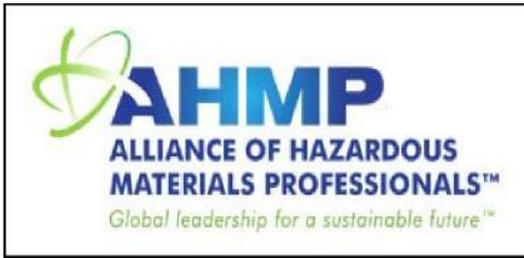


The Hazardous Materials Manager

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



Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers

1370 Jadwin, Suite 113
Richland, WA 99352
<http://www.ewcachmm.org>

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Chuck Mulkey, President



The April meeting on Global Warming was well attended with approximately 86 attendees. Scot Adams had the idea of the topic and Roni Swan was able to get a speaker. The June meeting topic was also a good one that discussed fish-friendly hydropower (see more on Page 2).

We continue to seek interesting topics and welcome your ideas! We want to schedule topics of interest and would appreciate your feedback on what topics would entice you to attend a meeting. Please send any ideas to Roni or myself.

We are now planning to have our annual CHMM Exam course or Regulatory Overview Course in September. We are currently organizing the class and are looking for help in this endeavor. We still need several presenters, as well as other people to help with logistics. Please let me know if you can help out.

EWC recently presented two cash awards to Eastern Washington students that presented at the Mid Columbia Science Fair (see Page 4 for more information). The award winners were Jennifer Hall from Sunnyside High School who presented a project on filtering run-off water and Sathvik Ramanan from Hanford High School who presented a biofuels conversion project for aviation fuel.

The annual awards banquet will be here before you know it! You can start now to get a head-start on preparing nominations. This year, the awards will be for activities that occurred from October 2011 to October 2012. The website has information on the awards, and you may contact the Awards Chair, Scot Adams, if you have questions. Have a great summer!



EWC Presentation - *Making the River Safe for Salmon*



The EWC hosted a presentation on June 20th at the Richland Library that focused on research that has been conducted by the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory to make the operations and configurations of hydropower dams in the Columbia River Basin more "fish-friendly." Also presented were some of the data studied that will maintain other benefits of the dams, such as power generation, an important element for electrical generation.

The speaker was Kenneth Ham, Ph.D., a Program Manager with the Ecology Group at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory. For the past 11 years, Dr. Ham's research has focused primarily on the downstream passage of juvenile salmon and steelhead at

hydropower dams in the Columbia River Basin. His research included field studies as well as modeling and synthesis to evaluate trends in passage and survival of young salmon passing through the dams to migrate to the ocean.

Dr. Ham discussed the release of fish from hatcheries as well as the tagging and tracking of juvenile salmon. He provided illustrations showing which systems work better than others to protect the fish, the differences with turbines and spillways, and discussed the various technologies that are being used in the mid-Columbia.



"It's not enough that we do our best, sometimes we have to do what's required."

Author: Sir Winston Churchill

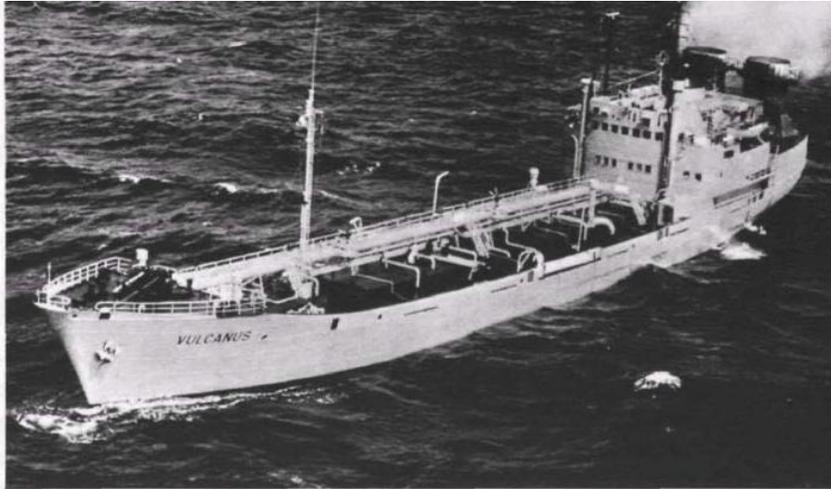
Mistakes of the Past

(And How Not to Repeat Them!) - Part 6

“The Burnin’ Love Boat”

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.]



Incinerator ship Vulcanus during test burn of PCBs.

