2021 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls Kick-Off

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Director, Directorate of Construction

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

8th Annual National Stand-Down
May 3-7, 2021

#StandDown4Safety

The goal of the stand-down is to help ensure every worker returns home safely by:

- raising awareness of fall hazards,
- sharing how to prevent fatalities and injuries related to falls, and
- eliminating FALLS – because they are preventable.

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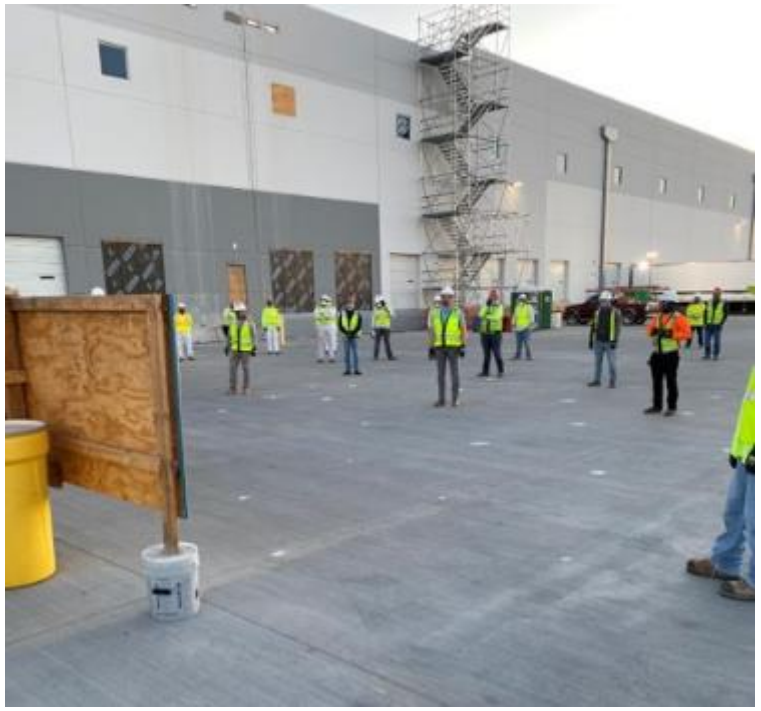
Virtual/Small Group Stand-Downs

- The COVID-19 Pandemic has caused us to change the way we do stand-downs from years past.

- OSHA is now encouraging employers to promote fall safety while holding their stand-downs virtually or while employing CDC guidance on face covering and physical distancing practices among small groups.



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Stand-Down Success

A tremendous success the last seven 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.

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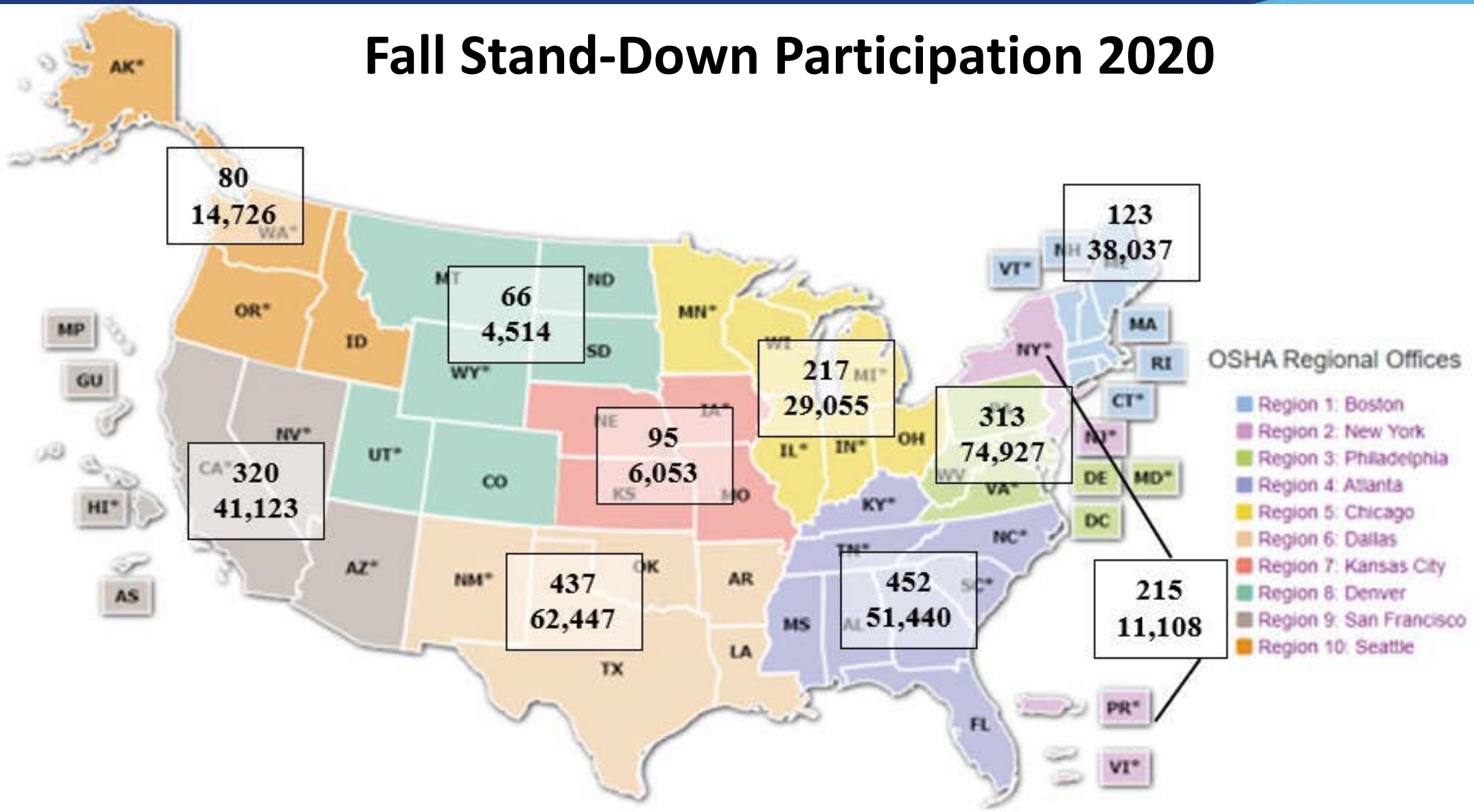
Fall Stand-Down Participation 2020



2021 National Stand-Down

- 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!

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Why do we have Stand-Downs?

Falls remain the leading cause of death in construction:

- Falls to a lower level accounted for 401 of the 1,061 construction fatalities, and 711 of the 5,333 fatalities in all industries.
- 25% increase in fatalities from falls than in 2018.
- We know that incidents related to falls are preventable and the Stand-Down is an excellent way to raise awareness.

SOURCE : 2019 BLS Data

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Top 10 Violations Construction Industry

	CY20 Data (OIS 12/31/20)
1. Fall Protection – General Requirements (1926.501)	6. General Safety and Health Provisions (1926.20)
2. Scaffolding General Req (1926.451)	7. Head Protection (1926.100)
3. Ladders (1926.1053)	8. Specific Excavation Requirements (1926.651)
4. Fall Protection Training (1926.503)	9. Hazard Communication (1910.1200)
5. Eye and Face Protection (1926.102)	10. Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices (1926.502)

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Top Fall Related Violations for Construction

				CY20 Data (OIS 12/31/20)
Standard	**Total Violations**	**Serious Violations**	**Willful Violations**	**Repeat Violations**
1926.501 - Fall Protection	5435	4301	149	841
1926.451 - Scaffolding General Req	2540	2343	11	118
1926.1053 - Ladders	2134	1904	11	108
1926.503 - Fall Protection Training	1623	1149	9	87
1926.502 - Fall Protection Systems Criteria & Practices	646	557	0	12

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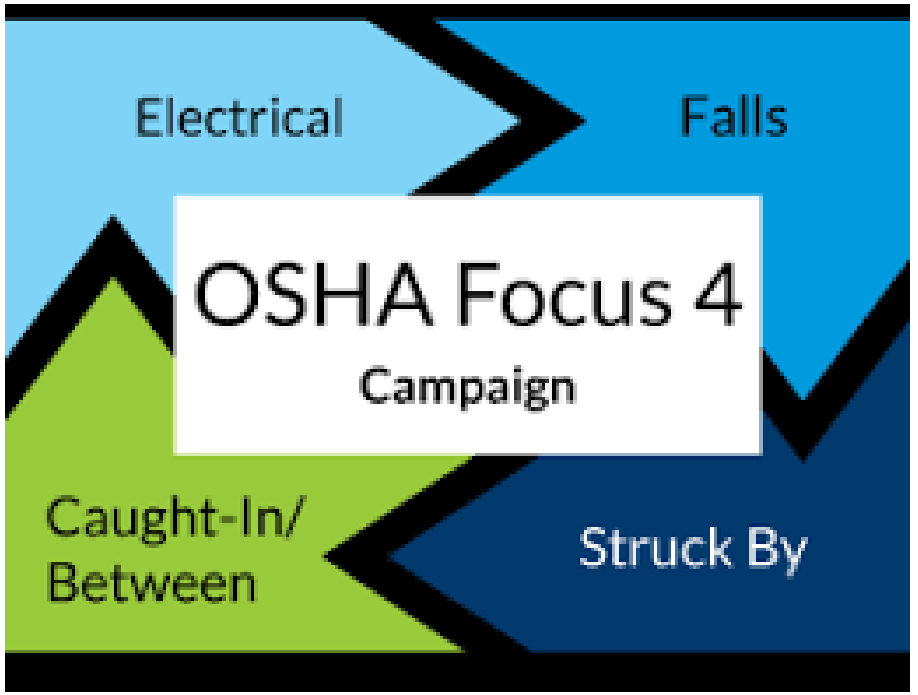
Construction Focus Four

The actual breakdown of the causes of fatalities on construction sites in 2019 is as follows (numbers are a percentage of the 1,061 total construction-related fatalities that occurred in 2019):

- Falls: 418 (39.3%)
- Struck-by object: 90 (8.4%)
- Electrocutions: 79 (7.4%)
- Caught-in/between: 59 (5.5%)



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BLS 2019 Data for all Ownerships

Fatal Fall Incidents in Construction

Fall Incidents in Construction – 228 (OIS CY19 Data)	
Roofs	62
Holes/Skylights	33
Ladders	31
Scaffolding/Elevated Platforms	48
Walking-working Surfaces	54

- Communication Towers – 2 (falls only)

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Fall Fatalities

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Falls - All Industries	800	849	887	791	880*
Total Falls - Construction	364	384	386	338	418*
Construction Falls to a Lower Level	350	370	366	320	401*

Source: BLS Data

* All ownerships

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We all can conduct a Stand-Down

- Companies can conduct a Safety Stand-Down by taking a break to have a toolbox talk or another safety activity.
- It does not have to be long … but it must be impactful.

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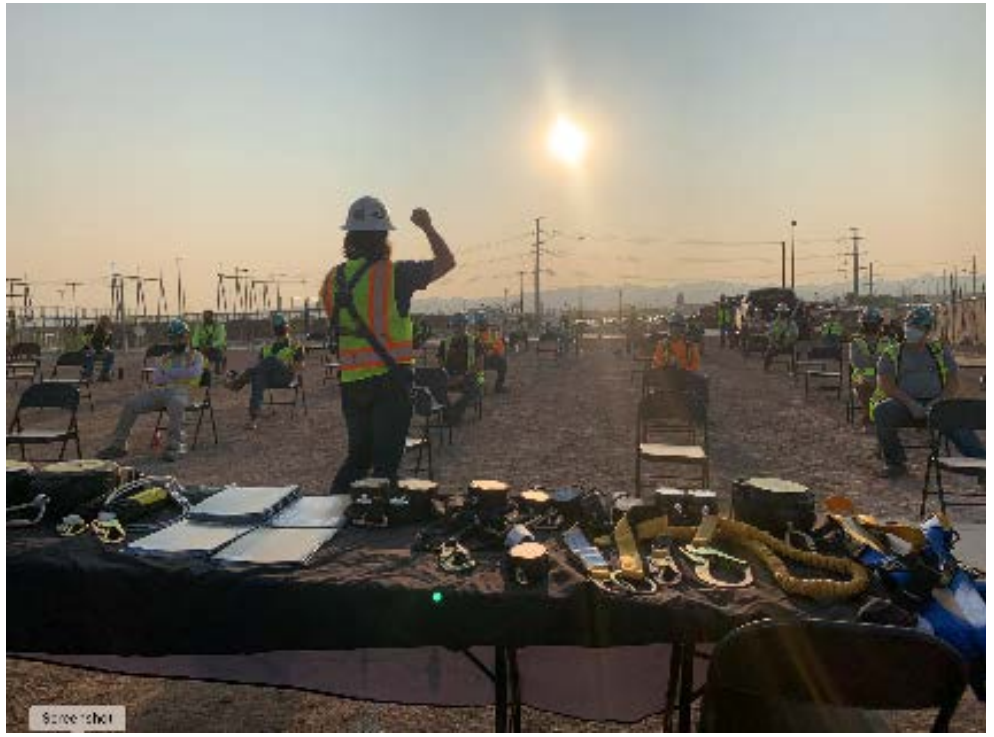
Prepare for your Stand-Down

- Develop presentations or activities that will meet your needs.
- Decide when to hold the stand-down and how long it will last.
- Promote the stand-down.
- Hold your stand-down.
- Follow up.



