


PART B

General requirements

IN THIS PART:

- 5.0** Introduction to Part B
- 6.0** Safe worker
- 7.0** General workplace and facilities requirements
- 8.0** First aid
- 9.0** Workplace emergency plans
- 10.0** Personal protective equipment (PPE)
- 11.0** Training, information, instruction and supervision
- 12.0** Communications
- 13.0** Drugs and alcohol

TERM OR SYMBOL	MEANING IN THIS DOCUMENT
 Must	A mandatory legal requirement under HSWA or regulations.
Other wording including 'check', 'make sure', 'design', 'do not'	<p>How WorkSafe expects certain health and safety risks to be managed.</p> <p>This is not mandatory to follow - you may adopt other practices, as long as these practices provide a level of health and safety as good as or better than the standard in this code.</p>
You/your	Refers to the PCBU involved in forestry and harvesting operations.

5.0

Introduction to Part B

IN THIS SECTION:

5.1 What does this Part cover?

5.1 What does this Part cover?

- 5.1.1 This Part provides guidance on:
- safe worker
 - general workplace requirements and facilities
 - first aid
 - emergency plans
 - personal protective equipment (PPE)
 - training, information, instruction and supervision
 - communications
 - alcohol and drugs
 - mobile plant.

6.0

Safe worker


IN THIS SECTION:

- 6.1** Mentally and physically fit workers
- 6.2** Workers' duties
- 6.3** Involve workers in managing risks
- 6.4** Make sure workers have the right training and supervision
- 6.5** Facilities and equipment for workers


6.1 Mentally and physically fit workers

- 6.1.1 Workers in forestry operations need to be physically fit, alert and mentally capable to do their job safely.
- 6.1.2 Encourage workers to:
- get good sleep
 - keep physically fit
 - take good rest breaks
 - drink lots of fluids and eat healthy
 - not carry out work under the influence of drugs or alcohol
 - not work when fatigued or injured.
- 6.1.3 Before starting, make sure each worker is physically and mentally prepared for the task. This includes checking on level of fatigue and general wellbeing.


6.2 Workers' duties

-  6.2.1 Workers have their own duties:
- A worker **must** take reasonable care of their own health and safety, and take reasonable care that they do not harm others at work.
 - A worker **must** cooperate with reasonable policies and procedures the PCBU has in place that the worker has been told about.
 - A worker **must** comply, as far as they are reasonably able, with any reasonable instruction given by the PCBU so the PCBU can meet their legal duties.
-
- 6.2.2 Other specific duties (for example, for PPE) will be discussed where relevant.

6.3 Involve workers in managing risks

-  6.3.1 You **must** engage with workers when identifying hazards, assessing risks, and deciding how to eliminate or minimise those risks.
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- 6.3.2 Make sure all workers know and understand the hazards and risks they will face while on the job and the control measures to manage those risks.
- 6.3.3 Before starting any new block, involve all workers in identifying significant hazards and risks on the ground and in the operational process. Make sure they know what the control measures are for those risks and how to apply them.
- 6.3.4 Document all hazards and risks and control measures and make accessible to workers.
- 6.3.5 For each working day, involve all workers in daily tailgate meetings and daily work planning. Make sure workers are told:
- who is on site or might be coming on site
 - of any changes in conditions or people that may affect work that day (for example, changing weather, a key person being away or a piece of equipment being out of action).

6.4 Make sure workers have the right training and supervision

- 6.4.1  As a PCBU, you **must** ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, workers:
 - have adequate knowledge and experience so they are not likely to cause harm to themselves or other people
 - are adequately trained in the safe use of plant, objects, substances or equipment.
 - 6.4.2 Workers still gaining adequate knowledge and experience **must** be adequately supervised by someone with that knowledge and experience.
-
- 6.4.3 The training and supervision requirements are explained in Section 11. Training or supervision for certain roles will be discussed as relevant.

6.5 Facilities and equipment for workers

- 6.5.1 There are facilities and equipment (including first aid and PPE) you must provide workers under certain circumstances. These are discussed in the following sections.

