Before the
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission

EAST TANNERSVILLE
#1 & #2 138 kV
TAP LINE

ATTACHMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE
Letter of Notification

Application Docket No._____

Submitted by: PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

SUMMARY

A Letter of Notification is being submitted by PPL Electric Utilities Corporation (PPL Electric) pursuant to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission's (PUC or the Commission) regulations at 52 Pa. Code §§57.71 through 57.77 for approval to site and construct the East Tannersville #1 & #2 138 kV Tap to serve the East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation. The proposed project is located on land owned in fee by PPL Electric in Pocono Township, Monroe County. The proposed project was reviewed with both the County and the Township, and neither has any objection to the proposed project.

The tap line and substation are required to meet the increasing demand for electricity and to improve reliability of service in the Pocono Township area of Monroe County. The proposed tap line will be designed for double-circuit operation, however, it will initially be constructed and operated as a single-circuit tap.

The total estimated cost of the proposed transmission work is $654,000. In addition, PPL Electric estimates that it will spend $1.7 million (including the transformer cost) for the substation and distribution work associated with this project. Construction is scheduled to begin in spring 2013, in order to meet an in-service date of November 2013.

This document, which describes the need for the project and discusses the engineering and siting analysis for the proposed construction, consists of the following:

Attachment "1"	Necessity Statement
Attachment "2"	Engineering Description
Attachment "3"	Environmental Assessment
Attachment "4"	PPL Electric Design Criteria and Safety Practices
Attachment "5"	PPL Electric Magnetic Field Management Program
Attachment "6"	List of Involved Governmental Agencies, Municipalities

Attachment
1

ATTACHMENT 1

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

NECESSITY STATEMENT

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MAP

MAP 1	PPL ELECTRIC SYSTEM MAP.....	EXHIBIT "A" MAP POCKET

ATTACHMENT "1"
EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE
NECESSITY STATEMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

PPL Electric is requesting PUC approval to site and construct a double-circuit 138 kV transmission tap line. Initially only one circuit will be installed. The second circuit will be installed when electrical demand requires this addition. The proposed East Tannersville 138 kV Tap will extend approximately 750 feet from the existing Monroe-Jackson 138 kV Transmission Line to the new East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation. The tap line and the new substation are required to serve load growth and improve reliability in the area. The new substation will contain a 12' x 12' building that will protect the control equipment from the elements. PPL Electric has filed a Zoning Petition concurrently with this Letter of Notification requesting that the Commission find that the control building is necessary for the convenience or welfare of the public and, therefore, is exempt from any local zoning ordinance.

The estimated cost to design and construct the tap is approximately $654,000. Construction is scheduled to begin in Spring 2013 to support the project's proposed in-service date of November 2013. The required in service date is defined as the date that the facility needs to be place in order to address reliability issues on the existing system that could cause service interruptions to customers.

A PPL Electric system map showing existing transmission facilities with a design voltage of 35 kV or greater is included in the Attachment "1" map pocket. This filing, however, addresses only the existing and proposed 138 kV regional transmission system in the Pocono area.

B. EXISTING SYSTEM

Presently, the area of concern is served from the Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation and the Bartonsville 138-12 kV Substation via each substation's associated 12 kV distribution lines. The

associated 12 kV distribution lines which currently serve the area include the Tannersville 57-2 and the Bartonsville 79-2 12 kV distribution lines. These 12 kV lines serve over 2,500 customers in the Pocono Township area. Figure 1 on page 6 depicts a functional one-line diagram of the existing 138 kV facilities in the area. Figure 2 on page 7 provides a functional one-line diagram of the existing 12 kV distribution facilities in the area.

C. DEFINITION OF THE PROBLEM

This project, including the East Tannersville 138 kV Tap Line will resolve three separate problems. First, load on the Tannersville 57-2 distribution line is projected to exceed the normal planning guidelines based on PPL Electric's Reliability Principles and Practices (RP&P). The existing Tannersville 57-2 12 kV conductor is a 336 kcmil Aluminum. The planning guideline for such conductor is 10 MVA (Megavolt Ampere). The winter 2013 peak load is projected to be 11.1 MVA. Overloading the Tannersville 57-2 12 kV line could result in conductor damage or failure which would interrupt service to approximately 1,600 customers until repairs are made. As a result, the existing distribution line cannot accommodate future load growth in the area.

Second, the existing Tannersville 57-2 distribution line exceeds PPL Electric's RP&P guidelines for customer count per feeder. The RP&P guideline requires that a 12 kV circuit serve less than 1,300 customers. The Tannersville 57-2 circuit currently serves approximately 1,600 customers. This project will reduce the number of customers served by the 57-2 distribution line by transferring some of these customers to a new distribution line served by the proposed East Tannersville Substation.

Third, the Tannersville 57-2 and Bartonsville 79-2 lines have both been among the worst performing circuits on the PPL Electric system, due to large numbers of customers experiencing multiple outages per year. These outages are caused by the wooded nature of the area and the high number of customers per distribution circuit. Also, the existing system configuration has limited transfer capability to the adjoining substations for maintenance and other outages on the equipment. Therefore, if the existing distribution lines were to fail or require maintenance, customers would be out of service until the work could be completed.

D. PROPOSED SOLUTION

In order to resolve the issues discussed above, PPL Electric seeks PUC approval to construct the East Tannersville #1 & #2 138 kV Tap Line. After the Commission's approval of the new Tap Line, PPL Electric will also construct a new East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation that will be supplied by the Tap Line. One new 12 kV distribution line will be installed from the new substation to serve customer load in the area. These system additions will relieve overloading, and increase reliability and operating flexibility.

The new 12 kV distribution line will serve part of the load currently being supplied by the Tannersville 57-2 distribution line. This reinforcement project will reduce peak loading on the Tannersville 57-2 distribution line by 3.3 MVA. The reduced load on the Tannersville 57-2 will allow customers to be transferred from the Bartonsville 79-2 to the Tannersville 57-2 during outage conditions. This will increase operational flexibility in the area and improve reliability on both the Bartonsville 79-2 and Tannersville 57-2. Additionally, the new facilities will resolve the customer count violations on the existing Tannersville 57-2 distribution line. Once this project is implemented, the Tannersville 57-2 distribution line will serve 950 customers, which brings the customer count to within the PPL Electric RP&P guideline of 1,300.

The new East Tannersville Substation will serve approximately 650 customers and 3.3 MVA of load. The new line will reduce the length of the existing lines and customers per circuit in Pocono Township. This new line will reduce outages, as well as reducing the number of customers affected by an outage were one to occur.

The total estimated cost of this project is approximately $1.8 million. This includes $1.1 million for the new substation, $654,000 for the transmission lines, and $75,000 for the distribution lines. Figure 3 of this Attachment depicts a functional one-line diagram of the proposed transmission facilities in the area. Figure 4 of this Attachment provides a functional one-line diagram of the proposed 12 kV distribution facilities in the area.

E. FUNCTIONAL ALTERNATIVE

An alternative to building the new substation and transmission line would be to build a new 12kV distribution line and terminal out of the Tannersville Substation in order to relieve the Tannersville 57-2 line. This alternative would require the new 12 kV distribution line to follow the same line route as the Tannersville 57-2 for about 2 miles. This is an expensive construction method and does not improve reliability, due to fact that two distribution circuits installed on the same poles are susceptible to the same outages, and could result in both lines experiencing an outage at the same time. Upgrades to the Tannersville Substation would also be necessary to accommodate the additional line and terminal. The estimated cost for this alternative is $ 1 million. Although this cost is lower than the cost of the proposed project, it would not accomplish the same improvement in reliability. In addition, a new substation would be needed in the near future, and the new line would be abandoned when the new substation went into service.

PPL Electric rejected this alternative because the preferred alternative described in Section D, above, is a better long-term plan for the entire area and avoids the investment in facilities that would be useful only temporarily. The project, as proposed in this Letter of Notification, provides additional reliability and operating flexibility, and will bring PPL Electric into conformity with its RP&P Guidelines.

FUNCTIONAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
EXISTING TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

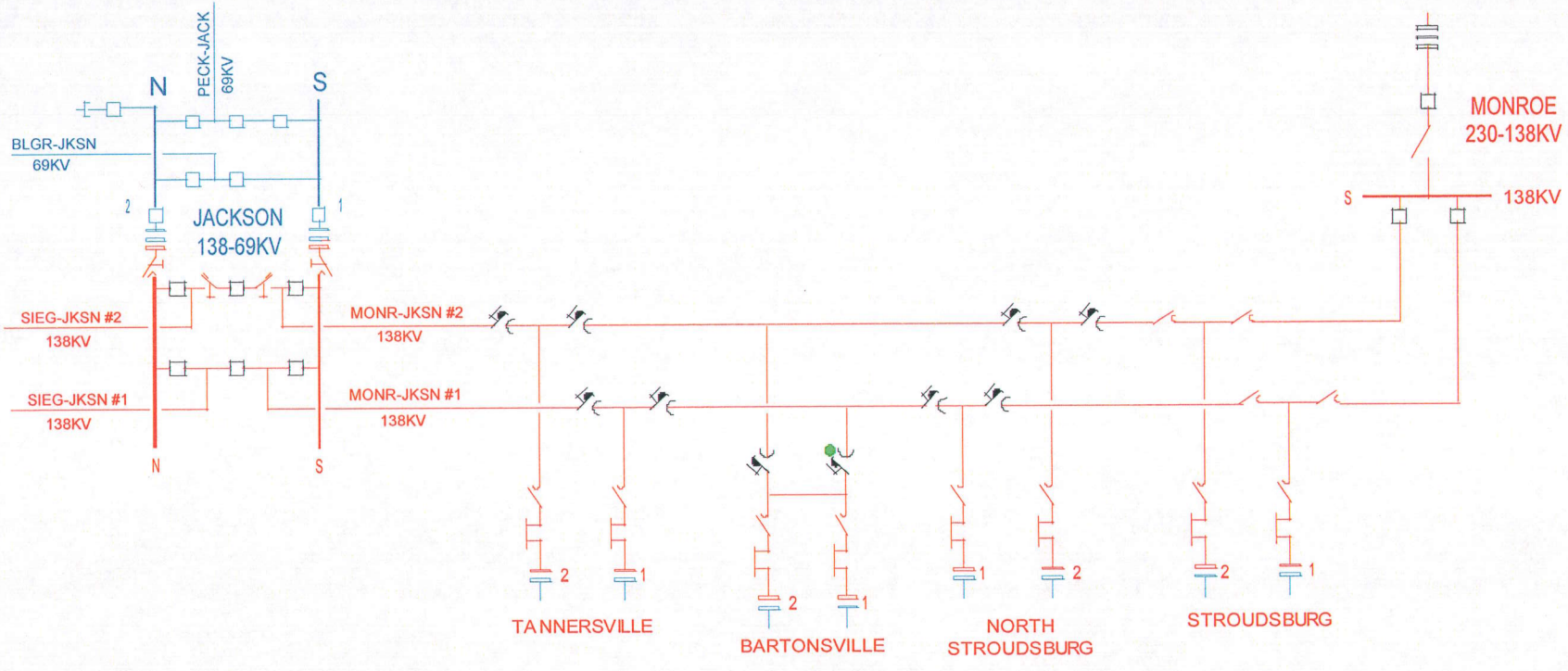


FIGURE 1

POCONO TOWNSHIP AREA
FUNCTIONAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
EXISTING 12 kV DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