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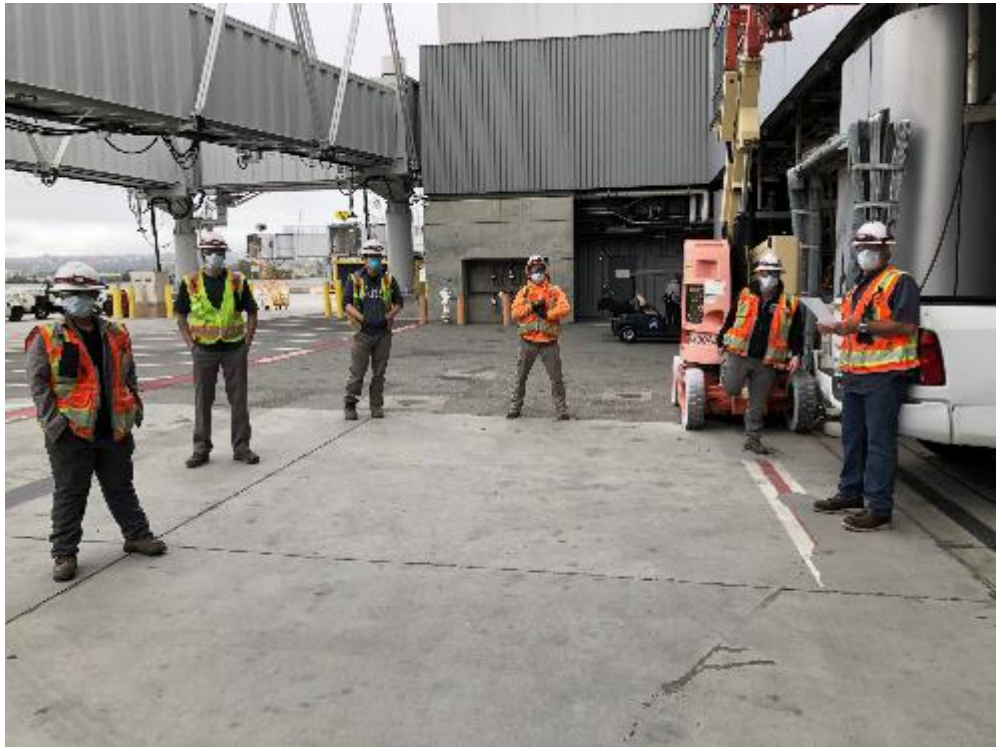
What you can do during your Stand-Down

Consider reviewing your fall prevention program:

- Ensure all workers are aware of the company's fall protection procedures.
- Address the types of falls that could happen.
- Talk about the fall protection systems the workers are currently using … and how to use them correctly.
- This is a great opportunity to provide everyone refresher training.



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How else can we prevent falls?

PLAN
ahead to get the job done safely.

PROVIDE
the right equipment.

TRAIN
everyone to use the equipment safely.

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Stand-Down Resources

- OSHA:
  - https://www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown/
- CPWR:
  - http://stopconstructionfalls.com/
- NIOSH:
  - https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/stopfallscampaign.html

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After the Stand-Down

Receive a “Certificate of Participation” for holding a stand-down.

- This is the Secretary of Labor’s way of saying thank you for participating.
- Go to the stand-down certificate webpage after conducting yours and complete a short survey. Then print your certificate.
- Share your stand-down experience and pictures with us for possible posting on the OSHA webpage.


CERTIFICATE
OF RECOGNITION

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recognizes

** PLATINUM LEVEL **
5+ YEAR PARTICIPANT

Your Company Name
Project Title

for participating in the OSHA
2021 National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction

Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

Scott C. Ketcham, Director
Directorate of Construction

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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!

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Falls are Preventable Cont. 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

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www.osha.gov

800-321-OSHA (6742)

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National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction

CSH

The Office of Construction Safety and Health

At the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health–NIOSH

NORA

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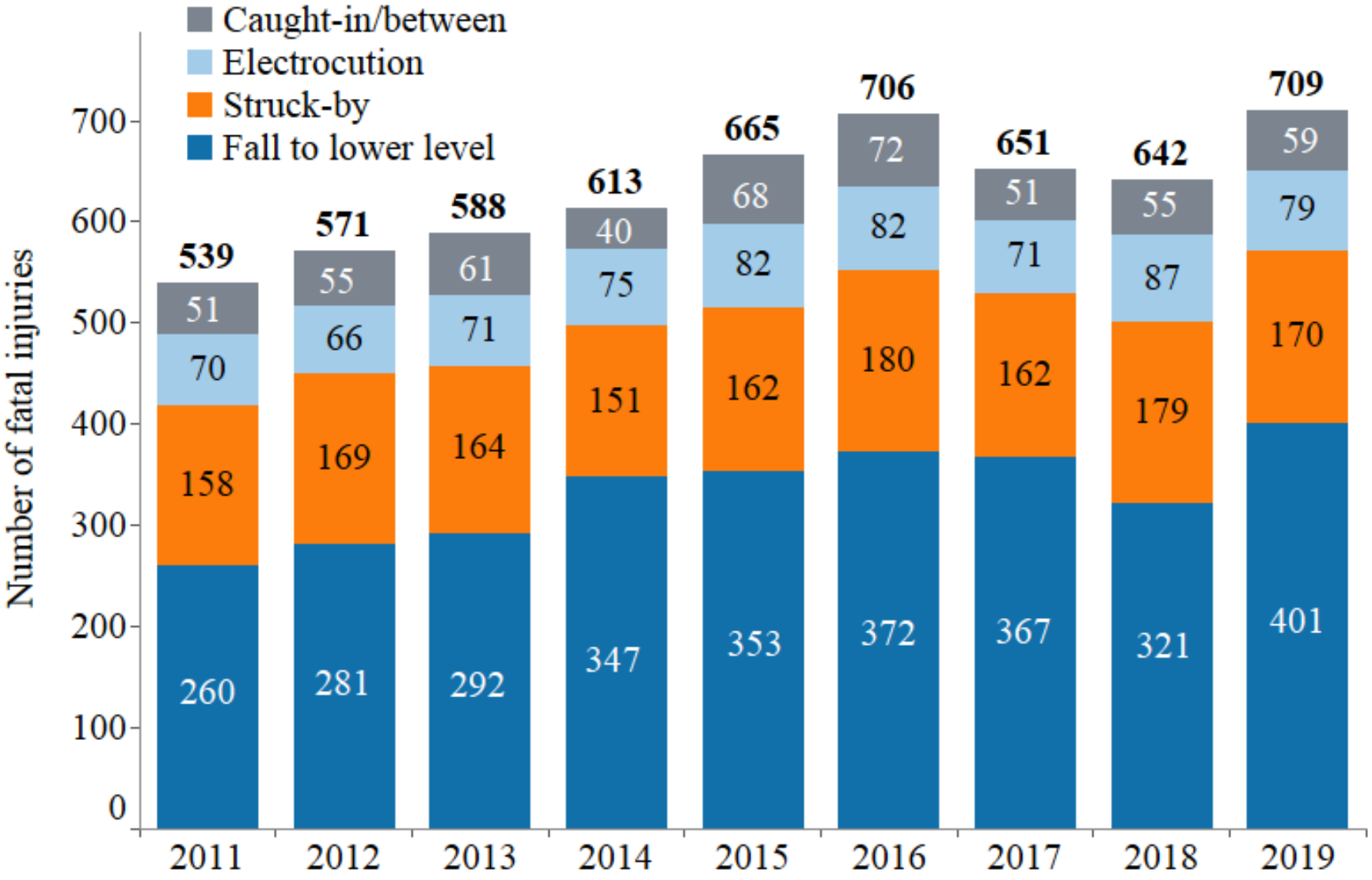
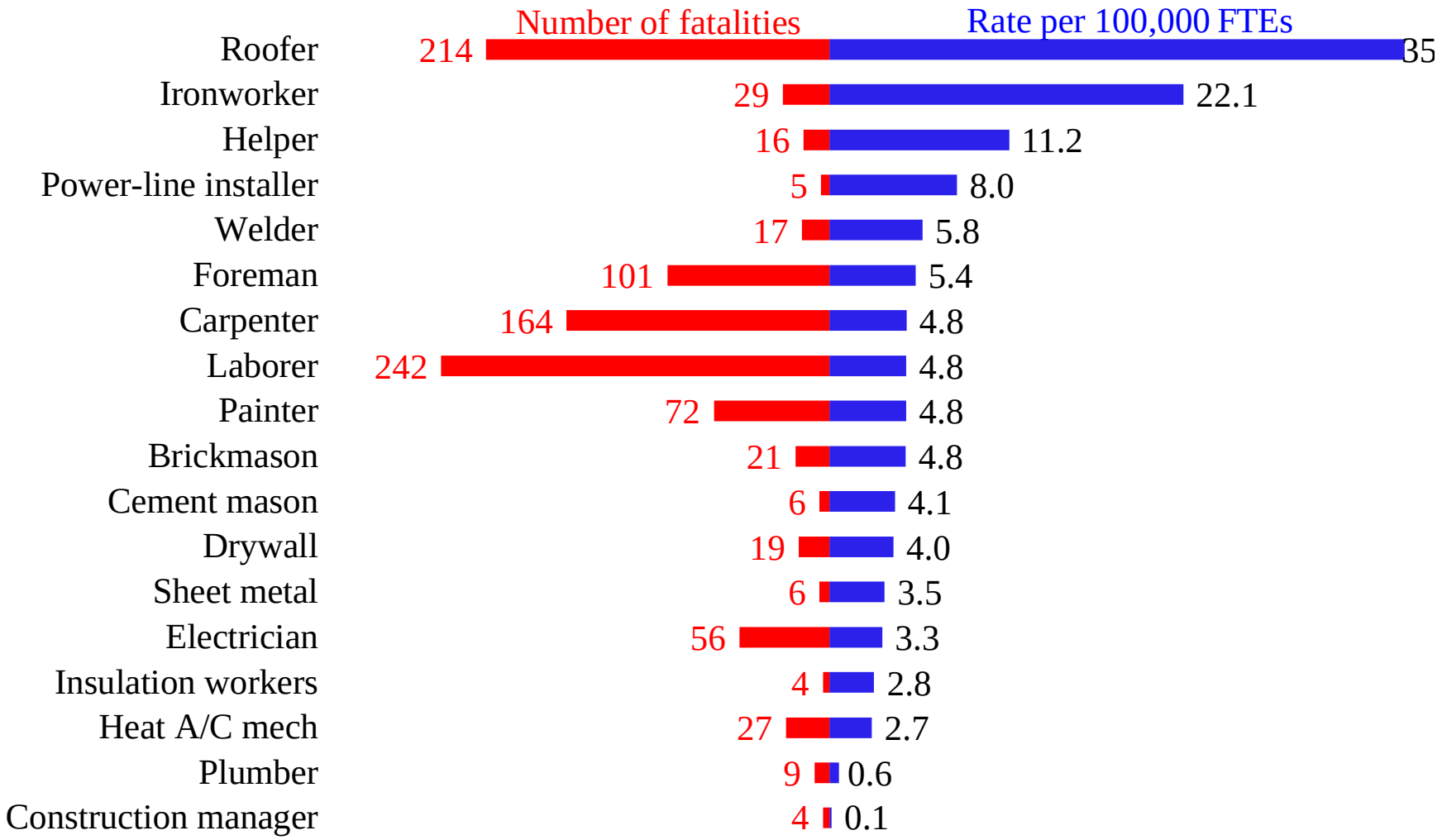
Why Focus on Falls?

