



Kick-Off the 2026 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction!

May 4, 2026

Housekeeping



Today's webinar is being hosted by CPWR



It 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 questions via chat or Q&A.




Spanish audio is available via simultaneous interpretation




Interpretación simultánea

WINDOWS - MAC (Navegador web/*Browser*)

1. En los controles del seminario web, haga clic en **Interpretación** 
2. Haga clic en el idioma que desee escuchar.
3. (Opcional) Para escuchar solo el idioma interpretado, haga clic en **Silenciar audio original**.

Nota: Hay que unirse al audio del seminario web a través de audio o VoIP de la computadora. No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono [llamada directa](#) o [recibir llamada](#).

ANDROID - iOS (Aplicación móvil/*Mobile App*)

1. En los controles del seminario web, toque los puntos suspensivos 
2. Toque **Interpretación de idiomas**.
3. Toque el idioma que desee escuchar.
4. (Opcional) Toque el botón de alternancia **Silenciar audio original**.
5. Haga clic en **Finalizado**.

Nota: No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono [llamada directa](#) o [recibir llamada](#).

Today's Panelists

Brian Rizzo

Acting Director, Directorate of Construction

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

Donald Peterson, PhD

Director, Division of Safety Research

National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health (NIOSH)

Chris Trahan Cain, CIH

Executive Director

CPWR–The Center for Construction Research and Training (CPWR)

www.StopConstructionFalls.com

PLAN. PROVIDE. TRAIN.

Three simple steps to preventing falls.





Learn how we're improving customer service and expanding compliance assistance



[Remembering Lost Workers](#)

[K. Schmitt, 57](#)

[Steven Matthew Jason II, 41](#)

[Benjamin Lionel Bonura, 26](#)

[Derek Marcus Burpo, 51](#)

[Daniel J.](#)



Useful Links

[Learn How to File a Complaint](#)

[Report a Fatality or Severe Injury](#)

[Explore Voluntary Protection Programs](#)

[Schedule a No-Cost Consultation](#)



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

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Fatalities caused by falls from elevation continue to be a leading cause of death for construction employees, accounting for 389 of the 1,034 construction fatalities recorded in 2024 (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.

Announcements

- The 13th annual National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction will be held **May 4th-8th, 2026**
- [National Emphasis Program - Falls \(PDF\)](#) - OSHA Instruction - CPL 03-00-025 (May 1, 2023)
- [10 year anniversary, National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction](#) [\(Video\)](#)
- **Webinar:** [Preventing Falls through Improved Design](#) [\(March 29, 2023\)](#). Prevention through Design (PtD) and how it can be used to improve not only building design, but also work and equipment design.

Web Resources

<https://www.osha.gov/construction>

<https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls>

<https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls-stand-down>

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction/falls-prevention-campaign/index.html>

<https://stopconstructionfalls.com/home/>

<https://www.cdc.gov/nora/>

<https://www.constructionsafetyweek.com/>



Kick-Off the 2026 Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction!

All images from NIOSH or Microsoft Stock unless otherwise noted.



5/4/2026

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)



Donald R. Peterson, PhD

biu7@cdc.gov

Associate Director, Construction Safety and Health Program (Acting)

