WAC 296-62-051, Ergonomics

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PART 1

WAC 296-62-05101 What is the purpose of this rule?
The purpose of this rule is to reduce employee exposure to specific workplace hazards that can cause or aggravate work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs). In workplaces where these hazards exist, employers must reduce them. Doing so will prevent WMSDs such as tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome and low back disorders. The rule is not designed to prevent injuries from slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents or being struck by or caught in objects.

This rule contains three parts.
- Part 1, WAC 296-62-05105, provides a quick way for employers to know if they are covered.
- Part 2 requires covered employers to meet an employee-education requirement and identify WMSD hazards. If hazards exist, the employer must reduce them.
- Part 3 shows covered employers when they must comply with this rule. An employer’s type of business and number of employees determine how much time is permitted for compliance (3 to 6 years for fixing WMSD hazards).

The rule does not include any requirements for the medical management of WMSDs or change any requirements for handling industrial insurance claims. An employer will not be in violation of this rule solely because an employee develops a WMSD or related symptom.

WAC 296-62-05103 Which employers are covered by this rule?
Employers with “caution zone jobs” are covered by this rule. A “caution zone job” is a job where an employee’s typical work activities include any of the specific physical risk factors listed in WAC 296-62-05105.
**WAC 296-62-05105 What is a “caution zone job”?**

**“Caution zone”**

A "caution zone job" is a job where an employee's typical work activities include any of the specific physical risk factors listed below. Typical work activities are those that are a regular and foreseeable part of the job and occur on more than one day per week, and more frequently than one week per year.

- Employers having one or more "caution zone jobs" must comply with Part 2 of this rule. “Caution zone jobs” may not be hazardous, but do require further evaluation.
- This rule does not prohibit "caution zone jobs."
- Employers who have made a reasonable determination that they do not have "caution zone jobs" are not covered by this rule.
- Duration (for example, 2 hours) refers to the total amount of time per day employees are exposed to the risk factor, not how long they spend performing the work activity that includes the risk factor.

### Awkward Posture

1. Working with the hand(s) above the head, or the elbow(s) above the shoulder, more than 2 hours total per day
2. Working with the neck or back bent more than 30 degrees (without support and without the ability to vary posture) more than 2 hours total per day
3. Squatting more than 2 hours total per day
4. Kneeling more than 2 hours total per day

### High Hand Force

5. Pinching an unsupported object(s) weighing 2 or more pounds per hand, or pinching with a force of 4 or more pounds per hand, more than 2 hours total per day (comparable to pinching half a ream of paper)
6. Gripping an unsupported object(s) weighing 10 or more pounds per hand, or gripping with a force of 10 or more pounds per hand, more than 2 hours total per day (comparable to clamping light duty automotive jumper cables onto a battery)

### Highly Repetitive Motion

7. Repeating the same motion with the neck, shoulders, elbows, wrists, or hands (excluding keying activities) with little or no variation every few seconds more than 2 hours total per day
8. Performing intensive keying more than 4 hours total per day

### Repeated Impact

9. Using the hand (heel/base of palm) or knee as a hammer more than 10 times per hour more than 2 hours total per day

### Heavy, Frequent or Awkward Lifting

10. Lifting objects weighing more than 75 pounds once per day or more than 55 pounds more than 10 times per day
11. Lifting objects weighing more than 10 pounds if done more than twice per minute more than 2 hours total per day
12. Lifting objects weighing more than 25 pounds above the shoulders, below the knees or at arms length more than 25 times per day

### Moderate to High Hand-Arm Vibration

13. Using impact wrenches, carpet strippers, chain saws, percussive tools (jack hammers, scalers, riveting or chipping hammers) or other hand tools that typically have high vibration levels more than 30 minutes total per day
14. Using grinders, sanders, jig saws or other hand tools that typically have moderate vibration levels more than 2 hours total per day

(Employers may assume that hand tools vibrating less than 2.5 meters per second squared (m/s²) eight-hour equivalent are not covered.)
PART 2

WAC 296-62-05110 When do employers’ existing ergonomics activities comply with this rule?
Employers may continue to use effective alternative methods established before this rule’s adoption date. If used, the employer must be able to demonstrate that the alternative methods, taken as a whole, are as effective as the requirements of this rule in reducing the WMSD hazards of each job and providing for employee education, training and participation.

