OSHA FactSheet

CONTROL SILICA DUST
Breathe Easier

CONTROL OF SILICA DUST IN CONSTRUCTION
Walk-Behind Saws

Using a walk-behind saw to cut masonry, concrete, stone, or other silica-containing materials can generate *respirable crystalline silica* dust. When inhaled, the small particles of silica can irreversibly damage the lungs. This fact sheet describes dust controls that can be used to minimize the amount of dust that gets into the air when using walk-behind saws as listed in Table 1 of the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction, 29 CFR 1926.1153.

Engineering Control Method: Water continuously fed to saw blade

Wet Cutting

Wet cutting is an effective method to reduce exposure to silica dust when using walk-behind saws equipped with an integrated water delivery system that directs a continuous stream of water onto the blade where it wets the material being cut and reduces the amount of dust generated. These saws have built-in water tanks, or water is supplied to the saw from a source such as a hose connected to a faucet or portable tank. Water flow rates must be sufficient to minimize the release of visible dust.

Photo courtesy of OSHA

Worker using a walk-behind saw with an integrated water delivery system to cut asphalt roadway.

- **Check** that hoses are securely connected and are not cracked or broken.
- **Adjust** nozzles so that water goes to the blade and wets the cutting area.
- **Inspect** the saw blade before use to be sure it is in good condition and does not show excessive wear.

Clean up any slurry produced during wet cutting to prevent the slurry from drying and releasing silica dust into the air. Wet slurry can be cleaned up using, for example, shovels or a vacuum equipped with a HEPA filter.

Indoors or in Enclosed Spaces

Using wet methods indoors or in an enclosed area may not reliably keep exposure low, so extra ventilation may be needed to reduce visible airborne dust. Extra ventilation can be supplied by using:

- Exhaust trunks
- Portable exhaust fans
- Air ducts
- Other means of mechanical ventilation

Ensure air flow is not impeded by the movements of employees during work, or by

Electrical Safety. Where water is used to control dust, electrical safety is a particular concern. Use ground-fault circuit interrupters (GFCIs) and watertight, sealable electrical connectors for electric tools and equipment on construction sites.

Respiratory Protection

When properly used outdoors, wet methods can effectively control silica dust. Therefore, Table 1 in the silica standard does not require use of respiratory protection when cutting with walk-behind saws using wet methods **outdoors**.

However, when wet cutting with walk-behind saws **indoors or in enclosed** areas, Table 1 requires the use of respiratory protection with a minimum Assigned Protection Factor **(APF) of 10.** When respirators are required, employers must put in place a written respiratory protection program in accordance with OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard 29 CFR 1910.134.

Additional Information

For more information, visit www.osha.gov/silica and see the OSHA Fact Sheet on the Crystalline Silica Rule for Construction, and the Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction.

OSHA can provide compliance assistance through a variety of programs, including technical assistance about effective safety and health programs, workplace consultations, and training and education. OSHA's On-Site Consultation Program offers free, confidential occupational safety and health services to small and medium-sized businesses in all states and several territories across the country, with priority given to high-hazard worksites. On-Site consultation services are separate from enforcement and do not result in penalties or citations. To locate the OSHA On-Site Consultation Program nearest you, visit www.osha.gov/consultation.

Workers' Rights

Workers have the right to:

- Working conditions that do not pose a risk of serious harm.
- Receive information and training (in a language and vocabulary the worker understands) about workplace hazards, methods to prevent them, and the OSHA standards that apply to their workplace.
- Review records of work-related injuries and illnesses.
- File a complaint asking OSHA to inspect their workplace if they believe there is a serious hazard or that their employer is not following OSHA's rules. OSHA will keep all identities confidential.
- Exercise their rights under the law without retaliation, including reporting an injury or raising health and safety concerns with their employer or OSHA. If a worker has been retaliated against for using their rights, they must file a complaint with OSHA as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days.

For additional information, see OSHA's Workers page.

How to Contact OSHA

Under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, employers are responsible for providing safe and healthful workplaces for their employees. OSHA's role is to ensure these conditions for America's working men and women by setting and enforcing standards, and providing training, education and assistance. For more information, visit www.osha.gov or call OSHA at 1-800-321-OSHA (6742), TTY 1-877-889-5627.