Ontario

GUIDELINE

SILICA ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Health and Safety Guidelines

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GUIDELINE

SILICA ON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Occupational Health and Safety Branch
Ministry of Labour **September 2004**

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Foreword

This Guideline has been prepared to assist persons, such as employers, construction project owners, constructors, contractors and subcontractors, who have duties under the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA) and its regulations to protect workers from exposure to silica. It should not be taken to be a statement of the law or what is necessary to comply with the law. A person with legal duties may or may not agree with the Guideline and there is no legal requirement to follow the Guideline. It is for each such person to decide what is necessary to comply with the OHSA and its regulations.

A person who needs assistance in determining what constitutes compliance should consult with his or her legal advisor. Ministry inspectors will assess workplace situations against the relevant provisions of the OHSA and its regulations but they do not enforce the Guideline, although they may refer to it in determining whether the relevant laws have been complied with.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scope

Employers have a duty to protect their workers from silica exposure on construction projects. This Guideline has been prepared to raise the awareness of employers and workers in the construction industry of the hazards posed by silica in construction and the measures and procedures that should be taken to control those hazards

For the purposes of this guideline, silica refers to crystalline silica in a respirable[1] form.

Silica in Construction

Silica (SiO_2) is a compound resulting from the combination of one atom of silicon with two atoms of oxygen. It is the second most common mineral in the earth's crust and is a major component of sand, rock and mineral ores. Silica exists in several forms, of which crystalline silica is of most concern. The best-known and most abundant type of crystalline silica is quartz. Other forms of crystalline silica include cristobalite, tridymite, and tripoli.

In construction, worker exposure to silica is of particular concern because silica is the primary component of many construction materials. Some commonly used construction materials containing silica include:

- abrasives used for blasting
- brick, refractory brick
- concrete, concrete block, cement, mortar
- granite, sandstone, quartzite, slate
- gunite
- mineral deposits
- rock and stone
- sand, fill dirt, top soil
- asphalt containing rock or stone.

Many construction activities can generate airborne silica-containing dust. In construction, abrasive blasting generates the most dust. Exposure to silica from abrasive blasting can result if the abrasive contains silica and/or if the material being blasted contains silica. Other activities that generate airborne dust include:

[1] "Respirable" means that size fraction of the airborne particulate deposited in the gas-exchange region of the respiratory tract and collected during air sampling with a particle size-selective device that,

(a) meets the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) particle size-selective criteria, and

(b) has the cut point of 4 microns at 50 per cent collective efficiency.

- chipping, hammering, and drilling of rock
- crushing, loading, hauling, and dumping of rock
- sawing, hammering, drilling, grinding, and chipping of concrete or masonry structures
- demolition of concrete and masonry structures
- dry sweeping or pressurized air blowing of concrete, rock, or sand dust
- road construction
- sweeping, cleaning, and dismantling equipment
- tunnelling, excavation, and earth moving of soils with high silica content.

2.0 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Occupational Health and Safety Act (OHSA)

The OHSA sets out, in very general terms, the duties of employers and others to protect workers from health and safety hazards on the job. These duties include, but are not limited to:

- taking all reasonable precautions to protect the health and safety of workers [clause 25(2)(h)],
- ensuring that equipment, materials and protective equipment are maintained in good condition [clause 25(1)(b)],
- providing information, instruction and supervision to protect worker health and safety [clause 25(2)(a)], and
- acquainting a worker or a person in authority over a worker with any hazard in the work and in the handling, storage, use, disposal and transport of any article, device, equipment or a biological, chemical or physical agent [clause 25(2)(d)].

In addition, section 30 of the OHSA deals with the presence of designated substances on construction projects. Since silica is a designated substance (R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 845), compliance with the OHSA and regulations will require some action to be taken where there is a silica hazard on a construction project.

Section 30 of the OHSA requires the owner of a project to determine if silica is present on a project and, if it is, to so inform all potential contractors as part of the bidding process. In a similar way, contractors who receive this information are to pass it onto other contractors and subcontractors who are bidding for work on the project. If the owner or any contractor fails to comply with this requirement, they will be liable for any loss or damages that result from a contractor subsequently discovering that silica is present.

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) Regulation, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 860

The WHMIS Regulation applies to all workplaces covered by the OHSA. Any employer or constructor who uses WHMIS controlled products is required to comply with the WHMIS Regulation regarding the requirements for labels, material safety data sheets, and worker education and training.

The Ministry of Labour is responsible for the administration and enforcement of both federal and provincial WHMIS legislation.

Regulation for Construction Projects, O. Reg. 213/91

The Regulation for Construction Projects, O. Reg. 213/91, applies to all construction projects. Although silica is not mentioned specifically, the following sections of the regulation would apply to situations where there is the potential for workers to be exposed to silica:

Section 14 (5) A competent person shall perform tests and observations necessary for the detection of hazardous conditions on a project.

