U.S. Department of Labor OSHA – Region 4 Outreach Webinar on the NEP for Warehousing and Distribution Center Operations



Kurt A. Petermeyer Regional Administrator Occupational Safety and Health Administration



CPL 03-00-026 National Emphasis Program (NEP) – Warehousing and Distribution Center Operations

Webinar

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Amy E. Wilson, CIH

Compliance Assistance Specialist Occupational Safety and Health Administration



Disclaimer

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist, WHD Public Affairs Liaison, Safety & Health consultants GATECH 21(d) Consultation program, and the Director of the Safety, Health, Environmental Services at Georgia Tech. This information is intended to assist employers, workers, and others improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics or hazards, it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in this presentation. This information is a tool for addressing workplace hazards and is not an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. This document does not have the force and effect of law and is not meant to bind the public in any way. This document is intended only to provide clarity to the public regarding existing requirements under the law or agency policies. It does not create or diminish legal obligations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Finally, OSHA may modify rules and related interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov

CPL 03-00-026 National Emphasis Program – Warehousing and Distribution Center Operations

- June 14, 2023 Assistant Secretary Douglas Parker signed NEP
- July 13, 2023 NEP published and became effective
 - 90-day outreach period began
- October 13, 2023 Date inspections will begin under this NEP



Purpose of this NEP

- This NEP is intended to identify and reduce or eliminate hazards in the following industries:
- Warehousing and distribution centers
- Mail/postal processing and distribution centers
- Couriers and express delivery services
- Local messengers and local delivery industries
- Certain high injury rate retail establishments



This instruction provides policies and procedures for OSHA Area Offices to utilize while conducting comprehensive safety, programmed planned inspections of establishments within the designated NAICS listed in this NEP.



Hazards Focused On Under The NEP

- Improve worker safety by reducing exposure to common hazards in the targeted industries such as:
 - powered industrial vehicle operations
 - material handling/storage
 - walking-working surfaces
 - means of egress
 - fire protection
- Exposure to Heat and Ergonomic hazards will be evaluated.







NAICS Codes Targeted by this NEP

Table 2: Covered Industries

NAICS CODES	ESTABLISHMENTS
491110	Postal Service (Processing and Distribution Centers only)
492110	Couriers and Express Delivery Services
492210	Local Messengers and Local Delivery
493110	General Warehousing and Storage
493120	Refrigerated Warehousing and Storage
493130	Farm Product Warehousing and Storage
493190	Other Warehousing and Storage

Table 3: High Injury Rate Retail Establishments

NAICS CODES	HIGH INJURY RATE RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS
444110	Home Centers
444130	Hardware Stores
444190	Other Building Material Dealers
445110	Supermarkets and other grocery stores
452311	Warehouse Clubs and Supercenters

Inspections of high injury rate retail establishments will be partial inspections concerning the storage and loading areas unless OSHA expands the scope of the inspection when there is evidence that violative conditions may be found in other areas of that establishment.



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Scope and Expiration Date

- This Instruction applies OSHA-wide.
- This Instruction will terminate three years from the effective date.



Cancellation

- This NEP shall supersede REPs and LEPs that are substantially similar
- REPs and LEPs that cover additional establishments, NAICS, or have additional elements will remain in effect unless withdrawn or upon expiration
- Phasing out of substantially similar REPs/LEPs shall occur following the 90-day outreach period.



Federal Program Change

Within 60 days of the effective date of this Instruction, State Plans must submit a notice of intent indicating whether the State Plan will adopt or already has a warehousing and distribution center operations emphasis program that are identical to or at least as effective as the federal program.



Commonly cited standards for this industry

1910 Subpart D	Walking-working surfaces
1910 Subpart E	Exit routes & Emergency Planning
1910 Subpart F	Manlifts
1910 Subpart G	Occupational Health and Environmental Control
1910 Subpart H	Hazardous Materials
1910 Subpart I	Personal Protective Equipment
1910 Subpart J	General Environmental Controls
1910 Subpart K	Medical and First Aid
1910 Subpart L	Fire Protection
1910 Subpart N	Materials Handling and Storage
1910 Subpart O	Machinery and Machine Guarding
1910 Subpart P	Hand and Portable Powered Tools & other Hand-Held Equipmen
1910 Subpart S	Electrical
1910 Subpart Z	Toxic and Hazardous Substances





Warehouse Industries under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)

Kami Lawless Public Affairs Liaison Southeast Regional Office-Atlanta Department of Labor-Wage Hour Division



Coverage, Minimum Wage and Overtime

Coverage:

• Enterprise Coverage:

Enterprise, as a whole, is covered and all employees are entitled to FLSA protections

Individual Coverage:

Enterprise, as a whole, is NOT covered; however individual employees are covered and entitled to FLSA protections

Minimum Wage and Overtime:

Minimum Wage:

FLSA covered employers generally must pay employees at least the **federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour**.

