

Appendix B

To Notice Dated June 16, 2009

Proposed Amendments to the Distribution System Code (showing revisions)

1. **Section 1.7 of the Distribution System Code is amended by adding the following text below the last paragraph in that section:**

Section 4.7 and Appendix H come into force on the day that is 90 days from the date on which they are published on the Board's website after having been made by the Board.

2. **Section 4.1.3 of Distribution System Code is amended by replacing the word "A" at the beginning of that section with the following:**

Subject to section 4.7, a

3. **Section 4.1.4 of the Distribution System Code is amended by replacing the word "If" at the beginning of that section with the following:**

Except in relation to an investigation conducted under section 4.7, if

4. **Section 4 of the Distribution System Code is amended by adding the following immediately after section 4.6.5:**

4.7 Farm Stray Voltage

4.7.1 In this section 4.7:

- ACC—means animal contact current, being the steady state 60 Hz (including harmonics thereof) root mean square alternating current when measured through a 500 Ohm resistor connected between animal contact points;
- ACV—means animal contact voltage, being the steady state 60 Hz (including harmonics thereof) root mean square alternating current voltage when measured in parallel with a 500 Ohm resistor connected between animal contact points;
- "farm stray voltage" means ACC or ACV occurring at a location on a farm where livestock make contact with it; and

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Appendix H, made by the Board on [insert date], comes into force on the day that is 90 days after the date on which they are published on the Board's website after having been made by the Board.

- “livestock farm customer” in respect of a distributor means any customer of the distributor that is engaged principally in livestock husbandry in an area zoned for agricultural use.

4.7.2 A distributor shall initiate a farm stray voltage investigation using the procedure set out in Appendix H where a livestock farm customer provides the distributor with information that reasonably indicates that farm stray voltage may be adversely affecting the operation of the livestock farm customer’s farm.

4.7.3 Where an investigation initiated under section 4.7.2 reveals that either:

- a) ACC on the farm exceeds 2.0 milliamperes; or
- b) ACV on the farm exceeds 1.0 volt,

the distributor shall conduct tests in accordance with the investigation procedure set out in Appendix H to determine whether and the extent to which the distributor’s distribution system is contributing to farm stray voltage measured on the farm.

4.7.4 Where the tests referred to in section 4.7.3 reveal that the distributor’s distribution system is contributing more than 1 mA ACC or 0.5 V ACV to farm stray voltage on a farm, the distributor shall take such steps as may be required to ensure that such contribution does not exceed 1 mA ACC or 0.5 V ACV.

4.7.5 A distributor shall ensure that persons responsible for investigating, analyzing and determining the appropriate means of remediating farm stray voltage situations on the distributor’s behalf for the purposes of meeting the distributor’s obligations under this section 4.7 have competency in performing these activities. Competency may be based on recognized qualification requirements that include a training course that meets the requirements of the tasks to be performed. Services provided in relation to these activities by a person that does not have the recognized qualification requirements shall be reviewed, affirmed and documented by a person with exhibited competency.

4.7.6 A distributor serving livestock farm customers shall document, post on its web site and otherwise make available to any person on request, and file with the Board upon request, a farm stray voltage customer response procedure that describes the steps involved in the distributor’s response to farm stray voltage complaints and inquiries. At a minimum, the customer response procedure must indicate:

- a) how and to whom farm stray voltage complaints and inquiries should be made by livestock farm customers;
- b) the types of information required by the distributor regarding the basis of the livestock farm customer's concern that ACC/ACV from the distributor's system is affecting farm operations; and
- c) the estimated amount of time the distributor requires following receipt of a complaint or inquiry to contact the livestock farm customer for the purpose of scheduling a site visit for the purpose of initiating an investigation where an investigation is required.

4.7.7 A distributor shall record, retain for a period of five years and provide to the Board, on request and in the form and manner required by the Board, the following information:

- a) the name and contact information of each livestock farm customer that submits a farm stray voltage complaint to the distributor, the date of the complaint and the date on which the matter was considered closed by the distributor; and
- b) for each farm stray voltage investigation initiated by the distributor:
 - site information for the livestock farm customer's farm, including location; the identity and design characteristics of the circuit(s) supplying the site; and distance of the site from the circuit substation and from the end of the circuit;
 - an investigation report prepared in accordance with Appendix H, together with all other documentation required by Appendix H to be prepared; and
 - identified ACC or ACV source(s) and distribution system contribution levels; any remediation measures taken; and the total cost of the investigation and of any remediation measures taken.

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test measurement values recorded in the process of conducting the investigation and of any required remediation activities;

4.7.8 A distributor serving livestock farm customers shall, not less than annually, provide written notice to all livestock farm customers in its service area describing how they can obtain the following from the distributor:

- a) information on what farm stray voltage is, what causes it, and common ways of addressing distribution system contributions to it;
- b) a copy of the distributor's farm stray voltage customer response procedure referred to in section 4.7.6; and
- c) a copy of the distributor's dispute resolution process set out in its Conditions of Service.

Such notice may be given by including an insert with at least one bill submitted to livestock farm customers or by any other means as may reasonably be expected to bring the information to the attention of livestock farm customers. Posting of the information or of notice of the availability of the information on the distributor's website alone shall not constitute sufficient written notice for the purposes of this section.

