



Air Quality Working Group An industry-first collaboration on silica dust control

Australian Tunnelling Society (ATS), Australia

Presented by: Kate Cole







"One of the hardest things to hear is the doctor tell you that you have an incurable lung disease"

Brendan Gilheany, Superintendent 30 years in tunnelling















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Resources



Consulted Stakeholders

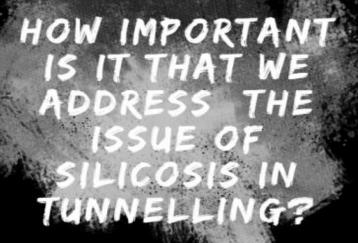
- SafeWork NSW
- Comcare
- Transport for NSW
- Sydney Motorway Corporation
- Roads & Maritime Services
- Transurban
- Sydney Metro John Holland CPB Contractors Ghella
- Sydney Metro Laing O'Rourke
- WestConnex M4 East CPB Contractors, Samsung, John Holland
- WestConnex New M5 CPB Contractors, Dragados, Samsung
- NorthConnex Bouygues, Lendlease

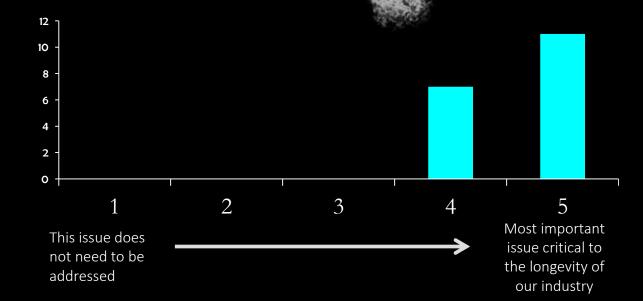


Miami, USA 18th November 2019



SILICA IN TUNNELLING WORKSHOP







"It's Our Moral Duty"



"A healthy workforce is

critical for any business"

"Because Silica kills workers"

"Every worker has the right to work in a safe environment"

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT THAT WE SSUE O LICOSIS IN TUNNELL

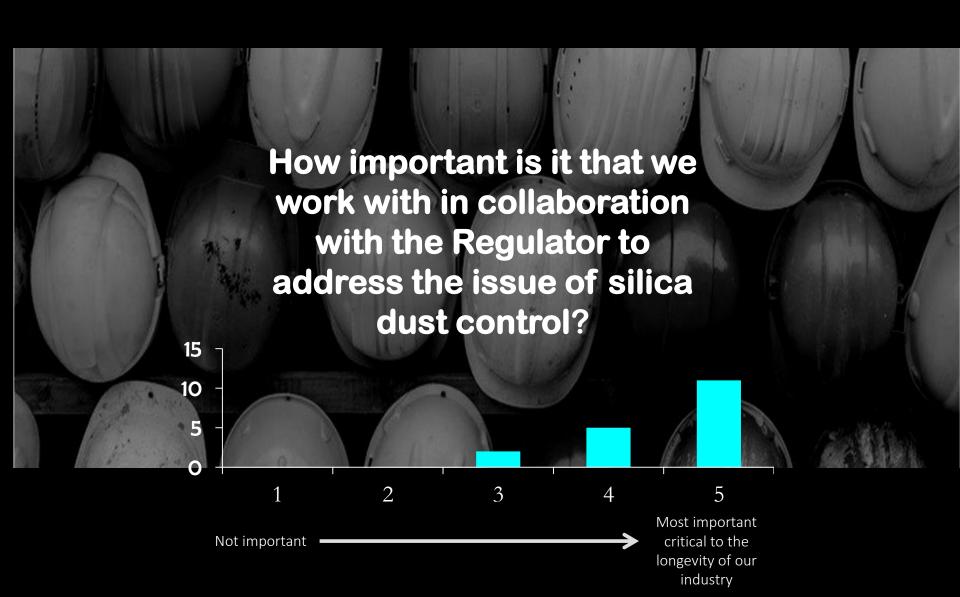
"It's as important as any other safety risk we deal with that threatens human life"

"Worker health needs of of utmost importance

> "Important for the long term health of our industry"

"It is not perceived by our workforce to be a major issue. It's a Silent Killer"









