

Print and laminate our checklist for an easy way to keep track of checks at your facility to reduce the risk of destructive fires caused by grow lights.

DAILY
 WEEKLY
 MONTHLY
 ANNUALLY

DATE

MAINTAIN RECORDS TO SHOW THE MAINTENANCE AND CHANGEOUT OF BULBS

- LED lighting** is generally thought to last 50,000 hours. However, there is a long-term degradation of 30% or possibly more over the 50,000 hours. To keep the bulbs emitting the best possible lighting, keep logs to show the hours of service that the bulbs are used. Changeout more frequently can avoid degradation issues thus keeping your plants healthy and well lit.
- HID Bulbs** degrade faster when they are turned on and off at certain intervals. The reason is that they pulse voltage far above the level that they operate normally when they are turned on. They should be replaced after 5 months. After about 6-12 months, the properties of the bulb change enough that the spectral output of the bulb is significantly worse.
- Fluorescent** grow lighting loses about 10% of their spectral output after about 10,000 hours.

INSPECT CHAINS AND MOUNTING HARDWARE FOR SIGNS OF RUST OR OXIDATION

- Considering that the air is humid in growing areas, inspections of the lighting hardware should be done at least weekly.
- Consider replacing weak ceiling suspension hardware (chains) with plastic-coated cables using aluminum fasteners.

BACK-UP POWER

- Inspect your back-up power system weekly.
- Make sure that your generator is fueled and has the proper fluid levels for emergency operation.
- Make sure that the back-up power system for your project is sufficient to sustain longer power outages and that it is sufficient to meet the needs of the size of your operation.

BALLASTS

- Be sure to test ballasts in fluorescent lighting.
- Know the signs of bad ballasts and check for them daily.
 1. Flickering of lights
 2. Buzzing
 3. Delayed start when turning on the lights
 4. Low lighting levels
 5. Inconsistent lighting levels

HAVE A BACK-UP PLAN AND LIGHTS

- Have a conversation with your lighting manufacturer about their equipment failure rates. If it is over 1%, make sure the manufacturer sends surplus inventory to anticipate the need to immediately swap out lights that have issues. If a manufacturer can't speak to what their failure rates are, that's a red flag that they don't have a lot of experience with quality control and field installations at scale.