APPENDIX H

Farm Stray Voltage Distributor Investigation Procedure

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FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

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FORMS

Form 1	Animal Contact Test
Form 2	Farm Stray Voltage Test
Form 3	Distributor Contribution Test Data
Form 4	Distributor Contribution Calculations
Form 5	Distributor Contribution Confirmation Test & Calculations
Form 6	Final Farm Stray Voltage Test

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GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

I_{LB}	load box current
I_p	transformer primary current (on the source side of the ground connection)
R_{Source}	source resistance
V_{cc}	animal contact voltage (measured across a 500 Ohm shunt resistor) between two animal contact points
V_{ccD}	distributor contribution to animal contact voltage
$V_{cc_{fsv}}$	highest steady state value of animal contact voltage measured during the Farm Stray Voltage Test
$V_{cc_{full}}$	animal contact voltage during the Distributor Contribution Test measured with the farm power "off" and the load box set at maximum load
$V_{cc_{half}}$	animal contact voltage during the Distributor Contribution Test measured with the farm power "off" and the load box set at one-half load
$V_{cc_{off}}$	animal contact voltage during the Distributor Contribution Test measured with the farm power "off" and the load box "off"
V_{LB}	voltage at load box connection to secondary system
V_{oc}	open circuit voltage (measured without a shunt resistor) between two animal contact points
V_p	voltage from the primary neutral at the transformer to a reference ground rod
$V_{p_{fsv}}$	value for the primary neutral to reference ground rod voltage corresponding to the highest measured steady state value of animal contact voltage measured during the Farm Stray Voltage Test ($V_{cc_{fsv}}$)
$V_{p_{full}}$	value of the primary neutral to reference ground rod voltage measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power "off" and the load box set at maximum load
$V_{p_{half}}$	value of the primary neutral to reference ground rod voltage measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power "off" and the load box set at one-half load
$V_{p_{off}}$	value of the primary neutral to reference ground rod voltage measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power "off" and the load box "off"
V_{pri}	nominal primary phase conductor voltage to neutral conductor voltage
V_{ps}	voltage drop from the primary neutral conductor at the location of the connection for V_p to the secondary neutral conductor at the location of the connection for V_s
V_s	voltage from the secondary neutral in the service panel serving the animal contact area to the reference ground rod

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H.1 APPLICATION AND SCOPE

This investigation procedure shall be followed by distributors in accordance with section 4.7 of the Code. This investigation procedure focuses on the measurement of farm stray voltage at animal contact locations and on the measurement of contributions to ACC/ACV from the distributor's distribution system.

A distributor shall ensure that any investigator acting on the distributor's behalf in conducting an investigation under section 4.7 of the Code and this Appendix complies with all of the requirements of this Appendix.

H.2 DEFINITIONS

In this Appendix:

"ACC/ACV Threshold" means the ACC or ACV value specified in section 4.7.3 of the Code;

"Animal Contact Test" means the test described in section H.5.1.1;

"animal contact point" means an object or surface an animal can contact physically, such as the pavement, a metal stall stanchion, a metal object in a barn or milking parlour, a water bowl or trough, water in a bowl or trough, or earth;

"animal contact location" means a location where an animal can contact two animal contact points at the same time;

"current" means Alternating Current current, root mean square;

"Distributor Contribution Test" means the test described in section H.5.2.1;

"Distributor Contribution Calculations" means the procedure described in section H.5.2.2;

"Distributor Contribution Confirmation Test & Calculations" means the test and procedure described in section H.5.3.1;

"Distributor Contribution Threshold" means the contribution by a distribution system to ACC or ACV as specified in section 4.7.4 of the Code;

"Farm Stray Voltage Test" means the test described in section H.5.1.2;

"Final Farm Stray Voltage Test" means the test described in section H.5.3.2.

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“investigator” means a person responsible for investigating, analyzing and determining the appropriate means of remediating farm stray voltage situations on a distributor’s behalf for the purposes of meeting the distributor’s obligations under section 4.7 of the Code;

“resistance” means the property of hindering the flow of current in an electric circuit;

“root mean square” (“rms”) means the square root of the arithmetic mean (i.e., the average) of the squares of a set of values;

“shunt resistor” means a physical resistor (or combination of resistors) used to simulate the combined resistance of an animal’s body and the resistance between the animal’s body and the animal contact points;

“source resistance” means the resistance in a circuit excluding the combined resistance of the animal’s body and the resistance between the animal’s body and the animal contact points;

“steady state” means the value of a voltage after all transients have decayed to a negligible value. For an alternating quantity, the root-mean-square value in the steady state does not vary with time; and

“voltage” means Alternating Current voltage, root mean square.

H.3 SAFETY

- (1) A distributor shall ensure that the investigation procedures set out in this Appendix are executed by persons qualified under the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* (Ontario).
- (2) If an investigator reasonably believes that a significant or immediate **electrical** safety hazard is posed by conditions at the site of an investigation, the investigator may suspend the execution of the investigation procedure until the hazard is rectified. The investigator shall promptly report any hazard to life or property to the Electrical Safety Authority.
- (3) An investigator may suspend testing if the presence of animals, in any area where electrical equipment or wiring is examined or electrical measurements are taken, creates a potential hazard to the distributor’s personnel.
- (4) An investigator shall identify and note the locations of electric fences and other electrified animal control devices in accordance with section H.4.6(1).

