The connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the equipment grounding conductor at a separately derived system.

nt Path. An intentionally constructed, low-impedance electrically conductive path designed and intended to carry current under ground-fault conditions fro supply source and that facilitates the operation of the overcurrent protective device or ground fault detectors on high-impedance grounded systems.

al, electrically conducting connection between an ungrounded conductor of an electrical circuit and the normally non—current-carrying conductors, metall

n electrically conductive path from the point of a ground fault on a wiring system through normally non—current-carrying conductors, equipment, or the e

nd-fault current paths could consist of any combination of equipment grounding conductors, metallic raceways, metallic cable sheaths, electrical equipme h as metal water and gas piping steel, framing members, stucco mesh, metal ducting, reinforcing steel, shields of communication cables, and the earth itse

rticles. For other articles applying to particular cases of installation of conductors and equipment grounding and bonding requirements are identified i is article.

for Grounding and Bonding. The following general requirements identify what grounding and bonding of electrical systems are required to accomplish d to comply with the performance requirements of this section.

m Grounding. Electrical systems that are grounded shall be connected to earth in a manner that will limit the voltage imposed by lighting, line surges, or that will stabilize the voltage to earth during normal operation.

n important consideration for limiting the imposed voltage is the rounting of bonding and grounding conductors so that they are not any longer than necess n without disturbing the permanent parts of the installation and so that necessary bends and loops are avoided.

lectrical Equipment. Normaly non current-carrying conductive materials enclosing electrical conductors or equipment, or forming part of such equip ltage to ground on these materials.

trical Equipment. Normally non current-carrying conductive materials enclosing electrical conductors or equipment, or forming part of such equipme supply source in a manner that establishes an effective ground-fault current path.

trically Conductive Materials and Other Equipment. Normally non–current-carrying electrically conductive materials that are likely to become ene cal supply source in a manner that established an effective ground-fault current path.

nd-Fault Current Path. Electrical equipment and wiring and other electrically conductive material likely to become energized shall be installed in a manr g the operation of the overcurrent device or ground detector for high-impedance grounded systems. It shall be capable of safely carrying the maximum gro om any point on the wiring system where a ground fault may occur on the electrical supply source. The earth shall not be considered as an effective ground

trical Equipment. Non–current-carrying conductive materials enclosing electrical conductors or equipment, or forming part of such equipment, shall be tage imposed by lightning or unintentional contact with higher-voltage lines and limit the voltage to ground on these materials.

ctrical Equipment. Non–current-carrying conductive materials enclosing electrical conductors or equipment, or forming part of such equipment, shall be rounded equipment in a manner that creates a low-impedance path for ground-fault current that is capable of carrying the maximum fault current likely to