

ELECTRICAL SERVICE INSTALLATION GUIDE
FOR FRAME-BUILT STRUCTURES
(OVERHEAD SERVICE DROP)
REVISED 2026

PURPOSE

The purpose of these wiring diagrams is to provide standards for both the layman and experienced electrician so that the design, materials, workmanship and applications of a member's electrical system will be safe, reliable and of adequate capacity. These standards are also important elements in our ability to make connection promptly and efficiently to members' wiring and to accommodate changes and repairs whenever necessary.

NEC AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

The standards set forth in this guide are intended to be at or exceed the NEC 2023 standards. Please coordinate with the local governing body for planning commission, building inspection, etc., as their standards may exceed the standards within this guide.

INTRODUCTION

In an effort to minimize confusion and misunderstanding, the Rural Electric Board of Directors have established the following standards:

The Rural Electric will be responsible for all wiring and electric facilities up to and including the point of connection to the member's wiring. The member shall be responsible for

everything from that point on, except that the Rural Electric will always supply and control the meter.

The point of connection and change of responsibility between the member's wiring and that of the Rural Electric shall be:

Rural Electric overhead construction:

- at the weatherhead when the meter is on a building.
- at the top of the meter pole with the meter on a pole (the Rural Electric will own and control the pole).
- at the member's side of the meter/disconnect panel for a manufactured home or other underground service connection provided by the Rural Electric.

Prior to making a connection to serve any location or structure, or to making a reconnection of a member's wiring, the Rural Electric must observe all wiring and equipment from the point of service connection up to and including the main breaker in the service entrance panel for: grounding, completeness, unsafe conditions, and violations of the National Electric Code. Any unsafe condition or violation observed may be cause for refusal to connect the wiring until satisfactory corrections have been made.

All poles, pedestals and combination meter-breaker panels used by the Rural Electric must be wholly owned and controlled by the Rural Electric. No work will be permitted on any of them by anyone other than a qualified, on-duty, Rural Electric employee.

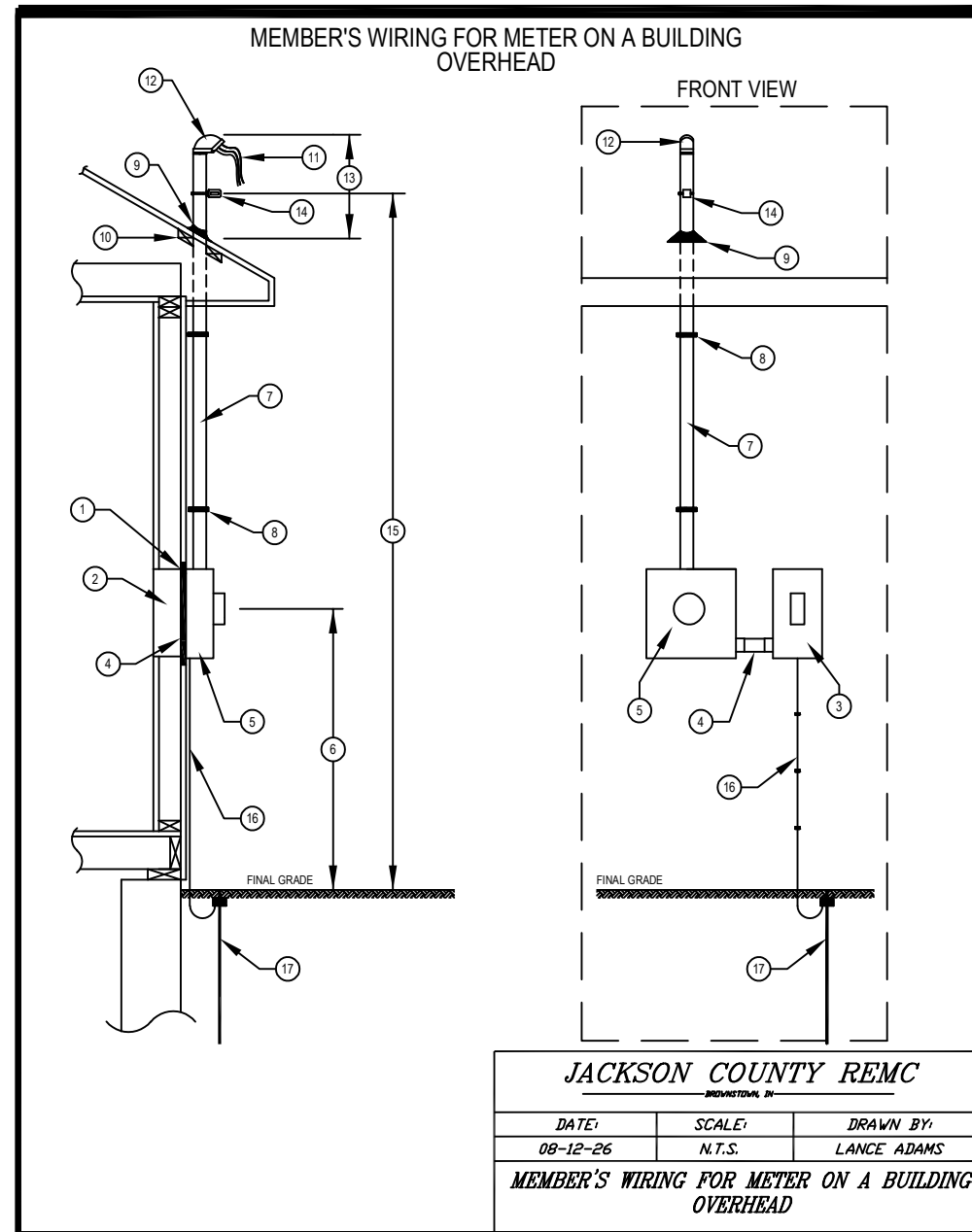
Employees of the Rural Electric are not permitted to work on a member's wiring or equipment other than to connect wiring at the connection point to the Rural Electric's facilities, or to take emergency action to eliminate an immediate threat to life or property.

