

Framed Wall Raising and Temporary Bracing JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A framing crew will raise a prefabricated wood wall from a ground-floor slab with a planned lifting method and secure it with specified temporary braces before releasing support. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- Wall weight, dimensions, lifting points, floor loading and brace anchorage must be established for the actual assembly.
- The raising and fall zones can be separated from other work.
- This excludes tall walls, elevated exterior walls and unplanned manual lifting.

Questions before work

- What establishes the wall weight and approved raising method?
- How will workers stay outside the wall's fall and pinch paths?
- What secures the wall before lifting support is released?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the wall and raising method

Hazard: An underestimated assembly or inadequate support can cause collapse or overexertion.

Control: Foreperson verifies wall identity, weight, lifting method and floor support against the framing plan. Hold the raise when any required capacity is unknown.

Verification: Compare the actual assembly and support with the planned method before staging the crew.

Reasoning: A head count does not establish a safe lifting capacity.

2 Prepare the travel and fall zones

Hazard: Workers can be struck by the rotating wall or trapped against fixed objects.

Control: Clear the raising and potential fall areas, identify designated positions and an escape route, and coordinate other crews.

Verification: Lead walks the boundary and checks each worker's planned position.

Reasoning: The wall's path changes as it rotates.

3 Prepare lifting equipment and braces

Hazard: A failed attachment or unavailable brace can leave the wall unsupported.

Control: Inspect the approved lifting equipment and attachments and stage the specified braces and fasteners at safe access points. Do not improvise a lifting point.

Verification: Lead checks equipment instructions and brace readiness before the raise.

Reasoning: Bracing must be available before movement begins.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Raise under one coordinated command

Hazard: Uneven movement or lost communication can tip the assembly or trap hands.

Control: Use the planned method and a designated leader's signals. Keep people outside the fall path and pinch points; stop for snagging, unexpected movement or lost communication.

Verification: Leader confirms readiness before movement and monitors clearance throughout the raise.

Reasoning: Coordination cannot replace adequate support, but it prevents conflicting actions.

5 Anchor and brace before release

Hazard: An upright wall can overturn while it appears nearly complete.

Control: Install the specified anchorage and temporary bracing while lifting support remains effective. The designated lead verifies stability before support is removed.

Verification: Check brace position, anchorage and fastening against the framing plan.

Reasoning: Vertical position does not establish stability.

6 Protect braces and hand over

Hazard: Other work can remove or strike braces and destabilize the wall.

Control: Identify temporary braces, protect them from interference and communicate remaining permanent connections and removal authority. Secure loose materials and maintain restricted areas.

Verification: Foreperson records support status and briefs the receiving crew.

Reasoning: Bracing remains part of the site after the raising crew leaves.

Pause and reassess

- Wall weight, lifting method or support differs from the plan.
- Wind, access or neighboring work changes.
- A brace anchor is unsuitable or communication fails.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Be careful around the equipment.

More useful: Inspect the approved lifting equipment and attachments and stage the specified braces and fasteners at safe access points. Do not improvise a lifting point.

Needs improvement: Check the area before starting.

More useful: Foreperson verifies wall identity, weight, lifting method and floor support against the framing plan. Hold the raise when any required capacity is unknown.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can a larger crew substitute for a planned lifting method?

No. Reassess the actual weight, reach, rotation, equipment and worker exposure. Crew size alone does not establish acceptable handling or wall stability.

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 raising method, signals and temporary brace installation.
- Recognizing support limits and protecting workers from the wall's fall path.

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 1926.300 Hand and power tools

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

OSHA 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.501>

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.