

Part	OHS Code	Intent	P	C	Risk	Guideline Statement
<p>Part 15</p> <p>Managing the Control of Hazardous Energy</p> <p>Isolation</p>	<p>212(1) If machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment is to be serviced, repaired, tested, adjusted or inspected, an employer must ensure that no worker performs such work on the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment until it has come to a complete stop and</p> <p>(a) all hazardous energy at the location at which the work is to be carried out is isolated by activation of an energy-isolating device and the energy-isolating device is secured in accordance with section 214, 215, or 215.1 as designated by the employer, or</p> <p>(b) the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment is otherwise rendered inoperative in a manner that prevents its accidental activation and provides equal or greater protection than the protection afforded under (a).</p> <p>212(2) An employer must develop and implement procedures and controls that ensure the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment is serviced, repaired, tested, adjusted or inspected safely if</p> <p>(a) the manufacturer’s specifications require the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment to remain operative while it is being serviced, repaired, tested, adjusted, or inspected, or</p> <p>(b) there are no manufacturer’s specifications and it is not reasonably practicable to stop or render the machinery,</p>	<p>Farm equipment is powerful and hazardous energy (engine left running, PTO left on, rolling away on slope, hydraulics etc) has a potential to do serious harm.</p> <p>Machinery equipped with proper safety features such as “locking out” enhances the safety and productivity of employees while servicing or inspecting. In addition it ensures other employees don’t start equipment when someone else is servicing or inspecting it.</p>	L	H	M	<p>Employees must not service equipment until they have been trained on servicing procedures for locking out powered equipment and are aware of the dangers of hazardous energy.</p> <p>Once instructed in procedures for servicing or inspection with lockouts in place, the employee can reliably carry out safe servicing tasks.</p> <p>Examples of lockouts include safety lockouts on hydraulics, emergency brakes, safety blocking to prevent rolling, or simply removing keys so an engine can’t be started.</p> <p>Workers must be trained to use whichever lock out method is most appropriate for the specific on-farm</p>

	<p>equipment or powered mobile equipment inoperative.</p> <p>212(3) If piping, a pipeline or a process system containing a harmful substance under pressure is to be serviced, repaired, tested, adjusted or inspected, an employer must ensure that no worker performs such work on the piping, pipeline or process system until flow in the piping, pipeline or process system has been stopped or regulated to a safe level, and the location at which the work is to be carried out is isolated and secured in accordance with section 215.4.</p>					situation, machinery or equipment
Verifying isolation	<p>213 A worker must not perform work on machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment to be serviced, repaired, tested, adjusted or inspected until</p> <p>(a) the actions required by subsection 212(1) are completed,</p> <p>(b) the machinery, equipment, or powered mobile equipment is tested to verify that it is inoperative, and</p> <p>(c) the worker is satisfied that it is inoperative.</p>	Ensuring proper lockouts and safety measures are in place before servicing equipment will help prevent injury from occurring to those servicing the equipment and those working in the vicinity of the equipment	L	H	M	Employees will not work on equipment until it is safe to do so. Once instructed in safe lockout procedures, the employee can reliably carry out safe servicing tasks.
Securing Isolation Securing by individual workers	<p>214(1) Once all energy-isolating devices have been activated to control hazardous energy in accordance with section 212(1), an employer must ensure that a worker involved in work at each location requiring control of hazardous energy secures each energy-isolating device with a personal lock.</p> <p>214(2) Once each energy-isolating device is secured as required by subsection (1), the worker must verify that the hazardous energy source has been effectively isolated.</p>	Personal and group locks are another method of reducing the risk of injury due to hazardous energy sources. Awareness and implementation of equipment being serviced by all employees at the worksite will reduce the chance of injury	L	H	M	Where applicable and practical, personal lock out procedures must be taught to employees. Workers who are servicing equipment must be properly trained in safe lock out, and other employees must be informed of equipment that is going to be serviced, so that the