SAFETY NOTICE

No one other than a qualified Rural Electric employee may make any connection on a Rural Electric pole, except at ground level after service has been disconnected. **METER SEALS AND METERS MUST NOT BE REMOVED FOR ANY REASON.**

NOTICE

This publication was prepared by Jackson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation. Neither this organization nor any person acting on behalf of it: (a) makes any warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to the use of any information, apparatus, method or process disclosed in this publication or that such use may not infringe privately owned right; or (b) assumes any liabilities with respect to the use of, or for damages resulting from the use of, any information, apparatus, method or process disclosed in the publication.

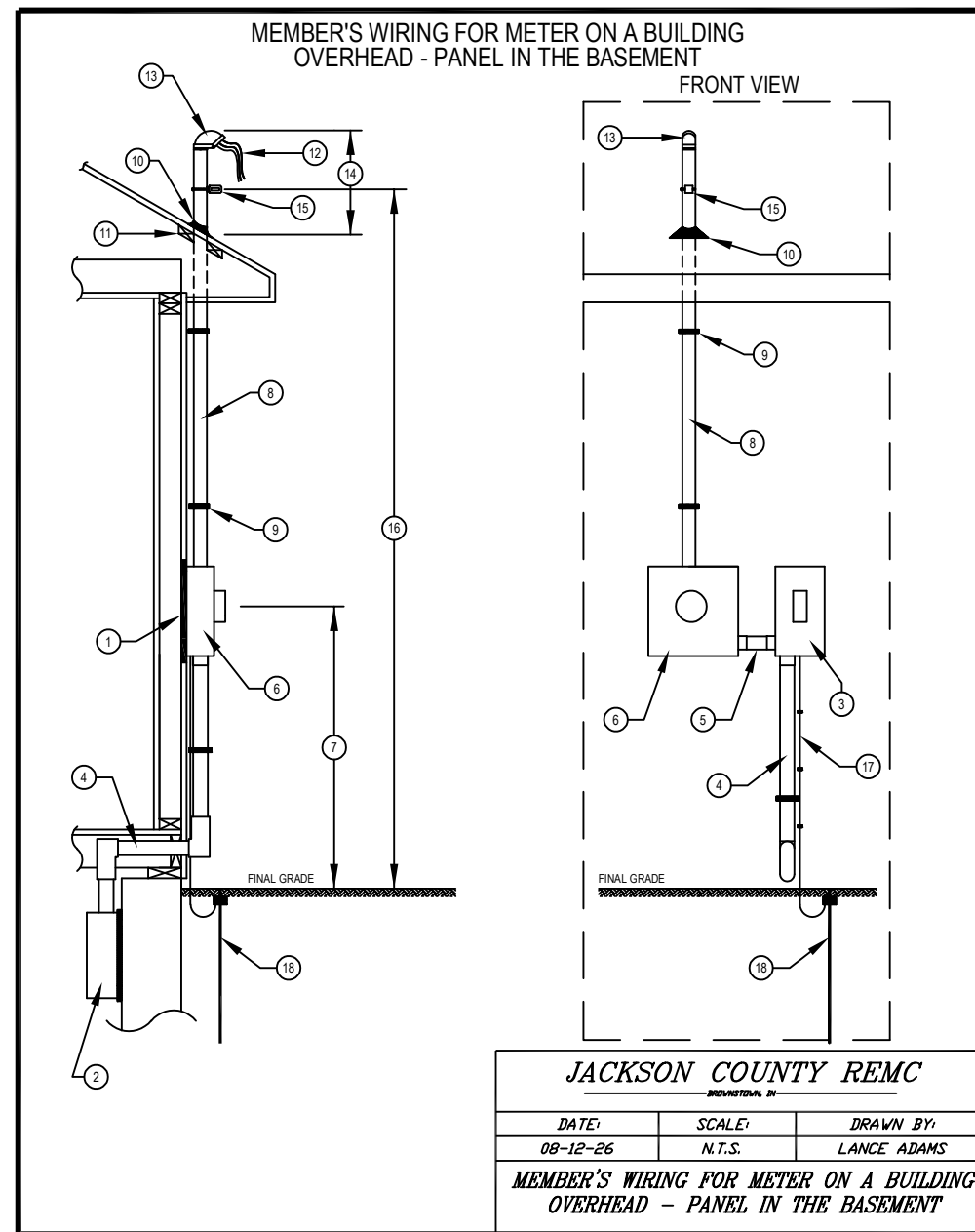


MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON A BUILDING-OVERHEAD

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter locations.

