

# Glass Rack and A Frame Handling JHA

Worked instructional example

## Work and worksite

A glazing crew will receive and stage glass on a specified transport rack and transfer selected panes to a secured shop-floor A frame using the planned handling method. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- Rack capacity, restraint, loading balance and handling points come from the actual system instructions.
- The staging floor and movement route must support the rack and handling equipment.
- This excludes hoisting an unrated rack, trailer access and installing glass in an opening.

## Questions before work

- Which rack, panel load and restraint configuration are permitted?
- What supports the rack against sliding or overturning?
- How will restraint be changed while selected panes remain supported?

# Task Hazard Control

## 1 Release the staging location

**Hazard:** An uneven or overloaded floor can allow a rack to tip or slide.

**Control:** Lead selects the released support location and route for the loaded rack, preserving access and separation from moving equipment.

**Verification:** Check floor support and clearances for the actual rack and load.

**Reasoning:** An empty rack's stable appearance does not establish loaded stability.

## 2 Inspect the rack and delivered glass

**Hazard:** Damaged stops, restraints or glass can cause unexpected movement or breakage.

**Control:** Inspect the rack, load restraint and panel condition under the system procedure. Identify defects and keep affected loads secured for disposition.

**Verification:** Lead checks component condition and panel identification before transfer.

**Reasoning:** Packaging must remain controlled while defects are assessed.

## 3 Prepare the receiving A frame

**Hazard:** A poorly supported or overloaded frame can overturn during transfer.

**Control:** Set and secure the receiving frame by its instructions and confirm the permitted load distribution. Prepare padding, stops and restraints before moving a pane.

**Verification:** Compare the frame setup and intended load with its instructions.

**Reasoning:** The receiving frame must be ready before delivery restraints change.

## Complete the work and hand over

### 4 Release only the pane being handled

**Hazard:** Other panes can fall when common restraint is removed.

**Control:** Use the specified sequence to keep remaining glass restrained and the selected pane continuously supported. Position workers outside the pane's fall and pinch paths.

**Verification:** Lead confirms support and remaining restraint before each release.

**Reasoning:** A common strap may protect more than the selected pane.

### 5 Transfer and restrain the pane

**Hazard:** Glass can cut, crush or strain workers during movement.

**Control:** Use the planned rated handling device or assessed team method and suitable contact protection. Place and restrain the pane on the receiving frame before releasing handling support.

**Verification:** Lead checks route clearance and receiving restraint for each transfer.

**Reasoning:** Restraint must follow the pane throughout the transfer.

### 6 Secure the staged load and hand over

**Hazard:** An open restraint or unidentified damaged pane can injure the next crew.

**Control:** Check all remaining loads, mark defects and preserve the rack movement restrictions. Communicate load configuration and approved handling method.

**Verification:** Lead completes a rack-by-rack closeout check.

**Reasoning:** A partially unloaded rack may have a different balance.

### Pause and reassess

- Rack damage, unknown capacity or unstable support appears.
- Load balance or common restraint differs from the plan.
- Glass damage or an unplanned handling method is proposed.

## Improve the controls

**Needs improvement:** Be careful around the equipment.

**More useful:** Set and secure the receiving frame by its instructions and confirm the permitted load distribution. Prepare padding, stops and restraints before moving a pane.

**Needs improvement:** Check the area before starting.

**More useful:** Lead selects the released support location and route for the loaded rack, preserving access and separation from moving equipment.

### Decisions that change the analysis

#### Can transport packaging be assumed suitable for repeated site storage?

No. Confirm its intended use, support, restraint and load limits. Use a suitable staging system when the transport packaging cannot meet the planned storage conditions.

#### What must be recorded before this example is used on a job?

Replace the scenario with the actual work, identify additional hazards with the crew, and record the applicable instructions, responsible people, inspection findings, unresolved actions and required authorization. A planned verification is not an inspection result.

### Training needs

- Actual rack restraint, loading balance and pane-transfer method.
- Glass damage recognition and safe hand and body positions.

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

### References and adaptation

OSHA 1926.300 Hand and power tools

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.300>

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.