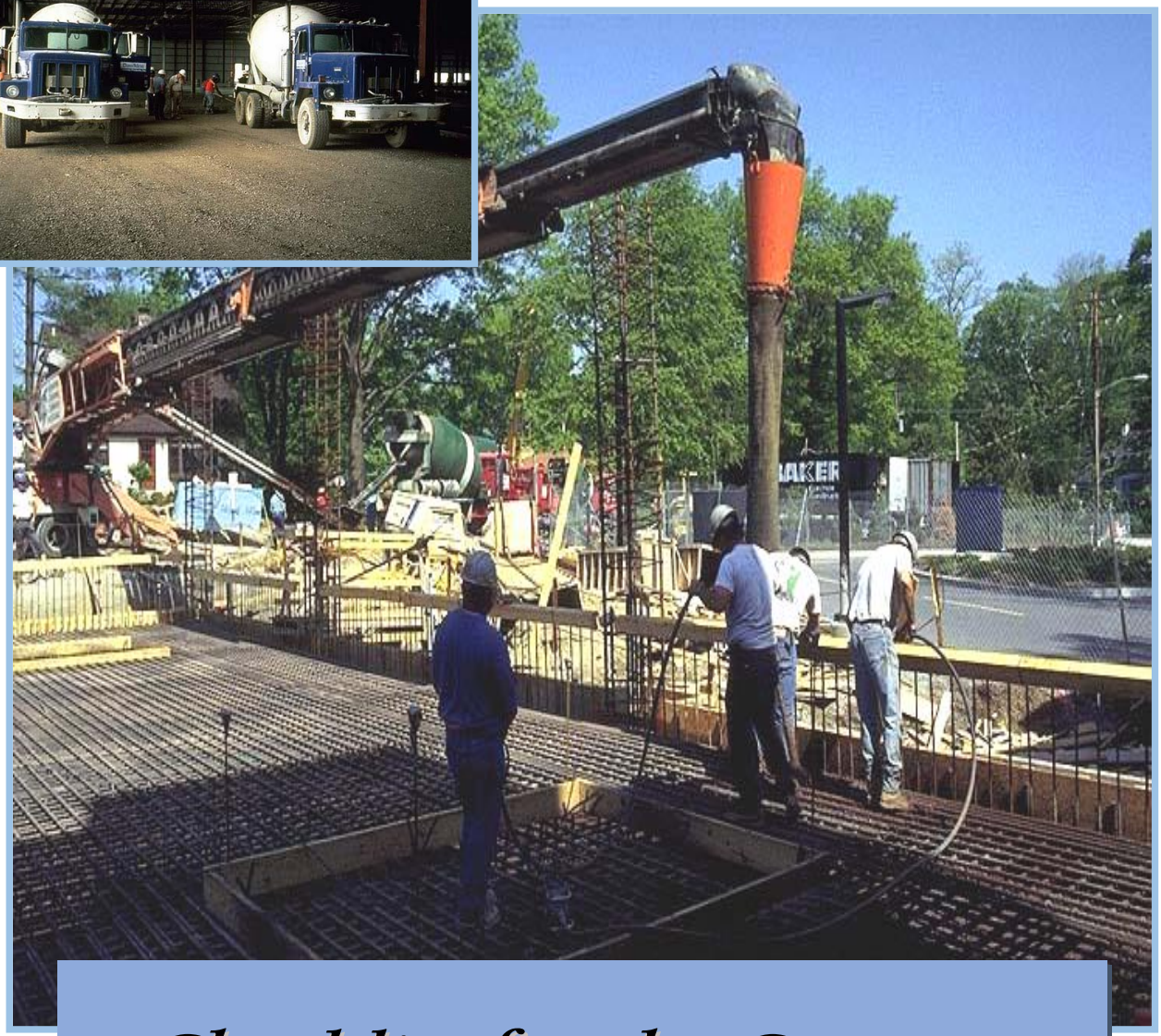
NRMCA
NATIONAL READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CONCRETE CONTRACTORS
Enhancing the Capabilities of Those Who Build with Concrete.



