

Wayne's Flames

Volume 24, Issue 1 Fall/Winter 2022



County Spotlight; Butler County Technical Rescue Team

The Butler County Technical Rescue Team is a 60 member, specially trained, regional response team. The team is comprised of firefighters from departments all over Butler County, including Wayne Township.

Technicians are trained and experienced in responding to all types of technical rescue incidents. Some past incidents include lost person search, confined space, flood/swift water rescue, trench, building collapse, engulfment, grain bin rescue, and high angle rope rescue. The members are also trained in hazardous material response, to aid the Butler County Regional Haz-Mat team with decontamination and rescue.



These pictures are from 2021 with a joint training between BCTR and Wayne Township.

Training is done every other month which includes 16 hours of multi-discipline scenarios. All members are required to acquire and maintain their technical rescue, hazardous materials, and incident command certifications. While the majority of the responses made are in Butler County, the team has traveled as far as Adams County to assist with high profile incidents.

BCTR is managed by the leadership of the team, the Butler County EMA, as well as the Butler County Fire Chiefs. The group can be requested by any agency in the county through their respective dispatch center. The team is then paged out and members respond from work and home. Team members have provided training to departments all over the county. Outside agencies have been trained in grain bin rescue, auto extrication, lost person search, rope rescue, and building shoring. This has paid dividends when those departments respond to and manage these complex incidents prior to requesting the team.

For more information about the team, or to have them present to your organization, please visit butlercountyohio.org.

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"Like" Wayne Township Fire Department on Facebook!

TRUSTEE MEETINGS

The Wayne Township Trustees regular meeting dates are the 3rd Monday of each month. All meetings are at 7 p.m. and are held at the Township Hall. Every meeting is open and all township residents are encouraged to attend.



Trenton Family Chiropractic

Your first visit is \$29 and includes your chiropractic exam, therapy, and adjustment. Call to schedule and mention this ad.

513.468.0061 204 East State St. Trenton, OH 45067

TRUSTEE BRIEF

By Tim Taylor, Trustee

Summer has come and gone so fast. Hope everyone enjoyed the summer.

Projects Plans- hopefully before the end of paving season. We will have Howe Road paved. In the past years we have only chip sealed Howe Road as many other roads. We did a section of Tolbert Road this year and hoped to do more roads in the township in the Spring 2023.

Spring 2023 we will be taking delivery of a tractor and mower that we ordered in January 2022, this will replace a 25 year mower.

We have a new township employee that we want to welcome Rory O'Connor. Rory has a background in operating large equipment and Commercial driving. He will be a great fit to the Road Department.

We also now have 3 new paramedics that make our township equipped for emergencies. Cindy Phillips, Courtney Wells, and Tanner Polisini. All three are current employees but after a long year of training, they are ready to take on this next challenge.

CONGRATULATIONS TO ALL!



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TRUSTEEBRIEF

By Bill Jones, Trustee

Hello everyone. Here are a few updates for the township. I would like to thank the road crew and private volunteer citizens went to the aid of people who had trees problems in one of our last storm. There were lots of limbs down, some requiring large equipment. For the most part, the mess was cleaned up in a couple of days. Thanks to all.

We had an interesting decision made by the Ohio Ethics Commission, not in our favor. The township wanted to contract with the mechanics at the City of Trenton to help with vehicle work we could not do in-house. This would have required a signed and voted accepted contact by the Trustees. There was a question raised if Bill Jones and Ed Truster should vote on this because Bill Jones works for the City of Trenton and Ed Truster's son is a City of Trenton mechanic. We wanted to make sure we were doing nothing illegal, and the Ethics Commission said Ed and Bill should not be a part of the contract. I disagree but we did not go into contract with Trenton. I think they are taking this a bit too far, but I can understand their decision. We are searching for other ways to get work done quickly, efficiently and at less expense.

Please read the section in the newsletter about noxious weeds. We have a growing problem in the township with poison hemlock with is not good for human health and it is outlawed by the State of Ohio. If everyone pitches in, it could really help. There are many articles and information on poison hemlock on the internet if you want more information.

Covid 19 is still causing headaches for planning. We want to have our annual fish fry, but we are not sure we can get the products and even if we could, the cots are almost tripled, and it just isn't feasible. Instead our Fire Department will be holding an Open House and Festival on October 22nd.

New ARPA monies are in and we have, so far, decided to spend most of that money on getting our roads paved. We are still in discussions about this, but this is a one-time deal so we would like to catch up on road paving.

