

OAR 437, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division
OR-OSHA Administrative Order 9-2007
Filed and effective December 3, 2007

DIVISION 2
GENERAL OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH RULES
SUBDIVISION H – HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

437-002-0100 Adoption by Reference. In addition to and not in lieu of any other safety and health codes contained in OAR Chapter 437, the Department adopts by reference the following federal rules as printed in the Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR 1910, revised as of 7/1/02, and any subsequent amendments published in the Federal Register as listed below:

- (1) 29 CFR 1910.101 Compressed gases (General requirements), published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9236.
- (2) 29 CFR 1910.102 Acetylene, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9236.
- (3) 29 CFR 1910.103 Hydrogen, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49746; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12121; 8/6/90, FR vol. 55, no. 151, p. 32015; 6/30/93, FR vol. 58, no. 124, p. 35309; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9236.
- (4) 29 CFR 1910.104 Oxygen, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49746; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237.
- (5) 29 CFR 1910.105 Nitrous oxide, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237.
- (6) 29 CFR 1910.106 Flammable and combustible liquids, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 1/27/75, FR vol. 40, p. 3982; 6/2/75, FR vol. 40, p. 23743; 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49746; 11/7/78, FR vol. 43, p. 51759; 9/7/82, FR vol. 47, p. 39164; 9/12/86, FR vol. 51, p. 34560; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12121; 8/6/90, FR vol. 55, no. 151, p. 32015; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237; 9/13/05, FR vol. 70, no. 176, p. 53925.
- (7) 29 CFR 1910.107 Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 9/12/80, FR vol. 45, p. 60704; 2/10/84, FR vol. 49, p. 5322; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12121; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237; amended with AO 3-2003, removed 1910.107, and Oregon note added, f. and ef. 4/21/03.

(8) 29 CFR 1910.108 Reserved. Published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13909.

(9) 29 CFR 1910.109 Explosives and blasting agents, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49747; 9/12/80, FR vol. 45, p. 60704; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12122; 2/24/92, FR vol. 57, no. 36, p. 6403; 3/29/93, FR vol. 58, no. 58, p. 16496; 6/30/93, FR vol. 58, no. 124, p. 35309; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237; 6/18/98, FR vol. 63, no. 117, p. 33466.

(10) 29 CFR 1910.110 Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49747; 2/10/84, FR vol. 49, p. 5322; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12122; 6/20/90, FR vol. 55, p. 25094; 8/6/90, FR vol. 55, no. 151, p. 32015; 3/19/93, FR vol. 58, no. 52, p. 15089; 6/30/93, FR vol. 58, no. 124, p. 35309; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9237; 6/18/98, FR vol. 63, no. 117, p. 33466.

(11) 29 CFR 1910.111 Storage and handling of anhydrous ammonia, published 6/27/74, Federal Register, vol. 39, p. 23502; amended 10/24/78, FR vol. 43, p. 49748; 2/10/84, FR vol. 49, p. 5322; 4/12/88, FR vol. 53, p. 12122; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238; 1/8/98, FR vol. 63, no. 5, p. 1269; 6/18/98, FR vol. 63, no. 117, p. 33466; amended with AO 12-2001, Oregon note added, f. and ef. 10/26/01.

(12) Reserved for 29 CFR 1910.112 (Reserved)

(13) Reserved for 29 CFR 1910.113 (Reserved)

(14) 29 CFR 1910.114 Removed. Published 3/7/96, Federal Register, vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238.

(15) 29 CFR 1910.115 Removed. Published 3/7/96, Federal Register, vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238.

(16) 29 CFR 1910.116 Removed. Published 3/7/96, Federal Register, vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238.

(17) 29 CFR 1910.119 Process safety management of highly hazardous chemicals, published 2/24/92, Federal Register, vol. 57, no. 36, pp. 6403-6417; amended 3/4/92, FR vol. 57, no. 43, p. 7847; 6/1/92, FR vol. 57, no. 105, pp. 23060-1. (NOTE: Excepted rules adopted by reference by OR-OSHA by Admin. Order 6-1994 on 9/30/94.) Amended 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238; amended with AO 12-2001, Oregon note added, f. and ef. 10/26/01.

(18) 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazardous waste operations and emergency response, Interim Final Rules, published 12/19/86, Federal Register, vol. 51, no. 244, pp. 45663-45675; and amended 5/5/87, FR vol. 52, no. 85, pp. 16241-16243. Final Rules were published 3/6/89, FR vol. 54, no. 42, pp. 9294-9335; amended 4/13/90, FR vol. 55, no. 72, pp. 14072-14075; 4/18/91, FR vol. 56, no. 75, pp. 15832-15833; amended 8/22/94, FR vol.

59, no. 161, pp. 43270-43275; 3/7/96, FR vol. 61, no. 46, p. 9238; amended with AO 12-2001, Oregon note added, f. and ef. 10/26/01; 4/3/06, FR vol. 71, no. 63, p. 16669.

(19) 29 CFR 1910.121 Reserved. Published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13909.

