WAC 296-307-36848 What requirements apply to wiring for motors, motor circuits, and controllers? (1) If specified that one piece of equipment must be "in sight from" another piece of equipment, one shall be visible and not more than 50 feet from the other.

(2) Disconnecting means must meet the following requirements:
   (a) A disconnecting means must be located in sight from the controller location. However, a single disconnecting means may be located adjacent to a group of coordinated controllers mounted adjacent to each other or a multimotor continuous process machine. The controller disconnecting means for motor branch circuits over 600 volts, nominal, may be out of sight of the controller, if the controller is marked with a warning label giving the location and identification of the disconnecting means which is to be locked in the open position.
   (b) The disconnecting means must disconnect the motor and the controller from all ungrounded supply conductors and must be designed so that no pole can be operated independently.
   (c) If a motor and the driven machinery are not in sight from the controller location, the installation must meet one of the following conditions:
      (i) The controller disconnecting means must be able to be locked in the open position.
      (ii) A manually operable switch that will disconnect the motor from its source of supply must be placed in sight from the motor location.
   (d) The disconnecting means must plainly indicate whether it is in the open (off) or closed (on) position.
   (e) The disconnecting means must be readily accessible. If more than one disconnect is provided for the same equipment, only one need be readily accessible.
   (f) An individual disconnecting means must be provided for each motor, but a single disconnecting means may be used for a group of motors under any of the following conditions:
      (i) If a number of motors drive special parts of a single machine or piece of apparatus, such as a metal or woodworking machine, crane, or hoist; or
      (ii) If a group of motors is under the protection of one set of branch-circuit protective devices; or
      (iii) If a group of motors is in a single room in sight from the location of the disconnecting means.

(3) Motors, motor-control apparatus, and motor branch-circuit conductors must be protected against overheating from motor overloads or failure to start, and against short-circuits or ground faults. Overload protection is not required if it will stop a motor where a shutdown is likely to introduce additional or increased hazards, as in the case of fire pumps, or where continued operation of a motor is necessary for a safe shutdown of equipment or process and motor overload sensing devices are connected to a supervised alarm.

(4) Live parts of all voltages must be protected according to the following:
   (a) Stationary motors with commutators, collectors, and brush rigging located inside of motor end brackets and not conductively connected to supply circuits operating at more than 150 volts to ground may have those parts unguarded. Exposed live parts of motors and controllers operating at 50 volts or more between terminals must be guarded against accidental contact by any of the following:
      (i) By installation in a room or enclosure that is accessible only to qualified persons;
(ii) By installation on a suitable balcony, gallery, or platform, elevated and arranged to exclude unqualified persons; or
(iii) By elevation 8 feet or more above the floor.

(b) Where live parts of motors or controllers operating at over 150 volts to ground are guarded against accidental contact only by location, and where adjustment or other attendance may be necessary during the operation of the apparatus, suitable insulating mats or platforms must be provided so that the attendant cannot readily touch live parts unless standing on the mats or platforms.