Checklist for the Concrete Pre-Construction Conference

Introduction

Pre-construction meetings are of prime importance in planning concrete construction work because many potential problems can be avoided at the right time – before the start of the project when the cost impact is relatively low.

In 1999, the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association (NRMCA) and the American Society of Concrete Contractors (ASCC) joined in a partnership to enhance the quality of concrete construction. This checklist is one of the ongoing initiatives of the partnership.

NRMCA and ASCC recognize the benefits resulting from participating in these pre-construction meetings and have prepared this **Checklist for the Concrete Pre-construction Conference** to assist the decision makers and participants on a project - representing the owner, specifier, general contractor, concrete contractor, concrete producer, other material suppliers and testing agency – in planning quality concrete construction work.

The checklist allocates responsibilities and establishes procedures related to concrete construction – subgrade preparation, forming, concrete mixture proportioning (mix design), necessary equipment, ordering and scheduling materials and operations, placing, consolidating, finishing, jointing, curing and protection, testing and acceptance as well safety and environmental issues.

The checklist covers some of the issues that need to be discussed at a pre-construction meeting and is not intended to be all-inclusive.

Sample Checklist for the Concrete Pre-Construction Conference

A. Project Information

1. Project Name _____
2. Location _____
3. Project start date _____
4. Project completion date _____
5. Project participants

Owner:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Architect:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Structural Engineer:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
CM or GC:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Concrete Contractor:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Concrete Producer:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Admix Supplier:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Pump Contractor:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Concrete Finisher:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Testing Laboratory:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Inspection Agency:	Contact:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:
Other:	Contac:	
Email:	Phone:	Cell:

6. Background information about the project: _____

_____

_____

7. Unique features of the project:

_____

_____

8. Distribution of completed checklist:
   - ☐ Project Participants: _____
   - ☐ Others: _____

B. Construction Process

1. Review notes and changes on drawings that may affect construction process:

_____

_____

2. Sequence of construction and milestones dates:
   a. Foundations: _____
   b. Walls _____
   c. Structural Slabs _____
   d. Slab-on-grade interior _____
   e. Slab-on-grade exterior
3. Construction/Acceptance of base/subgrade, compaction, elevation. Responsibility for:
   a. Providing base and subgrade elevations to contractors

   _____

   _____

   b. Stability of the base and/or subgrade under construction traffic

   _____

   _____

   c. Protecting the base and/or subgrade from water damage

   _____

   _____

   d. Compacting and final grading of the base and subgrade after all plumbing installations are complete

   _____

   _____

   e. Location of electrical lines (conduit)
      - ☐ In subgrade trenched and backfilled with rock _____
      - ☐ In rock subgrade _____
      - ☐ Protection from truck traffic if required _____
4. Responsibility for site access roads and their maintenance

_____

_____

5. Responsibility for available space for pumping operations if required _____
   - ☐ Access for two trucks to pump, one on each side _____
   - ☐ Staging area for testing and slump adjustment _____
6. Person responsible for directing trucks to pump or placement area _____
7. Responsible for directing/backing up trucks _____
8. Responsibility for power, lighting, water and water pressure during placing and finishing
9. Responsibility for controlling the ambient temperatures (subgrade, forms and air)
10. Forms
    a. Form sizes, types _____
    b. Lifting equipment required _____
    c. Form materials, accessories _____
    d. Review location of reinforcement, embedded items, waterstops, drains, openings, openings for frames, etc. _____
    e. Scheduling form erection and removal correlated to reinforcing and concreting operations
    f. Responsibility for installation and inspection
       i. Reinforcement _____
       ii. Embedded items _____
       iii. Waterstops _____
       iv. Drains _____
       v. Opening Frames _____
    g. Responsibility for form inspections
       i. Preliminary – prior to rebar placement _____
       ii. Semifinal – with rebars, embedded items, waterstops and drains _____

