Confined Spaces and Permit Required Confined Spaces







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Today's Presenter

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 - 25 Years Experience in Workplace Safety
 - Specializations
 - Lockout/Tagout
 - Electrical Safety / Arc Flash (NFPA70E)
 - Machine Guarding
 - Confined Space
 - Hazard Communication
 - Emergency Preparedness Planning
 - Fall Protection

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BILSTEIN COLD ROLLED STEEL

































Introduction

- Worker Deaths in Confined Spaces
 - 45% Due to Asphyxiation
 - 41% Due to Poisoning
 - 14% Due to Drowning
 - Approximately 60% of fatalities have involved wouldbe rescuers
- OSHA further estimates that 63 fatalities and 13,000 lost workday cases and non-lost workday cases involving confined spaces entry occur annually.
- OSHA and NIOSH data indicates atmospheric conditions were the leading cause of death associated with confined space entry.

Two Types of Confined Spaces

- Non-Permit Required Confined Spaces
 - NPRCS or Non-PRCS



Permit Required Confined Spaces





What is a Confined Space?

It is a Space made up of three items:

- Is large enough to bodily enter and perform work, and
- 2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit, and
- 3. Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy

Must have all three to be a Confined Space!

IF it does, THEN we need to determine if it is a...

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE

What is a Confined Space?



Confined Space



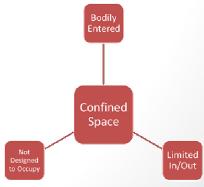
Limited In/Out

1. Bodily Entry

- Opening and Space is large enough to allow the employee to enable full body entry and perform work
- Clarification: Entry occurs
 when any part of the body
 of an entrant breaks the
 plane of an opening





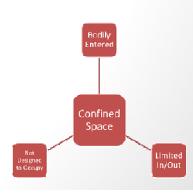


2. Restricted Means of Entry/Exit

Subjective Part of the Standard:

- A space has limited or restricted means of entry or exit <u>if</u> an entrant's ability to escape in an emergency would be hindered.
- Ladders, and temporary, movable, spiral, or articulated stairs will usually be considered a limited or restricted means of egress.
- If the space has pipes, conduits, ducts, or equipment or materials that an employee would be required to crawl over or under or squeeze around in order to escape, then it has limited or restricted means of exit





Confined Space

3. Continuous Human Occupancy

- Continuous human occupancy means that the space could be occupied under operating conditions, not that it always has to be (or would be) occupied.
- a space that has been designed and constructed in accordance with recognized codes and standards, such as provisions for structural adequacy, entry and exit, ventilation and lighting such that a human could continually occupy that space.
- Structures such as vessels, sewers and tank cars are designed and constructed to play a role in part of a process. Their primary purpose is to contain, transport, move or manipulate materials or equipment and they are not primarily designed for people to

occupy them.

Confined Space Examples





Septic Tank
Silo
Reaction Vessel
Sewage Digester
Vat
Boiler

Pumping Lift Station
Duct
Pipeline
Sewage Distribution
Utility Vault
Pit
Holding Tank



Equipment Example Is this a CONFINED SPACE?

- A Washer ~ 7' x 7' x 8' high
- Door once closed, cannot be opened from the inside.
 - 1. Is it large enough to bodily enter and perform work?
 AND
 - 2. Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit?
 AND
 - 3. Is it **not** designed for continuous employee occupancy?

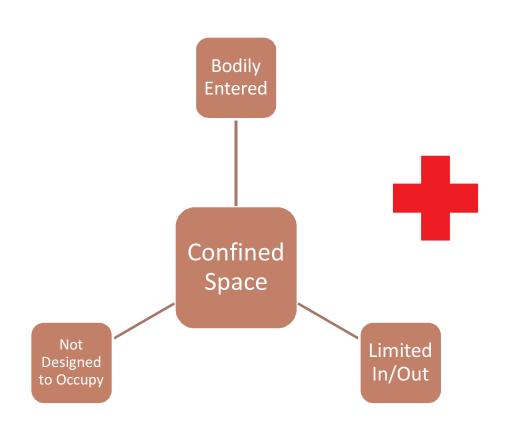


Permit Required Confined Spaces

Must be a CONFINED SPACE first, and then also contain one or more of the following characteristics:

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

What is a Permit Required Confined Space?



