

Residential Subdivision

Scope

This document outlines the policies, requirements and parameters for subdivision design and development within Evergy's service territory. For the purposes of these standards, a residential subdivision is defined as any development containing five (5) or more lots.

Electric Distribution System Requirements

The Company standard is that electric distribution facilities be installed along or near the front lot line. For the purposes of this policy, the front lot line is located on the home-side of any sidewalk (i.e., the side farther from the road). Rear-of-lot construction is prohibited. If prior written agreements for alternate construction exist, the Company will abide by those agreements.

Developers shall refer to Standard **9550.0-000** and **8005.0-000** for requirements related to equipment installation, clearances, surface design, access for utility vehicles, structural capacity, and other conditions necessary to support construction and maintenance activities.

Pre-Construction Requirements

Development must be platted, with plats filed, provided, stamped recorded with Register of Deeds, and graded to within 6 inches of final grade before construction begins.

Changes due to replatting or property modifications must be completed by the Customer/Developer before Company installs cable or equipment.

If minimum clearance to conduit is compromised after grading, developer bears the cost to rectify.

Electronic copies of filed plats must be provided to the Company.

Developer must provide, at no cost:

- Civil plans
- All easements for all required company facilities included, but not limited to: primary and secondary cables, pad-mounted transformers, secondary pedestals, etc.
- Improved surface access for Company vehicles to all electrical facilities prior to landscaping, sodding, or fencing.

Lots must be pinned or staked per Evergy request, and easements cleared of trees, stumps, and obstructions before construction. Developers are responsible for removing excessive spoils (rocks, stumps, etc.) resulting from installation.

The company will provide equipment locations to be reviewed by the developer prior to installation.

Customer/Developer Responsibilities

Timing:

- Schedule and coordinate installation of needed facilities
- Adequate and timely communication from Contractor or Developer is required when construction is complete and ready for Evergy to set equipment and terminate cable.

Conduit Installation:

- Provide and install all conduits for primary, secondary, service, and future cables.
- Stub outs must be installed for future services.

Equipment Protection:

- Developer reimburses the Company for costs related to relocating, repairing, or replacing damaged or buried equipment during construction.

Warranty Period:

- Developer is responsible for the structural integrity of all facilities installed by them or their contractor for 12 months after energization.



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RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION
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9100.0-000

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Landscaping:

- Developer and/or property owner must plan, plant, and maintain landscaping required by local ordinances around Company facilities.

Identification:

- In areas where street signage is not yet installed, all electrical installations must include the installer's name and address.

Notes:

- Cable-In-Duct (CID) may be installed instead of separate conduit for certain applications.
- The Company will provide a list of pre-qualified contractors for CID installation.

CID is only permitted in EKC service territory. Contact the local Company Representative for additional information.

Company Responsibilities

Company-Supplied Materials:

- The Company will supply transformer pads, sectionalizers, ground rods, and service pedestals for developer installation.
- If CID is used the company will also supply the required materials.

Compliance

All work must comply with applicable Company standards, local ordinances, and state electrical codes.

For design assistance or questions, contact your local Company Representative.



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Equipment Philosophy

Scope

This document outlines the general requirements and parameters for installing equipment within Evergy's service territory.

General Installation Requirements

- Any equipment installed on behalf of the Company shall be approved by the Company prior to installation.
- Relocation of Company facilities after they have been installed is at the expense of the Customer/Developer.
- All work must adhere to Evergy standards, codes, and safety regulations.

Location, Access, and Working Space Requirements

- The location of all equipment shall be approved by the Company prior to installation.
- Equipment shall be installed in a location readily accessible at all times for Evergy crews.
- Provide sufficient space for vehicles to enter, exit, turn around, deploy outriggers, and swing booms safely during installation, maintenance, and emergency work.
- All three-phase equipment must be located within 15 feet of an improved surface; all other equipment must be located within 25 feet of an improved surface.
 - Improved surfaces shall be designed to support HS-20/HS-25 heavy-vehicle loading.

Structural Limitations

- No equipment shall be installed directly beneath Company equipment.
- No portion of any structure shall extend over Company equipment.
- Equipment shall be installed so that the front (entrance side) does not face the structure.
- If such conditions are unavoidable, approval must be obtained from Standards Engineering prior to installation.

Drainage

The area surrounding the equipment must be graded so that drainage flows away from the structure.

Obstructions and Barriers

- Customers shall install adequate barriers to protect equipment in areas open to vehicular traffic.
- Barriers different from those specified in these standards must be approved by Evergy and allow adequate working space and ventilation.
- Refer to the Bollard requirements **[9550.2-000]** and drawings for more details.

General Conduit Installation

Scope

This document outlines the general conduit installation requirements.

Pre-Installation Requirements

- Customers must contact utility one-call before trenching.
- The Company must be notified when digging occurs near Company equipment.
- Conduit installation requires Company approval prior to backfill; trenches must remain open until approved. The Company reserves the right to inspect all conduits installation.
- Improper installation must be corrected at the expense of the Customer/Developer.
- Relocation of Company facilities after installation is at the expense of the Customer/Developer.

Material Requirements

- Conduit must be NEMA TC-2 and NEC approved:
 - UL listed rigid schedule 40 gray PVC
 - HDPE (high density polyethylene) schedule 40 or SDR 13.5 black with red stripe
 - These requirements also apply to riser conduits.
- PVC elbows must be 36" radius for all service bends.
- PVC joints must be glued with PVC cement; HDPE joints require proper fittings.
 - Bands, clamps, or pre glued PVC under tension are not allowed.
 - Pre-glued PVC prior to installation or pulled/plowed under tension will not be accepted.
 - PVC couplers or bell joints must be adhered using an HDPE-rated epoxy.
 - Couplers must be fully glued on with epoxy per manufacturer instructions. Mechanical fastening alone is not permitted.

Installation Practices

- Open conduit ends must be capped or taped closed to prevent debris and wildlife entry.
- Backfill must be clean, tamped, and handled carefully to avoid conduit damage.
 - Backfill shall include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor–ASTM D698).
 - Backfill must not contain rocks larger than 3" in their greatest dimension.
- Red danger tape must be installed 6"–12" below final grade.


Conduit Placement Requirements

- Conduit must be located where it is subject to the least disturbance.
- Electrical conduit shall be installed to maintain minimum radial clearance from other underground utilities as follows:
 - 18 inches from any utility owned non-gas conduit systems (e.g., communications, water, or fiber).
 - 24 inches from utility owned gas facilities.
 - 30 inches from non-utility owned systems.
- Electrical conduit shall not be installed directly above, directly below, or parallel to other cables, conduit systems, or underground facilities.
 - Where unavoidable, electrical conduit may cross over or under existing utility facilities, provided the vertical separation at the crossing maintains the required minimum radial clearance.
- Cables must not be installed directly under buildings, storage tanks, or foundations unless approved by the Company.

- If necessary, the distance between the top of conduit and the surface above must exceed the Company's minimum required depths to be sufficient to protect from expected surface loading.

Environmental and Site Considerations

- In areas prone to flooding or high-water tables, additional protection may be required:
 - Watertight conduit
 - Elevated junction boxes
 - Other measures per NEC Article 300 and local codes
- Installations must consider soil conditions, water exposure, and potential future surface use to ensure conduit protection.

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Primary and Secondary Conduit Installation

Scope

This document outlines the requirements and parameters for primary and secondary conduit installation within Evergy's service territory. Ductbanks are not addressed in this document.

Installation Requirements

Depth and Alignment

- Minimum depths – 41" to top of conduit.
 - Different depths may be required for switchgears, sectionalizing cabinets, pedestals, etc.
- Depths must be met at final grade after settling.
- The conduit bends shall conform to those provided by the Company design.

Pull Tape

Install polyester pull tape (1200 lbs strength) in all conduits.

- If pull tape breaks, it is the responsibility of the Customer/Developer to pull in a new one.

Sizing and Approved Materials

- The company will dictate conduit sizes to be used.

Service Conduit Installation

Scope

This document outlines the general requirements and parameters for service conduit installation within Evergy's service territory.

Installation Requirements

Materials and Construction

- Maximum conduit runs – 135'

Depth and Alignment

- Minimum depth – 30" to top of conduit.
- Depths must be met at final grade after settling.
- Runs should be straight where possible; maximum four bends per run (two vertical 90° bends and horizontal bends summing up to 90°).

Sizing and Approved Materials

- Slip joints are required for meter risers.
- Service conduit sizes:

Minimum Service Conduit Requirements		
Service Entrance Size ₁	3-Wire, 1 Phase	
	Quantity	Minimum Size (inches) ₂
200 Amp	1	3
400 Amp	1	3
600 Amp	2	3
800 Amp	2	3

1. For sizes not listed above contact a Company Representative.
2. These service conduit sizes are for residential services. In commercial applications the customer should verify cable and conduit comply with local code and NEC.

Stubouts

New Pedestal or Transformer Padmount Installation

When a customer installs a new pedestal or padmount for setting a transformer, the customer is responsible for providing and installing stub-outs for all anticipated conduits to the Company selected location. Stub-outs must be oriented toward the projected conduit path and meet Company specifications for size and location.

Existing Pedestal or Transformer Padmount

For pedestals or transformer padmounts already installed by the Company, the Company will install a customer-provided stub-out at a Company selected location. The customer shall connect to this stub-out in accordance with Company requirements.

Equipment Philosophy

Scope

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General Installation Requirements

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- All three-phase equipment must be located within 15 feet of an improved surface; all other equipment must be located within 25 feet of an improved surface.
 - Improved surfaces shall be designed to support HS-20/HS-25 heavy-vehicle loading.

Structural Limitations

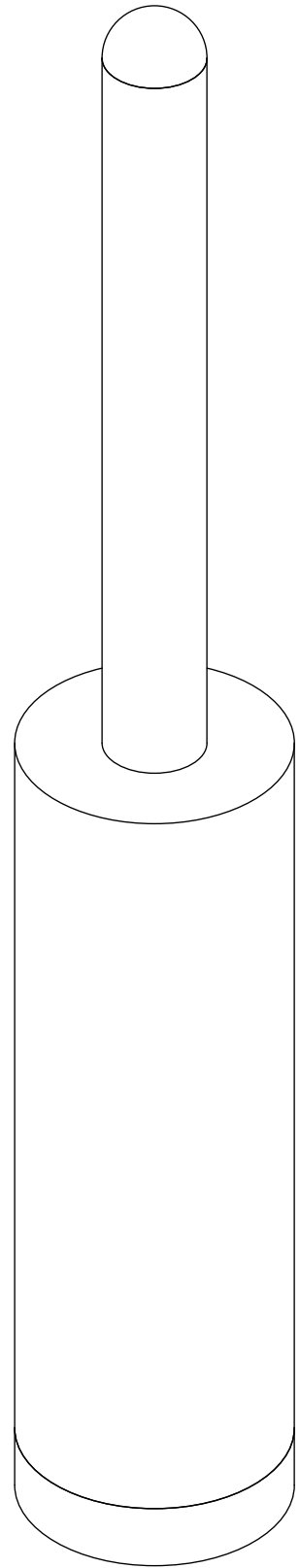
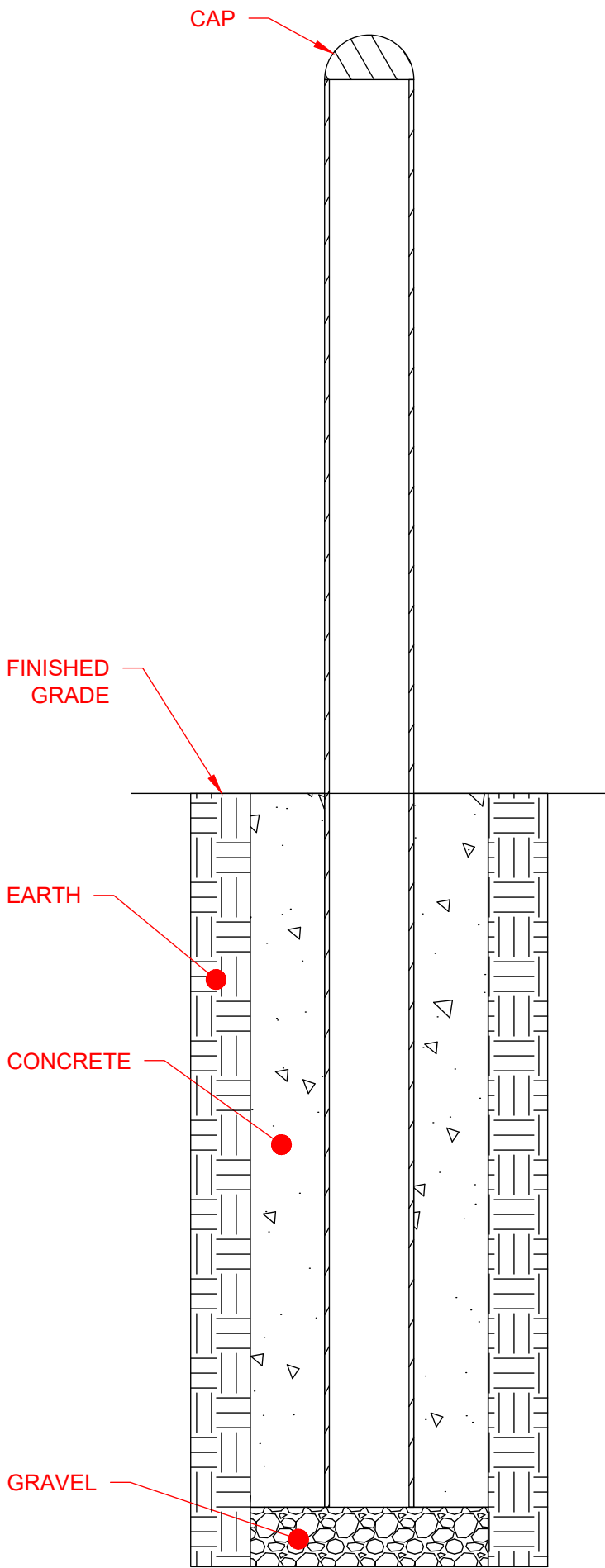
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Drainage

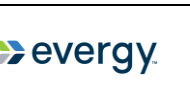
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Obstructions and Barriers

- Customers shall install adequate barriers to protect equipment in areas open to vehicular traffic.
- Barriers different from those specified in these standards must be approved by Evergy and allow adequate working space and ventilation.
- Refer to the Bollard requirements **[9550.2-000]** and drawings for more details.



Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
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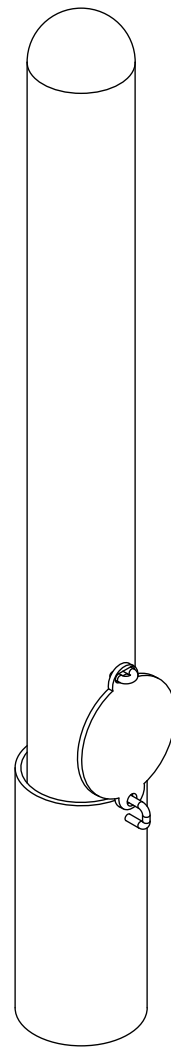
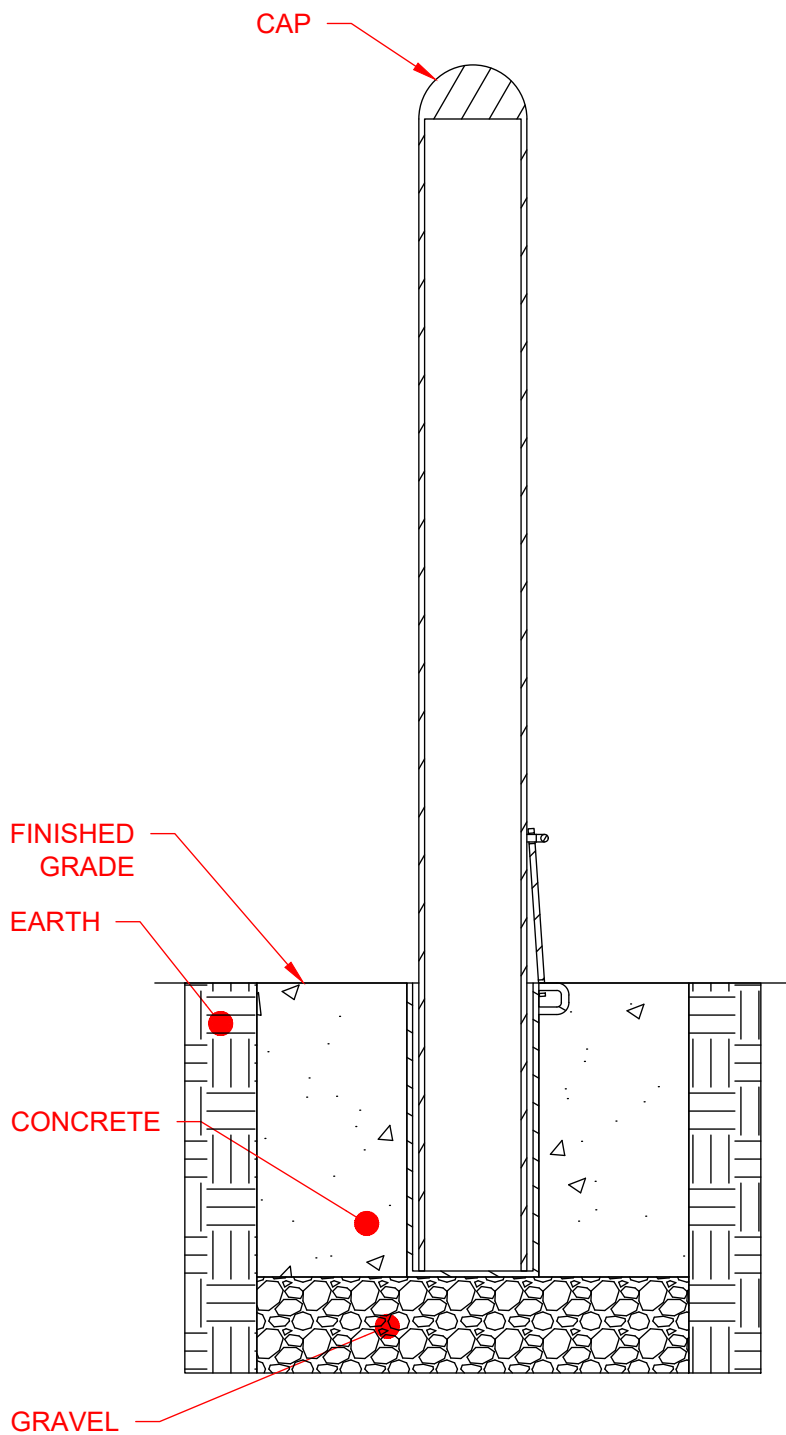


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STANDARDS

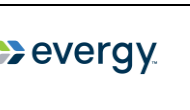
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PFD EQUIPMENT
BOLLARD
NON REMOVABLE

9550.2-001
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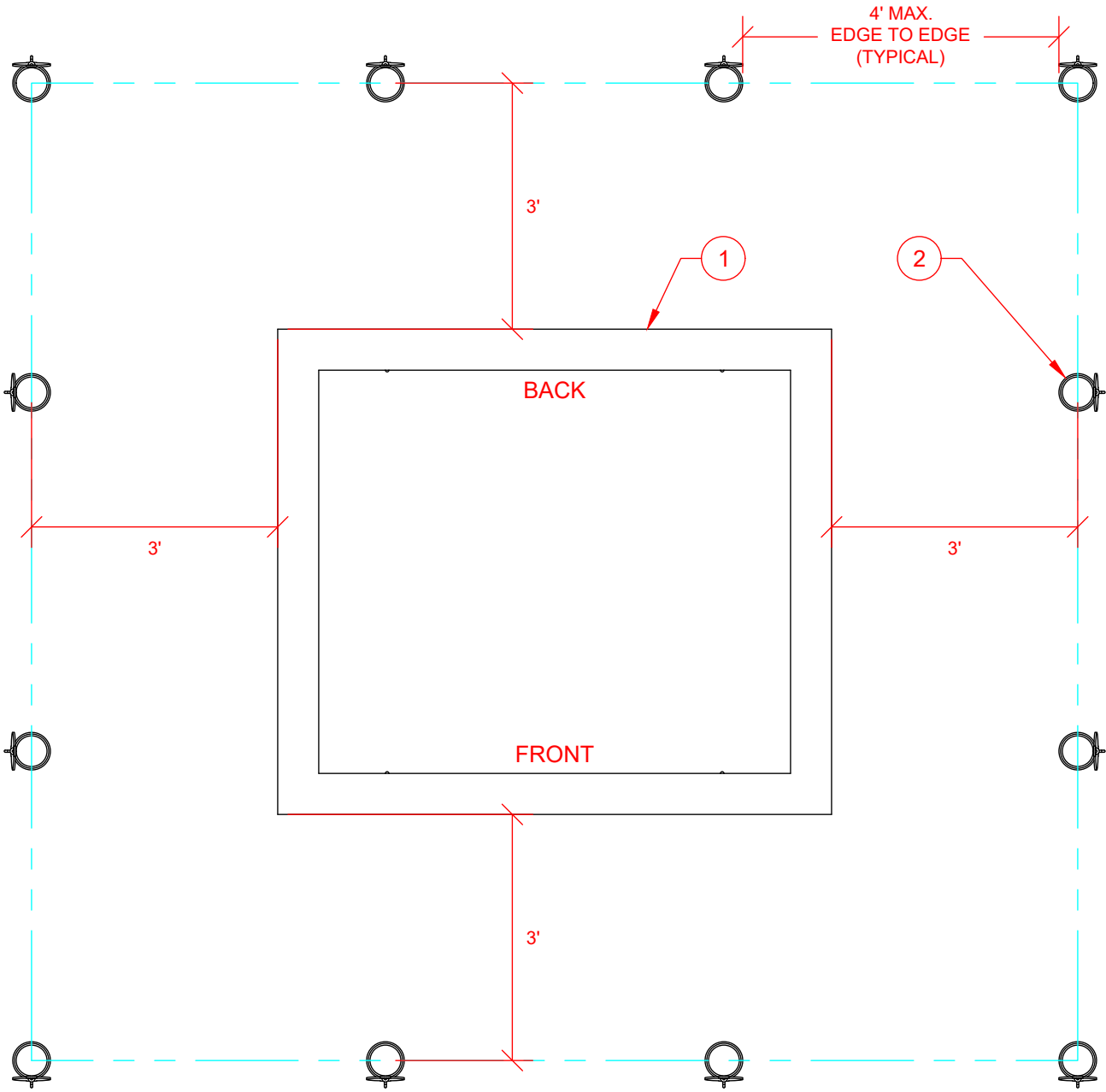


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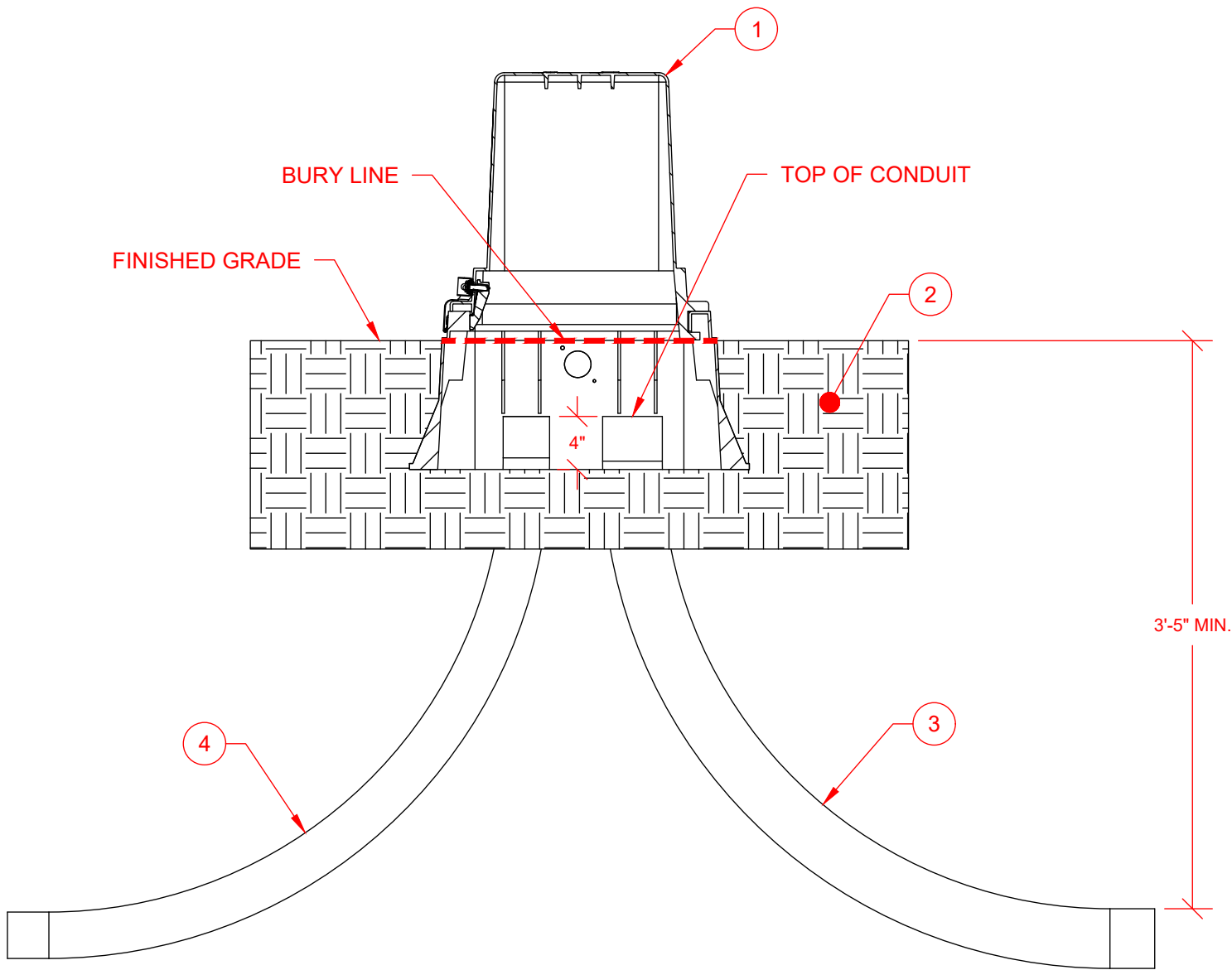
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BOLLARD
REMOVABLE

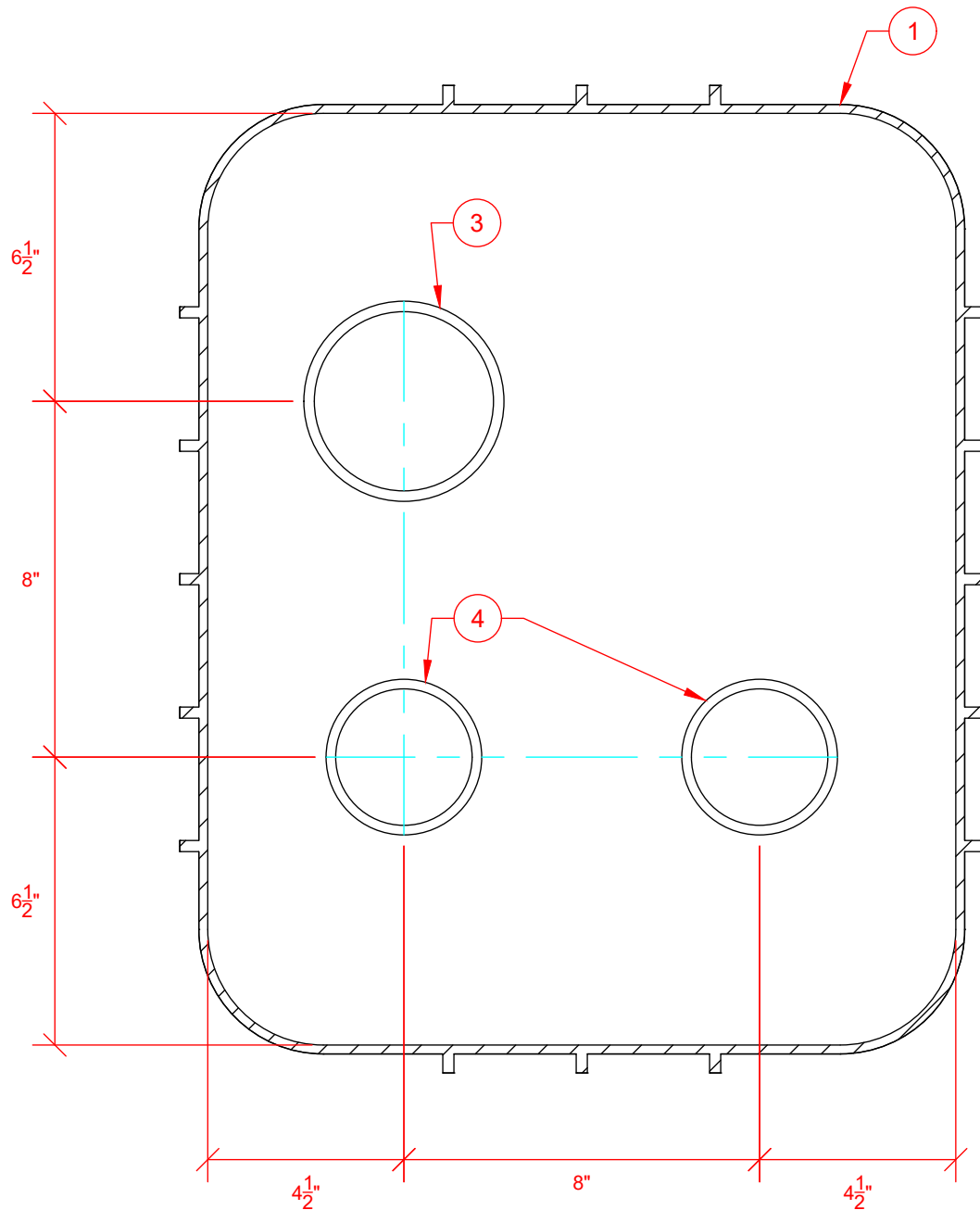
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Sheet 2 of 2

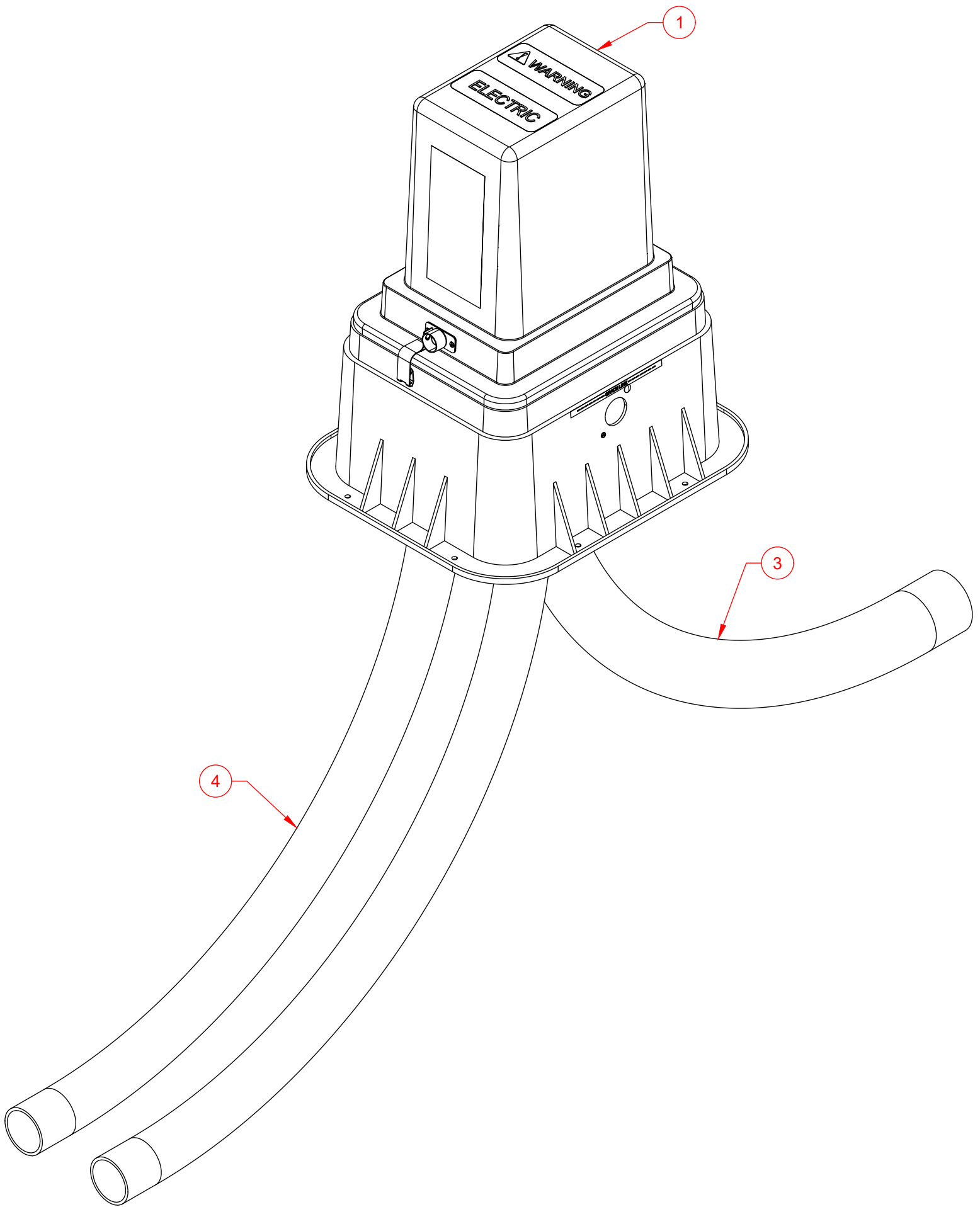


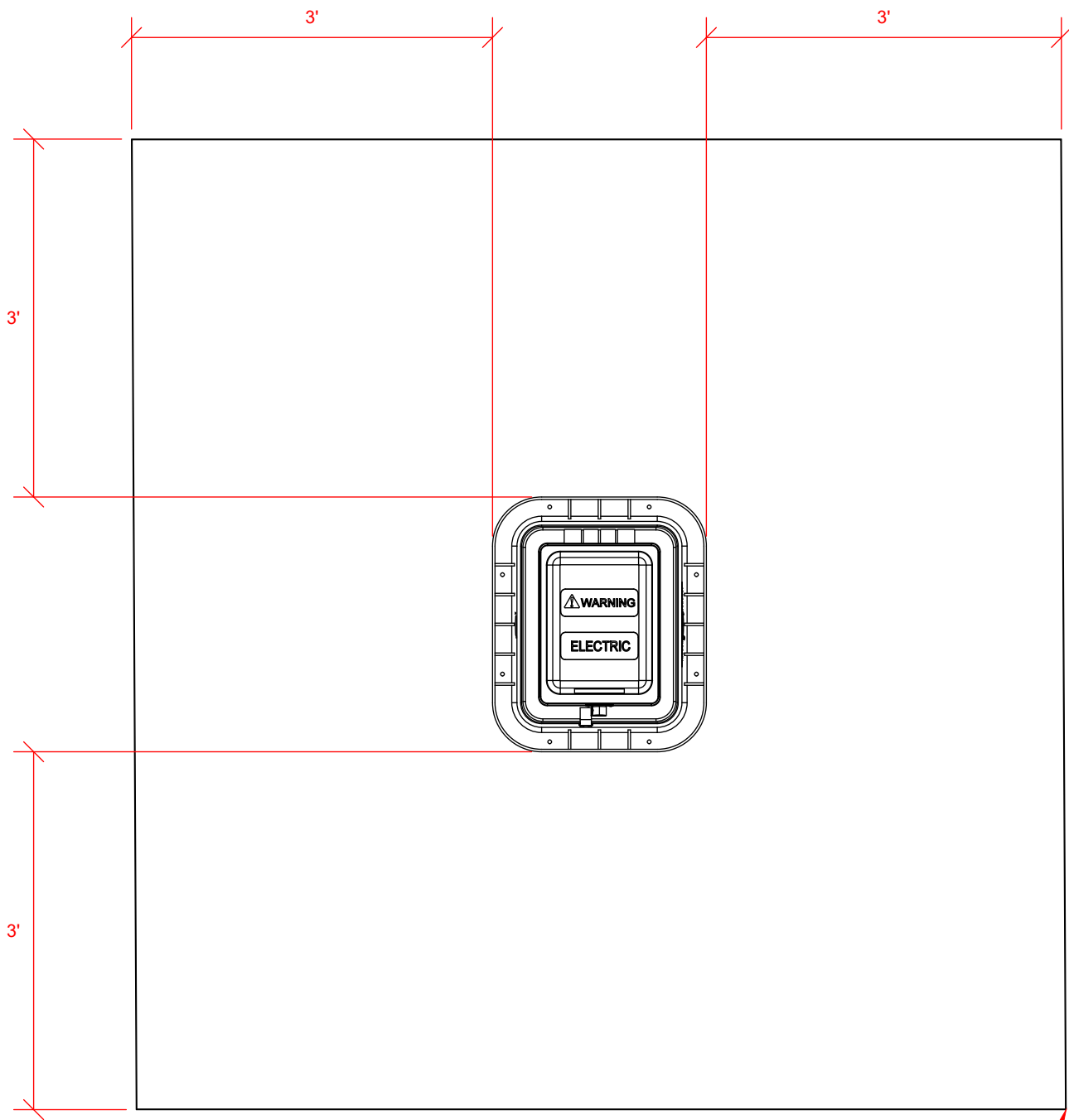
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3	Bollard Removable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required rating: ASTM F3016 P1. Must include a lifting provision rated for weight of bollard. 	Customer	Customer	Customer







