



MIOSHA Fact Sheet

Consultation Education and Training Division

Excavation Training by the Numbers

Considering that 20 percent of excavation, trenching, and shoring fatalities are estimated to occur in the employee's first 90 days of employment, and that 40 percent are estimated to occur within the first year of employment there appears to be a direct correlation between experience and safety.

In an effort to clarify the critical training elements, below is an introduction to excavation training in a format that is accessible and quickly digestible. Though not all-inclusive, the following list includes some very useful numbers.

Zero employees allowed under loads.

One qualified person must perform an ongoing inspection of an excavation or trench (rule 932(4)).

Excavated material must be retained not less than **two** feet back from excavation's edge (rule 933(2)).

Contact Miss Dig **three** days prior to excavating (rule 931(1)). If the facilities are to be exposed or likely to be exposed use only hand digging to locate utilities (rule 931(2)).

Ladders must extend not less than **three** feet above the top of the excavation (rule 933(4)).

Ramps, runways, bridges, etc to be used by employees to cross a trench or ditch shall be capable of supporting not less than **three** times the imposed load (rule 951(2)).

An excavation more than **four** feet in depth and occupied by employees shall have either a ladder or a ramp (rule 933(4&5)).

One of **four** methods of employee protection can be used:

- a. Timber shoring;
- b. Hydraulic shoring, trench jacks, shields, or tiebacks;
- c. Trench boxes; or
- d. Benching and sloping.

Trenches **five** feet in depth and over must be shored or sloped as shown in Table 1 (941(1)).

Trenches less than **five** feet in depth are subject to sloping and shoring if hazardous earth movement may be expected.

When benching a side of a trench, the height of the lower bench shall not be more than the lesser of **five** feet or width of the trench measured at the bottom (rule 944(3)).

Fall protection must be provided when employees are exposed to falls of **six** feet or more (Part 45 fall protection)(rule 1926.501(b)(7)).

Ten feet in clearance shall be maintained from energized overhead electrical lines (including excavators, dump trucks, materials, personnel, and ladders) (rule 115(4&5)).

Tie rods for tiebacks used to restrain top of sheeting shall be anchored a minimum of **ten** feet (rule 942(3)).

A minimum of **19.5** percent oxygen must be present before employees enter a confined space (all other confined space regulations must also be followed per rule 934).

An open cut into a roadway shall be provided with a barricade on all sides as prescribed by rule 2224 of Part **22**, Signals, Signs, and Barricades.

Trench boxes must be not more than **twenty-four** inches from the trench bottom (rule 945(2)).

Ladders must be placed in trenches so that no employee is more than **twenty-five** feet from a ladder at any time (rule 933(4)).

The vertical height between the floor of the trench and the toe of a ramp used for trench access shall not exceed **thirty** inches (rule 933(5)(d)).

Barricades must be a minimum of **thirty-six** inches in height.

Guardrails must be **forty-two** inches plus or minus three inches at the top.

The degree of angle of a ramp used for trench access may not be more than **45 degrees** (rule 933(5)(c)).

Hundreds are killed each year in excavations.

Thousands are injured each year in excavations.

Tens of thousands of dollars can be saved if employers and employees are aware of safety regulations and practice safety at their worksites.

LARA is an equal opportunity employer/program.



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