

JOB DEMANDS ANALYSIS

Company: City of Burnaby Location: Works Yard

Job Title: Sidewalks - Form Setter Classification: Regular Duty

Purpose of Activities

The Form Setter builds wood and metal forms for the replacement of concrete sidewalk, curb and gutter, stairs and driveways.

Tools and Equipment

The Form Setter will use the following tools and equipment to perform his duties:

- Clothing Steel Toe boots, ear protection, safety vest, hard hat, leather or lined rubber gloves Single Axle Five-Ton Truck with a dump box, Electric Crane (one truck only)
- Small hand tools (hammer, shovel, saw, bars, brooms, etc.)
- Jack hammer (42 kg), Tamper (two man lift -30 kg/man), Cut Off Saw (39 kg)
- Wheel Barrow (23 kg) empty
- Traffic Control signs, traffic cones, barricades
- Forms (wood and metal); Wood Forms cut lumber to fit 2 X 4, 2 X 8, 2 X 12 up to 10 feet long; Metal forms – 2 X 4, 2 X 8, 2 X 10 all 10 feet long, weigh up to 36 kg, metal and wood stakes

Usual Methods

- 1. Perform the Pre-Trip Inspection of the Five-Ton Single Axle Truck. Grease, top up fluid levels and readjust breaks, check tire pressure, etc.
- 2. Load tools and equipment required for the day (forms, wheelbarrow, jackhammer, tamper, signs, barricades, stakes, etc) in the dump box. Where a jackhammer is required, the Form Setter will back his truck up to a compressor (trailer) and tow it around for the rest of the day. This compressor supplies the air pressure for the jackhammer.**
- Drive to work location.**
- 4. Set up signs and barricades to protect the work crew from vehicle and pedestrian
- 5. Unload tools and equipment from the dump box.



<u>Usual Methods (Continued)</u>

Break and Load

- 1. Take jackhammer off the back of the dump box, uncoil the air hose from the compressor.**
- 2. The Crew (Form Setter and Labourer) alternate breaking the concrete out with the jackhammer. The concrete can be anywhere from 2.5 to 36 cm (one to fourteen inches) thick.**
- 3. After the concrete has been broken into relatively small pieces (2-50 kg), the crew will load the pieces by hand into the dump box. The dump box sides may or may not fold down. In any event, the concrete must be lifted 1.5 to 1.8 metres high to be placed into the dump box.**
- 4. Repeat step 4 until all of the broken concrete has been removed and loaded into the dump box.**
- 5. Use a shovel and broom to clear small debris away from the excavation and throw this material into the dump box.**

Build Form

- 1. After the concrete has been cleared from the work area, the crew will layout the forms around the site.
- 2. The Form Setter will then begin to build the form as required by the work order. Sidewalk forms may range from less than one to up to 60 metres in length and may be up to 36 cm deep. The forms are made of wood or metal. The forms may be built around Catch Basins, water valves or other obstacles. Some obstacles are left in place while others are wrestled into position around the form.
- 3. A hand or power saw is used to cut the forms to length. The forms are held together will nails, stakes or clamps.
- 4. Fill the completed form with gravel. The gravel is dumped into the excavation either with a Five-Ton Truck or by wheelbarrow.
- 5. Spread the gravel (by shovel) around the inside of the form to bring the form to the required elevation.
- 6. Lift the tamper off the back of a truck (Five or half ton) and place it on the inside of the form. Two people are required to lift the tamper.
- 7. Compact the fill material with the tamper to bring the form to the required grade.
- 8. Lift the tamper out of the form and back to the truck.
- 9. Clean work site of any tools, equipment and debris.
- 10. Place barricades around excavation to protect the public from the open area.
- 11. Proceed to the next work site.

The presence of ** indicates non-value added tasks. These are tasks that do not contribute to the stated purpose of the work.

Administrative Issues

The Form Setter works an eight-hour day, Monday to Friday from 0700 a.m. to 1530 with a ten-minute rest period in the morning, a 30-minute lunch break and a ten-minute rest period in the afternoon. The Form Setter is not required to work overtime. The Five Ton Truck is equipped with either an air ride or spring suspension driver's seat, power steering, an automatic or five speed split shift gear box and air brakes. The Form Setter is likely the



most senior on the crew and will supervise one or two Labourers depending on the job. The Form Setter is also required to perform snow removal and flood control duties as the weather indicates.

Activity Demand Variables

These variables are tasks that must be carried out by the employee and are implicitly or explicitly required as objectives of the job.

