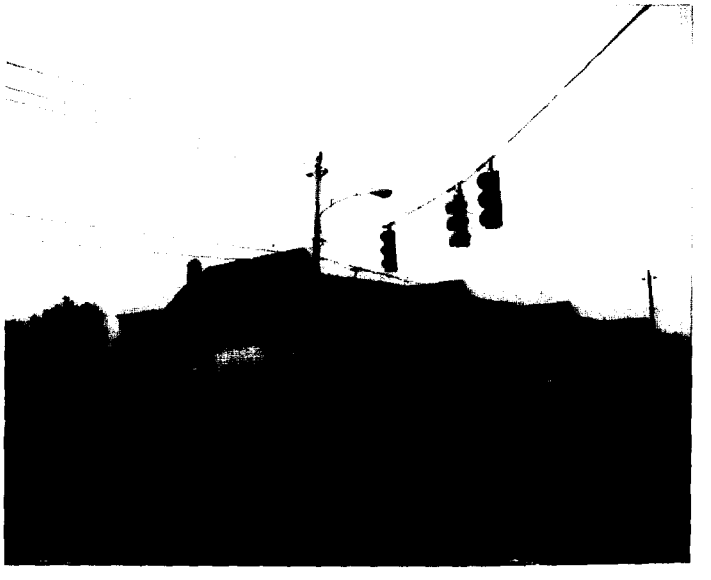
EXHIBIT 10



Streetlight in Power Space

Mid Span between poles 44443/40581 & 44444/40603

Elevations:	31' 1"	Top phase wire
	19' 11"	Secondar/Neutral
	17' 11"	(2) CATV
	17' 5"	(1) CATV - overlashed
	16' 7"	(3) Bell Cables - overlashed
	15' 7"	(1) Bell Cable
	14' 1"	(1) Bell Cable

EXHIBIT 11

GROUNDING INSTRUCTIONS

A. General

Grounding conductors and electrodes are installed on line poles, structures and towers for the purpose of providing a ground connection for overhead shield wires, system or secondary neutrals, lightning arresters, transformer cases and the metallic bases of other equipment. These ground connections are intended to provide a low impedance path to ground for fault currents, lightning surges, etc., and to reduce any resulting difference in potential between normally non-current carrying parts and ground that may be hazardous to the public or company personnel. A low impedance path to ground for fault currents aids in clearing line faults by assuring operation of the protective device.

When making grounding connections, care shall be taken to locate them so that a man standing on the ground below the line can easily trace all such connections to be sure they are correctly made.

New pole ground wires shall be #2 solid copper installed in accordance with these instructions:

1. Overhead Lines

A typical pole ground installation is shown on Construction Drawing C-345, "Ground Assemblies". The basic ground installation consists of the ground electrode, the ground wire, the equipment to be grounded and the connections. The electrode shall be driven at least 12" from the pole to a depth where the top of the electrode is a minimum of 12" below the surface of the ground.

One wire may serve as the common neutral conductor for both primary and secondary distribution systems. At each driven ground installation a connection shall be made to the neutral conductor. There shall be a minimum of four grounding electrode connections in each mile of line spaced at equal intervals where possible. Additional grounds shall be installed in order to provide four (4) in each mile.

Where a secondary (or common) neutral is available, a connection shall be made between the neutral and each piece of apparatus to be grounded and between the neutral and the ground electrode lead. Not more than two wires shall be connected with one connector. Connections shall be so arranged, physically and electrically, that one piece of apparatus can be removed without affecting the grounding of remaining facilities.

Where possible, grounding should be a part of the normal job procedure, e.g., the crew doing the job requiring a ground rod shall drive sufficient rods to meet the 25 ohm limit.

The following applies to construction of guys:

a. All uninsulated down guys shall be connected to the secondary (or common) neutral.

b. Where two or more uninsulated down guys are attached to the same pole, both shall be connected together at the neutral, if available, as shown in Construction Drawing C-345.

REVISION NO.: 2
APPROVED: REK
CHECKED BY:
DRAWN BY: ME
DATE: 9/17/84

TABLES

TABLE 1

Table 1

Company	Percent of 30' or under Poles
Tampa Electric	27.0
Carolina Power & Light	34.73
Virginia Power	16.45
Georgia Power	20.19
Entergy	16.15
Public Service Co. of Colorado	17.46

TABLE 2

Table 2

Company	Percent of 30' or under Poles with Crossarms
Delmarva Power & Light	less than 1.0
Carolina Power & Light	0.60
Georgia Power	0.001

TABLE 3

Table 3

Company	Average Pole Height
Tampa Electric	37.136816
Delmarva Power & Light	39.47
Carolina Power & Light	41.74 [1]
Virginia Power	37.4
Georgia Power	40.17
Entergy	37.893
Florida Power	38.0 [2]
Pacific Gas & Electric	45.0

[1] FY 1996

[2] Based on Distribution Pole Purchase Records for past 12 months (April '97).

TABLE 4

Initial and Final Sag Tensions

954 kcmil 42/7 ACSR (Phoenix)

Stress Strain Chart: 1-1158

Rated Strength: 23,400 Lbs

Area: 0.7877 Sq In

Diameter: 1.156 In

RAIL 1.165

.001

Ruling Span: **600 Ft**

Creep is a Factor

Note: Tension in Shaded Cell shows design condition.

