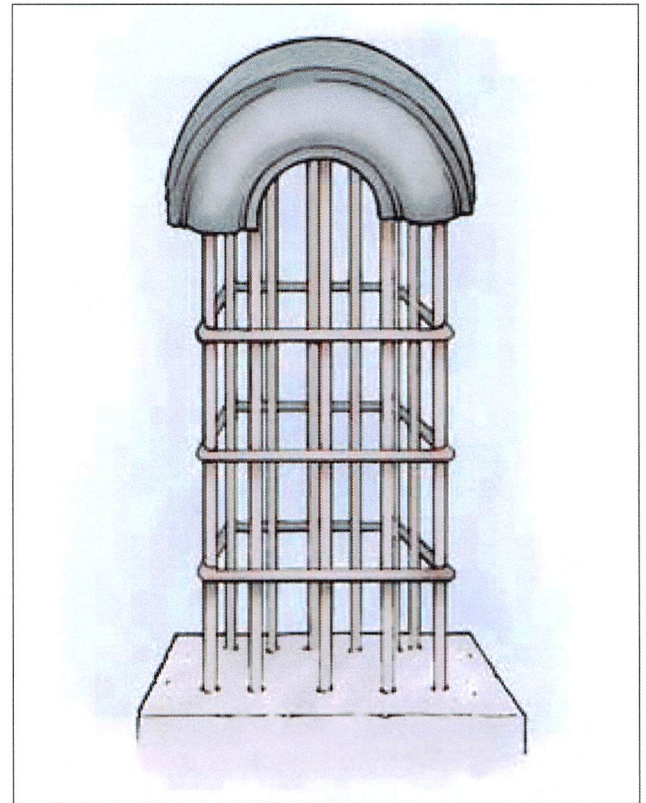


Formwork and pouring

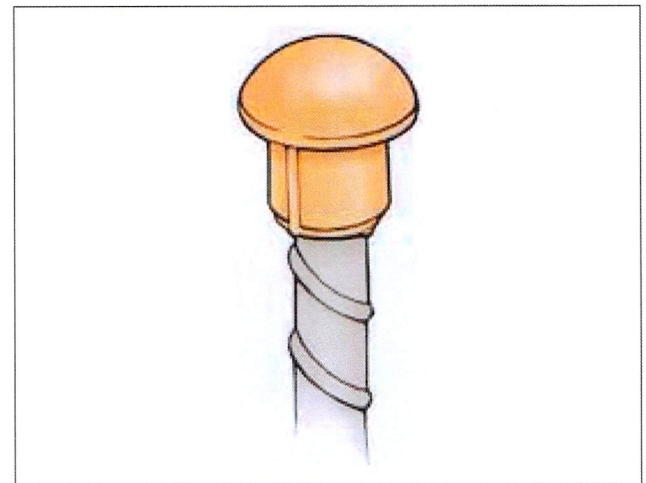
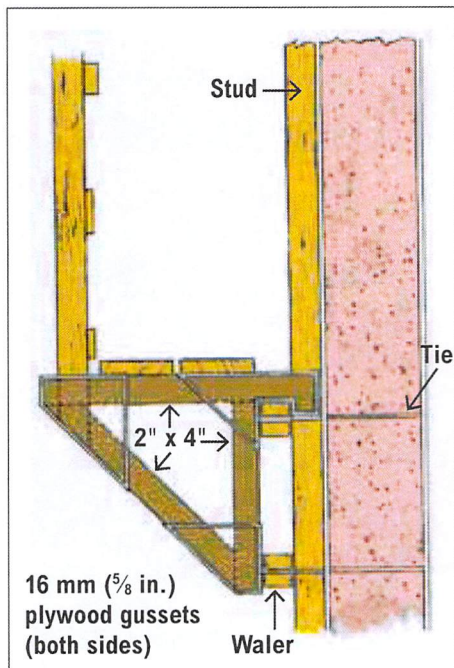
Formwork

- Grade or ground beams are usually the first part of wall forming, and the rebar dowels will protrude above the beam, so that the rebar can be attached to the wall. Protection must be provided to prevent workers from being injured by or impaled on the dowels.
- After the wall forms have been installed, ladders and work platforms must be used to provide safe access to and around the formwork.
- Stripping of the formwork should be done in an organized way that eliminates hazards such as tripping and nail punctures. For example, nails need to be removed or bent as the stripping takes place.
- Formwork bracket scaffolds may be used on wall forms for light-duty work.

