



Electrical Temporary Lighting

OSHA Standard 1926 Subpart K - Electrical - 1926.404(b)(1)(iii)(C) Each cord set, attachment cap, plug and receptacle of cord sets, and any equipment connected by cord and plug, except cord sets and receptacles which are fixed and not exposed to damage, shall be visually inspected before each day's use for external defects, such as deformed or missing pins or insulation damage, and for indications of possible internal damage. Equipment found damaged or defective shall not be used until repaired.

OSHA Standard Subpart K - Electrical 1926.403(b)(2) Installation and use. Listed, labeled, or certified equipment shall be installed and used in accordance with instructions included in the listing, labeling, or certification.

OSHA Standard Subpart K - Electrical 1926 Subpart K - Electrical - 1926.405(g)(2)(iii) Splices. Flexible cords shall be used only in continuous lengths without splice or tap. Hard service flexible cords No. 12 or larger may be repaired if spliced so that the splice retains the insulation, outer sheath properties, and usage characteristics of the cord being spliced.

OSHA Standard Subpart K - Electrical 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(F) Temporary lights shall NOT BE suspended by their electric cords unless cords and lights are designed for this means of suspension.

Key Points: Electrical Hazards are the #4 killer on construction sites - Temporary Lighting has Killed.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW!

Most Temporary Lighting is NOT GFCI Protected.

Temporary lighting is required to be:

1. No less than 8 feet off the floor. When temporary lighting is on the floor, the hazard increases significantly.
2. Like all temporary power on a job site, temporary lighting leads need to be protected from damage along with protection for strain/stress release.

Temporary lighting is required to be:

1. Inspected daily and to have no exposure points to live energy or the consequences of accidental impact that may expose an employee to live energy.

Temporary lighting is required to be:

1. Arranged so that people changing lamps or making repairs to the lighting system will not be endangered by live parts or other equipment. Only electricians should repair temporary lighting.

Temporary lighting is required to:

1. Have GFCI protected if used in wet and/or other conductive locations.
2. Follow special regulations for outdoor installation and use of temporary lighting. (NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE!)

110 current is responsible for 55% of all electrocutions on job sites. A 15 AMP breaker has 15,000 milliamps. It only takes 150 milliamps crossing your heart to kill you.

--- www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.404.

1926.403 - General Requirements. | Occupational Safety and Health Administration. www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.403.

--- www.osha.gov/laws-regs/regulations/standardnumber/1926/1926.405.

QUANDEL IS COMMITTED TO OUR NUMBER ONE CORE VALUE:
SAFETY: FIRST. LAST. ALWAYS!