Electric Service and Meter Installations Manual

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Section 1: Introduction

Customer Call Centers

You can reach our 24 hour Customer Service Center toll-free at 1-800-251-7234.

Engineering Assistance Offices

Engineering assistance is available through the Customer Call Center.

Definitions

1. "Application for Service" - a mail, phone or personal request by the customer to the Company stating desire for electric service to be furnished at a certain location.

2. "Building" - a structure which stands alone or which is cut off from adjoining structures by firewalls, as defined by the pertinent building codes, with all openings therein protected by approved fire doors.

3. "Class of Service" - the characteristics of electric service described in terms of voltage, phase, frequency and number of wires.

4. "Code" - the National Electrical Code (NEC) and the National Electric Safety Code or other electrical codes or regulations in effect in the area served.

5. "Company" - South Carolina Electric & Gas Company (SCE&G).

6. "Cost" or "expense" - shall include all labor, material and other applicable charges, plus overheads.

7. "Customer" - either a present or a prospective user of the Company's electric service.

8. "Customers' Installation" - all wiring, conduit, service disconnecting devices, appliances, lighting, and other equipment installed and owned by the customer on his premises for his use.

9. "Customer will provide" or "will install" or "will have installed" or "will furnish" and similar references - the Company expects the customer to provide and install the equipment in question. It is assumed that the customer will delegate this obligation to his bona fide agents. Actual electrical work and the furnishing of required materials are usually delegated to an electrician or an electrical contractor, and any structural work required to provide adequate attachment space or to attach racks for service wires is usually delegated to the general contractor.
10. "Developer" - the party entering into the agreement with the Company.

11. "Distribution Lines" - company lines located in or along streets, alleys, highways, rear lot lines or elsewhere, and by easements, when used or intended for use for general distribution of electric service to customers.

12. "Electrical installation" - the total electrical wiring and equipment installed on the customer's premises.

13. "Firewall" - a four-hour fire resistant wall having protected openings, which restrict the spread of fire, and extend continuously from the foundation to three feet above the roof unless the roof is of non-combustible material for the area within forty feet (40') each side of the wall. In this case, the firewall need not extend above the roof.

14. "Fraudulent Use" - obtaining electric and/or gas service by unlawful means.

15. "Ground" - a conducting connection between an electric circuit, or equipment, and earth, or some conducting body, which serves in place of the earth.

16. "Instrument Transformer" - transformers used for reducing the current or voltage to quantities suitable for metering. There are indoor and outdoor types. Indoor types must be installed in cabinets whether installed indoors or outdoors. Outdoors types are usually installed without cabinets but may sometimes be put in cabinets.

17. "Instrument Transformer Cabinet" - a sealable metal box for housing instrument transformers.

18. "Line" - a system of poles, wires, and fixtures, or the equivalent ducts, conduits, cables, etc. used for the distribution of electricity. It may be located in a street, highway, alley, or on a private right-of-way.

19. "Line Extension" - any addition to the Company's existing distribution lines and facilities which must be made to render electric service to a customer.

20. "Manufactured Home" - Formerly known as mobile home which has been specifically designed to meet HUD provisions. For information pertaining to electrical service attached to the manufactured home see article 217, "Manufactured (Mobile Home) and Trailer Service.

21. "Meter" - a device for measuring the electric power and energy supplied to a customer.

22. "Meter Enclosure" - a wood or metal cabinet, or metal socket, installed indoors or outdoors, in which the Company's metering equipment is located.

23. "Meter Sockets" - a meter socket is the base portion of a socket type meter. There are numerous kinds of meter sockets such as light duty, heavy duty, multi-terminal, etc. all with various numbers and sizes of conduit openings. Each particular socket has a preferred application although some are interchangeable.

24. "Meter Tampering" - any attempt to alter the registration of use on an electric or gas meter.
25. "Mobile Home" – See “Manufactured Home”.

26. "Modular Home" - any building including the necessary electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating and other service systems manufactured off site and transported to the point of use for installation or erection with or without other specified components, as a finished building and not designed for ready removal to another site. This must qualify under the S.C. Modular Building Construction Act, Regulation #19-460.15. Any home considered being a modular home will have a certification label. This label verifies it be a modular home and must be shown to the service representative before any electrical connection is made.

27. "Overhead Distribution Areas" - those areas in which the customer's premises abut on company overhead distribution facilities.

28. "Point of Attachment" - the first point of contact on the customer's building or structure at which the service drop is attached.

29. "Rate Schedule Classification" - the classification of the customer's electric service for rate application as determined by the class of service, the amount of electric power supplied and the purpose for which the electric service is to be used.

30. "Service" - the conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the Company's line to the wiring system of the premises served.

A. "Service drop" - that portion of the overhead conductors between the Company's distribution line and the first point of attachment on the customer's facilities.

B. "Service lateral" - a system of underground conductors and equipment for delivering electricity from the Company's distribution system to the wiring system of a building or premises.

C. "Service entrance" - that part of the wiring from the point of attachment or termination of the service drop or service lateral to and including the service equipment on the customer's premises.

D. "Service equipment" - the necessary disconnecting and protective equipment, usually consisting of a circuit breaker or a switch and fuses and their accessories, owned by the customer, located near the point where the service entrance conductors enter a building and intended to constitute the main control and means of cutoff for the supply to that building.

31. "Service connection" - one service drop or service lateral and its associated service entrance.

32. "Service entrance conductors" - the supply conductors, which extend from the point of attachment or termination of the service drop or service lateral to the service equipment on the premises being served.
33. "Service Entrance Equipment" - the service entrance conductors, raceway and fittings or service entrance cable and fittings which are installed on the customer's premises to connect the electric service to the wiring inside the building.

34. "Service Raceway" - the conduit containing the service entrance conductors.

35. "Shall" - mandatory in nature.

36. "Temporary or seasonal service" - may be furnished under the appropriate General Service Rate Schedule to any Customer. Temporary service shall include all construction services and other services having a life expectancy of one year or less. Payment is required in advance for the full cost of erecting and removing all lines, transformers, and other service facilities necessary for the supply of such service.
Section 2: General Information

General

201. IT IS ALWAYS NECESSARY TO REFER TO AND COMPLY WITH STATUTES, UTILITY COMMISSION RULES AND LOCAL ORDINANCES. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS GENERAL AND DOES NOT INCLUDE EVERY DETAIL OR EVERY LAWFUL REQUIREMENT.

202. This booklet is issued as a convenient general reference for customers, architects, engineers and contractors planning or constructing buildings or installing, repairing or renewing apparatus or equipment to be connected to the Company’s distribution system.

203. These practices are subject to additions and changes at any time as developments and progress in the electrical industry may require. A copy of subsequent approved changes will be furnished each holder of this manual upon request.

204. The information herein is supplementary to the National Electrical Code and the National Electrical Safety Code, as approved by the American National Standards Institute, and such state and municipal laws and ordinances as may be in force within cities, towns or communities in which the Company furnishes electric service. Should a conflict exist, the authority having jurisdiction will govern.

205. The Company is desirous of serving its customers promptly and satisfactorily. It will endeavor to cooperate with contractors and customers to the fullest extent in completing service connections with as little delay and inconvenience as possible and will gladly give special attention to any particularly difficult situation confronting a customer.

206. The Company will be willing to confer, upon request, with those desiring information concerning rates, services, etc.

207. It is realized that the same or similar statements are repeated at various places in this booklet, but is intentional for emphasis and also because reference may be made to only a certain section for specific information and thus important factors may be overlooked if they are not repeated.
Availability and Classification of Service

208. The Company's nominal secondary service voltages are 120 volts single phase, 120/240 volts, 3 wire single phase, 240 volts 3 phase 3 wire, 120/240 3 phase 4 wire, 120/208 3 phase 4 wire, 277/480 volts 3 phase 4 wire. Service voltages higher than 480 volts are available only by negotiation with the company. The size and type of the customer’s load must warrant such an installation. It is unusual for the Company to have more than one of these voltages available at any one location, and it must not be assumed that any particular voltage is available at any particular location. All of the above voltages are supplied at approximately 60 hertz. The customer must ascertain from the Company with absolute certainty, well in advance of the date actual service connection is required, whether or not the type of service required is available in the particular locality in question. If required service is available, its exact character must be determined; that is, the voltage, phase, etc. THESE CHARACTERISTICS MAY VARY IN DIFFERENT LOCALITIES. The Company will supply this information, and it is advisable to obtain it in writing so as to avoid possible misunderstandings. Do not rely on the representations of unauthorized parties. It is desirable to know the names of the Company representatives you deal with.

209. The information contained in this booklet refers primarily to service requirements at the usual secondary distribution voltages for light and power installations. Service requirements for installations requiring higher voltages are subject to special negotiation between the customer and the Company.

210. The Company will, if requested, advise and assist its present or prospective customers relative to problems associated with electrical equipment and facilities and particularly in the application of motors to the loads that are to be served.

Line Extensions

211. In order to avoid delay, persons desiring service are advised to inquire of the Company as to what type service may be provided, and to make necessary arrangements prior to beginning wiring installation.

212. Developers of subdivisions or other real estate projects are urged to consult with the Company as soon as preliminary plans are made, in order that the electric line extensions may be developed for the best possible arrangement, and right-of-way obtained before any lots are sold. The company can often suggest minor changes in lot lines, so that poles, guy wires, pad-mount transformers, switchgear, etc. might be avoided in undesirable locations. The Company is able to offer Underground Distribution in certain areas and details must be worked out in advance with the Customer Service Engineering Department or the District Manager of the Company. (See Section 4.)
**Temporary Service/Saw Service**

213. When temporary service is desired, the prospective customer will make arrangements for it directly with the Company at his local office, well in advance of the required service date. Prospective customers will contact the Company to have the service location spotted before construction is started. The Company reserves the right to refuse to connect a service without modification if a spot has not been requested.

214. Temporary installations requiring special service, meter or other work for construction purposes, exhibits of short duration etc., are made at the expense of the customer, with charges according to the material and work required for installing and removing. In all such cases, an advance payment sufficient to cover the estimated construction expense and energy used may be required. In those areas where Underground Distribution is to be established, special conditions relative to the establishment of temporary service will arise and must be worked out with the Customer Service Engineering Department or District Manager of the Company.

215. These services are usually overhead for construction purposes. They must be given special consideration since they are not of a permanent nature. In residential or commercial areas where underground distribution exists or is planned, special construction techniques are required. The following are the general steps to be taken by the customer in acquiring temporary or saw service.

**STEP 1.** Applicant shall provide and erect a "Temporary Service Assembly" in accordance with the drawings, depending on whether the temporary service is in the underground or overhead area. The "Overhead Assembly" shall be installed at the job site not more than 125 feet from and facing the Company's nearest pole carrying suitable secondary wires. The "Underground Assembly" shall be installed as specified. The customer shall obtain a release from the local inspecting authority, if required, for each "Temporary Service Assembly."

**STEP 2.** The customer shall make application for service at the Company's nearest Customer Service office paying the required connection charge and/or service deposit. (This must be done at least three days before the date service is required.)

**EXCEPTIONS TO STEPS 1 & 2**

In cases where the Company's facilities are not within 125 feet or applicant is unable to determine whether or not the Company's facilities are suitable, then he should call the Company's office and request that an investigation be made as to the availability of temporary service. The investigator will advise the applicant if the service is readily available and where to install the "Temporary Service Assembly". In the event that the service is not readily available, a longer time may be required in order to make the necessary line extensions. Once the customer has satisfied the requirements of Step 1, he should proceed with Step 2.
Step 3. The Company's service crews will come to the job site and make the connections if the "Assembly" is properly located and erected. If the "Assembly" is improperly installed, the applicant will be notified what corrections are necessary, and Step 4 will then become applicable.

Step 4. Applicant shall have the necessary corrections made then notify the Company's nearest Customer Service office that the "Temporary Assembly" is ready for the establishment of service. An additional connection charge for the service crew's second call will be made. This step, including the additional connection charge, will be repeated for each trip the service crew makes and is unable to complete the connection if due to improper location or installation of the "Temporary Service Assembly".

NOTE: Each change of location of the "Temporary Service Assembly" shall be considered a new application for service and shall be governed by the rules above.

NOTE: If providing temporary service requires the Company to install transformers and other facilities which must be removed when temporary service is no longer required, then the customer may be required to pay the cost of installing and removing the Company’s temporary facilities.

