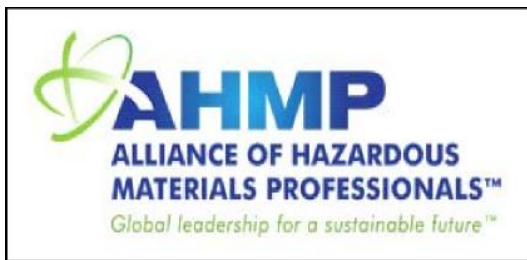


The Hazardous Materials Manager

EASTERN WASHINGTON CHAPTER OF THE ACADEMY OF CERTIFIED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGERS NEWSLETTER



Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers

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Richland, WA 99352
<http://www.ewcachmm.org>

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Vice President: Chuck Mulkey
Secretary: Roni Swan
Treasurer: Mike Schmoldt
Past President: Mike Schmoldt

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Professional Development: Andrea Hopkins
Membership Development: Open
Public Relations: Robbie Tidwell
Awards: Scot Adams
Scholarships: Andrea Prignano
Government Liaison: Harold Tilden
Webmaster: Anne Dukelow
Education: Open
Newsletter: Roni Swan/Ginger Petaschnick
Past President's Advisory Council: Chuck Mulkey, Rampur Viswanath, Andrea Prignano

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2010—Mike Schmoldt
2009—Robbie Tidwell
2008—Mark Riess
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2005—Michelle Y. Mandis
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2003—R. Terry Winward
2002—Rampur Viswanath
2001—Stan Jones
2000—Roni Swan
1999—Chris Brevick
1998—Robert Newell
1997—Delores Lutter
1996—Terry Ostrander
1995—Bill Holstein
1994—Brian Dixon
1993—Bruce Vesper

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

From our President, Russ Johnson, CHMM

It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas! Where has this year gone? I can hardly believe it is December already. This year has been a tough one, with all of the Hanford layoffs, but there is still much to be thankful for. I appreciate the networking and support of my fellow officers and committee chairs. I want to thank Scot Adams for his efforts on the Awards Committee. We had some outstanding project nominations this year and continued sponsorship from DOE-ORP, CHPRC, and WRPS. None of this would have happened without him. So, I want you all to know that I really appreciate Scot, which is why I decided to give him the EWC-ACHMM President's Award this year.

The awards banquet was held on December 8th and the 2011 awards were presented. The DOE-ORP Manager's Award was given to the Sodium Deactivation Project and the WRPS award went to the SY Transfer Lines Replacement Project. CHPRC also awarded the Hazardous Materials Identification and Control Research Award to the Deep Vadose Zone Desiccation Demonstration Project. Michelle Hendrickson won the Hazardous Materials Manager of the Year and was introduced by Andrea Hopkins (picture below).



And, if you are a former member, we would like you to get involved again. We seek new members and leaders that would like to participate in the Executive Committee. We are still seeking someone to step up to the challenge and be our EWC-ACHMM Secretary (CHMM certification and national AHMP membership is required). We have a number of great programs/tours being planned for next year. We also want to know what would give you value. We look forward to hearing your ideas so please let us know! We also hope you and your families enjoy the holidays and that we see you next year!



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The 189K Water Treatment Facility Project

By Tom Ashley, PE, CHMM and Roni Swan, CHMM

Hanford's 100K Area has a new water treatment facility. The 189K water treatment facility that opened at the end of fiscal year 2011 was built using American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. This project started in the beginning with the end in mind. The new facility employs state-of-the-art microfiltration technology, instrumentation, and control systems. The new microfiltration technology, an improved operations and distribution approach, and innovative backflush recycling capabilities enable the new plant to produce the same amount of water as the old 100K Area potable water facility, with a raw (Columbia River) water consumption of approximately 50% of the consumption of the old plant. The cooperation and dedication by the Washington State Department of Health, CH2MHILL Plateau Remediation Company (CHPRC) Project Engineers and Operations staff, and the A/E Subcontractor ARES Corporation (Design Agent) successfully eliminated the cost and schedule associated with a year-long pilot study, a typical component of the permitting process. This enabled the 100K Area D&D to proceed in accordance with the aggressive baseline schedule. Support in this endeavor was provided by the City of Pasco and its water plant Design Agent, CH2M HILL.



Construction of the new water treatment facility has already allowed CHPRC and the U. S. Department of Energy to D&D many of the legacy cold war facilities in the 100K Area of the Hanford Site. Removal of contaminated facilities has been a key component to remove legacy sources of groundwater contamination and support remediation of CERCLA waste sites in the Columbia River Corridor.

This state-of-the-art water treatment plant was built in record time maximizing the value of the Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding. It provides the necessary structure to move forward with the efforts to reduce the Hanford Site's footprint.

