

UNAUTHORIZED ENCROACHMENTS

Failure to get prior approval for an encroachment may result in you being required to remove the encroachment at your own expense.

Unauthorized encroachments may constitute a safety hazard or interfere with our ability to access and maintain our lines, and are always subject to possible damage or removal. When we become aware of an unauthorized encroachment, we may give notice to the owner requiring the removal of the encroachment and restoration of the land to its former condition at the owner's expense. If not completed within the specified timeframe, Georgia Power may resolve the encroachment on behalf of the owner, at the owner's expense, or may pursue legal action for removal.

ENCROACHMENT REQUESTS

Coordinating with GPC early in your planning process can help keep you safe and avoid waste of time and money.

If you are planning to build near a transmission line or otherwise make use of the right-of-way, it is important that you contact Georgia Power as early as possible in your planning process to ensure that your intended use is compatible and to determine whether an encroachment agreement will be necessary. We can advise you on matters relating to electrical safety or potential impact to our facilities and offer suggestions for resolving any negative impact.

You can find right-of-way use applications, contact information for the Right-of-Way Specialist for your area and encroachment request requirements, by visiting us at

georgiapower.com/row.

You can also send us an email at g2forestryrow@southernco.com or call (888) 660-5890 and ask to speak to a specialist in Transmission Right-of-Way Services.



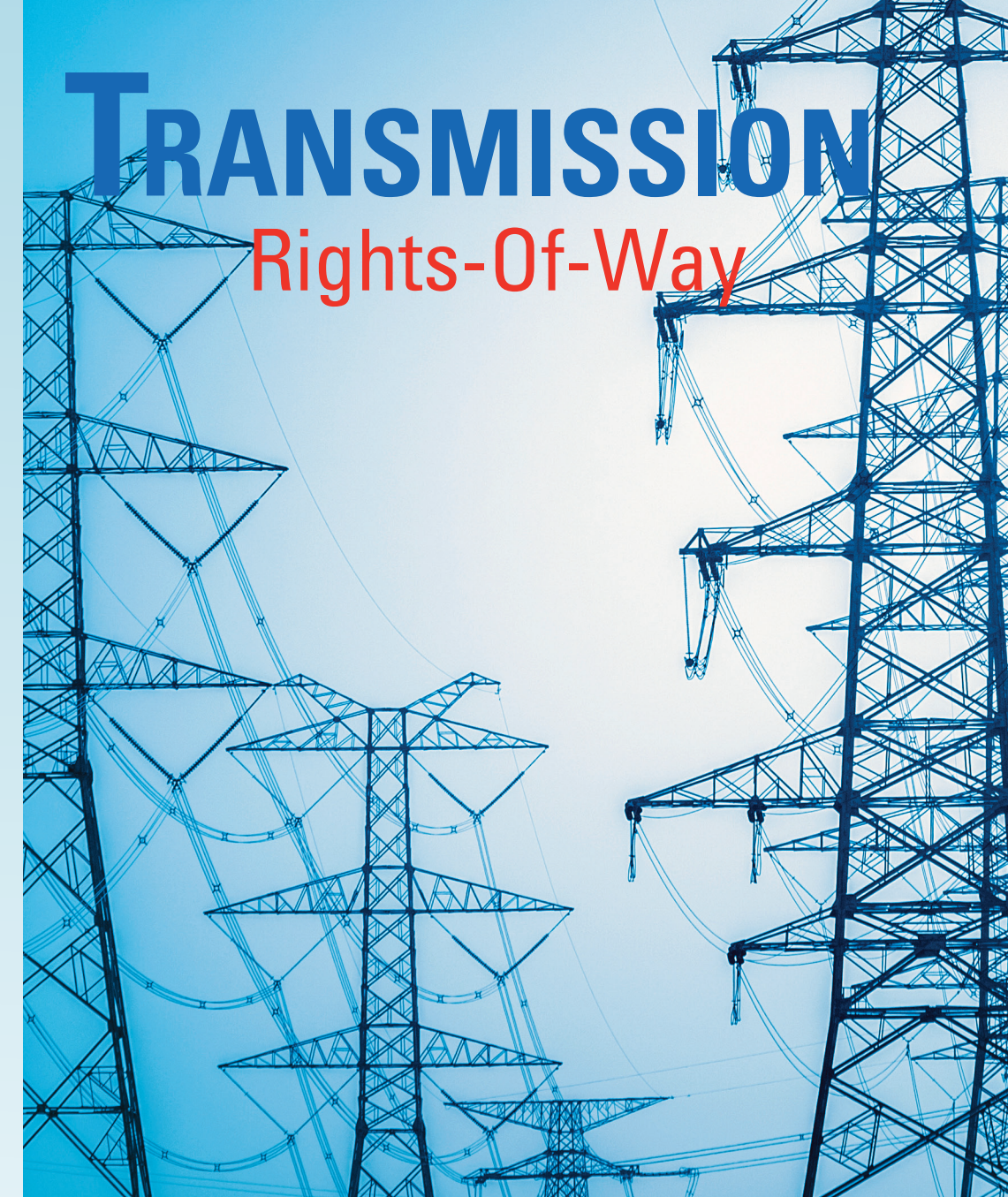
**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

Keep Safe – Call 811!

