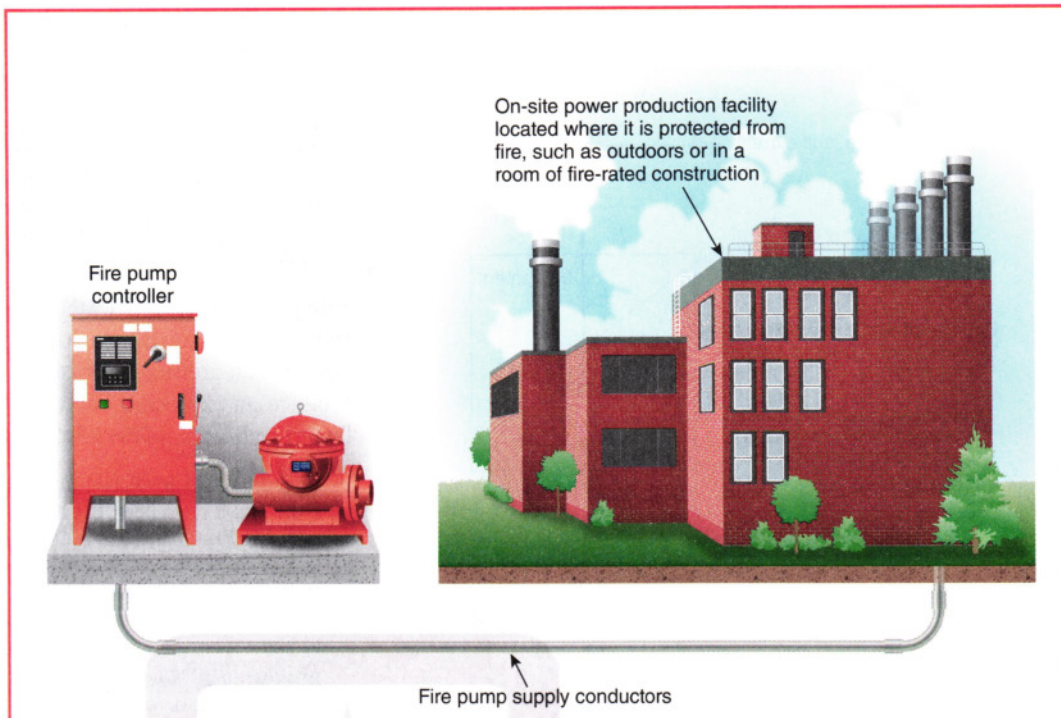


**EXHIBIT 100.13** On-site power production facility as a power source for a fire pump installation.



**Externally Operable.** Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts. (CMP-1)

**N Facility, On-Site Power Production. (On-Site Power Production Facility)** The normal supply of electric power for the site that is expected to be constantly producing power. (695) (CMP-13)

An on-site power production facility differs in normal application from an on-site standby system such as an engine generator in that it is the normal continuous source of electrical supply for a structure and is not a utility-owned generating facility. Exhibit 100.13 illustrates a cogeneration facility that is the normal source of power for the premises wiring system and meets the definition of *on-site power production facility*. On-site power production is not restricted to generators.

**N Fastened-in-Place.** Mounting means of equipment in which the fastening means are specifically designed to permit removal without the use of a tool. (625) (CMP-12)

**N Fault-Managed Power (FMP).** A powering system that monitors for faults and controls current delivered to ensure fault energy is limited. (726) (CMP-3)

Informational Note No. 1: The monitoring and control systems differentiate fault-managed power from electric light and power circuits; therefore, alternative requirements to those of Chapters 1 through 4 are given regarding minimum wire sizes, ampacity adjustment and correction factors, overcurrent protection, insulation requirements, and wiring methods and materials.

Informational Note No. 2: A fault-managed power circuit is also commonly referred to as a Class 4 circuit.

**Fault Current.** The current delivered at a point on the system during a short-circuit condition. (CMP-10)

**Δ Fault Current, Available, (Available Fault Current)** The largest amount of current capable of being delivered at a point on the system during a short-circuit condition. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: A short-circuit can occur during abnormal conditions such as a fault between circuit conductors or a ground fault. See Informational Note Figure 100.1.

**N Fault Protection Device.** An electronic device that is intended for the protection of personnel and functions under fault conditions, such as network-powered broadband communications cable short or open circuit, to limit the current or voltage, or both, for a low-power network-powered broadband communications circuit and provide acceptable protection from electric shock. (830) (CMP-16)

**Feeder.** All circuit conductors between the service equipment, the source of a separately derived system, or other power supply source and the final branch-circuit overcurrent device. (CMP-10)

See the commentary following the definition of *branch circuit*, including Exhibit 100.8, which illustrates the difference between branch circuits and feeders.

**N Feeder Assembly.** The overhead or under-chassis feeder conductors, including the equipment grounding conductor, together with the necessary fittings and equipment; or the power-supply cord assembly for a mobile home, recreational vehicle, or park trailer, identified for the delivery of energy from the source of electrical supply to the panelboard within the mobile home, recreational vehicle, or park trailer. (CMP-7)