Confined Space Program

Scope

This program outlines the procedures, precautions, responsibilities, and methods used by Name of Company to assure and provide employees a safe and healthy work environment along with compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Confined Space Standard. This program applies to the employees that are exposed or potentially exposed to confined spaces on the worksite.

Purpose

The purpose of this program is to keep employee safety and health in mind by identifying any Permit-Required Confined Spaces (PRCS) and to eliminate or control hazards associated with PRCS operations. This program is also intended to ensure compliance with the OSHA Permit-Required Confined Spaces Standard, 1926.1200, effective August 3, 2015.

Definitions

Acceptable Entry Conditions – means the conditions that must exist in a permit space, before an employee may enter that space, to ensure that employees can safely enter into, and safely work within, the space.

Attendant – means an individual stationed outside one or more permit spaces who assesses the status of authorized entrants and who must perform the duties specified in §1926.1209.

Authorized Entrant – means an employee who is authorized by the entry supervisor to enter a permit space.

Barrier – means a physical obstruction that blocks or limits access.

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 skillet blind) that completely covers the bore and that is capable of withstanding that maximum pressure of the pipe, line, or duct with no leakage beyond the plate.

Competent person - means one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has the authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them.

Confined space - means a space that: (1) Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter it; (2) Has limited or restricted means for entry and exit; and (3) Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Control – means the action taken to reduce the level of any hazard inside a confined space using engineering methods (for example, by ventilation), and then using these methods to maintain the reduced hazard level. Control also refers to the engineering methods used for this purpose. Personal protective equipment is not a control.

Controlling Contractor – is the employer that has overall responsibility for construction at the worksite.

NOTE: If the controlling contractor owns or manages the property, then it is both a controlling employer and a host employer.

Early-warning system - means the method used to alert authorized entrants and attendants that an engulfment hazard may be developing. Examples of early-warning systems include, but are not limited to: alarms activated by remote sensors; and lookouts with equipment for immediately communicating with the authorized entrants and attendants.

Emergency – means any occurrence (including any failure of power, hazard control or monitoring equipment) or event, internal or external, to the permit 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, crushing, or suffocation.

Entry - means the action by which any part of 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, whether or not such action is intentional or any work activities are actually performed in the space.

Entry Employer – means any employer who decides that an employee it directs will enter a permit space.

NOTE: An employer cannot avoid the duties of the standard merely by refusing to decide whether its employees will enter a space, and OSHA will consider the failure to so decide to be an implicit decision to allow employees to enter those spaces if they are working in the proximity of the space.

Entry permit (permit) - means the written or printed document that is provided by the employer who designated the space a permit space to allow and control entry into a permit space and that contains the information specified in §1926.1206 of this standard.

Entry rescue - occurs when a rescue service enters a permit space to rescue one or more employees.

Entry Supervisor – means the qualified (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 standard.

> NOTE: An entry supervisor also may serve as an attendant or as an authorized entrant, as long as that person is trained and equipped as required by this standard for each role he or she fills. Also, the duties of entry supervisor may be passed from one individual to another during the course of an entry operation.

Hazard – means a physical hazard or hazardous atmosphere.

Hazardous atmosphere - means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, and 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:

(1) Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10 percent of its lower flammable limit (LFL);
(2) Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its LFL;
Note: This concentration may be approximated as a condition in which the combustible dust obscures vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.52 meters) or less.
(3) Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 percent or above 23.5 percent;
(4) Atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a permissible exposure limit is published in Subpart D—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;
(5) Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health.

Host Employer – means the employer that owns or manages the property where the construction is taking place.

> NOTE: If the owner of the property on which the construction activity occurs has contracted with an entity for the general management of that property, and has transferred to that entity the information specified in §1203(h)(1), OSHA will treat the contracted management entity as the host employer for as long as that entity manages the property. Otherwise, OSHA will treat the owner of the property as the host employer. In no case will there be more than one host employer.

Hot work - means operations capable of providing a source of ignition (for example, riveting, welding, cutting, burning, and heating)

Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) – means any condition that would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a permit space and that poses a threat to life or that would cause irreversible adverse health effects.

> 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” after recovery from transient effects until collapse. Such materials in hazardous quantities are considered to be “immediately” dangerous to life or health.

