

Solus

ACCIDENT REPAIR CENTRES

Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010

Training Introduction



The Environmental Protection Act, Referred to as the EPA was introduced to reduce the polluting emissions amongst other things from certain industrial processes. There are many processes that come under this legislation and the Local Authority is charged with enforcing some of these. The process which we carry out is called "**The Respraying of Road Vehicles**" and is classed as a "Part B" process

The Respraying of road vehicles is referred to as a **prescribed process**. Companies using over one ton of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) in a twelve-month period must apply to their Local Authority for a permit to operate. The application costs £346 plus £210 per year as a maintenance fee. **There is no exemption and the costs are not recoverable.**

The permit has conditions attached to it, based on the clauses of the relevant Process Guidance Note there are 78 such notes and the one which refers to vehicle refinishing is PG6/34(06) it is this which we mainly have to comply with.

Emissions to air are created from the following sources:

Spraybooths
Gunwashers
Welding
Dust Extraction
Paint Mixing
Booth Burners

These have to be monitored to show that we are obeying with the law, this is called Compliance Demonstration. The costs to a company can be high, but the penalties for non-compliance will be higher. The following pages show how you can play your part in helping us to remain compliant.

Painters

1. Painting produces more emissions than any other process.
2. Put lids on everything IMMEDIATELY after use.
3. Follow the company spillage procedure if any material is spilt.
4. Keep the waste drum funnel lid closed.
5. Mix the minimum amount of paint for each job; overmixing creates waste, which we also have to pay to have removed.
6. Keep all work areas clean.
7. Wash and dry mixing sticks immediately after use, do not keep them soaking in an open can of thinners.
8. Read the paint manufacturers instructions and always use the correct mixing ratios.
9. Add thinners and hardeners by weight if possible, using a mixing stick in a tapered cup wastes material.
10. Help your colleagues to save waste.

Start-Up:

1. Before starting up the spray booth, ensure that all door seals and filters are in good condition.
2. Ensure all doors are securely closed.
3. Check the booth is operating under negative pressure when on the spray cycle.

In the event of automatic shutdown:

1. Restart the booth using the reset switch.
2. Complete the spraying of vehicle/panels in the booth.
3. After baking cycle, shut down the booth and remove vehicle/panels.

Before restarting the booth:

1. Check booth filters, and change if blocked or restricted.
2. Ensure all doors are securely closed.
3. Check that the booth is operating under negative pressure when on the spray cycle.
4. Continue with process.

Booth Procedures

1. The operative must wear the correct protective equipment.
2. No smoking, eating or drinking in the booth.
3. Ensure that the booth is clean and tidy before spraying.
4. Ensure that the doors are fully closed, and not obstructed.
5. The booth pressure balance to be checked daily before start of work, with filtration system operating. A negative balance is required to ensure no fumes escape through the doors into the workshop.
6. **The pressure in the booth should never be positive**
7. Check the airlines are serviceable and free of any dirt or grease
8. Ensure that all necessary materials are in the booth prior to starting work.
9. The booth fan system must be running when the doors are opened for vehicles to enter and exit.
10. When baking/drying monitor the temperature to avoid overheating.
11. No flammable liquids are to be left in the booth during the bake cycle
12. Always follow all product manufacturers' health and safety instructions.
13. If during the daily check or whilst painting or baking, conditions or equipment deteriorates or malfunctions, stop work immediately and report the fault to your line Manager or the General Manager.

14. On completion of your work, make sure you have left the booth clean and tidy for the next operative.
15. No spraying including priming to be carried out in the workshops

Panel Beaters/Fitters

1. Use all control measures provided e.g. dust extraction. Do not blow jobs off with air lines
2. Sweep/vacuum up after each job.
3. Place all litter in bins provided and keep lidded.
4. Mix only the amount of filler you need – the styrene content is a VOC.
5. If you use anything containing solvents replace the lid immediately after use.
6. Replace lids on filler tins.
7. Waste nothing – the less you use, the less VOC's the company has to buy and the less has to be sent for recycling.
8. If you know of an alternate process that reduces fume emissions please let us know e.g. spot welding instead of MIG welding/ roller priming instead of spraying.
9. Keep equipment clean– it will function more efficiently. e.g. Spot welder tips
10. If you see a colleague behaving irresponsibly have a quiet word with him.

