

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

Haw  
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.<sup>(1)</sup> Silicosis can lead to heart failure and increase the risk of other diseases such as TB (tuberculosis).<sup>(2, 3, 4)</sup>

## Symptoms of Silicosis:

- \* Initially there may be no symptoms.
- \* Later 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.<sup>(5)</sup>

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<sup>(6)</sup>).
- Pulmonary function test.
- Annual evaluation for TB (tuberculosis)<sup>(7)</sup>.

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 6000

R 21E  
R 22E

CRAWFORD

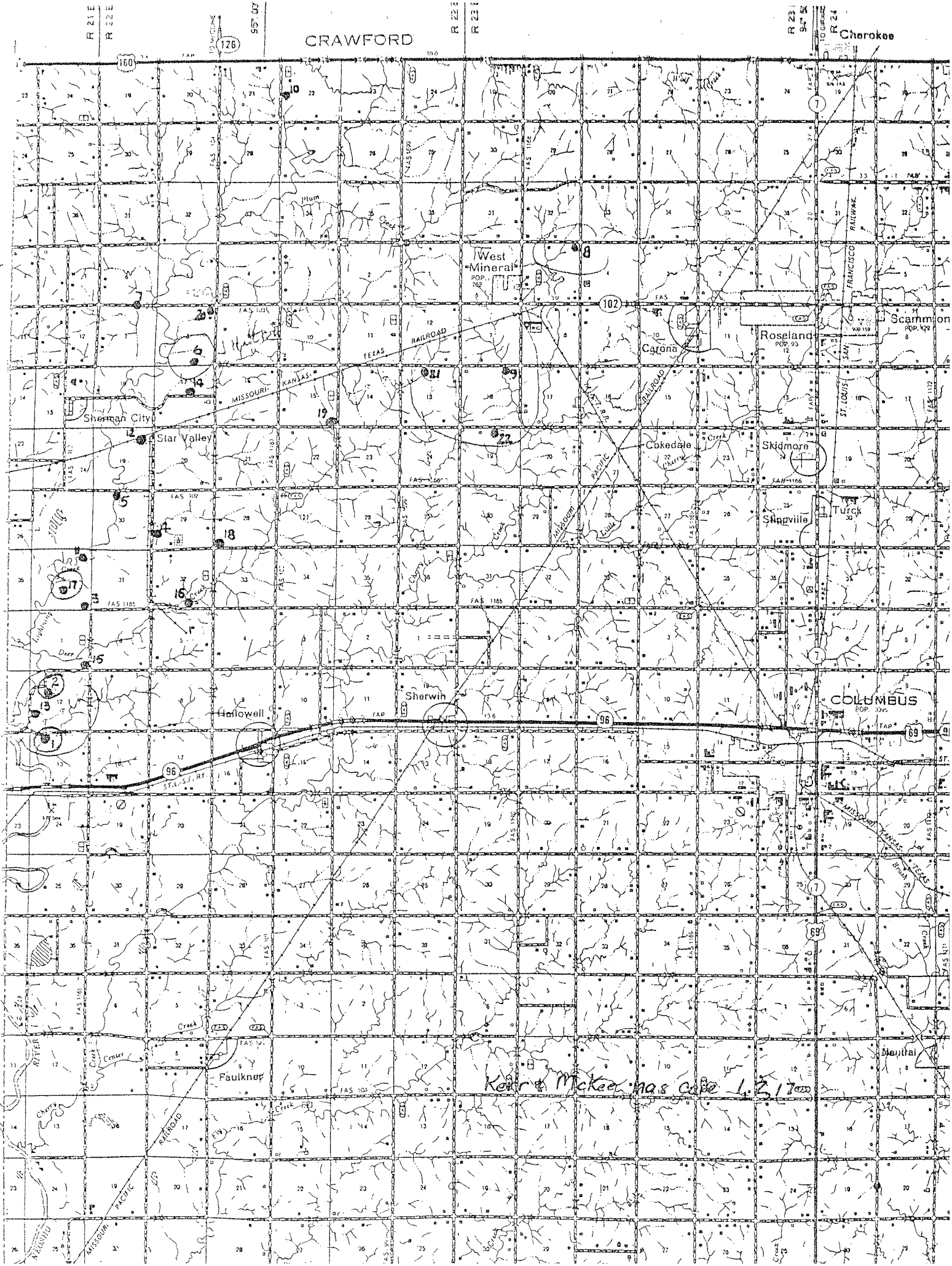
R 22E  
R 23E

R 23E  
R 24E

Cherokee

31  
32

32  
33



		226,400 N 3,006,600 E
20'		
40'	8x CASING SET TO	E1. 830
60'		sl, lt qz, soft shell frag; underclay sl, blk, pyr patches, 1my, ls, med lt qz, fr qz, fossiliferous sh, med qz, soft, platy, .7' coal at base underclay - lt qz, soft, muddy sh, blk, ironstone, pyr patches, 1my layers w/ shell frag, 1.3' coal alt blk sh & med qz sh, blk sh is 1my, platy, pyr blebs, med qz sh soft, 1.9' coal at base
80'		sh, med qz, soft, platy, plant frag, ironstone blebs,
100'		
120'		sh, blk, (1my w/ shell frag) .4' coal sh, med lt qz, silty, ironstone blebs, alt lt qz, fr qz ss & med qz sh, fr lam
140'		sh, med qz - blk sh, pyritized plant frag, platy, ironstone, .6' coal at base
160'		sh, med lt qz, silty, brown speckling (?) throughout, carbonaceous at top, micaceous
180'		sh, blk, platy, silty lams at top, pyr. plant frag. .5' coal seam underclay, lt qz, soft, muddy, carbonaceous sh, med qz, silty, brown speckling sh, med qz - dk qz, ironstone, platy, pyr. plant frag, some silty lams

