DO YOU HAVE THE RIGHT LIGHT?

ADEQUATE LIGHTING CRITICAL TO WORKER SAFETY

SAFETY BULLETIN

ISSUE# 02-2018

The level of light on worksites is critical to the prevention of incidents and the efficient completion of work. Adequate temporary lighting may be required on a variety of worksites such as drilling and completions worksites and is dependent on the type of work being conducted.

Rig Moving: A critical task where lighting is extremely important is rig moving during night. Rig moving involves the handling, disassembling and moving of large pieces of heavy rig equipment. When this work occurs during the night there is the potential for additional hazards, because the lighting fitted to the rig equipment must be dismantled as part of the demobilization. Therefore, additional lighting is required during the rig move activities.

A summary of lighting requirements adapted from the Lease Lighting Guideline is presented below.

TYPE OF WORK/ACTIVITY		Recommended* Illuminance (lux)
Level 1:	Areas used infrequently, e.g. walking between shacks. For reference, a residential street on a dark night.	5
Level 2:	Areas used semi-regularly during a typical shift, e.g. walkways, tank farms, manual loading and unloading.	10
Level 3:	Areas accessed multiple times, e.g. walkway above mud tanks, reading smaller labels, ongoing inspections of pipes or fittings.	20
Level 4:	High movement areas, e.g. wellhead, reading of gauges and digital displays, assembling or disassembling rig equipment. For reference, an indoor room with one 60-watt bulb.	50
Level 5/6:	Tasks requiring ability to see fine details, e.g. fixed control panels. For reference, an older outdoor recreational skating rink.	100 to 200

*The Lease Lighting Guideline was developed by Energy Safety Canada and industry to assist with defining outdoor lighting requirements. Refer to the Energy Safety Canada's Lease Lighting Guideline for more information.

ENERGY SAFETY CANADA

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A high-risk period indirectly related to light is daylight savings when clocks are moved ahead by one hour. This "spring forward" on March 11, 2018 may result in workers getting less sleep, meaning workers performing duties after the switch may not be properly rested. Research by numerous groups have shown an increase up to 23%[1] in workplace injuries and vehicle incidents after the switch as compared to other days. [1] Insurance Corporation of British Columbia (ICBC)

WHAT CAN SUPERVISORS DO?

- Ensure that sufficient lighting for safe operations is part of the worksite hazard assessment and planning with the site owner
- Verify the lights are positioned properly and functioning (no burnt out bulbs)
- Verify the lighting levels by taking measurements at the worksite
- Ensure lighting meets the requirements of the Canadian Electric Code, and is not a potential source of ignition in the event of a flammable gas or vapour release
- Review all critical tasks on the days immediately following daylight savings to see if they can be re-scheduled for later in the week
- Talk to your workers about daylight savings and associated risk mitigation, such as fatigue management

WHAT CAN WORKERS DO?

- Identify low lighting areas that may be of concern
- Include lighting levels in your hazard assessments
- Understand how lighting and time changes may impact your ability to work safely, and act to reduce this risk (such as additional lighting or getting additional sleep the night before daylight savings)
- Talk to your supervisor if you do not feel fit-for-duty

PRESENT LIKE A PRO

Before you begin:

Review this material and make sure you understand it and how the topic can be applied.

Research your own company's experience so you can provide examples that pertain to your work areas.

Anticipate questions and be prepared to answer/discuss them.

If you're not able to answer a question, let the person know you will find the information and make sure you follow up.

Consider the audience and their experience with the topic (i.e. how familiar are they with the topic or the terms being used?).

Challenge the group:

Identify any areas or tasks on your worksites that may have inadequate lighting.

Discuss other potential implications that may create risk for workers because of daylight savings.

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