

Engineered Slab Reshore Removal JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained support crew will remove identified non-tiered reshores beneath selected slabs in a multilevel concrete building under an engineer-issued release and removal sequence. Original forms have been separately removed. Actual concrete strength, loads in place and the remaining support arrangement govern each hold point; the crew does not choose a floor order or remove unmarked supports. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The current multilevel load-transfer and removal design identifies slabs, reshores, retained supports, actual strength evidence and permitted loads. The employer obtains the required removal determination; age, a prior pour release or form stripping is not a reshore-removal basis.
- Protected access, actual support-equipment instructions, handling routes, monitoring and named stage-release roles are established. Changed loading or unexpected response remains held for responsible engineering disposition; no generic floor order, elapsed time or jack adjustment is supplied.
- Formwork stripping 238110-02 and elevated formwork 238110-03 connections are partial: engineered removal of identified remaining reshores only. Wall panels, original soffit forms, shore erection, tiered single-post shores, floor lifting and emergency stabilization are excluded.

Questions before work

- Which actual strength and multilevel loading evidence releases each identified reshore-removal stage?
- Who controls construction loads and verifies retained supports while the released stage is removed?
- What stops the work for unexpected support or slab response, and who owns the remaining restrictions?

Task Hazard Control

1 Establish the multilevel removal release

Hazard: A slab may be unable to carry its own weight and current loads when a remaining support is removed, even after original forms are stripped.

Control: Support lead obtains the current engineered removal map, actual strength and loading basis and employer's required determination. Match identified slabs, reshores and retained supports to the release, including affected levels above and below. Resolve revisions or incomplete evidence before touching a support; do not infer readiness from age or an earlier formwork handover.

Verification: Lead verifies identified stages and actual strength and loading release evidence.

Reasoning: Removing reshores changes the remaining structural load path.

2 Control loads access and affected areas

Hazard: An unplanned pallet, delivery or worker in the removal area can change slab demand or expose people to falling components.

Control: Coordinate the actual loading hold with all affected floor leads and maintain the permitted load arrangement. Establish protected working access, component routes, required exclusions and observation positions under the removal method. Keep emergency access available and separate neighboring work that could disturb retained supports or the prescribed monitoring; verify changes before proceeding.

Verification: Lead checks affected-level load controls, access and monitoring responsibilities.

Reasoning: A release applies to the actual controlled load condition, not every later site arrangement.

3 Match removable and retained supports in the field

Hazard: A mistaken prop, damaged component or improvised tool can remove necessary support or expose the crew to an uncontrolled release.

Control: Crew traces the actual reshore map at the released stage and identifies each removable component and those that must remain. Check relevant equipment condition and obtain the selected system's permitted unloading and handling method. Hold a discrepancy or damaged support for responsible assessment; marking alone does not authorize removal and no one pulls a loaded prop sideways to free it.

Verification: Assigned supervisor matches field support identities to the released stage map.

Reasoning: Positive identification prevents a planned removal from reaching an unreleased load path.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Unload and remove only the released stage

Hazard: Unexpected load, uncontrolled component movement or a change in slab response can trap workers and undermine the intended support transfer.

Control: Under the named stage release, trained crew follows the actual engineering sequence and selected equipment's unloading method from protected positions. Control each freed component through its planned handling arrangement and keep retained supports undisturbed. Assigned observers monitor the prescribed indicators; stop for binding, unexpected movement or lost communication rather than forcing release or improvising a jack adjustment.

Verification: Supervisor confirms prescribed removal and observation findings at each hold point.

Reasoning: A planned transfer remains accountable while individual supports are disengaged.

5 Verify the retained arrangement before progressing

Hazard: Continuing removal after an incomplete stage or unnoticed loading change can compound an unresolved support condition across floors.

Control: Responsible personnel compare actual stage findings, retained supports and current loads with the engineered sequence before releasing the next identified stage. Keep discrepancies held and obtain the required engineering disposition. Maintain the agreed observation and access boundaries; absence of visible cracking is not a substitute for the required release evidence or authority.

Verification: Named stage authority records actual disposition before further supports are disturbed.

Reasoning: Every stage needs its own accepted remaining load path.

6 Store components and transfer structural restrictions

Hazard: Poorly stored props can fall or roll, and an unclear handover can allow later loads or removal of supports that were deliberately retained.

Control: Move removed components through the approved routes to stable storage, inspect and segregate damaged equipment and restore access only within the released condition. Record removed and retained support identities, actual stage decisions and unresolved issues. Transfer continuing loading, support and monitoring restrictions to affected floor leads; further load changes or support removal need their separate actual release.

Verification: Receiving leads confirm retained supports and continuing floor restrictions.

Reasoning: Completion of a removal stage does not release unrelated supports or construction loads.

Pause and reassess

- The current reshore map, actual strength or loading evidence or employer's stage release is missing or superseded.
- A support identity, retained arrangement, load condition or structural response differs from the engineering method.
- Protected access, supported handling, monitoring or communication cannot be maintained.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: The forms came off last week; remove the props.

More useful: Match the remaining reshores to actual slab-strength, multilevel-load and stage-removal release evidence.

Needs improvement: No cracks appeared, so keep going.

More useful: Named personnel verify the required stage findings and retained support condition before releasing further removal.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can the crew remove an obstructing reshore to clear a material route?

No removal is authorized by convenience. Maintain the identified retained support and revise the material route or obtain the responsible engineering disposition and actual removal release. Its load may affect several floors. This example supplies no generic substitute support, jacking action or floor sequence and does not authorize emergency stabilization.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record slab and reshore identities, current removal design, actual strength and loading basis, employer and stage-release roles, field support matches, observations and completed-stage decisions. Identify retained supports, changed conditions and dispositions, stored damaged equipment, affected receiving leads and continuing load or removal restrictions; do not invent a successful structural review.

Training needs

- Instruction on the actual reshore map, engineering sequence and stage hold points, including differentiating removable supports from those that must remain.
- Selected equipment instruction on permitted unloading and supported handling, with protected access, monitoring communication and escalation of abnormal structural response.

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

ACI PRC-347.2-17(25) Guide for Shoring/Reshoring of Concrete Multistory Buildings: current overview
https://www.concrete.org/store/productdetail.aspx?ItemID=347217&Language=English&Units=US_AND_METRIC

Doka Dokaflex S US user information: shoring and reshoring planning, July 2024
https://direct.doka.com/_ext/downloads/downloadcenter/999797014_2024_07_online.pdf

References reviewed October 12, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.