Dan - Read the Following & take any necessary precautions. Some of our cores contain traces of silica..

5-14-05

Post

OSHA—Outreach Material for Silicosis

What Is Silicosis?

Silicosis is lung damage caused by breathing dust containing extremely fine particles of crystalline silica. Crystalline silica is found in materials such as concrete, masonry and rock. When these materials are made into a fine dust and suspended in the air, breathing in these fine particles can produce lung damage.(1) Silicosis can lead to heart failure and increase the risk of other diseases such as TB (tuberculosis). (2, 3, 4)

Symptoms of Silicosis:

* Initially there may be no symptoms.
* Latter there may be difficulty in breathing and cough may be present.
* Infectious complications may cause fever, weight loss, and night sweats.

See a physician if you experience these symptoms and suspect that you are exposed to crystalline silica.

How Do Construction Workers Get Exposed?

Most crystalline silica comes in the form of quartz. Common sand can be as much as 100% quartz. Concrete and masonry products contain quartz in the form of sand. Therefore, there are many ways to be exposed at construction sites.

Some Activities In Which Quartz Dust May Be Present In The Air Include:

* Abrasive blasting using silica sand as the abrasive.
* Abrasive blasting of concrete.
* Chipping, hammering, and drilling rock.
* Crushing, loading, hauling, and dumping rock.
* Chipping, hammering, drilling, sawing, and grinding concrete or masonry.
* Demolition of concrete and masonry structures.
* Dry sweeping or pressurized air blowing of concrete or sand dust.

How Is Silicosis Prevented?

The key to silicosis prevention is to prevent dust from being in the air. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires administrative or engineering controls be used whenever possible. A simple control may work. Example: A water hose to wet dust down at the point of generation. Here are some steps you can take to protect yourself:

- **Always use the dust control system** and keep it in good maintenance.
- **When sawing concrete or masonry use saws that provide water to the blade.**
- **During rock drilling use water through the drill stem** to reduce the amount of dust in the air.
- Use dust collection systems which are available for many types of dust generating equipment.
- Use local exhaust ventilation to prevent dust from being released into the air.
- **Minimize exposures to nearby workers** by using good work practices.
- **Use abrasives containing less than 1% crystalline silica during abrasive blasting** to prevent harmful quartz dust from being released in the air.
- **Measure dust levels in the air.**
- **Respirators should only be used after dust controls are in place.** Respirators should not be the primary method of protection. If controls cannot keep dust levels below the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Level (REL) then respirators should be used.

Select respirators that provide enough protection. **Keeping respirators fit for use requires continual maintenance.** When respirators are used OSHA requires employers to establish a comprehensive respiratory protection program. Respiratory protection programs are outlined in the NIOSH Guide to Industrial Respiratory Protection.(5)

All workers breathing crystalline silica dust should have a medical examination. Medical Examinations:

