

JFTB WORKS

QUARTERLY NEWSLETTER APRIL 2015 VOL 1 ISSUE 8

DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE JFTB!



MAJ A.C. Schilleci
Director, DPW JFTB

As another quarter rolls on by, Spring is now upon us. We at the JFTB DPW would like to wish all of our host units and tenants the best in welcoming in this new season of activity. We have been busy at DPW ourselves, with a myriad of projects recently completed and in the works. Most recently, our team (lead by SSG David Soto) partnered with the 163rd Civil Engineer Squadron from March ARB to complete a joint project-- the rehabilitation and reroofing of building 99. The project was a complete success and again demonstrated the power and importance of putting the "J" in JFTB to enable the efficient completion of construction projects on the installation.

We additionally have been working hard to become more energy efficient. Our Electrician II (Roy Trent) has partnered with our engineering section to develop plans to replace all of the high-pressure sodium streetlights to LED lights and is in the process of developing a project to bring the airfield lighting to an LED system as well. We have also been good stewards of the TAG's (and now Governor's) water conservation policy by significantly reducing the amount of water utilized to water lawns and open areas throughout the base.

As previously mentioned, we are also leaping forward in technology and are embracing the potential capacity to maintain a large photovoltaic [or solar] array on the JFTB. The sizeable array may be upwards of 150 acres and may possibly produce over 30 Mw of power! This capability will enable the JFTB to effectively "island" in the case of a major disaster or contingency operation and will prove to be an invaluable resource to support State and National-level emergency management/response missions and operations. We look forward to working with the Department of the Army Office of Energy Initiatives (OEI) to make this conceptualization a reality!

We have recently had some outstanding personnel recognized for exceptional performances with California Medals of Commendation; SFC (Ret.) Jesse Sluder, SSG David Soto, Mr. Ray Nault. In a five-month time span, these men enabled the committal of over \$700,000 in SRM project funding for FY15 for our installation. This dollar amount is approximately double of what the JFTB was originally allocated for FY 15 funding! We are proud of you guys-- well done DPW EPS!!

Until next time.....

v/r,

MAJ Schilleci

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**HAVE A MAINTENANCE
PROBLEM WITHIN YOUR
BUILDING?
CALL DPW 6-2083**



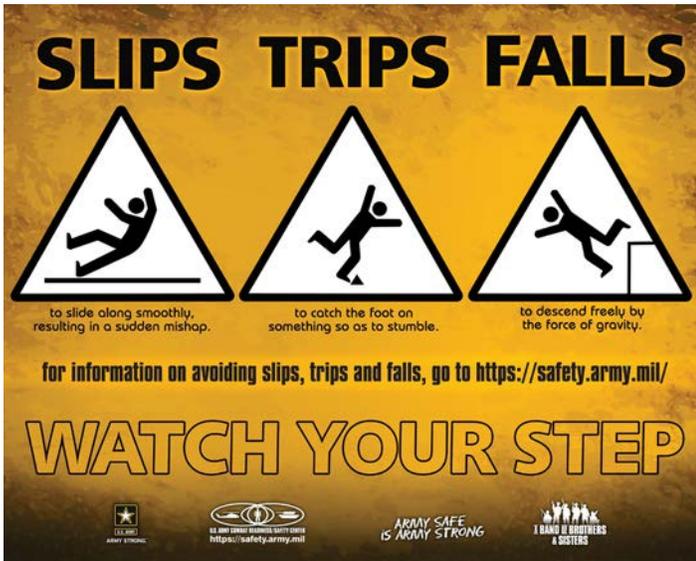
HELLO JFTB,

Here is our Work Order statistics for fiscal year 2015, which is accurate as of 20 APRIL 2015. Our goal is to provide the best customer service possible and minimize the wait time for processing and completing a work order request. With everything that goes on within the base, there are two main things that impede our process.

