



Rules for Electric Meter & Service Installations

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RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



INTRODUCTION IN REFERENCE TO TARIFF

These are the Rules for Electric Meter and Service Installations (REMSI) referred to in Rule 2 of the electric service tariff of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL EU) on file with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. Nothing in these rules shall in any way conflict with the requirements of the NEC or with any state or municipal ordinance applying to electrical installations.

These rules are issued to advise the customer, architect, engineer or electrical contractor of the general type of wiring and electrical apparatus and method of installation acceptable to PPL EU. All sketches included in this book are for illustration only; PPL EU will provide detail construction drawings upon request from the customer.

PPL EU's electric service tariff provides that PPL EU may refuse to connect a service or may disconnect an existing service when in PPL EU's judgment or when PPL EU has received notice that the customer's installation is not in proper operating condition or does not conform with these rules or the customer's equipment or use thereof impairs PPL EU's equipment or the service to other customers.

The characteristics of service PPL EU provides in each case depend upon the size, nature and location of the load. Therefore, all requests for service or any questions concerning the application of these rules shall be referred to PPL EU for assignment to an authorized representative before customer purchases equipment or installs wiring.

PPL EU does not accept responsibility for any information given to a customer or applicant for service unless such information is furnished by the assigned authorized representative and, when requested, confirmed in writing.

These rules are not intended to be restrictive or burdensome, but rather that the requirements as a whole may serve to promote safety and expedite the establishment of service.

These rules will be revised or amended from time to time to conform with the development and progress in the electrical industry.

The NEC contains basic minimum provisions necessary for safety. Compliance with Code requirements does not guarantee to the customer an adequate wiring system that can be expanded for additional electrical appliances or uses of electric service. Good service and satisfactory operation of equipment often require larger sizes of wire, more branch circuits and better types of equipment than the minimum Code requirements.

Attention is called to the fact that, under PPL EU's tariff, PPL EU is responsible for adequate service provided only to the point of service and not beyond that point. The customer is solely responsible for installation, operation, and maintenance of the customer's wiring and equipment.

05-03-2006

**RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER
& SERVICE INSTALLATIONS**



NOTICE THEFT OF SERVICE

MAKING AN UNAUTHORIZED CONNECTION TO OBTAIN UNMETERED ELECTRIC SERVICE IS THEFT OF SERVICES AND PUNISHABLE AS A CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA

PPL EU ACTIVELY PURSUES ALL REVENUE LOSSES DUE TO UNMETERED ELECTRIC USE

All electric service requirements specified by these rules shall be met. In situations requiring temporary electric service, the temporary service shall be metered unless the electrical contractor and/or customer obtains prior approval from an authorized PPL EU representative.

Jumpered meter bases, tampered seals, unauthorized reconnects, bypassed services and any other situations leading to loss of revenue for PPL EU will not be allowed.

PPL EU will pursue collection of revenue losses and investigative costs to the full extent allowed under law.

Emergency conditions requiring metering equipment to be bypassed will be considered on an individual basis. Facts supporting the request to bypass metering equipment shall be documented and submitted to PPL EU for approval.

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RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



FOREIGN LOAD

Utilities must comply with the law.

Section 1529.1 of ACT 54 OF 1993 requires the owner of a residential rental multi-dwelling building or mobile home park to be responsible for utility service when the units are ***"not individually metered."***

A residential rental unit is considered ***"not individually metered"*** when wiring from other parts of the building, another apartment, or from common use areas and electrical equipment outside of the rental unit is connected to the meter serving that particular rental unit.

A nonresidential unit is considered ***"not individually metered"*** when wiring from other residential parts of the building, another apartment, or from residential common use areas and electrical equipment is connected to the meter serving that particular nonresidential rental unit.

This is known as ***"foreign load."*** The owner of the property is responsible for the utility service for that meter even if there is a lease or agreement involved.

By law, utilities **MUST** put the account in the owner's name effective the day they become aware of the "foreign load" when any of these situations occur:

1. the utility finds the foreign load as a result of a field investigation, which is usually requested by the tenant ratepayer;
2. the owner/landlord informs the utility that the foreign load exists; and
3. the utility finds the foreign load as a result of a blocked/unblocked meter

05-03-2006

RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



APPLYING FOR ELECTRIC SERVICE

Applying for Electric Service - Service Request for New or Upgraded Installation and Phone Numbers

Important Reminder: IT IS IMPORTANT TO REQUEST SERVICE BEFORE BEGINNING ANY ELECTRIC SERVICE INSTALLATION.

