

# An Update from the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction: *The Importance of a Year-Round Fall Prevention Program*

January 27, 2022

## Panelists:

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Office of Construction Safety and Health, NIOSH

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**Chris Trahan Cain**, CIH, Executive Director, CPWR

*Today's webinar is being recorded and will be shared in a follow-up email and posted on <https://cpwr.com/webinars>.*

*For technical difficulties, chat Jessica Bunting or email [jbunting@cpwr.com](mailto:jbunting@cpwr.com)*

*For audio difficulties, call in via phone: 1-415-655-0003, Access code: 2552 035 9476 #*



**PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.**  
*Three simple steps to preventing falls.*





# National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction



The Office of Construction Safety and Health  
At the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—NIOSH



# How the Campaign Developed



- NORA construction Sector Council led
- Campaign leaders: NIOSH, OSHA, and CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training
- Evidence Based Campaign
- Evaluation essential to demonstrate success

Join the  
National Safety  
**Stand-Down**  
To Prevent Falls in Construction

MAY 2-6, 2022

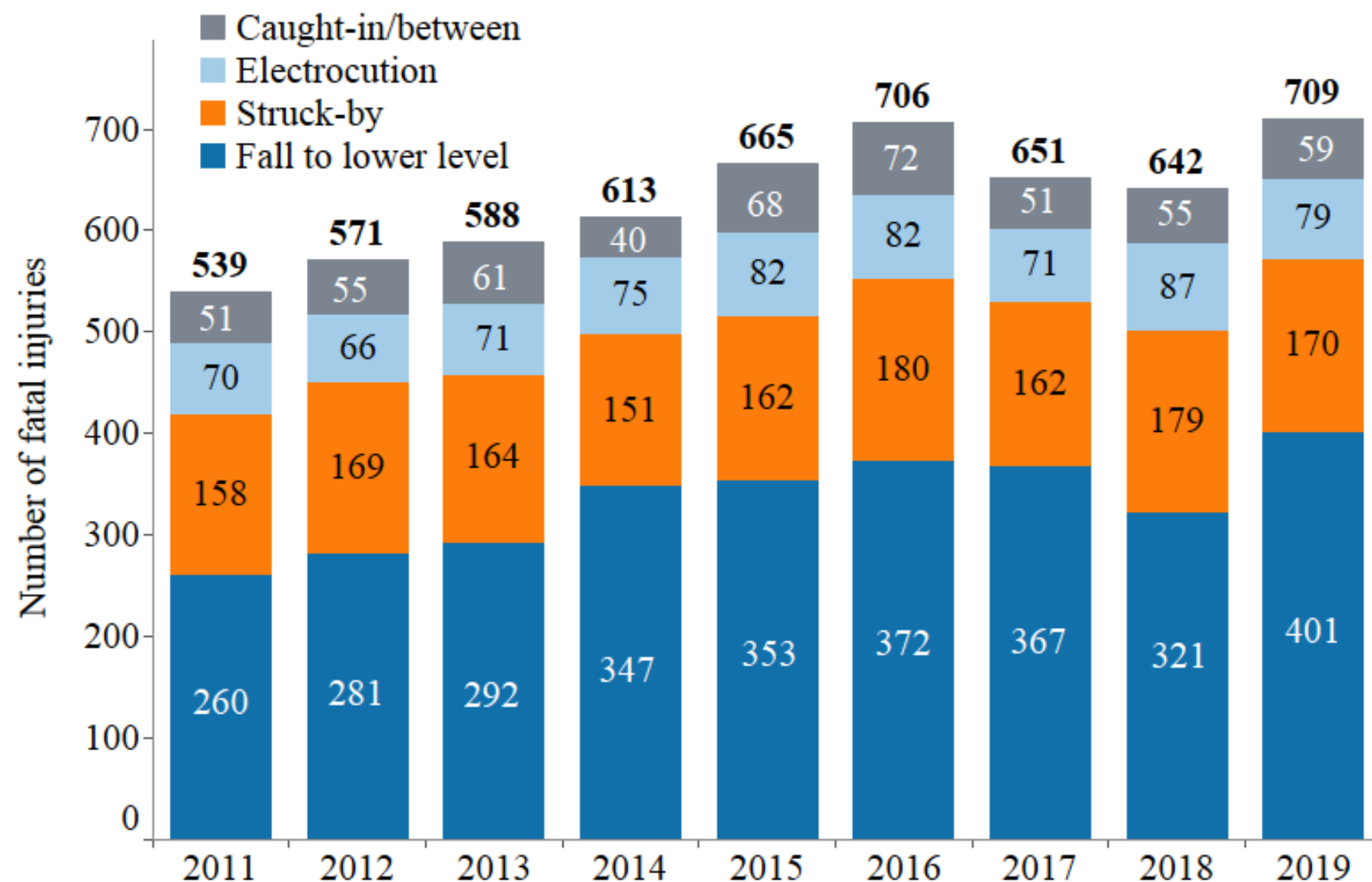




# Why Focus on Falls?



## 6. Number of fatal injuries caused by Construction Focus Four, 2011-2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

# NIOSH Construction Falls Campaign site



## The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH Directory of Construction Resources > Prevent Falls in Construction



🏠 NIOSH Directory of Construction Resources

NIOSH Program Portfolio: Construction

NORA Construction Research Agenda

NORA Construction Sector Council

About the Office of Construction Safety and Health

National Construction Center

Prevent Falls in Construction

Promoting productive workplaces through safety and health research / **NIOSH**®

## National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction

[Español \(Spanish\)](#)

The National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction was launched in 2012 through the NORA Construction Sector Council with leadership from NIOSH, OSHA and CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training. Each year as part of the campaign, a National Stand-Down is held to focus on fall prevention. Falls are the number one cause of construction-worker fatalities, accounting for one-third of all on-the-job deaths in the industry.

Join the campaign and take part in the [2021 National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction May 3-7](#) .

A variety of campaign materials are available (in Spanish and English) to raise awareness about construction falls and to provide practical information about fall prevention on OSHA's official Campaign [website](#) . Products include Stand-Down planning tools, fact sheets, infographics, training materials (including toolbox talks), videos, hazard alert cards, and more.

### Infographics

# Saving Lives is a Year Round Priority!



## *Why should you keep a focus on falls?*

- ❖ Jobsites change and crews come and go – you may have new workers who missed the Stand-Down and new projects or phases of work with different fall hazards or considerations.
- ❖ Not all workers come to the job with the same level of experience and training. Conducting regular task-specific safety training can help save lives.
- ❖ It's human nature to become complacent or overconfident about safety. Scheduling activities quarterly or even monthly can re-energize everyone and bring the focus back to preventing falls.
- ❖ Fostering a positive [jobsite safety culture/climate](#) leads to a safer workplace and fewer job-related injuries. Implementing an ongoing fall prevention program is one way to show management commitment, improve supervisory leadership, involve workers in safety, and conduct training to build and reinforce a good safety climate.

# Saving Lives is a Year Round Priority!

*(Possible Activities for Ongoing Fall Prevention.)*



- Do another Stand-down
- Focus on Rescue
- Create or Revise your written fall prevention plan
- Pause work to model how to inspect equipment
- Provide fall prevention training

## **PLAN**

*ahead to get the job done safely.*

## **PROVIDE**

*the right equipment.*

## **TRAIN**

*everyone to use the equipment safely.*

*For more tools, handouts, and other resources, visit [stopconstructionfalls.com](https://stopconstructionfalls.com).*



# New Languages.



## Infografías

Cada año, NIOSH, CPWR, junto con el Consejo del Sector de la Construcción de NORA, trabajan juntos para desarrollar una nueva serie de infografías en inglés y español. Vea y descargue las [infografías](#) en formato PDF o JPEG para usar en medios sociales, presentaciones y materiales impresos.



Source 1: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in the United States, 2012-2014. See: <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.pdf>



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**PLAN**

*ahead to get the job done safely.*

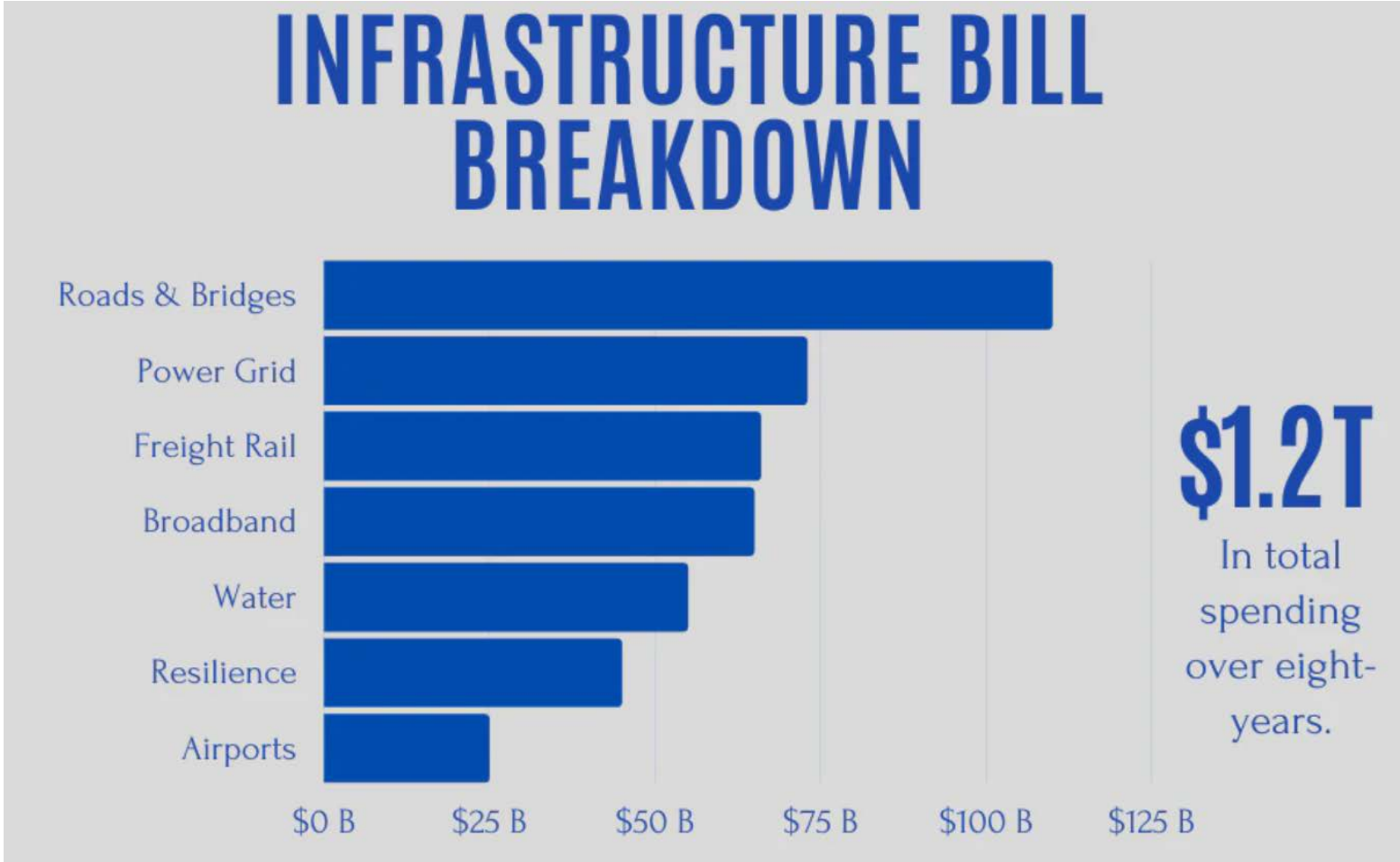
**PROVIDE**

*the right equipment.*

**TRAIN**

*everyone to use the equipment safely.*

# Infrastructure Bill and related work



The \$1 trillion infrastructure package recently signed into law by President Joe Biden is largely expected to be a boost for the construction industry. But where firms will find workers to complete these projects is a big question the industry is contending with.

JUNG GETTY | GETTY IMAGES

# Drywall Supervisor Falls...

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## INCIDENT HIGHLIGHTS

**DATE:**

March 15, 2017

**TIME:**

1:35 p.m.

**VICTIM:**

52-year old supervisor

**INDUSTRY/NAICS CODE:**

Drywall & Insulation  
Contractors 238310

**EMPLOYER:**

Drywall contractor

**SAFETY & TRAINING:**

Written safety programs  
and weekly safety training

**REPORT#:** 17KY007

**REPORT DATE:** 5/21/2018

## Dry Wall Supervisor Falls from Unsecured Plank

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### SUMMARY

On Wednesday, March 15, 2017, a 52-year-old male drywall supervisor (the victim) was setting up scaffolding; his co-worker stated he stopped mid-set up to hang a piece of drywall. The metal walk plank on which he was standing flipped on its side, throwing him 10 feet, 9 inches below onto the subflooring of a home they were dry walling. He was pronounced dead at the scene from blunt impact injuries to his head and neck.... [READ THE FULL REPORT](#) (p.5)

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### CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Key contributing factors identified in this investigation include:

- Fall exposure
- Misuse of the walking platform
- Lack of fall protection





# Drywall Supervisor Falls...



**Figure 1.** Scaffold and plank from which the victim fell



**Figure 2.** Position of the plank after it had flipped onto its side. Photo taken from loft area



# Drywall Supervisor Falls...



## CAUSE OF DEATH

The cause of death was blunt impact injuries to the head and neck.

## CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Occupational injuries and fatalities are often the result of one or more contributing factors or key events in a larger sequence of events that ultimately result in the injury or fatality. The investigator identified the following unrecognized hazards as key contributing factors in this incident:

- *Fall Exposure*
- *Misuse of the walking platform*
- *Lack of fall protection*



**Figure 3.** Position of the plank after the accident. Note the lack of attaching hooks (circled)

# Worker Falls from Residential Roof...

On April 19, 2012, a 37-year-old Hispanic male laborer fell approximately 13.5 feet from a residential roof to a concrete driveway; he died immediately from his injuries. The laborer was working with a crew of eight Hispanic workers for a construction subcontractor replacing shingles on a roof accessed by a ladder. At the time of the incident, five workers were on the roof, including the laborer who was out of sight of his coworkers working on the garage side of the home. When the incident occurred, the co-workers heard the laborer hit the ground, rushed to his aid, and called 911. Emergency Medical Services were dispatched to the incident and the laborer was pronounced dead at the scene.



- Contributing Factors:**

- 13' high and concrete surface
- 25' fall arrest life line
- Lanyard connection point and anchorage
- Lack of training



Photo 1. Roof pitch of the garage was determined to be 10/12  
(Photo courtesy of NCDOL/OSH)



# Worker Falls from Residential Roof...



Photo 2. Garage where laborer was working (Photo courtesy of NCDOL/OSH)



Photo 3. PFAS anchor location after incident (Photo courtesy of NCDOL/OSH)



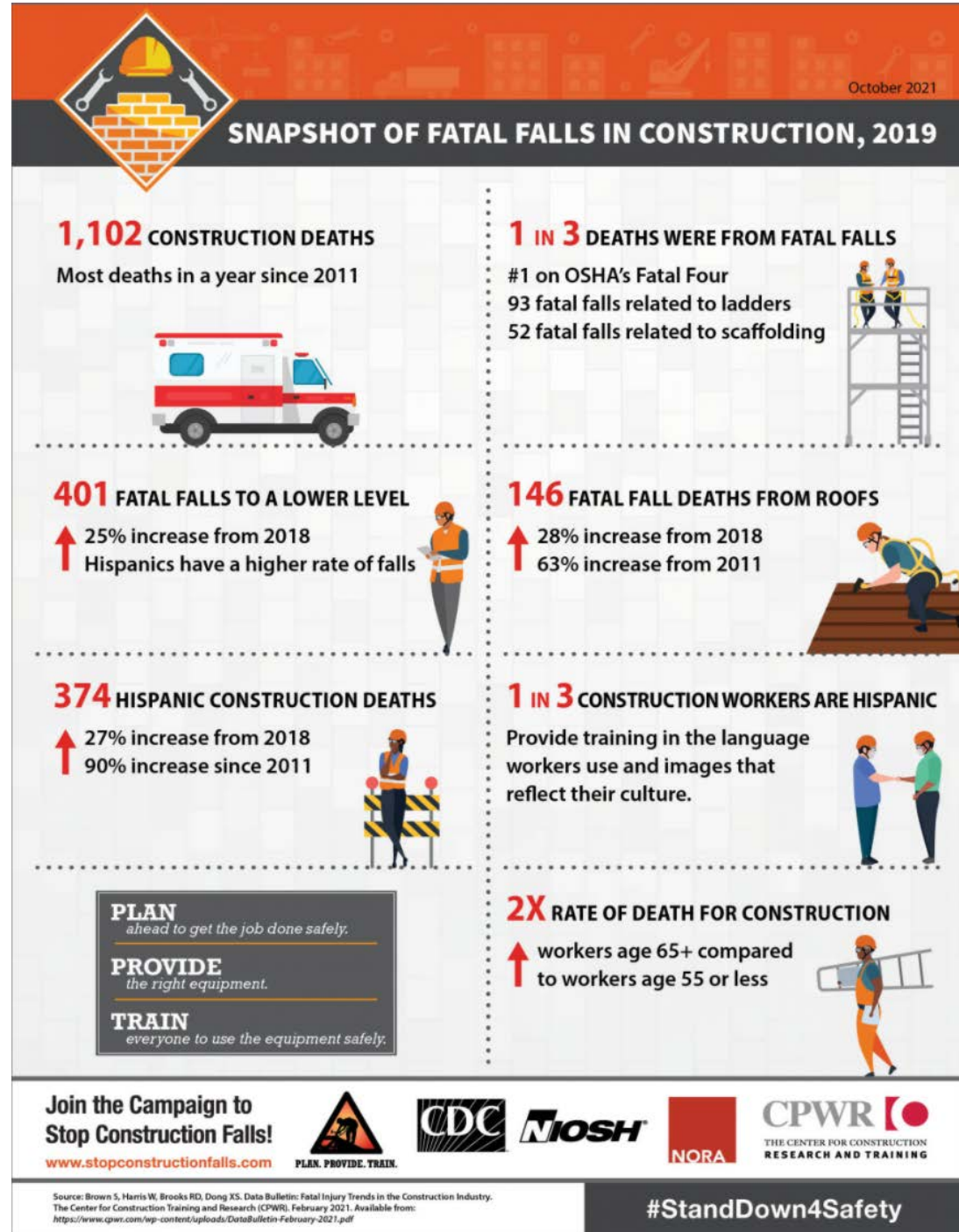
Photo 4. Damaged fibers in laborer's 50-foot lifeline (Photo courtesy of NCDOL/OSH)

# NIOSH Construction Falls Campaign Videos



<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/stopfallscampaign.html>





# Mast Climbing Work Platforms



November 2021

## Production Tables on Mast Climbing Work Platforms Can Reduce Back Injuries and Falls

### MAST CLIMBING

work platforms or mast climbers get the job done faster...

until a worker is injured or loses balance,

increasing the risk of falling off the mast climbing work platform.



