



# SpotLight on Maintenance

OPFMA Newsletter - Connecting Knowledge with Public Facilities' Needs!  
Fall 2009

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## Ohio Public Facilities Maintenance Association

OPFMA is a not for profit 501(c) (3) independent educational trade organization

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### Editor's Note:

Check frequently our website

[www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org) for:

- BOC Series Schedule
- BOC Course Description
- BOC Instructor Application
- 2009 Conference Details
- Membership Info & Categories
- Registration Forms
- New OPFMA Seminars
- Job Postings



### NEW BOC Level-1 Series

#### Solon

Sep 18, 2009 - Mar 5, 2010

#### Columbus

Sep 29, 2009 - Mar 9, 2010

## OPFMA - 2009 Conference and Trade Show

From the Administrator's Desk



### Annual Conference & Trade Show

Oct 26<sup>th</sup> & Oct 27<sup>th</sup>

Attendee Registration - in Full Swing....

**- Act Today!**

**Final Deadline - Friday, October 16<sup>th</sup>**

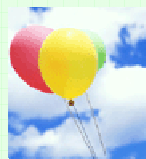
2009 Early Birds Had Established ....

**A New Record**

**Thank You Early Birds!**

**2009 Trade Show is READY for You!**

**Thank You Exhibitors!**



**OPFMA acknowledges the following Exhibitors for the Special Support offered to the 2009 Conference!**



**The Brewer- Garrett Company -**

Dinner Sponsors on Oct 26<sup>th</sup>



**Johnson Controls -**

Lunch Sponsors on Oct 26<sup>th</sup>



**Allied Environmental Services, Inc.**

Break Sponsors on Oct 26<sup>th</sup>

**Thank you for support!**



**Crowne Plaza Hotel - Columbus North**

**Need accommodations?**

Call (614) 885-1885

- Ask about OPFMA Conference Special Rate!

**SAVE 35% on Hotel Rooms - Act Fast!**

### A Note for New Attendees!

On Oct 26<sup>th</sup> at 7:15 a.m. - Registration opens - stop by the Registration Table to: Sign-In and receive Attendee's Folder, Meals tickets, and Welcome to Conference item

Attendee-folder contains detailed data about the entire event, including the 24 workshops topic-summary and schedule through out the two days. Check it out before classes to select the ones that fit best your educational needs!

Complete Workshop Evaluation Form for each workshop and return it to the moderator in order to participate in - OPFMA Raffles!

Visit ALL Exhibitors - learn more - and obtain an Exhibitor Raffle ticket to participate in Trade Show Raffle!

Wisdom & Principles

We are what we repeatedly do.

Excellence, then, is not an act, but a habit.  
Aristotle

What lies behind us and what lies before us are tiny matters compared to what lies within us.

Oliver W. Holmes

Things which matter most must never be at the mercy of things which matter least.

Goethe

There can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity.

Samuel Johnson

The heart has its reasons which reason knows not of.

Pascal

**OPFMA Welcomes Aboard the Newest Members!**

Institutional II

Cuyahoga Community Collage - Blair Bosworth - Executive Director, Operations

Institutional I

Lorain County Joint Vocational School - Duane Auble - Maintenance Supervisor  
Ashland County West Holmes Career Center - Joe Bowman - Maintenance Supervisor  
Granville Exempted Village School District - Charles Dilbone - Director of Business Services

Individual Members

Cardinal Local School District - Larry Koon - Maintenance Assistant  
St. Mary City Schools - Greg Adams - B&G Supervisor  
Montpelier Exempted Village SD - Don Schlosser - Maintenance Supervisor  
Fredericktown Local Schools - Randy A. Fisher - Facility Maintenance Coordinator  
Northwest State Community Services - Richard Powell - Director of Administrative Services  
Fairfield Local School - Brian E. Back - Assitant Maintenance  
Wood County EGLC Maintenance - Alan Stoots - Superintendent  
Wood County EGLC Maintenance - Dennis Gaster - Assistant Superintendent  
State Fire Marshal - Ken Johnson - District Chief

Associate Members

Energy Optimizers USA - Greg Smith - President  
Multivista Midwest - Mark Oldenquist - President  
Encelium Technologies ULC - Karen Hazan - Marketing Manager  
TAC Schneider Electric - Chuck Ednie - System Integration Sales  
Kleingers & Associates - Michael Corbitt - Branch Manager  
CCG Energy & Solutions, Inc. - Brian Wagner - President  
Capitol Aluminum & Glass Corp.

