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## Bonding Requirements for Conductive Poles

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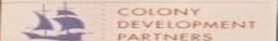


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# System Characteristics

	<u>Transmission</u>	<u>Distribution</u>
<b>Load Connection:</b>	<b>Three-Phase</b>	<b>Phase-to-Ground</b>
<b>Pole Location:</b>	<b>Sometimes Remote</b>	<b>Always in Public</b>
<b>Available Isc:</b>	<b>2000 → 7000A</b>	<b>5000 → 15,000A</b>
<b>Clearing Time:</b>	<b>~ 0.3 sec</b>	<b>&gt; 2.0 sec</b>
<b>I<sub>G</sub>:</b>	<b>~ 1800A @ 115 kV</b>	<b>~ 200A @ 7.2 kV</b>

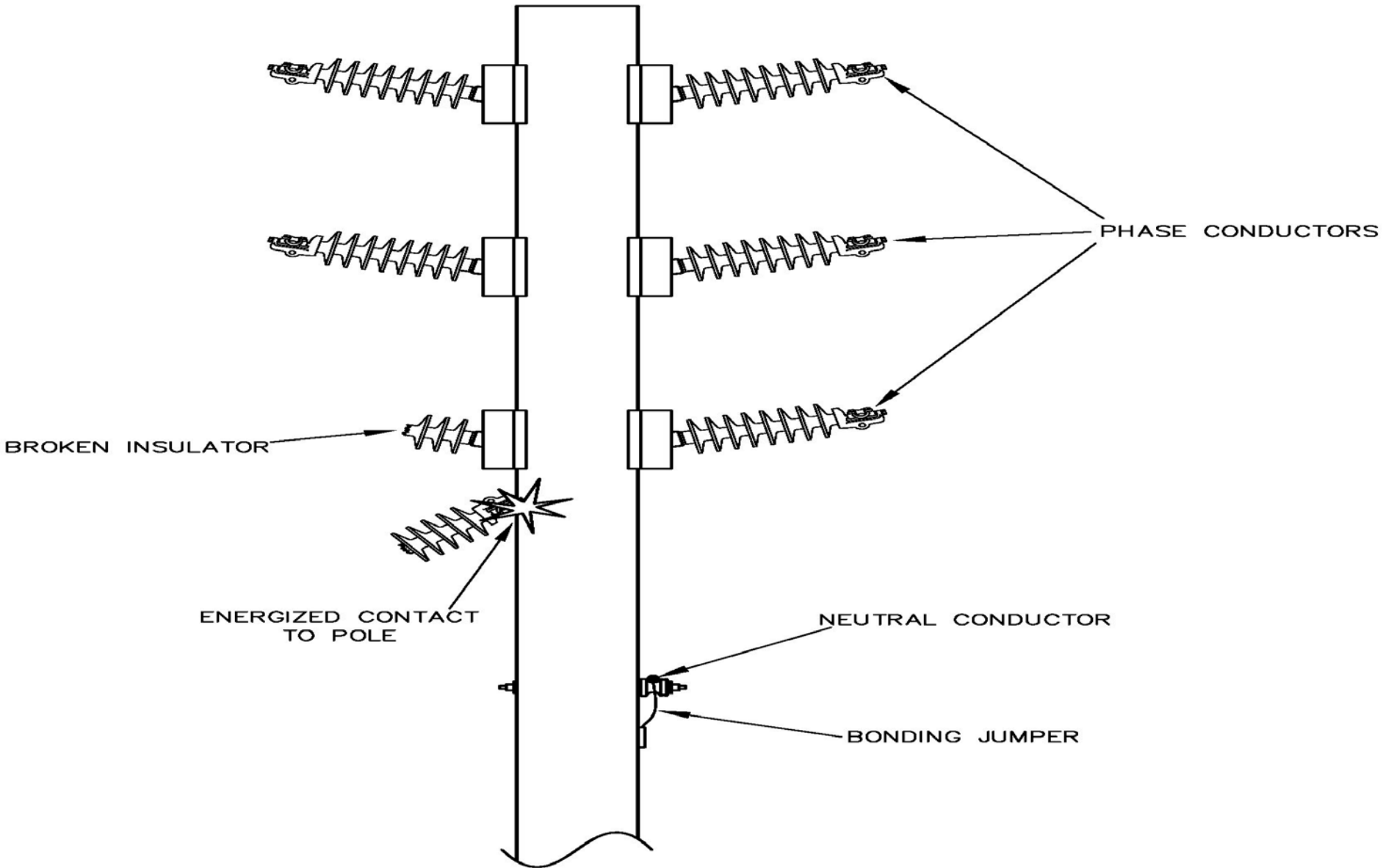
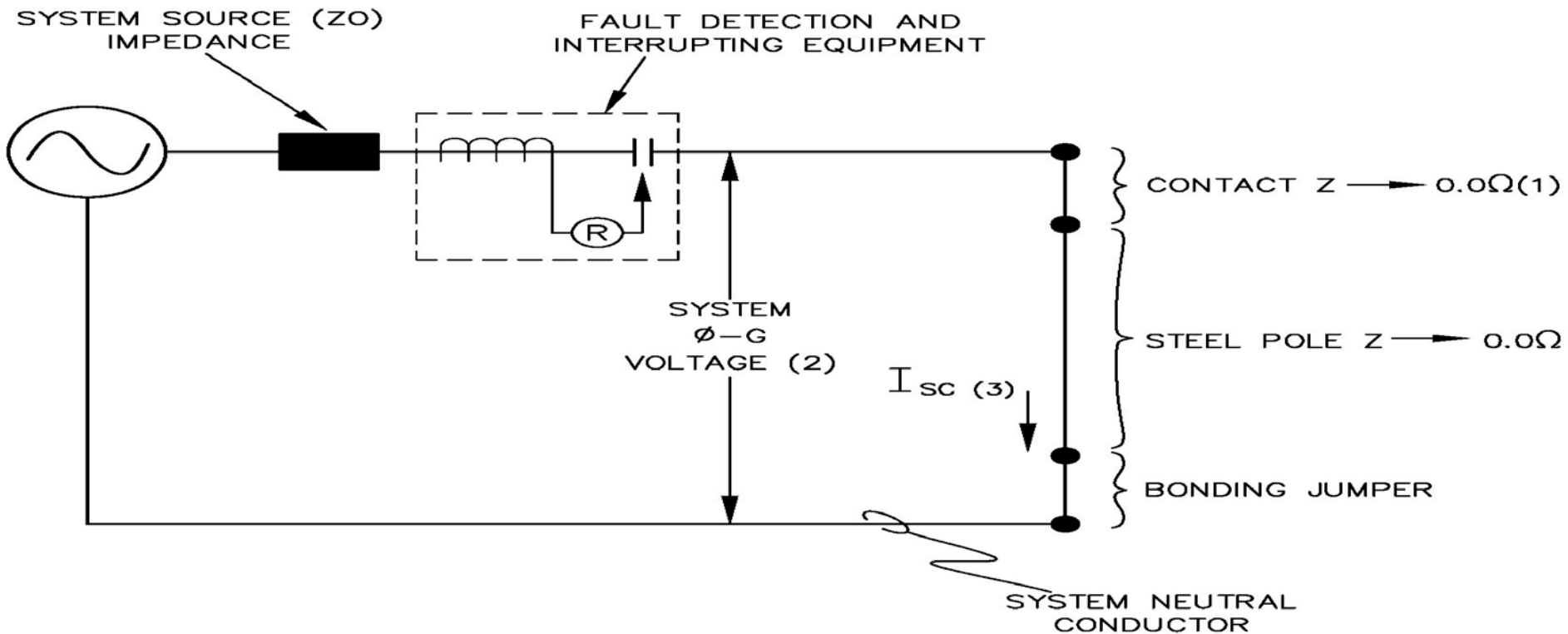


