

Rule No. 8

UTILITY'S INSTALLATION

8-1 Utility's Responsibility

- A. The Utility shall install and maintain its lines and facilities on its side of the point of delivery; but it shall not be required to install or maintain any lines or facilities, except meters, on Customer's side of the point of delivery. Only the Utility's duly authorized employees or agents shall be permitted to connect and disconnect the Utility's facilities to Customer's service terminal.
- B. The Utility shall make connection to Customer's service terminals and, where necessary, extend its service drop and supply one set of service drop attachment fittings for securing the service drop to Customer's premises.
- C. 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.

8-2 Continuity of Service

- A. The Utility shall make a reasonable effort to avoid interruptions of service and, when such interruptions occur, shall reestablish service with reasonable diligence.
- B. The Utility shall not be liable to Customer or others for failure or interruption of electric service due to acts of God, governmental regulations, court or Commission orders, acts of the public enemy, strikes or labor difficulties, accidents, weather conditions, acts of third parties, droughts, or, without limitation by the foregoing, any other cause beyond the reasonable control of the Utility.
- C. In the case of emergencies or circumstances beyond the reasonable control of the Utility, the Utility shall have the right to temporarily interrupt service to some Customers or some areas in order to continue service to hospitals, fire protection stations, national defense installations and similar services, or to prevent an interruption of service to a large area of the Utility's system or the systems of interconnected utilities.

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- 8-3 Interruption of Service for Repairs and Changes - When it is necessary for the Utility to make repairs to, or change, its plant, generating equipment, transmission or distribution system, meters, or other property, the Utility may, without incurring any liability therefore, interrupt service for such periods as may be reasonably necessary and in such manner as to minimize inconvenience to Customers.
- 8-4 Adjustment of Rate for Interruptions - Interruptions of service covered by preceding Rule No. 8-3 shall not render the Utility liable for any adjustment in bills if the interruption is less than 24 hours.
- 8-5 Voltages - The Utility shall adopt nominal standard alternating current voltages for its entire distribution system, or for each of the several areas into which the system may be divided. The Utility shall, upon request from the Commission, a Customer, or a prospective Customer, furnish a statement of the nominal standard voltages for any specific area.
- A. The voltages and permissible range of variation shall be as specified in the current version of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) C84.1. This Rule shall not apply:
1. To transmission systems not used to directly serve Customers;
 2. Where Customers specifically request a voltage other than standard nominal system voltages as specified in ANSI C84.1; or
 3. In instances where voltage is in excess of 34,500 volts.
- B. Voltage variations greater than those specified above may be allowed where contracts or rate schedules so provide, where service is supplied directly from a transmission line, in areas where Customers are widely scattered, or where the revenue does not justify close voltage regulation.
- 8-6 Voltage Variations - Variations in voltage in excess of those specified shall not be considered a violation of preceding Rule No. 8-5 if such variations are caused by:
- A. Large starting current requirements of motors, welders, X-ray machines, or other power apparatus on the Customer's premises;
- B. Actions of the elements;
- C. Infrequent and unavoidable fluctuations of short duration due to operation of the Utility's system; or

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D. Circumstances beyond control of the Utility.

- 8-7 Voltage Tests - The Utility shall own one or more portable indicating voltmeters and one or more portable graphic recording voltmeters of an approved type having a range corresponding to the voltage supplied. The Utility shall make a voltage measurement, when requested by a Customer, to determine if the voltage at the point of delivery to Customer is within the Commission's requirements as set forth in Rule No. 8-5A.
- 8-8 Frequency: - Sixty cycles shall be standard frequency for alternating current. The Commission shall determine the suitability of any other frequency that the Utility may wish to adopt. The Utility shall maintain its frequency within five percent, plus or minus, of standard at all time during which service is supplied; except that infrequent excess fluctuations of short duration shall not be considered a violation of this Rule.