Inerting - means displacing 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.

Isolate or **isolation** – means the process by which employees in a confined space are completely protected against the release of energy and material into the space, and contact with a physical hazard, 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 sources of energy; blocking or disconnecting all mechanical linkages; or placement of barriers to eliminate the potential for employee contact with a physical hazard.

Limited or **restricted means for entry or exit** - means a condition that has a potential to impede an employee’s movement into or out of a confined space. Such conditions include, but are not limited to, trip hazards, poor illumination, slippery floors, inclining surfaces and ladders.

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.

Lockout – means the placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed.

Lower flammable limit or **lower explosive limit** – means the minimum concentration of a substance in air needed for an ignition source to cause a flame or explosion.

Monitor or **monitoring** – means the process used to identify and evaluate the hazards after an authorized entrant enters the space. This is a process of checking for changes that is performed in a periodic or continuous manner after the completion of the initial testing or evaluation of that space.

Non-entry rescue - occurs when a rescue service, usually the attendant, retrieves employees in a permit space without entering the permit space.

Non-permit confined space - means a confined space that meets the definition of a confined space but does not meet the requirements for a permit-required confined space, as defined in this subpart.

Oxygen deficient atmosphere – means an atmosphere containing less than 19.5% oxygen by volume.

Oxygen enriched atmosphere – means an atmosphere containing more that 23.5% oxygen by volume.

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

(1) Contains or has a 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 trapped 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 or health hazard.

Permit required confined space program (permit 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.

Physical hazard – means an existing or potential hazard that can cause death or serious physical damage. Examples include, but are not limited to: explosives (as defined by paragraph (n) of §1926.914, definition of "explosive"; mechanical, electrical, hydraulic and pneumatic energy; radiation; temperature extremes; engulfment; noise; and inwardly converging surfaces. Physical hazard also includes chemicals that can cause death or serious physical damage through skin or eye contact (rather than inhalation).

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

Qualified Person – means one who, by possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing, or who by extensive knowledge, training, and experience, has successfully demonstrated his or her ability to solve or resolve problem relating to the subject matter, the work, or the project.

Representative permit space – means a mock-up of a confined space that has entrance openings that are similar to, and is of similar size, configuration, and accessibility to, the permit space that authorized entrants enter.

Rescue – means retrieving, and providing medical assistance to, one or more employees who are in a permit space.

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 or anklets, if appropriate, and a lifting device or anchor) used for non-entry rescue of persons from permit spaces.

Serious Physical Damage – means an impairment or illness in which a body part is made functionally useless or is substantially reduced in efficiency. Such impairment or illness may be

temporary or permanent and includes, but is not limited to, loss of consciousness, disorientation, or other immediate and substantial reduction in mental efficiency. Injuries involving such impairment would usually require treatment by a physician or other licensed health-care professional.

Tagout – means: (1) Placement of a tagout device on a circuit or equipment that has been deenergized, in accordance, with an established procedure, to indicate that the circuit or equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed; and (2) The employer ensures that (i) tagout provides equivalent protection to lockout, or (ii) that lockout is infeasible and the employer has relieved, disconnected, restrained and otherwise rendered safe stored (residual) energy.

Test or 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.

> NOTE: Testing enables employers 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.

Ventilate or ventilation - means controlling a hazardous atmosphere using continuous forced-air mechanical systems that meet the requirements of §1926.57—Ventilation.

Responsibilities

Overall Program Responsibility

> Name of person or position is responsible for the overall implementation and maintenance of any written program or any certification concerning the requirements of the Permit-Required Confined Space Standard at Name of Company.

Permit Required Confined Space Evaluation

> Name of person or position is responsible for evaluating the workplace to determine if any permit spaces are present or identified.
>
> Name of person or position will be responsible for determining if a PRCS program is required, or if the permit space can be reclassified as a non-permit space, or if alternative procedures can be used.

Training

> Name of person or position is responsible for ensuring that all affected personnel are properly trained and that refresher training is given at any time there is a change in the procedures or an addition of a procedure an employee has not yet been trained on or not

enough knowledge on the procedure is demonstrated by the employee. Personnel who may be included are any authorized entrants, attendants, entry supervisors, on-site rescue team members, and employees who may potentially enter the space.

