Get Ready for the 2025 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction!

Brian Rizzo
Director, Office of Construction Services, OSHA

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Executive Director, CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training

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

NORA

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIOSH

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

OSHA

Housekeeping

- Today's webinar will be recorded and automatically shared via follow-up email.
- The recording and slides will also be posted on cpwr.com/webinars.
- Attendees are automatically muted! Please submit panelist questions via the Q&A box.
- Spanish audio is available via simultaneous interpretation

Simultaneous Interpretation

WINDOWS / MAC / BROWSER

1. In your meeting/webinar controls, click **Interpretation** 🌐.
2. Click the language that you would like to hear.
3. (Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click **Mute Original Audio**.

Notes:

- You must join the meeting audio through your computer audio/VoIP. You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the dial-in or call me phone audio features.

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2. Tap **Language Interpretation**.
3. Tap the language you want to hear.
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5. Click **Done**.

Notes:

- You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the dial-in or call me phone audio features.

National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in construction

Brian Rizzo, Acting Director

Directorate of Construction

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA's Mission

Assure America's workers have safe and healthful working conditions free from unlawful retaliation.

- Setting and enforcing standards.
- Enforcing anti-retaliation provisions of the OSH Act and other federal whistleblower laws.
- Training, outreach, education, and assistance.
- Working collaboratively with state OSHA programs.

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Directorate of Construction Mission

Serve as OSHA's principal source for standards, regulations, policy, programs and assistance to OSHA, other Federal Agencies, and construction industry stakeholders with respect to safety and health.

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Focused Engagement Since 2012

Tragic Headlines

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA Inspection Data

Top 10 Violations in Construction (10/1/24 - 3/31/25)

Standard	Total Violations	Serious Violations	Willful Violations	Repeat Violations
1926.501 - Fall Protection	**3,260**	2,559	77	559
1926.1053 - Ladders	1,302	1,143	3	87
1926.503 - Fall Protection Training	**1,021**	689	6	90
1926.451 - Scaffolds	973	877	4	37
1926.102 - Eye and Face Protection	930	802	1	106
1925.20 - General S & H Provisions	443	329	0	37
1926.100 - Head Protection	414	373	0	26
1926.453 - Aerial Lifts	313	270	0	19
1926.1153 - Respirable Silica	313	263	0	4
1926.502 - Fall Protection Systems Criteria and Practices	**295**	255	0	6

OSHA Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction

OSHA Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction

Stand-Down - an opportunity for employers and workers to pause work, raise safety concerns and engage in open dialogue about the company's safety policies, goals, and expectations.

osha.gov/stop-falls-stand-down
#StandDown4Safety on Socials

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

Fall Prevention Highlights

- Stand-downs reported from all 50 states and internationally!
- Participants included commercial & residential construction companies of all sizes, the U.S. Military, other government participants, unions, trade associations, institutes, employee interest organizations, and safety equipment manufacturers!
- Public events were held across the country each year!

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

OSHA Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction

- Any company can join in on the National Fall Stand-Down
- Events: OSHA will post events that are free and open to the public on the webpage for employers and employees to attend
- Resources: free resources posted on OSHA's *stop falls stand down* webpage
- Fall Stand-Down Certificate of Participation:
  -Employers can print a Certificate of Participation and provide feedback
  -Certificates will be available *May 5th, 2025* on OSHA's webpage

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Participate and Get Recognized!

USEFUL LINKS

File a Complaint

Find Calendar of Events

Report a Fatality or Severe Injury

Schedule a No-Cost Consultation

Topics

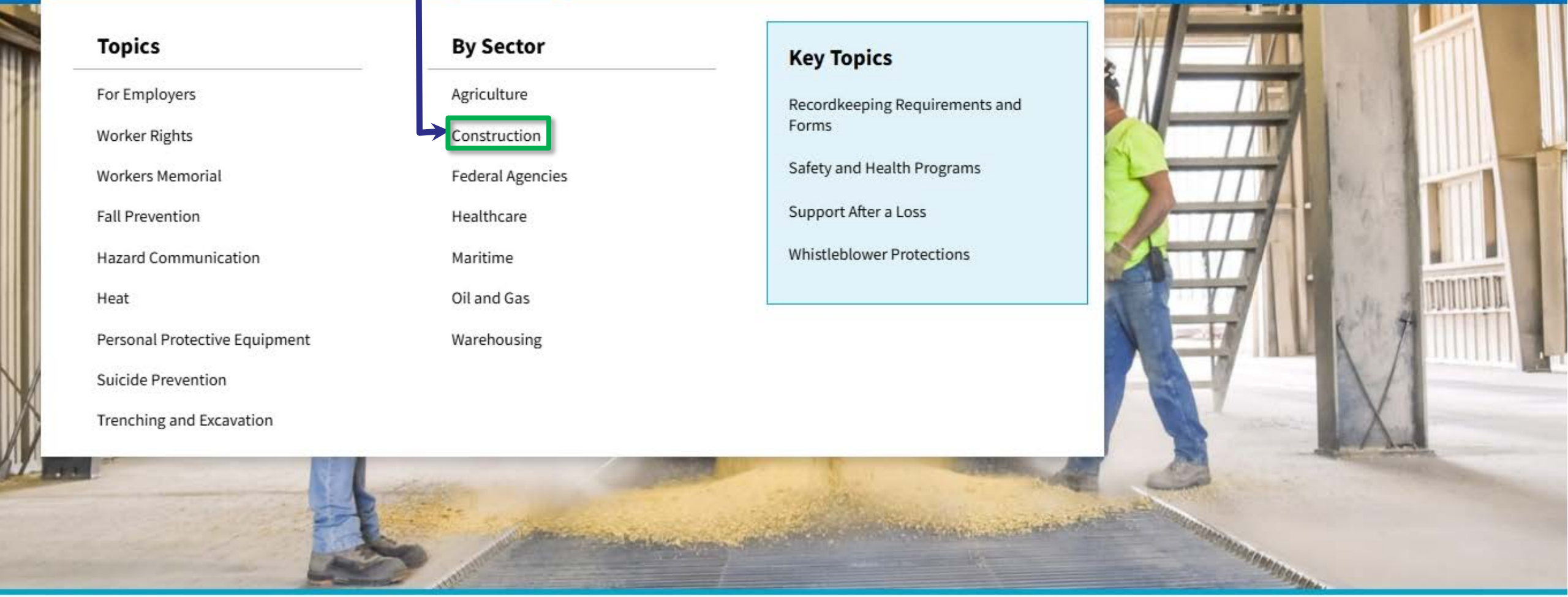
- For Employers
- Worker Rights
- Workers Memorial
- Fall Prevention
- Hazard Communication
- Heat
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Suicide Prevention
- Trenching and Excavation

By Sector

- Agriculture
- Construction
- Federal Agencies
- Healthcare
- Maritime
- Oil and Gas
- Warehousing

Key Topics

- Recordkeeping Requirements and Forms
- Safety and Health Programs
- Support After a Loss
- Whistleblower Protections



An official website of the United States government. Here's how you know

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

CONTACT US | FAQ | A TO Z INDEX | LANGUAGES | Search

OSHA | STANDARDS | ENFORCEMENT | TOPICS | HELP AND RESOURCES | NEWS

Home › Construction Industry

Construction Industry

Construction is a high hazard industry that comprises a wide range of activities involving construction, alteration, and/or repair. Construction workers engage in many activities that may expose them to serious hazards, such as falling from rooftops, unguarded machinery, being struck by heavy construction equipment, electrocutions, silica dust, and asbestos.

