

Anchored Brick Veneer Construction JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A masonry crew will build a low-rise fired-clay brick veneer wythe on a released foundation ledge against completed wood-stud backing. Work uses a handed-over supported scaffold and the approved tie, cavity, flashing and movement-joint details. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Vertical support, backing readiness and temporary stability measures are released before the veneer rises.
- The scaffold loading plan governs brick and mortar staging; cutting and mortar mixing use separate controlled stations.
- This excludes load-bearing brickwork, high-rise shelf-angle construction, backing erection and substitution of adhered thin brick for anchored veneer.

Questions before work

- Who releases the ledge, backing and specified tie attachment locations?
- How will ties, clear cavity, flashing, weeps and movement joints remain visible for verification?
- What temporary stability and scaffold loading restrictions apply during each incomplete stage?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept support and backing

Hazard: An inadequate ledge or unready backing can leave the veneer without its intended load path.

Control: Masonry lead checks the ledge, completed backing and current veneer details with the responsible framing or facade lead. Establish the applicable masonry access restriction and temporary stability arrangements; hold construction where support or anchorage is unresolved.

Verification: Lead records the receiving-interface release before laying the first course.

Reasoning: The veneer's weight and lateral restraint follow different structural paths.

2 Prepare scaffold and material supply

Hazard: Falling material, an overloaded platform or poor access can injure masonry and adjacent crews.

Control: Accept the scaffold inspection and permitted loading arrangement. Distribute staged bricks and mortar within those limits, keep access clear and separate the ground zone below. Use the released cutting and mixer resources for prepared supply rather than moving those operations onto the scaffold.

Verification: Scaffold user lead checks the current platform, material positions and exclusion zone.

Reasoning: A wall detail does not establish a safe masonry work platform.

3 Lay the supported veneer course

Hazard: Repeated handling and wet mortar can cause overexertion, pinch injuries or skin burns.

Control: Work from the protected platform with manageable supply close to use and planned assistance for bulk transfers. Lay specified units and mortar on the released support without leaning over protection; maintain assessed hand, eye and skin protection and washing access.

Verification: Masonry lead monitors reach, handling and the supported course position.

Reasoning: Small repeated lifts and contact exposures accumulate through the shift.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Install specified mechanical ties

Hazard: Missing or incorrectly attached ties can allow veneer movement or detachment.

Control: Install the identified ties at the drawing locations into the specified backing support using approved compatible fasteners. Maintain embedment and movement accommodation under the detail, and verify tie attachment before the next courses conceal it. Do not fasten to sheathing alone unless that precise system is designed for it.

Verification: Lead records tie type, attachment and actual findings at the planned hold points.

Reasoning: A visible metal strip is not proof of a completed load transfer.

5 Maintain cavity and movement details

Hazard: Mortar bridging or blocked weeps can defeat drainage and restrain intended movement.

Control: Keep the specified cavity, flashing, weeps and movement-joint spaces clear as work rises. Use the approved debris-control method and maintain any temporary restraint. Stop for altered joints, damaged flashing or a detail that conflicts with an anchor.

Verification: Lead verifies the concealed details before they become inaccessible.

Reasoning: Later face cleaning cannot restore an obstructed hidden cavity.

6 Protect and hand over incomplete work

Hazard: Unfinished veneer can move in weather or be mistaken for an accepted facade.

Control: Cover and protect unfinished work under the project's weather and stability plan without overloading the scaffold. Transfer completed tie and detail records, remaining restrictions and the next-stage release to the receiving lead; retain temporary measures until their designated release.

Verification: Receiving lead confirms veneer status and unresolved items before adjacent work.

Reasoning: Completion of a course does not release every support or weather restriction.

Pause and reassess

- Ledge, backing or tie attachments cannot be verified against the current design.
- A stability measure, scaffold condition or weather boundary changes.
- Cavity, flashing, weeps or movement details are obstructed or altered.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Work from the protected platform with manageable supply close to use and planned assistance for bulk transfers. Lay specified units and mortar on the released support without leaning over protection; maintain assessed hand, eye and skin protection and washing access.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Masonry lead checks the ledge, completed backing and current veneer details with the responsible framing or facade lead. Establish the applicable masonry access restriction and temporary stability arrangements; hold construction where support or anchorage is unresolved.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can the adhered stone veneer sequence be used for these bricks?

No. This brick wythe carries weight on its released ledge and transfers lateral forces through specified mechanical ties to backing. Adhered veneer uses a different attachment system and does not supply those structural or cavity details.

What must the crew record for actual use?

Identify the actual equipment and work boundaries, responsible people, applicable criteria, inspection findings and open actions. Resolve changes with affected crews and obtain required project authorization before work.

Training needs

- The actual anchored-veneer tie, cavity, flashing, weep, movement and temporary-stability details.
- Applicable scaffold-user training and task instruction on material staging, wet-mortar contact and safe handling.

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

References and adaptation

BIA Technical Note 28: Brick veneer wood stud walls

<https://www.gobrick.com/media/file/28-brick-veneer-wood-stud-walls.pdf>

OSHA 1926.706 Masonry construction

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.706>

OSHA 1926.451 Scaffold requirements

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.451>

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.