

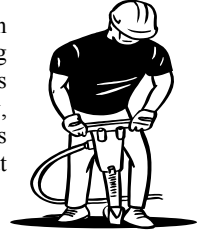


Company Name: _____ Job Site Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ Finish Time: _____ Foreman/Supervisor: _____

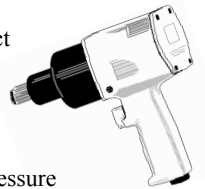
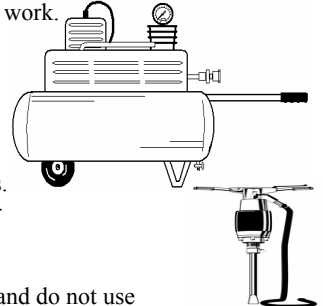
Topic 94: Pneumatic Tools

Introduction: Pneumatic tools are powered by compressed air. Common types of these air-powered tools that are used in construction and industry include buffers, nailing and stapling guns, grinders, drills, jackhammers, chipping hammers, riveting guns, sanders, and wrenches. In order to safely operate pneumatic tools, review and understand the manufacturer's instructions before using a tool. Wear appropriate **Personal Protective Equipment** such as safety glasses or a face shield and, where necessary, safety shoes or boots, gloves, and hearing protection. Post warning signs where pneumatic tools are used. Set up screens or shields in areas where nearby workers may be exposed to flying fragments, chips, dust, and excessive noise. Use only the attachments that the manufacturer recommends for the tools you are using.



Follow these safety standards for pneumatic powered tool operations:

- **Eye protection** must be worn at all times when operating pneumatic tools: any debris large or small can become a projectile.
- **Impact resistant face protection** should be worn over the eye protection and is not intended to take the place of eye protection.
- **Prolonged exposure to noise** caused by normal operation of pneumatic equipment may lead to hearing disorders.
- **Hearing protection** should be used by anyone operating pneumatic equipment or anyone exposed to noise caused by the operations.
- **Safety shoes** and/or steel-toe boots/shoes must be worn at all times by anyone operating pneumatic tools or by anyone in the immediate area.
- **Hard hats** must be worn when necessary by anyone operating pneumatic tools, particularly when doing overhead work.
- **Loose fitting clothing** or jewelry of any type must not be worn when operating pneumatic tools.
- **Prior to using any pneumatic tool**, the operator must read and understand the operating and safety instructions and should be verbally instructed by his supervisor on the safe operating practices.
- **Keep tools clean and lubricated**, and maintain them according to the manufacturers' instructions. All pneumatic tools must be inspected to make sure they are working properly prior to operation. All components must be checked to make sure they are tight and there are no missing or damaged parts. Check all bolts for proper torques.
- **Never change** tool steel, bits, or any accessories without disconnecting the air supply and relieving the hose of air pressure. Never leave an idle tool connected to the air supply to prevent accidental actuation. Always inspect the tool steel carefully for cracks or damage. Never operate pneumatic equipment with damaged tool steel or bits.
- **Never attempt** to use a pneumatic tool without a retainer. Always inspect retainers for damage or excessive wear and do not use damaged or worn retainers. Always work with the tool firmly pointed toward the workface and not towards your body or towards anyone else.
- **Defective or malfunctioning** air tool should be immediately disconnected from the compressor, tagged as inoperative, and removed from service.
- **Always inspect** all air hoses and fittings for cracks, worn threads, and damaged or loose quick disconnect couplings in order to prevent injury resulting from a whipping air hose. Choose air-supply hoses that have a minimum working pressure rating of (150 psig) or 150% of the maximum pressure produced in the system, whichever is higher. Use the proper hose and fittings of the correct diameter. Use hoses specifically designed to resist abrasion, cutting, crushing and failure from continuous flexing. Check hoses regularly for cuts, bulges, and abrasions. Tag and replace, if defective. Look out for excess air hose around the work area and avoid creating trip hazards caused by hoses laid across walkways or curled underfoot.
- **Ensure that** the compressed air supplied to the tool is clean and dry. Dust, moisture, and corrosive fumes can damage a tool, making it unsafe. Always use air regulators to ensure the recommended air pressure of 90 psi. Do not operate the tool at a pressure above the manufacturer's rating. Make sure that hose connections fit properly and are equipped with a mechanical means of securing the connection (e.g., chain, wire, or positive locking device). Do not carry a pneumatic tool by its hose. Turn off the air pressure to the hose when not in use or when changing tools or attachments. Avoid using compressed air to blow debris or to clean dirt from clothes. Cleaning with compressed air is dangerous and should only be used if no alternate method of cleaning is available. The nozzle pressure **MUST** remain below 30 psi.



Conclusion: Always use common sense and good judgment and take the time to ensure your safety and that of others. Require that all operators read and understand the safety labels affixed to the tool. When possible, keep all spectators away from the work area. If there must be spectators, they must be kept at a safe distance from the work-zone. Follow these guidelines for safe pneumatic tool operations.

Work Site Review

Work-Site Hazards and Safety Suggestions: _____

Personnel Safety Violations: _____

Employee Signatures: _____
 (My signature attests and verifies my understanding of and agreement to comply with, all company safety policies and regulations, and that I have not suffered, experienced, or sustained any recent job-related injury or illness.)

Foreman/Supervisor's Signature: _____
 These guidelines do not supersede local, state, or federal regulations and must not be construed as a substitute for, or legal interpretation of, any OSHA regulations.