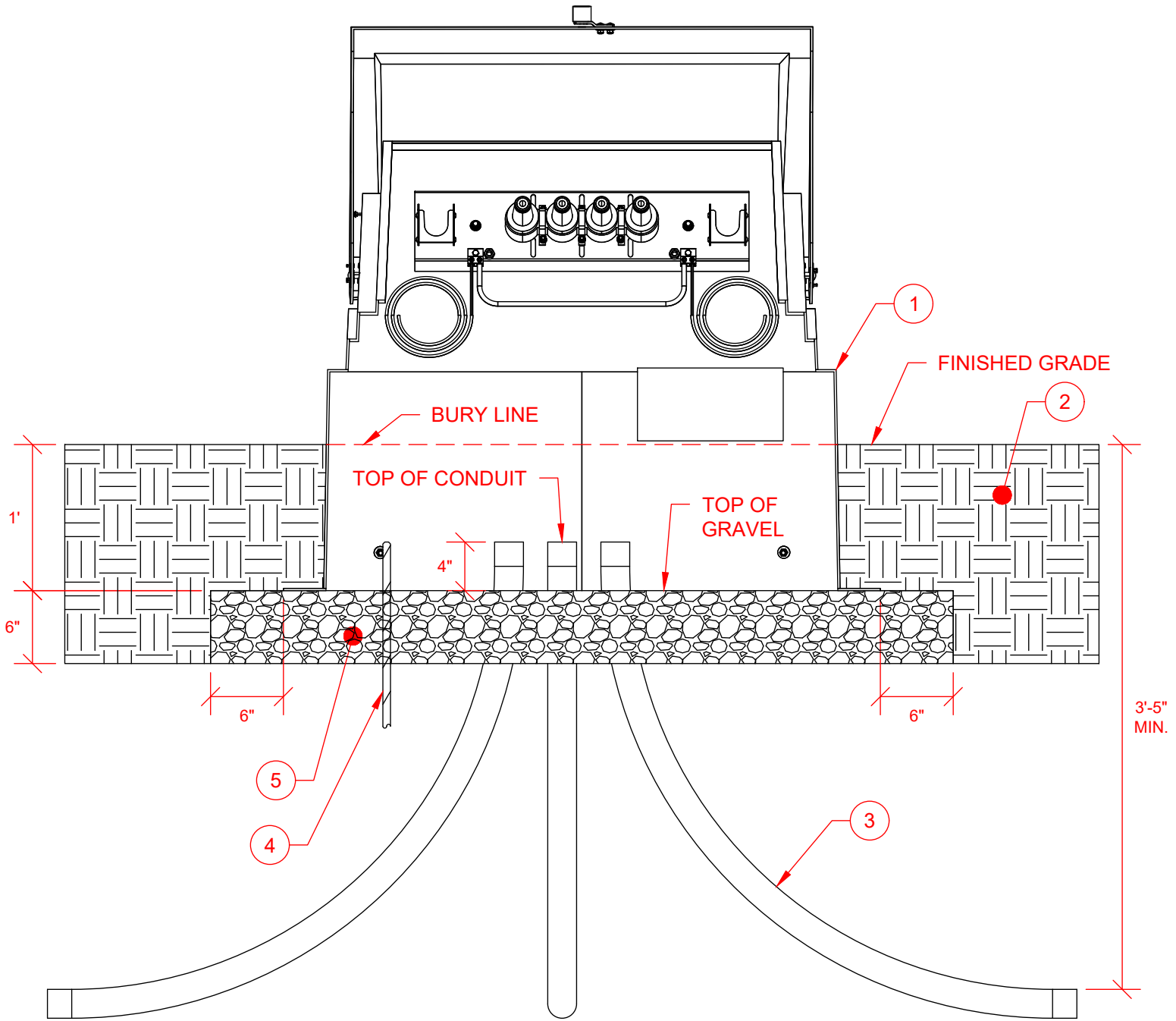




MINIMUM
CLEARANCE
TO OTHER
OBSTRUCTIONS

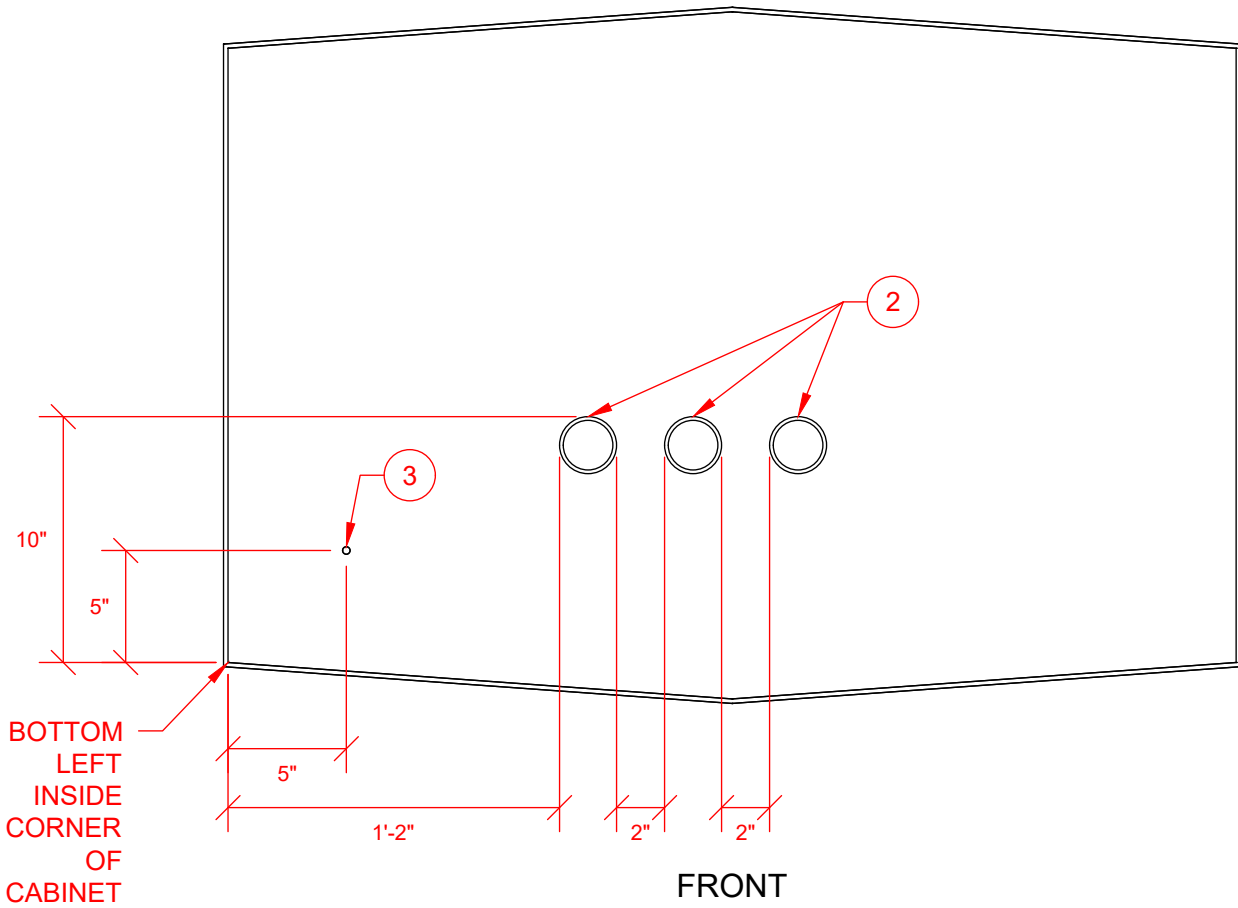
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1	Pedestal Secondary		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
3	Bend Conduit	• Secondary Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Bend Conduit	• Service Conduit.	Customer	Customer	Customer



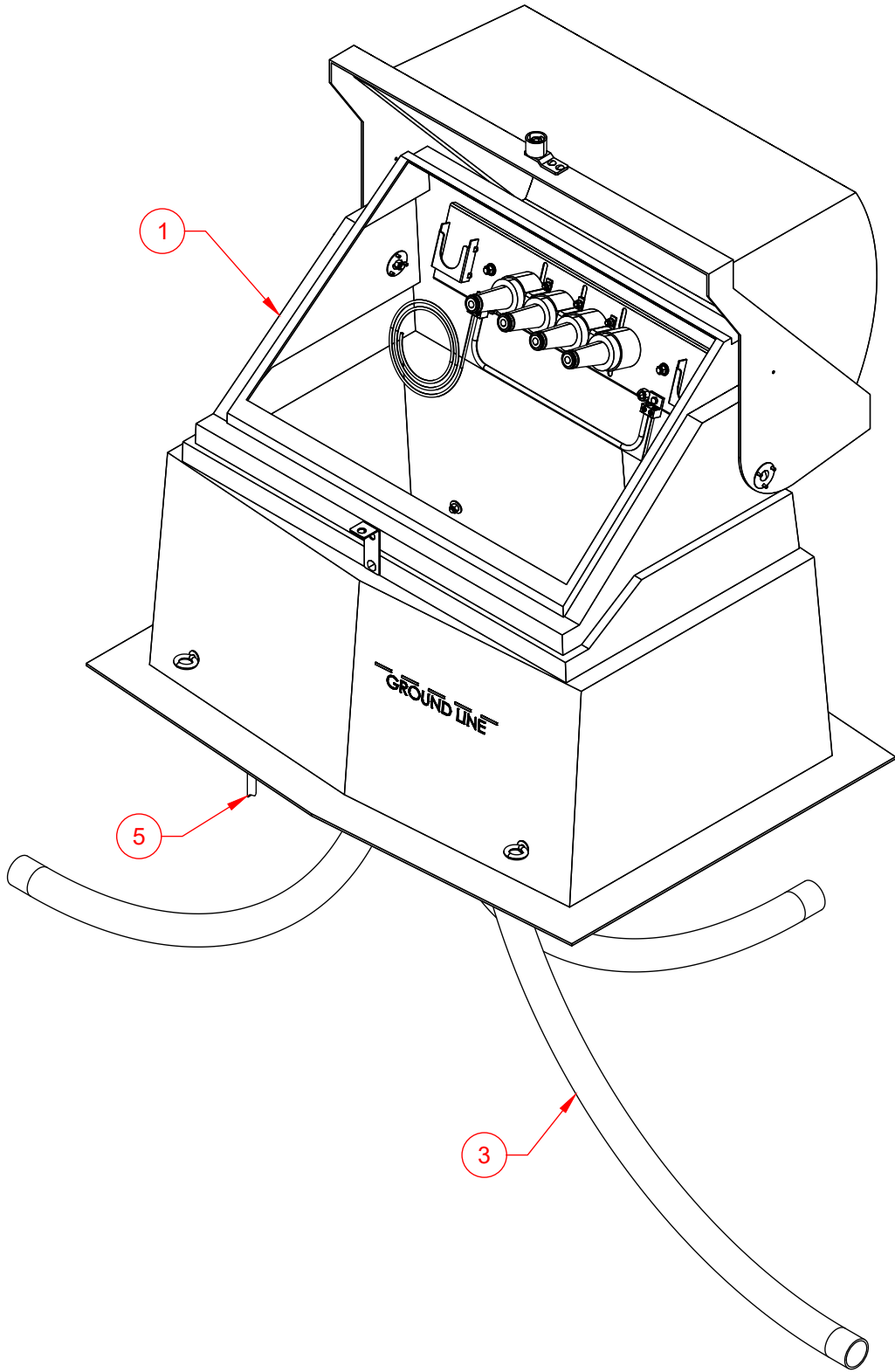


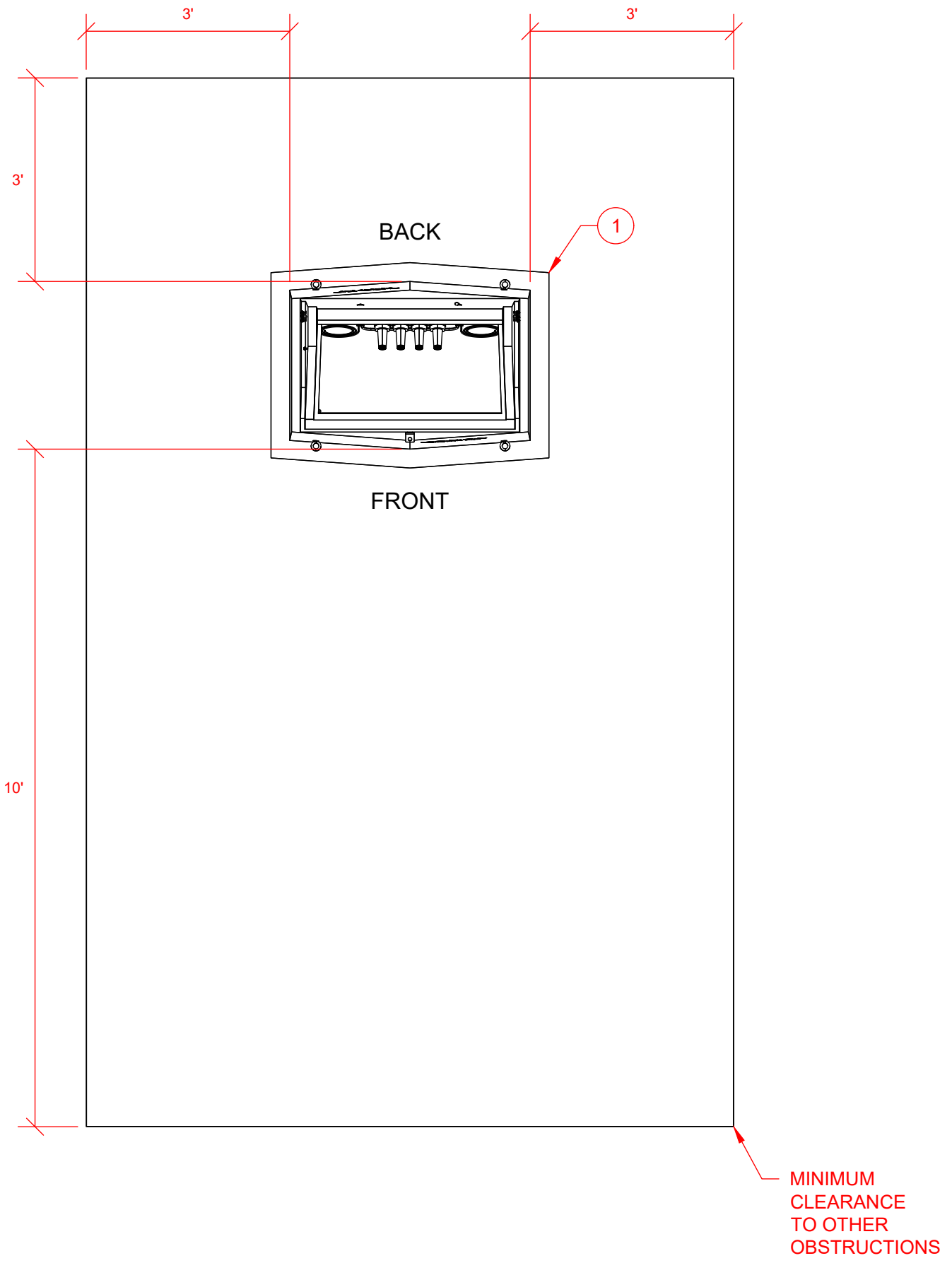
CONDUIT WINDOW

BACK



FRONT





Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
1	Sectionalizing Cabinet		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
3	Bend Conduit	• Single Phase Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Grounding Electrode		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
5	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



EVERGY
SERVICE
STANDARDS

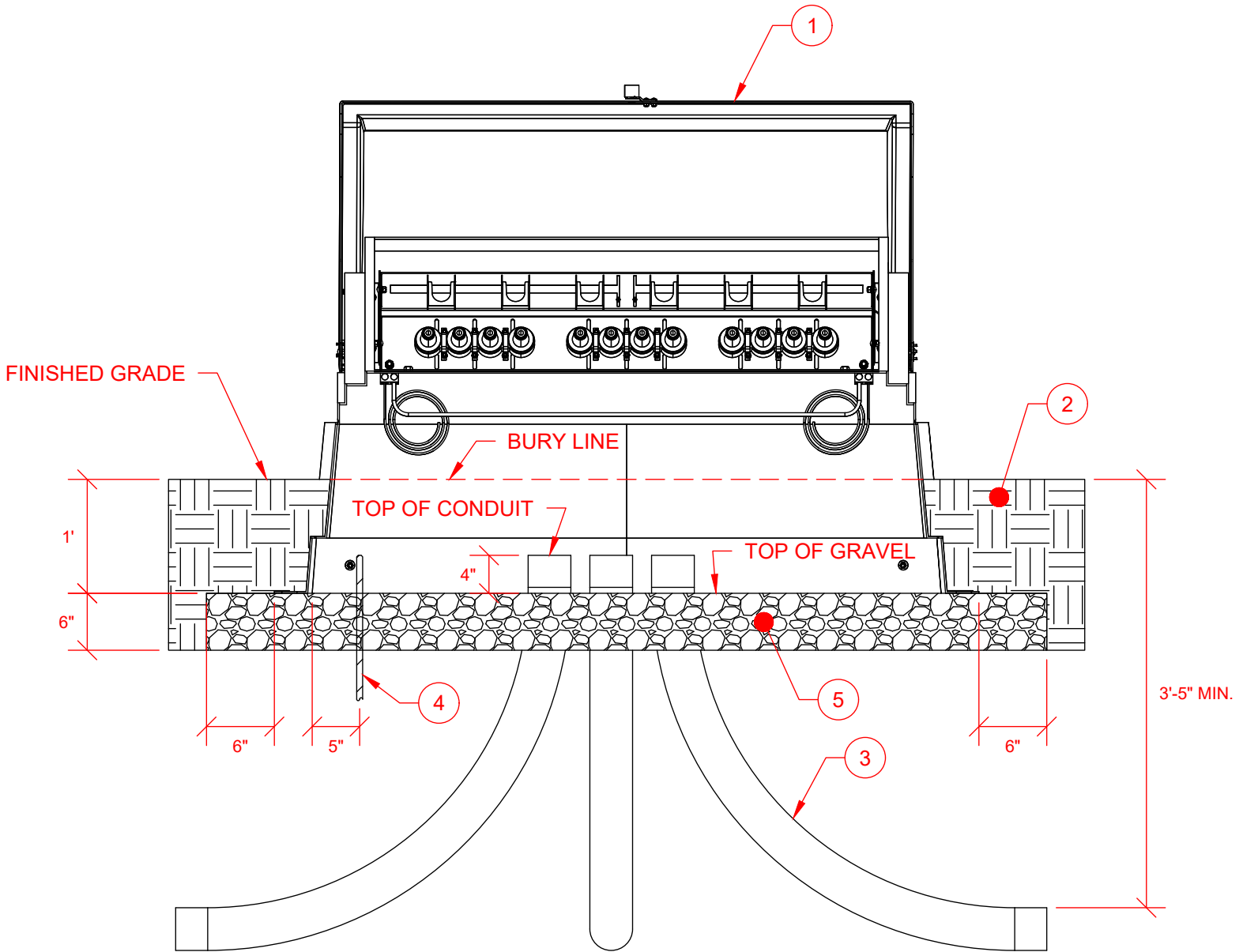
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PFD EQUIPMENT
SECTIONALIZING CABINET
1P 200 AMP SURFACE MOUNT 15KV

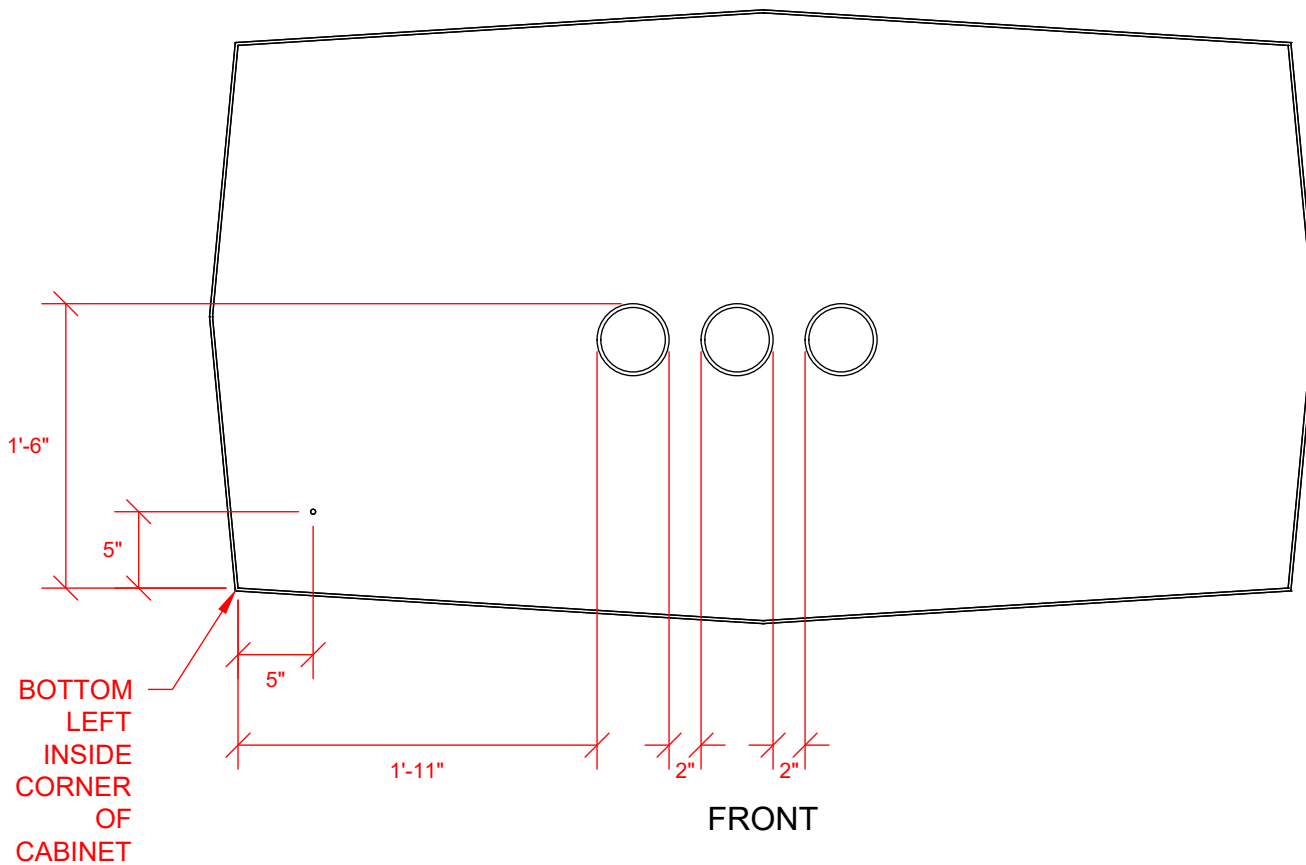
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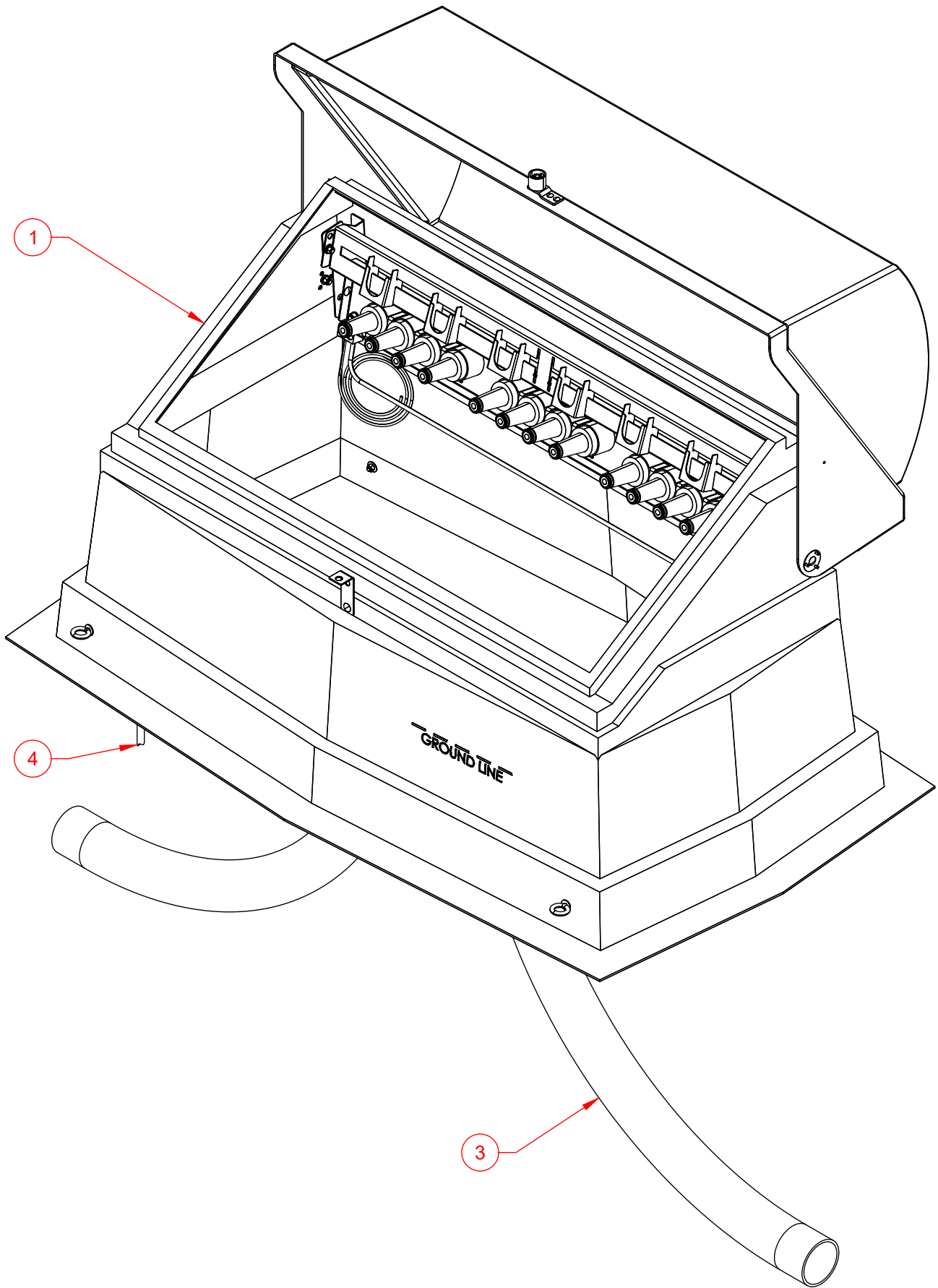
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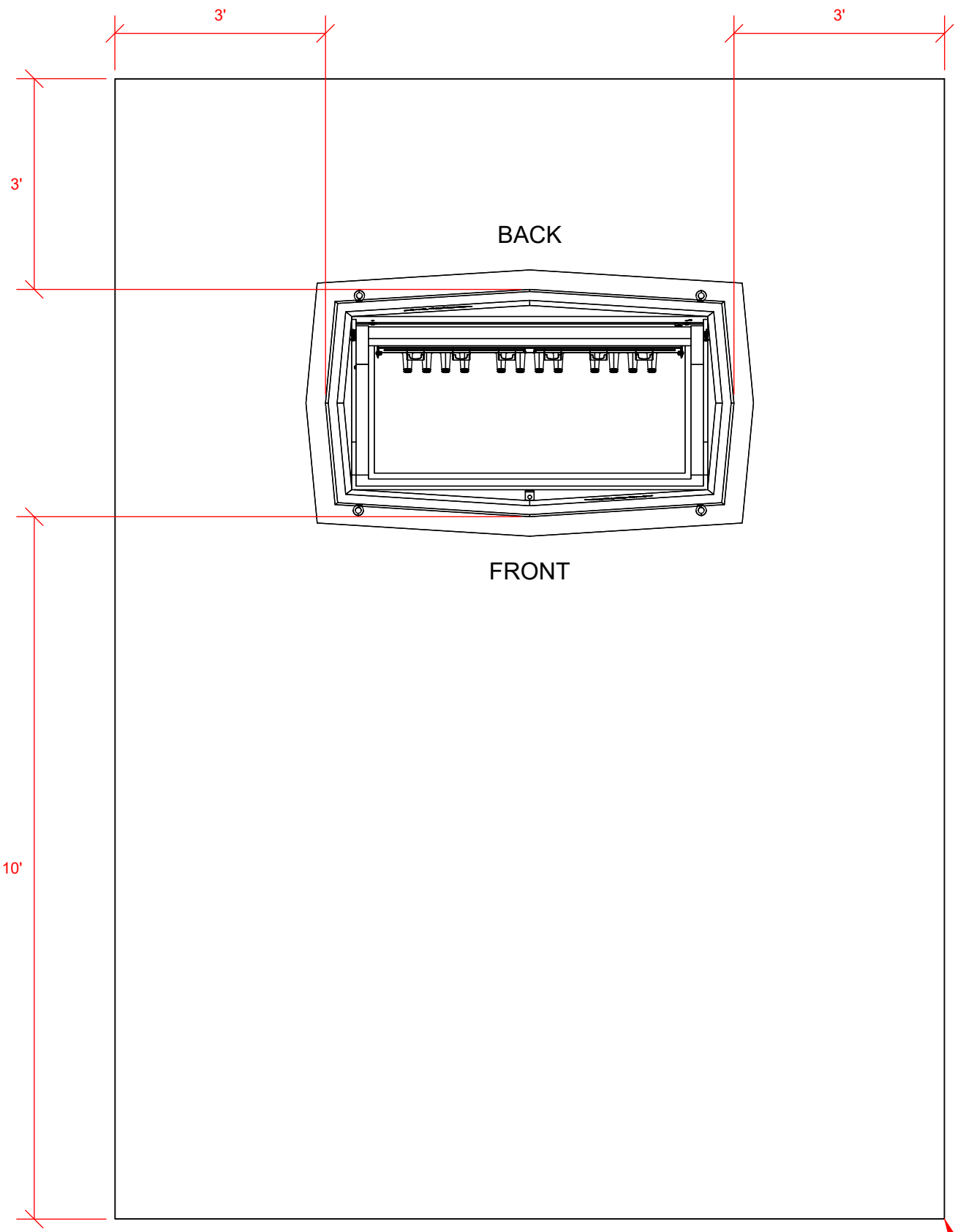


CONDUIT WINDOW

BACK







MINIMUM
CLEARANCE
TO OTHER
OBSTRUCTIONS

Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
1	Sectionalizing Cabinet		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
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3	Bend Conduit	• Three Phase Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Grounding Electrode		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
5	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



