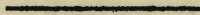


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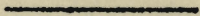


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BOARD OF PUBLIC
UTILITY COMMISSIONERS,

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Rules, Regulations and Recommendations
for Electrical Supply Utilities, and for
all Utilities Owning or Using
Poles or Wires



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On December 9th, 1913, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners established standards and regulations to be followed

by utilities engaged in the generation, transmission, sale or distribution of electricity and by all utilities owning or using poles or wires.

The question arising whether these standards and regulations should be revised, hearing was called upon a proposed revision, notice of which was given to the utilities interested. Following such hearing and after due consideration of the record thereof, the Board has adopted the following as adequate and serviceable standards and reasonable regulations to be observed and followed by all electrical supply utilities and all utilities owning or using poles or wires.

By direction of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners,

A. N. BARBER,

Secretary.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

BOARD OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSIONERS

Rules, Regulations and Recommendations for Electrical
Supply Utilities and for All Utilities Owning or
Using Poles or Wires

DEFINITIONS

(a) In the interpretation of these rules, the word "Board" means the New Jersey State Board of Public Utility Commissioners; the word "Utility" means "every individual, co-partnership, association, corporation or joint stock company, their lessees, trustees or receivers, appointed by any court whatsoever, that now or hereafter may own, operate, manage or control within the State of New Jersey, any steam railroad, street railway, traction railway * * * pipe line * * * electric light, heat, power * * * telephone, telegraph system, plant or equipment for public use * * * ." (Chapter 195, P.L. 1911.) The word "Utility" is further defined to include municipally operated electric light, heat and power plants insofar as the Board's jurisdiction is extended to them under the term of the so-called Home Rule Act.

(b) The word "Customer" shall be taken to mean any person, firm, corporation, municipality, municipal, county or State institution, or agency receiving service from any such utility.

(c) Where reference is made to the "Code," it shall be understood that this reference is to the current edition of the National Electrical Code, issued by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and approved by the American Engineering Standard Committee.

(d) Where reference is made to the "Safety Code," it shall be understood that this reference is to the current edition of the National Electrical Safety Code, developed under the auspices of the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce by committees representing all of the various engineering societies, manufacturers and governmental agencies having to do with outside or inside electrical construction, maintenance and operation.

RULE I. MAINTENANCE OF PLANT, EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

Every utility generating, transmitting, distributing or selling electricity, for light, power or other purposes, shall have and maintain its entire plant and system in such condition as will enable it to furnish safe, proper and adequate service.

RULE II. PLANT AND SUBSTATION CONSTRUCTION

The construction and maintenance of buildings, machinery and associated equipment of the utility must be in accordance with the requirements of the current editions of the Code and of the Safety Code.

RULE III. LINE CONSTRUCTION

The distributing system, including:

- (a) Transmission lines;
- (b) Substations;
- (c) Overhead system, poles, lines, transformers, etc.;
- (d) Underground system, manholes, conduits, etc.;
- (e) Street lighting system;
- (f) Service wires and attachments;
- (g) Meters and attachments;
- (h) Foreign wires and attachments;

must be constructed in accordance with standard practice. It is expected that all possible care will be exercised by each company to reduce the hazard to which employees, customers and others may be subjected by the presence of distributing systems in the public streets and ways. It is also expected that each company will so conduct its affairs as to cause the least possible danger or loss to other public utilities which make use of the streets and roads. Different classes of utilities should cooperate to the greatest extent practicable to reduce or eliminate, where possible, inductive interference between the different systems of distribution and transmission.

The minimum requirements for electrical construction are indicated in the specifications listed below:

National Electrical Code.
National Electrical Safety Code.

When and if any controversy arises as to the necessity for adopting specifications calling for construction of a higher standard, namely, involving greater strength or greater clearances or separations, the matter may be referred to the Board for determination.

In rural sections, however, where the business available will not support so large an expenditure as is incident to standard construction, a company may, after notice to this Board, install spans longer than provided for in specifications listed above, due consideration being given to such sources of danger as curves, trees and exposure to storms. Additional poles should be installed shortening the original intervals as the business on the line increases so that eventually the construction is brought into conformance with the specifications listed above.

RULE IV. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY

1. Each group of buildings or structures, including power stations, substations, switching stations, etc., shall be provided with such signs as will definitely display the name of the operating company.

