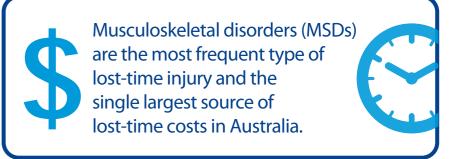
Hazardous Manual Tasks

minimising the risk of Musculoskeletal Disorders



Common causes



Material handling

Discomfort, pain or injury due to repeated lifting, pushing and pulling.



Workstation

Poor furniture, layout or job design.



Repetitive motion injuries

Risk factors due to job design, awkward body motions, and tools.



Inadequate job design

Pace of work, production pressure, lack of sufficient time to recover from overwork.



Sedentary tasks

Discomfort, pain or injury due to sustained posture and motion economy.



Mental or emotional stress

Psychosocial risk factors creating tension that reduces effective circulation.

What employers can do

Eliminate hazards at the source through job design changes:



Automation

automate tasks



Team work distribute work evenly among

team members



Job or task rotation move between different tasks



Dynamic movement

increase dynamic movement, minimise sustained postures

Hierarchy of controls



If elimination of repetitive patterns of work is not possible, prevention strategies can focus on:



Workplace design fitting the workstation to the worker



Assistive devices using carts, hoists, or other mechanical handling devices



Work practices

training workers, allowing restperiods, and giving workers more job control, controlling psychosocial stressors



Tool and equipment design providing proper tools that decrease force, avoid awkward postures, and encourage dynamic movement

Symptoms



Pain, joint stiffness, muscle tightness, redness, swelling of the affected area, numbness, "pins and needles" sensations, skin colour changes

Being aware of the causes and developing a prevention program is essential at the design or purchasing stage. Inform and train workers, encourage early reporting of symptoms, and identify and control risk factors.





Government of South Australia