The information, tools, and resources provided in these Construction Industry web pages are designed to assist those in the industry - whether worker or employer - to identify, reduce, and eliminate construction-related hazards.

Regulatory

Worker Walkaround
- FAQ | Final Rule

PPE Requirements in Construction
- FAQs | Final Rule

29 CFR 1926 Standard
Cranes & Derricks
Confined Spaces

Guidance

Compliance
- Letters of Interpretation
- Construction Memos
- Directives

Publications

Outreach Efforts

Infrastructure Safety and Health
Fall Prevention Campaign
- National Safety Stand-Down

Training and Outreach
Nail Gun Safety
Noise and Hearing Loss

Special Initiatives

Communication Towers
Highway Work Zones
Preventing Backovers
Suicide Prevention
Prevention through Design (PtD)

Scan this QR code to go directly to this page

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

Fatalities caused by falls from elevation continue to be a leading cause of death for construction employees, accounting for 421 of the 1,075 construction fatalities recorded in 2023 (BLS data). **Those deaths were preventable**. The National Safety Stand-Down raises fall hazard awareness across the country in an effort to stop fall fatalities and injuries.

What is a Safety Stand-Down?

A Safety Stand-Down is a voluntary event for employers to talk directly to employees about safety. Any workplace can hold a stand-down by taking a break to focus on "Fall Hazards" and reinforcing the importance of "Fall Prevention". Employers of companies not exposed to fall hazards, can also use this opportunity to have a conversation with employees about the other job hazards they face, protective methods, and the company's safety policies and goals. It can also be an opportunity for employees to talk to management about fall and other job hazards they see.

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What is a Safety Stand-Down?

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Who Can Participate?

Anyone who wants to prevent hazards in the workplace can participate in the Stand-Down. In past years, participants included commercial construction companies of all sizes, residential construction contractors, sub- and independent contractors, highway construction companies, general industry employers, the U.S. Military, other government participants, unions, employer's trade associations, institutes, employee interest organizations, and safety equipment manufacturers.

Partners

OSHA is partnering with key groups to assist with this effort, including the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the National Occupational Research Agenda (NORA), OSHA approved State Plans, State consultation programs, the Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR), the American Society of Safety Professionals (ASSP), the National Safety Council, the National Construction Safety Executives (NCSE), the U.S. Air Force, and the OSHA Training Institute (OTI) Education Centers.

How to Conduct a Safety Stand-Down and FAQs

Companies can conduct a Safety Stand-Down by taking a break to have a toolbox talk or another safety activity such as conducting safety equipment inspections, developing rescue plans, or discussing job specific hazards. Managers are encouraged to plan a stand-down that works best for their workplace anytime. See Suggestions to Prepare for a Successful "Stand-Down" and Highlights from the Past Stand-Downs. OSHA also hosts an Events page with events that are free and open to the public to help employers and employees find events in your area.

If you plan to host a free event that is open to the public, you may contact your Regional Stand-Down Coordinator.

Certificate of Participation

Employers were able to provide feedback about their Stand-Down and download a Certificate of Participation (English and Spanish) following the Stand-Down.

Share Your Story With Us

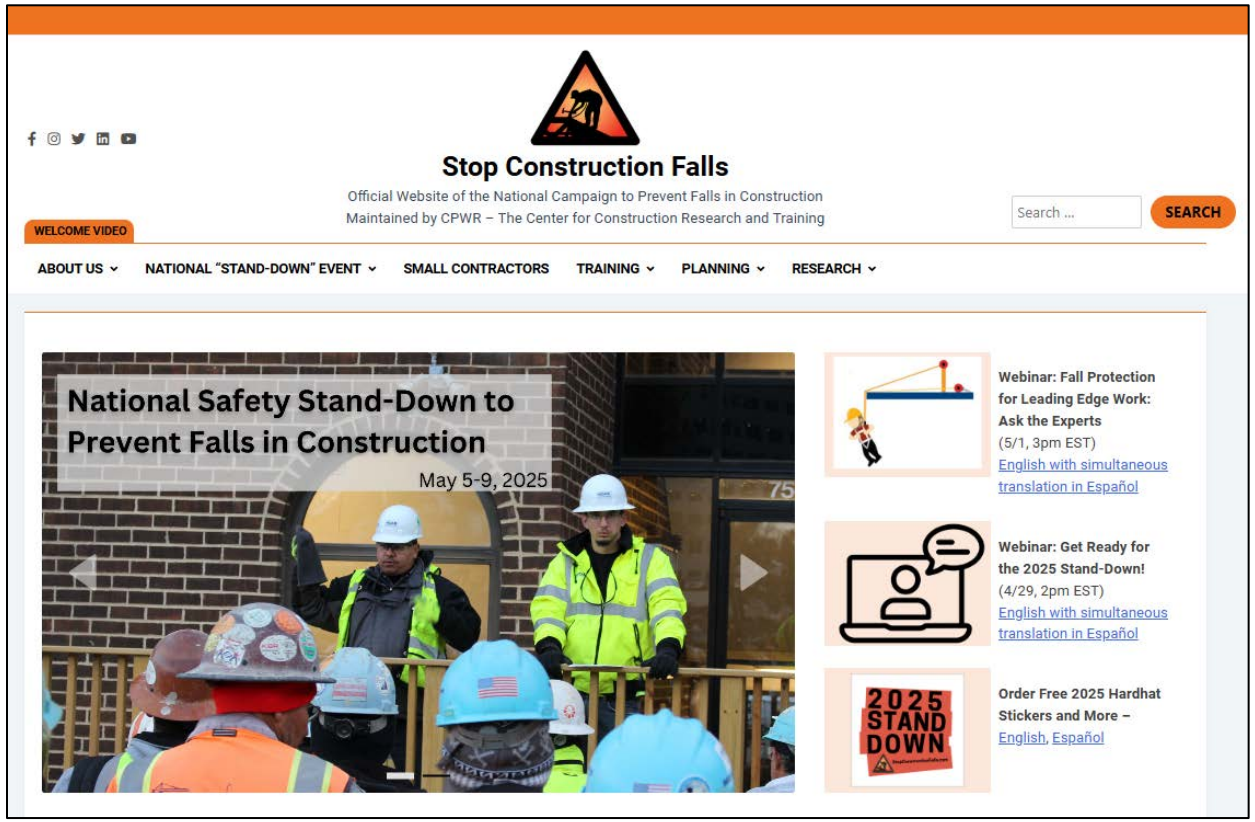
If you want to share information with OSHA on your Safety Stand-Down, Fall Prevention Programs or suggestions on how we can improve future initiatives like this, please send your email to oshastanddown@dol.gov. Also share your Stand-Down story on social media, with the hashtag: ***#StandDown4Safety***.

