

Training and certification



FISA Safety Guide 805

FISA is the Forest Industry Safety Accord, and its main committee consists of representatives from leading forestry organisations. One of its main aims is to agree and produce guidance describing good practice for the tree-work industry.

This guidance was previously produced by the HSE and they continue to fully support the principals and aims of these guides. The guides describe the agreed industry standards expected on work sites. Following the guidance is not compulsory and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.

Introduction

This leaflet is intended to help employers and the self-employed identify the training and, where necessary, the assessment requirements for tree-work operatives. Although it is focused on the tree-work industry, the principles described can be used for other associated industries where the same operations are carried out. It will also help clients ensure that their contractors are suitably qualified.

It includes advice from FISA and the AA on entry – level qualifications, the need to consolidate training, and recording career progression.

Tree work can be a high-risk activity and workers are often required to operate in remote areas with difficult terrain and in all weathers. Effective training is an essential requirement for ensuring this work is carried out both safely and efficiently.

FISA leaflets contain advice on a number of specific machines and processes related to the tree-work industry and those relevant to the intended work activity should be read in conjunction with this leaflet.

Terminology

This guidance on training and certification includes terms such as ‘certificate of competence’ and ‘integrated training and assessment’ that are widely known and used within the industry. However, they may differ from those terms used in the Qualifications and Credit Framework (QCF). To prevent confusion these terms are retained in this guidance but, where used, they apply to the appropriate training and assessment units awarded under QCF.

Legal requirements

- 1 Workers must be adequately trained and competent to carry out their job safely. The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 places general duties on employers and the self-employed to provide health and safety training and information (see INDG345 Health and safety training).
- 2 The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 require employers to provide health and safety training for workers, when:
 - they first start work, ie induction training;
 - they are exposed to new or increased risks;
 - they require refresher training – this is recommended at specific intervals for certain high-risk activities, eg operating machinery, including chainsaws; and
 - a supervisor identifies specific weaknesses in an operator’s abilities.
- 3 Employers must provide this training during working hours and employees must not have to pay for it.
- 4 Managers and supervisors must:
 - accept they have a responsibility to manage health and safety;
 - recognise that health and safety is part of effective management, good for business; and
 - take action to ensure high standards of health and safety.
- 5 A number of regulations, including the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (PUWER) and the Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (COPR), also require users of equipment to receive adequate training.
- 6 Generally, the responsibility for providing relevant training rests with the employer or self-employed person. However, the responsibility for deciding the level of training and competencies required for certain worksites falls to the person commissioning the work (eg on a large forestry worksite, the forestry work manager (FWM) would take on this role; on a local authority site, the commissioning council employee or agent).

Provision of training

Planning

- 7 To ensure that operators have received appropriate training, identify:
 - the work activities to be carried out;
 - the equipment to be used; and
 - any future changes, new contract requirements, and business activities.
- 8 Identify:
 - the individual’s existing competencies and experience; and
 - the evidence you have to support this.
- 9 Record operator competencies and experience to:
 - help identify future training needs;
 - help with work planning and the allocation of operators to given work operations; and
 - show clients the range of available skilled operators, and work activities you can complete.

Delivery

- 10 Ensure that the training provided:
 - is adequate and appropriate to the level of complexity of the work involved; and
 - covers the information, instruction and guidance needed to work safely and productively, in the given working environment.
- 11 Identify whether assessment following training is required, who can deliver the training and, where required, who can assess the operator's ability.
- 12 Assess the competency of any person nominated to provide training, using either an internal or external resource as appropriate. Ensure the individual has sufficient technical and theoretical knowledge and practical skills relevant to:
 - the operational activity, equipment, subject area;
 - any applicable good practice guidance, relevant legislation, Approved Code of Practice (ACOP), and contract standards; and
 - has the communication skills to be able to impart the necessary information in a manner appropriate to the individual learners, and in a range of learning styles/methods.
- 13 External sources that may be able to provide appropriate training include independent training providers, instructors and colleges.
- 14 Familiarisation/induction training describes very basic introductory training, often delivered by machinery dealers or suppliers. While these introductions have value and may be used as evidence of operator training, they should not be regarded as adequate to show an operator's competence on their own.

