EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM TO

THE CONSTRUCTION (DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT) REGULATIONS 2015

2015 No. 51

1. This explanatory memorandum has been prepared by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on behalf of the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and is laid before Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

2. Purpose of the instrument

2.1 This instrument ("the 2015 Regulations") is intended to protect persons from health and safety risks arising from construction work through the establishment of a systematic framework for management of those risks. The instrument revokes and replaces the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007.

3. Matters of special interest to the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments

3.1 None

4. Legislative Context

4.1 The 2015 Regulations implement Commission Directive 92/57/EEC ("the 1992 Directive") of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile constructions sites. In recognition of the high risks associated with construction work, there is a long history of legislation of specific application to health and safety in construction work. The 2015 Regulations update the approach taken by the 2007 Regulations which preceded them, which in turn built on the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 which represent the first implementation of the 1992 Directive into GB legislation.

4.2 The 2015 Regulations are shorter and more linear in structure than the 2007 Regulations and aim to facilitate better understanding by the small businesses which predominate in the construction industry. The 2015 Regulations also provide for a more streamlined and less bureaucratic approach to co-ordination of health and safety information during construction projects.

4.3. The 2015 Regulations are deregulatory, and some gold plating of Directive requirements has been removed whilst maintaining or improving necessary standards of worker protection.

4.4 A transposition note is attached at Appendix 1.

4.5 A summary of Parliamentary scrutiny of proposals for the 1992 Directive is attached at Appendix 2.

5. Territorial Extent and Application

5.1 This instrument applies to Great Britain.

5.2 In addition it applies to premises and activities outside Great Britain by virtue of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (Application Outside Great Britain) Order 2013.

6. European Convention on Human Rights

6.1 As the instrument is subject to the negative resolution procedure and does not amend primary legislation, no statement is required.

7. Policy background

7.1 In 2011-12 the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) undertook a post-implementation evaluation of the 2007 Regulations. These Regulations are the principal vehicle for regulating the health and safety of those carrying out construction work and those affected by such work. The industry has around 2.1 million workers and remains one of the most dangerous in which to work.

7.2 Whilst it was found that there was broad support for the structured approach to the management of health and safety risks which the 2007 Regulations maintained from the 1994 Regulations, concerns emerged in three key areas.

7.3 First, it was felt that the co-ordination function delivered under the 2007 Construction (Design and Management) Regulations ('CDM') by the 'CDM co-ordinator' – a role defined by those Regulations – was not in many cases well-embedded in construction projects. As a result it was often felt to add considerable cost without concomitant benefit.

7.4 Second, there were concerns that the prescriptive and detailed approach taken in the 2007 Regulations to the competence of the construction workforce had increasingly driven the industry to adopt bureaucratic, costly and repetitive systems for the demonstration of competence, where the focus was often on the process rather than the outcome.

7.5 Third, the construction industry showed a strong tendency to over-interpret both the Regulations and their supporting Approved Code of Practice (ACOP), adding to the bureaucratic burden of the Regulations.

7.6 The 2015 Regulations retain the key elements of worker protection from the 2007 Regulations and the 1992 Directive itself but seek to deliver them in a more streamlined and easily understandable way, using language which has been modernised and simplified. The 2015 Regulations, supporting guidance and revised ACOP should be significantly more accessible to small businesses, which are disproportionately represented in the risk profile of the industry and should provoke a more proportionate approach than was the case with the 2007 Regulations.

7.7 The 2015 Regulations will revoke and replace the 2007 Regulations.

8. Consultation outcome

8.1 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) carried out a ten week public consultation on the proposed 2015 Regulations between 31 March and 6 June 2014. This was preceded by an extensive period of stakeholder consultation. The consultation document and response form were made available on the HSE website at http://www.hse.gov.uk/consult/condocs/cd261.htm.

8.2 More than 55,000 construction industry and health and safety stakeholders were advised of the consultation through direct contact, HSE's construction web community and electronic 'Infonet' bulletin. These included construction companies across all professions, trade associations, central and local government bodies, non-governmental organisations and trade unions.