ANY ONE OF:

Atmosphere

Engulfment

Entrapment

Other Hazards

Atmospheric Monitoring

Program Elements

- Provision for Gas Monitoring Instruments
- Monitoring Locations
- Understanding Stratification of Atmospheres

OSHA states Atmospheric testing is required for two distinct purposes:

- Evaluation of the hazards of the permit space; and Verification that acceptable entry conditions for entry into that space exist.
- Assurance that safe levels are maintained throughout entry





Hazardous Atmospheres

- Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10% of LFL
- Airborne combustible dust that is at or above its LFL;
- approximated as a condition in which the dust obscures vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.52 m) or less.
- Oxygen concentration below 19.5% or above 23.5%;
- Atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a PEL is published in Subpart G or Subpart Z and which could result in employee exposure in excess of its dose or PEL;
- Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)

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.





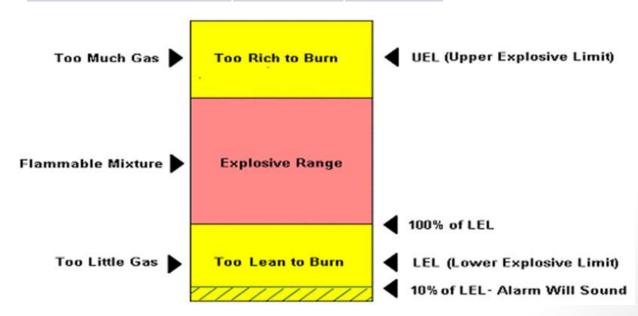


Flammable Atmoshperes

- LEL/LFL (Lower Explosive/Flammable Limit)
 Lower end of flammable range where air/vapor mixtures can ignite. Below this level, the mixture is too "lean" to burn
 - Acetone LFL is 2.6%
 - For PRCS we are concerned when it gets to 10% of the 2.6% LFL, or .26% concentration in air!!
- UEL/UFL (Upper Explosive/Flammable Limit) The maximum concentration of a gas or vapor that will burn in air. Above this level, the mixture is too "rich" to burn.
- The range between the LEL and UEL is known as the flammable range for that gas or vapor

Typical Flammable Gases

Toxic Gas	LEL	UEL
Methane	5%	15%
Propane	2.1%	10.1%
Hexane	1.1%	7.5%
Gasoline	1.4%	7.6%
Pentane	1.5%	7.8%



Atmosphere Levels Explained

PEL: Permissible Exposure Limit for an 8 hour Time Weighted Average (TWA)

- Carbon Monoxide:
 - OSHA PEL is 50 ppm for 8 hour TWA
 - NIOSH REL is 35 ppm for 8 hour TWA
 - ACGIH* TLV is 25 ppm for 8 hour TWA
 - * ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit: A fifteen-minute TWA exposure which should not be exceeded at any time during a work day even if the eight-hour TWA is within limits. Exposures at the STEL should not be longer than fifteen minutes and should not be repeated more than four times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL.

Typical Toxic Gases

OSHA Chemical Sampling Information

CDC Chemical Sampling Information

Toxic Gas	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	STEL	Ceiling	IDLH
Ammonia	50	25	25	35		300
<u>Carbon</u> <u>Monoxide</u>	50	25	35		200	1500
Chlorine	1 c	0.5	0.5	1	1	10
Hydrogen Cyanide	10	4.7 c	4.7		4.7	50
<u>Hydrogen Sulfide</u>	20 c	1	10 c	50	20	100
Nitric Oxide	25	25	25			100
Sulfur Dioxide	5	0.25	2	0.25		100

IDLH

- IDLH: Immediately dangerous to life or health; any condition that 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.
 - Blinding but non-toxic smoke could be considered IDLH under the OSHA definition if it would impair the ability to escape a "dangerous" but not life-threatening atmosphere.
 - NIOSH Publishes IDLH Values for several chemicals (ex. Acetone is 2,500 ppm, CO is 1,200ppm)

Potential Symptoms of Exposure

Carbon Monoxide

 Potential symptoms: Headaches; tachypnea; nausea; weakness, dizziness, confusion, halucinations;