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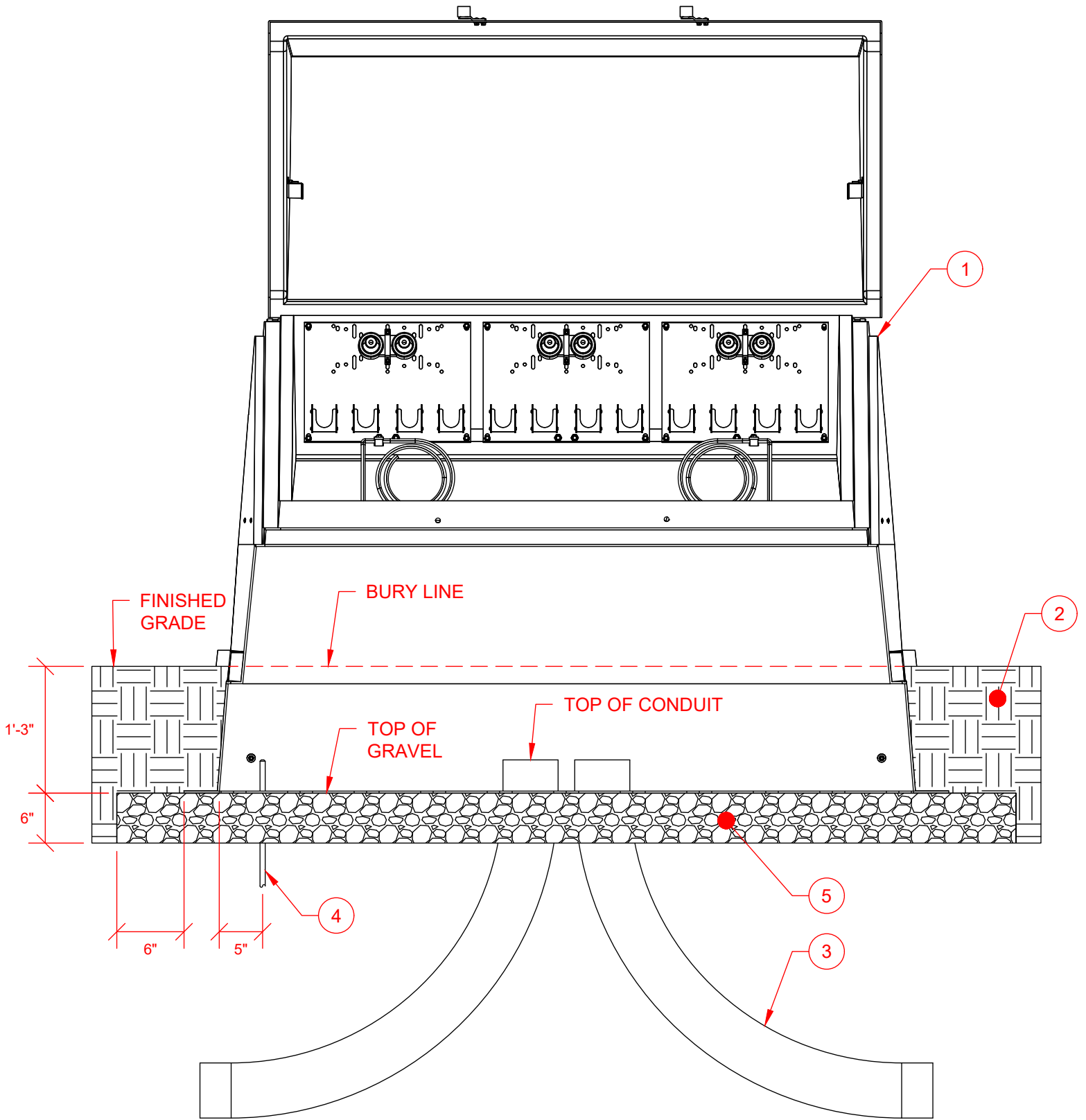
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PFD EQUIPMENT
SECTIONALIZING CABINET
3P 200 AMP SURFACE MOUNT 15KV

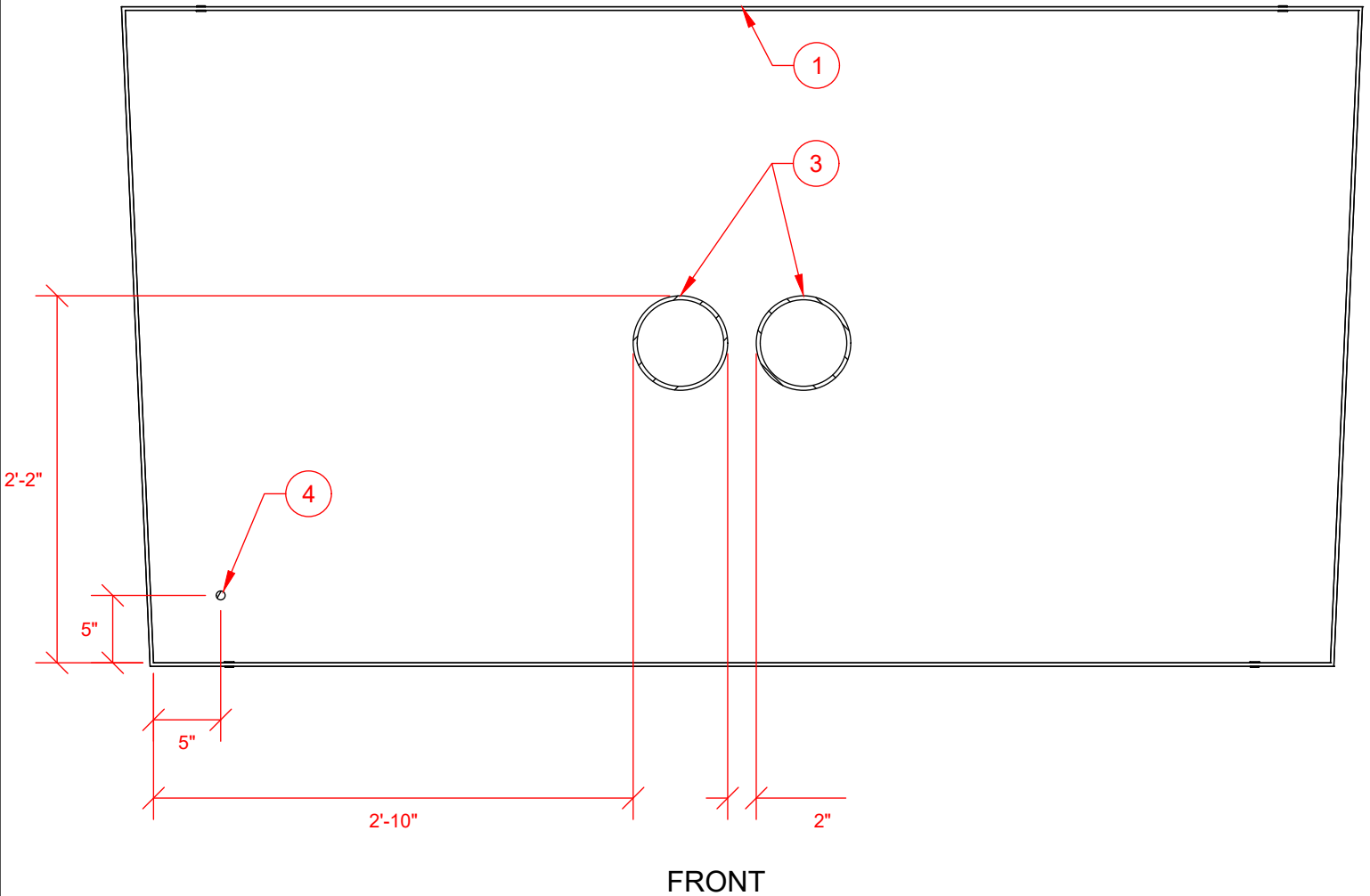
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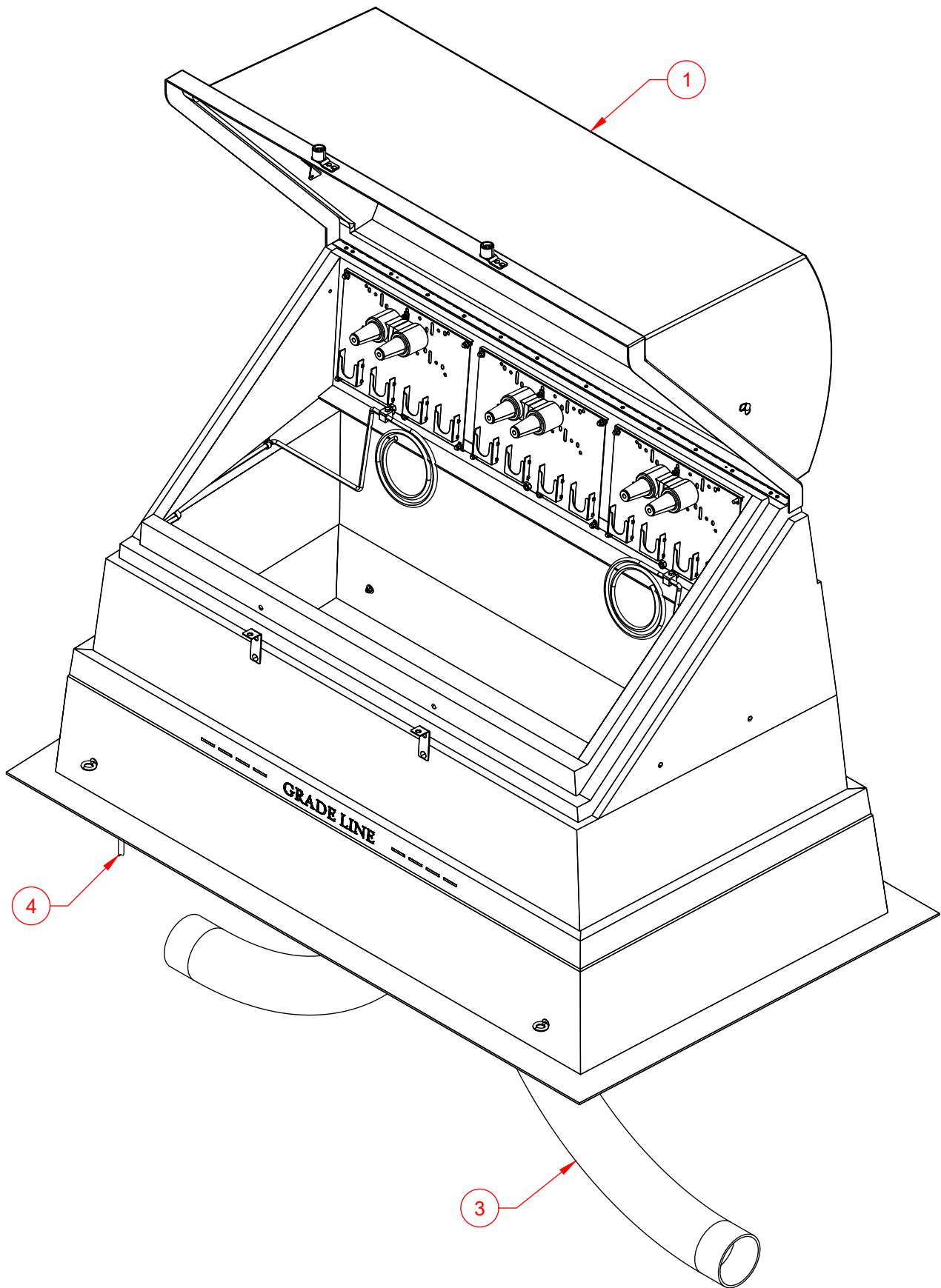


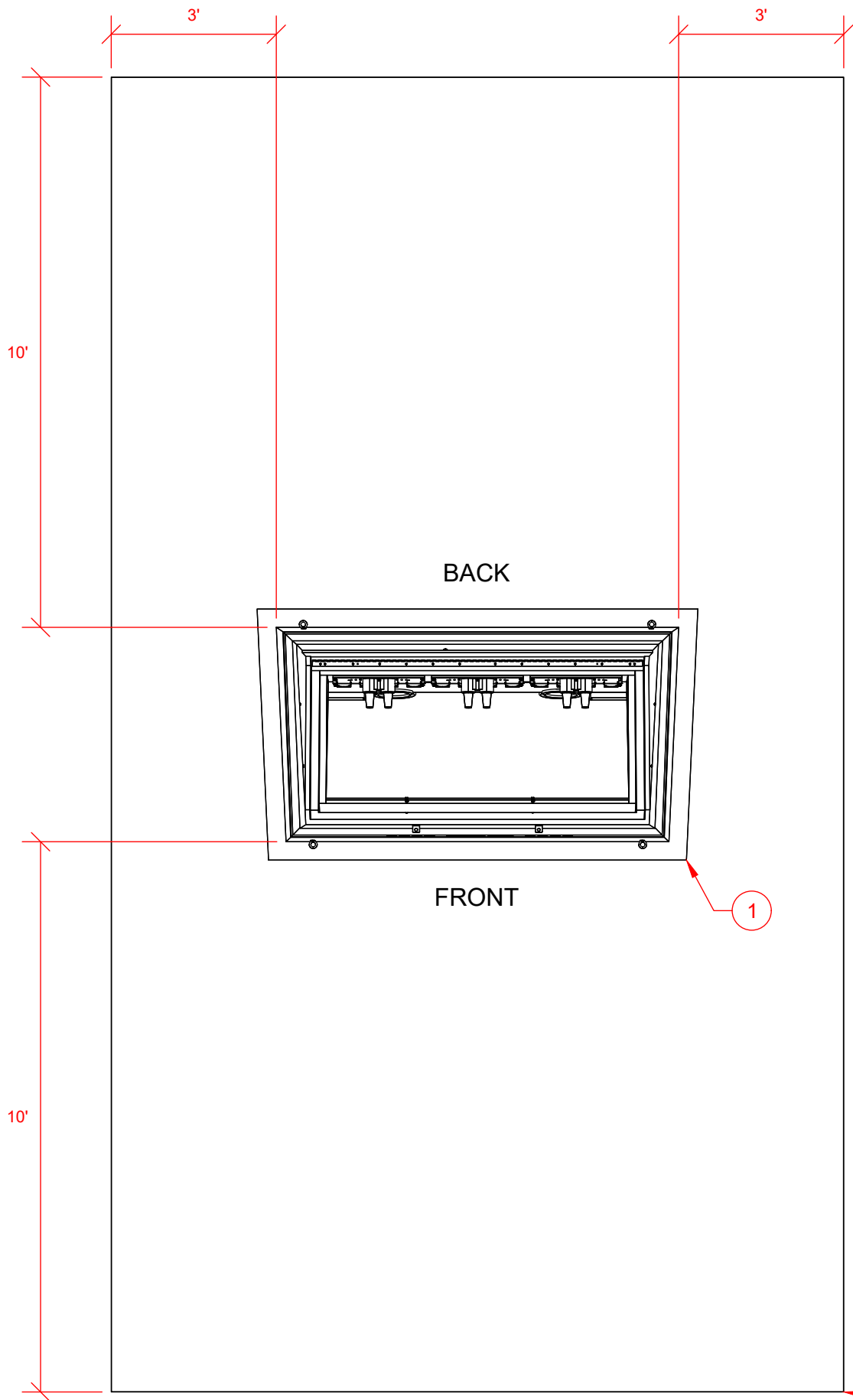
CONDUIT WINDOW

BACK



FRONT





MINIMUM
CLEARANCE
TO OTHER
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Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
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5	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



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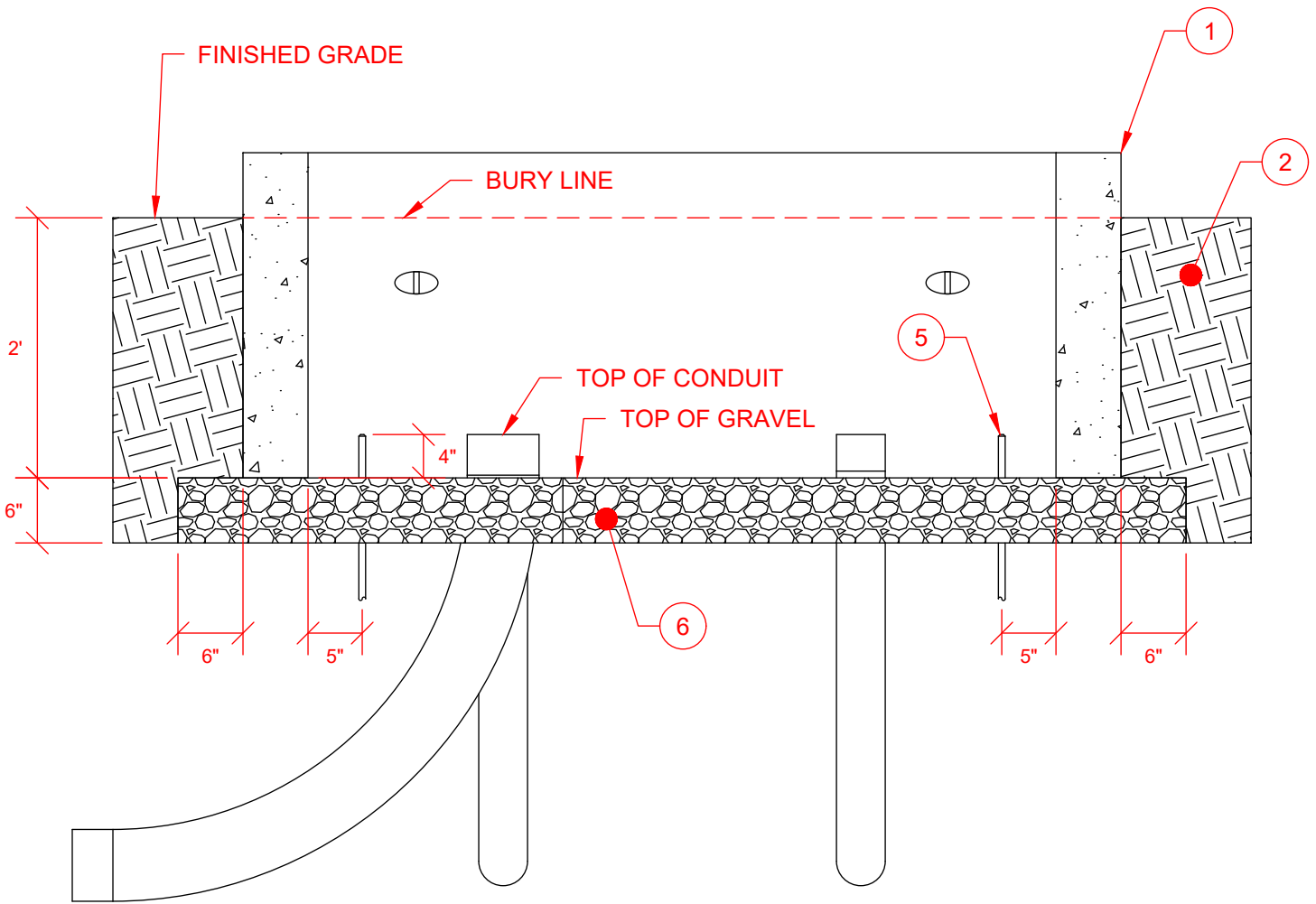
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PFD EQUIPMENT
SECTIONALIZING CABINET
3P 600 AMP SURFACE MOUNT 15KV

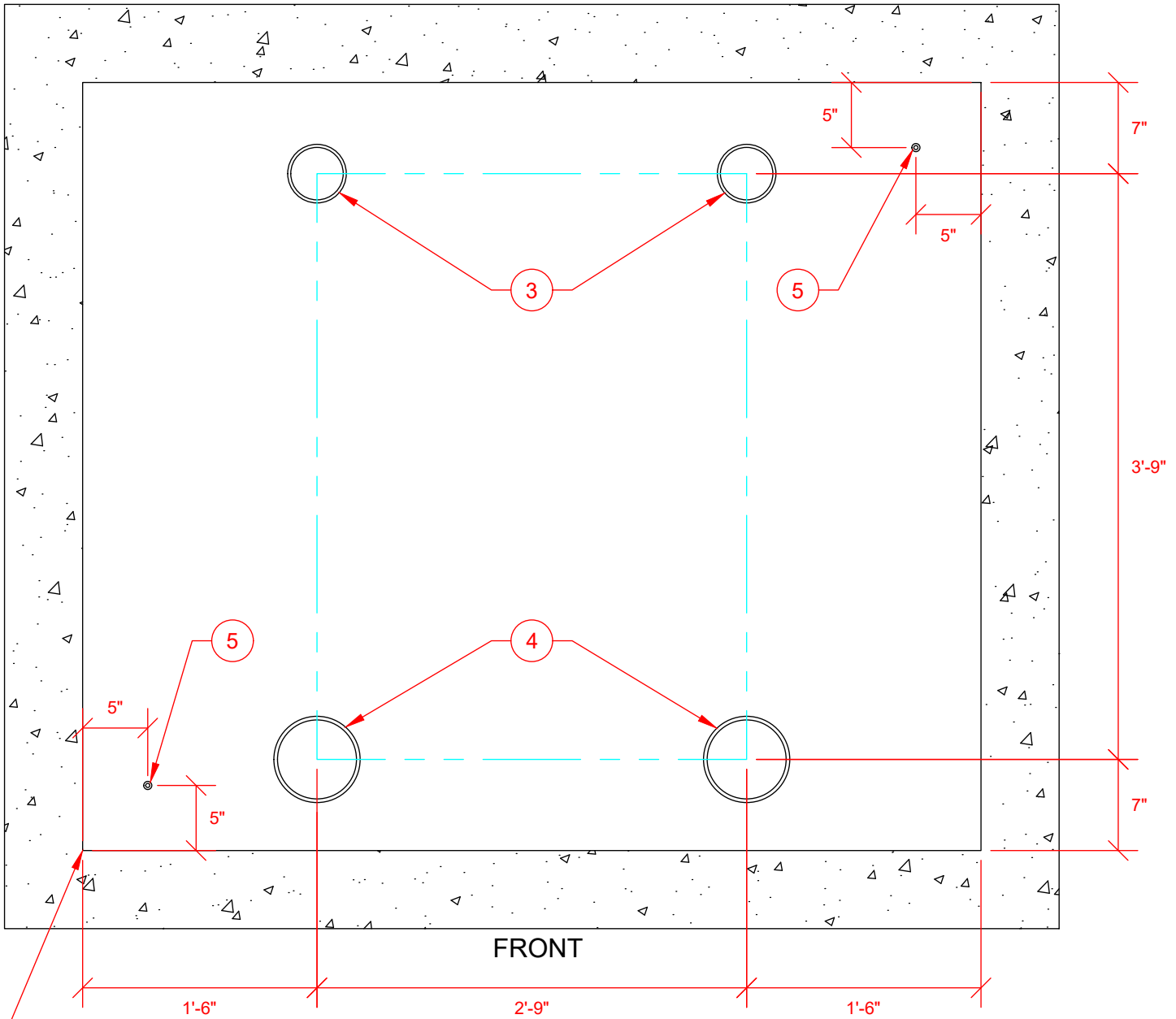
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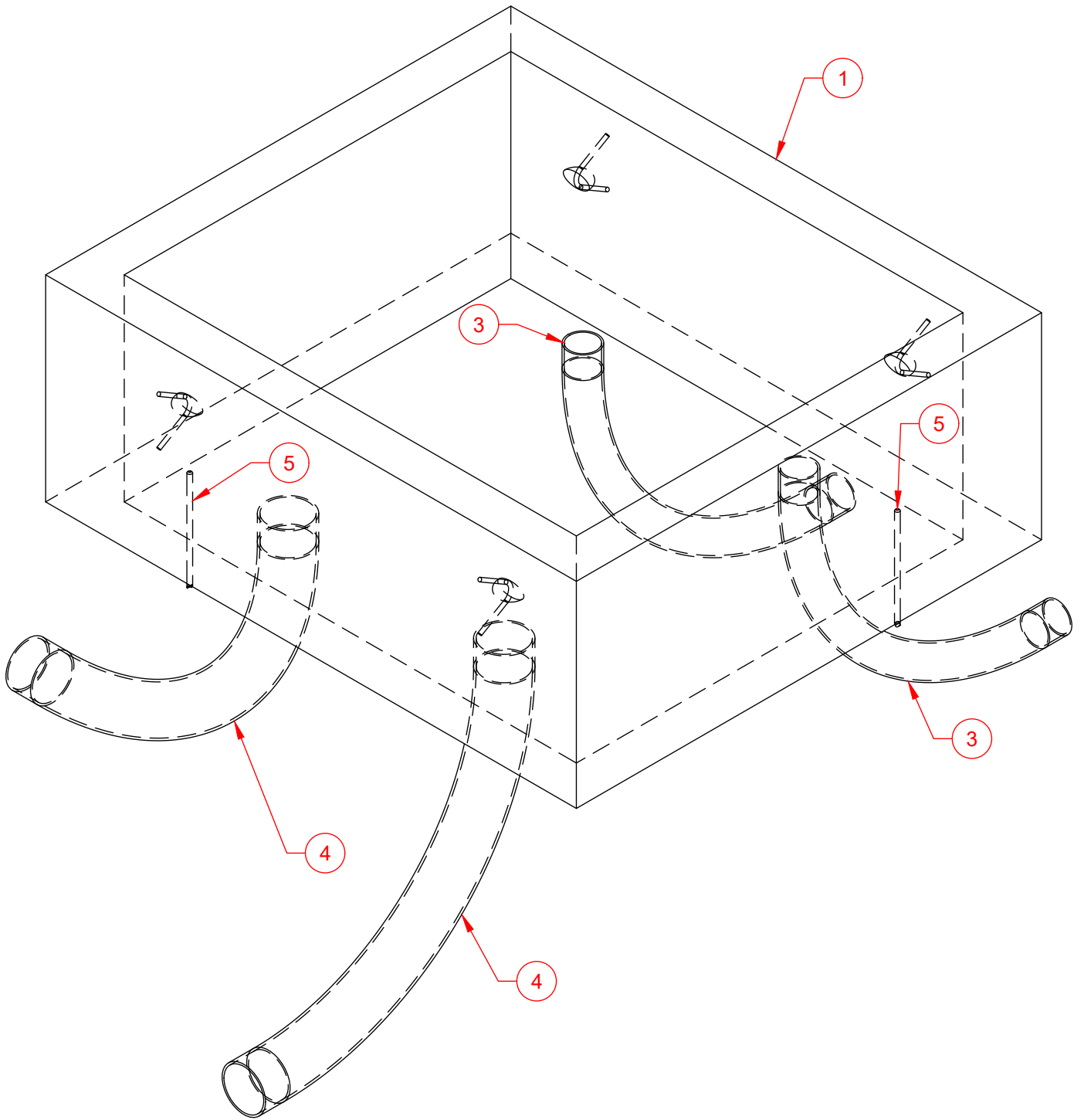


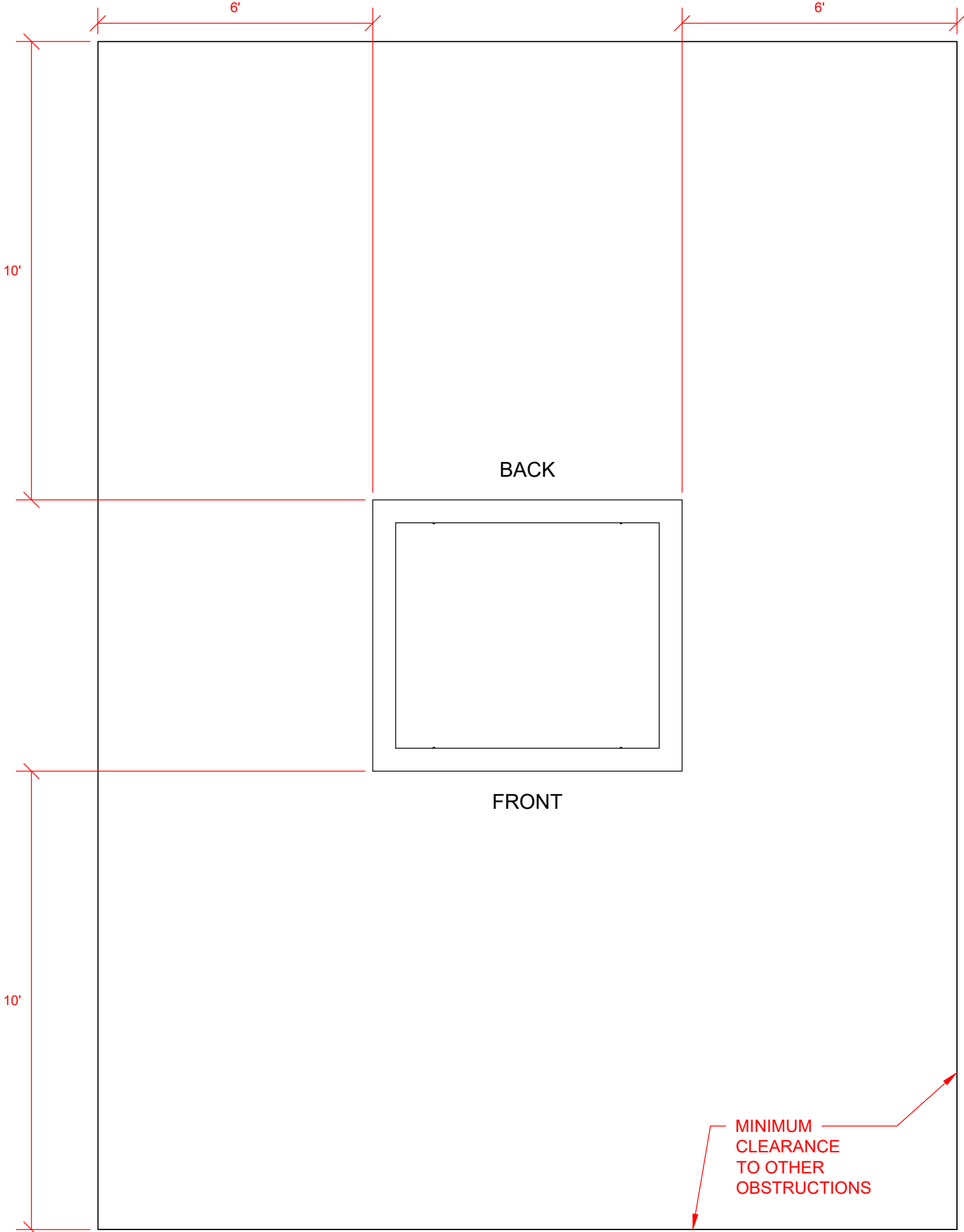
CONDUIT WINDOW

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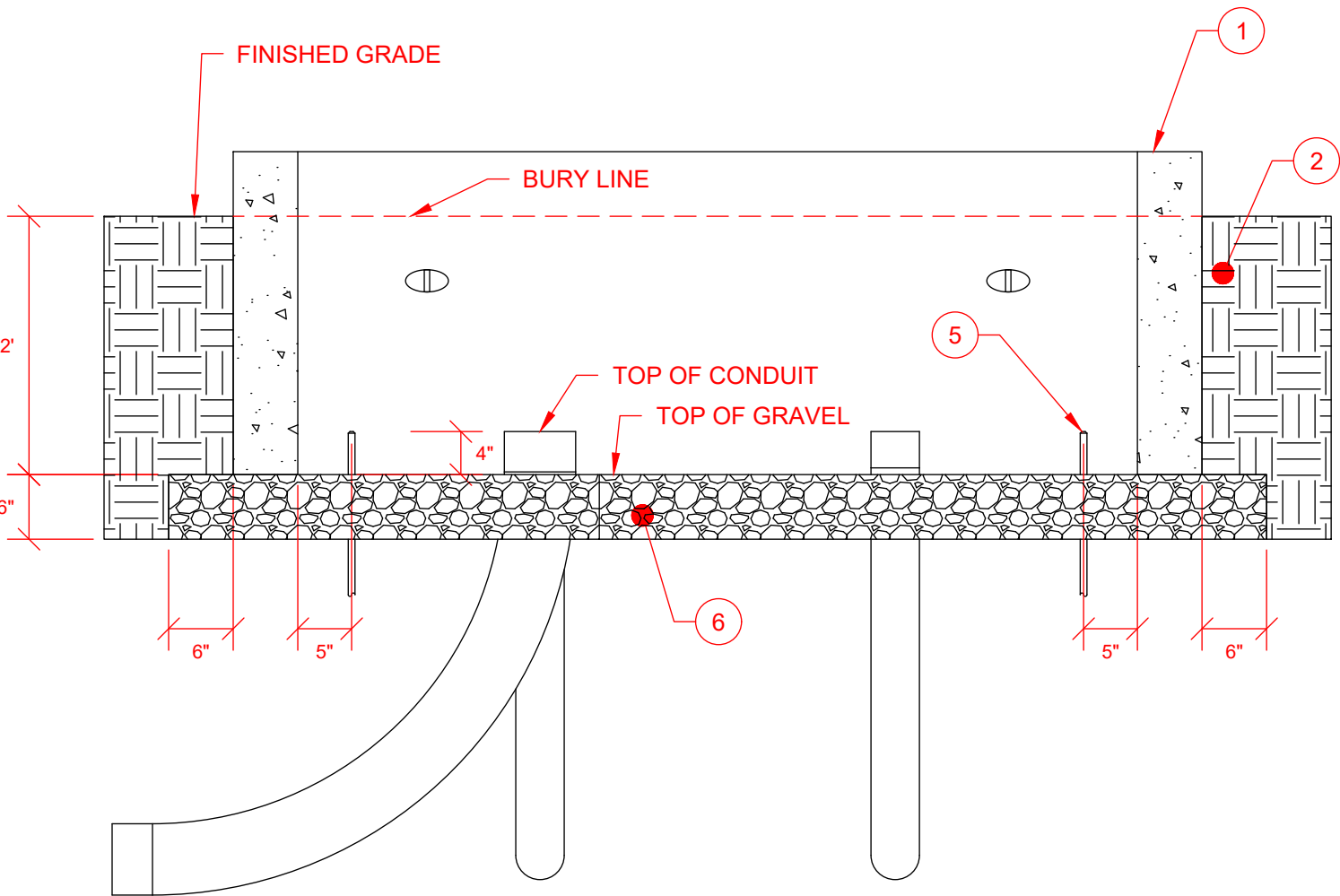
INSIDE
CORNER
OF
FOUNDATION