Assessment

- 15 It is important to assess an individual's level of competence to confirm the adequacy of training, eg by observing them carrying out an activity, within a set time, to a recognised and appropriate standard.
- 16 The tree-work industry represented on FISA has expressed a preference for independent assessments of operator competence, ie separated from any training, to ensure impartiality for certain higher risk tasks.

Records

- 17 Record employees' training (and assessment where relevant), competencies and experience ie continuing professional development (CPD). Unless training is recorded, and records are accessible, an operator's skill, knowledge and experience (proficiency) can be difficult to evidence. Clients often ask for proof of operator competence before awarding contracts.
- 18 FISA recommends that records are kept of the content of any briefings, instruction, guidance and assessment.

Experience

- 19 Experience may be gained in many ways, eg by:
 - practising the operational skills over time;
 - completing both basic and more advanced training; and
 - learning from personal trial, observations, work colleagues and supervisors.
- 20 Appropriate and skilled supervision is required during learning periods. A record of supervision should be kept, for example by completing the relevant FISA checklist.

Competence and proficiency

- 21 Competence can be described in two main ways and it is important that these are not confused:
- **Basic competence:** The ability, skills and knowledge required to enable an individual to complete simple tasks safely, within a set time frame and to a number of agreed and recognised criteria or standards, eg certificates of competence. Holders of such certificates do not generally require close supervision; however, ongoing monitoring of operating standards by the employer will be required, and should be recorded. It is unrealistic to expect operators who have passed certificates of competence to achieve full output (proficiency) until they have consolidated the skills learned.
 - **Proficiency:** Includes the above and follows a period of practical experience (defined by the employer). It shows the ability of an individual to maintain their own safety and the safety of others during the completion of more complex activities, to a high standard and in an efficient manner. Minimal but ongoing monitoring of operating standards by the employer will be required, and should be recorded, eg by using the relevant FISA or AA guide as a checklist (see also paragraph 20: 'Experience' and paragraph 32: 'Consolidation of training').
- 22 FISA recognises that in practice, operator training is likely to involve a combination of in-house, college-based or specialist training, including nationally recognised courses.
- 23 Due to the high-risk nature of many forestry and arboriculture operations it is strongly recommended that specialist instructors carry out the training for these activities.
- 24 In-house, college or independent training should provide training that is mapped to National Occupational Standards (NOS) approved by industry. This means that detailed records need to be kept to show who provided the training (including their level of competence), what the training consisted of, its duration and how it was carried out. Training providers will need post-course monitoring of competence and a system of quality assurance to verify that adequate standards are maintained.
- 25 For certain forestry and arboriculture operations, eg use of chainsaws and forest machine operation, independent assessment is recommended to confirm that **the minimum level of training** has been completed, fully understood and the appropriate skills developed.

Chainsaws and aerial tree work

- 26 For professional chainsaw operators working in forestry, FISA recommends that the minimum level of adequacy of training for chainsaw operations – including aerial tree work, pruning and dismantling – be confirmed by an independent assessment, leading to recognised qualifications (previously referred to as certificates of competence). This is also a common requirement in contracts of service.
- 27 FISA recommends that chainsaw operators working outside forestry at a basic level (defined as 'occasional users') attend an integrated training and assessment (ITA) course. This applies to the operations of chainsaw maintenance, basic cross-cutting, and felling material up to 200mm diameter. This will be recognised as meeting the requirements of the Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998.
- 28 FISA recommends that occasional users wishing to fell material over 200mm diameter hold a recognised qualification relevant to the activities being undertake.