Hydrogen Sulfide

• **Potential symptoms:** convulsions; irritated eyes, conjunctivitis pain; respiratory system irritation; dizziness; headaches; fatigue; GI disturbances

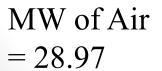
Sulfur Dioxide

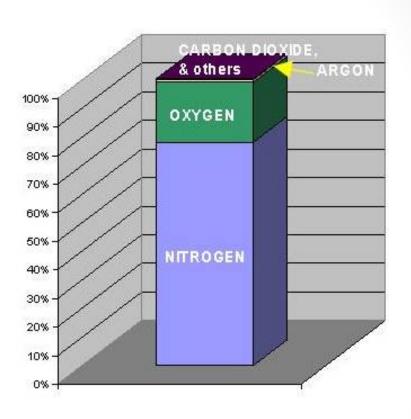
 Potential Symptoms: Eye, nose, throat irritation; nosebleeds; choking, coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, pulmonary edema; reflex bronchoconstriction; eye, skin burns; frostbite (on contact with liquid)

What is Air made up of?

Dry air is primarily made up of:

- Nitrogen (78.09%)
- Oxygen (20.95%)
- The remaining 1% is made up of argon (0.93%), carbon dioxide (0.03%) and other trace gases make up the rest





Components in Dry Air	Volume Ratio compared to Dry Air	Molecular Mass - M (kg/kmol)	Molecular Mass in Air	
Oxygen	0.2095	32.00	6.704	
Nitrogen	0.7809	28.02	21.88	
Carbon Dioxide	0.0003	44.01	0.013	
Hydrogen	0.000005	2.02	0	
Argon	0.00933	39.94	0.373	
Neon	0.000018	20.18	0	
Helium	0.00005	4.00	0	
Krypton	0.00001	83.8	0	
Xenon	0.09 10 ⁻⁶	131.29	0	
Total Molecular Mass of Air		28.97		

Stratification of Atmospheres

- Each gas has it's own weight or Vapor Density
- Air at different levels will be made of different vapors or chemicals
- Monitor every 4 feet in direction of travel and to each side
- Slow decent or travel to allow for monitoring

Methane

(Lighter than Air)

CO

Hydrogen Sulfide

(Heavier than Air)

Effects of Various Oxygen Levels

Oxygen by Volume	Resulting Condition/Effect
23.5% or Above	Oxygen Enriched, extreme fire hazard
20.9%	Oxygen concentration of Air
19.5%	Minimum "Safe Level" (OSHA, NIOSH)
16%	Disorientation, impaired judgment and breathing
14%	Faulty judgment, rapid fatigue
8%	Mental failure, fainting
6%	Difficulty breathing, death in minutes

Oxygen Deficiency

Deficiency occurs via ...

Consumption

- Welding or Cutting Torches
- Decomposition of Organic Matter
- Oxidation of Metals (Rusting)



• The vessel itself or the product stored in the space

Displacement

- Intentional purging with inert gases
- Unintentional purging by gases that do not support life (engine exhaust)



Air Monitoring

- BE SURE MONITOR HAS BEEN PROPERLY CALIBRATED PRIOR TO USE!
- Sample air quality by slightly removing lid or through hole in lid before completely opening the space
- Monitor with probe slowly vertically, every 4' to bottom
- Measure in the following order: (OFT)
 - Oxygen, Flammability, Toxicity
- Record results on the Confined Space Entry Permit Record Sheet



Testing Method

Atmospheric testing should be as follows:

- Prior to every entry when the space is vacant
- After a 10 minute ventilation period (if ventilation is necessary)
- For PRCS continuous monitoring is the recommended practice
- Measurement should be made for at least the minimum response time of the test instrument as specified by the manufacturer.

