

SAFETY PAGE

By H. E. NEWBURY, Safety Director



The accident experience for the first three months of 1946, proves beyond a doubt that minor injuries, through safe practices, can and should be greatly decreased.

A total of 842 cases received treatment in First Aid during the above period, and were classified as follows:

Handling Objects (3 lost time)	214
Use of Hand Tools	108
Machine Injuries	59
Slips and Falls	29
Eye Cases (All types)	67
Burns (All Types)	94
Plant Truck Cases (1 lost time)	6
Striking Against Objects	153
Splinter Cases	59
Misc. Cases	53

It is true that with the exception of the 4 lost-time cases shown above, and the amputation of the first joint of an index finger, the majority of the remaining cases were of a very minor nature. However, several cases bordered on the major type and could easily have been rather serious.

Forty-three and five-tenths per cent of the total cases treated were caused by handling objects and striking against objects. These two classifications usually account for approximately 40 per cent of all cases treated, and can only be eliminated through the use of safe practices.

The use of hand tools accounted for approximately 13 per cent of total cases during the first quarter of this year, and 95 per cent of these injuries were to the hands and fingers. When we stop to consider that our fingers are our WAGE EARNERS, we must realize how important it is that we protect them in every way possible.

Injuries can be prevented . . . Won't you do your part by observing safe practices?



Good Housekeeping Is Most Vital To Every Program

FIRST AID FACTS THAT EVERY-ONE SHOULD KNOW ABOUT

SMALL WOUNDS OF THE SKIN (even the slight ones). Put a little germicide* directly into the cut to prevent infection. (Prior washing is not advised unless expertly done.) Cover with bandage until healed. If the wound later gets sore or swollen, report promptly to a doctor.

LARGE WOUNDS AND PUNCTURE WOUNDS (from nails, splinters, etc.). Apply the first aid germicide and dressing but also send injured to a doctor immediately.

MINOR BURNS OR SCALDS. Apply burn ointment or oil, cover with bandage until healed. Chemical burns should first be rinsed in water promptly and very thoroughly.

EXTENSIVE BURNS OR SCALDS. Get rid of the heat as quickly as possible. Use water if necessary, especially with sticky, hot substances like candy. If the clothing is on fire, stop the injured from running and lay him flat on the floor while you quench or smother the fire. Cover burned area with burn ointment* or any available oil and bandage. Send injured promptly to a hospital.

PARTICLES IN EYE. Rinse in water promptly and very thoroughly, then send injured to a doctor.

BRUISES AND SPRAINS. Apply cold water packs for an hour or so to limit the swelling and then hot water packs to reduce the swelling. Sprains may also be rubbed with liniment.* If pain or swelling is severe, send injured to a doctor.

BROKEN BONES. Leave injured lying quiet and comfortable until doctor or ambulance arrives. Don't move, injured unless broken part is splinted to prevent further injury.

SEVERE BLEEDING FROM A LIMB. Quickly wrap a cord (tourniquet) around the limb at next joint above wound just tight enough to stop bleeding. For hand, apply cord at wrist; for foot at ankle; for forearm at elbow; for lower leg at knee; for upper arm at arm pit; for upper leg at groin. Send injured to a doctor.

BLEEDING FROM BODY OR SCALP. Bind a gauze pad directly over the wound. Send injured to a doctor.

SEVERE BLOW ON HEAD (causing unconsciousness or bleeding from ears or mouth). Leave injured lying quiet with collar open, until a doctor or ambulance arrives.

SUNSTROKE (body hot and feverish). Keep injured lying down in cool place. Apply ice packs to head and cold applications to other parts of body, until a doctor or am-

Keep Workplace Clean And Tidy

Much has been said in the past about good housekeeping, and how the prevention of personal injuries depends on a clean and orderly workplace.

Good Housekeeping also means Cleanliness. It is of utmost importance to each of us, that we have safe and sanitary conditions under which to work. Our personal welfare depends on the two all-important items above, and who can be more instrumental in seeing that we have such conditions, than those of us who are on the job day in and day out?

Hardly a day passes in our First Aid Station, that injuries are not treated that were due directly to **Poor Housekeeping.** Such injuries as bumping against trucks, cartons, or materials, that have been left in walkways; turned ankles, due to stepping on various items left on the floor; slips and falls, due to grease or oil underfoot; and stumbling over lumber and other materials that protrude onto walkways or platforms.

Too, numerous non-injury accidents are caused by **Poor Housekeeping,** and often result in damage to equipment and materials. Such items are very costly, and can only be eliminated through the co-operation of every one of us.

Let's all resolve now to follow the two safe, practice rules listed below.

1. "A Place For Everything—And Everything In Its Place."
2. "If It Doesn't Belong On The Floor, Pick It Up."

Beware Of Sunburn

GET SUN-TAN GRADUALLY. There is little excuse for taking the chance of a serious burn that will put you flat on your back in agonizing discomfort.

Expose yourself to the sun for short periods at a time until your skin has a chance to adjust itself or, in other words, until nature protects you with a good coat of tan.

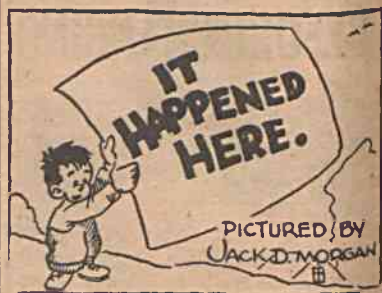
A good coating of "sunburn" oil or ointment, well rubbed in, before exposing yourself will help to prevent burning.

In case of a moderately severe burn, treat it by applying any good soothing ointment such as one of the standard burn ointments obtainable at any drug store. A 5 per cent solution of tannic acid, made fresh, or bicarbonate of soda is also good.

balance arrives.

HEAT EXHAUSTION (body cold and clammy). Keep injured lying down and apply moderate heat to entire body, until doctor or ambulance arrives.

*Only drugs sold by reputable manufacturers should be selected for first aid work; preferably those approved by American Medical Association.



Employee's foot badly bruised when struck by shaft that he was pulling out of roll of paper.

SUGGESTION: Eliminate any undue haste, and be sure you have a firm grip on any material you are handling."



Employee had badly infected finger, due to wire scratch not being treated at time it occurred.

SUGGESTION: Have all minor injuries treated at once. Every scratch or puncture is "Open For Infection," and should not be neglected.



On several occasions, such tools as shown above have caused injuries here in our plant. A wrench slipped off of a nut and struck a person in the face . . . A chip of steel embedded itself in the muscle of employee's arm.

SUGGESTION: For your own protection, be sure your working tools are not chipped, mushroomed, or badly worn.