8.3 HSE received 1427 responses to the consultation. On balance, a third of respondents supported the proposals overall, another third offered more qualified support with reservations expressed about the detail of the proposals. The principal areas of concern were the clarity of drafting relating to the application of the regulations to domestic construction clients, and over the more general approach proposed regarding competence. Concerns were also expressed about the lack of transitional provisions relating to the change from the CDM co-ordinator role to the principal designer. These matters have been addressed through amendments to these Regulations post-consultation. Drafting has been improved for clarity where necessary and the 2015 Regulations now provide for a six-month transition between the existing CDM co-ordinator role and the proposed principal designer role for construction projects extant at their date of coming into effect. Whilst some respondents were dismissive of the need for any change, the redrafting has maintained the broad structure of the consultation draft as to do otherwise would not deliver the policy objectives of significant simplification of the Regulations and better integration of the construction phase co-ordination function.

8.4 Only 33% of respondents supported the removal of the ACOP. On this basis HSE has proposed that a new ACOP be published in support of the 2015 Regulations, which will be subject to a separate consultation exercise in 2015.

9. Guidance

9.1 Given the diversity of size and type of organisations operating in the construction industry there is a clear need, supported strongly by consultation feedback, for appropriate materials to support the 2015 Regulations. HSE is therefore revising the 'Guide to the Regulations' (L144). This will be published in draft form on the HSE website at least twelve weeks in advance of the Regulations coming into force. This guidance will be supported by a suite of six joint HSE-industry guides which will focus on the requirements for the various duty holders defined in the 2015 Regulations, in the context of small and medium-sized construction sites, which will be published before the 2015 Regulations come into force.

9.2 The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) will additionally publish a series of project-specific 'template guides' aimed at the needs of micro-businesses which will clearly signpost what a proportionate and risk-based approach to compliance means in practice.

10. Impact

10.1 The 2015 Regulations are likely to result in a £19.6 million 'out' under One In, Two Out (OITO). Including the elements that are out of scope of OITO and have a net cost to business, the proposal as a whole is likely to provide an average annual net saving to business of £12.4 million per annum. The final stage impact assessment will be published with this Explanatory Memorandum on www.legislation.gov.uk.

11. Regulating small business

11.1 The legislation applies to small businesses. Small businesses (including the self-employed) cannot be exempted as they are not exempt from the Directive.

11.2 To minimise the effect of the requirements on small firms employing up to 20 people, a number of approaches have been taken. First, the simpler structure of the 2015 Regulations compared with the 2007 Regulations should facilitate understanding and compliance. Second, due to changes in the threshold for notification of construction projects to HSE, around 50% fewer notifications will be required. Third, the guidance prepared by both HSE and HSE jointly with the construction industry is aimed at the needs of small business and promotes a proportionate and risk-based approach to the requirements.

11.3 In consulting on the proposed changes HSE consulted direct with small construction businesses and worked closely with both trade associations specific to the industry and those representing small businesses more widely. HSE also worked through the tripartite Construction Industry Advisory Committee on which small business are represented.

12. Monitoring & review

12.1 The 2015 Regulations contain a provision for periodic review by the Secretary of State. The first report must be published within five years of the date of coming into force of the Regulations and subsequently at periods not exceeding five years.

13. Contact

13.1 Anthony Lees at the Health and Safety Executive (tel. 020 7556 2191 or email anthony.lees@hse.gsi.gov.uk) can answer queries regarding the instrument.

Appendix 1

Transposition Note for Council Directive 1992/57/EEC of 24 June 1992 on the implementation of minimum safety and health requirements at temporary or mobile construction sites (eighth individual Directive within the meaning of Article 16(1) of Directive 89/391/EEC) as implemented in Great Britain by the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 (CDM 2015).

Table 1

Articles	***Objectives***	***Transposition is by CDM 2015 except where reference to other legislation (eg CAR) is made. A list of abbreviations and references for other legislation are set out in Table 2.***
1.1	Introduction and scope to Framework Directive.	No need to transpose.
1.2	Disapplication to extractive industries.	Regulation 2(1) – definition of "construction work".
1.3	Framework Directive 89/391/EEC fully applicable to whole scope of Directive.	HSWA and MHSWR (which are the main transposing instruments for the Framework Directive) apply to construction work.
2	Definitions (a) "Temporary or mobile construction sites" with reference to Annex"; (b) "client"; (c) "project supervisor"; (d) "self-employed" person; (e) "co-ordinator for health and safety matters at the project preparation stage"; (f) "co-ordinator for health and safety matters at the	Corresponding definitions in Regulation 2(1): (a) "construction site" and "construction work" read with "structure"; (b) "client"; (c) the role of project supervisor is fulfilled by either the principal contractor or contractor or in appropriate circumstances by the principal designer according to the nature, scale and phase of the project; (d) HSWA s 53 defines self-employed person; that definition applies to these Regulations; (e) "principal designer";

