

22—Non-Employee Accident Prevention

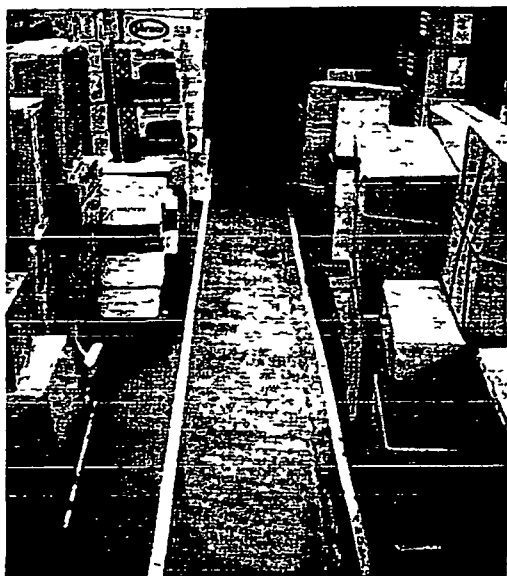


FIG 22-3—Permanent aisles and passageways should be appropriately marked. Stock must be kept out of aisles and fire lanes.

Courtesy Macy's, Jamaica

Identifying the Hazard

Some accident prevention measures may be demanding of time, extensive in execution, and costly. Some problems even require surveillance with sophisticated electronic monitoring equipment such as closed circuit television. Some operations have recorded computerized print-outs of entry into restricted areas. These report and pinpoint danger areas of unauthorized entry in which the party could be injured by virtue of contact with high voltage, construction in progress, and areas of restricted passage.

When the hazard exists because of poor illumination, poor identification, or bad visibility or possible camouflage, highlight the hazard by placing prominent designs at eye level on glass doors and panels or by highlighting areas of poor contrast. Doors should be provided with handle and kick plate protection panels. Glass panels should be highlighted for best possible visibility. Make sure that there are no obstacles in the reception areas such as furniture or plants too close to the normal traffic pattern, telephone cords or

lamp cords that could be tripped over, and sharp objects on or near the reception desk. Avoid the use of glass (and remove any broken glass) to cover the top of reception desks, tables, et cetera.

Displays, counters, and exhibit areas offer their own brand of hazard. For example, unprotected display hooks at eye level or below can be extremely dangerous. Make sure that display cases, racks, and cabinets are in good repair and do not have projections. Make sure all stock is safely contained and safely displayed (such as not being stacked too high).

Demonstrations of do-it-yourself shop or kitchen equipment require careful attention. Electrical and mechanical equipment should be safeguarded to protect employees and customers.

Buildings, furniture, and fixtures can be sources of injury. They should be inspected regularly to find hazards that may have developed since the previous inspection. Aisles, pedestrian lanes, exits, and stairs should be unobstructed and free of tripping and stum-



FIG 22-4—An effective warning sign like this helps prevent public and employee falls due to spillage.