"Critical for the Regulator to understand the challenges and develop industry best practice and compliance material"

"Because it is an industry-wide problem that needs assistance to achieve its goals"

"So that the eventual standards are well informed and achievable" "We need a balance of regulation and selfmanagement and INDUSTRY holds the bulk of the knowledge and experience"

"This is too important an "Consult and achieve issue not too" best practice"

"We have been looking after this for 30 years. Good to see drive to work together finally"

"As individuals we cannot solve this issue it needs to be a collective effort"

"Consultation leading to the practicality of compliance means less chance of failure" "A Regulatory influence is needed to the design and concept phase"



SILICA IN TUNNELLING WORKSHOP

Things that are working well

culture

A genuine desire to care for our workforce Putting health and safety first Good consultation with the workforce Acceptance to continually improve Taking a proactive approach

experience

Vast experience that can be tapped into Embedding occupational hygienists into project teams
Skills and experience in developing first class ventilation solutions

information sharing

Lessons learned within Contractor's organisation and Tunnel managers forums Collaborative discussion of controls with workforce

International best practices are being openly shared more than eyer

technology

Good use of technology e.g. cameras on plant, enclosed cabins, walking scrubbers, atomisers Use of technology to capture data New technologies are more affordable, smaller, and lighter in weight Improved engineering in ventilation

awareness

Workforce awareness is improving
Procurement is trying to buy better equipment
Good project inductions
Good "pockets" of best practice
Good practices occurring on some sites

monitoring

Identifying the problem
Agreement on our approach of measurement
Identification of Similar Exposed Groups
Gathering "real and accurate" data

Challenges

leadership

Silica control is not considered a priority by project leaders

We get good data but sometimes don't act

Need to work together to solve these issues It's important that reporting is encouraged &

broad awareness

Silica hasn't been elevated to the same level of importance as other safety risks

You can't see it, you don't know when it's not working

Awareness through the supply chain is low Complicated terminology leads to confusion

reliance on PPE

Poor implementation of high-grade PPE Compliance relies on every person doing the right thing

Onus is placed on workforce to be clean-shaven and wear PPE 100% of the time

technology

Tunnel plant suppliers must get on board
Controls shouldn't be an after thought
Need greater reliance on Engineering Controls
Inconsistent ventilation practices
Greater control is needed at design stage
Interlocks can be overridden

data availability

No reliable slicesis statistics

No centralised reporting of illness or exposure

How do we benchmark ourselves?

Are we comparing "apples" with "apples"?

contracts

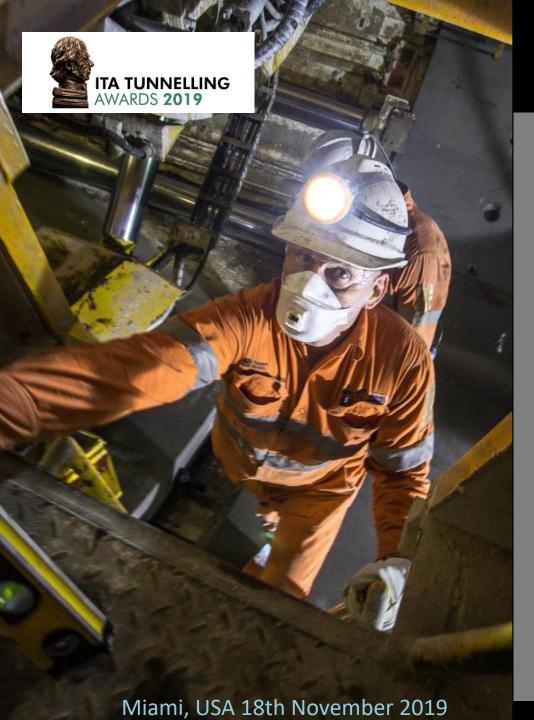
More time is required at Concept design Clients need to understand the impact of condensing programs Construction methodology mandated by Clients impacts the outcome







