

OSHA CONSULTATION SERVICES

OSHA Compliance Assistance for the autobody/ Repair shops

Office of Occupational Safety and Health

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AUTOBODY/ REPAIR SHOP

Objective

- **Identify associated hazards**
 - **OSHA Requirement/ Correction of the hazards**
 - **OSHA Consultation Services**
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- A decorative graphic consisting of several parallel white lines of varying lengths, slanted diagonally from the bottom right towards the top right, located in the lower right quadrant of the slide.

AUTOBODY/ AUTO REPAIR SHOP

Auto body and paint shop employees risk exposure to chemical and physical hazards everyday. Tasks including **sanding, painting, and metal fabrication**

HAZARDS ASSOCIATED WITH AUTOBODY/REPAIR SHOP

1. **Hazardous Materials** - Flammable & combustible materials
2. **Toxic and Hazardous Substance** - Isocyanates, Methylene Chloride, Hexavalent Chromium, Lead etc.
2. **General Environmental hazards** - The control of hazardous energy (lockout/tagout)
3. **Fire hazards** - Portable fire extinguishers
4. **Machinery and Machine Guarding** - Abrasive wheel machinery
5. **Electrical hazards** - Wiring methods, components, and equipment for general use

TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

- **Isocyanates**

- Automotive clearcoats, body fillers, *seam sealers*
- potential human carcinogens, asthma, Irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin.



- **Methylene Chloride**

- Paint-stripping, cleaning products
- potential occupational carcinogen, CNS, liver, adverse effects on the heart, skin or eye irritation

TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES



- **Hexavalent Chromium**

- Procedure of sanding, grinding & welding
- May cause lung cancer, irritation to nose, throat, lung; Skin and eye irritation.

- **Lead**

- Autobody repair, sanding removes paints from surface
- Harmful to lungs and Nervous system

HAZARD PREVENTION AND CONTROL

1. Engineering solutions

Spray booth (1910.107) / local exhaust ventilation

2. Administrative controls

Paints storage in a fire-resistant cabinet

3. Personal protective equipment (PPE)

OSHA REQUIREMENT



Respiratory protection program

- Procedures for selecting respirators for use,
- Medical evaluation,
- Fit testing,
- Training on the proper use, check the seals, storage and limitations of the respirator.

OSHA REQUIREMENT

HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

- Labels and other forms of warning
- Safety data sheets (SDS)
- Employee information and training



HAZARD COMMUNICATION PROGRAM

- Lists of hazardous chemicals present at worksite
- Availability of SDSs to employees and downstream employers
- Labeling of chemical containers
- Training programs regarding hazards of chemicals and protective measures

HAZARD COMMUNICATION LABELS

Figure 5: Example of Required HCS Label Elements

How the hazardous chemical is identified

Product Identifier
Pictogram *(Symbol in Red Frame)*



Signal Word *(Danger)*

Hazard Statement(s) *(Extremely flammable gas)*

Precautionary Statement(s) *(Keep away from heat and open flames. No smoking. Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Store in well-ventilated place.)*

**Name, Address, and Telephone Number
of Manufacturer, Importer, or Other Responsible Party**

Contact
information of
Responsible Party

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

SDS 16-section format:

Section 1: Identification

Section 2: Hazard(s) identification

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Section 4: First-aid measures

Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

Section 6: Accidental release measures

Section 7: Handling and storage

Section 8: Exposure control/personal protection

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

Section 11: Toxicological information

Section 12: Ecological information

Section 13: Disposal considerations










Section 14: Transport information

Section 15: Regulatory information

Section 16: Other information

Pictogram

Figure 3: HazCom 2012 Pictograms


<p>Health Hazard</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carcinogen• Mutagenicity• Reproductive Toxicity• Respiratory Sensitizer• Target Organ Toxicity• Aspiration Toxicity	<p>Flame</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flammables• Pyrophorics• Self-Heating• Emits Flammable Gas• Self-Reactives• Organic Peroxides	<p>Exclamation Mark</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irritant (skin and eye)• Skin Sensitizer• Acute Toxicity (harmful)• Narcotic Effects• Respiratory Tract Irritant• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)
<p>Gas Cylinder</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gases Under Pressure	<p>Corrosion</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skin Corrosion/ Burns• Eye Damage• Corrosive to Metals	<p>Exploding Bomb</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explosives• Self-Reactives• Organic Peroxides
<p>Flame Over Circle</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Oxidizers	<p>Environment (Non-Mandatory)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Aquatic Toxicity	<p>Skull and Crossbones</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)

OSHA STANDARDS

The most cited standard would be:

1. Respiratory protection (29 CFR 1910.134)
2. Hazard communication (1910.1200)
3. Spray finishing using flammable and combustible materials (1910.107)
4. Powered industrial trucks (1910.178)
5. Flammable and combustible liquids (1910.106)

OSHA CONSULTATION SERVICES

- Reduce Worker injury and illness rates
 - Decrease workers' compensation costs
 - Increase productivity
 - Recognizing & removing hazards from workplaces
 - Improving safety and health management systems
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