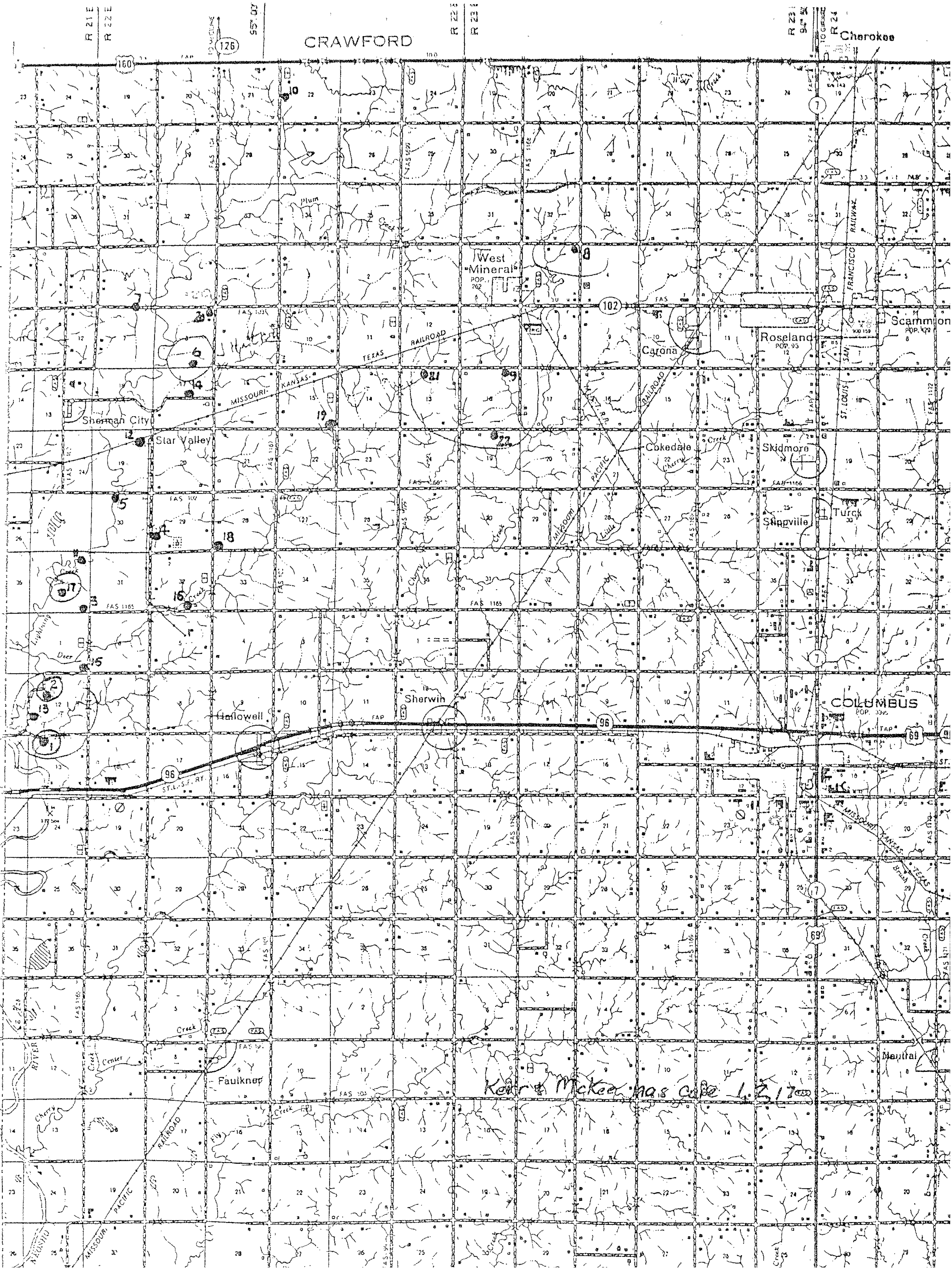
- Chest X-ray (classified according to the 1980 International Labour Office (ILO) International Classification of Radiographs of Pneumoconioses(6).
- Pulmonary function test.
- Annual evaluation for TB (tuberculosis)(7).

County	ID No.	Qua	Qua	Qua	Sec.	Twn	Rng	Elev.	TopC	TD	#Bxs
CHEROKEE	PM 08				5	32 S	23 E	905	384	661	28
CHEROKEE	PM 08T				5	32 S	23 E	905	300	525	22
CHEROKEE	PM 12	SW	NE	NE	19	32 S	22 E	830	437	775	35
LABETTE	PM 13	NW	SW	NW	12	33 S	21 E	810	434	745	21
CHEROKEE	PM 16	SW	SW	SE	32	32 S	22 E	835	390	638	26
LABETTE	PM 17	NW	SW	NW	36	32 S	21 E	830	403	735	35
CHEROKEE	PM 18	SW	SW	SW	28	32 S	22 E	850	409	758	35
CHEROKEE	PM 20	SW	NE	NE	8	32 S	22 E	895	492	847	36
CHEROKEE	PM 21	NE	NE	NW	12	32 S	22 E	880	391	735	36
CHEROKEE	PM 22				19	32 S	23 E	890	380	722	33

307 boxes

31
32

32
33


R 21 E
R 22 E
126
95° 00'
CRAWFORD
R 22 E
R 23 E
R 23 E
R 24
Cherokee
160
FAP
102
West Mineral
POP. 262
Carona
Roseland
POP. 95
Scammon
POP. 522
MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS RAILROAD
ST. LOUIS SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY
MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD
Sherman City
Star Valley
Plum Creek
Cokedale
Cherry Creek
Skidmore
Turck
Stippville
Little Cherry Creek
Lightning Creek
Deer Creek
Hallowell
Sherwin
96
COLUMBUS
POP. 3395
69
7
ST. L.-S.F. RY.
Brush Creek
Center Creek
Faulkner
Neutral
Cherry Creek
NEOSHO RIVER
1
2
3
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7
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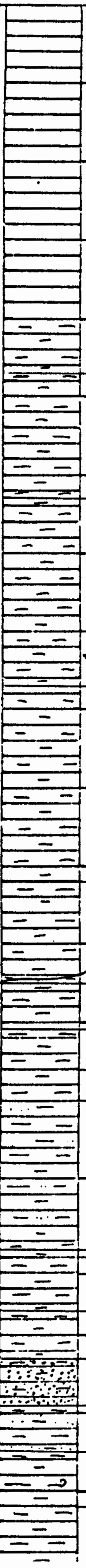
22
Kerr & McKee has cave 1, 2, 17

