Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

2015 General Survey Form

Abrasive Blasting

_____
Facility Name

_____
Facility Address (City, State, Zip)

_____
Phone Number

_____ _____
Name of Person Completing Form Date

(If necessary, attach additional sheets for each substrate and type of abrasive used)

Substrate blasted _____

Pounds of abrasive used 2015 _____

Type of abrasive used _____

Is your abrasive blasting performed in an enclosure: ☐ yes ☐ no

Is your operation controlled by a fabric filter: ☐ yes ☐ no Other: ☐ yes ☐ no

If other, type of control used _____

What is your NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) Code -
_____

Have you submitted an initial notification to USEPA under 40 CFR Pert 63 subpart XXXXXX? ☐ yes☐no

If yes, do you have a site-specific abrasive blasting management plan? ☐yes ☐no

Any questions regarding this form should be directed to Karen Slattery at (401) 222-2808 ext 7030 or email karen.slattery@dem.ri.gov

Return Form to: Air Pollution/Toxics Inventory, Office of Air Resources API Form T1
235 Promenade Street, Providence, RI 02908-5767

Abrasive blasting is the use of abrasive material to clean or texturize a material such as metal or masonry. Any abrasive used to clean or texturize mild steel panels or any miscellaneous metal parts should be reported on this form.

Substrate blasted: Please report the type of substrate blasted. For example, steel panels or miscellaneous metal parts.

Type of abrasive material: Abrasive materials used in blasting can generally be classified as sand, slag, metallic shot or grit, synthetic, or other. Silica sand is commonly used for abrasive blasting where reclaiming is not feasible, such as in unconfined abrasive blasting operations. Coal and smelter slags are commonly used for abrasive blasting at shipyards. Black Beauty™, which consists of crushed slag from coal-fired utility boilers, is a commonly used slag. Metallic abrasives include cast iron shot, cast iron grit, and steel shot. Synthetic abrasives, such as silicon carbide and aluminum oxide, are becoming popular substitutes for sand. Other abrasives include mineral abrasives (such as garnet, olivine, and staurolite), cut plastic, glass beads, crushed glass, and nutshells.

Controls A number of different methods have been used to control the emissions from abrasive blasting. Theses methods include: blast enclosures; vacuum blasters; drapes; water curtains; wet blasting; and reclaim systems. Wet blasting controls include not only traditional wet blasting processes but also high pressure water blasting, high pressure water and abrasive blasting, and air and water abrasive blasting.

Fabric filters are commonly used to control emissions from enclosed abrasive blasting operations.

NAICS code – If unknown NAICS codes can be found at:
http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/