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

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

What Is a Confined Space?
The confined space entry standard was established by OSHA 29CFR 1910.146 in 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:
- Is large enough for an employee to enter and perform work.
- Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit.
- Is not designed for continuous human occupancy.

A Permit-Required Confined Space Is Defined As:
A confined space, plus one of the following:
- Contains, or has a known potential to contain, a hazardous atmosphere.
- Contains material with the potential for engulfment.
- Has an internal design that could entrap or asphyxiate the entrant.
- Contains any recognized safety or health hazard.

Examples of confined spaces:
- Storage tanks and vessels
- Sewers and manholes
- Underground utility vaults
- Agriculture silos
- Railcar tanks
- Marine vessel tanks
- Tunnels
- Grain elevators

Atmospheric Hazards in Confined Spaces
Atmospheric hazards in a confined space are those that expose entrants to a 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 23.5% (oxygen enrichment).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Effects of Oxygen Enriched and Deficient Atmospheres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(% by Vol.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 23.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15% to 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10% to 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8% to 10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% to 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4% to 6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These values are approximate and vary, due to an individual's state of health and physical activity.
Combustible Gases
A flammable gas or vapor in excess of 10% of its lower explosive limit (LEL) yet still remaining below the upper explosive limit UEL).

Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) Vs. Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)

- The lowest concentration (air-fuel mixture) at which a gas can ignite is called lower explosive limit (LEL). Concentrations below this limit are too lean to burn.
- The highest concentration that can be ignited is its upper explosive limit (UEL). Above that concentration, the mixture is too rich to burn.

The Fire Tetrahedron
For combustion to occur, there must be four elements:
1. Fuel
2. Oxygen to support combustion
3. Heat or a source of ignition
4. Chain reaction, i.e., the above three must be present in such proportions as to allow a flame to propagate.

This is called the fire tetrahedron (formerly known as the fire triangle). If any of the four elements are missing, combustion cannot occur. The fourth element, chain reaction, means that not any mixture of fuel and oxygen can sustain a flame if heated. The proportions must allow a flame to propagate. For normal air, this means that the fuel concentration must be between the LEL and the UEL.

Combustible Gas - Percent By Volume
RAE Systems’ one- to five-gas VRAE surveying monitors read out in both % LEL and % by volume.

For example the LEL of methane is 5% by volume, and the UEL is 15% by volume. When a confined space reaches 2.5% methane by volume this would be equal to 50% LEL. (5% methane by volume would be 100% LEL.) Between 5 to 15% by volume, a spark could cause an explosion.

Different gases have different % by volume concentrations to reach 100% LEL. Some examples are:

Propane’s LEL is 2.1% by volume; Pentane’s LEL is 1.5% by volume; Hexane’s LEL is 1.1% by volume; and gasoline’s LEL is 1.3% by volume.

Toxic Gases
An atmospheric concentration of any toxic compound above the permissible exposure limit established by OSHA, NIOSH or ACGIH. Here are examples of common toxic gases found in a confined space.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxic Gas</th>
<th>TWA ppm</th>
<th>STEL ppm</th>
<th>Ceiling ppm</th>
<th>IDLH ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon monoxide</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen cyanide</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>4.7 ppm</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric oxide</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur dioxide</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Life-Threatening Effects: CO and H$_2$S

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects Of Carbon Monoxide Exposure ppm</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Effects &amp; Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35 ppm</td>
<td>8 hours</td>
<td>Permissible Exposure Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 ppm</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>Slight headache, discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 ppm</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>Headache, discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 ppm</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Headache, discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 2000</td>
<td>2 hours</td>
<td>Confusion, discomfort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 2000</td>
<td>1/2 to 1 hour</td>
<td>Tendency to stagger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 to 2000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Slight heart palpitations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 to 2500</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Unconsciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4000</td>
<td>&gt; 1 hour</td>
<td>Fatal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Effects Of Hydrogen Sulfide Exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ppm</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Effects &amp; Symptoms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>8 hour</td>
<td>Permissible exposure level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 to 100</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Mild eye and respiratory irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 to 300</td>
<td>1 hour</td>
<td>Marked eye and respiratory irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 to 700</td>
<td>1/2-1 hour</td>
<td>Unconsciousness, death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;1000</td>
<td>Minutes</td>
<td>Unconsciousness, death</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring Confined Spaces for Atmospheric Hazards

Monitoring the air inside a confined space is required prior to entering. Testing a confined space for atmospheric hazards should be done remotely before entering, and should be done in this order:

- **Oxygen.** Ensure that proper oxygen levels are present.
- **Combustible gases.** Ensure that combustible gases are not present.
- **Toxic Gases.** Ensure that toxic gases are below the OSHA permissible exposure limit. Common toxic gases in a confined space could be hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and carbon monoxide (CO), but other toxic compounds could be present. RAE Systems offers monitors to evaluate all these gases either individually or simultaneously.