Section 21 (1) A worker shall wear such protective clothing and use such personal protective equipment or devices as are necessary to protect the worker against the hazards to which the worker may be exposed.

(2) A worker's employer shall require the worker to comply with subsection (1).

(3) A worker required to wear personal protective clothing or use personal protective equipment or devices shall be adequately instructed and trained in the care and use of the clothing, equipment or device before wearing or using it.

Section 30 Workers who handle or use…substances likely to endanger their health shall be provided with washing facilities with clean water, soap and individual towels.

Section 46 (1) A project shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means,

(a) if a worker may be injured by inhaling a noxious…dust or fume;

(2) If it is not practicable to provide natural or mechanical ventilation in the circumstances described in clause (1)(a), respiratory protective equipment suitable for the hazard shall be provided and be used by the workers.

Section 59 If the dissemination of dust is a hazard to a worker, the dust shall be adequately controlled or each worker who may be exposed to the hazard shall be provided with adequate personal protective equipment.

Regulation Respecting Silica, R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 845

The Ministry's designated substance regulation (DSR) for silica, Regulation 845, specifies occupational exposure limits (OELs) for silica and requires assessment and a control program to ensure compliance with these OELs. The OEL for respirable crystalline silica is 0.05 milligrams per cubic metre (mg/m3) of air by volume as an 8-hour daily or 40-hour weekly time-weighted average for cristobalite and tridymite. In the case of quartz and tripoli, the OEL is 0.10 milligrams per cubic meter of air by volume.

Despite the fact that Regulation 845 and the OEL for silica do not generally apply to a constructor or to an employer on a construction project in respect of those workers who work at or on the project, construction employers still have a responsibility to protect the health of their workers. However, if the construction project is located at a workplace where silica is present and likely to be inhaled by a worker then the employer of the workplace must protect the workers on the project by obeying the instructions set out in sections 4 and 5 of Regulation 845, even if the work is performed under a contract with another person. (Section 4 and 5 state how much airborne silica the worker may be exposed to with safety and describes when, and what circumstances, respirators must be used in order to meet these requirements.).

Measures and procedures that ensure construction workers receive the same standard of protection as workers covered by Regulation 845 should therefore be implemented on construction projects where exposure to silica is a hazard. Such measures and procedures are deemed to be in compliance with section 25(2)(h) of the OHSA, as taking “every precaution reasonable in the circumstances for the protection of a worker”.

3.0 HEALTH EFFECTS

The prolonged inhalation of respirable dust containing crystalline silica may result in silicosis, a disease characterized by progressive fibrosis of the lungs. A pneumoconiosis (lung disease caused by the inhalation of dust), silicosis is marked by shortness of breath and impaired lung function which may give rise to complications that can result in death. The development and the severity of silicosis depends on the airborne concentration of silica dust to which a worker is exposed and the duration of exposure.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that crystalline silica inhaled in the form of quartz or cristobalite from occupational sources is carcinogenic to humans and has classified these forms of silica as Group 1 carcinogens. In addition, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has classified quartz as a suspected human carcinogen with an A2 classification

Crystalline silica may be harmful following high exposure levels received over a period, ranging from a few weeks to years or after long-term exposures to lower levels. There are three major types of silicosis: chronic, accelerated, and acute.

Chronic Silicosis

Chronic silicosis is most common. Symptoms may not appear for a long time, usually more than 10 years, and may progress and worsen over a period of many years. Chronic silicosis may be either a simple or a complicated type.

The effects of silicosis can continue to develop even after the exposure ceases and they are irreversible. In addition, the progression of lung fibrosis can also lead to the development of lung cancer

Simple Chronic Silicosis

Simple silicosis is almost entirely without symptoms. In the early stages of the disease the lung nodules are small (usually 1 to 3 mm) and discrete in the upper lung fields. As the disease progresses the nodules increase in number and size and also occupy the lower field. Although simple silicosis may never grow more serious, long-term exposure to silica dust may lead to complicated silicosis.

Complicated Chronic Silicosis

Complicated chronic silicosis is also called progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). The first symptoms may be shortness of breath with exercise, wheezing or sputum that causes coughing. However, some people with the disease have no symptoms. Complicated silicosis can become worse when in combination with other lung diseases. Severe complicated silicosis can result in heart disease in addition to lung disease.

Accelerated Silicosis

Accelerated silicosis is almost the same as chronic silicosis. However, it develops more quickly and the lung scars show up sooner. Accelerated silicosis can develop when exposure to large amounts of silica dust occurs over a short time period. Nodules may appear on a chest x-ray five years after the first exposure to silica dust and the disease can quickly worsen.