Phone Numbers

Customer Service: 1-800-342-5775

**For single phase service
(Residential and Small Business):**

Contractor's Line: 1-877-220-6016

FAX for Service Request application: 1-484-634-3416

For three phase service:

Industrial & Commercial Services: 1-888-220-9991

FAX for Service Request application: 1-484-634-3260

According to the Company's electric service tariff Rule 2, the customer shall notify the Company of the date service is desired and give information necessary for the Company to properly supply the service and apply the provisions of the Company's tariff. The Company may refuse to commence service when, in the Company's opinion, the customer's installation does not conform to PPL's tariff. The customer is responsible for changes in the electric service installation required by the Company before service is supplied.

In order to avoid additional expense and minimize delays, call PPL Electric Utilities before work has started on the electric service installation. Supply PPL with the customer's bill account number (if not a new installation), the name of the customer, contractor and developer, their phone numbers, and **correct** service address; a mailing address if needed; type and size of the customer's service; load data; pole number (11 digit) of nearest PPL pole; approximate distance to the nearest PPL pole (over/under 100 ft.); and the type of dwelling or business.

When service is requested, a Service Request Number will be assigned. Refer to this number when making any subsequent reference to or inquiry about the job. Additionally, the Service Request Number should be noted on the inspection cut-in card to avoid mix-ups and unnecessary delays in the final connection of service.

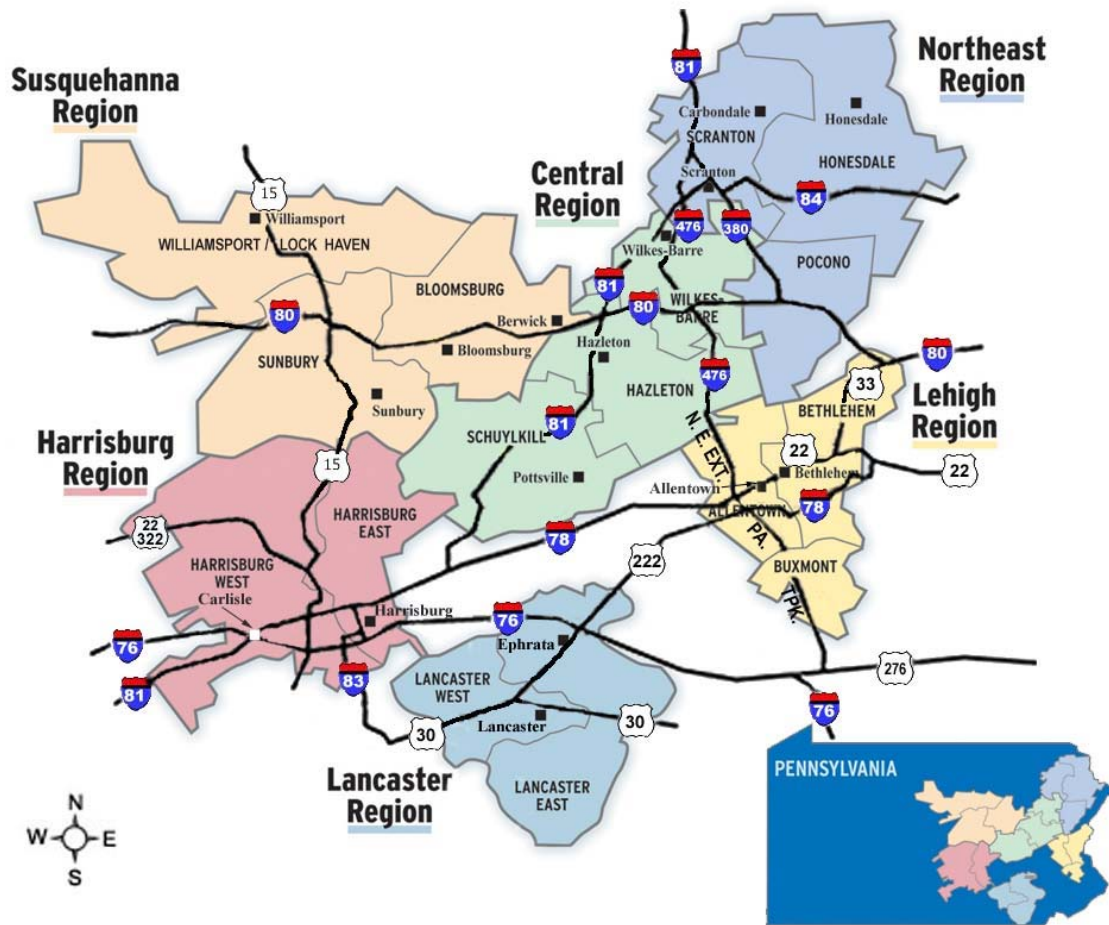
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RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



For a detailed list of areas PPL EU serves see next three pages.

PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES SERVICE TERRITORY



RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



Territories Covered By PPL Electric Utilities as of January 1, 1999

BERKS COUNTY

Boroughs of Morgantown, New Morgan, Robesonia, Shillington, Sinking Spring, Wernersville, West Lawn, Womelsdorf, Wyomissing, and Wyomissing Hills.
Townships of Caernarvon, Cumru, Heidelberg, Lower Heidelberg, South Heidelberg, and Spring.

BUCKS COUNTY

Boroughs of Richlandtown, Sellersville, Silverdale, Telford, and Turmbauersville.
Townships of East Rockhill, Haycock, Hilltown, Milford, Richland, Springfield, and West Rockhill.

CARBON COUNTY

Boroughs of Beaver Meadows, Bowmanstown, East Side, Jim Thorpe, Lansford, Nesquehoning, Palmerton, Parryville, Summit Hill, and Weissport.
Townships of Banks, East Penn, Franklin, Kidder, Lausanne, Lehigh, Lower Towamensing, Mahoning, Packer, Penn Forest, and Towamensing.

CHESTER COUNTY

Boroughs of Atglen, Elverson, and Honey Brook.
Townships of Honey Brook, West Nantmeal, and West Sadsbury.

CLINTON COUNTY

City of Lock Haven.
Boroughs of Avis, Flemington, Loganton, Mill Hall, Renovo, and South Renovo.
Townships of Allison, Bald Eagle, Castanea, Chapman, Colebrook, Crawford, Dunnstable, Gallagher, Greene, Grugan, Logan, Noyes, Pine Creek, Wayne, and Woodward.

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Town of Bloomsburg.
Boroughs of Ashland, Benton, Berwick, Briar Creek, Centralia, Millville, Orangeville, and Stillwater.
Townships of Beaver, Benton, Briar Creek, Catawissa, Cleveland, Conyngham, Fishing Creek, Franklin, Greenwood, Hemlock, Jackson, Locust, Madison, Main, Mifflin, Montour, Mount Pleasant, North Centre, Orange, Pine, Roaring Creek, Scott, South Centre, and Sugarloaf.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Boroughs of Camp Hill, Carlisle, Lemoyne, Mechanicsburg, New Cumberland, Newville, Shiremanstown, West Fairview, and Wormleysburg.
Townships of Dickinson, East Pennsboro, Hampden, Lower Allen, Middlesex, Monroe, North Middleton, North Newton, Penn, Silver Spring, South Middleton, South Newton, Upper Allen, and West Pennsboro.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

City of Harrisburg.

Boroughs of Berrysburg, Dauphin, Elizabethville, Gratz, Halifax, Highspire, Hummelstown, Lykens, Millersburg, Paxtang, Penbrook, Pillow, Steelton, and Williamstown.

Townships of Derry, East Hanover, Halifax, Jackson, Jefferson, Lower Paxton, Lower Swatara, Lykens, Middle Paxton, Mifflin, Reed, Rush, South Hanover, Susquehanna, Swatara, Upper Paxton, Washington, Wayne, West Hanover, Wiconisco, and Williams.

JUNIATA COUNTY

Boroughs of Mifflin, Mifflintown, Port Royal, and Thompsontown

Townships of Delaware, Fayette, Fermanagh, Greenwood, Milford, Monroe, Susquehanna, Turbett, and Walker.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

Cities of Carbondale and Scranton.

Boroughs of Archbald, Blakely (part), Clarks Green, Clarks Summit, Dalton, Dickson City, Dunmore, Jermyn, Jessup, Mayfield, Moosic, Moscow, Old Forge, Olyphant (part), Taylor, Throop, and Vandling.

Townships of Abington, Benton, Carbondale, Clifton, Covington, Elmhurst, Fell, Glenburn, Greenfield, Jefferson, La Plume, Lehigh, Madison, Newton, North Abington, Ransom, Roaring Brook, Scott, South Abington, Spring Brook, and West Abington.

LANCASTER COUNTY

City of Lancaster.

Boroughs of Adamstown, (part), Akron, Christiana, Columbia, Denver, East Petersburg, Elizabethtown, Ephrata (part), Lititz, Manheim, Marietta, Millersville, Mount Joy, Mountville, New Holland, Quarryville, Strasburg, and Terre Hill.

