

Electric Transmission Line Guidance for Setting Priority Codes

SUMMARY

This utility procedure provides guidelines for assigning priority codes and due dates to conditions found in electric transmission line facilities.

This procedure replaced [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual \(TD-1001M\)](#), Sections 2.3.5.1 through 2.3.5.4, including Tables 3 and 4. These changes align the existing priority codes with [California Public Utilities Commission \(CPUC\) General Order \(G.O.\) 95, "Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction,"](#) Rule 18, "Maintenance Programs and Resolution of Potential Violations of General Order 95 and Safety Hazards," Levels 1, 2, and 3.

Level of Use: Informational Use

TARGET AUDIENCE

This procedure applies to the following electric transmission personnel involved in the maintenance of transmission line facilities:

- Asset Strategy
- Standards and Work Methods
- Maintenance and Construction (M&C)
- System Inspections (SI)
- Centralized Inspection Review Team (CIRT)
- Compliance
- Engineering and Estimating

SAFETY

This procedure describes administrative tasks that do not expose personnel or the public to any specific hazards.

BEFORE YOU START

NA

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PROCEDURE STEPS

1 Background Information

- 1.1 The original Table 4, "Guide for Assigning Priority Codes," of the [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M) based on Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA). FMEA lists electric transmission line components with single failure modes that can cause an ignition, as determined by subject matter experts (SMEs) and Applied Technology Services (ATS) review and supplemental studies.
- 1.2 To properly allocate resources to the operational and safety risks related to wildfire, public/worker safety, and reliability and to align with [CPUC G.O. 95, "Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction,"](#) Rule 18, "Maintenance Programs and Resolution of Potential Violations of General Order 95 and Safety Hazards," a review of , [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M), Table 4, "Guide for Assigning Priority Codes," was conducted, consisting of the following elements:
 - ATS testing and reporting
 - Benchmarking with other utilities
 - [G.O. 95](#), Appendix I and J study
 - Technical analysis with internal and industry SMEs
 - Field Safety Review (FSR) historical data
 - Asset management review
- 1.3 As a result of the review described above, the existing priority codes, definitions, and conditions specified in Table 3, "Priority Codes," and Table 4 of the [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M) have been superseded and revised. In addition, Table 4 was reorganized for clarity. Tables 3 and 4 of the [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M) now correlate to [Table 2](#) on Page 5 and [Table 4](#) on Page 9 in this procedure.

2 Assigning Priority Codes and Due Dates

2.1 Assessing Conditions

1. EVALUATE facility conditions at each location when performing patrols, inspections, or post-checking the completed work.
 - a. SEE [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M), Section 2.4, "Asset Inspections," for the list of field conditions that require evaluation.

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2.1 (continued)

2. Using T-Line experience and judgement, the qualified company representative (QCR) DETERMINES the following:
 - Severity of the condition
 - Risk factors
 - Appropriate priority level
 - Reasonable time frame to plan, design, and complete required corrective work
3. The QCR and Centralized Inspection Review Team (CIRT) CONSIDER the following risk factors encountered in the field when recommending priority and repair codes:
 - The risk of exposure to the public, workers, or employees
 - The degree of abnormality encountered
 - Potential for the condition to further deteriorate
 - Risks, if the condition continues to deteriorate
 - Impact of the failure on system reliability, customers, and service, and/or the potential for injury
 - Potential ignition risk
4. CONSIDER the additional potential external factors listed in [Table 1](#), on Page 4 (not an exhaustive list) when determining time frames for planning, design, and repairs.

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2.1 (continued)

Table 1. External Factors for Consideration in Time Frame Assessment

Environment	Property/Land Use	Public/Worker Safety
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal/corrosion areas • Mountainous region • Agricultural area • Urban • Rural • Season: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High wind ○ Rain ○ Snow ○ Summer • High Fire Threat District (HFTD) • High Fire Risk Area (HFRA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parking lot • Agricultural area • Vacant field • Urban • Rural • Public thoroughfare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to school/park • Proximity to populous area • Pedestrian traffic • Highway or major artery crossing • River crossing • Pedestrian traffic

5. [Table 2](#), on Page 5 lists the priority codes and associated time frames for typical response/repair action.

