

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES

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GENERAL

Definition

A confined space means a space that:

- Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and
- Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit; and
- Is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

Examples

Examples of confined spaces include but are not limited to storage tanks, process vessels, bins, silos, boilers, ventilation or exhaust ducts, sewers, pipe chassis, underground utility vaults, tunnels, pipelines, and manure pits.

Permit Required Confined Space

A permit-required confined space means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

- Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant.
- Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section.
- Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Safety Manager:

- Develop the written Confined Space Program and revise the program as necessary.
- Provide guidance for the proper selection and use of appropriate air monitoring equipment, respiratory protection and personal protective equipment to meet the requirements of this program.
- Periodically audit work operations and documentation using canceled permits to evaluate the overall effectiveness of the confined space entry program and ensure that employees participating in entry operations are protected from permit space hazards.
- Assist each Supervisor in identifying confined spaces encountered by his/her workforce.

Supervisors

Supervisors shall be responsible for the following:

- Identify and report job areas and locations that are or may be confined spaces.
- Classify confined spaces as "permit required" or "non-permit required".
- Identify personnel who will enter confined spaces.
- Provide detailed instruction and training on confined space hazards and entry procedures to those who may enter confined spaces.
- Provide instruction to personnel on the proper use of equipment required for confined space entry.
- Maintain equipment that is used to enter confined spaces.

- Conduct work site inspections to review unit compliance with confined space entry procedures.
- Inform employees who may enter the permit confined space by posting danger signs or by training.
- Issuance and cancellation of entry permits.
- Identify and evaluate the hazards of permit spaces before employees enter them.
- Conduct a pre-entry briefing to inform entrants of possible hazards that may be encountered in a confined space.
- Take the necessary measures to prevent entrance into prohibited permit spaces.

Employees

Employees who may enter confined spaces shall:

- Comply with the confined space entry procedures contained herein and with those procedures stipulated by their supervisor and Safety Manager.
- Store, clean, maintain and guard against damage, equipment used for confined space entry.
- Report any deficiencies or malfunction of equipment to a supervisor.
- Understand emergency procedures in case of an accident in a confined space.
- Under no circumstance enter a confined space that is suspect of having a non- respirable atmosphere, even to rescue a fellow employee.

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE PROGRAM

Classifications of Confined Spaces

Superintendent will identify and classify every confined space as a:

- Permit-Required Confined Space
- Non-Permit Confined Space - if the confined space does not present a real potential hazard.
- Alternate Entry
- Reclassification

Program Elements for Permit-Required Confined Space

Preventing Unauthorized Entry

In order to prevent unauthorized entry into permit-required confined spaces, employees must utilize one or more of the following mechanisms:

- Training all employees
- Providing information to visitors
- Posting warning signs
- Erecting barriers
- Installing locks or covers at entry points

Each employee will document the implementation of these mechanisms and ensure that they remain in place

Identifying Permit Space Hazards

Each entry supervisor will identify and evaluate the hazards of permit spaces before employees enter them. The following hazards shall be identified prior to entry into a confined space:

- Must meet the definition of a confined space.
- Possess both acute and serious hazards.
- Hazardous atmosphere or engulfment hazard
- Internal configuration that could trap or asphyxiate the entrant by inward converging walls or floor tapering to a smaller cross section
- Any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

Developing Safe Entry Practices

Employees will implement procedures and practices necessary for safe permit space entry operations. These include, but are not limited to:

- Acceptable entry conditions (Atmospheric Testing and Monitoring).
- Isolating the permit space
- Purging, inerting, flushing or ventilating the permit space as necessary to eliminate or control atmospheric hazards.
- Pre-entry Briefing. The lead worker will conduct a meeting of all employees who will enter the confined space. Employees will be informed of the hazards and safety conditions of the particular job.
- Controlling the hazard

Hazards shall be controlled by the following mechanisms:

- Lockout of energy sources and mechanical devices.
- Block or disconnect mechanical linkage.
- Flowable sources must be double block and bleed, blind flanged, diverted or re-routed.
- Cleaning and purging(See Appendix C, Ventilation of Confined Spaces)
- Personal protective equipment see (Respiratory Protection Program)

When entering a confined space located along a roadway, parking lot or any areas where traffic flow may cause a potential hazard, Temporary Traffic Control Procedures for Worker Safety will be used.

