Procedure Title: Confined Space Safe Work Practice/Code of Practice
Policy: 3900-05
Adopted: October 28, 2025
Amended:

1. REGULATORY BASIS/POLICY

As per Alberta Occupational Health & Safety Code, Part 5

2. PURPOSE

This Code of Practice establishes the minimum requirements for working safely in confined/restricted spaces. To provide a standard procedure for confined space entry to avoid incidents, injury to people and/or damage to property. To comply with Occupational Health and Safety legislation.

3. SCOPE

As confined space entry can be an extremely dangerous procedure, supervisors must ensure that any employee whose job function may, even if only on rare occasions, require confined space entry, are aware of this Confined Space Entry Code of Practice.

The Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Code defines a confined space as a restricted space which may become hazardous to a worker entering it because of an atmosphere that is or may be injurious by reason of oxygen deficiency or enrichment, flammability, explosivity or toxicity; a condition or changing set of circumstances within the space that presents a potential for injury or illness, or; the potential or inherent characteristics of an activity which can produce adverse or harmful consequences with the space.

Note that the Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) Code further defines a restricted space as an enclosed or partially enclosed space, not designed or intended for continuous human occupancy, that has a restricted, limited or impeded means of entry or exit because of its construction.

Some examples of confined spaces are manholes, tanks, some rooms, some buildings, vessels, pits, dike areas, crawl spaces, and any space where air is or could become inadequate, excavations, including excavations with a depth of 1.5 meters or more….

Some dangers found in confined spaces include oxygen deficiencies or enrichment, extreme heat/cold, dangerous concentrations of toxic materials and fumes, flammable vapors and liquids (explosives).

Employees working in confined spaces must understand the associated hazards which may exist in relation to being in the confined space and how any such hazards should be controlled.

Supervisors must ensure that before any employee enters a confined space the employee has been properly trained in confined space entry and that the employee fully understands this Code of Practice. The **supervisor** shall also ensure that the confined space is free of undue hazards and will remain so for the duration of the project.

Each **employee** is required to follow these confined space entry procedures and must wear and correctly use the noted personal protective equipment as required. Please review the requirements as listed in the Occupational Health and Safety Code, Part 5 prior to entering a confined space.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES & ACCOUNTABILITIES

Supervisor

Supervisor's responsibilities within the Confined Space Code of Practice include, but are not limited to:

- Verify that prior to the confined space entry that procedures are in place based on pre-entry testing and inspection of the confined/restricted space area.
- Verify prior to the confined space entry that written Hazard Assessment and Controls are in place to protect the health and safety of workers.
- Ensure a process is in place to only allow authorized personnel to enter the confined/restricted space.
- Verify that prior to the confined space entry that personal protective equipment is available for the confined space entry and confined space rescue.
- Workers in the confined space is attended by and is in visual range or communication with a worker at or near the entrance to the confined/restricted space.
- All work activities are coordinated to ensure:
    - Ventilation, lighting, and rescue equipment are adequate for the number of workers in the confined space,
    - All workers (even those working nearby) are informed of any hazards associated with the confined space
    - Workers are trained and competent to perform the confined space entry.
    - The rescue of a possibly injured worker is not hampered by the size of the access or exit or blockage of these areas. Tests or measurements are done to determine the presence of harmful substances or oxygen deficiencies before entry is allowed.

Safety Watch

Safety Watcher's responsibilities within the Confined Space Code of Practice include, but are not limited to:

- Maintain visual, verbal and/or tactile communication with workers inside the confined space at all times.
- Initiate evacuation if necessary and summon rescue personnel.
- Never abandon the confined space entry point with workers inside, unless properly relieved by another competent person.
- Never enter the confined space for any reason.

- Post correct signage prior to leaving the confined space entrance unattended, after verifying all personnel have exited the confined space (i.e., breaks and end of shift).
- Hold a valid Confined Space Monitor or Confined Space Entry/Rescue certificate.
- Test the atmosphere intervals prescribed on the permit (as required by Hazard Assessment).
- Monitor the number of personnel entering the confined space, as identified by the hazard assessment and confined space permit.

Maintain a Confined Space Entry and Exit log for the duration of the job (Entry and exit logs must be safely stored for record retention purposes.)

- Ensure Entry and Exit points are kept clear and clean of debris.
- Maintain awareness of potential hazards in the vicinity of the confined space that may affect the health and safety of the worker(s) inside.