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H.4 EQUIPMENT AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS

H.4.1 Measuring and Recording Devices

An investigator shall ensure that equipment used for the measurement and/or recording of voltage, current, and resistance meets the criteria specified below:

- (1) **Resolution and Accuracy** - The accuracy and resolution of any instrument used to measure or record animal contact voltage shall limit the error to five percent or less at one volt .
- (2) **Voltage Measurement** - Instruments used to measure animal contact voltage shall be capable of separating and independently measuring alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) voltages. These instruments shall have a minimum internal impedance of ten thousand Ohms and shall measure the true voltage.
- (3) **Current Measurement** - A clamp-on ammeter, a digital multi-meter with clamp-on device or an in-line ammeter shall be used to measure current. Such instruments ~~shall have a nominal accuracy of five percent or less,~~ shall be capable of separating and independently measuring alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) and shall measure the true current.
- (4) **Resistance Measurement** – The resistance of a resistor shall be measured using either a volt ohmmeter or a digital multi-meter. Resolution shall be to the level of one Ohm or less when measuring a resistance of less than one thousand Ohms. Accuracy shall be within plus or minus five Ohms for a five hundred Ohm resistance.
- (5) **Calibration of Measuring Instruments** - All measuring instruments shall be calibrated as to resolution and accuracy annually or according to the manufacturer's recommended calibration schedule, whichever is more frequent. Calibration certification shall be obtained from either:
 - a) the instrument manufacturer; or
 - b) a laboratory currently certified as meeting all applicable Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, International Organization for Standards standards, or other recognized standards.
- (6) **Field Check** - Before each site investigation, measuring devices shall be field-checked by comparing measurements with those taken using a second calibrated instrument.
- (7) **Digital Recording Devices** - Recording devices, including monitoring systems which combine measuring and recording functions in a single instrument, shall have the levels of resolution and accuracy described under section H.4.1(1), shall have averaging capability and shall be capable of storing data recorded over measurement intervals of one to ten seconds for up to seventy-two consecutive hours. Digital recording devices, which have deviation settings, shall permit the deviation setting to be set so as to meet these resolution, accuracy and capability requirements. Digital recording devices shall be able to log the

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time and date of all data recorded and shall have their internal clocks synchronized.

H.4.2 Load Box

An investigator shall ensure that the load box meets the criteria specified below:

- (1) Volts - A load box shall be a primarily non-inductive nominal two hundred forty volt, resistance heating type load.
- (2) Power - Testing shall be accomplished with a dual element 9/18 or 12.5/25 kW load box.
- (3) Split-Load - A load box shall be capable of operating at two or more load settings, including approximately fifty percent and one hundred percent of the load box's rated total load.

H.4.3 Other Equipment

An investigator shall use the following equipment, as required, in conducting an investigation under this Appendix:

- (1) A steel portable ground rod at least 1.0 m in length and 1.5 cm in diameter, sharpened at one end to ease insertion into the earth. The rod must be equipped with a terminal that permits a stainless steel hose clamp or alligator clip to be connected to the rod and must be marked at a point 50 cm from the sharpened rod end (the target depth of insertion).
- (2) ~~Two~~ 50 m reels of insulated #14, #16 or #18 stranded wire. Equip one end of each roll of wire with a stainless steel hose clamp or an alligator clip of suitable size to connect to the ground rod. Equip the other end with a banana plug capable of connecting to the measuring instruments used. Deleted: hree
- (3) One 50 m reel of insulated #14, #16 or #18 twisted, shielded pair stranded wire. At one end, equip one wire with a stainless steel hose clamp and the other wire with an alligator clip of suitable size to connect to the copper plate. At the other end equip each wire with a banana plug capable of connecting to the digital recording device used. Formatted: Bullets and Numbering
- (4) A copper plate with a regular shape (square, rectangular or round) and a base area measuring at least 100 cm². The plate must be clean prior to each use.
- (5) One weight of at least 10 kg (used in combination with the copper plate referred to in (3) above).
- (6) Wire brush.
- (7) Paper towels.
- (8) Salt water solution.
- (9) Pocket calculator.

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(10) One five hundred Ohm (+/- 2%) shunt resistor or equivalent combination of resistors.

(11) Two ten thousand Ohm (+/- 2%) shunt resistors or equivalent combination of resistors.

H.4.4 Test Scheduling

An investigator shall schedule any tests, both as to time and duration, in consultation with the livestock farm customer to ensure that the test time and/or other conditions are consistent with those during or in which animal performance or behaviour has indicated that farm stray voltage may be affecting farm operations.

