

 **FILE**

THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF OHIO

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPLAINT OF
EDWARD GALEWOOD,**

COMPLAINANT,

CASE No. 21-913-EL-CSS

v.

OHIO EDISON COMPANY,

RESPONDENT

TO: OHIO EDISON

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OHIO EDISON

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BINDER YOU RECEIVED FROM ME,
THEY ARE PAGE'S 2, 3 AND 4

THANK YOU,

Ed. Galewood

RE: Case number 21-913-EL-CSS
Ohio Edison unannounced visit

On the morning of August 12, 2021 I looked out my front window and noticed a pickup truck backed into my driveway just sitting there. No person came to my door to acknowledge who they were and why they were sitting in my driveway, ignoring my no trespassing sign right next to the truck. After a period of time, I went out and saw that the truck was from Penn Edison and a man and woman were sitting inside. The man was using a laptop computer and I asked the man who failed to identify himself as to why he was on my property. He responded, "to make sure things are safe".

I requested a business card which read Greg J. Swantek, engineer. A woman was sitting next to Mr. Swantek said nothing, she just smiled at me. Misleading and deceptive seems to be Ohio Edison's policy. Mr. Swantek was at my property to determine why circuit interruptions failed two years in a row causing damages to my property outside Ohio Edison's legal right-of-way.

Ohio Edison does not pay taxes on my property, nor do they have a right to damage my property outside of their legal right-of-way at their discretion.

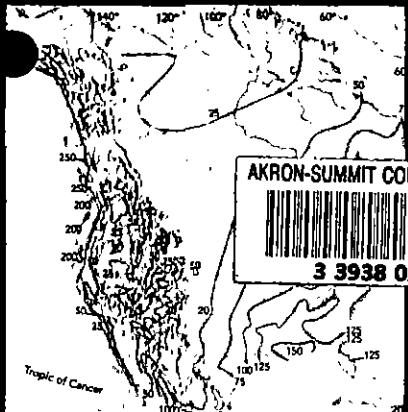
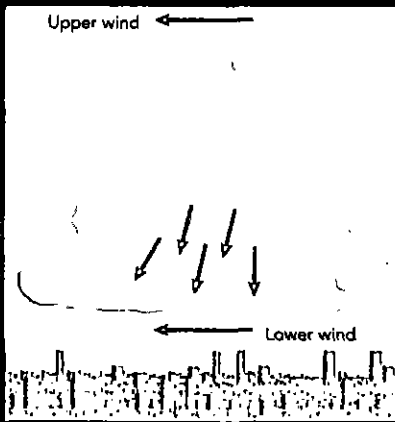
My wife and I both fear the next time that the line will come down, possibly injuring, or killing someone.

Ohio Edison has been silent regarding a solution to their problem. We want a remedy to this ongoing issue.

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CAMBRIDGE GUIDE TO THE WEATHER

• ROSS REYNOLDS •



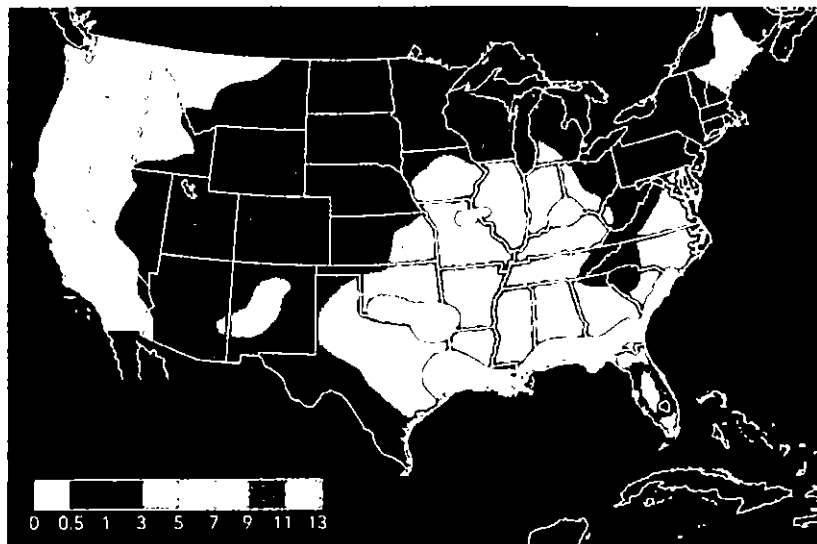
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CHAPTER SEVEN



Cloud to ground flash density
in 1991 (flashes per square km)

protrude from the surface and which are relatively isolated. Although dry air is quite a good electrical insulator, the potential difference that will grow under the right conditions is so enormous that a massive discharge is unavoidable. A difference of about 1,000,000 volts/m is typical and will lead to a current of up to 100,000 amperes.

Flash

Lightning that reaches the ground develops within the cloud, where electrons move rapidly down toward the base of the cloud, but in a stepped fashion. Every discharge runs for 100 m [330 ft] or so, then halts for about 50 millionths of a second before continuing downward. This process is continued as an invisible stepped "leader" until, near the ground, the potential gradient is so large that an upward positive current leaves the surface from tall objects such as trees and buildings. Once these two currents meet, electrons flow down to establish a channel that is used by a larger return stroke. This massive, brilliant upcurrent is what we see, and it lasts typically for one ten-thousandths of a second.

Fires

In western USA, many fires, especially in forests, are started by lightning. During a recent ten-year period, over 15,000 such fires occurred across the whole USA. These resulted in damage worth several hundred million dollars and the destruction of some two million acres of forest. In addition, on average, lightning causes 93 deaths and 300 injuries a year in the USA.

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