



What's New in Safety

Statistics, Standards, Technology, and More.

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Speaker Bio

Hillary M. Rigg is the Client Services Manager at Paragon Safety, where she has dedicated more than 10 years to supporting workplace safety and client success. A graduate of the University of North Carolina Wilmington, Hillary also holds a MESH Certificate (Manager of Environmental Safety and Health). She currently serves as Board President of the Eastern Carolina Safety and Health Conference (2023 – Present), where she works to promote safety awareness and professional development across the region.



PARAGON

SAFETY

A DIVISION OF **PARADIGM**
HSE MANAGEMENT

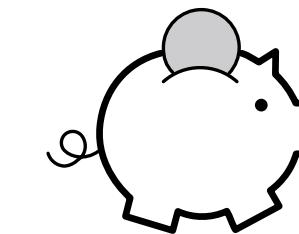
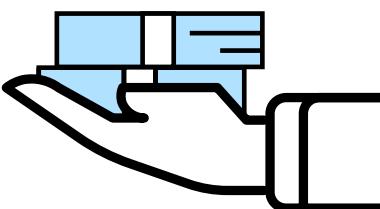
Agenda

- Latest Safety Statistics
- Increase in OSHA Citation Fines
- New and Potential New Standards
- Mental Health
- New Safety Technology and Training Methods

Statistics

By the Numbers

- 31,700 - total annual OSHA inspections in construction
- 15,900 - number of annual OSHA citations in construction
- \$127.4 million – 2024 OSHA penalties issued
- \$4,018 - average OSHA penalty per citation
- \$8.35 million – highest OSHA penalty ever issued to a single contractor



Top 10 Most Cited Standards

FY 2024



1 Fall Protection:
General Requirements
1926.501
6,827 violations



2 Hazard Communication
1910.1200
3,121 violations



3 Ladders
1926.1053
2,789 violations



4 Respiratory Protection
1910.134
2,698 violations



5 Control of
Hazardous Energy
(Lockout/Tagout)
1910.147
2,655 violations



6 Powered
Industrial Trucks
1910.178
2,440 violations



7 Fall Protection:
Training Requirements
1926.503
2,243 violations



8 Scaffolding
1926.451
1,959 violations



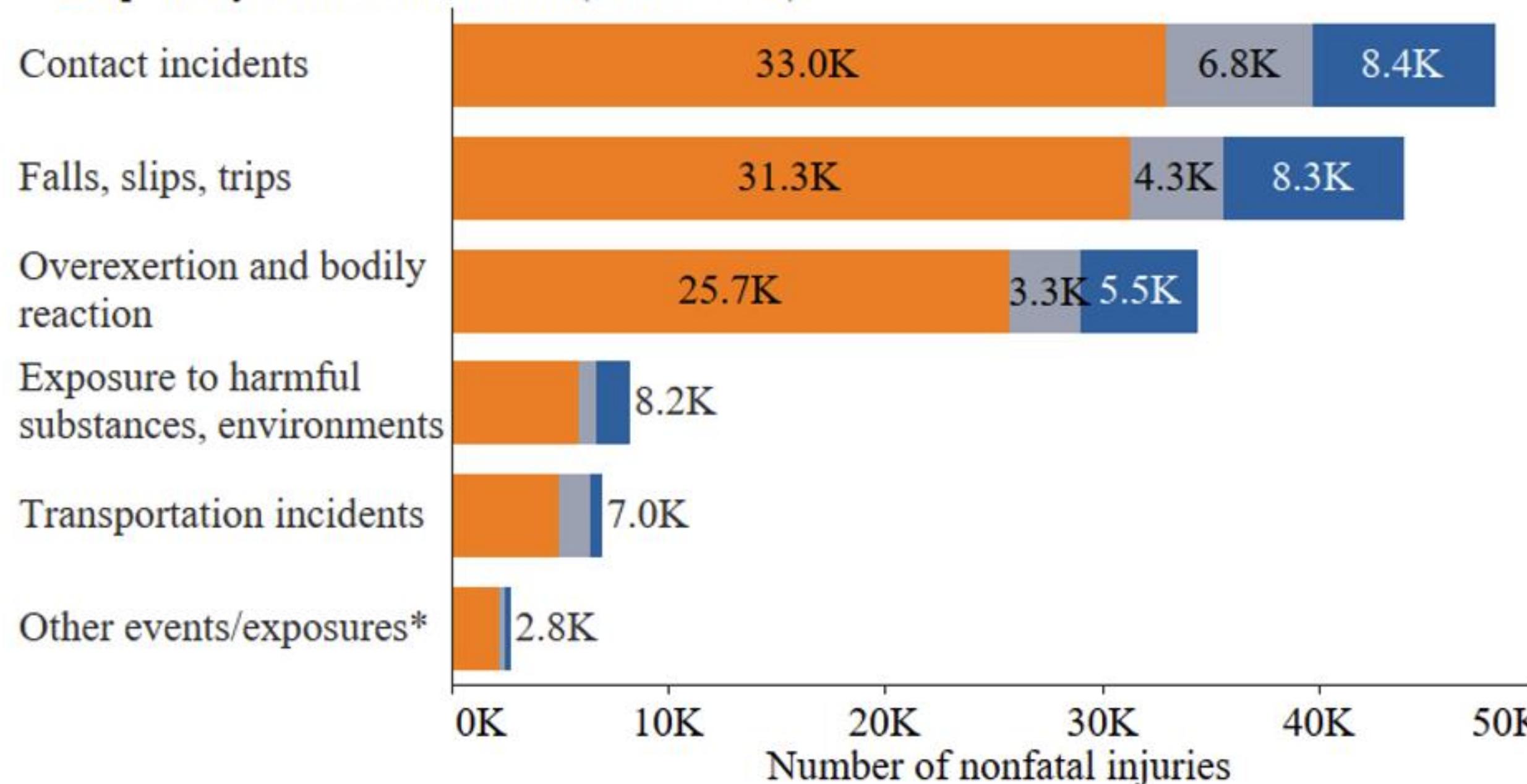
9 Personal Protective and
Lifesaving Equipment:
Eye and Face Protection
1926.102
1,929 violations



