

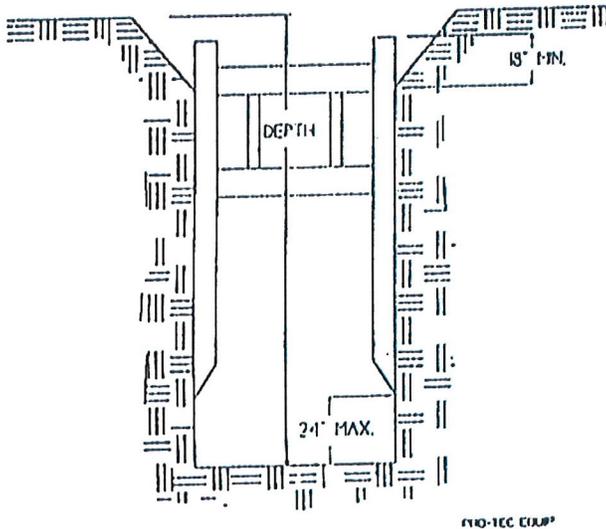


TRENCH SHIELD CERTIFICATION

A COPY OF THIS SHEET MUST ACCOMPANY EACH
CORRESPONDING TRENCH SHIELD AT EVERY JOB SITE.

MODEL NUMBER	WEIGHT	SERIAL NUMBER	SIZE
PRO4-418D	4,400	12426	4' HIGH X 18' LONG

SOIL TYPE	MAX. DEPTH	PSF	SOIL DESCRIPTION
TYPE A	58 FEET	1440	Stiff Cohesive Soil, 25 PSF per foot, clay, silty clay, clay loam with unconfined compressive strength of 1.5 ton per square foot or greater. See note 7.
TYPE B	32 FEET	1440	Medium Cohesive to granular soil, 45 PSF per foot of depth. Clay with unconfined compressive strength greater than 0.5 TSF but less than 1.5 TSF. Cohesionless gravel, silt, silt loam or sandy loam. See note 8.
TYPE C	24 FEET	1440	Soft Cohesive to Saturated Soil, 60 PSF per foot of depth. Clay with unconfined compressive strength less than 0.5 TSF, saturated sand, clay or fractured rock that is not stable. See note 9.



LIMITATIONS

- 1) Soil above shield must be sloped according to OSHA Subpart P. Slope must begin no less than 18" below the top of shield.
- 2) Shield may be suspended no more than 2 feet above bottom of the trench and only if there is no possible loss of soil from behind or below bottom of shield.
- 3) A minimum of 2 spreader pipes are required on each end with manufacturer approved pins and keepers.
- 4) Repairs and modifications must first be approved by manufacturer or registered professional engineer.
- 5) Shields may be stacked as long as each is rated to the depth it is used and manufacturer approved stack connections are utilized to prevent lateral movement of the shields.
- 6) Surcharge loads have not been included in the above depth ratings. The allowable working depth of the shield must be reduced to account for any surcharge loading which occurs within the influence line of the shield.
- 7) Not Type A if fissured, subject to vibration, previously disturbed or part of a sloped layered system where layers dip into excavation on a slope of four horizontals to one vertical (4H:1V) or greater.
- 8) Previously disturbed soils may be Type B unless they would be classed as Type C. Soil that meets requirements of Type A but is subject to vibration or fissured may be Type B. Dry rock that is not stable or soil that is part of a sloped layered system where layers dip into the excavation on a slope less steep than four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) are Type B if material would otherwise be classified as Type B.
- 9) Soil in a sloped layered system where layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or steeper may be Type C. Saturated soil or soils from which water is freely seeping but is not standing in the trench.
 - * Conditions more severe would require dewatering or the sealing of four sides of the excavation and pumping the trench. Such severe conditions would require the services of a soils engineer to establish the design pressure. Consult the manufacturer for pressures exceeding tabulated values.
- 10) PRO-TEC trench shields are to be used in accordance with Federal, state and Local laws. Refer to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) rules and regulations Vol. 54, No. 209, 10/31/89, Part 1926, Subpart P.



