

Fixed-Storefront Diagnostic Water Check JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A diagnostic team will check defined fixed ground-level storefront joints in an unoccupied bay using the project-supplied AAMA 501.2-25 procedure and Monarch B-25 kit. Controlled water and interior observation produce bounded evidence before drying, closeout and a limitations report; any repair is separate. This fictional example contains planned controls, without inspection findings or authorization.

- The supplied current AAMA 501.2-25 procedure identifies the applicable joints, equipment, setup, delivery, observation and reporting method. Only FGIA's active-product overview was available for research; the paid full procedure was not reviewed and is not reproduced here.
- Storefront condition, stable ground-level positions, electrical/service status, water supply, runoff collection and protected interior observation are accepted before wetting. The Monarch B-25 kit must meet the supplied method; its product flow chart does not establish universal test pressure or duration.
- Storefront installation 238150-08 and glazing sealant 238150-25 are partial connections: bounded diagnostic evidence collection only. Operable windows, pressure chambers, elevated access, destructive investigation, sealant renewal, warranty certification and any repair are excluded.

Questions before work

- Who supplies and interprets the actual current test procedure, defined extent and project-specific acceptance and reporting criteria?
- Where will water go, and which interior services or occupied spaces must remain protected before the nozzle is opened?
- How will the outside operator and inside observer stop together if leakage, communication or containment changes?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the supplied diagnostic method and extent

Hazard: An improvised procedure or unsuitable assembly can yield misleading evidence and expose workers or the building to unnecessary water.

Control: Test lead identifies fixed assembly, selected joints and project purpose. Provide the complete adopted AAMA 501.2-25 procedure, required equipment verification and actual acceptance/reporting criteria to the team. Resolve applicability before wetting; a product overview or nozzle capacity chart cannot supply the missing method. Confirm that findings will pass to a separate repair decision.

Verification: Lead records procedure, scope, equipment and reporting criteria.

Reasoning: The diagnostic question needs a complete governing method.

2 Release both observation positions and water path

Hazard: Water can reach live equipment, concealed occupied areas or an unprotected walking route while observers focus on the storefront.

Control: Coordinate closure of the selected bay and assess electrical and building-service interfaces with their responsible owners. Establish safe dry observation positions, runoff capture and a permitted disposal route without blocking needed drains or egress. Protect sensitive areas through accepted measures; do not cover an unresolved energized condition and call it controlled. Set clear stop communication.

Verification: Lead verifies service, observation, runoff and stop arrangements.

Reasoning: Water can travel beyond the nozzle operator's view.

3 Verify the nozzle assembly and ready the team

Hazard: An unsuitable nozzle, unreadable gauge, loose fitting or tangled hose can cause uncontrolled discharge, trips and a check that cannot support its intended conclusion.

Control: Match the actual Monarch B-25 kit and supply components to the supplied procedure. Verify nozzle and gauge identity, required calibration/status and sound connections through the accepted method. Route and secure hose away from passage and glass edges. Confirm the inside observer, outside operator and shutoff lead can communicate from protected positions before water is enabled.

Verification: Tester records equipment status, hose route and communication.

Reasoning: Repeatable delivery requires coordinated equipment and observation.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Apply controlled water to the defined joints

Hazard: Unplanned application, loss of footing or obscured communication can inundate the bay and invalidate the diagnostic sequence.

Control: Operator works from stable ground-level footing and follows the supplied procedure's actual delivery, position, coverage and sequence. Keep the hose controlled and the jet away from people or excluded assemblies. The inside observer monitors the defined area and reports changes immediately. Stop water for lost communication, runoff escape, service exposure or an unexplained condition; do not increase pressure to provoke a result.

Verification: Lead verifies prescribed delivery and continuous observation.

Reasoning: Changed delivery changes what the evidence means.

5 Stop preserve observations and assess deviations

Hazard: Continuing through substantial leakage or changing joints without a record can create damage and confuse the location or cause of the observed water.

Control: Use the accepted stop method and isolate the supply while the observers document joint location, application sequence and actual water appearance. Protect affected areas without entering an electrical hazard. Record deviations, inaccessible spaces and uncertain origins; refer changed test extent to the responsible lead. Do not reseal or dismantle the storefront during this diagnostic cycle.

Verification: Lead confirms shutoff and preserves findings/deviations.

Reasoning: Observed water does not by itself establish its cause.

6 Dry and hand over the bounded diagnostic record

Hazard: Residual water, a hose left in service or an overstated report can expose following occupants and lead to the wrong repair or premature area release.

Control: Disconnect and secure equipment through the accepted supply method. Remove runoff and slip hazards from released positions, preserving any continuing service or drying restriction. Report tested extent, actual conditions, results and limits to the responsible reviewer. Reopen the bay only through its assigned release; no visible leakage in a limited check does not certify the whole building envelope.

Verification: Receiving lead accepts drying, limitations and follow-up status.

Reasoning: Closeout preserves safe access and honest reporting limits.

Pause and reassess

- The actual procedure, nozzle/gauge status, test extent or acceptance basis is unavailable, unclear or different from the planned method.
- Communication, stable footing, electrical/service protection or runoff containment cannot be maintained during application.
- Unexpected leakage, inaccessible observation areas or changed assembly conditions requires water shutoff and a documented review before further testing.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Spray the wall hard enough and see whether it leaks.

More useful: Lead supplies the adopted procedure and actual delivery, extent and observation criteria; the kit's rated capacity does not define the test method.

Needs improvement: No water appeared, so the storefront is certified.

More useful: Report the joints actually checked, delivery and observation conditions, findings and limits; the responsible reviewer decides what further evidence is needed.

Decisions that change the analysis

What if the complete AAMA 501.2-25 procedure is not supplied?

Hold the check. FGIA's current overview confirms the publication and its purpose, but it does not provide the full procedure. Do not substitute an older excerpt, a hose-nozzle chart or remembered pressure and duration. Obtain the adopted current method and the project's reporting and acceptance basis from the responsible diagnostic lead before enabling water.

What must the team record for actual use?

Record assembly/joint locations, purpose and adopted procedure, equipment verification, delivery sequence and conditions, observation and communication, service/runoff controls and actual water findings. Include interruptions, deviations, inaccessible areas, photographs where appropriate, reporting limits and drying/follow-up status. Identify checkers and dispositions; this example supplies no test result.

Training needs

- Instruction by the responsible test lead in the supplied AAMA 501.2-25 method, appropriate nozzle/gauge setup, controlled application, observation boundaries and honest recording of limitations.
- Team practice in wet-area electrical protection, hose and runoff management, inside/outside communication and immediate controlled water shutoff without approaching an energized or unstable condition.

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

References and adaptation

FGIA AAMA 501.2-25, active diagnostic field water-check publication overview; full procedure must be supplied
<https://store.fgiaonline.org/aama-501-2-25>

Monarch B-25 large-capacity AAMA nozzle kit, manufacturer equipment information
<https://www.monarchnozzles.com/index.php/en/portfolio/portfolio-flat/item/35-b-25>

OSHA 1926.404, construction electrical protection applicable to the wet work area
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.404>

OSHA 1926.300, safe tool and equipment condition
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

References reviewed October 13, 2026. Use actual equipment and product instructions, project design and site requirements. This original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.