In a confined space, it is important to take samples at the top, middle, and bottom to locate varying concentrations of gases and vapors. Highly concentrated gases can accumulate at the top or bottom of a confined space depending on whether they are less or more dense than air. Dilute gases and vapors in the ppm range distribute evenly throughout a confined space. It is especially important to sample at a distance from the opening because air intrusion near the entrance can give a false sense of adequate oxygen presence.

As the remote air monitoring is completed and the area is safe for entry, confined space entry permits should be completed and followed. After the initial entry, monitoring the air in the confined space should be continuous. A confined space entry attendant or hole watch should carry out the continuous monitoring. Conditions in a confined space can change without warning, due to leakage, toxic vapor release, or disturbing the contents of the space.

Monitors for Confined Space Entry

RAE Systems offers the latest and most innovative monitors available for Confined Space Entry (CSE). Datalogging is an option on all our multi-gas monitors.

**QRAE, Confined Space Entry Monitor**

The Q-RAE CSE Monitor is pre-set as an easy to use tool to comply with the atmospheric testing required by OSHA 29CFR 1910.146. The Q-RAE offers the flexibility to work effectively in a confined space while remaining protected from combustibles, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, and high or low oxygen levels.

**Oxygen Concentration**

OSHA acceptable levels are between 19.5% and 23.5%. The MultiRAE has preset alarms (low, 19.5%, and high, 23.5%) which are user selectable, to warn of a hazardous condition.

**Combustible Gases**

Concentrations must be below 100% of the LEL. The MultiRAE has a pre-set alarm at 10% LEL of combustible gases, and a high alarm set at 20% LEL. These alarm set points are user selectable.

**Toxic Gases:**

Alarms are preset at the OSHA permissible exposure limit. The MultiRAE has pre-set alarms for H₂S at 10 ppm, low alarm, and 20 ppm, high alarm. CO alarms are at 35 ppm low alarm and 200 ppm, high alarm. These alarm set points are user selectable. The MultiRAE also offers several other toxic gas sensors.
MultiRAE Toxic Gas Monitor With PID
The MultiRAE is an excellent personal protection monitor. It combines the traditional security of standard electrochemical and catalytic sensors with the next generation, broad-band protection of a photoionization detector (PID). Unlike the QRAE, this monitor offers a wide variety of interchangeable toxic sensors supplementable with a PID for applications such as confined space entry.

VRAE One to Five, Toxic Gas Surveyer
The VRAE’s powerful internal pump, combined with RAE Systems’ wide selection of toxic sensors, presents a highly effective, continuous surveying monitor. The VRAE can monitor combustibles in percent of LEL or in percent by volume.

ToxiRAE Single-Gas Monitors
RAE Systems also offers a complete line of single-gas monitors for confined space entry applications.

Additional information:
Federal Register
29 CFR 1910.146 Permit Required Confined Spaces for General Industry
http://cos.gdb.org

OSHA
U.S. Department of Labor
http://www.osha-slc.gov

OSHA Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR) - 1910.146
- Permit-required confined spaces.
www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_0146.html

OSHA Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR) - 1910.146
App C - Examples of Permit-required Confined Space Programs.
www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_0146_APP_C.html

OSHA Regulations (Standards - 29 CFR) - 1910.146
App A - Permit-required Confined Space Decision Flow Chart.
www.osha-slc.gov/OshStd_data/1910_0146_APP_A.html

Disclaimer:
This application note contains only a general description of atmospheric testing in a confined space and equipment used to monitor a confined space. Under no circumstances should a confined space be entered or monitoring equipment used except by qualified and trained personnel, and after all instructions have been carefully read and understood and all precautions followed.