

9-14 Slips & Falls – Fact or Friction?











SLIP | TRIP & FALLS: Fact or Friction?

Presented by

William King, President & CEO – Impact General Richard Harer, VP – Specialized Investigations John Madsen, Esq. Liebman, Quigley & Sheppard



Slip | Trip & Fall Statistics

According to OSHA and The National Safety Council:

- Slip and falls account for over 300,000 disabling injuries per year in North America;
- It is the second leading cause of accidental death and disability after automobile accidents;
- Slip and falls result in Work Comp claims over \$1.8 Billion a year or about 40% of all accidents claims paid out;
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Slip | Trip & Fall Red Flags

- No witnesses to the accident;
- Accident results in subjective soft tissue injuries only;
- Claimant wants to settle claim quickly and for less money;
- Claimant was in area inconsistent with their general travels









Slip | Trip & Fall Red Flags

- Claimant has a history of prior slip/trip and fall accidents;
- Claimant immediately brings up the subject of "liability" or "insurance."
- Claimant goes by a common (gypsy) name (e.g. Marks, Adams, Smith, etc.)
- Claimant is represented by an attorney before even reporting the incident;











"I don't do 'slip and fall,' but if you're ever in need of a good tax attorney..."









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- Claimant alleges unsubstantiated damages to an item of unusual value as a result of the fall, such as expensive jewelry, camera, or personal electronic equipment (stereo, computer);
- Claimant refuses or is unable to provide reasonable documentation of lost time from work, rate of pay, or other damages related to the accident.









- Take detailed statements of claimant to include logistics, biomechanics, and injuries;
- Interview property owner/business owner/ employees/landlord/tenants, etc.;
- Interview paramedics, 1st responders, and/or other medical personnel;
- Canvass for witnesses and surveillance camera footage;



















- Take detailed statements of witnesses, INCLUDING "no knowledge" witnesses;
- Obtain and/or take extensive photos and measurements (including lighting conditions, potential hazards, surroundings, etc.);
- Check on prior losses or notice;
- Conduct surveillance on the claimant









- Obtain all medical history and records of claimant for prior injuries, questionable treatment, etc.;
- Conduct thorough background check
 - Financial
 - Claims History
 - Criminal | Civil
 - Medical History (medical canvass)









- Request maintenance records ("sweep sheets, restroom logs, janitor records, contracts, etc.);
- Interview maintenance | janitorial workers, cleaning companies, others;
- Ask for the manuals on safety policies and procedures for the store;
- Retain services of forensic expert to evaluate legitimacy of accident









Questions?











The Forensic Approach

William King, President and CEO Impact General, Inc.









A Three-Pronged Approach...

- Building Code Compliance, Standards and Guidelines
- Human Factors
- Biomechanics

Measuring the floor to determine if it is slippery









Guidelines and Standards

- ANSI A117.1 Standard on accessible and usable buildings
- ANSI A1264.2 Standard for the provision of slip resistance on walking/working surfaces (suggests dry COF of 0.5 walking surfaces)
- ASTM D2047 Standard test method for static COF of polish-coated floor surfaces
- ASTM D5859 Test method for determining the traction of footwear on painted surfaces
- ASTM F1637 Standard practice for safe walking surfaces
- ASTM F1646 Standard guide for selection of certain walkway surfaces when considering footwear traction
- ASTM F1679 Standard test method for using a variable incident tribometer
- IESNA Lighting Handbook, Reference Application (2000), Illuminating Engineering Society of North America: New York
- ASTM D-2047 (UL 410) Slip resistance of floor surface materials
- ASTM F2508 Validation of tribometers using human ambulation study









Codes and Standards

- International Building Code
- o Stairways, Ramps, Platforms, Railings, Walkways, Exits and Illumination
- o Relating to slipping: At points of egress walkway surface shall be slip resistant

ADA – "slip resistant"

OSHA non mandatory appendix proposed COF – no final ruling

reference = .5

- ANSI A137.1 Acutest
- ANSI B101.1 and B101.3







Human Factors

- Physical Environment
- Sensory/Perception Reaction
- Cognitive (decision making)
- How human interact with their environment
- Analysis of Visual Cues...do they exist?
- Foreseeable conditions
- Rely on empirical studies to form opinions









Human Factors in Action...