Overtime:

- Compliance determined by workweek
- Each week stands alone
- Workweek is 7 consecutive 24-hour period (168 hours)



PUMP Act and Child Labor

Child Labor:

16- and 17-year-olds

Unlimited hours; may work in any occupation other than those declared hazardous by Secretary of Labor

14- and 15-year-olds

May work outside school hours and for limited periods of time; only specific nonmanufacturing, non-hazardous jobs, and specific conditions apply

Children under 14

With limited exceptions, no employment permitted in covered, non-agricultural occupations

PUMP Act:

The FLSA requires employers to provide nursing employees:

- Reasonable break time
- Each time such employee has need to pump at work
- For one year after child's birth

Nursing employees must be provided a space that is:

- Shielded from view,
- Free from intrusion from coworkers and the public, and
- May be used to pump breast milk.

Please Note: The space cannot be a bathroom





Warehousing Hazards

Georgia Tech Safety and Health Consultation Program Rachel Gonzalez



Topics

- General Hazards
- Powered Industrial Trucks (Forklifts)
- Dock Hazards
- Exits and Means of Egress
- Heat Stress
- Hazard Communication
- Material Handling/Ergonomics



General Hazards for Warehouses

- Maintain good housekeeping to prevent slips/trips/falls
- Floors and passageways will be free of protruding nails, splinters, holes, or loose boards
- Walking-working surfaces must be inspected, regularly and as necessary, and maintained in a safe condition







General Hazards for Warehouses

- No obstruction across or in aisles that could create a hazard
- Permanent aisles must be marked
- Must be wide enough to accommodate mechanical handling equipment





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Best Practice – Barricades

- Protect internal rooms having panel walls from forklift damage
- Place barricades far enough out to prevent forks from piercing walls
- Protect racks, door posts, and corners of walls with bollards





Blind Intersections

- Product racks may cause limited vision at corners and aisle intersections
- Use mirrors and warning signs to reduce collisions, struck-bys
- All swinging doors should have windows







POWERED INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS



Powered Industrial Truck Accidents

- "Employee killed when forklift pins him against tank"
- "Warehouseman dies when crushed by forklift"
- "Secretary/treasurer killed when she is crushed by a forklift being jump-started"
- "Driver killed when forklift he was steering tipped over"
- "Truck driver crushed by forklift"



Powered Industrial Truck Operator Training

- Training Program
 - Formal Instruction
 - Practical Training & Exercises
 - Workplace and truck specific
 - Evaluation of performance in workplace
- Trainers must have necessary knowledge, training, experience
- Refresher Training unsafe operation, accident/near miss, evaluation reveals unsafe operation, assigned new truck, changes in workplace conditions
- Evaluation once every three years



Powered Industrial Truck Inspections

- Inspect each vehicle at least daily
- Where industrial trucks are used on a round-the-clock basis, inspect before each shift
- Examine industrial trucks before placing in service
- Remove from service any truck not in a safe operating condition
- Immediately report all defects
- All repairs must be made by an authorized person
- Do not place in service a vehicle in need of repair



Powered Industrial Truck Attachments

- Operators need to be trained in using each new attachment
- Need to understand how adding an attachment alters performance of forklift
- Lowers truck capacity
- Can affect truck performance
- May increase productivity and safety







DOCK SAFETY



Dock Doorways

- Door openings in raised loading docks must be guarded when not in use if door is open
- Expanding gates are one possible solution









This safety gate prevents both personnel and forklifts from falling over the edge

Dock Doorways

Full height folding gates may double as security devices





Dock Doorways

 Roll up screen doors can provide fall protection as well as keeping birds and insects out





Caught Between Trailer & Dock Wall

 Employees have been crushed when trying to see outside or communicate with the truck driver.





Dock Safety Program - "Top 3"

- Prohibit employees from standing/working near the edge of the dock, when trailers are moving, or have the potential to move (e.g., driver in cab, during coupling)
- Do not allow employees to stand/work behind or underneath moving trucks/trailers
- Prohibit truck drivers from coupling or moving trailers in the dock area until the truck driver has effectively verified or another worker has effectively verified and communicated to the truck driver that all employees and equipment are removed from area



Dock Safety Program

A rule as simple as requiring that dock doors be closed whenever trucks are moving in or out of the dock can eliminate crush hazards between trailer & dock.





Spotters Verify Area is Clear for Drivers

 Spotter helps guide driver back trailer to dock. Spotter is standing to the side, where driver can see him. Spotter checks to be sure dock area is clear and uses standard hand signals.
Bright colored clothing/vest would increase spotter's visibility.





Restricting Trailer Movement and Driver Pullaway

- No Live Loading
 - "Live Loads" are hazardous when tractor is attached to trailer and driver has access to vehicle.
 - Drivers have pulled away with forklift operators still inside trailer, resulting in death or serious injury.
 - Have a place for drivers to wait hold on to paperwork until loading/unloading complete
- Utilize Trailer Restraint System: Dock Locks/Wheel Locks
- Utilize Wheel Chocks
- Deadlining vehicle lockout if trailer not dropped



Dock Locks Restrict Trailer Movement Lights & Signs Help Prevent Pullaway



Inside Dock



Outside Dock


Wheel Chocks Can Restrict Trailer Movement During Loading

- Will a wheel chock prevent driver pullaway?
- Communicate Policies
 - Who is responsible for placing and removing chocks?





Maintain Dock Plates, Levelers, Lights, Locks, Floors

- Routinely inspect, maintain, and replace dock locks, dock plates, operating levers, floors, lights, locks, etc.
- Determine causes of malfunction. Properly grease/oil and keep free of debris
- Malfunctioning lights can create confusion causing a driver to pull away when they shouldn't
- Correct potholes and other obstructions
- Keep floors free from snow, ice, slush clean up immediately
- Training on inspections and policies for correction



Dock Bridge Plates

- Must be strong enough to carry the load
- Provide handholds, etc. on portable dockboards
- Provide positive protection to prevent railroad cars from being moved while dockboards or bridge plates are in position
- Always walk and inspect trailer floor before boarding





Dock Plates – Best Practices

- Ensure truck trailer is secure before entering
- Drive powered industrial trucks slowly on docks and dock plates
- Secure dock plates and check to see if plate can safely support load
- Keep clear of dock edges
- Never back up powered industrial trucks to the edge
- Paint dock edge yellow to provide visual warnings
- Prohibit "dock jumping" by employees
- Ensure dock ladders and stairs meet OSHA specifications









Exit Routes

- Exit Routes Consists of:
 - Exit Access portion of the exit route that leads to the exit
 - Exit portion of the exit route separated from other areas to provide a protected way of travel to the exit discharge
 - Exit Discharge portion of the exit route that leads directly outside to street, walkway, refuge area, public way or open space



Exit Route Requirements

- Unobstructed and free from explosive or highly flammable materials
- Adequately lit
- Support maximum occupant load for each floor
- Can not decrease in capacity
- Must be at least 28 inches wide at all points
- Discharge must be large enough to accommodate occupants likely to use the route
- Arranged so employees do not have to travel toward high hazard areas





Exit Doors

- Must be able to open from the inside at all times (panic bars permitted)
- Must be free of any device or alarm that could restrict emergency use if the device or alarm fails
- Must be a side-hinged door





Exit Markings

- Must be visible and marked with an "Exit" sign
- Door must be free of signs or decorations that could obscure its visibility
- Direction must be apparent
- If direction of travel to exit or exit discharge is not apparent, signs must be posted along the exit access indicating direction to the nearest exit
- Line-of-sight to an exit sign must be clearly visible at all times



Exit Markings

 Doorways or passages along an exit access that could be mistaken for an exit must be marked "Not an Exit" or similar designation, or be identified by a sign indicating its actual use (e.g., closet), etc.





Portable Fire Extinguishers

- Readily Accessible located, mounted and identified for use without subjecting employees to injury
- Monthly Inspections
- Annual Maintenance Check
- Employees Not Required to Use
- Training Annual (when provided for employee use)
 - Principles of fire extinguisher use
 - Hazards of incipient (beginning) stage fire fighting











Temperature Extremes



Heat Stress Prevention

- Heat illness can be a matter of life and death. Workers die from heat stroke every summer and every death is preventable.
- When heat stroke doesn't kill immediately, it can shut down major body organs causing acute heart, liver, kidney and muscle damage, nervous system problems, and blood disorders.
- Having a serious injury or death occur at work affects everyone at a worksite.
- Workers suffering from heat exhaustion are at greater risk for accidents, since they are less alert and can be confused.



