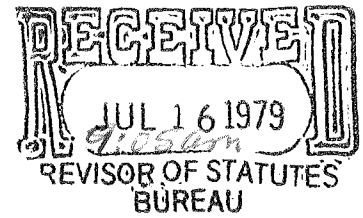


E2 to 145, PSC 114

CERTIFICATE



STATE OF WISCONSIN :  
: ss.  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION :

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Lewis T. Mittness, Executive Secretary of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, and custodian of the official records of said commission, do certify that the annexed rules relating to Proposed Revision of Chapters E2 through E145, Wis. Adm. Code (Vol. 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code) and Chapter PSC 114, Wis. Adm. Code were duly approved and adopted by this commission on June 11, 1979.

I further certify that this copy of the rules has been compared by me with the original on file in this commission and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such rules.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the commission at the Hill Farms State Office Building in the City of Madison this 13th day of July, 1979.

*Lewis T. Mittness*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Lewis T. Mittness  
Executive Secretary  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

DATE MAILED  
JUN 13 1979

BEFORE THE  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

In the Matter of Proposed Revision of Chapters E2 )  
through E145, Wis. Adm. Code (Volume 1, Wisconsin ) 2-U-5058.4  
State Electrical Code), and Chapter PSC 114, Wis. )  
Adm. Code )

ORDER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ADOPTING,  
AMENDING AND REPEALING RULES

Pursuant to authority vested in the Public Service  
Commission of Wisconsin by ss. 196.02, 196.74, and 227.014,  
Wis. Stats., the Public Service Commission hereby adopts, amends  
and repeals rules as follows:

1. The following Wisconsin Administrative Code  
chapters presently comprising all of present Volume 1, Wisconsin  
State Electrical Code, are hereby repealed:

- Chapter E2
- " E20
- " E101
- " E103
- " E110 through E129, inclusive
- " E140 through E145, inclusive

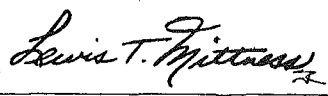
2. Recreated Chapter E2 and created Chapters E4 and  
E6, which comprise the revised Wisconsin State Electrical Code  
and which are found in attached Appendix 1, are hereby adopted.

3. The present Chapter PSC 114 (Wisconsin State  
Electrical Code), Wis. Adm. Code, is hereby repealed and the  
recreated Chapter PSC 114 (Availability of Wisconsin State  
Electrical Code), Wis. Adm. Code, as found in attached Appendix 2,  
is hereby created and adopted.

4. The rules created and adopted herein shall take  
effect on the first day of the month following their publication  
in the Wisconsin Administrative Register as provided in  
s. 227.026(1), Wis. Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, JUN 11 1979

By the Commission.

  
Executive Secretary

Appendix 1

WISCONSIN STATE ELECTRICAL CODE

VOLUME I

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### Chapter

- E 2 Scope, Authority and Statutory References
- E 4 General Requirements
- E 6 Adoption of National Electrical Safety Code,  
1977 Edition, and Wisconsin Amendment Thereto

## Chapter E 2

### SCOPE, AUTHORITY AND STATUTORY REFERENCES

E 2.01 Scope of code. The Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, shall apply as minimum fire and safety requirements for the construction, installation and maintenance of all electrical power and communication circuits and equipment including signal, cable television, radio, and lightning rod equipment; ~~and~~ It includes rules to be observed in the operation of electrical power and communication equipment and lines. ~~In volume 1 of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code, references to NEC-71 refer to those portions of the National Electrical Code 1971 (also ANSI C1-1971 American National Standards Institute C1-1971) incorporated by reference into the Wisconsin Administrative Code according to sections E-90.01 and E-90.02, volume 2 of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.~~

~~Note:--The National Electrical Code, 1971, referred to above is on file in the offices of the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations, the Public Service Commission, the Secretary of State, and the Revisor of Statutes, and may be obtained for personal use from National Fire Protection Association, 60 Battery March Street, Boston, Massachusetts.~~

E 2.02 Authority and statutory references. (1) Statutory authority. The Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, constitutes a general order of the public service commission authorized by sections 227.014, 191.10 and 196.74, Wis. Stats., 1959.

(2) Administrative authority. The authority for the enforcement of ~~this code~~ Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, is vested in the public service commission with respect to the installation and operation of circuits or equipment by public utilities and railroads in the exercise of their functions as utilities and railroads. ~~and in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations with respect to the installation and operation of circuits or equipment affecting employees, employers, or the public.~~

(3) Statutory enforcement. (a) Compliance with the requirements of Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, is required before a utility may give provide electric service even though some portions of the code may not be directly enforceable by state agencies. (See section 167.16, Wis. Stats.)

(b) The requirements in the code are enforceable in the same manner as other orders of the ~~administrative-authorities~~ public service commission. (See sections 102.57, 102.58, 195.07, 196.41, 196.64, 196.66, 196.74, and Chapter 227, Wis. Stats., 1975.)

(4) Other legal requirements. (a) There are state statutes that refer directly to certain electrical construction. Some of these are sections 66.047, 86.16, ~~98-25~~, 134.40, 134.41, 167.16, 182.017, 182.0175, 182.018, 196.171, 196.58, 196.67, and 196.72, Wis. Stats., ~~1959~~ 1975.

(b) Nothing in this code shall be construed to deprive a municipality of jurisdiction over utilities, places of employment or public buildings, except that no local requirements shall be ~~contrary to~~ less stringent than the requirements in these chapters. (See sections ~~101-16~~ and 196.58, Wis. Stats., 1975.)

(c) A utility may file with the public service commission, as a condition of a rate application, requirements covering subject matter which is a part of this code, but such requirements must be acceptable and not ~~contrary to~~ less stringent than the requirements in of these chapters. (See section 196.19, Wis. Stats.)

