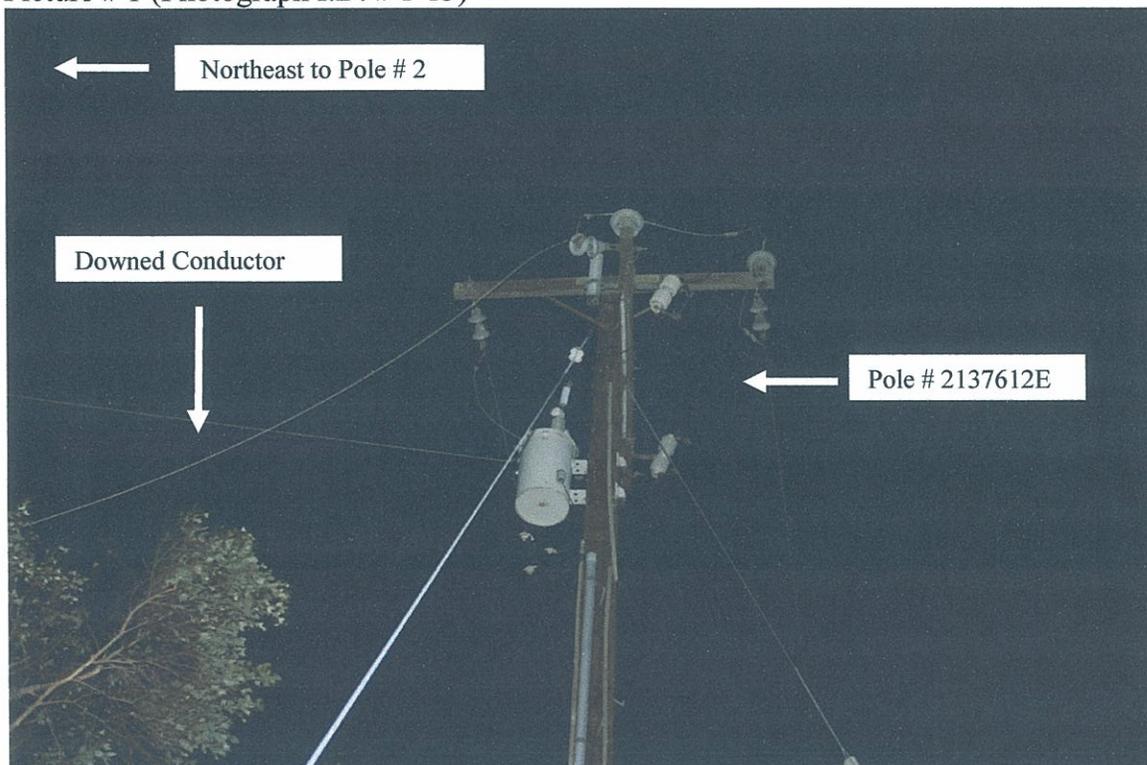
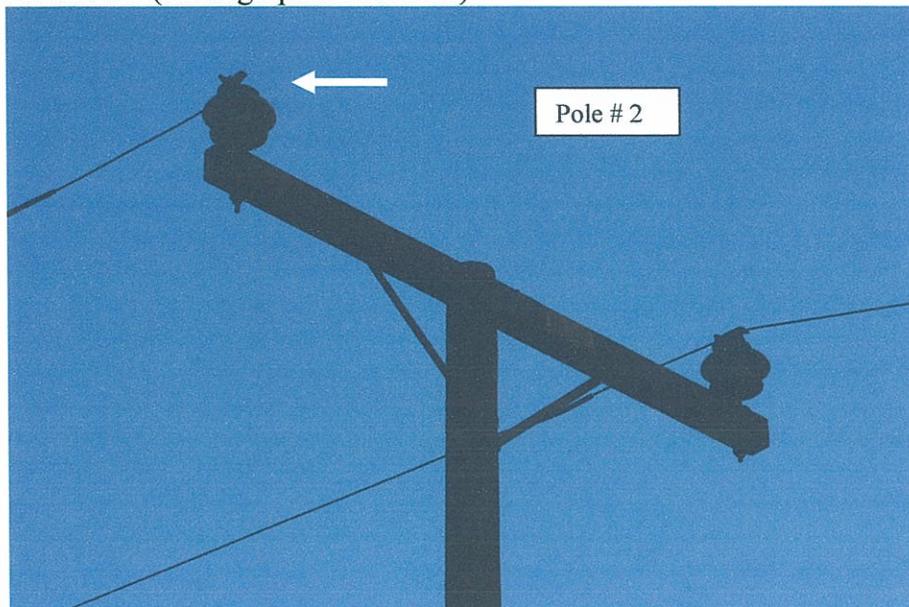


10- ATTACHMENT: Photographs
Picture # 1 (Photograph I.D. # 1-13)



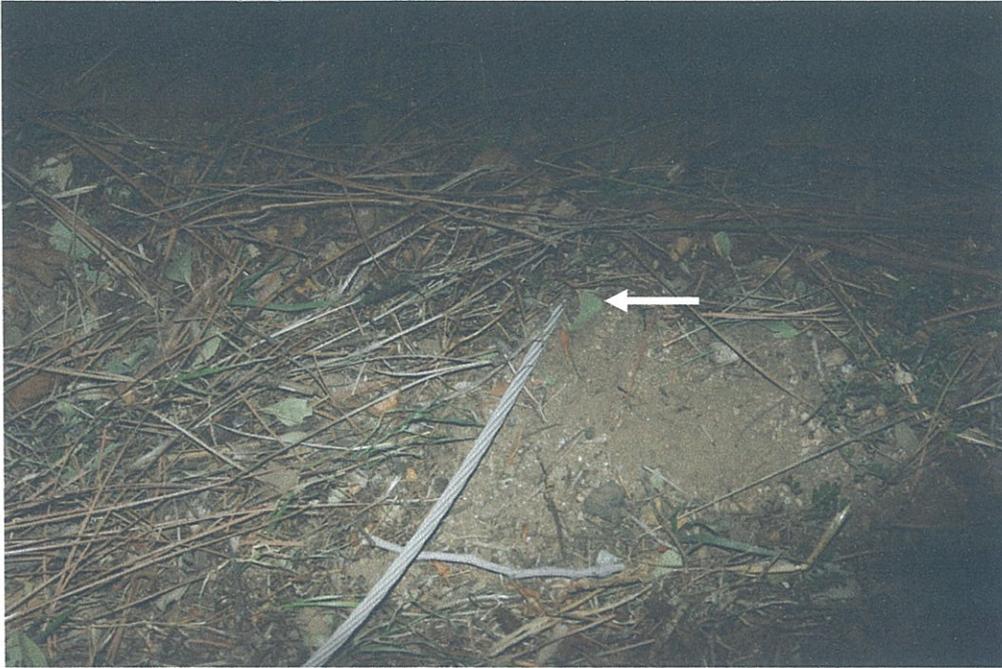
View looking southeast: the span of conductor found on the ground was still attached to pole number 2137612E.

Picture # 2 (Photograph I.D. # 1-28)



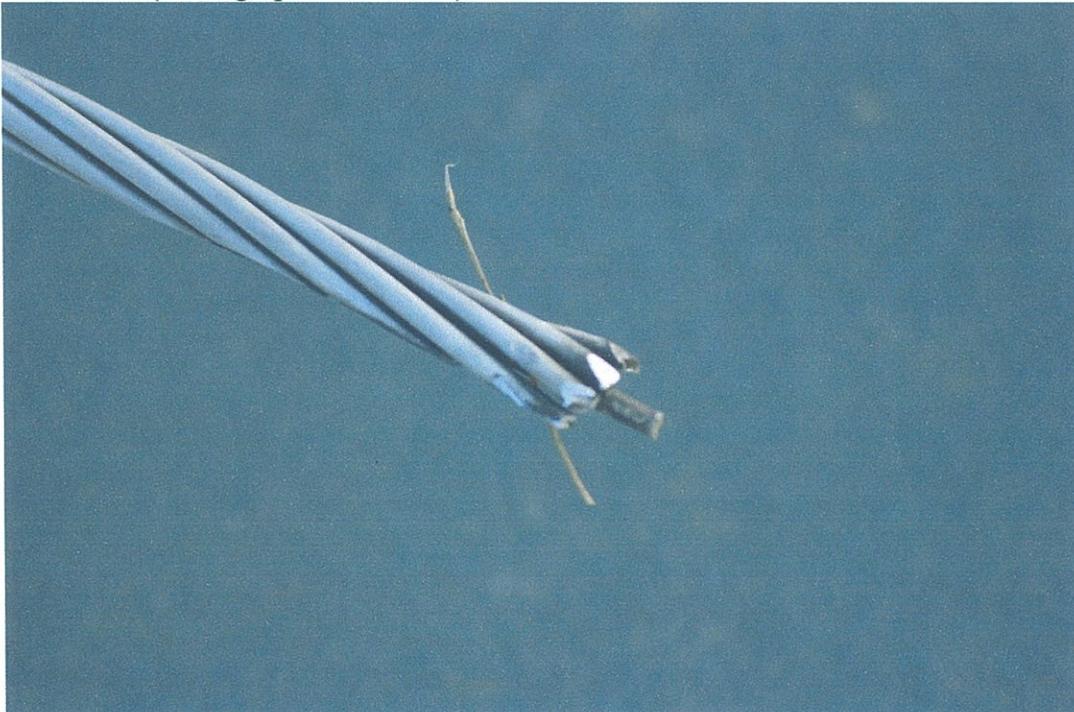
The opposite end of the conductor had detached from above the insulator on the single cross arm attached to pole number 2, which was located one span northeast of pole number 2137612E.