Acute Silicosis

Acute silicosis is a lung disease that develops rapidly. As few as 8 to 18 months may elapse from the time of first exposure to the onset of symptoms, which include progressive shortness of breath, fever, cough and weight loss. There is a rapid progression of respiratory failure usually resulting in death within one or two years.

How does silica enter the body?

Occupational exposure to silica occurs through inhalation of small airborne particles of silica dust, mainly in the range of 5.0 μm to 0.5 μm, which are not expelled from the lung when inhaled. Instead, they remain in the lung and are deposited in lymph nodes, where over time, calcium can deposit in those nodes and settle along the rim of the lymph node. This condition is known as “egg-shell” calcification. In some cases, silica particles are carried into the lungs where a scar may form around the particles. Over time, the hardened scars gradually start to show up on the chest x-ray as fibrosis of the lung.

4.0 CONTROLLING THE SILICA HAZARD

In order for silica to be a hazard, silica-containing dust particles that are small enough to be inhaled (i.e., respirable) must get into the air. The strategy for controlling the silica hazard can therefore be broken down into three basic approaches:

- prevent silica dust from getting into the workplace air
- remove silica dust present in the air
- if present, prevent workers from inhaling the dust.

To avoid the inhalation of silica, it is essential to have the following control methods in place:

- engineering controls
- work practices and hygiene practices
- respirators and personal protective equipment
- training.

However, even with appropriate measures to control silica, some workers may still be affected. For this reason, periodic medical examinations are important for determining if the control measures in place are effective and if workers are suffering from any of the effects of silica exposure. This is known as medical surveillance (see Appendix 1), and can be considered to be a method of early detection and prevention of silicosis.

4.1 Engineering Controls

Engineering controls are methods of designing or modifying equipment, ventilation systems, and processes to minimize the amount of a substance that gets into the workplace air. They include:

- substitution
- process control
- enclosure and/or isolation of the emission source
- ventilation.

Substitution can eliminate silica from certain processes by replacing it with a less toxic material. Some examples are:

- silica sand used in abrasive blasting may be replaced by metal shot and grit, alumina, garnet, cereal husks, sawdust, high pressure water, steel sand, silicon carbide or corundum (Note: When choosing non-silica containing abrasives, avoid choosing abrasives that may introduce new health hazards to the workplace. For example, abrasives containing walnut shells may cause allergic reactions in some workers.);
- the replacement of sandstone grinding wheels with ones using an abrasive like aluminum oxide; and
- the use of magnesite or aluminum oxide bricks in place of silica bricks in furnaces.

When it is not possible to use a silica substitute, changing how a process is performed can lower silica exposures. For instance, wet methods reduce dust and should be used whenever practical, particularly in cutting, grinding, and drilling operations. Another example is the modification of an abrasive operation to produce a coarser dust that is less hazardous because it settles more readily and is less likely to be trapped in the lungs if inhaled.

If a process cannot be modified to reduce exposure, it may have to be isolated or enclosed. Dusty operations can be isolated by carrying them out in areas that are physically separated from non-dusty areas and keeping workers not involved in the operation out of the area. Where isolation is not effective, the process can be completely sealed off from the rest of the workplace with an enclosure.

Ventilation refers to engineering controls that rely on the removal of contaminated air from the workplace and the replacement of exhausted air with filtered air. The most effective use of ventilation to control a silica hazard is the removal of dust at its source (local exhaust ventilation). Often dust-generating tools are equipped with dust collection systems to prevent dust from spreading or becoming airborne. An essential component of these systems are the cleaning devices, such as filters, which will effectively remove the dust.

4.2 Work Practices and Hygiene Practices

Work practices and hygiene practices are on-the-job activities that reduce the exposure potential from contaminated surfaces and work areas. Silica can also accumulate on the hands, clothing and hair. From there it can be disturbed, re-suspended in air and inhaled. Workers should therefore be able to wash and shower at the end of each shift. There should be no smoking, eating, drinking or chewing in contaminated areas and lunches should be stored in an uncontaminated area. It is therefore important to follow good work and hygiene practices whenever silica is present.

Good housekeeping is important wherever silica dust is generated. Containers of silica-containing waste should be kept tightly covered to prevent dust from becoming airborne. Surfaces should be kept clean by washing down with water or vacuuming with a vacuum equipped with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter. Cleaning with compressed air or dry sweeping should be avoided.

4.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment includes protective clothing and respirators. The purpose of protective clothing is to prevent the contamination of regular clothing and the transportation of silica-containing materials from the workplace. Clothing that is contaminated with silica dust should not therefore be worn home without cleaning.

