

# Lock Out Tag Out FactSheet

HS05-026A (07-05)

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.147 requires procedures (lockout or tagout) for the control of hazardous energy. All machinery or equipment that is capable of movement is required to be de-energized or disengaged and blocked or locked-out during cleaning, servicing, adjusting or setting up. Lockout/tagout (LOTO) procedures apply to the control of energy during servicing and/or maintenance of machines and equipment where the unexpected energization, start-up, or release of stored energy could cause injury. LOTO applies to equipment operating at 50 volts or more to ground. 29 CFR 1910 - Subpart S - Electrical Standard, covers LOTO related safety practices for electrical tasks not covered by 29 CFR 1910.147.

Normal production operations are generally not covered by this standard. Servicing and/or maintenance which takes place during normal production operations is covered only if an employee is required to:

- remove or bypass a guard or other safety device; or
- place any part of the body into an area on a machine or piece of equipment where work is actually performed upon the material being processed (point of operation) or where an associated danger zone exists during a machine operating cycle.

Note: Minor tool changes and adjustments, and other minor servicing activities that take place during normal production operations, are not covered by this standard if they are routine, repetitive, and integral to the use of the equipment for production, provided that the work is performed using alternative measures which provide effective protection.

The following are reminders to ensure the safety of all workers:

- Are the appropriate electrical enclosures identified? Power sources may be located in several different locations.
- Is there a means provided to assure the control circuit can also be disconnected and locked-out?
- Is the locking-out of control circuits in lieu of locking-out main power disconnects prohibited?
- Are all equipment control valve handles provided

The Texas Department of Insurance,  
Division of Workers' Compensation (TDI/DWC)  
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with a means of locking-out?

- Does the lockout procedure require that stored energy (mechanical, hydraulic, air, gravity, etc.) be released or blocked before equipment is locked-out for repairs?
- Are appropriate employees provided with individually keyed personal safety locks?
- Are employees required to keep personal control of their key (s) while they have safety locks in use?
- Is it required that only the employee exposed to the hazard, place or remove the safety lock?
- Are employees always instructed to push the control circuit stop button prior to re-energizing the main power switch?
- Is there a means provided to identify any or all employees who are working on locked-out equipment by their locks or accompanying tags?
- Are a sufficient number of accident prevention signs or tags and safety padlocks provided for any reasonably foreseeable repair emergency?
- When machine operations, configuration or size requires the operator to leave his or her control station to install tools or perform other operations, and that part of the machine could move if accidentally activated, is such element required to be separately locked or blocked out?

Remember to practice safety, don't learn it by accident.

The Texas Department of Insurance, Division of Workers' Compensation also has an extensive Lockout/Tagout Workplace Program located on our website at [tdi.state.tx.us](http://tdi.state.tx.us). to assist employers and employees in implementing a lockout/tagout program.



*Safety Violations Hotline*  
**1-800-452-9595**  
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