10 Machine
Guarding
1910.212
1,676 violations

8. Nonfatal injuries, by major subsector and event/exposure (2021-2022)

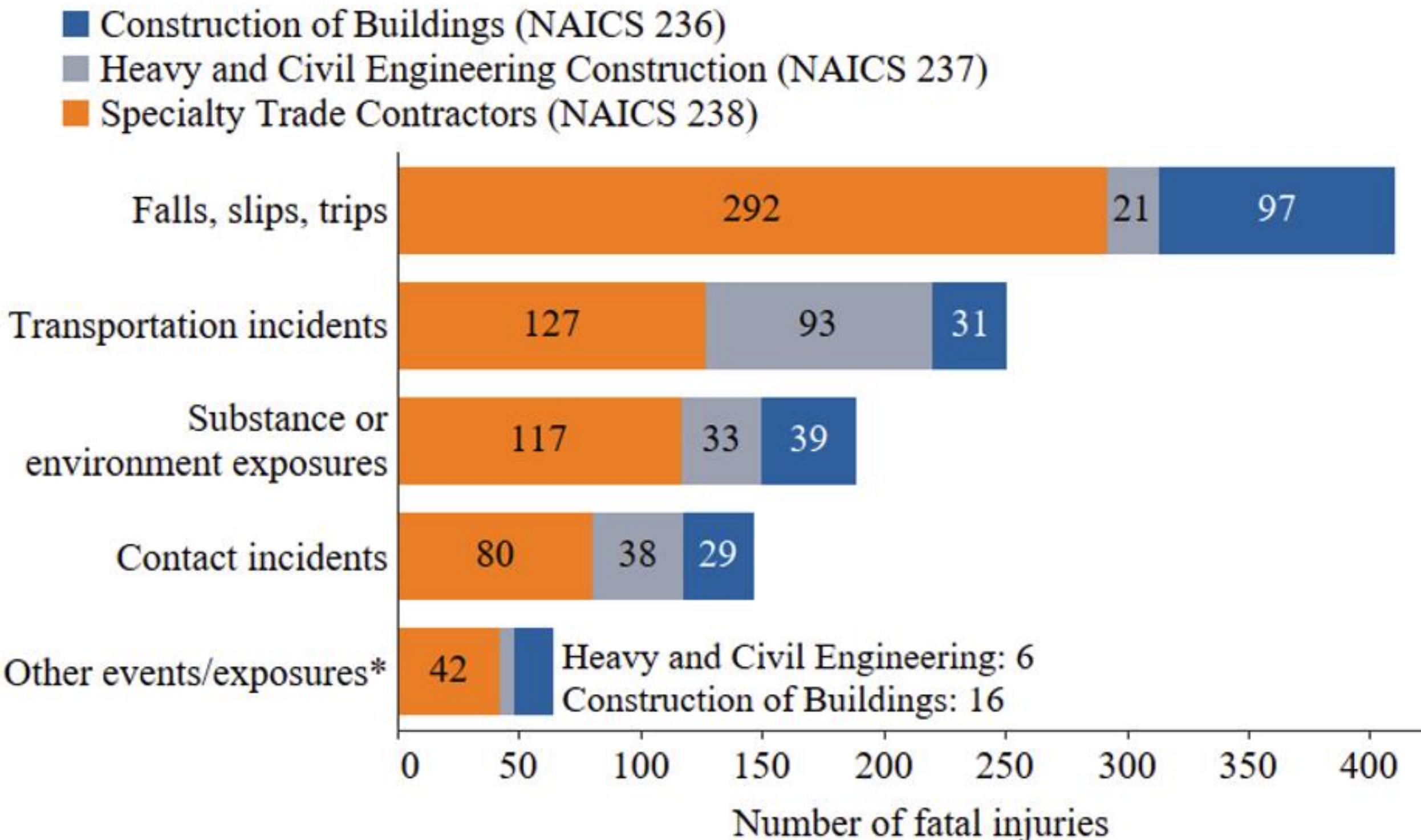
- Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction (NAICS 237)
- Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012-2022 Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
Calculations by CPWR's Data Center.

