



# **COURSE 13932**

## **Trenching and Excavations**

### **Review Material**

**Uscontractorlicense LLC**

PO Box 268 / Platteville, Wisconsin 53818 / 608.348.6688 / [www.uscontractorlicense.com](http://www.uscontractorlicense.com)

## **Summary Of This Course**

## Trenching and Excavations

Approved by the

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Safety and Buildings Division

Course Identification Number 13932

### Educational Credit Hours: Multiple Hours by Profession

Course Provider:

## USCONTRACTORLICENSE LLC

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The Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued its first Excavation and Trenching Standard in 1971 to protect workers from excavation hazards. Since then, OSHA has amended the standard several times to increase worker protection and to reduce the frequency and severity of excavation accidents and injuries. Despite these efforts, excavation- related accidents resulting in injuries and fatalities continue to occur.

This course is an overview of OSHA's Trenching and Excavating Rule for the construction industry. Employers and employees will benefit from knowing the risks associated with excavations and trenching and solutions to minimizing the dangers.

This Course is approved for the following Registrations/Certifications or Licenses:

## **Course Outline**

This course is a distance learning or e-learning course, which allows the attendee to complete the course on their time schedule.

- Working Safely in Trenches
- Dangers of Trenching and Evacuation
  - Protect Yourself
  - Protective Systems
  - Competent Person
  - Access and Egress
- General Trenching and Excavation Rules
  - Excavations
  - Introduction
- Difference between Excavation and Trench
  - Dangers
  - OSHA Standard Rule
  - Exemptions
  - PrePlanning
  - Why is it important?
  - Utility Lines and Pipes
  - Informing Workers
- Protective Systems Preventing Cave-ins
- Most appropriate Protective System Design
  - Other Safety Precautions
- Installation and Removal of Protective Systems
  - Additional Hazards and Protections
  - Warning Systems
  - Water Accumulation
  - Hazardous Atmospheres
  - Means of Egress
  - Pier Holes
  - Site Inspection
- OSHA Assistance, Services and Programs
  - State Plans
  - Consultation Assistance
    - Privacy
    - Cost
    - Violations
  - Voluntary Protection Programs
  - Strategic Partnership Program
  - Continuing Education Credit Hours
- OSHA Training for Employers and Employees
  - Training Grants
  - Contact OSHA

## **Exam**

40 questions related to the reference materials are used to test the attendee on their comprehension of the materials. A 70% score will need to be attained in order to pass this course.

## **Answer Sheet(s)**

1 bubble style answer sheet(s) are included. When you are finished with the exam, you may return the answer sheets for grading to:

By Mail: Uscontractorlicense LLC  
PO Box 268  
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

By Email: [michael@uscontractorlicense.com](mailto:michael@uscontractorlicense.com)  
By Fax: 608-571-0096

Once we get the answer sheets back, we will grade them, enter your hours into the attendance portal and email or mail you back your certificate of completion(s). You will be responsible for renewing your license with the DSPS at [www.license.wi.gov](http://www.license.wi.gov) website.

Any questions, please contact us at 608.348.6688

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# **Trenching and Excavations**

## **Working safely in trenches**

Each employee in a trench shall be protected from a cave-in by an adequate protective system. Some of the protective systems for trenches are:

- Sloped for stability;
- Cut to create stepped benched grades;
- Supported by a system made with posts, beams, shores or planking and hydraulic jacks;
- Supported by a trench box to protect workers in a trench.
- Additionally, excavated or other materials must be at least 2 feet back from the edge of a trench; and
- A safe means of egress shall be provided within 25 feet of workers in a trench.

## **OSHA FACT SHEET - Trenching and Excavation Safety**

Excavation and trenching are among the most hazardous construction operations. OSHA defines an excavation as any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in the earth's surface formed by earth removal. A trench is defined as a narrow underground excavation that is deeper than it is wide, and is no wider than 15 feet (4.5 meters).



## **Dangers of Trenching and Excavation**

Cave-ins pose the greatest risk and are much more likely than other excavation related accidents to result in worker fatalities. Other potential hazards include falls, falling loads, hazardous atmospheres, and incidents involving mobile equipment. Trench collapses cause dozens of fatalities and hundreds of injuries each year.

## **Protect Yourself**

Do not enter an unprotected trench! Trenches 5 feet (1.5 meters) deep or greater require a protective system unless the excavation is made entirely in stable rock. Trenches 20 feet (6.1 meters) deep or greater require that the protective system be designed by a registered professional engineer or be based on tabulated data prepared and/ or approved by a registered professional engineer.

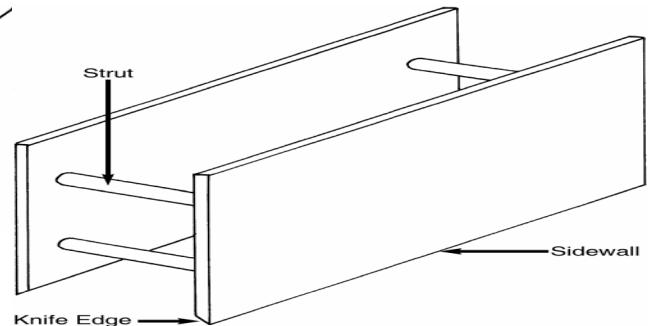
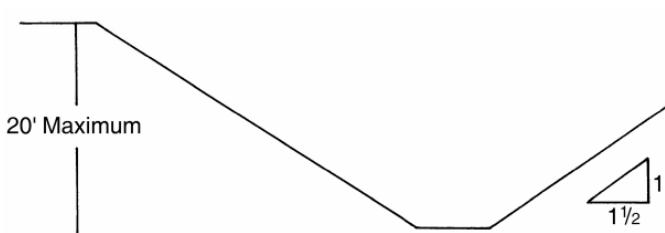


Would you say this worker is protecting himself? Why or why not?

