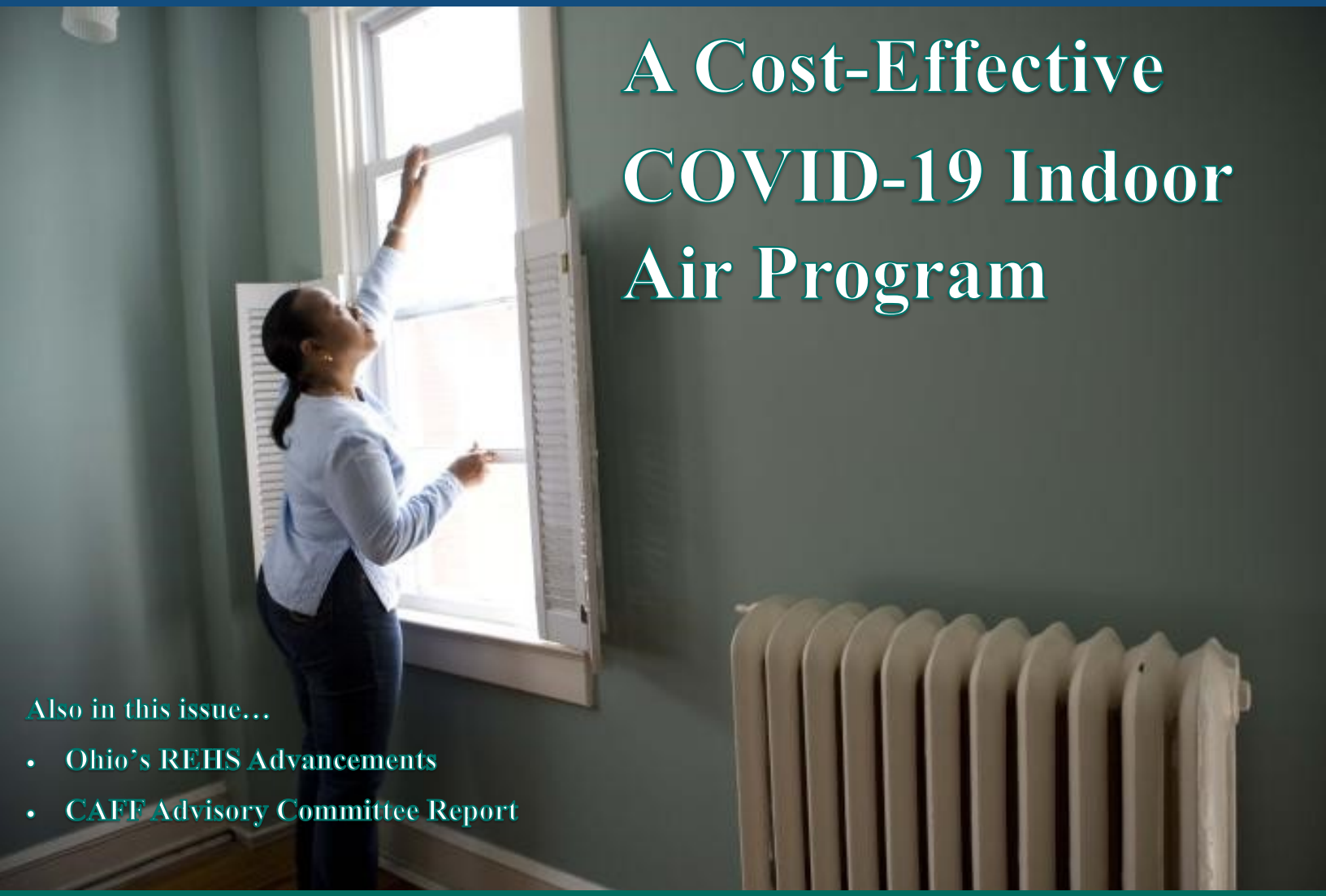
Ohio Journal of
Environmental Health

1st Quarter 2022



A Cost-Effective COVID-19 Indoor Air Program

Also in this issue…

- Ohio's REHS Advancements
- CAFF Advisory Committee Report

Official Publication of the Ohio Environmental Health Association

www.ohioeha.org
www.facebook.com/ohioeha
www.twitter.com/OhioEHA

OEHA
OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

The object and purpose of the Association shall be the betterment of the health and welfare of mankind through the improvement of the environment. This shall be done by sponsoring state and regional meetings and publications, by developing methods of measuring and evaluating achievements in environmental health, the establishment of a central point of reference and education material for the membership, the procurement of cooperation with other agencies and organizations, and such other activities as will lead to the greater efficiency and professional growth of the membership.