	Loading Conditions					Final		Initial	
	Temp	Ice	Wind	Constant	Weight	Sag	Tension	Sag	Tension
Case Description	F	In	PSF	Lb/Ft	Lb/Ft	Ft	Lb	Ft	Lb
NESC Heavy	0	0.5	4	0.3	2.481	11.82	9464	10.76	10399
Sleet Ellipse	32	0.5	0	0	2.059	12.46	7454	10.63	8731
Extreme Wind	60	0	25	0	2.617	14.58	8105	12.97	9106
NESC Wind	60	0	21	0	2.269	14.06	7283	12.15	8418
NESC Clearance	60	0	6	0	1.181	12.07	4413	8.94	5952
Bare	-20	0	0	0	1.03	7.22	6422	5.37	8633
Bare	0	0	0	0	1.03	8.32	5575	5.95	[illegible]
Bare	30	0	0	0	1.03	10.04	4625	7.03	6596
Bare	60	0	0	0	1.03	11.72	3962	8.35	5556
Bare	90	0	0	0	1.03	13.32	3488	9.83	4722
Bare	120	0	0	0	1.03	14.83	3136	11.37	4086
Bare	212	0	0	0	1.03	18.9	2465	15.82	2940
Bare	257	0	0	0	1.03	20.66	2258	17.77	2620

DELMARVA POWER
TRANSMISSION STANDARDS

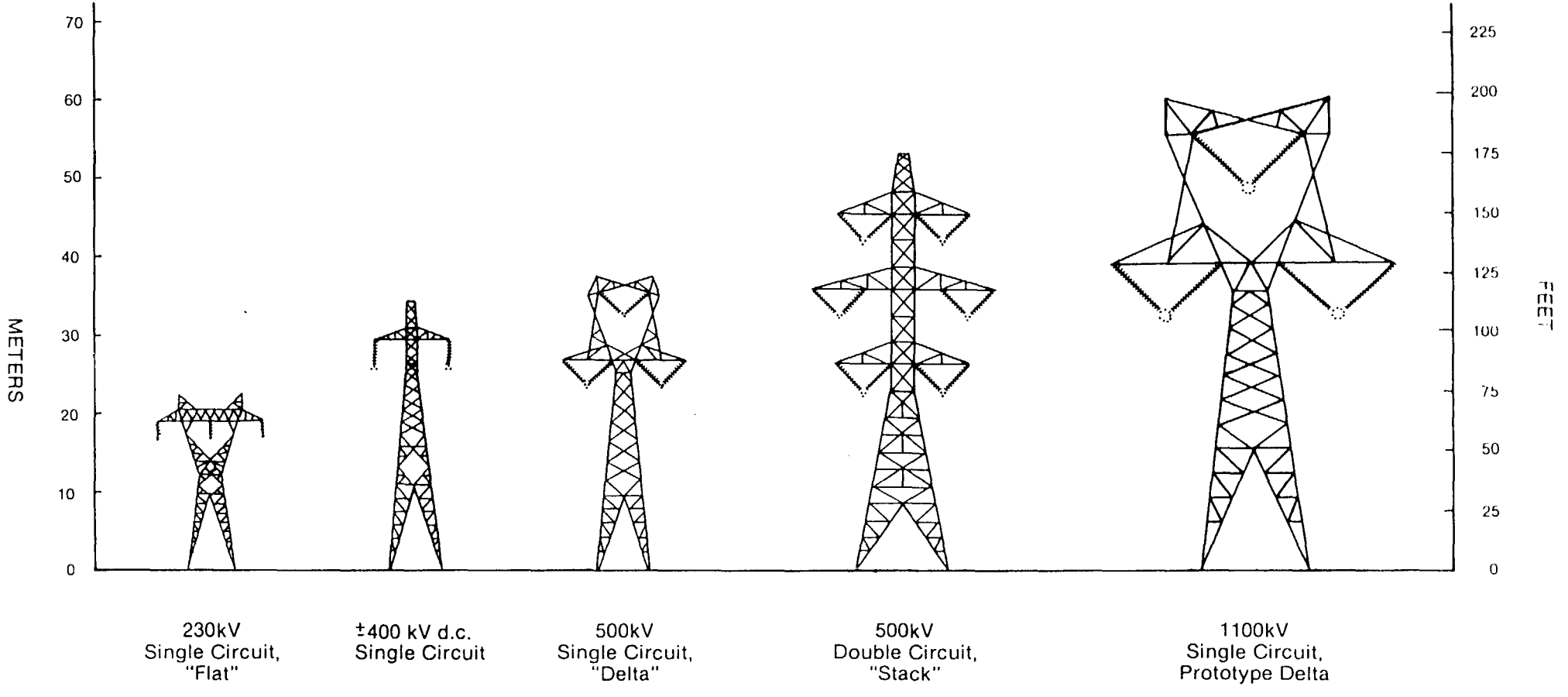
DRAWN:
DEVELOPED: SDR
APPROVED:
APPROVED:
TDF:

954 kcmil 42/7 ACSR
600 Ft Ruling Span
Area Supply Line

REV: 1
DATE: 8/91

DIAGRAMS

DIAGRAM 1



Source Lee, Jack M. et al. *Electrical and Biological Effects of Transmission Lines: A review.* Bonneville Power Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. August 27, 1982.