

Suspended Glazing Platform Setup and Acceptance JHA

Worked instructional example

Work and worksite

A specialist access crew installs and accepts one powered two-point suspended platform for later glazing on a building facade. The roof support layout, suspension equipment and independent worker fall-protection arrangement have been designed for this building; no glass is loaded during setup. This fictional learning example describes planned controls; it records no actual inspection or work authorization.

- Partial suspended-platform glazing coverage: access-system setup and acceptance only; pane handling and facade installation start under separate plans.
- A qualified person has designed the scaffold; the building support capacity and exact roof rig, platform, hoists and ropes are identified together.
- Protected roof access, a closed area below, competent supervision, trained installers and a practicable rescue arrangement are available.

Questions before work

- Who accepts roof capacity, suspension geometry, tiebacks and the actual system instructions before equipment is staged?
- Where do installers attach their fall protection during roof rigging and during the controlled platform test?
- What inspection and function-test evidence permits the glazing crew to use this exact configuration?

Task Hazard Control

1 Accept the support design and boundaries

Hazard: An assumed roof anchor or support can fail under the scaffold load or overturning demand.

Control: Identify the designed building support, roof rig and complete scaffold configuration. Confirm loading, attachment and access details with the responsible people; close below and resolve missing design or equipment information.

Verification: Supervisor records design revision, support acceptance and the specific system manuals before delivery to the roof.

Reasoning: A strong-looking parapet or nearby pipe does not establish an approved scaffold support.

2 Stage components within the roof plan

Hazard: Concentrated roof loads and unprotected movement of long parts can injure installers or overload the roof.

Control: Use the approved delivery route and storage locations. Keep components restrained and away from unsupported areas, maintain roof-edge protection and use planned handling aids for awkward parts.

Verification: Crew checks staged loads, edge controls and the receiving positions before roof-rig assembly.

Reasoning: The roof must support both the eventual scaffold and the temporary delivery arrangement.

3 Install and restrain the suspension supports

Hazard: A misplaced outrigger, unsecured counterweight or ineffective tieback can allow the rig to move or overturn.

Control: Assemble the actual roof support to its accepted design and instructions. Secure the specified counterweights, connections and tiebacks to approved anchors; use no loose building materials as substitute weights.

Verification: Competent person checks support placement and restraint, including the direct connections, before ropes or a platform are suspended.

Reasoning: The safe support path depends on the complete rig rather than the beam alone.

Complete the work and hand over

4 Assemble the platform and suspension equipment

Hazard: Incompatible rope or hoist parts can fail; workers can be struck while lines and equipment are lowered.

Control: Build the identified platform with its specified guards and connections. Fit compatible inspected ropes and hoists, control lowering from protected positions and prevent contact with electrical hazards or sharp edges.

Verification: Installer records component identity, rope condition, assembly checks and the cleared line path.

Reasoning: Similar rope diameters or connectors do not prove that components may be used together.

5 Establish worker protection and test the system

Hazard: An unexpected travel or brake failure can expose the test crew to a fall or uncontrolled platform movement.

Control: Establish the required independent personal fall-arrest arrangement and platform guardrails. From the approved test position, perform the actual prescribed hoist, stopping and safety-device checks; keep the test area controlled.

Verification: Competent person documents test results and confirms the access, stabilization and rescue arrangements before accepting use.

Reasoning: A powered ascent alone does not demonstrate that the scaffold can safely stop or be recovered.

6 Hand over the accepted access configuration

Hazard: A user may overload the platform or change rigging after an apparently successful test.

Control: Give users the recorded configuration, permitted loads, operating limits, inspections and change controls. Secure equipment in its instructed parked condition; retain the closure below until the next operation is authorized.

Verification: Access lead and glazing supervisor record the handoff and any restrictions or open actions.

Reasoning: Acceptance applies to the inspected setup; moving supports or adding glazing loads requires renewed review.

Pause and reassess

- Pause for missing support acceptance, incorrect components, damaged ropes, failed stopping tests or ineffective fall protection.
- Stop for loss of the exclusion below, unsafe wind or electrical clearance, or a change in the roof rig or platform loads.
- Glazing operations require their own pane-support, load and work-position analysis after the scaffold handoff.

Improve the controls

Needs improvement: Work carefully and wear PPE.

More useful: Assemble the actual roof support to its accepted design and instructions. Secure the specified counterweights, connections and tiebacks to approved anchors; use no loose building materials as substitute weights.

Needs improvement: Check that everything is ready.

More useful: Identify the designed building support, roof rig and complete scaffold configuration. Confirm loading, attachment and access details with the responsible people; close below and resolve missing design or equipment information.

Decisions that change the analysis

Does the existing scaffold-erection example cover this setup?

Its supported-scaffold workflow does not establish roof suspension supports, hoist compatibility, independent lifelines or the powered-platform acceptance described here. The actual suspended system needs its own design and inspections.

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

- Verify training and authorized roles for erecting this suspension scaffold, selecting compatible equipment and recognizing support and rope defects.
- Demonstrate the actual operating, fall-protection, emergency and rescue arrangements before assigning platform users.

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 Two-point suspended scaffold planning and safeguards
<https://www.osha.gov/etools/scaffolding/suspended/two-point>

OSHA 1926.451 Scaffold requirements
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.451>

OSHA 1926.454 Scaffold training
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.454>

OSHA 1926.501 Duty to have fall protection
<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.501>

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 original draft supplies no fabricated inspection, signature or approval.