

GOOD PRACTICES FOR BULK ROAD TANKER LOADING

This activity covers bulk loading operations for road tanker transport of products containing crystalline silica, particularly those containing dry materials.

ACCESS

Restrict access to the work area to authorised personnel only.

DESIGN AND EQUIPMENT

- Ensure the loading equipment is adequate and well maintained.
- Provide a loading bellow chute capable of extracting enough air to keep the loading point under negative pressure.
- The loading bellow should be connected to a suitable dust extraction system (e.g. a bag filter/cyclone).
- Make arrangements to discharge the air, which is displaced during loading of bulk products, so that it can not escape from the vessel.
- Provide where possible closed and depressurised transport equipment with adequate de-dusting equipment.
- Where possible, incline de-dusting ducts so as to avoid settling of dust. Ensure minimal internal wear on ducts by selecting wear resistant materials, using adequate duct dimensions and by avoiding sharp bends.
- Design ducts with appropriate internal diameter (increasing as one approaches the de-dusting system) in order to maintain adequate transport velocities and to prevent settling of dust.
- Try to avoid leakages as much as possible.
- Control cabins should have their own clean air supply, or may be fitted with forced air filtration.



MAINTENANCE

- Ensure equipment used in the task is maintained as advised by the supplier/installer in efficient working order and in good repair.
- Replace consumables (filters etc.) in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations.

EXAMINATION AND TESTING

- Visually check the cleaning equipment for signs of damage at least once per week or, if it is in constant use, check it more frequently. If used infrequently, then check it before each use.
- Obtain information on the design performance of the dust suppression and/or extraction equipment from the supplier. Keep this information to compare with future test results.
- Keep records of inspections for a suitable period of time which complies with national laws (minimum five years).
- Put in place measures of controlling the risk of bacterial growth within water sources used across site, focusing most on systems where water droplets will be generated.

CLEANING AND HOUSEKEEPING

- Clean your workplace on a regular basis.
- **DO NOT clean up with a dry brush or using compressed air.**
- Use vacuum or wet cleaning methods.

TRAINING

- Give your employees information on the health effects associated with respirable crystalline silica dust.
- Provide employees with training on: dust exposure prevention; checking controls are working and using them; when and how to use any respiratory protective equipment provided and what to do if something goes wrong. Refer to task guidance sheet **2.3.4** and part 1 of the Good Practice Guide.

SUPERVISION

- Have a system to check that control measures are in place and that they are being followed. Refer to task guidance sheet **2.3.3**.
- Employers should make sure that employees have all the means to perform the checklist given below.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Refer to task guidance sheet **2.1.15** dedicated to Personal Protective Equipment.
- Risk assessment must be carried out to determine whether existing controls are adequate. If necessary, respiratory protective equipment (with the appropriate protection factor) should be provided and worn.
- Provide storage facilities to keep personal protective equipment clean when not in use.
- Replace respiratory protective equipment at intervals recommended by its suppliers.

EMPLOYEE CHECKLIST

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Make sure the loading equipment is working properly. Make sure the dust extraction system is switched on and is working. | <input type="checkbox"/> If you think there is a problem with your dust control equipment, ensure additional control measures are taken to reduce exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust while the problem persists. | <input type="checkbox"/> Clear up spills straight away. Use vacuum or wet cleaning methods. | <input type="checkbox"/> Check and implement the measures of controlling the risk of bacterial growth within water sources used across site, focusing most on systems where water droplets will be generated. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Look for signs of damage, wear or poor operation of any equipment used. If you find any problems, tell your supervisor. | <input type="checkbox"/> Use handling aids when available. | <input type="checkbox"/> Clean up any control cabin using vacuum or wet cleaning methods. | |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Use, maintain and store any respiratory protective equipment provided in accordance with instructions. | |

This guidance sheet is aimed at employers to help them comply with the requirements of workplace health and safety legislation, by controlling exposure to respirable crystalline silica. Specifically, this sheet provides good practice advice on dust control during bulk loading operations for road tanker transport.

Following the key points of this task guidance sheet will help reduce exposure.

Depending on the specific circumstances of each case, it may not be necessary to apply all of the control measures identified in this sheet in order to minimise exposure

to respirable crystalline silica. i.e. to apply appropriate protection and prevention measures. This document should also be made available to persons who may be exposed to respirable crystalline silica in the workplace, in order that they may make the best use of the control measures which are implemented.

This sheet forms part of the Good Practices Guide on silica dust prevention, which is aimed specifically at the control of personal exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust in the workplace.