





#### **Durham Area Accidents & Disasters**

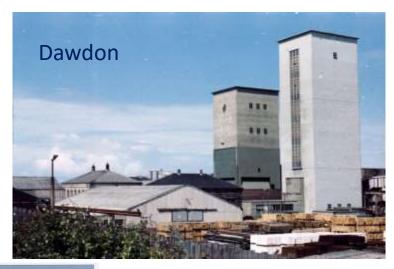


<ul> <li>Seaham</li> </ul>	8th Sept	1880	164 Killed
<ul> <li>Trimdon Grange</li> </ul>	16th Feb	1882	69 Killed
<ul> <li>West Stanley</li> </ul>	19 <sup>th</sup> Apr	1882	13 Killed
• Elemore	2nd Dec	1886	28 Killed
<ul> <li>Branscepath A Pit</li> </ul>	6th Sept	1896	20 Killed
<ul> <li>West Stanley</li> </ul>	16th Feb	1909	168 Killed
<ul> <li>Murton</li> </ul>	26th Jun	1942	13 Killed
<ul> <li>Morrison Old</li> </ul>	22nd Aug	1947	21 Killed
<ul> <li>Easington</li> </ul>	29th May	1951	81 Killed

## My Experience









## Experience







## Kirkby Thore Mine





## **Marine Experience**











### Marine Experience. GHANA





#### **Nuclear PowerStation**





#### Legislation





Health and Safety Executive

#### Safe work in confined spaces

Confined Spaces Regulations 1997

#### Approved Code of Practice and guidance



L101 (Third edition, published 2014)

This Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) and guidance is for those who work or control work in confined spaces.

It explains the definition of a confined space in the Regulations and gives examples. It will help you assess the risk of working within a particular confined space and put precautions in place for work to be carried out safely.

This edition brings the ACOP up to date with regulatory and other changes. The guidance has been simplified to make the understanding and use of the document easier, particularly with clarifying the definition of a confined space.

Other changes include a flowchart to help in the decision-making process, additional examples including new workplace risks (such as specifically created hypoxic environments, fire suppression systems etc), and amendments relating to the need to check, examine and test equipment.

# Definition / Overview Confined Space



#### **Definition:-**

Any place, including any chamber, tank, vat, silo, pit, trench, pipe, sewer, flue, well or other similar space in which, by virtue of its enclosed nature, there arises a reasonably foreseeable specified risk

#### **Overview:-**

- Avoid entry
- Risk assess
- Control measures
- SSW
- Emergency arrangements

#### **UK Water Classifications**





#### **OCCASIONAL GUIDANCE NOTE**

The Classification & Management of Confined Space Entries

**INDUSTRY GUIDANCE** 

**Edition 2.2** 

October 2009

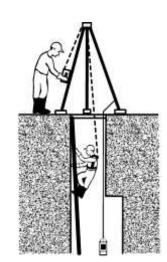
# Water UK Classification of Confined Spaces



NC1 low risk shallow entry with adequate natural or mechanical ventilation, where access is simple and unobstructed and there is no likely risk of flooding e.g. meter pits, valve chambers, booster-pumping stations, PRV chambers.



NC2 vertical, direct, unobstructed access with continuous attachment to a man riding hoist or similar mechanical rescue device.

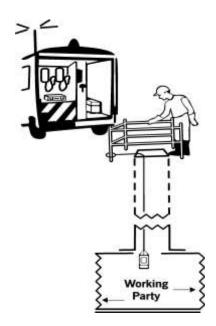


# Water UK Classification of Confined Spaces



NC3 when it is not possible to have persons permanently attached to a safety line.

Usually a team entry which moves away from the entry point e.g. man entry sewers, utility service subway tunnels, aqueducts and complex wet wells. Working without an attached rescue line and includes working away from the point of entry.

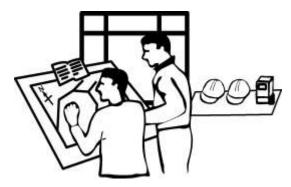


# Water UK Classification of Confined Spaces



NC4 non-standard entries involving complex operations which introduce additional risks and require specific controls and rescue arrangements

e.g. mechanical hazards, physical complexity of system, introduced hazards, enhanced specific intrinsic hazards (requires Safe System of Work/Permit to Work).



# NOS - Classification of Confined Spaces. Energy Utility Skills Council



- Low Risk Simple, unobstructed access; sufficient natural / mechanical ventilation; no likely risk of flooding
- Medium Risk Requires use of escape sets; requires person outside area controlling entries; requires use of access equipment; may have more than one person entering/working
- High Risk Requires wearing of breathing apparatus to work; complex entries; requires personnel who can deal with an emergency

### **Specified Risks**







**Serious injury** to any person arising from a **fire** or **explosion**.



**Examples** – Fumes left in a tanker, flammable chemicals, flammable dusts such as sugar/flour.



A loss of consciousness or asphyxiation of any person at work arising from gas, fume vapour or lack of oxygen.





A loss of consciousness of any person at work arising from an increase in body temperature.

**Examples** – Bakery ovens, furnaces, boilers, steam cleaning, hot work, hot weather conditions.

**Examples** – Disturbing sludge deposits, decaying material, use of chemicals/solvents, hot work, leaks in system, fumes from plant/machinery/vehicles, oxidation metals, strata

### **Specified Risks**







The **drowning** of any person arising from an **increase in the level of liquid**.

**Examples** – Flash floods, failure of isolations.

The **asphyxiation** of any





**Examples** – Grain, flour, sand, col dust in hoppers, bunkers, silos.

NOTE: THESE HAZARDS MAY BE NATURALLY PRESENT OR MAY BE INTRODUCED WHEN DOING **WORK IN A CONFINED SPACE** 

### **Confined Space Flowchart**



Is the space substantially or totally enclosed?

