

Utilities Section Newsletter

League of Nebraska Municipalities

June 2020

COVID-19: Almost all Nebraska guidelines updated on 6/19/20

On June 19, 2020, almost all of the COVID-19 guidance documents were updated.

[Click here](#) for the link to the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) website to access all COVID-19 Nebraska Guidance Documents.

Here are some of the most

important updated guidelines just released on June 19:

- [Statewide Sports Reopening Guidelines](#)
- [Youth Camps Guidance](#)
- [Outdoor Stadium, Arena, and Racetrack Event Guidance](#)
- [Booth, Tabling, and Sales Events Guidance](#)



- [Guidelines for the Conduct of Faith-Based Services Including Weddings and Funerals Held in Houses of Worship](#)
- [Outline of Changes to DHMs](#)

SAFETY CORNER

Machine guarding

*By Rob Pierce, LNM Field Rep./
Training Coordinator*

The purpose of machine guarding is to provide a physical guarding or barrier that is placed on a machine to reduce the risk of injury to the machine's operator or workers in the area. Definition: Machine guards are tangible materials used to keep employees from having direct contact with a machine's moving parts.

Inadequate machine guarding is consistently on the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) top 10 list of most-cited violations. OSHA reported that workers who operate and maintain machinery suffer approximately 18,000 amputations, lacerations, crushing injuries or abrasions with about 800 fatalities

each year. OSHA regulations on machine guarding can be found in 1910 Subpart O Machinery and Machine Guarding (1910.211-1019.219). Guidelines also can be found in ANSI B11.19-2010. These regulations and guidelines are designed to help protect operators and nearby individuals from hazards such as pinch points, exposed blades, rotating parts (blades) and debris of sparks. According to OSHA, machines typically requiring guarding include: cutters, shears, power presses and power saws, milling machines, forming rollers and portable power tools. A few types of equipment

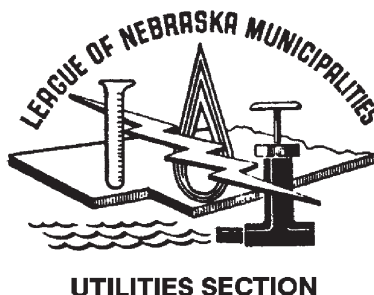


or machines that require the use of guards include those with chains, gears, pulleys, cranks, sprockets and connecting rods, rope, belt and chain drives, projecting shaft ends, flywheels, belt tighteners, portable saws, belt sanders and grinders and pneumatic tools.

Some common safety tips include: Ensure proper guarding on the machines (saws, cutting units, mowers, etc.); get training before using any machinery/equipment;

Continued on page 2

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Lash Chaffin
Utilities Section Director
Rob Pierce
Utilities Field Representative

Machine guarding

Continued from page 1

use adequate personal protective equipment for the job and equipment/machinery being operated; never leave a machine unattended. If you do, you are creating an opportunity for unauthorized use of the machine; avoid wearing jewelry and leaving long hair down when working around machines; never interfere with moving or operating equipment, ensure timely inspection of all machinery before, during and after use; never attempt to alter the machine to carry out a particular function that it was not designed to do; never use faulty machinery as it should be reported and not used until repaired or replaced.

If guards are removed for cleaning or maintenance, they should be securely reinstalled before the machine or equip-

ment is used again. Sometimes guards may be intentionally or accidentally left off machines after they have been removed for maintenance. Altering equipment/machines can quickly become a safety and/or liability issue. Types of guards vary from machine to machine based on the type of operation, feeding type, shape of the work area and production methods. Employees should be

trained in the purpose and use of machine guards along with trained in all workplace hazards, including those that are machine-specific, and safe machine operating procedures, such as lockout/tagout procedures.

Remember, respect the machinery/equipment you are operating by adopting safety precautions and obeying the safety rules attached to the machines.

Electric Underground Workshop scheduled

An Electric Underground Workshop is scheduled for Sept. 9-10, 2020 at the Wheatbelt Training Field in Sidney. Due to restricted guidelines, we will be limited to the first 10 registered. Additional registrations will be put on a wait-

ing list in case someone cancels.

Participants need to bring either a cloth or N95 mask and the normal related electric tools and safety gear. Sanitizer will be provided. Be sure to keep posted for any changes or cancellations.

