

(1) Purpose and application. This rule applies to all activities in confined spaces and provides requirements to protect employees from the hazards of entering and working in confined spaces.

(2) Exceptions. This standard does not apply to the following:

- (a) Construction work regulated by OAR 437-003-1926 subpart P (Excavations), except for sewers.
- (b) Construction work regulated by OAR 437-003-1926 subpart S (Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams and Compressed Air), except for sewers.
- (c) Except for (a) through (b) above, when any other applicable standard addresses work in confined spaces or additional hazards that may be present, you must comply with the provisions of that standard and this standard. Where the requirements of one standard are more restrictive than the other, follow the more stringent requirements.

(3) Definitions.

Alternate entry – An alternative process for entering a permit space under very specific conditions. The space remains a permit space even when entered using alternate entry.

Atmospheric hazard (see the definition of hazardous atmosphere).

Authorized – Approved by the employer or controlling contractor.

Attendant - An individual stationed outside one or more permit spaces to monitor the authorized entrants and who performs all attendant duties assigned in the employer's permit space program.

Authorized entrant - An employee who is authorized by the employer to enter a permit space.

Barrier - A physical obstruction that blocks or limits access.

Confined space – A space that meets all of the following:

1. Large enough and so configured that an employee can fully enter the space and perform work.
2. Has limited or restricted means for entry and/or exit.
3. Is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

Control - The action taken to reduce the level of any hazard inside a confined space using engineering methods (for example, by isolation or ventilation), and then using these methods to maintain the reduced hazard level. Control also refers to the engineering methods used for this purpose. Personal protective equipment is not a control.

Controlling contractor - The employer that has overall responsibility for construction at a worksite.

Note: If the controlling contractor owns or manages the property, then it is both a controlling employer and a host employer.

Emergency - Any occurrence (including any failure of hazard control or monitoring equipment) or event internal or external to the permit space that could endanger entrants.

Engulfment hazard - A physical hazard consisting of a liquid or flowable solid substance that can surround and capture an individual. Engulfment hazards may cause death or serious physical harm if: the individual inhales the engulfing substance into the respiratory system (drowning, for example); the substance exerts excessive force on the individual's body resulting in strangulation, constriction, or crushing; or the substance suffocates the individual.

Entrant (see the definition of authorized entrant).

Entry - The action by which any part of an employee's body breaks the plane of an opening into a confined space. Entry (or entry operations) also refers to the period during which an employee occupies a confined space.

Entry Permit – Written authorization from the employer, controlling contractor, or owner of a permit-required confined space to enter a space and perform work.

Entry supervisor: The person (such as the employer, foreman, or crew chief) responsible for:

1. Determining if acceptable entry conditions are present at a permit space where entry is planned.
2. Authorizing entry and overseeing entry operations; and
3. Terminating entry as required

Hazard - A physical hazard or hazardous atmosphere.

Hazardous atmosphere - An existing or potential atmosphere consisting of at least one of the following:

1. A flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10 percent of its lower flammable limit.
2. An airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its lower explosive limit.
Note: This concentration may be approximated as a condition in which the dust obscures vision at a distance of 5 feet (1.52(m) or less.
3. An atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 percent (“oxygen deficient”) or above 23.5 percent (“oxygen enriched”).
4. An airborne concentration of a substance that exceeds the dose or exposure limit specified by an OR-OSHA requirement.
5. An atmosphere that presents an immediate danger to life or health (IDLH).

Host employer - An employer who owns or manages the property on which construction is taking place.

Mobile worker – An employee who perform their work in multiple locations such as customer sites, company offices, private homes, vendor offices, or construction sites.

Monitor or monitoring – The process used to identify and evaluate the atmosphere in a permit space after an authorized entrant enters the space. This is a process of checking for changes in the atmospheric conditions within a permit space and is performed in a periodic or continuous manner after the completion of the initial testing of that space.

Non-entry rescue – Retrieval of entrants from a permit space without entering the permit space.

Permit-required confined space (permit space) – A confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:

1. Contains, or has a potential to contain, a hazardous atmosphere.
2. Contains a material that has the potential to engulf an entrant.
3. Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section.
4. Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard that can inhibit an entrants ability to self-rescue.