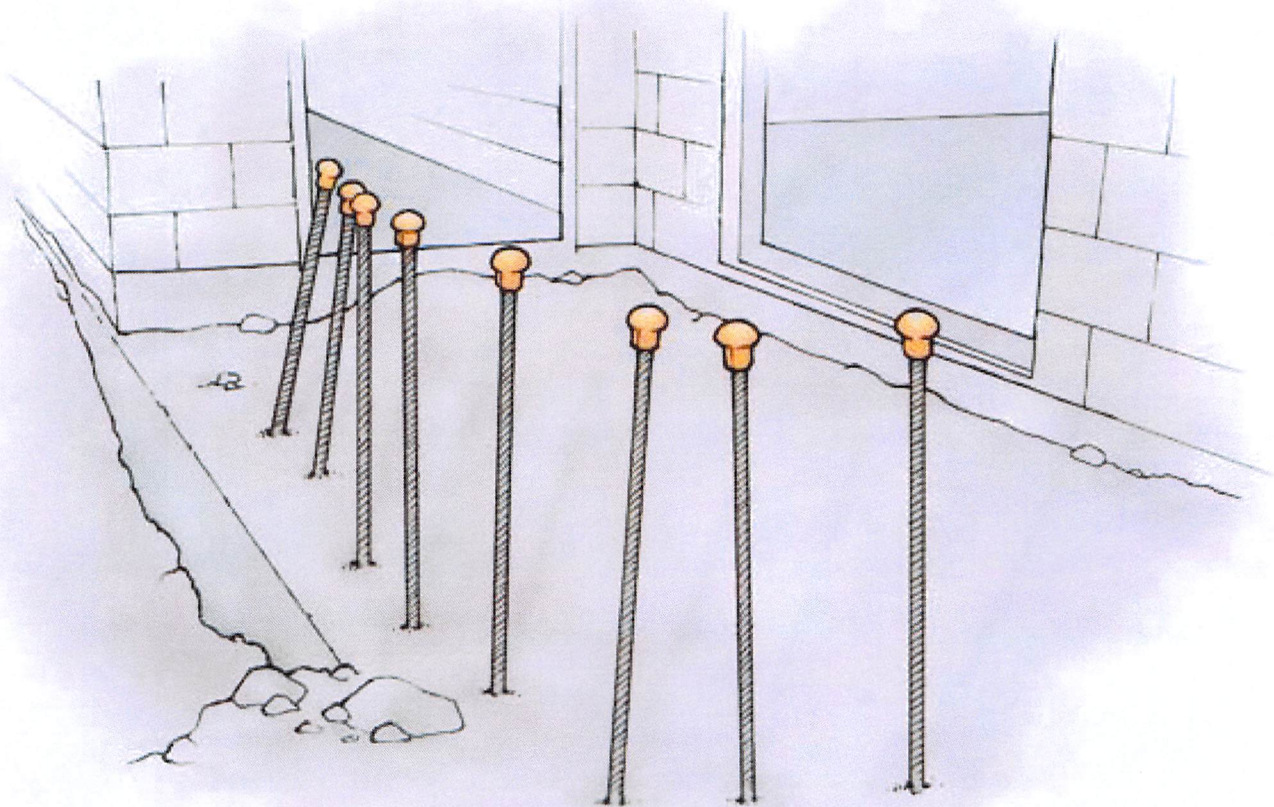


This form of protection will prevent impalement.

This type of light-duty formwork bracket can be constructed using either single or double waler systems.



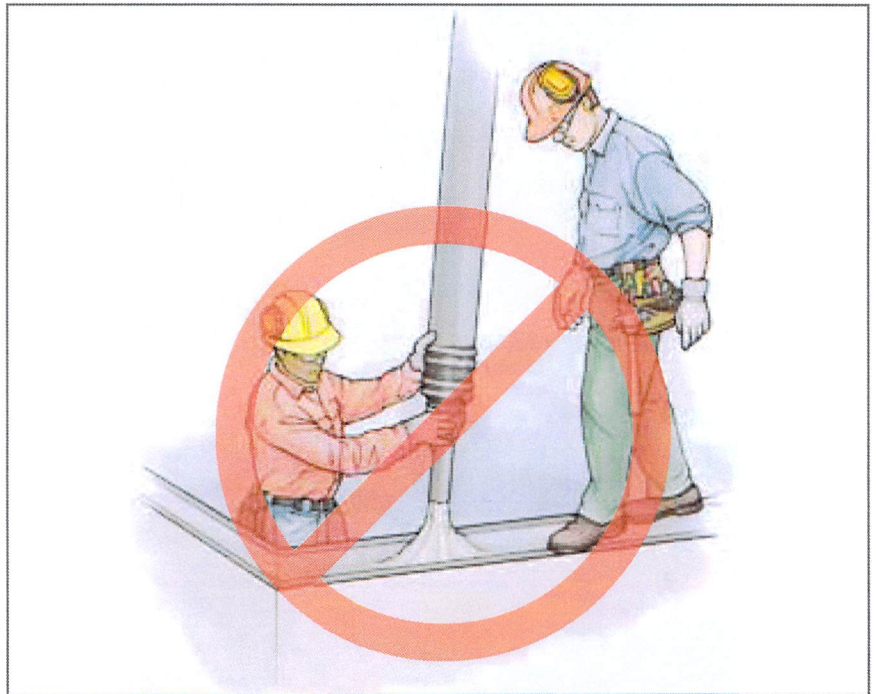
This form of protection will prevent injuries other than impalement.



Concrete pouring and pumping

- Exposed skin that contacts wet concrete can become extremely irritated. In some cases, these irritations are serious enough to result in medical and time-loss injuries. To prevent exposure, personal protective equipment is required: hard hat, gloves, and glasses. It is advisable to wear a long-sleeve shirt to protect against both site hazards and sun exposure.
- Unless working on the ground, pouring and pumping of concrete into wall forms must be done from platforms that are a minimum of 510 mm (20 in.) wide and at the correct height, approximately 1 metre (3 ft.) below the top of the form.

Workers must not walk on top of the formwork.



Single-pole wood scaffold for pouring or pumping concrete. Note: Guardrails may not be required on scaffold if less than 3 m (10 ft.) above grade.

