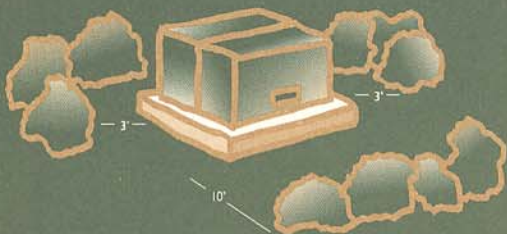


## If You Have Underground Electric Service

Do not plant trees and shrubs too close to underground lines. Trees with shallow surface roots or deep spreading roots can damage these underground lines.

When you prepare to plant a tree or dig on your property, in Pennsylvania call Pennsylvania One Call System at 1-800-242-1776 at least 72 hours prior to digging. In Ohio call Ohio Utilities Protection Service at 1-800-362-2764 at least 48 hours prior to digging. In New Jersey call 1-800-272-1000 with at least 3 working days notice. In New York, call UFPO 1-800-962-7962 with at least 2 working days notice.

### Pad mount transformer



### Planting Around Pad Mounts

Underground electrical service requires above-ground pad mount transformers. Special care needs to be taken when planting nearby. (See diagram.) Please plant trees and shrubs at least 10 feet away from a transformer's service door, and at least three feet from its back and sides. Remember, you must consider the plant's mature width prior to spotting the location.



As a recipient of the National Arbor Day Foundation's Tree Line USA award, FirstEnergy received national attention and recognition for adopting policies and practices that protect and enhance trees in the communities it serves, while also meeting electric service objectives.

The National Arbor Day Foundation, one of the world's leading proponents of tree planting and tree care, initiated the Tree Line USA award to recognize public and private utilities that promote the dual goals of dependable utility service and abundant, healthy trees.

FirstEnergy Corp. is a registered utility holding company headquartered in Akron, Ohio. Our electric utility operating companies comprise the nation's 4th largest investor-owned electric system, serving 4.3 million customers.

### Trees NOT recommended for planting around electric facilities

The following trees have been popular with homeowners but are NOT recommended for general use in landscaping especially NOT for planting near overhead electric wires. These trees have disadvantages, including brittle wood, which make them subject to storm damage, while others are susceptible to disease and insect infestations.

Catalpa	( <i>Catalpa speciosa</i> )
Box Elder	( <i>Acer negundo</i> )
Elm, American	( <i>Ulmus americana</i> )
Elm, Siberian	( <i>Ulmus alba</i> )
Mulberry	( <i>Morus alba</i> )
Tree-of-Heaven	( <i>Ailanthus altissima</i> )
Callery Pear	( <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> )
Willow	( <i>Salix</i> spp.)
Horsechestnut	( <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> )
Black Locust	( <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> )
Silver Maple	( <i>Acer saccharinum</i> )
Poplar, Carolina, Lombardi or other hybrids	( <i>Populus</i> spp.)
Sycamore	( <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> )

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Penn Power • Jersey Central Power & Light

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Planning & Planting

T R E E S



Abundant, healthy trees enhance our quality of life. In addition to their natural beauty, trees can help cool your home and yard and help you save on your energy bills. Unfortunately, trees can also be a source of irritation if a limb comes in contact with an electric line and interrupts power.

It's important to select the right tree for the right place. When planting near our power lines and transformers, choosing the proper tree can enhance the beauty of your property and help ensure uninterrupted electric service. Proper tree planning eliminates the need for FirstEnergy to perform necessary branch pruning or tree removal.

When planting a tree near power lines, only low-growing species – those with a mature height no taller than 25 feet – should be considered. Listed in this brochure are some of the plants that will not grow into our power lines. Because they have small roots, these species are also less likely to crack pavement, sidewalks, and damage water and sewer lines. Most of these low-growing trees and shrubs are available at area nurseries. Before deciding which tree to plant, you should also consider other factors, including rate of growth, hardiness, resistance to insects, and characteristics such as fruit, flowers, and what color the leaves turn during the fall.

Trees that are not low growing should be planted far enough away from the power lines so they cannot grow into them. The planting zone diagram on the opposite page can help guide you in the selection and positioning of trees and plants on your property.

