



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

CPWR's Updated 'Working Safely with Silica' Website & Exposure Control Planning Tool

February 26, 2026

Jessica Bunting, MPH, r2p Program Director

Grace Barlet, MPH, Senior r2p Research Analyst


Housekeeping

- Today's webinar will be recorded and automatically shared via follow-up email.
- The recording and slides will also be posted on cpwr.com/webinars.
- Attendees are automatically muted! Please submit panelist questions via the Q&A box.
- Spanish audio is available via simultaneous interpretation

Simultaneous Interpretation

Interpretación simultánea

WINDOWS - MAC (Navegador web/Browser)


1. En los controles del seminario web, haga clic en **Interpretación** 
2. Haga clic en el idioma que desee escuchar.
3. (Opcional) Para escuchar solo el idioma interpretado, haga clic en **Silenciar audio original**.

Nota: Hay que unirse al audio del seminario web a través de audio o VoIP de la computadora. No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono [llamada directa](#) o [recibir llamada](#).

ANDROID - iOS (Aplicación móvil/Mobile App)

1. En los controles del seminario web, toque los puntos suspensivos **...**
2. Toque **Interpretación de idiomas**.
3. Toque el idioma que desee escuchar.
4. (Opcional) Toque el botón de alternancia **Silenciar audio original**.
5. Haga clic en **Finalizado**.

Nota: No podrá escuchar la interpretación de idiomas si utiliza las funciones de audio de teléfono [llamada directa](#) o [recibir llamada](#).

1. *In your webinar controls, click **Interpretation** *
2. *Click the language that you would like to hear.*
3. *(Optional) To hear the interpreted language only, click **Mute Original Audio**.*

Note: *You must join the webinar audio through your computer audio/VoIP. You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the [dial-in](#) or [call me](#) phone audio features.*

1. *In your webinar controls, tap the ellipses **...***
2. *Tap **Language Interpretation**.*
3. *Tap the language you want to hear.*
4. *(Optional) Tap the toggle to **Mute Original Audio**.*
5. *Click **Done**.*

Note: *You cannot listen to language interpretation if you use the [dial-in](#) or [call me](#) phone audio features.*

Webinar Agenda

- ✓ Overview of Standard
- ✓ History of Work Safely with Silica (silica-safe.org)
- ✓ How to use the site
- ✓ Q&A



OSHA's Construction Silica Standard: CFR 1926.1153



- Published on **March 25, 2016**
- Went into effect in full on **June 23, 2018**
- **Previous PELs did not adequately protect workers**
- Exposure can cause cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including emphysema and bronchitis, and kidney disease
- Extensive epidemiologic evidence that lung cancer and silicosis occur at exposure levels below $100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

Scope of Construction Standard

- Construction-specific (with separate standards for general industry, maritime, oil & gas)
- Three forms of silica: quartz, cristobalite and tridymite
- Exposures from chipping, cutting, sawing, drilling, grinding, sanding, and crushing of concrete, brick, block, rock, and stone products (such as in construction operations)
- Exposures from using sand products (such as glass manufacturing, foundries, and sand blasting)
- Applies to ALL operations in construction where there is exposure to respirable crystalline silica, **unless** the exposure is going to remain under 25 micrograms/cubic meter of air as an 8-hour Time Weighted Average under any foreseeable conditions.

Contents

(a) Scope

(b) Definitions

(c) Specified exposure control methods

OR

(d) Alternative exposure control methods

(1) PEL

(2) Exposure Assessment

(3) Methods of Compliance

(e) Respiratory protection

(f) Housekeeping

(g) Written exposure control plan

(h) Medical surveillance

(i) Communication of silica hazards

(j) Recordkeeping

(k) Dates

Specified Exposure Control Methods (Table 1)

- Table 1 in the construction standard matches **18 tasks** with **effective dust control methods** and, in some cases, respirator requirements.
- Employers that fully and properly implement controls on Table 1 do not have to:
 - Comply with the PEL
 - Conduct exposure assessments for employees engaged in those tasks
- **Presence of controls is not sufficient.** Employers are required to ensure that:
 - Controls are present and maintained
 - Employees understand the proper use of those controls and use them accordingly

Specified Exposure Control Methods (Table 1)

- Stationary masonry saws
- Handheld power saws
- Handheld power saws for fiber cement board
- Walk-behind saws
- Drivable saws
- Rig-mounted core saws or drills
- Handheld and stand-mounted drills
- Dowel drilling rigs for concrete
- Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete
- Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools
- Handheld grinders for mortar removal (tuckpointing)
- Handheld grinders for other than mortar removal
- Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders
- Small drivable milling machines
- Large drivable milling machines
- Crushing machines
- Heavy equipment and utility vehicles to abrade or fracture silica materials
- Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for grading and excavating

Specified Exposure Control Methods (Table 1)

- Respirators are required where exposures above the PEL are likely to persist *despite* full and proper implementation of the specified engineering and work practice controls.
- Where respirators required, they must be used by all employees engaged in the task for entire duration of the task
- Provisions specify how to determine when respirators are required for an employee engaged in more than one task

Alternative Exposure Control Methods

1. Permissible Exposure Limit:

- PEL = 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as an 8-hour TWA
- Action Level = 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as an 8-hour TWA

2. Exposure Assessment: Required if exposures are or may reasonably be expected to be at or above action level of 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

- The performance option - any combination of air monitoring data or objective data
- The scheduled monitoring option - prescribes a schedule for performing initial and periodic personal monitoring

Alternative Exposure Control Methods

3. Methods of Compliance (Hierarchy of Controls)

- Employers can use any engineering or work practice controls to limit exposures to the PEL
- Respirators permitted where PEL cannot be achieved with engineering and work practice controls



Cutting block
without vs. with
engineering
controls



Respiratory Protection

- Must comply with 29 CFR 1910.134
- Respirators required where specified by Table 1, **or** for exposures above the PEL:
 - While installing or implementing controls or work practices
 - For tasks where controls or work practices are not feasible
 - When feasible controls cannot reduce exposures to the PEL