2. (a) Each utility owning poles or structures supporting wires along or over public highways, including each railroad, street railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light and power utility, shall, within one year after adoption of these rules, examine each pole, post, transmission line tower, or other structure, and where markings have been obliterated or require changing due to change in ownership, shall properly mark each such pole, post, or structure with:

(1) The initials of its name, abbreviation of its name, corporate symbol or other distinguishing mark by which the ownership of each such structure may be readily and definitely determined.

(2a) number or symbol or both by which the location of each such structure may be described.

(b) Such markings may be made with paint, brand or with a soft metal plate and the characters of the mark shall be of such size and so spaced and hereafter maintained, as to be easily read from the surface of the ground at a distance of ten feet from the structure.

(c) In the case of two or more utilities jointly owning any such structure, the distinguishing mark of each utility may be placed on such structure but not more than one number necessarily shall be placed thereon. The numbering may be in accordance with a code which will indicate joint ownership.

(d) In the case of such structures carrying or supporting overhead trolley wires, where there is a double line of such structures, one on each side of the railroad track, such mark need be affixed to but one line of such structures.

(e) In the case of such structures erected upon private rights-of-way or on the public highway of such character that the construction may be deemed to be a through or trunk line, such mark need be affixed only to every fifth structure, provided, however, that each and every such structure situated within the limits of any built-up community shall be marked except as otherwise provided in paragraph (d).

(f) The requirements herein shall apply to all existing and future erected structures and to all changes in ownership.

(g) Every such utility shall file with the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, in duplicate, on or before March 1, 1928, a statement showing:

(1) The initials, abbreviations of name, corporate symbol or distinguishing mark.

(2) The means of marking employed.

(3) The method followed in numbering structures, to wit; within the limits of cities, towns or other built-up communities, and upon through and trunk lines.

(h) Each utility should make every effort to prevent the placing upon its poles any marks, signs, placards, bulletins, notices, or any other foreign object other than as called for in these specifications. Attention is called to Chap. 131, P.L. 1917, which reads as follows:

"Whoever paints or puts upon or in any manner affixes to any fence, structure, pole, rock or other object which is the property of another whether within or without the limits of the highway, any words, device, trade-mark, advertisement or notice which is not required by law to be posted thereon, without first obtaining the written consent of the owner or tenant of such property shall upon complaint of such owner or any municipal or public officer, be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars.

"Any word, device, trade-mark, advertisement or notice which has been painted, put up or affixed within the limits of a highway in violation of the provisions of this section shall be considered a public nuisance and may be forthwith removed or obliterated and abated by any person."

RULE V. FOREIGN CONSTRUCTION ON POLES

Each utility owning poles should endeavor to prevent non-standard construction of poles owned by it. In other words, fire alarm and telephone wires, private or otherwise, etc., should be located and attached in accordance with standard practice and all non-standard construction now in place should be changed or removed. In the event of disagreement with any municipality or other public utility as to the necessity of changes or removals under this rule, the matter shall be submitted to the Board for determination.

RULE VI. INSPECTION OF PROPERTY

1. Each utility shall inspect its equipment and facilities at sufficiently frequent intervals to disclose conditions, if existing, which would interfere with safe, adequate and proper service.

2. Each pole, post, tower or other structure used for the support of wires, guys or lamps shall be periodically inspected by the utility owning or using same with sufficient frequency and comprehensiveness in each specific case to disclose the necessity for replacement or repair.

3. Each utility supplying electrical street illumination shall inspect the lamps and street lighting accessories and maintain such service in accordance with established practice.

4. Whenever any transformer, high tension insulators and equipment are removed from the system for any reason, they shall be inspected before being re-installed in the same or other location.

RULE VII. INFORMATION FOR LIGHTING CUSTOMERS

Each utility supplying electrical energy for illumination shall make readily available to the customers, information concerning the voltage of the service furnished in respective areas. Where special conditions prevail, the utility shall make readily available to its customers the conditions under which efficient and satisfactory illuminating service may be secured from its system and should render its customers any assistance necessary in securing lamps best adapted to the service furnished.