Picture # 3 (Photograph I.D. # 1-8)



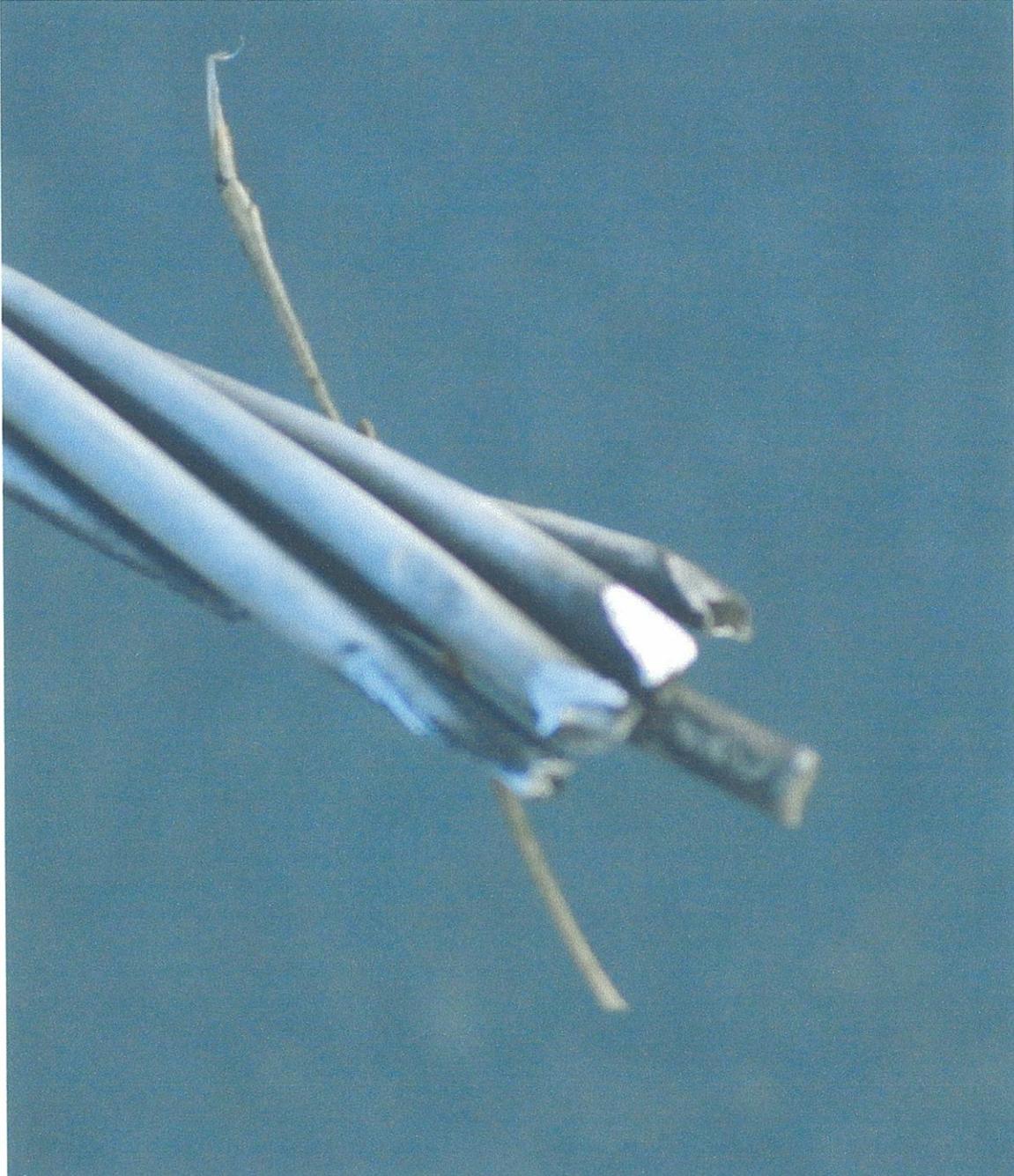
The end of the conductor fell to the ground landing approximately 40 to 50 feet away from pole number 2. The detached end landed in dirt and was buried just under the surface of scattered pine needles.

Picture # 4 (Photograph I.D. # 1-34)



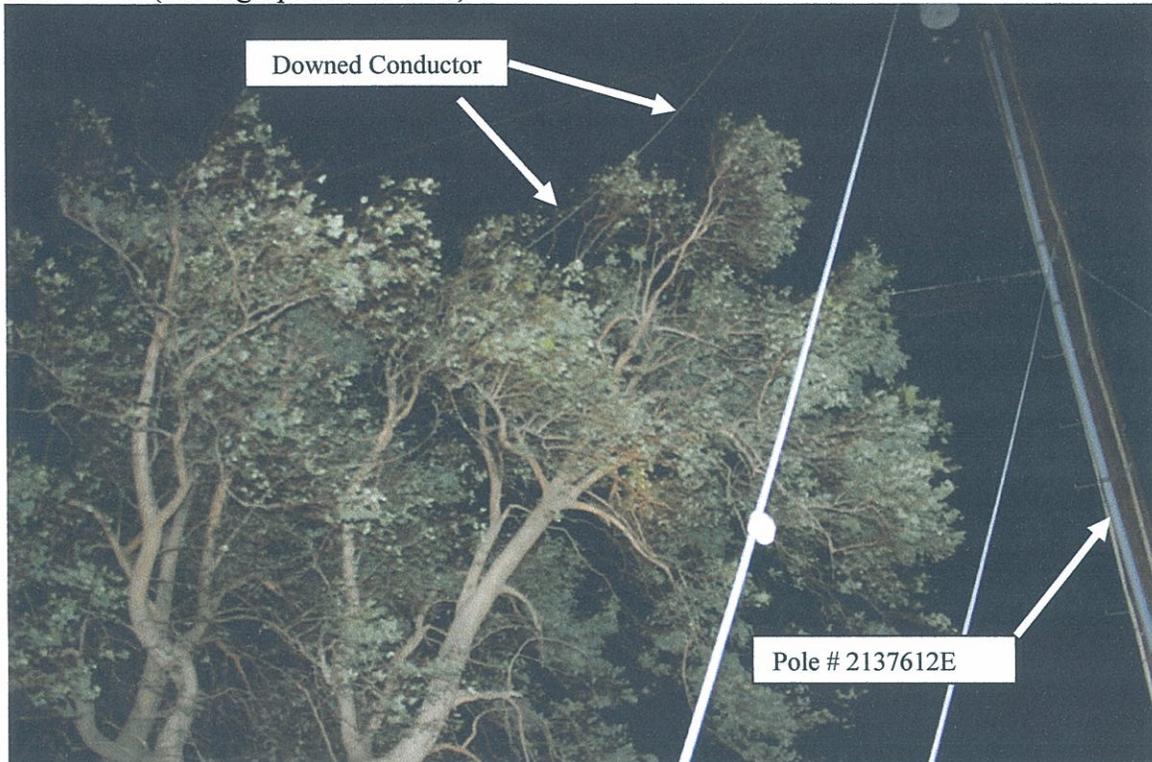
The mechanism causing the conductor to fall could not be determined specifically, but the appearance on the end of the conductor, having a fresh break with discoloration similar to having been burned, indicated it may have arced at the moment of failing.