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2.1 (continued)

Table 2. Priority Codes

Priority Code	G.O. 95, Rule 18 Level	Priority Description – Time Frame ¹
A	1	Immediately make safe, including standby as necessary, and then complete one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Full/permanent repair within 14 days, SAP due date is 30 days to allow time for notification close-out. ii. Temporary repair within 14 days, SAP due date is 30 days to allow time for notification close-out. Create a second notification for permanent repairs with a lower priority. Cross-reference each LC in the longtext. iii. Seek extended duration (if applicable under CPUC G.O. 95, Rule 18 B(1)(b)). Contact M&C Compliance within 3 days of notification creation for further instruction. If extension is denied, complete either (i) or (ii) above.
B	-	Not used for maintenance corrective action priority.
E	2	Corrective action is required, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within 6 months for HFTD Tier 3 ² • Within 12 months for HFTD Tier 2/HFRA/Zone 1 ² • Within 12 months for potential violations that compromise worker safety • Within 36 months for all other potential violations
F	3	Corrective action is required within 60 months.

¹ Time frames listed are “Not to Exceed” and QCR/CIRT may define time frames according to site-specific conditions.

² IF the condition in the HFTD Tier 3 OR Tier 2/HFRA/Zone 1 does **not** create a fire risk (non-threatening), THEN corrective action is required **within 36 months**.

- a. The QCR and CIRT **must** FACTOR IN site-specific conditions AND DEFINE time frames, as necessary.
- b. REFER to [Section 2.2](#) on Page 6 and [Table 3, "Transmission Line Overhead Facilities Conditions – Impact on Ignition Risk,"](#) on Page 7.
- c. QCRs **must** REPORT immediately any "Priority Code A" abnormal condition to the transmission line supervisor.

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2.1 (continued)

- (1) REFER to the [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD-1001M),
- (2) The transmission supervisor OR QCR CONTACTS the Grid Control Center (GCC).

2.2 Priority Code Due Dates for High Fire Risk Conditions within HFTDs

1. During the Fire Safety Rulemaking in 2017 and 2018, new [G.O. 95](#) requirements impacting transmission lines were adopted, including the items listed below.
 - a. Rule 21.2D added a definition for HFTDs, as follows:
 - Zone 1 – Tier 1 High Hazard Zones (HHZ) on the Tree Mortality Map
 - Tier 2 – Areas on the CPUC Fire-Threat Map with an **elevated** risk for destructive utility-associated wildfires
 - Tier 3 – Areas on the CPUC Fire-Threat Map with an **extreme** risk for destructive utility-associated wildfires
 - Zone 1 overlapping with Tier 2 and Tier 3 areas – the strictest regulations apply
 - b. Rule 18 added requirements for the prioritization and correction of safety hazards that create a first risk in HFTDs. The following changes impact transmission:
 - Shortened time frames – not to exceed timelines for correcting safety hazards that create a fire risk in HFTDs
 - 6 months in Tier 3 (fully implemented 9/1/18)
 - 12 months in Tier 2 (fully implemented 6/30/19)
2. Updated [Numbered Document 072148, "Fire Responsibility and CPUC Fire-Threat Areas,"](#) reflects the CPUC HFTDs. The Electric Transmission Geographic Information System (ETGIS), MapGuide, and Google Earth have also been updated with this information.
3. [Table 3, "Transmission Line Overhead Facilities Conditions – Impact on Ignition Risk,"](#) on Page 7, lists conditions for transmission line overhead facilities that may or may not create an ignition risk in the HFTDs (not an exhaustive list).