RULE VIII. INFORMATION FOR POWER CUSTOMERS

Each utility shall furnish to any prospective customer, on request, a statement of the kind or kinds of service available, giving the adopted voltage, nature of current, and, if alternating current, the frequency and number of phases. Where one class of service is available through only a part of the district served, this should be stated in connection with any such application. Where service is available only at certain times of day or night, full information must be readily available to all prospective customers or their representatives. Where special conditions prevail, each utility supplying electrical energy for power shall specifically inform each applicant or customer as to the conditions under which efficient and satisfactory service may be secured from its system. When, on account of its size and character, the apparatus desired to be connected to the lines of the utility is so unusual as to affect the adequacy of the service furnished to other customers, prospective or otherwise, conditions may require special provisions for the load in question. This applies particularly to such connections as grounded signal system, medical apparatus, welding machines, large motors, large capacity arc lamps, furnaces, moving picture machines, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc. In all cases, however, it is understood that the utility is merely a supplier of its commercial standard electrical energy deliverable at the point of attachment of the customer's service under certain conditions as to pressure continuity and regularity.

Where polyphase service is available, or can be made available under the extension rules of the Commission, an applicant for polyphase service for motor installation shall be supplied polyphase service where any one motor is in excess of ten horsepower. No utility shall be required to install service for a single phase motor having a rating greater than 5 H.P.

RULE IX. ACCESS TO CUSTOMERS' PREMISES

The utility should have the right of access to customer's premises, and to all property furnished by the utility at all reasonable times, for the purpose of reading meters, or inspecting or repairing appliances used in connection with the supply of service, or for the removal of its property at the time service is to be terminated. The customer should obtain, or cause to be obtained, all necessary permits needed by the utility in giving it access to the appliances referred to. The customer should not permit access to the meter and other appliances of the utility except by authorized employees of the utility, or properly qualified State or local inspectors. In case of defective service, the customer should not interfere with the apparatus belonging to the utility but should immediately notify the proper parties to have the defects remedied.

RULE X. RESPONSIBILITY FOR SERVICE

The utility will not be held responsible for resulting inadequacy of service if customers make additions or alterations to the electrical equipment on their premises without first having notified the utility of their intentions so to do and the installation must comply with the rules of the utility furnishing the service.

RULE XI. REFUSAL TO CONNECT

A utility may refuse to connect with any customer's wiring when it is not in accordance with the provision of the current edition of the National Electrical Code, or when the certificate of the Underwriters or of the local inspection bureau has not been issued or when the wiring is not in accordance with the rules of the utility, (See Par. 1, Chapter 271, P.L. 1912.) See also Section 3, Chapter 271, P.L. 1912, which provides that "* * * it shall be unlawful for any persons, real or artificial, engaged in the business of furnishing electricity for light, heat or power purposes to refuse to supply electric current for such purposes upon the production of a written certificate of the inspector of electrical wires and appliances approving the construction thereof in any building * * *."

RULE XII. FLUCTUATION IN VOLTAGE TO LIGHTING CUSTOMERS

Each utility supplying electrical energy on constant potential system shall adopt and maintain an average value of voltage as measured at the point of attachment to customer's wiring, and the fluctuations as measured by a standardized indicating voltmeter shall not vary between sunset and eleven P.M. for periods exceeding five (5) minutes, more than three per cent. (3%) above nor more than three per cent. (3%) below the standard voltage for said location in force at the time, provided, however, that variations in pressure caused by the operation of apparatus in customer's premises in violation of the utility's rules, the action of the elements, or other causes beyond the utility's control shall not be considered a violation of this provision. (For exceptions see conditions outlined under Rule XI.)

RULE XIII. SEALING OF MAIN FUSE CABINETS OR CIRCUIT BREAKERS

In the interest of safety to the customer and as a measure of protection to the utility, the Board upon application will allow main service cabinets or cabinets enclosing main fuses and circuits to be sealed; provided: (a) that such cabinets are externally operable; (b) that service wires are in conduits (c) connected to a grounded "secondary" or direct current system and (d) that fuses or circuit breakers other than above mentioned are made accessible to the customer. The utility's service department should be so organized and directed that its customers may be assured prompt restoration of service when interrupted through failure of main fuses or opening of the circuit breaker under seal.