Initial Contracting for Rescue Services

Name of person or position will ensure that rescue and emergency services have been informed of any permit-required confined spaces at Name of Company and have been given access to the spaces for drills, training, etc.

Host Employer's Responsibilities with Contractors:

When contractors are involved in permit space entry work at Name of Company, Name of person or position will inform them of the following information and coordinate any entry operations:

- The location of the permit spaces at the facility and those entries into these spaces are only allowed through a permit space program or alternative procedures or space reclassification.
- Rationale for listing the space as a permit space which has any identified hazards and any experiences with the particular space.
- Precautions that we have implemented to protect employees working in or near the space.
- Name of person or position will debrief the contractor at the completion of entry operation, or during if a need arises, and if any hazards were confronted or created during their work.

Contractor's Responsibilities with Host Employers:

When Name of Contracting Company is hired to perform work in a PRCS, Name of Contractor's Representative will obtain the following information from the host employer and ensure the following tasks are performed:

- Obtain any information on the hazards of the permit space and information from previous entry operations from the host employer.
- Determine if the host employer's workers will be working in or near the space.
- If the host employer will have employers working in or near the space during our operation, name of contractor's representative will coordinate entry operations with the host employee's representative.
- Will inform the host employer of the permit space program that will be utilized.
- Hold a debriefing conference at the completion of the entry operation or during the entry operation (if needed) to inform the host employer of any hazards confronted or created.

Before any entry operations can begin, each entry employer must obtain all information on permit space hazards and entry operations from the Controlling Contractor. The entry employer should also inform the Controlling Contractor of what confined space program they will be following when entering the space. This should include any hazards that exist or could be created in the space to be entered.

Equipment

Name of person or position will ensure that all equipment needed for safe entry into any permit spaces and non-permit spaces is made available and in proper working order.

Exceptions

This standard does not apply to Construction Work regulated by…

- 1926 subpart P – Excavations
- 1926 subpart S – Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams and Compressed Air
- 1926 subpart Y – Diving

General Overview

All confined spaces must be identified and evaluated on site by either the host employer or controlling contractor before work can begin. A competent person must classify each inventoried space as permit required or non-permit required after proper testing and consideration. Any confined spaces creating during construction at the worksite should be identified by the controlling contractor. When coming on site, Name of Company will inspect to assure all confined spaces have been properly identified.

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If one or more permit space is identified, Name of Company will notify all employees exposed, by use of danger and warning signs located at each space and in an additional ~~other~~ form of notification, in a timely manner, of the existence, location, and hazards of each permit space.

Proper engineering controls will be used to eliminate or isolate the physical hazards posed by the permit space to where the only remaining hazard is an actual or potential hazardous atmosphere. Forced air ventilation will be used, along with continuous air monitoring and inspections, to ensure that any hazardous atmosphere remains eliminated. Any employees that must enter the space are entitled to be present during permit space testing.

Name of Company will provide proper training to employees at all worksites so that they are aware of the various hazards and precautions to be taken when entering a confined space. Training will also be provided to assure that all air monitoring equipment and personal protective equipment is used correctly and at all necessary times. Employees will actively participate in implementation of the confined space program at each jobsite and will be provided all information required to be in this standard.

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Inventory of all Permit Required Confined Spaces

The host employer, controlling contractor, or Name of Company will take inventory of all, if any, Permit Required and Non-Permit Confined Spaces found at all worksites. The name or position of the individual who inventoried and evaluated each space will be listed and kept on file, along with the location and hazard that qualifies it as a permit space for each identified space.

For all non-permit spaces, if there is a change in use or configuration, or if there is reason to believe the original evaluation of the space was inadequate, a competent person will reevaluate the space and if necessary, reclassify it as a PRCS.

Prevention of Unauthorized Entry

If a permit space is indicated at any site of Name of Company, it is the responsibility of Name of person or position to notify all exposed or potentially exposed employees of their existence and associated hazards. The ~~H~~host employer, controlling contractor, or Name of Company will ensure the posting of danger and warning signs reading "Danger - Permit-Required Confined Space – Do Not Enter" and another form of notification, other than posting, of these spaces to employees.

