Isle of Anglesey County Council New and Expectant Mothers Policy Version 1.0 February 2016

About this policy

Being pregnant or a new mother does not prevent an employee from working and developing a career. Many women work while they are pregnant and return to work while they are breastfeeding.

Specific laws relating to new and expectant mothers at work are mainly contained in:

- The Management of Health and safety at Work Regulations 2002 as amended (MHSW) which require employers to protect the health and safety of new and expectant mothers;
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 which require employers to provide suitable rest facilities;
- The Equality Act 2010 which provides protection to pregnant women and those on maternity leave against discrimination. Depending on the circumstances, this can include failing to carry out a risk assessment under MHSW regarding a pregnant worker.

These regulations cover female employees of childbearing age and expectant or new mothers, including those who are breastfeeding.

The policy also sets out what action an employer should take to protect the health and safety of their employees and that of their employees and their children.

The Policy is supported by resources on the Council's website.

Revision history

Version	Date	Summary of changes
1.0	February 2015	Document created
1.0	May 2017	No change
1.0	April 2018	No change
1.0	April 2019	No change
1.0	January 2021	No change

Date of next review	
This policy will be reviewed in:	April 2021
The review will be undertaken by:	Corporate Health and Safety Team

Contact Details:

Corporate Health and Safety Team (healthandsafety@anglesey.gov.uk)

We are happy to provide this policy in alternative formats on request. Please use the above contact details.

Mae'r ddogfen yma ar gael yn y Gymraeg.

This document is available in Welsh.

Contents

1. Introduction

Being pregnant or a new mother does not prevent an employee from working and developing a career. Many women work while they are pregnant and return to work while they are breastfeeding.

Specific laws relating to new and expectant mothers at work are mainly contained in:

- The Management of Health and safety at Work Regulations 2002 as amended (MHSW) which require employers to protect the health and safety of new and expectant mothers;
- The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 which require employers to provide suitable rest facilities;
- The Equality Act 2010 which provides protection to pregnant women and those on maternity leave against discrimination. Depending on the circumstances, this can include failing to carry out a risk assessment under MHSW regarding a pregnant worker.

These regulations cover female employees of childbearing age and expectant or new mothers, including those who are breastfeeding.

The Health and Safety Executive has published guidance (INDG 373 (rev2) – New and expectant mothers who work (http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg373.pdf)) providing advice to employees answering some basic questions they may have about carrying on working while they are pregnant or returning to work after giving birth.

The policy also sets out what action an employer should take to protect the health and safety of their employees and that of their employees and their children.

2. Definitions

"New or expectant mother" means an employee who is pregnant; who has given birth within the previous six months; or who is breastfeeding.

'Given birth' is described in the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (the Management Regulations) as having 'delivered a living child or, after 24 weeks of pregnancy, a stillborn child'.

3. Risk Assessment

As an employer Ynys Mon County Council has a duty to assess the health and safety risks that their employees may be exposed to at work, including any specific risks to female employees of childbearing age and new or expectant mothers and their new baby.

If an employee is pregnant, has given birth in the last six months or is breastfeeding, they are not required to inform their employer. However, it is important for the employee and their child's health and safety protection, and for maternity leave purposes, that they provide their employer with written notification as early as possible.

Upon receipt of written notification, Line Managers should endeavor to revisit their original general risk assessment to identify if further measures are required to ensure that the employee and their baby are not exposed to unnecessary risk. If the risk cannot be removed the following steps are recommended:

Action 1: Temporarily adjust working conditions and/or hours of work – if that is not possible;

Action 2: suitable alternative work should be offered (at the same rate of pay) if available – if that is not feasible:

Action 3: The employee should be suspended from work on paid leave for as long as necessary, to protect their health and safety, and that of their baby.

5. Hazards and Risk Control Measures

Within INDG373 (rev2) it is explained that employees may be at varying degrees of risk from processes, working conditions or physical, biological and chemical agents depending on their health, and at different stages of pregnancy. Some of the more common risks that should be given consideration are:

- Lifting/ carrying heavy loads;
- · Standing or sitting still for long lengths of time;;
- Exposure to infectious diseases
- Exposure to lead
- Exposure to toxic chemicals
- Work-related stress
- Workstations and posture
- Exposure to radioactive material
- Threat of violence in the workplace
- Long working hours
- Excessively noisy workplaces

As part of the Authority's general duties as an employer the employee must be informed (either directly or through their safety representative) about the preventative and protective measures implemented to reduce, remove or control risk.