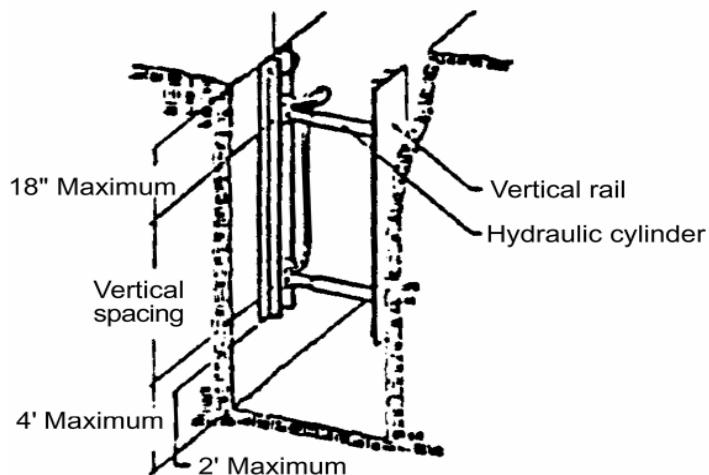
## Protective Systems

There are different types of protective systems. Sloping involves cutting back the trench wall at an angle inclined away from the excavation. Shoring requires installing aluminum hydraulic or other types of supports to prevent soil movement and cave-ins. Shielding protects workers by using trench boxes or other types of supports to prevent soil cave-ins. Designing a protective system can be complex because you must consider many factors: soil classification, depth of cut, water content of soil, changes due to weather or climate, surcharge loads (eg., spoil, other materials to be used in the trench) and other operations in the vicinity.

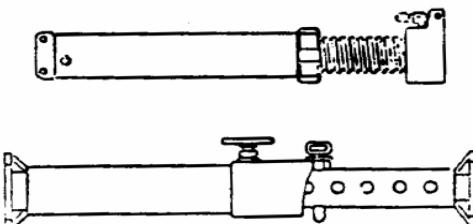
Examples of Sloping, shoring and shielding:



Aluminum hydraulic shoring



Examples of trench jacks used in pneumatic (air) and hydraulic shoring



## Competent Person

OSHA standards require that trenches be inspected daily and as conditions change by a competent person prior to worker entry to ensure elimination of excavation hazards. A competent person is an individual who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards or working conditions that are hazardous, unsanitary, or dangerous to employees and who is authorized to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate or control these hazards and conditions.

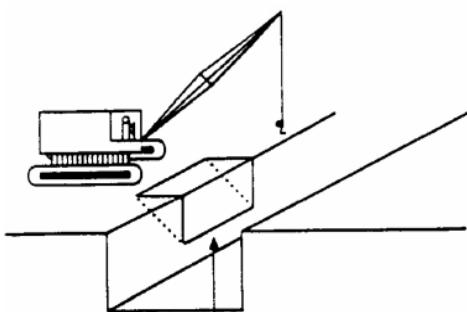
A competent person needs to inspect a trench daily and as conditions change!

## Access and Egress

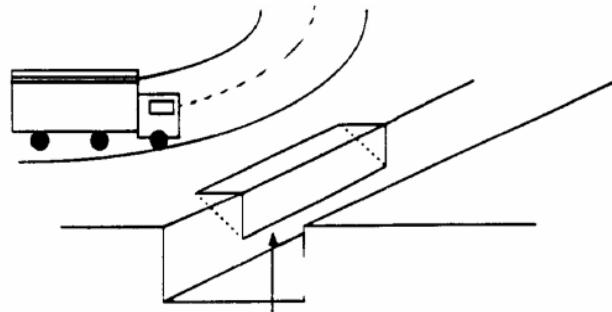
OSHA requires safe access and egress to all excavations, including ladders, steps, ramps, or other safe means of exit for employees working in trench excavations 4 feet (1.22 meters) or deeper. These devices must be located within 25 feet (7.6 meters) of all workers.

## General Trenching and Excavation Rules

- Keep heavy equipment away from trench edges.
- Keep surcharge loads at least 2 feet (0.6 meters) from trench edges.
- Know where underground utilities are located.
- Test for low oxygen, hazardous fumes and toxic gases.
- Inspect trenches at the start of each shift.
- Inspect trenches following a rainstorm.
- Do not work under raised loads.



Soil affected by the movement of the crane and susceptible to sliding



Soil affected by the movement of the truck and susceptible to sliding

## Additional Information

Visit OSHA's Safety and Health Topics web page on trenching and excavation at  
<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/trenchingexcavation/index.html>

# OSHA - EXCAVATIONS

## Introduction

Excavation and trenching are among the most hazardous construction operations. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Excavation and Trenching standard, Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), Part 1926.650, covers requirements for excavation and trenching operations. This booklet highlights key elements of the standard, shows ways to protect employees against cave-ins, and describes safe work practices for employees.

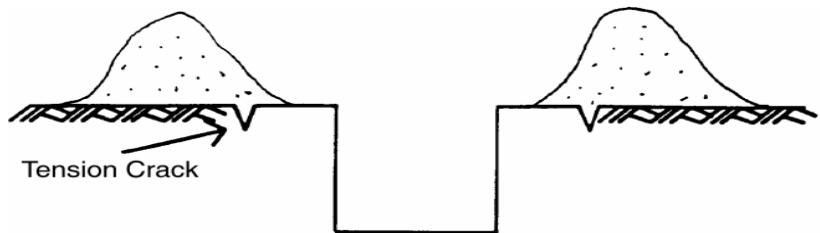
## What is the difference between an excavation and a trench?

