2023 Newsletter Q2

NEWS FOR AND FROM OUR MEMBERS

Mission Statement: The Central Ohio Damage Prevention Council was created to promote safety by bringing together underground facility operators, governmental agencies, excavators, industry associations, and service providers to address issues related to the goal of reducing damages to underground facilities, to provide cooperation and coordination of construction activities, and to improve communications, involvement, and commitment to these goals.

A Message from the President

Greetings Central Ohio Damage Prevention Council (CODPC) members,

As the saying goes, the dog days of summer are among us! The 4th of July has come and gone, that means we are now on the backstretch of summer. School is less than 25 days away, and fall sports are just right around the corner. The CODPC has been alive and flourishing, and I must give credit where credit is due. The Council put on quite an impressive display of greatness, regarding our act of volunteerism and giving back to the community. What an amazing display of hard work and dedication by so many of our members during our April Safe Dig Month community service project at the Roseland Community Garden. For all those who sacrificially gave of their time and talent, THANK YOU!!! Our Council was able to pull off, to my knowledge, the largest community service project to date. “Huzzah”

The CODPC has seen several changes since the start of the year. The CODPC lost two tremendous leaders, with Mr. Steve Buskirk stepping down as active President in March, then in April, it was announced Mr. George Gillespie would be retiring after 50+ years of serving the utility industry and OHIO811. Both men have served our council with integrity and honor and will be missed. Shortly thereafter, the Council voted to fill the seat of Vice-President. We conducted an election in April, where Mrs. Jessica Burlett was voted to serve as Vice-President and Mrs. Elizabeth Pyles will remain serving as Secretary for our Council. Feel free to reach out to any one of us with questions about our Council or upcoming meetings.

In conclusion, I would like to thank everyone who has made the effort of transitioning back to the in-person monthly meetings at the Builders Exchange. We will continue meeting at the Builders Exchange on the third Wednesday of the month, for the remainder of FY23. Before I finish, who remembers going on field trips in school and how much we loved them? I for one did!!! The CODPC has an exciting field trip planned for November. Stand by for more information.

Respectfully,
Greg A First
conieconstructioncompany@gmail.com

Roseland Garden, Safe Dig Event

Generous Sponsors and Volunteers

Ali & Friends
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Builders Exchange of Central Ohio
City of Columbus
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Roseland Garden, Safe Dig Event

PO BOX 729 • 12467 Mahoning Ave • North Jackson, Ohio 44451
1-800-311-3692

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 12, 2023

Contact: Yancy Deering
PR & Communications Coordinator
330-550-4438
YancyD@oups.org

OHIO811 Welcomes Frank Riegler

New liaison brings 25 years of utilities experience

(North Jackson, Ohio) OHIO811 is pleased to announce the addition of Frank Riegler to its team of Liaisons. Frank brings 25 years of experience, having recently retired from AT&T. Frank spent most of his time at AT&T overseeing field technicians' safety in multiple states.

Frank is the new liaison overseeing OHIO811 activities in the central part of the state, including the Columbus area.

Frank grew up on the west side of Cincinnati. After graduating from St. Xavier High School, Frank attended Xavier University. From there, he began his career with The Home City Ice Co. as Sales Area Manager, then General Manager of the Columbus Ohio division in 1986. In 1998 Frank joined AT&T as the Area Manager for the Central Ohio Payphone division.

"We still had a lot of payphones then," said Frank. "Once those started disappearing though, they went away quickly."

Frank worked various jobs in multiple divisions throughout his career with AT&T. When he decided to step back, he oversaw more than 600 field technicians' safety in the Ohio region.

Married 41 years, Frank and his wife have four children and seven grandchildren. His family has lived in Dublin since 1986.

"I retired, then three months later I was somewhat bored," Frank recalls. "I still wanted to make a difference. It was at that moment that this opportunity came along, and I thought, 'that sounds like fun.'"

"So far, it has been fun and fulfilling. I get to use my experience to help make Ohio a safe place to dig for everyone."

When not in the field, you will most likely find Frank on his boat or in his backyard tending to his smoker and spending time with his wife and family.

