



Occupational Health

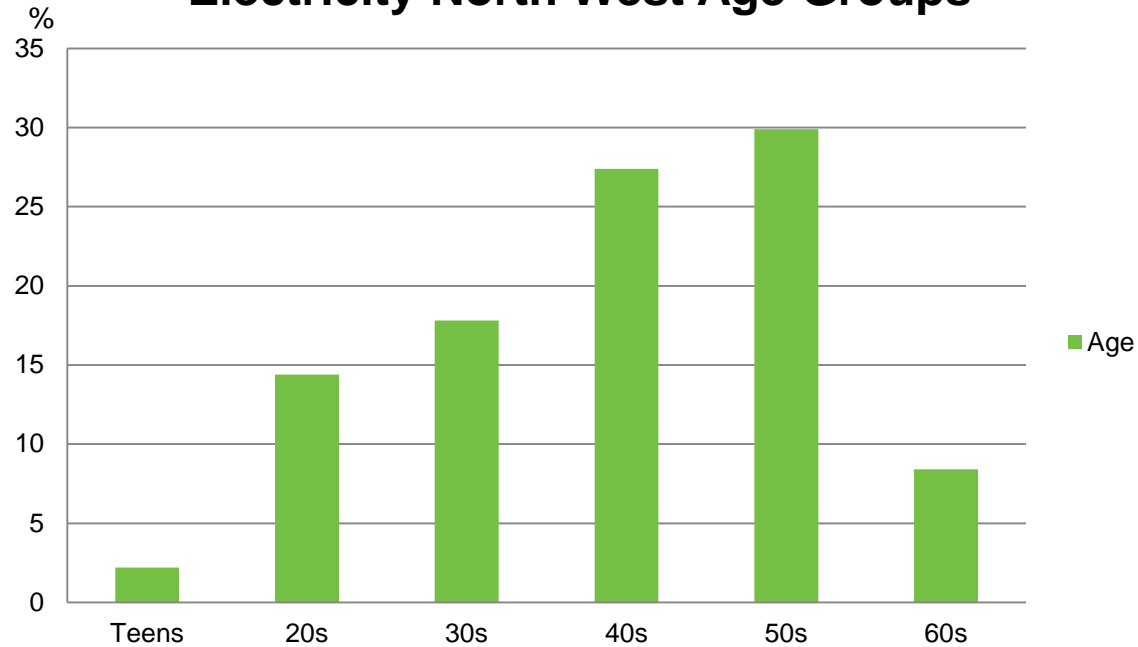


- Occupational health is concerned with all aspects of health at work, specifically the effects of work on health and health upon work capacity.

- The aim is to prevent ill health rather than cure it

- It covers several key functions including
 - Health surveillance
 - Fitness for work
 - Sickness Absence management
 - Health promotion