### INJURIES

such as back injuries often occur from manual material handling.

**1 out of 2** overexertion injuries in construction are back injuries.<sup>1</sup>

**2 out of 5** fatal falls from mast climbers involve masons.<sup>2</sup>

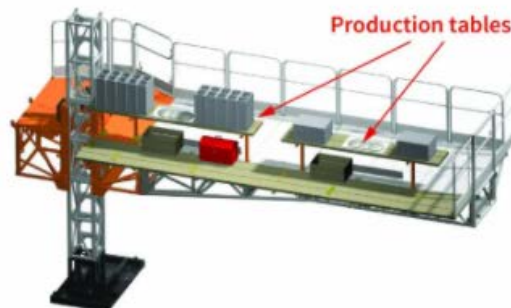
## Production tables can help keep workers safe on the job

### INTERVENTIONS

that help masons maintain good posture and balance can reduce back injuries and prevent falls.

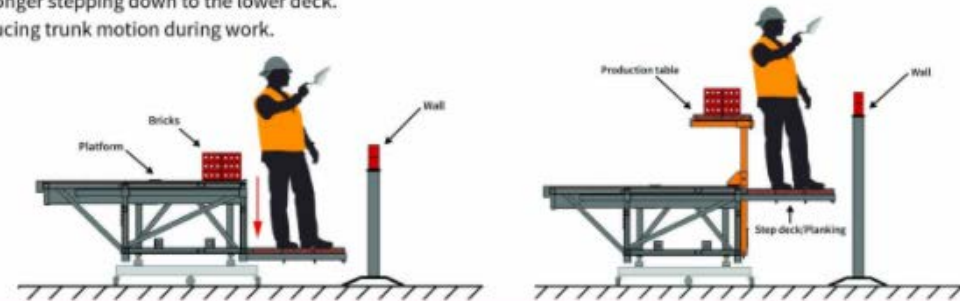
Production tables increase platform space with bricks and mortar stored on top and tools and materials below. The table is set at a comfortable height for work.

Production tables on mast climbers can help reduce back injuries and prevent falls.



## Production tables on mast climbers can help reduce fall and back injuries by

- Improving standing balance.
- No longer stepping down to the lower deck.
- Reducing trunk motion during work.



Join the Campaign to Stop Construction Falls!

[www.stopconstructionfalls.com](http://www.stopconstructionfalls.com)



Source:  
Tan CS, Ning X, Wimer B, Zweiner J, Kau T-Y [2021]. Biomechanical assessment while using production tables on mast climbing work platforms. *Applied Ergonomics* 90:103276. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2020.103276>

2) Tan CS, Ning X, Wimer B, Zweiner J et al. [2018]. The construction chart book - the U.S. construction industry and its workers. Silver Spring CPWR Center for Construction Research and Training. <https://www.cpwrc.com/research/data-center/the-construction-chart-book/>  
Tan CS, Ning X, Wimer B, Zweiner J et al. [2018]. Assessment of the Implementation of Production Tables on Mast Climbing Work Platforms; An invited Presentation at the Scaffold and Access Industry Association Annual Convention, Chicago, IL, July 18.

Acknowledgments  
We'd like to acknowledge the following for contributions to this research: Job-Site Safety Institute, Fraco Products, and Francois Villeneuve.

#StandDown4Safety



# New NIOSH Products

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction>

## Directory of Construction Resources

### COVID-19 guidance

Check out our [NIOSH COVID-19 Science Blogs](#). Learn more by visiting our [NIOSH National Construction Center COVID-19 Resources](#).

### Suicides in Construction

Learn more by visiting our [NIOSH National Construction Center Suicide Prevention Resources](#).

### Opioids in Construction

Learn more by visiting our [NIOSH National Construction Center Preventing Opioids Deaths Resources](#). Watch our new videos series: Opioids in the Construction Industry.

1. [The Evolution of a Crisis](#)

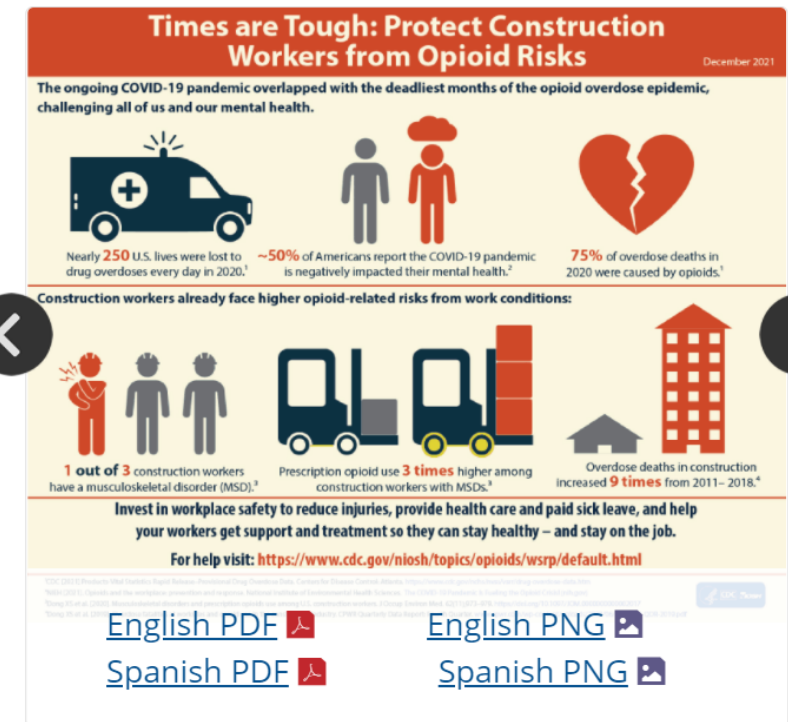
### Spotlights

- [Respiratory Protection Toolbox Talk](#) 8/21
- [Using CPWR's Small Study Program](#) 10/21
- [Addressing the Opioid Overdose Epidemic in Construction](#) 9/21
- [50 Years of NIOSH Construction Safety & Health Research](#) 8/21
- [COVID-19 Poses Big Challenges for Small Construction Firms](#) 3/21

### National Campaign to Prevent Falls



Falls are the #1 cause of construction fatalities. Join the National Campaign to Prevent Falls. Click [here](#) to learn more. [Infographics](#)



NIOSH Science Blogs: Construction

# Thanks!



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<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/>

*Disclaimer – The findings and conclusions in this presentation have not been formally disseminated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and should not be construed to represent any agency determination or policy*

**CSH**

**The Office of Construction Safety and Health**  
At the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health—NIOSH





# 2021 National Campaign to Prevent Falls Update

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**Scott C. Ketcham MPA, CSP**

**Director, Directorate of Construction  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration**

# Why do we have a Fall Campaign?

Falls remain the leading cause of death in construction:

- Falls to a lower level accounted for 351 of the 1,008 construction fatalities, and 645 of the 4,764 fatalities in all industries.
- We know that incidents related to falls are preventable and a **FULL YEAR CAMPAIGN** augmented with a Stand-Down is an excellent way to raise awareness.

# 2022 National Stand-Down

- ***May 2 – 6, 2022***
- Stand-downs occur around the world, affording employers and employees opportunities to:
  - focus on the fall hazards they face and ways to survive them,
  - highlight and address the other safety hazards they face daily, and
  - discuss the company's safety policies, goals and expectations.
- It is all about protecting the company's most valuable asset ... PEOPLE!

# Fatal Fall Incidents in Construction

## Total Fatal Fall, Slips, and Trips in Construction (368)

<u>Type of Construction</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Roofing Contractors	80	21.7%
Finishing Contractors	52	14.1%
Residential Building	50	13.5%
Painting and Wall Covering	31	8.4%
Nonresidential Building	28	7.6%
Plumbing and HVAC	20	5.4%
Electrical	20	5.4%
BLS 2020 Data		



# Fall Fatalities

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Falls - All Industries	849	887	791	880	805
Total Falls - Construction	384	386	338	418	368
Construction Falls to a Lower Level	370	366	320	401	351

Source: BLS Data

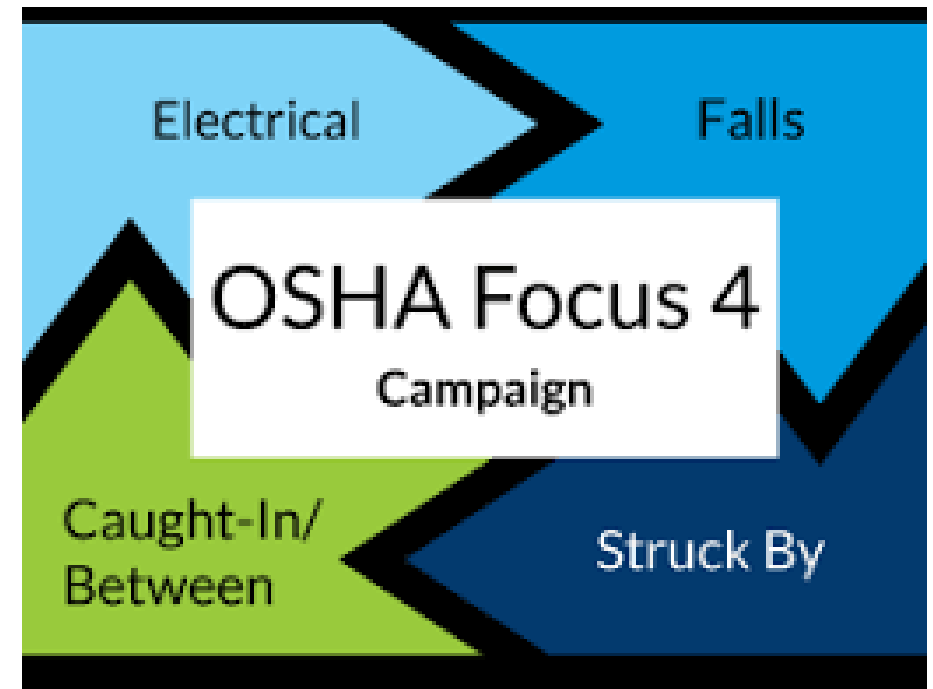
\* All ownerships

# Construction Focus Four

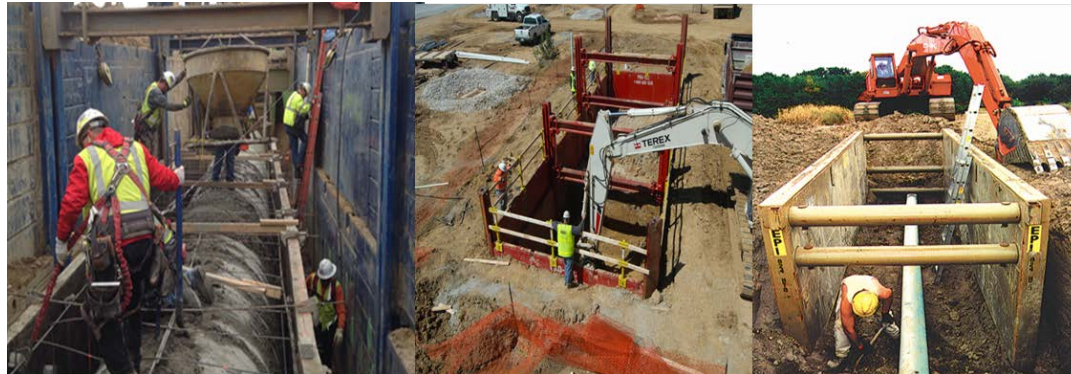
The actual breakdown of the causes of fatalities on construction sites in 2020 is as follows (numbers are a percentage of the 1,008 total construction-related fatalities that occurred in 2020):

- Falls to lower level: 351 (34.8%)
- Struck-by object: 83 (8.2%)
- Electrocutions: 53 (5.2%)
- Caught-in/between: 28 (2.7%)

\*BLS 2020 Data for all Ownerships\*



# Construction Infrastructure Bill



# Top 10 Violations Construction Industry

## FY21 Data(OIS 10/1/20 – 9/30/21)

Standard	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations
1926.501 - Fall Protection	5,177	4,182	153	749
1926.1053 - Ladders	1,976	1,795	7	95
1926.451 - Scaffolding	1,878	1,727	12	70
1926.503 - Fall Protection Training	1,627	1,065	5	121
1926.102 - Eye & Face Protection	1,437	1,262	23	122
1926.100 - Head Protection	807	729	8	47
1926.20 - General S & H Provisions	797	628	6	72
1926.453 - Aerial Lifts	520	470	0	22
1926.651 - Excavation Requirements	503	423	2	27
1926.502 - Fall Protection Systems Criteria & Practices	497	432	3	11



# Top Fall Related Violations for Construction

**FY21 Data (OIS 10/1/20 – 9/30/21)**

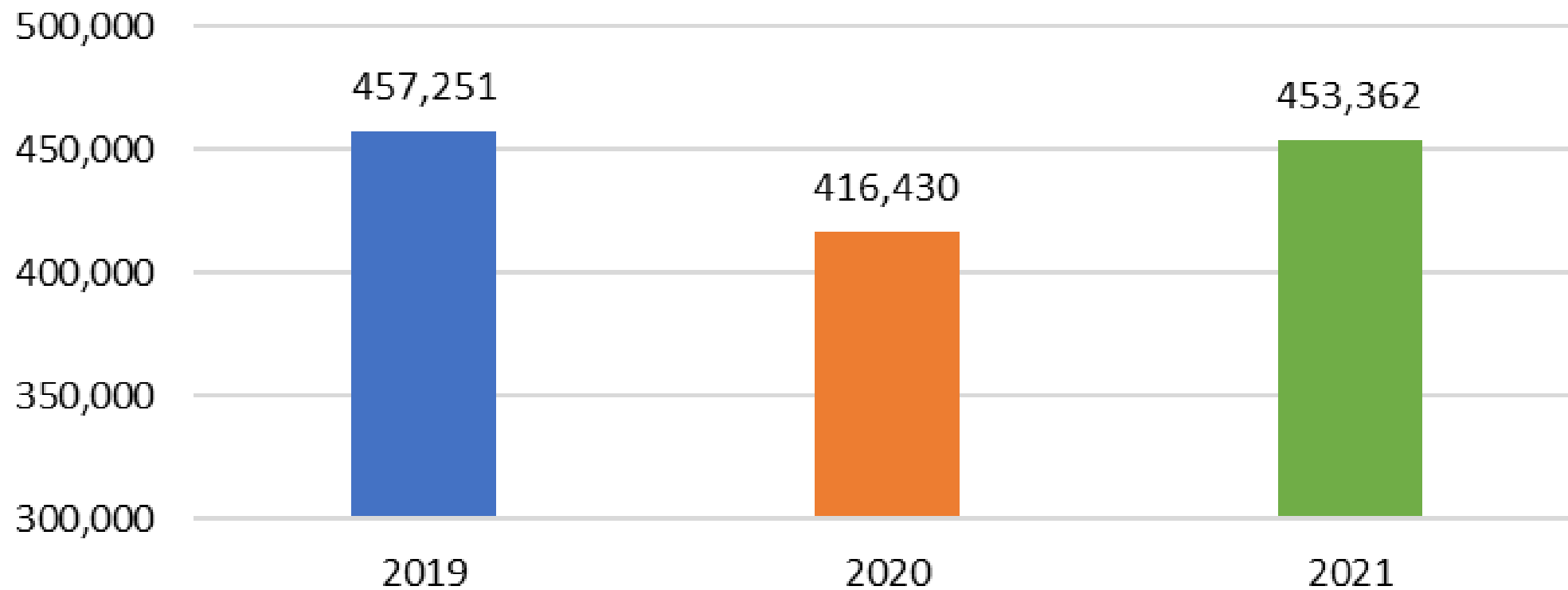
<b>Standard</b>	<b>Total Violations</b>	<b>Serious Violations</b>	<b>Willful Violations</b>	<b>Repeat Violations</b>
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# Stand-Down Success

