Langton House Hotel	Risk Assessment	Version 1.4	Page 1 of 7			
Risk Assessment	Manual Handling	Created	10/04/2022			
Workplace Sector	Housekeeping	Reviewed	10/04/2024			
Hazards Moving large/heavy loads, repetitive tasks, overreaching, stretching, bending, twisting. Next Annual Review 10/04/2025						
Risk Assessment carried out in consultation with Eddie Langton & Langton Staff						

The main injuries associated with Manual Handling hazards in the housekeeping sector are Back Injuries, MSD, Sprains & Strains, Worn Joints.

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Unsafe Operations	Staff Failure to asses risk factors: Back & Musculoskeletal injuries • Sprains & Strains • Lower Back Injury • Disc Damage	 Always carry out a TILE Assessment before moving a load Use of safe Manual Handling techniques Training in correct techniques Request assistance when required Use mechanical equipment when required 				
Heavy, Large or Awkward loads	Staff Awkward posture, Overexertion, Loss of balance, • Sprains & Strains • Lower Back Injury • Disc Damage • Cuts/bruises	 Assess the task before you start Organise the task to allow use of mechanical aids Ask for help, organise a team lift Break down the size of the load 				

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Holding loads away from the body	Staff Holding loads away from the body puts a strain on the lower back and may result in loss of balance • MSD • Lower Back Pain • Slips and falls • Disc damage	Use correct technique: Get close to the load before lifting, carry the load next to the body ideally at waist height, or between waist and shoulder height Put the load down close to the body using the legs Push/pull loads using weight transference to position the load for lifting/placing load				
Transporting loads over long distance Changes in floor level Uneven floors	Staff Carrying heavy load over long distance, changes in floor level may result in trips and falls if not assessed • Sprains & Strains • Lower Back Injury • Muscle fatigue • Serious injury (falls)	 Organise the task to allow the use of mechanical equipment Use trolleys Ask for help Keep walkways clear, assess the route before handling the load If you start to lose your grip, put the load down and get a better grip do not try to adjust grip while carrying 				
Loads with potential to harm Sharp edges Hot or very cold	Staff Not using correct PPE, no TILE assessment of the task. Contact with heat/cold/sharp edges • Cuts • Burns/Cold Burns • Disc Damage	 Assess the task Inspect the load Wear correct PPE Use trolley/mechanical aids where possible 				

What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Cleaning Bathrooms	Staff Overreaching, Bending Stretching, twisting, Reaching upwards Repetitive tasks, contact with wet/slippery surfaces • MSD • Sprains & Strains • Lower Back Pain • Slips and falls • Serious injury	 Organise the workplace: Adequate space and suitable equipment can prevent twisting postures and over-reaching and bending. Use kick stools and stepladders where possible to access higher surfaces/items - Use sponge with extended handle, Clean far side of bathrooms first to avoid contact with wet surfaces 				
Repetitive Tasks Vacuuming Mopping Polishing	Staff Overreaching, Stretching, twisting, Bending, inadequate rest periods from repetitive tasks • MSD • Lower Back Pain • Sprains & Strains	 Correct techniques, Task rotation where possible Try to rotate/mix tasks within the cleaning operation, to avoid prolonged use of one area of the body 				
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What are the hazards?	Who might be harmed and how?	What are you already doing to control the risks?	What further action do you need to take to control the risks?	Who needs to carry out the action?	When is the action needed by?	Action Completed
Incorrect Lifting Techniques	Staff Twisting, Overreaching, Holding loads away from the body, Stooping, Bending, Repetitive tasks without adequate rest breaks, • Lower Back injury, • sprains & strains, • damage to discs, ligaments and tendons • loss of balance(fall) • Serious injury (falls)	 Assess the Task, Individual, Load and the Environment Get close to the load, Check the weight lift with your legs Carry the load close to you, next to your centre of gravity (waist high) Avoid twisting, change direction using your feet Put the loads down using your legs Move smoothly 				

Manual Handling Safeguards

- Wherever possible, avoid handling loads
- Always assess the task using TILE assessment
- Can you push or pull instead of lifting?
- Be aware of mechanical aids available
- Use trolleys, ensure trolley is suitable for the task
- Check the weight
- Check for sharp edges
- Check your route and putdown point
- Break loads down into smaller loads where possible
- If you need help ask for help
- If lifting with a colleague agree the technique before hand
- Ask people to hold doors
- Do not handle loads you know are too heavy for you
- Hold the load close to you

- Avoid twisting
- Make sure you can see where you are going
- Keep walkways clear
- Get a broad stable base before lifting and putting down
- Get in close to the load before lifting
- Look straight ahead
- Bend your knees not your back
- Lift smoothly using the legs
- Ensure adequate lighting
- Organise the workplace with frequently handled loads stored between waist and shoulder height to avoid twisting, bending and over-reaching
- Make sure you use the equipment available to minimise risk

Further Control Measures						
Information, Instruction & Training	Managerial Controls					
 Manual Handling Training Train staff in safe lifting techniques Train staff to report maintenance issues or any problems they experience when using mechanical aids Fire Safety Awareness Training Ladder safety training (Stepladders & Kick stools) 	 Manual Handling instruction and training for all staff Carry out risk assessments in order to: Eliminate manual handling tasks Avoid Manual Handling tasks by using: Mechanisation or automation Reduce Manual Handling risks to employees Provide necessary equipment to avoid or reduce manual handling Provide safe systems of work Provide PPE Use castors on furniture where possible 					
Legislative Controls						

- Safety Health & Welfare at Work Act 2005
- General Applications 2007 Chapter 4 Manual Handling of Loads

Manual Handling is a physical activity that takes place in every workplace, and in some cases the activity does not pose problem. However it can be a potential workplace hazard when an employee is required to handled very heavy loads, which could result in a back injury. The type of manual handling activity that needs to be assessed is defined in Regulation 68 of the Safety, Health and Welfare at Work, (General Application) Regulations 2007:

Manual Handling involves any transporting or supporting of any load by one or more employees, and includes lifting, putting down, pushing, pulling, carrying or moving a load, **which by reason of its characteristics or unfavourable ergonomic conditions, involves risk**, particularly of back injury, to employees."

These characteristics or unfavourable ergonomic conditions are the risk factors which are outlined in Schedule 3 of the 2007 Regulations and have the potential to cause harm.

Langton House Hotel

Action List: Housekeeping: Manual Handling

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Action List						
Hazard	Control Required	Assigned to (name):	Action By (date):	Completed	Date Completed	