Sometimes engineering controls and work practices cannot lower the concentration of silica to non-hazardous levels and workers must wear respirators for protection. If respirators must be used, a respirator program should be implemented. It should include written procedures for the selection, use, care and maintenance of personal respiratory protection equipment. Workers should be instructed and trained on the care and use of personal protective equipment before using it. Some workers may have a medical condition that causes them to have difficulty breathing when wearing a respirator. Such workers should not be assigned to do work that requires a respirator if they have written medical proof of their condition.

Respirator Selection

Where respirators are provided, they should be appropriate in the circumstances for the type and the concentration of airborne silica. Respirators should be selected in accordance with the U.S. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) assigned protection factors (APF).

Use, Care, and Maintenance of Respirators

The following general use, care, and maintenance procedures should be followed whenever respirators are required:

- respirators should be used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications
- proper seal of respirators should be checked prior to each use
- storage of respirators should be in a convenient, clean and sanitary location and stored in a manner that does not subject them to damage or distortion
- respirators assigned for the exclusive use of one worker, should be cleaned, disinfected and inspected after each shift
- respirators used by more than one worker, should be cleaned, disinfected and inspected after each use
- any respirator parts that are damaged or that have deteriorated should be replaced before the respirator is used.

For additional information on the use, care, and maintenance of respirators, please refer to CSA standard Z94.4-02.

Ideally respirators should be assigned for the exclusive use of one worker. But before a decision is made for a respirator to be shared by more than one worker, the following factors should be considered:

- the fit of the equipment
- the health and safety risk to the worker that would be caused by non-exclusive use of the equipment
- any undue economic hardship to the employer that would be caused by exclusive use of the equipment.

Respirators with a tight-fitting facepiece must be fitted to the worker in such a way that there is an effective seal between the equipment and the worker's face. Each worker must be fit-tested for each type of respirator to be worn.

4.4 Training

Training is an important component in preventing worker exposure to silica. Control methods, measures and procedures can only be as effective as the workers carrying them out. It is therefore essential for training to cover the following:

- WHMIS training
- the hazards of silica, including health effects and symptom recognition;
- the recognition of typical operations containing silica;
- personal hygiene, respirator requirements, and work measures and procedures;
- the use, care, maintenance, cleaning and disposal of personal respiratory protective equipment.

Instruction and training should be provided by a competent person. This could be the employer or someone hired by the employer. A competent person is defined under the OHSA as a person who:

- is qualified because of his/her knowledge, training and experience to organize the work and its performance;
- is familiar with the provisions of this Act and the regulations that apply to the work; and
- has knowledge of any potential health and safety hazards in the workplace.

The health and safety representative or the representative of a joint health and safety committee should be advised about when and where the training and instruction is to be carried out.

4.5 Medical Surveillance

Medical surveillance can be used as a preventive and remedial measure. By providing regular medical examinations and clinical tests on workers exposed to silica, subsequent adverse health effects can be detected. The examining physician can then alert the worker, the employer and the joint health and safety committee to exposure problems in the workplace that might otherwise go unrecognized. This should ensure that remedial steps will be taken.

Workers working with silica on a regular basis should have pre-placement medical examinations that include chest X-rays and pulmonary function tests, followed by periodic medical examinations. The frequency of the periodic examination will depend on the intensity and length of exposure to silica and shall be decided by the examining physician. It need not be the same for all workers but shall be done at least once every two years. Additional information on the medical surveillance program for silica exposed workers can be found in Appendix 1.

5.0 CLASSIFICATION OF WORK

A key feature of this guideline is the classification of work. It is the classification of the work that determines the appropriate respirators, measures and procedures that should be followed to protect the worker from silica exposure. In this guideline, silica-containing construction operations are classified into three groups, Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 operations, and can be thought of as being of low, medium and high risk. From Type 1 to Type 3 operations, the corresponding respirator, and measures and procedures become increasingly stringent.

The classification of typical silica-containing construction tasks is based on available and published exposure data. Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 operations, are based on the following airborne concentrations of respirable crystalline silica in the form of cristobalite, tridymite, quartz, and tripoli:

	TYPE 1 OPERATIONS	TYPE 2 OPERATIONS	TYPE 3 OPERATIONS
Cristobalite and Tridymite	> 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m^3	> 0.50 to 2.50 mg/m^3	> 2.5 mg/m^3
Quartz and Tripoli	> 0.10 to 1.0 mg/m^3	> 1.0 to 5.0 mg/m^3	> 5.0 mg/m^3

The following section lists the typical construction operations that generate silica-containing dust:

TYPE 1 OPERATIONS

- The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is not part of a tunnelling operation or road construction.
- Milling of asphalt from concrete highway pavement.
- Charging mixers and hoppers with silica sand (sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica) or silica flour (finely ground sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica).
- Any other operation at a project that requires the handling of silica-containing material in a way that may result in a worker being exposed to airborne silica.
- Entry into a dry mortar removal or abrasive blasting area while airborne dust is visible for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling.
- Working within 25 metres of an area where compressed air is being used to remove silica-containing dust outdoors.