Equipment use and maintenance

Equipment, including testing, ventilating, lighting, monitoring, communication and personal protective equipment, necessary for the safe entry into a Permit Space shall be provided, maintained and properly used by each employee. See Appendix E, Basic Confined Space Entry and Rescue Equipment.

Testing for acceptable entry conditions

Permit space evaluation will include all testing conducted before an entry as well as all testing and monitoring activities to ensure that acceptable entry conditions are maintained throughout the entry. Atmospheric testing should be conducted in accordance with the section described herein as Atmospheric Testing and Monitoring of the L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc. program.

Providing permit space attendants

Each occurrence will require at least one attendant outside a permit space to be entered for the duration of the entry operations. See Section IV B 8, Duties of the Attendant for specific responsibilities.

Attendant emergency response

To facilitate non-entry rescue, retrieval systems or methods shall be used whenever an authorized entrant enters a permit space, unless the retrieval equipment would increase the overall risk of entry or would not contribute to the rescue of the entrant.

Retrieval systems shall meet the following requirements:

- Each authorized entrant shall use a chest or full body harness, with a retrieval line attached at the center of the entrant's back near shoulder level, or above the entrant's head.
- The other end of the retrieval line shall be attached to a mechanical device or fixed point outside the permit space in such a manner that rescue can begin as soon as the rescuer becomes aware that rescue is necessary.
- A mechanical device shall be available to retrieve personnel from vertical type permit spaces more than 5 feet deep.
- If an injured entrant is exposed to a substance for which a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) or other similar written information is required to be kept at the worksite, that SDS or written information shall be made available to the medical facility treating the exposed entrant.

Training and duties of entry personnel

There are three specific members of a confined space entry team:

- Authorized Entrants
- Attendants
- Entry Supervisor

Employees will be trained in each role of the entry team. After training each affected employee will be able to qualify as any member of the confined space entry team. The duties of each member are specified in Appendix F.

L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc. will provide training so that all employees whose work is regulated by this section acquire the understanding, knowledge, and skills necessary for the safe performance of the duties assigned.

Training shall be provided to each affected employee:

- Before the employee is first assigned duties.
- Before there is a change in assigned duties.
- Whenever there is a change in permit space operations that presents a hazard about which an employee has not previously been trained.
- Whenever the Supervisor and/or Safety Manager has reason to believe either that there are deviations from the permit space entry procedures required by 29 CFR 1926.1200 or that there are inadequacies in the employee's knowledge or use of these procedures.

The training shall establish employee proficiency in the duties required by 29 CFR 1926.1200 and shall establish new or revised procedures, as necessary, for compliance with this.

The Safety Manager shall certify that the training required by the previously mentioned paragraphs has been accomplished. The certification shall contain each employee's name, the signatures or initials of the trainers, and the dates of training. The certification shall be available for inspection by employees and their authorized representatives.

Only trained attendants, authorized entrants and personnel authorizing or in charge of entry shall work in and around a Permit Space.

Rescue and emergency services

An employer who designates rescue and emergency services must evaluate:

- Rescuer's ability to respond in a timely manner, considering the hazard(s) identified;
- Rescue service's ability (proficiency) with rescue related tasks and equipment, used to rescue entrants from each type of permit space identified

Select a rescue team or service from those evaluated that:

- Has the capability to reach the victim(s) within a time frame that is appropriate for the permit space hazard(s) identified
- Is equipped for and proficient in, performing the needed rescue services
- Agrees to notify the employer immediately if rescue service becomes unavailable

Inform each rescue team or service of the hazards and provide the rescue team or service with access to all permit spaces from which, rescue may be necessary. This allows them to develop appropriate rescue plans and to practice rescue operations.

Written permit system

A permit system shall be utilized for entry into Permit Spaces (See, Confined Space Entry Form, and Hot Work Permit). Each canceled entry permit shall be retained for at least one (1) year to facilitate the review of the permit required confined space program. Any problems encountered during an entry operation shall be noted on the pertinent permit so that appropriate revisions to the permit space program can be made.

Coordinating entry operations

All outside contractors performing work in confined space entry permit area shall be informed of any fire, explosion, health or other safety hazards of that confined space. This information shall be based on current or past history of the confined space and the nature of the contractor's work procedure in making such disclosure.