*Includes violent acts (n=1.6K), explosions and fires (n=360), and other events/exposures (n=870).

3. Fatal injuries, by major subsector and event/exposure (2023)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
Calculations by CPWR's Data Center.

*Includes violent acts (n=41), explosions and fires (n=15), and other events/exposures (n=8).

Increased OSHA Penalties for 2025

Increased penalties will apply to all OSHA citations beginning **January 16**

Category of Violation	2024 Penalties	2025 Penalties
Serious	Minimum: \$1,190 Maximum: \$16,131	Minimum: \$1,221 Maximum: \$16,550
Other Than Serious	Minimum: \$0 Maximum: \$16,131	Minimum: \$0 Maximum: \$16,550
Willful	Minimum: \$11,524 Maximum: \$161,323	Minimum: \$11,823 Maximum: \$165,514
Repeated	Minimum: \$11,524 Maximum: \$161,323	Minimum: \$11,823* Maximum: \$165,514
Posting Requirement	Minimum: \$0 Maximum: \$16,131	Minimum: \$0 Maximum: \$16,550
Failure to Abate	Minimum: N/A Maximum: \$16,131 per day unabated beyond abatement day (generally limited to 30 days maximum)	Minimum: N/A Maximum: \$16,550 per day unabated beyond abatement day (generally limited to 30 days maximum)

A wide-angle photograph of a large-scale construction project. In the foreground, a multi-story building is under construction with its steel frame exposed. To the left, another building with a prominent glass facade and a red steel frame is visible. A tall red construction crane stands in the background. The site is set against a backdrop of a dense forest and a clear sky.

New and Potential New Standards

New and Potential New OSHA Standards

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.95(c) PPE Standard Revision

- New standard went into effect January 13, 2025
- Explicitly requires all PPE fit properly
- Employers must document worker PPE sizes

OSHA Heat Injury and Illness Prevention

- First introduced in Spring 2021
- Public hearing for comments held June 16 through July 2, 2025
- Post hearing comment period closed September 30, 2025

Update to the Hazard Communication Standard

- Updated standard took effect on July 19, 2024
- Stricter requirements for SDSs, chemical labeling, and employee training
- Increases worker protections to prevent chemical-related incidents

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.95(c) PPE Standard Revision

Final Rule states :

“PPE must fit properly to provide appropriate protection to employees from workplace hazards. Improperly fitting PPE may fail to provide any protection, reduce the gear’s effectiveness, present additional hazards, or discourage employees from using such equipment in the workplace”



Rule aligns construction standards that are already in the general and maritime standards

