Reducing Ergonomic Risks in Laboratories

Employee education and training is essential for prevention of laboratory injuries. Workers should have a basic understanding of ergonomic principles, and be able to recognize risk factors symptoms. The design of the job itself (work/rest schedules, job rotation), work tools and the workstation (dimension/layout) also has a direct impact on the risk of injury. Incorporating ergonomic principles into the design of laboratory tools and workstations, and reviewing work processes to maximize efficiencies can help prevent work related injuries. Periodic review of the work environment, tools and procedures helps to assure that necessary modifications are made as processes change.

Laboratory Checklist

This document will help you identify risk factors associated with laboratory environments. Designed for use by both safety specialists and laboratory workers, the checklist also includes information to help eliminate or reduce identified risks.

How to Use the Checklist

Step One: If you work with a safety specialist or safety committee, see if the following information if available for your laboratory: (1) list of musculoskeletal injuries; and (2) worker complaints or concerns about performing specific tasks.

Step Two: Contact the workers and supervisor and discuss the purpose for performing the ergonomic survey. Ask the supervisors and workers if there are any issues or concerns that they have regarding laboratory work tasks.

Step Three: Complete the Laboratory Checklist for the tasks being completed in the laboratory. Answer N/A if the question does not apply to the task.

Include all meaningful comments for each area.

Step Four: Each "NO" answer indicates a risk of injury or sub-optimal condition. For each "NO" answer, concerning changes or modifications to the workstation or task to result in a yes response. When considering changes, obtain input from the workers, supervisors, and other safety specialists if available. Whenever possible, evaluate equipment before making purchases and before modifying the work areas or tasks. This process will help increase product acceptance, test product usability, and durability, and take advantage of worker experience.

Laboratory Ergonomics Checklist

		Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
	Standing Bench				
	 Is the height of the bench appropriate for the work performed? a. Work can be positioned close to elbow height (~ 36-40") b. Work can be performed with shoulders relaxed 			Adjustable height benches Adjustable chair Temporary standing platforms Move the task to a seated bench with adjustable chair	
Macinium Work Area Normal Work Area Normal Work Area 12 5 5 5 5 1	2. Are primary work tools and supplies located within arm's reach (4-18") from table edge?			Reposition tools and supplies within 18" distance Provide tool organizers, turntable workstations, turntables, storage bins, pipette holders and carousels	
	3. Is there knee and foot clearance when completing standing tasks in front of the bench? a. 4" deep knee clearance b. 4" high and 4"deep foot clearance			 ☐ Work at open bench cut outs ☐ Remove supplies and equipment from bench cut out areas ☐ Modify bench surface with clamp on cut out extensions to increase knee and foot clearance 	
B B C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	4. Is a foot rail or prop available (6" from floor)			☐ Install rails or foot props ☐ Use footrest ☐ If bench has undersurface cabinet, open or remove door and place foot on lower shelf	
	5. Are there floor mats in areas where prolonged standing tasks are completed?			Provide floor mats Use cushioned shoes and in-soles	

		Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
	6. Does the bench have rounded or padded edges to reduce contact stress?			Add edge rests and protectors to eliminate sharp edges Use gel pads on surface to protect elbows Wear custom padded sleeves under lab coat	
	7. Is standing bench available for tasks requiring frequent movement between workstations?			Redesign work to reduce movement between stations to optimize workflow	
	Seated Bench				
	8. Are bench cutouts available for seated workers? a. Minimum 15" depth b. Minimum 20" width			Redesign benches to provide cutouts for seated work Provide sit-stand chairs to improve knee clearance when working Clear out cutouts if cluttered with supplies or equipment	
Harmon ((M1) Named (M1) Normal (mpr)	9. Are work items within close reach? a. Maximum 24"			Reposition tools and supplies within 24" distance Provide tool organizers, turntable workstations, turntables, storage bins, pipette holders and carousels	
	10. Is seated bench available for tasks requiring precision and close inspection?			Provide arm supports for stability if not available Provide sit-stand stools Provide adjustable work platforms to position work at optimal height	
	Laboratory Chairs				

		Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
	11. Can the laboratory chairs be adjusted to accommodate all workers?a. Seat height appropriate for work at height of benches?b. Feet supported on floor, ring or footrest?			Provide chairs with adjustable height and angle seats and backrests Provide chairs with foot rings Provide footrests	
	12. Are armrests adjustable or removable if they interfere with work?			Adjust armrests to provide support with shoulders in neutral postures Remove armrests	
	13. Are appropriate footrests or footrings provided?			Provide industrial footrest Install foot ring on chair Install rail or platform	
	14. Do employees know how to adjust chairs?			Train employees to adjust chair	
	Microscopes				
CORRECT	15. Can employees view the eyepiece with neutral neck, shoulder and back postures? (Neck flexion < 25°, shoulders relaxed, back upright and supported by chair?)			Reposition microscope Adjust height Adjust angle Reposition worker Adjust posture Adjust seat height Adjust seat angle use arm support/pad	

		Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
	16. Is the microscope positioned within easy reach of the worker? (Generally close to the edge of the workbench)			Reposition microscope Move closer to front of counter Reposition worker Adjust posture Sit closer to bench	
Discovery,18	17. Can the microscope be positioned to promote neutral head, neck, shoulders and arm postures when used?			Reposition microscope Use microscope adapters Positioning plate Ergo adapter Scopease Optical wedge Extended eyetube Eyepiece adapter Use video system	
	18. Are arms supported by worksurface, chair armrests, or pads for prolonged work?			Use arm supports Use pads Adjust armrests Adjust worker position	
	19. Can the worker use the microscope controls with arms supported and relaxed?			Reposition microscope Use microscope adapters Use arm supports/pads Adjust armrests Adjust worker position	
	20. Is there sufficient legroom and foot support when using the microscope?			Work at bench cut-out Clear cut-out of clutter Provide footrest Provide foot ring	
	21. Are microscope work breaks provided?			☐ Institute work rotation☐ Institute work breaks	

	Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
Pipettes				
22. Is manual pipette use limited to less than 4 hours per day?			☐ Institute work rotation ☐ Institute work breaks ☐ Consider use of alternative pipettes	
23. If pipette use is more than 4 hours per day, are multi-channel, electronic or latch mode pipettes available?			Evaluate use of alternative pipettes Electronic Latch-mode Multi-channel	
24. Have employees been trained to select appropriate pipettes for pipetting task?			Employee training	
25. Are racks, trays, beakers and supplies available and placed within easy reach?			Provide racks and trays Position supplies within close reach Use pipette racks and organizers	
26. Are vials, tubes and receptacles as low profile as possible?			Provide short beakers and vials Provide short tips and tubes provide short/angled waste receptacles	

	Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
27. Do workers pipette with shoulders relaxed, and arms and wrists in neutral postures?			Employee posture training Adjust work position Adjust workstation set-up	
28. Are rest breaks provided?			provide work breaks or work rotation	
Micromanipulation				
29. If forceps are used for prolonged periods, are locking mechanisms, orings or other adapted aides used to reduce prolonged or static pinch forces?			Provide adapted tweezers/forceps O-rings Pads/foam grips Self-closing Low force tools Alternate fingers/hands	
30. Are vials easy to cap and thread?			Provide easy opening caps Provide vials with minimal number of threads	
31. Are cap openers available?			Provide decapping tools	
32. Are clamps and holders available to support test tubes and other materials that must be help for prolonged periods?			☐ Provide vial clamps ☐ Provide racks, holders, shelves, or organizers	

	Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
Microtome/Cryostat				
33. Can workers operate the microtome with hands in a pistol grip position? (Wrist aligned with forearm and in handshake position)			Re-position worker Re-position height, angle or position of microtome Employee training in work postures Use foot operated controls Modify handle position	
34. Is equipment placed in a bench cut out allowing for adequate leg and knee clearance?			☐ Work at bench cut-out☐ Clear area aroundmicrotome/cryostat of obstacles	
35. Is an adjustable chair available at the microtome or cryostat that provides back and foot support?			☐ Provide adjustable chair ☐ Provide chair with head support if working in reclined position ☐ Consider mirror system to improve view of samples	
36. Do employees have access to a motorized microtome/cryostat for high intensity/volume work?			Consider electronic cryostat for high volume workloads	
Laboratory Hoods and Biosafety				

	Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
Cabinets				
37. Is leg, knee clearance available to promote neutral sitting postures when using the hood or cabinet?			☐ Clear knee area under cabinet or hood ☐ Use sit/stand stool	
38. Can workers work with shoulders relaxed when sitting or standing?			Consider height adjustable hood or cabinet Use height adjustable stool/chair	
39. Is padding available to reduce soft tissue compression (edge padding or arm pads)?			Use elbow pads Use edge padding Use arm supports	
40. Are materials inside the hoods and cabinets as close as possible to the worker to avoid over-reaching?			Position receptacles within close reach Use turntables, rotating organizers, angled platforms	

	Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
41. Are vials, tubes and receptacles as low profile as possible?			Provide low profile vials, tubes and receptacles Angle receptacles to position within closer reach	
42. Are anti-fatigue mats used if employees stand for more than 4 hours per day?			Provide anti-fatigue mats Provide foam insoles for shoes Provide supportive shoes	
Miscellaneous				
43. Are bottle dispensers and bottom dispensing carboys available to dispense liquids?			Provide bottle dispensers Provide bottom dispensing carboys Provide bottles with handles	
44. Is there adequate and appropropriate storage for supplies?a. Is sufficient space available for supplies?b. Are heavy bottles and boxes stored on low shelves?			Provide storage for supplies Place heavy items on shelves between knees and chest level	

		Yes	No	Change/Modification	Comments
	45. Are cut-outs clear of storage and available for use?			Clear cut-outs of clutter Provide cut-out areas for working at bench using work surface cut-outs or platforms	
	46. Are jars easy to open or are jar openers available?			Provide jar openers	
To Order Coll in quest or to so years specification. In any part specification. Exercise: 100-LDOC Section 1 of the source of	47. Are temporary platforms available for tasks that require elevting arms above chest level for prolonged periods?			Consider standing platforms or elevated work areas (Consider safety issues and reduce fall risks before using)	
	48. Are there adequate bins and racks for frequently used items?			Provide bins, racks and shelves for frequently used items	