(d) It shall be the duty of the blaster to fix the time of blasting.
(e) Before firing an underground blast, warning shall be given, and all possible entries into the blasting area, and any entrances to any working place where a drift, raise, or other opening is about to hole through, shall be carefully guarded. The blaster shall make sure that all employees are out of the blast area before firing a blast.

### Table U-1

**Warning Signal**—A 1-minute series of long blasts 5 minutes prior to blast signal.
**Blast Signal**—A series of short blasts 1 minute prior to the shot.
**All Clear Signal**—A prolonged blast following the inspection of blast area.

§ 1926.910 Inspection after blasting.
(a) Immediately after the blast has been fired, the firing line shall be disconnected from the blasting machine, or where power switches are used, they shall be locked open or in the off position.
(b) Sufficient time shall be allowed, not less than 15 minutes in tunnels, for the smoke and fumes to leave the blasted area before returning to the shot. An inspection of the area and the surrounding rubble shall be made by the blaster to determine if all charges have been exploded before employees are allowed to return to the operation, and in tunnels, after the muck pile has been wetted down.

§ 1926.911 Misfires.
(a) If a misfire is found, the blaster shall provide proper safeguards for excluding all employees from the danger zone.
(b) No other work shall be done except that necessary to remove the hazard of the misfire and only those employees necessary to do the work shall remain in the danger zone.
(c) No attempt shall be made to extract explosives from any charged or misfired hole; a new primer shall be put in and the hole reblasted. If re-firing of the misfired hole presents a hazard, the explosives may be removed by washing out with water or, where the misfire is under water, blown out with air.
(d) If there are any misfires while using cap and fuse, all employees shall remain away from the charge for at least 1 hour. Misfires shall be handled under the direction of the person in charge of the blasting. All wires shall be carefully traced and a search made for unexploded charges.
(e) No drilling, digging, or picking shall be permitted until all missed holes have been detonated or the authorized representative has approved that work can proceed.

§ 1926.912 Underwater blasting.
(a) A blaster shall conduct all blasting operations, and no shot shall be fired without his approval.
(b) Loading tubes and casings of dissimilar metals shall not be used because of possible electric transient currents from galvanic action of the metals and water.
(c) Only water-resistant blasting caps and detonating cords shall be used for all marine blasting. Loading shall be done through a nonsparking metal loading tube when tube is necessary.
(d) No blast shall be fired while any vessel under way is closer than 1,500 feet to the blasting area. Those on board vessels or craft moored or anchored within 1,500 feet shall be notified before a blast is fired.
(e) No blast shall be fired while any swimming or diving operations are in progress in the vicinity of the blasting area. If such operations are in progress, signals and arrangements shall be agreed upon to assure that no blast shall be fired while anyone is in the water.
(f) Blasting flags shall be displayed.
(g) The storage and handling of explosives aboard vessels used in underwater blasting operations shall be according to provisions outlined herein on handling and storing explosives.
(h) When more than one charge is placed under water, a float device shall be attached to an element of each charge in such manner that it will be released by the firing. Misfires shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of §1926.911.

§ 1926.913 Blasting in excavation work under compressed air.
(a) Detonators and explosives shall not be stored or kept in tunnels, shafts, or caissons. Detonators and explosives
§ 1926.914 Definitions applicable to this subpart.

(a) American Table of Distances (also known as Quantity Distance Tables) means American Table of Distances for Storage of Explosives as revised and approved by the Institute of the Makers of Explosives, June 5, 1964.

(b) Approved storage facility—A facility for the storage of explosive materials conforming to the requirements of this part and covered by a license or permit issued under authority of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. (See 27 CFR part 55)

(c) Blast area—The area in which explosives loading and blasting operations are being conducted.

(d) Blaster—The person or persons authorized to use explosives for blasting purposes and meeting the qualifications contained in §1926.901.

(e) Blasting agent—A blasting agent is any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer used for blasting, but not classified as an explosive and in which none of the ingredients is classified as a fuel. A common blasting agent presently in use is a mixture of ammonium nitrate \( \text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3 \) and carbonaceous combustibles, such as fuel oil or coal, and may either be procured, premixed and packaged from explosives companies or mixed in the field.

(f) Blasting cap—A metallic tube closed at one end, containing a charge of one or more detonating compounds, and designed for and capable of detonation from the sparks or flame from a safety fuse inserted and crimped into the open end.

(g) Block holing—The breaking of boulders by firing a charge of explosives that has been loaded in a drill hole.

(h) Conveyance—Any unit for transporting explosives or blasting agents, including but not limited to trucks, trailers, rail cars, barges, and vessels.

(i) Detonating cord—A flexible cord containing a center core of high explosives which when detonated, will have sufficient strength to detonate other cap-sensitive explosives with which it is in contact.

(j) Detonator—Blasting caps, electric blasting caps, delay electric blasting caps, and nonelectric delay blasting caps.

(k) Electric blasting cap—A blasting cap designed for and capable of detonation by means of an electric current.

(l) Electric blasting circuitry—

(1) Bus wire. An expendable wire, used in parallel or series, in parallel circuits, to which are connected the leg wires of electric blasting caps.