Appendix 1C Risk Assessment and Risk Control Form (ASSESSING & CONTROLLING RISKS FROM MANUAL TASKS)

Assessment details	Persons doing assessment
Date of assessment:	Work area management rep:
Description of manual task:	Work area H&S rep:
Location of task:	Others (employees, consultants):

Reason for identification

Existing task	Change in task, object or tool	Report of musculoskeletal disorder (MSD)
New task	New information	Change in the workplace/work environment

The National Standard for Manual Tasks (2007) requires duty holders to assess the risk of any hazardous manual tasks found in the workplace and put effective measures in place to:

- > prevent injury by eliminating the risk
- > where elimination is not reasonably practicable, reduce the risk of injury as much as is reasonably practicable

How to use this worksheet

Follow the worksheet step by step and refer to the *National Code of Practice for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders from Performing Manual Tasks at Work (2007)* (COP) as indicated on the worksheet to:

- > assess tasks in the workplace involving hazardous manual tasks and determine the sources of risk Refer COP Sections 6.3
- > list appropriate risk control measures Refer COP Sections 6.4
- > implement those measures Refer COP Sections 6.4

You are required to consult with the relevant health and safety representatives and, where possible, also involve the employees who do the tasks, when assessing the tasks and planning and introducing risk controls.

This worksheet and the Code of Practice can be downloaded from the ASCC website at www.ascc.gov.au

Record your assessment! – It is recommended that you retain your risk assessment if it shows a risk of injury.

Control any risk! – This worksheet provides general guidelines only. Some workers may still be at risk of injury because manual handling occurs in a variety of tasks and workplace situations, and injury may be caused by a number of factors. It is important, as far as is reasonably practicable, to control any risk you find.

Question 1 – Does the task involve repetitive or sustained postures, movements or forces?

Tick **yes** if the task requires any of the following actions to be done:

- > repetitively (done more than twice a minute) OR
- > sustained (done for more than 30 seconds at a time)

Postures and Movements		Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Bending the back forwards or sideways more than 20 degrees		41			Eliminate the manual task > Automate or mechanise the task, especially repetitive functions > Modify operation or production method > Use bulk handling methods Alter the design and layout of the workplace (p 62) > Ensure the equipment accounts for
Twisting the back more than 20 degrees	N	41			 differences in worker size, shape and physical ability – i.e. adjustable or fixed to suit all workers Ensure working heights are matched to the task and the worker Ensure items are within reaching distance
Any visible backward bending		41			 > Place items where the person can be in a comfortable symmetrical posture when handling > Provide seating that matches the needs of the task and the worker – i.e. adjustable
Bending the head forwards or sideways more than 20 degrees		41			 seating for multiple workers Reposition items that workers are required to look at

* Describe what the person is doing – e.g. hand operation of drill 10 times per minute, performed 3 hrs per day, five days a week

Postures and Movements	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Any visible bending of the head backwards	41			 > Use fixtures/jigs to orientate the item worked on by the worker > Provide arm supports for precision work Alter the nature of the load handled (p 64)
Twisting the neck more than 20 degrees	41			 > Alter the size or shape of the load Alter the items used (p 70) > Use power tools > Ensure tools are suitable for the task > Ensure tools orient the arm hand and
Working with one or both hands above shoulder height	41			 Alter the working environment (p 72) Ensure visual requirements are not too demanding by providing breaks,
Reaching forward or sideways more than 30cm from the body	41			 better lighting Provide visual aids Ensure lighting is suitable to task demands – i.e. task lighting for fine, manipulative work
Reaching behind the body	41			 Alter the work organisation (p 74) Relocate equipment or items Restructure task to minimize multiple handling Remove machine or other pacing
Squatting, kneeling, crawling, lying, semi-lying or jumping	41			 Remove or monitor piecework schemes Select the best working position for the type of work being undertaken

Postures and Movements		Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Standing with most of the body's weight on one leg		41			
Twisting, turning, grabbing, picking or wringing actions with the fingers, hands or arms		41			
Working with the fingers close together or wide apart	A and	41			
Very fast movements		41			
Bending of the wrist beyond the angles indicated on page 40 of the Code of Practice	treat	41			