Disorienting Patterns Unsafe











Absence of Visual Cues too Unsafe

- Escalators built for the Metropoiltan Atlanta Rapid Transit system under the Peachtree Center
- Lighting was florescent tubes along the ceiling running parallel to the escalator' path
- As was alignment of wall tiles
- No reference to the true vertical or true horizontal axis
- Traversed 190 feet at 120 feet per minute
- Deprived for over a minute of true spatially orienting cues



















Design for Human Factors Increase Perception



 Make/highlight step edges and transition areas (changes in elevations). Use antiskid paint.

• Make sure stairs have sufficient lighting and handrails.







Identify Hazards

Human Factors – Can a person perceive that a walking surface is slippery or is changing surfaces







Unmarked elevation changes:

- Speed bumps
- Tire bumpers (wheel stops)
- Wheelchair accessible curbs, ramps
- Driveways









Biomechanics

- The study of external and internal forces on the living body and how those forces affect the various components of the body (muscles, tissues, tendons, skeletal structure)
- Answers the question: Was there a mechanism in the claim scenario that could have caused the specifically claimed injury?



















Biomechanical Analysis Requires:

- Biomechanical Analysis
 - Information from Accident/Investigator's Report
 - Safety Expert's Report
 - Medical Records (age, weight, gender)
 - Depositions/Statements (pre-slip, slip and post slip)





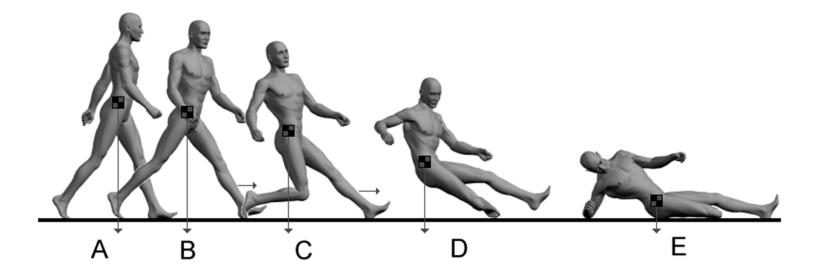






Impact Force Applied to Body

- During ambulation, individual slips and falls
- Victim Perceives that footfall will occur with sufficient SCOF
- Gravity line falls outside the support base







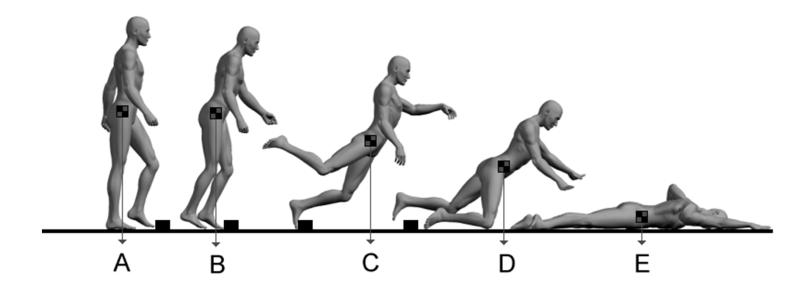






Impact Force Applied to Body

- During ambulation, individual trips and falls
- Primary impact to the right knee with subsequent force to face/head







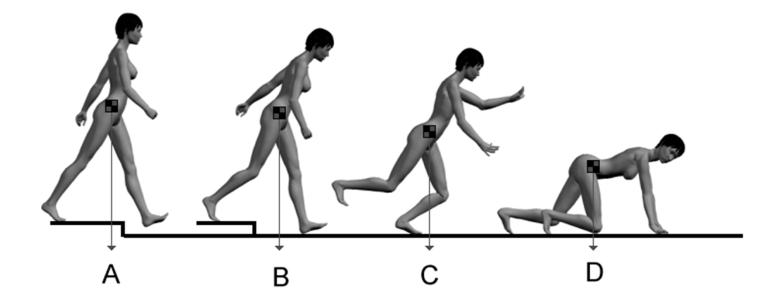






Impact Force Applied to Body

- During ambulation, individual UNEXPECTINGLY missteps and falls
- Primary impact knees and upper extremities





















