STANDARD SAFETY PROCEDURES

SPRAY BOOTH OPERATIONS

OBJECTIVE: To ensure the proper and safe operation of spray booth and spray finishing operations

The following guidelines shall be followed to ensure safe handling and use of spray finishing equipment. For purposes of this SSP, the following definitions apply:

"Spraying Area." Any area in which dangerous quantities of flammable vapors or mists, or combustible residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spraying processes.

"Spray Booth." A power-ventilated structure provided to enclose or accommodate a spraying operation to confine and limit the escape of spray, vapor, and residue, and to safely conduct or direct them to an exhaust system.

- A dry spray booth may be equipped with overspray dry filters to minimize dusts or residues entering exhaust ducts. In conventional dry type spray booths, overspray dry filters or filter rolls shall conform to the following:
  - installed and maintained that the average air velocity over the open face of the booth should be not less than 100 linear feet per minute;
  - Visible gauges or audible alarm or pressure activated devices shall be installed to indicate or insure that the required air velocity is maintained;
  - Dry filters shall be inspected regularly to insure proper replacement of filter media; and
  - All discarded filter pads and filter rolls shall be immediately removed and placed in an appropriate metal storage container and disposed of in accordance with local, State, and Federal regulations.

- Cleaning - Spray booths shall be equipped so that all portions are readily accessible for cleaning. A clear space of not less than 3 feet on all sides shall be kept free from storage or combustible construction.

- When spraying areas are illuminated through glass panels or other transparent materials, only fixed lighting units will be used as a source of light.
  - Lighting panels should effectively isolate the spraying area from the area in which the lighting unit is located and should be of a noncombustible material.
  - Lighting panels should also be arranged that normal accumulations of residue on the
exposed surface of the panel will not be raised to a dangerous
temperature by
radiation or conduction from the light source.

Portable electric lamps should not be used in any spraying area during
spraying operations. Portable electric lamps, if used during cleaning or
repairing
operations, shall be of the type approved for hazardous Class I locations.

There should be no open flame or spark producing equipment in any
spraying area or within 20 feet unless separated by a partition. Space-
heating appliances, steam pipes, or hot surfaces should not be located in a
spraying area where deposits of combustible residues may readily
accumulate.

Approved Wiring type - Electrical wiring and equipment not subject to
deposits of combustible residues but located in a spraying area should be
of explosion-proof type approved for Class I, group D locations. Electrical
wiring, motors, and other equipment outside of but within twenty (20)
feet of any spraying area, and not separated by partitions, shall not
produce sparks under normal operating conditions and should conform
to the provisions of Class I, Division 2 Hazardous Locations.

The quantity of flammable or combustible liquids kept in the vicinity of
spraying operations shall be the minimum required for operations and
should ordinarily not exceed a supply for 1 day or 1 shift. Bulk storage of
portable containers of flammable or combustible liquids shall be in a
separate, constructed cabinet approved for the storage of such items.

Original closed containers or approved safety cans should be used for
bringing flammable or combustible liquids into spray finishing area. Open or
glass containers should not be used.

Whenever flammable or combustible liquids are transferred from one
container to another, both containers shall be effectively bonded and
grounded to prevent discharge sparks of static electricity.

Sprinklers protecting spraying areas shall be kept as free from deposits as
practical by cleaning (daily if necessary)

An adequate supply of suitable portable fire extinguishers shall be installed
near all spraying areas. This should comply with minimum local, state and
federal fire codes.

“No smoking" signs in large letters on contrasting color background shall be
conspicuously posted at all spraying areas and paint storage rooms.

Supplied breathing air and standard compressed air connections must be
of a dissimilar type.

Reference the respiratory protection program for further requirements.