



5-minute safety talk

Office Traps

An accident in the office can be just as painful and costly as an accident in the plant. Broken bones are painful and cost just as much to treat whether they're sustained in an office fall or plant fall.

In either case, insurance costs, medical and hospital bills and lost wages are involved. Of course, several indirect costs must be added to direct accident costs, including lost time by co-workers who leave their work areas to help the victim or just to see what is happening, work disruption while a replacement is trained, and retraining of the victim if he or she cannot perform a previous job assignment.

Falls are the most common office accident, accounting for the greatest number of disabling injuries. In fact, office workers are twice as likely to suffer a fall as nonoffice workers.

There are many different reasons why employees fall while on the job. They could fall while walking, climbing ladders and stairs, and even while sitting in chairs. People can trip over telephone and electrical cords, open desk and file drawers, loose or worn carpeting and rugs, debris, and equipment and packages left in aisles "just for a moment."

In California, an office worker stood up to walk away from her desk and struck her right shinbone on a lower desk drawer that was open about three inches. She was thrown off balance and fell, breaking her left shoulder. She was off work for three months.

That was not a freak accident. Almost as common are employees who straighten up suddenly from a stooped position and bang their head into an open upper drawer.

Pulling out two file drawers at once can cause the cabinet to topple. Even one drawer can do it if the file isn't bolted securely, if all the heavy material is stored in the top drawer, or if an employee stands on a lower drawer.

To avoid these types of accidents: use one drawer at a time, open it only as far as necessary, and close it when finished. However, do not slam the drawer shut. Many fingers have been smashed by a slammed drawer. Use the handle.

Bumping into sharp burrs and corners on metal filing cabinets and furniture can cause injuries as well as tear or damage clothing. File rough metal edges or corners, cover them with electrical or duct tape, or arrange furniture so corners are out of the traffic pattern.

Small index card files, calculators, staplers and other portable office equipment should not be placed near the edge of desks, filing cabinets, or tables. They could be bumped or jarred over the edge, striking anyone standing or sitting between them and the floor.

Boxes, paper, and other materials stacked on top of cabinets, files, lockers, etc. can cause landslide problems. When a folder that is halfway down the stack is needed, someone may try to pull it out without moving the top materials. Unfortunately, too often everything in the pile will come tumbling down.

Or, if something on top of the stack is needed, an employee may decide to substitute a chair for a ladder. The resulting fall can involve both the employee and the mountain of paper and material. If a wheeled swivel chair serves as the ladder, the fall may be preceded by short flight across the room. **Solution:** Store materials inside cabinets, files, and lockers — never on top. Keep the piles neat and labeled. Use a stepstool or ladder to reach top shelves in high cabinets.

Strains and back injuries from improper lifting, unexpected twisting, jerking or overexertion often disable office workers. Learn and follow proper lifting techniques and always get help with heavy or awkward loads.

Office fires can be as deadly and job-consuming as plant blazes. Know your nearest fire escape route, and where and how to use or activate the fire alarm system and firefighting equipment.

Observe strict housekeeping standards and store flammable substances in listed safety containers in locked fireproof cabinets. Matches and smoking material must be confined to approved smoking areas and extinguished before being discarded in proper receptacles.

Office safety is everyone's responsibility. Everyone should develop an interest in following safe practices both on and off the job and in correcting unsafe conditions.

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