

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

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Research and Training*



PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.

Three simple steps to preventing falls.




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.

ANDROID / IOS (MOBILE APP)

1. In your meeting controls, tap the ellipses
2. Tap **Language Interpretation**.
3. Tap the language you want to hear.
4. (Optional) Tap the toggle to **Mute Original Audio**.
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**

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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.

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.

Focused Engagement Since 2012



Tragic Headlines



FALLS FROM LADDERS, SCAFFOLDS
AND ROOFS CAN BE PREVENTED!



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



**NATIONAL SAFETY
STAND-DOWN**

PREVENT FALLS IN CONSTRUCTION

MAY 5-9, 2025



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



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 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

Participate and Get Recognized!

CERTIFICATE OF RECOGNITION

X-YEAR PARTICIPANT

The Occupational Safety and Health
Administration recognizes



Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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The National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction is May 5 -9, 2025

[Learn more](#)



USEFUL LINKS

[File a Complaint](#)

[Find Calendar of Events](#)

[Report a Fatality or Severe Injury](#)

[Schedule a No-Cost Consultation](#)

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Topics

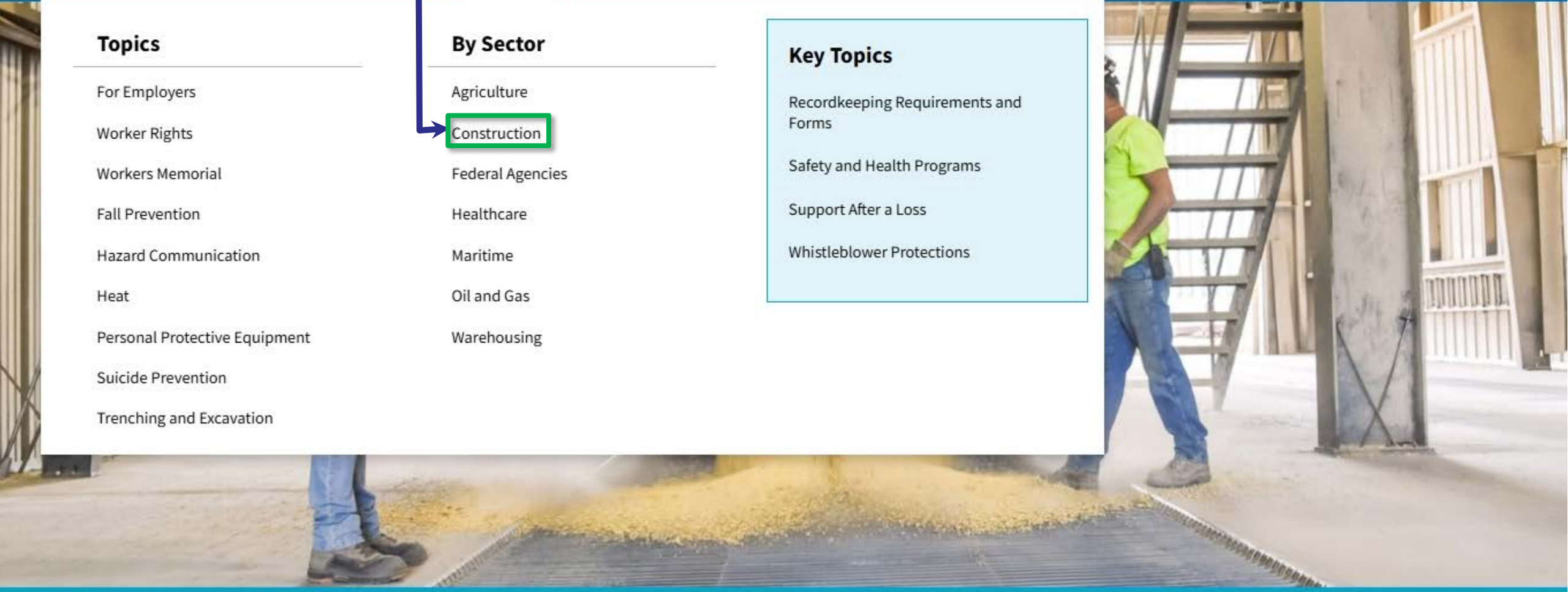
- [For Employers](#)
- [Worker Rights](#)
- [Workers Memorial](#)
- [Fall Prevention](#)
- [Hazard Communication](#)
- [Heat](#)
- [Personal Protective Equipment](#)
- [Suicide Prevention](#)
- [Trenching and Excavation](#)

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](#)