RULE XIV. GROUNDING OF SECONDARIES

The rule making mandatory the requirement that secondaries be grounded was adopted by this Board in its order dated December 9, 1913. In that order each utility was required to adopt a plan whereby existing services would be changed to conform to the rule.

Each utility shall submit to this Board by February 1st, 1928, a statement showing the method or manner in which grounding of new wiring is being done and a statement as to the extent to which services in existence in 1913 have since been grounded.

Each utility shall file with the Board its rules or specifications for installation of service connections.

RULE XV. OPERATING RECORDS

(a) Each utility furnishing electric service shall keep a record of the time of starting and shutting down power station equipment and feeders, together with the indication of the several switchboard instruments at frequent intervals and shall maintain a record of all interruptions of service upon the entire system or major divisions of its system, and include in such record, time, duration and cause of, each interruption.

(b) Each utility shall keep a record of all accidents happening in or about or in connection with the operation of its property or service wherein any person shall have been killed or injured or property damaged or destroyed with a full statement, so far as possible, of the causes of such accident and the precaution, if any, taken as prevention against future accidents of similar character.

(c) Each utility shall report to the Board within forty-eight hours, major interruptions to service, such as a serious accident in a power station, to a transmission line or substation, where a large number of customers are without service for a period of one hour or more.

(d) Each utility shall maintain and keep in operating condition one or more graphic recording voltmeters at central points in its principal distribution areas where continuous records shall be made of the service voltage at that point.

(e) Each utility shall keep a record of "complaints" received at its office in regard to service, which shall include the name and address of the customer, the date, nature of complaint, and the remedy. The record shall be available for inspection at any time within one year by duly accredited representatives of the Public Utility Commission.

RULE XVI. METER OWNERSHIP

The utility shall, without charge, furnish each customer supplied with energy on a measured basis, with an electric meter and such service appliances as are customarily furnished by the utility in order to connect customer's equipment with its mains.

RULE XVII. LOCATION OF METERS

All meters placed in buildings should be located in the cellar or first floor, as near as possible to the point of entrance of the service in a clean, dry, safe place, free from vibration, not subject to great variation in temperature, and the top of the meter should not be more than seven feet nor the bottom less than three feet above the floor, where it will be easily accessible for reading and testing.

Under no circumstances should meters be placed in coal or wood bins or on the partitions forming the same, nor on any flimsy partitions or supports.

In cases where buildings have no cellar, or have very damp cellars or cellars that are not easily accessible, the meter should be installed on the first floor.

Unless absolutely unavoidable meters should not be installed in attics, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, bed-rooms, restaurant kitchens, over doors, over windows, or any location where the visits of the meter reader or tester will cause annoyance to the customer.

The installation of meters and connections shall be strictly in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Code, current editions, and the utility furnishing the service.

RULE XVIII. TESTING OF WATT-HOUR METERS

(a) All utilities supplying electricity within the State of New Jersey shall provide and properly maintain suitable apparatus and facilities for testing and proving of watt-hour meters.

(b) All portable standards shall be tested and proved as to their accuracy as often as is necessary to insure their maintenance in proper condition for testing of watt-hour meters. Portable standards, if not tested and calibrated in the laboratory of the electrical utility owning the same, shall be tested and calibrated in any properly equipped laboratory of recognized standing. Each standard shall at all times be accompanied by a certificate giving the date it was last checked, the correction to be applied at various loads, and signed by the proper authority. These certificates, when superseded, shall be kept on file in the utility's office for at least one year.

(c) All direct current meters installed upon customers' premises shall be periodically tested according to the following schedule:

Up to and including 6 kw at least once in 42 months
Over 6 kw up to and including 100 kw . at least once in 18 months
Over 100 kw. at least once in 12 months
(Revised effective 6/1/49)

(d) All types of alternating current watt-hour meters shall be periodically tested as follows:

Up to and including 12 kva at least once in 96 months
Over 12 kva up to and including
100 kva. at least once in 24 months
Over 100 kva at least once in 12 months

Note: The kva rating of an alternating-current, single-element meter or the kw rating of a direct-current meter is the product of the rated voltage and the rated current. In the case of a polyphase or a multi-element meter the rating is the sum of such products for each element. The rating of a 2-element meter when of the split-coil type or when associated with 3 current transformers and used to measure energy in a 3-phase, 4-wire Y circuit is 3 times the rating of one element. When a meter is connected to instrument transformers or shunts, the nominal rating of the transformers or shunts shall be used in the determination of the kva rating of the meter. (Revised effective 6/1/49)