The Problem with Tribometry today

- Tribometry = measuring interactions between two surfaces
- Currently over 30 different tribometer models using wide range of mechanical designs and COF calculation methods
- Top 11 models in use today produce different numbers on the same surface
- Illustrated by Powers, et al. (2010 Journal of Forensic Sciences)







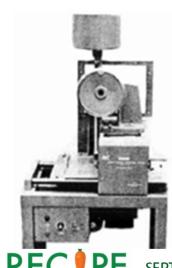










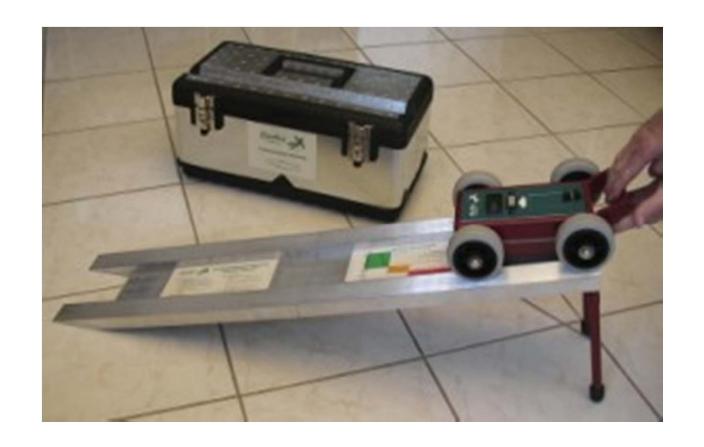




















What is COF? Coefficient of Friction

- Determined by creating a ratio of two forces:
- Gravity (Normal Force) N
- Tangential Force (f) force to move an object from point of rest horizontally
- Static and Dynamic measurements
- f/N = COF 4lbs / 10lbs = .4 COF









Introducing the GS-1 Tribometer









Accident Investigation Guide

Slippery Surfaces Accidents American National Standard A1264.2 – 2012

PORTION OF FOOT THAT SLI	PPED OR TRIPPED
☐ Toe ☐ Heel	☐ Right Foot ☐ Left Foot
LOCATION OF FALL	
Where did slip or trip begin?	
Where did person end up?	
What was their body position?	
TYPE OF FLOORING	
Did claimant walk off a different type	☐ Yes ☐ No
of surface?	If yes, specify type and number of steps:
True of Flooring bounding Fall	Resilient Ceramic Marble Terrazzo
Type of Flooring Involved in Fall	Concrete Asphalt Carpeting
	Other (specify):
FLOOR FINISH	
	Wax Sealer
Туре	☐ Slip Resistant Treatment (specify):
	Other (specify):
Sample available for testing	Yes No
Product test results (if any)	100 110
Manufacturer Specifications (Use	
and COF)	
Non-slip additive used	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, specify:
Floor Care:	
 Materials and Mixtures 	
Frequency of Care	
 Procedures (cleaning, finishing) 	
 Date last refinished prior to 	
accident	
FOREIGN SUBSTANCES	
Did claimant or witness see wetness	Yes No If yes, explain:
or shoe sole after fall?	
Did claimant or witness see	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain:
substance on floor before or after	
the fall? Were claimant's clothes moist, wet	Yes No If ves. explain:
or soiled after fall?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain:
or solicy after fail:	
FLOOR MATS (if any)	
Type and Design	
Condition	<u>&</u>
COTIGUION	**















☐ Hip ☐ Ar	rm (upper)	☐ Mid-back	
	orearm	☐ Cervical (neck)	
☐ Ankle ☐ Ha	and	☐ Head	
	ower back		
FOOTWEAR			
Туре			
Sole Material			
Heel Size and Material	No. 1 No.		
Available for Inspection?	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, explain:		
Have they been worn since the accident?	□ Yes □ No II yes, e.	xpiain:	
When were they purchased?			
Did they fall off during the accident?	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, e	xplain:	
2.a a.s., .a a			
EYEWEAR			
Does claimant normally wear	☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, s	pecify distance:	
glasses?			
Type of glasses	☐ Bi-Focal ☐ Tri-Focal ☐ Normal		
W	Other (specify):		
Were glasses being worn at time?	☐ Yes ☐ No		
LIGHTING			
Walking from dimly lit area to well lit	☐ Yes ☐ No		
area?	163 1146		
Walking from well lit area to dimly lit	☐ Yes ☐ No		
area?			
	Yes No If yes, specify location in relation to		
Windows nearby the fall	pedestrian path:		
Was the light behind or in front of		Palanad	
the claimant?	☐ Behind ☐ In Front ☐ Balanced		
Illumination levels			
Lighting controls manual or	☐ Manual ☐ Automatic If automatic, describe:		
automatic?		·	
WITNESSES			
How close were they?	Specify distance:		
How many?	☐ Left ☐ Right ☐ In Front ☐ Behind		
What was their orientation to the accident scene?	∟ Leπ ∟ Rignt ∟ In	Front Bening	
accident scene?			
LOAD CARRYING			
Method of Carrying	Left Arm Right Ar	m 🔲 2 Arms	
Dimensions and Weight of Object Location of Object After Fall	PF SEPTEMBER 12	*	