Publication Information

The Ohio Journal of Environmental Health is published by the Ohio Environmental Health Association (PO Box 234, Columbus, OH 43216-0234). A one year subscription, without membership, is available at a cost of $60.

Postmaster send address changes to: 2818 Annabelle Ct, Grove City, OH 43123. Second Class Postage Paid. Grove City, Ohio.

Other correspondence relating to address changes, applications for membership and other matters should be addressed to: Ohio Environmental Health Association, Vicki Johnson, Administrative Aide, PO Box 234, Columbus OH 43216-0234; Phone 614-871-0665.

The articles herein published represent the work of the designated author(s). The facts, opinions, and findings represented in the articles are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily represent the facts, opinions, and findings of the Ohio Environmental Health Association nor the publications committee.

The appearance of advertising in this publication does not necessarily include its endorsement.

To include articles or other materials for publication, contact: Adam Howard, Dustin Kent, or Tracy Buchanan

Ohio Journal of
Environmental Health

Volume 71
Number 1
1st Quarter 2022

Table of Contents

President's Message

Stephan Ruckman, MPH, REHS
Ohio Environmental Health Association
President 2020-2022

Welcome 2022!!! It's hard to believe Spring is just around the corner! With the coming of Spring comes new growth, more sunshine, and warmer days. Spring is also historically a time where we gather as an Association for our Annual Educational Conference. As I'm typing this message we are a full go for this year. Vice President Matt Taylor and his planning committee have put together an excellent agenda this year! There will also be opportunity for creating and strengthening our professional relationships through networking and a preconference opportunity to gather at Top Golf. More details are included in this edition of the Ohio Journal of Environmental Health as well as on the OEHA website. Please consider joining us for two days full of excellent educational opportunities, networking and recognition of those doing great work on behalf of OEHA. I'm beyond excited for all that AEC offers and looking forward to seeing you all there!

The past two years we've endured many challenges as environmental health specialists. Our members didn't waiver in their commitment to their communities and peers. And, the Board of Directors didn't waiver in their commitment to represent the membership and make sure that our members' interests were protected. This is certainly evident in the support of passage of legislation that modernized licensure for environmental health specialists, but also present in the continued effort to improve programing and public health overall. We recently partnered with the Association of Ohio Health Commissioners and the Ohio Restaurant Association to address budgetary impacts of the pandemic on food inspection programs. We also continue to actively monitor and comment on legislation in the Ohio General Assembly.

Bills we are currently reviewing relate to regulation of swimming and recreation at man made ponds where inflatable structures are present, the impact of the governing structure of local boards of health, and overall pandemic response. In addition, we are working to address the survey structure for food programs including how registered environmental health specialists are evaluated. Please continue to monitor the Ohio Environmental Health Association website at www.ohioeha.org for details on all of this as well as call to action if needed. Hick's Partners, our legislative liaisons, will be providing an update on all of this and more at the Annual Educational Conference.

My hope is that this message finds all of you optimistic about what is to come for environmental public health in Ohio. Many of us may still be feeling the effects of tremendous workloads and the long days the pandemic presented. But, great things lie ahead. Spring reminds us that many things are made new. Let's renew our commitment to being the amazing environmental health professionals we are. And, let's remind our peers of the great things they continue to do to protect our communities in Ohio.

Can't wait to see you all at AEC 2022!!!

Recognizing Ohio's Newest Registered Environmental Health Specialists

In this section we recognized those individuals who successfully met the standards to earn the title Registered Environmental Health Specialist in the State of Ohio. This year we congratulate the following who achieved the status of Registration from January 1, 2021—December 31, 2021.