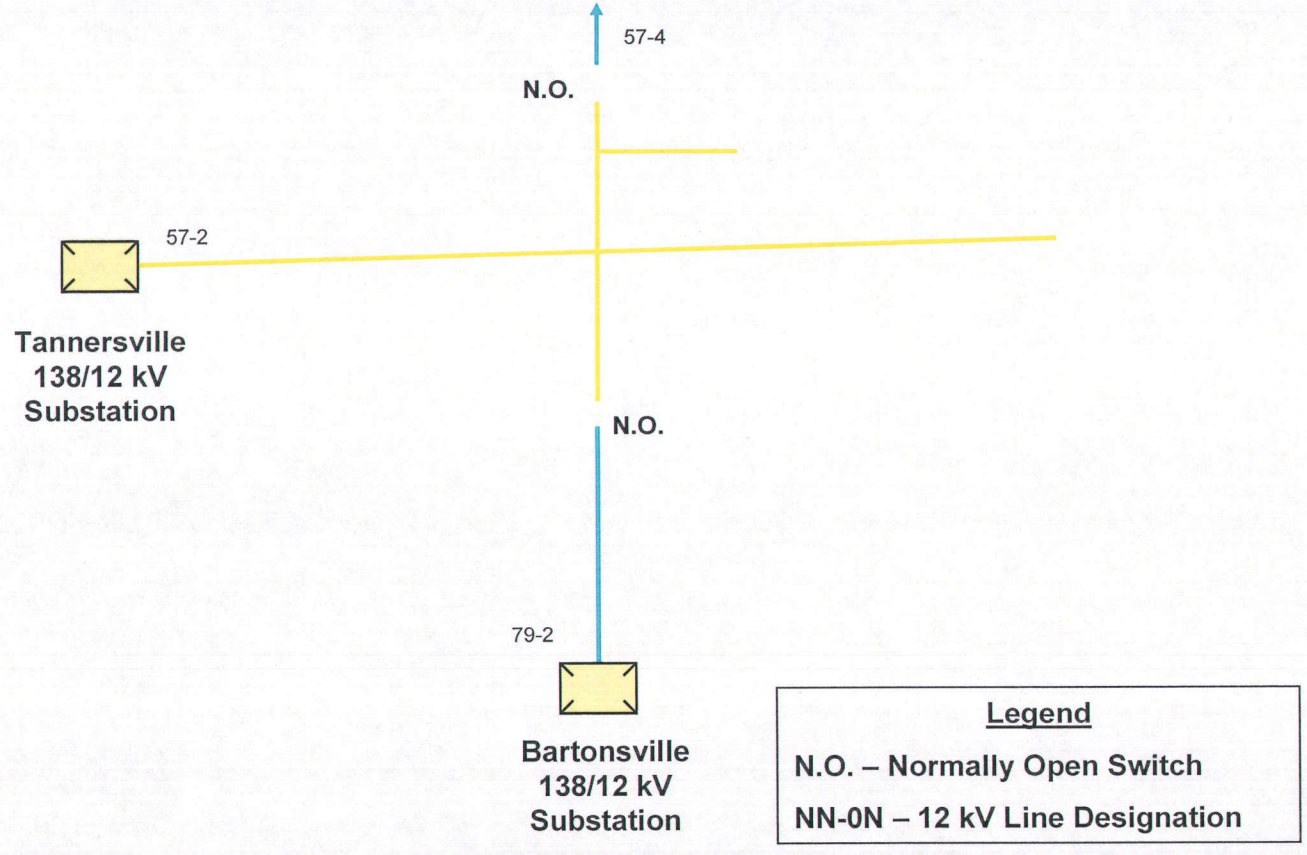


FIGURE 2

FUNCTIONAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
PROPOSED TRANSMISSION SYSTEM

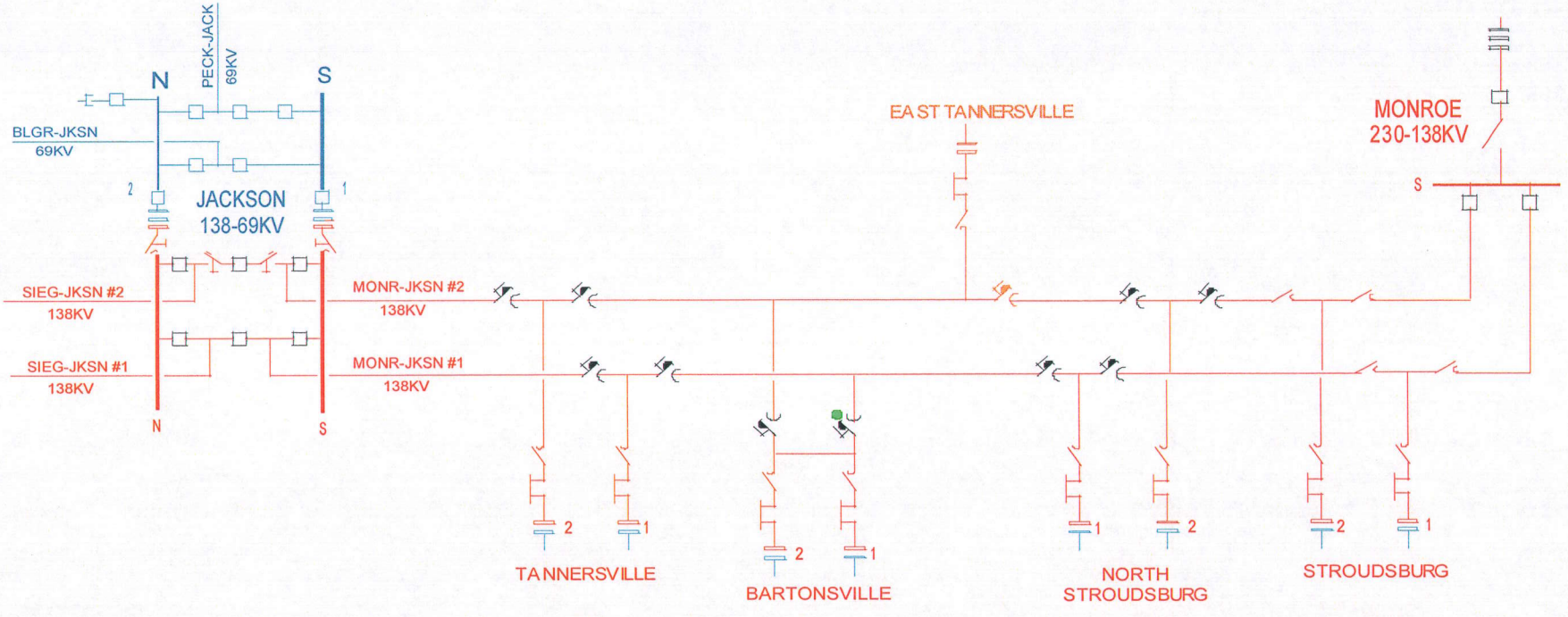


FIGURE 3

POCONO TOWNSHIP AREA
FUNCTIONAL ONE-LINE DIAGRAM
PROPOSED 12 kV DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

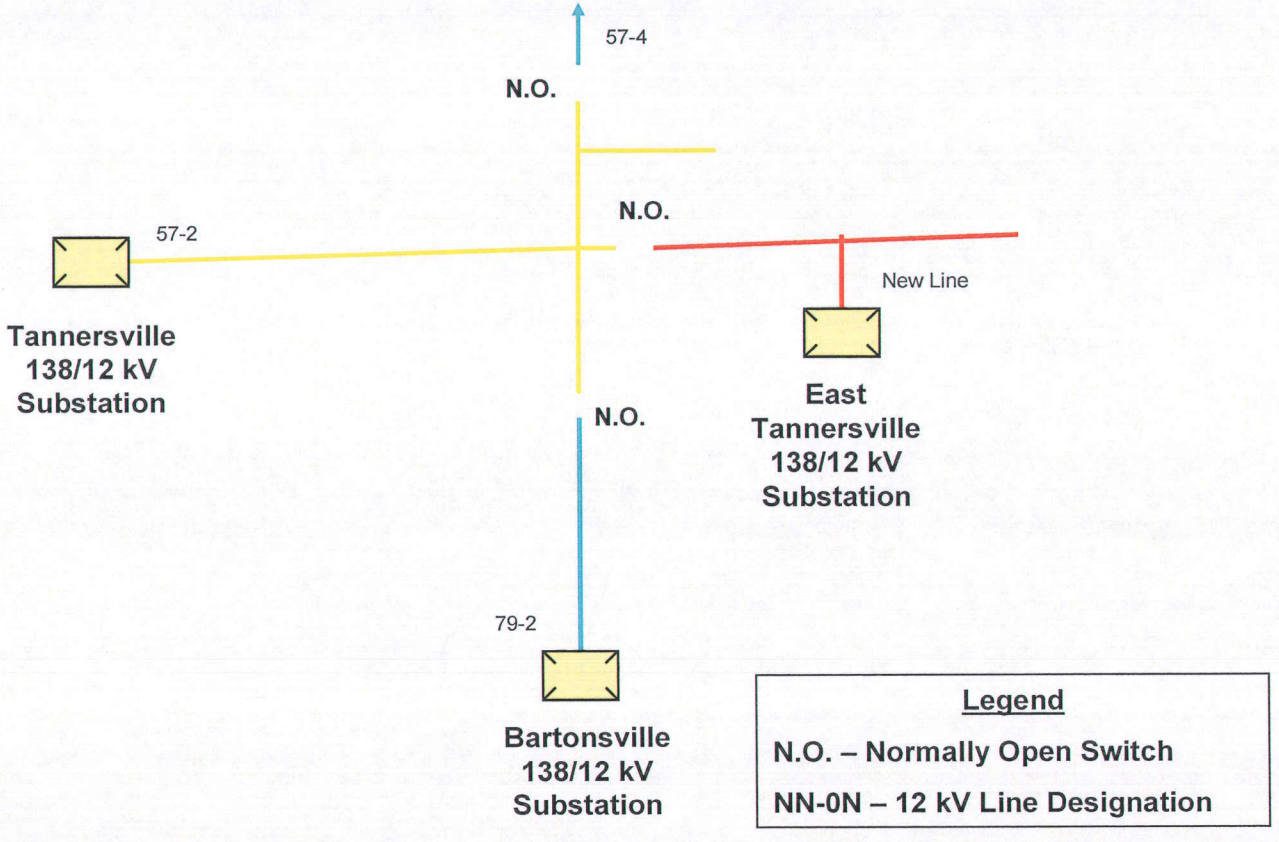


FIGURE 4

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES AND CONTAINS PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION WHICH MUST NOT BE DUPLICATED, USED OR DISCLOSED WITHOUT WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION FROM PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES.

