

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.

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Instructions for Viewing in Presenter View

NOTE: This view is only applicable when the computer is connected to a second screen or a data projector.

Once the second screen/projector is connected make sure that the "Use Presenter View" box is ticked.

This is found in the "SLIDE SHOW" tab as shown below.



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RIMWHS401E

**SUPERVISE WORK IN
CONFINED SPACES**



**TRAINING
PRESENTATION**

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Training Presentation Sections

Click on a box to go to that section.



Section 1: Plan and Prepare



Section 2: Prepare Entry Permit



Section 3: Supervise Confined Space Entry



Section 4: Withdraw Entry & Return to Service

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Section 1:
Plan and Prepare



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1.1 Introduction

These training materials are based on the national unit of competency **RIIWH5401E - Supervise Work in Confined Spaces**. You will learn about:

- ◆ Preparing for work and providing information.
- ◆ Providing training to personnel.
- ◆ Supervising confined space entry and ensuring that the safety and health of personnel is not affected.
- ◆ Implementing emergency and rescue systems.
- ◆ Withdrawing from confined spaces and facilitating return to service.



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1.1.1 What is a Confined Space?

Working in confined or enclosed spaces can be extremely dangerous and can lead to serious injury, illness or death for individuals or whole groups of personnel.

A confined space can increase a person's risk of being overcome by fumes, gases or lack of oxygen, damage to hearing through increased noise or vibration, extreme temperatures and injury through falls and slips.



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1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area 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 from:
 - ◇ An atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level.
 - ◇ Contaminants.
 - ◇ Harmful concentrations of any airborne contaminants.
 - ◇ Engulfment.

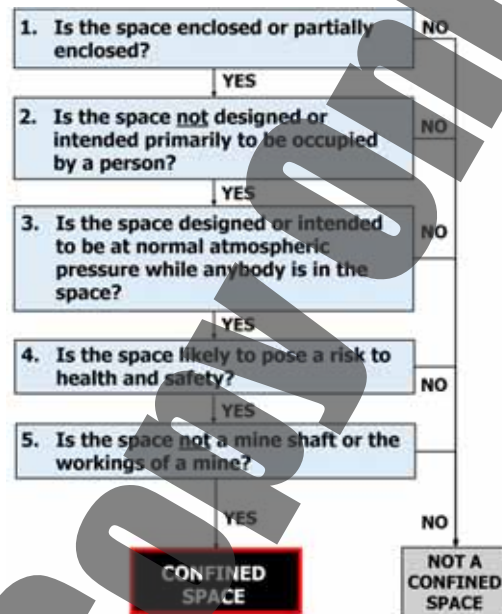


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- ◆ Is, or is designed or intended to be, at normal atmospheric pressure while any person is in the space; and
- ◆ Is, or is likely to be a risk to health and safety from:
 - ◇ An atmosphere that does not have a safe oxygen level, or
 - ◇ Contaminants,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

1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space

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



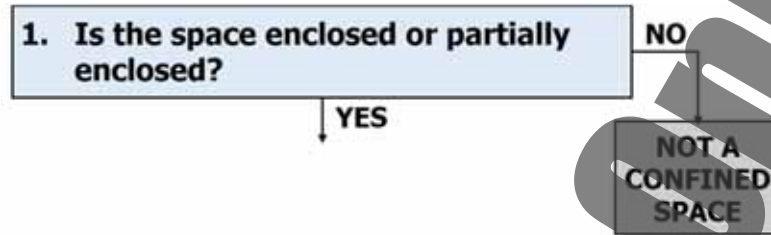
You can use a chart like the one shown below to work out if the area is a confined space.

Note: This chart reflects the definition of a confined space as it appears in the Work Health & Safety (WHS) regulations.

A person is deemed to have entered a confined space when their head (i.e. the breathing zone) or upper part of the body is within the boundary of the confined space.

(Note that inserting an arm for atmospheric testing is not considered an entry into a confined space).