Townships of Bart, Brecknock, Caernarvon, Clay, Colerain, Conestoga, Conoy, Drumore, Earl, East Cocalico, East Donegal, East Drumore, East Earl, East Hempfield, East Lampeter, Eden, Elizabeth, Ephrata, Fulton, Lancaster, Leacock, Little Britain, Manheim, Manor, Martick, Mount Joy, Paradise, Penn, Pequea, Providence, Rapho, Sadsbury, Salisbury, Strasburg, Upper Leacock, Warwick, West Cocalico, West Donegal, West Earl, West Hempfield, and West Lampeter.

LEBANON COUNTY

Borough of Richland.

Townships of Heidelberg and Millcreek.

LEHIGH COUNTY

Cities of Allentown and Bethlehem.

Boroughs of Alburtis, Catasauqua, Coopersburg, Coplay, Emmaus, Fountain Hill, Macungie, and Slatington.

Townships of Hanover, Heidelberg, Lower Macungie, Lower Milford, Lowhill, North Whitehall, Salisbury, South Whitehall, Upper Macungie, Upper Milford, Upper Saucon, Washington, and Whitehall.

LUZERNE COUNTY

Cities of Hazleton, Pittston, and Wilkes-Barre.

Boroughs of Ashley, Avoca, Bear Creek Village, Conyngham, Dupont, Duryea, Exeter, Freeland, Hughestown, Jeddo, Laflin, Laurel Run, Nescopeck, Nuangola, Penn Lake Park, West Hazleton, West Pittston, White Haven, and Yatesville.

Townships of Bear Creek, Black Creek, Buck, Butler, Dennison, Dorrance, Exeter, Fairview, Foster, Hanover, Hazle, Hollenbach, Jenkins, Nescopeck, Pittston, Plains, Rice, Salem, Slocum, Sugarloaf, Wilkes-Barre, and Wright.

LYCOMING COUNTY

City of Williamsport.

Boroughs of Duboistown, Hughesville, Jersey Shore, Montgomery, Montoursville, Muncy, Picture Rocks, Salladasburg, and South Williamsport.

Townships of Anthony, Armstrong, Bastress, Brady, Clinton, Eldred, Fairfield, Franklin, Hepburn, Jordan, Limestone, Loyalsock, Lycoming, Mifflin, Mill Creek, Moreland, Muncy, Muncy Creek, Nippenose, Old Lycoming, Penn, Piatt, Porter, Shrewbury, Susquehanna, Upper Fairfield, Washington, Watson, Wolf, and Woodward.

MONROE COUNTY

Boroughs of East Stroudsburg (part), Mount Pocono, and Stroudsburg (part).

Townships of Barrett, Chestnuthill, Coolbaugh, Eldred, Jackson, Paradise, Pocono, Polk, Price, Smithfield, Stroud, Tobyhanna, and Tunkhannock.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Boroughs of East Greenville, Pennsburg, Red Hill, Souderton, and Telford.

Townships of Franconia, Hatfield, and Upper Hanover.

MONTOUR COUNTY

Boroughs of Danville and Washingtonville.

Townships of Anthony, Cooper, Derry, Liberty, Limestone, Mahoning, Mayberry, Valley and West Hemlock.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

City of Bethlehem.

Boroughs of Freemansburg, Hellertown, Nazareth (part), North Catasauqua, Northampton, Pen Argyl (part), Stockerton, Tatamy, and Walnutport.

Townships of Allen, Bethlehem, Bushkill, East Allen, Forks, Hanover, Lehigh, Lower Mount Bethel, Lower Nazareth, Lower Saucon, Moore, Palmer, Plainfield, Upper Nazareth, Washington, and Williams.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cities of Shamokin and Sunbury.

Boroughs of Herndon, Kulpmont, Marion Heights, McEwensville, Milton, Mount Carmel, Northumberland, Riverside, Snyderstown, and Turbotville.

Townships of Coal, Delaware, East Cameron, East Chillisquaque, Jackson, Jordon, Lewis, Little Mahanoy, Lower Augusta, Lower Mahanoy, Mount Carmel, Point, Ralpho, Rockefeller, Rush, Shamokin, Turbot, Upper Augusta, Upper Mahanoy, Washington, West Cameron, West Chillisquaque, and Zerbe.

PERRY COUNTY

Boroughs of New Bloomfield, Landisburg, Liverpool, Marysville, Millerstown, New Buffalo, and Newport.

Townships of Buffalo, Carroll, Centre, Greenwood, Howe, Juniata, Liverpool, Miller, Northeast Madison, Oliver, Penn, Rye, Saville, Southwest Madison, Spring, Tuscarora, Tyrone, Watts, and Wheatfield.