WAC 296-62-05120 Which employees must receive ergonomics awareness education and when?
(1) Employers must ensure that all employees working in or supervising “caution zone jobs” receive ergonomics awareness education at least once every three years. The employer may provide ergonomics awareness education or may rely on education provided by another employer or organization. Ergonomics awareness education materials provided by the department of labor and industries may be used to meet these requirements.

(2) When employees are assigned to work in or supervise “caution zone jobs,” they must receive ergonomics awareness education within 30 calendar days, unless they have received it in the past three years. This requirement applies when the initial “awareness education” deadline in the implementation schedule (WAC 296-62-05160) has passed.

WAC 296-62-05122 What must be included in ergonomics awareness education?
Ergonomics awareness education (for example: Oral presentations, videos, computer-based presentations, or written materials with discussion) must include:
- Information on work-related causes of musculoskeletal disorders, including all caution zone risk factors listed in WAC 296-62-05105 (nonwork factors may be included as well);
- The types, symptoms and consequences of WMSDs and the importance of early reporting;
- Information on identifying WMSD hazards and common measures to reduce them; and
- The requirements of this ergonomics rule.
WAC 296-62-05130 What options do employers have for analyzing and reducing WMSD hazards?

All covered employers must determine whether “caution zone jobs” have WMSD hazards and must reduce the WMSD hazards identified as described below.

Employers may choose either the General Performance Approach or the Specific Performance Approach as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) The employer must analyze “caution zone jobs” to identify those with WMSD hazards that must be reduced. A WMSD hazard is a physical risk factor that by itself or in combination with other physical risk factors has a sufficient level of intensity, duration or frequency to cause a substantial risk of WMSDs. The employer must use hazard control levels as effective as the recommended levels in widely used methods such as the Job Strain Index, the lifting guidelines in the Department of Energy ErgoEASER, the ANSI S3.34-1986 (R1997) Hand Arm Vibration Standards, the 1991 NIOSH Lifting Equation, (as described in Waters 1993), the UAW-GM Risk Factor Checklists, applicable ACGIH threshold limit values for physical agents, Rapid Entire Body Assessment (REBA), or Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULA).</td>
<td>(1) The employer must analyze “caution zone jobs” to identify those with WMSD hazards that must be reduced. A WMSD hazard is a physical risk factor that exceeds the criteria in Appendix B of this rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) The employer must analyze “caution zone jobs” using a systematic method that includes the following, if applicable:</td>
<td>(2) Same as General Performance Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Physical demands specific to the worksite including posture, force, repetition, repeated impacts, hand-arm vibration, duration, work pace, task variability and recovery time;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Layout of the work area, including reaches, working heights, seating and surfaces; and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manual handling requirements, including size, shape, weight, and packaging.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Individuals responsible for hazard analysis must know how to use the analysis method effectively and be informed about the requirements of this rule.</td>
<td>(3) Individuals responsible for hazard analysis must know how to use the analysis provided in Appendix B effectively and be informed about the requirements of this rule.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) The employer must reduce all WMSD hazards below the criteria chosen in WAC 296-62-05130(1) or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.</td>
<td>(4) The employer must reduce all WMSD hazards below the criteria in Appendix B of this rule or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Employers must reduce WMSD hazards as described below by: (a) Implementing controls that do not rely primarily on employee behavior to reduce WMSD hazards, such as the following: • Changes to workstations and tools • Reducing the size and weights of loads handled • Process redesign to eliminate unnecessary steps or introduce task variety • Job rotation (b) If employers cannot reduce WMSD hazards below the hazard level using the controls identified above, they must supplement those controls with interim measures that primarily rely on individual work practices or personal protective equipment. Examples of such practices include the following: • Impact gloves • Team lifting • Training on work techniques (c) This rule does not require an employer to control WMSD hazards by replacing full-time employees with part-time employees or otherwise reducing an individual’s hours of employment. If an employer has implemented all other technologically and economically feasible controls, and a WMSD hazard remains, the employer will be deemed in compliance with this subsection.</td>
<td>(5) Same as General Performance Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) If measures to reduce WMSD hazards include changes in the job or work practices then job-specific training must be provided. This job-specific training must include: • The hazards of the work activities; • Safe work practices; and • The proper use and maintenance of specific measures to reduce WMSD hazards that have been implemented.</td>
<td>(6) Same as General Performance Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) No written ergonomics program is required. The employer must be able to demonstrate the following: • The method used to analyze “caution zone jobs”; • The criteria used to identify WMSD hazards; • The jobs with identified WMSD hazards; and • The reduction of all WMSD hazards below the criteria chosen in WAC 296-62-05130(1) or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.</td>
<td>(7) No written ergonomics program is required. The employer must be able to demonstrate that all WMSD hazards have been reduced below the criteria identified in Appendix B of this rule or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAC 296-62-05140 How must employees be kept involved and informed?

