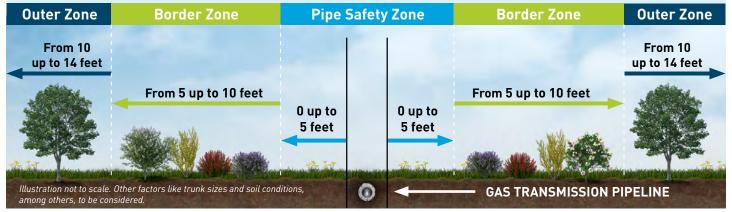
2022

For the safety of our customers and communities, we regularly inspect the area above and around the natural gas transmission pipeline for any trees or plants that could block emergency access for safety crews or potentially damage the pipe.

Many types of low-growing vegetation including lawns, flower beds and shrubs with non-woody stems work well in the area above the underground pipeline. Smaller trees, large shrubs and plants with a trunk less than eight inches in diameter at full maturity are permitted from five up to 10 feet from the edge of the pipeline. To check if a gas transmission pipeline runs on or near your property, visit pge.com/pipelinelocations.

Any tree planted within 10 feet could pose a safety concern and may need to be removed.





Be Safe. Dig Safe. Before you begin any landscaping work, always call 811 at least two business days in advance. With one call to 811, PG&E will send a crew that can mark our underground gas and electric facilities for free before you begin work, helping you plan a safe project.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is a small newly planted tree a safety concern?

Depending on the species and the potential size of the tree when it is full grown, it may be identified as a safety risk and need to be removed. While the tree may not pose an access concern while it is a sapling, when it is full grown, it can block access in an emergency or for critical maintenance work. The pipeline could also be damaged as the tree grows.

I planted according to your Guide to Safe Landscaping. Why does my tree now need to be removed?

Crews regularly walk the area above the pipeline to look for new structures or vegetation that may pose a safety concern. They also re-inspect trees and brush that were previously left in place to ensure they don't develop into a safety concern.

If any of these conditions change, we may need to work with the property owner to remove the tree.

Below is a sample of water-wise plant types that are safe in certain locations near a pipeline. Scan the code for more safe planting tips.



Pipe Safety Zone

Typically from 0 up to 5 feet on either side of the edge of the pipe. Lawns, flowers, low-profile grasses and low-growing herbaceous plants are permitted within the Pipe Safety Zone.

Beach Aster (Erigeron glaucus) Bird's Foot Fern (Pellaea mucronate)

Blue-Eyed Grass (Sisyrinchium bellum and cvs.)

Buckwheat (Eriogonum spp.) California Fuchsia (Epilobium canum) California Mugwort (Artemisia douglasiana) Coast Sunflower (Encelia californica)

Coyote Mint
(Monardella villosa)
Deer Weed
(Acmispon glaber)
Douglas Iris
(Iris douglasiana)

Lilac Verbena (Glandularia lilacina and cvs.)

Matilija Poppy (Romneya coulteri) Perennial Hollyhock (Alcea rosea and cvs.) Pink Santa Barbara Daisy (Erigeron x moerheimii)

Purple Needlegrass (Stipa pulchra)

Sand Aster

(Lessingia filaginifolia and cvs.)

Sonoma Sage

(Salvia sonomensis and cvs.)

Western Marsh Rosemary (Limonium californicum)

Yarrow

(Achillea millefolium and cvs.)

Yerba Buena (Clinopodium douglasii)

Pipe Border Zone

Typically from 5 up to 10 feet from the edge of the pipe. Small to medium shrubs with a trunk or main branch less than 8 inches in diameter at full maturity are permitted within the Border Zone. Diameter is measured at chest height.

Aloe

(Aloe spp. (CA native and non-native))

Apache Plume (Fallugia paradoxa)

Blue Jeans Ceanothus (Ceanothus "Blue Jeans")

California Wild Rose (Rosa californica)

Chaparral Honeysuckle (Lonicera interrupta (shade))

Coastal Bush Lupine (Lupinus arboreus)

Concha Ceanothus (Ceanothus ''Concha'')

Coyote Brush (Baccharis pilularis consanguinea)

Elderberry (Sambucus spp.)

Hillside Gooseberry (Ribes californicum)

Manzanita (shrub)

(Arctostaphylos hookeri

(shrub cvs.))

Mountain Blue Curls (Trichostema parishii)

Ninebark

(Physocarpus capitatus)

Pitcher Sage (Lepechinia calycina)

Purple Sage (Salvia leucophylla and cvs.)

Shrub Live Oak (Quercus turbinella)

Tree Mallow

(Malva assurgentiflora and cvs. (Lavatera assurgentiflora))

Tree Poppy

(Dendromecon rigida)
Woolly Yerba Santa

(Eriodictyon tomentosum)

Yellow Penstemon (Keckiella antirrhinoides)

Outer Zone

Typically from 10 up to14 feet from the edge of the pipe. Large shrubs and small trees with a trunk less than 36 inches in diameter at full maturity are permitted within the Outer Zone, however, it's recommended to plant trees even further away from the pipeline. Diameter is measured at chest height.

American Arborvitae

(Thuja occidentalis 'Fastigata')

Australian Willow (Gijera parviflora) White Alder

(Alnus rhombifolia)

Blue Blossom (Ceanothus thyrsiflorus)

Chinese Pistache

Coral Gum

(Eucalyptus torquata)

Crape Myrtle

(Lagerstroemia hybrids)

Desert Willow (Chilopsis linearis) Flowering Dogwood

Flowering Plum (Prunus ceraifera 'Krauter

Vesuvius')

(Cornus florida)

Japanese Persimmon (Diospyros kaki)

Lily Magnolia (Magnolia liliflora)

New Zealand Christmas Tree

Ray Hartman Ceanothus (Ceanothus 'Ray Hartman')

(Metrosideros excelsa)

Red Buckeye (Aesculus pavia) Smoke Tree

(Cotinus coggygria Purpureus')

Swan Hill Olive

(Olea eruopaea 'Swan Hill')

Toyon

(Heteromeles arbutifolia)

Trident Maple (Acer buergeranum)

Western Redbud (Cercis occidentalis)

Please note that this list includes recommended plant species suited for most California climate zones and is not all-inclusive. Consult your local nursery for more information. If there is an electric power line on or near your property, there may be additional planting restrictions.

To learn more about PG&E's gas safety programs, visit pge.com/gasveg. You can contact us at 1-800-259-6277 or gasveg@pge.com.