- 1.) Install ½" plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior framing of the building on which to mount the meter base and exterior emergency disconnect.
- 2.) Securely fasten the electrical service entrance panel to the interior structure of the building. Normally the panel is recessed in the wall between two 2X4's.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 5.) Securely fasten the meter base to the structure of the building. The meter base will need to be fastened to the structure of the building with at least four wood screws.
- 6.) The meter base should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the meter base.
- 7.) Install a 2" rigid metal conduit riser from the meter base up through the roof.
- 8.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the meterbase and supported at intervals of no more than every 10' after.
- 9.) Install a 2" neoprene roof flashing boot over the newly installed riser to prevent water from leaking around it.
- 10.) 2X4 wood blocking between the rafters should be installed in order to give stability to the riser.
- 11.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the top of the riser. The neutral conductor should be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electric tape. See chart 1D for the service entrance conductor sizing.
- 12.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the riser. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately 3'.
- 13.) The weatherhead should not be higher than 3' above the roof. This is from the lowest point where the riser exits the roof to the top of the weatherhead.
- 14.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) no higher than 18" above the roof line

- 15.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:
- A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
 - B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
 - C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
 - D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.
- 16.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.
- 17.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the grounding electrode and grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.

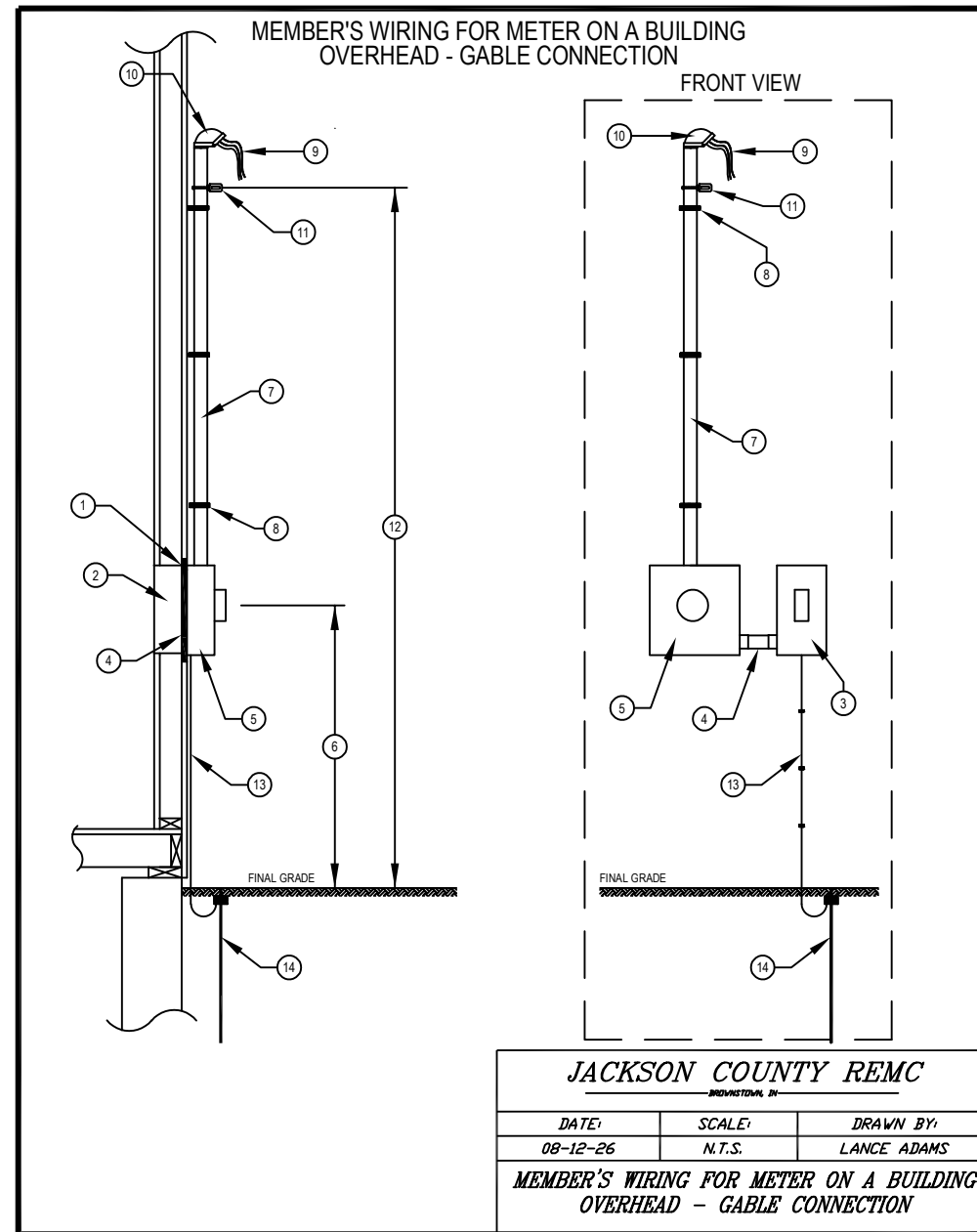


**MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON A BUILDING
OVERHEAD WIRING-PANEL IS IN THE BASEMENT**

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter locations.

