

Hazardous manual task systems self-assessment tool

This assessment tool aims to help employers, managers and supervisors to:

- determine how effective their system is for managing hazardous manual tasks (HMT)
- identify opportunities for improvement.

Improving how HMTs are managed can:

- reduce the risk of injuries
- provide business benefits (e.g. improved productivity, staff morale and staff retention).

Using this tool

- Include a cross section of staff and contractors to help get a true indication of how your workplace is progressing with developing better safety systems.
- Fill out the assessment tool, noting which column has the most ticks.
- Each element has three rating levels. After filling out the assessment tool, if you tick:

Good practice zone - you are likely to have effective HMT systems and practices in place and will need to maintain these.

Working towards a systematic approach zone - you are on the right track, and there are opportunities for improvement.

Improvement required zone - it is likely that you are not managing HMT issues effectively. Significant improvements are likely to be required to prevent injuries.

- Once the checklist is completed, discuss the results with your leadership team and decide on actions to be taken.
- Keep a record of what needs to be done and how it will be implemented.
- Start with the areas where your rating was in the improvement required (red) zone, followed by those in the working towards a systematic approach (amber) zone and good practice (green) zone.

Find more information and resources at worksafe.qld.gov.au.

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice				
Management commitment to HMT Legislation: Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act) section 27						
☐ No time or money allocated to address HMT issues	☐ Insufficient time and money allocated to address HMT issues ☐ Management actively participation initiatives					
☐ No controls implemented for HMT	ontrols implemented for HMT Limited management involvement in HM initiatives					
	☐ HMT controls are implemented on an ad hoc basis	Managers authorise HMT/musculoskeletal disorder (MSD) incidents/actions				
	Lower order HMT controls are implemented	Managers/supervisors have key performance indicators related to MSD (sprain/strain) injury prevention				
Comments:						

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice					
Consultation about HMT Legislation: WHS Act Part 5 – Consultation, representation and participation WHS Act - sections 47, 48, 49 requires workers to be consulted							
□ No consultation with workers about HMT □ Supply chain partners not consulted about HMT issues □ No consultation about HMT issues	 □ Workers are consulted on an ad hoc basis □ Supply chain partners (e.g. designers, manufacturers, suppliers, subcontractors, transport operators, landlords) are consulted on an ad hoc a basis □ Consultative arrangements in place but don't include HMT □ Workers' views not always considered □ No formal consultation is in place □ Workers involved in identifying HMT but not involved in development of controls 	 Workers consistently participate in identifying, developing controls and reporting HMT (example of a process used to achieve this is PErforM) Supply chain partners are consistently consulted about HMT issues HMT consultation procedures are documented Workers views are valued and actioned If workers are represented by a health and safety representative (HSR), consultation involves the HSR Workers are consulted about: HMT hazard identification (physically demanding tasks, risk factors, pain, discomfort, changes to make the job easier to perform) Assessing HMT risk factors and their causes Development of procedures to reduce HMT risk factors Development and implementation of control measures for HMT (including trial and review of new solutions prior to purchase) Workers are consulted when planning to: Introduce new tasks or change existing tasks Select new equipment Refurbish, renovate or redesign existing workplaces Carry out work in new environments 					
Comments:							

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice				
How does your workplace identify HMTs?						
Legislation: Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation) section 34						
☐ HMT are not identified	 ☐ Limited reporting of HMT by workers ☐ Some HMT have been identified ☐ Some documentation in place to support the identification process ☐ Some workers are trained in how to identify HMT ☐ Workers are consulted on an ad hoc basis 	 Workers are encouraged to report pain or discomfort Systematic identification of HMT, trends and issues are tracked Workers are consistently involved in identifying and reporting manual task hazards HMT are consistently included in risk/ 				
	☐ HMT risk factors (force, posture, repetitive movement and vibration) are identified in an ad hoc manner	hazard registers HMT are consistently identified in incident reports There is an incidents/hazard reporting process communicated and understood by all workers that includes HMT HMT identification is documented Tasks observed and assessed to identify HMT risk factors There is recognition of the links to psychosocial risks when considering all the issues (e.g. workload and pace) HMT are included in regular workplace inspections				
How are HMTs assessed? Legislation: Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Praction	ce 2011 – Part 3 Assessing the risks					
No risk assessments undertaken	Risk assessments conducted in ad-hoc	All risk assessment records available				
☐ No records available ☐ Generic risk assessment tools (e.g. consequence-risk matrix) used that don't identify specific HMT risk factors ☐ Workers not involved in risk assessments	manner with some tasks missed Generic tools are used that don't identify causes of HMT risk factors Risk assessments conducted but not recorded/documented Some HMT risk factors are assessed Some worker involvement in risk assessments HMTs requiring controls not prioritised Lower order controls (e.g. raising awareness, training, are implemented)	HMT risk assessments are consistently conducted using a tool to address specific risk factors (e.g. Manual tasks risk management worksheet, PErforM) Workers consistently participate in HMT risk assessments Assessed risks which require controls are prioritised Higher order controls are implemented (e.g. elimination, mechanical aids) System improvements are implemented				
Comments:	'					

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice				
How are MSDs investigated? Legislation: Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2011 – Part 3 Assessing the risks						
MSDs are not investigated Comments:	 ☐ Investigations focus on immediate circumstances of the incident ☐ Investigations focus on injuries sustained by a worker ☐ Investigation outcomes focus on lower order controls 	 MSD are systematically investigated □ Investigations review HMT risk factors and sources of risk □ A variety of people are involved in investigations (e.g. HSR, workers, supervisors, maintenance, purchasing) □ Investigations review effectiveness of current controls □ Goal of investigations is to identify higher order controls □ Investigations result in system improvements (e.g. purchasing, planning work) 				
How are workers trained and supervised		tice and				
	section 60) and Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Pract of information, training and instruction ce 2011	ice 2011				
□ No HMT training □ Informal training □ Lifting techniques training* (e.g. bend your knees and keep your back straight) □ No supervision to ensure workers are performing tasks safely * Training in lifting techniques is not effective as the sole or primary means to control risk of MSD	 ☐ HMT training* is inconsistent ☐ Some induction training on manual tasks ☐ Some workers can't demonstrate how to perform a HMT safely (e.g. appropriate equipment to use) ☐ Some training on HMTs, however controls rely on worker behaviour ☐ Some training on measures implemented to control HMTs ☐ Some training documentation ☐ Workers receive training but supervisors/managers don't ☐ Workers are supervised on an ad hoc basis * HMT training must include the nature of the work, nature of the risks associated with the work and control measures implemented as per the Hazardous Manual Tasks Code of Practice 2011 	 Workers, supervisors and managers receive HMT training All training is regularly reviewed Training/induction documented HMT training content includes: manual task risk management including the HMT risk factors specific manual task risks and the solutions to reduce risks how to perform manual tasks safely (including the use of mechanical aids, tools, equipment and safety working procedures) how to report a problem or maintenance issue Training content is relevant to workers' position Delivered in suitable formats for workers (e.g. non-English speaking background) Workers are consistently supervised to ensure safe work procedures are followed 				

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach		Good practice	
How does your workplace report HMT?				
No procedures for reporting MSD/HMTMSD/HMT aren't reportedNo review of MSD/HMT	☐ MSD/HMT reporting procedures developed but not always followed ☐ Some incidents/injuries have been reported but follow-up action is limited		 ☐ HMT reporting procedures are developed and implemented ☐ HMT incident/injuries are consistently reported and follow-up action consistently implemented 	
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