(1) The employer must provide for and encourage employee participation in analyzing “caution zone jobs” and selecting measures to reduce WMSD hazards. Employers with eleven or more employees who are required to have safety committees (WAC 296-24-045) must involve this committee in choosing the methods to be used for employee participation.

(2) Employers with eleven or more employees must share the following information with the safety committee (if a committee is required by WAC 296-24-045). Employers who are not required to have a safety committee (WAC 296-24-045) must provide this information at safety meetings:

- The requirements of this rule;
- Identified “caution zone jobs”;
- Results of the hazard analysis and/or identification of jobs with WMSD hazards; and
- Measures to reduce WMSD hazards.

(3) The employer must review its ergonomics activities at least annually for effectiveness and for any needed improvements. This review must include members of the safety committee where one exists or ensure an equally effective means of employee involvement.

WAC 296-62-05150 How are terms and phrases used in this rule?

Note: Check L&I’s WISHA Services web site at http://www.lni.wa.gov/wisha/ergo for current links to any of the web sites referred to in this section.

ACGIH threshold limit values for physical hazards - The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Thresholds Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents in the Work Environment, and Biological Exposure Indices (TLVs and BEIs). Available for purchase at the ACGIH web site at http://www.acgih.org.


“Caution zone jobs” - Jobs where an employee’s typical work activities include any of the specific physical risk factors identified in WAC 296-62-05105. These jobs have a sufficient degree of risk to require ergonomics awareness education and job hazard analysis.


Ergonomics – The science and practice of designing jobs or workplaces to match the capabilities and limitations of the human body.

Full Time Equivalent (FTE) – The equivalent of one person working full-time for one year (2,000 worker hours per year). For example, two persons working half time count as one FTE.
WAC 296-62-05150 (Cont.)

**High Hand-Arm Vibration Levels** - Tools with vibration values equal to or greater than 10 meters per second squared (m/s²) eight-hour equivalent. Examples include some impact wrenches, carpet strippers, chain saws, and percussive tools.

**Intensive Keying** – Keying with the hands or fingers in a rapid, steady motion with few opportunities for temporary work pauses.


**Moderate Hand-Arm Vibration Levels** – Tools with vibration values between 2.5 and 10 meters per second squared (m/s²) eight-hour equivalent. Examples include some grinders, sanders, and jig saws.


**Recovery Time** – Work periods with light task demands, or rest breaks, that permit an employee to recover from physically demanding work.


**Work Activities** – The physical demands, exertions, or functions of the job or task.

**Work-Related Musculoskeletal Disorders (WMSDs)** – Work-related disorders that involve soft tissues such as muscles, tendons, ligaments, joints, blood vessels and nerves. Examples include: Muscle strains and tears, ligament sprains, joint and tendon inflammation, pinched nerves, degeneration of spinal discs, carpal tunnel syndrome, tendinitis, rotator cuff syndrome. For purposes of this rule WMSDs do not include injuries from slips, trips, falls, motor vehicle accidents or being struck by or caught in objects.
## PART 3