Case Scenario #2: Monday Morning (Black &) Blues



Case Scenario Facts

- Employee trips and falls at work on Monday morning, leaves work, and reports injuries the following day;
- Accident not witnessed and no surveillance camera in area;
- Employee in good physical condition, but has a history of poor performance and absenteeism (especially Mondays);
- Employee immediately retains an attorney









What would you/your company do?

Investigate claim?

Investigation performed?

• Report to SIU? Fraud Bureau? Forensic Analysis? Other?









Defending Slip & Fall Case

John G. Madsen, Esq.

Liebman, Quigley & Sheppard, APLC 1010 Second Avenue, Suite 2300 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 232-0777









Defending Slip & Fall Cases

Why do they end up in litigation?

Usually due to....

OPPORTUNITY

(by Claimant, Attorney and even the Premises)

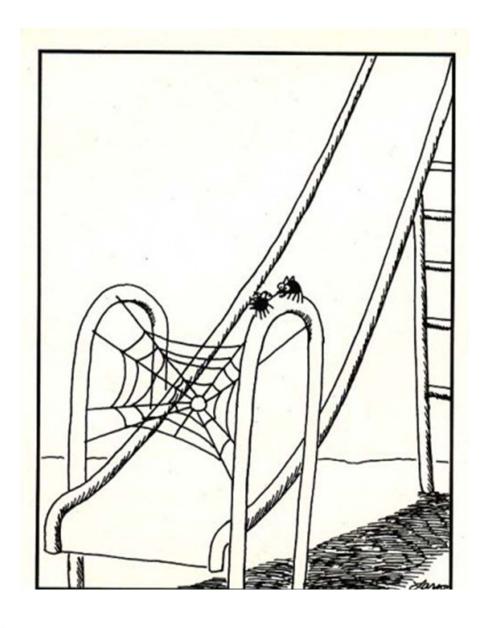








"If we pull this off, we'll eat like kings."











"Progress is obtained only by exploiting opportunities, not by solving problems. When you solve problems, all you do is guarantee a return to normalcy."

Peter Drucker









Slip & Fall Burden of Proof

- Plaintiff's burden
- Proof of what?
- Usually negligence for premises liability
- Dangerous condition?
- Against owner/occupant (by business invitee)
- Actual or constructive notice?









FRAUD...

"Intentional perversion of truth in order to induce another to part with something of value or to surrender a legal right: an act of deceiving or misrepresenting."

[Merriam – Webster, 2011]









Taste like fraud?

Sound like fraud?

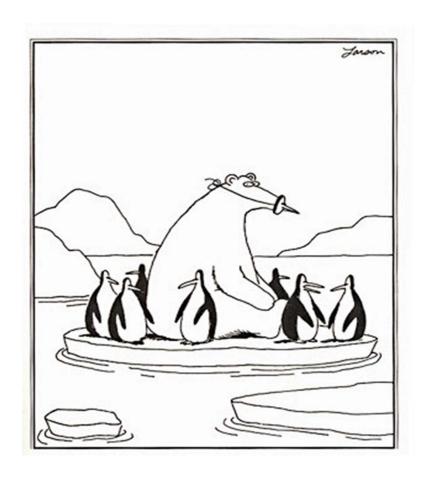
Feel like fraud?











"And now Edgar's gone... Something's going on around here."

