

Safer Manual Handling

Your guide to reducing the risk of manual handling accidents and injury







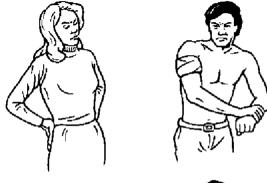
MANUAL HANDLING

Why is it important to learn how to move and lift things correctly?

Because, moving and lifting things correctly will help to reduce the risk of injury to YOU. ONE THIRD of accidents which happen to City Council employees are caused by incorrect MANUAL HANDLING

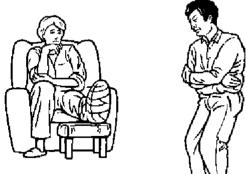
GETTING IT WRONG CAN BE PAINFUL!

PULLED MUSCLES AND JOINTS!



CUTS AND

BROKEN BONES!



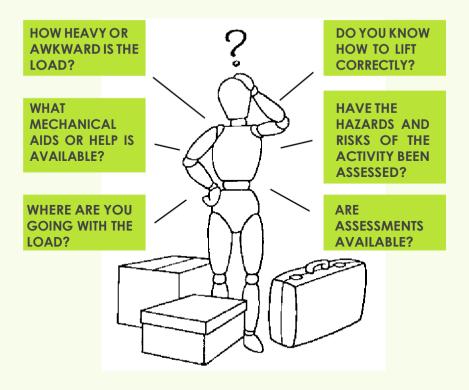
RUPTURES!

SOME COMMON MISTAKES:

"I've been lifting like this for years without any problems" "It's only one lift to help out - I should be fine"

These are the types of people who commonly end up in pain. Back pain can be **PERMANENT!**

GETTING IT RIGHT CAN BE EASY!



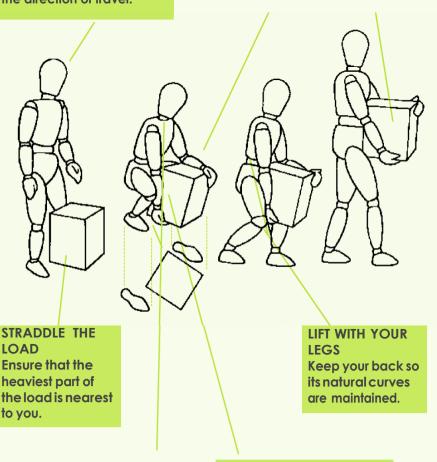
EMPLOYEE'S CHECKLIST

- Tilt the load to assess how heavy or awkward it is. If you have any doubts - DON'T LIFT IT!
- For heavy and/or awkward loads lift in accordance with risk assessments, training and instructions.
- Get help or use whatever aids are available if the load is too heavy.
- You may need the right personal protective equipment such as anti-slip safety shoes, protective gloves or durable clothing.
- Plan the route and make sure it is safe.
- Report all accidents/near-misses/concerns to your manager.

"know your own limits"

LIFTING FROM THE FLOOR

USE YOUR HEAD FIRST Stop and think before you lift - check the route for slipping/tripping hazards. Make sure you are facing the direction of travel. GET A FIRM GRIP As you lift, bring the load close into the body. Hold with your palm, not your fingers.

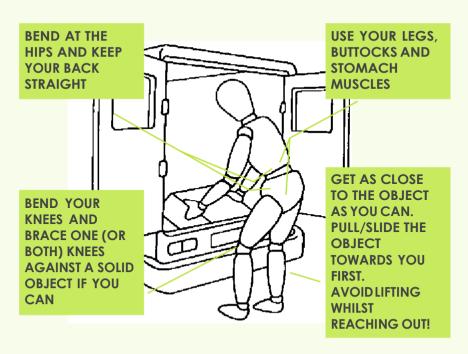


BEND YOUR KNEES
Tuckin your chin and
keep your backso its
natural curves are
maintained. Do not put
your knees on the floor.

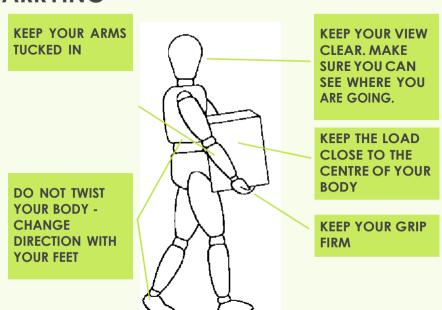
ANGLE THE TOP OF THE LOAD AWAY FROM YOUR BODY.

Ensure your leading foot is in line with the front edge of the load.