The Georgia Utility Facilities Protection Act and the High Voltage Safety Act require that before beginning any excavation in the vicinity of underground electrical lines or working within 10 feet of an overhead high-voltage electrical line, you must call **811** to request an underground locator service or overhead safeguards. For more information, visit georgia811.com.



TRANSMISSION Rights-Of-Way



Georgia Power has a long history of working with the public to facilitate land use activities around our transmission rights-of-way that are compatible with transmission safety and reliability standards. We have prepared this brochure to provide you with important information on several topics related to our transmission rights-of-way.



Right-of-Way Encroachments

The strips of land upon which Georgia Power’s transmission lines are located are called rights-of-way. We acquire these rights-of-way for the purposes of constructing, operating and maintaining our transmission facilities in a safe and reliable manner. The majority of our rights-of-way are in the form of easements which allow us to keep the land subject to the easements clear of obstructions and activities that may interfere with our use of the right-of-way and allow ingress and egress across adjacent lands to and from the strip.

What is an encroachment?

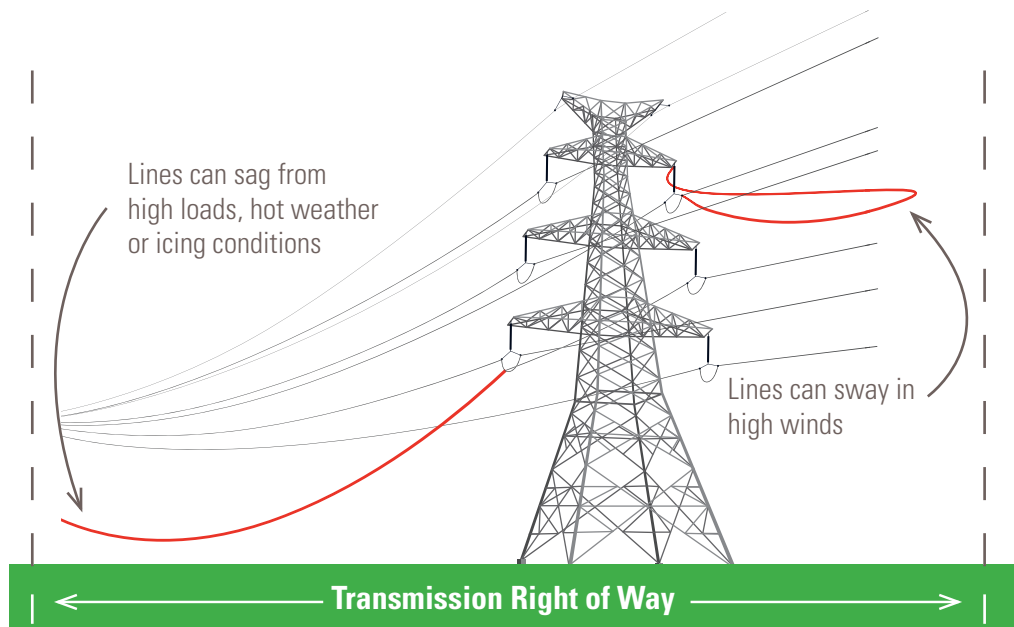
Any use of the property that is not permitted by the terms of the easement is considered an encroachment and must be approved by Georgia Power. We consider many factors when evaluating an encroachment request, some of which we discuss in more detail below.

Safety

First and foremost, we take into account your safety and the safety of the general public. We are unable to approve any item or use that is or could be a safety hazard or that violates a safety standard or regulation.

Reliability

Other considerations include preservation of ability to safely and quickly access the right-of-way and our facilities, as well as preserving the area needed for any potential additions or upgrades to our facilities.



