

Adhered Stone Veneer Installation JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A masonry crew will install specified adhered stone veneer on a released ground-level exterior substrate using prepared mortar and controlled stone cutting. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- The system specification identifies substrate, unit weight, preparation and bonding requirements.
- Unit handling and the selected cutting method are assessed for the actual material.
- This excludes anchored heavy stone panels, elevated access and structural masonry walls.

Questions before work

- What confirms substrate suitability for the selected veneer system?
- Which units require cutting and what dust control fits that method?
- How will units be supported during placement and cure?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the substrate and system

Hazard: An unsuitable backing or incompatible system can allow units to fall.

Control: Foreperson verifies the released substrate and veneer specification and holds work for loose backing, moisture damage or an unapproved substitution.

Verification: Compare actual backing and product identity with installation documents.

Reasoning: A clean surface does not establish system compatibility.

2 Stage and handle units

Hazard: Sharp edges, unstable stacks and awkward lifts can cut or strain workers.

Control: Stage units on stable support near the work, preserve access and use assistance or handling aids suited to weight and reach.

Verification: Lead checks stacks and the handling route before opening packaging.

Reasoning: Small-looking stone may still create difficult handling.

3 Make released cuts

Hazard: Cutting can release silica and fragments or expose workers to the blade.

Control: Use the selected guarded cutting equipment with the applicable material and silica controls. Separate cutting from occupied access and stop for failed dust control.

Verification: Operator checks equipment and the employer's exposure-control method before cutting.

Reasoning: Material and tool determine the cutting controls.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Prepare and apply mortar

Hazard: Cement contact or reaching into a mixer can cause burns or entanglement.

Control: Mix and apply by the specified product method, maintain guarding and use assessed cement protection. Stop and secure the mixer before clearing it.

Verification: Lead checks mix instructions and skin/eye protection.

Reasoning: Wet placement does not remove the cement hazard.

5 Place and support the veneer

Hazard: A slipping unit can trap fingers or fall before bonding develops.

Control: Use the specified placement and temporary support method, keep hands out of pinch points and maintain the exclusion below. Stop for poor support or unplanned heavy units.

Verification: Lead checks placement conditions and support against system instructions.

Reasoning: The system's cure and support method must govern access.

6 Maintain cure restrictions and clean

Hazard: Early disturbance or dust residue can expose the next crew.

Control: Protect the veneer during the specified cure, communicate access limits and collect dust and mortar with the appropriate wet or HEPA method.

Verification: Foreperson checks unit support, cleanup and handover restrictions.

Reasoning: A placed unit is not automatically released for disturbance.

Pause and reassess

- Backing condition, unit weight or veneer system changes.
- Dust control or unit support fails.
- The job requires heavy anchored panels or elevated access.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Be careful around the equipment.

More useful: Use the selected guarded cutting equipment with the applicable material and silica controls. Separate cutting from occupied access and stop for failed dust control.

Needs improvement: Check the area before starting.

More useful: Foreperson verifies the released substrate and veneer specification and holds work for loose backing, moisture damage or an unapproved substitution.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does this cover mechanically anchored large stone panels?

No. Those panels require a different lifting, anchorage and temporary-support analysis. This example is limited to the specified adhered veneer system.

What must be recorded before this example is used on a job?

Replace the scenario with the actual work, identify additional hazards with the crew, and record the applicable instructions, responsible people, inspection findings, unresolved actions and required authorization. A planned verification is not an inspection result.

Training needs

- Selected veneer system, unit handling and cutting controls.
- Cement protection and recognizing substrate or support deviations.

Confirm applicable qualifications and actual training evidence for the people assigned. Related toolbox talks support discussion; they do not establish competence.

References and adaptation

OSHA 1926.1153 Respirable crystalline silica

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.1153>

OSHA 1926.702 Concrete equipment and tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.702>

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

OSHA 1926.21 Safety training and education

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.21>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This instructional example supplies no actual inspection results, signatures or work approval.