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



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Join the

National Safety Stand-Down

To Prevent Falls in Construction

[Home](#) [Resources](#) [Events](#) [Share With Us](#) [Highlights](#) [*Certificate*](#)

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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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

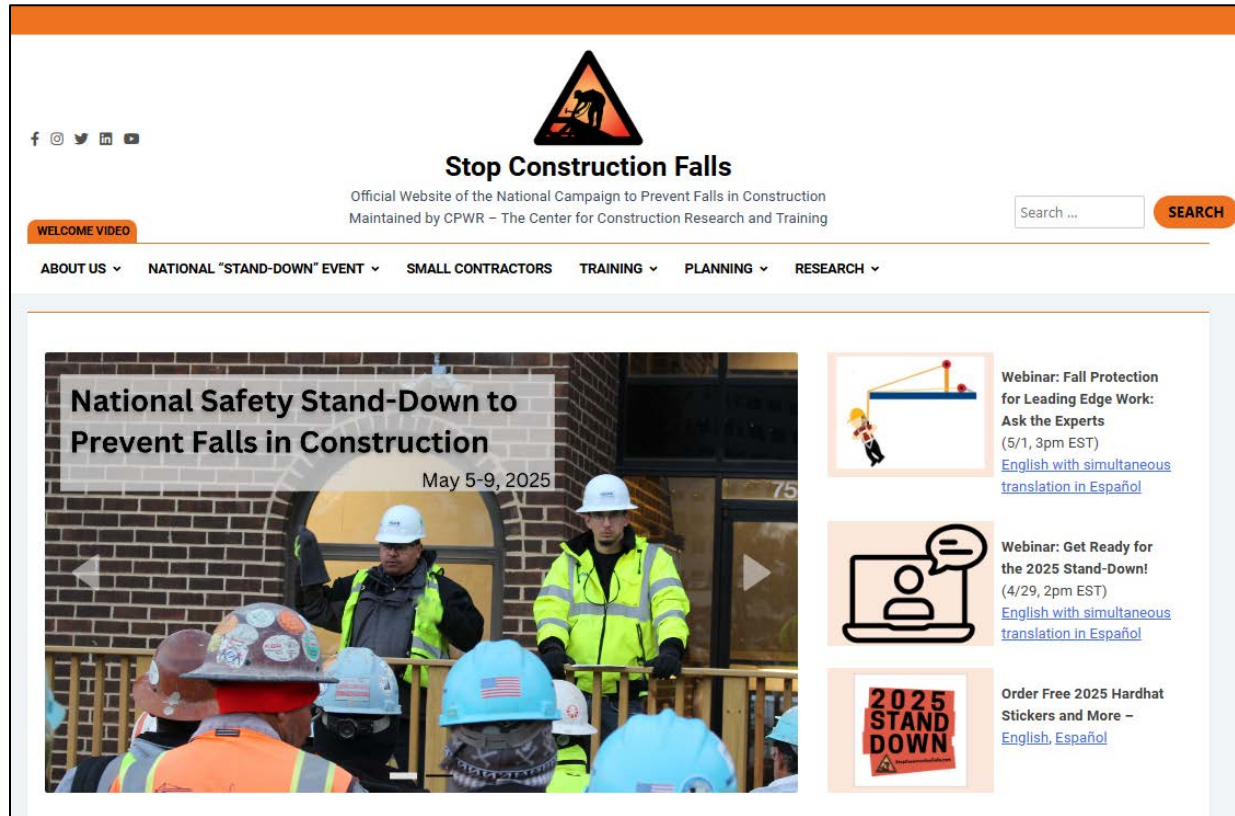
If you want to share information with OSHA on your Safety Stand-Down, Fall Prevention Programs or suggestions on how we can improve future initiatives like this, please send your email to oshastanddown@dol.gov. Also share your Stand-Down story on social media, with the hashtag: **#StandDown4Safety**.