Housekeeping

- When it can contribute to exposure, employers must not allow:
 - Dry sweeping or brushing
 - Use of compressed air for cleaning surfaces or clothing, unless it is used with ventilation to capture the dust
- Those methods can be used if no other methods like HEPA vacuums, wet sweeping, or use of ventilation with compressed air are feasible

Written Exposure Control Plan

- Tasks involving exposure to respirable crystalline silica
- Engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection for each task
- Housekeeping measures used to limit exposure
- Procedures used to restrict access, when necessary to limit exposures

Competent Person

- Implements the written exposure control plan
- Capable of identifying existing and foreseeable respirable crystalline silica hazards, who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures
- Makes regular inspections of job sites, materials, and equipment

Medical Surveillance

- Employers must offer medical examinations to workers who will be required to wear a respirator under the standard for **30 or more days** a year.
- Employers must offer examinations **every three years** to workers who continue to be exposed above the trigger
- Includes medical and work history, physical exam, chest X-ray, and pulmonary function test (TB test on initial exam only)

Medical Opinion

- Worker receives **report** with detailed medical findings, work restrictions, and recommendations for further evaluation or treatment
- Employer receives an **opinion** that only describes limitations on respirator use, and *if the worker gives written consent*, recommendations on exposure and additional examination

Communication of Hazards

- Employers required to comply with hazard communication standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200)
- Address: Cancer, lung effects, immune system effects, and kidney effects as part of HCS
- Train workers on health hazards, tasks resulting in exposure, workplace protections, the identity of the competent person, and the medical surveillance program

Recordkeeping

- Must maintain records per 29 CFR 1910.1020 for:
 - Air monitoring data
 - Objective data
 - Medical records

For more information...

www.osha.gov/silica-crystalline

Silica, Crystalline



- Home
- Health Effects
- Construction
- General Industry and Maritime
- Sampling and Analysis
- FAQs
- Workers' Rights

Overview

Crystalline silica is a common mineral found in the earth's crust. Materials like sand, stone, concrete, and mortar contain crystalline silica. It is also used to make products such as glass, pottery, ceramics, bricks, and artificial stone.

Respirable crystalline silica – very small particles at least 100 times smaller than ordinary sand you might find on beaches and playgrounds – is created when cutting, sawing, grinding, drilling, and crushing stone, rock, concrete, brick, block, and mortar. Activities such as abrasive blasting with sand; sawing brick or concrete; sanding or drilling into concrete walls; grinding mortar; manufacturing brick, concrete blocks, stone countertops, or ceramic products; and cutting or crushing stone result in worker exposures to respirable crystalline silica dust. Industrial sand used in certain operations, such as foundry work and hydraulic fracturing (fracking), is also a source of respirable crystalline silica exposure. About 2.3 million people in the U.S. are exposed to silica at work.

Workers who inhale these very small crystalline silica particles are at increased risk of developing serious silica-related diseases, including:

- Silicosis, an incurable lung disease that can lead to disability and death;
- Lung cancer;
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD); and
- Kidney disease.

To protect workers exposed to respirable crystalline silica, OSHA has issued two respirable crystalline silica standards: one for construction, and the other for general industry and maritime.



Highlights

- [Hazard Analysis: Lessons and Findings from OSHA's Emphasis Program on Silica in Engineered Stone \(2024\)](#)
- **NEW** [Hazard Alert: Worker Exposure to Silica during Countertop Manufacturing Finishing and Installation \[Español\]](#)
- Small Entity Compliance Guides
 - [Construction](#)
 - [General Industry and Maritime \[Español\]](#)
- [FAQs for the Construction Industry](#)
- [FAQs for General Industry](#)
- [Controlling Silica Dust in Construction – Videos for Table 1 Tasks](#)
- [Table 1 Task Fact Sheets for Construction](#)
- [Video: Protecting Workers from Silica Hazards in the Workplace](#)
- Sample Training Powerpoints
 - [Construction](#)
 - [General Industry and Maritime](#)
- [National Emphasis Program – Respirable Crystalline Silica](#)
- [Inspection Procedures for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standards](#)
- [Silica Rule Updates](#)
- [Submit a question](#)
- [OSHA News Release-New Silica Initiative](#)



Development of Work Safely with Silica

Work Safely with Silica
A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

About • Know the Hazard • Regulations & Requirements • What's New • Create-A-Plan

Search **GO**

Know the Hazard

Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to [recognize the hazard](#), understand the risk factors, and work safely with silica.

Control the Dust

There are ways **contractors** can reduce the dust and reduce the hazard. This easy to use planning tool takes you step-by-step through conducting a **job hazard analysis for silica**, selecting appropriate controls, and creating a job-specific plan to eliminate or reduce silica hazards. You can save as a pdf, print and/or email your plan.

CREATE-A-PLAN

Training & Other Resources

Find silica-related handouts, fact sheets, videos, toolbox talks and other resources for workers and contractors.

What's Working

Contractors, workers, manufacturers, and researchers are on the lookout for the best ways to control silica dust. Learn what is happening in the field and share what you are doing.

Ask a Question

Get answers to commonly asked questions about silica and ask one of your own.

Copyright © 2012 CPWR — The Center for Construction Research and Training. All rights reserved.
[Photo Credits](#) / [Privacy Policy](#) / [Disclaimer](#) / [Contact Us](#)


Site by: [Trilogy](#)

CPWR  THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

- Led by Eileen Betit in response to the CPWR-NIOSH-OSHA r2p Working Group establishing silica as a joint outreach priority in **2010**
- Developed with input from industry focus groups
- Launched in November **2012**
- Expanded to include Oil & Gas in **2018**
- Re-launched in February **2026**

Work Safely with Silica

Homepage



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO
PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

[About](#) | [Know the Hazard](#) | [Regulations & Requirements](#) | [Training & Other Resources](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Create-A-Plan](#)


Know the Hazard

Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction and oil and gas jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to recognize the hazard, understand the risk, and work safely with silica.


