

13.8 Lighting of Wind Turbines During Construction Phase.

To ensure proper conspicuity of turbines at night during construction, all turbines should be lighted with temporary lighting once they reach a height of 200 feet (60.96 m) or greater until the permanent lighting configuration is turned on. If practical, permanent obstruction lights should be installed and operated at each level as construction progresses. As the structure's height continues to increase, the temporary lighting should be relocated to the structure's uppermost height (see Figure A-30). An L-810 steady-burning red light must be used to light the structure during the construction phase, if the permanent L-864 flashing-red lights are not in place. The temporary lighting may be turned off for short periods if they interfere with construction personnel. If power is not available, turbines should be lighted with a self-contained, solar-powered, LED, steady-burning red light that meets the photometric requirements of an FAA L-810 lighting system. The lights should be positioned to ensure a pilot has an unobstructed view of at least one light at each level. Using a NOTAM to justify not lighting the turbines until the entire project is completed is prohibited.

13.9 Lighting and Marking of Airborne Wind Turbines.

The FAA is currently conducting research to develop special lighting and marking standards for Airborne Wind Turbines. Sponsors should consult with their respective FAA OE Specialists for updated information.

13.10 Lighting and Marking of Offshore Wind Turbines.

FAA lighting and marking recommendations for Offshore Wind Turbines applies to structures in United States territorial seas, which extends from the coastline to 12 NM offshore. The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), which maintains jurisdiction of land leases beyond the 12 NM, is developing their own marking and lighting standards for offshore wind turbines and new construction must comply with those standards.