Docket No. 20-12-XX

ELECTRIC UTILITY LINE MAINTENANCE PLAN FILED PURSUANT TO SECTION 16-32g OF THE GENERAL STATUTES OF CONNECTICUT AND SECTION 16-32g-1 OF THE REGULATIONS OF CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES

2021 FILING

EVERSOURCE ENERGY

JANUARY 1, 2021

THE EVERSOURCE ENERGY
ELECTRIC UTILITY LINE MAINTENANCE PLAN – 2020

This is the 2021 submission of The Eversource Energy updated Electric Utility Line Maintenance Plan ("Plan"). The Plan has been prepared in accordance with section 16-32g of the General Statutes of Connecticut, section 16-32g-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and the minimum requirements established by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("Authority"), formerly known as the Department of Public Utility Control ("Department"), by letter dated July 13, 1989.

A) Electric System Description

The Authority's requirements call for a description of the transmission and distribution system, including the miles of plant for both underground and overhead lines, miles of plant by voltage level and miles of plant by type of construction. In accordance with that requirement, Eversource has prepared a table that contains this information, which is attached as Appendix 1. In addition, the following definitions were used in preparing Appendix 1 and other pertinent parts of this Plan:

Covered - Wire - A conductor with an abrasion-resistant outer covering, usually nonmetallic, and intended for use on overhead lines passing near trees.

Non - Covered Wire - Bare wire or any other wire not intended to withstand abrasion to tree contract.

Aerial Cable - A conductor system in which each conductor is covered with a fully insulated covering.

Spacer Cable - A type of electric supply line construction consisting of an assembly of one or more covered conductors, separated from each other and supported from a messenger by insulating spacers.

Underground Cable - Insulated conductors installed in duct or conduit systems.

Direct Buried Cable - Insulated conductors installed in direct contact with earth or in conduit. Primarily used in residential developments and industrial or commercial parks.

- **As directed by the Authority the Plan includes a map of the Eversource service territory, which indicates the location of major electric utility facilities including transmission lines and substations. The map, entitled Transmission System Key Map, is included as part of Appendix 2.** (This map has not yet been updated to include the Company's recently energized new transmission facilities.)

  Also included is a list of the names associated with the alpha-numeric substation designation.

- **Also, as directed, the number of electric distribution customers served by Eversource by customer class as of September 30, 2020 is as follows:**

Response: The number of customers served by customer class as of September 30, 2020 is:

Residential:	1,151,776
Commercial:	107,273
Industrial:	2,948
Public Street Lighting:	5,019
Railroad:	2
Sales for Resale:	30
TOTAL	1,267,048

* This number is lower than that used in interruption reporting statistics due to the fact that financial accounting counts each account as a customer. Interruption analysis requires that each metered location be considered a customer. Some accounts are a summation of several meter locations.

B) Tree Trimming

- **Recent Changes in Vegetation Management Practices Implemented in the Past Two Years**

The distribution right of way approach to managing tall growing tree species below the conductors and 15 feet to the side has changed from targeted herbicide applications in year one with follow-up in year two to mechanical cutting in year one with herbicide follow up in year two or three.

- **Description of Line Clearance Organization and Work Force**

In 2020, the Eversource Vegetation Management Program was managed by a Manager, a Supervisor, eight Arborists (Twelve by end of November) and one billing clerk. Additionally, there were ten Vendor-Arborists added to assist with tree contractor oversight in the field, and two vendor clerks to assist with processing the tree contractor and municipal police invoices and property owner notification. A diagram of the organization is attached in Appendix 3. The Line Clearance organization structure is to continue in 2021.

All maintenance, capital, emergency and storm restoration line clearance work will be performed by line clearance contractors.

- **Standards and Specifications for Conductor Clearances and Trimming Frequency**

A copy of the Eversource Specification for Local Distribution Line Clearance Tree Work and Brush Control is attached in Appendix 3. The specification is an updated version that captures minor edits to spacing, indentations and punctuation.

- **Service Areas not trimmed within the Normal Trimming Cycle or to the Current Specifications.**

In 2020 all tree work including; standard maintenance trimming (“SMT”), backbone maintenance enhanced trimming (“METT-BB”), lateral maintenance enhanced trimming (“METT-LAT”) and lateral enhanced trimming (“ETT”), will be completed in conformance with the specifications shown in Appendix 3, except for locations where denials or modifications to the specifications were made by property owners, per C.G.S 16-234 Section c.(6). Due to storm response and scarcity of tree crews outside of the Eversource territory, it is anticipated that some SMT mileage will not be completed in 2020.

Through October of 2020, 3,097 miles of roadside maintenance and 206 roadside miles of Enhanced Tree Trimming have been completed.

In 2021, a total of 4,293 roadside maintenance miles for the year are scheduled to be completed. Customer Focused Enhanced Tree Trimming will be performed on approximately 80 additional miles, which includes removing all branches above and below the conductors that are within eight feet and inspecting and removing risk trees in the fall zone.

Additionally, an Enhanced Tree Removal (ETR) program is targeting risk trees in the fall zone along the backbones that will have scheduled maintenance trimming performed and high customer circuit laterals.

- **Information on Tree Trimming Refusals and impact on reliability**

Eversource will submit all objections (refusals) by 01/31/2021 in accord with the requirements of PURA Docket No. 14-07-18. In general, tree work refusals do not represent a major obstacle to Eversource achieving its Vegetation Management goals. Objections represent a relatively small number of miles when compared to the total number of miles trimmed and the risk from trees far outside the clearance zone. Through October 2020, Eversource has received 825 refusals.

- **Required information in annual vegetation management plan**

In attached Appendix 3, the following information is provided:

1. Work scope and budget details
2. Tree and brush work specification
3. Line clearance organization
4. Property owner notification and consent procedures
5. The planned maintenance within each town within the EDC's service territory.

Since the PURA has noted that data "should be filed for a full calendar year", the company intends to file the following additional information no later than January 31, 2021 to meet the requirements of the final decision in PURA Docket No. 14-07-18:

6. Number of property owner/customer objections by town in prior year.
7. Number of property owner/customer objections by town in prior year accepted by the Tree Warden.
8. Number of property owner/customer requests for modifications and decisions reached.
9. Number of trees per town assessed to be hazardous or non-hazardous.
10. Number of property owners/customers who give affirmative consent versus non-responses.
11. Number of mediations conducted and outcome of mediation.
12. Number of objections appealed to PURA by either the EDC or landowner and outcome.
13. Number of removals of non-hazardous trees.
14. Number of RTRP trees planted by the EDC, reasons for planting, costs.
15. Did property owner maintain the newly planted tree?
16. Number of stumps ground by EDC, reasons for stump grinding, cost.

- **<u>Transmission Vegetation Management Program</u>**

The transmission vegetation management program manages trees and other vegetation that may potentially interfere with the operation of the transmission facilities, including substations, structures and conductors. The Company's intends that transmission corridors are maintained as sustainable, diverse habitat, with grass, shrubs and low-growing trees that can safely coexist with transmission lines. The Routine Maintenance program consists of four activities:

Scheduled Line Inspections – In compliance with NERC VM Standard, FAC-003, inspections are performed to identify any problematic vegetation conditions that require

corrective action in the upcoming year. All transmission lines are inspected at least once annually. All lines that are subject to FAC-003 requirements are inspected at least twice annually.

Integrated Vegetation Management – This consists of the control of incompatible vegetation (tall-growing species) within the cleared and maintained areas of the ROW. The Company employs Integrated Vegetation Management ("IVM") methods, including manual and mechanical cutting plus the targeted application of herbicides to control the tall-growing tree species and state-listed invasive woody shrub species within the ROW. For the optimization of incompatible control and time of year herbicide effectiveness, cutting is performed in one year with herbicide application performed in the next year.

Side Trimming – This consists of the trimming and removal of tree branches that encroach into the ROW from the outside edges of the cleared ROW for the purpose of ensuring adequate clearance between energized conductors and vegetation located outside the maintained corridors. The Company will be completing side trimming to coincide with the four-year maintenance program.

Hazard Tree Removals – Trees along the transmission corridor, both outside and within the easement limits of the ROW are visually inspected to identify those trees that pose a higher risk of falling and causing a disturbance or outage to the transmission system. Those trees are scheduled for corrective action (topping, trimming or removal), with appropriate notification and/or consent of property owners as required. The inspections are corrective actions are performed in conjunction with the scheduled side trimming.

Storm Hardening and System Resiliency Special Program

In accordance with the FERC recommendation in the "Report on Transmission Facility Outages during the Northeast Snowstorm of October 29-30, 2011," the Company has initiated a special program to remove all incompatible trees within the easemented or fee-owned Rights of Way.

In 2016, the Company began its first ROW clearing projects, expanding cleared boundaries to easement edge. This initiative is expected to continue to complete the system in CT, beginning with corridors with FAC-003 applicable lines. In 2021, the Company is planning to clear approximately 71 miles of right of way or 2,865 acres, subject to permitting requirements.

C) Maintenance Practices

In accordance with the Authority's requirements, this section of the Plan includes a detailed description of the Company's inspection, testing, and maintenance practices for transmission and distribution lines and equipment, and any significant changes thereto over the past two years.

- **Description of Distribution Maintenance Organization and Work Force**

Electric System Operations

The Electric System Operations organization has the mission to operate the Electric Transmission and Distribution system. This includes overseeing the scheduling and switching required to both restore power when outages occur, and to safely remove assets from service for maintenance and other construction activities. Electric Systems Operations encompasses first response for outages and trouble events, system-restoration activities and control-room management, and electric system configuration control with the objective of limiting the frequency and duration of customer outages.

Electric Field Operations

The Electric Field Operations organization is responsible for the construction, maintenance and Operations of the CL&P overhead and underground transmission and distribution systems. The Electric Field Operations organization at CL&P is composed of a System Projects group, state-wide program group, and three Division Operations groups, each with responsibility for a specific geographic area.

Engineering

The Engineering organization works as a centralized team with responsibility for all design, engineering and technology functions necessary to perform distribution operations. The Engineering organization includes substation engineering, protection and controls engineering, telecommunications engineering, distribution standards and system resiliency. This alignment of engineering functions is designed to promote a stream-lined decision-making focus and standard distribution-system design.

Station Operations

The Station Operations organization is responsible for a major portion of distribution maintenance in Connecticut. This organization is made up of seven groups in Connecticut. These are Station Operations Central, Station Operations Eastern, Station Operations Western, Technical Services, Station Services, and Maintenance Engineering.

The Station Operations Central, Station Operations Eastern, and Station Operations Western groups, each headed by a Manager – CL&P Station Operations, have jurisdiction over all distribution substation electrical equipment maintenance and selected overhead electrical equipment maintenance in their respective geographic regions. Each region is divided into multiple districts, each with a supervisor who has responsibility for completing the maintenance work in the district. District Station Operations Supervision oversees crew complements, makes assignments for crew assignments, arranges for staffing, materials and equipment with local Operations and Technical personnel, and monitors work in progress to determine adherence to safety rules, performance, and construction standards.

The Technical Services group is headed by a Manager – CL&P Technical Services, who is responsible for all Connecticut test department activity. The test department is made up of three groups with a Supervisor – CL&P Test for each of three regional groups. Test Department Supervision oversees crew staffing, makes assignments

for crew assignments, arranges for staffing, materials and equipment with local Operations and Station Operations personnel, and monitors work in progress to determine adherence to safety rules, performance, and construction standards.

The Station Services group provides centralized support of maintenance activities, hazardous waste management, distribution transformer repair, and other specialized maintenance services.

The Maintenance Engineering group is responsible for utilizing the work management and maintenance management systems, developing new maintenance methods and programs, investigating equipment problems and failures, the Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) equipment and other maintenance related studies. This group is also responsible for the chemistry laboratory and infrared inspection program.

Frequency of Inspection and/or Maintenance

As an ongoing activity, Company employees routinely observe the condition of distribution plant. This is done as they travel about the Company's service area to perform field assignments as well as going to and from work. In addition, inspection of the plant goes on as field work is being engineered and as it is physically performed.

Eversource also has a comprehensive inspection, testing, and maintenance program for its distribution facilities. A table of the inspection and maintenance procedures, their frequency, and any frequency changes in the past two years is included as Appendix 4. Appendices 5-20 provide complete procedures and brief outlines of policies pertinent to line inspection and maintenance.

This program has the following among its primary objectives:

- The prevention or mitigation of service interruptions
- Extending the useful life of equipment
- Avoiding future, more costly maintenance and repairs
- Assuring compliance with:
  - safety rules and regulations
  - Legal requirements
  - contractual agreements

The Eversource Maintenance Program ("EMP") identifies maintenance areas to be addressed by the Distribution Maintenance organization in order to reduce outages, add to the useful life of equipment, and reduce system operating costs.

The following is a brief description of the highlights for major topics regarding the inspection, testing, and maintenance practices for distribution lines and equipment:

1. The following Direct Buried equipment is inspected at as required with a max of 15-year intervals:

   Company Owned direct buried facilities including:

- Pad Mounted Transformers
- Submersible Transformers
- Switch Enclosures
- Switchgear
- Transclosures
- Handholes (HH)
- Risers
- Fault Indicators
- Primary and secondary cable

Refer to EMP 5.11 & 6.11 in Appendix 5 for further details.

2. Capacitor Banks

   All pole top and substation capacitor banks are visually inspected once every year. Substation capacitor banks are routinely inspected monthly. This inspection is intended to determine the condition of the tanks, bushings, terminals, connections, etc. The reactive characteristic of air conditioning load requires a high availability of capacitor banks during summer load periods. The inspection is scheduled for March and repairs are scheduled as problems are identified to ensure repairs are completed by June 1st to prepare for summer loads. An annual infrared survey of capacitor banks is also performed.

   Refer to EMP 5.05 & 6.05 in Appendix 6 for further details.

3. Inspection and Maintenance of pole top Automatic Voltage Regulating Equipment

   Pole top regulators are inspected annually and receive major maintenance as required. All three-phase voltage regulating equipment on circuit backbones receive an annual infrared inspection (Appendix 19).

   Refer to EMP 5.01 & 6.01 in Appendix 8 for further details.

4. Inspection and Maintenance of Reclosers

   Line reclosers are inspected as part of the annual infrared inspections; in addition to the site visit for the battery replacement maintenance cycle. Non-SCADA controlled pole top distribution line reclosers are inspected bi-monthly. The vast majority of line reclosers now have microprocessor-based monitoring and are alarmed via the SCADA System. Being SCADA enabled allows alarms to be sent to the SOC providing alerts if issues exist. Alarms received via the SCADA system allow for condition-based inspections. Substation distribution reclosers are visually inspected monthly and the 12Y major for oil filled reclosers.

   Refer to EMP 5.44 & 6.44 in Appendix 9 for further details.

5. Inspection and Maintenance – Network Transformers

Network vaults containing network transformers are handled as follows:

A. Maintenance inspection – Energized - Annually
B. Major Maintenance - De-Energized - Every four years

Refer to EMP 5.30 & 6.30 in Appendix 12 for further details.

6. Inspection and Maintenance - Underground System - Cable

See Underground Vaults & Manholes

Refer to EMP 5.59 & 6.59 A&B in Appendix 17 for further details.
Infrared Inspections in Underground Vaults and Networks are conducted to identify potential problems in primary and secondary cables, network protectors and other underground equipment.

7. Inspection and Maintenance - Street lighting

Street lighting supplied from the underground system is inspected at five-year intervals.

Refer to EMP 5.48, 5.52 and EMP 6.52 in Appendix 16 for further details.

8. Infrared Inspection

The three-phase backbone portions of all circuits are surveyed annually with infrared.

Refer to EMP 5.22 Appendix 19 for further details.

9. Distribution Wood Pole Inspection and Treatment

The Company will continue to evaluate the effectiveness of a pole inspection and treatment program along with a capital pole replacement program.

Refer to EMP 5.61 & 6.61 and 6.61A in Appendix 10 for further details.

10. Three-Phase Group Operated Switches Inspection and Maintenance

All three-phase group operated switches are visually inspected once per year.

As required, these switches are operated to check for blade alignment, contact condition, interrupting devices, insulators, arresters, etc. An annual infrared survey of three-phase switches is also performed.

Refer to EMP 5.15, 6.15a and 6.15b in Appendix 7 for further details.

11. Inspection and Maintenance of Underground Transformers.

Radial supplied underground transformers are inspected as required with a max of 15-year intervals.

Refer to EMP 5.55 & 6.55 in Appendix 15 for further details.

12. Inspection and Maintenance-Underground System - Vaults and Manholes

    Vaults and manholes are inspected at five-year intervals.

    Refer to EMP 5.59 & 6.59 A&B in Appendix 17 for further details.

13. Inspection and Maintenance-Underground System-Corrosion

    See Underground Vaults & Manholes

    Refer to EMP 5.59 & 6.59 A&B in Appendix 17 for further details.

- **Current Actual Annual Expenditures**

  The 12-month expenditure for maintenance of overhead distribution plant for the period January 1, 2020 through November 30, 2020 was $114.8 million. This equates to $7,030.96 per primary circuit mile when divided by 16,214 overhead primary circuit miles.

- **Completed maintenance**

  CL&P performs maintenance of its distribution system on a continuing scheduled basis. A copy of the CL&P's Inspection and Maintenance System Report for the period January 1 through November 30, 2020 including a listing of the appropriate staffing levels necessary to complete the 2020 activities outlined in the Plan as follows:

The Connecticut Light and Power Company Inspection and Maintenance System Report									
January 1 Through November 30, 2020									
System Report						Number of scheduled and completed			
Ref. No	**I&M Program Description**	**Group Responsible**	**Procedure Number**	**Unit Description**	**Total Number of Units**	**Scheduled for 2020**	**Completed by 11/30/2020**	**% completed by 11/30/2020**	**Notes**
1	DB Facilities	Operations	EMP 5.11	Switch/Transformer	72,633	5,700	5,700	100%	1
2	Capacitor Banks	Maintenance	EMP 5.05	Capacitor Bank	1,620	1,620	1,620	100%	4
3	Automatic Voltage Regulators	Maintenance	EMP 5.01	Regulator	856	856	856	100%	4
4	Reclosers	Maintenance	EMP 5.44 - Inspections	Recloser	2,915				2, 4,5
			EMP 5.44 - Major		2,915				3, 4
5	UG System Network Transformers	Maintenance	EMP 5.29, 5.30 - Routine Inspection	Transformer/Protector	289	145 (I)	145	100%	4, 9
			EMP 5.29, 5.30 - Major Maintenance			144 (M)	144	100%	4, 9
6	UG Plant	Operations	EMP 5.59	UG Structure (Manholes & Vaults)	10,792	2,095	2,095	100%	6, 8
7	Subway-Street Lights	Operations	EMP 5.52	Pole	5,993	2,845	2,845	100%	
8	Infrared Inspection	Maintenance	EMP 5.22	Circuit	1,046	1,046	1,046	100%	

NOTES

1 - Number of units to be done in a given year may vary from the quantities called for in the Frequency Table in Appendix #4 of CL&P's Line Maintenance Plan due to anticipated changes to the units of equipment in service at any time due to upgrades, conversions, retirements, and other adjusments.

2 - Non SCADA electronic reclosers are inspected bi-monthly. Hydraulic reclosers are inspected once per year. SCADA enabled electronic reclosers allow for condition based inspections by providing an alarm to the SOC to alert of potential issues

3 - With regard to reclosers, the Company is transitioning from a years-based major maintenance cycle to an operational-based maintenance cycle (i.e. in the future these units will be maintained based upon their number of operations, fault duty, or diagnostic tests rather than once every six years).

4 - This work may be performed by a combination of Company and contractor crews depending on work load and available resources.

5 - In 2008, the Company suspended its annual inspection cycle to eliminate energized oil tests to comply with an interim practice in accordance with a settlement agreement with OSHA.

6 - These values may be adjusted at year-end 2019.

7 - The cumulative staffing levels allocated and necssary for the implementation of these inspection and maintenance programs is equivalent to 72 people working full time, including contractor resources.

8 - Total units inspected include company owned manholes and vaults only.

9- Total Units for networks counts Transformers and Protectors as one. Major Maintenance includes Network Transformers Majors and Protector Majors as separate items.

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3		CL&P Annual Vegetation Management Plan
	Section 1	CL&P Vegetation Management Annual Plan
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APPENDIX 1

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MILES PER CONSTRUCTION TYPE AND VOLTAGE LEVEL

APPENDIX 1

TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM MILES

PER CONSTRUCTION TYPE AND VOLTAGE CLASS

Transmission			
Construction Type	69 kV Circuit Miles	115 kV Circuit Miles	345 kV Circuit Miles
Overhead Conductor	97.5	1096.4	491.9
Underground Cable	2.8	92.4*	47.3

Distribution				
Construction Type	5 kV Circuit Miles	15 kV Circuit Miles	25 kV Circuit Miles	35 kV Circuit Miles
Covered Wire	430.5	3998.5	2979.16	54.05
Aerial Cable	2.47	100.6	43.73	44.70
Spacer Cable	29.69	296.20	166.08	28.01
Other Overhead	2107.47	3291.76	2486	154.91
Underground**	266.18	3331.15	3089.91	69.17

* This includes three cable circuits 5.8 miles long operating at 138 kV across Long Island Sound to the New York State line that is owned by CL&P. The remaining length is owned by the Long Island Power Authority.

** Includes both Direct Buried and Conventional Duct-Type Circuit Miles.

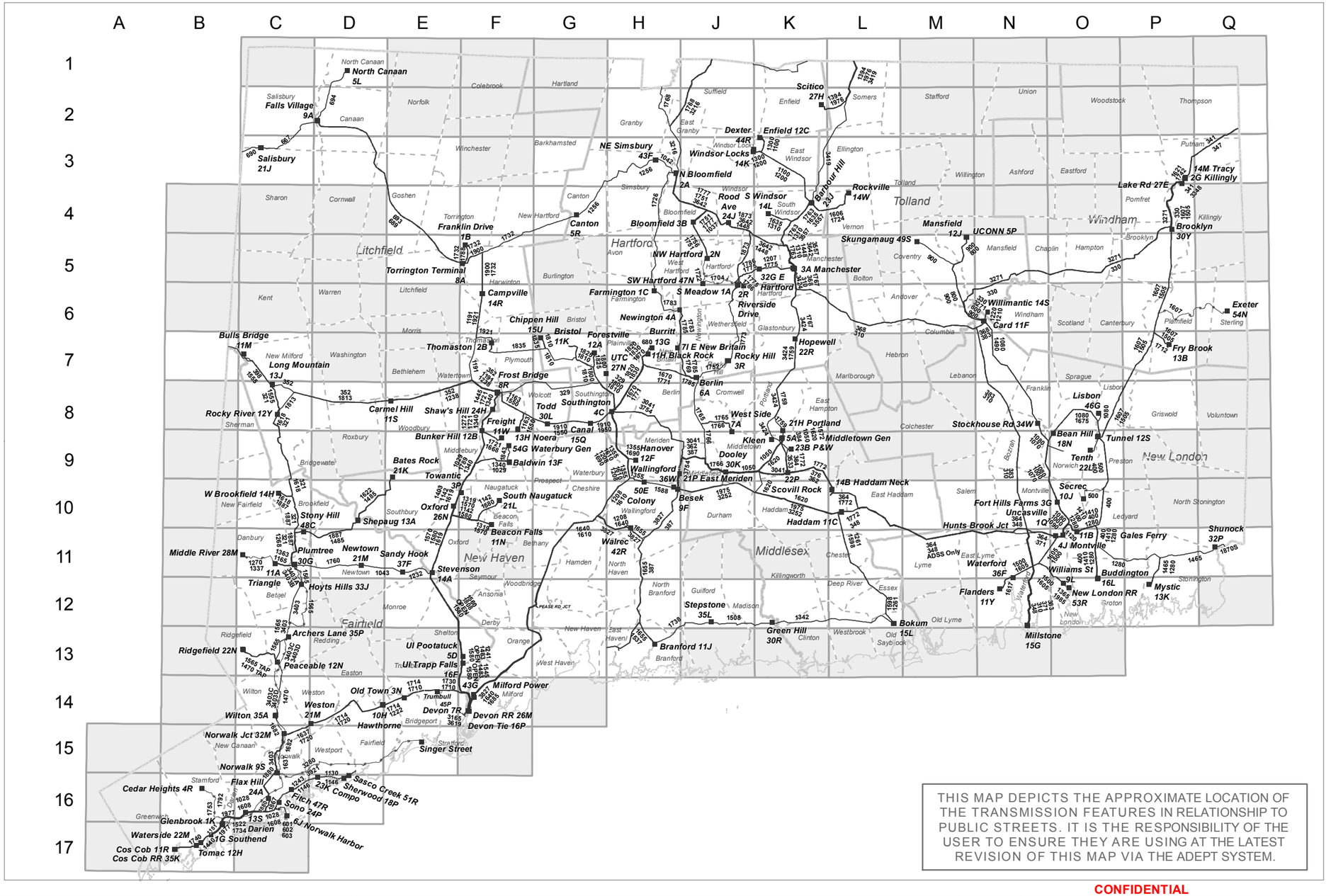
APPENDIX 2

TRANSMISSION SYSTEM MAPS

REV 0-INITIAL DOCUMENT CONTROL-DATE: 04/09

ES SITING AND PERMITTING DEPARTMENT MUST BE CONTACTED IF ANY WORK IS PERFORMED WITHIN THE NDDB AREAS SHOWN.

STRUCTURE NUMBERS SHOWN MAY BE INCORRECT DUE TO RENUMBERING. FIELD VERIFICATION MAY BE NECESSARY.



N

THIS MAP DEPICTS THE APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF THE TRANSMISSION FEATURES IN RELATIONSHIP TO PUBLIC STREETS. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE USER TO ENSURE THEY ARE USING AT THE LATEST REVISION OF THIS MAP VIA THE ADEPT SYSTEM.

LEGEND

STATION	STEEL POLE	NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (NDDB) - 06/2013	
O.H. LINE	WOOD POLE	UNDERGROUND VAULT	
U.G. LINE	LATTICE TOWER		
AERIAL MARKER SPHERE	MICROWAVE		
AERIAL LINE MARKER	TOWER LIGHT		
AERIAL DIRECTION MARKER	P.C.S. ANTENNA		

CONFIDENTIAL

TRANSMISSION LINE KEY MAP
EVERSOURCE
CONNECTICUT

NOT TO SCALE

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LUDLOW 19S	12–I
M	
MANCHESTER 3A	7–H
MANSFIELD 12J	8–I
MIDDLE RIVER 28M	4–B
MIDDLETOWN 5A	6–G
MIDWAY 19B	13–G
MILFORD POWER 43G	3–D
MILLSTONE 15G	4–H
MIX AVENUE 32K (UICO)	3–D
MONSANTO 50G	11–I
MONTAGUE 21C	13–H
MONTVILLE 4J	5–I
MOUNT TOM 22C	12–G
MYSTIC 13K	5–J
N	
NEW LONDON RAILROAD 53R	4–H
NEWINGTON 4A	7–F
NEWTOWN 12M	4–C
NOERA 13H	6–D
NORTH 39B (UHV)	12–D
NORTH BLOOMFIELD 2A	9–G
NORTH CANAAN 5L	7–B
NORTH HAVEN 10A (UICO)	4–D
NORTH WALLINGFORD 36W (WALL. ELEC. DIVISION)	5–D
NORTHEAST SIMSBURY 43F	8–E
NORTHFIELD MOUNTAIN 16R	13–I
NORTHPORT (LILCO)	1–C
NORTHWEST HARTFORD 2N	8–G
NORWALK 9S	2–B
NORWALK HARBOR 6J	1–C
NORWALK JCT. 32M	2–A
O	
OLD TOWN 3N (UICO)	3–C
ORCHARD 27A	11–I
OSWALD 30B	12–D

SUBSTATION	PAGE
P	
PARTRIDGE 15E	13–D
PEACEABLE 12N	3–A
PEQUONNOCK 8J (UICO)	3–C
PIERCE 55W	4–D
PINESHED 23F	12–H
PIPER 21N	11–G
PLAINFIELD 18K	13–E
PLEASANT 16B	11–D
PLUMTREE 30G	3–B
POCHASSIC 37R	11–F
PODICK 18G	13–H
PORTLAND 21H	6–G
PRATT & WHITNEY 23B	5–G
PROSPECT 24B	12–G
R	
RIDGEFIELD 22N	3–A
RIVERSIDE DRIVE 2R	7–G
ROBERTSVILLE 16K	7–C
ROCKVILLE 14W	9–I
ROCKY HILL 3R	7–F
ROCKY RIVER 12Y	5–B
S	
SALISBURY 21J	7–B
SANDY HOOK 37F	4–C
SASCO CREEK 51R (CT DOT)	1–B
SCITICO 27H	9–H
SCOVILL ROCK 22P	5–G
SECREC 10J (SOUTHEASTERN CT. RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY)	6–J
SHAWINIGAN 55E	11–I
SHAWS HILL 24H	5–C
SHELBURNE 29R	13–H
SHEPAUG 13A	4–B
SHUNOCK 32P	5–J
SILVER 30A	10–G
SILVER LAKE 5C	13–D
SKUNGAMAUG 49S	8–I
SOUTH AGAWAM 42E	10–H
SOUTH END 1G	1–A
SOUTH MEADOW 1A	7–G
SOUTH NAUGATUCK 21L	4–C
SOUTH WINDSOR 14L	8–H
SOUTHINGTON 4C	6–E
SOUTHWEST HARTFORD 47N	7–G
SOUTHWICK 29A	10–G
STEVENSON 14A	4–C
STOCKHOUSE ROAD 34W (BOZRAH L&P CO)	6–I
STONY BROOK 54B	12–I
STONY HILL 48C	4–B
T	
TENTH 22L (CITY OF NORWICH)	6–J
THAMES 39R	5–I
THOMASTON 2B	7–D
TODD 30L	6–D
TOMAC 12H	1–A
TORRINGTON TERMINAL 8A	7–C
TRACY 14M	8–J
TRAP FALLS 16F (UICO)	3–C
TRIANGLE 11A	4–B
TUNNEL 12S	6–J
U	
UCONN 5P	8–I
UNCASVILLE 1Q	5–I
UNITED TECHNOLOGIES 27N	7–E
W	
WALLINGFORD 13M (WALL. ELECTRIC DIVISION)	4–D
WALLINGFORD ENERGY 6G (WALL. ELECTRIC DIVISION)	4–D
WALREC 42R (WALL. RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY)	4–D
WATERSIDE 22M	1–A
WEST BROOKFIELD 14H	5–B
WEST SIDE 7A	5–F
WEST SPRINGFIELD 8C	10–H
WESTON 21M	3–C
WILLIAMS 9L	4–H
WILLIMANTIC 14S	8–I
WINDSOR LOCKS 14K	9–G
WOODLAND 17G	12–D

INDEX, REVISED 2/11/2008 PG. 1, KPKR

345kV
115kV
69kV

(MX) MOBILE XFMR CONNECTION
(G) GENERATING CAPACITY

EVERSOURCE ENERGY CONFIDENTIAL

EVESOURCE SYSTEM DIAGRAM

BY	REV. NO.	DATE	SIZE	DWG. NO.
KPKR	4	2/11/08	B	29600–30005 PG. 1

APPENDIX 3

CL&P ANNUAL VEGETATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Eversource Vegetation Management 2021

EXPENSE PROGRAMS	Note	Budget	Backbone Miles	Lateral Miles
Roadside Maintenance*	1	$24,832,500	753	2,558
Reclaim Backbone	2			
ROW Brush Control* (Cir. Miles)	3	$1,200,000	233	
ROW Side Pruning	4	$900,000		
Vine Control	5	$200,000		
Traffic Control	6			
Customer Request Work	7	$800,000		
Mid-Cycle	8			
Emergency Restoration	9	$1,350,000		
Transformer Enclosure	10	$10,000		
Other	11	$807,540		
EXPENSE SUMMARY		**$30,100,040**	**986**	**2,558**

CAPITAL PROGRAMS		Budget	Backbone Miles	Lateral Miles
Customer Focus ETT*	12	$5,200,000		80
Tree Removals (not in cycle miles)	13	$32,800,000	2,144	2,931
CAPITAL SUMMARY		**$38,000,000**		**80**

CAPITAL TRACKER PROGRAMS		Budget	Backbone Miles	Lateral Miles
SMT*	14	$4,000,000	160	373
CAPITAL TRACKER SUMMARY		**$4,000,000**	**160**	**373**

	TOTAL		Backbone Miles	Lateral Miles
		$72,100,040		
* Included in Cycle			1,146	3,011
% of Total System Miles (Approx)		24.5%		

NOTES

1 Roadside Maintenance includes, Standard Maintenance Trimming (SMT) on laterals , Backbone Maintenance Trimming (BMETT) on backbones previously

Enhanced Tree Trimmed, Lateral Maintenance Trimming (LMETT) on laterals previously Enhanced Tree Trimmed

2 Re-establishing ETT clearance where on backbones where new trees have grown in or over the wire zone

3 Brush removal and treatment in right-of-ways (ROW). Work performed on 4-year cycle

4 Performed on ROWs scheduled for brush removal and involves the pruning of trees growing into the ROW from the side

5 Performed on laterals 2 years after they have been cleared by scheduled maintenance, and 1 year on backbones. Vines growing on poles or guys are cut and treated

6 Town or State mandated traffic control during scheduled work - included in unit price of maintenance

7 Inspection and completion of customer requested work and recent reliability issues

8 Performed on circuit backbones 2 years after maintenance

9 Expense for tree crews during restorations not associated with major storms

10 Vegetation control performed on 2-year cycle within customer owned transformer enclosures

11 Town Mower program / Efficiency Incentive / Other

12 Performed large laterals and critical infrastructure laterals experiencing emerging reliability issues

13 Targeted removal of risk trees along Roadside Maintenance and Reclaim backbone lines

14 SMT performed on mileage not trimmed under ETT to maintane 4 year cycle

15 Pre-selected large laterals and critical infrastructure on laterals experiencing reliability issues

Town	Maintenance on Backbone	Standard Maintenance on Laterals	Total Mileage
ANDOVER	2.58	9.44	12.02
ASHFORD	0.00	7.40	7.40
AVON	2.19	7.39	9.58
BARKHAMSTED	8.30	25.69	33.98
BEACON FALLS	7.06	9.34	16.40
BERLIN	5.16	8.89	14.05
BETHANY	12.63	55.41	68.04
BETHLEHEM	10.28	48.37	58.65
BLOOMFIELD	19.43	39.19	58.62
BOLTON	2.16	18.70	20.87
BRANFORD	15.32	41.64	56.96
BRISTOL	21.89	50.38	72.26
BROOKFIELD	3.46	1.83	5.29
BROOKLYN	15.66	52.17	67.82
BURLINGTON	14.92	43.82	58.73
CANAAN	7.88	28.86	36.74
CANTERBURY	5.84	84.09	89.93
CANTON	4.72	12.16	16.88
CHAPLIN	0.05	2.00	2.05
CHESHIRE	2.22	3.86	6.08
CLINTON	4.46	13.16	17.62
COLCHESTER	0.59	5.32	5.91
CORNWALL	3.70	12.91	16.61
COVENTRY	13.44	47.75	61.19
CROMWELL	4.59	4.02	8.61
DANBURY	9.38	16.09	25.47
DARIEN	13.94	36.75	50.70
DEEP RIVER	0.03	0.17	0.21
EAST GRANBY	0.54	3.64	4.18
EAST HADDAM	14.74	99.15	113.89
EAST HAMPTON	1.28	33.24	34.52
EAST HARTFORD	10.95	26.53	37.48
EAST LYME	0.76	2.23	2.99
EAST WINDSOR	2.55	8.31	10.86
EASTON	0.00	0.23	0.23
ELLINGTON	0.00	5.85	5.85
ENFIELD	2.97	3.26	6.23
FARMINGTON	7.41	9.96	17.37
GLASTONBURY	2.36	5.19	7.55
GOSHEN	10.29	27.50	37.79
GRANBY	21.20	57.60	78.80
GREENWICH	5.81	12.69	18.49
GRISWOLD	14.69	69.42	84.10
GROTON	11.37	26.19	37.57

GUILFORD	9.66	43.61	53.27
HAMDEN	0.00	0.25	0.25
HAMPTON	7.03	42.54	49.56
HARTFORD	2.11	2.60	4.71
HARTLAND	5.20	15.34	20.54
HEBRON	6.54	46.28	52.82
KENT	5.14	9.38	14.53
KILLINGLY	7.02	46.98	54.00
KILLINGWORTH	12.99	54.05	67.04
LEBANON	0.00	4.80	4.80
LEDYARD	7.09	25.40	32.49
LISBON	0.00	0.59	0.59
LITCHFIELD	2.36	8.12	10.48
LYME	0.16	0.09	0.24
MADISON	17.10	32.78	49.88
MANCHESTER	8.15	17.70	25.85
MANSFIELD	5.63	11.13	16.76
MARLBOROUGH	0.00	29.10	29.10
MERIDEN	10.81	33.54	44.35
MIDDLEFIELD	0.15	28.42	28.57
MIDDLETOWN	0.07	6.99	7.06
MONROE	20.44	47.84	68.29
MONTVILLE	8.09	26.16	34.26
MORRIS	8.36	30.71	39.07
NEW BRITAIN	8.84	15.49	24.33
NEW CANAAN	2.00	5.20	7.20
NEW HARTFORD	9.31	25.71	35.02
NEWINGTON	27.90	56.91	84.82
NEWTOWN	13.45	37.44	50.90
NORFOLK	2.55	31.94	34.49
NORTH CANAAN	7.66	21.85	29.51
NORTH STONINGTON	0.33	2.86	3.19
NORWALK	2.86	6.65	9.51
OLD LYME	5.79	17.13	22.92
OLD SAYBROOK	5.21	7.58	12.79
OXFORD	14.70	54.52	69.22
PLAINFIELD	3.09	24.90	27.99
PLAINVILLE	15.63	34.05	49.68
PLYMOUTH	8.83	20.00	28.83
POMFRET	3.26	14.81	18.08
PORTLAND	4.97	9.90	14.88
PRESTON	2.57	5.82	8.40
PROSPECT	1.11	4.78	5.89
REDDING	1.21	3.13	4.34
RIDGEFIELD	24.69	63.03	87.72
ROCKY HILL	4.93	7.88	12.81
ROXBURY	6.96	48.40	55.36

SALEM	0.00	0.26	0.26
SALISBURY	1.99	4.61	6.60
SCOTLAND	0.82	5.09	5.90
SEYMOUR	4.96	10.99	15.95
SHARON	0.00	8.63	8.63
SIMSBURY	6.34	19.57	25.91
SOUTH WINDSOR	5.82	11.10	16.92
SOUTHBURY	0.00	0.28	0.28
SOUTHINGTON	21.17	48.76	69.93
SOUTHWICK	0.00	0.04	0.04
SPRAGUE	0.00	0.12	0.12
STAMFORD	25.47	62.51	87.97
STONINGTON	29.69	70.98	100.66
SUFFIELD	4.75	27.83	32.58
THOMASTON	2.09	7.81	9.90
TOLLAND	15.70	80.42	96.12
TORRINGTON	0.42	0.99	1.42
VERNON	6.79	11.26	18.05
VOLUNTOWN	1.49	40.43	41.92
WALLINGFORD	0.00	0.53	0.53
WARREN	7.52	32.28	39.80
WASHINGTON	8.55	19.07	27.62
WATERBURY	7.96	13.95	21.91
WATERFORD	14.25	27.41	41.66
WATERTOWN	0.00	0.34	0.34
WEST HARTFORD	11.74	27.56	39.30
WESTBROOK	2.22	4.20	6.42
WESTON	13.82	60.89	74.71
WESTPORT	4.61	9.81	14.42
WETHERSFIELD	2.67	3.91	6.58
WILLINGTON	6.30	22.00	28.30
WILTON	36.09	94.94	131.03
WINDSOR	25.53	36.89	62.42
WOLCOTT	1.54	1.96	3.50
WOODBRIDGE	0.00	1.38	1.38
WOODBURY	2.04	0.62	2.66
Grand Total	**913.09**	**2931.57**	**3844.67**



SPECIFICATION

for

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION

LINE CLEARANCE

TREE WORK and BRUSH CONTROL

Revision 2014-B

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2019

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Eversource
Specification for Local Distribution
Tree Work and Brush Control

1. General Requirements

This document describes the scope of work and technical requirements for the Eversource Distribution Line Clearance Program. All work shall be performed by qualified line clearance contractors. Safety shall take precedence over all requirements described herein and at no time shall work be performed in an unsafe manner.

- All contact with the public and government officials shall be done in a courteous manner.

- Work shall be subject at all times to inspection by Eversource and government officials. The crew foreman, or the contractor's designee, shall notify Eversource of the crew's daily work location and of any change made during the day.

- Work shall be performed in such a manner that it will not interfere with or affect in any way the operation of any existing energized lines or electrical equipment, except as specifically directed by Eversource.

- All line clearance work shall be performed in strict accordance with all applicable federal, state and local governmental laws and regulations or approved standards and safety practices – ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2008, Best Management Practices – Utility Pruning of Trees, ANSI Z133.1-2012, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.269. The contractor shall be responsible for the knowledge, supervision and enforcement of them.

- Each crew will have on the vehicle the Eversource Image Summit forms and door hanger. Administration of the process will be in accordance of all Eversource Image Summit procedures and guidelines.

- When necessary, the contractor requests permission from tree owners and others to perform line clearance tree work around electrical conductors. Where the tree owner is not at home, use the appropriate permission card and customer brochure. For all refusals, light trims or no contacts the contractor shall fill out a copy of form DISTRIBUTION LINE CLEARANCE MODIFICATION FORM and submit the form weekly, or approved electronic form.

- The crew foreman shall complete and submit weekly company approved reporting forms, adding information daily for all T&M work. Paper forms of this report shall be submitted to Eversource no later than Tuesday of the

week following the completed work week. Electronic forms shall be submitted at least weekly, depending on syncing and uploading system requirements.

- The line clearance crew shall work progressively along the distribution system starting at the substation, or as directed by Eversource, and shall complete all work on a given portion of the line before starting work at another location, unless otherwise approved by Eversource.

- Re-trimming will be required to correct all situations where trimming quality is determined by Eversource to be improper.

- Climbing irons shall not be used in any tree unless the tree is to be removed.

- Wherever Eversource is solely responsible for clean-up on scheduled work, clean-up shall be completed daily and the site shall be left in at least as neat and orderly condition as it was found.

2. Scope of Work

This Specification covers the trimming and removal of trees and brush, including the use of herbicides (CT only) for brush control along rural and urban overhead electrical lines and around substations owned or used by Eversource. This includes clearing for existing lines as well as for new lines, and applies to local distribution only, along and off-roads, and not bulk supply distribution rights-of-way. Each tree must be evaluated on its own at the time it is trimmed. The tree crew must consider the variables including tree species, condition, growth rate and location.

2.1. Scheduled Maintenance Trimming (SMT)

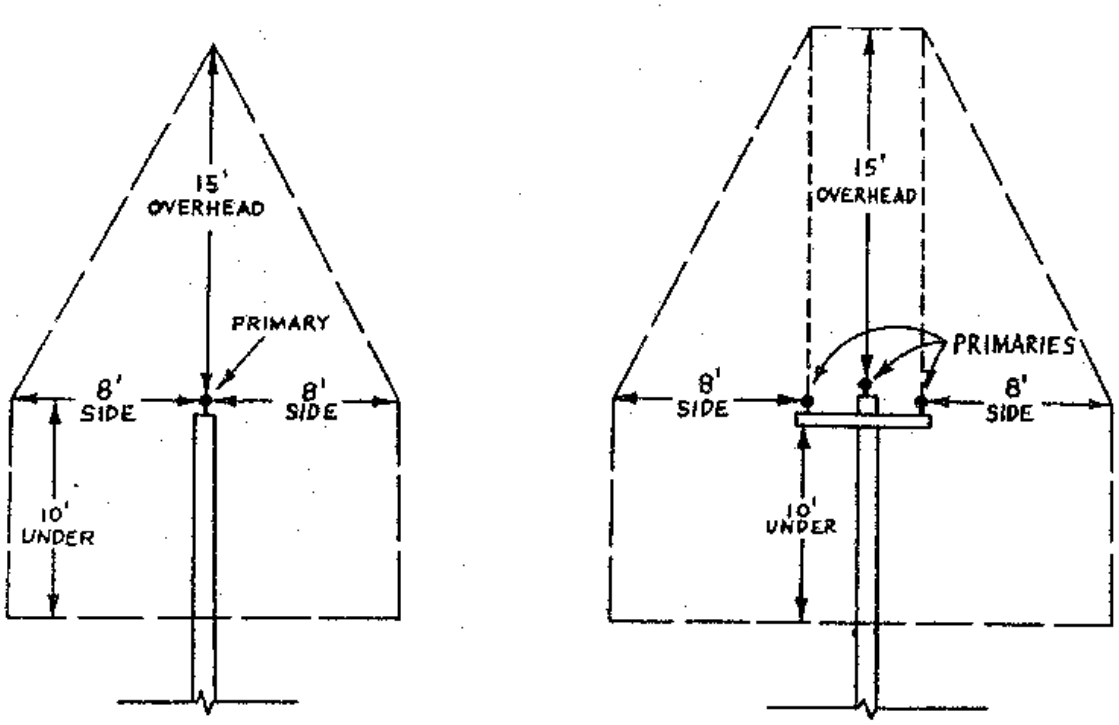
2.1.1. Primary Conductors

Conductor clearances relative to various primary wire positions are shown in Figure 1. Normally, remove all branches within the clearance zone bounded by the dashed line perimeter and all overhead hazards within reach of a 55’ aerial lift.

Watersprouts and suckers shall not be trimmed; they shall be removed back to the originally established clearance level.

Figure 1

CLEARANCE ZONE DIMENSIONS
For
PRIMARY VOLTAGE CONDUCTORS (2.4 to 34.5 kV)



2.1.1.1. Overhead Clearances
15 feet overhead clearance shall be measured vertically upward from the highest primary.

2.1.1.2. Side Clearances
8 feet (10 feet MA-E) side clearance shall be measured horizontally outward from the outermost primary.

2.1.1.3. Under Clearances
10 feet under clearance shall be measured vertically downward from the lowest primary.

2.1.1.4. Brush and Vine Clearances
Selectively remove only that tree brush which is presently at least 16 feet tall within the zone or growing into the zone. All vines which are growing up poles or guy wires shall be cut at the ground line and cleared 6 feet up the pole or guy.

2.1.2. Secondaries Without Primaries Above and Service Drops

2.1.2.1. Triplex

Do not clear around them unless authorized by Eversource. When approved, trim only limbs in contact with the conductor. Trimmed branches shall provide 2 feet of clearance around all conductors.

2.1.2.2. Open Wire Secondary

Do clear, trimmed branches shall provide 2 feet of clearance around all conductors.

2.1.3. Tree Removal

Remove all hazard trees up to and including 16 inches DBH within 8 feet of the outermost conductor. The removal of any tree greater than 16 inches DBH must be approved by Eversource. Eversource will provide specific instructions in each case depending upon whether others are sharing the cost or disposing of the tree parts.

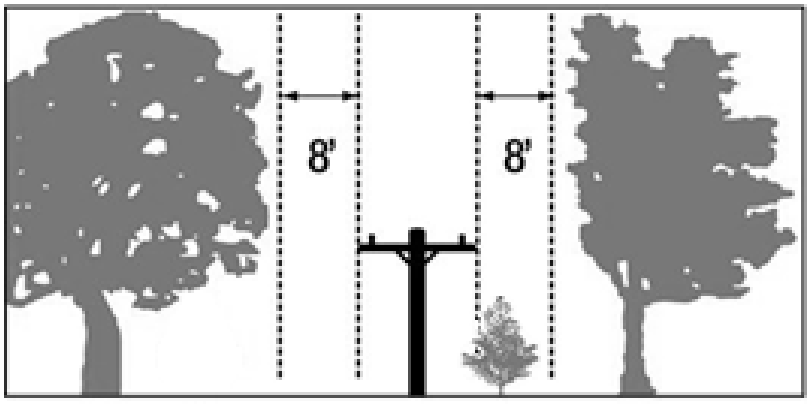
2.2. Enhanced Tree Work (ETT)

2.2.1. Primary Conductors

Conductor clearances relative to various primary wire positions are shown in Figure 2. Normally, remove all branches and tall growing trees within the clearance zone bounded by the dashed line.

Figure 2

Clearance Zone Dimensions for Enhanced Tree Work



2.2.1.1. Overhead Clearances
Prune and remove all limbs in the clearance zone over the outermost primary

2.2.1.2. Side Clearances
8 feet side clearance shall be measured horizontally outward from the outermost primary

2.2.1.3. Under Clearances
Prune and remove all limbs in the clearance zone under the outermost primary

2.2.1.4. Brush and Vine Clearances
Remove all brush that is capable of growing tall enough to touch the primary conductors that are in or growing into the clearance zone. All vines which are growing up poles or guy wires shall be cut at the ground line and cleared 6 feet up the pole or guy

2.2.2. Arboricultural Tree Management
Remove trees if foliage removal from obtaining clearance exceeds ANSI A300 pruning standard

2.2.3. Fall Zone Hazard Tree Management

Inspect, evaluate and eliminate all hazardous trees within the fall zone by pruning or removal. Utility compatible species may remain.

2.3. Maintenance Enhanced Tree Trimming (METT)

2.3.1. Primary Conductors

2.3.1.1. Overhead Clearances
Re-clear to the previously established ETT clearances including new growth into the clearance zone. Remove all overhead hazards within reach of a 70 foot aerial lift.

2.3.1.2. Side Clearances
8 feet side clearance shall be measured horizontally outward from the outermost primary

2.3.1.3. Under Clearances
Prune and remove all limbs in the clearance zone under the outermost primary

2.3.1.4. Brush and Vine Clearances
Remove all brush that is capable of growing tall enough to touch the primary conductors that are in or growing into the clearance zone. All vines which are growing up poles or guy wires shall be cut at the ground line and cleared 6 feet up the pole or guy

2.3.2. Hazard Tree Management

Remove hazard trees up to 16 inches DBH within 8 feet of the outermost conductor.

2.4. Mid-Cycle Trimming

Inspect and evaluate tree conditions along the entire back bone section of line scheduled. Prioritize pruning and removals based on tree conditions and likelihood of a tree causing an outage prior to the next scheduled routine trim. Where necessary:

- Remove hazard trees within the fall zone.
- Prune and remove all overhead hazards.
- Cut vines on all poles and guy wires.

2.5. New Business and Capital Construction

Prune all branches and remove all tall growing tree species in a strip centered on the pole line 8 feet to either side of the outermost conductors.

Provide hazard tree removal as specified in article 2.2.2 and clearance as specified in article 2.1.1 for laterals and 2.2.1. for backbones.

3. Tree Removal

- Contractor shall not "top" trees unless authorized by the Owner's Representative. Normally, these trees will be removed.

- Remove any tree which would after trimming to clearance exceed ANSI A300 foliage removal standard. Trees greater than 16 inches DBH shall be removed only after authorization from Eversource.

- Specific instructions on billing of removals, depending upon whether others are sharing the cost will be provided by the Owner's Representative.

4. Stumps

All stumps shall be cut as close to the ground as possible, and in no case shall they be cut higher than 3 inches unless used as supports for a fence or approved otherwise by Eversource. All stumps shall be cut off parallel to the ground to avoid leaving sharp points on the stumps.

In Connecticut, sproutable cut-off stumps (all hardwoods, pitch pine and vines) shall be treated with an Eversource approved herbicide mixture in accordance with label directions and regulatory requirements.

5. Brush and Vine Removal

5.1. Brush

Brush shall not be trimmed or topped. The width of the brush removal area shall be 8 feet on each side of the outermost conductor or growing into that zone. Flat cutting or selective brush removal shall be approved by Eversource.

Cutting of tree brush and woody vines shall be done with care to minimize damage to non-interfering shrubs such as the following that are permitted to remain:

Pinxterbloom Azalea	Hazelnut
Highbush Blueberry	Gray Dogwood
Redosier Dogwood	Huckleberry
Oldfield Common Juniper	Spicebush
Sweetfern	Mountainlaurel
Bayberry	Rhododendron

5.2. Vines

All woody vines which are growing up poles or guy wires shall be cut at the groundline and cleared for 6 feet up the pole or guy.

6. Wood and Chip Disposal

The contractor shall make every effort to minimize the amount of wood and wood chip disposal that requires hauling away from the site. This can be accomplished by; making agreements with property owners to leave logs and larger limbs at the site for use as firewood, blowing chips onto the ground in rural and unimproved natural locations with approval, and offering chips to property owners for use as mulch. All debris shall be disposed in accordance with all local laws and regulations.

The tree contractor shall not sell any unwanted logs or chips.

The contractor shall not leave wood debris that can be chipped overnight except on off-road sections.

6.1. Chips

Smaller limbs, branches, or cut-off brush shall be chipped, normally by chipping into a truck mounted dumping chip box. However, at unimproved natural locations, chips may be blown upon the ground provided that the depth of fresh chips shall be no greater than 3 inches. Limited brush piling may be done along the edges of off-the-road pole lines, either method being subject to the land owner's approval.

6.2. Logs

Logs from the tree trunks and larger limbs shall be cut into mutually agreed or convenient handling lengths. No logs shall be split.

6.3. Debris disposal

The tree owner shall be given first preference to utilize logs and/or chips. This agreement shall be made at the time the work is scheduled.

6.3.1. Chips

Where chips cannot be left on site, they shall be delivered to the nearest appropriate disposal space.

6.3.2. Logs

Logs shall be left at the work site in a safe location, not to pose a hazard to anyone, for a maximum of 7 days, during which time they will be available for pick up. Any logs remaining after 7 days shall be delivered to the appropriate disposal site.

7. Substation Perimeter Clearing

This section describes how tree and brush work shall be performed around substations. Prior to beginning any work around a substation, Eversource personnel will provide site specific guidelines to the contractor. At no time shall contractor personnel enter the fenced area of the substation without an Eversource approved escort.

7.1. Brush removal

7.1.1. Non-visually sensitive or non-landscaped substations

Cut and remove all brush within 10 feet of the substation fence. If the land adjacent to the substation fence slopes toward the fence, the cleared area shall be 20 feet.

7.1.2. Visually sensitive or landscaped substations

Clear as far away from the fence as practical as directed by the Eversource representative.

7.2. Pruning

Trim back all branches to a minimum of 10 feet from the fence.

7.3. Ornamental Screens

Ornamental trees and shrubs (arborvitae, hemlock, white pine, yew, etc.) that have been planted to provide a visual screen of the substation shall not be removed. If necessary, shearing shall be performed as directed by the Eversource representative.

7.4. Stump treatment

All stumps from trees and brush that have been removed and are capable of re-sprouting shall be herbicide treated with an appropriate herbicide as directed by the Eversource representative (CT only).

7.5. Cleanup

Remove and dispose of all trimmings and removal debris away from the job site unless directed otherwise by Eversource. The site shall be left in at least as neat and orderly condition as it was found.

8. Definitions

ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2008 Pruning – American National Standard for Tree Care Operations – Tree Shrub, and Other Woody Plant Maintenance – Standard Practices (Pruning)

ANSI Z133.1-2012 – American National Standard for Arboricultural Operations – Safety Requirements.

Backbone – a section of line starting at a substation and extending to the first fused device or single/double phase reclosing device.

Brush - Tree species with a DBH of less than 6 inches (less than 1.5 inches DBH in MA in town lay out), that can grow tall enough to reach conductors. Occasionally, shrub species are considered as brush, if they have to be removed for line clearance or access.

Clearance - the distance between vegetation and conductor.

Contractor - the business or employees of that business, that has contracted with Eversource to perform line clearing.

DBH - Diameter Breast Height - Diameter of a tree measured at a point 4 1/2 feet above ground.

Fall Zone - The area including the roadside clearance zone and extending from the conductors out a distance to where an uprooted tree could strike the conductor and cause an outage.

Hazard tree – Any tree or part of a tree that is (A) dead, (B) extensively decayed, or (C) structurally weak, which, if it falls, would endanger utility infrastructure, facilities or equipment.

Lateral – a section of primary voltage line extending from the end of backbone to a secondary or service wire.

Line Clearing - Controlling vegetation to maintain proper clearance from conductors which includes tree trimming, removal, and brush and vine removal.

Modification – when the property owner requests modification to required clearances.

OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Overhead hazards – dead, dying, diseased, insect infected and structurally weak branches including those which could break at weak points and strike conductors.

Refusal – When a property owner does not allow any tree work to be performed.

Risk Tree – The combination of; the likelihood of a tree-wire conflict or tree failure occurring, and the severity of the potential consequences including but not limited to injury, utility infrastructure damage or electric service disruption

Shrub - A woody plant normally maturing less than 20 feet in height and presenting a generally bushy appearance because of its several erect, spreading or prostrate stems.

Stump Treatment - Herbicide applications made to sproutable cut-off stumps (all hardwoods and Pitch Pine) in order to prevent the stump from sprouting.

Substation - An electrical facility that receives electricity at high voltages and reduces the voltage so that it can be passed on to customers at a lower voltage.

Tree - A woody plant normally maturing at 20 feet or more in height, usually with a single trunk, unbranched for several feet above ground, with a definite crown.

T&M – Tree work performed at Time and Material billing rates. Work is recorded on the Weekly Distribution Tree or Brush Control Report using labor and equipment codes approved by Eversource's Procurement Department or via electronic submission

Wires/Lines/Conductors - the overhead wires which carry the electric current at required voltages. Also to be considered for tree clearance and safety are other pole mounted equipment such as transformers, fuses, circuit breakers, etc.

Wire types –

Primary - A wire running from pole to pole operating at a voltage level exceeding 600 volts (2400 to 34500 volts on the Eversource overhead System), and normally located at the top of a pole.

Secondary - A wire running from pole to pole operating at a voltage level of 600 volts or less (normally 120 to 240 volts on the Eversource overhead System), and generally located approximately 4 feet below the primary.

Triplex - Two insulated wires in a twisted configuration around a bare neutral wire.

Open Wire Secondary - Three parallel wires normally in a vertical configuration separated from each other by a few inches.

Service Drop - The secondary wires connecting the point of attachment on the premises being served to the nearest pole of the distribution system.

Eversource Vegetation Management Work Planning Guide

Work Planning

General Description

This guide describes the process for Eversource and its Contractor to plan scheduled work, including providing notification and obtaining consent per Section 16-234 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended by Public Act No. 14-151 and as ordered in the final decision issued by the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority ("PURA") on June 25, 2014 in Docket No. 12-01-10. In addition, the guide identifies the responsibilities and expectations for the Work Planner.

Contractor Representative of Eversource

The Work Planner is performing as a contractor representative of Eversource and shall at all time:

- Maintain a neat, clean and professional appearance.
- Be trained in and exhibit strong interpersonal and customer-focused communications skills.
- Be knowledgeable about all aspects of utility arboriculture including:
    - Eversource's tree work specifications; and
    - Federal, state and local laws and regulations.

Planner Expectations

The contractor shall ensure that property owners or abutting property owners understand the extent of the proposed tree work to be performed and shall make every effort to obtain full consent to prune and remove trees and brush and cut vines in compliance with state statutes, regulatory requirements, Eversource's specifications and local or state permits. Objections, refusals, modified specifications and failure to contact customers shall be considered exceptions to normal practice and will be properly documented. However, the Work Planner shall not attempt to obtain permission in a manner that is threatening, intimidating or may appear to be threatening or intimidating to a tree owner.