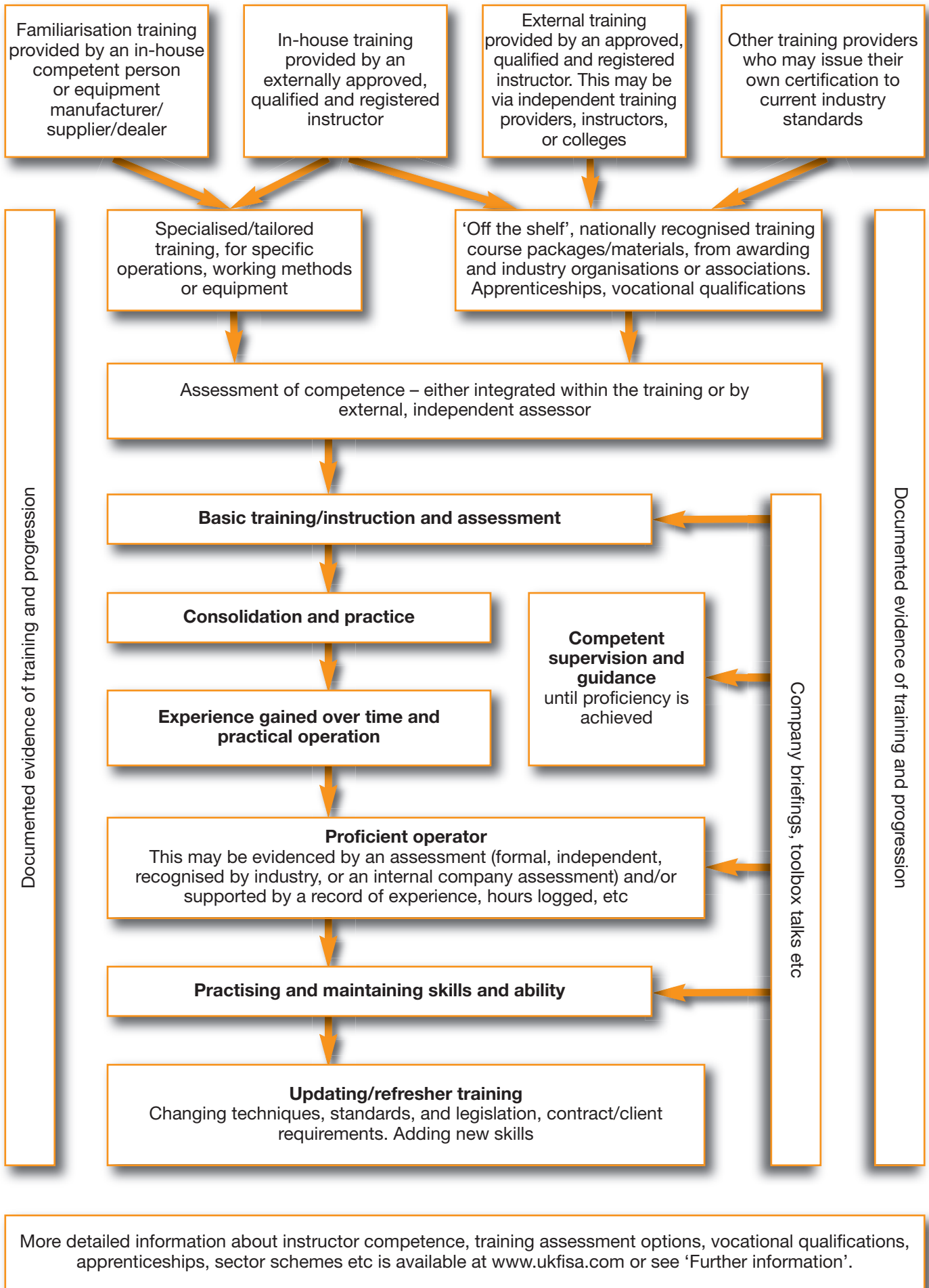


Figure 1 Training, instruction, assessment and progression (this information should be taken into consideration when planning operator training)

Other operations

- 29 The level of risk should always be assessed in each situation. For certain machinery operations, such as using brush cutters, chippers, stump grinders and mobile elevated work platforms (MEWPs), FISA recommends that operators choose between either an ITA course or an independently assessed training course.