Electricity North West Age Groups



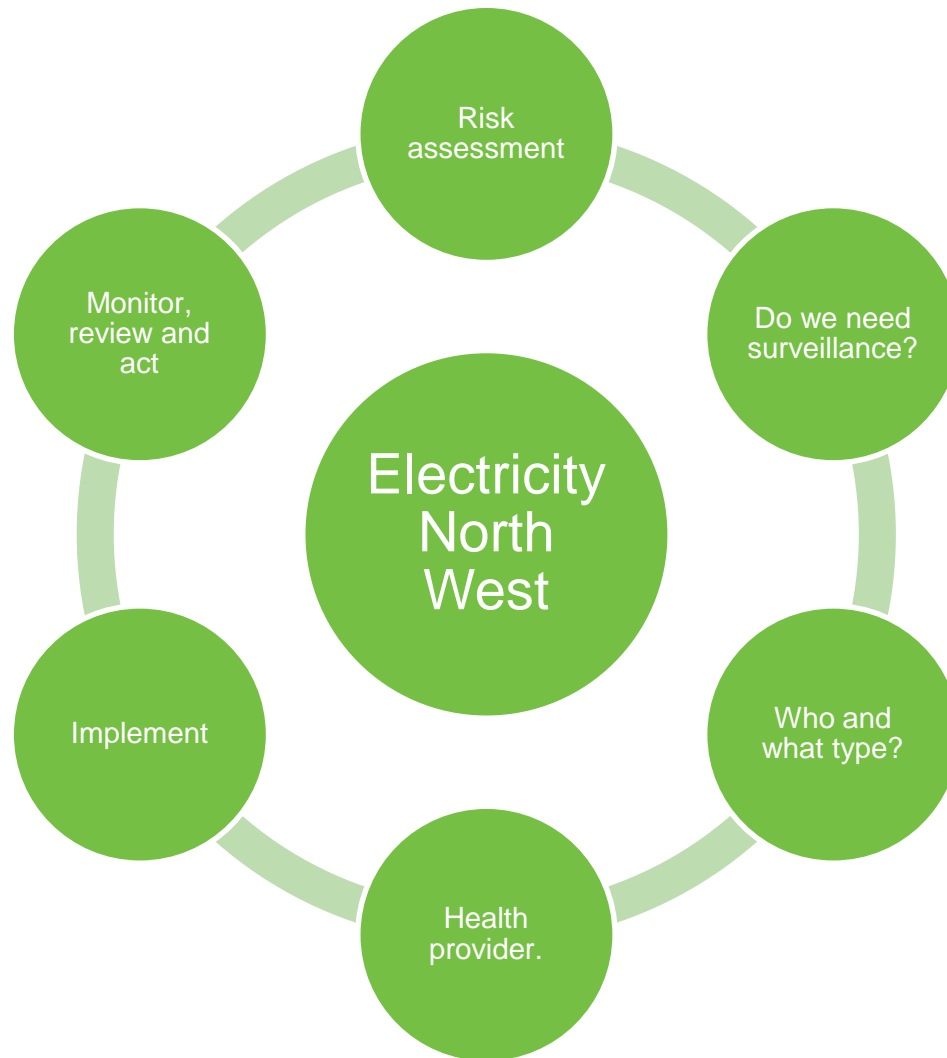
Days lost v number of incidents

Health		Safety	
15351	1129	96	7

When is Health Surveillance required?

- Is the work known to damage health in a particular way?
- Are there valid ways to detect the condition?
- Is it reasonably likely that damage to health may occur under the particular conditions at work?
- Is surveillance likely to benefit the employee?

- So we can detect any harmful health effects at an early stage.
- Check that the control measures we have are working.
- Provide data to detect and evaluate health risks
- Provide an opportunity to give information to employees on healthy working practices.
- Allow employees the chance to raise any concerns about the effect of their work on their health.



Comparably Exposed Worker Groups

	Respiratory 3	EU Hyg/Food handling 4	Audio 5	Escape Set 6	Drivers (FLT) 7(a)	Airside 7(b)	Wellness 8	Cold Storage 9	Dermatology 10	Night Workers 12	Manual Handling 13	HAVS 140 (b)	WBV 131	No of Employees	Colour Vision	Work at height
CEWG																
Aborist	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y				Y
Apprentice	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y			Y	Y
Jointing / Fitting	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y			Y	
Linesmen	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y			Y	Y
Craft attendant	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y			Y	
Craft attendant OH	Y		Y						Y		Y	Y			Y	Y
Engineer											Y				Y	
Control Engineer										Y					Y	
Craft other	Y		Y						Y		Y				Y	

- Appointment of Health Management as OH provider.
- 2 year rolling programme for identified staff
- Assessments carried out at Electricity North West locations.
- New staff in identified roles to be assessed to establish a baseline.

- Monitor the results to check the control measures are effective.
- Review risks and methods of work and act if necessary.
- Check has the work changed, different methods available and new emerging technologies.
- Remind managers that health surveillance is not a substitute for preventing or controlling hazards, but a further way of seeking to protect our people.
- Carrying out Health Surveillance is not enough it is essential we act on the results.