

Lockout: control the energy

Unexpected start-up or release of stored energy can cause amputations, crushing and electrocution. Lockout is how we make sure it cannot happen while someone is working on the equipment.

Key points

- Where unexpected start-up or energy release could injure someone, the energy sources must be isolated and controlled.
- Written lockout procedures must be available to the workers who work on the equipment.
- Each worker applies their own personal lock, identifiable as theirs, and keeps control of the key.
- Verify the equipment is de-energized (try it) and stored energy is released before work starts.
- Only the worker who put a lock on removes it, except under the supervisor's procedure when that is not possible.
- Where many people or devices are involved, a group lockout procedure applies.

Ask the crew

- What energy sources does the equipment we are servicing have (electrical, hydraulic, pneumatic, gravity)?
- Where is the written lockout procedure?
- Does everyone have a personal lock and know how to use it?

Where this comes from

OHS Regulation, ss. 10.2 to 10.9 (de-energization and lockout) (Part 10 De-energization and Lockout)

<https://www.worksafebc.com/en/law-policy/occupational-health-safety/searchable-ohs-regulation/ohs-regulation/part-10-de-energization-and-lockout>

Your site's own procedures and the equipment manufacturer's instructions always apply. This sheet is general information, not legal advice.

Sign-off sheet

Date: _____ Location: _____ Presented by: _____

Name (print)	Signature	Date