



Training Solutions, Delivered!

COMPRESSED AIR SAFETY *(Concise)*

**Leader's Guide, Fact Sheet
& Quiz**

Item Number: 3678
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This easy-to-use Leader's Guide is provided to assist in conducting a successful presentation.

PREPARING FOR THE MEETING

Here are a few suggestions for using this program:

- a) Review the contents of the Fact Sheet that immediately follows this page to familiarize yourself with the program topic and the training points discussed in the program. The Fact Sheet also includes a list of Program Objectives that details the information that participants should learn from watching the program.
- b) If required by your organization, make an attendance record to be signed by each participant to document the training to be conducted.
- c) Prepare the area and equipment to be used for the training. Make sure the watching environment is comfortable and free from outside distractions. Also, ensure that participants can see and hear the TV screen or computer monitor without obstructions.
- d) Make copies of the Review Quiz included at the end of this Leader's Guide to be completed by participants at the conclusion of the presentation. Be aware that the page containing the answers to the quiz comes *before* the quiz itself, which is on the final page.

CONDUCTING THE PRESENTATION

- a) Begin the meeting by welcoming the participants. Introduce yourself and give each person an opportunity to become acquainted if there are new people joining the training session.
- b) Introduce the program by its title and explain to participants what they are expected to learn as stated in the Program Objectives of the Fact Sheet.
- c) Play the program without interruption. Upon completion, lead discussions about your organization's specific policies regarding the subject matter. Make sure to note any unique hazards associated with the program's topic that participants may encounter while performing their job duties at your facility.
- d) Hand out copies of the review quiz to all of the participants and make sure each one completes it before concluding the training session.

3678 COMPRESSED AIR SAFETY (Concise)

FACT SHEET

LENGTH: 9 MINUTES

PROGRAM SYNOPSIS:

Compressed air is second only to electricity as the most popular source of energy in today's advanced work environments. It powers a wide variety of tools and equipment as well as large machines and process lines. Benefits of compressed air include low maintenance costs, a low weight to power ratio and the ability to operate for long periods without overheating. Because electricity isn't associated with compressed air use, most people don't recognize the dangers posed by this equipment. Just like electricity, however, compressed air can be deadly if not treated with respect and used properly.

This video stresses the importance of working safely with compressed air to prevent injuries. Featured are four workplace incidents that illustrate the fact that compressed air hazards are often not easily recognized but still can have tragic consequences. Topics include dangers of cleaning with compressed air, how compressed air can injure the human body, use of hearing protection in noisy environments, inspection and maintenance of compressed air equipment and components of compressed air systems.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

After watching the program, the viewer will be able to explain the following:

- The hazards associated with using compressed air for cleaning purposes;
- The importance of hearing protection in areas where compressed air produces excessive noise levels;
- What types of injuries a person can suffer when cleaning the body with compressed air;
- Why it is important to inspect and maintain compressed air systems, tools and equipment.

PROGRAM OUTLINE:

BACKGROUND

- Compressed air powers a wide variety of tools and equipment found throughout the workplace.
- These tools include handheld sanders and grinders, nail and staple guns, jackhammers, rotary drills and other commonly used tools.
- Many large machines and process lines use compressed air as a source of power.
- When used correctly, compressed air is a valuable energy source that helps us do our jobs easier, faster and safer.
- When used improperly, compressed air poses serious hazards.

DANGERS OF CLEANING WITH COMPRESSED AIR

- One common misconception is that it is always safe to clean dirt or debris from a work area by blowing it off with compressed air.
- Cleaning any kind of work area with an air hose is potentially dangerous and can cause serious injuries. Three-fourths of all injuries involving compressed air occur when foreign substances are blown into an eye, ear or face.
- For this reason, it is generally not recommended to use compressed air for cleaning workstations.
- When you blow an air hose onto a workstation, you really aren't cleaning it at all. You are just moving debris from one work area to another.
- The safest and most effective way to clean your work area is to use a vacuum cleaner or a broom and a dustpan.
- Of course, areas with corners, nooks, grooves and other unusual designs can be difficult to clean. In these cases, compressed air may be the only way to clean the area of dirt and debris.

USING COMPRESSED AIR TO CLEAN

- If allowed by the company, compressed air may be used to clean hard-to-reach areas as long as safety procedures are followed.
- When using compressed air for cleaning, you must use an air nozzle that allows no more than 30 pounds per square inch of pressure. Since most air lines range in pressure from 90 PSI to 120 PSI, a pressure-reducing nozzle must be used.

- In addition, a “dead man” switch or constant pressure trigger must be used to stop air flow once the nozzle is released.
- One danger of cleaning with compressed air is particles and debris flying back into the face of the operator.
- To reduce this hazard, some air guns are equipped with chip guards or provide an “air curtain” around the nozzle to help reduce fly back.
- These types of devices do not offer complete protection. Proper protective equipment should always be worn when cleaning with compressed air.
- Safety goggles offer better protection than regular safety glasses. In addition, a face shield should also be worn for complete facial protection.
- Once you have protected yourself by using an approved nozzle and wearing the proper PPE, you must make sure to protect the other workers in your area.

