

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.⁽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.
- * 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.⁽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 6000

R 21E
R 22E

CRAWFORD

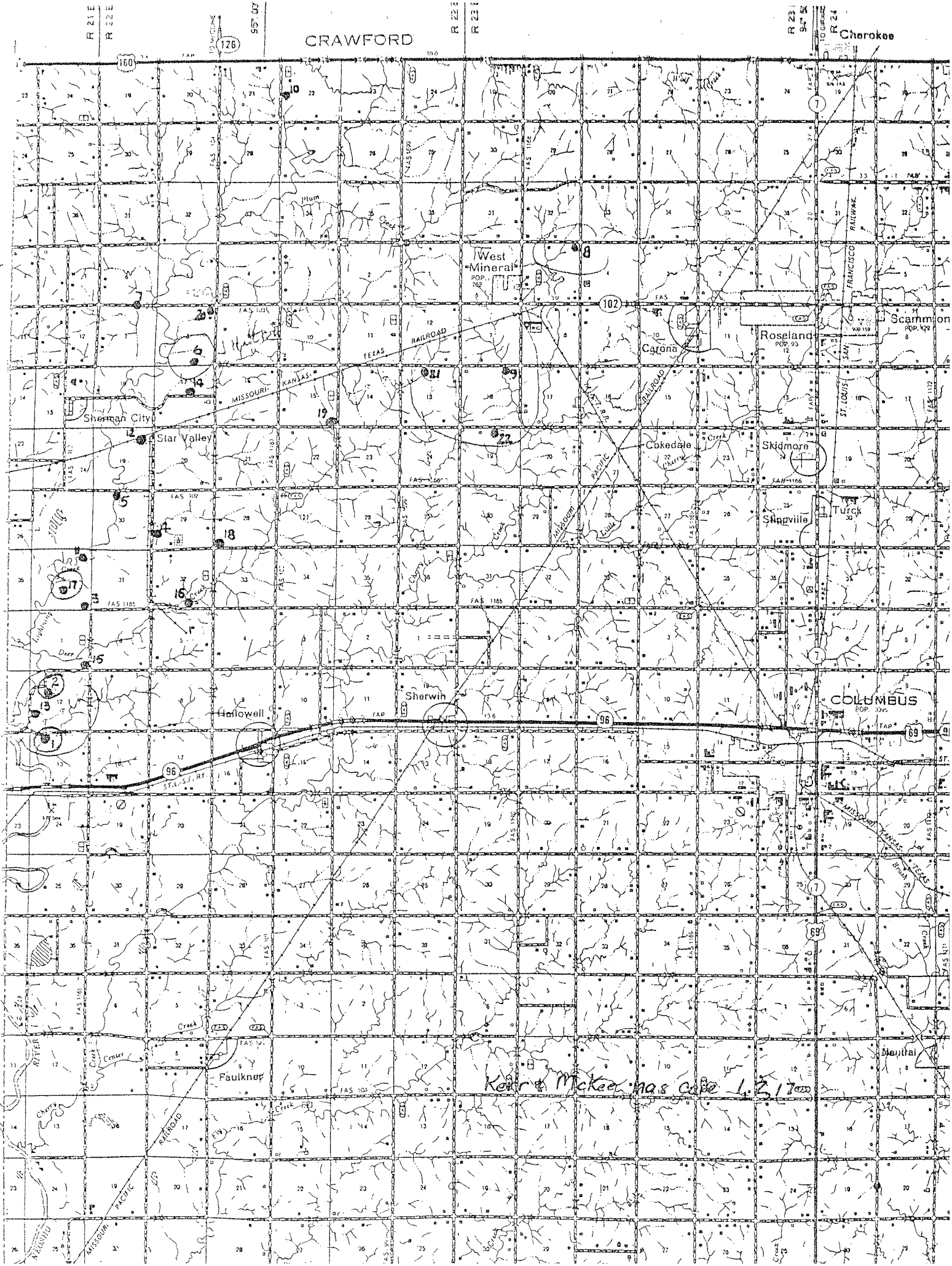
R 22E
R 23E

R 23E
R 24E

Cherokee

31
32

32
33



Kear & McKee has case 1.2.17

237,800 N
3,012,700 E

20'
BX CASING SET TO 43'

40'

sh, dk gy - blk, lmy, shell frag,
sh, med gy, platy, pyr, .7' coal at base
sh, soft, med lt gy, under clay
8' lost 59-67' - mod

60'

sh, med gy - blk, lmy, crinoid
shell frag at base, 2' coal seam
at base, ironstone, pyr patches
3"

80'

sh, med gy, soft, carbonaceous,
sh, med gy - dk gy, platy, ironstone,
loss near base, coal seam of
unknown thickness at 108', 4'
lost between 108' & 112'

100'

sh, lt gy - med gy, silty, micaceous,
fu lam, brown specks,

120'

sh, med gy - blk, ironstone,
pyr plant frag, micaceous
upper part,

140'

.7' coal seam
sh, med lt gy, soft, plant molds,

160'

siltstone, lt gy, dk gy sh
lams near base,
sh, blk, platy, pyr plant frag,
minute coal at base

180'

sh, lt gy, soft, plant molds, silty
at base
ss, lt gy, fu gr, shly
sh, med gy - blk, ironstone,
-silty lams, platy

220'

ss, lt gy, fu gr, shly, brown speckling
sh, lt gy, soft, carbonaceous,
sh, blk, platy, pyr,
.8' coal seam

240'

sh, blk, pyr, platy, foss above .3' coal
sh, med gy, carbonaceous, plant molds
sh, med gy - dk gy, silty lams,
irregular blebs, some scattered
crinoids,
.2' coal seam

260'

ss, lt gy, fu gr, shly, brown speckling
carbonaceous at top,
siltstone, med gy, plant molds,
brown speckling

280'

sh, med gy, fine lam, platy,
pyr, .1' coal seam at base
sh, med gy, siltstone, silty near
base, blk sh mottling
sh, blk, platy, pyr streaks,
.2' coal at base

300'

sh, med gy, carbonaceous soft,
plant molds, blk carb. mottling
sh, med gy, fu lam, blk sh lams
throughout but none at base
sh, blk, platy, pyr,

320'

sh, med gy - blk, lt gy silt lams,
micaceous,

340'

1my w/ crinoids & shell frag
.8' coal seam
sh, med gy, carbonaceous, small
lt gy sand layers at base
sh, blk, platy, sand lams at top,
.8' coal at base
sh, med gy, carbonaceous, plant
molds, silt mottling near base
sh, blk, pyr patches, ironstone,

360'

sh, med gy, plant molds,
sh, blk, platy, lower part has
silty lams & mottling

380'

sh, lt gy - med gy, soft at top,
plant molds, blk sh mottling,
sh, blk, mottled w/ lt gy fu gr
sand, also sandy lams at base
ironstone, pyr plant frag,
pyr at base - large patches

400'

PROPERTY Pittsburg Midway L
LOGGED BY Mike Roberts D