- Kristen Kennedy
- Lindsey Pittak
- Lauryn Bone
- Jamie Cahill
- Kelsey Conner
- Richard Stewart
- Samantha Wantz
- Jacob Zeigler
- Benjamin Rabin
- David Dumford
- Sean Griffin
- Michael Spies
- LaTesha McDonald
- Jennifer Ramirez
- David Roland
- Joshua Herold
- Cameron Kunkle
- Scott Morris
- Chad Wamsley
- Keianna Wimberly
- Kelly Gregory
- Traven Wood
- Heidi Babos-Ford
- Nicholas Sams
- Mara Pusateri
- Joseph Kollar
- Glynnis Prigge
- Matthew Schwab
- Bridget Haag
- Brittany Harper
- Aaron Joy
- Hannah Hoffman
- Ariel Ruth
- Christina Gustin
- Brittanie Evans
- Hailie Cassady
- Elliott Manini
- Stephen Rudd
- Jodi Gearhart
- Jenny Chan
- Michael Judin
- Kyle Sawmiller
- Amanda Preslicka
- Shelby Ballentine
- Matthew Hicks
- Kara Ameling
- Shelby Simmons
- Arielle Hilliard
- John Hils
- Kelly Scranton
- Mark Citriglia
- Mitchell Guiler
- Daniel Murphy
- Jesse Christmas
- Brandon Blakeman

2022 Annual Educational Conference

For conference registration, click here or visit www.ohioeha.org

For Top Golf registration, click here or visit www.ohioeha.org

Don't forget to vote for OEHA Officers at AEC!

CAFF Advisory Committee Report

Jason Menchhofer, MPH, REHS
Mercer County Health District

The Concentrated Animal Feeding Facility (CAFF) Advisory Committee met on February 1, 2022 at the Ohio Department of Agriculture's Bromfield Administration Building. The CAFF Committee meeting was called to order at approximately 9:30 AM.

Division of Livestock Environmental Permitting (DLEP) Chief Sam Mullins led a discussion on the formation of a subcommittee to review the Certified Livestock Manager (CLM) rules found in OAC 901:10-1-06 and OAC 901:10-2-16 and provide recommendations to the CAFF Committee. This will consist of 2-3 virtual meetings between now and the June CAFF meeting. It was decided that the subcommittee should be made up of approximately 7 current members of the CAFF Committee, and that there should be no more than one representative from each organization represented on the subcommittee.

Chief Mullins also gave an update on the Case Farms broiler facilities. This is a group of 30 facilities that are making facility and operational changes to accommodate smaller chickens. 10 are permitted, 7 are in progress, and ODA is now applying pressure to the remaining operations to take the necessary steps to become appropriately permitted.

The meeting continued with rule review. Routine rule review is expected to make up a part of each meeting this year. Summaries of the rules reviewed are provided below.

OAC 901:10-1-04 Fees

Fee increases are proposed for the first time since 2011 to put the DLEP back in the black, as the program's carryover has been decreasing for the past few years. The resulting fees would range from $250 to $3,000 for various aspects of the permitting program. The committee approved of the revisions as presented.

OAC 901:10-5-01 Complaints

Proposed revisions to this rule would distinguish between complaints related to DLEP permit compliance and those specific to manure discharges. This change is proposed to better align with the recommendations of USEPA. The rule revisions were tabled because the committee needs more information on how anonymous complaints and complaints involving CLMs.

OAC 901:10-5-02 Right to Enter Property for Investigations and Inspections

Proposed revisions to this rule would widen the scope to include right of entry to any property, not limited to permitted facilities. This would allow DLEP to address NPDES-related programs if at some point in the future the NPDES program is delegated to DLEP.

Chief Mullins advised the committee that House Bill 349 has not moved and is not expected to move forward. This bill would establish a new permit structure that would require permitting and inspection for smaller concentrated animal feeding operations that are below the current regulatory threshold.

Chief Mullins also gave an update on the status of the NPDES program. DLEP has been working with USEPA for many years to attempt to take control of this program as it pertains to livestock facilities. There has been little recent interaction with USEPA due to staffing shortages at USEPA. The Inspector General is pressuring the USEPA Region 5 office to decide on delegation of this program. If DLEP's application is denied, the division will need to start from the beginning and submit a new application.