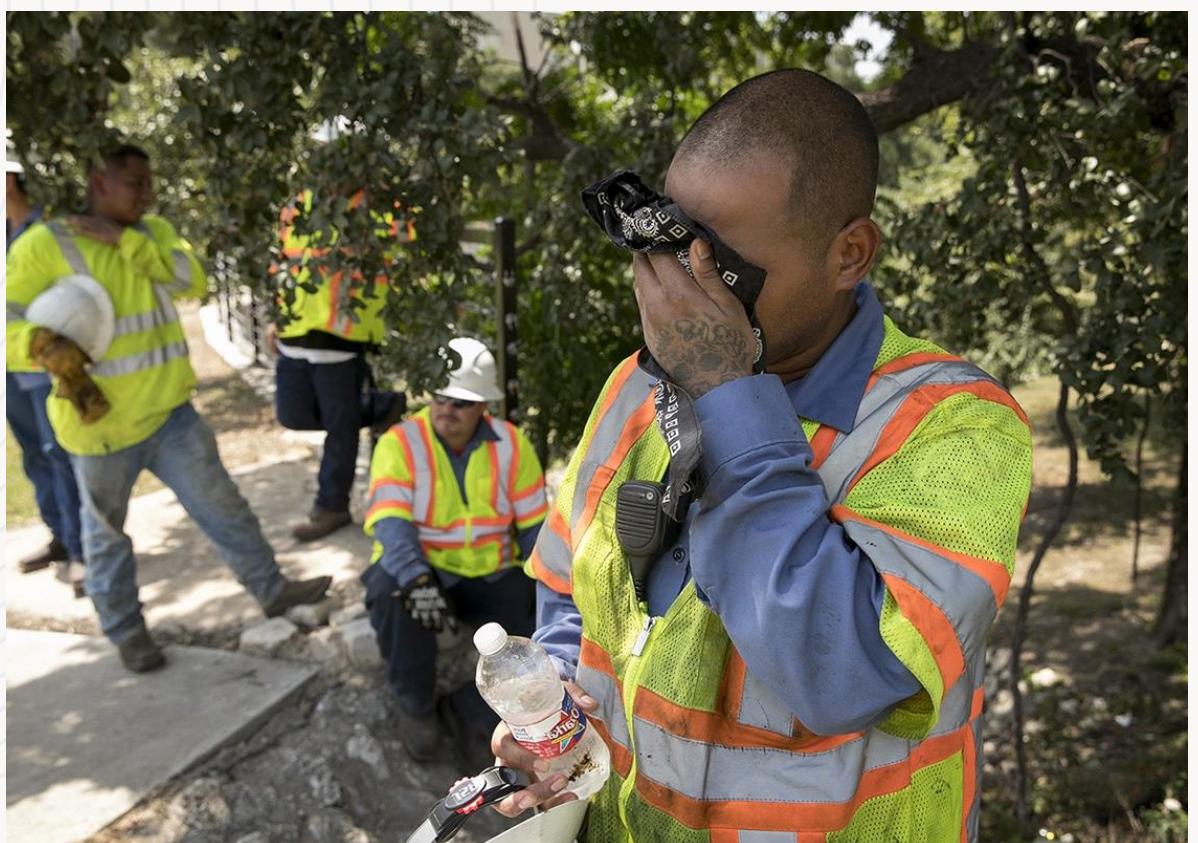
Should not be a significant cost – average of \$52 per employee

Even if employees provide their own PPE, OSHA requires the employer to ensure the gear’s adequacy through proper maintenance and sanitation

OSHA Proposed Heat Illness and Injury Standard

Proposed Rule:

The proposed rule is meant for employers to monitor excessive heat in the workplace and develop and implement plans to address it. The ultimate goal is to prevent and reduce the number of occupational injuries, illnesses, and fatalities caused by exposure to hazardous heat.



Introduced in April 2021 when OSHA engaged in enforcement activity through the National Emphasis Program
– Outdoor and Indoor Heat-Related Hazards

Provisions include additional employee breaks, an observation/buddy system to monitor workers for signs of heat illness, and training.

The proposed standard would apply to all employers conducting indoor and outdoor work in all general industry, construction, maritime, and agriculture sectors where OSHA has jurisdiction.

Heat Injuries and Illnesses Among Construction Workers

CPWR – Data Bulletin August 2025

Increased Heat-Related Fatal Injuries



In 2023, the construction industry accounted for over one-third of heat-related fatal injuries in the U.S.

Increased Risk



Hotter temperatures increase the risk of injuries from safety hazards such as working at heights, and can trigger existing health conditions like asthma, diabetes, or cardiovascular disease.

