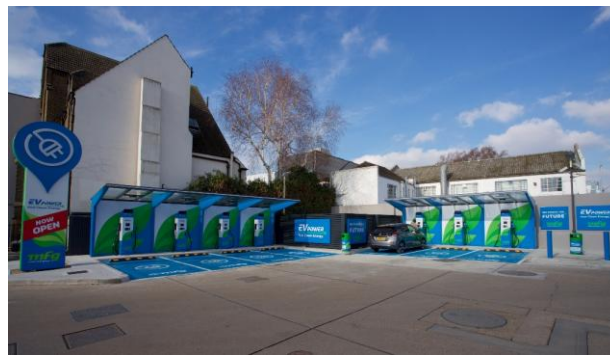


LIFE SAVING RULES

01

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY



The hazards created by working in a confined space are a leading cause of fatalities

- A confined space is described as having one or more of the following characteristics:
 - Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere;
 - Contains material that has the potential to engulf an entrant;
 - Has walls that converge inward or floors that slope downward and taper into a smaller area which could trap or asphyxiate an entrant; or
 - Contains any other recognized safety or health hazard

Life Saving Rule:

- Prior to entering a confined space, **YOU MUST:**
 - Conduct a hazard assessment and identify the risks
 - Determine and implement all hazard control measures
 - Personally ensure that:
 - All potential sources of energy are isolated
 - Gas testing has been completed and the results verified as acceptable for entry
 - Respiratory protection is checked and used correctly
 - An Entry Attendant is stationed correctly to monitor entry
 - A Rescue Plan is in place, and rescue equipment is available



Confined spaces can be deadly:

- Each year incidents occur during confined space entry, including death and serious injury
- Those injured or killed include those working in the confined and those who try to rescue them without proper training and equipment

What is a confined space?

- Any enclosed space where there is a risk of serious injury from hazardous substances or dangerous conditions, examples include:
 - Storage tanks
 - Enclosed drains
 - Sewers
 - Oil Water Separators
 - Excavations
 - Unventilated or poorly ventilated rooms

What are the dangers of confined space entry?

- Lack of oxygen (i.e., oxygen depletion)
- Poisonous gas, fume or vapor
- Liquids or solids (e.g., soil), that can fill the space or release gases into it
- Fire and explosion, from flammable liquid or vapour or excessive oxygen (i.e., greater than 23.5%)
- Residue in tanks & separators which release gas, fume or vapour

- Hot conditions leading to significant increase on body temperature
- Other hazards created by:
 - Machinery being used outside the confined space, generating hazardous vapour (e.g., carbon monoxide)
 - Hazards fumes or vapors created by work activities (e.g., welding) inside a confined space
 - Access and egress issues that could make escape or rescue difficult



Does this look to be safe entry into a confined space?

Working safely in a confined space:

- Where possible avoid the need to enter a confined space, could you:
 - Modify the confined space itself so that entry is not necessary; and
 - Complete the work from outside the confined space
- Adopt a safe systems of working, for example:
 - Prior to any entry taking place ensure:
 - Any required cleaning is completed
 - Suitable:
 - Lighting; and
 - Ventilation is available during entry work
 - Tools and equipment are fit for purpose, for example:
 - Within test and calibration
 - Safe to use in a confined space (e.g., intrinsically safe)
 - Respiratory protection is available
 - Conduct an assessment to identify the risks associated to the:
 - Confined space, for example:
 - Type of confined space (e.g., tank, excavation, etc.)
 - Access and egress requirements
 - Previous contents (e.g., petrol, oily water, etc.)
 - Potential sources of hazardous energy that could enter the confined space
Note: Hazardous energy isolation requirements must be identified, implemented and verified as effective before entry takes place
 - The types of work to be performed:
 - Within the confined space; and
 - In the immediate area around the confined space
 - Equipment to be used during confined space entry
 - Evacuation and rescue from the confined space

- Develop a safe methods of working for:
 - Implementing the required risk control measures
 - Performing gas testing for hazardous vapours of concern
 - Entering and exiting the confined space
 - The work to be performed in the confined space; and
 - Any actions to be taken in the event a hazardous situation arises during confined space entry
- Develop a Rescue Plan, that clearly details how a rescue is to be made, by who and what control measures are needed
- A Permit to Work is approved and issued for confined space entry



Key responsibilities for confined space entry:

- Entry Supervisor:

Assigned responsibility of overall supervision of all activities relating to confined space entry, and must ensure:

- Job crew are trained and competent to perform their duties
 - Equipment is certified as fit for purpose, where applicable
 - Risk control measures are implemented and maintained
 - Gas testing:
 - Is performed by an Authorised (Competent) Person; and
 - Gas test reading are within acceptable limits for entry
 - Confined space entry and exit is adequately controlled; and
 - Entry and work within the confined space is in accordance with the:
 - Risk Assessment
 - Method Statement (Referred to as RAMS when combined); and
 - Permit to Work (PTW)
- Entry Attendant (Safety Watch)
Will be trained and competent in their role and duties, and work in accordance with the RAMS and PTW
 - The Entry Attendant will:
 - Be in position at the point of entry into the confined space whenever entry takes place
 - Monitor work within the confined space
 - Take regular gas readings when assigned that role; and
 - Instruct entrant to leave the confined space if:
 - Entrants need to take a break or change breathing air cylinders
 - Conditions within the confined space or the adjacent area change; and
 - An incident occurs within the confined space or adjacent work area