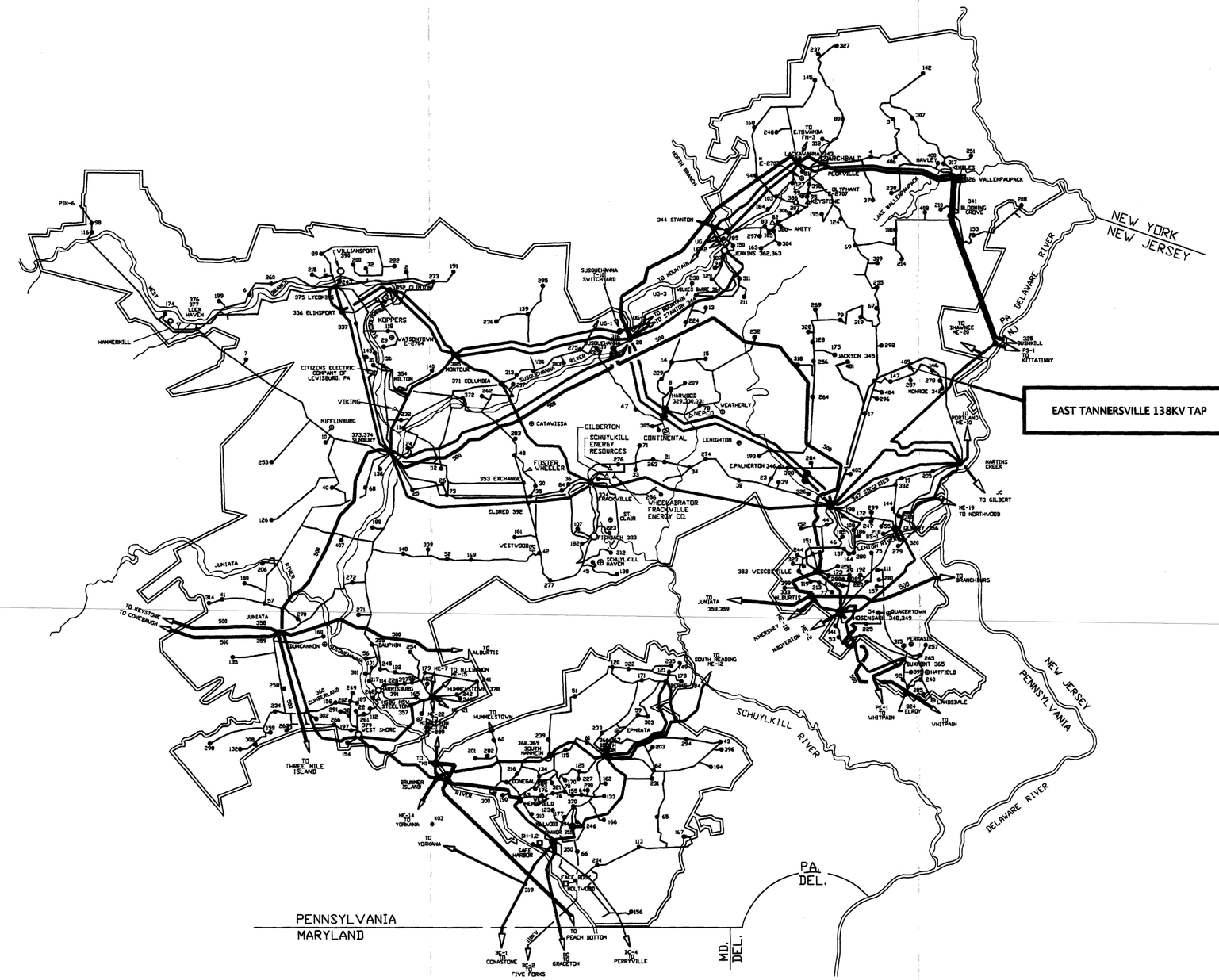
FOLD

SUBSTATION LISTING

1. WEST WILLIAMSPORT
2. FAIRFIELD
3. MONTGOMERY
4. VARDEN
5. HONESDALE
6. JERSEY SHORE
7. LOGANTON
8. VALMONT
9. RIVER
10. LIMESTONE
11. NORTHUMBERLAND
12. REED
13. WRIGHT
14. ST. JOHNS
15. FREELAND
16. *
17. GILBERT
18. *
19. CHERRY HILL
20. SUSQUEHANNA 230kV
21. TAMAMEND
22. WHITE HILL
23. PALMERTON
24. HAMILTON
25. HUNTER
26. FAIRVIEW
27. *
28. *
29. MONTOUR PUMP
30. MT. CARMEL
31. KELLY
32. SPORTING HILL
33. MAHANOY CITY
34. GREENWOOD
35. MOWERY
36. ALTAMONT
37. HAMLIN
38. ASHFIELD
39. SOUTH SLATINGTON
40. SOUTH MIDDLEBURG
41. WALKER
42. FRAILEY
43. MORGANTOWN
44. EGYPT
45. CRESSONA
46. SOUTH WHITEHALL
47. EAST TOMHICKEN
48. BEAR GAP
49. SALISBURY
50. SOUTH MILTON
51. HEIDELBERG
52. LYKENS
53. UPPER HANOVER
54. RICHLAND
55. MACADA
56. ROCKVILLE
57. THOMPSONTOWN
58. PAXTON
59. COCALICO
60. EAST ELIZABETHTOWN
61. WARWICK
62. EARL
63. HEMPFIELD
64. EAST LANCASTER
65. KINZER
66. MT. NEBO
67. MT. POCONO
68. PENNS
69. GOULDSBORO
70. DILLERVILLE
71. GIRARD MANOR
72. KENMAR
73. GOWEN CITY
74. *
75. ELLIOT HEIGHTS
76. ROHRERSTOWN
77. MACUNGIE
78. EAST HAZLETON
79. WAGNERS
80. EAST CARBONDALE
81. EYNON
82. MINOOKA
83. OLD FORGE
84. FOUNTAIN SPRINGS
85. SULLIVAN TRAIL
86. *
87. SWATARA
88. *
89. HEPBURN
90. *
91. *
92. FRANCONIA
93. EMMAUS
94. MORGAN
95. THROOP
96. *
97. *
98. CHAPMAN
99. SUBURBAN
100. *
101. *
102. *
103. PROVIDENCE
104. *
105. AVOCA
106. *
107. CASS
108. CATASAQUA
109. *
110. SUSQUEHANNA 500kV
111. SEIDERSVILLE
112. ROSEMONT
113. QUARRYVILLE
114. LAWNTON
115. LITITZ
116. RENOVO
117. WALNUT
118. WATSON
119. TREXLERTOWN
120. LAVINO
121. SPRING
122. COLONIAL PARK
123. WEST LANCASTER
124. MADISONVILLE
125. NEFFSVILLE
126. BEAVERTOWN
127. BELMONT
128. LAKE HARMONY
129. GEORGETOWN
130. SCOTT
131. NORTH HARRISBURG
132. MOUNT ROCK
133. GREENLAND
134. LANDISVILLE
135. GREEN PARK
136. SELINSGROVE
137. SUMNER
138. AUBURN
139. ROHRSBURG
140. DERRY
141. EAST GREENVILLE
142. WEST DAMASCUS
143. NEW COLUMBIA
144. FARMERSVILLE
145. GREENVILLE
146. NORTH STROUDSBURG
147. TANNERSVILLE
148. ELIZABETHVILLE
149. WYOMISSING
150. EXETER
151. CRACKERSPORT
152. SCHNECKSVILLE
153. HEMLOCK
154. MT. ALLEN
155. PRINCE
156. WAKEFIELD
157. COOPERSBURG
158. WERTZVILLE
159. WEST CARLISLE
160. BENVENUE
161. HEGINS
162. LEOLA
163. YATESVILLE
164. CENTRAL ALLENTOWN
165. OBERLIN
166. STRASBURG
167. ATGLEN
168. BROOKSIDE
169. WILLIAMSTOWN
170. EAST PETERSBURG
171. WERNERSVILLE
172. NORTH BETHLEHEM
173. WEST ALLENTOWN
174. FLEMINGTON
175. MECKESVILLE
176. DONERVILLE
177. MILLERSVILLE
178. SHILLINGTON
179. DUKE
180. MCALLISTERVILLE
181. NEWFOUNDLAND
182. MARLIN
183. WEST BERWICK
184. KEYSER AVENUE
185. MICKLEYS
186. EAST ALLENTOWN
187. PINE RIDGE
188. DALMATIA
189. PENNSBORO
190. NORTH COLUMBIA
191. HUGHSVILLE
192. SOUTH ALLENTOWN
193. WEISSPORT
194. HONEYBROOK
195. MOSCOW
196. *
197. ROSSMOYNE
198. NORTHAMPTON
199. WOOLRICH
200. FAXON
201. ELIZABETHTOWN
202. ENOLA
203. TERRE HILL
204. BUCK
205. MT. BETHEL
206. RICHFIELD
207. SCRANTON
208. TWIN LAKES
209. HARLEIGH
210. TAFTON
211. BEAR CREEK
212. ORWIGSBURG
213. EAST TEXAS
214. CANDENSIS
215. LINDEN
216. MT. JOY
217. WEST BLOOMSBURG
218. MINSI TRAIL
219. LAKE NAOMI
220. LANARK
221. *
222. MONTOURSVILLE
223. PORT CARBON
224. BLYTHEBURN
225. MILFORD
226. TREICHLERS
227. ROSEVILLE
228. RUTHERFORD
229. HARTLAND
230. PARRISH
231. WEST NEW HOLLAND
232. POINT
233. LINCOLN
234. MIDDLETON
235. STATE HILL
236. MILLVILLE
237. TINKER
238. LAKEVILLE
239. NORTH MANHEIM
240. HATFIELD
241. HERSHEY
242. SOUTH HERSHEY
243. SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT
244. FOGELSVILLE
245. WINDSOR
246. WEST WILLOW
247. WESTGATE
248. EDELA
249. SUMMERDALE
250. DORNEYVILLE
251. BOHEMIA
252. WHITE HAVEN
253. LAURELTON
254. LINGLESTOWN
255. POCONO FARMS
256. HICKORY RUN
257. BLOOMING GLEN
258. SHERMANSDALE
259. *
260. LARRYS CREEK
261. SPANGLER MILLS
262. EAST DANVILLE
263. DELANO
264. CARBON
265. SELLERSVILLE
266. MECHANICSBURG
267. CARLISLE
268. CEDAR
269. ARROWHEAD
270. NEWPORT
271. HALIFAX
272. MILLERSBURG
273. MUNCY
274. HAUTO
275. BERWICK
276. SHENANDOAH
277. PINE GROVE
278. STROUDSBURG
279. FREEMANSBURG
280. ALLENTOWN
281. BINGEN
282. RHEEMS
283. CLEVELAND
284. LITTLE GAP
285. ORVILLA
286. TUSCARORA
287. BARTONSVILLE
288. ALTON PARK
289. SALEM
290. NORTH BRIDGEPORT
291. HAMPDEN
292. CAMELBACK
293. SILVER SPRING
294. BRECKNOCK
295. BENTON
296. MCMICHAELS
297. HUGHSTOWN
298. NEWVILLE
299. POINTE NORTH
300. MARIETTA
301. CENTER CITY
302. NEW KINGSTOWN
303. REAMSTOWN
304. DUPONT
305. HUMBOLT
306. CEDAR AVE.
307. INDIAN ORCHARD
308. NOTTINGHAM
309. NORTH COOLBAUGH
310. LETORT
311. EAST MOUNTAIN
312. JERMYN
313. BLOOMSBURG
314. MIFFLINTOWN
315. RIDGE ROAD
316. SUSQUEHANNA T-10 SW. YARD
317. KIMBLES
318. CHRISTMANS
319. OTTER CREEK
320. STEEL CITY
321. MCGOVERNVILLE
322. ROBESONIA
323. SOUTH FOGELSVILLE
324. ELROY
325. BUSHKILL
326. WALLENPAUPACK
327. ELK MOUNTAIN
328. JACK FROST
329. HARWOOD 230/69kV
330. HARWOOD CTG
331. HARWOOD 69/12kV
332. NAZARETH
333. ALBURTIS
334. FRACKVILLE
335. *
336. ELIMSPORT
337. ALLENWOOD
338. *
339. GRATZ
340. HOCKERSVILLE
341. BLOOMING GROVE
342. MONROE
343. LACKAWANNA ##
344. STANTON
345. JACKSON
346. EAST PALMERTON
347. SIEGFRIED
348. HOSENSACK 230/69kV
349. HOSENSACK 500kV
350. CONESTOGA
351. MANOR
352. CLINTON
353. EXCHANGE
354. MILTON
355. DAUPHIN
356. QUARRY SUB.
357. STEELTON
358. JUNIATA 500/230kV
359. JUNIATA 230/69kV
360. CUMBERLAND
361. DONEGAL
362. JENKINS 230/69kV
363. JENKINS CTG
364. WILKES-BARRE
365. BUXMONT
366. SOUTH AKRON 230/138/69kV
367. SOUTH AKRON 69/12kV
368. SOUTH MANHEIM 69/12kV
369. SOUTH MANHEIM 230/69kV
370. ENGLESIDE
371. COLUMBIA
372. DANVILLE
373. SUNBURY
374. HUMMELS WHARF
375. LYCOMING
376. LOCK HAVEN CTG
377. LOCK HAVEN 69/12kV
378. HUMMELSTOWN
379. WEST SHORE
380. MONTAGE
381. SOUTH FARMERSVILLE
382. WESCOSVILLE
383. FISHBACH
384. BERKS
385. MONTOUR
386. SUBURBAN YARD
387. *
388. *
389. MACK
390. WILLIAMSPORT
391. HARRISBURG
392. ELDRED
393. *
394. MILLWOOD
395. TELFORD
396. TWIN VALLEY
397. DEVONSHIRE
398. JESSUP
399. BELTZVILLE
400. SCHOENECK
401. HAWLEY
402. EFFORT MOUNTAIN
403. COPPERSTONE
404. RED FRONT
405. APPENZELL
406. BLUE MOUNTAIN
407. DAPPERS 69/12kV
408. MEISERVILLE
409. LEDGEDALE
410. EAST TANNERSVILLE

* - SUBSTATIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RETIRED.

\#\# - SITE OF THE EXISTING 230kV SUBSTATION AND PROPOSED 500kV SYBSTATION.



INTERCONNECTIONS

PS PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC AND GAS CO. OF N.J.
ME METROPOLITAN EDISON CO. (FIRST ENERGY)
PE PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. (PECO ENERGY)
BC BALTIMORE GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
SH SAFE HARBOR WATER POWER CORPORATION
UP THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT CO. - LUZERNE ELECTRIC DIVISION
PN PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRIC CO. (FIRST ENERGY)
JC JERSEY CENTRAL POWER AND LIGHT CO. (FIRST ENERGY)

COMBUSTION TURBINE
HYDRO ELECTRIC
COMBINATION
FIRM SALES
SUBSTATION /SWITCHING STATION
STEAM ELECTRIC
NON-UTILITY GENERATION
INDEPENDENT POWER PRODUCERS

500KV OPERATION
230KV OPERATION
138KV OPERATION
69KV OPERATION

NO.	DATE	ACCT.		BY	REVIEWED	APPROVED
92	7/13/11	161670	ADDED EAST TANNERSVILLE SUB and 138KV TAP	MG		DJG
91	6/3/11	160002	ADDED REESE - HERSHEY 138/69 kV LINE.	RRC	RWM	JW
90	6/9/11	10014284	ADDED WHITPAIN-BUXMONT 230 LINE REPLACEMENT.	RRC	RWM	JW
89	5/20/11	10014555	ADDED TAFTON #2 138/69KV TAP	GRC	RWM	DJG

REFERENCE TITLE | NUMBER | REFERENCE TITLE | NUMBER

#6000 | LOCATION CODES | PLAN & PROFILE NO. | TRANSMISSION MAP NO. | C | SPOTS

ACCT- 805201
SCALE- NONE
BY- CDW
REVIEWED

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM MAP
EAST TANNERSVILLE 138KV TAP

APPROVED G. HAKUN III DATE 7/17/85 PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

PPL DRAWING NO. D191830 | SHEET NO. 1 | REV. 92

D191830_5001.DWG

PPL EU FORM 4877 (7/01)

PC CAD

FIGURE 1
PROPOSED 138 kV TAP STRUCTURE
APPROXIMATE HEIGHT - 105'
(SHOWN AS DOUBLE CIRCUIT)