PIKE COUNTY

Townships of Blooming Grove, Greene, Lackawaxen, Palmyra, Porter, and Shohola.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

City of Pottsville.

Boroughs of Ashland, Auburn, Coaldale, Cressona, Deer Lake, Frackville, Gilberton, Girardville, Gordon, Landingville, Mahanoy City, McAdoo, Mechanicsville, Middleport, Minersville, Mount Carbon, New Philadelphia, New Ringgold, Orwigsburg, Palo Alto, Pine Grove, Port Carbon, Port Clinton, Ringtown, Shenandoah, Tamaqua, Tower City, and Tremont.

Townships of Barry, Blythe, Branch, Butler, Cass, Delano, East Brunswick, East Norwegian, East Union, Eldred, Foster, Frailey, Hegins, Hubley, Kline, Mahanoy, New Castle, North Manheim, North Union, Norwegian, Pine Grove, Porter, Reilly, Rush, Ryan, Schuylkill, South Manheim, Tremont, Union, Upper Mahantongo, Walker, Washington, Wayne, West Brunswick, West Mahanoy, and West Penn.

SNYDER COUNTY

Boroughs of Beavertown, Freeburg, McClure, Middleburg, Selinsgrove, and Shamokin Dam. Townships of Adams, Beaver, Centre, Chapman, Franklin, Jackson, Middlecreek, Monroe, Penn, Perry, Spring, Union, Washington, West Beaver, and West Perry.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY

Boroughs of Forest City and Union Dale.

Townships of Clifford and Herrick.

UNION COUNTY

Boroughs of Hartleton and New Berlin.

Townships of Gregg, Hartley, Kelly, Lewis, Limestone, Union, West Buffalo and White Deer.

WAYNE COUNTY

Boroughs of Bethany, Hawley, Honesdale, Prompton, and Waymart.

Townships of Berlin, Canaan, Cherry Ridge, Clinton, Damascus, Dreher, Dyberry, Lake, Lebanon, Lehigh, Mount Pleasant, Oregon, Palmyra, Paupack, Salem, South Canaan, Sterling, and Texas.

WYOMING COUNTY

Borough of Factoryville.

Townships of Clinton, Nicholson, Overfield, and Tunkhannock.

YORK COUNTY

Boroughs of East Prospect and Wrightsville.

Townships of Fairview, Hellam and Lower Windsor.

Note: For the most recent list of Territories covered by PPL Electric Utilities please refer to the currently effective Electric Tariff found at:

<http://www.ppelectric.com/business/tariff+and+rules/electric+tariff/general+tariff.htm>

01-01-2008

RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



SUGGESTED SAFE PRACTICES

In addition to the Rules for Electric Meter and Service Installations (REMSI), there are certain safety practices in connection with electric service facilities on the customer's premises that the customer should follow in order to avoid personal injury, loss of life or extended loss of electric service.

These safe practices particularly concern the installation of television towers and antennas. This area of Pennsylvania is subject to sharp and violent storms, even hurricane winds. TV antennas are particularly vulnerable in such storms. Accidents may be prevented if TV antenna installations are made by experienced installers who use prime materials and conform to the manufacturer's recommendations, the National Electrical Code (NEC) and all local building codes. An important and effective extra safeguard is to erect TV antennas and similar towering structures where such structures cannot contact electric wires should they fall.

Similarly, extreme caution in handling ladders, in erecting scaffolds, and in operating cranes, booms and similar rigs in close proximity to electric wires will pay off in increased safety.

Accidents can be prevented if trees and shrubs are planted where they will not grow into electric wires. An important safeguard in instances where there is any possibility of trees, shrubbery or limbs falling across electric wires is to have such endangering trees, shrubs or limbs properly trimmed or removed by experienced workmen or by giving PPL EU or its contractor permission to do such work when requested.

Safe practices can prevent death, personal injury, property damage or extended loss of electric service.



The hazards of underground facilities also must be considered. The State of Pennsylvania has approved an Underground Utility Line Protection Act which requires notification by excavators, designers, or any person preparing to disturb the earth's surface anywhere in the Commonwealth. It is the duty of each contractor who intends to perform excavation or demolition work to request the location and type of facility owner lines at each site by notifying the facility owner through a Pennsylvania One Call System at 1-800-242-1776. Notification must be not less than three days, nor more than 10 working days, in advance of beginning excavation or demolition work.