Picture # 5 (Photograph I.D. # 1-34 Enlarged)



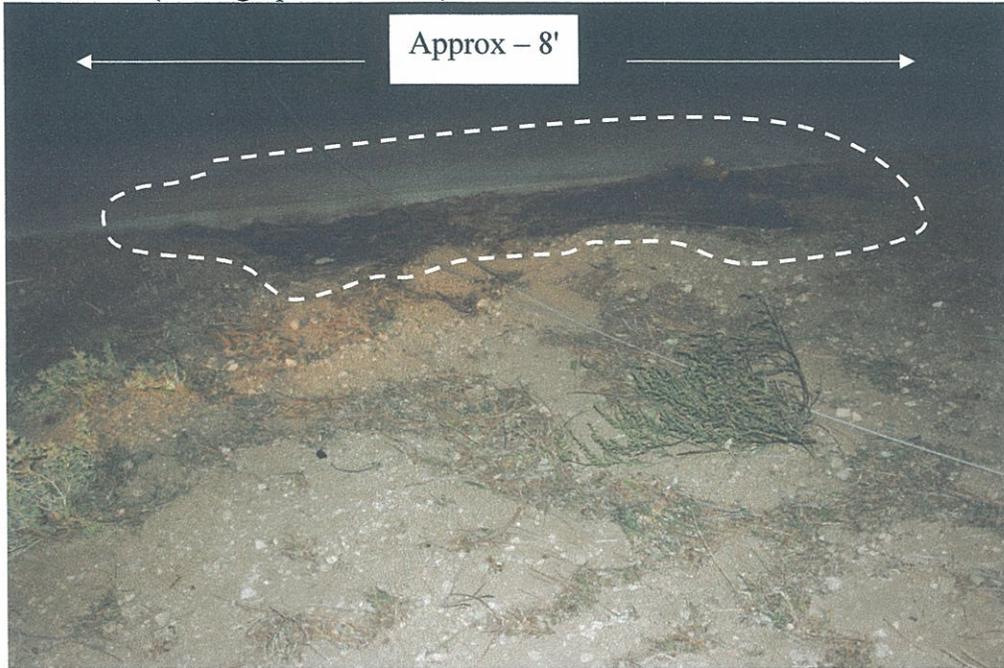
Enlarged view of picture # 5: the conductor broke at that point where it had been attached to the insulator. The individual wire strands, comprising the whole of the broken end, were shiny in appearance with defined beveled shaped ends similar to the end of a cylindrical wire broke into two pieces by bending it back and forth until weakened to its breaking point.

Picture # 6 (Photograph I.D. # 1-17)



When the conductor broke free from its insulator on pole number 2, the slack fell down on top of a tree, located on the southwest edge of the cement driveway leading into 1701 Martin Ranch Road, and through its branches. The base of the tree was approximately 15 feet northwest of the base of pole number 2137612E. After falling on top of the tree, the conductor landed across the northeast edge of the driveway and onto an area of dried grass bordered by the driveway and Martin Ranch Road. The conductor lay across the road and back into dirt where its broken end was located next to pole number 2.

Picture # 7 (Photograph I.D. # 1-4)



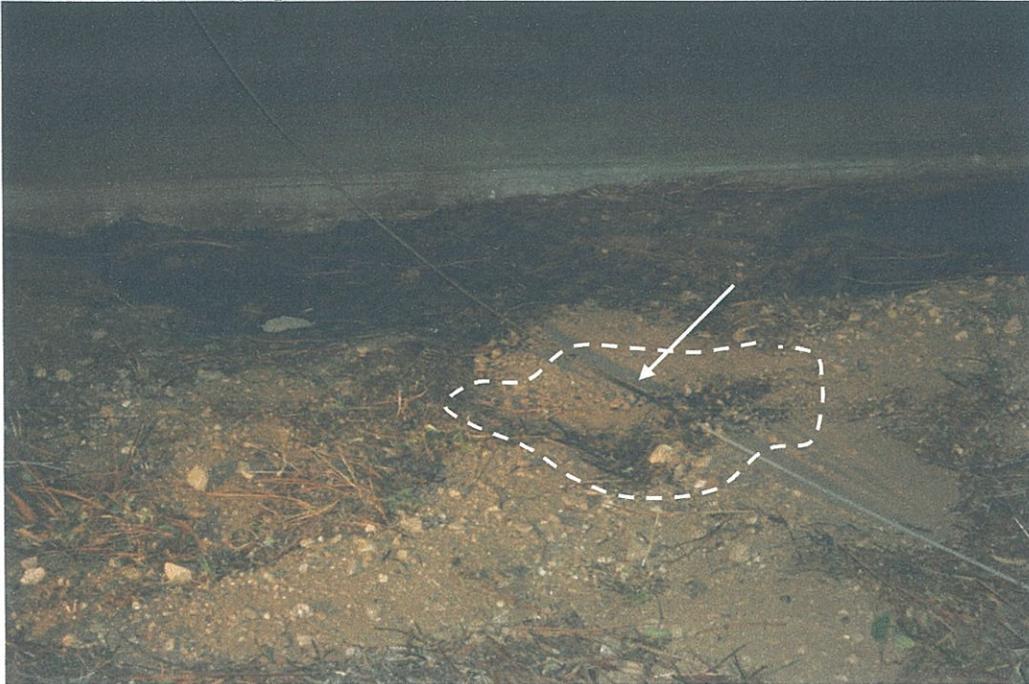
There were three areas of sparse grass burned underneath the conductor lying on the ground. The first area examined was approximately 8 feet in length along the northeast edge of the driveway, and it varied in width from approximately two to eighteen inches wide.

Picture # 8 (Photograph I.D. # 1-45)



The conductor laid across burn area # 1 perpendicular to the length of the burn, and the conductor was slightly discolored when compared to its gray colored appearance where it had not been near any heat.

Picture # 9 (Photograph I.D. # 1-5)



Burn area # 2 was ten to twelve inches north of the first burn on the edge of the driveway, and the conductor was lying over it. The conductor on top of the area was severely discolored with a black soot type residue. The discoloration along the conductor corresponded to the width of burn area underneath it.

Picture # 10 (Photograph I.D. # 1-5 Enlarged View)



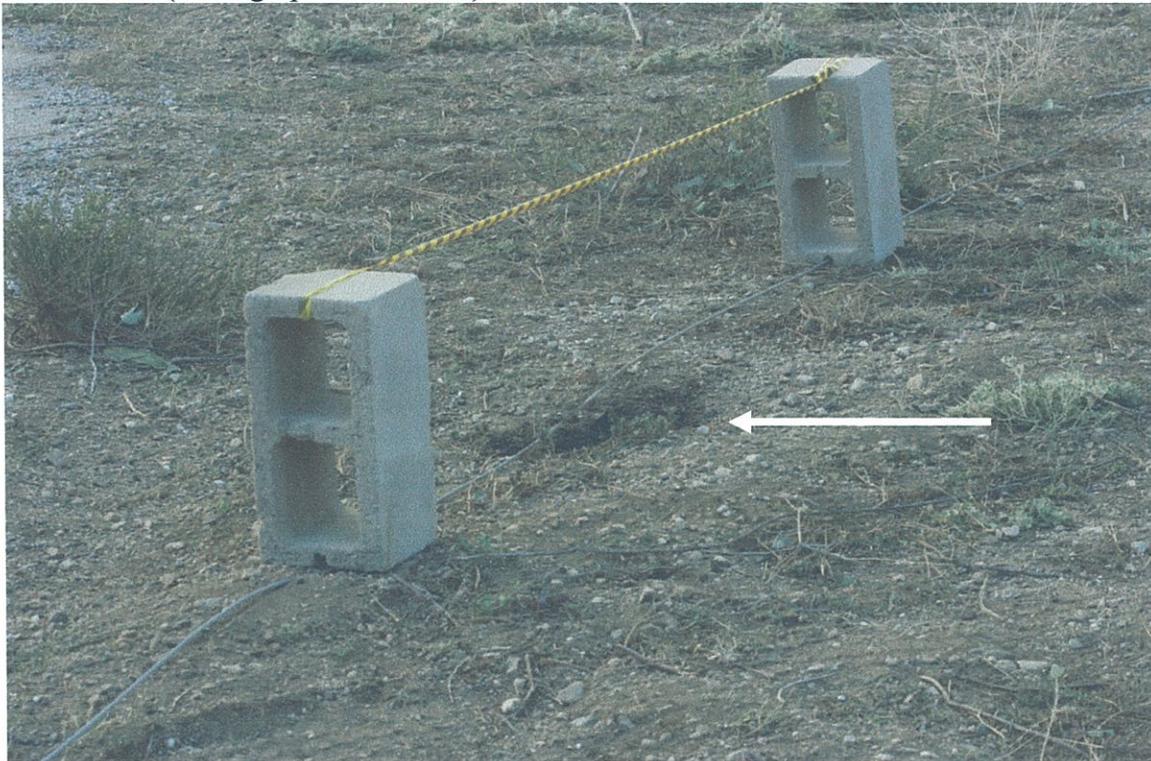
Dark discoloration on the conductor was the result of flame or heat hotter than the sparse grass underneath it could have produced.

Picture # 11 (Photograph I.D. # 1-36)



The third area of sparse grass that burned (indicated by the white arrow in this picture and in picture # 12 below) was approximately 15 feet northeast of the burned area at the edge of the driveway.

Picture # 12 (Photograph I.D. # 1-37)



Burn area # 3.