FIGURE 2
PROPOSED 138 kV ANGLE STRUCTURE INTO SUB
APPROXIMATE HEIGHT – 80'
(SHOWN AS DOUBLE CIRCUIT)

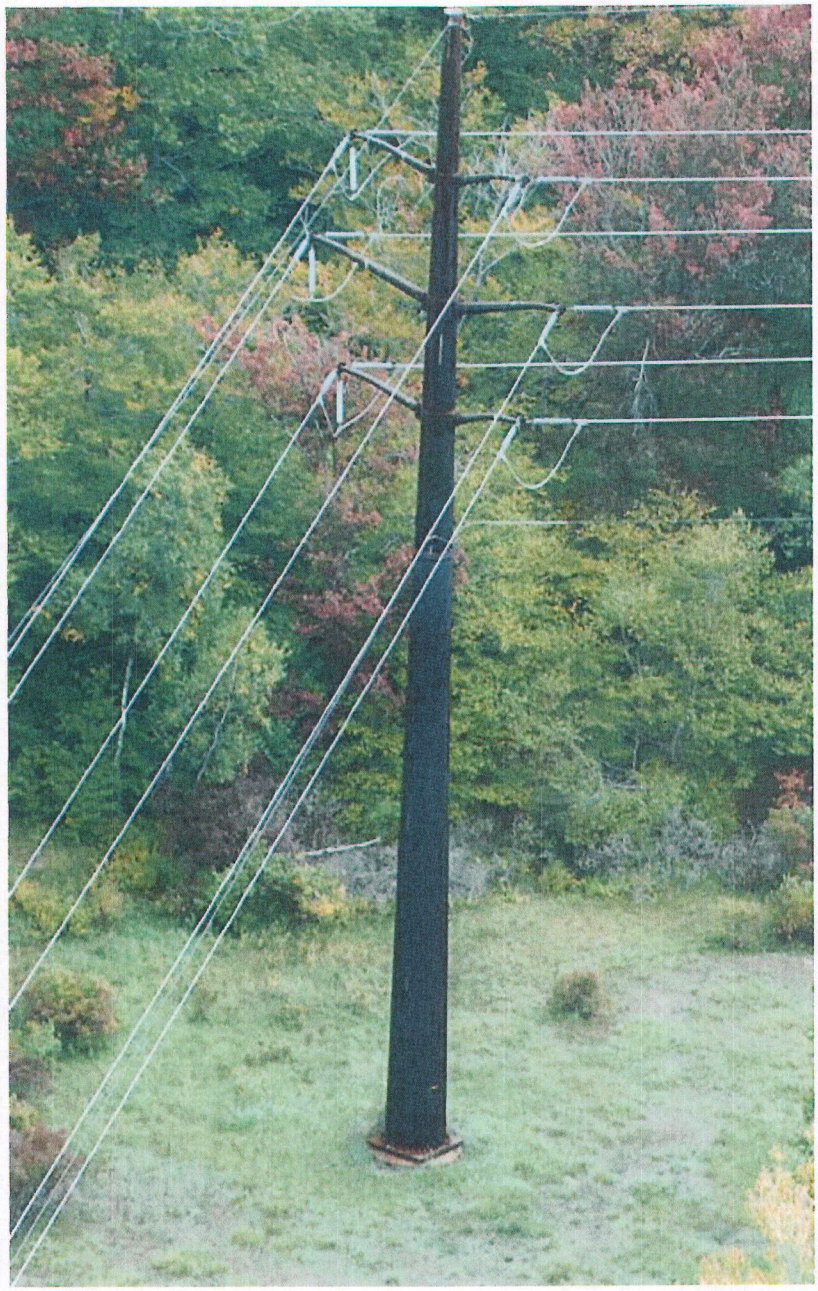
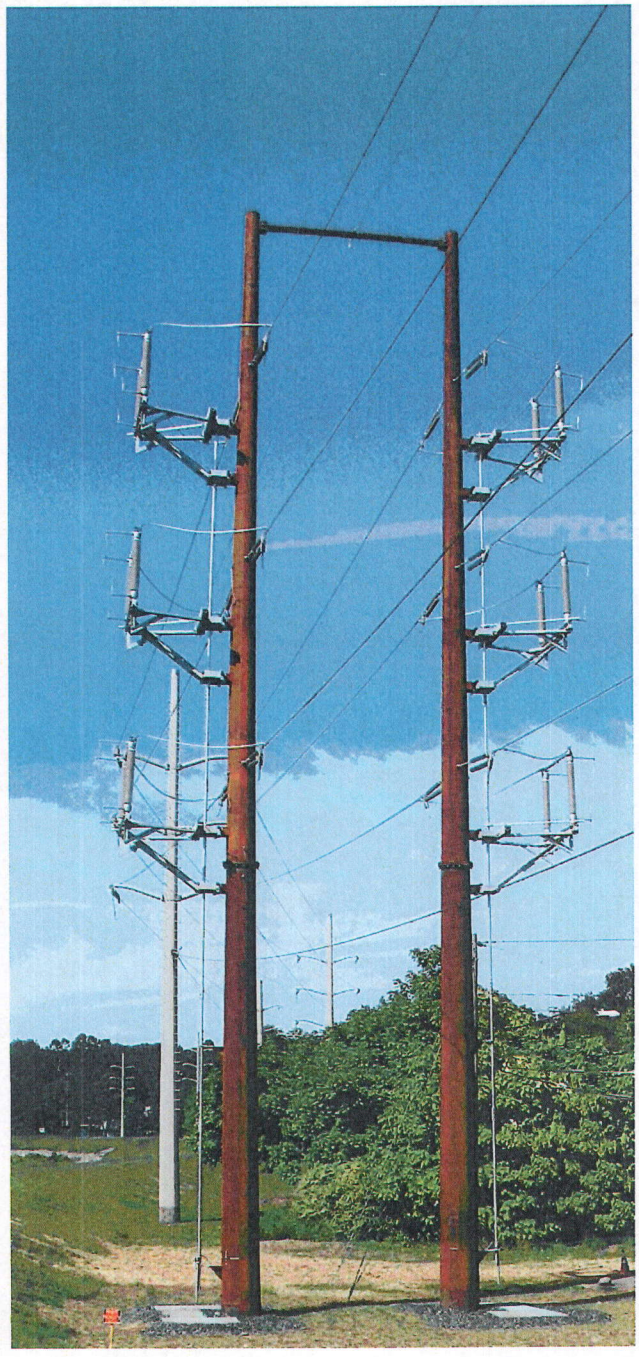


FIGURE 3
PROPOSED 138 kV SWITCH STRUCTURE
APPROXIMATE HEIGHT – 80'
(SHOWN AS DOUBLE CIRCUIT)



Attachment
2

ATTACHMENT 2

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION

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MAP

MAP 1	AERIAL EXHIBIT - DRAWING.....	MAP POCKET

ATTACHMENT "2"

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION

A. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED LINE

PPL Electric proposes to design and construct the East Tannersville 138 kV Tap to serve the proposed East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation. The East Tannersville 138 kV Tap will extend from the existing Monroe-Jackson #2 138 kV Transmission Line to the proposed East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation. The tap will be designed for double circuit 138 kV operation; however, it will initially be operated as a single 138 kV circuit line. This project is located in Pocono Township, Monroe County. Refer to the plot plan at the end of Attachment "2" which depicts the location of these facilities.

The tap line will be approximately 750 feet in length and will consist of two poles and two spans of conductor. Each span will vary in length with the shorter span being approximately 100 feet and the longer span being approximately 650 feet. The tap structure will be approximately 105 feet in height and will be installed on a concrete foundation. The remaining pole, excluding the poles for the Load Sectionalizing Air Break (LSAB) switches, will be approximately 80 feet in height and will be installed on a concrete foundation. The tap will consist of three power conductors and one overhead optical ground wire (OPGW). The power conductors will be 556.5 kcmil[1] 24/7 strand ACSR[2]. A 48 fiber 5/8 inch aluminum/aluminum clad steel OPGW will provide lightning protection for the proposed tap line.

In addition to the poles required for the tap to the East Tannersville Substation, two switch poles will be installed on the Monroe – Jackson #1 & #2 138 kV Line east of the proposed tap. Initially only one of these switch poles will be equipped with an LSAB Switch. The second LSAB Switch will be installed in the future when system conditions require additional switching capabilities. When load growth in the area makes it appropriate to install the second tap line, an

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[1] Kcmil wire size is the equivalent cross sectional area in thousands of circular mils. A circular mil is the area of a circle with a diameter of one thousandth (0.001) of an inch.

[2] ACSR stands for aluminum conductor steel reinforced.

additional three power conductors and a 55 foot high tap pole will be added. The additional power conductors will also be 556.5 kcmil 24/7 strand ACSR. Another 48 fiber 5/8 inch aluminum clad steel OPGW will provide lightning protection for the proposed tap line.

The new 138 kV tap will be designed according to, and will generally surpass, National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) minimum standards. Additional design criteria and safety rules practiced by PPL Electric are included in Attachment 4. The minimum conductor-to-ground clearance will be 30.3 feet. This minimum clearance occurs at a maximum thermal conductor temperature of 125°C. The design minimum conductor ground clearances and conductor thermal ratings are as follows:

TABLE 1

DESIGN MINIMUM CONDUCTOR CLEARANCES

FOR 556.5 KCMIL 24/7 STRAND ACSR*

Condition	Double-Circuit Design Clearance-to-Ground
Normal load, average weather (16°C ambient, 60°F temperature)	34.4 feet
Predicted extreme thermal load (125°C conductor, 257°F temperature)	30.3 feet
Predicted NESC extreme wind load conditions (25 lbs., 16°C, 60°F temperature)	32.7 feet
Predicted extreme weather conditions, 0°F (1-inch ice, 4 lbs. wind, -18°C)	32.1 feet

*Clearances based on a ruling span of 650 ft; initial maximum tension of 9,000 pounds at 1" ice, 4 lb. wind, 0 Degrees F.

TABLE 2

CONDUCTOR THERMAL RATING

556.5 KCMIL 24/7 ACSR

125°C MAXIMUM CONDUCTOR TEMPERATURE

Condition	Ambient Temperature °C	Wind Speed Knots	Ampacity Amps
Summer Normal	35	0	815
Winter Normal	10	0	926
Summer Emergency	35	1.5	1041
Winter Emergency	10	1.5	1163

B. MAGNETIC FIELD MANAGEMENT

PPL Electric's Magnetic Field Management Program is summarized in Attachment 5 and applied to reconstruction and new line projects. In order to lower magnetic field exposures, the program generally prescribes the use of line design that provides 5 feet higher ground clearances and reverse phasing of new double-circuit lines where it is feasible to do so at low or no cost. The implementation of additional modifications will be considered, provided those modifications can be made at low or no cost.

Increased structure height will be utilized in the design of the new line to reduce magnetic field exposures. Reverse phasing cannot be utilized initially because only one circuit will be installed and reverse phasing requires a double-circuit line. PPL Electric will evaluate reverse phasing in the future when the second circuit is added.

C. RIGHT-OF-WAY STATUS

The East Tannersville Substation and East Tannersville Tap will be constructed on a 6.5 acre parcel owned by PPL Electric. No additional right-of-way is required for the construction of the tap line.

FENCED AREA

1

EXISTING MONROE - JACKSON LINE

PROPERTY ID NUMBER	PROPERTY OWNER
①	PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES TWO NORTH NINTH STREET ALLENTOWN, PA 18101

LEGEND

- EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE
- PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE
- EXISTING POLE
- PROPOSED POLE
- PPL PROPERTY LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- PROPERTY LINE (APPROXIMATE)
- EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY

SOURCE: PENNSYLVANIA SPACIAL DATA ACCESS (PASDA); DELEWARE VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION ORTHOIMAGERY (2005).

AERIAL EXHIBIT

EAST TANNERSVILLE
#1 & #2 TAP LINE
POCONO TOWNSHIP
MONROE COUNTY, PA.

Scale 1" = 150'

PREPARED BY:
PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES CORP.

PPL ELECTRIC UTILITIES

Attachment 3

ATTACHMENT "3"

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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ATTACHMENT "3"
EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

To meet the increasing demand for electricity and to improve reliability, PPL Electric is proposing to construct the East Tannersville 138 kV Tap to serve the East Tannersville 138-12 kV Substation. The project involves the installation of approximately 750 feet of transmission line and 2 poles. The short tap will be designed for double-circuit operation, although initially only one circuit will be installed. The entire project will be constructed on property owned in fee by PPL Electric.

The proposed project was reviewed with Pocono Township and Monroe County, and neither the Township nor the County has any objection. A list of involved governmental agencies, municipalities and other public entities is presented in Attachment 6.

