

Place and Finish a Concrete Slab

COMPANY

PROJECT / LOCATION

DATE

PREPARED BY

Set up for ready-mix delivery, place concrete by pump or buggy, vibrate, screed, and finish a slab. Includes checking forms and rebar and cleaning up after placement.

Protective equipment

- Safety glasses with side shields for concrete splashes.
- Waterproof, alkali-resistant gloves for handling wet concrete.
- Waterproof boots that keep wet concrete away from skin.
- Long sleeves and long pants to limit skin contact with wet concrete.
- Hard hat around concrete delivery and placement equipment.

Before you start

- Check that forms are supported and braced for all the loads the concrete will put on them, and that the formwork and shoring drawings, with all revisions, are at the jobsite.
- Where shoring is used, check that it was inspected before it was set up, and plan inspections right before, during, and right after the pour.
- Before putting equipment or materials on an existing concrete structure, make sure the employer has determined it can carry the loads, based on information from a person qualified in structural design.
- Check that all protruding rebar that someone could fall onto or into is guarded.

#	JOB STEP	HAZARDS	CONTROLS
1	Set up the delivery area and access routes.	Workers can be struck by the ready-mix truck or caught between equipment and forms.	- Separate walking routes from truck and buggy travel. - Keep workers out of backing paths and equipment pinch points. - Use a designated signaler when the driver cannot see the travel path.
		Equipment or stored concrete loads can overload a supporting concrete structure.	- Keep equipment and materials off structures whose load capacity has not been verified. - Place loads only within the limits established by the employer's structural determination.
2	Check forms, rebar guards, and work access.	A fall onto or into protruding rebar can impale a worker.	- Guard protruding rebar that someone could fall onto or into. - Keep access routes clear so workers do not have to climb over rebar or forms.
		Weak forms or shoring can fail and release wet concrete onto workers.	- Do not place concrete against forms that are not supported or braced. - Do not use shoring that is damaged enough to weaken it. - Check that the sills (bases) under the shoring are sound, rigid, and able to carry the heaviest planned load.

3 Deliver and place concrete with the pump or buggy.	Concentrated concrete loads can cause forms or shoring to fail.	- Spread placement to avoid piles that exceed the formwork's planned loads. - Inspect the shoring during the pour for movement or loss of support. - Do not adjust single-post shores to raise the forms after concrete is placed.
	Moving hoses or buggies can strike workers, and wet concrete can splash skin or eyes.	- Keep workers not involved in placement out of the discharge area. - Coordinate starts, stops, and discharge movements with the operator. - Keep hands and feet clear of buggy wheels and moving discharge equipment. - Wear safety glasses, waterproof gloves, and boots that keep concrete off the skin.
4 Vibrate and screed the concrete.	Workers can trip over vibrator leads, hoses, rebar, or form edges.	- Route leads and hoses away from walking and screeding paths. - Keep a clear route for moving the vibrator and screed.
	Wet concrete trapped in gloves, boots, or clothing can burn skin.	- Use tools to move concrete instead of handling it with bare hands. - Avoid kneeling directly in wet concrete. - Remove contaminated clothing and rinse exposed skin promptly with clean water.
5 Finish the slab and protect the placed concrete.	Premature loading or removal of supports can collapse a suspended slab.	- Keep equipment and material off the slab unless the employer has determined it can carry the load. - Inspect the shoring right after the pour. - Leave forms and shores under a suspended slab in place until the employer determines the concrete is strong enough to carry its own weight and the loads on it.
6 Clean tools and clear the work area.	Wet concrete can splash workers during cleaning, and dried residue blown off with compressed air can put silica dust in the air they breathe.	- Wash off residue while it is still wet, before it dries to dust. - Do not blow dried concrete dust off clothing or surfaces with compressed air; wet it down and wash it off instead. - Keep splash protection on while washing concrete from tools.

Stop work and call the supervisor if

- Stop and call the supervisor if forms or shoring shift, settle, bulge, or lose support.
- Stop and call the supervisor if protruding rebar that someone could fall onto or into is not guarded.
- Stop and call the supervisor if workers cannot stay clear of moving trucks, buggies, or discharge equipment.
- Stop and call the supervisor if no one has confirmed that a structure can carry the equipment or concrete loads being put on it.

Sources: 29 CFR 1926.701, General requirements; 29 CFR 1926.703, Requirements for cast-in-place concrete; 29 CFR 1926.1153, Respirable crystalline silica

Drafted with AI for review by a competent person. Clever Rook writes from the official regulation text it cites, but it doesn't know your site. Check it against your conditions and your company's safety program before use. Not legal advice.

Place and Finish a Concrete Slab

COMPANY

PROJECT

DATE

REVIEWED BY (COMPETENT PERSON)

REVIEW DATE

#	NAME (PRINT)	SIGNATURE	COMPANY
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			