



NOTES:

The Effective Projected Area (EPA) standards shown in the Load and Dimensional Data Tables on the specification sheets are designed to withstand dead loads and theoretical dynamic loads developed by variable wind speeds, as charted, with an appropriate wind gust factor under the following conditions:

- ▶ The luminaire(s) and/or pole top assembly(ies) center of gravity, or centroid, is assumed to be located at the pole top for all designs. For purposes of design, Effective Projected Area (EPA) is considered to be the product of the actual projected area and the drag coefficient.
- ▶ The listed weights include luminaire(s) and/or arm assembly(ies).
- ▶ Areas of known abnormal wind conditions (coastal/mountain areas and airports) require special consideration.
- ▶ Standards are designed for ground mounted applications. Standards mounted on structures, such as bridges and buildings, also necessitate special consideration and recommendation by H.E. Williams, Inc.
- ▶ Height correction factors and drag coefficients are applied to the entire structure. An appropriate safety factor is maintained based on the minimum yield strength of the material incorporated in the standard. Secondary moments are considered on all designs.
- ▶ Values are based on annual extreme-mile 30 feet above ground and 50 year mean recurrence interval for United States.
- ▶ Canada based on peak mean hourly wind speeds for a 30 year return period, 30 feet above ground.
- ▶ Caution is advised in using wind velocity contours in special wind areas such as mountainous areas and areas around the Great Lakes.
- ▶ Hawaii has an 80 mph wind velocity.
- ▶ This map is intended as a general guide. Check you local area for unique wind conditions.