

GENERAL SERVICES	Definition
Accident or Incident Investigations	The process of systematically gathering and analysing information about an accident or incident. This is done for the purposes of identifying root causes and/or making recommendations to prevent those types of accidents or incidents from happening again.
Compliance with Legislation	Working with organisations to ensure that they are aware of and take steps to comply with relevant health and safety laws and regulations.
Fatality	<p>Prevention or management of a fatality at work. A fatality is the permanent death of a person (i.e. it does not include instances where a person is revived).</p> <p>Fatalities can result from senescence ('old age'), injury, or illness or chronic issues. In cases where attribution is unclear a Coronial decision stands as the official cause of death, including drawing conclusions about whether a fatality was work-related.</p>
Handheld Tools / Power Tools	<p>A hand tool is any tool that is powered by hand (e.g. wrenches, pliers, cutters, striking tools, struck or hammered tools, screwdrivers, vises, clamps, snips, saws, drills and knives)</p> <p>A power tool is a tool that is actuated by an additional power source and mechanism other than solely manual labour. Commonly power tools use electric motors, internal combustion engines, steam engines, direct burning of fuel and/or propellants, or natural power sources like wind or moving water.</p> <p>PCBUs need to manage risks related to noise, machinery safety and vibration that arise from the use of handheld or power tools.</p>
Hazard or Risk Assessment	Hazard identification, risk assessment and management: A systematic process to identify hazards and assess/quantify the likelihood, consequence/severity of harm and put in place appropriate controls.
Health and Safety Advice	An opinion or recommendation about managing a business' health and/or safety risks.
Health and Safety Assessment	<p>A health and safety assessment evaluates risk generated in the workplace or in the work process with objectives to remove, reduce and replace the source of risk with safer equipment or processes, or to lessen the risk to the health and safety of the workers</p> <p>This may include assessment at an organisational, business unit or site specific level.</p>
Health and Safety Assurance	Evaluating health and safety management system effectiveness to provide confidence to management on whether the system is fit-for-purpose.
Health and Safety Management Systems	Facilitating the development of a health and safety management system which includes organisational structure, planning activities, responsibilities, policy, procedures, processes and resources, for developing, implementing, reviewing and maintaining positive workplace health and safety practices.
Health and Safety Policies	Guide management in the development of a statement of intent which details their commitment to achieving the company's health and safety objectives.
Health and Safety System Performance	Measuring the effectiveness of the workplace health and safety management system.
Hydration	Hydration refers to the amount of water in the body. As humans are approximately 60% water and rely on being well-hydrated for optimal performance, being under-hydrated can negatively affect both work performance and health.
Individual Computer Workstation Set-up and Advice	Assessing and providing education/guidance on workstation equipment and its adjustment, and on work methods including break practices and exercise to maintain health, comfort and performance at work a.k.a 'workstation audits or assessments'.

Manual Handling	Manual handling is any activity requiring a person to interact with their environment and use any part of their muscles or skeletal system to lift, lower, push, pull, carry, throw, move, restrain or hold any animate or inanimate object.
Monitoring and Reporting	Collecting data and/or analysing and interpreting actual health and safety performance compared with specific objectives, targets or standards.
Risk Management Systems	Providing advice about systems that enable the setting of priorities based on risk assessment, establishing efficient and consistent risk reduction policies, evaluating the range of risk reduction alternatives, identifying cost-effective risk reduction measures, and identifying risk mitigation and contingency measures.
Slips, Trips and Falls	Slips are loss of traction events (usually with the feet); trips are when a step is disrupted by contact with an object. Both slips and trips may result in a fall, though falls may also occur for other reasons. Falls are when a loss of balance or other event occurs, causing the body to fall due to gravity onto a lower surface.
Training / Education	Providing education, training or facilitation in health and safety-related topics.
Wellness	Designing and implementing programmes which educate and promote positive choices towards a healthy and fulfilling life.
Worker Engagement, Participation and Representation	Working with organisations to help them involve their workers in workplace health and safety.
Workplace Assessments - General	A scoping assessment to identify when to bring in a specialist.
<b>SPECIALIST SERVICES</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Audiometry Assessments	The measurement and interpretation of the hearing threshold level of a person by means of a bilateral pure tone air conduction threshold test.