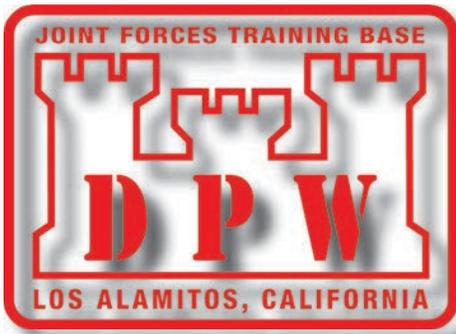
First, our department is completely understaffed to complete all work orders in a timely manner. This leads to a backlog of work orders to complete as indicated in the chart below. Secondly, is the delay in the approval process and the procurement of material by the Department of Logistics. These delays are usually due to budget constraints and priorities set by the Base Commander and DPW.

Despite these issues, DPW is making every effort to fulfill our obligations to you and the base. To help DPW with these issues, we hired a new Utility Shop Supervisor, Gerald Redus. Gerald Redus took on this position when left vacant after Manny Scoglio retired in July of 2014.

For any comments or suggestions to help us improve our service, please contact me at (576) 795-2077 office and email: peter.cho.mil@mail.mil.



SHOPS	# ISSUED	COMPLETED	CANCELLED	OUTSTANDING
CARPENTRY	236	129	24	83
F. WELDING	22	07	02	13
LOCKSMITH	89	37	08	44
PAINTING	61	25	04	32
PLUMBING	214	174	07	36
STA. ENG.	217	132	07	78
ELECTRICAL	140	78	06	56
GROUNDS	69	63	02	04
DPW	00	00	00	00
EQPT. OPR.	08	04	02	02
DPW/EPS	17	09	03	05



EPFS

DPW's Engineering section is hard at work completing the procurement process to renovate several facilities on the installation. In an effort to enhance our training resources we've developed a complete TI for the second floor classrooms of BLDG 6. This will include new HVAC, windows, lighting, ceiling and some aesthetic features: painting and carpeting. We've also completed the long overdue project to renovate the first floor Male and Female Latrines. In addition, the front office of JFTB's DPW will get a facelift. After more than 40 years we'll remove the antiquated orange carpeting and wood paneling of yesteryear. Also on the radar this year is the installation's perimeter fence line. We've completed a project to replace the entire Western perimeter fence line with the UFC standard 6' wire chain link and triple strand barb wire. This will enhance Force Protection as well as provide a barrier to our adjacent residences from the wildlife that traverse the storm channel periodically.

In some cases, it takes more money to remediate hazardous materials and renovate a building than it does to rebuild. This is the case for a number of buildings on JFTB. In an effort to reduce exorbitant costs of maintaining uninhabitable/unusable buildings, we've begun the process of removing hazardous materials and demolishing condemned facilities. I'm sure you've noticed, the former Navy Housing has been completely demolished and hauled away leaving behind little more than some concrete debris and a few memories for some of our Service members and/or civilians that may have at one time resided with their families in one of them. You may have also notice recently, that BLDG 54 has been demolished and hauled away leaving room for new construction.

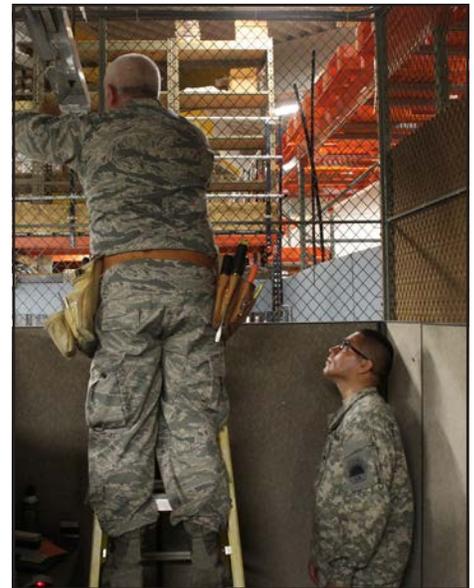


The Engineering section of the CASMR's Installation Support Command (ISC) will collaborate with the Joint Forces Training Base's (JFTB) DPW Detachment (CAARNG) and the 163RD Engineers of March Air Reserve Base (CANG) completing work orders and construction efforts at JFTB. The engineering section of the ISC consists of six members including electricians, plumbers and carpenters and building maintenance workers. The members of the ISCs engineering section conduct formal and on the job training