7.0

General workplace and facilities requirements

IN THIS SECTION:

- 7.1** Introduction to general workplace and facility requirements
- 7.2** What are the general workplace requirements?
- 7.3** What facilities must be provided?
- 7.4** Toilets and handwashing facilities
- 7.5** Clean drinking water
- 7.6** Eating and break facilities
- 7.7** More information

7.1 Introduction to general workplace and facility requirements

7.1.1 Workplaces must meet certain requirements, including having certain facilities for workers.



7.1.2 This section provides guidance on the general workplace requirements and facilities PCBU's **must** provide so far as is reasonably practicable.

7.1.3 You **must** engage with your workers when proposing changes that may affect their health or safety, and when making decisions about the adequacy of facilities for the welfare of workers.

7.2 What are the general workplace requirements?

7.2.1 A 'workplace' is any place where:

- a worker goes or is likely to be while at work
- work is being carried out or is usually carried out.

7.2.2 This includes temporary or mobile workplaces, which are typical of forestry work.

7.2.3 In relation to workplaces there are certain requirements to meet. For example, you must ensure the following, so far as is reasonably practicable:

FEATURE	REQUIREMENTS
Layout	People must be able to enter, exit, and move about easily and safely, including in an emergency.
Work areas	Workers must have enough space to complete tasks safely.
Lighting	Lighting must be appropriate for the work being completed and sufficient to enable safe evacuation in an emergency.

TABLE 11:
Summary of general workplace requirements as applied to forestry

7.3 What facilities must be provided?



7.3.1 You **must** make sure adequate facilities are provided to workers, so far as is reasonably practicable, including:

- toilets
- hand-washing facilities
- clean drinking water
- eating and rest facilities
- first aid facilities (see Section 8 for further guidance).

7.3.2 Make sure workers can access these facilities freely and reasonably.



7.3.3 So far as is reasonably practicable, these facilities **must** be:



- sufficient in number
- maintained to be in good working order, and clean, safe and accessible.

7.3.4 To make sure the facilities are sufficient and meet the needs of your workforce, you **must** consider the:


- size, location, and nature of your workplace
- number of workers and composition of your workforce
- nature of the work being carried out and workplace hazards.

- 7.3.5 The principal and the contractor/sub-contractor have a duty to make sure adequate facilities are accessible for workers. In the planning stage of work, make arrangements for how these facilities will be provided, or made accessible. This is especially important when portable facilities may be required.
- 7.3.6 The following sections provide examples of ways these facilities can be made available to forestry workers.

7.4 Toilets and handwashing facilities

-  7.4.1 Workers **must** be provided clean toilet facilities and handwashing facilities so far as is reasonably practicable.
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- 7.4.2 Examples of toilet facilities include:
- installing portable toilets
 - transporting portable toilets on trailers
 - toilets attached to containers
 - camping toilets.
- 7.4.3 Make sure toilets are reasonably accessible, and in a safe place.
-
-  7.4.4 Portable toilets **must** be regularly cleaned.
- 7.4.5 Depending on the nature of the work and composition of your workforce you may need to have facilities for washing the body and sanitising facilities, along with bins for sanitary products.
-

7.5 Clean drinking water

-  7.5.1 Workers **must** be provided fresh clean drinking water so far as is reasonably practicable.
-
- 7.5.2 This may mean transporting bottled water in.
- 7.5.3 Access to drinking water is particularly important when working in the summer, or in hot environments.

7.6 Eating and break facilities

- 7.6.1 Workers must have facilities to eat and take breaks so far as is reasonably practicable.
- 7.6.2 Provide workers a sheltered place to sit during break times.
- 7.6.3 Vehicle cabs can be used when there is no other reasonably practicable option, as long as the basic requirements for worker rest can be met.



FIGURE 10:
Example of a container
used as a smoko hut

Be respectful of other people's practices

Where possible, keep food preparation areas separated from personal hygiene areas. Encourage workers to understand the importance of keeping tapu or sacred things separate from things that are considered noa or common.