### WAC 296-62-05160 When must employers comply with this rule?

Employers covered by this rule must comply with its requirements by the dates shown.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INITIAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</th>
<th>Employer</th>
<th>Awareness Education Completed And Hazard Analysis Completed</th>
<th>Hazard Reduction Completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• All employers in SIC codes* 078, 152, 174, 175, 176, 177, 242, 421, 451, 541, 805, and 836 who employ 50 or more annual full time equivalents (FTEs) in Washington state</td>
<td>July 1, 2002</td>
<td>July 1, 2003</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The Washington State Department of Labor &amp; Industries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• The remaining employers in SIC codes* 078, 152, 174, 175, 176, 177, 242, 421, 451, 541, 805 and 836</td>
<td>July 1, 2003</td>
<td>July 1, 2004</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• All other employers who employ 50 or more annual full time equivalents (FTEs) in Washington state</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other employers employing 11-49 annual full time equivalents (FTEs) in Washington state</td>
<td>July 1, 2004</td>
<td>July 1, 2005</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other employers employing 10 or fewer annual full time equivalents (FTEs) in Washington state</td>
<td>July 1, 2005</td>
<td>July 1, 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SUPPLEMENTAL IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New workplaces or businesses</th>
<th>One year from the date the new workplace or business is established OR According to the schedule above</th>
<th>15 months from the date the new workplace or business is established OR According to the schedule above</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Significant changes to existing workplaces or businesses</td>
<td>2 months after significant changes occur OR According to the schedule above</td>
<td>3 months after significant changes occur OR According to the schedule above</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: SIC code is the employer’s primary SIC based on hours of employment. See Appendix C of this rule for descriptions of these SIC codes.*
Note: Help for employers in implementing the rule.

(1) Developing Ergonomics Guides and Models
The department will work with employer and employee organizations to develop guides for complying with this rule (for example, a model program for ergonomics awareness education). Employer use of these guides will be optional.

(2) Identifying Industry “Best Practices”
The department will work with employer and employee organizations to develop or identify methods of reducing WMSD hazards that will serve as examples of industry-specific “best practices.” As industry-specific “best practices” are developed, they may be used to demonstrate employer compliance with the requirement to reduce WMSD hazards. Employers will not be restricted to the use of industry “best practices” for compliance.

(3) Establishing Inspection Policies and Procedures
The department will develop policies and procedures for inspections and enforcement of this rule before the rule is enforced. These policies and procedures will be communicated to employers and employees through mailing lists, business associations, labor unions and other methods before the department issues any citations or penalties.

(4) Conducting Demonstration Projects
Following adoption of this rule, the department will work with employers and employees to undertake demonstration projects to test and improve guidelines, “best practices” and inspection policies and procedures as they are developed.

(5) Providing Information on Ergonomics
The department will work with employer and employee organizations to collect and share the most effective examples of ergonomics training, job analysis, and specific solutions to problems. The department will make special efforts to share this information with the small business community
WAC 296-62-05172 Appendix A: Illustrations of physical risk factors

The following illustrations are provided as reference only. Some users of this rule may find the pictures aid their understanding of the text in WAC 296-62-05105.

**Awkward Postures**

- Raising the hands above the head
- Bending the back
- Bending the wrist
- Raising the elbows above the shoulders
- Squatting
- Bending the neck
- Kneeling
- Ulnar deviation (bent towards the little finger)

**High Hand Force**

- Pinching 2 lbs.
- Gripping 10 lbs.

**Repeated Impacts**

- Using the knee as a hammer
- Using the hand as a hammer
WAC 296-62-05174 Appendix B: Criteria for analyzing and reducing WMSD hazards for employers who choose the Specific Performance Approach.

