

Staff Wellness – Occupational Health

Proactive Ergonomics Program – Laboratories

Material Handling

Material Handling



Ergo Insights

Lifting Techniques

The ABC's of Lifting

A: Assess the Load

- Test the weight and balance of the load by lifting a corner or reading a packing label
- Where is it located; on the floor or at waist level?
- · Determine if you need help

B: Be Prepared

- Wear appropriate footwear (non-slip, closed back, and possibly steel-toed)
- · Remove any trip hazards
- Get a good grip on the load

C: Complete the Lift

- stand with a wide base to use the power position,
- bend the hips and knees while keeping the spine aligned
- face the object directly to avoid twisting,
- · keep the object close to the body,
- tighten the stomach muscles while lifting, and
- lift slowly with control



Correct Lift





Incorrect Lift



Diagram: https://www.ewiworks.com/

☑ RECOMMENDATIONS

Lifting and placing equipment and tools



 Assess the task and ask for assistance if needed.





- Store heavy objects on the middle shelves.
- □ Rotors are awkward and weigh up to 35 lbs. Ask for assistance, use carts, and/or use a pully system if available.
 - Store frequently used items close to the worker.
- Use a sturdy step to reach higher shelves. Immediately put the step or ladder away after use to avoid a tripping hazard.





Transporting materials and equipment



☐ Use carts and hand trucks to transport materials, equipment, and supplies.





Use a doorstopper to hold the door open. If a door stopper is not available, ask for assistance or check for clearance and move backwards using your body to hold the door.







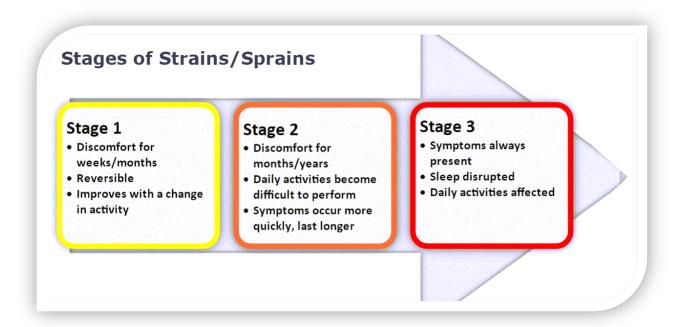
Workplace Warm Up

Muscle fatigue, weakness, stiffness, discomfort, tenderness, sharp pain, and achiness. Perform warm-up activities prior to starting physical work (before your shift, after lunch and after prolonged sedentary activity). Spend 5 minutes performing activities to increase blood flow to the working muscles.

Micro-breaks - Material Handling

High Force Muscles become tired and require a break. • Take a micro-break after exerting high force (heavy lifting or multiple lifts) to help restore energy to the working muscles. Micro-breaks can consist of general movements to help with blood flow, recommended exercises provided by your health care provider, and/or an activity different than the work tasks (example: after lifting change the activity to pushing a cart). • Take more frequent micro-breaks for seasonal or new (prolonged or repetitive high force) activities and when performing high force activities when you are tired (typically beginning and end of the shift).

Signs and Symptoms of Discomfort





Diagrams: https://www.ewiworks.com/

Early detection of discomfort is extremely important to mitigate injury progression. Refer to the <u>Proactive Ergonomic Program</u> website for further symptom prevention and management information.