OHIO811, a nonprofit organization founded in 1972, serves as the communication link between those who have a need to excavate and the over 1,600 OHIO811 member utilities who own, operate and/or maintain the critical network of buried utility facilities across the state of Ohio. More information about OHIO811 is available at https://www.oups.org.

TOLEDO-LUCAS COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Stay informed. Stay healthy.

TICK SAFETY

The three most common ticks in Ohio are American Dog Tick, Lone Star Tick and the Black Legged (Deer) Tick.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Ticks feed on blood (usually animals).
- Ticks can pass infections to people or pets.
- Diseases like Lyme Disease, Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever and other tick related diseases are caused by ticks.

PET SAFETY

- Check your pets for ticks daily (especially after spending time outside).
- If you find a tick on your dog, remove it right away.
- Ask your veterinarian to conduct a tick check at each exam.
- Talk to your veterinarian about tick borne diseases in your Northwest Ohio.
- Reduce tick habitat in your yard.
- Talk with your veterinarian about using tick preventives on your pet.

YARD SAFETY

- Remove leaf litter.
- Clear tall grasses and brush around homes and at the edge of lawns.
- Mow the lawn frequently.
- Stack wood neatly and in a dry area (discourages rodents).
- Remove old furniture, mattresses, or trash from the yard that may give ticks a place to hide.

PERSONAL SAFTEY

- Avoid overgrown areas with brush and debris.
- Check yourself and your children for ticks.
- Use repellants that contain 20% DEET (10% or less for children) or more.
- Parents should apply DEET products to their children, avoiding their hands, eyes, and mouth.

TICK REMOVAL DOs

- Shield fingers with a paper towel or use tweezers. Grasp the tick close to the skin.
- With steady pressure, pull the tick straight up and out.
- After removing a tick, thoroughly disinfect the bite site and wash hands with soap and water.

TICK REMOVAL DON'Ts

- Do **Not** twist or jerk the tick. This could cause the mouth parts to be left inside the skin.
- Do **Not** Crush or puncture the tick
- Do **Not** Use a flame or cigarette to remove a tick. This could cause the tick to burst and increase disease risk.

It is important to be prompt with removing ticks. If you experience a fever or rash after having contact with a tick, call your doctor, immediately!

For more information, contact the Toledo-Lucas County Health Department Division of Community Services - Epidemiology at 419-213-4274

Masonry and Concrete Saws

Masonry saws are used to cut tiles, bricks, and blocks of stone, concrete, and other materials. Concrete saws are used to cut channels or openings through concrete blocks, slabs, and walls. Both types of saws can be hand-held, mounted on a stand, or wheeled by hand or motor and may be powered by electricity, compressed air, or fuel. Working with saws can expose workers to hazards such as cutting blades, kick-back, push-back, pull-ins, and dust; training and proper work practices are the key to safety.

Workers require training on the safe use of masonry and concrete saws. Cutting blades should be the correct size, installed properly, guarded at all times, and speed should not exceed the manufacturer's suggested RPM. Workers should use the correct blade for the job and inspect it for defects before each use. Saws should be maintained and kept clean from dust build-up. Workers using concrete and masonry saws should always ensure that there are no gas or electric utility lines embedded within their cutting zones.

Saws pose kick-back, push-back and pull-in dangers if they cannot run freely through the cutting material. Blades are designed to go in a straight line; crooked or off-line cuts can cause blades to pinch or bite into the material and jam. Though a blade may be jammed, the running motor builds up power and can cause a worker to lose control of the saw and become exposed to the cutting blade. Loss of control includes kick-back where the saw thrusts up and backward, push-back where the saw thrusts straight back, and pull-in where the saw pulls the worker in toward the blade.

Hand-held saws pose special dangers if kick-back occurs because the worker can lose control and drop the saw. Hand-helds should never be used over shoulder height or on ladders and stepstools. Saw push-back at a height could cause a worker to fall. If elevated cutting work is required, the saw should be mounted on guide tracks for the job. Walls and bricks that are cut should be supported so they do not fall and pinch the blade or crush workers.

Mounted saws should be kept on firm, flat surfaces for stability. Workers should keep their hands clear of the cutting blade while holding materials firmly against the backstop. Conveyor surfaces should be free of debris that could cause products to slip and pinch the blade. Longer materials should be supported by scaffolds to prevent blade pinching.