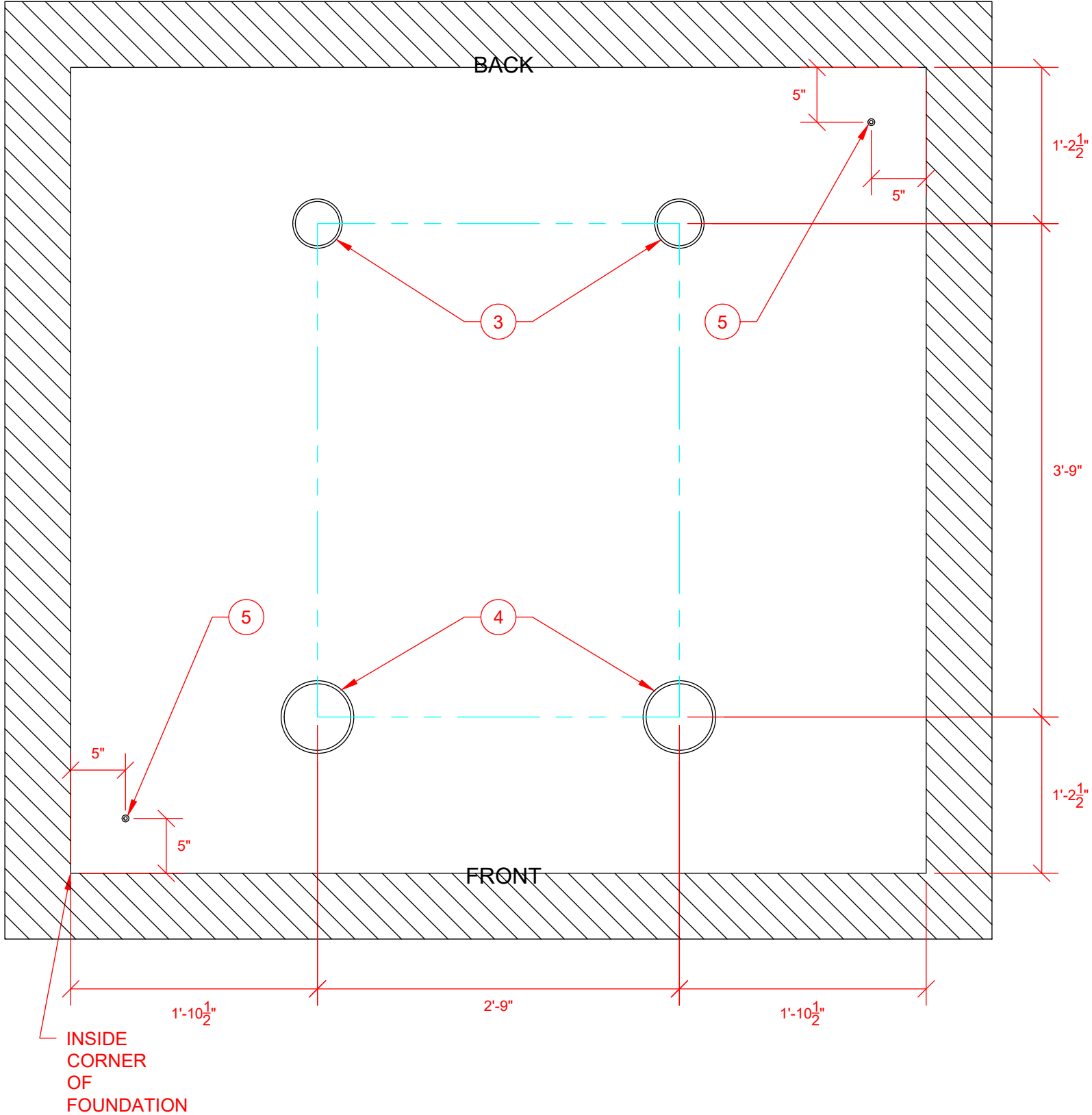


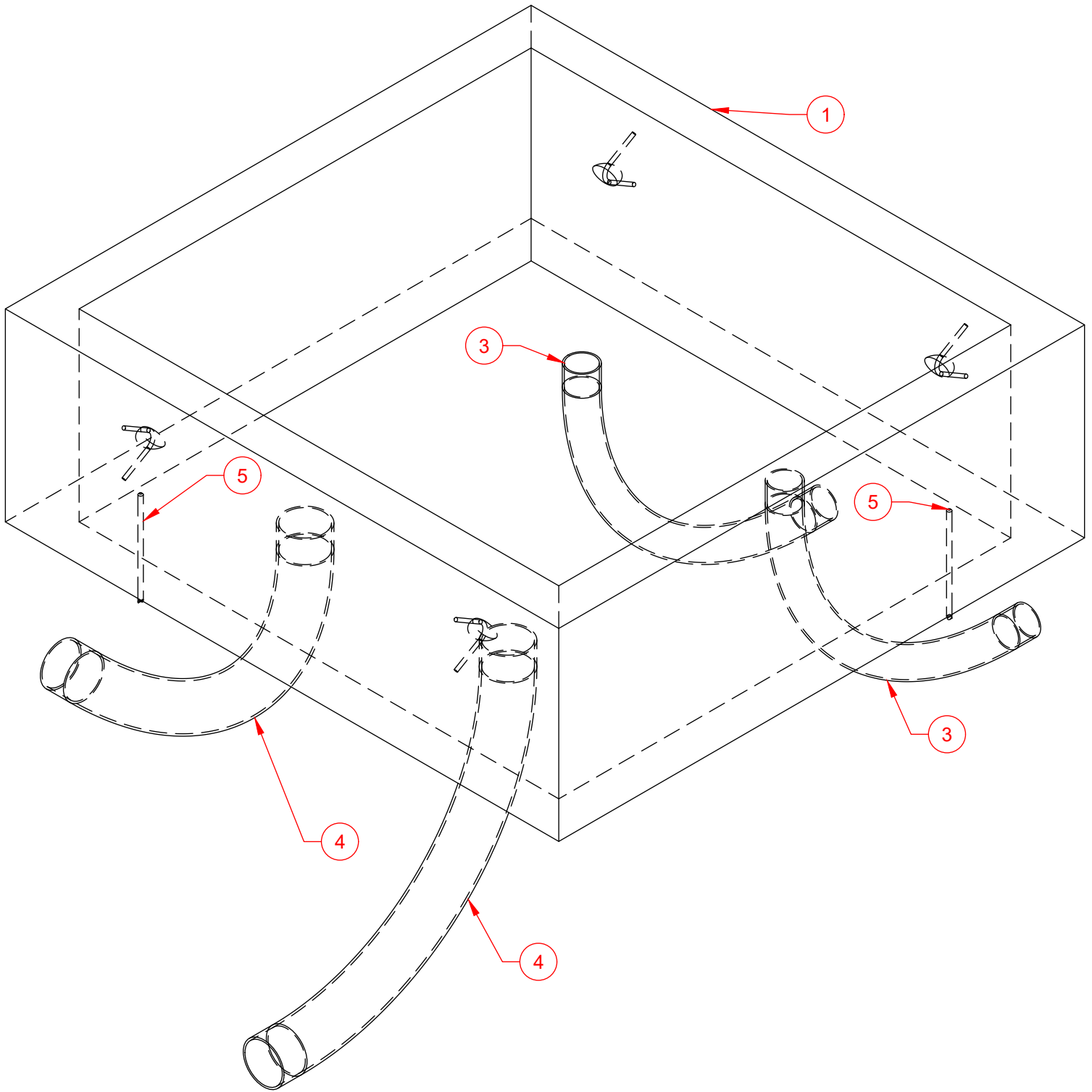
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4	Bend Conduit	• Feeder Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
5	Grounding Electrode		Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer

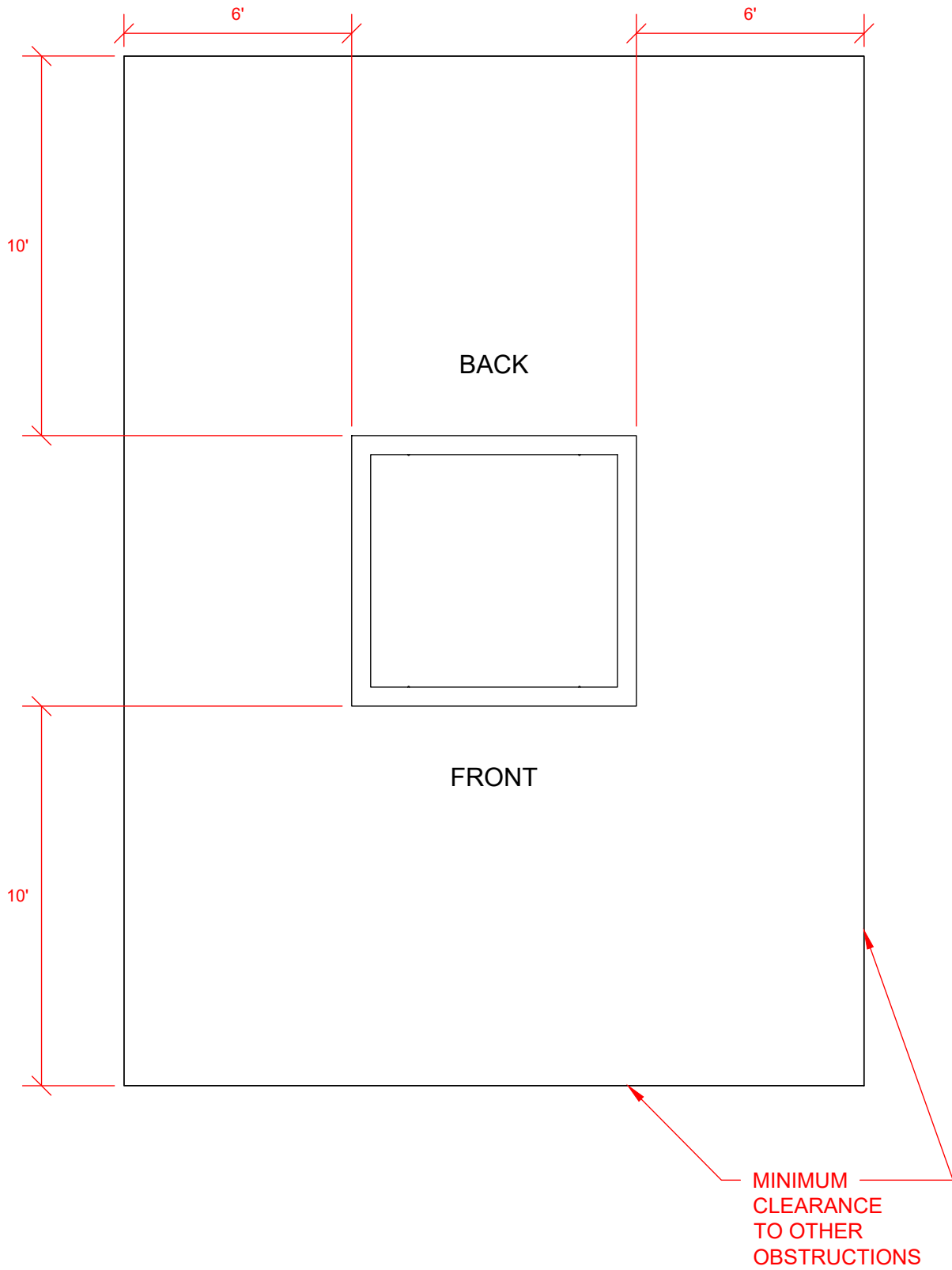




CONDUIT WINDOW

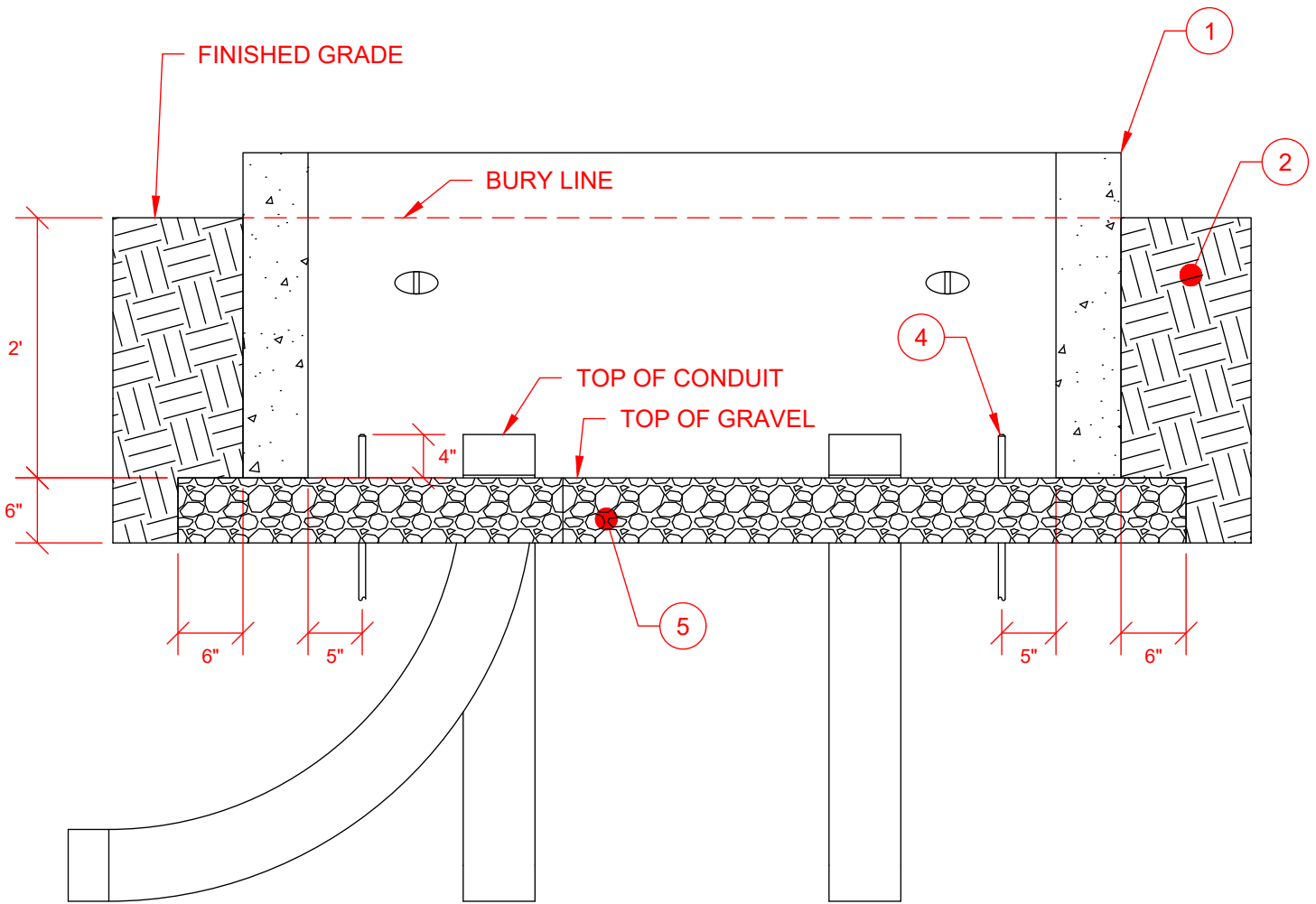




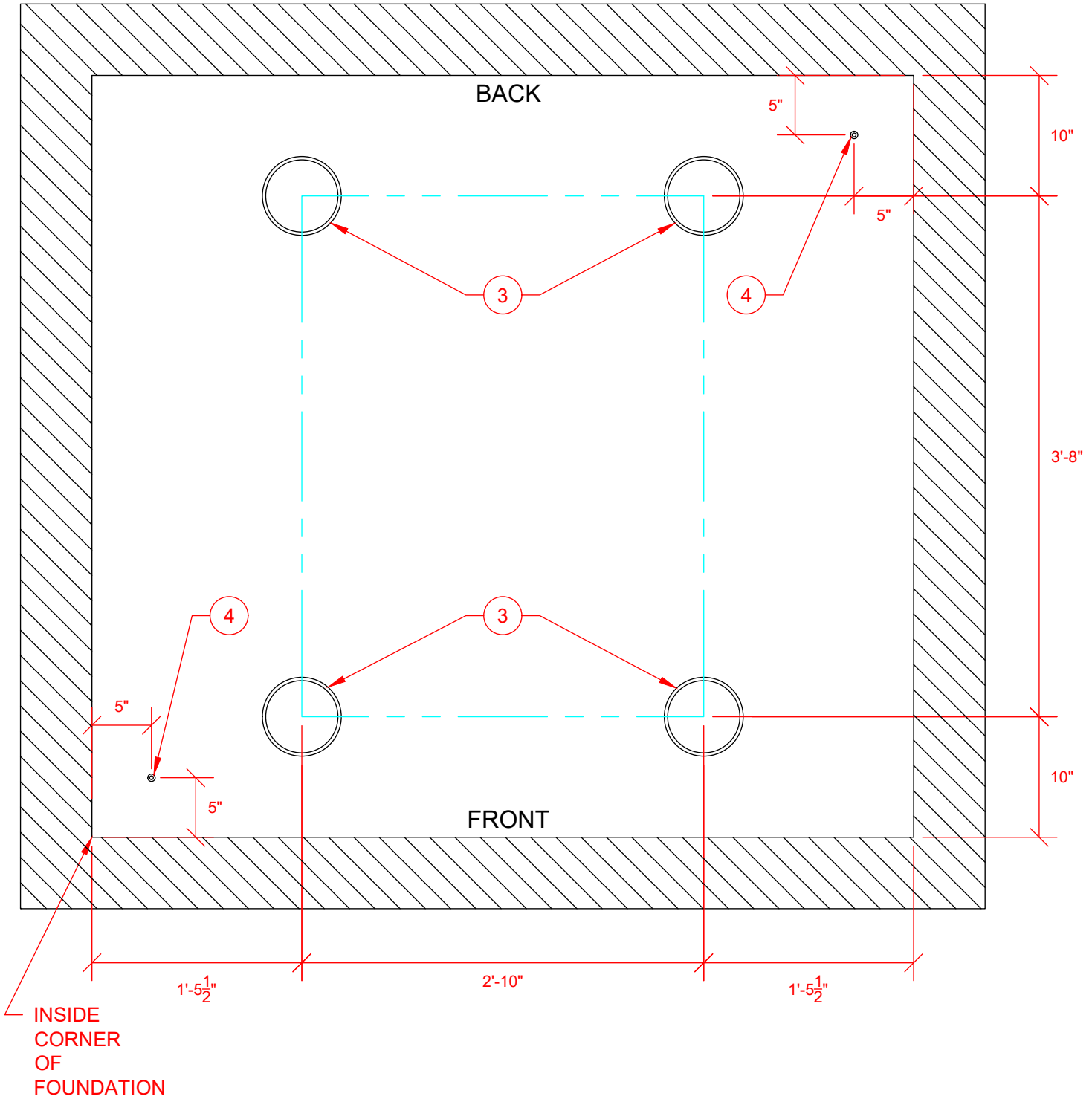


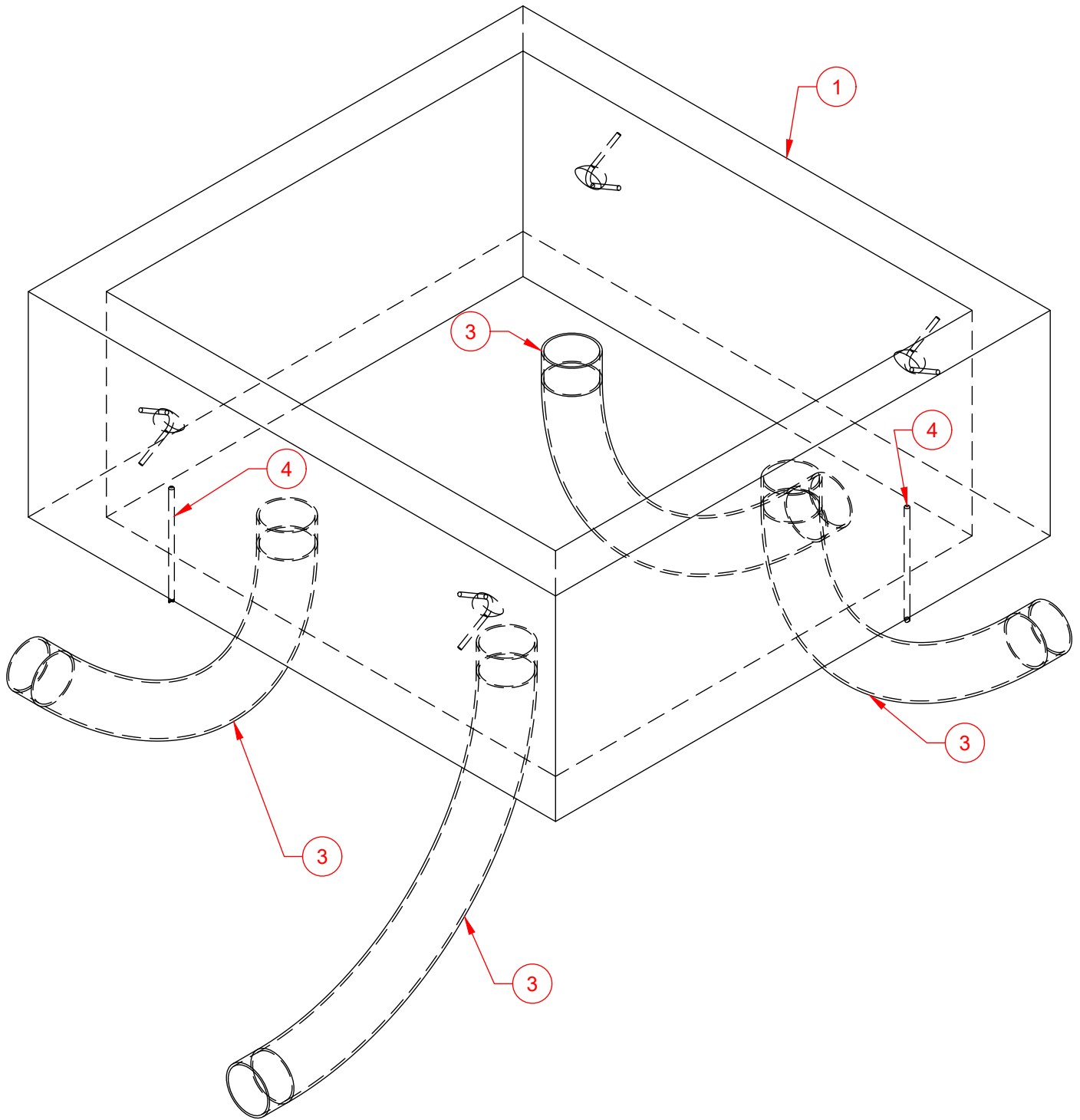
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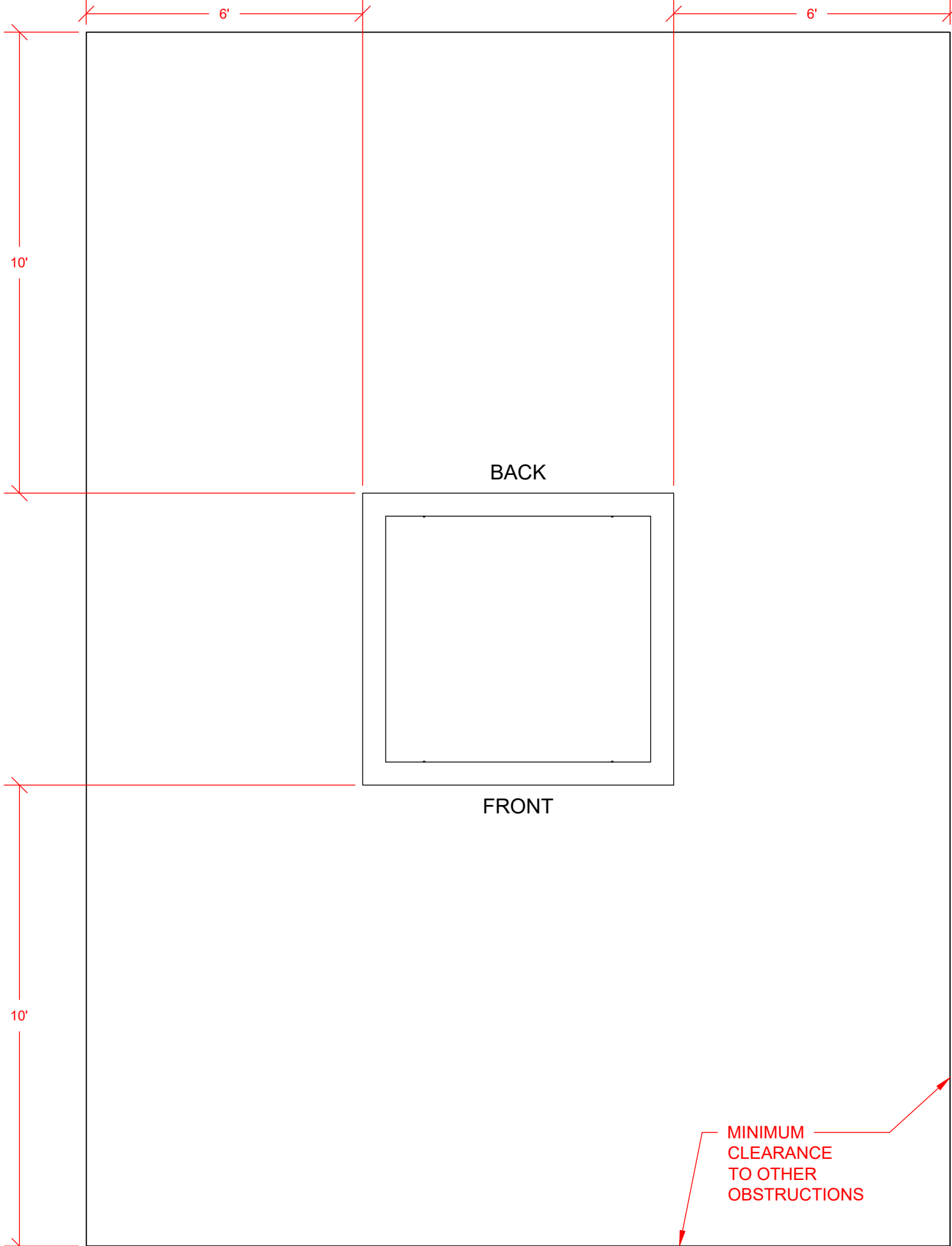




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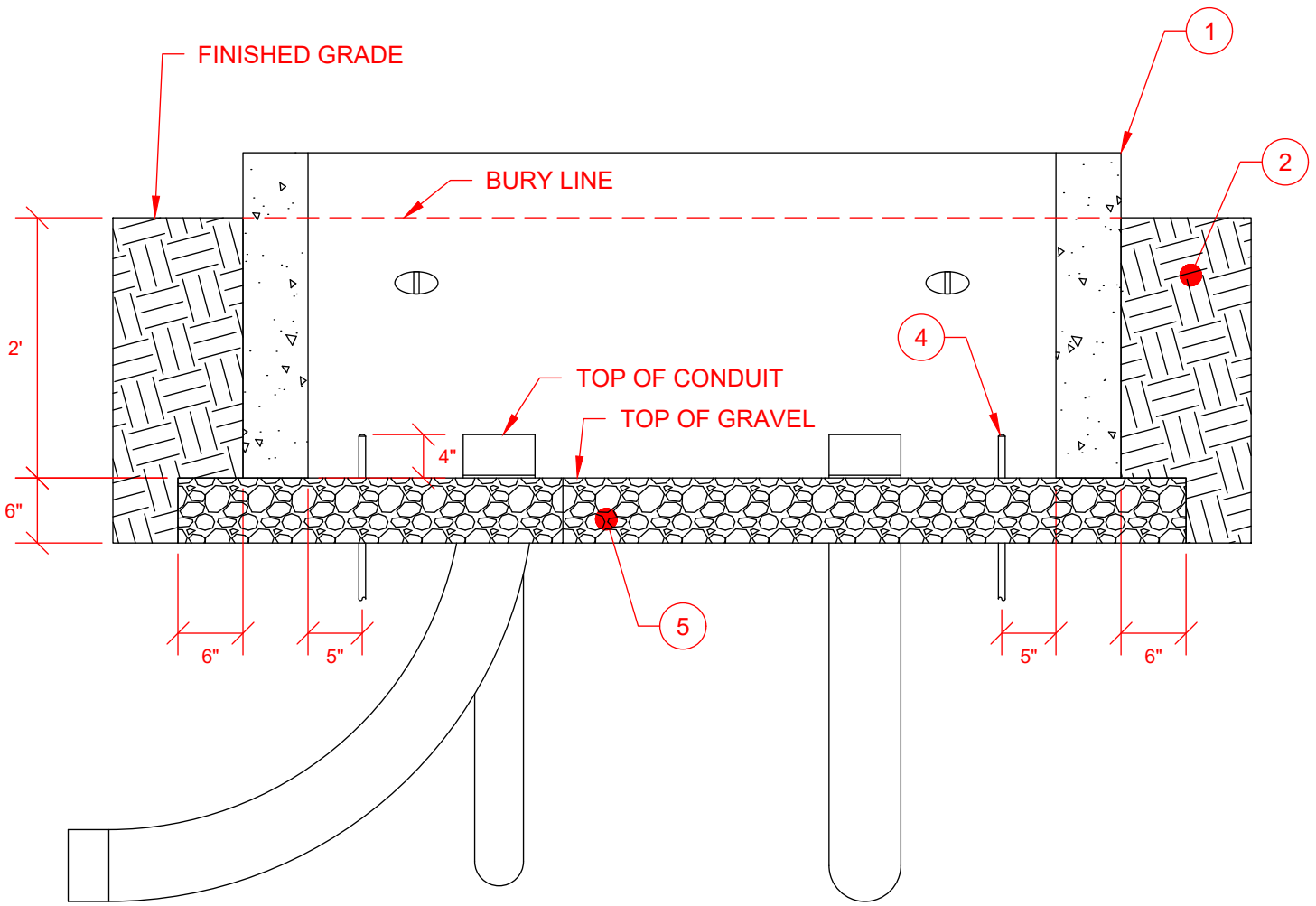
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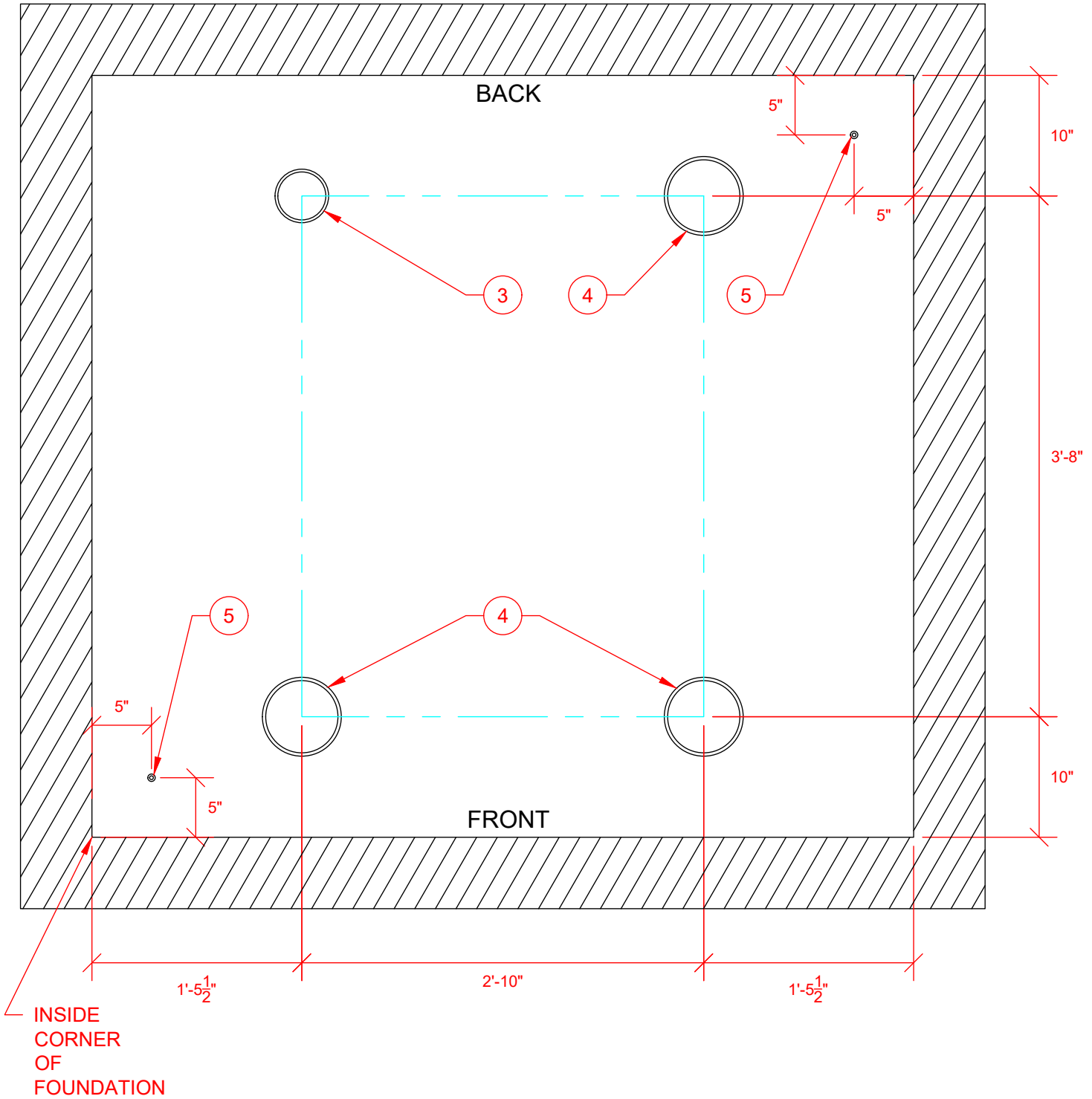
PFD EQUIPMENT
SWITCHGEAR AIR INSULATED
STYLE 10 MANUAL 15KV

