

APPLICATION NOTE

How to use the new arc-flash PPE tables in the 2018 edition of NFPA 70E

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Once again the NFPA 70E Committee has made significant revisions to the table method in the 2018 edition of NFPA 70E Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace. Since the 2000 edition of NFPA 70E the task tables have been both a boon and a bane. They were a boon, because in the absence of an incident energy analysis, the tables were often the only method available to choose arc-rated clothing and PPE. They were a bane, because they needed to be stated clearly in the table method.



Editor's note: We recommend obtaining the full NFPA 70E standard as a reference. It can be found at www.nfpa.org

High level summary of the guideline:

The table method is used only if an incident energy analysis has not been conducted. If an incident energy analysis has been performed the estimated incident energy exposure to the worker is calculated and an arc flash hazard warning label is applied to the equipment. Table 130.6 has been modified from the existing Table H.3(b) in Annex H and is intended to be used when an incident energy analysis has been performed and the equipment labeled. Since Table 130.6 is in the main standard text, it is now part of the standard, instead of the Annex it is not a mandatory table, though the 70E says its use is permitted. Incident energy exposures 1.2 cal/cm² and below were removed from the table, as the table only applies to arc-rated clothing, equipment and PPE.

Overview of the Table Method

The table method has been reduced to three tables; Table 130.7(C)(15)(a), Table 130.7(C)(15)(b) and Table 130.7(C)(15)(c). Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) is a revised and simplified version of Table 130.5(C). Table 130.5(C) can be used for both the table method and the incident energy analysis method to determine the likelihood of the occurrence of an arc flash. This is an extension of the change made in the 2015 edition of NFPA 70E that looked to OSHA 29CFR1910.269 Annex E Table 1 and eliminate many of the shortcomings of the old table method, while allowing better safety for the working

1. The revised Table 130.5(C) to determine the likelihood of the occurrence of an arc flash. This table may not be used for all work conditions and circumstances and must be used in conjunction. Be safe. Do not do it if a competent person while using Table 130.5(C) to determine the likelihood of the arc flash.

and the maximum clearing time of the overcurrent protective device. The minimum working distance is also given. If the working distance is not within the limits of the table, the table method cannot be used to select arc-rated clothing and PPE. If the limits are within the table's elements, proceed to Table 130.7(C)(15)(c). Note that the electrical equipment is being examined and no arc flash warning label will be required.

a. A new Informational Note attached to Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) to provide some estimated maximum clearing time of common overcurrent protective device. A minimum information change, who estimates maximum clearing time for the condition of the work being performed. The elements meet all the elements of 130.2(A)(4), Normal Clearing Condition. Some information, change

a. The condition of maintenance, maintenance, may not be known to the technician performing the work. If an arc flash condition cannot be met, all arc-rated clothing and PPE is always going to be required.

b. A maximum of arc flash will be calculated for the maximum available fault current. The available fault current is the fault current at the fault location () feeding the circuit when using the table method. The 2018 edition of NFPA 70E is based on the available fault current, meaning the circuit breaker is the only available fault current. A fault current is referred to the circuit breaker, and each on the fault location is the fault current in no impedance. Since an incident energy analysis has not been done, the fault current cannot be estimated, but the fault current is constant.

c. The available fault current will also be a value less than the circuit breaker available fault current, depending on the fault location, distance, and impedance. Using the fault current will provide a conservative selection of arc-

Figure 1

Equipment	Arc flash PPE category	Arc-flash boundary
Panelboard of the type described in 240 and below Parameters: Maximum available fault current maximum clearing time; minimum working distance 455 mm (18 in.)	1	485 mm (19 in.)
Panelboard of the type described in 240 and above 600 Parameters: Maximum available fault current maximum clearing time; minimum working distance 455 mm (18 in.)	2	900 mm (3 ft)
600-volt motor control center (MCC) Parameters: Maximum available fault current maximum clearing time; minimum working distance 455 mm (18 in.)	2	1.5 m (5 ft)
600-volt motor control center (MCC) Parameters: Maximum available fault current maximum clearing time; minimum working distance 455 mm (18 in.)	4	4.3 m (14 ft)
600-volt switchgear (in, or electric breaker of the type) and 600-volt		

Informational Note to Table 130.7(C)(15)(a): The following are typical fault clearing times of overcurrent protective devices:

- (1) 0.5 cycle fault clearing time is typical for current limiting fuses when the fault current is within the current limiting range.
- (2) 1.0 cycle fault clearing time is typical for molded case circuit breakers with an instantaneous integral relay operated trip.
- (3) 3.0 cycle fault clearing time is typical for insulated case circuit breakers with an instantaneous integral relay operated trip.
- (4) 5.0 cycle fault clearing time is typical for low-voltage power and insulated case circuit breakers with a short time fault clearing delay without instantaneous range (i.e., "no intentional delay").
- (5) 10 cycle fault clearing time is typical for low-voltage power and insulated case circuit breakers with a short time fault clearing delay without instantaneous range.
- (6) 30 cycle fault clearing time is typical for low-voltage power and insulated case circuit breakers with a short time fault clearing delay without instantaneous trip.

Informational Note No. 1: See Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) for the typical fault clearing times of overcurrent protective devices.

When performing a task that has the 2018 NFPA 70E PPE table as an additional protective measure, the old task through the hierarchy of task control method. More than one task control method may need to be used to accomplish the task in order in the task. If the level of PPE is indicated, Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) is then used. The first time in Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) is to find the level of PPE is mentioned, then note the limit given in that column of the table.

In order to use Table 130.7(C)(15)(a) or 130.7(C)(15)(b), Section 130.7(C)(15) must be met. Section

Task	Equipment condition	Arc flash PPE category
Perform infrared on 1.3 (A)-23.6 0 0	1 183 602.06 cm0 T9.5 63 72.455 Tm09(c)-1o-f)10.3 (c)	12.2 (E)-5 (310.3 T 8.5 >>BD(310.26 0 0 1

3-Steps to use NFPA 70E Table Method

Step 1 – Determine the requirement for arc-rated clothing and PPE for a listed task

- If a task is not listed in Table 130.7(C)(15)(A)(a) the table method cannot be used
- If ALL conditions in the second column are met arc-rated clothing and PPE are not required by the table method
 - Even if arc-rated clothing and PPE are not required, it may be advisable to wear
- If ANY of the conditions in the second column are not met arc-rated clothing and PPE are required
- If arc-rated clothing and PPE are required, proceed to Table 130.7(C)(15)(A)(b)

Step 2 – Determine arc-flash PPE category

- As an example, the task will be performed on a 480 V panelboard
- Estimate the available fault current (A) and clearing time of the OCPD (s) being employed
 - Available fault current (A) and clearing time of the OCPD are being estimated. If unable to determine either of these, default the task and the can be estimated in confidence

- See, after barrier, sign of attendant as needed (Section 130.7(E) ALENG Techni e)

- Proceed to Table 130.7(C)(16)

Step 3 – Choose arc-rated clothing and PPE and non-arc-rated PPE using Table 130.7(C)(16)

- In the example shown, PPE Category 2 (old HRC 2) is selected
- Wear all listed PPE listed in Table 130.7(C)(16)

PPE Category	PPE
1	<p>Arc-Rated Clothing, Minimum Arc Rating of 4 cal/cm² (see note 1)</p> <p>Arc-Rated long-sleeve shirt and pants and arc-rated coveralls</p> <p>Arc-Rated face shield (see Note 2) or arc-rated hood</p> <p>Arc-Rated jacket, alka, rain gear or hand hatline (AN)</p> <p>Protective Equipment</p> <p>Hand hat</p> <p>Safety glasses or safety goggles (SR)</p> <p>Hearing Protection (ear canal in ear)</p> <p>Headed leather gloves (see Note 3)</p> <p>Leather foot gear (AN)</p>
2	<p>Arc-Rated Clothing, Minimum Arc Rating of 8 cal/cm² (see note 1)</p> <p>Arc-Rated long-sleeve shirt and pants and arc-rated coveralls</p> <p>Arc-Rated hood or arc-rated face shield (see Note 2) and arc-rated balaclava</p> <p>Arc-Rated jacket, alka, rain gear 7.2 cal/cm² (AN)</p> <p>Protective Equipment</p> <p>Safety glasses BT8.56 (f)-3.7 (e)-4.7 (g)-38 (g)-11.2 (o)-14.5 (g)-</p>

Table 130.7(C)(16)

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