

DEFECT OF THE MONTH

April 2018

Marking of Electrical Equipment



Over the past year, ESA inspectors identified nearly 9,000 defects related to the marking of electrical equipment.

Equipment marking contributes to the safety of electrical installations by:

- Identifying what a switch or circuit breaker controls so that circuits can be de-energized;
- Allowing for the timely and accurate identification of circuits so that loads are not inadvertently de-energized;
- Providing workers the means to de-energize electrical circuits more conveniently, reducing the likelihood that a worker will engage in unsafe work practices.

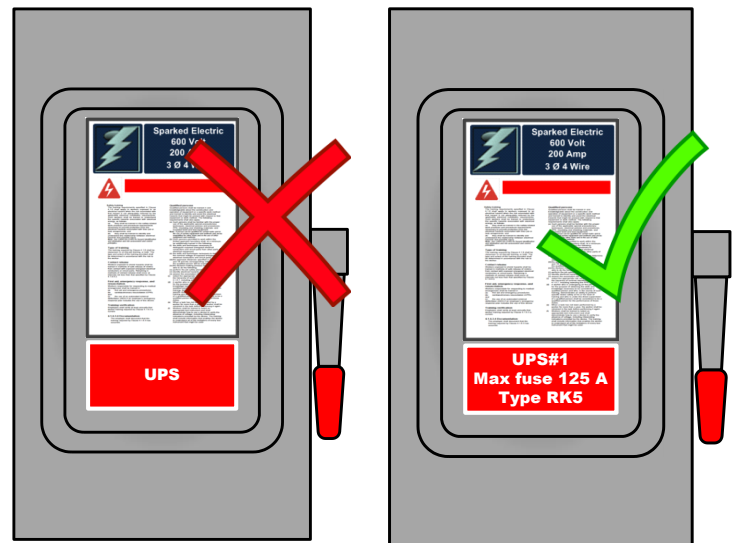
Although it may be difficult to identify the area where general lighting and receptacle circuits are used, all circuits in electrical installations should be described accurately with as few words as practical. It is not acceptable to only mark circuits as “lights” and “plugs.” An effort should be made to either provide the room number(s) where the circuit is present, or describe the area that the circuit supplies, such as basement, living/dining room, or bedroom.

2-100 Marking of Equipment

The Ontario Electrical Safety Code requires distribution points, circuit breakers, fuses, and switches be marked in a conspicuous location and in a legible manner to indicate which portion of the installation they protect or control. Additionally, where specific fuse types are required such as: Type P, Type D, HRC Form 1, the fuse type shall be shown with the permitted maximum fuse rating.

PANEL - A		
CCT	Amp	Description
1		Lights & Plugs
3		Lights & Plugs
5		Lights & Plugs
7		Lights & Plugs
9		Lights & Plugs
11		Lights & Plugs

PANEL - A		
CCT	Amp	Description
1	15	Hall Receptacles
3	15	Hall Lights and Smoke Det.
5	15	S.W, Bedroom Recept.
7	15	S.E, Bedroom Recept.
9	15	N.W, Bedroom Recept.
11	15	Bedroom Lighting



See Bulletin 2-5-* Circuit identification for additional information.