Planning

Municipal Communication

Prior to work planning beginning, Eversource or its representative will communicate with the Town and Tree Warden the scheduled work including location of work, work type, and specifications.

Eversource and the town will discuss opportunities to coordinate efforts for shared work, parking locations and debris disposal.

All local ordinances will be evaluated and applicability determined.

Eversource will request the necessary permit from the town for pruning trees in the public right of way.

Property Owner Identification

Property owner information shall be obtained from municipal tax assessor's lists.

Information will be used to identify parcel information, property owners, and mailing address.

Starting and Ending Points

Typically, a starting point would be the beginning of a road or the source of the circuit (i.e. substation) and the ending point would be the end of the road or circuit. It may be appropriate to change the starting point to meet requirements of municipal officials or for reliability improvements.

Survey and Evaluation

Planned Work Survey

The contractor shall survey the entire circuit as part of the bid preparation. Based on the planned work type, each tree shall be evaluated to determine properties needing work and the specific tree work to be performed at least 10 days prior to notification and consent. The work to be proposed is as required per the specifications outlined in Eversource's *Specification for Local Distribution Line Clearance Tree Work and Brush Control* 2014-A Revision and Section II – Special Conditions and Amendments of the contract.

Compatible trees and shrubs listed in the State Vegetation Management Task Force Report under the Right Tree, Right Place section or that may be added by DEEP in the future, shall remain unless special circumstances exist that warrant pruning or removal.

Property and Tree Evaluation

At locations the contractor has determined work is required, the Work Planner will evaluate all vegetation that could affect the electrical facilities now and in the future based on the planned work type.

The Work Planner shall take into consideration individually each tree's species, condition (vigor, disease, defects, and structure), growth rate, failure characteristics and location (proximity, soil type, and slope) in determining scope of work to be performed.

Additionally, per the National Electric Safety Code (NESC), movement of vegetation during typical weather conditions plus sag of conductors due to elevated temperatures or icing must be considered when determining the extent of tree work to be performed.

The Work Planner most consider when proposing pruning the final structure, look and risk of the tree. The specific pruning required and final form of the tree must be relayed to the property owner and consideration of removal of the tree as an option must be made if any aspect of the tree may be compromised or unfavorable.

Public Right-of-Way and Private Property

The Work Planner determines whether the tree or part of the tree that requires work is on or overhanging the Public Right-of-Way or on Private Property

Tree work that is on or overhanging the Public Right-of-Way will require notification to the abutting property owner.

Tree work that is on private property will require consent of the property owner.

Property Owner Identification

Based on the information available from tax assessor's records, the Work Planner must determine if the property owner resides at the property where the work is to be performed or not.

If the property owner resides at the property where the work is to be performed, the Work Planner will follow the steps for in- person contact. If the property owner does not reside at the property where the work is to be performed, the Work Planner will follow the steps to contact by certified mail.

Notification and Consent Procedure

Property owner resides at property of tree work:

In Person Contact

The Work Planner shall:

- Identify themselves as a contractor working as a representative of Eversource.

- Provide the property owner with informational brochure.
- Explain their purpose for being there and summarize the goals of Eversource's line clearance program (i.e. visual and physical access to electric facilities; prevention of equipment damage; provide reliable electric service).
- Explain the tree work specification (SMT, ETT, or Hazard Tree Removal) and specifically the proposed tree work for that location.
- Explain that the owner's signature of consent for work on private property and initials for verification of notification is required before any tree work can be performed and ask that they sign the completely filled-out Eversource Proposed Tree Work form.
- Record the tree owner's name and address on the Eversource Status Record form and indicate explicitly the planned work and the level of consent received or notification verified from the property owner.

Property Owner is Not Present

The Work Planner Specialist shall:

- Leave the Eversource Tree Work door hanger with the informational brochure describing the work, the contractor's contact name and phone number, and the filled out Eversource Proposed Tree Work form.
- Return to the location the next day or as soon as possible to determine if the door hanger has been acknowledged and returned to the door with Proposed Tree Work form signed for consent and initialed for notification.
- Answer any questions received from the property owner from the contact phone number provided.
- Record the status and date of the owner's consent and notification on the Eversource Status Record form, if door hanger has been returned.

Door Hanger Not Returned

The Work Planner shall:

- Leave a second door hanger and repeat steps defined above.
- Obtain the telephone number from customer service, municipal or internet records and attempt to contact owner by phone at different times of the day to obtain consent and document notification.
- If the tree owner cannot be contacted, compete the Tree Work Modification form and update the Status Record form as a "No Contact".

- Follow steps for sending a certified letter stated below.

Property owner does not reside at property of tree work

Certified Letter

The Work Planner shall:

- Provide Eversource with information on
  - Property requiring tree work
  - Property Owner's Name and Address
  - Proposed Tree Work Form filled out for property
- Eversource will send the property owner via certified mail with return receipt:
  - A cover letter explaining purpose of mailing with instructions
  - Informational brochure
  - Proposed Tree Work Form
  - Self-addressed stamped envelope to return the signed consent form if needed.
- Eversource will notify contractor of return receipts for notification and returned, completed Proposed Tree Work forms

Modifications of Specifications

All modification to the specifications of proposed work must be documented and reported to PURA. Modifications can include:

- Trimming less then proposed (Modification)
- Denied consent of work on private property (Denial)
- Objection to proposed work in the Public Right-of-Way (Objection)
- Response to attempts to obtain consent unanswered (No Contact)
- Failure to notify (No Notification)

Private property tree work

Where the Work Planner cannot obtain full consent for pruning or removing trees and brush on private property, they shall provide Eversource with a copy of the Tree Work Modification form.

Eversource will evaluate the tree conditions, their impact on the electric system and determine the next course of action.

Eversource may:

- Contact the tree owner in person, by phone or letter to discuss options
- File the refusal for future reference.

Public Right-of-Way tree work

Where the Work Planner receives an objection to pruning or removing trees and brushes on or overhanging the Public Right-of-Way, they shall provide Eversource with a copy of the Tree Work Modification form.

Eversource will evaluate the tree conditions, their impact on the electric system and determine the next course of action.

Eversource may:

- Contact the tree owner in person, by phone or letter to discuss options
- Refer the objection to the municipal or state authority that has jurisdiction over trees in the public way. The Town Tree Warden or State Commissioner of the DOT then must make a decision within 10 business days.
- Based on the decision, Eversource or the abutting property owner may appeal the decision to PURA within ten business days.
    - PURA will schedule a mediation session within thirty calendar days
    - If property owner refuses mediation, PURA will hold a hearing within sixty days of the appeal
    - If mediation session is held and no resolution is reached, PURA will hold a hearing within thirty calendar days of the mediation session.

Objection, Mediation, or Hearing decision

Final decisions after appropriate time periods will be relayed to the contractor to proceed with work as determined in such final decisions. Status Record forms will be updated to indicate approved work.

Records Processing

Eversource Status Record

Specific information of proposed tree work at each property, status of consent and notification and all pertinent information shall be recorded on the Status Record form. The detail includes exactly how and what is to be trimmed and removed and if necessary, any modification to the specifications. The date of consent and notification will also be recorded for record.

Transfer of Information

When all the consent and notification for the circuit has been completed:

- Review the Eversource Status Record for completeness and ensure information will be clear to the tree crew.
- Provide one copy of the Eversource Status Record to EVERSOURCE and the Contractor General Foreman or the assigned tree crew.
- Provide verbal, on-site instructions to the assigned tree crew for unusual or complicated requests.

Record Keeping

Eversource and the contractor will retain copies of all completed Proposed Tree Work forms, Status Record forms and Tree Work Modification forms for twenty-four months from received date.

Eversource will keep a log of all the properties and property owner notification or consent that was attempted, the initial status received from the customer, any objections referred to the Tree Warden or DOT, their decisions, any appeals to PURA of those decisions, outcome of mediation or hearings.

Town and DOT Permits

Eversource or the contractor is required to obtain permits for planned work on town roads or state roadways.

A permit from the Town Tree Warden is required to prune trees on or overhanging the town road Public Right-of-Way.

A written permit is required from the Town Tree Warden to remove a tree in the town road Public Right-of-Way

Proceeding with Work

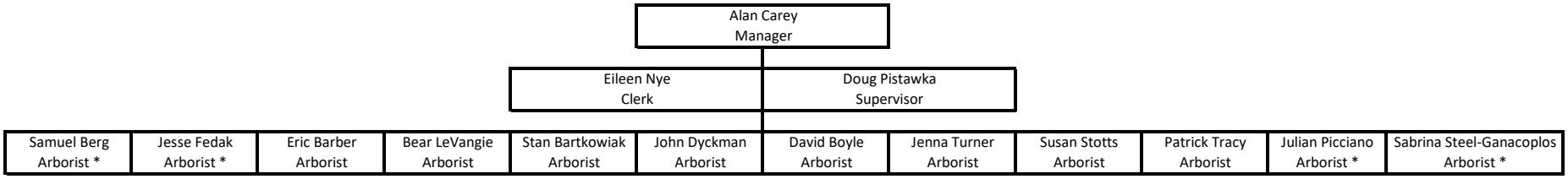
The contractor may begin work as planned with consent for private trees, after fifteen business days of documented notification of trees on or over the Public Right-of-Way, and when all permits have been obtained.

Documentation

The following shall be used to document the permission process:

- Proposed Tree Work form
- Status Record form
- Tree Work Modification Form
- Letters to customers
- Return Receipt cards

Eversource Vegetation Management Organization



* Added in November 2020

APPENDIX 4

TABLE OF INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE FREQUENCIES

Ref. No.	Types of Equipment/Procedure	Frequency Now	Frequency Prior	Remarks
1.	Inspection of DB Facilities	As required with a max of 15 years	No Change	Move to condition/reliability-based inspection. Max inspection period to correspond with fault indicator replacement.
2.	Capacitor Bank			
	Pole Top	1Year	No Change	
	Substation	Monthly		
3.	Inspect & Maintain Pole-top Voltage Regulating Equipment	1 Year As Required	No Change	Company experience has proven that a 1-year interval is sufficient for keeping this equipment reliable. Major Maintenance based on inspection results
4.	Inspect, Test, and Maintain Reclosers			
	SCADA Controlled	Annually	No Change	Additional equipment checks are performed following storms and line faults. In 2020 Eversource Connecticut will pilot a yearly based inspection on all reclosers as part of the distribution line inspection and perform condition-based inspections based on alarms received via the SCADA System.
	Non-SCADA Controlled	Bi-Monthly	No Change	
	Substation	Monthly	No Change	
	Major Maintenance			
	Oil	12 Year	No Change	Scheduled Major Maintenance for oil filled Reclosers may be deferred if a capital replacement project has been formally established and is being implemented on a 12-year replacement plan
5.	Network Transformers	Annually	No Change	Routine Maintenance Inspection
	Protectors	2 or 4 Years	No Change	Major Maintenance/Frequency dependant on model # of protector
6.	Underground Plant	5 Year	No Change	
7..	Street Lights in Underground Areas	5 Year	No Change	Coincident with other underground and direct buried system equipment inspections.
8.	Infrared Inspection	Annually	No Change	3-phase circuit backbone and associated pole mounted reclosers, sectionalizers, 3-phase regulators, capacitors and switches.
9.	Distribution Wood Pole Insp. & Treat.	15 Year	No Change	
10.	3-Phase Group Operated Switches	Major Maintenance as required with 1 Year Visual on Backbone	No Change	Combination IR and visual for GOAB during yearly Overhead Plant inspections. Major maintenance will be performed upon findings.

Ref. No.	Type of Equipment/Procedure	Frequency Now	Frequency Prior	Remarks
11.	Underground Transformers	As required with a max of 15 years	No Change	Move to condition/reliability-based inspection. Max inspection period to correspond with fault indicator replacement. Coincident with other underground equipment maintenance
12.	Vaults & Manholes	5 Year	No Change	Coincident with the Company owned equipment maintenance frequencies or every 5 years, whichever comes first.

APPENDIX 5

INSPECTION OF DIRECT-BURIED FACILITIES

5.11 Inspection of Direct Buried (DB) Systems

General Description

This procedure defines the schedule, inspection, and the reporting requirements for the inspection of Direct Buried facilities. Periodic inspections of Direct Buried and associated equipment at the specified interval allows preventative and corrective actions to be performed prior to situations becoming hazardous to the public or resulting in equipment failure. Inspection and failure recording ensures that corrective actions are taken by appropriate departments.

See EMP instruction 6.11 for details on performing the DB Inspection

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle symbol "▲" are explained in the Maintenance Basis Documentation section of this chapter.

Facilities/Equipment

Company-owned direct-buried facilities including:

- Pad-Mounted Transformers
- Submersible Transformers
- Switch Enclosures
- Switchgear
- Transclosures
- Handholes (HH)
- Pull Holes
- Risers
- Fault Indicators ▲
- Primary and secondary cable

5.11.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.11.1.1 Table 1 – Direct-Buried Facilities Maintenance Intervals

Direct-Buried Facilities **Maintenance Schedule**	**Interval**
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection ▲ **Note 1**	A/R with 15 Year Max
Replace Fault Indicators	15Y
Condition-Based	
Any defects found during **Routine Inspection**	A/R
Failure Finding	
EFRS, UPER, or Failure Reporting System used by your region	A/R
Failure Investigation	A/R

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for a Routine Inspection is **5Y** (or 5 years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:

Y = Year, i.e. 5Y = 5 Years
N/A = Not Applicable
A/R = As Required

5.11.2 Maintenance Categories

TIME-DIRECTED

5.11.2.1 Routine Inspection ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.11 for details.

5.11.2.2 Replace Fault Indicators
- Refer to EMP Instruction 6.11 for details.

Conditioned Based

5.11.2.3 Repair or replace any defective components found during the DB routine inspection if possible, or note repairs that cannot be completed during the routine inspection for future correction.

Failure Finding

5.11.3 Perform any necessary repairs or correct any conditions as required and document the repairs or corrections made. Failures of any major DB equipment shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region. Minor deficiencies (e.g premature paint peeling on newer equipment, or misaligned doors on pad-mounted equipment) should also be reported to Distribution Standards.
Analysis of DB equipment failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.11.3.1 DB Facilities References

- TD 804 “Inspection of Direct Buried Facilities”
- Accident Prevention Manual – “Direct Buried Lines”
- Work Practice WP-3038, “Stray Voltage Monitoring”
- Work Practice WP-3012, “Direct Buried Inspection”
- OP4154 Eversource Direct-Buried Inspections Form
- Underground Distribution Standards – DTR Sections 42, 43 and 44
- Distribution Standard – DTR 04.225

5.11.4 Maintenance Basis Documentation

Requirement	Basis
Fault Indicator Replacement 15Y	Manufacturer's recommendation of a 15-20 year battery life.
As Required with a max 15Y Inspection	Reliability based inspection in additional to post storm patrols A review of data from the Equipment Failure Reporting System (EFRS) indicates a very low failure rate for pad-mounted transformers. Although EFRS data indicates a higher failure rate for DB cable, few interruptions can be eliminated by routine preventative maintenance practices. The EFRS has shown a very low failure rate for other DB related equipment such as handholes, secondary cables, etc. The EPRI Power Plant Electrical Reference Series, Volume 2 "Power Transformers" states "Every transformer should be inspected at regular intervals. The length of those intervals varies from company to company, depending on prior experience, severity of service, and harshness of the environment.

5.11.5 Condition Monitoring:

N/A

6.11 - DIRECT - BURIED INSPECTION

emp 6.11 – Rev. 2

WORK REQUEST NO	MAP NO.	LOCATION

ITEM NO.	Inspection Item	DETAILS
01	DETERIORATION/PROPER GRADING	Inspect the vault, extensions, concrete slab/pad, and hand-holes for deterioration and proper grading and ensure they are properly set.
02	PROPERLY SET	Check the transformer/enclosure to verify they are properly set on the concrete pad or slab.
03	CONDITION OF CASE	Inspect the condition of the case. Check it for internal and external rust, dents, etc.
05	STANDARD SIGNS AND LABELS*	Ensure standard signs, cable tags, and labels (internal

		and external) are in place and in good condition as specified in DTR Sections 03 and 42.
06	PRINTS/SCHEMATICS	Use the equipment prints/schematics to verify the actual field conditions, i.e., transformer size, abnormal switching conditions, etc. against prints/schematics obtained from Supervision.
07	SECURITY / VANDALISM / SAFETY	Ensure safety and security equipment (such as locks and penta-bolts) are in place and in good working condition as specified in DTR Section 03. Check for signs of vandalism.
08	TOUCH POTENTIAL TESTING	SEE EMP Section 6.62
09	PROTECTIVE BUMPERS	Inspect protective bumpers to ensure they are present and in good condition, as required. Replace damaged bumpers.
10	COVER / GRATE	Ensure all covers or grates are securely locked or bolted in position.
11	OIL LEAKS	Inspect equipment for signs of oil leaks.
12	VEGETATION	Inspect for vegetation for intrusion into the equipment.
13	OBSTRUCTION/ACCESSIBILITY	Ensure there are no obstructions (i.e., shrubs, fences, buildings, foreign material, objects, etc.) and that the area is accessible as specified in DTR Section 42.
14	CONDITION OF RISER	Inspect the general condition of the riser and ensure it is secured to a pole.
15	POLE NO. / FUSE SIZE	Ensure riser pole stencils are present and that the stenciled fuse size agrees with that on the DB map.
Note:	IF OBSTRUCTIONS/VEGETATION PREVENT ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THE INTERNAL INSPECTION **STOP**. THE FOLLOWING INTERNAL INSPECTION STEPS NEED NOT BE PERFORMED	
16	BARRIERS (ELECTRICAL)	Ensure electrical barriers are in place and in good condition.
17	GROUNDS	Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain wire connections, such as primary, secondary, transformer, telephone, etc. are in place and in good condition.
18	PRIMARY/SECONDARY EQUIPMENT	Ensure that primary/secondary equipment, such as bushings, insulators, arresters, elbows, terminators, connectors, cable taps, dead-end receptacles are in good condition. Check for signs of arcing, tracking, chipping, stress, etc. for all connections.
19	INDICATORS	Inspect indicators including – temperature, oil level, fault-read, record, and reset as applicable. Test fault indicators per DTR Section 44 and ensure they are in good condition and working. Check fault indicator's date and replace older style indicators, if found. Ensure proper installation per DTR 44.222 – 223 & verify 2.5" min. spacing to ensure proper operation.
20	PIT/HANDHOLE (CABLE)	Check the cable pit/hand-hole for silt, debris, and corrosion
21	DEFLECTOR PLATE	Ensure deflector plates are installed, as required for the specific equipment type.
22	MOUNTING HARDWARE	Check the mounting hardware to ensure it is stable and free from corrosion.
23	ELBOW ARRESTERS	Inspect elbow arresters are present and in good condition, as required.
24	SWITCH GEAR COVERS	Ensure switchgear covers are in place and are in good condition. Details for performing switchgear maintenance are provided in a separate chapter.
25	DEAD-END CAPS ON UNUSED BUSHINGS	Inspect dead-end caps on unused bushings are present and in good condition, as required.
26	INFRARED INSPECTION ON INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT: (See TD 853)	
	NOTE ANY CONDITIONS THAT REQUIRE FOLLOW-UP REPAIR. ► Obstruction/vegetation which **DOES NOT** require a tree crew and more than 1 hour to clear need not be reported for follow up repair. In addition, the severity of obstructions must be verified by supervision as a condition for a CWO to be initiated for obstructions and/or vegetation.	

NOTE: This use of this form is optional and it is intended for use as a Worker's aid – not for use as a permanent record.

APPENDIX 6

CAPACITOR BANK INSPECTION

5.05 Capacitor Banks

General Description

Banks of capacitors are used to improve the power factor on the system. Other benefits include reducing system losses and improved voltage control. Capacitors are voltage sensitive, and will not tolerate an extended over voltage condition of more than 110 percent of the nameplate rating without deterioration and eventual failure. Because of their electrical characteristics, they are susceptible to large inrush currents, discharge currents, and transient voltage peaks, each of which can reduce the expected life of the individual capacitor or increase the equipment servicing requirement of the bank.

Capacitors store energy in the form of electrical charge. They are designed with internal resistors that are intended to discharge to 50 volts within 5 minutes after disconnection from the voltage source. It is important to allow this period to expire before applying grounds to a de- energized capacitor bank, in order to prevent damage and/or hazards resulting from high discharge currents. Note that newer capacitors have discharge resistors, but older ones may not. Check the Capacitor breaker with an approved audible tester.

Capacitor banks are applied within substations and on poles on the distribution system. Substation capacitor banks are made up of one or more series groups of capacitor cans often connected in parallel. Individual capacitors are normally provided with fuses. A blown fuse may be a sign of a failed capacitor. Since this could result in poor operation of the bank and/or damage to other capacitors within the bank, any capacitor with a blown fuse should be tested. Any capacitor suspected to be damaged (i.e., bulged tank, partial shorting per test results, etc.) should be replaced prior to re-energizing the bank. Failed capacitors must be handled carefully, due to the possible presence of gasses under pressure.

Capacitor Banks can be switched or not switched. Capacitor switches are devices that require periodic maintenance. For information on servicing capacitor switches, see the chapters on Circuit Switchers and Oil & Vacuum Switches.

Pole-Top capacitor banks are generally protected by fused cutouts. As with substation banks, a blown fuse may indicate a failed capacitor unit.

Pole-Top capacitors require little maintenance. Scheduled inspections should be made before the heavy load season (typically from November to March) to ensure the equipment is operating properly. The components to inspect include capacitor cans, cutouts, oil switches, vacuum switches, arresters, control settings, control and radio batteries, and grounding.

Capacitor fuse(s) often blow with no visible damage, or indication of failure, of the capacitor. Failure of the newer all-film capacitors are particularly hard to discern since they generate considerably less gas than paper-film capacitors.

Field inspection of capacitors, at best, only indicates some probability that a capacitor has ***not*** failed. Field inspections provide no assurance as to the functional condition and expected life of a capacitor.

Facilities/Equipment

- Substation Capacitors – Rack-Mounted or Metal-Enclosed
- Pole-Top Capacitor Banks

5.05.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

WARNING: Wait at least FIVE MINUTES after de-energizing the capacitors before beginning servicing them.

5.05.1.1 Table 1 – Capacitor Maintenance Intervals

Substation Capacitor Bank Maintenance Schedule	Interval
Time-Directed Maintenance	
Routine Check – Energized (Rack Mounted and Enclosed)	1M
Major Inspection – De-Energized (Enclosed only)	1Y
Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) – S/S only	
Fuse replacement (replace if failed)	A/R
Major Test - De-Energized	A/R
Major Maintenance – De-Energized	A/R
Unit replacement (physical damage or failed test)	A/R
Block openings (if signs of animal or debris entry)	A/R
Clean the unit (if contaminated)	A/R
Repair all defects as they are found during Inspection and Test.	A/R
Pole-Top Capacitor Bank Maintenance Schedule	**Interval**
Time-Directed Maintenance	
Inspection	1Y
Infrared - Backbone only, while energized	1Y
Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM)	

Perform Test	A/R
Scheduling Requirements	
Perform Capacitor Inspection at same time as controller inspection	A/R
Maintain attached Potential Transformer at time of Capacitor Inspection, if possible.	A/R

Capacitor Bank - 69kV and above Maintenance Schedule	**Interval**
Time-Directed Maintenance	
Routine Check – Energized	1M
Infrared Inspection	6M
Major Inspection – De-Energized (**Note 1**)	1Y
Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM)	
Fuse replacement (replace if failed)	A/R
Major Test - De-Energized	A/R
Major Maintenance – De-Energized	A/R
Unit replacement (physical damage or failed test)	A/R
Block openings (if signs of animal or debris entry)	A/R
Clean the unit (if contaminated)	A/R
Diagnostic Testing	A/R
Repair all defects as they are found during Inspection and Test.	A/R
Continuous Monitoring	
Overvoltage condition	C
Imbalanced condition.	C
Scheduling Requirements	
Perform Capacitor Inspection at same time as controller inspection	A/R
Maintain attached Potential Transformer at time of Capacitor Inspection, if possible.	A/R

In **Table 1**, the type of maintenance is listed in the left column and the interval required for that type of maintenance is listed in the right column. For example, the interval for a **Major Inspection** of a Substation Capacitor is **1Y** (or 1 Year). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years **M** = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month
A/R = As Required
Note 1 = The Major Inspection for enclosed units is to replace one of the monthly Routine Checks, so that the unit is only maintained 12 times per year.

5.05.2 Substation (S/S) Capacitor Maintenance Categories

See EMP Instruction 6.05 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

Condition-Based
Repair all defects as they are found.

Time-Directed

- **5.05.2.1** S/S Routine Check - Energized Rack-Mounted Units Metal-Enclosed U
- **5.05.2.2** S/S Major Inspection – De-Energized Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.2.3** S/S Major Test – De-Energized Rack-Mounted *and* Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.2.4** S/S Major Maintenance - De-Energized Rack-Mounted and Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.2.5** Infrared Testing – Rack Mounted Only

5.05.3 Pole-Top Capacitor Maintenance

See EMP Instruction 6.05 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

Time-Directed

5.05.3.1 Pole-Top Capacitor Inspection

5.05.4 Capacitor – 69KV and Above Maintenance

See EMP Instruction 6.05 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

Time-Directed

- **5.05.4.1** Routine Check - Energized Rack-Mounted Units and Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.4.2** Major Inspection – De-Energized Metal-Enclosed Units Only
- **5.05.4.3** Major Test – De-Energized Rack-Mounted and Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.4.4** Major Maintenance - De-Energized Rack-Mounted and Metal-Enclosed Units
- **5.05.4.5** Infrared Testing

5.05.5 FAILURE FINDING

Failures of capacitors shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region (EFRS, UPER, or Cascade, as appropriate) and placed in “To Eng” status for review by Distribution Standards.

5.05.6 References

Supporting References include:

- TD 832, “Capacitor Bank Inspection”
- Accident Prevention Manual – “Capacitors”
- NoMAX 1000 & 2000 series capacitor control Instruction Manual
- Fisher Pierce POWERFLEX Instruction Manual
- Supervisors’ Briefing Sheet No. SBS-05-017. Issued 12-08-2005

5.05.7 Capacitor Maintenance Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, feedback from service technicians, and the subject matter experts.

Requirement	Basis
Substation Capacitors	
Routine Check – Energized @ 1M interval	Monthly inspections performed energized have historically been the accepted frequency cycle for this equipment. No information, either internal or external to NU, has been found to suggest a change to this frequency cycle is warranted.
Major Inspection (Metal-Enclosed only) – De-energized @ 1Y	Manufacturer's literature recommends periodic de-energized maintenance, but does not provide a recommended frequency. Because components of a metal enclosed bank cannot be inspected during the monthly inspection, a de-energized inspection on an annual basis is necessary.
Infrared Inspection	Infrared inspection is a proven technique for locating "hot spots" on equipment and connections in order to identify conditions that can be corrected before they become serious problems.
Pole Top Capacitors	
Inspection 1Y (Minimum)	A yearly inspection (at a minimum) has historically been the accepted frequency cycle for this equipment, as recommended by the MFR. No information, either internal or external to NU, has been found to suggest a change to this frequency cycle is warranted. This is supported by TD832 that indicates "One capacitor inspection is required annually in the spring. An optional inspection may be performed in the fall."
Capacitors – 69KV and above	
Infrared Inspection 6M(Minimum)	Thermography should be performed every 6 months with capacitors in service.

6.05 Capacitor Maintenance

Before You Begin

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work; and all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
   - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
   - Eversource Employee Safety & Health Handbook
   - TD 832, "Capacitor Bank Inspection"
   - TD 800, "Distribution System Protective Work Clearances"

(Connecticut & Western MA)
- DTR 19.133 – “Capacitor Fusing Guide”
- PSNH Procedure CO-1155, “Isolation of Capacitor Banks on Distribution Circuits”
- TD 703 – Temporary Protective Grounds for Personnel in Substations
- TD 855 – Grounding for Personal Protection on Overhead Lines

Capacitor Maintenance Instructions

Routine Check – Energized – Substation
Rack-Mounted Units

1. Check the fence enclosure, warning and caution signs, and locks for proper installation and condition (if applicable).
2. Visually check all fuses.
3. Check for oil leaks.
4. Visually check the condition of each capacitor.
5. Visually check for objects or animals/birds’ nests on the capacitors and on the rack.
6. Visually check any associated primary connected equipment (i.e., switches, lightning arresters, reactors) for abnormalities.
7. Visually check the breaker or interrupter counter(s) for normal operation without cycling the equipment.
8. Visually check the controls (i.e., voltage, current, time clock, radio and lights) for proper operation without cycling the equipment.
9. Listen for unusual noises.
10. Check the condition of the control cable, if possible.
11. Record the operations counter reading and other conditions pertinent to the unit (i.e., targets, fuses).
12. Notify Supervisor & create MxO Alert or Work Order if unusual conditions found.

Metal – Enclosed Units

1. Visually check the enclosure for damage and security (i.e., proper locking, unrestricted ventilation, signs of animal entry).
2. If the breaker, switch, or interrupter is safely accessible, visually check the condition and counter for normal operation without cycling the equipment.
3. If applicable, Check the condition of the control cable, if possible.
4. Visually check the controls (i.e., voltage, current, time clock, radio and lights) for proper operation without cycling the equipment.
5. Record the operations counter reading and other conditions pertinent to the unit (i.e., targets, fuses).
6. Check for oil leaks, if possible.
7. Listen for unusual noises.
8. Notify Supervisor & Create MxO Work Order if unusual conditions found.

Major Inspection – De-Energized – Substation

NOTE: Prior to beginning maintenance, ensure that all switching and notifications are performed in accordance with Company requirements.

Metal-Enclosed Units Only

Isolate and ground the capacitor bank using appropriate operating and safety procedures (allow 5 minutes before grounding bank after isolation).

1. Isolate and ground the capacitor bank from service in accordance with Company requirements.
2. Remove the capacitor bank from service in accordance with Company requirements.
3. Visually inspect the bank for the following:
   - Bulging cans
   - Oil leaks
   - Cracked housings
3. Check the ground switch and interlocking mechanism for damage or abnormalities.
5. If applicable, Open all compartment doors and check for water leaks, oil leaks, moisture, and contamination.
6. Check for foreign material or signs of animal entry. If an opening exists that may allow entry, repair or safely block the opening before returning the bank to service.
7. If applicable, Check the condition of ventilators and filters.
8. If applicable, Check the fans and thermostats, if applicable, for proper operation.
9. If applicable, Check all fuses.
10. If applicable, Check all capacitor tanks and connections for abnormalities.
11. If applicable, Clean the unit before re-energizing if it is dirty.
12. If applicable, Remove Worker's grounds and short circuits from the bushings, if installed.
13. If applicable, Disconnect the phase jumpers between the capacitor cans, if installed.
14. Calibrate and functionally checked monitoring equipment (relays, etc) used to alarm or trip the bank under abnormal conditions.
15. Test any capacitors found to have blown fuses as follows:
    a). Review the capacitance meter manufacturer's instructions.
    b). Calibrate the capacitance meter.
    c). Connect test leads to capacitor-can bushings.
    d). Ensure good test lead connection.
    e). Measure the capacitance of each capacitor can. See Appendix 1 for acceptable test values. Fail any can that tests outside of these values.

NOTES:

- Acceptable capacitance readings and a satisfactory visual inspection are indications of a good capacitor can.
- The capacitance meter test may not always be correct. A failed capacitor may read within the range which that indicates that the capacitor is good. Because this is not a conclusive test, every precaution shall be taken when energizing a capacitor.

16. Refer to Appendix 1, Capacitor Test Benchmarks and the following to determine if the capacitor can(s) are acceptable:
17. Compare test results to the indicated values for the size and voltage of the can.
18. Refer to Appendix 1 and verify the meter reading is within the acceptable range specified by upper and lower limits.
19. If the capacitance meter reading is outside of the acceptable range specified by the upper and lower limits, identify the cans as failed.
20. Replace failed capacitor can(s) if visual inspection and/or capacitance test results indicate capacitor can failure(s). Refer to TD 832, “Capacitor Bank Inspection”.
21. Restore the capacitor bank to service in accordance with Company requirements.
22. Check the operation of the oil switches when initiating a close (to re-energize the bank)

Major Test – De-Energized – Substation

Rack-Mounted and Metal-Enclosed Units

1. Test the voltage, current, time and/or radio operating controls for proper operation; check and verify their settings

NOTE: Prior to performing the remainder of this maintenance, ensure that all switching and notifications are performed in accordance with Company requirements.

2. Isolate and ground the capacitor bank using appropriate operating and safety procedures. Allow 5 minutes before grounding the bank after isolating it.
3. Remove the capacitor from service in accordance with Company requirements.
4. Visually inspect the bank for the following:
   - Bulging cans
   - Oil leaks
   - Cracked housings
5. Open all compartment doors and check for water leaks, oil leaks, moisture, and contamination.
6. Check for foreign material or signs of animal entry. If an opening exists that may allow entry, repair or safely block the opening before returning the bank to service.
7. Check the condition of ventilators and filters.
8. Check the fans and thermostats, if applicable, for proper operation.
9. Operationally check all associated switches and interlocking

mechanisms (disconnect, ground, vacuum, etc).

10. Wipe clean all insulators, bus supports, fusses, and bushings.
11. Check all capacitor tanks and connections to ensure that connections are tight and that there are no abnormalities.
12. Visually check and verify proper fusing of capacitors.
13. Check for blown fuses.
14. Test any capacitors found to have blown fuses as follows:
    a) Review the capacitance meter manufacturer's instructions.
    b) Calibrate the capacitance meter.
    c) Connect test leads to capacitor-can bushings.
    d) Ensure good test lead connections.
    e) Measure the capacitance of each capacitor can. See Appendix 1 for acceptable test values. Fail any can that tests outside of these values.

NOTES:

- Acceptable capacitance readings and a satisfactory visual inspection are indications of a good capacitor can.
- The capacitance meter test may not always be correct. A failed capacitor may read within the range that would indicate that the capacitor is good. Because this is not a conclusive test, every precaution shall be taken when energizing a capacitor.

2. Refer to Appendix 1, Capacitor Test Benchmarks and the following to determine if the capacitor can(s) are acceptable:
    a) Compare test results to the indicated values for the size and voltage of the can.
    b) Refer to Appendix 1 and verify the meter reading is within the acceptable range specified by upper and lower limits.
    c) If the capacitance meter reading is outside of the acceptable range specified by the upper and lower limits, identify the cans as failed.
3. Replace failed capacitor can(s) if visual inspection and/or capacitance test results indicate capacitor can failure(s). Refer to TD 832, "Capacitor Bank Inspection".

NOTE: See Appendix 2 for a matrix to be used for determining when to replace capacitors based on inspection findings and maintenance history.

Clean the unit before re-energization, if it is dirty.

Restore the capacitor bank to service in accordance with Company requirements.

Check the operation of the oil switches when initiating a close (to re energize the bank).

Major Maintenance – De-Energized – Substation

Rack-Mounted and Metal-Enclosed Units

1. Test the voltage, current, time and/or radio operating controls for proper operation; check and verify their settings.

NOTE: Prior to performing the remainder of this maintenance, ensure that all switching and notifications are performed in accordance with Company requirements.

1. Isolate and ground the capacitor bank using appropriate operating and safety procedure (allow 5 minutes before grounding bank after isolating).

Remove the capacitor from service in accordance with Company requirements.

2. Visually inspect the bank for the following:
   - Bulging cans
   - Oil leaks
   - Cracked housing
3. Open all compartment doors and check for water leaks, oil leaks, moisture, and contamination.
4. Check for foreign material or signs of animal entry. If an opening exists that may allow entry, repair or safely block the opening before returning the bank to service.
5. Check the condition of ventilators and filters.

Check the fans and thermostats, if applicable, for proper operation.

Test the voltage, current, time and/or radio operating controls for proper operation; check and verify settings. (If the bank is de- energized, it may not be possible to functionally check the controls. Functional check of a bank should be done prior to switching it out. This will allow for repairs to the controls while the bank is out).

Operationally check all associated switches and interlocking mechanisms (disconnect, ground, vacuum, etc).

Wipe clean all insulators, bus supports, fuses, and bushings.

Check all capacitor tanks and connections to ensure that connections are tight and that there are no abnormalities.

Visually check and verify proper fusing of capacitors.
Check for blown fuses.

Test any capacitors found to have blown fuses as follows:

a) Review the capacitance meter manufacturer's instructions.
b) Calibrate the capacitance meter.
c) Connect test leads to capacitor-can bushings.
d) Ensure good test lead connection.
e) Measure the capacitance of each capacitor can. See Appendix 1 for acceptable test values. Fail any can that tests outside of these values.

NOTES:

- Acceptable capacitance readings and a satisfactory visual inspection are indications of a good capacitor can.
- The capacitance meter test may not always be correct. A failed capacitor may read within the range which would indicate that the capacitor is good. Because this is not a conclusive test, every precaution shall be taken when energizing a capacitor.

Refer to Appendix 1, Capacitor Test Benchmarks and the following to determine if the capacitor can(s) are acceptable:

f) Compare test results to the indicated values for the size and voltage of the can.
g) Refer to Appendix 1 and verify the meter reading is within the acceptable range specified by upper and lower limits.
h) If the capacitance meter reading is outside of the acceptable range specified by the upper and lower limits, identify the cans as failed.

Replace failed capacitor can(s) if visual inspection and/or capacitance test results indicate capacitor can failure(s). Refer to TD 832 "Capacitor Bank Inspection".

NOTE: See Appendix 2 for a matrix to be used for determining when to replace capacitors based on inspection findings and maintenance history.

Clean the exterior of the capacitor can, if it is dirty.

Test the breaker, interrupters, or switches as directed in their individual sections if on cycle with this work activity.

Replace any faulty equipment prior to returning the capacitor bank to service.

Restore the capacitor bank to service in accordance with company requirements.

Check the operation of the oil switches when initiating a close (to re energize the bank).

Pole-Top Capacitor Maintenance (Refer to TD 832)

1. Visually inspect the bank for the following:
   - Bulging cans
   - Oil leaks
   - Cracked or broken bushings, if possible
   - Loose connections, if possible
   - Blown fuses
   - Blown arresters
   - Grounds and grounding connections

Visually inspect the Pole, related equipment, and surrounding area as

follows:

- Verify the Pole Number is present and correctly installed.
- Verify Tree/Vegetation growth is not encroaching on the equipment.
- Verify a continuous ground wire is present from the pole base to the capacitor bank.
- Verify a ground rod is present at the base of the pole
- Verify a ground wire is present between the ground rod and system neutral.
- Verify that oil switches and vacuum interrupters are in good condition.
- Verify that radio-controlled switches are in good condition.

Verify that all control switches are in their normal positions.

Schedule a replacement of the capacitor can if any obvious problems are found, such as physical damage, etc.

- If a fuse is blown, test the capacitor.

From capacitor control, record the voltage, KVAR and Power Factor. (Note: this information may not be available on some controls). Initiate a close. The recorded values should have changed because of the added capacitance.

NOTES:

- Refer to PR-153 (Appendix 3 of this document for a description of SC 434202, Transformer and Capacitor tester.
- A satisfactory visual inspection is an indication of a good capacitor can only.
- If the capacitor is not functional and has oil switches, the bank should be replaced with new.

Continuous Monitoring - Capacitor banks 69kV and above

1. Continuous monitoring of the input voltage and voltage or current imbalance within the capacitor banks is performed via SCADA alarm monitoring when the capacitor banks are in operation.

Condition Based Maintenance

Diagnostic Testing (performed with Bank de-energized)

1. Capacitor can values are recorded.
2. Neutral voltage imbalance protection relaying (if utilized) is tested for proper operation and settings are verified.
3. Over-voltage protection relaying (if utilized) is tested for proper operation and settings are verified.

Failure Finding: (Refer to TD 832)

See appendix 2 for a matrix to be used for determining when to

replace capacitors based on inspection findings and maintenance history.

- ***Replace*** the entire capacitor bank (see Appendix 2):
    - If there have been three or more can failures on the capacitor bank.
    - If there have been more than two trips to the capacitor bank for repairs other than Cans and Switches.
    - If the capacitor is not functional and has oil switches.
- ***Repair*** the capacitor bank if none of the above conditions for replacement exist. (See Appendix 2)

Appendix 1 – Capacitor Test Benchmarks

System Line Voltage: kV	Capacitor-Can Voltage Rating: kV	Capacitor Rating: Mircrofarads *			
		Kvar	Ideal[1]	-5%[2]	+15%[3]
4.16Y/2.4	**2.40**	15	6.90	6.555	7.935
		25	11.50	10.925	13.225
		50	23.0	21.850	26.450
		100	46.0	43.700	52.90
4.8Δ **8.32Y / 4.8**	**4.80**	15	1.725	1.639	1.983
		25	2.875	2.731	3.306
		50	5.751	5.463	6.614
		100	11.50	10.925	13.225
		200	23.0	21.85	26.45
12.4Y / 7.20	**7.20**	50	2.556	2.428	2.939
		100	5.112	4.856	5.879
		150	7.668	7.284	8.818
		200	10.224	9.713	11.757
13.2Y / 7.62	**7.62**	50	2.282	2.168	2.624
		100	4.564	4.336	5.249
		200	9.128	8.671	10.498
13.8Y / 7.96	**7.96**	50	2.09	1.986	2.404
		100	4.18	3.971	4.807
		200	8.36	7.942	9.614
34.5 / 19.92	**19.92**	100	0.668	0.634	0.768
		150	1.002	0.952	1.152
		200	1.336	1.269	1.536
		300	2.003	1.903	2.304
		400	2.671	2.538	3.072
23.0Y / 13.28	**13.28**	100	1.503	1.428	1.728
		200	3.006	2.856	3.457
		300	4.508	4.282	5.184
27.6Y / 15.93	**15.93**	200	2.089	1.984	2.402

* Capacitor microfarads = 2.65 x (kVAR ÷ kV^2)

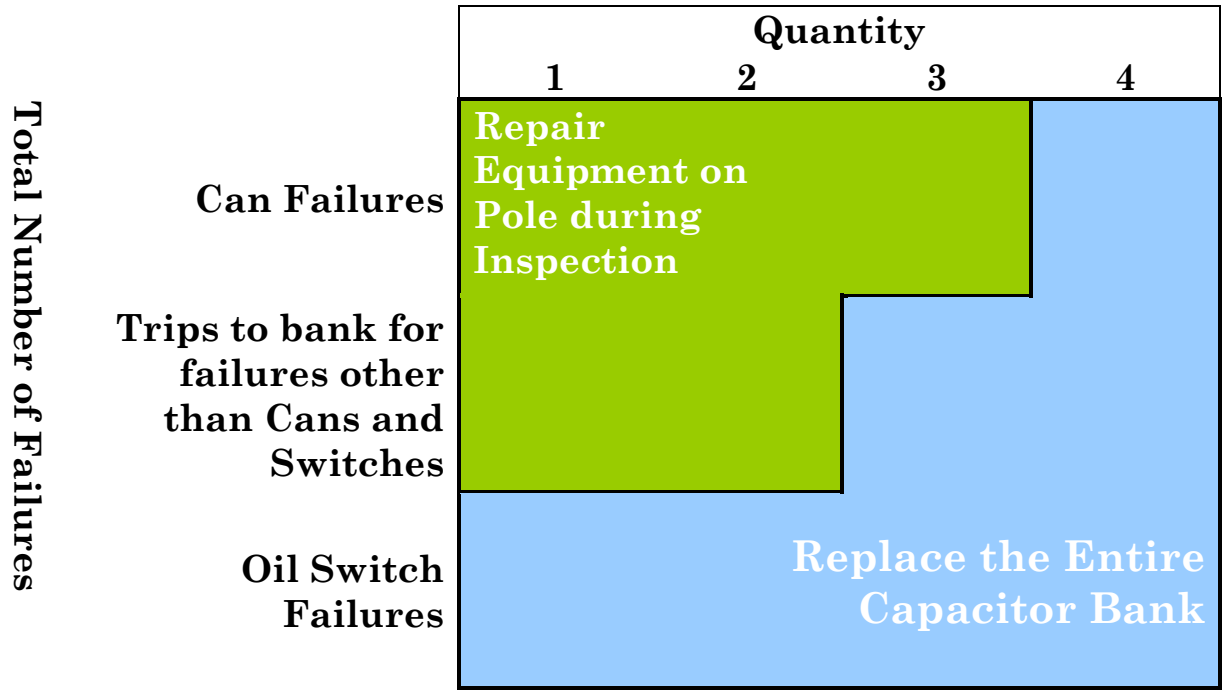
(1) This is an ideal capacitor test reading.

(2) Replace the capacitor can if the reading is below this value.

(3) Replace the capacitor can if the reading is above this value.

Appendix 2 – Replacement Decision Matrix

Eversource Capacitor Replacement Decision Matrix



Appendix – 3 PR-153 – Capacitor Tester

Northeast
Utilities System

CL&P Distribution Construction Methods

PRODUCT REVIEW

 # 153 Dated 07-31-03
Name: A. H. Palmer

Hand Held QUICK CHECK Transformer & Capacitor Tester

This product Review is being issued to make everyone aware that a new hand held transformer and capacitor tester has been added to the Tool and Equipment Standards Catalog. This tester has been used favorably by PSNH personnel. This tester features large copper alligator clips with heavy duty boots and rubber insulated coiled test leads, powered by a 9volt battery, bright LED indicators, audible alarm, built-in self test feature, one button test, and comes with a carrying case.

This tester can be used for quick and easy checks of de-energized transformers & capacitors and the connections made to them. It can test for both primary and secondary shorts or opens (including internal fuses and breakers) in either single or three phase transformers, including potential and other instrument transformers. It can test capacitors individually or connected in banks for both shorts or opens.

Stock Code: **434202**



PLEASE SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH ALL APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL

APPENDIX 7

POLE-MOUNTED, THREE-PHASE, GROUP OPERATED SWITCHES

5.15 Disconnect Switches

General Description

Switches are essential elements of the electrical power distribution systems. They provide positive, visible air gap isolation of equipment and line sections for safe examination, maintenance, and repair. Switches are built in a variety of physical forms to accommodate the various requirements of electrical clearances, operational requirements, and space limitations. They can be divided into three main categories:

- Regulator Bypass switches
- Disconnect switches
- Interrupter switches

REGULATOR BYPASS SWITCHES

Bypass switches are generally used at regulator installations to provide a quick, reliable means of taking such apparatus in and out of service without de-energizing the feeder circuits and to prevent winding burnouts from open-circuit windings.

DISCONNECTS – Single Phase Switches (not including fused cutouts)

There are two general classifications for disconnect switches:

- Load break and
- Non-load break

Load break disconnects may be used to make or break current up to the ampere rating of the switch/Load Buster tool combination.

Non – Load break disconnects are rated for use as a means to energize or de-energize:

- Unloaded bus or bus segments only within the substation
- Unloaded circuit breakers, lightning arresters, and other switches.

and under certain circumstances, may be used to make or break a parallel connection to another switch.

All overhead and some substation disconnects include a load break hooks for use with a load break tool. To open the switch under load, use only an approved load break tool or device designed for use with switches. Follow the instructions provided with the load break tools.

See DTR Substation Section 18.41 for the complete list of applications and restrictions for Load break and Non-Load break disconnect switches.

Three Phase Disconnect Switches – Gang-Operated Disconnects (GOD) sometimes referred to as Gang-Operated Air Brake (GOAB)

Gang-operated disconnects are used where more than one phase of a

circuit must be opened simultaneously. The most common gang-operated disconnect switches are the air-brake type manufactured with up to 1200-ampere ratings in voltage classes up to 46 kV. They are used at substations, switching structures, and on the lines for energizing and de-energizing transformer banks and other apparatus. They are also used for sectionalizing. Although they can be MODs (Motor-Operated Disconnects), they are more commonly provided with a switch handle for hand operation. This type of switch is ideal because it lends itself to operation from the ground, often permitting service to be restored to sections of the circuit without pole climbing.

Although there are distinctions between the three categories of switches, for the purpose of simplicity, they will be collectively referred to as "disconnects", in the remainder of this procedure.

Motor Control – Some three-phase group-operated disconnects are equipped with electric motors to open or close them. These disconnects may be operated remotely.

SCADA – Some disconnect switches are connected to SCADA – an automated system that monitors the switch position, current and voltage and provides the data to a remote location. It also allows for remote operation of the switch if the switch is motor operated.

Scadamate – A three phase group-operated disconnect type switch with SCADA capability.

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle symbol "▲" are explained in the Maintenance Basis Documentation section of this chapter.

Facilities/Equipment

- Line bypass, Disconnect, and Interrupter Switches

NOTE: The inspection and maintenance for single phase Pole-top disconnects is the same for "inline suspension" disconnects.

5.15.1 Inspection and Maintenance Schedules

5.15.1.1 Table 1 – Disconnect Switch Maintenance Intervals

Disconnect Switch Maintenance Schedule	**Interval**
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	
Motor Operated Drives/Control	A/R
Time-Directed Maintenance	
Infrared Inspection (GODs & S/S) – Energized ▲	1Y

Infrared Inspection – Vertical Pole Top and Inline Suspension Single Phase Disconnects **(Note 2)**	1Y
Visual Inspection (In Substations) – Energized	1M
Visual as part of the Overhead Plan Inspection	1Y
Motor Control Visual Inspection/Battery Replacement **(Note 1)**	3Y
Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM)	
Infrared Inspection – Vertical Pole Top and Inline Suspension Single Phase Disconnects **(Note 2)**	A/R
Visual Inspection ("outside of the fence") – Energized (**Note 3**)	A/R
Major Inspection (**Note 4**)	A/R
Major Maintenance (Substation – "within the fence") (**Note 5**)	A/R
Major Maintenance (Pole-Top GOD / GOAB– "outside of the fence")	A/R
Major Maintenance – De-Energized (Lines – "outside of the fence")	A/R
Replace Braids	A/R
Any Visual Findings	A/R
Operational Test **(Note 6)**	A/R

In **Table 1**, the type of maintenance is listed in the left column and the interval required for that type of maintenance is listed in the right column. For example, the interval for an Infrared Inspection of a Disconnect Switch is **1Y** (or 1 Year). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years
N/A = Not Applicable **M** = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month **A/R** = As Required
S/S = Substation
Within the Fence refers to those components within the substation.
Outside of the Fence refers to those components beginning on the first Distribution pole outside of the substation.

(Note 1) = Routine Switch Controller maintenance consists of replacing the battery packs. The frequency of replacement depends on designed battery life, ambient temperature, float charge voltage and frequency of discharge. Industry experience has shown that batteries should be replaced every two years for hot environments and three years for colder environments.
(Note 2) = Infrared surveys are performed on Disconnect Switches in accordance with EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections. Refer to Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections for inspection requirements and the interval at which inspections are to be performed.
(Note 3) = Visual Inspection of Disconnects ("outside the fence") shall be performed prior to every manual operation. This inspection may be performed either from a bucket or from the ground.
(Note 4) = A Major Inspection is performed for those Substation Disconnects that are not practical to de-energize, even when the associated equipment is being maintained and is out of service. Those

units that fail this inspection are replaced.
(Note 5) = Major Maintenance – De-Energized for Substation Disconnects (those that can be de-energized) is performed when the equipment to which it is associated is being maintained and is out of service.
(Note 6) = The Operational Test is performed at the time of Major Maintenance.

See EMP Instructions 6.15A for details on performing maintenance on 3-Phase Overhead disconnects and 6.15B for performing maintenance on Substation disconnects.

5.15.2 Disconnect Switch Maintenance Categories

See EMP Instructions 6.15A and 6.15B for details on performing the following maintenance activities for Overhead Disconnects and Substation Disconnects respectively.

TIME-DIRECTED
5.15.2.1 Visual Inspection – In Substations – Energized

5.15.2.2 Major Inspection – Energized

5.15.2.3 Motor Control Visual Inspection / Battery Replacement

CONDITION-BASED

5.15.2.4 Major Maintenance – De-Energized

5.15.2.5 Operational Test

5.15.2.6 Visual Inspection – "Outside the Fence"

5.15.2.7 Infrared Inspection – Energized

NOTE: Due to operating criteria and mounting configurations, pole-top and inline suspension switches are not readily serviced or required to be serviced at frequent intervals. However, inspection and annual infrared scanning are recommended. Refer to EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspection.

5.15.3 Failure Finding
Failures of major disconnect switches shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region (EFRS, UPER, or Cascade, as appropriate).

Analysis of disconnect switch failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.15.4 Disconnect Switch Maintenance Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, feedback from the service technicians, and the subject matter expert, who in this case, is an engineer for Distribution Engineering and Design.

Requirement	Basis
Infrared (IR) Inspection – 1Y • Pole Mounted (3 phase and single phase) • Substation	Infrared inspection is a proven technique for locating "hot spots" on equipment and connections in order to identify conditions that can be corrected before they become serious problems. Following a review of the recommendations contained within IEEE Std C37.35-1995 by the WG on 5/22/12, the WG determined that the existing practice of Infrared inspection of single phase disconnect switches along with the existing work practice of multiple operations meetings the guideline. In addition the WG expressed the opinion that additional periodic maintenance beyond this was not warranted based on the observed failure rates and potential cost and operational impact such activities would entail.
Visual Inspection – 1M • In Substation	This inspection is performed to look for conditions that may require immediate attention or unplanned maintenance. This interval has proven effective in detecting problems that could impact equipment performance.
Visual Inspection – A/R • "Outside the Fence"	This inspection is performed to look for conditions that may require immediate attention or unplanned maintenance. This interval has proven effective in detecting problems that could impact equipment performance.
Major Maintenance – De-Energized • 3 Phase Pole Top – A/R • Substation – When associated equipment is taken out of service.	De-Energized Major Maintenance is performed on Pole Top disconnects on an as needed basis, based upon visual and IR findings. Substation disconnects are difficult to de-energize and therefore receive Major Maintenance only when its associated equipment is taken out of service for maintenance.
Major Inspection – Energized • Substation – When associated equipment is taken out of service.	This is an energized inspection for Substation disconnects. It is used to determine the overall condition of the disconnect and if the disconnect requires replacement.
Operational Test	Recommended by IEEE STD C.37.35-1995, SME Tino Dangelo and manufacturer S&C.

6.15A Switches, Disconnect – Three Phase Overhead GOAB – Maintenance Instructions.

Before You Begin

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work; and all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
    - Eversource System Employee Safety & Health Handbook

Procedure

Visual Inspection – All 3 Phase Disconnects – Energized

1. Visually inspect the three-phase disconnect switch for the following:
    - Insulators - damage
    - Frayed or broken flexible connections
    - Taps - from switch to line conductors
    - Overheating (visual)
    - Condition of operating mechanism
    - Alignment of blades and proper contact
    - Signs of abnormal discharge, alignment and tripping linkage on load breaking devices
    - Operating rod insulator for damage and proper position, or missing insulator
    - Mechanical condition of frame
    - Condition or pitting of arcing horns, if applicable
    - Condition of grounds and ground attachments
    - Obstructions / Tree Branches that might obstruct operation or create a contact hazard
    - Debris - bird nests, kite string, etc. on switch
    - Squirrel Guards - missing or damaged, if applicable
    - Confirm all switch numbers and phase markings are installed, where applicable.
    - Visually check the condition of the Lightning Arresters, if applicable.
    - Condition of the motor operator, if applicable. Ensure that the condensation heaters are operational, and the control box is free of debris or foreign objects.

2. Record any conditions that require follow-up repair onto EMP Form 6.15A.Follow-up repairs require the initiation of a corrective work order / request.

NOTE: This use of this form is optional and it is intended for use as a Worker's

aid – not for use as a permanent record.

Major Maintenance – Energized

1. Perform touch potential testing on all components that may be accessible to the public.
2. Ensure that the switch is bypassed or transfer the load before performing this inspection.
3. Check the structural grounds for mechanical security.
4. Inspect the flexible braids or slipping contacts used for grounding the operating handle. Replace any braids showing signs of corrosion, wear, or having broken strands.
5. Examine the structure, mechanism enclosure and linkage for general condition
6. Ensure mechanical locking devices are secure and in good operating condition
7. Operate all switches several times.
8. Check the switch for smooth operation.
9. Ensure the open and close mechanical indicators are working.
10. Ensure that all Motor Operated Drive (MOD) control switches are in their normal position or are properly tagged, if applicable.
11. Check MOD red and green indicating lights, if applicable.

NOTE: The S&C disconnect switches require inspection / adjustment to ensure proper blade alignment. See the section "**Alignment Procedure – S&C**" following the Operational Test section for instructions on adjusting the S&C Disconnect Switches.

12. Verify that rotating blades are fully seated and rotated, if applicable.
13. Visually check the alignment of the blade and jaw on each pole and verify the blades are latched, if applicable.
14. Check the insulator for chipped or cracked porcelain, and the accumulation of dirt or other contamination deposits (bird nest, strings, etc.).
15. Check the condition of arcing horns and / or whips for pitting, burning and missing parts, if applicable.
16. Verify the operation of heaters and proper operation of the thermostats, if applicable.
17. Note the position of the safety relief valve and check the indicator on switches using a vacuum or gas interrupting unit, if applicable.
18. Visually check all electrical and mechanical connections for tightness and unusual wear.
19. Check for proper pressure and air leaks on switches employing an Air Blast attachment.
20. Check for the condition and presence of all signage and phase designations, where applicable.
21. Record any conditions that require follow-up repair onto EMP Form 6.15A. Follow-up repairs require the initiation of a corrective work order /request.

NOTE: The use of EMP Form 6.15A is optional and is a worker's aid only and

not a permanent record.

Major Maintenance – De-Energized

1. Disconnect the switch from all electric power sources before servicing.
2. Check for broken plastic cams on the blades.
3. Inspect the insulators for breaks, cracks, burns, or cement deterioration.
   - Clean the insulators particularly where abnormal conditions such as salt deposits, cement dust, or acid fumes exist. This is important as it will minimize the possibility of flashover resulting from the accumulation of foreign substances on the insulator surfaces.
   - Replace any broken or defective insulators immediately.

NOTE: The S&C disconnect switches require inspection / adjustment to ensure proper blade alignment. See the section "**Alignment Procedure – S&C**" following the Operational Test section for instructions on adjusting the S&C Disconnect Switches.

4. Check the switch for alignment, contact pressure, eroded contacts, corrosion, and mechanical malfunction.

NOTE: S&C Omni-Rupter® Switch blade contacts are greaseless and self-lubricating. ***Do not*** apply lubricant to the blade contacts**.**

   - Replace damaged or badly eroded components.
   - If contact pitting is of a minor nature, smooth the surface with clean, fine emery cloth or as the manufacturer recommends. **NOTE**: Scotch Brite works well on silver contacts when a wire brush cannot be used.
   - Lubricate the contacts with a thin film of manufacturer-recommended, non-oxide grease *for non-self lubricating contacts only*.
5. Lubricate the bearings, if applicable.
6. Check the blade latch for adjustment. Ensure the blades move freely and still are rigid enough for proper alignment with contacts.
7. Inspect all live parts for scarring, gouging, or sharp points that could contribute to excessive radio noise and corona.
8. Inspect inter-phase linkages, operating rods, levers, bearings, etc., to ensure that adjustments are correct, all joints are tight, and pipes are not bent or cracked.
   - Clean and lubricate the switch parts, as required.
   - Check for simultaneous closing of all blades and for proper seating in the closed position.
9. Check the gear boxes for moisture that could cause damage due to corrosion or ice formation, if possible.
10. Ensure all nuts and bolts are tight, including the piercing bolts on the operating shaft.

