



Guide To Atmospheric Testing In Confined Spaces

This application note is intended to provide general information and to act as a reminder of the dangers

Examples of confined spaces:

- x Storage tanks and vessels
- x Sewers and manholes
- x Underground utility vaults
- x Agriculture silos
- x Railcar tanks
- x Marine vessel tanks
- x Tunnels
- x Grain elevators

associated with atmospheric hazards in a confined space. It outlines the following:

- x What is a confined space?
- x Atmospheric hazards found in a confined space.
- x RAE Systems products for confined space entry.

What Is a Confined Space?

The confined space entry standard was established by OSHA 29CFR 1910.146 April of 1993. The standard was developed to provide a defined work plan for confined space entry. Confined space entries are part of a daily routine throughout the industrial workplace.

A Confined Space Is Defined As a Space That:

- x Is large enough for an employee to enter and perform work.
- x Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit.
- x Is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

A Permit-Required Confined Space Is Defined As:

A confined space, plus one of the following:

- x Contains, or has a known potential to contain, a hazardous atmosphere.
- x Contains material with the potential for engulfment.
- x Has an internal design that could entrap or asphyxiate the entrant.
- x Contains any recognized safety or health hazard.

Atmospheric Hazards in Confined Spaces

Atmospheric hazards in a confined space are those that expose entrants to risk such as death, entrapment, injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes:

Oxygen

An atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5% (oxygen deficiency), or above 25% (oxygen enrichment).







Monitoring Confined Spaces for Atmospheric Hazards