- 1.) Install ½ " plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior of the building in order to mount the meter base and exterior emergency disconnect.
- 2.) Securely fasten the electrical service panel to the structure of the building. If the panel is located on a block or concrete wall, mount a piece of plywood to the wall. Before mounting the panel to the plywood, make sure that the main breaker is located at eye level. Once the main breaker is at eye level, securely fasten the panel to the plywood with at least four wood screws. The plywood will prevent the panel from drawing moisture, which will cause it to rust.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in gray electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 5.) Install electrical PVC on the exterior of the structure. Properly adapt the conduit to the exterior emergency disconnect and meterbase using a male adapter, locknuts, plastic bushing. See chart 1C for service entrance conduit sizing.
- 6.) Securely fasten the meter base to the structure of the building. The meter base will need to be fastened to the structure of the building with at least four wood screws.
- 7.) The meter base should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the meter base.
- 8.) Install a 2" rigid metal conduit riser from the meter base up through the roof.
- 9.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the meterbase and supported at intervals of no more than every 10'.
- 10.) Install a 2" neoprene roof flashing boot over the newly installed riser to prevent water from leaking around the riser.
- 11.) 2X4 wood blocking between the rafters should be installed in order to give stability to the riser.
- 12.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the top of the riser. The neutral conductor should be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electric tape. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.

- 13.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the riser. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately 3'.
- 14.) The weatherhead should not be higher than 3' above the roof. This is from the lowest point where the riser exits the roof to the top of the weatherhead.
- 15.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) no higher than 18" above the roof line
- 16.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:
 - A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
 - B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
 - C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
 - D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.
- 17.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.
- 18.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the top of the grounding electrode and the grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.

