

High-risk management standard

CONFINED SPACES





Confined spaces have usually limited or restricted means for entry or exit and they are not designed for continuous occupancy; by virtue of its enclosed nature, it creates conditions that give rise to a likelihood of an accident, harm or injury of such a nature as to require emergency actions. Confined spaces often have poor ventilation which allows hazardous atmospheres to quickly develop, especially if the space is small. The hazards are not always obvious and may vary in time for the same confined space. This standard is intended to ensure that all measures are taken to prevent and control the risk of exposure to the identified hazards.

SCOPE:

This document applies to all activities and sites of Veolia.

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1.0 > Definitions

A confined space is a place which is substantially enclosed (though not always entirely), and where serious injury can occur from hazardous substances or conditions within the space or nearby.

A confined space means an enclosed or partially enclosed space that:

- Is not primarily designed or intended to be occupied by a person.
- Is not designed or intended to be at normal atmospheric pressure while a person is in the space.
- Or is likely to be a risk to health and safety because of:
 - an atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level (i.e. oxygen level between 19.5% and 23.5%);
 - contaminants, including airborne gases, vapours and dusts, that may cause injury from fire or explosion, or because of their toxic concentrations;
 - or an engulfment.

The risks of working in a confined space include:

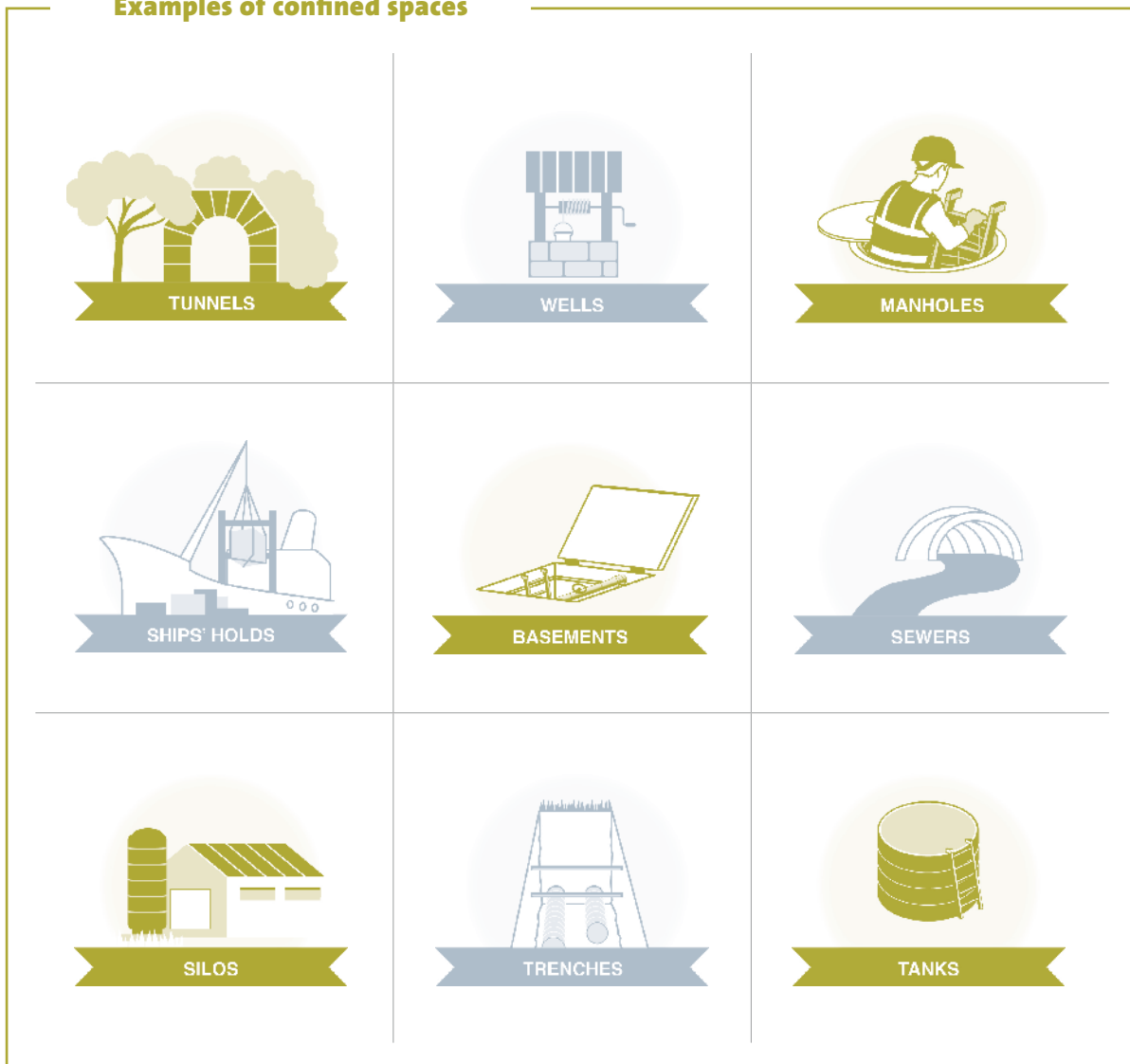
- Loss of consciousness, injury or death due to the immediate effects of airborne contaminants.
- Fire or explosion from the ignition of flammable contaminants.
- Difficulty in rescuing and treating an injured or unconscious person.
- Asphyxiation resulting from oxygen deficiency or immersion in a free-flowing material, such as ashes, sand, water or other liquids.
- Chronic exposure to toxic or carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic (CMR) chemicals.