Contact us with any questions and visit our web site: [www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org) to get the latest about OPFMA seminars, BOC classes and our Associate Members! Direct links to their websites make it easy to learn if they could be of assistance to your facility's needs!

When it comes to providing Parts & Service to Ohio's Commercial Kitchens, no one does it better than Commercial Parts & Service. We can help with any piece of equipment including:

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**Solon BOC Level-1 Series**  
**Sep 18<sup>th</sup> 2009 - Mar 5<sup>th</sup> 2010**  
&

**Commercial Parts & Services**  
- hosting  
**Columbus BOC Level-1 Series**  
**Sep 29<sup>th</sup> 2009 - Mar 9<sup>th</sup> 2010**

**◆ BOC Level-1 Dayton Series Graduates ◆**

Jan 2009 - June 2009

**OPFMA Board of Directors and Administration Congratulate You and Wish You  
Success in Your Careers!**

To the BOC students that have still to make up for some of the BOC classes - We wish you success in your study efforts, and be assured that OPFMA continues to assist each one as needed. Contact us if you need any assistance!

OPFMA also praises and recognizes Facilities' efforts that, regardless of the unmatched economic stressful times, made a priority of certifying their employees and training them to keep pace with today's technology and higher standards!

**Did You Know ....**

You can cut your odds of colds by up to one third by gargling with water several times a day.

You can start clearing your sinuses just by cutting an onion in half and breathe in as deeply as you can!

You can help your scratchy throat by taking a couple of teaspoons of unprocessed honey.

Spread unprocessed honey on bread and eat one hour before meals and at bedtime to avoid ulcer.

Give ulcer a double punch by using olive oil instead of butter on your garlic bread.

Soothe indigestion with a hot cup of peppermint tea.

A bowl of barley one hour before retiring at night results in a sound sleep!



Here are the BOC Graduates in alphabetical order and their Facilities:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Duane Auble (Lorain Co. JVS),                         | Ben Hoover (Northmont City Schools),                     |
| Carl Bach (Dayton Metro Library),                     | Ed Hutchinson (Fairborn City Schools),                   |
| Buck Buchanan (County of Summit Board of MR/DD),      | Robert Ingles (Northmont City Schools),                  |
| Robert Decker (Georgetown Exempted Village SD),       | Tom Kindell (Ohio Historical Society),                   |
| Raymond Eiser (Lucas County Facilities),              | Thomas Lawson (Lakewood Local Schools),                  |
| B. David Ernst (Northmont City Schools),              | Kevin Maue (Hamilton County MRDD),                       |
| Timothy Eveland (Southwest Licking Local Schools),    | Shawn McClish (Lucas County Facilities),                 |
| Kevin Ewers (Southeastern Correctional Institution),  | Dave Moore (Batavia Local School District),              |
| Bill Franke (Miami Trace Local School District),      | Chris Pearson (Tri Village Local Schools),               |
| Dave Gerlach (Upper Valley JVS),                      | Tim Pelcic (Sheffield - Sheffield Lake City),            |
| Joseph Gladura (Dayton View Academy),                 | Lynn Sawmiller (St. Marys City Schools),                 |
| Rick Haskins (Springfield Local Schools),             | Steve Schulz (Upper Valley JVS),                         |
| Scott Hilditch (Lorain Co. JVS),                      | Dennis Shawver (Lorain County Commissioners),            |
| Jeff Hobbs (Eastland/Fairfield Career & Tech School), | Randy Thompson (East Clinton Local School District), and |
|   | Denise Thrasher (County of Summit Board of MR/DD)        |



## Before an Outbreak

*Develop a crisis response plan to mitigate risk and exposure*

By Dale Grinstead, PhD

From infectious bacteria to violence, schools today face threats unheard of several years ago. One such threat is Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* or (MRSA). Once largely seen only in hospitals, MRSA outbreaks have recently occurred in other community settings such as schools. MRSA, which is resistant to most antibiotics, is responsible for an increasing number of skin infections among people who are in close contact, such as young children, students and athletes.