Physical hazard: An existing or potential hazard that can cause death or serious physical harm in or near a confined space, or a hazard that has a reasonable probability of occurring in or near a confined space, and includes, but is not limited to:

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1. Explosives, mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, and pneumatic energy; radiation; temperature extremes; engulfment; noise; and inwardly converging surfaces; and
2. Chemicals that can cause death or serious physical harm through skin or eye contact (rather than through inhalation).

Potential hazards - All reasonably anticipated conditions within the space and outside the space that can affect conditions within the space.

Rescue - Retrieving employees who are unable to remove themselves from a permit space.

Rescue service - The onsite or offsite personnel who the employer designates to engage in non-entry and/or entry rescue of employees from a permit space.

Retrieval system - The equipment, including mechanical retrieval devices, used for non-entry rescue of authorized entrants from a permit space.

Serious physical harm - An impairment in which a body part is made functionally useless or is substantially reduced in efficiency. Such impairment may include loss of consciousness or disorientation, and may be permanent or temporary, or chronic or acute. Injuries involving such impairment would usually require treatment by a physician or other licensed health-care professional while an illness resulting in serious physical harm could shorten life or substantially reduce physical or mental efficiency by impairing a normal bodily function or body part.

Testing: The process of identifying and evaluating the atmospheric hazards that entrants may be exposed to in a permit-required confined space. Testing includes specifying the initial tests that are to be performed in the permit space.

Note: Testing enables employers both to devise and implement adequate control measures for the protection of authorized entrants and to determine if acceptable entry conditions are present immediately prior to and during entry.

Ventilate or ventilation - Controlling a hazardous atmosphere using continuous forced-air mechanical systems.

You – The employer.

Requirements for Confined Spaces									
For confined spaces that are	The requirements in the following sections apply								
	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
	Evaluation	Permit-required confined space entry programs and permits	Equipment	Personnel	Rescue	Alternate entry	Training	Multi-employer worksites	Records
Confined spaces	X								
Permit-required confined spaces	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Never entered	X								
If you only:									
Use alternate entry procedures	X		X			X	X		X
Have other employers enter your space	X							X	X
Are a rescue service provider		X	X	X	X		X		X

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(4) Evaluation.

(a) Evaluate the workplace to determine if there are any confined spaces.

(A) Exceptions:

(i) Employers of mobile workers where the employer or controlling contractor is not the property owner are not required to perform this evaluation, but must follow the requirements of (4)(c) through (4)(e).

(ii) On sites where confined spaces are being built, the host employer or controlling contractor is not responsible for performing this evaluation unless:

a. Any of their employees must enter that space.

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- b. An agent of the employer must enter that space.
- c. A contractor not responsible to the controlling contractor must enter that space.
- d. When they assume control over that space.

(iii)(B) When a host employer or controlling contractor has information listed below, they must provide it to the contractor for the contractor's evaluation before entry into a confined space

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(b) This evaluation must include:

(A) The location of each confined space.

(B) For each of these spaces:

- (i) Any known or anticipated hazard that affects the space.
- (ii) The classification of the space if previously classified.
- (iii) Any precautions and procedures previously implemented for entering the space.

(c) On mobile sites/workplaces with mobile workers, determine if there are confined spaces and if these spaces are subject to any hazards, using the following procedures:

(A) Without entering the space, consider information, if any, from the host employer and controlling contractor to evaluate the space to:

- (i) Determine if the space meets the definition of a confined space.
- (ii) Identify any physical and atmospheric hazards.

(d) When a space has hazards that make it a permit space:

(A) Ensure employees or their representatives are informed of the location and hazards of the permit spaces, and allow them to observe the evaluation or re-evaluation of the space.

(B) When conditions within a confined space or a permit space change, re-evaluate it.

(C) Take all necessary measures to prevent unauthorized employees from entering permit spaces.

(e) Treat unevaluated confined spaces as permit spaces until they are fully evaluated.

(5) Permit-Required Confined Space Entry Program and Permits.

(a) Develop and implement a written program that describes the means, practices, and procedures to safely enter permit spaces. This program must include:

- (A) Documentation of entry permit procedures.
- (B) Measures taken to prohibit unauthorized persons from entering permit spaces.
- (C) Designation of employee roles, such as entrants, attendants, entry supervisors, rescuers, or those who test or monitor the atmosphere in a permit space.
- (D) Identification of designated employee duties.
- (E) Training employees on their designated roles.
- (F) Instructions to identify and evaluate hazards.
- (G) Instructions on equipment use and maintenance.
- (H) Instructions to coordinate entry with another employer.

