
LOCKOUT / ISOLATION

If you are not operating it, the energy is isolated. Part 10.

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PURPOSE

Keep a person off stored energy - hoist, slew, luff, travel, hydraulics, electrical - when the work is service, inspection beyond pre-use, rescue, or anything that puts a body in the machine.

SCOPE

Workers on a crane they are not operating: maintenance they are assigned, climbing past the cab for inspection, rescue, or working on tools and vehicles used on the lift. Not a substitute for the owner's lockout procedure on that crane. Not tower jumping - see PROVEN-SWP-027.

This document is the method - the steps. Hazards and residual risk for the same work are in the JHA library. A procedure is not a hazard analysis.

PROCEDURE

01 NAME THE WORK

What is being done, on which machine, which energy. If you cannot name it, you are not isolating it.

02 OWNER'S PROCEDURE

Use the lockout written for this crane when it exists. This procedure does not override a stricter owner procedure.

03 ISOLATE AND LOCK

Controls off. Energy isolated. Personal lock and tag. One person, one lock. Do not lend a key.

04 VERIFY

Try to start. Confirm the hoist, slew and luff will not move. Residual hydraulic or raised jib - released or blocked as the manufacturer says.

05 WORK, THEN REMOVE YOUR LOCK

Do the work. Remove only your lock. If the job runs past a shift, the handover of locks is a procedure - not a text message.

RESPONSIBILITIES

THIS PROGRAM

The published method for the work. Stop-work is named in it. It does not own the site.

SUPERVISOR

Confirms the plan, the crew, the zone and the stop criteria. Owns whether the hook moves.

CRANE OPERATOR

Runs only the machine they are competent on, to the chart, after inspection. Stops on an unclear signal or a broken plan.

RIGGER

Selects, inspects and applies the hitch. Does not guess weight, centre of gravity or angle.

SIGNALPERSON

One set of hands on the crane. Holds the zone. STOP means stop.

WORKER

Works to this program and to site rules - whichever is stricter. Uses the three rights. Reports damaged gear.

REQUIRED COMPETENCY

Understands this machine's isolation. Follows the owner's lockout where it exists. Does not invent a padlock on a live hoist.

EQUIPMENT

Personal lock
Tag
The owner's lockout devices for this crane

PPE

Hard hat
CSA-grade footwear
High-visibility clothing
Eye protection
Task-rated gloves
Hearing protection where required
Fall protection where the work exposes a fall

PROHIBITED PRACTICES

Reaching into a machine that can still hoist
Sharing a lock because 'we're both on it'
Bypassing a limit to 'just inch it' during service

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

If energy appears during the work: get clear. Re-isolate. Do not finish the job on a live machine.

DOCUMENTATION

Owner lockout for this serial
PROVEN-FRM-002 / 027 if the machine was down for a defect

REFERENCES

Workers Compensation Act s. 21 - known or reasonably foreseeable hazards; instruction and supervision
OHS Regulation (B.C. Reg. 296/97, in force 15 Apr 1998) Part 3 - OHS program, instruction, inspections
OHS Regulation Part 4 s. 4.13 - risk assessment where rescue or evacuation may arise
OHS Regulation Part 8 - PPE; headwear CSA Z94.1-05 or Z94.1-15
OHS Regulation Part 11 - fall protection
OHS Regulation Part 14 - Cranes and Hoists
14.2(5) - CSA Z150-1998, or ASME B30.5-2004, or ASME B30.22-2005 (articulating boom)
14.2(6) - CSA Z248-2004 for tower, hammerhead and self-erecting tower cranes
14.35 pre-use inspection 14.36 load weight 14.42.1 critical lift 14.44 loads over work areas 14.45 unattended loads
14.47-14.49 signals
OHS Regulation Part 15 - Rigging
Manufacturer load chart, manual and configuration limits
Site lift plan, FLHA and site rules where stricter