Any time a limit is exceeded, no matter what the reason, all personnel shall immediately exit the space, and no others shall enter until atmospheric conditions are returned to safe levels

Physical Hazards

Engulfment

- Surrounding or capture of a person by a liquid or finely divided (flowable) solid surface
- Number two cause of death in confined spaces



Inwardly converging walls, smaller cross section area

Mechanical Hazards

Agitators, mixers, augers

Corrosive Hazards

Acids and cleaning agents

Temperature Hazards

Elevated temperatures inside space

Biological Hazards

Molds, mildews, and spores











Video: Entrapment/Engulfment



Medical Monitoring

Heat Stress

- Body core temperature range 99.5-101.3
- Confusion poor judgment, Loss of coordination, Chills

Heat Exhaustion

- Body core temperature range 101.3-105
- Confusion poor judgment, Loss of coordination, Chills
- Pale, Cool, Sweaty Skin
- Rapid Shallow Breathing
- Weak, Rapid Pulse

Heat Stroke

- Body core temperature +105
- Loss of consciousness
- Hot, Dry Skin
- Rapid Pulse
- Rapid Shallow Breathing

Ventilation

- An employee may not enter the space until the forced air ventilation has eliminated any hazardous atmosphere;
- The forced air ventilation shall be so directed as to ventilate the immediate areas where an employee is or will be present within the space and shall continue until all employees have left the space;
- The air supply for the forced air ventilation shall be from a clean source and may not increase the hazards in the space.



Permit System

- Establishes safe work parameters prior to and during entry into a PRCS
- Must be filled out and signed by Entry Supervisor prior to entry
- Retain for at least 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.

Employer Responsibilities

- Must conduct a survey of their business site to determine whether permit-required confined spaces exist
- Must Inform employees of the existence, location and danger of these spaces by signs or other effective means.
- If employees are not to enter permit confined spaces, effective measures must be taken to prevent entry.
- If employees will enter permit spaces, then a written PRCS entry program must be developed

PRCS Inventory

- Documents all Permit-Required Confined Spaces and the associated attributes
- Can be used as a reference guide when determining entry provisions

Permit-Required Confined Spaces Chillicothe

PRCS-001A

Body Washer Pit (West Ladder)

Ladder Access

CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES)

☑ Is the space large enough to enter to perform work?
☑ Is there limited means of egress or entry - Would a person have difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency? Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES)

Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere? Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?

Could an entrant become traped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?

Are there any other serious hazards in space? Pumps, Slippery Walking Surfaces

CAN SPACE BE RECLSSIFIED AS NON-PERMIT REQUIRED?

Space ID PRCS-001B

Body Washer Pit (East Ladder)

CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES) Is the space large enough to enter to perform work? Is there limited means of egress or entry - Would a person have

difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency? ☑ Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES) ☑ Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere? Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?

Could an entrant become traped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?

Are there any other serious hazards in space? Pumps, Slipperv Walking Surfaces

CAN SPACE BE RECUSSIFIED AS NON-PERMIT REQUIRED? ☐ If checked, can be reclassified, if all potential hazards are eliminated

PRCS-002A

Blower Unit (NW Top of Body Wash)

CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES)

☑ Is the space large enough to enter to perform work? ☑ Is there limited means of egress or entry - Would a person have difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency? ☑ Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES) ☑ Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere?

Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?

Could an entrant become traped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging

walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?

Space ID PRCS-002A

Description

Blower Unit (NW Top of Body Wash)

Sign Placement

Door Access





CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES)

Is the space large enough to enter to perform work?

Is there limited means of egress or entry - Would a person have difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency?

Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE QUESTIONS (Check box if YES)

Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere?

Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?

Could an entrant become traped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?

Are there any other serious hazards in space?

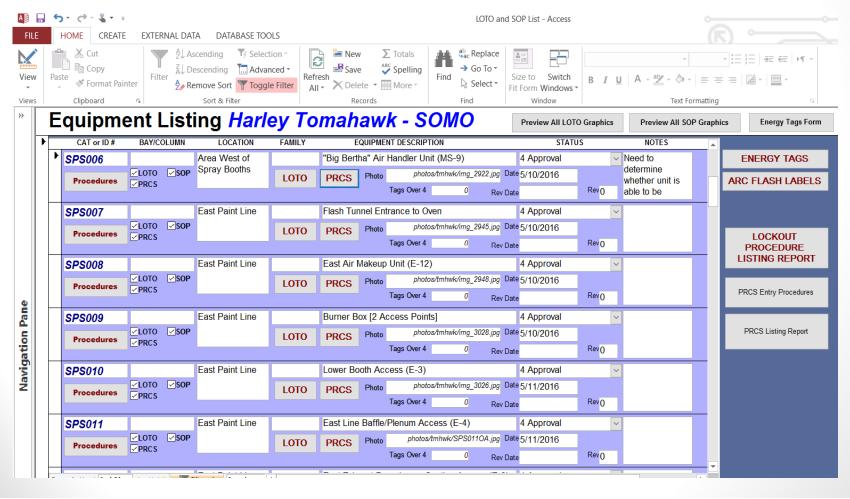
Mechanical Components

CAN SPACE BE RECLSSIFIED AS NON-PERMIT REQUIRED?