           Note: Reinforcement inspection must include
           - Location and spacing to allow access for vibration equipment and proper coverage
           - Spacing of reinforcement in relation to aggregate size

       iii. Final – before placing concrete _____
11. Vapor retarder or vapor barrier membrane
    a. Type of membrane _____
    b. Location of membrane relative to subgrade _____
    c. Effect of curling _____
    d. Effect on bonding of applied floor coverings _____

e. Basis of acceptance for installation of moisture sensitive flooring materials (wood, carpet, tiles) on the slab

i. Moisture emission requirements for flooring materials to be installed _____

_____

ii. Responsibility for

- Testing and reporting of the test results _____
- Acceptance of the slab _____

12. Placing Concrete: equipment and procedures

a. Deposit from truck _____

_____

b. Buggy _____

_____

c. Belt conveyor _____

_____

d. Bucket placement _____

_____

e. Pumping _____

_____

f. Other _____

_____

13. Consolidation of concrete: equipment and procedures

a. Vibrators _____

_____

b. Vibratory screeds (surface vibrators) _____

_____

c. Back up equipment _____

d. Power source _____

e. Other _____

_____

14. Responsibility for inspection of placing and consolidation of concrete

_____

15. Ventilation in enclosed spaces

a. Type of test required _____

b. Responsibility for ventilation:

i. During placement _____

ii. During finishing _____

16. Strike off technique
    - ☐ Hand strike off _____
    - ☐ Vibratory screed _____
    - ☐ Laser screed _____
    - ☐ Other _____

17. Finishing
    a. Types of finishes
        - Area 1 _____
        - Area 2 _____
        - Area 3 _____
        - Area 4 _____

    b. Special materials for finishes _____
        - ☐ Dry-shake hardener
            - Rate of application _____
            - Procedure to install _____

    c. Tools and equipment required _____

    d. Back up tools and equipment required _____

18. Specified tolerances for

a. Vertical concrete surfaces:

- ☐ Plumbness _____
- ☐ Dimensions _____
- ☐ Thickness _____
- ☐ Texture _____
- ☐ Color _____
  - Acceptable variances _____
- ☐ Surface defects _____
- ☐ Others _____

Note: Refer to ASCC Guide for Surface Finish of Formed Concrete

b. Slabs-on-grade and floors

- ☐ Flatness/levelness _____
- ☐ Dimensions _____
- ☐ Thickness _____
  - How it will be determined _____
- ☐ Texture _____
- ☐ Color _____
  - Acceptable variances _____
- ☐ Surface defects _____
- ☐ Joint spacing _____
- ☐ Others _____

c. Elevated slabs

- ☐ Flatness/levelness _____
- ☐ Dimensions _____
- ☐ Thickness _____
  - How it will be determined _____
- ☐ Texture _____
- ☐ Color _____
  - Acceptable variances _____
- ☐ Surface defects _____
- ☐ Others _____

d. Procedures for measuring tolerances (when and how) _____

_____

e. Review specifications for possible conflict between the concrete installer and other trades

_____

_____

f. Review specifications for conflict between the surface profile provided by the concrete installer and the surface profile required by installer of finish material

_____

_____

g. Responsibility

i. Reporting F-numbers to concrete contractor _____

ii. Accepting floors _____

iii. Measuring tolerances _____

iv. Repairing “air or bug holes” in vertical surfaces _____

v. Removing curing compounds prior to applicaion of sealers _____

19. Jointing

a. Review/verification of contraction, isolation, expansion and construction joint layout plans

- Structures (walls) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments (number, location, spacing, details) _____

_____

- Slabs-on-grade ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments (number, location, spacing, details) _____

_____

b. Type of joints ☐ contraction ☐ isolation ☐ expansion

1. Formed joints _____
2. Tooled joints _____
3. Early entry saw-cut
   - Timing _____
   - Depth of cut _____
   - Joint spacing _____
   - Equipment _____
4. Conventional saw-cut
   - Timing _____
   - Depth of cut _____
   - Joint spacing _____
   - Equipment _____

c. Slabs-on-grade

i. Joints ☐ Yes ☐ No

ii. Reinforcement ☐ Yes ☐ No

- Position of reinforcement in slab _____
- Method of supporting reinforcement at specified elevation _____
- Termination at joints _____

iii. Load transfer devices (e.g. dowel bars)