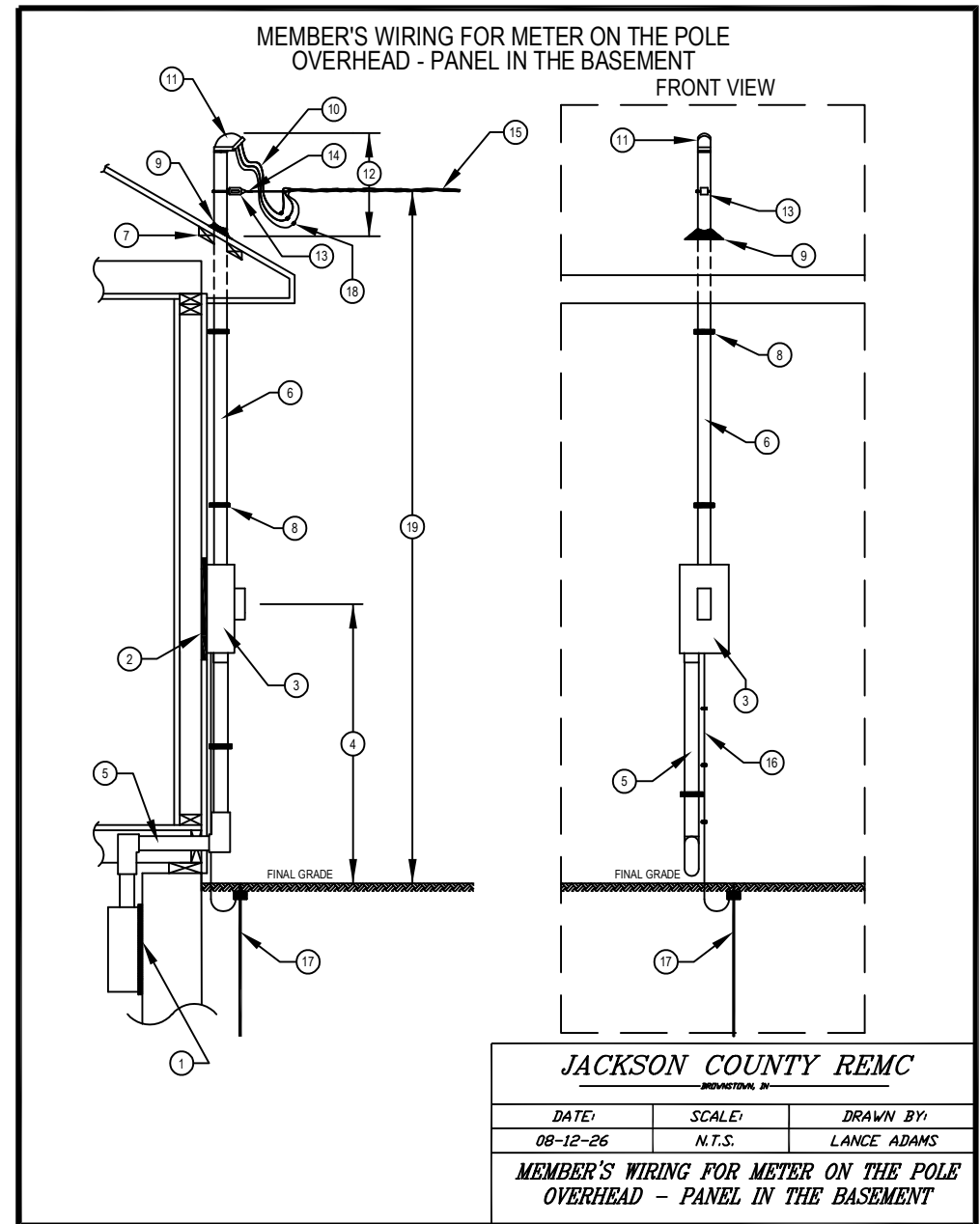


MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON A BUILDING OVERHEAD-GABLE CONNECTION

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter locations.

- 1.) Install ½" plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior framing of the building on which to mount the meter base and exterior emergency disconnect.
- 2.) Securely fasten the electrical service entrance panel to the interior structure of the building. Normally the panel is recessed in the wall between two 2X4's.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in gray electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 5.) Securely fasten the meter base to the structure of the building. The meter base will need to be fastened to the structure with at least four wood screws.
- 6.) The meter base should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the meter base.
- 7.) Install 2" rigid metal conduit from the meter base up to a minimum of 13' above final grade. See chart 1C for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 8.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the meterbase, supported at intervals of no more than every 10' and the final strap being 36" from the top of the weatherhead.
- 9.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the top of the riser. The neutral conductor should be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electrical tape. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 10.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the riser. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately 3'.
- 11.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) a minimum of twelve feet above final grade.
- 12.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:
 - A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
 - B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
 - C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
 - D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.

- 13.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.
- 14.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the grounding electrode and grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.



**MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON THE POLE
OVERHEAD-PANEL IN THE BASEMENT**

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter locations.

- 1.) Securely fasten the electrical service panel to the structure of the building. If the panel is located on a block or concrete wall, mount a piece of plywood to the wall. Before mounting the panel to the plywood, make sure that the main breaker is located at eye level. Once the main breaker is at eye level, securely fasten the panel to the plywood with at least four wood screws. The plywood will prevent the panel from drawing moisture, which will cause it to rust.
- 2.) Install ½ " plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior of the building in order to mount the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The exterior emergency disconnect should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 5.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in gray electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 6.) Install a 2" rigid steel conduit riser from the exterior emergency disconnect up through the roof and extending above the roof no more than 36".
- 7.) 2X4 wood blocking between the rafters should be installed in order to give stability to the riser.
- 8.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the exterior emergency disconnect and supported at intervals of no more than every 10'.
- 9.) Install a 2" neoprene roof flashing boot over the newly installed riser to prevent water from leaking around the riser.
- 10.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the riser. The neutral conductor needs to be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electrical tape. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 11.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the rigid meter conduit. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately 3'.
- 12.) The weatherhead should not be higher than 3' above the roof. This is from the lowest point where the riser exits the roof to the top of the weatherhead.
- 13.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) no higher than 18" above the roof line.

