

LOCKOUT/TAGOUT DEFINITIONS

Affected Employee:

An employee whose job requires him/her to operate or use a machine or equipment on which servicing or maintenance is being performed under lockout or tagout, or whose job requires him/her to work in an area in which servicing or maintenance is being performed

Authorized Person:

A person who locks out or tags out machines or equipment in order to perform servicing or maintenance on that machine or equipment. An affected employee becomes an authorized employee when that employee's duties include performing servicing or maintenance covered under this section

Energy Isolating Device:

A mechanical device that physically prevents the transmission or release of energy, including but not limited to the following: a manually operated electrical circuit breaker, a disconnect switch, a manually operated switch by which the conductors of a circuit can be disconnected from all ungrounded supply conductors and, in addition, no pole can be operated independently; a line valve; a block; and any similar device used to block or isolate energy. Push buttons, selector switches and other control circuit type devices are not energy isolating devices

Energy Source:

Any electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, nuclear, thermal or other potential energy source that could have potential to endanger personnel

Entry Point of Power:

The point at which energy enters the system, machine or unit, such as the main electrical disconnects. Changes in power routing at the entry point should be shown on the circuit diagrams for the machines

Lockout:

The placement of a lockout device on an energy-isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy-isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed

Other Employees:

All other employees whose work operations are or may be in an area where control procedures may be utilized

Power:

Any type of energy that can operate equipment, cause movement, or cause injury directly from the energy source. Common types of power are electricity, air or gas under pressure, gravity, springs, oil or water under pressure and steam.

Residual Electrical Power:

Electrical energy which is retained in a system, machine or unit when the supply line disconnect is placed on the "OFF" position. Power capacitors and electric or magnetic fields are examples that may have residual power if not properly dissipated.

Residual Pressure:

The differential pressure remaining within a component after the pressure source is closed off.

Tagout:

The placement of a tagout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed