

Workplace Changes and Processes to Reduce Risk Factors of Musculoskeletal Disorders April 17, 2025

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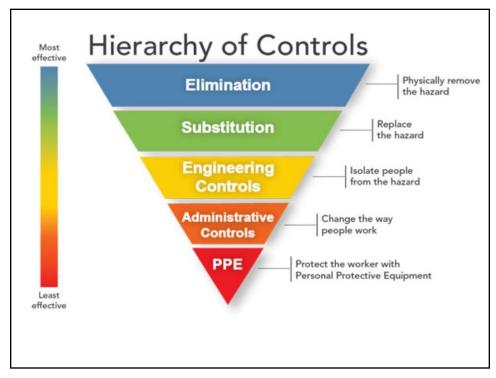
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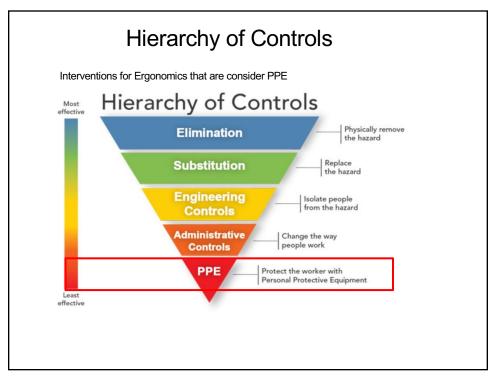
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Agenda

- General Framework: NIOSH Hierarchy of Controls
- <u>Mini-presentation</u> by all panelists (<= 5 minutes) showcasing low-cost solutions to reduce worker exposure to risk factors of musculoskeletal disorders





PPE

- PPE: Personal Protective Equipment
- An important hazard control but also the least effective of the five methods
- Examples of PPE include:
 - Gloves
 - Safety glasses
 - Protective footwear
 - Wrist rest
- · Overview of PPE
 - Protects the work from some MSD risk but does not change the risk they are exposed to
 - Modulates the risk by placing a barrier between the worker and the risk exposure
 - Does NOT take the place of engineering or administrative controls.
 - Effective use of PPE relies on the user and is only used until better controls can be identified and implemented.

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Hierarchy of Controls Hierarchy of Controls Elimination Physically remove the hazard Substitution Replace the hazard Fingineering Controls Controls Physically remove the hazard Physically remove the hazard Controls Physically remove the hazard Controls Protect the way Personal Protective Equipment

Administrative Controls

- · Changing the way people work
 - Modify the work patterns or the selection of workers for jobs
 - Modify exposure to the risk factor
 - Best used for short term containment
- Examples:
 - Job enlargement
 - Breaks
 - Training
 - Policies
 - Job rotation

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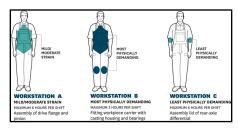
Example: Job Enlargement

- Job Enlargement
 - Reduces the cycle frequency for an operator i.e. Instead of an operator assembling something and sending it to an inspector, they would assemble <u>and</u> inspect
 - Increasing the number of tasks performed by a worker.
- Importance:
 - Variety of skills; helps organization to improve & increase the skills of employee.
 - Improves earning capacity: employee learns many different roles of the job.
 - Wide range of job roles: allow for lateral movements within the job.
 - However, can be difficult to implement

Example: Job Rotation

Job Rotation

- Allows for scheduling flexibility if workers can perform multiple jobs
- Increased worker satisfaction with increased variety
- Reduction in CTD's with job rotation is not well documented, however anecdotal evidence supports it



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Benefits

- Job rotation schedules including jobs of low MSD risk may be helpful in achieving an equal level of risk exposure between workers
- Reduces the duration of exposure to MSD hazards
- Can create variation in physical demands and recovery time for different body areas
- Reduces human error and improves quality
- Increases flexibility to account for staffing changes, turnover and absenteeism
- Positive impact on employee job satisfaction and encourages a team spirit among employees
- Reduces monotony and boredom
- Develops skills with training on more jobs
- Increases understanding of the overall process/workflow
- · Increased productivity and quality

Challenges

- Workplace policies related to job bidding
- Operators not wanting to rotate Challenges
- because they have an "easier job" or not wanting to give up "their job"
- Supervisors and group leaders not wanting to "fight" employees who don't want to rotate
- · Planning for absenteeism
- Planning for quality and efficiency changes
- Capturing what jobs are feasible to be rotated
- Not all jobs and departments are a good fit for job rotation
- Time and resources it takes to create an effective job rotation
- Developing an implementation plan that is optimal for productivity, quality and operator ability

Overview of Administrative Controls

Benefits

- Flexibility
- Engagement
- Cost-effective
- Comprehensive
- Promotes Safety Culture

Limitations

- Reliance on Human Behavior
- Potentially High Maintenance
- May Not Eliminate the Hazard
- Inconsistency
- Temporary Solutions
- Complexity