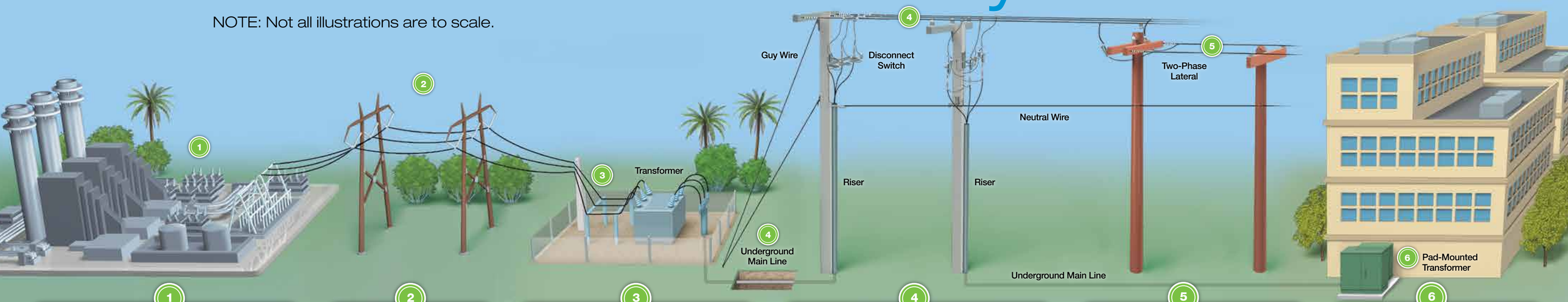
The Flow of Electricity

NOTE: Not all illustrations are to scale.



1 POWER PLANT

A power plant is where electricity is produced. Most plants use boilers or other equipment to convert fuel to energy. The energy is used to turn a turbine, which then spins the generator motor to produce electricity. The fuel of choice is primarily natural gas, although it may also be nuclear, oil or renewable resources, such as solar.

2 TRANSMISSION LINE

A transmission line carries high-voltage electricity from a power plant to substations.

3 SUBSTATION

A substation is where incoming high-voltage electricity from the transmission line is reduced — by step-down transformers — to a lower voltage suitable for distributing power via feeder lines.

4 MAIN POWER LINE (FEEDER)

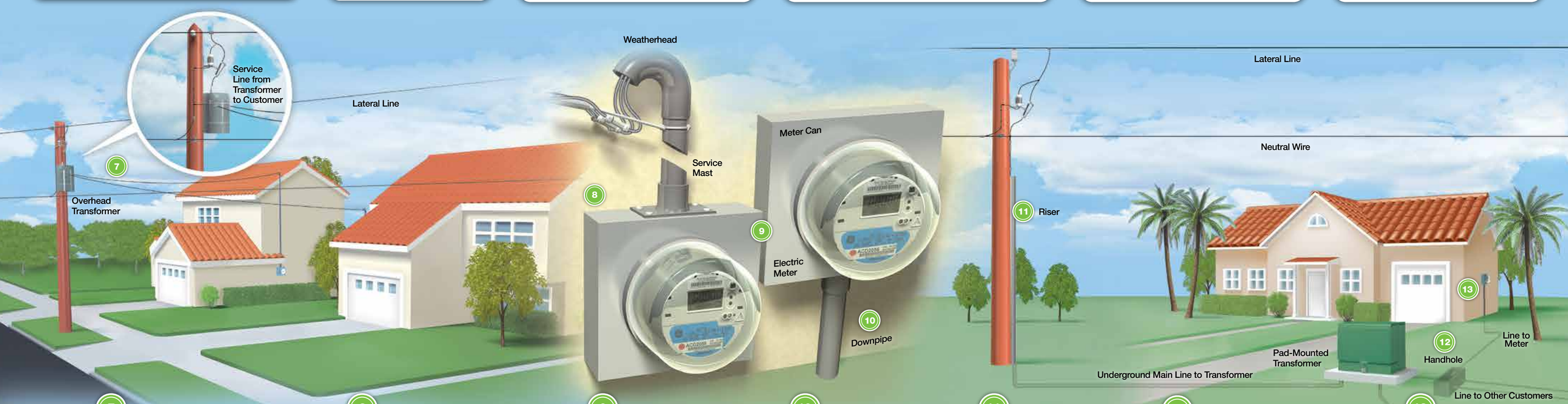
A feeder, or main power line, carries electricity from the substation to an FPL local/regional service area. These power lines are usually along major roads and thoroughfares. A primary feeder typically consists of three individual–phase wires and one neutral grounded wire. These are buried underground or strung overhead. Disconnect switches are used to de-energize sections of the line for maintenance or repairs without disrupting service for customers outside the work area.

5 NEIGHBORHOOD POWER LINE (LATERAL)

A lateral, or neighborhood power line, is usually a smaller wire that carries electricity from a feeder line to local neighborhoods in an FPL service area. Lateral lines can be one, two or three phases and a neutral, and they are either buried underground or strung overhead. The neutral wire is a conductor that enables FPL to maintain a safe, effectively grounded system as required by the National Electric Safety Code.

6 TRANSFORMER

A transformer converts higher-voltage electricity to a reduced voltage for customer use. It is mounted overhead on a utility pole, at ground level on a concrete pad or inside the customer's building. Pad-mounted transformers are usually green in color.



7 SERVICE LINE

The service line is the electrical connection between FPL and the customer's home or business. Customers receive electricity from either overhead or underground service connections.

8 OVERHEAD SERVICE

For a customer with overhead service, wires from the power line pass through the service mast and connect to the meter can. The weatherhead is a curved section of pipe that prevents water from entering the service mast and meter can.

9 METER CAN & METER

The meter can is a metal box that is the point where electric service enters the customer's home or business. The electric meter is attached to the meter can and registers how much energy the customer uses. The meter can typically is attached to an exterior wall of the home or building.

10 UNDERGROUND SERVICE

A customer with underground service receives electricity through a downpipe. The downpipe contains the wires that connect the underground power line to the meter can.

11 RISER

A riser is a conduit that channels electric wires safely from overhead equipment to underground power line connections.

12 HANDHOLE

A handhole is a below-grade enclosure near a pad-mounted transformer that is used to connect underground service cables. In nearly all cases, FPL owns the cables that connect *residential* customers to FPL service, while *business* customers own the cables that connect their facilities.

13 EQUIPMENT OWNERSHIP

The electric meter is the property of FPL. The meter can, service mast, weatherhead and downpipe all belong to the residential or business property owner, who typically is responsible for maintaining and repairing or replacing them if they are in poor condition. Business customers also own – and are responsible for maintaining – the underground cables that connect their facilities to FPL service. **Do not attempt to make any repairs yourself. Use only a licensed electrician to inspect the pipes and wiring and make any necessary repairs.**