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



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

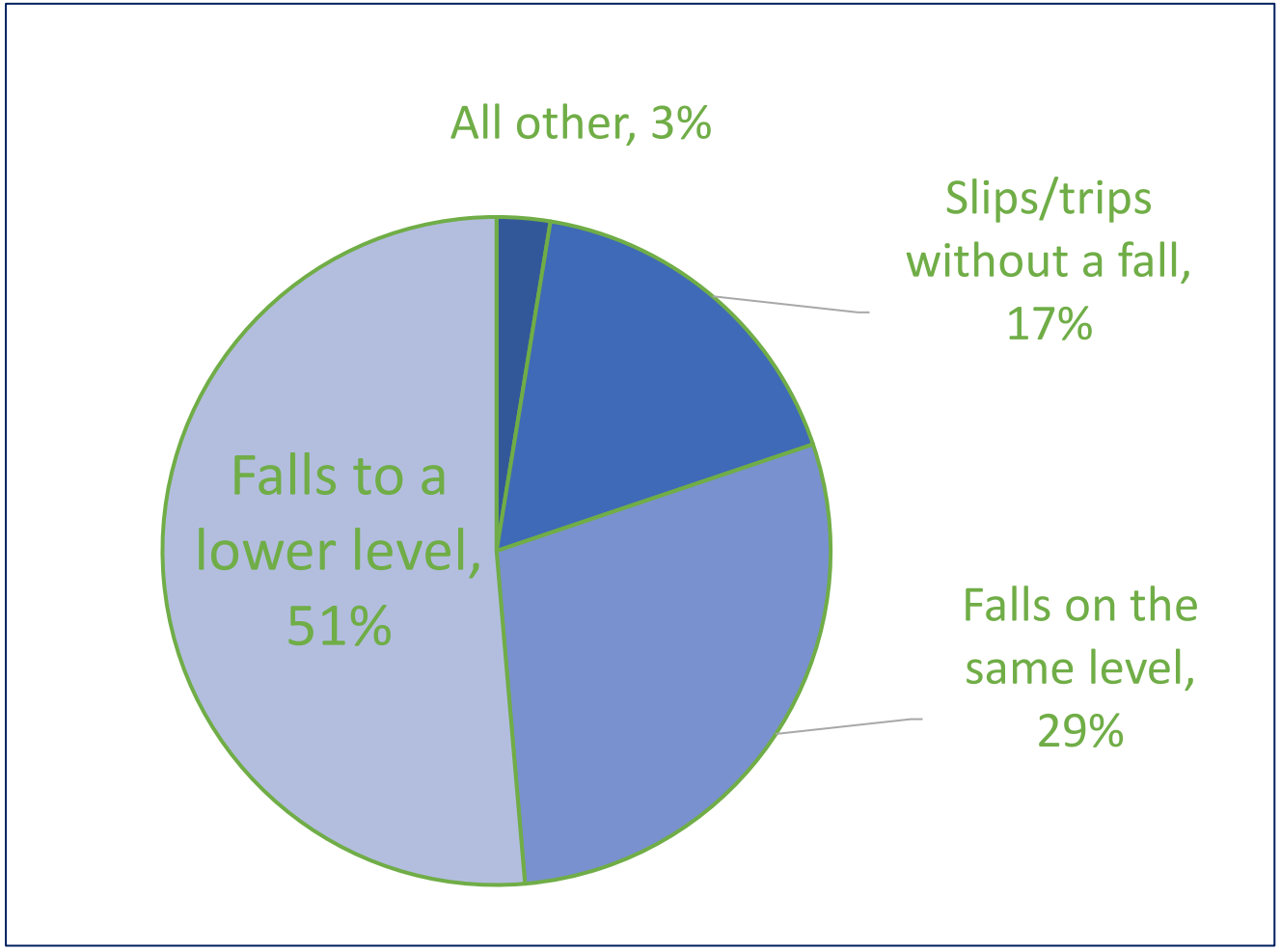
Number and rate of fatal falls to a lower level in construction, selected occupations, sum of 2015-2017 (All employment)



Source: Fatal injury data were generated by the CPWR Data Center with restricted access to the BLS CFOI micro data. The views expressed here do not necessarily reflect the views of the BLS. Employment data were from the Current Population Survey. Calculations by the CPWR Data Center.

Ohio Bureau of Workers' Compensation (OBWC) Slips, trips, and falls in construction, 2010-2017

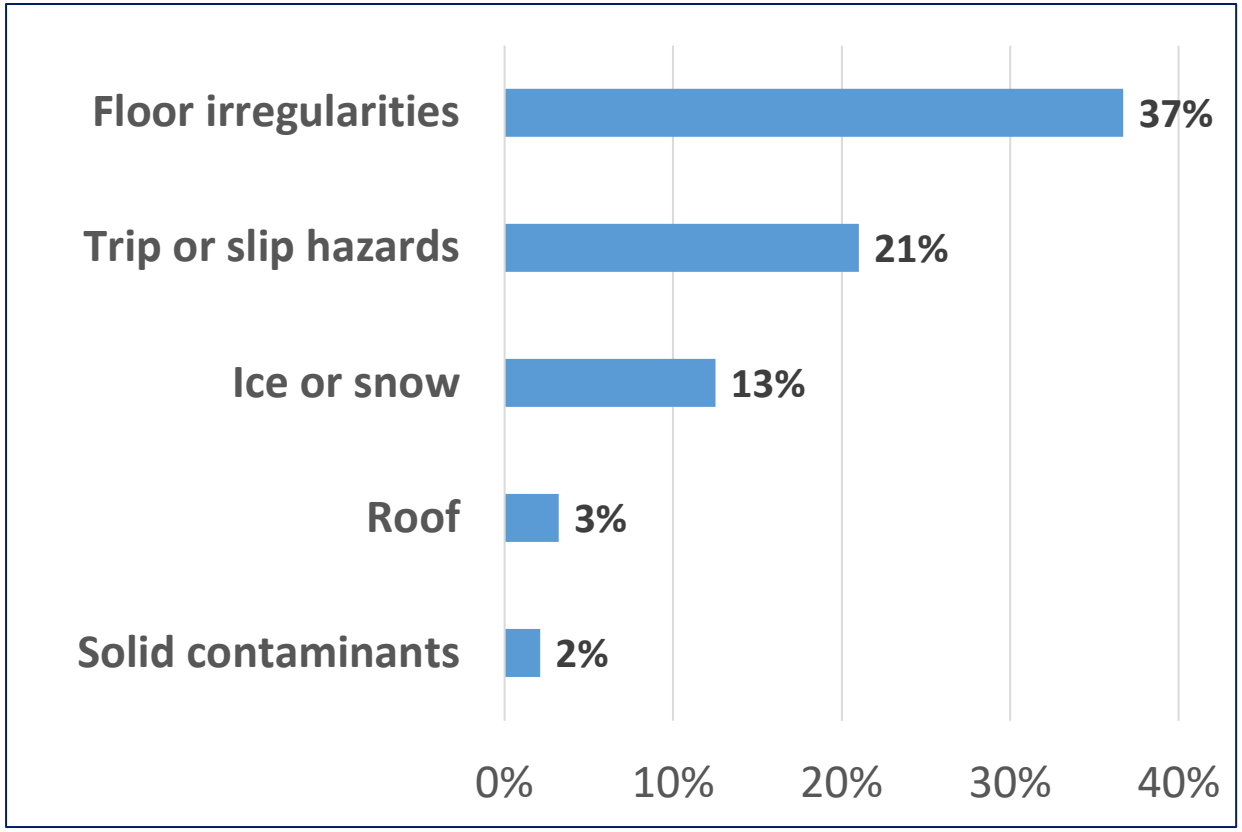
- **9,517 total claims**
- **75 claims per 10,000 Full-time equivalent (FTE) workers**
- **Rates decreased by 37%**
- **39% of claims involved 8+ days away from work (lost-time)**
- **Described:**
  - Sex and age
  - Occupation, industry, and establishment size
  - Injury characteristics
  - Contributing factors



Falls on the same level

- 2,742 claims (29%)
- 22 per 10,000 FTE
- Rates decreased by 50%
- 31% lost time
- 92% Male
- 68% aged 25-54 years
- Sprains (41%), fractures (14%), & contusions (20%)