OSHA defines an excavation as any man-made cut, cavity, trench, or depression in the earth's surface formed by earth removal. This can include excavations for anything from cellars to highways. A trench is defined as a narrow underground excavation that is deeper than it is wide, and no wider than 15 feet (4.5 meters).

## What are the dangers of trenching and excavation operations?

Trenching and excavation work presents serious hazards to all workers involved. Cave-ins pose the greatest risk and are much more likely than other excavation-related accidents to result in worker fatalities. Other potential hazards include falls, falling loads, hazardous atmospheres, and incidents involving mobile equipment.

Heavy loads such as large equipment, heavy materials or large spoil piles can be too heavy for the soil to support, resulting in cave-ins.  
Tension cracks are often the first sign of a possible cave-in.



## OSHA's Excavation and Trenching Standard

### What does the OSHA standard cover, and what protections does it offer?

The rule applies to all open excavations made in the earth's surface, including trenches. Strict compliance with all sections of the standard will prevent or greatly reduce the risk of cave-ins as well as other excavation-related accidents.

## **What kinds of excavations and trenches are not covered?**

The standard does not apply to house foundation/ basement excavations, including those that become trenches by definition when constructing formwork, foundations, or walls. For this exemption to apply, all the following conditions must exist:

- The excavation is less than 7-1/2 feet (2.5 meters) deep or is benched for at least 2 feet (.61 meters) horizontally for every 5 feet (1.52 meters) or less of vertical height;
- The bottom of the excavation, from the excavation face to the formwork or wall, is at least 2 feet (.61 meters) wide, and wider if possible;
- No water, surface tension cracks, or other environmental conditions reduce the excavation's stability;
- No heavy equipment is vibrating the excavation while employees are in it;
- Soil, equipment, and material surcharge loads are no closer to the top edge of the excavation than the excavation is deep. When you use front-end loaders to dig the excavations, place the soil surcharge load as far back from the edge of the excavation as possible, but never closer than 2 feet (.61 meters);
- The fewest crew members possible are performing the work; and
- Workers spend the minimum time possible in the excavation

This exemption does not apply to utility excavations or trenches, which are covered by 29 CFR 1926.652.

## **Preplanning**

### **Why is it important to preplan the excavation work?**

No matter how many trenching, shoring, and backfilling jobs you have done in the past, it is important to approach each new job with the utmost care and preparation. Many on-the-job accidents result directly from inadequate initial planning. Waiting until after the work has started to correct mistakes in shoring or sloping slows down the operation, adds to the cost, and increases the possibility of a cave-in or other excavation failure.

### **What safety factors should you consider when bidding on a job?**

Before preparing a bid, you will want to know as much as possible about the jobsite and the materials you will need to have on hand to perform the work safely and in compliance with OSHA standards. A safety checklist may prove helpful when you consider specific site conditions such as the following:

- Traffic,
- Proximity and physical conditions of nearby structures,
- Soil,
- Surface and ground water,
- Location of the water table,
- Overhead and underground utilities, and
- Weather.

You can determine these and other conditions through jobsite studies, observations, test borings for soil type or conditions, and consultations with local officials and utility companies. This information will help you determine the amount, kind, and cost of safety equipment you will need to perform the work in the safest manner possible.

## **How can you avoid hitting underground utility lines and pipes during excavation work?**

Before starting work, the OSHA standard requires you to do the following:

- Determine the approximate location of utility installations—sewer, telephone, fuel, electric, and water lines; or any other underground installations;
- Contact the utility companies or owners involved to inform them of the proposed work within established or customary local response times; and
- Ask the utility companies or owners to find the exact location of underground installations. If they cannot respond within 24 hours (unless the period required by state or local law is longer) or cannot find the exact location of the utility installations, you may proceed with caution.

If your excavation work exposes underground installations, OSHA regulations require you to protect, properly support, or remove them.



## **What should you tell workers before they start the project?**

When you share the details of your safety and health program with employees, it is important to emphasize the critical role you expect them to play in keeping the jobsite safe. You may want to emphasize specific rules to help reduce the risk of on-the-job injuries. These rules may include requirements that workers

- Remove or minimize all surface obstacles at the worksite that may create a hazard,
- Wear warning vests or other reflective or high-visibility garments that you provide when they are exposed to vehicular traffic,
- Wear or use prescribed protective gear and equipment correctly,
- Operate equipment only if they have been trained properly in its use and alerted to its potential hazards, and
- Follow safe work practices.

It also is important to establish and maintain a safety and health management system for the worksite that provides adequate systematic policies, procedures, and practices to protect employees from, and allow them to recognize, job-related safety and health hazards.

## Protective Systems

### How can you prevent cave-ins?

OSHA requires that all excavations in which employees could potentially be exposed to cave-ins be protected by

- Sloping or benching the sides of the excavation,
- Supporting the sides of the excavation, or
- Placing a shield between the side of the excavation and the work area.

### How do you choose the most appropriate protective system design?

Designing a protective system can be complex because you must consider many factors: soil classification, depth of cut, water content of soil, changes due to weather and climate, or other operations in the vicinity. You are free to choose the most practical design approach for any particular circumstance.

Once you have selected an approach, however, the system must meet the required performance criteria.

