

American Safe

Digging In- to Build Up Safety

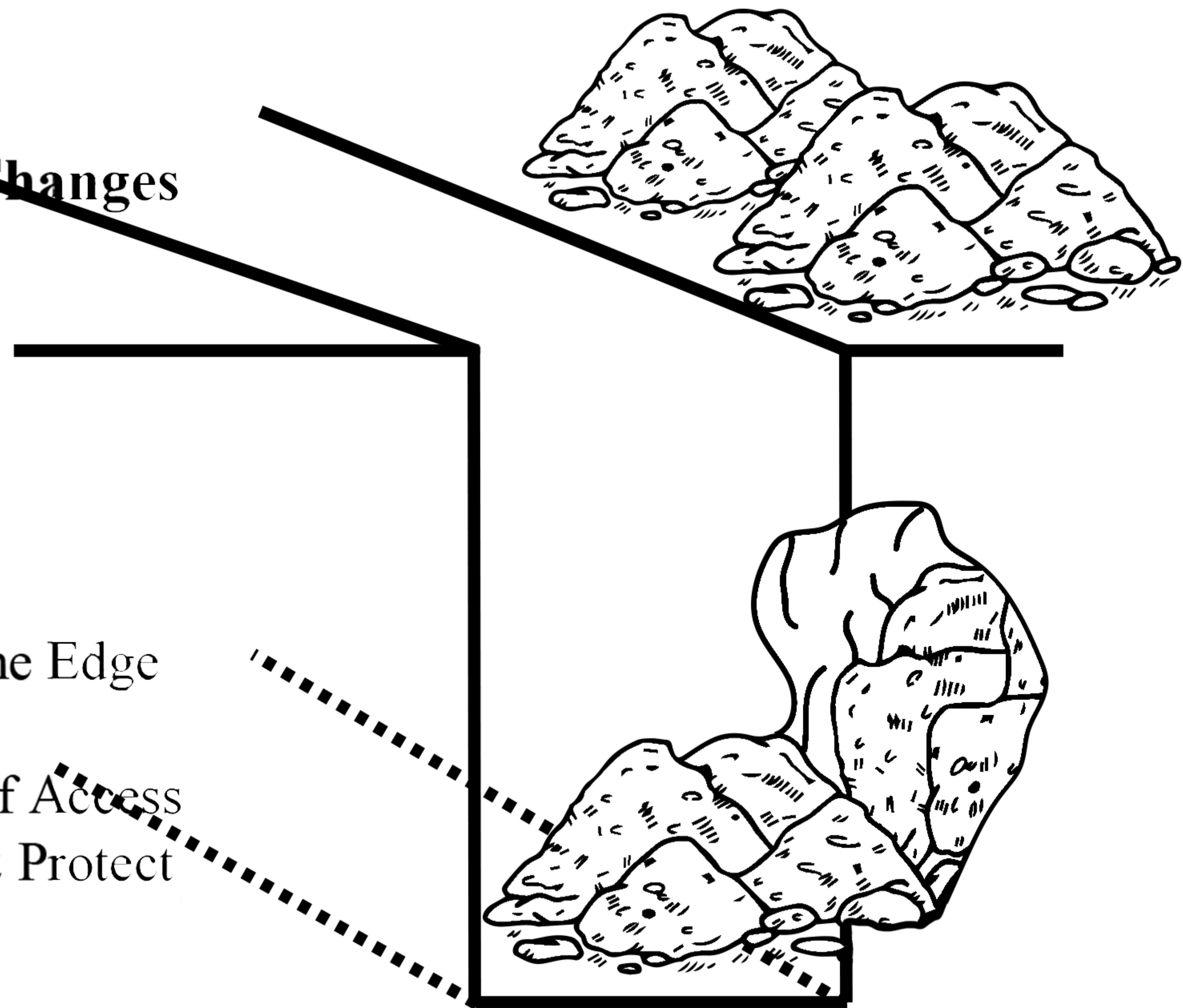


We Look Before We Leap!