Picture # 13 (Photograph I.D. # 1-6) Enlarged View



Burn area # 3 was oblong in shape, and approximately 20 inches in diameter. The grass under the conductor would have burned with low heat intensity because of its short length and minimal density, but several rocks within this burned area had a black colored appearance of having been scorched by high heat. Additionally, the dark soot type discoloration on the conductor over the burned area indicated it had been exposed to more heat than the grass alone would have produced while burning (arrows indicate the location of the scorched rocks).

Enlarged View of Picture # 13



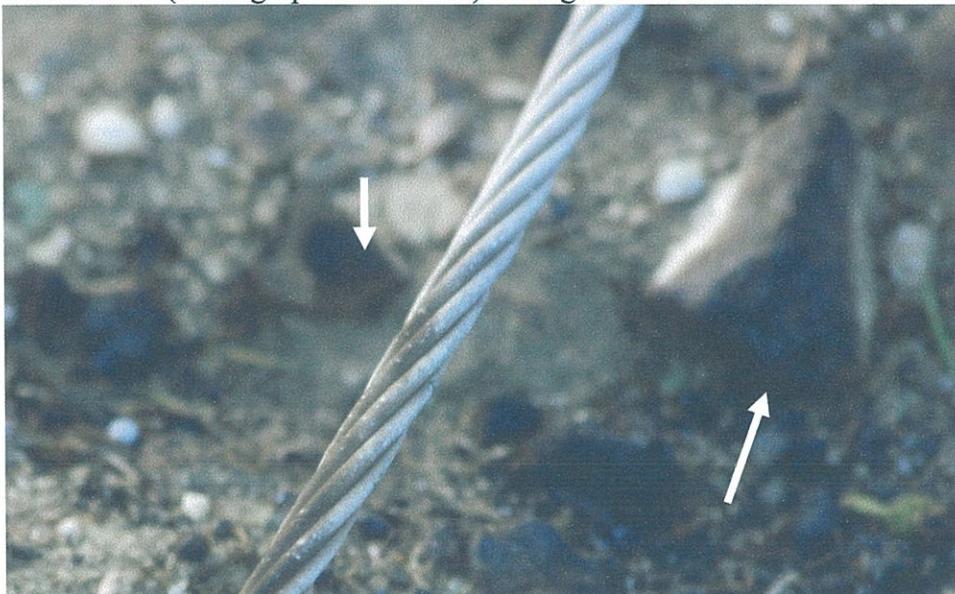
Arrows point to scorched rocks.

Picture # 14 (Photograph I.D. # 1-39)



Close-up view of the scorched rocks shown in picture # 13 (white arrows): The conductor also had evidence of pitting on the individual strands of the conductor (pitting indicated by the green arrows).

Picture # 15 (Photograph I.D. # 1-39) Enlarged View



The scorch marks on the rocks indicated directional heat from the top down. This was evident by the unburned edges at ground level around the rocks. The conductor was found on top of the large rock, shown on the right side in this image, when taking the initial photographs (see picture # 13, photograph I.D. # 1-6).

Picture # 16 (Photograph I.D. # 1-39) Enlarged View



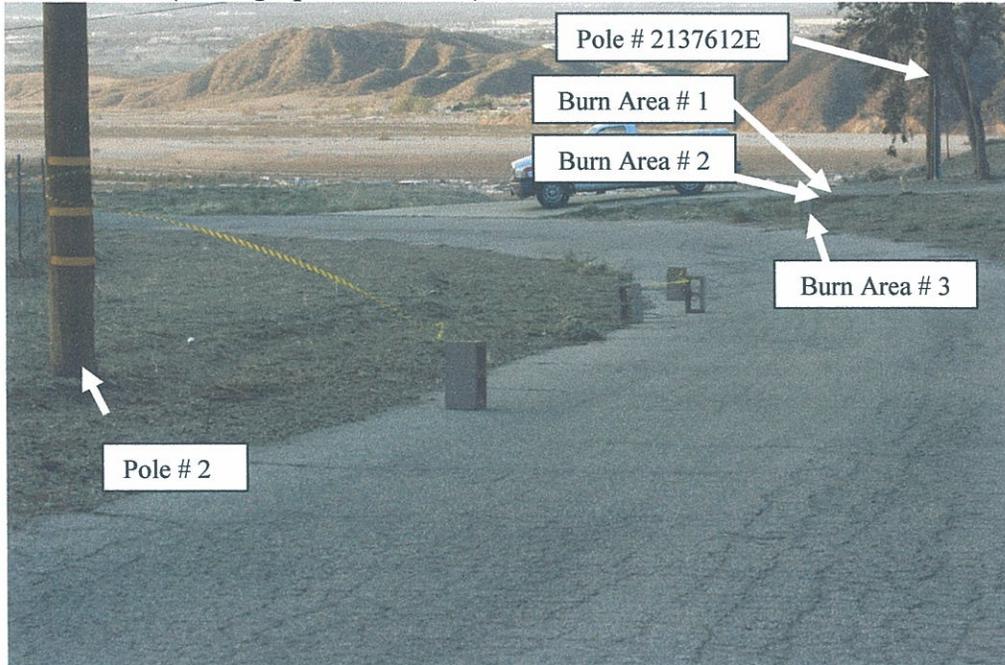
Detailed close-up view of the pitting identified by the solid green arrow in Picture # 14.

Picture # 17 (I.D. # 1-39) Enlarged View



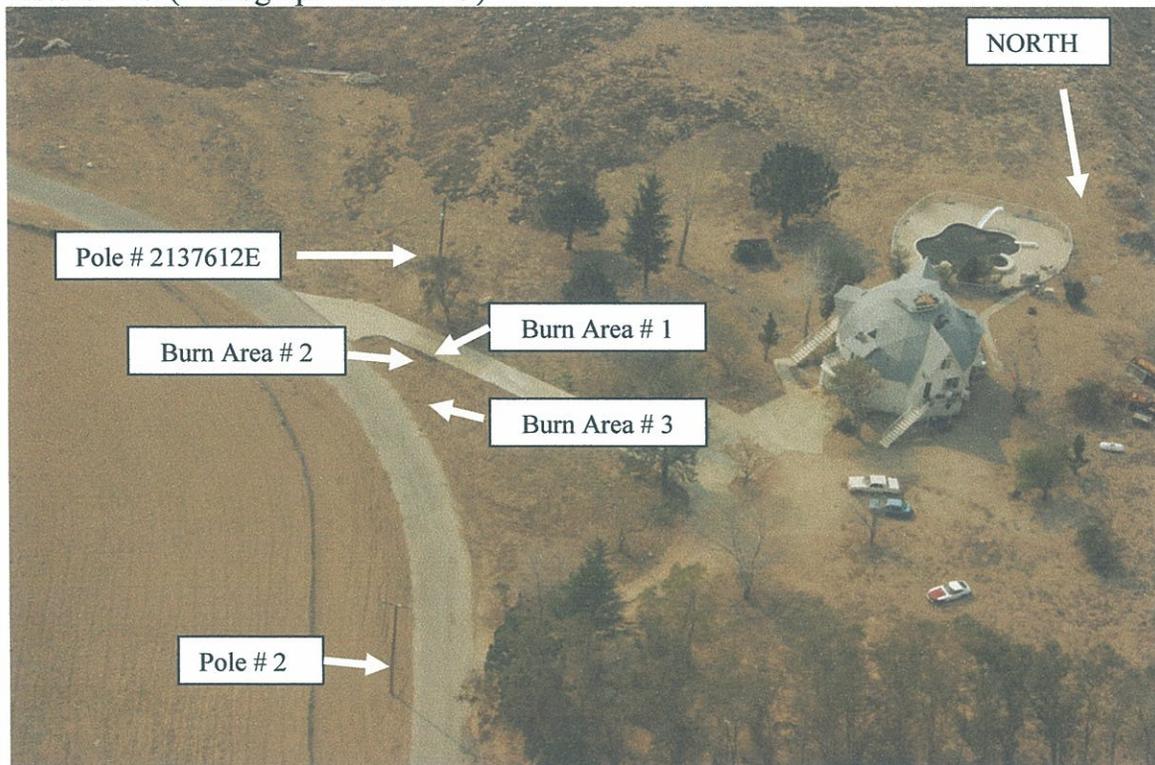
Detailed close-up view of pitting identified by dashed green arrow in Picture # 14 (Photograph I.D. # 1-39).