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2.2 (continued)

Table 3. Transmission Line Overhead Facilities Conditions – Impact on Ignition Risk

Type of Risk	Condition
Ignition Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessively sagging conductors • Inadequate separation • Damaged or deteriorated conductors and associated conductor hardware (e.g., splices, jumpers, dampers) • Broken insulators compromising adequate insulation values • Damaged equipment (e.g., switches) • Damaged or deteriorated crossarms • Damaged or deteriorated bird guards • Deteriorated, damaged, or excessively leaning poles • Deteriorated, damaged, or excessively leaning towers or tower foundations • Damaged or broken guys or guy systems (e.g., anchors, splices) • Equipment found as burnt, flaked, or with evidence of arcing (e.g., insulators, jumpers) • Sagging guys • Deteriorated, damaged, or missing hardware that creates a fire risk (e.g., could cause structural failure, sparking) • Vegetation with insufficient clearance and/or causing strain or abrasion • Dead trees that could strike facilities • Broken or exposed ground wire
Non-Ignition Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preform cross ties not installed properly • Buckled or bent secondary member on a lattice structure • Damaged marker balls • Soil movement not compromising the insulators or conductor • Non-seasonal standing water • Damaged, deteriorated, or missing ground molding • Facilities or structures with a recent history of trespass or third-party unauthorized access • Significant vegetation around base of structure; may be impacting climbing or ability to inspect base of structure

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2.3 Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

1. The inspector's primary responsibility in an overhead electric facility inspection or patrol is to examine and record the specific conditions of the facilities.
 - a. **PERFORM** a detailed evaluation to identify any structural problems or hazards that may adversely impact safety, service reliability, or asset life, and to determine when each abnormal condition warrants corrective action.
 - (1) **USE** visual observation, measuring devices and tools, AND/OR routine diagnostic tests, as required.
2. **USE** the guidelines in [Table 4, "Guide for Assigning Priority Codes,"](#) on Pages 9–18, to grade abnormal conditions that may adversely impact safety, service reliability, or asset life that, in the judgement of the QCR or CIRT, require corrective action.

NOTE

The Priority Code levels are for typical adverse conditions.

3. Inspectors **must** ADJUST the priority code levels up or down, based on the actual condition observed.

NOTE

- [Table 4](#) does not provide a comprehensive list of all possible conditions.
- The list of conditions in [Table 4](#) undergoes continuous reviews and revisions on an as-needed basis.

4. **REFER** to [G.O. 95, Appendix J, "Exceptions from the Maximum Time Period for Corrective Actions for Level 3 Conditions in Rule 18,"](#) for items that may be considered as opportunity maintenance.

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2.3 (continued)

Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Anchor-Steel Anchor-Wood SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA13 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% Cross-sectional area loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25–50% Cross-sectional area loss Anchor rod in concrete, concrete cracked > 1/2 inch Soil movement/slide ² Guy anchor being pulled out Bent anchor rod, compromising guy wire attachment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anchor rod in concrete, concrete cracked 1/16 inch–1/2 inch

¹ For Action Code abbreviations, use INST (Install), REPA (Repair), REPL (Replace).

² For geotechnical concerns, contact civil engineering and geosciences personnel.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Guy Wire-Steel Guy Wire-Wood SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA13 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% Cross-sectional area loss Broken load bearing guy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25–50% Cross-sectional area loss Broken non-load bearing or storm guy Slack or overtension guys Clearance from energized conductor Framing configurations where a bird can land and reach energized parts and guy bonded and not sectionalized (e.g., does provide a path to ground). ³ Guy insulator in poor condition Preform cross ties not properly installed, with evidence of wear Where automatic guy strand dead ends and splices exist, follow Job Aid TD-1001M-JA13 Missing/cotter key 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fiberglass rod not installed

³ Follow guidance in [Numbered Document 022178](#).

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Conductor-Steel Conductor-Wood Shield Wire/OPGW, ADSS, non-ADSS lashed ⁴ Jumpers Tie Wire Ground Wire SEE Job Aids TD-1001M-JA10 and TD-1001M-JA11 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken strands or cross-sectional area loss (e.g., gunshot) > 40%, Numbered Document 028855 Active arcing Broken or loose tie wire (conductor not sufficiently captured with tie wire to avoid imminent threat and not well seated in the saddle with vertical load) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken strands or cross-sectional area loss 5–40%, Numbered Document 028855 Evidence of arcing ⁵ Broken or loose tie wire (conductor sufficiently captured with tie wire to avoid imminent threat or well seated in the saddle with vertical load) Broken ground wire ⁶ Loose connector Twisted bundled conductor ⁷ Conductor kinked/pinched at clamp Vibrating (send to engineering personnel for evaluation) 	

⁴ For OPGW, ADSS, and non-ADSS lashed fiber cable, refer to the associated job aids referenced in Section 2.4.8 of the [Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD 1001M) for specific conditions and priorities.

