Occupational health and safety

Confined Spaces

One day to work in a tank, pit, silo, manhole or duct without exposing the worker or those who would try to rescue them. Identifying confined spaces, atmosphere testing, ventilation, lockout, the role of the outside attendant and rescue organisation are worked on the structures of your site and your permits to work.

Duration : 1 day

Objectives

1. Identify the confined spaces of your site and the hazards specific to them
2. Explain atmospheric risks: oxygen deficiency, toxic gases, flammable or explosive atmosphere
3. Use a gas detector and interpret its readings before and during the work
4. Prepare an entry: lockout, ventilation, entry permit, means of communication and rescue
5. Play the role of entrant or outside attendant and raise the alarm without exposing oneself

Programme

Day 1 — morning

• What is a confined space? examples in food processing, chemicals, water treatment, storage

• Typical accidents: poisoning, asphyxiation, explosion, engulfment, drowning; improvised rescuers among the victims

• Atmosphere: oxygen depletion, toxic gases such as hydrogen sulphide or carbon monoxide, flammable vapours

• Other hazards: unisolated energy sources, residual products, heat, falls, difficult access

Day 1 — afternoon (workshop)

• Preparation: risk analysis, entry permit, lockout of energy and fluids

• Gas detection: checking the instrument, readings before entry and continuously, what to do when an alarm sounds

• Ventilation, protective equipment, means of communication, role of the outside attendant

• Organising rescue without improvised entry; practical scenario on a structure of your site; knowledge test

Teaching methods

• Inventory of your site’s confined spaces from the plans and a site visit

• Handling gas detectors and reading alarms

• Entry scenario with an outside attendant, with no real hazardous atmosphere

• Analysis of published accidents with casualties among rescuers

• Theoretical test and practical observation

Assessment and documents

Knowledge test and observation of each participant during the scenario, plus a day+1 learner feedback survey. Numbered training certificate, verifiable online; the company receives the training report with the list of confined spaces identified during the visit.

Bilingual materials for every participant; each classroom course comes with its digital twin on OmniLearn.

Good to know

Lockout of energy and fluids before entry is detailed in “Lockout / Unlock (LOTO)”. The organisation of the entry permit is part of the work authorisations covered by “Permits to Work and Authorisations”.

Practical information

Duration	1 day
Audience	Maintenance technicians, cleaning operators, water treatment staff, outside attendants, permit-to-work issuers
Prerequisites	No prerequisites; medical fitness to wear respiratory protection if needed
Group size	Groups of 6 to 12 participants, in-company
Format	In-company, face to face on your site
Language	French, Darija or English; bilingual materials
Funding	OFPPT special training contracts (TFP), GIAC, Maroc PME: we prepare the applications with you, at no extra cost.
Programme customisation	Programme adapted to your procedures, your equipment and your audience

Frequently asked questions

Which structures are concerned?

Tanks, reservoirs, silos, pits, sumps, manholes, sewers, technical ducts and cisterns, and more broadly any enclosed or poorly ventilated volume which is not entered in normal operation. The visit made during the course helps draw up your site’s list.

Why insist so much on rescue?

In many confined-space accidents, some of the victims are colleagues who entered without protection to help. The course teaches how to raise the alarm and organise rescue from outside, with means planned in advance.

Does the course include wearing breathing apparatus?

It presents respiratory protection and its limits. If your work requires self-contained breathing apparatus, specific training in wearing them should be added.

Who should attend?

Entrants, outside attendants and the people who issue entry permits: maintenance, production, cleaning, subcontractors. Training the attendant matters as much as training the entrant.