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EASTBROOK SECONDARY SCHOOL



Health and Safety Policy

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1. Aims

Our school aims to:

- › Provide and maintain a safe and healthy environment
- › Establish and maintain safe working procedures amongst staff, pupils and all visitors to the school site
- › Have robust procedures in place in case of emergencies
- › Ensure that the premises and equipment are maintained safely, and are regularly inspected

2. Legislation

This policy is based on advice from the Department for Education on [health and safety in schools](#) and the following legislation:

- › [The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974](#), which sets out the general duties employers have towards employees and duties relating to lettings
- › [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to make an assessment of the risks to the health and safety of their employees
- › [The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#), which require employers to carry out risk assessments, make arrangements to implement necessary measures, and arrange for appropriate information and training

- › [The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002](#), which require employers to control substances that are hazardous to health
- › [The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations \(RIDDOR\) 2013](#), which state that some accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive and set out the timeframe for this and how long records of such accidents must be kept
- › [The Health and Safety \(Display Screen Equipment\) Regulations 1992](#), which require employers to carry out digital screen equipment assessments and states users' entitlement to an eyesight test
- › [The Gas Safety \(Installation and Use\) Regulations 1998](#), which require work on gas fittings to be carried out by someone on the Gas Safe Register
- › [The Regulatory Reform \(Fire Safety\) Order 2005](#), which requires employers to take general fire precautions to ensure the safety of their staff
- › [The Work at Height Regulations 2005](#), which requires employers to protect their staff from falls from height

The school follows [national guidance published by Public Health England](#) when responding to infection control issues.

3. Roles and responsibilities

3. The local authority and governing board

LBBB has ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but delegates responsibility for the strategic management of such matters to the school's governing board.

The governing board delegates operational matters and day-to-day tasks to the headteacher and staff members.

3.1 The governing board

The governing board has ultimate responsibility for health and safety matters in the school, but will delegate day-to-day responsibility to the Headteacher

The governing board has a duty to take reasonable steps to ensure that staff and pupils are not exposed to risks to their health and safety. This applies to activities on or off the school premises.

The Governing Body as the employer, also has a duty to:

- › Assess the risks to staff and others affected by school activities in order to identify and introduce the health and safety measures necessary to manage those risks
- › Inform employees about risks and the measures in place to manage them
- › Ensure that adequate health and safety training is provided

The governor who oversees health and safety is Councillor McCarthy

3.2 Headteacher

The headteacher is responsible for health and safety day-to-day. This involves:

- › Implementing the health and safety policy
- › Ensuring there are enough staff to safely supervise pupils
- › Ensuring that the school building and premises are safe and regularly inspected
- › Providing adequate training for school staff
- › Reporting to the governing board on health and safety matters
- › Ensuring appropriate evacuation procedures are in place and regular fire drills are held
- › Ensuring that in their absence, health and safety responsibilities are delegated to another member of staff
- › Ensuring all risk assessments are completed and reviewed
- › Monitoring cleaning contracts, and ensuring cleaners are appropriately trained and have access to personal protective equipment, where necessary

In the headteacher's absence, The School Business Manager assumes the above day-to-day health and safety responsibilities.

3.3 Health and safety lead

The nominated health and safety lead is The School Business Manager

3.4 Staff

School staff have a duty to take care of pupils in the same way that a prudent parent would do so.

Staff will:

- › Take reasonable care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do at work
- › Co-operate with the school on health and safety matters
- › Work in accordance with training and instructions
- › Inform the appropriate person of any work situation representing a serious and immediate danger so that remedial action can be taken
- › Model safe and hygienic practice for pupils
- › Understand emergency evacuation procedures and feel confident in implementing them

3.5 Pupils and parents

Pupils and parents are responsible for following the school's health and safety advice, on-site and off-site, and for reporting any health and safety incidents to a member of staff.

3.6 Contractors

Contractors will agree health and safety practices with the headteacher before starting work. Before work begins the contractor will provide evidence that they have completed an adequate risk assessment of all their planned work.

4. Site security

The Site Manager is responsible for the security of the school site in and out of school hours. They are responsible for visual inspections of the site, and for the intruder and fire alarm systems.

The Site Team are key holders and will respond to an emergency.

5. Fire + Code Blue

5.1 Fire – See Appendix 1 for additional details

Emergency exits, assembly points and assembly point instructions are clearly identified by safety signs and notices. Fire risk assessment of the premises will be reviewed regularly.