Control the Dust

There are ways that **contractors** can reduce the dust and the hazard. This easy-to-use planning tool takes you step-by-step through conducting a **job hazard analysis for silica**, selecting appropriate controls, and creating a job-specific plan to eliminate or reduce silica hazards and comply with OSHA's Silica Standards. You can save, print and/or email your plan.


[Create-A-Plan](#)




Regulations & Requirements





Training & Other Resources





Frequently Asked Questions





Handheld Grinder without Control 




Handheld Grinder with Vacuum Control 



Jackhammer without Control 



Jackhammer with Water Control 

[Contact Us](#)

Work Safely with Silica

Know the Hazard

The screenshot shows the CPWR website interface. At the top left is the CPWR logo with the text 'THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING'. To the right is the main title 'Work Safely with Silica' and a subtitle 'A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS'. A search bar is located in the top right corner. Below the header is a navigation menu with six items: 'About', 'Know the Hazard', 'Regulations & Requirements', 'Training & Other Resources', 'FAQs', and 'Create-A-Plan'. The 'Know the Hazard' item is highlighted with a green box and a mouse cursor. Below the navigation menu is a large grey banner with the text 'Know the Hazard'. Underneath the banner is a paragraph of text: 'Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction and oil and gas jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to recognize the hazard, understand the risk, and work safely with silica.' Below the text are five grey buttons with red text: 'Why is Silica Hazardous?', 'What's the Risk?', 'Who's at Risk?', 'What are the Health Effects?', and 'Take Action'.

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

Search

About Know the Hazard Regulations & Requirements Training & Other Resources FAQs Create-A-Plan

Know the Hazard

Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction and oil and gas jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to recognize the hazard, understand the risk, and work safely with silica.

Why is Silica Hazardous? What's the Risk? Who's at Risk?

What are the Health Effects? Take Action

Work Safely with Silica

Regulations & Requirements

CPWR [●]
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO
PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

Search [●]

About **Know the Hazard** **Regulations & Requirements** **Training & Other Resources** **FAQs** **Create-A-Plan**

Regulations & Requirements

The following sections contain information and resources to help employers find and understand OSHA's Silica Standards, examples of other types of local requirements that address dust exposures, and a brief history of the regulatory process.

OSHA Construction Standard **OSHA General Industry Standard (including Oil & Gas)** **OSHA Special Emphasis Programs & Directives**

Other **Rulemaking History & Timeline**

Work Safely with Silica

Training & Other Resources

CPWR [●]
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO
PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

 [●]

About

Know the Hazard

Regulations & Requirements

Training & Other Resources

FAQs

Create-A-Plan

Training & Other Resources

Everyone involved in tasks that produce silica dust, including project managers, foremen, superintendents, and workers should receive training before being assigned work. Training should address:

- The health risks;
- Identifying the materials and tasks that create silica hazards;
- The dust-generating operations that will be undertaken and how the employer plans to control the dust (the silica control plan);
- Working safely with silica, including proper use of equipment, protective clothing, and appropriate hygiene practices;
- The identity of the competent person designated by the employer to implement the silica control plan and inspect the job site, materials and equipment; and
- The purpose and description of the medical surveillance program.

[Resources for Compliance](#)

[Videos & Webinars \(on demand\)](#)

[Training Materials & Photos](#)

[Toolbox Talks & Handouts](#)

[Oil & Gas Resources](#)

[Recent Research](#)



Work Safely with Silica

Training & Other Resources > Resources for Compliance

Table 1 – Equipment Names and Best Practice Tips

Table 1 – Equipment Names and Best Practice Tips – Update September 2018

- Includes equipment terms commonly used by different trades and in different geographic areas
- ‘Best practice’ tips are intended to help employers and their employees operate the equipment-control options effectively and are based on 1) [OSHA’s Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction](#); 2) [OSHA’s Frequently Asked Questions \(“FAQs”\) for the Construction Industry](#); 3) [silica standard’s Table 1](#); 4) manufacturer specifications; and 5) craft worker/contractor input based on experience in the field.

Equipment/Control	Photo & Video	Engineering, Work Practice Control Methods & Required Respiratory Protection	Best Practice Tips
<p>(i) Stationary masonry saws</p> <p>Other Names:</p> <p>Table saw</p> <p>Brick/block saw</p> <p>Tile saw⁴</p>	 <p>Photo courtesy of the International Masonry Institute & OSHA</p>  <p>Video courtesy of OSHA https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WtoBc34EbBo English & Spanish subtitle options included.</p>	<p>CONTROL: water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Required Respiratory Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ≤4 hours/shift: NONE • >4 hours/shift: NONE 	<p>OSHA¹ requires the employer to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The saw is equipped with an integrated water delivery system (commercially developed specifically for the type of tool in use) • An adequate supply of water for dust suppression is used • The spray nozzle is working properly to apply water at the point of dust generation • The spray nozzle is not clogged or damaged • All hoses and connections are intact • Water is applied at least at the flow rate specified by the manufacturer • Additional exhaust is provided as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust when operating indoors or in an enclosed space (area where airborne dust can build up) • Additional means of exhaust could include: portable fans (e.g. box fans, floor fans, axial fans, oscillating fans), portable ventilation systems, or other systems that increase air movement and assist in the removal and dispersion of airborne dust⁴ • “Indoors or in enclosed areas” refer to any areas where, without the assistance of forced ventilation, the dispersal of airborne dust can be impeded and concentrations can build up. Parking garages, pits, trenches, empty swimming pools, open-top structures with 3 walls, or other structures with limited air movement could be considered enclosed⁴ <p>Tips for this tool continued on next page.</p>

Work Safely with Silica

Training & Other Resources > Toolbox Talks & Handouts

CPWR Toolbox Talks (English & Spanish)

- Silica
- Prevent Exposure: Silica Dust in Enclosed Cabs

CPWR CHARLA
INFORMATIVA
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Silice

La sílice se encuentra en muchos materiales que son comunes en las obras de construcción, como la arena, hormigón, piedra, mortero y ladrillo. Durante las tareas que alteran estos materiales (corte, trituración, voladura y martilleo, por ejemplo), el polvo que contiene sílice cristalina puede ser liberado en el aire. Los trabajadores que inhalan este polvo corren el riesgo de desarrollar enfermedades graves, a veces fatales, como una enfermedad pulmonar llamada silicosis, cáncer de pulmón y enfermedad pulmonar obstructiva crónica (COPD). También se ha relacionado con enfermedades como la enfermedad renal.