(20) 29 CFR 1910.122 Table of contents, published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13909; **Repealed with OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. and ef. 12/3/07.**

(21) 29 CFR 1910.123 Dipping and coating operations: Coverage and definitions, published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13909; **Repealed with OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. and ef. 12/3/07.**

(22) 29 CFR 1910.124 General requirements for dipping and coating operations, published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13909; amended with AO 4-2002, repeal (g)(2), and Oregon note added, f. and ef. 5/30/0; **Repealed with OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. and ef. 12/3/07.**

(23) 29 CFR 1910.125 Additional requirements for dipping and coating operations that use flammable or combustible liquids, published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13910; **Repealed with OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. and ef. 12/3/07.**

(24) 29 CFR 1910.126 Additional requirements for special dipping and coating applications, published 3/23/99, Federal Register, vol. 64, no. 55, p. 13911; **Repealed with OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. and ef. 12/3/07.**

These standards are on file with the Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division, Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, and the United States Government Printing Office.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist: APD Admin. Order 19-1988, f. 11/17/88, ef. 11/17/88 (Hazardous Wastes – Interim).

APD Admin. Order 12-1989, f. 7/14/89, ef. 7/14/90 (Hazardous Wastes – Final).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 22-1990, f. 9/28/90, ef. 10/1/90 (Hazwaste).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 2-1992, f. 2/6/92, ef. 5/1/92 (all except Hazwaste).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1992, f. 2/6/92, ef. 2/6/92 (Hazwaste).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1992, f. 8/13/92, ef. 11/24/92 (PSM).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 6-1994, f. 9/30/94, ef. 9/30/94 (PSM).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1995, f. 2/22/95, ef. 2/22/95 (Haz Wst/Emg Rsp).

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1997, f. 4/2/97, ef. 4/2/97.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-1998, f. 7/7/98, ef. 7/7/98.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-1999, f. 4/30/99, ef. 4/30/99.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 12-2001, f. 10/26/01, ef. 10/26/01.

OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2002, f. 5/30/02, ef. 5/30/02.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 3-2003, f. 4/21/03, ef. 4/21/03.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2005, f. 12/14/05, ef. 12/14/05.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2006, f. 7/24/06, ef. 7/24/06.
OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. 12/3/07, ef. 12/3/07.

437-002-0122 Dipping and Coating.

(1) Scope

(a) This rule applies to all operations where an object is partially or fully immersed in a liquid, or the vapors of a liquid. Such operations include, but are not limited to, cleaning, coating, altering the surface of an object, or changing the character of an object. Examples of covered operations are paint dipping, electroplating, pickling, quenching, tanning, degreasing, stripping, cleaning, roll coating, flow coating, and curtain coating. This rule also applies to draining or drying an object that has been dipped or coated.

(b) This rule does not apply to tanks that contain only water or a molten material.

(2) Definitions

Adjacent area: Any area within 20 feet (6.1 m) of a vapor area that is not separated from the vapor area by tight partitions.

Approved: The equipment is listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

Autoignition temperature: The minimum temperature required to cause self-sustained combustion, independent of any other source of heat.

Combustible liquid: A liquid having a flash point of 100° F (37.8° C) or above. For purposes of this rule, combustible liquids include any liquid with a flash point above 200° F that is heated or has heated items placed in it.

Dip tank: A container holding a liquid other than water and is used for dipping or coating. An object may be immersed (or partially immersed) in a dip tank or it may be suspended in a vapor coming from the tank.

Flammable liquid: A liquid having a flashpoint below 100° F (37.8° C).

Flashpoint: The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite if tested in accordance with the definition of "flashpoint" in OAR 437-002-1910.1200(c).

Lower flammable limit (LFL): The lowest concentration of a material that will propagate a flame. The LFL is usually expressed as a percent by volume of the material in air (or other oxidant).

Vapor area: Any space containing a dip tank, including its drain boards, associated drying or conveying equipment, and any surrounding area where the vapor concentration exceeds 25% of the LFL of the liquid in the tank.

(3) Any container used as a dip tank must be strong enough to withstand any expected load.

(4) Ventilation

(a) Ensure airborne concentrations of materials in any vapor area do not exceed 25% of its LFL.

(b) A tank cover or material that floats on the surface of the liquid in a dip tank to replace or supplement ventilation is acceptable, as long as the airborne concentrations do not exceed 25% of the LFL or any limit established by Division 2, Subdivision Z.

(c) When mechanical ventilation is used, it must conform to design standards based on national consensus standards that meet the following:

(A) The standard specifies the safety requirements for the particular equipment;

(B) The standard is recognized in the United States as providing specifications that result in an adequate level of safety;

(C) The standard was developed by a standards development organization under a method providing for input and consideration of views of industry groups, experts, users, governmental authorities, and others having broad experience and expertise in issues related to the design and construction of the particular equipment.

(d) Nonmandatory appendix A of this section contains examples of consensus standards that meet the requirements of paragraph (4)(c) of this section.

(e) When mechanical ventilation is used, each dip tank must have an independent exhaust system unless the combination of substances being removed will not cause a fire, explosion, or chemical reaction.

(f) When mechanical ventilation is used, it must draw the flow of air into a hood or exhaust duct.

(A) Ensure each room with exhaust hoods has make-up airflow that is at least 90% of the volume of air exhausted.

(B) Ensure that make-up air does not damage exhaust hoods.

(C) When air is recirculated, it must meet the requirements of OAR 437-002-0081, "Oregon Ventilation Regulations."

(g) Inspect hoods and ventilation ductwork for corrosion or damage at least quarterly and prior to operation after a prolonged shutdown.