11. Inspect the flexible braids or slip-ring contacts used for grounding the operating handle and replace those showing signs of corrosion, wear, or having broken strands.
12. Power-operating mechanisms for switches are usually of the motor-driven type. Follow the switch manufacturer's instructions for maintaining each mechanism. Check the limit switch including external switches for:
    - Poor contacts
    - Burned out coils
    - Adequacy of supply voltage
    - Any other conditions that might prevent the proper functioning of the complete switch assembly.
13. Inspect the overall switch and working condition of operating mechanism:
    - Check that the bolts, nuts, washers, cotter pins, and terminal connectors are in place and in good condition.
    - Replace items showing excessive wear or corrosion.
    - Inspect all bus cable connections for signs of overheating or looseness.
14. Inspect and check all safety interlocks while testing for proper operation.
15. Check the switch to ensure equal pole closing and opening.
16. Operate the switch to ensure its smooth operation. Listen for grinding noises or other signs of wear or malfunction.
17. Record any conditions that require follow-up repair onto EMP Form 6.15A. Follow-up repairs require the initiation of a corrective work order /request.

NOTE: The use of EMP Form 6.15A is optional and is a worker's aid only and not a permanent record.

Motor Control Visual Inspection / Battery Replacement

1. Visually inspect the switch-control unit for the following:
    - Condition of the control cable
    - Condition of the control cabinet
    - Compartment heater condition
    - Condition of the indicating lights
2. Check the battery date and replace the battery if it has expired or will expire within the next three (3) years.
3. Record any conditions that require follow-up repair onto EMP Form 6.15A. Follow-up repairs require the initiation of a corrective work order / request.

NOTE: The use of EMP Form 6.15A is optional and is a worker's aid only and not a permanent record.

Battery Replacement Instructions

Before you begin:

1. Notify Dispatch before beginning work.
2. Ensure the battery cables are clearly marked at the battery terminal and battery charger ends to avoid improper connection.
3. Clearly mark the date of installation on the battery for replacement purposes.

Removing the old battery:

1. Open the front enclosure door.
2. Place the switch control on “local” control.
3. Ensure that voltage sensing is turned “OFF”, if applicable.
4. Decouple the unit.
5. Turn OFF the AC low voltage supply.
6. Open the DC knife blades.
7. Open the battery enclosure.
8. Disconnect the battery (negative terminal first, followed by the positive terminal) and remove it.

Installing the new battery:

9. Before installing the new battery, verify the settings on the constant burden battery charger as follows:
    a) Short-circuit the output terminals of the battery charger with a jumper.
    b) Turn ON the low voltage supply to energize the battery charger and verify that charging current reads 225 milli-amperes. Adjust the “burden adjust” to 225 mA, as necessary and lock it in.
    c) Turn OFF the AC low voltage supply to de-energize the battery charger. Remove the short-circuiting jumper from the output terminals.
    d) Turn ON the AC low voltage supply to energize the battery charger.
    e) Using a voltmeter, verify or adjust the charger to a voltage output of 13.3 volts DC. Adjustment is made using the “output adjust” control.
10. Turn OFF the AC low voltage supply to de-energize the battery charger.
11. Install the new battery and connect it – positive terminal first, followed by the negative terminal.
12. Perform a load check on the battery to ensure it is good.
13. Ensure the constant burden battery charger functions correctly as follows:
    a). Clip the voltmeter leads to the output terminals of the charger and observe the battery voltage.
    b). Turn ON the AC low voltage supply to energize the battery charger and observe the output voltage as well as the DC charging current.
    c). Verify that as the output recovers to 13.3 volts DC, the charging current tapers off to a “trickle-charge” level.
14. With the AC low voltage supply still ON, close the DC knife blades.
15. Couple the unit.

16. Turn ON voltage sensing (if applicable).
17. Place the unit on “supervisory” or “auto” control.
18. Close and lock both enclosures.
19. Notify the dispatcher that the battery replacement is complete and the switch is back in its normal state.

Operational Test

1. Perform the operational test in conjunction with the 6 year De-Energized Major Maintenance for **Pole-Mounted** GOD / GOAB. Ensure that the switch is bypassed or transfer the load before performing the test.
2. Record any conditions that require follow-up repair onto EMP Form 6.15A. Follow-up repairs require the initiation of a corrective work order /request.

NOTE: The use of EMP Form 6.15A is optional and is a worker’s aid only and not a permanent record.

Alignment Procedure – S&C

1. Open and close the interrupter switch vigorously through its full travel without hesitation at any point. Be prepared to apply additional force to maintain full speed when operating effort increases as the switch blades engage the interrupters.

CAUTION: Failure to properly adjust the handle may cause contact overheating or arcing, damaging the blade contacts. Injury to operating personnel may result.

2. Adjust the stop plates to remove all excess play from the operating mechanism and to attain proper “windup” tension before energizing the switch. Slack in the operating pipe may allow the switch to creep out of the fully-closed position.
3. Loosen the bolts that secure the adjustable stop plates to the foot bearing support plate**. See Figure 1.**

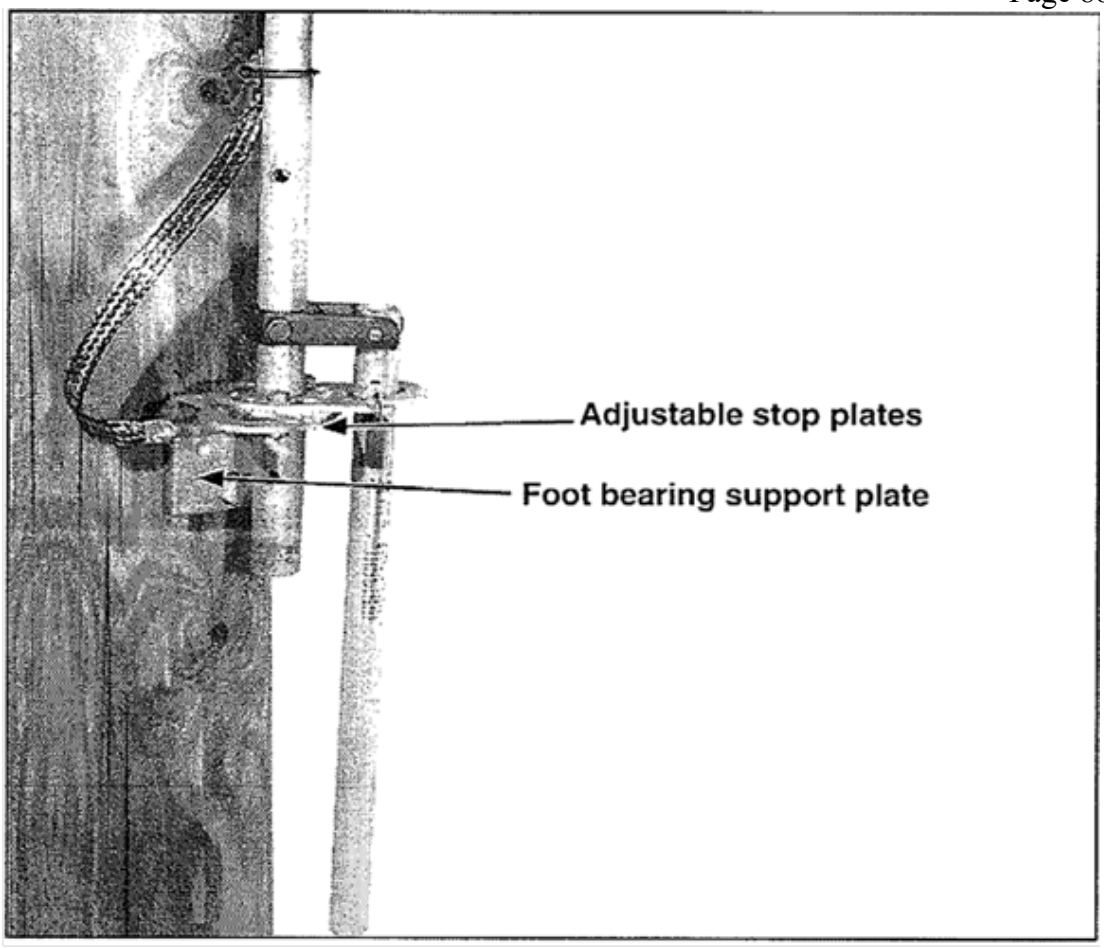


Figure 1 – Foot Bearing Assembly and Operating Handle Assembly

4. Place the switch in the fully-open position and adjust the open-position stop plate so that the handle, when lowered, fits into the open-position slot.
5. Mark the location of the open-position stop plate on the support plate.
6. Fully close the switch and apply sufficient pressure to the handle in the closing direction to remove all play in the operating-pipe linkage.
7. Adjust the closed-position stop plate so that the handle will require even greater pressure to force it into the closed-position slot.
8. Mark the location of the closed-position stop plate on the support plate.
9. While holding both stop plates in the previously marked positions, torque the bolts to secure the stop plates to the support plate.
10. Move the handle to the switch-open position and verify the handle, when lowered, fits firmly into the open-position slot.
11. Move the handle to the switch-closed position.
12. Verify that all play in the operating pipe linkage has been taken up before the handle can be lowered into the closed-position slot and that substantial pressure is required to force the handle into the closed-position slot.

13. Recheck to ensure that all clamp bolts and piercing set screws are properly tightened.

6.15B Switches, Disconnect – Substation – Maintenance Instructions.

Disconnect Switch Maintenance – Substation

Before You Begin

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work; and all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
    - Eversource System Employee Safety & Health Handbook

Procedure

Visual Inspection – Energized

1. Visually inspect the three phase disconnect switch for the following:
    - Insulators - damage
    - Frayed or broken flexible connections
    - Taps - from switch to line conductors and/or bus connections
    - Overheating (visual)
    - Condition of operating mechanism
    - Alignment of blades and proper contact
    - Signs of abnormal discharge, alignment and tripping linkage on load breaking devices
    - Mechanical condition of frame
    - Condition or pitting of arcing horns, if applicable
    - Grounds and ground attachments
    - Obstructions that might obstruct operation or create a contact hazard
    - Debris - bird nests, kite string, etc. on switch
    - Squirrel Guards - missing or damaged, if applicable
    - Confirm all switch numbers and phase markings are installed.
2. Record any abnormal conditions, any repairs made and any repairs still needed into Cascade.

Major Inspection – Energized

Note: This inspection is performed with the switch energized, but not under load.

1. Check the structural grounds for mechanical security.
2. Inspect the flexible braids or slipping contacts used for grounding the operating handle. Replace any braids showing signs of corrosion, wear, or having broken strands.
3. Examine the structure, mechanism enclosure and linkage for general condition.
4. Ensure mechanical locking devices are secure and in good operating condition.

5. Check both the open and close mechanical indicators.
6. Ensure that all Motor Operated Drive (MOD) control switches are in their normal position or are properly tagged.
7. Check MOD red and green indicating lights, if applicable.
8. Verify that rotating blades are fully seated and rotated, if applicable.
9. Visually check the alignment of the blade and jaw on each pole and verify the blades are latched, if applicable.
10. Check the insulator for chipped or cracked porcelain, and the accumulation of dirt or other contamination deposits (bird nest, strings, etc.).
11. Check the condition of arcing horns and / or whips for pitting, burning and missing parts, if applicable.
12. Verify the operation of heaters and proper operation of the thermostats.
13. Note the position of the safety relief valve and check the indicator on switches using a vacuum or gas interrupting unit.
14. Visually check all electrical and mechanical connections for tightness and unusual wear.
15. Check for proper pressure and air leaks on switches employing an Air Blast attachment.
16. Check for the condition and presence of all signage and phase designations.
17. Record any abnormal conditions, any repairs made and any repairs still needed into Cascade.

Major Maintenance – De-Energized

NOTE: Prior to beginning maintenance, a clearance must be obtained and the respective equipment must be de-energized and grounded in accordance with the applicable company procedure(s):
1. TD 703 – Temporary Protective Grounds for Personnel in Substations
2. TD 855 – Grounding for Personal Protection on Overhead Lines
3. TD 856 – Temporary Protective Grounding for Personal Protection on Overhead Lines, 69 kV and Above

1. Isolate and ground the work zone.
2. Disconnect the switch from all electric power sources before servicing.
3. Check for broken plastic cams on the blades.
4. Inspect the insulators for breaks, cracks, burns, or cement deterioration.
    - Clean the insulators particularly where abnormal conditions such as salt deposits, cement dust, or acid fumes exist. This is important as it will minimize the possibility of flashover resulting from the accumulation of foreign substances on the insulator surfaces.
    - Replace any broken or defective insulators immediately.

NOTE: The S&C disconnect switches require inspection / adjustment to ensure proper blade alignment. See the section "**Alignment Procedure – S&C**" following the Operational Test section for instructions on adjusting the S&C Disconnect Switches.

5. Check the switch for alignment, contact pressure, eroded contacts, corrosion, and mechanical malfunction.

NOTE: S&C Omni-Rupter® Switch blade contacts are greaseless and selflubricating. ***Do not*** apply lubricant to the blade contacts**.**

- Replace damaged or badly eroded components.
- If contact pitting is of a minor nature, smooth the surface with clean, fine emery cloth or as the manufacturer recommends. **NOTE**: Scotch Brite works well on silver contacts when a wire brush cannot be used.
- Lubricate the contacts with a thin film of manufacturer-recommended, non-oxide grease *for non-self lubricating contacts only*.

6. Operate the switch several times and check it for smooth operation.
7. Lubricate the bearings, if applicable.
8. Check the blade latch for adjustment. Ensure the blades move freely and still are rigid enough for proper alignment with contacts.
9. Perform resistance testing on the contacts for each phase using a micro-ohm meter connected bus-to-bus. Record the results. Perform resistance testing on the remaining components including the jaws, hinges, and connectors to determine their condition.
10. Inspect all live parts for scarring, gouging, or sharp points that could contribute to excessive radio noise and corona.
11. Inspect inter-phase linkages, operating rods, levers, bearings, etc., to ensure that adjustments are correct, all joints are tight, and that pipes are not bent.
    - Clean and lubricate the switch parts, as required.
    - Check for simultaneous closing of all blades and for proper seating in the closed position.
12. Check the gear boxes for moisture that could cause damage due to corrosion or ice formation, if possible.
13. Ensure all nuts and bolts are tight, including the piercing bolts on the operating shaft.
14. Inspect the flexible braids or slip-ring contacts used for grounding the operating handle and replace those showing signs of corrosion, wear, or having broken strands.
15. Power-operating mechanisms for switches are usually of the motor-driven type. Follow the switch manufacturer's instructions for maintaining each mechanism. Check the limit switch including external switches for:
    - Poor contacts
    - Burned out coils
    - Adequacy of supply voltage
    - Any other conditions that might prevent the proper functioning of the complete switch assembly.
16. Inspect the overall switch and working condition of operating mechanism:
    - Check that the bolts, nuts, washers, cotter pins, and terminal connectors are in place and in good condition.
    - Replace items showing excessive wear or corrosion.
    - Inspect all bus cable connections for signs of overheating or looseness.

17. Inspect and check all safety interlocks while testing for proper operation.
18. Check the switch to ensure equal pole closing and opening.
19. Ensure that each switch-pole toggle mechanism lies against its closed stop, as applicable. Adjust the stop-bolt or crank-arm length as necessary. See the example shown in the figure below and refer to the appropriate manufacturer's manual

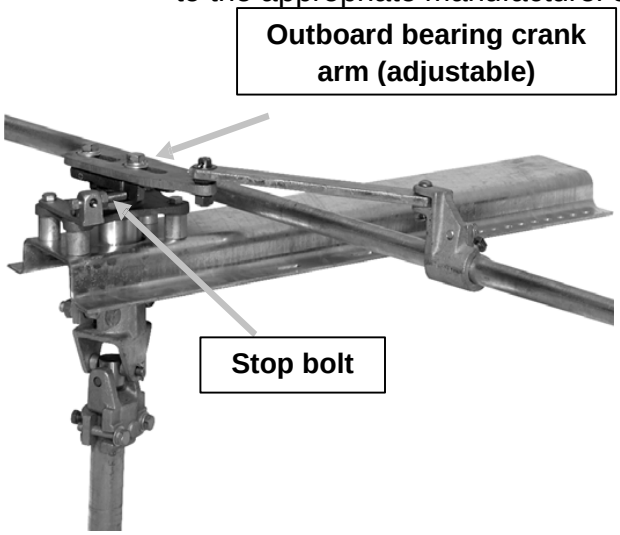


Figure 1 – Checking Switch Toggle Position on S&C Disconnect

20. Operate the MOD to ensure its smooth operation. Listen for grinding noises or other signs of wear or malfunction.
21. Record any abnormal conditions, any repairs made and any repairs still needed into Cascade.

Motor Control Visual Inspection / Battery Replacement.

1. Visually inspect the switch-control unit for the following:
   - Condition of the control cable
   - Condition of the control cabinet
   - Compartment heater condition
   - Condition of the indicating lights
2. Check the battery date and replace the battery if it has expired or will expire before the next scheduled maintenance, if applicable.
3. Record any abnormal conditions, any repairs made and any repairs still needed into Cascade.

Operational Test

1. Perform the operational test in conjunction with maintenance of the equipment to which the switch is attached. Ensure that the switch is bypassed or transfer the load before performing the test.
2. Record any abnormal conditions, repairs required, or repairs made in the comments section

Alignment Procedure – S&C

1. Open and close the interrupter switch vigorously through its full travel without hesitation at any point. Be prepared to apply additional force to maintain full speed when operating effort increases as the switch blades engage the interrupters.

CAUTION: Failure to properly adjust the handle may cause contact overheating or arcing, damaging the blade contacts. Injury to operating personnel may result

2. Adjust the stop plates to remove all excess play from the operating mechanism and to attain proper “windup” tension before energizing the switch. Slack in the operating pipe may allow the switch to creep out of the fully-closed position.
3. Loosen the bolts that secure the adjustable stop plates to the foot bearing support plate.
4. Place the switch in the fully-open position and adjust the open-position stop plate so that the handle, when lowered, fits into the open-position slot.
5. Mark the location of the open-position stop plate on the support plate.
6. Fully close the switch and apply sufficient pressure to the handle in the closing direction to remove all play in the operating-pipe linkage.
7. Adjust the closed-position stop plate so that the handle will require even greater pressure to force it into the closed-position slot.
8. Mark the location of the closed-position stop plate on the support plate.
9. While holding both stop plates in the previously marked positions, torque the bolts to secure the stop plates to the support plate.
10. Move the handle to the switch-open position and verify the handle, when lowered, fits firmly into the open-position slot.
11. Move the handle to the switch-closed position.
12. Verify that all play in the operating pipe linkage has been taken up before the handle can be lowered into the closed-position slot and that substantial pressure is required to force the handle into the closed-position slot.
13. Recheck to ensure that all clamp bolts and piercing set screws are properly tightened

APPENDIX 8

POLE TOP REGULATORS

5.01 Regulators

General Description

Regulators play a significant role in helping electrical loads operate most effectively at their rated voltage. It is important that the rated voltages supplied to these loads are maintained as nearly constant as possible.

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle Symbol "▲" are explained in the Maintenance Basis Documentation Section of this chapter.

5.01.1 Table 1 – Regulator Maintenance Intervals

Pole-Mounted Regulator Maintenance	**Interval**
PM Task	
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection ▲	1Y
Condition-Based	
Major Maintenance **(Note 1)** ▲	A/R
Correct any defects found during **Routine Inspection**, such as low oil level, faulty operation counter, etc.	A/R
Infrared Survey (**Note 2**)	A/R
S/S Regulator Maintenance	**Interval**
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection	1M
Oil Sample (Substation regulators only) ▲	5Y
Condition-Based (Note 3)	
Major Maintenance **(Note 1)** ▲	A/R
Correct any defects found during **Routine Inspection**, such as low oil level, faulty operation counter, etc.	A/R
Infrared Survey (**Note 2**)	A/R

(Note 1) Major Maintenance for Substation regulator's is only required when the results of oil analysis indicate there is a problem with the regulator and is typically performed at the shop.
Major Maintenance for *all* Pole-top regulators is performed at the shop whenever they are taken out of service.

(Note 2) Infrared surveys are performed on Regulators in accordance with the requirements of EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections. Refer to EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections for inspection requirements and the interval at which inspections are to be performed.

(Note 3) The time interval between maintenance activities will depend upon frequency of tap-changer operation and the load on the regulator. Regulators subjected to numerous overloads and a high load factor may require more frequent inspections than those carrying normal loads. The initial maintenance interval will be as listed above, and will be adjusted in the future, based on collected performance data
In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicates the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment under the column heading. For example, the interval for **Major Maintenance** on a Regulator is **A/R** (or As Required).
The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
M = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years
A/R = As Required

5.01.2 Maintenance Activities

See EMP Instruction 6.01 for details on performing the following maintenance tasks.

TIME-DIRECTED

5.01.2.1 Routine Inspection – Energized

5.01.2.2 Oil Top-Off – De-Energized

5.01.2.3 Oil Sampling – Energized or De-Energized

CONDITION-BASED

5.01.2.4 Major Maintenance – De-Energized

5.01.2.5 Return to Service

5.01.2.6 Infrared Survey (See EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspection.)

5.01.3 Failure finding

Failures of Voltage Regulators shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region (EFRS, UPER, or Cascade, as appropriate) and placed in “To Eng” status for review.
Analysis of a failed Regulator may be performed as deemed necessary.

5.01.4 Regulator Maintenance Basis Documentation

Requirement	Basis
1Y Inspection interval	The regulators manufacturer’s maintenance manuals do not specify a time interval for inspection and oil sampling. They state that inspection and oil sampling functions are condition-based, and are dependent upon the frequency of tap-changer operation and the load on the regulator. Industry experience with Automatic Voltage Regulator performance testing as listed in: • Council Controls Working Group (WG) Recommendations Policy • U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of

	Reclamation Denver,Colorado • US Navy -Publication Number: TM 5-684/NAVFAC MO 200/AFJMAN 32-1082 Recommends an annual inspection. Note: The EMP, based on the Work Practice #M4-WP-3018 Rev. 1, recommends a 6-month inspection interval, but company experience has proven that a 1-year interval is sufficient for keeping the equipment reliable.
5Y Substation Oil Sample interval	Industry experience with Automatic Voltage Regulator performance testing as listed in: Council Controls Working Group (WG) Recommendations Policy U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation Denver, Colorado US Navy -Publication Number: TM 5-684/NAVFAC MO 200/AFJMAN32-1082 Recommends a 5-year oil sampling frequency. The maintenance practice of many other utilities as it pertained to step voltage regulators were examined to determine the frequency of their oil sampling. The examination revealed that some utilities perform an oil sample every two years, other never performed oil sampling. The manufacturer's instruction states that their regulator are design for many years of trouble free operation, without the need for any maintenance, and that maintenance is condition based. One manufacturer went as far as to say their regulator could possibly function for 20 years without any maintenance. Several manufacturers suggest operation counts in the 100,000 count range as a basis for performing Major Maintenance. Although each manufacturer states that they do not anticipate the need for frequency maintenance, periodic inspection including oil sampling would help to assure continuity of service. Based on these recommendations and of a review of NU regulator failure reports, in which no noticeable failures were observed over a five year period; the 5Y or 50,000 operations count (based on application) oil sampling interval is being established on a regulators. This replaces the previous 2-year oil sample interval. As data is collected, and examined, this interval may be adjusted.
Infrared Inspection	Infrared inspection is a proven technique for locating "hot spots" on equipment and connections in order to identify conditions that can be corrected before they become serious problems.

6.01 Voltage Regulator Maintenance Instructions

Before You Begin

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work; and all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
    - Eversource Employee Safety & Health Handbook

Procedure

Routine Inspection – <u>Energized</u>

<u>Substation and Pole-Top</u>

1. Perform touch potential testing on any metal surface that may be accessible to the public.
2. Verify the condition of the primary taps.
3. Verify the bushing conditions.
4. Verify the Regulator tank is in satisfactory condition.
5. Check the regulator for any oil leaks or foreign material in the area.
6. Visually check to ensure grounding is properly installed and in good condition.
7. Check the condition of the control cabinet for moisture or other problems.
8. Measure regulated voltage at the test terminals to verify correct bandwidth.
9. Check for proper operation of the raise and lower controls.
    - If the regulator will not operate properly, try using a substitute control before removing the unit from service.
    - Refer to the manufacturer's instruction manual for the proper procedures on removing and replacing the control.
10. Verify the tap operations counter is working.
11. Verify and record the tap operations counter and tap indictor readings.
12. If applicable, then verify the Reverse Flow indicator is on.
13. If applicable, then verify the Reverse Flow indicator is operational.
14. Verify the Neutral indicator light is operational.
15. Ensure that all switches are in their normal positions.
16. Reset the Drag Arms.
17. Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed, and in good condition.
18. Properly secure and lock the control cabinet.
19. Use binoculars to view the oil level window, if possible.

Warning: Siemens **MJ-XL** controls manufactured prior to August 2005 may have a defect that allows the control to indicate a false position reading. For example, the control may indicate that the switch is in a "manual" position when in reality it is still in "auto" mode. This concerns only the **MJ-XL** control and *not* the **MJ-X** control. Follow the instructions on page 7 of this section when servicing a regulator equipped with the **MJ-XL** control.

20. Inspect the bypass arrester, if present.

Oil Sample – Substation Only

Perform this step once every 5 years for Substation regulators.

NOTE: Only take an oil sample from those regulators that are equipped with an oil level sight gauge and a drain valve.

1. Check the oil level sight gauge and add oil as necessary so that an oil sample can be taken without leaving the regulator oil level too low. When performing this step, be sure to maintain safe working clearances from conductors and other electrical equipment or de- energize and ground the regulator.
   - If it is necessary to add oil before taking a sample, use the pressure relief valve to vent the regulator of positive or negative pressure.
2. Take an oil sample to submit for testing in accordance with TD 202 to ensure compliance with ChemLab requirements.
   - Use the pressure relief valve to vent the regulator of positive or negative pressure before taking the oil sample.
   - If the dielectric strength is found to be below 24kv, de- energize the regulator, filter or replace the oil, and perform dissolved gas analysis testing to determine the oil's integrity.

Major Maintenance De - Energized

NOTE: Prior to beginning maintenance, a clearance must be obtained and the respective equipment must be de-energized and grounded in accordance with the applicable company procedure(s):

1. TD 703 – Temporary Protective Grounds for Personnel in Substations
2. TD 855 – Grounding for Personal Protection on Overhead Lines
3. TD 856 – Temporary Protective Grounding for Personal Protection on Overhead Lines, 69 kV and Above.

(Regulator Bypassed)

Warning: High pressure or mechanical failure due to improper bypass operation can cause death, severe injury or damage. To prevent these consequences, **bypass the regulator only with the regulator on the neutral tap position**.

To ensure the regulator is in neutral:

1. Place the volt meter leads into the appropriate receptacles and observe the voltage readings.
2. Observe the voltage readings as you operate the Raise or Lower switch. Operate the regulator until the Indicating gauge reads neutral, while ensuring the voltage reading is still at appropriate levels.
   - If the control has a Neutral Light, ensure it turns on when the gauge is on neutral. If the light does not turn on, check the bulb and replace it if necessary.

At this point, the indicator position should read neutral *and* the neutral indicator light should be on. If *both* of these conditions are not met, then use an approved regulator neutral tester (SC0188570) as an additional means of neutral verification. See **Over & Under** Issue # 64, dated June '09 or PSNH Procedure CO-1040 for details on using this tool. PSNH Procedure CO-1040 and Over &Under Issue # 64 are appended to the end of this instruction.

Until there are at least two indications of neutral, **DO NOT ATTEMPT** to bypass the unit. In such event, de-energize the regulator to remove it from service.

1. De – energize the regulator
2. Remove the voltage regulator from the pole or pad/platform to perform de-energized maintenance.

CAUTION: When untanking the regulator, be sure to use the proper lifting point, ***NOT*** the regulator cover.

NOTE:
- All Pole-Top regulators will receive their Major Maintenance at the shop.
- Substation regulators receive their Major Maintenance at the shop except for those units too large to move.
- Untanking the regulator is not to be performed in the field, except for those Substation regulators which are not practical to move due to their size.

3. Untank the regulator.

NOTE: Avoid removing the main core-and-coil assembly from the oil, except when a winding failure occurs. Use blocking between the cover and tank lip to suspend the core and coil assembly within the oil until inspection of the tap changer or other maintenance is complete. If it is necessary to expose the main core and coil to air, follow the manufacturer's instructions before returning the unit to service.

4. Make a thorough inspection of all internal components – particularly noting contact wear, springs, and chain
   - Determine the remaining contact life by noting the amount of contact erosion which has occurred as compared to the amount of arcing material remaining.

- When inspecting contact wear, inspect both stationary and movable contacts.
- Refer to manufacturer's instruction manual for contact wear guidance.
- Be especially watchful for inadequate contact pressure, unequal pressure on both sides of contacts, contact alignment and carbon formation on any portion of all contact structures.

5. Check for signs of oil leaking from any seal or gasket.
6. Check all chain and gear parts carefully for chipped or broken teeth or excess backlash in its operation.
7. Check all connections for tightness and overheating.
8. Operate the mechanism through its entire range to ensure there is no mechanical interference and that contact alignment is proper on all steps.
9. Adjust the tap changer to ensure it goes through the neutral position.
10. Operate the regulation equipment to the fully raised and the fully lowered positions to check the upper and lower limit switch operation.
11. Ensure the drive mechanism stops properly on position.
12. Check the counter for proper operation.
13. Use cleaning insulating oil with the proper dielectric strength to refill the regulator.
14. Perform a power factor test (Doble) to determine the insulation integrity of the regulator.
15. Perform an insulation resistance test (megohmmeter).
16. Perform a Transformer Turns Ration Test.
17. Check internal and external motor capacitors.
18. Return the regulator to CMS/DERF Shop for a more thorough repair or disposal if it cannot be made to function within specification.

When the inspection is complete, the unit is ready for service.

Return to Service

The return to service procedure is essentially the reverse of the procedure used to remove the regulator from service. Energize the regulator ***only*** with regulator on neutral tap position. See the appended procedure, co-1040 for details.

Siemens MJ-X └ Controls

Use the following procedure when placing and MJ-X └ equipped regulator into or out of service. Note that these steps are only for placing the regulator into or out of service. You must still perform the inspection steps, such as the power factor test, TTR, insulation test, etc. that are in the previous section.

Placing the regulator into service:

1. Place the Auto/Manual switch in the Bypass position.
2. Place the Raise/Lower switch in “off”.
3. Make certain the regulator is in the Neutral (N) position.
4. Turn the voltage Power Source switch to “off”.
5. Remove the control power fuse.
6. Close, sequentially, the source and the load switches.
7. Open the bypass switch.
8. Visually observe that the bypass circuit has opened.
9. Replace the control power fuse.
10. Place the voltage power source switch to “Normal”.

Removing the regulator from service:

1. Place the Auto/Manual switch in the Bypass position.
2. Place the Raise/Lower switch in “Off”.
3. Make certain the regulator is in the Neutral (N) position. If independent checks of the position indicator and the neutral light indicator do not confirm the neutral position, bypassing must not be attempted. In such an event, de-energize the system to remove the regulator from service.
4. Turn the voltage power source switch to “off”.
5. Remove the control power fuse.
6. After ensuring the regulator is in Neutral (N), close the bypass switch.
7. Open sequentially, the load and source switches.
8. Perform the applicable action:
    - For single phase or grounded wye connection, make sure the high voltage disconnect switches are opened.
    - For closed delta connection, ensure all regulators in the bank are bypassed and isolated.
9. Exercise appropriate care in the removal of the regulator. High voltage will still be present at the bypass switch and the source and load switch terminals. Remove the ground connection last.

APPENDIX 9

RECLOSERS AND SECTIONALIZERS

5.44 Automatic Circuit Reclosers (ACR) & Sectionalizers

General Description

Reclosers sense and interrupt fault currents and automatically restore service after momentary outages. The automatic circuit recloser is essentially a self- contained device with the necessary intelligence to sense over currents, to time and interrupt fault currents, and to re-energize the line by reclosing automatically. If a fault is permanent, the recloser locks open after a preset number of operations, isolating the faulted section from the main part of the system. Automatic circuit reclosers installed at Eversource Energy:

- Can be either Single-phase or Three-phase
- Can have either Oil or Vacuum Interrupters
- Can have either Hydraulic or Electronic Controls
- Can be either Oil or Epoxy Insulated

Single-phase reclosers are used to protect single-phase lines such as branches or taps of a three-phase feeder. They can also be used on three-phase circuits where the load is predominantly single phase.

Single phase reclosers installed at Eversource Energy include (not a complete list) Type H, 4H, V4H, L, V4L, VXE15, D, E, 4E, V4E, and DV. (See Appendix 2.)

Three phase reclosers are used in multiple applications: As main feeder breakers at the substation source, as sectionalizing and tie devices with over current protection within auto loops; and for over current protection on major three phase laterals. Reclosers within auto loops operate based on local current and voltage sensing to re-sectionalize circuits to limit the number of customers interrupted by a fault on a circuit backbone. The majority of three phase reclosers are monitored as part of the DSCADA System, providing remote control and data acquisition capability.

Three phase reclosers installed at Northeast Utilities include (not a complete list) Type 6H, V6H, W, WE, VWE, WVE27, VWVE27, NOVA27, WVE38X, VWVE38X, VSO12, and NOVA38. (See Appendix 2.)

Recloser Controls provide the intelligence that enables a recloser to sense over-currents, select timing operation, time the tripping and reclosing functions, and finally lockout the circuit when required. There are two basic types of controls used: an integral hydraulic control or an electronic control located in a separate cabinet.

- **Hydraulic recloser controls** are used in most single-phase reclosers and in three-phase recloser types 6H, V6H, and W. The controls are an integral part of the recloser. With this type of control, an over-current is sensed by a trip coil that is connected in series with the line.
- **Electronic recloser controls** are used in most three-phase reclosers and in the single-phase Cooper recloser types VXE and NOVA.

5.44.1 Inspection and Maintenance Schedules

Table 1 –Recloser Maintenance Intervals

Recloser Maintenance Schedule	**Contacts in Vacuum**	**Contacts in Oil**
Time-Directed Maintenance		
Check – Energized S/S	1M	1M
Check – Energized (SCADA) – Pole Top (**Note 1**)	1Y	1Y
Check – Energized (Non-SCADA) Pole-Top Electronic	2M	2M
Check – Energized Pole-Top Hydraulic	1Y	1Y
Inspection – Energized (Infrared)	1Y	1Y
Major Maintenance – De-Energized	N/A	12Y
Condition-Based Maintenance		
Major Maintenance – Triggered by Contact Life or Duty Cycle. (**Note 2**)	≤95%	≤ 95%
Major Maintenance – Triggered by Fault Operations	200	N/A
Major Maintenance Evaluation– Triggered by Operations Count. (**Note 3**)	N/A	100
Scheduling Requirements		
Schedule maintenance of the attached Potential Transformer at the same time as the recloser, if applicable.		

In **Table 1**, the type of maintenance is listed in the left column and the interval required for that type of maintenance is listed in the right column. For example, the interval for an **Energized Check** for Substations is 1M (or 1 month). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:

A/R = As Required
M = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years

Note 1 – SCADA Pole Top reclosers are monitored continuously and do not require the monthly checks. They will be inspected for physical damage on an annual basis.

Note 2: Duty cycle is calculated based on the number and magnitude of fault interruptions. The duty cycle is calculated and monitored by all electronic controllers (except Form 3A). This is equivalent to remaining contact life.

Note 3: Use the operations count for Hydraulic controls and Form 3A controls.

Note 4: Scheduled Major Maintenance for oil filled Reclosers may be deferred if a capital replacement project has been formally established and is being implemented on a 12-year replacement plan

5.44.2 S/S Reclosers – SCADA Monitored/Controlled

See EMP Instruction 6.44 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

5.44.2.1 Check and Inspection – Energized – Monthly

5.44.3 S/S Reclosers – Non-SCADA

ELECTRONIC

5.44.3.1 Check and Inspection – Energized – Monthly

HYDRAULIC

5.44.3.2 Check – Energized – Annually

5.44.4 Pole–Top Reclosers – SCADA

5.44.4.1 Check and Inspection – Energized – Annually

5.44.5 Pole-Top Reclosers – Non-SCADA

ELECTRONIC

5.44.5.1 Check – Energized – Every Two Months

HYDRAULIC

5.44.5.2 Check – Energized – Annually

5.44.6 Recloser – All – Major Maintenance – De-Energized (triggered by fault operations)

5.44.6.1 Vacuum Under Oil Device

5.44.7 Major Maintenance Evaluation (triggered by operations count)

5.44.8 Sectionalizers (SEC3) and Voltage Switches (VS)

General Description

The importance of following a strict maintenance program on sectionalizers cannot be over-emphasized. The nature of these devices is such that they operate primarily during times of emergency. It is their function to limit service interruptions on permanent faults to a relatively small group of customers. Failure to operate properly increases the cost and time required to restore service following an emergency and reduces the system reliability.

Sectionalizers are used with reclosers and reclosing circuit breakers to isolate permanent faults and confine outages to smaller sections of line on electric power distribution systems. They are applied on the load side of the fault-interrupting device, and can be set to trip and lockout during the first, second, or third open interval of the recloser or breaker. They are not rated to interrupt fault current; however, they can safely be closed into a fault, and can interrupt load current. Voltage Switches (VS) are those reclosers that are used as sectionalizers. Their trip settings are so high they will never trip for fault current before upstream protective devices operate. Because of the “lighter duty”

service they perform, they are maintained to the same schedule as regular sectionalizers. When a recloser is used as a VS, it shall be maintained as a recloser

Table 2 – Pole-Top Sectionalizer Maintenance Intervals

Pole-Top Sectionalizer & VS Maintenance Schedule	**Sectionalizer Type**	
	Electronic	**Hydraulic**
Interval-Based Maintenance		
Check – Energized – 3 Phase	4M	N/A
Check – Energized – Single Phase	1Y	1Y
IR Inspection – Energized	1Y	1Y
Major Maintenance – De-Energized	6Y or A/R	6Y or A/R

In **Table 2**, the type of maintenance is listed in the left column and the interval required for that type of maintenance is listed in the right column. For example, the interval for an IR Inspection for a **Sectionalizer** is **1Y** (or 1 Year). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:

Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years

M = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month
A/R = As Required

5.44.9 Pole-Top Sectionalizers and Voltage Switches (VS)

See EMP Instruction 6.44 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

5.44.9.1 Sectionalizer and VS – Check – Energized

5.44.9.2 Sectionalizer and Voltage Switch IR Survey Inspection

5.44.9.3 Sectionalizer and VS Major Maintenance – De-Energized

5.44.10 Failure Finding

Failures of reclosers and sectionalizers shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region (EFRS, UPER, or Cascade, as appropriate).

5.44.11Recloser Maintenance Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry Standards, manufacturer's recommendations, and Field experience.

Requirement	Basis
Check – Energized – Substation & Pole-Top Non-SCADA Electronic Reclosers – 2M **SCADA and Hydraulic Pole-Top Reclosers – 1Y** **Major Maintenance (Oil) – 12Y and (Vacuum) – N/A**	The Industry Standards recommend more frequent inspections, testing, and maintenance than our Company has followed, but they also state that operating experience should govern the maintenance plan. The sources of information we can draw on include: • IEEE Std 321-1973 "IEEE Standard Guide for the Application, Operation, and Maintenance of Automatic Circuit Reclosers" • ANSI Std C37.61-1973. • Manufacturer's Literature • Our Operating Experience and Maintenance records All sources indicate that periodic inspections should be performed to look for oil leaks, check for cracked or broken bushings. Currently, Time-Directed maintenance is the standard used at NU. The intervals for Time-Directed maintenance may be affected by weather conditions.
Condition–Based Maintenance (CBM) **(Oil) – 100 Operations** **(Vacuum) 200 Fault Operations** **Major Maintenance Evaluation**	CBM for reclosers is based on: The number of operations or duty cycle. A combination of CBM and Time-Directed Maintenance is recommended by the ANSI/IEEE and the Manufacturer as it accounts for both the activity level of the recloser and the time-based requirements of the oil. Accurate and complete inspection findings, such as op counts and oil level and condition must be maintained in order to develop cost-effective maintenance plans that will keep Eversource's equipment in reliable condition. This will be performed based on discussion with the EMP Working Group.
Sectionalizers • **Check – Energized – 3 Phase – 4M** • **Check – Energized – Single Phase – All – 1Y** • **Major Maintenance – 6Y or A/R**	Sectionalizers are few in number and are scheduled to be phased out over time. The maintenance schedule will remain unchanged.

5.44.12 Appendix 1

5.44.12.1 SCADA Recloser Capabilities

The following table lists the currently used SCADA-capable Reclosers and the functions they can monitor.

SCADA Recloser Monitoring Capabilities	Siemens Advanced	Siemens Centurian	Cooper Form 6	Cooper 4c with PoleCAT
Battery Status (high/low vtg, off, etc.)	C	C	C	C
Capacitor Charge Status	C	C	N/A	N/A
Low Power Mode	C	C	N/A	N/A
Mechanism Failure	C	C	C	C
AC Power	C	C	C	N/A
System Alarm	N/A	N/A	C	N/A
RAM/ROM/EPROM Failure	N/A	N/A	C	C
Power Down Time	N/A	N/A	N/A	C

Abbreviations used in this table are:

C = Continuous

N/A = Not Applicable

5.44.13 Appendix 2 – Recloser Types & Ratings (Informational only – not intended to be an all-inclusive list of all Reclosers)

5.44.13.1 Single Phase Recloser Classifications

Single Phase Reclosers	Controller Type				Rating	
	Hydraulic		Electronic			
	Contacts in Vacuum	Contacts in Oil	Contacts in Vacuum	Contacts in Oil	Max Cont.	Int Rating Sym
Type H		X			50	1,250
4H		X			100	2,000
V4H	X				200	2,000
L		X			280	4,000
V4L	X				280	6,000
VXE15			X		400 *	8,000
D		X			500	10,000
E		X			100	2,500
4E		X			280	4,000

* 560 A. Available with Accessory

5.44.13.2 Three Phase Recloser Classifications

Three Phase Reclosers	Controller Type				Rating	
	Hydraulic		Electronic			
	Contacts in Vacuum	Contacts in Oil	Contacts in Vacuum	Contacts in Oil	Max Cont.	Int Rating Sym
Type 6H		X			100	2,000
V6H	X				200	2,000
W		X			560	10,000
WE				X	560 *	10,000
VWE			X		560 *	12,000
WVE27				X	560 *	8,000
VWVE27			X		560	12,000
NOVA27			X		630 *	12,500
WVE38X				X	560	8,000
VWVE38X			X		560 *	12,000
VSO12			X		560	12,000
NOVA38			X		630 *	12,500
Centurian 27			X		630	12,500

* 800 A. Available with Accessory

6.44 Recloser Maintenance Instructions

Before You Begin

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work; and all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
   - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
   - Eversource Employee Safety & Health Handbook

Procedure

S/S Reclosers – SCADA Monitored/Controlled

Check and Inspection – Energized – Monthly

1. Make a visual inspection of the recloser:
   - Check the ground integrity
   - Check for oil leaks, if applicable.
   - Check the condition of the bushings to ensure they are not blow or badly chipped, when practical.
   - Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed and in good condition.

- Check the control cable for damage from animals, vandalism, etc.

2. Record the operations counter reading.
3. Inspect the control cables and connectors for damage and for water intrusion into the connectors to the extent possible.

CAUTION: Some recloser controls must be removed from service before you can replace their batteries. See Appendix 1 for instructions on replacing batteries for the different types of reclosers.

4. Check the date on the battery sticker and replace the batteries (as a set) based on their age as follows:
   - Form 2, 3, 3A controls – replace every 5 years
   - Form 4C controls – replace every 3 years
   - Siemens controls – replace every 3 years
   - Form 6 controls – replace every 4 years
   - Nu-Lec/Schneider Electric Recloser – replace every 3 years
   - VXE controls – replace every 6 years
   - G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (SCADA) – replace every 10 years
   - G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (NON-SCADA) – replace every 6 years
5. Check the battery terminal voltage.
6. Test the battery with a dummy load. This can be done with an internal test program, if the recloser is so equipped, or by using an external load device.
   - A 3 – 4 volt drop is normal. A larger drop in voltage indicates the batteries are worn and due for replacement.
7. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Enable Supply Light:
   - GREEN = OK
   - OFF – Notify Supervisor
8. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Battery Problem Light:
   - OFF = OK
   - RED – Notify Supervisor
9. Check the heaters and the AC supply to the battery charger.

S/S Reclosers – Non-SCADA

ELECTRONIC

Check and Inspection – Energized

1. Record the operations counter reading.
2. Check all metering and indicating devices and inspect all control switches for normal position or electronic indication.
3. Inspect the control cables and connectors for damage and for water intrusion into the connectors to the extent possible.
4. Make a visual inspection of the recloser:
   - Check the ground integrity.

- Check for oil leaks, if applicable.
- Check the condition of the bushings to ensure they are not blown or badly chipped, when practical.
- Check the control cable for damage from animals, vandalism, etc.
- Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed and in good condition.

CAUTION: Some recloser controls must be removed from service before you can replace its batteries. See Appendix 1 for instructions on replacing batteries for the different types of recloser

5. Check the date on the battery sticker and replace the batteries (as a set) based on their age as follows:
   - Form 3A controls – replace every 5 years
   - Form 4C controls – replace every 3 years
   - Siemens controls – replace every 3 years
   - Form 6 Controls – replace every 4 years
   - Nu-Lec/Schneider Electric Recloser – replace every 3 years VXE controls – replace every year
   - G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (SCADA) – replace every 10 years
   - G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351/651R (NON-SCADA) – replace every 6 years
6. Check the battery terminal voltage.
7. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Enable Supply Light:
   - GREEN = OK
   - OFF – Notify Supervisor
8. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Battery Problem Light:
   - OFF = OK
   - RED – Notify Supervisor
9. Test the battery with a dummy load. This can be done with an internal test program, if the recloser is so equipped, or by using an external load device.
   - A 3 – 4 volt drop is normal. A larger drop in voltage indicates the batteries are worn and due for replacement.
10. Check the heaters and the AC supply to the battery charger.

S/S Reclosers – Non-SCADA

HYDRAULIC

Check – Energized

1. Make a visual inspection of the recloser.
2. Record the operations counter reading.
3. Check for the following:
    - •Ensure there are no oil leaks.
    - •Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed and in good condition.
    - •Ensure that lightning arresters are present and in good condition.
    - •Ensure the Trip / Close lever is in its normal position.

Pole–Top Reclosers – SCADA

Check and Inspection – <u>Energized</u>

1. Make a visual inspection of the recloser:
    - •Check the ground integrity.
    - •Check to ensure lightning arresters are present and in good condition.
    - •Check for oil leaks, if applicable.
    - •Check the condition of the bushings to ensure they are not blown or badly chipped, when practical.
    - •Check the control cable for damage from animals, vandalism, etc.
    - •Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed and in good condition.
2. Perform touch potential testing on all controls or components that may be accessible to the public.
3. Record the counter reading.
4. Inspect the control cables and connectors for damage and for water intrusion into the connectors to the extent possible.

CAUTION: Some recloser controls must be removed from service before you can replace its batteries. See Appendix 1 for instructions on replacing batteries for the different types of reclosers.

5. Check the date on the battery sticker and replace the batteries (as a set) based on their age as follows: (Instructions for changing batteries are at the end of this section.)
    - Form 3A controls - replace every 5 years
    - Form 4C controls - replace every 3 years
    - Siemens controls - replace every 3 years
    - Form 6 controls - replace every 4 years
    - Nu-Lec/Schneider Electric Recloser – replace every 3 years VXE controls – replace every 6 years.
    - G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (SCADA) – replace every 10 years.

- G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (NON-SCADA) – replace every 6 years.

6. Check the battery terminal voltage.

7. Test the battery with a dummy load. This can be done with an internal test program, if the recloser is so equipped, or by using an external load device.
8. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Enable Supply Light:
   - GREEN = OK
   - OFF – Notify Supervisor
9. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Battery Problem Light:
   - OFF = OK
   - RED – Notify Supervisor
10. Check the heaters and the AC supply to battery charger.

Pole-Top Reclosers – Non-SCADA

ELECTRONIC

Check - <u>Energized</u>

1. Record the operations counter reading.
2. Check all metering and indicating devices and inspect all control switches for normal position or electronic indication.
3. Inspect the control cables and connectors for damage and for water intrusion into the connectors to the extent possible.
4. Make a visual inspection of the recloser:
   - Check the ground integrity.
   - Check to ensure lightning arresters are present and in good condition.
   - Check for oil leaks, if applicable.
   - Check the condition of the bushings to ensure they are not blown or badly chipped, when practical.
   - Check the control cable for damage from animals, vandalism, etc.
   - Check to ensure animal guards are present, correctly installed and in good condition.

CAUTION: Some recloser controls must be removed from service before you can replace its batteries. See Appendix 1 for instructions on replacing batteries for the different types of reclosers.

5. Perform touch potential testing on all controls or components that may be accessible to the public.
6. Check the date on the battery sticker and replace the batteries (as a set) based on their age as follows:

- Form 3A controls – replace every 5 years
- Form 4C controls – replace every 3 years
- Siemens controls – replace every 3 years
- Form 6 controls – replace every 4 years
- Scweitzer SEL-651R controls replace every 3 years.
- Nu-Lec/Schneider Electric recloser – replace every 3 years. VXE controls – replace every 6 years.
- G&W viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (SCADA) – replace every 10 years.
- G&W Viper Reclosers with SEL 351R/651R (NON-SCADA) – replace every 6 years.

7. Check the battery terminal voltage.
8. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Enable Supply Light:
   - GREEN = OK
   - OFF – Notify Supervisor
9. For VIPER Reclosers, check the Battery Problem Light:
   - OFF = OK
   - RED – Notify Supervisor
10. Test the battery with a dummy load. This can be done with an internal test program, if the recloser is so equipped, or by using an external load device.
11. Check the heaters and the AC supply to battery charger.

Pole-Top Reclosers – Non-SCADA

HYDRAULIC

Check – <u>Energized</u> – Annually

1. Make a visual inspection of the recloser.
2. Record the operations counter reading.
3. Perform touch potential testing on all controls or components that may be accessible to the public.
4. Ensure that all metering and indicating devices are in their normal positions.

Recloser – All – Major Maintenance – <u>De-Energized</u>

While most Major Maintenance for reclosers is performed at a maintenance shop, some is performed on-site. Perform the following steps:

1. Remove the unit from service.
2. Measure contact resistance to provide an indication of contact condition as well as loose current carrying parts. Use of a micro-ohmmeter is the recommended method.
3. Perform an insulation test (utilizing an insulation tester), phase-to-

phase, and phase-to-ground.

4. Inspect and dress the main and control contacts, if necessary.
5. Perform visual inspections on the interrupting chambers.
6. Check clearance and adjust them to manufacturer's specifications for that recloser model.
7. Check all electrical and mechanical connections for correct tightness.
8. Thoroughly clean all internal mechanisms and tanks, and remove all carbon. Check for traces of tracking on all insulating parts and moisture absorption of the bottom of the tank liner.
9. Check all gaskets.
    - •Replace the main tank gasket, as necessary.
    - •Replace the tank liners, as necessary.
    - •Replace bushing gaskets, as necessary.
10. Check and adjust the component parts of the operating mechanism, if required.
11. Use an electronic control unit to operate the recloser before it goes back into service.
12. Thoroughly clean the exterior of the recloser.
13. Inspect the exterior of the recloser for
    - Cracked, chipped, or broken bushings. Replace as necessary.
    - Paint scratches or other mechanical damage. Repaint as necessary to prevent corrosion.
14. Refer to the Manufacturer's manual for maintenance requirements specific to the recloser model you are servicing.
15. Perform a dielectric test of the oil.
16. Filter the oil and perform a second dielectric test to act as the as-left reading.
17. Change lightning arresters, as required.
18. Verify the recloser and its lightning arrester are the correct voltage for the planned installation.
19. For hydraulically controlled reclosers, operate the recloser manually to lockout, verifying minimum pickup and time current characteristics.

Vacuum Under Oil Device
(Perform these steps and appropriate work activities outlined under Major Maintenance.)

1. Perform an AC high potential test on each interrupter in accordance with manufacturer's instructions or NU specifications. Perform this test carefully as it provides the best means for verifying the condition of the interrupter.
2. If the manufacturer has provided a scribe mark for monitoring contact erosion, check the reference dimension to measure wear.

Solid Dielectric Vacuum Recloser
(Siemens and Cooper NOVA Reclosers and G&W Viper)

No user maintenance of the recloser mechanism is required. The recloser should be considered for refurbishment or retired if the mechanical duty or breaking duty on any phase is less than (5%). This can be determined this by checking the Operator Control Panel. Further details on maintenance on the recloser and control cubicle are located in the Siemens or Cooper instruction book.

POLE-TOP SECTIONALIZERS AND VOLTAGE SWITCHES (VS)

Sectionalizer and VS – Check – Energized

1. Perform a visual inspection and record the operations counter.
2. Perform touch potential testing on all controls or components that may be accessible to the public.

Sectionalizer and Voltage Switch IR Survey Inspection

1. Perform an Infrared test during a Distribution IR Survey or as required.

Sectionalizer and VS Major Maintenance – De-Energized

Note: Sectionalizers that have problems may be replaced and taken back to the shop for inspection/maintenance.

1. Perform a power factor test to measure contact resistance to provide an indication of contact condition as well as loose carrying parts.
2. Perform an insulation resistance test (utilizing a micro-ohm meter), phase-to phase, and phase-to-ground.
3. Test for proper operation on the Sectionalizer.
4. Inspect and dress the main and control contacts, if necessary.
5. Inspect interrupting chambers for both mechanical and electrical conditions.
6. Check all electrical and mechanical connections for tightness.
7. Thoroughly clean and remove carbon from the internal mechanism and tanks.
8. Check for traces of tracking on all insulating parts and moisture absorption of the bottom of the tank liner.
9. Check and adjust the component parts of the operating mechanism, if required.
10. Check all gaskets.
11. Ensure the tap wires are properly tightened.
12. Paint, where necessary.
13. Test Oil (Color and dielectric strength); filter and/or replace as necessary.

Appendix 1 – Recloser Battery Replacement

Cooper Form 6 Controls

IMPORTANT: Disconnect switches for AC sensing and power connections are necessary to isolate the Form 6 control for testing and servicing.

1. Enable GND TRIP BLOCKED to allow for ground trip to be disabled when reenergized.
    a) Press the CHANGE button on the Operator Panel to enter the CHANGE mode.
    b) Press the GND TRIP BLOCKED button within ten seconds after entering the CHANGE mode.

NOTE: If the GND TRIP BLOCKED button is not pressed within ten seconds, the function is not activated.

2. Disconnect the old battery and replace it with a new one.

Siemens

CAUTION

The batteries supplied with the Recloser can deliver high discharge currents. ***This may result in personal injury or damage to equipment.*** Do not reverse polarity when making battery connections. Immediately replace any frayed leads or damaged connectors.

1. Turn off the battery circuit breaker.
2. Unplug the batteries and replace them with new ones.
3. Confirm the battery polarity is correct.
4. Turn on the battery circuit breaker.
5. Verify that “Battery Normal Status” displays.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement

Cooper Form 2, Form 3 and Form 3A Controls

Reclosers

COOPER Power Systems

Type ME Electronic Control KA450ME Replacement Battery Installation Instructions

Service Information

S280-75-35

Applicable to Form 2, Form 3, and all Form 3A Controls.

DESCRIPTION

The Kyle® Type ME Electronic control may have been originally equipped with either a Gould, General Electric or Gates Energy Products battery. These batteries are functionally interchangeable and use the same mounting hardware. However, the General Electric and the Gates Energy Products batteries are slightly shorter than the Gould battery and they have different mounting dimensions.

Figure 2 shows the location of the battery-mounting clips, and bottom bracket for each battery. Note that all batteries are installed with the leads at the top.



Figure 1.
Type ME control battery.

SAFETY FOR LIFE

Kyle Distribution Switchgear products meet or exceed all applicable industry standards relating to product safety. We actively promote safe practices in the use and maintenance of our products through our service literature, instructional training programs, and the continuous efforts of all Kyle employees involved in product design, manufacture, marketing, and service.

We strongly urge that you always follow all locally approved safety procedures and safety instructions when working around high voltage lines and equipment and support our "Safety For Life" mission.

SAFETY INFORMATION

Following is important safety information. For safe installation and operation of this equipment, be sure to read and understand all cautions and warnings.

Safety Instructions

Following are general caution and warning statements that apply to this equipment. Additional statements, related to specific tasks and procedures, are located throughout the manual.

Hazard Statement Definitions

This manual contains two types of hazard statements:

WARNING: Refers to hazards or unsafe practices which could result in severe personal injury, or death, and equipment damage.

CAUTION: Refers to hazards or unsafe practices which could result in damage to equipment or in personal injury.

CAUTION: Before installing, operating, maintaining, or testing this equipment, carefully read and understand the contents of this manual. Improper operation, handling or maintenance can result in death, severe personal injury, and equipment damage. G101.0

CAUTION: Recloser misoperation. The control must be removed from service prior to performing any maintenance, testing, or programming changes. Failure to comply can result in mis-operation (unintentional operation) of the recloser. T216.2

WARNING: This equipment is not intended to protect human life. Follow all locally approved procedures and safety practices when installing or operating this equipment. Failure to comply can result in death, severe personal injury and equipment damage. G102.1

WARNING: Hazardous voltage. Contact with high voltage will cause death or severe personal injury. Follow all locally approved safety procedures when working around high voltage lines and equipment. G103.2

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 2, Form 3 and Form 3A Controls

Type ME Electronic Control Replacement Battery Installation Instructions

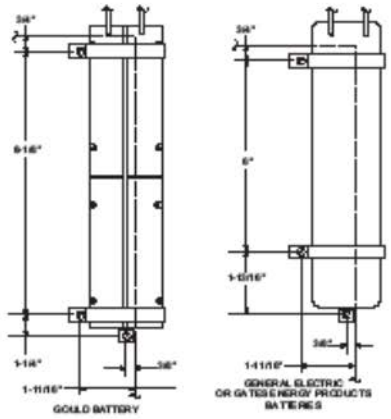


Figure 2.
Mounting dimensions for control battery.

TO REMOVE THE CONTROL FROM SERVICE

1. Place the Ground Trip Switch to BLOCK.
2. Disconnect the recloser interconnecting cable at the receptacle on the bottom of the control cabinet.
3. Operate the Manual Control Switch to OPEN to disconnect the control battery.

CAUTION: Recloser misoperation. The control must be removed from service prior to performing any maintenance, testing, or programming changes. Failure to comply can result in mis-operation (unintentional operation) of the recloser.

