

Health & Safety Policy

Summary – Health Surveillance Policy



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Health surveillance is a monitoring tool, which checks out the effectiveness of health and safety control measures by detecting the early signs of work related ill health amongst staff who are exposed to certain types of risks. Where health surveillance has been identified as being required then staff must comply with the following policy.

The objectives of health surveillance are:

- a) Protect the health of individuals by detecting as early as possible diseases or adverse health effects which may be work-related e.g. exposure to hazardous substances, including biological agents, and physical agents.
- b) Assist in evaluating the effectiveness of existing risk management measures and identify where any further action may be necessary.
- c) Obtain, use, keep up to date and retain data and information for determining and evaluating risks to health, including on commencement and following cessation of employment.

Legislative requirements for health surveillance

Regulations that specifically identify health surveillance and the situations where such surveillance is deemed appropriate that are most relevant to the University's areas of work and activities are given in **Appendix 1** to this policy. Other current regulations that specifically identify health surveillance are:

- The Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations
- The Control of Lead at Work Regulations
- The Ionising Radiation Regulations.

The policy covers:

- Introduction
- What is health surveillance
- Common examples of health surveillance
- Actions
- Records of health surveillance
- Monitoring and review
- Useful links
- Appendix 1 Legislative requirements for health surveillance
- Appendix 2 Health Surveillance guidance notes
- Health Surveillance flowchart



Further information and related links

[Full policy document](#)

Health & Safety Executive – [Health Surveillance](#)