Walk-behind saws keep the worker more removed from the cutting blade. These saws should be guided in a straight line with several passes for each cut. Workers should not push against the saw; this could cause the blade to jump or climb out of the cutting path and the operator could lose control.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) for masonry and concrete saws varies depending on the job task, but may include hard hats, boots, safety glasses and face shields, hearing protection, gloves, and respiratory protection from hazardous dusts. The dust created by concrete and masonry saws can be a serious health hazard. Repeatedly breathing too much of this dust can eventually lead to silicosis, lung cancer, chronic obstructive lung disease (COPD), and decreased lung function. The dust can be a hazard not only to the saw operator, but also to other workers in the area. In T8 CCR Section 1530.1, Cal/OSHA requires dust reduction systems for powered tools or equipment to cut, grind, core, or drill concrete or masonry materials (with some exceptions). These systems use the application of water or local exhaust ventilation to reduce the amount of airborne dust generated. In addition, employees and supervisors must be trained on the health hazards of the dust, the methods used by the employer to control employee exposures, and some related topics. This training must be conducted at least annually. If overexposures to dust occur because dust reduction systems are not used or because such systems do not sufficiently control exposures, respirators or other control measures are required. For more guidance, consult with an industrial hygienist or other safety and health professional.

Common Ground Alliance Announces “50 in 5” Industry Challenge to Cut Damages to Buried Utilities in Half by 2028

Challenge to focus on advancing solutions to significantly reduce annual rate of incidents by addressing critical challenges, strategically focusing efforts on top damage drivers

- 28 February 2023
- Author: Kelly Cahill
- Number of views: 3399
- 0 Comments

WASHINGTON (Feb. 28, 2023) – Common Ground Alliance (CGA), the national nonprofit trade association dedicated to protecting underground utility lines, people who dig near them and their communities, today issued its “50 in 5” industry challenge to stakeholders with a goal of reducing damages to critical underground utilities by 50% in five years.

According to CGA’s Damage Information Reporting Tool (DIRT) Report, the annual rate of damages to buried infrastructure in the U.S. has remained stagnant for most of the last decade and costs the U.S. a staggering $30 billion every year. Each of the hundreds of thousands of dig-ins to underground utilities that occurs annually has the potential to cripple communities and businesses by cutting them off from critical services, cause injury or even loss of life.

CGA’s “50 in 5” challenge aims to address damages to our Nation’s critical assets head-on by bringing damage prevention advocates together around a targeted set of strategic, data-driven priorities. The “50 in 5” call-to-action encourages the damage prevention industry to concentrate on **three focus areas** that prioritize critical issues identified by CGA’s Next Practices Initiative and the top damage root causes that contribute to more than 76% of damages to buried infrastructure (according to CGA's most recent DIRT Report):

1. **Effective and consistent use of 811:** Despite DIRT data and market research which indicate that 811 awareness is very high – particularly among professional excavators – 60% of damages to underground utilities are caused specifically by professional contractors not contacting 811 prior to digging. CGA is unveiling a refreshed 811 tagline and animated logo this spring, which will join a new video series and other outreach tools that damage prevention advocates can use to *implement behavior change campaigns around 811 usage.*

2. **Key excavator practices (potholing, maintaining clearance, etc.):** Potholing (test holing) to confirm the location of buried utilities and then maintaining the required clearance around those utilities, along with miscellaneous improper excavation practices, are key steps for protecting the integrity of underground infrastructure. *Targeted and consistent excavator outreach* around these two CGA Best Practices (5.19 and 5.20) could dramatically reduce damages to buried infrastructure. CGA’s Next Practices Initiative also highlights damage reductions achieved by *operators who contractually compensate excavators for potholing*.

3. **Accurate, timely utility locating:** CGA’s Locator White Paper and the work of the Next Practices Initiative reveal that *improving the accuracy of facility maps* and *implementing electronic white-lining* would help locators complete their work more quickly and accurately. Efforts like a Minnesota coalition’s pilot program to make 811 ticket-level facility map visualizations available to locators and other 811 system end users have the potential to increase locating efficiency, among other systemic benefits. *Decreasing over-notification practices utilized by both contractors and facility owner/operators* themselves would also help decrease overall 811 request volume so locators’ workloads are more manageable.

