

WALKING AND WORKING SURFACES

NIST S 7101.63

Approval Date: 02/05/2024

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1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this suborder is to establish requirements and associated roles and responsibilities to eliminate or reduce to the greatest extent possible hazards associated with surfaces that employees walk on or do work from on NIST sites.

2. BACKGROUND

- a. The content of this suborder was derived primarily from OSHA 29 CFR Subpart D 1910.21-30, *Walking-Working Surfaces*, along with relevant portions of ANSI, ASTM and ABA-UFAS standards.
- b. Exposure to falls between different walking or working elevations which requires the use of passive and/or active fall protection methods (*e.g.*, guardrails, fall restraint systems, fall arresting systems, *etc.*) is addressed in NIST S 7101.67: *Fall Protection*.

3. APPLICABILITY

- a. The provisions of this suborder apply to all sites for which NIST has jurisdiction, custody, and control.
- b. The provisions of this suborder apply to surfaces constructed as walkways for pedestrian use and areas where personnel must stand to perform work including, but not limited to:
 - (1) Floors (including platforms, mezzanines, catwalks);
 - (2) Ramps
 - (3) Dockboards;
 - (4) Stairs;

¹ For revision history, see Appendix A.

- 38 (5) Sidewalks, crosswalks, or other finished walks (*e.g.*, concrete, tile, stone, or brick);
39
40 (6) Parking lots; and
41
42 (7) Other paved areas which are designed for or may be reasonably foreseeable as pedestrian
43 paths.
44
45 c. The provisions of this suborder do not apply to:
46
47 (1) Natural surfaces, including but not limited to:
48
49 (a) Grassy fields;
50
51 (b) Playing fields; and
52
53 (c) Footpaths;
54
55 (2) Portable, mobile, or extension ladders (addressed in NIST S 7101.66: *Ladder Safety*);
56
57 (3) Powered platforms (covered by 29 CFR 1910.66(j));
58
59 (4) Aerial lifts (covered by 29 CFR 1910.67(c)(2)(v));
60
61 (5) Scaffolding (covered by 29 CFR 1910.27(a));
62
63 (6) Construction and maintenance activities when employees are inspecting, investigating,
64 assessing, or performing work in areas that are normally not accessible/used by personnel
65 or accessible to foot traffic; and
66
67 (7) Entertainment stage and loading dock edges (addressed in NIST S 7101.67).

70 **4. REFERENCES**

- 71 a. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.21 to 1910.30 Subpart D, [*Walking and Working Surfaces*](#)
72
73 b. OSHA 29 CFR 1960, [*Basic Program Elements for Federal Employees*](#)
74
75 c. ANSI/ASSE A10.18-2007, American National Standard for *Safety Requirements for*
76 *Temporary Roof and Floor Holes, Wall Openings, Stairways and Other Unprotected Edges*
77 *in Construction and Demolition Operations*

- 78 d. ANSI/ASSE A1264.1-2007, American National Standard for Safety Requirements for
79 *Workplace Walking/Working Surfaces and Their Access; Workplace, Floor, Wall and Roof*
80 *Openings, Stairs, and Guardrails Systems*
81
- 82 e. ASTM F1637-10, American National Standard, [Standard Practice for Safe Walking Surfaces](#)
83
- 84 f. International Building Code (IBC), current edition (per NIST O 7401.00).
85
- 86 g. Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) and [Uniform Accessibility Standards Facility Access](#)
87 [Standards \(UFAS\)](#)
88
- 89
- 90 **5. APPLICABLE NIST DIRECTIVES**
- 91 a. NIST O 7101.00: *Occupational Safety and Health Management System* ([INET](#))
92
- 93 b. NIST S 7101.20: [Work and Worker Authorization Based on Hazard Reviews](#)
94
- 95 c. NIST S 7101.22: [Hazard Signage](#)
96
- 97 d. NIST S 7101.23: [Safety Education and Training](#)
98
- 99 e. NIST S 7101.24: [Incident Reporting and Investigation](#)
100
- 101 f. NIST S 7101.26: [Workplace Inspection Program](#)
102
- 103 g. NIST S 7101.62: [Office Safety](#)
104
- 105 h. NIST S 7101.66: [Ladder Safety](#)
106
- 107 i. NIST S 7101.67: [Fall Protection](#)
108
- 109 j. NIST O 7401.00: *Fire and Life Safety* ([INET](#))
110
- 111 k. NIST S 7401.01: [Fire Protection and Life Safety for Design & Construction](#)
112
- 113 l. NIST S 7401.02: [Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Fire Protection and Life Safety](#)
114 [Systems](#)
115
116