(h) Ensure the ventilation airflow is adequate at least quarterly and prior to operation after a prolonged shutdown.

(5) Periodically inspect all dipping and coating equipment, including covers, drains, overflow piping, and electrical and fire-extinguishing systems, and promptly correct any deficiencies.

(6) Thoroughly clean dip tanks of solvents and vapors before permitting welding, burning, or open-flame work.

(7) Provide mechanical ventilation or respirators (selected and used as specified in OAR 437-002-1910.134, "Respiratory Protection) to protect employees in the vapor area from exposure to toxic substances released during welding, burning, or open-flame work.

(8) Medical, first aid, and hygiene facilities.

(a) All employees working with or around dip tanks must know the first-aid procedures appropriate to the dipping and coating hazards to which they are exposed.

(b) When employees work with liquids that may burn, irritate, or otherwise harm their skin:

(A) Obtain a physician's approval before an employee with a sore, burn, or other skin lesion that requires medical attention can return to work in a vapor area.

(B) Only a properly designated person can provide treatment for any skin abrasion, cut, rash, or open sore.

(C) Keep appropriate first-aid supplies near dipping or coating operations.

(D) Provide employees who work with chromic acid periodic examinations, at least annually, of their exposed body parts, especially their nostrils.

(E) Provide locker space or other storage space to prevent contamination of employee's street clothes.

(F) Provide at least one basin with hot water for every 10 employees who work with such liquids.

(G) Follow the emergency eyewash and shower facilities requirements of OAR 437-002-0161, "Medical & First Aid."

(9) Before cleaning a dip tank:

(a) Drain the tank and open the cleanout doors ; and

(b) Ventilate and clear any pockets where hazardous vapors may have accumulated.

(10) Use of flammable or combustible liquids.

(a) Use only dip tanks constructed from non-combustible materials. When drainboards are used, use only drainboards constructed from non-combustible materials.

(b) Overflow piping.

(A) Provide properly trapped overflow piping for dip tanks that have a capacity greater than 150 gallons (568 liters) or a surface area greater than 10 square feet (0.95 square meters).

(B) Overflow piping must discharge to a safe location.

(C) Overflow piping must be at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) diameter and must have sufficient capacity to prevent the tank from overflowing.

(D) The bottom of the overflow connector must be at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) below the top of the dip tank.

(c) Bottom Drains.

(A) Dip tanks containing more than 500 gallons (1893 L) of liquid must have a bottom drain.

(i) A bottom drain is not required if an automatic cover that meets the requirements of paragraph (10)(d)(C) is used.

(ii) A bottom drain is not required if the viscosity of the liquid at normal atmospheric temperature makes this impractical.

(B) Ensure the bottom drain will empty the dip tank in the event of a fire.

(C) Properly trap the bottom drain.

(D) Ensure the bottom drain has pipes that will empty the dip tank within 5 minutes.

(E) Bottom drains must discharge to a safe location.

(F) Bottom drains must be capable of manual and automatic operation. Manual operation must be from a safe and accessible location.

(G) When gravity flow from the bottom drain is impractical, use automatic pumps.

(d) Fire Protection.

(A) Provide portable fire extinguishers that meet the requirements of OAR 437-002-0187 in every vapor area.

(B) Provide an automatic fire extinguishing system:

(i) When the capacity of the dip tank is at least 150 gallons (568 L) or the liquid surface area is 4 square feet (0.38 square meters) or more; or

(ii) When the capacity of a hardening or tempering tank is at least 500 gallons (1893 L) or a liquid surface area of 25 square feet (2.37 square meters) or more.

(C) A cover that is closed by an approved automatic device for the automatic fire-extinguishing system may be used instead of the fire extinguishing system if the cover:

(i) Can also be activated manually;

(ii) Is noncombustible or tin-clad, with the enclosing metal applied with locked joints; and

(iii) Is kept closed when the dip tank is not in use.

(D) In each vapor area and any adjacent area, ensure that:

(i) All electrical wiring and equipment conform to OAR 437, Division 2, Subdivision S (except as specifically permitted in paragraph (15)); and

(ii) There are no flames, spark-producing devices, or other surfaces that are hot enough to ignite vapors.

(E) Electrically bond and ground portable containers used to add liquids to dip tanks to prevent static electrical sparks or arcs.

(F) All vapor areas must be free of combustible debris and as free as practicable of combustible stock.

(G) Deposit all rags or waste impregnated with dipping or coating material in a tightly-closing metal waste can immediately after use. Use only waste cans that are approved or acceptable to the local fire authority.

(H) Empty all waste containers at the end of each shift.

(I) Prohibit smoking in all vapor areas. Post a readily visible "No Smoking" sign near each dip tank or designate the entire area as "No Smoking."

(e) If a conveyor system is used with a dip tank, it must automatically shut down in the event of a fire. If a ventilation system is used to meet the ventilation requirements of paragraph (4), the conveyor system must automatically shut down if the ventilation system fails.

(f) If a liquid is heated in a dip tank, it must be maintained below the liquid's boiling point, and it must be maintained at least 100° F (37.8° C) below the liquid's autoignition temperature.

(g) Ensure that a heating system that is used in a drying operation and could cause ignition:

(A) Is installed in accordance with NFPA 86A-1969, Standard for Ovens and Furnaces (which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6 of this part); and

(B) Has adequate mechanical ventilation that operates before and during the drying operation; and

(C) Shuts down automatically if any ventilating fan fails to maintain adequate ventilation.