INCIDENT #1: Debris from Air Gun Permanently Injures Co-Worker’s Eye

Jim was blowing off his workstation when Brandon stopped by to ask about Jim’s weekend. Brandon was not wearing eye protection at the time. While he engaged in conversation with Brandon, Jim continued to blow the off the debris. Suddenly, some of the particles were blown into Brandon’s eyes. One of the particles embedded into Brandon’s eye, causing permanent damage to the cornea.

Safety Lessons:

- *You must be aware of co-workers in the area when using compressed air for cleaning purposes and take the necessary precautions to protect them. In some work environments, cleaning with compressed air may not be allowed due to the risk of injury to you and your co-workers.*
- *You must wear the appropriate protective equipment when working in areas where compressed air is used for cleaning, even if you are just a pedestrian passing through.*

CLEANING OFF THE BODY WITH COMPRESSED AIR

- Blowing dust and dirt off of clothes, hair and the face is a very hazardous misuse of compressed air. This practice is very dangerous and is not permitted under any circumstances.
- Contact with compressed air can lead to serious medical conditions and even death. Our mouths, ears and eyes are very sensitive and can be easily damaged by compressed air.
- Don’t be fooled into thinking that safety nozzles which regulate pressure to 30 PSI can be safely used to clean the human body. Even 30 PSI is too much pressure for these sensitive areas.
- As little as 12 pounds of pressure can blow an eye out of its socket. Compressed air entering the mouth can rupture the esophagus with as little as 5 pounds of pressure.
- When compressed air enters the ear canal, serious damage can occur that may lead to permanent hearing loss.
- Perhaps the most serious type of air-related injury occurs when compressed air is blown under the skin. Known as an air embolism, this type of injury can be fatal.
- When an air pocket reaches the heart, it causes symptoms similar to a heart attack. Upon reaching the brain, pockets of air may lead to a stroke.
- Because compressed air contains small amounts of oil and other contaminants, anytime compressed air is blown under the skin these contaminants enter the body and may cause dangerous infection.

INCIDENT #2: Employee’s Arm Must Be Amputated Due to Infection Caused by Compressed Air

Rick had a small cut on his arm, but figured the injury would be protected by his shirt when he cleaned himself off with the airline. Although he knew better than to use the line for this purpose, he was using a gun with a 30 PSI nozzle and thought the air couldn’t get through his shirt. To his dismay, the air went right into cut. Because he didn’t want to get into trouble and the wound didn’t appear that bad, he decided not to tell anyone about the incident. When he awoke the next morning, he was horrified to discover that his arm was black from the elbow down. As a result of the widespread infection, his arm had to be amputated below the elbow.

Safety Lessons:

- *No matter how careful you are or how many times you’ve done it before, never clean your clothes or body with compressed air.*
- *Report a workplace injury to the proper authority immediately, no matter what the circumstances are or how insignificant the injury appears.*

USE OF HEARING PROTECTION

- Most work areas using compressed air tools have noise levels that average between 110 and 140 decibels. This level of noise is well above the level requiring hearing protection.
- Exposure to noise levels above 85 decibels can lead to hearing loss. Ear plugs or ear muffs should be worn when you are exposed to high noise levels.
- Hearing loss occurs gradually and is not something you will notice overnight.

INSPECTING COMPRESSED AIR EQUIPMENT

- Before using compressed air equipment, always inspect it and make sure everything is in good working order.
- Hoses should be checked carefully for any sign of damage. Air hoses with cracks or other damage should be removed from service.
- Air fittings and couplings should also be inspected. They should fit tightly into the hose and be clamped securely with an approved machine clamp.
- If your couplings require locking pins, make sure they are in place before use.
- Using compressed air with loose or improper fittings can be dangerous and lead to serious injury. If a connection blows out, a hose can begin whipping violently.

INCIDENT #3: Makeshift Air Gun Whips Erratically When Dropped And Strikes Operator In Forehead

Cameron often attached an air tool nipple directly to a hose fitting to make a pressure air hose. He did this so he wouldn't have to hold down a constant pressure trigger the whole time he used it. During one shift, he dropped the hose and it began to whip around as the air pressure continued to flow out. He tried to grab it, but couldn't and it struck him just above the eye. Although the wound required 26 stitches, Cameron was fortunate not to have his eye put out.

Safety Lessons:

- ***Never use homemade air nozzles. When clamps and fittings not designed for use with compressed air are used on an air line, a blow out will occur in just a matter of time.***
- ***Air tools and nozzles must have a "dead man" switch so they turn off automatically when put down or dropped.***
- ***Always wear the appropriate PPE, such as eye and face protection, for your job.***

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ANSWERS TO THE REVIEW QUIZ

1. c

2. b

3. a

4. d

5. a

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REVIEW QUIZ

The following questions are provided to determine how well you understand the information presented in this program.

Name _____ Date _____

1. What causes three-fourths of all injuries that involve compressed air?
 - a. Air blown under the skin
 - b. High noise levels of compressed air
 - c. Debris blown into eyes, ears or face

2. It is safe to clean your body with compressed air as long as your hose is equipped with an approved nozzle.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Hearing protection should be used in areas where noise levels exceed 85 decibels.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Which of the following is possible if compressed air is blown directly into the skin?
 - a. Air pocket causes symptoms similar to heart attack
 - b. Air pocket leads to stroke in the brain
 - c. Contaminants cause infection in soft-body tissue
 - d. All of the above

5. You should always inspect compressed air equipment before each use.
 - a. True
 - b. False