B. LAND USE

The proposed tap line and substation are located on a 6.5 acre parcel owned in fee by PPL Electric in Pocono Township, Monroe County. The property is a wooded parcel the southern portion of which is traversed by the existing Monroe-Jackson #1 and #2 138 kV Transmission Line. To the south, west, and east the property is bordered by wooded parcels. Cherry Lane Road abuts the property to the north. Wooded residential properties are situated on the opposite side of Cherry Lane Road. Our Lady of Victory Church is located northwest of the property. Due to the existing vegetation and the existing transmission line facilities in the area, the visual impacts of the project will be minimal.

The proposed tap line will tie into the existing Monroe-Jackson #2 138 kV Transmission Line which traverses the southern portion of the proposed site.

No nearby communication towers, pipelines, or other utilities will be affected by the proposed project. Stroudsburg – Pocono Airport is located approximately 6.2 miles east of the project location, and Pegasus Air Park Airport is located approximately 7.8 miles to the southwest of the project location. It is not anticipated that the proposed tap line will be a hazard to flight operations at these two airports due to the distance from the facilities, the small size of the proposed project and the existing transmission facilities in the area. However, PPL Electric will file the appropriate documentation with both the Federal Aviation Administration and the PennDOT Bureau of Aviation to confirm that the proposed tap line will not impact airport operations.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES

The project was reviewed by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC). The PHMC identified that, given the soil type, topographic setting, slope direction, and distance to water, there is a potential for archeological resources at the project site (File No. ER 2011-0370-089-A). PPL Electric engaged the services of Dr. Frank Vento of the Quaternary Research Institute to conduct a Phase I Archeological Survey of the subject property. The Phase I Survey uncovered no significant archeological artifacts at the subject property. The results of the investigation were submitted to PHMC for its review, along with a recommendation that no further investigation be conducted. On June 23, 2011 PHMC issued a letter concurring with the recommendations of the report and agreeing that no further archeological evaluation was required for this project.

D. NATURAL FEATURES

The project will not affect any unique geological, scenic, or natural areas. The nearest natural area is the Tannersville Cranberry Bog, which is situated along the banks of Cranberry Creek and is located approximately 200 feet south of the project site. It should be noted that the portion of the Cranberry Bog closest to the project site is at the tail end of the bog. The larger publicly-accessible area is located approximately one half mile east of the project site on the opposite side of Laurel Lake Road. In addition, Pennsylvania State Game Lands Number 186 is located approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the project location. Worthington State Forest is located

approximately 8.5 miles southeast of the project location. There will be no incremental impacts to these natural features due to the relatively small size of the project, the distance from the project site, existing vegetative buffer, topography and existing development between the project and these areas.

Tree clearing is required for the construction of the tap line and the substation. PPL Electric will apply its "Specifications for Initial Clearing and Control of Vegetation on or Adjacent to Electric Right-of-Way Through Use of Herbicides, Mechanical, and Hand Clearing Techniques" while conducting these activities. The transmission tap line will cross a small section of wetlands, which the tap will span. Any required permits will be obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Army Corps of Engineers prior to construction. PPL Electric will comply with all conditions placed on the permits. PPL Electric will acquire any required soil erosion and sedimentation control permits, and will comply with all conditions placed on those permits.

E. THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

PPL Electric has coordinated with different state and federal agencies to obtain information regarding threatened and endangered species in close proximity to the project area. The Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate that there are potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources including mud sedge (*Carex limosa*), Nutall's milkwort (*Polygala nuttallii*) and bog turtle (Glyptemys muhlenbergii) (PNDI Search ID: 20100812257584). Based on the results of the PNDI review, Mellon Biological Services conducted an on-site review of the project site and determined that threatened and endangered species were not present at the project site. Results of the on-site review were summarized in a report and submitted to U.S. Fish and Wildlife for review and concurrence.

Attachment 4

LIST OF SUPPLEMENTAL ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT "4"	PPL Design Criteria and Safety Practices
ATTACHMENT "5"	PPL Magnetic Field Management Program
ATTACHMENT "6"	List of Involved Governmental Agencies, Municipalities and Other Public Entities

ATTACHMENT 4

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

PPL ELECTRIC DESIGN CRITERIA AND SAFETY PRACTICES

The National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) is a set of rules to safeguard people during the installation, operation, and maintenance of electric power lines. The NESC contains the basic provisions considered necessary for the safety of employees and the public. Although it is not intended as a design specification, its provisions establish minimum design requirements. PPL Electric Utilities Corp. (PPL Electric) has developed design specifications and safety rules which meet or surpass all provisions specified by the NESC.

Engineering Design Criteria and Parameters

The NESC includes loading requirements and clearances for the design, construction, and operation of power lines. The "loads" on conductors and supporting structures are the mechanical forces that develop from the weight of the conductors, the weight of ice on the conductors, plus wind pressure on the conductors and supporting structures. Loading requirements are the loads on the conductors and structures that are anticipated assuming certain ice and wind conditions. Loading requirements always contain "safety factors" to allow for unknown or unanticipated contingencies. The clearances and loading requirements contained in the NESC were developed to ensure public safety and welfare.

PPL Electric transmission line design standards meet or surpass the NESC standards. For example, the relative order of grades of construction for conductors and supporting structures is B, C, and N; Grade B being the highest. According to the NESC standards, construction Grades B, C, or N may be used for transmission lines (except at crossings of railroad tracks and limited access highways where Grade B construction is specified). However, PPL Electric designs all of its transmission lines for Grade B construction. The use of Grade B design and construction specifies such things as larger-minimum crossarm dimensions, larger-minimum conductor size, and increased safety factors.

Another example is the design parameters utilized to account for ice and wind loadings on the overhead ground wire (OHGW) and power conductors. The NESC standard ice and wind design magnitudes for the PPL Electric territory are 0.5 inch thickness of radial ice combined with four pounds per square foot horizontal wind pressure (equivalent to 40-mile per hour wind velocity). The conductor sags and tensions used in line designs are the result of various ice and wind combinations, depending on the elevation at the line location and line design voltage. The conductor sags and tensions used in the design of all PPL Electric transmission lines are at least 0.5-inch ice combined with eight pounds wind pressure (equivalent to 57 miles per hour wind velocity). This means that PPL Electric lines are designed to operate safely and reliably during inclement weather even more severe than assumed by the NESC. In addition, PPL Electric transmission lines are designed with more clearance to the ground than required by the NESC. The tables below compare PPL Electric and NESC ground clearances for lines of various voltages.

138 kV

Surface Underneath Conductors	Vertical Clearance to Ground	
	NESC Standard	PPL Electric Design
Roads, streets, alleys	21 Ft.	30 Ft.
Other land traversed by vehicles (such as cultivated field, forest, etc.)	21 Ft.	30 Ft.
Spaces accessible to pedestrians only	17 Ft.	30 Ft.
Railroad tracks	31 Ft.	35 Ft.

230 kV

Surface Underneath Conductors	Vertical Clearance to Ground NESC Standard	Vertical Clearance to Ground PPL Electric Design
Roads, streets, alleys	23 Ft.	32 Ft.
Other land traversed by vehicles (such as cultivated field, forest, etc.)	23 Ft.	32 Ft.
Spaces accessible to pedestrians only	19 Ft.	32 Ft.
Railroad tracks	31 Ft.	36 Ft.

500 kV

Surface Underneath Conductors	Vertical Clearance to Ground NESC Standard	Vertical Clearance to Ground PPL Electric Design
Roads, streets, alleys	28 Ft.	53 Ft.
Other land traversed by vehicles (such as cultivated field, forest, etc.)	28 Ft.	53 Ft.
Spaces accessible to pedestrians only	24 Ft.	53 Ft.
Railroad tracks	38 Ft.	53 Ft.

A relay protection system is used to protect the public safety and welfare as well as equipment and the transmission system. Relay protection is installed for all transmission lines to automatically de-energize the line in the unlikely event that the line or supporting structure fails and the line contacts the ground.

Periodic Maintenance Program on All Transmission Lines

To ensure continued public safety and integrity of service, a periodic maintenance and inspection program is implemented for every transmission line. The program is administered through the use of helicopter patrols, with supplemental foot and structure climbing patrols. A number of helicopter patrols are performed on all lines annually. The two-man helicopter crew flies parallel, to the left, and above the line so that the observer can look for signs of line damage or deterioration and observe clearances between vegetation and conductors. The observations are included in a report that is forwarded to the appropriate department for corrective action.

Foot and structure climbing patrol programs for a transmission line begin approximately three to five years after the line is energized, unless a helicopter patrol reports a need for earlier action. The frequency of foot patrols varies from once every year to once every several years depending on line type and age.

An assigned foot patroller checks right-of-way conditions, including access roads, bridges, pole washouts, tower footers, vegetation height and clearance to conductors, pole and tower deterioration and, with the use of binoculars, insulators, and condition of hardware. Identified problems are included in a report that is forwarded to the appropriate department for corrective action.

A scheduled line outage is required to perform an overhead patrol because of "hands-on" inspection of hardware. Overhead patrols are conducted on a schedule determined by line age, operating record, and observed general condition. The necessary repairs are also done during the inspection outage.

Personnel Safety Rules

The following are a few of the PPL Electric safety rules that demonstrate the Company's concern for employee safety:

- Work procedures have been developed to allow work to be performed on energized facilities in a safe manner. When lines or apparatus are removed from service to be worked on, the Energy Control Process system is applied. This system provides that a red tag must be physically

placed on the control handle of the de-energized equipment. The red tag may be removed only after proper authorization to energize the equipment. Various other tags are used for limited operations and informational purposes. Employees will not apply or remove a tag or change the status of tagged equipment unless authorized.

- Temporary safety grounds are used on de-energized facilities for employee safety during maintenance, construction, or reconstruction work. Safety grounds are wires connecting the de-energized facility to an electrical ground. If the facility should be energized, the safety grounds will divert the current directly to ground and reduce the likelihood of personal injury. The conductor size and attachment clamps of temporary safety grounds must be capable of conducting anticipated fault currents. Rubber gloves, rubber sleeves, and additional rubber protective equipment are used as required when applying or removing temporary safety grounds to or from the lines or apparatus to be grounded. An approved nonconductive working stick of sufficient length to allow workers to maintain the following required minimum clearances is used to test that the line has been de-energized and to apply temporary safety grounds:

Voltage-kV	Minimum Clearance
138	3'-7"
230	5'-3"
500	11'-3"

Before applying grounds, a test is done to confirm that the line is de-energized. The voltage test device is checked before and after use to assure reliability. When ground pins are used to establish proper ground points, they are driven to a depth of not less than four feet as near vertical as possible.

- Poles or structures are inspected and examined for structural integrity before climbing. If there is any reason to believe that a pole is unsafe, it is stabilized before work is performed. Appropriate safety gear in the form of body belts, safety straps, hard hats, gloves, etc., is worn by linemen during line work activity.

Attachment
5

MAGNETIC FIELD MANAGEMENT

PPL Electric Utilities Corporation

DECEMBER 2004

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INTRODUCTION

At PPL Electric Utilities Corp. (PPL EU), magnetic field management means investigating and implementing methods at low or no cost to reduce magnetic fields in new or rebuilt transmission and distribution lines. This document explains PPL EU's Magnetic Field Management Program, which is part of PPL EU's larger Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) policy.

PPL EU's View

Some people are worried that electric and magnetic fields are harming their health. Others think the scientific research does not show a problem at all, and still others believe there's just too much scientific uncertainty to draw any conclusions.

Here's what we do know now. Various panels of scientists that have reviewed the EMF research generally have drawn two main conclusions. First, the large body of evidence does not demonstrate that EMF are harmful. Second, additional research is recommended to explore questions raised in some studies.

Given these conclusions, PPL EU is taking a reasoned approach in responding to the EMF issue. PPL EU's approach to the EMF issue consists of five elements:

- Providing EMF information to customers and employees
- Providing magnetic field measurements
- Establishing and implementing a magnetic field management program to reduce magnetic fields in new or rebuilt facilities when it can be done at no, or low, cost
- Integrating EMF in the public involvement process that PPL EU undertakes in the siting of transmission lines
- Have supported additional research

EMF Are All Around Us

Electric and magnetic fields occur in nature and in all living things. The earth, for instance, has a magnetic field, which makes the needle on a compass point north.

Electric fields and magnetic fields of a different type also surround every wire that carries electricity. In everyday life, these EMF arise from several basic sources, including power lines, electrical appliances, home and building wiring, other utility lines and cables, and currents flowing on water pipes. Though they often occur together, EMF are made up of two separate components:

Electric Fields

Electric fields are produced by the voltage—or electrical pressure—on a wire. The higher the voltage, the higher the electric field. As long as a wire is energized—has voltage present—an electric field is present (see Figure 1). In other words, an appliance, or an electric power line, doesn't actually have to be turned on to create an electric field. It just has to be plugged in. Electric fields diminish with distance and can be blocked or partially shielded by objects such as trees and houses.