For each "caution zone job" find any physical risk factors that apply. Reading across the page, determine if all of the conditions are present in the work activities. If they are, a WMSD hazard exists and must be reduced below the hazard level or to the degree technologically and economically feasible (see WAC 296-62-05130(4), specific performance approach).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Awkward Posture</th>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Physical Risk Factor</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Visual Aid</th>
<th>Check (√) here if this is a WMSD hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shoulders</td>
<td>Working with the hand(s) above the head or the elbow(s) above the shoulder(s)</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Shoulders Image" /></td>
<td><img src="check-box1" alt="Check Box" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Repetitively raising the hand(s) above the head or the elbow(s) above the shoulder(s) more than once per minute</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Shoulders Image" /></td>
<td><img src="check-box2" alt="Check Box" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Working with the neck bent more than 45º (without support or the ability to vary posture)</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Neck Image" /></td>
<td><img src="check-box3" alt="Check Box" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Working with the back bent forward more than 30º (without support, or the ability to vary posture)</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Back Image" /></td>
<td><img src="check-box4" alt="Check Box" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Working with the back bent forward more than 45º (without support or the ability to vary posture)</td>
<td>More than 2 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Back Image" /></td>
<td><img src="check-box5" alt="Check Box" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WAC 296-62-05174 Appendix B: Criteria for analyzing and reducing WMSD hazards for employers who choose the Specific Performance Approach.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Physical Risk Factor</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Visual Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Knees</td>
<td>Squatting</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Visual Aid" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kneeling</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Visual Aid" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## High Hand Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Physical Risk Factor</th>
<th>Combined with</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Visual Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms, wrists, hands</td>
<td>Pinching an unsupported object(s) weighing 2 or more pounds per hand, or pinching with a force of 4 or more pounds per hand (comparable to pinching half a ream of paper)</td>
<td>Highly repetitive motion</td>
<td>More than 3 hours total per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrist bent in flexion 30° or more, or in extension 45° or more, or in ulnar deviation 30° or more</td>
<td></td>
<td>More than 3 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="flexion.png" alt="Flexion" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 3 hours total per day</td>
<td></td>
<td><img src="extension.png" alt="Extension" /></td>
<td><img src="ulnar_deviation.png" alt="Ulnar deviation" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No other risk factors</td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="ulnar_deviation.png" alt="Ulnar deviation" /></td>
<td><img src="grip.png" alt="Grip" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arms, wrists, hands</td>
<td>Gripping an unsupported object(s) weighing 10 or more pounds per hand, or gripping with a force of 10 pounds or more per hand (comparable to clamping light duty automotive jumper cables onto a battery)</td>
<td>Highly repetitive motion</td>
<td>More than 3 hours total per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wrist bent in flexion 30° or more, or in extension 45° or more, or in ulnar deviation 30° or more</td>
<td></td>
<td>More than 3 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="flexion.png" alt="Flexion" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>More than 4 hours total per day</td>
<td><img src="extension.png" alt="Extension" /></td>
<td><img src="ulnar_deviation.png" alt="Ulnar deviation" /></td>
<td><img src="grip.png" alt="Grip" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Highly Repetitive Motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Physical Risk Factor</th>
<th>Combined with</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Visual Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck, shoulders, elbows, wrists, hands</td>
<td>Using the same motion with little or no variation every few seconds (excluding keying activities)</td>
<td>No other risk factors</td>
<td>More than 6 hours total per day</td>
<td>Check (✔) here if this is a WMSD hazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                                   | Using the same motion with little or no variation every few seconds (excluding keying activities) | Wrists bent in flexion 30° or more, or in extension 45° or more, or in ulnar deviation 30° or more  
  **AND**  
  High, forceful exertions with the hand(s) | More than 2 hours total per day |                                   |
| Intensive keying                  | Awkward posture, including wrists bent in flexion 30° or more, or in extension 45° or more, or in ulnar deviation 30° or more | No other risk factors               | More than 4 hours total per day  |                                   |
|                                   |                                                                                       |                                    |                                 |                                 |

### Repeated Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Body Part</th>
<th>Physical Risk Factor</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Visual Aid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hands</td>
<td>Using the hand (heel/base of palm) as a hammer more than once per minute</td>
<td>More than 2 hours total per day</td>
<td>Check (✔) here if this is a WMSD hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knees</td>
<td>Using the knee as a hammer more than once per minute</td>
<td>More than 2 hours total per day</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Find out the actual weight of objects that the employee lifts.

Actual Weight = _______ lbs.

Determine the Unadjusted Weight Limit. Where are the employee's hands when they begin to lift or lower the object? Mark that spot on the diagram below. The number in that box is the Unadjusted Weight Limit in pounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Above shoulder</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>40</th>
<th>30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Waist to shoulder</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knee to waist</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below knee</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unadjusted Weight Limit: _______ lbs.

How many lifts per minute? For how many hours per day?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 hr or less</th>
<th>1 hr to 2 hrs</th>
<th>2 hrs or more</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 lift every 2-5 mins.</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 lift every min</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 lifts every min</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 lifts every min</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7 lifts every min</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-9 lifts every min</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10+ lifts every min</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: For lifting done less than once every five minutes, use 1.0

Limit Reduction Modifier: ________

Calculate the Weight Limit. Start by copying the Unadjusted Weight Limit from Step 2.

Unadjusted Weight Limit: = _______ lbs.

Twisting Adjustment: = ________

Adjusted Weight Limit: = _______ lbs.