Status of non-UK training and certification

- 30 Employers of workers from outside the UK should ensure that their level of training and competence meets the standard as described above. Where employers are not able to do this themselves FISA recommends a UK qualification is undertaken to ensure operator competence.

Consolidation of training

- 31 FISA recognises that gaining basic training or qualifications should only be seen as an entry into the tree-work industry; the training and development process lasts throughout an entire career. The initial step following entry-level training is consolidation of the training, which is usually in the form of a probationary period operating under supervision among qualified and experienced colleagues.
- 32 Only when newly qualified tree workers have demonstrated their ability and experience over a length of time should they be considered as fully proficient and qualified. The length of this period will vary according to the individual, but FISA's advice is that six months is likely to be a minimum. A record should be kept of their work and tasks completed. It is the responsibility of the tree worker and their employer to keep this record (for example by using the relevant FISA or AA guide as a checklist) to demonstrate their experience and developing levels of proficiency.

Update or refresher training

- 33 There is a risk that when tree workers spend time on other tasks, their proficiency can lapse. This, along with the introduction of new techniques, brings with it a need for refresher and update training at various stages in the tree worker's career. This occasional further training should add value to the tree worker's growing skills and experience and provide a structure for staff development.
- 34 In general, proficient tree workers who regularly practise their skills in the presence of colleagues and employers will require training less often. However, advances in technology may justify specific update training, and certain trained skills such as first aid and aerial rescue will need specific, regular practice and updating. For chainsaws, INDG317 *Chainsaws at work* recommends that refresher/update training takes place every three to five years. This can often be incorporated as part of training for more advanced skills. It is important to record and plan for refresher/update training and the employer must record the structure of the training received by the tree worker based on the type of work undertaken.
- 35 For most machinery operations, including chainsaw and aerial tree work, FISA recommends that recorded refresher/update training should take place at least every five years. However, where a supervisor identifies specific weaknesses in an operator's abilities, this will need to be addressed, irrespective of the date of previous training.

Further information

Further advice on training and certification can be obtained from a number of sources including colleges and the following organisations:

- City & Guilds Land Based Services (formerly NPTC) is a nationally recognised awarding organisation, providing certificates of competence www.nptc.org.uk
- Lantra Awards is a nationally recognised awarding organisation providing training and qualifications in the land based and environmental sector www.lantra-awards.co.uk
- FISA will manage the FISA safety guides (previously AFAG) relating to forest and forestry activities
- Arboricultural Association will manage the AFAG leaflets previously produced by the HSE.

Sources of funds for training and certification

The system for funding training is complex and changing. Lantra Sector Skills Council, your local agricultural college, or your training provider can advise whether you might be eligible to access funds. Funding advice organisations include:

- Lantra Sector Skills Council www.lantra.co.uk
- National Apprenticeship Service www.apprenticeships.org.uk
- Skills Funding Agency <http://skillsfundingagency.bis.gov.uk>
- Business Link www.businesslink.gov.uk

Evaluation of foreign certificates

National Recognition Information Centre for the United Kingdom (NARIC)
www.naric.org.uk

General information

United Kingdom Forest Products Association www.ukfpa.co.uk
Confederation of Forest Industries (ConFor) www.confor.org.uk
Forestry Commission www.forestry.gov.uk Forestry Contracting Association
www.fcauk.com Institute of Chartered Foresters www.charteredforesters.org

Further reading

Leaflets in the FISA series, covering a wide range of practical operations can be accessed at www.ukfisa.com. The following HSE guidance may soon be withdrawn. Where appropriate FISA will attempt to continue to maintain such guidance.

<i>First aid at work: Your questions answered</i>	INDG214
<i>Managing health and safety in forestry</i>	INDG294
<i>Chainsaws at work</i>	INDG317
<i>Health and safety training: What you need to know</i>	INDG345

These publications are available from the HSE website.

(Please note that each FISA Guide is designed to be used as a checklist of good practice for operators on site and completed checklists can provide an excellent record of operator monitoring.)

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For more general information about health and safety, please visit the Health and Safety Executive website www.hse.gov.uk