Fiber optic cable attachment to equipment is prohibited

Any suitable type of wire or cable if installed in rigid metal conduit (Type RMC) and intermediate metal conduit (Type IMC) with listed threaded or threadless fittings.

The placement of communication lines or equipment on opposing sides of the pole commonly known as "pole boxing" creates a safety risk for line workers and is prohibited.

With Optical Fiber Cables. Communications cables can be in the same raceway, cable tray, cable routing assembly, or enclosure with conductors of any of the following:

Since building systems may require many types of cables, both fiber and copper, these cables should be separated to protect the fiber cables from damage and all cables marked properly.

Pole attachment requirements for installations requiring other equipment are subject to negotiations between the Licensee and Medina EC.

These cables contain optical fibers and current-carrying electrical conductors, and shall be permitted to contain non-current-carrying conductive members such as metallic strength members and metallic ...

No longitudinal third party owned fiber optic cable attachments are permitted on the overhead transmission system (69 kV and above) unless it is in the communication space on an under built ...

Cable assemblies and flexible cords and cables shall be supported in place at intervals that ensure that they will be protected from physical damage. Support shall be in the form of staples, cables ties, ...

The attachment method is generally wrapping the cable around the power cable using special installation equipment called a "tug", but some manufacturers claim lashing or clipping the fiber optic ...

Fiber optic cable sequential numbers are required at each pole location and vault wall. Sequential numbers will identify conduit length, and slack left in vaults and at poles.

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