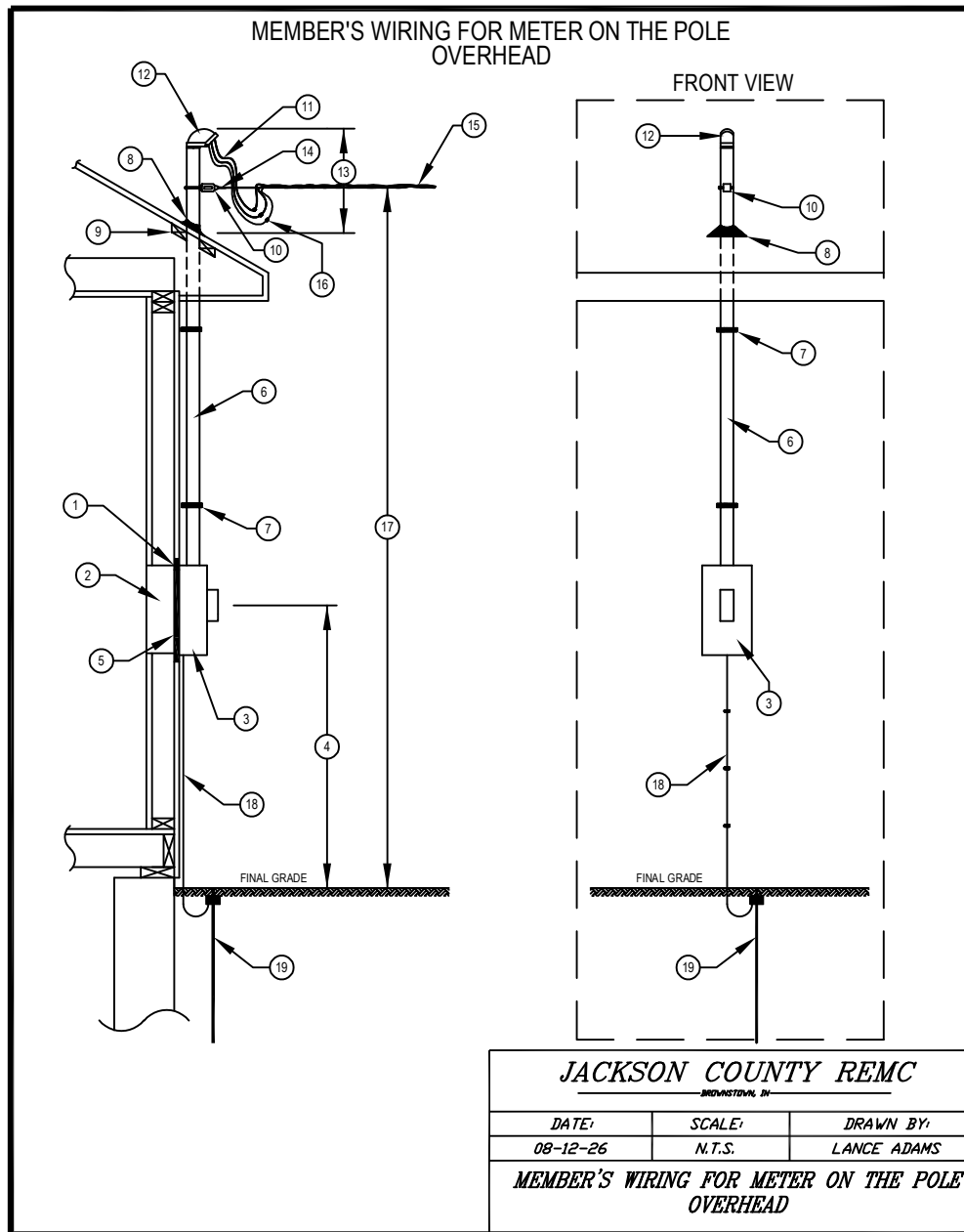
- 14.) Install a wedge clamp to connect the overhead triplex to the riser clamp (wire holder).
- 15.) Furnish the proper size overhead triplex wire to the meter pole. Measure off the distance and add **10'** to the total length of the triplex. Overhead triplex sizes can be found on chart 1F. **Do not attempt to connect the triplex at the meter pole;** REMC will make the connection.
- 16.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.
- 17.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the grounding electrode and grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.

- 18.) Connect the service entrance conductors to the overhead triplex forming a drip loop on the wires. Connections can be made with mechanical connectors or compression fittings.
 - A.) Mechanical connectors can and should be used to connect aluminum conductors to copper conductors.
 - B.) Compression fittings or "H" crimps can be used to connect either aluminum or copper conductors to each other.
 - C.) Once you have made the connections, each individual connection should be wrapped with electrical insulating pads followed by black electrical tape.
- 19.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:
 - A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
 - B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
 - C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
 - D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.

MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON THE POLE OVERHEAD

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter locations.