(5) Complaints. If a complaint is filed with the ~~administrative-authority~~ public service commission by any interested party to the effect that public safety requires changes in construction or methods of operation, the ~~administrative authority~~ public service commission shall investigate and make recommendations. (See section 196.74, Wis. Stats., for procedure if changes in utility facilities are necessary.)

## Chapter E 4

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

E 4.10 Character of construction, maintenance and operation. All electrical power and communication equipment and lines shall be of such construction, and so installed, operated and maintained as to minimize the life and fire hazard.

~~E 10.11 Use of approved materials and construction methods. (1) MATERIALS. No materials, employed in construction covered by this code, shall be used which have not been approved by the department of industry, labor and human relations.~~

~~(a) Exception: Materials which comply with the requirements of this code are hereby approved.~~

~~Note: It is the policy of the administrative authority to approve materials, devices and systems which are listed as standard by the Underwriters' Laboratories or other nationally recognized testing laboratories if they do not conflict with the requirements of this or other state codes or the laws of the state.~~

~~(2) Methods of installation. No methods of installing electrical materials or devices in construction covered by this code shall be used which are not approved by the department of industry, labor and human relations.~~

~~(a) Exception: Methods of installation which comply with the requirements of this code are hereby approved.~~

~~History: Cr. Register, December, 1978, No. 276, eff. 1-1-79.~~

E 4.11 Construction, inspection and repairs. (1) All construction and equipment shall be cleaned when necessary and inspected at such intervals as experience has shown to be necessary. Any equipment or construction known to be defective so as to endanger life or property shall be promptly repaired, permanently disconnected, or isolated until repairs can be made. Construction, repairs, additions and changes to electrical equipment and conductors shall be made by qualified persons only. ~~(See-also-Wis.-Adm.-Code-Volume-1,-Electrical-)~~

(2) Facilities installed or used in the generation, transmission, distribution and utilization of electricity shall be designed for such installation and use.

E 4.12 Application of rules. (1) Waiving rules. The rules are intended to apply to all installations, except as modified or waived by the ~~proper administrative authority~~ public service commission. They are intended to be so modified or waived in particular cases whenever any rules are shown for any reason to be impracticable or if equivalent or safer construction is secured in other ways.

(2) Application. The intent of the rules will be realized: (a) by applying the rules in full to all new installations, reconstructions, alterations and extensions, except when any rule is shown to be impracticable for special reasons or where the advantage of uniformity with existing construction is greater than the advantage of construction in compliance with the rules, providing the existing construction is reasonably safe; and (b) by bringing existing installations into conformity with these rules as far as may be directed by the ~~department-of-industry, labor-and-human-relations~~ public service commission and within the time determined by ~~the-department~~ said agency.

(3) Temporary installations. ~~See-NEC-1978,-Article-305-~~ It will sometimes be necessary to modify or waive certain of the rules in case of temporary installations or installations which are shortly to be dismantled or reconstructed. Such temporary construction may be used for a reasonable length of time without fully complying with this code, provided it is under competent supervision while it or adjoining equipment is alive, or if it is protected by suitable barriers or warning signs when accessible to any person; but all such construction shall be made reasonably safe.

(4) Testing. Rooms which are used exclusively for routine or special electrical test work and, therefore, are under the supervision of a qualified person, need comply with this code only insofar as is practicable for the character of the testing done.

(5) Emergency. In case of emergency or pending decision of the ~~administrator~~ public service commission for a requested emergency-related modification or waiver, the person responsible for the installation may decide as to modification or waiver of any order, subject to review by proper authority.



## Chapter E 6

### ADOPTION OF NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE, 1977 EDITION, AND WISCONSIN AMENDMENT THERETO

E 6.01 Adoption of code for electrical and communication facilities. The National Electrical Safety Code-1977 (also American National Standards Institute C2 including C2.1-1971, C2.2-1976, C2.3-1973 and C2.4-1973) which in turn includes Section 9 and Parts 1 through 4 and indices, subject to omissions as shown in section E 6.03 and changes and additions shown in section E 6.04, is hereby incorporated by reference into the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Electrical, Volume 1. Interim amendments of the NESC-1977 will have no effect in the state of Wisconsin until such time as this section is correspondingly revised to reflect these changes.

E 6.02 Consent to incorporate NESC-1977 by reference. Pursuant to section 227.025, Wis. Stats., the attorney general and the revisor of statutes have consented to the incorporation by reference of these standards contained in the NESC-1977 (except for the omissions as shown in section E 6.03 and the changes and additions as shown in section E 6.04) which can be obtained from the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017. Copies of the afore-mentioned standard code are on file in the offices of the public service commission, the secretary of state, and the revisor of statutes.

E 6.03 Omissions from NESC-1977. The following sections of the NESC-1977 are not incorporated as part of the Wisconsin State Electrical Code, Volume 1:

Footnote 19, Table 232-1	117,120
232B1a - Exception	121
232C2a - Exception	125
232D	126
Table 232-3	128
233A2a(1) - Exception	132
233A3	134
Table 233-2	136
234F1a - Exception	149
234G	151
Table 234-4	152
235B1 - Exception 4	155
235B3	159
Table 235-4	160
235C2a(1) - Exception	161
235C3	165
235E1 - Exception	165
235E3	168-169
Table 235-7	169
Table 1B of 422B	306
Table 3B of 427C	315

E 6.04 Changes or additions to NESC-1977. Following are the changes or additions to the NESC-1977. (The following changes or additions have been prefixed by the letter E to denote that such changes or additions are rules of this state and not those of NESC-1977. Following the E designation is the referenced NESC section or subsection and the page on which it is found in the NESC. Example: E 214-A (NESC 214A, p. 107) The word "Change" following the section number and heading means that the corresponding wording of the NESC-1977 has been changed and that the new wording is substituted at the appropriate location. The word "Addition" following the section number and heading means that a new requirement is incorporated in the NESC-1977 and that the new requirement is inserted at the appropriate location.)

