## Welding Inspection PM Checklist

Actions and activities recommended in this guide should only be attempted by trained and certified personnel. If such personnel are not available, the actions recommended here should not be initiated. Frequencies indicated are based on a comparison of intervals from various industry sources and are provided solely for planning purposes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task ID</th>
<th>Task Name</th>
<th>Task Text</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WLD-001</td>
<td>Eye &amp; Face Protection</td>
<td>For protection from radiant energy, workers must use personal protective equipment, such as goggles, welding helmets, and welding face shields. It is recommended to wear goggles beneath your welding helmet or beneath your face shield. When there is a potential for objects to fly in workers' eyes and face, the protective devices must provide side protection. Filter lenses must be selected appropriate for the type of welding or cutting, electrode size, current, material, plate thickness, etc. This requirement also applies to personnel observing the operation, such as a fire watch or assistant.</td>
<td>Each Shift</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLD-002</td>
<td>Hearing Protection</td>
<td>Use fire resistant ear muffs where sparks or splatter may enter the ear, rather than plugs.</td>
<td>Each Shift</td>
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<tr>
<td>WLD-003</td>
<td>Body Protection</td>
<td>Use Fire/Flame resistant clothing and aprons. Keep covered up. Exposed skin is susceptible to the painful and damaging effects of light radiation. Pants should not have cuffs. Shirts should have flaps over pockets or be taped closed. Do not keep matches or butane lighters in pockets. Wear heat resistant non-synthetic boots. Non-conductive boots, also known as Electrical Hazard Boots are also recommended. Wear gloves, leather is preferred material for welding gloves because it's durable, non-conductive and dissipates heat well.</td>
<td>Each Shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| WLD-004 | Respiratory Protection | Factors that affect worker exposure to welding fume must be considered, such as:  
- Type of welding process  
- Base metal and filler metals used  
- Welding rod composition  
- Location (inside, outside, separate)  
- Welder work practices  
- Air movement  
- Use of ventilation controls  
Reduce exposure to welding or cutting fume:  
- Workers should position themselves to avoid breathing fume and gases.  
- Use local exhaust ventilation, such as fume hoods, fume extractor guns, and vacuum nozzles.  
- Respiratory protection may be required if work practices and ventilation do not reduce exposures to safe levels. | Each Shift  |

WLD-005

WLD-006

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