The OSHA standard describes methods and approaches for designing protective systems such as the following:

**Method 1** - Slope the sides to an angle not steeper than 1-1/2:1; for example, for every foot of depth, the trench must be excavated back 1-1/2 feet. All simple slope excavations 20 feet (6.11 meters) or less deep should have a maximum allowable slope of 1-1/2:1. These slopes must be excavated to form configurations similar to those for Type C soil, as described in Appendix B of the standard. A slope of this gradation or less is safe for any type of soil.

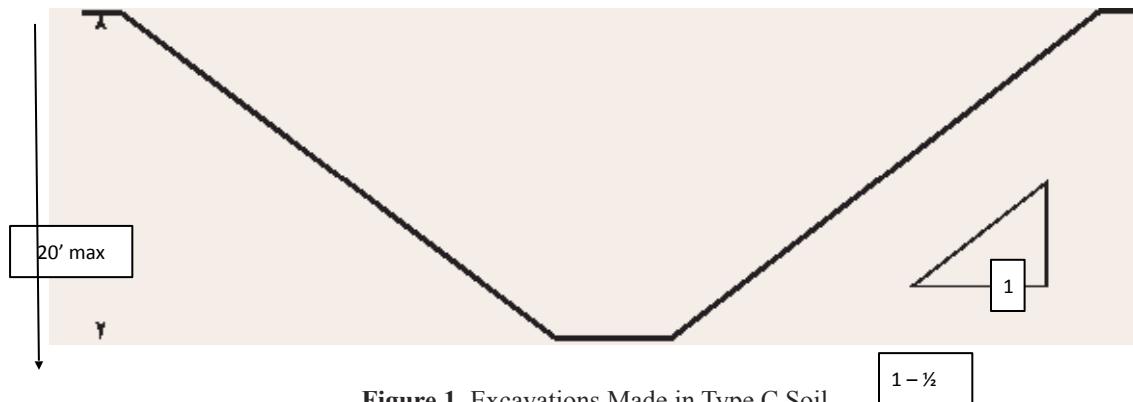
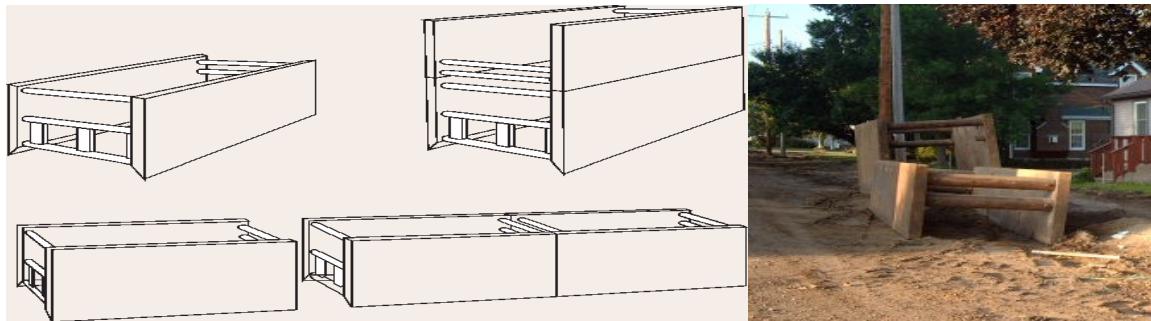


Figure 1. Excavations Made in Type C Soil

**Method 2** - Use tabulated data such as tables and charts approved by a registered professional engineer to design the excavation. These data must be in writing and must include enough explanatory information, including the criteria for making a selection and the limits on the use of the data, for the user to make a selection. At least one copy of the data, including the identity of the registered professional engineer who approved it, must be kept at the worksite during construction of the protective system. After the system is completed, the data may be stored away from the jobsite, but a copy must be provided upon request to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for OSHA.

**Method 3** - Use a trench box or shield designed or approved by a registered professional engineer or based on tabulated data prepared or approved by a registered professional engineer. Timber, aluminum, or other suitable materials may also be used. OSHA standards permit the use of a trench shield (also known as a welder's hut) if it provides the same level of protection or more than the appropriate shoring system.



**Figure 2.** Trench Shields

Employers can choose the most practical method for the particular circumstance, but that system must meet the required performance criteria. The standard does not require a protective system when an excavation is made entirely in stable rock or is less than 5 feet (1.52 meters) deep, if a competent person has examined the ground and found no indication of a potential cave-in.

### **What other safety precautions are you required to take?**

The standard requires you to provide support systems such as shoring, bracing, or underpinning to ensure that adjacent structures such as buildings, walls, sidewalks, or pavements remain stable. The standard also prohibits excavation below the base or footing of any foundation or retaining wall unless

- You provide a support system such as underpinning,
- The excavation is in stable rock, or
- A registered professional engineer determines that the structure is far enough away from the excavation and that excavation will not pose a hazard to employees.

Excavations under sidewalks and pavements are prohibited unless you provide an appropriately designed support system or another effective means of support.



The remains of this house are a safety hazard for workers. The debris is too close to the excavation and there is no protective barricade.

Is there anything else missing?

