Wind Farm Lighting Guide

Turbines marked with red lights for night.

FAA Standard AC 70/7460-1L

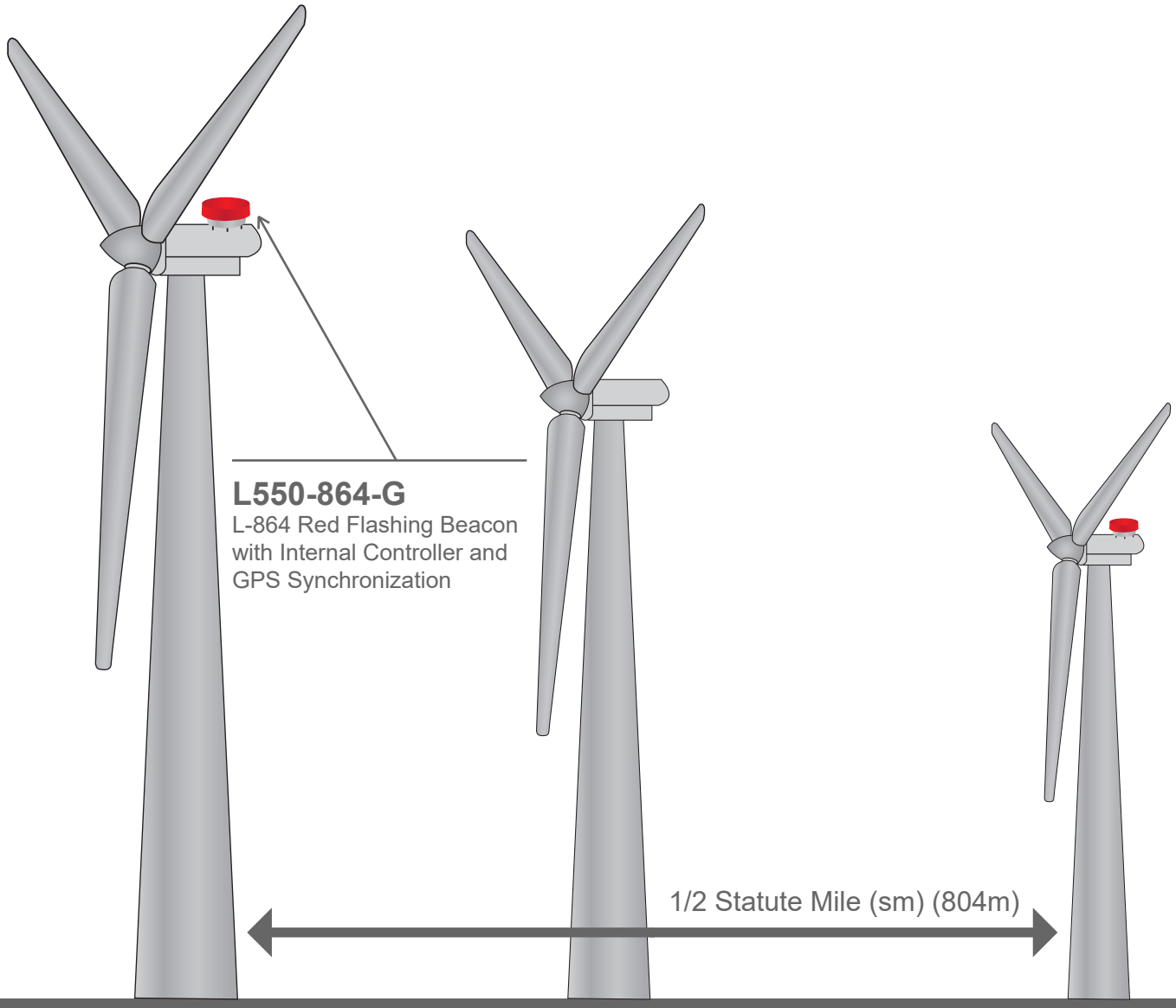
Wind turbine farms are defined as a wind turbine development that contains more than three turbines greater than 200'. The recommended marking and lighting of these structures is intended to provide day and night conspicuity and to assist pilots in identifying and avoiding these obstacles.

Wind turbines should be painted white or light grey, as these colors have been shown to be the most effective method for providing daytime conspicuity. Nighttime wind turbine obstruction lighting should consist of FAA L-864 aviation red flashing, strobe, or pulsed obstruction lights.

In most cases, not all wind turbine units within a wind turbine farm need to be lighted. Obstruction lights should be placed along the perimeter of the wind turbine farm so that there are no unlit separations or gaps more than 1/2 statute mile (sm) (804 m). Wind turbines within a grid or cluster should not have an unlighted separation or gap of more than 1 sm (1.6 km) across the interior of a grid or cluster of turbines.

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 (61 m) or greater until the permanent lighting configuration is turned on.

An L-810 steady burning red light shall be used to light the structure during the construction phase, if the permanent L-864 flashing-red lights are not in place. 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.



For reference only. Please contact TWR or the Federal Aviation Administration for specific questions regarding obstruction marking. Heights are based on AGL (Above Ground Level) measurements.