



HAZARDOUS ENERGY CONTROL (LOCKOUT / TAGOUT)

Isolate, Lock, Dissipate and Verify Before Work Begins

POLICY STANDARD

Before servicing, maintenance, cleaning, unjamming, adjustment or inspection exposes an employee to unexpected startup, movement or stored energy, every hazardous source shall be identified, shut down, physically isolated, individually locked and tagged where capable, dissipated or restrained, and verified at a zero-energy state.

PHEIFER BROTHERS CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

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REGULATORY NOTE

29 CFR 1910.147 expressly excludes construction employment. This company program uses its well-established protective concepts as company practice while construction work remains governed by applicable 29 CFR Part 1926 requirements, including 1926.417 and equipment-specific standards.

Primary Regulatory References

- 29 CFR 1926.20(b) - Unsafe equipment and qualified operators
- 29 CFR 1926.417 - Lockout/tagging of electrical circuits
- 29 CFR 1926.300, 1926.600, 1926.601 and 1926.702 - Tools, equipment, blocking and concrete equipment
- Applicable crane, electrical, confined-space, excavation and process-specific standards
- 29 CFR 1910.147 concepts adopted as more protective company practice where compatible

1. Purpose, Scope, Definitions and Responsibilities

Purpose and Scope

- Prevent electrocution, crushing, amputation, injection, burns, engulfment and other injury caused by unexpected startup, energization, movement or release of stored energy.
- Applies during constructing, installing, setting up, cleaning, unjamming, adjusting, inspecting, modifying, repairing, maintaining or servicing equipment/systems when an employee could enter a danger zone.
- Covers field, bridge, highway, marine, shop and yard operations, including mobile equipment, concrete systems, generators, electrical circuits, pumps, tools, hoists, conveyors, pressure systems and temporary works.

Key Roles

- Authorized employee: trained and company-authorized to apply locks/tags and perform the work.
- Affected employee: operates/uses the equipment or works in the area but does not perform the lockout unless separately authorized.
- Responsible authorized employee: coordinates complex/group work, procedure, isolation points, verification, handoffs and return to service.
- Other employee: must understand restrictions and never operate, remove, bypass or disturb a lock/tag or isolated device.

Management / Program Owner

- Provide procedures, standardized locks/tags/devices, training, periodic inspection, qualified resources and corrective action.
- Ensure equipment is designed/modified to accept lockout where feasible and contractor coordination occurs.

Foreman

- Identify covered work before assignment; ensure an equipment-specific procedure and authorized employees; notify affected crews and control area.
- Do not allow work to begin until isolation and verification are complete.

Authorized Employees

- Follow the procedure, apply personal locks/tags, verify isolation, maintain control and remove only their own devices except under the approved exception process.
- Stop for unknown energy, failed isolation, changed scope or any person/equipment entering the hazard zone.

Lockout / Tagout

- Lockout physically holds an energy-isolating device safe. Tagout warns against operation but provides no physical restraint.
- A push button, selector switch, remote control, ignition key, software command or emergency stop is not by itself an energy-isolating device.

2. Applicability and Energy Identification

When This Program Applies

- An employee removes/bypasses a guard, reaches into a point of operation, enters a crush/pinch zone, works beneath elevated equipment or could be harmed by unexpected movement/energy.
- Examples: clearing concrete pump blockage; servicing mixer/auger/conveyor; repairing skid steer/loader/crane; changing hydraulic hose; entering water tanker; maintaining generator/pump; electrical circuit work; removing jammed material.
- Normal shutdown alone is not enough when hazardous energy remains or another person/control can restart the system.

Energy Sources

- Electrical: utility, generator, battery, capacitor, inverter, induced/backfeed and multiple feeds.
- Mechanical/gravity: rotating parts, flywheels, springs, suspended loads, raised booms/buckets/beds, counterweights, rolling equipment and unstable material.
- Hydraulic/pneumatic/pressure: accumulators, cylinders, lines, air receivers, tires, water/steam, concrete/grout hoses and trapped pressure.
- Thermal/chemical: hot surfaces/fluids, cryogenic/cold energy, reactive chemicals, gas, fuel, oxygen, corrosive or toxic material.
- Environmental/process: water flow/head, vacuum, stored product, automatic controls and remote/radio startup.