Each Superintendent shall inform subcontractors of L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc. safety rules and emergency plans which may be applicable to the contractor's employees. Subcontractors and their employees must not be allowed to enter a confined space until the provisions of this program have been satisfied. When both L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc. and contractor personnel are working in or near permit spaces, their entry operations must be coordinated to avoid endangering any personnel.

At the conclusion of the entry operations, the contractor must be debriefed regarding the permit space program that was followed and concerning any hazards confronted or created in permit spaces during entry operations.

It is the responsibility of each subcontractor who is retained to perform permit space entry operations to obtain any available information regarding permit space hazards and entry operations from LDD. They must also coordinate entry operations with on-site supervisor when both LDD and subcontractor personnel will be working in or near permit spaces. LDD must be informed of the permit space program that the subcontractor will follow and of any hazards confronted or created in permit spaces, either through a debriefing or during the entry operations.

Concluding entry

The lead worker will determine when the entry operations have been completed. The permit space will be closed and the permit canceled. The lead worker will write "Permit Canceled" with the date, time and signature at the bottom of the L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc. Confined Space Permit. Entry into the permit space will only be allowed after following all aspects of this program.

Program review and revision

Each Superintendent will review entry operations and revise the procedures to correct any deficiencies before subsequent entries are authorized. Any revisions will be reported to the Safety Manager in order to revise the written program.

Annual compliance review

L.D. Docsa safety committee will review the program annually in light of actual entry, work and exit experience to determine how the program can be improved.

Alternate Entry

Employees who enter a confined space need not comply with the procedures set forth in the program provided that:

- It can be demonstrated that the only hazard posed by the permit space is an actual or potential hazardous atmosphere.
- It can be demonstrated that continuous forced air ventilation alone is sufficient to maintain that permit space safe for entry.
- Monitoring and inspection data are developed that support the previous conclusions.
- If an initial entry of the permit space is necessary to obtain the data required, the entry is performed according to the procedures set forth in this document concerning the entry of a permit required confined space.
- The determinations and supporting data required are documented and made available to each employee who enters the space.

Follow the procedures outlined in Confined Space Entry Procedures for Alternate Entry Procedures and Confined Space Entry Form for Alternate Entry Certification.

Reclassification to a Non-Permit Confined Space

If a permit space poses no actual or potential atmospheric hazards and if all hazards within the space are eliminated without entry into the space, the permit space may be reclassified as a non-permit confined space for as long as the non-atmospheric hazards remain eliminated.

If it is necessary to enter the permit space to eliminate hazards, such entry shall be performed according to Confined Space Entry Procedures. If testing and inspection during that entry demonstrate that the hazards within the permit space have been eliminated, the permit space may be reclassified as a non-permit confined space for as long as the hazards remain eliminated.

Note: Control of atmospheric hazards through forced air ventilation does not constitute elimination of the hazards.

The on-site Superintendent shall document the basis for determining that all hazards in a permit space have been eliminated, through a certification that contains the date, the location of the space, and the signature of the person making the determination. The certification shall be made available to each employee entering the space. Following the procedures outlined herein to certify a space as non-permit and “Confined Space Entry Form for Non-Permit Confined Space Certification.”

If hazards arise within a permit space that has been declassified to a non-permit confined space under this section, each employee in the space shall exit the space. The Superintendent shall then reevaluate the space and determine whether it must be reclassified as a permit space, in accordance with other applicable provisions.

DEFINITIONS

Acceptable entry conditions: means the conditions that must exist in a permit space to allow entry and to ensure that employees involved with a permit-required confined space entry can safely enter into and work within the space. **Attendant:** means an individual stationed outside one or more permit spaces who monitors the authorized entrants and who performs all attendant's duties assigned in the employer's permit space program.

Authorized entrant: means an employee who is authorized by the employer to enter a permit required confined space.

Blanking or Blinding: means the absolute closure of a pipe, line or duct, by the fastening of a solid plate (such as a spectacle blind or a skillet blind) that completely covers the bore and that is capable of withstanding the maximum pressure of the pipe, line, or duct with no leakage beyond the plate.

Confined space: means a space that: 1. Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and 2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry.); and 3. Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Double block and bleed: means the closure of a line, duct or pipe by closing and locking or tagging two inline valves and by opening and locking or tagging a drain or vent valve in the line between the two closed valves.

