

# CR2

## COSHH essentials in ceramics: Silica



This information will help employers (including the self-employed) comply with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

Regulations 2002 (COSHH), as amended, to control exposure to respirable crystalline silica (RCS) and protect workers' health.

It is also useful for trade union safety representatives.

This sheet describes good practice using general ventilation.

It covers the points you need to follow to reduce exposure to an adequate level.

It is important to follow all the points, or use equally effective measures.

### Main points

- Raised dust levels result from slip and clay drying out.
- Contaminated work clothing may also be a source of dust exposure.
- Keep exposure as low as possible using all the controls in this sheet. Make sure the controls work.
- You need air sampling. See sheet G409.
- Health surveillance is usually needed. See sheet G404.

# Casting

## Control approach 1 General ventilation

### Hazard

- ✓ Ceramics work can produce airborne respirable crystalline silica (RCS).
- ✓ All RCS is hazardous, causing silicosis. This is a serious lung disease causing permanent disability and early death.
- ✓ Silicosis is made worse by smoking.
- ✓ 'Respirable' means that the dust can get to the deepest parts of the lung. Such fine dust is invisible under normal lighting.
- ✓ Remember that drips and spills that dry off are a source of dust.
- ✓ Keep inhalation of RCS as low as possible.
- ✓ When all controls are applied properly, less than 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> RCS is usually achievable (based on an 8-hour time-weighted average).

### Crystalline silica concentrations in common materials

- ✓ See table in sheet CR0.

### Access and premises

- ✓ Only allow access to authorised staff.
- ✓ Floors should slope gently towards gulleys, to help dust removal by wet washing.

### Equipment

- ✓ Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Use powered fans to supply fresh air.
- ✓ Can you use clay with a lower silica content?
- ✓ Keep surfaces clean - never let slip, clay or glaze spills dry out.
- ✓ Remember that handling used moulds creates dust.
- ✓ Can you use wire rather than elastic bands to hold moulds together?
- ✓ Use a bin to collect scraps and damp slip.
- ✓ Avoid hand sweeping. If this is not possible, damp down thoroughly before clearing up.
- ✓ Use a Type H vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to remove dry slip from mould exteriors.



**Caution: Never use dry brushing or compressed air.**

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### *Procedures*

- ✓ Attach and remove mould fastenings without snapping.
- ✓ Wipe slip from the outside of moulds while still damp.
- ✓ Pour slip carefully - don't trail it from one mould to the next. Keep the outside of moulds clean.

### **Maintenance, examination and testing**

- ✓ Clean down the equipment before starting maintenance - use wet or dustless methods.
- ✓ Daily, look for signs of damage. Noisy or vibrating fans can indicate a problem.
- ✓ Get a competent engineer to examine the system thoroughly and test its performance regularly.
- ✓ Carry out air sampling to check that the controls are working well. See sheet G409.

### **Personal protective equipment (PPE)**

- ✓ Ask your supplier to help you select the right PPE.
- ✓ Provide storage for clean and contaminated PPE.

### *Respiratory protective equipment (RPE)*

- ✓ RPE should not be needed.

### *Other protective equipment*

- ✓ Provide clothing designed for use in potteries, eg 'Terylene' or 'Pertex' with side or rear fastenings. Consult Ceram - see 'Useful links'.
- ✓ Use a contract laundry or a suitable equivalent to wash work clothing. Warn them that the dust contains silica.
- ✓ Skin creams help in washing contamination from the skin. After-work creams help to replace skin oils.