“The Common Ground Alliance’s damage prevention stakeholders have worked diligently to make communities safer by reducing dig-ins – but we are now at an inflection point as an industry,” said Sarah K. Magruder Lyle, president and CEO of CGA. “I encourage every stakeholder to meet our ‘50 in 5’ challenge and commit their organizations to making bold choices and investments as we look to cut annual damages in half by 2028. With the massive funding authorized by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law and the pace of current construction activity, now is the time for the industry to seriously examine how we can make the next dramatic reduction in annual damages and protect critical infrastructure.”

“The CGA board of directors felt strongly that the industry must commit to taking concrete steps to significantly reduce damages to underground utilities,” said Josh Hinrichs, chair of CGA’s board and president of UtiliSource. “We must focus on taking damage prevention to the next level in order to keep our communities safe and connected to the utilities we depend on every day.”

With National Safe Digging Month set to kick off in April, CGA will be releasing a variety of new tools and outreach materials in line with the “50 in 5” call-to-action. The annual DIRT Report will continue to be the industry’s primary gauge of annual damages, and data and metrics collected by CGA’s Damage Prevention Institute will also help inform key interventions and strategies for damage reductions in the coming years.

For more information about CGA and annual damages to buried infrastructure, visit www.commongroundalliance.com and dirt.commongroundalliance.com.

About Common Ground Alliance
CGA is a member-driven association of more than 2,700 organizations representing every facet of the underground utility industry. Established in 2000, CGA is committed to saving lives and preventing damage to North American underground infrastructure by promoting effective damage prevention practices. CGA’s Damage Prevention Institute is focused on providing the industry with powerful insights and opportunities to reduce damages through a metrics-focused, peer-reviewed model. CGA has established itself as the preeminent source of damage prevention data and information in an effort to reduce damages to underground facilities in North America through shared responsibility among all stakeholders. For more information, visit CGA on the web at http://www.commongroundalliance.com.

# # #

Flag CGA Members Only

5 Hot Tips to Keep Your Tires Cool This Summer

Without a doubt, extreme temperatures can affect your car, including your tires. Tires expand and contract as temperatures rise and fall, and they typically can handle those variations without much problem.

Yet, those temperature extremes can also lead to tire failure, which may happen at the most inopportune time, such as when you are on the highway far from home.

Taking care of your tires will ensure that your trip goes as planned, barring any other problems that may suddenly arise. To that end, we have listed some of the more useful tips to help keep your tires cool this summer.

Tire Care Tips for Summer:

1. Inflate your tires to the proper level.
What confounds not a few drivers are the inflation rates for tires. On the sidewalls themselves, there are recommended inflation levels embossed by the manufacturHowever, the inflation rate you should use or PSI is what the car manufacturer identifies as being correct. In this case, it is information found in your owner's manual or on a placard located on

2. Purchase a quality tire pressure gauge.
There are tire pressure gauges and then there are tire pressures gauges. Some gauges are cheaply made and may not render a correct number. Others are better constructed and will deliver the most accurate reading every time.
In any case, spending a few dollars on a tire gauge will be one of the best investments you have ever made.

3. Check your tires when they are cold.
To get an accurate reading on air pressure, only check your tires when they are still cold. Drive more than a mile to a tire pump and you will get an inaccurate reading. That reading may cause you to over-inflate your tires, which can lead to premature wear.
In a worst-case scenario, it could also lead to tire failure.

4. Be consistent with your tire care.
Tires, like the rest of your car, need maintenance. You should rotate your tires about once every 6,000 miles or twice per year. The front end should be aligned if you have hit potholes and the tires may need to be balanced from time to time.
In between, you should inspect the tires and check inflation levels. A monthly check is typically sufficient, but do this more often if you drive a lot.

5. Be mindful of hard-to-find punctures.
If one tire is constantly losing air, that's a sure sign that it has a puncture and may eventually fail. On closer inspection, you may find that the tire has a nail, hidden away within the grooves or otherwise out of sight. Remove the nail and seal the puncture. You can do this yourself or take it to a garage for work.