(b) On fixed sites, this program must also include:

- (A) The location of all confined spaces.
- (B) The hazards of all permit spaces.

(c) Develop and implement procedures for issuing permits. These procedures must include how to:

- (A) Evaluate the hazards of the space.
- (B) Evaluate hazards of the work to be performed.

(d) Allow entrants or their representatives have the opportunity to observe monitoring, testing, and all other actions taken to eliminate or control the hazards of the space.

(e) Entry permits must include the following information:

- (A) The space to be entered.
- (B) The purpose of the entry.
- (C) The date and duration of the permit.
- (D) The hazards of the space.
- (E) Acceptable entry conditions.

(F) Results of initial tests and periodic monitoring performed to evaluate and identify the hazards and conditions of the space, or the period for continuous monitoring, accompanied by the names or initials of the testers and by an indication of when the tests were performed.

(G) Appropriate measures used before entry to isolate the space and eliminate or control hazards.

Examples of appropriate measures include the lockout or tagging of equipment and procedures for purging, inerting, ventilating, and flushing permit spaces.

(H) Names of entrants and current attendants.

(I) The signature of the original supervisor authorizing entry.

(J) The current entry supervisor.

(K) Communication procedures for entrants and attendants to maintain contact during the entry.

(L) Equipment provided for safe entry, such as:

(i) Personal protective equipment (PPE)

(ii) Testing and monitoring equipment

(iii) Communications equipment

(iv) Alarm systems

(v) Rescue equipment

(M) Rescue services available, and how to contact them.

(N) Other information needed for safety in the particular permit space

(O) Additional permits issued for work in the space, such as for hot work.

(f) Review the permit program when there is any reason to believe that employees are not adequately protected, and revise it as necessary.

(A) Situations that require this review include:

(i) Unauthorized entry of a permit space.

(ii) A previously undiscovered hazard is discovered.

(iii) A condition prohibited by the permit exists.

(iv) An injury or near-miss occurs during entry.

(v) A change occurs with the space.

(vi) An employee reports concerns about the effectiveness of the program.

(vii) Any other condition that affects employee safety or health.

(B) When revising the permit program to correct hazard-related deficiencies, do not allow entries to be made until the revisions are complete.

(C) Ensure employees and their representatives have access to the revised permit program.

(g) Review permits within one year of their expiration to evaluate:

- (A) The permit program.
- (B) The protection provided to employees entering permit spaces.

(6) Equipment.

(a) When employees enter permit spaces, provide the following equipment to employees as necessary:

- (A) Testing and monitoring equipment.
- (B) Ventilating equipment, when needed, used to obtain and maintain acceptable entry conditions.
- (C) Communication equipment for effective communication between the attendant and all entrants, and to initiate rescue when necessary.
- (D) Lighting equipment needed to ensure employees can see well enough to work safely and exit the space quickly in the event of an emergency.
- (E) Barriers or shields to protect entrants from external hazards, such as pedestrians and vehicles.
- (F) Ladders or other equipment to safely enter and exit the space.
- (G) Rescue and emergency equipment necessary to safely and effectively rescue entrants.
- (H) Any other equipment necessary to safely enter and exit the space.
- (I) Personal protective equipment as mandated by any applicable Oregon OSHA standard.

(b) Provide all necessary equipment at no cost to employees.

(c) Ensure all equipment is maintained and used in accordance with the instructions from the manufacturer.

(d) Ensure all employees who use equipment are trained in the use of that equipment.

(7) Personnel.

(a) Before employees enter permit spaces, designate entrants, attendants, and entry supervisors.

(b) Entrants must:

- (A) Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of the exposure.

(B) Communicate with the attendant as necessary ~~to enable so~~ the attendant ~~to can~~ monitor the entrant's status and to enable the attendant to alert entrants of the need to evacuate the space.

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(C) Alert the attendant whenever the entrant detects a dangerous or hazardous condition or warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation.

(D) Exit from the permit space as quickly as possible whenever:

- (i) An order to evacuate is given by the attendant or the entry supervisor, or
- (ii) The entrant recognizes any warning sign or symptom of exposure to a dangerous situation, or
- (iii) The entrant detects a dangerous or hazardous condition, or
- (iv) An evacuation alarm is activated.