Other examples include:

- avoid sitting on tables
- avoid leaving hard hats on food tables
- avoid washing clothing and tea towels together.

7.7 More information

7.7.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)

8.0


First aid

IN THIS SECTION:

- 8.1** Introduction to first aid
- 8.2** First aid facilities and rest areas
- 8.3** First aiders
- 8.4** First aid kits and other equipment
- 8.5** Information for workers about first aid
- 8.6** More information


8.1 Introduction to first aid

8.1.1 This section provides guidance on what first aid equipment, facilities and first aiders PCBU's must provide.


-  8.1.2 You **must** consider all relevant matters including the following when deciding what first aid equipment, facilities and first aiders to provide:
- the size, and location of your workplace
 - the number of workers and composition of your workforce
 - the nature of the work being carried out and workplace hazards.

8.1.3 You **must** engage with your workers when proposing changes that may affect their health or safety.


8.2 First aid facilities and rest areas

-  8.2.1 You **must** ensure that workers have access to first aid facilities.
- 8.2.2 So far as is reasonably practicable, workers **must** also have access to a place to rest if they become unwell and they are unable to leave the workplace at short notice (such as when working as part of a team in a remote area).
- 8.2.3 See Section 8.1.2 for what you **must** consider when making decisions about first aid facilities.

8.3 First aiders

-  8.3.1 You **must** ensure that:
- there is an adequate number of workers trained to administer first aid at the workplace or
 - workers have access to an adequate number of other first aiders (for example, from another nearby location).
- 8.3.2 See Section 8.1.2 for what you **must** consider when making decisions about first aiders.
- 8.3.3 Consider having most or all your workers trained to make sure a first aider is always present.
- 8.3.4 Consider forestry-specific first aid training when deciding what training to provide. Consider individual team members' health needs (for example, allergies).
- 8.3.5 Consider providing additional training for your first aiders in advanced techniques if it would take some time for emergency services to reach your work site.

8.4 First aid kits and other equipment

-  8.4.1 You **must** ensure that:
- adequate first aid equipment is provided for the workplace
 - each worker at the workplace has access to the equipment.
- 8.4.2 See Section 8.1.2 for what you **must** consider when making decisions about first aid equipment.

- 8.4.3 Make sure first aid equipment is easy for all workers to access ideally within minutes in an emergency or when doing work with a high risk of injuries.
- 8.4.4 Consider where to place first aid kits, for example in the main worksite, in machines, with manual felling crews or remote or lone workers.

First aid kits

- 8.4.5 The contents of your first aid kit may vary depending on the type of work.
- 8.4.6 Figure 11 shows examples of things to consider for remote worksites.

