Air Compressor Inspection Checklist: Daily Safety Checks

Frequency	Completed by	Approved by	The checklist
Daily	Operator or person responsible for the compressor	Supervisor	35 checks · 6 sections

INSPECTION DETAILS

Site / area: ..... Compressor (make, model): .....

Equipment ID or serial number: ..... Type: .....

Maximum pressure marked on the receiver (bar): .. Date of last periodic control / examination: .....

Date and time: .....

Location and surroundings (compressor stopped)

1.	The receiver, its drain valve, safety valve and gauge can be reached; nothing is stored against the unit Ref.: [2] [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
2.	The area is well ventilated, and the cooling air inlets and outlets are not obstructed Loose equipment or materials in front of the cooler stop the air flow and make the compressor overheat. Ref.: [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
3.	The air intake draws from a place free of flammable or corrosive fumes and vapours and of heavy dust Look for painting, solvent use or dusty work that has started near the intake since the last check. Ref.: [7] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
4.	The compressor and the floor around it are clean and free of oil deposits and spillage Ref.: [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
5.	The unit is protected against being struck by vehicles, materials or equipment Ref.: [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

Compressor unit (stopped)

6.	Guards over the belt, pulleys, flywheel and fan are in place, undamaged and firmly fixed **CRITICAL** Ref.: [1] [5] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
7.	The oil level is between the marks on the dipstick or sight glass HSE says any excessive use of lubricating oil should be investigated. Mark N/A on oil-free compressors. Ref.: [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
8.	The intake air filter is fitted, undamaged and not clogged Ref.: [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
9.	The supply cable, plug and electrical enclosures are undamaged; no conductor or live part is exposed **CRITICAL** Ref.: [1]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
10.	The stop control and the switch that isolates the power can be seen, identified and reached Ref.: [1]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
11.	The unit, its mountings and pipe connections show no cracks, loose fixings or deformation Ref.: [1]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

Air receiver and safety devices

12.	The receiver shell has no cracks, dents, heavy corrosion or welding added after manufacture **CRITICAL** Look closely at the underside and around the feet and brackets. HSE says brackets are welded to a receiver only to the receiver manufacturer's specification. Ref.: [1] [6] [8]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
13.	The receiver's plate is legible and shows its maximum (safe working) pressure In Türkiye, a receiver used below the maximum pressure on its plate is also marked with its operating pressure. Ref.: [6] [1] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
14.	A pressure gauge is fitted on the receiver, is easy to see and read, and is undamaged **CRITICAL** Ref.: [2] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
15.	A safety valve is fitted on the receiver; it is undamaged, and it is not plugged, tied down or otherwise made inoperative **CRITICAL** It should discharge to a safe place. HSE recommends easing safety valves by hand each week where the design allows. Ref.: [2] [6] [8]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

16.	The set pressure marked on the safety valve is not higher than the maximum pressure marked on the receiver, and the setting has not been tampered with CRITICAL Where an operating pressure has been set for the receiver, the valve matches that value. Only an authorised person changes the setting. Ref.: [1] [6] [8]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
17.	There is no valve of any type between the receiver and its safety valve CRITICAL Ref.: [2] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
18.	The drain valve at the lowest point of the receiver opens, closes tight and is not choked with sediment Check an automatic drain with its manual override. Ref.: [2] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
19.	Condensate has been drained from the receiver, the cooler and the water traps HSE recommends draining at the end of each day. OSHA requires draining often enough to prevent excessive liquid from accumulating. Ref.: [2] [6] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
20.	The receiver's periodic control or statutory examination is in date, and the report is available CRITICAL Türkiye: at least once a year unless a standard sets another period. Great Britain: as set in the written scheme of examination. A portable compressor used off the premises carries its last report with it in Türkiye. Ref.: [1] [8] [7]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

Running check

21.	The compressor stops or unloads at its set pressure, and the gauge stays at or below the pressure marked on the receiver CRITICAL A safety valve that keeps discharging means the system is over-pressurising or the valve is faulty: stop and report it. Ref.: [6] [1] [8]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
22.	The compressor runs without unusual noise or vibration Ref.: [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
23.	Where fitted, the oil pressure and outlet air temperature readings are in the manufacturer's normal range and no warning is showing Ref.: [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

24.	No air can be heard leaking from the receiver, pipework, fittings or hoses Air escaping from the receiver shell or a weld points to a crack: treat it as a failed receiver check and stop. Ref.: [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

