WAC 468-240-105  General. (1) The purpose of lighting an ob-
struction which presents a hazard to air commerce is to warn airmen
during the hours of darkness and during periods of limited daytime
light intensity of the presence of such an obstruction. To accomplish
this objective, it is necessary to provide adequate lighting on the
obstruction in a manner which assures visibility of such lighting from
aircraft at any normal angle of approach. In determining the proper
amount of obstruction lighting to adequately mark an obstruction, the
mean elevation of the top of the building in closely built-up areas
may be used as the equivalent of the ground level.

(2) The top light, or lights, displayed on an obstruction should
be installed so as to mark the points or edges of the obstruction
highest in relation to an obstruction determining surface, except that
when no obstruction determining surface is involved, such top light,
or lights, should be installed on the points or edges of the obstruc-
tion highest in relation to the ground, or water if so situated. If
two or more edges of an extended obstruction located near a landing
area are of the same height, the edge nearest the landing area should
be lighted.

(3) When the upper part of only a portion of a building or simi-
lar extensive object projects above an obstruction determining sur-
face, that portion only need be obstruction lighted and the point or
edge of it highest in relation to the obstruction determining surface
should be regarded as the "top of the obstruction." In certain cases,
however, such as when the obstruction determining surface concerned is
an approach or transition surface (i.e., sloping) this point or edge
highest in relation to the obstruction determining surface may not be
the highest above a horizontal plane passing through the base of the
object. In such cases, additional obstruction lights should be placed
on the highest part of the object as well as on the point or edge
highest in relation to the obstruction determining surface.

(4) If a light, or lights, which is installed on an obstruction
is shielded in any direction by an adjacent object, additional lights
should be mounted on that object in such a way as to retain the gener-
al definition of the obstruction, the shielded light, or lights, being
omitted if it does not contribute to the definition of the obstruc-
tion.

(5) Obstruction lights and hazard beacons should be operated at
all times when the center of the sun's disc is 6° or more below the
horizon and during periods of restricted visibility. They may also be
operated at such other times as considered desirable. For the purpose
of this standard, the term "sunset to sunrise" shall be generally re-
garded as that period when the center of the sun's disc is 6° or more
below the horizon.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 47.68 RCW. WSR 96-17-018 (Order 164),
recodified as § 468-240-105, filed 8/13/96, effective 9/13/96; O.M.&L.
standards (part), filed 9/13/61.]