Recuerde esto:

- Utilice aspiradoras o agua para reducir o eliminar el polvo en la fuente, antes de que pase al aire. Cuando estos controles no son suficientes, utilice protección respiratoria.
- Mantenga los sistemas de control de polvo en buen estado de funcionamiento, y revise los filtros de aspiración y las mangueras regularmente para asegurarse de que no estén obstruidos.
- No utilice arena (u otras sustancias que contengan más de 1% de sílice cristalina) para la limpieza abrasiva. Reemplácelos por materiales menos peligrosos.
- Si un material menos peligroso no está disponible, use la protección respiratoria apropiada.
- Evite comer, beber y fumar en áreas donde hay polvo de sílice. Una buena práctica es primero salir del área polvorienta y lavarse las manos y la cara.
- Evite llevar polvo a casa. Aspire el polvo de su ropa o cambíese a ropa limpia antes de salir del sitio de trabajo. No cepille o sople el polvo fuera.
- Para obtener más información, visite www.silica-safe.org.

La historia de Frank

Frank ha sido obrero por 22 años. Su trabajo frecuentemente incluía cortar, taladrar y perforar concreto. No se usa agua ni aspiradoras para controlar el polvo, y rara vez le daban un respirador. Comenzó a sentir dificultad respiratoria, sibilancias y fatiga después de incluso cortos periodos de trabajo. Frank fue al médico y le contó sobre su historial de trabajo. El médico le hizo una radiografía de Frank leída por un lector certificado de Clase B debido a la posible exposición a la sílice. Los resultados ayudaron a diagnosticar el silicosis de Frank.

✳ ¿Alguna vez ha estado expuesto al polvo de sílice, ya sea por algún trabajo que realizó o por un trabajo cerca de usted?

✳ ¿Cómo se pudo prevenir esta enfermedad?

¿Cómo podemos estar seguros hoy?
¿Qué haremos en el trabajo para controlar y prevenir las exposiciones al polvo de sílice?

- _____
- _____

1926-1153 Sílice cristalina respirable

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

© 2018, CPWR—El Centro para la Investigación y Capacitación en la Construcción. Todos los derechos reservados. CPWR es el brazo de investigación y entrenamiento de NIOSH. La producción de este documento fue respaldada por el acuerdo cooperativo OH 005762 del Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (NIOSH). Los contenidos son responsabilidad exclusiva de los autores y no representan necesariamente las opiniones oficiales de NIOSH.

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

MSHA 30 CFR Parts 70, 71, 72, 75, and 90

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

© 2018, CPWR—El Centro para la Investigación y Capacitación en la Construcción. Todos los derechos reservados. CPWR es el brazo de investigación y entrenamiento de NIOSH. La producción de este documento fue respaldada por el acuerdo cooperativo OH 005762 del Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (NIOSH). Los contenidos son responsabilidad exclusiva de los autores y no representan necesariamente las opiniones oficiales de NIOSH.

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

TOOLBOX TALK
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Prevent Exposure: Silica Dust in Enclosed Cabs

Silica is in many materials common on construction sites, such as sand, concrete, and materials during, for example, demolition and heavy construction equipment disturbing dust into the air. Workers who breathe this dust containing crystalline silica can face a risk of developing serious, sometimes fatal, obstructive pulmonary disease. It has also been linked to illnesses such as silicosis, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

Remember This

- Keep the cab as free as possible from settled dust. Make sure the cab is equipped with a properly working air filtration system with a filter efficiency rating of 95% or higher (e.g., MERV-16). Inspect the filter and notify your supervisor if it needs to be cleaned or replaced.
- Inspect the cab for holes, gaps, cracks, and broken seals around doors, windows, joints, power line entries, and controls. Make sure door seals, closing mechanisms, and gaskets are working properly. Notify your supervisor if repairs or replacements are needed.
- Check the cabin pressure gauge throughout the day to make sure positive air pressure is maintained through the continuous delivery of fresh air. The pressure in the cabin should be between 0.05 - 0.25 inches of water (in.w.g. or in.H2O).
- Make sure the cab has heat and air conditioning. If you are working outside the enclosed cab, water, dust suppressants, or both can reduce exposure to silica and other dust.
- Avoid eating, drinking, and smoking in areas where there is silica dust. A good practice is to first leave the dusty area and wash your hands and face.
- Avoid bringing dust home. Use a vacuum with a HEPA filter to clean the dust from clothing before leaving the worksite. Do not brush or blow dust off.
- To learn more, visit www.silica-safe.org.

How can silica exposure be prevented?
If you are exposed to silica dust, or if you are unsure, what should you do?

1. _____

2. _____

1926-1153 Sílice cristalina respirable

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

© 2018, CPWR—El Centro para la Investigación y Capacitación en la Construcción. Todos los derechos reservados. CPWR es el brazo de investigación y entrenamiento de NIOSH. La producción de este documento fue respaldada por el acuerdo cooperativo OH 005762 del Instituto Nacional de Seguridad y Salud Ocupacional (NIOSH). Los contenidos son responsabilidad exclusiva de los autores y no representan necesariamente las opiniones oficiales de NIOSH.