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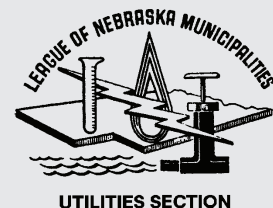
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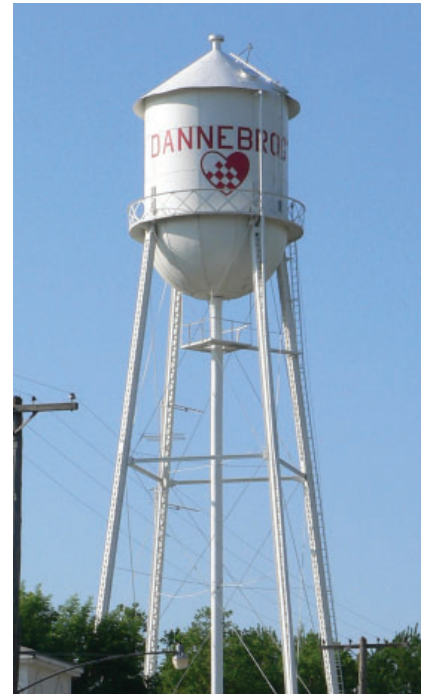
Nebraska utilities history – Dannebrog

The Utilities Section Newsletter will continue to feature histories of both utilities and associate members. Any historical data and/or photos of your utilities, a specific facility, or articles already written are welcome, along with permission to print. If you have questions, contact Rob at 402-476-2829 or robp@lonm.org.

*By Rob Pierce, LNM Field Rep./
Training Coordinator*

Dannebrog, located in Howard County, had a Danish "Colony" settlement in the area by May 1871. A site was laid out and the three-story Dannebrog Hotel was built. A store was built and on March 5, 1872, a post office was established. Permission was given for a post office with a suggested name of Carthage, but the name Dannebrog was chosen. In May 1873, a newspaper was established and in October, the site was surveyed and platted. The site was located one mile south of the South Loup River at the mouth of Oak Creek and nine miles from St. Paul. In 1874, an attempt was made to become the county seat, but St. Paul won that honor. By 1880, the population was 53, a bridge spanned the Loup River and several shops, a hotel and a grist mill were in operation. School was held in a brick building and by 1882, the population was estimated at about

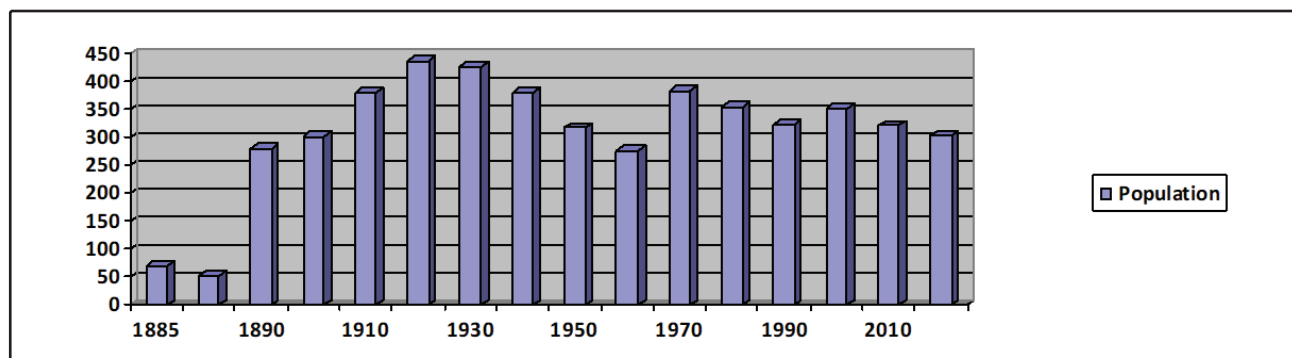
100. A newspaper was published and the water-powered grist flour mill had a dam with a lake. In 1885, a two-story frame school was built on the northwest edge of town. By 1886, the railroad was extended from St. Paul to Loup City. Two brickyards operated by Sorenson & Madsen were soon in operation. On Oct. 9, 1886, Dannebrog was incorporated as a village. Early water was probably hauled from the South Loup River and/or Oak Creek. A city park was in use by 1889 and a blacksmith shop was operating. By 1890, the population was 280 (one source estimated 400) and some of the businesses included several general merchandise stores, two banks (Bank of Dannebrog and International Bank), a blacksmith shop, the Crown Roller Mill, the Nysted Creamery, lumberyard, the Hotel Dania, a grain elevator, a shoe maker, furniture store, a livery/drays, a city transfer business and the *Stjernen (the Star)* newspaper was being published. The village also had Melson Park and Cen-



Dannebrog water tower. File photo.

tral Park. Central Park had a dam (boating resort area) and a public hall. In 1894, a bell was added to the school and in 1896, a fire

Continued on page 4



Nebraska utilities history – Dannebrog

Continued from page 3
destroyed many buildings.