The meeting ended with a report on DLEP licensing, inspection, and complaint investigation activities over the last quarter of 2021. Many of the compliant investigations pertained to mismanagement of manure and over-application of phosphorous.

NEHA Update

Last year, NEHA commented on 33 bills, mostly on bills related to Food Freedom. Each affiliate was cc'd on each e-mail comment.

This year, NEHA will perform the same service (unless the affiliate requests we do not). There may be more bills to respond to because NEHA has adopted 19 policy statements.

Certain states, such as Washington, will not accept testimony from groups outside the state. In that instance [NEHA will] plan on sharing the policy statement and bill number in case the affiliate would like to submit testimony.

Please let Doug Farquhar, NEHA Director of Government Affairs, know if you have any questions or comments at dfarquhar@neha.org.

NEHA/AAS Scholarship Open for Applications

NEHA and the American Academy of Sanitarians (AAS) are pleased to announce the opening of the 2022 NEHA/AAS Scholarship application period. Undergraduate and graduate students attending an accredited college or university with a recognized curriculum in environmental health sciences are invited to apply. Deadline to submit is March 31.

AFDO Scholarship Awards – Association of Food and Drug Officials [deadline 3/31]

NEHA Award Nominations Open

Join NEHA as we recognize the significant achievements of environmental health professionals who safeguard communities through healthy environments. Nominate a worthy individual or group for the following honors in 2022:

- NEHA Joe Beck Educational Contribution Award
- NEHA Walter S. Mangold Award
- NEHA Dr. Bailus Walker, Jr. Diversity and Inclusion Awareness Award
- NEHA/NSF Walter F. Snyder Award

Featured District Director's Message: Northwest

Adam Schultz, REHS
Union County Health Department

I would like to start off by saying how excited I am to head into the new year as the 2022-2023 Northwest District Director. My career in public service started at a young age where I worked directly with the public as a lifeguard, supporting daily living services for quadriplegics, working with various non-profit organizations, and an internship with a local health department. Through these experiences, I quickly realized that I not only found a passion for engaging with the public, but also the work of public health.

My college career started at the University of Toledo where I was asked to train with the women's basketball team as a "practice player" to support the development of the program. After completing a semester at the University of Toledo, I transferred to The Ohio State University's Marion Campus where I was able to walk on to the Men's Basketball team halfway through their season. After finishing my first year in college, I made the decision to transfer back to the University of Toledo where I received my Bachelors of Science in Public Health.

After graduating, I interviewed for a Sanitarian position. Unfortunately, I did not receive the offer. However, 6 months later the job became available and I have now been with the Union County Health Department (UCHD) for 8 years. UCHD has been involved and has been a big advocate for OEHA for many years. Since I was hired, I have been involved with a multitude of different environmental health programs between Pools, Schools, Campgrounds, Body Art, Septic, Water, and Food. This diverse experience within environmental health has given me great opportunities that have helped me further my public health career. The UCHD Sanitarian staff are a small but mighty team so most of us are considered "EH Generalists", because of how many programs we balance. I joined the OEHA network during my first year as a Sanitarian. This is a great way to network with your peers and learn a lot about other health districts. This network has continued to give me great opportunities throughout my career and our team is always looking for more and new ways for people to get involved with OEHA.

Getting elected as District Director was a surprise! After briefly stepping out of a nomination meeting, I received a text from a committee member that I had been nominated and elected to serve as the next Northwest District Director. I guess you can say a lot can happen if you miss just a few moments of a meeting! This is a fantastic, rewarding opportunity and I am both proud and excited to serve the Northwest District the best that I can for this next year.