Confined spaces are commonly found in (and not limited to): storage tanks, wet or dry wells, pipes, ducts, chimneys, silos, containers, pressure vessels, underground sewers, sewage pumping stations, chlorination and ozonation stations, trenches when it is difficult to enter or to leave, tunnels or other closed or partially closed structures, sludge storage areas, inside boilers and furnaces, air treatment plants, waste pits, false ceilings, air ducts, crawl spaces, distillation columns, etc.



A CONFINED SPACE MEANS AN ENCLOSED OR PARTIALLY ENCLOSED SPACE LARGE ENOUGH AND CONFIGURED FOR A PERSON TO ENTER.

Examples of confined spaces



2.0 > Main hazards in confined spaces

The risk assessment must assist in defining the preventive control measures that should be implemented by:

- Identifying those potentially exposed.
- Identifying the sources of risk and affected processes.
- Identifying the control measures that should be implemented.
- Following up on the effectiveness of the control measures implemented.

2.0.1 – Limited or restricted means for entry or exit

Narrow entrances and exits make it difficult to rescue injured workers or to get equipment in or out of the confined space. In some cases, entrances and exits may be very large but their location can make them difficult to access. For example, accessing pits or openings high up in

silos may require the use of ladders, hoists or other devices, and escape and rescue from such spaces may be difficult in case of emergency.

2.0.2 – Airborne contaminants

➤ Source	➤ Examples (not exhaustive)
Chemicals cumulated or produced inside a confined space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Hydrogen sulphide</u> accumulation (sewers and pits).• Release of toxic substances such as hydrogen sulphide produced naturally from decaying organic matter, e.g., in sewage sludge tanks.
Works performed in the confined space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use of paints, adhesives, solvents or cleaning solutions producing toxic <u>gases and vapours</u>.• Welding or brazing.• <u>Exhaust fumes</u> from engines in the neighbourhood.• Use of inert gas during technical operations (under nitrogen for catalyst handling).
Entry of natural contaminants, e.g., groundwater and gases, into the confined space from the surrounding land, soil or strata.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acid groundwater acting on limestone with the potential to produce dangerous accumulations of <u>carbon dioxide</u>.• <u>Methane</u> released from groundwater and from decay of organic matter.• <u>Radon</u>.
Release of airborne contaminants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When sludge, slurry or other deposits are disturbed or when scale is removed.
Manufacturing process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Residues left in tanks, vessels etc., or remaining on internal surfaces can evaporate into a gas or vapour.
Entry and accumulation of gases and liquids from adjacent plants, installations, services or processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The contamination of underground confined spaces by substances from factories in the vicinity of the confined space.• <u>Carbon monoxide</u> from the exhaust of LPG-powered forklifts operating into or in the vicinity of the confined space.

2.o.3 – Hazardous level of oxygen

The atmospheric concentration of oxygen is 21% (v/v), although oxygen levels of 19.5% to 23.5% by volume are considered to be safe.

Some situations can cause the level of oxygen to dramatically decrease, leading to an oxygen-deficient atmosphere and possible asphyxiation.

