

Work Health & Safety
Manual Handling

WHS (Work Health & Safety)

Has it always been WHS?

- NO It used to be known as OHS (Occupational Health & Safety)
- The change happened as of the 1st of January 2012

The reason for the change?

- To have a Nationally Uniform Compliance and Enforcement Policy throughout Australia
- So every worker is covered and treated the same across Australia
- To Protect the Health and Safety of all workers

What is Manual Handling?

Manual handling is any task that requires you to push, pull, lift, carry, move, hold or lower any object, person or animal





A manual handling task becomes hazardous when it involves one or more of the following characteristics:

Force

- Repetitive or sustained
- · High or sudden force



Movement

• Repetitive and continuous movement



Posture

Sustained or awkward posture



Vibration

Vibration

• Full body or hand and arm exposure



MSD (Muscular Skeletal Disorder)

An MSD means an injury to or a disease of, the musculoskeletal system. MSD may include conditions such as:

- Sprains and strains of muscles, ligaments and tendons
- Back injuries
- Joint and bone injuries
- Nerve injuries
- Chronic pain



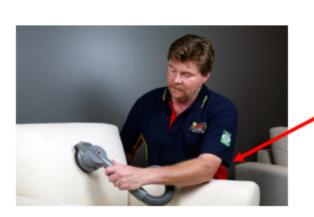




How does MSD occur?

MSD can occur suddenly or over time:

- Gradual wear and tear to joints, ligaments, muscles and intervertebral discs
- Repetitive or continuous use of the same body parts
- Unexpected movements when loads are being handled
- Moving or changing position suddenly
- Sudden damage
- Strenuous activity



Repetitive Movement

Continuous Movement



What are some Hazardous Manual Tasks that can cause MSD?

- Lifting and carrying heavy objects on ground level or upstairs or a hill
- Pushing and pulling a trolley
- Sustained sitting with no breaks
- Bending over a lounge or mattress
- Pushing or pulling an object that is hard to move
- Handling of unstable or unbalanced loads





What are the main sources of the risk?

- Incorrect use of equipment
- Poor manual handling technique
- The environment in which the manual task is performed
- The nature, size, weight or number of things handled in performing the manual task
- Work area design and layout
- Systems of work













How do we Manage the Risk of MSD?

- 1. <u>IDENTIFY</u> foreseeable hazards that could give rise to the risk
- 2. <u>ASSESS</u> the risks to determine a more detailed understanding of the risk at hand
- 3. CONTROL the risk using the hierarchy of control
- 4. **ELIMINATE** the risk so far as reasonably practicable
- MINIMISE the risk by implementing control measures (only if the risk cannot be eliminated)
- 6. MAINTAIN the implemented control measure
- REVIEW and revise effectiveness of risk control measures

How do we <u>Control</u> the Risks?

The Hierarchy of Control:

- Elimination Eliminate the risk of slipping over on a wet floor by mopping up the water
- 2. <u>Substitution</u> Replace half face mask with full face
- Isolation Isolate the wet floor area from children but shutting a door or child safety gate
- Engineering Use mechanical lifting aids (ramp)
- 5. <u>Administrative</u> Train workers to use implemented control measures when carrying out normal tasks
- 6. <u>PPE (Personal Protective Equipment)</u> Steel cap footwear and gloves

A Safe Manual Handling Technique

S.M.A.R.T

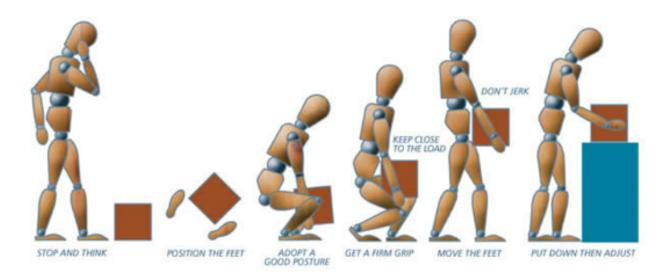
Size up the load

Move the load as close to the body as possible

Always bend your knees

Raise the load with your legs

Turn your feet in the direction that you want to move the load



8 Principles of Safe Manual Handling

- 1. Size up the load
- 2. Ensure the area is clear
- 3. Keep the back neutral
- 4. Use the correct grip
- 5. Support back with bracketing
- 6. Let your legs do the work
- 7. Check your feet
- 8. Move the load as close to the body as possible

