Silica Dust



Overview

This document covers sources of silica dust, associated health risks and how to control exposure.

What is Silica?

- 1) Crystalline silica is a basic component of soil, clay, sand, shale, slate, granite and many other minerals, including components used to make concrete and mortar.
- 2) Quartz is the most common form.
- 3) Many materials in the construction industry contain crystalline silica, including bricks and concrete blocks.
- 4) When workers chips, cut, drill, grind, grit blast, scabble or tunnel through objects that contain crystalline silica the particles can become small enough to breathe in.
- 5) The use of power tools callead to high exposure if exhaust systems or wet cutting processes are not used or maintained.

Health hazards and symptoms

- 1) Crystalline silica has been classified as a human lung carcinogen.
- 2) Breathing crystalline silica dust can also cause silicosis, which, in severe cases, can be disabling or even fatal.
- 3) When silica dust enters the lungs it causes scar tissue, reducing the ability of the lungs to take in the oxygen.
- 4) There is no cure silicosis. Since silicosis affects lung function, it makes a person more susceptible to lung infections like tuberculosis.
- 5) In addition, smoking causes lung damage and adds to the damage caused by breathing in silica dust.

Preventative and protective measures

- 1) Replace crystalline silica materials with safer substitutes whenever possible.
- 2) Use engineering or administrative controls (such as local exhaust ventilation and wet cutting).
- 3) Use respiratory protective equipment (RPE) to reduce exposures to a safe level, where necessary.
- 4) Wear disposable or washable work clothes and use shower facilities, if they are available.
- 5) Participate in training, exposure monitoring, and health screening and surveillance programmes to monitor any adverse health effects caused by exposure.
- 6) Be aware of the tasks creating crystalline silica dust and consider who may be affect, including the general public.
- 7) Do not eat, drink or smoke in areas where crystalline silica dust is present. Wash your

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hands and face outside dusty areas before performing any of these activities.

Health and safety

Always make sure you wear respiratory protective equipment to protect yourself from causing health problems.

Summary

Silica dust is found in all kinds of building material as different forms any operative working can be affected.

TOOL BOX TALK RECORD

Project Name:							Phase	j.		
Site Address:										
Job No:					Date of talk:					
Name of person giving Tool Box Talk:										
Person giving Tool Box Talk employed by:										
Start Time										
End Time										
Name (Capitals)			Signature			Trade			Employer	
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