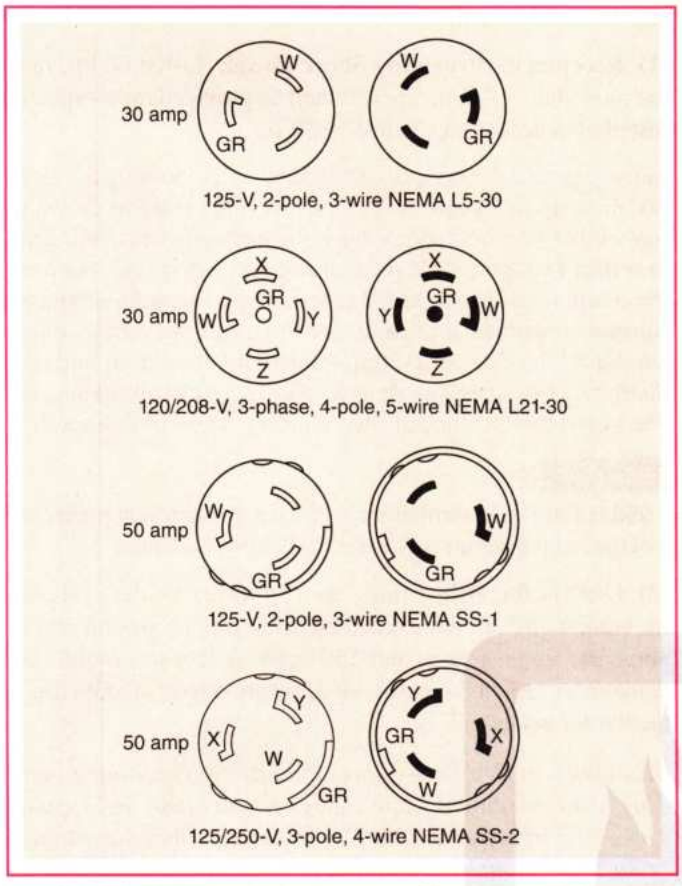

EXHIBIT 555.2 Typical configurations from 30 amperes to 50 amperes for single locking- and grounding-type receptacles and attachment plug caps used to provide shore power for boats in marinas and boatyards.

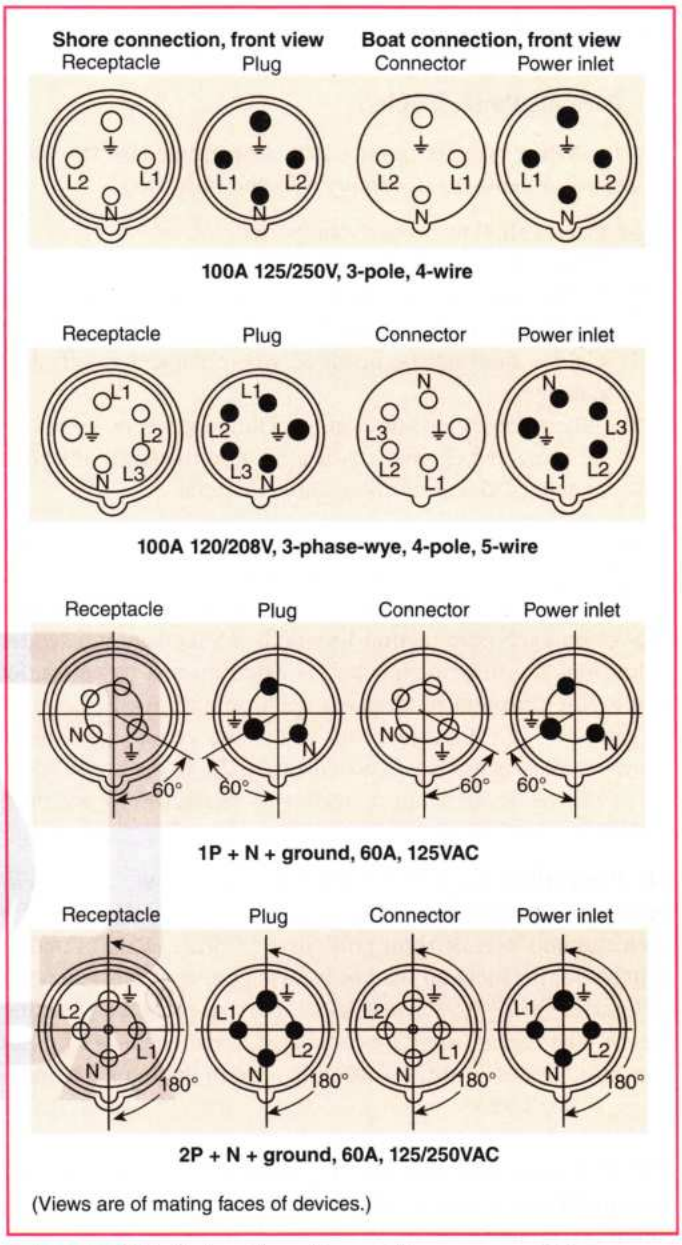

EXHIBIT 555.3 Typical configurations of 60 amperes or 100 amperes for safety pin-and-sleeve-type receptacles, plugs, connectors, and power inlets used to provide shore power for boats in marinas and boatyards.

(2) Portable Power Cables. Extra-hard usage cord and extra-hard usage portable power cables rated not less than 75°C (167°F) and 600 volts, listed for use in the environment within which it is installed, shall be permitted as follows:

(1) As permanent wiring on the underside of piers (floating or fixed)
(2) Where flexibility is necessary as on piers composed of floating sections

The cable construction requirements are necessary due to the cables' exposure to extremes in weather conditions and to operational hazards such as oil and gasoline spills. Not all portable power cables are suitable for exposure to gasoline. A cable evaluated for oil and gasoline resistance at 75°C is marked "GASOLINE AND OIL RESISTANT II," or "GR2."

(B) Installation.

(1) Overhead Wiring. Overhead wiring shall be installed to avoid possible contact with masts and other parts of boats being moved in the yard.

Conductors and cables shall be routed to avoid wiring closer than 6.0 m (20 ft) from the outer edge or any portion of the yard that can be used for moving vessels or stepping or unstepping masts.

(2) Outdoor Branch Circuits and Feeders. Multiple feeders and branch circuits shall be permitted and clearances for overhead branch-circuit and feeder wiring in locations of the boatyard other than those described in 555.34(B)(1) shall be located not less than 5.49 m (18 ft) above grade. Only Part I of Article 225 shall apply to marina installations.

Approval for wiring over and under navigable water by the AHJ may include federal and local agencies, such as the Army Corps