The customer must provide a suitable support for the service drop wires, meter and weatherproof housing for the service equipment. Service entrance wiring and equipment will be supplied and installed by the customer and at the location designated by the Company's representative. The temporary installation must meet the above criteria and be able to support the weight of a ladder with a person on it.

Manufactured (Mobile Home) Service

217. Owners of permanent or transient parking facilities should consult with the Customer Service Engineering Department or District Manager of the Company to find out how service will be provided. All installations shall be in accordance with the latest approved National Electrical Code, Article 550, and latest SCE&G requirements. An electric meter can be attached to a manufactured (mobile) home if the conditions below are met.

- Local code inspector approves service
- SCE&G requirements are met; see drawing MTR-D, sheets 1-4.
- Letter from home manufacturer certifying the manufactured home meets requirements for attaching service equipment.

SCE&G has the right to reject any service found to be unsafe. Services could be declared unsafe due to electrical or structural issues. Structural issues occur most often on overhead installations – the installation not providing adequate support for the tension of the service conductors. The customer assumes all responsibility for damages resulting
from attachment of service to a manufactured (mobile) home. Customer will be responsible for cost of lift pole if required to reduce tension of service conductor.

**Number of Services and Meters**

218. The Company will install only one set of service conductors (one voltage) to a building or structure. If one customer occupies the building, only one watt-hour meter will be installed. If occupied by several different families or businesses each one will become a customer of the Company, and a meter for his service must be installed.

219. In multiple occupancy buildings each customer's service entrance conductors shall be in a separate raceway or cable, unless the meters for all customers are located at a common point accessible at all times to the Company employees. In this case, that portion of the service entrance between the weather head and the meters is common to all customers. Each customer's main switch or other service equipment must be in his own portion of the building or in a publicly accessible place.

**Application for Service**

220. The Company will receive application in person or by telephone for original or additional service at any local office. Full information concerning such application will be furnished. A security deposit may be required.

221. Customers or prospective customers should advise the Company of contemplated installations as early as possible in order that details for furnishing service may be worked out and necessary materials obtained. This will prevent delay so that service may be established at the desired time.

222. It is necessary that applications show street numbers, lot and block number or other means of locating the customer's premises and a corresponding identification system be visibly installed at the customer's premises to aid the Company in finding the proper location.

**Alterations and Additions**

223. When the Company connects a customer's facilities to its supply lines, arrangements are made for meters, transformers and other equipment to match the installation as it is at that time. It is essential that the customer or contractor give notice to the Company of any large additions in load. It is desirable for them to consult with the Company before adding such loads so that the Company's equipment of the proper size will be provided. If the customer wishes to make any alterations in his service or desires the relocation of any
Company equipment or facilities at any time following the establishment of his service, the customer must notify the Company, obtain its approval and bear the entire cost of such changes.

Use of Service by Customer

224. To safeguard both the property of the customer and that of the Company, the customer is cautioned against over sizing either the main fuses or those of branch circuits by installing fuses or circuit breakers larger than approved by the National Electrical Code.

225. The customer's wiring and equipment are to be maintained by him in the condition required by the insurance and governmental authorities having jurisdiction. The customer will use the equipment and service in such a manner as not to disturb the Company's service to other customers.

226. For reliable, quality service it is necessary that the wiring on all single phase three wire installations be balanced so that the current will be, as nearly as possible, the same in each load wire with the neutral wire carrying a minimum of current. In installations, especially of a commercial type, where the single phase load is the majority factor it is recommended that careful consideration be given to the use of four wire WYE service, if available. Complete details of the advantages of this type of service where applicable, can be obtained from the Company.

227. It is also necessary, for good service, that the customer must take action to properly balance the load on each phase of all three-phase circuits.

Interruption of Service and Liability

228. The Company will endeavor to furnish continuous service but does not guarantee uninterrupted service; is not liable for any damage which the customer may sustain by reason of the loss of energy, or the loss of one or more phases; nor is the Company liable for any damage due to reversal of phases; unless such reversal occurs as a result of Company work; nor is the Company liable for damage that may be incurred by the use of any service wiring, connections, instruments, services or electrical appliances installed by or for the customer; nor is the Company liable for damages that may be incurred due to the presence of the Company's property on the customer's premises. If the customer requires three-phase service, the installation and maintenance of adequate relays and circuit breakers to protect against single-phase conditions, and phase reversal is advisable and the installation and maintenance is the responsibility of the customer. Further, the Company strongly recommends that ALL MOTORS (INCLUDING SINGLE PHASE) BE PROVIDED OVERLOAD PROTECTIVE DEVICES.
**Grounding**

229. Ground wires and ground rods installed in accordance with the requirements and specifications of the latest approved edition of the National Electrical Code, or in accordance with the requirements of local authorities or other inspection agencies having jurisdiction are minimum requirements for service entrance installations.

230. Minimum code grounding requirements are based on national average conditions. Our service area experiences a higher than average level of lightning activity and the customer’s equipment is subject to more probability of damage from this cause. Although there is no known positive protection from the higher magnitude lightning surges, the best grounding possible, within economic reason, as close to the equipment as possible is the best protection.

231. An approved ground system and ground electrode system as specified in the latest approved edition of the National Electrical Code shall be supplemented by requirements of the Company and other authorities having jurisdiction. The Company requires the customer to install a 5/8" by eight foot solid ground rod or 3/4" by eight foot galvanized iron pipe as a grounding electrode with a grounding electrode conductor from the ground rod to the ground connection in the meter base. The Company requires that the ground electrode system be electrically bonded to other systems used as grounding electrode systems such as house water system, underground piping system well casing, etc. The Company only accepts copper grounding conductors in the meter bases. The Company suggests that contractors advise customers of these requirements in order that they know their importance.

232. The Company cannot allow the installation of foreign grounding conductors within its pad-mounted switchgear and transformers or the attachment of foreign grounding conductors to its grounds.

**Final Connections**

233. THE COMPANY WILL MAKE ALL FINAL CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE COMPANY’S MAINS AND THE CUSTOMER’S WIRING AND IT WILL NOT PERMIT UNAUTHORIZED CONNECTIONS.

**Inspections**

234. The wiring and appliances of the customer should be installed and maintained in accordance with and should conform to the requirements of the latest approved editions of the National Electrical Code and to such state, county and municipal inspection requirements as may be in force at the time installation is made.
235. Where law requires inspection, the customer must have the wiring inspected and approved by an authorized electrical inspector and have the installation released for connection before the Company can make connection to its system. The Company is prohibited by law from making service connections until a favorable release is received.

236. In those areas served by the Company where an authorized electrical inspector's final report is not mandatory by law, the Company shall have the right, but shall not be obligated, to inspect any installation on the customer's premises before electrical energy is supplied or at any later time, and reserves the right to reject any wiring or appliance not installed in accordance with the Company's standard requirements. Such inspection, or failure to inspect, or to reject, shall not render the Company liable or responsible for any loss or damage resulting from defects in the installation, wiring, or appliances or from violation of the Company's rules, or from accidents which may occur upon the premises of consumer directly or indirectly as the result of the connection of the electrical source. In case of disagreement, the Company reserves the right to have such an inspection made at its expense by a certified electrical inspector and favorable report rendered by him before electrical service will be established.

237. CUSTOMERS SHOULDN'T BEAR IN MIND THAT THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE ARE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK THE PROBABILITY THAT IN THE FUTURE THEY WILL HAVE NEW OR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR WHICH MINIMUM WIRING WILL BE INADEQUATE. SEE SECTION 6.

**Meter Tampering, Seals and Fraudulent Use**

238. After the customer has applied for and/or received service from the electrical utility, he shall make every reasonable effort to prevent tampering with the meter and service drop/service lateral serving his premises. A customer shall notify the Company as soon as possible, of any tampering with, damage to, or removal of any equipment.

TAMPERING WITH METERS OR WITH CONDUCTORS CARRYING UNMETERED CURRENT AND UNAUTHORIZED BREAKING OF UTILITY'S SEALS IS PROHIBITED BY LAW AND WILL NOT BE TOLERATED BY THE COMPANY. THE COMPANY MAY DISCONTINUE SERVICE IF THE METER, CONDUCTORS OR SEALS HAVE BEEN TAMPERED WITH.

239. Any form of meter tampering and/or fraudulent use may be cause to take one or more of the following actions against the customer:

- Terminate the service.
- Charge the customer for unauthorized energy use.
- Charge the customer for damage to SCE&G equipment.
- Prosecute the customer for violation of state law.
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LAW PROVIDES FOR FINES OF UP TO $10,000 AND/OR IMPRISONMENT UP TO 10 YEARS FOR METERING TAMPERING OR FRAUDULENT USE OF ELECTRICITY.
Section 3: Overhead Service

General

301. An "Overhead Service" is the complete wiring system from the Company's overhead distribution lines to a building including the customer's service entrance wiring and service equipment. The "service conductor" is the overhead conductors from the Company's distribution lines to the building. The "service entrance conductors" are those conductors installed by and at the expense of the customer between the point of attachment of the "service conductors" to the customer's building and the customer's "service equipment" within or on the building.

302. If, in order to comply with requirements of governmental agencies, it becomes necessary for the Company to make changes in the location of its equipment or to change the character of its service, the customer will, at his expense, make such changes in his wiring, service entrance and utilization equipment as are necessary.

Service Conductors – Attachment Point

303. In order to avoid errors, the customer, architect, or contractor must obtain from the Company the location of the point of attachment on the building of the Company's service conductors. Upon inquiry by the customer, the Company will as far as practicable designate a location for service conductors and their point of attachment to the building that is mutually acceptable. The Company will assume no responsibility to change the location of its service conductor attachments if an improper location is chosen without consultation with the Company or if the mutually accepted location is not utilized. If in the opinion of the Company there is a reasonable appropriate location on a building where the Company's service conductors can be attached by running them from an existing pole, and the customer wants another pole set for his convenience or desire, the customer shall pay the cost thereof and such extra facilities will become the property of the Company.

Service Entrance General

304. The point of attachment should not be more than 30 feet above ground unless a greater height is required to obtain the proper clearance. WHERE THE DESIGN OF THE BUILDING WILL NOT PERMIT THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CLEARANCES, SOME TYPE OF SERVICE STRUCTURE SATISFACTORY TO THE COMPANY

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MUST BE PROVIDED BY THE CUSTOMER TO OBTAIN THESE CLEARANCES. Pictures showing suggested methods for providing required clearances are included in the appendix. In all cases the above clearances must be in compliance with the latest approved National Electrical Safety Code and municipality restrictions. The contractor shall obtain clearance requirements from the Company.

305. The point selected for the attachment of the overhead service conductors shall be located so that it is not necessary to install more than one set of wire attachments on the customer's building. The attachment point shall not be closer than three feet to the side of any window, awning, porch, fire escape or other parts of the building, which are readily accessible to persons. The point of the attachment should not be located above uncovered porches, platforms, oil tanks or other elevated projections unless a clearance of 10 feet above such projections is maintained (for voltages of not more than 150 volts to ground). In all cases, clearances shall comply with latest approved edition of the National Electrical Safety Code.

306. Safe and adequate anchoring structures for the Company's service conductors are required of the customer, and in no case will the Company be responsible for the condition of any customer's building or structure to which service wires are attached or have been attached. Where mast services are required for attaching service conductors, rigid galvanized iron conduit must be used and fastened with a minimum of two-hole straps attached with toggle bolts. Couplings are not allowed above the top strap. (Other types of conduit are not acceptable).

307. The Company will furnish and the customer will install service drop attachment fittings on all buildings requiring overhead service. The point of attachment shall be suitable to hold the strain of the attachment secondary conductors. Where anchor bolts are required they shall be 5/8 inch galvanized. These bolts must be installed in a structural member of the building. A washer not less than 1/8 inch thick and two inches square must be installed under the head of each bolt. The threaded portions of the bolts are to project at least two inches beyond the outer surface of the building wall. Secondary conductors to be a maximum 125' in length. Service attachment points shall be able to support 1,000 pounds of tension.