Do not allow unauthorized personnel to enter the confined space!

5. DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

Competent - Personnel, who are adequately qualified, suitably trained and have sufficient experience to safely perform work without supervision or with only a minimal degree of supervision.

Confined Space - An enclosed or partially enclosed space, not designed or intended for continuous human occupancy, that has a restricted, limited or impeded means of entry or exit because of its construction, and may become hazardous to a worker entering it due to:

a. An atmosphere that is or may be injurious by reason of oxygen deficiency or enrichment, flammability, explosivity or toxicity.

b. A condition or changing set of circumstances within the space that can result in the potential for injury or illness.

c. The potential or fundamental characteristics of an activity that can produce negative or harmful consequences within the space.

Entry Permit - The written or printed document that controls who enters a confined/restricted space

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) - The lower value of the range of concentrations of a substance, in a mixture with air, at which a substance may ignite.

Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) -The maximum concentration of a substance to which a person can be exposed for specific lengths of time as defined by the OH&S.

Restricted Space - An enclosed or partially enclosed space, not intended for continuous human occupancy that has a restricted, limited or impeded means of entry or exit because of its construction. It can be thought of as a work area in which the only hazard is the difficulty of getting into or out of the space. All other

hazards are either non-existent or have been eliminated or controlled through the Hazard Assessment and Control process.

Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) - The higher value of a range of concentrations of a substance, in a mixture of air at which the substance may ignite.

6. PROCEDURE

Confined Space Entry Permit
The Hazard Assessment and Control, confined space rescue plan and initial gas test results will be utilized by the permit issuer to create a Confined Space Entry Permit for the confined space/restricted space.

A valid Confined Space Entry Permit and Confined Space Entry Log must be completed before entering any confined space or restricted space. A Hazard Assessment and Control completed for an identical confined/ restricted spaces may show the hazards and control methods are identical. In that case, a single permit may be issued for these spaces and any additional identical spaces.

Confined/restricted space entry cannot take place until the space is isolated from all sources of energy. Ensure that energy sources and hazardous substances are prevented from entering the confined/restricted space by:

- Disconnecting, blanking or blinding, or equivalent engineered system.
- Using a double block and bleed system, if the adjacent piping contains a harmful substance that is not a gas or a vapor, nor a liquid of sufficient volatility to produce a hazardous concentration of an air contaminant in the discharge of the piping.
- Locking out and tagging.

An entry permit shall be completed and signed by the responsible permit issuer before any worker enters any confined/restricted space, such as but not limited to, confined/restricted spaces:

- With a high hazard atmosphere.
- That requires lockout or isolation procedures to be followed.
- In which there is a hazard identified of drowning, entrapment or engulfment.
- The Confined Space Entry Permit must identify:
- A list of the name(s) of personnel who enter the confined space and the reason for their involvement.
- The location of the confined space.
- The time during which the entry permit is valid.
- The work being done in the confined space.

The supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the Confined Space Entry Permit is completed properly, signed by a competent person, and a copy of the permit is retained and kept readily available. Once issued, the information on an entry permit may be changed only by:

- The responsible permit issuer who signed the permit initially,
- The safety watch is to update the list of workers inside the confined/restricted space, or
- The atmosphere tester to record test results.

Completed permits must be readily available and posted at each entry point into the space.

Suspended Permits
Permits should be treated as expired sooner than the stated expiry time if one of the following occurs:

- The confined space is returned to service
- The consistency of responsible supervision of the confined space is broken
- The task or project is interrupted for a significant time because of an emergency that affects the confined space (i.e.: an incident, rescue, or breakdown of engineering equipment)
- Activities outside the scope of work specified on the permit are performed in the confined space
- Changing work conditions or work activities introduce new hazards into the confined space
- Atmosphere monitoring results are outside acceptable limits
- Hazard controls have failed (i.e. respiratory equipment)

Hazard Assessment and Control
A Hazard Assessment and Control identify all hazards to be controlled within a confined/restricted space. The supervisors/workers conducting this Hazard Assessment must have adequate experience and training.

The hazard assessment must take into account not only the existing hazards, but the potential for hazards present in the surroundings that may affect the worker performing the work inside the confined/restricted space (i.e.: movement of vehicles, upset of stored materials, collapse of unsecured structures, collapse of earthen piles, surrounding processes, adjacent activities, changes in processes or conditions, etc.).