Emergency evacuations are practiced at least once a term.

The fire alarm is a loud continuous siren

Fire alarm testing will take place each week

New staff will be trained in fire safety and all staff and pupils will be made aware of any new fire risks.

In the event of a fire:

- › The alarm will be raised immediately by whoever discovers the fire and emergency services contacted. Evacuation procedures will also begin immediately
- › Fire extinguishers may be used by staff only, and only then if staff are trained in how to operate them and are confident they can use them without putting themselves or others at risk
- › Staff and pupils will congregate at the assembly points. These are situated on the 'Wembley' field
- › Form tutors/class teachers will take a register of pupils via their laptop and identify any missing students
- › Staff will be registered by the processes outlined in Appendix 1

- › Staff and pupils will remain outside the building until the emergency services say it is safe to re-enter

The school will have special arrangements in place for the evacuation of people with mobility needs. See Appendix 1 for details

Training and refresher information will be provided a minimum of once per term for staff and students.

A review of procedures and their effectiveness will be conducted after each fire drill.

All procedures above have been developed in line with Government Fire safety guidance for educational settings

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/14887/fsra-educational-premises.pdf

5.2 Code Blue – See Appendix 1 for additional details

Code blue describes an occurrence on or around the school site which requires emergency action from the school

See Appendix 1 for Details

6. COSHH

Schools are required to control hazardous substances, which can take many forms, including:

- › Chemicals
- › Products containing chemicals
- › Fumes
- › Dusts
- › Vapours
- › Mists
- › Gases and asphyxiating gases
- › Germs that cause diseases, such as leptospirosis or legionnaires disease

Relevant Heads of Department have responsibility for maintaining up to date risk assessments for the control of substances hazardous to health (COSHH). They must be circulated to all employees who work with hazardous substances. Staff will also be provided with protective equipment, where necessary.

Our staff use and store hazardous products in accordance with instructions on the product label. All hazardous products are kept in their original containers, with clear labelling and product information.

All hazardous substances are kept securely in COSHH cupboards within department preparation rooms. Students do not have access to these areas.

Any hazardous products are disposed of in accordance with specific disposal procedures.

Emergency procedures, including procedures for dealing with spillages, are displayed near where hazardous products are stored and in areas where they are routinely used.

6.1 Gas safety

- › Installation, maintenance and repair of gas appliances and fittings will be carried out by a competent Gas Safe registered engineer
- › Gas pipework, appliances and flues are regularly maintained
- › All rooms with gas appliances are checked to ensure that they have adequate ventilation

6.2 Legionella

- › A water safety check is carried out regularly by LBBDD under the SLA agreement. The Site Manager is responsible for ensuring that the identified operational controls are conducted and recorded in the school's water log book
- › The risks from legionella are mitigated by the following: temperature checks, heating of water, disinfection of showers, toilet flushing

7. Equipment

- › All equipment and machinery is maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In addition, maintenance schedules outline when extra checks should take place
- › When new equipment is purchased, it is checked to ensure that it meets appropriate educational standards
- › All equipment is stored in the appropriate storage containers and areas. All containers are labelled with the correct hazard sign and contents

7.1 Electrical equipment

- › All staff are responsible for ensuring that they use and handle electrical equipment sensibly and safely
- › Any pupil or volunteer who handles electrical appliances does so under the supervision of the member of staff who so directs them
- › Any potential hazards will be reported to The Health and Safety Lead immediately
- › Permanently installed electrical equipment is connected through a dedicated isolator switch and adequately earthed
- › Only trained staff members can check plugs
- › Portable appliance test (PAT) are carried out annually by a competent person
- › All isolators switches are clearly marked to identify their machine
- › Electrical apparatus and connections will not be touched by wet hands and will only be used in dry conditions
- › Maintenance, repair, installation and disconnection work associated with permanently installed or portable electrical equipment is only carried out by a competent person

7.2 PE equipment

- › Pupils are taught how to carry out and set up PE equipment safely and efficiently. Staff check that equipment is set up safely
- › Any concerns about the condition of the gym floor or other apparatus will be reported to The Health and Safety Lead

7.3 Specialist equipment

Parents are responsible for the maintenance and safety of their children's wheelchairs. In school, staff promote the responsible use of wheelchairs.

8. Lone working

Lone working may include:

- › Late working
- › Home or site visits
- › Weekend working
- › Site manager duties
- › Site cleaning duties
- › Working in a single occupancy office

Potentially dangerous activities, such as those where there is a risk of falling from height, will not be undertaken when working alone. If there are any doubts about the task to be performed then the task will be postponed until other staff members are available.