H.4.5 Investigation Sequence

An investigator shall carry out an investigation as follows:

Phase 1 Procedure

1. Animal Contact Test
2. Farm Stray Voltage Test

Phase 2 Procedure

1. Distributor Contribution Test
2. Distributor Contribution Calculations

Phase 3 Procedure

1. Distributor Contribution Confirmation Test & Calculations
2. Final Farm Stray Voltage Test

H.4.6 Documentation

The following documentation shall be prepared and retained by a distributor in accordance with 4.7.7 of the Code:

- (1) Sketch or line drawing of the farm on which are located, at a minimum:
 - a) Distribution transformer(s);
 - b) Distributor's phase and neutral conductors (indicating size and type);
 - c) Farm buildings;
 - d) Secondary electrical service panels;
 - e) Existing grounding electrodes;
 - f) Animal contact locations tested (using the identification numbers indicated on Form 1);
 - g) Remote reference ground rod used for testing purposes;

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- h) Primary and secondary neutral locations used in conjunction with the remote reference ground rod used for testing purposes;
 - i) Electric fences and other electrified animal control devices;
 - j) Water bowls; and
 - k) Well.
- (2) All information specified in the Forms set out in this Appendix. The Forms shall be in the format set out in this Appendix, and may be completed by hand or in electronic format.
- (3) All data recorded using digital recording devices, downloaded in electronic format.

H.4.7 Investigation Report

- (1) An investigator shall prepare a written report that complies with section H.4.7(2) and that sets out the results and findings of any investigation conducted under section 4.7 of the Code and this Appendix.
- (2) The written report shall contain, as a minimum, the following information: the name of the distributor; the name of the investigator; information on how and to whom inquiries about the investigation should be addressed; the date the livestock farm customer's complaint was received by the distributor; the date of the distributor's or investigator's initial site visit; the date the investigation was initiated; the date the investigation was concluded; a summary and explanation of the test results in plain language; and a brief description in plain language of any remediation measures taken or planned. Copies of all information specified in the Forms set out in this Appendix shall be attached to the report.
- (3) The distributor shall promptly provide copies of the report and the recorded measurement data in both paper and electronic format to the livestock farm customer.

Deleted: a copy of the written report to the livestock farm customer. Electronic copies of recorded measurement data shall be made available to the livestock farm customer upon request.

H.5 INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

This section H.5 refers to measurements for ACV. An investigator shall determine ACC on the basis of the ACV measurements using Ohm's Law (current = voltage/resistance).

H.5.1 Phase 1 Procedure

An investigator shall conduct the Phase 1 Procedure set out in and in accordance with sections H.5.1.1 and H.5.1.2 to determine whether the ACC/ACV Threshold is met.

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H.5.1.1 Animal Contact Test

- (1) Purpose – The Animal Contact Test will identify the locations, if any, at which farm stray voltage may be present. Information collected in this test shall be used to determine the locations used for the Farm Stray Voltage Test.
- (2) Selection of Animal Contact Locations - Animal contact locations, including those where animal contact points can be contacted by low resistance body parts (e.g. muzzle, hoof, and udder), shall be selected in consultation with the livestock farm customer.
- (3) Test Preparation - Where possible and with the permission of the livestock farm customer, turn off all farm loads with the exception of one consistent load (e.g. a hairdryer) in order to eliminate the potential impact of farm load variability on measurements taken at different animal contact locations.

(4) Animal Contact Point Preparation

- a) Where an animal contact point is the floor or earth surface, the measuring device shall be connected to a copper plate, which shall make a high quality conductive contact with the floor or earth surface. The floor or earth surface beneath and around the copper plate shall be clear of debris that may add excess resistance. If the floor is concrete, the copper plate shall be placed where the surface is flat and, if needed, cleaned using water and a wire brush.

For each animal contact location tested, calculated source resistance (R_{source}) should be 500 Ohms or less. If high quality conductive contact with the floor or earth cannot be made using the procedure described above, the following procedures shall be followed:

- Floor contact - Place a paper towel or similar material soaked in salt water solution between the copper plate and the floor. Place a weight of not less than ten kilograms on the plate. This weight shall be applied evenly across the plate and not to the adjacent concrete or earth. Place the plate a minimum distance of thirty centimetres or twelve inches from any metal equipment making contact with the floor or earth.
 - Earth contact – Locate a flat surface, remove any debris and add water to the area to ensure sufficient dampness if necessary.
- b) Where an animal contact point involves a metal surface, corrosion shall be removed from the area where a test lead is used to contact the metal.

(5) Data Documented – For each animal contact location:

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- a) Record the open circuit voltage (without a shunt resistor) between animal contact points: V_{oc}
 - b) Record, within ten seconds of recording the open circuit voltage, the ACV between animal contact points with a five hundred Ohm nominal shunt resistor placed across the meter inputs: V_{cc}
 - c) Calculate and note the source resistance: R_{source}
- (6) Data Records – An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the Animal Contact Test using Form 1 of this Appendix.