What is Heat Stress?

- The buildup of heat in the body that cannot be removed by natural mechanisms.
- The result of internal heat generated by the body (metabolic load) and the external heat load from the work environment.



Types of Heat Stress Disorders

- Heat rash (prickly heat): Red blotches and extreme itchiness in areas persistently damp with sweat and a prickling sensation on the skin when sweating occurs.
- Heat cramps: Painful cramps of the abdominal muscles, arms, or legs.
- Heat exhaustion: Profuse sweating, fatigue, headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, chills, weakness, excessive thirst, muscle aches and cramps, vision problems, flushing, agitation or irritability, and sometimes unconsciousness
- Heat stroke: High body temperature (often it's104°F-105°F or higher) and rising, nausea and vomiting; seizures; disorientation or delirium; hot, dry skin; unconsciousness; coma; shortness of breath; decreased urination; or blood in urine or stool.



Know the Signs

- Headache
- Dizziness
- Fainting
- Weakness and wet skin
- Irritability or confusion
- Thirst
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Sweating Stops (hot, dry skin)
- Confused, disoriented, faint, collapse



Behavioral Cues

- Hand/limb shaking
- Decreased productivity through shift
- Increased absenteeism
- Awkward postures (to compensate for fatigue)
- Taking frequent short breaks



Heat Exhaustion Treatment

- Rest in a cool place. Getting into an air-conditioned building is best, but at the very least, find a shady spot or sit in front of a fan. Rest on your back with your legs elevated higher than your heart level.
- Drink cool fluids. Stick to water or sports drinks. Don't drink any alcoholic beverages, which can contribute to dehydration.
- Try cooling measures. If possible, take a cool shower, soak in a cool bath, or put towels soaked in cool water on your skin. If you're outdoors and not near shelter, soaking in a cool pond or stream can help bring your temperature down.
- Loosen clothing. Remove any unnecessary clothing and make sure your clothes are lightweight and nonbinding.

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Heat Stroke Treatment

- Immerse employee in cold water. A bath of cold or ice water has been proved to be the most effective way of quickly lowering core body temperature. The quicker someone can receive cold water immersion, the less risk of death and organ damage.
- Use evaporation cooling techniques. If cold water immersion is unavailable, health care workers may try to lower body temperature using an evaporation method. Cool water is misted on the body while warm air is fanned over the individual, causing the water to evaporate and cool their skin.
- Pack employee with ice and cooling blankets. Another method is to wrap individual in a special cooling blanket and apply ice packs to their groin, neck, back and armpits to lower their temperature.
- Give employee medications to stop their shivering. If treatments to lower individual's body temperature make them shiver, their doctor may give them a muscle relaxant, such as a benzodiazepine. Shivering increases body temperature, making treatment less effective.



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What About Hydration?

HYDRATION CHART



The Urine Color Chart shown here will assess your hydration status (level of dehydration) in extreme environments. To use this chart, match the color of your urine sample to a color on the chart. If the urine sample matches #1, #2, or #3 on the chart, you are well hydrated. If your urine color is #7 or darker, you are dehydrated and should consume fluids.

The scientific validation of this color chart may be found in the *International Journal of Sport Nutrilion*, Volume 4, 1994, pages 265-279¹⁹⁴ and Volume 8, 1998, pages 345-355.¹⁹⁵ Adapted by permission from Larry Armstrong, 2000, *Performing In Extreme Environments*, (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics).¹⁹⁵

- Check Urine Before Work
 - Check Urine After Work
- Weight Before & After Work
 - ~2% change

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Important Actions to Take

- Preventative
 - Training
 - Signs & Symptoms
 - Test it!
 - Equipment
 - Shade
 - Cooling areas
 - Cooling PPE
 - Emergency

- Reactionary
 - Training
 - Signs & Symptoms

<30-minutes

to make an impact

on decreasing core

temp

- Test it!
- Equipment
- Shade
- Cooling areas
- Cooling PPE
- Emergency



Preplanning Exposure Assessments

- National Weather Head Index Chart
- OSHA NIOSH Heat Safety App
- Heat Bands
- Smart watches
- Wet Globe Bulb Thermometers