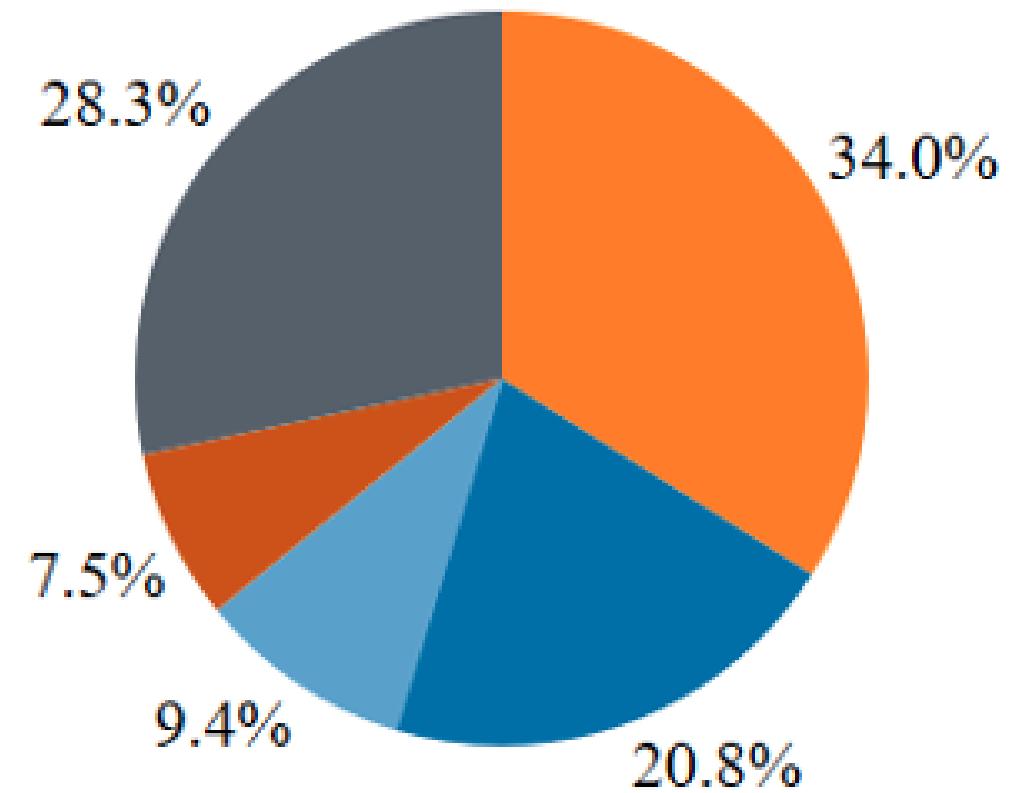
Non-Fatal Heat Injuries



Non-fatal heat injuries include heat exhaustion, heat stroke, dehydration, and more.

2. Share of fatal heat injuries*, by industry (2023)

- Construction
- Agriculture, Fishing, Forestry, and Hunting
- Transportation and Warehousing
- Utilities
- Suppressed/Missing



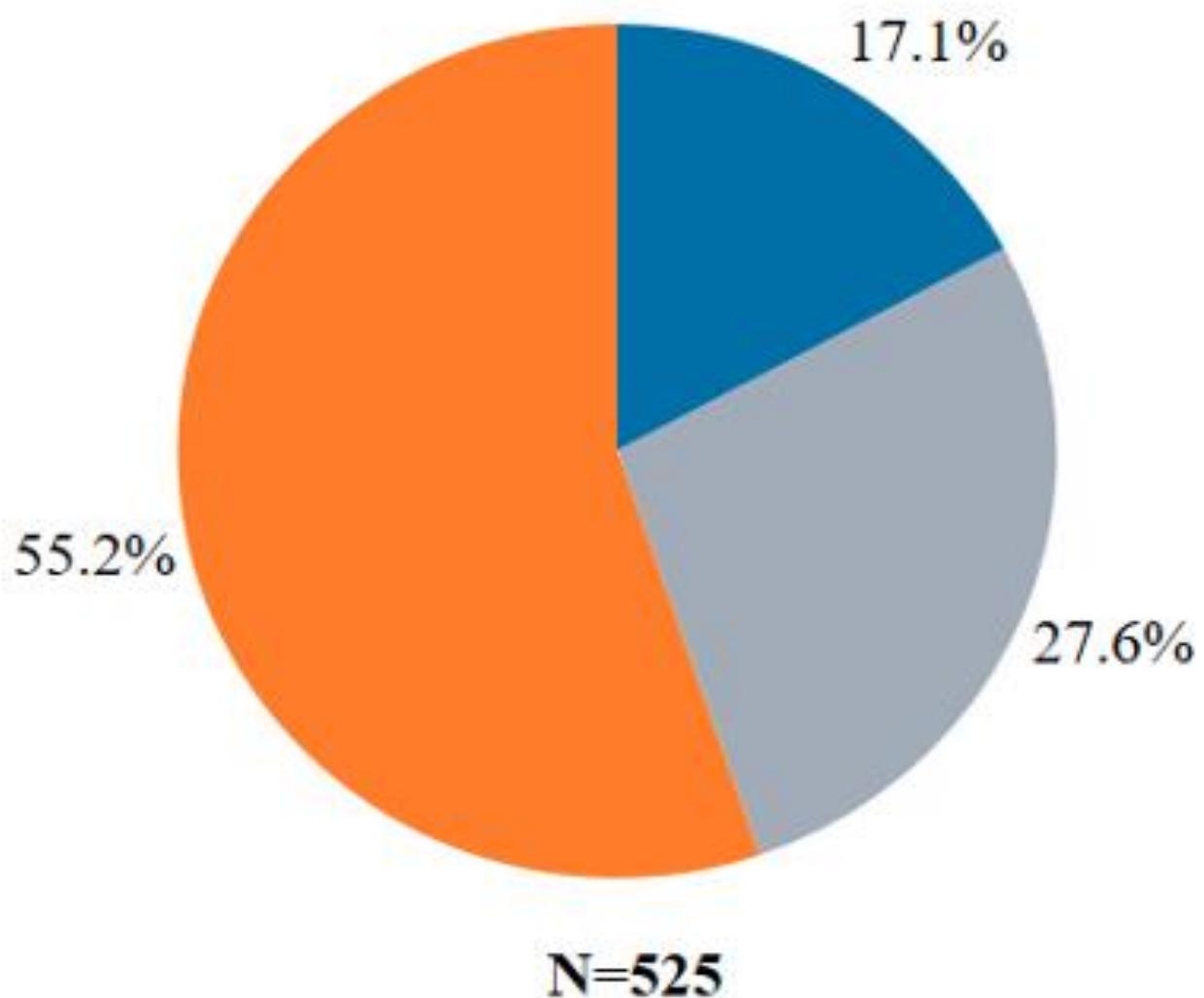
N=53

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2023 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.
Calculations by CPWR's Data Center.

