

Spring Thaw 2018

CALCIMA

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Health Programs

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What do you
see
here...?



Supervisory Leadership: The Importance of a Health Program

A Successful Program Starts With Leadership Support.

- Time
- Money
- Help from management
- Support must be continuous

Begin With A Walkthrough Survey

- Document everything, take pictures, use your senses
- How are materials being used and handled
 - Is dust settled around equipment?
- What physical hazards are present
 - How loud are people speaking in order to be heard?
- How many workers – where are people working
- What controls are already in place
 - How effective are they
- Is PPE required? Used?
- Utilize other sources of information
 - Miner complaints, previous sample results, MSDS's or SDS's
 - Exposure information from similar operations

What's the ultimate goal?

- Miners are able to work day after day and go home without suffering any adverse health effects from the job.

MSHA Regulations

- MSHA issues citations for health violations under few standards.
- Overexposure – 56/57.5001(a)/.5005
 - A miner was sampled by MSHA (personal sample) and was over the TLV x error factor for a listed contaminant.
- A respiratory protection program (RPP) is now required and the miners working under the occupation/area that was found to be overexposed must be included in the program.
- If an acceptable RPP was already in place and a respirator was being worn, the citation will typically be non S&S.

Are you compliant with ANSI Z88.2-1969?

**Refer to the section of the referenced ANSI standard for further details.*

WAS THE MINER WHO WAS SAMPLED...?

- ◆ Wearing a respirator appropriate to the hazard? (3.5.2*)
- ◆ Medically cleared to wear a respirator (3.7*);
- ◆ Fit tested (7.5*)
- ◆ Trained (7.4, 7.5*)

DOES THE MINE OPERATOR HAVE A MINIMALLY ACCEPTABLE RPP? (3.5*)

- ◆ A written procedure for the selection and use of respirators appropriate to the hazards (3.5.2, Section 4*)
- ◆ Instruction and training on the proper use of respirators and their limitations (3.5.3, 7.4, 7.5*)
- ◆ Are respirators regularly cleaned and disinfected? (3.5.5, 8.3*)
- ◆ Are respirators stored in a convenient, clean and sanitary location? (3.5.6, 8.5*)
- ◆ Are respirators inspected and parts replaced as needed? (8.2*) *Note: special requirements for respirators for emergency use.*
- ◆ Is there surveillance of work area conditions? (3.5.8, 6.3.4, 10.4*)
- ◆ Are there regular inspections and evaluations to determine the continued effectiveness of the program? (3.5.9, Section 8, Section 10*)
- ◆ Is the program vested in one individual and identified within the RPP? (3.6*)

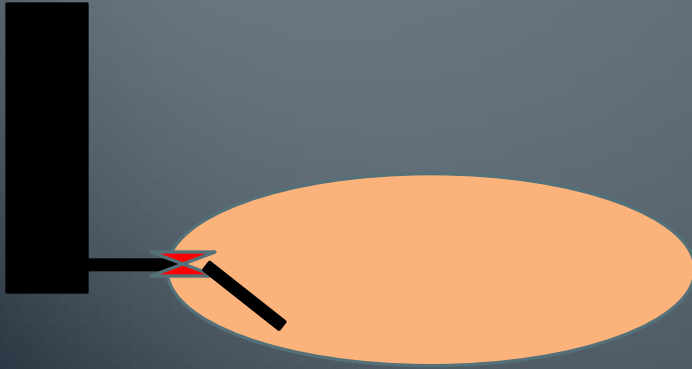
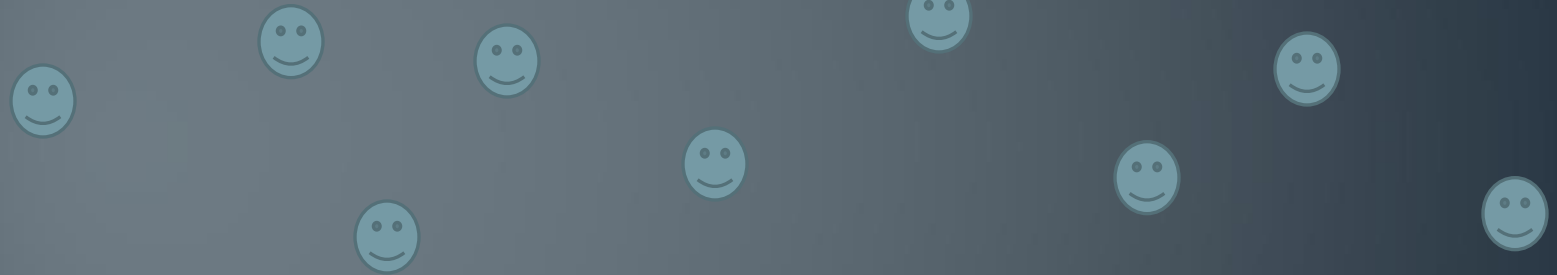
MINIMUM TRAINING SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING. (7.4*)

- ◆ Instruction in the nature of the hazard, whether acute, chronic, or both, and an honest appraisal of what may happen if the respirator is not used.
- ◆ Explanation of why more positive control is not immediately feasible; include recognition that every reasonable effort is being made to reduce or eliminate the need for respirators.
- ◆ A discussion of why this is the proper type of respirator for the particular purpose
- ◆ A discussion of the respirator's capabilities and limitations
- ◆ Instruction and training in actual use of the respirator
- ◆ Classroom and field training to recognize and cope with emergency situations.
- ◆ Provide an opportunity to handle the respirator, have it fitted properly, test its facepiece-to-facepiece seal, wear it in normal air for a long familiarity period, and to wear it in a test atmosphere. (See also Section 7.5*)

Sample

- The only way to determine if miners are overexposed is to sample.
- Conduct adequate (dust, gas, mist and fume) surveys to be **compliant with 56/57.5002** – exposure monitoring.
- Focus on suspected/known areas
 - Observations
 - Concerns/or complaints
 - Remember, some are more susceptible than others
 - Even if exposure is less than the TLV, some miners may suffer adverse health effects

!!X@ugh



Compliance with Part 62 – Noise

- 62.120 – Hearing Conservation Program (HCP) – Action Level
- 62.130 – Permissible exposure level (PEL)
- 62.140 – Dual hearing protection level

- Take SLM readings throughout the plant.
- Spot check
 - Tasks
 - New equipment
 - Process changes

Hearing Loss

- Remember that occupational hearing loss from exposure to long-term noise often creates the greatest loss at 4000 Hz
- With continued exposure, frequencies above and below 4000 Hz begin to experience loss
- Since 4000 Hz is above normal speech frequencies, hearing impairment can occur without realizing it
- Speech frequencies are 250-3000 Hz

Summary

- Remember the goal is for everyone to go home without suffering adverse health effects from the job
- Recommend having an adequate RPP, HCP already in place
- Listen to concerns – investigate, evaluate
- Conduct surveys/exposure monitoring
 - Sample for known contaminants
 - Take SLM readings