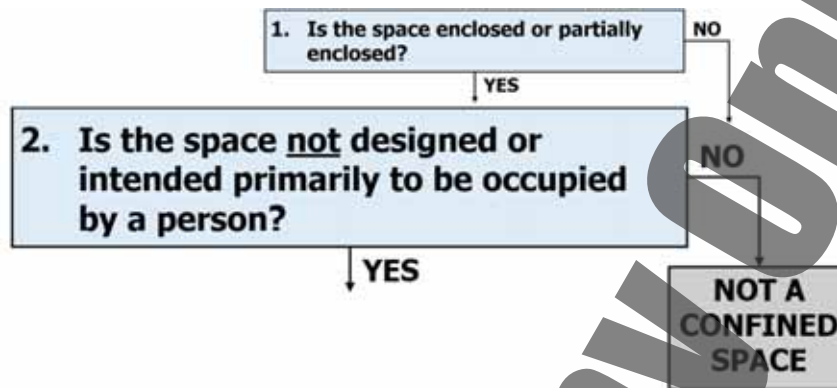
1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space



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.

1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space



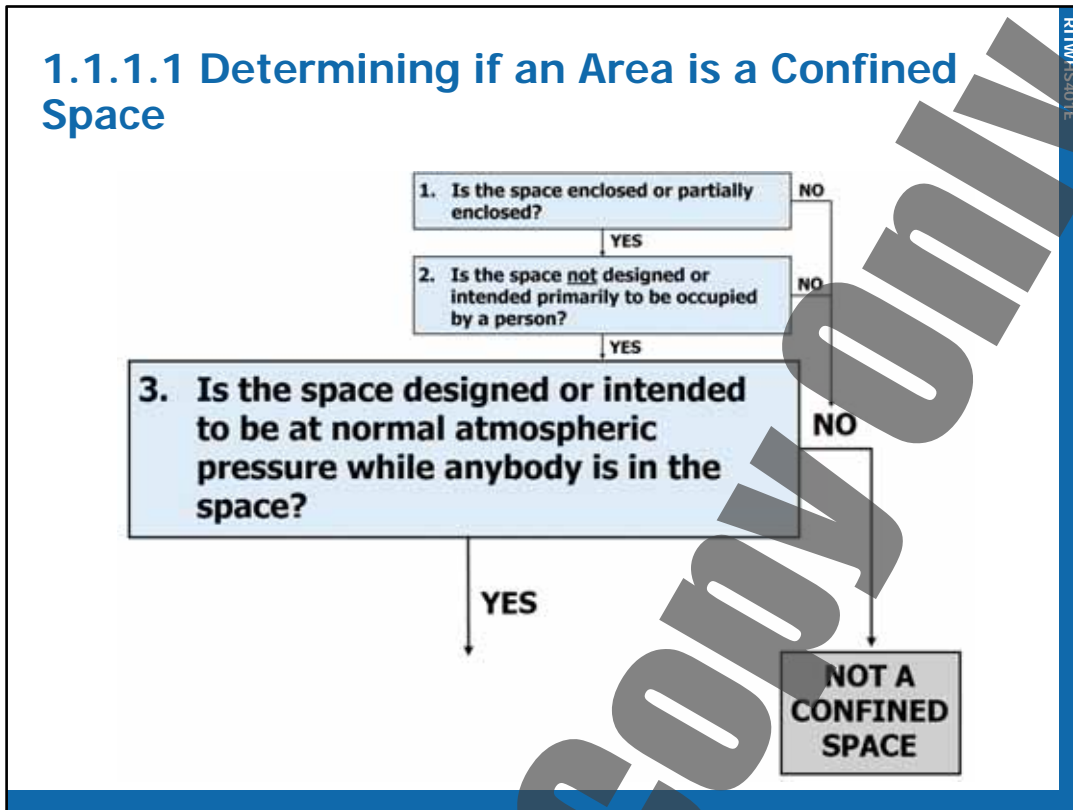
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2. Is the space not designed or intended primarily to be occupied by a person?