By 1900, the population was 301, a two-story brick Columbus Hall was built and the Union Pacific Railroad operated a depot. In 1908, the Columbia Hall was built by the Danish Brotherhood in America. The population by 1910 increased to 380 and a billiard/recreation hall was operating (1912). In 1915, the fire department had a hose cart with hoses that were used to pump water from the creek in case of

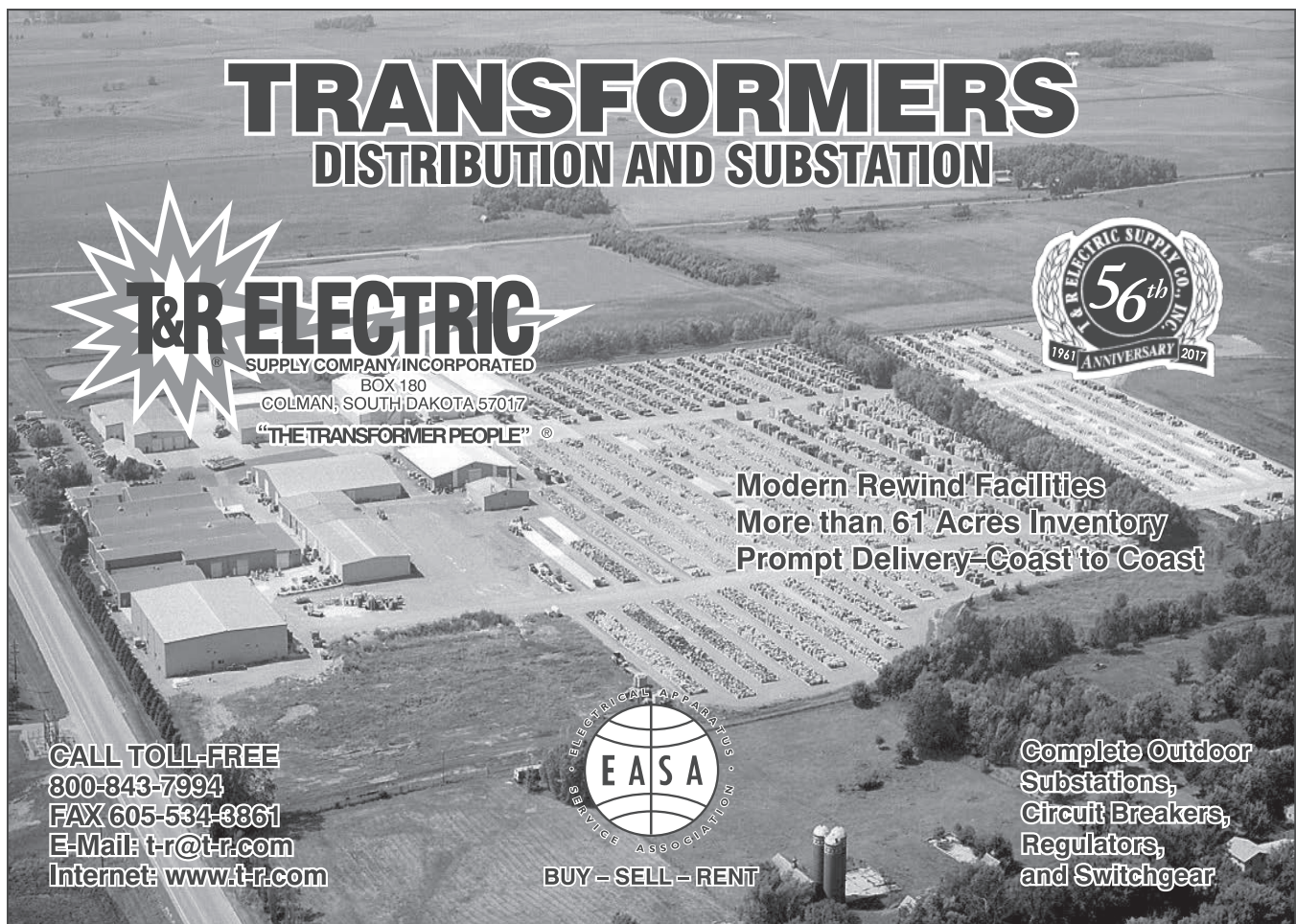
a fire. Oscar Carlson helped to organize the fire department and served as fire chief. Oscar built and operated the first electric light and power plant. In 1919, a fire destroyed many buildings with the loss estimated at \$18,000 with only \$10,000 of the loss covered by insurance. Carlson's Power Plant was later sold to the Central Power Company. By 1919, the electric distribution system was supplied by Central Power Company's power generation plants.

In 1920, the population was 436

and in 1921, the high school became a four-year school with four graduates. In 1925, the electric rates were \$0.10 per kilowatt (kw) with a minimum of \$1 per month. The municipal water system had rates of \$0.30 per 1,000 gallons with a minimum of \$0.75 per month. The population in 1930 increased to 427 and by 1934, Dannebrog became a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities.

