

Stripping Forms JHA

Completed instructional example | Edition v1.0 | October 6, 2026

Learning and planning resource. Adapt with the people doing the work, verify actual controls and follow required authorization. This document supplies no completed field inspections, signatures or work approval.

Work and worksite

This fictional example covers stripping reusable wall-form panels from a cast-in-place wall after the employer's documented release determination. Panels are removed in the planned sequence, supported before final connections are released, and transported to a prepared laydown area using the selected lifting system. It excludes suspended slab soffits, reshoring removal, and demolition of defective concrete. The walkthrough explains the task-analysis process; it does not establish concrete strength, design temporary support, approve lifting points, or authorize removal.

- Identify the exact wall, panel system, removal sequence, concrete-strength evidence or specified release conditions, and person responsible for the release decision.
- Obtain current formwork drawings and manufacturer procedures, including lifting attachments and temporary support arrangements. Resolve differences between the drawings and actual installation.
- Establish access, edge protection, the falling-object zone, the lifting route, and space for a stable laydown. Account for other workers on both sides of the wall.
- Confirm the separate lifting arrangements and required personnel; a completed JHA does not establish crane capacity or remove the need for those checks.

Actual project records needed: Location, crew and responsible people; equipment models and instructions; permits/releases; emergency arrangements; actual checks and approvals.

Task | Hazard | Control | Verification

Confirm the formwork release decision

Hazard: Premature removal can overload insufficiently strong concrete or remove support still needed for structural stability.

Control: The employer determines release using the applicable plans and specifications or appropriate concrete-strength test evidence under 1926.703(e). Identify which forms, shores, and braces may be removed and which must remain. Resolve missing evidence with the responsible project personnel; elapsed time or surface appearance alone is not the release basis.

Verification: Match the release evidence to the actual pour and removal area before loosening any connection.

Reasoning: A familiar number of curing days cannot account for every mix, temperature, structural load, and removal sequence.

Establish the removal and falling-object zones

Hazard: Loose concrete, hardware, or a moving panel can strike workers and passersby below or beside the removal area.

Control: The supervisor controls access on exposed sides, coordinates adjacent trades, and clears loose items from a protected position before stripping. Provide adequate lighting and a defined escape route. Keep personnel out from beneath suspended panels and maintain the selected lifting and swing-area restrictions.

Verification: Confirm barriers protect the actual fall and movement area and cannot be bypassed by an active access route.

Reasoning: A sign at one end of the wall does not control people approaching from the other side.

Set access and temporary panel support

Hazard: Workers can fall while reaching connections; the panel can become unstable as its restraints are removed.

Control: Provide appropriate work platforms or access equipment and the applicable fall protection. Do not climb unapproved form components. Establish the specified temporary support and lifting attachment arrangement before releasing the connections that stabilize the panel. Keep the access system independent of parts about to be removed unless designed otherwise.

Verification: Verify the crew understands which connection is released last and what supports the panel at that moment.

Reasoning: The critical condition may occur between the first loosened tie and the completed lift.

Release the panel in the specified sequence

Hazard: Stored movement, concrete adhesion, and pinch points can crush hands or cause a panel to release unexpectedly.

Control: Follow the system's stripping method, using suitable release tools while keeping hands outside closing gaps and the expected movement path. Maintain support throughout the sequence. Do not use uncontrolled crane force to break a panel free. Stop if ties remain loaded, the panel binds unexpectedly, or required support cannot be maintained.

Verification: Confirm all intended connections are dealt with and the panel is free using the agreed procedure before lifting.

Reasoning: Pulling harder can convert an uncertain attachment into a sudden uncontrolled release.

Transfer the released panel to the laydown area

Hazard: A swinging, rotating, or dropped panel can strike or trap people between the load and fixed objects.

Control: Apply the lift arrangement with appropriate rigging and qualified personnel where required. Use the designated signaler and stop on lost communication. Control rotation by the planned method where needed, without wrapping a tag line around a body part or entering the load path. Keep the travel and landing zones clear.

Verification: Confirm the landing area is ready and no person must stand under the load to guide it into position.

Reasoning: The lift remains a separate controlled operation even though it forms one step in the stripping JHA.

Land, stabilize, and clean the forms

Hazard: Panels can slide or topple when unhooked; projecting nails and sharp tie remnants can cut or puncture workers.

Control: Land panels on the prepared supports and secure them against movement under the system's storage instructions before removing rigging. Remove or make protruding nails safe, segregate damaged components, and use suitable tools for cleaning. Select protective gloves for the sharp-edge task; assess release-agent chemicals separately before reuse.

Verification: Verify the stack is stable, the supporting surface remains sound, and damaged lifting attachments are not returned to service.

Reasoning: A universal stack-height slogan cannot replace the panel manufacturer's limits and the site's stability conditions.

Inspect the remaining area and hand it over

Hazard: Removing formwork can leave open edges, projecting ties, incomplete support, or debris that affects the next crew.

Control: Confirm retained supports remain intact, restore edge and opening protection, and clear debris by a controlled method. Mark incomplete stripping areas and retain access restrictions until the responsible supervisor releases them. Communicate any damaged concrete or unresolved structural concern for review rather than concealing it during cleanup.

Verification: Walk the handover boundary with the next crew and identify the supports and restrictions that must remain.

Reasoning: Successful panel removal is only one part of a safe handover.

Pause and reassess

- Pause for missing release evidence, unexpected concrete distress, a bound panel, or a proposed change to retained shores or braces.
- Reassess changes to panel size, wind, access equipment, lifting points, crane position, or landing arrangements.
- Use a separate engineered sequence where slab soffits, reshoring, or support to multiple floors are involved.

Correct the condition, revise the analysis, communicate the change and obtain required authorization before restarting.

Improve the control

Needs improvement: Strip after the usual curing time.

More useful: Match the specific pour to the release conditions or appropriate strength-test evidence and identify exactly which supports may be removed.

Needs improvement: Pinch points: wear gloves.

More useful: Support the panel before final release, use the specified release tool, and position workers outside closing gaps and the panel's movement path.

Decisions that change the analysis

The panel will not release with the normal method. Can the crane pull it off?

Stop and have the responsible personnel resolve the obstruction using the system's procedure. The planned lift must not become an uncontrolled breakaway operation.

The form is off, but a brace blocks the next trade. May it be removed?

Only after its remaining structural function and the authorized sequence are resolved. Convenience does not establish that the brace is redundant.

References and adaptation

OSHA 1926.703 — Formwork removal and reshoring

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

OSHA 1926.501 — Fall and falling-object protection

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

OSHA 1926.250 — Stable material storage

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.250>

OSHA 1926.251 — Rigging equipment for material handling

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.251>

OSHA 1926.1425 — Keeping clear of crane loads

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1425>

This original walkthrough was informed by review of uploaded examples, then rewritten for the stated fictional scenario using current primary references. It does not reproduce a source document or its approval record.

Walkthrough and draft builder: <https://www.toddjeromejenkins.com/jha-jsa-examples/stripping-forms-jha>