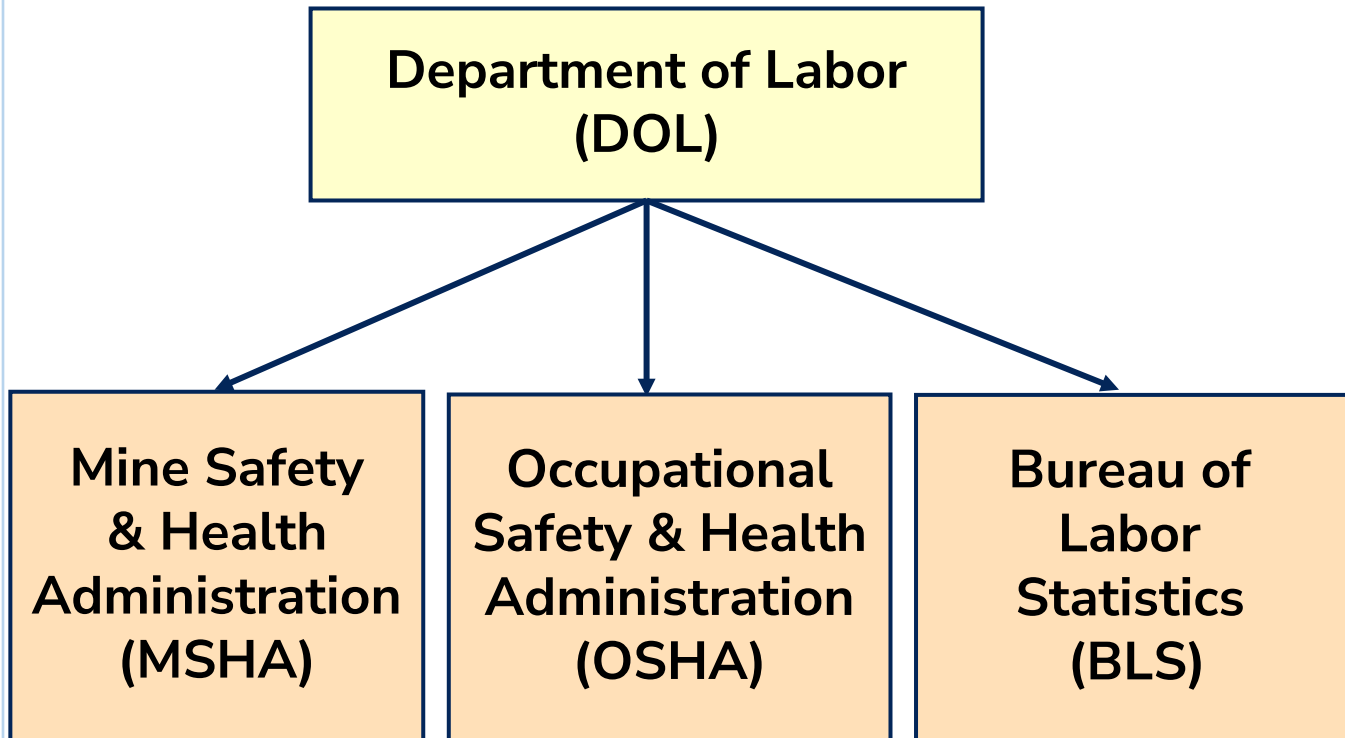
Director, Division of Safety Research



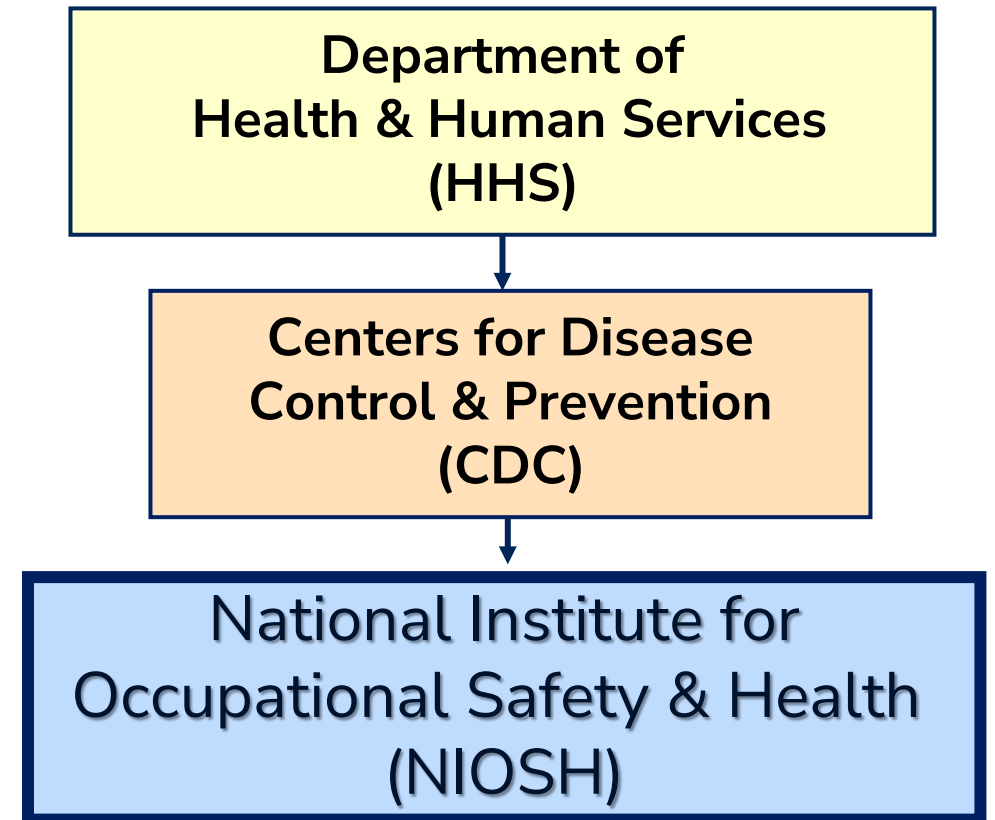
**The NIOSH Mission:
To develop new knowledge in the field of occupational safety
and health, and to transfer that knowledge into practice.**

Occupational Safety and Health Framework

Regulation & Enforcement



Research, Prevention, Training



NIOSH facilities in 8 cities across 4 time zones

10 Divisions, Labs, or Offices (DLOs)

- Division of Compensation Analysis and Support
- Division of Field Studies and Engineering
- Division of Science Integration
- Division of Safety Research
- Health Effects Laboratory Division
- Pittsburgh Mining Research Division
- Spokane Mining Research Division
- National Personal Protective Technology Laboratory
- Respiratory Health Division
- Western States Division



Mission of the NIOSH Construction Program



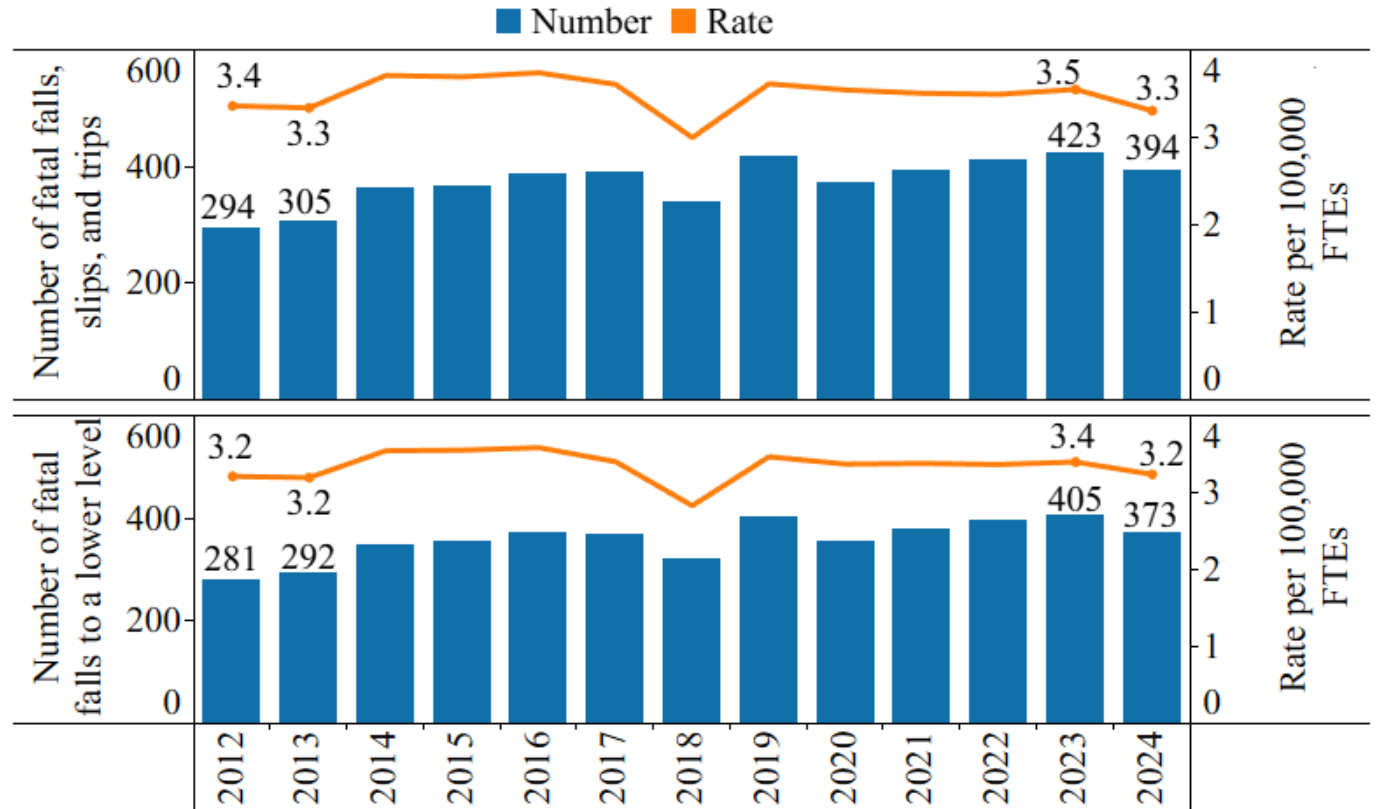
To eliminate construction fatalities, injuries, and illnesses through a focused program of research and prevention

