



SpotLight on Maintenance

OPFMA Newsletter - Connecting Knowledge with Public Facilities' Needs!
Winter 2008

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Ohio Public Facilities Maintenance Association



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OPFMA – 2008 in Retrospect

In retrospect 2008 was indeed a successful year for OPFMA!

The success couldn't be achieved by us alone and there many parties whose support and dedication made it possible - especially in a time when the national energy crisis and financial crisis grew as the year advanced!

Very special thanks to the OPFMA Board of Directors, to the Conference Committee and to speakers who volunteered their energy and talents! Sincere appreciation to all our attendees, exhibitors, BOC students and their facilities, BOC instructors, site coordinators, event hosting facilities as well as to OPFMA dedicated and hard working staff!

Ohio Department of Development - OEO supports OPFMA's dedication and efforts of expanding educative seminars for the maintenance employees of public facilities across Ohio. ODOD/OEO provides yearly support Grants - based on our performance! We express sincere gratitude and appreciate for their confidence in OPFMA mission.

Great appreciation goes to the Governor's Energy Advisor - Dr. Shanahan - for seeing value in OPFMA's educative work for the maintenance field and for taking time from his busy schedule to come and deliver the Keynote Speech at our 2008 Conference. Sincere thanks to Mark Wantage - OSFC - for the great job of informing Dr. Shanahan about OPFMA mission since 1987.

Each participating party was vital to OPFMA's success - and it is very much appreciated!

All the support received was met with equally hard work and dedication by OPFMA organization and staff throughout 2008 as follows:

- ◆ OPFMA Board of Directors held, as planned, four board meetings
 - Developed organization's strategic activities and kept the focus on important matters
 - Surveyed OPFMA membership & organized seminars on the chosen topics
 - Renewed and assisted Membership & Marketing Committee, Education & Publication Committee, Conference Committee and created OPFMA-BOC Advisory Committee
 - Monthly received - reviewed, advised and approved OPFMA financial reports
 - Currently working with ODOD/OEO and MEEA to finalize a new MOU
- ◆ OPFMA organized five BOC Series: Columbus (2), Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton
 - Organized, managed and completed administrative work for 34 classes of BOC Level-1
 - Brought to graduation - three BOC Level -1 student series
 - OPFMA along with ODO/ OEO - participated in monthly BOC Working Group phone-conf. organized by MEEA.
- ◆ Conference Committee - led by Chairman Norm Sorge - with tireless and consistent effort managed to organize a successful Conference - while the economy was not at its best!
 - Eight conference meetings and phone meetings have been held
 - Speakers selected and invited ▪ entertainers have been interviewed
 - Seminar's topic selected and 24 seminars/workshops and a great Trade Show organized

The most important opinion of all is Conference Attendees' opinion!

During the conference our staff collected attendees' evaluation forms - we are happy to share with you the tabulated results!

Thank You Everyone!

Merry Christmas & a Happy and Successful New Year!

OPFMA Administration

Conference	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Conference Overall	63%	37%	0%	0%
Conf. Meeting Rooms	37%	52%	9%	2%
Meals' Quality	63%	33%	4%	0%
Sleeping Rooms	65%	33%	2%	0%
Registration Packets	69%	28%	3%	0%
Sessions' Content	52%	46%	2%	0%
Presenters	67%	33%	0%	0%
Trade Show	50%	43%	7%	0%

OPFMA

*Appreciates
2008 Conference
Attendees Volunteering
their support for the
2009 Conference!*



Warren Butler
New Albany Plain LS
Service Manager



Brian Smith
National Trail LSC



David Osborne
Eastern Local Schools



David Reveal
Southern Hills JVSD



Rodney Reynolds
Cleveland State University



J. Dennis Hirczik
Cleveland State University



OPFMA Welcomes the Newest Members!