(c) Attendants must:

(A) Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of the exposure.

(B) Be aware of possible behavioral effects of hazard exposure in authorized entrants.

(C) Continuously maintain an accurate count of authorized entrants in the permit space and ensure that the means used to identify authorized entrants accurately identifies who is in the permit space.

(D) Remain outside the permit space during entry operations until relieved by another attendant.

(E) Communicate with authorized entrants as necessary to monitor entrant status and to alert entrants of the need to evacuate the space.

(F) Monitor activities inside and outside the space to determine if it is safe for entrants to remain in the space and orders the authorized entrants to evacuate the permit space immediately under any of the following conditions:

- (i) If the attendant detects a dangerous or hazardous condition;
- (ii) If the attendant detects the behavioral effects of hazard exposure in an authorized entrant;
- (iii) If the attendant detects a situation outside the space that could endanger the authorized entrants; or
- (iv) If the attendant cannot effectively and safely perform all the duties required of the attendant

(G) Summon rescue and other emergency services as soon as the attendant determines that authorized entrants may need assistance to escape from permit space hazards;

(H) Take the following actions when unauthorized persons approach or enter a permit space while entry is underway:

- (i) Warn the unauthorized persons that they must stay away from the permit space;
- (ii) Advise the unauthorized persons that they must exit immediately if they have entered the permit space; and
- (iii) Inform the authorized entrants and the entry supervisor if unauthorized persons have entered the permit space;

(I) Perform nonentry rescues as specified by the employer's rescue procedure; and

(J) Perform no duties that might interfere with the attendant's primary duty to monitor and protect any authorized entrant.

NOTE: An attendant may monitor more than one space at a time, but the duties in relation to one space may not interfere with the duties for any other spaces. If an attendants' attention is focused on one space, such as to initiate the rescue procedures, all other spaces that the attendant is monitoring must be evacuated or another attendant must take over those duties first.

(d) Entry supervisors must:

(A) Know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the type of hazard, as well as signs, symptoms, and consequences of exposure to those hazards

(B) Verify, by checking that the appropriate entries have been made on the permit, that all tests specified by the permit have been conducted and that all procedures and equipment specified by the permit are in place before endorsing the permit and allowing entry to begin

(C) Inform entrants and attendants of the hazards and conditions associated with the space

(D) Terminate the entry and cancel the permit as required by the permit entry program

(E) Verify that rescue services are available and that the means for summoning them are operable

(F) Remove unauthorized individuals who enter or who attempt to enter the permit space during entry operations.

(G) Reevaluate the conditions within the space whenever responsibility for a permit space entry operation is transferred and at intervals dictated by the hazards and operations performed within the space.

(8) Rescue.

(a) When employees enter permit spaces under an entry permit, develop and follow procedures to remove entrants in the event of an emergency or when they are unable to self-rescue.

(A) These procedures must include:

- (i) The process for summoning rescue services.
- (ii) The process for summoning emergency medical services or transporting injured entrants to a medical facility.
- ~~(a)~~ (iii) Patient decontamination, prior to being transported to a medical facility, where necessary.

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(b) Where feasible, use non-entry retrieval systems or methods whenever an authorized entrant enters a permit space, unless the retrieval equipment would harm the entrant or would not contribute to the rescue of the entrant.

(A) Non-entry Rescue.

(i) Use a retrieval system that meets the following requirements.

- a. Each authorized entrant must use a chest or full body harness, with a retrieval line attached at the center of the entrant's back near shoulder level, above the entrant's head, or at another point which you can establish presents a profile small enough for the successful removal of the entrant. Wristlets or ankle straps or other equally effective means may be used in lieu of the chest or full body harness if you can demonstrate that the use of a chest or full body harness is infeasible or creates a greater hazard and that the use of other methods are the safest and most effective alternative.
- b. Attach the other end of the retrieval line to a mechanical device or fixed point outside the permit space so that rescue can begin as soon as the attendant becomes aware that rescue is necessary. Ensure a mechanical device is available to retrieve personnel from vertical type permit spaces more than 5 feet (1.52 m) deep.

(ii) Designate a rescue team to perform rescues in a timely manner.

