

does not de-energize the lighting circuit. Metal cables or raceways must be continuous and qualify as an equipment grounding conductor (EGC). Temporary wiring is subject to frequent handling and relocation, and maintaining the continuity of EGCs needs to be a focus of those responsible for operation of a safe temporary electrical system.

**(2) Receptacles in Wet Locations.** All 15- and 20-ampere, 125- and 250-volt receptacles installed in a wet location shall comply with 406.9(B)(1).

**(E) Disconnecting Means.** Suitable disconnecting switches or plug connectors shall be installed to permit the disconnection of all ungrounded conductors of each temporary circuit. Multiwire branch circuits shall be provided with a means to disconnect simultaneously all ungrounded conductors at the power outlet or panelboard where the branch circuit originated. Identified handle ties shall be permitted.

**(F) Lamp Protection.** All lamps for general illumination shall be protected from accidental contact or breakage by a suitable luminaire or lampholder with a guard.

Metal guarded sockets shall not be used unless the metal guard is connected to the circuit equipment grounding conductor.

**(G) Splices.** A box, conduit body, or other enclosure, with a cover installed, shall be required for all splices.

*Exception No. 1: On construction sites, a box, conduit body, or other enclosure shall not be required for either of the following conditions:*

- (1) The circuit conductors being spliced are all from nonmetallic multiconductor cord or cable assemblies, provided that the equipment grounding continuity is maintained with or without the box.*
- (2) The circuit conductors being spliced are all from metal-sheathed cable assemblies terminated in listed fittings that mechanically secure the cable sheath to maintain effective electrical continuity.*

*Exception No. 2: On construction sites, branch circuits that are permanently installed in framed walls and ceilings and are used to supply temporary power or lighting, and that are GFCI protected, the following shall be permitted:*

- (1) A box cover shall not be required for splices installed completely inside of junction boxes with plaster rings.*
- (2) Listed pigtail-type lampholders shall be permitted to be installed in ceiling-mounted junction boxes with plaster rings.*
- (3) Finger safe devices shall be permitted for supplying and connection of devices.*

**(H) Protection from Accidental Damage.** Flexible cords and cables shall be protected from accidental damage. Sharp corners and projections shall be avoided. Where passing through doorways or other pinch points, protection shall be provided to avoid damage.

One of the modifications to a Chapter 4 requirement [i.e., 400.12(3)] is to permit flexible cords and cables to pass through doorways due to the need to provide power in areas that do not have permanent installed receptacles and other power outlets.

**(I) Termination(s) at Devices.** Flexible cords and cables entering enclosures containing devices requiring termination shall be secured to the box with fittings listed for connecting flexible cords and cables to boxes designed for the purpose.

**(J) Support.** Cable assemblies and flexible cords and cables shall be supported in place at intervals that ensure that they will be protected from physical damage. Support shall be in the form of staples, cable ties, straps, or similar type fittings installed so as not to cause damage. Cable assemblies and flexible cords and cables installed as branch circuits or feeders shall not be installed on the floor or on the ground. Extension cords shall not be required to comply with 590.4(J). Vegetation shall not be used for support of overhead spans of branch circuits or feeders.

*Exception: For holiday lighting in accordance with 590.3(B), where the conductors or cables are arranged with strain relief devices, tension take-up devices, or other approved means to avoid damage from the movement of the live vegetation, trees shall be permitted to be used for support of overhead spans of branch-circuit conductors or cables.*

Temporary wiring methods do not have to be supported in accordance with the permanent installation requirements (from Chapter 3) for the particular wiring method. Adequate support is needed only to minimize the possibility of damage to the wiring method during its temporary period of use. The use of vegetation as a support structure for overhead spans of branch-circuit and feeder conductors is not permitted.

The exception allows branch-circuit and feeder cables supplying holiday lighting to be installed and supported by trees for a period of not more than 90 days, provided the wiring is arranged with proper strain relief devices, tension take-up devices, or other means to prevent damage to the conductors from the tree swaying. All temporary wiring must be removed at the end of the temporary period or project.

**590.5 Listing of Decorative Lighting.** Decorative lighting used for holiday lighting and similar purposes, in accordance with 590.3(B), shall be listed and shall be labeled on the product.

**590.6 Ground-Fault Protection for Personnel.** Ground-fault protection for personnel for all temporary wiring installations shall be provided to comply with 590.6(A) and (B). This section shall apply only to temporary wiring installations used to supply temporary power to equipment used by personnel during construction, remodeling, maintenance, repair, or demolition of buildings, structures, equipment, or similar activities. This section shall apply to power derived from an electric utility company or from an on-site-generated power source.