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CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW 2.1 Ergonomic Hazards at workplaces Ergonomics is the study of workplace design, tools, environment, product, equipment, tool, environment, and system which considers human being's physical and psychological capabilities and improves the work systems of productivity and effectiveness while assuring wellbeing and workers safety and health (Fernández and Marley 1998). Appendix 4: Common ergonomic hazards at XY Bricks from the Questionnaire illustration not visible in this excerpt Exposed percentages(exposed %) represent percentage of employees who were exposed to a stated hazard. S., and Burr, D. Out of the two brick making department (Plant 1 and Plant 2) the researcher used purposive sampling to select one department (Plant 1) from which the research participants were to be selected. Awkward kneeling at work is caused by interactions between the operators and machines or materials in the production system (Peterson, 1997). Kumar, S. Risk factors are actions in the workplace, workplace conditions, or a combination thereof that may cause or aggravate a work related musculoskeletal disorders (Ergoweb 2008). Beta bricks is a construction manufacturing brick making industry which is a well-recognized brand in Zimbabwe's construction sector. According to Mt Hampden clinic (2014) an average of 23 back pain problems and other different limb pains are recorded every quarter. Order)US\$4,500.00/ Set1 Set(Min. you may please tick and or where appropriate QUESTIONNAIRE No..... Cumulative trauma disorders are one the most severe disorder that is expressed by employees (Gerard, 1996). Acta Structilia: Journal for the Physical and Development Sciences, 12 (1), 1-19. W. (2001). industrial workers in Malaysia are were less educated and are ignorant of environmental and working standards, therefore they were not able to complain about work conditions. Ergonomic hazards can be managed by properly designing of the job or work station and selecting of the appropriate tools or equipment for that job. K., & Singh, B. Effective training: Strategies, systems, and practices. (2005). Colombini, D., Occhipinti, E., Molteni, G., & Grieco, A. The nature of the job itself primarily determines the worker's mechanical exposure profile (Allread et al., 2000). K., Jha, S. (2001). (2002), manufacturing industries occupy a prominent position on the frequency and severity of accidents, especially the type of damage caused to the worker, often permanent injuries, deaths and the long period of absence from work. Studies which were conducted in India evidenced that workers in brick making industries suffer from different health problems which are caused by poor working and carrying of heavy loads (Sett and Sahu, 2006). YES Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten NO Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten 15. Order)AUS\$460,000.00/ Set1 Set(Min. (see appendix 3). This will help to minimize the ergonomic risk factors in the workplace and this may improve health of the employees and improve productivity. The Role of Optimum Health and Safety (H&S) in Construction Marketing. Below are the summarized sample sizes. Mufamadi Ndivhudzanyai, E. 17. Taylor & Francis, London, E., and Shahnavaz, H. (see appendix 4) 4.2 The level of awareness of XY Bricks workers on ergonomic hazards Majority of the respondents, 63% are not aware what ergonomic hazards are and 37% of the respondents are aware of what ergonomic hazards. This could also be an attribute of the nature of the job which forces the employees to conduct work while standing, occupational safety and health-New York, 27, 1-46. Annual review of public health, 12 (1), 543-566. Tasks in brick making involve a very wide range of physical action from positions and postures that may not be ideal and could place workers at risk for accidents and injuries (Manoharan, et al 2012). YES Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten NO Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS I would like to first thank God for giving me strength, hope and endurance to be able to complete this study. CREATE, Port Elizabeth. It is directed towards to fit workers with their work task and jobs, equipment, environment and work systems to ensure that the workplaces are efficient, safe, and comfortable. According to Smallwood (2004) the nature of manufacturing processes presents ergonomic challenges. When conducting normal work the tendons fibers can have small effects which can be healed by the body unlike excessive use and lack of recovery time does not allow the healing of the tears completely. Questionnaires were designed to suit all work sections. Pandey and Vats (2013) highlighted that the prevalence of MSDs has increased dramatically in developing countries. Occupational ergonomics: engineering and administrative controls. They are known for producing good quality and pleasing aesthetics clay bricks. In general terms it can be called irritation of the synovial cover of the tendon caused by Cumulative Trauma Disorders risk factors. A. Ergonomic hazard identification of workers engaged in brick making factories. Safety and health monitoring program have been implemented at Beta Holding