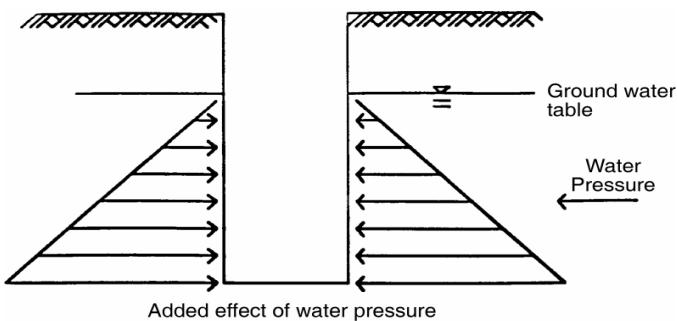
- Provide warning systems such as mobile equipment, barricades, hand or mechanical signals, or stop logs to alert operators to the edge of an excavation. If possible, keep the grade away from the excavation.
- Provide scaling to remove loose rock or soil, or install protective barricades and other equivalent protection to protect employees against falling rock, soil, or materials.
- Prohibit employees from working on faces of sloped or benched excavations at levels above other employees unless you provide the employees at the lower levels adequate protection from the hazard of falling, rolling, or sliding material or equipment.
- Prohibit employees from standing or working under loads being handled by lifting or digging equipment. Require workers to stand away from vehicles being loaded or unloaded to protect them from being struck by any spillage or falling materials. You may permit operators to remain inside cabs of vehicles if they provide adequate protection from falling loads during loading and unloading operations.



These employees are standing or working too close to the digging equipment.

## What is the effect of water accumulation on excavation safety?

Among the additional hazards stemming from water in an excavation are undermining the sides and making it more difficult to get out of the excavation. The OSHA standard prohibits employees from working without adequate protection in excavations where water has accumulated or is accumulating. If you use water removal equipment to control or prevent water accumulation, you must ensure that a competent person monitors the equipment and its operation to ensure proper use. OSHA standards also require the use of diversion ditches, dikes, or other suitable means to prevent surface water from entering an excavation and to provide adequate drainage of the adjacent area. In addition, a competent person must inspect excavations subject to runoffs from heavy rains.



Regardless of the soil type, as the depth of the trench increases, the magnitude of pressures on the full height of the excavation also increases. The presence of ground water adds hydrostatic pressure against the walls of the trench.

## **How can you protect workers against hazardous atmospheres inside excavations?**

A competent person must test any excavation deeper than 4 feet (1.22 meters) or where an oxygen deficiency or a hazardous atmosphere is present or could reasonably be expected, such as a landfill or where hazardous substances are stored nearby, before an employee enters it. If there are any hazardous conditions, you must provide the employee controls such as proper respiratory protection or ventilation. In addition, you are responsible for regularly testing all controls used to reduce atmospheric contaminants to acceptable levels.

If unhealthful atmospheric conditions exist or develop in an excavation, you must provide emergency rescue equipment such as a breathing apparatus, safety harness and line, and basket stretcher and ensure that it is readily available. This equipment must be attended when in use.

## **What means of access and egress are you required to provide?**

OSHA requires you to provide safe access and egress to all excavations, including ladders, steps, ramps, or other safe means of exit for employees working in trench excavations 4 feet (1.22 meters) or deeper. These devices must be located in the excavation within 25 feet (7.62 meters) of all workers.

Any structural ramps you use in your operation must be designed by a competent person if they are used for employee access or egress, or by a competent person qualified in structural design if they are used for vehicles. Also, structural members used for ramps or runways must be uniform in thickness and joined in a manner to prevent tripping or displacement.



A safe means of egress shall be provided within 25 feet of workers in a trench.

## **What protective equipment are employees in pier holes and confined footing excavations required to use?**

An employee who enters a bell-bottom pier hole or similar deep and confined footing excavation must wear a harness with a lifeline. The lifeline must be attached securely to the harness and must be separate from any line used to handle materials. Also, while the employee wearing the lifeline is in the excavation, an observer must be on hand to ensure that the lifeline is working properly and maintain communication with the employee.



Which one of these workers is wearing his harness correctly?

The one on left ... or the one on the right?

## **When should you conduct a site inspection?**

The standard requires that a competent person inspect an excavation and the areas around it daily for possible cave-ins, failures of protective systems and equipment, hazardous atmospheres, or other hazardous conditions. Inspections also are required after natural events such as heavy rains or manmade events such as blasting that may increase the potential for hazards. If the inspector finds any unsafe conditions during an inspection, you must clear employees from the hazardous area until you take safety precautions.

The standard also requires that a competent person inspect excavations and the adjacent areas daily for possible cave-ins, failures of protective systems and equipment, hazardous atmospheres, and other hazardous conditions. If the competent person finds these conditions, all exposed employees must leave the hazardous area until necessary safety precautions are taken.

Larger and more complex operations should have a full-time safety official who makes recommendations to improve implementation of the safety plan. In a smaller operation, the safety official may be part-time and usually will be a supervisor.

Supervisors are the contractor's representatives on the job. Supervisors should conduct inspections, investigate accidents, and anticipate hazards. They should ensure that employees receive on-the-job safety and health training. They also should review and strengthen overall safety and health precautions to guard against potential hazards, get the necessary worker cooperation in safety matters, and make frequent reports to the contractor.

## **OSHA Assistance, Services, and Programs**

### **How can OSHA help me?**

OSHA can provide extensive help through a variety of programs, including assistance about safety and health programs, state plans, workplace consultations, Voluntary Protection Programs, strategic partnerships, training and education, and more.

### **How does safety and health program management help employers and employees?**

Effective management of worker safety and health protection is a decisive factor in reducing the extent and severity of work-related injuries and illnesses and their related costs. In fact, an effective safety and health management system forms the basis of good worker protection and can save time and money—about \$4 for every dollar spent—and increase productivity.

To assist employers and employees in developing effective safety and health programs, OSHA published recommended Safety and Health Program Management Guidelines (Federal Register 54(18):3904-3916, January 26, 1989).

These voluntary guidelines can be applied to all worksites covered by OSHA.

