

Slips, Trips, and Falls

Slips, trips and falls may seem like small hazards, however, for some employees these hazards could be deadly. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, over 1,000 workers die each year as a result of a slip, trip, or fall and countless other mild or serious injuries resulting in days away from work. In the construction industry, slips, trips, and falls account for 37 percent of all fatal injuries on a job site.

TOPICS of DISCUSSION
Managing Your Safety and Health
Case Study Incorporation
Background and Statistics
What is the difference between a Slip, Trip, and Fall?
Slip, Trip, and Fall – Factors
Your Slip, Trip, and Fall Hazards
OSHA Regulations
Benefits of Controlling Slip, Trip, and Fall Hazards
Roles and Responsibilities
Controlling Slips, Trips, and Falls
What to Do After a Slip, Trip, or Fall Incident
Questions and Comments





Questions for You

•	Have you ever slipped? Tripped? Fell?
•	Did you get hurt?
	Was it serious?
	What part of your body struck the lower level first?
•	How far did you fall?
	What did you fall on?
	Do any of these questions/answers matter? Why or why not?

Prevention versus Protection

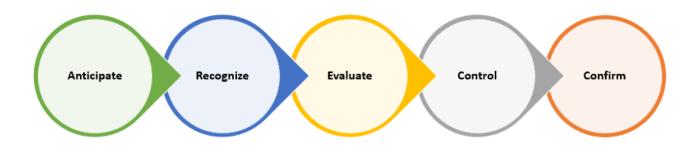
Prevention:	
Protection:	
Protection:	
How do you prevent a slip, trip, or fall?	





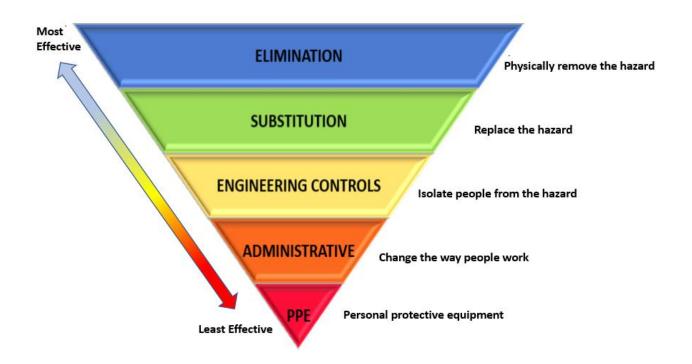
Safety and Health Program







Hierarchy of Controls



Case Study Application

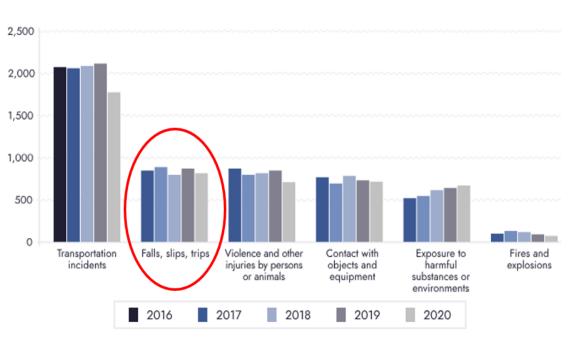




What do you think is happening here?



Statistics



Fatal work injuries by major event or exposure, 2016-2020

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

At Home and Work in U.S.

- Over 1,000,000 Americans suffer a slip, trip, or fall injury annually
- Over 17,000 slip, trip, and fall deaths annually
- Over 2,000 people need emergency medical care daily from a slip, trip, or fall incident

In U.S. Workplaces

- Over 200,000 workers suffer a slip, trip, or fall injury annually
- Over 750 slip, trip, and fall deaths annually
- Over 2,500 slip, trip, or fall incidents daily



Slips, Trips, and Falls

What is a slip?
 What is a trip?
 What is a fall?

Friction

 Pushing Force

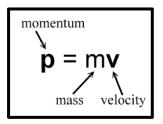
 Motion

 Pushing Force

 Friction

Momentum

As an object falls, it picks up speed. The increase in speed leads to an increase in the amount of air resistance. Eventually, the force of air resistance becomes large enough to balance the force of gravity.



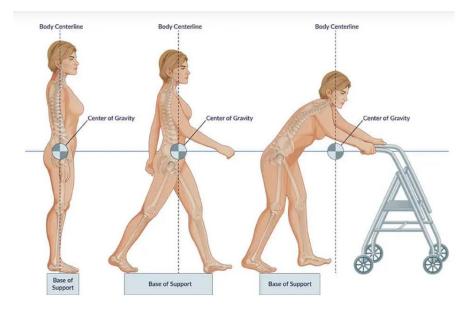
Gravity

A force which tries to pull two objects toward each other

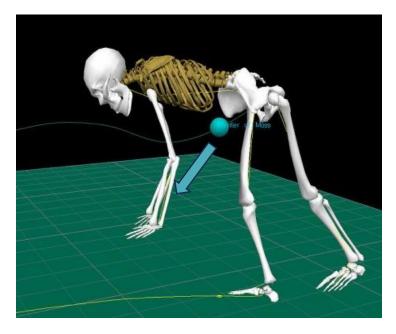




Center of Gravity



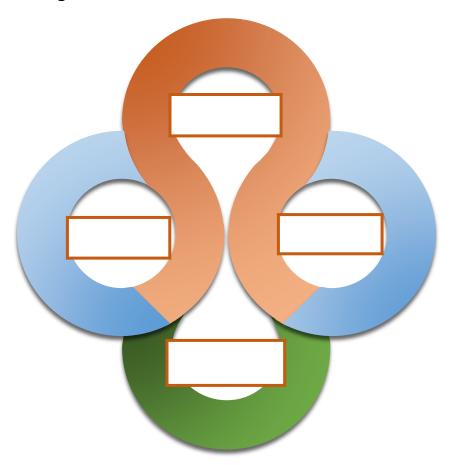
Where is Your Center of Gravity Going in a Fall?



