

SLIP RESISTANCE

YOUR QUICK GUIDE TO SLIP RESISTANCE

In today's world of litigation, it appears that accidents never happen, someone is always to blame – slips and falls are no exception. Pedestrian surfaces are becoming litigation minefields following falls on surfaces as wide ranging as polished stone to linoleum and bitumen roadways. There is a need for everyone from the architects to the maintenance supervisors to keep in mind the potential hazards of all pedestrian surfaces.

A positive first step in reducing your risk is determining the slip resistance of your pedestrian surfaces. Stone Initiatives has wide experience in slip resistance, both in product testing & litigation. We hold **NATA Accreditation** and are equipped to carry out testing in our laboratory or anywhere in Australia.

Same Day Testing Service Available!

Floor Finish Evaluation Services:

- Wet Pendulum Slip Resistance (New & Existing Surfaces)
- Dry Floor Friction Slip Resistance
- Accelerated Wear Testing
- Skid Resistance
- Stain Resistance & Sealer Evaluation
- Basic Physical Properties – "Fit for Purpose" Testing

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Find out more:



Your **QUICK GUIDE** to Slip Resistance Recommendations for Location Types¹



Typical Location Type	Location Example for P5 to P0 classifications according to HB198:2014	Pendulum Classification AS4586:2013	SRV Range (Slider 96)	SRV Range (Slider 55)
Ramps in wet locations, usually outdoors exposed to the weather or leading into and around pools etc...	- External ramps steeper than 1:14 - Loading docks - Commercial kitchens - Swimming pool ramps & stairs	P5	>54	>44
External wet areas (not on a significant slope). Also applies to continuously wet public areas such as around pools, in communal showers rooms and behind bars in public hotels and clubs etc...	- External colonnade and walkways, pedestrian crossings, driveways, verandas and balconies - Serving areas behind bars, cold stores - Swimming pool surrounds - Communal shower rooms	P4	45 – 54	40 – 44
Internal wet areas. Areas that are indoors or undercover but are likely to be wet, either from water tracking or spills etc...	- Shopping centre – food court, fresh food areas - Entries & access areas – public buildings – WET - Undercover concourse of sports stadiums - Bathrooms in hospitals and aged care facilities - Toilet facilities in public buildings	P3	35 – 44	35 – 39
Internal areas that have the possibility of water tracking or spills but are primarily kept clean & dry.	- Entries & access areas – public buildings – TRANSITIONAL - Hotel bathrooms, ensuites and toilets - Hotel kitchens and laundries - Wards and corridors in hospitals & aged care facilities	P2	25 – 34	20 – 34
Internal areas that are kept clean and dry at all times.	- Entries & access areas – public buildings – DRY - Supermakret aisles (except fresh food)	P1	12 – 24	<20
Note 3 of "Notes to Table 3B" in the Standards Australia Handbook HB198:2014 : "The minimum classifications listed in Table 3B are P1 and R9. It is inappropriate for Table 3B to list the lower classification, P0, since there is no lower limit on Classification P0. Notwithstanding, some smooth and polished floor surfaces, which do not achieve Classification P1, may be considered to provide a safe walking environment for normal pedestrians walking at a moderate pace, provided the surfaces are kept clean and dry; however, should these surfaces become contaminated be either wet or dry materials, or be used by pedestrians in any of manner, then they may become unsafe. Therefore, the type of maintenance, the in-service inspection of floors, other environmental conditions and use should be taken into account when selecting stone products."		P0	<12	–

¹ Slip Resistance recommendations as detailed in Standards Australia Handbook HB198:2014 "Guide to the Specification & Testing of Slip Resistance of Pedestrian Surfaces".