

Schedule 1
(Revised November 2011)

Factors to Consider in a Periodic Medical Assessment

- The periodic medical assessment shall include an assessment of at least the following factors:
- detailed Medical History that pays particular attention to any disease or injury, both work and non-work related. It should also include a review of any medication usage;
- Spirometry and a review of the respiratory system, including the completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire based on the MRC(UK) Respiratory Questionnaire 1986;
- hearing assessment, including audiometry;
- vision assessment, including visual fields and colour vision;
- blood pressure assessment;
- urinalysis, cholesterol check (non-fasting), blood sugar level, Body Mass Index (BMI);
- The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K10): The questionnaire aims to identify workers with significant levels of psychological distress so that they may be appropriately managed with respect to their ongoing health and wellbeing;
- The Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS): This assessment is intended to measure daytime sleepiness and can be helpful in diagnosing sleep disorders;
- Alcohol Audit: The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was developed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as a simple method of screening for excessive alcohol consumption. It provides a framework for intervention to help risk or high-risk drinkers to reduce or cease their alcohol consumption. It also helps to identify alcohol dependence;
- Cardio Risk Assessment: A rating based on guidelines that have been developed for use by Physicians to assess the risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) in adults without known CVD. The ranking is based on guidelines produced by the Australian and American Heart Foundations.
- hazard exposure questionnaire identifying all potential environmental hazards a worker may be exposed to and includes information on the use of PPE;
- work related skin disease questionnaire;
- musculoskeletal questionnaire;
- **Chest x-ray (six (6) yearly for miners with a history of possible hazardous dust exposure). The assessing medical practitioner may recommend additional chest x-rays if clinically indicated;**
- Conclusions and recommendations.

Notes: A hazard exposure questionnaire, work related skin disease questionnaire and musculoskeletal questionnaire have been developed by Coal Services Pty Limited for the New South Wales coal industry and are available on request for use in a health surveillance assessment.

SCHEDULE 2
(Revised November 2011)

Factors to Consider in a
Pre-placement Medical Assessment

The pre-placement medical assessment shall include an assessment of at least the following factors:

- a detailed medical history, including any past or present disease or injury and any use of medication;
- Spirometry and a review of the respiratory system, including the completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire based on the MRC(UK) Respiratory Questionnaire 1986;
- hearing, including audiometry;
- vision, including visual fields and colour vision;
- a full musculoskeletal assessment that pays particular attention to any previous injury or underlying condition;
- a cardiovascular assessment;
- blood pressure assessment;
- urinalysis;

- Body Mass Index (BMI);
- Doctor's clinical examination and general health review, including tobacco smoking history, alcohol consumption and physical activity;
- neurological examination with particular attention to sensory or balance disorders, including the Romberg test for balance;
- **Chest x-ray (where the applicant has the chance of potentially hazardous exposures to coal or silica dust, unless an x-ray has been completed in the previous six (6) years); and**
- Doctor's assessment of the overall fitness of the applicant for the proposed position, including any recommendations or work restrictions.

Notes

1. The data obtained from each pre-placement medical assessment or periodic health surveillance assessment will be entered by Coal Services into its Health Assessment Database for the purpose of monitoring the health of the New South Wales coal industry as required by the Coal Industry Act 2001. This is in order to enable Coal Services to report on health trends, provide advice to the relevant Government agencies and the Minister and provide advice to coal mine operators. In doing so, the provisions of the Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998 and the Health Records and Information Privacy Act 2002 will be adhered to.

2. In respect of the provisions of Clause 5 of this Order, if a registered Industrial Instrument has different terms from that which is contained in Clause 5 then the provisions of the Industrial Instrument will prevail over the terms of Clause 5 of this Order.

3. The Coal Industry Act 2001 provides that a person (an individual or a corporation) must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to comply with this Order – Maximum penalty: 200 penalty units in the case of a corporation or 50 penalty units in the case of an individual.

4. A person includes a natural person and a corporation.

5. The Coal Industry Act 2001 and the Coal Mine Health and Safety Act 2002 are available from www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

For further information contact the Coal Services on (02) 8270 3202.