T216.2

MOUNTING

Holes for either battery are drilled and tapped in the back panel with serial number 15000 and above. Controls below serial number 15000 have mounting holes for the Gould battery only. When the Gates Energy Products battery is being installed as a replacement, two holes must be drilled and tapped into the back panel to relocate the existing lower mounting clip and the bottom bracket. A drilling layout is shown in Figure 3.

CAUTION: Equipment damage. Drill mounting holes through back panel only. Do not drill through cabinet wall. Remove all metal fragments from inside control cabinet. Failure to comply can result in control and recloser misoperation, equipment damage, and personal injury.

T265.0

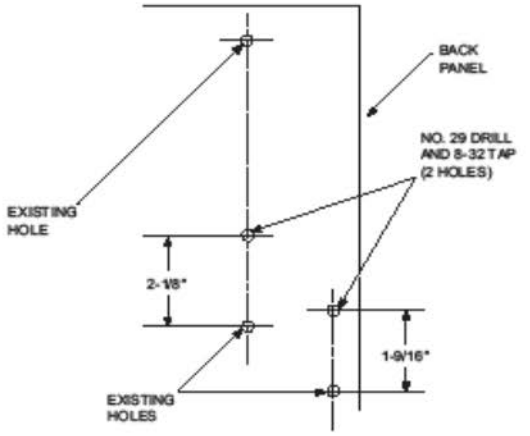


Figure 3.
Drilling layout for mounting battery on controls below serial number 15000.

TO RETURN THE CONTROL TO SERVICE

1. Make sure the Ground Trip is in BLOCK.
2. Check that the battery is connected and all control settings and plugs are programmed.
3. Operate the Manual Control Switch to CLOSE and make sure the control is in the home position; verify by placing the Test switch to LOCKOUT TEST; the Lockout Indicator lamp should not light.
4. Reconnect the recloser interconnecting cable to the receptacle on the bottom of the control cabinet.
5. Place the Ground Trip switch to NORMAL.

SAFETY FOR LIFE

COOPER Power Systems

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KA2048-228

Printed on Recycled Paper

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

COOPER Power Systems

Reclosers

Form 4C Microprocessor-Based Recloser Control Standard and Automation Power Supply Installation and Operation Instructions

Service Information
S280-77-9

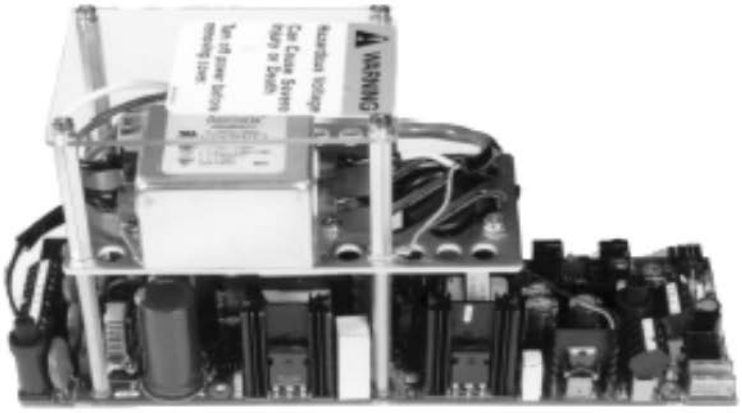

Figure 1.
Kyle® Form 4C Control Automation Power Supply KME4-441-7001.

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TABLE 1
Ordering Information

Description	Catalog Number
Standard Power Supply with Block of Close wiring	KME4-440-7001
Automation Power Supply with 12 and 24 Vdc outputs; Block of Close wiring	KME4-441-7001

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

SAFETY FOR LIFE

Cooper Power Systems products meet or exceed all applicable industry standards relating to product safety. We actively promote safe practices in the use and maintenance of our products through our service literature, instructional training programs, and the continuous efforts of all Cooper Power Systems employees involved in product design, manufacture, marketing, and service.

We strongly urge that you always follow all locally approved safety procedures and safety instructions when working around high voltage lines and equipment and support our "Safety For Life" mission.

SAFETY INFORMATION

The instructions in this manual are not intended as a substitute for proper training or adequate experience in the safe operation of the equipment described. Only competent technicians who are familiar with this equipment should install, operate, and service it.

A competent technician has these qualifications:

- *Is thoroughly familiar with these instructions.*
- *Is trained in industry-accepted high- and low-voltage safe operating practices and procedures.*
- *Is trained and authorized to energize, de-energize, clear, and ground power distribution equipment.*
- *Is trained in the care and use of protective equipment such as flash clothing, safety glasses, face shield, hard hat, rubber gloves, hotstick, etc.*

Following is important safety information. For safe installation and operation of this equipment, be sure to read and understand all cautions and warnings.

Hazard Statement Definitions

This manual may contain four types of hazard statements:

DANGER: Indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

WARNING: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury.

CAUTION: Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in equipment damage only.

Safety Instructions

Following are general caution and warning statements that apply to this equipment. Additional statements, related to specific tasks and procedures, are located throughout the manual.

DANGER: Hazardous voltage. Contact with hazardous voltage will cause death or severe personal injury. Follow all locally approved safety procedures when working around high and low voltage lines and equipment.

WARNING: Before installing, operating, maintaining, or testing this equipment, carefully read and understand the contents of this manual. Improper operation, handling or maintenance can result in death, severe personal injury, and equipment damage.

WARNING: This equipment is not intended to protect human life. Follow all locally approved procedures and safety practices when installing or operating this equipment. Failure to comply can result in death, severe personal injury, and equipment damage.

WARNING: Power distribution equipment must be properly selected for the intended application. It must be installed and serviced by competent personnel who have been trained and understand proper safety procedures. These instructions are written for such personnel and are not a substitute for adequate training and experience in safety procedures. Failure to properly select, install, or maintain power distribution equipment can result in death, severe personal injury, and equipment damage.

Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Introduction

Service Information S280-77-9 provides field installation and operation instructions for both the Standard and Automation Power Supplies used in the Kyle Form 4C microprocessor-based recloser control. Before installing and operating this device, carefully read and understand the contents of this manual.

Read This Manual First

Read and understand the contents of this manual and follow all locally approved procedures and safety practices before installing or operating this equipment.

Additional Information

These instructions cannot cover all details or variations in the equipment, procedures, or process described, nor to provide directions for meeting every possible contingency during installation, operation, or maintenance. For additional information, please contact your Cooper Power Systems representative.

Acceptance and Initial Inspection

Each Form 4C power supply is tested and inspected at the factory. It is carefully calibrated, adjusted and in good condition when accepted by the carrier for shipment.

Upon receipt, inspect the carton for signs of damage. Unpack the power supply and inspect it thoroughly for damage incurred during shipment. If damage is discovered, file a claim with the carrier immediately.

Handling and Storage

Be careful during handling and storage of the power supply to minimize the possibility of damage. If it is to be stored for any length of time prior to installation, provide a clean, dry storage area.

IMPORTANT: The power supply assembly should be stored in a static-proof bag.

ANSI Standards

Kyle reclosers are designed and tested in accordance with ANSI standards C37.60 and C37.85 and ANSI guideline C37.61.

Quality Standards

ISO 9001:2000-certified quality management system

Description

The Kyle Form 4C Standard Power Supply and Automation Power Supply are designed for easy integration into existing Form 4C controls. The standard Power Supply provides power for the Form 4C central processing unit and cabinet heater, and maintains optimum charge levels of back-up batteries.

The Automation Power Supply provides the same basic functions with additional isolated 12 Vdc and 24 Vdc supply circuits, enabling powering of radio communication units, RTUs and other accessories.

The Standard and Automation Power Supply kits include the power supply board and an input filter with block of close wiring. The Automation Power supply with isolated 12 and 24 Vdc outputs includes a thermally controlled fan.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

OPERATION

The Form 4C Standard and Automation Power Supplies utilize an off-line switcher for the primary stage, generating a high-voltage bus, and a second stage switcher for the isolated control power feature of the Automation Power Supply. The ac voltage monitor circuit is completely contained on the power supply board, along with the CPU interface drivers. The off-line switcher generates a high-voltage dc bus that is proportional to line voltage. Selector switch SW2 (refer to Figure 6) establishes the threshold voltage used to monitor and detect the loss of ac line voltage. The threshold reference is approximately 80% of the selected nominal voltage. Selectable values of 110/220, 120/240 and 127/254 Vac enable monitoring of local values common to most domestic and international nominal voltages.

The Form 4C Standard and Automation Power Supplies utilize an advanced programmable integrated chip to oversee the battery charging and monitoring circuitry. Battery charging is based upon a temperature-compensated float voltage charge curve optimized for the specific battery normally included with all Form 4C Controls.

Battery life is maximized by the use of a programmable integrated chip which tailors the charge rate to the minimum level required to charge and maintain the battery at full charge. The charge rate is continuously adjusted over the entire operating temperature range of –40°C to +65°C to optimize battery life based upon charge acceptance.

An automatic self-test feature will warn of a no battery or dead battery condition. The operation of the self-test feature is dependent upon any of several circumstances that can occur in the battery circuit. Upon control power-up, the power supply will report a battery low/voltage malfunction and repeat the test every minute until the test recognizes a "good" battery. Upon connecting a battery to the control or replacing the bad battery with a good battery, the supply will repeat the self-test approximately every 12 hours.

If a missing or bad battery is detected during the normal 12-hour test cycle, a battery malfunction indication will be initiated. The circuitry will then recheck the battery every minute thereafter, until a good battery is detected.

TABLE 2
General Specifications

	Standard Power Supply	Automation Power Supply
Input Voltage	120/240 Vac@50/60 Hz	120/240 Vac@50/60 Hz
Input Power	2 A@120 Vac, 1 A@240 Vac	2A@120Vac, 1 A@240 Vac
Isolated Vdc Outputs	N/A	12Vdc@2.0A, 24 Vdc@250 mA
Operating Temperature Range,°C	-40° to +65°	-40° to +65°

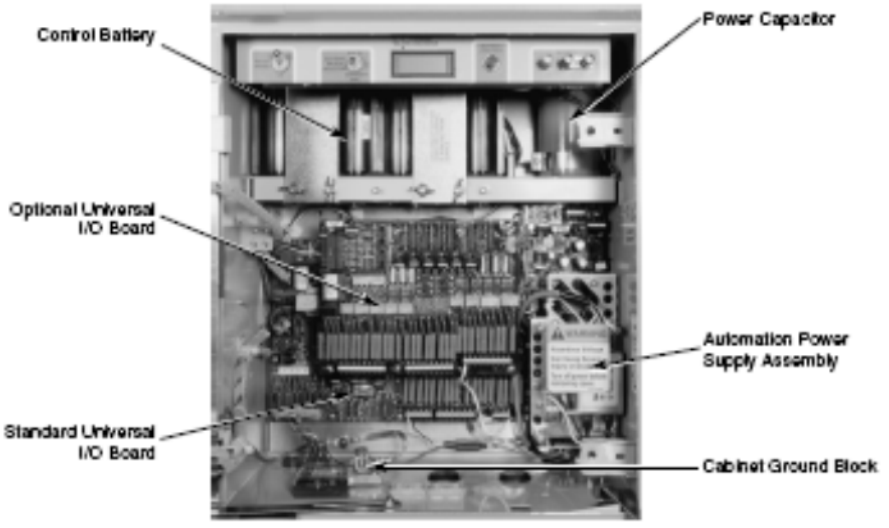
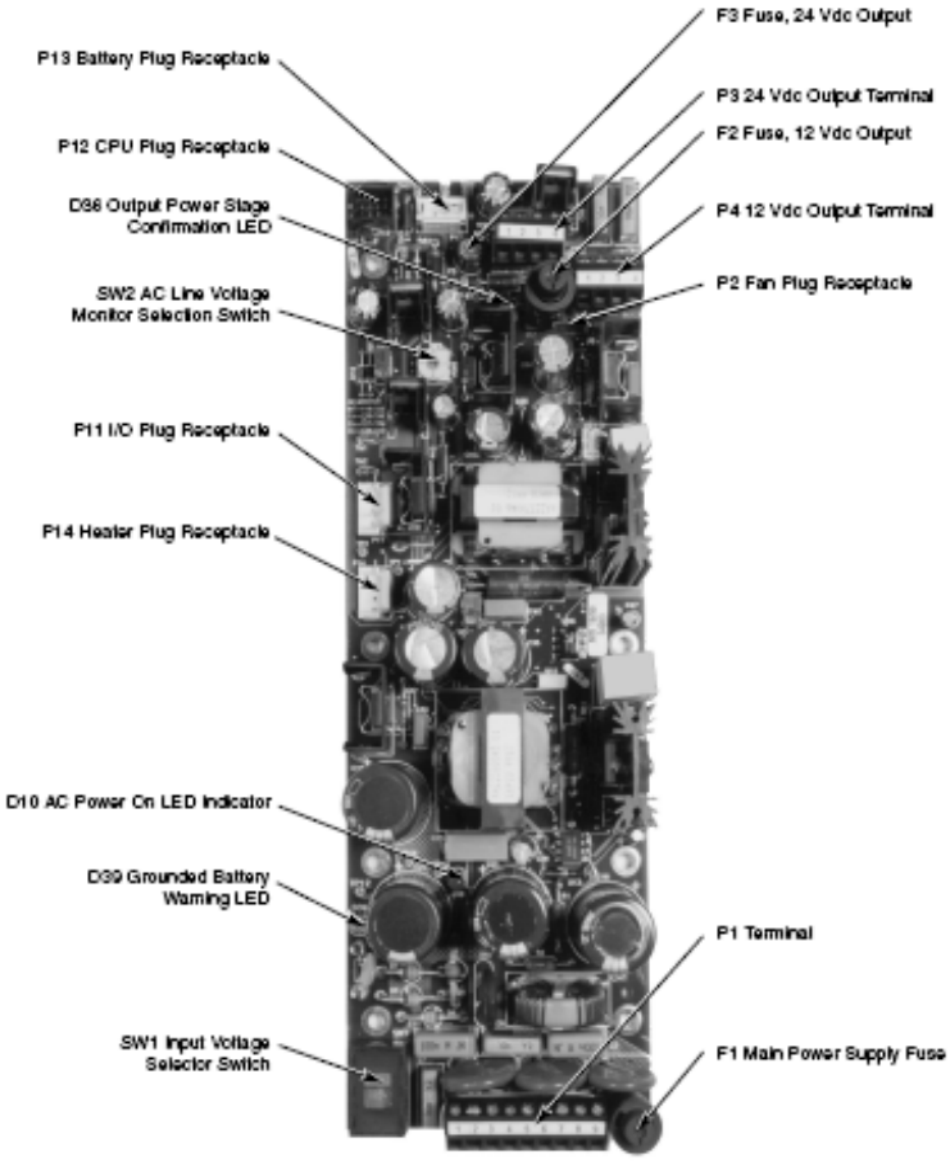


Figure 2.
Automation Power Supply Installed in Form 4C control.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement



Note: Items P2, P3, P4, F2,F3 and D86 are not present on Standard Power Supply KME4-440-7001.

Figure 3.
Automation Power Supply KME4-441-7001 Circuit Board.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

IMPORTANT: The Form 4C control must be removed from service and transported to a clean and suitably equipped service center prior to installing the new power supply.

The following procedure should be used to install the Form 4C power supply. For additional information, refer to *Service Information S280-77-1 Form 4C Microprocessor-Based Recloser Control Installation and Operation Instructions.*

DANGER: Hazardous voltage. Contact with hazardous voltage will cause death or severe personal injury. Follow all locally approved safety procedures when working around high voltage lines and equipment.

CAUTION: Recloser misoperation. The control must be removed from service prior to performing any maintenance, testing, or programming changes. Failure to comply can result in misoperation (unintentional operation) of the recloser.

To Remove Control From Service

The following steps must be taken to remove the control from service and prevent possible recloser misoperation.

1. Switch Ground Trip Block switch to BLOCK.
2. Disconnect control cable from the control.
3. De-energize ac power from the control.
4. Unplug the control battery.

Removal of Existing Power Supply

CAUTION: Control damage. De-energize both ac and dc power prior to removing or installing any internal connections or circuit boards in the control. Failure to comply can result in damage to the control.

CAUTION: Equipment damage. Always wear a grounding wrist strap to control static electricity before handling circuit boards. Failure to use this strap may result in circuit board damage.

1. Ground the control cabinet using the external ground terminal lug located at the base of the Form 4C control cabinet.
2. Disconnect control supply voltage leads at terminal P1.
3. Disconnect battery terminal supply plug at receptacle P13.
4. Disconnect CPU board terminal plug at receptacle P12.
5. Disconnect heater terminal plug at receptacle P14.
6. Remove and discard "Block of Close" wiring between power supply board and Standard Universal I/O board terminals 1 and 2 if so equipped.
7. Remove and discard old power supply board and nylon spacers.
8. Remove and discard the spare fuse box and contents located on the inside of the cabinet.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

Installation of New Power Supply

1. Place polypropylene insulator pad over aluminum spacers against back panel. See Figure 4, 5, and 6 for steps 1 through 12.
2. Observing anti-static precautions, remove the new power supply board from its packaging and secure directly to the existing aluminum spacers at the three positions shown using three #8-32 x .37" screws.
3. Thread a 2.75" long spacer and a #8 external tooth lock washer into five open positions on the power supply board. Connect ground braid to lower left spacer and adjacent fixed panel mounting screw (refer to Figure 6). The right middle position is secured by a #8-32 x .37" screw.
4. Connect terminal plug, part of the input power plate wire assembly to "P1" receptacle on bottom of power supply.
5. Mount input power plate wire assembly to long spacers using the 2.0" short threaded spacers, at four corner positions. The left middle position is secured by a #8-32 x .37" screw. Connect the drain lead of the filter cable under the upper right spacer as shown in Figures 5 and 6.
6. Connect the green ground lead from "FL" filter to cabinet ground as shown in Figure 6. Connect the two twisted leads from power supply board terminal P1 to Standard Universal I/O board terminal STB: white lead from STB-1 to P1-4, black lead from STB-2 to P1-6. For Automation Power Supply unit, connect input power assembly fan leads to terminal receptacle P2.
7. Reconnect heater leads at terminal receptacle P14.
8. Reconnect I/O leads at terminal receptacle P11.
9. Reconnect CPU leads at terminal receptacle P12.
10. Reconnect battery leads at terminal receptacle P13.
11. Place the input power decal on a clear area inside the cabinet adjacent to power supply as shown in Figure 5. On Automation Power Supply unit, place additional dc output connection decal above and adjacent to input power decal.
12. Mount the spare fuse storage box/s to the inside bottom of control console where space permits. See Figure 5.
13. Set power supply input voltage selector switch SW1 to either 115 or 230 Vac position. See Figure 6 for steps 13 through 15.
14. Set line voltage monitoring switch SW-2 to match local line voltage levels.

    Note: Selector switch SW2 establishes the threshold voltage used to monitor and detect the loss of AC line voltage.

15. Connect the ac voltage input leads to terminal TB per the ac input decal, and secure the clear acrylic safety shield on the four short spacers with four #8-32 x .37 screws.

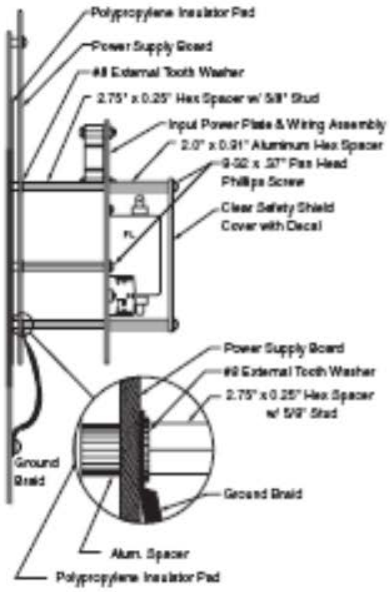


Figure 4.
Assembly Details of Power Supply Board, Input Power Plate and Safety Shield.

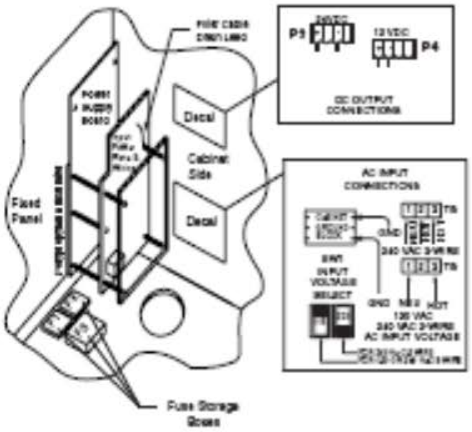


Figure 5.
Placement of Connection Decals and Fuse Storage Boxes KME4-441-7001.

IMPORTANT: Safety shield cover must be in place when Form 4C control is energized.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

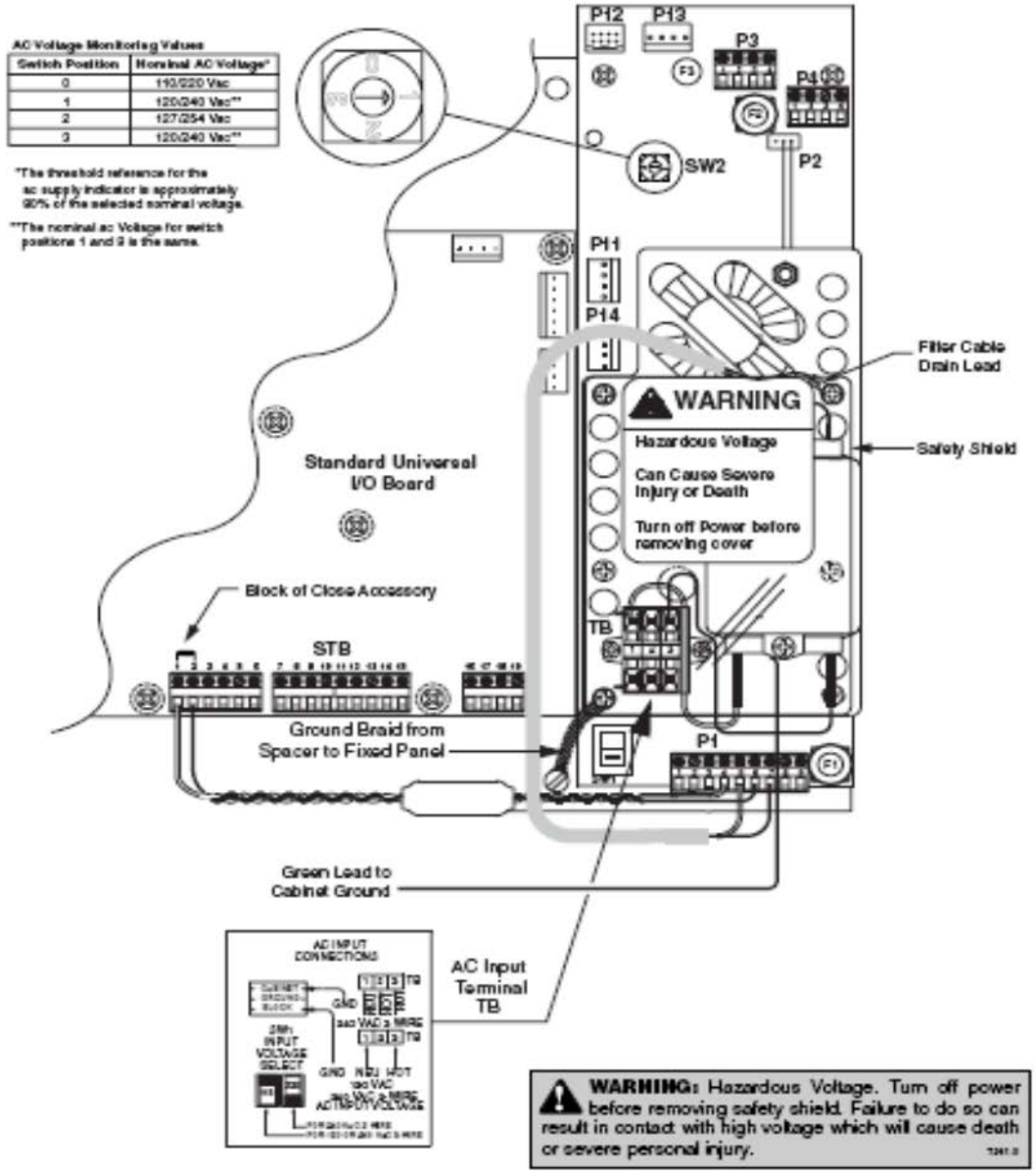


Figure 6.
Form 4C Power Supply Customer Connections Diagram KME4-441-7001.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

TESTING AND TROUBLESHOOTING

CAUTION: Recloser misoperation. The control must be removed from service prior to performing any maintenance, testing, or programming changes. Failure to comply can result in misoperation (unintentional operation) of the recloser.

Verification of Operation

1. Energize ac power to the control. Verify that control powers up on ac. Red ac power-on LED indicator D10 on power supply board should illuminate.
2. De-energize ac input and verify control operates off of battery only. Observation of LCD output on either Recloser Open, Recloser Closed, or Control Lockout LCD indicators located on front control panel confirms battery operation.

   Note: Red ac power-on LED indicator on power supply board will not illuminate during dc operation.
3. Using a digital multimeter, verify dc output voltage of Automation Power Supply by checking terminals P3 and P4 for output of 24 Vdc and 12 Vdc respectively per labels on side of cabinet.

Note: Fan is thermally controlled and will not necessarily operate during testing procedure.

Control Fails To Power-Up

If the control fails to power-up during the initial verification of operation test, the following troubleshooting procedure will aid in determining the source of malfunction.

CAUTION: Equipment damage. Always wear a grounding wrist strap to control static electricity before handling circuit boards. Failure to use this strap may result in circuit board damage.

CAUTION: Control damage. De-energize both ac and dc power prior to removing or installing any internal connections or circuit boards in the control. Failure to comply can result in damage to the control.

WARNING: Hazardous voltage. Turn off power before removing safety shield. Failure to do so can result in contact with high voltage which will cause death or severe personal injury.

1. Replace the main power supply 5A fuse at F1(see Figure 6).
2. If Form 4C control still fails to power-up, either the ac power supply or the control front panel is defective. To isolate the problem, check operating power to the control. A voltage test procedure is used to determine which circuit assembly is faulty.

Terminal P11, located on the ac supply board (see Figure 6), contains three test points to verify the status of the board. The proper voltage across each of the three test points of P11 is as follows:

Pin 1 (Black wire)	Zero (battery ground point)
Pin 3 (Blue wire)	> 25.0 Vdc
Pin 4 (Red wire)	24.0 Vdc

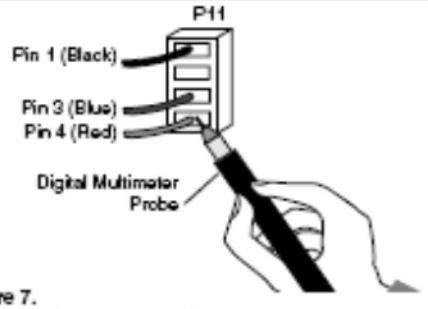


Figure 7.
Testing voltage of P11 on the ac power supply board.

Follow the procedure to test the voltages of P11 test points:

Pin 1

1. Using a digital multimeter, place the ground probe against the aluminum plate of the back panel of the control.

Note: Keep the ground probe in contact with the aluminum plate for all three dc voltage measurements.

2. Place the positive probe into the Pin 1 location. See Figure 7.

If Pin 1 does not read zero, the ac supply board is defective and must be replaced.

Pin 3

3. Disconnect the control battery.
4. With the ground probe against the aluminum plate, place the positive probe into the Pin 3 location.

If Pin 3 does not measure greater than 25.0 Vdc, the ac supply board is defective and must be replaced.

Pin 4

The computer and display boards, located in the control front panel, receive dc power from Pin 4 of terminal P11 (Red wire). A short circuit in the computer board can cause Pin 4 to read a voltage lower than 24 Vdc.

If Pin 4 of P11 is not 24 Vdc, with the control battery disconnected, follow the instructions below:

5. Disconnect terminal P12 located at the top of the ac supply board. See Figure 6.
6. Reconnect ac power.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

7. Using a digital multimeter, place the ground probe against the aluminum plate of the back panel of the control.
8. Place the positive probe into the Pin 4 location of P11. See Figure 7.

If the power supply measures 24 Vdc with terminal P12 disconnected, the computer board is defective and the control front panel must be replaced.

If the power supply is less than 24 Vdc with terminal P12 disconnected, the power supply board is defective and must be replaced.

Isolated DC Outputs Fail to Operate

(KME4-441-7001 Automation Units Only)

CAUTION: Recloser misoperation. The control must be removed from service prior to performing any maintenance, testing, or programming changes. Failure to comply can result in misoperation (unintentional operation) of the recloser.

CAUTION: Equipment damage. Always wear a grounding wrist strap to control static electricity before handling circuit boards. Failure to use this strap may result in circuit board damage.

CAUTION: Control damage. De-energize both ac and dc power prior to removing or installing any internal connections or circuit boards in the control. Failure to comply can result in damage to the control.

WARNING: Hazardous voltage. Turn off power before removing safety shield. Failure to do so can result in contact with high voltage which will cause death or severe personal injury.

1. Energize ac power to the control. Verify that control powers up on ac. Red ac power-on LED indicator D10 on power supply board should illuminate. Refer to Figure 6 for steps 1 through 4.
2. Using a digital multimeter, verify dc output voltage of Automation power supplies by checking terminals P3 and P4 for output of 24 Vdc and 12 Vdc respectively per labels on side of cabinet.
3. If no power is detected at 24 Vdc output terminal P3, replace fuse at F3. The absence of voltage after replacing fuse indicates the power supply board is defective and must be replaced.
4. If no power is detected at 12 Vdc output terminal P4, replace fuse at F2. The absence of voltage after replacing fuse indicates the power supply board is defective and must be replaced.

RETURNING CONTROL TO SERVICE

Prior to returning the control to service, the following procedure must be completed and verified:

1. Power supply ac input voltage selector switch SW1 set to either 115 or 230 Vac, matching the input voltage level supplied to the power supply.
2. Power supply selector switch SW2 set to ac line voltage monitoring level, matching local levels.
3. Plug in the control battery.

   Note: The Form 4C control will not power up until ac power is applied.
4. Apply ac power to the control.
5. Reconnect the control cable to the control.
6. Switch Ground Trip Block switch to NORMAL.
7. Reset the control clock after ac power has been re-applied. (Refer to the Setting The Control Clock section of *Service Information S290-77-4, Form 4C Microprocessor-Based Recloser Control Programming Guide.*)

MAINTENANCE

Kyle Form 4C Standard and Automation Power Supplies have no user-serviceable components. As a result, no maintenance or servicing of power supplies should be attempted in the field. Power supplies under warranty should be returned to Cooper Power Systems for exchange. Non-warranty power supplies should be discarded and replaced with a new Kyle manufactured power supply only.

Factory-Authorized Service Centers

Factory-authorized service centers are located throughout the continental United States to provide maintenance, repair, and testing services for Kyle Products. For further information, contact your Cooper Power Systems sales representative.

Factory Maintenance Classes

The factory Service Department offers specialized Kyle product maintenance training classes. These classes, taught by experienced service technicians, are held at the factory's in-house training facility. These courses provide training and factory-recommended procedures for the routine maintenance, troubleshooting, repair, and testing of Kyle products. It is recommended that all personnel who service and maintain Kyle Distribution Switchgear attend the appropriate classes. For additional information, contact your Cooper Power Systems representative.

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement
Cooper Form 4C Power Supply Replacement

STANDARD/AUTOMATION POWER SUPPLY PARTS LIST

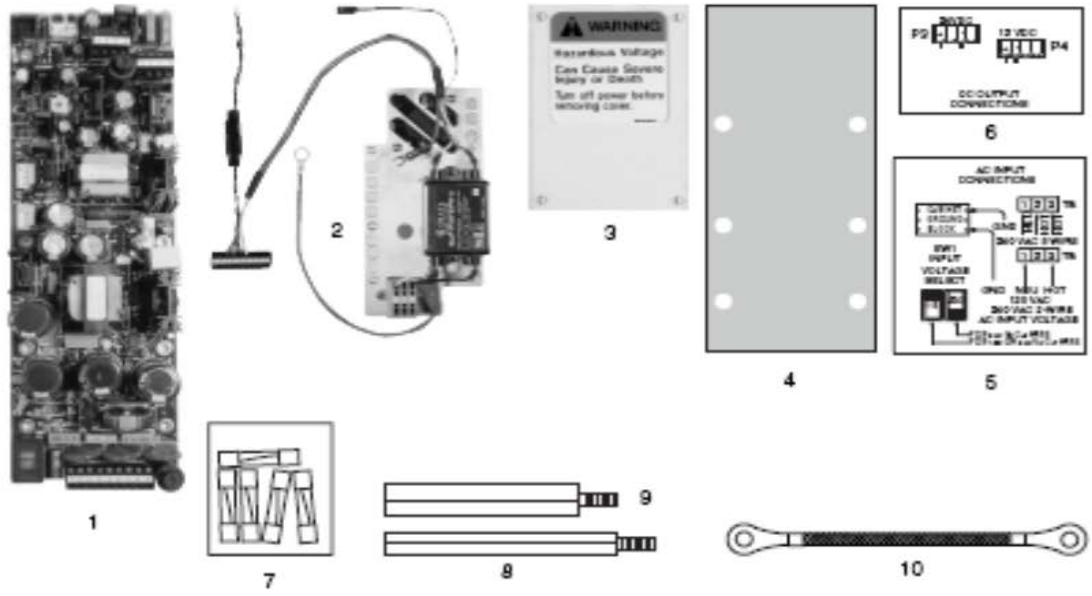


Figure 8.
Form 4C Standard/Automation Power Supply Kit Parts.

TABLE 3
Kit Parts

Item	Description	KME4-440-7001	KME4-441-7001
1	Power Supply Board	1	1
2	Input Power Plate w/Block of Close Wiring	1	1
3	Safety Shield w/Decal	1	1
4	Insulator Pad	1	1
5	Decal, AC Input Voltage	1	1
6	Decal, DC Output Voltage	-	1
7	Fuse Package, 5 fuses/pkg, 250 V		
	5 A	1	1
	3 A	-	1
	.315 A	-	1
8	2.75" x .25" Hex Spacer	5	5
9	2.0" x .31" Hex Spacer	4	4
10	Ground Braid Cable	1	1
	#8-32 Phillips Head Screw	8	8
	#8 Lockwasher	5	5

Appendix 1 – Battery Replacement

Replacing the Cooper Form 6 Battery

1. Remove the control from service as follows:
2. Enable GND TRIP BLOCKED to allow for ground trip to be disabled when reenergized.
   a) Press the CHANGE button on the Operator Panel to enter the CHANGE mode.
   b) Press the GND TRIP BLOCKED button within ten seconds after entering the CHANGE mode.
   Note: If the GND TRIP BLOCK button is not pressed within ten seconds, the function is not activated.
3. Disconnect the battery.
4. Remove the control AC sensing and power connections from the control using a separate disconnect switch.

WARNING: Hazardous voltage. If the recloser is energized while the control cable is disconnected, the CT secondaries can generate high voltages. Contact with high voltage can cause severe personal injury or death.

CAUTION: Equipment misoperation. Disconnect all control power sources prior to disconnecting the control cable from the control. Failure to comply can result in recloser misoperation at the time of disconnection or reconnection of the control cable to the control.

5. Disconnect the control cable from the control.
   Note: Do not disconnect any of the three recloser cables from the Reclosers or junction box unless all of the above steps have been completed.

CAUTION: Hazardous voltage. Cable conductors attached to NOVA Reclosers will remain at 53VDC potential after disconnection of source power to the recloser. Contact with any pins at the end of cables directly or indirectly connected to a NOVA recloser can result in personal injury or equipment damage.

6. Remove any control input and status output wiring from TB1, TB3, and TB4.
7. Disconnect any serial communications ports and IRIG-B timing connections.
8. Disconnect the ground from the control.
9. Disconnect and remove the battery.
10. Install the replacement battery.

CAUTION: Equipment misoperation. Do not connect this control to an energized recloser until all control settings have been properly programmed and verified.

11. Reconnect the ground cable to the control.
12. Ensure the cable is properly connected and supported.

13. Plug in the control battery.

Note: The Form 6-TS recloser control will not power up until AC power is applied.

CAUTION: Equipment misoperation. Verify that the 120/240 VAC selector switch is correctly set for incoming voltage. Failure to comply may cause misoperation (unintentional operation) of the control and/or equipment damage resulting in personal injury.

14. Verify the selector switch on the Power Supply / Battery Charger Board is set to the correct position based on the incoming power supply:
    - For 120 VAC incoming power, the selector switch must be set to the 115V position.
    - For 240 VAC incoming power, the selector switch must be set to the 230V position.
15. Apply AC power to the control.
16. Disable GND TRIP BLOCKED.
    a) Press the CHANGE button on the Operator Panel to enter the CHANGE mode.
    b) Press the GND TRIP BLOCKED button within ten seconds after entering the CHANGE mode.

Note: Once selected (or after ten seconds), the control returns to normal operation.

17. Verify the control clock is set to the current time after AC power has been reapplied.
    Note: The control clock may require resetting if the operating power has been disconnected for more than 30 days. Refer to the manufacturer's technical manual for details.

APPENDIX 10

INSPECTION, TREATMENT, RESTORATION AND REPLACEMENT GUIDELINES DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WOOD POLES

5.61 Wood Poles

General Description

This procedure establishes a uniform approach for distribution wood pole inspection, treatment, restoration and replacement. It defines the schedule, inspection, and reporting requirements for these facilities. This applies to all wood distribution poles within the custodianship or the maintenance responsibility of Eversource Energy. It shall include push braces and guying stub poles as well as line poles scheduled for the given year.

Facilities/Equipment

- Wood Poles

5.61.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.61.1.1 Table 1 – Wood Poles Maintenance Intervals

Wood Poles **Maintenance Schedule**	**All**
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection	15Y (**Notes 1 & 2**)
Condition-Based	
Priority Reject	**(Note 3)**
Schedule repairs or replacement.	A/R **(Note 4)**
Failure Finding	
Corrective Maintenance	A/R

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the age-based inspection or maintenance interval for wood poles based on the preservation treatment listed in the column heading. For example, the age requirement for a Routine Inspection is 15Y (or 15 Years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years **A/R** = As Required
N/A = Not Applicable

Note 1 = 15 years is the minimum requirement for pole inspection. This interval may be changed due to contractual requirements with joint owners.
Note 2 = The type of inspection performed shall be determined by the age of the pole and its type of treatment, as shown in the following table:

Inspection Type	Creosote, Penta, all others	CC
Visual	0 to 9 years old	0 to 19 years old
Sound & Bore	10 to 14 years old	20 years old and older
Ground Line Evacuate	15 years old and older	If decay is indicated by Sound & Bore

Note 3 = Check the pole within 48 hours and make the pole safe within 5 working days.
Note 4 = Complete the repair or replacement within one year of determination of need following inspection

5.61.2 Maintenance Categories

5.61.2.1 Routine Inspection – Time Directed
1. Routine inspection activities are detailed in EMP Instruction 6.61.

5.61.2.2 Priority Reject Poles
1. Priority reject pole activities are detailed in EMP Instruction 6.61.

5.61.2.3 Normal Reject Poles
1. Normal reject pole activities are detailed in EMP Instruction 6.61.

5.61.3 Evaluation of Restorable Poles
1. The evaluation activities for restorable poles are detailed in EMP Instruction 6.61A.

5.61.4 Failure Finding
1. Failure finding activities are detailed in EMP Instructions 6.61 and 6.61A.

5.61.5 Research/Background
Publications and other reference materials from these organizations were used in the development of this program.
- National Electric Safety Code, as directed by section DER 07-01 “Wood Poles – Aging Infrastructure”
- TD 953 – “Inspection, Treatment, Restoration and Replacement Guidelines for Dist Sys Wood Poles”

5.61.6 Wood Poles - Maintenance Basis Documentation
The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer’s recommendations, feedback from the service technicians, and the subject matter expert, who in this case, is a Senior Engineering Technologist for Distribution Engineering Design.

Requirement	Basis
Routine Inspection at 15Y Interval	**Inspection required by the NESC -** The National Electrical Safety Code requires that poles are inspected as often as experience shows it necessary to maintain the strength required for the pole to remain in service. According to charts developed by Osmose on National averages, the percentage of reject poles starts to rise between ten and fifteen years. However, because Eversource is mostly in a "Moderate Deterioration" zone (National Wood Preservers Association Book of Standards) we could expect better than average results from an inspection program. Eversource's experience finds that a fifteen year inspection and treating program keeps the reject rate reasonable. NOTE: Eversource's line mechanics are taught to visually inspect and sound any pole before climbing it. The 15 year inspection is required, but it is acknowledged that PSNH has an existing contract to perform their inspections at a 10 year interval.

EMP 6.61 - Routine Inspection

Visual

A visual (only) inspection is to be performed on:

- CCA Treated Poles ----------0 – 19 years old
- Creosote, Penta, and all other poles----------0 – 9 years old

This shall be the first step for inspecting each pole, and shall include a thorough observation of the above-ground portion of each pole and all attachments. Record any findings into the system appropriate for the activities being performed.

1. Visually inspect the pole for the following defects:
   - Pole top split or deteriorated
   - Crossarm damaged or decayed
   - Broken or damaged insulator
   - Broken or damaged spacer
   - Buried anchor guy
   - Broken guy wire
   - Leaning pole
2. Check to see if the pole is set shallow. The following table indicates the correct distance from the ground-line to the bottom of the pole brand:

Length of Pole (in feet)	Groundline Distance	
	To Butt	To Brand
25	5	5
30	5.5	4.5
35	6	4
40	6	4
45	6.5	3.5
50	7	3
55	7.5	6.5

- Measure the distance from the ground line to the bottom of the pole brand. If the distance is *more than 6 inches greater* than the value in the 3rd column of the above table:

  a. Attach an aluminum pole tag letter "**S**" just below the bottom of the pole brand.
  b. Record the information into Cascade or into the appropriate inspection record.

- *Do not* record this pole as set shallow if there is an "**R**" tag attached to the pole just below its brand, as this indicates the presence of enough rock to support the pole.

3. Install a reflector on all wood poles located within six feet (6 FT) of any roadway if no guard rail is present. The reflector shall be installed on the wood pole in accordance with DTR 05.091 and in the direction of travel. If unable to install, no follow-up action is required.

Sound & Bore Inspection Pole in Ground

A Sound & Bore Inspection is performed on:

- CCA treated poles----------20 years old and older
- Creosote, Penta, and all other poles----10 – 14 years old.

1. Sound the pole all around, listening for hollow sounds that may indicate decay or insect damage.
   - Strike the pole firmly (not hard) with a hammer from the ground line upward to as high as you can reach, approximately 8 feet above the ground line.
   - Striking intervals shall be 2" to 3" apart at ground line and where ever decay or insect damage is suspected.
   - Above the ground line, use 12" intervals.
2. Pull back the soil at ground line on two sides of the pole, giving pullback priority to any suspicious sounding areas or visually suspect areas.
   - Each pullback should be approximately shovel's depth and 6" wide.
3. Bore a 3/8" hole into the pole at a 45 degree angle from the ground line to the center of the pole, and wherever there were any suspicious areas detected by sounding, in order to detect insect damage or damage due to decay.
   - If no insect damage or decay is detected, do not treat the pole.
4. Evacuate any voids found within the pole
   - If the pole passes inspection, fill the void and coat the outside with the appropriate treatments.
5. Plug all bored holes with 7/16" treated dowels (2" to 3" long), and tamp the pulled-back soil neatly into place.

Sound & Bore Inspection – Poles In Pavement

This includes those poles that are surrounded by pavement, or that have riser pipes or other obstructions that prevent excavation.

A Sound & Bore inspection is performed on:

- CCA treated poles ----------20 years old and older
- Creosote, Penta, and all other poles--------10 - 14 years old

1. Bore each pole with the 3/8 inch x 18 inch or 24 inch inspection bit at a 45 degree angle from above ground line to below ground line to look for decay or insect damage.
2. Evaluate decay as specified in the Circumference Measurement section on page 5.
3. Treat the pole. If the pole exhibits some decay, but still passes inspection, internally treat the pole with:
   - "WOODFUME" if there are no internal voids
   - "Hollow Heart" if there are internal voids.
   - MITC-FUME/MP400-EXT/OSMOSHIELD as appropriate

Ground Line Inspection

A ground line inspection is performed on:

- Creosote, Penta and all other poles---------15 years old and older

> **NOTE**: *Do not* excavate a pole set shallow until Division Operations advises that the situation has been corrected.

1. Excavate each pole all around to a depth of 18 inches, leaving at least 4 inches of radial clearance at the bottom of the excavation.
2. Use a wire brush to clean the below-ground portion of the pole and use a check scraper to locate any exterior decay.
3. Sound the pole all around.
4. Bore a 3/8" hole into each pole at a 45 degree angle from the ground line to the center of the pole and wherever decay or insect damage is suspected.
5. Plug all bored holes with a 7/16" preservative treated wood dowel (2" – 3" long).
6. Use a shell thickness indicator to measure voids and the thickness of the outer shell.
7. Remove by chipping, all loose weathered wood and wood overhanging deteriorated wood to at least 6 inches above ground line. See the following section on Circumference Measurements.
8. Remove all exterior wood from the pole surface to be treated using care not to remove any sound wood unless that is essential to inspection/treatment.
9. Remove all chipped wood debris from the hole and properly dispose of it away from the site.

Circumference Measurement

Evaluate a pole if its effective ground line circumference has been reduced by decay or insect pockets, hollow heart, mechanical damage or has had exterior decayed wood removed by chipping prior to ground line treatment.

Calculate the percentage of the remaining pole strength based on the effective ground line circumference and the existing conductor and attachment load. Remove from service, any corner (angle) poles,

dead end poles, guy stubs and push braces with less than 80% of their original ground line circumference. Circumference measurements for new poles are listed below in the following table.

Length of Pole or Feet From Top	Minimum Dimension (in Inches)	Class						
		H-2	H-1	1	2	3	4	5
0’	Diameter	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.3	6.7	6.0
	Circumference	31.0	29.0	27.0	25.0	23.0	21.0	19.0
2’	Diameter	10.2	9.5	8.8	8.2	7.5	6.9	6.3
	Circumference	31.9	29.8	27.8	25.8	23.7	21.7	19.7
5’	Diameter	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.6	7.9	7.3	6.6
	Circumference	33.2	31.1	29.1	27.0	24.9	22.8	19.7
10’	Diameter	11.3	10.6	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.7	7.0
	Circumference	35.4	33.2	30.0	28.0	26.0	24.0	22.0
15’	Diameter	12.0	11.2	9.9	9.2	8.6	8.0	7.3
	Circumference	37.6	35.3	31.0	29.0	27.0	25.0	23.0
20’	Diameter	12.7	11.9	10.7	10.0	9.4	8.8	8.1
	Circumference	39.8	37.4	33.5	31.5	29.5	27.5	25.5
25’	Diameter	13.4	12.6	11.6	10.9	10.2	9.5	8.7
	Circumference	42.0	39.5	36.5	34.0	32.0	29.5	27.5
30’	Diameter	13.8	13.2	12.4	11.6	10.9	10.0	9.2
	Circumference	43.5	41.5	39.0	36.5	34.0	31.5	29.0
35’	Diameter	14.6	13.8	13.1	12.3	11.5	10.7	9.9
	Circumference	46.0	43.5	43.5	38.5	36.0	33.5	31.0
40’	Diameter	15.4	14.5	13.7	12.8	11.9	11.1	10.3
	Circumference	48.5	45.5	43.0	40.5	37.5	35.0	32.5
45’	Diameter	16.1	15.1	14.3	13.3	12.0	11.7	
	Circumference	50.5	47.5	45.0	42.0	39.0	36.5	
50’	Diameter	16.6	15.8	14.7	13.8	12.9		
	Circumference	52.0	49.5	46.5	43.5	40.5		

Ground line (diameter or circumference) dimensions for a pole are measured at 5 feet from the bottom of the pole.

Reject Poles

Priority Poles

Reject all priority poles. A priority pole is one which is in imminent danger of falling because it is completely decayed across the grain, or it has a hollow heart with sound wood in the outer shell of one inch thickness or less.

- Use the C-aluminum pole tag which measures 2 inches high and 2-1/2 inches wide. It has a clear aluminum arrow with an “X” inscribed in a circle imposed on the shaft of the arrow on a red background.

- Paint a yellow “X”, approximately 1 foot square in size, on the roadside of the pole, centered approximately 6 feet above the ground line. Then, attach one C tag centered on the “X” and attach another C tag at approximately the same height on the field side of the pole.
- If the pole is defective in the ground line section, place the tags so the arrow points downward. If the pole is defective in the upper portion, place the tags so the arrow points upward. If, however, the pole is defective in both the ground line section and in the upper portion place a double set of tags, one set with the arrow pointing downward and the other set with the arrow pointing upward. Attach the tags with 1-1/4 inch galvanized roofing nails.
- **Report the pole immediately** by telephone, radio, or email (whichever is appropriate for your company requirements) to the appropriate district.
- Record the information in the computer database and include the name of the person the reject information was reported to in the comments section.

NOTE: Field Supervision shall check the pole within 48 hours from identification as “priority reject” to assess the conditions and verify there is no immediate danger to the public. The pole must be made safe within 10 calendar days or less from its identification as “priority reject” wood pole.

Normal Reject Poles

Normal reject poles are those poles which have effective circumferences equal to or less than the minimum ground line circumference at replacement (normally 67% of original circumference) but which are not deteriorated enough to be classified as “priority poles”. Circumference measurements for new poles will be provided in the Instructions chapter.

- Reject decayed poles having a minimum shell thickness of less than 2 inches.
  - If the hollow heart is the result of severe ant or termite infestation, then reject those poles having a minimum shell thickness of less than 3 inches.
- Normal reject poles shall be identified as follows:
  - Use the B-aluminum pole tag which measures 2 inches high and 2-1/2 inches wide. It has a clear aluminum arrow on a red background.
  - Attachment instructions for the B tag are the same as for the C tag used to identify priority poles in the preceding section.

Refer to Instruction EMP 6.61A for details on evaluating “Normal” reject poles and performing their restoration

Research/Background

Publications and other reference materials from these organizations were used in the development of this program.

- National Electric Safety Code, as directed by section DER 07-01 “Wood Poles – Aging Infrastructure”
- TD 953 Rev. 2 – Inspection, Treatment, Restoration and Replacement

Guidelines for Distribution System Wood Poles

- PSNH Procedure CO-1009 – Climbing Inspections
- Over-Under OH05-090 – Tagging Defective Poles
- Over-Under OH05-245 – Woodpecker Damage
- TD-067 – Pole Numbering
- TD-234 – Re-Use of Treated Wood
- Transmission Vegetation Management Wood Pole Inspection
- Wood Poles Restoration Guidelines (from Jeff Smith)
- EMP Section 6.61A – Wood Pole Restoration (instructions)
- DTR 05.101

6.61A Wood Pole Restoration

This section of the Eversource Maintenance Manual provides instruction for determining which Reject Poles (as defined in section 6.61 of the manual) are suitable for repair or restoration as a means to extend their useful life by at least:

- 15 years* (the inspection interval for wood poles not planned for replacement) or
- 5 years (for poles scheduled for replacement within that period)

It also provides guidelines for determining which poles may not be restored.

Guidelines for Reject Pole Restoration

All of the following requirements must be met in order to qualify a pole for restoration:

1. No circuit rebuild requiring taller or larger class poles is planned within the present planning period. Search the Work Management System by pole number to determine if other work has been planned for that pole and proceed accordingly.
2. No equipment additions (capacitors, reclosers, regulators, switches or transformers) that would require a taller or larger class pole are expected in the near future.
3. Telephone Company concurs with pole restoration for those poles jointly owned. (Refer to guidelines for jointly owned poles below).
4. If applicable, State Highway Department concurs with pole restoration for poles along state highways. For the State of Connecticut, written approval must first be obtained from the appointing authority of the local municipality of the state route where pole restoration is planned. A permit by the State of Connecticut Department of Transportation will not be issued unless approval from the municipality is included with the request.

Restoration Guidelines for poles jointly owned with Frontier (Connecticut only):

Frontier encourages pole restoration for the following cases:

- Pole with Frontier aerial or ground level interface boxes attached.
- Poles with large communication cable risers attached.
- Poles in Right of Ways.
- Poles 45 feet and above.

Guidelines for Reject Pole Replacement

Reject poles are categorized as either a Normal Reject or a Priority Reject pole, as follows:

- A **Priority Reject** pole is one which is in imminent danger of falling because it is completely decayed across the grain, or is a pole having a hollow heart with sound wood in the outer shell of one inch thickness or less.
- A **Normal Reject** pole is one that has an effective circumference equal to or less than the Minimum Ground line Circumference at Replacement (normally 67% of original circumference) but which is not deteriorated enough to be classified as a "Priority Reject" pole.

1. Replace all poles found to be Priority Reject poles.
2. Evaluate the condition of the entire pole. If there are cracks, splits, or rot at the top, extensive woodpecker holes, or other damage that would make it impractical to extend the life of the pole by restoring the pole at the ground line, then the pole should be replaced rather than restored.
    - **Exception to this rule:** If you know that the pole will be relocated or replaced for other reasons within the next five years, and restoration will extend its life at least for that period, then restore the pole instead of replacing it.
3. Assess the need to climb the pole in the future. If the pole cannot be easily reached with a bucket truck **and** the condition of the pole above the ground line is not sufficient to allow climbing, then replace the pole.
4. Determine if the pole is the correct class and height to support the facilities that are on it. The Eversource Distribution Standards provide the required clearances and guidance to calculate the strength requirements to support the electric and communications equipment. If it is determined that the existing pole is not sufficient due to strength or clearance issues, then replace it with the correct class and height pole.
5. Return to Distribution Maintenance and Construction a list of those poles which you have confirmed can be restored. For those which you have determined cannot be restored, state the reason(s) in writing why they cannot be restored.
6. Replace poles on scenic highways or in historical areas of towns (Connecticut only).

Guidelines to replace defective poles jointly owned with Frontier (Connecticut only):

Frontier encourages replacing defective poles under the following conditions:

1. Replace 35' poles with power primary, secondary/neutral and communications cables that cross a road. Poles with 3 phase primary, secondary and communications equipment should be replaced with a tall pole to provide access to the field side of the pole if the 35' pole is found to be defective. See DTR 04.047.
2. Replace 35' poles with power primary, secondary/neutral and more than 3 attachments in the communications gains.
3. Replace 40' poles with power primary, secondary/neutral and more than 5 attachments in the communications gain. Evaluate the pole height to ensure that proper clearance requirements are met.
4. Replace any pole that is inadequate for <u>planned</u> Frontier construction.
5. Replace any pole that does not meet Frontier or State of Connecticut DOT criteria for pole restoration.

NOTES:

- Attachments in the communication gain refer to all attachments, roadside and field side, including bare strand. (Frontier, Municipal, State, CATV, other communication companies).
- Questionable poles will be reviewed by Frontier Line construction/Frontier engineering upon request.
- It is requested that pole maps of the projected pole inspection be supplied to Frontier for review. Frontier will identify areas of planned construction and reply back to Eversource.

<u>Pole Restoration</u>

Poles evaluated as **normal reject** poles by the inspector shall be noted in the computer database as "Restorable" if there is sufficient shell thickness to transfer the strength of the steel reinforcing member to the wood pole. A normal reject pole is restorable with one of the following options if it meets the following minimum criteria.

C-Truss System

1. Sound the pole thoroughly above the ground line again. Concentrate at the zone 15 inches to 4-1/2 feet above the ground line.
2. Drill at 4-1/2 feet above the ground line against the line of lead.
   - If this boring indicates less than a 4 inch shell thickness a second boring is made opposite (180 degrees from) the first boring whenever possible. Other borings should be taken as necessary.
     - If the average shell thickness is 4 inches or more at the 4-1/2 foot height, the pole can be restored using a C-Truss.
     - If the average shell thickness is less than 4 inches at the 4-1/2 foot height, the pole should be bored at 5-1/2 feet. If the average shell thickness is 4 inches at this height, Then the pole can be restored using a *larger* C-Truss.
     - If the average shell thickness is less than 4 inches at both 4-1/2 and – 5-1/2 foot heights, then use a Fiberwrap System to restore the pole.

3. Drill at 15 inches above the ground line against the line of lead.
    - If this boring indicates less than a 2 inches shell thickness, a second boring is made opposite (180 degrees from) the first boring whenever possible. Other borings should be taken as necessary.
        - If the average shell thickness at 15 inches is 2 inches, the pole can be restored using a C-Truss.
        - If the average shell thickness at 15 inches is less than 2 inches, bore the pole at a 26 inch height. If there is a 2 inch average at the 26 inch height, the pole can be restored using the *larger* C-Truss.
        - If the average shell thickness at both 15 inch and 26 inch heights is less than 2 inches, then use a Fiberwrap System to restore the pole.

Fiberwrap System

1. Drill at 6 feet above the ground line against the line of lead.
    - If this boring indicates less than a 4 inch shell thickness, a second boring is made opposite (180o from) the first boring whenever possible. Other borings should be taken as necessary.
        - If the average shell thickness is 4 inches or more the pole can be restored using a Fiberwrap.
        - If the average shell thickness is less than 4 inches, continue boring at 6 inch intervals up the pole until a 4 inch average shell thickness is obtained or the height of 10 feet is reached.
        - If 4 inches of shell thickness if found at a height of 10 feet or less, the pole can be restored using a Fiberwrap.
        - If an average of a 4 inch shell does not exist from 6 to10 feet, the pole cannot be restored.

APPENDIX 11

UNDERGROUND SWITCHES

5.51 Underground Switches

General Description

Underground systems contain many types of switches. There are oil switches, oil-vacuum switches, fusible switches, SF6 vacuum switches, etc. The switches generally are constructed for submersible application and are located in manholes, vaults or on concrete pads in subway system areas. The purpose of these switches is to isolate sections of circuits in order to minimize the number of customers interrupted due to faults on the circuits or to transfer loads from one circuit to another.

Many of the older types of switches have been replaced over the years as 5 kV and below systems have been converted to systems ranging from 15 kV to 35 kV. There are projects to convert more of the 5 kV and below systems to the 15 kV to 35 kV range. Completion of these projects will result in the removal of more of the older types of switches. Switches installed in these conversion areas and in new underground areas are the standard SF6 vacuum switches. Industry-standard rubber molded products are used to connect the switches to Tree Retardant XLink or ethylene propylene rubber insulated primary cables.

5.51.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

Table 1 – Underground Switch Maintenance Intervals

Underground Switches Maintenance Schedule	Interval
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection – Energized	15Y
Condition-Based	
Correct any defects found during Routine Inspection	A/R
Inspect suspect equipment or conditions previously reported	1Y (**Note 1**)
Failure Finding	
Appropriate Failure Reporting System (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc)	A/R
Failure Investigation	A/R
Scheduling Requirements	
Perform together with subway system (radial) - cable	A/R

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for a Routine Inspection is 5Y (or 5 Years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years
A/R = As Required
N/A = Not Applicable

Note 1 Equipment or conditions may exist that require monitoring on a basis more frequent than the 5Y Routine Inspection.

5.51.2 Maintenance Categories

Refer to EMP Instruction 6.51 for details on performing the following maintenance tasks

TIME-DIRECTED

5.51.2.1 Routine Inspection – Energized

Refer to EMP Instruction 6.51 for details on performing the routine inspection for underground switches.