Connect With Us!

www.osha.gov/construction

OSHA® Occupational Safety and Health Administration

StopConstructionFalls.com



- CPWR maintains the official Falls Campaign website
- Fully redesigned and relaunched in 2024
  - Spanish to English automated translation option added
  - Design improved
  - Enhanced search feature added
  - Resources added and, if out of date, removed

Training on StopConstructionFalls.com

- Toolbox Talks
- Infographics and tipsheets
- Worker handouts
- Videos and webinars
- Podcasts
- Mobile apps

Training Resources

Planning on StopConstructionFalls.com

- Written fall prevention plans
- Resources on year-round fall prevention

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FALL PROTECTION PLAN

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training created this document as part of the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction to provide companies with guidance on how to develop or enhance their site-specific fall protection plans. While OSHA only requires a written fall protection plan for employees engaged in leading edge work, precast concrete erection work, or residential construction work who can demonstrate that it is infeasible or it creates a greater hazard to use conventional fall protection equipment (*See 1926.501(b)(2), (b)(12), and (b)(13)*), CPWR believes that developing and implementing a detailed fall protection plan is essential to protect all workers at risk for a fall. We encourage you to use any and all sections that are applicable to your jobsite(s).

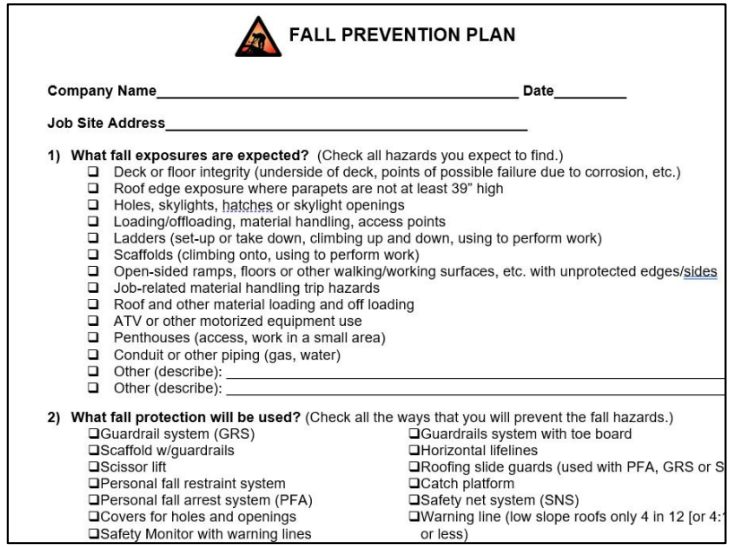
Note: blue text indicates that a word can be found in the glossary at the end of this packet.

For more information about the National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction, including how to participate in the annual Safety Stand-Down, visit stopconstructionfalls.com.

Job Name: _____

Jobsite Phone: _____

Job Address: _____



FALL PREVENTION PLAN

Company Name_____ **Date**_____

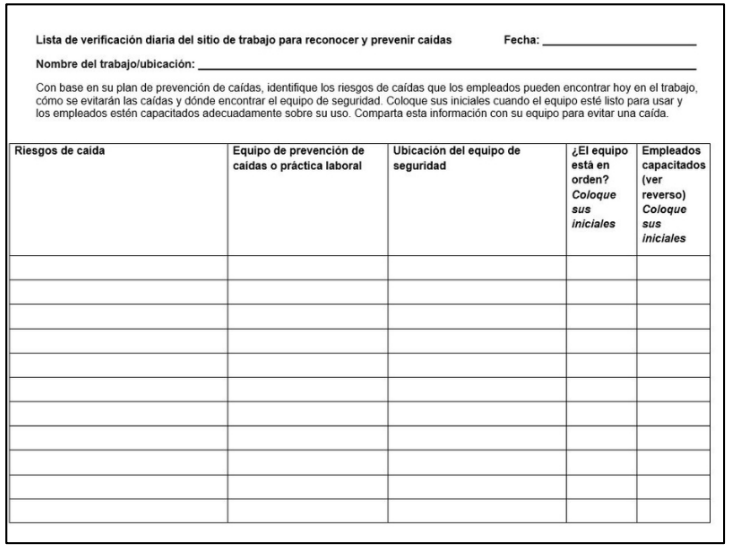
Job Site Address_____

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
- ❑Guardrails system with toe board
- ❑Horizontal lifelines
- ❑Roofing slide guards (used with PFA, GRS or S
- ❑Catch platform
- ❑Safety net system (SNS)
- ❑Warning line (low slope roofs only 4 in 12 [or 4:
  or less)



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*

Planning Resources

Research on StopConstructionFalls.com

- Injury and incident data from CPWR's Data Center
- NIOSH Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) reports on falls
- Research findings and reports
- Fatality map

Research Resources

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Data Bulletin

WWW.CPWR.COM

MARCH 2024

Fatal and Nonfatal Falls in the U.S Construction Industry, 2011-2022

William Harris, MS, Raina D. Brooks, MPH, Amber Brooke Trueblood, DrPH, Thomas Yohannes, MPH, Jessica Bunting, MPH[1]

OVERVIEW

Among the wide range of hazards construction workers face, the most dangerous are falls. Almost half of all work-related fatal *falls, slips, and trips* in 2021 occurred among construction workers (46.2%). Since 2013, workers in the industry have suffered over 300 fatal and 20,000 nonfatal fall-related injuries annually. *Falls to a lower level*, a Focus Four Hazard, accounted for almost all fatal (95.1%) and half of nonfatal (50.2%) falls, slips, and trips in 2020.

