Utility Contribution to Animal Contact Current (5)

Farm _____ Date _____

Address _____

_____

Personnel _____ _____

Shunt resistor value used for temporary load test. R_{SHUNT} = [ ] Ω

From 72 hour continuous recording of one-minute averaged voltage, the highest animal contact voltage (AcV) was:

Date and time highest animal contact voltage occurred:

Date = [ ] Time = [ ]

Primary to reference voltage at that same time:
(Primary NEV test voltage) NpEvt = [ ]

Following voltages are taken from temporary load test:

Animal contact voltage with all farm load off:	AcVo =	[ ]
Primary NEV with all farm load off:	NpEVo =	[ ]
Animal contact voltage with temporary load on:	AcVtemp =	[ ]
Primary NEV with temporary load on:	NpEVtemp =	[ ]

Calculate utility contribution to animal contact voltage (AcVu). See MPSC Stray Voltage Rule 7(3)(g)(i).
Note: Multiply AcVtemp and AcVo by the adjustment factor (AF) before inserting into equation.

$$A_cV_u = \frac{N_pEV_t - N_pEV_o}{N_pEV_{temp} - N_pEV_o} \times (A_cV_{temp} - A_cV_o) + A_cV_o$$

AcVu = [ ] V

Calculate utility contribution to animal contact current (AcCu). See MPSC Stray Voltage Rule 7(3)(h).

$$A_cC_u = \frac{A_cV_u}{R_{shunt}}$$

AcCu = [ ] A

AcCu x 1000 = [ ] mA

Is the utility contribution to animal contact current (AcCu) equal or greater than 1.0 mA?

_____ Yes _____ No