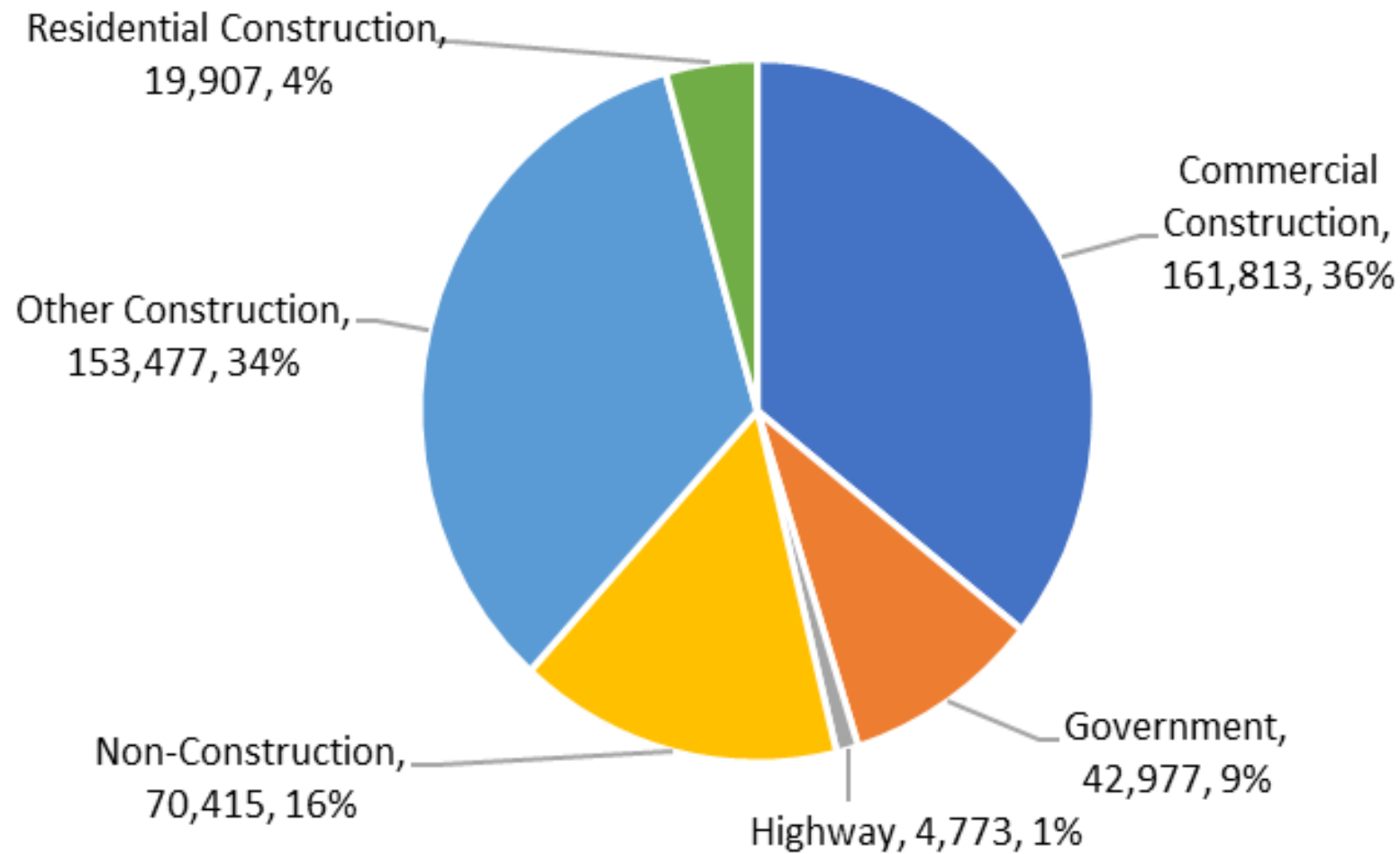
A tremendous success the last eight years:

- Thousands of employers and millions of workers reached since 2014.
- Stand-downs have been reported in all 50 states and internationally.
- Small businesses, large corporations, and some of the country's biggest construction companies have held stand-downs.
- Many non-construction companies have also participated.

## Total Workers Reached

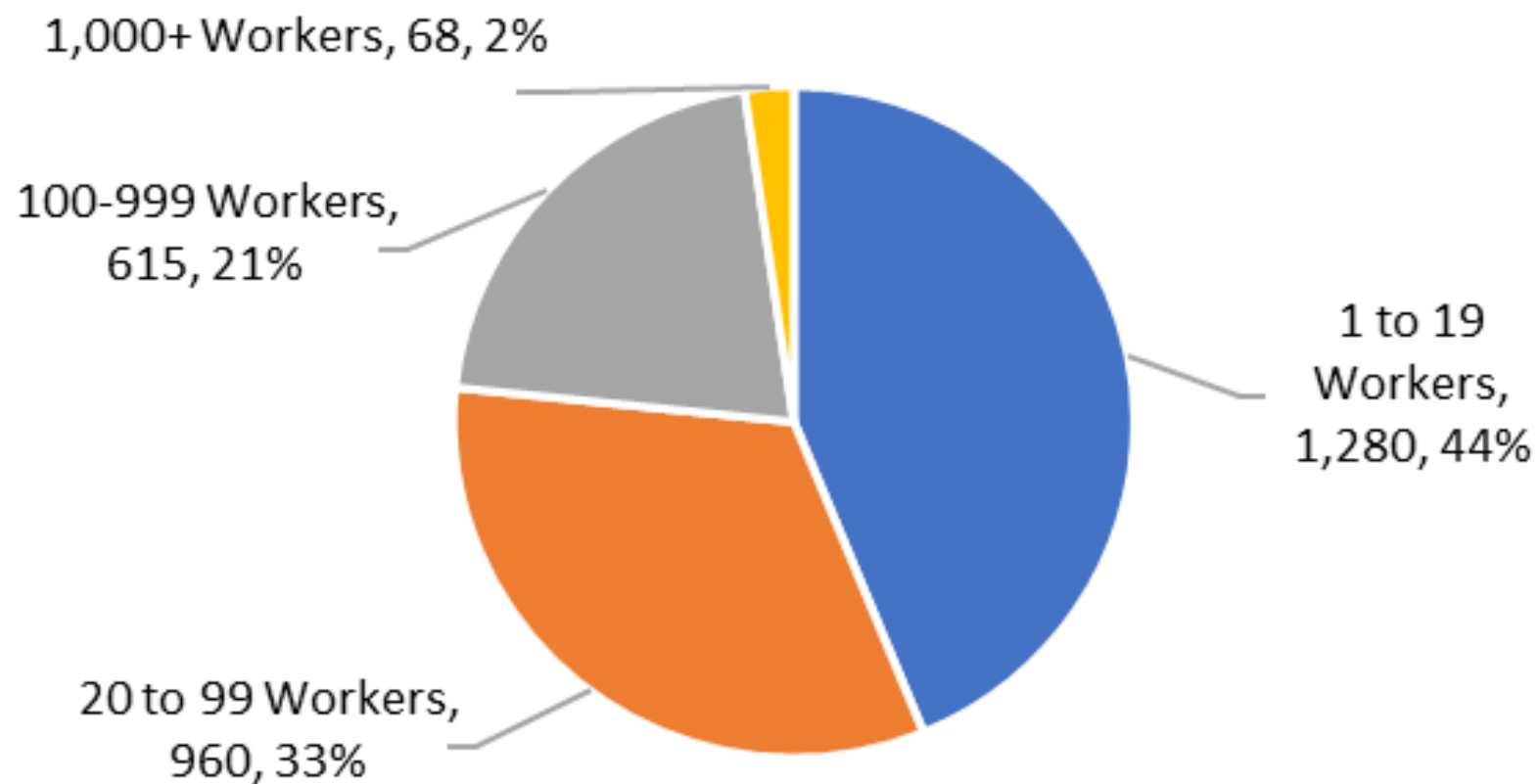


## Workers Reached by Type of Construction

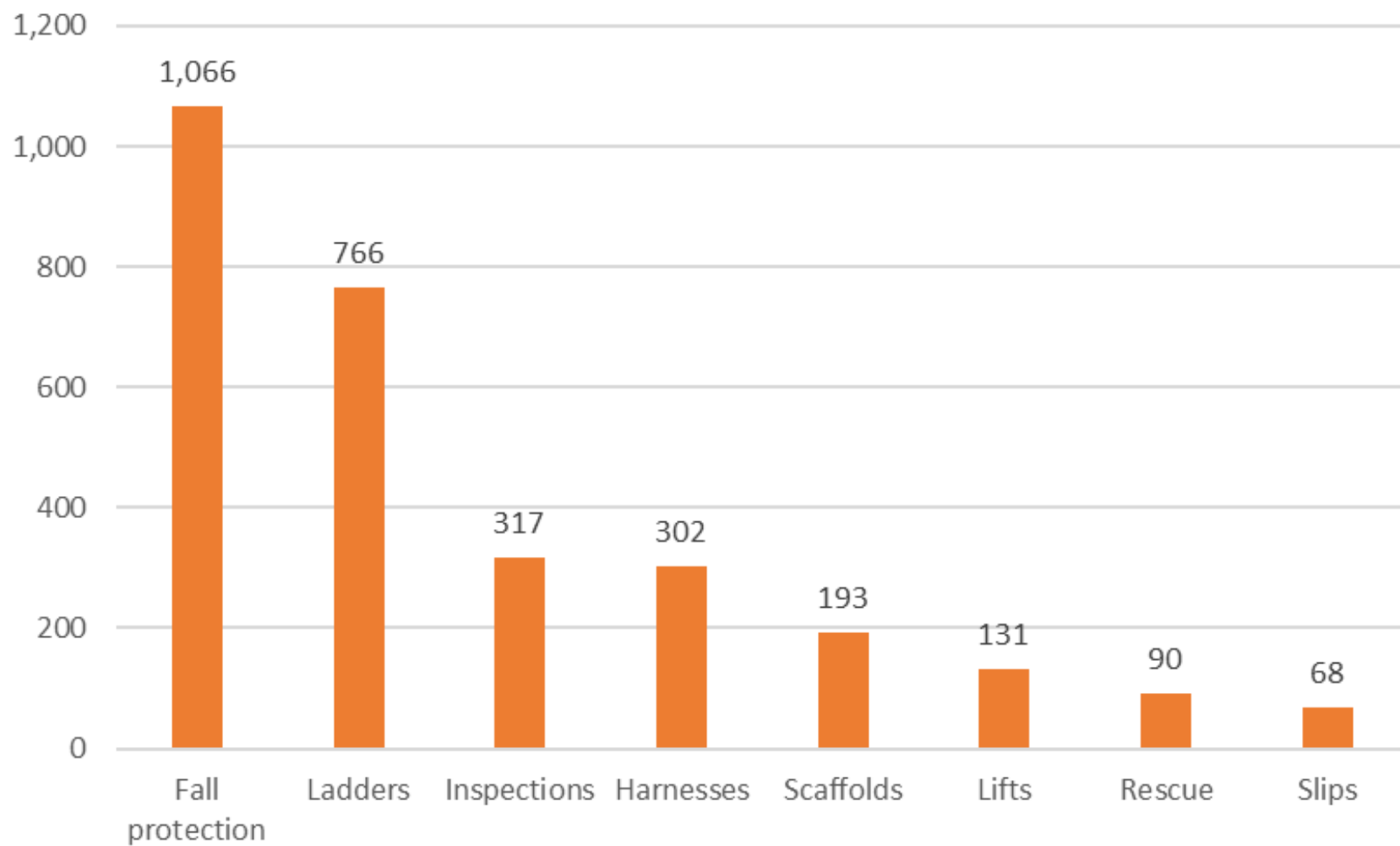




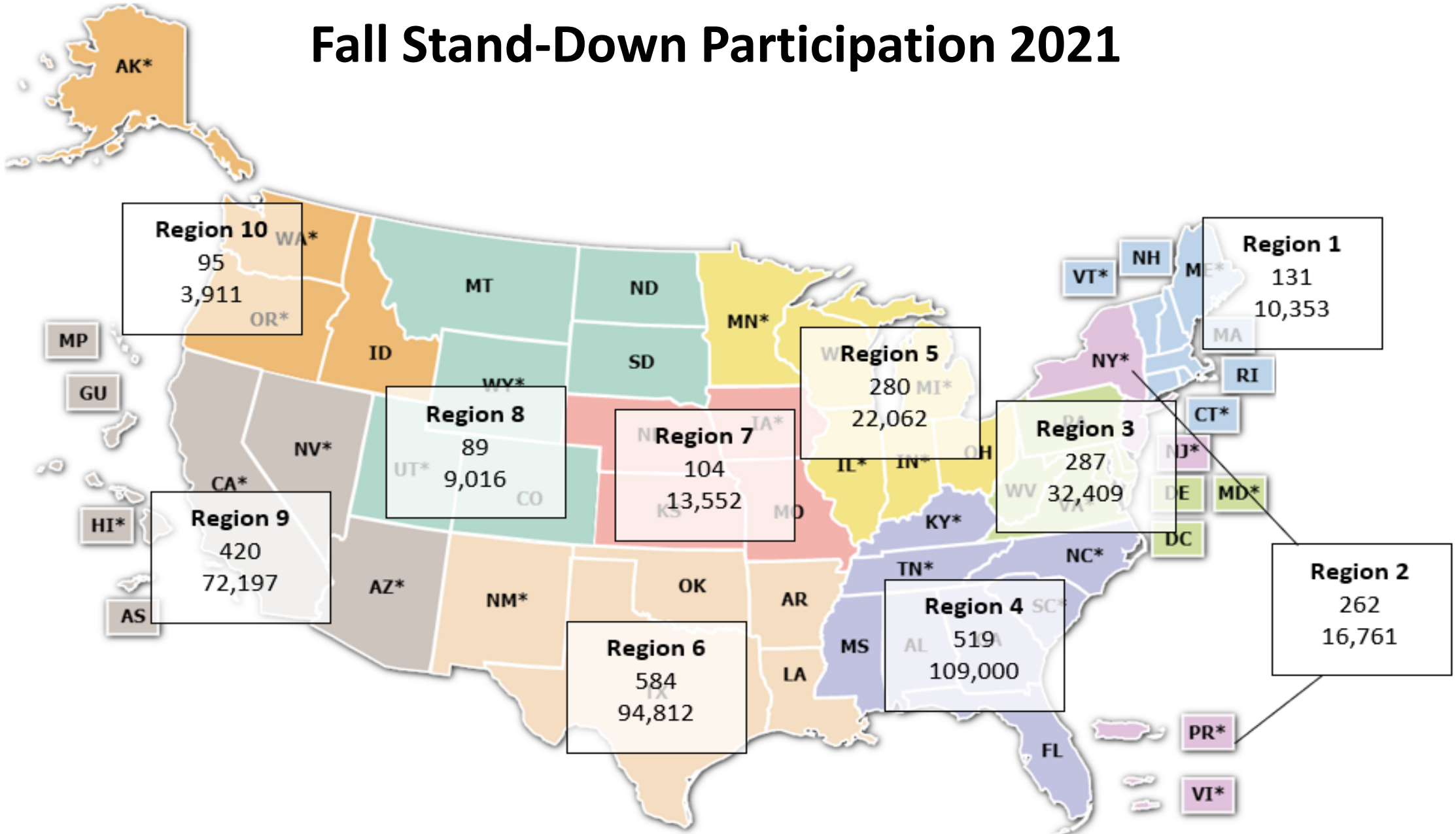
## Stand-Down Size by Number of Workers Present



## Top Mentioned Topics



# Fall Stand-Down Participation 2021



# Falls are Preventable

## Cincinnati, OH



3 workers rescued from collapsed scaffolding downtown:

- 2 from 8th floor, other from 9th floor
- Properly installed, and utilized personal fall arrest systems saved workers from falling
- Fire and EMS rescued workers in approximately 17 minutes



# Falls are Preventable

- Everyone has a role in helping us prevent falls, not just during this fall stand-down campaign, but every day.
- It is through all our combined efforts that we will be successful in reducing fall fatalities and injuries.
- It might only take a few minutes to do a quick job... but it only takes a split second to fall and lose your life!
- It is not worth it! Always think, plan, and practice fall prevention.
- Lets all work to go home every day ... ALIVE, SAFE, and WELL!

