Power Line Clearance Standards for Electric Service Reliability

Overview

Holley Electric Power Line Clearance Standards include clearing vegetation/trees that have the potential to interfere with the safe and reliable operation of its distribution lines. During thunderstorms, ice storms and high winds, trees and large branches falling onto power lines cause most power outages.

Holley Electric’s tree-trimming clearances standards are based upon clearances necessary to provide and maintain service reliability.

Distribution Vegetation Management Program

Distribution lines are generally located on wooden poles along roadways or in easements along property lines. Power lines with greater voltages require greater clearances to maintain an acceptable level of reliability. Many trees on its distribution system need to be trimming periodically.

About 100 percent of Holley’s Distribution Vegetation Management work is for planned, circuit-wide maintenance to maintain reliability performance as well as immediate reliability issues identified by Holley Electric operations personnel or direct customer requests.

When Holley Electric will remove branches or trees along its distribution lines, and will notify with the homeowner or business of the property,

Customers or qualified tree contractors may request trees to be trimmed / removed, along Holley’s distribution lines by calling our office. An inspection of the area will be made and if trimming will improve reliability problems or mitigate a safety or equipment hazard, the trees will be trimmed. Otherwise, the request may be deferred until normal maintenance is required.

When tree trimming is required.

We will attempt to notify the customer – except for situations in which immediate action is required or it is not obvious whom the homeowner is. We will make appointments with customers to address concerns before the work is performed if necessary.

Transmission Vegetation Management Program

Distribution lines are generally located on wooden pole within rights-of-way of the pole line. They carry 2400 of volts of electricity.

In order to maintain a predictable, low-growing vegetation environment within its distribution line corridors, Holley Electric will follow these practices:

1. Holley electric will require a distance between vegetation and its distribution infrastructure because of the voltages and greater movement of conductors. If a tree makes contact with a distribution line, hazardous electric current is injected into the ground that can travel across local underground cables and pipes causing severe damage to public and private property. An outage on a distribution line can affect many customers.
2. Rights-of-way may be cleared of all tall-growing species from edge to edge during the initial construction of a power line and will be maintained in the same manner. This may involves removal of trees within the right-of-way and side trimming of branches that hang over into the right-of-way.

3. Where distribution lines cross or run along streets within the street right-of-way, Holley Electric will meet and discuss concerns with the village, county or state and follow his/her recommendation, i.e. trim only, remove, or remove and replant the area with approved species.
APPENDIX B

APPENDIX C

RECOMMENDED CLEARANCES

NOTE: ANY DEAD OR BROKEN LIMBS ABOVE THE 7'1/2" ZONE THAT ARE OVERHANGING THE WIRES SHALL BE SUFFICIENTLY TRIMMED BACK TO SAFEGUARD THE WIRES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CIRCUIT DESIGNATION AND VOLTAGEN</th>
<th>VOLTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200 - 480</td>
<td>2400 V / 4 kV PRIMARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1200 - 2999</td>
<td>11 kV TRANSMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6000 - 8000</td>
<td>7200 V / 12 kV PRIMARY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7700 - 7700</td>
<td>11.8 kV / 35 kV DISTRIBUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7700 - 7700</td>
<td>14.5 kV SUB-TRANSMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9000 - 999</td>
<td>115 kV TRANSMISSION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUNK 4, 23, 24</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(GROUND-CUT AREAS ONLY)

* = RESIDENTIAL

= RURAL - OFF ROAD / SIDELINE GROUND TO SKY

TO BE USED FOR ESTABLISHING MINIMUM APPROACH DISTANCES AS PER OSHA 1910.269