(e) A complete record shall be kept of all complaint tests, office and periodic tests of watt-hour meters installed on customer's premises. Such record shall include:

- (1) Owing utility's number.
- (2) Manufacturer's name and number.
- (3) Type, rated volts, amperes, and wire.
- (4) Date of each installation, removal and test.
- (5) The, as found, accuracy at full load, light load and normal load.
- (6) A record of tests of each meter shall be continuous for a period of not less than five years, and in any event of sufficient length to cover two consecutive periodic tests.

RULE XIX. EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING

(a) Each utility furnishing electric service shall, unless specifically relieved by the Board, provide and have available such laboratory meter testing shop, standard meters and instruments and such other equipment and facilities as may be necessary to make the tests required by these rules, or by other orders of the Board. Such equipment and facilities shall be satisfactory to and approved by the Board and shall be available at all reasonable times for the inspection and use of any authorized representative of the Board.

(b) Each utility furnishing electric service shall provide and have available such portable indicating electrical testing instruments and portable watt-hour meters of suitable range and type for testing service watt-hour meters, switchboard instruments, recording voltmeters and other electrical instruments in use, as may be deemed necessary and approved by the Board.

(c) For testing the accuracy of the portable watt-hour meters commonly called "Rotating Standard" and the portable instruments used for testing customer's service meters, every utility not specifically relieved by the Board, shall provide for and have available as reference or check standards suitable indicating electrical instruments, watt-meters, watt-hour meters, or any or all of them hereafter called "Reference Standards." Such standards may be of the service type of

watt-hour meters, but, if so, such watt-hour meters shall be permanently mounted in the laboratory or meter shop of the utility and shall be used for no other purpose than for checking standards. All reference standards may be tested, adjusted and sealed by the Board at its discretion.

(d) All portable watt-hour meters (rotating standards) of the commutator type shall be compared with reference standards at least once each week. Every portable watt-hour meter (rotating standard) shall at all times be accompanied by a certificate giving the date when it was certified, the corrections to be applied at various loads, and signed by the proper authority. These certificates, when superseded, shall be kept on file in the office of the utility at least one year.

(e) All portable indicating electrical testing instruments, such as voltmeters, ammeters and watt-meters, when in regular use for testing purposes, shall be checked against reference standards at least once a week when continuing in use.

Instruments and standards may be tested and certified by any standardizing laboratory whose instruments and methods are approved by the Board.

RULE XX. DETERMINATION OF METER ACCURACY -- COMPLAINT TESTS

Any electric meter may be considered correct when it does not show an error greater than 4 per cent. in comparison with standards approved by the Board as determined by the Two- or Three-point Method of Testing.

Two-point Method.--The accuracy of the meter is the average of the accuracies at light and full load.

Three-point Method.--The accuracy of the meter is the resultant accuracy obtained by multiplying the accuracy at normal load by 3 and adding the accuracies at light and full load and dividing the total by 5.

Light load tests shall be made at or between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. of rated capacity of the meter for an induction type, and at or between 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. of rated capacity for a commutator type.

Full load tests shall be made at a point above 60 per cent. of the full rated capacity of the meter.

Normal load tests shall be made at a point approximately equal to the following percentage of the full connected load of installation.

- (a) Residence and apartment lighting, 25 per cent.
- (b) Elevator service, 40 per cent.
- (c) Factories (individual drive), churches and offices, 45 per cent.
- (d) Factories (shaft drive), theatres, clubs, entrances, hallways and general store lighting, 60 per cent.
- (e) Restaurants, pumps, air compressors, ice machines and moving picture theatres, 70 per cent.
- (f) Sign and window lighting and blowers, 100 per cent.

RULE XXI. DETERMINATION OF METER ACCURACY--PERIODIC TESTS

For periodic testing the average accuracy shall be determined by the Two-Point Method.

For complaint testing the average accuracy shall be determined by the Three-Point Method.

In periodic testing where the average accuracy shows the meter in error more than 4 per cent. the Three-Point Method shall be used to determine the final average accuracy of the meter.