Yes



This space **is not** a confined space under the 1997 Regulations

Is there a risk of one or more of the following?

- Serious injury due to fire or explosion
- Loss of consciousness arising from increased body temperature
- Loss of consciousness or asphyxiation arising from gas, fume, vapour or lack of oxygen
- Drowning from an increase in the level of a liquid
- Asphyxiation arising from a free flowing solid or being unable to reach a respirable environment due to being trapped by a free flowing solid



This space **is** a confined space under the 1997 Regulations

No

Will the planned works introduce one or more of those risks?



This space **is** a confined space under the 1997 Regulations

No

This space **is not** a confined space under the 1997 Regulations

#### Risk Assessment



**Generic** 

**Point of Work** 

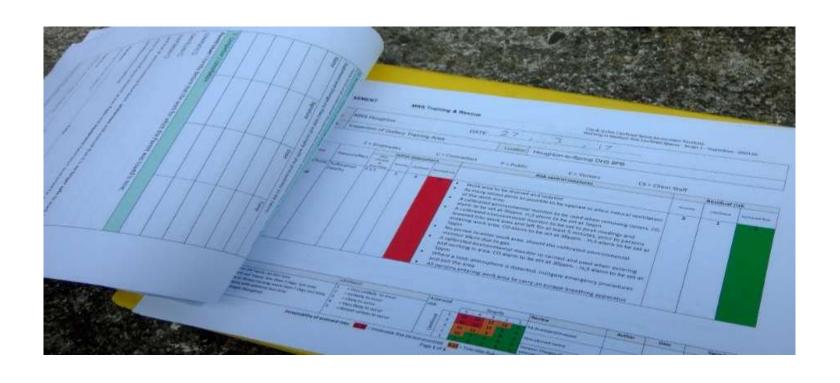
**Adequate control measures** 

**Training** 

**Emergency Arrangements.** 

### **H&S Documents**





#### Permit to work



- A PTW is a formal written system and is usually required where there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of serious injury in entering or working in the confined space. The PTW procedure is an extension of the safe system of work, not a replacement for it. The use of a PTW does not, by itself, make the job safe
- It can form part of a SSW required under Section 2 of the HSW Act 1974 and the MHSW Regulations thus making a completed form a legal document. Key personnel are required to sign elements of the PTW to confirm that one or more control measures have been put in place to control a hazard which has potential to cause serious harm/death to persons

#### MRS TRAINING & RESCUE Permit to Work

Bot!	Note:	
	300	

2. Details of work:						
Team to enter the work an	ra and under	rtake an inspection				
Team to note if any parts	of work area	require remedial work to	be underta	ken		
3. Hazards and controls					No	NI
Has pipe work to work are:	been closes	t off				
Has work area been draine	d					
Has work area been isolate	d electrically	and mechanically				
Has pipe work to work are	a been discor	nnected and blanked off				
Have access ports been op	ened to allow	v ventilation of work area				
Has exclusion zone been e	stablished					
Has access equipment bee	n impected a	and set up				
Have escape breathing app	aratus been	inspected / ready for use				
Has communication system	n been Inspe	sted and tested for aperat	ion			
Are emergency arrangeme	nts in place					
is there a top man available	e to oversee	personnel enter / exit wor	s. arms			
ATMOSPHERE TEST REQUI	MED					-
Time of test	1000	Acceptable conditions	Result			
Owygen	N	>19.5% & < 23% (Vol)	Pass / Fail			
Carbon monoxide	ppm	< 20ppm	Pass / Fail			
Hydrogen sulphide	ppm	< 5 ppm	Pass / Fail			
Flammables	%	<10% (LEL)	Pass / Fall			
A Buddanski skime om filosom	- Person au	thorising work		- 10		

City & Guilds Confined Space Assessment Portfolio Warking in Medium Biss Confined Space - Impaction (Title Text)

#### What's the problem?

#### Effects of reduced oxygen

21-19% - Fit for respiration (as long as no other contaminants present)

16% - Dizziness, shortness of breath, increased heart and respiration rate, concentration and reasoning diminished, ability and awareness to make recovery decisions highly impaired

10% - Nausea, vomiting, muscular incapacity

6% - Rapid loss of consciousness and death

IF ENTRY IS MADE TO A SEVERELY DEFICIENT ATMOSPHERE DISORIENTATION CAN BE SO QUICK (LESS THAN 1 MINUTE), RECOVERY IS IMPOSSIBLE



### **Case Studies**



26<sup>th</sup> May 2014



#### Case studies





### Case studies





### Case studies



#### **Entry point**



## Statistics

- 12<sup>th</sup> July 2004 Thetford. 3 Deaths
- 9<sup>th</sup> July 2008 Viking Islay. 3 Deaths
- 15<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2012 Farm (Co. Down). 3 Deaths



### Dealing with an Emergency





# **Emergency Arrangements**Should Cover



In the unlikely event of an emergency, you'll want to make sure that you know and are able to follow emergency procedures should a dangerous situation arise.

This should be communicated to you during briefings before you enter or work in the confined space.

Regulation 5 (confined space regulations) requires that no one should enter or work in a confined space unless there are emergency arrangements in place that are appropriate for the level of risk involved in the task/space. These should include making provision for extracting workers from the confined space and making provision for first-aid equipment (including resuscitation equipment) where the need can be foreseen.

161. Reliance on the emergency services alone will not be sufficient to comply with these Regulations. Employers must put in place adequate emergency arrangements before the work commences.

## **Any Questions?**

