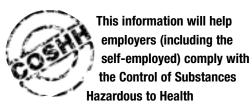




COSHH essentials for stonemasons: Silica



Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended, to control exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) and protect workers' health.

It is also useful for trade union safety representatives.

This sheet describes good practice using engineering control - water suppression and good general ventilation.

It covers the points you need to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level.

It is important to follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

Main points

- High dust levels can result from stone boring and polishing.
- Breathing in dust may cause silicosis.
- Keep exposure as low as possible using all the controls in this sheet.
 Make sure the controls work.
- You need air sampling. See sheet G409.
- Health surveillance is usually needed.
 See sheet G404.

Rotary tools: Boring and polishing

Control approach 2 Engineering control

Hazard

- ✓ Stonemasonry can produce airborne respirable crystalline silica (RCS).
- ✓ All RCS is hazardous, causing silicosis. This is a serious lung disease causing permanent disability and early death.
- ✓ Silicosis is made worse by smoking.
- √ 'Respirable' means that the dust can get to the deepest parts of the lung. Such fine dust is invisible under normal lighting.
- ✓ Keep inhalation of RCS as low as possible.
- ✓ When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m³ RCS is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).

Crystalline silica concentrations in common materials

See table in sheet ST0.

Access and premises

- Only allow access to authorised staff.
- ✓ Floors should slope gently towards gulleys, to help dust removal by wet washing.

Equipment

✓ Use water suppression to reduce dust emissions.

Procedures

- ✓ Keep surfaces clean never let stone slurry dry out.
- ✓ Check that there is adequate water for dust suppression.

Maintenance, examination and testing

- Minerals and silica-containing dusts are very abrasive. Plan regular maintenance.
- ✓ Follow the instructions in the manual keep equipment in effective and efficient working order.
- Clean down the equipment before starting maintenance use wet or dustless methods.
- ✓ Make sure the water suppression is positioned and used correctly; repair any faulty equipment immediately.
- ✓ Daily, look for signs of damage.
- ✓ At least once a week, check that water suppression works properly.
- Get a competent ventilation engineer to examine the system thoroughly and test its performance regularly.
- ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.

Stonemasons: Silica ST2 Engineering control

- ✓ Review records failure patterns show where preventive maintenance is needed.
- Carry out air sampling to check that the controls are working well. See sheet G409.

Personal protective equipment (PPE)

- ✓ Ask your supplier to help you select the right PPE.
- ✓ Provide storage for clean and contaminated PPE.

Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)

- ✓ RPE should not be needed if the controls work properly.
- ✓ RPE is often needed for maintenance and some cleaning jobs.
- ✓ Select RPE that suits the wearer, the job and the work environment. Powered or air-fed RPE is more comfortable to wear.

Other protective equipment

- ✓ Provide clean, dust-resistant (eg paper or nylon) coveralls.
- ✓ Skin creams help in washing contamination from the skin. After-work creams help to replace skin oils.

Caution: Never allow use of compressed air for removing dust from clothing.

Health surveillance

- ✓ You need health surveillance unless exposure to RCS is well below the limit. See sheet G404.
- Wet work can lead to dermatitis. Check regularly for skin dryness or soreness.
- ✓ Consult an occupational health professional see 'Useful links'.

Cleaning and housekeeping

✓ Wash down the workroom at the end of each day's work and clear up sludge.

Caution: Don't use a brush or compressed air.

Training and supervision

- ✓ Tell workers that silica dust can cause serious lung diseases.
- ✓ Working in the right way and using the controls correctly is important for exposure control. Train and supervise workers. See sheet STO.

Further information

- Controlling exposure to stonemasonry dust: Guidance for employers
 HSG201 HSE Books 2001 ISBN 0 7176 1760 2
- For environmental guidelines see sheet ST0

Useful links

- The Stone Federation may advise on health and safety consultants and training providers. Website: www.stone-federationgb.org.uk.
- For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit www.hse.gov.uk/. You can view
 HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website.
 HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.
- Contact the British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) on 01332 298101 or at www.bohs.org for lists of qualified hygienists who can help you.
- Look in the Yellow Pages under 'Health and safety consultants' and 'Health authorities and services' for 'occupational health'.
- Also see www.nhsplus.nhs.uk.

This document is available at: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/ and www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/

This document contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.

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Employee checklist
Are you sure how to use all dust controls?
☐ Is the water suppression working?
Look for signs of leaks, wear and damage every day.
☐ If you find any problems, tell your supervisor. Don't just carry on working.
☐ Make suggestions to improve the effectiveness of dust control.
Co-operate with health surveillance.
Use, maintain and store your protective equipment in accordance with instructions.
Use skin creams provided as instructed.