WEEK 1 PRINCIPLES OF RISK MANAGEMENT AND WHS

5 Steps to risk management

- 1. IDENTIFY hazards and hazardous jobs
 - Review reports and records
 - Observe work activities
 - Ask staff and students
 - Review procedures
 - Review labels or instructions that relate to the activity.
 - Observe indicators such as absentee rates, low morale, conflict between employees, ill health, fatigue and poor work quality.
- 2. ASSIGN PRIORITY for each hazard and hazardous job
 - Look at low, medium, high and very high risk chart.
- 3. ASSESS the risk to find out exactly what makes it hazardous.
 - Eliminate substitute engineering controls minimize rearrange establish safe practice training and supervision PPE.
- 4. CONTROL the risk or fix the problem
- 5. EVALUATE periodically to check that WHS risks are being effectively managed.
 - Whenever there is a change in the work process or there's new workers.
 - When new information about the hazard or process becomes available.
 - If risk controls are not in place or not effective, return to step 3 and re-assess the risk.

WEEK 2 OBSERVATION OF NORMAL MOVEMENT

KINEMATICS (motion description)

- DISPLACEMENT linear/ angular (standing up)
- VELOCITY varies through movement and can be cyclical (how quickly we move).
- ACCERLERATION influences smoothness of movement (jerk)

KINETICS (numbers, forces, dynamics)

- FORCE
 - -cases or tends to cause a change in a bodies motion or shape
 - -starts or modifies movement
- EXTERNAL FORCE
 - -ground reaction force, external loads, active bodies, passive resistance.
- INTERNAL FORCES
 - -muscle activity, ligaments, friction in muscles.
- TORQUE
 - -force which causes a rotation and acts on the joints in the body.
 - -e.g elbow flexion against resistance

TYPES OF MUSCLE CONTRACTIONS

- CONCENTRIC muscle actively shortening to move a joint
- ECCENTRIC Muscle activity lengthening to control speed or direction of joint movement.
- ISOMETRIC Muscle producing tension but no movement.