This may occur, for example, if oxygen in the atmosphere is:

- Displaced by gases produced during biological processes, for example, methane in a sewer.
- Displaced during purging of a confined space with an inert gas to remove flammable or toxic fumes.
- Depleted inside metal tanks and vessels through surface oxidation (for example, when rust forms).
- Consumed during combustion of flammable substances.
- Absorbed or reacts with grains, wood chips, soil or chemicals in sealed silos.

Too much oxygen can increase the risk of fire or explosion. Oxygen-enriched atmospheres may occur if:

- Chemical reactions cause the production of oxygen, for example certain reactions with hydrogen peroxide.
- There is a leak of oxygen from an oxygen tank or fitting while using oxy-acetylene equipment.



A REGISTER OF CONFINED SPACES MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED INDICATE THEIR LOCATION, SIZE, PRODUCTS CONTAINED OR LIKELY TO BE PRESENT AND INTERVENTIONS HISTORY.

2.0.4 – Fire and explosion

A fire or explosion requires the minimum presence of three elements:

- Activation energy (chemical, electrical, mechanical, nuclear, thermal or chain reaction).
- Oxidizing (oxygen, ozone, hydrogen peroxide...).
- Fuel (gas, steam, solid).

An explosive atmosphere consists of a contained mixture of flammable substances with air in the form of gas, vapour or mist in such proportions that it can be exploded by excessive temperatures, arcs or sparks. The gases, vapours or mists will only explode when mixed with air between specific percentage mixtures, called: Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) and Upper Explosive Limit (UEL).

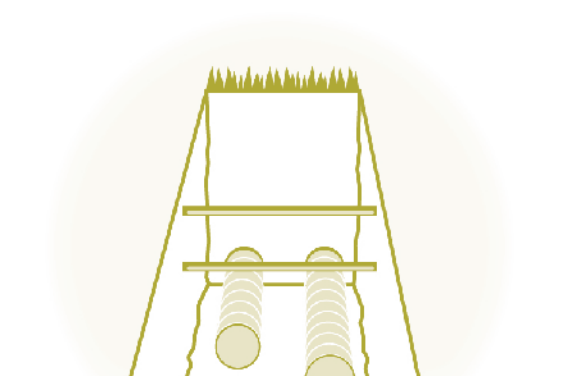
Flammable and explosive atmospheres in confined spaces may result from the evaporation of flammable residues or flammable materials used in the space, a chemical reaction (such as the formation of methane in sewers), or from the presence of combustible dust (as in the activated carbon powder silos).

Containment and flammable atmosphere can lead to an explosion in minimum if all the conditions of the fire triangle are met simultaneously.

2.0.5 – Engulfment

Engulfment means to be swallowed up in or be immersed by material, which may result in asphyxiation.

Examples of materials that may pose a risk of engulfment include sand, liquids, fertilizer, grain, coal, coal products, ashes and sewage.

