Presentation Instructions

Who is this presentation for?

The trainer and learners.

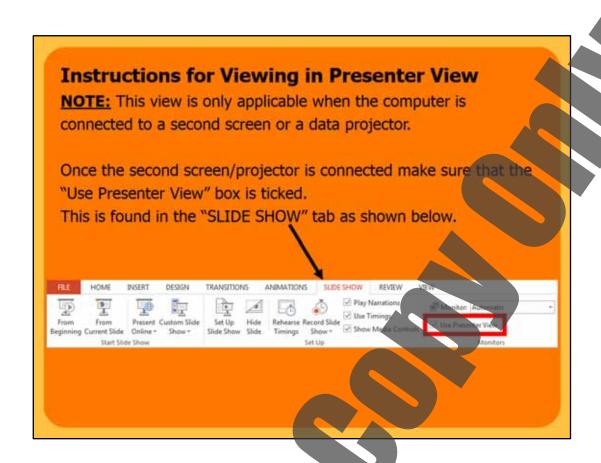
What is in this Presentation?

- Course information that matches the Learner Guide content.
- · Review questions and model answers.
- Slides contain summarised content, with full notes and information for the trainer, visible when the slide show is shown in "Presenter View" (see instructions on next slide).
- Use this presentation to support and reinforce the training information from the Learner Guide.

What do you need to do before you use it for the first time?

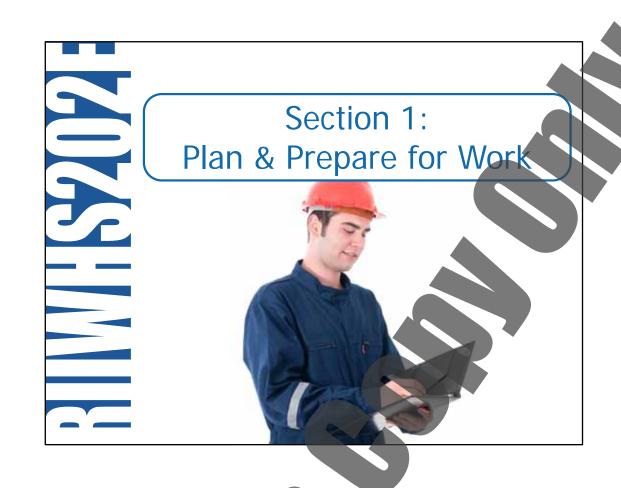
- 1. Rebrand the presentation.
- 2. Review the presentation as part of your validation process.













These training materials are based on the National Unit of Competency RIIWHS202E Enter and Work in Confined Spaces.



1.1.1 Overview

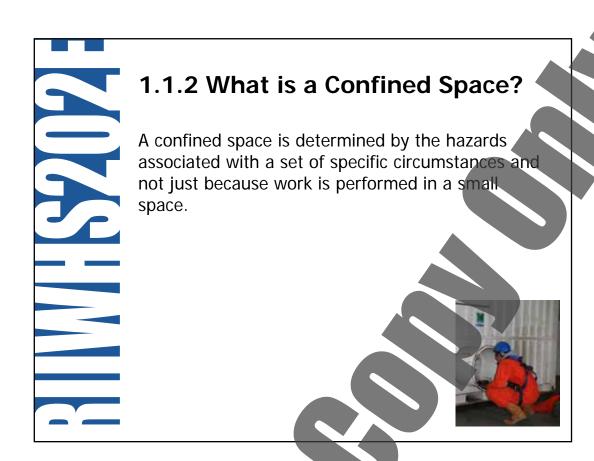
You will learn about:

- How to identify a confined space.
- Planning out confined spaces work.
- Confined spaces entry permits.
- Choosing and checking safety equipment.
- Preparing and working safely in a confined space.
- Exiting the confined space and finishing the work.



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A confined space is determined by the hazards associated with a set of specific circumstances and not just because work is performed in a small space.



1.1.2 What is a Confined Space?

The Code of Practice defines a confined space as an enclosed or partially enclosed space that:

- Is not designed or intended to be occupied by a person.
- Is, or is designed or intended to be, at normal atmospheric pressure while any person is in the space.
- Is, or is likely to be a risk to health and safety.
- Is not a mine shaft or workings of a mine.



The Code of Practice defines a confined space as an enclosed or partially enclosed space that:

- ◆ Is not designed or intended to be occupied by a person, and
- ◆ Is, or is designed or intended to be, at normal atmospheric pressure while any person is in the space; and
- Is, or is likely to be a risk to health and safety from:
 - An atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level, or
 - Contaminants, including airborne gases, vapours and dusts, that may cause injury from fire or explosion, or
 - Harmful concentrations of any airborne contaminants, or
 - Engulfment.
- Is not a mine shaft or workings of a mine.