On behalf of our long term – *some for decades* – loyal members and new alike, OPFMA is happy to extend a **“Very Welcome Aboard to You All”!**

Individual Members

Gino Vaccarella - Maple Heights Bd. of Ed. - Maple Heights, OH/ Director of Bus & Grounds
Paul McElroy - Meigs Local School District - Middleport, OH/ Maintenance Director
Dick Zurbuch - Ripley Schools District - Ripley, OH/ Maintenance & Facilities Supervisor
Larry A. Stuckey - West Branch Local School District - Beloit, OH/ Maintenance Supervisor
David Rude - Stark County ESC - Canton, OH/ Consultant Business Operation
Mike Rosenberger - Clinton Massie LSD - Clarksville, OH/ Plant Operations Supervisor
Ron Weaks - Rossford Exempted Village Schools - Rossford, OH/ Supervisor B&G

Institutional II

Capital University- Columbus, OH - Troy Bonte - Director of Facilities

Associate Member

H.E.A.T. Total Facility Solutions - Maumee, OH - Mark Rubcich - Facility Consultant
Simplex/Grinnell LP - Dublin, OH - Tony E. Smith
Smith Boughan, Inc./ Trend Controls - Lima, OH - Nathan Stechschulte
Hobart Service - Grove City, OH - Daniel F. Ramey
ENVIRO Flow - Zanesville, OH - Jeff Tanner - Vice President
Charron Sports Services - Liberty, SC- Maury Purcell
M Tech Company - Oakwood Village, OH - Dan Soukup
Rite-Hite Corporation - Milwaukee, WI - Andy Olson

To learn about OPFMA seminars, BOC classes as well as about OPFMA Associate Members visit our web site at: www.opfma.org

Trenchless & Non-Demolition Pipe Repair

Rehabilitating broken or cracked sewer pipes without relocating and upsetting your tenants or customers is now a reality with trenchless technologies offered by Enviro-Flow. This technology has been used for municipal sewers since 1972 and is now available for commercial and residential sewer & drain piping. Drain Pipe sizes of 2” and larger can be re-lined without digging or demolition. Roof leaders, vent stacks, branch lines, floor drains all can be re-lined by Enviro-Flow.

Enviro-Flow offers this non-invasive option to commercial property owners and maintenance managers.

- Apartment Complexes
- Schools & Colleges
- Government Buildings
- Shopping Centers & Malls
- Manufacturing Facilities
- Nursing Homes
- Hotels
- Restaurants



Before



After

How It Works

Enviro-Flow uses a specially designed felt tube impregnated with a unique two part thermally cured resin. The impregnated tube is inverted into the existing host pipe, becoming a smooth joint-less inner pipe wall. The special inversion process design allows for pipe bends of 22, 45 and 90 degrees to be lined. The liner is IAPMO certified and has a design life expectancy of 50 years.

Simplify Your Problems □ Save TIME & MONEY □ Call Enviro-Flow today 1-800-348-0020

For more information visit our website: www.Enviro-Flow.com **“Serving Ohio Since 1976”**

Heat Flow

By Professor Richard Wirtz, A.A.S., C.M. Associate Director of Ed. • HARDI

In many instruction manuals that come with heating equipment, it is recommended to measure the temperature rise across the heat exchanger of a heat producing piece of equipment. The purpose of doing this procedure is to verify the airflow required to carry the produced heat away from the heat exchanger into the conditioned medium.

Let's say you are working on a forced air gas-fired furnace. It will typically have a temperature rise rating of 30-50° F (as stated on the nameplate). This means that the air coming into the furnace (return air) will be increased somewhere between 30 and 50° F. If the return air temperature is 70° F, then the supply air temperature should be between 100° (70 + 30) and 120° F (70 + 50). If the air flow is too low then the temperature rise will be higher than the 50° F and the heat exchanger metal will be fatigued to a greater level. If the air flow is greater than required, the temperature rise will be lower. This could lead to condensing the flue gases in the chimney and lower than normal discharge temperature from the supply registers. Lower discharge temperature at the outlets could create a "drafty" condition which leads to discomfort of the occupants in the building.

The situation described above relies on the fact that the gas flow rate input has been set according to the manufacturers specifications first. If the gas rate (measured in inches of water column) is less than that required, it would produce a lower than normal temperature rise across the heat exchanger and lower discharge temperatures. In a means to correct the situation, service personnel lower the fan speed. While this does bring the temperature rise back within the confines of the nameplate value, you have a furnace that is now running at a reduced value and will not satisfy the heating requirements of the structure at the design (coolest temperature) outdoor temperature.

