# Silica and Respirators

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### Materials Likely to Contain Silica

- Sand
- Dirt
- Soil
- Concrete
- Portland Cement
- Bricks
- Pavement
- Slag
- Coal dust
- Soapstone

- Graphite, natural
- Mica
- Mineral products
- Abrasives
- Paints (filler material)
- Polishing compounds
- Plastic fillers
- Filter aids
- Perlite
- Silicates (SiO<sub>4</sub>)

## Work With Likely Silica Exposure

- Abrasive blasting
- Asphalt pavement mfg.
- Blast furnaces
- Cement mfg.
- Ceramic, clay and pottery
- Concrete mixing
- Concrete tunneling
- Construction
- Demolition
- Electronics Industry
- Foundry tasks\* including molding, shakeout, core room, grinding
- Hand molding, casting and forming
- Jack hammer operation

- Mfg. of abrasives, paints, soaps and glass
- Mining
- Repair or replacement of linings in rotary kilns and cupola furnaces
- Rolling and finishing mills
- Sandblasting \*
- Setting, laying and repairing railroad tracks
- Stone, brick and concrete block cutting, blasting, chipping, grinding and sawing
- Tuck pointing \*
- Tunneling operations

### Silicosis

- Pulmonary fibrosis of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust containing free silica
- Nodules form in the lung, which coalesce in large fibrous masses
- Quartz heated to temperatures in excess of 1,000°C is converted to tridymite and cristobalite
- Heating of amorphous forms of free silica can also create crystalline forms of free silica

#### **Exposure Limit**

- PEL in mppcf = 250/(%SiO2 + 5)
- Respirable dust limit





### **Engineering Controls**

- Wet methods
- Ventilation
- Enclosures





- Elimination
- Substitution



#### Administrative Controls



Limit access to dusty areas Employee rotation



### Respirators

 Used when engineering and administrative controls are not sufficient to reduce exposures below the PEL

#### Requires

- written respiratory protection program
- medical evaluation
- employee Training
- fit testing





## **Employee Training**

- Employee right to know
- Health hazards
- Ways to limit exposure
- Appropriate
  PPE





### Recordkeeping

- Exposure assessment records
- Respirator medical evaluation and fit testing
- Training records
- Injury and Illness records





#### **MNOSHA's Newsletter**

- Safety Lines is an online, quarterly publication of the Minnesota Department of Labor and Industry
- Its purpose is to promote occupational safety and health and to inform readers of the purpose, plans and progress of Minnesota OSHA
- Sign up to receive notification vie email, online at <u>www.dli.mn.gov/OSHA/SafetyLines.asp</u>

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#### **Safety Lines**

#### 2008: Minnesota OSHA's year in review

Compiled by Shelly Techar, MNOSHA Management Analyst, and Kelly Taylor, MNOSHA Program Analyst

#### Performance review highlights

Each year, Minnesota OSHA (MNOSHA) conducts a review of its projected performance as defined in its performance plan, which is generated prior to the start of the federal fiscal-year (FFY). Oct. 1.

#### In FFY 2008, Minnesota OSHA

- visited 2,591 establishments and identified 4,884 hazards;
- generated safety inspection results within 19 days on average, while the national average is 46 days;
- generated health inspection results within 33 days on average, while the national average is 59 days;
- resolved contested cases within 148 days on average, while the national average is 258 days;
- conducted 81 outreach presentations with an average participation level of 53 people; and
- signed a new partnership with the Minnesota Department of Transportation and Flatiron-Manson
- Joint Venture. (See Safety Lines, January 2008, I-35W bridge rebuild partnership).

For more information about MNOSHA's performance, the MNOSHA annual report is posted online during the first quarter of each calendar year at www.doli.state.mn.us/mnosha.html.



azards. The new bridge opened to the public Sept. 18. During the project there were: • 716,440 hours worked • zero fatalities • one lost-time (back) injury • 37 recordable cases • 106 first aid cases





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