Identify All Sources

- Use drawings/manuals, labels, tracing, operator/maintenance knowledge and field verification. Inspect auxiliary power, shared manifolds, cross-connected circuits/lines and gravity loads.
- Identify isolation device, location, normal state, lock device, stored-energy method, verification method and restart consequence for each source.
- Do not rely on one disconnect when multiple feeds, batteries, pressure, gravity or retained energy exist.

Simple vs. Complex

- Simple: one machine, one authorized employee, readily identified single energy source and no stored/reaccumulating energy; still follow full sequence.
- Complex: multiple energy sources/employees/crews, group lockbox, shift change, piping/process, confined space, mobile/heavy equipment or temporary energization; use written permit/procedure and responsible authorized employee.

Boundaries and Related Programs

- Confined-space entry, electrical work, crane/rigging, line breaking, hot work and rescue may require additional permits/qualified persons.
- Lockout controls energy; it does not replace blocking, ventilation, fall protection, traffic control, PPE or hazardous-material controls.

3. Equipment-Specific Energy-Control Procedures

Written Procedure

- Develop and use a clear equipment/task-specific procedure when unexpected energization/startup or stored energy can injure. Generic steps must be supplemented with actual isolation points and methods.
- Identify equipment/location, scope, energy sources/magnitude, shutdown sequence, isolating devices, lock/tag locations, dissipation/restraint, verification, temporary energization and return-to-service steps.
- Include diagrams/photos when valves, disconnects, batteries, accumulators, remote sources or multiple similar components could be confused.

Procedure Development

- Involve knowledgeable operator/maintenance personnel and qualified persons. Use manufacturer instructions but verify field configuration and modifications.
- For leased/rented equipment, obtain manuals and coordinate owner/service provider. Do not proceed when required isolation information is unavailable.
- A qualified person controls electrical test/grounding and technical isolation; engineered support may be required for structural, hydraulic or load-control systems.

Lockout Devices

- Company locks are durable, standardized, identifiable and used only for energy control. Each authorized employee retains the key to their personal lock.
- Tags identify employee, date/contact and warning such as Do Not Operate. Attach securely at the isolating device or as close as safely possible when direct attachment is impossible.
- Use hasps, valve covers, breaker devices, cable lockouts, blanks/blinds, blocks and lockboxes suited to the source. Never use another employee's lock/key.

Tagout-Only

- If an isolating device is capable of being locked, use lockout. Tagout-only requires management authorization and additional measures providing equivalent protection, such as removing a circuit element, blocking a control switch or opening an extra disconnect.
- Tags are warning devices and do not restrain. Every affected employee must understand their limits.
- OSHA 1926.417 requires deenergized equipment/circuits be rendered inoperative and tagged at all points where they can be energized. Company practice adds locks wherever capable.

Planning Meeting

- Review procedure, roles, affected people, communication, boundaries, verification, group/shift process and emergency actions before shutdown.
- Stop if equipment identity, energy source, procedure or isolation point cannot be positively confirmed.

4. Shutdown, Isolation, Lockout and Tagout

1. Prepare and Notify

- Review procedure and identify all energy. Obtain locks/tags/devices, test instruments, blocking and PPE. Establish work boundary.
- Responsible authorized employee notifies affected employees what equipment will be shut down, why, duration/limits and who controls it. Coordinate process/material consequences.

2. Orderly Shutdown

- Stop equipment using normal operating controls to avoid creating additional hazards. Position/lower equipment as the approved procedure requires before isolation.
- Do not use emergency stop as the sole shutdown method unless the procedure specifically requires it; an emergency stop is not an energy isolator.

3. Isolate Every Source

- Open disconnects/breakers; close/block valves; disconnect batteries/sources; blank/blind lines; release drives/clutches; separate or otherwise physically prevent energy transmission.
- Operate the energy-isolating device itself—not only a control circuit, key switch, remote, software control or operator station.
- Confirm correct equipment/source; avoid creating backfeed, pressure trap, unsupported load or chemical release.

4. Apply Personal Lock and Tag

- Each authorized employee applies their own lock/tag to every isolating device, a hasp or assigned group lockbox before entering the danger zone.
- If more locks are needed, use rated hasps/lockbox; do not attach locks to controls that can be removed or bypassed without defeating isolation.
- Tags plainly identify equipment/circuit and employee. Keep lock keys under exclusive employee control.