117 **6. REQUIREMENTS**

118 a. General requirements for all walking surfaces

119

120 (1) Housekeeping – walking surfaces shall be:

121

122 (a) Clean, *i.e.*, free from excess debris or material that could result in a slipping or
123 tripping hazard;

124

125 (b) Uncluttered (please see Section 6.b(8) of NIST S 7401.02); and

126

127 (c) Free of sharp objects or items that extend/protrude into the walking area.

128

129 (2) Changes in level

130

131 (a) Transitions in level equal to or greater than 0.25 inches in height shall be beveled:

132

133 i. To a slope of at least 1:2 (rise: run); or

134 ii. To a slope of at least 1:8 (rise: run) when the change in elevation is greater

135 than 0.5 inches, in accordance with the applicable sections of the ABA and/or

136 2015 International Building Code (IBC).

137

138 (b) The following are exempt from the requirements of Section 6.a(2)(a):

139

140 i. Elevator pits;

141 ii. Elevator penthouses;

142 iii. Mechanical rooms;

143 iv. Piping or equipment catwalks;

144 v. Electrical and telephone closets;

145 vi. General utility rooms;

146 vii. Water treatment or sewage pump rooms;

147 viii. Electric substations;

148 ix. High voltage or Transformer vaults; and

149 x. Construction areas.

150

151 (3) Holes, including significant imperfections and large cracks (surface openings), greater
152 than or equal to 0.5 inches in width in common spaces or greater than or equal to 2 inches
153 in the exempted locations listed in Section 6.a(2)(b) above, shall be:

154

155 (a) Appropriately repaired;

156

- 157 (b) Covered – all covers used to cover holes in floors shall be:
158
159 i. Able to support at least twice the maximum intended load;
160 ii. Secured to prevent accidental displacement;
161 iii. Labeled with the word “Caution - Hole”; and
162 iv. When used as a walking surface, beveled so that they are considered
163 “even/flush” in accordance with Section 6.a(2); or
164
165 (c) Barricaded (*e.g.*, cones, guardrails, caution tape or other objects).
166
167 (4) Openings, in vertical wall or guardrail system or other vertical surfaces that are at least 30
168 inches (76 cm) high and at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide; and with the inside bottom edge
169 of the opening is less than 39 inches (99 cm) above that walking-working surface and the
170 outside bottom edge of the opening is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level, shall
171 be:
172
173 (a) Appropriately repaired;
174
175 (b) Protected from falling by the use of:
176
177 i. Guardrail systems;
178 ii. Safety net systems;
179 iii. Travel restraint systems; or,
180 iv. Personal fall arrest systems.
181
182 b. Specific requirements for all indoor walking surfaces
183
184 (1) Floor coverings (*e.g.*, movable rugs, mats, runners) shall be:
185
186 (a) Fixed in place or provided with slip resistant backing;
187
188 (b) Have beveled edges (with maximum slope of 1:2 (rise: run) on all sides where
189 personnel may walk;
190
191 (c) Have a pile that is 0.5 inches or less;
192
193 (d) Free of defects including, but not limited to:
194
195 i. Loose or frayed edges;
196 ii. Unsecured seams;

- 197 iii. Excessive wear; and
198 iv. Wrinkles.
199
200 (2) Carpeted areas shall be free from:
201
202 (a) Loose or frayed sections;
203
204 (b) Unsecured seams and transition points with other flooring materials (*e.g.*, tile or
205 thresholds);
206
207 (c) Excessive wear; and
208
209 (d) Wrinkles.
210
211 (3) Tiled surfaces shall be maintained in good shape, with intact tiles.
212
213 (a) Loose, missing, or damaged tiles shall be reported to the OFPM service desk and
214 repaired as soon as feasible.
215
216 (4) Uncarpeted areas shall be dry under normal conditions.
217
218 (a) Building entrances – During inclement weather, carpets, runners, or mats shall be
219 placed at building entrances where the entrance is uncarpeted.
220
221 (b) Janitorial operations that can create slippery conditions, including mopping or waxing
222 – Warning signs shall be posted to alert staff.
223
224 (c) When floors are wet due to non-hazardous spills, leaks, or other sources:
225
226 i. Absorbent pads or paper towels should be used when available;
227 ii. Temporary barricades or objects should be placed in the area to prevent
228 employees from walking on wet/slippery surfaces; and
229 iii. Janitorial services shall be notified for clean-up.
230
231 (d) Wet processes [not including common janitorial services specified above in Section
232 6.b.(4)(b)] – When wet processes are being used or present:
233
234 i. Floor drainage is required; and
235 ii. The following should be considered to improve traction:
236