Service Entrance Conductors

308. The service entrance conductors may consist of continuous lengths of multi-conductor cable approved for the purpose or of individual conductors installed in an approved raceway. It is permissible to use an un-insulated neutral wire in conduit provided that the un-insulated conductor and raceway metals are compatible, or service entrance cable provided with an un-insulated neutral wire in conduit, or service entrance cable provided with an un-insulated neutral conductor. The use of service entrance cable is prohibited in certain areas by local authorities and contractors should determine prior to making such installations, if service entrance cable is approved for use. SERVICE ENTRANCE CABLE (IF APPROVED FOR USE) AND CONDUITS SHALL NOT BE CONCEALED BETWEEN THE WEATHERHEAD AND THE METER.
309. In order to prevent moisture from entering the raceway of service entrance conductors or service cables, it is advisable to terminate them on an outside building wall at a point approximately six inches above the point of attachment of the highest service conductor so that the individual service entrance conductors will extend downward to the points where connections are made to the service conductors. These features make advisable the use of an approved fitting (weather head) at the outer end of the service conductors, which permits the conductors to extend downward only. When it is impossible to locate the termination of service entrance conductors or service cable above the point of attachments of the service conductors, a drip loop must be formed with the service entrance conductors as they are connected to the service conductors. For complete details see latest approved edition of National Electrical Code.

310. The location of the service entrance weather head shall be close enough to the point of attachment of the overhead service conductors so that wires extending out of the weather head can be connected to the overhead service conductors without splicing. The side clearances shall be the same as those required for the overhead service conductors.

311. Each conductor of the service entrance shall extend no less than two feet beyond the weather head for wires smaller than 1/0 and not less than three feet for wires of number 1/0 and larger to provide sufficient length for connection to the overhead service conductors. Where drip loops are required these conductors shall be further extended sufficiently to permit the bottom of the loops to project at least eight inches below the weather head.

312. To protect the service entrance conductors and prevent the entrance of moisture, all conduit and fittings used in the service entrance raceway are to be made rain-tight. Also, rain-tight fittings shall be used on service entrance cable at all points of connection between cable and meter sockets or other outdoor service equipment.

313. Where conduit is used, fittings with removable covers in the service conduit ahead of the meter are prohibited except in very special cases and then only with prior approval of the Company. If they are permitted, they cannot be concealed and approved lockable or sealable cover types must be used.

314. In general, where no accessible common meter location is available for buildings, such as duplex houses, apartment buildings, etc., separate sets of service entrance conductors must be brought out to a common point on the building wall to be connected to a single service drop.

315. Wires carrying metered energy are not to be located in the same raceway with wires carrying un-metered energy, except where used for meter loops only.

316. All service entrance conductors must be of sufficient size to conform to the rated ampacity of the service entrance equipment and also of sufficient size to provide for reasonable future load increases.

317. Refer to the latest edition of the NEC to determine the correct service entrance size and allowable number of conductors in conduit. The Company strongly recommends that
service entrance conductors smaller than #2 copper or #1 aluminum not be used. Further, the Company recommends that all single-phase service be a minimum of three wire 100 amperes.

318. It is required that the neutral conductor of the service entrance wiring be plainly identified. Bare or substantially white insulated wires are sufficient identification. It is further required that on a 4 wire three phase Delta service the conductor having the highest voltage to ground (high-leg) be connected to the center position (B phase) of the customer's main line switch and to the line and load terminals on the right hand side of the meter socket (Note: Prior to 1975 the NEC did not specify the location of the "high-leg"; therefore, the customer should take all necessary precautions to properly identify the "high-leg by marking its location orange.") This conductor is to be identified at all connection points including weather head, meter socket, and main switch.
Section 4: Underground Service

General

401. The Company’s standard method of service is overhead. Underground service is available to individual customers as well as developments provided certain required conditions are satisfied. WHENEVER UNDERGROUND SERVICE IS DESIRED, THE CUSTOMER MUST CONTACT THE COMPANY REPRESENTATIVE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

For commercial underground services see the SCE&G Electrical Underground Distribution Commercial Booklet.

For residential underground services in underground subdivisions see the SCE&G Underground Residential Electrical Service For New Developments Booklet.

402. For all underground services the Company, as far as practicable, will designate a location for the service point to the building or in some cases a service point remote from the building to which the customer must bring his service conductors. The Company will assume no responsibility for changing the location of the service conductor if an improper location is chosen without consultation with the Company or if the previously designated location is not utilized.

403. If, in order to comply with requirements of governmental agencies, it becomes necessary for the Company to make changes in the location of its equipment or to change the character of its service, the customer will, at his expense, make such changes in his wiring, service entrance and utilization equipment as are necessary.

Service Entrance Conductors

404. In general where no accessible common meter location is available for buildings such as duplex houses, apartment buildings, etc. separate sets of service entrance conductors must be brought out to a common point on the building wall to be connected to a single service lateral.

405. Wires carrying metered energy are not to be located in the same raceway with wires carrying un-metered energy, except where used for meter loops only.

406. All service entrance conductors must be of sufficient size to conform to the rated ampacity of the service entrance equipment and also of sufficient size to provide for reasonable future load increases.

407. It is required that the neutral conductor of the service entrance wires be plainly identified. Bare or substantially white insulated wires are sufficient identification.
Underground Service in Overhead Districts

408. SCE&G supplies standard overhead service to the customer. When underground service is desired, customers should contact the local SCE&G office and obtain information as to what type of service is available or can be supplied.

For commercial underground services see the **SCE&G Electrical Underground Distribution Commercial Booklet**.

For residential underground services in underground subdivisions see the **SCE&G Underground Residential Electrical Service For New Developments Booklet**.

409. The following rules apply for residential underground services fed from overhead supply hereafter referred to as “hybrid services”.

   a. Customer should contact local SCE&G office and obtain information as to whether a new hybrid service or conversion from overhead service to hybrid service is available. This is determined on a case-by-case basis due to differing field conditions.

   b. If SCE&G determines location is suitable for a hybrid service, the **customer is responsible for all costs associated with installation of or conversion to a hybrid service**. This would include installing the below grade conduit, the riser conduit on the pole, and the meter socket or conversion of the meter socket to accept underground service.

   c. For new hybrid services - The customer will pay in advance the difference between the estimated cost of the hybrid and the estimated cost of a new overhead service of the same current carrying capacity.

   d. For conversion from overhead to hybrid – The customer will pay for the cost of removing the overhead service as well as the difference in the estimated cost of the hybrid service and a new overhead service of the same current carrying capacity.

410. The customer must have further special permission to install a meter on the Company's pole and if at any time it becomes necessary for the Company to change the location of a pole upon which an underground service terminates, the necessary changes in the service will be made at the customer’s expense.

411. Recommendations for the installation of underground services are shown on drawings in the appendix.
Underground Services from Underground Distribution

412. As previously explained, the details of service from underground distribution are more fully explained in the Company's Residential and Commercial Underground Booklets. These booklets specifically and individually provide details for single-family dwellings, apartments, condominiums, mobile homes, and commercial customers.

Underground Services in Underground Network Area

413. In certain prescribed districts or streets where the Company maintains an underground network system, underground services will be installed. Metering could be self-contained or instrument rated, see sections 527, 528, 543, and 544 to determine type metering. Note – Please confirm the type of metering equipment required with Company Meter Department for each job. Technological advances result in constant changes for metering equipment. Customers should request short circuit current values from the Company prior to proceeding with plans for underground service.

414. Locating metering equipment in underground network areas is handled on a case-by-case basis due to the unique nature of these situations. Please contact Company Meter Department to determine proper location and application of metering equipment.

415. In some cases it is impossible for the Company to determine in advance the exact location at which service entrance conductors will enter a building on account of possible interference from obstacles in the street. Because of this uncertainty, the installation of the customer's service entrance equipment should not be made until after the Company has completed the layout of the service entrance raceway into the building, or until definite arrangements have been made with the Company.

416. The use of properly rated standard service equipment is required for all underground service installations. Due to the difficulty involved in later increasing the size of underground installations to provide for increased loads, it is especially important that they be made large enough for the expected future increase in load. This is particularly advisable with respect to underground raceways. Service entrance equipment shall not be installed in any location that is likely to become obstructed or inaccessible, and should be installed in location, which will not be used for any other purposes. Conductors shall be in accordance with code requirements for this type of application. Meter installations and the preparation for them shall be in accordance with the type of service required as shown in Section 5 of this manual.
Section 5: Meter Installations

General Requirements

501. Many types of metering installations are required to adequately register the sale of electricity to customers. Factors such as voltage, load, rates, phase connectors, and location are involved. THE COMPANY MUST, THEREFORE, RESERVE FOR ITSELF THE ENTIRE DECISION AS TO HOW, WHERE, AND WHAT TYPE OF EQUIPMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED. The Company will, as far as practicable, cooperate with contractors and customers as to the location and feasibility of installations in accordance with the desires of the customer.

502. Some types of installations are so familiar to contractors that customers may depend on them to make installations which meet Company requirements without consultation with the Company, but if this is done it in no way obligates the Company to relinquish any of the decisions reserved for itself in these specifications.

503. On all new or existing installations that are to be rearranged in any way that affects the customer's service entrance equipment, standard meter socket and/or connection boxes shall be installed. In general, all meters and metering equipment at secondary voltages must be installed on the source side of customer's service entrance equipment, unless otherwise instructed by the Company or the Company gives permission.

504. In Section 9 there are drawings and pictures that may be used as a guide for the installation of typical jobs, after proper consultation with, and approval of the Company. All of the rules in the text of this section, however, are to be considered as supplementing them and considered a part thereof.

505. THE COMPANY REQUESTS THAT ELECTRICIANS AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS PLACE A STICKER WITH THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND TELEPHONE NUMBERS ON EACH INSTALLATION, PREFERABLY ON THE SERVICE EQUIPMENT CABINET. THIS WILL FACILITATE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE COMPANY, CUSTOMER AND CONTRACTOR.

506. A guide listing the most common items involved in metering is shown in the following table. This table also shows who is responsible for furnishing, installing and maintaining the equipment. The Company reserves the right to determine appropriate metering method for each installation. Contact the Company to determine metering method before ordering any equipment. Contact SCE&G Meter Department for any non-standard applications – aid to construction may be required.
# Metering Equipment Guide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE TYPE</th>
<th>CUST. MAIN TX KVA</th>
<th>FEED KVA</th>
<th>MAX WIRE SIZE</th>
<th>METER TYPE</th>
<th>MTR SOCKET</th>
<th>SOCKET BY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>0 - 200 amps</td>
<td>- OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Socket, Form 16S</td>
<td>7T socket</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- OH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>&lt; 150 KVA OH</td>
<td>2 ea. 600 MCM, or 3 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>≤ 150 KVA UG</td>
<td>2 ea. 600 MCM, or 3 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V 4W WYE</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>&gt; 150 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CT Meter, Form 9S</td>
<td>A-Base</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V V-phase (ntrk)</td>
<td>0 - 200 amps</td>
<td>- OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Form 12S</td>
<td>5T jaw socket</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V V-phase (ntrk)</td>
<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 12K</td>
<td>K-5T bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V V-phase (ntrk)</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>&lt; 100 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>2 ea. 600 MCM, or 3 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 12K</td>
<td>K-5T bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208V V-phase (ntrk)</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>&gt; 100 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CT Meter, Form 5S</td>
<td>A-Base</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0 - 200 amps</td>
<td>- OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Form 2S</td>
<td>4T jaw socket</td>
<td>Customer</td>
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<tr>
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<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Form 2K</td>
<td>K-4 UT bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
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<tr>
<td>120/240V 3W 1PH</td>
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<td>≤ 100 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>2 ea. 500 MCM, or 4 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Form 2K</td>
<td>K-4 UT bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240V 3W 1PH</td>
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<td>&gt; 100 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CT Meter, Form 5S</td>
<td>A-Base</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>Form 16S</td>
<td>7T jaw socket</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240V 4W Delta</td>
<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- OH</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240V 4W Delta</td>
<td>201 - 600 amps</td>
<td>- UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>Customer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240V 4W Delta</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>≤ 150 KVA OH</td>
<td>2 ea. 600 MCM, or 3 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
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<td>120/240V 4W Delta</td>
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<td>Bolt-In, Form 17K</td>
<td>K-7 SW bolt-in</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240V 4W Delta</td>
<td>601+ amps</td>
<td>&gt; 150 KVA OH or UG</td>
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<td>CT Meter, Form 9S</td>
<td>A-Base</td>
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<td>≤ 150 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>1 ea. 350 MCM</td>
<td>Form 16S</td>
<td>Integrated discon.</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
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<td>277/480V 4W WYE</td>
<td>225+ amps</td>
<td>&gt; 150 KVA OH or UG</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>CT Meter, Form 9S</td>
<td>A-Base</td>
<td>SCE&amp;G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Metering Selection Guide.xls (2012)
**Meter Location General**

507. The preferred location for meters is outdoors. This is a definite requirement for all residences and small commercial buildings. (See paragraph 522 on Grouped Installations). When any customer, falling in the above category who has his meter installation indoors, makes any change involving his service entrance equipment or meter installation, he must make the necessary revision in his wiring to provide for the meter to be moved outdoors.

