



**Figure 17.2**

A mobile luminaire used to provide lighting in a temporary work zone

### 17.2.3 Need for good colour vision

Where colour is used to convey information, lighting with good colour rendering properties is required. For example, in chemical plants, it is common to use colour to identify the contents of pipes. For such applications, a light source with a CIE general colour rendering index of at least 60 is recommended.

### 17.2.4 Obstruction

Many exterior workplaces contain obstructions, e.g. stacked shipping containers. Obstructions tend to produce shadows. Shadows can be minimised by:

- using high mounted floodlights with a wide light distribution so that light reaches every point from more than one direction
- having high-reflectance surfaces such as concrete rather than tarmac hard standing
- providing local lighting of the shadowed area.

### 17.2.5 Interference with complementary activities

Some common exterior workplaces are interfaces between one mode of transport and another, e.g. railway yards, airports and docks. Care should be taken to ensure that train drivers, aircraft pilots and ships' pilots approaching the facility can see and understand all the relevant signals. They may experience difficulty in doing this either because of low visibility caused by disability glare or because of confusion caused by similarity between signal lights and the workplace lighting.

### 17.2.6 Hours of operation

Not all exterior workplaces operate throughout the night. If this is the case, consideration should be given to switching to security lighting after the end of work (see Section Chapter 18). Even when the site is active throughout the night, it is often the case that the number of staff involved is small. If this is the situation, consideration should be given to a switching system which allows different parts of the site to be lit or unlit according to the needs of the work.