CONDITION-BASED

Correct any conditions found during Routine Inspection or record the conditions and schedule them for future replacement.

5.51.3 Failure Finding

A failure report shall be completed for any subway switch failure and placed in the appropriate failure tracking system (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.) for review by Distribution Standards.

Analysis of of subway switch failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.51.4 Related Documents

- Product Review 132, Dated 10-30-02 – Describes Load Break Elbow Pulling Tools as used for Removing elbow connectors from transformers and other UG/DB apparatus.
- Product Review 133, Dated 11-07-02 – Provides alternative tools to loosen and remove “stuck” elbows and/or for performing DB./UG switching.
- CO-1004 – New Hampshire Loadbreak Elbow Procedure. Establishes guidelines for safe operation of loadbreak elbows during load break, load make switching and phasing of the underground systems at PSNH.
- TD 921 – Identifying molded rubber components with probable manufacturing defects

5.51.5 Maintenance Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on company past practices and the subject matter expert who is a Senior Engineer in the Distribution Engineering and Design Group.

Requirement	Basis
Routine Inspection – Energized at 5Y interval	The five year inspection of subway switches has been changed from the previous three year cycle to better coincide with other underground equipment maintenance. The SME from Distribution Engineering and Design along with Maintenance personnel agree this should be the new interval.

5.51.6 Condition Monitoring/Maintenance
N/A

6.51 Underground Switch Maintenance Instructions

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on underground switches, Supervision shall:

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”
    - TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut and Western Massachusetts only)
    - TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
    - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
2. Ensure those performing the work are aware of the following PPE Requirements whenever working in Underground manholes or vaults:
    - Safety Glasses with side shields
    - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
    - High Voltage gloves
    - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
3. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check manholes and vaults prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
4. Review the manufacturer’s manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
5. Prepare the manhole or vault for entry.
    a) Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the manhole using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment.
    b) Ventilate the manhole or vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual
    c) Remove any standing water or debris from the manhole or vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific

requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

6. Place the circuit in “non-recloser” mode; this disables the automatic closing of a protective device following automatic tripping, thus preventing the re-energizing of the distribution line.
7. Apply “Hotline” tags to the circuit, where available. A Hotline Tag is an alternative setting used on some reclosers and substation breakers that place the device on a fast-trip curve and blocks reclosing.

Routine Inspection – Preparation

Supervisor, planner or working foreman (as appropriate)

1. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults. Ensure Copies are provided to the crew performing the inspection.
2. Provide equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc. can be verified by the crew performing the inspection.

Routine Inspection – Performance

Inspection Crew

1. Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential.
2. Ensure equipment nomenclature and status indicators are present and in good condition. Clean or replace as required.
    - Ensure the work order matches the ID tag and that all identification and Location numbers are correct.
3. Observe the exterior of the switch for any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the switch, such as excessive damage / corrosion to the unit or other defect that requires immediate repair.
4. Check the switch for any discoloration.
5. Check that switch is physically secured in place.
6. Ensure the switch is properly grounded to the manhole, vault, or concrete pad ground grid, if possible.
7. Visually check the switch for leaks. If a gauge is available, record the pressure / level.
8. Perform an infrared inspection to check for heat anomalies on primary connections, secondary connections and accessories, as applicable. Refer to EMP 5.22 for additional guidance.

> **NOTE**:
> Perform the Infrared (IR) inspection using an infrared camera. If an infrared camera is not available, a temperature reading tool, such as the Fluke 63 (SC 0435572) may be used to take spot temperature readings of the equipment in place of the IR inspection.

9. Refer to manufacturer’s manuals for specific requirements for the switch being serviced.

Underground Switches Form Routine - Energized
EMP 6.51-1 Guideline

	Inspect	Inspection Attributes
1	Stray Voltage	Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential
2	Nomenclature and Status Indicators	Ensure equipment nomenclature and status indicators are present and in good condition. Clean or replace as required. Ensure the work order matches the ID tag and that all identification and location numbers are correct.
3	Significant Defect or Abnormal Condition	Observe the exterior of the switch for any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the switch, such as excessive damage / corrosion to the unit or other defect that requires immediate repair.
4	Discoloration	Check the switch for any discoloration
5	Mounting	Check that switch is physically secured in place
6	Grounding	Ensure the switch is properly grounded to the manhole, vault, or concrete pad ground grid, if possible
7	Check for leaks	Visually check the switch for leaks. If a gauge is available, record the pressure / level
8	Infrared Inspection	Perform an infrared inspection to check for heat anomalies on primary connections, secondary connections and accessories, as applicable. Refer to EMP 5.22 for additional guidance

APPENDIX 12

UNDERGROUND SYSTEM - NETWORK TRANSFORMERS

5.30 Network Transformers

General Description

A network transformer transforms a primary voltage down to the voltage of a secondary network grid. A network transformer is designed and constructed to operate in harsh environments such as street vaults, sidewalk vaults and customer building vaults.

A network transformer consists of two main sections. The first section is the main tank in which the core and coils are located and the second section is the high voltage switch. The *standard* network transformer has a one-compartment high voltage switch, but there are also network transformers with a two-compartment high voltage switch in service. One compartment of this high voltage switch contains the switch mechanism and the other compartment is the high voltage termination compartment.

The insulating fluid that is in the main tank of a standard network transformer is transformer oil and the insulating fluid that is in the high voltage switch of a standard network transformer is a less flammable insulating fluid. There are other network transformers in service with other insulating fluids in the main tank and high voltage switch. Also, the termination compartment of a high voltage switch may contain insulating fluids or compounds which may be PCB contaminated. For these reasons, it is essential to check the nameplates for each network transformer to identify all of the insulating fluids.

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle symbol "▲" are explained in the Maintenance Basis Documentation section of this chapter.

5.30.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.30.1.1 Table 1 – Network Transformer Maintenance Intervals

NETWORK TRANSFORMER Maintenance Schedule	All Models
PM Task	
Time Based	
Routine Inspection – Energized ▲	1Y
Routine Inspection – De-Energized ▲	4Y
Condition Based	
Any defects found during Routine Inspection, such as oil leaks, failed pressure test, unexplained temperature changes, etc.	A/R

Failure Finding	
Equipment Failure Reporting System used by your region (EFRS, UPER, etc.)	A/R
Failure Investigation	A/R
Scheduling Requirements	
Perform together with Network Protector Maintenance	
Perform together with Vault Inspections	

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for a Routine Inspection - Energized for all models of Network Transformers is 1Y (or one year). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 1Y = 1 year
A/R = As Required

5.30.2 Maintenance Activities

TIME-DIRECTED

5.30.2.1 Routine Inspection – Energized ▲

Refer to EMP Instruction 6.30A for details

5.30.2.2 Routine Inspection – De-Energized ▲

Refer to EMP Instruction 6.30A for details

5.30.2.3 Network Transformer References:

- Electric Utility Line Maintenance Plan
- EMP
- Industry Experience
- TD202 Oil Sampling and Analysis
- Eversource Employee Safety Manual

5.30.3 Failure Finding

A failure report shall be completed for any network transformer failure, submitted to the equipment failure reporting system used by your region (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.), and placed in “To Eng” status for review by Distribution Standards.

Analysis of network transformer failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.30.4 Network Transformer Maintenance Basis Documentation
The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, feedback from service technicians, and subject matter expert who is a Senior Engineer for Distribution Engineering and Design.

Requirement	Basis
Routine Maintenance – Energized at 1Y interval.	The annual inspection of the network transformer and switch, performed energized, has historically been the accepted frequency cycle for this equipment. No information, either internal or external to Eversource, has been found to suggest a change to this frequency cycle is warranted and will continue to be required annually.
Major Maintenance - De-energized at 4Y Interval. (To be performed with Network Protector Major Maintenance.)	In general, in their product literature, network transformer manufacturers suggest periodic sampling and testing of the fluid in high voltage switches and network transformers. However, there is no mention of the length of time between taking the samples. A survey of an approximate dozen other utilities indicated that a small percentage do sample the fluid in high voltage switches and network transformers, but there was no common time period given. It was determined that the consequences of a network transformer failure would not significantly affect system reliability. In addition, the Working Group consensus identified that the failure history for network transformers is very low. As a result, a two year interval for performing de-energized inspections was selected. As data is collected and examined, this interval may be changed.

6.30 Network Transformer Maintenance Instructions

Before You Begin
Prior to assigning work in Underground Vaults & Manholes, Supervision shall:

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
    - TD 952, "Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed

Spaces" (CL&P, WMECO, and NUSCO only)
- TD 955, "Confined Space Requirements"
- Eversource Employee Safety Manual
- TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (CL&P ONLY)

2. Ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
   - Safety Glasses with side shields
   - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
   - High Voltage gloves
   - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
3. Whenever "Work" is performed on a network unit as defined in paragraph 5 of this procedure, the following PPE is required :
   - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
   - Safety glasses with side shields
   - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
   - Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)
4. All persons performing "Work" on Network Units as defined below and those persons within the immediate work zone while "Work" is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, "Work" includes the following tasks:
   - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
   - Rolling or racking out the protector
   - Phasing the unit
   - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
   - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
   - Test probe usage prior to installing links and network fuses
   - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized
5. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
   - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to Connecticut and Western Mass)

- If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
- The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energize in accordance with the operating policy.
    - Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource maintenance manual
    - Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
    - Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

6. For cases where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working on a network transformer, where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the vault.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with employees for the appropriate steps to follow.
7. With the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro-filling) is being performed.
    - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
8. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or

traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.

9. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
10. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a) Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment
    b) Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the NU System Employee Safety & Health Handbook.
    c) Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Routine Inspection – <u>Energized</u>

1. Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential
2. Record the fluid level in the transformer using the liquid level gauge. The level should be between mid-scale and below top of scale (i.e. high but visible) If there is no oil indication, **immediately** stop the job and notify Supervision.

<u>CAUTION</u>
Continued operation of a Network Transformer with an abnormal main tank oil level requires Manager level approval.

<u>NOTE</u>:
Some transformers are equipped with magnetic mount oil gauges. These should be removed, cleaned and remounted to ensure their

3. Look for any other defect or abnormal condition that may affect the operation of the network transformer.
4. Verify the transformer nomenclature, if applicable. Clean or replace as necessary.
    - Ensure the work order matches the transformer ID tag and that all identification and location numbers are correct.
    - Ensure the PCB tag is in place. Replace as necessary.
5. Ensure that the high voltage switch position nameplates and nomenclature are visible and secure. Clean or replace as necessary.
6. Verify the high voltage switch is closed.

7. Check the primary cables for leaking or damaged splices, indications of tracking, and adequate cable support.
8. Check for transformer leaks.
    - Cooling Radiator (if present)
    - Leaking Termination (stuffing) box (if applicable)
    - Leaking Potheads (if applicable)

    Fix those that you can by tightening connections, etc. Report those leaks that can't be fixed at the time of this maintenance call.
9. Check the high voltage switch, including the termination compartment, when applicable, for leaks. Report those leaks that can't be fixed at the time of this maintenance call.
10. Check the transformer and the high voltage switch for any abnormalities such as:
    - Severe rust – or corrosion from road salt
    - Physical damage from falling concrete, vandalism, failed mounting rails, etc.
    - Indications of overheating
11. Record the fluid level in the high voltage switch using the gauge. The level should be between mid-scale and below top of scale (i.e. high but visible)

NOTE:
A new high voltage switch has one compartment and the fluid level is obtainable. For an older high voltage switch with two compartments, the fluid level in the termination compartment *MAY NOT* be verified with the transformer energized.

12. Record the peak temperature, if the gauge has a drag hand, and present temperature of the fluid in the transformer from the gauge. Reset the drag hand (if installed) to the present reading.
13. Observe the primary connections on the high voltage switch for any unusual conditions such as cracked lead wipe, discolored high voltage connection, signs of heat, etc.
14. Check the condition of the valve handles to ensure they are in good condition.
15. Ensure the valves are closed and that there are no leaks.
16. Ensure the transformer and protector have separate grounds to the ground grid or vault ground rod. Do not rely on the mount support to act as a ground for the protector.
17. Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed). Replace if needed.

Major Maintenance – De-Energized

Note: It is acknowledged that switching protocols vary among locations. It is the responsibility of the technician performing the maintenance work to either perform the following steps or to ensure that they have been performed.

1. De-energize the primary network cable.

2. Ensure the cable is de-energized.
    - For those installations in which the primary network cables have a rack in ground and test device, rack in the ground and test device and then perform a **live – dead– live** test with a noisy tester.
    - For those installations in which the primary network cables *do not* have a rack in ground test device, perform a **live – dead – live** test with an approved tester, and then install grounds on the cable just above the pothead.
    - When the network transformer is de-energized, there will be no audible hum or vibration.
3. Ensure the network protector is in the **Open** position, in manual mode, and locked in order to prevent unintentional operation.
4. Verify the high side switch is closed.

***Warning**:* You must obtain permission from Dispatch before operating the high side switch on a network transformer. (CL&P and WMECO ONLY)

***Warning**:* There have been instances in which the roll pin that connects the high side switch handle to the operating shaft has failed on Carte transformers. This has allowed the handle to move without actually rotating the operating shaft, thereby causing a false reading of the switch's position.

5. On **Carte** transformers, inspect the pin that connects the high side switch handle to the operating shaft. Replace it with a new, solid pin if it shows any signs of corrosion or damage.
6. Obtain a fluid sample from the transformer and the high voltage switch and replenish the fluids.
    - Record the date and quantity of oil added to the main tank to replenish level in the Network Transformer
    - Refer to TD202 to ensure compliance with ChemLab requirements.
    - Submit the fluid samples for testing
7. Pressure-test the transformer main tank and the high voltage switch. Slowly pressurize each with nitrogen to 3.0 PSI (or Manufacturer's recommendations). Once stabilized, pressure should remain greater than 2.8 PSI for 30 minutes.
    - When the test passes, reduce the pressure to 0.5 PSI.
    - If the test fails, further investigation is required. Notify Supervision

Network Transformer Form Routine - Energized
EMP 6.30-1 Guideline

	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
1	Stray Voltage	Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential
2	Check The Transformer Fluid Level	The level should be between mid-scale and below top of scale (i.e. high but visible) If there is no oil indication, **stop the job** and notify Supervision
3	Significant Defect Or Abnormal Condition	Look for any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect
4	Verify The Transformer Nomenclature	Ensure the work order matches the transformer ID tag and that all identification and location numbers are correct. Clean or replace as necessary.
5	PCB Tag	Ensure it is in place. Replace as necessary
6	High Voltage Switch Position Nameplates	Ensure that the nameplate and nomenclature are visible and secure. Clean or replace as necessary
7	High Voltage Switch	1. Verify it is closed 2. When applicable, Check the high voltage switch for leaks (including the termination compartment)
8	Primary Cables & Connections	Check for any unusual conditions including: • indications of tracking, • adequate cable support • leaking or damaged splices, • cracked lead wipe • discolored high voltage connection, • signs of overheating
9	Leaks	1. Check for transformer leaks. 2. Check for Leaking Termination (stuffing) box. 3. Check for Leaking Potheads 4. high voltage switch, including the termination compartment
10	High Voltage Switch Fluid Level	Record the fluid level in the high voltage switch. The level should be between mid-scale and below top of scale (i.e. high but visible)
11	Temperature	Record the peak temperature, if the gauge has a drag hand, and present temperature of the fluid in the transformer from the gauge. Reset the drag hand (if installed) to the present reading
12	Valves	1. Check the condition of the valve handles to ensure they are in good condition. 2. Ensure the valves are closed and that there are no leaks
13	Grounds	Ensure the transformer and protector have separate grounds to the ground grid or vault ground rod. Do not rely on the mount support to act as a ground for the protector
14	Corrosion Protection	Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed). Replace if needed

Network Transformer Form Routine – De-Energized
EMP 6.30-1 Guideline

	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
1	Primary Cable	De-energize the primary network cable and ensure it is de-energized
2	Network Protector	Ensure the network protector is in the **Open** position, in manual mode, and locked in order to prevent unintentional operation
3	High Side Switch	Verify the high side switch is closed. On **Carte** transformers, inspect the pin that connects the high side switch handle to the operating shaft. Replace it with a new, solid pin if it shows any signs of corrosion or damage
4	Fluid Sample	Obtain a fluid sample from the transformer and the high voltage switch and replenish the fluids. • Refer to TD202 to ensure compliance with ChemLab requirements. • Record the date and quantity of oil added to the main tank to replenish level in the Network Transformer • Submit the fluid samples for testing
5	Pressure Test	Pressure-test the transformer main tank and the high voltage switch. Slowly pressurize each with nitrogen to 3.0 PSI (or Manufacturer's recommendations). Once stabilized, pressure should remain greater than 2.8 PSI for 30 minutes. • When the test passes, reduce the pressure to 0.5 PSI. • If the test fails, further investigation is required. Notify Supervision

APPENDIX 13

UNDERGROUND NETWORK PROTECTORS

5.29 - Network Protectors (NPs)

General Description

A network protector is an air circuit breaker and relay scheme (network protector mechanism) connected between the secondary side of a network transformer and the secondary network grid. The network protector is designed to perform the following three basic functions:

- Open on reverse power (flow of energy from the network into the transformer)
- Close on system conditions that allow for power flow into the secondary networks
- Close on a de-energized secondary network.

Incorporated in the design of the network protector are network protector fuses. These fuses provide backup protection should the network protector fail to open during faults on the primary feeder.

Network protectors fall under two categories – **Live Front** and **Dead Front** designs.

- Live front network protectors have exposed energized parts. The live front network protectors require the removal of the network protector fuses and transformer links to rack the breaker mechanism out of the enclosure to perform maintenance activities, (CM22 and MG8/9 styles). This type of network protector utilizes a motor close mechanism to close the network protector contacts.

- Dead front network protectors have all energized parts insulated or isolated. This type of protector uses a spring charge, to close the network protector contacts (CMD and CM52 styles). The spring is charged by a motor, which then releases the stored energy to close the protector contacts.

The maintenance requirements for the following network protectors are provided in separate sections for each model.

- CMD
- CM-22
- CM-52
- MG 8/9

Network Maintenance shall be performed in accordance with TD871.

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle *symbol "▲" are explained in the Network Protectors Maintenance Basis* Documentation section of this chapter.

Facilities/Equipment

Street and spot networks

5.29.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.29.1.1 Table 1 - Network Protectors Maintenance Intervals

NETWORK PROTECTOR Maintenance Schedule	**Network Protector Type**				
	CMD – DTA or CTD Actuation Section 5.1.2		**CM-22 Section 5.1.3**	**CM-52 Section 5.1.4**	**MG 8/9 Section 5.1.5**
	DTA	**CTD**			
PM Task					
Condition Monitoring					
Any defects found during **Routine Inspection**, such as worn contacts, rust, failed pressure test, excessive operation count, etc.	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R
Time-Directed					
Routine Inspection – Energized ▲	1Y	1Y	1Y	1Y	1Y
Major Maintenance – De-Energized ▲	2Y (**Note 1**)	2Y	2Y	4Y (2Y) (**Note 2**)	2Y
Condition-Based					
Major Maintenance – All models	Counter over 500 Ops since last Annual Inspection				
Failure Finding					
Equipment Failure Reporting System used by your region (EFRS, UPER, Cascade etc.)	R	R	R	R	R
Failure Investigation	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R	A/R
Scheduling Requirements					
Perform together with Network Transformer Maintenance					

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for a Major Maintenance on the CM-22 is 2Y (or 2 years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
A/R = As Required **CTD** = Capacitive Trip Device
DTA = Direct Trip Actuator **R** = Required
M = Month, i.e. 1M = 1 Month **Y** = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years

Note 1 = Convert all DTA actuators to CTD at the NP's next Major Maintenance (unless the NP is being taken out of service). ▲ Conversion kits with instructions are available: Stock Code0000446777 for 480 volt CMDs and 0000446778 for 216 volt CMDs.
Note 2 = For the CM-52 Network Protectors, a Major Maintenance shall be considered based upon the number of operations, 2Y after the initial installation date and subsequently every 4Y.

Note 3 = For units which are remotely monitored and alarmed on a continuous basis, utilizing SCADA or equivalent, for Pressure, Temperature, Voltage, Current and Oil Level the major maintenance may be extended to a four (4) year frequency.

5.29.2 CMD Maintenance Categories

CONDITION MONITORING
See Section 5.29.7.

TIME DIRECTED

5.29.2.1 CMD Routine Inspection - Energized ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29A&B for details

5.29.2.2 CMD Major Maintenance ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29A&B for details

5.29.2.3 Failure Finding
A failure report shall be completed for any network protector failure in the specific equipment failure reporting system used by each operating company (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.).
Analysis of network protector failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.29.2.4 CM-22 References:
- Eaton, Cutler Hammer, Type CMD Network Protectors 1875 to 3000A, Instruction Bulletin I.B. 35-552-G.
- Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar, Handout
- IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors, IEEE std. C57.12.44-2006

5.29.3 CM-52 Maintenance Categories

CONDITION MONITORING
See Section 5.29.7.

TIME DIRECTED

5.29.3.1 CM-52 Routine Inspection - Energized ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29 for details

5.29.3.2 CM-52 Major Maintenance ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29A&D for details

5.29.3.3 Failure Finding
A failure report shall be completed for any network protector failure in the specific equipment failure reporting system used by each operating company (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.). Analysis of network protector failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.29.3.4 CM-52 References:

- Richards NP Instruction Manual, Type 313NP, 800 to 3500 Amperes, IM 1223-001B.
- Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar, Handout
- IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors, IEEE std. C57.12.44-2006.
- Richards Manufacturing Network Protector Training Book
- Eversource Employee Safety Manual

5.29.4 CM-52 Maintenance Categories

CONDITION MONITORING
See Section 5.1.7.

TIME DIRECTED

5.29.4.1 CM-52 Routine Inspection - Energized ▲
Refer to either EMP Instruction 6.29A or EMP Instruction

5.29.4.2 CM-52 Major Maintenance ▲
Refer to either EMP Instruction 6.29A

5.29.4.3 Failure Finding
A failure report shall be completed for any network protector failure in the specific equipment failure reporting system used by each operating company (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.).
Analysis of network protector failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.29.4.4 CM-52 References:

- Eaton, Cutler Hammer, Type CM52 Network Protectors 1875 to 3000A, Instruction Bulletin I.B. 35-552-G
- Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar, Handout
- IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors, IEEE std. C57.12.44-2006.

5.29.5 MG 8/9 Maintenance Categories

CONDITION MONITORING
See Section 5.29.7.
TIME DIRECTED

5.29.5.1 MG 8/9 Routine Inspection - Energized ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29A&C for details

5.29.5.2 MG 8/9 Major Maintenance ▲
Refer to EMP Instruction 6.29A&C for details

5.29.5.3 Failure Finding

A failure report shall be completed for any network protector failure in the specific equipment failure reporting system used by each operating company (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.).
Analysis of network protector failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.29.5.4 MG 8/9 References:

- Richards NP Instruction Manual, Type 137NP, 800 to 3500 Amperes, IM 1224-001B.
- GE Network Protector Maintenance Manual, MG8 Network Protector
- Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar, Handout
- IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors, IEEE std. C57.12.44-2006

5.29.6 Network Protectors Maintenance Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, and recommendations from the Maintenance Standardization Working Group (representing all three operating companies), and the subject matter expert. Specific determinations are provided for each of the four NP types.

5.29.6.1 CMD Maintenance Activity Basis

Requirement	Basis
Perform a 1-Year Routine Inspection - Energized.	The manufacturer recommends Major Maintenance at this interval, but an annual Routine Inspection has been proven to find minor defects before they affect protector performance.
Perform a 2-Year Major Maintenance.	The Mfr recommends a 1-Year Major Maintenance interval, but many years of historical data have proven that a 2-Year Major Maintenance interval provides acceptable equipment performance.
Perform Insulation Resistance Test of the NP mechanism only.	The manufacturer recommends performing dielectric tests as described in Bulletin I.B. 35-500-1E on the enclosure and the NP mechanism. Performing dielectric tests on the transformer bus and network bus within a network protector enclosure is impractical in the field due to the fact that the enclosure bus (network and transformer) would have be isolated from the network secondaries and transformer secondary terminals. The Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar indicated that an insulation resistance test should be performed on the network protector mechanism to indicate the condition of the insulating material in the protector. Insulation resistance tests have recently been implemented at Eversource and have identified a number of easily correctable conditions helping to improve reliability of the protectors.
Adjust contact pressure 1 month after initial installation.	The mechanism GPO-3 structure will relax and may result in a change of contact pressure, causing the protector not to open completely. This is recommended by the manufacturer. No new installations of the CMD NP are planned at this time.
Check the operations counter 1 month after initial installation at time of the contact pressure check.	The manufacturer recommends a check of the operations counter 30-90 days following initial installation. The operations counter can indicate if the protector is operating excessively. The 1 month

	interval is satisfactory and saves the second post-installation inspection. No new installations of the CMD NP are planned at this time.
Replace all CMD DTA actuators with Capacitor Trip Device (CTD) at 1st Major Maintenance following their identification.	The manufacturer recommends this retrofit to improve reliability of the Network Protector. DTA actuators have a failure history with Eversource and at least one other utility. CTD actuators are proven to be more reliable.
Perform a Major Maintenance if the protector has operated over 500 times in an year.	A high number of network protector operations may indicate a problem with the network protector, requiring maintenance, relay adjustment, etc. The majority of network protectors relays installed at Eversoruce are electromechanical relays. Electromechanical relay setpoints are known to change overtime and may require adjustment to ensure proper operation of the network protector. This requirement ensures that the relays are operating correctly and are properly adjusted for system conditions.

5.29.6.2 CM-22 Maintenance Activity Basis

Requirement	Basis
Perform a 1-Year Routine Inspection - Energized	The manufacturer recommends Major Maintenance at this interval, but based on Eversource's operating experience, an annual Routine Inspection has been proven to find minor defects before they affect protector performance.
Perform a 2-Year Major Maintenance.	The Mfr recommends a 1-Year Major Maintenance interval, but many years of historical data have proven that a 2-Year Major Maintenance interval provides acceptable equipment performance.
Perform Insulation Resistance Test of the NP mechanism only.	The manufacturer recommends performing dielectric tests as described in Bulletin I.B. 35-500-1E on the enclosure and the NP mechanism. Performing dielectric tests on the transformer bus and network bus within a network protector enclosure is impractical in the field due to the fact that the enclosure bus (network and transformer) would have to be isolated from the network secondary and transformer secondary terminals. The Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar indicated that an insulation resistance test should be performed on the network protector mechanism to indicate the condition of the insulating material in the protector. Insulation resistance tests have recently been implemented at Eversource and have identified a number of easily correctable conditions helping to improve reliability of the protectors.
Perform a Major Maintenance if the protector has operated over 500 times in an year.	A high number of network protector operations may indicate a problem with the network protector, requiring maintenance, relay adjustment, etc. The majority of network protectors relays installed at Eversource are electromechanical relays. Electromechanical relay set points are known to change over time and may require adjustment to ensure proper operation of the network protector. This requirement ensures that the relays are

	operating correctly and are properly adjusted for system conditions.

5.29.6.3 CM-52 Maintenance Activity Basis

Requirement	Basis
Perform a 1-Year Routine Inspection - Energized.	This is based on the manufacturer's recommendation and company experience.
Perform Major Maintenance on a 4-Year interval.	The manufacturer recommends a 5-Year interval for Major Maintenance. The first Major Maintenance is performed 2Y after installation to ensure it was properly installed. After that, the 4-Yr cycle allows us to better coordinate maintenance scheduling with other system maintenance.
Perform Insulation Resistance Test of the NP mechanism only.	The manufacturer recommends performing dielectric tests as described in Bulletin I.B. 35-500-1E on the enclosure and the NP mechanism. Performing dielectric tests on the transformer bus and network bus within a network protector enclosure is impractical in the field due to the fact that the enclosure bus (network and transformer) would have to be isolated from the network secondary and transformer secondary terminals. The Eaton Network Protector Training Seminar indicated that an insulation resistance test should be performed on the network protector mechanism to indicate the condition of the insulating material in the protector. Insulation resistance tests have recently been implemented at Eversource and have identified a number of easily correctable conditions helping to improve reliability of the protectors.
Perform a Major Maintenance if the protector has operated over 500 times in an year.	A high number of network protector operations may indicate a problem with the network protector, requiring maintenance, relay adjustment, etc. The majority of network protectors relays installed at Eversource are electromechanical relays. Electromechanical relay set points are known to change over time and may require adjustment to ensure proper operation of the network protector. This requirement ensures that the relays are operating correctly and are properly adjusted for system conditions.

5.29.6.4 MG 8/9 Maintenance Activity Basis

Requirement	Basis
Perform a 1-Year Routine Inspection - Energized	Richards Mfg recommends cycle count checks at 24 hours, 48 hours, 1 week, 1 month, 6 months and yearly following initial installation. Based on experience, it has been determined that annual inspections are adequate for detecting excessive cycling.
Perform a 2-Year Major Maintenance.	The Mfr recommends a 1-Year Major Maintenance interval, but many years of historical data have proven that a 2-Year Major Maintenance interval provides acceptable equipment performance.
Perform insulation resistance tests	Richards Mfg NP instruction Manual, Type 137,

	IM 1224-001A indicates hi-pot testing is not required on MG8/9 NPs. However, CL&P has been performing insulation resistance testing on MG8/9, CM22 and CMD style protectors and have found that insulation resistance testing (Megger) has identified a number of degraded conditions, including degraded arc chutes, and backboards. Repair of these conditions helps to maintain a safe and reliable system.
Perform a Major Maintenance if the protector has operated over 500 times in an year.	A high number of network protector operations may indicate a problem with the network protector, requiring maintenance, relay adjustment, etc. The majority of network protectors relays installed at Eversource are electromechanical relays. Electromechanical relay set points are known to change over time and may require adjustment to ensure proper operation of the network protector. This requirement ensures that the relays are operating correctly and are properly adjusted for system conditions.

Industry Reference Materials

The following book provided some general maintenance and testing on electrical equipment as well as provided some general standards to review:

- Electrical Power Equipment Maintenance and Testing, Paul Gill

The following Standards and codes have been reviewed for relevancy for NP maintenance. No specific requirements were identified.

- 29CFR 1910, OSHA General Industry Regulations
- 29CRR 1926, OSHA Construction Industry Regulations
- ANSI C37.50-1989, American National Standard, Switchgear Low Voltage AC Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures – Test Procedures
- C57.12.44-2005, IEEE Standard Requirements for Secondary Network Protectors
- NEMA AB-4-2003, NEMA Standards Publication, Guidelines for Inspection and Preventive Maintenance of Molded Case Circuit Breakers Used in Commercial and Industrial Applications
- National Electric Safety Code (NESC) IEEE C2 2007

Failure Findings

Failures of network protectors shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by the individual operating companies (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.). Analysis of a failed network protector may be performed as deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.29.7 Condition-based monitoring:

Condition-based maintenance can be developed if additional monitoring of the network protector is implemented. This may help to lengthen current maintenance intervals beyond the current cycles. The Cutler Hammer MPCV network protector relays, which are installed in the CM-52 network protectors, have communication capability built in, that can be adapted to and monitored

by the SCADA system. The CM-52 network protectors were specified with a pressure switch to indicate a loss of pressure within the submersible enclosure. This can trigger a condition-based maintenance activity and allow the unit to be repaired shortly after the defect occurs, as opposed to letting sit un-repaired for the remainder of its inspection interval. This could protect the unit from further damage and add to the reliability of the network. Many Utilities have dedicated feeders supplying only their secondary networks. In a dedicated network system, the operation of network protectors can be verified by de-energizing a single network feeder to determine if all network protectors open. This can provide an indication that the network protectors are operational, which may, with other improvements, be able to extend the maintenance cycle. Eversource has added radial loads off of the network feeders, thus creating non-dedicated network feeders. Non-dedicated network feeders would require significant switching to be able to de-energize a feeder to check the operation of network protectors. As such feeders supplying networks would need to be reconfigured to create a dedicated network to facilitate this operational check.

Many parameters can be monitored to develop condition-based maintenance including the following:

- Network protector pressure
- Transformer voltages
- Phase angle
- Pumping/Counter
- Sump pump alarm
- Network voltages
- Protector currents
- Protector status (open or closed)
- General trouble alarm
- Protector temperature

6.29 – Network Protector – Routine Inspection - Energized

Purpose

The Purpose of this inspection is to identify any potential operational problems with Network Protectors prior to their major maintenance cycle. This inspection is intended to be performed with the network protector door closed.

CAUTION

1. No modifications to network protectors shall be made, either temporary or permanent, without prior approval of the Distribution Engineering Department
2. Stop the job, place equipment in a safe condition, and contact Supervision if the process does not proceed as expected, if unusual situations occur during the performance of the process, or any significant problems occur during maintenance activities.

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on network protectors, Supervision shall:

1. Prior to assigning personnel to perform “Work” on a network protector, ENSURE the person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” is fully qualified in accordance with operating company requirements

2. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”
    - TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut and Western Mass only)
    - TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
    - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
    - TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (Connecticut ONLY)
3. Ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
    - Safety Glasses with side shields
    - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
    - High Voltage gloves
    - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
4. Whenever “Work” is performed on a network unit as defined in paragraph 5 of this procedure, the following PPE is required :
    - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
    - Safety glasses with side shields
    - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
    - Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)
5. All persons performing “Work” on Network Units as defined below and those persons within the immediate work zone while “Work” is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, “Work” includes the following tasks:
    - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
    - Rolling or racking out the protector
    - Phasing the unit
    - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
    - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
    - Test probe usage prior to installing links and network fuses
    - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized
6. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
    - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to Connecticut and Western Mass)
    - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the

Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.

- The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
    - o Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program
    - o Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
    - o Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

7. For cases where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working on a network transformer, where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the vault.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with employees for the appropriate steps to follow.
8. With the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro-filling) is being performed.
    - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
9. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
10. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.

11. Supervision shall ensure the assigned workers have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the network protector prior to departing the work center.
12. Prepare the vault for entry.
    - Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment
    - Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    - Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Procedure

1. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions). These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
2. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a) Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault.
    b) Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Accident Prevention Manual.
    c) Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements.
3. Clean the exterior of the network protector to facilitate inspection and maintenance of the network protector. Cleaning shall include:
    a) Removing debris from the top of the enclosure.
    b) Cleaning all outside surfaces of the enclosure to facilitate corrosion inspection and internal inspections through the network protector enclosure windows.
    c) Check High and Low side grounds.
    d) Check the ground connection between the network protector ground pad and the transformer ground pad.

NOTE
When painting is required, use proper ventilation and respiratory equipment.

4. Inspect the network protector enclosure for chipped, cracked or missing paint, corrosion, etc. Remove any loose paint and/or rust with a wire brush and repaint those areas to prevent further corrosion.
5. Inspect the interior of the network protector through the enclosure door windows for abnormal conditions including but not limited to the following:
    - Signs of moisture
    - Blown fuses
    - Signs of arcing or soot
    - Noisy operation of any electro-mechanical relays
    - Network protector relay failure
      o Check the condition of electro-mechanical relays, when possible.

- o ETI relays have a scrolling alphanumeric LED display. An ETI relay with no scrolling display indicates a failed relay.
- o MPCV relays have three lights: **Fail**, **Float**, and **Trip and Close**. A failed relay will have the **Fail** light lit.

6. Record the current value on the operations counter. If the number of operations is greater than 500 since the last inspection, notify Supervision.
7. **For CM-52 network protectors only**, verify that all IDM (Indicating Diagnostic Module) LEDs are illuminated. See Figure 1.



Figure 1 – The IDM Module

Yellow "Power On"	Indicates the presence of normal power input to the IDM.
Yellow "Motor OK"	Indicates a healthy motor and close circuit.
Red "Motor Enabled"	Indicates that the supply voltage is at or above 73% of nominal and the motor has sufficient power to charge the breaker.
Yellow "IDM Trip Enabled"	Indicates that the IDM trip portion of the circuit is healthy and is ready to implement a trip, if such conditions should exist.

- If the LED is illuminated, the component is in working order.
- If the LED is not illuminated, the component or the wiring to the component is damaged.

CAUTION

For 480 volt network protectors, If the network protector is closed, **and** there is an exposed, energized copper bus or conductors, ***do not*** check for blown limiters or phase currents as required by steps 8 & 9.

8. Inspect for blown limiters, if applicable, as follows (**all protectors**):
   a) Determine if the network protector is open or closed.
      - o If the network protector is **open**, record this on the inspection form and continue to Step 9.

- o If the network protector is **closed**, inspect for blown limiters by using a clamp on current transformer (CT) around each individual secondary cable.
- If the ammeter reads current, the limiter is good.
- If the limiter is open, record this condition and alert supervision of the need for corrective action.

NOTE

A blown limiter on the network protector secondary terminals may indicate a damaged or defective secondary cable that needs to be replaced.

9. Check and record the phase currents on each phase as follows:
   a) Determine if the network protector is **open** or **closed**.
      - o If the network protector is **open** go to step 10.
      - o If the network protector is **closed**, check and record current readings using one of the following methods:
   - Measure current on each phase using a rope style current transformer around all conductors of each phase.

     or
   - If an ETI relay is installed, read phase currents from the scrolling display on the relay.
10. Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device.
    - If there is positive pressure, it indicates the protector is air-tight. Go on to the next step.
    - If it is not, perform a **leak check** on those network protectors with submersible enclosures as follows:
      a) Pressurize the enclosure with 5 PSI of dry nitrogen.
      b) Apply a soap solution to the door gaskets, enclosure penetrations, throat gaskets, operating handle gaskets, welds, etc.
      c) Let this sit for 10 minutes.
      d) Check for leaks by looking for soap bubbles. Fix any leaks if possible.
      e) Record any leaks on the inspection form and alert supervision.
      f) Reduce the pressure within the enclosure to 1.5 PSI.

Network Protector Routine – Energized EMP 6.29-1 Guideline

	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
1	**Clean the exterior of the network protector**	• **Removing debris from the top of the enclosure.** • **Clean all outside surfaces of the enclosure to facilitate corrosion inspection and internal inspections through the network protector enclosure windows.**
2	**Check Ground Connections**	• **Check High and Low side grounds.** • **Check the ground connection between the network protector ground pad and the transformer ground pad.**
3	**Inspect the network protector enclosure**	**Inspect the network protector enclosure for chipped, cracked or missing paint, corrosion, etc. Remove any loose paint and/or rust with a wire brush and repaint those areas to prevent further corrosion**
4	**Inspect the interior of the network protector**	**Through the enclosure door windows check for abnormal conditions, including but not limited to the following:**

		• **Signs of moisture** • **Blown fuses** • **Signs of arcing or soot** • **Noisy operation of any electro-mechanical relays**
5	**Network Protector Relay**	**Check the condition of electro-mechanical relays, when possible.** • **ETI relays have a scrolling alphanumeric LED display. An ETI relay with no scrolling display indicates a failed relay.** • **MPCV relays have three lights: Fail, Float, and Trip and Close. A failed relay will have the Fail light lit**
6	**Operations Counter**	**Record the current value on the operations counter. If the number of operations is greater than 500 since the last inspection, notify Supervision**
7	**Indicating Diagnostic Module**	**For CM-52 network protectors only, verify that all IDM (Indicating Diagnostic Module) LEDs are illuminated** • **If the LED is illuminated, the component is in working order.** • **If the LED is not illuminated, the component or the wiring to the component is damaged**
8	**Inspect Limiters**	**Inspect for blown limiters, if applicable, as follows (all protectors): Determine if the network protector is open or closed.** • **If the network protector is open, record this on the inspection form and go to step 10.** • **If the network protector is closed, inspect for blown limiters by using a clamp on current transformer (CT) around each individual secondary cable.** **O If the ammeter reads current, the limiter is good.** **O If the limiter is open; record this condition and alert supervision of the need for corrective action.**
9	**Phase Currents**	**Check and record the phase currents on each phase as follows: If the network protector is closed, check and record current readings using one of the following methods:** • **Measure current on each phase using a rope style current transformers around all conductors of each phase.** • **If an ETI relay is installed, read phase currents from the scrolling display on the relay.**
10	**Leaks**	**Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device.** • **If there is positive pressure, it indicates the protector is air-tight. .** • **If it is not, perform a leak check on those network protectors with submersible enclosures per NUMM 6.29**

6.29A - CM-52 Network Protectors – Major Maintenance

CAUTION

1. No modifications to network protectors shall be made, either temporary or permanent, without prior approval of the Distribution Engineering Department.
2. Stop the job, place equipment in a safe condition, and contact Supervision if the process does not proceed as expected, if unusual situations occur during the performance of the process, or any significant problems occur during maintenance activities.

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on network protectors, Supervision shall:

1. That person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” are properly trained and fully qualified in accordance with operating company requirements..
2. That all PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”
    - TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut, and Western MA only)
    - TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
    - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
    - TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (Connecticut ONLY)
3. That person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” are aware of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
    - Hard Hats
    - Safety Glasses with side shields (or Goggles)
    - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
    - Low and High Voltage gloves
    - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
4. That person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” on Network Units as defined in paragraph 4.1 below and those person(s) within the immediate work zone, shall at minimum wear the following PPE (Identified in JHA-2013-03)::
    - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or 45 Calorie Rated Knit Hood with Goggles (Stock Code 0457052) or, company-approved equivalent.
    - Safety glasses with side shields (or Goggles)
    - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
    - Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall). Total FR calorie count must be equal to or greater than 16 calories.

4.1 Work” on Network Units requiring PPE, identified in paragraph 4, includes the following activities:

- Installing or removing network fuses
- Rolling or racking out/in the breaker (operating mechanism cassette protector)(Except when using remote racking mechanism with control pendant)
- Phasing the unit at the network secondary buses (network fuses removed and breaker closed)
- Connecting test leads to an energized bus (Note: Always re-install compartment access shield after test leads are connected)
- Obtaining transformer and network voltages on secondary buses
- Installing or removing horizontal or vertical barrier boards, after the breaker is racked out to the “Disconnect” position, and fully drawn out.
- Any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized prior to installation of the horizontal and vertical barrier boards.

Note: No breaker work is to be performed while the breaker is in “Test” or “Connect” positions.

5. That once the appropriate horizontal and vertical barrier boards are installed, person(s)responsible for performing the “Work” on Network Units as defined in paragraph 5.1 below and those person(s) within the immediate work zone shall at minimum wear the following PPE (Identified in JHA-2013-03):
   - Hard Hat
   - Full body FR clothing where the total FR calorie count must be equal to or greater than 8 calories
   - Safety Glasses with Side Shields (or Goggles)
   - Work gloves as needed

5.1 Work” on Network Units requiring PPE, identified in paragraph 5, includes the following activities:
   - Lowering or raising equipment and tools.
   - Maintenance, Testing and Calibration of the breaker (To perform work on the breaker, the breaker has to be racked out to the “Disconnect” position)
   - Wiring changes outside the energized area

6. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
   - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to Connecticut and Western MA)
   - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
   - The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
     - o Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program
     - o Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
     - o Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage/ corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

NOTE: The secondaries remain energized to the protector enclosure unless existing deficiencies or conditions require that the secondaries be cut as jointly determined by Management and Field Personnel.

7. That prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on network units where multiple network units exist in a vault, the maintenance records will be reviewed for condition of the units, major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all network units within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies exist or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with Field Personnel for the appropriate steps to follow.
    - If any units within the vault have deficiencies, the primaries for the unit being worked on must be de-energized.

NOTE: For cases where multiple network units exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize multiple units for a variety of reasons. Further actions will be determined jointly by Management and Field Personnel.

8. That with the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro- filling) is being performed.
    - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
9. That primaries are de-energized and grounded at every network transformer and/or protector whenever installing or replacing a network transformer or protector.
10. That Job Setup is performed. This may include working with local authorities to establish Work zones, determining requirements for various jobs, and switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed and set up prior to beginning the job, which include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
11. Review of the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
12. That person(s) responsible for performing the "Work" have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the network protector prior to departing the work center
13. That person(s) responsible for performing the "Work", prepare the vault for entry.
    - Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment.
    - Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    - Remove substantial water or debris from the vault in accordance with

ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Network Protector Tools

The following fully insulated tools are available and may be useful for Network Protector Service:

Tool Description	NU Stock Code
Wrench, Torque, 1/2" drive	0441650
Wrench, Socket, extension bar, 1/2" drive, 12" long	0441649
Socket size 3/4", 1/2" drive, 6 pt.	0441652
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33" long, ¾" socket	0441647
MPCV Relay Programmer	0445902
Transformer Mating Gasket For CM52 Size: 800A – 2000A	0450826
Transformer Mating Gasket For CM52 Size: 2500A – 3500A	0450825
CM52-H-1 – Horizontal Barrier Board for CM52 Size: 800A-1875A	0461714
CM52-V-1 – Vertical Barrier Board for CM52 Size: 800A-1875A	0461715
CM52-H-2 – Horizontal Barrier Board for CM52 Size: 2000A-3000A	0461716
CM52-V-2 – Vertical Barrier Board for CM52 Size: 2000A-3000A	0461718
CM52-V-3 – Vertical Barrier Board for CM52 Size: 3500A	0461719

The above listed wrenches may be available in other lengths by special order. The insulation from the time of original manufacture has been increased at the request of Eversource and stock code revisions will reflect "FI" for "Fully Insulated".

NOTE: The orange surface insulation on these tools has a yellow undercoat. If yellow is detected on the surface due to cuts or punctures, the surface insulation has been compromised and the tool should be retired.

Opening the Network Protector Door

NOTE: The CM-52 Network Protector is a dead-front, rack in breaker and does not require the removal of fuses under normal maintenance activities. Testing of the CM-52 network protector should be performed with the breaker racked out to provide a visible break.

1. Vent the protector enclosure as follows:
    - Loosen the enclosure cover bolts on the side opposite from the operating handle in order to vent the protector.
2. Operate the network protector handle while standing to the side of the enclosure or as far away as possible from the front of the enclosure. Leave the handle in the "**OPEN**" position.
3. Verify that the network protector mechanism is in the **open** position as follows:
    - Inspect the network protector position indicator through the network protector enclosure window.
    - Use a clamp or rope style current transformer (CT) around the conductors of each phase, verify that the current on each phase is zero. (Zero current may indicate that the breaker position is open or the network protector fuses or cable limiters are blown.)
    - Measure and record the secondary voltages.

4. Loosen all enclosure cover bolts and pull the bolts back all the way and open the enclosure door. **NOTE**: Be sure the bolts are away from the hinge when opening the door to prevent them from being damaged.

Racking Out and Isolating the Protector

Reminder: Although it is not shown in some of the following figures, proper PPE must be worn while performing maintenance and testing on all Network Protectors.

1. Remove the levering crank mounted on the inside of the enclosure door. See Figure 1.

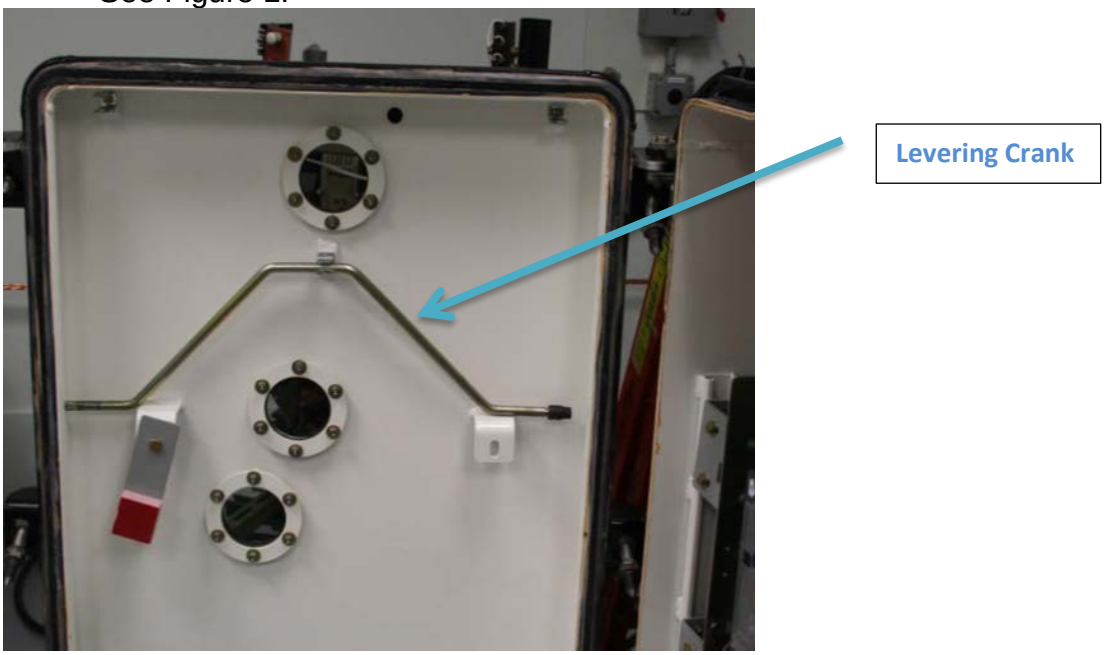


Figure 1 – The Levering Crank

2. Lift the levering crank access door and insert the end of the levering crank (3/8" square). See Figure 2. **NOTE**: 480 volt units may have remote racking requiring a different technique.



Figure 2 – The Levering Crank Access Door

3. Turn the levering crank counter-clockwise.
   - The red window on the breaker will move from the **Connect** position to the **Test** position. See Figure 3.



Figure 3 – The Test Position Indicator

- The breaker will drop down slightly as it disconnects from the transformer and the network side bus work.
- If the springs are charged, they will discharge as the breaker is racked out.
- A full yellow position indicates that the breaker is disconnected from the Network and Transformer side bus.

4. Continue to crank until the crank stops. The green window will indicate that the unit is in **Disconnect** position. See Figure 4.



Figure 4 – The Disconnect Indicator

5. Locate the rail handles on each side of the breaker and pull the breaker evenly until it is completely drawn out.
6. Insert the appropriate “Horizontal” barrier board under the breaker as shown in figure 5. **NOTE**: This step is applicable to CM52 enclosure sizes: 800A-1875A and 2000A-3000A. See Network Protector Tool Table.

Figure 5



Figure 6 – Installing the Horizontal Barrier Board

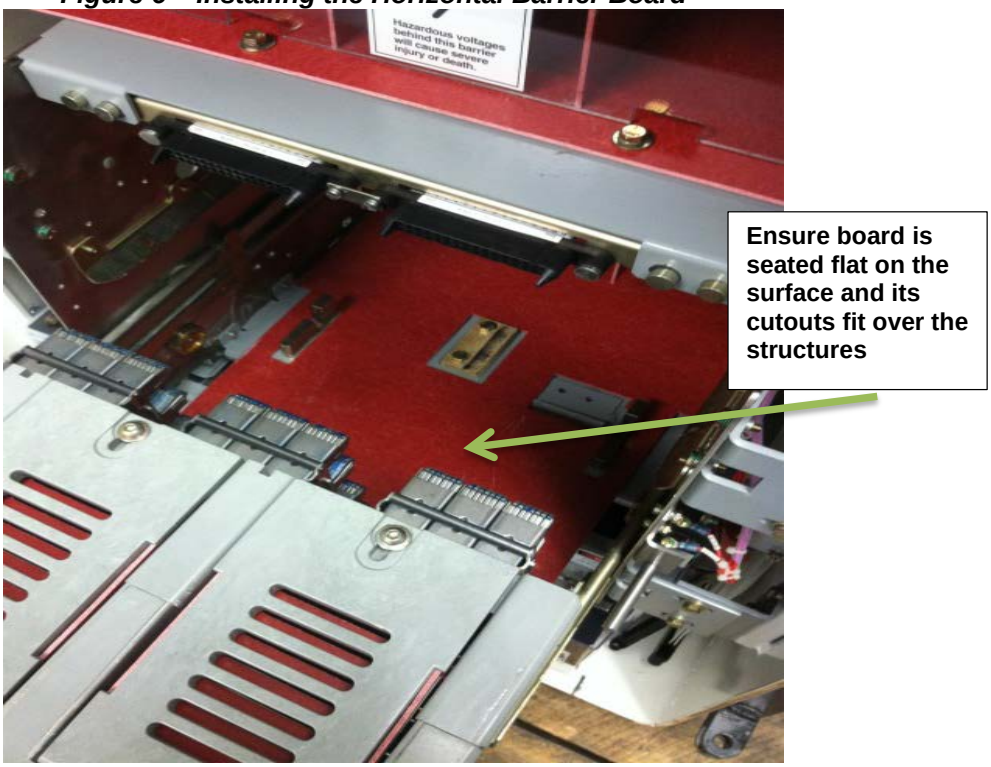


Figure 6 – Horizontal Barrier Board Correctly Installed

7. Install the appropriate “Vertical” barrier board behind the breaker as shown in figure 7. The cutouts near the top of the board should rest on the sides of the

enclosure frame, just behind the breaker. **NOTE**: This step applies to all CM52 enclosure sizes. See Network Protector Tool Table.

Figure 7



Figure 7 – Installing the Vertical Barrier Board



Figure 8 – Vertical Barrier Board Correctly Installed

8. Insert the 10mm socket on the crank and remove the front cover bolts. See Figure 9.



Figure 9 – Removing the Front Cover Bolts

Caution: To prevent the protector from tipping forward, place your hand on the center arc chute to steady breaker mechanism.

9. Pull down slightly on the charge handle and remove the cover.

Inspection of Arc Chutes and Contacts

10. Remove the arc chutes and inspect them to ensure the vents are free and clear. See Figure 10.



Figure 10 – The Arc Chutes

Caution: To prevent the protector from tipping forward, place your hand on the center arc chute to steady breaker mechanism.

11. Manually charge the breaker with the charge handle. See Figure 11.

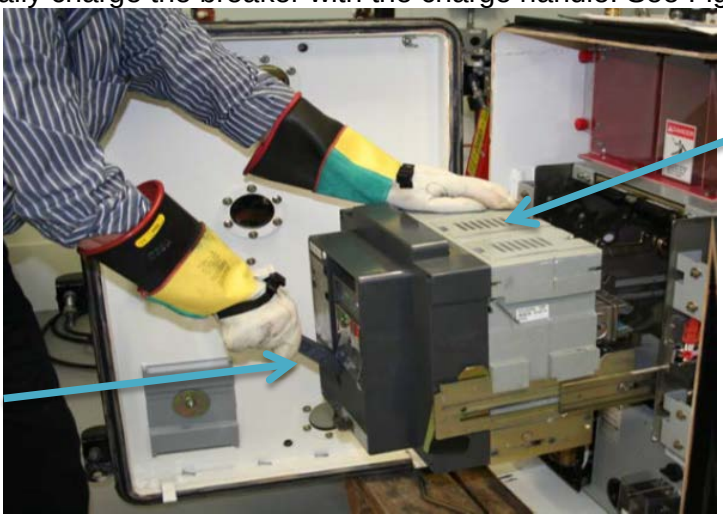


Figure 11 – Charging the Breaker

- The flag will indicate “Charged” after the closing spring is compressed.

12. Push the button labeled “CLOSE” to close the breaker. See Figure 12.
Note: If there is a plastic shield which covers the close button, carefully remove the hinged cover and remove and discard the plastic shield and reinstall the hinged covers.

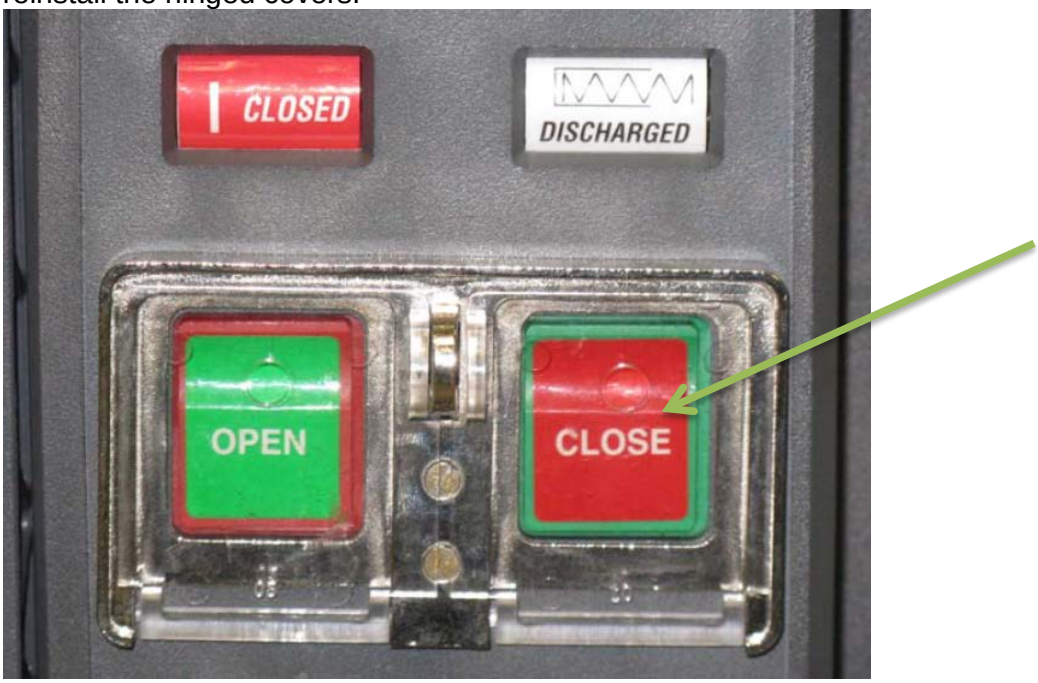


Figure 12 – The “CLOSE” Button

13. Check for contact wear. Side-by-side ledge acts as a contact wear indicator. Check the wear indicator by looking straight down into the arc chamber. See Figure 13.
    - If the ledge is covered by the back edge of the moving contacts, the contacts are in good condition.
    - If the ledge is not completely covered by the back edge of the moving contacts, replace the contacts.

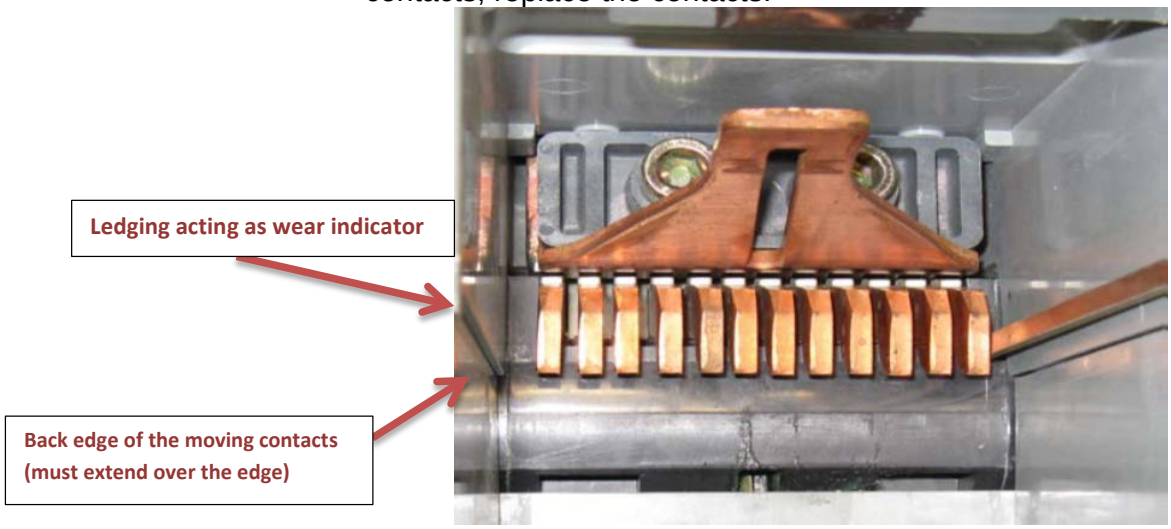


Figure 13 – Checking for Contact Wear

NOTE: There are no adjustments needed for contact pressure or lubrication required. Do not wipe away or add any grease or lubricant.

