



Risk Assessment

IMS Form048
Issue 01 Dated Oct 2020

Operation / Task:	Manual Handling	Name of Assessor:	Rhys Milton
Assessment Ref:	RA008	Date of Assessment:	02.01.2024
Persons at Risk:	ASW Employees	Reviewed by	R. Milton
Location / Area:	ASW Health and Safety Assessment 2024	Review date	31.12.2024

Ref	Activity	Hazard	Risk	Pre-Control Risk Rating			Control Measures	Post-Control Risk Rating			Comment
				L	S	LxS		L	S	LxS	
1	Manual Handling (pushing and pulling loads)	Heavy /Awkward shaped loads	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Implement the TILE risk assessment principle: Task – What is involved (push/pull/twist/obstacles) Individual(s) - Suitably fit, willing and able Load – Heavy, hot, awkward, stable or sharp Environment – Free from obstruction and changes in height, level etc. Good handling techniques are essential in the prevention of injury from manual handling operations. The correct method of lifting is to use the strong leg and thigh muscles and to maintain the natural shape of the spine throughout the lift. Two-man lift to be used if load is heavy or awkward in shape/length. Test to see if the load is likely to fall apart when lifted, or if the contents within the load may be subject to unexpected movements with sudden displacement of the weight. Use a lifting aid where possible. Operatives should be trained in the methods of kinetic lifting and handling techniques	1	4	4	
		Volatile contents (inc. COSHH)	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, sprains & subluxations. Burns/ cuts and abrasions	4	4	16	Establish whether the load is hot or cold, volatile or if it has any sharp edges or corners. Establish whether load contains COSHH related substances (contents should be correctly labelled with necessary warnings)	1	4	4	
		Loads at low level Loads at high level	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Loads shall be positioned mechanically, as close as possible to its final position, to reduce the distance for manual handling. Ensure sufficient space for movement/ correct lifting techniques. Avoid twisting/stooping/reaching above head height where possible.	1	4	4	
		Sharp edges	Cuts and abrasion	4	4	16	Establish whether the load is hot or cold, or if it has any sharp edges or corners.	1	4	4	
		Excessive distance	Musculo-skeletal injury. Strains, sprains & subluxations	4	4	16	Where possible, temporary resting facilities for the load to be designated / constructed	1	4	4	
		Obstructions & hurdles on route	Slips, Trips and Falls	4	4	16	Area of lift and route along which the load is to be transported, shall be well lit, with non-slip surface and clear of any slip/trip/fall hazards.	1	4	4	

[illegible]