## **ACTIVITY HAZARDS ANALYSIS**

Date Prepared: February 8, 2010 Project: EC-HMQ Job	p: Digging/Trenching/Excavations	Risk Assessment Code(RAC):				М			
Prepared By: Karen M. González Re	viewed By: Michael Henry	E = Extremely High Risk P r o H = High Risk			bability				
Recommended Protective Clothing & Equipment:		<b>M</b> =	Moderate Risk _ow Risk	Frequent	Likely	Occasional	Seldom	Unlikely	
Support system for sides of excavation, Dive	rsion of water systems	y	Catastrophic	E	E	н	н	м	
		r i t	Critical	E	Н	н	М	L	
Unlikely, Catastrophic		c e	Marginal	н	М	М	L	L	
		S e	Negligible	М	L	L	L	L	
JOB STEPS	HAZARDS	AC		TO ELEMINATE OR MIZE HAZARDS			EM 385-1-1 (PARA REF)		
General operations – Planning, Inspections, & Testing Protective Systems – Stability of Adjacent Structures, Protection from water, Protection from Falling Materials	Bodily injury or death	<ul> <li>Planning <ol> <li>Call diggers hotline of NE (402) 344-3565</li> <li>Prior to opening an excavation, underground installations shall be located and protected from damage or displacement: utility companies and other responsible authorities shall be contacted to locate and mark the locations and, if they so desire, direct or assist with the protecting the underground installations</li> </ol> </li> <li>Excavation Inspections and Testing <ol> <li>When persons will be in or around excavations: the excavation, the adjacent areas, the protective systems shall be inspected daily, as needed throughout work shifts</li> </ol> </li> <li>If evidence of a situation which could result in possible cave-ins, slides, failure of protective systems,</li> </ul>			25				

hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous condition is identified, exposed workers shall be removed from the hazard and all work in the excavation stopped until all necessary safety precautions have been implemented
5. In locations where oxygen deficiency or gaseous conditions are known or suspected, air in the excavation shall be tested prior tot he start of each shift or more often if directed by the designated authority: a log of all test results shall be maintained at the work site
<ul> <li>Protective Systems</li> <li>6. The sides of all excavations in which employees are exposed to danger from moving ground shall be guarded by a support system, sloping or benching of the ground, or other equivalent means</li> </ul>
7. Excavations less than 5 ft in depth and which a competent person examines and determines there to be no potential for cave-in do not require protective systems
<ul> <li>Stability of Adjacent Structures</li> <li>8. Except in stable rock, excavations below the level of the base of footing of any foundation or retaining wall shall not be permitted unless:</li> <li>a. A support system, such as underpinning, is provided to ensure the stability of the structure and to protect employees involved in the excavation work or in the vicinity thereof</li> </ul>
b. A registered professional engineer

<ul> <li>has approved the determination that the structure is sufficiently removed from the excavation so as to be unaffected by the excavation and that the excavation will not pose a hazard to employees</li> <li>9. If the stability of adjoining buildings or walks is endangered by excavations, shoring, bracing, or underprinning designed by a qualified person shalt be provided to ensure the stability of the structure and to protect employees</li> <li>10. Sidewalks, pavements, and related structures shall not be undermined unless a support system is provided to protect employees and the sidewalk, pavement, or related structure</li> <li>11. Where it is necessary to undercut the side of an excavation, shoring, maring material shall be safely supported</li> <li>Protection from Water</li> <li>12. Diversion ditches, dikes, or other means shall be used to prevent surface water entering an excavation and to provide good drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation</li> <li>13. Employees shall not work in excavation is which thater is accumulating unless the water hazard posed by a cavaines in which thater is accumulating unless the water hazards posed by a cavaine shall be used to prevent surface water entaining entering an excavation is not which there is accumulating unless the water hazards posed by accumulation in controlled</li> <li>a. Freezing, pumping, drainage, and similar control measures shall be</li> </ul>	
or       walls is endangered by excavations, shoring, bracing, or underpinning designed by a qualified person shall be provided to ensure the stability of the structure and to protect employees         10. Sidewalks, pavements, and related structures shall not be undermined unless a support system is provided to protect employees and the sidewalk, pavement, or related structure         11. Where it is necessary to undercut the side of an excavation, overhanging material shall be safely supported         Protection from Water         12. Diversion ditches, dikes, or other nears shall be used to prevent surface water entering an excavation and to provide good drainage of the area adjacent to the excavation         13. Employees shall not work in excavations in which there is accumulated water or in which water hazards posed by accumulation in controlled	the structure is sufficiently removed from the excavation so as to be unaffected by the excavation and that the excavation will not pose a
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<ul> <li>planned and directed by a competent engineer: consideration shall be given to the existing moisture balances in surrounding soils and the effects on foundations and structures if it is disturbed</li> <li>b. When continuous operation of ground water control equipment is necessary, an emergency power source shall be provided: water control equipment and operations shall be monitored by a competent person to ensure proper operation</li> <li>Protection from Falling Material</li> <li>14. Employees shall be protected (by scaling, ice removal, benching, barricading, rock bolting, wire mesh, or other means) from loose rock or soil which could create a hazard by falling from the excavation wall: special attention shall be given to slopes which may be adversely affected by weather, moisture content, or vibration</li> <li>15. Materials, such as boulders or stumps, that may slide or roll into the excavation shall be removed or made safe</li> <li>16. Excavated materials shall be placed at least 2 ft from the edge of an excavation or shall be removed or made safe</li> </ul>

Mobile Equipment and Motor Vehicle
Precautions
17. Mobile equipment and motor
vehicle precautions
a. When vehicles or mobile equipment
are utilized or allowed adjacent to an
excavation, substantial stop logs or
barricades shall be installed: the use
of a ground guide is recommended
b. Workers shall stand away from
vehicles being loaded or unloaded to
avoid being struck by spillage or
falling materials
c. Excavating or hoisting equipment
shall not be allowed to raise, lower,
or swing loads over personnel in the
excavation without substantial
overhead protection
overhead protection
18. Employees shall not be permitted to
work on the faces of sloped or
benched excavations at levels above
other employees except when employees at lower levels are
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hazard of falling material or
equipment
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19. When operations approach the
location of underground utilities,
excavation shall progress with
caution until the exact location of
the utility is determined: workers
shall be protected from the utility
and the utility from damage or
displacement
20. Employees entering excavations
classified as confined spaces or
which otherwise present the

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potential for emergency rescue shall	
securely attached to it	
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	potential for emergency rescue shall wear a harness with a life-line securely attached to it

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Previous Versions are Obsolete and Should Not Be Used