



Lockout / Tagout / Tryout

Each year, construction workers are killed or injured because they did not turn off and lock out equipment before working on it. Most were electrocuted, but some were crushed or lost limbs.

Lockout/tagout/tryout keeps workers safe while machinery is serviced. The worker shuts off or isolates the power to the machine, locks out the power source, puts a warning tag on it, releases or blocks all stored energy, and tries to turn the equipment on to verify that it is shut down and locked out. This prevents the machine from starting or releasing energy and injuring someone.

Luke's Story

Luke was cleaning the unguarded side of a band saw. The equipment had not been shut down before cleaning. He was suddenly caught in the moving parts of the saw and pulled into a nip point between the blade and the idler wheel, causing his death.

- ✖ What caused this incident?
- ✖ How could this have been prevented?
- ✖ Have you ever been injured by equipment you thought was shutdown, or do you know someone who has? If so, what happened?

Remember This

- **Before** performing maintenance on equipment or machinery, **always** identify the energy sources that need to be locked out and tagged out—electrical, mechanical, gravitational, thermal, hydraulic, pneumatic, and chemical.
- **When** shutting down equipment, **always** follow these steps:
 - Tell your coworkers about the shutdown.
 - Shutdown and de-energize **all** sources of hazardous energy.
 - Apply a lockout hasp (hinged metal device) once in the off position to lock the energy source so others cannot restart the equipment.
 - Put a tag on the locked-out item, warning others that it should not be turned on.
 - Make sure stored energy has been released or blocked.
 - Perform a tryout: try to turn on the equipment to make sure it is properly shutdown and locked out.
- **Always** release or block stored energy, such as electrical capacitors or springs, elevated mechanical parts, rotating flywheels, hydraulic systems, air, gas, steam, water pressure, and then try out and visually check to verify that all energy sources are released or de-energized.
- Be aware that equipment marked “high voltage” can store lethal energy, even when disconnected from the power source.
- **After** completing the work, tell your coworkers that you are removing the locks and restarting the equipment. As a final step, remove the tag.

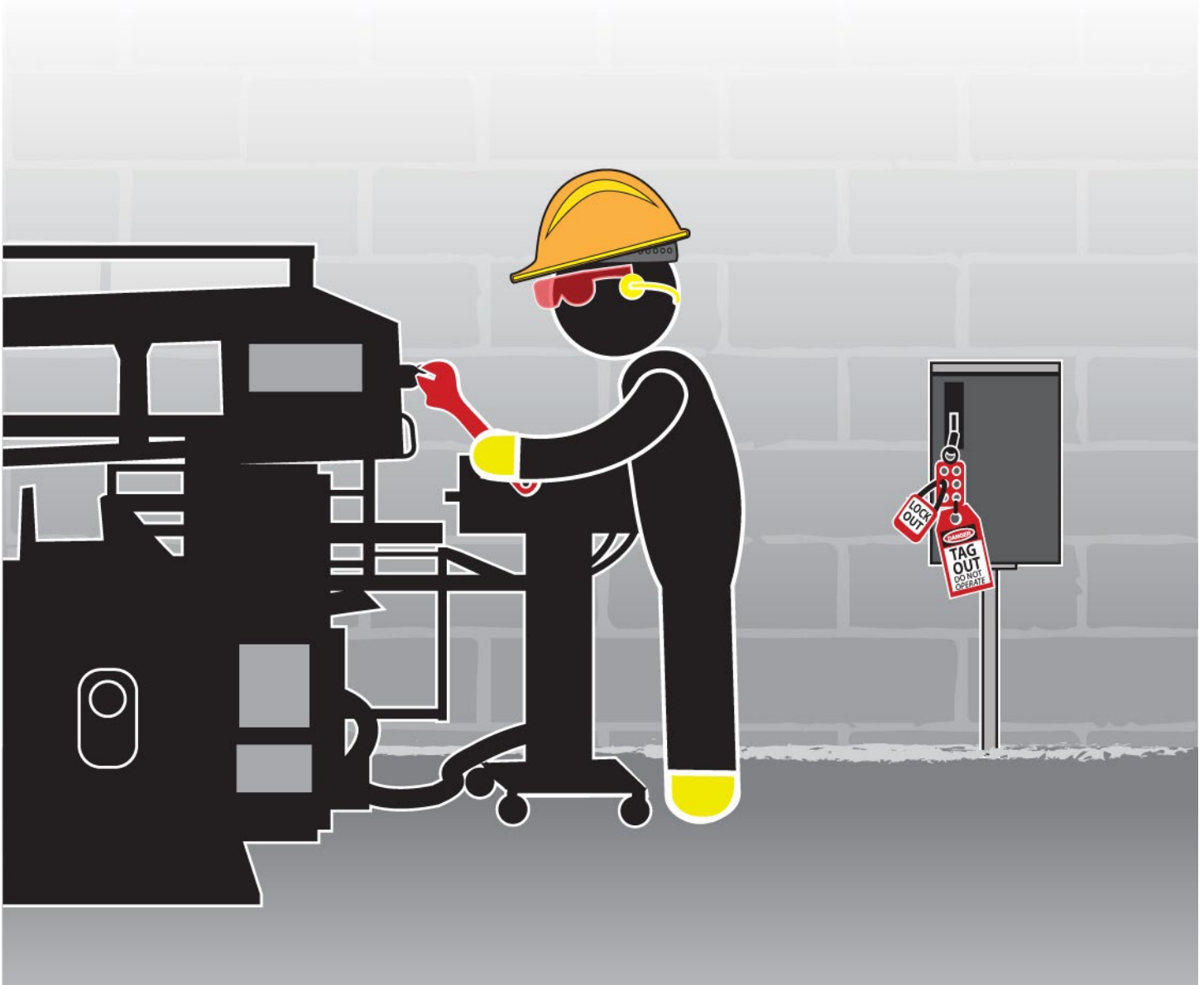
How can we stay safe today?

What will we do at the worksite to ensure proper lockout/tagout before equipment is maintained, repaired, or serviced?

OSHA Standard: 1926.417



Lockout / Tagout / Tryout



- ✓ **Always** identify the energy sources that need to be locked out and tagged out—electrical, mechanical, gravitational, thermal, hydraulic, pneumatic, and chemical—**before** doing maintenance on equipment.
- ✓ **Always** apply a lockout hasp (hinged metal device) to lock the energy source in the off position so others cannot restart the equipment. Put a tag on the locked-out item, warning others that it should not be turned on.
- ✓ **Always** release or block any stored energy and then try out and visually check to make sure all energy sources are de-energized. Be aware that equipment marked “high voltage” can store lethal energy, even when disconnected from the power source.

**GET
INFORMATION**

CDC/NIOSH INFO: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636) | TTY: 1-800-232-6348 | [cdc.gov/info](https://www.cdc.gov/info) | [cdc.gov/niosh/construction](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/construction)
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