

CES Seminar Slips Trips and Falls

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The role of PCBUs

PCBUs must manage the health and safety risks associated with slips and trips,

This involves a systematic approach to:

- identify hazards
- if necessary, assess the risks associated with these hazards implement and maintain risk control measures
- review risk control measures.

There are various ways to control the risk of slips and trips, listed below in order of their effectiveness

Slips, Trips and falls

Thousands of people do it every year

MSD injuries

Cuts, bruises, fractures, dislocations and head injuries

Slip

A person loses traction with the surface.

Trips

A person catches something or an object not easily noticed

Falls

Result from a slip or trip but also from a height, stairs, curbs, fall into a hole

Common slip hazards include:

- spills of liquid or solid material
- wet cleaning methods
- wind-driven rain or snow through doorways
- a sudden change in floor surface, for example joins between carpet and polished timber
- change from wet to dry surface
- dusty and sandy surfaces
- the incline of a ramp
- loose or bumpy flooring
- low light levels use of unsuitable footwear.

Common trip hazards include:

- ridges in floors or carpets,
- worn floor coverings or broken tiles,
- potholes and cracks in floors
- changes in floor level
- thresholds and doorstops
- floor sockets and phone jacks
- cables from power extension units
- loads that obstruct vision
- obstacles in traffic area



Identify the root cause.

What has happened:

Slip, trip or fall

When has it happened: time of day, day of week, what activities were happening at the time

What was the cause of the event: running, wet, uneven, crowded, slope, height of step,

What actions was taken: cleaned up, fixed, light levels, design considerations, footwear

- **Why**
- **How**
- **What**
- **Where**
- **When**

All questions that need to be considered
Can they be answered

What is the Risk?

The Human Factor

- Time of the day
- Day of the week
- Which term is it
- What else is going on?

All have an influence on a person and actions

Controls

- Floor surface and condition
- Lighting levels
- Design of stairs
- Drainage
- Pathways
- Storage of material



What is the floor covering?

- Floor surface
- Wax
- Carpet edges
- Concrete
- Wood
- Steel
- Rubber
- Vinyl
- Cork



Controls

- Who wears heels??
- What are we needing to do
- What can be done



Where is the risk and what is the level of risk



- **Review**
- **Consider**
- **Evaluate**

- What is functional and practicable, change of surface, change material,

- **Human factor**

Summary

- Notification of the conditions around us is the responsibility of all
- A Consistent framework will help to secure the health and safety of workers
- The management of the potential source of harm and the reduction of risk of harm to all is needed
- Reasonably practicable programme
- Consultation, coordination and cooperation

Thank you for joining me today

Questions?