

Temporary Shores for Wood Frame Alteration JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A specialist support crew will install engineer-designed vertical adjustable shores, bearing members and required restraint beneath a surveyed existing wood floor in an unoccupied building bay. The accepted sequence includes only the specified contact and load-transfer stage, followed by support handover for a separately planned framing alteration. Floor raising and releveling are excluded. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The current support design identifies the full temporary load path, verified receiving foundation, shore models, bearing components, restraint and actual adjustment/acceptance criteria.
- The surveyed floor remains stable for installation under the design's initial-stage controls; unsafe emergency entry, active collapse and unknown lower-floor capacity are excluded.
- Partial framing-alteration connection: this ends before cutting or replacing members, demolition, raising the floor, later load changes or shore removal.

Questions before work

- What verified foundation receives each shore load, including any required transfer through lower levels?
- How will bearing components and shores remain stable before and during the prescribed load-transfer stage?
- Who accepts the installed support and communicates adjustment, loading and removal restrictions to the alteration crew?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the temporary load path

Hazard: A shore can punch through an unsuitable floor or support the wrong member despite appearing upright.

Control: Support lead checks the surveyed wood floor and engineer-issued support plan, including initial installation safety and the receiving foundation or required lower-level transfer. Confirm identified models and bearing/restraint details. Hold unverified foundations or changed framing; do not choose shore spacing from a product capacity headline.

Verification: Lead compares the whole support path and installation boundary with current design records.

Reasoning: A rated post cannot establish the capacity of what is above or below it.

2 Prepare controlled installation access

Hazard: Long bearing members or moving shores can strike workers and obstruct escape beneath the floor.

Control: Close the support bay to unrelated work and establish stable routes and the design's initial-stage protection. Stage components on released locations using planned assistance or handling aids. Keep the intended foundations and escape route clear, and arrange safe reach for overhead bearing without standing on loose support parts.

Verification: Installation lead walks component routes and checks access for every planned support location.

Reasoning: The safe installation arrangement precedes any claimed benefit from the new shores.

3 Inspect and identify the support components

Hazard: Damaged threads, unsuitable heads or mixed equipment can produce unstable bearing or failed locking.

Control: Inspect the identified shores, bearings, bases, heads and restraints against the design and current equipment criteria. Verify model-specific adjustment range and the required locking components without inventing a common extension limit. Remove bent, corroded, incomplete or incompatible parts from service; keep damaged components out of the bay.

Verification: Lead records component identity, condition and compatibility before erection.

Reasoning: Different-looking tops or adjustment hardware can change the intended force path.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Erect bearings shores and restraint

Hazard: An unsecured bearer or partially assembled post can rotate, slide or fall before loading.

Control: Use the issued assembly order, planned handling support and protected work positions. Establish the specified base contact, centered vertical bearing and independent restraint required by the design and actual shore instructions. Secure components progressively; do not use loose packing, an eccentric top or a shore intended only for vertical loads as a lateral brace.

Verification: Support lead checks contact, alignment, restraint and safe adjustment access at the hold point.

Reasoning: Temporary-stage stability is needed before a completed support system carries load.

5 Perform the prescribed loadtransfer stage

Hazard: Uncontrolled tightening can raise the structure, overload a support or damage adjacent construction.

Control: Only assigned personnel apply the design's exact contact/load-transfer procedure with its monitoring and hold points. Check prescribed structure and foundation response and stop for movement outside the criteria. Lock the actual adjustment arrangement as instructed; no generic turn count, jacking force or attempt to level the floor is authorized.

Verification: Designated reviewer compares actual transfer and monitoring findings with the issued criteria.

Reasoning: Making a post feel tight is not an accepted measurement of structural load transfer.

6 Accept and protect the installed support

Hazard: An alteration crew may disturb a shore or begin cutting before support acceptance is complete.

Control: Identify the installed system and protect it from traffic, stock and unauthorized adjustment. Transfer actual inspection and load-transfer records, required ongoing checks and open actions to the responsible reviewer and alteration lead. Keep alteration on hold until the designated acceptance; retain all support and removal restrictions at handover.

Verification: Receiving lead confirms support acceptance and the limits of the next separately released operation.

Reasoning: Support installation ends with a controlled handover, before the structure is altered.

Pause and reassess

- The receiving foundation, surveyed frame, model identity or current support detail cannot be confirmed.
- Bearing contact, restraint, locking or measured response differs from the accepted transfer criteria.
- A request introduces floor raising, member cutting, changed loading, shore adjustment outside the sequence or removal.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Buy enough posts and tighten them until the floor feels supported.

More useful: Use the issued whole-load-path design and verified foundations, then complete only its monitored contact/load-transfer stage with designated acceptance.

Needs improvement: Keep everyone away after the props are in.

More useful: Identify and protect the accepted support system, assign its ongoing checks and brief the alteration crew on loading, adjustment and removal restrictions before handing over.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does this support handover authorize demolition or floor leveling?

No. It establishes the planned temporary support for one separately released alteration. Cutting, replacement, further load transfer, lifting the floor and shore removal each require the applicable design and authorization; they do not follow automatically from tightened posts.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the actual work boundary, equipment and materials, responsible people, applicable criteria, control checks and unresolved actions. Keep changed conditions on hold, communicate restrictions to affected crews and obtain the required project authorization before work.

Training needs

- Actual engineered shore layout, equipment limits, bearing/restraint arrangement, specified load-transfer hold points and stop criteria.
- Safe component handling, model-specific shore adjustment and locking, support monitoring and protection from interference by other trades.

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

References and adaptation

Ellis Heavy Duty Steel Shores: application requirements
<https://ellismanufacturing.com/products/heavy-duty-steel-shores>

OSHA 1926.305 Jacks and support after lifting
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.305>

OSHA 1926.850 Demolition preparatory operations
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.850>

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.