Name of person or position will determine whether the spaces will be entered or not. If a permit space will not be entered by employees, a list of effective measures to ensure no entry will be outlined and enforced.

Permit Process

Before any entry operations, Name of Company will document the completion of an entry permit. The designated entry supervisor will sign the permit authorizing entry into the space. The document should be made available to all authorized entrants or their authorized representatives and should be posted at the site of entry or in a designated place that can assure that pre-entry preparations have been completed.

The entry supervisor will terminate entry when…

- Operations covered by the entry permit have been completed and the entry permit has been canceled.
- An issue or temporary condition in violation of the permit arises resulting in a reevaluation of the permit space and a suspended or cancelled permit.

- An issue or temporary condition arises that is not covered under the permit resulting in a cancelled permit.

Name of Company will keep each cancelled entry permit on file for one year after their cancellation date. Each permit will contain the reasoning for why the permit was cancelled in order to help fix the condition in the future.

Each entry permit at Name of Company will contain the following sections…

a) Space to be entered
b) Purpose of the entry
c) Date and authorized duration of the permit
d) Authorized entrants that will be working in the space
e) Means of detecting any change in atmospheric hazard levels
f) Name of attendant(s)
g) Individuals name serving as Entry Supervisor, along with signature or initials of each entry supervisor that authorizes entry.
h) The hazards of the space to be entered.
i) Measures taken to isolate the space and to eliminate or control permit space hazards before entry.
j) Acceptable entry conditions
k) Monitoring and test results performed in compliance under 1926.1204(e) of the confined space standard. This should be accompanies with the names or initials of the testers and by an indication of when the tests were performed.
l) Rescue and emergency services that can be summoned and the means by which to do so (i.e. equipment to use or phone numbers to call).
m) Communication procedures used by the authorized entrants and attendants to maintain contact during the entry
n) List of equipment to be provided, such as personal protective equipment, testing equipment, communications equipment, alarm systems, and rescue equipment
o) Any other information needed or necessary, given the circumstances of the particular confined space, to ensure employee safety
p) Any additional permits needed for the authorization of entry, such as hot work permits

Declassifying a Permit Required Confined Space

The OSHA regulations also allow permit spaces to be reclassified as non-permit spaces by the total elimination of hazards. A permit space can be reclassified as a non-permit space if there are no actual or potential atmospheric hazards and if all ~~the~~ other hazards within the space are eliminated without entry into the space.

Personnel, Duties, and Training for Full Permit Required Confined Space Entry Operations

Name of Company will provide proper and sufficient training to each employee, at no cost to them, working with or in confined spaces on the jobsite. Training will be provided before the

employee starts his or her duties in the permit space or before there is a change in assigned duties, in a language and vocabulary that they can understand. At any time there is a change in the procedures or an addition of a procedure an employee has not yet been trained on or not enough knowledge on the procedure is demonstrated by the employee, those affected employees shall be retrained.

The training program will include the duties of each team member as listed below:

- Authorized Entrants…

  - Know the hazards associated with the permit space and their effects.
  - Properly use the equipment required for entry.
  - Maintain a continuous means of communication with the attendant.
  - Alert the attendant in the event of an emergency.
  - Evacuate the space if an emergency occurs.

- Attendants…

  - Know the hazards associated with the permit space and their effects.
  - Maintain an accurate account of the authorized entrants.
  - Remain at assigned station until relieved by another attendant or until the permit space entry is complete.
  - Monitor conditions in and around the permit space.
  - Summon rescue and applicable medical services in the event of an emergency.
  - Perform non-entry rescue procedures.
  - Perform appropriate measures to prevent unauthorized personnel from entering the permit space.

- Entry Supervisors…

  - Know the hazards associated with the permit space and their effects.
  - Verify that the safeguards required by the permit have been implemented.
  - Verify that rescue services are available and that the means for summoning them is operable.
  - Cancel the written permit and terminate the permit space entry when required.
  - Remove personnel who are not authorized to enter the permit space during entry operations. Periodically, determine that the entry operation is being performed in a manner consistent with the requirements of the permit space entry procedures and that acceptable entry conditions are maintained.