- Type, size and location _____
- Check for specified alignment _____

iv. Define unacceptable cracks (see surface defects in tolerances) _____

_____

v. Method of repair of unacceptable cracks _____

vi. Responsibility for repair of unacceptable cracks _____

vii. Sealing (Filling) Joints ☐ Yes ☐ No

- Expoxy Joint filler ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Elastomeric sealant ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Timing (review product directions and ACI Guidelines) _____

_____

- Depth of filling _____
- Procedure (flush or a slightly crowned for expoxy joint or concave for elastomeric sealant

_____

_____

- Responsibility for future touch up _____

20. Curing and Sealing

a. Curing methods _____

b. Curing periods _____

c. Responsibility for curing floors placed prior to erection of roof, walls _____

_____

d. Temperature Control ☐ Yes ☐ No

- Specify _____
- If temporary heaters are used, responsibility for venting to prevent concrete dusting

_____

e. Excessive evaporation control

Specify _____

f. Evaporation retarder ☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify _____

g. Fogging ☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify _____

h. Other _____

i. Responsibility for inspection of curing operations/timing

_____

j. Responsibility for removing curing compounds

_____

k. Applying sealers _____

- Types _____
- Locations _____

21. Protection of concrete

a. Roof and Walls ☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify _____

b. Floors coverings ☐ Yes ☐ No

Specify _____

c. Floor Protection ☐ Yes ☐ No

i. Specify age/strength of floor prior to the use of floor by:

- Foot traffic _____
- Pneumatic tire traffic _____
- Hard wheel traffic _____
- Construction traffic _____

ii. Specify age/strength of floor when

- Equipment is installed _____
- Racks are erected _____

22. Responsibility for storage areas and site security

_____

_____

23. Form removal

a. What is the minimum strength requirement for form removal? _____ psi.

b. What formal report is required before form removal? _____

_____

c. Type of field or in-place strength tests if used and evaluation criteria? _____

_____

d. Name(s) of personnel authorized to approve form removal _____

_____

24. Procedures for hot weather concreting

_____

_____

_____

25. Procedures for cold weather concreting

_____

_____

_____

C. Concrete Materials and Required Mixture Proportioning (Mix Design)

1. Concrete Mixures (Mix Deisgn)

List of Mixture (Mix Design) Designations	Mixture (Mix Design) Codes	Location	Approximate Volumes

2. Mixtures (Mix designs) acceptance
   a. Have mixtures (mix designs) been approved ☐ Yes ☐ No
   b. Responsibility for mixture (mix design) approval
      Comments: _____
      _____
   c. Copies of the approved mixtures (mix designs) provided to
      - Owner ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Architect ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Structural engineer ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Construction manager or general contractor ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Concrete contractor ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Concrete Pumping contractor ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Concrete finisher ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Testing laboratory ☐ Yes ☐ No
      - Inspection agency ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Additional mixtures (mix designs) required ☐ Yes ☐ No
   - Specify _____
   - Approved ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Consideration for aggregates
   a. Gradation _____
   b. Sand requirements _____
5. Pumped concrete ☐ Yes ☐ No
6. High early strength ☐ Yes ☐ No
   - Strength required _____ psi at age ____
7. Lightweight concrete ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Other _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Comments: _____
   _____

9. Concrete batch plant

☐ Central-mixed ☐ Shrink-mixed ☐ Truck-mixed

a. Primary plant: _____ Backup plant: _____

b. NRMCA Production Facility Certification Required ☐ Yes ☐ No

c. Inspection requirements

☐ Full time

☐ Part time

☐ Not required

d. Revolutions or time limits for mixing concrete _____

Note: Refer to ASTM C94

10. Review project specifications for conflicts in performance requirements (compressive/flexural strength, durability, shrinkage, curling and water-cementitious materials ratio, water content, slump, air content)

_____

_____

11. Other value-added ingredient materials required

- Mid range water reducing admixture ☐ Yes ☐ No
- High range water reducing admixture ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Non-chloride accelerator ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Corrosion inhibitors ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fly Ash ASTM Class C ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fly Ash ASTM Class F ☐ Yes ☐ No
- GGBF Slag ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Silica fume ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Type K cement ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Component expansion admixture ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Fibers ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Color ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Other _____ ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments (specify type and quantity of ingredient, etc.)