Clearance Requirements: We also must take into account required vertical and horizontal clearance requirements around our lines. Many state and federal regulations set minimum clearance requirements, including the National Electrical Safety Code, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, the Georgia Utility Facilities Protection Act and the Georgia High Voltage Safety Act. The type of use and the voltage of the line factor into how much clearance must be maintained from the line. To determine available clearance, we must take into account varied and changing conditions in the field. For example, there may have been a change in grade since the construction of the line that has reduced the clearance distance between the wires and the ground. In addition, the distance between the wires and the ground can vary depending on the type of structure and span length of the line between structures. In addition, wires sag with temperature and electric load changes so sufficient clearance may exist one day but may be much less the next.

Locating the Right-of-Way

We encourage you to have a licensed surveyor locate the boundary of Georgia Power’s right-of-way before you commence any activity within the vicinity of our lines. Many people inadvertently encroach onto our rights-of-way. Without survey instruments, knowledge of survey law and a full understanding of Georgia Power’s rights-of-way, it is impossible to accurately locate property boundaries.



Non-Permissible Uses of the Right-of-Way

Uses that interfere with, obstruct, restrict, or endanger Georgia Power’s use of its rights-of-way, fee property, and transmission facilities are not permitted in order to preserve our rights to construct, operate, maintain, access, replace and reconstruct our facilities in a safe and timely manner.

The following uses of our transmission rights-of-way are generally not permitted.*

- ATV use
- Burning
- Flammable material (e.g., mulch, wood products, tires, etc.)
- Fueling or fuel storage
- Garbage receptacles (dumpsters)
- Graves or mausoleums
- Greenhouses
- Hazardous substances
- House trailers
- Junkyards or solid waste burial
- Kite or model airplane flying
- Manufactured housing or mobile home parks
- Orchards or tree farms
- Outdoor lighting not owned or maintained by an electrical utility
- ***Permanent structures of any kind***
- Runway for aircraft
- Septic tanks
- Storage tanks (both above and below ground)
- Swimming pools and related facilities (both above and inground)
- Trees or shrubs which at maturity may exceed fifteen (15) feet in height
- Vent pipes
- Wells

***The list above is not intended to be exclusive – always contact us ahead of time!**

This brochure is for informational purposes only and the information set forth herein is subject to change at any time in whole or in part, without notice, in Georgia Power’s sole discretion. It is not practical to list every possible scenario or use of a transmission right-of-way. All requests are reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine compatibility of the use with Georgia Power’s rights and applicable law and standards.

Uses of the Right-of-Way That May Be Permissible

The following list includes examples of uses that may be permitted within the right-of-way provided certain standards are observed and any necessary agreements are properly executed. Keep in mind that every encroachment has a unique set of circumstances and is evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

- Crops
- Drainage ditches
- Driveways
- Fences
- Fills
- Grading
- Parking
- Ponds
- Recreational activities
- Underground utility lines

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

How wide are the transmission rights-of-way?

The width of a transmission line right-of-way varies depending on the design of the line and towers, the number of circuits, and the voltage carried by the line.

Are transmission lines insulated? Can I operate equipment near the lines?

Transmission lines carry electricity at very high voltages and are insulated only by air. Electricity at such voltages can arc through the air, even without direct contact with the lines. You must always maintain a safe distance from the lines and should never operate or raise machinery or equipment near a transmission line.

What kinds of buildings are allowed on the right-of-way?

Permanent structures are not permitted within the Company’s rights-of-way. This includes structures that are permanently attached to the ground or a foundation and structures that are not easily and immediately movable. The Company *may* allow the placement of a non-permanent storage building, on a case-by-case basis after review by a Right-of-Way Specialist, subject to the following minimum conditions: (a) the building can be no larger than 12’ x 12’ x 12’ from ground level; (b) it cannot be connected to or served by any utilities; (c) it must be as close to the edge of the right-of-way as possible; (d) it must be at least 25 feet from any poles, towers or guy wires (more than 25 feet may be required depending on the circumstances); (e) it must not block access to Company facilities; and (f) the owner must sign the Company’s standard encroachment agreement.

Are deer stands allowed on the right-of-way?

Deer stands may be allowed on the right-of-way, subject to the following minimum requirements: the stand must (a) be portable; (b) be located in the outer 10 feet of the right-of-way; and (c) not exceed 15 feet in height. **Deer stands may never be placed under the conductors or attached to towers or structures.**

Are signs or billboards allowed on the right-of-way?

Signs exceeding 15 feet in height are not permitted within the right-of-way. Signs below 15 feet *may* be permitted within certain areas of the right-of-way on a case-by-case basis with prior approval.

How does my local building permit process factor in?

Any permit or approval you may receive from your local authority to perform work or other activity on your property only constitutes approval as between you and them. You must also obtain permission from Georgia Power for any such work or activity within Georgia Power’s right-of-way.

See more answers to frequently asked questions at georgiapower.com/ROW