

#### **1. RECOGNIZING A CONFINED SPACE**

			Y	N
1.	SIZE	Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and		
2.	ACCESS / EGRESS	Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, pits, dragline tubs, dredge confined spaces, etc. are spaces that may have limited means of entry.); and		
3.	OCCUPANCY	Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.		
" <b>Confined Space</b> " means any space that meets items 1, 2, and 3 above.				

If a space is too small for complete bodily entry, then it is NOT a confined space. The OSHA Confined Space standard does <u>not</u> include spaces that do not meet all three criteria.

## 2. WHEN DOES ENTRY COMMENCE?

"Entry" means the action by which a worker passes through an opening into a Permit Required Confined Space. <u>Entry includes</u> 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.

If the space is too small for bodily entry, yet a worker's face or arms can enter this small space (break the plane), it is still not a confined space. A space that does not meet 1, 2, and 3 is not a confined space.

## 3. RESCUE

Rescue Services for each location will be identified and evaluated annually. Entry into spaces with an IDLH atmosphere or spaces that can quickly develop into an IDLH atmosphere shall have a rescue service standing by the space at all times during entry.



#### **CONFINED SPACE EXAMPLES** WHEN ITEMS 1, 2, AND 3 EXIST



Bin -This is a confined space.



Large Blower - Only a confined space if the rotating element is removed.



Bucket Elevator - Becomes a confined space when the buckets are removed.



Small Blower -This is not a Confined Space



Drag Flight Conveyor - Becomes a confined space when the drag flight is removed.

**Trommel Screen** 

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#### ENTRY EXAMPLE



# **CONFINED SPACE SCHEMATIC**