TYPE 2 OPERATIONS

- Removal of silica containing refractory materials with a jackhammer.
- The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is part of a tunnelling or road construction.
- The use of a power tool to cut, grind, or polish concrete, masonry, terrazzo or refractory materials.
- The use of a power tool to remove silica containing materials.
- Tunnelling (operation of the tunnel boring machine, tunnel drilling, tunnel mesh installation)
- Tuckpoint and surface grinding.
- Dry mortar removal with an electric or pneumatic cutting device.
- Dry method dust cleanup from abrasive blasting operations.
- The use of compress air outdoors for removing silica dust.
- Entry into area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes.

TYPE 3 OPERATIONS

- Abrasive blasting with an abrasive that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica.
- Abrasive blasting of a material that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica.

Employers, supervisors, and workers should be able to recognize and correctly classify the types of operations carried out in the workplace, in order to select appropriate respirators, and implement appropriate measures and procedures. Respirator requirements are listed in Table 1 (below) for Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 operations.

Table 1: Respirator Requirements

Operations	Required Respirator
Type 1 **(> 0.05 to 0.50 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite)** **(> 0.10 to 1.0 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)**	**NIOSH APF = 10**
• The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is not part of a tunnelling operation or road construction. • Milling of asphalt from concrete highway pavement. • Charging mixers and hoppers with silica sand (sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica) or silica flour (finely ground sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica). • Any other operation at a project that requires the handling of silica-containing material in a way that may result in a worker being exposed to airborne silica. • Entry into a dry mortar removal or abrasive blasting area while airborne dust is visible for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling. • Working within 25 metres of an area where compressed air is being used to remove silica-containing dust outdoors.	Half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100 per cent efficiency.
Type 2 **(> 0.50 to 2.5 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite)** **(> 1.0 to 5.0 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)**	**NIOSH APF = 50**
• Removal of silica containing refractory materials with a jackhammer. • The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is part of a tunnelling operation or road construction. • The use of a power tool to cut, grind, or polish concrete, masonry, terrazzo or refractory materials. • The use of a power tool to remove silica-containing materials. • The use of a power tool indoors to chip or break and remove concrete, masonry, stone, terrazzo or refractory materials. • Tunnelling (operation of the tunnel boring machine, tunnel drilling, tunnel mesh installation). • Tuckpointing and surface grinding. • Dry method dust clean-up from abrasive blasting operations. • Dry mortar removal with an electric or pneumatic cutting device. • The use of compressed air outdoors for removing silica dust. • Entry into area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes.	Full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with any 100-series particulate filter. Tight-fitting powered air-purifying respirator with any 100-series particulate filter. Full-facepiece supplied-air respirator operated in demand mode. Half-mask or full-facepiece supplied air respirator operated in continuous-flow mode.
Type 3 **(> 2.5 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of cristobalite and tridymite)** **(> 5.0 mg/m^3 of silica in the form of quartz and tripoli)**	**NIOSH APF ≥ 1000**
• Abrasive blasting with an abrasive that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica • Abrasive blasting of a material that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica	Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a positive-pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask facepiece. Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting full-facepiece.

* NIOSH APF = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health Assigned Protection Factor
Note: It is recommended that compressed air that is used to supply supplied air respirators meet the breathing air purity requirements of CSA Standard Z180.1-00. Where an oil-lubricated compressor is used to supply breathing air, a continuous carbon monoxide monitor/alarm should be provided.

6.0 MEASURES AND PROCEDURES FOR WORKING WITH SILICA

Protective measures and procedures should be implemented when working with silica. Specific measures and procedures will depend on how the work is classified. This section of the guideline outlines the general measures and procedures for all work with lead, followed by specific recommendations for Type 1, Type 2 and Type 3 operations.

6.1 General Measures and Procedures for Type 1, Type 2, and Type 3 Operations

The following is a list of general measures and procedures that should be followed for all work with silica:

- Clean-up after each operation is encouraged to prevent dust containing silica from spreading;
- Compressed air or dry sweeping should be avoided when cleaning a work area;
- Compressed air should not be used for removing dust from clothing;
- Workers exposed to silica should be provided with or have access to washing facilities equipped with clean water, soap, and individual towels.
- Silica dust on personal protective clothing and equipment should be removed by damp wiping or HEPA vacuuming;
- Contaminated personal protective clothing and equipment should be handled with care to prevent disturbing the silica dust and the generation of airborne silica dust
- Washing facilities and laundering procedures must be suitable for handling silica contaminated laundry.

