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CONSTRUCTION CONFINED SPACE IDENTIFICATION AND HAZARD EVALUATION FORM

GENERAL INSTRUCTION

A Qualified Person, QP should complete a Confined Space Identification and Hazard Evaluation Form for each confined space in their area of responsibility. The hazard evaluation form should be attached to the identified confined space web page as part of the confined space Inventory. The link to the confined space inventory resides on the Industrial Hygiene home page.

SECTION 1: CONFINED SPACE LOCATION

Complete Section 1 identifying which organization is responsible for the confined space and the location of the confined space:

- Identification number: The unique confined space number.
- Location: The complex where the confined space is located. Example: MFC, ATRC, SWC
- Date: Date the confined space was assessed
- Responsible QP: Name of the qualified IH or Safety Engineer who complete the Hazard evaluation form.
- Physical characteristics: Describe the physical dimensions, layout, and unique aspects of the confined space.

SECTION 2: CONFINED SPACE DETERMINATIONS

Complete section 2 to document if an area meets all three requirements to be considered a confined space per 29CFR1910.146(b).

Criteria 1: Large enough and so configured that employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work;

- A confined space is considered to have met the above criteria if an employee can fit his or her entire body within the space. This determination is irrespective of the work being performed in the space. If an employee chooses to not fully enter a space, but could fit, the space would then meet this criteria and the employee may be making a confined space entry if the other two criteria are met.

Criteria 2: Limited or restricted means for entry or exit.

- A confined space is considered to have a limited means of entry or exit if an employee is forced to enter or exit in a posture that might slow self-rescue, or make rescue more difficult. An example would be the doorway into a HVAC system with a raised threshold. If an employee has to stoop or bend over and/or step over a raised threshold the space would be considered limited and would meet this criteria.

Criteria 3: Not designated for continuous employee occupancy.

- If the confined space was designed to maintain a continuously safe atmosphere and configuration for an employee to occupy, the space would not meet this criterion and would not be considered a confined space regardless of the size and purpose of the space.

SECTION 3: PERMIT/NON-PERMIT DETERMINATION

Complete section 3 to determine if a confined space is a permit space or non-permit space. A permit-required confined space means a confined space that has one or more of the following criteria:

Criteria 1: Contains or potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.

- Identify all the ways a confined space could contain a hazardous atmosphere and provide a description of those hazards. Areas of particular interest are below grade confined spaces. Below grade confined spaces may have the potential to become oxygen deficient due to microbial activity or due to carbon monoxide from the exhaust of upwind combustion engines.

Criteria 2: Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant.

- Provide a description of any engulfment hazards that may be in the space. Possible engulfment hazard may be due to manholes that have filled with water or inspecting the inside of tanks filled with various liquids.

Criteria 3: Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could become trapped or asphyxiated.

- Provide a description of the entrapment hazard. Give as much detail as possible about the dimensions and configuration of the space. An example of an entrapment hazard is a hopper. OSHA considers "entrapment" to occur in any space that "has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section."

Criteria 4: Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.

- Identify all non-atmospheric hazards inherent in the confined space. These hazards are acute hazards that would impede an employee's entry or exit under their own power. Examples include mechanical hazard such as unguarded rotating belts or unguarded electrical.

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SECTION 4: POTENTIAL HAZARDS NOT AFFECTING PERMIT STATUS.

Section 4 is used to identify any hazard that will not affect if a space is a permit or non-permit space. These hazards are non-acute hazards and would not impede exit from the confined space. Examples include asbestos and light levels.