No meter which registers upon "no load" shall be placed in service or allowed to remain in service. To determine that a meter is registering upon "no load," all load side wires shall be removed, and if the meter disk then rotates at the rate of one revolution in five minutes or less it shall be considered as registering on "no load."

RULE XXII. BASIS FOR REFUNDS

Whenever a meter is found to be incorrect and the tests result shows it to be more than 4 per cent. fast, as above defined, a refund shall be made by the utility to the customer in accordance with the following:

- (1) If the date when the meter had first become incorrect can be definitely ascertained then the refund shall be such percentage as the meter is found to be in error at the time of test on the amount of the bills covering the entire period that the meter had registered incorrectly.
- (2) In all other cases the refund shall be such percentage as the meter is found to be in error at the time of test on the amount of the bills covering a period equal to one-half of the time elapsed since the previous test.

No customer shall, however, be given a refund for a period greater than the time during which such customer has received service through that meter. The Board reserves the right to set aside the provisions of this rule in any particular case where the facts appear to warrant such action.

RULE XXIII. READJUSTMENT OF METERS

Each meter after being tested shall be adjusted to record within one per cent. of correct at both light and heavy loads. These adjustments are to be made by comparing the meter while connected in its place of service, with an approved standard at light and heavy load. Meters removed from service are to be tested and adjusted in the meter room before being put in service again. Each electric meter shall be tested for accuracy before installation or within thirty days after being set.

RULE XXIV. METER TEST RECORDS

Complete records shall be kept in the office of all tests. These records shall be available for examination at any time by inspectors of the Board. A report shall be made to the Board at stated intervals giving a summary of the periodic, complaint and removal tests. Each utility having more than 500 meters shall report monthly. Utilities having less than 500 meters shall report quarterly. Blank forms will be furnished by the Board on which reports are to be made.

RULE XXV. TESTS BY COMPANY ON REQUEST

Each utility shall, without charge, make a test of the accuracy of a meter upon request of a customer, provided such customer does not make a request for test more frequently than once in six months. A report giving results of such tests shall be made to the customer, and a complete record of such tests shall be kept on file at the office of the utility.

RULE XXVI. TESTS BY COMMISSION ON REQUEST

Upon formal application by any customer to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners a test shall be made of the customer's meter by an inspector employed by the Board. Such test to be made as soon as practicable after receipt of the application. For such test a fee of \$1 shall be paid by the customer at the time application is made for the test; this fee to be retained if the meter is found to be slow or correct within the allowable limits. If the meter is found to be fast beyond the allowable limits, the amount of \$1 will be refunded to the customer, and collected from the utility owning the meter. The utility owning the meter will be notified that such test is to be made, and should have a representative present to open the meter and seal it after the test.

RULE XXVII. BASIS FOR BILLING

Meter dials should read directly in kilowatt hours. If not, the dial constant must be clearly indicated where it can be seen without disturbing the case of the meter or the connection. Bills rendered periodically by the utility shall give the dates on which the readings were taken and designate the readings of the meter at the beginning and end of the time for which the bill is rendered unless the company is specially relieved by the Board in any particular case. Bills shall also show the gross amount charged, and the net amount after deducting the rebate, if any, allowed for prompt payment. Where prepayment meters are in use, the meter reader at the time of reading same shall leave with the customer a slip showing the readings as well as the amount of money collected from the meter.

RULE XXVIII. METER REPLACEMENT

No utility shall make any charge for replacing a meter where such replacement is requested by a customer, unless the meter first referred to has been in use less than one year, in which case a charge, which in no case shall exceed the cost for making the change, may be made to cover the actual expense.

RULE XXIX. INFORMATION FOR CUSTOMERS

Each utility supplying electrical energy shall adopt some method of informing its customers as to the reading of meters either by printing on bills a description of the method of reading meters or a notice to the effect that the method will be readily explained on application.

RULE XXX. REGULATIONS NOT RETROACTIVE

The foregoing regulations shall not be construed to require reconstruction in accordance with rules for equipment or construction from time to time contained in the Electrical Code or other standards referred to, not in force when such equipment was installed or construction made, but the Board reserves the right to deal with specific cases as the particular conditions require.

Adopted by the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, December 8th, 1927.