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	project execution stage".	(f) "principal contractor".
3.1	The client or project supervisor to appoint one or more coordinators for safety and health matters at the project preparation stage for any construction site with more than one contractor present.	Regulation 5(1)(a) appointment of principal designer whose duties include fulfilling the functions of a safety and health coordinator at the pre-construction phase (see regulations 11 and 12). Regulation 5(1)(b) appointment of principal contractor whose duties include fulfilling the functions of a safety and health coordinator at the project execution phase (see regulations 12 to 14).
3.2	The client or project supervisor to ensure that a safety and health plan is drawn up in accordance with Art 5(b) before construction work begins.	Regulation 4(5)(a). (see also regulations 12(1) and (2), 15(5) and (6) and Schedule 3).
3.3	Where work is scheduled to last longer than specified periods the client or project supervisor must send a prior notice drawn up in accordance with Annex III to the competent authority, before the work starts.	Regulation 6(1), (2) and (3)(a). Regulation 7(1) provides that the contractor, principal contractor, or principal designer (depending on the circumstances) will carry out this duty where the client is a domestic client.

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3.3	The prior notice must be clearly displayed on site, and, where necessary, periodically updated.	Regulation 6(3)(b) and (c).
4	The project supervisor or where appropriate the client to take account of the principles set out in Article 6.2 of Directive 89/391/EEC ("the general principles of prevention") during the various stages of designing and preparing the project particularly when:- - architectural, technical or organisational aspects are being decided particularly with regard to planning the sequencing of the stages of work - estimating the time required, when account must also be taken of safety and health plans and files.	Regulation 9(2) requires designers to take account of the general principles of prevention when preparing or modifying a design. 11(2) requires a principal designer (who in most projects will fall within the Directive definition of project supervisor) to take account of the general principles of prevention and health and safety files when carrying out the activities set out in article 4. Where there is only one contractor 15(4) requires the contractor to act in accordance with article 4. A non-domestic client who fulfilled the definition of designer or contractor would also be subject to the relevant designer or contractor duties (i.e. as appropriate within the meaning of the Directive) see also regulation 4(1), (2) and (6) for relevant client duties.
5(a)	The pre-construction co-ordinator to co-ordinate implementation of Article 4.	Regulation 11 requires principal designers to- 11(1) coordinate health and safety matters during the pre-construction phase; 11(2) carry out the requirements of Article 4 when fulfilling the duties in regulation 11(1);

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		11(4) ensure that designers fulfil their duties under regulation 9; 11(5) ensure all persons working on the pre-construction phase cooperate with each other.
5(b)	The pre-construction co-ordinator to draw up or cause to be drawn up a safety and health plan taking account of specified matters, including those listed in Annex II.	Regulation 12(1) requires the principal contractor to draw up or arrange to have drawn up a construction phase plan. Regulation 12(2) sets out requirements for the construction phase plan; Schedule 3 replicates Annex II. Regulation 12(3) requires the principal designer to assist the principal contractor in drawing up the construction phase plan, in particular by providing specified information.
5(c)	The pre-construction co-ordinator to prepare a health and safety file appropriate to the characteristics of the project to inform subsequent works.	Regulation 12(5) – (10).
6(a)	The construction stage co-ordinator to co-ordinate implementation of the general principles of prevention when planning the construction stage, in particular the sequencing of the stages of work and the time required.	Regulation 13 requires the principal contractor to:- 13(1) coordinate health and safety matters relating to the construction phase; 13(2) carry out the requirements of Art 6(a) when

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		fulfilling the duties in 13(1).
6(b)	The construction stage co-ordinator to co-ordinate the implementation of relevant provisions in order to ensure that employers and where necessary …self-employed persons:- - apply the general principles in Art 8 in a consistent manner - follow the safety and health plan.	Regulation 13(3)(b) and (c).
6(c)	The construction stage coordinator to adjust the health and safety plan and/or the health and safety file to take account of the progress of the work and any changes that have occurred.	Regulation 12(4),(7) and (9).
6(d)	The construction stage coordinator to organise cooperation between employers as required by Article 6.4 of Directive 89/391/EEC, ensuring that the self-employed are included if necessary.	Regulation 13(3)(a) and (b). Regulation 8(4) requires all duty holders to cooperate with each other. Self employed are included as they are contractors. MHSWA regulation 11 in relation to employers.
6(e)	The construction stage coordinator to coordinate arrangements to check that working procedures are	Regulation 13 requires the principal contractor to:- 13(1) - manage and monitor the construction phase;

