# New and Expectant Mothers - Model Risk Assessment Form NEM1

(Refer to [guidance for this model risk assessment](http://www.docs.csg.ed.ac.uk/Safety/ra/NEM1_notes.pdf) before completing this form -)

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| **School:** |  |
| **School Assessment No:** |  |
| **Title of Activity:** | Work involving new and expectant mothers – expand to detail specific tasks |
| **Location(s) of Work:** |  |
| **New / Expectant Mother’s Name:** |  |
| **Expected due date (expectant mothers) :** |  |

**Hazard Identification:** The table below sets out some hazards which may be relevant to new or expectant mothers working at the University. When carrying out a risk assessment for a particular individual, identify all the hazards to the new or expectant mother and delete all of the hazards which are not relevant. Evaluate the hazards involved in the work activities and note whether the risk is low / medium / high. Describe the control measures which are required and specify these in the table (the general information on control measures noted in the table is for guidance only) and identify any further measures required. You will also need to take into account factors relevant to the individual, and the risk assessment(s) will require to be reviewed and monitored on a regular basis as the pregnancy progresses.

Specific hazards (such as manual handling operations, hazardous substances, biological agents, display screen equipment) should be assessed on a separate risk assessment form and cross-referenced with this document. [Model / specific assessment forms](https://www.ed.ac.uk/health-safety/online-resources/risk-assessments) are available online.

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| **Hazard(s)** | **Risk**  L/M/H | **Control Measures** (i.e., alternative work methods / mechanical aids / engineering controls, etc.) | **Risk after Control**  L/M/H |
| Lifting of heavy loads |  | 1. A manual handling risk assessment should already be in place. This must be re-assessed immediately and thereafter regularly reviewed as the pregnancy progresses. 2. Lifting operations which present a significant risk of injury must be avoided. |  |
| Work with display screen equipment (DSE) |  | 1. A DSE assessment should already be in place. This must be re-assessed and thereafter regularly reviewed as the pregnancy progresses. 2. Sitting for long periods of time should be avoided - more frequent breaks from the computer should be considered. 3. Ensure adequate space to move around the workstation especially as the pregnancy develops. |  |
| Continuous standing / sitting |  | 1. Standing or sitting for long periods of time should be avoided especially as the pregnancy progresses. 2. Change the work pattern where appropriate to more frequently alternate periods of standing / sitting. |  |
| Lone / Out of Hours (LOOH)Working |  | 1. LOOH should be minimised or avoided where feasible. 2. Where LOOH work can not be avoided, a specific risk assessment should already be in place. This must be re-assessed and thereafter regularly reviewed as the pregnancy progresses. 3. Changes to hours of work may need to be considered. |  |
| Work with Hazardous Substances, including those with the following hazard statements:-  Carcinogens (H350/ H351/ H350i),  Teratogens (H360/ H361/ H362/ H341),  Mutagens (H340),  Mercury or mercury derivatives,  Lead or lead derivatives,  Antimitotic (cytotoxic) drugs,  Pesticides, etc. |  | 1. A Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) assessment should already be in place. This must be re-assessed immediately and thereafter regularly reviewed as the pregnancy progresses. 2. Refer to relevant hazard statements 3. Work with substances which may present a significant risk to the mother and/or child must be avoided – remove the mother from specific high risk activities as appropriate. 4. Contact the Occupational Health Service for general advice if necessary. |  |
| Work with potential biological hazards including animals, plants, biological materials, microorganisms, pathogens or genetically modified organisms etc. |  | 1. An assessment of the work with any relevant animals, plants, biological materials, biological agents or genetically modified organisms should already be in place. This should be re-assessed immediately and regularly reviewed as the pregnancy develops to consider if any animals, plants, biological materials, pathogens, pathogen infected materials or genetically modified organisms which present an additional risk in pregnancy. 2. Consider risks associated with chemo-therapeutic agents used to treat laboratory acquired infections. 3. Consider vaccination issues and discuss with the Occupational Health Service if necessary. 4. Contact the local Biological Safety Officer / University Biological Safety Adviser for specific advice if necessary. 5. Contact the Occupational Health Service for general advice if necessary. |  |
| Work with ionising radiation |  | 1. An assessment of work with ionising radiation should already be in place and this should be re-assessed. 2. Contact the local Radiation Protection Supervisor / University Radiation Protection Adviser as per [Code of Practice 013 Working with Radiation when Pregnant or Breastfeeding](http://www.docs.csg.ed.ac.uk/Safety/rpu/cop/RP_COP013.pdf). 3. Contact the Occupational Health Service for general advice if necessary. |  |
| Travel |  | 1. Travel may require to be minimised where appropriate. 2. Foreign travel may require doctor’s certification. 3. Foreign travel after 36 weeks is generally restricted – check with travel agent and/or travel insurance policy. 4. Consider vaccination issues and discuss with the Occupational Health Service if necessary. |  |
| Discomfort / Stress / Fatigue |  | 1. Exposure to nauseating smells such as cooking or chemical odours may increase “morning sickness”. Avoid or minimise exposure where feasible. 2. Consider more frequent / longer rest breaks where appropriate. 3. Minimise exposure to very high / low temperatures. 4. As the expectant mother increases in size consideration will require to be given to    1. work in awkward or confined areas    2. clothing – uniforms, PPE, etc.    3. mobility issues such as emergency evacuation in the later stages of pregnancy. 5. Identify suitable private location for new / expectant mothers to rest and / or express milk. 6. Changes to hours of work may need to be considered in certain circumstances. 7. Ensure adequate maternity cover arrangements are in place. |  |
| General health concerns including community infections |  | 1. Consider the specific health of the individual and follow or implement any guidance given by their healthcare provider (midwife or GP). 2. Consider if there are is any specific guidance on community infections that are more of a risk to the individual. |  |

\*Continue on separate sheet if necessary

**Additional Information:** Identify any additional information relevant to the work, including special emergency procedures, requirement for health surveillance etc.

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**Assessment carried out by:**

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| Name: |  | Date: |  |
| Signature: |  | Review Date: |  |

**If you require this document in an alternative format please contact The Health and Safety Department on** [**health.safety@ed.ac.uk**](mailto:health.safety@ed.ac.uk) **or call (0131) 651 4255**