

Missouri LICA NEWS

Volume 66, Number 1

The Missouri Land Improvement Contractors Association

October/November, 2006



In This Issue:

Join Us in the Jungle 2007 MLICA Winter Convention	1
Welcome Aboard!	1
Directory Updates	3
Happy Birthday	3
With Deep Sympathy	3
Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone Begins in Midwest	4
State of Missouri's FY 2007 Budget	5
Excavation Hazard Recognition in Trenching and Shoring	6

Don't Forget ...

2007 MLICA Drainage Workshop

February 7-9, 2007
Comfort Inn
Macon, MO

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for details!

Join Us In The Jungle!

Missouri LICA 2007 Winter Convention

January 12 & 13, 2007

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Our 2007 Winter Convention will have something for everyone. We will have Continuing Education Units (CEUs) for the Onsite Wastewater System Installers license, classes to improve your bottom line, exhibitors showing the latest products and services for our industry, as well as kids and spouse programs.

Watch your mail for details!

In the meantime, you can mark your calendar and make your reservations! If you haven't stayed at the Country Club Hotel before, you're in for a real treat. It's a beautiful facility, complete with an indoor pool, game room, and even a spa! So, make your plans today to take a break from winter and spend some time improving your business and your spirit!

Welcome Aboard!

We'd like to offer a great big, Welcome to the following new LICA members. If any of these members are in your District, why not pick up the phone, give them a call and personally introduce them to LICA?



Contractors

Jeff Francis; Becky; A&D Construction; 34317 Hwy T; California, MO 65018; District: 5; County: Moniteau; Phone: 573-796-2078; Fax: 573-796-4149; Work Categories: DI,EC,EMC,EXG,LL,ODW,PD,SEP,TH,TW

Tim O'Neill, Carie; O'Neill Excavating Co., Inc.; 7 Woodson Ave.; Camden Point, MO 64018; District: 1; County: Platte; Phone: 816-280-3617; Fax: 816-564-5501

Darrin Wilcoxson, Karla; Wilcoxson Excavating & Construction; 2000 E. Broadway PMB 175; Columbia, MO 65201; District: 2; County: Boone; Phone: 573-817-2860; Fax: 573-874-1535; Cell: 573-864-4341; Email: wilcoxsonhomes@bessi.net

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The *Missouri LICA NEWS* is the official bi-monthly publication of the Missouri Land Improvement Contractors Association, dedicated to the professional conservation of soil and water.

The *Missouri LICA NEWS* welcomes your comments and articles.

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District #6 Vacant

Directory Updates

Greg Fuller, Daniels Construction, has a new mailing address. It is: Greg Fuller; Daniels Construction Company, Inc.; P.O. Box 154; Rolla, MO 65402. Phone and fax numbers stay the same.

Summit Heavy Equipment has moved. Their new contact information is: Summit Heavy Equipment; 1015 West Collar Drive; Lee's Summit, MO 64086; Phone: 816-697-1234; Toll Free: 866-497-9745; Fax: 816-697-4077.

Scott Thompson, Thompson's Grading and Excavating, has a new address. The new contact information is: Thompson's Grading and Excavating; 13531 SE Holmes Road; Gower, MO 64454; Phone: 816-424-1377; 816-261-1741; Cell: 816-261-1741; Email: scott32875@aol.com

Port Industries has a new contact for MLICA: Her contact info is: Gretchan Drebenstedt; Port Industries, Inc.; 802 Industrial Drive; Palmyra, MO 63461.



We wish the following members a very Happy Birthday!