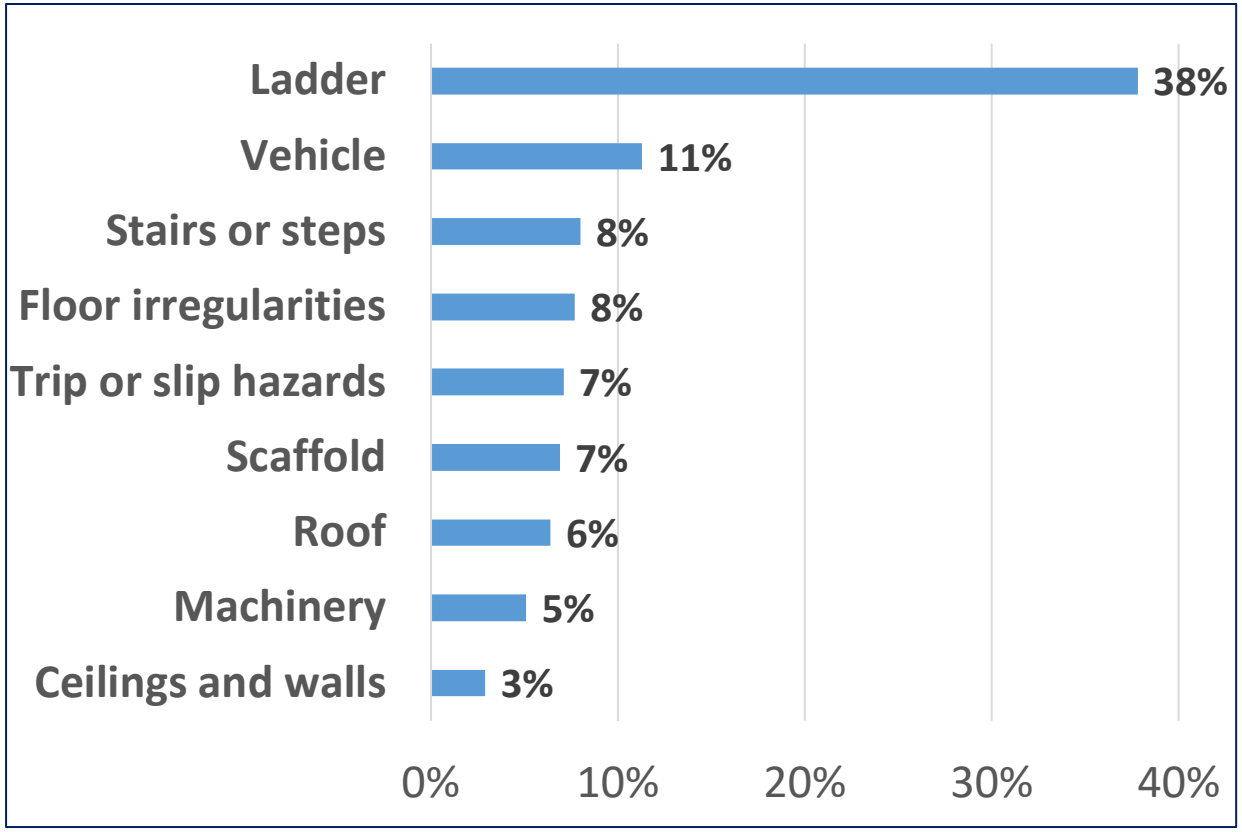
Leading contributing factors



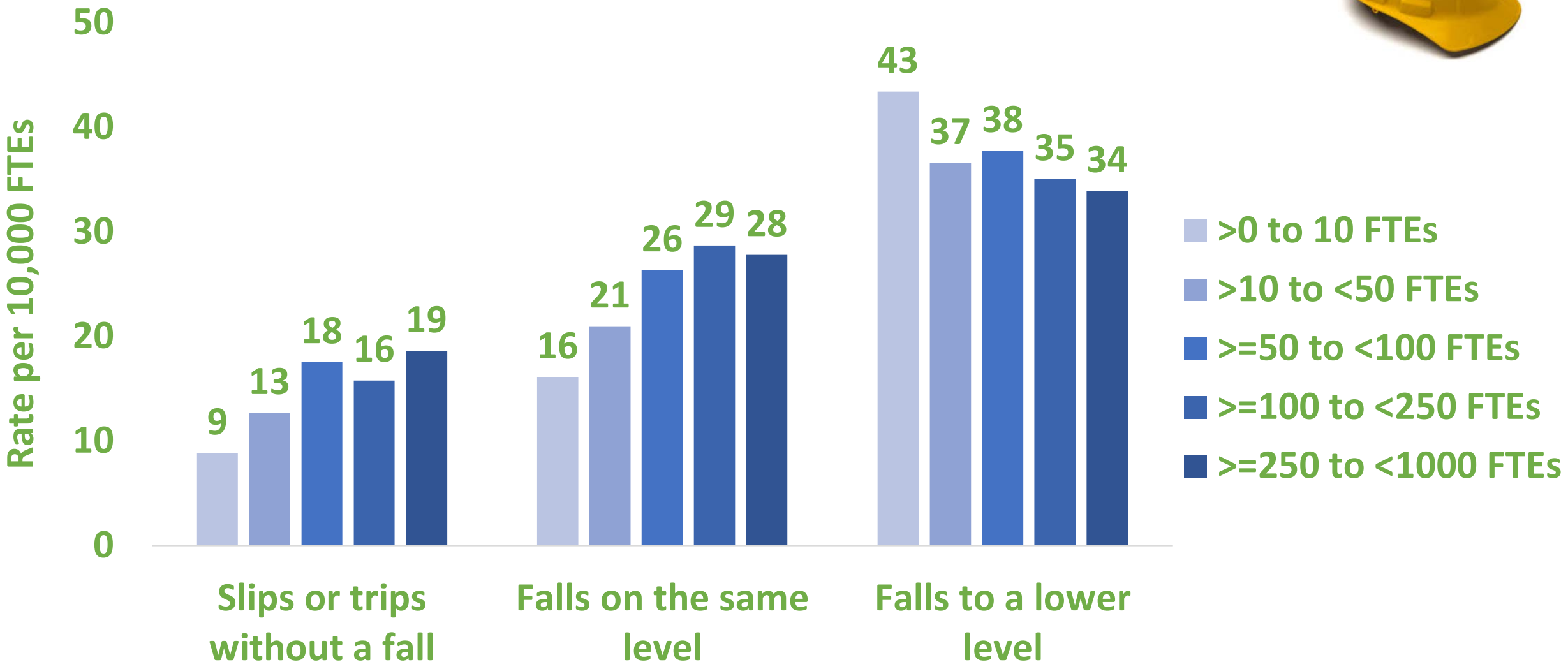
Falls to a lower level

- 4,888 claims (51%)
- 38 per 10,000 FTE
- Rates decreased by 23%
- 47% lost time
- 96% Male
- 72% aged 25-54 years
- Sprains (33%), fractures (29%), & contusions (17%)

Leading contributing factors



Rates of claims by establishment size (by fall type)



Ironworker Falls 42 Feet through Hole when Cover Fails

INCIDENT FACTS

REPORT #: 71-201-2020s

REPORT DATE: November 3, 2020

INCIDENT DATE: July 21, 2014

VICTIM: 31 years old

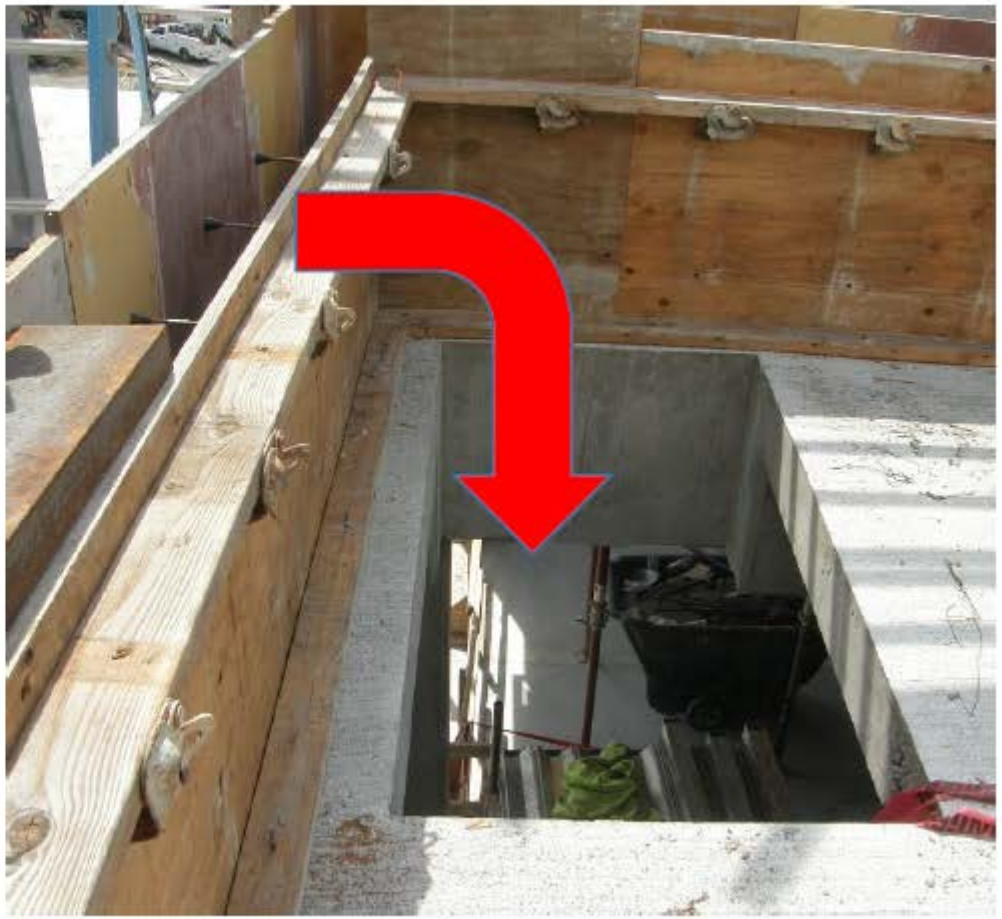
INDUSTRY: Structural steel and precast concrete contractors

OCCUPATION: Ironworker

SCENE: Roof deck of three-story college building under construction

NIOSH FACE (Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation) Program

Ironworker Falls 42 feet…



Ironworker Falls 42 feet…

Investigators determined that the general contractor had installed the cover.

The 32-inch by 62-inch hole was covered by a 5/8-inch thick piece of 10-year-old worn plywood.

The plywood was 48 inches by 60 inches and was secured on one side with two nails to the stem wall sill. This placement left a gap of one inch on each end and only two sides of the plywood supported.

When the ironworker landed on the plywood, it buckled in the center.

Roofer Falls 30 Feet from Rain Slick Roof

INCIDENT FACTS

REPORT #: 71-203-2021s

REPORT DATE: January 19, 2021

INCIDENT DATE: November 12, 2019

VICTIM: 45 years old

INDUSTRY: Roofing contractors

OCCUPATION: Roofer

SCENE: Roof deck of three-story apartment building under construction

NIOSH FACE (Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation) Program:

Roofer Falls 30 ft…

Photo 2. Incident scene showing the location where the roofer fell 30 feet from the roof.

Roofer Falls 30 ft…

Investigators found:

1. The roofer was wearing a fall protection harness, but a lanyard was not attached to it.
2. The plywood decking had been exposed to rain for several weeks and due to it being uncovered the plywood fibers absorbed water and expanded, making the decking slick.
3. The roofer was wearing plastic rain pants, which could have accelerated his slide off the roof.
4. A crew leader-crew safety meeting had not been held that week.
5. A walk-around safety inspection had not been held that week.

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

NIOSH Construction Falls Campaign site

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)

NIOSH Directory of Construction Resources

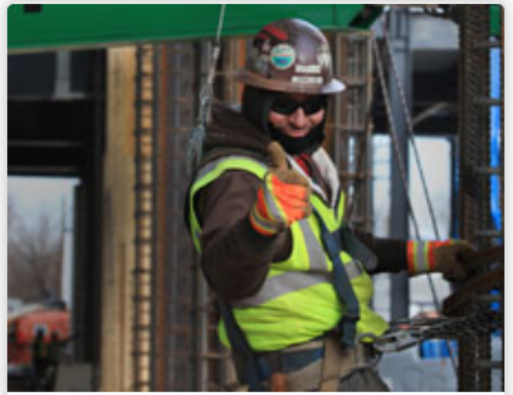
- NIOSH Directory of Construction Resources
- NIOSH Program Portfolio: Construction
- NORA Construction Research Agenda
- NORA Construction Sector Council
- About the Office of Construction Safety and Health

Promoting productive workplaces through safety and health research | NIOSH

PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

Español (Spanish)

Falls are the number one cause of construction-worker fatalities, accounting for one-third of all on-the-job deaths in the industry. In 2018, there were 320 fall fatalities out of 1,008 total fatalities in construction (BLS data). Falls are a hazard found in many work settings, but construction has the most fatal falls out of all industries and represents 51% of all falls nationally.*



