



Silica Awareness Training



Training Objectives

At the conclusion of this training program, participants shall be able to identify:

- The health hazards associated with exposure to Silica
- Tasks in the workplace that could result in exposure to Silica
- Specific measures implemented, or you can do, to protect you from exposure to Silica
- The contents of the OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica
 Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1153)
- The identity of your designated Competent Person(s)
- The purpose and a description of your company's Medical Surveillance Program







Where is Silica Found?

Naturally Occurring

Quartz – 2nd most common mineral in earth's crust

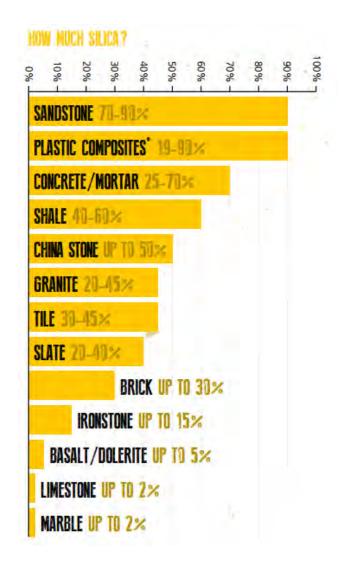
Manufactured products:

- Concrete products
- Bricks and blocks
- Abrasive blasting materials









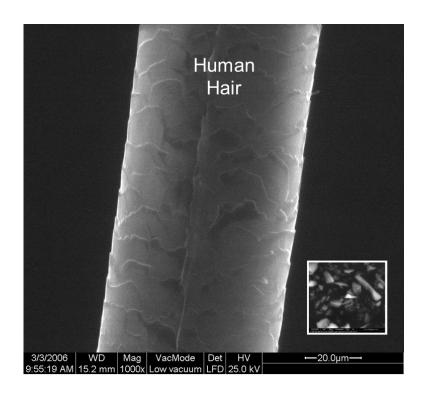






What is Respirable Silica?

- Respirable crystalline silica (or any respirable dust) is barely visible to the naked eye as it is smaller than human hair!
- Takes a while to settle out of the air
- Can be trapped in lungs and cause health problems over long exposure periods









Construction Tasks Leading to Silica Exposures

Some operations/tasks with silica exposure include:

- Stone, brick, and concrete block cutting, blasting, chipping, grinding, and sawing
- Cement/concrete mixing or cutting
- Jackhammer operations
- Milling and crushing operations
- Demolition activities
- Others??? Request input from students





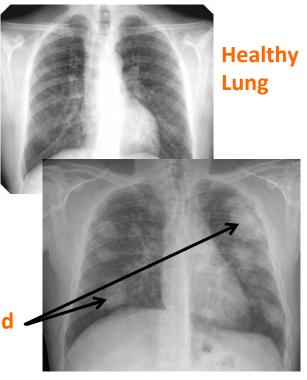




Health Hazards - Silicosis

- Acute silicosis (1-3 yrs.)
- Accelerated silicosis (3-10 yrs.)
 - 36-yr old, sandblasted for 36 months, died 11 yrs. after exposure
 - 30-yr old, sandblasted for 48 months, died 10 yrs. after exposure
- Chronic silicosis (7-25 yrs.)

Scarred Lung



Silicosis is a single disease w/single cause: Breathing crystalline silica dust







Health Hazards - Silicosis

Symptoms

- Dry, non-productive cough
- Initial breathlessness during exercise, which progresses to shortness of breath during normal activity
- Progresses to lung scarring and failure

Diagnosis

- Incurable
- Causes significant impairment or death



Miner's Lung w/ Silicosis



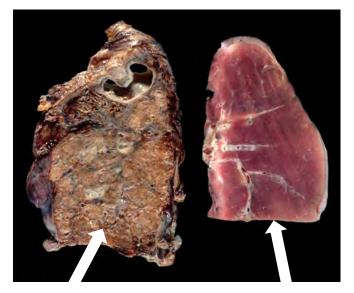




Other Health Hazards of Silica

Occupational Carcinogen

- IARC Group 1 for lung cancer
- "Known Human Carcinogen"
- Same as benzene, asbestos and vinyl chloride
- Some evidence of "synergy" w/ cigarette smoking similar to asbestos exposure



Lung with Silicosis and Tuberculosis

Healthy Lung

Also linked with:

- Tuberculosis, emphysema, and pneumonia
- Stomach and other cancers
- Chronic renal disease







OSHA Silica Standard

Similar in format to Lead and Hexavalent Chromium standards...