508. Meters for large commercial customers or others in congested areas may be indoors or outdoors as specified by the Company.

509. If, after the Company's portion of the work involved in a meter installation is completed, the customer desires the meter to be relocated for his convenience and the Company approves the relocation, the customer will bear all costs involved.

**Meters Located Outdoors**

510. If meters are installed outdoors they shall be located in places readily accessible to authorized Company representatives for installation, maintenance, reading, or removal.

511. Meters shall not have any type structure, plant or other encumbrance within a three-foot radius of the meter face. Meters shall not be installed where the Company's meter readers or service people may inadvertently damage flower beds or shrubbery or where it will be necessary for them to climb over fences or other obstructions to read or service the meters, or in locations where they may be accidentally damaged such as on buildings where they will extend unguarded into stairways, alleys, or driveways. They shall not be installed on walls or in areas subject to severe vibration, nor on porches, carports, breezeways, or any location likely to be enclosed in the future. They shall not be installed over or under fuel oil drums, nor close enough to such drums as to prohibit free access to the meters. They shall not be installed under roof valleys of buildings with eaves less than 12 inches in width. Meters must be installed on the building where there is sufficient structural integrity to provide a mounting for the metering equipment. The customer may be required to provide additional structural integrity if deemed necessary by the Company.

**Meters Located Indoors**

512. The Company will not install meters indoors except in unusual circumstances. In the event no outdoor location is feasible the details for the location of the meter indoors must be worked out with the Company.

513. Each meter located in an individual area in multiple occupancy buildings must be served by a separate set of conductors in a separate raceway from the point on the outside of the
building where the service drop is attached. Meters located in a common area serving two or more occupants of the same building may be served by a single set of service entrance conductors.

514. Meters should preferably be located on the first floor of multi-story buildings, but may be located in basements or other floors provided all other requirements of these rules and the rules for mounting and group installations are met. Meters shall be located in basements only when the ceilings are normal room height and it is provided with a regular stairway, which is open or closed with a standard doorway.

515. Meters shall not have any type structure, plant or other encumbrance within a three-foot radius of the meter face. Meters must be located in areas where they will be readily accessible to Company personnel for installation, maintenance, reading, testing, inspection or removal.

516. Meters must not be located in areas enclosed by trap doors or panels, or on lattices or in coal or wood bins, in sheds, attics, bedrooms, bathrooms, toilet rooms, restaurant kitchens, stairways, ventilating or elevator shafts. They must not be located in areas where there is excessive vibration or dampness. They shall not be installed in furnace or boiler rooms except by special permission of the Company. Meters must not be installed near belts or other moving machinery that would endanger the safety of those doing work near or on the meter. Meters should not be installed in any place where unnecessary inconvenience will be caused to either the customer or the Company in the performance of its regular duties on customer's premises.

517. Rooms allocated for use of meters should not be used for any other purpose. At least three feet of clear space must be maintained in front of meter installations.

**Mounting of Meters**

518. Outdoor meters shall be mounted so that the center of the meter shall be not more than 72 inches and not less than 54 inches (42 inches for ganged) above finished grade level. Ganged meters installed in meter rooms shall be mounted so that the center of the meter shall be not more than 72 inches and not less than 42 inches above floor level.

519. It is necessary that the socket be carefully and rigidly mounted so that the plane of the front of the socket will be vertical and so that the meters when mounted on the sockets will be in a true vertical position. If the surface upon which a meter socket is to be mounted is uneven, it may be necessary to install a board over a sizeable area in order to provide a vertical plane on which to mount the socket.

520. For fastening equipment and fittings to buildings with wood outside finish, use only galvanized steel screws or screws made of non-corrosive material of adequate strength. For brick, tile or other types of masonry buildings, use only expansion shields, lead anchors or inserts equipped with galvanized steel machine screws.
Some typical layouts are included in Section 9 of this booklet, but the company should always be consulted for details on any particular job.

**Grouped Meters**

Grouped installations at the Customer's option may be made by using "pre-bussed" multi-position units in which the service entrance conductors are connected in the wiring compartment (see appendix). Grouped installations shall be “ringless” in design. In selecting the appropriate method, the requirements of the local authority enforcing code requirements must be considered.

Grouped installations of meters are special situations generally requiring special methods and equipment. Prior approval with the Company is required before any layouts are made or equipment is specified for job.

It is required that each meter socket in grouped installations be plainly and permanently marked (on the inside of the meter socket and outside on the meter socket cover) to indicate the area served by each. This rule applies whether meters are installed indoors or outdoors, and whether or not the meters are ganged or individually served from a common service entrance raceway.

An approved method of permanently stenciling the meter sockets with enamel paint for proper identification in all installations is to be adhered to. markings must not be made on the meters themselves. Buildings with an appreciable number of apartments or other occupancies are usually numbered or lettered. If so, such designation may be used, if not, some other concise identification should be used such as:

"Corner store"    "Second floor N.E. corner office"
"Middle store"    "Upstairs rear apartment"
"West end store"  "Third floor east center apartment"

This rule also applies to duplex residences or single residences converted into two or more apartments, or a combination of residence and/or stores or offices. When any occupancy is so marked the customer desiring service in such space must provide this information when applying for service.

**Meter Wiring**

There are two basic types of meter wiring regardless of whether the installation is single or three phase. One type is where the customer's service entrance conductors are connected to the meter socket terminals, and is known as a self-contained metering installation. With the other type the customer's service entrance conductors pass through or are connected to instrument transformers, and only the secondary wires from the instrument transformers are connected to the meter socket terminals. This is known as an instrument transformer metering installation.
When South Carolina Electric & Gas furnishes and installs underground service in approved underground areas the Company will make connections on the line side of the meter socket and the customer will make connections on the load side of the meter socket.

The majority of metering installations are self-contained. Instrument transformer installations are required for larger loads and for 277/480 volt services greater than 200 amps. 277/480 volt 200 amp services will be self-contained. The Company will supply the meter socket and the Customer will install the meter socket for these services. See "Table of Metering Facilities" for the various sizes and types of installations on page 22.

**All new self-contained installations will be the ringless socket type.** The customer will furnish and install the meter socket, which must be UL approved and should be sized to accommodate conductor sizes up to 600 amps. When required, a 200-600 ampere, 120/240 volt, self contained, single phase and polyphase meter is available. These are used for 120/208 and 120/240 volt services.

Meter sockets are also required for instrument transformer installations. Sockets for instrument transformer meters will be mounted by the customer except on pole-mounted installations.

All wiring in connection with self-contained meter sockets is done by the customer's electrician except in underground areas where the Company makes the line side connections.

Instrument transformer installations in indoor transformer cabinets (approved by the Company) must be coordinated between the customer and the Company to complete the installation. The through (or window) type instrument transformer is furnished by the Company instead of the bar type, in which case the customer and the company must cooperate in the installation to avoid cutting the service entrance conductors. All secondary wiring from the instrument transformer to the meter location (approved by the Company) is furnished and installed by the Company. The customer will furnish and install a one inch EMT or galvanized iron conduit from the transformer cabinet to the meter location. The conduit run installed by the customer shall be as short as possible and not to exceed 50 feet in length. The Company requires that all meters be located outdoors and the Company shall be consulted on all metering installations involving instrument transformers. Meters located at other designated locations and/or indoors are only allowed in unusual circumstances and must be worked out, in advance, with the Company.

In self-contained installations, no wiring except the service entrance conductors and grounding conductors may pass through the meter socket. In indoor instrument transformer installations, no wiring may pass through the instrument transformer cabinet except the service entrance and grounding conductors. No wiring may pass through the instrument transformer meter socket except that installed by the Company.

All wiring troughs or raceways containing un-metered wires shall be of the sealable type.
534. It is required that the high voltage leg and neutral of four wire delta service entrance conductors be identified in each box, cabinet, switch or trough through which they pass. They shall be identified at the entrance weather head. Neutral or grounding conductors of any system must be readily identifiable. Gray or white wire is sufficient identification for neutral conductor. Bare, green or green with yellow stripe is sufficient for grounding conductor. Orange will be used to identify the “high leg”.

535. The line side high voltage leg of a delta system should always be attached to the top right hand terminal in meter sockets. The load side high voltage leg of a delta system should be connected to the bottom right terminal of meter socket.

536. In instrument transformer installations where it is not practical to use through (window) type transformers or instrument transformer cabinets, the transformers may be mounted in a bus structure provided they are readily accessible to authorized Company representatives for checking, testing, and replacement. However, before such installation is made, the Company should be consulted regarding the location of the meter and facilities required.

**Freestanding Switchboards**

537. Where the customer's installation is of the switchboard type, and the Company desires it, meters and metering devices of the switchboard type will be used and mounted on an approved panel furnished by the consumer. This panel or panels will be reserved exclusively for the metering equipment.

538. The Company will supply necessary information to the customer for the fabrication of switchgear in which instrument transformers are to be installed. The Company will install all instrument transformers on location and complete secondary wiring.

539. Freestanding panels provided for meter installations are to have at least three feet clear space in the back and front from any permanently installed obstruction.

540. All such installations shall be considered special and arrangements made with the Company well in advance of the need.

**Additional Notes on Metering Facilities**

541. Self-contained installations may be specified on loads not expected to be in excess of 600 ampere, 277 volts or less. If the customer's service entrance equipment and conductors are appreciably larger than the initial load, the self-contained equipment as specified in the table may not apply. In this case, contact the Company for special instructions. Commercial and industrial customers contact the Company for requirements on demand meters.
Connection diagrams of self-contained and instrument types of metering installations are shown in Section 9.

542. Service at high voltages, above 480 volts, is subject to special negotiations between the customer and the Company. Because the meter and service installation for such service requires special engineering considerations, it is always essential to consult the Company well in advance of the time such service will be required. This will allow necessary time for the customer's and the Company's design and construction to be properly coordinated and equipment obtained.
Section 6: Service Equipment

**Location**

601. Customer service equipment locations are to be in accordance with the latest approved edition of the National Electrical Code (local codes and other authorities having jurisdiction) and should always be located in a readily accessible place as close as practicable to the electrical load center and in a place not likely to become obstructed by future alterations or cause inconvenience to the customers when it becomes necessary to operate the equipment or renew fuses.

602. Consideration should be given to the location of branch circuit protection devices on the same floor served by the circuits. The use of such sub-distribution centers fed by suitable feeder circuits will result in short branch circuits and improved service.

**Interrupting Capacity of Protecting Devices**

603. The Company will, upon request, supply necessary information concerning available fault current to enable the customer to determine the required interrupting capacity of protective devices which are to be installed at any definite location on the system. (This is of particular importance in network areas, or where the size of the service is large.) While the Company will endeavor where possible to anticipate system changes which may affect these values, it does not assume responsibility or liability with respect to such protective devices, nor does the Company guarantee their continuing adequacy against increased fault current interrupting requirements resulting from system growth and changes.

**Single Phase Service Equipment**

604. The protective equipment installed, regardless of type, should be of such capacity as to permit the full utilization of the capacity of the service entrance conductors installed at the time of original installation and vice versa. This will tend to minimize expensive reinstallation of service conductors or equipment as the load increases. Automatic circuit breaker type service equipment is preferable in all cases and its use is strongly recommended. It provides a means by which service may be readily restored immediately and conveniently when interior trouble causes them to operate.

605. Size of service entrance conductors and equipment shall have sufficient ampacity to carry the load as determined by latest approved edition of the National Electrical Code.
606. Service entrance conductors shall be without splice except at the meter enclosure where an approved bolted connection for copper wire and approved compression connection for aluminum is permitted.

