Date: _____ **Site/Project:** _____

Presented By: _____ **Duration:** _____

WHY THIS MATTERS

Respirable crystalline silica (RCS) dust from cutting, drilling, or grinding concrete, stone, and brick causes silicosis — a serious, irreversible lung disease. Construction dust also includes wood dust, gypsum, and other harmful particles.

KEY POINTS

- Use water suppression or on-tool extraction when cutting, grinding, or drilling masonry
- Wear a minimum FFP3 mask when silica dust is present — FFP2 for general dust
- Never dry-sweep dusty areas — use a vacuum with HEPA filter or damp down first
- Check that dust control measures are working before starting the task
- Keep RPE clean and replace filters/masks per manufacturer's instructions
- Face-fit testing is required for tight-fitting masks — a poor seal means no protection
- Materials with high silica content: concrete, sandstone, granite, mortar, engineered stone
- Report any persistent cough, breathlessness, or chest tightness to your supervisor

WORKPLACE EXPOSURE LIMITS (WEL)

- Respirable crystalline silica: 0.1 mg/m3 (8-hour TWA)
- Inhalable dust: 10 mg/m3 (8-hour TWA)
- Respirable dust: 4 mg/m3 (8-hour TWA)
- Hardwood dust: 3 mg/m3 (8-hour TWA)

Discussion Questions:

1. What dusty tasks are being carried out on site today?
2. Is your RPE face-fit tested? When was the last test?
3. Are dust suppression measures (water, extraction) available and working?

#	Name	Company	Signature	Date

Duration: 10-15 minutes | Record attendance on Toolbox Talk Register