1.1.2 What is a Confined Space?

Confined spaces may be found in:

- Culverts and storm water systems.
- Pipes and live or inactive underground sewer mains.
- Shafts, ducts and access chambers.
- Pits or trenches.
- Wet or dry wells.
- Flues and chimneys.
- Environmental traps and tanks.



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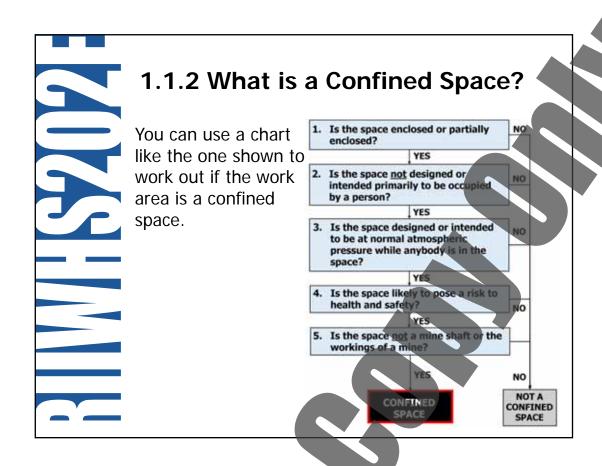
1.1.2 What is a Confined Space?

- Box girders and bridge voids.
- Storage tanks, process vessels, boilers, pressure vessels, silos.
- Tunnels or other similar enclosed or partially enclosed structures.

Entry into a confined space means a person's head or upper body is in the confined space or within the boundary of the confined space.

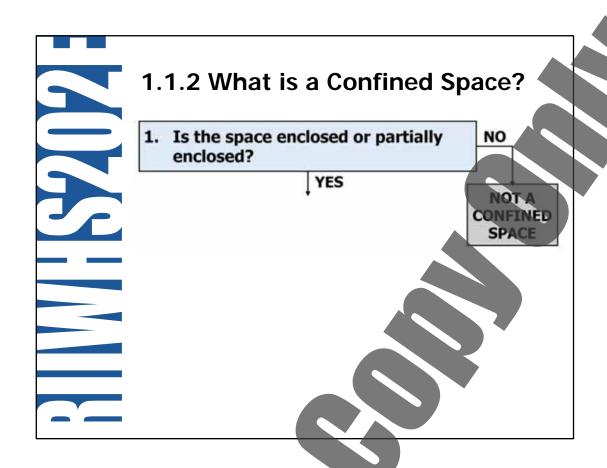
- Box girders and bridge voids.
- Storage tanks, process vessels, boilers, pressure vessels, silos and other tank-like compartments and containers.
- Tunnels or other similar enclosed or partially enclosed structures, when these examples meet the definition of a confined space in the WHS Regulations.

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You can use a chart like the one shown below to work out if the work area is a confined space.

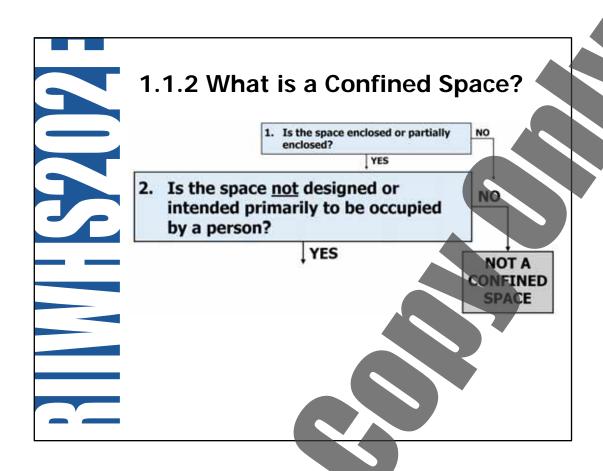
NOTE: This chart reflects the definition of a confined space as it appears in the in the model code of practice and Work Health & Safety (WHS) regulations.



1. Is the space enclosed or partially enclosed?

Confined spaces are defined by how much of the space is enclosed, not just that the size of the space is small.

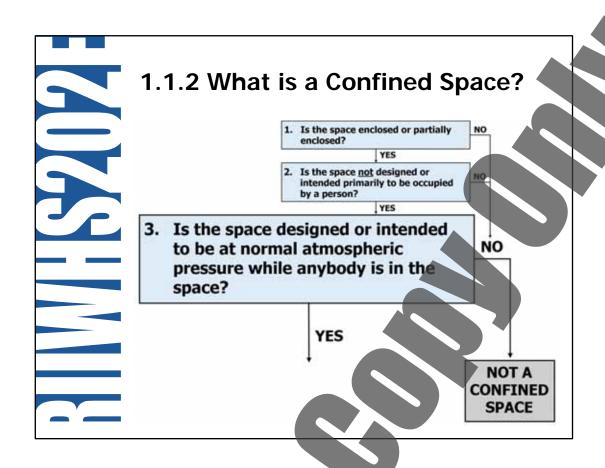
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2. Is the space <u>not</u> designed or intended primarily to be occupied by a person?

