

Minimum Approach Distances

Minimum approach distances ensure that workers do not approach or take any conductive object closer to the energized parts as set forth in the table below. See the link below for altitude correction factors to the minimum approach distances in the table. Changes in the weather have been factored into the minimum approach distances.



Figure 1. A schematic showing the minimum approach distance for a line worker. Depending on the voltage of the line (see the table below), a worker or a conductive object, must keep the minimum distance specified below between them and any energized part of the power line.

Nominal voltage in kilovolts	Distance: Phase to ground exposure
0.05 to 1.0	Avoid contact
1.1 to 15.0	2'-1" (0.64m)
15.1 to 36.0	2'-4" (0.72m)
36.1 to 46.0	2'-7" (0.77m)
46.1 to 72.5	3'-0" (0.90m)
72.6 to 121	3'-2" (0.95m)
138 to 145	3'-7" (1.09m)
230 to 242	5'-3" (1.59m)
345 to 362	8'-6" (2.59m)
500 to 550	11'-3" (3.42m)
764 to 800	14'-11" (4.53m)
Reference Table R-6 in [1910.269(j)(10)]	

[Altitude Correction Factor for Minimum Approach Distance](#)

Additional Information:

- See [1910.269(j)(2)] through (j)(10)]
- Table R-6 through R-10 in [1910.269(j)(10)]