Biological Monitoring incl Blood / Urine	Collection and interpretation of biological specimens taken from a body (such as blood, urine, body tissue) for identification of health risks or in the course of a therapy.
Employee / Worker Occupational Therapist / Physiotherapist Assessment - Pre-employment Health Assessment	An industry-specific health and/or functional assessment of the worker to see whether they can safely do a specific job or task prior to employment.
Employee / Worker Occupational Therapist / Physiotherapist Assessment - Pre-employment Medical	A hazard specific nursing assessment to evaluate worker health status and ability to perform in the position applied for, identify at risk individuals and provide interventions to minimise injury or illness if employed. Assessments must be carried out or supervised by a qualified Occupational Health Nurse (Registered Nurse) with experience in clinical and industry risk assessment. Referral to other professionals as required for physician clearance or further assessment of functional capacity (see Employee Worker OT/PT Assessment)
Employee / Worker Occupational Therapist / Physiotherapist Assessment - Return to Work	An assessment of the worker and their job following time off work due to illness or injury. This is used to determine if the worker can safely carry out their job or assist the worker to make a safe and sustainable return to work.
Employee / Worker Occupational Therapist/ Physiotherapist Assessment - Fitness for Work	"Fit to work" or "fitness to work" is a medical, health and/or functional assessment done when an employer wishes to be sure a worker can safely do a specific job or task. The purpose is to determine if the worker can perform the job or task under the working conditions.

Hazardous Substances, Dangerous Goods or Chemicals Advice - Infectious Substances Advice	Advice about handling and/or storing infectious substances (human or animal).
Health Monitoring	Monitoring a person to identify any changes in his or her health status because of exposure to certain health hazards arising from the conduct of the business or undertaking. Health monitoring is a way to check if the health of workers is being harmed from exposure to hazards while carrying out work, and aims to detect early signs of ill-health or disease. Health monitoring must be carried out by or supervised by an occupational health practitioner (a medical doctor, registered nurse or nurse practitioner) with knowledge, skills and experience in health monitoring. See also Biological monitoring incl blood/urine, Drug & alcohol testing, Exposure monitoring, and Audiometry assessments.
Immunisation Services	Advice and delivery of immunisation for infectious diseases and travel medicine, e.g. Flu, Hepatitis A and B, Tetanus. Any person administering vaccinations must be working under an Approved Programme certified by a medical officer of health or the vaccination needs to have been prescribed.
Injury / Illness Management / Treatment	Education, intervention and/or procedures that are undertaken or established to assist workers to stay at, or return to, work following injuries, or illness. Injury management teams may be necessary to provide skilled support for injured workers, with different professionals taking complementary roles.
Injury / Illness Management / Treatment - Injury and Illness Rehabilitation	Specific tailored advice and intervention to assist the worker to remain at or return to work following injury or illness.
Injury / Illness Management / Treatment - Pain and Discomfort Management	Assessing an individual in their job to identify factors contributing to discomfort, in order to prevent more significant pain or injury. This will include the provision of education/guidance on workstation equipment and its adjustment, and on work methods including break practices, exercises in order to maintain health and comfort at work.
Injury / Illness Management / Treatment - Injury and Discomfort Prevention	Workplace and system design, education, or procedures to reduce injury or discomfort to workers.
Medical Certification	A medical assessment done when a business or undertaking wishes to be sure a worker can safely do a specific job or task. The purpose is to determine if medically the worker can perform the job or task under the working conditions. Also see fitness for work.
Moving and Handling (Manual Handling) Training	Specialist advice and training in lifting and handling, including risk assessment, specific to the nature of the work and workers.
Moving and Handling of People and/or Animals Training	Specialist advice and training in handling people or animals, including risk assessment and use of equipment, specific to the nature of the work and workers.
Pandemic Management	Specialist advice on management, preparation and response to a pandemic event.
Selection and Use of Lifting Equipment for People and Material Handling	Advice on selection and use of any appliance used for lifting or moving people ( eg patient handling) and material, (eg lifting beams or stillages)
Workplace Assessments - Specialist	An in-depth assessment of work tasks, techniques, workload, equipment and environment. The scope and nature of a workplace assessment can vary considerably depending on the needs of the business.