in all facets of Military Construction techniques and practices to include, building framing, roofing, and electrical and plumbing installation and finishes. Throughout the formal and practical training process, the members of the ISC will be assisting the JFTB's DPW complete work orders enhancing operational capabilities of not only the facilities on JFTB but the DPW's Trades technicians freeing them up to complete tasks requiring more time and materials than can be provided by the ISC Engineers. The collaborative training practices employed by the three different organizations will bring centuries of experience and practice to the troops in each organization enabling the members to complete a variety of maintenance tasks and construction projects. The force multiplier of the CASMR's ISC, the CAARNG's JFTB DPW Detachment and the CANG's 163RD Engineers will provide viable and functional administrative, maintenance, training and lodging facilities for the many Service Members and Civilians alike that work and train on JFTB.

The most recent collaborative project of the DPW Detachment, the 163RD Engineers and the CASMR's ISC was the Re-roof and Re-Siding of BLDG 99. SSG Soto of the JFTB DPW Detachment took the lead to complete the material requisition, project development and management for an exceptional project that will add many years of usable life to the facility.





FIRE CHIEF PHELPS CALL

HEARING IS A GIFT, PROTECT IT

WE RELAY ON OUR EARS TO COMMUNICATE, WARN US FROM DANGER AND EVEN KEEP OUR BALANCE WHILE WALKING.

correct this type of hearing loss. Short term exposure to loud noise can also cause a temporary change in hearing (your ears may feel stuffed up) or a ringing in your ears (tinnitus). These short-term problems may go away within a few minutes or hours after leaving the noisy area. However, repeated exposures to loud noise can lead to permanent tinnitus and/or hearing loss.



Loud noise can also create physical and psychological stress, reduce productivity, interfere with communication and concentration, and contribute to workplace accidents and injuries by making it difficult to hear warning signals. Noise-induced hearing loss limits your ability to hear high

We enjoy music, laughter and listen to old family stories. Hearing is a precious gift and when it is lost or partially lost it becomes much more difficult to enjoy the world around us. We can easily take preventative measures to assure we have the sense of hearing for the rest of our lives.

frequency sounds, understand speech, and seriously impairs your ability to communicate. The effects of hearing loss can be profound, as hearing loss can interfere with your ability to enjoy socializing with friends, playing with your children or grandchildren, or participating in other social activities you enjoy, and can lead to psychological and social isolation.

Every year, approximately 30 million people in the United States are occupationally exposed to hazardous noise. Noise-related hearing loss has been listed as one of the most prevalent occupational health concerns in the United States for more than 25 years. Thousands of workers every year suffer from preventable hearing loss due to high workplace noise levels. Since 2004, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that nearly 125,000 workers have suffered significant, permanent hearing loss.

What are the warning signs that your workplace may be too noisy?

Noise may be a problem in your workplace if:

- You hear ringing or humming in your ears when you leave work.
- You have to shout to be heard by a coworker an arm's length away.
- You experience temporary hearing loss when leaving work.

HOW LOUD IS TOO LOUD?

Noise is measured in units of sound pressure levels called decibels, named after Alexander Graham Bell, using A-weighted sound levels (dBA). The A-weighted sound levels closely match the perception of loudness by the human ear. Decibels are measured on a logarithmic

scale which means that a small change in the number of decibels results in a huge change in the amount of noise and the potential damage to a person's hearing.



OSHA sets legal limits on noise exposure in the workplace. These limits are based on a worker's time weighted average over an 8 hour day. With noise, OSHA's permissible exposure limit (PEL) is 90 dBA for all workers for an 8 hour day. The OSHA standard uses a 5 dBA exchange rate. This means

that when the noise level is increased by 5 dBA, the amount of time a person can be exposed to a certain noise level to receive the same dose is cut in half.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has recommended that all worker exposures to noise should be controlled below a level equivalent to 85 dBA for eight hours to minimize occupational noise induced hearing loss. NIOSH has found that significant noise-induced hearing loss occurs at the exposure levels equivalent to the OSHA PEL based on updated information obtained from literature reviews. NIOSH also recommends a 3 dBA exchange rate so that every increase by 3 dBA doubles the amount of the noise and halves the recommended amount of exposure time.



