring to report sick. They will not be permitted to return to work until 48hrs clear from the last episode. Should the condition persist it may be necessary to provide a specimen of faeces and not return to work until medical clearance by a GP is given. It cannot be emphasised strongly enough that young children are particularly vulnerable to infection, and every attempt should be made to minimise any risk of infection.

- **Skin Infections**

- Report to Management any Young Persons who have a rash or unaccountable marks on his/her body.
- Where scabies or shingles are suspected:
 - The manager must request a visit from the GP;
 - Staff should wear a plastic apron and wear gloves for any direct contact;
 - All linen must be placed in the appropriate bag and the appropriate laundry procedure followed for contaminated laundry.

- **Blood borne viruses**

- Any Young Person may be a carrier of a blood borne virus. There are blood-borne viruses other than hepatitis B, other hepatitis and HIV/AIDS. Appropriate precautions must therefore be taken with all Young Persons and particularly with body fluids.
- Always assume that blood and other body fluids are infected. All accidents, facial, particularly eye, or wound contact with infected body fluids must be recorded as an incident.
- Accident avoidance measures should include common sense precautions to avoid accidents and injuries, particularly when using sharps, whether the Young Person is known to be infected or not. All accidents must be reported.
- Body fluid handling and spillage procedure should be as follows:
 - Use no-touch techniques when dealing with blood or other body fluids. Wear gloves and plastic aprons as appropriate. Masks and goggles are not normally needed;
 - Support staff wearing disposable gloves and plastic aprons should wipe up body fluid spillages immediately;
 - Use appropriate disinfectant agents on carpets;
 - Use no-touch techniques or gloves when disposing of anything contaminated with blood, e.g. dressings.
- Avoid contamination with saliva. If saliva contamination to eyes, a cut or an open wound occurs, wash liberally with water and inform Management immediately.

- **Outbreak control measures**

- An outbreak of gastroenteritis is indicated by the occurrence of UNEXPLAINED diarrhoea and/or vomiting in two or more Young Persons. (Remember that there are also non-infective cases of diarrhoea and vomiting). The recommended action in such cases is as follows:
 - Staff should inform Management who should then contact the appropriate GPs;
 - A specimen of faeces should be made available for testing, if required;

- Wear plastic apron and protective gloves when in contact with excreta;
 - Dispose of faeces carefully and disinfect any article which the faeces have been in contact with using disinfectant;
 - If possible, place the Young Person in a single room, with their own toilet facilities
 - Any Young Person with, or suspected of having, gastroenteritis should have their own sink/bowl for washing;
 - All crockery and cutlery should be soaked in a bowl of disinfectant for 30 minutes before being removed from the room of the Young Person to the kitchen;
 - Place all contaminated linen into a coloured bag and keep separate from any other linen;
 - Wear a protective apron and gloves when sluicing contaminated linen. To sluice any contaminated linen, leave the linen to soak in disinfectant for 30 minutes before removing to laundry;
 - Wash hands thoroughly after attending the Young Person and before going to any other task.
 - Management should notify the local health authorities when the occurrences are unexplained.
- **Emergency Situations**
 - In case of being faced with emergency situations such as relating to gas, electricity, water, fire or medical issues, stay calm, assess the situation and raise alarm by contacting 999, depending on the emergency. Emergency situations will form part of your induction programme.
- **Major Injuries**
 - Fracture of the skull, pelvis and any bone in the arm or leg, but not bones in the hand or foot.
 - Amputation of a hand or foot or of fingers, thumbs or toes where the bone or a joint is completely severed.
 - Loss of sight in an eye or a penetrating injury or a chemical or hot metal burn to an eye.
 - Injury requiring medical treatment or loss of consciousness due to electric shock.
 - Loss of consciousness due to lack of oxygen.
 - Decompression sickness.
 - Acute illness believed to be the result of exposure to a pathogen or infected materials.

- Any other injury that results in the person being admitted to hospital for more than 24 hours.
- Any incident where there is an uncontrolled release or escape of dangerous substances.
- Prescribed diseases and certain poisoning.
- Some skin diseases including: occupational asthma, farmers lung, pneumoconiosis, asbestosis and mesothelioma.
- The following infections: leptospirosis, hepatitis, tuberculosis, and anthrax, any illness caused by a pathogen.
- **Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH)**
 - COSHH forms part of your induction training and are incorporated into the individual Young Person's risk assessment, this forms part of the Young Persons Care Plan.
 - For the purpose of COSHH, a substance is considered as hazardous if one or more of the following criteria are met:
 - Substances listed as very toxic, harmful, corrosive or irritant;
 - Substances for which maximum exposure limit (MEL) is specified in the COSHH schedule;
 - A micro-organism hazardous to health;
 - Substances airborne as concentrations of dust;
 - Any other substances, which create comparable hazards.
- **Safety Rules for the use of household cleaning agents**
 - Handle all household cleaning agents with care. Remember they contain powerful chemicals.
 - Always wear protective clothing (overalls, rubber gloves).
 - Always read the instructions on the label of the product to be used.
 - If unsure of the product or it is thought that the chemical is in the wrong container, DO NOT USE.
 - NEVER MIX chemicals, especially bleach and toilet cleaner.
 - Make sure that the ventilation is adequate. DO NOT use chemicals in a confined space.
 - NEVER SMOKE whilst using chemicals. Smoking is not permitted in the homes of the Young People.
 - Store all chemicals in a cool dry place after use.
 - Store all chemicals out of reach of children but not on high shelves. Keep away from heat.
 - NEVER place chemicals in other containers. If a container is broken, discard it with its contents.
 - AEROSOLS must be:

- Kept away from heat;
- Never punctured;
- Never used near a naked flame or heat;
- Avoid breathing the vapour – used in a well ventilated room.
- Be careful when throwing away chemicals. Be sure they are in a safe condition and that no one else will be harmed by them. Never throw away metal scouring pads with discarded batteries – they can smoulder and cause a fire.