<p>214(3) If more than one worker is working at each location requiring hazardous energy to be controlled, (a) each worker must attach a personal lock to each energy-isolating device, and (b) the first worker applying a lock must verify that the hazardous energy source has been effectively isolated.</p> <p>214(4) If a worker who has placed a personal lock is reassigned before the work is completed, or the work is extended from one shift to another, an employer must ensure that (a) another worker, authorized by the employer to do so, attaches a personal lock to the energy-isolating device prior to removal of the reassigned or departing worker's lock, or (b) there is an effective and orderly transfer of control of the reassigned or departing worker's lock.</p> <p>214(5) An employer must ensure that each personal lock used has a unique mark or identification tag on it to identify it as belonging to the worker to whom it is assigned.</p> <p>214(6) An employer must ensure that the name of the worker to whom a personal lock or identification tag is assigned is readily available during the time a hazardous energy source is isolated.</p> <p>214(7) Upon completing the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy, an employer must ensure that the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment is returned to operation in accordance with section 215.3.</p> <p>Securing by a group</p>					<p>servicer can reliably carry out safe servicing tasks.</p>
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<p>215(1) If a large number of workers is working on machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment, or a number of energy-isolating devices must be secured, an employer may use a group procedure in accordance with subsections (2) through (6).</p> <p>215(2) An employer must ensure that the group procedure referred to in subsection (1) is readily available to workers at the work site where the group procedure is used.</p> <p>215(3) Once all required energy-isolating devices have been activated in accordance with section 212(1) by a worker designated by the employer, an employer must ensure that a designated worker has</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) secured all energy-isolating devices,(b) secured any keys for the devices used under clause (a) to a key securing system such as a lock box,(c) completed, signed and posted a checklist that identifies the machinery or equipment covered by the hazardous energy control procedure, and(d) verified and documented that all sources of hazardous energy are effectively isolated. <p>215(4) Each worker working at each location requiring control of hazardous energy must apply a personal lock to the key securing system referred to in subsection (3)(b) before working on the machinery, equipment or powered mobile equipment.</p> <p>215(5) If a worker who has placed a personal lock is reassigned before the work is completed, or the work is extended from one shift to another, an employer must</p>					
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<p>ensure that there is an effective and orderly transfer of control of the reassigned or departing worker's personal lock.</p> <p>215(6) Upon completing the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy, a worker referred to in subsection (4) must remove his or her personal lock from the key securing system.</p> <p>215(7) Upon completing the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy, an employer must ensure that the machinery, equipment, or powered mobile equipment is returned to operation in accordance with section 215.3.</p> <p>Securing by complex group control</p> <p>215.1(1) If it is not reasonably practicable to secure energy-isolating devices in accordance with sections 214 or 215 because of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) the physical size and extent of the machinery, equipment, piping, pipeline, or process system,(b) the relative inaccessibility of the energy-isolating devices,(c) the number of workers involved in the work requiring hazardous energy control,(d) the number of energy-isolating devices involved,(e) the extended length of time of the required isolation, or(f) the interdependence and interrelationship of the components in the system or between different systems, an employer may use a complex group control process approved by a Director of Inspection. <p>215.1(2) Prior to initiating a complex group control process, an employer must</p>					
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<p>complete a hazard assessment to identify the type and location of hazardous energy sources.</p> <p>215.1(3) If using a complex group control process, an employer must ensure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) procedures are implemented to ensure continuous safe performance of the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy,(b) a work permit or master tag procedure is implemented so that<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) each involved worker personally signs on the job before commencing the work and signs off the job upon completing the work, or(ii) a crew leader signs on and off the job for a crew or team of workers,(c) a worker designated by the employer<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) has activated all required energy-isolating devices to control hazardous energy in accordance with section 212(1), and(ii) has secured the energy-isolating devices, and(d) another worker designated by the employer has verified that all sources of hazardous energy are effectively isolated. <p>215.1(4) If a complex group control process is being used and provided that the isolation point is reasonably accessible and isolation is required for the work being undertaken by the worker, each involved worker may place personal locks on the energy-isolating devices and verify effective isolation.</p> <p>215.1(5) Upon completing the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy, an employer must ensure that the machinery, equipment, piping, pipeline or process system is returned to operation in accordance with section 215.3</p>					
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	<p>Securing remotely controlled systems 215.2(1) If securing an energy-isolating device as required by section 212(1) is not reasonably practicable on a system that remotely controls the operation of machinery, equipment, piping, a pipeline or a process system, an employer must ensure that control system isolating devices and the procedures for applying and securing them provide equal or greater protection than the protection afforded under section 212(1)(a). 215.2(2) Upon completing the work requiring isolation of hazardous energy, an employer must ensure that the system is returned to operation in accordance with section 215.3.</p>					
<p>Returning to operation</p>	<p>215.3(1) A person must not remove a personal lock or other securing device unless (a) the person is the worker who installed it, (b) the person is the designated worker under section 215(3) or section 215.1(3)(c), or (c) the person is acting in accordance with the procedures required under section 215.2 215.3(2) Despite subsection (1), in an emergency or if the worker who installed a lock or other securing device is not available, a worker designated by the employer may remove the lock or other securing device in accordance with a procedure that includes verifying that no worker will be in danger due to the removal. 215.3(3) An employer must ensure that securing devices are not removed until (a) each involved worker is accounted for,</p>	<p>Removing a personal lock or securing device without consent could put that person and others at higher risk of injury.</p> <p>In emergency situations, it may be appropriate for a person to remove a personal locking or securing device</p>	L	H	M	<p>People must not remove personal lockout or other securing devices or procedures until consent is given and all employees are accounted for.</p>