Emergency: means any occurrence (including any failure of hazard control or monitoring equipment) or event(s) internal or external to the confined space that could endanger entrants.

Engulfment: means the surrounding and effective capture of a person by a liquid or finely divided (flowable) solid substance that can be aspirated to cause death by filling or plugging the respiratory system or that can exert enough force on the body to cause death by strangulation, constriction, or crushing.

Entry: means the action by which a person passes through an opening into a permit required confined space. Entry includes ensuing work activities in that space and is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant's body breaks the plane of an opening into the space.

Entry permit: means the written or printed document that is provided by the employer to allow and control entry into a permit space and contains the information specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

Entry permit system: means the employer's written procedures for preparing and issuing permits for entry and returning the permit space to service following termination of entry and designates by name or title the individuals who may authorize entry.

Entry supervisor: See "Lead Worker". The term "Lead Worker" is utilized wherever 29 CFR 1926.1200 refers to the "entry supervisor".

Hazardous atmosphere: means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes:

- Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10 percent of its lower flammable limit (LFL);
- Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its LFL. Note: This concentration may be approximated as a condition in which the dust obscures vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.52 m) or less.
- Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 percent or above 23.5 percent;
- Atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a permissible exposure limit is published in Subpart G, "Occupational Health and Environmental Control", or in Subpart Z, "Toxic and Hazardous Substances", of this part and which could result in employee exposure in excess of its dose or permissible exposure limit. Note: An atmospheric concentration of any substance that is not capable of causing death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue, injury, or acute illness due to its health effects is not covered by this provision.
- Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health. Note: For air contaminants for which MIOSHA has not determined a dose or permissible exposure limit, other sources of information, such as Material Safety Data Sheets that comply with the Hazard Communication Standard, 1910.1200, published information, and internal documents can provide guidance in establishing acceptable atmospheric conditions.

Hot work permit: means the employer's written authorization to perform operations (for example, riveting, welding, cutting, burning, and heating) capable of providing a source of ignition.

Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH): means any condition which poses an immediate or delayed threat to life or that would cause irreversible adverse health effects or that would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a permit space. Note: Some materials - hydrogen fluoride gas and cadmium vapor, for example - may produce immediate transient effects that, even if severe, may pass without medical attention, but are followed by sudden, possibly fatal collapse 12 - 72 hours after exposure. The victim "feels normal" from recovery from transient effects until collapse. Such materials in hazardous quantities are considered to be "immediately" dangerous to life or health.

Inerting: means the displacement of the atmosphere in a permit space by a noncombustible gas (such as nitrogen) to such an extent that the resulting atmosphere is noncombustible. Note: This procedure produces an IDLH oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

Isolation: means the process by which a permit space is removed from service and completely protected against the release of energy and material into the space by such means as: blanking or blinding; misaligning or removing sections of lines, pipes, or ducts; a double block and bleed system; lockout or tagout of all sources of energy; or blocking or disconnecting all mechanical linkages.

Lead Worker: means the person (such as the employer, foreman, or crew chief) responsible for determining if acceptable entry conditions are present at a permit space where entry is planned, for authorizing entry and overseeing entry operations, and for terminating entry as required by this section. The term "Lead Worker" is

utilized wherever 29 CFR 1926.1200 refers to the "entry supervisor." Note: A lead worker also may serve as an attendant or as an authorized entrant, as long as that person is trained and equipped as required by this section for each role he or she fills. Also, the duties of lead worker may be passed from one individual to another during the course of an entry operation.

Line breaking: means the intentional opening of a pipe, line or duct that is or has been carrying flammable, corrosive or toxic material, an inert gas, or any fluid at a volume, pressure or temperature capable of causing injury.

Non-permit confined space: means a confined space that does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any hazard capable of causing death or serious physical harm.

Oxygen deficient atmosphere: means an atmosphere containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen by volume.

Oxygen enriched atmosphere: means an atmosphere containing more than 23.5 percent oxygen by volume.

Permit required confined space: (permit space) means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

- Contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere;
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment of an entrant;
- Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls, or a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; or,
- Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard. Permit required confined space program: means the employer's overall program for controlling, and, where appropriate, for protecting employees from, permit space hazards and for regulating employee entry into permit spaces.