Forces		Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Lifting, lowering or carrying		43			Eliminate the manual task Automate or mechanise the task, especially tasks that are repetitive
Carrying with one hand or one side of the body		43			 Modify operation or production method Use bulk handling methods Alter the design and layout of the workplace (p 62) Dravide a means for attaching mechanical
Exerting force with one hand or one side of the body		43			 > Provide a means for attaching mechanical aids for lifting to the load > Use jigs to hold or support the items > Alter the workplace so mechanical aids can be used and are accessible
	N				Alter the load handled (p 64) Reduce weight and dimensions of the load Reduce the number of items handled at
Pushing, pulling or dragging	5	43			 Reduce the humber of items handled at one time Provide handles, handholds or cut-outs to improve grip Reduce amount of manipulation required (use mechanical aids) Modify the load so mechanical aids can be used
Gripping with the fingers pinched together or held wide apart		43			 Alter the items used (p 70) Use power tools Ensure tools are suitable for the task Use lightweight tools where possible Use tool counterbalances

Forces	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Using a finger grip, pinch grip, or an open handed grip to handle a load	43			 Ensure tool handles fit workers comfortably Maintain tools and equipment Alter the work organisation (p 74)
Exerting force while in an awkward posture, for example, supporting items while arms or shoulders are in an awkward posture, or moving items while legs are in an awkward posture	43			 > Alter the method used to perform the task – i.e. push rather than pull and slide rather than lift > If gloves are used, ensure that they fit and are suited to the task > Provide rest or recovery breaks to prevent
Holding, supporting or restraining any object, person, animal or tool	43			 Restructure task to minimize multiple handling

Question 2 – Does the task involve long duration?

Tick **yes** if the task is done for:

	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
More than 2 hours over a whole shift, OR Continually for more than 60 minutes at a time	43			 Alter work organisation (p 74) Increase variety of tasks over the whole day Provide rest or recovery breaks to prevent the onset of fatigue Implement task rotation

Question 3 – Does the task involve high force?

Tick **yes** if the task involves any of the following actions:

High Force	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Lifting, lowering or carrying heavy loads	45			 Eliminate the manual task Automate or mechanise the task, especially repetitive functions Modify operation or production method Use bulk handling methods
Pushing or pulling objects that are hard to move or are hard to stop (e.g. a trolley)	45			 Alter the design and layout of the workplace (p 62) > Use foot pedals > Provide a means for attaching mechanical aids for lifting to the load > Use jigs to hold items
Using a finger-grip, a pinch-grip or an open- handed grip to handle a heavy or large load	45			 Modify the workplace layout to ensure the movements of workers handling people are not constrained Alter the load handled (p 64)

* Describe what the person is doing – e.g. hand operation of drill 10 times per minute, performed 3 hrs per day, five days a week

High Force	F	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Exerting force at the limit of the grip span		45			 Reduce weight of the load Reduce the number of items handled at one time Provide handles, handholds or cutouts to improve grip
Needing to use two hands to operate a tool designed for one hand		45			 Modify the load so mechanical aids can be used Move animals to a place that constrains movement before commencing the task Alter the items used (n 70)
Holding, supporting or restraining a person, animal or heavy object		45			 > Use power tools > Ensure tools are suitable for the task > Use lightweight tools where possible > Use tool counterbalances > Ensure tool handles
Exerting force with the non-preferred hand		45			fit workers comfortably Maintain tools and equipment Alter the work organisation (n 74)
					 Restructure task to minimize multiple handling
Two or more people need to be assigned to handle a heavy or bulky load		45			 Reduce amount of manipulation required (use mechanical aids) Alter the method used to perform the task – i.e. push rather than pull and slide rather than lift
During the application of high force, the body is in a bent, twisted or otherwise awkward posture		45			

High Force	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Applying force suddenly in response to unexpected forces (for example, when an animal suddenly moves)	45			 > If gloves are used, ensure that they are well fitted and are suited to the task > Provide adequate rest breaks to prevent the onset of fatigue > Reduce the effort require to start
Hitting or kicking	45			 a load in motion by aligning wheels to the direction of travel Control unpredictable movements, for example movements of animals by using physical constraints
Holding, supporting or restraining a person or animal likely to move unexpectedly	45			
Throwing or catching	45			
Jumping while loading a load	45			

Tick **yes** if workers report any of the following about the task

High Force	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
The task can only be done for short periods	46			
Pain or significant discomfort during or after the task	46			
Stronger workers are assigned to do the task	46			
Workers think the task should be done by more than one person, or seek help to do the task	46			
Workers say the task is physically very strenuous or difficult to do	46			

* Describe what the person is doing – e.g. hand operation of drill 10 times per minute, performed 3 hrs per day, five days a week

Question 4 – Is there a risk?

Does the task involve repetitive or sustained postures, movements or forces, AND long duration?

Tick **yes** if you ticked any boxes in Questions 1 and 2

Does the task involve high force?

Tick **yes** if you ticked any box in Question 3

The task is a risk. Risk control is required.

The task is a risk. Risk control is required.

Question 5 – Are aspects of the work environment or the way work is organised increasing the risk?