# How else can we prevent falls?

## **PLAN**

*ahead to get the job done safely.*

---

## **PROVIDE**

*the right equipment.*

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## **TRAIN**

*everyone to use the equipment safely.*

# OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialists (CAS)

- Available in OSHA's Regional and Area Offices around the country provide outreach to a variety of groups free of charge
- Groups include small businesses and other employers, trade and professional associations, union locals, and community and faith-based groups
- Provide general information about OSHA's compliance assistance resources and how to comply with OSHA standards
- Available for seminars, workshops, and speaking events
- Promote and help implement OSHA's cooperative programs, including the Voluntary Protection Programs, the Strategic Partnership Program, and the Alliance Program



# OSHA On-site Consultation Service

- No-cost and confidential occupational safety and health services to small and medium-sized businesses
- Separate from enforcement and do not result in penalties or citations
- Work with employers to:
  - Identify workplace hazards,
  - Provide advice for compliance with OSHA standards, and;
  - Assist in establishing and improving safety and health programs

# Resources

- OSHA:
  - <https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls>
  - <https://www.osha.gov/complianceassistance/cas>
  - <https://www.osha.gov/consultation>
- CPWR:
  - <http://stopconstructionfalls.com/>
- NIOSH:
  - <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/stopfallscampaign.html>





[www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

800-321-OSHA (6742)



# The Importance of a Year-Round Fall Prevention Program

Chris Trahan Cain, CIH

Executive Director

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research & Training



**PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.**

*Three simple steps to preventing falls.*



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION  
RESEARCH AND TRAINING



# Addressing Underlying Causes of Falls from Heights

## Fall Experience Survey

### *Goal of improving our understanding of underlying causes in order to:*

- Inform ASSP/ANSI voluntary standards
- Create more relevant resources and materials in support of the Fall Prevention Campaign & Stand-Down
- Improve CPWR outreach and education efforts
- Influence future research on fall safety
- Share data with industry to improve collective fall prevention efforts

### *Developed by CPWR with support from:*

- ANSI Z359 National Work at Heights Task Force
- NORA Construction Sector Council Falls Work Group
- Other organizers of the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction & the Safety Stand-Down

# Addressing Underlying Causes of Falls from Heights

## Fall Experience Survey

### ***Distribution:***

- Administered Feb. 12, 2021 – May 15, 2021 (Spanish version added April 16th upon stakeholder requests)
- Online only
- Ability to provide contact info in a separate survey, which CPWR may use to follow up as analysis continues

### **671 Total Responses**

- ✓ 658 English
- ✓ 13 Spanish

### ***Methodology:***

#### Qualitative methods

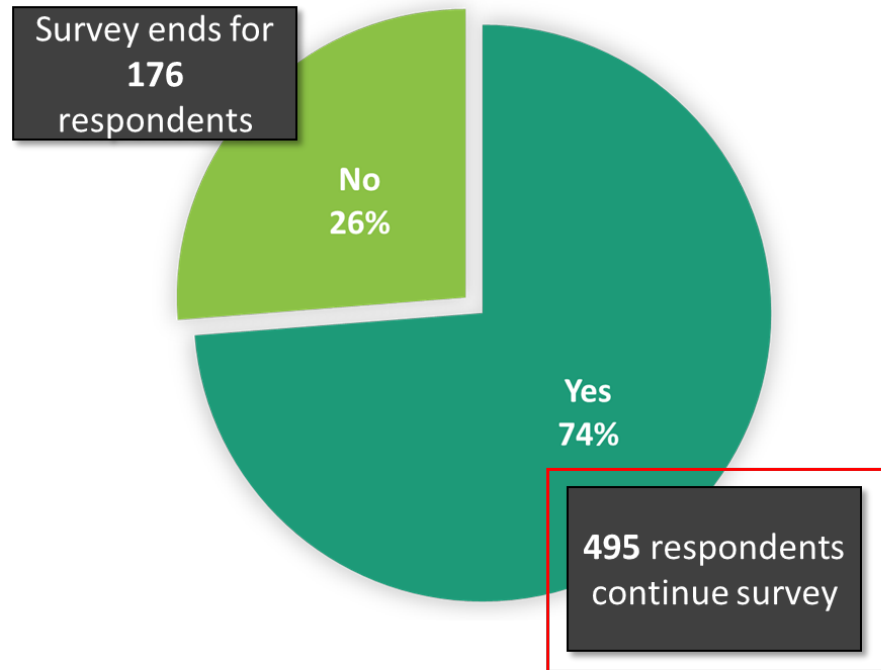
Descriptive coding of all qualitative data using Excel by two coders  
Inter-rater reliability check process

#### Quantitative methods

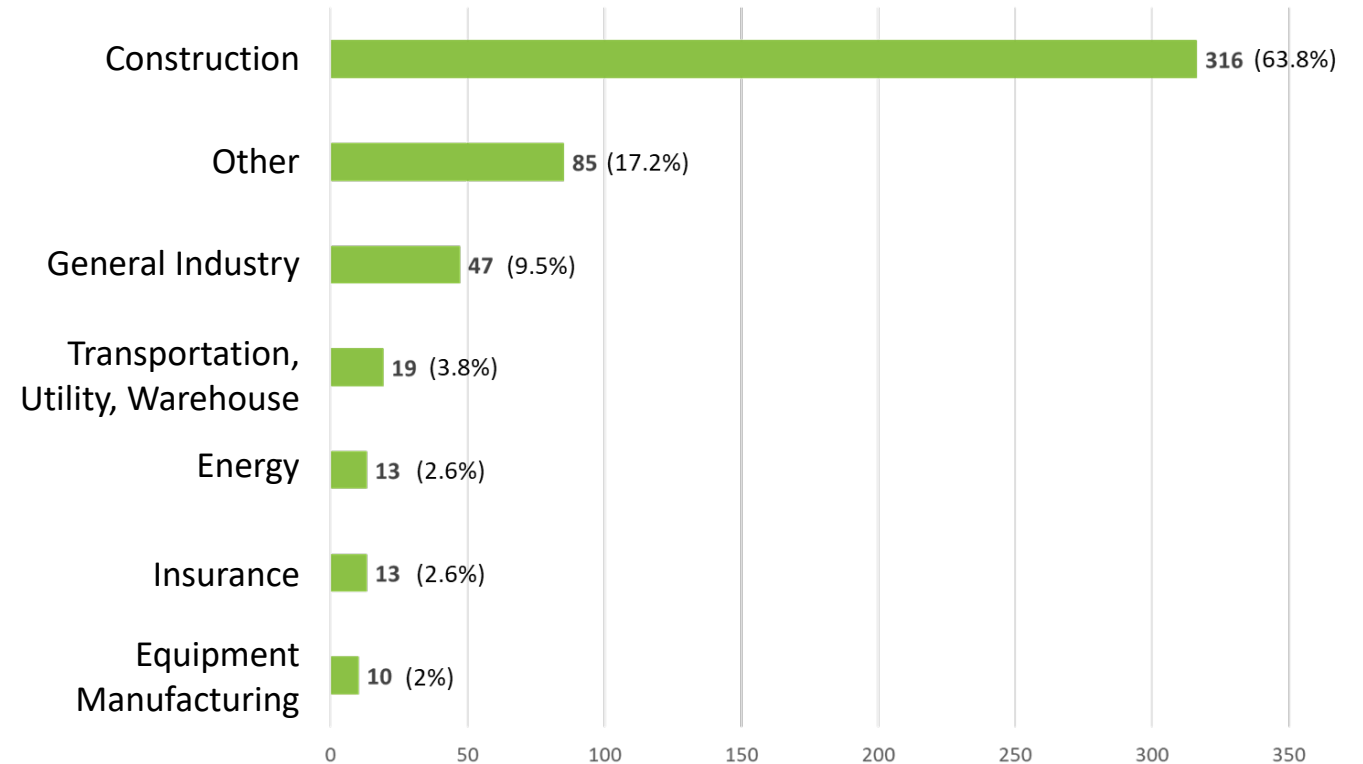
Statistical analysis done using Qualtrics and SAS 9.4

# Who did we hear from?

Have you ever been involved in, witnessed,  
or investigated a fall incident? (N=671)

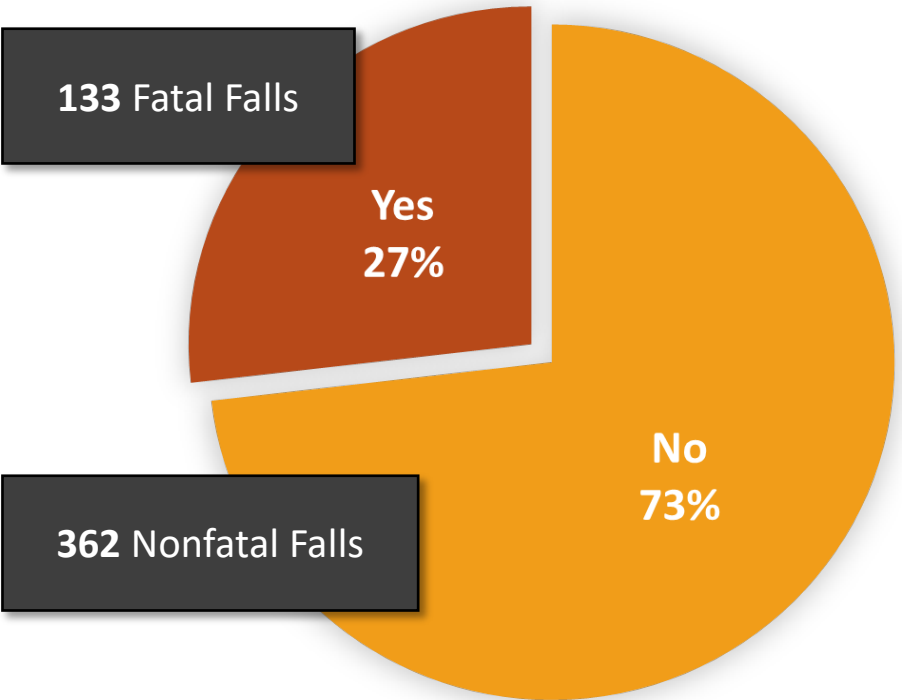


What type of work do you do? (N=495)



# Severity of Fall Incidents

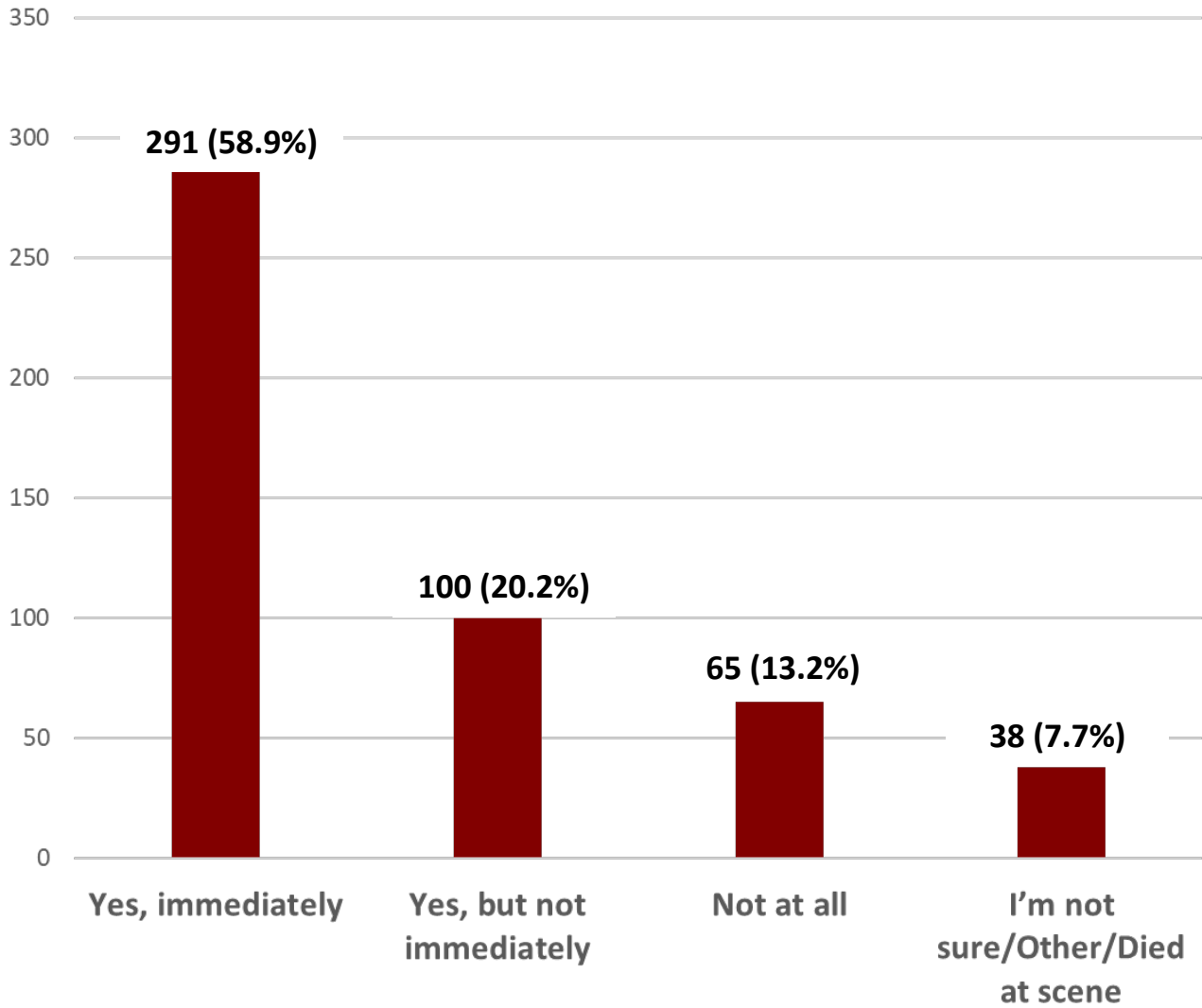
Was the fall fatal? (N=495)



Was 911/emergency services required? (N=493)

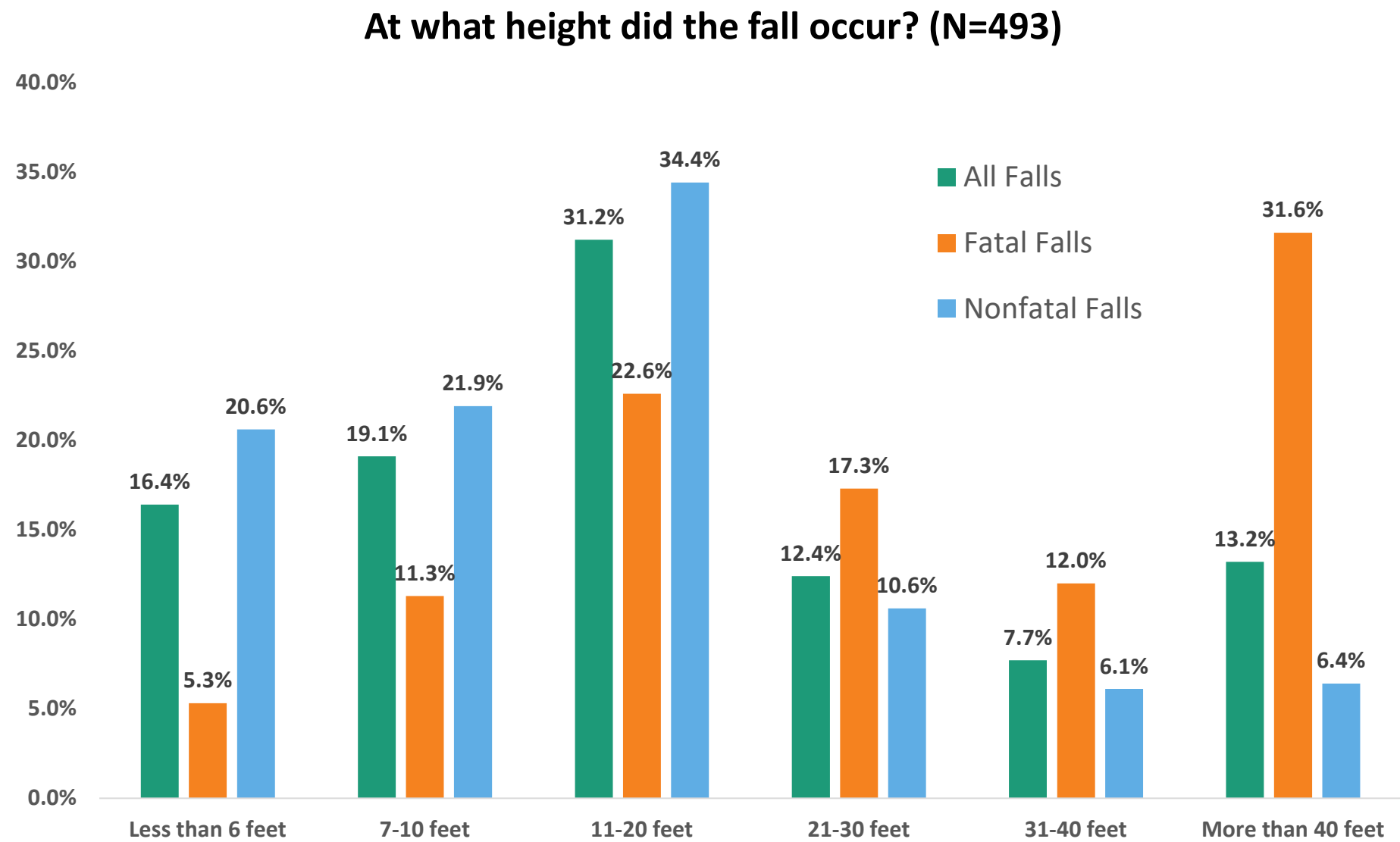
	#	%
Yes	315	63.9%
No	172	34.9%
I'm not sure	6	1.2%