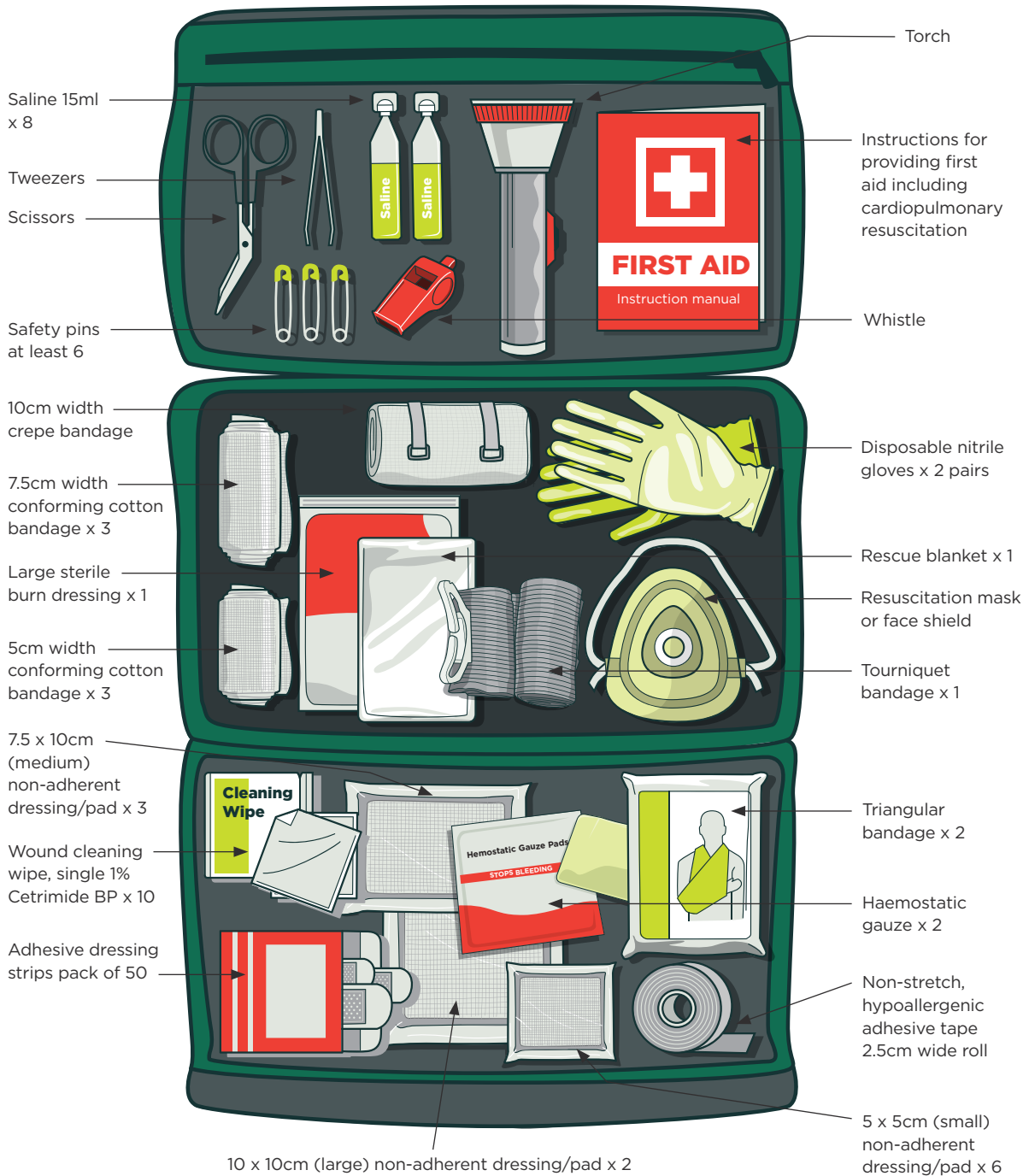


FIGURE 12: Example of a first aid kit for remote worksites

- 8.4.7 The actual contents will depend on the nature of the work carried out and its risks. For example, haemostatic bandages or tourniquets used to stop life-threatening bleeding.
- 8.4.8 For higher risk work, consider a triage trauma kit.
- 8.4.9 You may also want to consider including a small notebook and pen to record things such as dates, times, observations, and equipment used.
- 8.4.10 Keep first aid kits up to date. Check them regularly and replace any missing or expired items.

Other first aid and emergency equipment

- 8.4.11 In addition to first aid kits, consider whether you need other first aid or emergency equipment for the worksite. For example:
 - emergency locator beacons
 - an automated external defibrillator
 - stretchers.

8.5 Information for workers about first aid

- 8.5.1 Give workers clear information about the first aid available at their workplace, including the:
 - location of first aid kits including those in mobile plant
 - names and locations of first aiders
 - location of a first aid room (if there is one)
 - procedures to follow when they need first aid.
- 8.5.2 Give this information:
 - when a worker is first employed (for example, at induction)
 - when there is a change in the nature or location of their work
 - when there is a change in first aiders (for example, if a first aider leaves or a new one is added).
- 8.5.3 Make sure workers can contact first aiders or emergency services, and know how to respond in an emergency.

