

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Within 5 days of completing an assessment 	Maritime
	When employees perform operations in Table 1, the employer is exempt from Exposure Monitoring if the employer has fully implemented engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection specified in Table 1 for that operation.	Construction
Regulated Areas	<p>Two Options; both include the employer provide a respirator to each employee entering the regulated area and appropriate PPE as needed.</p> <p>Regulated Areas Option: Establish, demarcate, and limit access to Regulated Areas where airborne concentrations are, or are expected to be, > PEL.</p> <p>Written Access Control Plan Option: Some activities covered by the general industry/maritime standard may present difficulties in establishing Regulated Areas. In such situations, a written Access Control Plan may be established and implemented.</p>	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction
Methods of Compliance to Achieve the PEL	<p>Requires employers to implement engineering and work practice controls as the primary means to reduce exposure to the PEL or to the lowest feasible level above the PEL.</p> <p>In situations where engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposures to or below the PEL, employers are required to supplement these controls with respiratory protection.</p> <p>1) Employee rotation may not be used as a control measure.</p> <p>2) If an employee is exposed above the PEL \leq 30 days/year (12 consecutive months), then employ any effective control measure (except employee) rotation.</p> <p>3) If an employee is exposed above the PEL > 30 days/year (12 consecutive months), then apply a hierarchy of controls approach to achieve the PEL:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) employ feasible engineering and work practice controls; and 2) employ respiratory protection to reduce any residual ambient exposures down to the PEL. 	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction

	Abrasive Blasting – Employer shall comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.57 (Ventilation)	Construction
	Cleaning Methods – Employer shall ensure that HEPA-filter vacuuming or wet methods are utilized in areas where employee exposure could exceed the PEL. Compressed air, dry sweeping, and dry brushing are not permitted.	Construction
Respiratory Protection	Provide respirators in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134 (d) where employees in the following situations: (1) periods necessary to install or implement feasible engineering and work practice controls (2) work operations such as maintenance and repair activities where meeting the PEL with engineering and work practice controls is not feasible (3) work operations in which an employer has implemented all feasible engineering and work practice controls and these controls do not reduce exposures to the PEL (4) during periods when the employee is in a regulated area, or, for construction, during periods when the employee is in an area where respirator use is required under an access control plan or under Table 1 of the proposed rule (5) during periods when the employee is in an area where respirator use is required under an access control plan.	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction
Protective Work Clothing and Equipment	Required when a hazard is present, or is likely to be present, from inhalation of RCS, provide appropriate PPE at no cost to employee. Serve to limit employee exposures in those situations where contamination of clothing contributes to inhalation exposures.	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction

<p>Hygiene Areas and Practices</p>	<p>Change rooms must be provided when protective clothing and equipment is required.</p> <p>Lavatories with running water are required.</p> <p>Special laundering and cleaning practices must be implemented where protective clothing or equipment is required.</p> <p>Practice good hygiene, certain activities (e.g., smoking, eating) are prohibited in "regulated areas" (General Industry only) or in areas where skin contact occurs.</p> <p>The storage or consumption of food or beverages in any area exposed to RCS is prohibited.</p>	<p>General Industry, Maritime, and Construction</p>
<p>Housekeeping</p>	<p>Utilize low-dust producing cleaning methods</p>	<p>General Industry, Maritime, and Construction</p>
<p>Medical Surveillance</p>	<p>Medical surveillance to be provided by employer at no cost to employee.</p> <p><u>Medical examinations are for employees:</u></p> <p>Exposed to silica above the PEL >30 days/year (initially and annually);</p> <p>Experience signs or symptoms associated with RCS exposure;</p> <p><u>Exams to be conducted:</u></p> <p>Within 30 days after initial assignment, unless employer can demonstrate that the employee has already received a medical examination for RCS exposure within the past 12 months;</p> <p>Once every three years;</p> <p>Within 30 days of a PLHCP's written opinion to be examined.</p>	<p>General Industry, Maritime, and Construction</p>
<p>Communication of Hazards to Employees</p>	<p>Include RCS in hazard communication program – includes labels, MSDSs, and provide access to copies of the proposed standard without cost to employees.</p> <p>Adequately mark regulated areas.</p>	<p>General Industry, Maritime, and Construction</p>

KELLER AND HECKMAN LLP

	Employee training requirements.	
Recordkeeping	Employee exposure measurements, objective data, and employee medical surveillance information.	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction
Effective Date	The proposed rule would become effective 60 days following publication of the final rule in the Federal Register.	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction
Compliance Deadlines	Provisions outlined in the proposed standard would become enforceable 180 days following the Effective Date, with the exceptions of engineering controls and laboratory requirements. Engineering controls must be implemented no later than one year after the Effective Date. Laboratory Requirements commence two years after the Effective Date.	General Industry, Maritime, and Construction

* This "Fact Sheet" was created by Keller and Heckman LLP to describe the proposed rules.