

This document provides a list of typical limitations for common physical injuries.

Neck	Shoulder	Elbow/Forearm	Wrist/Hand
<ul><li>Ensure</li><li>The worker can self- pace and/or take micro breaks</li></ul>	<ul><li>Ensure</li><li>The worker can self-pace and/or take micro breaks</li></ul>	Ensure  • The worker can self- pace and/or take micro breaks	<ul><li>Ensure</li><li>The worker can self- pace and/or take micro breaks</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Limit</li> <li>Activities with arms above shoulder level, including reaching down</li> <li>Activities with lifting and carrying to light or medium loads</li> <li>Hanging weights</li> <li>Ladder climbing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Limit</li> <li>Climbing ladders</li> <li>Activities using arm above shoulder level, including reaching down</li> <li>Activities which require lifting and carrying to light or medium loads</li> </ul>	Limit  Repetitive or sustained gripping, especially where high forces are required  Repetitive elbow bending  The total time spent keyboarding or	<ul> <li>Limit</li> <li>Repetitive gripping, especially where high or sustained forces are needed</li> <li>Lifting and carrying to light or medium loads</li> <li>The total time keyboarding or driving</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Avoid</li> <li>Lifting and carrying with arms above shoulder level</li> <li>Extremes of looking up, down, or over the shoulder, especially if sustained for more than a few seconds</li> </ul>	Avoid  • Holding the arm outstretched for periods especially while holding weights and applying force  • Lifting and carrying with arm above shoulder level	driving  • The use of impact tools (including power tools and hammers)  Avoid  • Hanging weights  • Forearm rotations  • Pressure on the elbow	Avoid  • Extreme postures of the wrist, especially with force

## **Ankle** Low Back Knee **Ensure Ensure Ensure** • The worker can self-pace • The worker can self-pace and/ • The worker can occasionally and/or take micro breaks or take micro breaks elevate the ankle • The worker can self-pace • The worker can change • The worker can occasionally elevate the knee and/or take micro breaks position between walking, standing, and sitting • The worker can frequently Limit change position between Limit • The use of stairs standing, walking, and sitting Walking on uneven ground Avoid Lifting and carrying to light Limit Long periods of standing or or medium loads, depending Walking on uneven ground walking on frequency and postures Avoid Walking on uneven ground Avoid Long periods of standing or Climbing ladders Jarring Deep squatting and walking Repetitive bending Deep squatting, kneeling, or crouching · Activities requiring balancing, Long periods of static crouching standing or sitting · Pivoting of the knee bracing, or running Extreme bending of the back · Participating in activities Twisting of the back requiring bracing, balancing, or running Stair use or ladder climbing

These typical physical limitations are guidelines to help develop an appropriate stay-at-work or return-to-work plan.

## Strength categories for handling loads

National Occupational Classification (NOC) is the nationally accepted reference on occupations in Canada and provides a standardized framework for definitions such as pulling, pushing, lifting and/ or moving objects during the work performed.

The NOC defines strength used in handling loads (e.g. pulling, pushing, lifting and/or moving objects during the work performed) as follows:

Limited: Work activities involve handling loads up to 5 kg

Light: Work activities involve handling loads of 5 kg but less than 10kg

Medium: Work activities involve handling loads between 10 and 20 kg

Heavy: Work activities involve handling loads more than 20 kg