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	being implemented correctly.	13(3)(c)(ii) ensure employers, and if necessary…self-employed persons, follow the construction phase plan where required; Regulation 14(a) requires the principal contractor to make and maintain arrangements to enable the principal contractor and workers to cooperate effectively in developing, promoting and checking the effectiveness of measures to ensure the health, safety and welfare of workers.
6(f)	The construction co-ordinator to ensure that only authorised persons are allowed on site.	Regulation 13(4)(b).
7.1	Where a client or project supervisor has appointed a coordinator or coordinators to perform the duties referred to in Art 5 and 6 this does not relieve the client or project supervisor of his responsibilities in that respect.	See client duties imposed in regulation 4, designer duties in regulation 9, contractor duties imposed by regulation 15 and general duties imposed in regulation 8. None of these is displaced by the appointment of the principal designer and principal contractor to fulfil the health and safety coordination function in regulations 11 – 14.
7.2	The implementation of Articles 5, 6 and 7.1 does not affect the principle of employers' responsibility per	The principle of employers' responsibility is established by HSWA (see sections 2 and 3) and MHSWR. Nothing

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	Directive 89/391/EEC.	in CDM 2015 operates to displace this.
8	When the work is being carried out in Art 6 of the Framework Directive shall be applied, in particular as regards: (a) maintenance of good order and cleanliness; (b) choice of locations of workstations and access routes; (c) conditions for handling of materials; (d) checks on and maintenance of equipment; (e) demarcation/allocation of areas for storage of materials, in particular dangerous materials; (f) conditions for removal of dangerous materials; (g) storage and disposal or removal of waste and debris;	Regulation 13(1) and (2) taken together require the principal contractor to apply the general principles of prevention in planning, managing, monitoring and coordinating health and safety matters in the construction phase. In respect of the specified matters, regulation 16 and– (a) regulation 18(1); (b) regulation 17(1), (2) and (4) and regulation 27; (c) requirements relating to specific hazardous substances in health and safety regulations including CAR, (asbestos) CLAW, (lead) COSHH (substances hazardous to health) and DSEAR (dangerous substances); (d) requirements in PUWER, PPEWR and LOLER; (e) requirements relating to specific hazardous substances in relevant statutory provisions including CAR, CLAW, COSHH and DSEAR; (f) requirements relating to specific hazardous substances including CAR, CLAW, COSHH and DSEAR;

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	(h) adapting time allocated to work stages in light of progress made on site; (i) cooperation between employers and the self-employed; (j) interaction of the construction work with industrial activities at or near the construction site.	(g) regulation 18(1), requirements relating to specific hazardous substances including CAR, CLAW, COSHH and DSEAR; (h) Regulation 12(4), regulations 4(1),(2) and (3) and MHSWR regulation 3(3); (i) Regulation 8(4), MHSWR regulation 11; (j) HSWA section 3, MHSWR regulation11.
9(a)	Employers shall take measures in line with the minimum requirements set out in Annex IV when implementing Article 8.	Part 4, together with other relevant statutory provisions as referred to below in relation to the transposition of Annex IV. WHSWR in relation to areas of the construction site where construction work is not being carried out.
9(b)	Employers shall take into account directions from the co-ordinators for health and safety.	Regulation 15(3).
10.1(a)	Extension to the self-employed on construction sites of:- Article 8 and Annex IV, Directive 89/391/EEC 6(4) and 13, Directive 89/655/EEC 4, and relevant provisions of the annex (now to be read as a reference to 2009/260/EC) Directive 89/656/EEC 3, 4(1) to (4) and (9) and 5.	CDM 2015 provisions implementing Article 8 and Annex IV apply to the self-employed as they fall within the definition of contractor. The following legislation is also applicable: • for 89/391 Article 6(4): MHSWR regulation 11;

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		• for 89/391 Article 13(1): HSWA sections 3(2) and 8 and regulation 8(1), (2); (4) and (5) • for 89/391 Article 13(2):- • (a)HSWA s3, provisions relating to work equipment, dangerous substances etc in PUWER, LOLER, COSHH etc; • (b) PPEWR 1992 regulations 4(2), 5(2), 6(1), 7(2), 8 and 10(3) and (4); • (c) HSWA section 8; • (d),(e) and (f) HSWA section 3(2), regulation 8(4) and (5), MHSWR regulation 11; • for 2009/260 Article 4:and Annex: - corresponding provisions of PUWER; • for 89/656 Article 3 PPEWR regulation 4(2); • for 89/656 Article 4(1) to (4) and (9) PPEWR