(11) Hardening or Tempering Tanks.

(a) Ensure that hardening or tempering tanks

(A) Are located as far as practicable from furnaces;

(B) Are on noncombustible flooring;

(C) Have noncombustible hoods and vents (or equivalent devices) for venting to the outside. For this purpose, treat vent ducts as flues and keep them away from combustible materials, particularly roofs.

(b) Equip each tank with an alarm that will sound if the temperature of the liquid comes within 50° F (10° C) of its flashpoint (the alarm set point).

(c) When practicable, provide each tank with a limit switch to shut down the conveyor supplying work to the tank.

(d) If the temperature of the liquid can exceed the alarm set point, equip the tank with a circulating cooling system.

(e) If the tank has a bottom drain, the bottom drain may be combined with the oil-circulating system.

(f) Do not use air under pressure when filling the dip tank or agitating the liquid in the dip tank.

(12) Flow Coating.

(a) Use a direct low-pressure pumping system or a 10-gallon (38 L) or smaller gravity tank to supply the paint for flow coating. In case of fire, an approved heat-actuated device must shut down the pumping system.

(b) Ensure that the piping is substantial and rigidly supported.

(13) When roll coating, roll spreading, or roll impregnating operations use a flammable or combustible liquid that has a flashpoint below 140° F (60° C), prevent sparking of static electricity by:

(a) Bonding and grounding all metallic parts (including rotating parts) and installing static collectors; or

(b) Maintaining a conductive atmosphere (for example, one with a high relative humidity) in the vapor area.

(14) Vapor degreasing tanks.

(a) Ensure that the condenser or vapor-level thermostat keeps the vapor level at least 36 inches (91 cm) or one-half the tank width, whichever is less, below the top of the vapor degreasing tank.

(b) When using gas as a fuel to heat the tank liquid, the combustion chamber must be airtight (except for the flue opening) to prevent solvent vapors from entering the air-fuel mixture.

(c) The flue must be made of corrosion-resistant material, and it must extend to the outside. Install a draft diverter if mechanical exhaust is used on the flue.

(d) Do not allow the temperature of the heating element to cause a solvent or mixture to decompose or to generate an excessive amount of vapor.

(15) Ensure that cyanide tanks have a dike or other safeguard to prevent cyanide from mixing with an acid if a dip tank fails.

(16) If a liquid is sprayed in the air over an open-surface cleaning or degreasing tank, control the spraying to the extent feasible by:

(a) Enclosing the spraying operation; and

(b) Using mechanical ventilation to provide enough inward air velocity to prevent the spray from leaving the vapor area.

(17) Electrostatic paint detearing.

(a) Use only approved electrostatic equipment in paint-detearing operations. Electrodes in such equipment must be substantial, rigidly supported, permanently located, and effectively insulated from ground by nonporous, noncombustible, clean, dry insulators.

(b) Use conveyors to support any goods being paint deteared.

(c) Do not manually handle goods being electrostatically deteared.

(d) Maintain a minimum distance of twice the sparking distance between goods being electrostatically deteared and the electrodes or conductors of the electrostatic equipment.

This minimum distance must be displayed conspicuously on a sign located near the equipment.

(e) Ensure that the electrostatic equipment has automatic controls that immediately disconnect the power supply to the high-voltage transformer and signal the operator if:

(A) Ventilation or the conveyors fail to operate;

(B) A ground (or imminent ground) occurs anywhere in the high-voltage system; or

(C) Goods being electrostatically deteared come within twice the sparking distance of the electrodes or conductors of the equipment.

(f) Use fences, rails, or guards, made of conducting material and adequately grounded, to separate paint-deteared operations from storage areas and from personnel.

(g) To protect paint-deteared operations from fire, use automatic sprinklers or an automatic fire-extinguishing system conforming to the requirements of OAR 437, Division 2, Subdivision F.

(h) To collect paint deposits, provide drip plates and screens and clean these plates and screens in a safe location.

Stat. Authority: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist.: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. 12/3/07, ef. 12/3/07.

Appendix A: Criteria for Ventilation Consensus Standards (Nonmandatory)

This appendix lists ventilation design consensus standards that meet OAR 437-002-0122(4)(c).

ANSI Z9.1-2006, Ventilation and Control of Airborne Contaminants During Open-Surface Tank Operations

ANSI Z9.2-2001, Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Ventilation Systems

NFPA 34-2007, Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids

ACGIH's "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice" (25th ed., 2004)

Stat. Authority: ORS 654.025(2) and 656.726(4).

Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 through 654.295.

Hist.: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 9-2007, f. 12/3/07, ef. 12/3/07.