This Data Bulletin examines fatal and nonfatal falls in construction by *major* and *detailed subsector* and *primary source*. It also looks at fatal falls from 2011 to 2022 by fall height, time of day, state, whether the decedent was a *contracted worker*, and *establishment size*. Falls were defined in various ways based on data availability, including a) falls to a lower level, b) *all falls* (which includes falls to a lower level and *falls on the same level*) and c) falls, slips, and trips (which includes falls to a lower level, falls to the same level, and slips and trips without a fall). Fatal injury estimates were generally obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) public tool. Exceptions are contracted worker, establishment size, and time of day (Charts 7 to 9), which were produced with restricted access to BLS CFOI data.[2] Estimates for nonfatal injuries resulting in *days away from work (DAFW)* among private, wage-and-salary workers were from the BLS Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) public tool, based on employer logs. Because SOII data changed from annual to biennial estimates in 2021, nonfatal data are shown for two-year periods. *Full-time equivalent workers (FTEs)* were obtained using the BLS Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly population survey, downloaded through IPUMS. Fatal injury *rates* were calculated per 100,000 FTEs, while nonfatal rates were calculated per 10,000 FTEs.

[1] CPWR-The Center for Construction Research and Training. Correspondence to: datacenter@cpwr.com.
[2] Charts 7-9 were produced using restricted access data. The views expressed here are those of the authors and do not reflect the views of the BLS.

THIS ISSUE

This issue examines fatal and nonfatal falls in the construction industry by major and detailed subsector, and primary source, as well as by height of fall, time of day of fall, contracted worker status, and establishment size for fatal injuries.

KEY FINDINGS

From 2011 to 2022, the number of fatal falls to a lower level increased 52.7%, while the rate increased 13.3%. The number of nonfatal falls to a lower level increased 2.1% over the same period, while their rate decreased 25.5%.
Charts 1 and 10

In 2022, Roofing Contractors (NAICS 23816) had the highest number of fatal falls, slips, and trips (n=100) among detailed subsectors examined.
Chart 3

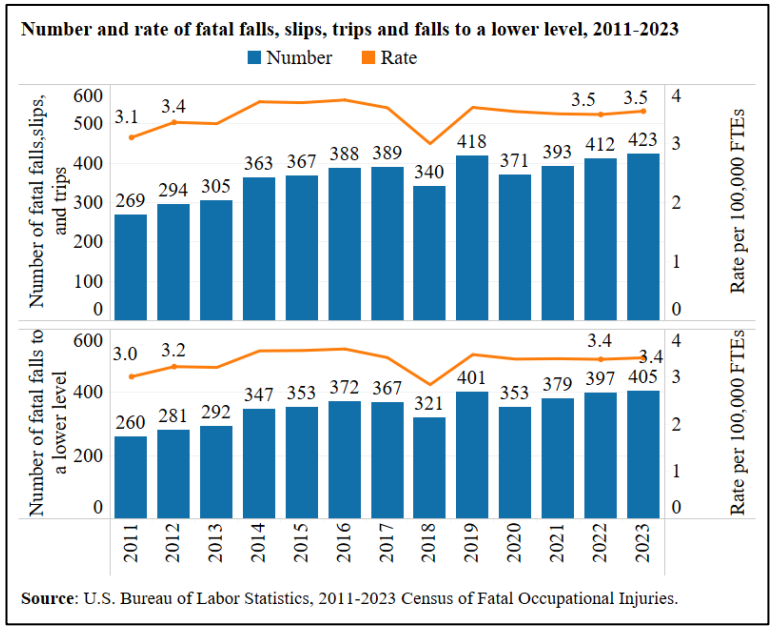
From 2021 to 2022, the number of fatal injuries where roofs were involved (primary source) rose 14.6%.
Chart 6

From 2011 to 2022, 70% of fatal fall injuries occurred among those working for small establishments (10 or fewer employees).
Chart 7

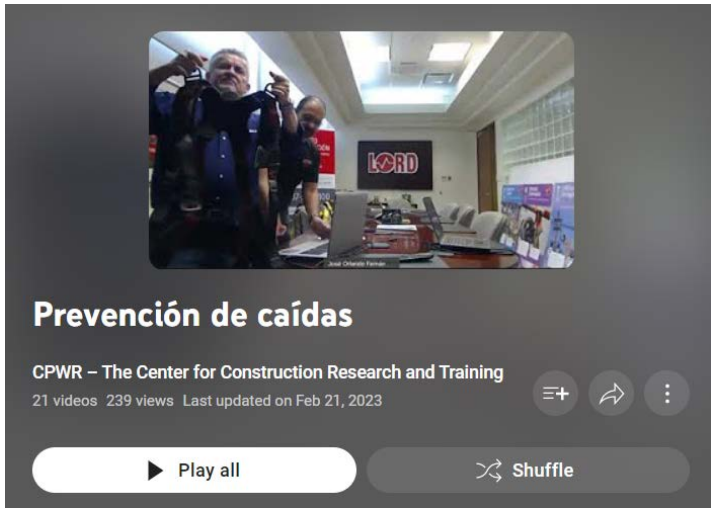
Most fatal falls occurred from 10 a.m. to 12:59 p.m., with an average of 38.3 fatal falls per hour in 2022.
Chart 9

NEXT DATA BULLETIN

Trends of Trenching Injuries in Construction, 2011-2022



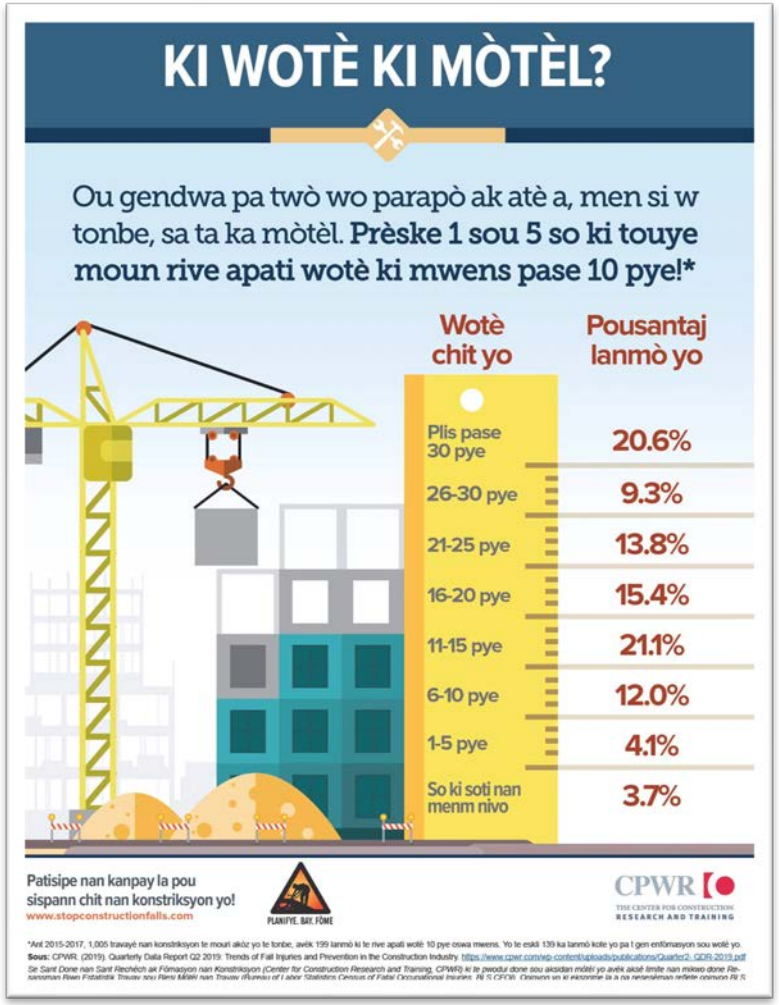
Spanish Resources on StopConstructionFalls.com



