



# STOP ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY TRIPS AND SLIPS



**ADDRESS THE PROBLEM AND PUT YOUR FOOT DOWN**  
WHEN ACCESS ROUTES, STAIRS, LIGHTING AND MEASURES  
AGAINST SLIPPERY SURFACES ARE NOT IN ORDER

**AVOID CARRYING THINGS** – USE TECHNICAL AIDS TO TRANSPORT  
TOOLS AND MATERIALS – ALL THE WAY TO THE WORKSTATION

**TIDY UP!** TOOLS, MATERIALS AND SPILLAGE SHOULD NOT BE  
IN THE VICINITY OF WHERE YOU GO ABOUT AND WORK

**DO NOT TAKE SHORT-CUTS** – USE THE PLANNED ACCESS ROUTES

Read more at  
[workplacedenmark.dk/en/accidents-caused-by-trips-and-slips](https://workplacedenmark.dk/en/accidents-caused-by-trips-and-slips)

# 20%

of the serious occupational accidents in carpentry companies are due to falls, slips and trips.

# 3 weeks

or more. Serious trip and slip accidents lead to this much illness absence.

# 1/6

of all the accidents that result in permanent injury have occurred from falls, slips or trips.

## Where can it go wrong?

- For example, while working you step into waste because regular tidying up is not carried out
- On traffic roads because, for example, they are slippery, full of holes or materials and spillage is in the vicinity.
- When exiting machines and when climbing down ladders, e.g. when spillage or an uneven or slippery surface is stepped on



Accidents often occur in connection with employees carrying tools and materials on the ground and on stairs.



## Easy to prevent!

### For the employer:

- Become familiar with the developer's planning of the establishment and maintenance of access routes, stairs, lighting, measures against slippery surfaces, etc. at the construction sites and assess whether these are adequate for you. In the event of ad hoc repair/maintenance work, always make sure there are agreements on this with the customers.
- Employees should avoid carrying tools and materials. Make sure there is mechanical transport all the way to the workstation.
- You should organise the tidying up and general order of access routes and workstations.
- Arrange with the employees what you want them to do to avoid trip and slip accidents.

### Examples of accidents reported to the Danish Working Environment Authority

- Floorboards are left lying on a stairway. An employee falls over them, twists his knee and feels a violent crack in the knee. (One to three months' absence)
- An employee carries a fibre-cement board from the company vehicle. He trips over uneven flagstones. By way of reflex, he tries to hold onto the board and in doing so fractures his back. (Three to four weeks' absence)
- An employee has to unload steel profiles from the company vehicle. The surface is slippery due to frost. He slips on the surface and falls down on top of the steel profiles by which he incurs cuts on the index finger of his left hand. (One to three months' absence)
- A carpenter walks on a roof and loses his footing as the roof is wet. He slips and falls down onto his left arm which incurs a sprain. (One to three months' absence)

Carpentry  
company