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		1992 regulations 4(2), (3) and (4), 5(2), , 7(2) and 10(3) and (4); and • for 89/656 Article 5 PPEWR regulation 6(2) and (3).
10.1(b)	The self-employed to take into account directions from the co-ordinator for health and safety.	Regulation 15(3)(a).
10.2(a)	Extension to employers personally engaged in work on construction sites of article 13 of Directive 89/391/EEC; article 4 of 89/655/EEC and the relevant provisions of the Annex to that Directive; and articles 3, 4(1) – (4) and (9) and 5 of Directive 89/656/EEC.	Legislation applicable as for self-employed - see entry for Article 10(1)(a) above.
10.2(b)	Employers who are personally engaged in work on construction sites to take account of comments from the co-ordinator for health and safety.	Regulation 15(3)(a).
11.1 and 11.2	Workers and/or their representatives to be informed, comprehensibly, of all measures taken concerning their health and safety.	Regulations 14(c) and 15(9)), together with regulation 8(6) (re comprehensibility) and MHSWR regulation 10.

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12	Workers and/or their representatives shall be consulted in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 89/391/EEC on the matters covered by Articles 6, 8 and 9.	Regulation 14(b) together with regulation 8(6); duties to consult employees placed on employers in the following:- • Safety Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations 1977 (S.I. 1977/500) - regulation 4A; and • Health and Safety (Consultation with Employees) Regulations 1996 (S.I. 1996/1513) regulation 3.
14.4	Member States to report to the Commission every 4 years on practical implementation of the Directive.	No need to transpose. Reports submitted for 1994-1997, 1998-2001 and 2002-2005.
Annex I	Non-exhaustive list of building and civil engineering works referred to in Article 2(a)	Regulation 2(1) – definition of "construction work" together with definition of "structure".
Annex II	Non-exhaustive list of work involving particular risks to the safety and health of workers referred to in Article 3.2	Schedule 3
Annex III	Content of the prior notice referred to in Article 3.3	Schedule 1

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Annex IV		
Part A – General minimum requirements for construction sites	1. Stability and solidity	Regulation 19. WAHR regulations 9 and 11; PUWER regulations 12 and 20; MHSWR regulation 8(1)(c).
	2. Energy distribution installations	EAWR Part II.
	3. Emergency routes and exits	Regulation 31.
	4. Fire detection and fire fighting	Regulation 32 and 30(3).
	5. Ventilation	Regulation 33.
	6. Exposure to particular risks	Regulation 29(c). The whole of CAR (asbestos), CLAW (lead), COSHH (substances hazardous to health), CSR (confined spaces), DSEAR (dangerous substances and explosive atmospheres), CNAWR (noise) and WCAR (work in

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		compressed air).
	7. Temperature	Regulation 34(1).
	8. Natural and artificial lighting of workstations, rooms and traffic routes on the site	Regulation 35.
	9. Doors and gates	Regulations 27(3)(e) and 31(5); WHSWR regulation 18.
	10. Traffic routes – danger areas	Regulation 27. In relation to limited access areas: MHSWA regulation 8(1)(c). In relation to limited access to areas with specific hazards: relevant provisions of CAR, COSHH, CNAWR, WAHR.
	11. Loading bays and ramps	Regulation 27(1), (2) and (3)(d). WAHR regulation 6(3).
	12. Freedom of movement at the workstation	Regulation 17(4).
	13. First aid	The whole of HS(FA)R, in particular, regulations 3 and

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		4.
	14. Sanitary equipment	Paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Schedule 2. Corresponding provisions of WHSWR also apply in areas where no construction work is being carried out.
	15. Rest rooms and/or accommodation areas	Paragraph 5 of Schedule 2. Health Act 2006 – section 2(2) in relation to smoke-free work premises. Corresponding provisions of WHSWR also apply in areas where no construction work is being carried out.
	16. Pregnant women and nursing mothers	Paragraph 5(2)(b) of Schedule 2.
	17. Handicapped workers	WHSWR regulation 25A.
	18. Miscellaneous provisions	Regulation 18(2), paragraph 3 and 5(2)(c) and (d) of Schedule 2. Corresponding provisions of WHSWR also apply in areas where no construction work is being carried out