Conversely, if the gas rate input is greater than the nameplate value, the furnace would be over-fired. If the additional heat generated is not absorbed by the space conditions (air or water), the extra heat goes up the chimney. An increase in the stack (chimney) temperature lowers the overall efficiency of the equipment and increases operating costs.

If you know the output value of the equipment and the temperature rise of the equipment you can determine the cubic feet per minute of airflow (CFM) value of the equipment. Let's use the formula below.

Heat output of equipment = 1.08 (a constant for sensible heat) x CFM x Change in temperature

Let's assume we have a 125,000 Btu/hr output furnace and the temperature rise is 45° F.

$$125,000 = 1.08 \times ? \times 45 \dots \text{so}$$

$$1.08 \times 45 = 48.6$$

$$125,000 / 48.6 = 2,572 \text{ CFM}$$

If we knew the CFM value and the temperature rise, we can determine the heat output of the equipment.

Assume we have 1,000 CFM of air flow and a temperature rise of 40° F.

$$? = 1.08 \times 1,000 \times 40$$

$$43,200 = 1.08 \times 1,000 \times 40$$

This same situation also applies to boilers and chillers using air as a heat transfer medium. The proper knowledge applied and correct use of accurate instruments is the key to determining various unknown factors.

Choosing the Right Flooring In Schools

Flooring With a Purpose- VCTT

By Tom Ellis, Tandus US

As most facility managers will agree, major indoor air quality concerns, especially in schools are: mold/mildew growth, dust and air-borne allergens and volatile organic compounds (VOCs).

In addition, unexpected maintenance emergencies, like flooding due to excessive rain or a pipe bursting, are factors in the decision process facility managers face when it comes to choosing flooring for their schools.

The total product construction of floorcoverings is the primary defense against mold, mildew and fungal growth; it determines more than 90 percent of the flooring's overall performance. Unfortunately, many decisions are made regarding only one component, usually the wear layer.

For carpet it is the nylon, for hard surface it is the urethane finish. Both do not improve the overall performance of flooring, and in many cases they hinder its' ability to perform.

Flooring that is impermeable to moisture with an inherent heterogeneous wear layer, such as variable cushion tufted textile (VCTT), provide a wall-to-wall barrier against contaminants and moisture while also reducing labor and chemical exposure during maintenance.

VCTT stops contaminants at the surface so they CANNOT flow through the backing and into seams. VCTT is seamless at the time of installation and installs with a factory-applied, peel-and-stick adhesive that meets established minimums for adhesive and emission standards.

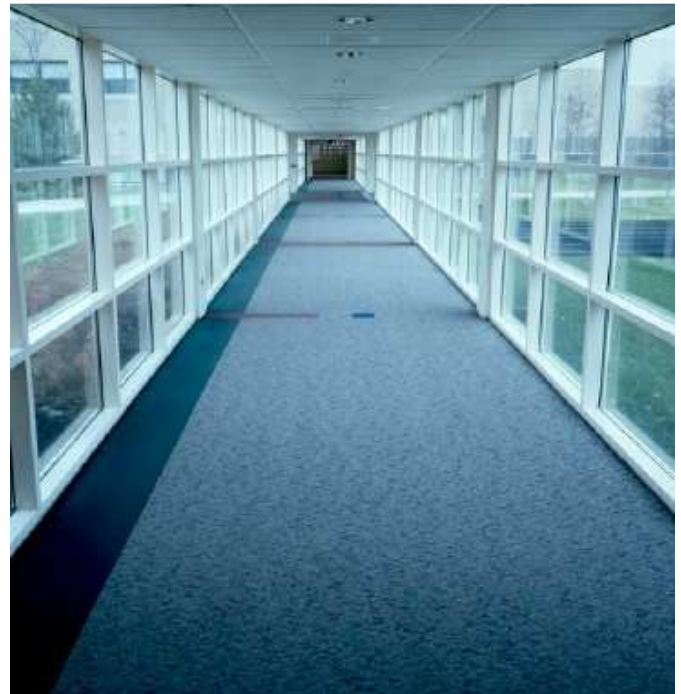
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VCTT also helps to improve student performance through acoustics, Indoor Air Quality and thermal comfort. VCTT can help reduce noise in a classroom by 25-33%, it can reduce settled dust that accumulates in a classroom by 25% as compared to VCT and it can reduce airborne dust as much as 2-5 times compared to flow-through carpet.

