

# Compressed Gases Inspection Checklist

	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1. Are storage rooms for cylinders dry, cool, and well-ventilated? (Note: The storage rooms should be fire-resistant and the storage should not be in subsurface locations.)				
2. Are cylinders stored away from incompatibles, excessive heat, continuous dampness, salt or other corrosive chemicals, and any areas that may subject them to damage?				
3. Are cylinders maintained at temperatures below 125 degrees Fahrenheit?				
4. Is the storage area permanently posted with the names of the gases stored in the cylinders?				
5. Are oxygen and fuel gas cylinders separated by a minimum of 20 feet when in storage? (Note: A fire-resistant partition between the cylinders can also be used.)				
6. Are cylinders stored in upright positions and immobilized by chains or other means to prevent them from falling?				
7. Are cylinders stored away from electrical connections, sources of ignition, combustible waste material?				
8. Is the bottom of the cylinder protected from the ground to prevent rusting?				
9. Are charged or full cylinders labeled and stored away from empty cylinders?				
10. Are all compressed gas cylinders stored so they do not interfere with exit paths?				
11. Do all compressed gas cylinders have safety pressure relief valves?				
12. Are cylinder valves closed at all times, except when the valve is in use?				
13. Are all compressed gas cylinder valve covers in place when cylinders are not in use?				
14. Is using wrenches or other tools for opening and closing valves prohibited? (Note: Hammering on valve wheels to open them should be strictly prohibited. For hard-to-open valves, contact the supplier for instruction.)				
15. Do all compressed gas cylinders have the contents and precautionary labeling clearly marked on the exteriors?				
16. Is painting cylinders without authorization by the owner prohibited?				
17. Are all compressed gas cylinders subjected to periodic hydrostatic testing and interior inspection by suppliers?				
18. Are safety relief devices in the valve or on the cylinder free from any indication of tampering?				
19. Are all compressed gas cylinders regularly inspected for corrosion, pitting, cuts, gouges, digs, bulges, neck defects and general distortion?				

20. Is repair or alteration to the cylinder, valve, or safety relief devices prohibited? (Note: All alterations and repairs to the cylinder and valve must be made by the compressed gas vendor. Modification of safety relief devices beyond the tank or regulator should only be made by a competent person appointed by management.)				
21. Are compressed gas cylinders always moved, even short distances, by a suitable hand truck? (Note: They must never be dragged across the floor.)				
22. Are suitable pressure-regulating devices in use whenever the gas is emitted to systems with pressure-rated limitations lower than the cylinder pressure?				
23. Are all compressed gas cylinder connections (pressure regulators, manifolds, hoses, gauges, and relief valves) checked for integrity and tightness?				
24. Are all compressed gas cylinders regularly subjected to leak detection using an approved leak detecting liquid? (Note: Leak detection liquids are available from commercial welding supply houses.)				
25. Is an approved leak-detection liquid used to detect flammable gas leaks? (Note: A flame should never be used.)				
26. Are procedures established when a compressed gas cylinder leak cannot be remedied by simply tightening the valve? The procedures should include: (a) Attach tag to the cylinder stating it is unserviceable. (b) Remove cylinder to a well-ventilated outdoor location. (c) Place an appropriate sign on a flammable or toxic gas cylinder warning of these hazards. (d) Notify the gas supplier and follow his/her instructions regarding the return of the cylinder.				
27. Are students/employees prohibited from using compressed gases (air) to clean clothing or work surfaces?				
28. Are compressed gases handled only by experienced and properly trained people?				