Picture # 18 (Photograph I.D. # 1-30)



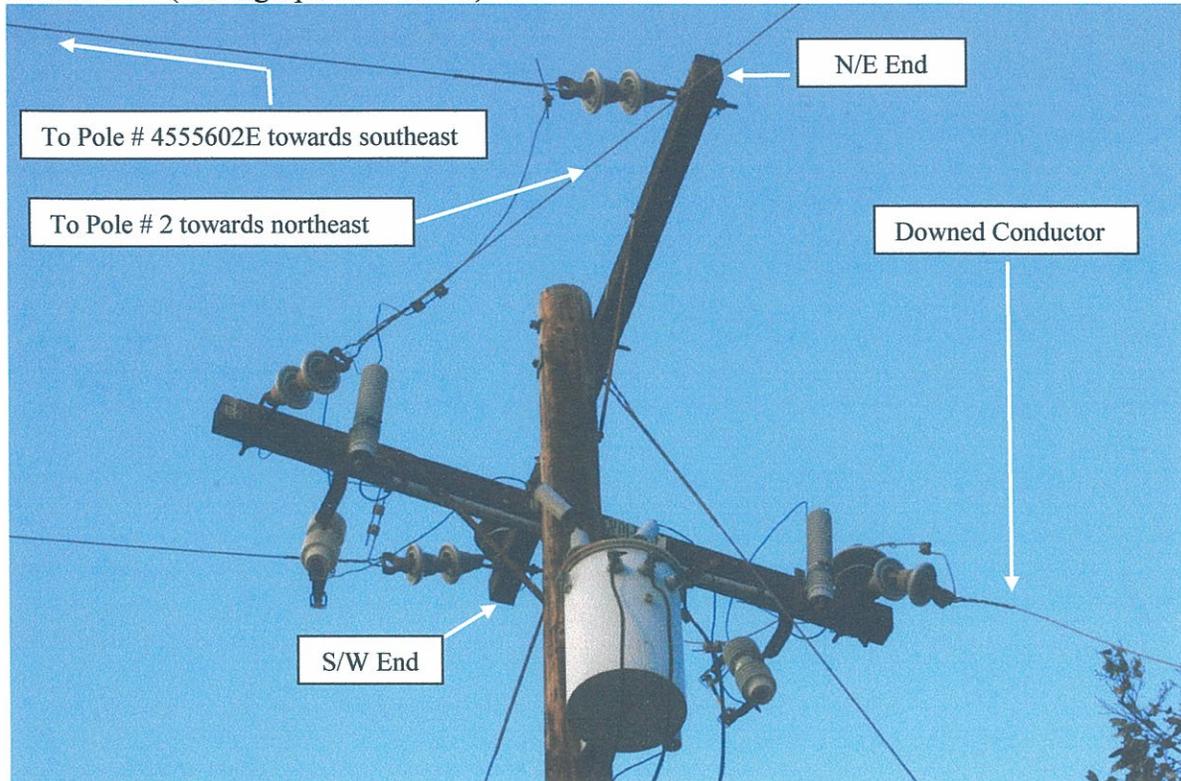
View looking south: cinder blocks and black & yellow colored flagging were used to secure the area of the downed conductor, and to identify the initial area of examination.

Picture # 19 (Photograph I.D. # 4-29)



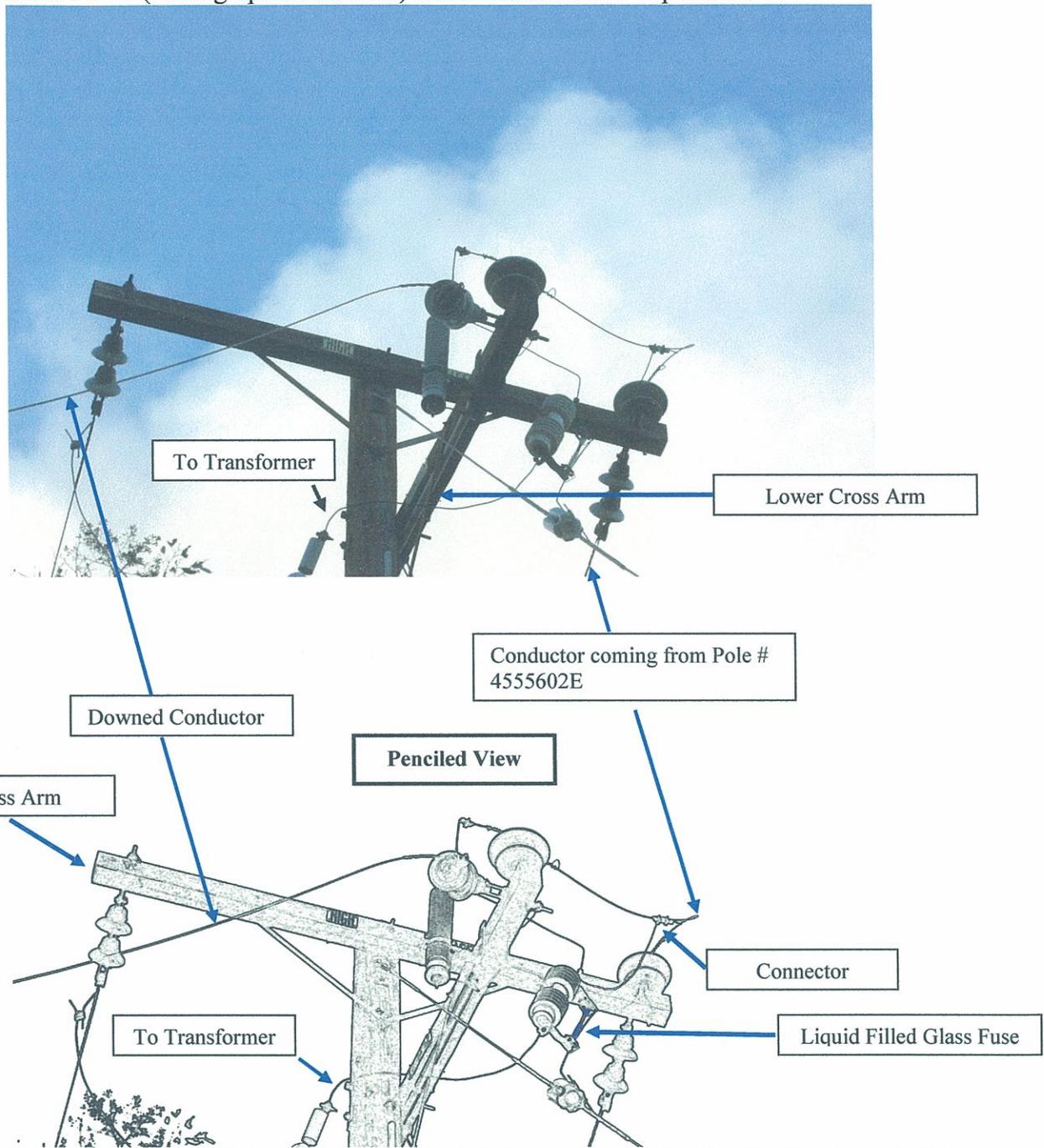
Aerial view with the same identifiers as shown in picture # 18

Picture # 20 (Photograph I.D. # 1-58)



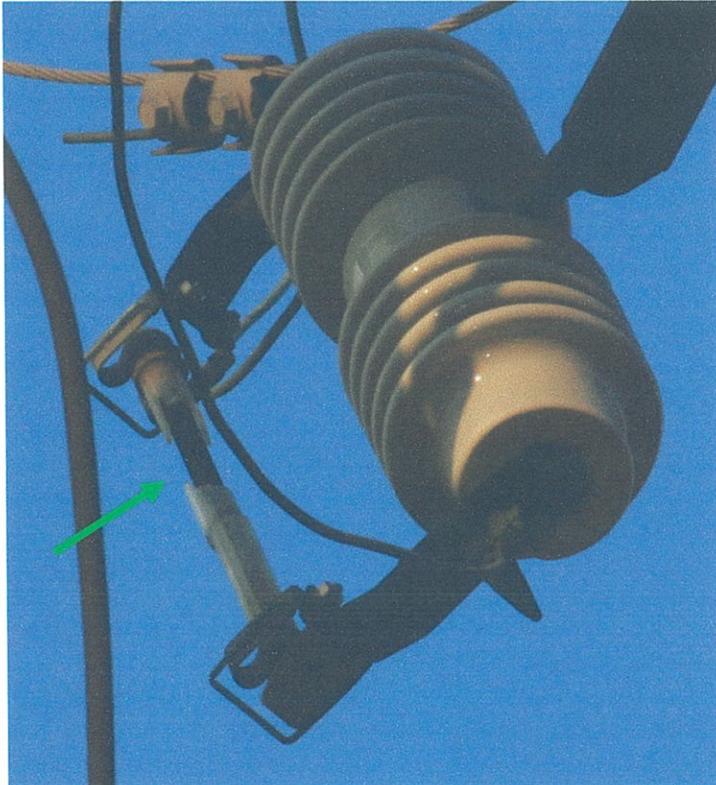
The pole hardware consisted of the transformer, lightning arrestors, arm mounted liquid filled glass fuses, two cross arms, insulators, ground wire and gye wires, and miscellaneous connectors. The upper cross arm was oriented northeast to southwest. Its conductors were received at each end of the upper cross arm coming from pole number 4555602E located approximately 260 feet, and one span away, towards the southeast. The upper cross arm conductors changed their direction 90 degrees towards the northeast after transitioning to the lower cross arm.

