

Flying Slab Form Relocation JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained formwork and lifting team will relocate one designed reusable flying slab table from its casting level to a prepared receiving bay on the next building level. The actual system procedure governs support transfer, roll-out, crane pickup and landing. The example ends with the table supported and handed over for the next setup. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The employer establishes the concrete-strength basis for form removal and any required reshoring before the table is disengaged; moving the table does not release reshores.
- Current form-system and lift documents identify the unit, attached components, relocation supports, lifting arrangement, permitted conditions and receiving support layout.
- This is partial coverage of flying forms, limited to reusable floor-form relocation. New shoring assembly, gang wall panels, concrete placement, tiered shore design and removing reshoring require separate analyses.

Questions before work

- Which actual strength and support records permit this table to leave the casting level?
- How does the system remain stable through each transfer from casting supports to relocation supports and crane support?
- Who confirms protected receiver access and the receiving bay before the form approaches the edge?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the identified table for relocation

Hazard: Early support removal can overload the partly cured slab or leave the table without a stable load path.

Control: Formwork lead identifies the table and obtains the actual strength-based removal determination, current relocation method and reshoring requirements. Resolve changes to unit size, attachments or support conditions with the responsible designer before disengagement.

Verification: Lead checks the table identity and support-release records against the planned move.

Reasoning: An available crane does not establish that the slab or table is ready.

2 Prepare both levels and the lift

Hazard: An obstructed route, unready receiving bay or unknown load can expose workers to a falling form.

Control: Lifting team verifies unit weight, designated pick arrangement and crane capacity for the actual path. Prepare receiving supports, clear loose items and close the affected areas below; establish protected departure and receiver positions with the agreed signals.

Verification: Lift lead checks the path and receiving supports with the formwork lead.

Reasoning: The departure, suspended travel and landing conditions must all be ready together.

3 Transfer to relocation supports

Hazard: Lowering or releasing supports in an assumed order can tip the table or trap hands.

Control: Trained crew follows the actual system procedure to transfer the table from casting supports to its designed relocation supports. Maintain the prescribed restraint and keep workers out of pinch and crush points; stop if a support binds, moves or loses contact.

Verification: Formwork lead verifies stable support and required restraint at the transfer hold point.

Reasoning: A generic jack or roller sequence cannot describe every flying form.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Complete rollout and crane pickup

Hazard: The table can run beyond support, swing unexpectedly or expose a worker at the departure edge.

Control: Use the released roll-out and pickup sequence, designated attachment points and controlled worker positions. Retain each support or restraint until the procedure permits its release and the next support condition is verified. Keep workers off the moving form and outside its fall zone.

Verification: Assigned signaler and formwork lead confirm the pickup hold point before free lifting.

Reasoning: The transition to crane support is a planned load transfer, not a push-and-catch operation.

5 Land and secure the table

Hazard: An uneven landing or early rigging release can overturn the form and crush a receiver.

Control: Operator and signaler guide the unit to the prepared bay with receivers in protected positions. Land it on the specified supports and complete the required restraint and connection checks before the authorized rigging release; do not improvise packing to fit the bay.

Verification: Formwork lead confirms bearing and restraint before the lifting team disconnects.

Reasoning: A form touching the floor may still lack its designed stable support.

6 Inspect and hand over the relocated unit

Hazard: Relocation damage or an assumed pour release can carry a defect into the next slab.

Control: Record actual component and support findings after the move and protect the unit against interference. Hand over remaining setup, access and pre-pour review actions to the next formwork lead; preserve the casting level's reshoring restrictions.

Verification: Lead records defects and open actions and confirms both-level handover responsibilities.

Reasoning: Relocation handover is separate from pre-pour acceptance and reshoring removal.

Pause and reassess

- The strength or reshoring basis is missing, changed or inconsistent with the intended move.
- A table support, restraint or attachment behaves differently from the released system procedure.
- The lift path, edge protection, signals, weather conditions or receiving supports no longer meet the plan.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Push the table out and let the crane take it.

More useful: Formwork and lift leads release the staged support transfers, prescribed restraints and pickup hold point before roll-out starts.

Needs improvement: It landed, so disconnect.

More useful: Formwork lead verifies the actual bearing and required restraint at the receiving bay before authorizing rigging release.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does the elevated slab formwork erection example cover flying-table reuse?

No. That example builds a shore, bearer and deck system. Relocation transfers an already assembled floor unit through changing support conditions and requires its own system method, lift plan and strength-based casting-level release.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the table identity and weight basis, drawing and manual revisions, strength/removal determination, reshoring restrictions, lift and receiving arrangements, assigned hold-point roles, actual findings and unresolved actions. Keep these records separate from the next pour release.

Training needs

- Form-system-specific lowering, relocation-support, roll-out and landing instruction for assigned operators; recognize incompatible parts and unapproved substitutions.
- Role-specific rigging and signaling instruction together with the staged edge protection, exclusion boundaries and rescue arrangements for this move.

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 form removal

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

IHSA Construction Health and Safety Manual: Formwork

https://www.ihsa.ca/rtf/health_safety_manual/pdfs/tools_and_techniques/Formwork.pdf

OSHA 1926.1417 Crane operation

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1417>

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.