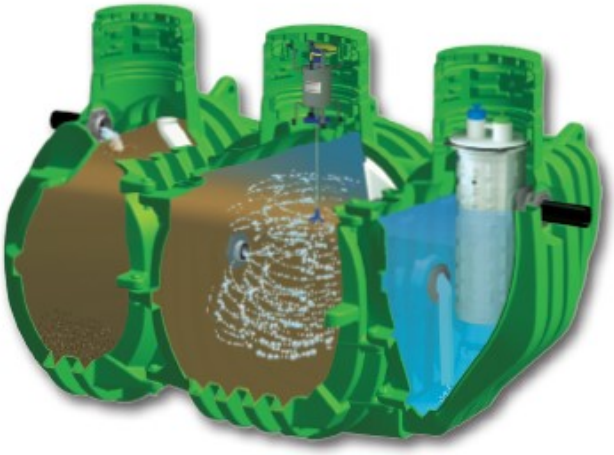
The Northwest OEHA conference will be on October 13-14, 2022 at the Kalahari Resort & Convention Center in Sandusky. I look forward to seeing many of you there. If you have any questions, speaker ideas or other suggestions for the conference please contact me or another planning committee member.

norweco®

Engineering the future of water and wastewater treatment

WHY CHOOSE NORWECO?

- **SAVE TIME & MONEY:** No wait with Singulair Green; set your own schedule.
- **NEW PRODUCTS:** We think of it before you need it. Nitrogen reduction, phosphorus removal and water reuse systems available now.
- **INTEGRITY:** Tested and certified products backed by an experienced team of experts.



1-800-NORWECO | www.norweco.com | email@norweco.com

A Cost-Effective COVID-19 Indoor Air Program

Arie Pequignot, BS, EHST
Logan County Health District

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the Logan County Health District (LCHD) identified a need in the community for an objective procedure to determine if an indoor space could be utilized by the public and be assured that there was a low risk of spreading COVID-19. Through extensive review of online science-based research articles and journals, an understanding was developed that when outdoors the shedding and spreading of the airborne COVID-19 virus was controlled through social distancing, ultraviolet rays from the sun, and dilution by wind. It was then understood that through adequate ventilation, filtration and purification, indoor air could safely approximate outdoor air and successfully reduce COVID-19 infections. Therefore, an Indoor Air Quality Program was designed that could measure basic parameters of air quality and then incorporate certain strategies and mechanical systems that could reproduce the safe levels of outdoor air in indoor environments.

The COVID-19 virus has been shown to spread through surfaces, droplets and when airborne. It's been known for years that indoor airborne spread is the most dominant concern for viruses. Droplets are usually large enough (between 20 and 100 microns in size) that they are pulled down by gravity, mitigated by social distancing and readily trapped by facial masks. When the particles are so small that they can become airborne (less than 10 microns) they are called aerosols which is currently agreed upon as the main method of COVID-19 spread. An insightful article published in April 2020 stated that if a vehicle window was opened three inches while the ventilation setting was on "flow through" mode the risk to passengers was reduced by 90% (Allen et al., 2020). That began our understanding of how important simply improving ventilation and controlling indoor contaminants would be to creating an effective educational effort to help our clients of all income levels fight the spread of COVID-19. With that knowledge the LCHD started its Indoor Air Quality Program in July 2020.

Carbon dioxide (CO_2) levels indoors have been shown to be a surrogate value for determining the potential for viral spread. A higher level of CO_2 corresponds with more stagnant air while a lower value is viewed as "fresher" air. Outside air in Logan County has a CO_2 level of around 375 parts per million (ppm). Limiting outside air exchange to a maximum of 10% allows for adequate cooling, heating, and dehumidifying, thereby addressing the issues of cost and comfort. Improving air exchange alone can keep the CO_2 level below 1000 ppm but an ideal level is closer to 600 ppm (reducing the CO_2 level to below 600 ppm once ended a university tuberculosis outbreak, Miller, 2020). Other ways to improve indoor air quality are to increase the air changes per hour (ACH) by opening windows and doors to the outside. This can be especially effective when using exhaust fans to blow indoor air to the outside, and running the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) fan at the "On" setting instead of "Auto." An ACH of 3 is considered adequate but above 6 is ideal.

Controlling humidity is also still important because particles around 20 microns in size (those that can contain COVID-19, influenza, and other illness-causing pathogens) when they dry out can shrink in size to the under 10 microns airborne size. Viruses themselves survive longer than bacteria after

drying out so keeping humidity around 50% is recommended as a way to decrease spread by reducing their airborne numbers.

