



# OSHA Respirable Silica Rule Compliance Checklist

1. Identify all tasks that could produce respirable silica
2. Implement engineering controls and respiratory protection for tasks identified on table 1 of the OSHA Respirable Silica Rule
3. Perform air monitoring or use objective data to establish a baseline of exposure for all tasks not listed on table 1
4. Establish a company silica program
5. Implement a written silica exposure control plan for each task that produces respirable silica
6. Implement engineering controls to minimize exposure of respirable silica
7. Implement work practices to minimize or eliminate potential respirable silica exposure
8. Utilize proper housekeeping methods to minimize or eliminate respirable silica exposure.
9. Use proper respiratory protection
10. Establish competent person with required silica awareness training. Ensure they have authority to review all jobsite conditions and tasks and adjust controls if workers are exposed to respirable silica
11. Provide silica awareness training, education and hazard communication on any tasks that expose the workforce to respirable silica. Workers must be aware of the written silica exposure control plan and be able to identify the company competent person.
12. Provide medical monitoring for anyone using respiratory protection more than 30 total days in a calendar year.



## Ten Objectives for Silica Competent Person Training

1. Introduction to Competent Person
  - a. Describe role, typical tasks, understand authority and the standard
2. Introduction to Silica
  - a. What it is, where it is found, materials that contain silica
3. Silica Hazards and Exposures
  - a. Routes of exposure, health effects, obstacles to worker recognition of silica illnesses, aligning standards (haz-com, sanitation, respiratory protection)
4. Determining if Silica is Present
  - a. Hazard assessment requirements of the standard, knowledgeable about table 1, use of SDS to determine presence of silica
5. Potential Worker Exposure Levels for Common Tasks Without Controls
  - a. Exposure levels of common tasks, be able to identify common situations that could result in higher exposures, identify situations when a Qualified Person should be called in for further evaluation
6. Controls Used to Reduce Silica Exposures
  - a. Engineering, administrative, and PPE
7. Oversight and Quality Assurance
  - a. Understand the need for monitoring by a Qualified Person to ensure program effectiveness for tasks not on Table 1
8. Review of OSHA's Silica Standard
  - a. Using Table 1, exposure assessment, written exposure control plans, medical surveillance program, action levels and permissible exposure level
9. Authority: Responsibilities and Procedures
  - a. Understand responsibility and authority to act, describe key corrective actions or job shutdown, understand communication requirements for other workers, and other parties exposed
10. Mock Job Examples Exercises
  - a. Written Exposure Control Plans, Table 1, scenarios



### Written Silica Exposure Control Plan must include the following:

1. Company name
2. Name and Title of company contact
3. Description of task that produces respirable silica
4. Engineering controls
5. Work Practices
6. Respiratory protection
7. Housekeeping
8. Procedures used to restrict access to work area
9. Task listed on table 1? And are prescribed engineering controls being implemented
10. Air monitoring or objective data used

### Respirable Silica Resources provided by FCA International:

1. FCA Safety Calls
2. FAQ's OSHA Respirable Silica
3. OSHA Silica Standard
4. OSHA Silica Small Entity Compliance Guide
5. Silica Program Template
6. Respirable Silica written exposure control plan templates
7. WCC Silica Written Exposure Control Plan
8. CPWR – Written Silica Exposure Control plan tool
9. OSHA Hazard Communication Guide
10. OSHA Respiratory Protection Guide