Magnetic Fields

Magnetic fields are created by the current or flow of electricity through a wire. Generally speaking, the higher the current, the higher the magnetic field. Because they only occur when current is flowing, magnetic fields are present only when the power is turned on (see Figure 1). Magnetic fields also diminish with distance, but—unlike electric fields—are not blocked by common objects. In recent years, public and scientific interest has turned toward the magnetic field component of EMF because of some scientific studies regarding these fields.

Figure 1

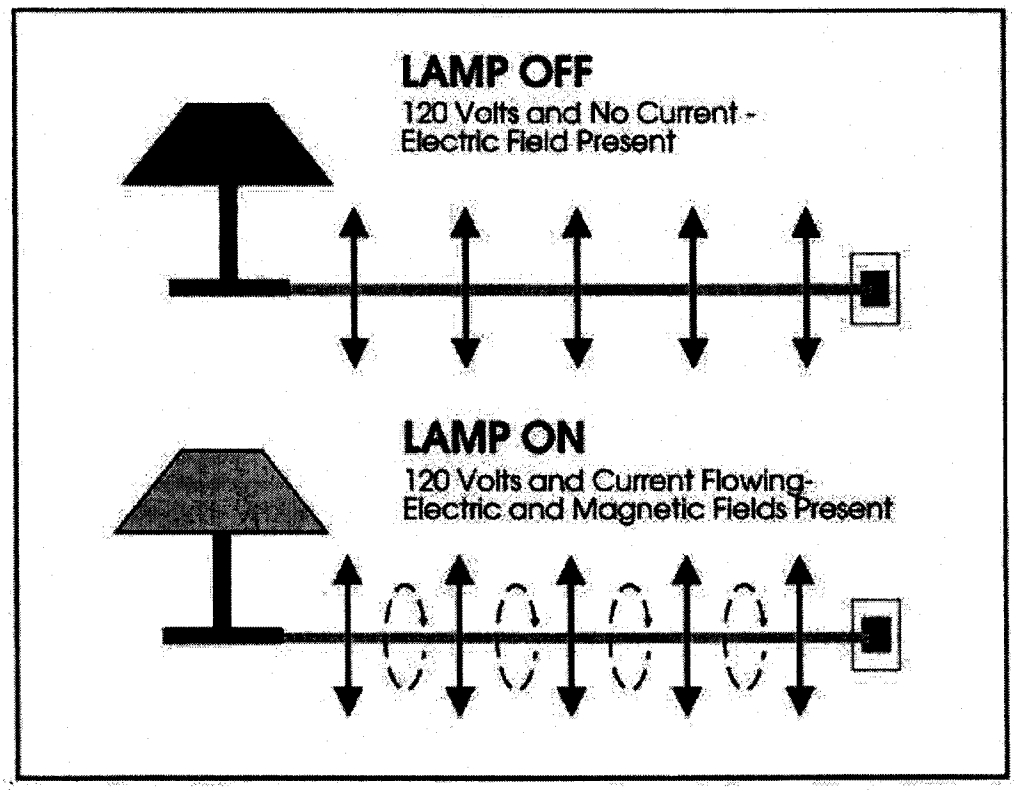

LAMP OFF
120 Volts and No Current -
Electric Field Present
LAMP ON
120 Volts and Current Flowing-
Electric and Magnetic Fields Present

Figure 2

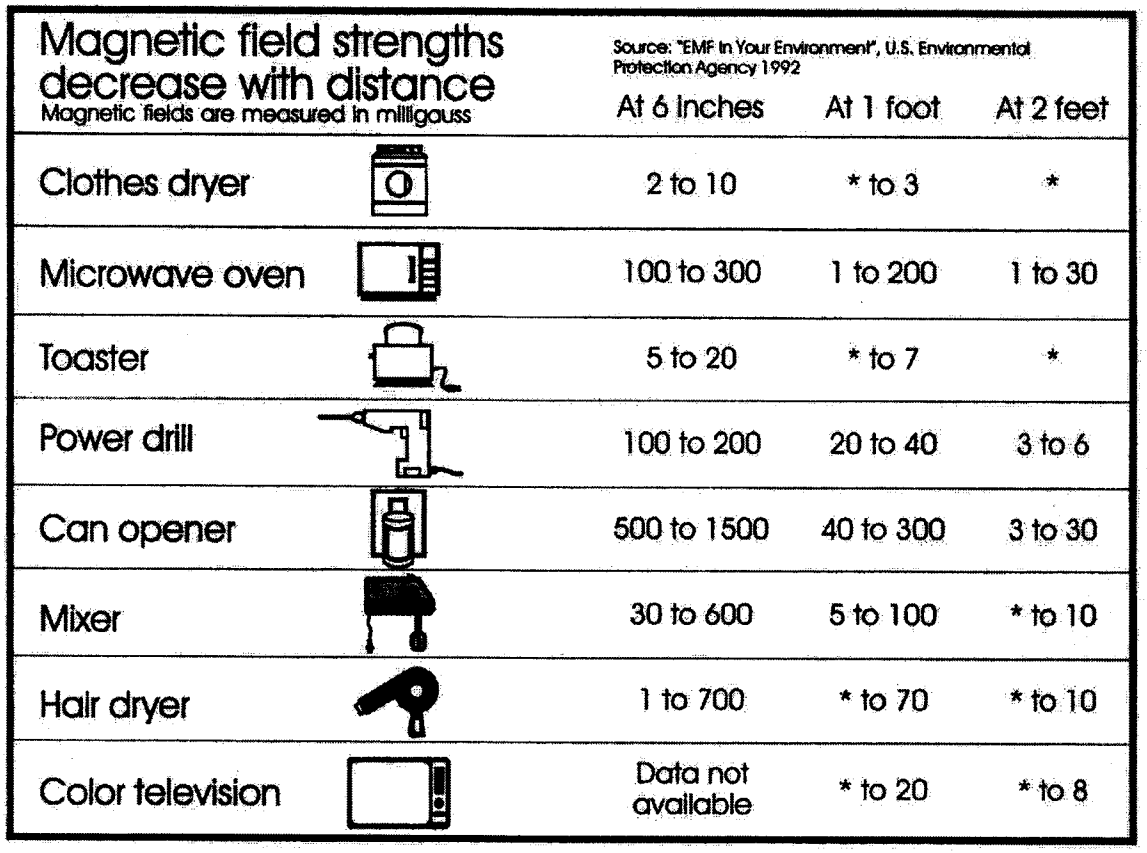


FIGURE 2 * The magnetic field measurement at this distance from the operating appliance could not be distinguished from background measurements taken before the appliance had been turned on.

Measuring Magnetic Fields

Magnetic fields usually are measured in a unit called a milligauss. Magnetic field levels found in the living areas of homes typically range from less than 1 milligauss to about 4 milligauss according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. They can be higher in some cases. The levels next to appliances can exceed 1,000 milligauss (1 gauss). Figures 2 and 3 show how the strength of the field falls off as you move away from the source, just as the heat of a campfire grows weaker as you walk away from it. For overhead power lines, the strength of the magnetic fields is dependent upon a number of factors that will be explained later. Those factors produce a magnetic field that drops off rapidly as you move away from the power line.

Figure 3

Sample Magnetic Field Levels in Milligauss

Type of Overhead Power Line	Distance from the line			
	Under the line	**50 ft.**	**100 ft.**	**200 ft.**
220 kV and 500 kV	5-400	5-250	1-75	0.5-20
69 kV and 138 kV	3-80	0.5-2.5	0.1-10	0.1-3
12 kV and below	0.4-20	0.1-1	-	-

The magnetic field values provided in this table represent a general range of values associated with the types of overhead power lines listed and are provided for illustration. There will be circumstances in which there will be magnetic field levels above or below the range of values provided due to variations in such factors as height of the wires, current flow and so on.

DEVELOPMENT OF PPL EU's MAGNETIC FIELD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

One element of our response to EMF concerns expressed by some of our customers is PPL EU's Magnetic Field Management Program. The program was initiated in March 1991 because PPL EU believes it makes good sense, as a matter of policy, to respond to the concerns expressed by some of our customers and to reduce magnetic fields in new and rebuilt facilities where it can be done with either no-cost or low-cost design changes.

This document updates the original program which has been revised several times since 1991. These guidelines were developed by PPL EU's EMF Working Group.

VARIABLES THAT AFFECT MAGNETIC FIELDS

Magnetic fields from transmission and distribution lines are a function of a number of design variables. The following parameters affect the magnetic field levels produced by transmission and distribution lines:

- Current
- Height of conductors above ground
- Configuration of conductors
- Distance from the line

EFFECT OF PHASE CURRENT ON MAGNETIC FIELDS

At power frequencies (i.e., 60 hertz), the magnetic field level is a function of the current or flow of electricity through a wire. Keeping all other parameters the same, the magnetic field is proportional to the current. Hence, if the current increases by 25 percent, the resulting magnetic field level will increase by 25 percent.

The overall load current on any line varies with the demand for power. It's usually highest during daytime hours and lowest at night. There also are weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly variations.

The difference in the currents between each phase in a multiphase line also can affect the magnetic field. This difference is called phase unbalance. For a constant load, a statistical analysis of this phase unbalance can be made to determine its effect on the magnetic field. Close to the line, there is very little effect. However, the phase unbalance slows the rate at which the magnetic field decreases with distance from the line.

Effect of Conductor Configuration on Magnetic Fields

In the transmission and distribution of power, utilities like PPL EU presently use both three-phase and single-phase lines. Each phase on a three-phase power line has either a single conductor or a bundle of two or more conductors. In a three-phase system, the ground-level magnetic field is a result of the fields produced by the currents in each of the phases. Placing the three phases as close together as possible (compaction) creates some field cancellation, and the ground-level magnetic field is reduced. However, appropriate phase separation is required for the reliable operation of the line. In addition, the arrangement of the phases can create some; field cancellation and reduction of the ground-level magnetic field.

Effect of Distance From the Magnetic Field Source

Magnetic field strength diminishes with the vertical and lateral distances from the magnetic field source. Increasing the height of the conductors above ground is useful for magnetic field reduction at ground level, but may result in increased structure costs and increased aesthetic impact of the structures. Another possible method of increasing the distance to the magnetic field source is to increase the right-of-way requirements. By keeping buildings off increased rights of way, thereby requiring the public to live and work further away from lines, exposure to magnetic fields produced by the lines can be reduced. Increases in right of way are not always practical and may increase costs significantly, however.

SUMMARY OF PPL EU's
MAGNETIC FIELD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Under its Magnetic Field Management Program, PPL EU has changed the way it builds and rebuilds some of its transmission and distribution lines. These design changes reduce magnetic field levels (assuming balanced circuit loadings and phase currents) by up to 69 percent in most of the company's new transmission lines. These guidelines now are being applied to new and reconstructed transmission facilities, based on this program.

The distribution component of the program focuses on 12 kV lines, the company's standard distribution voltage. It concentrates on the three-phase, primary 12 kV lines, since these are the most heavily loaded facilities and often are located in densely populated areas. The guidelines in this program are being applied to these three-phase, primary 12 kV lines.

A maximum 3-5 percent change in estimated cost was used as the limit for the guidelines since this value is consistent with low cost, is within estimating accuracy and is likely to have little impact on overall line costs.

The magnetic field calculations used in this document for the design of PPL EU's overall magnetic field management plan assume balanced load conditions among the phases and a fixed level of current, not necessarily representative of specific transmission or distribution lines. These levels were calculated using the Electric Power Research Institute's ENVIRO computer program. Under actual operating conditions, the magnetic field levels that result may vary due to such things as actual load per circuit, overall current on each phase conductor and the electrical configuration and operation of each line.

MAGNETIC FIELD MANAGEMENT PROGRAM GUIDELINES

The guidelines for magnetic field management are noted below, with discussion points for each.

OVERHEAD LINES

NEW OR REBUILT TRANSMISSION LINES

1. **Balance transmission circuit loads and phase currents as much as possible.**
   - PPL EU should continue to make every effort to balance loadings between the two circuits of a double circuit line when planning new or rebuilt facilities to maximize the effects of reverse phasing.
   - PPL EU should continue the practice of balancing single-phase loads across the three phases of the distribution system. (Unbalanced phase currents on the distribution system are reflected through to the transmission system.)
     - Unbalanced phase currents result in higher magnetic fields that do not drop off as quickly with distance as do the fields resulting from balanced phase currents.
     - For a 5 percent phase current unbalance, the magnetic field 50 feet from the centerline of a single circuit 138 kV line could be more than twice the value than if the same line had balanced phase circuits.
   - Balanced phase currents on each three-phase distribution circuit also reduce magnetic fields from the distribution circuits themselves. In addition, they reduce magnetic fields on the transmission system from which the distribution system circuits are supplied and connected through substations.
   - Apart from magnetic field considerations, balanced phase currents on each three-phase distribution circuit also reduce line losses and improve the system voltage.