- Sit to drive and operate the Truck, sander and plow
- Drive the Truck in traffic between Works Yard and work site
- Lift, carry and load tools to the dump box of the truck
- Use jackhammer to break concrete up to 36 cm (14 inches) thick, 60 metres long and three metres wide
- Load by hand broken concrete pieces from the ground to the back of the Five-Ton Truck's Dump Box ((1.5 to 1.8 metres from the ground). Some trucks have a dump box where the sides fold down to allow for easier access.
- Crouch, kneel, bend and stoop to build wood and metal concrete forms
- Crouch, kneel, bend and stoop to grease and perform pre-trip Inspection on Truck every morning
- Reach below and above shoulder height to break and load concrete and build concrete forms
- Reach below right shoulder to operate dump box, sander and plow controls

Worker Decision Variables

These variables are the sub-routines and cognitive/physical decisions made by the worker in carrying out the objectives of the job.

- Lifting technique when lifting, carrying or placing tools, equipment or concrete in or out of the dump box
- Choose body posture when building forms
- The Sidewalk's crew can take turns breaking the concrete with a jackhammer and loading the concrete into the back of the dump box

Accommodative Considerations

- 1. People with injuries to the spine, in any region, may have difficulty with the static and dynamic movements required during the labouring duties associated with form setting and breaking and loading concrete.
- 2. People with shoulder injuries such as rotator cuff tendonitis, bursitis and instability may have difficulty with dynamic and static loading and reaching when setting forms and breaking and loading concrete.
- 3. People with forearm and elbow injuries such as tennis elbow may have difficulty with the repeated jarring from air tool use as well as the static grip forces required during any power or hand tool use when breaking and loading concrete and form setting.
- 4. People with nerve compression injuries in the upper extremities may have difficulty with the repeated and prolonged use of the jackhammer and tamper (compression and vibration).
- 5. People with lower extremity injuries may have difficulty with the constant change of position from standing, to bending, to stooping, to crouching and to kneeling.

Prepared By: Jeffrey J. McGinn, Kinesiologist February 15, 1999



Summary of Stresses

Metabolic Stresses

The aerobic energy systems will provide the major source of energy for the Form Setter. This position requires a moderate to high level of aerobic function specifically when building the wood or metal form. A considerable amount of labouring is required to load or unload tools, equipment and broken concrete to or from the Five-Ton Truck Dump Box. The anaerobic energy system will be required during the heavy labouring tasks of this position (breaking concrete with a jackhammer and loading the broken concrete pieces into the dump box). This energy system will also take over as the primary energy source later in the day as an unfit Form Setter becomes fatigued and the aerobic energy system can no longer supply the required energy.

Structural Stresses

Spine – There are two main risks to the spine from this position. The first deals with the prolonged forward flexed postures encountered by the Form Setter as he builds the concrete forms. These forward flexed postures will occur in flexion, extension, lateral flexion and rotation and most likely while the Form Setter is handling a load (< 1-50 kg). This posture require no activity from the torso musculature, but increases asymmetrical disc compression and passive stretch on the posterior spinal ligaments and disc fibres. This can contribute to disc integrity problems as well as contributing to deconditioning of the torso support musculature. Lateral flexion and/or rotation with or without forward flexion (loaded or unloaded) will significantly increase the shear forces encountered by the discs, fibres and spinal ligaments.

The second risk to the spine will occur during the non-value-added and high risk movements encountered during the breaking and loading of concrete to the Five-Ton Truck Dump Box. Again, the spine will be loaded (<1-50 kg) and moving through all of the above ranges of motion. Loading concrete to the five ton truck dump box will likely require excessive lumbar/thoracic extension to lift the concrete block high enough to clear the edge of the dump box (approximately 1.5-2 metres from the ground). Significant, unnecessary loading of the spine occurs during this task. Use of the jackhammer will also increase the compression forces on the discs.

Shoulders and Upper Extremity—The Form Setter handles extreme static (grip forces) and dynamic (build/strip forms, break and load concrete) loads to perform the tasks required in this position. Compression injuries to the carpal tunnel and overuse injuries to the tendons of the elbow (hammer, jackhammer use) are likely. The static grip required during some tool use will also decrease the blood flow in the upper extremities.

Hips and Lower Extremities – The Form Setter is required to work at many levels as he builds a concrete form. Bending, stopping, crouching and kneeling are all required movements. The ground may be uneven and wet which will decrease the stability of the Labourer as he works in the above positions. It is likely that the Form Setter will be handling a load (<1-50 kg) from these positions as well. Standing on concrete, asphalt and other hard surfaces will increase the compressive forces up through the ankle, knee, and hip and into the spine.