When a building's HVAC system can only provide 3 ACH, additional air exchanges can be accomplished by adding portable room air purifiers that have High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) rated filtration. Such filters can trap particles down to 0.1 microns in size, effectively removing 99.9% of airborne viruses, bacteria, pollen, and mold spores. Some commercial HVAC systems, if sized large enough to be able to handle the increased air flow resistance of the tighter filters, can replace regular air filters with ones that have a Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) of at least 13 for the same effect. Particulate matter (PM) consists of the fine particles that float in the air, most too small to be seen with the naked eye. COVID-19 viruses can attach to particulate matter and be transported via those particles deep into the lungs when inhaled. Particulate matter of 2.5 microns or higher (PM2.5) should be kept below 35 ug/m3 (micrograms per meter cubed) in indoor spaces through filtering and purification.

Besides ventilation and filtration, purification can be incorporated through the inclusion of UV light and ionization. While UV light between 200 to 280 nanometers successfully stops the reproduction of cells, the wavelength of 222 nanometers has been proven to be the safest because it is not absorbed by human skin and especially the eyes. Negatively charged particles (called ions) produced by ionization units are able to combine with positive particles in the air and neutralize them, or if not used will land on surfaces where they are still able to disinfect other particles when they eventually settle out of the air.

Ionization is effective because, unlike UV light bulbs which can be shielded from a pathogen or can dim over time to the point of dropping below an effective level so that they must be replaced annually, ions use the interaction between negatively and positively charged ions. These ions attach to the membrane of the virus causing a chemical reaction rendering them unable to cause infection. They also envelop the virus and puncture the protein spikes on its membrane, neutralizing them by taking away hydrogen. They can also build up around the virus causing it to become large enough to be trapped by air filters. Ozone systems were not recommended due to the potential harmful effects to the lungs if not adequately dispersed before reentering a room after their use.

Meetings were conducted with local HVAC companies to discuss the available information and equipment to improve indoor environments to acceptable ranges. To be able to objectively measure basic indoor air quality and be able to make proper determinations, two affordable air meters were purchased, an Amprobe, Model CO_2-100, for CO_2 readings and a Langder Technology Color Screen Intelligent Air Detector to measure particulate matter levels. Weekly online meetings were also held with all of the superintendents of the local school districts, the multi-county Career Center and The Chamber of Commerce's business group. At our suggestion, several schools and food services installed ionization units on their building's main HVAC systems or placed them inside individual classroom ventilation units. In one room in the first school building tested, with 26 students and all windows closed and a window air conditioner recirculating the room in the air, a CO_2 reading of 4400 ppm was recorded! Exercise venues, churches, shops, and retail stores found ways to improve their ACHs such as by purging the air before and after being open and increasing air flow during use. Local businesses were encouraged on the LCHD website to submit applications which were reviewed by LCHD staff Environmental Health Specialists (EHSs)

to find ways to improve their indoor air quality levels and safely increase their COVID-19-reduced occupancies.

The LCHD determined that simple preventative measures could adequately improve indoor air quality. Those included installing ionization or UV light, opening doors and windows to introduce outside air, increasing air flow from HVAC units, and upgrading the filters within HVAC units to MERV-13 or HEPA-rated filters. These improvements were implemented in several school districts within the county. One school district even installed high-tech monitors within individual classrooms that altered the air flow through the air handlers based on the CO_2 level. With all these preventative measures in place, outbreaks within the school systems in Logan County were minimized and schools remained open for the 2020-2021 school year.

