

Concreting SWMS Cheatsheet

All 20 hazards & controls for slab, footing and formwork concrete pours.

1. Concrete pump line whip or blockage under pressure

- Only a trained, competent operator runs the pump
- Exclusion zone maintained around the hose end during pumping
- Line depressurised fully before clearing any blockage

3. Manual handling of reinforcement and formwork

- Mechanical lifting used for heavy or long reinforcement
- Team lifts for formwork panels
- Exposed bar ends capped or bent over

2. Chemical burns from wet concrete

- Gloves, gumboots and long sleeves worn for all placing and finishing work
- Wash station and eye wash available on site
- Skin washed immediately on contact with wet concrete

4. Powered mobile plant movement (pump trucks and agitators)

- Spotter used for all reversing and positioning movements
- Exclusion zone maintained around operating plant
- Site traffic management plan followed for delivery vehicles

5. Formwork collapse or blowout during concrete placement

- Formwork designed and braced to engineered specification before pour
- Props and bracing checked immediately before pour starts
- Exclusion zone maintained around formwork during pour
- No work permitted under unsupported or partially stripped formwork

7. Falls from height on elevated slab edges, tilt-up panels or formwork

- Edge protection installed before elevated pour or finishing work begins
- Harness and anchor point used for work above 2 metres
- No work on unsecured or partially propped tilt-up panels

9. Silica dust exposure from cutting, grinding or polishing hardened concrete

- Wet cutting or on-tool dust extraction used
- P2 respirator worn for dust-generating cutting or grinding
- Cutting and grinding done away from other workers where practical

6. Contact with overhead power lines during pump boom operation

- Pump position and boom reach checked against overhead line clearance before setup
- Spotter used when the boom is operating near powerlines
- No-go zone agreed with the energy authority for work near high-voltage lines

8. Entanglement or crush injury from power trowels, screeds and vibrating equipment

- Guards fitted and functional on power trowels and screeds
- Equipment isolated before clearing blockages or making adjustments
- Loose clothing and jewellery removed before operating equipment

10. Cement dust and dry mix exposure during bagged cement handling

- Dust mask worn when tipping or mixing dry cement
- Bags opened and poured carefully to minimise airborne dust
- Gloves worn to prevent skin contact with dry cement

11. Trips and falls on reinforcement mesh, bar and formwork ties

- Walkways kept clear of loose bar, mesh and tie wire offcuts
- Exposed bar ends capped or bent over
- Site kept tidy between reinforcement fixing and the pour

13. Hand-arm vibration from poker vibrators and power trowels

- Tool use time limited and rotated between crew members
- Low-vibration equipment selected where available
- Any tingling or numbness reported and reviewed

15. Slips on wet or uncured concrete surfaces

- Appropriate footwear with grip worn for placing and finishing
- Walkways and access routes kept clear of standing water and slurry
- Barriers or signage placed around freshly poured or curing concrete

12. Noise exposure from vibrators, saws and power trowels

- Hearing protection worn for all high-noise equipment
- Task rotation used to limit individual exposure duration
- Low-noise equipment selected where available

14. Eye injury from concrete splash, grinding debris and cutting

- Safety glasses or goggles worn for placing, finishing, cutting and grinding
- Face shield used for grinding and cutting tasks
- Eye wash station available on site

16. Heat stress placing and finishing concrete outdoors in summer

- Hydration breaks scheduled during hot conditions
- Pours scheduled for cooler parts of the day where practical
- Shade provided for breaks

17. UV exposure during extended outdoor pours

- Sun-protective clothing and hat worn
- Sunscreen applied and reapplied through the day
- Shade used for breaks where available

19. Struck by falling formwork, props or panels during strip-out

- Strip-out sequence followed per the formwork design
- Exclusion zone maintained below strip-out work
- Props removed in the correct order, not all at once

18. Concrete washout contaminating stormwater or waterways

- Washout only performed at a designated, bunded area
- Washout kept clear of stormwater drains and waterways
- Set concrete washout waste collected and disposed of correctly

20. Crane lift hazards during tilt-up or precast panel placement

- Lift plan prepared and followed for all panel lifts
- Exclusion zone maintained during lifting operations
- Only dogman/rigger-certified crew direct the lift

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