8.6 More information


- 8.6.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)

9.0 Workplace emergency plans


IN THIS SECTION:

- 9.1** Introduction to workplace emergency plans
- 9.2** What to include in an emergency plan
- 9.3** What to consider when making an emergency plan
- 9.4** Maintaining and testing emergency plans
- 9.5** Managing the risks of fires
- 9.6** More information


9.1 Introduction to workplace emergency plans

- 9.1.1 An emergency plan tells people in the workplace what to do in an emergency.
- 9.1.2 This section provides guidance on the requirements for preparing and maintaining an emergency plan for your workplace.
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-  9.1.3 You **must** ensure that an emergency plan is prepared for the workplace and then maintained and tested.
- 9.1.4 You **must** implement the emergency plan when an emergency occurs.
- 9.1.5 You **must** engage with your workers when proposing changes that may affect their health or safety.
-

9.2 What to include in an emergency plan

-  9.2.1 Emergency plans **must** include the following:
- emergency procedures including:
 - an effective response to an emergency
 - evacuation procedures
 - procedures for notifying emergency services at the earliest opportunity
 - medical treatment and assistance procedures
 - procedures to make sure there is effective communication between the person authorised by you to coordinate the emergency response and all other persons at the workplace
 - providing for testing of the emergency procedures, including the frequency of testing
 - providing information, training, and instruction to be given to relevant workers for implementing the emergency procedures.
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- 9.2.2 Include a detailed site plan in your emergency plan showing where emergency equipment and first aid supplies can be found, and the location of utilities.

9.3 What to consider when making an emergency plan

-  9.3.1 When working out your emergency plan, you **must** consider:
- the size and location of the workplace
 - the number and composition of the workforce
 - the nature of the work being carried out
 - the nature of the workplace hazards.
-
- 9.3.2 This could include the types of emergency situations your workplace may face. For example, bush fires, adverse weather (lightning, cyclones) or other natural disasters. Think about:
- Could your workers need an escape route?
 - What equipment and training could you need to deal with the emergency?
 - What resources would be needed at the worksite if workers become stranded?

- 9.3.3 Tailor emergency plans to the type of work and workplace. In higher risk situations, more comprehensive plans will likely be required.
- 9.3.4 Make sure all workers know who is responsible for activating and coordinating emergency procedures and what they need to do to keep themselves and others safe in an emergency.

9.4 Maintaining and testing emergency plans



- 9.4.1 You **must** maintain the emergency plan for the workplace so that it remains effective.
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- 9.4.2 Review and update the emergency plan:
- when there are changes to work activities or the physical workplace
 - if the workers who have emergency responsibilities change
 - if new risks have been identified.
- 9.4.3 Test emergency plans. Following any testing, conduct a review to identify areas for improvement or updating. Seek and consider feedback from your workers.

9.5 Managing the risks of fires

- 9.5.1 In the event of any fire, make sure that there is an agreed process to manage the risk. This could include:
- calling 111
 - notifying anyone else in the forest
 - notifying neighbours
 - exiting the forest to a designated safe location.
- 9.5.2 Removing people from the risk is the most important thing.

9.6 More information

- 9.6.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)

10.0

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

IN THIS SECTION:

- 10.1** Using PPE to manage risks
- 10.2** Who can provide PPE
- 10.3** PPE must be fit-for-purpose
- 10.4** Industry standards for PPE
- 10.5** Make sure PPE does not create new risks
- 10.6** Keep PPE in good working order
- 10.7** Worker duties for PPE
- 10.8** More information

10.1 Using PPE to manage risks

10.1.1 If you are required to, or choose to, use PPE as a way of managing risks, you must comply with certain requirements. This section provides guidance on these requirements.

10.2 Who can provide PPE

- ! 10.2.1 If PPE is being used to manage risks, a PCBU who directs the carrying out of work at a workplace **must** provide PPE to workers.
- 10.2.2 PPE can also be provided by:
- another PCBU (costs could be shared)
 - the worker (if they genuinely and voluntarily choose to provide their own PPE).
- 10.2.3 You cannot pass on the cost of providing PPE (in full or part) to your worker.
- 10.2.4 You cannot make your worker provide their own PPE as a condition of employment.
- 10.2.5 If the worker chooses to provide their own PPE, you **must** still make sure the PPE will provide appropriate protection. Workers can change their mind about providing their own PPE. They must give you reasonable notice of this.