By the early 1970s, industry, the waste management business, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognized that destruction of waste was preferable to simply placing the waste in a landfill. At the same time, incineration (the most popular form of waste destruction) was not always conducted safely, and public concerns about incineration facilities were widespread. In response, the EPA began to evaluate the potential for using large ships fitted with incinerators to destroy particularly objectionable wastes (such as polychlorinated biphenyls and

dioxin-containing waste) at sea, distant from shores and avoiding potential human contact with incineration byproducts and the products of incomplete combustion. This technology was established in Europe. Between 1974 and 1982, four burns of hazardous waste were conducted at sea, under research permits issued by EPA, aboard ships that had been refitted to carry incinerators. The test burns were generally satisfactory, and EPA prepared to issue more permits and collect data. By 1987, three incinerator ships were available, with a fourth under construction. EPA’s plan was to issue final ocean incineration regulations and file environmental impact statements for three or four ocean incineration sites well offshore. Due to the need for final regulations, the issuance of research permits was halted.

Congress, responding to public concern about the practice, passed a new law (the Shore Protection Act of 1988) that severely restricted EPA’s ability to authorize offshore incineration and added approval of the Department of Transportation to any proposed shipments. Precautions for the loading and unloading of ships with wastes were required to be added through new regulations.

By 1989, enough land-based incineration capability existed to manage most of the nation’s wastes amenable to thermal treatment. EPA abandoned its efforts to establish a regulatory framework for ocean incineration.

Lessons Learned:

- **New Technology May Meet Resistance.** Even if it is accepted elsewhere, something “new” may spark fear of the unknown. Demonstration elsewhere and copious data may be required to lessen the resistance.

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- Community Responsiveness. Some felt that EPA was inadequately responsive to public concern in its effort to authorize ocean incineration. This opposition eventually led to Congressional action that overturned 15 years of EPA effort and doomed private investment in the ships.
- Process Control is Paramount. The ability to control variables in the process is important. At sea, the variables of nature (wind, sea, waves) can have a more significant impact on the process than on land.

EWC Supports the Mid Columbia Science Fair

Hundreds of Eastern Washington students showed off their scientific skills on Thursday March 8th, 2012. Students in grades 6 through 12, displayed their projects at the Columbia Center Mall, in Kennewick, WA. Eligible students were from any public or private school in the Mid-Columbia region of Washington and Northeastern Oregon. They provided original exhibits that had not been previously displayed in previous Regional Fairs.

The EWC judges, Scot Adams and Chuck Mulkey, selected winners that met specific EWC hazardous materials management criteria in line with organizational mission. Their projects focused on areas such as environmental, waste management, safety, industrial hygiene, education, analytical services, and/or engineering. The EWC mission encompasses the following four areas: (1) Environmental Health and Safety, (2) Regulatory Compliance and Policy, Science and Technology, and (4) Materials Handling, Emergency Response, and Remediation.

Below are the winners selected by EWC:

Project Number	Class	Award	Name	School	Presentation Title
4038	Middle School	Honorable Mention	Kyle Johnson	West Valley Junior High	Coliform Bacteria
5006	Middle School	Honorable Mention	Rebecca Chavez	Harrison Middle School	Does Dye have an Effect on the Flammability of Baby Clothes?
9022	Senior	Presented with \$100 Cash Award from EWC	Jennifer Hall	Sunnyside High School	Which Natural Filter is the Most Effective on Urban Runoff Water?
9002	Senior	Presented with \$100 Cash Award from EWC	Sathvik Ramanan	Hanford High School	Effects of Chemical Induction on the Direct Conversion of Cellulose to Aviation Biofuels by Fungi Gliocladium Species
8015	Senior	Honorable Mention	Amian Barik	West Valley High School	Manure Nutrient Management for Best Agronomic and Environmental Use

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Why Get the CHMM Credential?

The last thing anyone wants is a catastrophe or a negative headline in the news because of a failure to properly manage dangerous or hazardous materials. Businesses that realize this staff themselves with employees at all levels that are properly qualified to handle and manage these items.

IHMM credentials are the certifications that are preferred by many companies and government regulators. They identify people who are certified to deal with these hazmat issues even when they are working under different job titles. The CHMM and CHMP credentials are accredited under ANSI/ISO Standard 17024 for Personnel Certification Programs. They are also recognized by many government agencies and private industry.

Federal agencies seeking qualified personnel to fulfill their needs are also turning to professionals with IHMM credentials. Join General Motors, DaimlerChrysler, Delphi, ENSR, 3E Company, AARCHER, Teris, Tetra Tech, AMEC, ATC Associates, Shaw Environmental, URS, Waste Management, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and other industry leaders who recognize and support IHMM credentials.

Certification Benefits YOU!

