The following tables compare risks between the traditional practice of manually lifting persons with reduced mobility verses using a mechanical device, like the S-Max Stairclimber, aided by trained attendants. Four categories are studied as noted in the two charts below: Identifying hazards, assessing risks, analyzing risk and control measures, and making control decisions.

Chart A) - Identify Hazards and Assess the Risks of MANUALLY lifting and transporting passengers with Disabilities.

Chart B) - Identify Hazards and Assess the Risks of manually lifting and transporting passengers with Disabilities in CONJUNCTION with using a Mechanical Lift Device (S-Max or S-Max Sella Stairclimbers)

Chart A - Transporting Passengers with Disabilities - Manual Lifting

HAZARDS	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	RISK LEVEL
1. Competency of task/frequent of lift	High	Frequent	High
2. Degree of passengers disability (Incl/ Mass)	High	Occasional	High
3. Communication levels	High	Occasional	Medium
4. Environment risks (balance, traction, grip)	High	Occasional	High
5. Time factor (rushing)	High	Frequent	High
6. Ergonomic lifting techniques	High	Frequent	Extremely High
7. Injury to staff	High	Occasional	High
8. Injury to passenger	High	Occasional	High

Chart B - Transporting Passengers with Disabilities - Manual Lifting in conjunction with a Mechanical Lift device like the S-Max or S-Max Sella

HAZARDS	SEVERITY	PROBABILITY	RISK LEVEL
1. Competency of task/frequent of lift	Low	Occassional/Unlikely	Low
2. Degree of passengers disability (Incl/ Mass)	Medium	Occassional/Unlikely	Low
3. Communication levels	Medium	Occasional	Medium
4. Environment risks (balance, traction, grip)	Medium	Occasional	Medium
5. Time factor (rushing)	High	Frequent	Medium
6. Ergonomic lifting techniques	Low	Unlikely	Low
7. Injury to staff	Low	Unlikely	Low
8. Injury to passenger	Low	Unlikely	Low