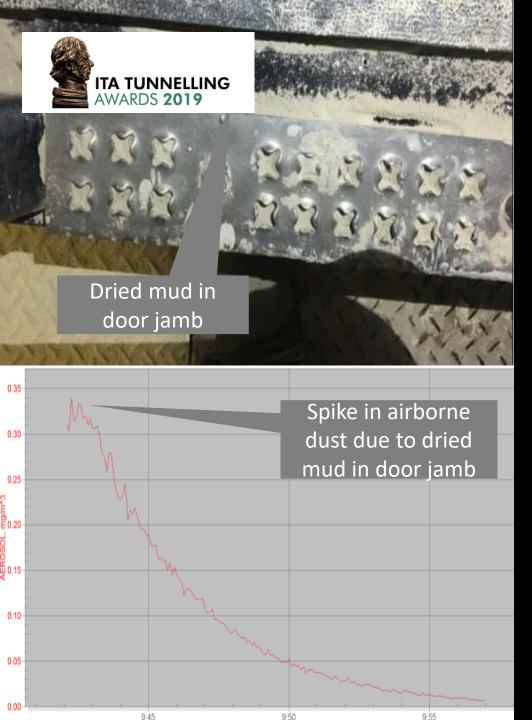






GOLDEN RULES

- 1. Minimise dust generation
- 2. Good ventilation
- 3. Clean cabins
- 4. Use water
- 5. Use respiratory protection
- 6. Routine measurement
- 7. Health Monitoring





Dried Mud

- Dried mud forms fine dust particles
- Dust is easily disturbed and gets into the air
- Simply closing the cabin door can cause high levels of airborne dust in the cabin
- Vibration in the cabin will also cause dust to become airborne
- You can be exposed to high levels of silica dust just from opening and shutting the door

Silica dust **Facial** hair

Clean Shaven

- Silica dust is much smaller than facial hair
- If you use a respirator that relies on correct facial fit to be effective (such as a dust mask), then you must be clean shaven to prevent facial hair interfering with that fit



Water is wonderful



- Silica dust has a small particle size so any water used to capture the dust also needs to be small in size
- Garden hoses or highpressure hoses won't drop out silica dust from the air
- Fine "mists" or "misting systems" are used for this purpose















DESIGN AND PROCUREMENT INDUSTRY CONSIDERATIONS

Air Quality Working Group
Information Package - Part 5 of 12

December 2018

Key Focus Area 1: Select construction methodologies and processes

Key Focus Area 2: Encourage and enable innovative practices

Key Focus Area 3: Select minimum engineering techniques

Key Focus Area 4: Select minimum risk management processes

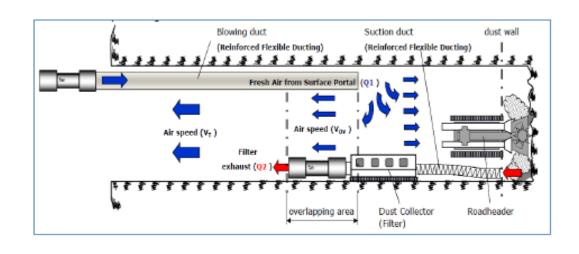
Key Focus Area 5: Select minimum tender scope

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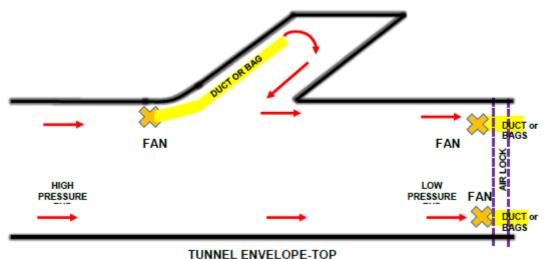






















