



TEMPORARY LIGHTING

All areas where work is performed, including exits and entrances, must be adequately lit

A lighting level of at least 10 foot-candles (100 lux) is recommended for general construction.

This means 150-watt light bulbs:

- suspended 8 feet high, and
- 13 feet apart.

Bulbs should be installed so that they light as large an area as possible. They should also be protected by cages, to guard against accidental damage.

Branch lighting circuits feeding temporary lighting should be kept entirely separate from power circuits, except for a common supply.

Branch lighting circuits should be protected by a breaker or fuse with a 15-amp rating. Circuits should be hard-wired directly into a distribution panel by a qualified electrician.

Replace missing or burned-out bulbs. To work safely, you must be able to see in stairwells, basements and other areas at all times.

Task lighting may be required where precision is important.

Temporary lighting can present hazards.

- Avoid contact with wires strung for temporary lighting. Frequent relocation of circuits can loosen connections, break insulation and create other hazards which may lead to shock or electrocution.
- Do not use temporary lighting circuits as extension cords. If a fuse blows, it can be dangerous to find your way to the panel in the dark.
- Ensure that exposed wires do not contact steel door frames. Temporary lines often pass through doors may accidentally close on them.
- Careful! Do not bump stringers with ladders, lengths of pipe, scaffold frames or other objects that can cause electrical contact and shock.

Wall Bracing

Initial Period

The initial period is the period, not to exceed 24 hours, during which the masonry is being laid above its base or highest line of bracing, and at the end of which required bracing is installed. During this period, the mortar is assumed to have no strength and wall stability is accomplished from the masonry self-weight only. Based on this assumption and a wind speed limit of 20 mph (8.9 m/s), walls can be built to the heights shown in Table 1 without bracing during the initial period. If wind speeds exceed 20 mph (8.9 m/s) during the initial period, work on the wall must cease and the restricted zone on both sides of the wall must be evacuated. Evacuation for walls up to 8 ft (2.44 m) above grade is not necessary until wind speeds reach 35 mph (15.6 m/s) in keeping with a long-standing OSHA requirement.

Nominal wall thickness, in. (mm)	Density of masonry units, γ , lb/ft ³ (kg/m ³)		
	Lightweight units 95 < γ < 105 (1,522 < γ < 1,682)	Medium weight units 105 < γ < 125 (1,682 < γ < 2,002)	Normal weight units 125 < γ (2,002 < γ)
4 (102)	8'-0" (2.43)	8'-0" (2.43)	8'-0" (2.43)
6 (152)	8'-0" (2.43)	8'-0" (2.43)	8'-0" (2.43)
8 (203)	9'-4" (2.84)	10'-0" (3.05)	12'-0" (3.65)
10 (254)	13'-4" (4.05)	14'-8" (4.47)	17'-4" (5.27)
12 (305)	18'-0" (5.48)	20'-0" (6.09)	24'-0" (7.31)