05-03-2006

RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER & SERVICE INSTALLATIONS



DEFINITIONS/TERMS/ACRONYMS

The terms used through these rules are defined as follows:

240 DELTA – HIGH LEG, WILD LEG, RED LEG, DELTA LEG - In a 4-wire, 3 phase Delta service, this is the phase with a higher voltage phase to neutral than the other two phases.

AMPERES INTERRUPTING CAPACITY (AIC) – The highest available symmetrical rms alternating current at which the protective device has been tested, and which it has interrupted safely under standardized test conditions. AIC is also known as fault clearing capacity.

ALTERNATE SERVICE – PPL EU furnishes one source of service to a single point of service to a premises. However, when a customer requests an alternate source of service, PPL EU will install the additional facilities required providing the customer agrees to compensate PPL EU for the estimated cost of the additional facilities maintained for the alternate service for the future estimated costs of continuing the alternate service.

BORDERLINE CUSTOMER – A customer located in the service area of an electric utility system and billed by such system but who is provided with electricity service from a neighboring utility system by appropriate arrangement between the two systems.

BUS – An electrical conductor which serves as a common connection for two or more electrical circuits. A bus may be in the form of rigid bars, either circular or rectangular in cross section or in form of stranded-conductor overhead cables.

COLD SEQUENCE – In a cold meter sequence a disconnecting device is located on the line side (before) of the metering equipment.

COMPANY - Herein after PPL Electric Utilities Corporation is called "PPL EU", "PPL", "the Company", or "PP&L".

CURRENT TRANSFORMER (CT) – A current transformer is an instrument transformer designed for the measurement or control of current. Its primary winding, which may be a single turn or bus bar, is connected in series with the load. It is normally used to reduce primary current by a known ratio to within the range of a connected measuring device.

CURRENT TRANSFORMER MOUNTING BRIDGE – Referred to as Benelex.

CUSTOMER – A customer is an individual, firm, organization or other electric utility which purchases electric service at one location under one rate classification, contract or schedule. **Note 1** – If service is provided to a customer at one location through more than one meter and under several rate classifications or schedules but only for one class of service (for example, separate meters for residential regular and water heating service), such multiple rate services shall be counted as only one customer at the one location. **Note 2** – Where service is used for only part of a month the bill will be prorated. **Note 3** – Those customers purchasing electricity for their own use and not for resale.

CUSTOMER POLE – A pole provided and owned by a customer. The pole is generally used as part of the customers' service facilities.

DEMAND – The rate at which electric energy is delivered to or by a system, part of a system, or a piece of equipment expressed in kilowatts or other suitable unit at a given instant or averaged over any designated period of time. The primary source of "demand" is the power-consuming equipment of the customer.

DISTRIBUTION – The act or process of distributing electric energy from convenient points on the transmission or bulk power system to the consumers.

DISTRIBUTION LINE – One or more circuits of a distribution system on the same line of poles, supporting structures or underground system operating at relatively low voltage as compared with transmission lines.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – The distribution system includes all lines energized at voltages less than the nominal 69,000 volts (69 kv).

EDISON ELECTRIC INSTITUTE (EEI) – The association of United States shareholder-owned electric companies, international affiliates and industry associates worldwide.

FAST TRACK PROGRAM – A PPL EU program that authorizes electrical contractors to be allowed to upgrade existing service entrance facilities and make the permanent connection (within the scope of the Fast Track Program) between PPL EU's service drop and the customer's service entrance conductors, using approved connectors provided by PPL EU. **See REMSI Rule 34** for more information.

THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION (FERC) – An independent agency that regulates the interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas and oil.

FOREIGN ENERGY SOURCE – Customer owned energy sources including, but not limited to, back up generation, emergency generation, all renewable energy sources, fuel cells, etc.

FOREIGN UTILITY POLE - A pole owned by another utility company with whom PPL EU has an agreement or understanding for joint use of poles.

FURNISHED BY PPL EU, INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER – Materials as specified shall be provided by PPL EU at no expense to the customer and will be installed by the customer at their expense.

FURNISHED AND INSTALLED BY PPL EU – Either PPL EU or an authorizing agent acting on PPL EU's behalf shall provide labor and material at the expense of PPL EU for the items as specified.

HOT SEQUENCE – In a hot meter sequence there is not a disconnecting device located on the line side (before) the meter.

INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERS (IEEE) – A non-profit organization that is the world's leading professional association for the advancement of technology. The IEEE promotes the engineering process of creating, developing, integrating, sharing and applying knowledge about electro and information technologies and sciences for the benefit of humanity and the profession.

