OSHA STATEMENTS RELATED TO COMPRESSED AIR SOURCES FOR BLASTING

1910.94 a 6 The air from the regular compressed air line of the plant may be used for the abrasive blasting respirator if (I) a trap and carbon filter are installed to remove oil, water, scale, and odor, (II) a pressure reducing diaphragm or valve is installed to reduce the pressure down to requirements of the hood, and (III) an automatic control is provided to either sound an alarm or shut down the compressor in case of overheating.

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d2ii The compressor for supply air shall be equipped with necessary safety and standby devices. A breathing air-type compressor shall be used. Compressors shall be constructed and situated so as to avoid entry of contaminated air into the system and suitable in-line air purifying sorbent beds and filter installed to further assure breathing air quality . A receiver of sufficient capacity to enable the respirator wearer to escape from a contaminated atmosphere in event of compressor failure, and alarms to indicate compressor failure and overheating shall be installed in the system. If an oil-lubricated compressor is used, it shall have a high-temperature or carbon monoxide alarm, or. both. If only a high-temperature alarm is used, the air from the compressor shall be frequently tested for carbon monoxide to insure that it meets the specifications for grade 0 breathing air.

OSHA STATEMENTS RELATED TO AIR VENTILATION IN BLAST CLEANING ENCLOSURES

1910.94	
a3 i	Blast cleaning enclosures shall be exhaust ventilated in such a way that a continuous flow of air will be maintained at all openings in the enclosure during the blasting operation.
a3a	escape of abrasive or dust particles into an adjacent work area will be minimized and visible spurts of dust will not be observed.
a3b	The rate of exhaust shall be sufficient to provide prompt clearance of the dust laden air within the enclosure after the cessation of blasting.
a4 b ii	In installations where the abrasive is recirculated, the exhaust ventilation system for the blasting enclosure shall not be relied upon for the removal of fines from the spent abrasive instead of an abrasive separator. An abrasive separator shall be provided for the purpose.

The air exhausted from blast cleaning equipment shall be discharged through dust collecting equipment.

a4 b iii

OSHA STATEMENTS RELATED TO OPERATOR BREATHING APPARATUS

1910.94 Continuous flow air-line respirators (air-fed hoods) will be worn by all abrasive blasting operators: a5ii (a) When working inside of blast-cleaning rooms, or (b) When using silica sand in manual blasting operations where the nozzle and blast are not physically separated from the operator in an exhaust ventilated enclosure, or (c) Where concentrations of toxic dust dispersed by the abrasive blasting may exceed the limits set in 1910.1000. Dust filter respirators may be used to protect the operator of outside abrasive blasting operations where non-silica A5iiia abrasives are used on materials having low toxicities. Operators shall be equipped with heavy canvas or leather gloves and aprons or equivalent protection to protect them a5r from the impact of abrasives. Equipment for protection of the eyes and face shall be supplied to the operator when the respirator design does not a5vb provide such protection, and to any other personnel working in the vicinity of abrasive blasting operations Only respiratory protective equipment approved by the Bureau of Mines, US Department of Interior, shall be used. a5 i

OSHA STATEMENT RELATED TO PRESSURE VESSELS

1910.106 (b) Pressure vessels shall be built in accordance with the code for unfired Pressure Vessels, Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel code 1968.

OSHA ST ATEMENT RELATED TO REMOTE (DEADMAN) CONTROLS

19.0.244 (b) The blast cleaning nozzles shall be equipped with an operating valve which must be held open manually.

OSHA STATEMENT RELATED TO CABINET DOOR SAFETY SHUT-OFF SWITCHES

1910.94 a 3 c Before the enclosure is opened, the blast shall be turned off.