SECTION 9. GROUNDING METHODS FOR ELECTRIC  
SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

- E 96-A-3. (NESC 96A3, p. 29) Multiple Grounded Systems. (Change)  
Change the first sentence to read:

The neutral, which shall be of sufficient size and ampacity for the duty involved, shall be connected to made electrodes at each transformer location and at a sufficient number of additional points to total not less than nine grounds in each mile of line, not including grounds at individual services.

- E 97-C (NESC 97C, p. 30) Separation of Grounding Conductors.  
(Change)

- C. Primary and secondary circuits utilizing a single conductor as a common neutral shall have at least nine ground connections on such conductor in each mile of line exclusive of ground connections at customers' service equipment.

PART 1. RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ELECTRICAL  
SUPPLY STATIONS AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION 11. PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN  
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY STATIONS

- E 110-A (NESC 110A, p. 48) Enclosure of Equipment. (Change)  
Change second paragraph and note to read:

Metal fences, when used to enclose electrical supply stations having energized electrical conductors or equipment that can be reached by trespassers, shall be a minimum of eight feet in height and shall be effectively grounded. In the case of chain-link, mesh or other open-type fences through which sticks or other objects can be inserted to make contact with live parts or parts that may become alive, horizontal clearance as specified in column 3 of Table 2 (Minimum clearance from live parts) shall be provided. Other types of construction such as nonmetallic material shall present equivalent barriers to climbing or other unauthorized entry.

Note: It is recommended that, where permissible, a one-foot extension, carrying three strands of barbed wire, be used above the fence fabric, either as an outside or inside the fence overhang, or as a vertical extension of the fence to obtain the required overall height.

SECTION A. DEFINITIONS OF SPECIAL TERMS (p. 97)

Administrative Authority (Change): The authority for the enforcement of this code is vested in the public service commission with respect to the installation and operation of circuits or equipment by public utilities and railroads in the exercise of their functions as utilities and railroads.

PART 2. SAFETY RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF OVERHEAD ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION LINES

SECTION 21. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

E 217 (follows NESC 216, p. 109) Marking of Poles Carrying High Voltages. (Addition)

E217. Marking of Poles Carrying High Voltages.

1. Section 196.67, Wis. Stats., provides the following in part: Every corporation, company or person constructing, operating or maintaining an electric transmission line with a voltage of 6,000 or more between conductors or between conductors and the ground shall place warning signs, not less than 4 feet nor more than 6 feet from the ground, upon all poles or other structures supporting such line when within 100 feet of school grounds, and when within 100 feet of any place where such line crosses a public highways and when within any city or village.

Every such sign shall be in red, black, orange or reflective letters not less than 2 inches high on a contrasting background and shall read: "Danger--High Voltage". The public service commission may establish standards for electric transmission line pole signs having at least equivalent warning qualities to signs specified in this subsection, and warning signs meeting standards established or approved by the public service commission shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section.

Note: This has been interpreted as applying to distribution as well as transmission lines.

2. In the alternative, the public service commission approves for use as electric transmission and distribution pole (and structure) warning signs those "Danger--High Voltage" warning signs which meet the requirements as to format of subsections 1926.200(a) and (b) of Part 1926-Safety and Health Regulations for Construction-1974 (OSHA) as found in the Code of Federal Regulations, subject to the following condition:

The overall dimensions of these signs shall be not less than 10 inches by 7 inches, except that in those situations where use of a sign of this size is not practicable, two or

more signs not smaller than 7 inches by 5 inches may be substituted. Letters of the words "High Voltage" shall be in red, black, orange, or reflective letters on the contrasting (white) background and at least 2 inches in height.

Exception: For those specific signs having dimensions of 10 inches (horizontal) by 7 inches (vertical), the height of letters shall be not less than 1½ inches.

### SECTION 23. CLEARANCES

E 231-C (NESC 231C, p. 115) Clearances from Railroad Tracks.  
(Change) Change Exception 1 to read:

Exception 1. At industrial sidings, a clearance of not less than 7 feet shall be permitted where the supporting structure is not the controlling obstruction, provided sufficient space for a driveway is left where cars are loaded or unloaded.

Table E 232-1 (NESC Table 232-1, pp. 116-120) Minimum Vertical Clearance of Wires, Conductors and Cables Above Ground, Rails, or Water (Changes and Additions)

Table E 232-1 which follows includes the following changes in NESC Table 232-1:

Footnote 18 has been changed.

Footnote 19 has been deleted.

Footnotes 24 and 25 have been added.

Item 7 contains different requirements for vertical clearances over water areas.