If lone working is to be undertaken, a colleague, friend or family member will be informed about where the member of staff is and when they are likely to return.

The lone worker will ensure that they are medically fit to work alone.

9. Working at height

We will ensure that work is properly planned, supervised and carried out by competent people with the skills, knowledge and experience to do the work.

In addition:

- › The Site Manager retains ladders for working at height
- › Pupils are prohibited from using ladders
- › Staff will wear appropriate footwear and clothing when using ladders
- › Contractors are expected to provide their own ladders for working at height
- › Before using a ladder, staff are expected to conduct a visual inspection to ensure its safety
- › Access to high levels, such as roofs, is only permitted by trained persons

10. Manual handling

Any significant lifting or moving of equipment should always be carried out by the Site Team who have been specifically trained in Manual Handling. Staff should seek assistance in this regard from the School Business Manager

11. Off-site visits

When taking pupils off the school premises, we will ensure that:

- › Risk assessments will be completed where off-site visits and activities require them
- › All off-site visits are appropriately staffed
- › Staff will take a school mobile phone, a portable first aid kit, information about the specific medical needs of pupils along with the parents' contact details

12. Lettings

This policy applies to lettings. Those who hire any aspect of the school site or any facilities will be made aware of the content of the school's health and safety policy, and will have responsibility for complying with it.

13. Violence at work

We believe that staff should not be in any danger at work, and will not tolerate violent or threatening behaviour towards our staff.

All staff will report any incidents of aggression or violence (or near misses) directed to themselves to their line manager/headteacher immediately. This applies to violence from pupils, visitors or other staff.

14. Smoking

Smoking is not permitted anywhere on the school premises.

15. Infection prevention and control

We follow national guidance published by Public Health England when responding to infection control issues. We will encourage staff and pupils to follow this good hygiene practice, outlined below, where applicable.

15.1 Handwashing

- › Wash hands with liquid soap and warm water, and dry with paper towels
- › Always wash hands after using the toilet, before eating or handling food, and after handling animals
- › Cover all cuts and abrasions with waterproof dressings

15.2 Coughing and sneezing

- › Cover mouth and nose with a tissue
- › Dispose of tissues

- › Wash hands thoroughly

15.3 Personal protective equipment

- › Use the correct personal protective equipment when handling cleaning chemicals
- › Staff administering first aid should wear appropriate PPE

15.4 Cleaning of the environment

- › Clean the environment frequently and thoroughly

15.5 Cleaning of blood and body fluid spillages

- › Cleaning of this nature should only be carried out by the Site Team who have received training.

15.7 Clinical waste

- › Clinical waste is removed by a registered waste contractor

15.8 Animals

- › Wash hands before and after handling any animals
- › Keep animals' living quarters clean and away from food areas
- › Dispose of animal waste regularly, and keep litter boxes away from pupils
- › Supervise pupils when playing with animals
- › Seek veterinary advice on animal welfare and animal health issues, and the suitability of the animal as a pet

15.10 Exclusion periods for infectious diseases

The school will follow recommended exclusion periods outlined by Public Health England, summarised in appendix .

In the event of an epidemic/pandemic, we will follow advice from Public Health England about the appropriate course of action.

16. New and expectant mothers

Risk assessments will be carried out whenever any employee or pupil notifies the school that they are pregnant.

Appropriate measures will be put in place to control risks identified. Some specific risks are summarised below:

- › Chickenpox can affect the pregnancy if a woman has not already had the infection. Expectant mothers should report exposure to antenatal carer and GP at any stage of exposure. Shingles is caused by the same virus as chickenpox, so anyone who has not had chickenpox is potentially vulnerable to the infection if they have close contact with a case of shingles
- › If a pregnant woman comes into contact with measles or German measles (rubella), she should inform her antenatal carer and GP immediately to ensure investigation
- › Slapped cheek disease (parvovirus B19) can occasionally affect an unborn child. If exposed early in pregnancy (before 20 weeks), the pregnant woman should inform her antenatal care and GP as this must be investigated promptly

17. Occupational stress

We are committed to promoting high levels of health and wellbeing and recognise the importance of identifying and reducing workplace stressors through risk assessment.

Systems are in place within the school for responding to individual concerns and monitoring staff workloads.

