

Glazing SWMS Cheatsheet

All 20 hazards & controls for window, curtain wall and structural glazing installation.

1. Manual handling and glass panel lifting injuries

- Mechanical lifting aids (vacuum lifters, cranes) used for large or heavy panels
- Team lift used for panels that cannot be mechanically lifted
- Correct manual handling technique briefed at toolbox talk

3. Falls from height installing glazing on upper floors or scaffolding

- Edge protection or guardrails installed before elevated glazing work begins
- Harness and anchor point used for work above 2 metres
- EWP or scaffold used for elevated glass installation, not ladders

5. Glass panel slipping or dropping during lifting

- Vacuum lifter suction tested before every lift
- Lift plan followed for panels over the single-person handling limit
- Second person used to guide and steady panels during placement

2. Lacerations from broken or handled glass edges

- Cut-resistant gloves worn when handling glass
- Edges checked and taped before handling where practical
- Broken glass swept up immediately and disposed of in a rigid container

4. Falling glass and struck-by incidents below elevated glazing work

- Exclusion zone maintained below all elevated glazing work
- Glass panels secured with straps or clamps immediately after lifting
- Toe boards fitted to scaffold and elevated platforms

6. Struck by crane or EWP during glass panel delivery and lifting

- Exclusion zone maintained during crane lifts
- Spotter used for reversing delivery vehicles
- No work permitted under a suspended load

7. Manual handling of glazing bars, frames and curtain wall mullions

- Mechanical aids used for long or heavy frame sections
- Team lift used for awkward or overweight sections
- Materials staged close to the installation point

9. Silica or glass dust exposure from edge grinding and polishing

- On-tool dust extraction used for grinding and polishing
- P2 respirator worn for extended grinding tasks
- Work area ventilated during and after grinding

11. Wind loading on large glass panels during lifting and placement

- Work stopped in high wind conditions per manufacturer limits
- Panel size and lift plan matched to forecast wind conditions
- Additional restraint used for large panels in exposed locations

8. Cuts from glass cutting and edge-working tools

- Guards fitted and checked on glass cutting equipment
- Cut-resistant gloves worn during cutting and edge finishing
- Tools inspected before each use

10. Chemical exposure from sealants, adhesives and cleaning solvents

- SDS reviewed before use of any sealant, adhesive or solvent
- Gloves and ventilation used when applying sealants
- Product stored and capped correctly between uses

12. Struck by mobile plant or vehicles on active construction sites

- High-visibility clothing worn at all times on site
- Spotter used when working near reversing plant
- Site traffic management plan followed

13. Noise exposure from cutting, grinding and power tools

- Hearing protection worn for high-noise tools
- Task duration near loud tools limited where practical
- Low-noise tool selection used where available

15. Trip hazards from glass crates, packaging and offcuts on site

- Work area kept clear of crates, packaging and offcuts throughout the day
- Cords and leads routed away from walkways
- Site cleaned up at the end of each shift

17. Heat stress working outdoors during summer glazing installation

- Hydration breaks scheduled during hot conditions
- Heavy glazing work rescheduled to cooler parts of the day where practical
- Shade provided for breaks

14. Hand-arm vibration from extended use of powered tools

- Tool use time limited and rotated between crew members
- Low-vibration tools selected where available
- Any tingling or numbness reported and reviewed

16. Contact with existing energised services during frame and fixing work

- Services located and isolated before drilling or fixing near switchboards or cabling
- Live services identified and avoided during frame fixing
- Licensed electrician engaged if service relocation is required

18. UV exposure during extended outdoor glazing work

- Sun-protective clothing and hat worn
- Sunscreen applied and reapplied through the day
- Shade used for breaks where available

19. Working alone on isolated glazing repair or replacement tasks

- Check-in procedure maintained with the office or supervisor
- Mobile phone carried and charged at all times
- Lone work avoided for elevated-risk glazing tasks

20. Glass panel instability before final fixing is complete

- Panels temporarily braced or clamped until permanent fixing is installed
- Panels not left free-standing in high-traffic or high-wind areas
- Final fixing sequence followed per the manufacturer installation guide

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