Fulfill mission through high quality research, practical solutions, partnerships, and research to practice (r2p)

Fatal Fall Trends

- **Construction workers are just as likely to die from a fall to a lower level today as they were in 2012.**
- On average at least one worker died per day in 2024 from a fatal fall to a lower level (373 workers).
- In 2024, 94.7% of fatal falls, slips, and trips were falls to a lower level.

Number and rate of fatal falls, slips, and trips, and falls to a lower level, 2012-2024

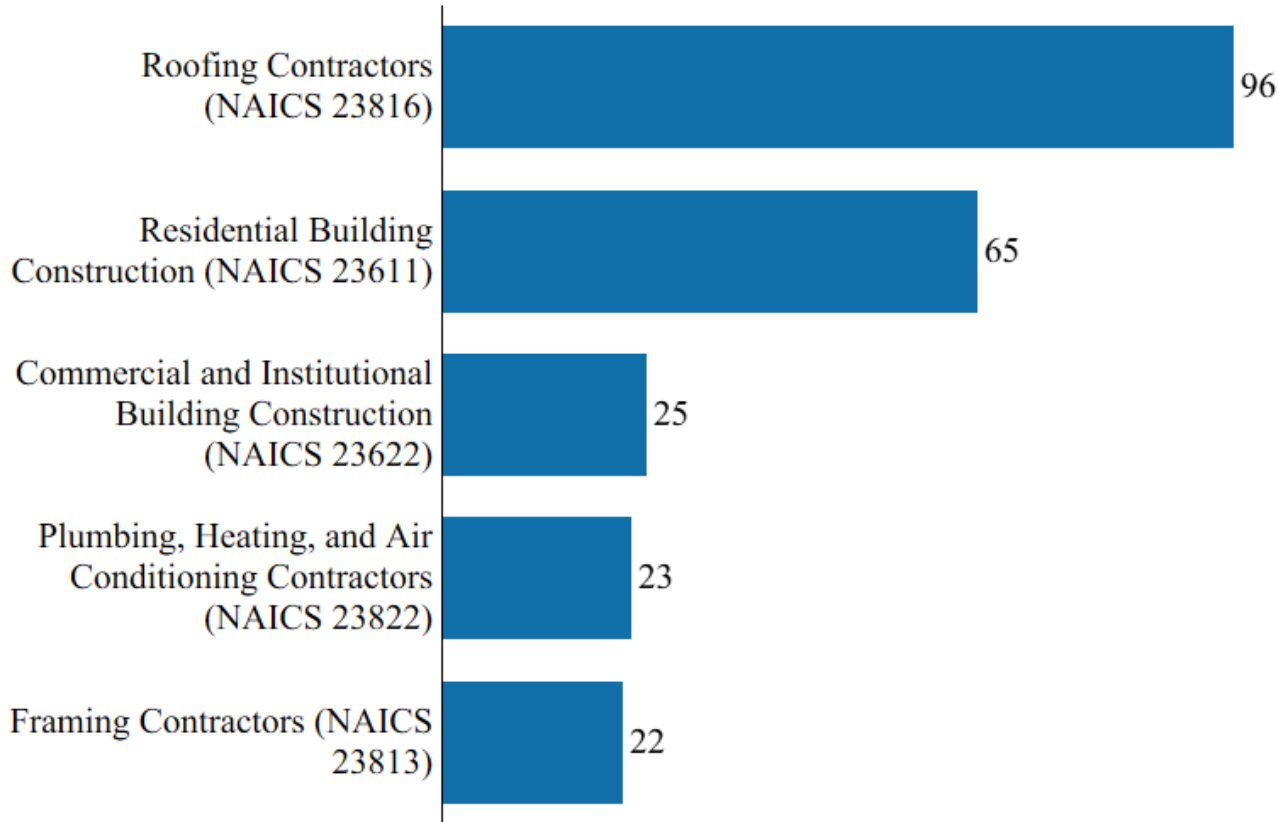


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011-2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and 2012-2024 IPUMS Current Population Survey. Calculations by CPWR Data Center.



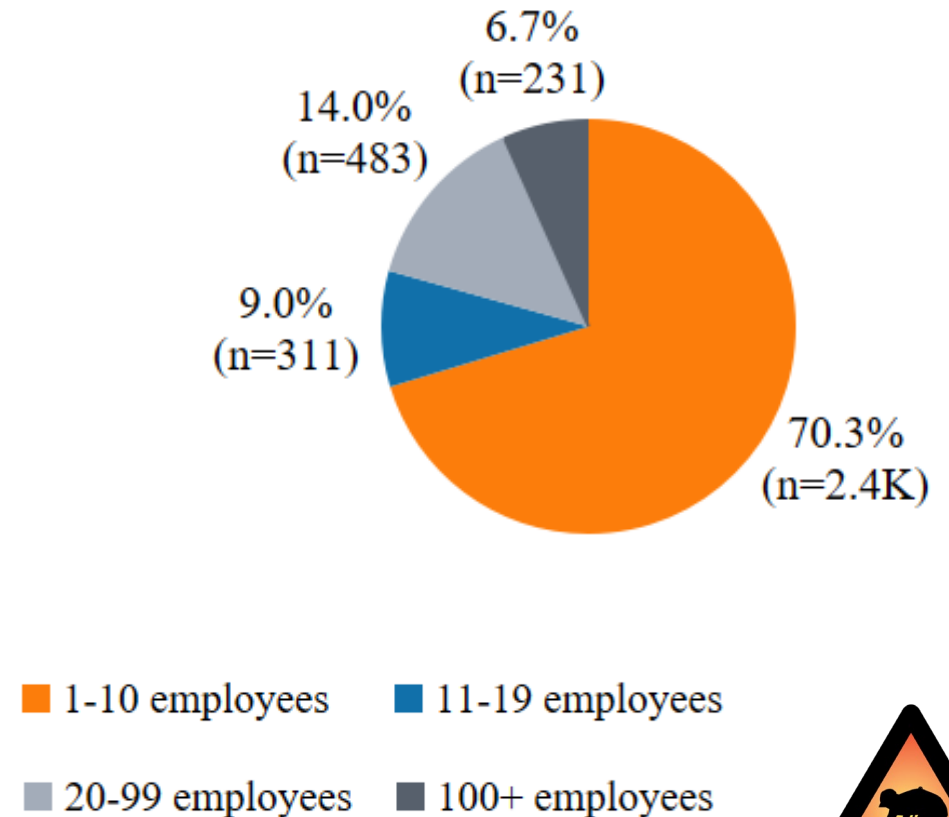
Subsector Audiences

Detailed subsectors with the highest number of fatal falls, slips, and trips (2024)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