Workstation Assessment	An in-depth assessment of the immediate area accessed by a worker when performing a specific task or job cycle.
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Specific Injury or Health Related Experience	Definition
Addictions (Drugs and Alcohol)	The compulsive need for and use of a habit-forming substance (e.g. alcohol, heroin, nicotine) characterized by tolerance and by well-defined physiological symptoms upon withdrawal; broadly: persistent compulsive use of a substance known by the user to be harmful. Addiction and dependency can range from mild to severe. Addictions to behaviour (e.g. gambling, pornography) also have mental and physical effects.
Ageing Issues	Age is not a barrier to work but ageing can mean the workplace has to manage a worker with a number of degenerative processes, from arthritis to dementia.
Amputation	The removal of a part or all of a body part that is enclosed by skin (usually a limb or digit) by trauma, medical illness, or surgery.
Animal or Zoonotic Diseases	Infectious diseases of animals (usually vertebrates) that can naturally be transmitted to humans.
Back or Musculoskeletal Injuries / Discomfort	Injuries or pain in the body's joints, ligaments, muscles, nerves, tendons, and structures that support limbs, neck and back. This can arise from a sudden exertion (e.g., lifting a heavy object), or from making the same motions repeatedly (repetitive strain), or from repeated exposure to force, vibration, or awkward posture.
Burns	A burn is a type of injury to skin, or other tissues, caused by heat, cold, electricity, chemicals, friction, or radiation. Most burns are due to heat from hot liquids, solids, or fire.  The severity (or 'degree') of a burn relates to the number of layers of skin affected. The four degrees commonly referred to have different areas of injury, treatment options, and lasting effect.
Communicable Diseases / Infectious Diseases	Infection is the invasion of an organism's body tissues by disease-causing agents, their multiplication, and the reaction of host tissues to these organisms and the toxins they produce. Infectious disease, also known as transmissible disease or communicable disease, is illness resulting from an infection.
Crushing Injuries	Crush injury is compression of extremities or other parts of the body that causes muscle swelling and/or neurological disturbances in the affected areas of the body, while crush syndrome is localized crush injury with systemic manifestations.
Cuts and Lacerations	A type of injury which happens relatively quickly in which skin is torn, cut, or punctured (an open wound), or where blunt force trauma causes a contusion (a closed wound). In pathology, it specifically refers to a sharp injury which damages the dermis of the skin.
Depression	An illness that can affect how people feel and behave for weeks or months at a time. Depression is a state of a lasting low mood and often an aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings and sense of well-being, and impact sleep, relationships, job and appetite.  Some specific areas of depression include post-natal depression, depression in the elderly, physical illness (some symptoms of physical illness are difficult to distinguish from those of depression), and depression in children and adolescents.

Eye / Sight Issues Management / Rehabilitation	A gradual or severe reduction in vision, which can be temporary (due to eye injury) or gradual (such as development of eye conditions such as glaucoma, cataracts, macular degeneration), that cannot be corrected with standard glasses or contact lenses and reduces a person's ability to function at certain or all tasks.
Fatigue / Chronic Fatigue	<p>Fatigue can be a symptom of a medical problem, but more commonly it is a normal physiological reaction to exertion, lack of sleep, boredom, changes to sleep-wake schedules (including jet lag), or stress.</p> <p>Physical fatigue is the inability to continue functioning at the level of one's normal abilities; a person with physical fatigue cannot lift as heavy a box or walk as far as they could if not fatigued.</p> <p>Mental fatigue manifests in sleepiness or slowness. A person with mental fatigue may fall asleep, react very slowly, or be inattentive. With microsleeps, the person may be unaware they were asleep. Without proper amount of sleep, it will feel like certain tasks seem complicated, concentration will drop and it can ultimately result in fatal mistakes.</p>
Head Injury	<p>Head injury usually refers to a Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), when an external force injures the brain, but is a broader category because it can involve damage to structures other than the brain, such as the scalp and skull. TBIs can be classified based on severity, mechanism (closed or penetrating head injury), or other features (e.g., occurring in a specific location or over a widespread area).</p> <p>Concussion refers to a mild TBI and can often go undiagnosed. Symptoms vary amongst individuals and may include symptoms such as fatigue, headaches, visual disturbances, memory loss, and poor concentration.</p>
Hearing Loss	A partial or total inability to hear. Hearing loss can be temporary or permanent. Hearing loss is diagnosed when hearing testing finds that a person is unable to hear 25 decibels in at least one ear. Hearing loss can be categorised as mild, moderate, severe, or profound. Hearing loss may be caused by a number of factors, including: genetics, ageing, exposure to noise, some infections, birth complications, trauma to the ear, and certain medications or toxins. A common condition that results in hearing loss is chronic ear infections.
