# Safe Work Instruction
## Compressed Air Hoses and Tools

### Personal Protective Equipment
- Safety glasses must be worn at all times.
- Close fitting / protective clothing must be worn.
- Hearing protection must be worn.

### Potential Risks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>🔽</th>
<th>Compressed air injected into skin, eyes, ears and orifices.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>🔽</td>
<td>Blown dust and objects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>🔽</td>
<td>Unsecured hoses whipping under pressure.</td>
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<tr>
<td>🔽</td>
<td>Noise.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Don’ts

- Do not blow compressed air onto the skin, face, or towards other people.
- Do not use air guns to clean clothing while it is being worn.
- Do not use faulty equipment. Immediately report suspect machinery to your supervisor.

### Pre-Operational Safety Checks

- All equipment used in connection with compressed air or high pressure equipment should be soundly constructed and properly stored and maintained.
- Air lines should be suitable for the pressure or connected to a pressure control device.
- Check that all fittings and connections are in good condition.
- Locate and ensure you are familiar with all tool operating instructions and controls.
- Check workspaces to ensure nearby objects will not be blown or damaged by the air stream.
- All compressed air, or high-pressure equipment capable of being operated at a pressure exceeding 7000 kPa (1000 psi), should be fitted with a deadman operating trigger.

### Operational Safety Checks

- No hand-operated air line should be left unattended while it is in use.
- Listen for any air leaks from any flexible airlines and immediately report if any leaks are found.
- Adjust pressure regulator to suit work requirements.
- Direct air stream in safe directions.

### Ending Operations and Cleaning Up

- Depressurise tools and equipment when work completed.
- When disconnecting pressurised hoses, grip the hose ends firmly, and direct any air away from the body.