

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY - SAMPLE CONTROL MEASURES

To assess the risks and identify the necessary safety precautions, the University's <u>hazard management</u> process should be followed. This process includes the links to the risk assessment template or you can access <u>RMSS</u>.

Examples of hazards associated with confined space entry are provided below for consideration. Please note that they are informative only. Schools/Branches will need to tailor appropriate control measures based on the hazards, nature and location of the activity.

A risk assessment which includes controls must be completed for each confined space entry together with a written authority i.e. a confined space entry permit (an example is provided in <u>Appendix B</u>.)

Examples of hazards	Associated Risk	Examples of control measures. (One or more measures may be appropriate under each heading and should be considered)			
Confined space entry (general)	Loss of consciousness, injury or death due to the immediate effects of airborne contaminants Fire, explosion from ignition of flammable contaminants	 Elimination of the need to enter the space Redesign the space to eliminate the need for entry Install fixed or temporary cleaning devices (e.g. spray balls using high-pressure hoses) inserted through an access hatch to clean the inside of a tank Use remote cameras or a mirror attached to a probe for internal inspection of vessels Use remotely operated rotating flail devices, vibrators or air purgers to clear blockages in silos; or Use a hook, long-handled clasp or magnet on a string to retrieve an object dropped into space. 			
	Difficulty rescuing and treating an injured or unconscious person Asphyxiation from atmospheric oxygen deficiency or immersion in stored material (e.g. grain, sand, flour or fertiliser)	If elimination is not possible Substitution Use a non-toxic substance instead of a toxic substance Apply paints, solvents or surface coatings with brushes rather than aerosols Replace flammable substances with non-flammable substances Isolation and engineering (i.e. modify the workplace) Block service lines such as electrical cables, water pipes, air lines Guard or secure moving machinery parts such as agitators, fans or blenders Enclose machinery to reduce noise Thoroughly ventilate the space to ensure a safe oxygen level Purge contaminants from the space Atmospheric testing Ongoing testing and monitoring to ensure the atmosphere is maintained at a safe level with the frequency based on the likelihood of a change of conditions.			
Confined space entry (general) (continued)		Administration Risk assessment/Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Competency based training Written authority – confined space entry permit Signs and barriers Records management Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Hard hats, glasses, gloves, chemical suits, boots Respiratory protective equipment			

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Other considerations							
Safe entry and exit	Falling from a height	 Erect barriers Provide safety harnesses and lifting devices Assess competency of person in the use of PPE Implement entry and exit procedures to indicate when workers are in the space Erect signs and barricades to prevent entry of persons not involved in the work Establish a communication system between people inside and outside of the confined space to summon help in an emergency Ensure you have the appropriate equipment for the task 					
Hydrogen sulphide gas	Poisoning	 Ventilate space Monitor atmosphere Assess competency of persons in the use of monitoring equipment Assess competency of persons to wear respiratory protective devices Assign standby person Select communications equipment 					
Services to the confined space	Physical injury	 Tag out services, lock valves etc as applicable as per HSW Handbook (http://www.adelaide.edu.au/hr/hsw/handbook/plant/) to prevent the introduction of contaminants or conditions through piping, ducts, vents, drains, conveyors, service pipes and fire protection equipment to prevent the activation or energising of machinery to prevent the inadvertent use of electrical equipment 					
Inadequate lighting	Physical injury	 Provide additional and appropriate safe lighting Provide emergency lighting(e.g. torches) 					
Noise	Hearing impairment	 Substitute noisy machinery with quieter machinery Use sound dampeners or silencers, noise barriers and isolation Provide hearing protection and train persons in its use Determine appropriate communication methods 					
Physiological and psychological	Stress and/or physical exhaustion	 Assess and monitor persons (e.g. at agreed intervals) Rest breaks (e.g. at agreed intervals) Job rotation 					
Welding	Fumes	 Hot work permit Provide fume extraction equipment Provide fire extinguishers 					
Flammable atmosphere	Explosion, burns, physical injury	Eliminate all ignition sources in the vicinity (e.g. open flames and hot surfaces, spark- producing equipment					
Electrical	Electric shock, burns, scalds, physical injury	 Provide RCD protection Ensure all equipment has been tested and tagged 					
Unguarded plant and machinery	Entanglement, cutting, crushing	□ Isolate power supply prior to entry and tag out					

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