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The following items are necessary to process your application. If anything is missing, your application will be considered incomplete and **will not** be processed.

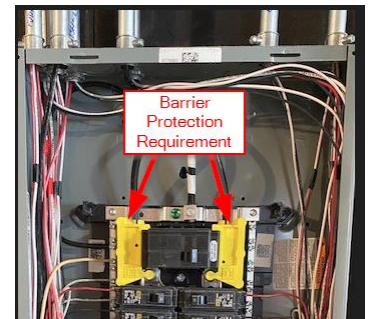
- Date of Application
- Name, phone number, and email address of property owner
- Project address
- Description of project
- Cost of project
- Sign permit application

### **Guideline for Electric Service**

**We recommend that you always contact ComEd and consult the latest ComEd “Red Book” (Installation Guide) to ensure you are meeting the power companies’ specific installation requirements.**

1. Electric meters shall bear the UL/CECHA label per and be installed per the listed requirements of **NEC 110.3 (B) - Installation and Use.**
2. Service Entrance Conductors shall not exceed 5’ into a building without an OCPD – per **Village Amendment “ARTICLE 230.70(A)(1) – Service disconnecting means”**
3. A properly sized and installed RMC or IMC conduit nipple, shall additionally have a grounding bushing on both the meter and MDP sides per **Village Amendment Section 502 - “T. Wiring 2.”**
4. Supply Side Bonding Jumpers (SSBJ) shall be properly sized per **NEC 250.102 (C) - Size — Supply-Side Bonding Jumper.**
5. An underground meter socket enclosure shall extend a min of 18 inches below the grade level enclosure mark per the manufacture’s requirements.
6. As required the grounded service conductor (neutral) shall be bonded to the enclosure per **NEC 250.28 - Main Bonding Jumper and System Bonding Jumper.**
7. The inside nipple/raceway shall be sealed with an approved material per **NEC 300.7 - Raceways Exposed to Different Temperatures.**
8. Two listed 5/8” x 8’ copper ground rods, a minimum of 6’ apart, shall be installed per **NEC 250.52 Grounding Electrodes.**
  - a. The GEC between rods shall be protected from physical damage per **Village Amendment ARTICLE 250.64 (B)** by RMC or IMC bonded to GEC at both open ends.
  - b. A listed “Acorn” or other listed ground rod clamp suitable for direct burial shall be installed per **NEC 250.70 Methods of Grounding and Bonding Conductor Connection to Electrodes.**
9. An Inter-system Intersystem Bonding Termination Device shall be installed per **NEC 250.94 (A) The Intersystem Bonding Termination Device.**
10. **For an Overhead Service**, the lowest point of the drip loop shall be a Minimum of 10 feet above grade or a platform per **NEC 225.18 Clearance for Overhead Conductors and Cables.**
  - a. If the service drop is supported by the Riser (Service Mast) it shall be installed per **NEC 230.28 Service Masts as Supports.**
  - b. The point of attachment shall be a fork bolt, eye plate or other listed fitting per **NEC 230.26 Point of Attachment.** - in no case shall this point of attachment be less than 10 ft above finished grade.
  - c. When using the Service Mast as a support it shall be installed per **NEC 230.28 Service Masts as Supports.** - the Service-drop shall not be attached to a service mast between a weatherhead or the end of the conduit and a coupling.