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Part B – Specific minimum requirements for on-site workstations – Section I On-site indoor workstations	1. Stability and solidity	Regulation 19.
	2. Emergency doors	Regulation 31.
	3. Ventilation	Regulations 17(2) and 33(1).
	4. Temperature	Schedule 2 paragraph 5(2)(e) and regulation 34(1). WHSWR regulation 7(1) and (1A).
	5. Natural and artificial lighting	Regulation 34(1).
	6. Floors, walls, ceilings and roofs of rooms	Regulation 18(1) and 27(1). WHSWR regulations 12 and 14.
	7. Windows and skylights	Regulations 17(2) and 18(1). WHSWR regulations 15 and 16.
	8. Doors and gates	Regulation 27(1),(2) and (3).

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		WHSWR regulations 14 and 18(1) and 18(2)(e).
	9. Traffic routes	Regulation 27(4)(a).
	10. Specific measures for escalators and travelators	WHSWR regulation 19.
	11. Room dimensions and air space in rooms	Regulation 17(4).
Section II – On-site outdoor workstations	1. Stability and solidity	Regulation 19. WAHR regulations 8(b) and 12 and Schedule 3.
	2. Energy distribution installations	Regulation 25.
	3. Atmospheric influences	Regulation 34(2).
	4. Falling objects	WAHR regulations 10 and 11.
	5. Falls from a height	WAHR regulations 6, 7 and 8 and Schedules 2 – 5.
	6. Scaffolding and ladders	WAHR regulations 7, 8(b) and (e), 12(1) to (4), Schedule 3 and Schedule 6.

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	7. Lifting equipment	LOLER regulations 4 to 9.
	8. Excavating and materials-handling vehicles and machinery	Regulation 22(2) and (4). PUWER regulations 4 to 9 and 26.
	9. Installations, machinery, equipment	PUWER regulations 4 to 9. PSSR regulation 8 and 9.
	10. Excavations, wells, underground works, tunnels and earthworks	Regulations 17(1), 22, 25(4), 29, 31and 33.
	11. Demolition work	Regulations 8(1) and (2), 12(1), (2) and (4) and 20 and Schedule 3.
	12. Metal or concrete frameworks, shutterings and heavy prefabricated components	Regulations 8(1) and (2), 19 and 20.
	13. Cofferdams and caissons	Regulations 8(1) and (2) and 23.

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	14. Work on roofs	WAHR regulations 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11.

Table 2 - List of abbreviations and references for other transposing enactments	
Abbreviation	*Full title of enactment (Statutory Instrument number)*
CAR	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (S.I. 2012/632)
CLAW	Control of Lead at Work Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/2676)
CNAWR	Control of Noise at Work Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/1643)

COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (2002/2677)
CSR	Confined Spaces Regulations 1997 (S.I.1997/1713)
DSEAR	Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/2776)
EAWR	Electricity at Work Regulations 1989 (S.I. 1989/635)
HS(FA)R	Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations 1981 (S.I. 1981/917)
HSWA	Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (c. 37)
LOLER	Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/2307)
MHSWR	Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (S.I. 1999/3242)
PPEWR	Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/2966)
PSSR	Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000 (S.I. 2000/128)
PUWER	Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998 (S.I. 1998/2306)
WAHR	Work at Height Regulations 2005 (S.I. 2005/735)
WCAR	Work in Compressed Air Regulations 1996 (S.I. 1996/1656)
WHSWR	Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 (S.I. 1992/3004)

Appendix 2

UK Parliamentary scrutiny history of proposals for Directive 92/57/EEC

1. An explanatory memorandum (EM) (Scrutiny reference 8075/90) on the original Council proposal for the Directive was referred to the Commons European Legislation Committee and the Lords Select Committee on the European Communities.

2. The Lords sub-Committee C subsequently cleared the EM (Progress of Scrutiny 20 November 1990).

3. The Commons Committee considered it politically important and for consideration by the House (Report No 2, session 1990/91) and it was debated in European Standing Committee B on 20 March 1991.

4. A further EM (Scrutiny reference 5831/91) was produced following an amended proposal to take account of the European Parliament's first opinion.

5. The Lords Committee cleared this by Chairman's sift and the Commons Committee cleared it as important but not for debate (Report No 22, session 1990/91).

6. Letters were sent in February 1992 advising the Scrutiny Committees of the common position text which did not contain significant amendments.