Tentative Interim Amendment 2007-2
to the
National Electrical Safety Code
ANSI C2-2007

3 August 2007

In accordance with Section 13 of its Procedures, the National Electrical Safety Code Committee has issued the following Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to ANSI C2, National Electrical Safety Code, 2007 Edition. The TIA was issued by the Secretariat on 3 August 2007, as a result of a proposal submitted by a member of the NESC Main Committee.

A Tentative Interim Amendment is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire standards-making procedure. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the Code. A TIA automatically becomes a Proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the Code; as such, it is then subject to all the procedures of the standards-making process.

Table 253-1: The reduction of the load factor from 1.00 to 0.87 for all Rule 250C loads including weight or wire tension was in error. The application of the 0.87 factor should only be to the wind component. The same intent also applies to the 0.75 factor allowed by Footnote 7 to the table.

Table 253-1—Load factors for structures,① crossarms, support hardware, guys, foundations, and anchors to be used with the strength factors of Table 261-1A

Load Factors			
	Grade B	Grade C	
		At crossings ⑥	Elsewhere
Rule 250B loads Vertical loads ③	1.50	1.90 ⑤	1.90 ⑤
Transverse loads Wind Wire tension	 2.50 1.65 ②	 2.20 1.30 ④	 1.75 1.30 ④
Longitudinal loads In general At deadends	 1.10 1.65 ②	 No requirement 1.30 ④	 No requirement 1.30 ④
Rule 250C loads Transverse load Wind All other loads	 1.00 1.00	 0.87 ⑦ 1.00	 0.87 ⑦ 1.00
Rule 250D loads	1.00	1.00	1.00

①Includes pole.
②For guys and anchors associated with structures supporting communication conductors and cables only, this factor may be reduced to 1.33.
③Where vertical loads significantly reduce the stress in a structure member, a vertical load factor of 1.0 should be used for the design of such member. Such member shall be designed for the worst case loading.
④For metal or prestressed concrete, portions of structures, crossarms, guys, foundations, and anchors, use a value of 1.10.
⑤For metal prestressed concrete, or fiber-reinforced polymer portions of structures and crossarms, guys, foundations, and anchors, use a value of 1.50.
⑥This applies only where a line crosses another supply or communication line (see Rule 241C and Table 242-1).
⑦For wind velocities above 100 mph (except Alaska), a factor of 0.75 may be used.

Table 253-2: The reduction of the load factor from 1.00 to 0.87 for all Rule 250C loads including weight or wire tension was in error. The application of the 0.87 factor should only be to the wind component. The same intent also applies to the 0.75 factor allowed Footnote 8 to the table.

Table 253-2—Alternate load factors for wood and reinforced (not prestressed) concrete structures ① ⑤ to be used with the strength factors of Table 261-1B

The alternate method, including alternate load factors of Table 253-2 and strength factors of Table 261-1B, shall not be used after 31 July 2010

	Load Factors			
	Grade B		Grade C	
	When Installed	At Replacement ② ③	When Installed	At Replacement ② ③
Rule 250B loads				
Vertical loads ④	2.20	1.50	2.20	1.50
Transverse loads				
Wind (at crossings)	4.00	2.67	2.67	1.33
Wind (elsewhere)	4.00	2.67	2.00	1.33
Wire tension	2.00	1.33	1.33	1.00
Longitudinal loads				
In general	1.33	1.00	No requirement	No requirement
At deadends	2.00 ⑥	1.33 ⑦	1.33	1.00
Rule 250C loads				
Transverse load				
Wind	1.33	1.00	1.00	0.87 ⑧
All other loads	1.33	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rule 250D loads	1.33	1.00	1.33	1.00

①Includes poles.

②Where a wood structure is built for temporary service, the load factors at replacement may be used provided the designated fiber stress is not exceeded during the life of the structure. Where a reinforced concrete (not prestressed) structure is built for temporary service, the load factors at replacement may be used.

③When structure strength deteriorates to the level of the loads multiplied by the load factors required at replacement, the structure shall be replaced or rehabilitated. If a structure or component is replaced, it shall meet the "when installed" load factors at replacement. Rehabilitated portions of structures shall have load factors at the time of rehabilitation greater than of those required "at replacement."

④Where vertical loads significantly reduce the stress in a structural member, a vertical load factor of 1.0 should be used for the design of such member. Such members shall be designed for the worst-case loading.

⑤Metal portions of a structure may be designed using the load factors in Table 253-1.

⑥For unguyed wood poles supporting communication conductors and cables only, this factor may be reduced to 1.33.

⑦For unguyed wood poles supporting communication conductors and cables only, this factor may be reduced to 1.0.

⑧For wind velocities above 100 mph (except Alaska) a factor of 0.75 may be used.