*Chart uses primary source to estimate heat injuries by industry due to data availability issues.

11. Heat-related severe injuries in construction, by major subsector (2015-2023)

- Construction of Buildings (NAICS 236)
- Heavy and Civil Engineering (NAICS 237)
- Specialty Trade Contractors (NAICS 238)



Source: Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 2015-2023 Severe Injury Reports.
Calculations by CPWR's Data Center.

Updated Hazard Communication Standard

Took effect July 19, 2024

- Stricter requirements for safety data sheets (SDS), chemical labeling, and employee training
- Emphasis to remain on annual HazCom training to keep employees informed on the dangers of chemicals in the workplace
- Employers must ensure all containers are labeled accurately and maintain accurate chemical inventories
- Ruling corrected errors in previous version of the standard



Mental Health



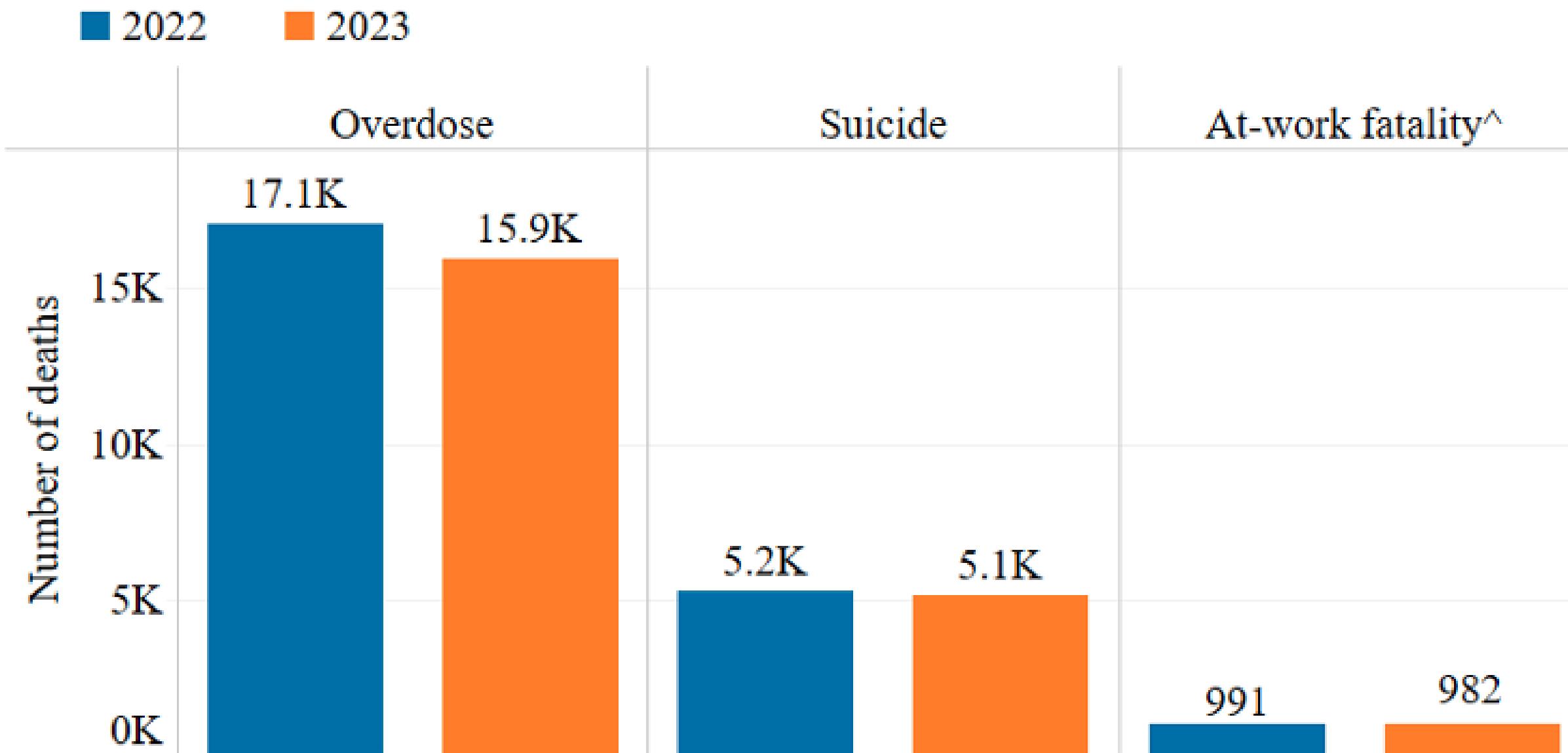
Mental Health and Safety

Check in on your number one resource, your people.



