

List temporary lighting locations on site

Explain dangers

Frequent relocation of circuits can loosen connections, break insulation, and create other shock or electrocution hazards.

Steel door frames can become electrified when doors close on wires.

Ladders, pipe, scaffold frames, and other objects can bump stringers, leading to electrical contact and shock.

Dead, missing, or low-watt bulbs, inadequate power, and blown fuses can leave stairwells, basements, and other areas poorly lit or with no lighting at all, increasing the risk of injury.

Identify controls

Lighting levels should be at least 55 lux (5 foot candles). That means 150-watt bulbs

- suspended 2.4 metres or 8 feet high and
- 7.5 metres or 25 feet apart

OR

- suspended 3 metres or 10 feet high and
- 6 metres or 20 feet apart.

Bulbs lower than 100 watts are not recommended.

Bulbs should be installed to light as large an area as possible.

Bulbs must be protected by cages against accidental damage.

Keep branch lighting circuits that feed temporary lighting entirely separate from power circuits, except for a common supply.

Protect branch lighting circuits by a breaker or fuse with a 15-amp rating. An electrician should hard-wire the circuits directly into a distribution panel.

Don't use temporary lighting circuits as extension cords. If a fuse blows, finding your way to the panel in the dark can be dangerous.

Make sure that wires do not contact steel doors or steel door frames. Ensure that wires cannot be pinched or cut by doors.

Demonstrate

With your crew, review the following checklist.

- Are work areas well lit?
- Are burned-out bulbs promptly replaced?
- Are they replaced with new bulbs or bulbs taken from another location?
- Are stringers promptly relocated when bulbs are blocked by the installation of new ceilings, ducts, piping, and other features?
- Are lamp holders hard-usage type?
- Are electrical feed lines for sockets supported every 1.4 metres (4 feet, 6 inches)?