A hazard assessment conducted for a specific activity within a particular space or group of similar spaces may provide the basis for entry requirements for every occasion when workers enter those spaces. In these circumstances and before each entry, an individual must ensure the basis criteria or conditions of the Hazard Assessment and Control have not changed. Any change to the basis criteria of the original Hazard Assessment and Control requires an additional hazard assessment to be conducted. The Hazard Assessment and Control must consider:

- The work activities planned to take place near or in the confined/restricted space.
- The current and past uses of the confined space that present or have presented hazards to workers entering the confined/restricted space or others working nearby.
- The assessment of hazards that workers are likely to be exposed to while in the confined/ restricted space.
- Specifications of the type and frequency of inspection and tests necessary to determine the likelihood of work exposure to any of the identified hazards.
- Performing inspection and tests specified.
- PPE required to perform the work.
- PPE and emergency equipment to be used by an individual who undertakes rescue operations in the event of an incident or other emergency.
- The potential for oxygen enrichment and deficiency, flammable gas, vapor or mist, combustible dust, and other hazardous atmospheres.
- Hazardous substances or energy requiring lockout, isolation, or other controls.
- The potential for engulfment or entrapment by material inside or near the confined/restricted space.
- Physical hazards including, but not limited to: - Extreme temperatures

- Humidity
- Lighting
- Noise
- Vibration
- The internal design features of the space (i.e.: water boots, weirs, and vortex breakers}

Pre-Job Meeting
Review the safety controls set out in the Hazard Assessment and Control, Confined Space Rescue Plan, and Confined Space Entry Permit with all workers who will be involved in the confined/restricted space entry, including the gas tester and safety watch. At minimum, the review and discussion shall identify and assess:

- Code of Practice review
- Hazards of the entry
- Work to be undertaken
- Legislation
- Entry authorization
- Documentation requirements
- MSDS (if applicable)
- Purging, ventilation and atmospheric testing
- PPE requirements
- Communication systems
- Confined/Restricted space entry plan/permit/monitor
- Identified 1st Aider/Emergency Rescue Personnel
- Confined Space Entry rescue plan
- Cleaning/neutralizing the space

Hazard Control of the Confined Space
Remove any solid, liquid and gaseous materials from the space that may present hazards if they remain. Drain, purge, flush and/or wash down the space to remove residual materials. Every effort should be made to ensure that individuals will be safe from hazardous contents through these techniques. PPE should be considered a last resort. How effective the purging is can be determined by atmospheric testing.

When removing contents, be sure the contents are removed to a place where they will not create additional hazards. Also, to avoid structural damage, be careful not to place the confined space under excessive positive or negative pressure.

Reduce the temperature in the confined space to below 50 degrees Celsius by means of purging, flushing, washing down or simply providing sufficient time for heat to dissipate. Working in very hot environments may require the use of cooling vests, depending on the duration of exposure and strenuousness of the work. To avoid damage to equipment, do not cool the space too rapidly.

Communication
Workers inside the confined/restricted space must be able to communicate effectively. Communication equipment may be required to enable contact between the workers and the safety watch outside the space. This communication equipment must be capable of safely functioning in the presence of hazardous

atmospheres, if the potential for such hazard exists. Normal verbal communication is also acceptable, if effective.

Atmospheric Testing

Before entering a confined/restricted space that may contain a hazardous atmosphere, a qualified competent individual must conduct an initial atmospheric testing in the presence of the permit issuer (equipment owner). This pre-entry testing ensures that oxygen levels are adequate (between 19.5% and 23.0% by volume), that any explosive or flammable substance identified in the atmosphere is in a concentration that is less than 20% of the substance's lower explosive limit (LEL), and it identifies any hazardous substance as being within safe limits. Identification of the amount of toxic, flammable or explosive substances that may be present must occur. The potential for unpredictable atmospheric changes after an individual enters a confined space may need to be continuously monitored if determined by the Hazard Assessment and Control. This testing is conducted with suitable atmospheric testing equipment that is properly calibrated, used and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

After the initial test, and while workers are working within the space, periodic testing must be done and recorded as prescribed on the safe work permit to ensure the health and safety of workers working in the confined space. How often this additional atmospheric monitoring occurs depends on the results of the Hazard Assessment and Control, the work performed in the space and the likelihood of substantial changes to the atmosphere.