- a) Scope/Application
- b) Definitions
- c) Specified Exposure Control Methods (Table 1)
- d) Alternative Exposure Controls Methods
- e) Respiratory Protection
- f) Housekeeping
- g) Written Exposure Control Plan
- h) Medical Surveillance
- i) Communication of silica hazards to employees
- j) Recordkeeping
- k) Dates Must comply with this standard by June 23, 2017







a) Scope/Application

The standard applies to...

- "...all occupational exposures to respirable crystalline silica in construction work..."
- Std. does NOT apply if worker exposure < Action Level (AL) "under any foreseeable conditions"
- AL = 25 µg/m³ as 8-hour Time-Weighted Average (TWA)
 - Laborer tuckpointing?
 - Laborer saw-cutting concrete?
 - Equipment Operator?
 - Superintendent?
 - Others? Ask students for others







b) Definitions

Many definitions, but one important one is...

 Competent Person – "an individual who is capable of identifying existing and foreseeable respirable crystalline silica hazards and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate or minimize them"









c) Specified Exposure Control Methods

- OSHA established Table 1 (18 pieces of Equipment or Tasks)
- Table 1 based on "Hierarchy of Controls" to use Engineering and Work Practice controls first when feasible

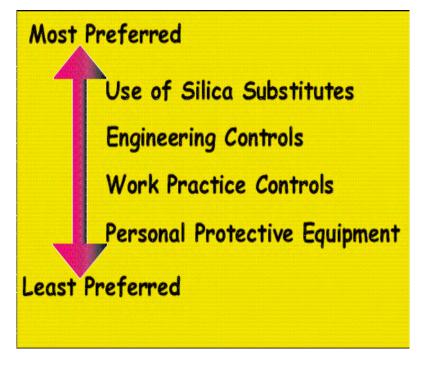






Table 1 Task 1 Stationary Masonry Saw

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift > 4 hours	> 4 hours/shift
(i) Stationary masonry saws	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.	None	None
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		



Without water control



With water control



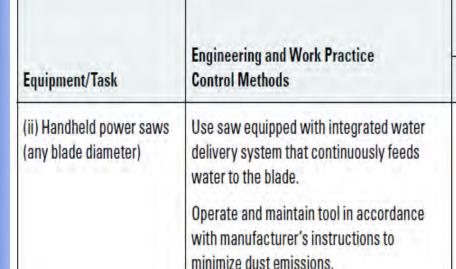




Table 1 Task 2 Handheld Power Saw

TABLE 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When
Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

Required Respiratory

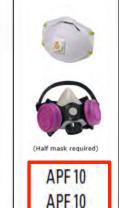


When used outdoors.

When used indoors or in an enclosed area.

Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)

≤ 4 hours/shift > 4 hours/shift





Without water control



With water control



= Half Mask/Filtering Facepiece Required

None

APF 10





Table 1 Task 3 Handheld Power Saw (for cutting fiber-cement board)

Equipment/Task	F	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(iii) Handheld power saws for cutting fiber-cement board (with blade diameter of 8 inches or less)	Use saw equipped with commercially available dust collection system. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency.	None	None



Without LEV



With LEV







Table 1 Task 4 Walk Behind Saw

		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	4 hours/shift > 4 hours/shift
(iv) Walk-behind saws	Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade.		
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	(Half mask required)	(Half mask required)
	When used outdoors. When used indoors or in an enclosed area.	None APF 10	None APF 10



Without water control



With water control







Table 1 Task 5 Drivable Saw

TABLE 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

Equipment/Task	England was 1 Wast Baseles	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift > 4 hours/s	> 4 hours/shift
(v) Drivable saws	For tasks performed outdoors only: Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None



Without water control



With water control







Table 1 Task 6 Rig-Mounted Core Saws or Drills

TABLE 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF) **Engineering and Work Practice** Equipment/Task Control Methods ≤ 4 hours/shift > 4 hours/shift (vi) Rig-mounted core Use tool equipped with integrated water None None saws or drills delivery system that supplies water to cutting surface. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.



With water control







Table 1 Task 7 Handheld and Stand-Mounted Drills

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Week Departure	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(vii) Handheld and stand- mounted drills (including impact and rotary hammer drills)	 Use drill equipped with commercially available shroud or cowling with dust collection system. Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism. Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes. 	None	None

With LEV







Table 1 Task 8 Dowel Drilling Rigs

Equipment/Task		Required Respiratory Prote and Minimum Assigne Protection Factor (APF	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤4 hours/shift >4 hours/shi	> 4 hours/shift
(viii) Dowel drilling rigs for concrete	Vise shroud around drill bit with a dust collection system. Dust collector must have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism. Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes.	APF 10	APF 10