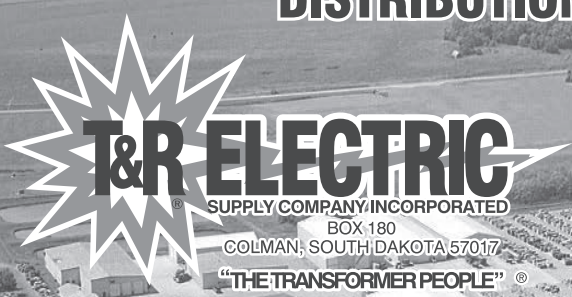
The population in 1940 was 379

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Nebraska utilities history – Dannebrog

Continued from page 4

and in 1942, Consumers Public Power District acquired most all private electrical company properties, which included Nebraska Power Company. The population decreased from 318 in 1950 to 277 in 1960. The electric system was owned by the Consumers Public Power District. In the 1960s, a new city/fire hall was built. In 1968, the Centura District consolidated school was built (Dannebrog, Boelus & Cairo). Dannebrog school sports went from being the blue and white Eagles to the Centurions. From 1970-1980, the population remained steady at 384 to 380. The electrical distribution system was owned by the village and leased to the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). The natural gas system was operated by the Kansas-Nebraska Natural Gas Company. The electrical lease with NPPD was terminated and the lease was transferred to Howard Greeley Rural Public Power District. Also in 1982, the school closed and became part of the Centura School system. The Nebraska Legislature

proclaimed Dannebrog as the Danish Capital of Nebraska in 1989. The population decreased to 324 in 1990 and the natural gas system was operated and supplied by SourceGas. The village operated a three-cell facultative retention lagoon system designed for 0.028 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1999, a new fire hall was built and by 2000, the population was 352. Mill Street, which is the main business street, was paved, but many other streets were gravel. In 2015, Black Hills Energy purchased the SourceGas natural gas system in Nebraska and operated the gas system. The Columbia Hall building housed the Dannebrog Archives and Tourist Center.

Today, Dannebrog has a population of 303 and has been incorporated a little over 132 years and a League of Nebraska Municipalities member for over 44 years (1977-2020) and Utilities Section member since 1993.

The village maintains a water and wastewater system, a park, library, a Dannebrog Country Club, along with several blocks

of streets. The electric system is owned by the village and operated/supplied by the Howard Greeley Rural Public Power District. The natural gas system is operated by the Black Hills Energy Corporation.

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1969-72, 1979-87, 1990-98, 2002-2006, 2008-2018; Municipal Review Magazine, 1925; Nebraska Place-Names, 1925, 1960; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Pages of History, Nebraska High Schools 1854-1994; Andrea's History of the State of Nebraska, 1882; Train Time in Nebraska The Post Card Era, 2005; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Nebraska Our Towns...Central & North Central, 1989, Wikipedia website, 2016-2018; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; NEDED Website, 2005; Johnson's History of Nebraska, 1880; Nebraska State Gazetteer and Business Directory, 1890-91; Howard County the First 100 Years, 1973; Dannebrog website, 2018; and the Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978.



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Nebraska utilities history – Bellwood

The Utilities Section Newsletter will continue to feature histories of both utilities and associate members. Any historical data and/or photos of your utilities, a specific facility, or articles already written are welcome, along with permission to print. If you have questions, contact Rob at 402-476-2829 or robp@lonm.org.

*By Rob Pierce, LNM Field Rep./
Training Coordinator*

Bellwood, located in Butler County, had homesteaders in the area by the early 1870s with two school districts in the area organized, District #71 in 1870 and District #4 in 1871. A post office called Patron was established Nov. 6, 1874. The First Methodist Church services were first held in 1875 and the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1876. In 1878, 40 acres of land were given to establish a St. Mary's congregation of Platte Valley Cemetery. The railroad laid rails in 1879 and on Jan. 5, 1880, a town site was surveyed (completed Jan. 8). Also, from March 3-6 some 19 blocks were laid out. The first name given to the town site by the Lincoln and Northwestern railroad was Platte Station which was later changed. A depot was sited and built with the first train arriving by Feb. 1, 1880. The first general store opened in February 1880 and in

April 1880, School District #71 was formed from District #11. On July 12, 1880, the post office established as Patron, changed its name to Bell. By August 1880, the post office moved to Bellwood and the name officially changed on Dec. 30, 1887, to Bellwood. Trees were planted in the park as lots were sold for \$20-\$50. From 1881-1885, 40 homes were built along with a general store and a hotel. A large sheep ranch (3,200 head) was operating just outside town by 1882. In 1883, a new 22-block addition was surveyed with lots for sale by Mr. Bell. The *Bellwood Gazette* newspaper started publishing in 1885 and a school was built in 1890. By the late 1880s to early 1890s, a gas generator plant was located a short distance north of the present-day CO-OP service station in Block 2. St. Peter's Catholic church was built in 1889 and the population was 413 by 1890. Businesses operating by 1897 included a blacksmith shop, a meat market, a brewery, the