Picture # 21 (Photograph I.D. # 1-58) with Penciled View of picture # 17



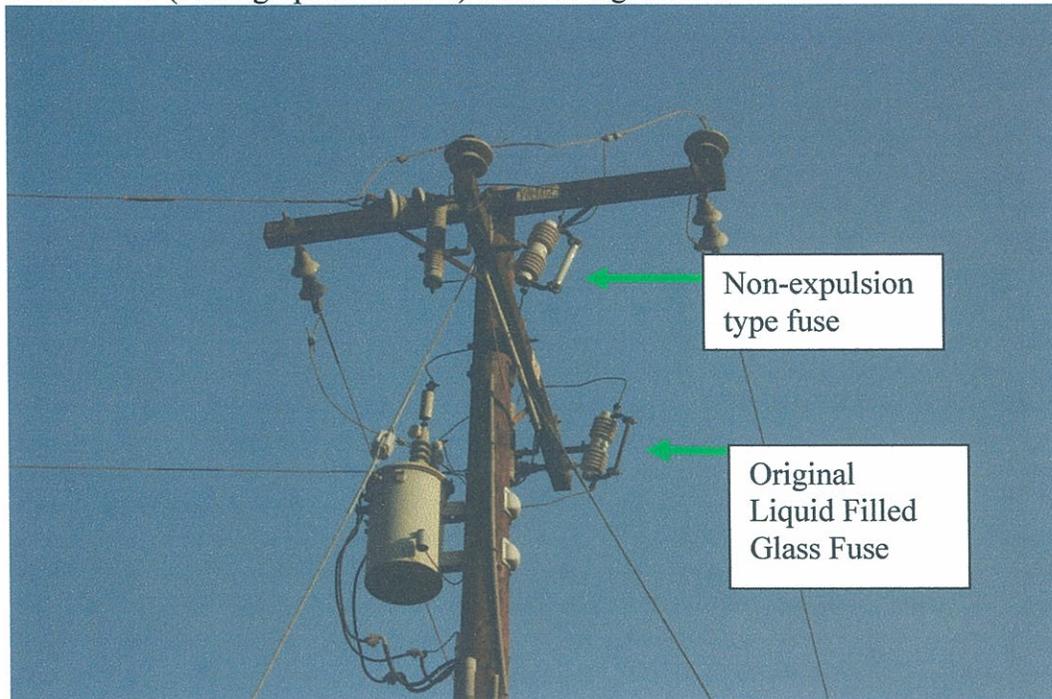
Each conductor, in its transition from the upper cross arm to the lower cross arm, had a connector attached to it allowing for a section on each conductor to split and connect to their respective side of the transformer with a liquid filled glass fuse in between the split and transformer.

Picture # 22 (Photograph I.D. # 1-60) with Enlarged view of Liquid Filled Glass Fuse

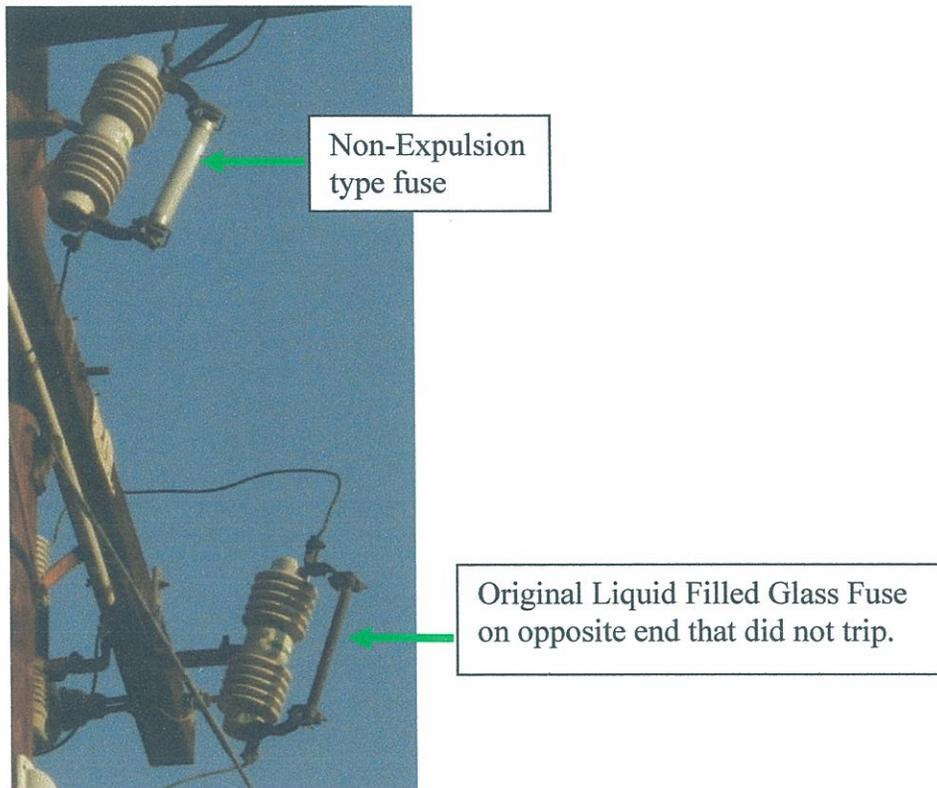


The liquid filled glass fuse on the side of the downed conductor had blown (tripped) and glass was missing from around its length. The liquid filled glass fuse on the opposite side was still intact with no indication it had blown.

Picture # 23 (Photograph I.D. # 2-4) with Enlarged View

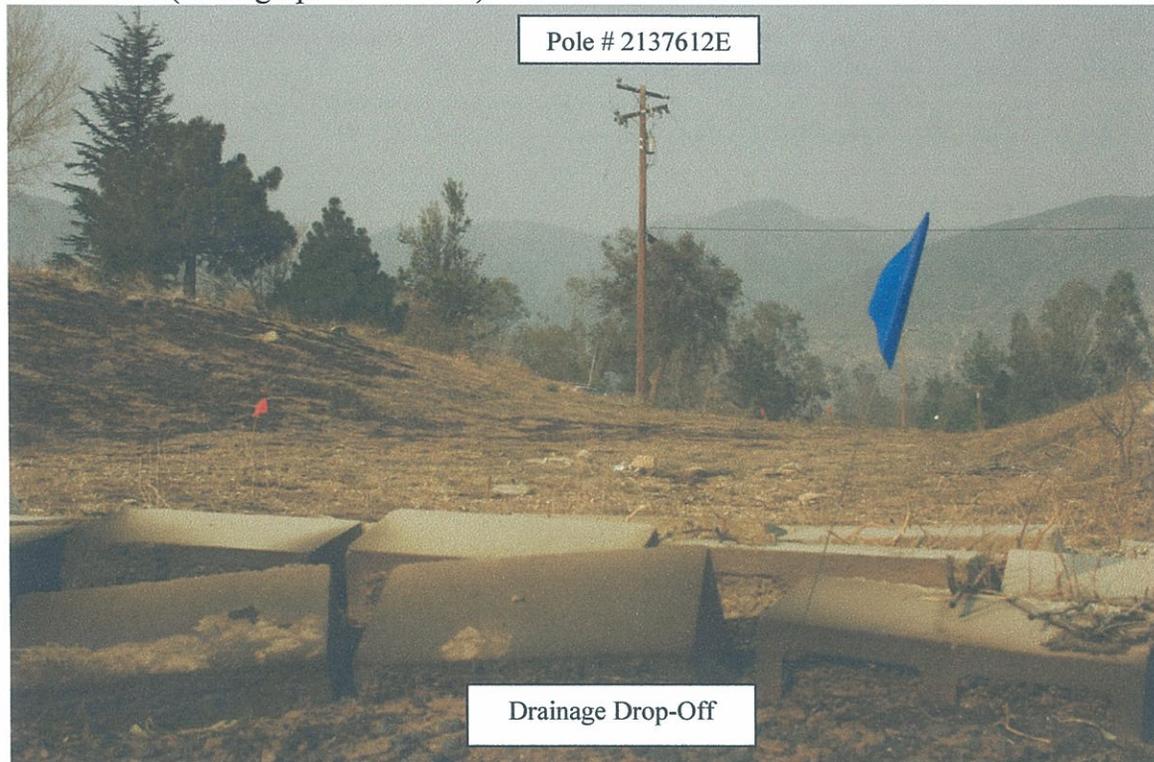


On October 24, 2007, I noted the blown liquid filled glass fuse on pole number 2137612E had been replaced with a non-expulsion type fuse. The liquid filled glass fuse located on the opposite side that did not trip was not replaced.



Enlarged view of picture # 23.