Professional certifications boost your career, validate your achievement, and recognize your commitment to public safety and the environment.

- Satisfaction of achievement.
- Career development, growth, and advancement.
- Confidence in doing your job.
- Assurance on quality of work.
- Reduced liability.
- Belonging to a select community.

Certification Benefits your Employer!

- Identifies distinguished individuals.
- Assurance in employee's quality of work.
- Recognition of commitment to public safety and the environment.
- Reduced risk.
- Reduced liability.

If you deal with hazardous or potentially hazardous materials in any capacity, you should be certified! Corporations, universities and government agencies depend on these credentials to identify hazardous materials professionals like you.

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Alliance of Hazardous Materials Professionals (AHMP) National Conference - September 9-13, 2012 Hilton Anchorage, Anchorage, Alaska



All planes, trains and automobiles will lead to Anchorage this September 9-13 -- *Where All EHS&S Disciplines Connect!*

Celebrating its 25th Year Anniversary the AHMP National Conference is the hazardous materials and waste management industry's essential forum for national and international information exchange and networking.

This is your opportunity to:

- Hear from top featured speakers about successful strategies and industry leaders about the newest EHS&S regulations, advances and technologies;
- Share best practices and learn from one another to meet daily and extraordinary challenges;
- Garner fresh ideas that can be implemented in your organization;
- Meet colleagues at networking events and form and renew alliances
- Discover new resources, products and services in the Exhibit Hall;
- Earn valuable continuing education points; and
- Learn to become more effective at your job and take your career to new heights.

Anchorage is a unique destination located in one of the world's most spectacular settings. It is also home to major manufacturing, government, media, educational and research organizations. This is poised to be your opportunity to gain knowledge of a full gamut of industry issues. You might even see a moose walking through town. So, mark your calendar for September 9-13, 2012 and visit Anchorage! .We look forward to seeing you there.

"There are no short cuts to any place worth going."

Author: Beverly Sills

AHMP 2012 Is Proudly "Green"



With AHMP 2012, the Alliance of Hazardous Materials Professionals continues its "Going Green" meeting initiative, whose goal is to be mindful to protect the environment and prevent waste in activities related to AHMP events. Part of AHMP's comprehensive Quality, Environmental, Health and Safety (QEHS) policy, "Going Green" touches every facet of meeting management. We invite all participants to join in the effort, which for our organization has meant, for example, minimizing the use of paper and harmful inks, using recycled paper and two-sided document printing, using recycled and/or organic materials for conference bags and name badge holders, and reusing signs whenever possible.

Sustainable Acquisition

Roni Swan, CHMM

Many Federal agencies, including the U.S. Department of Energy (and its contractors), have implemented an important program that defines the approach for reducing their environmental footprint. The sustainable acquisition program provides a basic framework of good environmental practices and strategies. Many goals and objectives have been established to minimize the generation of pollutants and waste including:

- Procuring products with recycled or bio-based content and/or other environmentally preferred products.
- Promoting use of safer alternative products.
- Minimizing the acquisition, use and release of toxic hazardous materials and chemicals including ozone depleting substances.
- Minimizing the environmental and economic impacts of toxic by-products, hazardous wastes, and electronics.
- Utilizing source reduction, substitution and reuse instead of storage, treatment and disposal.
- Diverting materials from the landfills by utilizing recycling and reuse.



Guidelines have been setup to assure that bio-based products such as cleaners/solvents, coolant, mulch and compost materials, lubricants and tableware, are purchased. EPA has developed a list of items with recovered materials that have the maximum percentage of recovered material practicable (e.g., paper products, vehicular products, construction products, transportation products, park and recreation products, landscaping products, non-paper office products, and miscellaneous products). Government contracts are requiring that products and services be more efficient to assure procurement of environmental preferable, non-toxic, or less toxic materials. In addition, projects and activities are utilizing sustainable design and environmental and energy friendly resources. The program is also increasing improvements with energy and water efficiency.

The program continues to face challenges and trade-offs continue to be weighed. For example, insufficient data exists with use of alternate products. Availability may be limited or the products may not perform as expected. In addition, using alternative products can be cost prohibitive. The timely process of conducting an assessment to evaluate use of an alternate product can be a hindrance. Despite the challenges, however, the program continues to be successful and is making a measurable difference with effective results.

"Do it, fix it, try it," is our favorite axiom. Karl Weick adds that "chaotic" action is preferable to orderly inaction." . . . ; The most important and visible outcropping of the action bias in the excellent companies is their willingness to try things out, to experiment."

Authors: Thomas J. Peters and Robert H. Waterman, Jr.