14. Push the button labeled “OPEN” to open the breaker.
15. Dress the arc contacts if there is black carbon residue from arcing, using only Scotch Brite. Do not use a file on the contacts.

Internal Visual Inspection:

1. Record the counter reading.
2. Check for any signs of liquid entry into enclosure, transformer throat, etc.
3. Check for indication of overheating.
4. Inspect the condition of the wiring. Look for frayed or damaged wires.

Test Sequence:

The next section is a series of tests defined to ensure proper operation at normal condition and at fault duty. It is important to perform the following tests in *this* order:

1. Manual Breaker Operation Test
2. Relay Testing
3. Ground Fault Test (480V Unit Only) (Account Executive to coordinate with Customer contact)

Test 1 – Manual Breaker Operation Test

Caution: To prevent the protector from tipping forward, place your hand on the center arc chute to steady breaker mechanism.

1. Operate the breaker manually while it is on rails by charging the breaker using the charging handle.
2. Once charged, press the CLOSE button.
3. rip the breaker by pressing the TRIP button. Repeat these steps 5 times.

Relay Testing - Please see the following Relay Test Section for testing procedure.

Preparation for Tests 2 through 4

Caution: Test for zero voltage on the potential studs on the test switch as follows:

1. Use a Multi-meter to check for voltage on the stud positions labeled: See Figure 11.
    - N1, N2, N3 (See Figure 11.)
    - T1, T2, T3 (See Figure 11.)



Figure 14 – The Test Switch Phasing Block

2. Ensure that ZERO volts are present.

Reminder: Proper PPE must be worn while attaching leads to an energized bus.

3. Attach Test Set grounds and jumper between the shutter and the cassette frame. See Figure 12.



Figure 15 – Attaching the Test Set Grounds

4. Connect test kit leads N1, N2, N3 and T1, T2, T3 on the studs of the test block.
5. Remove the dead front upper compartment cover. See Figure 13.

NOTE: The fuse links shown in Figure 13 may differ from those used at your location.

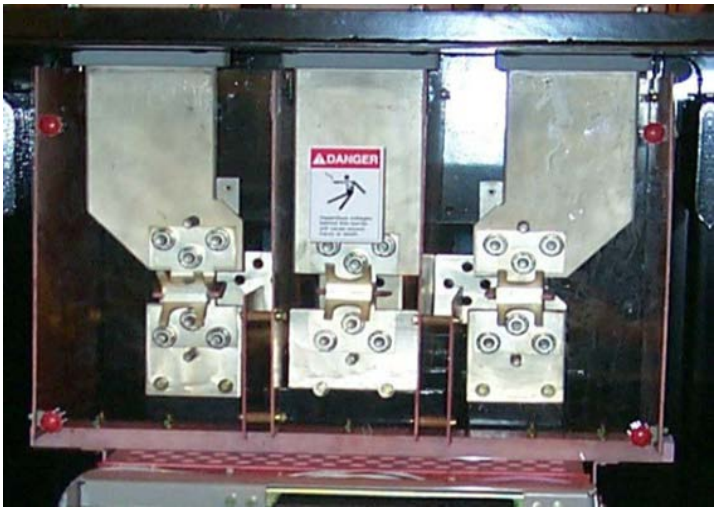


Figure 16 – The Dead Front Upper Compartment

6. Connect the power leads of the Test Set to the energized network bus.
7. Place the outside handle in the AUTO position.

8. Pull the Electrical Interlock forward until the spring detent ball is in front of the Interlock bracket. See Figure 14.

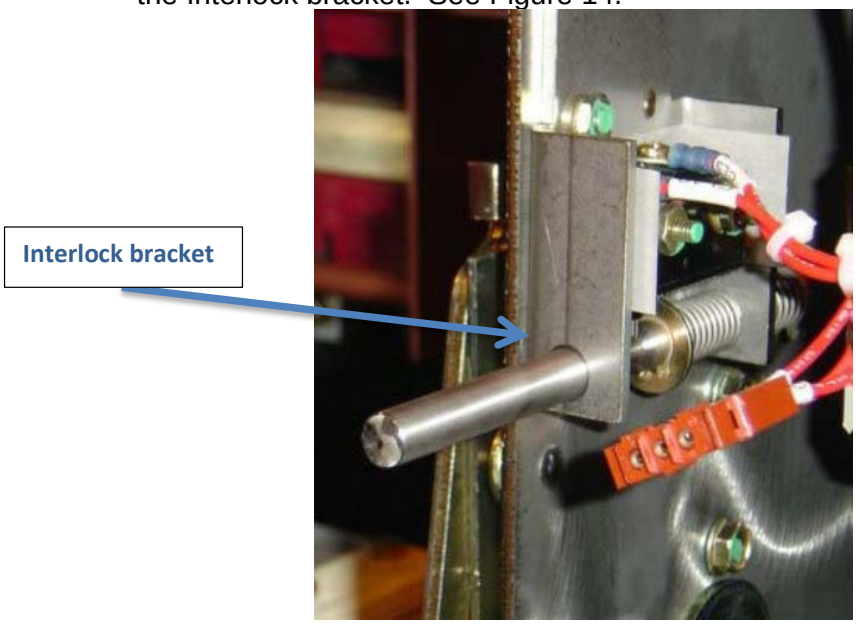


Figure 17 – The Electrical Interlock

9. Test in accordance with the Microprocessor relay tests.

Test 2 – Relay Tests

1. Replace the breaker cover.
   a) Push slightly down on the charging handle and insert the handle through the cover slot.
   b) Tighten the bolts using a cross pattern. Being careful not to overtighten bolts or the cover may crack.
2. Relay Testing will be performed with the breaker out on the rails and **not** with the breaker in the relay test position.
3. Connect the jumper cables between the breaker and the lower relay drawer wiring.
4. Document the results from the testing and the MPCV-D serial number as well as the nameplate information of the network protector on the maintenance form and the Cascade database.

Test 3 – Relay Tests (continued)

Microprocessor Relays

1. Perform an Overvoltage test and adjust the relay in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
   - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
   - Relay Instructions
   - Network Protector Instructions
2. Perform a Reverse Current Trip test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
   - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
   - Relay Instructions
   - Network Protector Instructions

3. If a Time Delay is used, perform a Time Delay test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

Test 4 – Ground Fault Test (480V units only)

CAUTION: The ground fault protection circuit between the protector and the customer main service is owned and maintained by the customer. Testing the lock out may call for all protectors to trip. An up-to-date drawing must be made available and reviewed to determine those steps which must be taken to prevent tripping of all protectors.

Verify trip from lockout and block the close of the protectors on all units having a ground fault scheme.

NOTES:

1. The Ground Fault system is typically Customer-owned, and the Lockout is typically Eversource owned. It is important to have an up-to-date print of the scheme prior to performing a test.
2. This test is only to be performed on those units equipped with a ground fault system.

CM-52 Re-install Procedure

1. Inspect the network protector enclosure for chipped, cracked or missing paint, corrosion, etc. Remove any loose paint and/or rust with a wire brush and repaint those areas to prevent further corrosion.
2. Check the condition of the external tank. Check cooling fins to ensure that they are not clogged, missing, or in need of replacement.
3. Check the door gasket to ensure it is still in good condition.
4. Apply gasket preservative to the door gasket.
5. Apply anti-seize grease to the door bolt hardware.
6. Verify that the External Handle is in the OPEN position.
7. Lift the Lever-in drive shutter door and insert the 3/8” square end of the wrench into the Lever-in drive socket.
8. Turn the socket clockwise until the RED indicator appears.
9. Remove the crank and secure it.
10. Close the door.
11. Tighten the hinge bolts.
12. Tighten all door bolts (The tank is secure once the 2 jam (stop) nuts touch the tank.) **NOTE**: The use of impact tools is not recommended and could lead to moving stop nuts for proper sealing and premature door gasket damage.)
13. Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device. If it is not, perform a **leak check** on those network protectors with submersible enclosures as follows:
    a) Pressurize the enclosure with 5 PSI of dry nitrogen.
    b) Apply a soap solution to the door gaskets, enclosure penetrations, throat gaskets, operating handle gaskets, welds, etc.
    c) Let this sit for 30 minutes.

d) Check for leaks by looking for soap bubbles. Fix any leaks if possible.
e) Record any leaks on the inspection form and alert supervision.
f) Reduce the pressure within the enclosure to 1.5 PSI.

14. Place the operating handle in the as-found position.
15. Record the as-left counter reading.

6.29B - CMD Network Protectors – Major Maintenance

CAUTION

1. No modifications to network protectors shall be made, either temporary or permanent, without prior approval of the Distribution Engineering Department.
2. Stop the job, place equipment in a safe condition, and contact Supervision if the process does not proceed as expected, if unusual situations occur during the performance of the process, or any significant problems occur during maintenance activities.

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on network protectors, Supervision shall:

1. The Supervision shall, prior to assigning personnel to perform “Work” on a network protector, ENSURE the person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” is fully qualified in accordance with operating company requirements
2. The Supervision shall, ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
   - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”
   - TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut, Western MA only)
   - TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
   - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
   - TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (CL&P ONLY)
3. The Supervision shall, ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
   - Safety Glasses with side shields
   - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
   - High Voltage gloves
   - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
4. Whenever “Work” is performed on a network unit as defined in paragraph 5 of this procedure, the following PPE is required :
   - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
   - Safety glasses with side shields

- Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
- Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)

5. All persons performing "Work" on Network Units as defined below and those persons within the immediate work zone while "Work" is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, "Work" includes the following tasks:
   - installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
   - rolling or racking out the protector
   - phasing the unit
   - connecting test leads to an energized bus
   - obtaining transformer and network voltages
   - test probe usage prior to installing links and network fuses
   - or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized
6. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
   - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to CL&P and WMECO)
   - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
   - The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
     - o Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program
     - o Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
     - o Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

7. For cases where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working on a network transformer, where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Employee maintenance manual prior to working in the vault.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with employees for the appropriate steps to follow.
8. With the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro-filling) is being performed.
    - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
9. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
10. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
11. Supervision shall ensure the assigned workers have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the network protector prior to departing the work center.
12. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a. Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment
    b. Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    c. Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Network Protector Tools

The following fully insulated tools are available and may be useful for Network Protector Service:

Tool Description	NU Stock Code
Wrench, Torque, 1/2” drive	0441650
Wrench, Socket, extension bar, 1/2” drive, 12” long	0441649
Socket size 3/4”, 1/2” drive, 6 pt.	0441652
Socket size 9/16”, 1/2” drive, 6 pt.	0441651
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 9/16” socket	0441646
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 3/4” socket	0441647
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 7/8” socket	0441648
Test Probe	0441607
ETI Relay Programmer	0400188
MPCV Relay Programmer	0445902

The above listed wrenches may be available in other lengths by special order. The insulation from the time of original manufacture has been increased at the request of Eversource and stock code revisions will reflect “FI” for “Fully Insulated”.

NOTE: The orange surface insulation on these tools has a yellow undercoat. If yellow is detected on the surface due to cuts or punctures, the surface insulation has been compromised and the tool should be retired.

Rolling Out the Protector

Reminder: Although it is not shown in some of the following figures, proper PPE must be worn while performing maintenance and testing on all Network Protectors.

NOTE: The CMD Network Protector is a dead-front, racked-in device that does not require the handling of energized links and/or fuses.

The CMD requires the following procedure for its removal from the housing.

1. Prior to operating the network protector handle, vent the protector cabinet as follows:
    a) Loosen the enclosure cover bolts on the side opposite from the operating handle in order to vent the protector.
2. Operate the network protector handle while standing to the side of the enclosure or as far away as possible from the front of the enclosure. Leave the handle in the “**OPEN**” position.
3. Verify that the network protector mechanism is in the open position as follows:
    a) Inspect the network protector position indicator through the network protector enclosure window. Verify the status flag reads **OPEN**.

CAUTION: If the protector contacts do not open, *stop all work* and place the network protector in a safe condition and contact your supervisor.

b) Use a clamp or rope style current transformer (CT) around the conductors of each phase, verify that the current on each phase is zero. (Zero current may indicate that the breaker position is open or the network protector fuses or cable limiters are blown.)
c) Record the secondary voltages.

4. Lift the extension rails into place.
5. Press the trip lever on the breaker and lift the shutter by hand. (The trip lever must remain pressed in to allow the shutter to be raised.)
6. Inspect the CMD network protector and correct any of the following conditions. Protectors must be racked out for all repairs, except as noted below:

NOTE: The following conditions must be made safe before racking out the protector and repaired after the protector is racked out.

- CMD Ratchet Wheel Assembly, Westinghouse Technical Service Bulletin No.930614, Dated June 14, 1993 for units produced after November 1992.(Attachment #1).
- CMD Auxiliary Switch Stop Retrofit Kit, Westinghouse Technical Service Bulletin No 890105 for units produce from January 1987 to August 1987. (Attachment #2).



Figure 1 – The Levering Crank

7. Insert the levering crank (Figure 1) into the Lev-in device and rack the breaker out of the enclosure.
8. Pull the breaker to the edge of the rails (using the handles on the shield) to ensure the anti-tilt pins are under the extension rail keepers. See Figure 2. (This will ensure the breaker does not tilt during maintenance.)

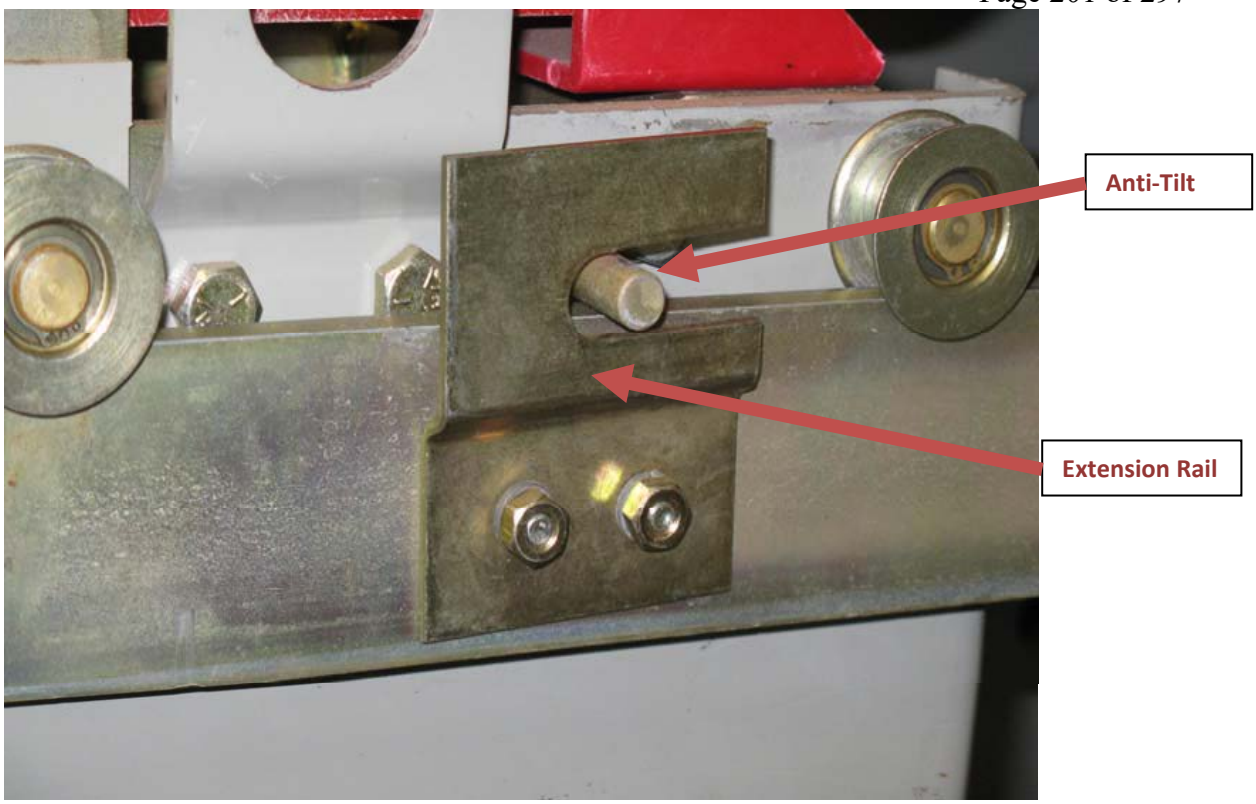


Figure 2 – Breaker on the Edge of the Rails

CAUTION: If a capacitor is present, always press the red button down when performing maintenance in order to prevent electric shock.

9. Press the red button if a capacitor is present. This step does not apply to older models that do not utilize the capacitor.

NOTE: Convert all DTA actuators to CTD at this time. See Section 1 of the Network Protectors Maintenance Manual for details.

10. Turn the three thumbscrews located toward the top of the shield counter-clockwise and lift up so that the shield can be removed.

Breaker Mechanical Inspection:

1. Record the counter reading.
2. Check for broken or damaged barriers on breaker and housing.
3. Check for any signs of liquid entry into enclosure, transformer throat, etc.
4. Check for indication of overheating.
5. Check for loose hardware.
6. Check the arc chutes. Look through them to ensure the vents are free and clear.
7. Manually close the breaker with the charge handle.
8. Install a blocking bar over the trip bar to ensure the breaker is not accidentally tripped. See Figure 3.

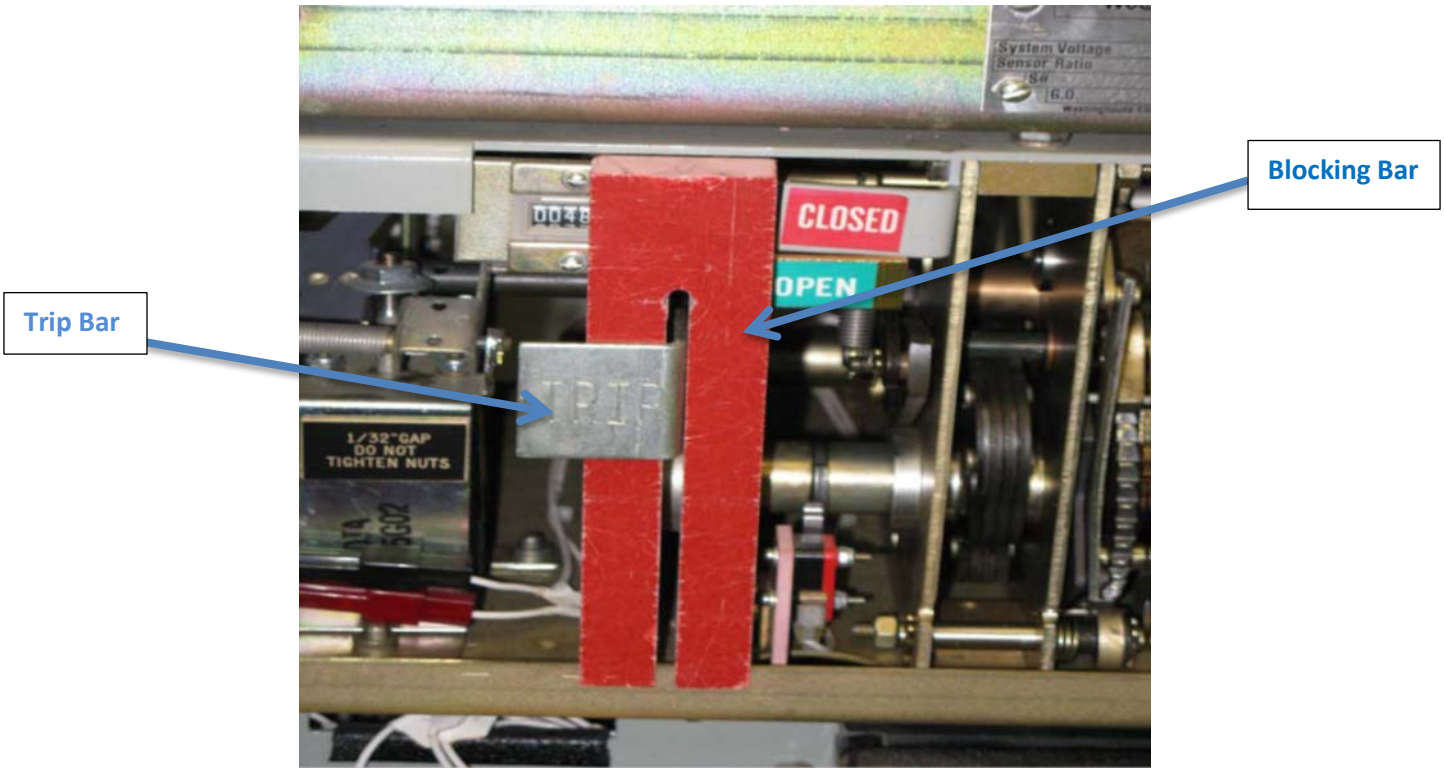


Figure 3 – The Blocking Bar

9. Check the contact pressure using the CMD contact pressure gauge.
NOTE: The procedure varies with the size of the network protector. Use the procedure in the following section that applies to the protector on which you are working.

Checking Contact Pressure on Large Frame (2500 – 3000A) CMD Protectors

1. Ensure that:
   - The Breaker is racked out onto rails.
   - The Capacitor is discharged using the pushbutton.
   - The Front Shield and Arc Chutes removed.
   - The Breaker is in the **closed** position.

CAUTION: The Contact Pressure Gauge is NON-INSULATED.

2. Use the bottom edge of the contact pressure gauge as shown below. The gauge is 0.13 thick and 0.19 wide at the bottom. Use the 0.19 side for checking contact adjustment. See Figure 4.
   - Use the top of the gauge for 1875 Amp protectors.
     Use the handle for 3000 Amp protectors.



Figure 4 – The Contact Pressure Gauge

3. Place the contact gauge between the moving head and the side of the cage assembly. See Figure 5.

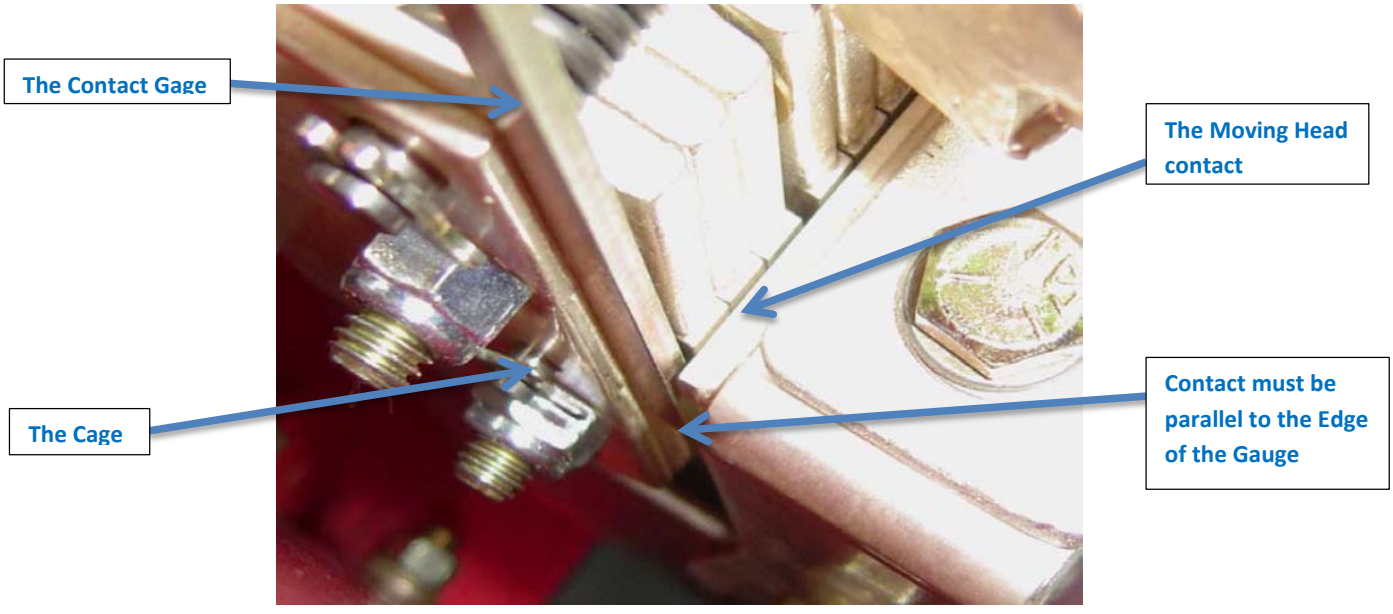


Figure 5 – Checking the Contact Adjustment

4. Use the bottom edge of the gauge to determine if there is a lot of movement between the cage and the moving contact head.
5. Slide the handle side of the gauge to ensure the minimum gap exists. It should fit into the gap without a lot of additional clearance. See Figure 6.
    - If the gap is too small for the handle side of the gauge, adjust the contacts until the gauge will slide into the gap with interference.
6. Adjust the contacts as necessary

NOTE: It is essential that the CMD contact pressure is check and adjusted as necessary to ensure the proper functionality of the protector.

7. Once correct pressure is set, lock down top elastic stop nut using 20 ft/lbs for the large adjusting screw and 15 ft/lbs for the small adjusting screw.
8. Remove the blocking bar.
9. Trip the protector and close it manually to ensure correct pressure is set. Slight adjustment many be needed after closing.)

Checking Contact Pressure on Small Frame (1875A) CMD Protectors

1. Ensure that:
    - The Breaker is racked out onto rails.
    - The Capacitor is discharged using the pushbutton.
    - The Front Shield and Arc Chutes removed.
    - The Breaker is in the **closed** position.
2. Use the top of the contact gauge and a small mirror to view the contact pressure.
    - Gauge Part # **3670A81H03**
    - Contact Mirror # **PROTO2373**
3. Locate the gap created by the cage and the main contacts when the breaker is in the **open** position. See Figure 6.

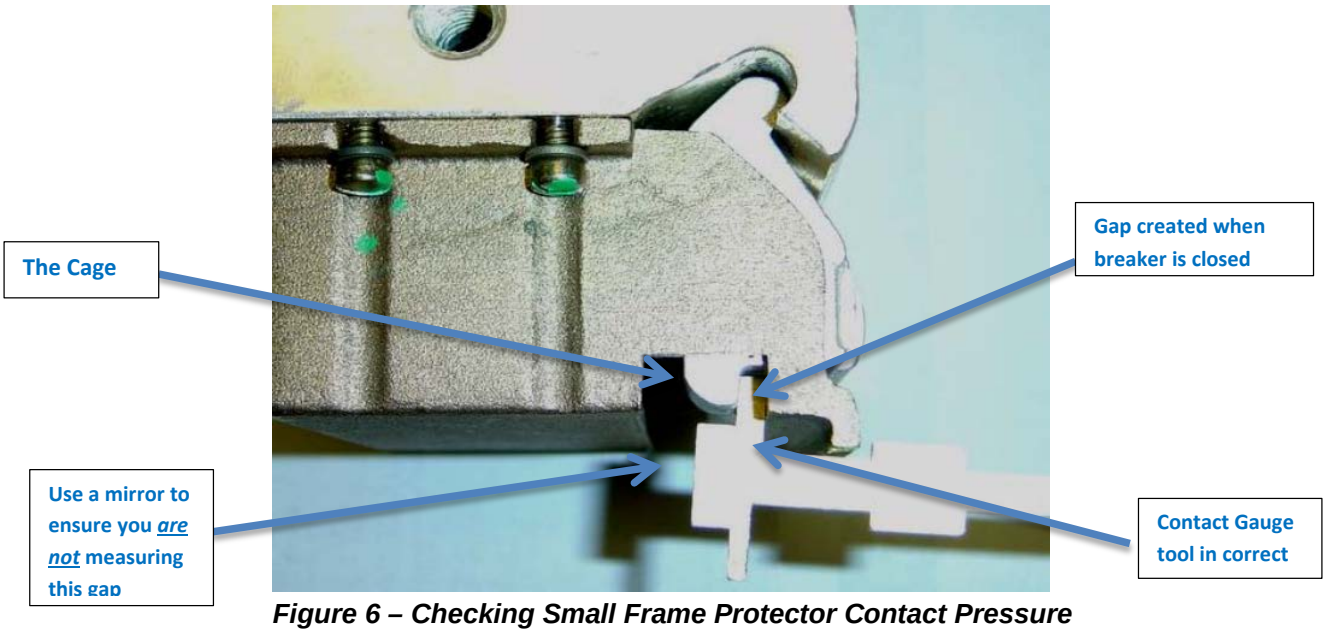


Figure 6 – Checking Small Frame Protector Contact Pressure

4. Slide the **Go** side of the gauge to ensure the minimum gap exists. It should fit into the gap without a lot of additional clearance. See Figure 7.
    - If the gap is too small for the Go gauge, adjust the contacts until the gauge will slide into the gap with interference.
5. Use the **No Go** side of the gauge to ensure the gap is not too large. See Figure 7.
    - If the **No Go** side of the gauge fits into the gap, adjust the contacts to reduce the gap to the point where the **No Go** gauge no longer fits, but the gap is still large enough for the **Go** side of the gauge

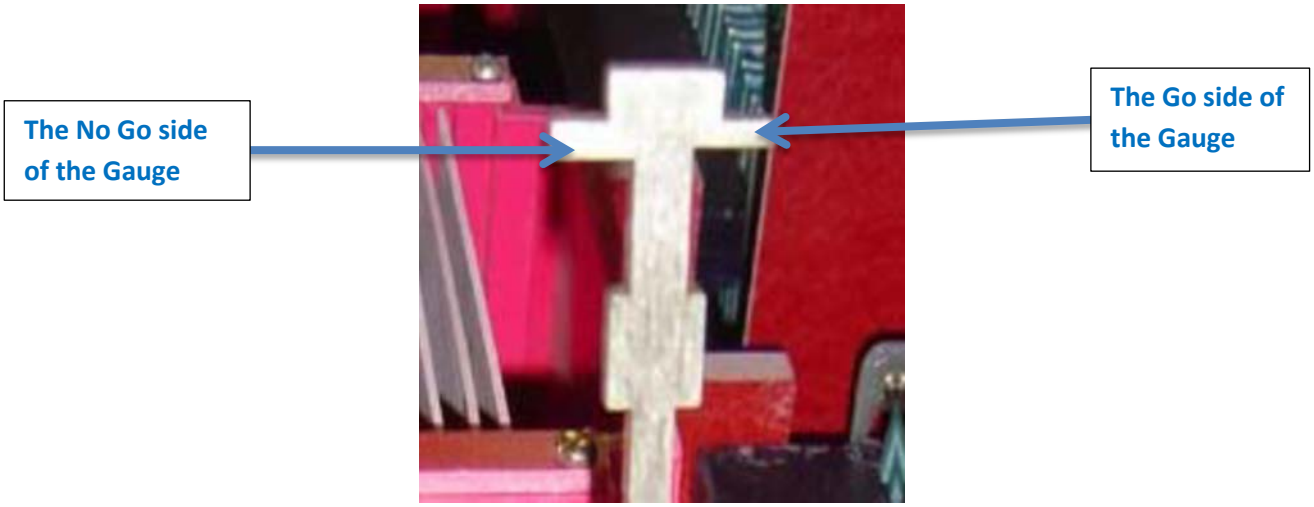


Figure 7 – The Go / No Go Gauge

NOTE: It is essential that the CMD contact pressure is check and adjusted as necessary to ensure the proper functionality of the protector.

6. Once correct pressure is set, lock down top elastic stop nut using 20 ft/lbs for the large adjusting screw and 15 ft/lbs for the small adjusting screw.
7. Remove the blocking bar.
8. Trip the protector and close it manually to ensure correct pressure is set. (Slight adjustment many be needed after closing

Test Sequence:

The following sections are a series of tests defined to ensure proper operation at normal condition and at fault duty. It is important to perform the following tests in *this* order:

1. Manual Operation Test
2. Mechanical Electrical Testing (Voltage Only Testing)
3. Relay Tests
4. Ground Fault Test (480V Unit Only)

Test 1 – Manual Operation Test

1. Exercise the unit at least 5 times – mechanically closing and mechanically tripping the CMD breaker

Test 2 – Mechanical – Electrical Testing (Voltage Only Testing)

Mechanical testing is defined as a "voltage only test" without the use of any network relays (electro-mechanical, solid state or digital). This testing is defined in the IEEE standard for Network Protectors C57.12.44. The basis for this type of testing is the minimum trip and close criteria required.

1. Remove all Network Relays.
    - The phasing relay position type (CNJ) must be jumpered out with the relay removed. (Points 4 &5 on the relay terminal block).
    - A CNJ jumper plate may be required to complete the circuit

CAUTION: Failure to connect the leads in the correct sequence will cause damage to the Network Protector Test Set.

Reminder: Proper PPE must be worn while attaching leads to an energized bus.

2. Connect the Test Set according to the manufacturer's technical manual and local operating system conditions (phasing).
3. Place a magnet over the Auto button on the JA – JA bracket. See Figure 8

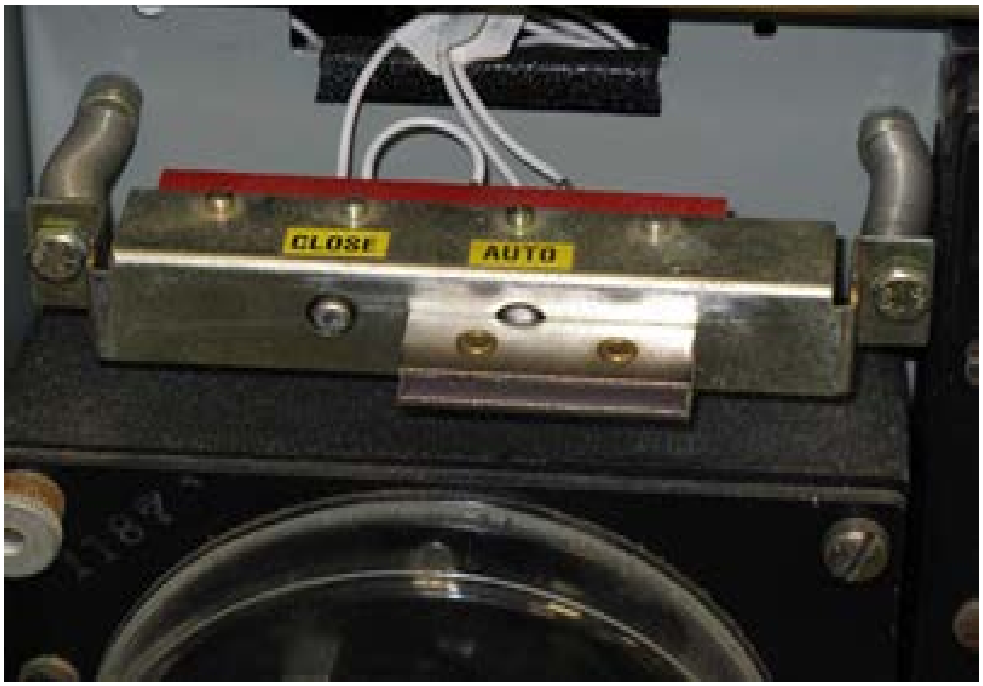


Figure 8 – Magnet Placed Over AUTO Button

NOTE: The schematic will be needed to ensure the proper wires are completed in the closing circuit.

4. Place the Close jumper accordingly on the secondary disconnects or the fuse block to complete the close circuit.
5. Operate the protector at full voltage to ensure everything is operational.

MIN CLOSE TESTING

NOTE: The following procedure takes place after the breaker has been operated at full voltage.

1. Apply 73% of the L-L system voltage. See Table 1. The breaker should NOT close at this level. If the breaker closes, the motor control relay will need adjustment via the adjustable resistor.
2. Apply 80% of the L-L system voltage. See Table 1. The breaker should close.

MIN TRIP TESTING

NOTE: The CMD Protector has two possible testing procedures. Replace all DTA actuators with Capacitive Trip Devices.

Table 1 Test Values

Test	%	125/216V	277/480V
a) Minimum Trip	7.5%	16.2V or Less	36.0V or Less
b) Minimum Motor Close Voltage	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
c) No Pickup (Motor Relay)	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
d) Min Pickup (Motor Relay)	80%	160V – 173V	354V – 384V

Mechanical – Electrical Testing - continued

Capacitor Testing

1. Close the protector using full voltage.
2. Turn the test set off. (The set will not be turned back on until this test is completed.)
3. Press the trip button on the test set.
4. Manually charge the protector via the handle.
5. Continue to trip the protector via the push button or jumper a minimum of 3 times. (If the capacitor cannot trip the breaker 3 times, it must be replaced.)

Anti-Close Relay Testing

The CMD is equipped with a BF2 relay that ensures the breaker opens the close circuit and engages the trip circuit.

NOTE: The breaker must be open for this test.

1. Connect the Common & Close leads to the relay terminal block.
2. Connect the Jumper to Common & Trip points on the relay terminal block.
3. Apply rated voltage to the protector. (**NOTE**: BF2 should pick up.)

4. Press the Close button on the test set. The motor should not operate.
5. Manually start to close the mechanism using the handle until the “W” switch changes states. (**NOTE**: The Anti-Close coil must pick up)
    - The Anti-Close assembly should rotate the trip bar on the protector such that the breaker cannot be manually closed.

Test 3 – Relay Tests

Electro-mechanical Relay

1. Perform the Master Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
2. Perform the Phasing Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
3. Perform the Reverse Current Limiting Trip test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
4. If a BN relay is installed, perform the Timing test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
    -

Relay Tests (continued)

Solid State / Microprocessor Relays

1. Perform an Overvoltage test and adjust the relay in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
2. Perform a Reverse Current Trip test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions

- Network Protector Instructions

3. If a Time Delay is used, perform a Time Delay test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

Test 4 – Ground Fault Test (480V units only)

CAUTION: The ground fault protection circuit between the protector and the customer main service is owned and maintained by the customer. Testing the lock out may call for all protectors to trip. An up-to-date drawing must be made available and reviewed to determine those steps which must be taken to prevent tripping of all protectors.

Verify trip from lockout and block the close of the protectors on all units having a ground fault scheme.

NOTES:

1) The Ground Fault system is typically Customer-owned, and the Lockout is typically Eversource owned. It is important to have an up-to-date print of the scheme prior to performing a test.
2) This test is only to be performed on those units equipped with a ground fault system.

CMD Re-install Procedure

1. Re-install the arc chutes, front and front shield. Check to ensure the unit opens.
2. Roll the unit back into housing to its installed position.
3. With a CMD wrench, rack the protector back into the enclosure.
4. Apply anti-seize grease to door bolt hardware.
5. Apply gasket preservative to door gasket.
6. Tighten all door bolts. The tank is secure once the 2 jam (stop) nuts touch the tank. **Note**: Do not use impact tools as this could lead to moving the stop nuts in place for proper sealing and cause premature door gasket damage.
7. Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device. If it is not, perform a **leak check** on those network protectors with submersible enclosures as follows:
    a) Pressurize the enclosure with 5 PSI of dry nitrogen.
    b) Apply a soap solution to the door gaskets, enclosure penetrations, throat gaskets, operating handle gaskets, welds, etc.
    c) Let this sit for 30 minutes.
    d) Check for leaks by looking for soap bubbles. Fix any leaks if possible.
    e) Record any leaks on the inspection form and alert supervision.
    f) Reduce the pressure within the enclosure to 1.5 PSI.

8. Place operating handle in as-found condition.
9. Record the “as-left” counter reading

6.29C - MG8/9 Network Protectors – Major Maintenance

CAUTION

1. No modifications to network protectors shall be made, either temporary or permanent, without prior approval of the Distribution Engineering Department.
2. Stop the job, place equipment in a safe condition, and contact Supervision if the process does not proceed as expected, if unusual situations occur during the performance of the process, or any significant problems occur during maintenance activities.

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on network protectors, Supervision shall:

1. The Supervision shall, prior to assigning personnel to perform “Work” on a network protector, ENSURE the person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” is fully qualified in accordance with operating company requirements
2. The Supervision shall, ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”
    - TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut and Western MA only)
    - TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
    - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
    - TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (Connecticut ONLY)
3. The Supervision shall, ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
    - Safety Glasses with side shields
    - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
    - High Voltage gloves
    - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
4. Whenever “Work” is performed on a network unit as defined in paragraph 5 of this procedure, the following PPE is required:
    - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
    - Safety glasses with side shields
    - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)

- Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)

5. All persons performing “Work” on Network Units as defined below and those persons within the immediate work zone while “Work” is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, “Work” includes the following tasks:
    - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
    - Rolling or racking out the protector
    - Phasing the unit
    - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
    - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
    - Test probe usage prior to installing links and network fuses
    - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized
6. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
    - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to Connecticut and Western MA).
    - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
    - The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
        - Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program
        - Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
        - Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

7. For cases where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working on a network transformer, where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the vault.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with employees for the appropriate steps to follow.
8. With the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro-filling) is being performed.
    - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
9. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
10. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
11. Supervision shall ensure the assigned workers have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the network protector prior to departing the work center.
12. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a. Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment
    b. Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    c. Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Network Protector Tools

The following fully insulated tools are available and may be useful for Network Protector Service:

Tool Description	NU Stock Code
Wrench, Torque, 1/2” drive	0441650
Wrench, Socket, extension bar, 1/2” drive, 12” long	0441649
Socket size 3/4”, 1/2” drive, 6 pt.	0441652
Socket size 9/16”, 1/2” drive, 6 pt.	0441651
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 9/16” socket	0441646
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 3/4” socket	0441647
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33” long, 7/8” socket	0441648
Test Probe	0441607
ETI Relay Programmer	0400188
MPCV Relay Programmer	0445902

The above listed wrenches may be available in other lengths by special order. The insulation from the time of original manufacture has been increased at the request of Eversource and stock code revisions will reflect “FI” for “Fully Insulated”.

NOTE: The orange surface insulation on these tools has a yellow undercoat. If yellow is detected on the surface due to cuts or punctures, the surface insulation has been compromised and the tool should be retired.

Rolling Out and Isolating the Protector

Reminder: Although it is not shown in some of the following figures, proper PPE must be worn while performing maintenance and testing on all Network Protectors.

NOTE: The MG8/9 Network Protectors are live-front, bolted-in-place devices requiring the handling of energized links and/or fuses. Because of this, it is imperative that they be out on the rails and isolated from the energized bus work of the enclosure before any work or testing is done.

The MG8/9 requires the following procedure for its removal from the housing.

1. Prior to operating the network protector handle, vent the protector cabinet as follows:
    a) Loosen the enclosure cover bolts on the side opposite from the operating handle in order to vent the protector.
2. Operate the network protector handle while standing to the side of the enclosure or as far away as possible from the front of the enclosure. Leave the handle in the “open” position.
3. Verify that the network protector mechanism is in the open position as follows:

a) Inspect the network protector position indicator through the network protector enclosure window to ensure the Positive indicator reads OPEN.
b) Use a clamp or rope style current transformer (CT) around the conductors of each phase, verify that the current on each phase is zero. (Zero current may indicate that the breaker position is open or the network protector fuses or cable limiters are blown.)
c) Record the secondary voltages.

CAUTION: If the protector contacts do not open, *stop all work* and place the network protector in a safe condition and contact your supervisor.

4. Ensure that there are adequate clearances between energized parts and the ground and that the top housing and bottom barriers are in place.
   - Install temporary boards as necessary to provide adequate Clearances.

CAUTION: The following steps require the use of a Company-approved insulated wrench and that you use wear the appropriate PPE.

5. For top-connected protectors:
   - Remove the fuses without disturbing the fuse connecting blocks. See Figure 1.
   - Remove the fuse connecting blocks and the screws securing the protector unit to the low voltage transformer bushing. See Figure 1.

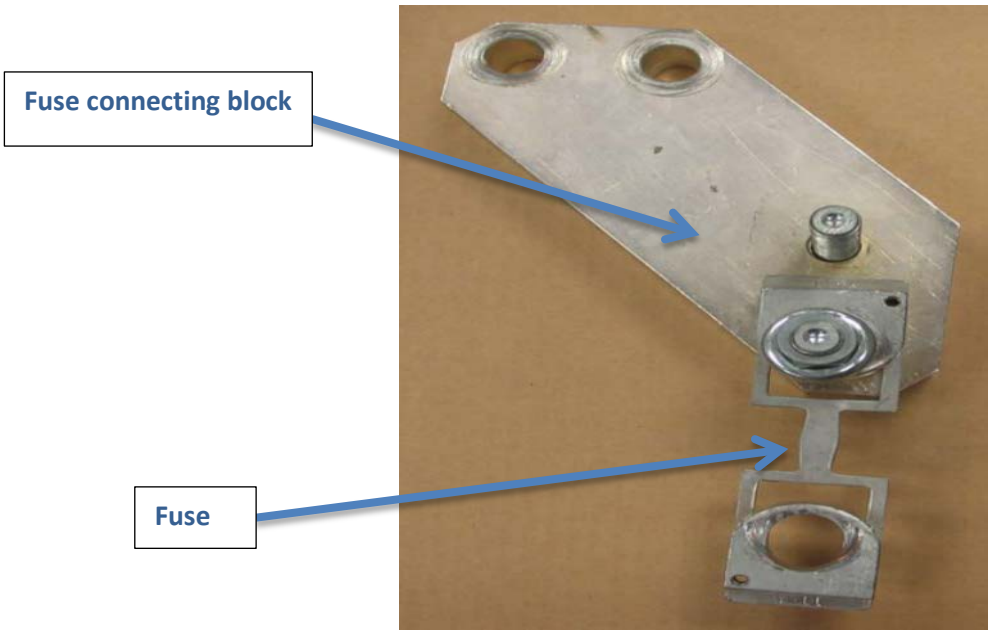


Figure 1 – Fuse Connecting Block and Fuse

For protectors above 1875 amperes:

- Remove the fuses at the top of the protector.
- Remove the disconnect links at the bottom of the protector unit.

CAUTION: On Network Protectors with the transformer bus on the bottom, remove the transformer links first to allow the removal of the fuse nuts.

6. Store all fuses, fuse nuts, and links on the inside door ledge of the Network Protector.
7. Loosen the 4 bolts that fasten the rollout unit to the housing.
8. Install the rail extensions, ensuring they are locked in place, and move the rollout unit from the housing.

Breaker Mechanical Inspection:

1. Record the counter reading.
2. Check for broken or damaged barriers on breaker and housing.
3. Check for any signs of liquid entry into enclosure, transformer throat, etc.
4. Check for indication of overheating, including discoloration of the bus or barrier boards or greenish brown paraffin like substance in the bottom of the enclosure and area as this may indicate degradation of insulation backboards.
5. Use a drop of oil on all mechanism pins.
6. Inspect and clean the motor housing race.
    a) Inspect the motor and brushes for wear.
    b) Check the torque brake for absence of grease or oil and for wear on the drum and shoe surfaces.
    c) Check the gear reducer oil level.
7. Inspect for loose wiring at control components:
    - Motor control relay
    - Resistors
    - Terminals
    - Auxiliary switches
8. Check for frayed, cracked, or damaged control wire. Asbestos coated wiring or older wire harness may require an additional dielectric test to determine if it has reached its useful life. See Dielectric Testing.
9. Check for loose hardware.
10. Check the door gasket to ensure it is in good condition.
11. Fuse Inspection: (See Figure 2.)
    a) For the Y and Z fuses:
        - Examine the fuse element to ensure that no visible cracks are present in the element and there are no signs of slow melt.
    b) For the alloy fuses:
        - Examine the fuse element to ensure that no visible cracks are present in the element and there are no signs of slow melt.
        - Place the fuse flat on the top surface of the housing door.

- Ensure that the fuses rock. Discard any alloy fuses that are annealed flat, thus eliminating the required spring action.

NOTE: 480Y/277 Voltage units alloy fuses (shown on left) require the extended arc horn and addition barrier to properly clear the phase. Fuses are embossed with the style number that correlates to ampere and curve characteristics.

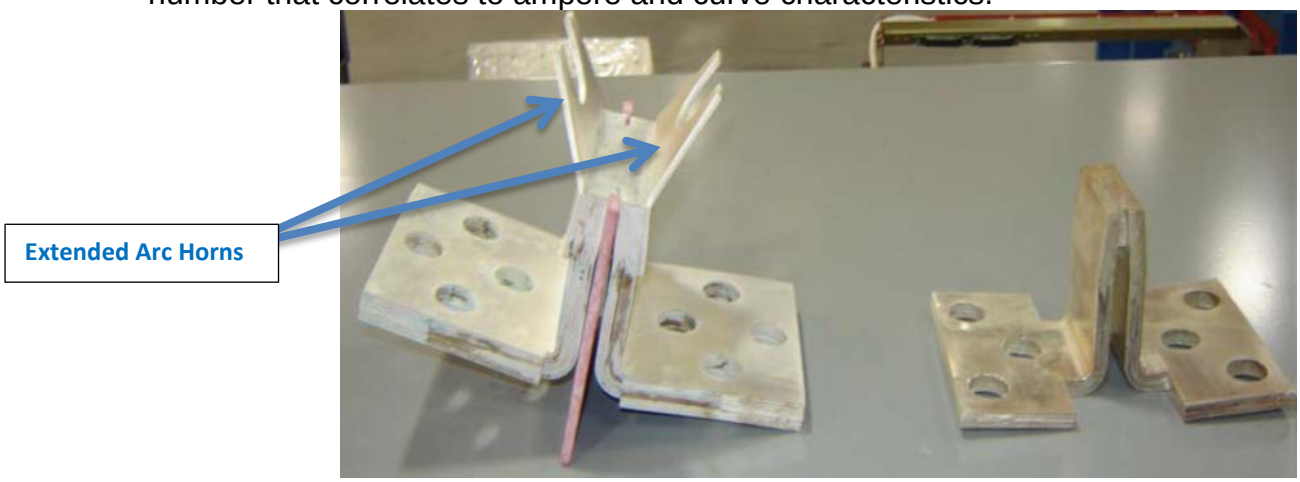


Figure 2 – Fuses

12. Remove and inspect the arc chutes and contacts.

CAUTION: Some arc chutes are made from asbestos. Use hazardous material handling procedures for these and *do not* clean them. Replace them instead.

- Arc chutes must be free and clear of any carbon buildup. Clean as necessary.
- Inspect contacts for excessive pitting and dress the contacts as necessary.

13. Check the cross bar insulation and ensure that no buildup is on the backboard between the phases.
14. Check for melted paraffin in the bottom of the enclosure which indicates possible deterioration of the backer board.

Testing Sequence:

The next section is a series of tests defined to ensure proper operation at normal condition and at fault duty. It is important to perform the following tests in *this* order:

Test 1 Manual Breaker Operation Test

Test 2 Insulation Resistance Testing (Megger)

Test 3 Micro-Ohm Test (Ductor)

Test 4 Mechanical Electrical Test (Voltage Only Testing)

Test 5 Relay Tests

Test 6 Ground Fault Test (480V Unit Only)

Test 1 – Manual Breaker Test

1. Operate the breaker manually while it is on rails using an external closing prop on the handle. Close and trip the breaker 5 times to verify proper mechanical operation. At least one of these operations should be performed with the protector in the enclosure with the fuses removed.

Test 2 – Insulation Resistance Test (Megger)

The GE MG8/9 breaker is constructed upon a common insulated back board and requires periodic insulation integrity checks to ensure proper isolation. In addition, the breaker construction relies upon an insulated cross bar on the breaker. This ties all 3 phases together and must be periodically checked to ensure compliance.

1. Remove all potential leads from the breaker bus.
2. Remove A, B, and C Links to isolate the resistance circuit.
3. Using at least a 1,000 VDC Megger, complete the 9-point test outlined in the chart below: An acceptable value is 10 Meg Ohms or greater for a 1 minute time duration.

Backboard Insulation			
Breaker Position OPEN			
Reading Location	N1 to T1	N2 to T2	N3 to T3
Inspection Value			
Crossbar Insulation			
Breaker Position CLOSED			
Reading Location	N1 to GND	N2 to GND	N3 to GND
Inspection Value			
Crossbar Insulation			
Breaker Position CLOSED			
Reading Location	N1 to N2	N2 to N3	N3 to N1
Inspection Value			

Test 3 – Micro-Ohm Test (Ductor)

Perform an as-found and then after cleaning, a final ductor test. The maximum acceptable value for ductor testing is 25 micro-ohms or less, using a 100 Amp ductor.

1. With the breaker closed, connect the micro-ohm test leads to the network protector.
2. Test and record the value.
    - If the contact resistance (micro-ohm reading) is greater than 25 micro-ohms:
        - ❖ Open the breaker and clean the contact surface with Scotch Brite.
        - ❖ Re-test and record the "as-left" value.
        - ❖

Test 4 – Mechanical – Electrical Test (Voltage Only Testing)

Mechanical testing is defined as a "voltage only test" without the use of any network relays (electro-mechanical, solid state or digital). This testing is defined in the IEEE standard for Network Protectors C57.12.44. The basis for this type of testing is the minimum trip and close criteria required.

1. Remove all Network Relays.
    - The phasing relay Terminal Points 1 & 2 (wires No. 6-6A) must be jumped.
2. Connect the Test Set according to the manufacturer's instruction manual and local system operating conditions (phasing).

CAUTION! - Failure to connect the leads in the correct sequence will cause damage to the Network Protector Test Set.

Reminder: Proper PPE must be worn while attaching leads to an energized bus.

MIN CLOSE TESTING

1. Apply full system voltage to ensure closing operation when the CLOSE button is pressed on the TEST SET.
2. Trip the breaker with the trip lever.
3. Apply 73% of the L-L system voltage. See Table 1. The breaker should NOT close at this level. If the breaker closes, the motor control relay will need adjustment. The Motor Control Relay is located below the mechanism. To make adjustments:
    a) Remove the steel guard.
    b) Use 3/8" wrenches to hold the bottom fixed nut and adjust the upper nut.
        - o **Compress** the spring for a higher value.
        - o **Lengthen** the spring for a lower value.
4. Apply 80% of the L-L system voltage. See Table 1. The breaker should close.

Table 1 Test Values

Test	%	125/216V	277/480V
a) Minimum Trip	7.5%	16.2V or Less	36.0V or Less
b) Minimum Motor Close Voltage	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
c) No Pickup (Motor Relay)	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
d) Min Pickup (Motor Relay)	80%	160V – 173V	354V – 384V

Mechanical – Electrical Test (continued)

MIN TRIP TESTING

1. With the breaker closed, apply 7.5% of system voltage. See Table 1.
2. Press the TRIP button on the test set.
    - If the protector does not trip at this level, then a sensitivity adjustment is needed on the shunt trip level assembly. The shunt trip assembly and adjustment screw are located on the upper left side of the mechanism.

NOTE: To initially set this device, perform the following:

a) Manually close the breaker.
b) Adjust this screw upward until the breaker opens.
c) Turn the screw back down 1 turn after the opening.
d) Tighten the lock nut.
e) Re-test the min level to determine if this adjustment fits the trip range.

TRIP FREE TEST

NOTE: During Trip Free operation, verify that the main contacts do not close.

Perform the following at full system voltage.

1. With the breaker open, hold the trip latch and hold the “close” button on the protector test set.
2. After two or three operations, release the trip latch. The protector should close on the next close operation.

Test 5 – Relay Tests

Electro-Mechanical Relay Tests

1. Perform the Master Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

2. Perform the Phasing Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
3. Perform the Reverse Current Limiting Trip test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
4. If a BN relay is installed, perform the Timing test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

Test 5 - Relay Tests (continued)

Solid State / Microprocessor Relays

1. Perform an Overvoltage test and adjust the relay in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
2. Perform a Reverse Current Trip test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
3. If a Time Delay is used, perform a Time Delay test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

Test 6 – Ground Fault Test (480V units only)

The ground fault protection circuit between the protector and the customer main service is owned and maintained by the customer. Testing the lock out may call for all protectors to trip. An up-to-date drawing must be made available and reviewed to determine those steps which must be taken to prevent tripping of all protectors.

Verify trip from lockout and block the close of the protectors on all units having a ground fault scheme.

NOTES:

1) The Ground Fault system is typically Customer-owned, and the Lockout is typically Eversource Owned. It is important to have an up-to-date print of the scheme prior to performing a test.
2) This test is only to be performed on those units equipped with a ground fault system.

GE MG8/9 Re-install Procedure

Reminder: Proper PPE must be worn while performing the following steps.

CAUTION: A misaligned operating handle can result in the network protector mechanisms remaining in the "Automatic" position with the network protector operating handle in the "Open" position.

1. Check the operating handle alignment before rolling the protector back into its housing. Ensure the base of the handle is aligned with the slot into which it will fit. See Figure 3.

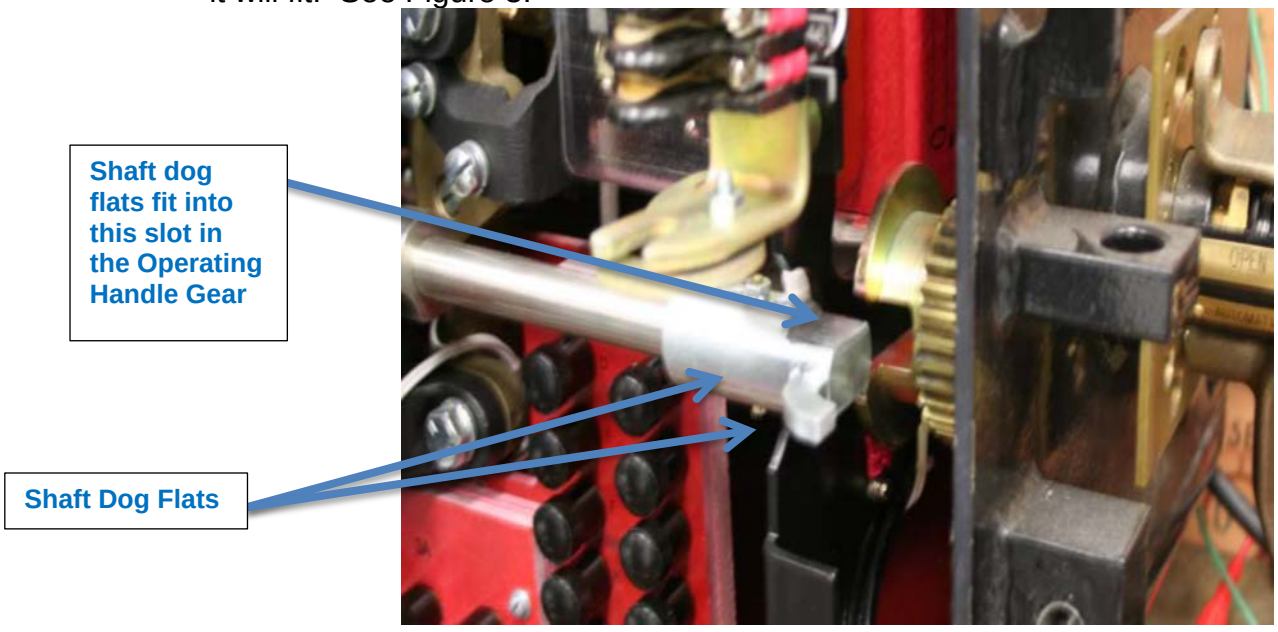


Figure 3 – Operating Handle Alignment Before the Protector is Reinstalled

2. Roll the unit back into the housing to its installed position. Proper alignment of the shaft dog is assured when the two flat surfaces of the shaft dog are fully engaged in the slot on the enclosure's geared operating handle. See Figure 4.