Preparation of the Work Area

Warning signs should be posted in sufficient number to warn of the hazard. If it is an indoor operation, signs should be posted at each entrance to the work area. The signs should display the following information in large, clearly visible letters:

1. There is a silica dust hazard.
2. Access to the work area is restricted to authorized persons.
3. Respirators must be worn in the work area.

Dust Control Measures

The generation of airborne silica-containing dust should be controlled with a mechanical ventilation system, wetting, or the use of a dust collection system. If silica-containing airborne dust is generated, mechanical ventilation with an air flow sufficient to remove airborne contaminants from workers' breathing zone should be provided. The air flow of the mechanical ventilation system should be at least 50 cubic feet per minute per square foot of face area (0.25 m^3/s per square meter of face area). However, if it is determined that none of these methods are practical, workers may be provided with respirators (see Table 1: Respirator

Requirements) to protect them from exposure. The following should be considered before assigning respirators:

- Risk to workers using wetting or a dust collection system.
- Likelihood of damage to equipment if wetting or a dust collection system is used.
- Frequency and duration of the operation.

If compressed air is being used to remove silica-containing dust outdoors, the operator and workers within 25 metres of the work area who may be exposed to the dust must either be removed from the path of the dust cloud or provided with respirators (see Table 1: Respirator Requirements).

Where effective dust control measures are in place and where an employer can demonstrate on a continual basis that the silica exposure levels are below the OEL, respirators may not be required.

6.2 Measures and Procedures for Type 1 Operations

A half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100 per cent efficiency should be provided for workers performing Type 1 operations. Respirators should also be provided when:

- entering a dry mortar removal area with visible airborne dust for less than 15 minutes for the purposes of inspection and/or sampling purposes.
- work is being performed within 25 metres of an outdoor area where silica-containing dust is being removed with compressed air.

6.3 Measures and Procedures for Type 2 Operations

Respirators with a NIOSH APF of 50 (see Table 1: Respirator Requirements) should be provided for workers performing Type 2 operations. In addition, the generation of silica-containing airborne dust should be controlled by thoroughly wetting the area prior to and/or during drilling or cutting operations and during the loading, scraping or moving of rock.

Other workers entering a work area where Type 2 operations are being performed should remain at least 10 metres away. Ropes or barriers should be set up to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the work area. If this is not possible and there are workers within the 10-metre limit, the Type 2 operation should be enclosed to prevent the escape of airborne silica-containing dust (see Section 6.4.1: Barriers, Partial Enclosures and Full Enclosures).

6.4 Measures and Procedures for Type 3 Operations

The operator of the abrasive blasting nozzle should wear a Type CE abrasive blast supplied air respirator operated in a pressure demand or positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask or full facepiece.

It is recommended that compressed air that is used to supply supplied air respirators meet the breathing air purity requirements of CSA Standard Z180.1-00. Where an oil-lubricated compressor is used to supply breathing air, a continuous carbon monoxide monitor/alarm should be provided

While abrasive blasting is in progress or the airborne dust from abrasive blasting is visible,

- any worker entering the work area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling purposes should wear a half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100 per cent efficiency.
- any worker entering a work area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes should wear a respirator with a NIOSH APF of 50 (see Table 1: Respirator Requirements).
- workers engaged in cleaning dust from abrasive blasting operations, should wear a respirator with a NIOSH APF of 50 (see Table 1: Respirator Requirements).

Where abrasive blasting is conducted, barriers, partial enclosures and full enclosures should be in place to prevent other workers from being exposed to silica-containing dust and to prevent the spread of dust to other work areas.

6.4.1 Barriers, Partial Enclosures and Full Enclosures

Barriers, partial enclosures, and full enclosures are used to separate the work area from the rest of the project, and in some cases, to prevent silica exposure to other workers not directly involved in the operation. Partial and full enclosures can also prevent or reduce the dispersion of silica into the surrounding work area and environment. Barriers should only be used where full and partial enclosures are not practicable.

Barriers

Ropes or barriers do not prevent the release of contaminated dust or other contaminants into the environment. However, they can be used to restrict access of workers who are not adequately protected with proper PPE, and also prevent the entry of workers not directly involved in the operation. Ropes or barriers should be placed at a distance far enough from the operation that allows the silica-containing dust to settle. If this is not achievable, warning signs should be posted at the distance where the silica-containing dust settles to warn that access is restricted to persons wearing PPE. For example, the removal of mortar and cutting operations, ropes or barriers should be located at least 10 metres away. All workers within the barrier or warning sign zone must be adequately protected.

Partial Enclosures

Partial enclosures allow some level of emission to the atmosphere outside of the enclosure. Partial enclosures may consist of vertical tarps and floor tarps so long as the tarps are overlapped and securely fixed together at the seams. A partial enclosure is not a recommended containment system if significant dust is being generated.

