



Confined Spaces

Intent: To eliminate or minimise the risks of fatalities, injuries and events arising from work in confined spaces.

Engineered Safety in Practice (examples):

- Eliminate temporary and/or permanent confined spaces through sequencing or access modifications
- Consider ergonomics, worker environment, remote tools or robotic inspection and maintenance equipment
- Ensure access to temporary confined spaces can be restricted and controlled.
- Reduce time in confined space by prefabricating systems or components externally.

FSR Controls

1. Identify potential *confined spaces* during Safety in Design, constructability assessments and work planning, eliminating or engineering out the risk where possible.
2. Conduct a *confined space* risk assessment for each area that may meet the definition of a confined space before starting work.
3. Atmospheric testing equipment must be within calibration and tested before use.
4. Inspect breathing apparatus before each use and maintain it at defined intervals.
5. *Confined space* work must only be carried out by personnel trained and competent for their specific roles.
6. Obtain a Confined Space Entry Permit for all *confined space* entry work and verify all required controls are in place before work commences.
7. *Confined spaces* must be secured against entry and clearly signed.
8. Conduct initial and ongoing atmospheric testing and record results on the *Confined Space* Entry Permit.
9. A dedicated standby person must be present at all times while workers are inside the *confined space*.
10. An emergency plan is in place, equipment available, and entry team trained in the response process.

DEFINITIONS

Confined Space: refer to flowchart from [Determining a Confined Space guide](#) on the HSEMS