Hoses, couplings and blow guns

25.	Hoses have no cuts, cracks, bulges or worn places, in particular next to the couplings CRITICAL A hose that ruptures can whip. Replace a damaged hose. Ref.: [6] [1]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
26.	Hoses, fittings and filters are rated for the system pressure CRITICAL Compare the working pressure printed on the hose with the pressure at the outlet. Ref.: [4] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
27.	Couplings are undamaged and fully locked, and each tool is secured to its hose so that it cannot come off by accident CRITICAL Ref.: [4] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
28.	Hoses over 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) inside diameter have a safety device at the supply or branch line that reduces the pressure if the hose fails This is the US construction rule (OSHA 1926.302(b)(7)). HSE names hose rupture valves and air fuses as ways to reduce whipping. Ref.: [4] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
29.	Hoses are neatly run and secured, and are not used to pull, lift or lower tools Ref.: [6] [4]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
30.	Air used for cleaning is reduced to less than 30 psi (about 2 bar) at the blow gun, with chip guarding This is the US rule (OSHA 1910.242(b)). HSE says a blow gun with a plain reduced orifice is dangerous unless a pre-set, tamper-proof regulator reduces the pressure. Ref.: [3] [4] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
31.	Eye protection is worn where compressed air is used for cleaning Ref.: [3] [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A
32.	Nobody uses compressed air to clean clothing, hair or skin HSE reports very serious and sometimes fatal injuries from this practice and from horseplay. Ref.: [6]	◯ Pass ◯ Fail ◯ N/A

Result

33.	Every defect found has been recorded and reported to the supervisor Ref.: [6] [1]	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ N/A
34.	If a critical check failed, the compressor is stopped, isolated, depressurised and tagged "Do not use" until it has been repaired CRITICAL Ref.: [1] [8] [6]	◯ Yes ◯ No ◯ N/A
35.	Notes and defects found	Note: _____

Critical check: if it fails, stop and correct it before work continues.

SIGN-OFF

Operator

Name: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

Supervisor

Name: .....

Signature: .....

Date: .....

Legal basis and references

[1] Türkiye: İş Ekipmanlarının Kullanımında Sağlık ve Güvenlik Şartları Yönetmeliği (Resmî Gazete, 25.04.2013) — Article 7 (periodic control); Annex I 2.3, 2.8, 2.14, 2.19 (stopping, guards, energy isolation, electricity); Annex III 1.3 to 1.3.2 (operator check before each start of work, defective equipment out of use), 1.9, 2.1 and Table 1 (pressure vessels: compressor air receivers, 1 year).

[2] United States: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.169, Air receivers — (b)(1) installation and access; (b)(2) drain valve and draining; (b)(3) pressure gauge, safety valves, no valve between receiver and safety valve, testing of safety valves. 29 CFR 1926.306 repeats these for construction.

[3] United States: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.242, Hand and portable powered tools and equipment, general — (b) compressed air used for cleaning: less than 30 psi, chip guarding and personal protective equipment.

[4] United States: OSHA 29 CFR 1926.302, Power-operated hand tools (construction) — (b) pneumatic power tools: (1) tools secured to the hose; (4) cleaning air; (5) safe operating pressure of hoses and fittings; (6) hoses not used for hoisting; (7) safety device for hoses over 1/2 inch.

[5] United States: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.219, Mechanical power-transmission apparatus — (d)(1) guarding of pulleys; (e) guarding of belt drives.

[6] United Kingdom: HSE, Compressed air safety, HSG39 (second edition, 1998) — Paragraphs 13 (guards); 31 to 45 (air receivers); 48, 64 to 66 (siting, ventilation, intake); 95 to 105 (hoses, couplings, blow guns); 150 to 152 and 162 to 166 (daily, weekly and monthly checks); 173 (training points). Guidance.

[7] United Kingdom: HSE, Safety of pressure systems. Pressure Systems Safety Regulations 2000. Approved Code of Practice and guidance, L122 (second edition, 2014) — Paragraphs 59, 79 and 80 (protective devices, installation, compressed air systems); 115 (examination intervals); 154 (operating instructions for compressed air systems); Schedule 1 (250 bar litre exception).

[8] United Kingdom: HSE, Pressure systems: A brief guide to safety, INDG261(rev2) (2012) — Protective devices, maintenance (signs of wear and corrosion, safety valve repeatedly discharging, depressurise before maintenance) and the written scheme of examination.

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Version 1 · Updated November 25, 2026 · findrisk.net/checklists/air-compressor-inspection-checklist/