If checked, can be reclassified, if all potential hazards are eliminated.

Safety Best Practice: Inventory

 Utilize MS Access/Database Application to maximize efficiency in developing and maintaining your space attributes



PRCS Procedures

 Details guidelines for entering space, Contents of Space, Special Hazards and Remediation Methods, Whether Capable of Being Reclassified, Personal Protective Equipment, etc.

Permit Required Confined S		
Blower Unit (NW Top of Body Wash)		
Location: Paint	Type of Space: Blower Access	PRC S-002A

TO BE USED BY PROPERLY TRAINED AND AUTHORIZED PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE PERSONNEL ONLY

This document serves as a guide for the probable hazards of this space and how to remediate those hazards. A "Permit Required Confined Space Entry Permit's till needs to be completed and all aspects of a Permit Entry per Kenworth's requirements still need to be followed

It is important to remember that each entry is unique and each task performed within the space presents unique hazards. Before entering the space the entry team must insure that they will not create additional hazards by the type of work they are performing or chemicals that they will be using (i.e. welding, painting, cleaning with chemicals, etc.) The tasks and materials that are brought into the space must be carefully evaluated to insure that additional hazards are not created and where necessary additional PPE is selected and proper precautions are taken.



NORMAL CONTENTS OF SPACE:

Fumes, Mechanical Components

CONFINED SPACE HAZARDS

- ☑ Is the space large enough to enter to perform work?
- ☑ Is there limited means of egress or entry Would a person have difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency?
- ✓ Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE HAZARDS

- ✓ Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere?
- Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?
- Could an entrant become trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?
- Are there any other serious hazards in space? (see detail below) Mechanical Components

Can Space be Reclassified as Non-Permit Required?

☑ If checked, can be reclassified, provided that all potential hazards are

SPECIAL HAZARDS OF SPACE AND REMEDIATION METHODOLOGY

Test air quaility at entry point and inside space prior to entering space. Properly ventilate space and test air quality inside space to ensure it is within acceptable limits prior to entry (Oxygen 19.5% to 23.5% but ideally at 20.9%; Flammable Gases at 0% LEL; CO at 0 PPM; H2S at 0 PPM). Air quality must be monitored the entire time an entrant is inside this space.

2 Mechanical Hazard

Mechanical Components possibly in this space that constitute Rotation and/orThermal Hazards, as well as possible exposed electrical parts. Follow lock out procedure for affected system(s).

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: (May need to be adjusted per work to be performed.)







PRCS Procedures

 Details guidelines for entering space, Contents of Space, Special Hazards and Remediation Methods, Whether Capable of Being Reclassified, Personal Protective Equipment, etc.

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PROCEDURE

Space Description: "Big Bertha" Air Handler Unit (MS-9)

SPACE ID# SPS006

Location: Area West of Spray Booths

Type of Space: Access to Air Handler & Ductwork

SPS006

TO BE USED BY PROPERLY TRAINED AND AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL ONLY

This document serves as a guide for the probable hazards of this space and how to remediate those hazards prior to entry It is important to remember that each entry is unique and each task performed within the space presents unique hazards. Before entering the space the entry personnel must ensure that they will not create additional hazards by the type of work they are performing or chemicals that they will be using (i.e. welding, painting, cleaning with chemicals, etc.) The tasks and materials that are brought into the space must be carefully evaluated to ensure that additional hazards are not created and where necessary additional PPE is selected and proper precautions are taken.



CONFINED SPACE HAZARDS

- Is the space large enough to enter to perform work?
- Is there limited means of egress or entry Would a person have difficulty getting out of the space in the event of an emergency?
- Is the space NOT designed for continuous human occupancy?

PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE HAZARDS

✓ Contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere?