2. **Continue with the present practice of using long-span construction as the PPL EU 138/69 kV standard**

- Structure designs for short-span and long-span construction are illustrated on Charts I and II, respectively.
  - Short-span design does not significantly reduce magnetic fields when compared to long-span design even though it is more compact than long-span design. Comparison of the magnetic field values from Chart III indicates essentially the same values. Therefore, short-span design should not be used solely to reduce magnetic fields.
  - PPL EU will continue to use long-span construction for 138/69 kV double-circuit lines and for single-circuit/future-double-circuit lines.
  - For single-circuit/future-double-circuit lines, PPL EU will continue to install two conductors on the top positions and one in the middle position as shown in Chart IV.
    - This arrangement minimizes magnetic fields as shown in Chart V by placing the three initial conductors higher on the structure, which increases the ground clearances, and by placing the conductors in a triangular configuration.

3. **Compact design structures are not a low-cost alternative and should be used for magnetic field reduction only in special applications.**

Chart VI illustrates the compact design structure.

- The compact design increases the initial installation costs by 79 percent when compared to the long-span design but reduces the magnetic field from 9 mG to 3 mG (about 67 percent) at the edge of the 100-foot-wide right of way as shown on Chart III.

4. **Reverse phase new or rebuilt double-circuit transmission lines for all voltage levels.**

- Reverse phasing was adopted by PPL EU in March 1991 for double-circuit 138/69 kV transmission lines and in April 1992 for all other double circuit transmission lines. Reverse phasing is shown in Chart VII. Reverse phasing will reduce the magnetic fields when the current flow on both circuits is in the same

direction. Calculated values contained here are based on balanced and equal phase currents on both circuits.

- Reverse phasing reduces the magnetic field of a double circuit 138 kV single pole transmission line from 29 mG to 9 mG (about 69 percent) at the edge of the 100-foot-wide right of way as shown on Chart III.
- Reverse phasing reduces the magnetic field of a double circuit 230 kV single pole transmission line from 49 mG to 16 mG (about 67 percent) at the edge of the 150-foot-wide right of way as shown on Chart VIII.
- Reverse phasing reduces the magnetic field of a double-circuit 500 kV single pole transmission line from 37 mG to 21 mG (about 43 percent) at the edge of the 200-foot-wide right of way as shown on Chart IX.

• When new or rebuilt double-circuit lines require tapping existing double-circuit lines, PPL EU will review the existing lines to determine if reverse phasing can be provided at low cost.

• Computer modeling is required to develop the optimum phasing and overall conductor arrangements for lines added to, or rebuilt in, multiple-line corridors.

- Merely adding a reverse-phase double-circuit line to an existing transmission line corridor or reverse phasing a rebuilt line in the multiple-line corridor will not necessarily produce lower magnetic field levels at the edge of the corridor right of way.
- The corridor must be computer modeled with all the lines, existing phase conductor locations and currents. Then, magnetic field calculations must be made varying the phase arrangements of the new or reconstructed line to determine the appropriate phasing arrangement.
- Current flow direction on a line also must be considered. For example, a reverse-phased line should have the current flowing in the same direction on both circuits. If the current flow is in the opposite direction for one circuit, reverse phasing will not produce the lowest magnetic field and another phase arrangement that produces lower fields may need to be utilized.

5. **Increase the minimum ground clearance for all new transmission lines.**

138/69 kV Transmission Lines

- Increasing the minimum line design ground clearance from 25 feet to 30 feet may add up to about 5 percent to the installed cost of a new double-circuit single pole 138/69 kV line. For a given project, such cost may be substantially less, however. In fact, PPL EU frequently uses higher-than-minimum ground clearances due to such features as road crossings, line crossings and site-specific terrain. With long-span reverse-phase design, the, magnetic field is reduced from 9 mG to 7 mG (about 22 percent) at the edge of a 100-foot-wide right of way as shown in Chart X.
  - In the actual design of transmission lines to include higher minimum ground clearances, there may be limited segments (such as highway crossings, severe slopes and transmission line crossing locations) where National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) minimum ground clearances may need to be used. The NESC minimum ground clearances are less than the increased ground clearance discussed previously.

230 kV Transmission Lines

- Increasing the minimum line design ground clearances from 27 feet to 32 feet may add up to about 5 percent to the cost of a single-circuit single-pole line (current standard). For a given project, such cost may be substantially less, however. In fact, PPL EU frequently uses higher-than-minimum ground clearances due to such features as road crossings, line crossings and site-specific terrain. By increasing the clearances, the magnetic field is reduced from 30 mG to 28 mG (about 7 percent) at the edge of a 150-foot-wide right of way.
- Increasing clearances from 27 feet to 32 feet could theoretically add up to about 2.8 percent to the cost of a double-circuit single-pole line (current standard) and reduce the magnetic field of a reverse-phase line from 16 mG to 15 mG (about 6 percent) at the edge of a 150-foot-wide right of way. Chart XI is a summary of this data.
- Studies are required for each new 230 kV line to determine optimum structure types, ground clearances, configurations and designs to reduce field levels. Such

studies could include analysis of reduction measures such as additional minimum ground clearances, increasing conductor tensions, using reduced phase spacing (a "Delta" configuration on a single-circuit line), installing the second circuit initially, and/or adding a second set of conductors that are reverse phased and operated in parallel with the first set (bundled/split phase).

500 kV Transmission Lines

- Increasing ground clearances from 33 feet to 53 feet may add up to about 4.5 percent to the cost of a single-circuit "H-frame" line (current standard). For a given project, such cost may be substantially less, however. In fact, PPL EU frequently uses higher-than-minimum ground clearances due to such features as road crossings, line crossings and site-specific terrain. By increasing the clearances, the magnetic field is reduced from 42 mG to 35 mG (about 17 percent) at the edge of a 200-foot-wide right of way.
- Increasing ground clearances from 33 feet to 53 feet could theoretically add up to 2.8 percent to the cost of a double-circuit "H-frame" line (current standard) and reduces the magnetic field of a reverse-phase line from 21 mG to 16 mG (about 24 percent) at the edge of a 200-foot-wide right of way. Chart XII is a summary of this data.
- Studies are required for each new 500 kV line to determine optimum structure types, ground clearances, configurations and designs to reduce field levels. Such studies could include analysis of reduction measures such as additional minimum ground clearances, increasing conductor tensions, using reduced-phase spacing (a "Delta" configuration on a single circuit line), installing the second circuit initially, and/or adding a second set of conductors that are reverse phased and operated in parallel with the first set (bundled/split phase).

RECONDUCTORING OR ADDING ADDITIONAL CIRCUITS TO EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINES

When reconductoring or adding additional circuits to existing transmission lines, PPL EU will evaluate low-cost or no-cost options for magnetic field management on a case-by-case basis.

When reconductoring existing transmission lines or adding additional circuits, low-cost alternatives may not exist; however, the following steps will be taken:

- For a single-circuit line, the use of a Delta arrangement or other modifications on the existing structure, with reduced-phase spacing, will be evaluated.
- For double-circuit lines, application of reverse phasing may reduce the magnetic field under the line and within the right of way and will be evaluated.
- For single- and double-circuit lines, evaluate using higher conductor tensions that can increase the minimum line design ground clearance.

DISTRIBUTION LINES

At the 12 kV distribution level, new main three-phase lines will continue to be constructed with five feet of additional ground clearance.

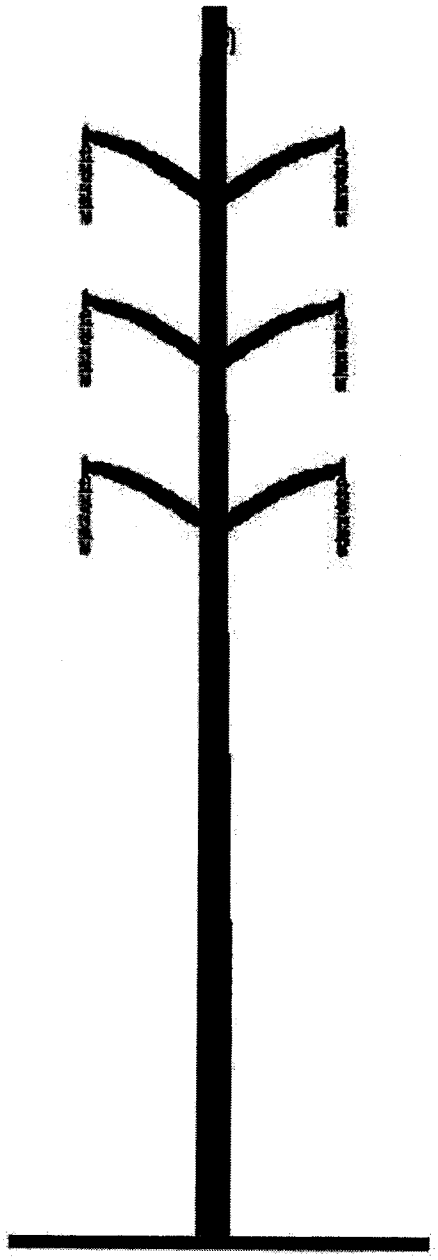
- Main lines are the most heavily loaded sections of a distribution line and therefore have the highest magnetic fields associated with them.
- Increasing the ground clearance by five feet reduces the magnetic field under the line from 14 mG to 11 mG using the standard eight-foot crossarm design. These values are based on increasing pole heights from 45 feet to 50 feet and a typical operating current of 300 amps per phase.
- Chart XIII is a summary of this data. Increasing ground clearance by five feet could theoretically add about 5 percent to the cost of a typical distribution line.

UNDERGROUND TRANSMISSION LINES

Underground transmission lines are required due to environmental or land use factors or restrictions on available clearances, PPL EU will evaluate options for magnetic field management techniques on a case-by-case basis.

- The phase arrangement that produces the lowest field will be determined.
- The depth of burial of the line will be determined considering the cost of excavation and the location of other buried utilities in the area.
- The use of steel pipe ferromagnetic shielding that reduces magnetic fields will be evaluated.

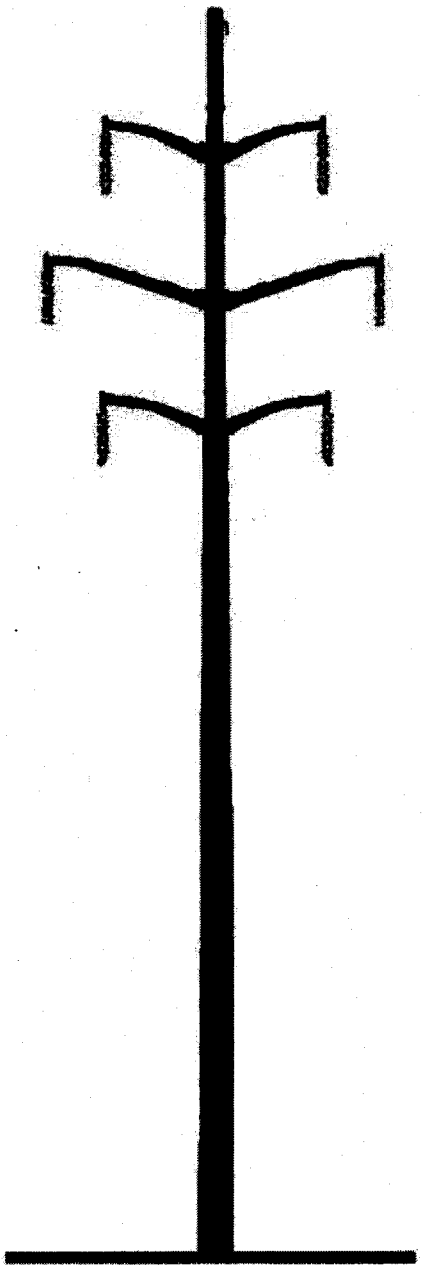
Short-Span Construction



- **More compact design**
- **Should not be used solely to reduce magnetic fields**
- **Typical conductor data:**

  1 3/8" HS steel overhead ground wire - 7.3 feet sag
  6-556.5 KCMIL 24/7 ACSR power conductors - (PARAKEET) 10.0 feet sag
  Average span - 400 feet

Long-Span Construction Remains PPL EU 138 kV Standard



- **Lower cost alternative**
- **Reduces magnetic fields due to higher structures**
- **Typical conductor data:**