[Spanish Language Falls YouTube Playlist]

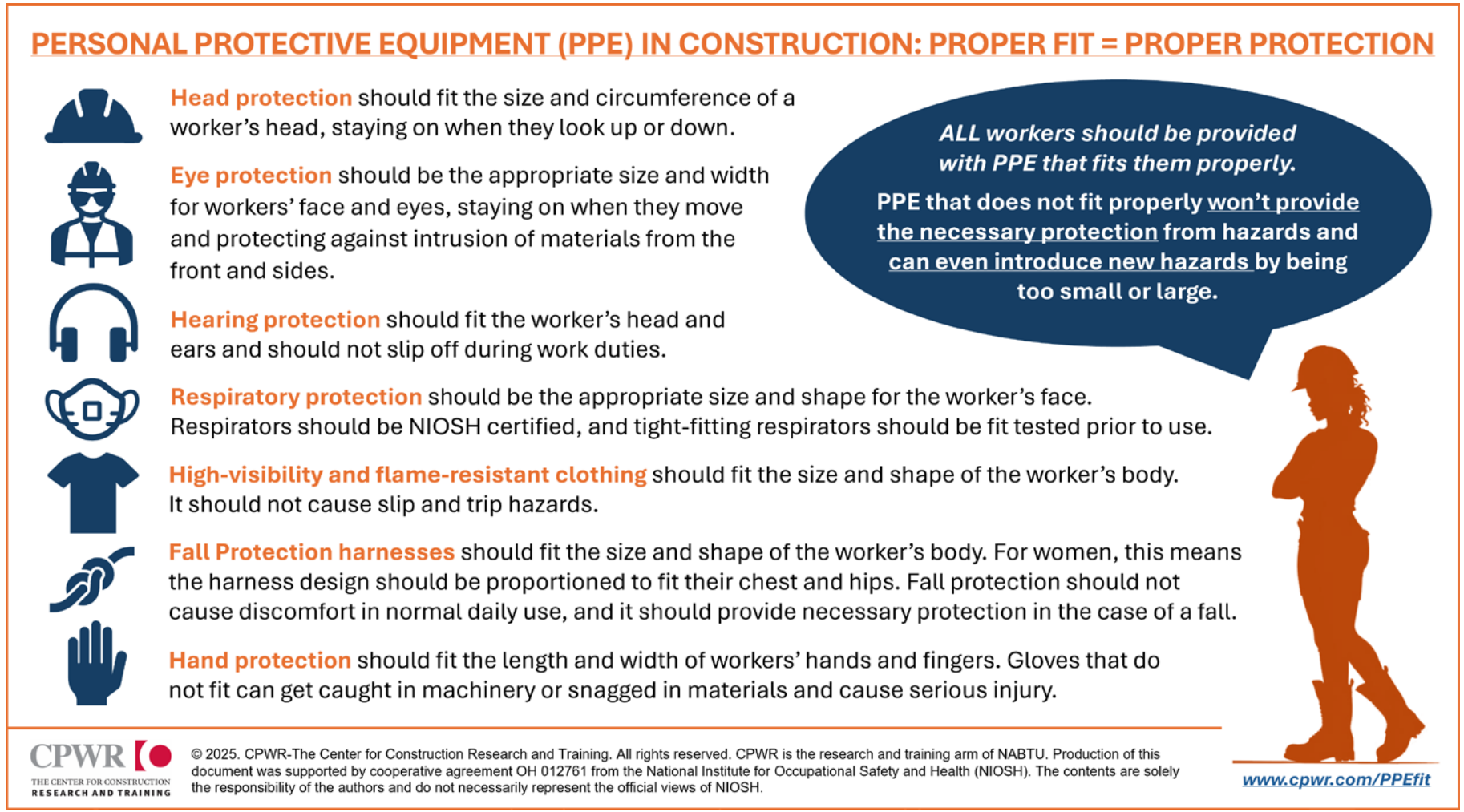
[Spanish Language Resources]