To keep schools safe and healthy, administrators and staff should have a clearly defined crisis response plan. This plan will identify who should be involved throughout the outbreak, steps for external communication, steps for action and resolution.

There are seven steps to developing a crisis plan:

- Step I - Form the Sponsor Group and Communication Plan
- Step II - Develop Policies and Procedures
- Step III - Select the Disinfectant
- Step IV - Develop a Work Plan
- Step V - Train Staff
- Step VI - Plan for School Reopening
- Step VII - Plan to Reduce Risk

By understanding these steps and developing a crisis plan ahead of time, facility managers can work with other school representatives to ensure buildings are disinfected properly to reduce the outbreak's impact.

### Step I - Identify a Sponsor Group and Communication Plan

The first step in developing a crisis response plan is to identify key school constituents who will serve as representatives during the outbreak. This group should include administrators, plant managers, faculty, food service directors, attorneys and local or state health officials.

If an outbreak occurs, the sponsor group will conduct a preliminary assessment of the situation before notifying the community. Therefore, when developing the plan, identify the individuals who will need to be contacted at this time. Make a list of their e-mail addresses and telephone numbers for quick reference. Be sure to keep this distribution list updated as contact information changes.

### Step II - Develop Policies and Procedures

In the next step of plan development, the sponsor group should conduct a review of all building systems and processes for activities that should happen in a crisis situation. Representatives from maintenance, housekeeping and food service should be included in the development of policies and procedures to deploy after an outbreak. All participants should have a clear understanding of their responsibilities should an outbreak occur.

Policies and procedures should be easily accessible for quick reference. It is also recommended that the team reviews it annually for updates and to ensure staff members understand processes.

### Step III - Select the Disinfectant

When selecting the disinfectant for decontamination, several factors are important, including:

- Efficacy
- Contact time
- Safety for handlers and environment
- Cleaning ability

Obviously, it is important to ensure that the disinfectant kills MRSA. Many disinfectant manufacturers will propose disinfectants with staph claims, but no MRSA claims, or the use of a sanitizer with a staph claim. Neither claim is adequate for disinfecting after a MRSA outbreak. Only by using an EPA-approved disinfectant with a MRSA claim can facility managers be assured that the MRSA is actually killed and the surfaces are thoroughly decontaminated.

While traditional dilutable disinfectants have a contact time of 10 minutes, reduced contact time disinfectants are recommended. When disinfecting, the surface should be wet during the disinfectant contact time. If the surface dries before the end of the contact time, there is no assurance the disinfectant is effectively working.

It's also important to select a disinfectant with a good safety profile. The disinfectant should be safe for the surfaces to be decontaminated and the best possible safety profile for the people using the disinfectant. Consult the use dilution MSDS to understand and compare the human safety profile of the disinfectant.

One disinfectant attribute that is often overlooked is its cleaning ability. If a separate precleaning step is not being followed, then it is important to use a cleaner-disinfectant that has been tested in the presence of soil to assure that the disinfectant can clean and disinfect in one step. If there is soil on a surface and the disinfectant is not effective in the presence of soil, then there is no assurance that the disinfectant is penetrating the soil to kill the MRSA. This creates the potential for subsequent or repeat infections to occur.

### Step IV - Develop a Work Plan

To assist with the decontamination process, develop a color-coded map that segments the building(s) into zones. Workers will be divided into teams to clean and disinfect each area.

To create the work plan, consider the following key points:

- Differentiate between clean and dirty zones. Decontaminated areas should be closed off with caution tape until the building is reopened

## Before an Outbreak

### *Develop a crisis response plan to mitigate risk and exposure*

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- Dispose of materials that might hinder cleaning
- Safely bag and dispose of all waste. Consider treating it as hazardous waste depending on type of organism
- Plan cleaning from farthest point in each zone from door to door
- Use properly trained workers to clean HVAC systems.