- OSHA has introduced guidelines and training tools to help employers support their workforce's mental well-being
- Employee Assistance Program's (EAPs)
- Train supervisors on how to have difficult conversations
- Mental Health First Aid at Work training

11. Fatalities by cause among construction workers aged 16 to 64 years old (2022-2023)*



Source: National Center for Health Statistics, 2022-2023 Mortality Multiple Cause File and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2011-2023 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. Calculations by CPWR's Data Center.

*See injury type definitions as ICD-10 codes overlap for commonly used definitions. For example, suicides resulting from an overdose are included in both categories.

[^] At-work fatalities reduced to 16 to 64 years old to match mortality data.



New Safety Technology and Training Methods

Latest Safety Technology

New technology and training methods

IoT Wearables

Revolutionizing how safety is managed and monitored.



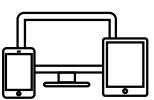
Artificial Intelligence (AI)

AI can serve as an intelligent, ever-present monitoring system for the entire job site.



Exoskeletons

Wearable machines to assist with lifting, posture correction, and other abilities to mitigate injuries.



Safety Training Methods

New methods to keep workers learning and engaged.



IoT Wearable Technology

Revolutionizing How Safety is Managed and Monitored



- Wearable technology refers to electronic devices that workers wear that collect and transmit data related to their health, movements, and environment.
- Wearables can detect vital signs, air quality, noise levels, repetitive motion sensors, and more.
- Wearables can collect data in real-time to identify patterns and trends, allowing for a data-driven approach to target safety measures.

Artificial Intelligence in Safety

Embrace Safety Technology



- Equipment Safety & Collision Avoidance Systems using AI-Powered Cameras
- Technology that connects to onsite cameras that detect PPE compliance
- Predictive Analytics
- Utilize ChatGPT and other AI sites to generate JHAs, Toolbox Talks, and more

Exoskeleton Use in Construction

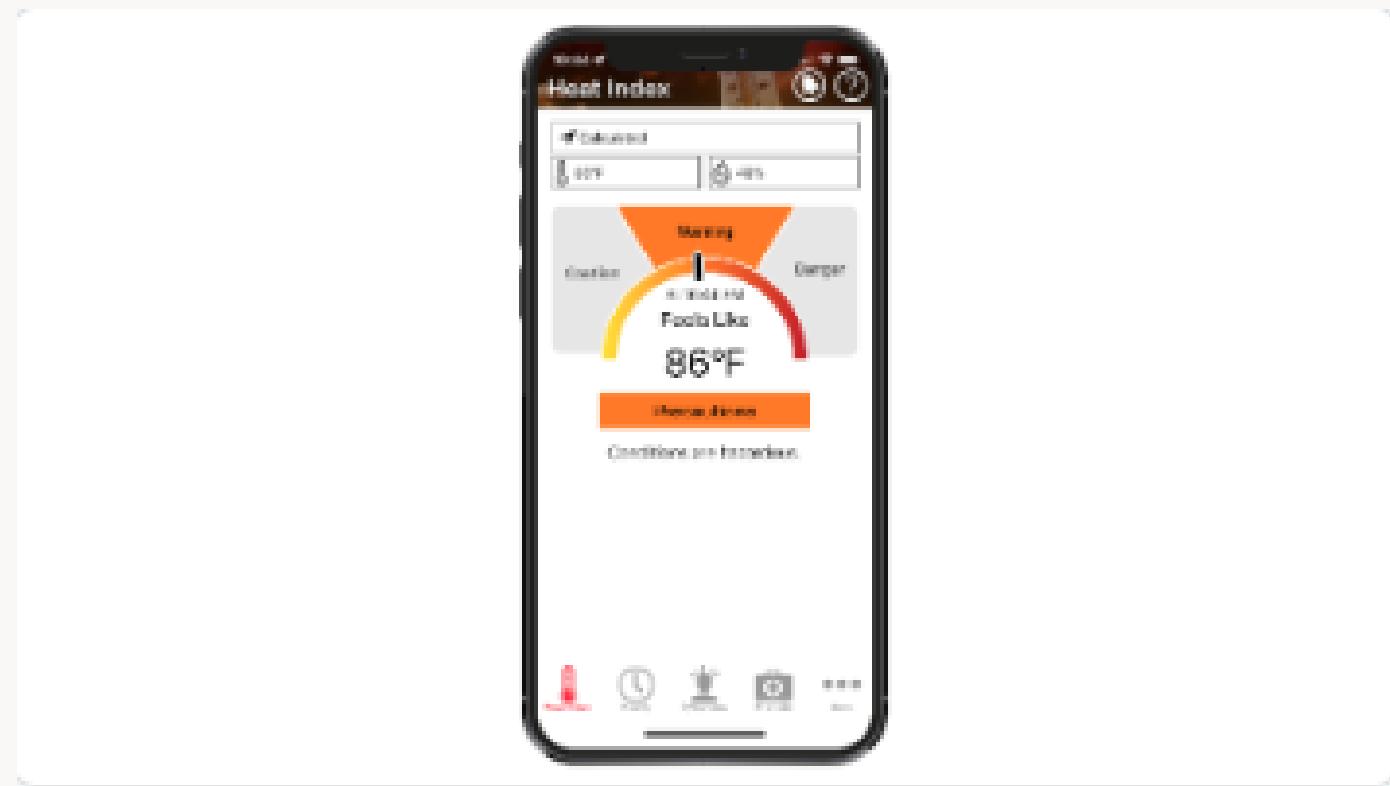
Preventing musculoskeletal injuries at work