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45	80	82	84	87	89	93	96	100	104	109	114	119	124	\$30	157
50	81	85	85	88	91	95	99	103	108	113	118	124	131	127	
55	81	84	88	89	93	97	101	106	112	117	124	130	133		
60	82	84	88	91	95	100	105	110	156	123	100	107			
65	82	85	89	93	98	103	108	114	121	125	186				
70	83	86	90	95	100	105	112	119	120	134					
75	84	88	92	97	103	109	118	124	182						
80	84	89	94	100	105	113	121	128							
85	85	90	96	102	110	117	120	185							
90	86	91	98	105	113	122	101								
95	85	93	100	108	117	127									
100	87	\$6	103	112	121	180									

Likelihood of Heat Disorders with Prolonged Exposure and/or Strenuous Activity Caution Extreme Caution Danger Extreme Danger

Heat Illness Prevention Campaign = 3 Words





Create a Heat Illness Prevention Plan

Job Task/ Exposure	Company Implemented Control Measures
to Heat	

1.Example:	Example:
Field work for	Use of moveable pop-up tent to provide shade
botanical garden that	Use of jugs of water and electrolytes stationed
is conducted outside	within 10 ft. of work area
in direct sunlight	Use of cooling vests



Have the Resources You Need On-Hand













A Shared Responsibility



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- Identify Employer Responsibilities
- Determine who needs training and the types of training based on groups: guests, volunteers, employees, etc.
- Identify Water Sources: location, how water will be provided, persons responsible for checking on quantity
- Identify Shade or Cooling Locations and Sources
- Have a plan for emergencies





Hazard Communication



Basic Hazard Communication Requirements

- Site Specific Written Program
- Chemical Inventory
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- Labeling
- Non-routing Tasks
- Contractors
- Training



How Does GHS Apply to Warehousing?

- For operations where the chemical is only handled and not opened:
 - Ensure labels aren't removed or defaced
 - Maintain copies of the SDS and provide copies to employees when requested
 - Ensure SDS is readily available in the work areas where the hazardous products are handled
 - Provide information and training to the extent necessary to protect employees in the event of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical from a sealed container



Employer Responsibilities

- Employers must ensure SDSs are readily accessible to employees for hazardous chemicals in the workplace
- May keep SDSs in binder or on computers as long as employees have immediate access to information without leaving their work area when needed & backup available for rapid access to SDS in case of power outage or other emergency
- Employers may want to designate person(s) responsible for obtaining & maintaining SDSs.
- If employer does not have SDS, employer or designated person(s) should contact manufacturer to obtain it.
- SDS must be in English



SAMPLE LABEL

PRODUCT IDENTIFIER

CODE _____ Product Name

SUPPLIER IDENTIFICATION

company name

Street Address	100 C 100	
City	State	
Postal Code	Country	
Emergency Phone N	umber	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Keep container tightly closed. Store in cool, well ventilated place that is locked.

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame. No smoking. Only use non-sparking tools.

Use explosion-proof electrical equipment.

Take precautionary measure against static discharge. Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. Do not breathe vapors.

Wear Protective gloves.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Dispose of in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations as specified.

In Case of Fire: use dry chemical (BC) or Carbon dioxide (CO_2) fire extinguisher to extinguish.

First Aid

If exposed call Poison Center. If on skin (on hair): Take off immediately any contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.



SIGNAL WORD Danger

HAZARD STATEMENT

Highly flammable liquid and vapor. May cause liver and kidney damage.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Directions for use

Fill weight: _____ Lot Number _____ Gross weight: _____ Fill Date: _____ Expiration Date: _____





Ergonomics

Georgia Tech Safety and Health Consultation Program Trey Sawyers



What is Ergonomics?

- Ergonomics is a multidisciplinary activity that assembles information on people's capacities and applies that information in designing jobs, products, workplaces, and equipment
- Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs) are the leading cause of longterm pain and disability world-wide



Science of Ergonomics

- Ergonomics is built on many disciplines
 - Engineering
 - Physiology and biomechanics
 - Psychology and other social sciences



Benefits of Ergonomics

- Reduce/prevent Injuries
- Improve productivity, quality, and satisfaction
- Increase operator acceptance
- Improve attitudes towards change
- Avoid unnecessary costs, delays, confusion, etc.
- Reduce waste and scrap
- Increase profits


Bottom Line

- Liberty Mutual Workplace Safety Index (2018)
 - #1 Cost Driver = Overexertion Injuries
 - Injuries related to lifting, pushing, pulling, holding, carrying, or throwing objects
 - \$13.67 Billion in Direct Costs to Employers
 - 23.4% of all Injury Costs