Connect With Us!



www.osha.gov/construction

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



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

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 necessary 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.)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Guardrail system (GRS) <input type="checkbox"/> Scaffold w/guardrails <input type="checkbox"/> Scissor lift <input type="checkbox"/> Personal fall restraint system <input type="checkbox"/> Personal fall arrest system (PFA) <input type="checkbox"/> Covers for holes and openings <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Monitor with warning lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Guardrails system with toe board <input type="checkbox"/> Horizontal lifelines <input type="checkbox"/> Roofing slide guards (used with PFA, GRS or P) <input type="checkbox"/> Catch platform <input type="checkbox"/> Safety net system (SNS) <input type="checkbox"/> Warning line (low slope roofs only 4 in 12 [or 4 in 12] or less)
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[illegible]

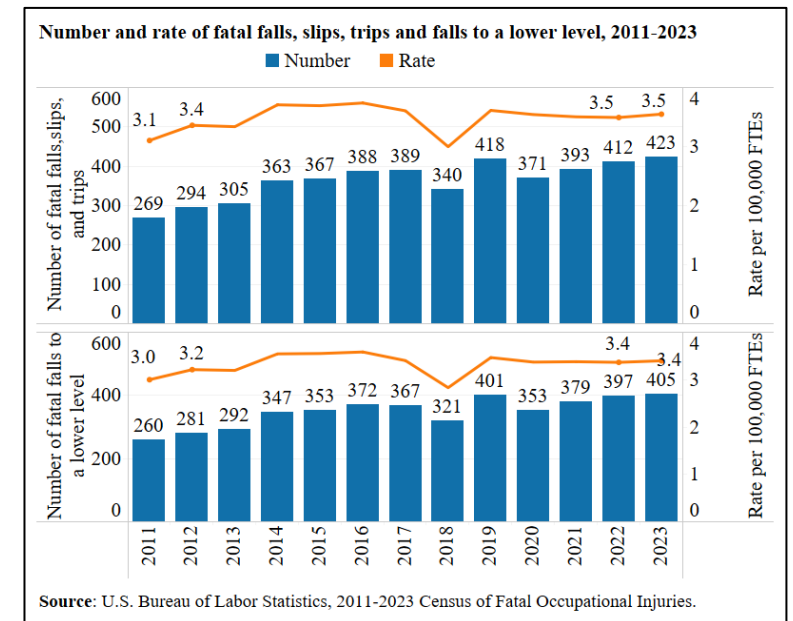
10 Ways to Keep Your Fall Prevention Program Going Year-Round




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



Spanish Resources on StopConstructionFalls.com




Prevención de caídas

CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training

21 videos 239 views Last updated on Feb 21, 2023

Play all Shuffle



Yo quiero trabajar, pero no quiero quedar inválido de por vida.

ADVERTENCIA DE PELIGRO

ANDAMIOS

CONSEJOS PARA TRABAJAR CON SEGURIDAD

¿Estoy en peligro?

Cada año, decenas de trabajadores de la construcción se caen de andamios y cientos de otros sufren lesiones que les cuestan días de trabajo perdidos.

¿Con qué frecuencia usa USTED un andamio?

Las caídas no son lo único que lo puede matar.

Para trabajar con precaución...

1 Coloque el andamio sobre una base sólida y pareja

Los andamios deben colocarse sobre una base sólida, plataformas niveladas y proteja o sancie a plano. La base del andamio debe tener ganchos tornillos para insertar insertados en las juntas del andamio. Los zapatos planos hacen que por lo general forman parte del equipo y disminuyen de manera para dar más apoyo.

2 Póngase protección con caídas adecuada

Si la plataforma de trabajo de su andamio está a 10 pies de altura o más, se aplica la ley que exige protección contra caídas, que puede ser un sistema basado o un sistema personal de detención de caídas.

¿QUÉ ALTURA ES FATAL?

Puede que no esté muy alto del suelo, pero si ser mortal ¡Casi 1 de cada 5 desde menos de 10 pies!*

Altura de caída	Porcentaje de muertes
Más de 30 pies	20.6%
26-30 pies	9.3%
21-25 pies	13.8%
16-20 pies	15.4%
11-15 pies	21.1%
6-10 pies	12.0%
1-5 pies	4.1%
Caídas del mismo nivel	3.7%

Caídas por Agujeros y Aberturas

CPWR CHARLA INFORMATIVA

También tiene que estar consciente de los peligros de los agujeros y aberturas. Mantenga su andamio a menos de 10 pies.

Conozca más sobre los peligros de la construcción

Obtenga más tarjetas de Ad de peligro y tarjetas sobre el

Lláme al teléfono 301-578-854

Use madera contrachapada (3/4") o tableros de fibra orientada y sujete la madera con clavos o tornillos.

- ✳ Ponga barreras protectoras o cubra todos los agujeros que haya creado, dejando al descubierto o notado antes de dejar el área de trabajo.
- ✳ Etiquete todas las cubiertas con la palabra "AGUJERO" o "CUBIERTA" para dar alerta sobre el peligro.
- ✳ Dé un vistazo a sus compañeros. Si ve un agujero destapado, tome medidas para cubrirlo. INCLUSO SI USTED NO LO CREÓ O DEJÓ ASÍ!