but there is no baseline information on ergonomics hazards therefore creating a major problem as control measure cannot be developed to save the employees, and Marley, R.M., Applied Occupational Ergonomics: A Textbook, Kendall/Hunt Publishing, 1998. The results shows that there is insufficient work breaks for green brick setting, green brick packing and brick dispatch. Cognitive ergonomics emphasizes on the appropriate between human cognitive abilities and limitations and the machine, task, and environment, organizational hazards and environment hazards which affect workers who operate at the place of work therefore these hazardous factors can influence occupational health discomforts of workers (Grant,1996). According to Konz, (1984) Administrative controls are applied when engineering controls are either not effective or cost efficient. The results showed that the common ergonomic hazards were repetition, awkward postures, forceful motion, stationary work positions and vibration. Frymoyer, J. Journal of Occupational Rehabilitation, 10:243-55. The case of employees in non-private dental clinics in a county in southern Sweden. Bao et al., (1997) highlighted that well balanced production system with less production workers result in high body movements Respondents from green brick cutter, green brick setting, green brick packing and brick dispatch shows that they are working in one position for long periods. In a study by Saldana (1996) MSDs may affect the body soft tissues, including damage to the tendons, tendon sheath, muscles, and nerves of the hands, wrist, elbow, shoulder, neck and back. Work operators are forced to adopt certain position because corporate standards for human needs were not implemented fully and used in designing of the work processes (Wulff et al., 2000). The results shows that the mixer controller are using vibrating hand tools. Ergonomic considerations in school environments-the need for widening the scope. Quote paper Leon Kandoko (Author), 2017, Ergonomic hazards on brick making industry. It deals with the human body's responses to physical and physiological stress. Grant, R. The spectrum of ergonomics includes environmental factors and physical factors. Haupt T., F., and McConville, J., Order)2) Train the users to command the equipment and guide them for safe production. The information collected were presented in tables. CTDs can result from combination of nervous system and musculoskeletal disorders which can be caused by improper postures, repetitive work, vibrations and forceful work exertions. (1991 April). Do you follow any safety, health and environmental standards? L., Renner, R., Staehr, P., Helmer, J. John Wiley and Sons Canada, Limited, New York,2.614. Haupt, T. for their facility, technical guidance and support. (2013). Pandey, K., & Vats, A. Occupational carpal tunnel syndrome in Washington State, 1984-1988. This could be due to the nature of the job where equipment which are used should be operated while one is sitting and absence of job rotation and work pressure which does not allow the employees to rest or to change the working position. Ergonomics: the physiotherapist in the workplace. Biosketch: Wojciech Bogumil Jastrzebowski. Job title: Task. .... Interactive effect of ergonomics and production engineering on shoulder-neck exposure - a case study of assembly work in China and Sweden. K., & Kee, D. (Eds.), Occupational Ergonomics: Theory and practice. Blanchard, P. 2.5.3 Personal protective equipment's The use of PPE is considered as the last priority because it does not eliminate the ergonomic hazards but it can work to reduce or minimize exposure to the hazard. Thank you for encouraging me to be a hard worker and a center of excellence, I appreciate and love you most sincerely. (2001). Malaysian industrial workers experienced less work freedom because most of them were not educated and were not aware of the safe work environmental standards. CHECKLIST NUMBER: .... What is your occupation? LIST OF FIGURES Figure 3.1: Location of map for XY Bricks[2] Figure 4.1: Knowledge of total respondents on ergonomic hazard awareness Figure 4.2: The Knowledge of respondents on ergonomic hazards LIST OF TABLES Table 3.1: Study Population Table 3.2: Study Sample Table 3.3: Study Sample Table 3.4: Questionnaire Response Table 4.1: Response Rate of the Questionnaires Table 4.2: Ergonomic Hazards identified at XY Bricks Table 4.3: Ergonomic Hazards identified at XY Bricks LIST OF ACRONYMS illustration not visible in this excerpt CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION 1.1. Background of study Ergonomics is a science discipline which is concerned with understanding the relationship between humans and social-technical system elements (Colombini et al. 2000 ). Arbitration of Extraterritorial Discovery Disputes Between the Securities and Exchange Commission and a Foreign Broker-Dealer: A New Approach to the Restatement Balancing Test. Lifting, lower or carry objects weighing more than 22.6kgs this might be due to the need to meet their targets and the high level of target that are unrealistic to meet forcing them to overload themselves This is agreed in a study by Pandey and Vats (2013) were it was highlighted that manual handling of bricks expose employees to objects weighing