- Rescue Personnel…

  - Must receive the training required of authorized entrants.
  - Know the proper use of all personal protective equipment and rescue equipment necessary to enable them to enter and perform rescue operations.
  - Must practice making permit space rescues at least once every twelve months.

- Must be trained in basic first aid and in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). At least one member must hold current certification in first aid and CPR.
- Off-site rescue services must have access to permit spaces as necessary for those rescuers to develop an appropriate rescue plan.

At Name of Company, training will encompass awareness training about the written program, permit required confined space training, alternative procedure training, and reclassifying confined space procedure training.

The documented training program for **PRCS** will include, as a minimum:

- Types of confined space hazards.
- Components of the written PRCS program.
- Components of the entry permit system.
- Components of the hot work permit.
- The need for prompt guarding of the spaces entrance opening.
- Atmospheric testing equipment including its uses, calibration, and maintenance.
- Atmospheric testing protocol.
- Methods for the control or elimination of any atmospheric hazards.
- Procedures the employees must follow if they detect a hazard.
- The evaluation process to be used for entry if hazards are detected.
- Train employees on the use of entry equipment (e.g. ladders, communication devices, etc.).
- Personal protective equipment required.
- Personnel and their responsibilities.
- On-site or Off-site rescue.
- Procedures for annual review of cancelled permits.
- Any other information necessary to ensure employee safety during a permit space entry operation.
- Documentation of the training.

The documented training program for using **alternate procedures** will include, as a minimum:

- A major point concerning the use of alternative procedures is that these procedures can only be used when a hazardous atmosphere is the ***only*** hazard of concern.
- The harm associated with the atmospheric hazards of concern including their acceptable entry levels and symptoms of overexposure.
- Awareness training to recognize other potential hazards in or around the space.
- Any condition which may make it unsafe to remove the entrance cover.
- The need of prompt guarding of the entrance opening.
- Atmospheric testing equipment including its use, method of calibration, and maintenance.
- Atmospheric testing protocol for oxygen, combustibles, toxics.
- Frequency of testing of the permit space.
- Check all levels of the space for atmospheric hazards.
- Atmospheric Controls:

    - Inerting
    - Draining and rinsing
    - Purging
    - Continuous forced air ventilation including type, proper use and placement, and its limitations.
- Procedures the employee must follow if a hazardous atmosphere is detected.
- The evaluation process to be used for entry if a hazardous atmosphere is detected or the individual vacates the space and returns some later time.
- Train employees on the use of entry equipment used including ladders and intrinsically safe lighting for explosive atmospheres.
- Personal Protective Equipment (e.g., gloves, hard hats, boots, etc.) and ~~,~~ its use, limitations, and required maintenance.
- A review of the completed written certification form with the employee prior to entering the space.
- Any process which may introduce a hazard (e.g., welding, cleaning with chemical solvents, etc.) which would prohibit use of alternative procedures.
- Any other information needed to ensure the safety of the employee.
- The documentation of the training.

The documented training program for **reclassifying permit space procedures** will include, as a minimum:

- Documentation of the elimination of hazards. If the elimination of the hazards or verification of elimination requires employees to enter the space, then a full PRCS program is needed.
- Train employees on the hazards associated with the space (i.e. Mechanical, chemical, atmospheric) and the methods needed to eliminate the hazards as:
    - Isolation techniques
    - Lockout/Tagout
    - Disconnection and misalignment of pipes
    - Double block and bleed
    - Blanking and blinding
    - Removal of engulfment hazards
    - Elimination of hazardous atmosphere by draining, inerting, purging, cleaning, venting
    - Train employees on the use of entry equipment used including ladders, ground fault circuit interrupters for electrical equipment, etc.
    - Personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, hard hat, boots, etc.) including its use, limitations and required maintenance.
    - A review of the completed written certification form with the employee entering the space.
- Inform employees that any procedures such as welding, cleaning with a chemical, etc. would negate the reclassification and convert space back to a permit space.
- Any conditions which may make it unsafe to remove entrance cover.
- The need for prompt guarding of entrance opening.
- Atmospheric testing equipment including its use, method of calibration, and maintenance.
- Atmospheric testing protocol

    - Oxygen, combustibles, toxics
    - Before entry, frequent or continuous testing
    - Check all levels of the space.
- Procedures the employee will follow if a hazard is detected.
- The evaluation process to be used for re-entry if a hazard is detected of the individual vacates each space and returns some later time.
- Awareness training to recognize other potential hazards in our around the space.
- The documentation of the training.