Was medical care required? (N=494)



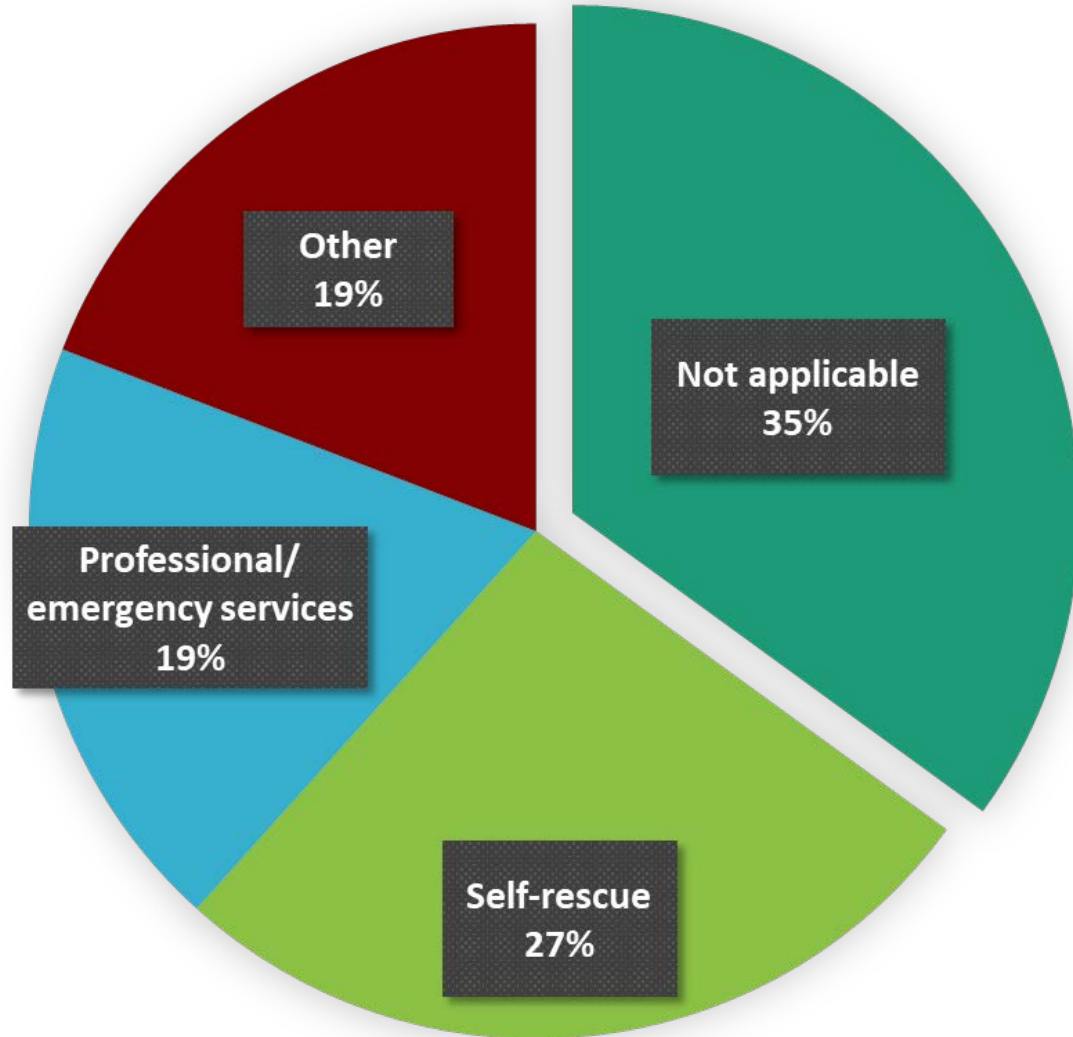


# Height of Fall Incidents



# Fall Rescue

How was the individual rescued? (N=360)



**Other:**

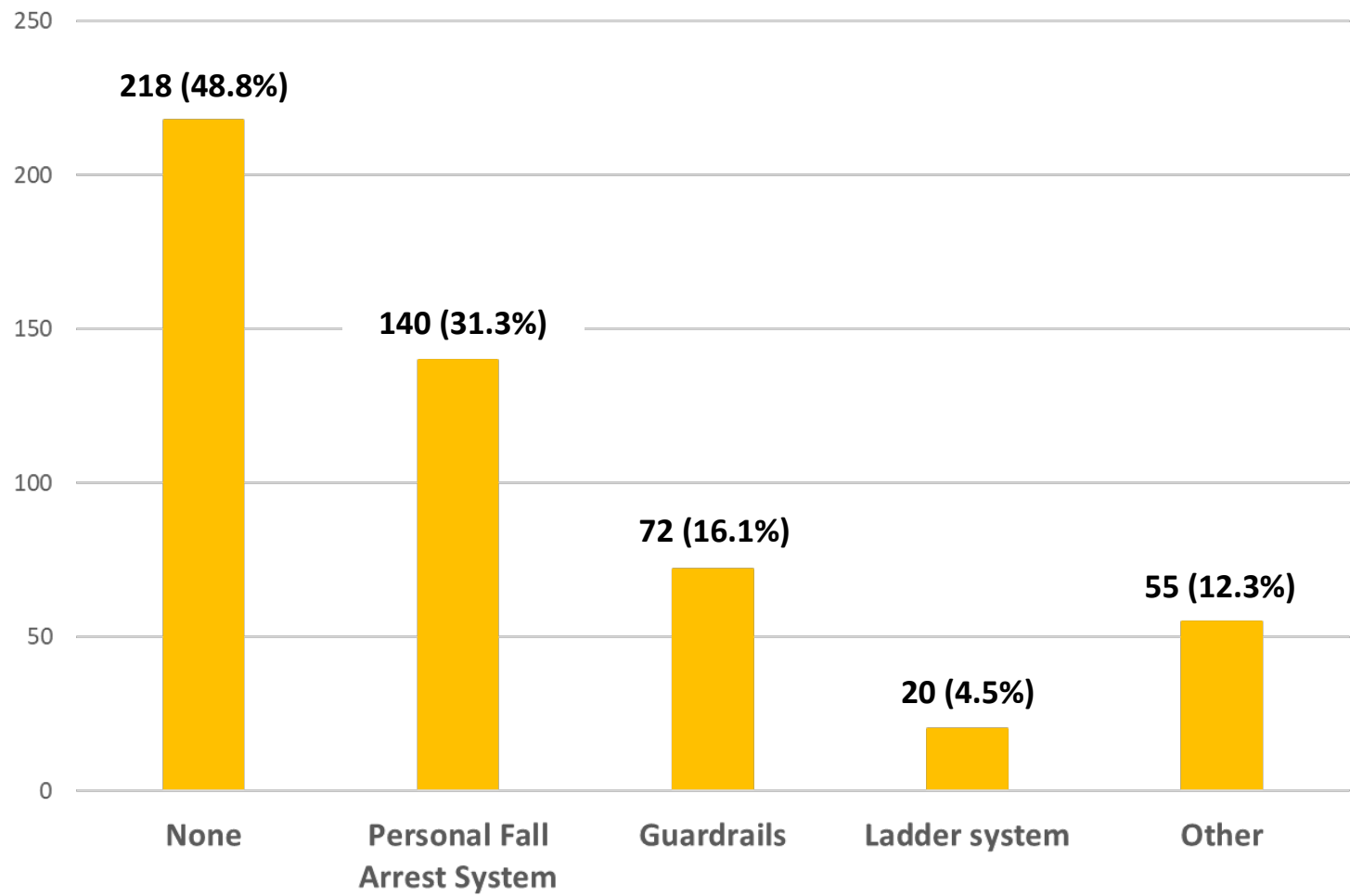
Unspecified  
Aerial Lift  
I'm not sure  
Bucket or crane basket  
Stair tower  
Forklift/Pallet Jack  
Hoist  
Ladder  
Work crew

## Height of Fall x Rescue Method (N=359)

	What height did the fall occur at?					
How was the individual rescued?	Less than 6 feet	6-10 feet	11-20 feet	21-30 feet	31-40 feet	More than 40 feet
Self-rescue	26 (35.1%)	24 (30.4%)	34 (27.4%)	4 (10.5%)	5 (22.7%)	3 (13.6%)
Aerial lift	1 (1.4%)	2 (2.5%)	9 (7.3%)	6 (15.8%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)
Bucket or crane basket	1 (1.4%)	0 (0%)	2 (1.6%)	3 (7.9%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.5%)
Hoist	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.5%)
Stair tower	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	3 (2.4%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Professional/emergency services	10 (13.5%)	18 (22.8%)	20 (16.1%)	12 (31.6%)	6 (27.3%)	3 (13.6%)
Not applicable	30 (40.5%)	28 (35.4%)	47 (37.9%)	10 (26.3%)	5 (22.7%)	6 (27.3%)
I'm not sure	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.3%)	3 (2.4%)	2 (5.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)
Other	2 (2.7%)	3 (3.8%)	4 (3.2%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)
Other: Ladder	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.5%)	0 (0%)
Other: Rescued by work crew	2 (2.7%)	2 (2.5%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0%)	3 (13.6%)	5 (22.7%)
Other: Forklift/Pallet Jack	1 (1.4%)	1 (1.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (4.5%)
Total	74 (100%)	79 (100%)	124 (100%)	38 (100%)	22 (100%)	22 (100%)

# Use of Fall Protection

What type of fall protection, if any, was being used at the time of the fall? (N=447) **(Select all that apply)**



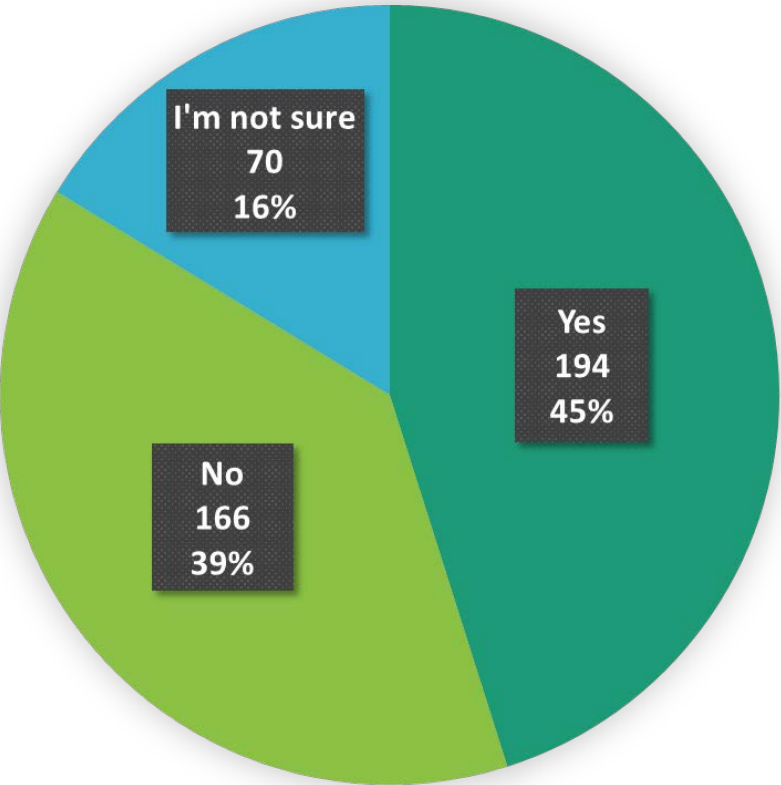
Use of Fall Protection x  
Severity of Fall (N=447)

Fall Protection Used?	Fatal Falls	Nonfatal Falls
Yes	71 (59.2%)	149 (45.6%)
No/Incorrect Use	49 (40.8%)	178 (54.4%)
Total	120 (100%)	327 (100%)

**Other Written Responses:**  
Suspension system; Positioning system;  
Safety nets; Travel restraint; Hole covers;  
Warning lines; Unspecified



Did the individual who fell **believe that fall protection was required** by company safety policy for the task that led to the fall? (N=430)

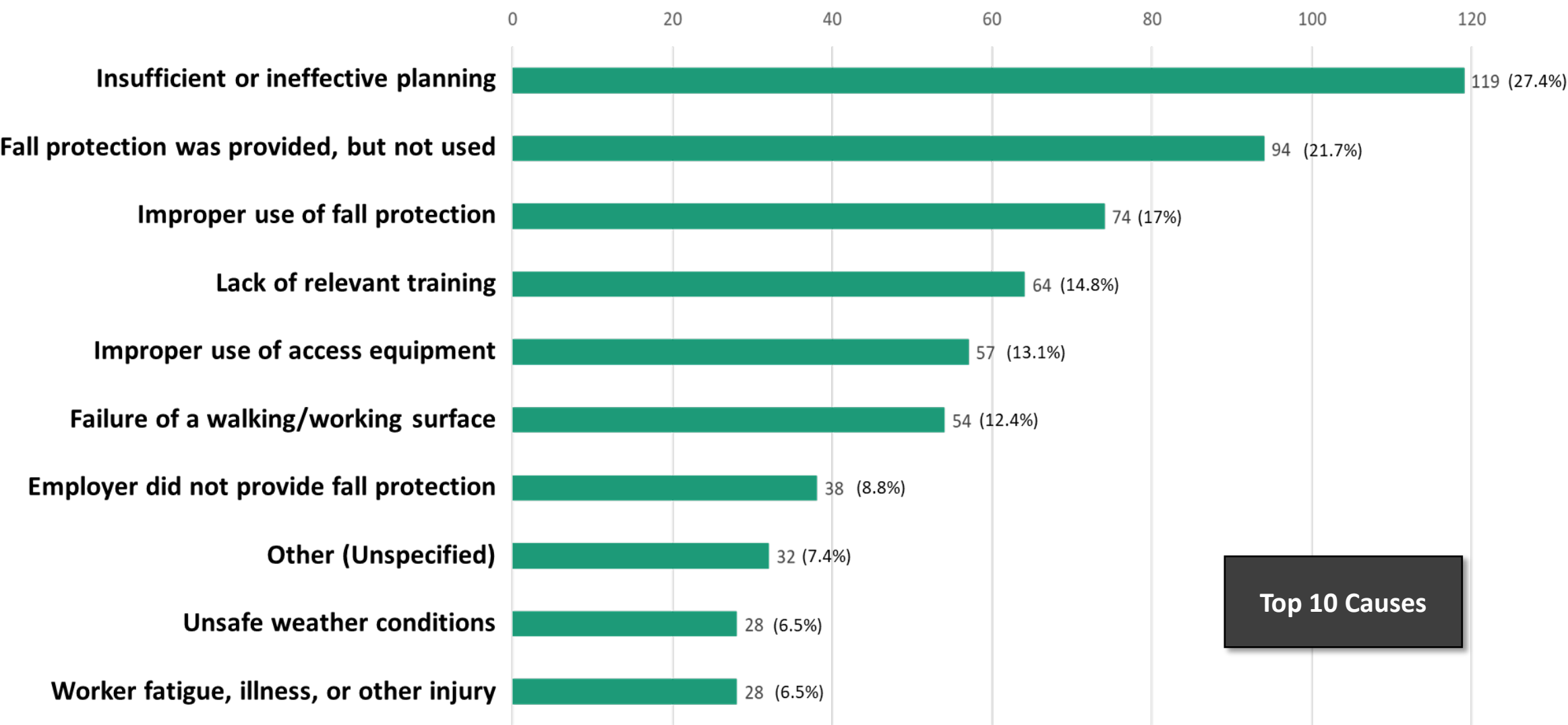


Belief that Fall Protection was Required x Fall Protection Use (N=429)

	Used Fall Protection		
Believed FP to be required	Yes	No/Incorrect Use	Total
Yes	154 (79.4%)	40 (20.6%)	194 (100%)
No	36 (21.8%)	129 (78.2%)	165 (100%)
Not sure	25 (35.7%)	45 (64.3%)	70 (100%)

