

# Temporary Structures Safety Program

Shoring, Formwork & Falsework

Guy's Construction  
123 Main Street, Anytown, CA 90210

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29 CFR 1926.701-703 / Subpart Q (Concrete & Masonry)

Effective Date: June 08, 2026

**SAMPLE DOCUMENT - NOT FOR COMPLIANCE USE**

## JURISDICTION AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Temporary structures in construction are governed by:

- 29 CFR 1926.703: Requirements for cast-in-place concrete (formwork)
- 29 CFR 1926.701-702: General concrete/masonry requirements
- ACI 347: Guide to Formwork for Concrete (industry standard)
- State building codes: may require PE-stamped shoring/falsework plans

### STATE-SPECIFIC: California has additional requirements:

- inadequate design or bracing for dead loads and construction loads
- Form 1003A with the appropriate Conservation Division District Office
- best judgment in applying Location Indicator environmental factor
- mechanically strong with electrical conductivity as near as possible to that of the original
- side loaded, according to the recommendations of the manufacturer or a qualified person
- guy or brace to support framed panels or concrete forms
- a guy or brace to support framed panels or concrete forms from falling
- impalement hazard from protruding rebar
- protection of employees during use including post-tensioning operations
- visible distortion of either end fitting out of its plane
- requirement to install construction passenger elevator
- construction passenger elevator installation requirement
- T8 CCR 1717(b)(3): falsework plan or shoring layout available on job site
- anchorage and bracing shall be such that scaffolds and falsework will be prevented from swaying, tipping, or collapsing
- no construction passenger elevator is required
- high-voltage switch or equivalent disconnecting means must be provided
- fugitive grain dust accumulations at priority housekeeping areas
- a monitoring device that will indicate a pressure drop across the surface of the filter
- spotter and operator in radio contact
- while the old brick lining is being removed
- alternative to timber shoring for trench protection
- alternative to timber shoring for trench protection
- Section 1541.1(c)
- alternative to timber shoring for protective systems in trenches
- 14.0
- an overhead shield or canopy that protects the driver from falling material when loaded by cranes, power shovels, loaders etc.
- maintain one clear for access between levels at all times
- other visible damage that causes doubt about the safety of continued use
- permanently removed from service
- operational requirements for articulating boom cranes

- overturning, toppling and/or collapse until permanent connections completed
- civil engineer registered in California for erection stresses, lifting points and locations
- detailed lifting and erection plans prepared by responsible engineer
- wind load from 70 mph wind
- responsible engineer
- Line size 10'-16' nominal diameters
- their use
- the availability of sufficient oil spill recovery devices to provide the effective daily oil recovery capacity required
- as necessary
- means of a derail in front of the cars

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## 1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE

This program establishes requirements for the design, construction, inspection, and removal of temporary structures including formwork, shoring, reshoring, and falsework on Guy's Construction projects.

*Appendix to 29 CFR 1926.703(a)(1)*

## 2.0 DESIGN AND ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

- formwork designed by qualified person, shoring inspection, reinforcing steel impalement protection, post-tensioning safety, concrete bucket/pump safety per 1926.700-706

*29 CFR 1926.700-706*

- visible distortion of either end fitting out of its plane
- falsework plan or shoring layout available on job site

*T8 CCR 1717(b)(3)*

- paragraph (c)(2)

*29 CFR 1926.652(c)(1)*

- employer determination, based on information from a person qualified in structural design, that the structure is capable of supporting the loads

*29 CFR 1926.701(a)*

**Formwork must be designed, fabricated, erected, supported, braced, and maintained so that it will support all vertical and lateral loads without failure. 29 CFR 1926.703(a)(1)**

- Shoring/falsework drawings by a qualified designer (PE required in most jurisdictions)
- Drawings must include: member sizes, spacing, connections, bracing, load capacity, stripping sequence
- Design must account for: dead load, live load (workers, equipment), concrete pressure, wind, impact

### 3.0 FORMWORK CONSTRUCTION AND INSPECTION

- formwork designed by qualified person, shoring inspection, reinforcing steel impalement protection, post-tensioning safety, concrete bucket/pump safety per 1926.700-706

29 CFR 1926.700-706

- from falling

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(5)

- PFAS, safety net, or positioning device

29 CFR 1926.501(b)(5)

- maintain one clear for access between levels at all times
- 29 CFR 1926.703(a)(1)

Appendix to 29 CFR 1926.703(a)(1)

- Appendix to 1926.703(a)(1)
- Inspect formwork before, during, and after concrete placement
- Monitor for deflection, settlement, or movement during pour
- All hardware (snap ties, she-bolts, wedges) properly installed and tightened
- Adequate bracing against lateral pressure (especially walls and columns)

### 4.0 SHORING AND RESHORING

- formwork designed by qualified person, shoring inspection, reinforcing steel impalement protection, post-tensioning safety, concrete bucket/pump safety per 1926.700-706