- 237 (i) Appropriate footwear requirement;
- 238 (ii) Raised platforms;
- 239 (iii) Floor mats;
- 240 (iv) Surface texturing; or
- 241 (v) Cross cut grooving.

242

243 c. Stairs

244

- 245 (1) Stairs shall be provided for access from one elevation to another when the change in
- 246 elevation is 7 inches or greater and it is necessary for routine travel between levels.

247

248 **NOTE:** Ramps compliant with NIST S 7401.01 may be used in place of stairs.

249

- 250 (2) Stairs shall meet the design requirements per NIST S 7401.01.

251

- 252 (3) For flights of stairs with 2 steps or less, visual cues, including but not limited to
- 253 highlighted tread noses and warning signs, shall be used to alert individuals.

254

- 255 (4) Stair treads shall have the following requirements:

256

- 257 (a) Be slip resistant or have nonskid materials applied, if necessary, to improve traction;

258

- 259 (b) Have intact nose or front edges that are flush; and

260

- 261 (c) When supplemental metal or plastic edge/nose materials are used, these shall be flush
- 262 on the horizontal surface and rounded on the vertical surface to prevent tripping, in
- 263 accordance with applicable IBC and ABA-UFAS guidance.

264

265 d. Elevated Work Surfaces

266

- 267 (1) The following shall be protected from falling objects when work is performed on an
- 268 elevated work surface:

269

- 270 (a) Individuals that may walk or work beneath the elevated work area; and

271

- 272 (b) Property located below the elevated work area.

273

- 274 (2) The following control measures shall be utilized to protect individuals from injury due to
- 275 falling objects from elevated work areas:

276

- 277 (a) Physical barricades;
278
279 (b) Canopies;
280
281 (c) Hard hats;
282
283 (d) Toe boards/screens; and
284
285 (e) Setbacks established for tools or materials from access opening (*e.g.*, stairs or ladder).
286
287 (3) The following control measures shall be utilized to prevent property damage due to
288 falling objects from elevated work areas:
289
290 (a) Canopies;
291
292 (b) Toe boards/screens; and
293
294 (c) Setbacks established for tools or materials from an access opening (*e.g.*, stairs or
295 ladder).
296
297 (4) Control measures utilized to prevent injury and property damage due to falling objects
298 from elevated work areas shall meet the following requirements.
299
300 (a) Barricades shall be such that individuals are prevented from entering a space beneath
301 an elevated work surface.
302
303 (b) Canopies used for falling object protection shall be:
304
305 i. Designed to prevent collapse and penetration by falling objects; and
306 ii. When installed outdoors, designed to withstand applicable weather conditions.
307
308 (c) Toe boards shall be:
309
310 i. Solid material or materials with openings that are less than 1 inch at their
311 greatest dimension;
312 ii. Installed for a length that is sufficient to protect personnel below;
313 iii. Placed tight to the floor or no more than 0.25 inches off the floor.
314 iv. At least 3.5 inches high; except
315 (i) When used around repair, service, or assembly pits, they shall be at
316 least 2.5 inches high;