Additional Languages on StopConstructionFalls.com



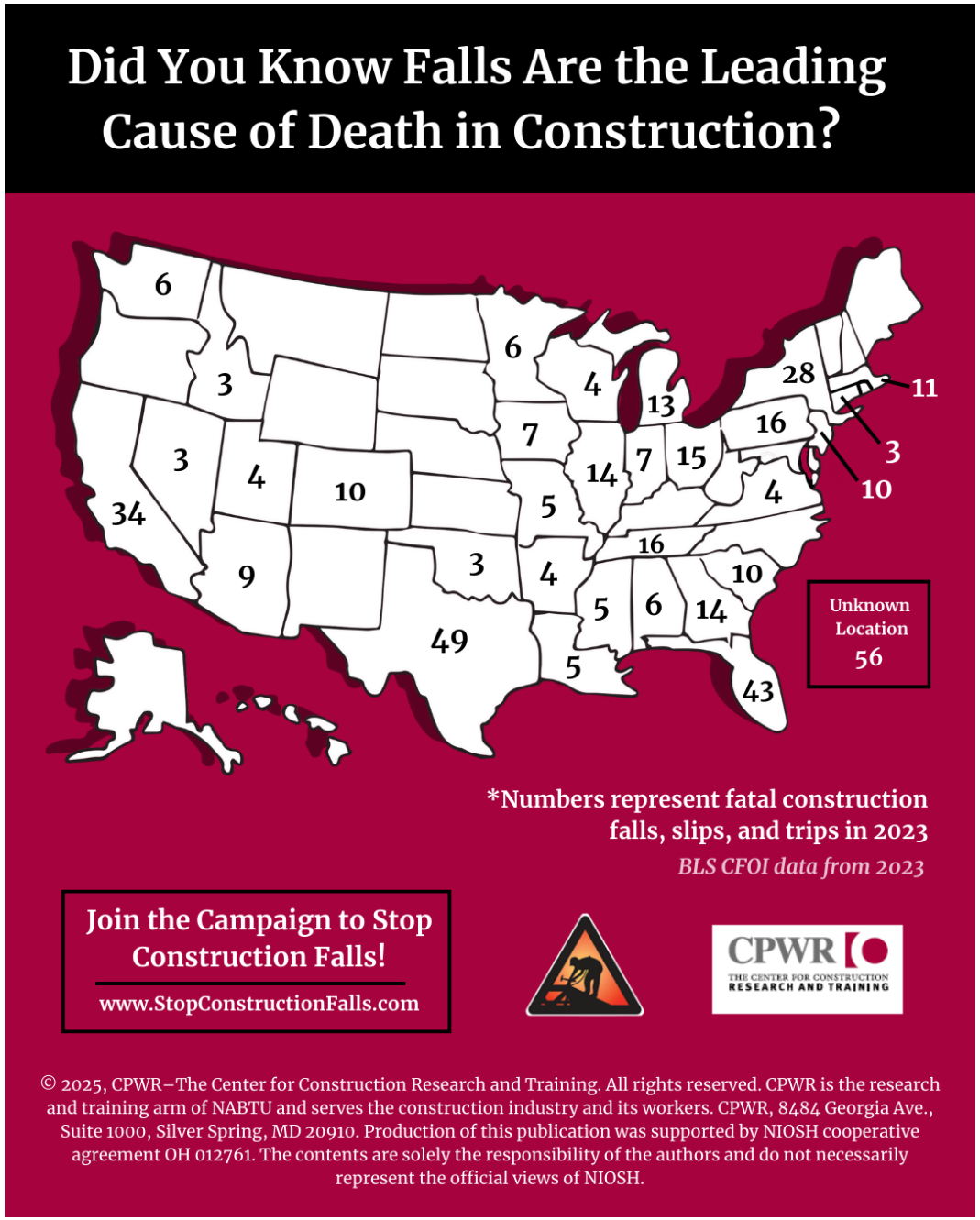
Resources in Additional Languages

New Resource: PPE Fit Infographic



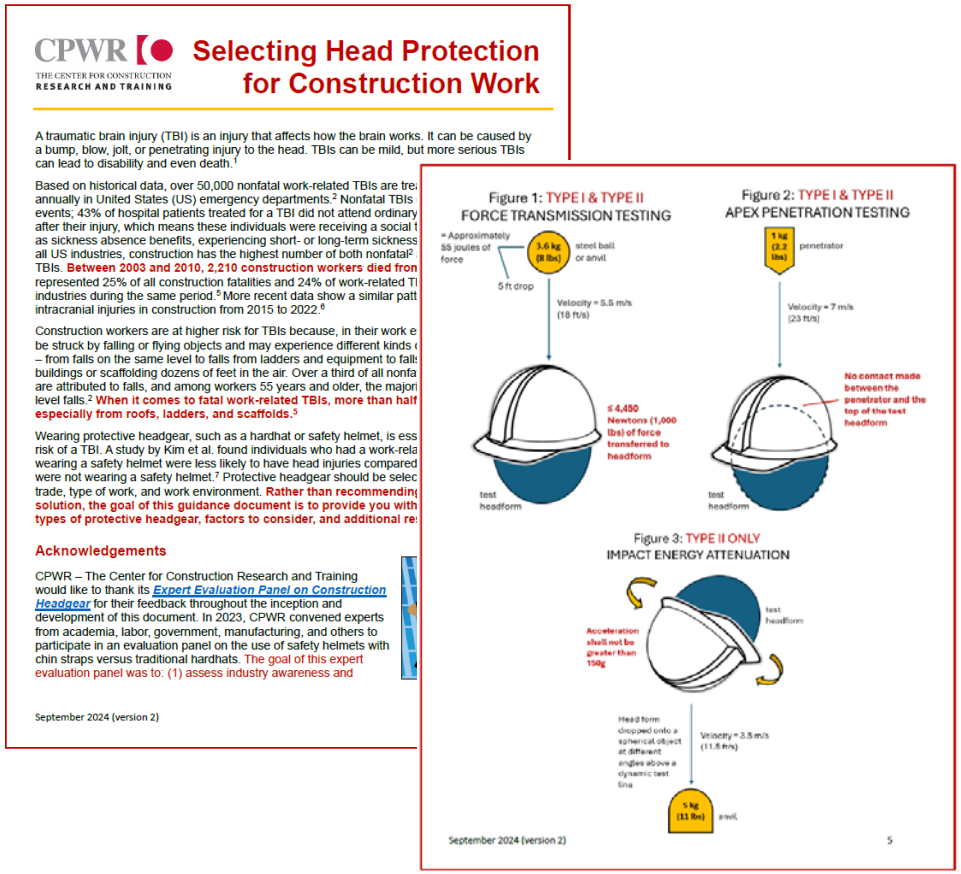
English, Spanish

New Resource: Falls are the Leading Cause of Death in Construction Infographic



English
Spanish

New Resource: Guide to Selecting Head Protection for Construction



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Selecting Head Protection for Construction Work

A traumatic brain injury (TBI) is an injury that affects how the brain works. It can be caused by a bump, blow, jolt, or penetrating injury to the head. TBIs can be mild, but more serious TBIs can lead to disability and even death.[1]

Based on historical data, over 50,000 nonfatal work-related TBIs are tre annually in United States (US) emergency departments.[2] Nonfatal TBIs events; 43% of hospital patients treated for a TBI did not attend ordinary after their injury, which means these individuals were receiving a social as sickness absence benefits, experiencing short- or long-term sickness all US industries, construction has the highest number of both nonfatal[2] TBIs. **Between 2003 and 2010, 2,210 construction workers died fron** represented 25% of all construction fatalities and 24% of work-related T industries during the same period.[3] More recent data show a similar patt intracranial injuries in construction from 2015 to 2022.[4]

Construction workers are at higher risk for TBIs because, in their work e be struck by falling or flying objects and may experience different kinds – from falls on the same level to falls from ladders and equipment to fall buildings or scaffolding dozens of feet in the air. Over a third of all nonfa are attributed to falls, and among workers 55 years and older, the major level falls.[2] **When it comes to fatal work-related TBIs, more than half especially from roofs, ladders, and scaffolds.**[5]

Wearing protective headgear, such as a hardhat or safety helmet, is ess risk of a TBI. A study by Kim et al. found individuals who had a work-rela wearing a safety helmet were less likely to have head injuries compared were not wearing a safety helmet.[7] Protective headgear should be selec trade, type of work, and work environment. **Rather than recommendin solution, the goal of this guidance document is to provide you with types of protective headgear, factors to consider, and additional re**