~~[DIPPING AND COATING OPERATIONS]~~

~~[\S1910.122 Table of Contents.]~~

~~[This section lists the paragraph headings contained in §§1910.123 through 1910.126.]~~

~~[\S1910.123 Dipping and coating operations: Coverage and definitions.]~~

~~[(a) Does this rule apply to me?]~~

~~[(b) What operations are covered?]~~

~~[(c) What operations are not covered?]~~

~~[(d) How are terms used in §1910.123 through 1910.126 defined?]~~

~~[\S1910.124 General requirements for dipping and coating operations.]~~

~~[(a) What construction requirements apply to dip tanks?]~~

~~[(b) What ventilation requirements apply to vapor areas?]~~

~~[(c) What requirements must I follow to recirculate exhaust air into the workplace?]~~

~~[(d) What must I do when I use an exhaust hood?]~~

~~[(e) What requirements must I follow when an employee enters a dip tank?]~~

~~[(f) What first aid procedures must my employees know?]~~

~~[(g) What hygiene facilities must I provide?]~~

~~[(h) What treatment and first aid must I provide?]~~

~~[(i) What must I do before an employee cleans a dip tank?]~~

~~[(j) What must I do to inspect and maintain my dipping or coating operation?]~~

~~[\S1910.125 Additional requirements for dipping and coating operations that use flammable or combustible liquids.]~~

~~[(a) What type of construction material must be used in making my dip tank?]~~

~~[(b) When must I provide overflow piping?]~~

~~[(c) When must I provide a bottom drain?]~~

~~[(d) When must my conveyer system shut down automatically?]~~

~~[(e) What ignition and fuel sources must be controlled?]~~

~~[(f) What fire protection must I provide?]~~

~~[(g) To what temperature may I heat a liquid in a dip tank?]~~

~~[\S1910.126 Additional requirements for special dipping and coating applications.]~~

~~[(a) What additional requirements apply to hardening or tempering tanks?]~~

~~[(b) What additional requirements apply to flow coating?]~~

~~[(c) What additional requirements apply to roll coating, roll spreading, or roll impregnating?]~~

~~[(d) What additional requirements apply to vapor degreasing tanks?]~~

~~[(e) What additional requirements apply to cyanide tanks?]~~

~~[(f) What additional requirements apply to spray cleaning tanks and spray degreasing tanks?]~~

~~[(g) What additional requirements apply to electrostatic paint detearing?]~~

~~[Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(3).]~~

~~[Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 to 654.295.]~~

~~[Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.]~~

~~[§1910.123 Dipping and Coating Operations: Coverage and Definitions.]~~

~~[(a) Does this rule apply to me?]~~

~~[(1) This rule (§§1910.123 through 1910.126) applies when you use a dip tank containing a liquid other than water. It applies when you use the liquid in the tank or its vapor to:]~~

~~[(i) Clean an object;]~~

~~[(ii) Coat an object;]~~

~~[(iii) Alter the surface of an object; or]~~

~~[(iv) Change the character of an object.]~~

~~[(2) This rule also applies to the draining or drying of an object you have dipped or coated.]~~

~~[(b) What operations are covered? Examples of covered operations are paint dipping, electroplating, pickling, quenching, tanning, degreasing, stripping, cleaning, roll coating, flow coating, and curtain coating.]~~

~~[(c) What operations are not covered? You are not covered by this rule if your dip-tank operation only uses a molten material (a molten metal, alloy, or salt, for example).]~~

~~[(d) How are terms used in §§1910.123 through 1910.126 defined?]~~

~~[Adjacent area means any area within 20 feet (6.1 m) of a vapor area that is not separated from the vapor area by tight partitions.]~~

~~[Approved means that the equipment so designated is listed or approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, as defined by §1910.7.]~~

~~[Autoignition temperature means the minimum temperature required to cause self-sustained combustion, independent of any other source of heat.]~~

~~[Combustible liquid means a liquid having a flashpoint of 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C) or above.]~~

~~[Dip tank means a container holding a liquid other than water and that is used for dipping or coating. An object may be immersed (or partially immersed) in a dip tank or it may be suspended in a vapor coming from the tank.]~~

~~[Flammable liquid means a liquid having a flashpoint below 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C).]~~

~~[Flashpoint means the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off a vapor in sufficient concentration to ignite if tested in accordance with the definition of "flashpoint" in §1910.1200(c).]~~

~~[Lower flammable limit (LFL) means the lowest concentration of a material that will propagate a flame. The LFL is usually expressed as a percent by volume of the material in air (or other oxidant).]~~

~~[Vapor area means any space containing a dip tank, including its drain boards, associated drying or conveying equipment, and any surrounding area where the vapor concentration exceeds 25 percent of the LFL of the liquid in the tank.]~~

~~[You means the employer, as defined by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.).]~~

~~[Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(3).]~~

~~[Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 to 654.295.]~~

~~[Hist: OR OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.]~~

~~[§1910.124 General Requirements for Dipping and Coating Operations.]~~

~~[(a) What construction requirements apply to dip tanks? Any container that you use as a dip tank must be strong enough to withstand any expected load.]~~

~~[(b) What ventilation requirements apply to vapor areas?]~~

~~[(1) The ventilation that you provide to a vapor area must keep the airborne concentration of any substance below 25 percent of its LFL.]~~

~~[(2) When a liquid in a dip tank creates an exposure hazard covered by a standard listed in subpart Z of this part, you must control worker exposure as required by that standard.]~~

~~[(3) You may use a tank cover or material that floats on the surface of the liquid in a dip tank to replace or supplement ventilation. The method or combination of methods you choose must maintain the airborne concentration of the hazardous material and the worker's exposure within the limits specified in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section.]~~

~~[(4) When you use mechanical ventilation, it must conform to the following standards that are incorporated by reference as specified in §1910.6:]~~

~~[(i) ANSI Z9.2-1979, Fundamentals Governing the Design and Operation of Local Exhaust Systems;]~~