October

02 Jeff Lance
03 Jerome Boedeker
03 Phillip Woods
05 Chick Acker
06 Steven Bailey
06 Melvin Beckemeyer
19 Jerry Heath
20 Cletus Barsch
20 Gayle Matthews
22 Roger Levings
23 Dennis Brinton
24 Doug Schnitker
27 Bill Bader
30 Clint Deitch

November

02 Larry LaFollette
03 Philip Sayer
05 Olin Struchtemeyer
05 Bennie Young
06 John Bestgen
15 Arlene Hill
17 Gene Bell
18 Andy Earhart
18 Gladys Wyatt
25 Clint Levings
25 Leland Struchtemeyer
28 Helen Kleinsorge

December

01 Bob Cretzmeyer
06 Butch Cooper
08 Loretta McClanahan
10 Larry Slayden
12 Caryl Lance
13 Ralph Johnson
18 Steve Milne
20 Terry Guinn
21 Eric Levings
23 Rod Schottel
27 Roger Limback
27 Wendell Rechterman
29 Randy Acker
29 Ralph Bailey
30 Phillip Mather

With Deep Sympathy

Our thoughts and prayers are with the family and friends of the following LICA members during this time of sorrow:



Harry Dibble, New York LICA member, was killed in a construction accident on August 28, 2006. If you would like to send condolences, you may send them to Maura Dibble; 7935 Alleghany Road; Corfu, NY 14036; Ph: 585-762-9207.

Everett Bauer, father of Gerald Bauer and long-time LICA supporter died at his home on August 31. If you would like to send condolences, you may send them to Elda Bauer; Rt. 3, Box 83; Appleton City, MO 64727 or to Sally & Gerald Bauer; Bauer Contracting Co.; RR 1, Box 24; Rockville, MO 64780-9017; Ph: 660-598-6813.

Gulf of Mexico Dead Zone Begins in Midwest

NRCS Chief Arlen Lancaster says his organization will stem nutrient runoff in the Mississippi watershed through incentive-based programs.

Between spring and fall each year, a huge area of water along the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico turns into a "dead zone" in which marine creatures cannot survive. Scientists say the zone forms when the Mississippi River deposits large amounts of plant nutrients, made up largely of nitrate fertilizers, into the shallow waters off the coast, causing the phytoplankton population to skyrocket and then decay.

A task force, led by the EPA but made up of a variety of national and state organizations, is studying the dead zone in order to revise the 2001 plan to control it. Because of the connection scientists have made between the dead zone and fertilizer runoff in the Midwest, some say the results of the current study may affect agriculture in the Mississippi watershed and beyond and the way the government and individuals approach water and nutrient conservation.

Although the Gulf of Mexico's dead zone has grown since the 1980s, this year it was larger than the state of Connecticut. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Chief Arlen Lancaster points out conservation changes in the Midwest won't affect the dead zone overnight. He maintains that soil conservation is moving in the right direction, with soil erosion rates down a reported 42% between 1983 and 2003.

So what changes can farmers expect to see as a result of the Gulf of Mexico dead zone task force? Lancaster won't say

what actions Congress might take, and he is happy with the current direction of his organization's approach to nutrient conservation, but he does say he would like the NRCS to be better able to target specific practices.

Lancaster also suggests the emergence of a water quality trading program in the future. This program would create market-based incentives for farmers to keep up water quality on their land, following the model of carbon credit trading.

On October 13, the NRCS and EPA signed an agreement to promote water quality credit trading markets, beginning with a pilot project in the Chesapeake Bay basin.

Wetlands help to filter out excess nutrients, so expect the Wetlands Reserve Program to add to its three-quarters of a million acres under contract in the Mississippi basin. Grants to encourage responsible subsurface management will also help to encourage producers to be good stewards, Lancaster says.

For more information about conservation management and stewardship grants, see the NRCS website at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov>.

Editor's Note: Missouri LICA will be holding its Drainage Workshop on February 7-9, 2007 at the Comfort Inn in Macon, MO. Watch your mail for details.



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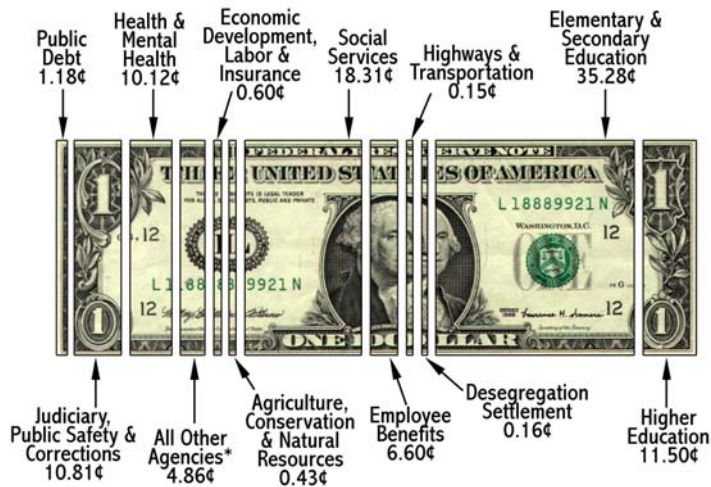
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State of Missouri's FY 2007 Budget