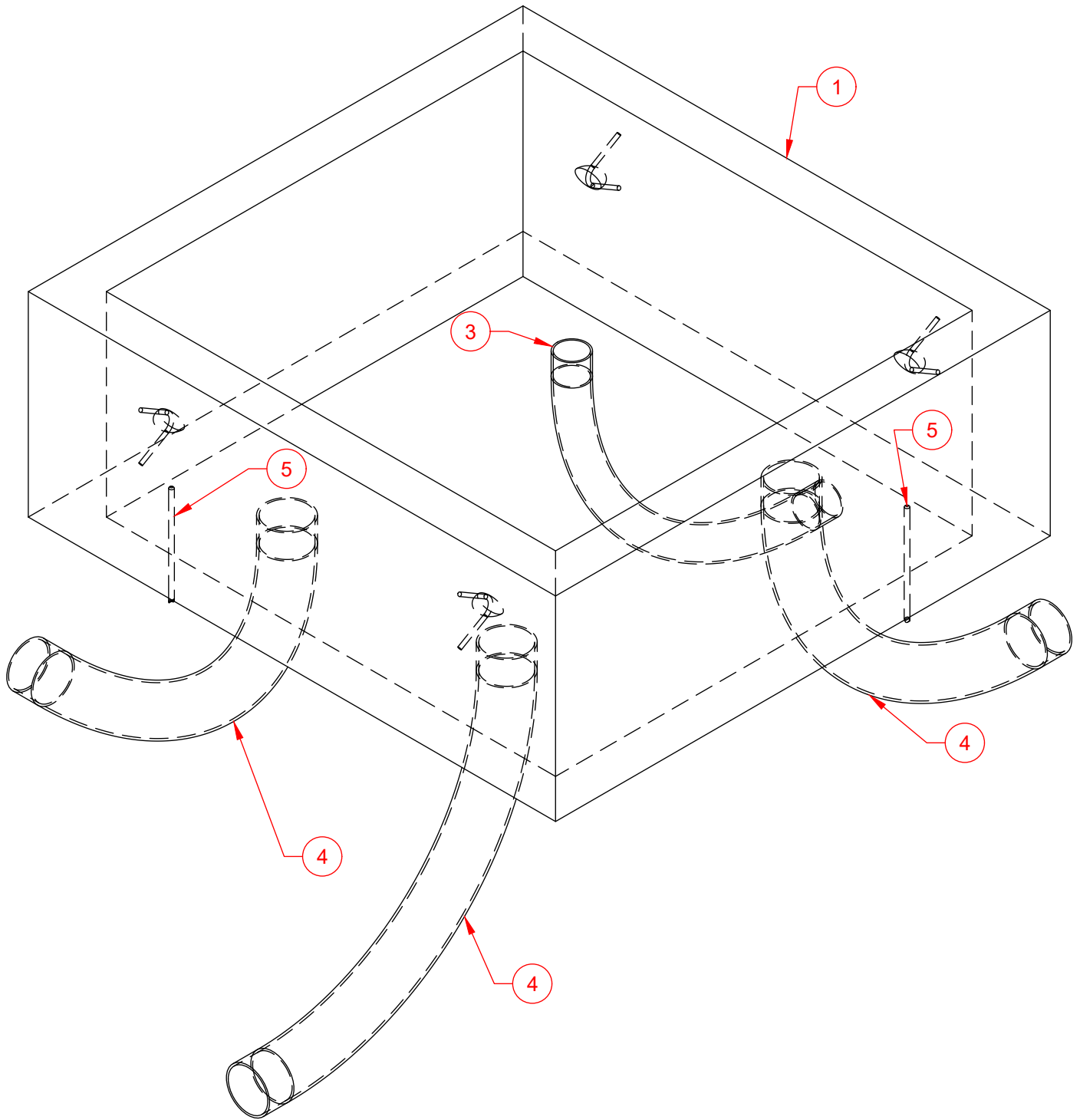
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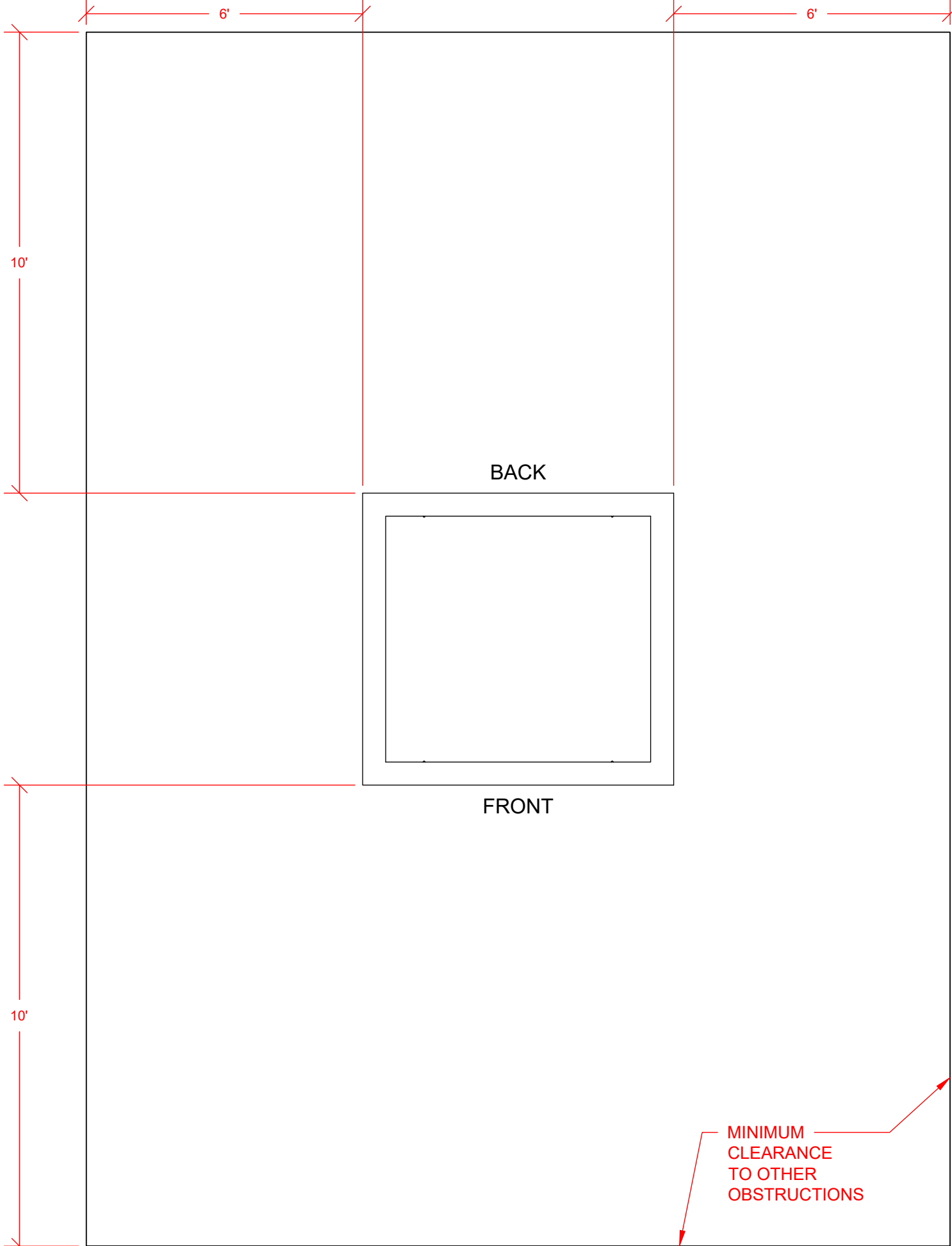
Sheet 5 of 5



CONDUIT WINDOW

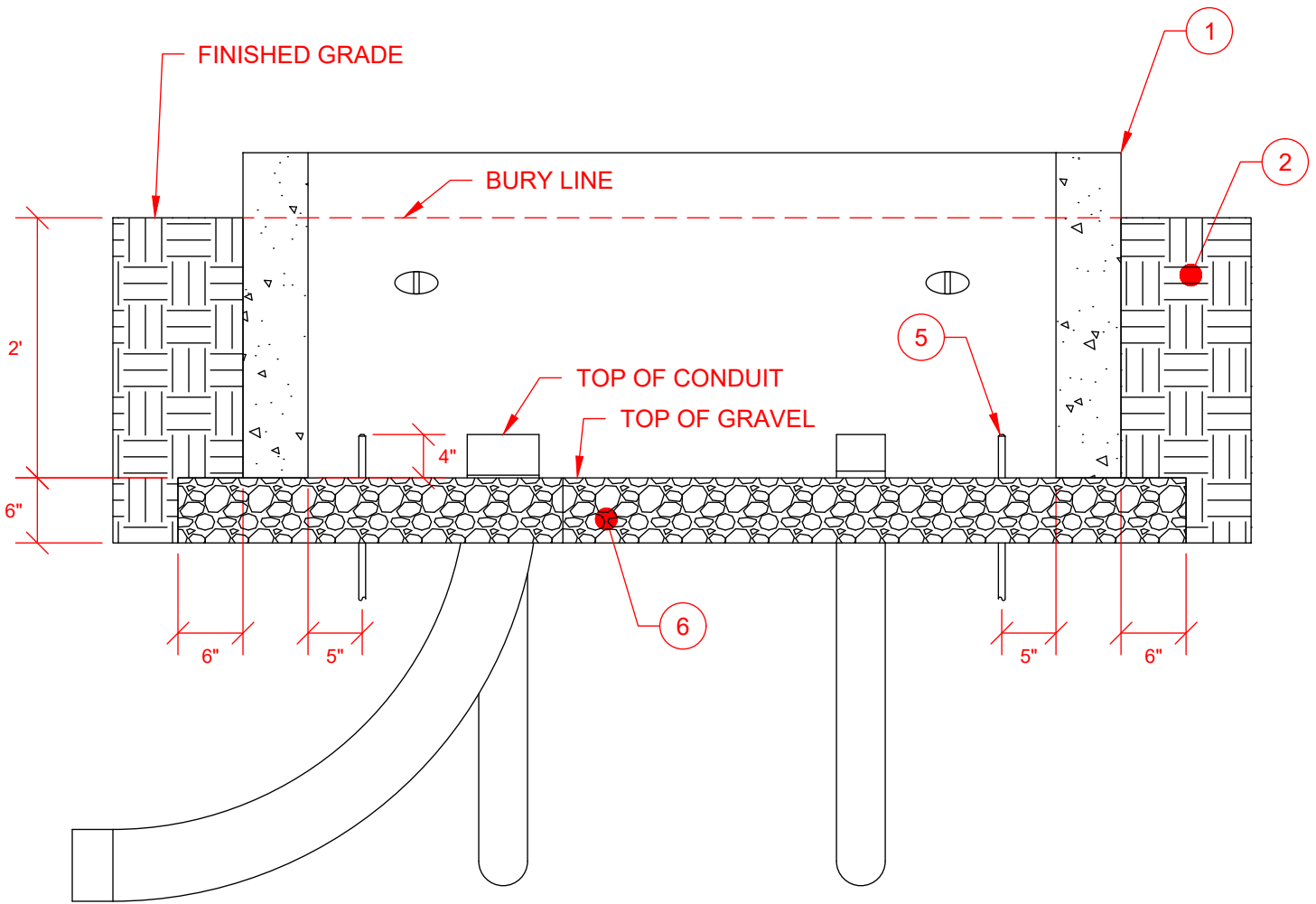




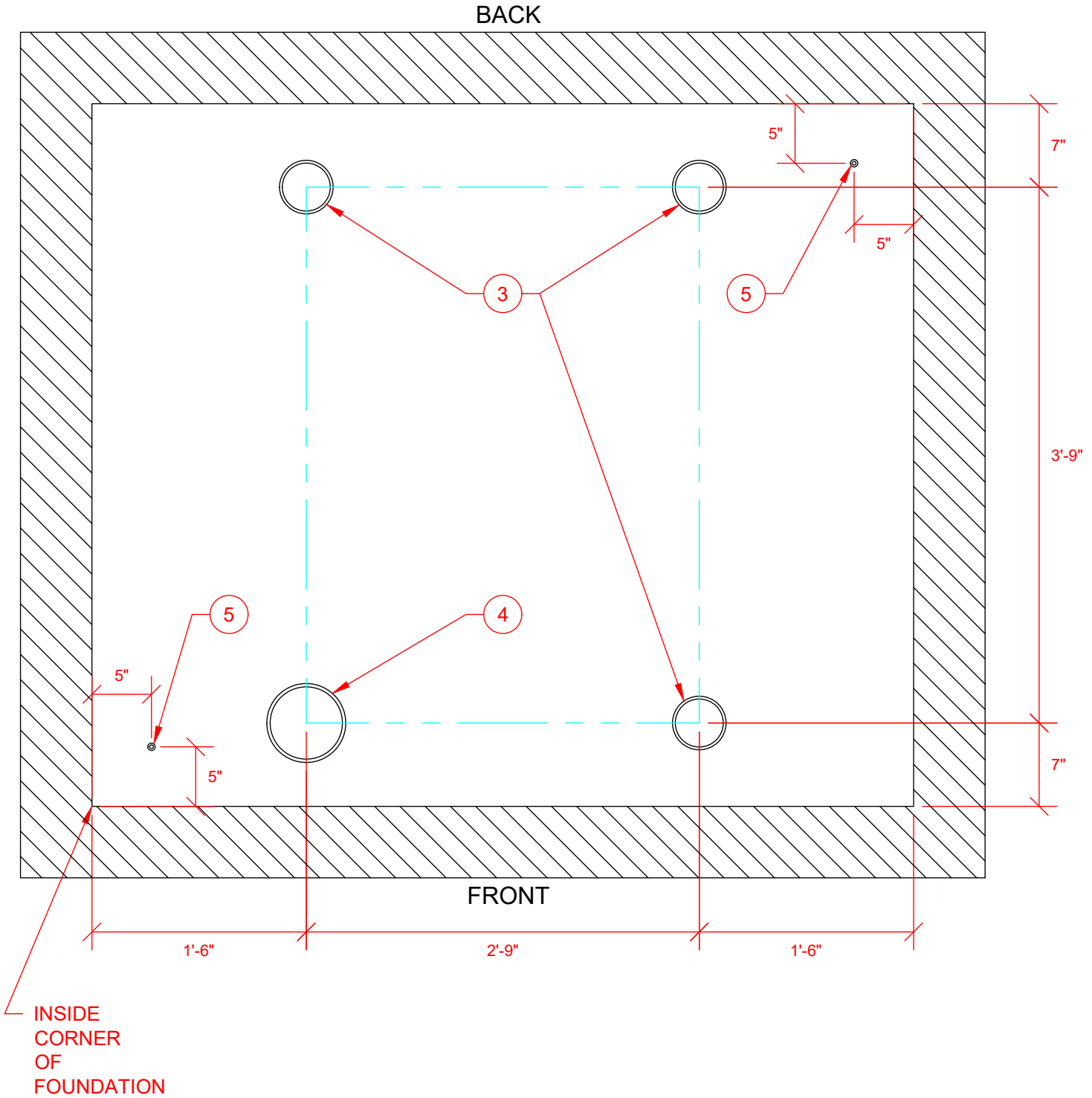


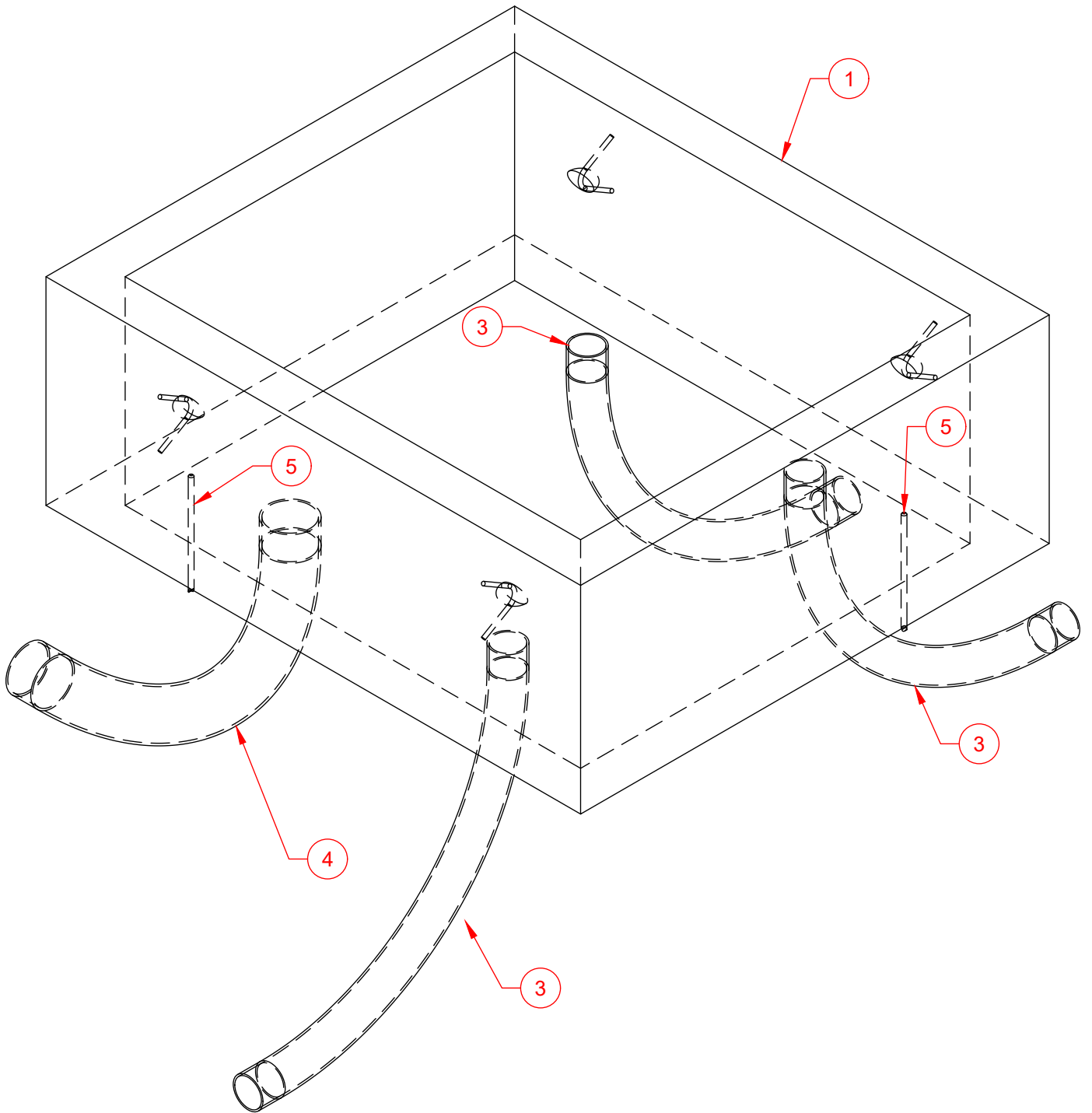
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1					
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
3	Bend Conduit	• Three Phase Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Bend Conduit	• Feeder Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
5	Grounding Electrode		Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer

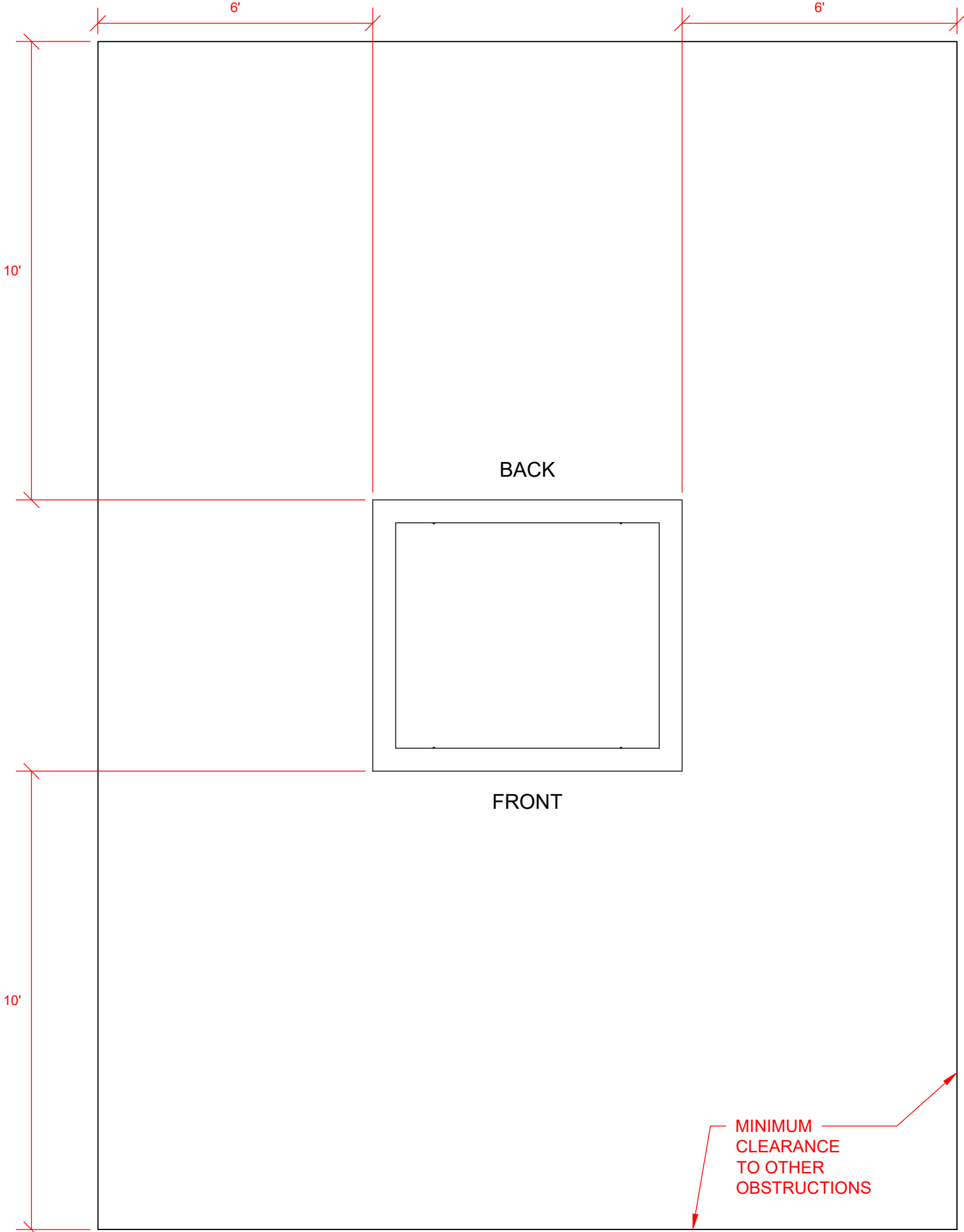




CONDUIT WINDOW

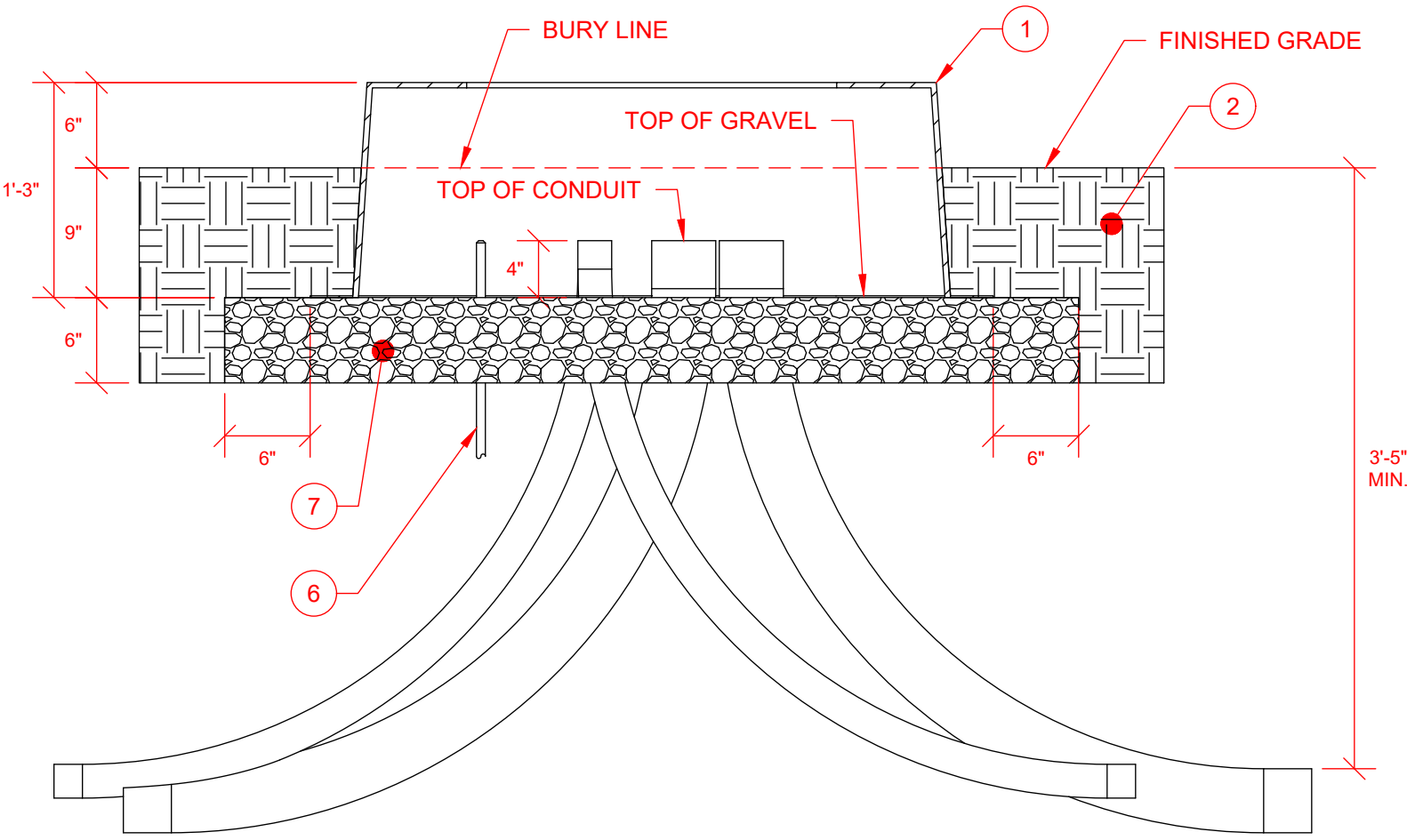




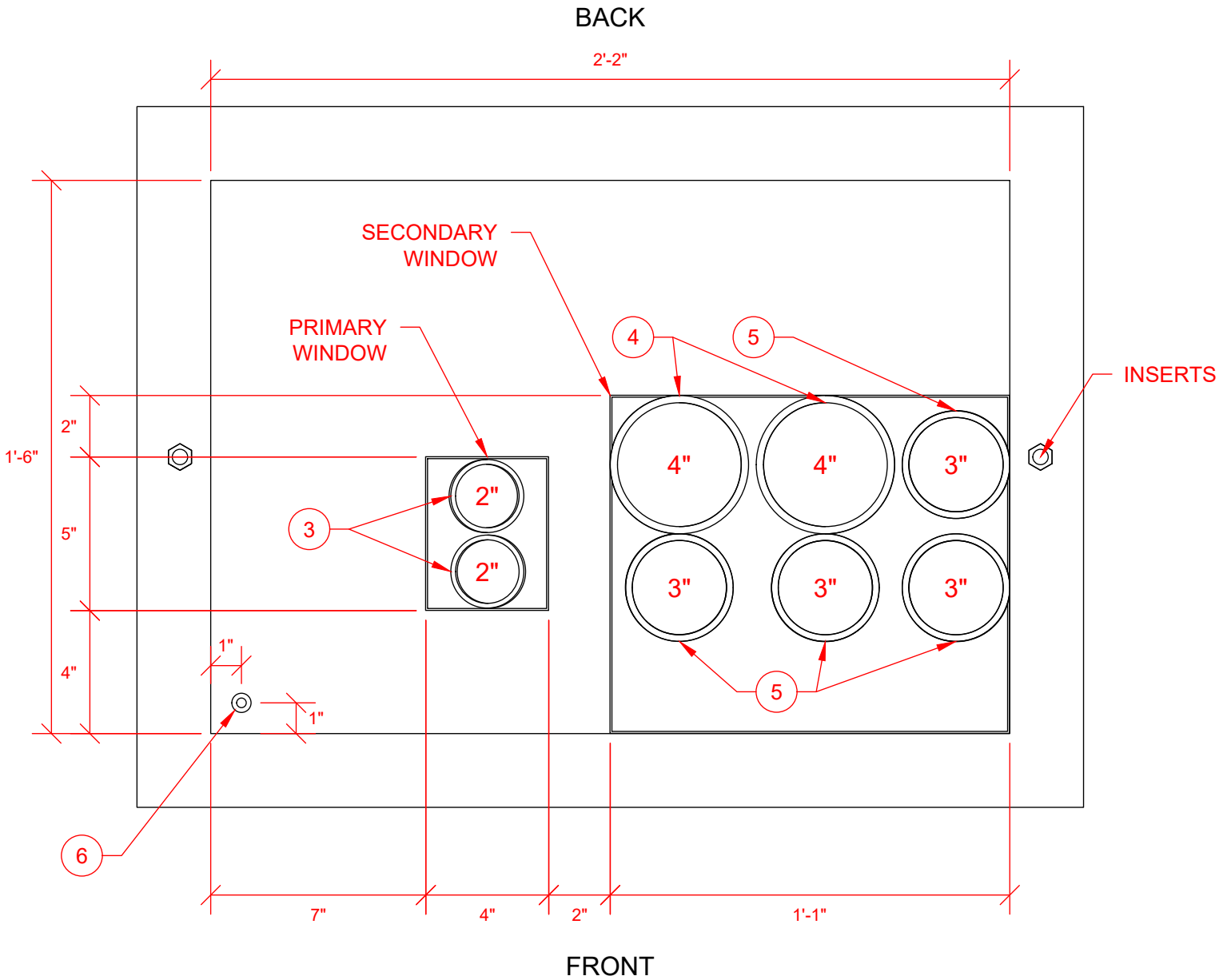


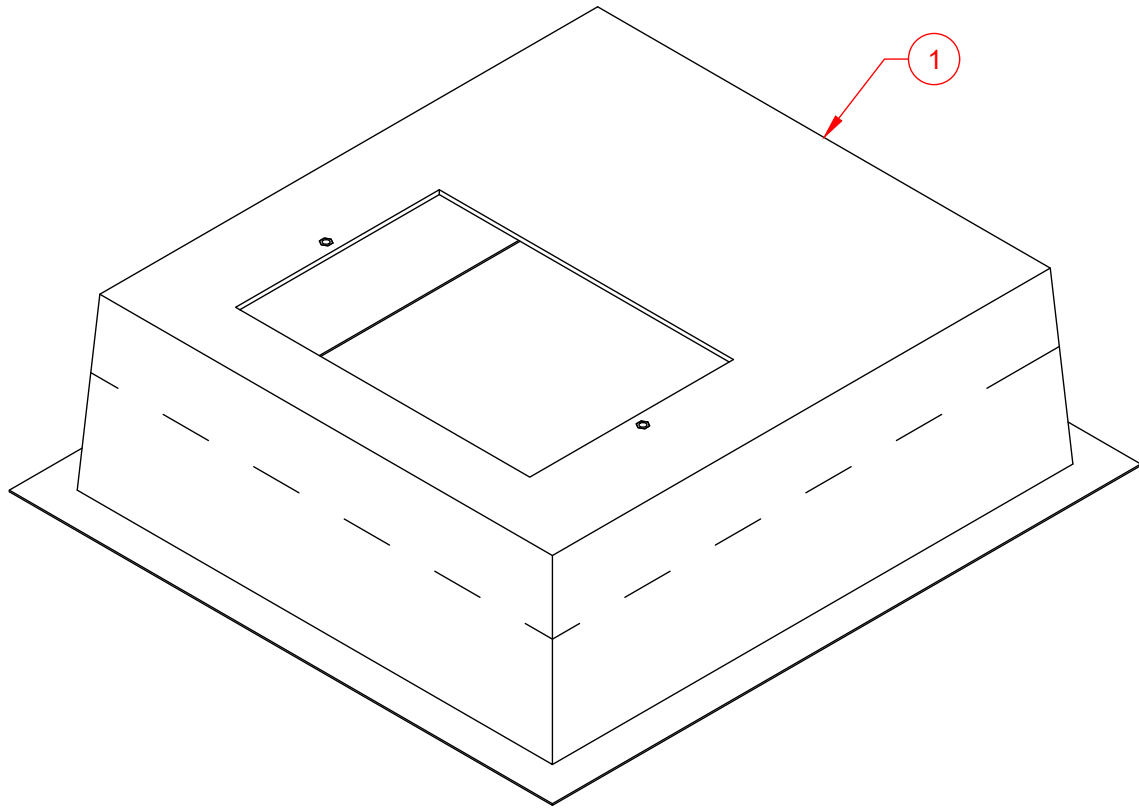
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2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
3	Bend Conduit	• Three Phase Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Bend Conduit	• Feeder Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
5	Grounding Electrode		Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer

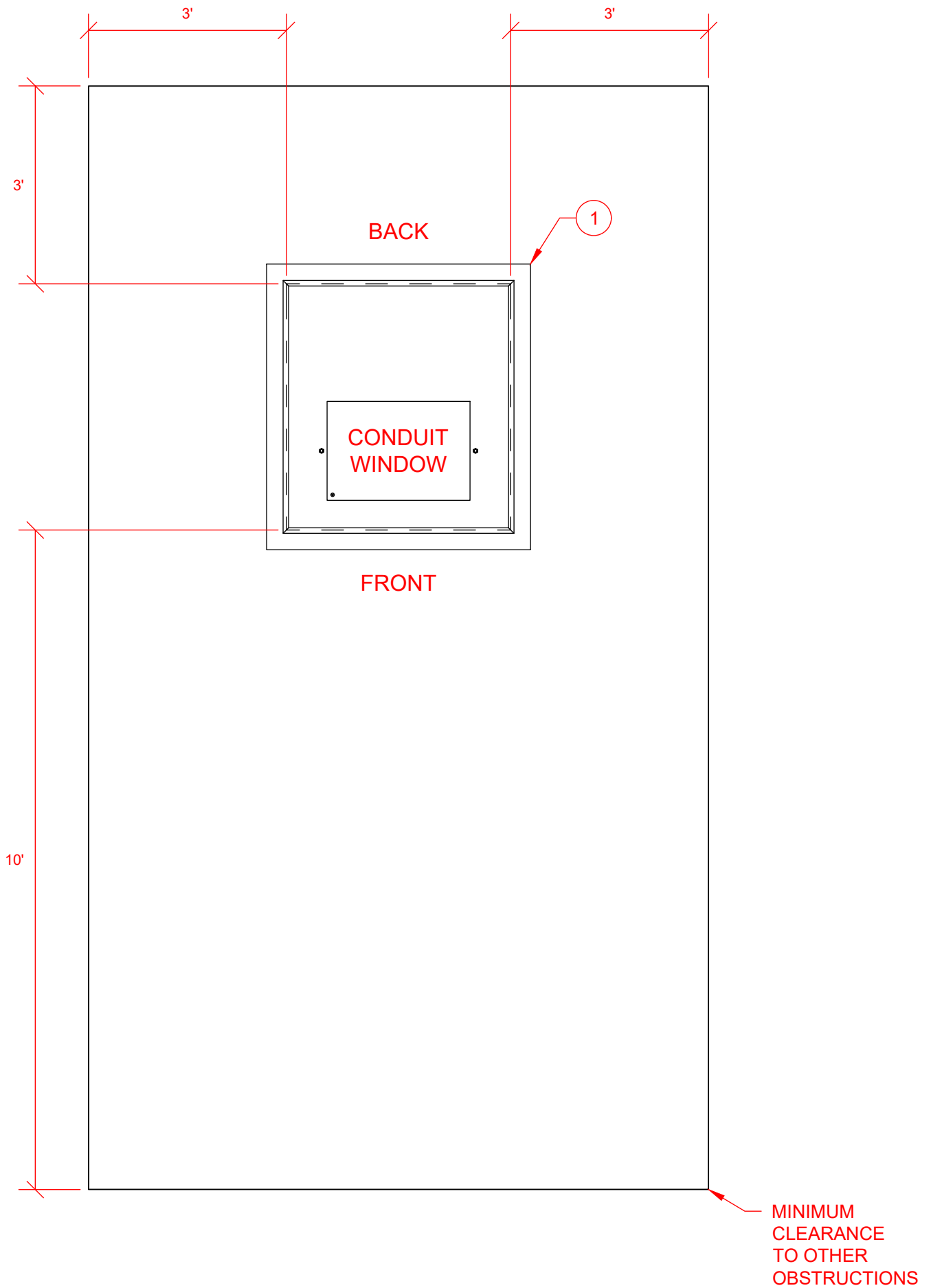




CONDUIT WINDOW







Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
1	Foundation Transformer		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
3	Bend Conduit	• Single Phase Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
4	Bend Conduit	• Secondary Conduit.	Customer (Initial)	Customer	Evergy
5	Bend Conduit	• Service Conduit.	Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Grounding Electrode		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
7	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