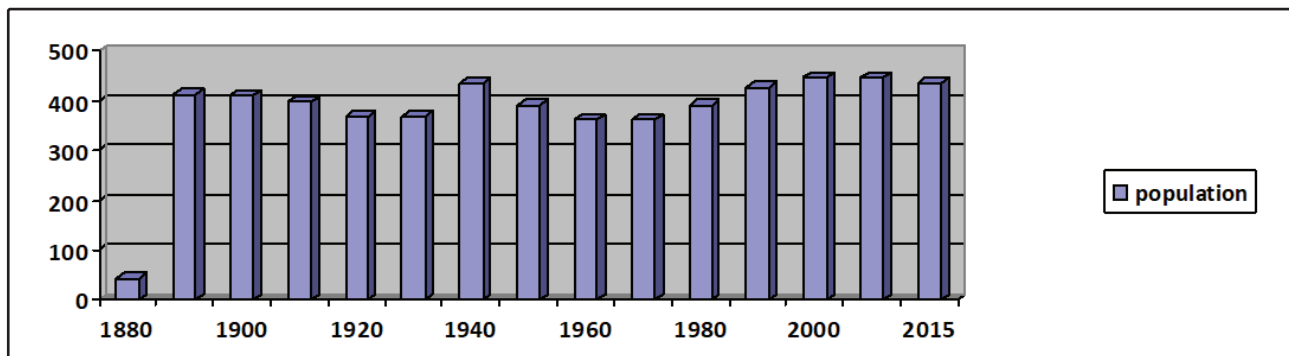


*Bellwood water tower. 2018
Photo.*

Bellwood House hotel, an Opera House and a newspaper. The population was estimated at 500.

By 1900, the population was 410 and about this time, Biney Curtis constructed the first electric plant. This plant was set at the south end of the north center

Continued on page 7



Nebraska utilities history – Bellwood

Continued from page 6

park, which had a 110-volt direct current dynamo run by a flat belt from a gasoline engine. The plant ran from dusk to 10:30 pm when electricity was shut off. The village put down a new well and installed a pump in 1901 and a jail was built in 1905. The first streetlight was gas lit and by 1906, was maintained at 1.5 cents per foot to light and \$5 per month to extinguish. Acetylene gas was available for lights in the business district. By 1909, the streetlights were lit by electricity for the first time.

In 1910, the Bellwood was incorporated as a village with a population of 397. An ordinance in 1910 granted the right-of-way through alleys and streets to A. T. Curtis for erection and maintenance of poles, wires for electric lighting, power purposes and regulation. In November 1912, a volunteer fire department was established and a fire bell was purchased (1913), which was installed on a tower. In 1913, a Baptist Church was built and the private electric plant owned by A. T. Curtis provided elec-

tricity. By 1914, the dirt streets were graded, guttered, curbed and graveled. A bandstand was built in the park on July 6, 1915. On Nov. 23, 1915, the electric lighting plant burned down with only \$2,000 insurance on a plant valued at \$5,000. As a result, the village was without streetlights and power to homes with electric lights. Residences once again resorted to using kerosene lamps. Most of the fire apparatus was stored on the second floor of the power plant and was mostly saved. By December 1915, A. T. Curtis installed another electric lighting plant in part of the Peters Power implement house, a concrete block building on the NW part of block 2, used for the city water pressure equipment. A new pumping engine arrived and fire protection also was available. In April 1916, a vote to issue bonds for establishing a water system for fire protection was approved. On Feb. 16, 1917, the Alamo Engineering Company completed the installation of the waterworks system. A.T. Curtis was hired to provide electricity to pump water for the village. By

October, an ordinance established rules for the waterworks with rates at 25 cents per 1,000 gallons and a minimum charge 50 cents per month. Every consumer was required to buy and install a water meter. The new brick St. Mary's Catholic Parochial School (cost \$12,000) started in October 1916 was dedicated Sept. 20, 1917. The Bellwood Telephone exchange, which began in 1904, later was sold to Surprise Telephone Company and in 1917, the Surprise Telephone Company sold to Lincoln Telephone and Telegraph. In 1918, businesses closed to conserve coal to help during World War I (WWI). On July 7, 1919, A. T. Curtis planned to sell his electric light plant to a Columbus firm with the understanding that 24-hour service would be provided to the village.