Distribution of Each Tax Dollar
FY 2007 Missouri Operating Appropriations
General Revenue: \$7.732 Billion



* Revenue, Office of Administration, Elected Officials, General Assembly, Leasing

* Revenue, Office of Administration, Elected Officials, General Assembly, Leasing

Source: Senate Appropriations Staff



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Excavations: Hazard Recognition in Trenching and Shoring

OSHA Technical Manual - Section V, Chapter 2

As the 2006 construction season winds down, it is very important to review OSHA standards, which protect our lives and those of our employees. Below is the third of a series of articles relating to OSHA standards. These articles are not intended to be used as legal interpretations of OSHA standards, but rather as a refresher. The information contained in these articles came from the OSHA website: www.OSHA.gov and can change over time. It is recommended that you and your employees become familiar with OSHA standards.

X. SPECIAL HEALTH AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

A. COMPETENT PERSON.

The designated competent person should have and be able to demonstrate the following:

- Training, experience, and knowledge of:
 - soil analysis;
 - use of protective systems; and
 - requirements of 29 CFR Part 1926 Subpart P.
- Ability to detect:
 - conditions that could result in cave-ins;
 - failures in protective systems;
 - hazardous atmospheres; and
 - other hazards including those associated with confined spaces.
- Authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate existing and predictable hazards and to stop work when required.

B. SURFACE CROSSING OF TRENCHES.

Surface crossing of trenches should be discouraged; however, if trenches must be crossed, such crossings are permitted only under the following conditions:

- Vehicle crossings must be designed by and installed under the supervision of a registered professional engineer.
- Walkways or bridges must be provided for foot traffic. These structures shall:
 - have a safety factor of 4;
 - have a minimum clear width of 20 in (0.51 m);
 - be fitted with standard rails; and
 - extend a minimum of 24 in (.61 m) past the surface edge of the trench.

C. INGRESS AND EGRESS.

Access to and exit from the trench require the following conditions:

- Trenches 4 ft or more in depth should be provided with a fixed means of egress.

“Excavation” >p7



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Excavation *(from page 5)*

- Spacing between ladders or other means of egress must be such that a worker will not have to travel more than 25 ft laterally to the nearest means of egress.
- Ladders must be secured and extend a minimum of 36 in. (0.9m) above the landing.
- Metal ladders should be used with caution, particularly when electric utilities are present.

D. EXPOSURE TO VEHICLES.

Procedures to protect employees from being injured or killed by vehicle traffic include:

- Providing employees with and requiring them to wear warning vests or other suitable garments marked with or made of reflectorized or high-visibility materials.
- Requiring a designated, trained flagperson along with signs, signals, and barricades when necessary.

E. EXPOSURE TO FALLING LOADS.

Employees must be protected from loads or objects falling from lifting or digging equipment. Procedures designed to ensure their protection include:

- Employees are not permitted to work under raised loads.
- Employees are required to stand away from equipment that is being loaded or unloaded.
- Equipment operators or truck drivers may stay in their equipment during loading and unloading if the equipment is properly equipped with a cab shield or adequate canopy.

F. WARNING SYSTEMS FOR MOBILE EQUIPMENT.

The following steps should be taken to prevent vehicles from accidentally falling into the trench:

- Barricades must be installed where necessary.
- Hand or mechanical signals must be used as required.
- Stop logs must be installed if there is a danger of vehicles falling into the trench.
- Soil should be graded away from the excavation; this will assist in vehicle control and channeling of run-off water.

G. HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERES AND CONFINED SPACES.

Employees shall not be permitted to work in hazardous and/or toxic atmospheres. Such atmospheres include those with:

- Less than 19.5% or more than 23.5% oxygen;
- A combustible gas concentration greater than 20% of the lower flammable limit; and
- Concentrations of hazardous substances that exceed those specified in the Threshold Limit Values for Airborne Contaminants established by the ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists).

All operations involving such atmospheres must be conducted in accordance with OSHA requirements for occupational health and environmental controls (see Subpart D of 29 CFR 1926) for personal protective equipment and for lifesaving equipment (see Subpart E, 29 CFR 1926). Engineering controls (e.g., ventilation) and respiratory protection may be required.

When testing for atmospheric contaminants, the following should be considered:

- Testing should be conducted before employees enter the trench and should be done regularly to ensure that the trench remains safe.
- The frequency of testing should be increased if equipment is operating in the trench.
- Testing frequency should also be increased if welding, cutting, or burning is done in the trench.

Employees required to wear respiratory protection must be trained, fit-tested, and enrolled in a respiratory protection program. Some trenches qualify as confined spaces. When this occurs, compliance with the Confined Space Standard is also required.

H. EMERGENCY RESCUE EQUIPMENT.

Emergency rescue equipment is required when a hazardous atmosphere exists or can reasonably be expected to exist. Requirements are as follows:

Respirators must be of the type suitable for the exposure. Employees must be trained in their use and a respirator program must be instituted.

- Attended (at all times) lifelines must be provided when employees enter bell-bottom pier holes, deep confined spaces, or other similar hazards.
- Employees who enter confined spaces must be trained.

I. STANDING WATER AND WATER ACCUMULATION.

Methods for controlling standing water and water accumulation must be provided and should consist of the following if employees are permitted to work in the excavation:

“Excavation” >p8

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Excavation *(from page 7)*

- ♦ Use of special support or shield systems approved by a registered professional engineer.
- ♦ Water removal equipment, i.e. well pointing, used and monitored by a competent person.
- ♦ Safety harnesses and lifelines used in conformance with 29 CFR 1926.104.
- ♦ Surface water diverted away from the trench.
- ♦ Employees removed from the trench during rainstorms.
- ♦ Trenches carefully inspected by a competent person after each rain and before employees are permitted to re-enter the trench.

J. INSPECTIONS.

Inspections shall be made by a competent person and should be documented. The following guide specifies the frequency and conditions requiring inspections:

- ♦ Daily and before the start of each shift;
- ♦ As dictated by the work being done in the trench;
- ♦ After every rainstorm;
- ♦ After other events that could increase hazards, e.g. snowstorm, windstorm, thaw, earthquake, etc.;
- ♦ When fissures, tension cracks, sloughing, undercutting, water seepage, bulging at the bottom, or other similar conditions occur;
- ♦ When there is a change in the size, location, or placement of the spoil pile; and
- ♦ When there is any indication of change or movement in adjacent structures.



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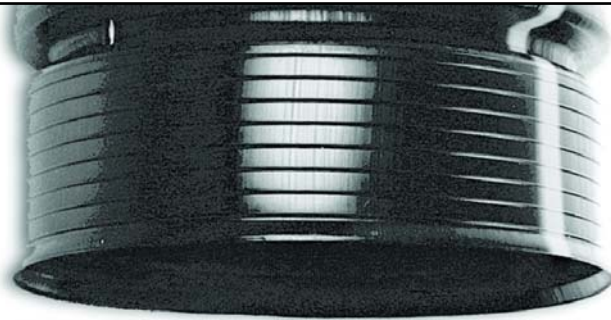
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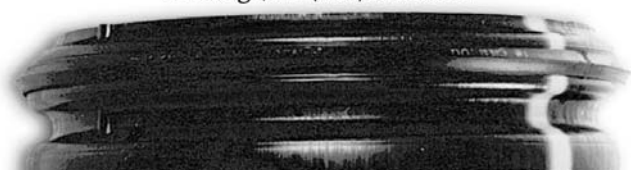


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