

USED POLES RELEASE

Used poles are available to members on a first-come-first-served basis, free of charge, at the office locations of Platte-Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc., or near varying job sites throughout the service area of Platte-Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Members may inquire about the availability of used poles by contacting the Cooperative during regular office hours. Prior to removing used pole(s) from Cooperative property, members must check in with the front office. If a member cuts any used pole(s) on the Cooperative's property, all sections of the pole(s) shall be acquired by the member.

By accepting and receiving used electrical poles from Platte-Clay Electric Cooperative, Inc. (the "Cooperative") I agree to the following terms and conditions:

- 1. All poles obtained hereunder are "as is", without any warranties of merchantability or fitness for any general or particular use or purpose.** I assume responsibility, at my expense, to have these poles inspected by an independent expert engaged in such testing to determine the suitability or fitness of the poles for any desired use.
2. I acknowledge that the cooperative has advised me that the poles have been treated with preservatives and other chemicals that are subject to control by the EPA, and I have been advised that these poles may contain chemicals and materials that are potentially hazardous to me and any other person or thing coming in contact with these poles. I assume responsibility, at my expense, to have these poles tested to determine the existence of any such hazardous chemicals or materials. I acknowledge that the Cooperative has provided me with a copy of the EPA approved Consumer Information Sheet relating to creosote, pentachlorophenol and arsenic, attached as Exhibit I to this release. I further acknowledge that I have read and understand the information set forth in Exhibit I. I further acknowledge that there may be statues or regulations governing disposal of these poles, and I acknowledge it is my responsibility to check with the proper authorities regarding proper disposal.
3. I specifically agree to hold the Cooperative harmless from any and all liability from any cause whatsoever arising out of the use of these poles subsequent to the removal thereof from the Cooperative premises, and agree to indemnify the Cooperative from any liability in any way arising from and after their removal from the Cooperative's premises. I further agree that in the event any legal action is brought against the Cooperative arising out of the use of these pole(s) by me, any subsequent owner, or any person, claiming damages by virtue of or in any manner arising out of the use of the pole(s), or damages therefrom that I agree to hold the Cooperative harmless from any and all costs, charges, expenses, attorney's fees and judgments which may be imposed upon or incurred by the Cooperative in any manner arising out of such claim or such litigation.

EXHIBIT I

CONSUMER INFORMATION SHEET

KEY POINTS WHEN HANDLING TREATED WOOD POLES

1. The wood has been treated with arsenic
2. It should never be burned
3. A dust mask and goggles should be worn when cutting it
4. Gloves should be worn when handling it
5. Complete detailed information is listed below

I. INORGANIC ARSENICAL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing inorganic arsenic to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with inorganic arsenic should be used only where such protection is important.

Inorganic arsenic penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to inorganic arsenic may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use or dispose of the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Inorganic Arsenical Pressure-Treated Wood

Wood pressure-treated with waterborne arsenical preservatives may be used inside residences as long as all sawdust and construction debris are cleaned up and disposed of after construction.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Inorganic Arsenical Pressure-Treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

When power-sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

When handling the wood, wear gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

II. CREOSOTE PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing creosote to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with creosote should be used only where such protection is important.

Creosote penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to creosote may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Creosote Pressure-Treated Wood

Wood treated with creosote should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture) unless an effective sealer has been applied).

Creosote-treated wood should not be used in residential interiors. Creosote-treated wood in interiors of industrial buildings should be used only for industrial building components which are in good contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and wood block flooring. For such uses, two coats of an appropriate sealer must be applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with creosote should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where there may be direct contact with domestic animals or livestock which may crib (bite) or lick the wood.

In interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, creosote-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation if two coats of an effective sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use creosote treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities.

Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a component of food or animal feed. Examples of such use would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residues should be used for patios, decks, and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Creosote-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use creosote-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with drinking water for domestic animals or livestock, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Creosote Pressure-Treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers, because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with creosote-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles.

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservative or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Coal tar pitch and coal tar pitch emulsion are effective sealers for creosote-treated wood-block flooring. Urethane, epoxy, and shellac are acceptable sealers for all creosote-treated wood.

III. PENTACHLOROPHENOL PRESSURE-TREATED WOOD

This wood may have been preserved by pressure-treatment with an EPA-registered pesticide containing pentachlorophenol to protect it from insect attack and decay. Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should be used only where such protection is important.

Pentachlorophenol penetrates deeply into and remains in the pressure-treated wood for a long time. Exposure to pentachlorophenol may present certain hazards. Therefore, the following precautions should be taken both when handling the treated wood and in determining where to use and dispose of the treated wood.

Use Site Precautions for Pentachlorophenol Pressure-Treated Wood.

Logs treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used for log homes.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used where it will be in frequent or prolonged contact with bare skin (for example, chairs and other outdoor furniture), unless an effective sealer has been applied.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used in residential, industrial or commercial interiors except for laminated beams or building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Wood treated with pentachlorophenol should not be used in the interiors of farm buildings where domestic animals or livestock are unlikely to crib (bite) or lick the wood, pentachlorophenol-treated wood may be used for building components which are in ground contact and are subject to decay or insect infestation and where two coats of an appropriate sealer are applied. Sealers may be applied at the installation site.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood for farrowing or brooding facilities. Do not use treated wood under circumstances where the preservative may become a

component of food or animal feed. Examples of such sites would be structures or containers for storing silage or food.

Do not use treated wood for cutting-boards or counter-tops.

Only treated wood that is visibly clean and free of surface residue should be used for patios, decks and walkways.

Do not use treated wood for construction of those portions of beehives which may come into contact with the honey.

Pentachlorophenol-treated wood should not be used where it may come into direct or indirect contact with public drinking water, except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Do not use pentachlorophenol-treated wood where it may come into direct or indirect contact with the drinking water for domestic animals or livestock except for uses involving incidental contact such as docks and bridges.

Handling Precautions for Pentachlorophenol Pressure-treated Wood

Dispose of treated wood by ordinary trash collection or burial. Treated wood should not be burned in open fires or in stoves, fireplaces, or residential boilers because toxic chemicals may be produced as part of the smoke and ashes. Treated wood from commercial or industrial use (e.g., construction sites) may be burned only in commercial or industrial incinerators or boilers rated at 20 million BTU/hour or greater heat input or its equivalent in accordance with state and Federal regulations.

Avoid frequent or prolonged inhalation of sawdust from treated wood. When sawing and machining treated wood, wear a dust mask. Whenever possible, these operations should be performed outdoors to avoid indoor accumulations of airborne sawdust from treated wood.

Avoid frequent or prolonged skin contact with pentachlorophenol-treated wood; when handling the treated wood, wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants and use gloves impervious to the chemicals (for example, gloves that are vinyl-coated).

When power sawing and machining, wear goggles to protect eyes from flying particles,

After working with the wood, and before eating, drinking, and use of tobacco products, wash exposed areas thoroughly.

If oily preservatives or sawdust accumulate on clothes, launder before reuse. Wash work clothes separately from other household clothing.

Urethane, shellac, latex epoxy enamel and varnish are acceptable sealers for pentachlorophenol-treated wood.