



Confined Space Entry Control and Permit-to-Work Training Course

28 June – 2 July 2027
Tokyo

Confined Space Entry Control and Permit-to-Work Training Course

Ref: 1204_188889 **Date:** 28 June – 2 July 2027 **Location:** Tokyo **Fees:** 10000 Euro

Overview

Confined Space Entry Control and Permit-to-Work Training Course is a one-week course for HSE professionals, supervisors, permit issuers, attendants, and entrants who leave with a Confined Space Entry Control Pack. The course connects confined space entry control with hazard assessment, permit-to-work controls, atmospheric testing, energy isolation, ventilation, role coordination, and rescue planning. Participants apply entry decisions across industrial maintenance and utility operations through structured tools and suggested exercises. Agile Leaders Training Center presents confined space entry control.

Who Should Attend

- Safety functions responsible for entry rules, risk controls, and field assurance
- Operational supervision functions responsible for authorizing and coordinating confined-space work
- Permit functions responsible for reviewing hazards, isolations, and entry conditions
- Attendant functions responsible for monitoring entrants, communications, and escalation
- Maintenance and contractor teams responsible for performing work inside controlled spaces
- Emergency functions responsible for rescue readiness and response coordination

The course assumes participants already support workplace safety procedures and leaves out specialist rope rescue qualification, respiratory equipment certification, and legal advice.

Departments and Industries

The course supports confined-space entry control across:

- Safety, operations, maintenance, and engineering departments
- Oil and gas, petrochemical, and process manufacturing facilities
- Utilities, water treatment, and waste-management operations
- Construction, infrastructure, and facilities-management teams
- Marine, logistics, and industrial storage operations
- Contractor management and emergency-response functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Apply confined-space classification and hazard-screening criteria
- Build a controlled entry permit with defined acceptance conditions
- Use atmospheric testing, ventilation, and monitoring decisions
- Analyze isolation, access, work, and contractor interfaces
- Evaluate entrant, attendant, supervisor, and rescue readiness
- Diagnose permit deviations and close entry records

Course Agenda

Day 1: Space Classification and Entry Governance

- Confined-Space Identification and Classification Checklist
- Permit-Required Space Hazard Screening Matrix
- Entry-Control Responsibility Assignment Chart
- Unauthorized Entry Prevention Control Map
- Confined-Space Register and Review Record

Day 2: Hazard Assessment and Isolation

- Task-Based Entry Hazard Assessment Method
- Energy Isolation and Lockout Verification Checklist
- Mechanical, Electrical, and Process Isolation Plan
- Cleaning, Purging, and Ventilation Decision Guide
- Contractor Interface and Simultaneous Operations Matrix

Day 3: Permits and Atmospheric Control

- Confined-Space Entry Permit Design Template
- Oxygen, Combustible, and Toxic Gas Test Sequence
- Gas Detector Pre-Use and Bump-Test Record
- Continuous Atmospheric Monitoring Decision Rule
- Entry Condition Suspension and Permit Revalidation Log

Day 4: Roles, Communication, and Rescue Readiness

- Entrant, Attendant, and Entry Supervisor Duty Card
- Entry Communication and Personnel Accountability Board
- Personal Protective Equipment Selection Matrix
- Non-Entry Retrieval System Readiness Checklist
- Confined-Space Rescue Plan and Escalation Map



Day 5: Confined-Space Entry Control Practice

- Exercise: Classify Spaces and Select Entry Controls
- Exercise: Verify Isolation and Atmospheric Test Results
- Exercise: Review an Entry Permit and Role Briefing
- Exercise: Diagnose an Alarm and Coordinate Withdrawal
- Capstone Exercise: Confined Space Entry Control Pack

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect entry requirements with observable field decisions:

- Suggested activity: classify tanks, pits, chambers, and process vessels using an entry-screening matrix
- Suggested activity: sequence isolations, atmospheric tests, ventilation, and permit acceptance checks for a maintenance task
- Suggested activity: conduct a role briefing and test communication, accountability, withdrawal, and escalation decisions
- Suggested activity: assemble a register, assessment, permit, monitoring record, and rescue plan into an entry-control pack

FAQs

Who does confined space entry control training suit, and what does it assume?

Confined space entry control training suits safety, operations, maintenance, permit, attendant, and contractor functions that already work with site safety procedures and need a shared method for controlling entry.

How does confined space entry control differ from basic confined-space awareness training?

Confined space entry control develops operational permit, isolation, testing, monitoring, role, and rescue-planning decisions, while basic awareness training concentrates on recognition, warnings, and escalation without managing a complete entry.

What should a confined-space entry permit establish?

A confined-space entry permit should establish the space and task, hazards, isolations, acceptable atmospheric conditions, authorized roles, communication arrangements, equipment, rescue provisions, duration, suspension triggers, and approval evidence.



Why is atmospheric testing required before confined-space entry?

Atmospheric testing verifies whether oxygen, combustible, and toxic hazards are within defined entry conditions and provides evidence for ventilation, respiratory protection, monitoring, withdrawal, and permit decisions.

What makes a confined-space rescue plan usable?

A usable confined-space rescue plan matches the space configuration and hazards, assigns trained roles, confirms communication and retrieval arrangements, defines escalation, and is practiced before reliance on it.

Conclusion

Participants take back a Confined Space Entry Control Pack containing a register, hazard assessment, isolation checks, permit, monitoring record, role cards, and rescue plan. The pack changes separate safety requirements into a coordinated entry decision process. It supports clearer authorization, more consistent field verification, controlled withdrawal, and accountable close-out.