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

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1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space



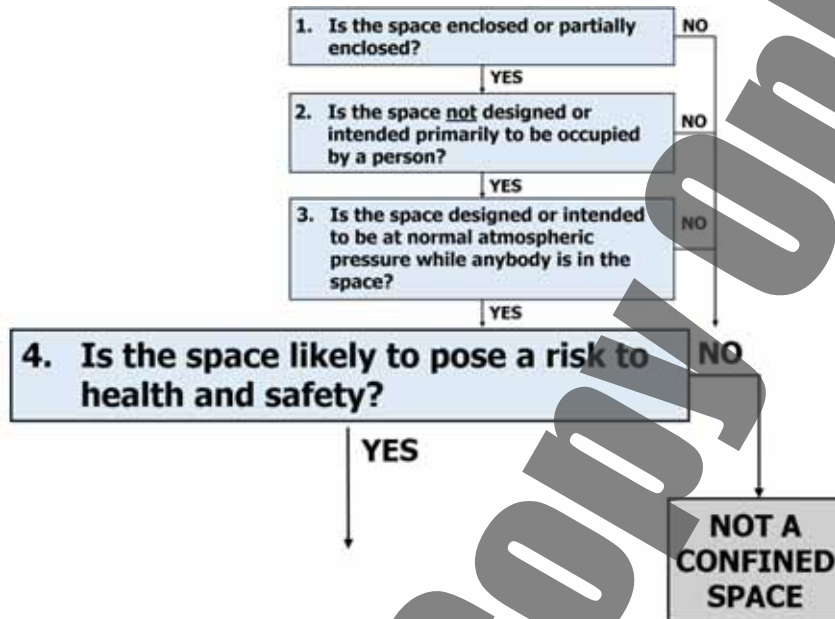
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3. Is the space designed or intended to be at normal atmospheric pressure while anybody is in the space?

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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1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space



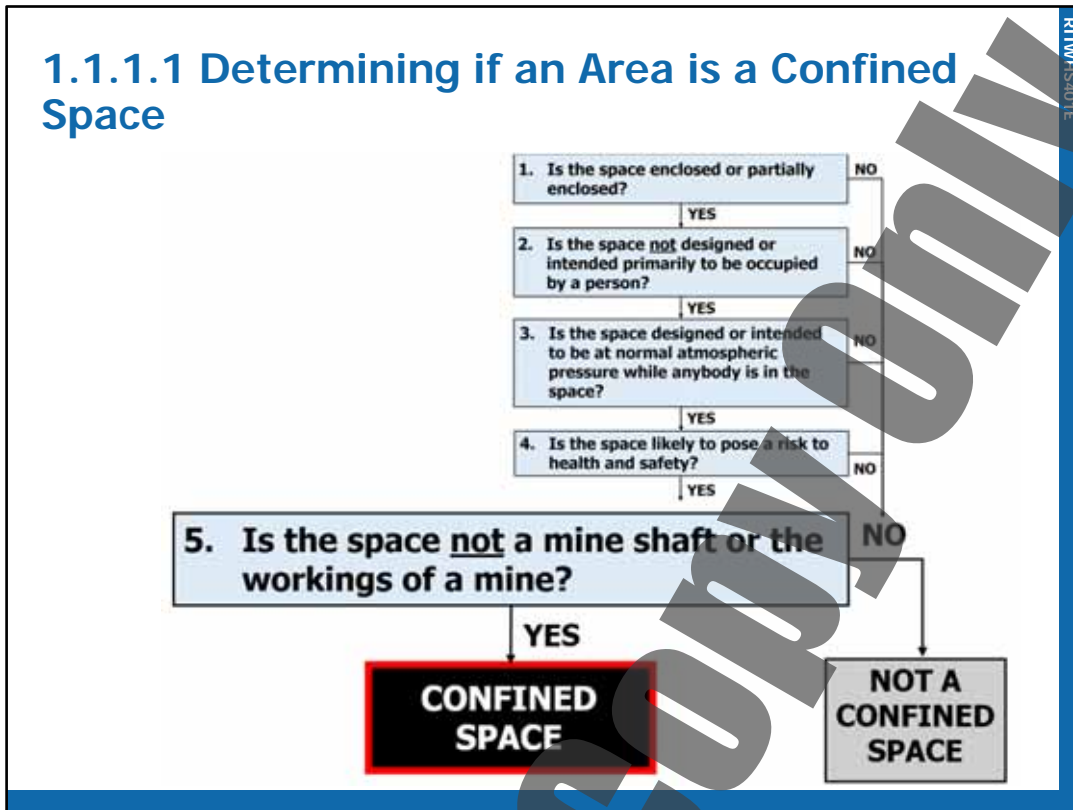
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4. Is the space likely to pose a risk to health and safety from any of the following:

- ◆ 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.