18. Accident reporting

18.1 Accident record book

- › An accident form will be completed as soon as possible after the accident occurs by the member of staff or first aider who deals with it.

18.2 Reporting to the Local Authority

The Headteacher's PA will keep a record of any accident which results in a reportable injury.

The Headteacher's PA will report these to the Local Authority as soon as is reasonably practicable and in any event within 10 days of the incident.

Reportable injuries, diseases or dangerous occurrences include:

- › Injuries where an employee is away from work or unable to perform their normal work duties for more than 7 consecutive days
- › Where an accident leads to someone being taken to hospital

18.3 Notifying parents

The First Aider will inform parents of any accident or injury sustained by a pupil and any first aid treatment given, on the same day, or as soon as reasonably practicable.

19. Training

Staff who work in high risk environments, such as in science labs or with woodwork equipment, or work with pupils with special educational needs (SEN), are given additional health and safety training.

20. Monitoring

This policy will be reviewed by the Headteacher and Health and Safety Lead every year.

At every review, the policy will be approved by the Headteacher and Governing Body

21. Links with other policies

This health and safety policy links to the following policies:

- › First aid
- › Risk assessment
- › Supporting pupils with medical conditions
- › Accessibility plan
- › Lone Working Policy

Appendix 1

Fire Drill

General Guidelines

The school has three separate fire alarm systems. These are:

System 1 - which covers the following areas

East & Brook Teaching Block
Specialist Building

System 2 - which covers the following areas:

The Primary School

System 3 - which covers the following areas:

The Access Centre

All procedures have been developed in line with Government Fire safety guidance for educational settings

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/14887/fsra-educational-premises.pdf

1. As the areas covered by each of the systems are completely self-contained alarms for the neighboring systems should not be sounded until the status of the alarm has been determined. If an alarm has been activated on one of the systems the other systems sound with a continuous noise to inform which panel has been set off. This is for information only. Once the panel has been alerted, the school (site team member or school office) receives a telephone call to the identified mobile number from Custodian Red Care to say there is a current activation alert. This is done as an additional precautionary measure.
2. If a continuous alarm sounds, during teaching times staff must evacuate their teaching groups to the muster points where students will line up in their form groups and form teachers will check their forms. Staff on non-contact time and non-teaching staff must also move to the muster points in accordance with the attached guidelines. Lifts must not be used. Staff unable to safely evacuate (e.g. through disability) should move to the nearest designated Place of Safety (as indicated on floor plans) and activate the alert system.
4. If a continuous alarm sounds at any other time, including break time, everybody on site must go to the muster points on the school back field. Staff on duty will supervise the move to the muster points.
5.
 - Technicians, peripatetic staff report to HOD.
 - Clerical and support staff report to the School Business Manager.
 - Kitchen Staff report to the Business Manager
 - Fire Marshalls to the School Business Manager
 - Visitors report to School Business Manager.
 - Teaching Assistants report to SENCO (ARP coordinator in case of absence)

All staff should familiarise themselves with these notes and be aware of the evacuation route from their classroom and the form assembly points. Should the normal route be impassable staff must know the next most convenient route as well.

On discovering a fire your first duty is to break an alarm panel. Once you have done that – if you feel confident, you have the means and the fire is small – you may attempt to put it out – but if in doubt GET OUT!

Fire Drill Instructions

In Case of Fire

Staff: Break fire glass.

Student: Report to nearest member of staff.

Drill

1. Continuous alarm sounds.
2. When in class teachers on hearing the continuous alarm are to evacuate their classes in an orderly manner from their classroom using the designated route and take their class to their form muster points. At no time should a class move through another building in order to get to the muster point. Lifts must not be used. Staff unable to safely evacuate (e.g. through disability) should move to the nearest designated Place of Safety (as indicated on floor plans) and activate the alert system.
If the continuous alarm sounds at any other time – such as break time – all students and staff to report to muster points as soon as possible.
3. Subject teachers to remain with their teaching group and keep control of the students until they reach form muster points, when they should join their form. Teachers in the area will be expected to exercise vigilance and oversee students during the course of the drill. Teachers who are not Tutors should support by supervising the backs of the lines.
4. Designated Fire Marshalls will sweep all areas of the building and report that they have been checked and are clear to the School Business Manager. This is support staff in the Specialist building and the HOYP in the teaching block. In the absence of the HOYP, the person supervising the relocation room should assume their role.
5. Year Heads or other persons with responsibility for year groups are to check with their Tutors and report any anomalies as soon as possible to the SLT.
6. SLT report any issues that cannot be sorted to the Headteacher.
7. Technicians and Department Support staff are to report to their Head of Department. Heads of Department – if there are personnel missing they will be reported to the Business Manager who alerts the Headteacher.
8. Clerical staff, other non teaching staff, and visitors are to report to The School Business Manager. The School Business Manager will inform the Headteacher if anyone is known to be missing.
9. No person will re-enter the school until the all clear is given by the Headteacher.