**Table E 232-1 Minimum Vertical Clearance of Wires, Conductors, and Cables Above Ground, Rails, or Water**  
 (Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly de-energizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Nature of surface underneath wires, conductors, or cables	Communication conductors and cables, guys, messengers, surge protection wires, neutral conductors meeting Rule 230E1, and supply cables meeting Rule 230 C1 (1) (ft)	Supply line conductors, street lighting conductors, and service drops (24)		Trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors and associated span or messenger wires (1)		
		Open supply line conductors 0 to 750 V. Supply cables of all voltages meeting Rule 230C2 or 230C3 (ft)	Open supply line conductors	0 to 750 V to ground (ft)	750 V to 50 kV to ground (ft)	
Where wires, conductors, or cables cross over						
1. Track rails of railroads (except electrified railroads using over-head trolley conductors) (2) (16) (21)	(3) (15) 27	(3) 27	(3) 28	30	(4) 22	(4) 22
2. Roads, streets, alleys, commercial driveways, parking lots subject to truck traffic (22) (23)	(6) (13) 18	18	20	22	(5) 18	(5) 20
3. Residential driveways and commercial areas not subject to truck traffic (22) (23)	10	(8) 15	20	22	(5) 18	(5) 20
4. Other land traversed by vehicles such as cultivated, grazing forest, orchard, etc (17) (25)	18	18	20	22	—	—
5. Spaces or ways accessible to pedestrians only (9)	(7) 15	(8) (14) 15	15	17	16	18
6. Water areas not suitable for sailboating or where sailboating is prohibited (20)	15	15	17	17	—	—
7. Water areas suitable for sailboating including lakes, ponds, reservoirs, tidal waters, rivers, streams, and canals with an unobstructed surface area of: (18) (20)						
(a) Less than 10 acres	18	18	20	22	—	—
(b) 10 to 80 acres	30	30	31	33	—	—
(c) Over 80 acres	40	40	40	42	—	—
8. Public or posted private land and water areas for rigging or launching sailboats		Clearance above ground shall be 5 ft greater than in 7 above, for the type of water areas served by the launching site				
Where wires, conductors, or cables run along and within the limits of highways or other road rights-of-way but do not overhang the roadway						
9. Streets or alleys in urban districts	(10) (13) 18	(10) 18	20	22	(5) 18	(5) 20
10. Roads in rural district	(10) (12) 14	(10) 18	20	22	(5) 18	(5) 20

① Where subways, tunnels, or bridges require it, less clearances above ground or rails than required by Table 232.1 may be used locally. The trolley and electrified railroad contact conductor should be graded very gradually from the regular construction down to the reduced elevation.

② For wire, conductors, or cables crossing over mine, logging, and similar railways which handle only cars lower than standard freight cars, the clearance may be reduced by an amount equal to the difference in height between the highest loaded car handled and 20 ft, but the clearances shall not be reduced below that required for street crossings.

③ These clearances may be reduced to 25 ft where paralleled by trolley contact conductor on the same street or highway.

④ In communities where 21 ft has been established, this clearance may be continued if carefully maintained. The elevation of the contact conductor should be the same in the crossing and next adjacent spans. (See Rule 289D2 for conditions which must be met where uniform height above rail is impractical.)

⑤ In communities where 16 ft has been established for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors 0 to 750 V to ground, or 18 ft for trolley and electrified railroad contact conductors exceeding 750 V, or where local conditions make it impractical to obtain the clearance given in the table, these reduced clearances may be used if carefully maintained.

⑥ If a communication service drop or a guy which is effectively grounded or is insulated against the highest voltage to which it is exposed, up to 8.7 kV, crosses residential streets and roads, the clearance may be reduced to 16 ft at the side of the traveled way provided the clearance at the center of the traveled way is at least 18 ft. This reduction in clearance does not apply to arterial streets and highways which are primarily for through traffic, usually on a continuous route.

⑦ This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

	<i>feet</i>
(a) For insulated communication conductors and communication cables	8
(b) For conductors of other communication circuits	10
(c) For guys	8
(d) For supply cables meeting Rule 230C1	10

⑧ This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

	<i>feet</i>
(a) Supply conductors limited to 300 V to ground if more than 25 ft measured in any direction from a swimming pool, swimming area, or diving platform	12
(b) Supply conductors limited to 150 V to ground and meeting Rules 230C2 or 230C3 and located at the electric service entrance to buildings	10

⑨ Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only are areas where vehicular traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated. Land subject to (but not limited to) highway right-of-way maintenance equipment, logging equipment, all-terrain vehicles, etc., shall not be considered as accessible to pedestrians only.

⑩ Where a supply or communication line along a road is located relative to fences, ditches, embankments, etc., so that the ground under the line will never be traveled except by pedestrians, this clearance may be reduced to the following values:

	<i>feet</i>
(a) Insulated communication conductor and communication cables	8
(b) Conductors of other communication circuits	10
(c) Supply cables of any voltage meeting Rule 230C' and supply cables limited to 150 V to ground meeting Rules 230C2 or 230C3	10
(d) Supply conductors limited to 300 V to ground	12
(e) Guys	8

⑪ No clearance from ground is required for anchor guys not crossing track rails, streets, driveways, roads, or pathways.

⑫ This clearance may be reduced to 13 ft for communication conductors where no part of the line overhangs any part of the highway which is ordinarily traveled, and where it is unlikely that loaded vehicles will be crossing under the line.

⑬ Where communication wires or cables or supply cables meeting Rule 230C1 cross over or run along alleys, driveways, or parking lots, this clearance may be reduced to 15 ft for spans limited to 150 ft.

⑭ Where supply circuits of 600 V or less, with transmitted power of 5000 W or less, are run along fenced (or otherwise guarded) private rights-of-way in accordance with the provisions specified in Rule 220B2, this clearance may be reduced to 10 ft.

⑮ The value may be reduced to 25 ft for guys, for cables carried on messengers, and for supply cables meeting Rule 230C1. This value may be reduced to 25 ft for conductors effectively grounded throughout their length and associated with supply circuits of 0 to 22 kV, only if such conductors are stranded, are of corrosion-resistant material, and conform to the strength and tension requirements for messengers given in Rule 2611.

⑯ Adjacent to tunnels and overhead bridges which restrict the height of loaded rail cars to less than 20 ft, these clearances may be reduced by the difference between the highest loaded rail car handled and 20 ft, if mutually agreed to by the parties at interest.

⑰ These clearances are for land cultivated or traversed by vehicles and equipment whose overall operating height is less than 14 ft.

⑱ For controlled impoundments, the surface area and corresponding clearances shall be based upon the design high water level. For other waters, the surface area and clearances shall be based on normal high water.