Fatal falls in construction by establishment size, sum of 2011-2022

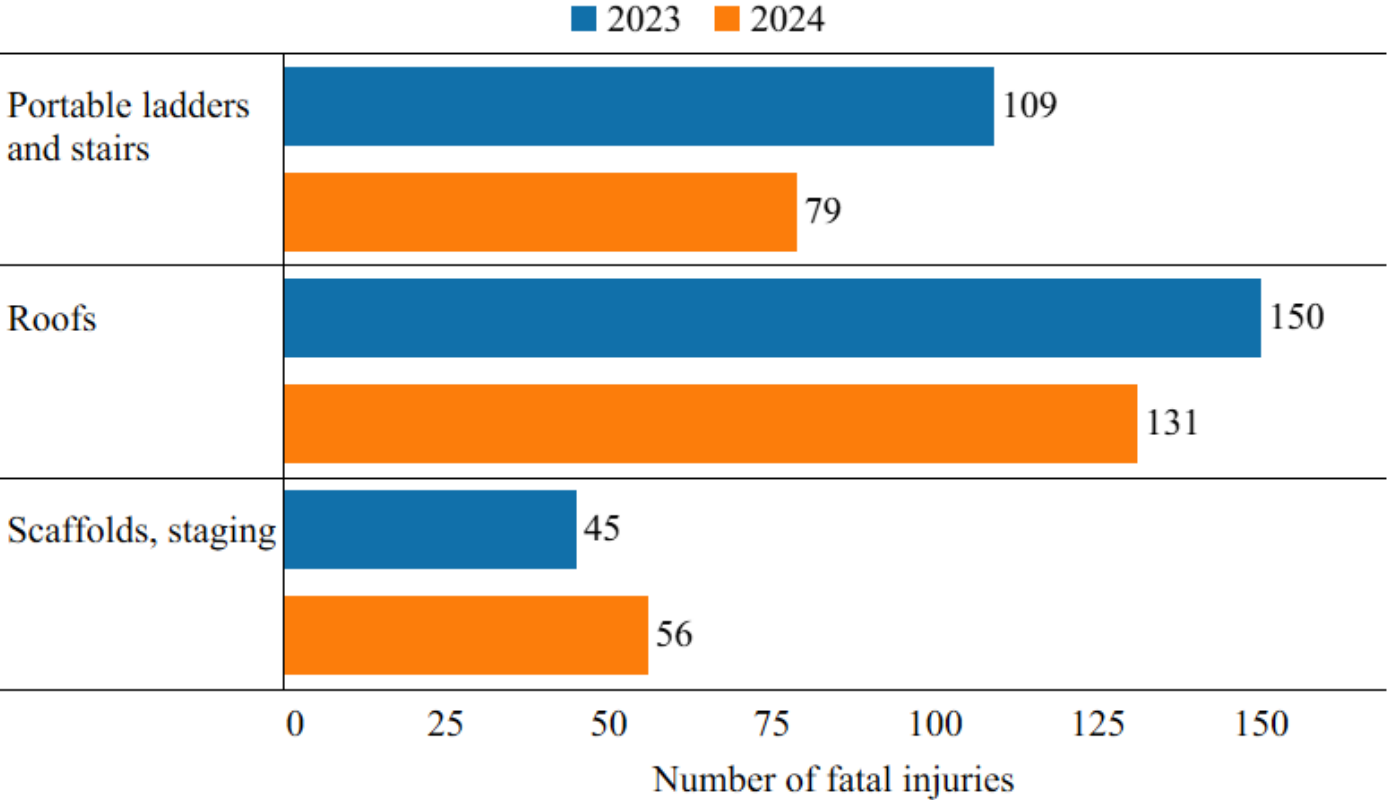


See [March 2024 Data Bulletin](#) for sources.



