

Unit 2 knowledge organiser

PPE is equipment that will protect the user against health or safety risks at work.

It can include items such as safety helmets, gloves, eye protection among others

Accident can happen at work!
It is an employer's responsibility to ensure staff have correct PPE and employee's responsibility to wear it.

Reasons for handling and restraining animals:

- health checking
- grooming
- sexing
- giving medication

KEYTERMS:

- Hazard:** anything that could cause harm
- Risk:** How great the chance that someone will be harmed
- PPE:** personal protective equipment keeping the wearer safe from risks at work
- Legislation:** Law passed by parliament
- RIDDOR:** Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 2013

DO NOT HANDLE ANIMALS WHEN



Health reasons	Stress reasons	Welfare reasons	Aggressive reasons
Newly born	Tail between legs/cowering/hiding in cage	Newly born – separation from mother	Vocalising (barking/crowing/squeaking)
Illness (withdrawal/discharge/licking/bl oating/body condition score)	shaking	Risk of injury to handler	Charging/head butting/feet stamping
Injured (limping/licking/bleeding)	lip curling	Risk of injury to animal	heckles up
pregnant	rapid breathing	distress	snarling
geriatric	Feet stamping		biting

REPORTING INCIDENTS AT WORK

RIDDOR puts duties on employers, the self-employed and people in control of work premises (the Responsible Person) to report certain serious workplace accidents, occupational diseases and specified dangerous occurrences (near misses)

Incidents at work MUST be recorded. Minor incidents are reported by using the accident at workbook. Major incidents must be reported the health and safety executive

Animal Welfare Act 2006

Aims to ensure that **animals** are not mistreated by humans, whether through improper care or sheer cruelty.

The **Animal Welfare Act** 2006 was introduced by DEFRA to combat **animal** abuse and came into force in 2007.

- need for a suitable environment
- need for a suitable diet
- need to be able to exhibit normal behaviour patterns
- need to be housed with, or apart, from other animals
- need to be protected from pain, suffering, injury and disease

Scruff method: Locate the flap of skin behind the lower head of the animal. Grasp skin and lift whilst placing other hand under the hind quarters.

Restraint equipment – Wrap/blanket: Gently wrap the animal in a blanket, being careful to tuck in its feet. You can also create a hood to cover the eyes.

Upper/Lower body support method: Hold the animal with one hand under its rib cage and the other supporting its hind quarters.

Restraint equipment – Loop/lead: Gently guide the loop over the animals head and loosely tighten around the neck.

Body hug method: Hold the animal into your body, supporting the head, the rear end and abdomen area. The hand on the abdomen can also be used to position the animals limbs if required.

Claw method: Create a claw shape with your fingers and place the gap between your index finger and middle finger over the back of the animals neck. The thumb should hold one front paw and the your ring finger should hold the other paw with your little finger supporting the chest area.

What are the 5 Welfare Needs?

