

On Site Annealed Glass Cutting JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A trained glazier will score and break identified monolithic annealed sheet glass to approved dimensions on a supported ground-level cutting table in a separated indoor work bay. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- The glass type, cutting tools, table support and edge-finishing method are confirmed before work.
- The selected piece is not destined for a location requiring an unprovided safety-glazing product.
- Tempered, heat-strengthened, laminated and insulating-glass units, power cutting and heat treatment are excluded.

Questions before work

- How is the stock positively identified as cuttable annealed glass?
- Does the specified end use require a different safety-glazing product?
- Where will sharp offcuts and finished pieces be restrained?

Task Hazard Control

1 Release the stock and end use

Hazard: The wrong glass type can shatter or create unsuitable glazing for the opening.

Control: Lead verifies stock identity and the approved fabrication/end-use specification. Keep uncertain glass out of production; do not attempt field cutting of tempered glass or replace specified safety glazing with annealed stock.

Verification: Glazier compares glass identification and work order before handling.

Reasoning: Cutting suitability and end-use suitability are different checks.

2 Prepare the cutting table

Hazard: An unsupported sheet or clutter can cause breakage and falling shards.

Control: Provide the tool-specified flat support, stable table and clear edge/handling space. Separate the bay from traffic and arrange restrained locations for finished glass and offcuts.

Verification: Glazier checks the support and full sheet footprint.

Reasoning: The table must support both the sheet and the planned break.

3 Transfer and mark the sheet

Hazard: Heavy glass and unprotected edges can cut or strain workers.

Control: Use the planned team or handling aid and assessed hand, arm, eye and foot protection. Keep glass stable while measuring and marking; avoid edge contact with hard objects and do not reach across an unsecured sheet.

Verification: Handling lead verifies support before releasing the sheet.

Reasoning: Safe placement must precede fine marking work.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Score and make the controlled break

Hazard: An unpredictable break can eject shards or expose hands to sharp edges.

Control: Trained glazier follows the selected cutting tool's scoring and breaking method on supported glass. Keep hands outside the intended break path and stop for damaged edges or an abnormal score; do not force an uncontrolled break.

Verification: Glazier checks score and support before applying the planned break.

Reasoning: A flawed score can change where the glass separates.

5 Finish and inspect edges

Hazard: Fresh edges and small shards can lacerate fingers or eyes.

Control: Use the specified manual edge-finishing method with stable support and assessed protection. Check dimensions and edge condition; segregate damaged pieces and keep offcuts contained without bare-hand pickup.

Verification: Glazier records fabrication acceptance against the work order.

Reasoning: A successful break does not complete edge safety or dimensional acceptance.

6 Contain waste and hand over

Hazard: Loose shards or unsecured finished stock can harm cleanup and installation crews.

Control: Place sharp waste in suitable puncture-resistant marked containers and use tools to collect fragments. Secure finished panes on suitable supports and transfer glass type and fabrication status to the installer.

Verification: Lead checks the bay and finished-stock identification.

Reasoning: The next handler needs to know both the glass type and edge condition.

Pause and reassess

- Stock type or safety-glazing requirement is unclear.
- Sheet damage, inadequate table support or uncontrolled break.
- Cutting station boundary or safe waste handling cannot be maintained.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Use the planned team or handling aid and assessed hand, arm, eye and foot protection. Keep glass stable while measuring and marking; avoid edge contact with hard objects and do not reach across an unsecured sheet.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Lead verifies stock identity and the approved fabrication/end-use specification. Keep uncertain glass out of production; do not attempt field cutting of tempered glass or replace specified safety glazing with annealed stock.

Decisions that change the analysis

Can a tempered pane be resized using this score-and-break method?

No. This method is bounded to positively identified annealed stock. Obtain the correctly fabricated safety-glazing product when tempering or another approved type is required.

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

- Demonstrated glass-type identification, scoring, breaking and manual edge finishing.
- Sheet handling, laceration prevention and sharp-waste containment.

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

References and adaptation

Pilkington Glass types and fabrication glossary

<https://www.pilkington.com/en/gbl/knowledge-hub-selection/architectural-and-technical-glass-knowledge-hub/glossary>

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.