Our bodies do talk to us - we just have to listen!

You're in charge – what should you keep in mind?

Different types of lifting:

- Diagonal lift the lift with the legs – not the back, hardly ever a good way to lift because it can produce up to 66% more compression on the lower back
- Modified diagonal lift it is important that the first movement is with the head, followed by the straightening of the legs
- Partial squat with, or without, support is helpful for objects near knee height
- Golfer's lift bracing your weight on something and kicking your back leg up like a crane
- Overhead lift hoisting a box by shifting it to the side as you lift will protect your shoulders

Basic rules for lifting:

- Avoid all side-to-side twisting
- Convert carry to push or push/pull
 - Avoid over 20 lbs of force
 = pushing a 65 lb box
 across a tile floor or a
 shopping cart with five
 40 lb dog food bags
- Avoid reaches > 15"
- A container's dimensions should be no more than L+W < 30"
- A deep squat lift, and one knee lifts, should be avoided if knees are bad
- Straight leg lift is difficult with tight hamstring muscles

Basic rules for grips:

- Avoid the amount of pinch grip needed to hold a small binder clip open
- It is 4X-5X harder to pinch grip than to power grip
- 10 lbs of grip strength is the same as crushing a soda can with one hand
- The two finger grip is better

Red flags to look for:

- Fluttering of fingers rubbing areas back to life
- Shaking the hands
- Holding onto the sides of their wrists
- Deep rubbing of the arms as if to work out the pain
- Cradling the arm at 90°
- Tool adaptations make them permanent

Basic heat stress rules:

- Heat Wave is indicated when 90-95° and/or 5° above previous three days
- Skin temperature must be kept below the body's core temperature
- Acclimate no more than 100 continuous minutes a day
- Acclimate from 50%, then 60%, then 80% and finally 100%
- Loss of sweating is bad
- 5-7 oz of water every 10-15 minutes for hydration

Basic rules for cold:

- Whole body protection is needed below 40°, heated shelters when below 20° and special practices below 10°
- Danger is when the body's core temperature drops to 93°, unconsciousness happens at 86° and death occurs at 79°
- Shivering is the first sign of problems – it is the body attempting to get blood flowing
- Hot sweet drinks are what is needed – no caffeine
- Wear clothing that wicks moisture away from the skin

Other risk factors:

- Hands or elbows above the shoulder over 2 hours
- Kneeling/squatting over 2 hours
- Back, neck or wrists bent, or twisted, for over 2 hours
- Using the hands, or knees, as hammers more than 10X an hour for more than 2 hours
- Wrist deviations of 30° to 45° is the hazard zone