

# Maintained Wet Cover Concrete Curing JHA

Worked instructional example

## Work and worksite

A concrete crew will establish and maintain specified wet-cover curing on one finished outdoor ground-level slab. Accepted fabric and water-retention covers preserve moisture under controlled access. Assigned personnel continue inspections and replenishment through the specified period, ending with authorized removal and access handover. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The current slab specification identifies acceptable non-staining cover materials, application readiness, moisture and temperature conditions, inspection arrangements and termination criteria. The finishing lead releases contact with the surface without treating that release as permission to load the slab.
- The water supply, drainage and protected access arrangement can be maintained across shifts. Freezing conditions, water interruption or an incompatible surface requirement require the responsible curing planner's direction before this wet method continues.
- This is partial coverage of concrete curing 238110-24, limited to maintained wet covers. Spray-on curing compounds, heated enclosures, ponding, elevated-slab work, concrete placement and structural load release are outside the example.

## Questions before work

- Which specification establishes the cover system, continuous moisture condition and actual end-of-curing decision?
- Who maintains water and inspections overnight or between shifts, and how is a dry or displaced area reported?
- How will water, hoses and cover edges be controlled without damaging the slab or creating unsafe access?

# Task Hazard Control

## 1 Establish the slabs curing requirements

**Hazard:** A guessed method or start time can mar the finish or leave moisture loss uncontrolled.

**Control:** Curing lead identifies the slab and obtains its accepted method, materials, application readiness, required conditions and termination criteria. Coordinate with the finishing lead before surface contact. Plan uninterrupted ownership, inspection and response through shifts; resolve appearance or freezing concerns with the responsible planner.

**Verification:** Lead matches the intended cover system and maintenance plan to the actual slab specification.

**Reasoning:** A cover choice must support the slab's requirements throughout curing, not just during installation.

## 2 Prepare covers water and controlled access

**Hazard:** Unmanageable rolls, trailing hoses or water beside energized equipment can create strains, trips and electrical exposure.

**Control:** Crew stages accepted clean cover materials with a planned handling method. Route and secure the water supply to keep protected access clear; arrange drainage and keep water away from electrical equipment. Close the slab to unrelated traffic and designate a safe inspection route without disturbing the finish.

**Verification:** Lead checks material identity, handling space, supply arrangement and access before deployment.

**Reasoning:** Maintenance is easier to sustain when the water and inspection routes are ready from the start.

## 3 Establish the wetcover system

**Hazard:** Premature contact, gaps or displaced fabric can damage the surface or permit uneven drying.

**Control:** After the finishing lead's actual surface-readiness handover, crew applies the specified wet fabric and retention cover using the accepted method. Maintain full required contact and coverage without dragging damaging loads across the finish. Secure edges using the specified arrangement so wind cannot expose the slab.

**Verification:** Curing lead checks coverage, contact and edge restraint from the protected inspection positions.

**Reasoning:** Visible fabric is not evidence that the concrete beneath it remains uniformly protected.

## Complete the work and hand over

### 4 Maintain moisture and protection

**Hazard:** A supply interruption, lifted edge or alternating wet and dry areas can undermine curing and create slippery routes.

**Control:** Assigned personnel follow the actual inspection and replenishment plan to keep the required moist condition. Check vulnerable edges, joints and exposed areas and correct water routing or cover displacement safely. Report drying, unusual surface effects or changing temperature conditions for the responsible planner's disposition rather than declaring them harmless.

**Verification:** Assigned checker records actual cover and moisture findings and any interruption or corrective action.

**Reasoning:** A wet-curing method depends on continued moisture control, not occasional rewetting of a dry slab.

### 5 Hand over continuing maintenance

**Hazard:** An unassigned shift change can leave the slab uncovered or allow water and access hazards to develop unnoticed.

**Control:** Outgoing lead briefs the next responsible person on remaining curing requirements, water supply, inspection route, recent findings and response contacts. Keep access restrictions visible and remove unnecessary wet-area equipment. Verify the incoming person can continue the planned checks; resolve any gap before leaving the system unattended.

**Verification:** Receiving lead confirms maintenance ownership and records outstanding concerns or changed conditions.

**Reasoning:** A maintained curing system needs an accountable next action when the installing crew leaves.

### 6 End curing and remove the system under release

**Hazard:** Early removal or sudden uncontrolled drying can damage the slab, while covers and water can conceal trip hazards.

**Control:** Obtain the actual specification-based termination direction and follow its removal and drying method. Crew controls hoses and manageable cover sections, contains water and clears the protected route. Hand over real findings and remaining surface or loading restrictions; do not reopen the slab solely because the covers are removed.

**Verification:** Curing lead records the termination basis, removal findings and receiving person's access restrictions.

**Reasoning:** Completing moisture maintenance does not prove concrete strength or authorize construction loading.

### Pause and reassess

- The finish is not ready, the specified materials or termination criteria are unclear, or appearance requirements conflict with the cover method.
- Water supply fails, a cover lifts or dries, or inspection finds an unprotected area or changing surface condition.
- Freezing risk, drainage, electrical proximity, traffic or a gap in assigned maintenance defeats the accepted curing plan.

## Improve the controls

**Needs improvement:** Wet it at the beginning and return tomorrow.

**More useful:** Assign continuing cover and moisture checks, a reliable water supply and an interruption response through every shift.

**Needs improvement:** The slab looks hard; remove the covers.

**More useful:** Obtain the actual curing termination direction and hand over separate access and loading restrictions before reopening the area.

### Decisions that change the analysis

#### Is a wet cover just an alternative chemical product?

No. A curing compound forms a membrane through a planned application. This method maintains a wet fabric and retention system over time, with reliable water, inspection, interruption response and shift ownership. Neither a standard number of days nor surface appearance replaces the actual specification's termination decision.

#### What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the slab and curing specification, accepted material identity, surface-readiness handover, application and inspection times, water and access arrangements, assigned maintenance personnel, actual moisture and cover findings, interruptions and dispositions. Record the termination direction and removal handover separately from any concrete-strength or loading release.

### Training needs

- Specified wet-cover instruction on surface readiness, accepted materials, secure coverage, continuous moisture checks and response to drying or supply interruption.
- Maintenance handover instruction on water/electrical separation, slips, access and cement protection; distinguish curing termination from loading or access release.

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

### References and adaptation

NRMCA CIP 11: Curing In-Place Concrete

<https://www.nrmca.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/11pr.pdf>

OSHA 1926.25 Housekeeping and access

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.25>

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.