220'		.2' coal seam at base sh, med qz, carbonaceous sh, blk, platy, plant molds, sl, med qz, carbonaceous, soft sh, med qz, sandy, oil stained, sandy sh grading into shly sand sand - lt qz fr qz
240'		sl, blk, platy, shells, crinoids at base, 2' coal at base sh, med qz - dk qz, silty, scattered crinoids, silt muddling, micaceous
260'		Siltstone, med lt qz, noddled, brown mineral, blk carbon stks, ss, fr qz, med qz, shly, sh, med qz, sandy at top, .8' coal at base, sh, lt qz, plant molds, silty at base, soft sh, dk qz - blk, platy, ironstone, .3' coal at base, sh, lt qz, soft, plant imprints, carbonaceous, brown min specks alt v. lt qz siltstone, med qz - dk qz sh lams, fr lams, sh, blk, platy, sh, lt qz, plant imprints, carbonaceous, brown min speck muddling, soft sh, lt qz - med qz, fr lam, soft, ironstone ss, fr qz, brown color due to oil stain, v. shly - fr lams, sh, lt qz - dk qz, soft, plant imprints sh, med qz, micaceous, plant frag, foss w/ shells; teeth (?) at top, .9' coal seam at base sh, lt qz - med qz, soft, plant imprints, carb sh, blk, platy, ironstone, sandy lams at top, plant molds, .6' coal seam at base sh, lt qz, soft, carbonaceous, plant molds, sh, blk, platy, ironstone, plant molds, sh, lt qz - med qz, soft, carbonaceous, plant frag, brown specks, sh, med qz - blk, platy, ironstone, pyr blebs, micaceous, sh, lt qz, soft, plant molds, silty & sandy at base, micaceous,
280'		
300'		
320'		
340'		
360'		
380'		

PROPERTY Pittsburg & Midway

LOGGED BY Mike Roberts

	sh. blk, sandy mottling lams thruout, monstone, v. lt gy sand, fw ga, pyr. plant frag.
420'	1.5' coal seam at base
	sh. blk, platy, abundant pyr patches, plant molds,
440'	sh. blk, platy, abundant pyr patches, plant molds, at stained Lc, wh. lt gy. broken up, pyr.