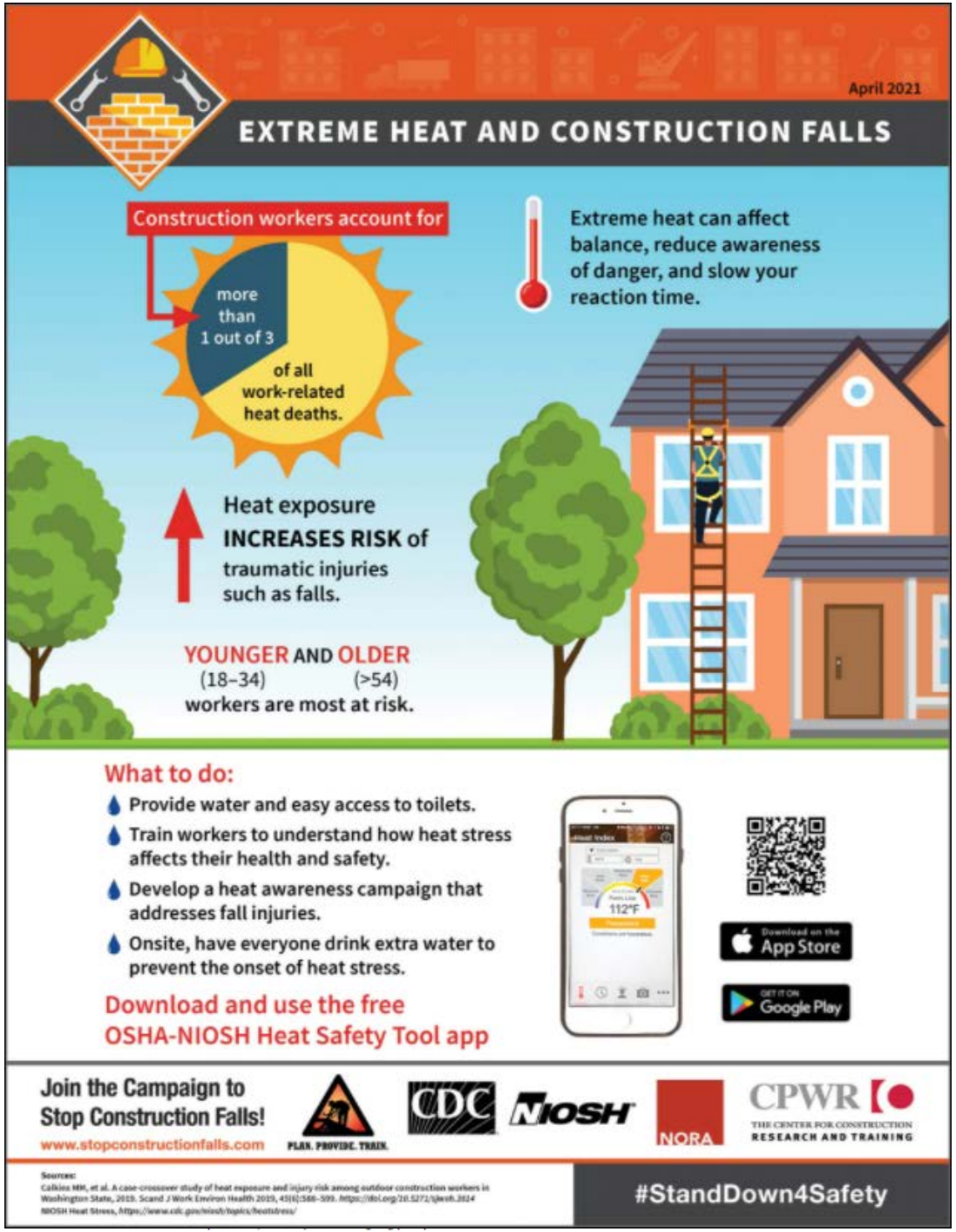
Credit Turner

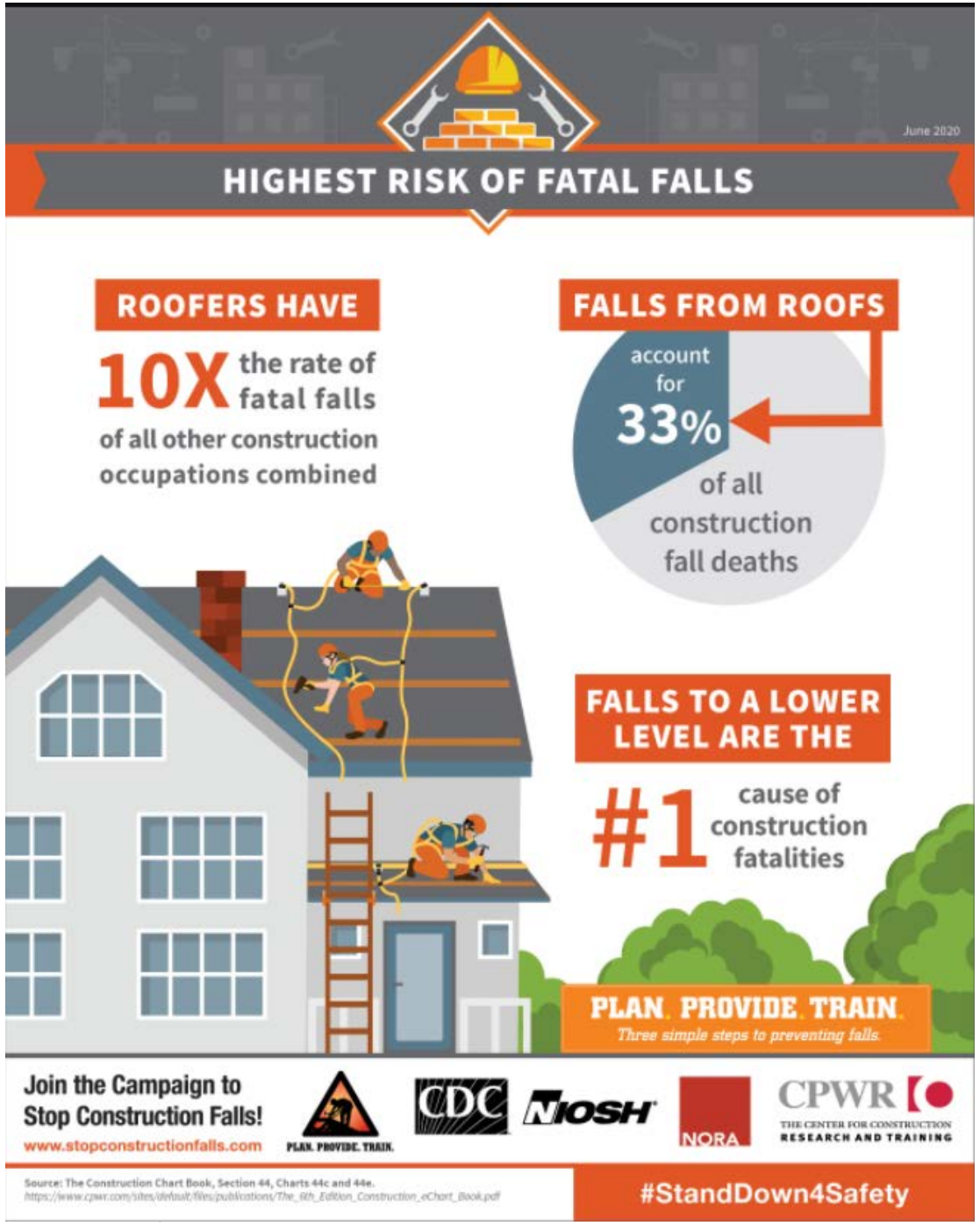
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/stopfallscampaign.html

NIOSH Construction Falls Campaign Videos

[CDC Construction Safety & Health YouTube Playlist]

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





2021 NIOSH-CPWR infographics

New NIOSH Products

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

What do construction workers need to know about COVID-19?

Click here to learn more. Also check out our NIOSH National Construction Center COVID-19 Resources as well as this article, "Safety and Health Implications of COVID-19 on the U.S. Construction Industry" .

NIOSH Science Blogs: COVID-19

Spotlights

- May 3-7, 2021: National Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction
- Stand-Down to Prevent Falls (Apr. 5 Blog)
- COVID-19 Poses Big Challenges for Small Construction Firms (Mar. 9)
- Envisioning the Future of Construction (Feb. 2)
- A Guide to Respirators Used for Dust in Construction
- Opioids in Construction

Gaiters & Others Masks

Wear masks to help protect yourself from getting or spreading COVID-19. Wear masks with two or more layers to stop the spread of COVID-19. Wear the mask over your nose and mouth and secure it under your chin. Learn more here . For new update on "Filtering Facepiece Respirators with Exhalation

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

THANKS!

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

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CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

2021 National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction

Chris Trahan Cain, Executive Director

3 May 2021

Fall Experience Survey

Complete and/or share the fall experience survey by ***Friday May 14th!***

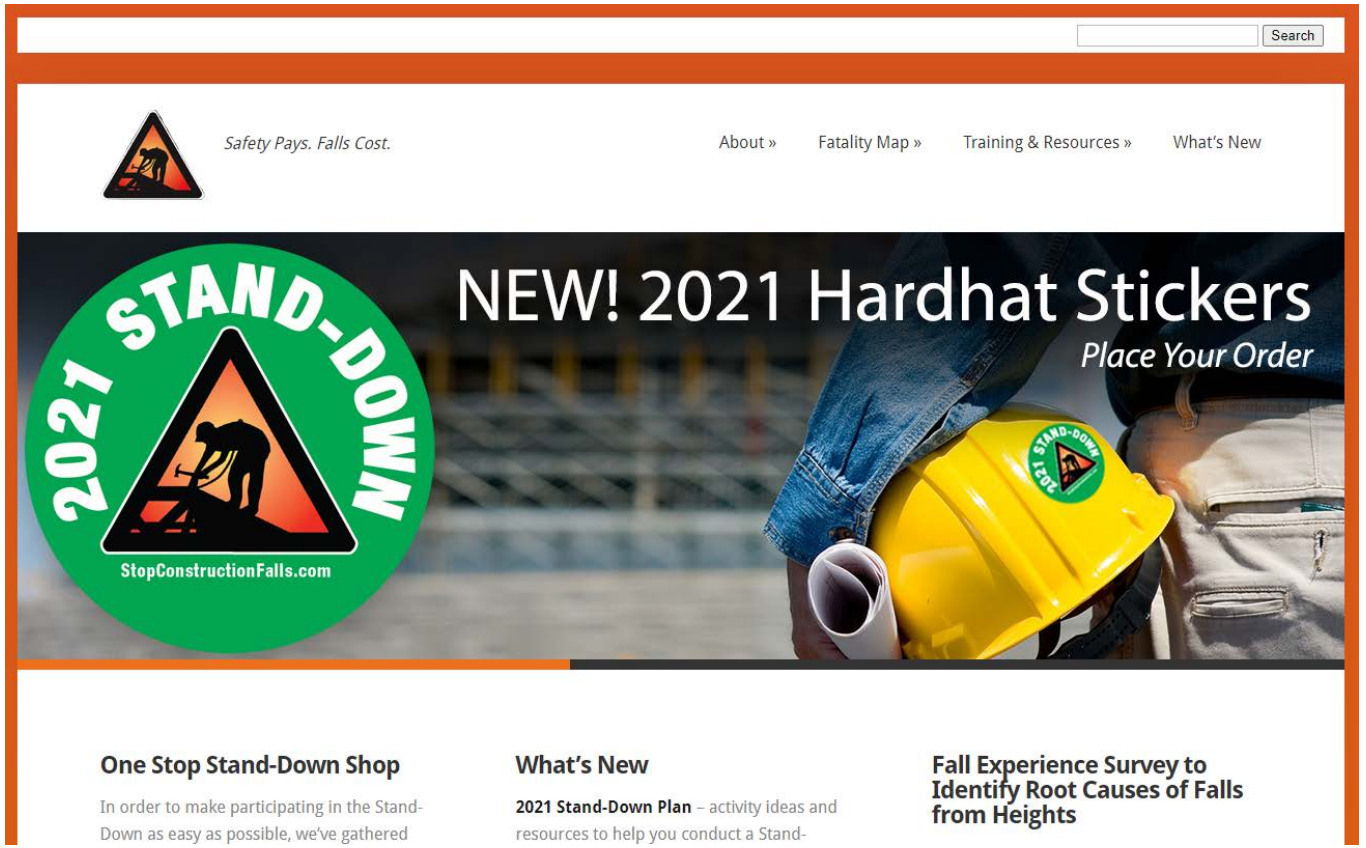
English & Spanish links can be found at: https://tinyurl.com/fall-experience-survey

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

- ✓ Anonymous
- ✓ Option to provide contact info in a separate survey form for further discussion
  (not linked to original survey responses)
- ✓ Can be taken more than once for multiple incidents

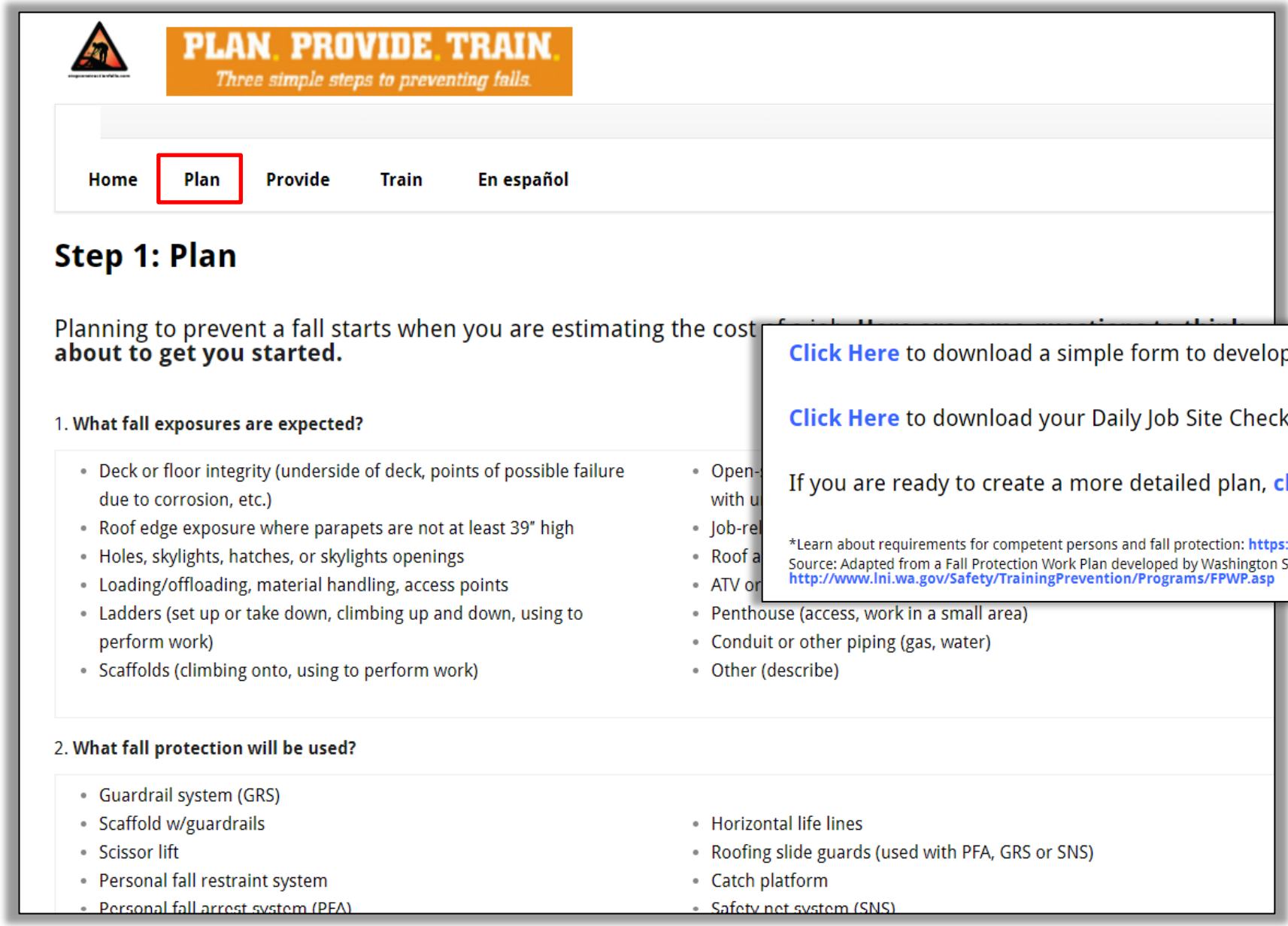
Stand-Down Resources



https://stopconstructionfalls.com/

Fall Prevention Planning

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION: SAFETY PAYS. FALLS COST.