Inspect Your Tires

Hot weather can fool you into thinking that your tires are fine, especially as your cabin keeps you cool. But pavement temperatures and rubber can become quite hot, putting your tires at risk of failure. Therefore, before you take that big trip this summer, inspect your tires carefully and have all maintenance performed before you hit the road.

How to Identify and Remove Poison Hemlock

By: Nadia Hassani

Poison hemlock (Conium maculatum) is a biennial plant native to Europe and North Africa. It was introduced to the United States as an ornamental garden plant in the 1800s despite being highly toxic to humans and animals. Over time, poison hemlock has naturalized in almost every state; it is classified as an invasive plant.

Poison hemlock not only takes over roadsides, ditches, pastured, and meadows, it can also find its way into your yard. As a member of the carrot family (Apiaceae), poison hemlock has several look-alikes. Learn how to identify this noxious and toxic weed and get rid of it safely.

Which Parts of Poison Hemlock Are Toxic?

All parts of the poison hemlock—leaves, flowers, seeds, stems, and roots—are highly toxic. Merely touching it or brushing up against accidentally causes severe, long-lasting injury.

How to Identify Poison Hemlock

The plant changes in appearance during its two-year life cycle and every stage offers clear indicators for its identification. Keep in mind to practice utmost caution when looking at the plant for identification and abstain from getting too close or touching it without proper protective gear.

In the first year, poison hemlock grows in a large rosette of basal leaves up to 2 feet long. The dark-green leaves are alternate, mostly triangular, lacy, and deeply divided. The leaves and stems are hairless.

In the spring of its second year, after the plant emerges from its winter dormancy, poison hemlock develops branching and grows a tall flowering stalk up to 8 to 10 feet in height. The stem is sturdy yet hollow. It might appear ridged because of it veins. A telltale characteristic of the plant are the purple blotches or spots on the stem. The leaves on the upper part of the stem are not as large as the basal leaves.

The bloom time of poison hemlock can vary greatly from one year to another as it depends on weather conditions. Between May and August, white flower clusters, either flat-topped or slightly convex like an umbrella, appear on the end of the stalks. The clusters are 2 to 3 inches in diameter and each flower consist of five small petals. After the plant sets seeds, it dies. The stems with the seed capsules, each containing two round and ribbed seeds, remain on the plant. The seed capsule splits and releases the seed when mature.

Where Does Poison Hemlock Grow

Poison hemlock grows in full sun to light shade. While it prefers moist soil, it is otherwise not finicky about its location. As a so-called “pioneer species” it quickly populates disturbed sites such as cleared woodlands. It grows along roadsides, along farm fields, in ditches, marshes, and meadows.

Poison hemlock spreads via seeds (up to 30,000)6 that drop near the plant. Seeds are also dispersed through wildlife and water.

How to Identify and Remove Poison Hemlock Cont.

By: Nadia Hassani

Plants That Look Similar to Poison Hemlock

There are non-toxic native plants, toxic native plants, and invasive toxic plants that at first glance look similar to poison hemlock. Most of them, however, have distinct features that set them apart.

• Spotted water hemlock (Cicuta maculata) and western water hemlock (Cicuta douglasii) are two related native species that are both highly toxic, just as poison hemlock. While it might take a trained eye to distinguish the flowers–umbels of small white flowers on tall stems that can reach up to 6 feet in height—from those of poison hemlock the stems are different. The stems of water hemlock are pale green with purple stripes, which distinguishes them from the spotted or blotchy stems of the poison hemlock. The location can also give you cues, as water hemlock grows primarily in wet locations such as ditches, stream banks, pond margins, and marshes.
• Giant hogweed (Heracleum mantegazzianum) grows much taller than poison hemlock, up to 15 to 20 feet in height, and it is just as invasive and toxic. The stems may have purple spots like poison hemlock but the leaves look different, they are deeply incised and not lacy.
• Wild parsnip (Pastinaca sativa) is a tall plant that you should never touch because it's so toxic. The similarities with poison hemlock end here. Wild parsnip can be distinguished by its celery-like leaves and yellow flowers. The stems do not have purple blotches.
• Queen Anne's Lace (Daucus carota) is often confused with poison hemlock because of its lacy leaves. The stem of Queen Anne's lace, however, is hairy and it does not have purple blotches. Also, Queen Anne's lace has lacy bracts under the white flower heads. The plant is also toxic.