The Headteacher will usually be the person in charge of the muster – in their absence it will be a Deputy Headteacher or School Business Manager.

Clerical staff to bring radios and loud hailers
First aider to bring first aid box

Places of Safety

- There are designated Places of Safety which are situated at the top of the stairs.
- If anyone is incapable of walking down the stairs they must stay on the landing – it is important that all associated fire doors are closed.
- Another able-bodied adult may stay with the person left in the Place of Safety.
- The teacher must not stay and must accompany the class to the muster points. The teacher must then advise the person in charge of the muster as to the exact location of anyone who has been left in a Place of Safety. The Headteacher will then make arrangements to collect anyone left in a Place of Safety.

Emergency School Closure Procedure

General principles:

- It is the Headteacher's responsibility to decide whether a closure is necessary or not.
- Should they not be present this duty is delegated to the next most senior member of staff on site.
- This decision will only be taken in extreme circumstances when all other options have been considered, and in the interests of health and safety. If

possible the School Health and Safety Co-ordinator, the LA, Chair of Governors and other senior colleagues will be consulted before taking such a decision.

- Where applicable the advice of the relevant emergency services will, also be sought.

Procedures:

- Any member of staff or external party who becomes aware of a situation that is a threat to the health and safety of members of the school must inform the Headteacher immediately.

Before the School Day - If the Headteacher is aware of the necessity to close before the school day begins:

1. Students' families and staff will be contacted by text message
2. A notice will be placed on the school web site
3. A message will be placed on the school answer phone system if the office is unable to be staffed
4. Where possible staff will be on duty at the school gates to inform students and families
5. Any student unable to return home safely will be supervised by the school on the premises wherever possible. If this is not safe, advice will be sought from the LA.

During the School Day - If the emergency occurs during the school day:

1. Students and staff will be told as soon as possible and given the reason for the closure, unless this would put anyone into danger. SLT will be responsible for organising an orderly dismissal
2. Students unable to go home will be accommodated until other arrangements can be made
3. If necessary, students will be able to contact their parent or Guardian. This can be done through the Pastoral Leaders or school office.
4. If necessary, written explanation will be provided to students and should a student need to contact home they will be supported in doing so.

Code Blue (Critical Incident Procedures)

In some circumstances it may be necessary to keep students in their classrooms rather than evacuate to the back field. Such circumstances may include:

- A serious accident where person or persons have been seriously hurt and emergency services are required to attend the scene.
- An incident on part of the premises that may need to be contained.
- Intruders on site
- Problems outside the school that could impact upon the health and safety of members of the school.
- Or any other incident that may need time to be neutralised.

When **Code Blue** procedures are to be used the decision will be taken by the Headteacher.

1. The school office will be informed as soon as possible
2. The Site Team will be informed by radio and will follow further instructions
3. If it is safe to do so, a member of SLT will go immediately to the school car gate with one of the site team and will remain in contact by radio
4. A Code Blue notice will be circulated by an urgent all staff email and Groupcall text message
5. If safe to do so, the ICT Technical team will go to the school office and await further instructions

6. Teaching and support staff who are in the classroom will remain in their classrooms with their classes until further notice.
7. All staff not in classrooms or with students, should go to the nearest available classroom or office.
8. The Headteacher will liaise with all other agencies and make relevant decisions
9. The Headteacher will establish an Emergency Team of available staff as soon as possible and give each member clear roles and responsibilities.
10. Staff will be kept informed of developments by email.
11. During the emergency staff should refrain from using mobile phones as the Emergency Team may try to make contact.
12. Students should also be prevented from making calls or texts unless notified otherwise. Arrangements for the dismissal of students or the continuation of the school day will be circulated by email by the Headteacher

Appendix 2. Recommended absence period for preventing the spread of infection

This list of recommended absence periods for preventing the spread of infection is taken from non-statutory guidance for schools and other childcare settings from Public Health England. For each of these infections or complaints, there [is further information in the guidance on the symptoms, how it spreads and some 'do's and don'ts' to follow that you can check.](#)