Full Enclosures

Full enclosures are tight enclosures (with tarps that are generally impermeable and fully sealed joints and entryways). Full enclosures allow minimal or no fugitive emissions to reach the outside environment.

For full enclosures, the following requirements should be met:

If, as outlined above, a Type 3 operation should be enclosed, the enclosure should meet the following requirements:

- entry ways in the enclosure should be equipped with air locks, overlapping door tarps or doors
- the enclosure should be supported by a secure structure
- all joints in the enclosure should be fully sealed
- the escape of abrasive and debris from the enclosure should be controlled, at air supply points, by the use of baffles, louvers, flap seals and filters
- general mechanical ventilation should be provided to remove contaminated air from the enclosure and replacement air should be provided to replace the exhausted air
- the air pressure within the enclosure should be negative relative to the outside
- equipment venting such air shall be equipped with filters adequate to control vented air to provincial environmental standards
- the air velocity within the enclosure should provide an average minimum cross-draft or down-draft past each worker during abrasive blasting operations as follows:
    - cross-draft velocity of 0.5 m/sec (100 ft/min)
    - down-draft velocity of 0.25 m/sec (50 ft/min)

If the enclosure is located outdoors these additional requirements should be met:

- the enclosure should be made of windproof materials that are impermeable to dust
- the enclosure should be supported by a structure that prevents more than minor movement of the enclosure.

Indoor Operations

If abrasive blasting is being conducted indoors and persons other than those doing the abrasive blasting may be exposed to silica-containing dust, the abrasive blasting area should be separated from the rest of the project by an enclosure that will confine the dust within the abrasive blasting area. When an indoor abrasive blasting operation is completed, dust and waste should be cleaned up and removed by vacuuming with a HEPA-filter-equipped vacuum, wet sweeping or wet shovelling.

Outdoor Operations

If abrasive blasting is being conducted outdoors and persons other than those doing the abrasive blasting may be exposed to silica-containing dust, the work area should be identified by ropes or barriers located at least 25 metres from the abrasive blasting area, to prevent entry by workers not directly involved in the operation.

If it is not possible to locate the ropes or barriers at least 25 metres from the abrasive blasting operation, the employer should ensure that the abrasive blasting area is separated from the rest of the project by an enclosure that will confine the dust within the abrasive blasting area.

APPENDIX 1 – MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE OF SILICA-EXPOSED WORKERS

Where construction workers are exposed to airborne silica, measures and procedures to control their exposure should be implemented. This Guideline has outlined (in Section 4) the types of controls that should be in place for various work activities. However, even with the appropriate measures to control the silica hazard, some workers may be affected. Workers should therefore be periodically examined to determine if they are experiencing any adverse effects.

The essential features of a silica medical surveillance program are presented below.

Medical Surveillance Program

Purpose

The objective of a medical surveillance program is to protect the health of workers by:

- ensuring their fitness for exposure to silica
- evaluating their absorption of silica
- enabling remedial action to be taken when necessary
- providing health education.

Program

The medical surveillance program should include the following:

- pre-employment and pre-placement medical examinations
- periodic medical examinations
- clinical tests
- health education
- record keeping.

Medical Examinations

The medical examination should include the following:

History

The initial medical and occupational history should include enquiries about the worker's previous exposure to silica, personal habits (smoking) and history of present or past respiratory disorders (particularly tuberculosis). At the periodic examination, the history shall be updated to include:

(a) information on the frequency and duration of exposure to silica since the previous examination; and

(b) the occurrence of signs and symptoms of respiratory disease, e.g., dyspnea, cough, sputum, haemoptysis, wheezing and chest pain.

Physical Examination

Medical surveillance should include a general physical examination, with attention particularly directed to the respiratory system. The frequency of periodic examinations will depend on the intensity and length of exposure to silica and should be decided by the examining physician. It need not be the same for all workers but should not be less than once every two years.

Clinical Tests

X-rays and pulmonary function tests should be taken to assess a worker's fitness for continued exposure to silica. Refer to the Code for Medical Surveillance of Silica Exposed Workers in R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 845 for specific requirements.

To avoid unnecessary x-rays at a pre-placement medical examination, the examining physician should, where practicable, obtain the medical status from another facility if the worker has been previously examined in the past year. Radiographs should be closely examined for early signs of silicosis or other chest disease.

When exposure is discontinued, the frequency of X-rays and the period of surveillance will depend on the intensity and duration of exposure and the findings in previous X-rays. The examining physician shall determine the duration and frequency of follow-up

Pulmonary Function Tests

Pulmonary function tests should be taken in conjunction with the chest X-rays. Calibration of the instruments should meet current standards. Tests should include FEV_1, FVC, FEV_1/FVC per cent and a mid-flow rate such as FEF 25-75 per cent. All relevant data should be corrected to body temperature and pressure (BTPS).

