
*July 2016 Issue – 64th Edition*

## What are Confined Spaces?

Many workplaces contain areas that are considered "confined spaces" because while they are not necessarily designed for people, they are large enough for workers to enter and perform certain jobs. A confined space also has limited or restricted means for entry or exit and is not designed for continuous occupancy. Confined spaces include, but are not limited to, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, pits, manholes, tunnels, equipment housings, ductwork, pipelines, etc.

OSHA uses the term "permit-required confined space" (permit space) to describe a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics: contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere; contains material that has the potential to engulf an entrant; has walls that converge inward or floors that slope downward and taper into a smaller area which could trap or asphyxiate an entrant; or contains any other recognized safety or health hazard, such as unguarded machinery, exposed live wires, or heat stress.

*Ventilation hoses provide air and exhaust toxic vapors during confined space entry. A guardrail would also be necessary to protect workers from potential falls.*

## Upcoming Safety Training

**August 8-11: OSHA 30-Hour General Industry, 08:00 AM —05:00 PM in E-104, Rm 310**
**Contact** kimberly.l.cherrix@nasa.gov **or 757-824-1385 to Register.**
If you have any questions, please contact Jeff Shelton at carroll.j.shelton@nasa.gov or 757-854-7569

**August 10: CPR/AETD Training, #82449, 12:30—03:00 PM, Location TBD**
If you have any questions, please contact Chief Jim Atkins at james.m.atkins@nasa.gov or 757-824-2487

**August 17-18: NASA Basic Explosive Safety Training, #81354, 08:00 AM—04:30 PM in E-104**

**August 23: GSFC 300-PG ESD Control Operator, #81360, 12:30—03:00 PM in E-104**
If you have any questions, please contact Julio Diaz-Perez at julio.c.diazperez@nasa.gov or 757-824-2282

**August 24-25: GSFC PG-300 ESD Control Program Monitor, #81370, 08:30 AM—04:30 PM in E-104**
If you have any questions, please contact Julio Diaz-Perez at julio.c.diazperez@nasa.gov or 757-824-2282

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# Science at Work: Coastal Resilience

If you live, work, or play near barrier islands like Wallops and Assateague, you have probably heard about shoreline erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surge. These three factors can have a significant impact on coastal resilience, that is, the ability of a shoreline to withstand change, individually or combined. For example, while you may see a beach shrink (erode) during one season, or a new inlet form because of overwash (storm surge), both of these can be exacerbated by sea-level rise. With sea-level rise, water elevation increases relative to the land and thereby makes higher land vulnerable to erosion and storm surge.

NASA has been studying ongoing and future impacts from erosion, sea-level rise, and storm surge for years. Due to location of our launch range, these impacts are of particular importance to Wallops. As a result, Codes 200, 228, 250, 589, and 610 have been engaged in a number of coastal resilience efforts, including:

- The Shoreline Restoration and Infrastructure Protection Program: Wallops' beach nourishment and renourishment program that began in 2012 and re-established the beaches which had disappeared over the past 70 years;
- The Engineering and Construction Innovations Committee (ECIC) Climate Change Subcommittee: a NASA Facilities Management Branch group that assesses and reports risks to infrastructure associated with climate change;

Wallops shoreline: before and after

- The Climate Adaptation Science Investigator program: a NASA effort to assess and understand the risks to its centers resulting from climate change—the Wallops team focuses on sea-level rise and storm surge affecting Wallops Island now and in the future;
- The Mid-Atlantic Coastal Resilience Institute: a collaborative effort of federal, academic, and environmental entities to pool resources and capabilities in an effort to better study and understand coastal issues in the Mid-Atlantic region; and
- The Wallops Coastal Resilience Modeling Tool: an in-house effort to develop real-time and predictive modeling to display the impacts of storm surge and shoreline change at Wallops Island and the surrounding area.

If you would like more information about these efforts, feel free to contact TJ Meyer (x1987), Josh Bundick (x2319), or Mike Bonsteel (x1724).

*Environmental Editor: Michael Bonsteel*