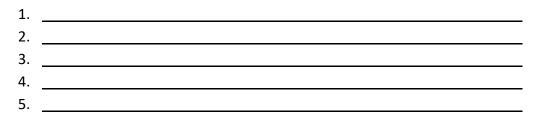


You and Your Working Environment

Label the Diagram:



Identify 5 slip, trip, and fall hazards in your workplace





WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?
Contraction of the second		



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?
Capacity 200 lbs.		



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?
WOMAN FALLS WHELE TEXTING AND WALKING INVALUESES WOMAN FALLS WHELE TEXTING WOMAN FALLS		
WORKING ON PUBLIC WORKS		



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?



WHY DOES THIS EXIST?	HAZARD/S?	CORRECTIVE ACTION/S?



OSHA Regulations

29 CFR 1910 Subpart D Walking-Working Surfaces 1910.22 General Requirements

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
1910.22(a) <i>Surf</i>	ace conditions. The employer must ensure:
1910.22(a)(1)	All places of employment, passageways, storerooms, service rooms, and walking-working surfaces are kept in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition.
1910.22(a)(2)	The floor of each workroom is maintained in a clean and, to the extent feasible, in a dry condition. When wet processes are used, drainage must be maintained and, to the extent feasible, dry standing places, such as false floors, platforms, and mats must be provided.
1910.22(a)(3)	Walking-working surfaces are maintained free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects, loose boards, corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice.
1910.22(b)	<i>Loads</i> . The employer must ensure that each walking-working surface can support the maximum intended load for that surface.
1910.22(c)	<i>Access and egress</i> . The employer must provide, and ensure each employee uses, a safe means of access and egress to and from walking-working surfaces.







1926.250(a)(2)(ii)

Employers shall conspicuously post maximum safe load limits of floors within buildings and structures, in pounds per square foot, in all storage areas, except when the storage area is on a floor or slab on grade.

STANDARD	DESCRIPTION
1910.22(d) Insp	ection, maintenance, and repair. The employer must ensure:
1910.22(d)(1)	Walking-working surfaces are inspected, regularly and as necessary, and maintained in a safe condition;
1910.22(d)(2)	Hazardous conditions on walking-working surfaces are corrected or repaired before an employee uses the walking-working surface again. If the correction or repair cannot be made immediately, the hazard must be guarded to prevent employees from using the walking-working surface until the hazard is corrected or repaired; and
1910.22(d)(3)	When any correction or repair involves the structural integrity of the walking-working surface, a qualified person performs or supervises the correction or repair



Other OSHA – Subpart D Regulations

1910 Subpart D - Walking-Working Surfaces

- 1910.21 Scope and definitions.
- 1910.22 General requirements.
- 1910.23 Ladders.
- 1910.24 Step bolts and manhole steps.
- 1910.25 Stairways.
- 1910.26 Dockboards.
- 1910.27 Scaffolds and rope descent systems.
- 1910.28 Duty to have fall protection and falling object protection.
- 1910.29 Fall protection systems and falling object protection-criteria and practices.
- 1910.30 Training requirements.

Do You Have A Distracted Walking Policy?





Preventing Slips, Trips, and Falls

Benefits

- Increase productivity
- Prevent injuries and illnesses
- Reduce workers' compensation costs
- Improve morale
- Improvements in facilities, processes, and services
- To be effective, management must support this process

Responsibilities

- Managers
- Supervisors
- Employees
- Contractors
- The Public

Your Workers

- Job titles
- Job descriptions
- Work locations
- Points of access

The Public

- Structures
- Buildings
- Bridges
- Schools
- Roads



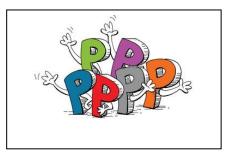
- Environment
- Tools of trade
- Equipment
- Footwear
- Areas of congregation
- Transfer station
- Playgrounds
- Beaches
- Parks



Your Town

- Facilities
- Buildings
- Roads
- Parks
- Towers
- Tanks
- Structures
- Inspections
- Observations
- Work practices
- Housekeeping
- Material storage
- Floor maintenance
- Footwear
- More!

What are the Six P's? Do they exist within your Town, City, or Municipality?



What do you have in place within your town, city, or municipality to prevent and/or control slips, trips, and falls?





Prevention and Control of Slips, Trips, and Falls

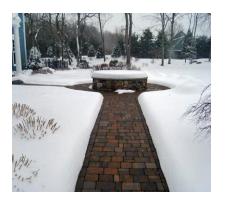


USE

SEE OTHER SIDE





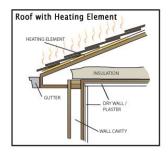






	S.	Homeowner	**
STREETS	TRAILS & PARKWAY SIDEWALKS	RESIDENTIAL SIDEWALKS	SNOW FACTS
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A Slip, Trip, or Fall Occurs – What Next?

- Identify the incident
- Evaluate the situation
- Is the scene safe to enter?
- Communicate to necessary personnel
- Render aid, if trained and as needed
- Secure and document scene
- Incident investigation

