

1. Before starting the compressor, be sure the manual and all warning signs have been completely read.
2. Pipes should be properly labeled that carry compressed air and the direction of airflow correctly labeled with an arrow.
 - a. Shutoff valves should be properly labeled and identified so air can be shut off quickly in an emergency situation.
3. Hoses, fittings, regulators, and valves should be inspected periodically for leaks, damage, and other defects.
4. Goggles must be worn over safety glasses when cleaning with compressed air.
5. Flexible air hoses should be kept as short as possible to minimize tripping hazards and to reduce whipping action in the event a hose would fail.
6. High pressure jacketed lines should be anchored at several points to prevent them from whipping.
7. Quick disconnect fittings should be installed on flexible air hoses in high fire hazard areas; the hoses can be disconnected quickly, preventing whipping actions that might not only cause injury and damage but also stoke a fire.
8. Compressed air used for cleaning purposes must be reduced to less than 30 psig (pounds per square inch gauge, 204 kPa).
 - a. Compressed air used for cleaning must only be permitted with effective chip guarding and personal protective equipment to protect the operator and other employees from the hazards of the release of compressed air and flying debris.
9. Use a vacuum system rather than compressed air for cleaning whenever possible.
 - a. Vacuuming stirs up less dust and other particles than an air compressor does.
10. DO NOT use compressed air to:
 - a. Transfer flammable liquids. Static electricity build-up can discharge and ignite the liquid.
 - b. Empty containers. The container could rupture due to excessive internal pressure.
 - c. Clean clothes, hair, or skin.
11. When using compressed air, direct air away from eyes and skin.
12. To reduce noise exposure and prevent exhaust from the equipment or tool, direct the pressure relief valve away from work areas.