LA PLANIFICACIÓN DE RESCATES SALVA VIDAS

Las caídas pueden producirse en un abrir y cerrar de ojos, incluso cuando se tiene cuidado. Utilizar sistemas personales de protección de caídas es solo el primer paso para proteger a los trabajadores en caso de que se produzca una caída. Si el trabajador caído está suspendido en un arnés durante más de unos minutos, la falta de circulación puede provocar lesiones, pérdida de conocimiento, traumatismo por suspensión e incluso la muerte.

La planificación de un rescate seguro y eficaz salva vidas.

En una reciente encuesta realizada por el Centro de Investigación y Capacitación en Construcción (CPWR – The Center for Construction Research and Training) a contratistas, profesionales de la seguridad y la salud, trabajadores y otros personas, más del 67 % de los encuestados indicaron que nunca o solo ocasionalmente habían sido testigos de una planificación previa suficiente para el rescate en caso de caída*.

Utilice estos consejos para reforzar la planificación de su rescate:

- Priorice la preparación para el autorescate y el rescate asistido por el equipo.
- Utilice cualquier método disponible para favorecer la circulación sanguínea. Por ejemplo, levantar al trabajador, bajarlo, introducirlo en una estructura a través de una abertura o acercarle equipos de apoyo.
- Asegúrese de que el equipo de autorescate, como los correos para traumatismos, las unidades de arnés de autorescate o incluso los camiones con cesta de elevación, estén disponibles, listos para ser utilizados y en buenas condiciones.
- La encuesta del CPWR puso de manifiesto que: el autorescate (por ejemplo, subir o bajar por sí mismo) fue el método de rescate más utilizado*.
- Las probabilidades de que una caída fuese mortal eran un 76 % menores para los que habían recibido formación en autorescate que para los que no la habían recibido*.

Adapte el plan a cada lugar de trabajo

- Hable con los servicios de emergencia de su zona. Averigüe si el personal del 911 está formado para realizar este tipo de rescate y con qué rapidez puede llegar al lugar de trabajo. Si no se dispone de un rescate fásile y rápido, considere la posibilidad de aplicar *prevención mediante el diseño y medidas de contención de caídas para reducir la probabilidad de que se produzcan*.
- Designe a un subordinado calificado para que dirija cualquier operación de rescate y se comunique con el trabajador accidentado. Decida de antemano los métodos de comunicación en caso de emergencia y asegúrese de que todos los trabajadores sepan cómo ponerse en contacto con el rescatista (por ejemplo, walkie-talkies, silbato, teléfono móvil).
- Piense en cómo podría utilizarse su equipo de acceso para el rescate. En la encuesta del CPWR, las plataformas elevadoras fueron la forma más común de rescate después del autorescate y los servicios de emergencia*.

Capacite a los trabajadores

- Forme a los trabajadores en autorescate y rescate asistido. Asegúrese de que todo el mundo conozca los protocolos específicos incluidos en el plan de rescate y las ubicaciones de los equipos de rescate o los suministradores de primeros auxilios.
- Asegúrese de impartir formación en los idiomas que utilizan los trabajadores.
- Incluya a los trabajadores subcontratados. La encuesta de CPWR reveló que los trabajadores empleados por subcontratistas tenían más del doble de probabilidades de morir en caídas que los trabajadores empleados por contratistas generales*.

¡RECUERDE! Aunque un trabajador no parezca lesionado tras una caída, siempre debe ser examinado por un profesional médico.

Utilice el Plan genérico escrito de protección contra caídas y rescate de CPWR para integrar la planificación del rescate en su plan de protección contra caídas (disponible en inglés y español).

¡Únete a la Campaña para detenga las caídas de la construcción!

www.stopconstructionfalls.com

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING



Spanish Language Falls YouTube Playlist

Spanish Language Resources

Additional Languages on StopConstructionFalls.com

Высотные работы: лестницы

В период 2015–2017 гг. 1 из 4 смертельных исходов, связанных с падением, было падение с лестницы.

Если необходимо использовать лестницу, всегда:

- Проверьте лестницу перед использованием! Если видите повреждения, пометьте ее «не использовать» и попросите другую лестницу.
- Убедитесь, что лестница выдержит вас и ваш пояс — проверьте доступную нагрузку.
- Установите лестницу на прочное, устойчивое основание.
- Сохраняйте три точки контакта с лестницей, чтобы удерживать равновесие.
- Поворачивайтесь лицом к лестнице при движении вверх или вниз.