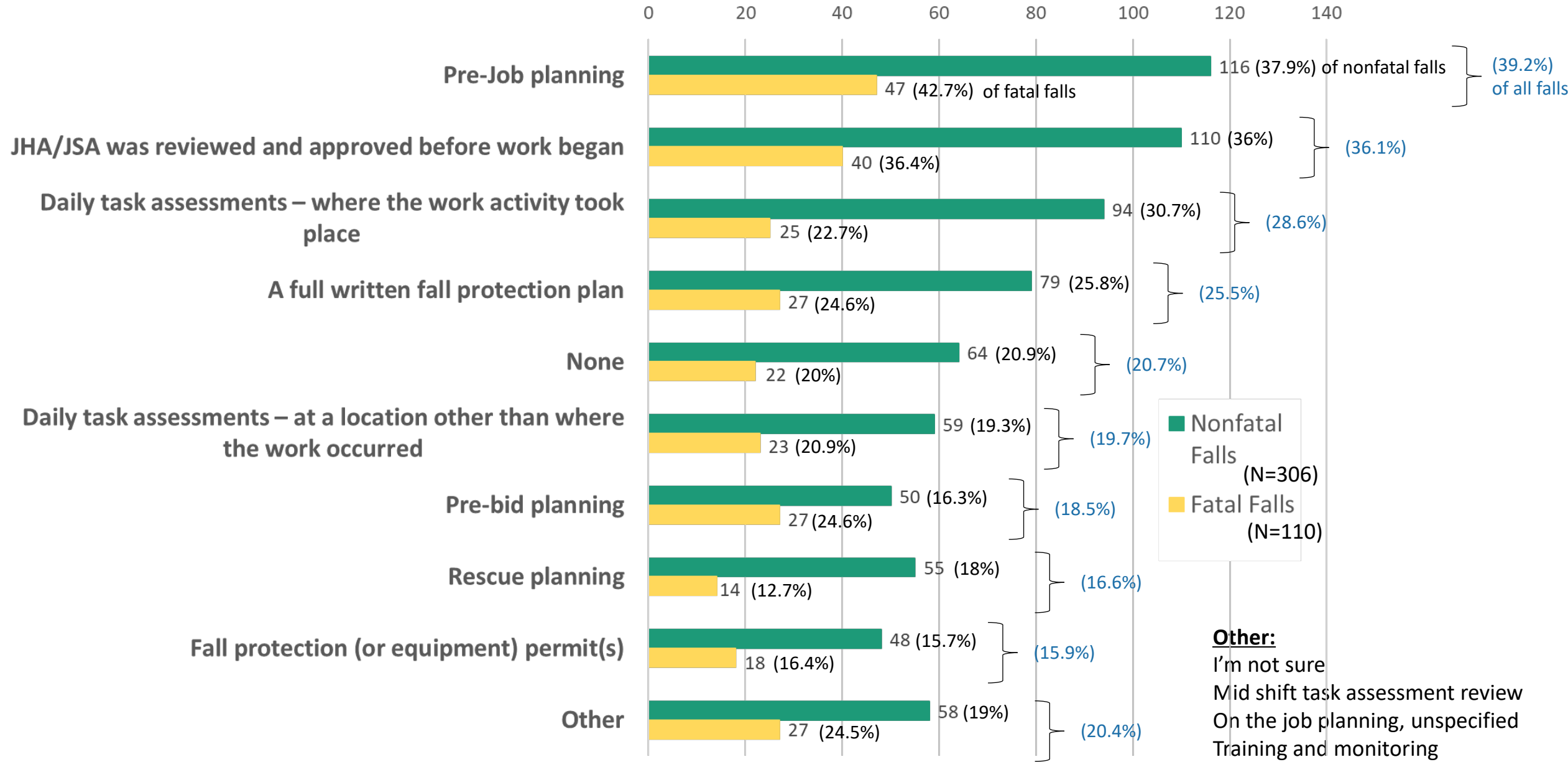
# Underlying Causes & Other Possible Contributors

What were the primary causes of this particular fall? (N=434) (Select up to 3)

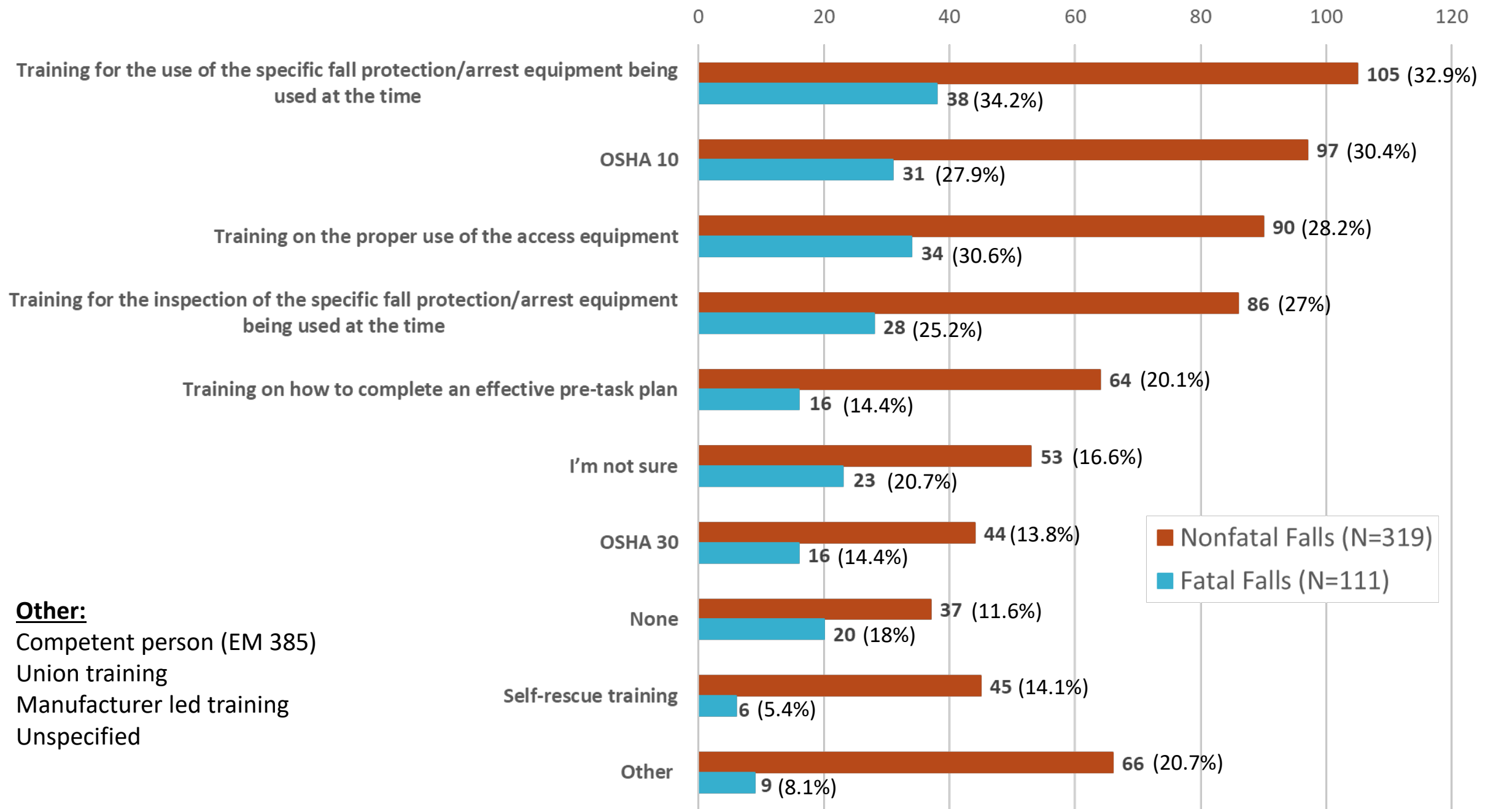


Top 10 Causes

# What level of planning was done by the employer and/or a competent person? (N=416) (Select all that apply)

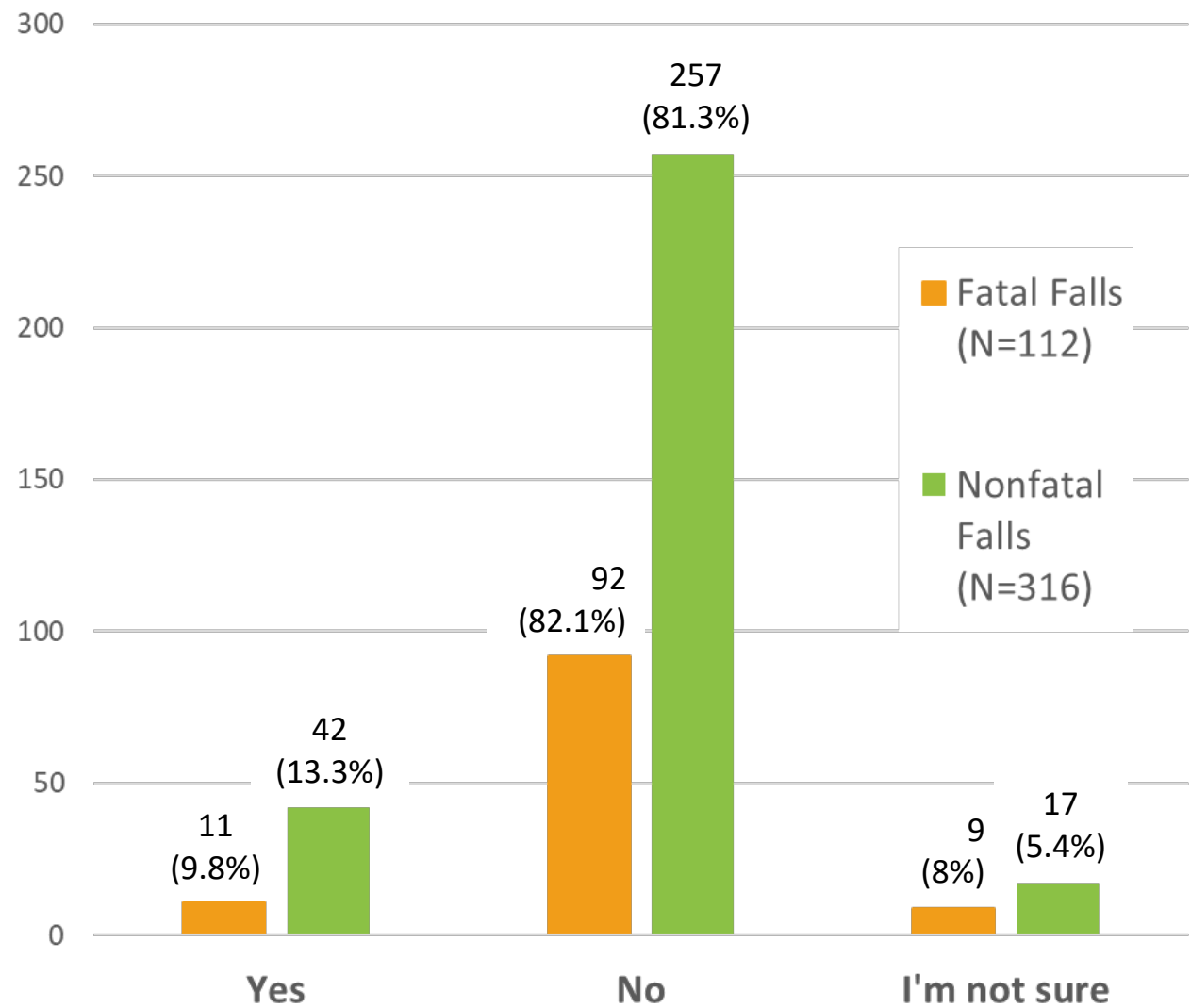


What type of training did the individual who fell have at the time of the incident? (N=430) (Select all that apply)





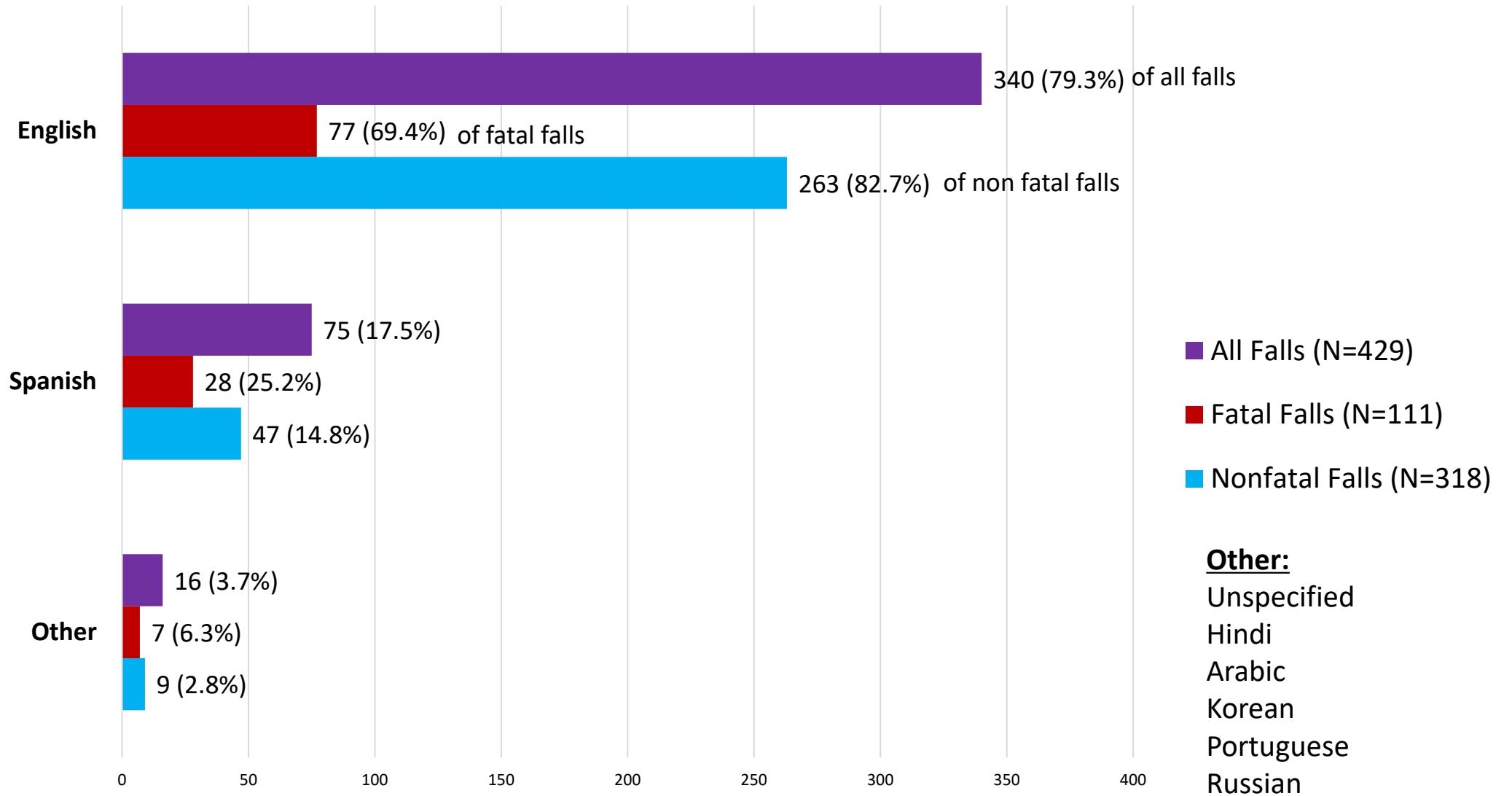
Was the individual new to the workforce when the fall occurred? (N=428)



At the time of the fall, was the individual who fell working for the general contractor or a subcontractor? (N=432)

	Nonfatal Falls (N=319)		Fatal Falls (N=113)	
	Count	%	Count	%
General Contractor	96	30.1%	26	23%
Subcontractor	141	44.2%	72	63.7%
Not applicable	73	22.9%	11	9.7%
I'm not sure	9	2.8%	4	3.5%
Total	319	100%	113	100%

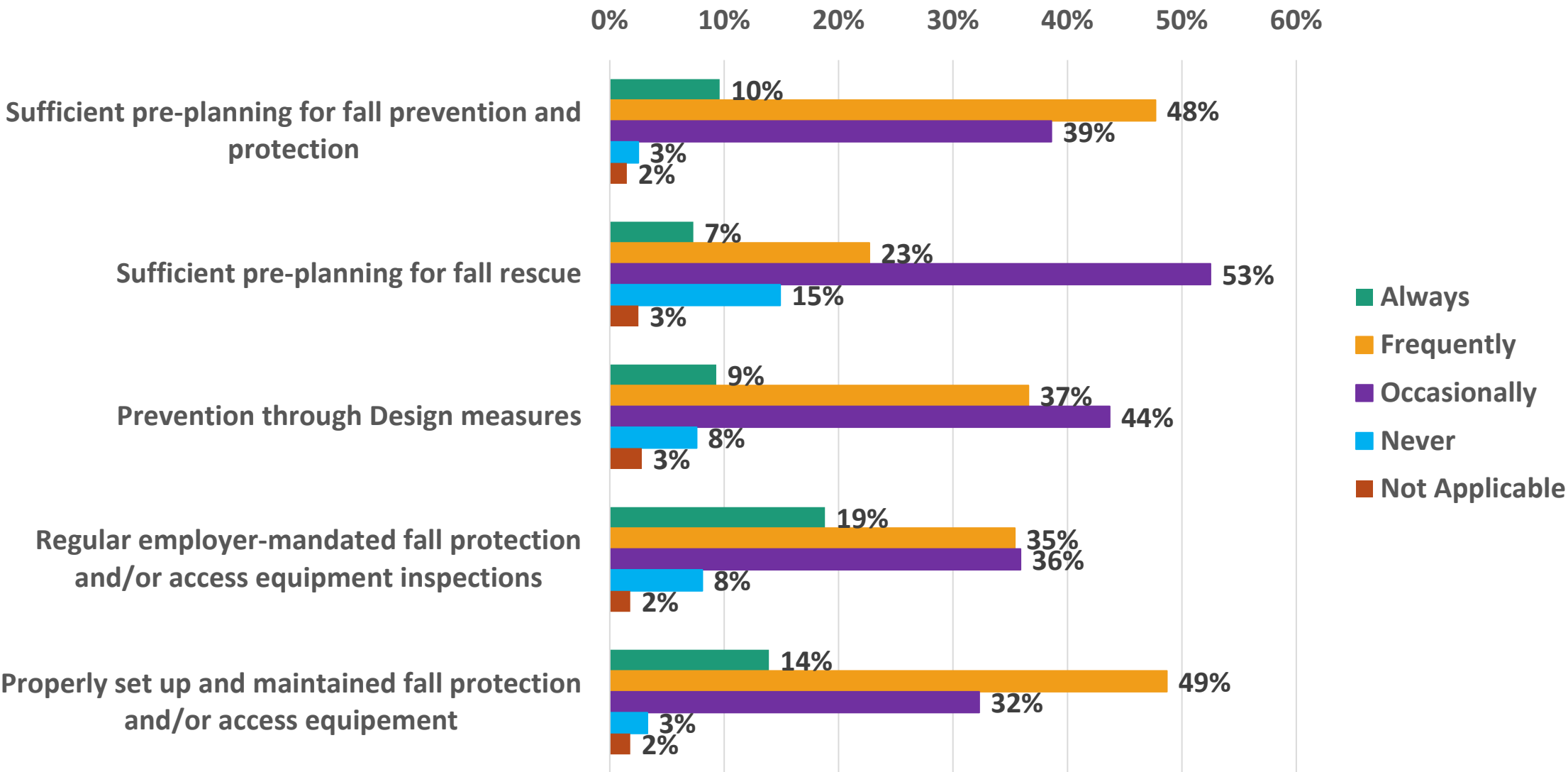
## What is the individual's native language? (N=429)