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
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)
Penthouse (access, work in a small area)
Conduit or other piping (gas, water)
Other (describe)
2. What fall protection will be used?
Guardrail system (GRS)
Scaffold w/guardrails
Scissor lift
Personal fall restraint system
Horizontal life lines
Roofing slide guards (used with PFA, GRS or SNS)
Catch platform
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

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.)

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

- ❑Inspect and protect for overhead holes/gaps
- ❑Set up a restricted area below overhead work
- ❑Tether tools and materials where possible
- ❑Properly store tools, materials and refuse at heights
- ❑Hoisted materials to be secured/netted
- ❑Other (describe): _____
- ❑Other (describe): _____
- ❑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-programs-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, subirlas 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 (describa): _____
- ❑ Otro (describa): _____

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

- ❑Sistema de barandas (Guardrail system, GRS)
- ❑Andamio con barandillas
- ❑Elevador de tijera
- ❑Sistema personal de contención de caídas
- ❑Sistema personal de detención de caídas (Personal Fall Arrest System, PFA)
- ❑Cubiertas para agujeros y aberturas
- ❑Monitor de seguridad con líneas de advertencia
- ❑Monitor de seguridad en techos ≤50' de ancho
- ❑Sistema de barandas con puntera
- ❑Cables horizontales de rescate
- ❑Protectores antideslizantes para techos (utilizados con PFA, GRS o sistema de red de seguridad [Safety Net System, SNS])
- ❑Plataforma de contención
- ❑Sistema de red de seguridad
- ❑Línea de advertencia (solo techos de baja pendiente - 4 en 12 [o 4:12] o menos)
- ❑Entrenamiento de conciencia general (describa)_____
- ❑Otro (describa): _____

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?

- ❑Inspeccione y proteja los agujeros o huecos superiores
- ❑Establezca un área restringida debajo del trabajo en las partes elevadas
- ❑Amarre las herramientas y los materiales siempre que sea posible
- ❑¿Almacena adecuadamente las herramientas, los materiales y los desechos en las partes altas?
- ❑Los materiales elevados deben estar asegurados o tramados
- ❑Otro (describa): _____
- ❑Otro (describa): _____
- ❑Otro (describa): _____

5) Si un trabajador se cae:

a) ¿Cómo se rescatará al trabajador que se cayó? _____

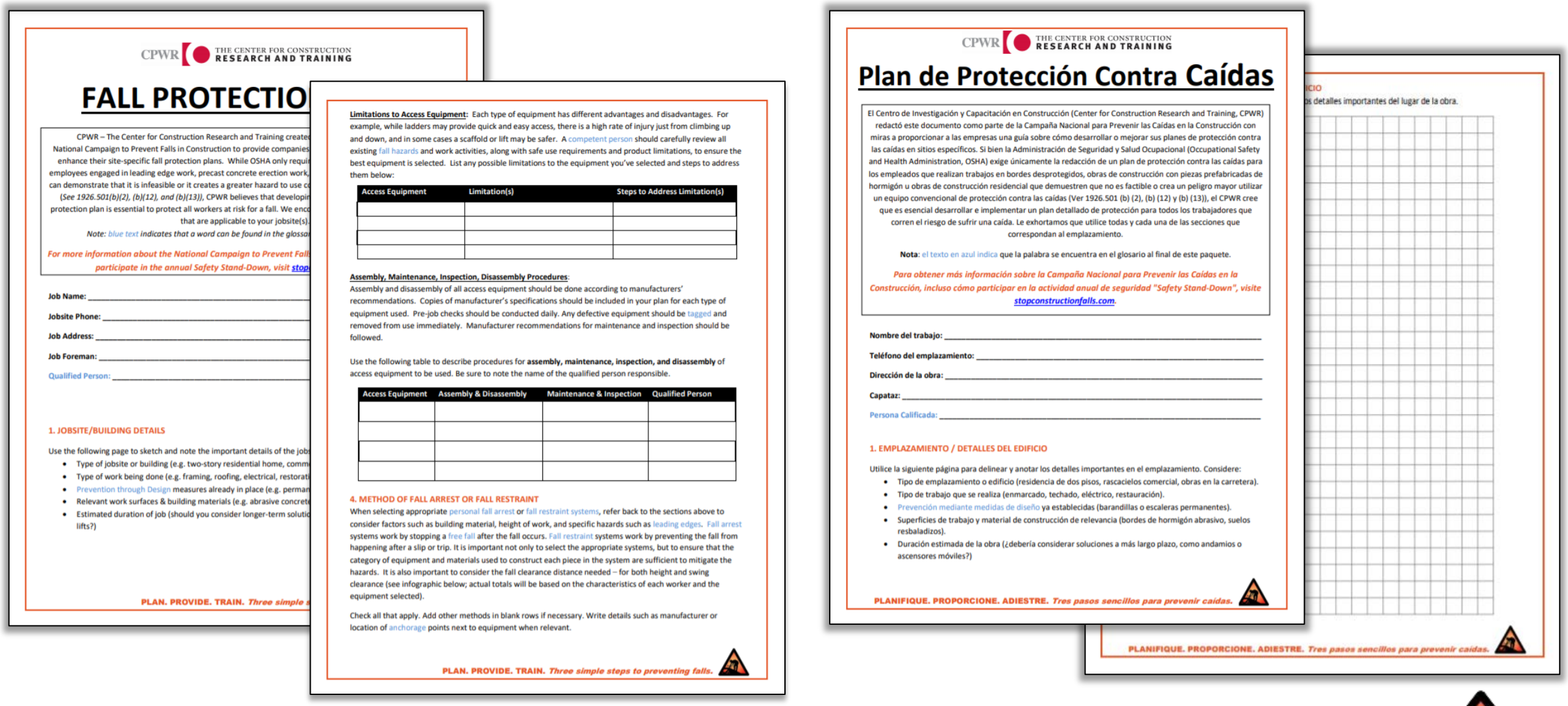
_____

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/TrainingPrevention/Programs/FPWP.asp, Fall Protection Work Plans - https://lni.wa.gov/safety

Detailed Plan (14 pages)



CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

FALL PROTECTIO

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training create
National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction to provide companies
enhance their site-specific fall protection plans. While OSHA only requi
employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work,
can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use c
(*See 1926.501(b)(2), (b)(12), and (b)(13)*), CPWR believes that developir
protection plan is essential to protect all workers at risk for a fall. We enc
that are applicable to your jobsite(s).
Note: blue text indicates that a word can be found in the glossa

*For more information about the National Campaign to Prevent Fall
participate in the annual Safety Stand-Down, visit stop*

Job Name: _____

Jobsite Phone: _____

Job Address: _____

Job Foreman: _____

Qualified Person: _____

1. JOBSITE/BUILDING DETAILS

Use the following page to sketch and note the important details of the job

- Type of jobsite or building (e.g. two-story residential home, comm
- Type of work being done (e.g. framing, roofing, electrical, restorati
- Prevention through Design measures already in place (e.g. perman
- Relevant work surfaces & building materials (e.g. abrasive concrete
- Estimated duration of job (should you consider longer-term solutic lifts?)

PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN. *Three simple s*

Limitations to Access Equipment: Each type of equipment has different advantages and disadvantages. For example, while ladders may provide quick and easy access, there is a high rate of injury just from climbing up and down, and in some cases a scaffold or lift may be safer. A competent person should carefully review all existing fall hazards and work activities, along with safe use requirements and product limitations, to ensure the best equipment is selected. List any possible limitations to the equipment you've selected and steps to address them below:

Access Equipment	Limitation(s)	Steps to Address Limitation(s)

Assembly, Maintenance, Inspection, Disassembly Procedures:
Assembly and disassembly of all access equipment should be done according to manufacturers' recommendations. Copies of manufacturer's specifications should be included in your plan for each type of equipment used. Pre-job checks should be conducted daily. Any defective equipment should be tagged and removed from use immediately. Manufacturer recommendations for maintenance and inspection should be followed.

Use the following table to describe procedures for **assembly, maintenance, inspection, and disassembly** of access equipment to be used. Be sure to note the name of the qualified person responsible.

Access Equipment	Assembly & Disassembly	Maintenance & Inspection	Qualified Person

4. METHOD OF FALL ARREST OR FALL RESTRAINT

When selecting appropriate personal fall arrest or fall restraint systems, refer back to the sections above to consider factors such as building material, height of work, and specific hazards such as leading edges. Fall arrest systems work by stopping a free fall after the fall occurs. Fall restraint systems work by preventing the fall from happening after a slip or trip. It is important not only to select the appropriate systems, but to ensure that the category of equipment and materials used to construct each piece in the system are sufficient to mitigate the hazards. It is also important to consider the fall clearance distance needed – for both height and swing clearance (see infographic below; actual totals will be based on the characteristics of each worker and the equipment selected).

Check all that apply. Add other methods in blank rows if necessary. Write details such as manufacturer or location of anchorage points next to equipment when relevant.

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

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Plan de Protección Contra Caídas

El Centro de Investigación y Capacitación en Construcción (Center for Construction Research and Training, CPWR) redactó este documento como parte de la Campaña Nacional para Prevenir las Caídas en la Construcción con miras a proporcionar a las empresas una guía sobre cómo desarrollar o mejorar sus planes de protección contra las caídas en sitios específicos. Si bien la Administración de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (Occupational Safety and Health Administration, OSHA) exige únicamente la redacción de un plan de protección contra las caídas para los empleados que realizan trabajos en bordes desprotegidos, obras de construcción con piezas prefabricadas de hormigón u obras de construcción residencial que demuestren que no es factible o crea un peligro mayor utilizar un equipo convencional de protección contra las caídas (Ver 1926.501 (b) (2), (b) (12) y (b) (13)), el CPWR cree que es esencial desarrollar e implementar un plan detallado de protección para todos los trabajadores que corren el riesgo de sufrir una caída. Le exhortamos que utilice todas y cada una de las secciones que correspondan al emplazamiento.

Nota: el texto en azul indica que la palabra se encuentra en el glosario al final de este paquete.

Para obtener más información sobre la Campaña Nacional para Prevenir las Caídas en la Construcción, incluso cómo participar en la actividad anual de seguridad "Safety Stand-Down", visite stopconstructionfalls.com.

Nombre del trabajo: _____

Teléfono del emplazamiento: _____

Dirección de la obra: _____

Capataz: _____

Persona Calificada: _____

1. EMPLAZAMIENTO / DETALLES DEL EDIFICIO

Utilice la siguiente página para delinear y anotar los detalles importantes en el emplazamiento. Considere:

- Tipo de emplazamiento o edificio (residencia de dos pisos, rascacielos comercial, obras en la carretera).
- Tipo de trabajo que se realiza (enmarcado, techado, eléctrico, restauración).
- Prevención mediante medidas de diseño ya establecidas (barandillas o escaleras permanentes).
- Superficies de trabajo y material de construcción de relevancia (bordes de hormigón abrasivo, suelos resbaladizos).
- Duración estimada de la obra (¿debería considerar soluciones a más largo plazo, como andamios o ascensores móviles?)

PLANIFIQUE. PROPORCIONE. ADIESTRE. *Tres pasos sencillos para prevenir caídas.*

ICIO
os detalles importantes del lugar de la obra.

PLANIFIQUE. PROPORCIONE. ADIESTRE. *Tres pasos sencillos para prevenir caídas.*

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION: SAFETY PAYS. FALLS COST.

Daily Checklist

Daily Job Site Checklist for Recognizing and Preventing Falls **Date:** _____

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.