Permit system: means the employer's written procedure for preparing and issuing permits for entry and for returning the permit space to service following termination of entry.

Prohibited condition: means any condition in a permit space that is not allowed by the permit during the period when entry is authorized.

Rescue service: means the personnel designated to rescue employees from permit spaces.

Retrieval system: means the equipment (including a retrieval line, chest or full-body harness, wristlets, if appropriate, and a lifting device or anchor) used for non-entry rescue of persons from permit spaces.

Testing: means the process by which the hazards that may confront entrants of a permit space are identified and evaluated. Testing includes specifying the tests that are to be performed in the permit space. Testing enable employers both to devise and implement adequate control measures for the protection of authorized entrants and to determine if acceptable entry conditions are present immediately prior to, and during, entry.

ATMOSPHERIC TESTING AND MONITORING

Procedure

Atmospheric testing is necessary for two purposes: evaluation of the hazards of the permit space and verification that acceptable entry conditions for entry into that space exist.

Testing

Evaluation Testing

The atmosphere of a confined space should be analyzed using equipment of sufficient sensitivity and specificity to identify and evaluate any hazardous atmospheres that may exist or arise, so that appropriate permit entry procedures can be developed and acceptable entry conditions stipulated for that space. Evaluation and interpretation of these data, and development of the entry procedure, should be done by, or reviewed by, a technically qualified professional (e.g., OSHA consultation service, or certified industrial hygienist, registered safety engineer, certified safety professional, certified marine chemist, etc.) based on evaluation of all serious hazards.

Verification Testing

The atmosphere of a permit space which may contain a hazardous atmosphere should be tested for residues of all contaminants identified by evaluation testing using permit specified equipment to determine that residual concentrations at the time of testing and entry are within the range of acceptable entry conditions. Results of testing (i.e., actual concentration, etc.) should be recorded on the permit in the space provided adjacent to the stipulated acceptable entry condition.

Duration of Testing

Measurement of values for each atmospheric parameter should be made for at least the minimum response time of the test instrument specified by the manufacturer.

Testing Stratified Atmospheres

When monitoring for entries involving a descent into atmospheres that may be stratified, the atmospheric envelope should be tested a distance of approximately 4 feet in the direction of travel and to each side. If a sampling probe is use, the entrant's rate of progress should be slowed to accommodate the sampling speed and detector response.

Equipment Calibration

To ensure that the atmospheric testing equipment is functioning properly, any direct reading test device should not be used without performing the following three operations:

- Inspection
- Calibration
- Function Test

All three operations should be performed according to specific manufacturer's instructions.

Air Monitoring Guide

Calibrate Instrument

Inspect Instrument

- Check physical condition of instrument (case, meter, attachments, hoses for cracks)
- Review instructions to insure you know how to use the device and interpret results.

- Pre-Test Space
- Zero instrument in known fresh air.
- Test entire space, top to bottom, every four feet and in the direction of travel.
- Order of tests:
 - Oxygen (Note: A test for oxygen is performed first because most combustible gas meters are oxygen dependent and will not provide reliable readings in an oxygen deficient atmosphere.)
 - Flammability (Note: Combustible gases are tested for next because the threat of fire or explosion is both more immediate and more life threatening, in most cases, than exposure to toxic gases and vapors.)
 - Toxicity (Note: If tests for toxic gases and vapors are necessary, they are performed last.)
- Monitor the Space

If any of the alarms sound, exit the space immediately.

Always record your readings.

Contact EHS if any atmospheric hazards cannot be reduced below the PEL with ventilation.

VENTILATION OF CONFINED SPACES

Ventilation is one of the most effective means of controlling hazardous atmospheres in confined spaces. In this procedure, clean air replaces contaminated air by natural or forced (mechanical) ventilation. When ventilating a confined space, the following factors must be taken into consideration:

Volume of air: This determines the capacity of the blower or ejector.

Type of atmosphere: This will determine the type of blower or ejector used and the length of time needed to ventilate until it is safe for people to enter the space.

Access to space: This determines how to get the ventilating air into and out of the space.

Power requirements and availability: This will influence the power source and fan motor size. A portable generator may be required as a source of power.

Cost, efficiency and maintenance: This may have an effect on the type of device that is selected and what is necessary to keep it working properly.

Shape of space: This will affect the typed of directional device needed and the amount of air pressure required to provide sufficient ventilation.