The clearance over rivers, streams, and canals shall be based upon the largest surface area of any 1 mi long segment which includes the crossing. The clearance over a canal or similar waterway providing access for sailboats to a larger body of water shall be the same as that required for the larger body of water.

⑳ Where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers or its surrogate has issued a crossing permit, clearances of that permit shall govern.

㉑ See Rule 234H for the required horizontal and diagonal clearances to rail cars.

㉒ These clearances do not allow for future road resurfacing.

㉓ For the purpose of this rule, trucks are defined as any vehicle exceeding 8 ft in height.

㉔ A diagonal clearance the same as the vertical clearance shall be maintained to uneven or sloping terrain within a horizontal distance of 3/4 of the vertical clearance, all distances to be measured from the conductors in their wind-displaced position as defined in Rule 234A1.

㉕ The clearance for communication conductors and cables not supported by a messenger shall be permitted to be installed at a minimum of 15 feet.

Table E 232-2 (NESC, Table 232-2, pp. 124-125) Minimum Vertical Clearance of Rigid Live Parts Above Ground (Addition)

Table E 232-2 which follows includes the following addition in NESC Table 232-2:

Footnote 8 has been added.

Table E 232-2. Minimum Vertical Clearance of Rigid Live Parts Above Ground  
(Voltages are phase to ground for effectively grounded circuits and those other circuits where all ground faults are cleared by promptly de-energizing the faulted section, both initially and following subsequent breaker operations. See the definition section for voltages of other systems.)

Nature of surface below live parts	0 to 750 V (ft)	750 V to 15 kV (ft)	15 to 50 kV (ft)
1. Where live parts overhang:			
a. Roads, street, alleys, parking lots subject to truck traffic. ⑤ ⑥	16	18	20 <sup>⑧</sup>
b. Residential driveways and commercial areas not subject to truck traffic such as parking lots and drive-in establishments. ⑤ ⑥	① 13	18	20 <sup>⑧</sup>
c. Other land traversed by vehicles such as cultivated land, grazing land, forest, orchard, etc. ③	16	18	20
d. Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only. ⑦	① ④ 13	13	15 <sup>⑧</sup>
2. Where live parts are along and within the limits of highways or other road rights-of-way but do not overhang the roadway:			
a. Streets and alleys in urban districts.	② 16	18	20 <sup>⑧</sup>
b. Roads in rural districts.	② 13	16	18

① This clearance may be reduced to the following values:

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (a) Live parts limited to 300 V to ground   | feet |
| (b) Live parts limited to 150 V to ground and short lengths of supply cables meeting Rule 230C2 or 230C3 and located at the electric service entrance to building | 12   |
|   | 10   |

② Where a supply line along a road is limited to 300 V to ground and is located relative to fences, ditches, embankments, etc. so that the ground under the line will never be traveled except by pedestrians, this clearance may be reduced to 12 ft.

③ These clearances are for land cultivated or traversed by vehicles and equipment whose overall operating height is less than 14 ft.

④ Where supply circuits of 600 V or less, with transmitted power of 5000 W or less, are run along fenced (or otherwise guarded) private rights-of-way in accordance with the provisions specified in Rule 220B2, this clearance may be reduced to 10 ft.

⑤ For the purpose of this rule, trucks are defined as any vehicle exceeding 8 ft in height.

⑥ These clearances do not allow for future road resurfacing.

⑦ Spaces and ways accessible to pedestrians only are areas where vehicular traffic is not normally encountered or not reasonably anticipated. Land subject to (but not limited to) highway right-of-way maintenance equipment, logging equipment, all-terrain vehicles, etc., shall not be considered as accessible to pedestrians only.

⑧ Except for rigid live parts overhanging alleys, this clearance shall be permitted to be reduced to 18 feet.



E 234-A-4 (following NESC 234A3, p. 139) Transmission Lines Over Dwelling Occupancies. (Addition)

4. Transmission Lines Over Dwelling Occupancies

Supply lines designed to operate at voltages in excess of 35 kV shall not be constructed over dwelling occupancies or mobile homes intended for residential occupancy, and dwelling occupancies or mobile homes intended for residential occupancy shall not be located under such lines. This provision is also intended to cover the line conductors in their wind-displaced position as defined in Rule 234A1.

E 234-C-5-d (preceding NESC 234C6, p. 146) Open Supply Conductors Attached to Buildings. (Addition)

- d. Service head and service drop attachments and communication cables or conductors attached to or carried along the surface of a building shall be so located that no part of the drip-loops or service drop conductors within 3 feet of the service head and service drop attachments shall be less than 12 inches from communication cables or conductors.

E 234-C-7 (following NESC 234C6, p. 146) Near Stored Materials (Addition)

7. Near Stored Materials

Lines should not be run over areas where material is regularly stored and handled by cranes or other types of high machinery unless the clearance of such lines is adequate to permit full use of the equipment.

E 234-C-8 (NESC 234C, p. 146) Near Storage Tanks. (Addition)

8. Near Storage Tanks

A horizontal clearance of at least 15 feet shall be maintained between above-ground flammable liquids storage tanks and open conductors operating at more than 300 volts to ground. When voltages are 300 volts or below, a horizontal clearance of not less than 8 feet shall be maintained.

Note: This requirement does not apply to LPG tanks with capacity of 1,000 gallons or less.

E 234-C-9 (NESC 234C, p. 146) Near Wells. (Addition)

9. Near Wells.

A horizontal distance of at least 3/4 of the required vertical clearance of the conductors to ground shall be maintained between open conductors and wells.