How to Get Rid of Poison Hemlock

Removing poison hemlock depends on the age of the plant and the level of infestation. Wearing protective clothing (long sleeves) and avoiding any bare-skin physical with the plant is a must no matter how small or big the infestation.
Small first-year seedlings can be removed by hand. After a rain when the soil is moist is best to remove the entire tap root. You might have to use a trowel or a shovel if the rosette is already big.

If you are dealing with a heavy infestation and a large area, mowing the infestation repeatedly helps to weaken the plants. Mowing must be done in the early summer before the plant has set seeds, otherwise you are dispersing the seeds even more. Mowing in the late summer after poison hemlock has gone into see also poses a greater health hazard.

If you cannot get the infestation under control manually, it is best to use a broad-spectrum herbicide in the first year of the plant's life cycle.7 Keep in mind that it will also kill all the other plants so apply it in a highly targeted way and when there is no wind to avoid herbicide drift. Applying an herbicide does not prevent seeds that are already in the soil from germinating (poison hemlock seeds remain viable for up to six years) so you will likely have to repeat the herbicide application when new seedlings emerge.

Any pulled plants as well as seed heads should be disposed of in the garbage; do not compost them, as the composting process does not eliminate the toxins. Also do not burn any plant residue, which releases the toxins in the air.
Eradicating a severe poison hemlock infestation takes persistence and several growing seasons, and possibly a combination of manual and chemical methods. After you have fully cleared an area, replant it promptly with desirable, preferably native plants, to prevent poison hemlock from reestablishing itself.

HOTEL INFORMATION

EMBASSY SUITES COLUMBUS

2700 Corporate Exchange Dr
Columbus, Ohio 43231
(614) 890-8600

ROOM BLOCK IS CURRENTLY OPEN FOR RESERVATIONS UNTIL JULY 28, 2023.

The block is for August 16-17 2023. Rates are $125 per night for single or double occupancy.

Scan the QR code below or click **here** to make your hotel reservations online.

REGISTRATION & PAYMENT

Please register for the Annual Membership Meeting by clicking **here** or scanning the code below.

ALL REGISTRATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO OHIO811 BY JULY 28

Please submit your payment in advance. When paying online, please use "**4311**" in the field for billing group number and "**Membership Meeting**" in the field for the invoice number.

Scan or click **here** to pay online by check or credit card.

If you have any questions regarding payments, please contact Amy Fields at oupsadministration@oups.org or (800) 311-3692, Ext. 4760

NO REFUNDS WILL BE ISSUED AFTER JULY 28

OHIO811.org Before You Dig

2023

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

AUGUST 16-18

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING

EVENT SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16 2023

WEDNESDAY NIGHT RECEPTION

5:30PM - 7:30PM
Embassy Suites - Capitol Room

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17 2023

ANNUAL GOLF OUTING

LOCATION:
Bent Tree Golf Course
350 Bent Tree Rd.
Sunbury, OH 43074
(740) 965-5140

Four Person Scramble
$85.00 per person

8:00AM - Registration
9:00AM - Shotgun Start
Lunch inluded

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17 2023

SHOOTING EVENT

LOCATION:
Cardinal Shooting Center
616 OH 61, Marengo, OH 43334
(419) 253-0800

$65.00 per person

10:00AM - Trap Shooting
Lunch included

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DINNER & RECEPTION

5:30PM
Embassy Suites - Buckeye Ballroom
Cash bar will be available

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18 2023

6:00AM - 8:00AM Breakfast
7:30AM - 8:00AM Registration

MEMBERSHIP MEETING

8:00AM
Embassy Suites - Capitol Room

TRUSTEE MEETING

10:00AM
Embassy Suites - Buckeye Ballroom

QUESTIONS?