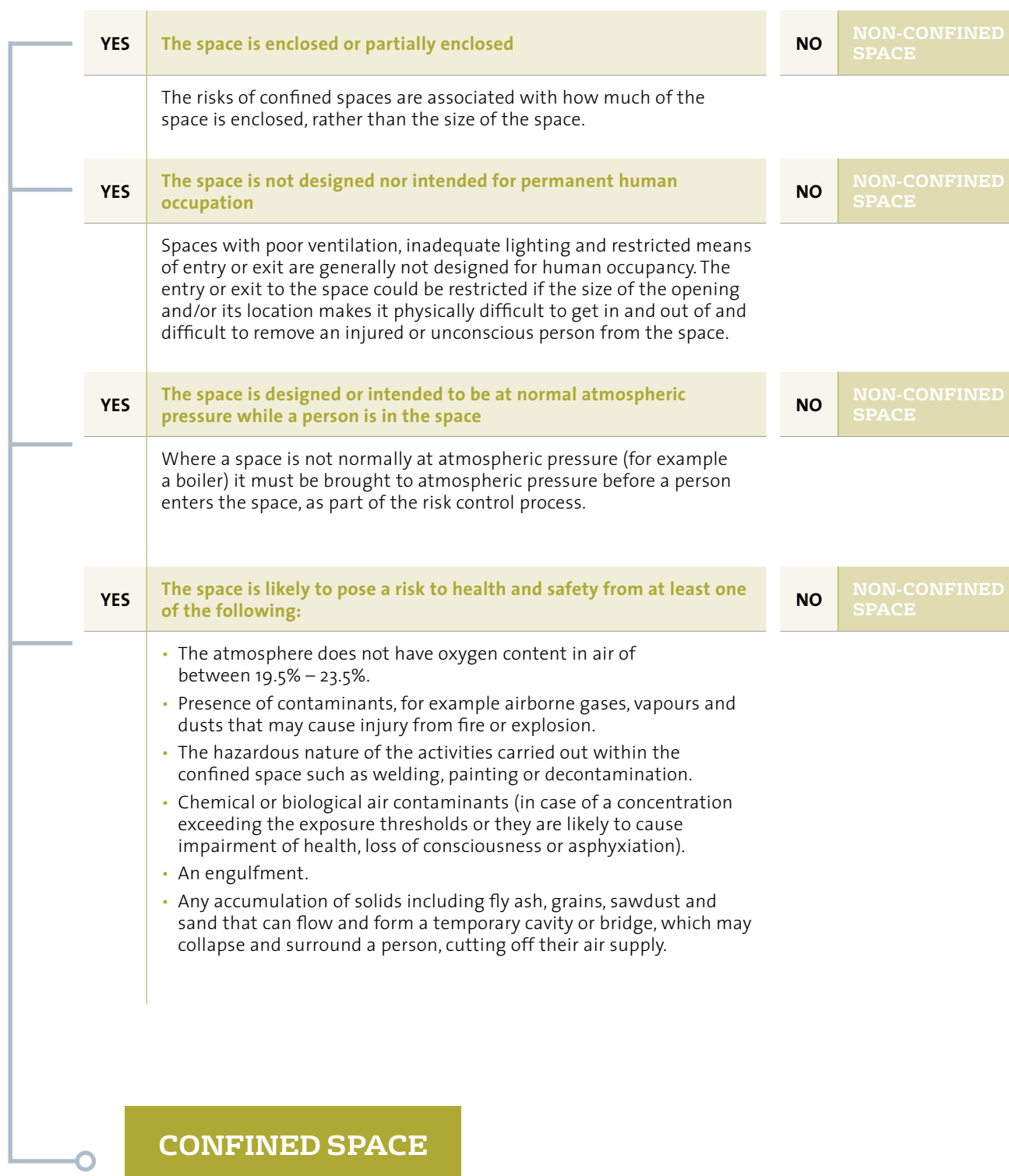


SAND, GRAINS AND ASHES ARE MATERIALS THAT MAY CAUSE AN ENGULFMENT.

2.o.6 – Other hazards

- **Uncontrolled introduction of liquids** (climatic events: storms, flooding, sea level rise), solids or gases that can result in drowning, poisoning vapours and gases.
- **Biological hazards** such as viruses, bacteria may result in infectious diseases, dermatitis or lung conditions such as hypersensitivity pneumonitis (HP; also called allergic alveolitis or extrinsic allergic alveolitis, EAA).
- **Electrical hazards** can arise from cables, transformers, capacitors, relays or any exposed terminals and wet surfaces.
- **Mechanical hazards** may cause significant physical damage such as lacerations, crushing, and amputations. Sources of mechanical hazards include agitators, mixers, moving parts and various tools such as drills and concrete saws.
- **Hazardous substances** may increase likelihood of skin contact with surfaces contaminants.
- **Noise** can cause hearing loss and other health effects such as stress or loss of balance. It can also prevent the workers to hear the alarm signals in case of emergency.
- **Manual tasks** can be a source of physical constraints related with working in a confined space.
- **More environmental hazards** can cause injury or damage and include:
 - Heat or cold stress arising from the work, process or conditions.
 - Slips, trips and falls arising from slippery surfaces or obstacles.
 - Inadequate lighting.
- **Hazards outside the confined space** in case of a vertical opening.
Traffic hazards are a concern where confined space entrances or exits are located on footpaths or roads. There is the potential for workers entering or exiting the space to be struck and injured by vehicle traffic.
 Work done in the vicinity of the confined space can contaminate the atmosphere inside the confined space. A common example is the exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine. There may also be potential for fire or explosion where hot work is done in areas next to confined spaces that contain flammable atmospheres.
- **Additional physiological and psychological demands**
 Consideration should be given to a worker's:
 - Physical ability.
 - Ability to work in a restrictive space (for example claustrophobia).
 - Ability to wear the personal protective equipment required to do the work (e.g., breath apparatus).