PROPERTY Pittsburg & Midway **LOCATION** Columbus, Ks **HOLE NO.** PH-5

LOGGED BY Mike Roberts **DATE** 11-15-76 **PAGE** 1 **OF** 5



216,400 N

3,004,500E

El. 830

20'

3x casing set to 40'

40'

Sh, dk gy-blk, v. earthy, ironstone, Some footage lost around 44',

Sh, lt-med gy, micaceous, alt lt gy med gy layers,

60'

Sh, dk gy-blk, platy, ironstone layers, pyritized plant frag, .5' coal seam at base

80'

ironstone

Sh, v.lt-lt gy, silty, micaceous, alt lt gy & v. lt gy layers, brn mineral-garnet, dessim. thruout, pyrite at top

100'

Sh, blk, platy, plant frag, ironstone concretions, .1' coal seam at base

120'

v. hard at base

Sh, lt gy, soft, muddy, plant molds, 3' lost 128-131

Sh, lt gy, silty, garnet dessim,

Sh, dk gy-blk, platy, plant ~~frag, ironstone~~ concretions, silty, .1' coal seam at base,

140'

pyr along lam

160'

~~Sh, lt gy, abundant carbon matter~~

Sh, blk, platy, pyritized plant frag,

Sh, lt gy, upper 2' muddy, lower 4' slightly silty

Sandstone, lt gy w/ brn (oil?) stain, fn gr, shly,

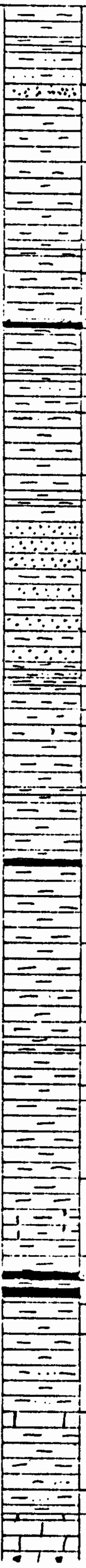
180'

Alt layers med gy sh & lt gy silt or v. fn sand, garnets

Sh, blk, platy, ironstone concretions, lmy at base - shell frag, .2' coal base

Sh, lt gy, plant frag, pyr

Sh, dk gy-blk, silt mottling at top, minute coal seam at base



crinoids

Sh, lt gy, carbon matter, garnets, silty

Ss, lt gy, v. fn gr, dead oil stain,

Sh, med-dk gy, v. platy, oolites(?)

220'

.3' coal at base - pyr plant in coal

Sh, med gy to dk gy at base, garnets blk sh at base

Sh, blk, platy, pyr plant frag, ironstone, .6' coal seam at base

240'

Sh, med gy, carbon matter, garnets, v. soft at top (some lost footage)

Alt layers lt gy siltstone & dk gy sh, calcite fracture fill,

Sh, blk, platy, ironstone concretions,

260'

Sh, lt-med lt gy, carbon, garnets, silty lams at base

Ss, v. fn gr, oil stained, shly lams, lt gy Ss,

Alt layers med-dk gy sh & oil stained fn gr Ss,

280'

Sh, dk gy, silty lams,

Sh, med gy, soft, grading into dk gy-blk sh, ironstone, also v. soft

Sh, dk gy w/ brn gy to lt gy silty lams, foss upper part - shell frag, crinoids, sharks teeth(?)

300'

Sh, blk, platy, ironstone, some silt lams & mottling, plant frag, .8' coal seam, pyr

320'

Sh, med lt gy-med gy, pyr & garnet, carbon matter, soft at top,

Sh, blk, platy, ironstone concretions, pyr along lams, some ironstones have fossil frag, plant frag,

340'

lmy, shell frag,

360'

1' coal seam

1' coal seam

Sh, lt gy-med gy, carbonaceous plant frag thruout; silty,

380'

Sh, med gy, pyr fill thruout, some large xtals, local ls, silty,

slump structure?

Ls, v. lt gy-med gy, fn gr, stylolites, oil stained, bedded v. lt gy chert.