При использовании...
Выдвижной лестницы:

- Установите лестницу под правильным углом 4:1.*
- Привяжите и закрепите верхнюю и нижнюю части лестницы или попросите другого рабочего держать ее.
- Удлините лестницу не менее чем на 3 фута от уровня, на который будете подниматься, и установите боковые поручни на расстоянии не менее 1 фута от верхней ступеньки лестницы.

Стремянки:

- Никогда не стойте на верхней ступеньке или на самом вершине лестницы.
- Всегда устанавливайте лестницу близко к месту выполнения работы, чтобы не нужно было тянуться.

ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ, ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ, ПОДГОТОВКА
*For portable ladders, see product literature for details.

Присоединяйтесь к кампании по предотвращению падений на строительных объектах!
www.stopconstructionfalls.com

Используйте бесплатные экраны для лестниц NIOSH, чтобы определить правильный угол! <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/fallprotection/>

Источник: The Construction Chart Book, Section 44, Chart 44c: <https://www.cpsc.gov/charts/chart-book-5th-edition.html> and <https://www.cpsc.gov/charts/chart-book-5th-edition.html>

#StandDown4Safety

KI WOTÈ KI MÒTÈL?

Ou gendwa pa twò wo parapò ak atè a, men si w tonbe, sa ta ka mòtèl. Prèske 1 sou 5 so ki touye moun rive apati wotè ki mwens pase 10 pye!*

Wotè chit yo	Pousantaj lanmò yo
Plis pase 30 pye	20.6%
26-30 pye	9.3%
21-25 pye	13.8%
16-20 pye	15.4%
11-15 pye	21.1%
6-10 pye	12.0%
1-5 pye	4.1%
So ki soti nan menm nivo	3.7%

Patisipe nan kanpay la pou sispann chit nan konstriksyon yo!
www.stopconstructionfalls.com

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

*Ant 2015-2017, 1,006 travayè nan konstriksyon te mouri akòz yo te tonbe, avèk 199 lanmò ki te rive apati wotè 10 pye oswa mwens. Yo te eskl 139 ka lanmò ki te pa 1 gen enfòmasyon sou wotè yo.
Source: CPWR. (2019). Quarterly Data Report Q2 2019: Trends of Fall Injuries and Prevention in the Construction Industry. https://www.cprw.com/wp-content/uploads/publications/Quarter2_QDR2019.pdf
Dr. David Corne nan Saint Joseph ak Fitzsimons nan Konstriksyon Center for Construction Research and Training. CPWR ki te pèsonnèl done sou aksidan mòtèl yo avèk asist lanmò nan moun done nan nanmoun nan Planète. Travayè yo Planète nan Travayè fòmasyon of 1 ane "Standards Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries." R6 T1 CPWR. Chwazi an ki akonnan sa a nan nanmoun nan referans pou R6 T1 CPWR.

الحرارة الشديدة وحالات السقوط من أعمال البناء

قد تؤثر الحرارة الشديدة على التوازن وتقلل الوعي بالخطر، وتقلل الوقت الذي تتخذ فيه رد فعل.

يشكل عمل البناء أكثر من حالة واحدة من كل 4 حالات وفاة متعلقة بالعمل ناتجة عن الحرارة.

يؤدي التعرض للحرارة إلى زيادة خطر الإصابات الرضية مثل السقوط.

الصغار صغار السن وكبار السن أكثر من 54 عامًا من 18 إلى 34 عامًا هم الأكثر عرضة للخطر.

ما الذي يجب فعله

- توفر المياه وسهولة الوصول إلى دورات المياه
- تدريب العاملين من أجل فهم كيفية تأثير الإجهاد الحراري على صحتهم وسلامتهم
- تطوير خطة توعية بالحرارة تتناول الإصابات الناتجة عن السقوط
- في الموقع، اطلب من الجميع شرب لترين من الماء مع حدوث الإجهاد الحراري

نزل واستخدم التطبيق المجاني
OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool

انضم إلى حملة وقف السقوط من أعمال البناء!
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#StandDown4Safety

長度合適的掛繩將在墮地時保護工人

僑主要設計風險，例子如下：

17.5 英尺 從掛點計的總空間距離

2 英尺安全係數

加入建築場所防墮地運動!
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New Resource: PPE Fit Infographic

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) IN CONSTRUCTION: PROPER FIT = PROPER PROTECTION



Head protection should fit the size and circumference of a worker's head, staying on when they look up or down.



Eye protection should be the appropriate size and width for workers' face and eyes, staying on when they move and protecting against intrusion of materials from the front and sides.