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

MSHA 30 CFR Parts 70, 71, 72, 75, and 90

CPWR
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

Training & Other Resources > Toolbox Talks & Handouts

CPWR Hazard Alert Cards (English & Spanish)

- Silica
- Protect Workers from Silica Dust: Working in an Enclosed Cab

HAZARD ALERT

CPWR [Logo]

SILICA

Are you in danger?
Silica can be found in many building materials, including...
► sand
► rock
► masonry
► concrete
► mortar
► and some paints
If you do the following to these materials...
► abrasive or sand blast
► cut or saw
► jackhammer
► grind
► drill
► or crush/demolish
Then the answer is **YES**. The dust around you contains silica — and breathing it can be **deadly**.
Why it's deadly
You can be in danger even if you don't see the dust.
When you breathe dust that contains silica, the tiny particles damage your lungs. The lung disease silicosis can form in your lungs in as little as a few weeks of very high dust exposure. Even breathing small amounts over time can cause disease years later. By the time it gets hard to breathe, you are already sick and there is no cure for silicosis.
Silica dust also causes lung cancer, increases your chance of getting tuberculosis, and has been linked to COPD and other illnesses.
Learn more about silica:
► **Work Safely with Silica** is a one-stop resource about exposures and controls including a free planning tool (www.silica-safe.org).
► **Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Final Rule to Protect Workers from Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica** (<https://www.osha.gov/cslg/topics/silica/crystalline/construction.html>).
► **The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Silica** (<https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/silica/>).
QR codes for each resource.
Don't Breathe the Silica logo.
If you think you are in danger:
Call CPWR
1-800-321-6742

ADVERTENCIA DE PELIGRO

CPWR [Logo]

PROTEJA A LOS TRABAJADORES DEL POLVO DE SÍLICE... Trabajando en una cabina cerrada

El riesgo
Si trabaja en la construcción o en minería somera y opera maquinaria móvil, puede exponerse a niveles peligrosos de polvo de sílice. Está en riesgo cuando el polvo de sílice está en el aire que respire dentro de la cabina.
Respiratorio puede ser mortal.
¿Por qué es mortal?
Las partículas de polvo de sílice cristalina respirable son muy pequeñas. Pueden estar en el aire que respira, aunque no puede ver el polvo. Cuando respira el polvo que contiene sílice, las partículas diminutas dañan sus pulmones.
Usted puede desarrollar silicosis después de usar cualquier semana de exposición muy elevada. Incluso, respirar cantidades pequeñas con o enfermedad en el momento en que se le para la silicosis.
Protección de los trabajadores
Una cabina cerrada protege al operador si:
► Se mantiene libre de polvo tanto como sea posible y tiene un sistema de filtración de aire funcionando adecuadamente, con un filtro con tasa de eficiencia de 95% o superior (ej., valor informado de eficiencia mínima (Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value, MERV) 16). Una tasa más alta significa que menos polvo puede penetrar al filtro.
► Tiene presión positiva a través de la salida continua de aire fresco. El manómetro en la cabina debería marcar 0.05-0.25 pulgadas de agua (in.w.g. o in.H₂O).
► Tiene un sistema de calefacción y enfriamiento con rejillas de aire circulante que crean un flujo de aire direccional. Rejillas de descarga sobre el operador de la maquinaria y rejillas de retorno abajo en la cabina.
► Tiene un sistema de comunicación que le permite al operador hablar con otros trabajadores sin abrir la ventana o la puerta.
► Si limpia y se mantiene adecuadamente con regularidad, incluso las mercancías de cliente, las empaquetaduras y los sellos de las puertas y de otras partes.
Para otros trabajadores y personas fuera de la cabina cerrada, el agua u otros supresores de polvo pueden disminuir la exposición a la sílice y a otros polvos.
Antes de iniciar el trabajo...
1 Sistema de filtración de aire
Inspeccione los filtros del sistema en busca de daño o desvío del flujo de aire. Notifique a su supervisor si el filtro se debe limpiar o reemplazar.
2 Estructura de la cabina
Inspeccione la cabina a diario, en busca de agujeros, brechas y grietas alrededor de puertas, ventanas, juntas, entradas de cables de alimentación y control. Use sellador de sílice o empaquetaduras de caucho para reparar y sellar esos áreas. Notifique a su supervisor cuando haya que reemplazar la empaquetadura de una puerta o el sello de una ventana.
3 Presión de aire
Compruebe diariamente el funcionamiento del manómetro. Supervise la presión a lo largo del turno de trabajo para asegurarse de que la presión positiva de aire se mantenga en la cabina y de que el aire con polvo se mantenga afuera.
Para conocer más sobre la exposición a la sílice y trabajar de manera segura en una cabina cerrada, visite:
► Trabajo de minería segura con la sílice - www.silica-safe.org
► Recursos sobre minería de NIOSH - <https://nysrj.com/NIOSH-Mining>
► Recursos sobre la sílice en la construcción de OSHA - <https://nysrj.com/OSHA-Silica>

