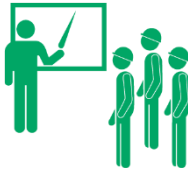


Safe workplaces are sound businesses

A successful safety and health program has three core elements:

1. Management Leadership



2. Worker Participation



3. Finding and Fixing Hazards



Resources to find and fix construction hazards:

Top OSHA Citations Construction

- Duty to have fall protection - residential construction (Fall Protection, 1926.501(b)(13))
- Portable ladders (Stairways and Ladders, 1926.1053(b)(1))
- Unprotected sides and edges (Fall Protection, 1926.501(b)(1))
- Fall protection training (Fall Protection, 1926.503(a)(1))
- Eye and face protection (Personal Protective and Life Saving Equipment, 1926.102(a)(1))

Source: OSHA Information System (OIS), 2011-2017, NAICS 23

Top Injury Events Construction

- Struck by object
- Falls to lower level
- Falls on same level
- Overexertion in lifting or lowering
- Struck against object

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 2011-2015, NAICS 23

General Construction Tools

- [Recommended Practices for Safety and Health Programs in Construction](#) (OSHA). Provides framework to address safety and health issues on diverse construction sites.
- [Women in Construction](#) (OSHA). Describes safety and health hazards that create barriers to women entering and remaining in construction.

Heat Stress

- [Heat Illness](#) (OSHA). Describes strategies to prevent heat-related illness at work.

Personal Protective Equipment

- [Personal Protective Equipment for Women: Addressing the Need](#) (The Ontario Women's Directorate and The Industrial Accident Prevention Association). How to choose, fit and maintain PPE for women in non-traditional jobs.
- [PPE for Workers Checklist](#) (NAWIC). Provides examples of PPE for different types of work.

Ergonomics

- [Simple Solutions: Ergonomics for Construction Workers](#) (NIOSH). Tips for avoiding work-related musculoskeletal disorders.