5. Control Stored Energy

- Block, bleed, drain, vent, discharge, restrain, ground, cool, neutralize or otherwise render stored/residual energy safe.
- Use rated pins/stands/cribbing/blocks; never rely solely on hydraulics, jacks, rigging, brakes or software.

6. Verify

- After clearing people, attempt normal start/operate controls and use test methods appropriate to each energy. Return controls to neutral/off after try.
- Verification shall prove actual isolation, not merely that a light/display is off. Qualified electrical testing uses properly rated test instruments.
- Only after verification may servicing begin. Document for complex/group work.

5. Stored Energy, Blocking and Verification

Gravity and Mechanical Energy

- Fully lower booms, buckets, blades, forks, dump bodies and attachments when feasible. If raised for work, use manufacturer-provided mechanical support or rated blocking/cribbing capable of imposed load.
- Substantially block/crib machinery, equipment or parts held by slings, hoists or jacks before employees work under/between them. Set controls neutral, stop motor and set brakes.
- Block wheels/tracks and chock on inclines. Restrain flywheels, springs, counterweights, tensioned members and material that may roll, fall or shift.

Hydraulic / Pneumatic / Pressure

- Shut pumps/compressors, isolate supply/return, bleed accumulators/lines/cylinders and verify gauges at safe state. Cycle controls only as procedure directs.
- Lock valves and use blanks/blinds or double-block/bleed where required. Do not rely on check valves or a closed control valve unless approved as an isolating device.
- Pressure may remain behind blockage, fitting, hose, nozzle or material. Use remote relief/restraint and line-of-fire controls. Never loosen a connection to test for pressure.

Electrical and Stored Charge

- Open/lock disconnects and control every feed, battery, generator, capacitor, inverter, induced/backfeed source. Qualified person verifies absence of voltage.
- Discharge capacitors and apply grounds where required. Check test instrument on known source before and after absence-of-voltage testing where applicable.

Reaccumulation

- Monitor energy that can rebuild from heat, pressure, leakage, gravity, chemical reaction or automatic system. Continue bleeding/blocking or reverify at intervals.
- Stop if pressure rises, blocking shifts, voltage appears, temperature changes or equipment moves.

Verification Questions

- Can any control, remote, key or computer start it? Can another source feed it? Can gravity or pressure move it? Can a valve leak or energy rebuild?
- Are all isolation points locked/tagged by each exposed authorized employee? Are affected people outside the boundary?
- If verification cannot safely be performed, obtain qualified technical direction and an alternative method that proves isolation.

Never Assume

- A zero gauge, turned-off key, stalled engine, discharged indicator, unplugged remote or another person's assurance does not by itself establish zero energy.

6. Mobile Equipment and Construction Systems

Mobile Equipment

- Park on firm level ground where practicable; lower attachments, neutralize controls, set brake, stop engine, remove/control key and chock/block as conditions require.
- Identify batteries, starter circuits, hydraulic accumulators, gravity loads, articulation joints, swing, tracks/wheels, stored pressure, hot fluids and automatic/remote controls.
- Install articulation/swing locks and manufacturer service supports. Do not enter crush zones until physical restraint and isolation are verified.

Dump Bodies, Buckets and Attachments

- Dump bodies require a positive support permanently attached and capable of being locked in position during maintenance/inspection. Loader buckets, blades and similar equipment shall be lowered or blocked.
- Never use makeshift lumber, unstable cribbing, hydraulic pressure or a person at the controls as the sole protection.
- Relieve auxiliary/quick-coupler pressure before disconnecting; secure attachments against tipping/rolling and follow manufacturer coupling procedure.

Concrete Pumps, Mixers and Conveyors

- Stop/lock power sources and control hydraulic/pneumatic pressure before guards are removed, hoppers/agitators/augers/conveyors are entered or cleaned.
- Blockage clearing requires written method, stored-pressure control, restrained hoses/pipeline, exclusion zone and manufacturer procedure. Never open a clamp or strike a pressurized line.
- Concrete buckets, forms, vibrators, screeds and placing systems may contain gravity, electrical, hydraulic and tension hazards requiring separate controls.

Cranes, Hoists and Pile Equipment

- Coordinate with crane/pile-driving procedures and manufacturer. Lower/land loads and components where feasible; isolate electrical/hydraulic/pneumatic energy and control gravity/stored tension.
- Lockout does not authorize work beneath a suspended load. Use approved blocking/support and qualified technical procedure.
- Multiple employers/operators require documented control, communication and custody of locks/keys.