After the work plan is created, create a supply order that identifies all tools and equipment needed for decontamination. This should include all personal protective equipment (PPE), mops, buckets and caution tape.

#### Step V - Train Staff

After policies and procedures have been developed, conduct an initial training session to teach cleaners the proper procedures for decontamination. Identify zone leaders to serve as the spokesperson for each area. This person will keep the sponsor group updated with the status of the zone.

If an outbreak occurs, teams should remember the following for disinfectant cleaning:

- PPE is a requirement, not an option
- If the PPE becomes contaminated or compromised, replace it immediately
- Regularly wash hands or apply hand sanitizer throughout the cleaning process
- Clean and disinfect all cleaning equipment and PPE at the end of each shift.

It is also important to note that disinfectant cleaning procedures vary significantly from general cleaning processes. Zone leaders should ensure workers clean the room from either left to right or right to left.

The same direction should be followed throughout every zone. High touch surfaces, such as walls or cabinetry, should be cleaned with an appropriate disinfectant cleaner and disposable cloths or towels from top to bottom.

Disinfectant solution in mop buckets or small one-gallon buckets must be changed on a regular basis. When using a wet mop, disinfectant should be changed after every room. After rooms are cleaned during an outbreak, workers should complete and sign a checklist. The area should then be closed with caution tape to indicate that it has been decontaminated.

#### Step VI - Plan for School Reopening

Should an outbreak occur, the spokesperson should contact all individuals notified at the outset of the outbreak. Communication should then be disseminated to students, parents, staff and the community announcing the reopening.

After the school is reopened, the sponsor group should complete a file for the outbreak with documentation of the work plan, decontamination verification, follow-up issues and reopening date. This file should be available to county health officials, local health care providers and other schools who may be faced with a similar situation.

#### Step VII - Plan to Reduce Risk

While no school facility manager wants to experience a MRSA outbreak at his or her school, it is paramount that a crisis response plan is prepared and rehearsed in the event one was to occur. By proactively recognizing the steps to be taken during an outbreak and pre-planning for these events by identifying who will be involved, what products will be used and how decontamination will be executed, facility managers can help minimize risk to students, staff, parents and the local community.

For more information visit: [www.johnsondiversey.com](http://www.johnsondiversey.com)

## Basic Science and Science Research Energy Savings Project

### Cleveland State University - Conservation Program

By Constantin Draganoiu, C.E.M., CSU Interim Director & Energy Conservation Analyst

Under the State of Ohio House Bill 7 legislation, the Brewer-Garret/First Metrix/URS team was selected to renovate and modernize the Basic Science and Science Research Laboratory Buildings at Cleveland State University. The energy conservation project included the conversion of 87 laboratories and 121 fume hoods from constant volume to variable volume and implementation of a Dynamic Air Change Approach consistent with the principles of Labs21.

The energy conservation/renovation project also included: new base cabinets and fume hoods; upgrade/replacement of

the existing laboratory air handlers; expansion of the existing Johnson Metasys BAS; full commissioning of all new and existing HVAC equipment; replacement of existing plumbing fixtures with new low-flow fixtures to reduce water consumption; and the retrofit of the existing 32-watt T8 light fixtures with 25-watt T8 lamps and electronic ballasts.

The team utilized a collaborative design and implementation approach that resulted in a co-authored project scope.

The following stakeholders were involved at key points in the process: utilities department, project initiator, maintenance

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## Basic Science and Science Research Energy Savings Project

Cleveland State University - Conservation Program

(Continued from page 5)

staff during both the design and for the witnessing of functional testing during commissioning; environmental health and safety staff for establishing the minimum occupied, unoccupied, and emergency ventilation rates; and the associate dean for curriculum and facilities representing the researchers and professors at all design and construction meetings, as well as post-occupancy commissioning meetings.

