

Planting Near Transmission Lines

Transmission Lines

Santee Cooper's transmission lines carry power from our generating stations to substations. These power lines consist of 69kV, 115kV and 230kV which are significantly higher voltages than the distribution lines that feed power to your home. Trees should not be planted within the transmission easements due to **public safety concerns**. They not only can become overgrown and cause power outages, but they can also block the path of vehicles that need access to the lines for maintenance or emergency repairs.

A "Right of Way" is a corridor created through perpetual easement(s) acquired from the landowner which Santee Cooper uses to build and maintain electric transmission facilities in order to serve its customers. Santee Cooper performs regular maintenance on its Right of Way for safe and reliable operation of its utility system.

Santee Cooper maintains trees and other vegetation within and along its transmission Right of Way. You can do your part to help keep trees healthy and prevent power outages by planting the right tree in the right place.

Prior to installation of any vegetation within the Santee Cooper Right of Way you must obtain Santee Cooper's written consent.

Considerations for Plantings on Santee Cooper Right of Way

Plantings within the wire zone (see Figure 1) of 200 kV or above transmission lines cannot be permitted within Santee Cooper's transmission Right of Way. Additionally, plantings that may exceed 12 feet in height at maturity cannot be permitted within Santee Cooper's transmission Right of Way. These encroachments must be located 50' feet away from all transmission facilities (structures, guy wires and anchors, etc.). Santee Cooper or its contractors are not responsible for any damage to plantings or vegetation within the Right of Way, approved or otherwise.

Santee Cooper must maintain the full boundary widths of the Right of Way from "ground to sky" and must ensure that trees, limbs and wooded encroachments maintain appropriate clearances from the electrical lines which are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC). Additionally, in order to provide for safe and reliable operation of its utility system, Santee Cooper is responsible for the removal of "hazard trees" at a greater distance which can be characterized as dead, dying, diseased, leaning, damaged or other structurally unsound trees and "danger trees" which are any tree that has the potential to cause damage to the power line which could result in a power interruption.

Below is a list of plants that typically **do not** grow taller than 12 ft. at their maturity. Plantings in elevated areas, such as berms and planters, and in Right of Way access areas regardless of height are subject to removal. **Please note that this list is in no way inclusive; many additional plants are available. Santee Cooper does not guarantee the survival of any species. Please check your local hardiness zones to select the right species for your area.** For questions about this list, please call 843-761-8000 Ex. 5918



Santee Cooper Transmission



Scientific Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush Buckeye	6-12'
<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Chokeberry	6'-10'
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	American Beautyberry	8-10'
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub	3-9'
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Coastal Sweet-pepperbush	10'
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> (cultivars 12' or less)	Summersweet	3-10'
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i>	Bush Honeysuckle	3'-4'
<i>Fothergilla gardenii</i>	Dwarf Fothergilla	6'-10'
<i>Hibiscus coccineus</i>	Scarlet Rose Mallow	2-8'
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Smooth Hydrangea	5'
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i>	Oakleaf Hydrangea	6'
<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Inkberry	10'
<i>Ilex verticillata</i> 'Apollo'	Apollo' Holly	12'
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possumhaw	6'-10'
<i>Illicium floridanum</i>	Anise Tree	6'-10'
<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>	Drooping Leucothoe	3'-6'
<i>Lyonia lucida</i>	Fetterbush	3'-6'
<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i> (cultivars 12' or less)	Ninebark	2'-12'
<i>Rhapidophyllum hystrix</i>	Needle Palm	5'-10'
<i>Sabal minor</i>	Dwarf Palmetto	5'
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Elderberry	5'-12'
<i>Stryax americana</i>	American Snowbell	10'
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple Leaf Viburnum	2'-6'
<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	Sasanqua camellia	2'-12'
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Pink Muhly	4'

Scientific Name	Common Name	Mature Height
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	2'-4'
<i>Agarista populifolia</i>	Florida Doghobble	12'
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire	8'

* Transmission right of way widths may vary, for additional information please see www.santeecooper.com/row/

** **Safety reminder: Do not attempt to trim trees around power lines yourself. These lines are energized and extremely dangerous. You should hire an OSHA qualified professional tree contractor to do this work.**

*** **Please note that this list is in no way inclusive; many additional plants are available.** For questions about this list or right of way type on your property, please call 843-761-8000 Ex. 5918.

**** Vegetation exceeding a mature height of 12 feet may be subject to removal, regardless of whether it's included in the above list or not.

Figure 1

