

Slips, trips and falls at level systems self-assessment tool

This assessment tool aims to help employers, managers and supervisors to:

- determine how effective their system is for managing slips, trips and falls at level (STFAL)
- identify opportunities for improvement.

Improving how STFALs are managed can:

- reduce the risk of injuries
- provide business benefits (e.g. improved productivity, staff morale and staff retention).

Using this tool

- Include a cross section of staff and contractors to help get a true indication of how your workplace is progressing with developing better safety systems.
- Fill out the assessment tool, noting which column has the most ticks.
- Each element has three rating levels. After filling out the assessment tool, if you tick:

Good practice zone - you are likely to have effective STFAL systems and practices in place and will need to maintain these.

Working towards a systematic approach zone - you are on the right track, and there are opportunities for improvement.

Improvement required zone - it is likely that you are not managing STFAL issues effectively. Significant improvements are likely to be required to prevent injuries.

- Once the checklist is completed, discuss the results with your leadership team and decide on actions to be taken.
- Keep a record of what needs to be done and how it will be implemented.
- Start with the areas where your rating was in the improvement required (red) zone, followed by those in the working towards a systematic approach (amber) zone and good practice (green) zone.

Find more information and resources at worksafe.qld.gov.au.

Limitations: This tool does not include falls from heights or access/egress from vehicles

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice					
Management commitment to STFAL Legislation: Work Health and Safety Act 2011 (WHS Act) section 27							
☐ No time or money allocated to address STFAL issues	☐ Insufficient time and money allocated to address STFAL issues	☐ Management actively participates in STFAL initiatives					
☐ No controls implemented for STFAL	Limited management involvement in STFAL initiatives	☐ Management allocates adequate resources to address STFAL issues					
	STFAL controls are implemented on an ad hoc basis	☐ Managers authorise controls following STFAL incidents					
	Lower order STFAL controls are implemented						
Comments:							

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice						
Consultation about STFAL Legislation: WHS Act Part 5 – Consultation, representation and participation Work health and safety consultation, co-operation and co-ordination Code of Practice 2011								
No consultation with workers about STFAL Supply chain partners (e.g. project managers, subcontractors including cleaners/transport operators, landlords, designers, manufacturers, suppliers,) not consulted Comments:	Workers are consulted on an ad hoc basis Supply chain partners are consulted on an ad hoc a basis Consultative arrangements in place but don't include STFAL Workers' views not always considered No formal consultation is in place Workers involved in identifying STFAL but not involved in development of controls	Workers consistently participate in identifying, developing controls and reporting STFAL Supply chain partners are consistently consulted about STFAL issues STFAL consultation procedures are documented Workers views are valued and actioned If workers are represented by a health and safety representative (HSR), consultation involves the HSR Workers are consulted about: STFAL hazard identification (slip, trip or mis-steps hazards, poor housekeeping, maintenance, poor visibility or detectability of hazard) Assessing STFAL risk factors and their causes Development of procedures to reduce STFAL risk factors Development and implementation of control measures for STFAL (including trial and review of new solutions prior to purchase) Workers are consulted when planning to: Introduce new tasks or change existing tasks Select new equipment or flooring Refurbish, renovate or redesign existing workplaces Carry out work in new environments						

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach	Good practice		
How are STFAL incidents investigated?				
STFAL are not investigated Comments:	☐ Investigations focus on immediate circumstances of the incident ☐ Investigations focus on injuries sustained by a worker ☐ Investigation outcomes focus on lower order controls	 ☐ STFALs are systematically investigated ☐ Investigations review STFAL risk factors and root causes ☐ A variety of people are involved in investigations (e.g. HSR, workers, supervisors, maintenance, cleaning staff) ☐ Investigations review effectiveness of current controls ☐ Goal of investigations is to identify higher order controls ☐ Investigations result in system improvements (e.g. hazard/defect reporting, planning work) 		
How are workers trained and supervised Legislation: Training is based on WHS Regulation (s WHS Regulation section 39 – provision				
□ No STFAL training □ Informal training □ No supervision to ensure safe work processes are followed □ No supervision to ensure appropriate cleaning processes are undertaken	STFAL training is inconsistent Some induction training on STFAL Some training on STFALs, however controls rely on worker behaviour Some training on measures implemented to control STFALs Some training documentation Workers receive training but not supervisors/managers Workers and cleaning staff are supervised on an ad hoc basis	 Workers, supervisors and managers receive STFAL training All training is regularly reviewed □ Training/induction documented □ STFAL training content includes: • STFAL risk management including the STFAL risk factors • specific STFAL risks and the solutions to reduce risks • how to undertake appropriate cleaning process e.g. spills management • how to report a problem or maintenance issue □ Training content is relevant to workers' position □ Delivered in suitable formats for workers (e.g. non-English speaking background) □ Workers are consistently supervised to ensure safe work procedures are followed 		
Comments:				

Improvement required	Working towards a systematic approach		Good practice			
How does your workplace report STFAL?						
No procedures for reporting STFALSTFAL aren't reportedNo review of STFAL incident/injuries	STFAL reporting procedures developed but not always followed Some incidents/injuries have been reported but follow-up action is limited		☐ STFAL reporting procedures are developed and implemented ☐ STFAL incident/injuries are consistently reported and follow-up action consistently implemented			
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