**Effective Ground-Fault Current Path.** An intentionally constructed, low-impedance electrically conductive path designed and intended to carry current under ground-fault conditions from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system to the electrical supply source and that facilitates the operation of the overcurrent protective device or ground-fault detectors.

**Electric Power Production and Distribution Network.** Power production, distribution, and utilization equipment and facilities, such as electric utility systems that deliver electric power to the connected loads, that are external to and not controlled by an interactive system.

**Electric Sign.** A fixed, stationary, or portable self-contained, electrically illuminated utilization equipment with words or symbols designed to convey information or attract attention.

**Electric-Discharge Lighting.** Systems of illumination utilizing fluorescent lamps, high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps, or neon tubing.

**Electronically Actuated Fuse.** An overcurrent protective device that generally consists of a control module that provides current-sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Such fuses may or may not operate in a current-limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected.

**Enclosed.** Surrounded by a case, housing, fence, or wall(s) that prevents persons from accidentally contacting energized parts.

**Enclosure.** The case or housing of apparatus, or the fence or walls surrounding an installation to prevent personnel from accidentally contacting energized parts or to protect the equipment from physical damage.

Informational Note: See Table 110.28 for examples of enclosure types.

Enclosures are required by 110.28 to be marked with a number that identifies the environmental conditions in which that type of enclosure can be used. Enclosures that comply with the requirements for more than one type of enclosure are marked with multiple designations. See the commentary following 110.28 for
details on enclosure markings and types as well as Table 110.28, which lists the types of enclosures required to be used in specific locations.

**Energized.** Electrically connected to, or is, a source of voltage.

The term *energized* is not limited to equipment that is “connected to a source of voltage.” Equipment such as batteries, capacitors, and conductors with induced voltages must also be considered energized. Also see the definitions of *exposed (as applied to live parts)* and *live parts*.

**Equipment.** A general term, including fittings, devices, appliances, luminaires, apparatus, machinery, and the like used as a part of, or in connection with, an electrical installation. This definition clarifies that machinery is considered equipment. For further information on machinery, see Article 670 and NFPA 79, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*.

**Explosionproof Equipment.** Equipment enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor that may occur within it and 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 thereby.

Informational Note: For further information, see ANSI/UL 1203- 2009, *Explosion-Proof and Dust-Ignition-Proof Electrical Equipment for Use in Hazardous (Classified) Locations*.

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

The installation instructions should be consulted to ensure that live parts are properly guarded. See 110.27 for the requirements for guarding live parts. Also see the definitions of *energized* and *live parts*.

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.

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.

Externally Operable. Capable of being operated without exposing the operator to contact with live parts.