Name of Company will keep a record, in the Confined Space Program, of all authorized entrants, attendants, and entry supervisors with their trainer and training date included.

Rescue and Emergency Services

To ensure employee safety while operating within the confined space, Name of Company will establish a Rescue and Emergency Service plan at each jobsite, should an emergency or event occur. Each prospective rescue team will be evaluated on their response to a rescue summons and, with consideration of the hazard(s), the time in which it takes them to respond. When selecting a team or service, Name of Company will consider all of the following in evaluation:

- Capability of reaching victims within a timeframe that correlates with the type of permit space and hazards associated with that space
- A team proficient in and completely equipped for the needed rescue services for each individual jobsite
- If the rescue service becomes unavailable at any time, immediate notification will be called in or sent to the jobsite

A copy of all permit spaces, and the hazards associated with each space, will be made available for the rescue team or service and full access will be granted to them to perform practice operations and assemble rescue plans.

In the event that Name of Company would assemble its own team of employees to perform permit space rescue or emergency services, training and equipment will be provided at no cost to any of those employees. Each employee will receive training on how to properly use personal protective equipment provided, how to perform all rescue duties, and at least one team member must be trained in basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Before performance of actual permit space rescues, the rescue team must perform practice space rescues and do so at a minimum, every twelve (12) months.

Non-entry rescue will be used at all times, at all jobsites of Name of Company unless retrieval equipment would hinder the rescue of the entrant or would increase the overall hazard inside the space. When entering the permit space, the authorized entrant must be wearing a full size body harness that is attached securely and properly to the retrieval system. Retrieval lines and other equipment used will be inspected for use before entry taking into account all contributing factors (i.e. depth of space, configuration, etc.).

Confined Space Program Review

Within one year of any entry operation, name of person or position will conduct a review of the program using the cancelled entry permits to identify any deficiencies in Name of Company's program. A review will be conducted sooner if there is reason to believe that the program does not adequately protect our employees. Any corrective measures will be documented by a revision of the program. Employees will be trained on any changes. Additionally, employees who note any inadequacies with the program can contact name of person or position. If no permit space entry operations are conducted during the year, no review is needed.

Appendix A

Training Documentation

The following is a list of employees who have been equipped and trained to serve as **authorized entrants**:

Authorized Entrants	Trainer	Date of Training
1.		
2.		
3.		

The following is a list of employees who have been equipped and trained to serve as **attendants**:

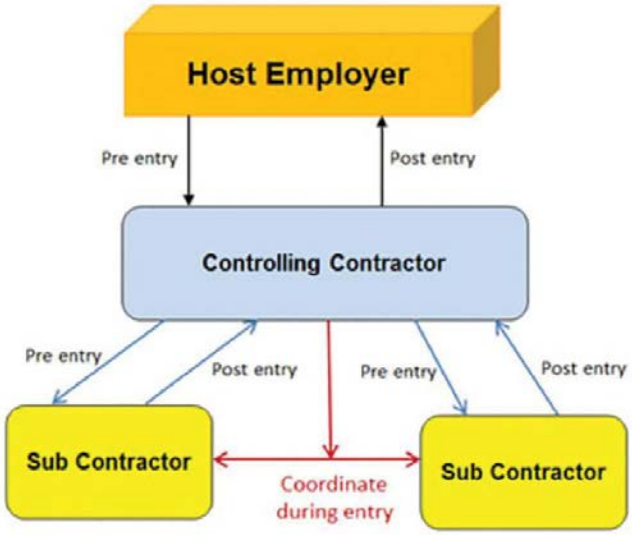
Attendant	Trainer	Date of Training
1.		
2.		
3.		

The following is a list of employees who have been trained to serve as **entry supervisors**:

Entry Supervisor	Trainer	Date of Training
1.		
2.		
3.		

Appendix B

Confined Space Rules and Responsibilities at Worksite



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