Testing was conducted by the LCHD for CO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$. Concentrations were noted from each monitoring device in individual rooms throughout a various array of businesses, community resource buildings (schools, churches, police stations, fire stations, and senior care facilities), and private businesses. In addition, observations were made in individual rooms to determine what conditions could contribute to higher levels of CO_2 and $PM_{2.5}$ (based on the number of individuals in the room, number of doors and windows and if they were open or closed). Initially, the monitoring devices were placed randomly in the room and data was collected after two to three minutes or when the devices had become acclimated to the conditions. This part of the procedure was evaluated and eventually revised

LCHD data actually showed that open windows in a room full of people could have a lower CO_2 level than a room with less people and no open windows. A classroom with 10 students and 2 windows closed had a CO_2 level of 1053 ppm. A classroom, two doors down, with between 20-25 students and with one window open had a CO_2 level of 553. Particulate matter concentrations did not vary

much per room based on the amount of people in the room and whether or not windows or doors were open during the time of testing. In another example, a classroom that had not been utilized at all during the day of testing had an initial CO_2 level of 872 ppm. The CO_2 monitor was left in the room in the same place and a window was opened. The room was left empty for five minutes and in that time the CO_2 level dropped to 720 ppm. The meter was then moved to a seat closer to the open window. It was left again for one minute and the CO^2 level dropped to 540 ppm. The same building had an average CO_2 level of 997 ppm in rooms that had only closed windows and doors. The same building had an average CO_2 level of 701 ppm if a room had at least one window or door open to the outside. An article from Shelly Miller of the University of Colorado at Boulder stated that CO_2 levels should be below 600 ppm for a given room (Miller, 2020). LCHD data showed that simply opening a window in a room can greatly decrease the level of CO_2 no matter the amount of people in the room. These results were replicated in other buildings as well. Another school building had an average CO_2 level of 1221 ppm in rooms with closed windows, and a CO_2 level of 665 ppm for rooms with at least one window open.

Providing the schools with this knowledge led to many of the districts opening windows within the classrooms and even on buses, in addition to the other preventative measures that they had introduced. Windows were open for just five minutes at a time when weather conditions were not favorable. Our experience showed that placement of the monitoring devices in each room examined was critical. As expected, placing the device closer to a window resulted in lower concentrations of CO_2. Consequently, the procedure was changed to placing the devices away from open windows and vents from the building's HVAC system, since that skewed data and gave CO_2 concentrations lower than what was actually in the room.

Data was analyzed using an excel spreadsheet, where averages were extrapolated

from the collected raw data points. This allowed businesses to clearly see how good or bad the air flow was in their given building. This data was then compiled into word documents and sent to each facility where testing was conducted along with each room's observations. Charts were also created from the raw data in an excel sheet, so a visualization of the data could be portrayed in an easy-to-read format, further strengthening their understanding that indoor air quality is vital in controlling outbreaks of COVID-19.

The program allowed for peace of mind to many of our clients. They are now able to confidently retrofit their existing businesses and schools and also change their behaviors to introduce more fresh air into their indoor spaces. With the easy-to-use but accurate indoor air meters, our office is able to create a baseline level of readings and then return to show the benefits of the actions employed by both public and private entities. Even individual households are able to take advantage of the information we have been able to provide on our website to improve the indoor air quality of their own homes. In addition to the usual recommendations to properly sanitize, wear masks and get vaccinated, much money, time and anxiety has been spared throughout Logan County in fighting against COVID-19 with the startup of our affordable Indoor Air Quality Program. For more information, contact Arie Pequignot, EHSIT at apequignot@co.logan.oh.us or (937) 651-6201. Acknowledgements include Boyd C. Hoddinott, MD, MPH, past Health Commissioner and current Medical Director. Timothy Smith, RESH, MS Director of Environmental Health.

References:

1. Allen, J., Spengler, J., & Corsi, R. (2020, April 22). Is there coronavirus in your car? here's how you can protect yourself. USA Today. Retrieved January 11, 2022, from https://www.usatoday.com/story/opinion/2020/04/22/coronavirus-car-protect-yourself-column/5166146002/
2. Miller, S. (2020, August 10). How to use ventilation and air filtration to prevent the spread of coronavirus indoors. The Conversation. Retrieved January 11, 2022, from https://theconversation.com/how-to-use-ventilation-and-air-filtration-to-prevent-the-spread-of-coronavirus-indoors-143732

Announcements

Have a grant, educational opportunity, move, promotion, or other announcement you would like to share? Please email a member of the publications committee.

