

Masonry Precast Lintel Installation JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A masonry crew will install one identified precast lintel over a ground-floor wall opening using a released mechanical handling arrangement from protected access. The wall opening and required temporary supports are already prepared. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Lintel weight, bearing requirements, handling points and temporary support sequence are in the project documents.
- The receiving wall's stability and masonry limited-access arrangements remain in force.
- This excludes general CMU wall building, cutting the lintel, steel-beam erection and removal of supporting shores.

Questions before work

- What establishes the lintel identity, weight and lift points?
- Are both bearing seats and required temporary supports released?
- Who verifies support before handling equipment is disconnected?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the opening and bearings

Hazard: Weak masonry or insufficient bearing can let the lintel fall.

Control: Masonry lead checks wall stability, bearing seats and specified temporary supports against current details. Establish protected access and the restricted receiving area; hold work for unresolved bearing conditions.

Verification: Lead records the receiving release before moving the lintel.

Reasoning: A framed opening can still have unready masonry supports.

2 Inspect and prepare the component

Hazard: A damaged lintel or unknown weight can defeat the handling arrangement.

Control: Verify marks, condition and weight; obtain technical disposition of cracks or damaged handling points. Select the documented handling device and rigging rather than using banding or improvised grip points.

Verification: Rigger or designated handling lead checks component and equipment identity.

Reasoning: Component acceptance comes before pickup.

3 Move to the opening

Hazard: A swinging lintel can strike workers or destabilize the scaffold.

Control: Clear the travel path and use the planned signals and receiving positions. Keep the load off any scaffold not designed for that landing and keep people out from under it.

Verification: Handling lead checks the complete route and platform interface.

Reasoning: Delivery to elevation must not create an unplanned scaffold load.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Seat the lintel

Hazard: Hands can be crushed between lintel and bearing; one-sided landing can overturn it.

Control: Use tools and designated positions outside pinch paths to seat the lintel on both prepared bearings. Maintain mechanical support until the required bearing and temporary restraint are verified.

Verification: Masonry lead checks both ends against the actual bearing criteria.

Reasoning: A touch-down is not the same as a stable completed seat.

5 Secure the installation

Hazard: Early load transfer or adjacent masonry work can move an incomplete component.

Control: Complete the specified installation and temporary support sequence before releasing the handling equipment. Identify curing, connection and loading restrictions for subsequent courses; do not remove shores under this analysis.

Verification: Lead confirms stability and restrictions before unrigging.

Reasoning: The lintel may need support after the lifting equipment leaves.

6 Hand over the opening

Hazard: Unrecorded support limits can lead another crew to load or alter the lintel.

Control: Communicate remaining shores, unfinished work and release conditions. Maintain the masonry access boundary and remove handling debris without disturbing supports.

Verification: Receiving foreperson confirms the component and support status.

Reasoning: The handover must explain what is still carrying the load.

Pause and reassess

- Damaged lintel, unknown weight or uncertain handling points.
- Bearing or wall support differs from the released detail.
- The load cannot be seated or temporary support retained as planned.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Clear the travel path and use the planned signals and receiving positions. Keep the load off any scaffold not designed for that landing and keep people out from under it.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Masonry lead checks wall stability, bearing seats and specified temporary supports against current details. Establish protected access and the restricted receiving area; hold work for unresolved bearing conditions.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does installed lintel mean shores can be removed?

No. Shore removal depends on the project's separate support and strength release. The placement crew must communicate that restriction rather than assuming the lifting handover settles it.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Identify the actual equipment and work boundaries, responsible people, applicable criteria, inspection findings and open actions. Resolve changes with affected crews and obtain required project authorization before work.

Training needs

- Component handling, designated lift roles and pinch-point communication.
- Bearing verification, wall stability and temporary-support release instruction.

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 1926.704 Precast concrete

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.704>

OSHA 1926.706 Masonry construction

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.706>

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.