



## GOALS

This safety session teaches employees to:

- Identify and minimize fall hazards.
- Take precautions to prevent slip, trip, and fall incidents.

### Applicable Regulations: 29 CFR 1910 Subpart D



#### 1. Know how to identify walking-working surface hazards.

- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) says that slips, trips, and falls cause the majority of general industry accidents. They cause 15 percent of all accidental deaths annually and are second only to work-related motor vehicle accidents as a cause of fatalities.
- Common hazards include:
  - Poor walking-working surface conditions, such as spills or objects on floors can cause slips or trips;
  - Ladders in poor condition or used improperly;
  - Lack of fall protection; *and*
  - Improperly assembled or maintained scaffolding and failure to inspect scaffolding.
- OSHA's standards for walking and working surfaces include requirements for surface conditions, designated areas, ladders, step bolts and manhole steps, stairways, dockboards, scaffolds and rope descent systems, fall protection and fall protection systems, and training.

#### 2. Understand the meaning of terms such as these:

- **Designated area**—a distinct portion of a walking—working surface marked by a warning line.
- **Dockboard**—a portable or fixed device that spans a gap or compensates for a difference in elevation between a loading platform and a transport vehicle.
- **Fall hazard**—any condition that exposes an employee to a risk of harm from a fall on the same level or to a lower level.
- **Fall protection**—any equipment, device, or system that prevents an employee from falling from an elevation or lessens the effect of a fall.
- **Personal fall arrest system**—a system used to arrest an employee in a fall.
- **Personal fall protection system**—a system an employer uses to provide protection from falling or to safely arrest an employee's fall.
- **Positioning system**—a system that when used with a body harness or body belt allows an employee to be supported on a vertical surface like a wall.
- **Rope descent system**—a suspension system that allows an employee to descend in a controlled manner and, as needed, stop at any point during descent.
- **Warning line**—a barrier put up to warn employees that they are approaching an unprotected side or edge.



### 3. Prevent accidents caused by floor hazards.

- Keep floors clear of debris, tools, cords, and hoses, and clean up spills right away.
- Keep aisles and passageways clear of obstructions that could cause tripping hazards.
- Make sure holes and openings, manholes, etc., are covered or protected by guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall protection.
- Do not exceed the load rating limit of floors when storing materials or installing equipment.
- Correct or report any hazards associated with walking-working surfaces to prevent falls.

### 4. Take precautions when using stairs and ladders.

- Use railings going up and down stairs, and walk one step at a time.
- Do not leave materials or tools on stairs.
- Make sure stairs are dry and well lit; report burned-out lights so that they can be replaced.
- Inspect ladders before each use, and don't use a ladder in poor condition.
- Set up ladders correctly on a stable, level surface.
- Hold on with both hands while climbing and with one hand while working on a ladder.
- Report hazards on stairs you can't correct, and remove defective ladders from service.

### 5. Follow safety rules for use of platforms, runways, and scaffolds.

- Make sure platforms, unprotected sides, runways, hoist areas, dockboards, scaffolds, and rope descent systems are properly protected from fall hazards by guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall protection.
- Inspect scaffolds regularly, and make sure they are assembled and maintained properly.
- Make sure scaffolds are capable of supporting four times the maximum intended load (including personnel and materials).
- Don't alter or move scaffolding while in use, and protect against overhead hazards.
- Use wire mesh between the toeboard and guardrail if people work or pass underneath.



#### DISCUSSION POINTS:

Review your walking-working surface requirements. Explain the procedure for reporting and eliminating walking-working surface hazards.



#### CONCLUSION:

- Eliminating walking-working surface hazards prevents accidents.
- Slips, trips, and falls constitute the majority of general industry accidents. Keeping working surfaces clean, dry, and uncluttered can prevent many workplace accidents.



#### TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE:

Have your employees take the OSHA Walking-Working Surfaces quiz. By testing their knowledge, you can judge their ability to avoid accidents caused by walking-working surface hazards and whether they need to review this important topic again soon.



## OSHA WALKING-WORKING SURFACES QUIZ

- Accidents caused by walking-working surface hazards are rare in most workplaces.**  
a. True      b. False
- Common walking-working surface hazards include:**  
a. Well-maintained floors  
b. Clutter and spills on floors  
c. Ladders set up on a stable, level surface
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has no regulations that specifically address walking-working surfaces.**  
a. True      b. False
- If you didn't cause clutter or spills on the floor, you have no responsibility for correcting the hazard.**  
a. True      b. False
- What should you do if you can't eliminate a walking-working surface hazard by yourself?**  
a. Ignore it.  
b. Report it.  
c. Deal with it only if you have time.
- For safety, you need to use the railing only going down stairs.**  
a. True      b. False
- Ladders should be inspected before each use.**  
a. True.      b. False.
- You need to hold on to a ladder railing only while climbing or descending.**  
a. True.      b. False.
- To save time, it's a good idea to take shortcuts through areas not normally meant for foot traffic instead of using marked walkways.**  
a. True      b. False
- Hazardous conditions on walking-working surfaces are responsible for many walking and working surface accidents.**  
a. True      b. False

When you have completed this quiz, turn it in to your supervisor.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## ANSWERS TO OSHA WALKING-WORKING SURFACES QUIZ

1. b. False. They are among the most common accidents and cause many deaths each year.
2. b. Clutter and spills on floors are common walking-working surface hazards, as are defective ladders, damaged or wet floors, cord or hoses across walkways, and poorly lit aisles and stairways.
3. b. False. OSHA has standards (29 CFR 1910 Subpart D) that detail safety requirements for walking-working surfaces in general industry workplaces.
4. b. False. Whether or not you caused a spill or left items lying around to be tripped over, anytime you see a walking-working surface hazard, you are responsible for correcting or reporting it. This applies to anywhere in the facility, not just your work area.
5. b. Report any walking-working surface hazards you can't safely correct yourself.
6. b. False. Use the railing going upstairs and downstairs. You could trip and fall going up, too.
7. a. True. Don't use defective ladders. Take them out of service immediately, and report them so that they can be repaired or replaced.
8. b. False. You should hold on with both hands climbing and descending and with one hand while working on a ladder.
9. b. False. Always use marked, permanent walkways. Don't take shortcuts.
10. a. True. Do your part to keep walking and working surfaces in your work area and throughout the workplace neat, orderly, and safe.