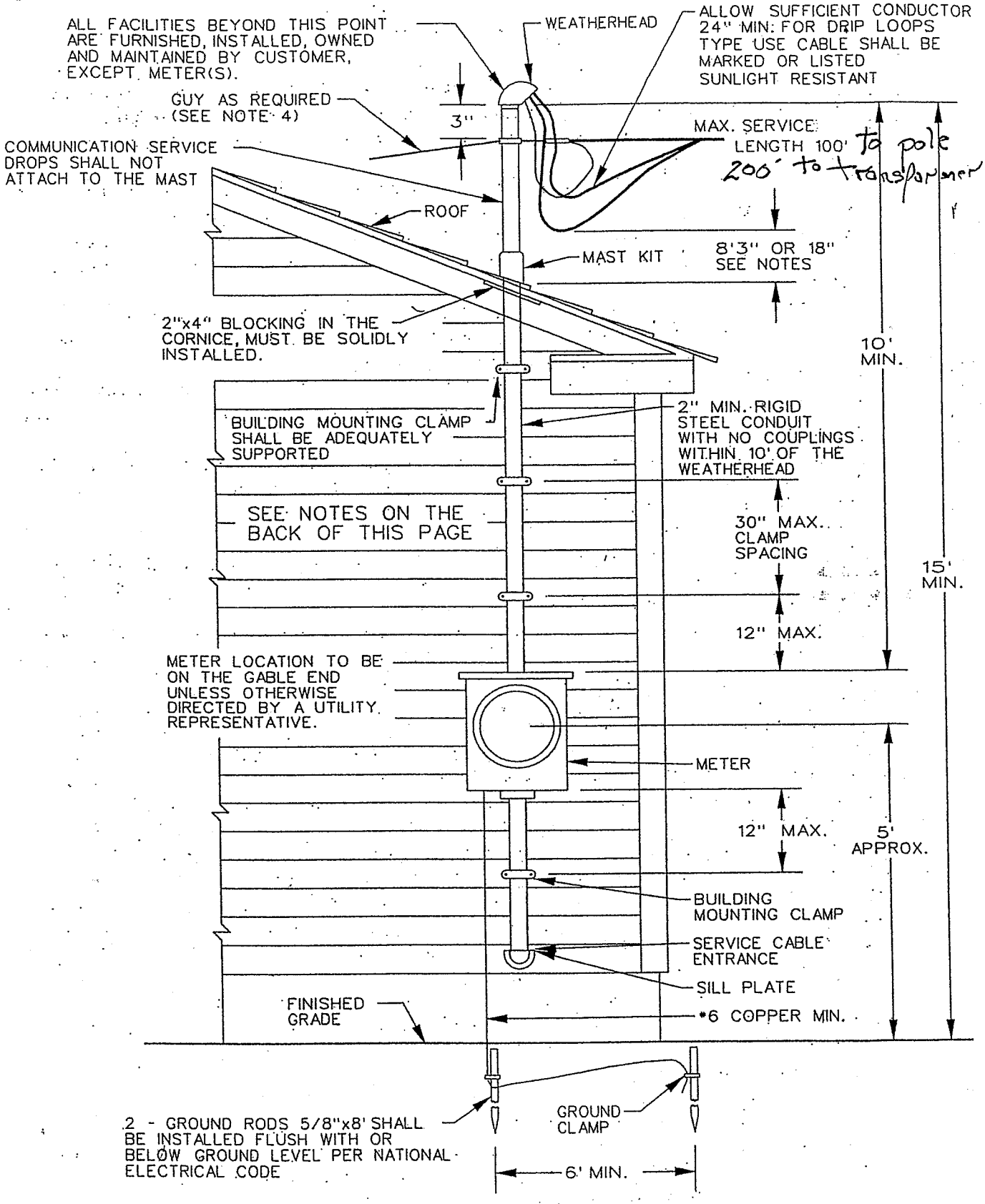
MAST OVERHEAD SERVICE



VERMONT UTILITIES
ELECTRIC SERVICE REQUIREMENTS

DRAWN: LAW	DATE: 11-02-02
APPRVD: YES	DATE: 4-18-03
DRAWING No.: 102	PAGE: 1of2
DATA BASE No.: DTW01890b	

OVER →

Mast Overhead Service

Notes:

1. All wiring and materials shall conform to the requirements of the National Electric Code (NEC) and to any applicable local codes. Where conflict exists the more stringent code will apply. For customer owned equipment, any requirements in excess of code specified minimums, are recommended not required.
2. The location and height of the service mast and the location of the meter socket will be designated by the utility representative. Any relocations shall be approved by a utility representative.
3. All entrance wiring shall be completed prior to the utility placing the service drop. The customer assumes the responsibility that the mast is of adequate strength, and adequately braced, to support the strain of the service drop.
4. For mast heights above 3 feet, or service drops longer than 100 feet, the mast shall be guyed. Guying may be required on masts shorter than 3 feet. As an alternative, a larger than nominal conduit, may be required, to support the service drop, on masts shorter than 3 feet.
5. If circumstances result in the mast being located on the eaves side of the building, rather than the gable side, the meter socket shall be protected by an overhang, or else wise, from water or ice falling from the eaves.
6. All service, unless the exceptions of Notes 7, 8 or 9 apply, shall have a clearance of 8 feet, from the roof. That clearance is required above the roof and 3 feet beyond the edge of the roof.
7. For roofs easily accessible to pedestrian or vehicular traffic, clearances are those required above ground surfaces. See Note 10.
8. For inaccessible roofs with a slope of 4 on 12, or steeper and voltages less than 300 volts between conductors, the clearance to the roof may be reduced to 3 ft. A roof is considered accessible if it can be accessed by a window or permanently mounted ladder.
9. For mast service installations with a voltage less than 300 volts between conductors, the clearance to the roof may be reduced to 18 inches, provided no more than 6 feet of service drop crosses over the roof and provided the mast is no more than 4 feet from the edge of the roof.
10. In areas subject to truck traffic, the clearance required to the service drop, is a minimum of 16 ft, under the ice loading conditions described in the National Electric Safety Code (NESC). If the overhead service is owned by the customer, rather than the utility, the clearance required is a minimum of 18 ft under the conditions described in the NEC (no loading at 60° F). In areas only subject to pedestrian traffic, the clearance required to the service drop, is a minimum of 12 ft, under the ice loading conditions described in the NESC.
11. Commercial meter sockets 200 amps and larger, and all Residential meter sockets requiring 350 MCM wire, shall have a manual bypass. The meter socket shall have a separate grounding electrode conductor connector. The connector shall be appropriately connected to the service neutral bus. The grounding electrode connection shall normally be made in the meter socket. The service neutral, and not the grounding electrode conductor, shall extend from the meter socket to the main disconnect. See the Meter Socket Specification included in this manual.
12. A bus bar meter socket and 3 inch conduit are required if 350 MCM cable or a double run of cable is used.
13. The grounding electrode conductor, to a driven ground, shall be a minimum of #6 copper. The conductor shall be adequately protected. The driven rods shown shall be a minimum of 5/8" in diameter in 8' long.
14. All gas valves shall be a minimum of 10 ft from electric meter equipment. For clearances less than 10 ft see NFPA 58.
15. The Service Disconnecting Means shall be installed at a readily accessible location, either outside of a building or structure, or, inside a building or structure nearest the point of entrance of the service conductors, not to exceed 10 feet of conductor length, from the point of entrance. Local Jurisdiction may specify a shorter distance.