- 317 (ii) When items are stacked higher than the toe board, then toe boards
318 should be extended to the midrail or top rail; and
319 v. Able to withstand, 50 pounds of force applied downward or outward.
320 vi. Firmly attached to associated guardrails that are compliant with the
321 requirements of NIST S 7101.67, as applicable.
322
- 323 e. Dockboards
324
- 325 (1) Dockboards shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to:
326
- 327 (a) Support the maximum intended load; and
328
- 329 (b) Where necessary, prevent transfer vehicles (*e.g.*, forklifts, hand trucks, carts) from
330 running off the edge.
331
- 332 (2) Portable dockboards shall be equipped with handholds or other means to permit safe
333 handling.
334
- 335 (3) Installation and use of dockboards shall only be performed by individuals who have
336 received appropriate training in accordance with the manufacture's guidance.
337
- 338 (a) Portable dockboards shall be secured in such a manner as to prevent their movement.
339
- 340 i. If securing is not feasible, sufficient contact between the dockboard and the
341 surface shall be afforded to prevent movement.
342
- 343 (4) Employees on a dockboard shall be protected from falling 4 feet (1.2 m) by a guardrail or
344 handrails, with the exceptions listed below.
345
- 346 (a) Guardrails are not required when dockboards are being used solely for materials-
347 handling operations using motorized equipment (*e.g.*, forklifts).
348
- 349 (b) Employees using dockboards without guardrails that are exposed to falls between 4
350 feet (1.2 m) and 10 feet (3.05 m) are required to receive training as per NIST S
351 7106.67.
352
- 353 (5) Wheel chocks or sand shoes shall be used to prevent transport vehicles (*e.g.*, trucks, semi-
354 trailers, trailers) from moving while dockboards are in use.
355

- 356 f. Inspection and Hazard Abatement Response
357
358 (1) Walking and working surfaces shall be inspected at least annually.
359
360 (2) Identified deficiencies shall be reported to:
361
362 (a) OFPM, where appropriate, or
363
364 (b) Line management of the OU assigned to that space.
365
366 (3) Measures shall be taken to abate the deficiency:
367
368 (a) Immediately and completely; or
369
370 (b) In such a way as to prevent injury to an individual until the deficiency can be fully
371 abated. If the correction or repair cannot be made immediately, the hazard must be
372 guarded to prevent employees from using the walking-working surface until the
373 hazard is corrected or repaired.
374
- 375 g. Information and Training
376
377 (1) Training shall be provided, documented, and recorded in accordance with the
378 requirements of the NIST S 7101.23.
379
380 (2) Employees and covered associates to whom this suborder applies, shall receive the
381 following information and training at the time of their initial assignment to a NIST work
382 area:
383
384 (a) Information and training provided by OSHE covering the following topics:
385
386 i. The requirements of this suborder;
387 ii. The applicable contents and availability of 29 CFR 1910 subpart D, *Walking*
388 *and Working Surfaces*; and
389 iii. The location and availability of known evaluation tools and references for fall
390 hazard recognition, evaluation and fall prevention.
391
392 (b) Information provided by the OU/division covering the following topics, as applicable:
393
394 i. Work area-specific procedures for fall prevention and workplace inspections;
395

- 396 ii. Workplace-specific procedures for the purchase and use of compliant
397 equipment and materials relevant to this Suborder; and
398 iii. Workplace specific procedures for dockboard use and inspection.
399
400

401 7. DEFINITIONS

402 Definitions common to all NIST OSH Suborders can be found in Section 6 of NIST O 7101.00.
403 The definitions specific to this Suborder are as follows:
404

- 405 a. Dockboards – A portable or fixed device that spans a gap or compensates for a difference in
406 elevation between a loading platform and a transport vehicle. Dockboards include, but are
407 not limited to, bridge plates, dock plates, and dock levelers.
408
- 409 b. Fall Hazard – Any condition on a walking (floor or stair) surface that creates or increases the
410 risk of employee falls on the same level or to a lower level.
411
- 412 c. Fall Protection – Any equipment, device, or system that prevents an employee from falling
413 from one elevation to another or that mitigates the effect of a fall.
414
- 415 • Passive fall protection systems include architectural features or installations such as
416 guardrails, star rails, barricades or covers that prevent personnel from falling between
417 elevations.
418
 - 419 • Active fall protection systems are dynamic and require the use of special equipment as
420 well as worker participation and include the use of body harness, lanyard, an anchor,
421 lifeline, and connectors such as snap hooks.
422
- 423 d. Floor Coverings – Materials (*e.g.*, mats, area rugs, runners) made from textiles, felts, resins,
424 rubber, or other natural or man-made substances fastened to, or laid upon, the floor to
425 provide comfort, durability, safety, and/or decoration.
426
- 427 e. Guardrail System – A barrier erected along an unprotected or exposed side, edge, or other
428 area of a walking-working surface to prevent employees from falling to a lower level.
429
- 430 f. Handrail – A rail used to provide employees with a handhold for support.
431
- 432 g. Hole – A gap or opening in common walking surface/area (hallway, office stairwell) greater
433 than or equal to 0.5 inches in width except those locations exempted in Section 6.a(2)(b).
434 For excepted locations, *e.g.*, mechanical spaces, roofs, horizontal walking surface, or similar

