

# Masonry Wind Shutdown and Controlled Reentry JHA

Worked instructional example

## Work and worksite

A masonry supervisor will manage a planned wind event affecting one incomplete wall under an already accepted construction-stage stability plan. The cycle covers monitoring, early warning, orderly withdrawal, accountability, restricted closure and controlled post-event assessment/reentry. It starts with accepted wall restraint and ends with a documented work-state handover before unit laying resumes. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The actual engineer's stability plan identifies current wall stage/age, supports, monitoring method, warning/withdrawal criteria, restricted zones and separate inspection/reentry requirements.
- Designated monitoring and communication roles, clear escape routes and assembly location are outside the assessed collapse exposure; crews understand how to withdraw without approaching the wall.
- Partial high-wind masonry connection only: no unit laying, brace installation/adjustment/removal, emergency entry, rescue in an unstable zone or assumption that calmer weather alone releases work.

## Questions before work

- Which current wall stage and support condition govern today's monitoring and evacuation criteria?
- Can every affected crew receive the warning and reach the agreed safe assembly point before exposure increases?
- Who can authorize post-event inspection and reentry, and what evidence is required beyond falling wind speed?

# Task Hazard Control

## 1 Confirm the current wall-stage response plan

**Hazard:** Using an obsolete wall stage or general wind limit can delay withdrawal from collapse exposure.

**Control:** Supervisor checks actual geometry, age, mortar/grout condition and installed supports against the accepted stability plan. Confirm the applicable monitoring, warning/withdrawal and reentry criteria, responsible decision maker and contingency for lost readings. Resolve changes with the engineer; never substitute a universal wind speed or braced-wall assumption.

**Verification:** Supervisor records the governing stage, criteria and any unresolved change requiring a work hold.

**Reasoning:** Wind resistance changes as masonry cures and support conditions develop.

## 2 Verify zones routes and communication readiness

**Hazard:** A warning is ineffective if people are trapped near the wall or another crew enters its fall area.

**Control:** Establish the plan's restricted exposure zones on both sides and at affected ends, coordinating adjacent trades and public access. Maintain applicable OSHA limited-access controls without treating them as the complete wind-response boundary. Walk withdrawal/assembly routes, test alerts and name those responsible for accountability and access control.

**Verification:** Lead confirms each affected crew understands the signal, route, assembly point and zone restrictions.

**Reasoning:** The unscaffolded-side access rule and an engineered wind-exposure zone serve different purposes.

## 3 Monitor and issue the early warning

**Hazard:** Unobserved gusts, failed readings or delayed decisions can leave workers beside a vulnerable wall.

**Control:** Use the actual plan's accepted measurement location, equipment and reading method, including the required treatment of gusts and forecast changes. Keep the monitor available and able to communicate with the decision maker. Issue the specified early warning while the planned withdrawal margin remains. Pause affected work if reliable monitoring or communications are lost rather than estimating safe conditions.

**Verification:** Monitor records readings/alerts and supervisor confirms that the warning reaches all affected workers.

**Reasoning:** A forecast supports preparation; it does not replace accepted site monitoring.

## Complete the work and hand over

### 4 Withdraw and close the affected area

**Hazard:** Trying to finish a lift or add a brace after the trigger can prolong collapse exposure.

**Control:** At the plan's withdrawal trigger, stop affected tasks and leave by the agreed safe routes. Complete only preplanned safe actions permitted by the response sequence; do not approach the wall to retrieve tools or improvise extra restraint. Account for every affected worker at the safe assembly point, close zone access and escalate missing-person information through the emergency plan without unplanned entry.

**Verification:** Supervisor confirms accountability and access closure from positions outside the assessed exposure.

**Reasoning:** Shutdown protects people by withdrawal, not by last-minute work beside the wall.

### 5 Assess the event before any inspection entry

**Hazard:** Calmer wind can hide cracked masonry, shifted braces or damaged anchors that remain unstable.

**Control:** Retain closure while the authorized lead reviews event records and remotely observable changes from safe positions. Report movement, cracking, impact or damaged restraints to the engineer. Establish whether a separate inspection can safely proceed and what protective arrangement it needs. No one enters an unresolved collapse zone or adjusts restraint under this example; inspection access requires its own accepted authorization.

**Verification:** Lead records remote findings and the separate inspection-access decision before any zone entry.

**Reasoning:** Reduced wind removes one load condition; it does not repair event damage.

### 6 Release reentry and transfer the work state

**Hazard:** Premature restart or a stale plan can expose workers to a changed wall or the next gust.

**Control:** Reopen affected access only after the required post-event inspection, engineering dispositions and project reentry acceptance are recorded. Update stage, monitoring criteria and restrictions to the accepted condition. Brief affected crews before they return and retain any held areas. Transfer findings and monitoring duties to the next supervisor; production resumes under its separate task plan.

**Verification:** Supervisor records who authorized reentry, its evidence and the communicated restart restrictions.

**Reasoning:** A documented controlled return closes the event-response cycle.

### Pause and reassess

- Wall stage/support differs from the accepted plan, required criteria are missing or monitoring/communications become unreliable.
- A warning/withdrawal trigger is reached, an unsafe gust trend is observed or zone access/accountability cannot be maintained.
- Movement, cracking or support damage is observed, inspection entry lacks separate acceptance or restart is proposed solely because wind has fallen.

## Improve the controls

**Needs improvement:** The wall has braces, so keep working until the usual wind number.

**More useful:** Use the current wall-stage plan's actual monitoring and early-warning/withdrawal criteria; leave by the agreed routes while the response margin remains.

**Needs improvement:** The wind has stopped; reopen the barricade.

**More useful:** Retain closure, review the event remotely, obtain safe inspection access separately and record the required post-event and reentry acceptance before return.

### Decisions that change the analysis

#### Does this duplicate the masonry-bracing resource?

That resource installs the restraint system under the accepted wall sequence. This cycle starts with installed restraint and manages a specific wind event through monitoring, warning, withdrawal, accountability, closure and documented return. It does not install or repair braces and never authorizes approaching an unresolved unstable wall.

#### What must the crew record for actual use?

Record the work boundary, design/equipment documents, responsible people, acceptance criteria, control findings and unresolved actions. Communicate restrictions and obtain required project authorization. This learning example supplies no evidence that a control was installed or accepted.

### Training needs

- Project wind-monitoring and shutdown instruction covering actual gust criteria, early-warning lead time, signals, escape routes and accountability.
- Masonry instability recognition, restricted-zone discipline, remote post-event reporting and the separate authorization process for inspection and return.

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

### References and adaptation

CMHA TEK 03-04C Bracing Concrete Masonry Walls Under Construction  
<https://www.cmha.org/resource/tek-03-04c/>

CMHA TEK 03-01C All-Weather Concrete Masonry Construction  
<https://www.cmha.org/resource/tek-03-01c/>

OSHA 1926.706 Requirements for masonry construction  
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.706>

References reviewed October 9, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.