2020 Top 10 Causes of Disabling Injuries



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, https://viewpoint.libertymutualgroup.com/article/ 2020-workplace-safety-index-the-top-10-causes-of-disabling-injuries/?extcmp=BLMG mod WSI2020



Safety and Health Administration

Stressful Tasks

- Gripping
- Working in awkward positions
- Bending
- Using vibrating equipment
- Kneeling
- Applying force

- Working overhead
- Squatting
- Lifting
- Repeating movements
- Twisting
- Over-reaching



Highest Risk Factors

- High Force
- Awkward Posture
- High Repetition
- High Exertion
- Long Duration
- Harsh Environment
- Personal Characteristics
- COMBINATIONS OF RISK FACTORS



Environmental Risk Factors

- Environmental conditions can act to magnify BOTH physical and cognitive risk factors
- Heat
- Cold
- Vibration
- Lighting
- Stress both mental and emotional
- Contact Stresses corners, edges, handles, etc.





Personal Characteristics

- Physical Condition
- Height/Weight/Size
- Age
- Gender
- Diet/Obesity
- Non-Work Activities/Exercise Habits
- Medical History Illnesses, Pre-Existing Conditions, Disabilities, etc.

- Medications/Drug Use
- Experience Performing the Job
- Emotional/Personal Stress Level
- Lift Technique
- Attitude



The Upper Extremity

- Three major joints (shoulder, elbow, wrist)
- Almost all work requires constant use of the hands and arms
- Vulnerable to Cumulative Trauma Disorders (CTDs)
- Injuries include: Rotator Cuff Tendonitis, Tennis and Golfer's Elbow, Carpal Tunnel Syndrome



Spine and Lower Back

- Supports the body's weight
- Structure for body
- Flexibility to bend and rotate
- Maintains natural S curve for maximum strength





Improvement Options





Improvement Options





Lifting Improvements



Team Lift







Lifting Device



Posture Improvements



Remove Sides of Receptacles



Workstation Cut-Outs



Add Handles to Containers



Administrative Improvements

- Alternate heavy tasks with light tasks
- Provide variety in jobs to eliminate or reduce repetition (i.e., overuse of the same muscle groups)
- Adjust work schedules, work pace, or work practices
- Provide recovery time (e.g., short rest breaks)
- Modify work practices so that workers perform work within their power zone (i.e., above the knees, below the shoulders, and close to the body)
- Rotate workers through jobs that use different muscles, body parts, or postures





Administrative Improvements





Warehousing and Distribution Center Operations Available Resources and Information

Paul Schlumper, PE, CSP Director, Safety Health Environmental Services Georgia Tech www.oshainfo.gatech.edu



Training Resources and Information

Applicable Standards:

1910.178 - Materials Handling and Storage

1910.36 - Exit Routes and Emergency Planning

<u>1910.28 - Walking-Working Surfaces</u>

1910.1200 - Hazard Communication

Heat Illness Prevention

Ergonomics



Training Resources and Information

Warehousing Overview

Warehousing - Hazards and Solutions

eTools: Grocery Warehousing - Storage

Recommended Practices for Safety and Health Programs

Powered Industrial Trucks

Susan Harwood Grants



Other Valuable Resources





WHD Additional Information

 Call WHD toll free and confidential information and helpline: 1-866-4US-WAGE (1-866-487-9243) or visit dol.gov/agencies/whd

Additional information:

- Fact Sheet #10-Wholesale and Warehouse Industries
 <u>under FLSA</u>
- Fact Sheet #14-FLSA Coverage
- <u>Fact Sheet #43-Child Labor Provisions of the FLSA for</u> <u>Non-Agriculture Occupations</u>



Presenters Contact Information

Paul Schlumper pschlumper@gatech.edu (770) 378-0721 (cell)

<u>Trey Sawyers</u> <u>Jamontrey.sawyers@innovate.gatech.edu</u> (404) 894-5868

<u>Rachel Gonzalez</u> <u>rachel.gonzalez@innovate.gatech.edu</u> (404) 894-4140

<u>Francisco Garcia</u> <u>Garcia.Francisco@dol.gov</u> (251) 544-4602 <u>Kami Lawless</u> <u>Lawless.Kami@dol.gov</u> (813) 857-3865 (Mobile)

<u>Amy E. Wilson</u> <u>Wilson.Amy@dol.gov</u> (347) 996-1827 (Mobile)

<u>Yvis Torres-Gilot</u> <u>Torres-Gilot.Yvis@dol.gov</u> (904) 254-3725





Thank You for Attending





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