It is also important that the employee inform their Line Manager about any advice they have had from their doctor or midwife (e.g. pregnancy-related medical conditions such as high blood pressure, a history of miscarriages etc.) that could affect the risk assessment. The Line Manager should use this information to review their risk assessment and if necessary adjust the employee's working conditions accordingly. Line Managers should regularly monitor and review any risk assessment as circumstances may change, particularly at different stages of the pregnancy.

The flowchart contained within Appendix 1 outlines the actions a Line Manager should take to do this.

Further guidance on the potential hazards and possible control measures are outlined in Appendix 2.

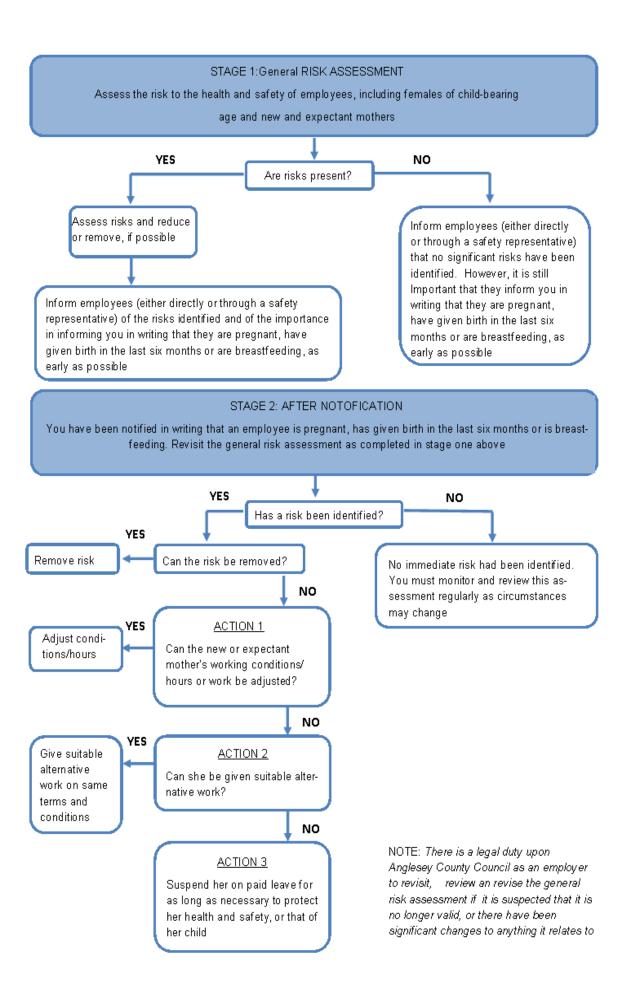
6. Employees Choosing to Breastfeed upon Their Return to Work

There may be risks other than those associated with pregnancy to consider, if an employee plans to continue to breastfeed once they have returned to work. These depend on working conditions and could include:

- Working with organic mercury:
- · Working with radioactive materials;
- Exposure to lead.

It is advised that an employee should inform their employer, in writing, as early as possible, that they plan to continue breastfeeding when they return to work. Line Managers should then take the same action as when notification of pregnancy is provided (see the flowchart in Appendix 1)

Suitable rest facilities should be provided for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers and it is recommended that a private, healthy and safe environment is provided for nursing mothers to express and store milk. (*Toilets are specified as not being suitable for this*)





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Hygiene facilities: Without easy access to toilets (and associated hygiene facilities) at work there may be increased risks of infection and kidney disease. Because of pressure on the bladder and other changes associated with pregnancy, pregnant women often have to go to the toilet more frequently and more urgently than others. Breastfeeding women may also need to do so because of increased fluid intake to promote breast milk production.	New/Expectant Mother	water shou available. Adapting ruworking praenable expnursing motheir works at short not frequently the short making tem	ules governing actices to ectant and others to leave tation/activity tice more than normal				Access to a pri where women breastfeed or e breast milk Allowing acces room to rest/ br	express s to private					



