



# CONFINED SPACE TYPES RESCUE PRACTICE CHART

<b>TYPE 1</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> Less than 24"	<b>ACCESS:</b> Side Portal
<b>TYPE 2</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> 24" or Greater	<b>ACCESS:</b> Side Portal
<b>TYPE 3</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> Less than 24"	<b>ACCESS:</b> Top Portal
<b>TYPE 4</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> 24" or Greater	<b>ACCESS:</b> Top Portal
<b>TYPE 5</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> Less than 24"	<b>ACCESS:</b> Bottom Portal
<b>TYPE 6</b>	<b>OPENING:</b> 24" or Greater	<b>ACCESS:</b> Bottom Portal

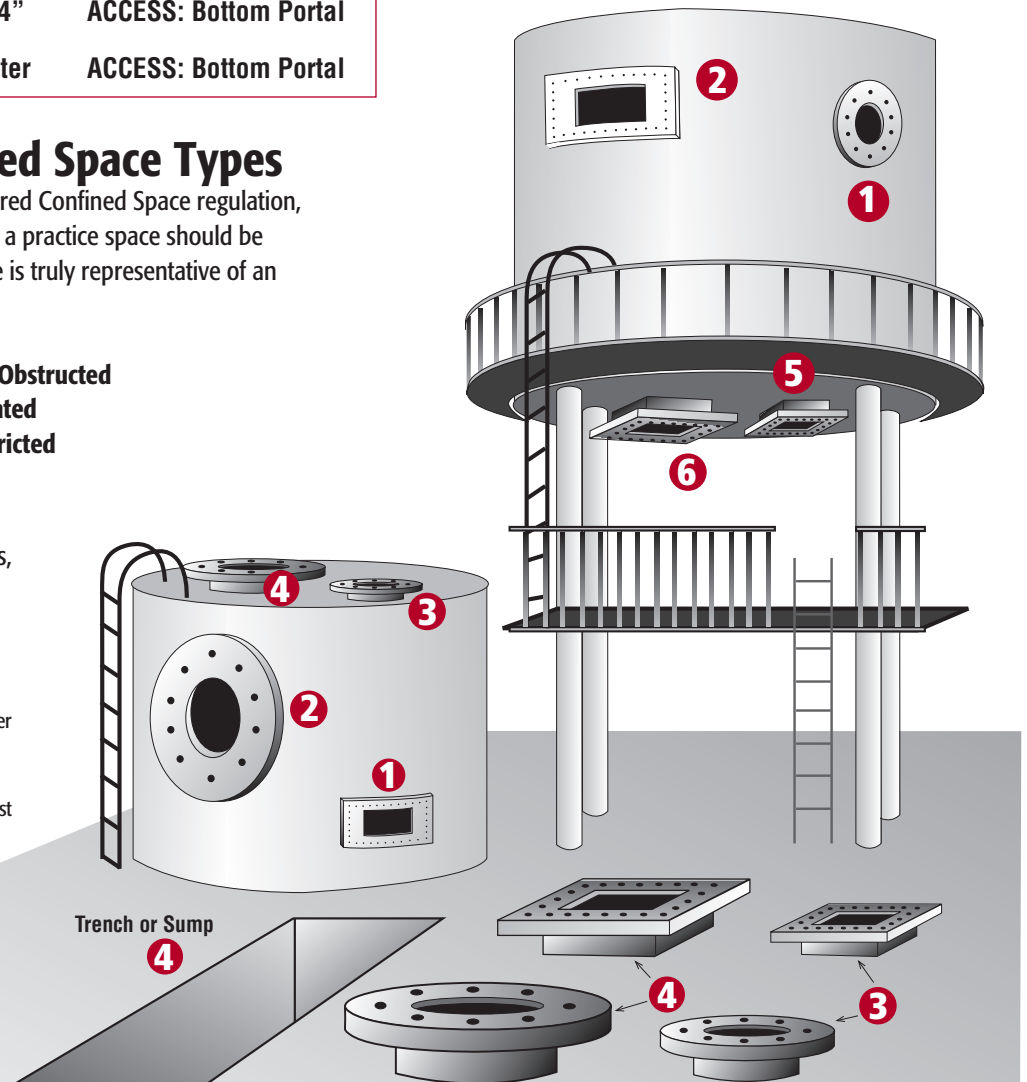
## Representative Confined Space Types

According to OSHA's 1910.146 Permit Required Confined Space regulation, Appendix F, the following characteristics of a practice space should be considered when deciding whether a space is truly representative of an actual permit space:

- (1) **Internal configuration: Open or Obstructed**
- (2) **Elevation: Elevated or Non-elevated**
- (3) **Portal Size: Restricted or Unrestricted**
- (4) **Access: Horizontal or Vertical**

Teams may practice in representative spaces, or in spaces that are "worst-case" or most restrictive with respect to internal configuration, elevation, and portal size.

ROCO NOTES: For "worst case" scenario practice, smaller round portals are more restrictive than rectangular or square openings. Elevated (above grade by 4 feet or more) and obstructed spaces would be considered worst case. With non-obstructed spaces, it is appropriate to practice using proper patient packaging protocol such as a full backboard, etc.



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