10.3 PPE must be fit-for-purpose

- 10.3.1 For forestry work, PPE may include:
- hard hat or helmet
 - eye protection/face shields
 - protective clothing (such as chainsaw chaps and wet weather clothing)
 - gloves
 - protective or steel-toed boots
 - high-visibility clothing - day-night for added visibility
 - lone worker (man-down) alarms
 - hearing protection (Grade 5)
 - fall-arrest or restraint equipment when working at heights.

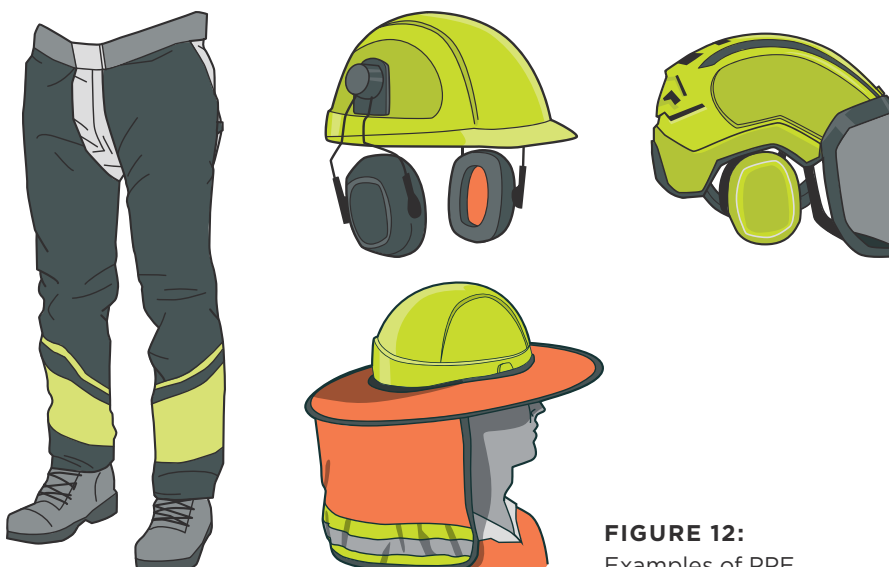


FIGURE 12:
Examples of PPE



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- 10.3.2 When selecting PPE, you **must** make sure it is:
- suitable for the nature of the work and any hazards associated with the work
 - a suitable size and fit and reasonably comfortable (for example, does your worker wear prescription glasses, have facial hair or other features that could affect how well PPE fits?)
 - compatible with any other PPE your worker is required to wear or use.
- 10.3.3 You **must** engage with your workers when making decisions about ways to eliminate or minimise work risks and when proposing changes that may affect their health or safety.
- 10.3.4 Workers **must** receive training in how to wear or use their PPE.
-

10.4 Industry standards for PPE

- 10.4.1 Industry has accepted standards for different PPE such as for high-vis clothing, leg protection and safety helmets (Appendix 7). Look for the mark/stamp on the PPE to check it is compliant with the relevant standard.
- 10.4.2 While these standards are not mandatory under HSWA, they may indicate an adequate level of protection in prescribed circumstances. However, as a PCBU, you decide what PPE is suitable under your circumstances.

10.5 Make sure PPE does not create new risks

- 10.5.1 When assessing PPE needs, discuss with your workers what new risks the proposed PPE may create and how you can eliminate or minimise those risks. The following are examples of risks associated with different types of PPE:

Hearing protection

- 10.5.2 Some types of hearing protection can affect workers' situational awareness (for example, preventing them from hearing approaching mobile plant).
- 10.5.3 There are types of hearing protection that can protect workers hearing without compromising situational awareness.



