Section 15

Control of Hazardous Energy (Lockout/Tagout)

15.1 Scope

This section establishes requirements for safely controlling hazardous energy, commonly known as “lockout/tagout,” during operations involving Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) employees working at Reclamation-owned, -controlled, or -occupied facilities and construction sites. This section applies to all sources of hazardous energy. For additional guidance on working safely with electrical energy, see Reclamation Safety and Health Standard (RSHS) Section 12, Electrical Safety Requirements.

15.2 General Requirements

15.2.1 Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Regulations.


15.2.2 Reclamation Operations.

All Reclamation-owned, -controlled, or -occupied facilities and construction sites shall implement Facilities Instructions, Standards, and Techniques (FIST) Volume 1-1, Hazardous Energy Control Program.

15.2.3 Construction Contractor Operations.

All construction contractor operations at Reclamation-owned, -controlled, or -occupied facilities and construction sites shall follow the requirements of FIST Volume 1-1, 29 CFR 1926.417, and 29 CFR 1926.961.

15.3 Responsibilities

15.3.1 Area Office Manager

15.3.1.1 Shall implement FIST Volume 1-1 at all facilities and construction sites.

15.3.1.2 Shall develop a facility hazardous energy control program (F-HECP) as required by FIST Volume 1-1 at all facilities and construction sites.

15.3.2 Project Manager/Acquisitions
15.3.2.1 Shall include statements in all applicable project specifications, solicitation packages, and contracts for the contractor to follow the requirements of FIST Volume 1-1 and applicable F-HECP.

15.4 Definitions

Hazardous Energy Any energy source that may cause injury or death. Any energy, including mechanical (e.g., power transmission apparatus, counterbalances, springs, pressure, gravity), pneumatic, hydraulic, electrical, chemical, nuclear, and thermal (e.g., high or low temperature) energy that could cause injury to employees. Danger is only present when energy may be released in quantities or at rates that could injure employees. Hazardous chemical energy, for the purposes of this standard, includes chemicals (e.g., flammable and combustible liquids, flammable gases, acids, and alkaline chemicals) that may thermally produce burn injury through high or low temperature, or are sufficient enough to displace oxygen and incapacitate employees. (Reference FIST Volume 1-1)

15.5 References