FIGURE 1A  
N.T.S.



NOTES:

1. TYPICAL CONTACT IS BARE CONDUCTOR TO METAL POLE SHAFT
2. TYPICALLY 7.2KV TO 14.4KV FOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS.
3. FAULT CURRENT TYPICALLY 5KA TO 15KA

FIGURE 1B

## Relative Resistance to Earth

	<u>25 m-Ω</u>	<u>100 m-Ω</u>	<u>1000 m-Ω</u>
<b>5/8" x 8' Rod</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Bare Pole (Galvanized)</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>Coated Except 1' @ Butt</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>390</b>

# Fault Current Limitations

<b>Configuration</b>	<b><u>100 m <math>\Omega</math> Soil</u></b>	<b><u>1000 m <math>\Omega</math> Soil</u></b>
<b>Bare Pole</b>	<b>250A</b>	<b>25A</b>
<b>Coated Pole</b>	<b>190A</b>	<b>19A</b>



## Consequences of Inadequate Bond

- Circuit stays energized after bond is broken.
- Pole is energized by faulted conductor.
- Contact voltage is very high.
- Concrete pole may be structurally damaged.

## Advantages of Adequate Bond

- **Minimizes fault impedance to facilitate circuit clearing.**
- **Minimizes fault duration.**
- **Minimizes exposure voltages.**

## **Two Components of an Effective Pole - Neutral Bond**

- **Jumper Conductor**
- **Connectors at each end of bonding jumper.**

## Factors Affecting Size of Conductor

- **Material - CU or AL**
- **Magnitude of Fault Current**
- **Duration of Fault Current**
- **Factor of Safety**