- Exoskeleton's aim to reduce accumulated strain from prolonged, repetitive tasks.
- Mechanical exoskeleton's help redistribute weight, while electrical exoskeletons can enhance strength.
- Many different types to help support various tasks performed daily.



OSHA-NIOSH Heat Safety Tool

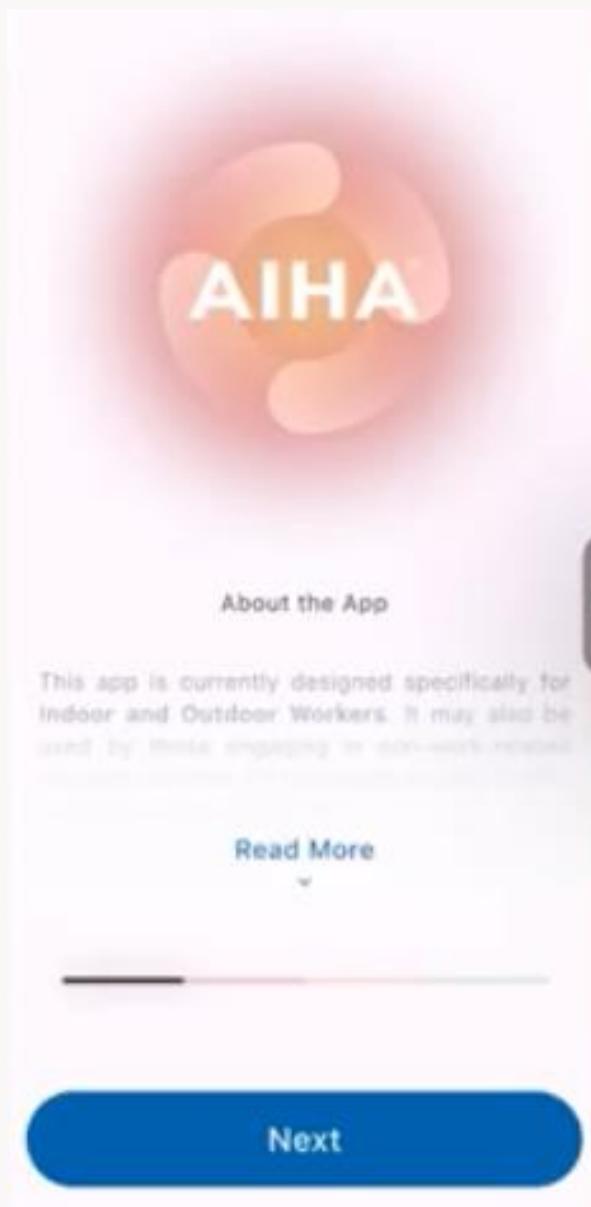
Tool for Outdoor Workers



- Provides a visual indicator of the current heat index and associated risk levels specific to your location
- Has interactive, hourly forecast of heat index values, risk levels, and recommendations for planning outdoor work activities
- Provides signs and symptoms and first aid for heat-related illnesses

AIHA Heat Stress App

Tool for Indoor and Outdoor Workers



- Developed in partnership through the AIHA and East Carolina University
- Key differentiator is its focus on an adjusted Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WGBT) calculation to inform risk and provided necessary action steps.
- Ability to manually input temperature and humidity for indoor work environments
- Enhanced Heat Stress calculation

Safety Training Methods

Microburst Training

- Short 4–5-minute training videos
- Can easily retain in long-term memory (LTM)
- Ideal for a focused audience
- Lessen the workload of training classes



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Virtual Reality (VR) and Simulated Training

VR training in construction improves safety by simulating hazardous situations risk-free, increasing worker confidence and assist in addressing the growing demand for a skilled construction workforce.



Simulated training allows aspiring operators to practice operating equipment in a virtual environment that closely mirrors real-world conditions.

Hazard recognition training – enables construction workers to practice and respond to various scenarios in a controlled environment.

Makes training fun and collaborative

Questions?

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