Ventilation and Purging

Before workers enter a confined space where atmospheric testing identifies that a hazardous atmosphere exists or may exist, the space must be ventilated, purged or both. The terms "venting" and "purging" are often used interchangeably but are two very different and distinct processes.

"Purging" is the method by which gases, vapors and other impurities are displaced from a confined space, by means of blowing air into the space to reduce the concentration of the toxic gas below the appropriate atmospheric exposure level. After the contaminants have been removed by purging, the confined space may be ventilated.

"Ventilation" means the continuous supply of fresh air into the confined space by mechanical means to maintain acceptable atmospheric levels. It much be continuous while work is being carried out within the confined space to maintain acceptable oxygen concentration, to provide protection in case of accidental release of chemicals, to remove contaminants generated by the work performed, and to cool the enclosure. To ensure adequate ventilation, the points of air supply and exhaust should be separated as far as possible. Openings must be provided for the entry of clean replacement air or to allow the exhaust of air.

Warning: Do not ventilate if the introduction of fresh air has the potential to create an explosive atmosphere.

If ventilating or purging a confined space is impractical or ineffective in eliminating a hazardous atmosphere, individuals who enter the confined space must use PPE appropriate for the conditions within the confined space.

Where mechanical ventilation is used to maintain a safe work atmosphere within the space, the safety watch outside the access point to the space will alert workers within the space if the system fails. Workers are to immediately vacate the confined space should the ventilation system fail.
The space or vessel must be sufficiently ventilated to maintain the oxygen content of 19.5% to 23% of volume (positive pressure) and prevent build-up of harmful substances. The piping containing harmful substances under pressure can be isolated by blanking or blinding or by double valves with adequate bleed off capability.

- If valves are used to isolate piping, the bleed off valve is locked in the open position and valves in the flow lines are locked in the closed position.
- Atmosphere tests will be taken to ensure there is no build-up of hazardous gases.

lnerting
lnerting is a special form of purging and ventilating. lnerting involves purging oxygen from a confined space using an inert gas (such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or argon) to remove the hazard of fire or explosion.

Nitrogen is a non-reactive gas used to inert any confined spaces that contain an explosive atmosphere to completely displace all oxygen. This eliminates the explosive atmosphere but replaces it with an oxygen-deficient atmosphere.

The Village of Mannville will ensure that a confined/restricted space is inerted if it is not reasonably practical to eliminate an explosive or flammable atmosphere within the confined/restricted space through another means. If a confined space is inerted the Village of Mannville will ensure that:

- Every person entering the confined space is equipped with PPE specially designed for inert entry procedures, including supplied breathing air equipment with a redundant back up system.
- All ignition sources are controlled, and
- The atmosphere within the confined/restricted space remains inert while persons are inside.
- Before entry is allowed the confined space must be purged with inert gas and the oxygen content less than 5% and the LEL reading at the entry point must be less than 10%.

The following are general requirements based on API 2217A Ed. 4 {2009) Guidelines for Safe Work in Inert Confined Spaces in the Petroleum and Petrochemical Industries:

- Two independent sources of air must be provided to a locking "Clam Type" helmet supplying positive pressure to a full-face piece, using a pressure demand airline system. The second air supply shall cut-in automatically on loss of the primary air supply pressure. An audible alarm set no lower than 500 psi for both primary and secondary air supply. This alarm should be loud enough to be heard within 4' for the air console during all working conditions.
- The entrants must wear full auxiliary escape air bottle. {5-10 minute)
- An Emergency Egress Line (EEL) shall be supplied for each entrant for emergency egress and within reach at all times. Breathing Air for these EEL lines shall be supplied from an independent source.

- The helmet must be sufficiently secure to prevent inadvertent removal. (Entrants shall use a special locking "Clam Shell" type helmet with integral breathing apparatus and communication system, which cannot be accidentally removed or dislodged).

The umbilical cord (breathing air lines) containing the breathing air hoses must be non-kinking and adequately sheathed to protect the hoses and designed so that the hoses cannot be detached, should the umbilical cord be pulled or snagged (i.e.: attached wire hooked to the harness and anchored to a secure point outside the vessel).