H.5.1.2 Farm Stray Voltage Test

- (1) Purpose - The purpose of this test is to determine the highest level of farm stray voltage at the location(s) identified in the Animal Contact Test.
- (2) Reference Ground Rod Setup - A portable ground rod shall be inserted 0.5 m into the earth, located as follows:
 - at least 15 m (or 50 feet) from the ground rod under test;
 - well away from any well casing present;
 - not closer than 7.5 m (or 25 feet) from the centerline of a primary electrical conductor right-of-way;
 - not closer than 30 m (or 100 feet) from the edge of a transmission line right-of-way; and
 - when practicable, at least 7.5 m (or 25 feet) from the nearest underground conductive electrical equipment of any type and at a distance equal to three to four times the buried depth of any metallic structure connected to the service entrance neutral.
- (3) Digital Recording Device Setup - A digital recording device shall be used to measure and record data in accordance with section H.5.1.2(6). The device shall be prepared as follows:
 - connect one lead to the reference ground rod. Use a second wire to extend the other lead to the ground wire connecting the neutral to the ground rod at the service entrance serving the area under investigation.
 - install a 10,000 Ohm resistor across the input leads and note the reading. Install a second 10,000 Ohm resistor (in series) across the input leads and note whether the reading decreases by more than 10%. Where the reading decreases by more than 10%, the reference ground rod shall be

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moved to another location to reduce the resistance. When a good connection to earth has been established, remove both resistors from the digital recording device.

- (4) Selection of Animal Contact Locations - The animal contact location at which the highest animal contact voltage reading was measured in the Animal Contact Test shall be used for the purposes of this test. Additional animal contact locations may also be tested simultaneously.
- (5) Animal Contact Point Preparation – The procedure set out in section H.5.1.1(4) shall be applied.
- (6) Measurement Interval - The measurement interval over which true rms values are averaged during recording shall not exceed ten seconds.
- (7) Data Recorded -
 - a) Voltage from the primary neutral at the transformer to the reference ground rod: V_p .
 - b) Voltage from the secondary neutral in the service panel serving the animal contact area (note: where a watering device is involved, the service panel to which the water line is bonded shall be used) to the reference ground rod: V_s
 - c) Voltage drop from the primary neutral conductor at the location of the connection for V_p to the secondary neutral conductor at the location of the connection for V_s : V_{ps}
 - d) Voltage across a five hundred Ohm resistor at the high ACV points as selected in accordance with section H.5.1.2(4): V_{cc}
- (8) Test Duration and Continuity – Data shall be recorded over a period of not less than forty-eight consecutive hours. The test shall be repeated unless data is recorded without interruption for a minimum of twenty-four consecutive hours. The test shall also be repeated if testing is interrupted for more than twenty minutes during any twelve hour period.
- (9) Data Records - An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the Farm Stray Voltage Test using Form 2 of this Appendix. A plot of the required measurements versus time may be substituted for or included with a completed Form 2. All recorded data shall be downloaded and retained with the other records of the investigation.
- (10) Interpretation – Compare the ACV (V_{cc}) values noted on Form 2 to the ACC/ACV Threshold. An investigator shall carry out the Phase 2 Procedure if the ACC/ACV Threshold is met. If the ACC/ACV Threshold is not met, the investigation shall be terminated.

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H.5.2 Phase 2 Procedure

An investigator shall conduct the Phase 2 Procedure set out in and in accordance with sections H.5.2.1 and H.5.2.2 to determine whether the Distributor Contribution Threshold is met.

H.5.2.1 Distributor Contribution Test

- (1) Purpose - The Distributor Contribution Test is used to determine whether and the extent to which the distribution system contributes to farm stray voltage at animal contact locations.
- (2) Application – This test shall be carried out at each point where a livestock farm customer's farm is connected to the distribution system at a distribution transformer.
- (3) Time of Test - This test shall be performed at the same time of day as the times of highest ACV found in the Farm Stray Voltage Test.
- (4) Preparation - Before commencing the test, measure the secondary neutral current with the farm completely de-energized. The secondary neutral current should be very low. If the current is high, this indicates some 120 volt load is energized. Investigate and de-energize as required.
- (5) Data Documented
 - a) Eight data points shall be documented as follows:
 1. Note nominal primary phase conductor voltage to neutral conductor voltage: V_{pri}
 2. Measure load box current: I_{LB}
 3. Measure voltage at load box connection to secondary system: V_{LB} (~240V)
 4. Calculate transformer primary current (on the source side of the ground connection): I_p
 5. Measure animal contact voltage at the same points used in the Farm Stray Voltage Test (not shown on Figure 1): V_{cc}
 6. Measure voltage from primary neutral at the transformer to remote reference ground rod: V_p
 7. Measure voltage from secondary neutral in the service panel serving the area of the animal contact to remote reference ground rod: V_s
 8. Measure voltage from primary neutral at the transformer to secondary neutral at the service panel serving the area of animal contact: V_{ps}

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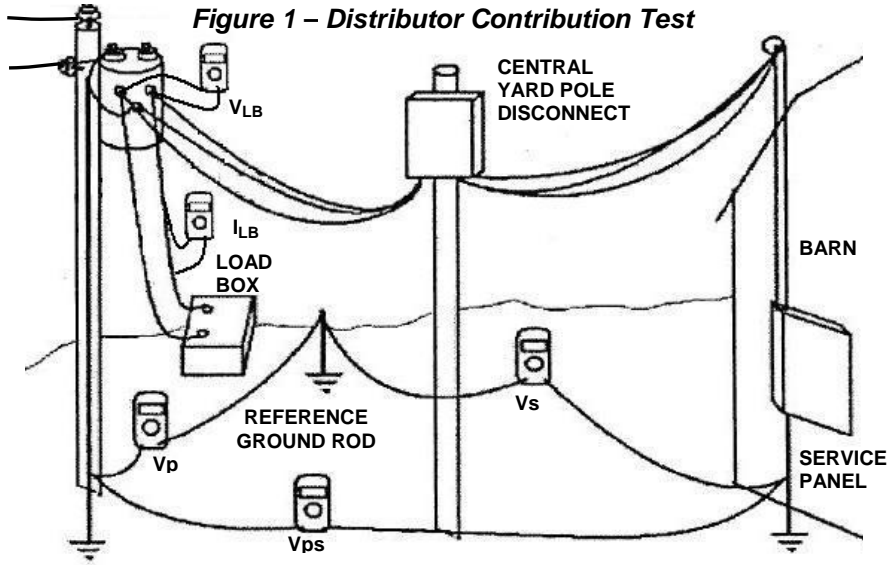