~~[(ii) NFPA 34-1995, Standard for Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids;]~~

~~[(iii) ACGIH's "Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice" (22nd ed., 1995); or]~~

~~[(iv) ANSI Z9.1-1971, Practices for Ventilation and Operation of Open-Surface Tanks, and NFPA 34-1966, Standard for Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids.]~~

~~[(5) When you use mechanical ventilation, it must draw the flow of air into a hood or exhaust duct.]~~

~~[(6) When you use mechanical ventilation, each dip tank must have an independent exhaust system unless the combination of substances being removed will not cause a:]~~

~~[(i) Fire;]~~

~~[(ii) Explosion; or]~~

~~[(iii) Chemical reaction.]~~

~~[(c) What requirements must I follow to recirculate exhaust air into the workplace?]~~

~~[(1) You may not recirculate exhaust air when any substance in that air poses a health hazard to employees or exceeds 25 percent of its LFL.]~~

~~[(2) You must ensure that any exhaust air recirculated from a dipping or coating operation using flammable or combustible liquids is:]~~

~~[(i) Free of any solid particulate that poses a health or safety hazard for employees; and]~~

~~[(ii) Monitored by approved equipment.]~~

~~[(3) You must have a system that sounds an alarm and automatically shuts down the operation when the vapor concentration for any substance in the exhaust airstream exceeds 25 percent of its LFL.]~~

~~[(d) What must I do when I use an exhaust hood? You must:]~~

~~[(1) Provide each room having exhaust hoods with a volume of outside air that is at least 90 percent of the volume of the exhaust air; and]~~

~~[(2) Ensure that the outside air supply does not damage exhaust hoods.]~~

~~[(e) What requirements must I follow when an employee enters a dip tank? When an employee enters a dip tank, you must meet the entry requirements of §1910.146, OSHA's standard for Permit-Required Confined Spaces, as applicable.]~~

~~[(f) What first aid procedures must my employees know? Your employees must know the first aid procedures that are appropriate to the dipping or coating hazards to which they are exposed.]~~

~~[(g) What hygiene facilities must I provide? When your employees work with liquids that may burn, irritate, or otherwise harm their skin, you must provide:]~~

~~[(1) Locker space or other storage space to prevent contamination of the employee's street clothes;]~~

~~[(2) and]~~

~~[NOTE: OAR 437-002-1910.124(g)(2) was repealed. In Oregon, OAR 437-002-0161(5) applies. This is in Division 2/K, Medical and First Aid, and paragraph (5) pertains to emergency eyewash and shower facilities.]~~

~~[(3) At least one basin with a hot-water faucet for every 10 employees who work with such liquids. (See paragraph (d) of §1910.141.)]~~

~~[(h) What treatment and first aid must I provide? When your employees work with liquids that may burn, irritate, or otherwise harm their skin, you must provide:]~~

~~[(1) A physician's approval before an employee with a sore, burn, or other skin lesion that requires medical treatment works in a vapor area;]~~

~~[(2) Treatment by a properly designated person of any small skin abrasion, cut, rash, or open sore;]~~

~~[(3) Appropriate first aid supplies that are located near the dipping or coating operation; and]~~

~~[(4) For employees who work with chromic acid, periodic examinations of their exposed body parts, especially their nostrils.]~~

~~[(i) What must I do before an employee cleans a dip tank? Before permitting an employee to clean the interior of a dip tank, you must:]~~

~~[(1) Drain the contents of the tank and open the cleanout doors; and]~~

~~[(2) Ventilate and clear any pockets where hazardous vapors may have accumulated.]~~

~~[(j) What must I do to inspect and maintain my dipping or coating operation? You must:]~~

~~[(1) Inspect the hoods and ductwork of the ventilation system for corrosion or damage:]~~

~~[(i) At least quarterly during operation; and]~~

~~[(ii) Prior to operation after a prolonged shutdown.]~~

~~[(2) Ensure that the airflow is adequate:]~~

~~[(i) At least quarterly during operation; and]~~

~~[(ii) Prior to operation after a prolonged shutdown.]~~

~~[(3) Periodically inspect all dipping and coating equipment, including covers, drains, overflow piping, and electrical and fire-extinguishing systems, and promptly correct any deficiencies;]~~

~~[(4) Provide mechanical ventilation or respirators (selected and used as specified in §1910.134, OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard) to protect employees in the vapor area from exposure to toxic substances released during welding, burning, or open-flame work; and]~~

~~[(5) Have dip tanks thoroughly cleaned of solvents and vapors before permitting welding, burning, or open-flame work on them.]~~

~~[Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(4).]~~

~~[Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 to 654.295.]~~

~~[Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.]~~

~~[OR-OSHA Admin. Order 4-2002, f. 5/30/02, ef. 5/30/02.]~~

~~[§1910.125 Additional Requirements for Dipping and Coating Operations That Use Flammable or Combustible Liquids.]~~

~~[If you use flammable or combustible liquids, you must comply with the requirements of this section as well as the requirements of sections 1910.123, 1910.124, and 1910.126, as applicable.]~~

You must comply with this section if:	And:
The flashpoint of the flammable or combustible liquid is 200 degrees F (93.3 degrees C) or above.	• The liquid is heated as part of the operation; or
	• A heated object is placed in the liquid.