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

If someone is injured – call 911 and then call:_____

Lista de verificación diaria del sitio de trabajo para reconocer y prevenir caídas **Fecha:** _____

Nombre del trabajo/ubicación: _____

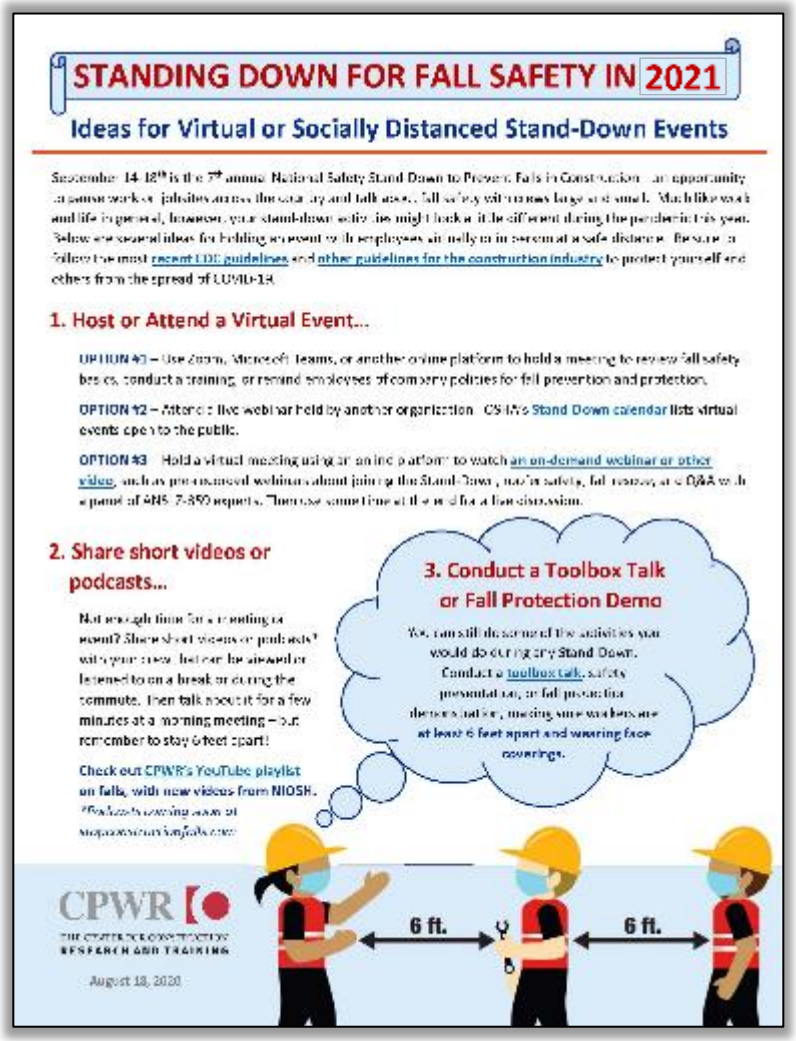
Con base en su plan de prevención de caídas, identifique los riesgos de caídas que los empleados pueden encontrar hoy en el trabajo, cómo se evitarán las caídas y dónde encontrar el equipo de seguridad. Coloque sus iniciales cuando el equipo esté listo para usar y los empleados estén capacitados adecuadamente sobre su uso. Comparta esta información con su equipo para evitar una caída.

Riesgos de caída	Equipo de prevención de caídas o práctica laboral	Ubicación del equipo de seguridad	¿El equipo está en orden? *Coloque sus iniciales*	Empleados capacitados (ver reverso) *Coloque sus iniciales*

Stand-Down Planning Resources

- 2021 Stand-Down Plan
- 2021 Social Media Guide
- How-to Guide
- Success Story Examples
- 11 Year-round Activities

https://stopconstructionfalls.com/one-stop-stand-down-shop/



STANDING DOWN FOR FALL SAFETY IN 2021

Ideas for Virtual or Socially Distanced Stand-Down Events

September 14-18th is the 7th annual National Safety Stand Down to Prevent Falls in Construction – an opportunity to pause work on jobsites across the country and talk about fall safety with crews large and small. Much like work and life in general, however, your stand-down activities might look a little different during the pandemic this year. Below are several ideas for holding an event with employees virtually or in person at a safe distance. Be sure to follow the most recent CDC guidelines and other guidelines for the construction industry to protect yourself and others from the spread of COVID-19.

1. Host or Attend a Virtual Event...

OPTION #1 – Use Zoom, Microsoft Teams, or another online platform to hold a meeting to review fall safety basics, conduct a training, or remind employees of company policies for fall prevention and protection.

OPTION #2 – Attend a live webinar held by another organization. OSHA's Stand Down calendar lists virtual events open to the public.

OPTION #3 – Hold a virtual meeting using an online platform to watch an on-demand webinar or other video, such as pre-recorded webinars about joining the Stand-Down, new fall safety, fall rescue, or a Q&A with a panel of ANSI Z-359 experts. Then use some time at the end for a live discussion.

2. Share short videos or podcasts...

Not enough time for a meeting or event? Share short videos or podcasts with your crew that can be viewed or listened to on a break or during the commute. Then talk about it for a few minutes at a morning meeting – but remember to stay 6 feet apart!

Check out CPWR's YouTube playlist on falls, with new videos from NIOSH.

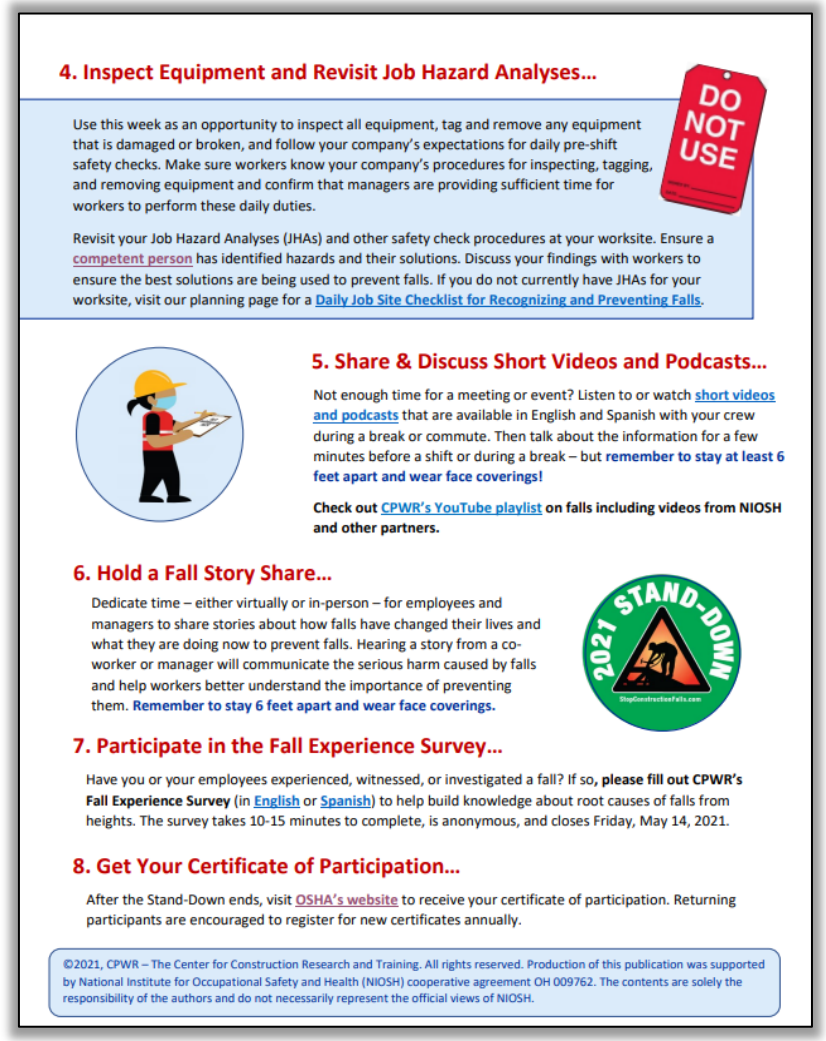
3. Conduct a Toolbox Talk or Fall Protection Demo

Yes, you can still do some of the activities you would do during any Stand Down. Conduct a toolbox talk, safety presentation, or fall protection demonstration, making sure workers are at least 6 feet apart and wearing face coverings.

CPWR – THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

August 18, 2020

6 ft. 6 ft.



4. Inspect Equipment and Revisit Job Hazard Analyses...

DO NOT USE

Use this week as an opportunity to inspect all equipment, tag and remove any equipment that is damaged or broken, and follow your company's expectations for daily pre-shift safety checks. Make sure workers know your company's procedures for inspecting, tagging, and removing equipment and confirm that managers are providing sufficient time for workers to perform these daily duties.

Revisit your Job Hazard Analyses (JHAs) and other safety check procedures at your worksite. Ensure a competent person has identified hazards and their solutions. Discuss your findings with workers to ensure the best solutions are being used to prevent falls. If you do not currently have JHAs for your worksite, visit our planning page for a Daily Job Site Checklist for Recognizing and Preventing Falls.

5. Share & Discuss Short Videos and Podcasts...

Not enough time for a meeting or event? Listen to or watch short videos and podcasts that are available in English and Spanish with your crew during a break or commute. Then talk about the information for a few minutes before a shift or during a break – but **remember to stay at least 6 feet apart and wear face coverings!**

Check out CPWR's YouTube playlist on falls including videos from NIOSH and other partners.

6. Hold a Fall Story Share...

Dedicate time – either virtually or in-person – for employees and managers to share stories about how falls have changed their lives and what they are doing now to prevent falls. Hearing a story from a co-worker or manager will communicate the serious harm caused by falls and help workers better understand the importance of preventing them. **Remember to stay 6 feet apart and wear face coverings.**

2021 STAND-DOWN

7. Participate in the Fall Experience Survey...

Have you or your employees experienced, witnessed, or investigated a fall? If so, **please fill out CPWR's Fall Experience Survey** (in English or Spanish) to help build knowledge about root causes of falls from heights. The survey takes 10-15 minutes to complete, is anonymous, and closes Friday, May 14, 2021.

8. Get Your Certificate of Participation...

After the Stand-Down ends, visit OSHA's website to receive your certificate of participation. Returning participants are encouraged to register for new certificates annually.

 Production of this publication was supported by National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) cooperative agreement OH 009762. The contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of NIOSH.

Toolbox Talks, Hazard Alert Cards, Infographics

Toolbox Talks

- Aerial Lifts
- Preventing Falls From Rooftops
- Preventing Falls From Scaffolding
- Falls: Extension Ladders
- Falls: Step Ladders
- Falls from Heavy Equipment
- Preventing Falls Through Holes

& other topics…

CPWR-NIOSH Infographics

Great for social media & job site posters

Hazard Alert Cards

Available as PDFs in English & Spanish or free English pocket-sized cards via the online ordering form

- Fall Harnesses
- Aerial Lifts
- Ladders
- Scaffolds

https://stopconstructionfalls.com/online-ordering-form/

Videos & Webinars

Videos

- Stand-Down Promo Video
- Safe Ladder Practices in Roofing (also in Spanish)
- NIOSH's Partners in Safety: An Insurance and Small Business Perspective
- Preventing Falls Through Skylights (also in Spanish)
- La seguridad paga, las caídas cuestan.
- La Salud no Tiene Precio. Construcción: Protéjase en el Trabajo.
- A Simple Task – Fatal Ladder Fall
- CPWR's Don't Fall For It Video
- UCOR Ladder Testimonials
- Mira hacia arriba y vive
- Prevención de caídas por tragaluces