607. Unless otherwise required by local authority, a main disconnecting means is not required for six circuits or less. If more than six circuits are needed, a main switch must be provided, or the circuits grouped on sub-mains so that the total number of disconnect mains to all circuits shall be six or less and located at the same place.

Three Phase Service Equipment

608. Although fuse type equipment is acceptable, automatic circuit breakers are preferred for this class of service because of the convenience in immediately restoring service and the automatic interruption of all three phases supplying power to the equipment when the circuit protection operates.

609. Three-phase service is usually required for industrial and large commercial customers and requires special design considerations. The Company is available for consultation for such services; however the customer should contact his architect, engineer or electrical contractor as soon as possible.

610. Special contractual arrangements for the installation of three-phase service in certain areas may apply and advance permission must be obtained. See Section 8.
Section 7: Transformer Vaults and Underground Primary Services

Vaults General

701. This section is intended to cover only the major considerations of a highly specialized type of service. This type of service is usually confined to serving one large customer of commercial or industrial character and each installation will present individual problems, which will have to be resolved by close coordination between the customer, his representatives and the Company.

Customer service considerations often make it necessary to place transformers as near the load as possible, sometimes in vaults constructed by the customer on his premises. This is particularly true where the load is of considerable magnitude. The Company will furnish the customer general guidelines and requirements for vaults, when requested. Customers, architects and/or contractors will, therefore, please consult the Company in regard to the necessity, location and requirements for such transformer vaults before construction is started. The vault location plans and details must be approved by the Company prior to construction.

702. Transformer vaults shall contain only the supply transformers and associated equipment, and UNDER NO CONDITIONS are any meters or customer's secondary fuses, switches, or other customer's equipment to be installed therein. Secondary devices and meters, however, should be installed as near the transformer vault as practicable.

703. The National Electrical Code provides specific design limitations for transformer vaults in buildings. Always consult appropriate inspection authorities concerned before planning or building transformer vaults. Building regulations are not necessarily uniform.

Underground Primary Services

704. Underground Primary Services are to be considered special in all cases and permission for such installations shall be obtained from the Company in advance.

705. Underground primary service will be provided only when overhead service is not feasible, or when it is mutually advantageous to the Company and customer.
706. All customers desiring to receive energy at primary voltages, who will own their own distribution facilities, or utilize service at primary voltages, and who desire underground service shall furnish, install and maintain such service entrance facilities.

**Customers Vault**

707. For customers who provide vaults or Company owned transformers that serve no other customers and who receive service at secondary voltages (whether primary metered or not) the Company will:

(1) Where the vault is adjacent to the street property line, furnish, install and maintain the primary service entrance facilities.

(2) Where the vault is installed some distance from the street property line for the customer's convenience or to reduce his secondary wiring costs, the Company will furnish, install and maintain the primary raceway to the property line and the customer shall furnish, install and maintain the primary raceway from the street property line to the vault.
Section 8: Power and Special Equipment Installations

Motors-General

801. The following requirements apply to all motors connected to the DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS of the Company.

802. The National Electrical Code provides that some motors less than one horsepower and that all motors one horsepower and above be equipped with suitable starting switches having overload protection.

803. Phase reversal, low voltage, high voltage, or loss of one or more phases can damage motors. To protect motors from these conditions, it is recommended that protective relays or devices be used to automatically disconnect motors from the voltage supply. Such devices are installed and owned by the customer and are his responsibility.

804. The use of automatic time-delay circuit breakers for circuit protection in all cases is strongly recommended. Where fuses are used, they should always be of the time-delayed type. The time-delayed will, in many instances, prevent unnecessary shutdowns due to the tripping of an instantaneous type circuit breaker, or blowing of ordinary short time fuses by larger currents resulting from motor starting, temporary overloads or temporary low voltage conditions. These devices are installed and owned by the customer and are his responsibility.

805. The Company reserves the right to specify voltage characteristics and starting limitations of all motors in order to limit voltage fluctuation and disturbances to its customers. The Company further reserves the right to specify whether it shall supply single phase or three phase service to a customer in accordance with service limitations as set forth in the Company's General Terms and Conditions, and as in the following paragraphs.

Small Motors – 20 Horsepower and Below

806. Motors up to and including 1/2 horsepower may be operated at 120 volts or 240 volts but should be single phase, unless the customer already has three phase service or municipality constraints require three-phase service.

807. Motors 3/4 hp to five horsepower must be operated at 240 volts and should be single phase, unless the customer already has three phase service or municipality constraints require three-phase service.
Motors above five horsepower must be operated at a minimum voltage level of 208 volts. The Company reserves the right to require these motors to be three-phase.

All motors up to and including 20 hp may be started across the line provided such motors do not cause voltage fluctuations and disturbances to other customers.

It is intended that the application of single-phase motors permitted above, generally follow the starting current rules recommended by the ANSI Committee. Those rules, however, are written so that they are readily understood by motor manufacturers but not necessarily by the user. The rules given above are written so the user can readily understand them. They do not completely follow the ANSI rules in all respects. Therefore, in any case where the customer or his motor supplier can show proof that a particular motor or motors can be operated without exceeding the limitations of ANSI rules, then the use of such motors will be permitted.

The Company does not assume the responsibility for satisfactory operation of 220 to 250 volt three-phase classes of equipment on 120/208-volt WYE services. The Company does not assume responsibility for satisfactory operation of 208 volt WYE three-phase class of equipment used on 240 volt three phase services.

**Large Motors – General Above 20 Horsepower**

The Company is prepared to furnish to its customer’s assistance and advice where new loads are to be added to the Company's lines. Before any motors are installed, it is necessary to consult the Company in order to determine the character and adequacy of the available service and the starting KVA limitations. Existing customers who plan to add motors should also check with the Company.

Full voltage starting is the simplest and lowest cost method of starting. Other types of starting that reduce the starting KVA are more expensive, but may be required by the Company to prevent disturbances to other customers connected to the distribution system. Also, for his benefit the customer may want to install reduced KVA starting equipment to eliminate mechanical shock to the motor as well as prevent disturbances to his other equipment.

The factors which must be considered before starting KVA limitations can be provided to the customer are the capacity of the Company's distribution system, which varies from location to location, the motor characteristics, and the number of times the motor is to be started which may vary on a daily basis.
**Motor Starting Requirements**

**Above 20 Horsepower to 100**

816. As outlined in paragraph 814, motors may or may not need reduced KVA starting equipment and BEFORE PURCHASING A MOTOR, the customer must:

1. Check with the Company to determine KVA starting limitations.
2. Consult the motor manufacturer so that the best motor and starter suited for the job is purchased.

817. The following are guidelines that the Company will use in determining the acceptability of large motors.

1. Generally motors 25 through 40 horsepower will be required to have reduced KVA starting equipment that will limit inrush current to 65 percent of locked rotor current.
2. Generally motors 50 through 100 horsepower will be required to have reduced KVA starting equipment that will limit inrush current to 33 and one-third percent of locked rotor current.
3. Motors must reach at least 85 percent synchronous speed before switching to "run" position.

NOTE: Locked rotor current is generally defined as six times full load current.

**Motors Above 100 Horsepower**

818. Reduced KVA starting equipment is usually required and all cases shall be submitted to the Company for approval prior to purchasing.

NOTES TO MOTOR STARTING REQUIREMENTS

819. There are many different types of starting equipment and it is important that the customer contact the manufacturer so that motor and starter are properly matched, which will insure minimum installation and operating costs.
Comparison Table #1

To aid in the selection of the type of starting best suited for the limitation involved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Starter</th>
<th>Starting characteristics in percent of full voltage values</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Voltage at Motor</td>
<td>Line Current</td>
<td>Starting Torque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autotransformer</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Resistor</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part Winding</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wye-Delta</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>33 ⅓</td>
<td>33 ⅓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Selection Table #2

**To aid in the selection of a starter best suited for a particular characteristic.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic Wanted</th>
<th>Type of Starter to Use (Listed in order of desirability)</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Acceleration</td>
<td>1. Primary Resistor. 2. Wye-Delta. 3. Autotransformer. 4. Part Winding.</td>
<td>The part winding motor may not be able to fully accelerate the load until the second winding is connected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Starting Torque</td>
<td>1. Autotransformer. 2. Primary Resistor. 3. Part Winding. 4.</td>
<td>For this classification the primary resistor starter must be provided with a resistor suitable for long acceleration duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitability for Long Acceleration</td>
<td>1. Autotransformer. 2. Wye-Delta. 3. Primary Resistor. 4.</td>
<td>For this classification the primary resistor starter must be provided with a resistor suitable for long acceleration duty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suitability for Frequent Starting</td>
<td>1. Primary Resistor. 2. Autotransformer. 3.</td>
<td>In general, the part winding motor is unsuited for frequent starting.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

820. Starting equipment other than the types listed in Tables 1 and 2 may meet the Company's starting requirements but the customer must establish proof of this before the Company will give its approval. Customers are advised that it is very difficult to establish such proof unless the motor supplier is the same as the driven equipment supplier. Customers who purchase motors from one source and driven equipment from another source quite often encounter difficulties in placing responsibility for any problems that might arise. Therefore, it is again advised that before purchasing a motor the customer should check carefully with the manufacturer to insure that the best motor and starter for the job is purchased and the torque requirements of the load are matched with the motor torque output. Eighty-five percent synchronous speed should be obtained prior to switching from "start" to "run". This will minimize "bump" in current during the transition from "start" to "run" and will lengthen the life of the motor and starting equipment.

821. On many applications, motors will have to be started unloaded in order to meet the starting requirements imposed by the Company. For example: LARGE REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT must be brought to rated speed unloaded. HAMMER MILLS under no circumstances shall be loaded during starting. Even when unloaded, hammer mills require excessive starting power and should be given extra considerations.

822. WHERE MOTORS MUST BE START LOADED as in the case of direct drives, conveyors, cotton gins, etc., the squirrel cage or increment type motors may not meet the starting requirements shown above. Wound rotor motors and controls (or other special equipment) may be necessary to meet the requirements.
823. THE GUIDES SHOWN HEREIN FOR LARGE MOTORS ARE GENERAL FOR THE AVERAGE COMMERCIAL AREA. SPARSELY SETTLED AREAS, RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS, AND AREAS ADJACENT TO HOSPITALS, COMPUTER CENTERS, RADIO STATIONS, AND OTHER CUSTOMERS WITH CRITICAL VOLTAGE EQUIPMENT, MAY REQUIRE MORE STRINGENT RULES.

824. Industrial customers with their own substations or other customers in concentrated industrial areas may be permitted to waive these rules upon approval by the Company.

**Special Equipment**

825. The customer should maintain his power factor as near unity as possible. A good power factor could result in a reduction of monthly billing and may permit the reduction of conductor and equipment sizes. Where large capacity motors are to be installed, consideration should be given to the use of synchronous type equipment.

826. The Company will serve no gaseous tube or other types of lighting equipment if the power factor is less than that of present available high power factor equipment. If power factor corrective equipment is made necessary by this specification, it will be provided and maintained by the customer at his own expense. This applies to all new installations and any changes in existing installations.

827. In general, capacitors must be applied more carefully than most types of electrical equipment in order that satisfactory operation and maintenance will result. The customer should confer with the Company before any installations of this type of equipment are made.

828. Some other items of equipment which require special consideration for proper operations are:

- Welders and furnaces
- X-ray
- Radio & TV Broadcasting Stations
- Industrial Heat Treating
- Tankless (Instantaneous) Water Heaters
- Hammer Mills
- Large Compressors
- Punch Presses
- Double Throw Switches

IT IS ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL IN ALL CASES THAT THE CUSTOMER CONSULT THE COMPANY CONCERNING THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY BEFORE MAKING ANY COMMITMENTS FOR PURCHASE OR INSTALLATION OF THE EQUIPMENT LISTED ABOVE.
# Standard Voltages and Corresponding Demand Limitations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard Voltage</th>
<th>Peak Demand in KVA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 V, 1 phase 2 wire</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240 V, 1 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/208 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120/240 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Delta</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 V, 3 phase, 3 wire Delta</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277/480 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480 V, 3 phase, 3 wire Delta</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>600 V, 3 phase, 3 wire Delta</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,400 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,400/4,160 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,800/8,320 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,200/12,470 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13,800 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7,970/13,800 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14,400/24,900 V, 3 phase, 4 wire Wye</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34,500 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46,000 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115,000 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230,000 V, 3 phase, 3 wire</td>
<td>Negotiate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Standard Service Characteristics

The following Service Characteristics are generally standard. The Characteristics of Service that are available shall be obtained from the Company before any wiring is installed or equipment purchased. In cases of multiple occupancy installations, the combined load may be such that the Characteristics of the Service required will be different from that which the individual customer's loads might indicate. In such cases the Company reserves the right to determine the type of service, which will be supplied. (Contact your local office or Customer Service Engineering if you need assistance).