- Is there a potential for engulfment of the entrant?
- Could an entrant become trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward to a smaller cross section area?
- Are there any other serious hazards in space? (see detail below) Exposed Mechanical Components, Heated Air, Falls to Lower

NORMAL CONTENTS OF SPACE:

Hazardous/Heated Atmoshperes, Exposed

CAN BE RE-CLASSIFIED AS NON-PERMIT REQUIRED? No

If YES then space can be reclassified as Non-Permit Required and entered without the use of a Confined Space Entry Permit, provided that all hazards are removed and/or controlled prior to any entry. (see below for details)

CONFINED SPACE HAZARDS - How to remediate and/or control the hazards of this space:

Mechanical Components

Rotation hazards and possible exposed electrical components inside AHU. Bring the Air Handler Unit to a zero energy state per lockout/tagout procedure.



Entrant could continue on through and get into Air Handler located on west side of wall. If applicable to work being performed, lockout Associated Equipment per lockout/tagout

3 Heated Atmosphere

Internal space of unit reaches high temperatures. Lockout unit per lock out/tagout procedure. Disconnect located on North side of AHU. Allow sufficient time for AHU to cool down to 90 degrees.



4 Hazardous Atmosphere

Test air quaility at entry point and inside space prior to entering space. Properly ventilate space and test air quality inside space to ensure it is within acceptable limits prior to entry (Oxygen 19.5% to 23.5% but ideally at 20.9%; Flammable Gases at 0 % LEL; CO at 0 PPM; H2S at 0 PPM). Air quality must be monitored the entire time an entrant is inside this space.



Natural Gas presents potential hazardous atmosphere. Lockout oven per lockout/tagout procedure. Double block and bleed and lockout natural gas supply valves to unit. Double Block and Bleed process requires CLOSING TWO SUPPLY VALVES and OPENING ONE DRAIN VALVE in between the two supply valves.





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PRCS Permit Example

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PERMIT - SPACE ID _ Site location or description: Supervisor(s) in charge of crews: Type of crew (welding, plumbing, etc) Phone #: Permit duration: Communication procedures (including equipment): Rescue procedures (also see emergency contact phone numbers at end of form): REQUIREMENTS COMPLETED REQUIREMENTS COMPLETED (Put N/A if Item doesn't apply) (Put N/A if Item doesn't apply) Lockout/De-energize/Try-out Supplied Air Respirator (N/A if alternate entry) Line(s) Broken-Capped-Blank Respirator(s) (Air Purifying) Purge-Flush and Vent Protective Clothing Ventilation Full Body Harness w/ "D" ring Emergency Escape Retrieval Equip Secure Area (Post and Flag) Lighting (Explosive Proof) Hot Work Permit Standby safety personnel (N/A if Fire Extinguishers Add other specific information, if needed, or attach additional instructions or requirements. See the following examples in bold print. Line(s) to be bled/blanked: Ventilation equipment: PPE clothing: Other: Other:

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY PERMIT

NOTE THAT TERT	NG NEEDS TO BE	AIR MONIT		THEN	EVERY	41.68	ID AT PO	TTOP
Substance Monitor	AT TESTING NEEDS TO BE PERFORMED AT OPENING, THEN EVERY 4' AN Monitored Permissible Levels Monitoring Result						TOW	
Time monitored (put time) Percent Oxygen	Record the	time						
LEL/LFL	Under 10%			\neg				
Toxic 1:	PEL	PEL STEL						
Toxic 2:	PEL	STEL						
Toxic 3:	PEL	STEL		$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$			
Toxic 4:	PEL	STEL		-				
			4					ė.
		1						
Air Tester Name ID:		(For example: oxygen meter, combustible gas indicator, etc.)		Mod	Model # or Type			or Uni
		ATTENDANT'S A	ND ENTRANTS					
Attenda (Required for all confined atternate entry)		ID#	Confined	Space E	Entrant(:	8)		ID#
REMARKS:								
SUPERVISOR AUTHORIZ		DITIONS SATISF	IED					
	ber:		FIED					
Department or phone num	ber:PHONE NUMBERS			RESC	CUE TE/	NM:		
Department or phone num	ber:PHONE NUMBERS	i:		RESC	CUE TE/	VM:		

Permit Shall Include...

