NOTES:
I. The law code rule 24-10.24 skew voltage priority act establishes the required clearances between electrical conductors and ground. The clearance should be maintained for all new or existing traffic signals to facilitate maintenance of traffic signal equipment and to reduce risk of electrocution.

II. Vertical and horizontal clearances between interconnected systems shall meet the minimum clearances as specified in the National Electrical Safety Code Section 234.B as described below.

A. Horizontal clearances:
   1. For effectively grounded utility poles, the horizontal clearance from adjacent or nearby utility poles is 3'-6" for conductors up to 50 kV, 6'-0" for conductors between 50 kV and 10 kV, 8'-0" for conductors between 10 kV and 22 kV, and 10'-0" for conductors above 22 kV.
   2. For effectively grounded utility poles, the horizontal clearance from any part of a structure, except the top, shall not be less than the clearance between adjacent utility poles.
   3. For effectively grounded utility poles, the horizontal clearance from any part of a structure, except the top, shall not be less than the clearance between adjacent utility poles.

B. Vertical clearances:
   1. The vertical clearance from the ground to the top of the supporting structure of another line that is not effectively grounded shall be 15'-0".
   2. The vertical clearance from the top of the supporting structure of another line that is not effectively grounded shall be 15'-0".

III. The Electrical Utility Company shall be contacted to confirm the voltages for all conductors in close proximity to traffic signal facilities.

IV. The electrical utility company should be contacted to confirm the voltages for all conductors in close proximity to traffic signal facilities.

V. Distances are measured based on the maximum operating temperature of the conductor.

VI. The National Electrical Safety Code Section 234.B as described below.