By 1920, the population was 369 and in 1922, the village voted on electric lighting bonds, which carried by a large majority (119-17), transmission line bonds (121-15) and a power contract (122-4). The privately-owned electric generation plant

Continued on page 8

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Nebraska utilities history – Bellwood

Continued from page 7
served the town until May 24, 1921, when the village purchased the privately owned power plant for \$1,250 and hired Mr. Curtis to operate it. In the early 1920s, a transmission line was built to town. In December 1922, steps were taken to incorporate the south part of town called "South Bellwood," which was incorporated in April 1923. An electric siren was installed on the bell tower in 1925 and the electrical system was owned/operated by the village. The municipal power plant had rates of \$0.14-\$0.20 per kilowatt hour (kWh). The water plant and distribution lines were publicly owned with rates at \$0.25 per 1,000 gallons. In the 1920s, the railroad replaced the wooden trestle with a steel span across the Platte via Buck Island. The public school offered grades 1-11 and in 1926, a new building was constructed for grades

OSHA's new silica rule

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a new silica rule updating the 1971 regulations. It features a lower limit for worker exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust along with more stringent measures to monitor compliance. OSHA estimates the changes will save more than 600 lives a year and prevent more than 900 cases of silicosis.

[Click here](#) for more information on OSHA's website.

K-2. A gymnasium was built for \$441. By Nov. 27, 1928, the Bellwood electric light plant and transmission lines were sold to Iowa-Nebraska Power Company for \$7,000. The city contracted with the Iowa-Nebraska Power Company to supply the village with electricity.

The population in 1930 was 391 and the village paid off the 1916 water bond in 1932. A lightning strike caused damage to the school belfry in 1932 and a new steel/concrete bridge was officially opened over the Platte River between Columbus and Bellwood. A new softball diamond was dedicated in 1936 and by 1940, the population was 434. The electrical system owned/operated for the past 13 years by the Iowa-Nebraska Power Company was owned/operated by Consumers Public Power District (1941). In 1946, the telephone service was changed to dial operation.

By 1950, the population decreased to 389 and a concrete grain storage elevator was built. New lights were installed at the baseball field along with new sidewalks installed on the west side of Main Street. Main Street and several side streets were blacktopped in 1954. The fire department had 25 volunteer firefighters (1956) and the cost of street lighting was about \$80 per month. In 1960, the population decreased to 361 and the high school closed in 1961. The cost of street lighting in 1962 was \$1,100 per year. A new high school was built in 1964 with Districts #71, #7 and #9 merging to form District 3R. An archway was completed in the park and



Bellwood water treatment facility. 2018 Photo.

water rates were \$1 per month in 1962. The board approved a sewer system project and on Aug. 8, 1962, a resolution was adopted for sewer mains, laterals and a sewage lagoon system. The firm of Reed, Wurdeman and Associates provided the project engineers. In October 1969, the railroad depot ceased operation, was sold and later dismantled in 1972. The Bellwood Hotel was razed in 1970 and the electrical system was owned by the village and supplied/leased to the Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD). In 1974, NPPD converted 14 incandescent lights in all residential areas to 175-watt mercury vapor lights. The third Bell Addition was annexed in 1976 and the Scholz Addition was annexed in November 1977. The old cemetery fence was removed and replaced in 1978 and the Bell Park was completed with a ball field, playground equipment and picnic shelter.

By 1980, the population was 390 and a sewer system project was underway in 1986. The disposal system consisted of a facultative controlled discharge lagoon system designed for 0.029 million gallons per day (mgd). From 1990-2000, the population

Continued on page 9

Nebraska utilities history – Bellwood

Continued from page 8
increased from 426 to 446 and gas service consisted of private individual propane tanks. The water system in 1994 had a 100,000-gallon elevated water storage tower. By 2005, the Rural Fire Hall District #5 building was constructed and 95 percent of the streets were paved, some with curbing and some without curbing. The electrical system, owned by the village, was operated/supplied by Butler County Rural Public Power District. One of the municipal wells was out of service in 2006 due to high uranium and arsenic was detected in the second well. The water system in 2009 consisted of two wells (avg. depth 125) with a rated capacity of 1.152 mgd, an average capacity of 0.070 mgd with a peak demand of 0.375 mgd. A \$189,420 water project was underway, which included the installation of new water meters. By 2012, a water treatment plant was built for \$1.7 million. The village received \$1.6 million in federal funds to install a new

well, build a treatment facility and transmission mains to tie to the distribution lines. The project was to be completed by 2014 with funds through USDA's Rural Development Water and Waste Disposal Loan and Grant program.

Today, Bellwood has a population of 435 and has been an incorporated village for 110 years. The village operates a network of paved streets, a library, a park system and a water and wastewater system. The village-owned electrical system is operated and supplied by Butler County Rural Public Power. Gas service is supplied by individual propane tanks and solid waste collection is provided by a private company. Bellwood has been a member of the League of Nebraska Municipalities and the Utilities Section Member for over 43 years (League records only go back to 1977).

