Often, the source of supply is the serving electric utility. The point of connection from a premises wiring system to a serving electric utility system is referred to as the *service point*. The conductors on the premises side of the service point are referred to as *service conductors*. See Article 100 for definitions.

The source might be a stand-alone system, such as a generator, a battery system, a photovoltaic system, a fuel cell, a wind turbine, an electric vehicle, or a combination of those sources. Conductors from stand-alone systems are not service conductors, they are feeders. Service conductors are supplied only by a utility source.

See also

Article 230 for service conductor and service equipment requirements if the only source of supply of electricity is from a utility

Article 625 if the source is an electric vehicle arranged for bidirectional current flow

Article 705 if the source of supply includes a utility source(s) in combination with alternate energy sources

Exhibit 90.1 illustrates the distinction between electric utility facilities subject to the *NEC* and those not subject to the *NEC*. The electrical equipment in the generating plant is not governed by the rules of the *NEC*. Office buildings and warehouses of electric utilities are functionally like the facilities owned by other commercial entities. Although the warehouse is owned by the utility, it is a typical commercial facility in which the electrical installation would be governed by the rules of the *NEC*.

Industrial and multibuilding complexes and campus-style complexes often include substations and other installations that employ construction and wiring similar to those of electric utility installations. Because these installations are on the load side of the service point, they are within the purview of the *NEC*. At an increasing number of industrial, institutional, and other campus-style distribution systems, the service point is at an owner-maintained substation, and the conductors extending from that substation to the campus facilities are *feeders* (see Article 100). *NEC* requirements cover these distribution systems in 235.360 and 235.361 and in Article 395. The overhead conductor and live parts clearance requirements in the *NEC* correlate with those in ANSI C2, *National Electrical Safety Code® (NESC®)*, for overhead conductors under the control of an electric utility.

The *NEC* also addresses removal of equipment, such as abandoned conductors. Abandoned conductors and cables from several generations of equipment can increase the fire loading in a building. Abandoned cable is commonly found where communications systems or computer networks have been upgraded. Several places in the *NEC* specify where abandoned cable is required to be removed.

EXHIBIT 90.1 A conventional generating plant, which is governed by the National Electrical Safety Code (*top*); a support facility that is subject to *NEC* requirements (*bottom*).

(D) Installations Not Covered. This *Code* does not cover the following:

(1) Installations in ships, watercraft other than floating buildings, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles other than mobile homes and recreational vehicles

Informational Note: Although the scope of this *Code* indicates that the *Code* does not cover installations in ships, portions of this *Code* are incorporated by reference into Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 110–113.

(2) Installations underground in mines and self-propelled mobile surface mining machinery and its attendant electrical trailing cable

(3) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, energy storage, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock or installations used exclusively for signaling and communications purposes

(4) Installations of communications equipment under the exclusive control of communications utilities located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations

(5) Installations under the exclusive control of an electric utility where such installations

a. Consist of service drops or service laterals, and associated metering, or

b. Are on property owned or leased by the electric utility for the purpose of communications, metering, generation, control, transformation, transmission, energy storage, or distribution of electric energy, or