HAZARD ALERT

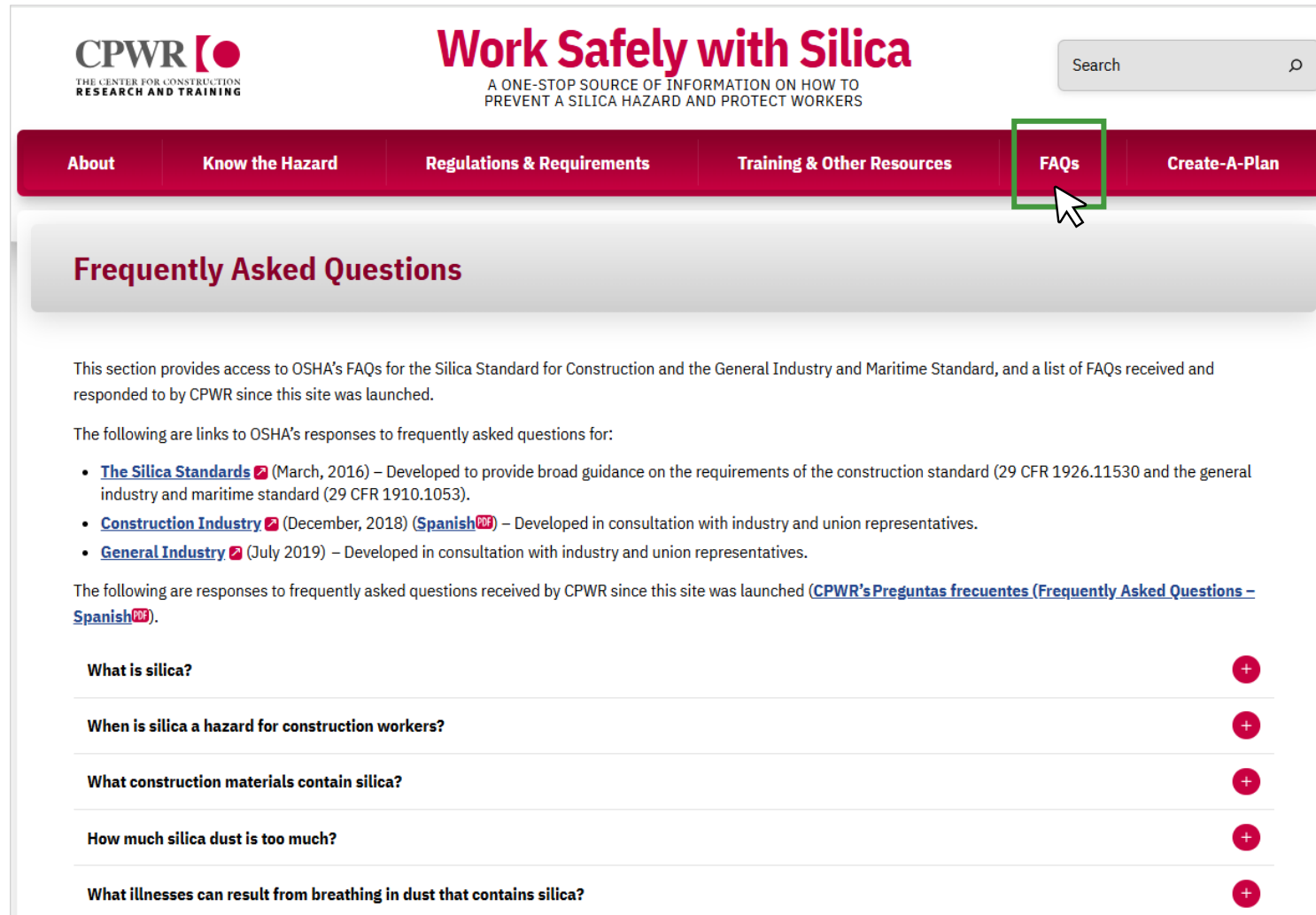
SILICA

Occupational
de la construcción
50 µg/m³ - límite
Limit, PEL),
1 de Mina
ivo de carbón,
metro cúbico



Work Safely with Silica

Frequently Asked Questions



CPWR [●]
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica
A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO
PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

Search

About Know the Hazard Regulations & Requirements Training & Other Resources **FAQs** Create-A-Plan

Frequently Asked Questions

This section provides access to OSHA's FAQs for the Silica Standard for Construction and the General Industry and Maritime Standard, and a list of FAQs received and responded to by CPWR since this site was launched.

The following are links to OSHA's responses to frequently asked questions for:

- [The Silica Standards](#) [PDF] (March, 2016) – Developed to provide broad guidance on the requirements of the construction standard (29 CFR 1926.11530 and the general industry and maritime standard (29 CFR 1910.1053).
- [Construction Industry](#) [PDF] (December, 2018) ([Spanish PDF](#)) – Developed in consultation with industry and union representatives.
- [General Industry](#) [PDF] (July 2019) – Developed in consultation with industry and union representatives.

The following are responses to frequently asked questions received by CPWR since this site was launched ([CPWR's Preguntas frecuentes \(Frequently Asked Questions - Spanish PDF\)](#)).

What is silica? +

When is silica a hazard for construction workers? +

What construction materials contain silica? +

How much silica dust is too much? +

What illnesses can result from breathing in dust that contains silica? +

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan

The screenshot shows the CPWR website interface. At the top left is the CPWR logo with the text 'THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING'. The main header is 'Work Safely with Silica' with the subtitle 'A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS'. A search bar is on the right. A navigation menu includes 'About', 'Know the Hazard', 'Regulations & Requirements', 'Training & Other Resources', 'FAQs', and 'Create-A-Plan'. The 'Know the Hazard' section contains text about silica dust exposure. The 'Control the Dust' section describes a planning tool and features a green 'Create-A-Plan' button with a mouse cursor. Below are three buttons for 'Regulations & Requirements', 'Training & Other Resources', and 'Frequently Asked Questions'. A row of four images shows workers using tools with and without controls, marked with red 'X' or green checkmarks. A 'Contact Us' button is at the bottom.

CPWR []
THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica
A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

Search

About Know the Hazard Regulations & Requirements Training & Other Resources FAQs Create-A-Plan

Know the Hazard [!]

Workers may be exposed to dangerous levels of silica dust when cutting, drilling, grinding, or otherwise disturbing materials that contain silica. These materials and tasks are common on construction and oil and gas jobs. Breathing that dust can lead to serious, often fatal illnesses. This section contains information that workers – and contractors – need to know to recognize the hazard, understand the risk, and work safely with silica.

Control the Dust []

There are ways that **contractors** can reduce the dust and the hazard. This easy-to-use planning tool takes you step-by-step through conducting a **job hazard analysis for silica**, selecting appropriate controls, and creating a job-specific plan to eliminate or reduce silica hazards and comply with OSHA's Silica Standards. You can save, print and/or email your plan.

Create-A-Plan

Regulations & Requirements

Training & Other Resources

Frequently Asked Questions

Handheld Grinder without Control [X]

Handheld Grinder with Vacuum Control [✓]

Jackhammer without Control [X]

Jackhammer with Water Control [✓]

Contact Us

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan



Work Safely with Silica

A ONE-STOP SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON HOW TO PREVENT A SILICA HAZARD AND PROTECT WORKERS

- About
- Know the Hazard
- Regulations & Requirements
- Training & Other Resources
- FAQs
- Create-A-Plan**

Create-A-Plan

1

You do not need to register to use the planning tool; however, registering will allow you to **confidentially** save, retrieve, edit, rename or delete saved plans. Only you have access to your saved plans.

