



Sovereign

RISK SOLUTIONS LTD

Slips, Trips & Falls

Mike Cowburn
CMIOSH CEng MIMMM

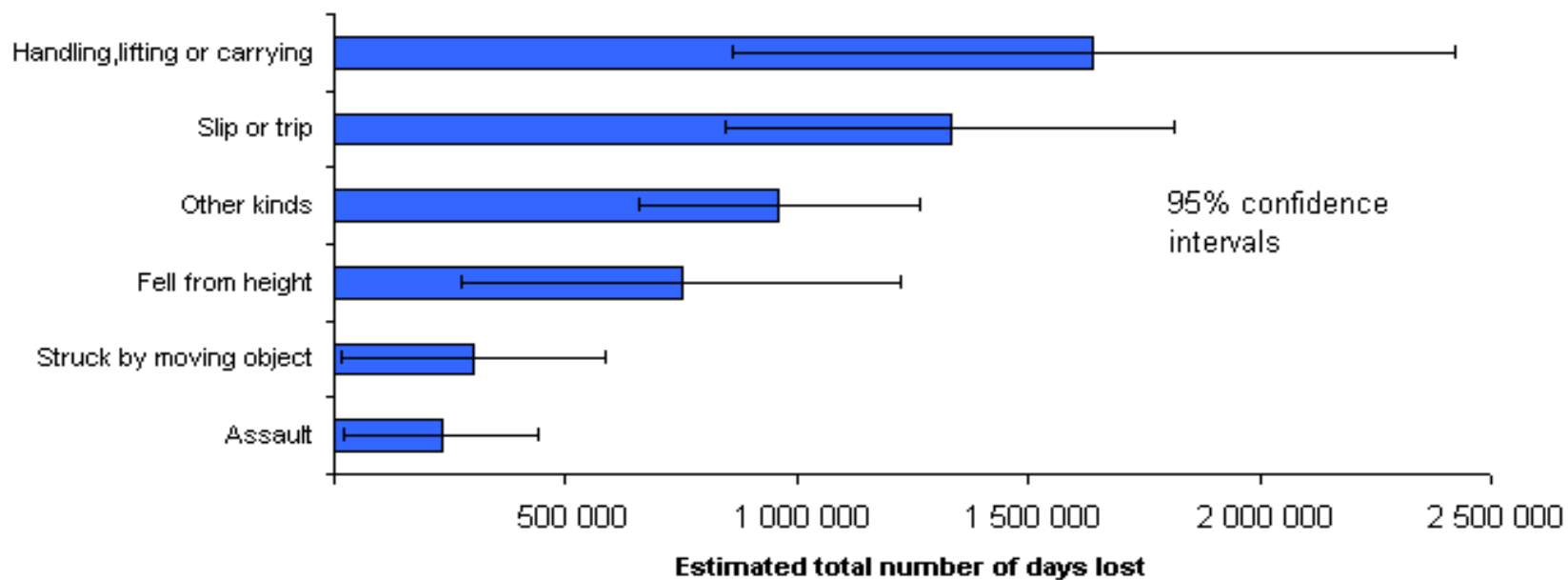




- HSE figures relative to the UK: In 2012 / 2013
- Falls from height were the most common cause of fatalities, accounting for one third of fatal injuries to workers (31%). (RIDDOR)
- Slips, trips and falls (STF) were the most common cause of major injuries to employees, with falls from height the next most common. (RIDDOR)
- STFs were responsible for more than half of all major (56%) and almost a third of over seven day (31%) injuries to employees, making up 37% of all reported injuries to employees. (RIDDOR)



Estimated number of working days lost 2012/13



Industry Sectors



Industries Potentially Vulnerable to STF Accidents

Food Production / Preparation

Catering & Hospitality

Retail Industry

Drinks Industry

Rail & Underground

Engineering / Surface coating (grit blast, powder coating)