Heart / Vascular Disease	Diseases that involve the heart or blood vessels. Cardiovascular disease includes coronary artery diseases (CAD) such as angina and myocardial infarction (commonly known as a heart attack). Other CVDs are stroke, hypertensive heart disease, rheumatic heart disease, cardiomyopathy, heart arrhythmia, congenital heart disease, valvular heart disease, carditis, aortic aneurysms, peripheral artery disease, and venous thrombosis.
Hepatitis	A disease of the liver characterized by the presence of inflammatory cells in the tissue of the organ. Hepatitis may occur without symptoms, but can lead to jaundice (a yellow discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes, and conjunctiva of the eyes), poor appetite, and fatigue. Includes Hepatitis A, B and C.
HIV / AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, potentially life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). By damaging your immune system, HIV interferes with your body's ability to fight the organisms that cause disease. HIV is a sexually transmitted infection.
Injuries from Animals	<p>Traumatic injuries directly caused by animals, usually impact trauma (kicks, bites, headbutts, stomping, crushing, falls from an animal etc.). Also includes scratches, which depending on injury site can be more or less serious (e.g. eyes).</p> <p>Animals (living or dead) can also be a source of illness and disease.</p>

Manual Handling Injuries	Injury (gradual or acute) caused by any activity requiring a person to interact with their environment and use any part of their muscles or skeletal system to lift, lower, push, pull, carry, throw, move, restrain or hold any animate, or inanimate, object.
Mental Disabilities or Impairment	<p>A mental impairment is defined as “any mental or psychological disorder, such as an intellectual disability (formerly termed “mental retardation”), organic brain syndrome, emotional or mental illness, and specific learning disabilities.”</p> <p>This may manifest in a slower pace of learning for individuals with learning difficulties due to dyspraxia or dyslexia, arrested brain development (due to lack of oxygen at birth, foetal alcohol syndrome and other developmental problems). In some people there can be significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning and is associated with abnormally aggressive or seriously irresponsible conduct.</p>
Mental Health Issues in the Workplace	<p>In any organisation there will be a range of mental health experiences across employees and this will change over time. This range includes people experiencing optimal/'positive' mental health, people who are mentally unwell (and/or have a diagnosed mental illness which may or may not be being treated), people who lack general mental wellbeing (usually disengaged and unmotivated people who lack meaning or purpose in their daily lives), and people who don't meet the criteria for a diagnosable mental illness but may be highly stressed or distressed due to home or work life or a traumatic event.</p> <p>Health issues can manifest in a variety of ways in the workplace. The two most significant ways in which workplaces experience poor physical and mental health of employees is through increased absenteeism (when workers are off sick), and increased presenteeism (when workers are at the workplace but not mentally engaged with work).</p>
OOS (Occupational Overuse Syndrome) or RSI (Repetitive Strain Injury)	An umbrella term covering a range of disorders characterised by pain and/or other sensations in muscles, tendons, nerves, soft tissues and joints with clinical signs evident to a medical practitioner. Symptoms such as pain, discomfort, and muscle weakness may continue even after initial clinical signs have diminished and tend to develop gradually and worsen over time if not addressed. The disorders are caused, or significantly contributed to, by occupational factors including prolonged muscle tension, repetitive actions, forceful movements and sustained or constrained postures, which exceed the usual ability of the body to rapidly recover.
