

Optional Information

Name of School:

Date of Inspection:

Vocational Program/Course/Room:

Signature of Inspector:

**Dip Tanks
Self-Inspection Checklist**

Guidelines: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under the General Industry standards 29 CFR 1910.124 and 1910.132. This checklist applies to all dip tanks that use any liquid other than water. If a dip tank uses a liquid that is either flammable or combustible, then the checklist “Dip Tanks Containing Flammable or Combustible Liquids” must also be used. Definitions of italicized terms have been included at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions. Questions marked with the symbol (☞) may require the help of an outside expert.

This checklist does not address additional OSHA and New Jersey Department of Community Affairs Uniform Fire Code regulations covering hardening and tempering tanks; flow coating; roll coating, roll spreading, or roll impregnating; vapor degreasing tanks; cyanide tanks; spray cleaning and spray degreasing tanks; and electrostatic paint detearing. Please consult 29 CFR 1910.126 and the Uniform Fire Code (N.J.A.C. 5:70) for details.

Please Circle

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| 1. | Is the container used as a dip tank strong enough to withstand the expected load? [29 CFR 1910.124(a)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 2. ☞ | Does the ventilation provided to the <i>vapor area</i> in the vicinity of a <i>dip tank</i> keep the airborne concentration of any substance below its lower flammable limit ? [29 CFR 1910.124(b)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |

Comments/Corrective Action:

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3. ☞ Are airborne concentrations of hazardous substances used in *dip tanks* controlled to prevent a health risk during dip tank operations? [29 CFR 1910.124(a)(2)] Y N N/A DK

Note: If an exposure hazard exists, it must be corrected by any one or more of the following methods: exhaust ventilation, a tank cover, or material that floats on the surface of the liquid in the dip tank.

4. ☞ Do *exhaust ventilation systems* appear to be well constructed and in good working order? [29 CFR 1910.124(b)(4) and (5)] Y N N/A DK

Note: OSHA incorporates the following design standards by reference: (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. Has consideration been given to assure when two or more *dip tank* operations are ventilated by a common exhaust duct that the mixture of contaminants thus generated does not present a fire, explosion or chemical reaction hazard? [29 CFR 1910.124(b)(6)] Y N N/A DK

6. Are instructions given to all individuals who work on or around *dip tanks* about any hazards and applicable first aid procedures? [29 CFR 1910.124(f)] Y N N/A DK

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| 7. | Is protective equipment, including personal protective equipment for eyes, face, head, and extremities, protective clothing, and respiratory devices, provided when needed to all individuals who use <i>dip tanks</i> ? [29 CFR 1910.132(a)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 8. | Are the following procedures followed before anyone cleans a <i>dip tank</i> ? [29 CFR 1910.124(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| | (a) The contents of the tank is drained and the cleanout doors opened: and | |
| | (b) The tank is ventilated to clear any pockets of hazardous vapors that may have accumulated. | |
| 9. | Are ventilation hoods and ductwork inspected quarterly during <i>dip tank</i> operations for corrosion or damage and to ensure that the air flow is adequate? [29 CFR 1910.124(j)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 10. | Are ventilation hoods and ductwork inspected prior to operation after a prolonged shutdown for corrosion or damage and to ensure that the air flow is adequate? [29 CFR 1910.124(j)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 11. | Is all dipping and coating equipment, including covers, drains, overflow piping, and electrical and fire-extinguishing systems inspected periodically and deficiencies promptly corrected? [29 CFR 1910.124(j)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| | Dip Tank Operations Using Liquids That Burn, Irritate, or Harm the Skin | |
| 12. | Are deluge showers and eye wash stations provided near <i>dip tank</i> operations? [29 CFR 1910.124(g)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |

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| 13. | Are washing facilities provided near <i>dip tank</i> operations? [29 CFR 1910.124(g)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 14. | Are locker spaces or an equivalent clothing storage facilities provided to prevent contamination of street clothing? [29 CFR 1910.124(g)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 15. | Is a physician's approval required before an individual who has a sore, burn, or other skin lesion that requires medical treatment works in a <i>vapor area</i> ? [29 CFR 1910.124(h)(1)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 16. | Is treatment provided by a properly designated person of any small skin abrasion, cut, rash, or open sore? [29 CFR 1910.124(h)(2)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 17. | Are first aid facilities readily available that are specific to the hazards associated with the <i>dip tank</i> ? [29 CFR 1910.124(h)(3)] | Y N N/A DK |
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Definitions:

Combustible liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint at or above 100^o F (37.8^o C), but below 200^o F (93.3^o C) except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 200^o F (93.3^o C), or higher, the total volume of which makes up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

Dip Tank means a tank, vat, or container containing a liquid other than water that is used to clean an object, coat an object, alter the surface of an object, or change the character of an object.

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Flammable liquid means any liquid having a flashpoint below 100^o F (37.8^o C), except any mixture having components with flashpoints of 100^o F (37.8^o C) or higher, the total of which makes up 99 percent or more of the total volume of the mixture.

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 lower flammable limit.

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