

LOCKOUT-TAGOUT



UVA Employees are never allowed to work on energized equipment

29 CFR 1910.147 details the requirements needed to control hazardous energy while servicing or performing maintenance on machinery or other equipment.

Types of Hazardous Energy:

- Electrical, mechanical, gravitational, thermal, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical

When are Lockout-Tagout Procedures Required?

- Servicing/performing maintenance on energized equipment
- Any form of work on equipment when safety guards or measures are bypassed
- Any form of work which requires the individual to place any part of their body in the point of operation or designated danger zone



Locate the correct energy isolation device

When Are Lockout-Tagout Procedures Not Required?

- Minor tool changes or adjustments (i.e. blade and bit changes, table saw adjustments)
- Cord and plug controlled devices (i.e. portable power tools)
- Routine, repetitive changes or adjustments that are integral to the use of the equipment; provided the work is performed using alternative measures that provide effective protection

Lockout-Tagout Definitions:



Ensure you have the proper tools to properly perform a lockout-tagout

- **Affected Employee:** An employee whose job requires them to operate or use a piece of equipment that is affected by the Lockout-Tagout is working in the area where the maintenance/service is being performed
- **Authorized Employee:** A trained employee who locks out or tags out equipment to perform maintenance/service.
- **Supervisor:** The manager/supervisor of the Authorized Employee
- **Lockout:** The placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device that ensures the equipment controlled by that energy isolating device cannot be operated until the lock is removed.
- **Tagout:** The placement of a tag on an energy isolating device notifying individuals of the work being performed. UVA University policy never allows just a tag to be affixed to the energy isolating device, a lock and tag must be used anytime equipment needs to be de-energized and serviced



Stored or Residual Energy:

- **Examples of stored or residual energy:** Capacitors, springs, elevated components, rotating flywheels, hydraulic systems, and air, gas, steam water pressure etc.
- **Methods of Dissipating or Restraining:** Grounding, repositioning, bleeding, blocking etc.

When Can FM Employees work on Energized Equipment? **Never**

- FM Employees are required to de-energize equipment in accordance with the FM Lockout-Tagout Program

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