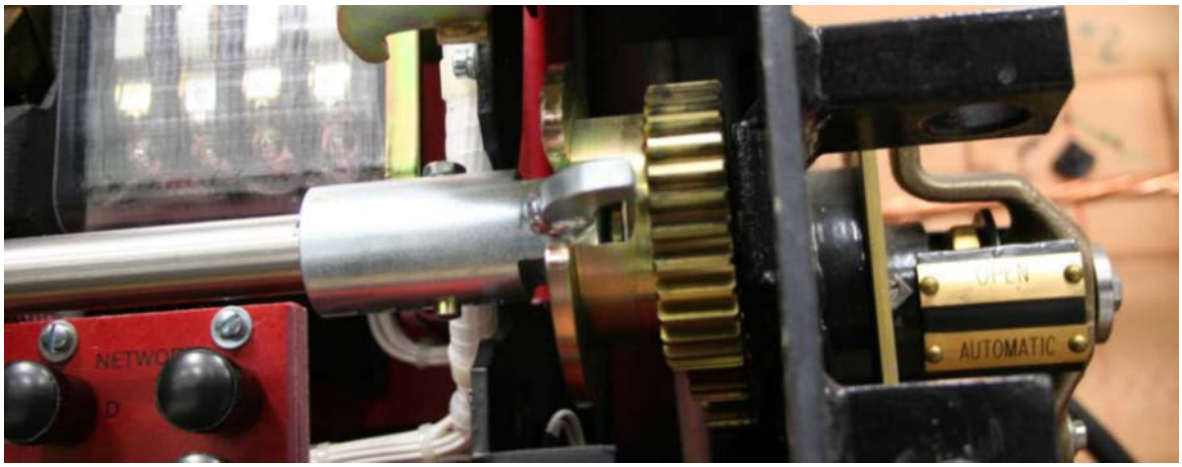


Figure 4 – Operating Handle Properly Aligned

3. With an insulated wrench, tighten the 4 mounting bolts.
4. Using test probes, verify that no shorts exists as follows:
    - For the “I Frame” style, place one insulated test probe at the breaker fuse mounting position for Phase A and the other probe on the network terminal fuse mounting position for Phase A with the protector breaker in the open position. See Figure 4.
    - For the “U Frame” style, the transformer bus touches the transformer shunts as the protector is rolled in, thus eliminating the safety probe on the transformer side.

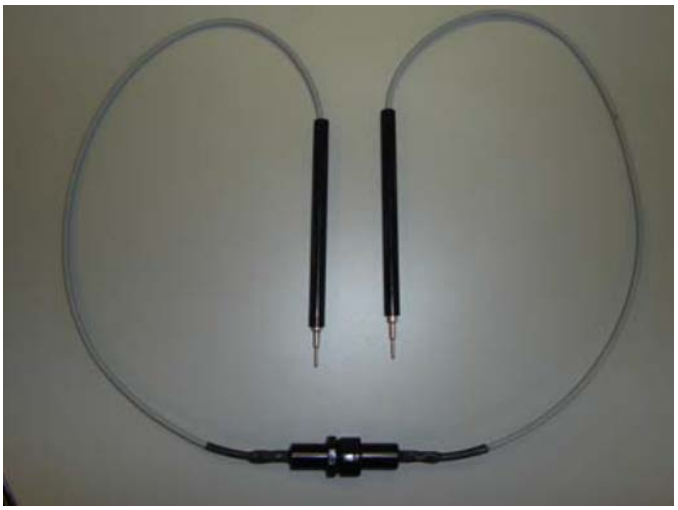


Figure 4 – Insulated Test Probe

5. Check the test fuse continuity across the test probes using a light tester, bell tester, or ohmmeter.
    - If the test fuse has not blown, install the Phase A network fuse using an insulated wrench and wearing the appropriate PPE.
    - If the test fuse has blown, roll the unit back out and check the protector

- and relays for phase-to-ground fault.

6. Repeat the previous step for testing the additional network phases and for testing the transformer side of the protector at the disconnect link mounting locations.
7. Apply anti-seize grease to the door bolt hardware.
8. Apply gasket preservative to the door gasket.
9. Tighten all door bolts. **NOTE:** Use of impact tools is not recommended and could lead to moving stop nuts for proper sealing and premature door gasket damage.
10. Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device. If it is not, perform a **leak check** on those network protectors with submersible enclosures as follows:
    a) Pressurize the enclosure with 5 PSI of dry nitrogen.
    b) Apply a soap solution to the door gaskets, enclosure penetrations, throat gaskets, operating handle gaskets, welds, etc.
    c) Let this sit for 30 minutes.
    d) Check for leaks by looking for soap bubbles. Fix any leaks if possible.
    e) Record any leaks on the inspection form and alert supervision.
    f) Reduce the pressure within the enclosure to 1.5 PSI.
11. Place the operating handle in as-found position.
12. Record the as-left counter reading.

6.29D - CM-22 Network Protectors – Major Maintenance

CAUTION

1. No modifications to network protectors shall be made, either temporary or permanent, without prior approval of the Distribution Engineering Department.

2. Stop the job, place equipment in a safe condition, and contact Supervision if the process does not proceed as expected, if unusual situations occur during the performance of the process, or any significant problems occur during maintenance activities.

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work on network protectors, Supervision shall:

1. The Supervision shall, prior to assigning personnel to perform “Work” on a network protector, ENSURE the person(s) responsible for performing the “Work” is fully qualified in accordance with operating company requirements
2. The Supervision shall, ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”

- TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces” (Connecticut and Western MA only)
- TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”
- NU System Employee Safety & Health Handbook
- TD -877 Managing Arch Flash Hazards on CL&P Distribution Facilities (Connecticut ONLY)

3. The Supervision shall, ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
   - Safety Glasses with side shields
   - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
   - High Voltage gloves
   - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
4. Whenever “Work” is performed on a network unit as defined in paragraph 5 of this procedure, the following PPE is required:
   - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
   - Safety glasses with side shields
   - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
   - Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)
5. All persons performing “Work” on Network Units as defined below and those persons within the immediate work zone while “Work” is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, “Work” includes the following tasks:
   - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
   - Rolling or racking out the protector
   - Phasing the unit
   - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
   - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
   - Test probe usage prior to installing links and network fuses
   - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized
6. Prior to accessing manholes and vaults to investigate, inspect or work on a network unit in a single transformer vault, the maintenance records for that unit will be reviewed for condition of the unit.
   - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence on the network transformer with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and the protocols. (Applicable only to Connecticut and Western MA)

- If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work on the unit will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
- The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
  - o Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program.
  - o Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level.
  - o Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage/ corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

7. For cases where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working on a network transformer, where multiple network transformers exist in a vault, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the vault.
   - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
   - If major deficiencies or major maintenance was not completed, management will jointly work with employees for the appropriate steps to follow.
8. With the exception of the commissioning of a new network unit, 480V/277V network units shall have major maintenance completed with the primary de-energized. 216V/125V network units may be worked on with the primary energized as long as no oil work (i.e. oil sampling, topping off and/or retro- filling) is being performed.
   - Network major maintenance that includes any oil work (i.e. primary equipment oil sampling, topping off or the like) shall only be completed with the primary equipment de-energized
9. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.

10. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
11. Supervision shall ensure the assigned workers have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the network protector prior to departing the work center.
12. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a. Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment
    b. Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    c. Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Network Protector Tools

The following fully insulated tools are available and may be useful for Network Protector Service:

Tool Description	NU Stock Code
Wrench, Torque, 1/2" drive	0441650
Wrench, Socket, extension bar, 1/2" drive, 12" long	0441649
Socket size 3/4", 1/2" drive, 6 pt.	0441652
Socket size 9/16", 1/2" drive, 6 pt.	0441651
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33" long, 9/16" socket	0441646
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33" long, 3/4" socket	0441647
Wrench, Socket, T Handle, 33" long, 7/8" socket	0441648
Test Probe	0441607
ETI Relay Programmer	0400188
MPCV Relay Programmer	0445902

The above listed wrenches may be available in other lengths by special order. The insulation from the time of original manufacture has been increased at the request of Eversource and stock code revisions will reflect "FI" for "Fully Insulated".

NOTE: The orange surface insulation on these tools has a yellow undercoat. If yellow is detected on the surface due to cuts or punctures, the surface insulation has been compromised and the tool should be retired.

Rolling Out and Isolating the Protector

Reminder: Although it is not shown in some of the following figures, proper PPE must be worn while performing maintenance and testing on all Network Protectors.

NOTE: The CM-22 Network Protector is a live-front, bolted-in-place device requiring the handling of energized links and/or fuses. Because of this, it is imperative that the CM-22 be out on the rails and isolated from the energized bus work of the enclosure before any work or testing is done. The CM-22 requires the following procedure for its removal from the housing.

WARNING: CM-22 Aluminum Bus Issue

WARNING

Small frame (2000 amp and below), submersible Westinghouse, type CM-22 network protectors, containing an aluminum transformer bus may develop a volatile atmosphere within the enclosure if the aluminum transformer bus is exposed to moisture. Network Protectors with the following Shop Order numbers (S.O. #) are suspected to contain Al transformer bus and require the venting prior to operating the handle. This requirement also includes protectors that are found in the open position. In addition, if the nameplate on the network protector is missing or not legible, the network protector shall be treated as if it contains Al bus unless it has been positively identified as containing copper bus.

S.O. #'s Year of Manufacture - 1950-1963



30Y, 31Y, 32Y, 33Y, 35Y, 43Y and 44Y, all followed by four digits (Serial numbers starting with the above but followed by three digits are not affected)

13. Prior to operating the network protector handle, determine if the network protector may contain an aluminum bus, as described in the above **WARNING**. If the protector serial number is within the range of those protectors with aluminum busses, vent the protector cabinet as follows:
    a) Loosen the enclosure cover bolts on the side opposite from the operating handle, while allowing the bolts to remain engaged. Allow for a gap of 1/8" to ¼".
    b) Wait for a minimum of two minutes to allow the enclosure to vent.
    c) Retighten all of the enclosure cover bolts.

14. Operate the network protector handle while standing to the side of the enclosure or as far away as possible from the front of the enclosure. Leave the handle in the “open” position.
15. Verify that the network protector mechanism is in the open position as follows:
    a) Inspect the network protector position indicator through the network protector enclosure window.
    b) Use a clamp or rope style circuit tester (CT) around the conductors of each phase, measure and record the current on each phase of the network protector secondary cables. (Zero current indicates that the breaker position is open.)
    c) Open the enclosure door to inspect the right-hand contacts to verify the contacts are open.

CAUTION: If the protector contacts do not open, *stop all work* and place the network protector in a safe condition and contact your supervisor.

16. Check the protector enclosure and transformer throat area for signs of liquids.
17. Ensure that there are adequate clearances between energized parts and the ground or that adequate barriers exist.
    - Install temporary boards as necessary to provide adequate clearances.
18. Inspect the CM-22 network protector and correct any of the following conditions. Protectors must be racked out for all repairs, except as noted below:

NOTE: The following conditions must be made safe before racking out the protector and repaired after the protector is racked out.

- CM-22 Right Hand Extension Rail Assembly, Westinghouse Bulletin Dated June 16, 1987. (Attachment #1). The rail assembly should be changed before racking out.
- CM-22 Auxiliary Switch Assembly, Westinghouse Technical Service Bulletin No 920519. Replacement required if black-filled polycarbonate is cracked or damaged. (Attachment #2).
- Old Style CM-22 BN Plate replacement. BN Plates manufactured from brown or black phenolic material shall be replaced with BN plates manufactured of Glass Polyester material (Red material).

19. Remove the disconnect links at the bottom of the rollout unit, using an insulated wrench and wearing appropriate PPE.
20. Remove the fuse, using a Company-approved insulated socket wrench in good condition and wearing appropriate PPE.
21. Store all fuses, fuse nuts, and links on the inside door ledge of the Network Protector.
22. Loosen the bolts that fasten the rollout unit to the housing.
    a) Loosen the left hand relay panel bolt and the center mechanism “red” bolt to access the (2) left side bolts.
    b) Disconnect the ground bolt last. See Figure 1.

23. Once all panel mounting bolts are disengaged, swing the relay panel closed and retighten the mechanism red bolt and the relay panel left-hand hold down bolts.

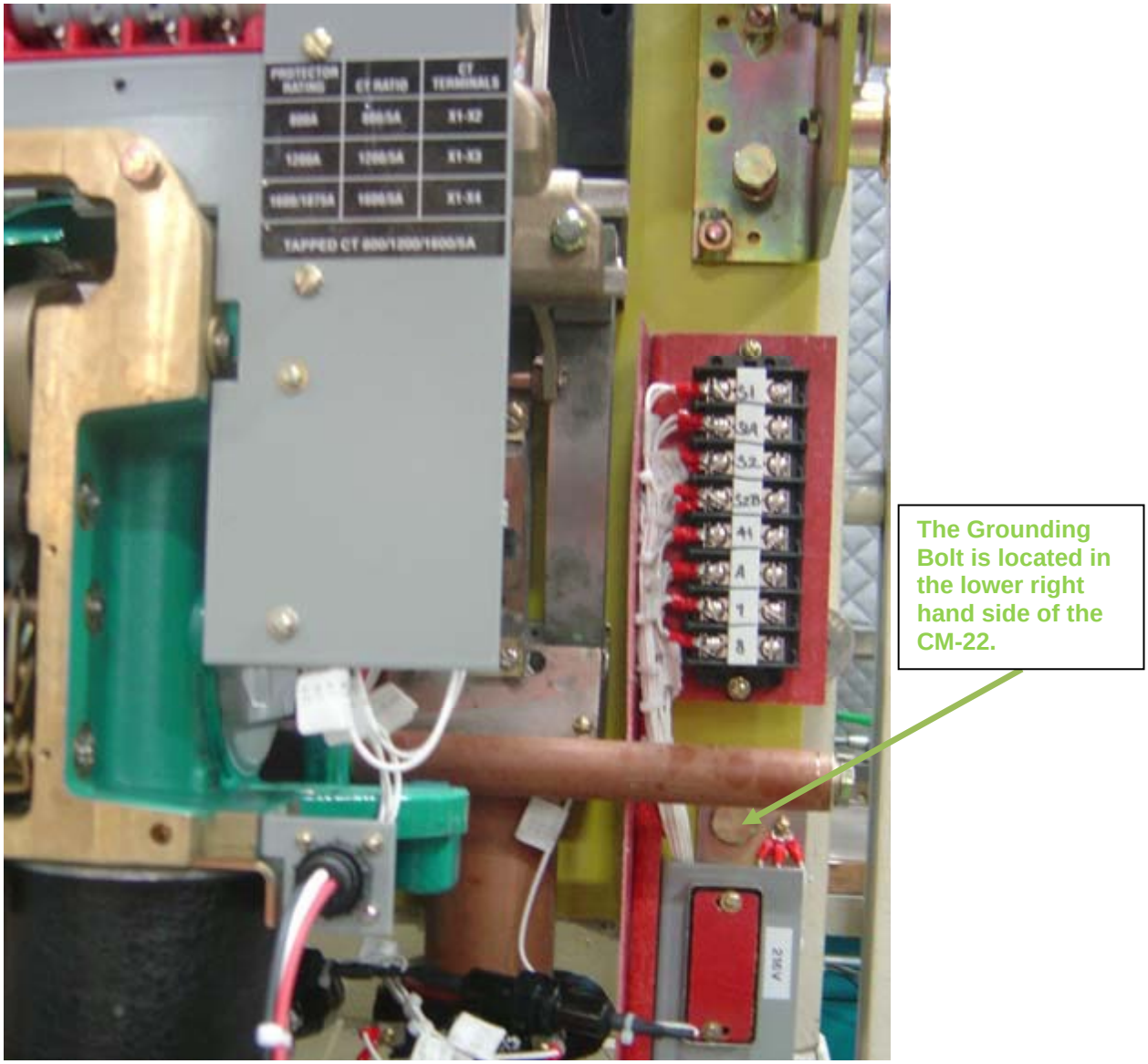


Figure 1 – The Grounding Bolt

24. Install the rail extensions, ensuring they are locked in place, and move the rollout unit from the housing.

Breaker Mechanical Inspection:

1. Record the counter reading.
2. Check for broken or damaged barriers on breaker and housing.
3. Check for any signs of liquid entry into enclosure, transformer throat, etc.
4. Check for indication of overheating, including discoloration of low barrier boards, or a greenish brown paraffin-like substance at the bottom of the

enclosure. This may indicate degradation of the insulation back board. Record any findings.

5. Mechanism Roller Test - Ensure that the roller on the mechanism turns freely to ensure proper closure of contacts. Use a light oil to ensure proper lubrication.
6. Use a drop of oil on all mechanism pins.
7. Verify that the mechanism insulation caps are in place.
8. Inspect and clean the motor housing race of the mechanical 2 lead motors only.
    a) Inspect the motor and brushes for wear. Clean and lubricate these parts as necessary.
9. Inspect for loose wiring at control components:
    - Motor control relay
    - Resistors
    - Terminals
    - Auxiliary switches
10. Check for frayed, cracked, or damaged control wire. Asbestos coated wiring or older wire harness may require an additional dielectric test to determine if it has reached its useful life. See Dielectric Testing.
11. Check for loose hardware.
12. Inspect the bumper on the back of the movable relay mechanism assembly to ensure it is in place and in good condition.
13. Inspect the air dashpot, if so equipped, and clean and lubricate as necessary.
14. Inspect the auxiliary switches (behind the cover) and motor contacts for excessive contact wear.
15. Fuse Inspection: (See Figure 2.)
    a) For the Y and Z fuses:
        - Examine the fuse element to ensure that no visible cracks are present in the element or signs of slow melt.
    b) For the alloy fuses:
        - Examine the fuse element to ensure that no visible cracks are present in the element or signs of slow melt.
        - Place the fuse flat on the top surface of the housing door.
        - Ensure that the fuses rock. Discard any alloy fuses that are annealed flat, thus eliminating the required spring action.

Note: 480Y/277 Voltage units alloy fuses (shown on left) require the extended arc horn and addition barrier to properly clear the phase. Fuses are embossed with the style number that correlates to ampere and curve characteristics.

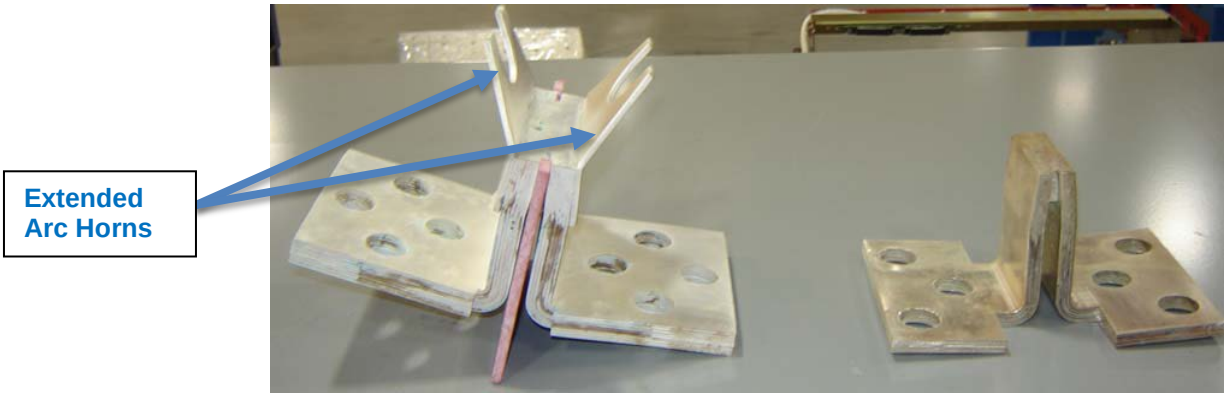


Figure 2 – Fuses

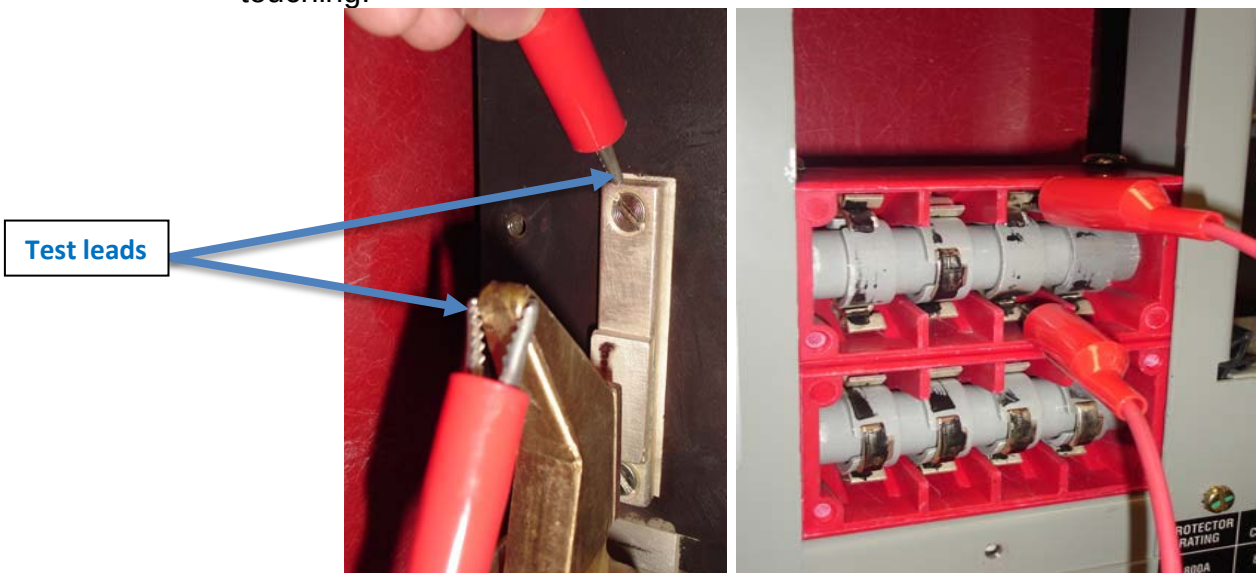
CAUTION: Some arc chutes are made from asbestos. Use hazardous material handling procedures for these.

16. Remove the arc chutes and inspect the contacts.

CAUTION: *Do Not* clean those arc chutes made from asbestos. Replace them instead.

- Arc chutes must be free and clear of any carbon buildup. Clean as necessary.
- Suspect contacts require an additional Micro-Ohm test to verify the resistance level. See Micro-Ohm section.

17. Arc Contact Timing Test. See Figures 3 and 4.
This test is critical to determine if the linkages are set properly and to ensure the auxiliary trip “a” contact picks up prior to the arcing contact touching.



Figures 3 and 4 – The Arc Contact Timing Test

18. Check the cross bar insulation and ensure that there is no build up on the backboard between phases. The backboard integrity and cross bar require an Insulation Resistance test, which is described in the Insulation Test section.
19. Check for melted paraffin in bottom of the enclosure which indicates possible deterioration of the backer board.
20. Remaining verification testing will be done with MECHANICAL TESTING and RELAY TESTING. Please see appropriate sections for testing descriptions and the steps required for proper execution.

Test Sequence: The following sections are a series of tests defined to ensure proper operation at normal condition and at fault duty. It is important to perform the following tests in *this* order:

Test 1 – Manual Breaker Operation Test

Test 2 – Insulation Resistance Test (Megger)

Test 3 – Micro-Ohm Test (Ductor)

Test 4 – Mechanical Electrical Test (Voltage Only Testing

Test 5 – Relay Tests

Test 6 – Ground Fault Test (For 480V Units Only)

Test 1 – Manual Breaker Operation Test

1. Operate the breaker manually while it is on rails using an external closing prop on the handle. Close and trip the breaker 5 times to verify proper mechanical operation. At least one of these tests should be performed with the protector in its enclosure with the fuses and links removed.

Test 2 – Insulation Resistance Test (Megger)

The CM-22 breaker is constructed upon a common insulated back board and requires periodic insulation integrity checks to ensure proper isolation. In addition, the breaker construction relies upon an insulated cross bar that ties all 3 phases together and must be periodically checked to ensure compliance.

1. Remove all potential leads from the breaker bus.
    - The top is the Network side.
    - The bottom is the Transformer side.

2. Using at least a 1,000 VDC Megger, complete the 9-point test outlined in the chart below: An acceptable value is 10 Meg Ohms or greater for a 1 minute time duration.

Backboard Insulation			
Breaker Position OPEN			
Reading Location	N1 to T1	N2 to T2	N3 to T3
Inspection Value			
Crossbar Insulation			
Breaker Position CLOSED			
Reading Location	N1 to GND	N2 to GND	N3 to GND
Inspection Value			
Crossbar Insulation			
Breaker Position CLOSED			
Reading Location	N1 to N2	N2 to N3	N3 to N1
Inspection Value			

Test 3 – Micro-Ohm Testing (Ductor)

Perform an as-found and then after cleaning, a final ductor test. The maximum acceptable value for ductor testing is 25 micro-ohms or less, using a 100 Amp ductor.

1. With the breaker closed, connect the micro-ohm test leads to the network protector.
2. Test and record the value.
    - If the micro-ohm reading is greater than 25 micro-ohms:
        - ❖ Open the breaker and clean the contact surface with Scotch Brite.
        - ❖ Re-test and record the “as-left” value.

Test 4 – Mechanical – Electrical (Voltage Only) Testing

This is a test of minimum acceptable values using 2 phases of the control circuitry.

Mechanical testing is defined as a “voltage only test” without the use of any network relays (electro-mechanical, solid state or digital). This testing is defined in the IEEE standard for Network Protectors C57.12.44. The basis for this type of testing is the minimum trip and close criteria required.

1. Remove all Network Relays.
    - The phasing relay position type (CNJ) must be jumpered out with the relay removed. (Points 4 & 5 on the relay terminal block)
    - The use of a CNJ jumper plate may be required.

CAUTION! - Failure to connect the leads in the correct sequence will cause damage to the Network Protector Test Set.

Reminder: Proper PPE must be worn while attaching leads to an energized bus.

2. Connect the Test Set according to manufacturer's instruction manual and local system operating conditions (phasing).

MIN CLOSE TESTING

1. Apply full system voltage with the test set to ensure closure when the CLOSE button is pressed on the TEST SET.
2. Trip the breaker with the trip lever (Repeat steps (1) and (2) 5 times at full voltage.)
3. Apply 73% of the L-L system voltage. See Table 1. The breaker should NOT close at this level. If the breaker closes, the motor control relay will need adjustment.
    - Older NPs contain a "SG" type open contact motor control relay. There is a center screw on the relay for mechanical contact separation and adjustment. Increase the contact gap for more resistance and stop pickup at 73% level
    - Newer CM-22 designs have an encapsulated motor control relay and use an adjustable resistor on the relay for the same purpose.
4. Apply 80% of the L-L system voltage. The breaker should close.

Table 1 Test Values

Test	%	125/216V	277/480V
a) Minimum Trip	7.5%	16.2V or Less	36.0V or Less
b) Minimum Motor Close Voltage	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
c) No Pickup (Motor Relay)	73%	158V or Less	350V or Less
d) Min Pickup (Motor Relay)	80%	160V – 173V	354V – 384V

MIN TRIP TESTING

1. With the breaker closed, apply 7.5% of system voltage (16 Volt (216), 36 Volts (480).
2. Depress the TRIP button on the test set.
    - If the CM-22 does not trip at this level, then a sensitivity adjustment is needed on the shunt trip level assembly. The adjustment screw is located behind the swing relay panel. See Figure 6. Access to the screw is given by a hole in the bottom red insulation barrier on the swinging door panel. It is best to remove the motor to view the screw. Any adjustment vertically will make the mechanism more sensitive to trip.

NOTE: To initially set this device, perform the following:

a. Manually close the breaker.
b. Adjust this screw upward until the breaker opens.
c. Turn the screw back down 1 turn after the opening.
d. Lock down the top lock nut.
e. Re-test the min level to determine if this adjustment fits the trip range.

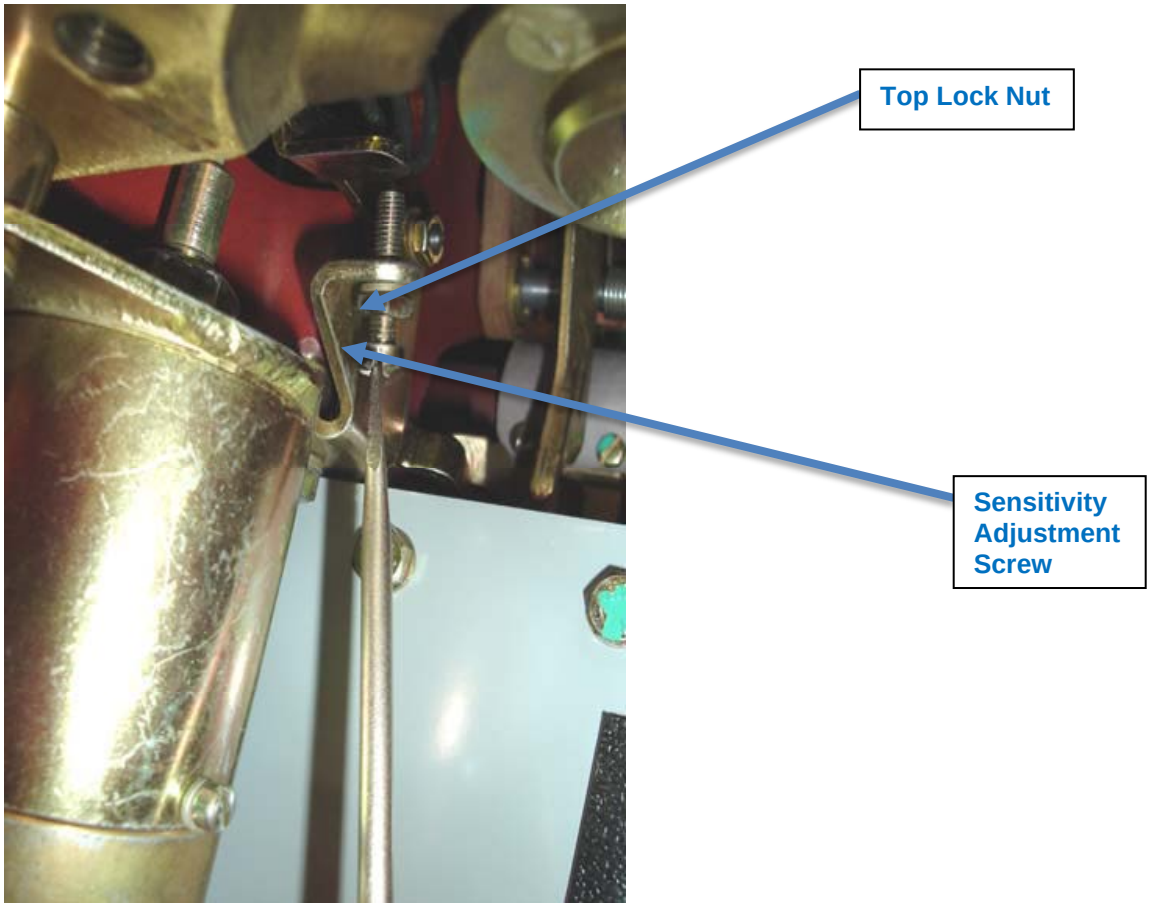


Figure 6 – Trip Screw Adjustment

Test 5 – Relay Tests

Electro-mechanical Relay Tests

1. Perform the Master Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
   - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
   - Relay Instructions
   - Network Protector Instructions

2. Perform the Phasing Relay Overvoltage test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
3. Perform the Reverse Current LimitingTrip test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
4. If a BN relay is installed, perform the Timing test and adjust the relay as necessary in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
    -

Test 5 – Relay Tests (continued)

Solid State / Microprocessor Relays

1. Perform an Overvoltage test and adjust the relay in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
2. Perform a Reverse Current Trip test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions
3. If a Time Delay is used, perform a Time Delay test in accordance with the following documents. Record the As-Found and As-Left values.
    - Network Protector Test Set Instructions
    - Relay Instructions
    - Network Protector Instructions

Test 6 – Ground Fault Test (480V units only)

CAUTION: The ground fault protection circuit between the protector and the customer main service is owned and maintained by the customer. Testing the lock out may call for all protectors to trip. An up-to-date drawing must be made available and reviewed to determine those steps which must be taken to prevent tripping of all protectors.

Verify trip from lockout and block the close of the protectors on all units having a ground fault scheme.

NOTES:

1) The Ground Fault system is typically Customer-owned, and the Lockout is typically Eversource owned. It is important to have an up-to-date print of the scheme prior to performing a test.
2) This test is only to be performed on those units equipped with a ground fault system.

CM-22 Re-install Procedure

1. Roll the unit back into the housing to its installed position.
2. With an insulated wrench, tighten the ground bolt first and then secure other bolts into place.
3. With the protector breaker in tripped position, use test probe (Stock Code 441607) with a 1 amp or 5 amp current limiting fuse (KTK-1 or KTK-5) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to ensure that a short circuit does not exist in the network protector. See Figure 7.

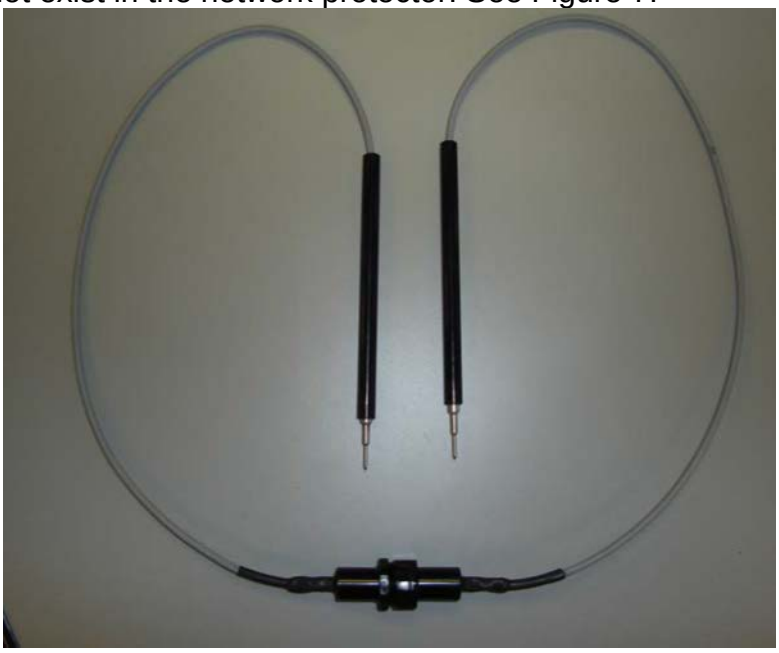


Figure 7 – Test Probe Placement

4. Apply anti-seize grease to the door bolt hardware.
5. Check the door gasket to ensure it is still in good condition.
6. Apply gasket preservative to the door gasket.
7. Tighten all door bolts (The tank is secure once the 2 jam (stop) nuts touch tank.) **NOTE**: Use of impact tools is not recommended and could lead to moving stop nuts for proper sealing and premature door gasket damage.)
8. Check condition of external tank. Check cooling fins to ensure that they are not clogged, missing, or in need of replacement.

9. Verify the protector enclosure is holding pressure using a pressure gauge/fill device. If it is not, perform a **leak check** on those network protectors with submersible enclosures as follows:
    a) Pressurize the enclosure with 5 PSI of dry nitrogen.
    b) Apply a soap solution to the door gaskets, enclosure penetrations, throat gaskets, operating handle gaskets, welds, etc.
    c) Let this sit for 30 minutes.
    d) Check for leaks by looking for soap bubbles. Fix any leaks if possible.
    e) Record any leaks on the inspection form and alert supervision.
    f) Reduce the pressure within the enclosure to 1.5 PSI.
10. Place the operating handle in as-found position.
11. Read and record the as-left counter reading.

APPENDIX 14

APPENDIX NO LONGER USED

APPENDIX 15

UNDERGROUND SYSTEM – TRANSFORMERS

5.55 Underground Transformers

General Description Loads fed from the underground system that are not tied to the network grid are supplied from either single phase transformers, banks of single phase transformers, or three-phase transformer units. These pad-mounted transformers are usually of an underground or submersible type. Transformers that were installed years ago had various types of cable entrances to accommodate the various types of insulated cables that were installed. They could be fed from underground cables or from a riser. The transformers were generally protected on the high voltage side with either external fuses or internal fuses. The system voltages were generally 5kV and below. Many of these transformers have been replaced over the years as 5kV and below systems have been converted to systems ranging from 15kV to 35kV. Single phase transformers installed in these conversion areas and in new underground areas are the standard manhole or vault type transformer. These submersible transformers have internal fuses on the high voltage side and secondary breakers on the low voltage side. Industry standard rubber molded products are used to connect the transformers to insulated primary cables made of newer materials.

NOTE: All specific maintenance requirements that are followed by a triangle symbol "▲" are explained in the Maintenance Basis Documentation section of this chapter.

5.55.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.55.1.1 Table 1 – Underground Transformer Maintenance Intervals

UNDERGROUND TRANSFORMER Maintenance Schedule	**All Models**
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection – Energized ▲	A/R or max 15Y
Condition-Based	
Infrared Inspection (**Note 1**)	A/R
Correct any defects found during Routine Inspection.	A/R
Inspect suspect equipment or conditions previously reported	1YR (Note 2)
Failure Finding	
Equipment Failure Reporting System (EFRS)	A/R
Failure Investigation	A/R
Scheduling Requirements	
Perform together with underground system (radial) - cable	

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for a Routine Inspection for all models of Underground Transformers is maximum 15Y (or Fifteen years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 1Y = 1 year
A/R = As Required

NOTE 1 = Infrared surveys are performed on Underground Transformers in accordance with EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections. Refer To EMP Chapter 5.22 – Infrared Inspections for inspection requirements and the interval at which inspections are to be performed.
NOTE 2 = Equipment or conditions may exist that require monitoring on a basis more frequent than maximum 15Y Routine Inspection.

5.55.2 Underground Transformer Maintenance Categories

TIME-DIRECTED

5.55.2.1 Routine Inspection – Energized ▲

1. See EMP Instructions 6.55 for detail steps

CONDITION-BASED

5.55.2.2 Infrared Inspection – Refer to EMP Chapter 5.22 for inspection requirements and intervals.

5.55.3 Failure Finding - Failures of Underground Transformers shall be documented in the equipment failure reporting system used by your region. A failure report shall be completed for any underground transformer failure and placed in “To Eng” status for review by Distribution Standards. Analysis of underground transformer failures should be performed when deemed necessary by Distribution Standards.

5.55.4 Underground Transformer References:

- Electric Utility Line Maintenance Plan
- EMP (the Eversource Maintenance Program)

5.55.5 Underground Transformer Maintenance Basis Documentation The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on company past practices, and the subject matter expert who is a Senior Engineer for Distribution Engineering and Design.

Requirement	Basis
Routine Inspection – Energized A/R or Max 15Y interval.	Move to a condition/reliability-based inspection. Frequency will depend on previous fault history and/or known environmental conditions. The maximum inspection period will align with other DB inspections and fault indicator replacement.
Infrared Inspection	Infrared inspection is a proven technique for locating "hot spots" on equipment and connections in order to identify conditions that can be corrected before they become serious problems.

6.55 Underground Transformers Instructions

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work in Underground Vaults & Manholes, Supervision shall:

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
   - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
   - TD 952, "Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces" (Connecticut and Western MA only)
   - TD 955, "Confined Space Requirements"
   - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
2. Ensure those performing the work are aware that of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Vaults & Manholes:
   - Safety Glasses with side shields
   - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots
   - High Voltage gloves
   - FR(flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
3. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, visible oil, and providing samples for lab analysis.
4. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger,

Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.

5. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a) Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the vault using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment.
    b) Ventilate the vault, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    c) Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance withENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

Equipment Covered by This Section

- Underground Transformers – Dead Front
- Underground Transformers – Live Front

Routine Inspection – Preparation

Supervisor, Planner, or Working Foremen (as appropriate)

1. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults. Ensure Copies are provided to the crew performing the inspection.
2. Provide equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc. can be verified by the crew performing the inspection.

Routine Inspection – Performance

Inspection Crew

CAUTION
Special precautions need to be taken when performing inspections on Live Front transformers. Review the Eversource Employee Safety Manual for specific safety requirements and operating company specific procedures.

1. Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential.
2. Verify the actual field conditions, i.e., transformer size, etc. using the equipment prints /schematics / circuit maps.
3. Ensure equipment nomenclature, standard signs, cable tags, labels, and status indicators are present and in good condition. Clean as required and replace missing cable ID tags with brass tags. Plastic tags may be used in addition to the brass tags.

CAUTION:
Before replacing missing tags, BE SURE you have the correct information to put on the tag. Use appropriate procedures and circuit maps / prints for identification.

4. Check the nameplate for presence of PCBs within the equipment. This will be indicated by a blue or green label. Note the presence of PCBs or the absence of a sticker indicating this information.
5. Observe the exterior of the transformer for any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the unit, such as excessive damage /corrosion to the unit or other defect that requires immediate repair.

> **NOTE**:
> Entry into the transformer must be prevented. Any hole from corrosion or other damage must be blocked to prevent intrusion and possible harm to the public.

6. Ensure safety and security equipment (such as brass locks and penta-bolts) are in place and in good working condition. Check for signs of vandalism.

> **NOTE:**
> Any transformer that cannot be locked due to rusted or broken locking hardware must be secured to prevent public entry. If the transformer cannot be secured, replace it immediately.

7. Ensure the transformer includes spare fuses (if practiced by your operating company).
8. For Live front Transformer units, ensure electrical barriers (i.e. baker board) are in place.

> **NOTE**:
> Removal of barriers (i.e. baker board) for the purpose of performing an inspection in the primary compartment shall be done using appropriate PPE in accordance with Safety rules / requirements and operating company specific procedures.

9. Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition. Refer to Underground Standards sections 56 and 58 for grounding requirements.
10. Ensure that primary / secondary equipment such as bushings, insulators, arresters, elbows, elbow arresters, terminators, connectors, cable taps, dead-end receptacles are present and in in good condition. Check for signs of arcing, tracking, chipping, stress, etc. for all connections.

> **NOTE:**
> Treat load break elbows (if present) with missing test caps as “live front” until the elbow test caps are replaced according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Tag the transformer as needing repair until the elbow test caps are replaced. New Hampshire personnel should refer to New Hampshire Procedure CO-1004 Load-Break Elbow Procedure.

11. Ensure all fault indicators (as applicable) are in good condition and working. Replace them every fifteen years or as necessary.
12. Ensure all gauges are in good condition and working, if present. These may include those for temperature, oil level, etc.

13. Inspect equipment for signs of oil leaks.
14. Visually check the oil level, if practical.
15. Ensure deflector plates are installed, as required for the specific equipment type (varies by operating company). Deflector plates are shields installed over some submersible transformers.
16. Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections, as applicable for three phase transformers or network protector installation in below grade vaults. See Underground Standards sections 013 and 015-016 for anode requirements.

Underground Transformer Workers Aid
Routine - Energized
EMP 6.55-1
Guideline

	Inspect	Inspection Attributes
1.	Stray Voltage	Check for stray voltage in accordance with EMP 6.62 - Touch Potential.
2.	Verify field conditions	Verify the actual field conditions, i.e., transformer size, etc. using the equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps.
3.	Nomenclature And Status Indicators	Ensure equipment nomenclature and status indicators are present and in good condition. Clean or replace as required. Ensure the work order matches the ID tag and that all identification and location numbers are correct.
4.	PCB's	Check the nameplate for presence of PCBs within the equipment. This will be indicated by a blue or green label. Note the presence of PCBs or the absence of a sticker indicating this information
5.	Significant Defect Or Abnormal Condition	Observe the exterior of the transformer for any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the switch, such as excessive damage / corrosion to the unit or other defect that requires immediate repair.
6.	Wire Connections	Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition. Refer to Underground Standards sections 56 and 58 for grounding requirements
7.	Primary /Secondary Equipment	Ensure that primary / secondary equipment such as bushings, insulators, arresters, elbows, elbow arresters, terminators, connectors, cable taps, dead end receptacles are present and in in good condition. Check for signs of arcing, tracking, chipping, stress, etc. for all connections.
8.	Fault Indicators	Ensure all fault indicators (as applicable) are in good condition and working. Replace them every ten years or as necessary
9.	Oil Level & Pressure	Ensure all gauges are in good condition and working, if present. These may include those for temperature, oil level, etc. Visually check the oil level, if practical. Inspect equipment for signs of oil leaks..
10.	Deflector Plates	Ensure deflector plates are installed, as required for the specific equipment type
11.	Anodes	Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections, as applicable for three phase transformers installation in below grade vaults. See Underground Standards sections 013 and 015-016 for anode requirements
12.	Infrared Inspection	Perform an infrared inspection to check for heat anomalies on primary connections, secondary connections and accessories, as applicable. Refer to EMP 5.22 for additional guidance

APPENDIX 16

STREET LIGHTING

5.48 Streetlights and Floodlights

General Description

Streetlight and Floodlight maintenance includes the Time-Directed (preventive) group re-lamping program and Condition-Based maintenance which includes the troubleshooting and repair of lights that have failed. This document provides the intervals for time-directed maintenance for both large and small municipalities.

- The term "Lamp" refers to the bulb that actually illuminates.
- The term "fixture" refers to streetlights and floodlights. It includes the assembly into which the lamp and photoelectric cell are installed.

Facilities/Equipment

Streetlights and Floodlights

5.48.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

5.48.1.1 Table 1 – Streetlight Maintenance Intervals

Streetlight / Floodlight Maintenance Schedule	**Interval**
PM Task	
Time-Directed	
Replace lamps (**Note 1**)	6Y or 5Y
Replace lamps – Small Town	**Note 2**
Condition-Based	
Perform Troubleshooting Based on Malfunction	A/R
Replace Lamps	A/R

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval to perform Troubleshooting is A/R (or As Required). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:

NOTE 1: Municipalities with greater than 1000 street lights will be group re-lamped on a 5 or 6 year cycle (depending on specific operating company requirements.

NOTE 2: Municipalities with less than 1000 fixtures will be managed through the repair process unless they reach the peak repair rate described below:

- Municipalities with 750 – 1000 street lights will be group re-lamped when the repair rate reaches 10% (an average of 8.3 repairs per month).

- Municipalities with 500 – 700 street lights will be group re-lamped when the rate reaches 12% (an average of 7.5 repairs a month).
- Municipalities with 250 – 500 street lights will be group re-lamped when the repair rate reaches 14% (an average of 6 repairs a month).
- Municipalities with 1 – 250 street lights will be group re-lamped when the repair rate reaches 19% (an average of 4 repairs a month).

5.48.2 Maintenance Categories

Time – Directed

For Eversource a 5 year cycle is a parameter of the Group Re-lamping program in accordance with TD 080. Lamps are replaced on a scheduled basis before they fail in order to provide continuous service and eliminate the cost of emergency repairs.

Conditioned – Based

See TD 863 for details on troubleshooting streetlight problems and the handling of waste materials related to re-lamping.

5.48.3 Failure Finding

1. Report each fixture that has been disconnected at the end of the work day to your Supervisor (district line groups) or to the Street Light Planner (Street Light Mechanics and Re- lampers).
2. Keep a defective fixture at the area work center if it is less than 5 years old; otherwise, discard the fixture in a designated recycling container. Inside of the fixture there is a label with the date code on it.
3. Any failures found during group re-lamping should be recorded on the re-lamping spreadsheet and provided to the Supervisor – Street Light Maintenance or the Street Light Account Executive for follow-up. Refer to TD 080
4. The responsibility for cost of repair of lighting fixtures varies with each operating company. Documentation specific to each company should be referenced where appropriate.

5.48.4 Reference Documentation

- TD 080 – Group Relamping
- TD 863 – Pole-top Repair of High Pressure Sodium Luminaires and Flood Lights
- DTR 21.061 and 21.433

5.48.5 Basis Documentation

Requirement	Basis
5Y or 6Y Relamping	A 5Y interval is recommended by the manufacturer (GE) and IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America), but company experience has shown a 6Y interval provides adequate reliability at a lower cost. A shorter interval is still optional at the discretion of each operating company.
Small municipalities (less than 1000 fixtures) relamping guidelines.	CT DPUC # 09-12-05, Q-LF-009-HS01

5.48.6 Condition Monitoring
N/A

5.52 Metal Streetlight Poles

General Description

This Inspection and Maintenance procedure pertains to metal streetlight poles owned by Eversource and is intended to insure structural integrity and enhance public safety.

In urban areas where electric distribution is underground (direct buried or conduit), a tapered aluminum alloy pole is the current Northeast Utilities standard. Decorative streetlight poles (also aluminum), steel streetlight poles, and concrete bases (poured or precast) and are covered by this procedure.

This procedure does not cover the inspection and maintenance of the luminaire or its components (bulbs, photo cells, etc.), as these are covered on TD 863.

5.52.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

Table 1 – Maintenance Task and Interval

Metal Streetlight Pole Maintenance Schedule	Interval
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Routine Inspection	6Y
Condition-Based	
Correct any defects found during Routine Inspection such as loose or missing hardware, rust, exposed wiring, etc.	A/R

In **Table 1**, the type of maintenance is listed in the left column and the

interval required for that type of maintenance is listed in the right column. For example, the interval for a Routine Inspection 6Y (or 6 years). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
N/A = Not Applicable
Y = Year, i.e. 2Y = 2 Years

5.52.2 Maintenance Categories and Descriptions

See EMP Instruction 6.52 for details on performing the following maintenance activities.

Condition Monitoring

N/A

TIME-DIRECTED

5.52.2.1 Routine Inspections

- Pole Inspection
- Concrete Base and Anchor Bolt Inspection

5.52.3 Failure Finding

Report any findings of failed or degraded materials on the appropriate form.

5.52.4 Metal Streetlight Pole – Maintenance Basis Documentation The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, feedback from service technicians, and the subject matter expert, who is an engineer for Distribution Engineering and Design.

Requirement	Basis
Routine Inspection at 6Y	The interval has been increased from the previous 5Y interval to a 6Y interval to better coincide the inspection with that of other Underground and Direct Buried system equipment. Manufacturers (Hapco, P&K, Union Metal) do not suggest time intervals, but NU research has found that other utilities are performing inspections on this equipment on a 3Y to 6Y interval.

APPENDIX 17

UNDERGROUND VAULTS AND MANHOLES

5.59 Underground Vaults & Manholes

General Description

This chapter provides the requirements for inspecting and maintaining company-owned underground vaults and manholes that contain company - owned equipment in order to ensure they provide a safe working environment for those who enter the facilities, protect the equipment from water or debris that may enter the vault/manhole, and to assure public safety.

The underground equipment includes transformers, cables, and switchgear that will be maintained in accordance with the appropriate chapter of the Distribution Maintenance Program.

Facilities/Equipment

Underground Vaults or Manholes

5.59.1 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

Table 1 – Underground Vaults & Manholes Maintenance Intervals

Underground Vaults **Maintenance Schedule**	**Interval**
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time Directed	
Major Maintenance	10 Years
Major Maintenance CL&P Only	5 Years
Transmission Level Inspection	5 Years
Condition-Based	
C1 Vaults/Manholes – Major Maintenance (**Note 1**)	1st Priority
C2 Vaults/Manholes – Major Maintenance (**Note 1**)	2nd Priority
C3 Vaults/Manholes – Major Maintenance (**Note 1**)	3rd Priority
C4 Vaults/Manholes – Major Maintenance (**Note 1**)	4th Priority
Routine Inspection (**Note 2**)	A/R
Cleaning (**Note 3**)	A/R
Correct any defects found during Routine Inspection, if possible.	A/R
Change Condition Rating of work site.	A/R
Failure Finding	
Report defect conditions for underground vaults and manholes.	A/R

In **Table 1**, the intersection of the row and column indicate the inspection or maintenance interval for the equipment in the column heading. For example, the interval for cleaning the vault/manhole is A/R (As Required). The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
Y = Year, i.e. 5Y = 5 Years
N/A = Not Applicable

A/R = As Required

Note 1: The condition of the vaults will determine their next maintenance interval as follows:

- Major defects found during a *planned entry* inspection may be cause to classify the structure as described below and require it to receive more frequent inspections until repairs can be made. A planned entry is any entry being made to a vault or manhole for the purpose of performing scheduled maintenance on any piece of equipment located within the vault or manhole.

Conditions C1 – C4 represent underground vaults and manholes as follows:

oC1 –. A Structural Engineer will recommend repair/replacement/re-inspection as soon as possible, not to exceed one year. Manhole requires repairs within one year's time.

oC2 – Deterioration Noted. This manhole exhibits structural degradation that is not likely to cause failure within the next year. Review within one year by Structural Engineer to determine recommended repair/replacement/re-inspection schedule.

oC3 – Manhole exhibits structural degradation but failure is not likely within the next five years. This structure should be reviewed by a Structural Engineer to recommend re-inspection/repair/replacement schedule.

oC4 – Re-inspect at the next planned entry.

Note 2: All manholes and vaults will receive an inspection during each planned maintenance entry. Any vaults (both network and non-network) may be inspected more frequently based on their history or maintenance requirements. In no case shall the period between inspections exceed ten years within the Transmission system, Massachusetts or New Hampshire nor exceed 5 Years within the Connecticut Distribution System.

Note 3: Manholes and vaults will be cleaned as required based on inspection results. Any manholes or vaults may be cleaned more frequently based on their history or maintenance requirements.

5.59.2 Maintenance Categories

NOTE: Use a fiberglass ladder whenever possible to enter or exit the underground facility.

TIME-DIRECTED

5.59.2.1 Major Maintenance

1. See EMP Instructions 6.59C for detail steps for Vaults and EMP Instructions 6.59D for detail steps for Manholes.

5.59.2.2 Major Maintenance – Connecticut Distribution ONLY

1. See EMP Instructions 6.59A for detail steps for Vaults and EMP Instructions 6.59B for detail steps for Manholes.

5.59.2.3 Transmission Level Inspections

1. See EMP Instructions 6.59E for detail steps for Transmission level Vaults and Manholes.

CONDITION-BASED

Cleaning underground vaults and manholes shall be performed at the frequency required to ensure the safety of those workers who enter the facilities and the protection of the equipment within them.

Routine Inspections of vaults and manholes are visual inspections of the structure itself. The structures shall be inspected coincident with the inspection of installed equipment in the vault or manhole.

5.59.2.4 Routine Inspection – As Required

1. See EMP Instructions 6.59C for detail steps for Vaults and EMP 6.59D for detail steps for Manholes.
2. For Connecticut Distribution only, see EMP Instructions 6.59 A for detail steps for Vaults and EMP 6.59B for detail steps for Manholes.

5.59.2.5 Cleaning – As Required

1. See EMP Instructions 6.59 for detail steps.
2. For Connecticut Distribution only, see EMP Instructions 6.59 A for detail steps for Vaults and EMP 6.59B for detail steps for Manholes.

5.59.3 Failure Finding

A failure report shall be completed and placed in the appropriate failure tracking system (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.) for review.

5.59.4 References:

- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U6, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Customer Vaults and Manholes”
- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U4, “Inspection and Maintenance of Subway System Switches”
- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U2, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Cable”
- TD 952 Confined Space Requirements
- Eversource Maintenance Program Procedure 5.63 – “Sump Pumps”
- Eversource Maintenance Program Procedure 5.54 – “Underground Corrosion”
- CO-1004, PSNH Procedure that establishes guidelines for the safe operation of loadbreak elbows during load break, load make switching and phasing of the underground systems at PSNH
- TD 921, UG/DB System: Guidelines for Replacement of Suspect Molded Rubber Components
- Stancor Operators Manual
- Stancor Oil-Minder Maintenance Procedures, Eversource, Transformer Vault Oil Minder System
- Eversource Letter to CT-DOT dated December 16, 2006 agreeing to perform structural integrity inspections of specific vaults located within CT-DOT paved roadways.
- CT-DOT’s “Traffic Control Patterns for Highway Maintenance Operations”
- CT-DOT’s “Manual for Uniform Traffic Control Devices”

5.59.5 Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, manufacturer's recommendations, feedback from the service technicians and the subject matter expert, who in this case, is a Senior Engineer with Distribution Substation Engineering and Design.

Requirement	Basis
Major Maintenance	To maximize the productivity of our existing inspections and to ensure the vaults and manholes are maintained to support the requirements of the installed equipment, vaults and manholes shall be inspected coincident with equipment maintenance frequencies or every 10 years, whichever occurs first.
Major Maintenance **CONNECTICUT DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ONLY**	Due to regulatory issues associated with past performance, Eversource Connecticut Distribution System continues to inspect at a frequency of every 5 years to maximize the productivity of our existing inspections and to ensure the vaults and manholes are maintained to support the requirements of the installed equipment. This inspection will also be performed coincident with equipment maintenance frequencies.
Transmission Level Inspection	The inspection frequency to perform civil structural vault and cable system inspections is 5 years in accordance with the requirements agreed to by Eversource and the CT-DOT and the TMPM. The inspection schedules will be placed and maintained in the computerized maintenance management system (CASCADE), to ensure Transmission Civil Structural and Cable System Vault Inspections are performed. The process supports the requirements identified by the CTDOT, Docket Nos. 217, 272 and 292 Design & Inspection Requirements for Splice Vaults Underground Transmission Line
Routine Inspection – As Required	Inspection is performed to determine the condition of the structure and classify it as to severity of required repairs (C1 – C4).
Inspection/maintenance of customer owned vaults will be coincident with inspections or maintenance of equipment in the vault or on a 10 year cycle	To maximize the productivity of our existing inspections and to ensure the customer vaults are maintained to support the requirements of the installed equipment, customer-owned vaults and manholes shall be inspected coincident with the company owned equipment maintenance frequencies or every 10 years, whichever comes first.
Inspect/maintain the Anodes coincident with other inspections or maintenance of equipment being protected by the anode.	To maximize the productivity of our existing inspections and ensure the equipment is properly protected from corrosion, inspection of the anodes is planned to be coincident to existing equipment inspections
Cleaning – As Required	Underground facilities must be kept clean in order to provide a safe working environment for maintenance technicians and to provide a non-destructive and secure environment for the equipment within it. It is known that vaults in

	different locations will vary widely in their needs for cleaning and that a time-based approach cannot be applied as this will cause unneeded maintenance for those locations that do not accumulate debris and allow debris to accumulate in those facilities that are more prone to do so. For these reasons, vaults will be cleaned on a conditional basis. Those vaults that are prone to rapid debris accumulation will be cleaned more frequently than those that are not. To make this work, records must be maintained for all vaults so that a variable cleaning schedule can be developed.

Condition Monitoring
Not Applicable.

