

§ 1910.123

29 CFR Ch. XVII (7–1–99 Edition)

§ 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?
- (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 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?

§ 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.