There were multiple benefits to this collaborative approach. Weekly team design review meetings with all stakeholders allowed maintenance staff and users to express their concerns and have them addressed, leading to a smooth implementation process.

The team was able to include non-energy conservation upgrades that were of high value to Cleveland State, such as a new emergency generator and emergency power distribution upgrades and replacement of the existing base cabinets. Another benefit was vendor neutrality and the ability to select the best product.

The team conducted a vendor interview process where potential suppliers presented their products to the entire team.

The final product manufacturer was then evaluated and selected based on input from all stakeholders. For example, Johnson Controls was the only competitor for this project, and the team utilized Johnson Controls for all of the BAS upgrades as a result of this vendor selection process.

Samples and mock-ups were provided and reviewed by users to ensure that proposed materials and equipment were accepted by users prior to full implementation.

Ultimately, the team learned a valuable lesson about engaging the maintenance staff very early on to help identify existing problems.

*Editor's Note:*

Constantin Draganoiu is OPFMA Immediate Past President



## Energy Efficiency and the Building Envelope

Building Envelope Maintenance to Increase Energy Efficiency

Eric J. Seaverson, P.E. - Manager, The Restoration Group, StructureTec

Maintaining the building envelope can increase the energy efficiency in several ways, including reducing/preventing air leakage, preventing and replacing wet insulation, and reducing the effects of thermal bridging. The following summarizes schematic options to increase the thermal efficiency of the building envelope.

### Roofs

As noted above, roofs are often the most neglected building envelope component. Roof replacement is typically not implemented until severe interior leakage is observed. However, due to poor design and/or installation, many roofs experience water leakage soon after construction. In many instances, water leakage through a roof membrane can be unnoticed because a vapor retarder installed at the bottom of the roof system cross-section captures the water and prevents it from entering interior spaces. Although unseen, the captured water absorbs into the insulation, significantly decreasing the thermal value of the insulation, and also causing premature deterioration of the roof system, including tear-off from delaminated layers.

To prevent migration of water into the roof system, a proper design must be prepared and implemented. In most instances, the membrane in the field of the roof does not allow bulk water leakage, except from punctures or other mechanical damage. Most instances of water leakage through a roof system is due to improper and/or inadequate detailing. Roof system manufacturers provide "standard"

details for perimeter conditions. In many instances, these details show the flashing exposed and terminated on the wall surface, and rely on sealants to prevent water infiltration. In addition to the reliance on sealant, manufacturer details typically do not address leakage around the roof system.

For example, the membrane flashing is secured with exposed termination bars with sealant across the top, leaving the top edge exposed to water running down the wall. When a detail is counterflashed with metal flashing, the counterflashing is typically tucked into a saw-cut reglet in the wall system. Although a reglet-set flashing may be appropriate for some wall systems, such as a concrete tilt-up panel, it is not appropriate for brick masonry because water readily migrates through brick masonry. Flashing that extends through the masonry to capture water leakage and divert it to the exterior is required. Otherwise, water within the wall can migrate around the flashing to the interior and/or the roof system. Manufacturer details typically do not indicate through-wall flashing and/or do not indicate the potential for leakage when not provided

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## Energy Efficiency and the Building Envelope

### Building Envelope Maintenance to Increase Energy Efficiency

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Also, manufacturer details do not address project specific transition/termination details, leaving it to the contractor to install a reliable detail.

#### Wall Systems

To reduce thermal bridging, thermally broken window frames can be specified and installed. Although not a complete solution, thermally broken frames decrease the effects of thermal bridging.

