OSHA’s Proposed Revision to Sub-Part D
Walking and Working Surfaces and the New ANSI B101
Slip, Trip and Fall Prevention Standards

Presented by:
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The National Floor Safety Institute (NFSI) was founded in 1997 as a not-for-profit organization with a mission to”

“aid in the prevention of slip, trip-and-fall accidents through education, research, and standards development”
Causes of Slips, Trips, and Falls

- Walking Surfaces: 55%
- Footwear: 24%
- Hazard Warning: 10%
- Training: 8%
- Fraud: 3%
For every slip-and-fall fatality

23 people will fall and report a minor injury

...and 70 people will fall and go un-reported
The Problem is Escalating

- The average victim of a slip, trip-and-fall is a woman age 60 or older.

- The estimated annual cost of workplace slips, trips, and falls exceeds $30 billion.

- The average age of the American worker continues to increase as more elderly workers are remaining in the workplace.

Source: Perot Charts (U.S. Census Bureau, 2008)
Legal Costs

- Average W.C. slip, trip-and-fall claim exceeds $21,000
- Average cost of litigation exceeds $61,000
- Average slip-and-fall settlement is $24,000
- Average jury award tops $100,000
- Since 1980, personal injury lawsuits have risen by more than 300%
The ANSI B101 Committee on Slip, Trip and Fall Prevention

ANSI/NFSI B101.0 – B101.9 Standards
ANSI B101.0 - B101.8 Standards

- B101.0-2012: Walkway Surface Auditing Procedure (slip resistance)
- B101.1-2009: Wet Static Coefficient of Friction (SCOF) method
- B101.2: Floor cleaners and treatments (NFSI 101-B)
- B101.3-2012: Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF) method
- B101.4: Wet barefoot standard (ie: bathtubs, pool decks, etc.)
- B101.5-2012: Product labeling (flooring materials)
- B101.6-2012: Entrance floor matting
- B101.7: Wet or wet/oily test method for footwear outsoles
- B101.8: Floor safety management program
- B101.9 Trip and Fall Prevention Guideline
• **Scope:** This standard provides the technical procedures for walkway auditing and measuring the coefficient of friction (tribometry) of walkway surfaces in both public and private facilities.

• **Purpose:** The purpose of this standard is to provide specific methods and procedures for the performance of a walkway audit, which may, by its performance, reduce or prevent injuries and fatalities from slips and falls.
• **Scope**: This test method specifies the procedures and devices used for both laboratory and field testing to measure the wet Static Coefficient of Friction (SCOF) of common hard-surface floor materials.

• **Purpose**: This test method provides a measurement procedure setting forth traction ranges that facilitate remediation of walkway surfaces when warranted.

• Defines three “Traction Levels” or wet SCOF ranges

  - High-Traction (SCOF of 0.60+)
  - Moderate Traction (SCOF of 0.40 - 0.60)
  - Low Traction (SCOF of <0.40)
• Wet Dynamic Coefficient of Friction (DCOF) test method

• Application: This test method does not apply to carpeting of any type however does address the common hard-surfaced flooring materials such as: ceramic and porcelain tile, polished concrete, stone, vinyl floor coverings, wood and synthetic laminates and such materials with coatings or polishes applied.

• Defines three “Slip Resistance Potential” risk ranges

  - High (DCOF of 0.42+)
  - Acceptable (DCOF of 0.42 – 0.30)
  - Low (DCOF of <0.30)
Tribometers
• **Scope:** This guideline sets forth a uniform product labeling method which identifies the wet static coefficient of friction (traction) of floor coverings, floor coverings with coatings, and treated floor coverings.
• **Scope:** This standard provides the criteria for the selection, installation, inspection, care and maintenance of entrance mats and runners in commercial facilities in reducing slips, trips and falls.
Look for the NFSI Label

Your guarantee that this product has been independently tested to the industries highest standard and is certified by the NFSI as “High-Traction”
So How Will This Affect You?

- **Reduced Injury Claims:**

- **Litigation Defense:**
  - Voluntary compliance will reduce claims of negligence and will serve in building an evidentiary trail of due diligence

- **Insurance:**
  - Underwriters may soon require walkway audits and use the data as a basis for basing future premiums

- **OSHA**
  - Proposed new rules requiring walkway inspections by a “Qualified Person”