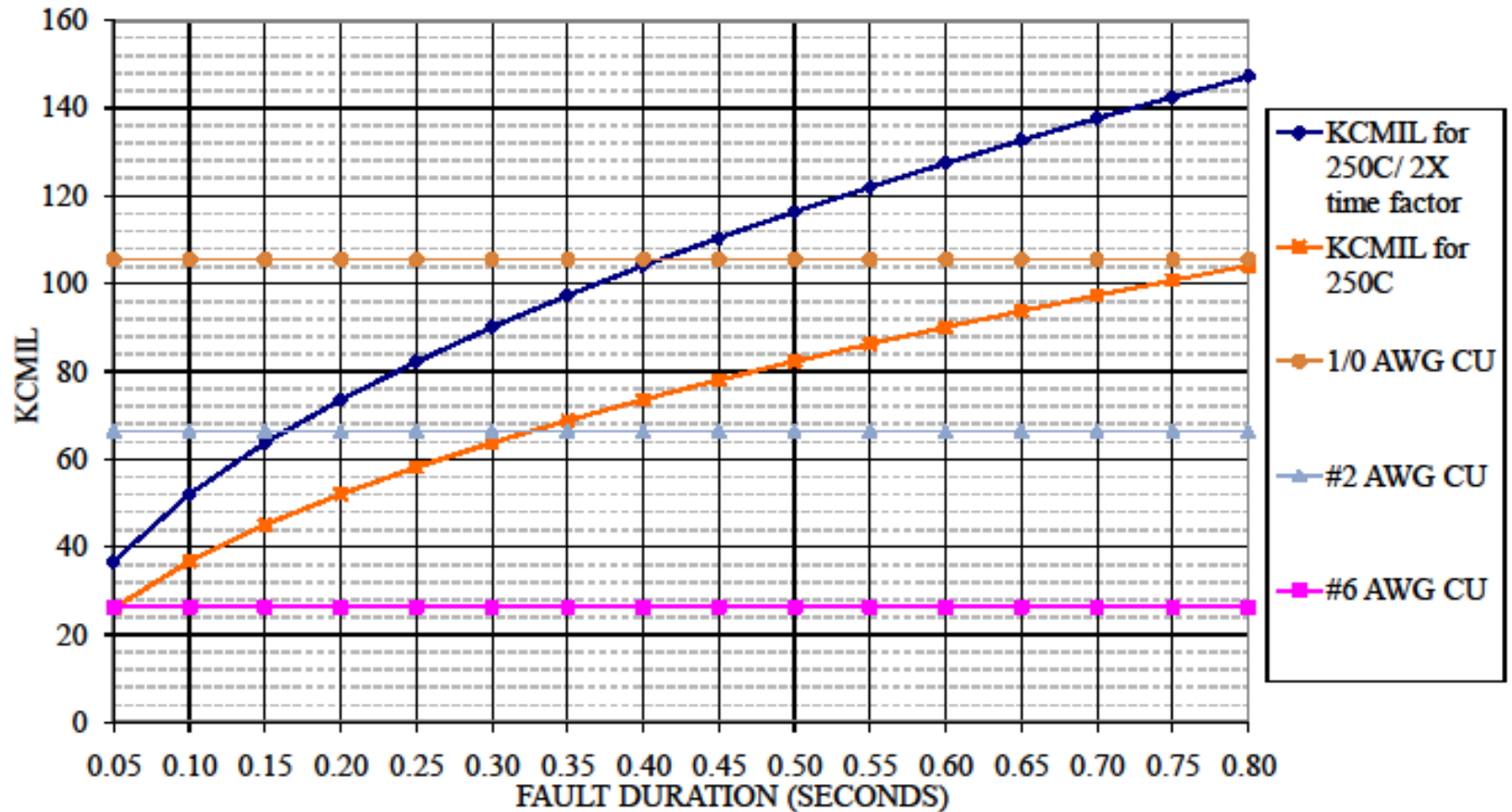
## Equation for Copper Conductor

$$t = \frac{7141 A^2}{I^2}$$

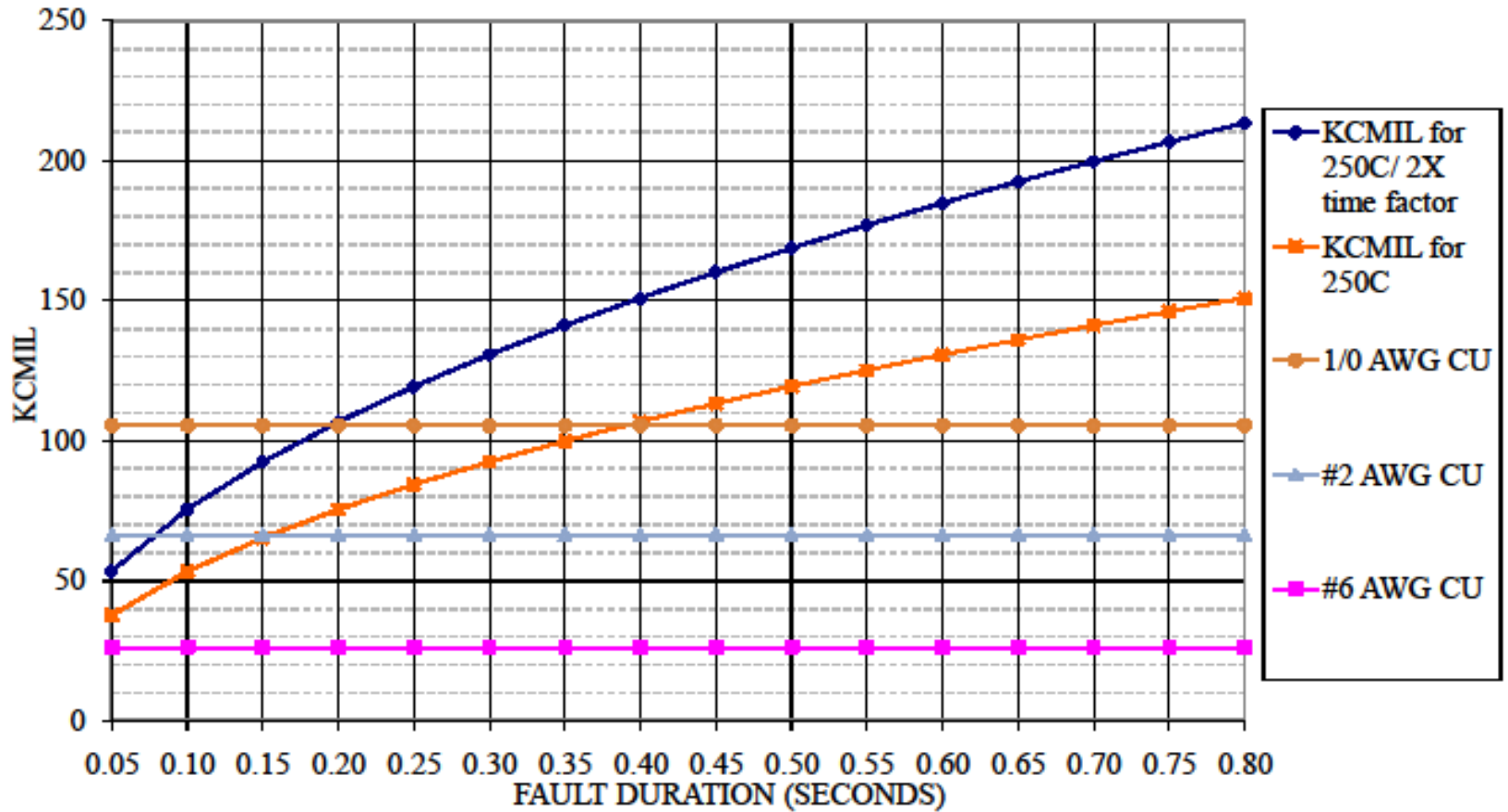
$$A = 0.01183 I t^{0.5}$$

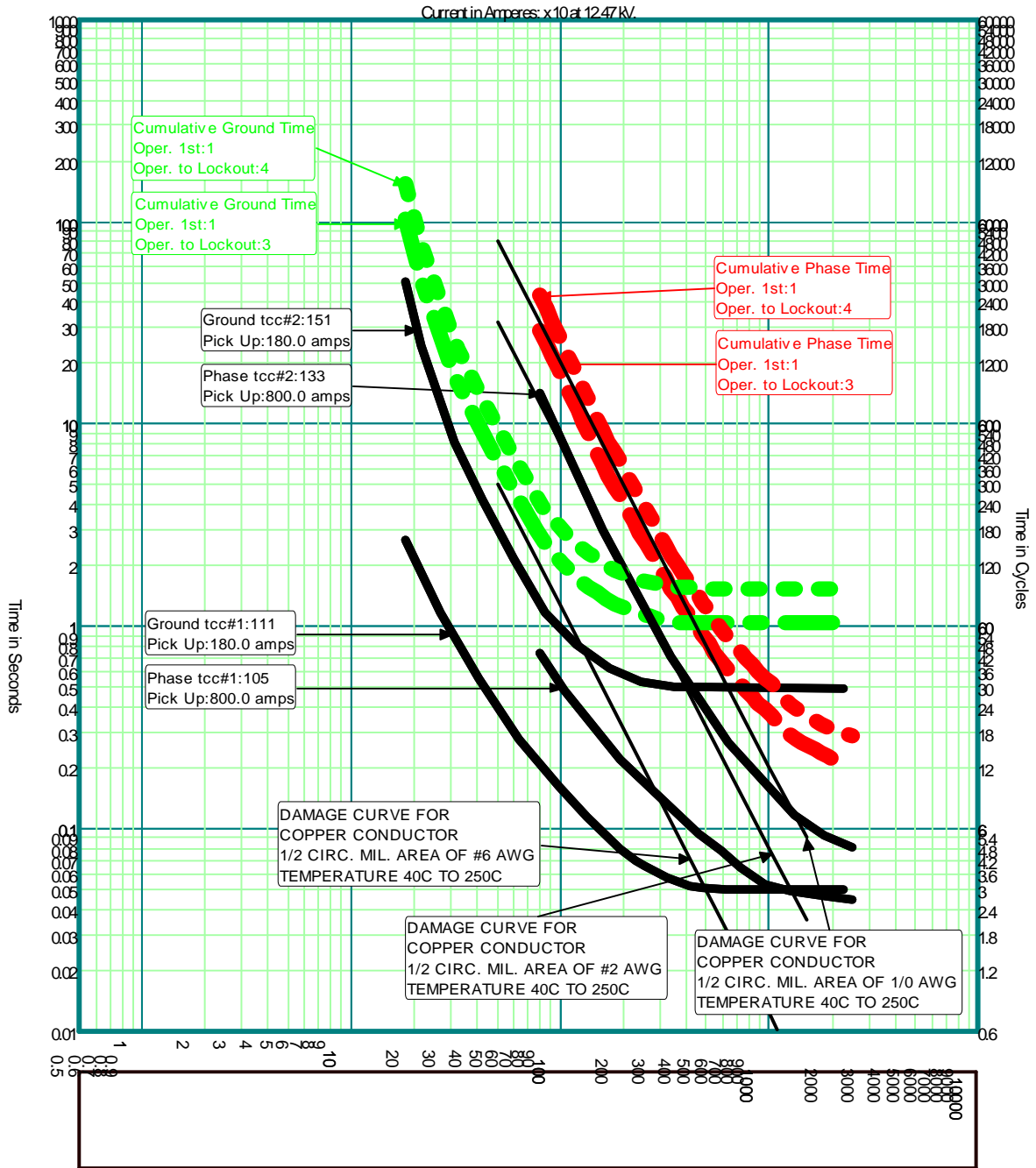
**Where:**    **I = Current Amperes**  
              **t = Duration, Seconds**  
              **A = Conductor Area, kcmil**

## Conductor Size Required for 10,000 AMP Fault Soft Drawn CU - Start Temp 40°C



# Conductor Size Required for 14,500 AMP Fault Soft Drawn CU - Start Temp 40°C







# Jumper Connectors

- **Conductors (Cu) rated for 450°C**
- **Mechanical connections rated for 250°C**
- **Relative reliability for mechanical connection:**
  - **Single Bolt (Transformer Ground)**
  - **Two-bolt on Stainless Steel Pad**

Transformer Grounding Lug






**Bolted 2-Hole Terminal Connector**



**230 kV Transmission with  
23 kV Distribution Underbuild**



A photograph of a utility pole, likely made of metal, with a wire attached to it. The pole is surrounded by dense green foliage, including pine trees and bushes. The text "No Pole Bond" is overlaid on the pole in blue, underlined font. The pole has several small, rectangular metal components attached to it, and a larger metal component is visible at the top. The background shows a clear blue sky and more trees.

No Pole Bond

## **Conclusions**

- **Proper sizing of bonding jumpers is important to maintain public safety by avoidance of contact voltages on metal poles.**
- **Reasonable factors of safety are advisable in determining the minimum jumper size.**
- **The appropriate jumper size is highly dependent on overcurrent setting of circuit protective equipment. This includes the number of operations to lockout.**
- **Concrete poles are also conductive. Proper bonding is also important on these poles and pole design should be reviewed to minimize loss of structural integrity during the passage of fault currents.**
- **Any bond is better than no bond.**