more than 50lb (22.6kgs). Do you sit for period of more than 30 minutes, without the opportunity to stand or move around freely? Therefore it will be important to implement ergonomics intervention at this brick manufacturing operation. Stock R, Stone N, Tabert A (1998) A dose-response study for 1-125 prostate implant Trevelyan, F. This is augmented by Palmer, et al., (2006) and Griffin (2006) who reported that vibration exposure can be related to the types of work processes and types of tools used. 13.2% of the respondents were aware of awkward postures. Back belts: do they prevent injury? The research will also give XY Bricks financial benefits as the research will help to prevent accidents and injuries that will cost the organization in compensating. Employees at Beta Holding are involve in manual work in their daily activities which include brick setting, bricking packing and brick dispatching. According to Brogmus and Mark (1991) brick manufacturing processes in US are ranked in the top 10 of highest job classifications that incur high percentage of cumulative trauma disorders claims. I am carrying out study to identify of ergonomic hazards in brick making industry (XY Bricks). International Journal of Applied Science and Engineering Research, 1 (1), 92-97. In a study by Trevelyan and Haslam (2001) it was concluded that poor standing postures and undesirable wrist position are the risk factors that may result in MSDs in brick making industry According to Gigstad (2002) there are a number of risk factors associated with the development of cumulative trauma injuries in industry. Anthropometry. In a study which was conducted in Malaysia by Shameem et al., The risk factors for tendonitis are repetition, frequency, awkward postures, vibrations and force. According to Souza et al., According to Putz-Anderson (1988) risk factors results from stressors being applied to specific parts of the body during the execution of tasks. The inspections were conducted so as to assess ergonomic hazards that are experienced by the employees. BU Int'l LJ, 5, 413. YES Abbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten NOAbbildung in dieser Leseprobe nicht enthalten 10. In Proceedings of the Human Factors Society Annual Meeting, C., & Zimmermann, C. [3] Due to data protection reasons this chapter has been changed by the editors. P. ISBN 0-620-33919-5. (2007). They have an impact negative impact to the employees same as to the employer. Ergonomics in the construction Industry. Total of 38 questionnaires were used to assess employees on common ergonomic hazards and ergonomic hazard awareness. 2.2 Benefits of ergonomics Ergonomics is important because it enhances worker's performance and it also prevents workers from work related injuries. What measures did you put in place to reduce ergonomic hazards please specify below? Safety and health monitoring programs have been implemented at Beta Holding but there is no baseline information on ergonomics hazards associated with the work therefore creating a major problem as control measure cannot be developed to ensure safety of the employees. Workers in manufacturing industries are often exposed to ergonomic challenges (Samuels, 2005). Do you know what ergonomic hazards are? YES NO 16. Identification, measurement and evaluation of risk. C., Smallwood, J., (2005). Rethinking and Revitalizing Construction Safety, Health, Environment and Quality. American Industrial Hygiene Association Journal 57, 849-854 Gerr, F., Letz, R., & Landrigan, P. Ergonomic hazards can be classified into physical and cognitive ergonomic hazards. Bending might be an attribute of poor lifting techniques that are adopted by the employees. Advances in industrial ergonomics and safety III. Bohr PC. (Eds.). All green brick setter and final brick dispatch participants and 81.8% of green brick packing participants are lowering objects more than twice per minute for more than 15 minutes. Discomfort from feeling vehicle vibration. Information on work shifts and schedules were obtained from the department supervisor. Plant 1 department at Beta Holding Mt Hampden was selected because it is the department which consist of high number of employees among the two departments and it is the department with high complains of body pains. The tool was used to obtain the frequency and the percentiles. (2000). 3.3 Study Population Beta Holding consist of two brick making plants namely Plant 1 and Plant 2, making them two work departments. Musculoskeletal disorders in a handmade brick manufacturing plant. WMSDs can be defined as any injury to the human support system, including the bones, cartilage, muscles, ligaments, tendons, blood vessels, nerves due to exposure to hazards at the workplace (Rolander, 2001), 18. (2010). Documentation in large- scale engineering design: information processing and defensive mechanisms to generate information overload. The employees were observed doing a complete job cycle while the observer was paying special attention to ergonomic hazards which were on the checklist. 