- d. Service raceways shall be equipped with a service head at the point of connection to service-drop or over-head service conductors. The service head shall be listed for use in wet locations per **NEC 230.54 (A) Service Head**.
  - e. The service mast conduit shall be supported within 3' of the meter and additionally as required per **NEC 344.30 Securing and Supporting**.
11. A minimum separation between electric and gas service meters of 36 inches is required per ComEd/Nicor.
  12. The GEC connection to the metal underground water pipe electrode may not be located more than 5 ft from the point of entrance to the building per **NEC 250.68 (C)(1) Grounding Electrode Conductor Connections**.
  13. All electrodes present at each building or structure shall be bonded together to together to form the Grounding Electrode System per **NEC 250.52 (A)(1) - (A)(7) Electrodes Permitted for Grounding**.
  14. Barrier Protection: Barriers shall be placed in all service panelboards, switchboards, and switchgear such that no uninsulated, ungrounded service busbar or service terminal is exposed to inadvertent contact by persons or maintenance equipment while servicing load terminations per **NEC 408.3 (2) Service Panelboards, Switchboards, and Switchgear**.
  15. Minimum Service Size Conductors (copper) Accepted - consult **NEC Table 310.15(B)(16)**
    - a. **100A Service:**
      - i. #3 AWG Service Conductors
      - ii. #6 AWG GEC Rods
      - iii. #8 GEC Water/UFER
    - b. **200A Service:**
      - i. 3/0 AWG Service Conductors
      - ii. #6 AWG GEC Rods
      - iii. #4 GEC Water/UFER
  16. Each multiwire branch circuit (MWBC) shall be provided with a means that will simultaneously disconnect all ungrounded conductors at the point where the branch circuit originates be per **NEC 210.4 (A) - (D) Multiwire Branch Circuits**. and shall be identified or grouped to correspond with the ungrounded circuit conductor(s) by wire markers, cable ties, or similar means in at least one location within the enclosure per **NEC 200.4 (B) Multiple Circuits**.
  17. Every circuit and circuit modification shall be legibly identified as to its clear, evident, and specific purpose or use per **NEC 408.4 (A) Circuit Directory or Circuit Identification**.
  18. As required provide bonding for hot water pipes, cold water pipes, and gas piping per **NEC 250.104 (B) Other Metal Piping**.
  19. Where a tightening torque is indicated as a numeric value on equipment or in installation instructions provided by the manufacturer, a calibrated torque tool shall be used to achieve the indicated torque value, unless the equipment manufacturer has provided installation instructions for an alternative method of achieving the required torque per **NEC 110.4 (D) Installation**.
  20. **"Panel Change Only"** (*changing the Main Disconnect Panel*) because of the serious consequences that can be associated with incomplete and/or incorrect grounding and bonding, "Panel Changes" shall require grounding and bonding meet the requirements of **ARTICLE 250 Grounding and Bonding** as outlined above.



## Illinois Carbon Monoxide Alarm Detector Act

Effective January 1, 2007, every dwelling unit will be required to have at least one approved carbon monoxide alarm in operating condition within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping purposes. Alarms can be battery powered, plug-in with battery back-up or wired into the AC power line with a secondary battery back-up. The alarm can be combined with smoke detecting devices if the combined unit complies with specific standards and the alarm differentiates the hazard.

### The Law

The Illinois General Assembly has passed and the Governor has signed the Carbon Monoxide Alarm Detector Act (Public Act 094-0741). This new law, effective January 1, 2007, requires homeowners and landlords to install carbon monoxide detectors in all buildings containing bedrooms and sleeping facilities.

The primary features of the new law are:

- Every “dwelling unit” must be equipped with at least one operable carbon monoxide alarm within 15 feet of every room used for sleeping purposes.
- The alarm may be combined with smoke detecting devices provided the unit complies with respective standards and alarm differentiates the hazard
- A “dwelling unit” means a room or suite of rooms used for human habitation, and includes single family, multi-family, and mixed-use buildings.
- The owner must supply and install all required alarms. A landlord must ensure that the alarms are operable on the date of initiation of a lease. The tenant is responsible for testing and maintaining the alarm after the lease commences.
- A landlord is required to furnish one tenant per dwelling unit with written information regarding alarm testing and maintenance.
- Willful failure to install or maintain in operating condition any alarm is a Class B criminal misdemeanor
- The Act does exempt certain residential units from the requirement. Those residential units in a building that (i) does not rely on combustion of fossil fuel for heat ventilation, cooking, or hot water ; (ii) is not connected to a garage; and (iii) is not sufficiently close to any ventilated source of carbon monoxide to receive carbon monoxide from that source OR a residential unit that is not sufficiently close to any source of carbon monoxide so as to be at risk of receiving carbon monoxide from that source, as determined by the local building official.
- Smoke alarms required in all sleeping rooms of dwelling units.