Figure 1 illustrates the measurement locations indicated above. Figure 2 illustrates the appropriate meter arrangement.

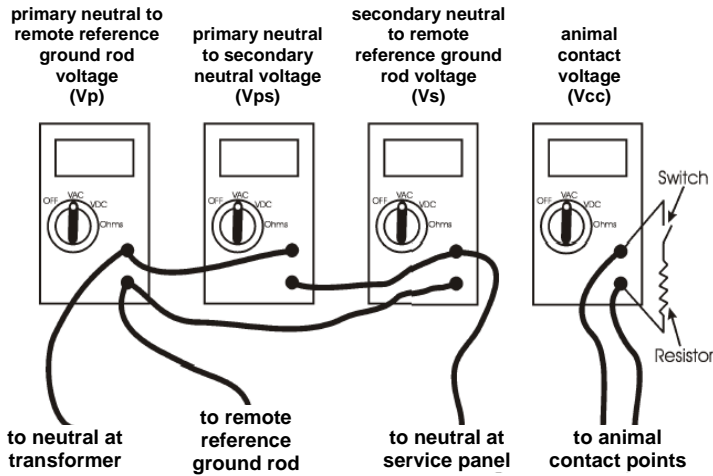


Figure 2 – Meter Arrangement for Distributor Contribution Test

- (6) Conducting the Test - Attach the load box to the 240 Volt secondary side of the transformer. For single phase services, conduct Steps 1 through 5 listed below. For three phase services, conduct Step 1 and Step 2 listed below for each

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phase, or conduct Steps 1 through 5 listed below for one phase only. Each test must be conducted for at least two minutes, with the highest readings observed during the interval recorded on Form 3.

- a) Step 1: Load box de-energized; farm energized.
- b) Step 2: Load box de-energized; farm de-energized.
- c) Step 3: Load box energized at half load; farm de-energized.
- d) Step 4: Load box energized to full load; farm de-energized.
- e) Step 5: Load box energized to full load; farm energized.

(7) Data Records - An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the Distributor Contribution Test using Form 3 of this Appendix.

H.5.2.2 Distributor Contribution Calculations

(1) Purpose – The purpose of this procedure is to calculate the contribution of the distributor’s distribution system to farm stray voltage.

(2) Data Analysis

- a) Determine from the Farm Stray Voltage Test data the highest measured steady state value of ACV ($V_{c_{fsv}}$) and the corresponding measured value for the primary neutral to reference ground rod voltage ($V_{p_{fsv}}$). Record these values on Form 4 at Step 1.
- b) The primary neutral to remote reference ground rod voltage ($V_{p_{off}}$) and the ACV ($V_{c_{off}}$) measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power “off” and the load box “off” shall be recorded on Form 4 at Step 2.
- c) The primary neutral to remote reference ground voltage ($V_{p_{half}}$) and the animal contact voltage ($V_{c_{half}}$) measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power “off” and the load box set at one-half (1/2) load shall be recorded on Form 4 at Step 3.
- d) The primary neutral to remote reference ground voltage ($V_{p_{full}}$) and the animal contact voltage ($V_{c_{full}}$) measured during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power “off” and the load box set at maximum load shall be recorded on Form 4 at Step 4.

(3) For Single Phase Farms - The contribution of the distributor’s distribution system to ACV (V_{ccD}) shall be determined using the following formula:

$$V_{ccD} = \frac{V_{p_{fsv}} - V_{p_{half}}}{V_{p_{full}} - V_{p_{half}}} \times (V_{c_{full}} - V_{c_{half}}) + V_{c_{half}}$$

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- (4) For Three Phase Farms - The contribution of the distributor's distribution system to ACV (V_{ccD}) for farms with three phase balanced load service is the measured ACV recorded in Step 2 of the Distributor Contribution Test (see H.5.2.1(6)); i.e. with the load box de-energized and the farm de-energized) and recorded on Form 4 as V_{ccOff} .
- (5) Interpretation – Compare the V_{ccD} value (from either (3) or (4) above as appropriate) to the Distributor Contribution Threshold.
- (6) Data Records – An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the distributor contribution calculations using Form 4 of this Appendix.

H.5.3 Phase 3 Procedure

Where the Distributor Contribution Threshold has been met, an investigator shall conduct the Phase 3 Procedure set out in and in accordance with sections H.5.3.1 and H.5.3.2 to confirm whether remediation activities taken by the distributor have resulted in the contribution of the distributor's distribution system to farm stray voltage decreasing to a level that is below the Distributor Contribution Threshold; and to determine the impact of distributor remediation activities on ACC/ACV.