Finally, energy models comparing VCTT to VCT in 75% of floor space, VCTT reduces energy use in a typical elementary school from \$1,000 to nearly \$2,000 per year and from 300 to nearly 500 gallons of heating fuel annually. This is the equivalent of removing one automobile from our highways annually. VCTT is also 100% recyclable and available with recycled content.

Maintenance of VCTT is among the lowest among all flooring surfaces. Los Angeles Community College District (LACCD) standardized on VCTT due to its environmental attributes. Other facilities have chosen VCTT to reduce maintenance cost by as much as 30% and replacement is not required for over 40 years. Based upon proven performance and evidence-based design, VCTT has been a welcomed solution to flooring maintenance and improved overall health in schools, universities and healthcare facilities.

Tom Ellis - Vice President of Sales for TANDUS, a floorcovering manufacturer headquartered in Dalton, GA.



◆ Study Shows BOC Program Meeting Our Goals ◆

Last year the Ohio Department of Development solicited OPFMA to study the effectiveness of the Building Operator Certification (BOC)* program. The importance of BOC program relative to its impact on energy and cost savings has become magnified because of recent energy conservation legislation: Ohio energy conservation legislation H.B. 251, signed on Jan. 4th 2007 and Executive Order 2007 - 025 signed on Jan. 17, 2007 say that:

- State institutions were to reduce energy use 5% in 2007 and 15% by the end of 2010
- Other state funded institutions must save 20% by 2014

The BOC Effectiveness Study sought answers to the following questions by soliciting and analyzing feedback from OPFMA Members who have graduated from the BOC Program:

1. How effectively is the OPFMA BOC program serving the needs of facilities maintenance employees in Ohio?
2. Is the BOC program providing attendees with useful and effective information about how to improve energy?
3. What energy savings and regulatory compliance measures have been accomplished or planned since BOC program attendance?

This survey assessed student satisfaction with BOC classes by asking for student feedback immediately following each class. Based on 562 responses the BOC courses received a 97% positive instructor and class rating, Very Positive 58%, Positive 39%.

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The bottom line determiner of the effectiveness of the BOC program is did the training result in lowering the operating cost of the facilities operated by the students. The tool used to measure the utility cost reductions is the EPA's web base utility tracking and bench marking program called Portfolio Manager.

In 8 of the 9 sample facilities evaluated the average size of the facility was 71,000 sq ft and the utility usage was 28% less than average buildings of similar usage type, weather, and operation.

This equates to **\$25,647** less in energy consumption per year. The study was not able to determine a direct connection to the BOC training program because some of the energy conservation measures were implemented prior to attending the BOC training.

However by continuing to track the utilities into the future a more direct correlation will be possible. Portfolio Manager training is now a mandatory component of the BOC 102 class. This training will enable the student to track their own utilities. Historically, when there has been direct utility usage feedback facilities have become more energy efficient.

The overall evaluation of the BOC program being implemented in Ohio is very favorable. Students have seen real value in the program and preliminary utility evolutions indicated significant energy reductions.

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**Building Operator Certification (BOC) is a competency based training and certification for building operators offering improved job skills and more comfortable, efficient facilities. Operators earn certification by attending training and completing project assignments in their facilities. Training topics include facility electrical, HVAC and lighting systems, indoor air quality, sustainability, and energy conservation.*

Author: Ted Howell, CEM, LEED AP, CLEP, CBCP. Ted is president of the Energy Instruction Group, LLC which provides "Smart Energy Programs" which focuses on the people side of energy conservation.

