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Place Blinding Concrete (Horizontal) – QA Inspection Checklist

Place Blinding Concrete (Horizontal) interactive checklist with commentable steps, evidence capture, and tolerances. Verify finish, curing, and readiness for reinforcement. Export as PDF/Excel.

Project:	
Date:	
Filled by:	

Pre-Placement Checks	
1	Confirm the activity scope is horizontal blinding only and excludes waterproofing or membranes; note drawing references and ITP hold points.
2	Verify subgrade is compacted and level; review test reports, then check with a 2 m straightedge for deviations ≤10 mm; photograph representative areas.
3	Set screed rails/edge forms to design top of blinding (T.O.B.) using a laser level; tolerance ±5 mm; record level readings and benchmarks.
4	Mark penetrations and starter locations on the subgrade; protect with caps or covers; capture marked layout photos before concreting.
5	Confirm blinding mix and delivery details per approved project specifications; record batch numbers, truck IDs, delivery times, and ticket signatures.

Placement and Thickness Control	
6	Install depth pins at 3–5 m grid (or per bay size) to control thickness; verify pin heights ±5 mm; photograph pin layout.
7	Check slump at discharge with a calibrated cone; accept only within the approved range; log results, time, temperature, and include photos.
8	Place from the lowest point, avoiding free-fall >1.5 m; use chutes or pumps; document pour sequence and any pauses or cold-joint controls.
9	Strike-off to depth pins with a straightedge or vibrating screed; achieve level within ±10 mm; record spot levels at a 5 m grid.
10	Probe edges and around penetrations to confirm no area is below specified minimum thickness; record at least one reading per 10 m² with photos.
11	Record ambient and concrete temperatures using calibrated thermometers; accept within project-specified limits; upload readings and device ID/calibration date.

Surface Finish and Edges	
12	After initial set, steel-float to achieve a closed, dense finish; no ridges, tears, or segregation; photograph sheen and texture.
13	Check flatness with a 2 m straightedge in multiple directions; gaps ≤10 mm unless otherwise specified; log locations and outcomes.
14	Form clean, straight edges and arises; repair minor voids promptly; no honeycombing; photo evidence at corners and upstands.
15	Ensure no standing water or laitance remains after bleed-water dissipation; lightly remove residue; document surface condition with close-ups.

Curing and Protection	
16	Begin curing promptly per approved project specifications and authority requirements (wet coverings, polythene, or curing compound); record method, time, and product lot numbers.
17	Maintain continuous curing for the specified duration; complete daily checks for moisture coverage or film integrity; log times and photos.
18	Protect from traffic, contamination, and rain using barriers and signage; accept only light access authorized; document any incidents and repairs.
19	Visually confirm no shrinkage cracking that compromises surface integrity; photograph any hairline cracks with scale and record assessments.

Readiness for Reinforcement	
20	Remove curing coverings; surface must be clean, dry to touch, and dust-free; record cleaning method and photos before steel fixing.
21	Test support with sample rebar chairs; chairs must not rock or indent excessively; document test locations and outcomes.
22	Transfer gridlines and reference marks onto blinding; verify spot levels within ±10 mm of design; upload survey sketches and readings.
23	Check embedded items or dowels for reinforcement support are secure; positions within specified tolerances; include measurements and close-up photos.
24	Obtain QA/consultant release to proceed with reinforcement; capture digital signatures and reference the ITP hold-point clearance.

Documentation and Sign-Off	
25	Compile delivery tickets, slump/temperature logs, curing records, and survey data; upload to the checklist with filenames and dates standardized.
26	Capture geotagged photos covering thickness control, finish quality, and curing arrangements; at least one photo per 25 m².
27	Export the completed checklist with QR authentication; circulate to stakeholders; archive in the project system per document control procedures.

Comments:

Filled by:

Signature:

Introduction	How to use this checklist
Place Blinding Concrete (Horizontal) establishes a uniform, durable working surface that ensures reliable thickness, a clean closed finish, proper curing, and verified readiness for reinforcement. Often called lean concrete blinding or a mud slab, this horizontal blinding layer provides a stable, level base that minimizes contamination, protects the subgrade, and supports precise rebar placement. This checklist focuses strictly on horizontal blinding concrete beneath structural elements and explicitly excludes waterproofing. By controlling level and thickness, you reduce high spots that lift reinforcement, prevent soft areas that cause rebar chair punch-in, and avoid laitance that can impair bond. Proper curing reduces dusting and early-age cracking while keeping the surface sound for subsequent fixing operations. Each step includes acceptance cues, tolerances, and evidence requirements so you can prove compliance per approved project specifications and authority requirements. Use this interactive checklist to tick tasks, add comments, attach photos and readings, and export to PDF/Excel with a secure QR for traceable sign-off.	1. Preparation: Brief the team on scope (horizontal blinding only). Gather laser level, depth pins, 2 m straightedge, slump cone, thermometers, curing materials, and PPE. Open approved drawings and specifications. 2. Set up devices: Ensure the checklist app is online, camera and location services enabled, and calibration certificates for instruments are available for upload. 3. Start interactive mode: Create a new entry per pour/bay, set location and date, add responsible inspector, and list any hold points to be cleared. 4. During works: Tick items as completed, attach photos/readings, and use comments to resolve issues with contractors in real time. 5. Curing and readiness: Log curing start–finish times, protection measures, and readiness checks. Request QA review within the app. 6. Export: Generate a QR-authenticated PDF/Excel report with photos, readings, and signatures. Share with stakeholders for review. 7. Sign-off: Capture digital signatures from contractor, inspector, and consultant. Archive the record in the project EDMS for traceability.