Factors Responsible for Injury from 2023-2024

**Injury sources common to fatal falls, slips, and trips, 2023 versus 2024
(Private industry)**



Decreased 27.5%

Decreased 12.6%

Increased 24.4%

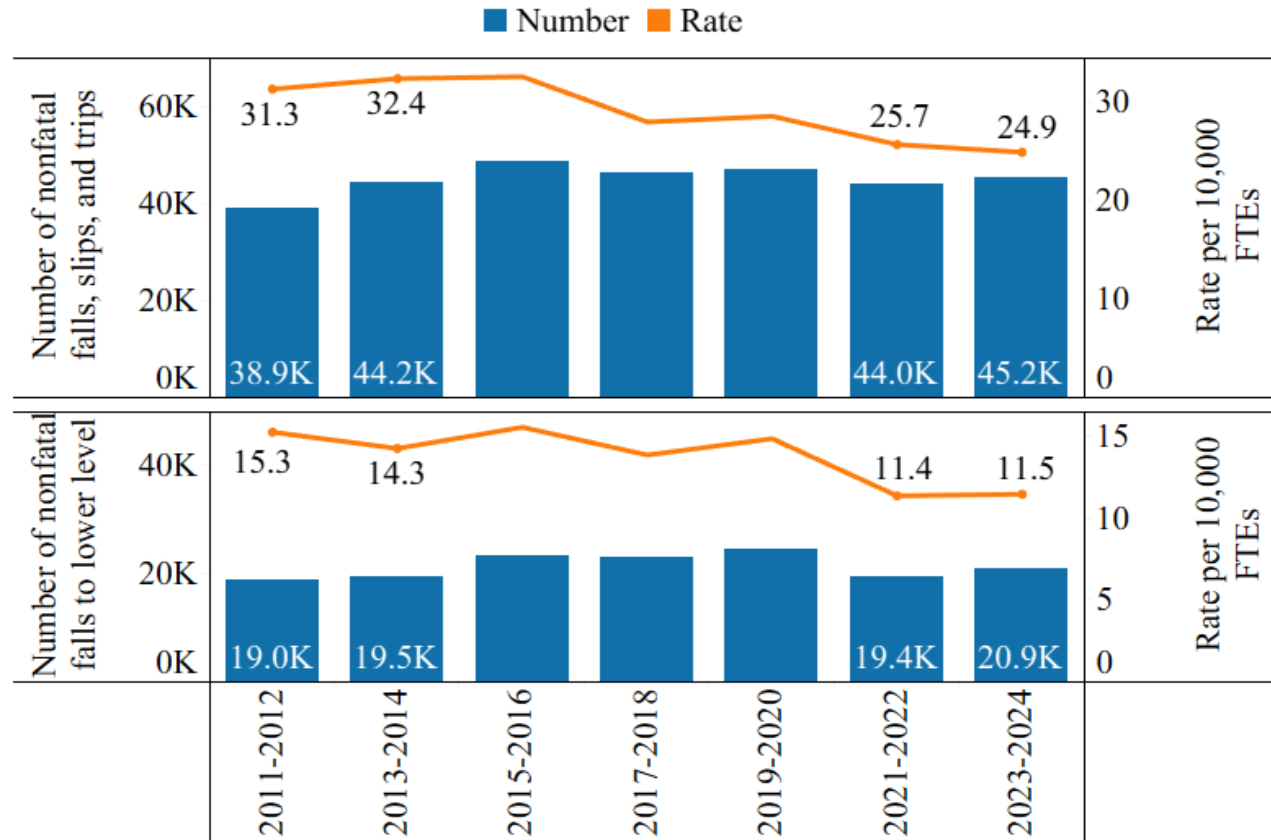
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023-2024 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.



Non-fatal Falls

- Compared to 2011-2012, the **number of falls, slips, and trips in 2023-2024 increased 16.2%** (38.9K to 45.2K), while **the rate per 10,000 FTEs decreased 20.4%** (31.4 to 24.9).
- The **number of falls to a lower level between the two periods increased 10.0%** (19.0K to 20.9K), while **the rate decreased 24.8%** (15.3 to 11.5).

Number and rate of nonfatal falls, slips, and trips and falls to lower level, 2011-2024*



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011-2024 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and IPUMS 2011-2024 Current Population Survey. Calculations by CPWR Data Center.

*Sum is shown for each two-year period to produce comparable statistics following BLS data change to biennial estimates for 2021-2022.



FALL PROTECTION RESEARCH

Fall protection performance when anchoring near foot level

Status - testing completed; data analysis in progress



Objectives:

- Evaluate Self-Retracting Lanyard (SRL) performance when overhead anchorage is not feasible
- Understand extended fall arrest distances and performance of the line (steel cable) when in contact with a variety of surfaces (steel I-beam)

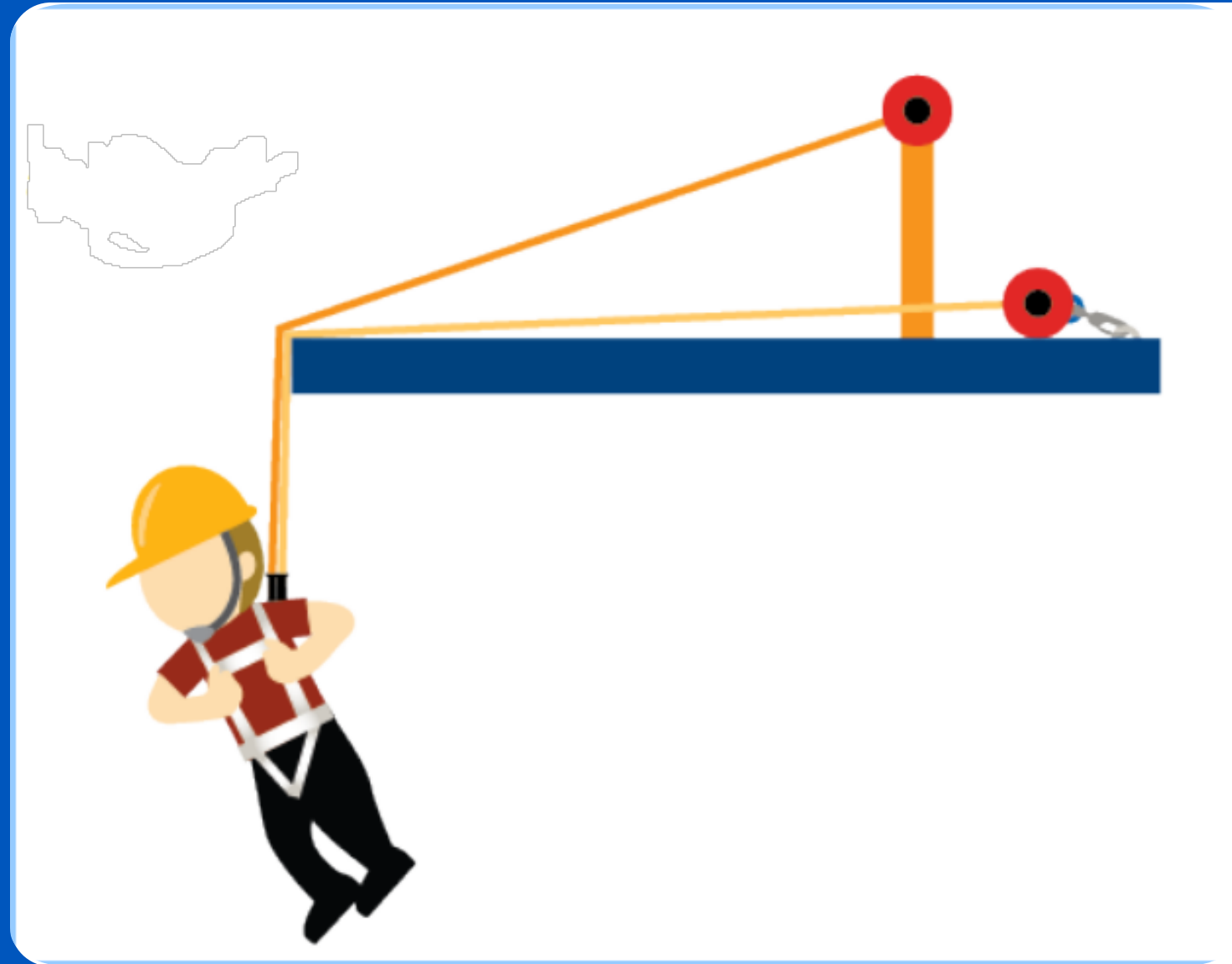
Impact:

- Provide performance insight for non-standard fall arrest scenarios
- Collaborate with ANSI Z359 National Work at Heights Task Force and Z359.14 Subcommittee on *Safety Requirements for Self-Retracting Devices for Personal Fall Arrest and Rescue Systems*

FALL PROTECTION

Leading Edge Safety Tipsheet

https://www.cpwr.com/wp-content/uploads/IG-Leading_Edge_Tipsheet.pdf



Fatality Assessment and Control Evaluation (FACE) Program

<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/face/about/about-state-face-programs.html>



CONSTRUCTION FATALITY NARRATIVE



INCIDENT FACTS

REPORT #:
71-264-2025

REPORT DATE:
March 17, 2025

INCIDENT DATE:
July 15, 2022

WORKER:
44 years old

INDUSTRY:
Siding Contractors

OCCUPATION:
Construction Framer

SCENE:
H-2A housing construction site

Framer Falls 8 Feet from Rim Joist

SUMMARY

A 44-year-old experienced framer fell eight feet from a rim joist while working on a wall. He worked for his employer, a residential contractor, for five years.

The framer was with a co-worker removing previously installed second-level floor joists to relocate an inside kitchen wall that was framed in the wrong place. After finishing his task, he went to an outside wall where his co-worker was working. He sat down on a rim joist to wait. The joist was eight feet above the floor decking and had a window opening just below it. He was straddling the joist to support himself above the opening. He then leaned to the inside of the wall and lost balance. Unable to regain balance due to the opening, he fell headfirst to the floor decking below.

His co-worker was on the ground below, breathing apparatus, and died five minutes later. Following the incident, the framer was transported to a hospital and placed on life support. He was pronounced dead on arrival.



Framer fell from rim joist (x) above window opening to floor deck.



<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/229236>



CONSTRUCCIÓN NARRACIÓN DE MUERTES



DATOS DEL INCIDENTE

N.º DE INFORME:
71-264-2025-5P

FECHA DEL INFORME:
17 de marzo de 2025

FECHA DEL INCIDENTE:
15 de julio de 2022

TRABAJADOR:
44 años de edad

INDUSTRIA:
Contratistas de paneles laterales

OCCUPACIÓN:
Instalador de estructuras de construcción

ESCENARIO:

Instalador de estructuras cae 8 pies de una viga de borde

RESUMEN

Un instalador de estructuras con experiencia, de 44 años de edad, cayó ocho pies desde una viga de borde mientras trabajaba en una pared. Trabajó durante cinco años para su empleador, un contratista residencial.

El instalador de estructuras estaba con un compañero de trabajo, retirando vigas de piso instaladas previamente en el segundo nivel para cambiar de sitio una pared interior de una cocina, que fue instalada en el lugar equivocado. Después de terminar su tarea, se dirigió a una pared exterior en donde estaba trabajando su compañero de trabajo. Se sentó en una viga de borde para esperar. La viga estaba a ocho pies de altura sobre el entablado del piso y tenía una abertura de ventana justo debajo. Él estaba montado en la viga para sostenerse sobre la abertura. Después se inclinó hacia el interior de la pared y perdió el equilibrio. No pudo recuperar el equilibrio debido a la abertura y cayó de cabeza hacia el entablado del piso.

Su compañero de trabajo estaba en el suelo debajo, con un respirador de emergencia, y murió cinco minutos después de ser transportado por vía aérea al hospital, donde se le declaró muerto. Después del accidente, el instalador de estructuras fue transportado a un hospital y se le declaró muerto al llegar. El instalador estaba a una altura de ocho pies y tres cuartos de pie cuando cayó.



El instalador de estructuras cayó de la viga de borde (x) sobre la abertura de la ventana y hasta el entablado del piso.



<https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/229237>



NIOSH Ladder Safety App

Download for Free

To prevent extension and step ladder-related fall injuries and deaths, download and use NIOSH's award-winning Ladder Safety app.



Stats:

500,000+
people are treated
each year for ladder-


Angle Measuring Tool



The Measuring Tool uses visual, sound, and vibration cues to set an extension ladder at the proper angle



Construction Safety & Health

 by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention...

Playlist · 31 videos · 4,976 views

More construction workers die each year than in any other industry in the U.S. Falls are the number one cause ...more


 Play all



[Construction Safety & Health
YouTube Playlist](#)



Construction Safety & Health (en español)

 by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention...

Playlist · 8 videos · 2,346 views

Más trabajadores mueren en la construcción cada año que en cualquier otra industria en los Estados Unidos ...more

 Play all



[Construction Safety & Health \(en español\)
YouTube Playlist](#)

Thank you!

Donald R. Peterson, biu7@cdc.gov

For more information, contact CDC

1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)