BOC Level-1 Graduates ▫ Congratulations!

May - November 2008 BOC Cleveland Series



OPFMA Administration and Board of Directors wishes you all congratulations and success in your careers!

It was our pleasure having you as BOC students for the seven month BOC certification program, and it's our pleasure to recognize your successful graduation in "SpotLight on Maintenance"!

Here are the 2008 Cleveland Series BOC Graduates in alphabetical order:

Dale Bachtell (Medina City Schools), **Andrea Bucci** (Heartland Behavioral Healthcare), **Jim Byler** (Cardinal Local School District), **Jeff Coffman** (Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare), **Richard Faber** (Berea City Schools), **John Garwood** (Columbiana County Career & Tech. Ctr), **Larry Hamilton** (Olmsted Falls Local Schools), **Mark Hasemeyer** (The Reuben Co.), **Tom Hebebrand** (Community Assessment & Treatment Services), **Tim Higginbotham** (Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare), **Glenn Hummell** (Euclid City Schools), **Dan Hurley** (Lakewood City Schools), **Cole Jackson** (Wayne County Schools Career Ctr), **Dave Jenkins** (Ehove Career Center), **Robert V. Kelly** (Brunswick City Schools), **Dale Lozar** (Gilmour Academy), **Daniel McClintock** (Brunswick City Schools), **Mark Miciak** (Polaris Career Center), **Steve Mishler** (Medina City Schools), **Paul Ousley** (Tuslaw Local School District), **Pete Radeff** (Lakewood City Schools), **Mike Sandy** (Olmsted Falls Local Schools), **Heather Smith-Lippy** (Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare), **John Wolf** (Col. Co. Board of MR/DD), **Pete Workman** (Olmsted Falls Local Schools), and **Donald Zack** (Gilmour Academy)

BOC Graduate Highly Recommends the BOC program - Success Story

By Eric Meredith -

Eric Meredith is a recent BOC graduate and the current Director of Business Affairs at the Adams County/Ohio Valley School District in Adams County, Ohio.

Prior to his current position Eric served in the following positions:

*Assistant Principal/Athletic Director - Wellston High School, Wellston City Schools, Wellston, Ohio

*Principal/Athletic Director - Eastern High Schools Eastern Local Schools, Beaver Ohio

*Dean of Students/Athletic Director/Transportation Coordinator - Eastern Local Schools, Beaver, Ohio

*4th Grade Teacher - Stockdale Elementary, Eastern Local Schools, Beaver, Ohio

As director of Business Affairs at Adams County, Eric is responsible for, among other things, overseeing the operations and continuous improvement of the maintenance staff. Moving from a role of educator and principal to a role that involves the management of the facility maintenance staff, he looked for coursework to help further his understanding of the complex mechanical and electrical systems that operate in school buildings. The BOC course also gave him much needed information on topics such as Indoor Air Quality, Environmental Health and Safety Regulations and Energy Conservation techniques. Seeing the value of this coursework, Eric has sent his entire maintenance staff through the BOC program.

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Eric credits the BOC program as one of the reasons the Adams County/Ohio Valley School district has seen a recent decline in electrical and propane use. The district is also able to handle a large bulk of preventive maintenance and repairs with “in-house” staff by using lessons learned through the BOC program.

Recently, the United States Green Building Council selected the Adams County/Ohio Valley School District as the only Ohio school district to receive the “LEED EB Pilot Program” grant. As a recipient of this grant, one of the existing buildings in the district will receive assistance from the USGBC to become a LEED rated facility. The lessons learned in the BOC program has helped the school meet many of the prerequisites required to receive this grant and will play a huge part in making the existing buildings reach LEED status.

“The BOC program has proved to be a valuable source of education in helping the maintenance staff at AC/OVSD continually improve the maintenance and operation of our facilities. I would highly recommend it to any district looking to improve in their facility management effort”.

Managing Facilities - Feeling the Heat, Seeing the Light

By Thomas J. Hand CFM CFMJ DTM

Last year I was contacted by a board member of a non-profit housing community. The individual was calling me to get my opinion on pricing for emergency electrical maintenance for the 500 units’ electrical panels.