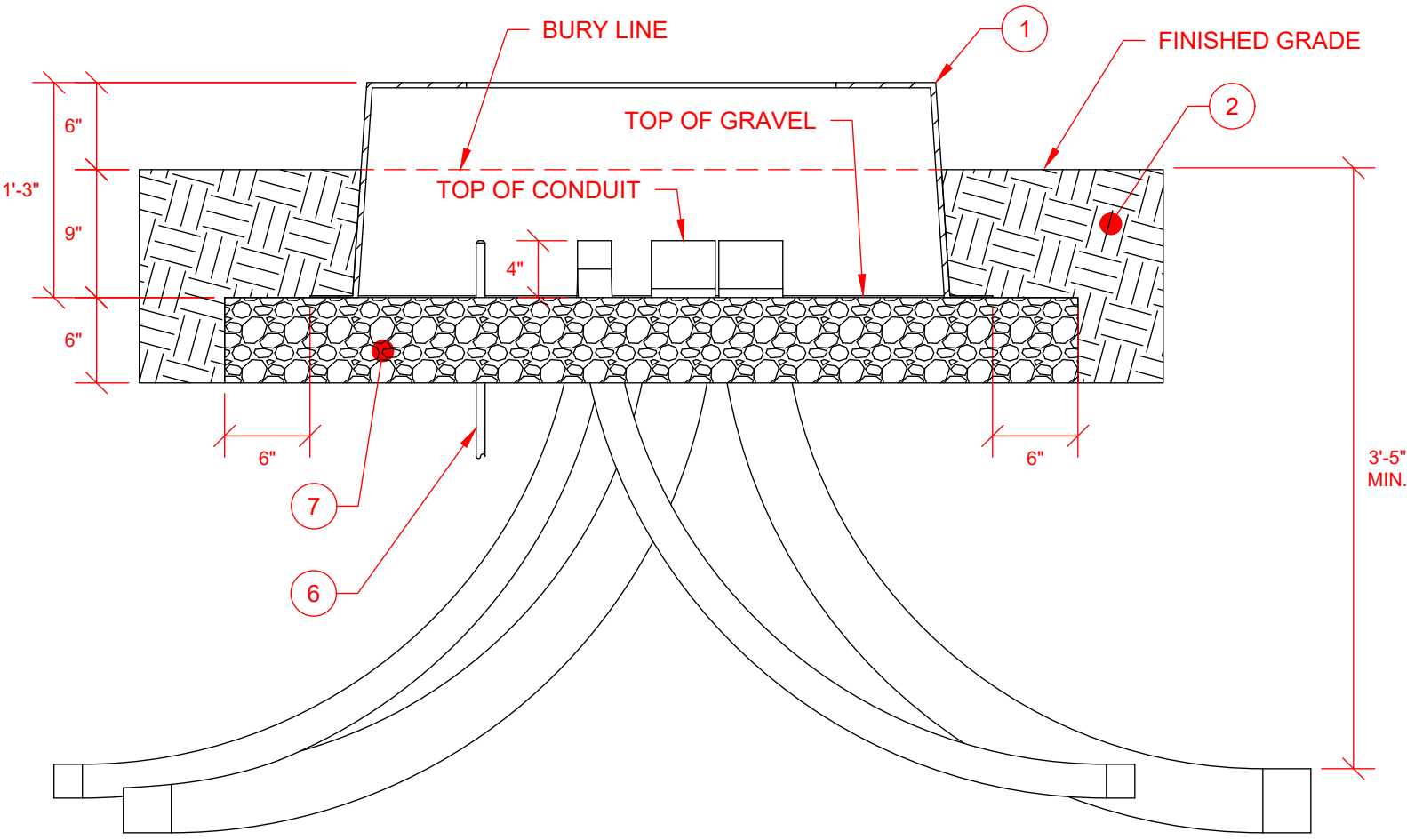
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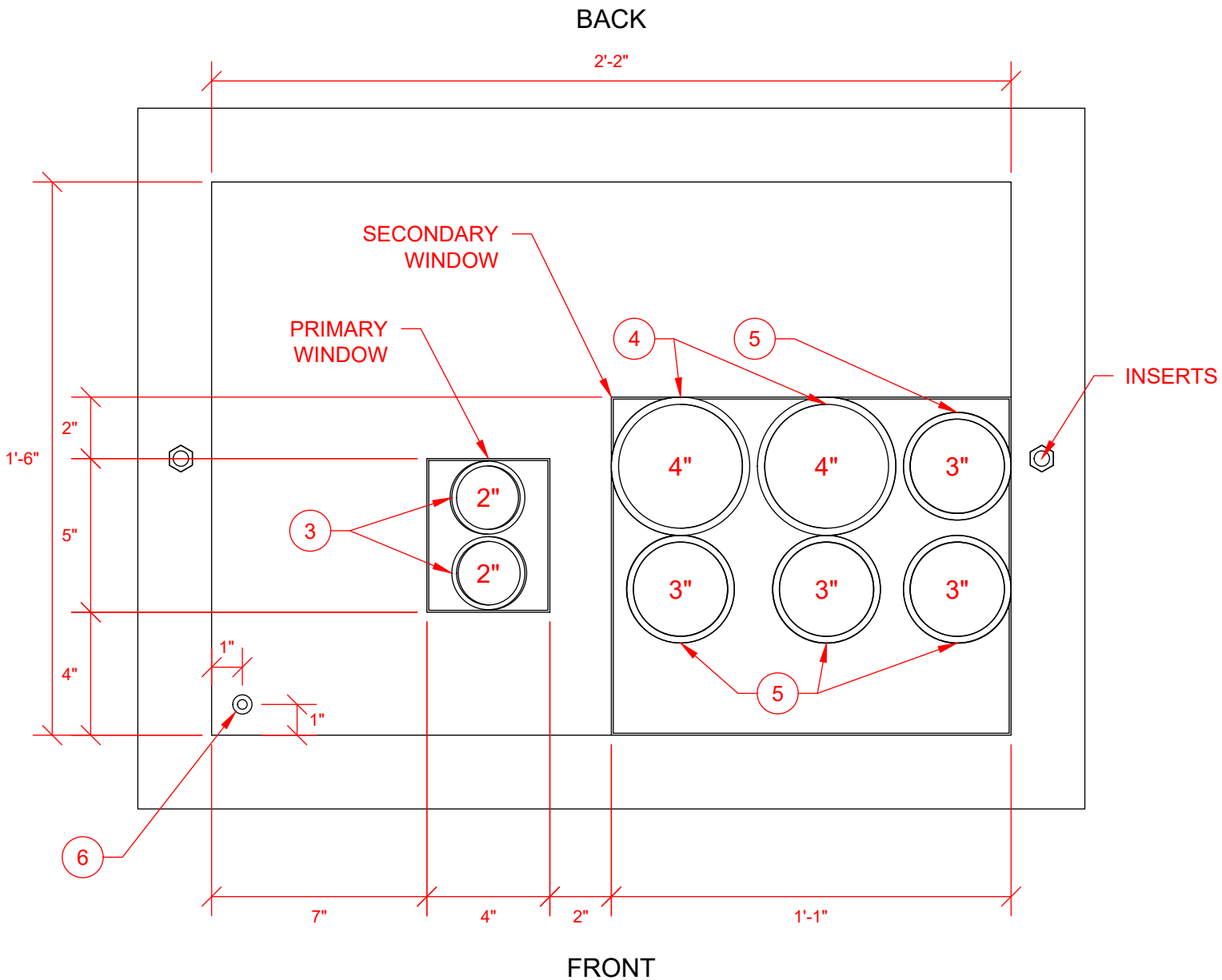
PFD EQUIPMENT
TRANSFORMER
1P <= 75 KVA FIBERGLASS

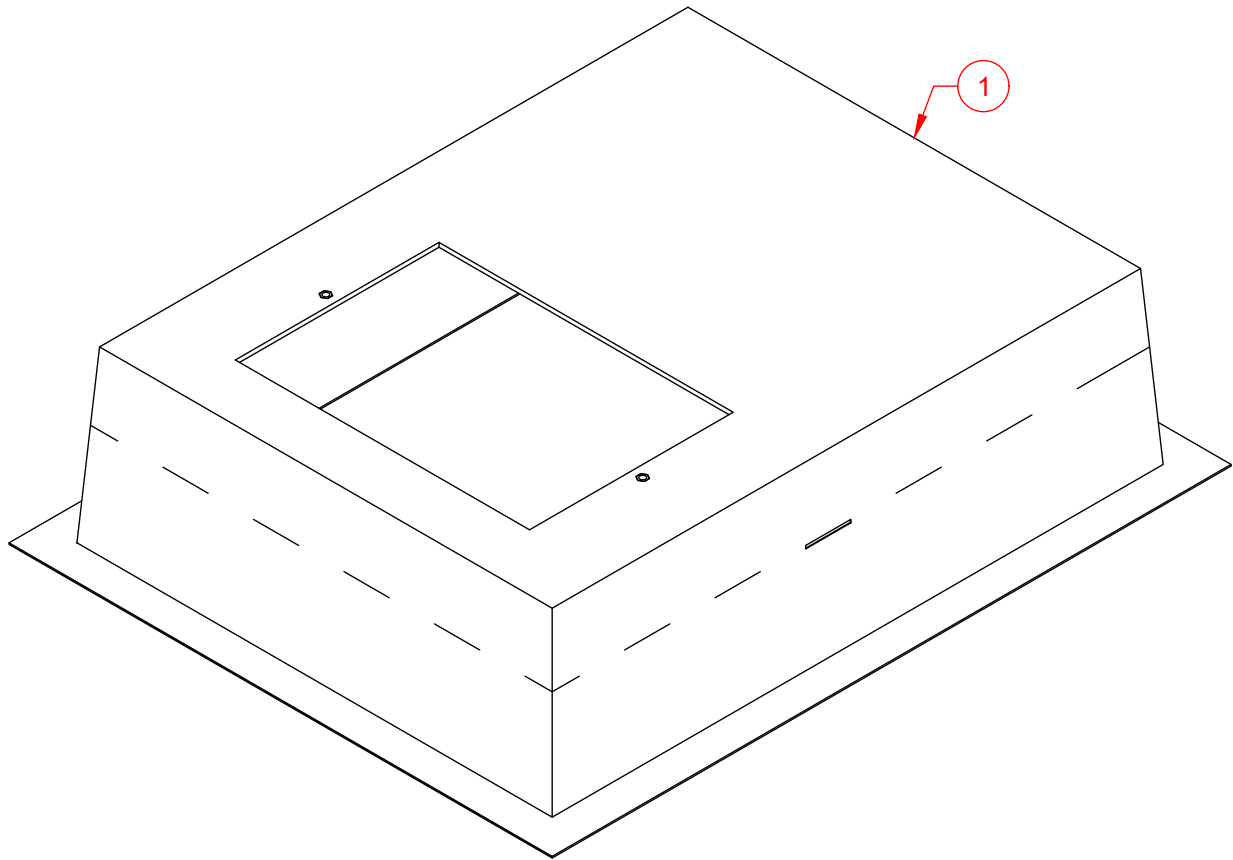
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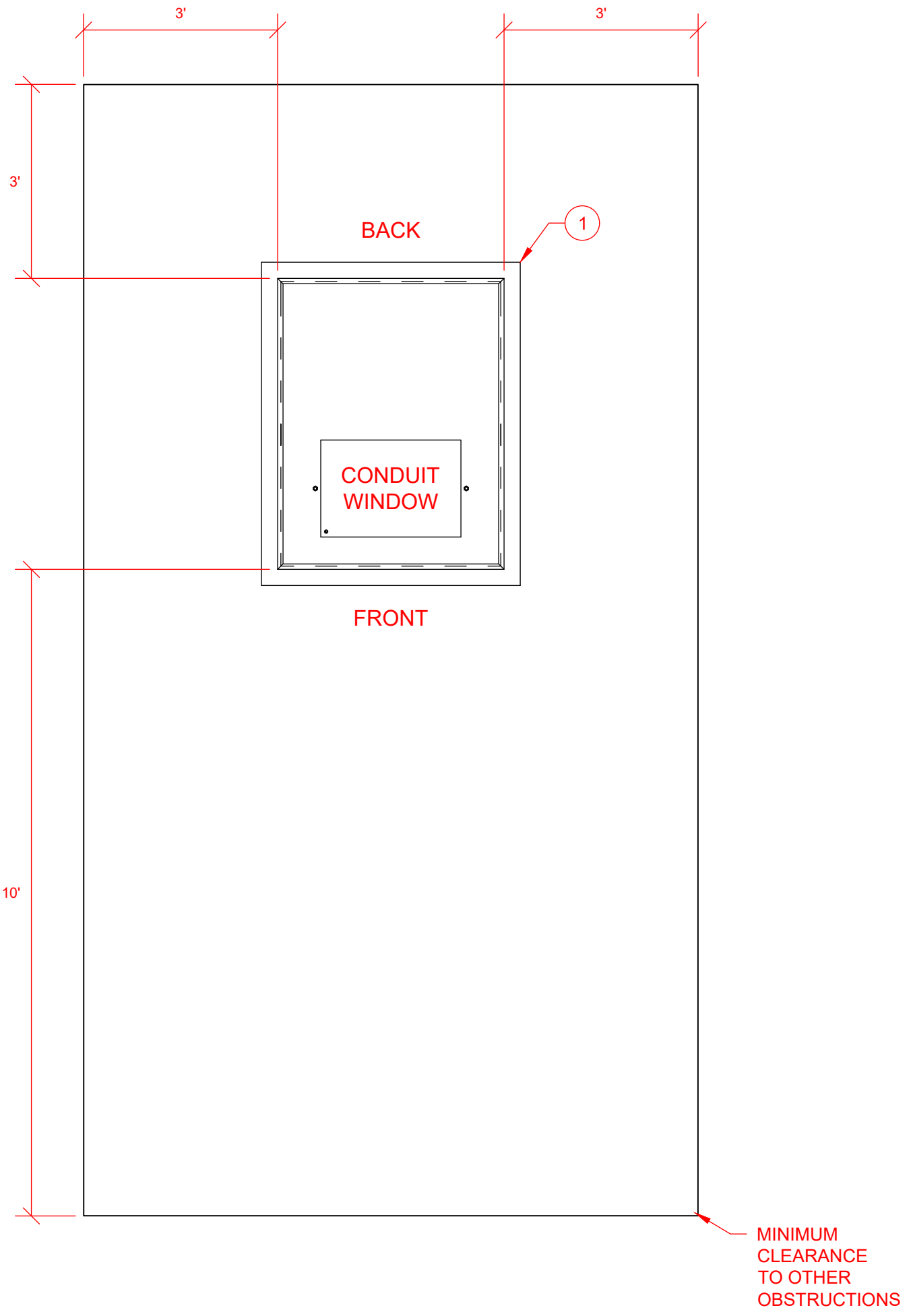
Sheet 5 of 5



CONDUIT WINDOW

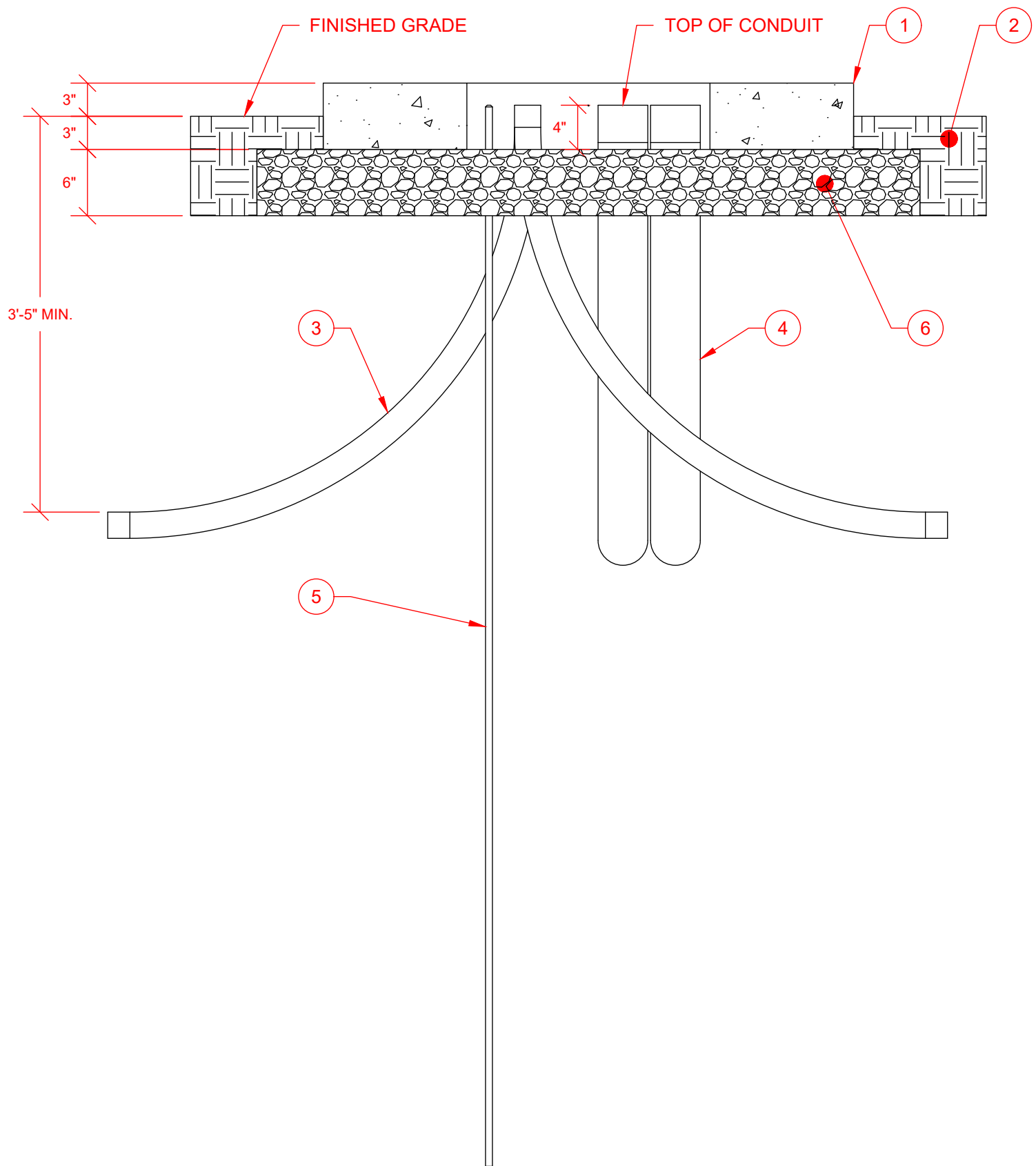






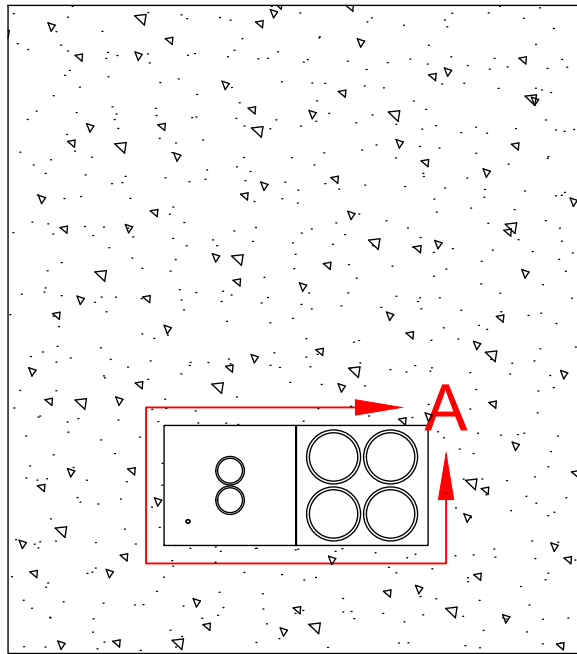
Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
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5	Bend Conduit	• Service Conduit.	Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Grounding Electrode		Evergy	Customer	Evergy
7	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



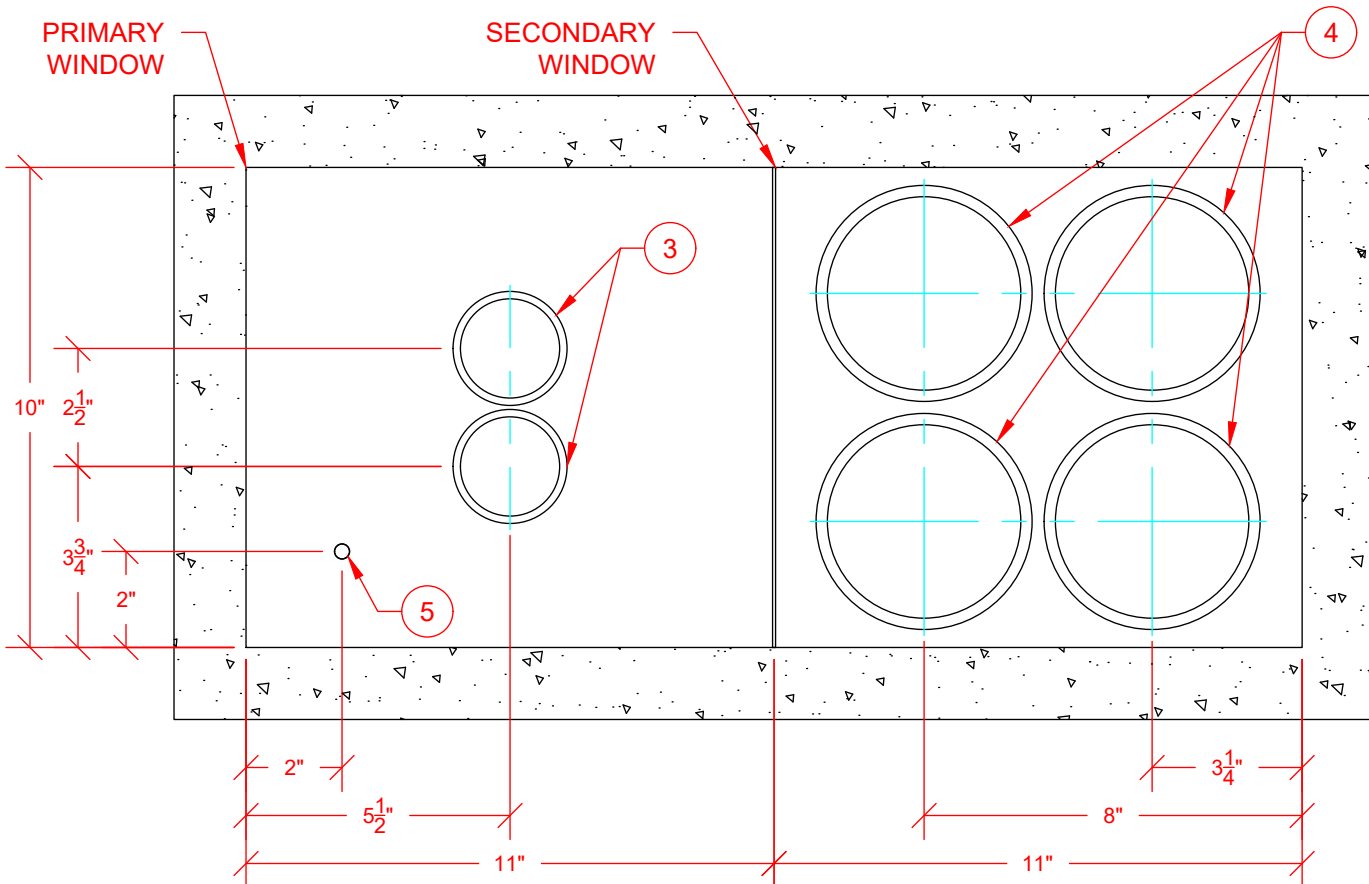


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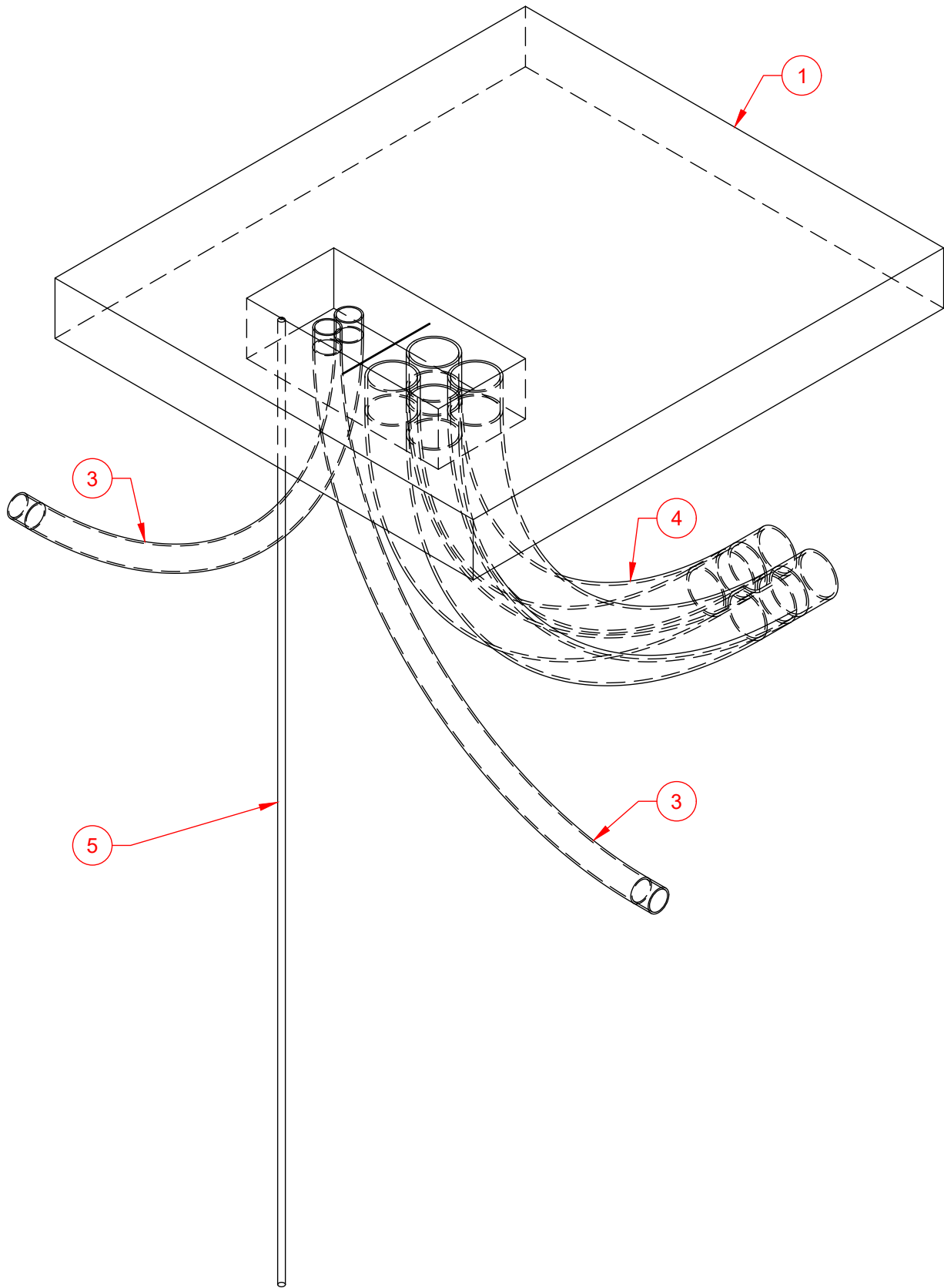
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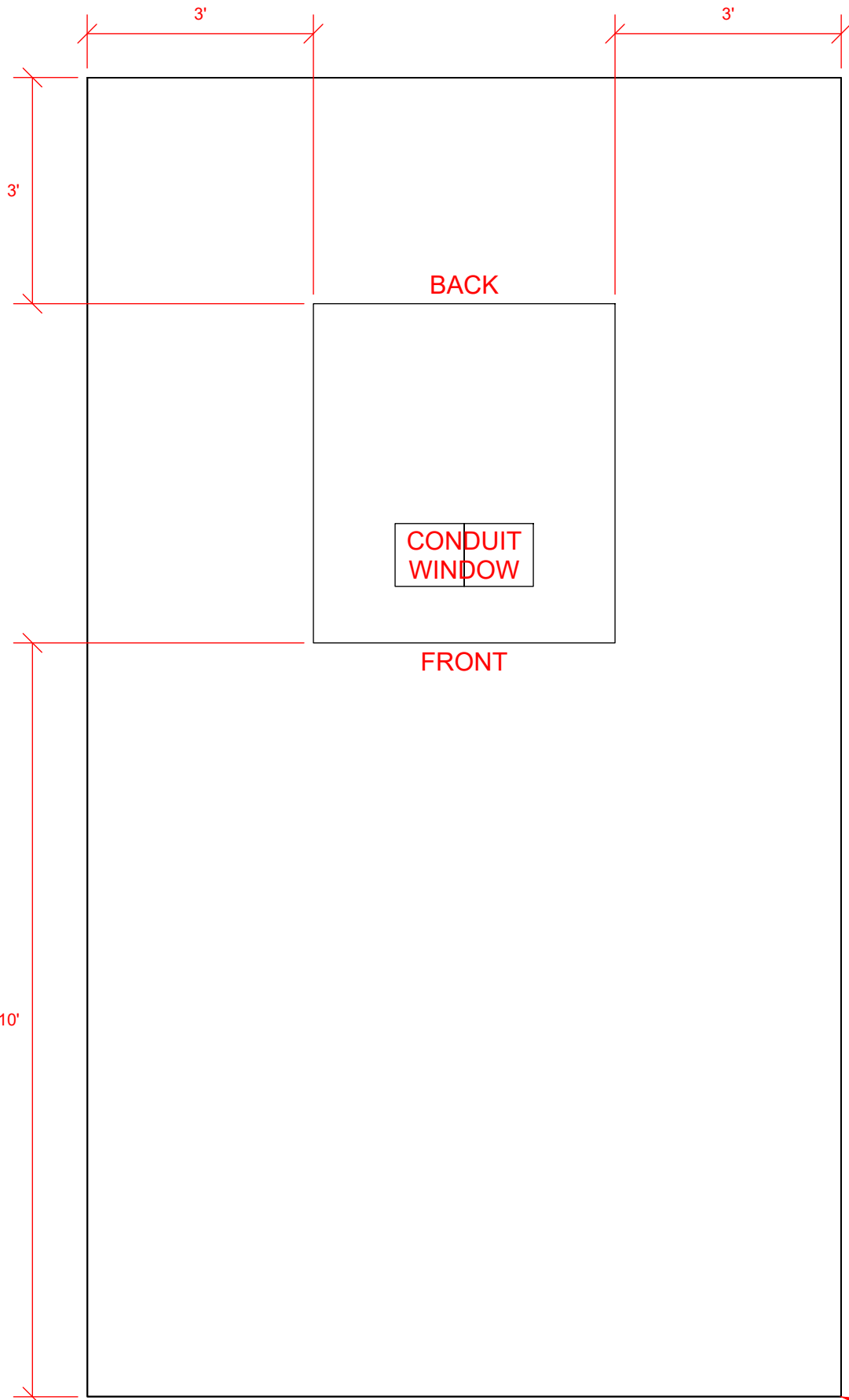


