# SF SANTA FE COLLEGE

## Welding Safety Checklist

Completed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **General Housekeeping & Safety**

- Yes No Aisles are clearly marked Proper aisle width is maintained Aisles are in good condition and free from obstruction П Work spaces are kept clean and free from obstruction П Fire extinguishers are kept in readiness in easily accessible locations [29 CFR 1910.252(a)(2)(ii)] Fire blankets are kept in readiness in easily accessible locations [SREF, 2014] Emergency eyewash is available and in operable condition First aid kit is available with no expired products inside П Passageways, aisles, ladders, and steps are kept free from obstruction [29 CFR 1910.252(b)(1)(ii)] П Cables and cords are kept clear of aisles, passageways, ladders, & steps [29 CFR 1910.252(b)(1)(ii)] Local exhaust hoods or booths provide airflow of 100 linear feet per minute Per 29 CFR 1910.252(c)(2)(i)(A), mechanical ventilation at 2000 cubic feet per minute per welder is required when: 1. there is less than 10,000 cubic feet of space *per welder* 
  - 2. ceiling height is less than 16 feet
  - 3. natural cross-ventilation is obstructed

Mechanical ventilation is present, functional, and in use
Mechanical ventilation is not required in this work area

#### Notes/Comments: \_\_\_\_

## Compressed Gas Cylinders: Storage, Installation, & Operation

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |   |
|------------|-----------|---|
|            |           | All cylinders are clearly marked with the chemical or trade name of gas contents [29 CFR 1910.253(b) (1)(ii)] [see also ANSI Z48.1-1954]  |
|            |           | Cylinders are stored indoors in a well-ventilated, dry location at least 20 feet from any combustible material [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(ii)]  |
|            |           | Cylinders are not stored, used, or taken into confined spaces [29 CFR 1926.350(b)(4)]   |
|            |           | Cylinders are stored away from all heat sources [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(i)]  |
|            |           | Stored cylinders are secured by a chain, truck, or other steadying device [29 CFR 1926.350(a)(7)]   |
|            |           | Cylinders are kept upright at all times except when being moved or carried [29 CFR 1926.350(a)(9)]  |
|            |           | Cylinders are never opened or valves cracked near possible ignition sources   |
|            |           | Cylinders are kept away from sparks, slag, flame, and other possible ignition sources; or if not, fire-<br>resistant shields are used [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(i)]  |
|            |           | Cylinders are placed such that they cannot be part of an electrical circuit [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(J)]  |
|            |           | Valves of empty cylinders are kept closed [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(iii)]  |
|            |           | Valves are kept closed whenever cylinders are not in active use [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(F)&(G)]  |
|            |           | Valve protection caps are in place and hand-tight whenever cylinder is not connected [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(2)(iv)]  |
|            |           | Valve caps are in place and regulators removed whenever cylinders are moved [29 CFR 1926.350(a)(6)]   |
|            |           | Valve caps are not used for lifting cylinders [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(C)]  |
|            |           | Acetylene cylinders are stored valve end up [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(3)(ii)]   |
|            |           | Oxygen cylinders are stored separately from fuel-gas cylinders and combustible materials, either by 20 feet or by a noncombustible barrier at least 5 feet high with at least a half hour fire resistance rating [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(4)(iii)] |
|            |           | Cylinders in storage (not in use) are limited to a total capacity of 2000 cubic feet or 300 lb. of liquefied petroleum gas [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(3)(i)]   |
|            |           | Cylinders, valves, couplings, regulators, hoses, and apparatus are kept clean and free from residue   |
|            |           | Precautions are taken to prevent mixture of air or oxygen with flammable gases  |
|            |           | Cylinders are regularly examined for signs of defect, rusting, and/or leakage   |
|            |           | Cylinders are not dropped or permitted to be struck violently [29 CFR 1910.253(b)(5)(ii)(B)]  |
|            |           | Cylinders are never used as rollers or supports [29 CFR 1926.350(c)(1)]   |
|            |           | Flashback protection is provided via an approved device that prevents flame from passing into gas systems [29 CFR 1910.253(e)(3)(C)(3)]   |
|            |           | Pressure regulators are used only for the gases and pressures for which they are intended [29 CFR 1910.253(e)(6)(i)]  |
|            |           | Pressure regulators are thoroughly inspected (including union nuts and connections) before each use [29 CFR 1910.253(e)(6)(iv)]   |

## Compressed Gas Cylinders: Storage, Installation, & Operation Continued

|  | Regulator gauges are marked USE NO OIL [29 CFR 1610.253(e)(6)(iiii)]                            |
|--|---|
|  | Oxygen and fuel-gas hoses are not interchangeable [29 CFR 1926.350(f)(1)]                       |
|  | Hoses having more than one passage are not used [29 CFR 1926.350(f)(1)]                         |
|  | Torches are lighted only by friction lighters or other approved devices [29 CFR 1926.350(g)(3)] |
|  | Warning signs are posted: Danger – No Smoking, Matches, or Open Lights                          |