Source of clean air: This is necessary to ensure adequate ventilation.

Length of time ventilation is needed: This is determined by the type of contaminant and the work that is to be done in the space

Type of work to be done: This determines whether local exhaust ventilation or general ventilation is required.

Ventilation Guide

Select fan with a capacity to quickly replace the air in the space. Limitations are pasted on the fan housing

Use reliable, grounded electrical power.

Eliminate any hazardous atmosphere. Exhaust toxic and flammable air; supply fresh air when oxygen-deficient.

Provide constant circulation of fresh air while space is occupied.

- Natural ventilation is allowable only on "non-permit" entry.
- Direct high-velocity supply ventilation to mix the air throughout the space.
- Capture contaminants during hot work or cleaning with solvents by using additional local (or point) exhaust.
- Pure oxygen is not "fresh air". Never use bottled oxygen for ventilation.

Arrange ductwork to ensure safety:

- Locate supply fan intake away from flammable or toxic air.
- Position exhaust fan outlet to avoid recirculation of bad air or endangering others outside the space.
- Position exhaust duct inlet next to the source of contaminants.
- Keep ducts short and straight.
- Make sure air circulates through entire space and does not short-circuit.

Monitor the air to ensure ventilation is keeping the air safe to breathe. Basic Confined Space Entry And Rescue Equipment shall include, but not be limited to:

Safety Cones
Safety Vest
Barricades (as required)
Men Working Signs (as required)
Safety Flags
Manhole Hook (or pick)
Combustible Gas Detector
Utility Ropes
Safety Harness
Safety Rope
Fire Extinguisher
First Aid Kit
Safety Ladder
Manhole Access Bracket
Hard Hats
Safety Glasses
Safety Shoes
Rescue Telephone Number

EMPLOYEE DUTIES

Duties of Authorized Entrants:

Know the hazards that may be faced during entry.
Recognize the signs and symptoms of hazard exposure.
Understand the consequences of hazardous exposure.
Use equipment properly.
Communicate with the attendant.

Alert the attendant of hazards.
Exit the permit space quickly when required.

Duties of the Attendant:

Know entry hazards.
Know behavioral effects of exposure.
Maintains accurate entrant identification.
Remains outside the permit space.
Communicates with entrants.
Monitors entry activities.
Summons rescue and emergency services.
Prevents unauthorized entry.
Performs non-entry rescue.
Performs no conflicting duties.

Duties of the Entry Supervisor:

Knows the potential hazards during entry and work.
Determines if acceptable entry conditions are present at a permit space where entry is planned.
Terminates entry as required by the standard.
Verifies that rescue services are readily available and the means for summoning them are operable.
Removes unauthorized individuals who enter or try to enter the permit space during entry and work.
Determines that entry and work operations remain consistent with entry permit terms and that acceptable entry conditions are maintained.
The person authorizing the entry may also serve as the entrant or attendant for the entry.

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURES

Determine if entry into confined space is necessary to perform work.

Minimum required equipment should be on hand: Ventilation, barrier and warning signs, gas monitor capable of measuring concentrations of oxygen, flammable gases, hydrogen sulfide and carbon monoxide.

Eliminate any unsafe conditions before the access door or cover is opened.

Immediately guard the entry by some barrier and signs to prevent people or objects from accidentally entering the confined space.

Conduct hazard assessment:

Test the real or potential atmospheric hazards.

- Oxygen content less than 19.5% or greater than 23.5%
- Flammable gases and vapors greater than 10% of the LEL (Lower Explosive Limit)
- Hydrogen Sulfide concentrations greater than 10 ppm (Parts per million)
- Carbon Monoxide concentrations greater than 35 ppm
- Other toxic gases or vapors greater than PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit)

See *Air Monitoring Guide* for more information.

Review the space for other observable serious safety and health hazards: mechanical, electrical, burn, heat stress, engulfment or entrapment hazards, etc.

If any hazardous atmosphere exists, do the following:

- If possible, determine and eliminate the source of the atmospheric hazards (for example: carbon monoxide from nearby truck or gas-powered generator).
- When the atmosphere contains toxins or flammables, ventilate the space by drawing air out until the air has been changed over several times.
- When oxygen deficient, ventilate by pushing air into the space until the air has been changed over several times.
- Verify the hazardous atmosphere has been eliminated by testing the air as in Step 5.

