How heavy can an employee lift?

Generally speaking, lifting bulky objects will increase the chance of injuries. Employers should carry out risk assessments for manual handling operations with potential hazards, ensuring that employees have the strength required for lifting the heavy loads. Employers should provide mechanical aids and protective devices to minimise the chance of employees sustaining injuries in handling heavier loads. Employers should, if reasonably practicable, arrange a team of trained staff for team lifting under supervision and with assistance.

Moreover, special attention is required for repetitive conveyance work, employees in unsound health condition and lifting from unusual positions.

Enquiries

If you wish to enquire about this leaflet or require advice on occupational safety and health matters, please contact the Occupational Safety and Health Branch of the Labour Department through:

- Telephone: 2559 2297 (auto-recording service available outside office hours)
- Fax: 2915 1410
- E-mail: enquiry@labour.gov.hk

Information on the services offered by the Labour Department and on major labour legislation is also available on our website at http://www.labour.gov.hk.

For details on the services offered by the Occupational Safety and Health Council, please call 2739 9000.

Complaints

If you have any complaints about unsafe workplaces and work practice, please call the Labour Department’s occupational safety and health complaint hotline at 2542 2172. All complaints will be treated in the strictest confidence.
About Conveyance Work

Injuries caused by improper arrangement of conveyance work may result in physical disability and incalculable loss of money. Proper lifting, moving and conveyance techniques should be adopted when carrying out conveyance work. Sudden accelerations or jerky movements are to be avoided.

Employee Obligations

Employees should follow instructions and act in a way that does not place their own or any other person’s health and safety at risk. All employees must make sure that wherever possible:

- appropriate methods of work and work procedures are followed
- mechanical aids and protective devices provided by employers are used
- where mechanical aids are not provided or practical, team lifting procedures are adopted
- conveyance training is received and the principles learned are applied in the workplace

Irritable Discs

Fig. 5 shows the situation for an intervertebral disc injury. If the disc is palpated, it will cause muscular spasm in the buttocks. The disc may have become quite protruded, thus compressing the spinal cord or spinal nerves and causing pain or numbness and so on (as shown in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6).

Know Your Back – Spine

The spine has its natural curvature. When the spine’s natural curvature is well preserved, the body weight can be evenly distributed on the spine and intervertebral discs and the chance of back injury could be minimised. When the upper part of the body makes a substantial bend or twist, it will rely upon the spine to lift the load. The waist (lumbar vertebrae) will then have to sustain the weight of the load, putting stress on the intervertebral discs. Most of the injuries of intervertebral discs occur at the lowest three discs, as movement of this part of the spine is the biggest and it will sustain the greatest stress.

Fig. 1 Maintain natural curvature of spinal. Fig. 2 & Fig. 3 are the side view of a normal intervertebral disc.

How to Lift Low-lying Objects Safely

A well-designed workplace and the use of mechanical lifting aids are the better solutions to conveyance work. If manual conveyance operations are inevitable and lifting low-lying objects is necessary, it is essential to comply with the safety principles for conveyance work to reduce the risks of back injuries.

Step 1 Make sure your pathway is unobstructed.

Step 2 Size up the weight, size and shape of the load, and consider whether your physical strength is adequate to convey the load. Use mechanical lifting aids as far as possible and ask colleagues for assistance if necessary. Avoid lifting overweight loads.

Step 3 Keep the legs apart for a balanced posture and stand as close to the load as possible.

Step 4 Bend your knees into a semi-squat posture. Keep your back straight. Grasp the load firmly with both hands and hold it close to your body.

Step 5 Lift with thigh muscles as you stand up. Lift the load smoothly and rhythmically. Avoid sudden or jerky body movements.

Step 6 Walk towards the conveyance direction with the load placed properly in your arms and hands. Do not twist your arms or shoulders.

Step 7 Setting the load down is just as important as lifting it up. Use your thigh muscles to bend your knees in a semi-squat to an angle that you feel comfortable and then put down the load. Do not let go the load before it is properly laid down.

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