INSTRUMENT TRANSFORMER – A transformer that reproduces in its secondary circuit, in a definite and known proportion, the voltage or current of its primary circuit, with the phase relation substantially preserved. Instrument transformers allow standard meters to measure high currents and voltages.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELECTRICAL INSPECTORS (IAEI) – The association that plays a cohesive role among testing agencies, standards organizations, manufactures, distributors, contractors and inspectors in the electrical industry.

INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE (IRC) – The provisions of the *International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings* shall apply to the construction, alternation, movement, enlargement, replacement, repair, equipment, use and occupancy, location, removal and demolition of detached one- and two-family dwellings and multiple single-family dwellings (townhouses) not more than three stories in height with a separate means of egress and their accessory structure. See Chapter 1 Section R101 of the *International Residential Code for One- and Two- Family Dwellings* for more information.

JUNCTION BOX – A junction box is an electrical box used to run multiple conductors in two or more directions. Metering and termination compartments (CT Cabinets) are not considered by PPL EU, to be junction boxes, they are defined as **See Metering Equipment**.

LINE EXTENSION – Any construction beyond the normal service facilities (which includes the service extension to the customer, transformers, transformer devices, service drop and meter) to extend the distribution system along the normal route of development of the distribution system to the point where the extension departs from the normal route of development and is being installed as a service extension solely for the customer.

LINE VOLTAGE – See **Primary Voltage and Secondary Voltage**.

METER BASE – A metal enclosure used to terminate service conductors and to accommodate the installation of PPL EU's self contained meter.

METER PANEL – A metal enclosure used to terminate PPL EU's secondary metering conductors and to accommodate the installation of PPL EU's secondary meter.

METER SEQUENCE - Refers to the position of the meter in the circuit. **See Hot Sequence and Cold Sequence**

METERING EQUIPMENT – Refers to self-contained meter bases, metering and termination compartment (CT Cabinets), manufactured meter stacks, metering compartments in customer owned switchgear, CT's, VT's, secondary metering panels, pad mounted metering and service termination cabinets, etc.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC CODE (NEC) – The standard as recommended by the National Fire Protection Association and adopted by the American National Standards Institute in effect at any given time for electrical wiring and apparatus.

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL SAFETY CODE (NESC) - The rules published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) applying to grounding, installation, maintenance and operation of electric supply, communication, utilization equipment, lines and facilities which have been adopted as standard by the American National Standards Institute.

ON-PEAK – Energy provided during periods of relatively high system demands as specified by the suppliers.

OFF-PEAK - Energy provided during periods of relatively low system demands as specified by the suppliers.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION (PUC) – The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ensures safe, reliable and reasonably priced electric, natural gas, water, telephone and transportation service for Pennsylvania consumers, by regulating public utilities and by serving as responsible stewards of competition.

PJM INTERCONNECTION (PJM) – The regional transmission organization that PPL EU is a member of. PJM ensures reliability of the largest centrally dispatched control area in North America by coordinating the movement of electricity in all or part of Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

POINT OF CONTACT (POC) - The interconnection of customer facilities to the utility system generally at 138 kV and below. The point of interconnection for a customer facility will be the defined term Point of Contact (POC). Associated with the POC are the protective relay and control functions required by the utility to provide the necessary isolation of the customer facilities under fault conditions either in the customer facility or on the PPL EU system. See the PPL EU Point of Contact Document for more information.

POINT OF INTERCONNECTION – The electrical connection point where PPL EU's service conductors meet the customers service conductors.

POINT OF SERVICE - The point in or on a premises where PPL EU's overhead service drop or underground service lateral connects to the customer's service entrance conductors. The location is designated by PPL EU.

POTENTIAL OR VOLTAGE TRANSFORMER (PT OR VT) – An instrument transformer intended for measurement or control purposes which is designed to have its primary winding connected in parallel with a circuit, the voltage of which is to be measured or controlled.

POLYPHASE – Two phase or three phase voltages.

PREMISES - A building, group of buildings and/or contiguous parcels of land under the control of a single customer and used for a single purpose. Contiguous parcels of land separated by a public road are considered to be separate premises. Separate buildings and adjoining buildings in a group of buildings, which are directly accessible to the public and function independently from the others, are separate premises. A building is defined by the National Electrical Code as a structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by fire walls with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors. Fire walls and fire doors are defined by local building code.

PRIMARY VOLTAGE – Primary voltage is the voltage at which electricity is delivered from a substation to a distribution transformer. Primary voltage is greater than 600 volts.

RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCE – An energy source which comes from natural resources such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, bio-digestion, geothermal heat, etc. which are renewable (naturally replenished).

