

COLD WEATHER SLIP AND FALL PREVENTION FOR PLACES OF WORSHIP

In the late fall, winter and early spring seasons in most parts of Canada, the frequency of slip and fall accidents increases dramatically. A slip and fall can result in serious injuries, particularly for the elderly, who often suffer fractures as a consequence of this type of accident. Injuries among the elderly can be slow to heal and recovery is often not complete, leaving the person more vulnerable than they were prior to the fall. This vulnerability can be emotionally devastating and can impact not only the individual, but also their immediate families and other members of the community.

There are legal obligations that flow to the management of the organization. For example, under the “Occupier’s Liability Act” in Ontario, the onus is placed on the property owner to ensure safe conditions for visitors to the property. Similar legislation exists in many other Canadian provinces.

If someone is injured in a slip and fall, you must be prepared to demonstrate that an appropriate standard of care was provided. The following criteria are generally applied:

- Whether the danger was foreseeable
- Whether the occupier’s conduct was in accordance with acceptable standards
- Whether there was an adequate system of inspection in place and being carried out
- Whether the danger was allowed to exist for an unreasonable amount of time
- The ease with which the danger could have been prevented.

So, what can you do to reasonably protect your members and the organization during the winter months? Instituting and following a ***Snow and Ice Clearing Program*** will go a long way to reducing the risk of slips and falls on the property.

Recommendations - Snow and Ice Clearing Program

Written Policy

A snow and ice-clearing program should identify and explain the steps required to ensure that all parking areas, walkways, entrances are well maintained and kept clear. A written document should be prepared that outlines responsibilities for snow clearing, salting and sanding, as well as incident reporting and emergency response. This policy must be read and understood by all staff, volunteers and contractors tasked with maintaining the property.

Keep a Written Log

Keeping a legible, written logbook of snow clearing activities is a critical part of the program, as it serves as a record of when activities were carried out. The logbook should record: location checked, date, time, weather conditions (temperature, type and amount of precipitation), area physical condition, action taken to correct adverse conditions (amount of salt/sand applied, shoveling), plus the name and signature of the person performing the activity.

Additionally, if a slip and fall occurs, a written record, in the form of an accident report, should be made detailing: who fell; where and when they fell; their address and phone number; staff attending; names and contact information of witnesses; and, actions taken. Your insurance broker should be advised as soon as possible, and provided with these details.

Finally, staff should be aware that they should not say anything that could be construed as admitting fault. Do make sure that you ensure that the person who fell is comforted and cared for. If they suggest that the fall was the fault of your organization, advise them that you are **unable to comment**. Such determinations are best left to your insurers, once the situation has been fully investigated.

Some Tips to Keep Your Property Safe

- Parking areas, walkways and entrances (outside and inside) should be well lit. This allows anyone walking to observe the conditions ahead.
- Ensure that contractors and staff understand the necessity to monitor the weather conditions and adjust how frequently they check the property.
- On sunny days, or days where the temperature goes above freezing, watch for “refreezing” during the late afternoon and evening hours when the temperature dips back below freezing. This refreezing can lead to the formation of patches of very clear ice (known as black ice). During such weather, more frequent checks, salting and sanding are necessary, as melt-water will wash the salt away during the day.
- Keep all drains and catch basins clear of ice and snow. Remember, standing water can hide an icy surface.
- Position downspouts so that water cannot collect on walkways during thaws.
- Watch for the formation of frost during late fall or early spring, as frost can also create slippery conditions.

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- If your property includes a public sidewalk, check to see if there are municipal bylaws requiring the property owner to keep the walk cleared, salted and sanded. Even if there is no bylaw, it may be prudent, as a “good neighbour” to clear the sidewalk.
- Wheel chair ramps are a particular concern because of their inherent design (i.e. an inclined ramp). Because of this, sanding and salting may be necessary on a more frequent basis to keep the ramp clear and accessible. In addition, able-bodied members should be discouraged from using the ramp during the winter months.
- Stairs should be checked to ensure that there are no loose or worn treads. Hand rails should be kept in good condition, and free of ice as well. If deficiencies are found, they should be repaired as soon as practical. If repairs are not possible, access to that entrance should be restricted.
- The condition of the floors inside each entrance should also be checked regularly. Water should not be allowed to accumulate.
- If the floors do become wet, they should be mopped dry. A caution sign should be placed in the immediate area indicating that the floor is wet. This will act as an alert to members to watch their step. The condition of the floor should be checked frequently, particularly during times of heavy use.
- In order to remove moisture and slush from footwear, and help to keep floors dry, install heavy rubber backed mats during the winter months. In areas of heavy use, these mats become saturated and must be changed. In many communities, such services are available through a contractor.
- Winter mats should lay flat on the floor. If they are allowed to roll or bunch up, they themselves can become a tripping hazard!

Educating Your Membership

- Educate your members about the need for special care when walking during the winter months. Often, people are slow to adjust to the changing weather conditions. They should be reminded to “slow down” in winter. An ideal time for such advice may be at the end of the service.
- Members should be encouraged to wear appropriate footwear during the winter months.
- Members should be encouraged to advise the management if they see conditions that could lead to a slip and fall.

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Closing Remarks – Don't forget spring maintenance

After a harsh winter, parking lots, walkways and steps may have suffered damage.

The damage should be inspected and recorded. Repairs should include:

- Cracks, depressions and potholes in parking areas should be leveled and patched.
- Concrete sidewalk panels that have lifted due to frost, where the offset from adjacent panels exceeds ½ inch (12.5 mm), should be re leveled or replaced.
- Worn or broken stair treads should be repaired or replaced.
- Inside the building, the floors around the entrances should be checked for damage from salt and moisture and repaired.

Along with a winter clearing program, spring maintenance will go a long way in helping to ensure a spring and summer free of trips and falls.

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