⁵ Recommended to address within 6 months.

⁶ Consider elevating tag priority if condition represents imminent risk to public safety (i.e., break near ground level in urban setting).

⁷ If sub-conductors of a bundled phase are twisted and wrapped so that the sub-conductors are contacting each other, then recommended to address within 6 months, or earlier if condition warrants. If the sub-conductors are merely rolled out of the horizontal orientation and are not contacting each other, then no action is required.

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Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Damper-Steel Damper-Wood Spacers SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broken spacer Broken/missing/out of position damper Bent > 45 degrees damper 	
Splices SEE Job Aids TD-1001M-JA14 and TD-1001M-JA19 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% Cross-sectional material loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any visible damage to splice Automatic Splice 	
Electrical clearances: GO95 Clear Infract-Tower GO95 Clear Infract-Wood Right of Way Vegetation Vegetation-Tower SEE Job Aids TD-1001M-JA10 and TD-1001M-JA20 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree contacting line or showing signs of contact (burnt leaves or limbs) Encroachments with an imminent threat to public safety or PG&E facilities ⁸ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any GO95 clearance infraction (e.g., vegetation, conductor-to-conductor, conductor-to-ground, or guy wire clearances): Numbered Document 470591 Any vegetation within the PG&E Minimum Clearance Distance area (TD-7103P-01, "Vegetation Management Transmission Inspection", Table F-1). 	

⁸ Site-specific conditions may necessitate a change in priority code.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
<p>Foundation/Concrete-Tower ⁹</p> <p>Direct Buried Grillage</p> <p>Note: Uncover 6 inches to determine conditions. If no issue, rebury – no tag needed. Based on condition seen; if additional excavation needed, expose stub < 18 inches ¹⁰</p> <p>SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA12.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant soil erosion or movement causing lack of support around the foundation ¹³ Damage to, or separation of, main structural support members or stub angle tower leg that compromised structural integrity Direct buried grillage > 50% cross-sectional area loss 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil movement (e.g., movement causing bowing or rotation of tower members ¹¹) Erosion (vertical) > 3 feet ¹¹ Direct buried grillage, 30–50% cross-sectional area loss Concrete cracked (cracks > ½ inch), exposed stub or rebar Exposed wood pile (contact civil engineering personnel for assessment) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concrete cracked (cracks 1/16–1/2 inch)

⁹ For structural integrity or other significant concerns, request an engineering assessment by directly contacting civil engineering or through the local supervisor.

¹⁰ Less than 18 inches minimizes the need for extensive excavation that could compromise tower stability and compaction effort.

¹¹ For geotechnical concerns, contact civil engineering and geosciences personnel.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Insulator Insulator-Steel Insulator-Wood Note: For insulators that are flashed, cracked, broken, gunshot, or chipped > 1-1/2 inches, SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA07 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% Cross-sectional area loss of cap or pin Contaminated (arcing) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30–50% Cross-sectional area loss of cap or pin Contaminated (heavy or medium) ¹² Tracking (heavy) Missing cotter key in retainer pin ¹³ Out-of-plumb, post or suspension insulator, exhibiting signs of impacting conductor Chalking/cracking on polymer ¹⁴ Corona rings damaged, missing (where required), or improperly installed (500 kilovolt [kV] only) 	

¹² Recommended to address heavy contamination within 3 months.

¹³ Other missing or loose cotter key configurations will be prioritized based on site-specific conditions which may change the priority code.