See *Ventilation Guide* for more information.

Determine from information gathered above which entry procedure is appropriate:

Non-Permit Space: If there are neither real nor potential atmospheric hazards and no observable serious safety and health hazards, this should be certified in writing.

Alternate Entry Procedures: If no observable serious safety and health hazards exist and atmospheric hazards are controlled with continuous ventilation, this should be certified in writing.

Permit-Required Space: If there are any observable serious safety/health hazards in addition to potential or real atmospheric hazards, all procedure here must be followed. Authorize Permit by signing on line 3.

Non-Respirable Atmospheres: If hazardous atmosphere cannot be eliminated by continuous ventilation, contact Superintendent before continuing.

Pre-entry precautions:

- Notify all affected employees of service interruption.
- Lock-out/tag-out all sources of energy (e.g. steam, electric, mechanical) posing a risk to workers.
- Install blank in affected pipes where valves are not secure or seated.
- Clean and/or purge any chemical storage vessel.
- Wear appropriate personal protective and respiratory protection.
- Have lights and or ladder available.
- If coordination is needed with contractors, see Contractor Checklist.
- Have appropriate MSDS's (Material Safety Data Sheet).
- Continuous air monitoring will be conducted.

Additional precautions necessary for Permit-Required Spaces:

- Determine start and end times for authorized entry.
- Assign roles and responsibilities as entrant(s), attendant(s), entry supervisor(s).
- Set up non-entry rescue equipment (tri-pod, harness).
- Identify rescue service.
- Determine communication method between entrant/attendant.
- Conduct pre-entry briefing: review hazards, procedures and precautions.

Sign and post the Permit/Certification at the site.

Continually ventilate the space by pushing air so that a positive pressure changes the air over several times every hour. Direct the clean air toward the worker.

Continuously test the air while personnel are in the confined space to ensure the ventilation is preventing any accumulation of a hazardous atmosphere.

Under the following condition, personnel must exit the confined space, re-evaluate hazards and modify entry procedures.

- If any hazardous atmosphere is detected after entry, Notify supervisor before re-entry.
- If any health or safety hazard develops which was not anticipated.
- If Attendant (on Permit-Required Confined Space Entry) cannot effectively perform duties.
- If personnel in confined space are experiencing symptoms from heat stress or over-exposure to atmospheric hazards.

When work is completed, return the space to original condition.

Close out the permit/certification and submit the completed paperwork to your supervisor.

RECLASSIFYING A PERMIT CONFINED SPACE TO A NON-PERMIT CONFINED SPACE

Follow this series of questions to determine.

Is the space a permit confined space?

No, Space can be entered

Yes, Will employees have to enter to perform tasks and work?

No, prevent entry

Yes, Conduct Air Monitoring

Are there any actual or potential atmospheric hazards?

Yes, DO NOT ENTER and CONTACT SUPERVISOR

No, Are there any safety hazards?

No, The permit confined space may be reclassified to a non-permit confined space.

Yes, Can the safety hazard be eliminated through an excepted lockout/tagout without entrance?

Yes, The permit confined space may be reclassified to a nonpermit space.

No, A written procedure needs to be developed and implemented in order to reclassify the permit confined space. Contact your Supervisor and/or Safety Manager.

Excepted Lockout/Tagout:

The machine or equipment has no potential for stored or residual energy or reaccumulation of stored energy after shut down which would endanger employees;

The machine or equipment has a single energy source which can be readily identified and isolated;

The isolation and locking out of that energy source will completely deenergize and deactivate the machine or equipment;

The machine or equipment is isolated from that energy source and locked out during servicing or maintenance;

A single lockedout device will achieve a locked out condition;

The lockout device is under the exclusive control of the authorized employee performing the servicing and maintenance;

L.D. Docsa Associates, Inc., in utilizing this exception, has had no accidents involving the unexpected activation or reenergization of the machine or equipment during servicing or maintenance.

FORMS/PERMITS

Confined Space Entry Permit



Confined Space Entry Permit

Permit valid for 8 hours only.
All copies of permit will remain on job-site until job is completed.