SECTION 24. GRADES OF CONSTRUCTION

Table E 242-1 (NESC Table 242-1, pp. 188-190) Grades of Construction for Supply Conductors Alone, at Crossing, or on the Same Structures With Other Conductors. (Addition)

Add Footnote 11 to the column heading "Exceeding 8.7 kV".  
Footnote 11 to read as follows:

<sup>11</sup> Grade B construction shall always be used if the voltage exceeds 175 kV (to ground).

## SECTION 25. LOADING FOR GRADES B, C, AND D

E 250-D (following NESC 250C, p. 196) Longitudinal Capability.  
(Addition)

### D. Longitudinal Capability

Each supply line designed to operate at 300 kV (phase to phase) or above shall be constructed to limit the effects of a cascading-type failure to a line segment of about 6 miles but not exceeding 10 miles in length. Such construction requirement may be met by providing at appropriate intervals structures and associated facilities having full dead-end capability under the loading provisions of 250A, B and C. Consideration shall be given to factors such as structure type and material, length of line, distance between dead-end or heavy angle structures, and other basic design criteria in determining the length of such individual line segments. For lines supported by "flexible" structures designed with plastic (energy-absorbing) capability in failure, this requirement may be met if such design and construction will provide equivalent limitation to longitudinal cascading.

## PART 3. SAFETY RULES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC-SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATION LINES.

### SECTION 31. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLYING TO UNDERGROUND LINES

E 311-D (following NESC 311C, p. 257) Markers. (Addition)

D. Markers. When underground electric supply lines over 750 volts are located outside cities, villages and developed areas, their location shall be marked (recognizable to the public) at each road crossing, railroad crossing, or drainage ditch crossing to identify the location of the facility to reduce the possibility of damage or interference.

E 314-B (NESC 314B, p. 258) Conductive Parts to be Grounded. (Change)  
Revise the first sentence to read:

Cable sheaths and shields, equipment frames and cases (including pad-mounted devices), and lamp posts of conductive material shall be effectively grounded.

E 316 (NESC 316, p. 259) Induced Voltage. (Addition)  
Add note to read:

NOTE: Steady state induced voltages of 50 volts, AC rms or more, are considered hazardous for the purposes of this rule.

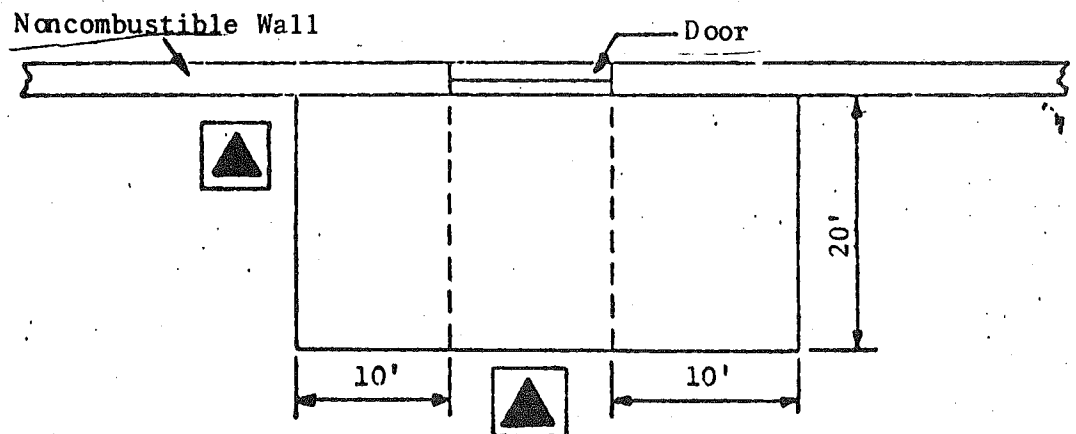
E 317 (following NESC 316, p. 259) Outdoor Location of Oil-Insulated Padmounted Transformers Near Buildings. (Addition)

E 317 Outdoor Location of Oil-Insulated Padmounted Transformers Near Buildings

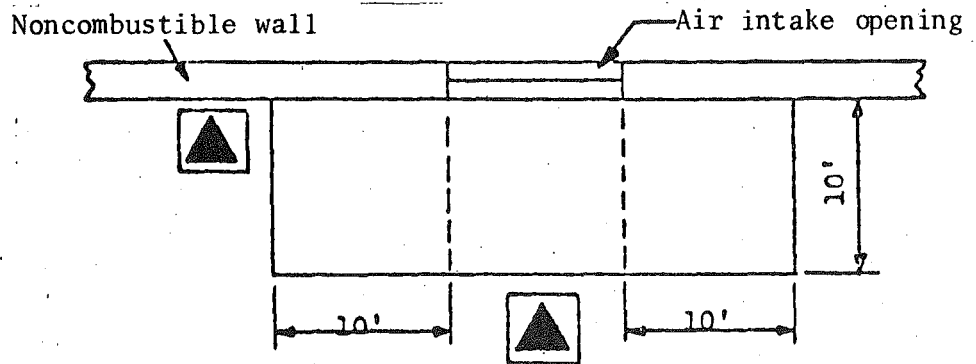
A. Noncombustible Walls

Padmounted oil-insulated transformers may be located directly next to noncombustible walls if the following clearances are maintained from doors, windows and other building openings:

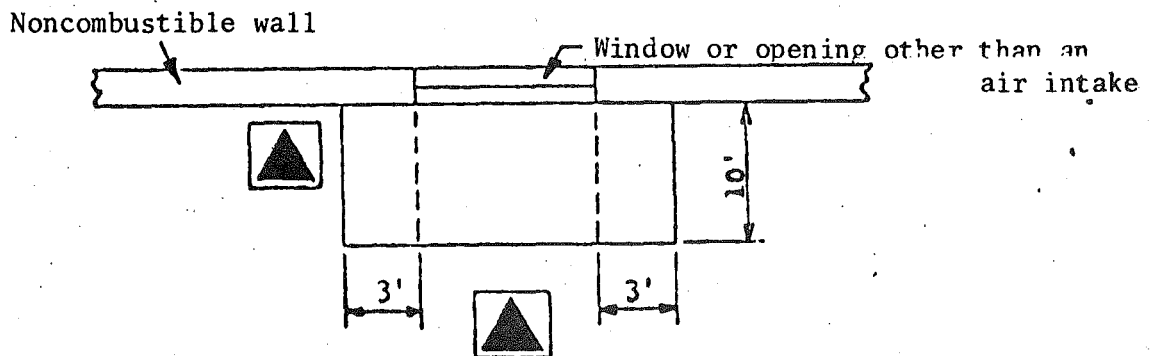
1. Padmounted oil-insulated transformers shall not be located within a zone extending 20' outward and 10' to either side of a building door.



