



WHSCC
All Accidents are Preventable

Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation
Commission of New Brunswick

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Hand-arm vibration syndrome

Every day, thousands of New Brunswick workers are exposed to hand/arm vibration. Exposure to excessive vibration can result in vibration related injuries and diseases such as vibration white finger, Raynaud's phenomenon and carpal tunnel syndrome. In extreme cases, these injuries and diseases can even lead to permanent impairment of the hands and arms. The adverse effect produced by exposure to vibration is called hand-arm vibration syndrome (HAVS).

The injuries caused by vibration can result in both human and financial costs. Fortunately, they are preventable.

What is hand/arm vibration?

Vibration can be explained as the back and forth motion produced by objects such as tools, machinery and equipment. It has two components:

- frequency (or repeat rate), and
- amplitude (or displacement).

Some objects vibrate by design, such as jackhammers and sanders, while others vibrate due to defects or malfunctioning.

When a worker uses or handles a vibrating object, the vibration is transmitted to the hands and arms – resulting in "hand/arm vibration." Both frequency and amplitude play a role in the injury process.

Who is at risk?

Any person who operates powered equipment with high frequency vibration or high impact (such as chainsaws, grinders, jackhammers, impact wrenches, or sanders) for extended periods, is at risk of hand/arm vibration. Smokers are at greater risk than non-smokers.

Sectors and occupations most at risk include:

- construction – demolition and trades
- mining – rock bolters and drillers
- automotive repairs – auto mechanics
- forestry – chainsaw and brush saw operators
- foundry/smelter – furnace operators
- manufacturing industry – labourers

What are the symptoms of HAVS?

The symptoms of HAVS include numbness, tingling, finger blanching, decreased hand sensation and dexterity, and decreased grip strength.



An affected person might initially notice one finger that will start to go white (blanching) along with a prickling and tingling sensation. With continued hazardous exposure, the condition may gradually progress to involve fingers of both hands. There may be a loss of the sense of touch in the hands and simple tasks, such as buttoning a shirt, may become difficult.

Attacks are usually triggered by cold temperatures or contact with cold liquids or solids.

Cold weather and smoking are important aggravating factors. Both increase the risk of HAVS and may precipitate an attack.

Degrees and symptoms of HAVS

Grade	Description
Mild	Occasional attacks affecting only the tips of one or more fingers
Moderate	Occasional attacks affecting the tips and knuckles of most fingers
Severe	Frequent attacks affecting all sections of most fingers
Very severe	As in the severe stage, but with skin alterations in the fingertips

How can HAVS affect your health?

Continuous exposure to excessive vibration will result in constriction of blood vessels in the hand/arm, thus reducing or cutting off blood supply to fingers and hands. The reduction in blood supply will cause numbness, blanching and tingling effects.

HAVS may also have a neurological component, with impaired function of the nerves of the upper limb producing symptoms similar to carpal tunnel

syndrome. There may also be a musculoskeletal component resulting in stiffness of the joints of the hands and wrists.

It has been found that the amount of damage to the blood vessels is proportional to the duration of the exposure and the intensity of the vibration. The process is slow and cumulative. Once the condition has arisen, continued hazardous vibration exposure increases the risk of permanent injury and significant loss of hand functions. Cessation of hazardous vibration exposure generally halts progression of the condition and improvement can be expected in up to 40% of cases.

Preventive measures

Identify the jobs or occupations that require the use of powered hand tools.

Evaluate the extent of use of the equipment, with regard to the duration and intensity of vibration.

Determine if there are any workers showing HAVS symptoms.

If vibration is found to be a concern, develop a code of practice for the use of tools, equipment or machinery. The code of practice should include, but not be limited to, the following items:

- Selection of tools (purchase of anti-vibration tools, selection of the proper tool for the job, etc.).
- Alternative tools and methods for certain jobs (such as hydraulic tools in place of vibratory tools).
- Information and training to workers in the proper use and handling of tools and equipment and in the recognition of HAVS symptoms.
- Mandatory rest periods (10 minutes or more every hour) for vibratory tool operators.
- Regular inspections and maintenance of equipment.
- Selection and use of anti-vibration gloves.
- Pre-placement and periodic medical evaluations of workers exposed to vibration.

Workers who suffer from an advanced stage of HAVS should be removed permanently from the exposure. If exposure is continued, many cases can progress to a permanent disability.

Exposure standards

In New Brunswick, General Regulation 91-191 of the OHS Act requires the use of the 1997 American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) for exposure of hand-arm to vibration.

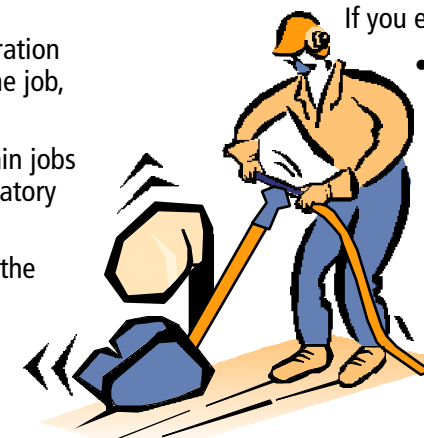
ACGIH TLVs

Total daily exposure	Acceleration
4-8 hours	4 m/s ²
2-4 hours	6 m/s ²
1-2 hours	8 m/s ²
Less than 1 hour	12 m/s ²

Where to get assistance?

If you experience symptoms:

- notify your supervisor and your joint health and safety committee.
- seek medical attention for your symptoms. The medical practitioner may remove you from further exposure if your condition is advanced.



For more information, contact
WHSCC Prevention Services at
(506) 453-2467 or
1 800 442-9776.