Confined space: _____	Hazardous area: _____
Site location/description: _____	Date: _____
Purpose of entry: _____	
Supervisor in charge: _____	Telephone: _____
# in Crew: _____	Crew trained: _____
Communication process: _____	Rescue procedures: _____

Requirements Completed	Date	Time		Date	Time
Pre-entry meeting held	_____	_____	Welding permit/hotwork	_____	_____
Lock Out/De-energize/Try-out	_____	_____	Full Body Harness w/ "D" ring	_____	_____
Line(s) Broken-Capped-Blanked	_____	_____	Emergency escape retrieval equip.	_____	_____
Purge-Flush and Vent	_____	_____	Lifelines	_____	_____
Ventilation	_____	_____	Fire extinguishers	_____	_____
Secure Area (Post and Flag)	_____	_____	Lighting (explosive proof)	_____	_____
Breathing Apparatus	_____	_____	Protective clothing	_____	_____
Resuscitator - Inhalator	_____	_____	Respirator(s) (air purifying)	_____	_____
Standby Safety Personnel	_____	_____	Burning and welding permit	_____	_____

Record Continuous Monitoring Results Every 2 Hours (bold/shaded items are required)

Continuous Monitoring Test(s) to be taken	Possible Entry Level	RESULTS					
		2 hr.	4 hr.	6 hr.	8 hr.	10 hr.	12 hr.
Percent of oxygen	19.5 to 23.5%						
Lower flammable limit	Under 10%						
Carbon monoxide	+35 PPM						
Armothic hydrocarbon	+1 PPM *5PPM						
Hydrogen cyanide	(Skin) *4PPM						
Hydrogen sulfide	+10 PPM * 15PPM						
Sulfur dioxide	+2 PPM * 5 PPM						
Ammonia	*35 PPM						

* Short-term exposure limit: Employee can work in the area up to 15 minutes.

+8 hr. Time weighted Average: Employee can work in area 8 hours (longer with appropriate respiratory protection).

REMARKS:

Gas Tester Name and Check Number	Instrument(s) Used	Model and/or Type	Serial and/or Unit Number

Safety standby person is required for all confined space work

Safety Standby Person(s)	Check #	Entrant(s)	Check #	Entrant(s)

Supervisor Authorizing Entry - All Conditions Satisfied:

Superintendent/Safety Manager: _____

Add the following phone numbers for safety

Ambulance: _____	Fire: _____	Safety: _____	Gas: _____
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Hot Work Entry Permit



Hot Work Permit

This permit must be completed for all cutting, welding and other hot work performed outside a dedicated workshop area. The permit must be displayed at the work site and returned to the authorized site representative on completion of work for sign off and filing.

Application for hot work			
Jobsite: _____			
Contact: _____		Telephone: _____	
Location: _____			
Description: _____			
Equipment to be used: _____			
Permit begins		Permit expires	
Date: _____	Time: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____
Emergency information			
If a fire occurs, call: _____			
Nearest fire alarm/fire extinguisher: _____			
Authorization by site representative			
The above work is authorized to proceed subject to the following action being taken prior to work starting and procedures being maintained for the duration of the work. Each item is to be checked by the Authorized Site Representative prior to work starting for each period (delete and initial if and where Not Applicable).			
Authorized by: _____		Title: _____	
Signed: _____		Date: _____	
1. Fire sprinklers and/or thermal detectors must be confirmed as operational (where installed).	6. Combustible materials located within 10 m must be removed or protected with non-combustible curtains, metal guards, or flameproof covers (not ordinary tarpaulins). In a retail/office environment if 10m clearance is not practical, then the largest distance possible (minimum of 3m) is acceptable.		
2. Smoke detectors must be isolated in the work area and impairment procedures followed.	7. All floor and wall openings within 10m must be covered to prevent transmission of sparks.		
3. Fire equipment to be provided as follows: * Fire Hose Reel * Fire Extinguisher Mandatory fire watcher present	8. The hot work area and any adjoining areas must be patrolled from the start of work until 30 minutes after the work is completed (including break periods.)		
4. Barricades, warning signs & spark/flash screens must be provided.	9. Special conditions (please detail):		
5. Work area, trenches, pits, etc., must be clear of flammable liquids, gases, or vapours.			
Work completed and area is safe			
<i>The work area has been inspected by the Authorized Site Representative 30 minutes after completion of work.</i>			
Signed: _____	Date: _____	Time: _____	am/pm