- A trained person {Safety Watch/Bottle Watch), located outside the confined space, must continuously monitor the air supply and ensure the umbilical's do not crimp. An alarm, audible or visible, shall be provided to warn of low air pressure.
- If for any reason the primary communication link fails, the personnel working inside the inert vessel must be evacuated.

Entry and Exit
There must be a safe means of entering and exiting a confined/restricted space. The area must not be blocked and must be free of all hazards.

Unauthorized Entry and Traffic Hazards
Only authorized workers are permitted to enter a confined/restricted space.
Workers within a confined/restricted space must be protected from hazards such as exhaust fumes from idling vehicles near the space. No idling vehicles or equipment are allowed outside the access points to confined/restricted spaces. Traffic in the immediate area that may interfere with personnel safety must be controlled.

Entry into Confined/Restricted Space
Open the access ways to the confined/restricted space. Crack the openings slowly in case there is residual pressure or hazardous materials. If possible, at least two access ways should be opened to provide alternate routes of egress.

Entrance ways will provide a staging area directly at the access point. The access to elevated access ways should be provided by scaffolding rather than ladders.

When a confined/restricted space is unoccupied, the openings to the spaces are to be re-sealed or marked with either a sign or danger tape that identifies the space.

Ensure that portable power equipment, tools, and extension cords are grounded. Battery-powered lighting must not be more than 12 volts.

Ongoing Monitoring

- Workers are responsible for continuously observing the work environment and being alert to any adverse changes in the working conditions.
- In the event of dizziness or any other unusual sensations, stop work immediately, leave the area and evaluate the situation.

Confined Space Housekeeping

- Collect all scrap, cutting, insulation, wrappings, rags and other waste materials for proper disposal.
- Clean up all dirt, absorbents, spilled oil and other materials that contaminate the work area.
- Replace all guards, insulation and other protective barriers removed during the course of the work.
- Re-mount removed warning signs.
- Repair any holes cut into floor gratings.
- If any new hazards have been introduced as a result of the work, ensure that workers will be protected.
- Flag the hazards and report them so that protective measures can be taken.
- Return all tools and equipment to their proper storage locations. Collect all hoses and cords and return them to their storage locations.

Closing Out Confined Space Entry

Conducting Work and Leaving

Complete the work and ensure all workers leave the confined/restricted space. Every worker must sign the Confined Space Entry Log to indicate that he/she has exited the space and ensure all personnel are accounted for.

Compare the tools and equipment removed from the space with the list of tools and equipment taken into the space and make sure all tools and equipment are accounted for.

Secure Confined Space from Entry

Contact operations and arrange to have someone take part in the closure process. Close and secure all access ports used to enter or ventilate the space. If the vessel is used to contain liquids or gases, ensure that the hatches are properly sealed and well secured.

Sign-Off and Return Permit

Once the confined space or restricted space is satisfactorily closed and the work area is clean and safe, sign-off the Confined Space Entry Permit and Confined Space Entry Log and return it to the permit issuer. Sign-off and return all other permits and clearances (if the work covered by them is complete as well).

Confine Space Procedure

1. Each individual entering the space must wear the required PPE and sign the Confined Space Entry Log. Each person must also sign the log each time he/she leaves the space.
2. Prior to entering the space, examine the gas testing results to verify that the atmospheric conditions are within the range of expectations used to establish the permit. If they are within the expected range, proceed with the entry. If they are outside the range, stop the entry, investigate the cause and rectify the problem.

3. Where the space contains a hazardous substance, the individual must attach himself/herself to a lifeline that extends outside the confined space. If a lifeline is required in a confined space, it must be used in a manner that does not create an additional hazard.
4. While a worker is occupying a confined space and a flammable or explosive substance reaches or becomes greater than 20% of its LEL, the individual must exit the confined space.
5. Work is to be carried out according to the established work plan. If there are changes to the work plan, the additional work must not proceed until the Hazard Assessment and Control and all applicable permits/logs have been reviewed, modified as necessary, and any additional controls implemented.

Confined Space Entry Rescue

The confined space entry rescue plan must be developed to provide guidance on actions to be taken under various possible emergency. The confined space entry rescue plan is a plan to safely and effectively perform a rescue or clear the confined or restricted space in the event:

- An alarm is activated,
- The concentration of oxygen inside the confined/restricted space drops below 19.5% by volume or exceeds 23.0% by volume,
- If there is a significant change in the amount of hazardous substances inside the confined space. - Other events as per site specific requirements.