6.59A Underground Vaults Instructions

NOTE

For Connecticut, this instruction supersedes guidance contained in the following instructions:

- EMP 6.49 Under Ground Cables
- EMP 6.54 Underground Corrosion
- EMP 6.53 Underground Customer Vaults
- EMP 6.59 Underground Vaults and Manholes
- EMP 6.63 Sump Pumps

VAULTS Instructions

Before You Begin

1. Prior to assigning work in Vaults, Supervision shall ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:
    - TD 211, "When to Wear FR Clothing"
    - TD 952, "Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed "Spaces"
    - TD 955, "Confined Space Requirements"
    - Eversource Employee Safety Manual
2. Prior to assigning work in vaults, Supervision shall ensure those performing the work are aware of the following PPE requirements whenever working in vaults:
    - Safety Glasses with side shields
    - EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots High Voltage gloves
    - FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211
3. Whenever "Work", as defined in paragraph 4 of this procedure, is performed in a vault containing a network unit the following PPE is required :
    - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)
- Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)

4. In vaults that contain Network Units, ***all*** persons performing "Work", as defined below, and those persons within the immediate work zone while "Work" is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred).

   As defined in this document, "Work" includes the following tasks:

   - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
   - Rolling or racking out the protector
   - Phasing the unit
   - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
   - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
   - Using a test probe prior to installing links and network fuses
   - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized

5. Prior to accessing vaults containing a single network unit to in order to perform work, or to conduct investigations or inspections, the maintenance records for that network unit will be reviewed to determine the condition of that unit.
   - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence in the vault with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and protocols.
   - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual or if existing major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de- energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work in the vault will then take place with the unit de- energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer vault units.
   - The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de- energized in accordance with the operating policy.
     - Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program

- Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
- Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector or transformer, such as, free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service.

6. For cases in which multiple network transformers exist in a vault, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working in the vault, in which multiple network transformers exist, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle in accordance with the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the vault.
    - If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the vault is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
    - If major deficiencies exist or if major maintenance was not completed as required by the Eversource Maintenance program, management will jointly work with employees to determine the appropriate steps to follow.
7. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check vaults prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, and visible oil. If any contaminates are found, provide samples for lab analysis.
8. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.
9. Prepare the vault for entry.
    a. Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the manhole using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment.
    b. Ventilate the manhole, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.
    c. Remove any standing water or debris from the vault in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

d. Any enclosed space that is found to have a potential hazard will be identified with a yellow streamer barrier across the entrance. The identified enclosed space will be inaccessible to personnel for routine work until repairs are made or the hazard made safe so other work can be performed safely in the enclosed space.

NOTE:
For Connecticut, this instruction supersedes guidance contained in the following instructions:

- EMP 6.59 Under Ground Cables
- EMP 6.54 Underground Corrosion
- EMP 6.53 Underground Customer Vaults
- EMP 6.59 Underground Vaults and Manholes
- EMP 6.63 Sump Pumps

Routine Inspection – Preparation

Supervisor, Planner, or Working Foremen (as appropriate)

1. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults. Ensure Copies are provided to the crew performing the inspection.
2. Provide equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc can be verified by the crew performing the inspection.

Routine Inspection – Performance

Crew performing the inspection

NOTE
It is the company's expectation that whenever possible, repairs shall be made during the course of the routine inspection.

1. Clear foreign materials from the vault entrance and the vault, as required.
2. Ensure the door sill is properly maintained to contain oil spills, if appropriate.
3. Inspect frames and grating:

   Check **vault frames** for signs of snow plow impacts, excessive elevation difference, either above or below grade. Ensure that:

   - Their corners are either welded or bolted together
   - They are seated properly in a polymer mortar base that is fastened firmly on top of the wall

   Check **grating** for:

   - Broken hinges or other hardware defects
   - Broken or cracked welds
   - Excessive wear to bearing bars (lids and grates)
   - Broken rivets

4. Check for objects blocking ventilation.
    - There must be at least 3 sq. inches of clear opening / kVA as a minimum. (N.E.C. requirement, section 450.45, Paragraph **C**). If it appears that less than the required amount of ventilation is present, note this condition so the issue can be resolved.
5. Ensure that all access to the vault is properly secured to prevent unauthorized entry.
    - Check for signs of vandalism.
    - Ensure safety and security equipment (such as brass locks and penta-bolts) are in place and in good working condition.
    - Replace broken or missing locks and related hardware as necessary.
6. Perform touch potential testing as required and described on section 5.62 of the Eversource Maintenance Program.
7. Check ladders to ensure they are in good condition, if installed.
    a) Inspect the fixed ladder for damage
    b) Inspect attachment points
    c) Inspect hardware for corrosion and adequate securement
    d) Ensure the ladder is corrosion resistant (NESC)
    e) Ensure pull-up bars are in good condition and properly secured to the vault/ladder if present
8. Perform a physical inspection of the vault as follows:
    a) Check pulling eyes for corrosion and condition of hardware
    b) Inspect the walls and ceiling for any signs of:
        - Cracking or flaking concrete
        - Exposed or corroded reinforcing steel
        - Severely rusted I-Beams
        - Severely pitted or rusty structural components, etc.
        - Signs of bowing out
    c) Check horizontal and vertical concrete beams for corrosion and spalling.
    d) Check bottom steel beam flanges for fatigue.
    e) Inspect Beam Pockets to ensure:
        - Sufficient bearing surface
        - Beams lay flat in the pocket, with no torsion
        - Shims, concrete, and bearing surfaces are in good condition
        - Beams have proper embedment into the pocket
    f) Inspect the vault for excessive mid-span deflection of walls, floors, lids, and supports.
    G) Report any serious defects found or suspected in the vault structure to initiate a Civil Engineering inspection.

9. Use the equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps to verify the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc. Verify that the structure is correctly located on the U.G. map.

CAUTION

Use caution when replacing or installing missing tags, especially when identifying cable by duct position and cable size.

10. Ensure standard signs, cable tags, and labels are in place and in good condition. Replace missing or plastic cable ID tags with brass tags.
11. Check Structure Location to street, alley, etc. If the map is incorrect, mark-up any required changes using a vault diagram as shown in Attachment 2.
    - **a**. Check Structure concrete features to the Structure drawing on the map. If the map is incorrect, then mark-up the changes.
    - **b**. Check Primary and Secondary Tags at each structure duct to the duct on map. If the map is incorrect, then mark-up the changes.
    - **c**. Check all Primary Cutouts, Switches, Transformers, Elbows, Splices, and other primary equipment to the map. If the map is incorrect, mark- up the changes.
    - **d**. Return the marked-up map to GIS/Mapping, NU EAST, 2nd Floor.

NOTE

Perform the Infrared (IR) Inspection using an Infrared camera. If an infrared camera is not available, a temperature reading tool, such as the Fluke 63 (SC0435572) may be used to take spot temperature readings of the equipment in place of the IR inspection

12. Perform an infrared inspection to check for heat anomalies on primary connections, secondary connections and accessories, as applicable.

    Primary cables and connecting devices include:
    - PILC Splices
    - Pre-Molded Splice
    - Heat Shrink Splices
    - Cold Shrink Splices
    - 200 AMP Load Break Elbows
    - 600 AMP Load Break Elbows

    Secondary cables and devices to check include:
    - Mains
    - Services
    - Bus Bars
    - Bus Limiters
    - Line Limiter
    - Molded Crabs (both limited and non-limited)
    - Network Transformer Secondary Connection
    - Secondary and Service Splices

13. Verify limiters are installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.601, 84.602, or DTR 84.301.

14. Verify the integrity of the secondary (network) grid. Amp each conductor on the secondary mains (preferred) or verify the limiters are not blown. Report secondaries with zero (0) amps.

15. Ensure all fault indicators (as applicable) are in good condition and working. Replace them every ten years or as necessary. Refer to DTR 44.221 – DTR 44.223

16. Ensure status indicators are present and in good condition. Clean or replace as required.

17. Check cable racks to ensure that:

    •Arms or supports are not corroded

    •Mounting hardware is in good condition

    •Cables are properly fastened with insulators

18. Inspect supports (cable, equipment, etc.) for damage and/or tripping hazards.

    a) Check all mounting hardware to ensure that it is stable and free of corrosion

    b) Ensure all installed equipment is set properly on its concrete slab/pad.

    c) Ensure all cables are properly supported and resting on insulators. Report any cables that have shifted from load cycling, traffic vibration, etc.

19. Inspect primary cables splices and terminations for the following abnormal conditions:

    •Oil leaks, soft spots and insulation swelling

    •Cracked or corroded lead sheaths

    •Damaged fireproofing

    •Poor connections, signs of arcing/tracking

    •Collapsed or bulged cables

    •Bulged splices

    •Physical damage, sharp bends and excessive tension

    •250S Splices (Note splices for future replacement.)

    •Ensure that cable neutral, concentric neutral and/or lead sheaths are properly grounded in accordance with standards DTR 78.151, 78.153, & 78.113.

20. Check duct banks for:

    •Cracked concrete

    •Collapsed conduit

    •Abandoned cable cut

    •Collapsed header

21. Inspect secondary and service cables for the following:
    a) Ensure connections are clean and tight
    b) Check the insulation to ensure it is in good condition
    c) Ensure neutral connections are made with permanent connection (compression or shear bolt). Neutral connections to the ground bus may be made with bolted connections.
    d) Verify secondary ring bus or alternate crab design is built in accordance with the standards DTR Section 84.
    e) Verify secondary neutrals are in good condition and constructed in accordance with the appropriate standard – DTR 843181,84.191,84.195,84.281,84.285,84.291 & 84.381.

22. Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition. Refer to Undergrounds Standards sections 56 and 58 for grounding requirements.
    a) Ensure the ground bus and connections are in good condition.
    b) Ensure the ground bus is constructed in accordance with standards DTR 76.451, DTR 76.453, or DTR 76.571, as appropriate.

23. Perform secondary sheath voltage testing as follows (Refer to M4-WP-3059):
    a) Insert 3,000 Ohm Fluke SV225 Stray Voltage Eliminator (or other manufacturer equivalent) into the voltmeter probe ports.
    b) Insert the test leads in the stray voltage eliminator.
    c) Attach one meter lead to ground on the vault ground system.
    d) Attach second lead to the secondary sheath surfaces and test for any leakage (secondary mains, services, bus bars, and molded crabs (both limited and non-limited).
    e) Verify that voltage values between Vault system ground and sheath/equipment sample points is less than 40 volts.

24. Ensure that primary/secondary equipment, such as bushings, insulators, arresters, elbows, elbow arresters, terminators, connectors, cable taps, dead-end receptacles are in good condition. Check for signs of arcing, tracking, chipping, stress, etc. for all connections. Note the absence of elbow arrestors for possible installation at a later date. Perform inspections of installed underground equipment including transformers, network protectors, network transformers, underground switches and sector cabinets as required in accordance with the appropriate chapter of the Eversource Maintenance Program.

NOTE:
Treat load break elbows (if present) with missing test caps as "live front" until the elbow test caps are replaced in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Tag the transformer as needing repair until the elbow test caps are replaced.

25. Inspect the supports and mounting hardware. Check all mounting hardware to ensure that it is stable and free of corrosion. Ensure that all installed equipment is set properly on its concrete pad/slab.
26. Inspect sumps and drains as follows:
    a) Check for signs of excessive water entering the facility.
    b) Check the drains for blockage.
    c) Check for proper operation of installed oil-water separators, if one is present.
    d) Clean gravity sumps and check the pumps, if present.
27. Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed). Refer to DTR 88.013 and DTRs 88-015 – 88.016.
28. Notify supervision of any safety concerns that require correction.
    - If Customer-owned facilities supporting Company-owned facilities need repair, notify the appropriate AE (Account Executive) Manager in writing. If the repair requires immediate attention, notify the AE Manager, Operations Manager, or designee verbally within 24 hours.
29. Note any other deficiencies found that requires a correction.
    - Complete Attachment 1 and forward to Asset Management.

NOTE
A lack of adequate clear working space shall be reported by the responsible Supervisor to Asset Management for tracking and correction.

30. Ensure adequate clear working space is present.
    - Vertical dimension shall not be less than 6 feet except in manholes where the manhole opening is within 1 foot, horizontally of the adjacent interior side wall of the manhole. (NESC)
    - Horizontal dimensions shall not be less than 3 feet, horizontally between cable racks on opposite walls. (Horizontal dimension may be decreased to 30 inches if cables are installed only on one wall.) (NESC)
31. Report any serious defects found or suspected in the vault structure to initiate a Civil Engineering inspection.
32. Inspect the duct shield and install or replace as necessary.
33. Ensure protective bumpers are in place and in good condition, if applicable

CONDITION-BASED

NOTE

Civil inspections are performed as required. Major defects found during a routine inspection may be cause to require a civil inspection and to require it to receive more frequent inspections until repairs can be made.

Civil Engineering Inspection

Civil or Structural Engineer

1. Review the results from the last routine inspection prior to performing Civil Engineering Inspection.
2. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults.
3. Obtain equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc. can be verified.
4. Inspect Beam Pockets to ensure that:
    - There is sufficient bearing surface
    - Beams lay flat in the pocket, with no torsion
    - Shims, concrete, and bearing surfaces are in good condition
    - Beams have proper embedment into the pocket
5. Ensure grate frames and removable slabs are in uniform contact with the top of the support beams.
6. Check pulling eyes for corrosion and the condition of related hardware.
7. Check horizontal and vertical concrete beams for corrosion and spalling.
8. Check bottom steel beam flanges for fatigue.
9. Check duct banks for:
    - Cracked concrete
    - Collapsed conduit
    - Abandoned cable cut
    - Collapsed header
10. Check walls and ceiling (lids) for:
    - Cracks
    - Exposed or corroded rebar
    - Signs of bowing out
11. Check racks to ensure that:
    - Arms or supports are not corroded
    - Mounting hardware is in good condition

- Cables are properly fastened with insulators

12. Replace sump grates with fiberglass grates, if applicable.
13. Check gravity sumps and the pumps.
14. Check for presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed).
15. Check the zinc coating on metal surfaces for signs of degradation.
16. Check for signs of excessive water entering the facility.
17. Check ladders to ensure they are in good condition, if installed.

Cleaning – As Required

Cleaning underground vaults shall be performed at the frequency required to ensure the safety of those workers who enter the facilities and the protection of the equipment within them.

1. Ensure the vault is free from:
   - Water or other liquids
   - Salt
   - Dirt or other debris that could affect equipment operation or maintenance.

Failure Finding

- A failure report shall be completed and placed in the appropriate failure tracking system (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.) for review.

References:

- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U6, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Customer Vaults and Manholes”
- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U4, “Inspection and Maintenance of Subway System Switches”
- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U2, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Cable”
- M4-WP-3059 Sheath Voltage Testing in Vaults and Manholes
- TD 853 Infrared Thermographic Inspections
- TD 900. Electric System Nomenclature
- TD 921 UG/DB System: Guidelines for Replacement of Suspect Molded Rubber Components
- TD952 Confined Space Requirements
- DTR 44.221 – 44.223 Fault Indicator Guide, Solid Dielectric Cables
- DTR 70-891. Identification of UG Cables
- DTR 07-201. Fault Indicators
- DTR 76.451 Conduit System – Grounding, Below Grade Manholes and Vaults
- DTR 76.453 Grounding Details, Installation in Customer Service Vaults

- DTR 76.571 Customer Service Vault – 1000 KVA Maximum, Notes for NU Personnel
- DTR 78.151 4 CT Cable Splices – Conduit System Grounding
- DTR 78.153 3/C Cable Splices – Conduit System Grounding
- DTR 78.113 Splicing Instructions – General - Paper & Lead Cables – 5KV thru 30 KV
- DTR 84.301 Secondary Network Bus – Phase Connections Customer Vault – 500 KVA Transformer
- DTR 84.601 and 84.602 Limiter Guide – Secondary Network Conduit System – 216Y / 125 Volt
- DTR 88.013 Corrosion Protection Three-Phase Network/Underground Transformers
- DTR 88.015, 016 Corrosion Protection Anode Installation/General Requirements
- PR-132. Product Review for Elbow Pullers
- PR-133, Product Review – Elbow Pulling Tool. Alternate tool to loosen and remove “stuck” elbows
- PR-163, Product Review Alert – Failed Elbow Pulling Hot Stick
- M4-SO-3103. Direct Buried Switching. CL&P Unified Switching Practice
- Safety Alert 02-2003. Elbow Flashovers
- Safety Alert 06-2003. DB Elbow Flash
- Distribution Work Practice "Testing of UG Getaways / Cables in Urban Areas".

VAULT INSPECTION

Workers Aid Guideline EMP 6.59A-1

ITEM #	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
1	Foreign Materials	Ensure all foreign materials are cleared from the vault entrance and from the vault, including dirt, salt, etc.
2	Door Sill and Bumpers	Ensure the door sill is properly maintained to contain Oil spills, (Customer Vaults ONLY). Ensure protective bumpers are in place and in good condition.
3	Vault frame & Grating	Inspect frames for signs of excessive elevation differences, either above or below grade: •Their corners are either welded or bolted together or •They are seated properly in a polymer mortar base that is fastened firmly on top of the wall. Inspect for damages: •Broken hinges; •Damaged or missing locks on grates as required or other hardware defects or •Broken or cracked welds, excessive wear to bearing bars (lids and grates) and broken rivets.
4	Ventilation	Ensure openings are not blocked and that there are at least 3 sq. Inches of clear opening / kVA. Remove obstructions from vault as required.
5	Safety & Security	Ensure that all access to the vault is properly secured to prevent unauthorized entry. Ensure all safety & security equipment are in place and in good working condition. These include brass locks, penta-bolts, etc. Replace broken or missing hardware as necessary.
6	Touch Potential	If stray voltage is detected, perform corrective action or make safe until repairs can be made. Refer to NUMM 5.62 –Touch Potential for additional guidance.

7	Fixed Ladders	•Inspect the fixed ladder for damage. •Inspect attachment points. •Inspect hardware for corrosion and adequate securement. •Ladder shall be corrosion resistant. (NESC) •Ensure pull-up bars are in good condition and properly secured to the vault/ladder if present.
8	Walls And Ceiling	Inspect for signs of excessive cracking or flaking concrete, exposed reinforcing steel, rusty I-beams, etc.
9	Verify Maps, Prints, Schematics	Verify actual field conditions (i.e. transformer size) against equipment prints, schematics, circuit maps and secondary maps. Is structure correctly located on U.G. map?
10	Signs, Cable Tags, Labels	Replace missing or incorrect signs, tags, labels, as required. (NESC) Use caution when replacing or installing missing tags, especially when identifying cable by duct position and cable size **NOTE:** Brass tags shall be permanently stamped with appropriate information and applied to the cable with #14 awg copper wire, plastic cable ties are not acceptable.
11	Infrared Inspection	Check for heat anomalies on primary and secondary connections and accessories. • Primary cables and connecting devices include: • PILC splices, pre-molded splices, heat shrink splices, cold shrink splices, 200 amp load break elbows, 600 amp load break elbows. • Secondary cables and connecting devices include: Mains, services, bus bars, bus limiters, line limiter, molded crabs (limited and non-limited), network transformer secondary connection, secondary and service splices. Refer to EMP 5.22 –Infrared Inspection for additional guidance.
12	Blown / Open Limiters	• VERIFY limiters are installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.601, 84.602,& DTR 84.301 as applicable • Inspect, where applicable. Use clamp-on ammeter to verify current in each phase of each conductor.
13	Fault Indicators	Ensure they are working and in good condition. Replace every 10 years or as required. Refer to DTR 44.221 – DTR 44.223
14	Equipment Status Indicators	Ensure all are present. Clean or replace as required. (Ex. meters, gauges and cathodic protection)
15	Rack Supports	• Inspect rack supports (cable, equipment, etc.) for damage or tripping hazards. • Inspect racks for damaged or severely corroded hardware.
ITEM #	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
16	Cable Supports/Protection	• Ensure primary and secondary cables are installed a minimum of 3 inches above the floor. (NESC) • Ensure primary cables are properly supported and resting on insulators. • Ensure cable protectors are installed at duct mouth or bell and conduit fittings are installed. (NESC) • Ensure cable supports are not damaged and cables are properly supported.
		Inspect primary cable splices and terminations for the following abnormal conditions: provide details, including circuit number, in the comments section. Refer to DTR 84 • Oil leaks, soft spots and insulation swelling.
18	Duct Banks	Check duct banks for: - Cracked concrete - Collapsed conduit - Abandoned cable cut - Collapsed header - Duct shield – ensure it is in place and in good condition.

19	Secondary, Neutral, And Service Cables	Inspect secondary and service cables to ensure connections are clean and tight and that the insulation is in good condition. Ensure neutral connections are made with permanent connection (compression or shear bolt). Neutral connections to the ground bus may be made with bolted connections. Verify secondary ring bus or alternate crab design is built in accordance with standards DTR Section 84 Verify secondary neutrals are in good condition and constructed in accordance with the appropriate standard DTR 84.181, 84.191, 84.195, 84.281, 84.285, 84.291, & 84.381. Verify secondary neutrals are properly grounded in each manhole in accordance with standards. DTR 84.181,
20	Grounds, Neutrals, Drain Wire Connections	Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition.
21	Ground Bus	Ensure ground bus is constructed in accordance with standards DTR 76.451, DTR 76.453, DTR 76.571 or DTR 76.451 as appropriate Ensure ground bus and connections are in good condition.
22	Secondary Sheath Voltage Testing	Verify that voltage values between vault system ground and sheath/equipment sample points is less than 40 volts. Refer to M4-WP-3059
23	Primary/Secondary Equipment	• Ensure that primary/secondary equipment, are in good condition. Check for signs of arcing, tracking, chipping, stress, etc. for all connections. • Note the absence of elbow arrestors that should be installed.
24	Supports & Mounting Hardware	• Check all mounting hardware to ensure that it is stable and free of corrosion. • Ensure all installed equipment is set properly on its concrete slab/pad.
25	Sumps &Drains	• Ensure drains, if present, are cleared of any blockages. • Ensure drains, if present, have functional traps. (NESC) • Check proper operation of installed oil-water separators, if one is present. • Ensure sump pump, if present, is working and installed in accordance with standards DTR 76.111 through
26	Cathodic Protection	Check anodes if installed Refer to DTR 88.013 – 88.016
27	Safety Concerns	Notify supervision of safety concerns that require correction
ITEM #	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
28	Deficiencies (Other)	Note any other deficiencies found that require correction

Corrective work orders ***NOT*** required

29	Clearing Work Space	• Horizontal dimensions shall not be less than 3 feet horizontally between cable racks on opposite walls. (Horizontal dimension may be decreased to 30 inches if cables are installed on only one wall.) (NESC) • Vertical dimension shall not be less than 6 feet except in manholes where the manhole opening is within 1 foot , horizontally of the adjacent interior side wall of the manhole (NESC)

Required Repairs

STRUCTURE / LOCATION NO.	INSPECTED BY	DATE
STREET ADDRESS	TOWN	STATE
W/O#	INSPECTED BY	

ITEM #	REQUIRED CORRECTIVE WORK

REVIEWING SUPERVISOR	SIGNATURE	DATE

NOTE: Deficient conditions noted, other than Clear Working Space, shall be entered into CASCADE as Corrective Work Orders.

ATTACHMENT 1
CL&P – Routine Inspection Reporting Form

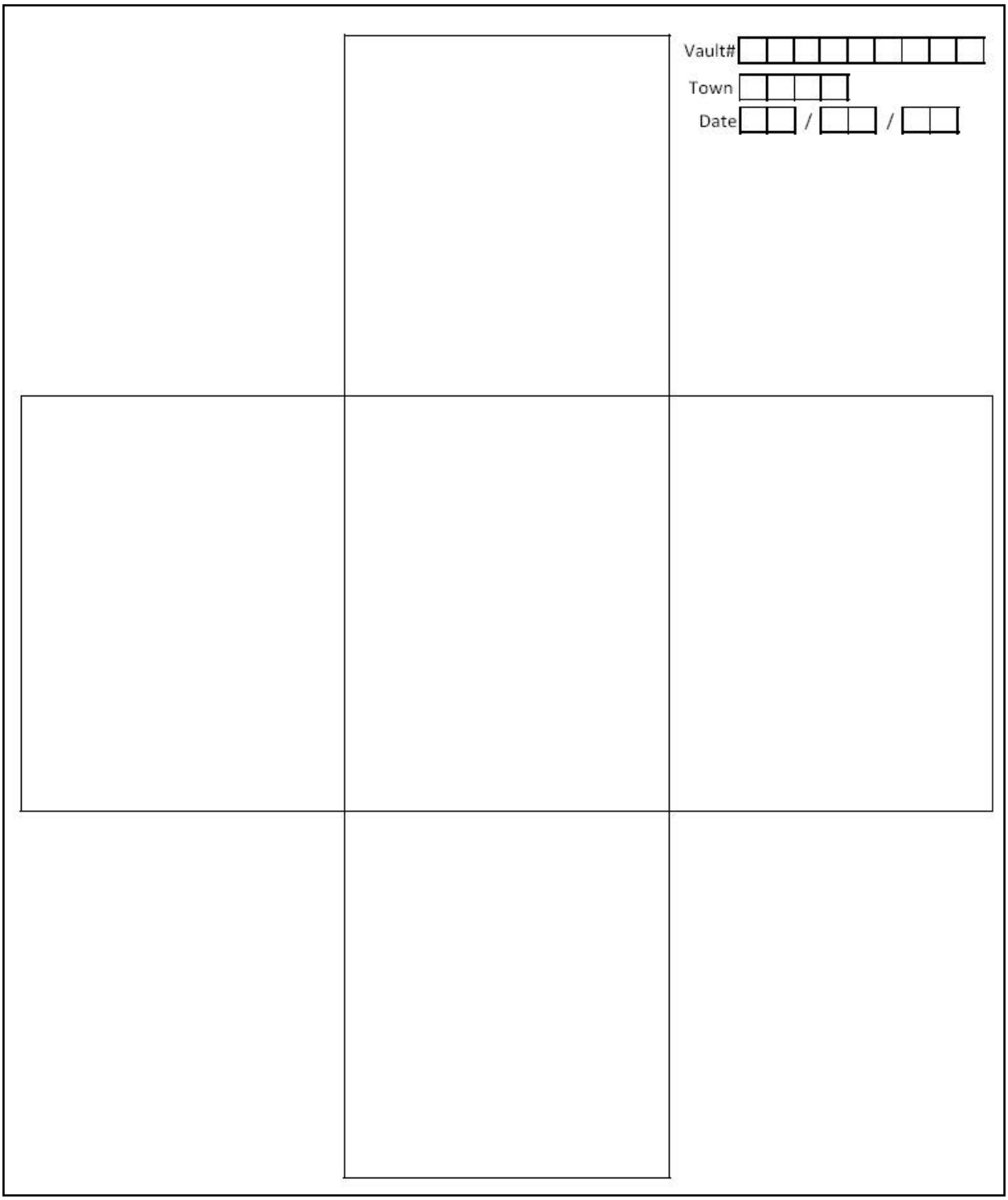
Connecticut Light & Power

VAULT INSPECTION FORM

Vault# ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Town ☐☐☐☐ Date ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

Street ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

. **Attachment 2**
Vault Sketch



NOTE: This form shall be forwarded to CL&P Asset Management. No CASCADE entry is required

NOTE

For CONNECTICUT, this instruction supersedes guidance contained in the following instructions:

- EMP 6.59 Under Ground Cables
- EMP 6.54 Underground Corrosion
- EMP 6.53 Underground Customer Vaults
- EMP 6.59 Underground Vaults and Manholes
- EMP 6.63 Sump Pumps

6.59B Manhole Instructions

Underlining has been used throughout this document to mark those revisions that were made in compliance with order No. 1 of the July 18, 2012 Public Utilities Regulatory Authority Decision Docket 10-05-09, or otherwise made as a consequence of the findings of the Consultant Report as filed by the Company on July 29, 2012 in compliance with order Nos. 1 through 3 of the Interim Decision in this Docket.

Manholes Inspection Instructions

Before You Begin

Prior to assigning work in Manholes, Supervision shall:

1. Ensure that all employees are properly trained and qualified to perform this work, and that all appropriate PPE and safety requirements are met, including but not limited to those defined within the following documents:

   TD 211, “When to Wear FR Clothing”

   TD 952, “Protection of Personnel Entering Enclosed Spaces”

   TD 955, “Confined Space Requirements”

   Eversource Employee Safety Manual

2. Ensure those performing the work are aware of the following PPE requirements whenever working in Underground Manholes:

   Safety Glasses with side shields

   EH (Electrical Hazard) rated boots

   High Voltage gloves

   FR (flame resistant) clothing, as specified in TD 211

3. Whenever “Work”, as defined in paragraph 4 of this procedure, is performed in a manhole containing a network unit the following PPE is required :

   - Protective Arc Flash Hood (Beehive), (Stock Code 442151) or company approved equivalent.
   - Safety glasses with side shields
   - Minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (use of High Voltage Rubber Gloves is preferred)

- Double layer of full body FR Clothing (i.e., FR shirt and pants plus full body FR coverall)

4. In manholes containing Network Units, **all** persons performing "Work", as defined below, and those persons within the immediate work zone while "Work" is being performed shall wear at minimum double layer full body FR clothing, minimum 25 cal. FR rated hood (beehive type with built-in arc rated face shield), safety glasses and, minimum of low voltage (Class 0) rubber gloves (high voltage rubber gloves preferred). As defined in this document, "Work" includes the following tasks:

    - Installing or removing transformer links and network fuses
    - Rolling or racking out the protector
    - Phasing the unit
    - Connecting test leads to an energized bus
    - Obtaining transformer and network voltages
    - Using a test probe prior to installing links and network fuses
    - Or any other work performed inside the network protector enclosure with the transformer and/or network bus energized

5. Prior to accessing manholes containing a single network unit in order to perform work, or conduct investigations or inspections, the maintenance records for that network unit will be reviewed to determine its condition.

    - If the records indicate that a major maintenance was completed within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Employee Safety Manual and the unit has no major deficiencies, work may commence in the manhole with the unit energized following all applicable company procedures and protocols.
    - If the records do not indicate that a major maintenance was completed on the unit within the maintenance cycle per the Eversource Employee Safety Manual or major deficiencies have not been addressed, then the primary feed to the unit will be de-energized prior to commencement of maintenance work. The maintenance work in the manhole will then take place with the unit de-energized, and only the secondary cables will be energized back from the street grid during the work. This will only apply to single transformer manhole units.
    - The deficiencies described below, require the primary circuit to be de-energized in accordance with the operating policy.
        - Major maintenance not performed within the maintenance cycle required by the Eversource Maintenance Program
        - Low oil level (below sight glass / gauge level) in primary switch or transformer or dielectric quality of oil below acceptable level
        - Any other significant defect or abnormal condition that may affect the safe operation of the network protector

or transformer, such as: free standing water in the primary switching or transformer oil sample, excessive damage / corrosion in the network protector or other defect that requires immediate repair to return to service

6. For cases in which multiple network transformers exist in a manhole, it will generally not be possible to de-energize all of those units for a variety of reasons. Therefore, prior to working in the manhole in which multiple network transformers exist, maintenance records shall be reviewed for major deficiencies and/or major maintenance completion within the maintenance cycle in accordance with the Eversource Maintenance Program prior to working in the manhole.

- If records indicate that major maintenance for all transformers within the manhole is up-to-date, and that there are no major deficiencies, then work may proceed.
- If existing major deficiencies were not corrected or if major maintenance was not completed within the required schedule, management will jointly work with employees to determine the appropriate steps to follow.

7. Job Setup: Work zones, requirements for various jobs, switching requirements. All arrangements should be completed or setup prior to beginning the job. These include cones, signage, and police or traffic control. Check holes prior to entry for cleaning needs, i.e. pumping water, debris, contaminates, and visible oil. If any contaminates are found, provide samples for lab analysis.

8. Review the manufacturer's manuals for all safety notations (Danger, Warnings, and Cautions), as needed. These may be in sections of the manual other than with the instructions.

9. Prepare the manhole for entry.

a) Check for dangerous atmospheric conditions before entering the manhole using company-approved atmospheric sampling equipment.

b) Ventilate the manhole, if required, in accordance with the Eversource Employee Safety Manual.

c) Remove any standing water or debris from the manhole in accordance with ENVIROWI-0105 or company-specific requirements, as required. This is located in the Environmental and Facility Procedures section of the Distribution Engineering Standards Bookshelf.

d) Any enclosed space that is found to have a potential hazard will be identified with a yellow streamer barrier across the entrance. The identified enclosed space will be inaccessible to personnel for routine work until repairs are made or the hazard made safe so other work can be performed safely in the enclosed space.

FOR CONNECTICUT - this instruction supersedes guidance contained in the following instructions:

- EMP 6.59 Under Ground Cables
- EMP 6.54 Underground Corrosion
- EMP 6.53 Underground Customer Vaults
- EMP 6.59 Underground Vaults and Manholes
- EMP 6.63 Sump Pumps

Routine Inspection – Preparation

Supervisor, Planner, or Working Foremen (as appropriate)

1. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults. Ensure Copies are provided to the crew performing the inspection.
2. Provide equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc can be verified by the crew performing the inspection.
3. Supervision shall ensure the assigned workers have primer, paint, and any additional material needed for cleaning and preservation of the exterior of the unit prior to departing the work center.

Routine Inspection – Performance

Inspection Crew.

NOTE

It is the company's expectation that whenever possible, repairs shall be made during the course of the routine inspection.

1. Clear foreign materials from the manhole entrance and the manhole, as required.
2. Inspect frames for signs of snow plow impacts, excessive elevation difference, either above or below grade.
3. Perform touch potential testing as required and described on section 5.62 of the Eversource Maintenance Program.

CAUTION

Use caution when replacing or installing missing tags, especially when identifying the cable by duct position and cable size.

4. Ensure standard signs, cable tags, and labels and other equipment nomenclature are in place and in good condition. Clean as needed. Replace missing or plastic cable ID tags with brass tags, as appropriate.
5. Perform manhole physical inspection as follows:

a) Inspect the walls and ceiling for any signs of:
- Excessive cracking or flaking concrete
- Exposed or corroded reinforcing steel
- Severely rusted I-beams
- Severely pitted or rusty structural components, etc.
- Signs of bowing out
- Corrosion and spalling on horizontal and vertical concrete beams
- Fatigue on the bottom steel beam flanges

b) Inspect Beam Pockets to ensure:

- Sufficient bearing surface
- Beams lay flat in the pocket, with no torsion
- Shims, concrete, and bearing surfaces are in good condition
- Beams have proper embedment into the pocket

c) Inspect the manhole for excessive mid-span deflection of:
- Walls
- Floors
- Lids
- Supports.

d) Check pulling eyes for:
- Corrosion
- Condition of hardware

6. Ensure the duct shield is present and in good condition and install or replace it as necessary.

a) Check duct banks for:
- Cracked concrete
- Collapsed conduit
- Abandoned cable cut
- Collapsed header

b) Verify actual field conditions (i.e. transformer size) using:
- Equipment prints
- Schematics
- Circuit maps

c) Check Structure Location to street, alley, etc. If the map is incorrect then mark-up the changes using Attachment 2

I. Check Structure concrete features to Structure drawing on map. If the map is incorrect, mark-up the changes.

II. Check the Primary and Secondary Tags at each structure duct to the duct on map. If the map is incorrect, mark-up the changes.

III. Check all Primary Cutouts, Switches, Transformers, Elbows, Splices, and other primary equipment to the map. If the map is incorrect, mark-up the changes.

7. Perform an infrared inspection to check for heat anomalies on primary connections, secondary connections and accessories, as applicable. Refer to

> **NOTE:**
> Perform the Infrared (IR) inspection using an infrared camera. If an infrared camera is not available, a temperature reading tool, such as the Fluke 63 (SC 0435572) may be used to take spot temperature readings of the equipment in place of the IR inspection.

EMP 5.22 for additional guidance.

Primary cables and connecting devices include:

- PILC Splices
- Heat Shrink Splices
- 200 AMP Load Break Elbows
- Premolded Splices
- Cold Shrink Splices
- 600 AMP Load Break Elbows

Secondary cables and devices to check include:

- Mains
- Bus Bars
- Line Limiter
- Molded Crabs (both limited and non-limited
- Network Transformer Secondary Connection
- Secondary and Service Splices
- Services
- Bus Limiters

8. Verify that limiters are installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.601 & 84.602 and that they are not blown or open.
9. Verify the integrity of the secondary (network) grid. Amp each conductor on the secondary mains (preferred) or verify the limiters are not blown. Report secondaries with zero (0.0) amps.
10. Ensure all fault indicators (as applicable) are in good condition and working. Replace them every ten years or as necessary.
11. Clean or replace equipment status indicators.
12. Inspect primary cables splices and terminations for the following abnormal conditions:

- Oil leaks, soft spots and insulation swelling
- Cracked or corroded lead sheaths
- Damaged fireproofing
- Poor connections, signs of arcing/tracking
- Collapsed or bulged cables
- Bulged splices
- Physical damage, sharp bends and excessive tension

- 250S Splices (Note splices for future replacement.)[1]
- Proper grounding for the cable neutral, concentric neutral and/or lead sheaths and compliance with standards DTR 78.151, 78.153, & 78.113

13. Inspect secondary and service cables for the following:
    a. Ensure connections are clean and tight.
    b. Inspect the insulation to ensure it is in good condition.
    c. Ensure that neutral connections are made with a permanent connection (compression or shear bolt). Neutral connections to the ground bus may be made with bolted connections.
    d. Verify the secondary ring bus or alternate crab design is built in accordance with standards DTR Section 84.
    e. Verify that limiters are installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.601 & 84.602.
    f. Verify that secondary neutrals are in good condition and are constructed in accordance with the appropriate standards – DTR 84.181, 84.191, 84.195, 84.281, 84.285, 84.291, & 84.381.
    g. Verify that secondary neutrals are properly grounded in each manhole in accordance with the appropriate standards – DTR 84.181, 84.191, 84.195, 84.281, 84.285, 84.291, & 84.381.
14. Inspect rack supports (cable, equipment, etc.) for damage and/or tripping hazards. Check the mounting hardware to ensure that it is stable and free of corrosion.
15. Check racks to ensure that:
    - Arms or supports are not corroded
    - Mounting hardware is in good condition
    - Cables are properly fastened with insulators
    - All cables are properly supported and resting on insulators. Report any cables that have shifted from load cycling, traffic vibration, etc.
16. Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition.
17. Ensure ground bus is constructed in accordance with standards DTR 76.451, DTR 76.453, and DTR 76.571 and that the ground bus and connections are in good condition.
18. Perform secondary sheath voltage testing as follows:
    a. Insert a 3,000 Ohm (Fluke SV225 Stray Voltage Eliminator or other manufacturer equivalent) into the voltmeter probe ports.
    b. Insert the test leads into the stray voltage eliminator.

c. Attach one meter lead to ground on the manhole ground system.

d. Attach the second lead to the secondary sheath surfaces and test for any leakage (secondary mains, services, bus bars, and molded crabs - both limited and non-limited).

e. Verify that voltage values between the manhole system ground and sheath/equipment sample points are less than 40 volts.

19. Check sumps and drains to ensure:

- Signs of excessive water entering the facility are noted and that the presence of any water sheen, unusual odor, water discoloration, or any significant sludge build-up is noted
- Drains are not blocked
- Drains have a functional trap
- Gravity sumps are clean
- Sump pumps, if present, are working and installed in accordance with standards DTR 76.111 through 76.113
- Proper operation of installed the oil-water separator, if one is present

20. Check for the presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed).

21. Notify supervision of any safety concerns that require correction.

22. Note any other deficiencies found that requires correction.

23. Complete Attachment 1 and forward to Connecticut Asset Management.

24. Verify that the manhole access opening meets the following criteria:

- Round access openings shall not be less than 28” in diameter
- Rectangular openings shall not be less than 26” x 22”.
- Access openings shall not be located directly over cables or equipment covers.
- The manhole shall be permanently marked indicating ownership or type of utility (NESC).
- Air sample hole is present to allow sampling without removal of the cover

25. Ensure that adequate clear working space is present.

- Vertical dimension shall not be less than 6 feet except in manholes where the manhole opening is within 1 foot, horizontally of the adjacent interior side wall of the manhole. (NESC).
- Horizontal dimensions shall not be less than 3 feet, horizontally between cable racks on opposite walls. (Horizontal dimension may be decreased to 30 inches if cables are installed only on one wall) (NESC).

NOTE

The lack of adequate clear working space or inadequate manhole access openings shall be reported by the responsible Supervisor to Connecticut Asset Management for tracking and correction.

CONDITION-BASED

NOTE

Civil Inspections are performed as required. Major defects found during a *routine* inspection may be cause to require a Civil Inspection and to require it to

Civil Engineering Inspection

Civil or Structural Engineer

1. Review last routine inspection results prior to performing Civil Engineering Inspection.
2. Check for open work orders (such as leaking splices) for this location that may indicate unsafe conditions or that may present the opportunity for combining maintenance at this or adjacent vaults.
3. Obtain equipment prints / schematics / circuit maps for this location so that the actual field conditions, i.e. transformer size, etc can be verified.
4. Inspect Beam Pockets to ensure:
    - Sufficient bearing surface
    - Beams lay flat in the pocket, with no torsion
    - Shims, concrete, and bearing surfaces are in good condition
    - Beams have proper embedment into the pocket
5. Check pulling eyes for corrosion and condition of hardware.
6. Check horizontal and vertical concrete beams for corrosion and spalling.
7. Check bottom steel beam flanges for fatigue.
8. Check duct banks for:
    - Cracked concrete
    - Collapsed conduit
    - Abandoned cable cut
    - Collapsed header
9. Check walls and ceiling (lids) for:
    - Cracks
    - Exposed or corroded rebar

- Signs of bowing out

10. Check racks to ensure that:
    - Arms or supports are not corroded
    - Mounting hardware is in good condition
    - Cables are properly fastened with insulators
11. Check for signs of excessive water entering the facility.
12. Replace sump grates with fiberglass grates if applicable.
13. Check gravity sumps and the pumps.
14. Check for presence of anodes and the condition of their connections (if anodes are installed).
15. Check the zinc coating on metal surfaces for signs of degradation.

Cleaning – As Required

Cleaning underground manholes shall be performed at the frequency required to ensure the safety of those workers who enter the facilities and the protection of the equipment within them.

1. Ensure the manhole is free from:
    - Water or other liquids
    - Salt
    - Dirt or other debris that could affect equipment operation or maintenance.

Failure Finding

A failure report shall be completed and placed in the appropriate failure tracking system (EFRS, UPER, Cascade, etc.) for review.

MANHOLE INSPECTION
Workers Aid Guideline
EMP 6.59B-1

ITEM NO.	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
1	Foreign Materials	Ensure all foreign materials are cleared from the manhole entrance and from the manhole, including dirt, salt, etc.
2	Frames	Inspect for signs of snow plow impacts and excessive elevation difference.
3	Touch Potential	If stray voltage is detected, perform corrective action or make safe until repairs can be made. Refer to EMP 5.62 –Touch Potential for additional guidance.
4	Signs, Cable Tags, Labels	Replace missing or incorrect signs, tags, and labels, as required. (NESC) **NOTE**: Brass tags shall be permanently stamped with appropriate information and applied to the cable with #14 awg copper wire; plastic cable ties are not acceptable.

ITEM NO.	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
5	Walls And Ceiling	Inspect for signs of excessive cracking or flaking concrete, exposed reinforcing steel, rusty I-beams, etc.
6	Verify Maps, Prints, Schematics	Verify actual field conditions (i.e. transformer size) against equipment prints, schematics, circuit maps and secondary maps and verify that the structure is correctly located on the U.G. map.
7	Infrared Inspection	Check for heat anomalies on primary and secondary connections and accessories. • Primary cables and connecting devices include: • PILC splices, pre-molded splices, heat shrink splices, cold shrink splices, 200 amp load break elbows, 600 amp load break elbows. • Secondary cables and connecting devices include: • Mains, services, bus bars, bus limiters, line limiter, molded crabs (limited and non-limited), network transformer secondary connection, secondary and service splices. Refer to EMP 5.22 –Infrared Inspection for additional guidance.
8	Blown / Open Limiters	• Verify limiters are installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.601 & 84.602. • Inspect, where applicable. Use clamp-on ammeter to verify current in each phase of each conductor.
9	Fault Indicators	Ensure they are working and in good condition. Replace every 10 years or as required. Refer to DTR 44.221 through DTR 44.223.
10	Equipment Status Indicators	Ensure all are present. Clean or replace as required. These include meters, gauges, and cathodic protection.
11	Primary Cable Splices And Terminations	Inspect primary cable splices and terminations for the following abnormal conditions: provide details, including circuit number, in the comments section. • Oil leaks, soft spots and insulation swelling • Cracked or corroded lead sheaths • Damaged fireproofing • Poor connections, signs of arcing / tracking • Collapsed or bulged cables • Bulged splices • Physical damage, sharp bends and excessive tension • 250s splices (note these for future replacement.) • Cable neutral, concentric neutral and/or lead sheaths are properly grounded in accordance with standards DTR 78.151, 78.153, & 78.113
12	Secondary, Neutral, And Service Cables	Inspect secondary and service cables to ensure connections are clean and tight and that the insulation is in good condition. Ensure neutral connections are made with permanent connection (compression or shear bolt). Neutral connections to the ground bus may be made with bolted connections. Verify secondary ring bus or alternate crab design is built in accordance with all standards within DTR Section 84. Verify secondary neutrals are properly grounded, in good condition, and constructed in accordance with standards DTR 84.181, 84.191, 84.195, 84.281, 84.285, 84.291, & 84.381.

ITEM NO.	INSPECT	INSPECTION ATTRIBUTES
13	Rack Supports	Inspect rack supports (cable, equipment, etc.) For damage or tripping hazards. Inspect racks for damaged or severely corroded hardware.
14	Cable Supports/Protection	• Ensure primary and secondary cables are installed a minimum of 3 inches above the floor. (NESC) • Ensure primary cables are properly supported and resting on insulators. • Ensure cable protectors are installed at duct mouth or bell and conduit fittings are installed. (NESC) • Ensure cable supports are not damaged and cables are properly supported.
15	Grounds, Neutrals, Drain Wire Connections	Ensure that all grounds, neutral, and drain (or bleed) wire connections, such as primary, secondary, etc. are in place and in good condition.
16	Ground Bus	Ensure ground bus is constructed in accordance with standards DTR 76.451, DTR 76.453, and DTR 76.571. Ensure ground bus and connections are in good condition.
17	Secondary Sheath Voltage Testing	Verify that voltage values between vault system ground and sheath/equipment sample points are less than 40 volts. Refer to Work Practice M4-WP-3059.
18	Sumps &Drains	• Ensure drains, if present, are cleared of any blockages. • Ensure drains, if present, have functional traps. (NESC) • Check proper operation of installed oil-water separators, if one is present. • Ensure sump pump, if present, is working and installed in accordance with standards DTR 84.111 through 84.113. • Note the presence of any oil sheen, or any unusual odor or water discoloration as well as any significant sludge build-up.
19	Cathodic Protection	Check anodes if installed.
20	Safety Concerns	Notify supervision of safety concerns that require correction.
21	Deficiencies (Other)	Note any other deficiencies found that require correction.

Corrective work orders **NOT** required

22	Manhole Access Covers	• Round access openings shall not be less than 28” in diameter. • Rectangular openings shall not be less than 26” x 22”. • Access openings shall not be located directly over cables or equipment covers. • Manhole covers shall be permanently marked indicating ownership or type of utility. (NESC) • Air sample hole present.

23	Clear Working Space	• Horizontal dimensions shall not be less than 3 feet, horizontally between cable racks on opposite walls. (Horizontal dimension may be decreased to 30 inches if cables are installed only on one wall.) (NESC) • Vertical dimension shall not be less than 6 feet except in manholes where the manhole opening is within 1 foot, horizontally of the adjacent interior side wall of the manhole. (NESC)

Attachment 1
Bubble Inspection Form for CL&P

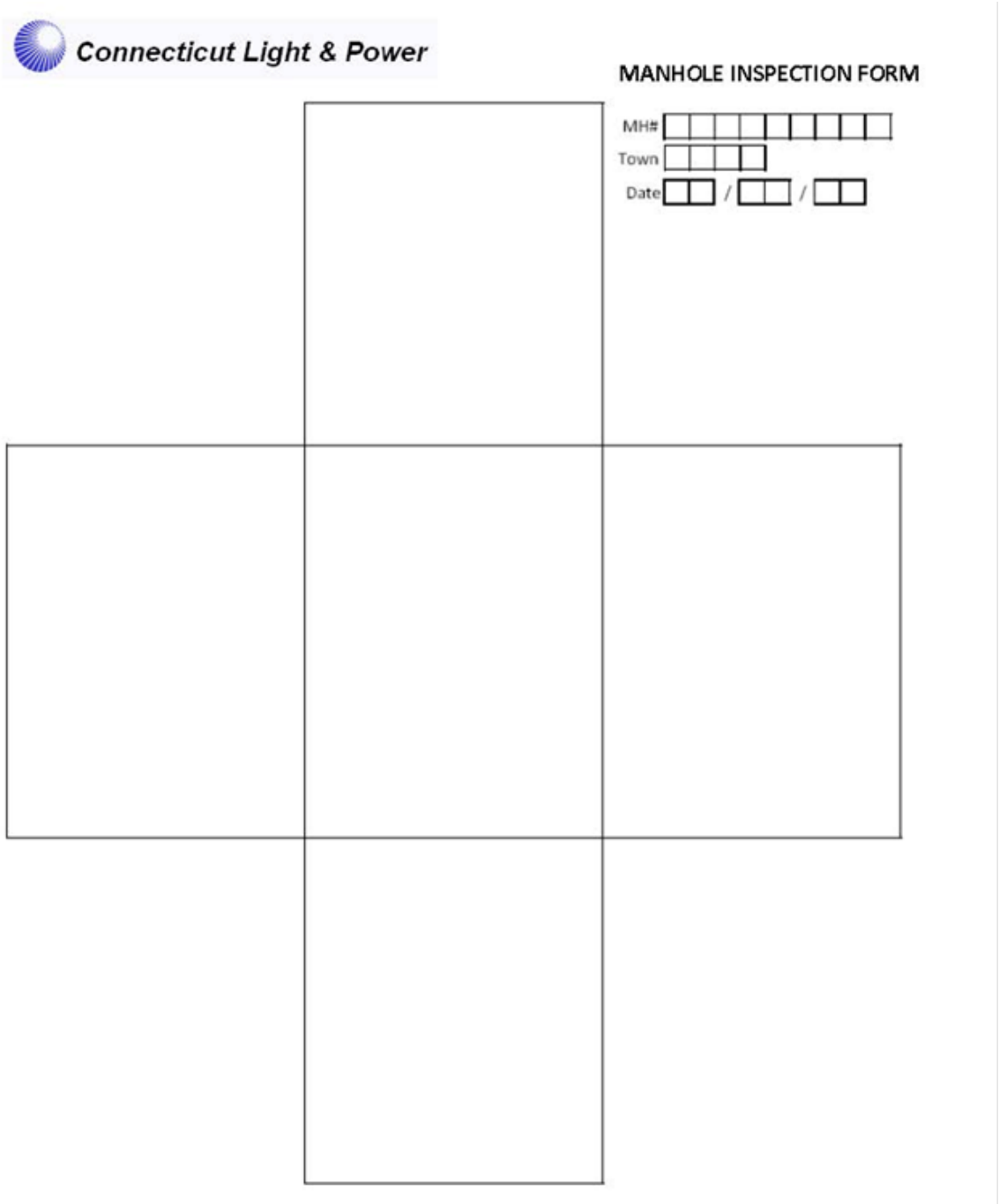
Connecticut Light & Power

MANHOLE INSPECTION FORM

MH# ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Town ☐☐☐☐ Date ☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

Street ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

Attachment 2
Sketch of the Manhole



NOTE: This form shall be forwarded to CL&P Asset Management. No CASCADE entry is required.

References:

- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U6, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Customer Vaults and Manholes”
- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U4, “Inspection and Maintenance of Subway System Switches”

- Eversource Maintenance Program, Section U2, “Inspection and Maintenance , Subway System-Cable”
- TD 853 Infrared Thermographic Inspections
- TD 900. Electric System Nomenclature
- TD 921 UG/DB System: Guidelines for Replacement of Suspect Molded Rubber Components
- TD952 Confined Space Requirements
- DTR 70-891. Identification of UG Cables
- DTR 07-201. Fault Indicators
- DTR 76.451 Conduit System – Grounding, Below Grade Manholes and Vaults
- DTR 76.453 Grounding Details, Installation in Customer Service Vaults
- DTR 76.571 Customer Service Vault – 1000 KVA Maximum, Notes for NU Personnel
- DTR 84 Conduit System – Secondary and Service. Refer to sections: 181,191,195, 281, 285, 291, 381.
- DTR 84.601 and 84.602 Limiter Guide – Secondary Network Conduit System – 216Y / 125 Volt
- DTR 44.221 – 44.223 Fault Indicator Guide, Solid Dielectric Cables
- DTR 78.151 4 CT Cable Splices – Conduit System Grounding
- DTR 78.153 3/C Cable Splices – Conduit System Grounding
- DTR 78.113 Splicing Instructions – General - Paper & Lead Cables – 5KV thru 30 KV
- DTR 84.111 Alternate Secondary Network Ring Bus Phase Connections
- PR-132. Product Review for Elbow Pullers
- PR-133, Product Review – Elbow Pulling Tool. Alternate tool to loosen and remove “stuck” elbows
- PR-163, Product Review Alert – Failed Elbow Pulling Hot Stick
- M4-SO-3103. Direct Buried Switching. CL&P Unified Switching Practice
- M4-WP-3059 Sheath Voltage Testing in Vaults and Manholes
- Safety Alert 02-2003. Elbow Flashovers
- Safety Alert 06-2003. DB Elbow Flash
- Distribution Work Practice "Testing of UG Getaways / Cables in Urban Areas".

APPENDIX 19

INFRARED SURVEY PROGRAM

5.22 Infrared Surveys

General Description

The Infrared (IR) Survey Program utilizes technology known as Thermography to identify degraded components. Thermography is a non-destructive test method that remotely senses and measures heat emitted from a component, allowing a temperature comparison between the component, and adjacent or contiguous materials. A significant rise in temperature on a specific component referred to as a “hot spot” or “finding”, indicates that the component is in a degraded condition. The magnitude of the temperature rise is in part proportional to the relative resistance of the device, and is therefore an indicator of the severity of the degradation.

In classifying the severity of a finding, the thermographer must also consider a variety of factors that influence the measured temperature. Two attributes of the material of which the item being scanned is made, emissivity and reflectivity, impact the readings obtained with thermal imaging equipment. Whenever possible, comparisons should be made between components made of like material. The relative load on the circuit must be considered, since higher load will result in a higher temperature rise. In addition to the above, environmental conditions (e.g., direct sunlight, overcast, precipitation, ambient temperature, wind speed, etc.) must also be considered, as they relate to cooling being provided to the component.

The type of component is a factor in determining appropriate corrective actions. Passive, air-cooled components, such as hot-line clamps or splices, can typically tolerate higher temperatures before failure becomes imminent and are generally allowed more latitude in terms of response/repair time. Oil-filled or active devices, such as Capacitors or Vacuum Reclosers, cannot tolerate very high temperatures; corrective action must be taken at relatively low magnitudes of temperature rise for these components.

5.22.1 Facilities and Equipment

An Infrared Survey is performed on all Distribution three-phase overhead backbone circuitry, Distribution substation equipment, and other equipment deemed necessary.

- **Three-phase overhead circuitry for distribution backbone and Transmission circuitry**, which includes:

Capacitors (Pole-top)	Disconnect Switches
Lightning Arresters	Overhead Plant
Potential Transformers	Reclosers
Regulators	Transformers (Pole-top)

- **Substation equipment,** which includes:

Capacitors (Substation)	Capacitor Switches (Vacuum)
Circuit Switchers	Disconnect Switches
Lightning Arresters	Load Tap Changers
Oil Circuit Breakers	Potential Transformers
Regulators	Transformers (Substation)

- **Other equipment (as deemed necessary),** which includes:

Air Circuit Breakers	Pad-Mounted Switchgear
SF6 Gas Circuit Breakers	Underground Cables
Underground Switches	Underground Transformers
Vacuum Circuit Breakers	Other DB Equipment

Survey Findings

The findings are classified as “Minor”, “Serious”, and “Emergency“ in increasing order of severity. Refer to TD 853 “Infrared Thermographic Inspections” for details. This TD has been endorsed by all three operating companies.

5.22.2 Inspection and Maintenance Activity Schedules

Table 1 – Infrared Survey Intervals

Infrared Survey	Interval
PM Task	
Condition Monitoring	N/A
Time-Directed	
Infrared Survey – Distribution Substation	1Y (**Note 1**)
Infrared Survey – Distribution Three-Phase Overhead Backbone	1Y (**Note 1**)
Infrared Survey – Three Phase Transmission Overhead	1Y
Condition-Based	
Perform follow-up based on analysis of IR surveys.	A/R
Failure Finding	
Report Emergency level findings immediately to the appropriate AWC personnel.	A/R

The abbreviations used for the intervals are:
A/R = As Required
N/A = Not Applicable
Y = Year, i.e. 5Y = 5 Years

Note 1 = An infrared inspection is required at least once per year and may be performed twice per year at the discretion of each Operating Company.

Note 2 = Infrared inspections of three phase OH backbone on right-of ways is NOT performed unless other conditions identified during the routine visual inspection warrant further investigation.

5.22.3 Maintenance Categories

Condition Monitoring
Not Applicable.

TIME-DIRECTED

5.22.3.1 Routine Inspection

1. Perform infrared surveys on all Distribution overhead three-phase Backbone, Transmission overhead circuits and Distribution substation equipment.
2. Analyze the findings of the surveys, prioritize the actions to be taken, and distribute reports in accordance with TD 853 “Infrared Thermographic Inspections”.
3. If deemed necessary, an oil sample can be taken to confirm an abnormally high and unacceptable temperature.
4. Priority and response recommendations provided by the Thermographer are based solely on evaluated equipment condition, and may be adjusted by maintenance management and/or work management personnel as necessary to accommodate scheduling concerns.

CONDITION-BASED

5.22.3.2 Actions Based on Findings:

Infrared surveys may find temperatures that indicate minor to serious conditions that require action ranging from more frequent inspection to immediate repair or replacement of the component.

5.22.4 References:

- TD 853 “Infrared Thermographic Inspections”
- Appendix 19, EMP 5.22 Infrared Surveys, DPUC Docket “Electric Utility Line Maintenance Plan Pursuant to Section 16-32g of the General Statutes of Connecticut and Section 16-32g-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies” 2010 Filing, January 1, 2010.
- Eversource Maintenance Program (EMP) Manual, Preventive Maintenance Frequencies, dated January 1, 2002.
- PSNH Document ED3017
- ASTM E 1934-99a “Standard Guide for Examining Electrical and Mechanical Equipment with Infrared Thermography”

5.22.5 Basis Documentation

The maintenance activities and their schedules are based on industry experience, feedback from the Infrared Test Specialists, and the subject matter expert.

5.22.5.1 Maintenance Activity Basis

Requirement	Basis
Infrared Survey at 1Y interval	Industry Best Practices show that an annual Infrared survey provides reliable, continuous service in a cost efficient manner.
Condition-Based Maintenance	Perform follow-up actions as required based on the results of survey analysis.

APPENDIX 20

NO LONGER USED