Spaces that have poor ventilation, lighting and restricted entry/exit are generally not intended to be occupied by people.

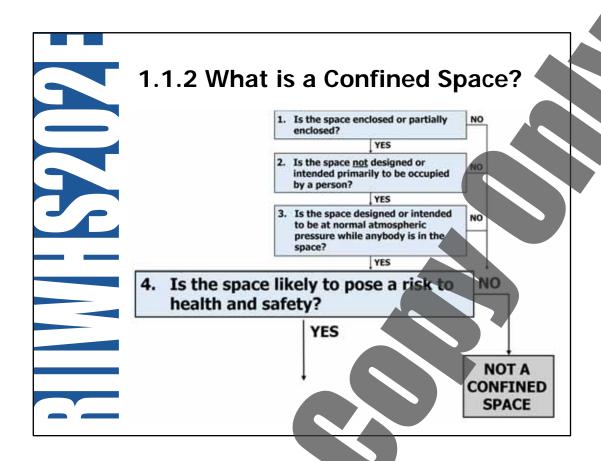
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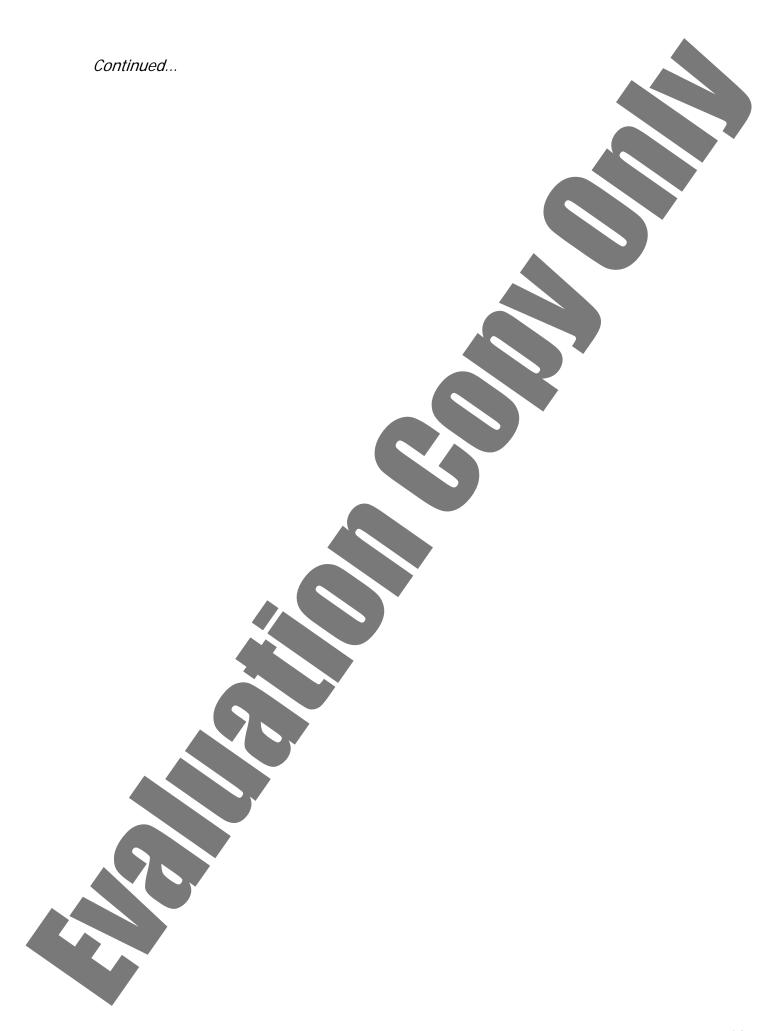
3. Is the space designed or intended to be at normal atmospheric pressure while anybody is in the space?

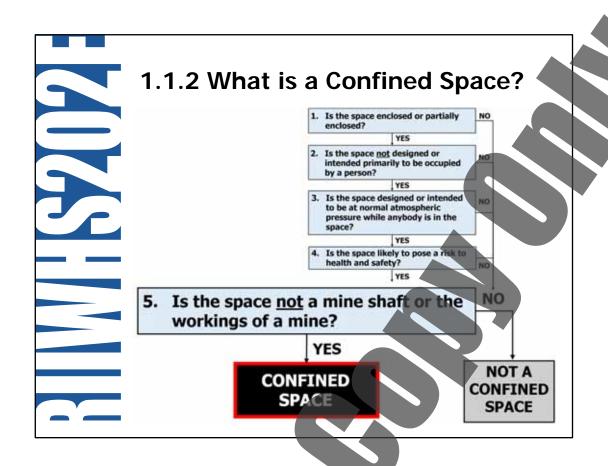
An example of this is a boiler which must be brought to an appropriate atmospheric pressure before a person can enter the space. This is done during the risk control process.

