

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 21 E
R 22 E

126
95° 07'

CRAWFORD

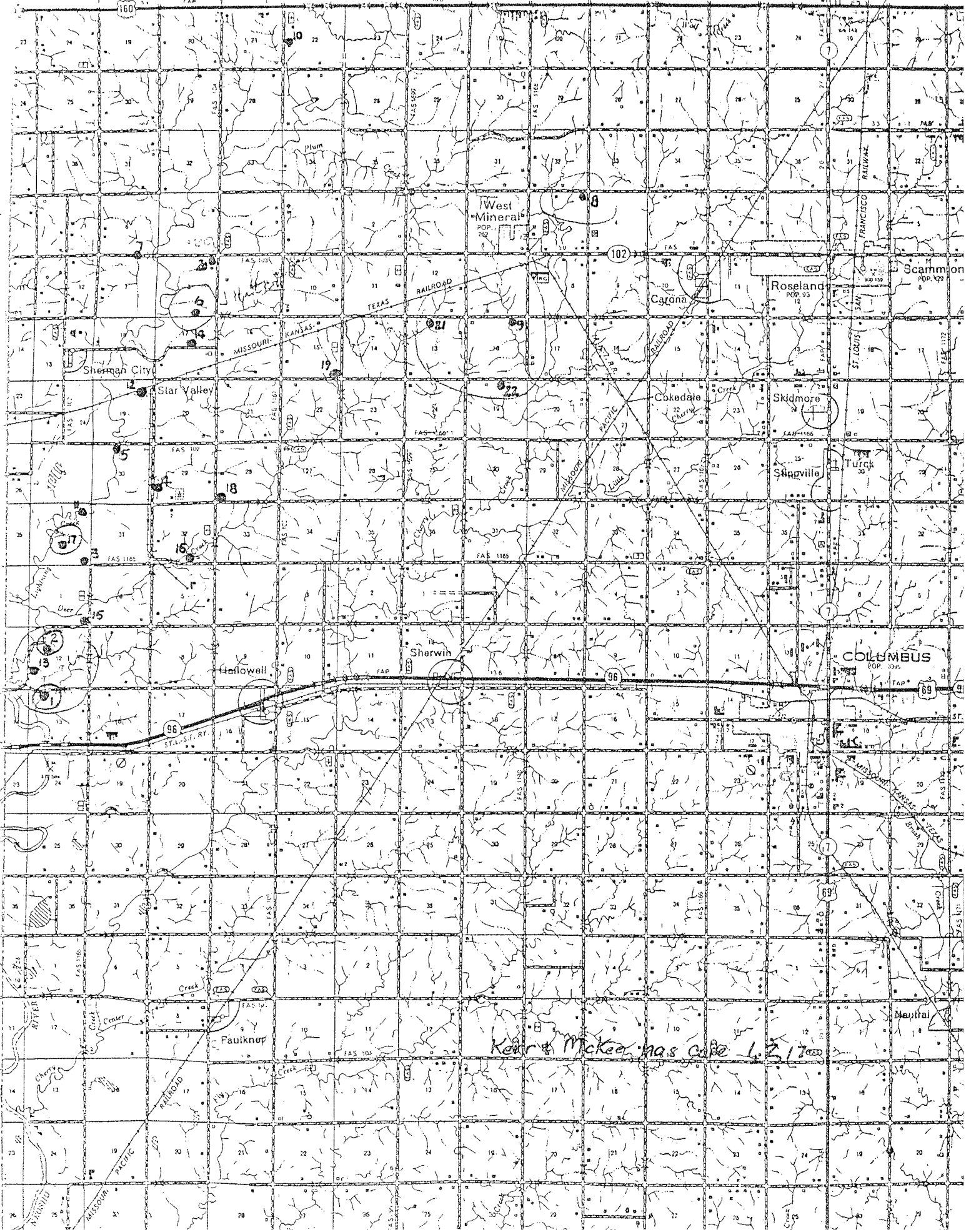
R 22 E
R 23 E

R 23 E
R 24 E

Cherokee

31
32

32
33



		242,550 N 3,007,750 E E1. 845	
20'			
40'	20'		
60'	40'	LS, lt qy, fn qn, shell frag,	
80'	60'	Sh, dk qy - blk, shell frag. at top, silty lams in middle,	
100'	80'	Sh, med qy, soft, platy, .9' coal seam at base	
120'	100'	Sh, med qy, soft, blk sh mottling, drossin. pyr	
140'	120'	Sh, blk, platy, .8' coal at base	
160'	140'	Sh, med lt qy, carbonaceous, soft, 3' lost between 60-71'	
180'	160'	Sh, med qy, fn lam, ironstone, brn speckling, 3' lost between 75-84'	
	180'	.4' coal seam	
		Sh, blk, platy, lower 3' lmy w/ shell & crinoid frag., 1' coal seam below lmy layers, 2' lost from 97-100' probably under clay	
		Sh, med qy, silty, ironstone, lmy at top, qy blk solution fill (?)	
		Sh, blk, platy, ironstone, foss. near base, .8' coal seam at base	
		Sh, med qy, soft, carbonaceous, platy at base,	
		Sh, lt qy, fn qn, subadd, subadd, carbonaceous partings - v fn lam, micaceous, sh partings	
		Sh, med qy - blk, platy, ironstone, sandy layers at top, pyr, plant frag,	
		.5' coal seam	
		Siltstone, med qy, muddy in places, plant frag - pyritized, micaceous,	
		SS, lt qy, fn qn, subadd, v. fn sh lams throughout, locally - slightly lap	

		Sh, blk, ironstone, sandy lams at top, pyr plant frag, plant molds,	
220'		.3' coal seam	
240'	220'	Underclay, lt qy, soft carbonaceous SS, lt qy, fn qn, subadd, muddy w/ lt qy sh at top, oil stained in middle, fn blk sh lams lower 4', micaceous partings,	
260'	240'	Sh, blk, ironstone, platy, foss. above .2' coal at base	
		Sh, med qy, soft carb. brn speckling	
		Sh, blk, lt qy sand lams & sand blobs, olive qy sh lams,	
280'	260'	Siltstone, med qy, carbonaceous sh at top, plant molds throughout, brn speckling, blk sh mottling near top	
300'	280'	Sh, dk qy, platy, blk sh lams,	
		.4' coal seam	
		Sh, med qy, soft carb. at top, silty towards base	
		Sh, blk, platy, pyr. plant frag	
320'	300'	Sh, med qy, soft & carbonaceous at top, lower 6' fn lam & silty, brn speckling, silty layers - lt qy	
		Sh, blk, platy, ironstone, pyr patches along lams,	
340'	320'	Sh, med qy, slightly silty, brn speckling,	
		Sh, blk, ironstone, sand lams & mottling near top, locally foss,	
360'	340'	coal seam somewhere between 349-355', exact location not known because box was dropped	
		Sh, med qy	
		Sh, dk qy, silty at top - lt qy silty lams, ironstone blobs, .4' coal at base	
		Sh, med qy, slightly carbonaceous, plant molds, silty towards base	
		Sh, blk, platy, ironstone, pyr patches,	
		.8' coal seam at base	
380'	360'	Sh, med qy, carb at top, plant molds	
		Sh, blk, ironstone, foss above .2' coal	
		Sh, lt med qy, soft carb. at top, brn speckling, fn lam towards base,	

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