INTERVENTIONS

Recommendations that could be implemented to increase productivity and lessen the risk of injury are listed below:

- 1. Encourage the Form Setter to maintain an increased level of fitness away from work that will focus on cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance and flexibility.
- 2. Risk of injury can be decreased (soft tissue, nerve compression, disc, pinch or crush injuries) and productivity increased by eliminating the breaking and loading of concrete by hand. A Bobcat with a jackhammer and front bucket loader can both break the concrete and load it into the dump box more quickly and safely. This is a non-value added task that slows production and increases the risk of injury to the Form Setter.
- 3. Encourage the Form Setter to ask for assistance when handling heavy metal or wooden forms.
- 4. Store the wooden forms out of the rain to decrease their weight.
- 5. Install a Sidewinder on the back of the Sidewalk Crews Five-Ton Trucks. The Sidewinder will place gravel into the concrete form in a more effective and efficient manner. Presently, the gravel is either dumped (truck or wheelbarrow) into the concrete form and moved by shovel to where it is required.
- 6. A two-trailer system could be used to decrease the manual handling of the concrete forms. The first trailer is loaded with the concrete forms and is used by the Form Setter. The second trailer is used to strip the forms after the concrete has set. This empty trailer is then loaded with concrete forms until it is full. The Form Setter and the Labourer then switch trailers. Presently, the concrete forms are loaded and unloaded each day at the Works Yard, as they are required.
- 7. Provide regular education in effective use of the body and neutral joint positions for this type of work.
- 8. Provide kneepads for the Form Setter for the times he will spend in a kneeling position when setting forms.

Referral: Lana Ho			janiz	zatior	n: City	of B	urnal	ру		Title: Form Setter
Dept.: Public Works			isior	on: Concrete - Sidewa						Contact:
				FR	EQU	ENC.	Y*			Date: February 10, 1999
		R	S					Max.	Usual	
		E	ı	Sel	Low	Mod	High	Weight	Weight	
	PHYSICAL DEMANDS	Q	D					(kg)	(kg)	COMMENTS
		D	Е	1	2	3	4	, ,,	` ` '	
	Lifting - Floor to Knuckle	Х	D				Х	50	<1-50	forms, jackhammer, tools, concrete
	Lifting - Knuckle to Waist	X	D				Х	50	<1-50	forms, jackhammer, tools, concrete
	Lifting - Waist to Shoulder	X	D				Х	50	<1-50	forms, jackhammer, tools, concrete
	Lifting - Over Head	X	D			Х		50		forms, tools, concrete
s	Carrying - With Handles	X	D			Χ		50	<1-50	wheel barrow, tamper
	Carrying - Without Handles	X	D				Х	50	<1-50	forms, tools, jackhammer, concrete
T	Pushing - Upper Extremity	X	D				Х	36		forms, some tool use
R	Pushing - Hip/Leg Assist	X	D				Х	50		forms, concrete, jackhammer, tamper
ΙE	Pulling - Upper Extremity	X	D				Х	36		forms, some tool use
	Pulling - Hip/Leg Assist	X	D				Х	50		forms, concrete, jackhammer, tamper
	Reach - Shoulder or Above	X	D			Х		50		load/unload forms/tools/concrete
T	Reach - Sho. or Above extnd									
1	Reach - Below Shoulder	X	D				Х	50	<1-50	break/load concrete,tool use,build form
' '	Reach - Bel. Shoulder extnd	X	D				X	50		forms, tools, jackhammer, concrete
	Handling	X	D				X	50		forms, tools, jackhammer, concrete
	Gripping	X	D				X	50		forms, tools, jackhammer, concrete
	Fine Finger Movements	X	D			Х		mod.		build forms, some tool use
E	Aerobic (percent)	X					75			eak/load concrete, build form, strip form
	Anaerobic (percent)	X				25	'	jack hammer, break/load concrete		
	High Energy Expenditure	X				X				preak/load concrete
	Low Energy Expenditure	X					Х			eak/load concrete, build form, strip form
<u> </u>	Neck - Static Flexion	X					X			eak/load concrete, build form, strip form
P	Neck - Static Neutral	X				Х	_^			I, walk at work site
Ö	Neck - Static Extension	X					Х			from bend/stoop,crouch,lift to truck
s	Neck - Rotation	X	Е			Х				turn drive, shoulder check
T	Throwing	X				X			•	uck, debris from shovel, forms to truck
Ü	Sitting	X			Х					work site
R	Standing	X					X			concrete, asphalt, grass, gravel, uneven
E	Walking	^								
1	Running/Jumping	 ^			Х					concrete, asphalt, grass, gravel, uneven
+		X			X					down from truck box (1.5m)
O	Climbing - Arms and Legs	X			X					from ground (1.5m), in/out of truck
1	Climbing - Legs Only Bending/Stooping	X			^		Х			sidewalk excavation
		^								rete,jackhammer,build/strip form,tamper
	Crouching	X				X				oad concrete to truck from ground
-	Kneeling	 ^		Х		_ ^			•	oad concrete to truck from ground
+	Crawling	V	Е	^			V	build fo		and apparate should
T	Twisting	X			V		X		•	oad concrete, shovel
Y	Balancing	X			X					of truck box
	Traveling	Х			Х			III CITY T	o work s	oil e
E	Work Alone	-			V			possible	v ot	k aita in front of homes in troffic
	Interact with Public	X			Х	\ \ <u>\</u>				k site, in front of homes, in traffic
	Operate Equip/Machinery	X				Х		,		amper, saw, truck dump box
<u>+ -</u>	Irregular/Extended Hours	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		NI	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			day-Friday,2X10 min.break,30 min.lunch
* Frequency Legend 1 = Seldom; Not Daily 2 = Low Daily Activity; < 1hr 3 = Moderate Demand; Repetition 1 - 3 hrs daily 4 = High Frequency Demand; Repetition > 3 hrs daily										
3 =			s nrs)/ T	4 = 1	⊣ign ⊦re		Demand; Repetition > 3 hrs daily
	The following shading denotes a HIGH RISK TASK: Modifications should be considered									

