



MANUAL MATERIALS HANDLING

Safe Work Procedure

Safe Work Procedure		MANUAL MATERIALS HANDLING	
Department / Area:	Approved By:	Date Created:	Review / Revised date:
Logistics and Supply Chain	Regional Manager Logistics and	??? 2014	
Management Supply Chain Management Potential Hazards:		Personal protective equipment / devices	
Fill in those that apply		required / other safety considerations	
H M L risk for injury		• Appropriate non slip footwear	
Awkward postures (overreaching, carrying, large containers)		•Cut away from body if using knife	
\square \square Forceful exertions (lifting pails, moving furniture)		•Wear gloves when moving pallets	
□ □		Training / Reference Information	
\square \square Sharp points		SCHIPP Module 1 training	
Surfaces causing falls (step ladder, tailgate)		 Department Orientation 	
Chemicals		WHMIS training	
Combustibles / flammables		 MSDS for product 	
Note: Signs and symptoms of a musculoskeletal injury (MSI) can include pain, burning, swelling, stiffness, numbness/tingling,			
and/or loss of movement or strength in a body part. Report these to your supervisor.			
Employers must ensure that workers are trained and follow this safe work procedure Steps to perform this task safely:			
• Assess the load. Do not attempt to lift or carry heavy or awkward loads by yourself. Use lift aid (wheeler, cart etc) or			
get assistance or, if authorized, use a lifting device.			
 Ensure your equipment is in good working order prior to use. 			
• Use a step ladder or a lift if items are beyond a comfortable reach or if reaching up is repetitive.			
• Wear gloves when lifting or moving sharp edged or rough materials, such as pallet handling. Beware of any pinch			
points when handling material.			
 If you must slide material closer or away from you, try to keep your back straight and weight shift with your whole body rather than using only your arms. 			
 If possible, ensure there is enough room to lift properly and travel by moving any obstructions out of the path. 			
 Proper lifting and carrying procedures are to: 			
 use a wide stance either side to side or front to back (lunge position) and bend your knees and hips 			
 get close to what you have to lift and get a good grip before lifting 			
• if lifting a five gallon pail, straddle pail, lift with both hands on handle.			
 try to keep your back straight, shoulders back and elbows in 			
 lift by pushing with your legs. If using a lunge position, push more through your front leg 			
don't hold your breath			
 keep the load close to your body when lifting or carrying 			
• turn by taking small steps with your feet, <u>do not</u> twist your back when lifting, lowering or carrying			
• Do not swing and throw loads or try to catch a falling load.			
 When two or more persons are lifting or carrying a load, the method of handling the object should be prearranged before lifting and one person should determine the count to lift. 			
• To set the load down on a low surface, bend your knees and follow the same procedure as lifting, but in reverse.			
 To lift a load and to move a load on a cart ensure that you take your time, avoiding quick, jerky movements as this will increase the force and risk of injury. 			
 To place the load on a mid height surface, keep the load close to your body, move close and square to the surface and bend your leg(s) to lower it onto the shelf. 			
• When taking a load from or onto a higher shelf within a standing reach, keep elbows in line with the body, and extra tightening of the abdominals can help to keep the back from arching backward excessively.			
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