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- 4. Is the space likely to pose a risk to health and safety from any of the following:
 - Unsafe oxygen levels in the atmosphere below 19.5% or above 23.5%.
 - Contaminants in the atmosphere including gasses, vapours and dusts that may cause injury from fire or explosion, or
 - ◆ Harmful concentrations of airborne contaminants concentrations exceeding the exposure standards or likely to cause impairment, loss of consciousness or asphyxiation.
 - Engulfment including liquids that a person could drown in, solids including grain, ash, sawdust and sand that can flow creating a temporary cavity, or a bridge which may collapse and surround the person, cutting off air supply.





5. Is the space <u>not</u> a mine shaft or the workings of a mine? Mine shafts and workings of a mine are not classified as confined spaces under the WHS regulations.



1.1.3 What is Not Classified as a Confined Space?

Examples of spaces that are not classified as a confined space in the WHS regulations are:

- Mine shafts or workings of a mine.
- Offices and workshops.
- Abrasive blasting or spray painting booths.
- Enclosed or partially enclosed spaces.
- Trenches.



Sometimes when a space is small we might think of it as a confined space, but that is not always the case. The following are examples of spaces that are not classified as a confined space in the WHS regulations:

Example and Reason Why it is Not Classed as a Confined Space

- Mine shafts or workings of a mine They are spaces intended to be occupied by personnel and fall under a different classification in the regulations. They are governed by specific risk assessment and treatment requirements.
- Offices and workshops They are spaces intended for people to occupy them and generally have adequate ventilation, lighting and safe means of entry or exit.
- Abrasive blasting or spray painting boothes While it has harmful airborne contaminants at times, it is primarily designed for a person to occupy.
- Enclosed or partially enclosed spaces They generally have

easily accessible means for entry and exit.

Trenches - The risk of collapse alone is not enough to be classified as a confined space. However, if there are unsafe concentrations of airborne contaminants that classification would change.



1.2 Confined Space Hazards

There are a range of hazards that may exist in confined spaces:

- Unsafe oxygen levels.
- Fires and explosions.
- Atmospheric hazards.
- The effect of irrespirable atmospheres on the respiratory system.
- Other hazards.

You need to be aware of the different hazards that can exist in a confined space and the effect they can have.



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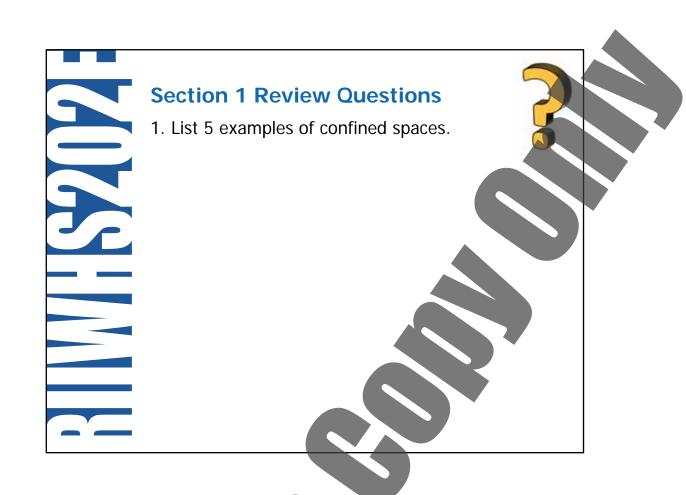


1.2.1 Unsafe Oxygen Levels

Levels of oxygen within a confined space that are too low or too high are a major hazard.



Levels of oxygen within a confined space that are too low (below 19.5%) or too high (above 23.5%) are a major hazard.





Section 1 Review Questions

- 1. List 5 examples of confined spaces.
 - Culverts and storm water systems.
 - Pipes and live or inactive underground sewer mains
 - Shafts, ducts and access chambers.
 - Pits or trenches.
 - Wet or dry wells.
 - Flues and chimneys.
 - Environmental traps and tanks.
 - Box girders and bridge voids.
 - Storage tanks, process vessels, boilers, pressure vessels, silos and other tank-like compartments and containers.
 - ◆ Tunnels or other similar enclosed or partially enclosed structures, when these examples meet the definition of a confined space in the WHS Regulations.