	<p>(b) any personal locks placed by workers under sections 214, 215(4) or 215.1(4) are removed,</p> <p>(c) procedures are implemented to verify that no worker is in danger before a worker under section 214(1), designated under section 215(3), designated under section 215.1(3)(c), or in accordance with procedures under section 215.2 removes the securing devices and the machinery, equipment, powered mobile equipment, piping, pipeline or process system is returned to operation.</p> <p>215.3(4) An employer must ensure that each involved worker follows the procedures under subsection (3)(c).</p>					
<p>Piping and Pigging</p> <p>Isolating piping</p>	<p>215.4(1) To isolate piping or a pipeline containing harmful substances under pressure, an employer may use</p> <p>(a) a system of blanking or blinding, or</p> <p>(b) a double block and bleed isolation system providing</p> <p>(i) two blocking seals on either side of the isolation point, and</p> <p>(ii) an operable bleed-off between the two seals.</p> <p>215.4(2) An employer must ensure that piping that is blanked or blinded is clearly marked to indicate that a blank or blind is installed.</p> <p>215.4(3) An employer must ensure that, if valves or similar blocking seals with a bleed-off valve between them are used to isolate piping, the bleed-off valve is secured in the “OPEN” position and the valves or similar blocking seals in the flow lines are functional and secured in the CLOSED” position.</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>				

<p>215.4(4) An employer must ensure that the device used to secure the valves or seals described in subsection (3) is</p> <p>(a) a positive mechanical means of keeping the valves or seals in the required position, and (b) strong enough and designed to withstand inadvertent opening without the use of excessive force, unusual measures or destructive techniques.</p> <p>215.4(5) If it is not reasonably practicable to provide blanking, blinding or double block and bleed isolation, an employer must ensure that an alternate means of isolation that provides adequate protection to workers, certified as appropriate and safe by a professional engineer, is implemented.</p> <p>Pigging and testing of pipelines</p> <p>215.5(1) A person who is not directly involved in a pigging and testing operation must not be in the immediate area of piping exposed during the operation.</p> <p>215.5(2) An employer must ensure that</p> <p>(a) a pigcatcher on a pipeline is isolated from the pipeline and depressurized before the pig is removed, and</p> <p>(b) there are no workers at the end of the pipe or in the immediate vicinity of the pigcatcher if the pipe or pigcatcher is under pressure during the operation.</p>					
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