3.0 > Confined spaces identification process



4.0 > Risk management – Hierarchy of control

Control measures must be ranked from the highest level of protection and reliability to the lowest. This ranking is known as the HIERARCHY OF CONTROL or RISK MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY.

You must always aim to **eliminate a hazard** which is the most effective control. If it is not practicable, the risk must be minimized by one or a combination of the following:

HIGHEST	ELIMINATION	Can the confined space entry be totally eliminated? Can the work be done another way?	MOST
Health & Safety Protection ↑ ↓	SUBSTITUTION	Can the confined space entry be replaced for a less hazardous method, material or system?	Reliability of control measures ↑ ↓
	ENGINEERING	Can a mechanical system be used to keep workers remote from the confined space?	
	ISOLATION	Can barriers be put in place to remove people from the hazards? Collective protective equipment? Can we reduce the frequency of intervention?	
	ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS	Can training, increased supervision, procedures, rotation and signage minimize exposure?	
LOWEST	PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	Can PPE protect the workers from the hazard or risk?	LEAST

5.0 > Requirements

Application

This high-risk management standard applies to all confined spaces entry.

This standard applies to all managers, employees, contractors, visitors or any other person working on the scope of Veolia business undertakings and operations.

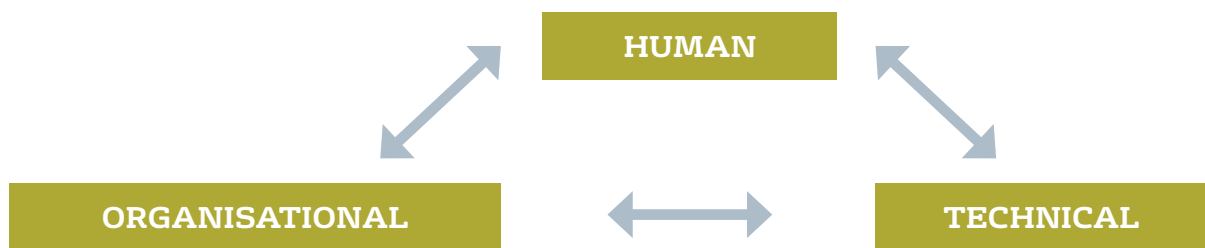
This standard applies in addition to requirements prescribed by prevailing legislation, codes of practice, international standards and health & safety recommendations from manufacturers and risk prevention organisations and bodies.

Preliminary requirements

Use of the word “**must**” within this standard means a requirement is mandatory.

Use of the word “**should**” within this standard means the primary intent is that

the requirement is mandatory but specific circumstances may mean implementation of the requirement is not reasonably practicable.



5.0.1 – Human requirements

- 1. Suitably qualified, certified and competent person/s** must be involved in planning, supervising processes and confined space entry requirements.
- Workforce **must have a medical certificate of fitness** to perform works in confined spaces.
- The **roles and responsibilities** of those working in confined spaces must be clearly defined.
- Proper training must be provided for all workers who are required to work in confined spaces**, contractors included, and prior to work assignment begins. After the training, employers must ensure that the employees have acquired the understanding, knowledge and skills necessary to safely perform their duties as entry supervisor, attendant or authorized entrant. After completion of training, the employer must keep a record of employee training.
- Appropriate training in the correct use, storage and maintenance of collective protection equipment (CPE) and personal protective equipment (PPE)** must be provided to all employees, contractors and visitors.
- Workforce involved in confined spaces entry must be able to clearly communicate in a common language**, understandable, unambiguous and if necessary using provided signals in advance, e.g., via a lifeline.
- A competent entry supervisor** must perform a safety visit to ensure that entry operations remain consistent with the entry permit and that acceptable entry conditions are maintained.
- Safety visits must include work behaviour observations** and any need for additional specific training must integrate the results of those observations.