A. 120 volts, single phase, two wire
For highway signs, travel trailers, traffic controllers, CATV amplifiers or other small power loads. The service from the Company's facilities up to, and including, the meter shall be a 120/240 volt, single phase, three wire circuit. Company approval must always be obtained in advance.

B. 120/240 volts, single phase, three wire
For general lighting and/or heating and cooking, and small power loads with individual motors generally not over 5 hp. Where the total load exceeds 50 KVA, the Company may, at its option, require the customer to arrange the wiring for three phase service.

C. 120/208 volts, single phase, three wire (from four-wire system)
For general lighting, heating, cooking and small power loads with motors generally not over 5 hp. Where the total load exceeds 50 KVA, the Company may, at its option, require the customer to arrange the wiring for three-phase four wire service.

D. 120/208 volts, three phase, four wire, wye
For large lighting loads, or combination lighting, heating/cooking and power. Single phase load shall be balanced between phases.

E. 120/240 volts, three phase, four wire, delta--
For combination 120/240 volts, three wire, single phase and 240 volts, three-phase service, where the load of either class substantially exceeds that to the other.

F. 277/480 volts, three phase, four wire, wye--
For power and general service installations having demands of not less than 50 KVA

G. 480 volts, three phase, three wire--
Normally, for power installations having demands of not less than 50 KVA.

H. Service voltages higher than 480 volts are available only by negotiation with the Company. The size and type of customer's load must warrant such an installation.

I. The Company’s standard method of providing three phase service is four wire wye. The customer must take the neutral to their service equipment. The Company will not make provisions in its equipment to accommodate a customer’s impedance grounded system. Any such equipment will have to be installed on the customer’s side of the installation
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<td>MTR-T2, sheet 1 and 2</td>
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<td>Meter Socket Details Residential</td>
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<td>Primary Metering Overhead Service</td>
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<td>3 Wire - 1Φ – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<td>MTR-2, sheet 4</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ WYE – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<td>MTR-3, sheet 1</td>
<td>3 Wire - 2Φ WYE – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<td>MTR-3, sheet 2 and 3</td>
<td>3 Wire - 2Φ WYE – 600 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTR-4, sheet 1</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ WYE/Delta – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTR-4, sheet 2</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ Delta – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTR-4, sheet 3</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ WYE – 200 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<td>MTR-5, sheet 1 and 2</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ WYE/Delta – 600 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Dia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTR-5, sheet 3</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ WYE – 600 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTR-5, sheet 4</td>
<td>4 Wire - 3Φ Delta – 600 Amp Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
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<td>MTR-CT, sheet 1</td>
<td>Commercial CT Metering - Mounting Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTR-CT, sheet 2 and 3</td>
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<td>MTR-GEN, sheet 1 and 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>MTR-GEN4, sheet 1 and 2</td>
<td>Buy All – Sell All – Co-Gen Meter Socket Wiring Diagram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET(S) SHOULD BE INSTALLED WHERE READABLY ACCESSIBLE, NOT BEHIND WALLS OR FENCES. REAR
   OF PROPERTY IS UNACCEPTABLE.
2. IF METER SOCKET IS INSTALLED AT WRONG LOCATION IT COULD REQUIRE RELOCATING AT CUSTOMER EXPENSE.
3. METER SOCKET IS TYPICALLY SPOTTED ON HOUSE END CLOSES TO SCE&G SERVICE TRANSFORMER, BUT NOT
   ALWAYS. LOCATION SHOULD BE DECIDED BY SCE&G FIELD REPRESENTATIVE BEFORE ELECTRICIAN BEGINS
   WORK.
4. CLEARANCE (3 FEET MINIMUM) AROUND METER SOCKET IS REQUIRED FOR SAFETY. SEE MTR-C, SHEET 1.
5. IF PAVING, CONDUIT OR SECONDARY SERVICE MUST BE INSTALLED FIRST.
### TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY SCE&G

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>METER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PULLEY BRACKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SERVICE (SOURCE) CONDUCTORS</td>
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### TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER

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<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>CIRCUIT BREAKER(S) AND RECEPTACLES.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CONDUIT (GALVANIZED IRON OR PVC) 2 INCH MIN DIAMETER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GROUND ROD (5/8&quot; X 8' GALVANIZED OR COPPER CLAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PIPE STRAPS (SECURELY ATTACHING CONDUIT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>COPPER GROUND WIRE #6 MIN. (ALUMINUM NOT ACCEPTABLE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SERVICE CONDUCTORS (FROM WEATHERHEAD TO METER SOCKET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>METER SOCKET (RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>TREATED TIMBER/POLE (4 X 6 TIMBER OR 5 INCH DIAMETER @ POLE TOP MINIMUM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CONDUIT SERVICE WEATHERHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>LUMBER (2 EACH - 2 X 4 MINIMUM) SECURELY FASTENED TO POLE AND STAKE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

1. SOURCE AND LOAD SIDE CONNECTIONS IN METER SOCKET TO BE MADE BY CUSTOMER.
2. HEIGHT OF POLE MUST MEET N.E.S.C. CLEARANCE REQUIREMENTS.  
   (MINIMUM CLEARANCE IS 12 FEET FOR PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC, 15.5 FEET FOR DRIVEWAY  
   AND 16.5 FEET FOR TYPICAL ROADWAY)
3. TEMPORARY SERVICE POLE CAN NOT BE INSTALLED FURTHER THAN 125 FEET FROM  
   SCE&G POLE/TRANSFORMER.
4. SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTOR (ITEM 9) SHALL EXTEND MINIMUM OF 3 FEET OUT OF  
   WEATHERHEAD.
5. POLE MUST SUPPORT SCE&G SERVICEMAN ON A LADDER.  UNSAFE CONDITIONS ARE NOT  
   ACCEPTABLE.
6. GROUNDING CONDUCTOR (ITEM 8) TO BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE.
7. ENTIRE ASSEMBLY TO MEET SCE&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
8. CALL PALMETTO UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE (P.U.P.S.) BEFORE YOU DIG; # 811.
TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY SCE&G

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>METER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMER</td>
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</table>

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<tr>
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NOTES:

1. SOURCE AND LOAD SIDE CONNECTIONS IN METER SOCKET TO BE MADE BY CUSTOMER.
2. TEMPORARY SERVICE POLE TO BE INSTALLED FRONT (DOOR/PAD LOCK) RIGHT SIDE OF TRANSFORMER AND NO CLOSER THAN 4 FEET.
3. TEMPORARY SERVICE POLE CAN BE CONNECTED AT SECONDARY HAND-HOLE OR PEDESTAL.
4. CUSTOMER TO INSTALL SERVICE CONDUCTOR (ITEM 8) MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES BELOW GRADE AND TO WITHIN 1 FOOT OF POINT OF SERVICE (IE., TRANSFORMER). WITHIN 1 FOOT OF TRANSFORMER, SCE&G REQUIRES ADDITIONAL 10 FEET OF SERVICE CONDUCTOR TO MAKE CONNECTION.
5. GROUNDING CONDUCTOR (ITEM 7) TO BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE.
6. ENTIRE ASSEMBLY TO MEET SCE&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
7. CALL PALMETTO UTILITIES PROTECTION SERVICE (P.U.P.S.) BEFORE YOU DIG: # 811.
TEMPORARY SERVICE FROM UNDERGROUND DISTRIBUTION

SERVICE POLE LOCATION (TYPICAL)

8' MIN.
1' MIN.
1' MIN.
4' MIN

6' - 0" MAX
4' - 6" MIN

GROUND IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL BUILDING CODES

TYPICAL

NON-TYPICAL

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
MINIMUM METER CLEARANCE

NOTES:
1. CLEARANCE AND MOUNTING HEIGHT IS SAFETY REQUIREMENT.
2. HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE OF 3 FEET IS MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FOR OBSTRUCTIONS IN ANY DIRECTION.
3. METER MOUNTING HEIGHT FOR RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL METERS IS 6’ MAXIMUM AND 4’-6” MINIMUM. FOR GANGED SOCKET REQUIREMENTS SEE DRAWING MTR-G.
4. OBSTRUCTIONS INCLUDE, BUT NOT LIMITED TO TREES, SHRUBS, HVAC UNITS, WALLS OR BUILDINGS.
5. GAS METERS REQUIRE SAME HORIZONTAL CLEARANCE AS ELECTRIC METERS.
6. CUSTOMER MAY BE FINANCIALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR REMOVAL/RELOCATION OF ANY OBSTRUCTION.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
1. OVERHEAD AND UNDERGROUND SERVICE - METER SOCKET AND CONDUIT IS PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE UL APPROVED AND RINGLESS.

2. OVERHEAD SERVICE - SOURCE AND LOAD WIRE(S) IS TERMINATED IN METER SOCKET BY CUSTOMER.

3. UNDERGROUND SERVICE - CONDUIT TERMINATES AT METER SOCKET ON BOTTOM LEFT OR RIGHT, NOT CENTER. SOURCE WIRE(S) IS TERMINATED BY SCE&G, LOAD WIRE(S) IS TERMINATED BY CUSTOMER.

4. METER SOCKET(S) FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICE MUST BE SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE BEND RADIUS OF ALL WIRE BEING INSTALLED. EXAMPLE: 300MCM (TYPICAL) REQUIRES 7 INCH BEND RADIUS MEASURED AT LAY-IN TERMINAL, REFERENCE NEC - TABLE 312.6(B).

5. INSTALLATION MUST MEET SCE&G, NEC AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
NOTES:
1. CONTACT SCE&G - TO HAVE FIELD PERSONNEL SPOT METER SET LOCATION - BEFORE INSTALLING METER SOCKET. IF NOT LOCATED PROPERLY CUSTOMER COULD BE REQUIRED TO RELOCATE.
2. METER SOCKET MUST BE INSTALLED ON LEFT OR RIGHT SIDE OF STRUCTURE TOWARD FRONT, REAR OF PROPERTY IS UNACCEPTABLE. SPOT TO BE DECIDED BY SCE&G BASED ON TRANSFORMER LOCATION.
3. METER SOCKET AND CONDUIT -- ELECTRICAL GRADE PVC (GRAY) SCH40 MIN. -- IS OWNED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER.
4. METER SOCKET AND CONDUIT MUST BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE. REFERENCE SCE&G - ELECTRIC SERVICES AND METER INSTALLATIONS MANUAL, SECTION 5 - PAR. 520.
5. FOR UG SERVICE, CONDUIT TO BE INSTALLED 30 INCHES BELOW GRADE. SWEEP -- 36 INCH RADIUS MINIMUM -- IS REQUIRED AT FOOTING/Foundation, ELECTRICAL ELBOWS ARE UNACCEPTABLE. IF REQUIRED TO INSTALL SWEEP, CUSTOMER MUST MODIFY STRUCTURE FOOTING.
6. UG SERVICE IS TYPICALLY INSTALLED AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLING. SERVICE ROUTE MUST NOT BE IMPEDED BY DRIVEWAY, SIDEWALK OR OTHER OBSTRUCTION. IF FOUND UNACCEPTABLE BY SCE&G THE CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE TO CORRECT CONDITION BEFORE SERVICE CAN BE INSTALLED.
7. IF SERVICE MAST IS INSTALLED THROUGH AND ABOVE ROOF LINE IT MUST BE GALVANIZED IRON PIPE, ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT) IS UNACCEPTABLE. IT MUST BE SECURED AND OF ADEQUATE STRENGTH TO "WITHSTAND SAFELY THE STRAIN IMPOSED BY THE SERVICE DROP", REF. N.E.C. 230.28.
8. METER SOCKET MAX/MIN HEIGHT IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE WITHIN 10' OF METER. THIS IS SAFETY REQUIREMENT.
9. ENTIRE ASSEMBLY TO MEET SCE&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.

