Foot Injuries Abundant In Workplaces



INCIDENT

There are two major categories of work-related foot injuries. The first includes foot injuries from punctures, crushing, sprains and lacerations. The second includes injuries resulting from slips, trips and falls. Slips and falls do not always result in a foot injury but lack of attention to foot safety plays an important role in their occurrence.

NEED TO KNOW

Foot injuries are among the most common workers' compensation injuries, including breaks, fractures and heel injuries. The human foot and ankle contain 26 bones, 33 joints and more than a hundred muscles, tendons and ligaments, so it's no wonder injuries to the foot can be especially painful – and slow to heal.

BUSINESS / REGULATIONS

OSHA plays a significant role in standardizing Foot Safety in industry.

- Workers must wear protective footwear when working in areas where there is a danger of falling or rolling objects or objects piercing the sole. [29 CFR 1915.156(a)]
- Protective footwear must meet ANSI Z41 or equivalent design requirements [29 CFR 1915.156(b)]. Note: All ANSI-approved footwear has a protective toe and offers impact and compression protection. But the type and amount of protection is not always the same. Different footwear protects in different ways. Check the product's labeling or consult the manufacturer to make sure the footwear will protect users from the hazards they face.
- Safety shoes or boots may be required to provide special electrical conduction or insulation to prevent electric shock or static electric spark.
- Chemical-resistant boots may be required to provide protection from caustic, reactive, toxic, or corrosive materials during cleaning, or surface preparation.
- Slip-resistant soled shoes should be worn when working on slippery surfaces.

OSHA has identified six common work-related foot injuries and causes:

- Safety shoes required when using pallet jack sign
- Crushed or broken feet, amputation of toes or feet – Falling objects, moving vehicles, feet trapped between objects or caught in a crack, conveyor belts
- Punctures of the sole of the foot – Loose nails, sharp metal or glass objects
- Cuts or severed feet or toes – Chain saws, rotary mowers, unguarded machinery

- Burns – Molten metal splashes, chemical splashes, contact with fire, flammable or explosive atmospheres
- Electric shocks – Static electricity, contact with sources of electricity
- Sprained or twisted ankles, fractured or broken bones during slips, trips or falls – Slippery floors, littered walkways, incorrect footwear, poor lighting

ADDITIONAL FOOT INJURY HAZARDS EXIST IN MANY OUTDOOR JOBS SUCH AS LOGGING, HYDRO LINEWORK AND FISHING.

STATISTICS

A study of over 250,000 workers' compensation claims found that the average final settlement for a foot injury is more than $17,000.

Typical Costs of Workplace Foot Injuries

Workers' compensation cases in Maryland found that broken foot, stress fractures, broken toes and severe heel injuries are among the more common foot injuries. In 700 cases, the average foot injury was shown to be worth nearly $11,000 and the average permanent partial disability (PPD) award was just over $8,500. The average full and final settlement was $17,435 – but that increased more than $6,000 if it included an ankle injury. However, the actual costs vary widely case-by-case. The largest PPD award was $89,910 and the largest final settlement was $250,000.

PREVENTION

Prevention of workplace foot injuries makes good sense for workers and employers. But safety shoes and foot PPE reminder signs aren't enough.

The first step to reducing foot injuries is to identify and address relevant hazards in the workplace, and taking steps to eliminate or reduce those hazards through job and/or workplace design, including identifying proper foot and leg protection. Foot and leg protection choices include:

- Leggings to protect the lower legs and feet from heat hazards such as molten metal or welding sparks. Safety snaps allow leggings to be removed quickly.
- Metatarsal guards to protect the instep area from impact and compression. Made of aluminum, steel, fiber or plastic, these guards may be strapped to the outside of shoes.
- Toe guards that fit over regular shoes to protect toes from impact and compression hazards. They may be made of steel, aluminum or plastic.
- Combination foot and shin guards that protect the lower legs and feet, and may be used in combination with toe guards when greater protection is needed.
- Safety shoes with impact-resistant toes and heat-resistant soles to protect feet against hot work surfaces common in roofing, paving and hot metal industries.

Job and Workplace Design can also Increase Foot Safety and Prevent Unnecessary Injury

- Separating mobile equipment from pedestrian traffic and installing safety mirrors and warning signs can decrease the number of incidents that might result in cut or crushed feet or toes.
- Proper guarding of machines such as chain saws or rotary mowers can avoid cuts or severed feet or toes.
- Effective housekeeping reduces the number of incidents. Loose nails, other sharp objects, and littered walkways are hazards for foot injury.
- Using color contrast and angular lighting to improve depth vision in complicated areas such as stairs, ramps and passageways reduces the hazard of tripping and falling.

- Post safety signs in conspicuous places where safety footwear is required when there is a potential hazard from falling objects, sharp objects, etc.

The metal insoles of some safety shoes protect against puncture wounds.

Some safety shoes are specially designed for foundry hazards or to prevent buildup of static electricity or to protect employees from workplace electrical hazards.

Workers Responsibilities:

- Wear the correct footwear. Boots with toecaps and puncture proof soles are required in many industrial work settings. Other jobs may call for non-slip soles, chemical-resistant materials, insulation and other protective qualities. Make sure the shoes meet required safety standards.
- Practice good housekeeping. Keep the area free of clutter which can cause falls and foot injuries. Store tools and materials safely so they will not fall off work surfaces or shelves.
- Clean up spills promptly.
- Pay attention to what you are doing. Accidents causing foot injuries tend to happen when the worker is distracted or in a hurry.
- Handle chemicals with care to avoid accidental contact.
- Keep your feet, socks and safety shoes clean and dry.

General Maintenance

As with all protective equipment, safety footwear should be inspected prior to each use. Shoes and leggings should be checked for wear and tear at reasonable intervals. This includes looking for cracks or holes, separation of materials, broken buckles or laces. The soles of shoes should be checked for pieces of metal or other embedded items that could present electrical or tripping hazards. Employees should follow the manufacturers’ recommendations for cleaning and maintenance of protective footwear.