

Ground Level Storefront Glazing JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A glazing crew will install specified glass into a released ground-level storefront frame using a planned handling method, setting blocks and the required retention system. This fictional learning example records planned controls; it supplies no actual inspections or work authorization.

- Frame anchorage, glass identity, clearances and setting details are released by the system documents.
- Both sides of the opening can be isolated while the pane remains supported.
- This excludes curtain walls, elevated glazing, large panel hoisting and damaged-glass removal.

Questions before work

- What confirms frame readiness and the correct glass?
- How will the pane remain supported until retention is complete?
- Which system details govern setting blocks, clearances and seals?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the frame and glass

Hazard: An incomplete frame or wrong pane can fail or create an unsafe fit.

Control: Lead checks frame release, glass marks and setting details against current documents. Hold damaged material, loose anchors or unresolved clearances.

Verification: Compare the opening and pane with the installation record.

Reasoning: A pane that fits visually may still be the wrong unit.

2 Prepare both sides of the opening

Hazard: People can enter the pane's fall path or be struck by tools.

Control: Isolate both sides, keep exits available and prepare a handling route and stable material supports.

Verification: Lead walks the route and checks the boundary before moving glass.

Reasoning: The installation needs a protected receiving area.

3 Inspect handling equipment and prepare the setting

Hazard: An unsuitable handling device or misplaced block can drop or damage glass.

Control: Use the assessed panel-handling method and check devices against actual instructions. Prepare the specified blocks, retainers and tools before lifting.

Verification: Lead checks equipment suitability and setting materials.

Reasoning: Support details must be ready before the pane enters the opening.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Position the pane

Hazard: Glass can cut workers, trap fingers or strike the frame.

Control: Coordinate movement under one leader, keep hands out of pinch paths and land on the specified setting supports without forcing a fit.

Verification: Leader monitors clearance and support; pause for resistance or loss of control.

Reasoning: Forcing a pane changes both the exposure and installation quality.

5 Complete retention and seals

Hazard: Releasing handling support too soon can let the pane fall; sealants can expose workers.

Control: Install the required retention before releasing support. Apply the specified seals with actual product chemical controls and protect unfinished edges.

Verification: Lead verifies independent retention and the product method before release.

Reasoning: A seated pane may still need retainers to remain stable.

6 Inspect and hand over

Hazard: Missing retainers, loose waste or cure restrictions can endanger occupants.

Control: Check the system's required completion items, collect waste and communicate product cure and access restrictions. Keep the boundary until authorized release.

Verification: Lead reconciles completed and open items with the receiving supervisor.

Reasoning: The handover must state actual retention and access status.

Pause and reassess

- Frame release, pane identity or fit differs.
- Handling support or retention cannot be completed.
- The job changes to elevated or heavy-panel glazing.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Be careful around the equipment.

More useful: Use the assessed panel-handling method and check devices against actual instructions. Prepare the specified blocks, retainers and tools before lifting.

Needs improvement: Check the area before starting.

More useful: Lead checks frame release, glass marks and setting details against current documents. Hold damaged material, loose anchors or unresolved clearances.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does this also cover curtain-wall installation?

No. Curtain walls introduce different anchorage, lifting, access and temporary-support interfaces. The storefront frame is released before this ground-level glass-setting task.

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 glass-setting system, handling method and retention sequence.
- Sealant hazards and recognizing frame or pane deviations.

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 1910.1200 Hazard communication

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1910/1910.1200>

OSHA 1926.59 Hazard communication in construction

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.59>

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.