Note: The response time is based on the hazards of the space. For example, IDLH hazards require an immediate response, and

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responders would need to be available on-site during the duration of the entry.

- (iii) Ensure all Rescue team members ~~must be trained~~ are trained in basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). At least one member must be certified in first aid and CPR.
- (iv) Rescue teams must practice performing permit space rescues at least once every 12 months.
 - a. The practice rescue must include every type of space in which the rescue team may perform rescues.
 - b. The practice rescue must include removing persons, dummies, or manikins from the actual permit spaces or representative spaces that have the same opening size, configuration, and accessibility issues as the actual permit spaces where rescue may be performed.
- ~~b.~~(v) Exception: When mobile workers enter a permit space, unless the rescue team meets the requirements of (8)(b)(A)(iv) above, prior to beginning entry operations, ensure that the employees designated to perform non-entry rescue (including attendants, if applicable) have access to the permit space the authorized entrant will enter or to a simulated permit space, so they can develop appropriate rescue plans and practice rescue operations.

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(B) Entry Rescue.

- (i) Where non-entry rescue is not feasible or would increase the overall risk to the entrant, designate a rescue team before employees enter any permit space.
- (ii) Ensure the rescue team:
 - a. Can respond to a rescue call in a timely manner. Timeliness is based on the identified hazards of the space. Rescuers must be able to reach potential victims within an appropriate time frame based on the identified hazards of the permit space.
 - b. Can proficiently rescue employees from permit spaces.
 - c. Has the appropriate equipment to rescue employees from all permit spaces employees enter.
- (iii) Inform each rescue team or service about the hazards they may confront when called to perform rescue.

- (iv) Provide the rescue team or service with access to all permit spaces from which rescue may be necessary.
- (v) Provide rescue team members with personal protective equipment (PPE) needed for safe entry and any other equipment required to safely conduct rescues.
- (vi) Use and maintain all equipment according to the instructions from the manufacturer.
- (vii) Rescue teams must practice performing permit space rescues at least once every 12 months.
 - a. The practice rescue must include every type of space in which the rescue team may perform rescues.
 - b. The practice rescue must include removing persons, dummies, or manikins from the actual permit spaces or representative spaces that have the same opening size, configuration, and accessibility issues as the actual permit spaces where rescue may be performed.

~~b.~~(viii) Exception: When mobile workers enter a permit space, unless the rescue team meets the requirements of (8)(b)(B)(vii) above, prior to beginning entry operations, ensure that the employees designated to perform entry rescue have access to the permit space the authorized entrant will enter or to a simulated permit space, so they can develop appropriate rescue plans and practice rescue operations.

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~~(viii)~~(ix) Rescue team personnel must have the same training and proficiencies as a permit space entrant, attendant, and/or entry supervisor.

~~(ix)~~(x) Ensure all rescue team members are trained in basic first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). At least one member must be certified in first aid and CPR.

Note: Additional medical training, such as oxygen administration, the use of automated external defibrillators (AEDs), and patient decontamination should be considered.

~~(x)~~(xi) When a third-party rescue service is used, ensure that the service is:

- a. Aware that they are so designated and agree to it.
- b. Capable of performing all required rescue operations.

c. Trained in first aid and CPR, and at least one member is certified in first aid and CPR.

(C) Third-party entry rescue providers.

- (i) In addition to the requirements of this rule, employers that provide entry rescue services must:
 - a. Obtain information required by paragraph (4) regarding every permit space in which entry rescue by your employees may be necessary.
 - b. Be familiar with the policies and procedures as described in paragraph (8)(a).
- (ii) When activated to perform a rescue, without entering the space and using the entry permit, evaluate the space to:
 - a. Evaluate all physical and atmospheric hazards.
 - b. Determine the precautions and procedures to follow for entry into the space.
 - c. At the conclusion of entry operations, inform the controlling contractor and/or host employer about any hazards that were present or that developed during entry operations.

(9) Alternate Entry.

(a) Permit spaces may be entered without a permit when:

- (A) All hazards have been eliminated; or
- (B) All physical hazards, if any, have been eliminated and all atmospheric hazards are controlled with continuous forced-air ventilation.

Note: For purposes of this rule, “hazard elimination” means that specific measures are taken to ensure that hazards cannot exist within the space.