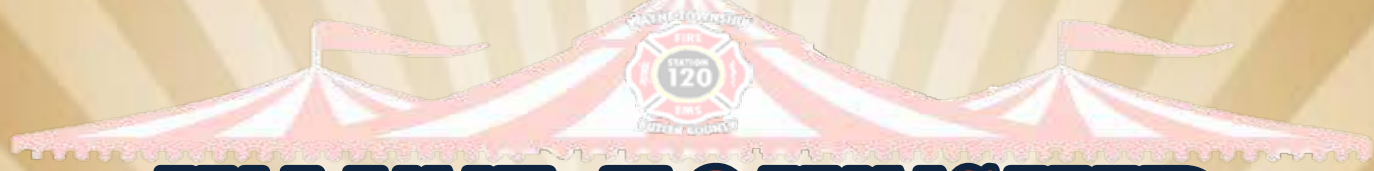
This year the Trustees had a tough decision to make about allowing/not allowing large wind and solar power generating systems in Wayne Twp. Sor and wind

companies are reaching out to our farmers making proposals to pay them for a 20-30 year leave of their farm property to operate large wind turbines or solar arrays to generate power. The house bill did allow the local Trustees to request, through a resolution, to the County Commissioners to exempt their township or a portion of their township from this type of use of the land. We called a meeting where all the Butler County Township Trustees were invited, 2 state representatives and one state senator and all the public. We had input on the matter. As well, farms were personally visited to get their opinions as well. Overwhelmingly, the farms said they would not do this to their farm, but they did not want the government to tell them what they can do with their land. A very good point: the exact reason we had a hard time with this one. It was finally decided by the Trustees to send a resolution to the County Commissioners requesting Wayne Township be exempt from these uses. The County Commissioners received the same resolution from every township except Lemon Township and they did agree to exempt all townships except Lemon Township from allowing large solar or wind power generation facilities. This does not mean you can individually use solar or wind on your property for your own use. In other words, a company cannot come into Wayne Township and set up a large power generation facility to make power that is then sold to the grid. If anyone would like to discuss this further, my phone number is listed below.

As always, we love to have our residents involved in the business of the township and request you come down to our monthly Trustee meetings held on the third Monday of the month at 7:00 PM. Also, we are always receiving resumes for anyone who would like to serve on one of our township boards. Any information you need, you can contact any trustee or check out the website for other contact information.

Bill Jones
Trustee, Wayne Twp, Butler County, Ohio
c. 513-678-7398
e. bjones@wan yetownship.net

FUN FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY



WAYNE TOWNSHIP
FIRE DEPARTMENT
FESTIVAL & OPEN HOUSE

OCTOBER 22nd

2-6pm

BOUNCE
HOUSES

FOOD TRUCKS

TOUCH-A-TRUCK

POKER TENT

Music by

JUSTIN BACK

TICKET
RAFFLES

WAYNE TOWNSHIP FIRE HOUSE
4575 Oxford Middletown Road

POISON HEMLOCK AND WILD PARSNIP: CONTROL THEM NOW!

Author: Joe Boggs; Assistant Professor, Ohio State University Extension

Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum* L.) and wild parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa* L.) are combined in this report because these invasive non-native weeds are increasingly found growing together in Ohio. However, the defense chemicals of these weeds are very different and have vastly different modes of action. This is important to understand relative to management options as well as medical treatments for exposure to these highly dangerous weeds.

Life as a Biennial

Poison hemlock and wild parsnip belong to the so-called carrot family, Apiaceae (= Umbelliferae). They superficially share floral characteristics with other members of the carrot family such as Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*); however, this non-native biennial blooms much later in the season.

Poison hemlock has a biennial life cycle. The first year is spent in the "vegetative stage" as a low-growing basal rosette; the stage that is currently very apparent. Plants "bolt" during the second year "reproductive stage" to produce erect multi-branched stems topped with umbrella-like flowers.

Poison Hemlock

Poison hemlock was imported into the U.S. as an ornamental in the late 1800s from Europe, West Asia, and North Africa. Rogue plants remained relatively rare until around 30 years ago. Since that time, poison hemlock has elevated its profile from an uncommon oddity to a common threat.

This non-native is one of the deadliest plants found in North America. It is the plant used to kill Socrates as well as the Greek statemen Theramenes and Phocion. Poison hemlock plants contain highly toxic piperidine alkaloid compounds, including coniine and gamma-coniceine, which cause respiratory failure and death in mammals.

All parts of the plant are poisonous: leaves, stems, seeds, and roots. However, the toxins must be ingested or enter through the eyes or nasal passages to induce poisoning. **The toxins do not cause skin rashes or blistering.** Regardless, this plant should not be handled because sap on the skin can be

Wild parsnip is also reported to have a biennial life cycle. However, it may occasionally behave as a monocarpic perennial spending more than a year in the vegetative stage before flowering once and then dying.