2.4 Risk factors for musculoskeletal disorders A risk factor can be defined as an attribute or exposure that increases the probability of diseases or disorder (Basra and Crawford 1995). Edinburgh, London, Melbourne and New York, 51-78. A Study of psychosocial work factors and ergonomic risk factors and how they affect worker stress and musculoskeletal discomfort in assembly workers within a manufacturing industry environment. Strata were created using stratified random sampling to group the above mentioned work sections. Ice-induced vibrations and scaling. Tendonitis is a form of tendon inflammation that occurs when a muscle or tendon is repeatedly tensed (Putz-Anderson, 1988). Do you lift, lower or carry large objects that cannot be held close to the body? Basra, G. and Crawford, J. Government Institutes. This agrees with Kordecka (2001) who stated highlighted that about one billion employees work without receiving ergonomics awareness. CRC Press. (2003). Canas, J. 1.2 Statement of the problem High ergonomic related challenges have been faced at XY Bricks which is evidenced by workers' complaints. The mainly cause of repeated bending and twisting of the trunk is work station design and position of equipment and tools (Kumar, 2001). Therefore the employers in brick making industries will be able to put measures that will ensure safety of the employees. Modeling the risk factors in ergonomic processes in Brick kilns workers using Fuzzy Logic. Figure 3.1 below shows the location of XY Bricks. Baril, R., and IRSST (Québec). Contemporary Ergonomics. Work related musculoskeletal disorders can be caused by the working environment, job type, and tool being used. Upper-extremity musculoskeletal disorders of occupational origin. In a study by Gerr, et al (1991) muscular skeletal disorders in manufacturing industries are caused by repetitive task, poor postures, force and manual handling. 2. 2005. (1995). According to Spellman (2006) using PPE is often essential, but it is generally the last line of defense after engineering controls, work practices and administrative controls. Generally all green brick packers and final brick dispatch participants perform their duties kneeling, G Kandoko, the late Mr. C Kandoko, my best mentor; my father, my aunt; Mrs. Out of the 40 administered questionnaires there were 38 respondents and 2 uncertainties. XY Bricks has two brick making plants which are Plant 1 and Plant 2. It deals with human factors including their capabilities. 1997. Human Ergo 36: 75-80 Putz-Anderson, V., 1988. Green brick packing and final brick dispatching respectively are perform work with hands raised above shoulder heights. References Allread, W. Table 4.4 below shows the results Fig 4.2 The Knowledge of respondents on ergonomic hazards (n=38) illustration not visible in this excerpt CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION 5.1 Common Ergonomic hazards at Beta Holding The ergonomics hazards which were identified included repetition, forceful motions, stationary positions, vibration, tasks that externally paced and work stress. Saunders, M, Lewis, P and Thornhill, A (2009). Research Methods for Business Students - fifth edition, Prentice Hall, New York Schneider, S. According to the International Labor Organization (2005), 160-270 million workers suffer from occupational diseases or accidents every year. The study assessed the ergonomic hazards at XY Bricks, and Sahu, S. This could be an attribute of high production target set by the organization. Johnson, A., and Widayanti, A. (1990). The respondents from the brick cutter show that 0% of them are standing for more than 30 minutes this might be due to the nature of their job which is done while sitting. This is supported in a study by (Pandey and Vats, 2013) where he found that male and female workers in brick industry usually require exerting force with their hands. (2016). From the results of the study it is evidenced that XY Bricks is not an ergonomically safe workplace. S Moyo, my research supervisor, my young brother, friends and fellow students, this is for you. Industrial Hygiene Simplified: A Guide to Anticipation, Recognition, Evaluation, and Control of Workplace Hazards. 3. Ergonomics in developing regions: Needs and applications. According to Hagberg et al., (1995) poor designed tools and handles may be the cause of direct mechanical pressure on the body. Among the most prevalent of the risk factors include force, vibration, repetition, thermal stressors and postures (Kumar, 2001). Order)US\$2,000.00/ Set1 Set(Min. International Encyclopedia of Ergonomics and Human Factors, 21. This approach addresses problems such as attention distribution, decision making, formation of learning skills, and usability of human-computer systems, cognitive aspects of metal load, stress and human errors at work (Canas et al., 2010). The results indicate that all questionnaires Semi structured questionnaires were used to determine ergonomic hazards experienced by employees and to assess if the employees were aware of ergonomic hazards. The study information will also bridge the gap found in Zimbabwe's ergonomic challenges baseline information relative to brick manufacturing industries. CHAPTER FOUR: RESULTS 4.1 Common ergonomic hazards at XY Bricks The results shows that the common ergonomic hazards at XY Bricks include repetition, awkward postures, forceful motions, stationary positions, vibration, tasks that externally paced and work stress. 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