#### Notes/Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## Arc-Welding Machines: Installation, Operation, & Maintenance

| <u>Yes</u> | <u>No</u> |  |
|------------|-----------|--|
|            |           | All arc-welding machines and equipment comply with <i>Requirements for Electric Arc-Welding</i><br><i>Apparatus</i> (NEMA EW-1-1962) and/or <i>Safety Standard for Transformer-Type Arc-Welding Machines</i><br>(ANSI C33-2-1956 UL) [29 CFR 1910.254(b)(1)] |
|            |           | Arc-welding machines and equipment are designed and constructed to operate under anticipated environmental conditions (humidity, weather, vapors, etc.) [29 CFR 1926.351(a)(1)]  |
|            |           | Arc-welding machine frames and cases are electrically grounded [29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(i)]  |
|            |           | Lead terminals are protected from contact [29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(iv)]  |
|            |           | Manual electrodes are designed specifically for arc-welding and cutting [29 CFR 1926.351(a)(1)]  |
|            |           | Electrode holders can safely handle the required maximum rated current [29 CFR 1926.351(a)(1)]   |
|            |           | Outer surfaces of jaws and all current-carrying parts of the electrode holder are fully insulated against the maximum voltage to ground [29 CFR 1926.351(a)(2)]  |
|            |           | Ground return cables have a safe current-carrying capacity equal to or greater than the maximum output capacity of the equipment it serves [29 CFR 1926.351(c)(1)]   |
|            |           | All grounding connections are mechanically strong and electrically adequate for the required current [29 CFR 1910.254(c)(2)(v)] [29 CFR 1926.351(c)(6)]  |
|            |           | Cables are free from repair or splices for a minimum of 10 feet from the connected end [29 CFR 1926.351(b)(2)] NOTE: Cables with standard insulated connectors or with splices whose insulation equals the cable are permitted                               |
|            |           | Damaged cables are not used [29 CFR 1926.351(b)(4)]  |
|            |           | A disconnect switch with overcurrent protection is located near each arc-welding machine that does not have its own switch [29 CFR 1910.254(c)(3)(i)] [29 CFR 1910.306(d)(1)]  |
|            |           | A disconnect switch with overcurrent protection is provided for every outlet used with a welding machine [29 CFR1910.254(c)(3)(i)]   |
|            |           | Control apparatus are enclosed on all types of arc-welding machines [29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(ii)]  |
|            |           |  |

## Arc-Welding Machines: Installation, Operation, & Maintenance Continued

|  | Portable control devices are connected to an AC circuit no higher than 120V [29 CFR 1910.254(b)(4)(v)]  |
|--|---|
|  | Proper shut-down switches are provided [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(5)]  |
|  | Only authorized personnel are allowed to use and/or handle arc-welding equipment  |
|  | Authorized users have a copy of the applicable manufacturer's operating instructions  |
|  | Manufacturer's operating instructions are printed and strictly followed [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(6)]   |
|  | Authorized users are required to report any defects or safety hazards immediately and discontinue work until safety is confirmed [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(9)(i)] [29 CFR 1926.351(d)(4)]   |
|  | Machines, cables, hoses, torches, wires, electrodes, cylinders, connections, and all related apparatus are thoroughly inspected before any operation [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(2)] [29 CFR 1926.350(g)(2)]  |
|  | Welding cable is spread out and made free of kinks before each use to avoid overheating and insulation damage [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(2)]   |
|  | Arc-welding machines are repaired only by qualified personnel [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(9)(i)]  |
|  | Damaged cables are replaced before next use [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(9)(iii)] Construction standard 1926.351(b)(4) permits repair with rubber or friction tape provided there is sufficient insulation   |
|  | Arc-welding and cutting operations are performed using noncombustible or flame-proof screens [29 CFR 1926.351(e)]   |
|  | Welding, cutting, and heating are performed only in authorized areas [29 CFR 1926.352(a)]   |
|  | Welding, cutting, and heating operations using toxic substances comply with the standards in 29 CFR 1926.353(a) and 29 CFR 1926.353(c)  |
|  | Damaged hoses are replaced before next use [29 CFR 1910.253(e)(5)(v)]   |
|  | Pressure regulator repairs are conducted only by qualified mechanics [29 CFR 1910.253(e)(6)(iii)]   |
|  | When equipment is not in use: a) electrodes are removed from holders; b) holders are stored such that they do not contact conductive materials; c) equipment is disconnected from all power sources [29 CFR 1910.254(d)(7)] [29 CFR 1926.351(d)(1)] [29 CFR 1926.351(d)(3)] |

#### Notes/Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## Personal Protective Equipment

| Notes/Comments: |  |   |
|-----------------|--|---|
|                 |  | All personnel are protected against toxic preservative coatings as prescribed in 29 CFR 1926.354(c)(1) and 29 CFR 1926.354(c)(2)  |
|                 |  | Anyone who may be exposed to radiation is suitably protected [29 CFR 1926.353(d)(1)(iii)]   |
|                 |  | Helmets, hand shields, and goggles are worn at all times during all welding and cutting operations [29 CFR 1910.252(b)(2)(i)(A)]  |
|                 |  | All personnel who are exposed to hazards created by welding, cutting, and/or brazing are protected by personal protective equipment as required by 29 CFR 1910.132 and 29 CFR 1910.2252(b)(3) |
|                 |  | Protective goggles or face shields are worn at all times when: working with corrosive materials; working near flying particles; in any circumstance where there is a risk of eye injury       |

### Additional Notes, Comments, or Items for Action

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