













## Storage and Handling

### Storage (continued)

Bulk storage of these liquids shall be in a separate building detached from other buildings or in rooms specifically designed and constructed to meet flammable storage room requirements.

No storage of open containers of solvents is permitted. Open containers may only be used for cleaning of painting materials after which the solvent shall be transferred back to a closed container for retention or disposal.

Supplies of flammable and combustible liquids shall be stored in approved fire-resistant safety containers equipped with flash screens and self-closing lids.

Operations involving water base latex paints are exempt from the above requirements.

### Containers

Original closed containers, approved portable tanks, and approved safety cans shall be used for bringing flammable or combustible liquids into spray finishing rooms. Open or glass containers shall not be used.

### Liquid Transfer

The withdrawal of liquids from containers and the filling of containers, including portable mixing tanks, shall be done only in a mixing room or in a spraying area when the ventilating system is in operation. Precautions shall be taken to protect against liquid spillage.

### Grounding

Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and grounded. This practice prevents electrical discharge from the accumulation of static charge because of the transfer process.

Notes







## Airless Paint Spraying (continued)

Check the fluid hose to be sure that there are no weak or worn spots. Make certain the hose does not contact moving parts of machinery, lie over or around sharp edges and corners, or come near objects that would damage it. Check for deterioration caused by exposure to chemicals or ordinary wear and tear. High-pressure leaks from the hose or connections can also cause hypodermic injection.

Never pass the finger over the gun orifice to clean it, as this will result in hypodermic injection of paint into the finger. Consult the manufacturer's operating manual for cleaning procedures.

The object being sprayed as well as the spray gun, should be grounded to prevent static electricity from being created. Periodic continuity checks should be performed to ensure the hose ground wire is intact.

The operator shall wear eye protection and gloves to guard against accidental contact with the spray. Respiratory protective equipment shall be worn if exhaust ventilation is not available. The Office of Health and Safety shall be contacted to determine appropriate protective equipment needed for the operation.

## Paint Spray Booths

### Extinguishers

Provide portable fire extinguishers adequate to handle the most flammable of the coating materials being used. The Safety and Health Manager shall be consulted for appropriate extinguishers needed.

### Floor Covering

It is desirable that the floor of paint spray booths be covered with a non-combustible mat, removable for cleaning or disposal.

Notes



## Aerosol Spray Paint Cans

The same general safety and health precautions apply to spray painting from pressurized cans as to spray painting by other means. The following specific items are noted:

### Storage

Pressurized cans of spray paint are to be considered flammable materials and stored in appropriate locations.

Office desks are not to be used for the storage of pressurized cans of spray paint.

Office store rooms are not to be used for the storage of pressurized cans of spray paint unless the storage area has been designated safe for the storage of flammable materials by the Office of Health and Safety.

### Disposal

Disposal of malfunctioning paint spray cans still containing paint under pressure shall be in accordance with the Office of Health and Safety hazardous waste disposal procedures.

Office waste cans shall not be used for the disposal of cans of spray paint nor for the disposal of wiping rags and other waste material.

Disposal of wiping rags and other waste materials shall be in self-closing metal containers labeled to indicate the contents.

### Protective Equipment

The same general rules governing the use of personal protective equipment apply to painting with pressurized cans.

Notes



To that end, prior to involvement in lead removal activities, successful completion of the following training must be documented:

OSHA hazard communication training specific to lead & any hazardous materials used during the paint removal process.

Respiratory protection training and fit testing.

Maintenance supervisors responsible for causing the removal of lead-based paints should attend an accredited lead abatement course for supervisors.

Hazardous waste training pursuant to 40 CFR 265.16 & 262.34.

### Work Practices-

#### Interior building surfaces-

All work areas where paint removal or scraping is to be conducted must be sealed off from other work areas. This step includes placing barrier tape across all access areas to the work site and taping 6-mil plastic over all vents, doorways, windows, and other openings into the work site.

Personnel shall be instructed not to grind or sand painted areas known to contain lead. Hand scraping is permitted.

The work area shall be cleaned periodically during the day by using a combination of a HEPA-filtered vacuum and wiping down the area using damp cloths.

#### Exterior building surfaces

When removing lead-containing paint from the exterior of Company buildings, the following occupational health/ environmental guidelines shall be followed:

Special precautions shall be taken when working near air intakes, doors, & windows. Air intakes shall be protected by construction of a wood frame & plastic sheeting barrier & shall be of such a size to ensure that air is pulled from uncontaminated areas. Door & windows shall remain closed & shall be sealed with duct tape and/or plastic sheeting.

Physical barriers shall be set up around the work area to prevent pedestrian traffic through the work site.

Notes

When removing lead-containing paint from the exterior of Company buildings, the following occupational health/ environmental guidelines shall be followed:

Loose and flaking paint should be removed by manually scraping the surfaces of the building. Sanding or grinding will not be permitted.

A drop cloth shall be placed directly and completely under the work area. Paint chips shall be collected periodically throughout the day and at the end of the work day and shall be placed in a container with a tight fitting lid or sealed in a plastic bag (6-mil).

**Abrasive blasting units-**

Removal of paints containing lead or other heavy metals must be conducted in a sealed abrasive blasting unit equipped with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter.

The abrasive blasting media should be used to its fullest extent prior to disposal.

Institute the protective measures listed below when cleaning out an abrasive blasting unit.

**General Practices-**

Personnel shall remove contaminated clothing prior to leaving the work site for breaks, lunch, and at the end of the work day.

All surfaces shall be maintained as free as practicable of accumulation of lead-based paint debris.

All waste materials, including used disposable clothing, respirator cartridges, plastic, etc. shall be placed in a plastic bag or other container as appropriate and sealed.

All tools and equipment used on the project shall be wet-wiped prior to removal from the work site.

After the waste containers are sealed, the outside of the container shall be wiped off for any residual dust that may be present prior to being taken off-site for disposal.

Notes