Pumps, Tankers and Water Systems

- Isolate pump power and inlet/outlet pressure; drain/vent; control gravity head, valves and automatic starts. Verify no backflow or line pressure.
- Water-tanker entry additionally requires confined-space evaluation/permit and controls for agitators/pumps, water pressure, engulfment and atmospheric hazards.

Tires and Stored Air

- Tire/rim servicing follows specialized procedures, restraining devices and trained personnel. Deflation does not automatically eliminate rim/split-ring hazards.

7. Electrical Circuits, Cord-and-Plug and Special Work

Construction Electrical Lockout

- Under 1926.417, controls deactivated during work shall be tagged; deenergized equipment/circuits shall be rendered inoperative and tagged at every point where they can be energized.
- Company practice requires locks in addition to tags wherever the device is capable of being locked. Only qualified persons perform electrical isolation/testing or work on/near exposed electrical parts.
- Identify utility, generator, battery, alternate feed, inverter, transfer switch, backfeed and stored charge. Control induced voltage and grounding as required.

Absence-of-Voltage Verification

- Use properly rated/calibrated instrument and PPE. Test each conductor/phase and source; verify tester on a known live source before and after where applicable.
- Indicators, open controls, drawings and labels support—but do not replace—testing. Treat as energized until verified and protected.
- After verification, discharge/ground/capacitor controls are applied as required; protect against reenergization.

Cord-and-Plug Equipment

- Personal lock may not be required when unplugging fully controls unexpected startup and the plug remains under the exclusive control of the employee doing the work.
- Exclusive control means the employee can continuously prevent another person from reconnecting it. If plug is out of sight/reach, work spans shift/area, multiple employees are exposed or other energy remains, apply a lockable plug cover or full procedure.
- Unplugging does not control gravity, pressure, battery, spring, thermal or chemical energy.

Minor Adjustments / Tool Changes

- Use manufacturer normal tool-change method only when it provides effective protection and the employee remains outside hazardous energy exposure.
- If guard removal, danger-zone entry or unexpected movement can injure, use the full energy-control procedure. Do not rely on trigger lock, key or emergency stop.

Energized Work

- Deenergization is default. Energized electrical work requires qualified-person determination, documented justification and protective practices under the Electrical Safety policy.
- LOTO is not replaced by voltage-rated PPE; PPE controls residual risk when energized work is specifically authorized.

Temporary Power

- Lock/tag the actual disconnect/source; control shared panels and notify affected crews. Do not rely on unplugging a distribution box another person can reconnect.

8. Group Lockout and Shift/Personnel Changes

Group Lockout Principles

- Each authorized employee exposed to hazardous energy applies/removes a personal lock before entering/leaving the danger zone. No employee works under only another person's lock.
- A responsible authorized employee coordinates scope, isolation, primary locks, verification, lockbox, roster, changes and return to service.
- Primary keys are secured in a group lockbox; each authorized employee locks the box. Opening is impossible until every personal lock is removed.

Group Sequence

- Review equipment-specific procedure and roster; notify affected employees; shut down/isolate; primary authorized persons apply system locks and place keys in lockbox.
- Responsible authorized employee verifies every source and documents status. Each exposed employee applies personal lock/tag and confirms briefing before work.
- Account for subcontractor locks and separate crews; maintain boundary and current energy-source/isolation list.

Crew / Scope Changes

- Add employees only after orientation to procedure/status and application of personal lock. Remove departing employees only after they leave danger zone and remove their lock.
- If work scope or energy source changes, stop, update procedure, isolate/verify new source and rebrief. A lockbox roster or permit is updated immediately.

Shift Change

- Maintain continuous protection. Incoming authorized employee applies lock before outgoing employee removes theirs, or use a documented orderly transfer under responsible authorized employee control.
- Verify equipment identity, sources, blocking, work status, people/tools and restrictions during face-to-face handoff where practicable.
- No gap may exist in personal protection; abandoned/unexplained lock follows removal exception—not routine cutting.

Extended Shutdown

- Secure locks/keys, boundary and condition across nights/weekends. Inspect for tampering, weather, pressure reaccumulation, shifted blocking or changed adjacent operations before reentry.
- Affected employees/controlling contractor receive current status; signs alone do not replace locks/isolation.

