

Ready-Mix Chute Placement JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A driver and building concrete crew will place ready-mix directly through a truck-mounted discharge chute into a released shallow ground-level footing form. A designated placement lead coordinates the truck, chute and workers; the example ends before washout. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Formwork, reinforcement and any excavation/access requirements have separate releases; this example does not establish a safe excavation.
- Truck support, reach, ground route and overhead boundaries must suit the actual mixer and chute arrangement.
- This covers chute placement and only part of footing/foundation work and ready-mix truck operations. Pump delivery, crane buckets, public road traffic and truck maintenance are excluded.

Questions before work

- Who releases the truck standing area and verifies chute reach without unsafe repositioning?
- What signals and worker positions will separate discharge, chute swing and truck movement?
- How will placement limits and wet-concrete exposure controls be maintained along the footing?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the footing and delivery position

Hazard: A truck can overload weak ground or an unsupported excavation edge; an unreleased form can fail during discharge.

Control: Placement lead confirms the footing handover and the separately assessed truck standing area. Driver studies actual ground, clearances and chute reach against the planned route; stop for unresolved support or access conditions.

Verification: Lead and driver compare the receiving form and truck position with the current release.

Reasoning: A footing ready for concrete is not automatically a safe truck parking area.

2 Position with people separated

Hazard: Backing or turning can strike a worker or trap a guide between the mixer and a fixed object.

Control: Close the positioning zone to other work and use the agreed driver-guide communication. Guides remain visible outside wheel and crush paths; halt movement if sight, communication or the boundary is lost.

Verification: Movement lead checks the zone and driver confirms the stop signal before moving.

Reasoning: Placement workers must not become unintended traffic guides.

3 Deploy and secure the chute

Hazard: Moving or joining chute sections can pinch hands; unsupported extensions can drop or swing.

Control: Driver and assigned handlers follow this truck's deployment and locking instructions. Use stable handling positions and permitted chute sections, keeping hands from closing connections and people out of the swing path.

Verification: Driver verifies locks, support and receiving alignment before enabling discharge.

Reasoning: The actual truck configuration determines which chute arrangement is permitted.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Establish receiving positions

Hazard: Workers can be splashed by concrete, fall onto reinforcing ends or enter the moving chute's path.

Control: Crew lead maintains protected access beside the form and guarded impalement exposures. Place tools and workers away from chute swing and discharge; use cement-resistant skin and eye protection with available washing supplies.

Verification: Lead checks worker locations, exposed bars and splash-response access before flow.

Reasoning: PPE supports the planned work positions; it does not create safe chute clearance.

5 Place in the agreed sequence

Hazard: Unexpected discharge, truck repositioning or accumulated concrete can overwhelm workers or load the forms unevenly.

Control: Only the agreed placement lead requests flow or stop. Driver controls discharge; crew distributes concrete within the released placement sequence. Stop flow before chute changes or truck movement and reassess the zone before resuming.

Verification: Lead monitors placement and communication; driver confirms each repositioning is separately cleared.

Reasoning: A stopped pour creates time to change position without exposing the receiving crew.

6 Secure and transfer for washout

Hazard: A loose chute can strike people during departure; cleanup traffic can enter an unfinished footing area.

Control: End discharge, follow the truck's securing arrangements and maintain footing restrictions. Agree the separate contained washout location and travel route before moving; communicate incomplete placement or protection needs to the receiving lead.

Verification: Driver checks the secured travel configuration and site lead confirms the washout handover.

Reasoning: Pour closeout and chute washout have different hazards and boundaries.

Pause and reassess

- Truck support, chute reach or footing access changes.
- The chute lock, communication or separated movement zone becomes unreliable.
- Form distress, unexpected concrete buildup or loss of wet-concrete protection.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Guide the truck close enough.

More useful: Placement lead releases ground support and chute reach; movement lead maintains an exclusive positioning zone and agreed stop signal.

Needs improvement: Keep the concrete flowing.

More useful: Driver stops discharge before any chute adjustment or truck repositioning; lead rechecks receiving positions and form-loading sequence before resuming.

Decisions that change the analysis

Is this the same operation as a bucket footing pour?

The receiving form may be similar, but the dominant interface changes. A truck chute creates vehicle-positioning, swing and flow-control decisions without a suspended bucket or pressurized hose. Those methods need their own analyses.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the truck/chute configuration, delivery position and support basis, footing/form handover, crew signals and roles, observed restrictions, placement limits and separate washout route. Resolve actual findings before work authorization.

Training needs

- Actual mixer/chute operating and securing instructions for the driver and designated chute handlers.
- Crew instruction in discharge signals, safe receiving positions, wet-concrete protection and response to a lost boundary.

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 Mixer truck safety and jobsite chute rinse-off

<https://www.nrmca.org/learning-and-development/safety-series/>

OSHA 1926.702 Concrete equipment and tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.702>

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.