Without LEV



With LEV







Table 1 Task 9 Vehicle-Mounted Drilling Rigs

TABLE 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

And the second s		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(ix) Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete	Use dust collection system with close capture hood or shroud around drill bit with a low-flow water spray to wet the dust at the discharge point from the dust collector.	None	None
	OR Operate from within an enclosed cab and use water for dust suppression on drill bit.	None	None









Table 1 Task 10 Jackhammers and Handheld Powered Chipping Tools

		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(x) Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools	Use tool with water delivery system that supplies a continuous stream or spray of water at the point of impact.		
	When used outdoors. When used indoors or in an enclosed area.	None APF 10	APF 10 APF 10
	OR Use tool equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system.		
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.	(Half mask required)	(Half mask required)
	When used outdoors. When used indoors or in an enclosed area.	None APF 10	APF 10 APF 10



Without water control



With water control



Table 1 Task 11 Handheld Grinders for Mortar Removal (i.e., Tuckpointing)

TABLE 1:	Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

Equipment/Task		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift > 4 hours/sh	> 4 hours/shift
(xi) Handheld grinders for mortar removal (i.e., tuckpointing)	Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system.	APF10	APF 25
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre-separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.	(Half mask required)	



Without LEV



With LEV







Table 1 Task 12 Handheld Grinders for Uses Other than Mortar Removal

Equipment/Task		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xii) Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal	For tasks performed outdoors only: Use grinder equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the grinding surface.	None	None
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	OR		
	Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system.		
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre-separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.		(Half mask required)
	When used outdoors.	None	None
	When used indoors or in an enclosed area.	None	APF 10



Without LEV



With LEV







Table 1 Task 13 Walk Behind Milling Machines

		Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xiii) Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders	Use machine equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the cutting surface.	None	None
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	OR	11,27	
	Use machine equipped with dust collection system recommended by the manufacturer.	None	None
	Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.		
	When used indoors or in an enclosed area, use a HEPA-filtered vacuum to remove loose dust in between passes.		



Without LEV



With LEV







Table 1 Task 14 Small Drivable Milling Machines (<½ lane)



THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH	ABLE 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working with Materials Containing Crystalline Silica Required Respiratory Protection And Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)			
Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift	
(xiv) Small drivable milling machines (less than half-lane)	Use a machine equipped with supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust. Water must be combined with a surfactant. Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.	None	None	







Table 1 Task 15 Large Drivable Milling Machines (>½ lane)

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
		≤4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xv) Large drivable milling machines (half- lane and larger)	For cuts of any depth on asphalt only:		
	Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust.	None	None
	Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.		
	For cuts of four inches in depth or less on any substrate:		
	Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust.	None	None
	Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions. OR		
	Use a machine equipped with supplemental water spray designed to suppress dust. Water must be combined with a surfactant.	None	None
	Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.		





Table 1 Task 16 Crushing Machines

	Engineering and Work Practice	400 000 000 000	atory Protection im Assigned Factor (APF)
Equipment/Task	Control Methods	≤4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xvi) Crushing machines	Use equipment designed to deliver water spray or mist for dust suppression at crusher and other points where dust is generated (e.g., hoppers, conveyers, sieves/sizing or vibrating components, and discharge points).	None	None
	Operate and maintain machine in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.		
	Use a ventilated booth that provides fresh, climate-controlled air to the operator, or a remote control station.		





Table 1 Task 17 Abrading or Fracturing Silica-Containing Materials

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
		≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xvii) Heavy equipment and utility vehicles used to	Operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.	None	None
abrade or fracture silica- containing materials (e.g., hoe-ramming, rock ripping) or used during demolition activities involving silica-containing materials	When employees outside of the cab are engaged in the task, apply water and/ or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions.	None	None



NOTE: When the operator exits the enclosed cab and is no longer actively preforming the task, the operator is considered to have stopped the task. However, if other abrading, fracturing, or demolition work is performed by other heavy equipment and utility vehicles in the area while an operator is outside the cab, that operator is considered to be an employee "engaged in the task" and must be protected by the application of water and/or dust suppressants.





Table 1 Task 18 Grading and Excavating Silica-Containing Materials

Equipment/Task	Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection and Minimum Assigned Protection Factor (APF)	
		≤ 4 hours/shift	> 4 hours/shift
(xviii) Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for tasks such as grading and excavating but not	Apply water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions. OR	None	None
including demolishing, abrading, or fracturing silica-containing materials	When the equipment operator is the only employee engaged in the task, operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.	None	None



Must use water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions when:

- Equipment is not equipped with enclosed, pressurized cabs, or
- Employees other than the operator are engaged in the task.





