



BEST PRACTICES FOR AUTO REFINISHERS WHEN SPRAY PAINTING

SAVE \$\$\$\$\$ ON PAINT

REDUCE EMISSIONS FROM YOUR SHOP

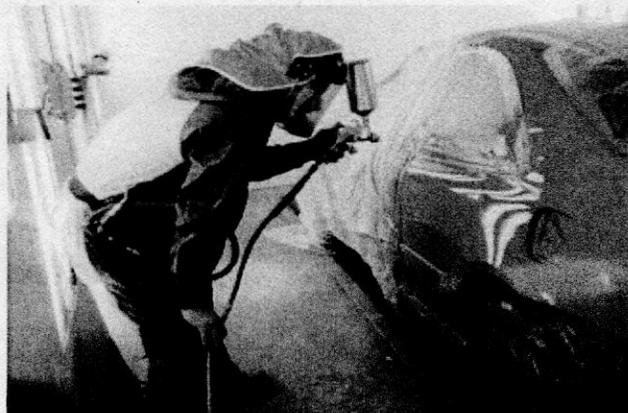
KEEP YOUR PAINTERS AND TECHNICIANS SAFE AND HEALTHY

□ SPRAY PAINT IN A WELL-VENTILATED SPRAY BOOTH

For painters—a well-ventilated and maintained spray booth efficiently removes paint overspray from the air, minimizing contact with hazardous coating materials. For the environment—regular filter changes reduce releases of pollutants from the shop. For business—a controlled flow of dust-free air improves the quality of the paint job. Among spray booths—downdraft, semi-down, and crossdraft—a downdraft is the most effective at removing hazardous overspray. ❖ Remember: It is always better to spray inside a booth or prep station than in an open bay.

□ USE HIGH-VOLUME, LOW-PRESSURE (HVLP) SPRAY GUNS

When operated correctly, HVLP spray guns have notably higher transfer efficiencies (60-70%) than conventional spray guns (20-30%). The result: with HVLP spray guns, more paint ends up on the car and less is lost as overspray. This efficiency is a great benefit to painters, who have less contact with toxic paint components—and the shop, which saves many dollars in paint costs.



□ WEAR AIR SUPPLIED RESPIRATORS AND CHEMICAL-RESISTANT GLOVES AND CLOTHING

❖ By using a supplied-air, positive-pressure respirator, painters are much less likely to breathe harmful chemicals in paint spray. Most paint manufacturers say a supplied-air respirator is a “must” when spraying highly toxic materials like isocyanates, the hardener in polyurethane clearcoats and in many primers. An air-purifying respirator will not provide adequate protection unless you develop and implement a proper filter change-out schedule, which can be a complex process.

❖ Chemical resistant gloves and paint suits help prevent skin contact with harmful paint materials. Select gloves and clothing that offer protection from the variety of chemicals in paints and coatings. For gloves, nitrile or butyl rubber make the grade, latex does not.

□ PUT SOMEONE IN CHARGE OF HEALTH AND SAFETY

The shop manager or owner should review material safety data sheets (MSDSs), and communicate chemical hazards and health and safety practices to workers. Once aware of shop hazards, workers are more likely to take precautions, stay healthy, and stay on the job!



□ For More Information on Best Spray Painting Practices . . .

Talk to Mary Cushmac (202-564-8803, cushmac.mary@epa.gov) or David DiFiore (202-564-8796, difiore.david@epa.gov) of the DfE Project Team.

THE DESIGN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AUTO REFINISHING SHOP PROJECT'S GOAL IS TO WORK WITH AUTO REFINISHERS TO IDENTIFY AND ADOPT SAFER, CLEANER, MORE EFFICIENT PRACTICES AND TECHNOLOGIES.

Paint Stripping and Miscellaneous Surface Coating

Area Source Rule Subpart HHHHHH

This is not an official EPA document. This Fact Sheet is a summary of the rule for your convenience; all official determinations must be made based upon the actual final rule text

See 40 CFR 63.11169 – 63.11180

Headquarters Contacts:

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Compliance Timeline

Action	Required By	Existing Sources	New Sources (start up after 9/17/07 but before 1/9/08)	New Sources (Where startup is on or after January 9, 2008)
Effective Date	All	January 9, 2008	January 9, 2008	January 9, 2008
Compliance Date	All	January 10, 2011	January 9, 2008	Date of initial startup
Complete Surface Coating Training	Autobody and Miscellaneous Surface Coaters	January 10, 2011, for existing painters, or 180 days after hiring which ever is later	July 7, 2008, for existing painters, or 180 days after hiring for new hires	July 7, 2008, for existing painters, or 180 days after hiring for new hires
Submit Initial Notification see §63.11175(a)	All	January 11, 2010	July 7, 2008	180 days after initial startup
Submit Notification of Compliance Status see §63.11175(b)	All	Notify as part of the initial notification <u>or</u> by March 11, 2011	Notify as part of the initial notification, by July 7, 2008	Notify as part of the initial notification, 180 days after initial startup
Submit Annual Notification of Changes Report see §63.11176(a)	Submit a report each calendar year in which information has changed. Deviations from requirements will be deemed to be a change.	Due no later than March 1 of the following calendar year	Due no later than March 1 of the following calendar year	Due no later than March 1 of the following calendar year