Hearing protection should fit the worker's head and ears and should not slip off during work duties.



Respiratory protection should be the appropriate size and shape for the worker's face. Respirators should be NIOSH certified, and tight-fitting respirators should be fit tested prior to use.



High-visibility and flame-resistant clothing should fit the size and shape of the worker's body. It should not cause slip and trip hazards.



Fall Protection harnesses should fit the size and shape of the worker's body. For women, this means the harness design should be proportioned to fit their chest and hips. Fall protection should not cause discomfort in normal daily use, and it should provide necessary protection in the case of a fall.



Hand protection should fit the length and width of workers' hands and fingers. Gloves that do not fit can get caught in machinery or snagged in materials and cause serious injury.

ALL workers should be provided with PPE that fits them properly.

PPE that does not fit properly won't provide the necessary protection from hazards and can even introduce new hazards by being too small or large.



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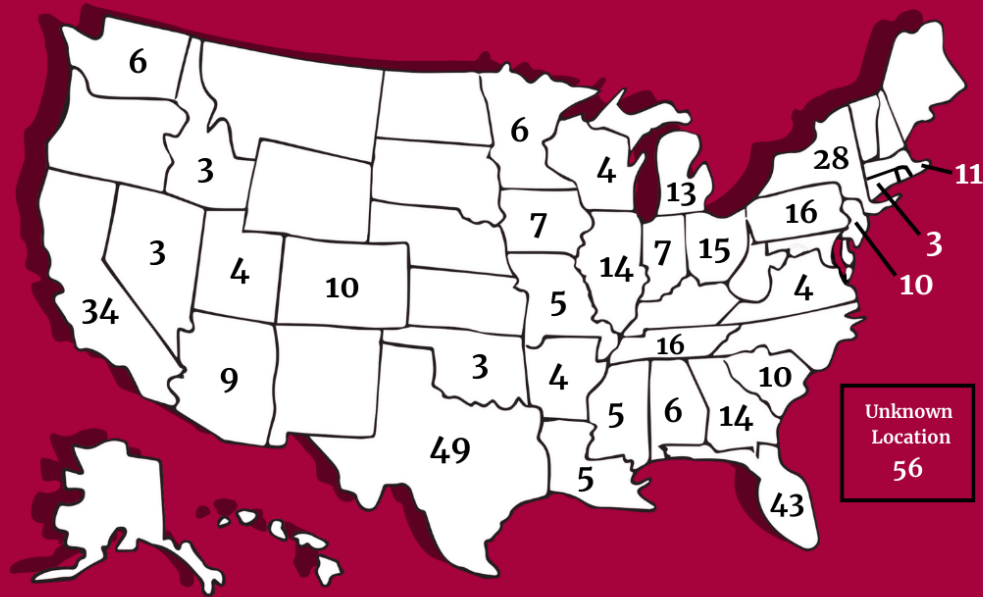
www.cpwr.com/PPEfit

[English](#), [Spanish](#)



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

Did You Know Falls Are the Leading Cause of Death in Construction?



*Numbers represent fatal construction
falls, slips, and trips in 2023

BLS CFOI data from 2023

**Join the Campaign to Stop
Construction Falls!**

www.StopConstructionFalls.com



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[English](#)
[Spanish](#)



New Resource: Guide to Selecting Head Protection for Construction

CPWR 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 treated annually in United States (US) emergency departments.² Nonfatal TBI events; 43% of hospital patients treated for a TBI did not attend ordinary after their injury, which means these individuals were receiving a social 1 as sickness absence benefits, experiencing short- or long-term sickness all US industries, construction has the highest number of both nonfatal TBIs. **Between 2003 and 2010, 2,210 construction workers died from** represented 25% of all construction fatalities and 24% of work-related TBI industries during the same period.³ More recent data show a similar pattern intracranial injuries in construction from 2015 to 2022.⁴