c) Specified Exposure Control Methods



- When following Table 1...
 - "for tasks performed indoors/enclosed areas, provide a means of exhaust to min. accumulation of visible dust"
 - "for wet methods apply water at flow rates to minimize visible dust"
- If enclosed booth or cab is used...
 - Free as practical of settled dust
 - Doors seals/closing mechanisms work
 - Gaskets and seals in good condition
 - Under positive pressure via delivered air
 - Intake air filtered and heated/AC









d) Alternative Exposure Controls Methods

- "For tasks not listed in Table
 1..." or if Table 1 cannot be met
- Exposure Assessment (i.e., employee monitoring) required where employees may "reasonably be expected to be exposed above the AL"
- New Permissible Exposure Limit (as an 8-hour TWA) applies









Specific Controls Methods

At this company/project we will use the following control methods

 List all silica controls utilized at the company/project (including pictures if possible)







d) New 8-Hour Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)

- FORMER OSHA PELs:
 - Approx. 0.10 mg/m³ for general industry
 - Approx. 0.25 mg/m³ for construction and maritime
 - Derived from a formula
 - Adopted in 1971
- NEW OSHA PEL: 0.05 mg/m^3 (or $50 \mu\text{g/m}^3$)
 - One limit for all industries and all forms of crystalline silica
 - 50% reduction of the general industry PEL
 - 80% reduction for construction and shipyards







e) Respiratory Protection

Respirator use...

- When following Table 1
- If not following Table 1, when worker monitoring indicates need



- Written Respiratory Protection Program
- Fit-testing
- Medical Evaluation





Air-purifying respirators

Air-purifying respirators, which remove contaminants from the air



Half mask Filtering Facepiece Dust mask APF=10 Needs to be fit tested



Half mask Elastomeric Respirator APF=10 Needs to be fit tested



Full Facepiece Elastomeric Respirato APF=50 Needs to be fit tested





f) Housekeeping

- Dry sweeping NOT permitted...unless no other options
- Use of compressed air NOT permitted unless...
 - ✓ Used w/LEV
 - ✓ No other method available









g) Written Exposure Control Plan

Exposure Control Plan (ECP) includes...

- Descriptions of tasks w/exposure and controls used
- Description of housekeeping used
- Procedures for restricting access
- Provisions for Competent Person to "make frequent and regular inspections...". At our company/job the Competent Person is___. To be added
- Reviewed annually

Sample Written Exposure Control Plan Person Completing the Plan, Title: John Doe Renovators John Doe Owner Description of Task Demolishing concrete and tile floors inside homes or public buildings using a jackhammer. Controls: Use iackhammer equipped with the appropriate, commercially available shroud and a vacuum dust collection system with the flow rate recommended by the lackhammer manufacturer, a filter that is at least 99 percent efficient, and a filter cleaning mechanism. . Use a portable fan to exhaust air and prevent the buildup of dust. . Check shrouds and hoses to make sure they are not damaged before starting work. . Make sure the hoses do not become kinked or bent while working. Use switch on vacuum to activate filter cleaning at the frequency recommended by the manufacture. Replace vacuum bags as needed to prevent overfilling. Use the jackhammer and vacuum controls according to manufacturer's instructions for reducing the release of visible dust. . If visible dust increases, check controls and adjust as needed . Use respirator with APF of 10 the entire time the task is being performed. See the written respiratory protection program for information on selection, training and fit testing requirements, in addition to proper use instructions for respirators (for example, being clean shaven when using a respirator that seals against the face). . Dust containing silica on work surfaces and equipment must be cleaned up using wet methods or a HEPA-filtered vacuum. Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping for removing dust and debris containing silica fron Dispose of used vacuum bans in a container and keen the container sealer Procedures Used to Restrict Access to Work Areas: Schedule the work so that only employees who are engaged in the task (the jackhammer operator and employees helping the operator) are in the area.









h) Medical Surveillance

- Required if respirator needed 30+ days/yr.
- Baseline required within 30 days
- Only results provided to employer are whether employee can/cannot wear a respirator
- You will/will not get an exam









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i) Communication of Hazards

- Training provided under Company's Hazard Communication Program (OSHA Hazcom Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Labels on containers of Crystalline Silica and respective Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) will be provide. Read them!

This class is your training









i) Communication of Hazards

Hazards of Silica involve this Pictogram







Training Summary

You now are able to identify:

- The health hazards associated with exposure to Silica
- Workplace Tasks that could result in exposure to Silica
- Specific measures your company has implemented to protect you from exposure to Silica, including engineering controls, work practices, and respirators use
- The contents of the OSHA Respirable Crystalline Silica Construction Standard (29 CFR 1926.1153)
- The identity of your designated Competent Person(s)
- The purpose and a description of your company's Medical Surveillance Program
- Questions???







Training program developed by:

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