

Rule No. 7

CUSTOMER'S INSTALLATION

- 7-1 Location of Customer's Point of Delivery and Utility Meter Set - Customer must provide service entrance terminals (point of delivery) at a point readily accessible to the Utility's distribution facilities and provide a point for mounting the Utility's meter - such points to be determined by, or satisfactory to, the Utility. Customer's service entrance and meter installation shall comply with the National Electric Code and the Utility's service standards.
- 7-2 Customer's Responsibility - Customer shall be responsible for the electrical installation, appliances, apparatus, and equipment on Customer's side of the point of delivery, and for the electric power and energy after it passes said point of delivery. Customer shall also be responsible for providing any permits required by governmental agencies.
- 7-3 Changes in Installation - Customer shall notify the Utility of any proposed changes or increases in the installation which might overload or adversely affect the Utility's facilities. If Customer desires to exceed the maximum demand specified in Customer's currently effective service agreement, a new service agreement with the Utility shall be executed.
- 7-4 Power Factor - Customer's installation shall comply with the following power factor requirements:
- A. The Utility may refuse service to any fluorescent or other lighting equipment having similar load characteristics, unless such equipment is equipped with power factor corrective devices so as to operate at a power factor of ninety percent (90%) lagging or higher.
 - B. The Utility may refuse service to any electric welder or other equipment having similar load characteristics, unless such equipment is equipped with power factor corrective devices so as to operate at a power factor of seventy-five percent (75%) lagging or higher at rated full load.
 - C. Customer shall select and use motors and other power equipment so as to obtain the highest practicable power factor for Customer's installation according to good accepted practice. The Utility may refuse service to a Customer when low power factor equipment interferes with Customer's service or service to other customers.
 - D. Should the Utility elect to serve loads of known low power factor characteristics, it may adjust the bills for service thereto, but only in accordance with a formula approved by the Commission and incorporated in the rates, schedules, or contracts of the Utility.

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Rhonda Simmons

Secretary

ELECTRIC TARIFF



Canceling

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E. If, in the opinion of the Utility, the facilities required to serve a new Customer or those serving an existing Customer are not or will not be reflected by metered demand, the Utility may require that the service agreement include a provision authorizing a minimum demand billing of service so as to reflect the facilities installed to serve the Customer.

7-5 Limitation of Motors

- A. Wherever three-phase service is available without further construction other than the installation of service and meter, motors of ten horsepower or over must be supplied with three-phase service. Motors smaller than ten horsepower may be supplied with either three-phase or single-phase service. Where more than one single-phase motor in this size range is operated in conjunction with a three-phase installation, the motors shall be so balanced across the phases as to prevent any undue unbalance.
- B. Where single-phase service is the only service available, motors up to ten horsepower may be connected if the resultant voltage fluctuation will not unreasonably interfere with service to any other Customer.
- C. The Utility reserves the right to limit the size of the largest motor that may be operated on any part of its system.
- D. It is the Utility's obligation to supply satisfactory service to all of its Customers and any use of equipment by a Customer which prevents the Utility from carrying out this obligation must be corrected by the Customer.
- E. Any motor when started on full-rated voltage causes a drop in voltage on the electrical system serving it and may cause unsatisfactory operation of other equipment. In those installations where starting currents have, or will have, a detrimental effect on the system or other equipment, Customer will be required to install suitable starting devices to limit starting currents to allowable amounts. Information as to starting currents allowable in the service area should be obtained from the local office of the Utility, which will also endeavor to suggest ways and means of meeting such requirements.

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- 7-6 Single-Phasing and Reversal of Phase Rotation in Three-Phase Service - The Utility shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid single-phasing and reversal of phase rotation of polyphase service to a Customer. This, however, is impossible for the Utility to guarantee, and Customers should protect their three-phase installations with suitable protective equipment where single-phasing or reversal of rotation might result in injury or damage to persons or installations. The Utility shall be in no way responsible for damage to Customer's installation due to single-phasing or reversal of phase rotation for reasons beyond the Utility's control when the Utility has made reasonable effort to avoid these conditions.
- 7-7 Load Balance - Customer shall maintain a reasonable electrical balance of load between wires of phases.
- 7-8 Transformer Vault Installations - Where a Customer requires a transformer vault on their premises, the entire cost of the vault shall be borne by the Customer, and such vault must be constructed according to the applicable rules in the current National Electrical Code, except that no drain shall be allowed which is tied into any water or sewer system. The Utility must be consulted in the planning stage to determine the vault size and location and to coordinate the installation of its electrical service to the vault and installation of its transformers and meter(s). Access into the vault must be adequate to accommodate the present and future physical size of the transformers. Any conduit required inside Customer's building for the Utility's conductors to the vault shall be installed by and will remain the property of the Customer. Conduit size and its location must be coordinated with the Utility to assure that Utility's conductors can be pulled into the vault without damage to the conductors.
- 7-9 Trailer Court Installations and Metering Practices
- A. One meter only will record the combined consumption of all transient trailers and the reading of this meter will be billed under the General Service Rate Schedule. The trailer court owner or operator must agree not to resell electricity so purchased to any transient trailer.
 - B. Each individual, non-transient mobile home pad/space shall be served with a separate meter installation.
 - C. Where more than one non-transient mobile home or trailer receives service through a single meter, such service will be billed under the General Service Rate Schedule.

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7-10 Customer Owned Lines and Facilities

- A. The Utility shall have no responsibility for operation or maintenance of any lines or facilities which it does not own; but the Utility may discontinue service to any such lines or facilities, or portion thereof if, in the opinion of the Utility, such lines or facilities, or portion thereof, are in a dangerous condition or may interfere with the Utility's operations. However, the Utility shall have no duty or obligation to inspect any such lines or facilities.
- B. The Utility may require such lines or facilities to be placed in condition conforming with its specifications and the standards of good practice for similar lines or facilities before furnishing or restoring service to any such lines or facilities.

7-11 Access to Premises - Duly authorized employees and agents of the Utility shall have access at all reasonable hours to the premises of the Customer for the purpose of reading or testing of meter; installing, removing, or replacing Utility's property; and other purposes incident to the supplying of service; and the Customer hereby grants reasonable access to the Utility for such purposes.

7-12 Surcharge on Advances or Contributions: Whenever, under the provisions of this Rule, an advance or contribution is required, the current surcharge as required by Utility operations shall be applied to such advance or contribution. This is to offset the effect caused by the Utility's delayed tax depreciation reimbursement of the current year tax on this advance or contribution. This surcharge is not applicable where such advances or contributions are the result of highway relocations or any government directed relocations that benefit the public and the government is not receiving utility service.