| Name of Appendix: | **Safety for electric welders** |
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| General |  | Electric welding work entails risks for explosion, fire, burns, eye damage and electrification. This is particularly true of welding works performed outside the workshop under unusual conditions. Under no circumstances are electric welding works to be performed without the agreement of people on site. |
| Safety directives |  | Only a professional electric welder may operate any type of electric welding equipment. |
|  |  | Before starting his work, the welder must examine every piece of the welding equipment to ensure their integrity and that they are in good working order – from the electrical cord to the electrode holder. In the case of any defect, or suspected defect, the welder must inform his supervisor before starting the work. |
|  |  | Prior to starting welding work outside the workshop, the welder must endure that his work does not endanger the surrounding area and that sparks and heat created during the welding are not liable to cause a fire or explosion. If there is doubt, the welder should ask for an opinion from his unit manager and/or Safety Unit personnel. If necessary, the welder should prepare a sufficient quantity of appropriate firefighting equipment at the work site and ask help from the “observer.” |
|  |  | All electrical cables that carry electric power and those used to connect the ground must be insulated along their entire length. |
|  |  | Fully insulated welding handles must be used, except for holding the electrode. The electrode itself should be “held” in place on a flat surface (table or similar) without holding it in your hands. Electrode residue should be discarded in an empty case of box (do not throw on the floor).  |
|  |  | Before starting any welding work, it is the welder’s obligation to ensure that sparks cannot injure nearby people or passersby. If there is no wall or fixed divider, use a portable protective shield. |
|  |  | All welding works, even the shortest jobs, required the use of protective goggles that are suited to the type of work being done. Even when cleaning up slags you must use eye protection (a welding mask with a flip-up “window” or separate protective goggles). |
|  |  | All electric welding works require the use of leather gloves that are specifically made for electric welding. For more complicated works, you must also wear a helmet, leg protectors, apron and even shoulder protectors. All protective clothing must be made of chrome leather – according to the circumstances. |
|  |  | Before welding containers check in advance that there is no residue of liquids or explosive gases. If there is any doubt, or there is no reliable information, you must fill them completely with water when performing any welding. |
|  |  | Do not weld while standing on, or having any form of contact with, a surface that is wet or moist, and not on a surface that conducts electricity (metal). |
|  |  | When performing welding work in covered spaces ensure there is proper ventilation. When welding in spaces that are below ground level you must have an observer stand outside the space who will maintain constant eye contact with the welder. |
|  |  | Upon completing the welding works you must make sure that no one can burn themselves on the hot object that was welded (station an observer, place a fence and appropriate signs, etc.).  |
| Responsible for performance |  | Electric welders and their professional supervisors are responsible for performance of these directives. |