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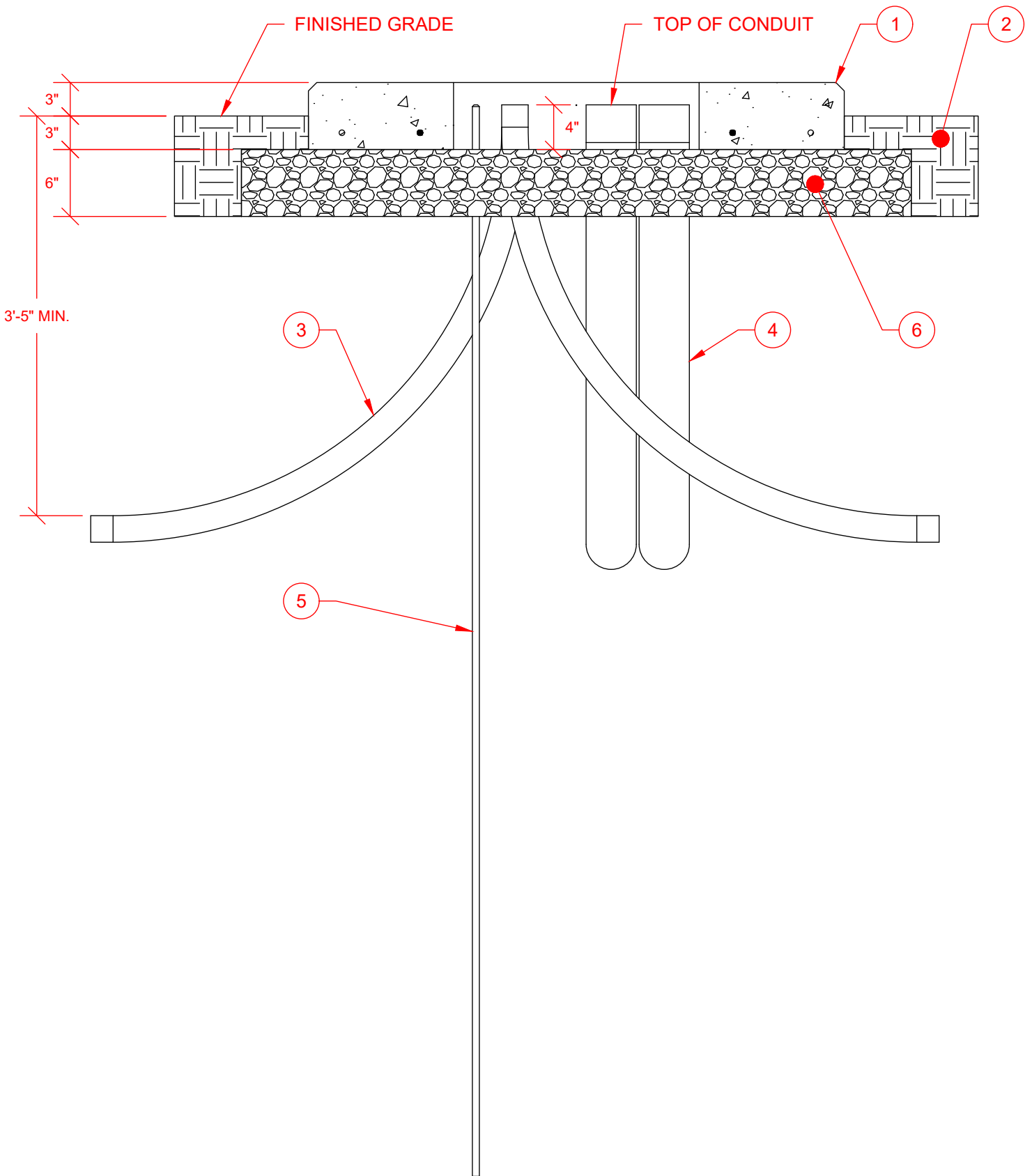
DETAIL A
SCALE 1:4





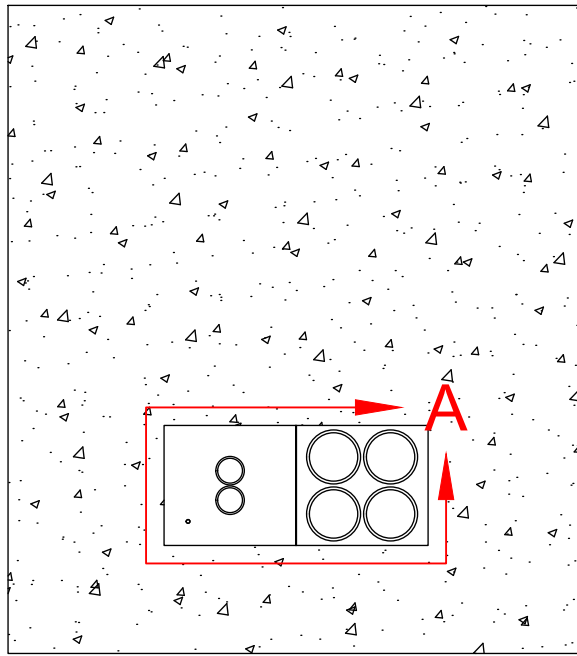
Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
1	Foundation Transformer		Customer	Customer	Customer
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
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5	Grounding Electrode		Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



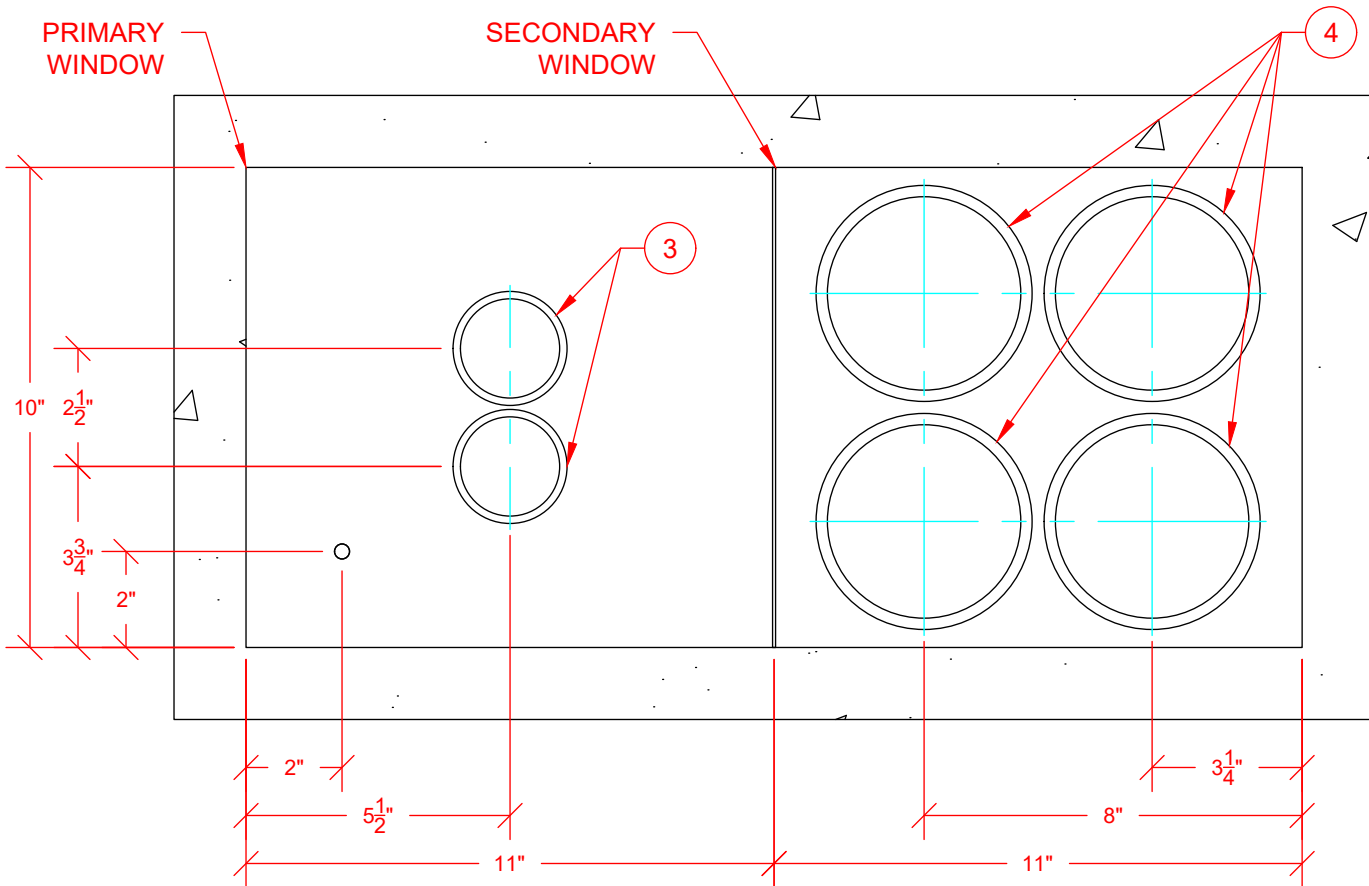


CONDUIT WINDOW

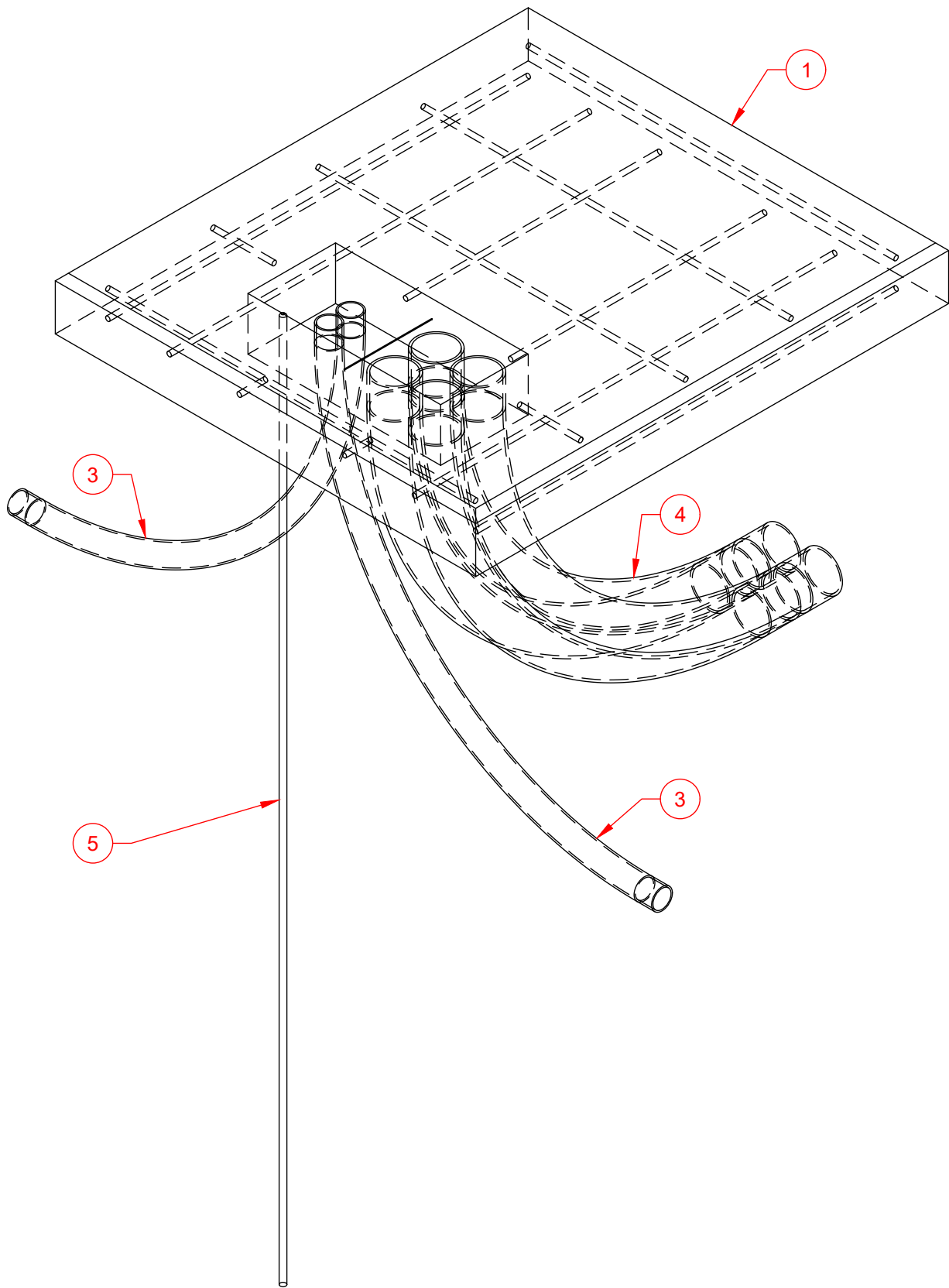
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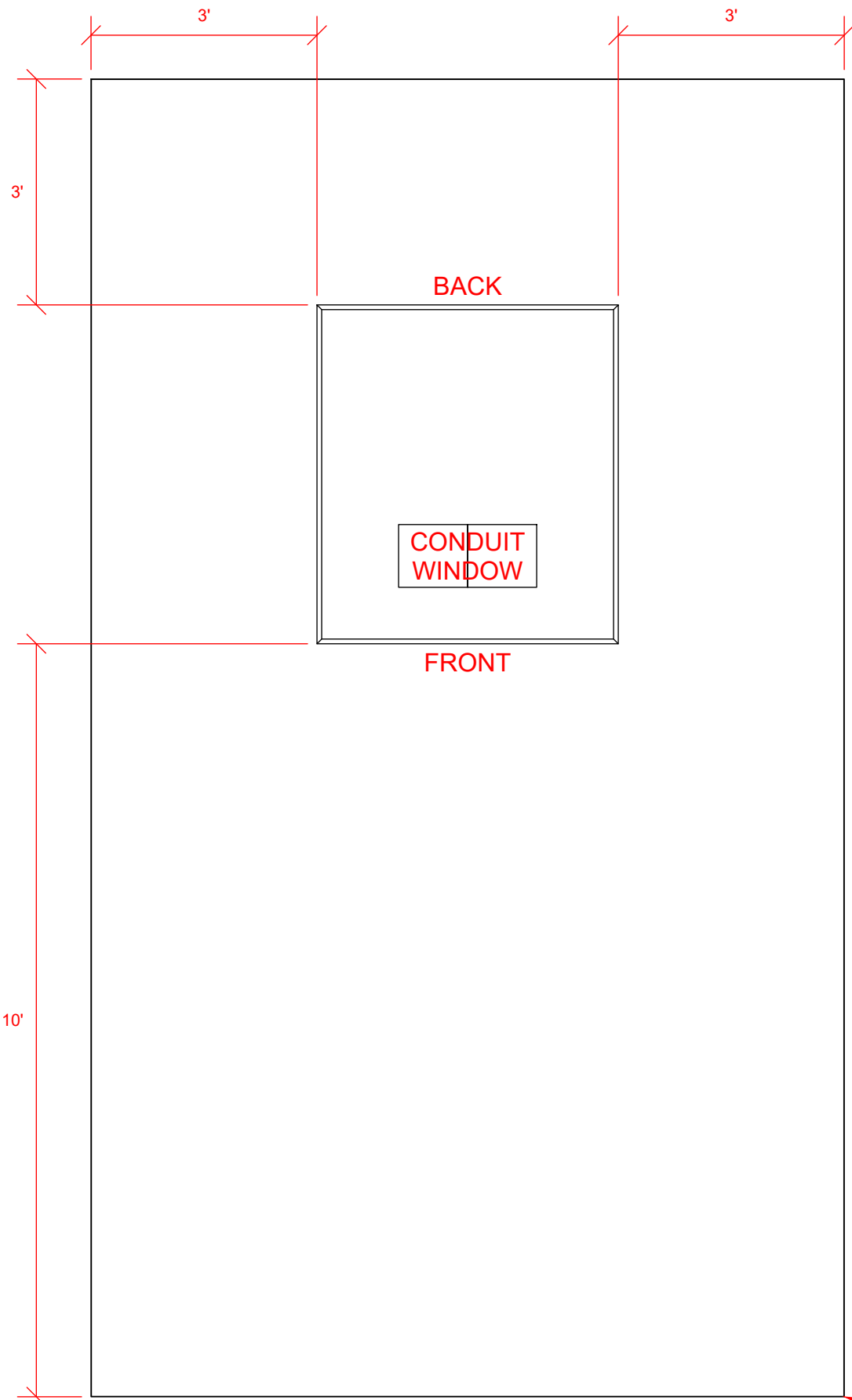


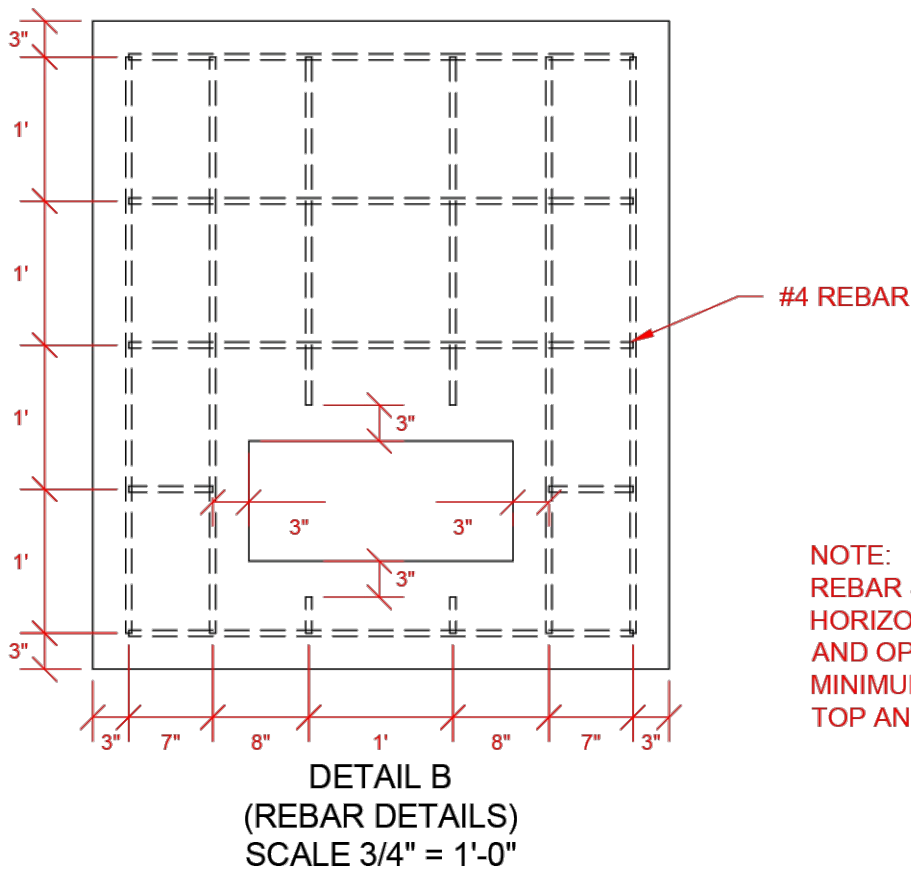
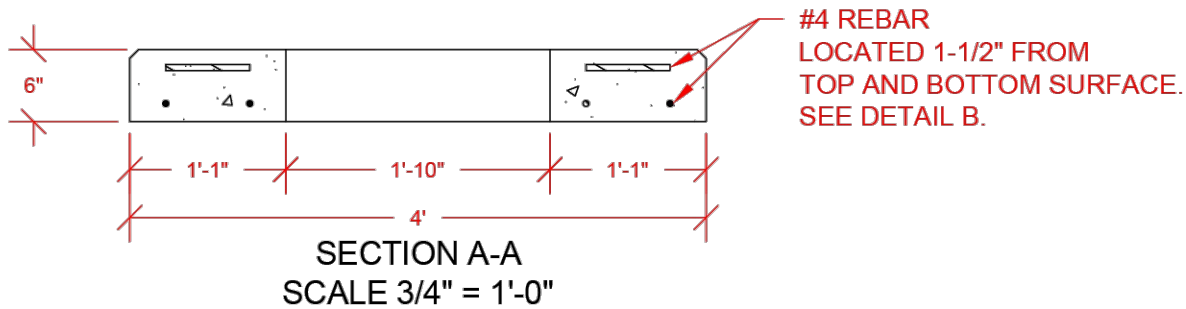
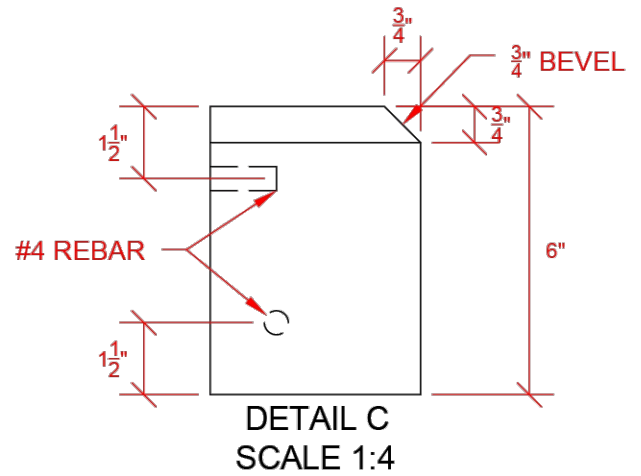
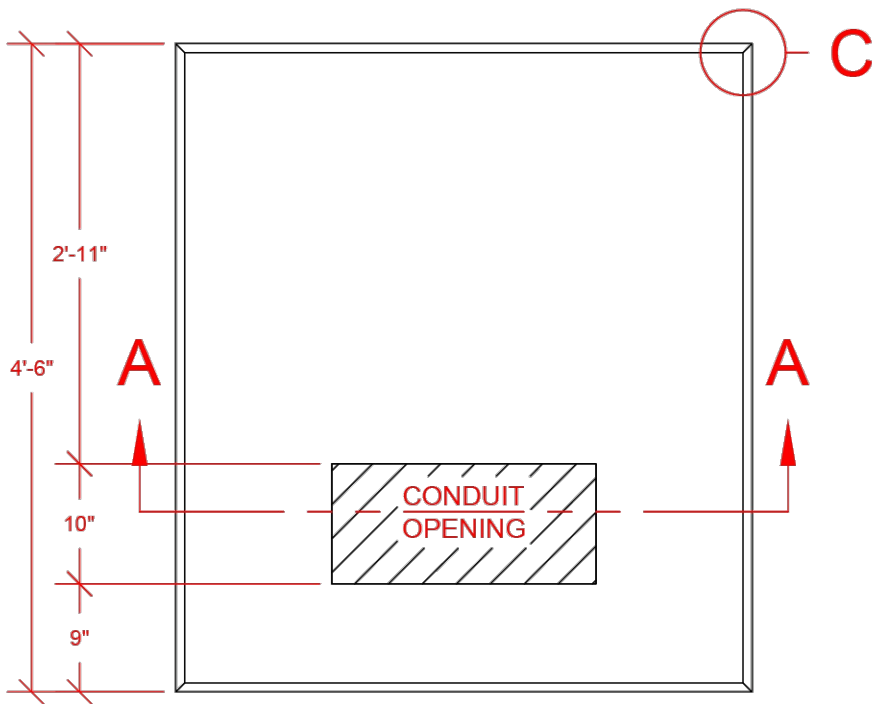
FRONT



DETAIL A
SCALE 1:4







Number	Item	Requirement	Provided By	Installed By	Maintained By
1	Foundation Transformer		Customer	Customer	Customer
2	Backfill	• Backfill compacted to ASTM standard # Backfill should include dome top for settling or compaction to 95% maximum density (Proctor-ASTM D698).	Customer	Customer	Customer
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4	Bend Conduit	• Service Conduit.	Customer	Customer	Customer
5	Grounding Electrode		Customer	Customer	Customer
6	Gravel AB3		Customer	Customer	Customer



Definitions

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) – The entity responsible for inspection and approval.

Alterations – Any modification, addition, or removal of electrical equipment, wiring, or infrastructure that affects the original installation. Alterations must comply with current NEC, NESC, and local jurisdictional codes as well as the most recent revisions of the Electric Service Standards.

Application for Service – A customer applying for electric service shall, if requested by the Company, furnish sufficient information on the size and characteristics of the load and the location of the premises to be served and such additional information as to enable the Company to designate the class or classes of electric service it will supply to the customer and the conditions under which they will be supplied. A separate application shall be made for each class of electric service to a customer at each premises of the customer.

Attached (as applied to Overhead Clearance) – The conductor or equipment is physically mounted to or supported by the bridge or its components (e.g., railings, walls, beams). Since it's fixed in place, the clearance requirements are generally lower, as the conductor's position is controlled and predictable.

Clear Working Space – A designated, unobstructed area around electrical equipment that remains free of stored materials, unrelated equipment, or other encroachments. This space allows qualified personnel to safely access, operate, inspect, maintain, and perform necessary tasks on the equipment without undue risk.

CMFO – Commercial Multi Family Overhead

CMFU – Commercial Multi Family Underground

CMOO – Commercial Multi Occupant Overhead

CMOU – Commercial Multi Occupant Underground

Commercial – Electric service provided to premises where the service is classified under a non-residential meter rate. It also refers to multi-family dwellings with more than four individual units or premises with more than four residential meter rates. Commercial service applies where the primary use of electricity does not meet the criteria for residential classification.

Commission(s) – The Missouri Public Service Commission for business in the state of Missouri and the Kansas Corporation Commission for business in the state of Kansas.

Communications – Cable TV, telephone, fiber, or similar communications business.

Company - Collective term for Evergy Missouri Metro, Evergy Missouri West, Evergy Kansas Metro, and Evergy Kansas Central. If not applicable to all territories in this document, the individual, applicable names will be used.

Company Representative – A person designated by the Company—typically through the local operations manager or other authorized leadership—to act on behalf of the Company in matters related to service installation, field coordination, inspection, and compliance with Company requirements. A Company Representative may include designers, field personnel, engineering staff, or other qualified employees assigned to support customer projects and ensure adherence to Company standards.

Company Selected Location – A location designated by the Company Representative that establishes where customer-owned service equipment must be installed relative to the Company's existing or future electric facilities.

Conductor – A material used to carry electric current from one point to another within an electrical system. Depending on their application, conductors may be installed overhead, underground, or within enclosures and raceways.

Conductor CT Wiring – The low-voltage conductors that connect metering equipment to the instrument rated meter socket. CT wiring carries reduced, standardized current signals used for accurate measurement in instrument rated metering installations.

Conductor Drip Loop – A loop formed in overhead service conductors at the point of entry to a building to prevent water from entering the service raceway or enclosure. The lowest point of the loop should be below the service entrance to allow water to drip off.

Conductor Service – The conductor connecting the service drop or service lateral to the line side connection of the meter socket.

Conductor Service Drop Quad – An overhead service drop constructed using four conductors supplying service to the customer's building or structure.

Conductor Service Drop Triplex – An overhead service drop constructed using three conductors supplying service to the customer's building or structure.

Conductor Service Entrance – The customer-owned conductors that run from the load side connection of the meter socket to the first means of disconnect for a building or structure.



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Conductor Service Lateral – The underground conductors that run from the utility distribution system to the first connection at the customer’s premises.

Conduit – Conduit may be galvanized rigid steel or schedule 40 (or schedule 80) gray PVC, depending on its usage, in accordance with codes and standards.

CSOO – Commercial Single Occupant Overhead

CSOU – Commercial Single Occupant Underground

Customer – Any person applying for, receiving, using, or agreeing to take a class of electric service supplied by the Company under one rate schedule at a single point of delivery and for use within the premise either (a) occupied by such persons, or (b) as may, with the consent of the Company, be designated in the service application or by other means acceptable to the Company.

Customer (as applied to Requirements Table) – The customer is solely responsible for these items in the requirements table.

Disconnect – A mechanical device used to open an electrical circuit by disconnecting all conductors supplying a piece of equipment, an installation, or a premises. A disconnect provides a visible, reliable means of isolation for safety, maintenance, or emergency use.

Disconnect First Means (FMD) – The first disconnecting means after the meter socket that is capable of disconnecting all ungrounded service entrance conductors supplying a building or structure. This device serves as the service equipment for the premises. At this point, the grounded (neutral) conductor is bonded to the equipment grounding conductor and the enclosure, establishing the grounding reference for the building’s electrical system.

Disconnect Generation – A lockable, disconnecting means installed to isolate customer-owned generation equipment – such as generators, engine-driven sets, or other onsite power sources – from the premises wiring and the utility supply. This device provides a safe means for maintenance, inspection, verification of isolation, and operational control of the generation system. The generation disconnect must be lockable, externally located, and readily accessible to the Company.

Disconnect Primary Service (PSD, optional) – An optional, customer-owned, service-rated disconnecting means installed ahead of a customer trough (pull section or wireway) on the service conductors. The PSD is typically unfused, consistent with Company preference; however, a fused device may be required when mandated by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). When installed, the device functions as service equipment located ahead of the meter, and the neutral lug is bonded to the enclosure in accordance with applicable codes. The PSD may be provided at the customer’s discretion to facilitate isolation, sequencing, or service layout requirements.

Disconnect Primary Service (PSD, required by NEC) – A customer-owned, service-rated disconnecting means required by the NEC when a service supplies more than six disconnecting means to a building or structure. This device acts as the single upstream service disconnect, supplying the grouped disconnects downstream. The neutral lug is bonded to the enclosure, as the PSD serves as the service equipment for the installation.

Disconnect Primary Service (PSD, required by Evergy) – A customer-owned, service-rated disconnecting means required by Evergy for all underground-fed residential services where a trough is installed ahead of metering or panelboard equipment. The PSD is installed ahead of the trough and functions as the service equipment for the residence. The neutral lug is bonded to the enclosure, as required for service equipment.

Disconnect Utility – A device or assembly installed to provide a means of completely disconnecting electrical service from the utility supply, typically located on the customer’s premises and accessible to utility personnel for safety, emergency isolation, or maintenance purposes. In Evergy service territory, this refers specifically to the unfused disconnect installed ahead of the meter socket on 277/480V 4-wire and 480V 3-wire services. The Utility Disconnect must comply with applicable codes and Company standards.

Dwelling Mounted Through Roof Guyed – A service configuration in which the service mast is mounted to a dwelling, extends through the roof, and is supported by guy wires. Guying is required when the point of attachment is more than two feet above the roof line or structural loading exceeds the ability of the mast and building framing to safely support the service drop.

Dwelling Mounted Through Roof Unguyed – A service configuration where the service mast is mounted to a dwelling, extends through the roof, and is not supported by guy wires. Unguyed installations are permitted only when mast height, loading, and mechanical requirements meet utility and code limits for unsupported installations. Typically used for short mast extensions that maintain required clearances.



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Dwelling Mounted Under Eave – A service configuration in which the service attachment point is located beneath the dwelling’s eave, rather than on a mast. The attachment bracket is secured directly to the structure under the eave where code clearances allow. This arrangement is used when adequate conductor clearance can be achieved without a roof-penetrating mast.

Dwelling Mounted From Padmount – A service configuration where the dwelling is served from an underground service lateral connected to padmounted equipment. All conductors between the equipment and the meter location are underground.

Dwelling Mounted From Pole – A service configuration in which the dwelling is served from an overhead source serving an underground service lateral from a riser on a pole.

Easement – A legally granted right allowing a utility to access, construct, operate, maintain, repair, or replace electric lines, equipment, or related facilities on a portion of a customer’s property – including Road Right-of-Ways. An Easement does not convey ownership of the land; it provides the utility with ongoing rights necessary to safely install and maintain utility infrastructure within the defined easement area.

Easement Line – The boundary that separates the area reserved for use by the easement holder from the portion of the property under the exclusive control of the customer. The Easement Line marks the limit of the utility’s granted rights within an easement – such as access, construction, operation, or maintenance – and identifies where those rights end and the customer’s undisturbed property begins.

Electric Service – The availability of electric power and energy supplied by the Company at a point of delivery within the Company’s service territory on or near the customer’s premises, at approximately the standard voltage and frequency for a class of service made available by the Company in that area, which source is adequate to meet the customer’s requirements as stated or implied in the customer’s service agreement, regardless of whether or not the customer makes use of such electric service.

Evergy Kansas Central (EKC) – An operating subsidiary of Evergy that provides electric service across a large portion of central and eastern Kansas, including major cities such as Topeka, Wichita, and Manhattan, along with many surrounding communities.

Evergy Kansas Metro (EKM) – An operating subsidiary of Evergy that provides electric service to the Kansas side of the Kansas City metropolitan area, including cities such as Overland Park, Olathe, Kansas City, KS, and surrounding suburban areas.

Evergy Missouri Metro (EMM) – An operating subsidiary of Evergy that provides electric service to the Missouri side of the Kansas City metropolitan area, including Kansas City, MO, and surrounding municipalities.

Evergy Missouri West (EMW) – An operating subsidiary of Evergy that provides electric service to communities in western and northwestern Missouri, outside the urban Kansas City metro area. This includes cities such as St. Joseph, Chillicothe, Clinton, and additional rural and regional communities.

Evergy (as applied to Requirements Table) – The company is solely responsible for these items in the requirements table.

External Metering – Metering equipment is installed outside the customer’s building, typically on a meter pedestal, pole, or exterior wall.

Ground Mounted From Padmount – A service configuration using a ground-mounted meter pedestal or service equipment, supplied by an underground service lateral from padmounted equipment.

Ground Mounted From Pole – A service configuration with a ground-mounted meter pedestal or service equipment that is supplied from pole-mounted overhead conductors.

Guy Wire – A tensioned cable designed to add stability to poles or other structures. Guy wires are used to counteract mechanical forces and must be installed with proper clearance.

Horizontal – Crossarm construction with all primary conductors on the same supporting arm with the pole located in the middle of the arm.

Inspection – The process of reviewing and verifying that electrical installations meet applicable codes, standards, and utility requirements. Inspections may be conducted by Evergy personnel or the authority having jurisdiction.

Installed by (as applied to Requirements Table) – Identifies the party responsible for physically installing the equipment or material as part of the initial service installation.

Instrument Rated – Equipment designed to operate in conjunction with instrument transformers that scale primary electrical quantities to lower, standardized levels suitable for accurate metering. Instrument-rated installations use devices that reduce primary current (commonly referred to as CT’s) or reduce primary voltage (commonly referred to as PTs) to



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values appropriate for the meter, allowing measurement of electrical services that exceed the capacity of self-contained metering equipment. Instrument-rated systems are required where service voltages or currents are too large for the meter to be connected directly and therefore rely on these intermediary transformers to provide safe, accurate measurement.

Internal Metering – Metering equipment is installed inside the customer's building or facility for instances where external metering is not possible.

Introduction – A general overview section that outlines the purpose, scope, and applicability of the Electric Service Standards. It provides context for users and explains how to navigate the document.

Label Meter Socket - A label or placard that shall be permanently affixed to the meter socket and shall not be hand written. Required in multi-occupancy and multi-family buildings such as apartments. Each meter and service switch must be permanently marked for the unit it serves. Markings must be placed outside the meter enclosure on the lid. Inside each meter enclosure the correct apartment number shall be inscribed in permanent marker or paint at the back near the socket clips. The label shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved. The required information shall clearly display the address for which the meter socket provides service.

Label Utility Disconnect – A label or placard that shall be permanently affixed to the equipment and shall not be hand written. The label shall be of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved. The required wording shall read: "UTILITY USE ONLY". Additionally, it must be labeled as "METER DISCONNECT, NOT SERVICE EQUIPMENT".

Liability – Refers to the responsibility for damages, injuries, or code violations resulting from improper installation, maintenance, or use of electrical systems. Evergy assumes no liability for customer-owned equipment beyond the point of service delivery.

Line (Supply) Side – The side of an electrical device or equipment that receives power from the source feeding that device. The term is referential, meaning the line side is always defined relative to the specific device being referenced.

Examples:

- Meter Socket: The line side is the set of conductors that supply power from the service drop or service lateral into the meter.
- First Means of Disconnect: The line side is the set of service entrance conductors that supply power from the meter into the service disconnect.

Load Side – The side of an electrical device or equipment that delivers power to downstream wiring, equipment, or customer loads. The term is referential, meaning the load side is always defined relative to the specific device being referenced.