- 435 surfaces that has a gap or opening of at least 2 inches in its least dimension. Holes typically
436 go through one floor surface and allow objects or personnel to pass to the next lower level.
437
- 438 h. Lower Level – A surface or area below another work area. These surfaces or areas include,
439 but are not limited to, ground levels, floors, roofs, ramps, runways, vaults, pits, tanks,
440 equipment, and similar surfaces and structures, or portions thereof.
441
- 442 i. Opening – A gap or open space in a wall, partition, vertical walking-working surface, or
443 similar surface that is at least 30 inches (76 cm) high and at least 18 inches (46 cm) wide,
444 through which an employee can fall to a lower level; and where the inside bottom edge of the
445 opening, is also less than 39 inches (99 cm) above that walking-working surface and the
446 outside bottom edge of the opening is 4 feet (1.2 m) or more above a lower level.
447
- 448 j. Platform – A walking or working surface (floor or mezzanine) that is elevated above the
449 surrounding area.
450
- 451 k. Ramp – An inclined walking-working surface used to access another level.
452
- 453 l. Stairway (Stairs) – Risers and treads that connect one level with another, including landings
454 and platforms in between levels. Stairways include standard, spiral, alternating tread-type,
455 and ship stairs.
456
- 457 m. Toeboard – A low protective barrier that is designed to prevent materials, tools, and
458 equipment from falling to a lower level, and protect employees from falling.
459
- 460 n. Tread – A horizontal portion of a stair or stairway, not including landings or platforms.
461
- 462 o. Walking or Working Surface – Any horizontal or vertical surface on or through which an
463 employee walks, works, or gains access to a work area or workplace location; typically, a
464 floor surface.
465
- 466 p. Work Area – A defined space in a workplace.
467

469 8. ACRONYMS

470 Acronyms common to all NIST OSH Suborders can be found in Section 7 of NIST O 7101.00.
471 The acronyms specific to this Suborder are as follows:

- 472
- 473 a. ABA – Architectural Barriers Act
474

- 475 b. ANSI – American National Standards Institute
- 476
- 477 c. CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- 478
- 479 d. IBC – International Building Code
- 480
- 481 e. NIST – National Institute of Standards and Technology
- 482
- 483 f. OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- 484
- 485 g. OSHE – Office of Safety, Health, and Environment
- 486
- 487 h. OU – Organizational Unit
- 488
- 489 i. UFAS – Unified Federal Access Standards
- 490

491 **9. RESPONSIBILITIES**

492 Roles and responsibilities common to all NIST OSH Suborders can be found in Section 8 of NIST
493 O 7101.00. The roles and responsibilities specific to this Suborder are as follows:

- 494
- 495
- 496 a. OU Directors are responsible for:

497

498 (1) Establishing policies and procedures, as needed, for the requirements of this program to
499 be met as it applies to their employees and covered associates to mitigate slip trip and fall
500 hazards in their OU-assigned space and ensure that those policies and procedures are
501 implemented; and,

502

503 (2) Ensuring subordinate managers have the authority, resources, and training needed to
504 implement OU-established policies and procedures.

- 505
- 506 b. OFPM is responsible for:²

507

508 (1) Inspecting outdoor walking and working surfaces, which are designed for or may be
509 reasonably foreseeable as pedestrian paths, at least annually, and documenting
510 inspections in accordance with NIST S 7101.26.

² It is understood that OFPM contractors may perform some of these items. When that is the case, OFPM is responsible for ensuring that all applicable requirements are met.

