



CONTROLLED ACCESS ZONES

A controlled access zone is a work area designated and clearly marked in which certain types of work may take place without the use of conventional fall-protection systems: guardrail, personal fall-arrest or safety-net to protect the workers working in the zone. It is a limited provision applicable to just a few types of construction work and ordinarily not applicable to roofing work.

Controlled access zones are used to keep out workers other than those authorized to enter work areas from which guardrails have been removed. When there are no guardrails, masons are the only workers allowed in controlled access zones.

Controlled access zones, when created to limit entrance to areas where leading edge work and other operations are taking place, must be defined by a control line or other means that restrict access. Control lines shall consist of ropes, wires, tapes or equivalent materials, and supporting stanchions, and each must be:

- Flagged or otherwise clearly marked at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material
- Rigged and supported in such a way that the lowest point (including sag) is no less than 39 inches from the walking or working surface and the highest point is not more than 45 inches—or more than 50 inches when overhand bricklaying operations are being performed—from the walking or working surface
- Strong enough to sustain stress of not less than 200 pounds
- Extend along the entire length of the unprotected or leading edge and shall be approximately parallel to the unprotected of leading edge
- Connected on each side to a guardrail system or wall.

When control lines are used, they shall be erected not less than 6 feet or more than 25 feet from the unprotected or leading edge except when precast concrete members are being erected. In the latter case, the control line is to be erected no less than 6 feet or more than 60 feet or half the length of the member being erected, whichever is less, from the leading edge.

Controlled access zones when used to determine access to areas where overhand bricklaying and related work are taking place are to be defined by a control line erected not less than 10 feet or more than 15 feet from the working edge. Additional control lines must be erected at each end to enclose the controlled access zone. Only workers engaged in the overhand bricklaying or related work are permitted in the controlled access zones.

On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are not in place before the beginning of overhand bricklaying operations, controlled access zones must be enlarged as necessary to enclose all points of access, material handling areas and storage areas.

On floors and roofs where guardrail systems are in place but need to be removed to allow overhand bricklaying work or leading edge work to take place, only that portion of the guardrail necessary to accomplish that day's work shall be removed.

WARNING LINE SYSTEMS

Warning-line Systems—1926.502(f)

Warning-line systems consist of ropes, wires or chains, and supporting stanchions are set up as follows:

- The lowest point, including sag, must be no less than 34 inches from the walking and/or working surface and the highest point is no more than 39 inches from the walking and/or working surface.
- Stanchions, after being rigged with warning lines, must be capable of resisting, without tipping over, a force of at least 16 pounds applied horizontally against the stanchion 30 inches above the walking and/or working surface perpendicular to the warning line and in the direction of the floor, roof, or platform edge.
- The rope, wire or chain must have a minimum tensile strength of 500 pounds and after being attached to the stanchions must support the load applied to the stanchions as prescribed.
- The warning line must be attached to each stanchion in such a way that pulling on one section of the line between stanchions will not result in slack being taken up in the adjacent section before the stanchion tips over.
- The line must be flagged at not more than 6-foot intervals with high-visibility material.

Warning lines must be erected around all sides of a work area. When mechanical equipment is being used, the warning line must be erected no less than 6 feet from the roof edge parallel to the direction of mechanical equipment operation and no less than 10 feet from the roof edge perpendicular to the direction of mechanical equipment operation.

When mechanical equipment is not being used, the warning line must be erected not less than 6 feet from the roof edge.

Workers outside the warning lines must be protected by guardrails, PFA systems, safety nets or safety monitors.

**TOOLBOX TALKS
CONTROLLED ACCESS WARNING LINES**

Meeting Conducted

By: _____ Date: _____

Comments:

Attendees:

Print	Signature	Print	Signature
1.		9.	
2.		10.	
3.		11.	
4.		12.	
5.		13.	
6.		14.	
7.		15.	
8.		16.	