Mature poison hemlock plants can measure 6–10 ft. tall. Mature wild parsnip plants are shorter in stature but still impressive at up to 4–5 ft. tall. Both are prolific seed producers with seeds remaining viable for 4–6 years for poison hemlock and around 4 years for wild parsnip



poison
hemlock
flowers

rubbed into the eyes or accidentally ingested while handling food. Immediate emergency medical attention should be sought if an accidental poisoning from this plant is suspected.

All stages of the poison hemlock plant have bluish-green leaves that are 3-4 times pinnately compound. The deeply cut **parsley-like leaflets** have sharp points. Flowering plants have hairless, light-green to bluish-green stems that are covered with obvious purplish blotches; *Maculatum* means 'spotted'. Clusters of tiny white flowers are borne on structures called umbels that look like upside-down umbrellas.

Management

Unfortunately, poison hemlock and wild parsnip are becoming more common throughout Ohio and many other states in the upper Midwest as well as states in the eastern U.S. Worse, owing to the lack of awareness (e.g., identification) or poor management practices, or both, these dangerous non-native weeds are increasingly being found growing in close proximity to people which increases their risks to human health.

Additionally, it is not unusual to find poison hemlock and wild parsnip growing together which can create misinterpretations of exposure symptomatology. This may account for some online resources incorrectly attributing skin blistering to contact with poison hemlock.

Mechanical management of poison hemlock can be used if it is certain that no wild parsnip is lurking within the poison hemlock. Still, personal protection equipment is strongly recommended particularly eye protection, gloves, and clothing to cover arms and legs to prevent sap from entering through the eyes or skin wounds. Hand-pulling and tilling are effective options if the area is immediately over seeded with grasses or other competitive plants to help suppress poison hemlock re-establishment from seeds germinating this fall.

Mowing can also be used; however, given that a sizable percentage of the current low-growing rosettes may escape the blade, it's best to delay mowing to target bolting plants. String trimmers are also effective but present an even greater risk of flinging sap compared to mowing. All mechanical control options should be applied **before plants begin to flower!** Waiting until after plants flower, or worse after seeds are produced, can increase an infestation by removing canopy competition.

Given the extreme risk of phytophotodermatitis from wild parsnip sap, mechanical control is problematic. Hand-pulling is a high-risk endeavor and not recommended. Likewise, tilling could release a huge amount of harmful sap. There have been reports of sap splattered by mowers and string trimmers producing phytophotodermatitis on exposed arms and legs of equipment operators.

The safest approach to controlling this invasive weed as well as poison hemlock is to use herbicides. Of course, as always, **read and follow label directions** paying close attention to application sites, recommended rates, warnings against making applications close to desired plants (e.g. trees) or near water, and whether surfactants are recommended to enhance herbicide efficacy.



poison
hemlock
spring
rosettes

Both poison hemlock and wild parsnip are susceptible to several selective and non-selective post emergent herbicides. However, keep in mind that non-selective herbicides such as glyphosate (e.g. Roundup) can also illuminate plants that compete with these weeds. Herbicidal openings produced by non-selective herbicides provide perfect opportunities for more wild parsnip and poison hemlock to spring forth from previously deposited seed. Thus, it's important to have a plan for establishing competitive plants such as over-seeding with grasses.

Selective post-emergent herbicides will preserve competitive plants. Herbicides effective against wild parsnip and poison hemlock include clopyralid (e.g. Transline), triclopyr (e.g. Pathfinder II), metsulfuron (e.g. Escort XP), and combination products such as 2,4-D + triclopyr (e.g. Crossbow), or 2,4-D + mecoprop + dichlorprop (e.g. Triamine). Applications made now and before plants start to flower can significantly reduce infestations of both wild parsnip and poison hemlock.



Wayne's Flames
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Trenton, OH 45067

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From The Zoning Desk

There is currently an empty seat on the Board of Zoning Appeals for an alternate member. If you are interested, please submit a letter of interest and a resume to zoning@waynetownship.net.

This is a volunteer position and meetings are on an as needed basis.



Please join us in welcoming Rory O'Connor to the Road Department as Road Laborer. Rory's background is in heavy equipment operation where he ran equipment for construction companies. Rory started with the Road Department in April 2022. Rory is also an active firefighter and EMT with Wayne Township Fire department and currently serves as a Fire Lieutenant. Rory was raised in Wayne Township and currently resides in Trenton with his Wife, Diana, and two daughters.