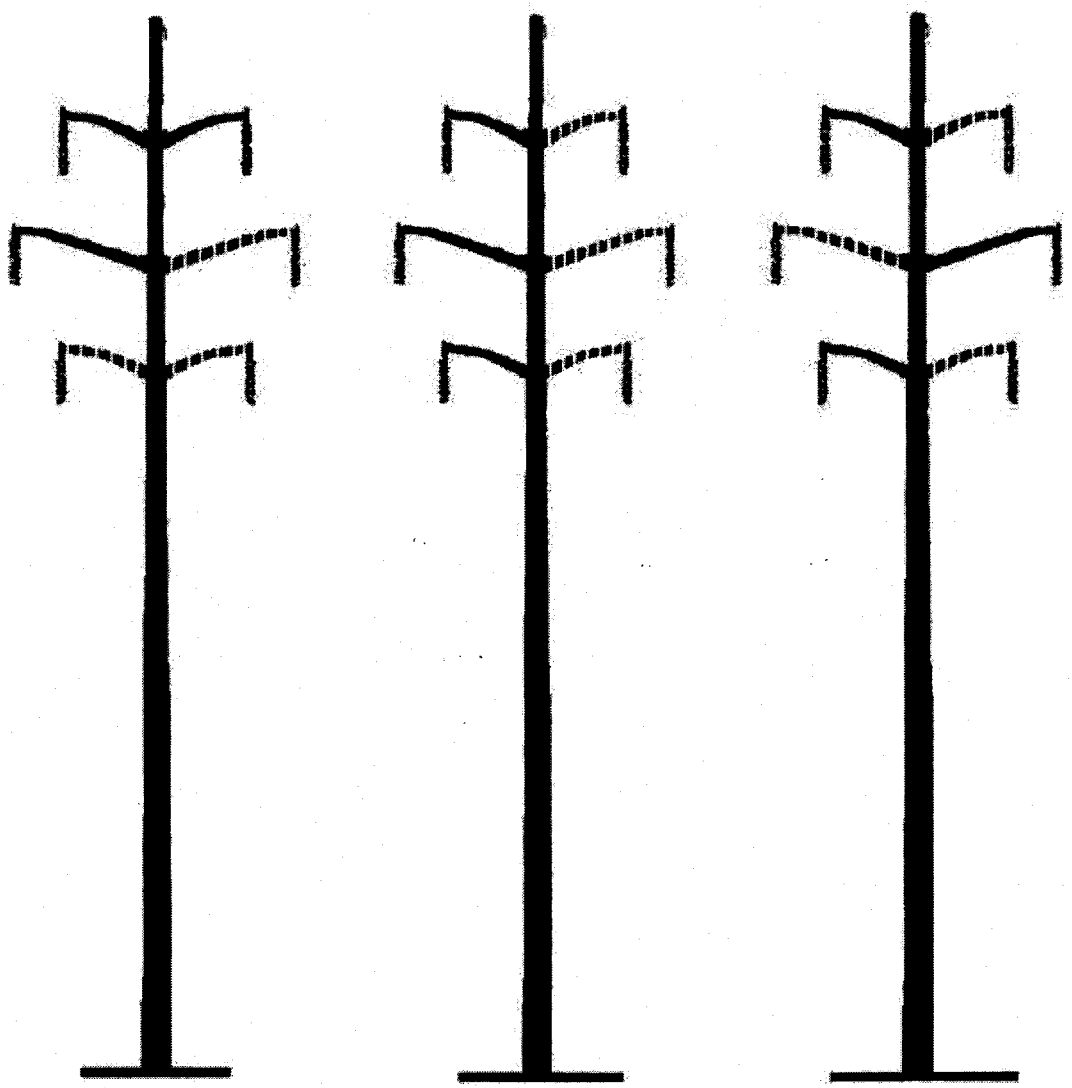
  1 3/8" HS steel overhead ground wire - 17.3 feet sag
  6-556.5 KCMIL 24/7 ACSR power conductors - (PARAKEET) 23.0 feet sag
  Average span - 600 feet

138/69 kV REVERSE-PHASE TRANSMISSION LINES
CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 400 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
SHORT SPAN (CHART I)	30
SHORT SPAN (REVERSE PHASE)	8
LONG SPAN (CHART II)	29
LONG SPAN (REVERSE PHASE)	9
COMPACT (CHART VI)	14
COMPACT (REVERSE PHASE)	3

The edge of right of way is 50 feet from the line centerline.
The 400 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.
Calculations are based on a minimum ground clearance of 25 feet.
LONG SPAN, SHORT SPAN and COMPACT are double-circuit lines.

Typical Single-Circuit Structure Designs



Top/Middle Vertical Top/Middle/Bottom

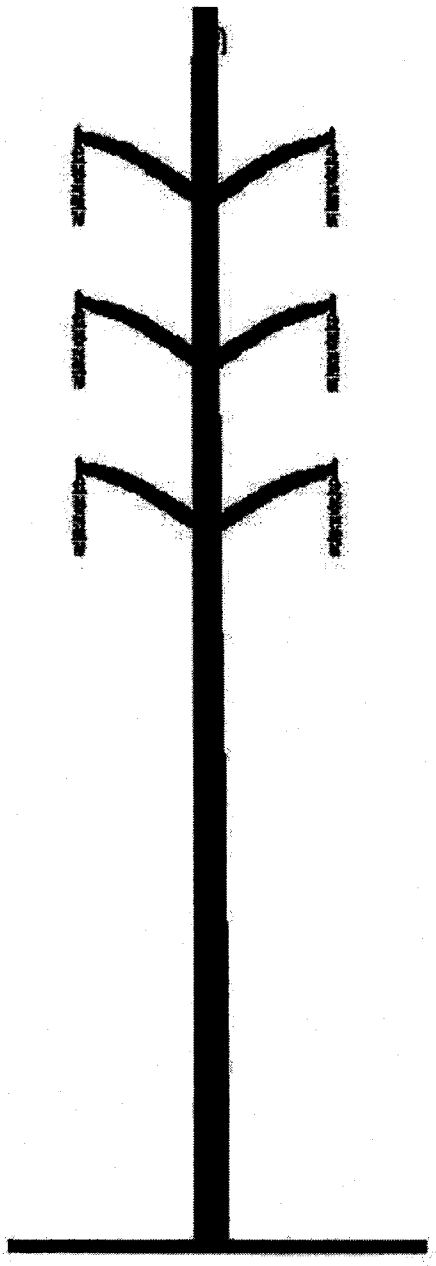
initial single circuit
future second circuit

138/69 kV SINGLE CIRCUIT TRANSMISSION LINES
CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 400 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
TOP/MIDDLE/BOTTOM	20
VERTICAL	17
TOP/MIDDLE	12

The edge of right of way is 50 feet from the line centerline.
The 400 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.
Calculations are based on a minimum ground clearance of 25 feet.

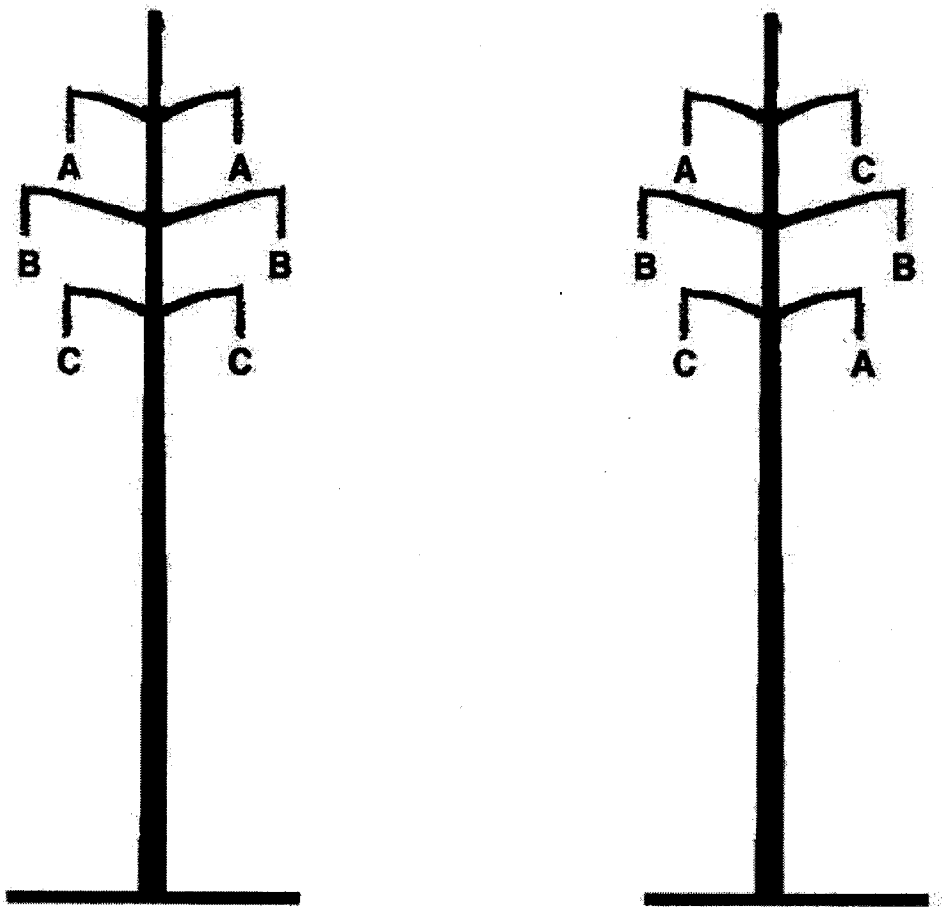
Compact Design Structure



- **Minimize magnetic fields due to compact design**
- **Not a low-cost alternative**
- **Typical conductor data:**

  1 3/8" HS steel overhead ground wire - 9.0 feet sag
  6-556.5 KCMIL 24/7 ACSR power conductors - (PARAKEET) 9.0 feet sag
  Average span - 300 feet

Reverse Phasing of Double-Circuit Transmission Lines



From: → → → → To:

Reverse phasing also can be one of the following phase arrangements:

A	B		B	A		B	C		C	A		C	B	
C	C	or	C	C	or	A	A	or	B	B	or	A	A	
B	A		A	B		C	B		A	C		B	C	

CHART VIII

230 kV REVERSE-PHASE TRANSMISSION LINES CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 800 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	49
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE-PHASE)	16

The edge of right of way is 75 feet from the line centerline.
The 800 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.
Calculations are based on a minimum ground clearance of 27 feet.

CHART IX

500 kV REVERSE-PHASE TRANSMISSION LINES CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 1100 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	37
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE PHASE)	21

The edge of right of way is 100 feet from the line centerline.
The 1,100 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.
Calculations are based on a minimum ground clearance of 33 feet.

CHART X

INCREASED 138/69 kV MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 400 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE FEET	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOP/MIDDLE	25	12
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOP/MIDDLE	30	10
LONG SPAN	25	29
LONG SPAN	30	26
LONG SPAN (REVERSE PHASE)	25	9
LONG SPAN (REVERSE PHASE)	30	7

The edge of right of way is 50 feet from the line centerline.
The 400 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.

CHART XI

INCREASED 230 kV MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 800 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE FEET	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOP/MIDDLE	27	30
SINGLE CIRCUIT TOP/MIDDLE	32	28
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	27	49
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	32	46
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE PHASE)	27	16
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE PHASE)	32	15

The edge of right of way is 75 feet from the line centerline.
The 800 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.

CHART XII

INCREASED 500 kV MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 1,100 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	MINIMUM GROUND CLEARANCE FEET	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS AT THE EDGE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY
SINGLE CIRCUIT "H" STRUCTURE	33	42
SINGLE CIRCUIT "H" STRUCTURE	53	35
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	33	37
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE	53	31
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE PHASE)	33	21
DOUBLE CIRCUIT POLE (REVERSE PHASE)	53	16

The edge of right of way is 100 feet from the line centerline.
The 1,100 ampere phase current is balanced between phases.

12 kV DISTRIBUTION LINES
CALCULATED MAGNETIC FIELDS AT 300 AMPERES

TYPE CONSTRUCTION	POLE HEIGHT FEET	MAGNETIC FIELD IN MILLIGAUSS*	
		AT CENTERLINE	AT 30 FEET FROM CENTERLINE
STANDARD CROSSARM	45	14	7
STANDARD CROSSARM	50	11	6

* Field level under the line at mid-span based on 300 amps, balanced loading, one meter above ground level.

Siting/Magnetic Field Management.doc/mlt

Attachment
6

ATTACHMENT 6

EAST TANNERSVILLE #1 & #2 138 kV TAP LINE

LIST OF INVOLVED GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES, MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHER PUBLIC ENTITIES

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission
Bureau for Historic Preservation
Commonwealth Keystone Building, Second Floor
400 North Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120-0053
Attn: Mr. Douglas C. McLearen, Chief

Pennsylvania Department of Transportation
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street, 8th Floor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Attn: The Honorable Allen D. Beihler, P.E., Secretary

Department of Environmental Protection
P. O. Box 2063
Market Street Office Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17105-2063
Attn: Office of Field Operations

Monroe County Commissioners
Monroe County Administration Center
One Quaker Plaza Room 201
Stroudsburg PA 18360
Attn: Suzanne McCool, Chairperson

Monroe County Planning Commission
Monroe County Administrative Building
One Quaker Plaza, Room 106
Stroudsburg, PA 18360
Attn: Ed Cramer, Chairman

Pocono Township Board of Supervisors
PO Box 197
Tannersville, PA 18372428
Attn: Harold Werkheiser, Chairman

Pocono Township Planning Commission
219 Oak Street
East Tannersville, PA 18428
Attn: Jane Cilurso, Chairwoman