UNDERGROUND SERVICE
2" CONDUIT REQUIRED FOR 200A METER
3" CONDUIT REQUIRED FOR 600A METER

OVERHEAD SERVICE

SEE NOTE # 7
NOTES:
1. SCE&G IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF OVERHEAD SERVICE CONDUCTOR AND METER. ALL OTHER MATERIALS (E.G. METER SOCKET, ENTRANCE WIRE AND CONDUITS) ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CUSTOMER.
2. WEATHER HEAD SHALL BE LOCATED ABOVE POINT OF ATTACHMENT OF CONDUCTORS. EXCEPTION: IF IMPRACTICABLE WEATHER HEAD SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 24 INCHES FROM POINT OF SERVICE. REF. N.E.C. 230.34 (C).
3. RECOMMENDED CONDUIT DIAMETER IS BASED ON ESTIMATED LOADING ON PIPE. ACTUAL LOADING VARIES WITH SERVICE LENGTH AND CONDUCTOR SIZE. IF SERVICE MAST IS INSTALLED THROUGH AND ABOVE ROOF LINE IT MUST BE GALVANIZED IRON PIPE. ELECTRICAL METALLIC TUBING (EMT) IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. IT MUST BE SECURED AND OF ADEQUATE STRENGTH TO "WITHSTAND SAFELY THE STRAIN IMPOSED BY THE SERVICE DROP", REF. N.E.C. 230.28.
4. IF SERVICE IS 4 WIRE DELTA, HIGH-LEG MUST BE MARKED/IDENTIFIED AT WEATHER HEAD. REF. N.E.C. 230.56.
5. SERVICE CABLE SHALL BE SUPPORTED WITHIN 12 INCHES OF WEATHER HEAD. REF. N.E.C. 230.51 (A).
6. WEATHER HEAD (POINT OF ATTACHMENT) CAN NOT BE MORE THAN 4 FEET FROM ROOF EAVE (EDGE) OR FASCIA BOARD.
7. METER SOCKET MAX/MIN HEIGHT IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE WITHIN 10' OF METER. THIS IS SAFETY REQUIREMENT.
8. ENTIRE ASSEMBLY MUST MEET SCE&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTE:
1. SCE\&G IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF OVERHEAD SERVICE CONDUCTOR AND METER. ALL OTHER MATERIALS (I.E. METER SOCKET, ENTRANCE WIRE AND CONDUITS) ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CUSTOMER.
2. WEATHER HEAD SHALL BE NO MORE THAN 24 INCHES FROM POINT OF SERVICE. REF. N.E.C. 230.54 (C).
4. IF SERVICE IS 4 WIRE DELTA, HIGH LEG MUST BE MARKED/IDENTIFIED AT WEATHER HEAD. REF. N.E.C. 230.56.
5. IF SERVICE MAST THROUGH AND ABOVE ROOF LINE GALVANIZED CONDUIT IS REQUIRED, SEE SHEET 3. IF NOT SCH40 PVC MINIMUM IS ACCEPTABLE.
6. METER SOCKET MAX/MIN HEIGHT IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE WITHIN 10' OF METER. THIS IS SAFETY REQUIREMENT.
7. ENTIRE ASSEMBLY MUST MEET SCE\&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
NOTES:
1. CONTACT SCE&G - ELECTRIC OPERATIONS - TO SPOT METER LOCATION BEFORE INSTALLATION AND OBTAIN APPROVAL OF METER ASSEMBLY DESIGN.
2. ALL SOURCE (LINE) CONNECTIONS MUST BE MADE AT TOP OF SOCKET JAWS.
3. ALL METER SOCKETS MUST BE RINGLESS. RING STYLE SOCKETS ARE NOT APPROVED ON SCE&G SYSTEM.
4. METER SOCKET ASSEMBLY IS OWNED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. ASSEMBLY MUST BE UL APPROVED AND LABELED. IT MUST ALSO CONFORM TO ANSI C12.7.
5. ASSEMBLY MUST BE SECURELY ATTACHED TO STRUCTURE. REFERENCE SCE&G - ELECTRIC SERVICES AND METER INSTALLATIONS MANUAL, SECTION 5 - PAR. 520.
6. LUGS (IF REQUIRED) WILL BE SUPPLIED BY CUSTOMER. FOR APPROVED LUGS SEE SCE&G DRAWING CCA-7, SHTS 1-3.
7. LINE (SOURCE) WIRING COMPARTMENT MUST BE SECURE BY USE OF SCE&G SEAL. LINE (SOURCE) WIRE CANNOT BE ACCESSED BY REMOVAL OF FASTENERS, I.E. SCREWS.
8. ALL METER SOCKET COVERS WILL BE CLEARLY LABELED (STENCILED) WITH ENAMEL PAINT. UNIT NUMBER OR OTHER DESCRIPTION IS REQUIRED, DO NOT MARK ON METER. REFERENCE SCE&G - ELECTRIC SERVICES AND METER INSTALLATIONS MANUAL, SECTION 5 - PAR. 524.
9. METER SOCKET ASSEMBLY MUST CONFORM TO SCE&G, N.E.C. AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS. UNACCEPTABLE OR NON-COMFORMING ASSEMBLIES MUST BE REPLACED AT CUSTOMERS EXPENSE.
10. SCE&G CANNOT ATTACH TO BREAKER OR DISCONNECT DEVICE. IF INSTALLED CUSTOMER CONNECTION POINT WILL BE HAND-HOLE OR OTHER DESIGNATED LOCATION. REFERENCE N.E.C. ARTICLE 230.82.
11. METER SOCKET MAX/MIN HEIGHT IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE WITHIN 10' OF METER. THIS IS SAFETY REQUIREMENT.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
The document outlines the mobile home service details for South Carolina Electric & Gas Co. It specifies the items to be furnished, installed, and maintained by both the company and the customer. The key points include:

1. **Source Side Connections in Meter Socket**: To be made by SCE&G. Load side connections in the meter socket are to be made by the customer. (Exception: For overhead service, the customer is responsible for source and load side connections.)
2. **Weatherhead Location**: Must be located no lower than 6 inches below the pulley bracket, item #2.
3. **Height of Pole**: Must meet N.E.S.C. clearance requirements. Minimum clearance is 12 feet for pedestrian traffic, 15.5 feet for driveway, and 16.5 feet for typical roadway.
4. **Meter Pole**: Must be spotted by SCE&G representative and cannot be installed further than 125 feet from SCE&G pole/transformer.
5. **Down Guy and Anchor**: Required. The customer shall be responsible to furnish, install, and maintain.
6. **Grounding Conductor**: Item 8 to be securely attached to structure.
7. **Entire Assembly**: Must meet SCE&G, N.E.C., and local code requirements.
8. **Utility Service Protection**: Call Palmetto Utilities Protection Service (P.U.P.S.) before digging: # 811.

### TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY SCE&G

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>METER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>PULLEY BRACKET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SERVICE (SOURCE) CONDUCTORS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ITEM #</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CABINET AND CIRCUIT BREAKER(S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>CONDUIT (GALVANIZED IRON OR PVC) 2 INCH MIN DIAMETER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>GROUND ROD (5/8&quot; X 8' GALVANIZED OR COPPER CLAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>PIPE STRAPS (SECURELY ATTACHING CONDUIT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>COPPER GROUND WIRE #6 MIN. (ALUMINUM NOT ACCEPTABLE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SERVICE CONDUCTORS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>METER SOCKET (RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>TREATED POLE (TIMBER NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR OVERHEAD SERVICE POLE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CONDUIT SERVICE WEATHERHEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>ADDRESS OR LOT NUMBER (PERMANENTLY MARKED ON COVER OF METER SOCKET)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.

PRIMARY METERING
OVERHEAD SERVICE

METER CLUSTER MOUNT
STOCK # 018.0066.0502

METER ENCLOSURE
STOCK # 018.0067.0402

SEE EQUIPMENT SPACING DETAIL BELOW

SEE NOTE 4

LOAD
SOURCE

CT (3 EA)
1' CONDUIT
PT (3 EA)

GROUND ROD

EQUIPMENT SPACING DETAIL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
<th>Ø TO Ø</th>
<th>Ø TO GROUND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4KV</td>
<td>9'</td>
<td>9'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8KV</td>
<td>9'</td>
<td>9'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12KV</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>1'-0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.8KV</td>
<td>1'-3'</td>
<td>1'-0'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23KV</td>
<td>2'-0'</td>
<td>1'-6'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
1. PT & CT SECONDARY LEADS TO BE COLOR-CODED #12 AWG SOLID COPPER WIRE (MINIMUM).
2. FOR GROUNDING DETAILS, REFER TO SECTION 8 - GROUNDING.
3. CHECK CLEARANCE BETWEEN CONDUCTORS, GROUNDS & GUYS.
4. FUSE SIZE IS DETERMINED BY DISTRIBUTION PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

MAINTAIN MIN. CLEARANCE AS FOLLOWS
NOTES:
1. PT AND CT SECONDARY LEADS TO BE COLOR CODED #12 AWG MINIMUM SOLID COPPER.
2. FOR GROUNDING DETAILS REFER TO SECTION 8 - GROUNDING.
3. CHECK CLEARANCE BETWEEN CONDUCTORS, GROUNDS AND GUYS.
4. FUSE SIZE IS DETERMINED BY DISTRIBUTION PLANNING DEPARTMENT.
5. METER CLUSTER MOUNT IS STOCK ITEM # 018.0066.0502.
6. METER ENCLOSURE IS STOCK ITEM # 018.0067.0402.
TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY SCE&G

ITEM #  DESCRIPTION
1        METER
2        TRANSFORMER, PEDESTAL OR HANDHOLE

TO BE FURNISHED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER

ITEM #  DESCRIPTION
3        METER SOCKET (RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED)
4        COPPER GROUND WIRE (#6 MIN. - ALUMINUM NOT ACCEPTABLE)
5        GROUND ROD (5/8" X 8' COPPER CLAD)
6        CONDUIT AND SERVICE CONDUCTOR

NOTES:
1. ADDRESS OR LOT NUMBER TO BE PERMANENTLY MARKED ON COVER OF METER SOCKET.
2. THIS IS A COMMERCIAL SERVICE, NOT RESIDENTIAL. CUSTOMER MUST INSTALL CONDUIT AND SERVICE CONDUCTOR WITHIN 1 FOOT OF SCE&G FACILITY.
3. ADDITIONAL SERVICE WIRE, 10 FEET MINIMUM, IS REQUIRED FOR CONNECTING TO SCE&G FACILITY.
4. BONDING SHOULD BE PROVIDED BETWEEN ALL ABOVE GROUND METALLIC POWER AND COMMUNICATIONS APPARATUS THAT ARE SEPARATED BY A DISTANCE OF 6' OR LESS.
   (REF. NESC 384,C)
NOTES:
1. SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. FORM "1S" METER IS REQUIRED ON 2-WIRE, 120V SERVICES AND IS LIMITED TO 100 AMPS.
3. FORM "2S" METER IS REQUIRED ON 3-WIRE, 120/240V SERVICES AND IS LIMITED TO 200 AMPS.
4. FORM "2K" METER (BOLT-IN) IS REQUIRED ON 3-WIRE, 120/240V SERVICES RATED 201-600 AMPS. THIS INSTALLATION REQUIRES A TYPE "K-4" METER SOCKET FOR OVERHEAD AND TYPE "K-4SW" SOCKET FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICE.
5. IT IS PERMISSIBLE FOR A CUSTOMER TO WIRE THE LOAD SIDE TERMINALS IN A 120V, 2-WIRE CONFIGURATION, FROM A METER SOCKET THAT IS FED 3-WIRE, 120/240V ON THE LINE SIDE TERMINALS. IF DONE "2S" METER IS REQUIRED.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET AND CONDUIT IS PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE UL APPROVED AND RINGLESS.
2. CONDUIT MUST TERMINATE AT METER SOCKET ON BOTTOM LEFT OR RIGHT, NOT CENTER OR SIDE.
3. SOURCE WIRE(S) ALWAYS TERMINATE AT TOP OF METER TERMINALS. LOAD WIRE(S) ALWAYS TERMINATE AT BOTTOM OF METER TERMINALS. ANY OTHER INSTALLATION IS UNACCEPTABLE.
4. SOURCE WIRE(S) IS TERMINATED BY SCE&G, LOAD WIRE(S) IS TERMINATED BY CUSTOMER. SEE DRAWING CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3 FOR APPROVED COMPRESSION LUGS.
5. METER SOCKET FOR UNDERGROUND SERVICE MUST BE TYPE K-4SW AND ACCOMMODATE BEND RADIUS OF ALL WIRE BEING INSTALLED. EXAMPLE: 300MCM (TYPICAL) REQUIRES 7 INCH BEND RADIUS MEASURED AT LAY-IN TERMINAL, REFERENCE NEC - TABLE 312.6(B).
6. METER SOCKET FOR OVERHEAD SERVICE IS TYPE K-4.
7. INSTALLATION MUST MEET SCE&G, NEC AND LOCAL CODE REQUIREMENTS.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED BY SCE&G AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER.
2. DISCONNECT SWITCH IS FOR SCE&G USE ONLY. CUSTOMER IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DISCONNECT ON LOAD SIDE OF METER ASSEMBLY.
3. MECHANICAL LUGS ARE PROVIDED FOR SINGLE CONDUCTOR #6 - 350MCM WIRE. ANY EXCEPTION WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL BY THE SCE&G METERING DEPARTMENT.
4. DISCONNECT SWITCH IS EQUIPPED WITH INTER-LOCKING MECHANISM TO PREVENT METER FROM BEING REMOVED OR INSTALLED WHILE SOCKET IS ENERGIZED.
5. THE DISCONNECT SWITCH IS TO BE SEALED OFF (OPEN) OR ON (CLOSED) BY USE OF SCE&G COMPANY LOCK.