REQD is marked with an X if the particular demand or category is relevant to the purpose of the job.

SIDE refers to the side or limb required to execute a task. If it is marked **E**, it indicates either side, the most common choice is listed first. **D** refers to dominant and **B** to both sides.

PJDC-Form Setter

Referral:				zatior	ո։			Title: see 1st page header		
Dept.:		Div	isior					Contact:		
PHYSICAL DEMANDS				FREQUENCY*			Y*	Date:		
		R E Q D	S I D E	Sel.	Low 2	Mod.	High 4	COMMENTS		
	Hearing - Conversations	X	-	'		X		Labourers, Concrete Finisher, Foreman, public		
P E R C E P T I O N W	Hearing - Other Sounds	X				X		vehicles in traffic, jackhammer, truck, tamper		
	Vision - Far	X					X	jack hammer, break/load concrete, build form, strip form		
	Vision - Near	 ^					<u> </u>			
	Vision - Colour	X			Х			traffic lights		
	Vision - Depth	X			<u> </u>		Х	build/strip forms, jackhammer, level fill in form		
	Perception - Spatial	X						move about at work site, in traffic, tools/equipment		
	Perception - Form	X				Х		types/sizes of lumber, wood/metal forms		
	Feeling (Tactile)	X					Х	jackhammer/tamper use,build/strip forms		
	Reading	X	\vdash		Х			work site locations, street signs		
	Writing	X			X			job reports		
	Speech	X				Х		Labourers, Concrete Finisher, Foreman, public		
	Inside Work	X			Х			drive to work site in cab of truck		
	Outside Work	X	\vdash		<u> </u>		X	build/strip/labourer at form in all weather conditions		
	Hot Conditions >25 deg. C	X	\vdash	Х				spring, summer, fall		
	Cold Conditions <10 deg.C	X	\vdash	X				fall, winter, spring		
	Humid	X	\vdash	X				wet, rainy weather conditions		
	Dust	X	\vdash	^		Х		concrete dust, gravel fill for sidewalk		
l	Vapor Fumes	^	\vdash			^	X	traffic fumes, diesel fumes from compressor		
	Hazardous Machines	X	\vdash			Х	^			
l		X	\vdash	Х		^		jackhammer, tamper, trucks vehicles in traffic		
IX.	Proximity to Moving Object Noise	X	\vdash				X			
Е	Electrical Hazard	 ^	\vdash					jackhammer, tamper, trucks, ear protection required		
	Sharp Tools	X	\vdash				Х	agus naile adaga of wood/matal forms broken congrete		
V	Radiant/Thermal Energy	X	\vdash	Х			^	saw, nails, edges of wood/metal forms, broken concrete sun burn during hot weather		
V	Slippery Conditions	X	\vdash	X				ground conditions during wet weather		
	Vibration and Related	X				Х		jackhammer, tamper use		
Ö	Chemical Irritants	^						Jackilaniner, tamper use		
N	Organic Substances	Х	\vdash	Х				possibly dog feces at work site		
	Medical Waste	X	\vdash	X				possibly needles at work site		
	Blood Products	 ^	\vdash	^				possibly fleedles at work site		
	Congested Worksite	X	\vdash	Х				depends on location of work site		
NT	Lighting - Direct	^	\vdash				Х	•		
	Lighting - Direct	X	<u> </u>	Х				sun light, day light		
		+^	\vdash				-	day light		
	Lighting - Adjustable Lighting - Fluorescent		\vdash							
			<u> </u>							
	Lighting - Incandescent	-	\vdash	V				depends on time of day and location or work site		
* [-	Lighting - Shadows etc.	X 1 =	0.01	X	Not	Doilse	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	depends on time of day and location or work site Low Daily Activity; < 1hr		
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For detailed descriptions of each of the different categories, please refer to the reference guide or inquire with Human Effort at 1-888-4EFFORT

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