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Regulatory News

- **Toxic Substances of Everyday Life Reach Columbia River**

A recent study by the U.S. Geological Survey has found that wastewater-treatment plants are failing to prevent more than 100 toxic substances found in common products from entering the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington state. The study looked at discharges from water-treatment plants in nine cities along the river and tested for the presence of hundreds of different substances. Among the 112 toxic materials that were found were flame retardants, pharmaceuticals, and personal-care products. Jennifer Morace, the U.S. Geological Survey hydrologist who was the lead investigator on the study, said that the presence of these and other substances in the Columbia River is likely having an impact on aquatic life as well as human beings. Government officials are particularly concerned about Native American tribes who eat large amounts of fish caught from the Columbia River. Paul Lumley, the executive director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, said in a statement that steps need to be taken immediately to address the sources of contamination of the Columbia River and to clean up the river itself. For more information, go to the usgs.gov website at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/sir/2012/5068/>

- **Chapter 173-400 WAC - General Regulation for Air Pollution Sources**

The Department of Ecology plans to amend the General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources (WAC 173-400). The purpose of the rule making is to amend the rule sections that relate to two segments of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) required State Implementation Plan related to permits for industrial and commercial sources of air pollution:

1. Minor New Source Review
2. Major New Source Review (Prevention of Significant Deterioration)

The amendments will also update the rule by incorporating federal rules by reference. Any typographical errors will be corrected and the rule language will be clarified as needed to align with federal requirements.

The purpose of this rule proposal is to:

- Make the rule consistent with requirements in the Federal Clean Air Act.
- Clarify that the SIP applies to the six air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), their pre-cursors, and those air contaminants regulated under Part C Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.
- Amend the rule sections related to permits for industrial and commercial sources of air pollution including
- Minor new source review and major new source review (Prevention of Significant Deterioration).
- Help emitters comply with the rule through better access to references, improved readability, and better understanding of regulations and permitting requirements.

Ecology is proposing the rule amendments to assure that it is consistent with federal requirements. These rules would then be adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) so that Washington can gain SIP approval for its new source review and prevention of significant deterioration permitting programs. Gaining SIP approval of these programs helps ensure the state is aligned and consistent with federal law while attaining and maintaining good air quality and protecting citizen's health.

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- **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA), WAC 197-11 (Rule Pre-Proposal)**

What is the purpose of SEPA? SEPA is a state policy that requires all state and local agencies to review and disclose the likely environmental consequences, to both the natural and the built environment, of a proposal before it is approved or denied.

What is the purpose of this rule making? In Chapter 1, Laws of 2012 1st Special Session (2ESSB 6406, Section 301), the Legislature directed the Department of Ecology to update the SEPA rules. The first phase of this process will focus on two specific topics:

1) Thresholds triggering SEPA review for minor construction projects in Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 197-11-800(1) and (23)(c); and, 2) The SEPA checklist in WAC 197-11-960. When completed, this will clarify the conditions under which a minor construction project will require SEPA review. Ecology anticipates adopting these rule amendments by December 31, 2012. The legislation also directs Ecology to follow this initial rule making with a more comprehensive update to the SEPA rule with amendments, to be completed by December 31, 2013.

Why are we updating the SEPA rule at this time? SEPA was enacted in 1971, when the nation's awareness of environmental problems was emerging. Many laws and procedures for environmental protection, land use planning and infrastructure provision have been implemented since SEPA was first adopted. The 2012 legislature directed Ecology to modernize the rules that guide state and local agencies in conducting SEPA reviews, in light of the increased environmental protections in place under RCW 36.70A, RCW 90.58 and other laws.

Is there legislative and interest group support for this rule making? Local government, business and environmental interests have been very engaged in this topic. It was widely discussed in the 2011 and 2012 legislative sessions with the help of legislative leadership from by Representative Fitzgibbon and others. This dialogue resulted in broad support for modernizing the SEPA rule as specifically directed in Chapter 1, Laws of 2012 1st Special Session (2ESSB 6406, Section 301)

When did Ecology's Director decide to proceed with this rule making? Governor Gregoire issued Executive Orders 10-06 and 11-03, requiring agencies to suspend non-critical rule making. Ecology's Director decided to proceed with this rule making in May 2012, based on the following exemption criteria outlined by the Office of Financial Management:

3a - Required by federal or state law or required to maintain federally delegated or authorized programs.

Where can I get more information about the SEPA rule making? SEPA rule-making web site: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sepa/rulemaking2012.html>. SEPA rule-making documents: <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/wac19711/1201.html>

"Your success in life isn't based on your ability to simply change. It is based on your ability to change faster than your competition, customers and business."

Author: Mark Sanborn