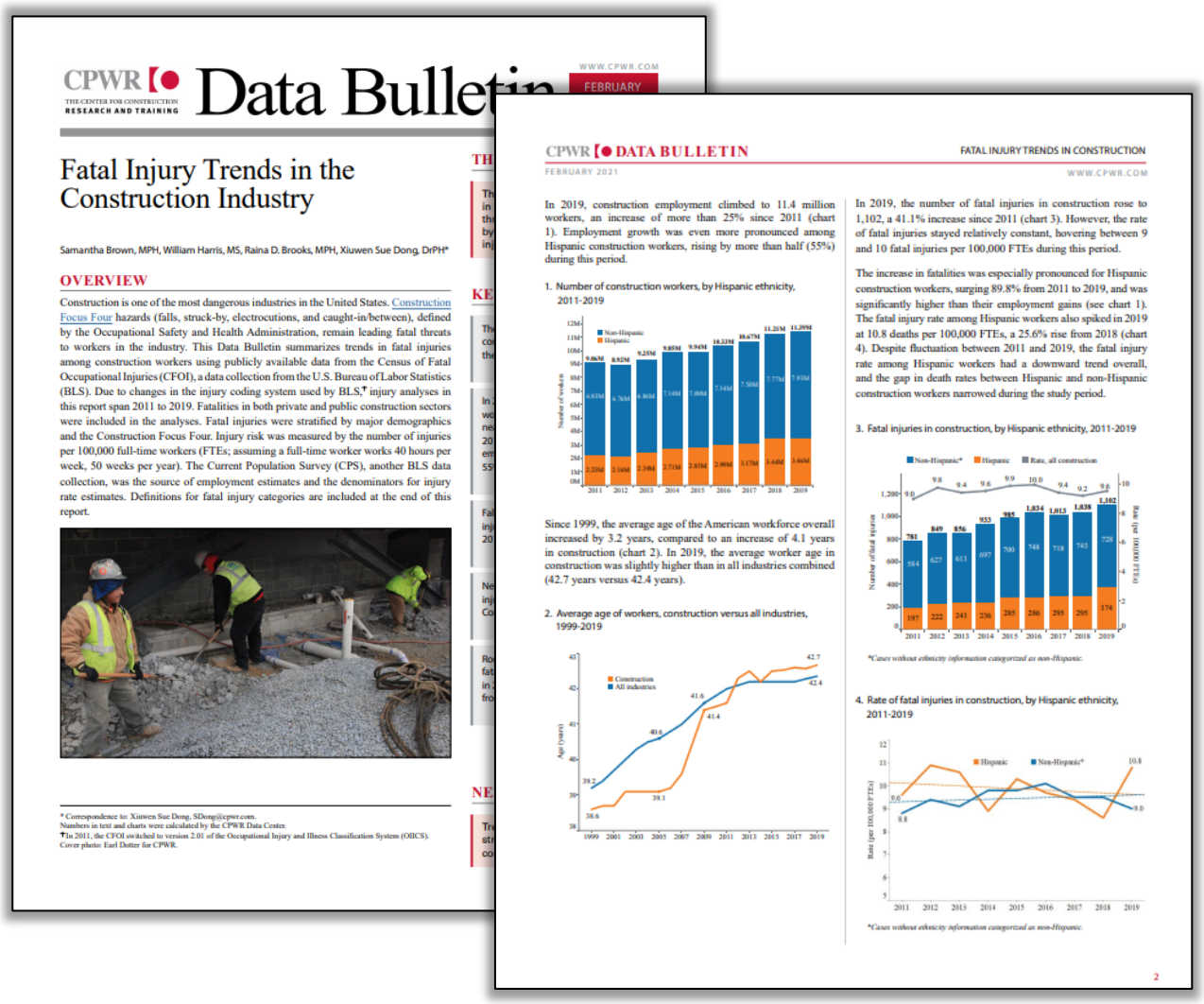
Webinars

All live webinars are recorded & available on demand.

- Harness Fit
- Fall Protection Q&As with ANSI Z359 Members
- Trends of Fall Injuries in Construction
- Fall Prevention in Roofing
- Suspension Trauma & Rescue Plans
- Annual Stand-Down Kick-off Webinars with OSHA, NIOSH & CPWR

Fall Hazards & Prevention Playlist:
https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLuzTg2wYpXWW6QUkDzPJ-PEuBn4GgYzJ1

Access to Data



CPWR Data Bulletin

FEBRUARY

Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry

Samantha Brown, MPH, William Harris, MS, Raina D. Brooks, MPH, Xiuwen Sue Dong, DrPH*

OVERVIEW

Construction is one of the most dangerous industries in the United States. Construction Focus Four hazards (falls, struck-by, electrocutions, and caught-in/between), defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, remain leading fatal threats to workers in the industry. This Data Bulletin summarizes trends in fatal injuries among construction workers using publicly available data from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI), a data collection from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Due to changes in the injury coding system used by BLS,† injury analyses in this report span 2011 to 2019. Fatalities in both private and public construction sectors were included in the analyses. Fatal injuries were stratified by major demographics and the Construction Focus Four. Injury risk was measured by the number of injuries per 100,000 full-time workers (FTEs; assuming a full-time worker works 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year). The Current Population Survey (CPS), another BLS data collection, was the source of employment estimates and the denominators for injury rate estimates. Definitions for fatal injury categories are included at the end of this report.

CPWR DATA BULLETIN — FATAL INJURY TRENDS IN CONSTRUCTION

FEBRUARY 2021 — WWW.CPWR.COM

In 2019, construction employment climbed to 11.4 million workers, an increase of more than 25% since 2011 (chart 1). Employment growth was even more pronounced among Hispanic construction workers, rising by more than half (55%) during this period.

1. Number of construction workers, by Hispanic ethnicity, 2011-2019

Since 1999, the average age of the American workforce overall increased by 3.2 years, compared to an increase of 4.1 years in construction (chart 2). In 2019, the average worker age in construction was slightly higher than in all industries combined (42.7 years versus 42.4 years).

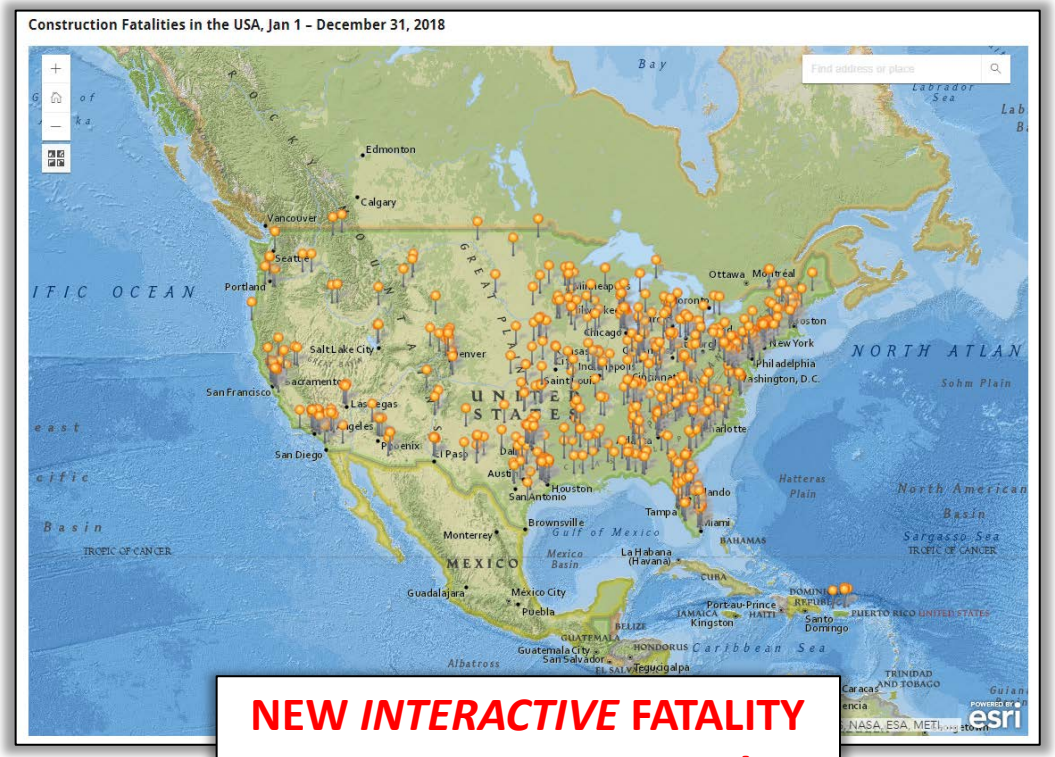
2. Average age of workers, construction versus all industries, 1999-2019

In 2019, the number of fatal injuries in construction rose to 1,102, a 41.1% increase since 2011 (chart 3). However, the rate of fatal injuries stayed relatively constant, hovering between 9 and 10 fatal injuries per 100,000 FTEs during this period.

The increase in fatalities was especially pronounced for Hispanic construction workers, surging 89.8% from 2011 to 2019, and was significantly higher than their employment gains (see chart 1). The fatal injury rate among Hispanic workers also spiked in 2019 at 10.8 deaths per 100,000 FTEs, a 25.6% rise from 2018 (chart 4). Despite fluctuation between 2011 and 2019, the fatal injury rate among Hispanic workers had a downward trend overall, and the gap in death rates between Hispanic and non-Hispanic construction workers narrowed during the study period.

3. Fatal injuries in construction, by Hispanic ethnicity, 2011-2019

4. Rate of fatal injuries in construction, by Hispanic ethnicity, 2011-2019



NEW *INTERACTIVE* FATALITY MAPS COMING SOON!

CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION: SAFETY PAYS. FALLS COST.

OSHA Certificate of Participation

CERTIFICATE
OF RECOGNITION

** PLATINUM LEVEL **
5+ YEAR PARTICIPANT

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recognizes

Your Company Name
Project Title

for participating in the OSHA
2021 National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction

Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

Scott C. Ketcham, Director
Directorate of Construction

OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration

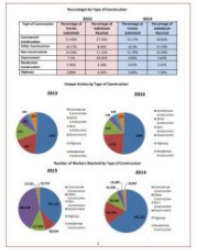
https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls-stand-down#cert

Evaluation Efforts

Evaluation Efforts

Whenever possible, we have taken advantage of opportunities to evaluate reach and participation in the Campaign and National Safety Stand-Down. Based on those efforts, we have developed the following reports and stories.

CPWR Analyses of OSHA Collected Stand-Down Participation Data – During each annual Safety Stand-Down OSHA offers certificates of participation for companies that hold their own stand-downs. Several years of that data has been analyzed confidentially and in aggregate by CPWR.



- 2020 Data Analysis: Factsheet and Full Report
- 2019 Data Analysis: Factsheet and Full Report
- 2016 Data Analysis
- 2014 & 2015 Data Analysis

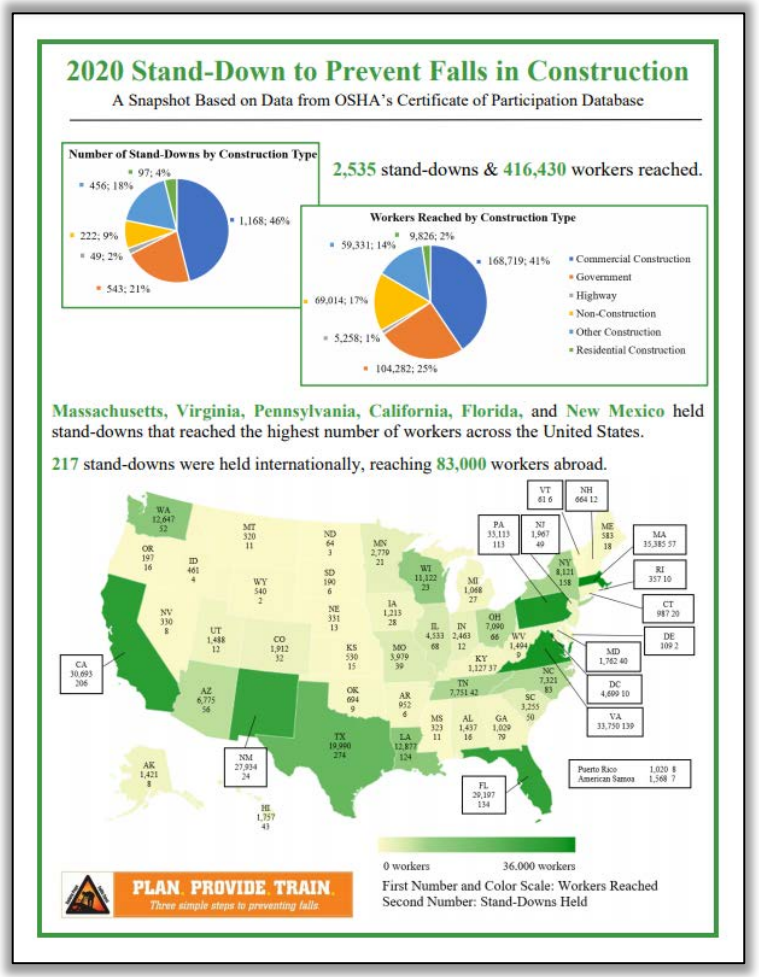
Social Network Analysis of the Falls Campaign – In 2017, five years after the Falls Campaign's conception, CPWR approached the Center on Network Science (CNS) at the University of Colorado Denver, to conduct a Social Network Analysis (SNA) on the network that has been developed through the Falls Campaign. CNS conducted the SNA using an online survey of known Campaign partners via the PARTNER Tool (www.partnertool.net). Read the Executive Summary here.

Hardhat Sticker Ordering Form Data – CPWR has been disseminating fall-related Hazard Alert Cards in the months leading up to the annual Stand-Down since 2014, as well as Stand-Down hardhat stickers since 2015. With the introduction of an online ordering form in 2017 and coordinated promotion with OSHA and NIOSH, we have seen increases in the number of orders each year. In 2019, we disseminated all 375,000 stickers we had printed, and even began sending out the artwork for companies to print their own stickers.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Hardhat Stickers	--	50,000	50,000	173,000	260,000	375,000
Hazard Alerts	1,800	9,186	14,100	70,215	142,213	280,000+

Success Stories – In order to highlight successful stand-down efforts and give others ideas, we have worked with individual companies to write a number of Stand-Down success stories.

- 2017 Success Stories



https://stopconstructionfalls.com/about-the-campaign/evaluation-efforts/