Tick **yes** if the task involves:

Vibration	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control	Control Options
Hand-arm vibration	48			 Eliminate the manual task > Use remote controlled processes to isolate workers from vibration sources Alter the design and layout of the workplace (p 62) > Isolate workers from vibration sources through the use of damping or suspension systems.
Whole-body vibration	48			 Alter the items used (p 70) Select alternative lower vibration equipment Use balancers/tensioners Use vibration damping materials Maintain equipment Alter work organisation (p 74) Reduce exposure time to vibration Eliminate the manual task

* Describe what the person is doing – e.g. hand operation of drill 10 times per minute, performed 3 hrs per day, five days a week

Thermal Environment	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Low temperatures (for example, in cool rooms, cold stores, or working outside in cold weather)	49			 Automate or isolate processes Alter the items used (p 70) Insulate hot/cold items or tools Alter the working environment (p 72)
Wearing thick clothing that restricts movement while working in cold conditions (e.g. gloves)	49			 Redirect cold exhaust air Improve ventilation and air circulation Provide shade Provide thermal screens/barriers Provide sheltered walkways/wind barriers
Handling very cold or frozen objects	49			 > Provide lighting suited to the task Alter work organisation (p 74) > Avoid working in the cold > Provide warm clothing > Avoid working in the bast
High air temperatures (for example, in foundries, laundries, kitchens, manufacturing processes which generate heat, or working outside in hot weather)	49			 > Avoid working in the heat > Provide a supply of drinking water > Allow workers time to acclimatise to cold and heat > Provide rest breaks > Implement task rotation > Provide information and training
Radiant heat (for example, from the sun, or from processes such as smelting or plastics extrusion)	49			

Thermal Environment	Page	e Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Wearing heavy protective clothing while working in hot conditions	49			
Workers are working in hot conditions and they are not used to it	49			
High humidity caused by the weather or processes such as steam cleaning	49			
Windy conditions, combined with hot or cold weather	49			
Handling large objects in windy conditions	49			
Wind chill caused by exposure to wind in low temperatures	49			

Work organisation and work practices		Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
The work rate being set by a machine or the team and not under the worker's control		50			Alter work organisation (p 74) > > Allow for task variation > > Provide rest breaks > > Allow workers some latitude to >
Systems of work, such as piecework, that encourage workers to skip breaks to finish early, or to produce more items in the set time		50			 > Anow workers some latitude to influence the rate and pace of work > Ensure workloads and deadlines are achievable > Ensure good communication and
Levels of work demand that workers find difficult to keep up with (pace)		50			 reporting of problems Give and receive feedback about work requirements and performance Allow workers some latitude to influence workload, work methods
Sustained high levels of attention and concentration		50			 Monitor and control overtime and shiftwork Provide appropriate training and
Systems of work that offers the worker little or no control over the way they do their work		50			 supervision to develop and maintain skills required Allow for a gradual build up to full production speed Seek advice on special requirements
Workers frequently needing to meet tight deadlines		50			

Work organisation and work practices	Page	Comments*	Describe any risk control options you have identified	Control Options (not exhaustive list)
Sudden changes in workload, or seasonal changes in volume without any mechanisms for dealing with the change	50			
Levels of physical work demand that workers find difficult to maintain (effort)	50			

Tick yes if workers

Feel that guidance and resources provided by supervisors or co-workers should be increased so they can perform to the required standard	50		
Feel that they have not been given sufficient training and information by their employers in order to carry out their job successfully	50		

* Describe what the person is doing – e.g. hand operation of drill 10 times per minute, performed 3 hrs per day, five days a week

Has there been a report of MSD associated with this task?

The report of MSD associated with the task usually means increased risk so implementing risk controls should be a high priority.

Tick yes if any reports of MSD have been made

Provide comments here. It may be helpful to sketch the task or attach a photograph, and describe the task or area more fully.

If you found any risk of MSD, you must control it as far as is reasonably practicable.

Generally, the more boxes you ticked in each section on this worksheet, the greater the risk.

If the assessment shows a risk of MSD, you should keep this record until the task is no longer done or if the task is changed and another assessment is done.

Risk Control

How are you going to fix the problems?

You may need to use a combination of risk controls to eliminate or minimise the risk as far as reasonably practicable.



Implementing Risk Controls

Task:	Date prepared:

When will these controls be implemented?

Short-term (immediately to within a few weeks)							
Action required	Person responsible	Completion date	Reviewed date	Action completed			
Medium-term (within a few weeks to a couple of months)	1	1	1				
Action required	Person responsible	Completion date	Reviewed date	Action completed			
Long-term (within several months)	1	1	1				
Action required	Person responsible	Completion date	Reviewed date	Action completed			