References: Nebraska Directory of Municipal Officials, 1956, 1958, 1960, 1962, 1964-75, 1977-78, 1980-87, 1990-91, 1993-2000, 2005-2019; Nebraska Municipal Review Magazine,

1925; Perkey's Nebraska Place Names, 1995; Nebraska Place Names, 1925, 1960; Water Resources of Nebraska, December 1936; Nebraska's Forest Service Newsletter, April 2002; Nebraska Our Towns...Central Southwest, 1991; Maps Tell A Story, 1991; Bellwood Nebraska the First 100 Years, 1980; David City Centennial History Book, 1873-1973; Andrea's History of the State of Nebraska, 1882; Pages of History Nebraska High Schools, Past & Present, 1884-1994; Bellwood Website, 2005; NEDED Website, 2005; Bellwood Community Facts Report, 2009; Department of Labor and Department of Compensation, 1917-18; and Nebraska Blue Book, 1928, 1942, 1946, 1978.

Nebraska Breaktime Trivia “Just For Fun”

Q-1. What northeastern Nebraska village (Utilities Section member) contains north/south avenues named Keegan, Shamrock, St. James, Jones and McKenzie?

Q-2. How many companies advertised in both the

1960 and 2017 Nebraska Municipal Officials Directories?

Q-3. What wastewater treatment facility in Nebraska was featured on the cover of the November 1971 *Nebraska Municipal Review*?

Answers on page 12.

Classifieds

FOR SALE.

The Village of Marquette has the following items for sale:

- Wisconsin Air Cooled motor. VG4D 154 Cubic Inches 37 HP;
- GM Motor- propane, 3.0 L 2.2 Hours;
- 125 Gallon Propane tank, 5 feet long 24" diameter; and
- Mosquito Sprayer for parts use only, sprayer for sale only trailer not included - Clarke Covgar 8HP Briggs & Stratton Engine Purchased 7-23-97.

[Click here](#) for pictures of the items. Send questions and/or bid(s) to Haley Bamesberger, Marquette Clerk/Treasurer, at villofmarquette@hamilton.net.

Electric Rubber Gloving Workshops scheduled

An Electric Rubber Gloving Workshop, initially scheduled for May 19-21, has been rescheduled for **Aug. 11-13, 2020, at Northeast Community College in Norfolk**. Due to restricted guidelines, we will be limited to the first 10 registered. Additional registrations will be put on a waiting list in case someone cancels.

Participants need to bring either a cloth or N95 mask and the normal related electric tools and safety gear. Sanitizer will be pro-

vided. Be sure to keep posted for any changes or cancellations.

An Electric Rubber Gloving Workshop is scheduled for **Sept. 1-3, 2020, at the Wheatbelt Training Field in Sidney**. Due to restricted guidelines, we will be limited to the first 10 registered. Additional registrations will be put on a waiting list in case someone cancels.

Participants need to bring either a cloth or N95 mask and the normal related electric tools and safety gear. Sanitizer will be pro-

vided. Be sure to keep posted for any changes or cancellations.

Credit Hours Reminder

For those who attended the 2020 Snowball Conference and the 2020 Utilities Section Annual Conference, your water and wastewater hours are posted on the League of Nebraska Municipalities website at www.lonm.org.



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SAFETY/HEALTH CORNER

Natural gas: Carbon monoxide

*By Rob Pierce, LNM
Field Rep./Training
Coordinator*

A malfunctioning natural gas appliance can potentially leak deadly carbon monoxide gas into your home, business

or shop. Carbon monoxide gas is especially dangerous due to the fact it is colorless, odorless and tasteless. The odorant mercaptan is added to natural gas lines to help detect leaks, but an early warning sign

may be the symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning: dizziness, nausea, weakness, headache, disorientation, muscle aches, shortness of breath, blurred vision or if overcome, unconsciousness. If a leak is

suspected, leave the area and contact the local gas company so it can be investigated, detected and repairs made before resuming work in the area. More information can be found on local natural gas system websites.

June: Designated National Safety Month

The National Safety Council reported that every year, over 6,000 workers die from workplace injuries with another six million suffering non-fatal workplace injuries. OSHA reported that in the United States, an average of 12 work-related fatalities occur every day. Injury Facts noted 4,493 preventable workplace deaths in 2018. For every worker lost, countless loved ones, co-

workers and friends are affected (National Safety Council). Last month, the "Workers" Memorial Day was observed for those who lost their lives while doing their jobs. The Department of Labor, OSHA, Nebraska DEE/Health Department, the League of Nebraska Municipalities – Utilities Section, your employer and your co-workers are all working to create a culture of safety. Everyone needs to be dedicat-

ed to diligently working every day to keep all workers safe and healthy while on the job and at home.