Frequency Missing = 242

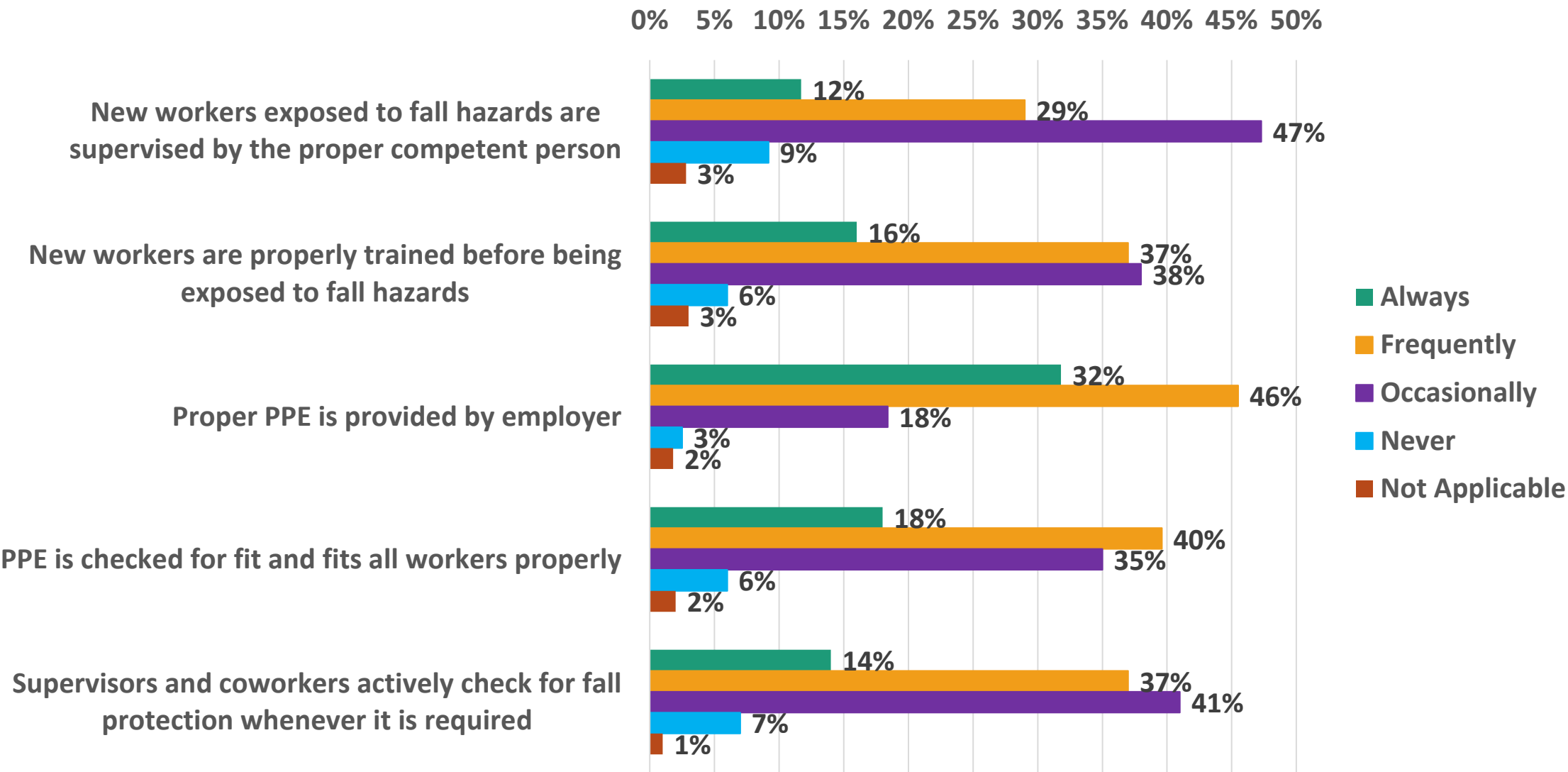
# Beyond this incident: experience & observations

How often have you witnessed the following on a jobsite?




# Beyond this incident: experience & observations

How often have you witnessed the following on a jobsite?



# Planning & Training Resources



*Safety Pays. Falls Cost.*

[About »](#) [Fatality Map Dashboard »](#) [Training & Resources »](#) [What's New](#)

[Home](#) > [Small Contractors: Plan. Provide. Train.](#) >

[Home](#) [Plan](#) [Provide](#) [Train](#) [En español](#)

## Save Your Company Time and Money by PREVENTING FALLS

Click on the **links** below to find free tools and materials to help you:

1. **Plan** ahead to prevent falls on the job
2. **Provide** the right tools and equipment for the job
3. **Train** your employees on the equipment and work practices to prevent falls
  - **Videos** to watch and learn
  - **Toolbox Talks** to help talk to your employees about safety
  - **Hazard Alert Cards** to give to your employees as reminders of safe practices

[stopconstructionfalls.com/prevent-falls-training-other-resources/plan-provide-train/](https://stopconstructionfalls.com/prevent-falls-training-other-resources/plan-provide-train/)



# Fall Prevention Planning



**PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.**  
*Three simple steps to preventing falls.*

Home

**Plan**

Provide

Train

En español

## Step 1: Plan

Planning to prevent a fall starts when you are estimating the cost of the fall prevention measures **about to get you started.**

### 1. What fall exposures are expected?

- Deck or floor integrity (underside of deck, points of possible failure due to corrosion, etc.)
- Roof edge exposure where parapets are not at least 39" high
- Holes, skylights, hatches, or skylights openings
- Loading/offloading, material handling, access points
- Ladders (set up or take down, climbing up and down, using to perform work)
- Scaffolds (climbing onto, using to perform work)

### 2. What fall protection will be used?

- Guardrail system (GRS)
- Scaffold w/guardrails
- Scissor lift
- Personal fall restraint system
- Personal fall arrest system (PFA)

[Click Here](#) to download a simple form to develop your Fall Prevention Plan.

[Click Here](#) to download your Daily Job Site Checklist for Recognizing and Preventing Falls

If you are ready to create a more detailed plan, [click here](#).

\*Learn about requirements for competent persons and fall protection: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/competentperson/index.html>  
Source: Adapted from a Fall Protection Work Plan developed by Washington State Department of Labor & Industries  
<http://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/TrainingPrevention/Programs/FPWP.asp>

- Other (describe)
- Job-related material handling trip hazards
- Roof and other material loading and off loading
- ATV or other motorized equipment use
- Penthouse (access, work in a small area)
- Conduit or other piping (gas, water)
- Other (describe)

- Horizontal life lines
- Roofing slide guards (used with PFA, GRS or SNS)
- Catch platform
- Safety net system (SNS)

# Simple Plan (one page)



## FALL PREVENTION PLAN

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Job Site Address \_\_\_\_\_

1) What fall exposures are expected? (Check all hazards you expect to find.)

- ☐ Deck or floor integrity (underside of deck, points of possible failure due to corrosion, etc.)
- ☐ Roof edge exposure where parapets are not at least 39" high
- ☐ Holes, skylights, hatches or skylight openings
- ☐ Loading/offloading, material handling, access points
- ☐ Ladders (set-up or take down, climbing up and down, using to perform work)
- ☐ Scaffolds (climbing onto, using to perform work)
- ☐ Open-sided ramps, floors or other walking/working surfaces, etc. with unprotected edges/sides
- ☐ Job-related material handling trip hazards
- ☐ Roof and other material loading and off loading
- ☐ ATV or other motorized equipment use
- ☐ Penthouses (access, work in a small area)
- ☐ Conduit or other piping (gas, water)
- ☐ Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Other (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

2) What fall protection will be used? (Check all the ways that you will prevent the fall hazards.)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Guardrail system (GRS)                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Guardrails system with toe board                              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scaffold w/guardrails                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal lifelines  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Scissor lift                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing slide guards (used with PFA, GRS or SNS)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal fall restraint system              | <input type="checkbox"/> Catch platform  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personal fall arrest system (PFA)           | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety net system (SNS)                                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers for holes and openings               | <input type="checkbox"/> Warning line (low slope roofs only 4 in 12 [or 4:12] or less) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Monitor with warning lines           | <input type="checkbox"/> General awareness training (describe): _____                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Monitor on roofs $\leq 50'$ in width | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____                                       |

3) Specifically, who will ensure the proper inspection, use, set up, and take down of fall protection?

4) How will drop hazards/falling objects be prevented?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inspect and protect for overhead holes/gaps           | <input type="checkbox"/> Hoisted materials to be secured/netted |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Set up a restricted area below overhead work          | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tether tools and materials where possible             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Properly store tools, materials and refuse at heights | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe): _____                |

5) If a worker falls:

a) How will the fallen worker be rescued?

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Who will be contacted in the event of an emergency?

\_\_\_\_\_

Please attach a list of the employees who have reviewed this plan and have been trained on the protective equipment to be used

\*Learn about requirements for competent persons and fall protection: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/competentperson/index.html>  
Source: Adapted from a Fall Protection Work Plan developed by Washington State Department of Labor & Industries <https://lni.wa.gov/safety/health/preventing-injuries-illnesses/create-a-safety-program/sample-safety-program-plans>, Fall Protection Work Plans - <https://lni.wa.gov/safety>



## Plan de prevención de caídas

Nombre de la compañía \_\_\_\_\_ Fecha \_\_\_\_\_

Dirección del lugar de trabajo \_\_\_\_\_

1) ¿Qué riesgos de caídas se prevén? (Marque todos los peligros que podría encontrar).

- ☐ Integridad de la plataforma o del piso (parte inferior de la plataforma, posible puntos de falla debido a la corrosión, etc.)
- ☐ Exposición del borde del techo, donde los parapetos no tienen al menos 39" de altura
- ☐ Agujeros, claraboyas, escotillas o aberturas en las claraboyas (holes, skylights, hatches, or skylights, openings)
- ☐ Carga/descarga, manipulación de material, puntos de acceso
- ☐ Escaleras (instalarlas o desmontarlas, subir y bajarlas, usarlas para realizar los trabajos)
- ☐ Andamios (subirse a ellos, usarlos para realizar los trabajos)
- ☐ Rampas abiertas, pisos u otras superficies para caminar/trabajar, etc., con bordes o lados desprotegidos
- ☐ Riesgos de tropiezos por manipulación de material de trabajo
- ☐ Techo y otra carga y descarga de material
- ☐ Uso de vehículos todoterreno u otro equipo motorizado
- ☐ Ático (acceso, trabajo en un área pequeña)
- ☐ Conductos u otras tuberías (gas, agua)
- ☐ Otro (describe): \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Otro (describe): \_\_\_\_\_

2) ¿Qué protección contra caídas se utilizará? (Verifique todas las formas en que evitará los riesgos de caídas).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema de barandas ( <u>Guardrail system</u> , GRS)                               | <input type="checkbox"/> Protectores antideslizantes para techos (utilizados con PFA, GRS o sistema de red de seguridad [Safety Net System, SNS]) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Andamio con barandillas  | <input type="checkbox"/> Plataforma de contención   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elevador de tijera   | <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema de red de seguridad  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema personal de contención de caídas   | <input type="checkbox"/> Línea de advertencia (solo techos de baja pendiente - 4 en 12 [o 4:12] o menos)  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema personal de detención de caídas (Personal <u>Fall Arrest System</u> , PFA) | <input type="checkbox"/> Entrenamiento de conciencia general (describe): _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cubiertas para agujeros y aberturas  | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (describe): _____   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor de seguridad con líneas de advertencia                                     |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor de seguridad en techos $\leq 50'$ de ancho                                 |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sistema de barandas con puntera  |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cables <u>horizontales de rescate</u>  |   |

3) Sea específico: ¿quién garantizará la adecuada inspección, el uso, la configuración y la eliminación de la protección contra caídas?

4) ¿Cómo se evitarán los riesgos de descenso o caída de objetos?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inspeccione y proteja los agujeros o huecos superiores                   | <input type="checkbox"/> ¿Almacena adecuadamente las herramientas, los materiales y los desechos en las partes altas? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Establezca un área restringida debajo del trabajo en las partes elevadas | <input type="checkbox"/> Los materiales elevados deben estar asegurados o tramados                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Amarre las herramientas y los materiales siempre que sea posible         | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (describe): _____   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (describe): _____   |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> Otro (describe): _____   |

5) Si un trabajador se cae:

a) ¿Cómo se rescatará al trabajador que se cayó? \_\_\_\_\_

b) ¿A quién se contactará en caso de una emergencia? \_\_\_\_\_

\*Conozca los requisitos para personas competentes y protección contra caídas (en inglés): <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/competentperson/index.html>  
Fuente: Adaptado de un plan de trabajo de protección contra caídas, diseñado por el Departamento de Trabajo e Industrias del estado de Washington (en inglés) <http://www.lni.wa.gov/Safety/Training/Prevention/Programs/TPWP.asp>, ~~CAUTION~~ <https://lni.wa.gov/safety>



# Daily Checklist

**Daily Job Site Checklist for Recognizing and Preventing Falls**

**Job Name/Location:** \_\_\_\_\_

Based on your Fall Prevention Plan, identify the fall hazards employees may encounter on the job today, how falls will be prevented, and where to find the safety equipment. Initial when equipment is ready for use and employees are properly trained on its use. Share this information with your team to prevent a fall.

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Fall Hazard	Fall prevention equipment or work practice	Safety Equipment Location	Equipment is in order? <i>Initial</i>	Employees trained? (see reverse side) <i>Initial</i>

**If someone is injured – call 911 and then call:** \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



# Activities for Fall Protection Programs



## 10 Ways to Keep Your Fall Prevention Program Alive All Year Long

*The Stand-Down may be one week a year, but saving lives is a year-round priority!*

*Why should you keep a focus on falls?*

- ❖ Jobsites change and crews come and go – you may have new workers who missed the Stand-Down and new projects or phases of work with different fall hazards or considerations.
- ❖ Not all workers come to the job with the same level of experience and training. Conducting regular task-specific safety training can help save lives.
- ❖ It's human nature to become complacent or overconfident about safety. Scheduling activities quarterly or even monthly can re-energize everyone and bring the focus back to preventing falls.
- ❖ Fostering a positive [jobsite safety culture/climate](#) leads to a safer workplace and fewer job-related injuries. Implementing an ongoing fall prevention program is one way to show management commitment, improve supervisory leadership, involve workers in safety, and conduct training to build and reinforce a good safety climate.

If your jobsite does experience a fall – *even if nobody is injured* – workers may feel upset and worried about their safety. Taking some time to discuss what happened can help with morale and may illustrate ways to improve how you plan, provide and train to prevent falls.

*At minimum, you should:*

- ✓ Determine the cause of the fall,
- ✓ Inspect and remove from use faulty personal fall arrest systems or equipment, such as ladders or scaffolds, that may have contributed to the fall,
- ✓ [Develop a fall prevention plan](#) or reevaluate your existing fall prevention plan,
- ✓ Have an open conversation with workers about their concerns,
- ✓ Conduct a refresher training on fall prevention, and
- ✓ Communicate the importance of fall protection throughout the organization.

CPWR, OSHA and NIOSH have a variety of resources that you can use when deciding what activities will work for your jobsite's ongoing fall prevention program. Be imaginative and select activities that fit your company's culture and the kind of construction work you do. The following list of ideas may help you get started:

1. **Do another stand-down.** If you have already done a fall-related stand-down, do another and just change up the activities or specific topics you focus on. If your first stand-down focused on falls from ladders, focus the next one on falls from roofs, scaffolds, aerial lifts, moving equipment, or even slips and trips. If you conducted a training the first time, switch it up and do a fall protection demonstration or equipment inspection. Consider conducting quarterly or monthly stand-downs. If you didn't participate in the National Safety Stand-Down, learn more [here](#).
2. **Focus on rescue.** Is there a plan for rescue if someone does fall? Make sure everyone knows what it is and how to implement it. Don't depend solely on 911/Emergency Services: they may not be able to make it in time or have the training to conduct the type of rescue required. A CPWR survey found that self-rescue was one of the most common rescue methods used. Train workers on how to self-rescue safely based on the job, location of work, and equipment being used.
3. **Create or revise your written fall prevention plan.** Put together a taskforce (manager, safety person, lead worker), and ask them to develop a fall protection plan for a specific construction project. You can use [this generic template](#)

to create a fall protection and rescue plan. For small employers or those just beginning to plan for falls, [click here for a shorter, simpler plan](#) (both templates [also available in Spanish](#)).

