

Federal OSHA Most Frequently Cited


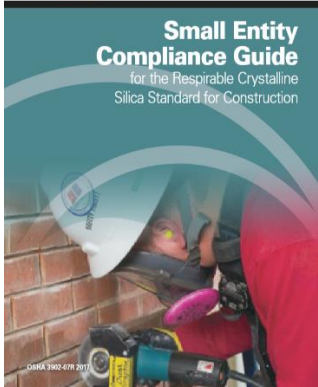

1926.1153 - Respirable Crystalline Silica

FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018)



Standard	Cited	Narrative
1926.1153(d)(2)(i)	111	The employer shall assess the exposure of each employee who is or may reasonably be expected to be exposed to respirable crystalline silica at or above the action level in accordance with either the performance option in paragraph (d)(2)(ii) or the scheduled monitoring option in paragraph (d)(2)(iii) of this section.
1926.1153(c)(1)	106	For each employee engaged in a task identified on Table 1, the employer shall fully and properly implement the engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection specified for the task on Table 1, unless the employer assesses and limits the exposure of the employee to respirable crystalline silica in accordance with paragraph (d) of this section.
1926.1153(g)(1)	79	The employer shall establish and implement a written exposure control plan that contains at least the following elements...
1926.1153(i)(1)	43	The employer shall include respirable crystalline silica in the program established to comply with the hazard communication standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200). The employer shall ensure that each employee has access to labels on containers of crystalline silica and safety data sheets, and is trained in accordance with the provisions of HCS and paragraph (i)(2) of this section. The employer shall ensure that at least the following hazards are addressed: Cancer, lung effects, immune system effects, and kidney effects.
1926.1153(e)(2)	15	Where respirator use is required by this section, the employer shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134.
1926.1153(i)(2)(i)	15	Employee information and training. The employer shall ensure that each employee covered by this section can demonstrate knowledge and understanding of at least the following...
1926.1153(g)(4)	13	The employer shall designate a competent person to make frequent and regular inspections of job sites, materials, and equipment to implement the written exposure control plan.
1926.1153(d)(1)	11	The employer shall ensure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of respirable crystalline silica in excess of 50 µg/m ³ , calculated as an 8-hour TWA.
1926.1153(h)(1)(i)	8	The employer shall make medical surveillance available at no cost to the employee, and at a reasonable time and place, for each employee who will be required under this section to use a respirator for 30 or more days per year.
1926.1153(i)(2)(i)(A)	8	The employer shall ensure that each employee covered by this section can demonstrate knowledge and understanding of at least the following: The health hazards associated with exposure to respirable crystalline silica;
1926.1153(f)(1)	7	The employer shall not allow dry sweeping or dry brushing where such activity could contribute to employee exposure to respirable crystalline silica unless wet sweeping, HEPA-filtered vacuuming or other methods that minimize the likelihood of exposure are not feasible.

Helpful Resources

	<h3>OSHA Crystalline Silica Construction Webpage</h3> <p>https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/construction.html</p> <p>Training resources, Table 1 fact Sheets and videos, FAQs, and more</p>
	<h3>OSHA Small Entity Silica Compliance for Construction</h3> <p>https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3902.pdf</p> <p>An easy-to-read guide to the OSHA silica in construction standard</p>
	<h3>CPWR Work Safely with Silica Webpage</h3> <p>https://www.silica-safe.org/</p> <p>Resources, fact sheets, guide to creating silica control plan</p>

This information has been developed by an OSHA Compliance Assistance Specialist and is intended to assist employers, workers, and others as they strive to improve workplace health and safety. While we attempt to thoroughly address specific topics [or hazards], it is not possible to include discussion of everything necessary to ensure a healthy and safe working environment in a presentation of this nature. Thus, this information must be understood as a tool for addressing workplace hazards, rather than an exhaustive statement of an employer's legal obligations, which are defined by statute, regulations, and standards. Likewise, to the extent that this information references practices or procedures that may enhance health or safety, but which are not required by a statute, regulation, or standard, it cannot, and does not, create additional legal obligations. Finally, over time, OSHA may modify rules and interpretations in light of new technology, information, or circumstances; to keep apprised of such developments, or to review information on a wide range of occupational safety and health topics, you can visit OSHA's website at www.osha.gov. For questions contact Jim Shelton at the Houston North Area Office at shelton.james@dol.gov