The guidelines identify four general elements critical to the development of a successful safety and health management program:

- Management leadership and employee participation,
- Worksite analysis,
- Hazard prevention and control, and
- Safety and health training.

The guidelines recommend specific actions under each of these general elements to achieve an effective safety and health program. The Federal Register notice is available online at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

## **What are state plans?**

State plans are OSHA-approved job safety and health programs operated by individual states or territories instead of Federal OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (OSH Act) encourages states to develop and operate their own job safety and health plans and permits state enforcement of OSHA standards if the state has an approved plan. Once OSHA approves a state plan, it funds 50 percent of the program's operating costs. State plans must provide standards and enforcement programs, as well as voluntary compliance activities that are at least as effective as those of Federal OSHA.

There are 26 state plans: 23 cover both private and public (state and local government) employment, and 3 (Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York) cover only the public sector. For more information on state plans, see the listing at the end of this publication, or visit OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov)

## **How can consultation assistance help employers?**

In addition to helping employers identify and correct specific hazards, OSHA's consultation service provides free, onsite assistance in developing and implementing effective workplace safety and health management systems that emphasize the prevention of worker injuries and illnesses.

Comprehensive consultation assistance provided by OSHA includes a hazard survey of the worksite and an appraisal of all aspects of the employer's existing safety and health management system. In addition, the service offers assistance to employers in developing and implementing an effective safety and health management system. Employers also may receive training and education services, as well as limited assistance away from the worksite.

## **Who can get consultation assistance and what does it cost?**

Consultation assistance is available to small employers (with fewer than 250 employees at a fixed site and no more than 500 corporatewide) who want help in establishing and maintaining a safe and healthful workplace.

Funded largely by OSHA, the service is provided at no cost to the employer. Primarily developed for smaller employers with more hazardous operations, the consultation service is delivered by state governments employing professional safety and health consultants. No penalties are proposed or citations issued for hazards identified by the consultant. The employer's only obligation is to correct all identified serious hazards within the agreed-upon correction time frame.

## **Can OSHA assure privacy to an employer who asks for consultation assistance?**

OSHA provides consultation assistance to the employer with the assurance that his or her name and firm and any information about the workplace will not be routinely reported to OSHA enforcement staff.

## **Can an employer be cited for violations after receiving consultation assistance?**

If an employer fails to eliminate or control a serious hazard within the agreed-upon time frame, the consultation project manager must refer the situation to the OSHA enforcement office for appropriate action. This is a rare occurrence, however, since employers request the service for the expressed purpose of identifying and fixing hazards in their workplaces.

## **Does OSHA provide any incentives for seeking consultation assistance?**

Yes. Under the consultation program, certain exemplary employers may request participation in OSHA's Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP). Eligibility for participation in SHARP includes, but is not limited to, receiving a full-service, comprehensive consultation visit, correcting all identified hazards, and developing an effective safety and health management system.

Employers accepted into SHARP may receive an exemption from programmed inspections (not complaint or accident investigation inspections) for a period of 1 year initially, or 2 years upon renewal. For more information concerning consultation assistance, see the list of consultation offices or contact your regional or area OSHA office, or visit OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).

## **What are the Voluntary Protection Programs?**

Voluntary Protection Programs (VPPs) represent one part of OSHA's effort to extend worker protection beyond the minimum required by OSHA standards. VPP - along with onsite consultation services, full-service area offices, and OSHA's Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP) - represents a cooperative approach which, when coupled with an effective enforcement program, expands worker protection to help meet the goals of the OSH Act.

## **How do the VPP work?**

There are three levels of VPPs: Star, Merit, and Demonstration. All are designed to do the following:

- Recognize employers who have successfully developed and implemented effective and comprehensive safety and health management systems;
- Encourage these employers to continuously improve their safety and health management systems;
- Motivate other employers to achieve excellent safety and health results in the same outstanding way; and
- Establish a relationship between employers, employees, and OSHA that is based on cooperation.

## **How do VPP help employers and employees?**

VPP participation can mean the following:

- Fewer worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses;
- Lost-workday case rates generally 50 percent below industry averages;
- Lower workers' compensation and other injury- and illness-related costs;
- Improved employee motivation to work safely, leading to a better quality of life at work;
- Positive community recognition and interaction;
- Further improvement and revitalization of already-good safety and health programs; and a
- Positive relationship with OSHA.

## **How does OSHA monitor VPP sites?**

OSHA reviews an employer's VPP application and conducts a VPP Onsite Evaluation to verify that the safety and health management systems described are operating effectively at the site. OSHA conducts onsite evaluations on a regular basis, annually for participants at the Demonstration level, every 18 months for Merit, and every 3 to 5 years for Star. Each February, all participants must send a copy of their most recent annual evaluation to their OSHA regional office. This evaluation must include the worksite's record of injuries and illnesses for the past year.

## **Can OSHA inspect an employer who is participating in the VPP?**

Sites participating in VPP are not scheduled for regular, programmed inspections. OSHA handles any employee complaints, serious accidents, or significant chemical releases that may occur at VPP sites according to routine enforcement procedures.

Additional information on VPP is available from OSHA national, regional, and area offices. Also, see Outreach on OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).

## **How can a partnership with OSHA improve worker safety and health?**

OSHA has learned firsthand that voluntary, cooperative partnerships with employers, employees, and unions can be a useful alternative to traditional enforcement and an effective way to reduce worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses.

This is especially true when a partnership leads to the development and implementation of a comprehensive workplace safety and health management system.

