

DRUG AND ALCOHOL POLICY

Introduction

Brenmar is committed to providing a safe, healthy, and productive working environment for all employees, contractors, customers, and visitors involved in its operation. This policy sets out the Brenmar's aim in reducing and managing alcohol and drug problems in the workplace.

Alcohol and drug problems are prevalent in society and are associated with a wide variety of costs for both employers and employees. These costs include ill-health sickness absence, reduced work performance and accidents. The consumption of alcohol and drugs has implications for health and safety at work since these substances impair co-ordination, judgement and decision making, as such this is a policy matter.

Aim

To clearly state Brenmar's position on alcohol and drugs within the workplace.

Objectives

- To ensure the company complies with appropriate legislation
- To minimise the risks associated with alcohol and drugs in the workplace
- To have clear rules regarding alcohol and drugs in the workplace
- To provide employees with an education programme on the adverse health effects of alcohol and drugs
- To encourage the early identification of employees who may be experiencing alcohol or drug problems
- To provide support for employees experiencing alcohol and drug problems
- To provide training and support to managers to ensure they are equipped to support employees experiencing problems

Definitions

Alcohol problem - An alcohol problem is defined as any drinking, either intermittent or continual which interferes with a person's health and/or social functioning and/or work capability or conduct.

Drugs - Any drug, whether illegal, prescribed or over the counter or solvents such as glue, butane, etc. In the case of prescribed and over the counter drugs, their possession and use by the employee is acknowledged as legitimate.

Drug problem - The use of illegal drugs, the deliberate use of prescribed or over the counter drugs (when not for a medical condition) and the use of solvents, either intermittent or continual which interferes with a person's health and/or social functioning and/or work capability or conduct.

Legal

- The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 requires employers to protect the health, safety and welfare of their employees and others who may be affected by their activities, as far as is reasonably practicable.
- The Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 requires employers to carry out a risk assessment to identify hazards in the workplace and put measures in place to minimise these risks.
- The Misuse of Drugs Act (1971) is the main legislation covering drugs and categorises them as classes A, B and C. These drugs are called controlled substances and class A drugs are considered to be the most harmful under

this act. It is illegal for anyone, whether at work or not to produce, supply or be in possession of illegal drugs. Employers may be liable if they knowingly allow dispensing, manufacturing, possession, using or selling on their premises.

Policy Rules

- The company requires all employees to report for duty free from the effects of alcohol and drugs*. It is not acceptable to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs at work or consume alcohol or drugs during hours of work- this includes paid and un-paid breaks.
- Employees found in possession of illegal drugs or using illegal drugs whilst at work will normally be reported to the police.
- In some cases, the legitimate use of prescribed drugs can affect a person's ability to do their job. In such instances, employees should inform their line manager.
- Operatives could be subjected to drugs and alcohol testing should they be suspected to be under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol.

Education

- Training will be provided for managers to outline their responsibilities for enforcing this policy and additional support can be sought from HR. New managers will be made aware of their responsibilities in relation to this policy via the company induction.
- This policy will be issued to all staff annually. New employees will be made aware of this policy at induction. A copy will be available on the company website.

Implementation of the Policy

Identification of a problem

Alcohol and drug problems may become apparent through a number of means, for example the following (particularly in combination) may result in a problem being suspected:

- Persistent short-term absence
- Unauthorised absence
- Poor time keeping
- Reduced work performance
- Poor working relationships
- Deterioration in appearance

However, it must be remembered that these factors can have several other causes. Employees experiencing alcohol or drug problems may first become apparent to their colleagues. If a member of staff suspects an alcohol or drug problem with a colleague, they should either:

Encourage the person to seek help from support agencies: <https://www.drinkaware.co.uk/advice/support-services/alcohol-support-services>

Report the matter to a manager (particularly if the person is involved in a safety critical job).

Misconduct

This policy is primarily concerned with ongoing alcohol and drugs problems which are classed as capability issues, i.e. where the problem impacts on the person's ability to do their job.

One-off cases where the rules of this policy are breached, such as someone reporting for work clearly under the influence of alcohol or drugs or suffering from the effects of alcohol will be classed as a conduct issue and will be dealt with under the normal disciplinary procedures as outlined in the company handbook.

Very serious incidents such as violence at work whilst under the influence of alcohol or drugs or dealing illegal drugs at work will be deemed serious misconduct justifying summary dismissal.

In some instances of misconduct where the employee admits to having an alcohol or drug problem, disciplinary proceedings may be held in abeyance subject to successful outcome of treatment.

In instances of serious misconduct where the employee subsequently admits to having an alcohol or drug problem, the support route and the disciplinary route may be implemented in tandem.

Voluntary Referral for Support

Employees who suspect or know they have a drug or alcohol problem are encouraged to seek support at an early stage. Employees may or may not wish to inform their line manager in such instances.

Referral by Management

Employees suspected of having an alcohol or drug problem will be offered support by HR.

Where the problem has become apparent through deterioration in work performance, the employee will have to demonstrate satisfactory completion of a programme of support and an improvement in work performance or disciplinary action will be taken.

Employees will be given the opportunity of attending treatment within work time. Alternatively, if employees require to be absent from duty normal sick pay arrangements will apply.

Confidentiality

The company aims to ensure that the confidentiality of all employees experiencing alcohol or drug problems is maintained by appropriate people, for example, human resources, occupational health, and line manager. Information regarding individual cases will not be divulged to third parties unless the safety of the person concerned, or others would be compromised by not doing so.

Equal Opportunities

This policy will apply equally to all employees regardless of role or experience within the company.

Relapse

Brenmar acknowledges that relapse is common with alcohol and drug problems. Employees will normally be supported through two relapses after treatment. Subsequent relapses will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis, considering the business needs of the organisation. Employees should be aware that the disciplinary route might be followed after subsequent relapses.

Return to Work

Following treatment the company will endeavour to ensure the employee returns to their existing job. Promotional prospects will be unaffected following treatment.

Signed



Mark Harvey

Director

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