Picture # 24 (Photograph I.D. # 5-14)



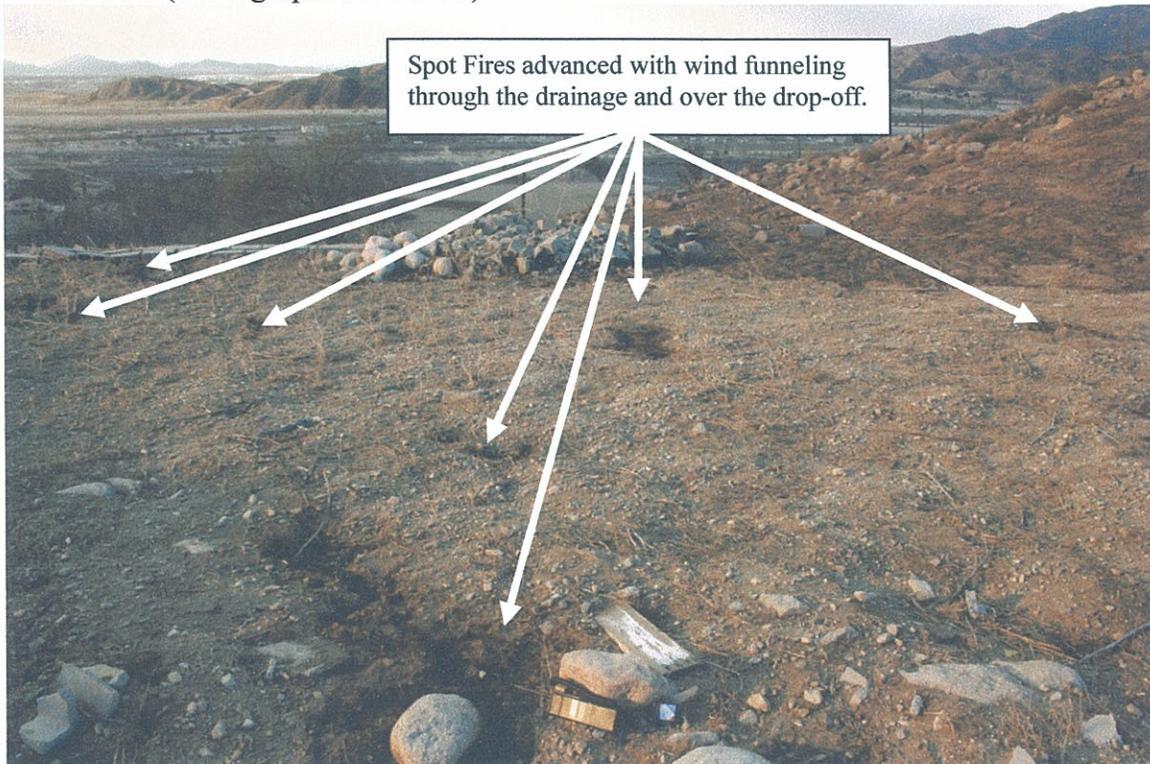
View looking north: there were numerous burned spots in a natural drainage south of pole number 2137612E. The drainage was approximately 45 feet wide until it made a drop-off approximately 170 feet southwest of the pole. The top of the drop-off had been lined with cinder blocks, most likely to prevent erosion in the event of heavy water run-off.

Picture # 25 (Photograph I.D. # 5-11)



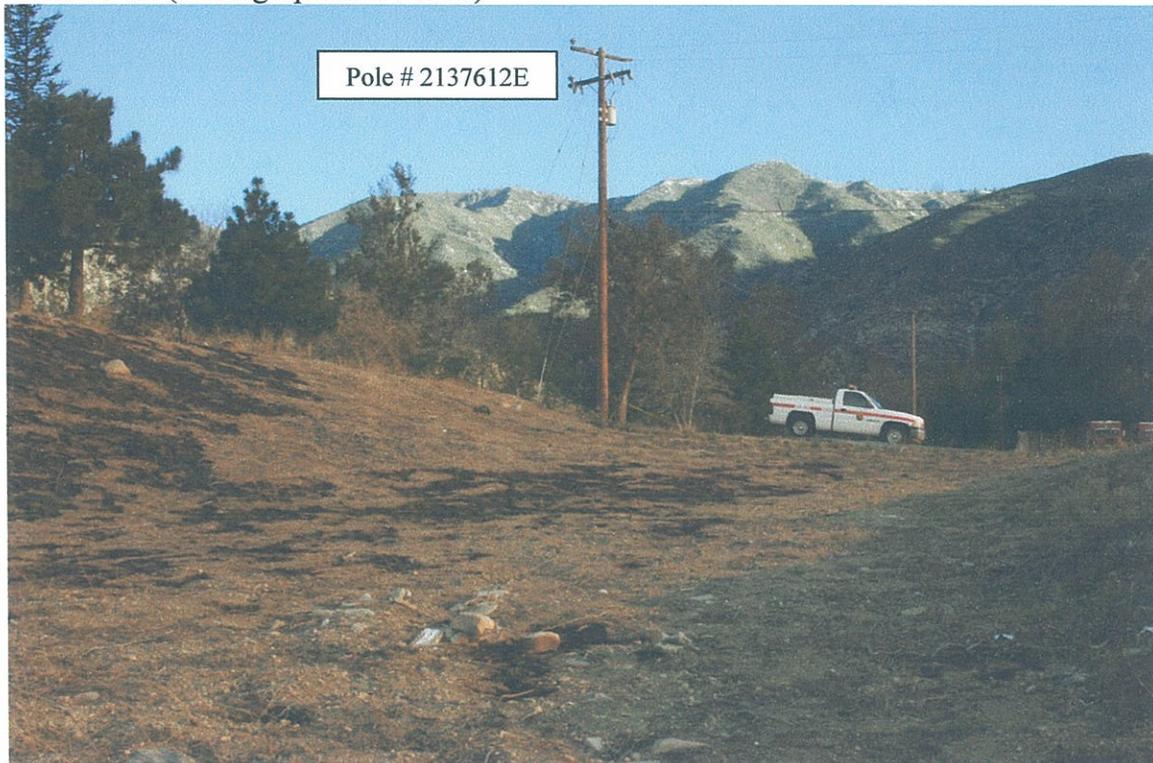
View looking south: from the end of the drop-off the drainage continued another 150 feet to Martin Ranch Road and the S-curve behind W-7 SOARES' residence. As a result of this topography, the drainage became a channel to funnel the wind and burning embers being fanned in advance of the fire origin by the strong Santa Ana winds coming from the north and northwest.

Picture # 26 (Photograph I.D. # 1-81)



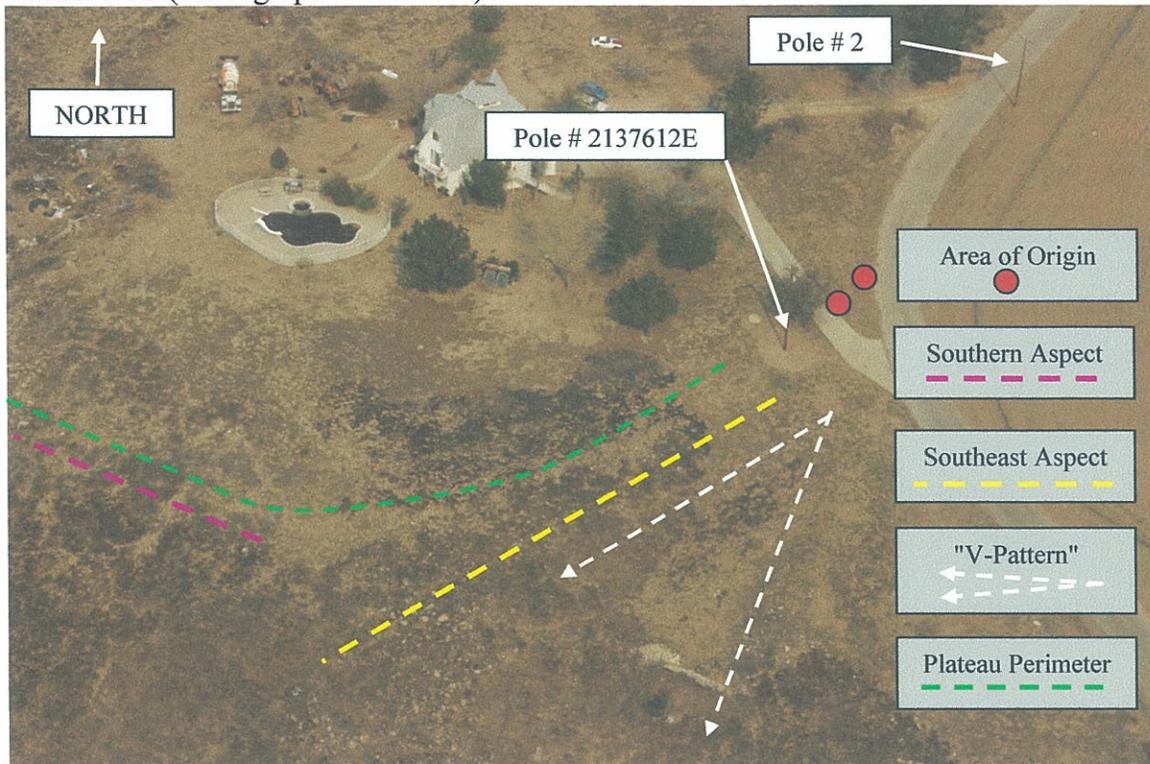
View looking south from a point between pole # 2137612E and the drainage drop-off

Picture # 27 (Photograph I.D. # 1-83)



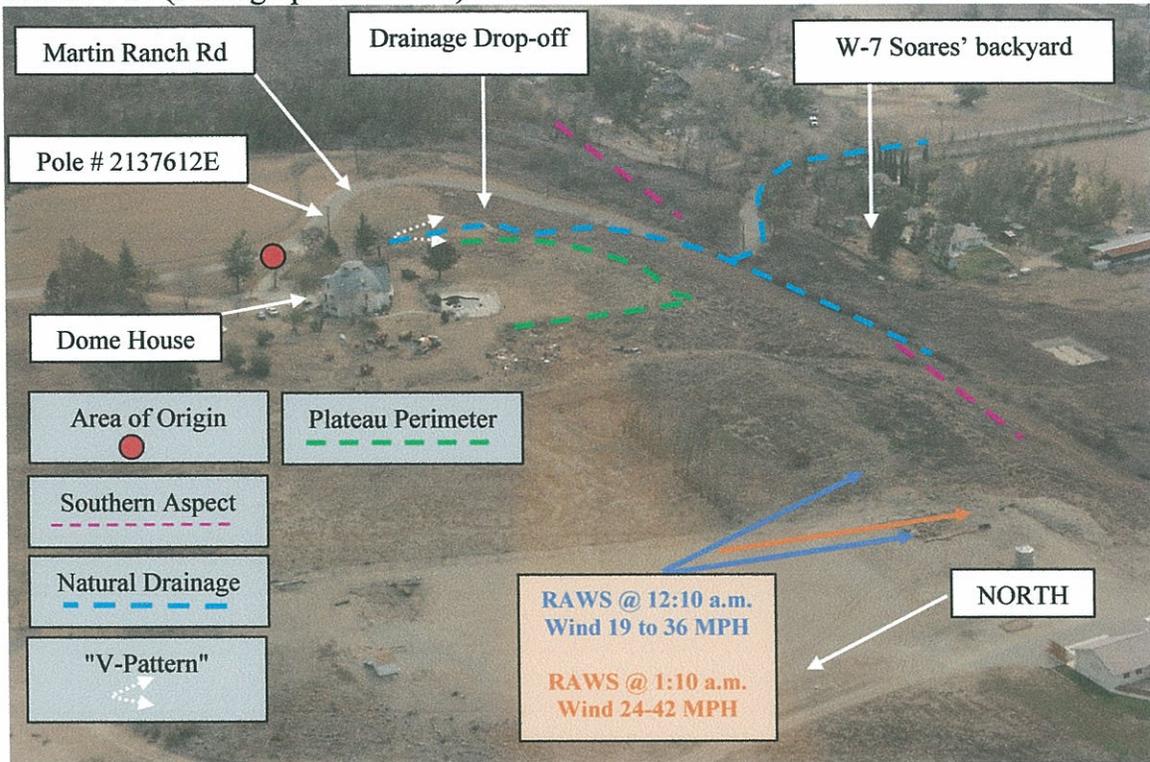
View looking north from the drainage drop-off towards pole # 2137612E.

Picture # 28 (Photograph I.D. # 4-24)



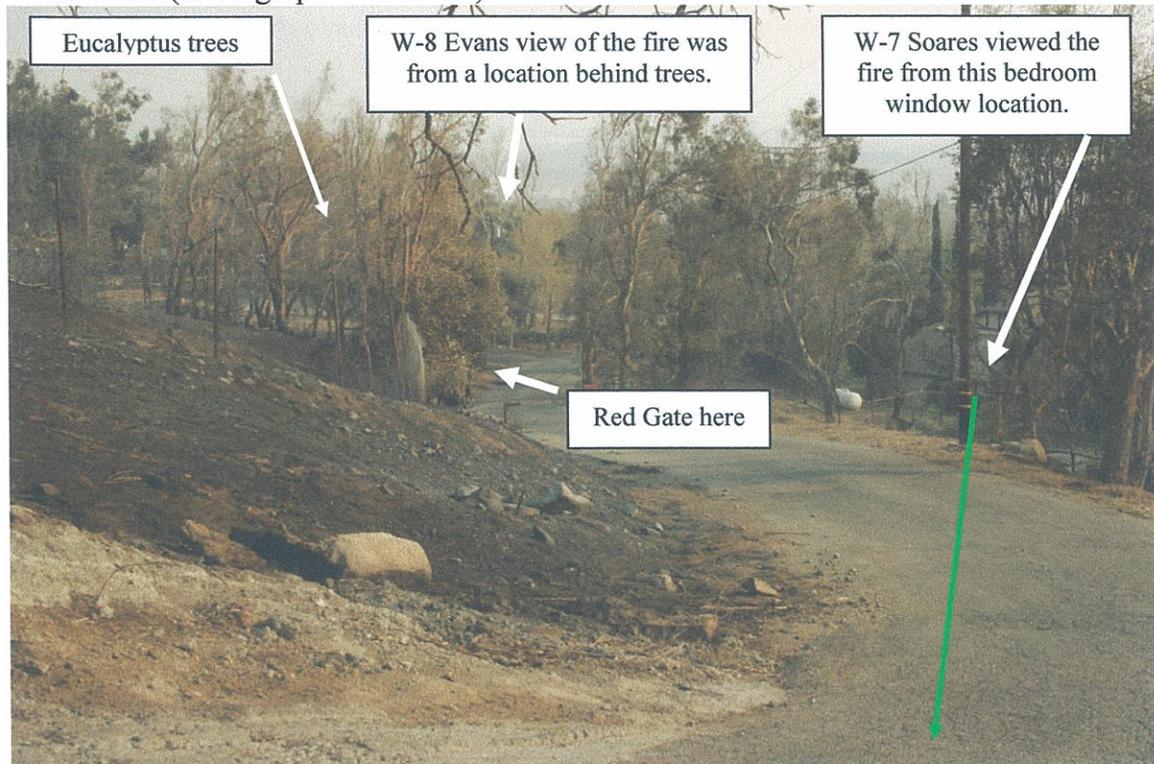
Aerial view showing area the spot fires burned in the drainage, and the "V-Pattern" created by the increase in number and size of the spot fires as they advanced in front of the area of origin pushed by strong wind. The fire also back-burned up the southeast aspect of the drainage onto the flat ground plateau surrounding the dome house. The fire then burned over the southern edge of the plateau southwest of the dome house.

Picture # 29 (Photograph I.D. # 4-3)



The fire advanced beyond the drainage drop-off and began its back-burning progression toward the northeast and along Martin Ranch Road. Most of the natural drainage was sheltered from cross winds coming from the west by the height of the sloping hillside on the west side of the drainage until the drainage reached Martin Ranch Road at the S-curve behind W-7 SOARES' backyard. At that point, and towards the west, the plateau's elevation which was providing a shelter from cross winds on the west side of the drainage had a steep drop-off on the south facing hillside, and there was no longer a barrier to influence the cross winds. This topographical transition significantly contributed to the southeasterly spread of the fire at that point where the natural drainage met Martin Ranch Road. As a result, the intensity and rate of fire spread increased with advancing spot fires and burned up the southern exposure on the opposite side of Martin Ranch Road behind W-7 SOARES' backyard.

Picture # 30 (Photograph I.D. # 5-42)



Photographer location: Martin Ranch Road in the S-curve where the natural drainage meets the road (looking southeast). W-7 SOARES' residence is on the right side adjacent to the propane tank, and the direction where she first saw the fire is indicated with the green arrow. W-8 EVANS stated she first saw the fire where the car had turned around by the red gate twenty minutes earlier. The eucalyptus trees lining the road showed intense burning all the way down to ground level occurred through the vegetation, and the fire was well established when it burned in and around the area of the red gate.

Picture # 31 (Photograph I.D. # 45)



View looking northwest on Martin Ranch Road, and W-7 SOARES' residence is on the left hand side out of view. The red colored gate is indicated by the white arrow. This is the area W-8 EVANS saw the unidentified vehicle turn around approximately twenty minutes prior to the fire, and she also identified this area as where she first saw the fire.

Picture # 32 (Photograph I.D. # 4-10)



W-7 SOARES looked out her north facing bedroom window and saw fire burning behind her house on the hillside in the direction of the dome house. When W-8 EVANS arrived outside by her pool, she looked towards the red gate area and could see fire was burning in that area.