



## NEW OSHA SILICA STANDARD SEMINAR

OSHA adopted new silica standards in 2016, reducing the permissible exposure limit (PEL) in workplaces, and requiring employers to take additional steps to protect workers. This seminar covers all PEL changes and new requirements.

### SILICA STANDARD EFFECTIVE DATES

**Construction**—September 23, 2017

**General Industry & Maritime**—June 23, 2018

### OVERVIEW OF CHANGES

- Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for respirable crystalline silica
- Requires employers to use engineering controls to limit worker exposure to the PEL
- Requires employers to provide respirators when engineering controls cannot adequately limit exposure
- Requires employers to limit worker access to high exposure areas
- Requires employers to develop a written exposure control plan
- Requires employers to train workers on silica risks and how to limit exposures.
- Requires medical exams to monitor highly exposed workers

<b>LOCATION:</b>	1938 WINDSOR DRIVE SALISBURY, MD 21801
<b>DATE:</b>	TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 2017
<b>TIME:</b>	9 AM TO 12 PM
<b>COST:</b>	\$75/PERSON FREE FOR CONTRACT CLIENTS
<b>CONTACT:</b>	410-742-7233 INFO@SAFETYRESOURCESLLC.COM

### CRYSTALLINE SILICA

- Commonly found in stone, soil, sand, brick, concrete, mortar and other construction materials
- Comes in several forms, most commonly quartz and quartz dust
- Respirable crystalline silica is classified as a human lung carcinogen, known to cause lung cancer, silicosis, COPD and kidney disease
- 2.3 million workers are exposed to respirable crystalline silica, including construction workers who drill, cut, crush, or grind silica-containing materials such as concrete and stone, and workers in general industry operations such as brick manufacturing, foundries, and hydraulic fracturing

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