**WELDING, CUTTING AND BRAZING**

🞏 Are only authorized and trained personnel permitted to use welding, cutting, or brazing equipment?

🞏 Does each operator have a copy of, and follow, the appropriate operating instructions?

🞏 Are compressed gas cylinders regularly examined for obvious signs of defects, deep rusting, or leakage?

🞏 Is care used in handling and storage of cylinders, safety valves, relief valves, etc., to prevent damage?

🞏 Are precautions taken to prevent the mixture of air or oxygen with flammable gases, except at a burner or in a standard torch?

🞏 Are only approved apparatuses (torches, regulators, pressure reducing valves, acetylene generators, manifolds) used?

🞏 Are cylinders kept away from sources of heat and elevators, stairs, or gangways?

🞏 Is it prohibited to use cylinders as rollers or supports?

🞏 Are empty cylinders appropriately marked and their valves closed?

🞏 Are signs posted reading “DANGER, NO SMOKING, MATCHES, OR OPEN LIGHTS,” or the equivalent?

🞏 Are cylinders, cylinder valves, couplings, regulators, hoses and apparatuses kept free of oily or greasy substances?

🞏 Is care taken not to drop or strike cylinders?

🞏 Are regulators removed and valve-protection caps put in place before moving cylinders, unless they are secured on special trucks?

🞏 Do cylinders without fixed wheels have keys, handles, or non-adjustable wrenches on stem valves when in service?

🞏 Are liquefied gases stored and shipped valve- end up with valve covers in place?

🞏 Are employees trained never to crack a fuel gas cylinder valve near sources of ignition?

🞏 Before a regulator is removed, is the valve closed and gas released?

🞏 Is red used to identify the acetylene (and other fuel-gas) hose, green for the oxygen hose and black for inert gas and air hoses?

🞏 Are pressure-reducing regulators used only for the gas and pressures for which they are intended?

🞏 Is open circuit (no-load) voltage of arc welding and cutting machines as low as possible and not in excess of the recommended limits?

🞏 Under wet conditions, are automatic controls for reducing no-load voltage used?

🞏 Is grounding of the machine frame and safety ground connections of portable machines checked periodically?

🞏 Are electrodes removed from the holders when not in use?

🞏 Is it required that electric power to the welder be shut off when no one is in attendance?

🞏 Is suitable fire extinguishing equipment available for immediate use?

🞏 Is the welder forbidden to coil or loop welding electrode cable around his body?

🞏 Are wet machines thoroughly dried and tested before use?

🞏 Are work and electrode lead cables frequently inspected for wear and damage, and replaced when needed?

🞏 Are cable connectors adequately insulated?

🞏 When the object to be welded cannot be moved and fire hazards cannot be removed, are shields used to confine heat, sparks and slag?

🞏 Are fire watchers assigned when welding or cutting is performed in locations where a serious fire might develop?

🞏 Are combustible floors kept wet, covered with damp sand, or protected by fire-resistant shields?

🞏 Are personnel protected from possible electrical shock when floors are wet?

🞏 Are precautions taken to protect combustibles on the other side of metal walls when welding

is underway?

🞏 Are used drums, barrels, tanks and other containers thoroughly cleaned of substances that could explode, ignite, or produce toxic vapors before hot work begins?

🞏 Do eye protection, helmets, hand shields and goggles meet appropriate standards?

🞏 Are employees exposed to the hazards created by welding, cutting, or brazing operations protected with PPE and clothing?

🞏 Is a check made for adequate ventilation in and where welding or cutting is performed?

🞏 When working in confined places, are environmental monitoring tests done and means provided for quick removal of welders in case of an emergency?