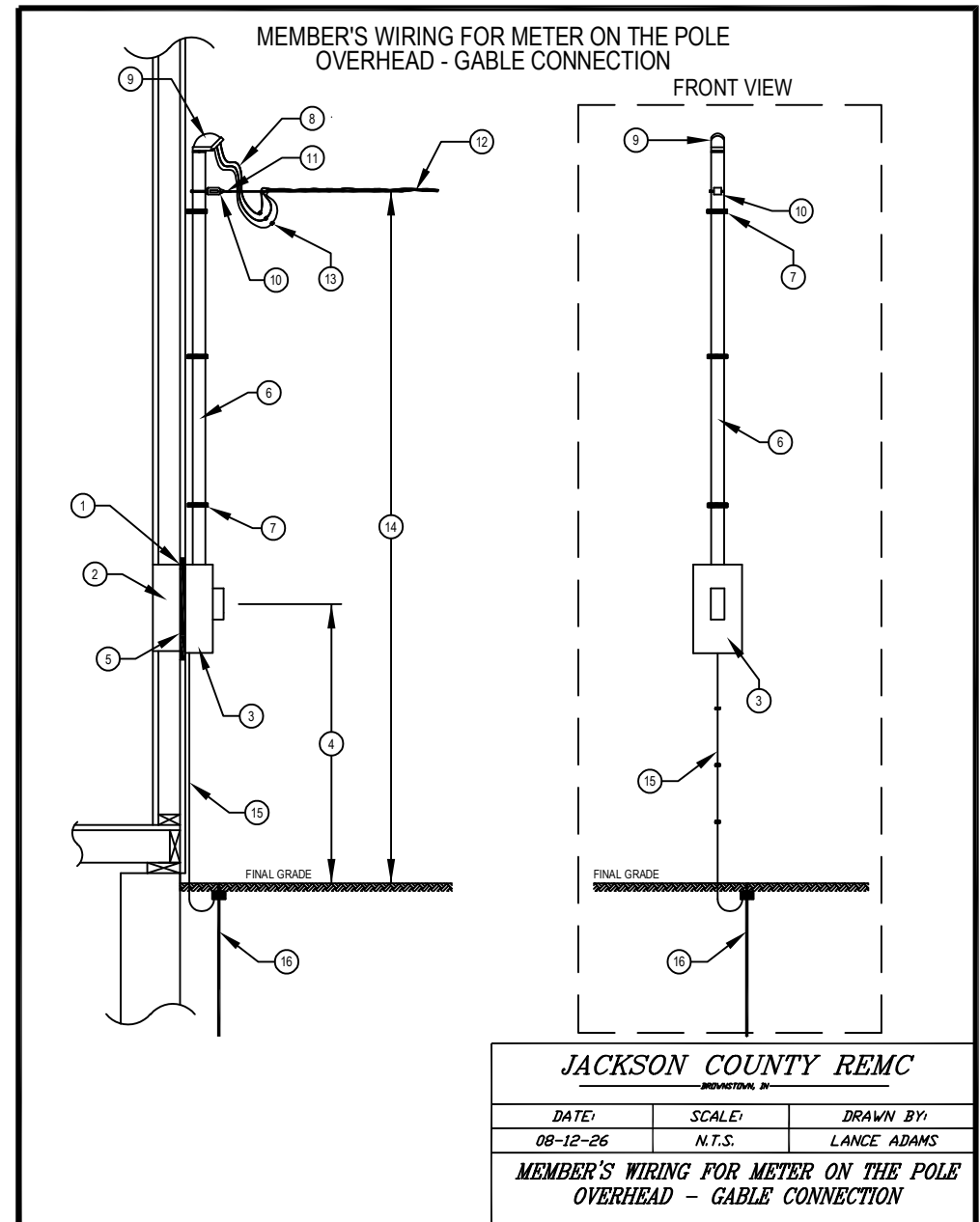
- 1.) Install ½" plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior framing of the building on which to mount the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 2.) Securely fasten the electrical service entrance panel to the interior structure of the building. Normally the panel is recessed in the wall between two 2X4's.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The exterior emergency disconnect should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 5.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 6.) Install a 2" rigid metal conduit up through the roof and extending above the roof no more than 36".



- 7.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the exterior emergency disconnect and supported at intervals of no more than every 10'.
- 8.) Install a 2" neoprene roof flashing boot over the newly installed rigid steel riser to prevent water from leaking around the riser.
- 9.) 2X4 wood blocking between the rafters should be installed in order to give stability to the riser.
- 10.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) no higher than 18" above the roof line.
- 11.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the top of the riser. The neutral conductor needs to be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electrical tape. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 12.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the rigid metal conduit. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately 3'.
- 13.) The weatherhead should not be higher than 3' above the roof. This is from the lowest point where the riser exits the roof to the top of the weatherhead.
- 14.) Install a wedge clamp to connect the overhead triplex to the riser clamp (wire holder).

15. Furnish the overhead triplex wire to the meter pole. Measure off the distance and add 10 feet to the total length of the triplex. Overhead triplex sizes can be found on chart 1F. **Do not attempt to connect the triplex at the meter pole**; REMC will make the connection.
- 16.) Connect the service entrance conductors to the overhead triplex forming a drip loop on the wires. Connections can be made with mechanical connectors or compression fittings.
 - A.) Mechanical connectors can be used to connect aluminum conductors to copper conductors.
 - B.) Compression fittings or "H" crimps can be used to connect either aluminum or copper conductors to each other.
 - C.) Once you have made the connections, each individual connection should be wrapped with electrical moisture sealant tape/pads followed by black electrical tape.
- 17.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:
 - A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
 - B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
 - C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
 - D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.

- 18.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.
- 19.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the grounding electrode and grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.



MEMBER'S WIRING FOR METER ON THE POLE **OVERHEAD GABLE CONNECTION**

A Rural Electric staking engineer must approve meter base locations.

