



General

- Oregon-OSHA and DEQ **regulations** on asbestos, lead, and silica require that **building materials be sampled** prior to demolition, replacement, or remodeling

Policy

- OSU construction **safety policy requires sampling** for **any construction/remodeling** that will impact any of the following building materials, surfaces, or equipment
 - Carpet
 - Floor Tiles
 - Walls
 - Ceilings
 - Roofs
 - Sprayed-On-Insulation
 - Insulation on Plumbing
 - Laboratory Benches, Cabinets, and Other Laboratory Furnishings
 - Fume Hoods
 - Chalkboards

Sampling and Surveys

- List does not cover **ALL** regulated material
- When requested (7-2273), **EH&S will perform** necessary sampling prior to any demolition activities
- Sample analysis **fees** may be the responsibility of the requesting Department/Unit
- EH&S will consult** with departments after the sample results are evaluated
- Regulatory fines** issued by OR-OSHA or DEQ for improper demolition or disposal will be the responsibility of the department or unit

Excavation Operations

- Special rules** apply to excavations. The most serious hazard of trenches is **cave-in due to improper shoring** and sloping of the trench.
- Other injuries** are caused by **work activities** performed in the trench, including accidents due to falling materials, machinery, and exposure to noxious gases.
- Electrocution** from utility lines or pipes, and **slips and falls** while climbing in and out of trenches are other hazards.
- Factors to consider** before shoring or sloping are:
 - Determine the **location of underground pipes**, electrical, gas, sewage, or fuel lines before digging.
 - **Trench depth**: If the trench is 5 feet deep or more, it must be shored or sloped. If there is a possibility of soil movement, even shallower trenches have to be shored. If there is any doubt -- shore or slope the trench.
 - **Running Soils**: The more liquid the soil, the more you need to use additional types of shoring
 - **Changing Weather Conditions**: Hard packed soil can become soupy and unstable after rain. Trenches which are safely sloped or shored in dry weather can be very dangerous in wet weather.
 - **Heavy loads** in the area: Don't park heavy equipment next to a trench. Nearby structures such as buildings, curbs, trees, and utility poles will exert stress on trench shoring.
 - **Vibration**: If you are digging a trench near a roadway or where other operations create vibration, make the shoring strong enough to withstand the added stress.
 - If a trench is **5 feet deep or more**, work should be supervised by an individual knowledgeable about trench safety.
 - Always **shore from the top down**, and take it out from the bottom up.

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- Keep **water** away from trench banks.
- Make sure **electrical lines and cables** are grounded, guarded or de-energized.
- Make sure that **shoring material** is the right kind, in good condition, and free of defects.
- Place **soil** removed from the trench **at least two feet** from the trench rim.
- Always wear **hard hats** and other necessary protective equipment.
- **Notify a supervisor** when working in a trench.
- For easy, safe and quick exit, **set exit ladders every 25 feet** for trenches greater than 4 feet deep.
- Post **warning signs** and barricade areas that may be dangerous to employees or the public.