Acknowledgements

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training would like to thank its *Expert Evaluation Panel on Construction Headgear* for their feedback throughout the inception and development of this document. In 2023, CPWR convened experts from academia, labor, government, manufacturing, and others to participate in an evaluation panel on the use of safety helmets with chin straps versus traditional hardhats. The goal of this expert evaluation panel was to: (1) assess industry awareness and

September 2024 (version 2)

Figure 1: TYPE I & TYPE II FORCE TRANSMISSION TESTING

Figure 2: TYPE I & TYPE II APEX PENETRATION TESTING

Figure 3: TYPE II ONLY IMPACT ENERGY ATTENUATION

September 2024 (version 2) 5

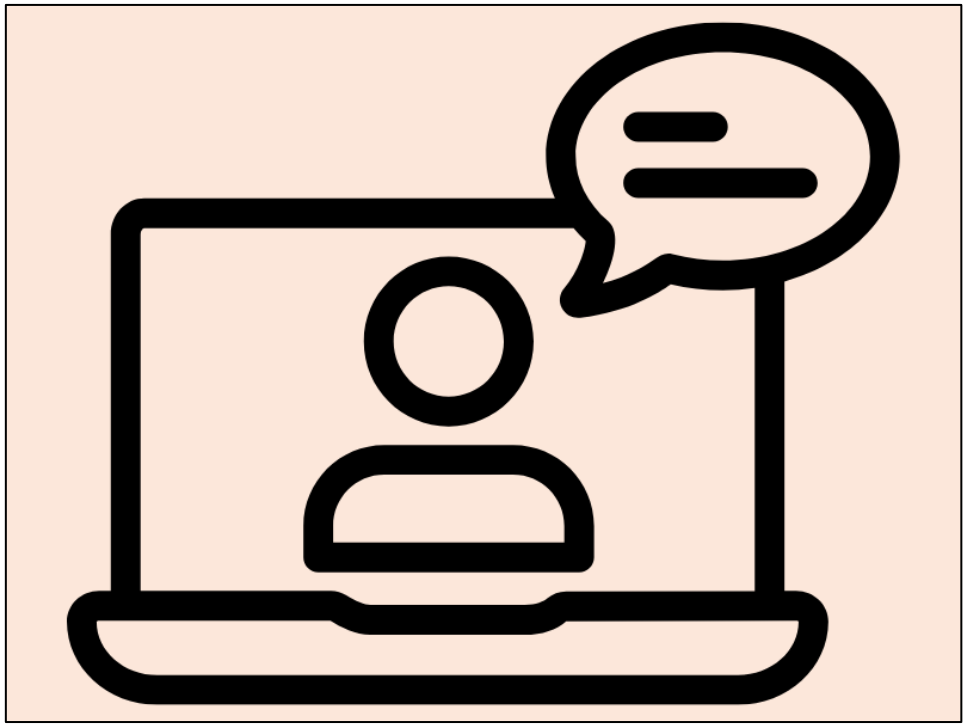
English, Spanish

- More than **half of fatal work-related traumatic brain injuries in construction are caused by falls,** especially from roofs, ladders, and scaffolds[1]
- The **CPWR Expert Evaluation Panel on Head Protection** developed a resource that provides an overview of key issues in head protection to help inform stakeholders about how to make the best decision about head protection for their needs:
  - Hardhats vs. Safety Helmets: What's the Difference?
  - ANSI/ISEA Z89.1 Type I vs. Type II Headgear: What's the Difference?
  - Key Elements of ANSI/ISEA Z89.1 Type I & II Testing for Industrial Head Protection
  - Limitations in Testing Standards
  - Additional Testing for Headgear
  - Making Your Selection: Primary Factors to Consider

[1] Konda, S., Tiesman, H.M., & Reichard, A.A. (2016). Fatal traumatic brain injuries in the construction industry, 2003-2010. American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 59(3), 212–220. https://doi.org/10.1002/ajim.22557

New Resource: Falls Webinar Recordings

- **Head Protection in the Construction Industry: The Basics**
  (October 15, 2024)
  Play Recording – English
  Play Recording – Español Audio Only
  Download Presentation – English
- **Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry**
  (July 31, 2024)
  Play Recording – English
  Play Recording – Español Audio Only
  Download Presentation – English



Stand-Down Materials on StopConstructionFalls.com

- Plan and promote your event
  - Ideas for Successful Stand-Down Events – English, Spanish
  - Bilingual Social Media Guide
  - Success Stories from Past Events
- Order FREE **2025 hardhat stickers** and printed **pocket-sized fall-related hazard alert cards** in English and Spanish on the 2025 Free Hardhat Stickers and More Ordering Form
  - You are also welcome to print the sticker in-house or locally, or to use the artwork on t-shirts, posters, etc. Artwork is available for download here.

Stand-Down Planning and Promotion

Fall Protection for Leading Edge: Ask the Experts

Thursday, May 1, 2025, at 3:00 PM Eastern (90 mins)

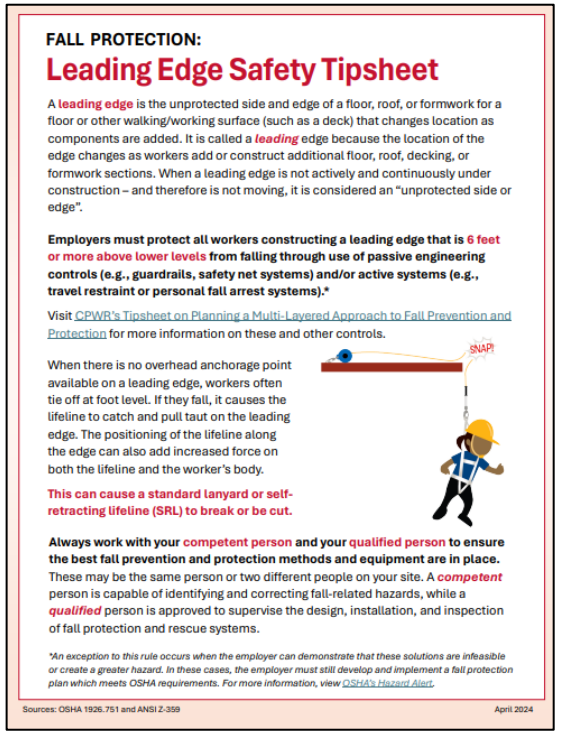
When work occurs on an unprotected side or edge—whether on a floor, roof, or other surface—tying off to an overhead anchorage point can be a major challenge. **This is especially true for leading edges, which shift as sections are added, creating unique safety risks.** While OSHA provides some guidance for work on leading edges, existing regulations are limited and do not address all the hazards associated with different surface materials. To bridge these gaps, the ANSI/ASSP Z359 Committee has been working to clarify key definitions—such as 'leading edge,' 'sharp edge,' and 'abrasive edge'—and to provide more practical insights into fall protection and prevention.

