The minimum approach distance (MAD; in meters) shall conform to the following equations.

For phase-to-phase system voltages of 50 V to 300 V:\(^1\)

\[ \text{MAD} = \text{avoid contact} \]

For phase-to-phase system voltages of 301 V to 5 kV:\(^1\)

\[ \text{MAD} = M + D, \text{ where} \]

\[ D = 0.02 \text{ m} \quad \text{the electrical component of the minimum approach distance} \]

\[ M = \begin{cases} 0.31 \text{ m} & \text{for voltages up to 750 V} \\ 0.61 \text{ m} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad \text{the inadvertent movement factor} \]

For phase-to-phase system voltages of 5.1 kV to 72.5 kV:\(^1, 4\)

\[ \text{MAD} = M + AD, \text{ where} \]

\[ M = 0.61 \text{ m} \quad \text{the inadvertent movement factor} \]

\[ A = \text{the applicable value from Table V-4} \quad \text{the altitude correction factor} \]

\[ D = \text{the value from Table V-3 corresponding to the voltage and exposure or the value of the electrical component of the minimum approach distance calculated using the method provided in Appendix B to this subpart.} \quad \text{the electrical component of the minimum approach distance} \]