[Register](#)

Returning users login below

[Login](#)

[Forgot Your Password?](#)

2

[How does the Create-A-Plan tool work?](#)

[Clear the Plan](#)

Step 1. Will you generate dust containing silica on the job?

The materials listed below contain silica. Select all of the materials you plan to use.

For each material you select, a list of dust-generating tasks will appear. Please select the task(s) that you will perform with the material.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asphalt | <input type="checkbox"/> Gunite/Shotcrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Sand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Mortar | <input type="checkbox"/> Sand - Frac Sand |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cement | <input type="checkbox"/> Paints containing silica | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil (fill dirt, top soil, soil w/ fly ash added) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete | <input type="checkbox"/> Plaster | <input type="checkbox"/> Stone (including: granite, limestone, quartzite, sandstone, shale, slate, cultured, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Block | <input type="checkbox"/> Refractory Mortar/Castables | <input type="checkbox"/> Stucco/EIFS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drywall | <input type="checkbox"/> Refractory Units | <input type="checkbox"/> Terrazzo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fiber Cement products | <input type="checkbox"/> Rock | <input type="checkbox"/> Tile (clay and ceramic) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grout | <input type="checkbox"/> Roof Tile (concrete) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Material |

[Continue](#)

3

If you will not be using one of the materials listed above or another silica-containing material, **You Don't Need a Silica Control Plan.**

If you are not sure if a material contains silica, there are several ways you can find out

To find out if a material contains silica:

Option 1 - Check the label on the material Learn more	Option 2 - Check the Safety Data Sheet Learn more	Option 3 - Review the published data Learn more	Option 4 - Analyze a sample of the material Learn more
---	---	---	--

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan: Step 1

Step 1. Will you generate dust containing silica on the job?

The materials listed below contain silica. Select all of the materials you plan to use.

For each material you select, a list of dust-generating tasks will appear. Please select the task(s) that you will perform with the material.

Asphalt

Brick

Select one or more tasks:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasive blasting | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackhammering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bushhammering | <input type="checkbox"/> Milling |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cutting/sawing | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixing/pouring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolishing/disturbing | <input type="checkbox"/> Polishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling/coring | <input type="checkbox"/> Sacking/patching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Earthmoving | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand cleanup | <input type="checkbox"/> Scabbling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand mixing | <input type="checkbox"/> Scarifying |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand offloading | <input type="checkbox"/> Scraping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand onloading | <input type="checkbox"/> Sweeping/cleaning up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand transferring | <input type="checkbox"/> Well mixing/pumping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grinding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Cement

Concrete

Select one or more tasks:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abrasive blasting | <input type="checkbox"/> Jackhammering |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bushhammering | <input type="checkbox"/> Milling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cutting/sawing | <input type="checkbox"/> Mixing/pouring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Demolishing/disturbing | <input type="checkbox"/> Polishing |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drilling/coring | <input type="checkbox"/> Sacking/patching |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Earthmoving | <input type="checkbox"/> Sanding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand cleanup | <input type="checkbox"/> Scabbling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand mixing | <input type="checkbox"/> Scarifying |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand offloading | <input type="checkbox"/> Scraping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand onloading | <input type="checkbox"/> Sweeping/cleaning up |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Frac sand transferring | <input type="checkbox"/> Well mixing/pumping |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Grinding | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Concrete Block

Drywall

Fiber Cement products

Grout

Gunite/Shotcrete

Mortar

Paints containing silica

Plaster

Refractory Mortar/Castables

Refractory Units

Rock

Roof Tile (concrete)

Sand

Sand – Frac Sand

Soil (fill dirt, top soil, soil w/ fly ash added)

Stone (including: granite, limestone, quartzite, sandstone, shale, slate, cultured, etc.)

Stucco/EIFS

Terrazzo

Tile (clay and ceramic)

Other Material

Continue



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan: Step 2

Step 2. How do you plan to control the dust?

Select the type of equipment and dust control you plan to use for each material and task you selected in Step 1.

Any material-task combination may be selected. For uncommon combinations or those not typically performed, the default control is respiratory protection.

Not Sure – Perform Air Monitoring.

Click here to find the exposure control methods in OSHA's silica standard, learn about air monitoring, or find studies and data on the use of controls +



1 Concrete – Drilling/coring

Select the Equipment/Control*

Click here for examples of commercially available equipment and controls +

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchor System | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Dust Extraction (Table 1 Entry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Core Drill with Dust Extraction | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Hollow Drill Bit Extraction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Core Drill with Water (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Vacuum (Table 1 Entry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dowel Drilling with Dust Collection (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drill Press with Hand-Held Drill and Vacuum (Table 1 Entry) | |

Describe the specific task and equipment/control you plan to use for this job

2 Brick – Cutting/sawing

Select the Equipment/Control*

Click here for examples of commercially available equipment and controls +

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Cutter with Dust Extraction (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Masonry Saw with Vacuum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Vacuum | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Masonry Saw with Water (Table 1 Entry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Water (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Splitter | |

Describe the specific task and equipment/control you plan to use for this job

• Option 1 – OSHA Exposure Control Methods:

The exposure control methods and respiratory requirements specified in OSHA's Silica Standard for Construction. [Learn More](#)

The exposure control methods and respiratory requirements specified in OSHA's Silica Standard for General Industry and Maritime, which covers the oil & gas industry. [Learn More](#)

• Option 2 – Perform Air Monitoring:

Information on how to find an industrial hygienist to conduct air monitoring, questions to ask, and what's involved. [Learn More](#)

• Option 3 – Studies and Data on the Use of Dust Controls:

Summaries of construction research findings, reports, and data. [Learn More](#)

Summaries of oil & gas research findings, reports, and data. [Learn More](#)

• Option 4 – OSHA's On-Site Consultation Program: [Learn More](#)

Previous

Continue



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan: Step 2

Step 2. How do you plan to control the dust?

Select the type of equipment and dust control you plan to use for each material and task you selected in Step 1.

Any material-task combination may be selected. For uncommon combinations or those not typically performed, the default control is respiratory protection.

Not Sure – Perform Air Monitoring.