Join our panel of industry experts for this interactive Q&A webinar, where we will tackle the complexities of fall protection for unprotected edge work, discuss what personal fall arrest systems can and cannot do, and explain how to apply the hierarchy of controls to identify specific hazards including what fall protection systems can be used to keep workers safe. This is your opportunity to get answers from the experts—**submit your questions in advance when registering at the link below!**

Welcome & Introduction: **Brian A. Rizzo**, Director, Office of Construction Services, OSHA
Moderator: **Thomas Kramer, PE, CSP**, Fall Protection Subject Matter Expert at LJB Inc.
Panelists:

- **Dan Henn**, Chairman, ANSI/ASSP Z359 Committee; Safety Operations Manager – Products, LJB, Inc.
- **Don Hurley, CSP**, Safety Directory, Zachry Industrial, Inc.
- **Michael Overholt, CSP**, Vice President, Safety & Quality, American Contractors Insurance Group (ACIG)

Register here



FALL PROTECTION:

Leading Edge Safety Tipsheet

A **leading edge** is the unprotected side and edge of a floor, roof, or formwork for a floor or other walking/working surface (such as a deck) that changes location as components are added. It is called a ***leading*** edge because the location of the edge changes as workers add or construct additional floor, roof, decking, or formwork sections. When a leading edge is not actively and continuously under construction – and therefore is not moving, it is considered an "unprotected side or edge".

Employers must protect all workers constructing a leading edge that is 6 feet or more above lower levels from falling through use of passive engineering controls (e.g., guardrails, safety net systems) and/or active systems (e.g., travel restraint or personal fall arrest systems).*

Visit CPWR's Tipsheet on Planning a Multi-Layered Approach to Fall Prevention and Protection for more information on these and other controls.

When there is no overhead anchorage point available on a leading edge, workers often tie off at foot level. If they fall, it causes the lifeline to catch and pull taut on the leading edge. The positioning of the lifeline along the edge can also add increased force on both the lifeline and the worker's body.

This can cause a standard lanyard or self-retracting lifeline (SRL) to break or be cut.

Always work with your competent person and your qualified person to ensure the best fall prevention and protection methods and equipment are in place. These may be the same person or two different people on your site. A ***competent*** person is capable of identifying and correcting fall-related hazards, while a ***qualified*** person is approved to supervise the design, installation, and inspection of fall protection and rescue systems.

**An exception to this rule occurs when the employer can demonstrate that these solutions are infeasible or create a greater hazard. In these cases, the employer must still develop and implement a fall protection plan which meets OSHA requirements. For more information, view OSHA's Hazard Alert.*

Sources: OSHA 1926.751 and ANSI Z-359 April 2024

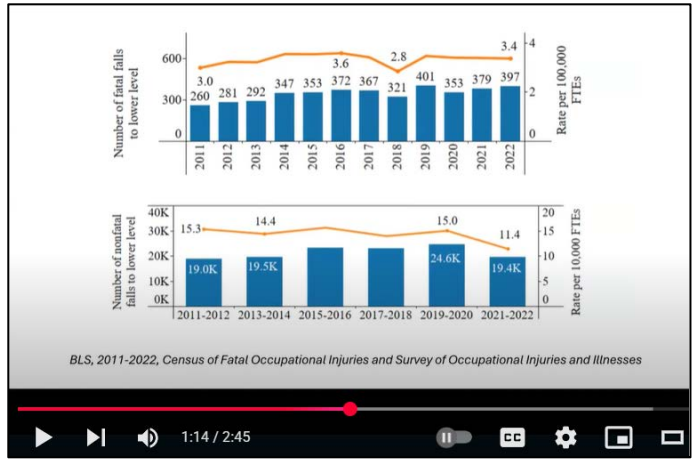
English, Spanish

Thank you, 2025 Premier Partners!

2025 Premier Partner Resources

[View 2025 Premier Partner videos here]

2024 Premier Partner Videos



[View 2024 Premier Partner videos here]

Register for Your OSHA Certificate of Participation

- Don't forget to go to OSHA's Certificate website after the Stand-Down to register for your **official Certificate of Participation**
- Certificate recognizes you for your work to prevent falls
- Certificate data used annually to evaluate how the event went and how it can improve

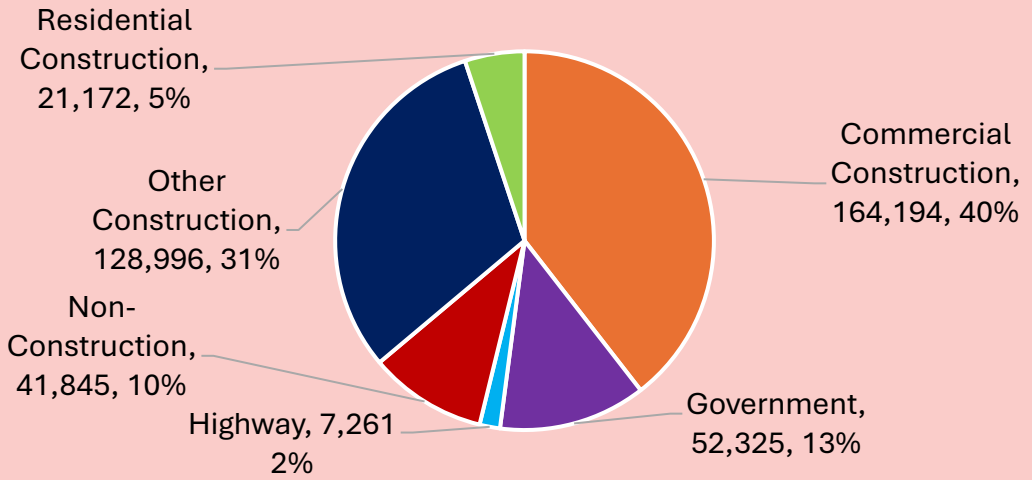

CERTIFICATE
OF RECOGNITION
X-YEAR PARTICIPANT
The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recognizes
Your Company Name
Project Title
for participating in the OSHA
2024 National Safety Stand-Down
to Prevent Falls in Construction
Scott C. Ketcham, Director
Directorate of Construction
OSHA
Occupational Safety and Health Administration
Safety Pays. Falls Cost.

Register for your certificate here

2024 Certificate of Participation Evaluation Snapshot

- **3,994 events** reached a total of **415,793** workers
- **Commercial construction was the top sector:** 164,194 workers were reached (40%)

Workers Reached by Type of Construction



Thank you!

Questions, comments, or recommendations for the Falls Campaign?