

EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORD

TRAINING TITLE

Confined Spaces - Making Safe Entries - Types of Monitors and Calibration/Zeroing

KEY TEACHING POINTS

TYPES OF MONITORS

- Some are handheld and can be worn while working.
- Some are fixed and mounted in cabinets at a single location.
- They all have some type of readout and either a visual or audible alarm.
- Many monitors can be fitted with hoses or extensions so gas concentrations can be measured in remote locations.
- These are sophisticated electronic devices, and they are not fool-proof. Unless used properly, they will give false readings. Your life depends on their accuracy.

CALIBRATION/ZEROING

- Calibration means exposing the monitor to a sample of air with known levels of gases.
- Temperature, pressure, and humidity can also affect some readings.
- To check the accuracy of the combustible and toxin monitors, a sample gas must be used. Sample gases are contained in small, pressurized cylinders and the concentration of the toxin or combustible is listed on the label.
- The monitor's sensors are exposed to the sample gas, and the readout should be the same as the composition of the sample gas. The monitor's manual describes the exact steps needed to calibrate a specific unit.

TEST

QUESTION	ANSWERS	
	TRUE	FALSE
1. Calibration is accomplished using a known level of sample gas.		
2. Many monitors can be fitted with hoses or extensions so gas concentrations can be measured in remote locations.		
3. Gas monitors will always give an accurate reading.		
4. Your life depends on the accuracy of monitoring equipment.		
5. Temperature, pressure and humidity can have not affect on readings.		
EMPLOYEE'S NAME	EMPLOYEE'S SIGNATURE	DATE
INSTRUCTOR'S NAME	INSTRUCTOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False