Work Completion by Individual

- Each employee inspects own area, removes tools/people and removes only their personal lock after fully leaving exposure. Report incomplete work to coordinator.

9. Contractor Coordination and Removal of Another's Lock

Multi-Employer Coordination

- Before work, Pheifer Brothers and onsite employer exchange energy-control procedures, roles, isolation points, verification, alarms, schedule and restrictions.
- Controlling contractor/owner shutdown does not replace each exposed authorized employee's personal protection unless an approved group-lock system provides equivalent individual control.
- Use jointly understood locks/tags/lockbox and notify all affected employers before shutdown, temporary energization and restart.

Service Technicians / Rentals

- Confirm technician qualification and owner/manual requirements. Pheifer Brothers controls site interface and ensures employees understand restrictions.
- Never assume rental-service lockout is complete; verify all energy affecting Pheifer Brothers employees and apply company locks under coordinated procedure.
- Return equipment only after repair/testing, guard restoration and authorized release.

Rule: Remove Your Own Lock

- Each authorized employee removes only the lock/tag they applied. Supervisors, operators, owners and customers may not cut/remove it for schedule or convenience.
- Lost key or absent employee does not justify immediate removal. Equipment remains isolated until exception process is completed.

Exceptional Removal Procedure

- Only designated management may authorize removal after verifying the applying employee is not onsite, making every reasonable effort to contact them and determining exact work/status.
- Inspect the area/equipment; account for all people/tools; confirm employee is clear and no exposure exists; document reason, contacts, authorizer, witnesses and removal.
- Ensure the employee is informed before resuming work at the facility/site. Reverify isolation and procedure after removal.

Emergency Considerations

- For rescue/fire/uncontrolled release, do not remove energy controls unless incident command and qualified personnel determine it is necessary and establish equivalent protection.
- Emergency response may require utility, fire department, equipment manufacturer or technical rescue resources. Preserve evidence/document actions.

Prohibited

- Master-key removal without procedure, duplicate personal keys, swapping name tags, locking only the ignition, or transferring a personal lock to another employee.

10. Testing, Temporary Energization and Return to Service

Testing / Positioning Need

- When energy is temporarily required for testing/positioning, use only a planned, controlled sequence led by responsible authorized employee. Energization must be necessary—not a shortcut.
- Define exact energy/source, boundary, controls, test duration, communication and who may operate. Remove nonessential people and use qualified/operator roles.

Temporary Energization Sequence

- Stop work; inspect area; account for people/tools; remove blocking/grounds only as required; each authorized employee removes personal lock under coordinator control.
- Clear danger zone, notify affected employees and energize only for the test/position. Maintain exclusion zone and emergency stop.
- After test, shut down; isolate; reapply every required lock/tag; dissipate/restrain; reverify zero energy; rebrief before servicing resumes.
- Never ask an employee to remain in danger zone during energization or bypass re-lockout because testing is brief.

Preparation for Final Release

- Each authorized employee completes work, reinstalls parts/guards where appropriate, removes tools/material and confirms employees are clear.
- Responsible authorized employee inspects equipment, isolation points, guards, blocking, controls and work area; checks roster and resolves incomplete work.
- Remove temporary grounds/blocks only in approved sequence without exposing employees.

Lock / Tag Removal

- Each employee removes personal lock/tag. Group coordinator removes primary devices only after all personal locks are off and roster/accountability is complete.
- Use exceptional removal only under the documented procedure. Never force a device while owner/status is unknown.

Notification and Reenergization

- Notify affected employees that locks/tags will be removed and equipment returned. Confirm controls neutral/off and employees outside operating zone.
- Remove isolation in controlled sequence and energize/start from safe position. Observe for abnormal movement, pressure, sound, leak, arc or fault; stop immediately if unexpected.
- Restore barriers/guards and release equipment only after functional/safety checks and authorized acceptance.

Post-Work

- Close permit/procedure, record defects/changes and update diagrams/instructions before next service. Communicate limitations or temporary repairs.
- A test run does not validate capacity or safe operation beyond the repaired function; follow manufacturer/inspection requirements.

11. Training, Periodic Inspection, Emergencies and Records

Authorized Employee Training

- Recognize energy types/magnitude, locate/operate isolators, apply locks/tags, dissipate/block, verify, perform group/shift transfer, temporary energization and safe return.
- Demonstrate competence on actual/company equipment. Electrical testing and specialized systems require additional qualification.