Open Positions (With an opening of 3/16/22)

- REHS/EHST
  Holmes County General Health District
- Director of Environmental Health
  Union County Health Department
- EH Intern
  Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County
- Environmental Health Director
  Paulding County Health Department
- Certified Plumbing Inspector
  Darke County Health Department
- REHS/EHST
  Wayne County Health Department
- REHS/EHST
  Mahoning County Public Health
- Community Health Worker
  Toledo-Lucas County Health Department
- Environmental Health Director
  New Philadelphia City Health Department
- REHS/EHST
  Greene County Public Health
- Summer Intern
  Medina County Board of Health
- REHS/EHST
  Clark County Combined Health District
- REHS/EHST
  Warren City Health District
- REHS
  Ohio Department of Health
- REHS/EHST
  Hancock Public Health
- EH Summer Internship
  Kent City Health Department
- REHS
  Delaware Public Health District
- Program Manager
  Delaware Public Health District
- EH Summer Internship
  Lorain County Public Health
- REHS/EHST
  Toledo-Lucas County Health Department
- Student EH Worker
  Cuyahoga Board of Health

Educational Opportunities

- OEHA AEC - April 14-15, 2022; Dublin, Ohio
- AOHC New Employee Training - April 7, 2022; Virtual
- AOHC LEHDS - April 20-21, 2022; Virtual
- AOHC Finance for Health Departments - May 2-3, 2022; Virtual
- AOHC Health Commissioner University - May 11-13, 2022; Columbus, Ohio
- 2022 Public Health Combined Conference - May 23-25, 2022; Columbus, Ohio
- AOHC LEHDS - June 14-15, 2022; Columbus, Ohio
- AOHC Finance for Health Departments - June 14-15, 2022; TBD
- AOHC New Employee Training - August 23, 2022l; Delaware, Ohio
- AOHC Fall Conference - September 14-16, 2022; Dublin, Ohio

OEHA Committees & Chairs

Body Art
Sarah Badenhop, REHS
Columbus Public Health

Campground
Mark Janowich, REHS
Erie County Health Department

Food
Christina Ritchey Wilson, JD, REHS
Columbus Public Health

Greg Chumney, MPH, REHS
Licking County Health Department

Lead
Greg Putka, REHS
Lorain County Public Health

Private Water Systems
Randy Ruszkowski, REHS
Stark County Health Department

Sewage
Eric Cherry, REHS
Huron County Public Health

Solid Waste
Chuck De Jonckheere, REHS
Hamilton County Public Health

Swimming Pool, Spa, and Special Use Pool
Barry Grisez, REHS
Cuyahoga County Board of Health

Vector Control
Scott Pozna, REHS
Lorain County Health Department

Archives
Melissa Adams, REHS
Delaware Public Health District

Constitution & By-laws
Ken Sharkey, MPH, REHS
Cleveland Department of Public Health

Exhibits
Shannon Self, REHS
Delaware Public Health District

Professional Development
Steve Ruckman, MPH, REHS
Worthington Schools

Resolutions
Jennifer Wentzel, MPH, REHS
Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Website
Garrett Guillozet, MPA, REHS, AEMT
Ross County Health District

Auditing
Jennifer Wentzel, MPH, REHS
Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County

Awards & Recognition
Gus Dria, REHS
Canton City Health Department

George Eagle Scholarship
Jacqueline A. Gruza, MPH, BS, REHS
Greene County Public Health

Membership
Open

Nominations & Elections
Open

Public Affairs
Stephan Ruckman, MPH, REHS
Worthington Schools

Publications
Adam R. Howard, MPH, REHS
Delaware Public Health District

Concentrated Animal Feed Facility
Jason Menchhofer, MPH, REHS
Mercer County Health District

Ohio Public Health Advisory Board
Garrett Guillozet, MPA, REHS, AEMT
Ross County Health District

Ohio Public Health Partnership
Chad Brown, MPH, REHS
Licking County Health Department

Sewage Treatment System Technical Advisory Committee
Dan Lark, REHS
Lake County General Health District

OJEH
Ohio Environmental Health Association
2818 Annabelle Ct
Grove City, OH 43123

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Non Profit Organization
US Postage
PAID
Grove City, OH 43123
Permit No.28