IF AFTER USING HOUSEHOLD CHEMICALS WITHIN THE WORKPLACE A FEELING OF DROWSINESS OR OF BEING GENERALLY UNWELL DEVELOPS, CONTACT YOUR DOCTOR IMMEDIATELY AND THEN INFORM MANAGEMENT.

- **Safe systems of work**
 - To help give a better picture regarding the health and safety of employees in the work place, a list of the common areas where risks and hazards occur is shown on the following table. It shows the areas/appliances that may present a hazard or risk, the types of accident/injury they may cause and the appropriate action that should be taken by Support Staff. It shows the areas/appliances that may present a hazard and/or risk, the types of accident/injury they may cause and the appropriate action that should be taken by Support Staff.

Safe Systems of Work Table

Area/Appliances which may be involved	Accident/Injury which may occur	Action/Procedure to be followed
General layout including: Floors Floor coverings Stairs Steps Furniture Storage areas (cupboards).	The majority of injuries are caused by trips, slips and falls or by bumping into overhead cupboards, doors not being closed properly or using stools or chairs as steps, which may not be strong or stable enough to support one’s weight.	Always be aware of uneven floors and loose fitting carpets/mats. Where floors are wet, or made wet by cleaning, place a “Wet Floor” sign covering the wet area to warn that the floor may be slippery. When the floor has dried, remove the sign. Make sure that routes are clear of anything which may cause trips or falling. Always close doors and clear away any tools after use. Report any danger area to supervisor. Record on the

		risk assessment.
Lighting	Any accidents or injury caused by not being able to see what you are doing properly.	Ensure adequate lighting before undertaking any task (especially at night time). Report and record poor lighting to the supervisor.
Ventilation	Can cause drowsiness causing lack of concentration resulting in accident/injury. May cause inhalation problems especially when dealing with dust of chemical cleaning agents.	Ensure adequate ventilation is possibly before working with any material, which may cause breathing difficulties. Ensure heating is sufficient or not too hot before work is started. Always be aware that the Young Person may not feel as warm as you. Report and record any abnormality to the supervisor.
Windows	If left open can cause poor heat in TOPCATS. There also may be broken glass or bad fittings causing cuts if pressure is used to open them or if the glass breaks.	Always ensure that windows can be closed once opened. Check for signs of broken glass or poor fitting.
Doors	“Bumping into” if left open. May present with accident problems if not fully opened before trying to take someone or something through. Will present a fire hazard if not closed, causing burns or smoke inhalation.	Be aware of badly fitting doors and report to Management. Make every effort to keep doors closed that don’t need to be open. Keep doorways free from clutter to ensure a safe “walkway”.
Electrical safety: Plugs Sockets Wiring	If not properly installed and maintained will cause electric shock and/or fire. May be overloaded sockets, poor wiring or wrong type of fittings used.	Any socket, wiring, plug or appliance should not be used if it appears faulty or does not work correctly. The supervisor should be informed immediately and a note placed on or near the plug, wiring or appliance to warn others. If fire should occur, switch off at the mains if possible, deal with the fire if safe to do so or call the fire service.

<p>Portable appliances</p>	<p>Injury caused by electric shock or fire. Inhalation of toxic fumes, i.e. chip pan fire.</p>	<p>Always ensure that any appliance to be used is correctly wired and in good repair. Be aware of any kitchen appliance not being cleaned properly, i.e. toasters or deep fat fryers. Switch off at the mains immediately if any fault is noticed, notify the supervisor.</p>
<p>Gas safety</p>	<p>Injury caused through inhalation of gas due to leakage of gas from pipes or appliance. Risk of burns and scalds from poorly guarded flames or very hot central heating radiators.</p>	<p>Check for any smell of gas and report to Management immediately if any are noticed. Always check that appliances are turned off correctly. Ensure that no clothes or other flammable materials are placed near naked flames. If a strong smell of gas is present when entering TOPCATS make sure all doors are open wherever possible and do not switch on any lights or use a naked flame. Contact the fire service immediately. Inform Management of the action taken. Always be aware of scalding burns caused by hot surfaces temperatures of radiators.</p>
<p>Water temperature</p>	<p>Scalds and burns caused by water being too hot,</p>	<p>Always be aware of the water temperature. Gently test the water temperature before using it. Especially check water temperature, using a thermometer, if water is going to be used for the Young Person (i.e. bath/shower). The temperature should never exceed 43°C.</p>

Topcats

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Updated: 12.02.2019
Reference: TC04