**Caution: Never allow use of compressed air for removing dust from clothing.**

### **Health surveillance**

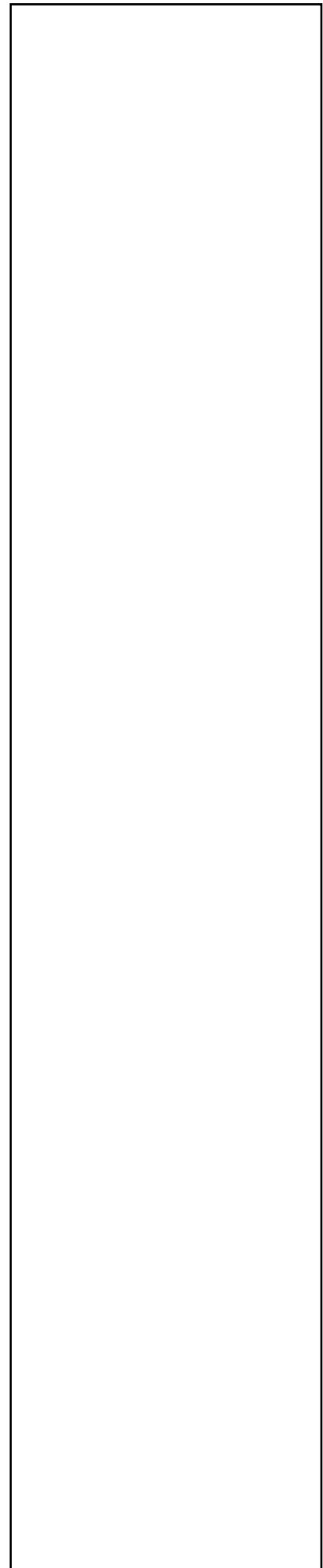
- ✓ You need health surveillance unless exposure to RCS is well below the limit. See sheet G404.
- ✓ Consult an occupational health professional - see 'Useful links'.
- ✓ Wet work can lead to dermatitis. Check regularly for skin dryness or soreness.

### **Cleaning and housekeeping**

- ✓ Store empty bags outside the workroom. Dispose of wastes safely.
- ✓ Clean down the enclosure and equipment as soon as possible after use.
- ✓ Use a Type H vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter to clear up dust eg. on overhead fittings.
- ✓ Damp down and shovel large amounts carefully to avoid stirring up dust. Provide respiratory protective equipment (RPE).

**Caution: Never use compressed air to move dust.**

**Dry sweeping is prohibited.**



### Training and supervision

- ✓ Tell workers that silica dust can cause serious lung diseases.
- ✓ Working in the right way and using the controls correctly is important for exposure control. Train and supervise workers. See sheet CR0.
- ✓ There is also a risk of skin disease - dermatitis.

### Further information

- *General ventilation in the workplace: Guidance for employers* HSG202 HSE Books 2000 ISBN 0 7176 1793 9
- *Silica and lead: Control of exposure in the pottery industry* Guidance HSE Books 1992 ISBN 0 11 882044 3
- *Control of substances hazardous to health in the production of pottery. The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994. The Control of Lead at Work Regulations 1998. The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992. Approved Code of Practice L60* HSE Books 1995 ISBN 0 7176 0849 2
- *Control of exposure to silica dust in small potteries* Ceramics Information Sheet CEIS2 HSE 2002 Web only version available at [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ceramdex.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/ceramdex.htm)
- *Health surveillance: A ceramics industry booklet* Leaflet IACL100 HSE Books 1996 (single copy free)
- For environmental guidelines see sheet CR0

### Useful links

- The British Ceramics Confederation (BCC) may advise on health and safety consultants and training providers. Website: [www.ceramfed.co.uk](http://www.ceramfed.co.uk)
- Contact Ceram for advice on detailed equipment design. Website: [www.ceram.co.uk](http://www.ceram.co.uk)
- For information about health and safety, or to report inconsistencies or inaccuracies in this guidance, visit [www.hse.gov.uk/](http://www.hse.gov.uk/). You can view HSE guidance online and order priced publications from the website. HSE priced publications are also available from bookshops.
- Contact the British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) on 01332 298101 or at [www.bohs.org](http://www.bohs.org) for lists of qualified hygienists who can help you.
- Look in the Yellow Pages under 'Health and safety consultants' and 'Health authorities and services' for 'occupational health'.
- Also see [www.nhsplus.nhs.uk](http://www.nhsplus.nhs.uk).

This document is available at: [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/guidance/) and [www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/](http://www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/essentials/)

**This document contains notes on good practice which are not compulsory but which you may find helpful in considering what you need to do.**

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### Employee checklist

- Are you sure how to use all dust controls?
- Only wet-clean slip-moulds and surfaces.
- Collect slip spills and dry scraps in a bin - don't tread them around.
- If you find any problems, tell your supervisor. Don't just carry on working.
- Make suggestions to improve the effectiveness of dust control.
- Co-operate with health surveillance.
- Check your skin regularly for dryness or soreness - tell your supervisor if these appear.
- Use, maintain and store your protective equipment in accordance with instructions.
- Use skin creams provided as instructed.