Click here to find the exposure control methods in OSHA's silica standard, learn about air monitoring, or find studies and data on the use of controls +

1 Concrete – Drilling/coring

Select the Equipment/Control*


Click here for examples of commercially available equipment and controls +

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Anchor System | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Dust Extraction (Table 1 Entry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Core Drill with Dust Extraction | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Hollow Drill Bit Extraction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Core Drill with Water (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Drill with Vacuum (Table 1 Entry) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dowel Drilling with Dust Collection (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drill Press with Hand-Held Drill and Vacuum (Table 1 Entry) | |

Describe the specific task and equipment/control you plan to use for this job

2 Brick – Cutting/sawing

Select the Equipment/Control*

Click here for examples of commercially available equipment and controls + 

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Cutter with Dust Extraction (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Masonry Saw with Vacuum |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Vacuum | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Masonry Saw with Water (T |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Water (Table 1 Entry) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Splitter | |

Describe the specific task and equipment/control you plan to use for this job

Previous

Continue

Select the Equipment/Control*

Click here for examples of commercially available equipment and controls x

Note: Manufacturers may develop new equipment and retire others. It is important to check the manufacturer's website for new products and changes in availability.

* CPWR does not endorse any specific equipment or product. Many factors influence the effectiveness of a control including maintenance, user skill and training, the appropriateness of the equipment/control for the task, and manufacturer instructions/requirements. Respiratory protection may be needed when controls do not bring the silica exposures down to or below OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL).

Hand-Held Cutter with Dust Extraction (Table 1 Entry)

Hilti DCH 300 Hand-held Electric Cutter & DCH 300 Depth Gauge w/ VC 300-17 X Universal Wet/Dry Vacuum

 Manufacturer: [Grinder, Depth Gauge, Vacuum](#)

 Learn More: [Table 1 – Equipment Names and Best Practice Tips](#)

 Learn More: [OSHA's Silica Standard Full Text and Table 1](#)

Hilti DCH 230 Hand-held Cutter & DCH 230 Depth Gauge w/ VC 300-17 X Universal Wet/Dry Vacuum

 Manufacturer: [Cutter, Depth Gauge, Vacuum](#)

 Learn More: [Table 1 – Equipment Names and Best Practice Tips](#)

 Learn More: [OSHA's Silica Standard Full Text and Table 1](#)

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan: Step 3

Step 3. Complete your Silica Control Plan

Company

Robert's Construction LLC

Person Completing the Plan/Title

Bob the Builder

Jobsite/Project: (name, location, etc.)

Bobsville

Description of Work

example example example example example example example

Please fill in the name and title of the competent person for silica on a construction project or responsible person on an oil and gas project.

[Click here](#) for an explanation of the competent person's role and requirements under the construction standard 29 CFR 1926.1153 (g)(4).

[Click here](#) for an explanation of the responsible person's role on oil and gas projects and what is required to implement a general industry plan under 29 CFR 1910.1053(f).

Wendy

Exposure Assessment and Controls

1

Material

Concrete

Task

Drilling/coring

Equipment and Control(s)

Drill Press with Hand-Held Drill and Vacuum (Table 1 Entry)

Task/Control Description

example example example example example example example example

2

Material

Brick

Task

Cutting/sawing

Equipment and Control(s)

Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Water (Table 1 Entry)

Task/Control Description

example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2

Please describe the procedures to restrict access to construction work areas as required by 29 CFR 1926.1153 (g)(1)(iv), which requires:

"A description of the procedures used to restrict access to work areas, when necessary, to minimize the number of employees exposed to respirable crystalline silica and their level of exposure, including exposures generated by other employees or sole proprietors."

For the oil and gas industry, please describe the procedures to establish, demarcate, and limit access to regulated areas as required by 29 CFR 1910.1053(e).

[Click here](#) for an explanation of the general industry requirement.

example example example example example example example example

Please use the space below to describe the training that will be provided to workers engaged in dust-producing tasks and those working nearby.

[Click here](#) for the construction requirements under 1926.1153(i)(2).

[Click here](#) for an explanation of the elements of a training program for oil and gas workers under 1910.1053(j)(3).

example example example example example example example example

Please describe the housekeeping measures that will be used on the project to limit employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica as required by 29 CFR 1926.1153 (f) in construction or 29 CFR 1910.1053(h) in oil and gas.

[Click here](#) to learn more about recommended housekeeping activities for construction.

[Click here](#) for oil and gas recommended housekeeping activities.

example example example example example example example example

Please use the space below to describe the medical surveillance that will be provided.

[Click here](#) to learn about medical surveillance requirements for construction (29 CFR 1926.1153(h))

[Click here](#) for oil and gas medical surveillance requirements (29 CFR 1910.1053(i)).

example example example example example example example example

Please use the space below to describe other things that need to be taken into consideration when controlling dust on this project.

[Click here](#) to learn more about possible things to consider.

example example example example example example example example

Previous

Continue

Work Safely with Silica

Create-A-Plan: Final Plan

Print Your Plan

Email Your Plan

Download PDF

Save Your Plan

Clear the Plan

Company:

Robert's Construction LLC

Person Completing the Plan/Title:

Bob the Builder

Jobsite/Project:

Bobsville

Description of Work:

example example example example example example example

Competent or Responsible Person:

Wendy

Exposure Assessment and Controls

1

Material

Concrete

Task

Drilling/coring

Equipment and Control(s)

Drill Press with Hand-Held Drill and Vacuum (Table 1 Entry)

Task/Control Description

example example example example example example example

2

Material

Brick

Task

Cutting/sawing

Equipment and Control(s)

Hand-Held Masonry Saw with Water (Table 1 Entry)

Task/Control Description

example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2 example2

Safety of Others

example example example example example example example

Worker Training

example example example example example example example

Housekeeping

example example example example example example example

Medical Surveillance

example example example example example example example

Other Considerations

example example example example example example example

Print Your Plan

Email Your Plan

Download PDF

Save Your Plan

Previous Step



THE CENTER FOR CONSTRUCTION
RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Questions/Support

Email silica@cpwr.com