¹⁴ Recommended to address within 12 months.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
<p>Hardware</p> <p>Bolts, J-Bolts, U-Bolts, links, clamps, hot-end or cold-end hardware, shoe assembly, shackles, cotter key/pin, turnbuckle</p> <p>Hanger Plates</p> <p>SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA07.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > 50% Cross-sectional area loss Cracked > 50% Contaminated (arcing) Cotter key missing and retainer pin not fully seated < ¼ inch material remaining on plate ^{15,16} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-50% Cross-sectional area loss ¹⁷ Cracked 5–50% Missing cotter key in retainer pin ¹⁸ ¼ – ½ inch material remaining on plate ^{15, 17} Missing hardware (if necessary, send to engineering personnel for evaluation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loose

¹⁵ Thickness of material (i.e., plate thickness) can determine if Priority A or Priority E. A relatively thin plate (e.g., less material) is a Priority A.

¹⁶ For legacy towers designed with ½-inch starting hanger plate material (e.g., San Joaquin Light and Power K-type towers found on Coalinga #1-San Miguel 70 kV and Wishon-Coppermine 70 kV, but not limited to), Priority E is adequate for 1/4–3/8-inch material remaining.

¹⁷ Recommended to address within 3 months.

¹⁸ Other missing or loose cotter key configurations are prioritized based on site-specific conditions which may change the priority code.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Switch Switch-Steel Switch-Wood Note: For switch insulator and hardware, SEE Insulator and Hardware sections under Table 4, SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA07 . SCADA-Steel SCADA-Wood SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA15 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arcing or evidence of arcing • Switch operating mechanism unlocked • Inoperable • Out of adjustment (blades and load break devices not fully seated) • Missing/damaged switch attachment ¹⁹ • Inform GCC that SCADA is not operational (no tag required unless instructed) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken or missing switch parts or hardware • Heating • Bent/bowed control rod or platform • Switch handle not bonded to platform ²⁰ 	

¹⁹ Priority A may be addressed by contacting the GCC and marking the switch inoperable with a Caution tag and repair tag time frame as appropriate.

²⁰ For switch handles not bonded to platform, address within 12 months.

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Table 4. Guide for Assigning Priority Codes

Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Structure-Steel ²¹ Structure-Tower ²² Shield Wire Plates Crossarms SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA04 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical/main member: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ > 50% Material loss ○ Cracked > 50% ○ Broken/missing • Severe damage to main structural support members compromising structural integrity (stub, leg, cross arm) • Internal corrosion of tubular members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30–50% Cross-sectional area loss • Cracked 10–50% • Broken/missing secondary member • Moderate damage to main structural support members compromising structural integrity (stub, leg, cross arm) ²³ • H-Frame cross-brace broken • Missing bolts on single bolt connection on critical member • Pack-rust at joints, crevices, or overlaps ²⁴ • Out of plumb (send to engineering personnel for evaluation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single bolt missing of multi-bolt connection • Vibrating members • Climbing steps in poor condition • Buckled/bent secondary member
Markers (i.e., signs)-Steel Markers (i.e., signs)-Wood Guy Markers FAA Lighting and Batteries		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marker balls in poor condition and wearing on conductor • Marker balls damaged • FAA battery no good; FAA lighting missing or no good • Facilities or structures with a recent history of trespass or third-party unauthorized access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-climbing guards missing where required, per TD-1009S-F01 • Missing, Illegible

²¹ For hanger plates, refer to the [Hardware](#) section of this Table 4 on Page 15.

²² For structural integrity or other significant concerns, request an engineering assessment by directly contacting civil engineering or through the local supervisor.

²³ For damage to main structural support members compromising structural integrity that is not an immediate risk, address within 6 months.

²⁴ Contact civil engineering for further assessment.