If you have any questions regarding the events, contact:

Laura Varga
oupsadministration@oups.org
(800) 311-3692, Ext. 4700

REGISTER NOW:

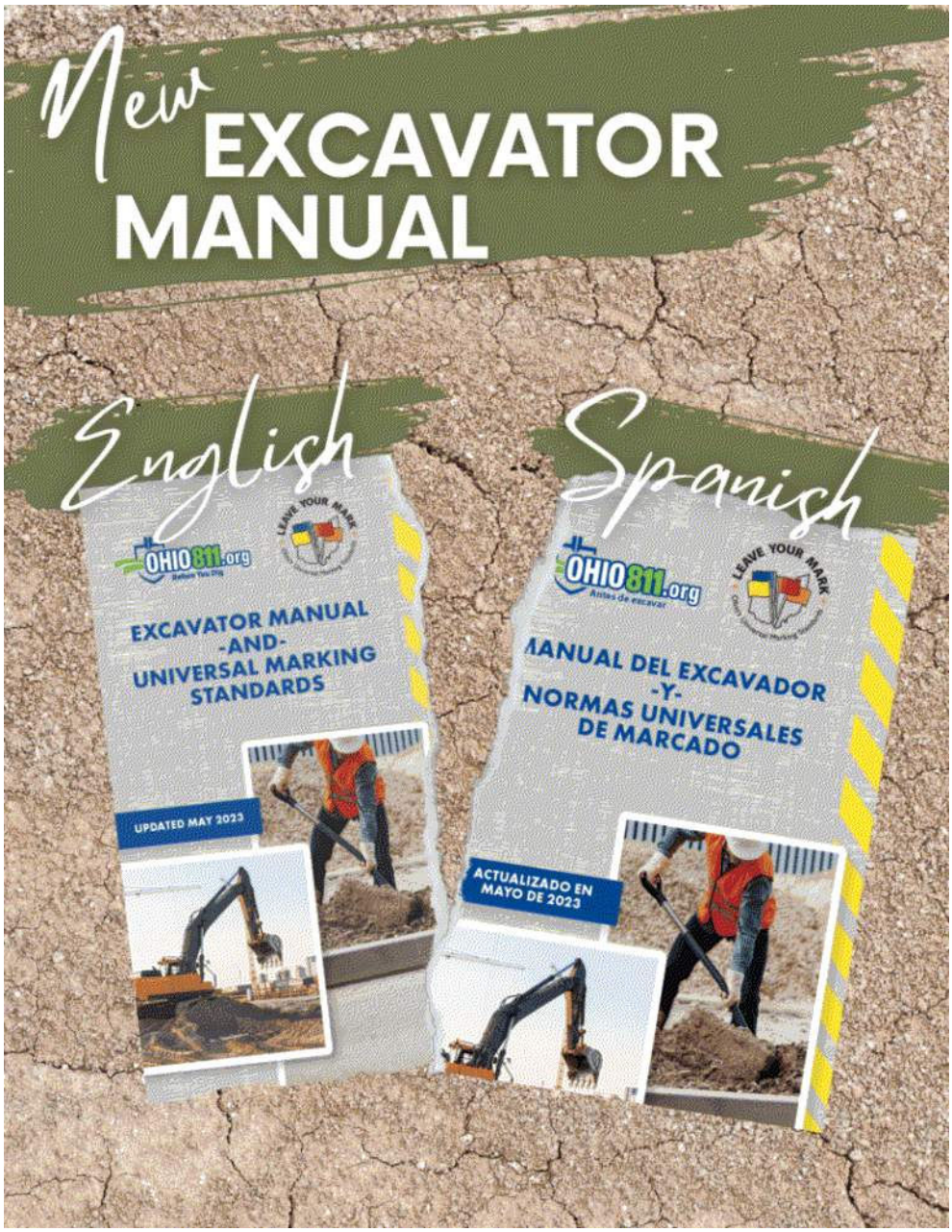
Please scan the QR code below or click **here** to register for the 2023 Annual Membership Meeting

ALL REGISTRATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO OHIO811 BY JULY 28

OHIO811.org Before You Dig

New Excavator Manual

The newly updated Excavator Manual is available online at https://oups.org/excavators/



Let Us Know Your Feedback

Please submit your comments, suggestions and news items to:

- Jacque Kelley, JKKelley@columbus.gov
- Lori Wade, LWade@nisource.com
- Liz Pyles, EPyles@franklincountyengineer.org

Thank You!