Size up the Load



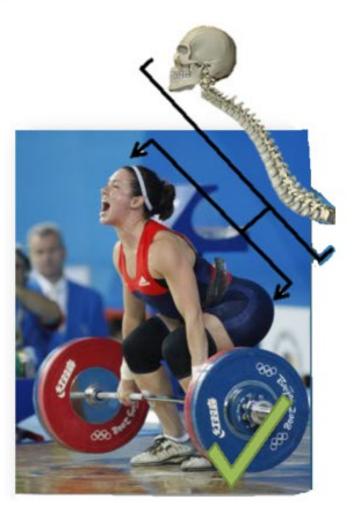
2. Ensure Area is Clear



3. Keep the Back Neutral







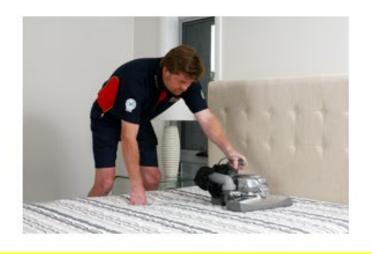
4. Use the Correct Grip





5. Support Back with Bracketing





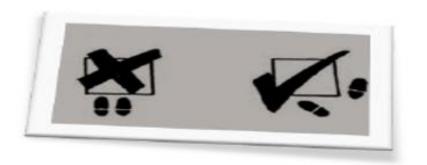
6. Let your Legs do the Work





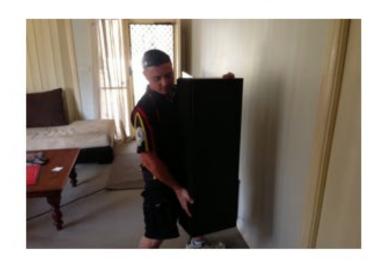


7. Check your feet!



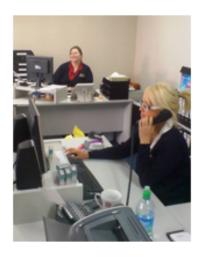
8. Move the Load as Close to the Body as Possible

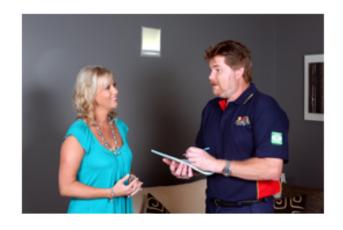




Who has a Duty to ensure Hazardous Manual tasks Risks are controlled?

- Officers, such as company directors have a duty to use appropriate resources and processes to eliminate or minimise risks that arise from hazardous manual tasks
- Workers, must comply with any reasonable instruction and cooperate with any reasonable policy or procedures relating to health and safety at the workplace









Incident Reporting

- We encourage all workers to Report problems with manual tasks and signs of discomfort immediately so that risks can be managed BEFORE an Injury occurs
- All incidents MUST be reported even if the Incident didn't result in Injury

INCIDENT RECORD

What to do after an I noide nt occurs:

- Desirate the day of the safe to do so
- Call your line manager immediately and fallow instruction
- incident report form must be filled out and returned to your line manager or head office immediately following the incide

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INVESTIGATION		
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Pit to work: Yes / No Doctors Appoint Date: / /	Time: : AMPM Doctor	s Certificate: Yes / No
Other certificate: Yes / No. Describe:	Certificate	of Capacity: Yes / No
First report size: / / Other		
Claim form lodged date: / / Insurer.	Claim to.	
Claim response date: / / Other:		
Recommendation	Time of you dates	
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Re-essess date 2	Recommendation:	
RTW certificate of capacity received date: / /	RTW full recovery date: / /	
Total days hours lost		

Be S.M.A.R.T and Be SAFE

- Enjoy a work place without Risk of Injury
- Report Hazards and Risks
- · Report feelings of discomfort
- Follow the S.M.A.R.T handling techniques
- Follow the 8 principles of Manual Handling







Play it safe!

Safety is everyone's responsibility!
Work Safe today, home safe tonight!
Stand up for safety, if you see something, say something!
The best safety device is a safe worker!



From the Electrodry Team