_____

Note 1: Batching all ingredient materials at the plant ensures best quality control of concrete. Jobsite Modifications to mixture should be communicated to the concrete producer.

Note 2: Add appendices for requirements of ingredient materials

12. Project specification requirements for air content

☐ Normal weight air-entrained concrete (not recommended if floors require a machine troweled finish But recommended for all exterior work)

Comments: _____

_____

☐ Are adjustments to air content allowed on the jobsite ☐ Yes ☐ No

Comments: _____

_____

☐ Air-entrained lightweight concrete for interior slabs

Comments: _____

_____

☐ Other requirements: _____

Comments: _____

_____

13. Project specification requirements for slump limits

☐ Conventional concrete Max _____ Min _____

☐ Pumped concrete Max _____ Min _____

Comments: _____

_____

☐ Plasticized concrete Max _____ Min _____

Comments: _____

_____

☐ Other: _____ Max _____ Min _____

Comments: _____

_____

14. Jobsite slump adjustments

a. Responsibility for:

i. Making/Permitting jobsite slump adjustments _____

ii. Recording of adjusted batch _____

b. Materials permitted to adjust the slump

☐ Water _____

☐ Mid-range water reducer _____

☐ High-range water reducer _____

c. Procedure to be followed and limitations that apply to jobsite slump adjustment (maximum amount, Subsequent mixing, sampling of the load) _____

_____

15. Project specification requirements for temperature

a. Required temperature of concrete as delivered: Max _____ °C/°F Min _____ °C/°F

b. Responsible person for requiring and approving special measures to meet concrete temperatures such as hot water, heated aggregate, cold water, ice, liquid nitrogen _____

_____

c. Outline procedure to be followed and limitations that apply for measurement of concrete temperature and acceptance of concrete at the jobsite: _____

_____

16. Project specification requirements for concrete delivery time
    - ☐ ASTM C94
    - ☐ Other _____

17. Project specification requirements for lightweight concrete
    - ☐ Maximum equilibrium Density _____
    - ☐ Density of Fresh Concrete _____ Acceptance tolerance ± _____
    - ☐ Slump _____
    - ☐ Air content _____
    - ☐ Pumping operations _____

    _____

18. Architectural Concrete

    a. Finish details

		Location
☐ Exposed aggregate	_____	_____
☐ Smooth finish	_____	_____
☐ Rubbed finish	_____	_____
☐ Colored	_____	_____
☐ Imprinted	_____	_____

    - Details (grouted joints, textured) _____

      _____

    b. Special materials
    - ☐ Cement _____
    - ☐ Aggregates _____
    - ☐ Water _____
    - ☐ Admixtures _____
    - ☐ Sealers _____
    - ☐ Release agents _____

    c. Architectural samples or mockups
    - ☐ Location _____
    - ☐ Preservation _____
    - ☐ Responsibility for acceptance _____

    d. Repair methods _____

    _____

D. Ordering and Scheduling Concrete

1. Person (s) responsible for ordering concrete (Concrete must be ordered by mixture (mix design) code)

_____

2. Minimum time notice required for most placements

_____

3. Define large and specialty orders

_____

4. Minimum notice required for large and specialty placements _____

_____

5. Procedure for handling will call orders _____

_____

6. Procedure for handling revised orders _____

_____

7. Contact name(s) and phone number(s) for last-minute cancellations
   - Producer _____
   - Concrete contractor _____
   - Construction manager or general contractor _____
8. Person on jobsite responsible for reviewing delivery ticket prior to placement

_____

9. Regular hours are between _____ A.M. and _____ P.M.
   Regular workdays are _____ through _____ not including designated holidays
10. Are there any anticipated holiday and/or overtime placements? ☐ Yes ☐ No
    Comments: _____
11. Delivery schedules
    a. Location of placement _____
    b. Anticipated placement sizes _____ cubic yards
    c. Minimum load size _____ cubic yards
    d. What are anticipated placement rates _____ cubic yards/hour
    e. Approximate placements dates _____
    f. Inclement weather plant capability _____
    g. Responsible person for cancelling pour _____
12. Concrete delivery
    a. Any traffic restrictions at or near the jobsite ☐ Yes ☐ No
       Comments: _____
    b. Any restriction on entrance to or exits from jobsite ☐ Yes ☐ No
       Comments: _____
    c. Other items _____