REC PE SEPTEMBER 12-15, 2017
SOUTH LAKE TAHOE, CA









Common Reason for Litigation...Opportunity

Hot Coffee at McDonalds

- Loose lid in cup at drive-thru in LA
- Photos of 2nd degree burn
- \$2K settlement









Common Reasons Potential Fraud Claims Go to Litigation

(and possibly without criminal charges)

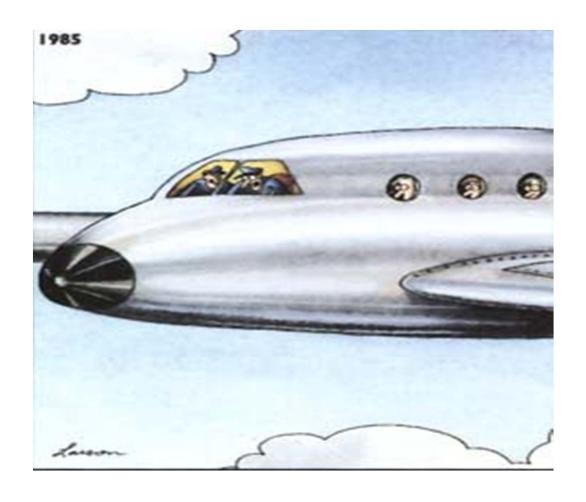
- Weak or spoiled evidence
- Poor investigation
- Poor adjusting
- Client willing to settle based upon COD
- Blind-notice claims (SOL)
- Greedy or lying claimant
- Lazy attorney for claimant
- Evidence withheld until discovery (or subpoena)











"The fuel light's on, Frank! We're all going to die!...We're all going to die!...Wait, wait. ... Oh, my mistake - that's the intercom







Slip & Fall Evidence (key for defense)

- Scene preservation (police/incident reports, video, photos, spoliation, etc.)
- Interviewing claimant (recorded)
- Sweep logs / inspections
 - costs, litigation, MSJ
- Initial expert evaluation (incl. design issues)
 - verbal vs written reports (consultant for atty)









Slip & Fall Opportunity Usually Stems from the Type of Claim & Nature of Incident

Incident never occurred

(or never reported...blind-notice claims)

Impacts evidence preservation









February 6, 2013

RE

Location
Loss Date
Smployee
Lour Claim No
Claimant:

2-2-2013 Anthony V 30130233490000-1 Norma V

San Diego, CA 92154













Type of Opportunity Usually Stems from the Type of Claim vs Incident

Can confirm claimant was on-premises,
 BUT the slip/fall incident didn't occur

Better evidence preservation

















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Can confirm...

- Plaintiff on premises,
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- Premises is liable for dangerous condition

However...

Alleged injury NOT from incident









Type of Opportunity Usually Stems from the Type of Claim vs Incident

Can confirm...

- Plaintiff on premises,
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- Serious injury was caused by incident

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NO LIABILITY!























Common "Red Flags" in Slip and Fall Cases

- No foreign substance on floor or clothing
- No witnesses
- Only witness is a friend/relative of claimant
- Conflicting info from bystander
- Plaintiff is not a regular patron of premises (or transient)









Common "Red Flags" in Slip and Fall Cases

- Plaintiff is disgruntled or recently terminated employee
- Plaintiff is unrealistically hostile or talkative
- Blind-notice claims (especially with attorney)
- Early inquiry by plaintiff about premises insurance









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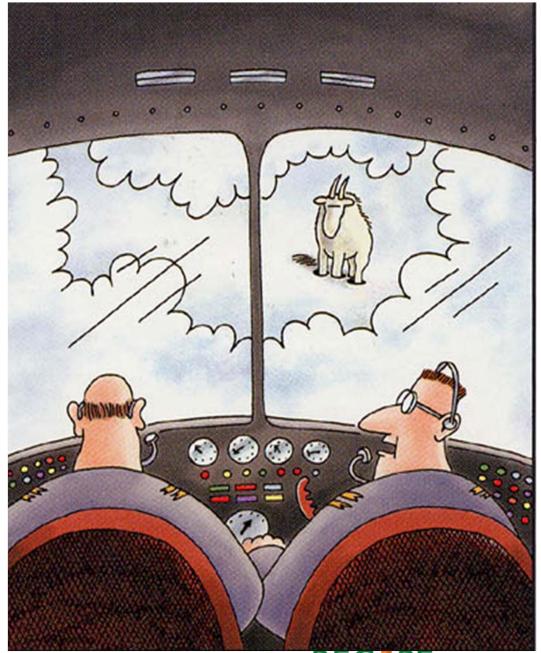
- M.I.S.T. cases
- No objective injuries at ER
- Early Tx from a DC (w/o objective findings)
- No documents supporting damages/wage loss











"Say...what's a mountain goat doing way up here in a cloud bank?"