5.0.2 – Organisational requirements

> 5.0.2.1 – Before the start of any work in confined spaces

1. **A local documented Confined Spaces Entry Procedure** including mandatory requirements must be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of this standard.
2. **Purchase and design** of equipment (including hired and contracted equipment) must meet the requirements.
3. A **management of change** procedure must be in place for changes of processes, equipment or safety devices with impact on the confined space safety. **Technical and/or organisational changes to a confined space must be subjected to a review of the existing risk assessment.**
4. A system must be provided **requiring formal reporting and investigation** of breaches associated with confined spaces.
5. **A register of confined spaces** must be established and maintained at locations readily accessible to persons who may be exposed to confined spaces. It must indicate the location, size, products that contain or are likely to be present, interventions history.
6. **The works allowed in each confined space** must be listed. All potential sources of hazardous energy to be isolated (using the lock-out/tag-out program) must be identified and signed locally.
7. Depending on the risk assessment, workforce must at the opening of the hatch:
 - Have respiratory protective equipment to protect **against air pollutants.**
- **Permanently wear a personal gas detection device.**
- Be provided with the required personal protective equipment.
8. **Identification of airborne contaminants and physical hazards** must be performed prior to the confined space entry. Proper ventilation in place for the full duration of intervention may allow performing the work without the use of a breath apparatus.
9. **Testing a confined space for atmospheric hazards must be done before entering** and using direct reading instruments that must have a valid calibration according to the frequency indicated by the manufacturer. Equipment must be tested before each use.
10. **The confined space entry must be secured and controlled by implementing:**
 - A risk assessment before the work and at any time if initial conditions change.
 - Forced or natural ventilation during all the time of the intervention of workers inside the confined space.
 - A test of the lock-out of the potential sources of hazardous energy that must be isolated.
 - A recap to the workforce of the procedures and controls that apply and a job safety analysis with all the work players (Veolia employees, contractors...).

11. Each operation must be directed by a trained and qualified entry supervisor who must ensure that elimination and/or control measures are taken. The entry supervisor must:

- Review the entry permit and ensure risks have been eliminated and/or control measures have been implemented.
- Control collective and individual protective equipment.
- Analyse airborne pollutants; prepare a measurement plan for interventions.

- Determine whether acceptable entry conditions exist, authorize the entry, oversee entry operations, verify that conditions are maintained, terminate the entry, and cancel the entry permit.
- Verify availability and effectiveness of rescue services and remove unauthorized persons.

12. An emergency written rescue and emergency plan must be established and validated before any intervention and communicated to all involved.

> 5.0.2.2 – During the work in the confined space

1. A trained and qualified permit-required confined attendant must be present during entry and at all times whenever there is someone working within the confined space. They must be in permanent communication with the entrant(s) in the confined space (e.g., by radio or by use of a lifeline). The communication signals must have been explained and understood by all before entry. The attendant is the guarantor of the entrants (list of entrances and exits).

2. Work in confined spaces must be covered by a written Entry permit:

- Before authorising the entry, the entry supervisor must complete the “Confined Space Supervisor Pre-Entry Checklist”. All entrances in a confined space must be individually authorised.
- The completed checklist and the entry permit must be available to the attendant before entrance authorization and at all time of work.
- Entrant(s) must be familiar with acceptable entry conditions including atmospheric monitoring before signing the permit and enter in the confined space.

- Entrant(s) must promptly evacuate the confined space if:
 - The atmospheric monitoring alarm sounds.
 - Breath apparatus fail.
 - Forced air ventilation stops.
 - The attendant tells them to leave.
 - The attendant informs them of problems such as alarms sounding or lighting in the vicinity.
 - In case of any breakthrough on PPE, exposure symptoms or structural changes inside the confined space.

3. Management of the conclusion of confined space entry work

- Upon work completion, the entrant(s) must notify the entry supervisor, must retrieve tools and equipment and must clean up the space as necessary before ending the work.
- The attendant must check that no one remains in the confined space and all measures required to bring the confined space back to normal service have been performed.

- The confined space entry permit is cancelled by signing the “End Entry” section of the permit. The entry permit must be archived for at least one year.
 - Entry supervisor must terminate the entry upon work completion and must ensure the confined space has returned to its proper conditions.
 - Where applicable, reversing lock-out or other safety procedures must be performed in coordination with customer or facility before removing locks.
- Inform the contractor of the identified hazards and the known experience with the confined space.
- Inform the contractor of the procedures and preventive measures implemented in or near those particular confined spaces.
- Coordinate entry operations with the contractor in case of co-activity in or near confined spaces.
- Debrief with contractor at the conclusion of the works.