H.5.3.1 Distributor Contribution Confirmation Test & Calculations

- (1) Purpose – The purpose of this procedure is to confirm whether the remediation activities carried out by a distributor have resulted in the contribution of the distributor's distribution system to farm stray voltage decreasing to a level that is below the Distributor Contribution Threshold.
- (2) Procedure - The investigator shall repeat the Distributor Contribution Test and shall for that purpose make measurements at the same locations as used for the original Distributor Contribution Test. The investigator shall repeat the distributor contribution calculations in accordance with section H.5.2.2.
- (3) Data Records - An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the distributor contribution confirmation test and calculations using Form 5 of this Appendix.

H.5.3.2 Final Farm Stray Voltage Test

- (1) Purpose – The purpose of this test is to determine the impact of a distributor's remediation activities on farm stray voltage.

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- (2) Procedure - An investigator shall repeat the Farm Stray Voltage Test, other than in relation to section H.5.1.2(10), and shall for that purpose make measurements at the same animal contact locations used for purposes of the original Farm Stray Voltage Test.

- (3) Data Records - An investigator shall record the results of and other information relating to the final Farm Stray Voltage Test using Form 6 of this Appendix. A plot of the required measurements versus time may be substituted for or included with a completed Form 6. All recorded data shall be downloaded and retained with the records of the investigation.

FORMS

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 1

ANIMAL CONTACT TEST

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____
Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The information provided by the Animal Contact Location Identification Number, and corresponding description, and by the farm sketch(es) shall be sufficient to allow a third party to locate the animal contact locations and identify the animal contact points noted on the Animal Contact Test Data Record.
2. Voltage measurements shall be made using one instrument to ensure consistency. The second measurement required for each animal contact location shall be taken immediately after the first measurement has been recorded. Comments related to the measurement process shall be recorded on the Animal Contact Test Comments sheet.
3. Calculate R_{source} as follows:

$$R_{source} = \frac{V_{oc} - V_{cc}}{V_{cc}} \times R_{shunt}$$

where $R_{shunt} = 500$ Ohms

4. R_{source} should be less than 500 Ohms, ideally closer to 250 Ohms. Where R_{source} is greater than 500 Ohms, clean animal contact points and add salt water solution to the contact area.

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FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 1 (continued)

ANIMAL CONTACT TEST DATA RECORD

Animal Contact Location ID #	Description of Location & Animal Contact Points	Voltage w/o Shunt Resistor	Voltage w/Shunt Resistor	Source Resistance
		V_{oc}	V_{cc}	R_{source}
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
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10				

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Animal Contact Location ID #	Description of Location & Animal Contact Points	Voltage w/o Shunt Resistor	Voltage w/Shunt Resistor	Source Resistance
		V_{oc}	V_{cc}	R_{source}
11				
12				
13				
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**APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

FORM 1 (concluded)

ANIMAL CONTACT TEST COMMENTS

Animal Contact Location ID #	Comment
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
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10	

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Animal Contact Location ID #	Comment
11	
12	
13	
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20	

**APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

FORM 2

FARM STRAY VOLTAGE TEST

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____
 Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____
 Start Date/Time: _____ Stop Date/Time: _____
 Animal Contact Location Identification No: _____

FARM STRAY VOLTAGE TEST DATA

Hour	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour Hour:Min	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold Min
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor Vcc	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage Vp	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage Vs	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage Vps	
1						
2						
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**APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

Hour	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage	
	Hour:Min	Vcc	Vp	Vs	Vps	Min
26						
27						
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APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage	
Hour	Hour:Min	Vcc	Vp	Vs	Vps	Min
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 3

DISTRIBUTOR CONTRIBUTION TEST DATA

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____

Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____

1. Initial measurements and calculations with farm service de-energized:

Primary Nominal Voltage Phase to Neutral (V_{pri}): _____ V (e.g. 8kV)

Load Box Current (I_{LB}): Half Load _____ A Full Load _____ A

Load Box Voltage (V_{LB}): Half Load _____ V Full Load _____ V

Transformer Primary Current (I_p): _____

where:

$$I_p = \frac{I_{LB} \times V_{LB}}{V_{pri}}$$

Note: I_p is measured on the source side of the ground connection.

2. Distributor Contribution Test Measurements

		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Setting	Farm	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
	Load Box	OFF	OFF	HALF	FULL	FULL
Enter Start Time:						
Item		Record Highest Value Measured Over Minimum 2 minute Test Duration				
V _{cc} (V)						
V _p (V)						
V _s (V)						
V _{ps} (V)						

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 3 (concluded)

NOTE ON DISTRIBUTOR CONTRIBUTION TEST

1. With all farm power disconnected, there are no sources for neutral-to-earth voltage to be produced on the farm. The voltages measured at all locations should be approximately the same (FARM OFF, LOAD BOX OFF). There may be a difference of a few tenths of a volt in some situations. Assuming the primary (distributor) and secondary (farm) neutral conductors are bonded at the transformer, any voltage measured with the farm power off is most likely due to an off-farm source. The source may be voltage drop on the primary neutral, or it can be a ground fault at a neighbouring property in the area.
2. If a farm is supplied with a single-phase multi-grounded utility distribution line, the 240 volt load test should result in at least a slight increase in voltage when the load is applied (Farm OFF, Load Box FULL). A large increase in neutral-to-earth voltage during the 240 volt load test indicates the primary neutral circuit resistance may need to be reduced.