Infection or complaint	Recommended period to be kept away from school or nursery
Athlete's foot	None.
Campylobacter	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Chicken pox (shingles)	<p>Cases of chickenpox are generally infectious from 2 days before the rash appears to 5 days after the onset of rash. Although the usual exclusion period is 5 days, all lesions should be crusted over before children return to nursery or school.</p> <p>A person with shingles is infectious to those who have not had chickenpox and should be excluded from school if the rash is weeping and cannot be covered or until the rash is dry and crusted over.</p>
Cold sores	None.
Rubella (German measles)	5 days from appearance of the rash.
Hand, foot and mouth	Children are safe to return to school or nursery as soon as they are feeling better, there is no need to stay off until the blisters have all healed.
Impetigo	Until lesions are crusted and healed, or 48 hours after starting antibiotic treatment.
Measles	Cases are infectious from 4 days before onset of rash to 4 days after so it is important to ensure cases are excluded from school during this period.
Ringworm	Exclusion not needed once treatment has started.
Scabies	The infected child or staff member should be excluded until after the first treatment has been carried out.
Scarlet fever	Children can return to school 24 hours after commencing appropriate antibiotic treatment. If no antibiotics have been administered the person will be infectious for 2 to 3 weeks. If there is an outbreak of scarlet fever at the school or nursery, the health protection team will assist with letters and factsheet to send to parents or carers and staff.
Slapped cheek syndrome, Parvovirus B19, Fifth's disease	None (not infectious by the time the rash has developed).

Bacillary Dysentery (Shigella)	Microbiological clearance is required for some types of shigella species prior to the child or food handler returning to school.
Diarrhoea and/or vomiting (Gastroenteritis)	Children and adults with diarrhoea or vomiting should be excluded until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped and they are well enough to return. If medication is prescribed, ensure that the full course is completed and there is no further diarrhoea or vomiting for 48 hours after the course is completed. For some gastrointestinal infections, longer periods of exclusion from school are required and there may be a need to obtain microbiological clearance. For these groups, your local health protection team, school health advisor or environmental health officer will advise. If a child has been diagnosed with cryptosporidium, they should NOT go swimming for 2 weeks following the last episode of diarrhoea.
Cryptosporidiosis	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
E. coli (verocytotoxigenic or VTEC)	The standard exclusion period is until 48 hours after symptoms have resolved. However, some people pose a greater risk to others and may be excluded until they have a negative stool sample (for example, pre-school infants, food handlers, and care staff working with vulnerable people). The health protection team will advise in these instances.
Food poisoning	Until 48 hours from the last episode of vomiting and diarrhoea and they are well enough to return. Some infections may require longer periods (local health protection team will advise).
Salmonella	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	Seek advice from environmental health officers or the local health protection team.
Flu (influenza)	Until recovered.
Tuberculosis (TB)	Pupils and staff with infectious TB can return to school after 2 weeks of treatment if well enough to do so and as long as they have responded to anti-TB therapy. Pupils and staff with non-pulmonary TB do not require exclusion and can return to school as soon as they are well enough.
Whooping cough (pertussis)	A child or staff member should not return to school until they have had 48 hours of appropriate treatment with antibiotics and they feel well enough to do so or 21 days from onset of illness if no antibiotic treatment.
Conjunctivitis	None.
Giardia	Until 48 hours after symptoms have stopped.

Glandular fever	None (can return once they feel well).
Head lice	None.
Hepatitis A	Exclude cases from school while unwell or until 7 days after the onset of jaundice (or onset of symptoms if no jaundice, or if under 5, or where hygiene is poor. There is no need to exclude well, older children with good hygiene who will have been much more infectious prior to diagnosis.
Hepatitis B	Acute cases of hepatitis B will be too ill to attend school and their doctors will advise when they can return. Do not exclude chronic cases of hepatitis B or restrict their activities. Similarly, do not exclude staff with chronic hepatitis B infection. Contact your local health protection team for more advice if required.
Hepatitis C	None.
Meningococcal meningitis/ septicaemia	If the child has been treated and has recovered, they can return to school.
Meningitis	Once the child has been treated (if necessary) and has recovered, they can return to school. No exclusion is needed.
Meningitis viral	None.
MRSA (meticillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus)	None.
Mumps	5 days after onset of swelling (if well).
Threadworm	None.
Rotavirus	Until 48 hours after symptoms have subsided.