Here's an example: OSHA allows 8 hours of exposure to 90 dBA but only 2 hours of exposure to 100 dBA sound levels. NIOSH would recommend limiting the 8 hour exposure to less than 85 dBA. At 100 dBA, NIOSH recommends less than 15 minutes of exposure per day.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO REDUCE THE HAZARD FROM NOISE?

Noise controls are the first line of defense against excessive noise exposure. The use of these controls should aim to reduce the hazardous exposure to the point where the risk to hearing is eliminated or minimized. With the reduction of even a few decibels, the hazard to hearing is reduced, communication is improved, and noise-related annoyance is reduced. There are several ways to control and reduce worker exposure to noise in a workplace.

Engineering controls that reduce sound exposure levels are available and technologically feasible for most noise sources. Engineering controls involve modifying or replacing equipment, or making related physical changes at the noise source or along the transmission path to reduce the noise level at the worker's ear. In some instances the application of a relatively simple engineering noise control solution reduces the noise hazard to the extent that further requirements of the OSHA Noise standard (e.g., audiometric testing (hearing tests), hearing conservation program, provision of hearing protectors, etc...) are not necessary. Examples of inexpensive, effective engineering controls include some of the following:

- Choose low-noise tools and machinery
- Maintain and lubricate machinery and equipment (e.g., oil bearings).
- Place a barrier between the noise source and employee (e.g., sound walls or curtains).
- Enclose or isolate the noise source.

Administrative controls are changes in the workplace that

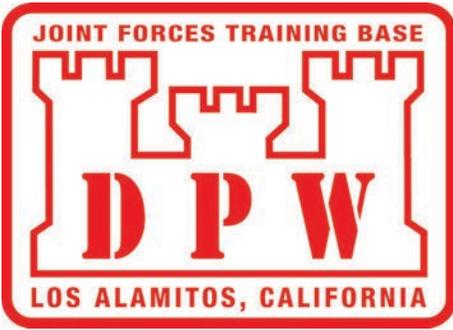
reduce or eliminate the worker exposure to noise. Examples include:

- Operating noisy machines during shifts when fewer people are exposed.
- Limiting the amount of time a person spends at a noise source.
- Providing quiet areas where workers can gain relief from hazardous noise sources (e.g., construct a sound proof room where workers' hearing can recover – depending upon their individual noise level and duration of exposure, and time spent in the quiet area).
- Restricting worker presence to a suitable distance away from noisy equipment.

Controlling noise exposure through distance is often an effective, yet simple and inexpensive administrative control. This control may be applicable when workers are present but are not actually working with a noise source or equipment. Increasing the distance between the noise source and the worker, reduces their exposure. In open space, for every doubling of the distance between the source of noise and the worker, the noise is decreased by 6 dBA.

Hearing protection devices (HPDs), such as earmuffs and plugs, are considered an acceptable but less desirable option to control exposures to noise and are generally used during the time necessary to implement engineering or administrative controls, when such controls are not feasible, or when worker's hearing tests indicate significant hearing damage.





Greetings,

Once again, the summer months are approaching fast and we would like to ask all the folks working on the installation to assist us in doing our part to support summer time energy reduction efforts.

Here are some tips you can do to help with our conservation efforts:

- Turn off partial or unnecessary office lights
- Keep thermostat settings no lower than 72.0 degrees F settings
- Close windows to keep higher temps out
- Use your window blinds to redirect sunlight and radiate heat

Thank you, again and please continue to report all repair issues to DPW/bldg 35 at 62083.



Hello JFTB,

Just a friendly reminder to base personnel. Please protect concrete slabs and sidewalks before driving over them with trucks and equipment. Concrete can and will crack when overloaded!



Have you ever wonder if carpenters, electricians, iron workers, painters, HVAC, and plumbers do their job per Building Codes?

Well, Southern California Edison offers classes that provide you training on what codes and standards these trades abide by. Knowing this will help you better understand what's involved when our Maintenance staff is assigned a work order or project for the betterment of JFTB.

Working together is the key to our success.

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