- The permit space to be entered;
- The purpose of the entry
- The date and the authorized duration of the entry permit
- The authorized entrants within the permit space, by name or by such other means
- The personnel, by name, currently serving as attendants;
- The individual, by name, currently serving as entry supervisor, with a space for the signature or initials of the entry supervisor who originally authorized entry;
- The hazards of the permit space to be entered;

CONTINUED ON NEXT SLIDE

Permit Shall Include...

- The measures used to isolate the permit space and to eliminate or control permit space hazards before entry;
 - NOTE: Those measures can include the lockout or tagging of equipment and procedures for purging, inerting, ventilating, and flushing permit spaces.
- The acceptable entry conditions;
- The results of initial and periodic tests performed with the names or initials of the testers and time performed
- The rescue and emergency services that can be summoned and the means for summoning those services;
- The communication procedures used by authorized entrants and attendants to maintain contact during the entry;
- Equipment, such as PPE, testing equipment, communications equipment, alarm systems, and rescue equipment,
- Any other information or additional permits, such as for hot work, that have been issued to authorize work

Construction PRCS Changes

- More detailed provisions requiring **coordinated activities** when there are multiple employers at the worksite.
- Requiring a competent person to evaluate the work site and identify confined spaces, including permit spaces.
- Requiring continuous atmospheric monitoring whenever possible.
- Requiring continuous monitoring of engulfment hazards.
- Allowing for the **suspension of a permit**, instead of cancellation, in the event of changes from the entry conditions list on the permit or an unexpected event requiring evacuation of the space.
- General Industry standard. These include:
 - Requiring that employers who are relying on local emergency services for emergency services arrange for responders to give the employer advance notice if they will be unable to respond for a period of time
 - Requiring employers to provide training in a language and vocabulary that the worker understands.

Persons Involved in Entry

- Four main categories needed for an authorized entry into a Permit-Required Confined Space:
 - Authorized Entrant
 - Attendant
 - Entry Supervisors*
 - Rescue and Medical Persons

* An entry supervisor also may serve as an attendant or as an authorized entrant.

Pre-Entry

- A pre-entry meeting orients all workers to the job to being done. When conducting a preentry meeting:
 - The entire crew must attend, including all attendants, entrants, and entry supervisors
 - Review the possible hazards of entry and work
 - Review personal protection equipment and communication
 - Review procedure for contacting the rescue team, and verify that a rescue team available
 - Complete the entry permit



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ake County Safety Council

PRCS Reclassification Document (Best Practice)

Documents
 how the space
 was
 reclassified
 from PRCS to
 NPRCS

Permit-Required Confined Space Reclassification Form

A Permit-Required Confined Space may be reclassified as a non-permit confined space as follows:

- If the 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 nonpermit 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 as a Permit-Required Confined Space Entry.
- 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.
- . This form must be made available to each employee entering the space.

The reclassification is valid only while the confined space remains free from hazards. If hazards arise during the course of entry, the space must be evacuated immediately and re-evaluated for hazards.

000	
.00	tion: Space Description:
ers	on(s) Entering Space:
	of the below items are met, then the space can be re-classified as a Non-Permit Required fined Space, otherwise space can only be entered using the Confined Space Entry Permit.
ost	this document at the space during entry and turn into safety once entry is completed.
	The posted CONFINED SPACE INFORMATION placard has been reviewed.
	The posted lockout procedure has been followed and system has been verified to be de- energized and is properly locked out.
	Cover removed or door is open to space and cannot be inadvertently closed or replaced (i.e. door is chained open, cover is placed in a secure location, etc.)
	Space has been allowed to ventilate for 5-10 minutes and cool to a safe working temperature. There are no conditions for a hazardous atmosphere to exist or be created.
	Space does not contain any additional hazards; caustic chemicals, hot surfaces or other items that may prevent the entrant(s) from being able to exit the space safely.
	The task to be performed does not require use of chemicals, welding, cutting, etc. and/or the task will not create additional hazards that may prevent the entrant(s) from being able to exit the space safely.
	If space has an engulfment or entrapment hazard per the CONFINED SPACE INFORMATION placard posted at the space; feet, legs, and torso will not enter the space and feet will remain firmly on floor, ladder, or other approved platform outside of the space throughout the course of this entry.