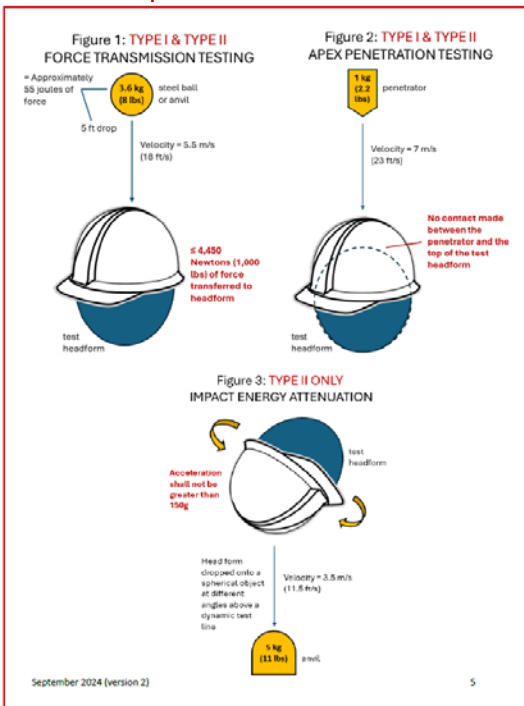
Construction workers are at higher risk for TBIs because, in their work, they can be struck by falling or flying objects and may experience different kinds of falls – from falls on the same level to falls from ladders and equipment to falls from buildings or scaffolding dozens of feet in the air. Over a third of all nonfatal TBIs are attributed to falls, and among workers 55 years and older, the major level falls. **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 essential to reduce the risk of a TBI. A study by Kim et al. found individuals who had a work-related head injury while wearing a safety helmet were less likely to have head injuries compared to those not wearing a safety helmet.⁶ Protective headgear should be selected based on the type of work, work environment, and the specific hazards. **Rather than recommending a specific solution, the goal of this guidance document is to provide you with types of protective headgear, factors to consider, and additional resources.**

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)



[English](#), [Spanish](#)

- More than **half of fatal work-related traumatic brain injuries in construction are caused by falls**, especially from roofs, ladders, and scaffolds¹
- 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](#)

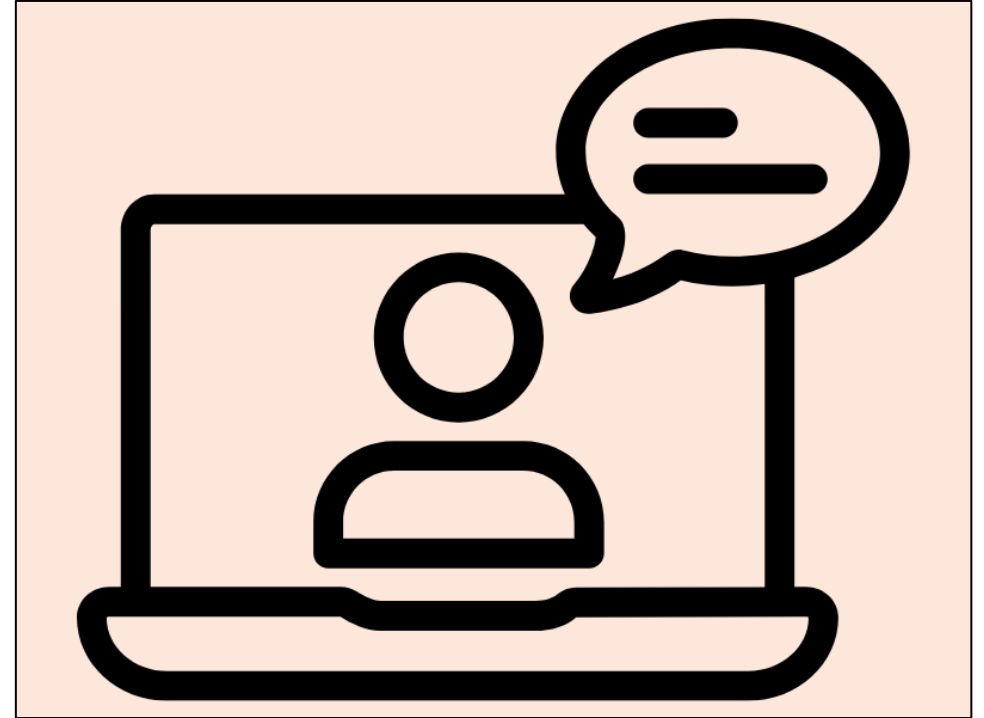
- **Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry**

(July 31, 2024)

[Play Recording – English](#)