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Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 – 60 Months)
Road	Posing threat to facilities due to wash-out or land motion.		Access road repair or replacement
Structure-Wood Guy Stub (Also referred to as Guy Pole) Note: Includes pole, crossarms, bonding, bearing plates. SEE Job Aid TD-1001M-JA06 .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnt/rotten > 50% cross-sectional area loss Crossarm bracing missing or broken, compromising insulator and conductor Bond wire broken < ¼ inch gap Broken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burnt/rotten 20–50% cross-sectional area loss Crossarm bracing missing Bond wire broken > ¼-inch gap Pole top damage or split top, compromising hardware or crossarm integrity H-Frame cross brace broken or missing Out of plumb > 3 feet and causing insulators and conductor to be compromised Slide > 5 feet ²⁵ Soil movement (erosion > 3 feet in the ground) ²⁵ Woodpecker/insect damage (severe and/or near hardware) Ground molding below communication level in poor condition or missing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace wood poles in non-seasonal standing water with non-wood poles Climbing steps in poor condition

²⁵ For geotechnical concerns, contact civil engineering and geosciences.

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Component ¹	Priority Code		
	A (Level 1 – Immediate)	E (Level 2 – 6/12/36 Months)	F (Level 3 60 Months)
Structure (Fiberglass, Composite, or Concrete)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossarm bracing broken/missing causing insulator and conductor to be compromised • Buckled (deformation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cracked fiberglass ²⁶ • Cracked concrete pole into rebar ²⁶ • Out of plumb > 3 feet and causing insulators and conductor to be compromised ²⁷ • Soil movement (erosion > 3 feet in the ground) ²⁸ • Slide > 5 feet ²⁸ • H-Frame cross brace broken or missing ²⁷ • Crossarm bracing missing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pole access device or climbing steps in poor condition
Idle Facilities (any facility type) (De-Energized) SEE TD-1003P-01, "Management of Idle Electric Transmission Line Facilities."	Removal of idle facilities posing an immediate threat to life, property, or reliability.		Removal of non-emergency idle facilities

END of Instructions

²⁶ Contact civil engineering for further assessment.

²⁷ Recommended to address within 6 months.

²⁸ For geotechnical concerns, contract civil engineering and geosciences.

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DEFINITIONS

Refer to [TD-1001M, *ETPM Manual*, Appendix A, "Acronyms and Definition of Terms."](#)

IMPLEMENTATION RESPONSIBILITIES

Transmission Line Asset Strategy personnel ensure that this procedure is provided to Maintenance and Construction (M&C), System Inspections (SI), the Centralized Inspection Review Team (CIRT), and other appropriate personnel.

GOVERNING DOCUMENT

[Utility Standard TD-8123S, "Electric System \(T/S/D\) Patrol, Inspection, and Maintenance Program"](#)

COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENT / REGULATORY COMMITMENT

[CPUC G.O. 95, "Rules for Overhead Electric Line Construction," Rule 18, "Maintenance Programs and Resolution of Potential Violations of General Order 95 and Safety Hazards," Part B, "Maintenance Programs," Section 1.b.](#)

Information and Records Management:

PG&E Data, Information, and Records are company assets that must be traceable, verifiable, accurate, and complete and can be retrieved upon request. Functional Areas are responsible for complying with the Information & Records Governance Policy, Standards, and the Information and Records Retention Schedule. Refer to [GOV-7101S, "Enterprise Records and Information Management Standard,"](#) for further guidance or contact Information & Records Governance at Information&RecordsGovernance@pge.com.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Developmental References:

NA

Supplemental References:

[Electric Transmission Preventive Maintenance \(ETPM\) Manual](#) (TD-1001M)

[Form TD-1009S-F01, "Evaluation of Transmission and Distribution Towers or Lattice Steel Poles for Prevention of Unauthorized Climbing"](#)

[Utility Procedure TD-1003P-01, "Management of Idle Electric Transmission Line Facilities"](#)

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REFERENCE DOCUMENTS (continued)

Job Aids:

- [TD-1001M-JA04, "Identifying Levels of Deterioration and Corrosion on Transmission Line Steel Structures and Supports"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA06, "Identifying Levels of Damage and Condition of Wood Poles and Non-Steel Framing on Transmission Line Structures and Supports"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA07, "Identifying Levels of Corrosion and Condition of Hardware and Insulators on Transmission Line Structures and Supports"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA10, "Identifying Conductor and Clearance Conditions"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA11, "Evaluating Conditions of OPGW in Transmission Line"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA12, "Identifying Foundation Conditions on Transmission Line Foundations".](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA13, "Identifying Levels of Damage and Condition of Guys and Anchors on Transmission Line Structures and Supports"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA14, "Identifying Levels of Damage and Condition of Splices, Connectors, Dampers, and Spacers on Transmission Line Structures and Supports"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA15, "Identifying Levels of Deterioration and Corrosion on Transmission Line Switches"](#)
- [TD-1001M-JA19, "Evaluating Conditions from Infrared \(IR\) Inspection in Transmission Lines"](#)

Numbered Documents:

- [022178, "Construction Requirements for Pole Line Guys"](#)
- [025998, "Inspection and Corrosion Protection of Anchor Rods"](#)
- [028855, "Methods for Repairing Damaged Overhead Transmission and Distribution Conductors"](#)
- [068177, "Overhead Transmission Line Design Criteria"](#)

APPENDICES

NA

Electric Transmission Line Guidance for Setting Priority Codes

ATTACHMENTS

NA

DOCUMENT REVISION

This utility procedure supersedes Utility Procedure TD-8123P-103, “Electric Transmission Line Guidance for Setting Priority Codes,” Rev. 1, dated 01/01/2024.

This utility procedure obsoletes TD-8123P-103-B001 “Updated Guidance in Chipped Insulators for Transmission Line Assets,” Rev. 0, dated 09/05/2024.

DOCUMENT APPROVER

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REVISION NOTES

Where?	What Changed?
Table 3	Added two more examples of non-ignition risks.
Throughout Table 4	3-month requirements removed from footnotes and/or changed to 6 months, “material loss,” changed to “cross-sectional area loss.” Removed component abbreviations.
Table 4, Page 8	Priority E: clarified concrete cracking, clarified bent anchor rods as compromising guy wire attachment. Priority F: Removed everything except concrete cracking (now defined as 1/16 inch to ½ inch).
Table 4, Page 9	Priority E: Removed preform grip not in thimble requirement, added “evidence of wear” to cross-tie requirement. Priority F: Removed material loss and turnbuckle out of threads.
Table 4, Page 10	Priority A: Combined broken strands and material loss requirements to > 40%. Priority E: Combined broken strands and material loss requirements to 5–40%, removed ground wire in poor condition.

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	Priority F: Removed all items.
Table 4, Page 11	Removed temperature requirements (see TD-1001M-JA19 for requirements). Priority A: Clarified encroachments to require imminent threat. Priority E: Removed non-vegetation related electrical clearance requirements and redefined as GO95 clearance infractions only. Priority F: Removed Land Management-involved encroachments.
Table 4, Page 12	Priority E: Removed slide 10–15 inches, removed stub and rebar requirements, and replaced with “exposed stub or rebar.” Priority F: Removed all requirements except for cracks.
Table 4, Page 13	Priority F: Removed all requirements.
Table 4, Page 15	Updated note in component section. Removed requirements that were not specific to switches, as follows: Priority A: Removed material loss and cracked. Priority E: Removed material loss, cracked, contaminated, tracking. Clarified to include broken or missing switch part or hardware. Priority F: Removed all requirements.
Table 4, Page 16	Priority A: Moved unauthorized access to Priority E. Priority E: Moved buckled/bent secondary member to F Priority, removed twisted. Clarified marker balls to just included “damaged.” Priority F: Removed paint/rust requirement, changed marker requirements to “missing, illegible.”
Table 4, Page 17	Priority A: Moved pole top damage and cracked to E Priority. Priority E: Removed twisted, worn, and standing water. Clarified ground molding as below communication. Priority F: Removed slide, soil movement, and woodpecker/insect damage. Added requirement to replace wood poles in standing water
Table 4, Page 18	Priority F: Removed all structure requirements, except access/climbing steps.
Compliance Requirement / Regulatory Commitment	Updated “Information and Records Management” language (formerly “Records and Information Management”).
Document Approver / Document Owner / Document Contact	Updated assigned personnel.