Examples:

- Meter Socket: The load side is the set of conductors that deliver power from the meter to the first means of disconnect.
- First Means of Disconnect: The load side is the set of conductors and equipment downstream of the service disconnect, including panels, feeders, and branch circuits.

Local Jurisdiction – The city, county, or municipal authority responsible for inspecting and enforcing building and electrical codes. Installations must meet both Evergy standards and the requirements of the local jurisdiction.

Maintained by (as applied to Requirements Table) – Identifies the party responsible for performing ongoing labor associated with maintenance, repair, or replacement of the equipment or material after initial installation. This designation applies strictly to labor and does not imply ownership, furnishing of materials, or assignment of costs.

Maintenance Only – Non-standard, no approval for maintaining legacy structure, but approval required for new construction.

Meter Breaker Combo – A factory-assembled, single enclosure that combines two compartments – a self-contained meter socket and a main service disconnect or breaker. The unit provides a metering section with a lockable compartment for utility metering and a second compartment for a customer-accessible disconnect.

Meter Collar – Adapting device between the meter and meter socket allowing you to insert a branch circuit into an existing installation with minimal modification to existing meter socket installation.

Meter Socket – A metal enclosure which contains a socket for inserting a meter to measure consumption of electrical energy (also referred to as a cabinet, meter box, meter can, or meter enclosure).

Meter Socket Hub – A connection at the top of a meter socket to create a rain tight connection. A piercing screw coupling is not acceptable.

Meter Pole – A customer-owned pressure treated (for ground contact) wood pole with metering equipment. Formerly known as a Farm Pole in legacy standards and tariffs.

Modular – Structures constructed off-site and delivered as one or more finished sections that are connected on-site. These units may be installed individually or stacked in multi-level arrangements – commonly three, four, or five modules high.

Multi Family – A single building or structure that contains two or more dwelling units or premises, each intended for occupancy and typically separately metered.

Multi Occupancy – A commercial or non-residential building or structure that contains two or more separate business, industrial, or organizational occupants, each operating as independent premises but sharing a common building or site infrastructure. Multi-occupancy spaces do not meet the definition of dwelling units, which require independent living facilities including permanent provisions for living, sleeping, cooking, and sanitation.

Multi Position – A configuration in which a service installation provides more than one metering or disconnecting position within a single, horizontally oriented assembly or enclosure. A Multi position installation is designed to serve multiple customer loads, units, or tenant spaces, with each position maintaining its own meter and/or disconnecting means.

NEC – National Electric Code NFPA 70.

NEMA – National Electrical Manufacturers Association.

NESC – National Electrical Safety Code IEEE-C2.

Net Metering – Using a “single meter” to measure the consumption and generation of electricity by a small generation facility, such as a house with wind or solar photovoltaic generation. The “net” energy produced or consumed is purchased from or sold to the utility provider, respectively.

Not Attached (as applied to Overhead Clearance) – The conductor or equipment is not physically connected to the bridge – it may pass over, under, or beside the bridge but is supported by separate poles or structures. These situations require greater clearance to account for potential movement (sag, sway) and to ensure safety in case of conductor failure or maintenance access.

Padmount – A type of transformer or electrical equipment installed on a pad at ground level. Padmount equipment is typically used in underground distribution systems and must be installed with required clearances and access.

Parallel Generation – The operation of customer-owned generation equipment – such as solar photovoltaic systems, wind turbines, or combined heat and power (cogeneration) units – while interconnected with and capable of operating in parallel with the electric utility’s distribution system. Parallel generation may produce electricity alone or, in cogeneration applications, produce electricity along with another useful form of energy as a byproduct. All parallel generation facilities must meet the Company’s interconnection, safety, and operating requirements.

PFD – Public Facing Document

Pole Mounted – A service configuration in which the meter and service equipment are installed on a customer-owned pole. The service may be supplied from overhead or underground sources.

Policy – The overarching principles, regulatory alignment, and strategic intent that govern the application of the standards. It defines the scope of the standards, references applicable codes and laws (e.g., NEC, NESC, state regulations), and clarifies the Company’s authority and responsibilities. This section serves as the bridge between high-level regulatory frameworks and the enforceable technical requirements found in the Provisions.

Point of Attachment (Service Attachment) – The Company-approved mounting point on a customer’s building or structure used to support the service drop.

Primary Metering – Electric service provided at voltages greater than 600 volts, typically for specialized customer configurations or when the customer elects to own and maintain their own transformation and distribution equipment. Primary metering is required when a customer requests service above 600 volts, or when the proposed electrical setup does not comply with applicable codes and necessitates a company-mandated metering arrangement. Evergy offers service at standard wye phase configurations, with 7200/12470 volts being the most commonly available. The availability of voltage configurations is subject to system limitations and may vary by location.

Proctor – A test control specification devised to evaluate compaction of cohesive soils. In this standard the maximum density for cohesive compacted materials shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D698 (Standard Proctor Test). ASTM D698 shall apply to compaction of disturbed soil under pads for equipment, backfill of trenches for underground electric lines and any other similar application.

Provided by (as applied to Requirements Table) – Indicates the party responsible for supplying the equipment or material for new construction and maintenance of existing.

Provisions – The enforceable, technical, and operational requirements that customers, electricians, and designers must follow when connecting to or modifying electric service. These include specifications for service types, metering, installation practices, equipment standards, and customer responsibilities. This section is the most detailed and prescriptive, forming the core of the standards practical application.



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Quadplex – A type of conductor assembly consisting of four conductors.

Residential – Residential Electric Service refers to electric service provided to no more than four individual single-family dwelling units provided the service is metered under a residential rate as defined by the local commission. Any premises exceeding four residential meter rates or classified under a non-residential rate schedule shall not be considered residential.

Right-of-Way – Publicly owned, controlled by a governmental body, or otherwise reserved corridor of land intended for transportation, utility infrastructure, or similar public-use purposes. A Right-of-Way provides the controlling entity the authority to install, access, and maintain facilities such as electric lines, roadways, pipelines, or communications infrastructure within its boundaries.

RMFO – Residential Multi Family Overhead

RMFU – Residential Multi Family Underground

RSFO – Residential Single Family Overhead

RSFU – Residential Single Family Underground

Rural Customer (as applied to Power Quality Standards) – A customer taking electric service (except electric service used in connection with a commercial enterprise not related to residential or farming purposes) who uses such electric service for residential purposes in a district which has not been platted and recorded, or in connection with the carrying on of farming or other agricultural pursuits. The Company reserves the right in all instances to designate whether a customer is or is not a rural customer.

Service Point (Point of Delivery) – The location at which Evergy’s service conductors or equipment end and the customer’s wiring or equipment begins. This is the official point where ownership, operational responsibility, and maintenance responsibility transfer from Evergy to the customer. The Service Point also establishes the location at which service voltage and power quality are evaluated.

Shielded – Construction with a conductor in the highest position on the pole to give the phase wires protection from lighting strikes.

Single Can – A single, individual metering enclosure (meter “can”) used to house one self-contained meter socket. A Single Can is intended to serve one customer load and includes no provisions for multiple metering positions.

Single Family – A residential dwelling unit designed to house one family or household and served by a single electrical service point and meter unless otherwise permitted by code. Single Family installations typically use one service drop or lateral, one meter socket, and one set of customer-owned equipment for the premises.

Single Occupancy – A building or structure used or intended for use by one occupant, entity, or tenant. Single Occupancy applies to commercial structures and indicates that only one customer load or tenant space requires service. Single Occupancy buildings typically utilize a single service disconnecting means and a single meter unless a non-standard configuration has been approved.

Single Phase – An electrical service configuration using one alternating current (AC) waveform at 60 hertz. Commonly used for residential and light commercial applications. Typically includes two hot wires and one neutral.

Single Position – A configuration in which a service installation provides only one metering or disconnecting position. A Single Position installation serves one customer load and is not designed to accommodate multiple meters, tenants, or disconnects.

Special Design – Requires approval and guidance from a Standards Representative.

Standard Design – Current standard preferred construction, no supplemental approval is required.

Standards Representative – A person designated by the Company with responsibility for the development, maintenance, interpretation, and application of Company standards. A Standards Representative provides authoritative guidance on technical requirements, evaluates specialty, unique, or non-standard installations, and issues approvals or exceptions as defined within applicable standards. This role operates within Standards Engineering and serves as a specialized technical authority beyond the scope of a Company Representative, ensuring consistency, safety, compliance, and alignment with Company policies, codes, and industry best practices.

Temporary – Electric service provided as a non-permanent installation intended to provide short-term electric power prior to permanent service.

Three Phase – An electrical service configuration using three alternating current (AC) waveforms at 60 hertz, offset by 120 degrees. Used for larger commercial and industrial loads.

Top of Finished Grade – The final surface elevation of the ground or landscape after all construction, grading, and expected soil settling are complete. The Top of Finished Grade represents the highest point of the finished terrain.



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Transformer – An electrical device used to change voltage levels between circuits. Transformers are used to step voltage up or down.

Triplex – A type of conductor assembly consisting of three conductors.

Trough – A customer-owned wireway/pull section used to route and split service conductors to multiple disconnects or meter sockets.

Unshielded– Construction where the phase is attached above the neutral.

U.L. – Underwriters Laboratory.

Vertical – Armless construction with each phase located in a different plane.



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Equipment Clearance

Scope

This section defines minimum clearance requirements for Evergy-owned electrical equipment when installed near buildings, driveways, parking lots, and other structures. These requirements ensure safe installation, maintenance access, and compliance with Evergy standards and applicable codes. Additional requirements may apply under state or local regulations. For unusual circumstances, voltages, structures, or environmental conditions, consult the Company.

Working Space Clearance Requirements

- Equipment with an opening requires 10 feet of clearance maintained in all directions from that opening.
- A clearance of 3 feet must be maintained in all directions from the edge of equipment that does not open.
- No window should extend into the working space of the equipment as outlined in the equipment clearance drawings

Special Considerations

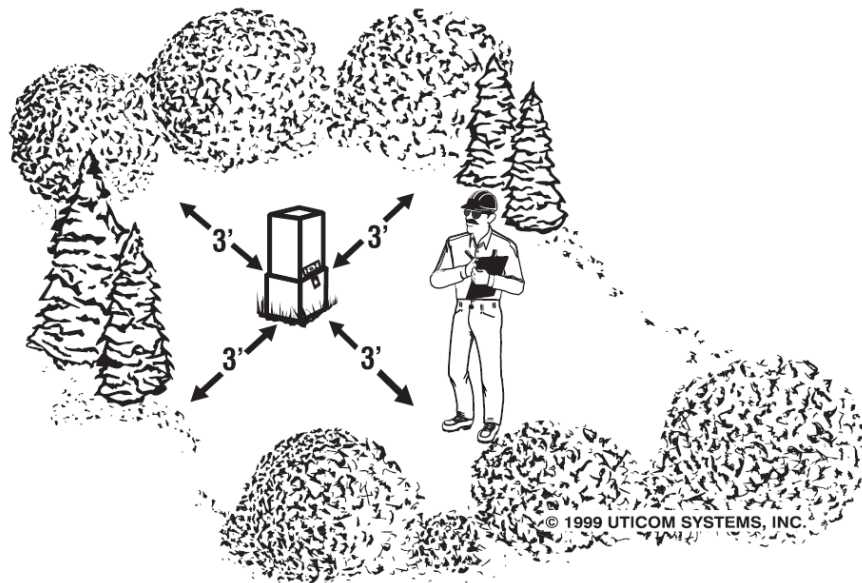
- A minimum of 5 feet of clearance is required around the circumference of fire hydrants for all Evergy-owned equipment.

Secondary Pedestal

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding secondary pedestals.

Clearance Values



We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 3 feet away from the sides.

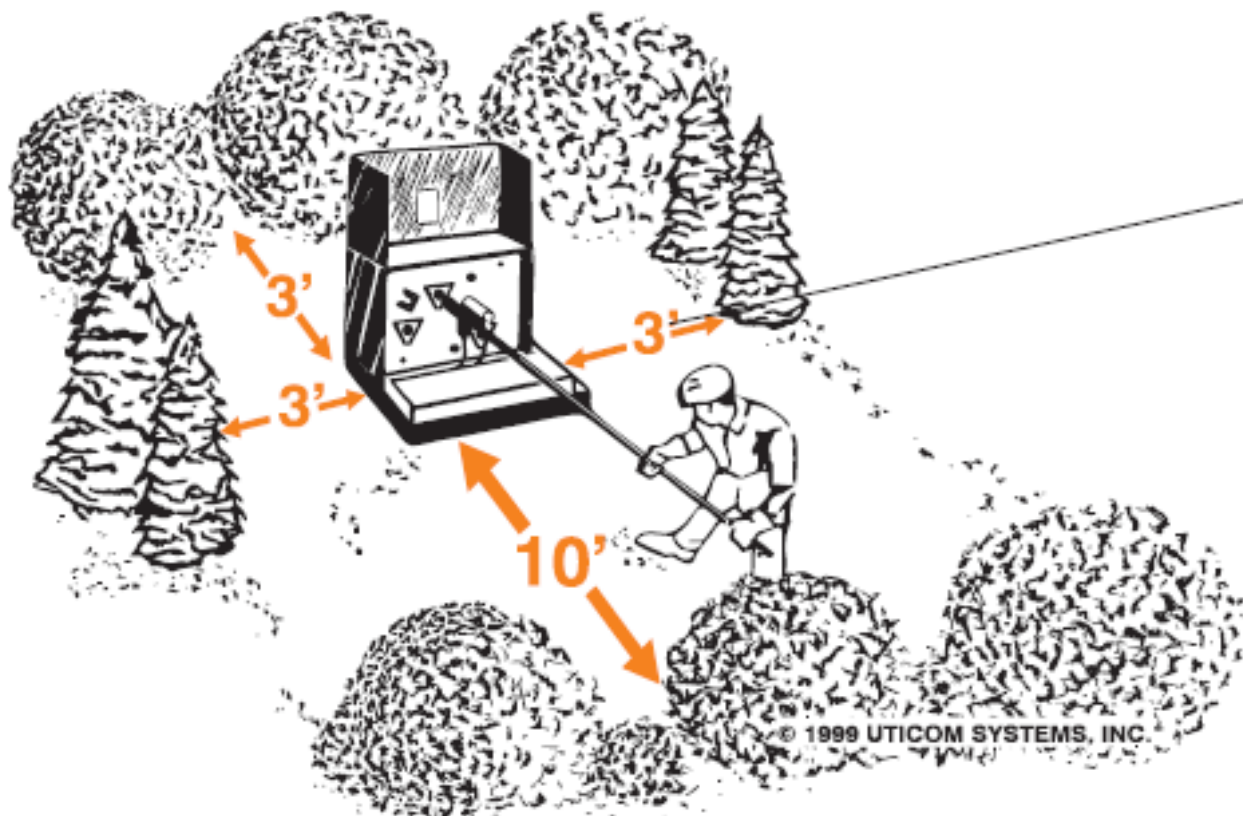
Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Single-Phase Sectionalizing Cabinet

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding single-phase sectionalizing cabinets.

Clearance Values



We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the side with doors and 3 feet from other sides.

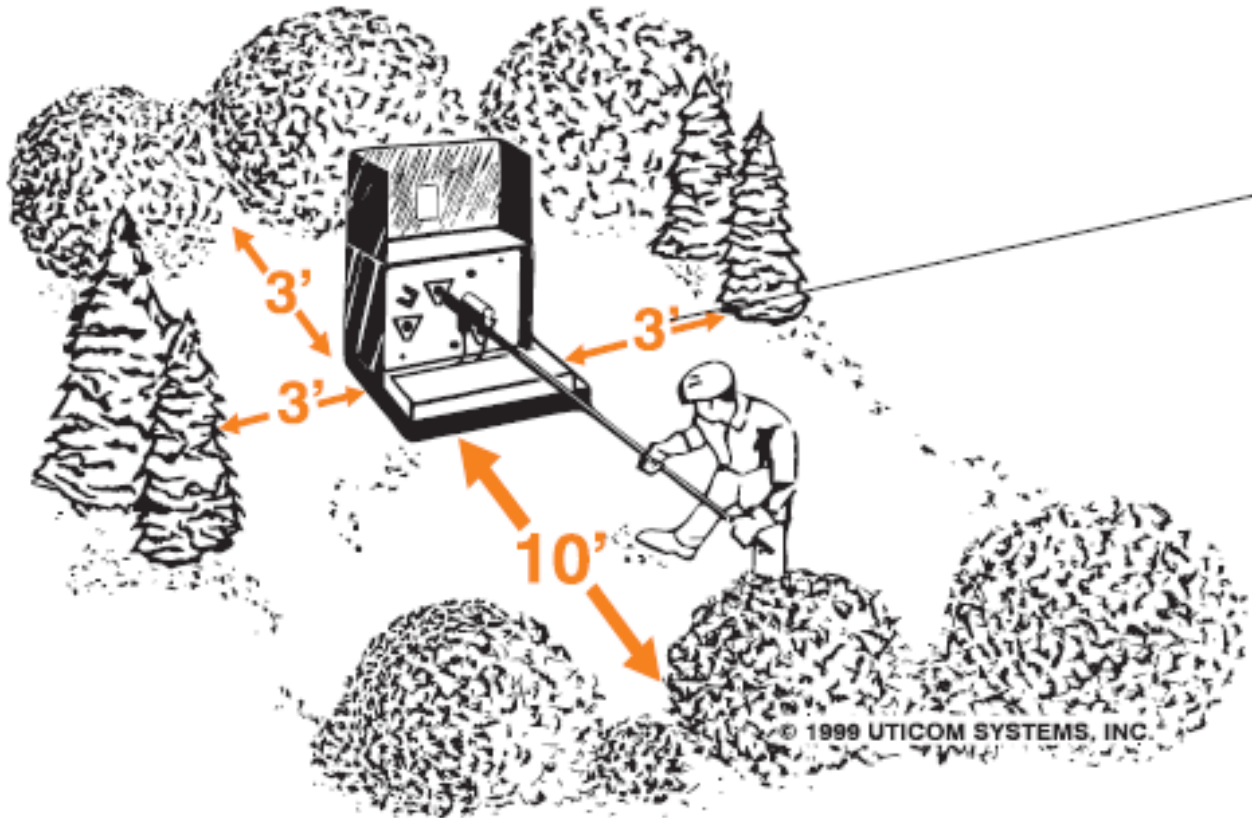
Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Three-Phase Sectionalizing Cabinet

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding three-phase sectionalizing cabinets.

Clearance Values



We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the side with doors and 3 feet from other sides.

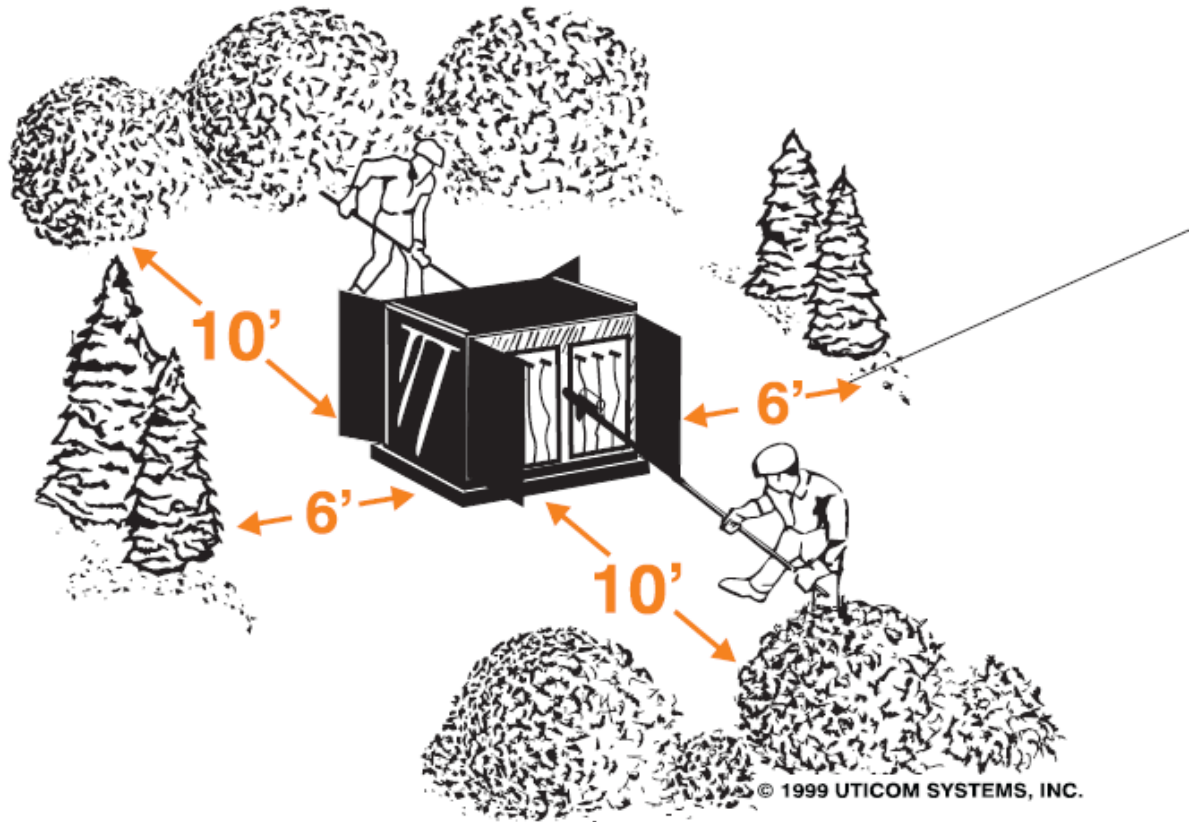
Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Two-Sided Switchgear

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding two-sided switchgears.

Clearance Values



We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the sides with doors and 6 feet from other sides.

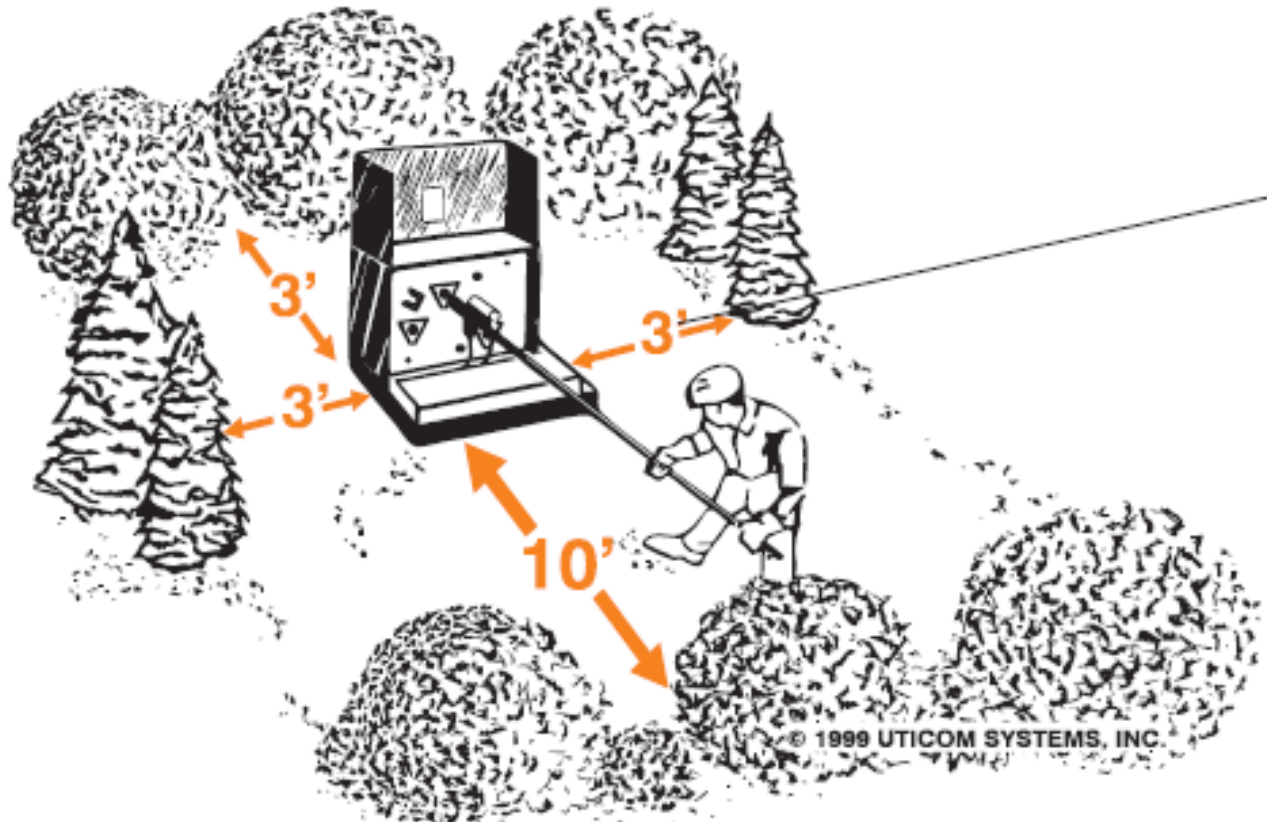
Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Single-Phase Padmount Transformer

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding a single-phase transformer pad.

Clearance Values



We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the side with doors and 3 feet from other sides.

Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Three-Phase Padmount Transformer

Scope

These are the clearances required surrounding a three-phase transformer pad.

Clearance Values



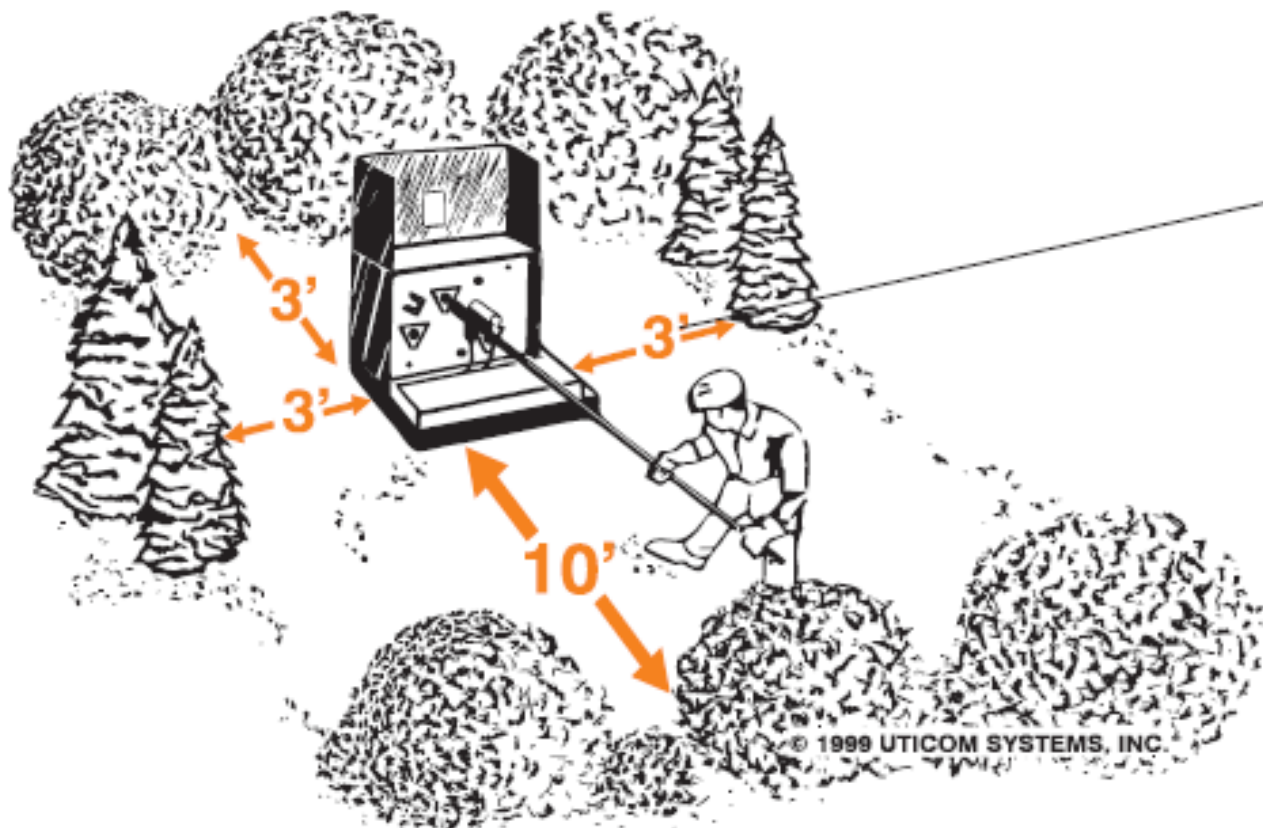
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ESS CLEARANCE FROM EQUIPMENT
TRANSFORMER 3P PAD
ALL PARTS

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We need room to work safely on this device. Please keep shrubs and structures 10 feet away from the side with doors and 3 feet from other sides.

Obstructions may be damaged or removed during service restoration or maintenance.

Metering Requirements

Scope

This document outlines the requirements, responsibilities, and guidelines for the installation, identification, and maintenance of electric metering equipment. It applies to all service types including residential, commercial, and primary metering buildings. These requirements are applicable to both new construction and existing service modifications.

General Metering Requirements

Customers are required to supply a Company-approved, self-contained meter socket for services rated at 400 amps or smaller. For services greater than 400 amps, C.T. rated metering or primary metering is required. A minimum capacity of 200 amps is required for all single position meters. Approved models can be found on the Company website or obtained through Customer Service. Any metering practices not explicitly listed in this standard, including but not limited to transformer metering and switchgear metering, shall not be permitted for new construction. All configurations not included in the Electric Service Standards must be approved by a Standards Representative.

Metered and unmetered conductors shall not be installed in the same conduits or raceways. Unmetered service conductors shall not be permitted to exit metering equipment. Metering socket shall not be used as a raceway for feeder circuits per NEC 230.7. Disconnects on the source side of the meter are generally prohibited, except where permission is granted in the standard or the AHJ. Tampering with Company property, including breaking seals, is strictly prohibited and may be subject to legal penalties and fees. The [meter pulling process](#) defined by the Company is not considered tampering (for use only in EKC).

Meter Location Requirements

Customers must contact a Company Representative to verify meter location prior to installation. Meter locations must be accessible, meaning capable of being reached for operation, renewal, and inspection. Unapproved installations may result in denial of service. Meters must be installed on the exterior side of the building closest to Company facilities and should avoid areas exposed to vibration, gases, dust, fluids, or vehicular traffic.

Meter Collar Requirements

Evergy allows the use of certain approved meter collars for solar installations.

Approved Equipment

Only meter collars listed on Evergy's Approved Meter Collar List may be used.

Meter collars are permitted only for customers meeting these criteria:

- Residential single occupant service
- 200A single-phase service, and
- One (1) meter collar device per customer.

Customer Responsibilities

Contact Evergy to schedule a service request prior to meter collar installation.

If a meter socket upgrade is required:

- Customer must perform all necessary work before the meter collar installation.

The customer is responsible for:

- Providing clear socket blanks
- Providing meter socket rings

Electrician Responsibilities

A licensed electrician must be present to install the meter collar on the meter socket.

Evergy personnel will remove and reinstall the meter as required for the work.



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Evergy Authority & Limitations

Evergy reserves the right to pull the meter during outages or for safety-related concerns.

Evergy is not responsible for reinstalling the meter collar following removal.

If reinstallation is required, the customer must contact Evergy to schedule another service request.

Multiple Meter Installations

It is the responsibility of the building owner, customer, or their agent to ensure proper wiring to the correct meter, correct any mismarked switches or enclosures, and be present during Company verification. The Company will not activate service until all markings and connections are verified and confirmed to be correct.

C.T. Rated Metering

C.T. rated metering is required for services exceeding 400 amps for both single-phase and three-phase installations. C.T. rated metering is allowed for services less than 400 amps only when jurisdiction requires the Company to do so, and it is serving a fire pump.

Internal Metering

Internal metering is allowed for residential buildings with four or more floors, but only with prior Company approval. Meters must be consolidated in a common meter room or placed on every second or third floor. The Company must have 24/7 access to these rooms. An antenna may be required to ensure reliable meter communication. Customers is always required to provide all necessary conduit pathways and mounting provisions during construction, regardless of whether an antenna is ultimately installed. These provisions greatly reduce the cost of future antenna installation if communication issues arise. The cost of installation is the responsibility of the customer. These rooms must have exterior walls and meet all clearance and egress standards.

- A single entrance to and egress from the required working space shall be permitted where unobstructed egress or extra working space is provided.
 - a. Unobstructed egress shall be defined as a clear exit away from the working space.
 - b. Extra working space shall be defined as clearance that is double Evergy minimum clearances (8 feet is required for internal meters less than 600 Volts).
- A second means of egress may be provided to ensure unobstructed egress.

Meter Communication & Antenna

- Conduit Requirements:
 - One 2-inch conduit from each meter room to the common meter room.
 - From common meter room, one 2-inch conduit to an exterior point (15–35 ft above ground, ≤80 ft length).
 - Max 3 bends per conduit (two vertical 90°, one horizontal ≤90°).
- Provide:
 - Flat mounting surface for antennas.
 - Weather-head on exterior conduit.
 - Space for up to 2 interior antennas and 3 exterior antennas.
 - 2 ft × 3 ft interior wall space for RF transceivers.
 - 120 V / 15 A receptacle in each meter room.
- Documentation:
 - Proposed meter room locations must be shown on the riser diagram submitted with the service application.

Contact a Company Representative with questions.



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Electric Vehicle (EV) Metering

The Company requires that EV chargers wanting access to the Separately Metered EV Time of Use rate be metered utilizing a two-position meter socket. In instances where the customer cannot install a two-position meter socket, they must reach out to a Standards Representative to review alternative options. This only applies to EMM and EMW.



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Key Contacts

Evergy Kansas Metro, Evergy Missouri Metro, Evergy Missouri West Contacts:

- Customer care - 1-888-471-5275 from 7 am-5 pm on weekdays (except holidays)
- General Offices, Downtown Kansas City - (816) 556-2200
- For emergencies, power out or lines down, call toll-free – 1-888-544-4852 (1-888-LIGHT-KC)

Evergy Kansas Central Contacts:

- Residential 1-800-383-1183
- Business 1-800-401-5666

Utility One Call:

- Missouri – 1-800-344-7483 (1-800-DIG-RITE)
- Kansas – 811 or 1-800-344-7233 (1-800-DIG-SAFE)

Standards Representative:

- Email: servicestandards@evergy.com

Electric Service Standards Revision Log

Rev. 0 – 4/13/2026

Initial publication of the Electric Service Standards.



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