Pain and Discomfort	<p>Pain and discomfort is subjective, though discomfort is usually regarded as a less serious form of pain. People who experience pain or discomfort may or may not have an identifiable injury, and the amount pain or discomfort someone experiences does not necessarily relate to the amount of any tissue damage or severity of an injury. Pain and discomfort can itself lead to injury, where the right combination of contributing factors exist.</p> <p>Pain and discomfort can manifest from traumatic injury or illness (from minor to very severe), gradual process conditions, and strains and sprains (including back/neck pain). Aside from trauma, usually it is as a result of a body being used in a way it is not designed to do comfortably.</p>
Physical Disabilities or Impairment	<p>[Also see Mental Disabilities or Impairment]</p> <p>A physical disability or impairment is a limitation on a person's physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina. More specifically this may affect a person's mobility, hand function, sight, hearing, or speech within a work setting. Other physical disabilities include impairments which limit other facets of daily living, such as respiratory disorders, blindness, epilepsy and sleep disorders.</p>

Poisoning	<p>Poisoning is exposure to a substance that is harmful to your body. Acute poisoning results from poison entering the body in a short time. Chronic poisoning results from gradual accumulation of a poison. The branch of medicine that deals with the detection and treatment of poisons is toxicology.</p> <p>Poisons can be swallowed, inhaled, absorbed through the skin or injected under the skin. Some poisons have only minor effects and others can have serious consequences (such as seizures, difficulty breathing, uneven heartbeat, or liver or kidney failure). These need immediate medical treatment and can result in death.</p>
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	<p>PTSD is a psychological reaction to experiencing or witnessing a significantly stressful, traumatic or shocking event. PTSD manifests as persistent mental and emotional stress occurring as a result of this injury or severe psychological shock, and typically involves disturbance of sleep and constant vivid recall of the experience, with dulled responses to others and to the outside world.</p> <p>Without treatment PTSD can lead to depression and suicidal thoughts. Anxiety, panic attacks, eating disorders, and substance abuse are also common elements of PTSD.</p>
Pregnancy	<p>Pregnancy can affect the body and mind, impacting on energy levels, physical mobility, and general feelings of wellness. Pregnant people can also suffer from side-effects (ranging in severity) including nausea, insomnia, back pain, and mood changes.</p> <p>Employers have a legal obligation to accommodate pregnancy-related needs unless the accommodation will cause undue hardship. Undue hardship considers factors such as health, safety and cost. The pregnant staff member, the employer, and other parties, such as union representatives, must cooperate and compromise to find reasonable and practical solutions.</p>
Respiratory Illness / Asthma	<p>Disease of the airways and lungs. Respiratory diseases range from mild and self-limiting, such as a cough or the common cold, to life-threatening entities like bacterial pneumonia, pulmonary embolism, acute asthma and lung cancer.</p>
Sprains, Strains and Bruises	<p>Injuries that involve body tissues apart from bone are generally classified as soft tissue injuries. Sprains, strains and bruises are all soft tissue injuries, although the cause and tissues involved in each injury are different.</p> <p>A <b>sprain</b> is an injury that involves the ligaments (tough bands of fibrous tissue that connect two bones together in joints) and other soft tissues around a joint, such as an ankle or wrist. A sprain stretches or tears the ligaments.</p> <p>A <b>strain</b> occurs away from a joint and involves a torn or overstretched muscle or tendon (the fibrous cord of tissue that connects muscles to bones), commonly in the calf, thigh or lower back. A strain stretches or tears the muscle or tendon.</p> <p>A <b>bruise</b> is a soft tissue injury that involves the skin and nearby tissues following a blow or other forces that break a blood vessel close to the surface of the body. Bruising may be seen with either a sprain or strain.</p>
Skin Disorders	<p>A skin disease caused by a physical, chemical or biological hazard in the workplace. Contact dermatitis is the most common example.</p>

	<p>Stress describes the physical or emotional response to demands or pressures that people may experience from time to time. Common causes of stress include work, money, relationships and illness. Symptoms may include irritability, difficulty sleeping or relaxing, headaches and muscle tension.</p> <p>Anxiety, particularly ongoing, all-over anxiety or Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD), is where the level and frequency that people experience stress, distress, dismay, and worry is greatly increased. It is common for people with GAD to have other conditions such as depression, or other anxiety-related disorders like panic attacks and obsessive-compulsive disorder.</p>
Stress and Anxiety	
Traumatic injury	Physical harm arising from a single accident or event and defined by the degree of physical incapacity.