Weight Limit: = _______ lbs.

Is this a hazard? Compare the Weight Limit calculated in Step 4 with the Actual Weight lifted from Step 1. If the Actual Weight lifted is greater than the Weight Limit calculated, then the lifting is a WMSD hazard and must be reduced below the hazard level or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.

Step 1
Step 2
Step 3
Step 4
Step 5

Note: If the job involves lifts of objects with a number of different weights and/or from a number of different locations, use Steps 1 through 5 above to:
1. Analyze the two worst case lifts -- the heaviest object lifted and the lift done in the most awkward posture.
2. Analyze the most commonly performed lift. In Step 3, use the frequency and duration for all of the lifting done in a typical workday.
Hand-Arm Vibration

Use the instructions below to determine if a hand-arm vibration hazard exists.

Step 1. Find the vibration value for the tool. (Get it from the manufacturer, look it up at this web site: http://umetech.niwl.se/vibration/HAVHome.html, or you may measure the vibration yourself). The vibration value will be in units of meters per second squared (m/s²). On the graph below find the point on the left side that is equal to the vibration value.

Note: You can also link to this web site through the L&I WISHA Services Ergonomics web site: http://www.lni.wa.gov/wisha/ergo

Step 2. Find out how many total hours per day the employee is using the tool and find that point on the bottom of the graph.

Step 3. Trace a line in from each of these two points until they cross.

Step 4. If that point lies in the crosshatched "Hazard" area above the upper curve, then the vibration hazard must be reduced below the hazard level or to the degree technologically and economically feasible. If the point lies between the two curves in the "Caution" area, then the job remains as a "Caution Zone Job." If it falls in the "OK" area below the bottom curve, then no further steps are required.

Example:
An impact wrench with a vibration value of 12 m/s² is used for 2½ hours total per day. The exposure level is in the Hazard area. The vibration must be reduced below the hazard level or to the degree technologically and economically feasible.

Note: The caution limit curve (bottom) is based on an 8-hour energy-equivalent frequency-weighted acceleration value of 2.5 m/s². The hazard limit curve (top) is based on an 8-hour energy-equivalent frequency-weighted acceleration value of 5 m/s².
WAC 296-62-05176 Appendix C: Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes.

The descriptive titles for the SIC codes listed in the implementation schedule (WAC 296-62-05160) are provided below. SIC codes are established by the federal Office of Management and Budget and are listed in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 edition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC*</th>
<th>INDUSTRY</th>
<th>EXAMPLES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 078  | Landscape and Horticultural Services | • lawn and garden services  
• ornamental shrub and tree services |
| 152  | General Building Contractors, Residential Buildings | • general contractors single family houses  
• general contractors residential buildings other than single family |
| 174  | Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting & Plastering | • masonry, stone setting, and other stone work  
• plastering, drywall, acoustical, and insulation work  
• terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work |
| 175  | Carpentry and Floor Work | • carpentry work  
• floor laying and other floor work (NEC**) |
| 176  | Roofing, Siding and Sheet Metal | • installation of roofing, siding, and sheet metal work |
| 177  | Concrete Work | • includes portland cement and asphalt |
| 242  | Sawmills & Planing Mills | • sawmills and planing mills  
• hardwood dimension and flooring mills  
• special products sawmills (NEC**) |
| 421  | Trucking & Courier Service, not air | • trucking  
• local trucking with or without storage  
• courier services (except by air) |
| 451  | Air Transportation, Scheduled and Air Courier | • scheduled air transportation  
• air courier services  
Note: WISHA jurisdiction excludes planes in flight. |
| 541  | Grocery Stores | • supermarkets  
• food stores  
• grocery stores |
| 805  | Nursing & Personal Care | • skilled nursing care facilities  
• intermediate care facilities  
• nursing and personal care facilities, (NEC**) |
| 836  | Residential Care | • establishments primarily engaged in the provision of residential social and personal care for children, the aged, and special categories of persons with some limits on ability for self-care, but where medical care is not a major element. |

*SIC or NAICS equivalent. In 2000, federal agencies that produce statistical data will adopt NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes and begin to phase out the SIC codes. State and local government agencies also will use this new coding structure to promote a common language for categorizing today’s industries.  
**NEC – not elsewhere classified