4. **Pause work to model how to inspect equipment.** Speak to supervisors about the need to protect and other equipment. You may be the professional to help – many are very enthusiastic.
5. **Partner with community events.** Raise the importance of fall protection by incorporating fall-based organization events, neighborhood events, etc.
6. **Share a testimonial** from a worker injured or disabled due to a fall, or a family member who lost a loved one, with workers and supervisors. You could invite a previously injured worker or family member to speak in-person or use video clips or written testimonials. To help with this, [www.stopconstructionfalls.com](#) has videos available in [Training & Resources](#) as well as [State Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation reports](#) on fatal falls and the new [Construction Fatality Map Dashboard](#).
7. **Publish fall protection articles** in company newsletters or share stories via group emails and social media. Point to a recent construction fall tragedy in the news and urge everyone in the organization to learn from it. Try to use a compelling message like "We all want to make sure we go home to our loved ones at night."
8. **Provide fall-prevention training** to supervisors and/or workers. Remind supervisors and lead workers that others will model behavior after them – if they work safely and use fall protection properly, their coworkers are more likely to do so as well. [Incorporate fall-related toolbox talks](#) (available in English and Spanish) into pre-shift or other existing jobsite meetings. Consider asking workers to help deliver the toolbox talk to improve their engagement in fall safety and provide credible models for other workers. If possible, have a trainer, competent person, or manufacturer conduct more in-depth training. You may also want to consider a full OSHA 10 or 30-hour course for those who have not previously attended.

CPWR's [Foundations for Safety Leadership](#) training module is an OSHA 30 elective that improves leadership skills of workers, foremen and other supervisory personnel. The full module is 2.5 hours, but it is broken into 8 sections that can be used alone to improve safety skills, workers' understanding of when and how to speak up and supervisors' ability to lead. Several of the sections relate to falls – check out: *Cover Up; To Check or Not to Check; Gimme Some Space; and Do We Have To?*



9. **Empower and encourage workers to speak up** about fall risks and ask questions if they feel unsafe. Many times, workers stay quiet rather than ask questions even if they do not know the right way to do something or they have identified an issue that may lead to an unsafe situation. This can be for a variety of reasons – perhaps they do not want to look inexperienced, or they feel it would be frowned upon by management to speak up. Work to change the jobsite safety culture so this does not happen.
10. **Make sure your message reaches your whole crew.** Provide training that is culturally and linguistically appropriate for your workforce. Use [resources in Spanish](#) to make sure your training reaches Spanish-speaking workers. Hispanic construction workers face higher risk of fatal falls than non-Hispanic construction workers. Some training organizations like the [Latino Worker Safety Center](#) offer fall protection and other courses in languages such as Arabic, Polish, and Chinese, and you may be able to work with local translators or community organizations to put materials into other languages appropriate for your crew.

*For more tools, handouts, and other resources, visit [stopconstructionfalls.com](#).*

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[stopconstructionfalls.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Year-Round-fall-prevention-activities\\_Revised-2021-2.pdf](#)



# Training Resources

- Toolbox Talks
- Hazard Alert Pocket Cards
- CPWR-NIOSH Infographics
- Videos & On-Demand Webinars
- FACE Reports & Real-life Stories
- Other Handouts for Workers
- Hardhat Stickers
- Research Findings

[stopconstructionfalls.com/prevent-falls-training-other-resources/](https://stopconstructionfalls.com/prevent-falls-training-other-resources/)

# Choosing the Right Anchorage

for your personal fall arrest system

**DO USE:** Certified anchorages that meet or exceed OSHA regulations.

All anchorages should be:

- Designed before construction begins
- Independent of anchorages used to support other employees or work platforms
- AND**
- Properly marked and rated for 5,000 lbs per employee attached
- OR**
- Designed, installed, and used under supervision of a qualified person, as part of a complete personal fall protection system that maintains a safety factor of at least 2

**Engineered anchor point systems typically exceed regulations and are the safest option.**

- Engineered anchorages can be temporary or permanent:
  - \* If temporary, use an anchorage structure that is strong, secure and immobile, such as a secured I-beam.
  - \* If permanent, they can be used after construction for window washing and maintenance.
- They may not be designed for use with horizontal lifelines. Talk to a competent person to determine if a leading edge solution is required.
- When engineered anchor points are unavailable, existing support beams, column or other structures may be used, but be careful! Don't use an existing structure unless you are sure the structure will support at least 5,000 lbs per employee.

**PLAN. PROVIDE.**  
These simple steps to plan

For more info visit: stopconstructionfalls.com

Join the Campaign  
**Stop Construction Falls**  
www.stopconstructionfalls.com

Source: OSHA CFR 1910.146(c)  
regulations/standdown4safety

# Trabajar en alturas: Escaleras

Entre 2015 y 2017, 1 de cada 4 muertes relacionadas con caídas fueron desde una escalera.

Si necesita usar una escalera, siempre:

- Revise la escalera antes de usarla! Si observa daños, etiquétala "no usar" o pida otra escalera.
- Asegúrese de que la escalera pueda soportarlo a usted con su cinturón; revise la carga de trabajo de la escalera.
- Ubique la escalera sobre una base sólida y estable.
- Mantenga tres puntos de contacto con la escalera para mantener el equilibrio.
- Encare la escalera al subir o bajar.

Mire el video del CPWR sobre las prácticas de seguridad para el uso de escaleras en trabajos de techo:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PdqvllDhdzI&t=10s>

¡Únase a la campaña para acabar con las caídas en la construcción!  
[www.stopconstructionfalls.com](http://www.stopconstructionfalls.com)

\*Use la aplicación gratuita de cómo usar escaleras del Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH) para determinar el ángulo correcto: <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/falls/mobileapp.html>.  
Fuente: The Construction Chart Book, Sección 4A, Chart 44c: <https://www.cpwr.com/chart-book/4th-edition-fatal-and-nonfatal-construction-falls-injuries-falls-from-level-construction>.

**HAZARD ALERT**  
CPWR  
CONSTRUCTION SAFETY

# Preventing Head Injuries

Are you in danger?

Thousands of workers suffer head injuries each year and hundreds die.<sup>1</sup>

The following are a few common causes of head injuries:

- ▶ Falling and hitting your head.
- ▶ Being hit by falling tools and materials.
- ▶ Coming in contact with overhead electrical wires or equipment.

You can see some head injuries, such as cuts, burns, and bruises. But you cannot see a brain injury. These injuries happen when you are hit so hard that your brain bounces and tears inside your skull. A **concussion** is a type of traumatic brain injury.<sup>2</sup>

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BLS/BLS/BLS).  
NCHS, National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Division of Field Studies (NCHS/DIFS).  
OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

**Signs of a concussion:**

- ▶ Feeling dizzy
- ▶ A headache that gets worse over time
- ▶ Ringing in ears
- ▶ Blurred vision and double pupils
- ▶ Being dazed, confused or disoriented
- ▶ Vomiting or nausea
- ▶ Clear fluids draining from the nose or ears
- ▶ Confusions or seizures
- ▶ Loss of consciousness
- ▶ Inability to speak from sleep

See a doctor if you notice your head and have any of these symptoms. Get help if a co-worker suffers a head injury or has any of these symptoms.

A severe traumatic brain injury can be fatal.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BLS/BLS/BLS).

Protect Your Head...

**1 Always wear head protection**

Your hard hat/safety helmet should have an ANSI marking on both the shell and suspension and be the right type and class for the job:

- ▶ **Type 1** reduces the force of impact only from blows to the top of the head.
- ▶ **Type 2** reduces the force of impact from blows to both the top and the sides of the head.
- ▶ **Class C** does not provide protection from electrical conductors.
- ▶ **Class E** reduces danger from exposure to low voltage electrical conductors of up to 2,000 volts.
- ▶ **Class G** reduces danger from exposure to high voltage electrical conductors of up to 25,000 volts.

Source: ANSI Z89.1-2014 [www.ansi.org/standards/z89.1-z89.1-2014/](http://www.ansi.org/standards/z89.1-z89.1-2014/), ANSI Z89.1-2014.

**2 Make sure it fits**

Always wear head protection – a hard hat or safety helmet – that fits.

- ▶ Do not wear a cap, hood, or other headgear under your head protection. Headgear for cold weather that are designed to be compatible with the head protection can be used.
- ▶ Wear hearing and eye protection designed for use with your head protection.

**3 Check for damage**

Before entering your hard hat or safety helmet:

- Check for cracks, dents or other signs of damage.
- Check for sharp edges or other safety hazards.
- Check for chemicals which can weaken your head protection.

ies and

If you think you are in danger:  
Contact your supervisor.  
Call OSHA  
1-800-321-OSHA

Find out more about construction hazards.  
To receive copies of this Hazard Alert and cards on other topics call 301-707-6000 or email cpwr@cpwrinc.com

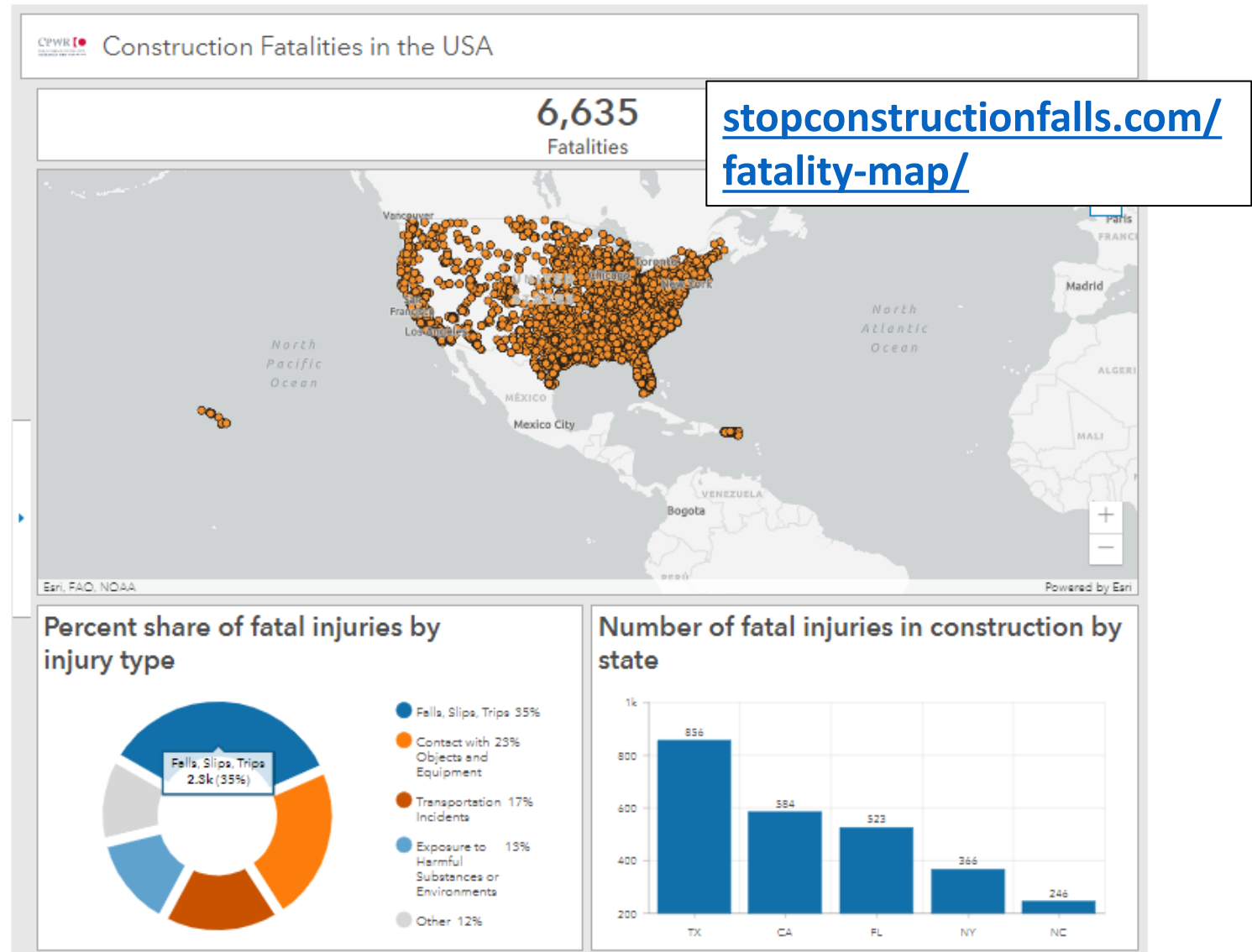
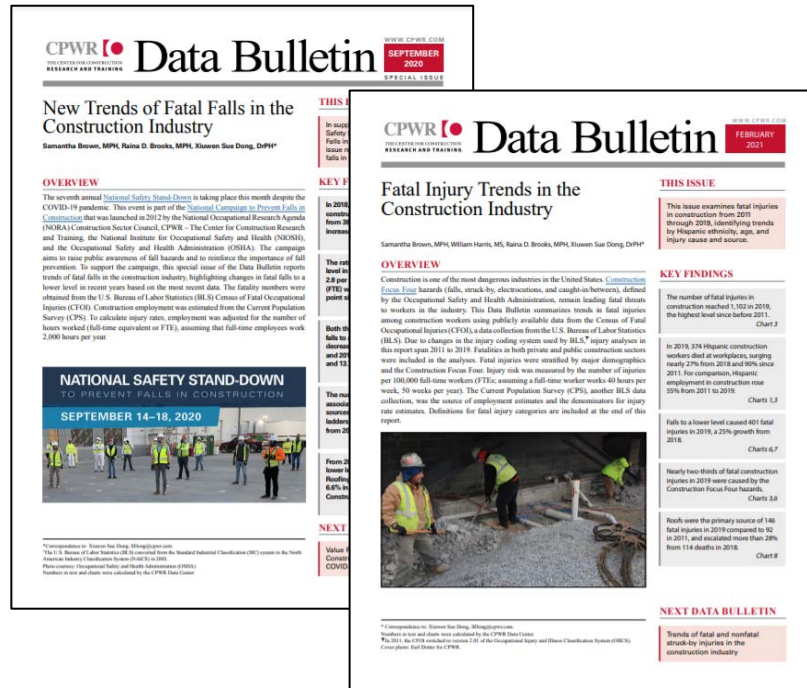
CPWR's official document was supported by a cooperative agreement between CPWR and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census and Bureau of Economic Analysis (BLS/BLS/BLS).

[www.cpwr.com](http://www.cpwr.com)

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# Interactive Fatality Map & Other Data Center Resources

[www.cpwr.com/research/data-center/data-reports/](http://www.cpwr.com/research/data-center/data-reports/)



Recommended Citation: CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training. [2022]. [Construction Fatality Map \[dashboard\]](http://stopconstructionfalls.com/fatality-map/).

# One-Stop Stand-Down Shop

## One-Stop Stand-Down Shop

In order to make participating in the Stand-Down as easy as possible, we've gathered some of our top resources in one location. Everything you need to conduct a stand-down is below – whether it's for one day or the whole week.

### Virtual Participation

**Videos & On-Demand Webinars** – including short clips for phone viewing and upcoming webinars!

#### **Data Bulletin: Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry**

- [DataBulletin-February-2021](#)
- [DataBulletin-February2021-Charts](#)
- [DataBulletin-February2021-ChartData](#)

#### **Data Bulletin: New Trends of Fatal Falls in the Construction Industry**

Make the case for focusing on falls.

- [DataBulletin-Falls-Special-Issue-2020](#)
- [DataBulletin-Falls-Special-Issue-2020-Charts](#)
- [DataBulletin-Falls-Special-Issue-2020-ChartData](#)

### Planning Materials

**2021 Stand-Down Plan** (activity suggestions for participation)

**2021 Social Media Resources/Recursos de redes sociales 2021**

**Written Fall Protection & Rescue Plan** – Developing and implementing a detailed fall protection plan is essential to protect all workers at risk for a fall.

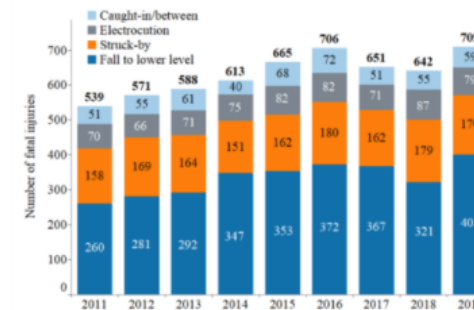
[Click here](#) to use our generic template in English or Spanish.

**Small Contractors: Plan. Provide. Train**– A section with easy to use resources and tips for smaller contractors, in English and Spanish.

### Handouts for Workers

**Hazard Alert Cards** – these short handouts can be printed as PDFs or [ordered as pocket-sized laminated folding cards here](#).

6. Number of fatal injuries caused by Construction Focus Four, 2011-2019



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

[stopconstructionfalls.com/one-stop-stand-down-shop/](https://stopconstructionfalls.com/one-stop-stand-down-shop/)

# Questions?