Photo: Sam Wajeeh, 100K Project Engineer,
Mary Ann Green, 100K Operations Manager,
Steve Moore, 100K Maintenance Manager

Green Building and Sustainability

Green building is a term used for green construction and/or sustainability. It refers to the building's structure as well as using a process that is environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout the building's life-cycle. New technologies are constantly being developed to create greener structures. The common objective is that green buildings are designed to reduce the overall impact to human health and the natural environment by efficiently using energy, water (and other resources), protecting health, improving employee productivity, as well as reducing waste, pollution and/or environmental degradation. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design certification is quickly becoming the standard for sustainability projects in the United States.

MISTAKES OF THE PAST

And How Not to Repeat Them! - Part 4 “Recycling in Name Only: RINO Hunting”

Harold Tilden, CHMM

Author’s Note: This article is intended to take a look at past activities in the light of how to learn from them. No accusations of impropriety on anyone’s part are intended; usually the actions taken were “state of the art” at the time.



An enterprising company purchased a cement kiln. It then held itself out to hazardous waste generators as a facility that would recycle their hazardous waste into useful construction material. The waste was fed into the kiln at a temperature of 1600-2000°F and served as part of the raw material and/or fuel for the kiln. The residues from burning waste were thus incorporated into an “aggregate” material for beneficial use in construction.

This company was very aggressive in taking many types of waste (e.g. contaminated soil) that didn’t really serve a valuable purpose in producing aggregate for construction purposes. In effect, the recycling was in name only. The company was also only marginally successful in marketing the resulting aggregate product; many buyers shied away. The state determined that the aggregate was not suitable for roads. The product began to accumulate at the site in piles. When the company finally filed

for a permit under the hazardous waste laws, EPA denied it since the company had filed as a boiler, not an incinerator.

After sixteen years of legal proceedings reaching all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, the company was forced to discontinue its operations and undergo closure. Generators were forced to pay for corrective action at a facility where the aggregate was used for fill material, and contribute toward closure of the facility where the kiln was located.

Partly in response to the issues revealed by this facility’s operations, EPA issued guidance to aid the regulated community and state regulators in understanding when a process is actually considered to be “recycling”. This guidance is typically referred to as the “sham recycling guidance”.

Lessons Learned:

- Know Your Service Provider. What does your service provider propose to do with your waste? If they propose to recycle it, what “products” will result?
- Buyer Beware. If your provider makes a product with your waste, would you actually buy that product? Would you expect that others would buy it? Is the recycling economically viable?
- Land Application. Be especially cautious when the product to be made will be applied to the land (e.g. as road building material or fertilizer). The regulating agency may determine that the use of the product was actually land disposal of a waste if the recycling is subsequently determined to be “sham recycling”.

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Keynote Presentation Provided by Greg Curtis

Greg Curtis provided the keynote presentation on December 8th at the Courtyard by Marriot, at Columbia Point in Richland. Greg is currently assigned to the DOE-Counterintelligence/Pacific Northwest Field Office located at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland, Washington. He serves as the subject matter expert for high-risk foreign travel, counterterrorism, and economic espionage.

Greg has been involved in counterintelligence and counterterrorism activities for the past 14 years and is a cyber security expert. With his knowledge of intelligence, he was able to share a captivating perspective on espionage in the United States (U.S.) and around the world with magnetism and humor. He captured the audience with eye-opening examples of historical and recent events that have occurred over the years.



Greg has co-authored several U.S. classified and unclassified intelligence documents and authored the Summary of the History of Hanford Technological Data and Contractor Presence. He participated on a multi-faceted task team which authored a comprehensive terrorism threat assessment of the Hanford/PNNL complex and Tri-City region.

Greg resides in the Richland, Washington, is married to a special education teacher and has a son studying criminal justice. And, of course, he has a dog (that is he has a pug with a severe gastro-intestinal problem). We will be trying to talk Greg into coming back soon to provide us with another fascinating presentation in the near future.

Once-in-a-Lifetime Journey: Coming to Hanford in World War II

A presentation by Michele Gerber

This incredible story was presented December 15 at the Mid-Columbia Libraries and hosted by East Benton County Historical Society.

The Hanford Project was the most secret and highly classified project of World War II. It was also the largest construction project in human history since the building of the Pyramids - massing the most people, at one time, to do one thing, in the shortest amount of time, EVER. 51,000 people worked at Hanford, at once, during World War II, and about 103,000 people came and went from employment in a period of a little less than three years. People came from 48 states - 703 towns and cities. The majority of people were construction workers, and there were 4,000 women in support jobs of all types. The story of the life they lived at the Hanford Camp, and the incredible things they built, is something that could only have happened once-in-a-lifetime.



<http://www.columbiabasin.edu/home/index.asp?page=1024>

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Pictures from the December 8th Awards Banquet

Chuck Mulkey – Outstanding Service
Presented by Robbie Tidwell



Excellence in Hazardous Materials Management
SY Transfer Lines Replacement Project



Deactivation of Metallic Sodium Filled Scrap from
Sodium Cooled Nuclear Reactors, Presented by
Stacy Charboneau

Russ Johnson – AHMP
Champion of Excellence
Award, Presented by Robbie
Tidwell



Roni Swan - Meritorius Achievement,
and Hazardous Materials Identification
and Control, Presented by CHPRC 's
Allan Cawrse