	<p>[Also see Immunisation]</p> <p>Tropical diseases encompass all diseases that occur solely, or principally, in the tropics. The diseases are less prevalent in temperate climates, due in part to the occurrence of a cold season, which controls the insect population by forcing hibernation. In practice, the term is often taken to refer to infectious diseases that thrive in hot, humid conditions, such as malaria, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, Chagas disease, African trypanosomiasis, and dengue.</p> <p>Tropical diseases can become an issue for workplaces when a worker is going to a country with known disease risk or returning into a workplace having been exposed to these risks.</p>
Tropical Disease	
<b>Specific Health and Safety Subject Experience</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Absenteeism	The practice of regularly staying away from work. Also includes presenteeism, the practice of coming to work despite illness, injury, anxiety, etc., often resulting in reduced productivity.
	<p>Abuse includes physical assault, sexual violence, emotional abuse and controlling behaviour. It is often a pattern of ongoing behaviour but may also refer to a one-off incident. Abuse can result in physical and mental health consequences for victims, perpetrators and children who are witnesses.</p> <p>Harassment is a pattern of behaviour that is directed against another person, including specified acts (for example as defined in the Harassment Act 1997) that causes the other person to fear for their safety (or that would cause a reasonable person in the circumstances to fear for their safety). In common use this can also extend to fear for the person's health.</p>
Abuse or Harassment	
	<p>The average age of people in the New Zealand workforce is becoming older (and more female), and will stop expanding by about 2030. This will affect the labour market as ageing will affect the size, characteristics and possibly the productivity of the New Zealand workforce.</p> <p>Issues that may affect workers include vision, hearing, mobility, speed, agility, memory and strength, anxiety due to retirement. Also ageing workers can have more sleep issues if doing rotating shift work. This will have implications in the way organisations will have to operate in the future in an environment where they can support their workers, and optimise productivity.</p>
Ageing Workforce	

<p>Biological Hazards - Bacteria, Viruses &amp; Moulds</p>	<p>Hazards that carry the risk of humans (or animals) contracting harmful bacteria, viruses and moulds.                  A fundamental difference between chemical and biological hazards is that biological agents, whether bacteria, viruses or moulds have the ability in the right conditions to rapidly replicate themselves. This means that the focus on control is not only avoidance of contact with the agent but also on ensuring that conditions favourable for growth of the organism are prevented.                  Bacteria: single celled organisms that live in soil, water and air. There are many thousands of different types of bacteria - many are harmless, or even beneficial, but some bacteria cause disease, e.g. Legionnaires disease, types of food poisoning (e.g. salmonella) and anthrax.                  Viruses: tiny parasitic organisms that can only reproduce within living cells. Viruses cause many diseases including the common cold, influenza, measles, rabies, hepatitis and AIDS.                  Moulds - simple plants lacking chlorophyll and normal plant structures (e.g. leaves, stems etc).</p>
<p>Bullying</p>	<p>Repeated and unreasonable behaviour directed towards a person or a group of people that can lead to physical or psychological harm. Repeated behaviour occurs more than once and can involve a range of actions over time. Unreasonable behaviour are actions that a reasonable person in the same circumstances would see as unreasonable. It includes victimising, humiliating, intimidating or threatening a person. Bullying may also include harassment, discrimination or violence.                  Common bullying behaviours fit into two main categories - attacks that are direct and personal or those that are indirect and task-related.</p>
<p>Drugs and Alcohol Policy</p>	<p>A drug is any medicine or other substance (including alcohol and tobacco) which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body. Drugs can have positive physiological or psychological effects, but also negative short- and long-term side-effects.                  In a workplace health and safety context, advice and services related to drugs and alcohol can include development of policy in accordance with company protocols and New Zealand and international standards.</p>
<p>Drugs and Alcohol Testing / Processing</p>	<p>A drug is any medicine or other substance (including alcohol and tobacco) which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body. Drugs can have positive physiological or psychological effects, but also negative short- and long-term side-effects.                  The misuse of drugs and alcohol, including controlled or illicit drugs, can cause injury; disease; personal, social and financial problems; and a reduced quality of life. Addiction to drugs and alcohol describes compulsive and/or obsessive use and can be highly damaging.                  In a workplace health and safety context, advice and services related to drugs and alcohol an include testing of workers for alcohol and/or drugs in accordance with company protocols and New Zealand and international standards.</p>