RESIDENTIAL DWELLING – A residential dwelling is defined as a living space consisting of at least permanent provisions for shelter, dining, sleeping, cooking and sanitation when all such amenities are served through the same meter.

ROADWAY – A roadway is any public or private road and unless otherwise specified it also includes other locations subject to vehicular traffic including but not limited to alleyways, driveways, loading docks and parking lot areas, etc.

RULES FOR ELECTRIC METER AND SERVICE INSTALLATION (REMSI) – These are the Rules for Electric Meter and Service Installations as referred to in **Rule 2** of the electric service tariff of PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL EU) on file with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission (PUC). Nothing in these rules shall in any way conflict with the requirements of the National Electric Code, the National Electric Safety Code or with any national, state or municipal ordinance applying to electrical installations. These rules are issued to advise the customer, architect, engineer or electrical contractor of the general type of wiring and electrical apparatus and method of installation acceptable to PPL EU. All sketches included in this document are for illustration only; PPL EU will provide detail construction drawings upon request from the customer.

SECONDARY SERVICE – Service provided at less than 600 Volts.

SECONDARY VOLTAGE – Secondary voltage is the voltage at which electricity is delivered from the distribution transformer to the customer. Secondary voltage is less than 600 volts.

SERVICE – As used herein refers to the supply of PPL EU's product "electric energy" to the customer.

SERVICE AREA – Territory in which a utility system is required or has the right to provide electric service to ultimate customers.

SERVICE DROP / SERVICE WIRES – That portion of an overhead service installation provided by PPL EU between its pole or aerial support and the point of connection to the customer's service entrance conductors.

SERVICE ENTRANCE – The customer owned common point of termination for PPL EU's service lateral/service drop. A service drop refers to an overhead service and a service lateral refers to an underground service.

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS – The portion of an overhead or underground service installation served by the customer between PPL EU's service drop or service lateral and the customer's service equipment.

SERVICE DISCONNECTING EQUIPMENT - The necessary equipment, usually consisting of circuit breaker(s) or switch and fuses and their accessories, located near the point of entrance of service conductors to a building or other structure, or an otherwise defined area, and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff of the service.

SERVICE INSTALLATION - The connection between PPL EU's distribution system and the customer's service equipment is a service installation and is commonly referred to as "a service". This generally consists of the Service Drop or Service Wires, Service Lateral, and Service Entrance Conductors.

SERVICE LATERAL – The portion of an underground service installation served by PPL EU between its overhead or underground distribution mains and the point of connection to the customer's service equipment.

SERVICE TERMINATION COMPARTMENT – The interconnection point where PPL EU's service conductors connect to the customers service entrance conductors.

SERVICE VOLTAGE – Service Voltage is the voltage of PPL EU's service to a particular customer.

STANDBY SERVICE – Service that is not normally used but which is available through a permanent connection in lieu of, or as a supplement to, the usual source of service.

SUB-METERING – Re-metering of purchased energy by a customer for distribution to his tenants through privately-owned or rented meters.

SUBSTATION – A substation is an assemblage of equipment for the purpose of switching and/or changing or regulating the voltage of electricity. Service equipment, line transformer installations, or minor distribution or transmission equipment are not classified as substations.

SWITCHING STATION – An assemblage of equipment for the sole purpose of tying together two or more electric circuits through switches selectively arranged to permit a circuit to be disconnected, as in case of trouble, or to change the electric connections between the circuits, a type of substation.

TARIFF – The schedules of rates or charges of PPL EU and its associated rules and regulations as filed with the regulatory agency having jurisdiction over its operations.

TEMPORARY SERVICE – Service provided for construction purposes of limited duration and served to a single point through one meter.

TRANSFORMER – An Electromagnetic device for changing the voltage of alternating-current electricity.

TRANSFORMER BANK – The installation of two or more transformers in a single location to serve customer(s).

TRANSFORMER PAD MOUNT – A transformer sitting on a pad on the ground.

TRANSFORMER VAULT – Enclosure for housing transformers located either above or below grade to serve customer(s).

TRANSMISSION – The act or process of transporting electric energy in bulk from a source or sources of supply to other principal parts of the system or to other utility systems.

TRANSMISSION LINES – Lines with nominal phase to phase voltages of 69,000 Volts (69 kv) or higher.

UNIFORM CONSTRUCTION CODE (UCC) –¹⁷The UCC was established to provide uniform standards for new construction and renovations around the state of Pennsylvania. Commercial buildings will comply with the *International Building Code (IBC)*; residential builders will choose either the, *International Residential Code (IRC)* or *CABO (Council of*