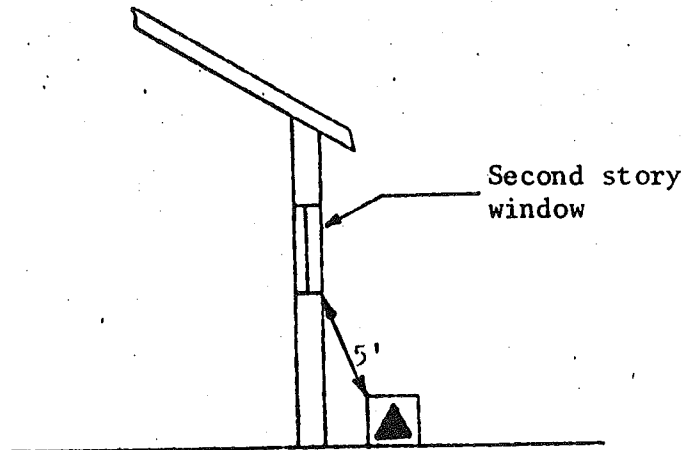
2. Padmounted oil-insulated transformers shall not be located within a zone extending 10' outward and 10' to either side of an air intake opening. If the air intake opening is above the transformer, there must be a 25' vertical distance from the opening to the transformer.



3. Padmounted oil-insulated transformers shall not be located within a zone extending 10' outward and 3' to either side of a building window or opening other than an air intake.



For second story windows, the transformer shall not be located less than 5' from any part of said window.



#### B. Combustible Walls

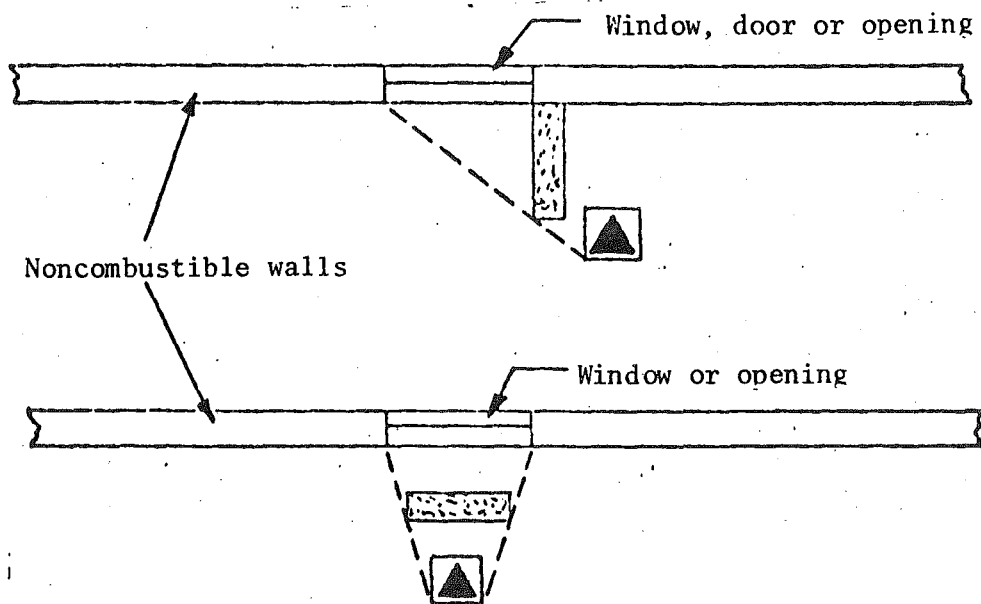
1. Padmounted oil-insulated transformers in sizes up to 100 kVA shall be located according to the provisions set forth for noncombustible walls.
2. Padmounted oil-insulated transformers in sizes above 100 kVA shall be located a minimum of 10' from the building wall in addition to the clearances from building doors, windows and other openings set forth for noncombustible walls. Also, a sump shall be installed for transformers in sizes exceeding 500 kVA if the immediate terrain is pitched toward the building.

#### C. Barriers

If the clearances specified above cannot be obtained, a fire-resistant barrier may be constructed in lieu of the separation. The following methods of construction are acceptable:

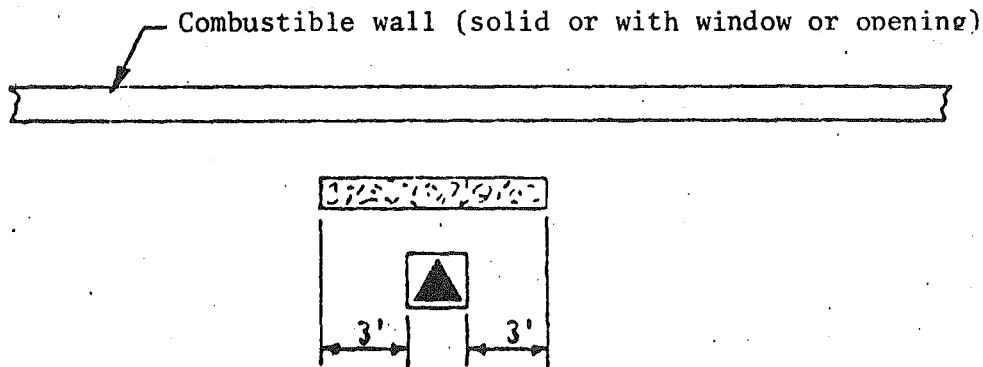
1. Noncombustible Walls

The barrier shall extend to a projection line from the corner of the padmount to the furthest corner of the window, door or opening in question. The height of the barrier shall be 1' above the top of the padmount transformer.



