2. DEFINITIONS

1) Ampacity: The maximum current, in amperes, that a conductor can carry continuously under the conditions of use without exceeding its temperature rating

2) Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ): A federal, state, local, or other regional department, or other individual having licensed statutory authority

3) Bonding - The permanent joining of metallic parts to form an electrically conductive path, which will assure electrical continuity and the capacity to conduct safely any current likely to be imposed

4) Building: A structure which stands alone, or which is separated from adjoining structures by fire walls

5) Cable Systems: The conduit and/or cable which is part of the service lateral

6) Company: PSEG Long Island and LIPA

7) Cost or Expense: The cost of all materials, equipment, labor, and other definite charges, plus a reasonable charge for other costs of a general nature (purchasing, engineering, etc.) involved in a project

8) Customer or Consumer: A person or any other entity who is approved for, and supplied electric service by, PSEG Long Island. Each customer will have a unique account unless specified otherwise.

9) Emergency Disconnect: A dedicated exterior switch that allows first responders to completely cut all electrical power to a building from the outside, where required as per the latest adopted version of the NEC.

10) Fault Current: The largest amount of current capable of being delivered to the service point during a short-circuit condition.

11) Fire Wall: As per the Fire Marshall, a fire wall is considered a masonry wall at least 8” thick extending through all building stores and the roof, except where the roof is of fire-resistant construction, in which case the masonry wall is carried up tightly against the lower side of the roof slabs. Acceptable construction includes concrete block, brick, and solid reinforced concrete. Any exception to this definition shall be certified in writing by a registered architect, licensed Professional Engineer, local Fire Marshall, or Building inspector stating that the wall meets the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. In addition, the letter must state that the wall meets the latest adopted NEC requirement for an additional service to the building. Having a firewall does not entitle the customer to an additional service, but it is required for second service.

12) Grounding Electrode Conductor: A conduction connection between an electrical circuit or equipment and earth or some conducting body that serves in place of the earth (ground)

13) Ladder Accessible: Capable of being reached from the ground, at level grade with an extension ladder

14) Line: A system of overhead poles, wires, and accessory equipment or underground ducts, conduits, and cables used for the distribution of electricity to customers

15) Multiple Occupancy Building: A structure, including row houses, enclosed within exterior walls or fire walls, built, erected, and framed or component structural parts, and designed to contain four or more individual dwelling units for permanent residential occupancy

16) Non-Residential Customer: A person, firm, or other entity, that does not use the service location as a residence

17) Point of Attachment (POA): The overhead connection point mounted to the building owned and maintained by the customer to which PSEG Long Island attaches the service drop

18) Ring Out: A procedure used to verify that the meter and associated distribution panel have been correctly identified to avoid meter/billing problems

19) Self-Contained Meter: A meter that contains the Current Transformers ("CT's") within the meter. The meter carries the entire customer load. Also known as "socket meters," self contained meters are used on services up to 320 amps. See Section 6 for special requirements at 277/480 volts.

20) Service Connection: A service lateral and its associated service entrance

21) Service Drop: The overhead service conductors between the last utility-owned pole, or other aerial support, and the first customer connecting point

22) Service Entrance: The part of the customer's wiring from the point of attachment, or service termination point of the service drop or service lateral, to and including the service equipment on the customer's premises

23) Service Entrance Conductors: The service conductors or cables which extend from the point of attachment, or service termination point of the service drop or service lateral, to the terminals of the service equipment

24) Service Equipment: The required metering equipment disconnecting and protective equipment; usually consisting of a circuit breaker or switch and fuses and their accessories; owned by the customer and 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 the premises

25) Service Line or Lateral: A system of conductors and equipment for delivering electricity from the LIPA distribution system to the wiring system of a building or address

26) Service Reconnect: If the services to the premises are off, an Application is required to be fully completed and submitted with approved photo ID. If it is a commercial premise, a Load Letter will be required. Additionally if the service has been off for more than one (1) year, an inspection certificate from an approved agency or Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) or NYC permit will be required to be submitted.

27) Service Termination Point: The point at which the LIPA service line or lateral ends, and the customer connects with the wiring system

28) Set of Conductors: Comprised of one (1) conductor per phase, plus a neutral conductor

29) Temporary Service: Service to be used for less than two (2) years; contact PSEG Long Island's Building and Renovation Services Department for the charges involved for temporary electric service (see Section 3.3)

30) Transformer Rated Meter: A meter that requires the installation of separate Current Transformers (CTs) within a CT or Trans-S cabinet; Transformer Rated Meters are used on services 400 amps and above and all 277/480 volt services

31) Wire Size: Where stated, the size is in terms of American Wire Gauge (AWG) and applies to copper and aluminum conductors