

# Occupational Health and Safety topic for the month of September MANUAL HANDLING

#### What is Manual Handling?

Manual handling is the movement of load using bodily force by an individual or a team. It is a common process carried out at work or at home and includes lifting, pushing, pulling and/or carrying of load.

#### How does Manual Handling Result to Injury?

Manual Handling requires force to be exerted by a person to move loads. The movement of loads using force causes a person to sprain and strain his/her muscles. These sprain and strain to the muscles in turn can wear and tear, and damage joints and ligaments, muscles and inveterbral discs resulting in Muscular Skeletal Disorders (MSDs). MSDs are injuries and conditions that can cause pain to the back, joints and limbs. These injuries can be ACUTE (occurs suddenly as a result of slip or jerk with immediate symptoms) or CHRONIC (occurs overtime from repetitive movements, i.e., twisting, stretching, reaching).

#### **Manual Handling Risks**

- A number of factors can increase the risk of injury including:
- Size, shape and weight
- · Sudden unexpected or jarring movements
- Awkward movements
- Static postures
- Personal factors (age, previous injuries)

### How to Deal with Manual Handling Risks in Workplace

**TILE** – Tile is an acronym that aims to help you carry out manual handling risk assessment and prompts you to consider each essential area of activity in order to help you improve your health and safety.

T – TASK	I – INDIVIDUAL	L – LOAD	E – ENVIRONMENT
Do you need to? • Bend? • Change your grip? • Reach above your shoulders? • Reach below your knees? • Use stairs? • Travel with load for a distance? • Are there any time constraints?	This means you make the assessment on what you are comfortable with lifting. Factors which may impact could be your age, mobility, old injuries and training received. No one can tell you your lifting capabilities. If you've assessed too heavy, ask for help.	You need to consider • What's being lifted/moved • Where is it moved/lifted to? • How big or heavy it is • Its shape • Weather conditions • Surroundings	<ul> <li>Hazards</li> <li>Do you have to reach over obstacles?</li> <li>Is it wet of dry?</li> <li>Are there uneven surfaces to carry across?</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>How to Carry Out a Safe Lift Before you begin the lift, ensure you have followed this process </li> <li>Assess Using T.I.L.E ensures you don't exceed your limits Nudge If the item moves when you nudge either your foot or hand, then genes speaking, you'll be able to lift it Aids or Help Prepare your lifting aid and ask someone to help you (Team Lifts) Feet Wide asymmetric stance, hip-width ap Knees</li></ul>	Implete backConsider the posture of a weightKeep back straight, movement comesyour hip, power comes from your legNeck & HeadRelaxed position and maintainposition. Avoid stooping and makinyou have an awareness of your surrouGripforforcomfortablegripusingyour whole hand. Fingersopen and touching the item	<ul> <li>Do not overl</li> <li>Stay close to movement</li> <li>Get a good g</li> <li>Watch out fo</li> <li>Keep the st legs take the s</li> <li>g sure</li> <li>Pushing is a</li> <li>These actions and ill health Therefore, yo actions during risk for Musco</li> <li>Should you e of MSDs, you</li> </ul>	boad the trolley the load and keep control over its grip or any obstructions along the way rain off your back by letting your
Bend your knees, not beyond 90%, keeping heels on the ground	effects of overstretching.	to help you re	

## Report all OH&S Hazards including accidents and near misses to OHS on ohs@nac.com.pg

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