

§ 1910.121

teams of hazardous material technicians and selecting the appropriate strategy for approaching release sites and containing or stopping the release.

(E) Review of procedures for implementing continuing response actions consistent with the local emergency response plan, the organization's standard operating procedures, including knowledge of the available public and private response resources, establishment of an incident command post, direction of hazardous material technician teams, and extended emergency notification procedures and follow-up communications.

(F) Review of the principles and practice for proper selection and use of personal protective equipment.

(G) Review of the principles and practices of establishing exposure zones and proper decontamination, monitoring and medical surveillance stations and procedures.

(H) Review of the expected hazards including fire and explosions hazards, confined space hazards, electrical hazards, powered equipment hazards, motor vehicle hazards, and walking-working surface hazards.

(I) Awareness and knowledge of the competencies for the Off-site Specialist Employee covered in the National Fire Protection Association's Standard No. 472, *Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents*.

(5) Incident commander.

The incident commander is the individual who, at any one time, is responsible for and in control of the response effort. This individual is the person responsible for the direction and coordination of the response effort. An incident commander's position should be occupied by the most senior, appropriately trained individual present at the response site. Yet, as necessary and appropriate by the level of response provided, the position may be occupied by many individuals during a particular response as the need for greater authority, responsibility, or training increases. It is possible for the first responder at the awareness level to assume the duties of incident commander until a more senior and appropriately trained individual arrives at the response site.

Therefore, any emergency responder expected to perform as an incident commander should be trained to fulfill the obligations of the position at the level of response they will be providing including the following:

(A) Ability to analyze a hazardous substance incident to determine the magnitude of the response problem.

(B) Ability to plan and implement an appropriate response plan within the capabilities of available personnel and equipment.

(C) Ability to implement a response to favorably change the outcome of the incident in a manner consistent with the local emergency response plan and the organization's standard operating procedures.

(D) Ability to evaluate the progress of the emergency response to ensure that the response objectives are being met safely, effectively, and efficiently.

(E) Ability to adjust the response plan to the conditions of the response and to notify higher levels of response when required by the changes to the response plan.

[54 FR 9317, Mar. 6, 1989, as amended at 55 FR 14073, Apr. 13, 1990; 56 FR 15832, Apr. 18, 1991; 59 FR 43270, Aug. 22, 1994; 61 FR 9238, Mar. 7, 1996; 67 FR 67964, Nov. 7, 2002; 71 FR 16672, Apr. 3, 2006]

§ 1910.121 [Reserved]

DIPPING AND COATING OPERATIONS

SOURCE: 64 FR 13909, Mar. 23, 1999, unless otherwise noted.

§ 1910.122 Table of contents.

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

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- (d) How are terms used in §§ 1910.123 through 1910.126 defined?

§ 1910.124 *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?

§ 1910.125 *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?

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- (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?

§ 1910.126 Additional requirements for special dipping and coating operations.

- (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?

§ 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 flash point of 100 °F (37.8 °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 °F (37.8 °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% 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.*).

§ 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% 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