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 4

DISTRIBUTOR CONTRIBUTION CALCULATION

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____

Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____

Farm Service Type: Three Phase Single Phase

Step 1: Enter the highest value of animal contact voltage recorded during the Farm Stray Voltage test on Form 2 ($V_{C_{fsv}}$) and the corresponding primary to reference ground voltage ($V_{P_{fsv}}$).

$V_{C_{fsv}}$: _____V $V_{P_{fsv}}$: _____V

Step 2: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box off.

$V_{C_{off}}$: _____V $V_{P_{off}}$: _____V

Step 3: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box set at half load.

$V_{C_{half}}$: _____V $V_{P_{half}}$: _____V

Step 4: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box set at maximum load.

$V_{C_{full}}$: _____V $V_{P_{full}}$: _____V

Distributor Contribution to ACC/ACV (V_{CCD})

Calculated V_{CCD} for farms with single phase service: _____V

$$V_{CCD} = \frac{V_{P_{fsv}} - V_{P_{half}}}{V_{P_{full}} - V_{P_{half}}} \times (V_{C_{full}} - V_{C_{half}}) + V_{C_{half}}$$

Measured V_{CCD} ($V_{CCD} = V_{C_{off}}$) for farms with three phase service: _____V

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 5
DISTRIBUTOR CONTRIBUTION CONFIRMATION TEST AND CALCULATIONS

Test Data

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____
 Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____

1. Initial measurements and calculations with farm service de-energized:

Primary Nominal Voltage Phase to Neutral (V_{pri}): _____ V (e.g. 8kV)

Load Box Current (I_{LB}): Half Load _____ A Full Load _____ A

Load Box Voltage (V_{LB}): Half Load _____ V Full Load _____ V

Transformer Primary Current (I_p): _____

where:

$$I_p = \frac{I_{LB} \times V_{LB}}{V_{pri}}$$

Note: I_p is measured on the source side of the ground connection.

2. Load box measurements

		Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5
Setting	Farm	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
	Load Box	OFF	OFF	HALF	FULL	FULL
Enter Start Time:						
Item		Record Highest Value Measured Over Minimum 2 minute Test Duration				
V _{cc} (V)						
V _p (V)						
V _s (V)						
V _{ps} (V)						

APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE

FORM 5 (concluded)
DISTRIBUTOR CONTRIBUTION CONFIRMATION TEST AND CALCULATIONS
Calculations

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____
Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____
Farm Service Type: Three Phase Single Phase

Step 1: Enter the highest value of animal contact voltage recorded during the Farm Stray Voltage Test on Form 2 ($V_{C_{fsv}}$) and the corresponding primary to reference ground voltage ($V_{P_{fsv}}$).

$V_{C_{fsv}}$: _____V $V_{P_{fsv}}$: _____V

Step 2: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box off.

$V_{C_{off}}$: _____V $V_{P_{off}}$: _____V

Step 3: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box set at half load.

$V_{C_{half}}$: _____V $V_{P_{half}}$: _____V

Step 4: Enter the value of animal contact voltage and corresponding primary to reference ground voltage that was present during the Distributor Contribution Test with the farm power off and the load box set at maximum load.

$V_{C_{full}}$: _____V $V_{P_{full}}$: _____V

Distributor Contribution to ACC/ACV (V_{CCD})

Calculated V_{CCD} for farms with single phase service: _____V

$$V_{CCD} = \frac{V_{P_{fsv}} - V_{P_{half}}}{V_{P_{full}} - V_{P_{half}}} \times (V_{C_{full}} - V_{C_{half}}) + V_{C_{half}}$$

Measured V_{CCD} ($V_{CCD} = V_{C_{off}}$) for farms with three phase service: _____V

**APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

FORM 6

FINAL FARM STRAY VOLTAGE TEST

Customer Name: _____ Date: _____
 Farm Location: _____ File No: (if applicable): _____
 Start Date/Time: _____ Stop Date/Time: _____
 Animal Contact Location Identification No: _____

FINAL FARM STRAY VOLTAGE TEST DATA

Hour	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour Hour:Min	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold Min
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor Vcc	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage Vp	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage Vs	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage Vps	
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**APPENDIX H
FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

Hour	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage	
	Hour:Min	Vcc	Vp	Vs	Vps	Min
26						
27						
28						
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FARM STRAY VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTOR INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE**

Hour	Time Highest Steady State Vcc Recorded in Hour	Readings at the time (Hour:Min) noted at left:				Estimated Time During Hour Vcc Exceeds ACC/ACV Threshold
		Animal Contact Voltage Across Shunt Resistor	Primary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Secondary Neutral to Reference Ground Rod Voltage	Primary Neutral to Secondary Neutral Voltage	
Hour	Hour:Min	Vcc	Vp	Vs	Vps	Min
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