Spillage & Emergency Procedure



In the event of any spillage of paint, solvent, fuel or other substance, these procedures **MUST** be followed.

Do:

1. Stop the leak or spill, e.g. turn off the valve, stand up a knocked over container.
2. Contain the spill with absorbent materials or physical barrier.
3. Clear personnel from the area where the spillage has occurred.
4. Ensure no form of ignition is present.
5. Position fire fighting equipment.
6. Ensure appropriate protective clothing, hand and eye protection is worn.
7. Clean up the spillage using the emergency spillage kit.
8. Isolate all nearby drains with absorbent containment materials or other measures.
9. If the product reaches drains, waterways, etc, inform water authority, fire service, and environment agency.
10. Inform supervisor/manager of spillage.
11. Place the contaminated material into the emergency spillage kit container.
12. The contaminated waste must be in a sealed container and labelled as to what product and your company location.

13. Wash any equipment or floors so that no traces of the spillage remain.
14. Ensure that the emergency spillage kit is replenished for any future event.
15. Remember an effective response can minimise the consequences

Remember – the environment is important to us all, not just for now but for future generations as well

SOLUS ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS – ASSESSMENT

NAME:

POSITION:

DATE:

No	Question	Tick the Appropriate answer
1.	In the event of a reasonably large solvent spillage should you: a) Flush/sweep the solvents down the nearest drain. b) Contain with absorbent material and shout for assistance. c) Inform colleagues; contain with absorbent material and dam off drains. d) Inform colleagues, contain with absorbent material, dam off drains and inform your supervisor.	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Can used antifreeze/coolant be simply poured down the drain: a) Yes it can b) No it can't c) Depends if my company has an effluent licence d) Only if the drainage system is fitted with an interceptor system	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	When spraying a vehicle in the spraybooth the booth should: a) operate on a positive pressure operating cycle b) operate on a neutral pressure operating cycle c) It depends upon the make of the booth d) operate on a negative pressure operating cycle	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	In simple terms HVLP sprayguns mean: a) Less overspray, more paint on the car and less paint in the atmosphere b) Less overspray, less paint on the car and less paint in the atmosphere c) No overspray, more paint on the car and less paint in the atmosphere d) No overspray, no paint on the car and no paint in the atmosphere	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	When using solvent based materials you should: a) Replace the lid immediately after use b) Use/mix only enough for the job c) Dispose of in accordance with your companies waste disposal procedures d) All of the above	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	When mixing paint in the paint mixing room, should you: a) First turn on the extraction system and ensure the door remains open b) First turn on the extraction system and ensure the door remains closed c) First turn on the extraction system and ensure the door remains closed and wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment d) First turn on the extraction system and ensure the door remains open and wear the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
7.	In the event of an equipment malfunction/failure i.e. spraybooth, dust/weld extraction etc. Should you: a) Isolate the equipment and inform your manager b) Isolate the equipment and try to repair it yourself c) Use another piece of equipment d) Try and repair it with the help of a colleague	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
8.	When using spirit wipe in order to avoid wastage it is best to: a) Decant a small amount of spirit wipe onto a rag b) Decant a small amount of spirit wipe onto a rag and replace the lid straight away c) Pour spirit wipe directly onto the panel and rub with a cloth d) Use a pump action solvent dispenser	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	When welding you should: a) Ensure that the workshop doors are open and weld near the door b) Use weld fume extraction, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment and keep environmental emissions to a minimum c) Use weld fume extraction d) Weld in a well ventilated area	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	When sanding body filler you should: a) Use dust extraction, appropriate Personal Protective Equipment and keep environmental emissions to a minimum b) Use dust extraction c) Sand/grind in a well ventilated area d) Ensure that the workshop doors are open and sand near the door	a) <input type="checkbox"/> b) <input type="checkbox"/> c) <input type="checkbox"/> d) <input type="checkbox"/>

An achievement of 70% and above will enable company certification