13. Trucks
    a. Number of trucks _____
    b. Type of trucks _____
    c. Interval Schedule (Turn around time) _____

E. Environmental Aspects

1. Environmentally sensitive areas around the project ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____
2. Responsibility for providing a concrete wash out area at the jobsite
   _____
3. Identify location of area for truck rinse and other construction waste:
   _____
4. Responsibility for clean up of the wash out areas _____
5. Person responsible for directing trucks to the wash out area _____
   _____
6. Are spill response kits available on site? ☐ Yes ☐ No
   Comments: _____
7. On site emergency contact person
   _____
8. Responsibility for disposal of curing compounds
   _____
9. Other Items
   _____
   _____

F. Quality Control/Assurance

1. Accreditation requirements for laboratory _____
2. Certification requirements for

   a. Laboratory testing technicians — Name

   - ☐ ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade I _____
   - ☐ ACI Concrete Laboratory Testing Technician Grade II _____
   - ☐ Equivalent _____

   b. Field testing technicians — Name

   - ☐ ACI Grade I Certified _____
   - ☐ Equivalent _____

3. Advance notice for scheduling testing personnel _____
4. Procedures for verification of specified requirements
   - ☐ Batch Records
   - ☐ Strength Tests
   - ☐ Other _____

F.1 Concrete Sampling and Testing Requirements

1. Sampling frequency _____
2. Sampling location
   - ☐ Point of discharge
   - ☐ Point of placement

   Comments (agreement on sampling location):

   _____
3. Tests performed on each sample
   - ☐ Slump
   - ☐ Temperature
   - ☐ Density (unit weight)
   - ☐ Air content
   - ☐ Compressive strength
   - ☐ Flexural strength
   - ☐ Other: _____
4. Cylinder size for compressive strength test

   ☐ 4 X 8 inch ☐ 6 X 12 inch
5. Beam size for flexural strength test

   ☐ 6 X 6 inch ☐ Length: refer to ASTM C31

   ☐ Other size _____

   Note: If beam breaks are low, compare acceptable concrete with suspect concrete by coring

6. Number of cylinders per sample _____
   (hardened cylinder weight must be recorded on concrete strength reports)
7. Number of beams per sample _____
8. Number of cylinders/beams to be tested _____ Field? _____ Lab? _____
9. At what ages are cylinders/beams to be tested? _____
10. Number of cylinders/beams per test (minimum 2) _____
11. Are reserve cylinders/beams required? ☐ Yes ☐ No How many? _____
12. Frequency of yield tests and compliance checks (three-load average of unit weight)

_____

F.2 Test Cylinder Storage and Transportation:

1. Initial curing (up to _____ hours)
   - ☐ Immersed in water-controlled temperature
   - ☐ Storage box-controlled temperature – record daily minimum and maximum temperature
   - ☐ Exposed to the environment – record daily minimum and maximum temperature

     Note: In the absence of cylinder storage with daily record of minimum/maximum temperatures, cylinders shall be immersed in water immediately after molding
   - ☐ Storage at jobsite under conditions consistent with concrete in structure

     Note: Field-cured cylinders are used to determine the appropriate time for form removal or Post-tensioning
2. Responsibility for providing cylinder storage box _____

   Note: Refer to ACI 301
3. Responsibility for maintaining temperature in storage box between 60-80°F (16 to 27°C) during first 16-48 hours after molding _____

   _____
4. Describe how storage box temperature will be maintained _____

   _____
5. When will cylinders made on days preceding non-work days be transported to the laboratory?

   _____
6. Describe arrangements for access to construction site on non-work days

   _____
7. Responsibility for final curing as per ASTM C31

   _____

F.3 Acceptance/Rejection of Fresh Concrete:

1. Who has the authority to reject a concrete delivery? _____

   Note: A Second person may be designated as having the authority for FINAL rejection of a concrete delivery

