

1. **Slope:** A slope will be considered a boundary “wall” for the eruv if it has at least 24 degrees of slope over four feet.
 - a. Variances in slope: If a portion of a boundary “wall” created by slope has a break in it of less than 21 feet (10 *amot*), it will be considered to be a continuous boundary for the sake of the eruv.
2. **Walls, fences, and railings:** A wall, fence, or railing will be considered to be a boundary “wall” for the eruv if it is at least 31.5 inches tall (10 *t’fahim*) and reaches to within 9.45 inches (3 *t’fahim*) of the ground.
 - a. Gaps: If a wall, fence, or railing has a gap between its posts or an opening of less than 9.45 inches (3 *t’fahim*), it will be considered to be a continuous boundary for the sake of the eruv.
3. **Power or telephone poles and lines:** Poles and the lines attached to them will be considered to create a “form of a gate” (*tzurat petah*) for the purposes of forming a boundary “wall” for the eruv if the line goes over the top of the pole.
 - a. Pre-existing supports: If the line goes over a pre-existing support or strut attached to the main pole at less than a 45 degree angle, the line will be considered to be going over the top of the pole for the sake of the eruv.
 - b. Inconsistent poles: The line need not be attached to the top of each and every pole along the boundary as long as there is a pole at or near the beginning and end of the boundary where the line is attached at the top.¹
 - c. Placing “poles”: If there is no pole that has a line at the top, the pole and line will be considered to create the “form of a gate” if an additional “pole” created by a length of tubing or other substance (*lechi*) is attached to the pole such that the wire does go over the top of this addition.
 - i. The addition must be at least 31.5 inches tall (10 *t’fahim*) and must reach to within 9.45 inches (3 *t’fahim*) of the ground.
 - ii. The addition need not reach all the way to the wire as long as the wire passes over the imagined vertical extension of the addition.
 - iii. Because this requires approval of agencies and considerable expense, placing such additions will be avoided as much as possible in creating the eruv.
4. **Trees:** Trees or tall bushes will be considered to form a boundary “wall” for the eruv as long as they are not more than 9.45 inches (3 *t’fahim*) apart.
5. **Independent poles and lines:** Poles and lines that we set up will be considered a boundary “wall” of the eruv as long as the poles are at least 31.5 inches tall (10 *t’fahim*) and less than 21 feet (10 *amot*) apart.
 - a. Because these are subject to failure, they will be avoided as much as possible in creating the eruv.
6. **Connections:** Different types of boundary “walls” must be connected in order to form a continuous boundary for the sake of the eruv.
 - a. Proximity: Two different types of boundary “walls” will be considered connected if the distance between them is less than 9.45 inches (3 *t’fahim*).
 - i. For example, If a wall or fence terminates within 9.45 inches of a pole that creates the “form of a gate” (*tzurat petah*), it will be considered to be a continuous boundary for the sake of the eruv.

¹ Hilchot Shabbat 17:14.

- b. Extension of a pole: Two different types of boundary “walls” will be considered connected if the imagined extension of a pole or tree intersects with a wall, fence, or railing or with the “form of a gate” (tzurat petah) under the principle of *gud asek*.