Heavy or thick clothing

- 10.5.4 Heavy or thick clothing may cause workers to overheat, affect their mobility, or create entanglement risks. Talk with your workers about alternative clothing options (such as lighter more breathable fabrics or closer fitting options).
- 10.5.5 Make sure workers only wear approved beanies under helmets.


Long sleeves and trousers

- 10.5.6 Long sleeves and trousers can provide good protection. However, having blanket site rules requiring long sleeves and trousers may lead to unnecessary discomfort for workers (especially during summer months).
- 10.5.7 Consider if alternative protection may be appropriate. For example:
- for work under shade from trees, it may be suitable for chaps and gaiters to be worn over shorts
 - if workers are exposed to UV radiation, it may be more suitable for lighter, more breathable fabrics to be worn.

10.6 Keep PPE in good working order

-  10.6.1 PPE **must** be clean, hygienic, and in good working order.
- 10.6.2 You **must** make sure that PPE is maintained, repaired, or replaced so that it continues to minimise risk to the worker who uses it, including PPE provided by workers.
- 10.6.3 Workers **must** receive training in how to maintain and store their PPE correctly.
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- 10.6.4 Replace PPE whenever it becomes worn out, is no longer providing adequate protection, or is past its use-by date. Assess when PPE needs to be replaced – replacing PPE on a yearly basis may not be sufficient.
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-  10.6.5 You **must** not charge workers for providing PPE.
-

10.7 Worker duties for PPE

-  10.7.1 Workers **must** wear or use PPE in accordance with any information, training or reasonable instructions by the PCBU.
- 10.7.2 Workers **must** not intentionally misuse or damage PPE. Workers must inform the PCBU when PPE is damaged, not working properly or needs to be cleaned/decontaminated.
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10.8 More information

- 10.8.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)

11.0

Training, information, instruction and supervision

IN THIS SECTION:

- 11.1** Duty to provide training, information, instruction and supervision
- 11.2** Check workers have required training
- 11.3** Check worker competency before work begins
- 11.4** Supervise new or inexperienced workers
- 11.5** Ongoing training
- 11.6** Keep a record of all training
- 11.7** More information

11.1 Duty to provide training, information, instruction and supervision

11.1.1 This section provides guidance on how to make sure your workers have the right training, information, instruction or supervision.



11.1.2 All forestry workers **must** be provided appropriate training, information, instruction and supervision so they work in a healthy and safe way.

11.1.3 You **must** ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, workers who carry out work of any kind, use plant of any kind, or deal with a substance of any kind that is capable of causing a risk in a workplace:

- either have adequate knowledge and experience of similar work so they are not likely to cause harm to themselves or other people, or are supervised by someone who has the relevant knowledge and experience and
- are adequately trained in the safe use of all plant, objects, substances, or equipment the workers are or may be required to handle, as well as all PPE that the workers are or may be required to wear or use.

11.1.4 You **must** ensure that the supervision and training provided is suitable and adequate, having regard to:

- the nature of the work carried out
- the nature of the risks associated with the work at the time the supervision or training is provided
- the control measures implemented in relation to the work.

11.1.5 You **must** ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the training is readily understandable to the workers it is provided to.

11.1.6 Make sure competent persons provide training.

11.1.7 Make sure training is tailored and fit-for-purpose.



11.1.8 You **must** engage with workers when making decisions about procedures for providing information and training to workers.

11.2 Check workers have required training

11.2.1 Worker training requirements will depend on:

- the level of risk their job involves
- industry or task-specific qualifications or training requirements (for example, Safetree certification, NZQA qualifications)
- the knowledge, experience, and previous training of the worker.

11.2.2 All PCBUs have a responsibility to make sure workers have the appropriate training for the work they will be doing. This includes workers that may be several steps down the contracting chain. (See Section 3.3 about overlapping duties.)

11.2.3 Where reasonably practicable, make arrangements to specify and check these training requirements at the planning stages of a project.