2. What criteria will be used to reject concrete
   - ☐ Slump _____
   - ☐ Air content _____
   - ☐ Unit weight _____
   - ☐ Temperature _____
   - ☐ Time limit _____
   - ☐ Other _____
3. Are re-tests allowed before rejection? ☐ Yes ☐ No

   Procedure

   _____

F.4 Acceptance Criteria for Hardened Concrete

1. Review Acceptance Criteria
   - ☐ ACI 301/318
   - ☐ ASTM C94
   - ☐ Other _____
2. Distribution of test reports (to all participants)
   - ☐ Owner _____
   - ☐ Architect _____
   - ☐ Structural engineer _____
   - ☐ Construction manager or General contractor _____
   - ☐ Concrete contractor _____
   - ☐ Concrete producer _____
   - ☐ Admixture supplier _____
   - ☐ Concrete pumping contractor _____
   - ☐ Concrete finisher _____
   - ☐ Testing laboratory _____
   - ☐ Inspector _____
   - ☐ Jobsite testing technicians _____

   Note: Concrete producer and concrete contractor must receive reports directly and immediately from The laboratory to allow timely response to any deficiencies.
3. Potential concrete deficiencies
   - ☐ Target cylinder strength for earlier ages than 28 days (at 3-7 days)

     _____
   - ☐ Procedure for timely reporting results to concrete producer and concrete contractor before the 28-day strength tests (density, 3-7 day strength, etc.) _____

     _____

F.5 Testing of Hardened In-Place Concrete

1. In what situations will additional (or referee) testing be required?
   - ☐ Running average of three consecutive strength tests is less than specified – ACI 318
   - ☐ Individual strength test is 500 psi less than specified – ACI 318
   - ☐ Other _____
2. Procedure(s) to be followed for evaluation of low-strength tests
   - ☐ Evaluation of test results and testing procedures – including laboratory operations

     Comments: _____

     _____
   - ☐ Non-destructive testing
     - ☐ Penetration probe in accordance with ASTM C803
     - ☐ Rebound hammer in accordance with ASTM C805
     - ☐ Other (combined method) _____

       Note: Refer to ACI 228.1R
   - ☐ Evaluation of structural adequacy of questionable sections by the structural engineer

     _____
   - ☐ Core testing and evaluation in accordance with ACI 318
     - Procedure for conditiong cores prior to testing _____

     _____
   - ☐ Load testing in accordance with
     - ☐ ACI 318
     - ☐ Other _____
   - ☐ Remove and replace

     Comments: _____

     _____
3. How do the project specifications handle additional testing?

   _____

   If additional testing is required, _____ will notify the following parties

   _____

   _____
4. What investigative procedures will be used?

   _____

   _____
5. Who will be employed to conduct additional testing and who employs them?

   _____

   _____
6. How will the test results be evaluated?

   _____

   _____

7. Who will pay the costs of additional testing?
   - ☐ Specified strength confirmed _____
   - ☐ Specified strength not confirmed _____

G. Safety

1. Personal protective equipment required
   - ☐ Hard hats
   - ☐ Safety boots
   - ☐ Eye protection
   - ☐ Safety vests
   - ☐ Specific protective clothing
   - ☐ Respirators
   - ☐ Other _____
2. Responsibility for:
   a. First aid supplies _____
   b. Providing and maintaining Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) at the jobsite _____
   _____
   c. Fall protection _____
   d. Safety Inspections _____
   e. Safety meetings _____
3. Emergency Contacts

	Location	**Phone**
Fire Department		
Police		
Hospital		
Security		

The National Ready Mixed Concrete Association is a trade association representing producers of ready mixed concrete and those companies that provide materials and support to the industry. The primary goal of NRMCA is to increase the professionalism of the industry. NRMCA provides its members with education, training, product promotion assistance, information on research and technology and representation before Congress and regulatory bodies.

The American Society of Concrete Contractors is a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the capabilities of those who build with concrete. Members of ASCC are concrete contractors, material suppliers, equipment manufacturers, and others involved in concrete and decorative concrete construction. ASCC provides a unified voice in the concrete construction industry, and offers many services including: an extensive safety program, problem solving assistance, networking opportunities, and educational materials.

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