A fire had occurred in one home that was traced to a loose lug in the electrical panel that attached the aluminum service cable to the distribution panel contact. Aluminum wiring has been banned from most applications because of its’ tendency to corrode and loosen up over time. Eventually this poor contact can cause excessive heat and burst into flame.

The fire had caused about \$3000.00 damage to the unit and about \$1,500.00 to the contents. The local fire department had responded and saved the unit from further damage. To expedite repairs to the affected unit, the housing association decided to settle the claim and pay for the repairs out of pocket.

The housing association was exploring emergency measures to inspect and repair the 500 suspect electrical panels. They had requested quotes for electrical contractors to inspect and tighten the three lugs in each electrical panel. I was informally asked my opinion on the quote.

I was a little concerned about the price but more concerned about the approach to assess the gravity of the conditions in all 500 units. I suggested that a thermo graphic scan of the panels would be a much better approach. This equipment is similar to the equipment used to find wet spots and leaks in flat roofs. In the roofing scenario, wet roofing insulation holds more heat and appears as a brighter area on the camera. The same equipment will show hot spots in an electrical panel and point to possible trouble spots.

I contacted a local electrical contractor and learned that they have the equipment, training and certifications to do these inspections. I requested a quote and was given a preliminary price to do 500 units, which was less expensive than the visual inspection. Then I contacted the board member and suggested that I write up a Request for Quote for this type of service explaining that this was a better, more responsive solution.

This approach would not only identify loose connections at the three lugs, but would also spot all other hot spots in the electrical panel that could cause a fire

In addition, all results are recorded and certified and can be submitted to the insurance company. Some insurance companies will actually share the cost of this inspection and also lower the premium. In essence, the payback for this type of inspection can be almost immediate.

The next day, I met with the board member and another board member who stated that he was a retired engineer. I explained the RFQ and described the thermo-graphic analysis. I also brought along my infrared temperature gauge and demonstrated the principle on an available electrical panel.

As I demonstrated the principle, the “retired engineer” was completely skeptical and insisted that the panels would all have to be tested at full load rating. In fact, full load testing is not required. Heat is proportional to load. If a breaker is operating at 20% capacity there is an inherent amount of heat created that is within the normal design range of the breaker. If a breaker is defective due to worn contacts, the thermo graphic scan will show this as a bright spot. The same will occur if there are loose lugs, connections or wiring nuts in the electrical panel.

In order to “sell” the board members on this approach, I suggested that they contact their insurance company to verify this. They indicated that they did not want to let the insurance company know about the fire because their insurance premiums were already too high. I asked if they had reported the fire to their insurance company and they had not.

At that moment, I surmised that I did not want to pursue a consultant-client relationship any further with this organization.

First, they were not aware of their contractual obligation to notify their insurance company. They were more concerned about “getting caught” by their insurance company.

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Managing Facilities - Feeling the Heat, Seeing the Light

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A healthy relationship with one insurance company is collaborative, honest and open. There are not secrets. Insurance companies support all efforts to provide as risk-free a facility as possible.

Secondly, they chose to disregard advancements in technology that are not only better, but faster and cheaper. The Laws of Physics are not subject to much interpretation. As I often remind people, "It's all about physics!" The decision to discard a superior technology out of ignorance is unconscionable when lives are at stake.

Finally, the engineer did not understand the need for the RFQ in the first place. He had told the other bidders what he wanted, including requiring the contractors to record how many screw turns it took to tighten each loose lug. How loose each lug is, frankly is irrelevant! In the thermo-graphic process, after the loose connections are tightened, the panel is re-evaluated and the results recorded on a CD. That is relevant information.

Every professional facility manager should have a copy of relevant insurance policies at their disposal to review. "If a loss occurs that may result in a claim, the insurer is to be notified". You will find that in every policy. Even if a loss is relatively small, the insurer should be notified. They may have a video or an expert that will assess the minor loss and make recommendations to prevent a recurrence of much greater expense.

Every professional facility manager will be on the lookout for new and better technology. No one understands everything.

No one understands everything. So why should anyone turn their back to new technology just because they don't understand it?