11.3 Check worker competency before work begins

11.3.1 A competent person is someone who can consistently demonstrate the skill and knowledge derived from experience and/or training for the type of work the person is tasked to do.

- 11.3.2 Before starting work, assess each worker's competence and experience, and what further training they may require. This is usually done by the site manager or someone you deem competent to make that assessment.
- 11.3.3 Undergoing training is not always an indication of workers' actual level of competence when on the job. In some instances, workers may need further onsite training or retraining before starting work, particularly if there have been gaps in employment.

11.4 Supervise new or inexperienced workers

- 11.4.1 Supervision is likely to be needed for new or inexperienced workers until they have shown they are competent to carry out the tasks unsupervised. Consider having experienced workers act as a mentor for new workers.
- 11.4.2 Experienced workers may also need to be supervised for new tasks or if they have not done a particular task in a long time.
- 11.4.3 There are different levels of supervision - ranging from direct and constant one-on-one supervision to less intensive supervision.
- 11.4.4 Choose the most appropriate level of supervision based on the worker's competence and experience. High-risk tasks such as manual tree felling and manual breaking out may require additional supervision.

11.5 Ongoing training

- 11.5.1 Give workers ongoing training, which may include:
 - refresher training when needed
 - training when new vehicles or plant, or new features are introduced
 - training when the work changes and the task needs to be done differently
 - when workers are due for recertification
 - when competence or qualification requirements change
 - continuing professional development.
- 11.5.2 Monitor training needs.

11.6 Keep a record of all training

- 11.6.1 Keep a record of all training that has been completed for each worker including when refresher training is due. This will help make sure the most appropriate person is allocated a particular task and identify workers who need refresher training.
- 11.6.2 Make this information available to others in the contracting chain that have a duty towards those workers (provided the worker has consented to this information being shared).
- 11.6.3 All storing and sharing of worker training information is subject to the [Privacy Act](#)

11.7 More information

- 11.7.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)

12.0

Communications

IN THIS SECTION:

12.1 Having effective communication systems

12.1 Having effective communication systems



12.1.1 For remote or isolated work (see Section 3.4), PCBUs **must** provide a system of work that includes effective communication with the worker.

12.1.2 Equip workers with a good, reliable and effective communications system.

12.1.3 Have at least two forms of communication. Do not rely on a worker's personal mobile phone.

12.1.4 Make sure there is access to a reliable communication device for emergency calls.

12.1.5 Have a communications protocol to check-in with workers.

12.1.6 Certain activities have specific communications needs. These are discussed where relevant.

13.0

Drugs and alcohol

IN THIS SECTION:

- 13.1** How can drugs and alcohol cause health and safety risks?
- 13.2** What are possible control measures?
- 13.3** More information

13.1 How can drugs and alcohol cause health and safety risks?

13.1.1 A worker's fitness to work can be affected by medication, drugs, and alcohol. This can create a risk to their health and safety and the safety of those around them.

13.1.2 Do not allow workers to work if they are affected by:

- alcohol or illegal drugs
- prescription or over-the-counter medication.



13.1.3 You **must** engage with your workers when making decisions about ways to eliminate or minimise work risks and when proposing changes that may affect their health or safety.

13.2 What are possible control measures?

13.2.1 Table 12 explains possible control measures to take.

POSSIBLE CONTROL MEASURE	EXAMPLES
Put a drugs and alcohol policy in place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With workers, establish a drug and alcohol policy which includes strategies to deal with illegal drugs and prescription/over-the-counter medications, and alcohol use during work hours. - Make sure the drug and alcohol policy contains the position on the consumption of alcohol or drugs on site: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - what action will be taken if a worker is suspected of being affected by drugs or alcohol while at work - what the drug testing regime is. - Consider supporting workers who want to seek help for drug or alcohol problems.
Include your alcohol and drug policy including drug testing in inductions and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make sure all workers understand the policy. - Regularly remind workers of the policy during team meetings.

TABLE 12: Possible control measures to manage the risks from drugs and alcohol

13.3 More information

13.3.1 For more information, see [Resources webpage](#)