~~[(a) What type of construction material must be used in making my dip tank? Your dip tank must be made of noncombustible material.]~~

~~[(b) When must I provide overflow piping?]~~

~~[(1) You must provide properly trapped overflow piping that discharges to a safe location for any dip tank having:]~~

~~[(i) A capacity greater than 150 gallons (568 L); or]~~

~~[(ii) A liquid surface area greater than 10 feet² (0.95 m²).]~~

~~[(2) You must also ensure that:]~~

~~[(i) Any overflow piping is at least 3 inches (7.6 cm) in diameter and has sufficient capacity to prevent the dip tank from overflowing;]~~

~~[(ii) Piping connections on drains and overflow pipes allow ready access to the interior of the pipe for inspection and cleaning; and]~~

~~[(iii) The bottom of the overflow connection is at least 6 inches (15.2 cm) below the top of the dip tank.]~~

~~[(c) When must I provide a bottom drain?]~~

~~[(1) You must provide a bottom drain for dip tanks that contain more than 500 gallons (1893 L) of liquid, unless:]~~

~~[(i) The dip tank is equipped with an automatic closing cover meeting the requirements of paragraph (f)(3) of this section; or]~~

~~[(ii) The viscosity of the liquid at normal atmospheric temperature does not allow the liquid to flow or be pumped easily.]~~

~~[(2) You must ensure that the bottom drain required by this section:]~~

~~[(i) Will empty the dip tank during a fire;]~~

~~[(ii) Is properly trapped;]~~

~~[(iii) Has pipes that permit the dip tank's contents to be removed within 5 minutes after a fire begins; and]~~

~~[(iv) Discharges to a safe location.]~~

~~[(3) Any bottom drain you provide must be capable of manual and automatic operation, and manual operation must be from a safe and accessible location.]~~

~~[(4) You must ensure that automatic pumps are used when gravity flow from the bottom drain is impractical.]~~

~~[(d) When must my conveyor system shut down automatically? If your conveyor system is used with a dip tank, the system must shut down automatically:]~~

~~[(1) If there is a fire; or]~~

~~[(2) If the ventilation rate drops below what is required by paragraph (b) of §1910.124.]~~

~~[(e) What ignition and fuel sources must be controlled?]~~

~~[(1) In each vapor area and any adjacent area, you must ensure that:]~~

~~[(i) All electrical wiring and equipment conform to the applicable hazardous (classified)-area requirements of subpart S of this part (except as specifically permitted in paragraph (g) of §1910.126); and]~~

~~[(ii) There are no flames, spark-producing devices, or other surfaces that are hot enough to ignite vapors.]~~

~~[(2) You must ensure that any portable container used to add liquid to the tank is electrically bonded to the dip tank and positively grounded to prevent static electrical sparks or arcs.]~~

~~[(3) You must ensure that a heating system that is used in a drying operation and could cause ignition:]~~

~~[(i) Is installed in accordance with NFPA 86A-1969, Standard for Ovens and Furnaces (which is incorporated by reference in §1910.6 of this part);]~~

~~[(ii) Has adequate mechanical ventilation that operates before and during the drying operation; and]~~

~~[(iii) Shuts down automatically if any ventilating fan fails to maintain adequate ventilation.]~~

~~[(4) You also must ensure that:]~~

~~[(i) All vapor areas are free of combustible debris and as free as practicable of combustible stock;]~~

~~[(ii) Rags and other material contaminated with liquids from dipping or coating operations are placed in approved waste cans immediately after use; and]~~

~~[(iii) Waste can contents are properly disposed of at the end of each shift.]~~

~~[(5) You must prohibit smoking in a vapor area and must post a readily visible "No Smoking" sign near each dip tank.]~~

~~[(f) What fire protection must I provide?]~~

~~[(1) You must provide the fire protection required by this paragraph (f) for:]~~

~~[(i) Any dip tank having a capacity of at least 150 gallons (568 L) or a liquid surface area of at least 4 feet² (0.38 m²); and]~~

~~[(ii) Any hardening or tempering tank having a capacity of at least 500 gallons (1893 L) or a liquid surface area of at least 25 feet² (2.37 m²).]~~

~~[(2) For every vapor area, you must provide:]~~

~~[(i) Manual fire extinguishers that are suitable for flammable and combustible liquid fires and that conform to the requirements of §1910.157; and]~~

~~[(ii) An automatic fire-extinguishing system that conforms to the requirements of subpart L of this part.]~~

~~[(3) You may substitute a cover that is closed by an approved automatic device for the automatic fire-extinguishing system if the cover:]~~

~~[(i) Can also be activated manually;]~~

~~[(ii) Is noncombustible or tin-clad, with the enclosing metal applied with locked joints; and]~~

~~[(iii) Is kept closed when the dip tank is not in use.]~~

~~[(g) To what temperature may I heat a liquid in a dip tank? You must maintain the temperature of the liquid in a dip tank:]~~

~~[(1) Below the liquid's boiling point; and]~~

~~[(2) At least 100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C) below the liquid's autoignition temperature.]~~

~~[Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(3).]~~

~~[Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 to 654.295.]~~

~~[Hist.: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.]~~

~~§1910.126 Additional Requirements for Special Dipping and Coating Operations.~~

~~[In addition to the requirements in §§1910.123 through 1910.125, you must comply with any requirement in this section that applies to your operation.]~~

