

Optional Information

Name of School:

Date of Inspection:

Vocational
Program/Course/Room:

Signature of Inspector:

Electrical - Temporary Wiring Self Inspection Checklist

Guidelines: This checklist covers some of the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under the general industry standards Subpart S - 29 CFR 1910.305 and the construction standards 29 CFR 1926.405 which were adopted by reference. It also includes regulations issued by the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs under the Uniform Fire Code (N.J.A.C. 5:70). The Uniform Fire Code has adopted the model code of the Building Officials and Code Administrators International, Inc. known as the "BOCA National Fire Prevention Code/1966" by reference.

This checklist applies to allowed temporary wiring situations and should be used together with the Electrical Components and Equipment for General Use checklist to address other regulations applicable to flexible cords and cables.

This checklist does not cover: installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles. This checklist also does not apply to conductors that are an integral part of factory assembled equipment.

Definitions of terms appearing below in italicized font are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions. Any question marked with the symbol (;) indicates a history of previous violations in vocational schools.

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General Requirements

Please Circle

- 1.; Is temporary wiring for 600 volts, nominal or less, only permitted a) during and for construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, or equipment, and similar activities; b) for experimental or development work, and c) for a period not to exceed 90 days for Christmas decorative lighting, carnivals, and similar purposes? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(i); 1926.405(a)(2)(i); and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2(a)1 {F-310.5}] Y N N/A DK

Comments/Corrective Action:

Note: This is a common problem. Examples of violations have included: extension cords were used in place of permanent wiring, adapters were used, and multi- outlets were used.

- 2. Are temporary wiring distribution centers for feeders approved for such use? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(A) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(A)] Y N N/A DK
- 3. Are feeders for temporary wiring run as multi-conductor cord or cable assemblies, or, where not subject to physical damage, as open conductors on insulators not more than 10 feet apart? Over current protection shall be provided for feeders. [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(A) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(A) and NFPA 70 590.4(B)] Y N N/A DK
- 4. Are temporary wiring power outlets or panel boards for branch circuits approved for such use? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B)] Y N N/A DK
- 5. Are temporary wiring conductors for branch circuits run as multi-conductor cord or cable assemblies or open conductors? Conductors shall be protected from over current.[29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B) and NFPA 70 590.4(C)] Y N N/A DK
- 6. If open conductors are used for temporary wiring branch circuits, are conductors fastened at ceiling height every 10 feet? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B)] Y N N/A DK

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7. Are temporary wiring branch circuit conductors prohibited from being laid on the floor? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B)] Y N N/A DK
8. Does each temporary wiring branch circuit that supplies receptacles or fixed equipment contain a separate equipment grounding conductor if run as an open conductor? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(B) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(B)] Y N N/A DK

Comments/Corrective Action:

9. Are receptacles of the grounding type present/used? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(C) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(C)] Y N N/A DK
10. Receptacles on construction sites shall not be installed on branch circuits that supply temporary lighting. Receptacles shall not be connected to the same ungrounded conductor of multi-wire circuits that supply temporary lighting. [NFPA 70 590.4(D)] Y N N/A DK
11. Unless installed in a complete metallic *raceway*, does each *branch circuit* have a separate equipment grounding conductor and are all receptacles electrically connected to the grounding conductor? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(C) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(C)] Y N N/A DK
12. Are earth returns prohibited for temporary wiring? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(D)] Y N N/A DK
13. Are bare conductors prohibited for temporary wiring? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(D)] Y N N/A DK
14. Are suitable disconnecting switches or plug connectors installed to permit the disconnection of all ungrounded conductors of each temporary circuit? [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(E) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(D)] Y N N/A DK
15. Are lamps for general illumination protected from accidental contact or breakage? Protection should be provided by a suitable luminaire or lamp holder with a guard. Brass shell, paper-lined sockets, or other metal-cased sockets shall not be used unless the shell is grounded. [29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(F) and 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(E) and NFPA 70 590.4(F)] Y N N/A DK

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16. Are lamps for general illumination elevated at least 7 feet from normal working surfaces or protected by a suitable fixture or lamp holder with a guard?
[29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(F)] Y N N/A DK

Comments/Corrective Action:

17. Are flexible cords and cables protected from accidental damage?

[29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(iii)(G); 1926.405(a)(2)(ii)(I); and N.J.A.C. 5:70-3.2(a)1 {F-310.5}]
Y N N/A DK

Note: Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Where passing through doorways or other pinch points, flexible cords and cables shall be provided with protection to avoid damage.

Definitions:

Branch Circuit means the circuit conductors between the final over current device protecting the circuit and the outlet(s).

Feeder means all circuit conductors between the service equipment, or the generator switchboard of an isolated plant, and the final branch-circuit over current device.

Panel board means a single or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel; including buses, automatic over current devices, and with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet or cutout box placed in or against a wall or partition and accessible only from the front.

Raceway means a channel designed expressly for holding wires, cables, or busbars, with additional functions as permitted. Raceways may be of metal or insulating materials, and the term includes rigid metal conduit, rigid nonmetallic conduit, intermediate metal conduit, liquid tight flexible metal conduit, flexible metallic tubing, flexible metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing, under floor raceways, cellular concrete floor raceways, cellular metal floor raceways, surface raceways, wireways, and busways.

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