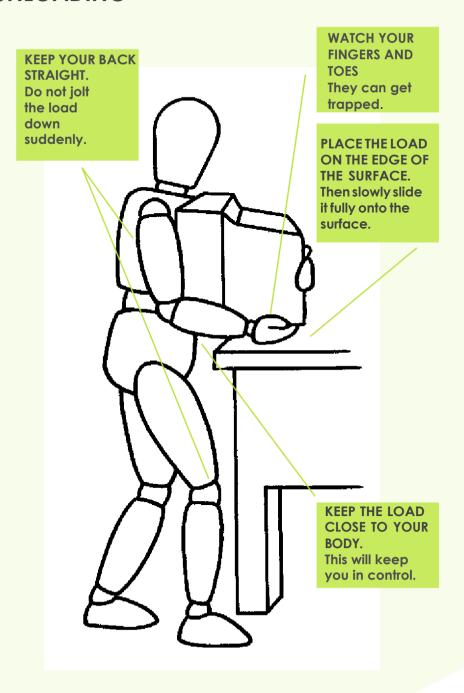
LIFTING FROM A HIGHER LEVEL



CARRYING

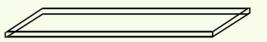


UNLOADING



OVERHEAD LIFTS





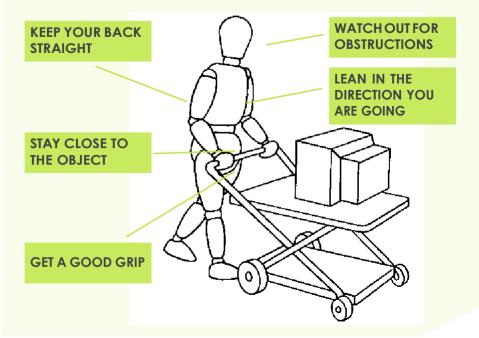
When lifting:

Have you lightened the load? e.g. taken some items from a box. If you need extra height, is there something sturdy (not a chair) and appropriate (kick stool, step ladder) available?

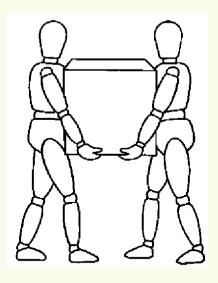
When lowering:

Have you tested the weight of the load before shifting it? Is there anything on top of the load that may fall off? Are you as close to the load as possible?

PUSHING AND PULLING



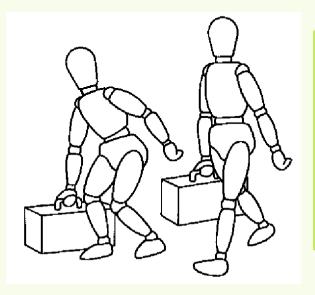
TEAM LIFTING



CHOOSE YOUR PARTNER
Are you of similar height and build?
SOMEONE TAKE CHARGE
Who is calling the instructions?
MOVE SLOWLY AND STEADILY
Do you both know the route?

NOTE: If you are in a two person lifting team, your own lifting capability reduces by a third. In a three person team it reduces by half!

ONE-ARM LIFTING (Avoid where possible)



Can the load be reduced to make lifting easier?
STAY UPRIGHT

Are your shoulders level? STAY IN CONTROL

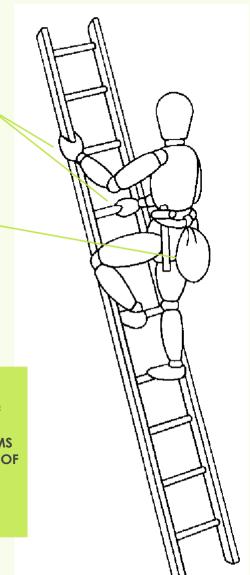
Are you using your free arm to balance yourself?
MAKE IT EASY

CARRYING ON LADDERS

KEEP BOTH
HANDS FREE TO
HOLD THE
LADDER WHILE
GOING UP OR
DOWNTHE
LADDER

IF YOU NEED TO CARRY ANY TOOLS - USE A SHOULDER BAG, BELT HOLSTER OR BELT HOOKS

DO NOT CARRY
HEAVY ITEMS OR
LONG LENGTHS OF
MATERIAL UP A
LADDER. TAKE ITEMS
UP ON THE INSIDE OF
THE BUILDING OR
USE LIFTING
EQUIPMENT
E.G. A WINCH



Every week in Britain, 1 person is killed and 100 people are injured falling off ladders. Many of these accidents are caused by unsafe carrying practices.

MANAGER'S CHECKLIST

See Corporate Safety Manual: <u>Safety Policy and</u> Arrangements - 'Manual Handling' for further information.

- 1. Have hazardous manual handling operations been identified?
- 2. Have reasonably practicable steps been taken to avoid hazardous manual handling operations?
- 3. Have risk assessments of unavoidable hazardous manual handling operations been completed?
- 4. Have colleagues completing manual handling risk assessments received training?
- 5. Have control measures identified in the risk assessments been implemented and has the information on the assessment been communicated to affected colleagues?
- 6. Have colleagues been provided with information and/or training on manual handling?
- 7. Have any work related manual handling injuries been reported using the National Ice Centre incident reporting system (See Safety Manual: <u>Safety Policy and Arrangements 'Accident, Near Miss & Work Related III Health'</u> for more detailed information.)

For further information on manual handling, consult the Corporate Safety Manual which can be accessed from the intranet.

HANDY CONVERTER

1 kg = 2.2 lb approx 1 lb = 0.5 kg approx

For example

25 kg = 1 bag of cement 13 kg = 1 box (5 reams) of paper 1 kg = 1 bag of sugar

Produced by Corporate Safety Advice 'Raising Standards Safely'

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