Situation	Beasons for concern	Interventions/Best Practice	Besults (o per 200 000 hours worked)
Lifting heavy loads, carrying bulky loads, frequent lifting, bending to pick up items, and pushing or pulling loads	 Stress on the hands, wrist, elbows, shoulders and spine Risk of back injury 	Interventions/Best Practice Lifting Aid • powered and spring loaded lift tables Lift assist devices (mechanical) • hoists • cranes • manipulators • vacuum lifters Transport devices • carts • conveyors • tugs • powered dollies • forklifts	Results (° per 200,000 nours worked) Reduced musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) Incident rate° from 9.8 to 4.9 Days lost from 110 days° to 36.2 days° Restricted 102 days° to 39.5 days° Turnover rate° 53.2 to 44.5 Average risk factor score 33 to 19
Wrapping materials on pallets	 Awkward postures in the trunk and shoulders 	Stretch wrapping machines	 Reduced MSDs Incident rate° from 9.2 to 7.9 Days lost from 369 days° to 0 Restricted 125 days° to 39.3 days° Turnover rate° 94.6 to 35.3

Adapted from the Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation Ergonomics Best Practices for Manufacturing

Situation	Reasons for concern	Interventions/Best Practice	Results
Using hand-tools with	Risk of upper	Hand-tools (features)	Reduced MSDs
prolonged or repetitive	extremity MSDs	Powered tools	 Restricted 57.1 days^o to 44.8 days^o
high force, awkward	(e.g. tendinitis or	• Trigger design (thumb-activated is	• Turnover rate ^o 28.4 to 17.3
wrist postures, and	carpal tunnel	preferred, if other fingers use two	• Average risk factor score 23.5 to 20.7
contact stress	syndrome)	or more)	
		 Isolate or dampen vibration 	
		 Provide protection from exhaust 	
		and heat generated by motor or	
		tool bit	
		Reduce force requirement	
		Counter balance mechanisms	
		 Spring-loaded 	
		Shape, size and orientation	
		 Handle length (min. of 4") 	
		 Handle diameter (min. of 1.5") 	
		 Handle span (max. of 3") 	
		Handle material	
		 Padding (non-porous) 	
		 Good coefficient of friction (non- 	
		conductive)	
		Grasping force	
		 Power grip preferred over pinch 	
		grip	
		 Properly-sized tool grips 	
		 Two-handed grips to distribute 	
		force exertions	
		Posture	
		Wrist in line with hand and	
		forearm	

Situation	Reasons for concern	Interventions/Best Practice	Results
Cleaning, assembling or packing parts at a workstation	 Stress on the shoulders and spine Risk of MSDs (e.g. carpal tunnel syndrome) 	 Ergonomic workstation design Anti-fatigue floor mats Chairs with lumbar support, armrest, adjustable features, padding and easy to reach and operate controls 	 Reduced MSDs Incident rate° from 10.0 to 1.6 Days lost from 24.9 days° to 16.0 days° Restricted 58.5 days° to 6.4 days° Average risk factor score 29.7 to 17.5
Manually involved assembling, processing, and material handling	 Stress on the hand, wrist, elbow, and shoulder Risk of upper extreme MSDs (e.g. tendinitis or carpal tunnel syndrome) 	 Automation CNC (computer numerical control) machines Automatic case packers and palletizers 	 Reduced MSDs Incident rate° from 10.4 to 7.2 Days lost from 123 days° to 23.1 days° Restricted 239 days° to 57.4 days° Turnover rate° 103 to 43.1 Average risk factor score 28.5 to 15.4
		 Semi-automation Controlled lathes Saws Grinders Presses 	 Reduced MSDs Incident rate° from 32.4 to 9.7 Days lost from 215 days° to 63.0 days° Restricted 197 days° to 0 Turnover rate° 94.6 to 64.6 Average risk factor score 21.4 to 10.4