29 CFR 1926.700-706

- falsework plan or shoring layout available on job site

T8 CCR 1717(b)(3)

- Inspection Prior to Erection

1926.703(b)(1)

- inspection immediately before, during, and after concrete placement

29 CFR 1926.703(b)(3)

- Inspection Immediately Before, During, and After Concrete Placement

1926.703(b)(3)

- Shoring must remain in place until concrete reaches required strength (per PE/design)
- Reshoring: install immediately after stripping forms to support the slab until full strength
- Reshoring layout per the PE-stamped plan - do not deviate without engineer approval
- Multi-story: maintain shoring/reshoring on minimum number of floors per design (typically 2-3)

## 5.0 FALSEWORK

Falsework is temporary support structures for bridges, elevated slabs, and other structures during construction:

- Falsework design by PE, reviewed and approved before construction
- Foundation: adequate bearing capacity for all loads. Settlement monitoring required.
- Bracing: both lateral and diagonal bracing per design
- Connections: all connections per design drawings. No field substitutions without PE approval.
- Inspection before loading, during concrete placement, and during stripping

## 6.0 TILT-UP AND PRECAST PANEL ERECTION

- temporary bracing designed by qualified engineer; minimum 2 braces per panel; no workers in collapse zone during lifting

29 CFR 1926.704

- minimum 2x maximum intended load capacity

29 CFR 1926.704(b)

- Capacity of Minimum 2x Maximum Intended Load

1926.704(b)

- adequate support until permanent connections completed

29 CFR 1926.704(a)

- Capacity of Minimum 4x Maximum Intended Load

1926.704(c)

- Bracing plan by PE required before erection
- Temporary braces remain until permanent connections are complete
- No work under a panel being lifted, set, or braced
- Wind speed limits for erection operations (per crane chart and bracing design)

## 7.0 FORM STRIPPING AND REMOVAL

- each employee is trained in: (i) The content of this standard and its appendices; (ii) The specific nature of the operations which could result in exposure to lead above the action level; (iii) The pu
- Strip forms only when concrete has reached specified strength (cylinder breaks or maturity)
- Follow the stripping sequence in the PE-stamped plan
- Do not strip if temperature has been below 40F unless concrete has been protected/cured
- Immediately install reshoring after stripping if required by design

## 8.0 POST-TENSIONING SAFETY

- formwork designed by qualified person, shoring inspection, reinforcing steel impalement protection, post-tensioning safety, concrete bucket/pump safety per 1926.700-706

29 CFR 1926.700-706

- signs and barriers to limit access during tensioning

29 CFR 1926.701(c)(2)

- signs and barriers to limit employee access

29 CFR 1926.701(c)(2)

- Signs and Barriers to Limit Access During Tensioning

1926.701(c)(2)

**Post-tensioning operations involve extreme forces. No personnel behind or in line with the stressing jack during tensioning. Barricade both ends of the tendon.**

- Only trained, authorized personnel operate stressing equipment
- GPR scan before coring or cutting into post-tensioned concrete

## 9.0 FALL PROTECTION DURING FORM/SHORE WORK

Fall protection is required when working at heights of 6 feet or more on formwork and shoring:

OSHA Top 10 FY2024

- Guardrails on open sides of elevated formwork decks
- Personal fall arrest system when guardrails are not feasible (tying rebar on walls, column forms)
- Positioning devices for rebar tying
- Covers on all openings in formwork decks

## 10.0 TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

- All employees working on or around temporary structures: this program, hazards, inspection criteria
- Carpenters/form builders: formwork construction, hardware, bracing, stripping sequence
- Equipment operators: crane operations during form/panel setting
- Competent person: designated to inspect formwork/shoring per 1926.703

## 11.0 RECORDKEEPING

Record	Retention	Notes
PE-stamped shoring/formwork drawings	Project duration + 5 years	Per structure
Inspection reports (before/during/after pour)	Project duration + 3 years	Per pour
Cylinder break results	Project duration + 5 years	Per pour
Stripping authorization records	Project duration + 3 years	Per strip event
Training records	Duration of employment	All personnel
Tilt-up/precast bracing plans	Project duration + 5 years	Per panel

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## California STATE-SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

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## APPENDIX A: FORMWORK/SHORING INSPECTION CHECKLIST

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Project:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Inspector:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Pour Location:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Inspection Phase:** \_\_\_\_\_ **[ ] Pre-pour [ ] During pour [ ] Pre-strip**

Item	Notes	OK	N/A
PE-stamped drawings on site and current			
Formwork matches approved drawings			
All shoring plumb and on solid bearing			
Bracing installed per plan			
Hardware complete and tight (snap ties, wedges, pins)			
Form surfaces clean and oiled			
Embedded items (rebar, PT ducts, sleeves) in place			
Openings properly covered/guarded			
Fall protection in place for workers			
Reshoring plan available for stripping			
Concrete strength verified for stripping	Breaks: ____ psi		
No visible deflection, settlement, or damage			

Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Superintendent: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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