

Concrete Curing Compound Application JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A two-person crew will apply the specified curing compound to a recently finished outdoor slab on grade with a low-pressure sprayer after the finishing crew releases access. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- Product, sprayer, application method and timing come from the project specification and actual product instructions.
- The crew can isolate the treated slab and protect adjoining occupied areas and drainage.
- This example excludes heated enclosures, blankets, elevated slabs and concrete placement.

Questions before work

- Which product hazards and application restrictions are stated on the label and SDS?
- Who releases slab access and protects workers from the treated surface?
- Where will overspray, equipment rinsate and leftover compound go?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the slab and select the product

Hazard: Premature access can damage the slab or cause a fall; an unsuitable compound can introduce chemical hazards.

Control: Foreperson confirms finishing handover and the specified compound. Review label, SDS and application instructions with the crew before opening containers.

Verification: Compare product identification and slab access with the specification and handover.

Reasoning: Product selection changes both the hazard and the work method.

2 Separate the application area

Hazard: Overspray or a slick treated surface can expose pedestrians, vehicles or neighboring trades.

Control: Establish a boundary and controlled route before spraying. Protect drains and nearby surfaces; coordinate occupancy, wind and air intake conditions.

Verification: Crew walks the boundary and confirms affected people know the access restriction.

Reasoning: An outdoor location does not remove drift exposure.

3 Inspect and fill the sprayer

Hazard: Leaks, incompatible seals, splashes or pressurized connections can injure the operator.

Control: Use a sprayer compatible with the compound and follow its filling and pressure limits. Wear protection selected from the actual assessment and SDS. Depressurize before opening or changing fittings.

Verification: Operator checks equipment condition and the specified pressure-release method before filling.

Reasoning: A water sprayer may not be suitable for a chemical compound.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Apply from the agreed route

Hazard: Drift, skin contact and slippery footing can injure the crew.

Control: Use the specified nozzle and method without walking into the wet treatment. Maintain the access boundary and stop when wind or drift defeats control. Use assessed ventilation and ignition controls for the product.

Verification: Operator watches drift and footing; helper maintains separation from the safe side.

Reasoning: The operator's route matters as much as the spray pattern.

5 Stop and manage product residue

Hazard: Residual pressure or incompatible cleaning chemicals can cause splash or an uncontrolled release.

Control: Release pressure as instructed, secure remaining compound and use only the compatible cleaning method. Contain residue and rinsate for the site disposal arrangement.

Verification: Operator confirms zero unsafe pressure before opening and identifies each waste container.

Reasoning: Shutdown must address both pressure and chemical residue.

6 Maintain the access restriction and hand over

Hazard: Another crew can slip or contact compound before the specified return-to-service conditions are met.

Control: Leave the treated area identified and controlled. Give the receiving supervisor the actual product restrictions and required release criteria; remove the boundary only after authorized handover.

Verification: Foreperson records the product, treated area and access decision with the receiving crew.

Reasoning: Application completion is not the same as unrestricted access.

Pause and reassess

- Product changes or instructions conflict with the planned method.
- Wind, occupancy, drift or ignition conditions change.
- Leaks, unsafe footing or missing waste containment appear.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Be careful around the equipment.

More useful: Use a sprayer compatible with the compound and follow its filling and pressure limits. Wear protection selected from the actual assessment and SDS. Depressurize before opening or changing fittings.

Needs improvement: Check the area before starting.

More useful: Foreperson confirms finishing handover and the specified compound. Review label, SDS and application instructions with the crew before opening containers.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does a water-based label eliminate chemical review?

No. Review the actual product hazards and exposure controls. A formulation description alone does not select gloves, eye protection, ventilation or disposal methods.

What must be recorded before this example is used on a job?

Replace the scenario with the actual work, identify additional hazards with the crew, and record the applicable instructions, responsible people, inspection findings, unresolved actions and required authorization. A planned verification is not an inspection result.

Training needs

- Actual product hazards, spray equipment and pressure release.
- Exposure first aid, spill limits and treated-area handover.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

OSHA 1910.1200 Hazard communication

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200>

OSHA 1926.59 Hazard communication in construction

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.59>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

OSHA 1926.21 Safety training and education

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.21>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This instructional example supplies no actual inspection results, signatures or work approval.