2. Combustible Walls

The barrier shall extend 3' beyond each side of the padmount transformer. The height of the barrier shall be 1' above the top of the transformer.



D. Fire Escapes

Padmounted oil-insulated transformers shall be located such that a minimum clearance of 20' is maintained from fire escapes at all times.

Note: Also see 450-26, NEC-1978.

SECTION 32. UNDERGROUND CONDUIT SYSTEMS

E 320-B-7 (following NESC 320B6, p. 261) Gas Lines. (Addition)

7. Gas Lines.

- a. The separation in any direction of gas transmission lines from electric supply and communications conduit systems shall be a minimum of 12 inches.
- b. The separation in any direction of gas distribution or service lines from electric supply and communications conduit systems shall be a minimum of 6 inches.

Note: The definition of gas "transmission line", "distribution line", and "service line" as used herein is the same as that found in section 192.3, Wis. Adm. Code (part of Chapter PSC 135 - Gas Safety).

SECTION 35. DIRECT BURIED CABLE

E 352-E (following NESC 352D, p. 274) Gas Lines. (Addition)

E. Gas Lines

The separation in any direction of gas pipelines from direct buried electric supply and communication facilities shall be a minimum of 12 inches.



E 353-D-2 (NESC 353D2, p. 275) Depth of Burial. (Addition)

Exception 1: Temporary installations of secondary underground cables, operating at less than 600 volts, shall be permitted to be laid on the ground, provided they are suitably protected. This will permit placing underground cables on the ground during winter months.

E 354-C-2 (NESC 354C2, p. 276) Bare Grounded Conductor (Addition)  
Add second exception as follows:

Exception 2: Cables with multiple concentric conductor closely spaced circumferentially and an outer semi-conductive jacket over the concentric shall be permitted.

E 354-E-4 (NESC 354E4, p. 277) Adequate Bonding. (Change)

#### 4. Adequate Bonding

- a. Bonding shall be provided between the effectively grounded supply conductor or conductors and the communication cable shield or sheath (preferably at intervals not to exceed 1000 feet).
- b. At each above- or below-grade transformer and/or above- or below-grade pedestal, all existing grounds shall be interconnected. These include primary neutral, secondary neutral, power cable shield, metal duct or sheath and communications cable shield.
- c. Communication protectors, communication service cable shields and secondary neutrals shall be connected to a common ground at each customer's service entrance, when communication circuits are underground without separation from power conductors.

PART 4. RULES FOR THE OPERATION OF ELECTRIC-SUPPLY AND COMMUNICATIONS LINES AND EQUIPMENT.

SECTION 42. SUPPLY SYSTEMS--  
RULES FOR EMPLOYEES

E 422-B (NESC 422B, p. 305) Table 1A - AC Minimum Clearance from Live Parts. (Addition)  
Add exception following note below Table 1A as follows:

Exception: For 345 kV, 500 kV and 700 kV, the minimum working distance and the minimum clear hot-stick distance shall be permitted to be reduced, provided that such distances are not less than the shortest distance between the energized part and a grounded surface.

E 423-D (NESC 423D, p. 309) Employee Protective Grounds. (Change)  
Replace 2nd sentence with the following:

Grounds shall be placed between the work location and all sources of energy and as close as practicable to the work location, or grounds shall be placed at the work location.

E 426-B (NESC 426B, p. 312) Ventilation and Testing for Gas in Manholes and Unventilated Vaults. (Change)

B. Ventilation and Testing for Gas in Manholes and Unventilated Vaults

Manholes shall not be entered until they have been determined to be free from dangerous gases, by testing with approved testing devices, by ventilation, or by other adequate means.

Appendix 2

CHAPTER PSC 114

WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

DRAFT REVISION - CHAPTER PSC 114

(1) Change title to read: AVAILABILITY OF WISCONSIN STATE ELECTRICAL CODE

(2) Repeal and recreate PSC 114.01 as follows:

PSC 114.01 Wisconsin state electrical code. The Wisconsin State Electrical Code is issued and administered by the public service commission and the department of industry, labor and human relations as part of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. The public service commission has primary responsibility for issuance and administration of Volume 1 thereof. The department of industry, labor and human relations has similar responsibility for issuance and administration of Volume 2. The rules carry the prefix E.

(3) Repeal and recreate PSC 114.02 as follows:

PSC 114.02 Availability of state electrical code. The public service commission has adopted the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC-1977) with certain deletions, changes and additions which are found in Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code. Copies of the national code (NESC-1977) may be purchased from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., 345 East 47th Street, New York, NY 10017. Copies of Volume 1, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, may be ordered from the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison, WI 53702.

Note: The department of industry, labor and human relations has similarly adopted the National Electrical Code (NEC) with certain deletions, changes and additions which are found in Volume 2, Wisconsin State Electrical Code. Copies of Volume 2, Wisconsin State Electrical Code, may be ordered from the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, Madison, WI 53702. See chapter E90, Wis. Adm. Code, for current availability information for the NEC.

(4) Repeal PSC 114.05 (Interim vertical clearances for utility and railroad wires over water and boat landing areas.)