Observations in Summary:

Slips, trips, and falls are very complex and involve a multitude of risk factors.

- Ergonomics and task related physical demands
- Interactions with the walking surface
- Human Factors person perceives that a walking surface is slippery
- **Personal Factors** age vision is reduced, reaction time slows and muscular strength diminishes
- Physical Factors such as friction between the shoe sole and floor, floor contaminant
- Environmental poor lighting, dust, noise (distraction)









Case Study

- Client is landlord at strip mall
- Plaintiff struck by patio umbrella outside front of deli/market store
- 6 inch cut on leg
- Blind-notice as to landlord

WHAT INFO DO YOU NEED TO HANDLE THE CLAIM/SUIT?











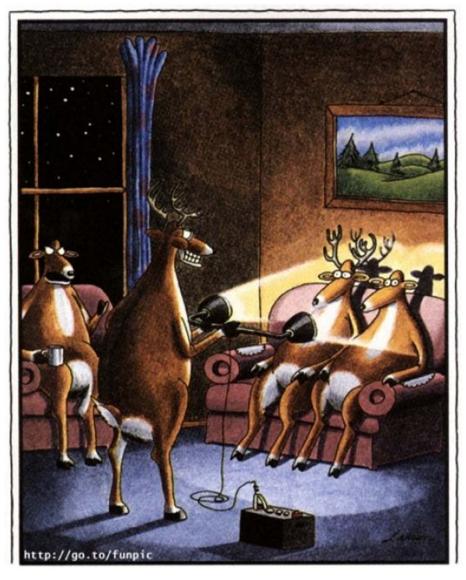












Ok, Frank, that's enough. I'm sure the Jeffersons are quite amazed at your















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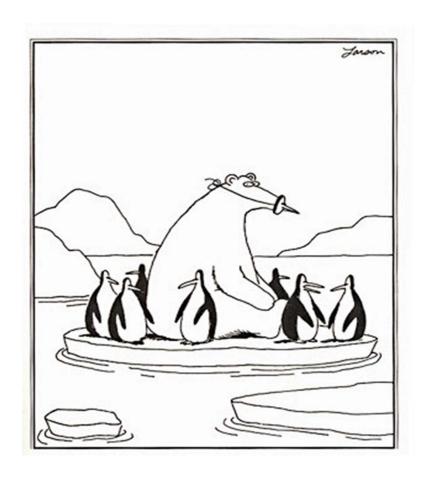
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Slip & Fall Accidents

- 3rd leading cause of injury to customers and employees
- Slip & Fall fraud is up 57%
- Avg liability awards (\$60K \$100K)
- Annual cost to businesses: \$70 Billion
- Most fraud in LA, NY, Philly, LV, Chicago
- Most common type of criminal insurance fraud: staged event by 2 actors

[Sources: National Safety Council, National Insurance Crime Bureau, National Floor Safety Institute]









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(by Claimant and/or Premises)









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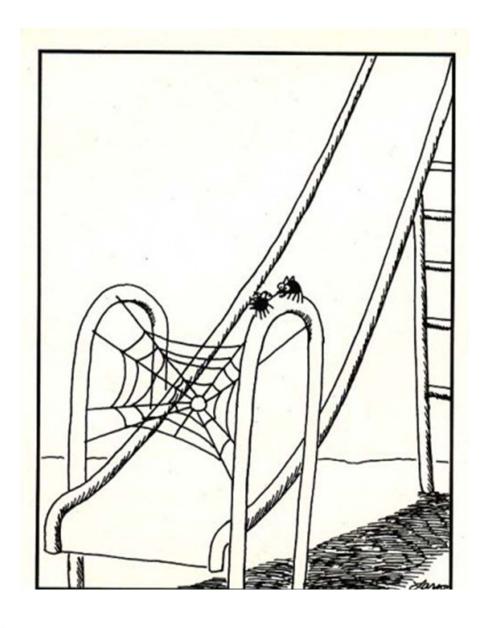