4. Contractor program requirements

- When works in permit-required confined spaces are performed by a contractor, the host employer must:
 - Inform the contractor that the workplace contains permit spaces and that permit entry is mandatory.

5.0.3 – Technical requirements

1. All confined spaces must be identified and categorized by reference to the level of hazardous exposure they present.
2. All potentially hazardous services (hydraulic, chemical, pneumatic, mechanical...) must be isolated before any person enters a confined space. The operation area must be secured (lock-out/tag-out); the associated equipment must be clearly identified and must be indicated on a plan to prevent mistakes.
3. A confined space entry must be secured against unauthorized entry.



6.0 > Glossary

Acceptable Entry Conditions: the conditions that must exist in a confined space to allow entry and to ensure that employees involved in a permit-required confined space entry can safely enter into and work inside.

Alternate Entry Procedure Confined Space: a confined space where the only hazard remaining is one that can be controlled by forced ventilation.

Authorized Attendant: an individual stationed outside one or more confined spaces who monitors and maintains communications with the authorized entrants and who performs all attendants' responsibilities.

Authorized Entrant: an employee who is authorized to enter a confined space and who performs all entrants' responsibilities.

Competent person: a person who has acquired the knowledge and skills to carry out the task through training or experience. Competency is a combination of these attributes that enables a worker to identify both the risks arising from a situation and the measures needed to deal with them.

Confined Space: a space that is large enough and configured so that an employee can bodily enter **and** perform assigned work, and has limited means for entry or exit, **and** is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

Controlled Hazard: a hazard is "controlled" when the hazard still exists but the potential exposure to the hazard is controlled through means of collective and/or personal protective equipment.

Eliminated Hazard: a hazard is "eliminated" when the hazard is removed.

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

Entry Permit: the written or printed document that the employer provides that contains the necessary

information to allow and control entry into a permit-required confined space.

Entry Supervisor: the qualified and authorized employee responsible for determining whether acceptable entry conditions are present in a confined space where entry is planned, for authorizing entry and overseeing entry operations, for terminating entry as required by this section, and performing all entry supervisors' responsibilities.

Hazardous Atmosphere: an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment or ability to self-rescue, injury, or acute illness.

Hot Work: any work involving burning, welding, riveting, or similar fire-producing operations, as well as work which produces a source of ignition, such as drilling, abrasive blasting, and space heating.

Isolation: a process whereby the confined space is removed from service and completely protected against the inadvertent release of material and hazardous energy.

Non-Permit Confined Space: a confined space where all of the hazards are eliminated prior to entry, and none are brought into the space.

Oxygen Deficiency: refers to an atmosphere containing less than 19.5% oxygen.

Oxygen Enriched: an atmosphere containing an oxygen concentration greater than 23.5%.

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 with the potential to engulf someone who enters the space.
- Has an internal configuration that might cause an entrant to be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section.
- Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazards.

Qualified person: one who is **BOTH** competent **AND** in possession of a recognized degree, certificate, or professional standing.

Rescue Service: the personnel designated to rescue employees from confined spaces.

APPENDIX 1 > Applicability and Compliance Assessment

> REQUIREMENTS	C	NC
HUMANS		
1. Suitably qualified, certified and competent person/s must be involved in planning and supervising processes and confined space entry requirements.		
2. Workforce must have a medical certificate of fitness to perform works in confined spaces		
3. The roles and responsibilities of those working in confined spaces must be clearly defined.		
4. Proper training must be provided for all workers who are required to work in confined spaces, contractors included, and prior to work assignment begins. After the training, employers must ensure that the employees have acquired the understanding, knowledge and skills necessary to safely perform their duties as entry supervisor, attendant or authorized entrant. After completion of training, the employer must keep a record of employees training.		
5. Appropriate training in the correct use, storage and maintenance of collective protection equipment (CPE) and personal protective equipment (PPE) must be provided to all employees, contractors and visitors.		
6. Workforce involved in confined spaces entry must be able to clearly communicate in a common language, understandable, unambiguous and if necessary using provided signals in advance, e.g., via a lifeline).		
7. A competent entry supervisor must perform a safety visit to ensure that entry operations remain consistent with the entry permit and that acceptable entry conditions are maintained.		
8. Safety visits must include work behaviour observations and any need for additional specific training must integrate the results of those observations.		
ORGANISATIONAL		
Before the start of any work in confined spaces		
1. A local documented Confined Spaces Entry Procedure including mandatory requirements must be developed and implemented in accordance with the requirements of this standard.		
2. Purchase and design of equipment (including hired and contracted equipment) must meet the requirements.		
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5. A register of confined spaces must be established and maintained at locations readily accessible to persons who may be exposed to the confined space. It must indicate its location, size, products that are contained or are likely to be present, interventions history.		