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Mental and physical fatigue and working hours Long working hours, shift work and night work can have a significant effect on the health of new/ expectant mothers. Tiredness increases during and after pregnancy and may be exacerbated by work-related factors.	New/Expectant Mother Working time arrangements (including provisions for rest breaks, and their frequency and timing) may affect the health of the pregnant woman and her unborn child, her recovery after childbirth, or her ability to breastfeed, and may increase the risks of stress and stress-related ill health	Ensure provision of adequate brakes Provide regular opportunity to discus working arrangemer with new/expectant mother It may be necessary adjust working hours temporarily, as well other working condit including the timing and frequency of responsible breaks or changing spatterns to avoid risk	to s ons, thift				The need for p may require the woman concer access to some where she can down comforta privacy, and wi disturbance, at appropriate into Where new/ext mother can not shift pattern/wo hours due to the seek alternative within the author temporary measuspend employment on paid le long as necessions.	at the med has ewhere sit or lie ably in ithout itervals. pectant the change orking meir role, e post ority as a asure / byee from eave for as						



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Occupational Stress New and expectant mothers can be particularly vulnerable to occupational stressors, for various reasons:	New/Expectant Mother Hormonal, physiological and psychological changes occur and sometimes change rapidly during and after pregnancy, sometimes affecting susceptibility to stress, or to anxiety or depression in individuals.	It will be necessary to take account of known organisational stress factors (such as shift patterns, workloads, etc) Protective measures may include adjustments to working conditions or working hours, and ensuring that the necessary understanding, support and recognition is available when the woman returns to work, while her privacy is also respected.				Support/ advic available via A Occupational H Service	uthority's						



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Passive Smoking	New/Expectant Mother Cigarette smoke is mutagenic and carcinogenic and is a known risk to pregnancy where the mother smokes. Cigarette smoke can also aggravate preconditions such as asthma. The effects of passive smoking are less clear but are known to affect the heart and lungs, and to pose a risk to infant health.	The Authority ope smoking policy who smoking is prohibited within buildings are main entrances to buildings.	nereby ited nd at				Departmental s guidance for st work with clien available	aff who						



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Work with Display Screen Equipment (VDU's) National Radiological Protection Board provides the following advice: The levels of ionising and non-ionising electromagnetic radiation which are likely to be generated by display screen equipment are well below those set out in international recommendations for limiting risk to human health created by such emissions. The Board does not consider such levels to pose a significant risk to health. No special protective measures are therefore needed to protect the health of people from this radiation.	New/Expectant Mother There has been considerable public concern about reports of higher levels of miscarriage and birth defects among some groups of visual display unit (VDU) workers, in particular due to electromagnetic radiation. Many scientific studies have been carried out, but taken as a whole their results do not show any link between miscarriages or birth defects and working with VDUs	To avoid problems caused by stress an anxiety, new/ expectant mothers who are worried about working with VDUs should be given the opportunity to discuss their concerns with someone adequately informed of current authoritative scientific information and advice Competent persons to carry out/ review DSE/Workstation assessment and ensure any amendments required are carried out			Ensure new/expectant mother has regular rest periods whilst using the DSE equipment If further advice is required refer to Occupational Health Service						
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Working Alone	New/Expectant Mother Pregnant women are more likely to need urgent medical attention.	procedures account the and expect Mobile pho provided to Pre-determ regular con supervisor weeks of procedures account the account the account the account the account to	e needs of new ant mothers. nes are staff sined visits and tact with during first regnancy - bject to regular				Working in pair	rs at all						



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Work at Heights	New/Expectant Mother	A specific risk assessment should consider any additional risks due to work at height (e.g. working on ladders)					
Travelling either inside or outside the workplace Travelling in the course of work, and to and from the workplace, can be problematic for pregnant women	New/Expectant Mother Fatigue, vibrations, stress, static posture, discomfort and accidents. These risks can have a significant effect on the health of new and expectant mothers	Review working practices with a view to reduce amount of driving/ travelling outside the workplace required Ensure all persons who drive as part of their duties have provided appropriate legal documentation		If working in pairs ensure other member of staff is the allocated driver where possible and has had appropriate driver safety training			