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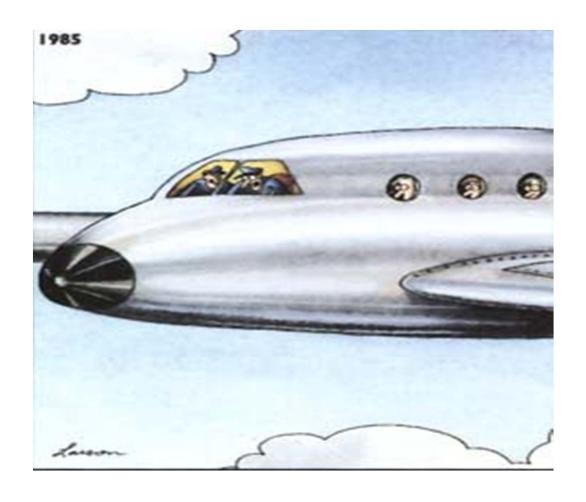
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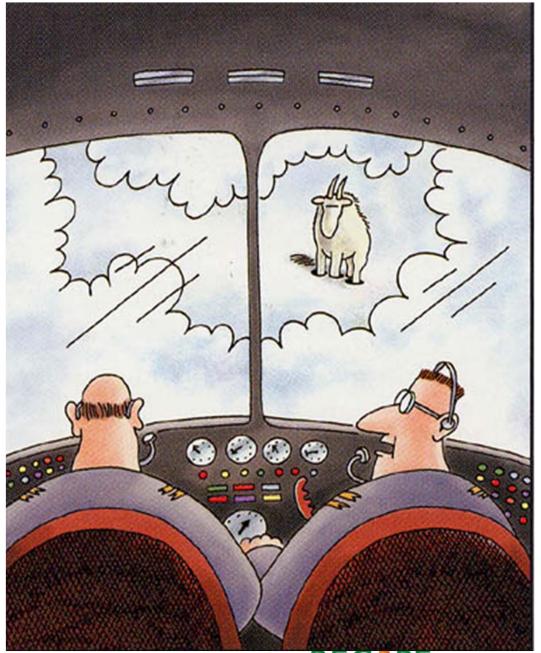
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Other thoughts in handling Premises Liability claims...

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 (police/incident reports, video, photos, spoliation, etc.)
- Interviewing claimant (recorded)
- Sweep logs / inspections
 - costs, litigation, MSJ
- Initial expert evaluation (incl. design issues)
 - verbal vs written reports (consultant for atty)









Case Scenario #1 – I've Fallen...



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Case Scenario Facts

- Elderly woman allegedly falls outside store;
- Claims she broke glasses, and only wants money to replace them; Asks for \$200 and says she was not injured; Store Manager gives her \$200, and reports to insurance company as a "precaution."
- When contacted by insurance company, woman says that she does not intend to file claim;
- ISO report shows 7 prior slip & fall claims by same claimant;









What would you/your company do?

- Close file?
- Investigate claim?
- Investigation performed?
- Report to SIU? Fraud Bureau? Other?









Case Scenario #2 Facts...

• 15 year old female claims she slipped and fell at wet poolside deck

- At Apartment Complex
- Injury: Face, Nose and Mouth and Wears Braces
- BI Claim against the insured building owner









Red Flags?

What additional investigation facts should be obtained to determine validity of this claim?









Conclusions...

- Investigator's report shows that a garden hose was being stored at the path of travel
- Injury, scene and statement do not correspond
- COF showed deck was safe when wet
- Conclusion she tripped and fell while running









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- Claimant refuses or is unable to provide reasonable documentation of lost time from work, rate of pay, or other damages related to the accident.









Slip | Trip & Fall Red Flags -Work Comp

- Claim involves a recently terminated or disgruntled employee;
- Claimant does not return to work the next day after a minor injury or no objective injury;
- Accident allegedly occurred on a Monday morning (after a weekend)









- Take detailed statements of claimant to include logistics, biomechanics, and injuries;
- Interview property owner/business owner/ employees/landlord/tenants, etc.;
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