Civil Engineering

Construction / Housing Development

Mining & Tunneling

Primary Causation



Adverse weather

Leaks or spillages

Ill timed response to spillages

Incompatible floor surfaces to the product or process

Worn or damaged floor surfaces inc pot holes

Undulations or changes in level

Facing lips (+25mm local authority guidance)

Poor hygiene / housekeeping standards

Ineffective cleaning regimes

Wrong type of cleaning product

Inappropriate or incorrectly worn footwear

Inappropriate behavior (running, carrying)

High Profile Cases



A Commis chef working in a hotel kitchen walked past a deep fat fryer when carrying vegetables, slipped and plunged his arm into the hot fat.



A 16 year old working in a fast food outlet slipped plunging her arm into a deep fat fryer.

High Profile Cases



Supermarket fined after slip and fall incident resulted in a fractured skull from water leaking from a chiller cabinet.



The Obvious Risk



Offices



Trailing cables – Trip hazard

The Obvious Risk



Grit blasting



Loose grit becomes extremely slippery under-foot

The Obvious Risk



Bakery



Flour on ceramic floor tiles

The Obvious Risk



Drinks Industry



Process water spilled onto floor and not removed quickly

The Obvious Risk



Meat Industry



Meat dropped onto a vinyl floor surface becomes extremely slippery.

The Obvious Risk



Construction Industry



Extremely poor housekeeping along a scaffold walkway is dicing with death especially as there are no toe boards or brick guards present.

The Obvious Risk



Housing Development Industry



Typical good standards as imposed by Avant Homes

Floor Surfaces



Type of Floor Surfaces

Concrete, Timber, Ceramic, Vinyl, Marble, Carpet, Metal, Terazzo, Stone

Compounding Factors

Transition between surfaces (grid to smooth)

Ill placed or loose matting

Cleaning products / polishing

Adverse weather: ice, snow or rain

Other contaminants: ingresses of mud, leaves or similar

Inclines / declines / ramps / step overs / obstructions

Footfall (volume, age profile & demographics)

Consumption of alcohol

Human behavior

Floor Surfaces



Hotel entrance



The strategic placement of weather mats is paramount including the prevention of gaps between

Floor Surfaces



Engineering workshop



Metal floor covering with swarf and cutting oil present

Floor Surfaces



Engineering workshop – Remedial actions



Improved housekeeping also the inlay of welded anti-slip treads.

Compounding Factors



Engineering Workshop



Oil / grease drips from machinery

Compounding Factors



Woodworking



Sawdust spillage around a rip saw & planer

Compounding Factors



Maintenance workshops



Combination of slippery floor surface & open inspection pit

Compounding Factors



Maintenance workshops



Effective protection set around an open inspection pit

Compounding Factors



Furniture Retail



Strategic siting of displays (age and demographics)

Compounding Factors



Catering & Hospitality



Deep fat fryers

Risk Control Measures



Effective design and installation

Slip resistance testing (Satra)

Practical risk assessment with employee involvement

Training and education (initial and periodic)

Establishing and maintaining standards also discipline

Winter / adverse weather precautions

Incident investigation, analyses and trend mapping

Timely and effective cleaning regimes (Clean in Process (CIP), mop & dry, clean-as-you-go also end of shift deep cleans)

Defect and near-miss reporting schemes

Timely and effective address of defect / near miss reporting

Provision of PPE including discipline of wearing

PPE periodic condition check

Monitoring & Review

Risk Control Measures



Select the right footwear and check it's condition



HSE Documentary Guidance



Health & Safety at Work Act 1974

Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999

Workplace (Health & Safety at Work) Regulations 1992

Prevention of Slips, Trips & Falls at Work : INDG 225

STF – Causes & Prevention

Industry specific guidance:-

Construction

Working with Machinery

Food industry

Catering & Hospitality

HSE Safety Campaign – Shattered Lives

Safety footwear standards: EN345 / IOS 20345 : 2011

Close



Questions