MFG.: DURHAM
STOCK CODE: 018.7740.6010
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED BY SCE&G AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER.
2. BREAKER IS FOR SCE&G USE ONLY. CUSTOMER IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DISCONNECT ON LOAD SIDE OF METER ASSEMBLY.
3. MECHANICAL LUGS ARE PROVIDED FOR SINGLE CONDUCTOR #6 - 350MCM WIRE. ANY EXCEPTION WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL BY THE SCE&G METERING DEPARTMENT.
4. CAUTION - BREAKER IS NOT EQUIPPED WITH INTER-LOCKING MECHANISM TO PREVENT METER FROM BEING REMOVED OR INSTALLED WHILE SOCKET IS ENERGIZED.
5. THE BREAKER COVER IS TO BE SEALED BY USE OF SCE&G COMPANY LOCK.

MFG.: MILBANK
STOCK CODE: 018.7740.6010

240/480 V
OR
277/480 V

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS 480 VOLT - 200 AMP SOCKET, SEE MTR-2 SHEETS 1 - 2 FOR DETAILS.
2. METER SOCKET IS WIRED FOR 1 Ph - 240/480 VOLT SERVICE.
3. METER REQUIRED FOR THIS SERVICE IS FORM 16S (4W WYE/DELTA, 120-480 V, CLASS 200).
4W - 3φ - WYE - 200 AMP
METER SOCKET WIRING DIAGRAM

NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS 480 VOLT - 200 AMP SOCKET, SEE MTR-2 SHEETS 1 - 2 FOR DETAILS.
2. METER SOCKET IS WIRED FOR 3φ - 277/480 VOLT SERVICE.
3. METER REQUIRED FOR THIS SERVICE IS FORM 16S (4W WYE/DELTA, 120-480 V, CLASS 200).

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. COMPRESSION LUGS ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER. REFERENCE DRAWINGS CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3.
3. IF CONVERTING SOCKET FROM 240 TO 208 VOLT SERVICE, 5TH TERMINAL IS REQUIRED.
4. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 12S / 25S METER.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. COMPRESSION LUGS ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER. REFERENCE DRAWINGS CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3.
3. SOCKET IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 VOLT, 3 WIRE SERVICE.
4. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
5. SOCKET requires FORM 12K METER (3W WYE, CLASS 480, BOLT-IN).
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. COMPRESSION LUGS ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER. REFERENCE DRAWINGS CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3.
3. SOCKET IS NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 VOLT, 3 WIRE SERVICE.
4. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
5. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 12K METER (3W WYE, CLASS 480, BOLT-IN).
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED AS SHOWN WITH MARKER.
3. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 16S METER.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED / MARKED BLUE.
3. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 16S METER.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED / MARKED BLUE.
3. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 16S METER.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. COMPRESSION LUGS ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER. REFERENCE DRAWINGS CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3.
3. ALL WIRE INSTALLED FROM OVERHEAD SOURCE WILL ENTER SOCKET FROM TOP ONLY. ANY SIDE OR BOTTOM ENTRY IS UNACCEPTABLE.
4. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED AS SHOWN WITH MARKER.
5. SOCKET IS NOT APPROVED FOR 277/480 VOLT SERVICE.
6. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
7. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 9K METER.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. COMPRESSION LUGS ARE PROVIDED BY CUSTOMER. REFERENCE DRAWINGS CAA-7, SHEETS 1-3.
3. ALL WIRE INSTALLED FROM UNDERGROUND SOURCE WILL ENTER SOCKET FROM BOTTOM ONLY. ANY SIDE OR TOP ENTRY IS UNACCEPTABLE.
4. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED AS SHOWN WITH MARKER.
5. SOCKET IS NOT APPROVED FOR 277/480 VOLT SERVICE.
6. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
7. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 9K METER.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED / MARKED BLUE.
3. SOCKET IS NOT APPROVED FOR 277/480 VOLT SERVICE.
4. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
5. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 9K METER.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. METER SOCKET IS SUPPLIED, INSTALLED AND MAINTAINED BY CUSTOMER. SOCKET MUST BE RINGLESS AND UL APPROVED.
2. SOCKET IS ACCEPTABLE FOR 120/240 DELTA OR 120/208 WYE SERVICE. IF DELTA SERVICE "HIGH LEG" MUST BE IDENTIFIED / MARKED BLUE.
3. SOCKET IS NOT APPROVED FOR 277/480 VOLT SERVICE.
4. DO NOT REMOVE GROUND TERMINAL, IT IS REQUIRED.
5. SOCKET REQUIRES FORM 9K METER.

DISTRIBUTION CONSTRUCTION STANDARD
SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTRIC & GAS CO.
NOTES:
1. SCE&G WILL FURNISH METER CABINET, CURRENT TRANSFORMERS (CT) AND MOUNTING BRACKET.
2. CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING METER CABINET AND CONDUIT.
3. METER CONDUIT CANNOT BE ROUTED THROUGH BUILDING FACADE, GUTTER OR OTHER. BENDS ARE REQUIRED AS SHOWN IN DETAIL.
NOTES:
1. ENCLOSURE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 16 GAUGE STEEL, ZINC COATED WITH GRAY BAKED ENAMEL FINISH.
2. COVER WINDOW IS TO BE RIGHT-HAND HINGED AND SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF LEXAN MATERIAL. WINDOW OPENING TO BE 8-1/2" x 4-5/8".
3. KNOCK-OUTS ARE REQUIRED ON BASE PORTION ONLY.
4. WARNING STICKER AND NOTICE STICKER TO BE APPLIED AS SHOWN.
5. ENCLOSURE STOCK CODE: 018.0067.0402.
NOTES:
1. ENCLOSURE SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 16 GAUGE STEEL, ZINC COATED WITH GRAY BAKED ENAMEL FINISH.
2. INTERNAL METER MOUNTING BOARD IS TO BE EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD CONTAINING PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT.
3. KNOCK-OUTS ARE REQUIRED TO ACCOMMODATE 1/2", 3/4", 1" AND 1-1/4" CONDUITS.
4. LATCH TO HAVE 3/8" HOLE TO ACCOMMODATE PAD-LOCK.
5. ENCLOSURE STOCK CODE: 018.0067.0402.
**CONFIGURATION #1 - OFFSET ONLY METHOD**

**PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY OR OTHER QUALIFYING GENERATOR TYPE**

**GENERAL GUIDELINES:**
- DETENTED METER REQUIRED
- CUSTOMER OFFSETS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS WITH ON-SITE GENERATION
- CUSTOMER PURCHASES ENERGY FROM UTILITY AT APPLICABLE RATE
- CUSTOMER DOES NOT RECEIVE CREDIT FOR ENERGY THAT MAY BE DELIVERED TO UTILITY
- CUSTOMER EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH UTILITY SPECIFIED SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING UL AND IEEE STANDARDS
- CUSTOMER ELECTRICAL MODIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO LOCAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

**CONFIGURATION #2 - OFFSET / SELL METHOD**

**PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY OR OTHER QUALIFYING GENERATOR TYPE**

**GENERAL GUIDELINES:**
- BI-DIRECTIONAL METER REQUIRED
- CUSTOMER OFFSETS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS WITH ON-SITE GENERATION
- CUSTOMER PURCHASES ENERGY FROM UTILITY AT APPLICABLE RATE
- CUSTOMER SELLS EXCESS ENERGY TO UTILITY ACCORDING TO RATE SCHEDULE PR-1
- CUSTOMER EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH UTILITY SPECIFIED SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING UL AND IEEE STANDARDS
- CUSTOMER ELECTRICAL MODIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO LOCAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS
CONFIGURATION #3 - OFFSET NET METHOD

PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY OR OTHER QUALIFYING GENERATOR TYPE

GENERAL GUIDELINES:
- BI-DIRECTIONAL METER REQUIRED
- CUSTOMER OFFSETS ENERGY REQUIREMENTS WITH ON-SITE GENERATION
- APPLICABLE ONLY TO RESIDENTIAL ACCOUNTS
- CUSTOMER PURCHASES ENERGY FROM UTILITY ON APPLICABLE RESIDENTIAL RATE
- CUSTOMER RECEIVES CREDIT FOR EXCESS ENERGY USING SAME RATE AS PURCHASED ENERGY
- CUSTOMER EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH UTILITY SPECIFIED SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING UL AND IEEE STANDARDS
- CUSTOMER ELECTRICAL MODIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO LOCAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

CONFIGURATION #4 - BUY ALL / SELL ALL METHOD

PHOTOVOLTAIC ARRAY OR OTHER QUALIFYING GENERATOR TYPE

GENERAL GUIDELINES:
- DUAL METERS REQUIRED
- CUSTOMER PURCHASES ALL ENERGY FROM UTILITY AT APPLICABLE RATE
- CUSTOMER SELLS ALL ENERGY TO UTILITY ACCORDING TO PR-1 TARIFF
- CUSTOMER MAY BE ELIGIBLE FOR PACE CREDITS
- CUSTOMER EQUIPMENT MUST COMPLY WITH UTILITY SPECIFIED SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING UL AND IEEE STANDARDS
- CUSTOMER ELECTRICAL MODIFICATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO LOCAL INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS
NOTES:
1. CUSTOMER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL EQUIPMENT EXCEPT ELECTRIC METER.
2. DUAL METERS ARE REQUIRED FOR THIS SERVICE. HOUSE METER IS TO BE LOCATED ON LEFT SIDE AND GENERATOR METER LOCATED ON RIGHT SIDE, AS SHOWN.
3. GENERATOR SOCKET AND DISCONNECT SWITCH IS TO BE LABELED WITH WARNING, AS SHOWN. SCE&G WILL PROVIDE LABEL, STOCK CODE 080-7960-0380.
4. ALTHOUGH NOT REQUIRED, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE METER SOCKETS BE MODULAR OR GANGED STYLE.
5. ALL WORK ASSOCIATED WITH INSTALLATION MUST BE INSPECTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY.
6. SEE SHEET 2 FOR WIRING DIAGRAM.
NOTES:
1. CUSTOMER GENERATOR CAN BE SOLAR, WIND OR OTHER QUALIFYING SYSTEM.
2. ALL EQUIPMENT MUST BE UL APPROVED, MEET IEEE STANDARDS AND SCE&G SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.
3. INSTALLATION MUST MEET N.E.C., LOCAL CODE AND SCE&G REQUIREMENTS.
4. CO-GEN METER SOCKET AND DISCONNECT SWITCH MUST BE MARKED WITH PERMANENT WARNING LABEL, SEE SHEET 1. LABEL IS SUPPLIED BY SCE&G (STOCK CODE 080-7960-0380).
5. CONTACT SCE&G METERING DEPARTMENT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.