Note: Continuous forced-air ventilation does not eliminate atmospheric hazards. It only controls the hazards.

(b) Develop and implement procedures for each space that can be entered with alternate entry procedures. These procedures must address:

- (A) The hazards of the space.
- (B) The methods used to eliminate hazards.
- (C) The methods used to ensure that the hazards have been eliminated.
- (D) The methods used to test the atmosphere within the space, where applicable, for all atmospheric hazards.
- (E) The methods used to determine if unsafe conditions arise before or during entry.
- (F) The criteria and conditions for evacuating the space during entry.
- (G) The methods for training employees in these procedures.
- (H) The methods for ensuring employees follow these procedures.

(c) When using ventilation to control atmospheric hazards:

- (A) Use only properly calibrated direct-reading meters to test the atmosphere.
- (B) Ensure direct-reading instruments are used and tested according to the instructions and recommendations from the instrument manufacturer.
- (C) Test the atmosphere for all identified atmospheric hazards before entering the space.
- (D) Only enter after atmospheric testing verifies that all atmospheric hazards are adequately controlled by the ventilation.
- (E) Perform continuous atmospheric monitoring for all atmospheric hazards during the entry.
- (F) Immediately evacuate the space:

- (i) When the atmospheric monitoring indicates the return of atmospheric hazards
- (ii) Upon any failure with the direct-reading instrument.
- (iii) Upon any failure with the ventilation.

(d) Ensure all employees or their representatives who will conduct the entry have the opportunity to observe all pre-entry activities used to comply with this section.

(e) When a space is evacuated, it must be treated as a permit space unless:

- (A) The conditions that necessitated the evacuation are corrected; and
- (B) The re-entry is treated and documented as a new entry.

(f) Document each entry. This documentation must include:

- (A) The location of the space.
- (B) The hazards of the space.
- (C) The measures taken to eliminate the hazards.
- (D) When applicable, the measures used to control the atmospheric hazards

- (E) When applicable, the identity of the direct-reading instruments used to test the atmosphere, including the date of calibration.
- (F) When applicable, the results of the atmospheric testing.
- (G) The date of the entry.
- (H) The duration of the entry.
- (I) When applicable, any and all conditions that required the evacuation of the space.
- (J) The name, title, and signature of the person responsible for ensuring the safe entry conditions.

- (g) Maintain this documentation for the duration of the entry.

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(10) Training.

- (a) Train each employee involved in permit space activities so they acquire the understanding, knowledge, and skills necessary to safely perform their duties, according to their assigned responsibilities.

- (b) Provide training:

- (A) Before an employee is assigned permit space duties
- (B) Before there is a change in an employee's assigned duties
- (C) When there is a hazard for which the employee hasn't already been trained
- (D) Whenever there is a deviation from the established procedures or employee knowledge of the procedures is inadequate

- (c) Document employee training. Ensure the documentation:

- (A) Contains the employee's name, the signature of the trainer, and the date of training.
- (B) Contains the responsibilities for which they were trained.
- (C) Is available for inspection by employees and their authorized representative.

- (d) Ensure each employee is proficient in their assigned duties.

(11) Multi-employer worksites.

(a) Unless you fall within an exemption under paragraph (4)(A)(a), when employees of another employer enter permit spaces under your control, you must:

(A) Inform the employer and their employees:

- (i) That the workplace contains permit spaces and can be entered only when the applicable requirements of this rule are met
- (ii) Of the identified hazards and your experience with each permit space they will enter
- (iii) Of any precautions or procedures you require to protect employees in or near spaces where the contractor will be working

(B) Coordinate entry operations with the employer, when employees of different employers will be working in or near the same permit spaces.

(C) Discuss entry operations with the employer after they are complete. This discussion must include:

- (i) The program followed during permit space entry **and**
- (ii) Any hazards confronted or created

~~(D)~~ When your employees enter a permit space under the control of another entity, at the conclusion of entry operations, inform the controlling contractor and host employer about the precautions and procedures you followed and any hazards that were present or that developed during entry operations.

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(12) Records.

(a) Keep cancelled permits for at least one year from the date the permit is expired.

Note: Additional record retention requirements may apply under OAR 437-002-1910.1020. "Access to Employee Medical and Exposure Records."

APPENDIX A

Evaluate the Space



