

BK7

COSHH essentials in brick and tile making: 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 vehicle cabs with forced filtration.

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.

Ventilated vehicle cabs

Control approach 2 Engineering control

Hazard

- ✓ Moving green and fired bricks and tiles 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.

Vehicle cabs with forced filtration

- ✓ High dust levels result from crushing dry clay and from ash.
- ✓ Wash down metalled roadways regularly and limit vehicle speed.
- ✓ The cab should have the following features:
 - pre-filter to protect the main HEPA filter;
 - pressure gauge to show the system is working properly;
 - overpressure around 10 Pa inside the cab to prevent dusty air ingress; and
 - door and window seals - heavy-duty neoprene or other suitable material.

Using cabs with filtered air

- ✓ Abrasive dusts can wear out equipment quickly. Plan regular checks and maintenance of the critical parts.
- ✓ Check that the control cab clean air supply is turned on and working at the start of work.
- ✓ Check pre-filters regularly - keep spares.
- ✓ Change inlet air HEPA filters as advised by the manufacturer, but at least after every 250 hours' use.
- ✓ Keep doors and windows closed.
- ✓ Check any air conditioning self-test every time the machine is started.
- ✓ Vacuum clean the vehicle cab at least once a week. Use a Type H vacuum cleaner fitted with a HEPA filter.

Caution: Don't clean up with a brush or with compressed air.

Maintenance, examination and testing

- ✓ Get a competent ventilation engineer to examine the system thoroughly and test its performance at least once every 14 months. See the HSE publication HSG54 - see 'Further information'.
- ✓ Keep records of all examinations and tests for at least five years.
- ✓ Review records - failure patterns show where preventive maintenance is needed.
- ✓ Carry out air sampling to check that the controls are working well. See sheet G409.

Further information

- *Maintenance, examination and testing of local exhaust ventilation* HSG54 (Second edition) HSE Books 1998 ISBN 0 7176 1485 9
- British Standards are available from BSI Customer Services, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL Tel: 020 8996 9001 Fax: 020 8996 7001 e-mail: cservices@bsi-global.com Website: www.bsi-global.com.

This guidance is issued by the Health and Safety Executive. Following the guidance is not compulsory and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.