- 511 (2) Coordinating with work area occupants prior to performing any work (*e.g.*, demolition,
512 renovation) to ensure that slip trip and fall hazards are mitigated and falling object
513 protection is provided when applicable;
514
- 515 (3) Ensuring janitorial staff post warning signs while performing operations that could create
516 slippery conditions; and
517
- 518 (4) Ensuring that the installation, repair or replacement of walking surfaces, stairs, guardrail,
519 and handrail systems is performed or supervised by a competent person and that the final
520 product conforms to the requirements of this Suborder and applicable references.
521
- 522 c. OSHE is responsible for:
523
- 524 (1) Advising OFPM as necessary on modification, updates, and repairs needed on walking
525 and working surfaces including applicable passive fall protection at NIST locations;
526
- 527 (2) Inspecting indoor walking and working surfaces at least annually, as part of routine
528 workplace inspections in collaboration with space owners or as part of inspections of
529 common areas conducted to fulfill requirements of NIST S 7401.02 and documenting
530 inspections in accordance with NIST S 7101. 26; and
531
- 532 (3) At sites not owned and operated by NIST, coordinating with the responsible site owner or
533 occupational safety and health organization to address NIST’s requirements.
534
535

536 **10. AUTHORITIES**

537 There are no authorities specific to this Suborder alone. For authorities applicable to all NIST
538 OSH Suborders, see section 9 of NIST O 7101.00.
539

541 **11. DIRECTIVE OWNER**

- 542 a. Chief Safety Officer
543
544

545 **12. APPENDICIES**

546 APPENDIX A. Revision History

547 APPENDIX B. Walkway and Work Surface Evaluation Guidance

548

Appendix A. Revision History

Version No.	Approval Date	Effective Date	Brief Description of Change; Rationale
1	09/05/2023	04/01/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None – Initial document
2	02/05/2024	04/01/2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 6.a(3) – Wording modified for “holes” to be consistent with OSHA regulation. • Section 6.a(4) – Requirement added for “openings” to be consistent with OSHA regulation. • Section 7.i – Definition for “opening” was added. • Updated page numbering format

549

Appendix B. Walkway and Work Surface Evaluation Guidance

#	General, Walking and Working Surfaces Requirements	Yes	No	NA
A	All passageways, workrooms, storerooms, service rooms, and walking surfaces are kept in a clean, orderly, and sanitary condition.			
B	During housekeeping operations that can create slippery floors, including mopping or waxing, warning signs shall be posted			
C	Workroom floors, including lab, industrial and office spaces, are maintained in a clean and, to the extent feasible, in a dry condition.			
D	Floors and other walking surfaces are kept dry under normal conditions.			
E	Walkway surfaces are slip resistant under expected conditions and use. [If painted, paint contains an abrasive or texturing to provide slip resistance where wet conditions are likely]			
F	Walking surfaces including stairs are free of hazards such as sharp or protruding objects, loose boards or materials, corrosion, leaks, spills, snow, and ice.			
G	Tiled and concrete surfaces are in good condition, with intact tiles/slabs.			
H	When wet processes are used, drainage is present to the extent feasible, or false floors, platforms, or mats are used.			
I	Movable carpets are fixed in place or provided with slip resistant backing; [carpets do not have loose or frayed edges, unsecured seams, worn areas, holes, wrinkles or other hazards that may cause tripping.			
J	Mats or runners are fixed in place or provided with slip resistant backings [Should be provided at wet/slippery locations, particularly at known transitions from wet locations and building entrances.]			
K	Mats, runners, or other floor covering are placed at building entrances and interior walkways immediately inside are kept dry as needed, during inclement weather.			
L	Walking areas above dangerous equipment or processes are protected by a guardrail system unless the equipment is covered or guarded to eliminate the hazard.			
M	Walkway surfaces are flush. No changes in level of more than 1/4 in. vertically are found. [Note: If change in elevation is between 1/4 and 1/2 in. edge shall be beveled; changes greater than 1/2" must be sloped per IBC guidance.]			
N	No holes greater and 2" or more are present. [If present, holes in floors, greater than 2" are covered or guarded to prevent tripping on, or stepping into]			
O	No joints or cracks greater than or equal to 1/2" are present [If present, large joints or cracks are covered or guarded to prevent tripping on, or stepping into]			
P	Stairs have uniform riser heights and tread depths between landings.			
Q	Stair landings and platforms are at least the width of the stair and at least 30 inches in depth, as measured in the direction of travel;			
R	For short stair flights (2 steps or less) additional visual cues including highlighted tread noses and warning signs are present.			
S	Personnel on lower levels are protected from falling object hazards when work is performed overhead.			
T	Other issues noted? Comment			