~~[(a) What additional requirements apply to hardening or tempering tanks?]~~

~~[(1) You must ensure that hardening or tempering tanks:]~~

~~[(i) Are located as far as practicable from furnaces;]~~

~~[(ii) Are on noncombustible flooring; and]~~

~~[(iii) Have noncombustible hoods and vents (or equivalent devices) for venting to the outside. For this purpose, vent ducts must be treated as flues and kept away from combustible materials, particularly roofs.]~~

~~[(2) You must equip each tank with an alarm that will sound if the temperature of the liquid comes within 50 degrees F (10 degrees C) of its flashpoint (the alarm set point).]~~

~~[(3) When practicable, you must also provide each tank with a limit switch to shut down the conveyor supplying work to the tank.]~~

~~[(4) If the temperature of the liquid can exceed the alarm set point, you must equip the tank with a circulating cooling system.]~~

~~[(5) If the tank has a bottom drain, the bottom drain may be combined with the oil-circulating system.]~~

~~[(6) You must not use air under pressure when you fill the dip tank or agitate the liquid in the dip tank.]~~

~~[(b) What additional requirements apply to flow coating?]~~

~~[(1) You must use a direct low-pressure pumping system or a 10-gallon (38 L) or smaller gravity tank to supply the paint for flow coating. In case of fire, an approved heat-actuated device must shut down the pumping system.]~~

~~[(2) You must ensure that the piping is substantial and rigidly supported.]~~

~~[(c) What additional requirements apply to roll coating, roll spreading, or roll impregnating?]~~

~~[When these operations use a flammable or combustible liquid that has a flashpoint below 140 degrees F (60 degrees C), you must prevent sparking of static electricity by:]~~

~~[(1) Bonding and grounding all metallic parts (including rotating parts) and installing static collectors; or]~~

~~[(2) Maintaining a conductive atmosphere (for example, one with a high relative humidity) in the vapor area.]~~

~~[(d) What additional requirements apply to vapor degreasing tanks?]~~

~~[(1) You must ensure that the condenser or vapor-level thermostat keeps the vapor level at least 36 inches (91 cm) or one-half the tank width, whichever is less, below the top of the vapor degreasing tank.]~~

~~[(2) When you use gas as a fuel to heat the tank liquid, you must prevent solvent vapors from entering the air-fuel mixture. To do this, you must make the combustion chamber airtight (except for the flue opening).]~~

~~[(3) The flue must be made of corrosion-resistant material, and it must extend to the outside. You must install a draft diverter if mechanical exhaust is used on the flue.]~~

~~[(4) You must not allow the temperature of the heating element to cause a solvent or mixture to decompose or to generate an excessive amount of vapor.]~~

~~[(e) What additional requirements apply to cyanide tanks?]~~

~~[You must ensure that cyanide tanks have a dike or other safeguard to prevent cyanide from mixing with an acid if a dip tank fails.]~~

~~[(f) What additional requirements apply to spray cleaning tanks and spray degreasing tanks?]~~

~~[If you spray a liquid in the air over an open-surface cleaning or degreasing tank, you must control the spraying to the extent feasible by:]~~

~~[(1) Enclosing the spraying operation; and]~~

~~[(2) Using mechanical ventilation to provide enough inward air velocity to prevent the spray from leaving the vapor area.]~~

~~[(g) What additional requirements apply to electrostatic paint detearing?]~~

~~[(1) You must use only approved electrostatic equipment in paint-detearing operations. Electrodes in such equipment must be substantial, rigidly supported, permanently located, and effectively insulated from ground by nonporous, noncombustible, clean, dry insulators.]~~

~~[(2) You must use conveyors to support any goods being paint-detearred.]~~

~~[(3) You must ensure that goods being electrostatically detearred are not manually handled.]~~

~~[(4) Between goods being electrostatically detearred and the electrodes or conductors of the electrostatic equipment, you must maintain a minimum distance of twice the sparking distance. This minimum distance must be displayed conspicuously on a sign located near the equipment.]~~

~~[(5) You must ensure that the electrostatic equipment has automatic controls that immediately disconnect the power supply to the high-voltage transformer and signal the operator if:]~~

~~[(i) Ventilation or the conveyors fail to operate;]~~

~~[(ii) A ground (or imminent ground) occurs anywhere in the high-voltage system; or]~~

~~[(iii) Goods being electrostatically detearred come within twice the sparking distance of the electrodes or conductors of the equipment.]~~

~~[(6) You must use fences, rails, or guards, made of conducting material and adequately grounded, to separate paint-detearing operations from storage areas and from personnel.]~~

~~[(7) To protect paint-detearing operations from fire, you must have in place:]~~

~~[(i) Automatic sprinklers; or]~~

~~[(ii) An automatic fire-extinguishing system conforming to the requirements of subpart L of this part.]~~

~~[(8) To collect paint deposits, you must:]~~

~~[(i) Provide drip plates and screens; and]~~

~~[(ii) Clean these plates and screens in a safe location.]~~

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~~[BILLING CODE 4510-26-P]~~

~~[Stat. Auth.: ORS 654.025(2) and ORS 656.726(3).]~~

~~[Stats. Implemented: ORS 654.001 to 654.295.]~~

~~[Hist: OR-OSHA Admin. Order 8-1999, f. 8/6/99, ef. 8/6/99.]~~