This permit is to be forwarded to the Safety Department after the confined space work is completed and kept on file for 1 year.

Filename: ConfinedSpaceFermiReclassify-rev0

Lost Updated: 2/2/16

Certifying Employee:

Reclassification: PRCS to Non-PRCS

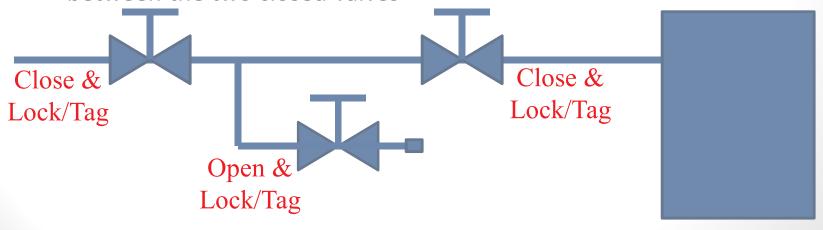
- If the permit space poses no actual or potential atmospheric hazards and if all hazards within the space are eliminated without entry into the space, the permit space may be reclassified as a non-permit confined space for as long as the non-atmospheric hazards remain eliminated.
- If entry is required to eliminate hazards, must enter under Permit condition only!

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

- Basis of reclassification must be documented with; the date, the location of the space, and the signature of the person making the determination.
- If hazards arise within a permit space that has been declassified to a non-permit space, each employee in the space shall exit the space and re-evaluation performed.

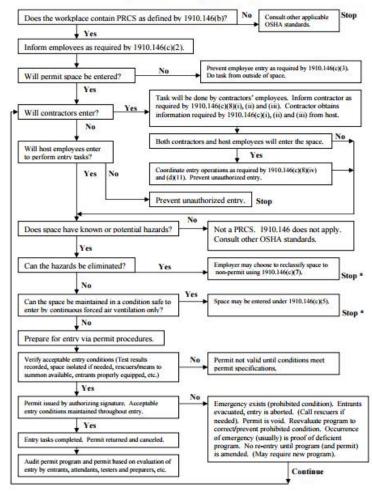
Reclassification: PRCS to Non-PRCS

- Effective Control of Fluid Lines Into a PRCS
- Isolating a fluid flowing through a pipe by double block and bleed
 - the closure of a line, duct, or pipe by closing and locking or tagging [emphasis added] two in-line valves
 - opening and locking or tagging a drain or vent valve in the line between the two closed valves



PRCS Flow Chart: OSHA App. A

Permit - Required Confined Space Decision Flow Chart



^{*}Spaces may have to be evacuated and re-evaluated if hazards arise during entry.

Employer Responsibilities

- When an employer (host employer) arranges to have employees of another employer (contractor) perform work that involves permit space entry, the host employer shall:
 - Inform the contractor that the workplace contains permit spaces
 - Permit space entry is allowed only through compliance with a permit space program
 - Apprise the contractor of hazards present
 - Apprise the contractor of any precautions and protection techniques
 - Coordinate entry operations
 - Debrief the contractor at the conclusion of the entry operations

Contractor Responsibilities

In addition to complying with the permit space requirements that apply to all employers, each contractor who is retained to perform permit space entry operations shall:

- Obtain any available information regarding permit space hazards and entry operations from the host employer;
- Coordinate entry operations with the host employer, when both host employer personnel and contractor personnel will be working in or near permit spaces,; and
- Inform the host employer of the permit space program that the contractor will follow and of any hazards confronted or created in permit spaces, either through a debriefing or during the entry operation.

Training

The employer shall 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.

- Knowledge is information you have in your head;
- Skill is the ability to use knowledge to actually accomplish something.





Summary: Steps to Enter PRCS

- Pull all applicable Permits
- Hold Pre-Entry Meeting
- Establish Roles and Responsibilities
- Evaluate Hazards
- Eliminate Hazards Where Possible
- Fill out Permits
- Perform Air Monitoring
- Ventilate if Needed
- Insure Rescue is Apprised of Entry
- Enter Space to Perform assigned Tasks
- Cancel Permit Upon Exit



QUESTIONS