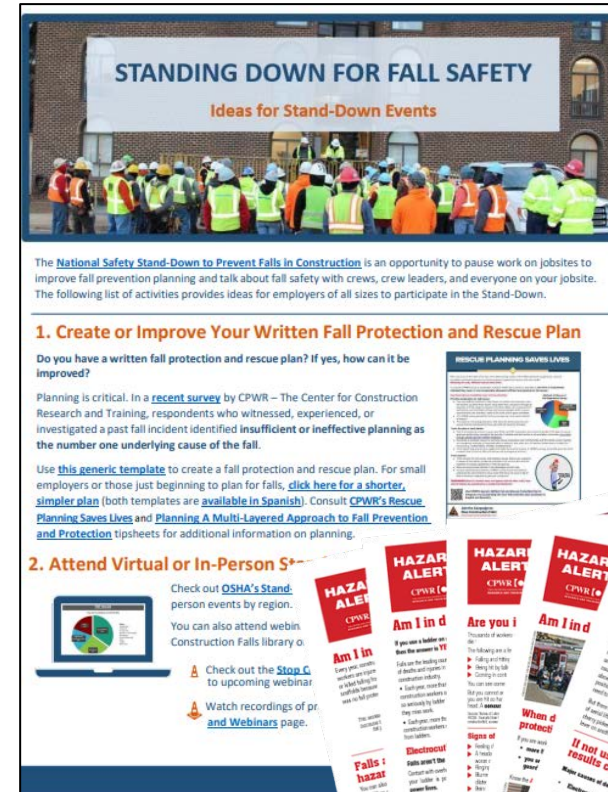
[Play Recording – Español Audio Only](#)

[Download Presentation – English](#)



Stand-Down Materials on [StopConstructionFalls.com](https://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.](#)



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.

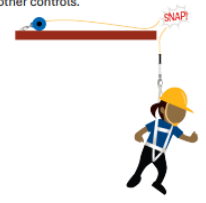
When there is no overhead anchorage point available on a leading edge, workers often tie off at foot level. If they fall, it causes the lifeline to catch and pull taut on the leading edge. The positioning of the lifeline along the edge can also add increased force on both the lifeline and the worker's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



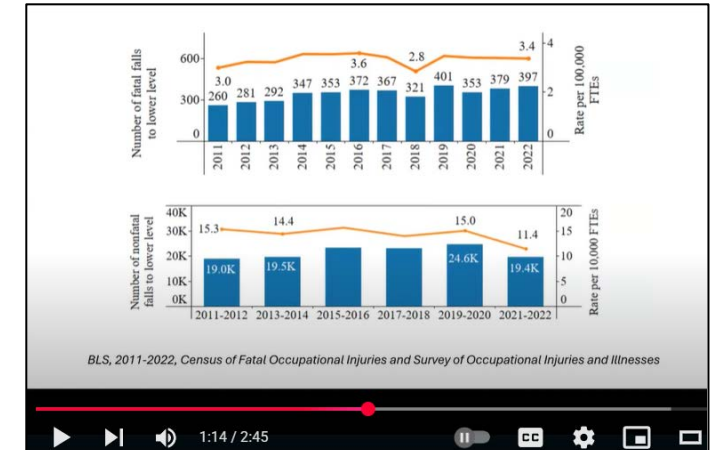
2025 Premier Partner Resources



[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

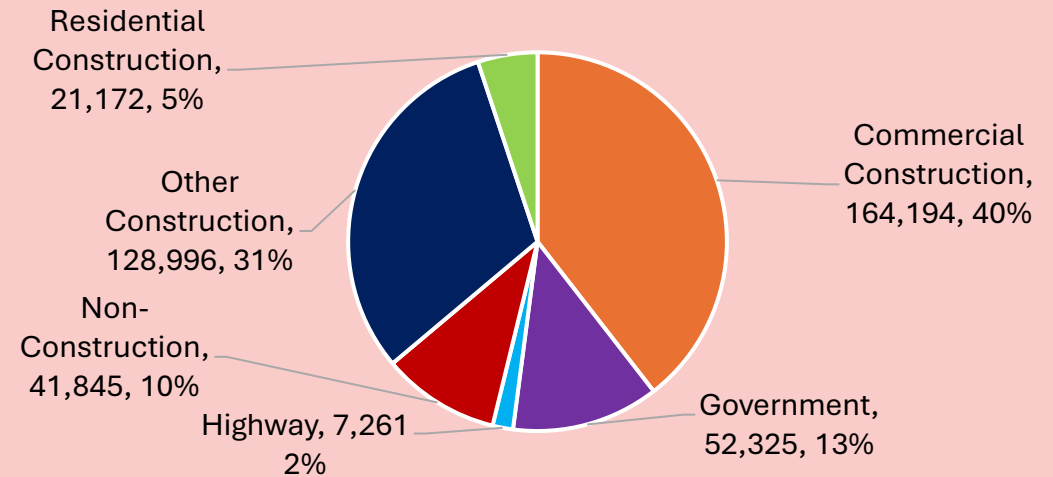


[Register for your certificate here](#)

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?***

