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COURSE BROCHURE

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Training Course

8 – 12 March 2027
Madrid

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Training Course

Ref: 2998_113656 **Date:** 8 – 12 March 2027 **Location:** Madrid **Fees:** 5600 GBP

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning is a 1-week training course for supervisors, entrants, attendants and safety officers who authorise, carry out or stand by confined space work, ending with a site entry and rescue plan. Tanks, vessels, pits, sewers and ducts still claim lives each year when entry is rushed or rescue is improvised. Jupiter Prime Training offers Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning.

Why Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Matters Now

Two pressures shape confined space work today. Ageing plant and tighter maintenance windows push more entries into short outages, often by contractor crews unfamiliar with the site. Insurers, clients and safety regulators increasingly ask for written proof of gas testing, isolation and rescue readiness before work starts. In a refinery a missed blind on a feed line can flood a vessel with hydrocarbon vapour; in a water utility a sewer chamber can lose oxygen within minutes. Sound entry control protects lives, schedules and reputation; weak control turns routine cleaning into a multiple-fatality event.

Who Gains Most from Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning

- Supervisors who decide whether a space is a confined space and who sign entry permits
- Entrants who carry out cleaning, inspection or repair inside tanks, vessels and chambers
- Attendants who stay outside, keep the entry log and raise the alarm
- Gas testers who measure oxygen, flammable gas and toxic gas before and during entry
- Safety officers who audit permits and maintain rescue arrangements

A maintenance or contractor crew gains most when its supervisor, entrants and attendant attend together.

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Capabilities

Participants turn a space survey, gas readings and isolation points into a controlled entry with a tested way out.

- Assess whether a space meets the confined space definition and which hazards it holds — permit issuer
- Specify atmospheric testing sequence, alarm settings and retest intervals — gas tester
- Design an isolation list covering blinds, locks, valves and energy sources — maintenance planner
- Apply attendant duties for headcount, communication and evacuation calls — entry crew
- Build a rescue plan with retrieval equipment, roles and response time — site emergency team
- Test permit quality through field audits and close-out checks — safety officer

Key Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Terms

- Confined space — an enclosed or partly enclosed place where a dangerous atmosphere, engulfment or entrapment is reasonably foreseeable.
- Entry permit — a written authorisation stating the space, hazards, tests, isolations and crew for an entry.
- Atmospheric testing — measuring oxygen, flammable gas and toxic gas levels before and throughout an entry.
- Positive isolation — physical separation of a space from process lines and energy sources by blinds, spool removal or disconnection.
- Attendant — the person stationed outside who monitors entrants, controls access and summons rescue without entering.
- Non-entry rescue — retrieval of an entrant from outside the space using a harness, lifeline and tripod or davit.

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Day by Day

Day 1: Recognising Confined Spaces and Their Hazards

- Confined Space Definition and Inventory — Which Spaces Need Permit Control
- Hazard Profiles of Tanks, Pits, Sewers and Ducts — Entry Priorities
- Oxygen Deficiency and Enrichment — Effects on Entrants and Ignition
- Toxic and Flammable Atmospheres — Sources From Residues and Hot Work
- Engulfment, Entrapment and Heat Stress — Physical Hazard Controls

Day 2: Atmospheric Testing and Ventilation

- Portable Gas Detector Selection and Bump Testing — Instrument Fitness
- Top-Middle-Bottom Sampling Sequence — Readings Recorded on the Permit
- Alarm Setpoints and Action Levels — Stop, Withdraw or Continue Decisions
- Forced Ventilation Layout — Air Changes and Exhaust Placement
- Continuous Monitoring During Entry — Retest Triggers and Logging

Day 3: Isolation and the Entry Permit

- Positive Isolation Methods — Blinds, Spool Removal and Double Block
- Lockout and Energy Isolation Register — Electrical, Mechanical and Hydraulic Sources
- Entry Permit Content and Sign-Off — Authority to Proceed
- Permit Interfaces With Hot Work and Simultaneous Tasks — Conflict Checks
- Permit Suspension, Shift Handover and Close-Out — Space Return to Service

Day 4: Attendant Duties and Rescue Arrangements

- Attendant Responsibilities and Entry Log — Headcount and Communication
- Breathing Apparatus Selection — Escape Sets Versus Airline Supply
- Non-Entry Retrieval Systems — Tripod, Winch and Harness Set-Up
- Entry Rescue Team Roles — Standby Crew Competence and Drills
- Casualty Handling and Hand-Over to Medical Responders — Response Timing

Day 5: Practising the Entry and Rescue Plan

- Applying Space Classification to a Case Site — Hazard Register for Each Space
- Applying Gas Test and Ventilation Rules — Pre-Entry Checklist
- Applying Isolation and Permit Controls — Mock Permit Review and Challenge
- Rescue Drill Debrief — Gaps in Equipment, Roles and Timing
- Entry and Rescue Plan Assembly — Site Sign-Off Pack for Supervisors

Applying Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning After the Course

- Update the site confined space inventory and mark each space with its hazard profile and permit need
- Run a timed non-entry rescue drill on one live space and record equipment or role gaps

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning Questions FAQ

What is Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning and why does it matter now?

It is the set of controls that make entry into tanks, vessels and chambers safe, from gas testing to rescue. It matters now because more entries happen in short outages with mixed crews.

Which roles gain most from Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning training?

Supervisors who issue permits, entrants, attendants and gas testers gain most. Safety officers who audit permits also benefit.

How does Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning differ from a general permit to work course?

A general permit course covers every high-risk task, while this course goes deep on one: entering enclosed spaces.

What do you bring back from Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning training?

You bring back a drafted entry and rescue plan for a case site, with a hazard register, pre-entry checklist and rescue roles.

Confined Space Entry Control and Rescue Planning: The Way Forward

The entry and rescue plan gives supervisors one document to check before signing a permit. Its first decision is whether the standby crew and retrieval equipment are in place before anyone goes in. After its first use, revisit the rescue response time, since that figure decides whether a casualty survives.