To help with your tree selection, consult your local nursery, county agricultural extension agent, or contact us by calling the toll-free customer service number for your area:

- Ohio Edison 1-800-633-4766
- The Illuminating Company 1-800-589-3101
- Toledo Edison 1-800-447-3333
- Penn Power 1-800-720-3600
- Penelec & Met-Ed 1-800-545-7741
- JCP&L 1-800-662-3115

## LOW GROWING TREES & SHRUBS

### Flowering Trees

Adams Crabapple	(Malus Adams)
Centurion Crabapple	(Malus Centurion)
Snowdrift Crabapple	(Malus Snowdrift)
Sugar Tyme Crabapple	(Malus Sutyzam)
Spring Snow Crabapple	(Malus Spring Snow)
Red Barron Crabapple	(Malus Red Barron)
Prairifire Crabapple	(Malus Prairifire)
Robin Hill Serviceberry	(Amelanchier grandiflora Robin Hill)
Autumn Brilliance Serviceberry	(Amelanchier g. Autumn Brilliance)
Cumulus Serviceberry	(Amelanchier laevis Cumulus)
Sand Cherry	(Prunus cistena)
Canada Red Cherry	(Prunus virginiana Shubert)
Kousa Dogwood	(Cornus kousa)
Japanese Tree Lilac	(Syringa reticulata spp.)

### Shade Trees

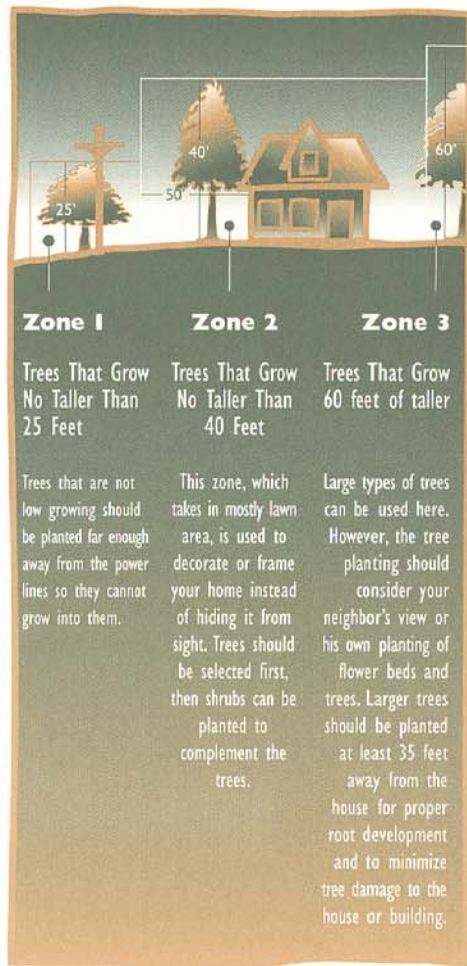
Globe Norway Maple	(Acer platanoides Globosum)
Tatarian Maple	(Acer tataricum)
Hedge Maple	(Acer campestre)
American Hornbeam	(Carpinus caroliniana)
Golden Desert Ash	(Fraxinus excelsior Aureafolia)
Russian Olive	(Elaeagnus angustifolia)
Flame Maple	(Acer ginnala Flame)
Paperbark Maple	(Acer griseum)
Crimson Sentry Maple	(Acer platanoides CrimsonSentry)
Japanese Hornbeam	(Carpinus japonicus)

### Evergreen Trees

Wintergreen Arborvitae	(Thuja occidentalis Wintergreen)
Blue False Cypress	(Chamaecyparis pisifera Cyanoviridis)
Spartan Juniper	(Juniperus chinensis Spartan)
Hooks Juniper	(Juniperus chinensis Hooks)
Pyramidal Japanese Yew	(Taxus cuspidata Capita)
Emerald Arborvitae	(Thuja occidentalis Emerald)

### Tall Shrubs

Winged Euonymus	(Euonymus alatus)
Forsythia	(Forsythia spp.)
Common Witch Hazel	(Hamamelis spp.)
Viburnum	(Viburnum spp.)
Devils Walking Stick	(Aralia spinosa)
Grey Dogwood	(Cornus racemosa)
Privet	(Privet spp.)
Honeysuckle	(Honeysuckle spp.)



#### Zone 1

Trees That Grow No Taller Than 25 Feet

Trees that are not low growing should be planted far enough away from the power lines so they cannot grow into them.

#### Zone 2

Trees That Grow No Taller Than 40 Feet

This zone, which takes in mostly lawn area, is used to decorate or frame your home instead of hiding it from sight. Trees should be selected first, then shrubs can be planted to complement the trees.

#### Zone 3

Trees That Grow 60 feet or taller

Large types of trees can be used here. However, the tree planting should consider your neighbor's view or his own planting of flower beds and trees. Larger trees should be planted at least 35 feet away from the house for proper root development and to minimize tree damage to the house or building.

Measurements not to scale

**ONLY** shrubs that grow no taller than 10 feet at maturity should be planted within transmission rights-of-way.

For a list of trees NOT to plant, see back panel