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1.1.1.1 Determining if an Area is a Confined Space



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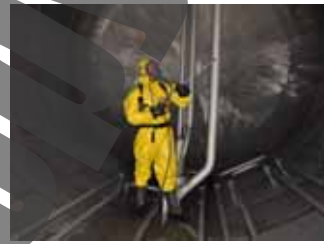
5. Is the space not a mine shaft or the workings of a mine?

Mine shafts and workings of a mine are not classified as confined spaces under the WHS regulations.

1.1.1.2 Working in a Confined Space

There are many reasons why a worker may need to enter a confined space that you may be required to supervise. Some of these include:

- ◆ Cleaning and removing waste.
- ◆ Repair work.
- ◆ Installing pumps and motors.
- ◆ Painting, sand blasting or applying surface coatings.
- ◆ Reading of meters, gauges and dials.
- ◆ Installing, repairing or inspecting cables.



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- ◆ Cleaning and removing waste.
- ◆ Repair work, e.g., welding or cutting (hotwork).
- ◆ Installing pumps and motors.
- ◆ Painting, sand blasting or applying surface coatings.
- ◆ Reading of meters, gauges and dials.
- ◆ Installing, repairing or inspecting cables, e.g., telephone, electrical or fibre optic.

Continued...

1.1.1.2 Working in a Confined Space

- ◆ Tapping, coating or testing of piping systems.
- ◆ Inspection of plant or equipment.
- ◆ Constructing a confined space.
- ◆ Rescuing people who are injured or overcome by fumes.



Continued...

- ◆ Tapping, coating or testing of piping systems, e.g. steam, water or sewage.
- ◆ Inspection of plant or equipment.
- ◆ Constructing a confined space, e.g. industrial boiler.
- ◆ Rescuing people who are injured or overcome by fumes.

1.1.2 Supervisor Responsibilities

As a confined space entry supervisor your main responsibility is to determine if the acceptable entry conditions are present in the confined space.

Other duties that you may need to perform include:

- ◆ Ensuring that the entry permit has been filled out correctly and in full.
- ◆ Ensuring that all tests specified by the permit have been carried out.
- ◆ Double checking that all procedures and equipment outlined in the permit are in place.



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Continued...

1.1.2 Supervisor Responsibilities

- ◆ Verifying that the methods of contacting rescue services and emergency personnel are available and working.
- ◆ Communicating with entry personnel and observers about the work to be completed and their requirements.
- ◆ Signing the permit indicating that entry may begin.
- ◆ Removal of unauthorised personnel who enter or who attempt to enter the confined space during entry operations.



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Continued...

1.1.2 Supervisor Responsibilities

- ◆ Determining that all operations in the space remain consistent with the terms of the entry permit.
- ◆ Terminating entry to the confined space when operations covered by the permit are completed and when a condition that is not allowed under the permit arises.

Your requirements and responsibilities may change depending on the worksite and your organisation.

Always check your work requirements with authorised personnel and the site policies and procedures before carrying out your work.



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Section 1 Review Questions

1. List five (5) examples of confined spaces.

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Answer may include five (5) of the following:

- ◆ Culverts and storm water systems.
- ◆ Pipes and live or inactive sewer mains.
- ◆ Shafts, ducts and access chambers.
- ◆ Pits, trenches and gullies.
- ◆ Environmental traps and tanks.
- ◆ Box girders and bridge voids.
- ◆ Tank cars.
- ◆ Storage tanks, process vessels, boilers, pressure vessels, silos and other tank-like compartments.

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Section 1 Review Questions

1. List five (5) examples of confined spaces.

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- ◆ Shipboard spaces entered through a small hatchway or access point such as:
 - ◆ Cargo tanks.
 - ◆ Cellular double bottom tank.
 - ◆ Duct keels.
 - ◆ Ballast.
 - ◆ Oil tanks.
 - ◆ Void spaces (not including dry cargo holds).

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