› REQUIREMENTS	C	NC
ORGANISATIONAL		
Before the start of any work in confined spaces		
6. Confined spaces, the work to be done and all of the potential sources of hazardous energy into the space must be isolated using the lock-out and tag-out program. They must be listed and visually identified.		
7. Depending on the risk assessment, workforce must at the opening of the hatch: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have respiratory protective equipment to protect against air pollutants. • Permanently wear a personal gas detection device. • Be provided with the required personal protective equipment. 		
8. Identification of airborne contaminants and physical hazards must be performed prior to the confined space entry. Proper ventilation in place for the full duration of intervention may allow performing the work without the use of a breath apparatus.		
9. Testing a confined space for atmospheric hazards must be done before entering and using direct reading instruments that must have a valid calibration according to the frequency indicated by the manufacturer. Equipment must be tested before each use.		
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11. Each operation must be directed by a trained and qualified entry supervisor who must ensure that elimination and/or control measures are taken. The entry supervisor must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the entry permit and ensure risks have been eliminated and/or control measures have been implemented. • Control collective and individual protective equipment. • Analyse airborne pollutants; prepare a measurement plan for interventions. • Determine whether acceptable entry conditions exist, authorize the entry, oversee entry operations, verify that conditions are maintained, terminate the entry, and cancel the entry permit. • Verify availability and effectiveness of rescue services and remove unauthorized persons. 		
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<p>2. Work in confined spaces must be covered by a written entry permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before authorising the entry, the entry supervisor must complete the “Confined Space Supervisor Pre-Entry Checklist”. All entrances in a confined space must be individually authorised. • The completed checklist and the entry permit must be available to the attendant before entrance authorization and at all time of work. • Entrant(s) must be familiar with acceptable entry conditions including atmospheric monitoring before signing the permit and enter in the confined space. • Entrant(s) must promptly evacuate the confined space if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The atmospheric monitoring alarm sounds. - Breath apparatus fail. - Forced air ventilation stops. - The attendant tells them to leave. - The attendant informs them of problems such as alarms sounding or lighting in the vicinity. - In case of any breakthrough on PPE, exposure symptoms or structural changes inside the confined space. 		
<p>3. Management of the conclusion of confined space entry work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upon work completion, the entrant(s) must notify the entry supervisor, must retrieve tools and equipment and must clean up the space as necessary before ending the work. • The attendant must check that no one remains in the confined space and all measures required to bring the confined space back to normal service have been performed. • The confined space entry permit is cancelled by signing the “End Entry” section of the permit. The entry permit must be archived for at least one year. • Entry supervisor must terminate the entry upon work completion and must ensure the confined space has returned to its proper conditions. • Where applicable, reversing Lockout or other safety procedures must be performed in coordination with customer or facility before removing locks. 		
<p>4. Contractor program requirements: When works in permit-required confined spaces are performed by a contractor, the host employer must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the contractor that the workplace contains permit spaces and that permit entry is mandatory. • Inform the contractor of the identified hazards and the known experience with the confined space. • Inform the contractor of the procedures and preventive measures implemented in or near those particular confined spaces. • Coordinate entry operations with the contractor in case of co-activity in or near confined spaces. • Debrief with contractor at the conclusion of the works. 		
TECHNICAL		
<p>1. All confined spaces must be identified and categorized by reference to the level of hazardous exposure they present.</p>		
<p>2. All potentially hazardous services (hydraulic, chemical, pneumatic, mechanical...) must be isolated before any person enters a confined space. The operation area must be secured (log-out/tag-out); the associated equipment must be clearly identified and must be indicated on a plan to prevent mistakes.</p>		
<p>3. A confined space entry must be secured against unauthorized entry.</p>		