Similarly, wall cross-sections can be constructed to reduce thermal bridging effects. With a stud wall, a portion of or all the insulation can be installed outboard of the wall sheathing in a continuous fashion. Extruded polystyrene rigid insulation board, which does not readily absorb moisture, is required since it will be exposed to moisture that migrates through the cladding system. When insulation is added to the cavity, it is possible to incorporate the air barrier, vapor retarder, and back-up waterproofing into a single component, which is more reliable than installing each component separately in different locations within the wall system which is difficult to install properly.,

#### Air Barriers

The most effective way to increase energy efficiency is to prevent, or at least minimize, air leakage. One of the most recent considerations in building and energy codes is the requirement to provide an air barrier in the wall system. Although included in the new International Building Code (IBC), only a few states have officially adopted the IBC or included air barriers in their own state code (for example, Massachusetts). The basic theory of air barriers is to prevent interior air from exiting the building and exterior air from entering the building. Warm interior air exiting the building is direct heat loss, and cold exterior air entering the building cools the interior air. In both instances, the building mechanical system must compensate for these conditions, increasing the demand of the system, therefore decreasing the overall efficiency.

Several types of air barriers exist, ranging from self-adhered membranes, Tyvek, and liquid-applied membranes. In general, an air barrier must be continuous around the entire building (including walls and roofs), be continuously supported to resist pressure differentials, openings in the wall system (such as windows) must be integrated with the barrier, and penetrations through the barrier must be sealed.

#### Design Considerations

To increase the energy efficiency, the items discussed above must be considered. Although seemingly easy, there are many design considerations that must be addressed to provide a thermally efficient, reliable, and functional, building envelope. The following summarizes some of the design consideration for new and existing buildings.

#### New Construction

Other than merely increasing the R-value of the walls system, the most effective way to increase

energy efficiency is to provide an air barrier to reduce air leakage. Although introducing the air barrier into the wall cross-section is easy, the majority of air leakage is typically encountered at details. The air barrier should not be considered merely as a layer included in the wall cross-section, but as an entire system which includes additional materials and details to integrate with adjacent components. Therefore, the air barrier must be properly integrated with adjacent wall system air barriers/components. Without proper detailing, material selection, and installation of these transitions, the air barrier will not be reliably established. Membrane strip flashing is one way to integrate adjacent system components with the air barrier layer.

As noted above, another consideration with revising the "conventional" wall system is making the air barrier, vapor retarder, and back-up waterproofing a single component. Introducing a single component, removes the typical polyethylene sheet on the interior side of the wall (behind the wallboard). However, because the vapor barrier is now located on the outside surface of the wall, the insulation must be shifted to the exterior (in cold climates, the vapor barrier must be located on the warm side of the insulation to prevent condensation). Using extruded polystyrene on the exterior of the wall, will also prevent thermal bridging in the steel studs. Introducing rigid insulation on the outboard side of the wall studs will increase the wall thickness, however, lack of occupant complaints and energy savings make up for lost square footage. Windows must be properly located and integrated into the thicker wall system to align with the insulation.

Roof system details must be reviewed and properly detailed for the project specific conditions. Although the manufacturer standard cross-section details may work in some instances, transitions and terminations must be project specific so that reliable protection against water leakage is provided.

#### Existing Construction

When an existing building experiences significant air leakage, it can be difficult to establish a reliable air barrier. The first step is to evaluate the building and determine the source(s) of air leakage. If air leakage is experienced around windows, sealant can typically be installed to reduce air leakage at window and adjacent components, but air leakage is typically not eliminated. In buildings with prefabricated panels, during construction significant holes can be made in the back-up wall for connections between the panels and the building structure; these holes are typically not sealed during construction and can be significant sources of air leakage. If access is available, the openings may be sealed with spray foam materials around the supports. Again, the air leakage will likely be reduced, but not completely stopped.

The addition of insulation to the walls of an existing building is typically not economically feasible, unless the

(Continued on page 8)



## Energy Efficiency and the Building Envelope

### Building Envelope Maintenance to Increase Energy Efficiency

(Continued from page 7)

building will be re-clad for aesthetic reasons or if other deficiencies are present.

That said, replacement of a roof system, more particularly, the roof insulation can be considered. Thermal scans of a roof system can be taken to locate wet insulation that reduces energy efficiency, which can be replaced, along with addressing the cause of the leakage. If a significant amount of insulation is wet, complete replacement should be considered, which will not only replace the inefficient wet insulation, but current building codes will require additional insulation. Even when a roof is dry, replacement may be considered to increase the insulation thickness. When adding insulation to a roof system, the impact on flashing heights must be thoroughly reviewed and detailed to provide a reliable system, preventing moisture from migrating into the insulation (and building).

