

Types of Energy - Hylko's E = 0[®] Concept

- Chemical
 - Liquids: gasoline, diesel, benzene, acids, and caustics
 - Gases: propane, natural gas, and methane
 - Solids: fertilizer, wet and dry cell batteries, and combustible dust
- Electrical Alternating (AC) and Direct (DC) Currents
 - Equipment and conductors at both household and industrial-voltages, photovoltaic systems, circuit breakers, transformers, capacitors, inverters, motors, and hybrid vehicles
- Gravitational Objects
 - Hoisted vehicles, raised dumpster lids, objects supported by a crane or forklift, and elevated dump truck beds
- Hydraulic / Pneumatic
 - Pressurized hydraulic systems, including hoses, pumps, valves, actuators, and reservoirs such as those on a forklift, in an automotive vehicle hoist, power press equipment, or an injection molding machine
 - Pressurized air or gas systems, including pipes, pumps, valves, actuators, and pressure vessels such as those found in coating or pesticide sprayers, air compressors, and tank and pipe purging systems
- Mechanical
 - Water moving a paddle wheel, vehicle/mobile equipment movement, and a spring under compression
 - Extreme sound is also a hazardous mechanical energy
- Radiation
 - Ionizing radiation includes radioactive sources and X-rays
 - Non-ionizing radiation includes lasers, radio frequency (RF), and microwaves
- Thermal
 - Hot water, heated oil, steam, and equipment needing time to cool, while liquefied gases, such as nitrogen, need time to warm up to safe handling levels