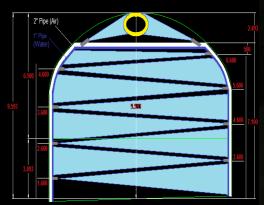
PORTAL MISTING SYSTEM CASE STUDY

Air Quality Working Group Information Package - Part 8 of 12

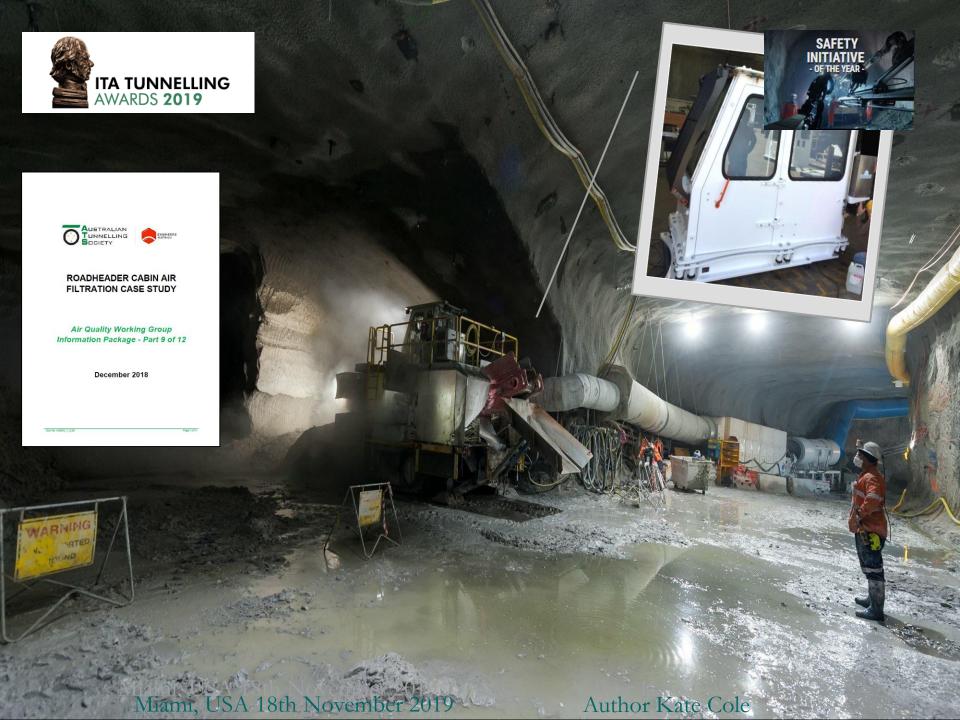
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RESPIRATORY PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY CONSIDERATIONS

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HEALTH MONITORING FOR
NEW SOUTH WALES
TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS
INDUSTRY CONSIDERATIONS

Air Quality Working Group Information Package - Part 12 of 12

December 2018

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MONITORING RESPIRABLE
CRYSTALLINE SILICA EXPOSURE
INDUSTRY CONSIDERATIONS

Air Quality Working Group Information Package - Part 11 of 12

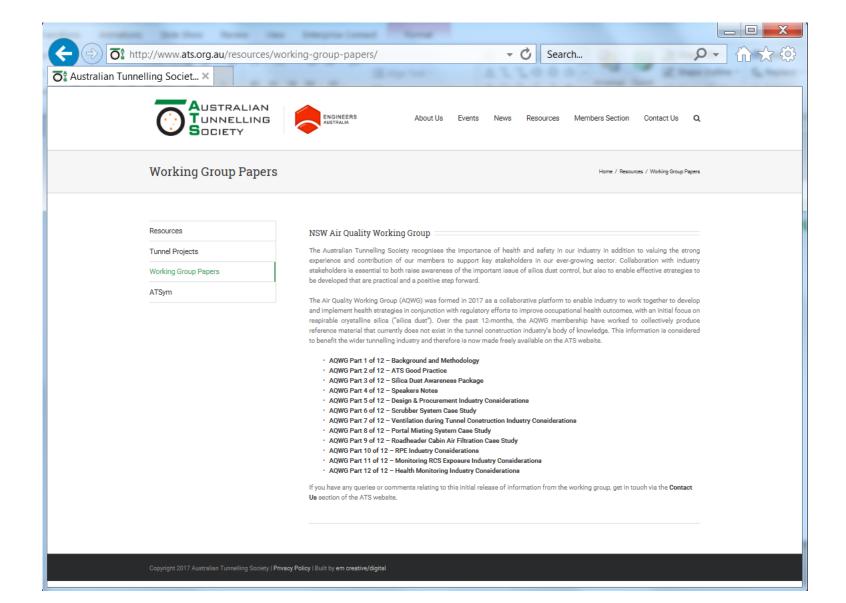
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"I've worked in tunnel construction for 25 years. In hindsight, I wish we had the focus on reducing exposure that we do today"

Marty Bell, Plant Manager