#### Conclusion

Significant energy loss through the building envelope is very common in new and existing construction. However, steps can be taken to increase the overall efficiency of the building envelope.

Energy costs are the driving force for more energy efficient buildings. Knowledge is required to ensure that the building

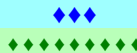
envelope is energy efficient, durable, and functional.

There are many system components being introduced into the building envelope that must be properly used to ensure a functional building envelope.

For new buildings, proper design is required, which may include integrating the air barrier, vapor retarder, and back-up waterproofing as a single component. In existing buildings, air leakage sources must be determined and addressed. This requires hands-on investigation and knowledge of building components and materials.

Implementation of energy efficient building systems increase the overall cost of construction, but there is a viable payback of an energy efficient building envelope. That said, the building envelope systems must be properly designed and constructed with durable materials in a reliable manner. Otherwise, insulation exposed to moisture, air leakage, and other inefficient construction will decrease overall efficiency.

The building envelope is not a simple component, and should be considered a specialty, similar to the mechanical and electrical system. Building envelope consultants, with expansive knowledge and experience with the building envelope, should be consulted with during the design



#### Road Driving Lesson -

learn from

**Jackie Stewart**

(Three-time world champion race car driver)

Good driving takes the three C's:

- Concentration
- Conscientiousness
- Consideration

These qualities are as important on a racetrack as they are on the street.

Tailgating is dangerous. Drive smooth, precise, and polite!

Stewart drove at the speed limit. He always drove as there was an egg between the gas pedal and his foot.

*He won 27 Grand Prix races and finished in one piece!*

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## 2009 OPFMA Board Members and Contact Information

### 2009 Board Meetings Schedule:

March	26 <sup>th</sup>
June	25 <sup>th</sup>
September	3 <sup>rd</sup>
December	3 <sup>rd</sup>

### Board Meetings Host

M.E. Companies  
635 Brooksedge Blvd.  
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Perfection Group, Inc.  
Dublin Office Business  
Center  
5650 Blazer Parkway  
Dublin, OH 43017

### Conference Committee

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&  
4 Conference meetings

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[www.opfma.org](http://www.opfma.org)

### Executive Board

President: **John Beckemeyer** Oak Hills S.D. [beckemeyer\\_j@oakhills.hccanet.org](mailto:beckemeyer_j@oakhills.hccanet.org)

Vice-President: **Norm Sorge** Medina City Schools [sorgen@mcssoh.org](mailto:sorgen@mcssoh.org)

Secretary/Treasurer: **Mark Wantage** OSFC [Mark.Wantage@osfc.state.oh.us](mailto:Mark.Wantage@osfc.state.oh.us)

Immediate Past President: **Constantin Draganoiu** Cleveland St. Univ. [c.draganoiu@csuohio.edu](mailto:c.draganoiu@csuohio.edu)

Executive Bd. Consulting: **Wayne King** Franklin CFM [wcking@co.franklin.oh.us](mailto:wcking@co.franklin.oh.us)

### Board Members

Todd Albrecht	Perfection Group, Inc.	<a href="mailto:albrecht@perfectiongroup.com">albrecht@perfectiongroup.com</a>
Ron Atkins	Business Owner - (Mad River L.S./Retired)	<a href="mailto:ratkins6@woh.rr.com">ratkins6@woh.rr.com</a>
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### Note from the Editor :

Dear reader, OPFMA publishes the "SpotLight on Maintenance" for your benefit; to serve your interests better I would appreciate your feedback!

**Suggestions - Sharing Experiences - and Constructive Criticism**, all of these would be very helpful and will make the newsletter useful by addressing issues you are deeply interested in.

Let your voice be heard - Just drop a note at: [editor@opfma.org](mailto:editor@opfma.org) or visit our web site and click on "TELL ME MORE" - I would be happy to bring your ideas in The SpotLight!

Thank you,  
Alex

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All photos must be in JPEG or TIFF format and sent as an email attachment.

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