Nicholas John White

Usage of trench shields other than specified could cause failure or cave-ins resulting in serious injury or death.

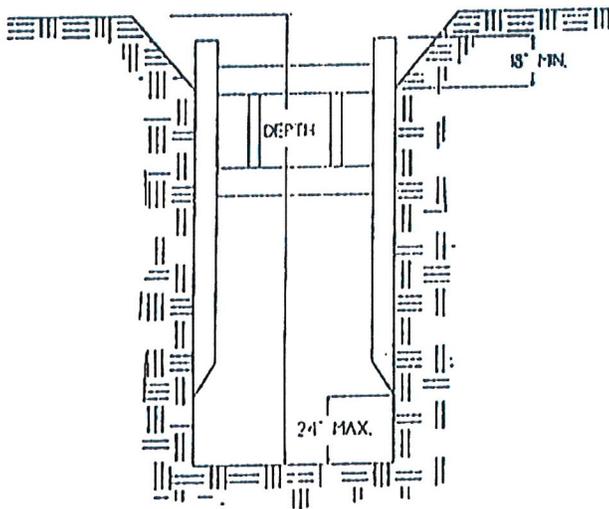


TRENCH SHIELD CERTIFICATION

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<u>MODEL NUMBER</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>SERIAL NUMBER</u>	<u>SIZE</u>
PRO4-418D	4,400	12425	4' HIGH X 18' LONG

SOIL	MAX. DEPTH	PSF	SOIL DESCRIPTION
TYPE A	58 FEET	1440	Stiff Cohesive Soil, 25 PSF per foot, clay, silty clay, clay loam with unconfined compressive strength of 1.5 ton per square foot or greater. See note 7.
TYPE B	32 FEET	1440	Medium Cohesive to granular soil, 45 PSF per foot of depth. Clay with unconfined compressive strength greater than 0.5 TSF but less than 1.5 TSF. Cohesionless gravel, silt, silt loam or sandy loam. See note 8.
TYPE C	24 FEET	1440	Soft Cohesive to Saturated Soil, 60 PSF per foot of depth. Clay with unconfined compressive strength less than 0.5 TSF, saturated sand, clay or fractured rock that is not stable. See note 9.



PRO-TEC EQUIP

LIMITATIONS

- 1) Soil above shield must be sloped according to OSHA Subpart P. Slope must begin no less than 18" below the top of shield.
- 2) Shield may be suspended no more than 2 feet above bottom of the trench and only if there is no possible loss of soil from behind or below bottom of shield.
- 3) A minimum of 2 spreader pipes are required on each end with manufacturer approved pins and keepers.
- 4) Repairs and modifications must first be approved by manufacturer or registered professional engineer.
- 5) Shields may be stacked as long as each is rated to the depth it is used and manufacturer approved stack connections are utilized to prevent lateral movement of the shields.
- 6) Surcharge loads have not been included in the above depth ratings. The allowable working depth of the shield must be reduced to account for any surcharge loading which occurs within the influence line of the shield.
- 7) Not Type A if fissured, subject to vibration, previously disturbed or part of a sloped layered system where layers dip into excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or greater.
- 8) Previously disturbed soils may be Type B unless they would be classed as Type C. Soil that meets requirements of Type A but is subject to vibration or fissured may be Type B. Dry rock that is not stable or soil that is part of a sloped layered system where layers dip into the excavation on a slope less steep than four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) are Type B if material would otherwise be classified as Type B.
- 9) Soil in a sloped layered system where layers dip into the excavation on a slope of four horizontal to one vertical (4H:1V) or steeper may be Type C. Saturated soil or soils from which water is freely seeping but is not standing in the trench.
 - * Conditions more severe would require dewatering or the sealing of four sides of the excavation and pumping the trench. Such severe conditions would require the services of a soils engineer to establish the design pressure. Consult the manufacturer for pressures exceeding tabulated values.
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Nicholas John Alan White

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