Action Levels

An assessment of a worker's fitness for work should be based on both the clinical examination and clinical test results. For this reason, no specific action levels are stated for the latter. If silicosis is confirmed, the physician should then determine whether the worker is fit, fit with limitations or unfit for further exposure. A worker should not be removed from silica exposure before consultation with the Workplace Safety Insurance Board (WSIB). To qualify for compensation or rehabilitation further assessment by the WSIB will be necessary.

APPENDIX 2: RESPIRATOR REQUIREMENTS & OTHER MEASURES AND PROCEDURES FOR TYPE 1, 2, AND 3 SILICA-CONTAINING OPERATIONS

OPERATIONS	REQUIRED RESPIRATOR	OTHER MEASURES & PROCEDURES
TYPE 1		
• The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is not part of a tunnelling operation or road construction. • Milling of asphalt from concrete highway pavement. • Charging mixers and hoppers with silica sand (sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica) or silica flour (finely ground sand consisting of at least 95 per cent silica). • Any other operation at a project that requires the handling of silica-containing material in a way that may result in a worker being exposed to airborne silica. • Entry into a dry mortar removal or abrasive blasting area while airborne dust is visible for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling. • Working within 25 metres of an area where compressed air is being used to remove silica-containing dust outdoors.	Half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100% efficiency.	• Clean-up after each operation should be done to prevent dust containing silica from spreading • Compressed air or dry sweeping should be avoided when cleaning a work area • Compressed air should not be used for removing dust from clothing • Workers exposed to silica should be provided with or have access to washing facilities equipped with clean water, soap, and individual towels • Silica dust on personal protective clothing and equipment should be removed by damp wiping or HEPA vacuuming • Contaminated personal protective clothing and equipment should be handled with care to prevent disturbing the silica dust and the generation of airborne silica dust • Washing facilities and laundering procedures must be suitable for handling lead contaminated laundry • Warning signs should be posted in sufficient numbers to warn of the silica hazard. There should be a sign, at least, at each entrance to the work area. The signs should display the following information in large, clearly visible letters: – There is a silica dust hazard. – Access to the work area is restricted to authorized persons. – Respirators must be worn in the work area.

OPERATIONS	REQUIRED RESPIRATOR	OTHER MEASURES & PROCEDURES
TYPE 2		
• Removal of silica containing refractory materials with a jackhammer. • The drilling of holes in concrete or rock that is part of a tunnelling operation or road construction. • The use of a power tool to cut, grind, or polish concrete, masonry, terrazzo or refractory materials. • The use of a power tool to remove silica-containing materials. • The use of a power tool indoors to chip or break and remove concrete, masonry, stone, terrazzo or refractory materials. • Tunnelling (operation of the tunnel boring machine, tunnel drilling, tunnel mesh installation). • Tuckpointing and surface grinding. • Dry mortar removal with an electric or pneumatic cutting device. • Dry method dust clean-up from abrasive blasting operations. • The use of compressed air outdoors for removing silica dust. • Entry into area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes.	Full-facepiece air-purifying respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 100% efficiency. Tight-fitting powered air-purifying respirator with a high-efficiency filter. Full-facepiece supplied-air respirator operated in demand mode. Half-mask or full-facepiece supplied air respirator operated in continuous-flow mode.	**(In addition to Type 1 measures and procedures.)** • Other workers entering a work area where Type 2 operations are being performed should remain at least 10 metres away. Ropes or barriers should be set up to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the work area. If this is not possible and there are workers within the 10-metre limit, the Type 2 operation should be enclosed to prevent the escape of airborne silica-containing dust (partial or full enclosures).
TYPE 3		
• Abrasive blasting with an abrasive that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica • Abrasive blasting of a material that contains ≥ 1 per cent silica	Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a positive-pressure mode with a tight-fitting half-mask facepiece. Type CE abrasive-blast supplied air respirator operated in a pressure-demand or positive pressure mode with a tight-fitting full-facepiece.	**(In addition to Type 1 and Type 2 measures and procedures.)** • While abrasive blasting is in progress or the airborne dust from abrasive blasting is visible, – any worker entering the work area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for less than 15 minutes for inspection and/or sampling purposes should wear a half-mask particulate respirator with N-, R-, or P-series filter and 95, 99 or 100% efficiency. – any worker entering a work area where abrasive blasting is being carried out for more than 15 minutes should wear a respirator with a NIOSH APF of 50 – workers engaged in cleaning dust from abrasive blasting operations, should wear a respirator with a NIOSH APF of 50 • Where abrasive blasting is conducted, barriers, partial enclosures and full enclosures should be in place to prevent other workers from being exposed to silica-containing dust and to prevent the spread of dust to other work areas.

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