The National Safety Council posted "Five Ways to Avoid Injury at Work." These five tips include: 1) avoid distractions on the job; 2) follow safety rules and procedures; 3) stay cool protecting against heatstroke and stay hydrated; 4) use mechanical aids (lifting, moving); and 5) provide and obtain proper training. These five topics can be discussed at your next safety meetings at your facility/department. All systems are required to have an effective written injury prevention plan along with an active safety committee.

The Utilities Section will be hosting a three-part series of webinars on safety committee re-



quirements, components of an effective injury prevention plan and executing safety meetings/topic selection. Watch for future notices on the dates/times of these web training seminars.

The Utilities Section also will be implementing a safety webinar series tabbed "JASON," which will be in July, August, September, October and November. Notices and sign-up instructions will be emailed to all systems. If you think the League does not have your current email address, now is the time to update. Please send your change of email address to rbp@lonm.org.

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Crow Line: A line of positive communication that all can share

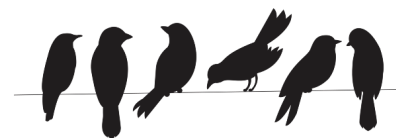
Congratulations – Incorporation Anniversary Recognition: 105 years – Elsie (1905); 115 years – Leshara, Tarnov and Primrose (1905); 130 years – Snyder and Benedict (1890); 135 years – Coleridge, Culbertson and Nenzel (1885); 140 years – Hardy and Platte Center (1880).

Congratulations to the **Nebraska Public Power District** for 50

years (1970-2020)!

Utilities Section members and associate members highlighted in bold.

Do you, your department or facility have something to crow about? Received an award, had an article written highlighting an event or person? Do you have a project worthy of acknowledgment in the *Utilities Section*



Newsletter?

If so, please send your information to any of the League/Utilities staff so we can share your excitement with other members.

June Designated Renewable Fuels Month in Nebraska

Renewable Fuels Month in Nebraska is normally held in May as a kick-off to the summer driving season. Due to COVID-19 concerns, Renewable Fuels Month was postponed and this year is being celebrated in June. To help

promote locally produced biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, Nebraska Gov. Pete Ricketts recently declared June as Renewable Fuels Month.

Several cities/villages in Nebraska support “Alternative Fuels

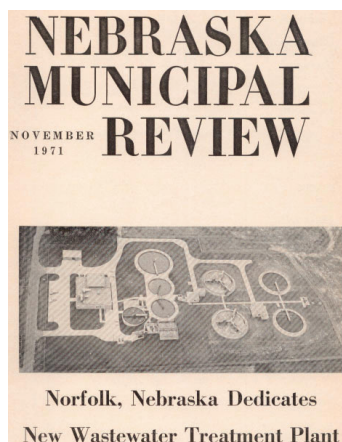


Electric Charging Station in Gothenburg. 2017 Photo.

“Just For Fun” Answers

- A-1.** Wynot – located in Cedar County.
- A-2.** Six – 1) Henningson, Durham & Richardson – HDR; 2) Johnson, Erickson & O’Brien & Associates Inc. – JEO Consulting LLC; 3) Maguire Iron Preserving Company Inc. – Maguire Iron; 4) John Olsson Engineering (Olsson Associates) – Olsson; 5) Harold K. Scholz Company – Scholz Company; and 6) T & R Electric Supply Co. Inc.
- A-3.** The Norfolk Wastewater Facility – upgraded in 1969-70 (\$1.1 million

project) added a secondary treatment with a peak capacity of 7.4 million gallons per day (mgd).



Month” as many municipalities use electric or hybrid vehicles along with the use of biodiesel and a variety of ethanol blends. In several locations across Nebraska, electric charging stations have been installed for those with electric vehicles.

Utilities Section Members can place an ad in the classifieds section of the *Utilities Section Newsletter* for free. Email your ad to brendah@lonm.org.

Training calendar

Visit our website at www.lonm.org
for a complete list of workshops and conferences.

**Due to COVID-19 guidelines, future workshops and conferences
may have to be rescheduled or cancelled.**

July

July 14.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....Community Center, Loup City
July 22-23.....Power Equipment ExpoCANCELLED

August

Aug. 12.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....McCook
Aug. 13.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....Lexington
Aug. 11-13Rubber Gloving WorkshopNortheast Community College, Norfolk
Aug. 18.....Backflow Workshop.....Beatrice
Aug. 19.....Backflow Workshop.....Wayne
Aug. 25.....Backflow Workshop.....Ogallala
Aug. 27.....Backflow Workshop.....Grand Island

September

Sept. 1-3Rubber Gloving WorkshopWheatbelt Training Facility, Sidney
Sept. 9-10Electric Underground WorkshopWheatbelt Training Facility, Sidney
Sept. 16-18Annual ConferenceCornhusker Marriott Hotel, Lincoln

October

Oct. 13.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....O'Neill
Oct. 14.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....Norfolk
Oct. 15.....Water Operator Training Workshop.....York



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