Affected / Other Employee Training

- Understand purpose/use of energy control, notification and boundaries. Never restart, operate, remove/bypass devices or enter protected danger zone.
- Report damaged/tampered device, alarm, movement, leak or uncertainty immediately.

Retraining

- Provide when assignment/equipment/process/procedure changes, periodic inspection identifies deficiency, incident/near miss occurs or knowledge/performance is inadequate.
- Toolbox talks supplement—not replace—authorized employee practical training.

Periodic Inspection

- At least annually as company practice, an authorized employee other than the person using the inspected procedure reviews each energy-control procedure and observes implementation.
- Correct deviations; review responsibilities with authorized employees and limitations with affected employees. Document equipment/procedure, date, employees and inspector.
- Construction-specific standards/project requirements may require more frequent inspection. Inspect immediately after modification or failure.

Emergency / Incident

- Stop, do not enter/move equipment, call 911 for serious injury or uncontrolled energy, isolate additional sources if safe and protect scene.
- Do not touch electrically energized equipment/person until power is controlled; do not release hydraulic/pressure/gravity loads in an improvised rescue.
- Notify management, preserve locks/devices/equipment, complete severe-event reporting and obtain qualified investigation/release before restart.

Records and Enforcement

- Maintain procedures, permits/lockbox rosters, training/authorization, periodic inspections, contractor coordination, exceptional removals, incidents and corrective actions.
- Review program at least annually and after change/incident. Printed copies are uncontrolled unless issued.
- Bypassing isolation, removing another's lock without procedure, entering before verification or falsifying records is subject to corrective action.

12. Hazardous-Energy Control Permit / Checklist

VERIFY	EXPECTATION
Equipment / scope	Positive ID/location and work scope; responsible authorized employee named
Employees	Authorized/affected employees and contractors notified; roster current
Electrical	Utility/generator/battery/backfeed/capacitors identified and isolated
Mechanical / gravity	Moving parts, springs, suspended/raised loads lowered or rated-blocked
Hydraulic / air	Pumps/compressors isolated; accumulators/lines bled; valves locked
Process / chemical	Lines/tanks/material isolated, drained/vented/blanked and compatible
Locks / tags	Each exposed authorized employee has personal lock/tag applied
Verification	Try controls/test instruments/gauges/visual checks prove zero energy
Reaccumulation	Monitoring/reverification method established; area controlled
Group / shift	Lockbox, primary locks, roster and handoff method documented
Testing	Temporary energization sequence/boundary/operator defined if needed
Return	People/tools accounted; guards restored; notification and restart controlled

PROJECT / LOCATION: _____	DATE / TIME: _____
EQUIPMENT / ID: _____	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORIZED: _____
ENERGY SOURCES / ISOLATION POINTS:	
VERIFICATION / CHANGES / RELEASE:	

13. Test Your Knowledge

Circle the best answer. Review missed questions with your foreman before performing authorized work.

1. What must happen before entering an equipment danger zone? A. Turn off the key B. Isolate, lock/tag, control stored energy and verify C. Ask operator to watch	2. Is a push button an energy-isolating device? A. Yes B. Only if red C. No
3. Who applies a personal lock in group lockout? A. Each exposed authorized employee B. Only the foreman C. One operator for everyone	4. What supports a raised dump body during maintenance? A. Hydraulic pressure B. Positive locked support C. A coworker at controls
5. What follows a failed zero-energy verification? A. Begin carefully B. Wear more gloves C. Stop and correct isolation	6. When can unplugging control cord-and-plug equipment? A. When it controls all energy and plug stays under exclusive control B. Whenever the cord is long C. When another employee holds it
7. Who normally removes a personal lock? A. Any supervisor B. The employee who applied it C. Equipment owner	8. What is required after a temporary test? A. Continue servicing energized B. Remove all tags permanently C. Re-isolate, relock and reverify
9. Does lockout replace physical blocking of gravity hazards? A. No B. Yes C. Only outdoors	10. What should happen when a new energy source is discovered? A. Ignore it B. Stop, update procedure, isolate and rebrief C. Cover it with a tag

EMPLOYEE: _____

DATE: _____

ANSWER KEY: 1-B | 2-C | 3-A | 4-B | 5-C | 6-A | 7-B | 8-C | 9-A | 10-B