1. Visual Inspections: Daily, Before Work, After Changes

Competent Person Check-offs:

- Head Protection & High Visibility Clothing is Worn
- Eliminate Trench Collapses & Weak Side-Walls
- Adjacent Structures - Stabilize & Support, or Protect,
- Water Accumulation - Reduce / Prevent / Remove
- Provide Overhead Protection – Hard Hats, No Overhangs
- Exposure to Falling Loads - Keep Spoil Piles > 2' back from The Edge
- Exposure to Vehicular Traffic – Use Work Area Protection
- Means of Egress – Provide a Ladder, Ramp, other Safe Means of Access
- Utilities – Call Before You Dig, Hand Dig within 2', Support, & Protect
- Surface Encumbrances – Prevent Slips, Trips, and Falls,
- Fall Protection - Barricade the Area



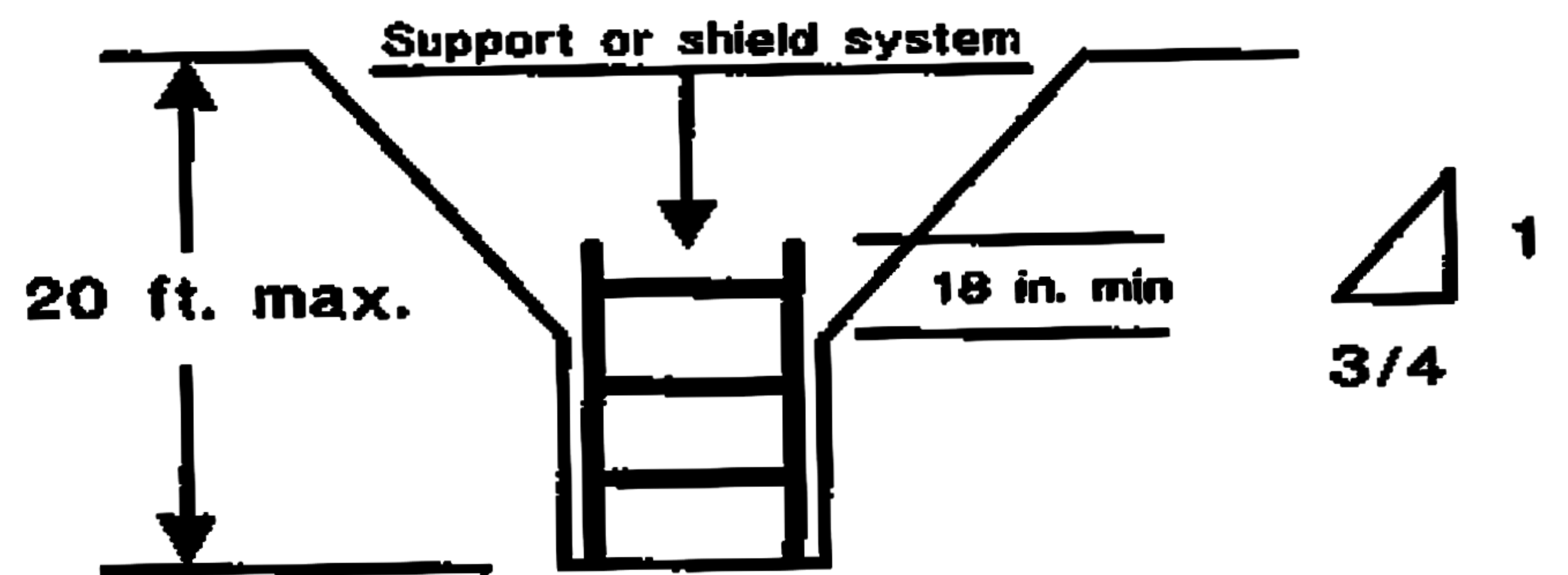
2. Manually Test & Classify the Soil - Daily, After Digging, & Soil Changes

Manual Soil Tests:

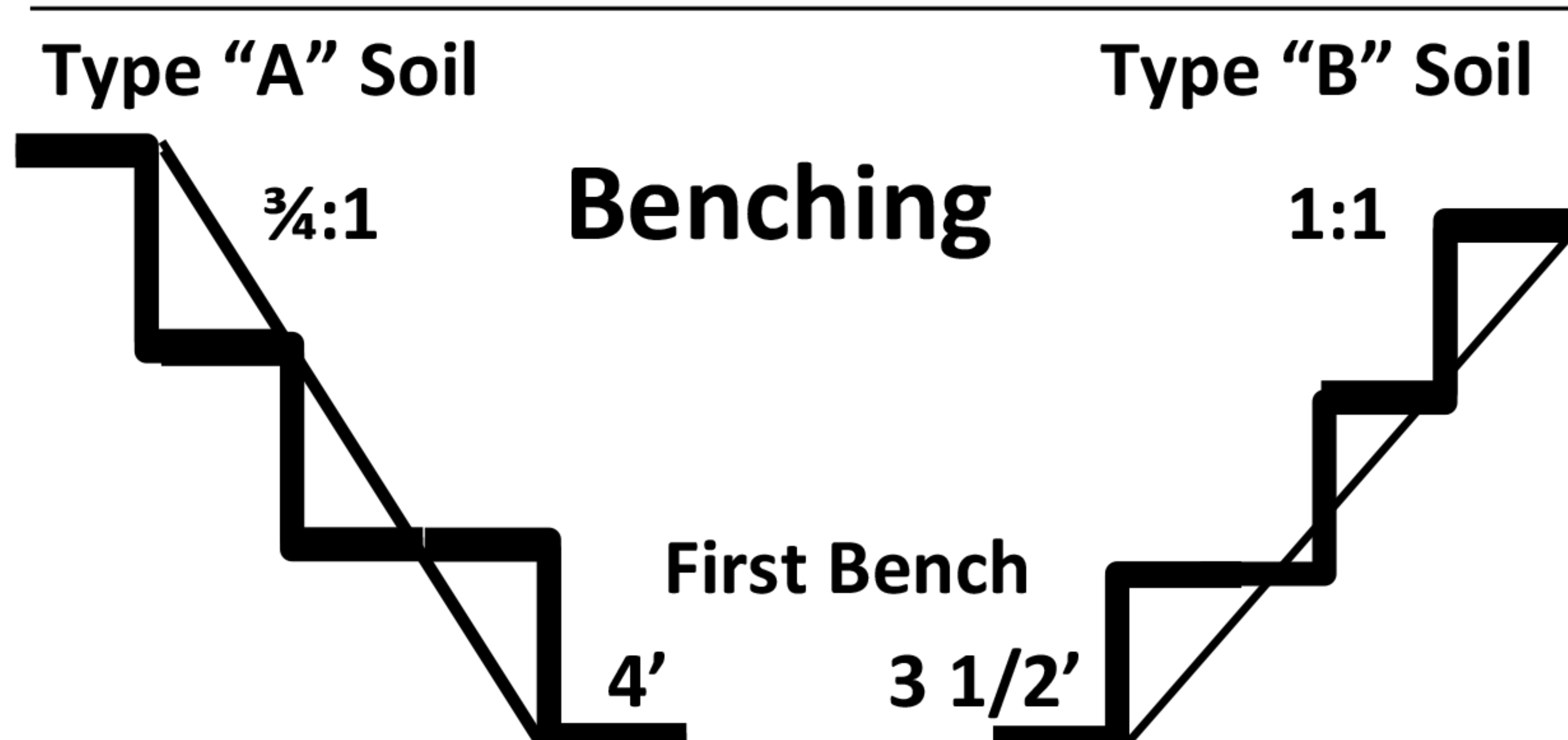
- Perform a: Plasticity , Dry Strength, or Thumb Penetration Test, or use a Pocket Penetrometer.
- Classify the Soil and Shore Slope or Bench to Prevent Cave-in's.

3. Shore, Slope, or Bench, - Keep It Safe

- Use the Manufacture's Tabulated Data
- Shore Sheet, or trench box within 2' of the bottom
- Use ladders/Ramps/Steps in excavations > 4' deep
- An Engineer designs excavations over 21'



Soil or Rock Type	Sloping		
Stable Rock	Vertical		0:1
Type "A" Soil	53°	4' Max	3/4:1
Type "B" Soil	45°	3 1/2' Max	1:1
Type "C" Soil	34°	No Bench	1 1/2:1



Shoring

FIGURE NO. 4
ALUMINUM HYDRAULIC SHORING
WALFR SYSTEM
(TYPICAL)