## **What is OSHA Strategic Partnership Program (OSPP)?**

OSHA Strategic Partnerships are alliances among labor, management, and government to foster improvements in workplace safety and health. These partnerships are voluntary, cooperative relationships between OSHA, employers, employee representatives, and others such as trade unions, trade and professional associations, universities, and other government agencies. OSPPs are the newest of OSHA's cooperative programs.

## **What do OSPPs do?**

These partnerships encourage, assist, and recognize the efforts of the partners to eliminate serious workplace hazards and achieve a high level of worker safety and health.

Whereas OSHA's Consultation Program and VPP entail one-on-one relationships between OSHA and individual worksites, most strategic partnerships seek to have a broader impact by building cooperative relationships with groups of employers and employees.

## **What are the different kinds of OSPPs?**

There are two major types:

- Comprehensive, which focus on establishing comprehensive safety and health management systems at partnering worksites; and
- Limited, which help identify and eliminate hazards associated with worker deaths, injuries, and illnesses, or have goals other than establishing comprehensive worksite safety and health programs.

OSHA is interested in creating new OSPPs at the national, regional, and local levels. OSHA also has found limited partnerships to be valuable. Limited partnerships might address the elimination or control of a specific industry hazard.

## **What are the benefits of participation in the OSPP?**

Like VPP, OSPP can mean the following:

- Fewer worker fatalities, injuries, and illnesses;
- Lower workers' compensation and other injury- and illness-related costs;
- Improved employee motivation to work safely, leading to a better quality of life at work and enhanced productivity;
- Positive community recognition and interaction;
- Development of or improvement in safety and health management systems; and
- Positive interaction with OSHA.

For more information about this program, contact your nearest OSHA office or go to the agency website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).

## **Does OSHA have occupational safety and health training for employers and employees?**

The OSHA Training Institute in Des Plaines, IL, provides basic and advanced training and education in safety and health for federal and state compliance officers, state consultants, other federal agency personnel, and private sector employers, employees, and their representatives.

Institute courses cover diverse safety and health topics including electrical hazards, machine guarding, personal protective equipment, ventilation, and ergonomics. The facility includes classrooms, laboratories, a library, and an audiovisual unit. The laboratories contain various demonstrations and equipment, such as power presses, woodworking and welding shops, a complete industrial ventilation unit, and a sound demonstration laboratory.

More than 57 courses dealing with subjects such as safety and health in the construction industry and methods of compliance with OSHA standards are available for personnel in the private sector.

In addition, OSHA's 73 area offices are full-service centers offering a variety of informational services such as personnel for speaking engagements, publications, audiovisual aids on workplace hazards, and technical advice.

For more information on grants, training, and education, write: OSHA Training Institute, Office of Training and Education, 1555 Times Drive, Des Plaines, IL 60018; call (847) 297-4810; or see Outreach on OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov) .

## **Does OSHA give money to organizations for training and education?**

OSHA awards grants through its Susan Harwood Training Grant Program to nonprofit organizations to provide safety and health training and education to employers and workers in the workplace. The grants focus on programs that will educate workers and employers in small business (fewer than 250 employees), training workers and employers about new OSHA standards or about high-risk activities or hazards. Grants are awarded for 1 year and may be renewed for an additional 12 months depending on whether the grantee has performed satisfactorily.

OSHA expects each organization awarded a grant to develop a training and/or education program that addresses a safety and health topic named by OSHA, recruit workers and employers for the training, and conduct the training.

Grantees are also expected to follow up with people who have been trained to find out what changes were made to reduce the hazards in their workplaces as a result of the training.

Each year OSHA has a national competition that is announced in the Federal Register and on the Internet at [www.osha-slc.gov/Training/sharwood/sharwood.html](http://www.osha-slc.gov/Training/sharwood/sharwood.html) .

If you do not have access to the Internet, you can contact the OSHA Office of Training and Education, 1555 Times Drive, Des Plaines, IL 60018, (847) 297-4810, for more information.

## **Does OSHA have other assistance materials available?**

OSHA has a variety of materials and tools available on its website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov). These include eTools, Expert Advisors, Electronic Compliance Assistance Tools (e-CATs), Technical Links, regulations, directives, publications, videos, and other information for employers and employees. OSHA's software programs and compliance assistance tools walk you through challenging safety and health issues and common problems to find the best solutions for your workplace. OSHA's comprehensive publications program includes more than 100 titles to help you understand OSHA requirements and programs.

OSHA's CD-ROM includes standards, interpretations, directives, and more and can be purchased on CD-ROM from the U.S. Government Printing Office. To order, write to the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or phone (202) 512-1800.

Specify OSHA Regulations, Documents and Technical Information on CD-ROM (ORDT), GPO Order No. S/N 729-013-00000-5.

## **What do I do in case of an emergency or if I need to file a complaint?**

To report an emergency, file a complaint, or seek OSHA advice, assistance, or products, call (800) 321-OSHA or contact your nearest OSHA regional or area office listed at the end of this publication. The teletypewriter (TTY) number is (877) 889-5627.

You can also file a complaint online and obtain more information on OSHA federal and state programs by visiting OSHA's website at [www.osha.gov](http://www.osha.gov).

## **OSHA Regional and Area Offices**

### **OSHA Regional Offices**

\*These states and territories operate their own OSHA-approved job safety and health programs (Connecticut, New Jersey and New York plans cover public employees only). States with approved programs must have a standard that is identical to, or at least as effective as, the federal standard.

