mechanical aids or is provided with wheels for movement by a person(s) or powered devices. (513) (CMP-14)

N **Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)** Equipment fed with portable cords or cables intended to be moved from one place to another. (640) (CMP-12)

Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment) Equipment with electrical components suitable to be moved by a single person without mechanical aids. (511) (CMP-14)

N **Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)** Equipment fed with portable cords or cables intended to be moved from one place to another. (520) (CMP-15)

N **Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)** Equipment intended to be moved from one place to another. (530) (CMP-15)

N **Equipment, Signal. (Signal Equipment)** Includes audible and visual equipment such as chimes, gongs, lights, and displays that convey information to the user. (620) (CMP-12)

N **Equipment Branch.** A system of feeders and branch circuits arranged for delayed, automatic, or manual connection to the alternate power source and that serves primarily 3-phase power equipment. [**99**:3.3.50] (517) (CMP-15)

N **Equipment Protection Level (EPL).** Level of protection assigned to equipment based on its likelihood of becoming a source of ignition, and distinguishing the differences between explosive gas atmospheres and explosive dust atmospheres. (CMP-14)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 60079-0, *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 0: Equipment — General Requirements*, for additional information.

N **Equipment Rack.** A framework for the support, enclosure, or both, of equipment; can be portable or stationary. (640) (CMP-12)

Informational Note: See EIA/ECA 310-E-2005, *Cabinets, Racks, Panels and Associated Equipment*, for examples of equipment racks.

Energy Information Administration (EIA)/Energy Analytics Institute (ECA) 310-D, *Cabinets, Racks, Panels and Associated Equipment*, is the standard for commercial equipment racks. Within Article 640, both the terms *equipment rack* and *rack* are used to refer to equipment enclosures that are conceptually similar in intended use to those defined by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/EIA standard.

Equipotential Plane. Conductive parts bonded together to reduce voltage gradients in a designated area. (682) (CMP-17)

N **Equipotential Plane.** Conductive elements that are connected together to minimize voltage differences. (CMP-7)

N **Essential Electrical System.** A system comprised of alternate power sources and all connected distribution systems and ancillary equipment, designed to ensure continuity of electrical power to designated areas and functions of a health care facility during disruption of normal power sources, and also to minimize disruption within the internal wiring system. [**99**:3.3.52] (517) (CMP-15)

Emergency systems in occupancies other than health care occupancies are installed primarily for life safety and building evacuation. The essential system in a hospital supplies power to equipment that provides life safety functions such as egress lighting and exit marking. It also supplies power to equipment directly related to patient care, including task illumination, fixed medical equipment, selected receptacles, and other special power circuits.

Δ **Explosionproof Equipment.** Equipment enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor that might occur within it, that is capable of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and that operates at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited. (CMP-14)

Informational Note No. 1: See ANSI/UL 1203, *Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*, for additional information.

Informational Note No. 2: See NEMA 250, *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)*, for additional information on explosionproof enclosures that are sometimes additionally marked Type 7.

Exposed (as applied to live parts). Capable of being inadvertently touched or approached nearer than a safe distance by a person. (CMP-1)

Informational Note: This term applies to parts that are not suitably guarded, isolated, or insulated.

Exposed (as applied to wiring methods). On or attached to the surface or behind panels designed to allow access. (CMP-1)

See Exhibit 100.2, which illustrates wiring methods that would be considered exposed because they are located above a suspended ceiling with lift-out panels.

N **Exposed (Optical Fiber Cable Exposed to Accidental Contact).** A conductive optical fiber cable in such a position that, in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact between the cable's non–current-carrying conductive members and an electrical circuit might result. (CMP-16)

N **Exposed (to Accidental Contact).** A circuit in such a position that, in case of failure of supports or insulation, contact with another circuit may result. (CMP-16)

N **Exposed Conductive Surfaces.** Those surfaces that are capable of carrying electric current and that are unprotected, uninsulated, unenclosed, or unguarded, permitting personal contact. [**99:**3.3.54] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: Paint, anodizing, and similar coatings are not considered suitable insulation, unless they are listed for such use.