- 1.) Install ½" plywood (in place of the weatherboard) on the exterior framing of the building on which to mount the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 2.) Securely fasten the electrical service entrance panel to the interior structure of the building. Normally the panel is recessed in the wall between two 2X4's.
- 3.) Install an exterior emergency disconnect on the outside of the structure as required by NEC.
- 4.) The exterior emergency disconnect should be installed approximately 60"-66" above final grade to the center of the exterior emergency disconnect.
- 5.) The wiring that runs between the electric service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect should be in electrical PVC conduit. The conduit should be properly adapted to both the electrical service panel and the exterior emergency disconnect by using male adapters, steel locknuts, and plastic bushings. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 6.) Install a 2" rigid metal conduit riser from the exterior emergency disconnect up to a point thirteen feet above final grade. See chart 1C for conduit sizes.
- 7.) Securely fasten the riser to the building with conduit standoff brackets or two hole straps beginning 36" above the external emergency disconnect, supported at intervals of no more than every 10' and the final strap being 36" from the top of the weatherhead.
- 8.) Install the service entrance conductors in the riser leaving approximately 3' hanging out of the top of the riser. The neutral conductor should be properly identified with a six inch wide marking of white electrical tape. See chart 1D for service entrance conductor sizing.
- 9.) Install a 2" weatherhead on top of the riser. The service entrance conductors should hang out of the weatherhead approximately eighteen to twenty inches.
- 10.) Install a 2" riser clamp (wire holder) a minimum of twelve feet above final grade.
- 11.) Install a wedge clamp to connect the overhead triplex to the riser clamp.
- 12.) Furnish the overhead triplex wire to the meter pole. Measure off the distance and add 10 feet to the total length of the triplex. Overhead triplex sizes can be found on chart 1F. **Do not attempt to connect the triplex at the meter pole**; REMC will make the connection.

13.) Connect the service entrance conductors to the overhead triplex forming a drip loop on the wires. Connections can be made with mechanical connectors or compression fittings.

- A.) Mechanical connectors can be used to connect aluminum conductors to copper conductors.
- B.) Compression fittings or "H" crimps can be used to connect either aluminum or copper conductors to each other.
- C.) Once you have made the connections, each individual connection should be wrapped with electrical moisture sealant tape/pads followed by black electrical tape.

14.) The service conductors must meet the following clearances from final grade:

- A.) 10 feet clearance at the lowest point of the service entrance drip loop; above decks and sidewalks; all areas accessible to pedestrians only.
- B.) 12 feet clearance above residential properties where vehicles 8' in height are not normally encountered or anticipated.
- C.) 16 feet clearance over driveways, parking lots, alleys and areas where truck traffic is anticipated.
- D.) 18 feet clearance over public roads.

15.) Install a grounding conductor from the exterior emergency disconnect out to a grounding electrode. See chart 1A for grounding conductor sizing.

16.) Install a grounding electrode (ground rod) approximately eighteen inches away from the foundation of the building. The top of the grounding electrode should be flush with or below final grade. Leave the grounding electrode and grounding clamp exposed until a Rural Electric employee has performed a safety check. Grounding electrode and clamp sizing can be found on chart 1B.

CHART 1A

GROUNDING CONDUCTOR SIZING	
ELECTRICAL SERVICE ENTRANCE SIZE IN AMPERES	GROUNDING ELECTRODE SIZING
100 AMP	#4 SOLID COPPER
200 AMP	#4 SOLID COPPER

CHART 1B

GROUNDING ELECTRODE SIZING		
ELECTRICAL SERVICE ENTRANCE SIZE IN AMPERES	GROUNDING ELECTRODE SIZING	GROUND ROD CLAMP
100 AMP	5/8" X 8' COPPER GROUND ROD	JAB58H
200 AMP	5/8" X 8' COPPER GROUND ROD	JAB58H

CHART 1C

CONDUIT SIZING		
SERVICE SIZE	RIGID STEEL	SCHEDULE 80 PVC
100 AMP	1.5"	1.5"
200 AMP	2"	2"

NOTE: ANYTIME CONDUIT IS EXTENDED ABOVE A ROOF LINE, THE CONDUIT NEEDS TO BE RIGID METAL CONDUIT.

CHART 1D

SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTOR SIZING		
SERVICE SIZE	COPPER "THWN"	ALUMINUM USE / RHH / RHW
100 AMP	#2	#2
200 AMP	3/0	4/0

NOTE: WHENEVER ALUMINUM SERVICE ENTRANCE CONDUCTORS ARE USED, CORROSION INHIBITING GREASE WILL NEED TO BE APPLIED TO ALL EXPOSED ALUMINUM CONDUCTORS.

CHART 1E

"LB" SIZING	
SERVICE SIZE	"LB" SIZE
100 AMP	1.5"
200 AMP	2"

CHART 1F

OVERHEAD TRIPLEX WIRE SIZING	
SERVICE SIZE	OVERHEAD TRIPLEX SIZE
100 AMP	#2 TRIPLEX
200 AMP	1/0 TRIPLEX



Jackson County REMC

812-358-4458

Avoid Power Line Easement Encroachment!

Keep all structures at least 20 feet away from power lines and poles! If you have questions about power line easements, please call us at once. We'll be happy to meet with you to discuss your plans.

When you're planning to dig,
do your part. Call



two full working days
before you start!

Contact the Indiana Utility Plant Protection
Service (also known as Holey Moley)
to have any possible underground utilities
located before you begin to dig.
In Indiana, it's the law!

**Danger!
High Voltage!**

Electric equipment may
cause shock, burn, or death.
If you find equipment open
or unlocked or power lines
on the ground,
CALL IMMEDIATELY!

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.