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Work-related violence (WRV) If a woman is exposed to the risk of violence at work during pregnancy, when she has recently given birth or while she is breastfeeding, this may be harmful. This risk particularly affects those in direct contact with customers and clients.	New/Expectant Mother It can lead to detachment of the placenta, miscarriage, premature delivery and underweight birth, and it may affect the ability to breastfeed.	Separate specific WRV risk assessment should be conducted by a competent person taking into account client's known history etc Ensure that any incidents/ accidents are recorded via Authority's ADIR forms and reported directly to supervisors. Mobile phone is provided and should be used in the event of an emergency. Provide new/ expectant mother with adequate training and information				Ensure regular with supervisors during shift Supervisors to violent incident investigation a upon findings a possible. If the risk of viocannot be sign reduced then the expectant motor offered suitable alternative wor	conduct t nd act as soon as blence ificantly he new/ her will be						



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			risk currently golden		Llymder Severity	Lefel o Risg Risk			Tebygoli aethLike lihood	Llymder Severity	Lefel o Risg Risk Level			

hemical New/Expectant	The actual risk to	Ensure that the findings		
gents Mother	health of these	from COSHH assessments		1
inother in the second s	substances can	are acted upon as soon as		1
chemical agents ay enter the body rough different athways-halation, gestion, cuts and brasions and ermal absorption where are a number of substances with azardous roperties indicated yrisk phrases, cluding about 2000 substances in e Approved upply List Chemical agents with the risk phrases listed below insofar as it is known may endanger the health of women and the unborn child R40: limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. R45: may cause cancer. R46: may cause heritable genetic damage. R49: may cause harm to the unborn child. R61: may cause harm to the unborn child. R63: possible risk of harm to the unborn child. R64: may cause harm to breastfed babies. R68: possible risk of irreversible effects.	only be determined following a COSHH assessment of a particular substance which should be conducted by a competent person Although the substances listed may have the potential to endanger health or safety, there may be no risk in practice, for example if exposure is at a level that is known to be safe.	Preventing exposure must be the first priority. This can be achieved through substitution of harmful agents, if possible. Where it is not possible to eliminate exposure, it must be controlled by a combination of technical measures, along with good work planning and housekeeping, and the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). PPE for control purposes must be used only if all other methods have failed. It may also be used as secondary protection in combination with other methods.		



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		T	1	 	1	1	1	1	ı
Manual	New/Expectant	Avoid the need for		Continually monitor					
handling	Mother	hazardous manual		working practices					
lialialing	WOUIGI	handling, so far as							
		is reasonably		Refer to Occupational					
Pregnant workers	Hormonal changes can	practicable		Health Service where					
are especially at	affect the ligaments,	practicable		necessary					
risk from manual	increasing susceptibility	Competent person		necessary					
handling injury.	to injury; and postural								
	problems may increase	to assess the risks							
There can also be	as the pregnancy	from those							
risks for those who	progresses.	operations that							
	progresses.	cannot be avoided							
have	Breastfeeding mothers								
recently given birth.		Take steps to							
	may experience	reduce risks to the							
	discomfort.	lowest level							
		reasonably							
		practicable							
		practicable							
		Duranida u anni							
		Provide new/							
		expectant mother							
		with adequate							
		training and							
		information							



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Biological	New/Expectant	Competent person	Control measures may			
Agents	Mother	to conduct specific	include physical			
Agents Infectious diseases Any biological agent of hazard groups 2, 3 and 4 (Categorisation of biological agents according to hazard and categories of containment - Advisory Committee on Dangerous Pathogens. Copy available from Health and Safety Advisor)	Many biological agents within these three risk groups can affect the unborn child if the mother is infected during pregnancy. These may be transmitted through the placenta while the child is in the womb, or during or after birth, for example through breastfeeding or through close physical contact between mother and child. Examples of agents where the child might be infected are hepatitis B, HIV, herpes, TB, syphilis, chickenpox and typhoid	risk assessment which must take account of the nature of the biological agent, how infection is spread, how likely contact is, and what control measures there are. Provide new/ expectant mother with adequate training and information	containment, hygiene measures, and using vaccines if exposure justifies this. If there is a known high risk of exposure to a highly infectious agent, then it will be appropriate for the pregnant worker to avoid exposure altogether.			