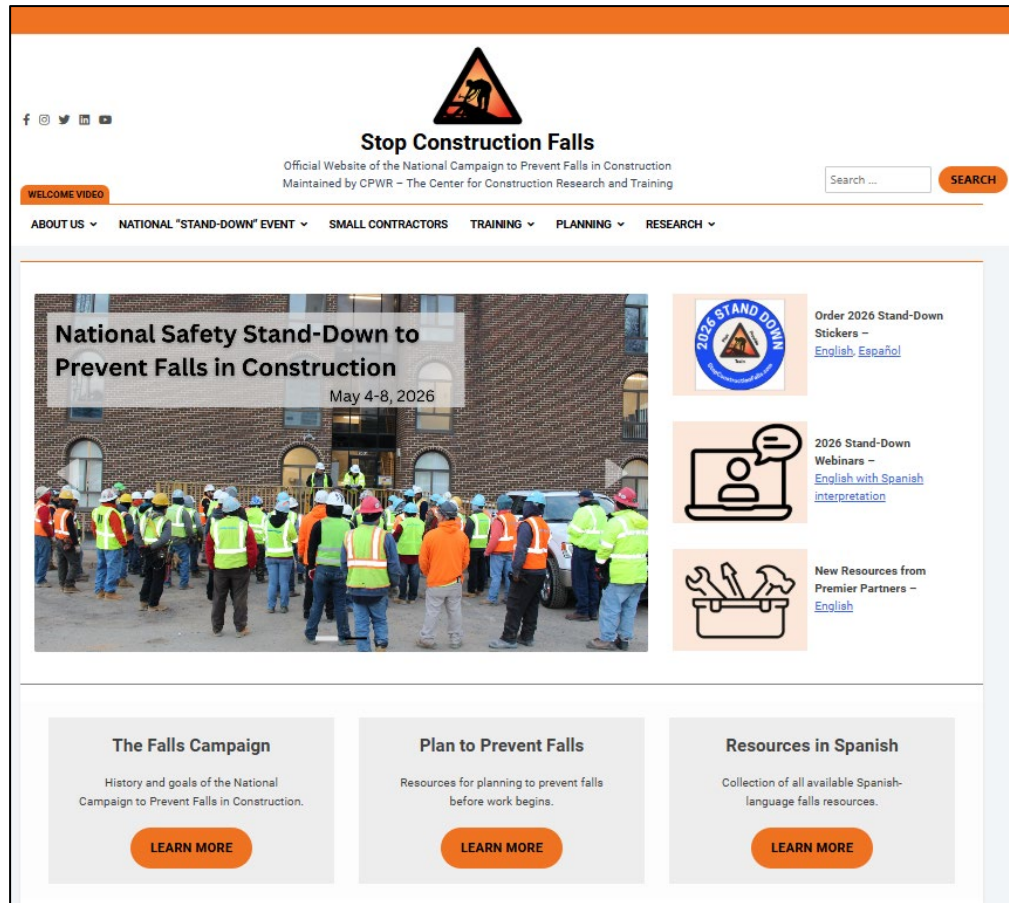
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 <https://www.cdc.gov/> | <https://www.cdc.gov/niosh>

Follow us on social [@CDCgov](https://twitter.com/CDCgov)

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the U. S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.



Resources on www.StopConstructionFalls.com



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



Training Resources

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



Get the Ladder Safety App



Learn more:
www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/falls

CPWR CHARLA INFORMATIVA

Caídas por Agujeros y Aberturas



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/dejado 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!



Abril del 2021

EL CALOR EXTREMO Y LAS CAÍDAS EN LA CONSTRUCCIÓN

Los trabajadores de la construcción representan

- Más de 1 de cada 3 de todas las muertes relacionadas con el trabajo debidas al calor.

El calor extremo puede afectar el equilibrio, reducir la percepción del peligro y el tiempo de reacción.

La exposición al calor AUMENTA EL RIESGO de lesiones traumáticas, como las caídas.

Los trabajadores JÓVENES (18-34) y MAYORES (>54) tienen más riesgo.

Qué hacer:

- Proveer agua y acceso fácil a baños.
- Capacitar a los trabajadores en las formas que el estrés por calor afecta su salud y seguridad.
- Crear una campaña de concientización sobre el calor que incluye las lesiones por caídas.
- En el sitio de trabajo, asegurarse de que todos tomen agua extra para evitar el comienzo de estrés por calor.

Descarga y utilice el app gratuita de OSHA-NIOSH "Herramienta de seguridad contra el calor".

¡Únase a la campaña para acabar con las caídas en la construcción!

Logos for CDC, NIOSH, and CPWR.

#StandDown4Safety



Research Resources

- 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

CPWR THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING **Data Bulletin** JULY 2024 WWW.CPWR.COM

Fatal Injury Trends in the Construction Industry, 2011-2022

Amber Brooke Tueblood, DrPH, William Harris, MS, Thomas Yohannes, MPH

OVERVIEW

Construction is one of the most hazardous industries in the United States; in 2022, its workers accounted for 19.9% of all on-the-job fatal injuries but only 7.5% of employment. Private industry construction had a fatal injury rate 2.5 times higher than all industries (9.6 versus 3.9 per 100,000 full-time equivalents [FTEs]), which was the third highest in the country. This Data Bulletin examines fatal occupational injuries and at-work deaths in construction by major subsector, occupation, demographics, primary source, event/exposure, and cause-of-death. In addition, we identified the most frequently used words in fatal injury narratives to examine trends.

Fatal injury estimates used two data sources: 1) U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Census of Fatal and Occupational Injuries (CFOI) for charts 1 to 8, and 2) CPWR Construction Fatality Map data for charts 9 and 10. CFOI fatal injury estimates were obtained from the public tool, with the exception of Chart 3, which uses a CFOI published table. CPWR's Construction Fatality Map data is publicly available on CPWR's website. CFOI covers all fatal work injuries, while the Construction Fatality Map data includes fatalities in OSHA Fatality Reports and media reports. For charts 11 and 12, which examine causes of death for at-work deaths among those usually employed in construction 16 to 64 years old, data come from the National Center for Health Statistics-National Vital Statistics System (NVSS) Mortality Multiple Cause-of-Death data. NVSS data does not capture employment status (full-time, unemployed, retired, etc.) at time of death. Construction workers are defined in NVSS data as those whose usual industry was construction, including individuals currently employed, retired, or no longer in the workforce. All three data sources cover fatalities occurring at work but differ on reporting requirements and available injury information. FTEs were obtained using the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly population survey, downloaded through IPUMS. Fatal injury rates were calculated per 100,000 FTEs.

THIS ISSUE

This issue reports trends on fatal injuries using three data sources, examining fatal injuries by major subsector, occupation, demographics, primary source, event/exposure, cause of death, and state, in addition to information reported in injury narratives.

KEY FINDINGS

From 2011 to 2022, the number of fatal injuries increased 39.8% while the rate increased 3.3%.

Fatal injuries largely occurred among males (99.0%). Older workers (55 years or older) accounted for 31.1% and Hispanic workers accounted for 37.4% of fatal injuries in 2022.

Roadway incidents involving a vehicle accounted for 13.9% of fatal injuries in 2022.