NOTE: All participants involved in a confined or restricted space entry shall review the confined space entry rescue plan.

Training of Rescue Personnel

All personnel involved with confined/restricted space entry must review the approved confined space entry rescue plan. Trained rescue personnel must be able to effectively carry out a rescue with adequate rescue equipment and PPE. Emergency response personnel must be competent in:

- Administering first aid.
- Properly conducting the confined/restricted space rescue plan.
- Competent in the use of appropriate emergency response equipment.

Rescue Equipment

- Where the space contains hazardous materials, position extraction equipment at the access way(s) to assist in the event of a rescue.
- Where the entry involves work at heights, appropriate fall protection must also be used.
- Position portable battery-powered explosion-proof lighting at each access way for emergency use. Each unit must have the capacity to provide continuous light for one hour.
- Position adequate fire extinguishing equipment at readily accessible locations at or near the work site.
- All PPE and rescue equipment must be inspected before entering any confined/restricted space.

General Confined Space Rescue Procedures

Any evacuation order issued by the gas tester or safety watch attendant is to be followed immediately, without question. If the gas tester or safety watch attendant decides an evacuation is necessary:

1. An air horn is sounded.
2. All work is stopped immediately.
3. Equipment is made safe.
4. Workers go to the nearest access route; everyone will exit in an orderly manner and will go to their designated muster point to be accounted for.
5. The main control room shall be notified, along with the supervisor and the project coordinator.
6. At this point, the Confined Space Entry Permit is suspended, and under no circumstances will re entry be allowed until the situation is rectified and both the gas tester and safety watch attendant indicate it is safe to re-enter, and the Confined Space Entry Permit has been re-issued.

Any time an evacuation is ordered:

1. Suspend the Confined Space Entry Permit.
2. Implement the required controls.
3. Communicate relevant controls to entry workers.
4. Conduct gas testing prior to re-entry to ensure re-entry can be done safely.
5. Re-assess the safety measures to identify how to eliminate the cause of the evacuation.
6. Re-issue the Confined Space Entry Permit.

Conduct a final inspection of the confined/restricted space to ensure that no workers, tools, equipment or wastes remain inside.

Training

Confined space entry training is mandatory for workers who work within confined spaces or restricted spaces. Competent personnel will be able to recognize hazards associated with working in confined or restricted spaces and will perform their work in a safe and healthy manner. Such personnel include supervisors, workers or subcontractors.

Rescue personnel must be trained in the proper methods of emergency response/rescue involving a confined/restricted space emergency. This includes first aid, the use of appropriate emergency response equipment, as well as procedures appropriate to the confined/restricted space.
Confined/restricted space entry training must be:

- Provided by a competent trainer,
- A valid certificate of completion must be available for review.

Record Retention

The Village of Mannville will retain records of all applicable information related to each confined/restricted space entry, including hazard assessments, entry permits, entry records, air monitoring

data, personnel training certificates, all PPE and inspection records, meeting minutes, and other related information. Records will be retained for a minimum period of two (2) years.

7. Safety & Quality Control

Safety Equipment required:

1. gas detector
2. parachute harness
3. winch/hoist complete with supporting stand
4. ventilation blower, venting tube, generator
5. signage, barricades, pylons (for cordoning of work area)
6. personal protective equipment

Tools and Equipment

- Identify and record all tools and equipment to be taken into a confined space or restricted space to ensure their removal can be accounted for when the space is closed.
- Provide ground fault circuit interrupters for use on all portable electrical tools and lighting taken into a space.
- Temporary lighting must be explosion-proof and/or intrinsically safe.
- If welding is to take place in the space, use the following controls: - Hot Work Procedure/Permit
    - Locate all compressed gas cylinders and welding machines outside the space and secure them properly.
    - Inspect all fittings, regulators, etc., to ensure no leakage.
    - When not in use, completely shut off compressed gas cylinders and where practicable, remove hoses and torches from the confined/restricted space.

- When workers leave the general area and the welding equipment is unattended, remove oxygen/ acetylene cylinder hoses from the confined/restricted space or disconnect them.
- Remove all combustible and flammable substances or protect them from fire or slag during welding operations.
- Fire extinguishing equipment must be kept at the jobsite where it is readily accessible to the work crew.

8. Forms & Documentation

See attached Schedule “A” – Confined Space Permit