<p>Mental Overload / Underload</p>	<p>Consideration of the overall mental load of operators performing tasks. Mental workload includes expertise, memory, attention, situation awareness, and social and organisational factors as well as other internal and external factors. Work performance may be impacted by both mental overload and underload.</p>
<p>Needle Stick injuries</p>	<p>An injury cause by penetration of skin by a needle or other sharp object which was in contact with blood, tissue, or other body fluid before the exposure. Needlestick injuries primarily affect healthcare workers, but other occupations can also be at increased risk (e.g. law enforcement, tattoo artists, food preparers, and agricultural workers).                  While acute physiological effects of a needlestick injury are generally negligible, the can transmit blood-borne diseases, placing those exposed at increased risk of contracting infectious diseases (e.g. hepatitis, HIV)</p>

Noise	Noise is sound that is not wanted by the perceiver, because it is unpleasant, loud, or interferes with hearing. This results in the subjective discretion between sound and noise, where any sound may be considered noise depending on the perceiver.
Nutrition	Meeting the body's needs for energy and vitamins/minerals via the food and drink we consume.
Remote / Isolated Work	<p>Work can be remote or isolated from the assistance of other persons because of location, time, or the nature of the work. Work can be isolated without being remote, and be remote without being isolated.</p> <p>Remote or isolated work includes working alone or separated from colleagues, working in a geographically isolated or inaccessible area - where the nearest emergency help (e.g. fire service or hospital) is some distance away, working outside normal business hours or shift/night work, and working in locations where communication is difficult.</p>
Repetitive Tasks	Activities that require the same physical actions to be performed repeatedly may expose workers to greater injury risk than from one-off tasks due to demands placed on the muscles, other soft tissues and the skeletal system. Consideration should be given to task variation, work-rest routines, and individual strength and fitness.
Sedentary Work	Non physically-demanding work activities (usually in sitting), that do not require large range changes of position or place much cardiovascular load on the body.
Substances Hazardous to Health	A substance, or product containing a substance, that is known or suspected to cause harm to health. this includes a substance classified as having toxic or corrosive properties under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, a substance for which a prescribed exposure standard exists (e.g. a workplace exposure standard) and a substance specified in a safe work instrument as requiring health monitoring.
Toxicology	Toxicology is the study of adverse effects of agents on living organisms. It is primary concerned with assessing toxicological risk involved with working with chemicals. It can be used for assessing whether a new product is less hazardous than the original, for creating in house exposure levels where no regulatory level exists.
Vaccinations / Immunisations	The provision of advice around necessary immunisations/vaccinations as a result of a worker's risk of exposure to diseases related to their work. May also include administering the actual vaccine. Any person administering vaccinations must be working under an Approved Programme certified by a medical officer of health or the vaccination needs to have been prescribed. See also Immunisation Services.
Vibration	Vibration is an oscillatory motion that occurs in solids. Workers may be exposed to two types of vibration. 1 - hand transmitted, commonly resulting in hand/arm vibration syndrome (HAVS) where the vibration enters the body through the hands; 2 - whole body vibration (WBV) which occurs when the body is supported on a surface which is vibrating. Vibration can also transmit sound for example vibrating panels on machine casings or in a ventilation system.
Violence in the Workplace	The provision of advice in the management of workplace risks associated with people who use, or threaten to use, violence, including use of weapons or firearms, intimidation, violent assaults, demanding with menaces and robbery in a workplace. e.g. Assault/robbery, armed offenders. Also see Bullying, and Abuse or Harassment.

Wellbeing and Work-life Balance	<p>Wellbeing, welfare or wellness is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state. A high level of wellbeing means in some sense the individual or group's condition is positive, while low wellbeing is associated with negative happenings.</p> <p>Work-life balance is a concept including proper prioritizing between "work" (career and ambition) and "lifestyle" (health, pleasure, leisure, family and spiritual development/meditation).</p>
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