

Controlled Foundation Wall Concrete Placement JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A concrete crew will pump-place one vertical building foundation wall in erected gang forms from protected platform positions. The actual design and placement plan govern fresh-concrete pressure, progression and consolidation. Work begins at the pre-placement release and ends with curing handover and retained form-removal restrictions. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Forms, ties, supports, platform access and reinforcement receive their actual required pre-placement review. The current form design and concrete information establish the permitted placement rate, progression and consolidation method without a universal pour-rate rule.
- Pump setup, line condition and hose operating limits are independently ready before placement. The crew assigns one effective pump-stop communication route and observers who can monitor forms from protected positions outside potential failure areas.
- This is partial coverage of foundation activity 238110-07 and placement activity 238110-09, limited to a vertical building wall. Excavation access, new form erection, slab pours, concrete buckets, stripping and reshoring are excluded.

Questions before work

- What actual form design and mix conditions establish this wall's permissible placement progression and fresh-concrete pressure?
- Who observes the forms safely and can communicate an immediate pump stop if movement or leakage changes?
- Which positions protect hose and consolidation workers, and how will the curing and form-removal restrictions be handed over?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the identified wall for placement

Hazard: An unreleased form or changed concrete mix can impose pressure beyond the designed ties and supports.

Control: Placement lead checks the actual wall, current form drawings, documented pre-placement findings and the mix-based placement method. Resolve missing reviews or changes to wall geometry, form components, concrete behavior or consolidation with the responsible planner before authorizing delivery into the forms.

Verification: Lead matches the wall identity and concrete information to the actual placement-release records.

Reasoning: Vertical fresh concrete creates a pressure problem that slab placement checks do not resolve.

2 Establish protected work and observation positions

Hazard: Workers on improvised access or in a form failure area can fall or be struck during a sudden release.

Control: Crew uses the released platform and access arrangement with required fall protection, safe hose positions and protected observation points. Close affected areas beside and below the pour. Brief the stop signal, responsible communicator and safe withdrawal route; keep unrelated workers outside the boundary.

Verification: Placement lead walks the access and boundaries with the hose crew and assigned observers.

Reasoning: Observation helps only when workers can see the forms without standing where failure would reach them.

3 Admit concrete through the ready pumping system

Hazard: Unexpected hose movement or unsuitable arriving concrete can expose the crew and disrupt the planned wall progression.

Control: Pump crew confirms its separately completed setup and readiness before flow. Placement lead checks the delivered concrete against the accepted wall plan and agrees the start command with the pump operator. Follow the actual hose-handling and startup procedure; hold changed or questionable deliveries for disposition.

Verification: Assigned communicator verifies operator contact and the lead confirms acceptance of the delivery before placement.

Reasoning: A ready form and a ready pump must meet at one controlled start decision.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Place and consolidate within the wall plan

Hazard: Uncontrolled rise, concentrated placement or excessive vibration can increase pressure and cause form movement or blowout.

Control: Crew follows the specified progression, placement-rate limit and consolidation method. The designated lead tracks actual progress and directs flow accordingly; observers watch the identified form and tie areas from protected locations. Stop pumping for unexpected movement, distortion or changing leakage, and withdraw to the planned safe positions.

Verification: Lead checks actual progression against the plan and receives the observers' reports during placement.

Reasoning: The planned rate must remain effective as delivery and concrete conditions change.

5 Manage interruptions and complete the wall

Hazard: An assumed restart or an improvised finish can overload forms or leave an unaccepted construction joint.

Control: For interruptions, preserve the boundary and obtain the responsible placement planner's direction on restart or joint treatment when required. Complete the specified wall top and embedded-item checks from protected access. Do not reach across an uncontrolled hose or alter ties and supports to solve a finishing problem.

Verification: Lead records interruption decisions, completed limits and unresolved defects for the wall.

Reasoning: A pump restart restores flow; it does not resolve the structural consequences of an interrupted placement.

6 Protect the wall and hand over restrictions

Hazard: Early disturbance, neglected curing or premature stripping can damage the wall or remove necessary support.

Control: Begin the specified curing and protection method and leave the form support arrangement undisturbed. Record actual placement observations and any concerns for the responsible reviewer. Communicate access, load and form-removal restrictions to the next lead; clean equipment under its separate safe shutdown and washout method.

Verification: Placement lead confirms the curing owner and receiving lead understand the recorded restrictions and open actions.

Reasoning: Placement completion is separate from concrete-strength acceptance and authorization to remove forms.

Pause and reassess

- The delivered mix, wall configuration or form arrangement no longer matches the released pressure and placement basis.
- Forms move or distort, leakage changes unexpectedly, a support is disturbed, or observers lose a protected view.
- Access, hose control, pump communication or conditions needed for the specified progression cannot be maintained.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Keep pumping while the crew watches for a problem.

More useful: Placement lead controls the design-specific progression; protected observers report changes through an agreed immediate stop route.

Needs improvement: Use yesterday's wall pour rate.

More useful: Match this wall's form design, concrete information and consolidation method to the actual permitted progression before flow begins.

Decisions that change the analysis

Is this another slab-pouring example?

No. The slab example distributes concrete across a prepared horizontal area. A vertical wall requires active control of fresh-concrete pressure and its effect on form ties and supports. The current form and placement design determines the permissible rate and progression; this example provides no standard numeric rate.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the wall identification, form drawing and placement-plan revisions, actual pre-placement findings, concrete delivery information, pressure and progression basis, assigned observer and stop-communication roles, actual progression and interruptions, concerns and dispositions. Record the curing handover and remaining load or form-removal restrictions; do not mark a strength release from this teaching example.

Training needs

- Wall-placement instruction on design-specific pressure/progression limits, distress warning signs, protected observation and immediate pump-stop communication.
- Hose and consolidation equipment instruction, protected access and wet-cement protection; recognize when a mix change or interruption requires planner direction.

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 1926.703 Cast-in-place concrete formwork

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.703>

Doka Tools: planning permissible placing rate and fresh-concrete pressure

<https://www.doka.com/me/home/apps/Doka-Tools-App>

OSHA 1926.701 General concrete construction requirements

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.701>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.