<b>Region I</b> (CT,* ME, MA, NH, RI, VT*) JFK Federal Building, Room E340 Boston, MA 02203 (617) 565-9860	<b>Region VI</b> (AR, LA, NM,* OK, TX) 525 Griffin Street, Room 602 Dallas, TX 75202 (214) 767-4731 or 4736 x224
<b>Region II</b> (NJ,* NY,* PR,* VI*) 201 Varick Street, Room 670 New York, NY 10014 (212) 337-2378	<b>Region VII</b> (IA,* KS, MO, NE) City Center Square 1100 Main Street, Suite 800 Kansas City, MO 64105 (816) 426-5861

<p><b>Region III</b>            (DE, DC, MD,* PA,* VA,* WV)            The Curtis Center            170 S. Independence Mall West            Suite 740 West            Philadelphia, PA 19106-3309            (215) 861-4900</p>	<p><b>Region VIII</b>            (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT,* WY*)            1999 Broadway, Suite 1690            PO Box 46550            Denver, CO 80202-5716            (303) 844-1600</p>
<p><b>Region IV</b>            (AL, FL, GA, KY,* MS, NC,* SC,* TN*)            SNAF            61 Forsyth Street SW            Room 6T50            Atlanta, GA 30303            (404) 562-2300</p>	<p><b>Region IX</b>            (American Samoa, AZ,* CA,* HI,            NV,* Northern Mariana Islands)            71 Stevenson Street, Room 420            San Francisco, CA 94105            (415) 975-4310</p>
<p><b>Region V</b>            (IL, IN,* MI,* MN,* OH, WI)            230 South Dearborn Street,            Room 3244            Chicago, IL 60604            (312) 353-2220</p>	<p><b>Region X</b>            (AK,* ID, OR,* WA*)            1111 Third Avenue, Suite 715            Seattle, WA 98101-3212            (206) 553-5930</p>

## OSHA Area Offices

Anchorage, AK (907) 271-5152	North Aurora, IL (630) 896-8700	Avenel, NJ (732) 750-3270	Pittsburgh, PA (412) 395-4903
Birmingham, AL (205) 731-1534	Peoria, IL (309) 671-7033	Hasbrouck Heights, NJ (201) 288-1700	Wilkes-Barre, PA (570) 826-6538
Mobile, AL (334) 441-6131	Indianapolis, IN (317) 226-7290	Marlton, NJ (609) 757-5181	Guaynabo, PR (787) 277-1560
Little Rock, AR (501) 324-6291 (5818)	Wichita, KS (316) 269-6644	Parsippany, NJ (973) 263-1003	Providence, RI (401) 528-4669
Phoenix, AZ (602) 640-2348	Frankfort, KY (502) 227-7024	Albuquerque, NM (505) 248-5302	Columbia, SC (803) 765-5904
Sacramento, CA (916) 566-7471	Baton Rouge, LA (225) 389-0474 (0431)	Carson City, NV (775) 885-6963	Nashville, TN (615) 781-5423
San Diego, CA (619) 557-5909	Braintree, MA (617) 565-6924	Albany, NY (518) 464-4338	Austin, TX (512) 916-5783 (5788)

Denver, CO (303) 844-5285	Methuen, MA (617) 565-8110	Bayside, NY (718) 279-9060	Corpus Christi, TX (512) 888-3420
Englewood, CO (303) 843-4500	Springfield, MA (413) 785-0123	Bowmansville, NY (716) 684-3891	Dallas, TX (214) 320-2400 (2558)
Bridgeport, CT (203) 579-5581	Linthicum, MD (410) 865-2055/2056	New York, NY (212) 466-2482	El Paso, TX (915) 534-6251
Hartford, CT (860) 240-3152	August, ME (207) 622-8417	North Syracuse, NY (315) 451-0808	Fort Worth, TX (817) 428-2470 (485-7647)
Wilmington, DE (302) 573-6518	Bangor, ME (207) 941-8177	Tarrytown, NY (914) 524-7510	Houston, TX (281) 591-2438 (2787)
Fort Lauderdale, FL (954) 424-0242	Portland, ME (207) 780-3178	Westbury, NY (516) 334-3344	Houston, TX (281) 286-0583/0584 (5922)
Jacksonville, FL (904) 232-2895	Lansing, MI (517) 327-0904	Cincinnati, OH (513) 841-4132	Lubbock, TX (806) 472-7681 (7685)
Tampa, FL (813) 626-1177	Minneapolis, MN (612) 664-5460	Cleveland, OH (216) 522-3818	Salt Lake City, UT (801) 530-6901
Savannah, GA (912) 652-4393	Kansas City, MO (816) 483-9531	Columbus, OH (614) 469-5582	Norfolk, VA (757) 441-3820
Smyrna, GA (770) 984-8700	St. Louis, MO (314) 425-4289	Toledo, OH (419) 259-7542	Bellevue, WA (206) 553-7520
Tucker, GA (770) 493-6644/6742/ 8419	Jackson, MS (601) 965-4606	Oklahoma City, OK (405) 231-5351 (5389)	Appleton, WI (920) 734-4521
Des Moines, IA (515) 284-4794	Billings, MT (406) 247-7494	Portland, OR (503) 326-2251	Eau Claire, WI (715) 832-9019
Boise, ID (208) 321-2960	Raleigh, NC (919) 856-4770	Allentown, PA (610) 776-0592	Madison, WI (608) 264-5388
Calumet City, IL (708) 891-3800	Bismark, ND (701) 250-4521	Erie, PA (814) 833-5758	Milwaukee, WI (414) 297-3315
Des Plaines, IL (847) 803-4800	Omaha, NE (402) 221-3182	Harrisburg, PA (717) 782-3902	Charleston, WV (304) 347-5937
Fairview Heights, IL (618) 632-8612	Concord, NH (603) 225-1629	Philadelphia, PA (215) 597-4955	