If one's professional judgment is so impeded by their own limited view of the world, they should not be making important decisions. A quality facility manager doesn't have to know all the answers, just how and where to go to get them.

Finally every professional facility manager is professional. They understand that effective leadership of a facility management endeavor is a collaborative process of knowledge sharing and effective communication. Effective communication is founded on trust and ethics. The decision to withhold evidence of a loss that almost met the deductible of the policy was rooted in ignorance and mistrust.

Professionals adhere to professional practices, policies and procedures and understand the importance of building quality relationships. For in the final analysis, the business of managing facilities is really about people.

Thomas J. Hand is a Certified Facility Manager, IFMA Academy Instruction, BOC Instructor, mentor, consultant, trainer and licensed Ohio Plumbing Contractor and Hydronic Heating Contractor. He has written articles for the IFMA Journal, American Business Journals, Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance newsletter and several IFMA association newsletters. In addition he has presented at international conferences on topics of Leadership in Facility Management and Succession Planning.

Confined Spaces and Requirements

By Dan Soukup, **M Tech Company**

A Confined Space has a size and shape large enough to enter, has limited entrances and exits and is not designed for people to work in continuously. A utility tunnel, the inside of a boiler (only accessible when the boiler is off), the inside of a fluid storage tank and a small underground electrical vault are all examples of confined spaces.

Confined Space Entry (CSE) should always be dealt with caution. OSHA issued minimum requirements for CSE in 1993. The Code of Federal Regulations describes Confined Spaces in detail in CFR 1910.146. For details, visit the OSHA website at: <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/confinedspaces/standards.html>

OSHA requires identification and evaluation of confined spaces and any hazards in those spaces. Procedures and a written program need to be available and recordkeeping is essential. Proper confined space training is also required and should be given by certified trainers under OSHA and EPA guidelines.

There are also "Permit-Required" confined spaces. This confined space contains or has the potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant, has an internal configuration and contains any other recognized safety or health hazard.

Equipment required for confined spaces can include gas detection meters, tripod systems, rescue retrieval units (commonly called work winches and rescue winches), along with ventilation and communication.

More information concerning "Permit-Required" confined spaces can be found on the OSHA website at:
<http://www.osha.gov/Publications/osh3138.html>

2008 OPFMA Board Members and Contact Information

2008 Board Meetings Schedule:

March
June
October
December

Board Meetings Host

M.E. Companies
635 Brooksedge Blvd.
Westerville, OH 43081

Dublin Office Business Center
5650 Blazer Parkway
Dublin, OH 43017

Conference Committee Meetings Schedule:

March
April
May
June
August
September
October

For newsletters' archive
visit our on the Website!

www.opfma.org

Executive Board

President: [John Beckemeyer](#) Oak Hills S.D. beckemeyer_j@oakhills.hccanet.org
Vice-President: [Norm Sorge](#) Medina City Schools sorgen@mcssoh.org
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Executive Bd. Consulting: [Wayne King](#) Franklin CFM wcking@co.franklin.oh.us

Board Members

Ron Atkins	Business Owner - (Mad River L.S./Retired)	ratkins6@woh.rr.com
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Note from the Editor -

Dear reader, OPFMA publishes the "SpotLight on Maintenance" for your benefit, but in order to serve your interests better I would like to have a "two way" communication with you! **Suggestions - Sharing Experiences - and Constructive Criticism**, all of these would be very helpful and much appreciated.

Let your voice be heard - Just drop a note at: 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

Publication and Submission Information

"Spotlight on Maintenance" is the official publication of the Ohio Public Facilities Maintenance Association, a 501(c) 3 nonprofit organization for educational and professional development of public facilities maintenance employees. It is published quarterly and distributed in the second half of the month of March, June, September and December. A special edition could be added as events dictate. All materials published are copyrighted. The editor/publisher is Alexandra Schneider.

Deadline for submissions of articles and photos is the first day of the month of publication. All documents for submission must be submitted in Word format and sent as an email attachment. All photos must be in JPEG or TIFF format and sent as an email attachment.

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