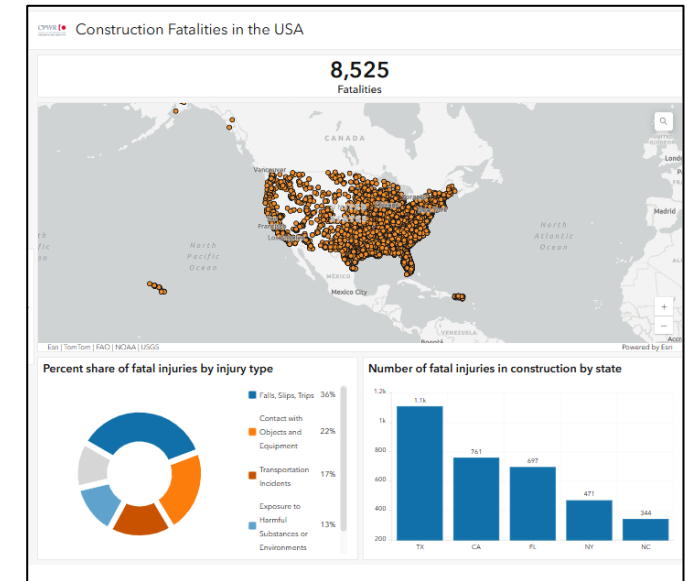
Falls were mentioned nearly 4,000 times in CPWR Fatality Map narratives reviewed, with roofs and/or ladders mentioned over 2,500 times.

The third leading detailed cause of death at work was accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and hallucinogens, accounting for 6.3% of at-work deaths in 2022.

NEXT DATA BULLETIN

Mental Health Trends in Construction

© Correspondence to: datatcenter@cpwr.com

WASHINGTON State FACE Program Fatality Assessment & Control Evaluation

CONSTRUCTION FATALITY NARRATIVE

FACE

Framer Falls 8 Feet from Rim Joist

INCIDENT FACTS

REPORT #: 71-264-2025s

REPORT DATE: March 17, 2025

INCIDENT DATE: July 15, 2022

WORKER: 44 years old

INDUSTRY: Siding Contractors

OCCUPATION: Construction Framer

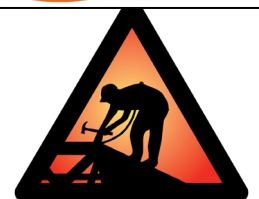
SCENE: H-2A housing construction site

EVENT TYPE: Fall from elevation



SHARP State Hazard Assessment & Response by Professionals

Washington State Department of Labor & Industries



Premier Partner Resources



IS YOUR EXTENSION LADDER PROPERLY SECURED?

When setting up an extension ladder, it is crucial to secure both the base and the top. Failing to do so may cause the ladder to slide out at the bottom or tip over sideways. Here are some tips to help prevent such incidents from occurring:

Secure The Base:

- Make sure both feet are on firm, level and non-slippery surfaces.
- Stake or tie-down the top and bottom of an extension ladder to prevent outward slipping.
- Use the spike position of snivel safety shoes or spur plates on penetrable surfaces.
- Never use any foreign objects like wood blocks or bricks to gain elevation or level a ladder.
- Ladder levelers are accessories designed to stabilize a ladder on uneven surfaces.

Secure The Top:

- Place both rails against a firm top support.
- When accessing an upper surface, the ladder must extend three feet above the top support, such as a roofline.
- The ladder should be tied or secured against sideways motion at the upper access level before climbing onto or off the ladder at the upper level.
- Ladder stabilizers enhance stability when working at heights, particularly near walls, windows, and eaves.
- When climbing onto an elevated surface, do not step over the extended ladder rungs. Instead, step sideways onto the roof holding the extended portion of the ladder for support.
- When a ladder top is supported on a pole, use a V-rung accessory and ladder lash to secure the top.
- When climbing the ladder, keep your hands free for climbing.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:
 American Ladder Institute
www.americanladderinstitute.org
 National Campaign to Prevent Falls in Construction
www.stopconstructionfalls.com

Safety Alert

Helping employers prevent workplace deaths

Occupational Health Surveillance Program, Spring 2026

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

The purpose of this Safety Alert is to: 1) Highlight an industry's occupational health risks; 2) Share case studies of recent occupational fatalities; and 3) Provide guidance on how to prevent similar incidents.

Protecting Workers From Falls While Using Scaffolding

Background
 Falls are the leading cause of death in industry. In the United States in 2024, all deaths in the construction industry were at a lower level.¹ In Massachusetts, 14 workers fell to a lower level in 2024, and nine of these fatalities were in the construction industry. Although roof falls within the construction industry and in Massachusetts, these fatalities are areas of construction work, such as from electrical and masonry work. In the United States, there were 62 fatal falls involving scaffolds in the last 10 years. Massachusetts has had 11 fatal falls from scaffolds. All these fatal falls had adequate fall protection systems.

Recent Fatality Case Story
 On August 9, 2024, a laborer was assisting with the final day of removing a historic theater on the final day of work, the horizontal guardrails were disconnected. His fall protection harness was not properly secured. The laborer fell approximately 20 feet.

¹ Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction

What can you do about falls on the job? Stand down and talk about it.

Falls don't care if you're hanging duct, setting RTUs, working off a ladder, or up on a roof making connections, it can happen to any of us.

Falls remain the leading cause of death in construction, accounting for about one-third of all fatalities. Every year, thousands of workers are seriously injured, and on average, one worker a day loses their life from a fall to a lower level. Many of these incidents come from places we work every day, including ladders, scaffolds, rooftops, structural steel, and unprotected edges or openings.

STAND-DOWN WEEK: MAY 4-8, 2026

The National Safety Stand-Down to Prevent Falls in Construction takes place May 4-8, 2026, and SMOHIT is proud to serve as a Premier Partner with CPWR (The Center for Construction Research and Training).

As a Premier Partner, SMOHIT is sharing resources, promoting fall prevention awareness, and supporting education across the industry. This partnership reflects a commitment to ensuring workers have access to practical tools, training, and information that help prevent falls and save lives.

A Stand-Down is a dedicated time to pause work and focus on fall prevention. It is an opportunity for all persons on the jobsite to come together and reinforce the importance of working safely at heights – whether that's on a rooftop, a lift, a ladder, or even just a few feet off the ground.

CREATING A STAND-DOWN EVENT

A Stand-Down can be incorporated into the workday in a meaningful and structured way, allowing time to discuss key elements of fall protection. These discussions should include proper tie-off procedures, safe practices for roof work, and the importance of conducting thorough inspections.

This includes checking fall protection systems, inspecting ladders for stability and proper setup, and reviewing all equipment used for climbing, working at heights, or protecting against falls to ensure it is in safe working condition.

Using available resources from the Falls Campaign can help guide these conversations. Materials such as toolbox talks, training videos, written plans, and multilingual handouts are available to support these efforts and provide consistent messaging across jobsites. Reviewing examples of past stand-downs, including public service announcements and shared success stories, can also help shape effective and engaging activities.

Visit <https://www.osha.gov/stop-falls-stand-down/cert> to register for a Certificate of Participation recognizing your fall prevention efforts.





Thank you!
