

### 13.0 Short-Circuit Current

Where state and/or local building inspection agencies require that customers install service equipment with overcurrent protective devices with a short-circuit rating equal to or not less than the available short-circuit current at its supply terminal, the customer should obtain from SCE, the Company's contribution to short-circuit currents at the customer's service entrance.

The Company's contribution to short-circuit currents, at the customer's service entrance, will be as follows for the applicable type of service to be rendered.

#### 13.1 10000 A and Below (100–400 Maximum Amperes Self-Contained Type Meter Panels)

The Company's contribution to the available short-circuit current at the service entrance will not exceed 10000 A for single-family dwellings, duplexes, or individually metered mobile homes that use self-contained type Company meters.

Temporary service, when served from a single-phase 120/240 V transformer, will not exceed 10000 A. Self-contained 300/400 A (Class 320) type meter panels are not acceptable for temporary service.

#### 13.2 Greater than 10000 A—Multi-Family Residential (Three or More Grouped Meters), Commercial, and Industrial

**Table 1–5: Short-Circuit Current**

Phase	Serving Voltage	Service Entrance Ampacities	Utilities Contribution to Fault Current will Not Exceed
Single	120/240	600 or less	42,000
Three	120/208 or 240	800 or less	42,000
Three	480	1200 or less	30,000

#### 13.3 Exceptional Cases

When the application of the above fault current limitation appears too restrictive for new installations, the customer may request the utility to provide the available fault currents for a specific case and location.

All new installations with service voltage or service entrance ampacities larger than those stated above will be handled as individual cases, and the Company will provide the available fault duty for each installation.

### 14.0 Electric and Magnetic Fields

Electric and magnetic fields are also known as “electromagnetic fields” or “EMF.” Electric and magnetic fields are a natural result of electricity. Whenever an electric charge or current is present, either natural or man-made, electric and magnetic fields occur. Electric power distribution facilities generate both electric and magnetic fields.

#### 14.1 Electric Fields

Electric fields result when voltage is present. The strength “E” of electric fields is represented by “volts per meter.” As the distance increases from the source, the electric field strength decreases rapidly.

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