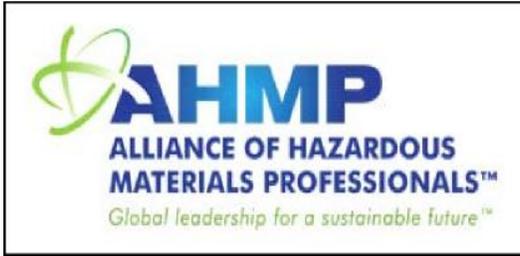


The Hazardous Materials Manager

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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President's Corner

By Roni Swan, PMP, CHMM, CM



I can hardly believe it is December and the year will soon be over. There is so much to be thankful for.

We have been privileged to have so many talented chapter members make up our Chapter this year. A few have also been willing to commit

to leadership activities such as organizing professional development/community events, developing the quarterly newsletter, working with our corporate sponsors to offer annual awards, including reviewing nominations, and so much more. I want to thank Ginger Petaschnick for donating her creative Newsletter skills this year. And, I especially want to thank Scot Adams for his outstanding efforts on the Awards Committee. The awards program would not have happened this year without him. And, the Chapter wants to thank this year's award sponsors CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company and Washington River Protection Solutions. There were some outstanding project nominations this year to review and the winners were certainly deserving.

The Annual Awards Banquet where the awards were presented was held on Thursday, December 5th. It was a great holiday event. And, for some of us, the banquet was the only chance this year to catch up with friends.



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The field of hazardous materials management continues to evolve and our Chapter must grow to meet the ongoing challenges of protecting human health and the environment. We need your input (ideas, suggestions) to do that. Without your support, we will not be able to meet provide the services that you expect from EWC-ACHMM. The AHMP, which EWC-ACHMM is a part of, is a professional association with a membership of more than 3,500 of the nation's leading experts in environmental, health, safety and security management. The AHMP is the only national organization devoted to the professional advancement of the hazardous materials management field. Our chapter is one of 52 Alliance of Hazardous Materials (AHMP) chapters in 37 states plus the District of Columbia, along with our sister chapter in Bangalore, India.

Please do not forget to send in your membership dues this year for 2014. The dues are only \$15 until the end of 2013. After January 1, 2014, the dues will go back to \$25/year. The mailing address to mail them into is: 1370 Jadwin, Suite 113, Richland, WA 99352.

I wish all of you a happy and safe holiday season. Thank you for allowing me to serve you in this important leadership position.



Awards Presented at the Country Gentleman December 5, 2013

EWC-ACHMM, in conjunction with donations from WRPS and CHPRC, provided five awards that included a plaque for each award. Awards were presented to:

- AREVA NP, Inc., Richland, received the group Environmental Management System Award for sustainability and minimization of environmental impacts. They built a certified International Organization for Standardization (ISO)14001 environmental management system. AREVA's program comprehensively addresses hazardous and radioactive waste, recycling, reduction of water and power consumption and involvement with community environmental activities. The City of Richland recommended AREVA for their efforts at their nuclear fuel plant in Richland. The plant has been operating there for 40 years. The award was sponsored by CH2MHill Plateau Remediation Company (CHPRC).
- Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), the Pacific Northwest Site Office (PNSO) of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science, and the Washington Department of Health received an Excellence in Hazardous Materials Management Award for a Flexible Air Emissions Permitting Approach for Research and Development. The three organizations cooperatively and effectively developed a new "bubble" area-wide approach to ensure control and monitoring of numerous locations and various types of potential radioactive air emissions. The award was sponsored by CHPRC.
- CHPRC received the Excellence in Hazardous Materials Management Award for an Innovative Design of an Emergency Response Trailer. Nuclear control operators, radiological control technicians, industrial hygienists, and emergency response personnel

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conceptualized and outfitted trailers to be located for rapid and completely equipped emergency responses. The five trailers are maintained in a ready, staged status to permit mobilization to work areas. This permits radiological areas to be established in less than 15 minutes after notification. Radiological decontamination processes and equipment and power and lighting can be available for emergency response fireman. This new and timely concept is being widely demonstrated for adoption on other sites and facilities. The award was sponsored by Washington River Protection Solutions (WRPS).

- John Guberski received the Hazardous Materials Manager of the Year Award. John was given recognition for over 20 years of leadership combining regulatory support, field inspections, and training for new environmental staff to familiarize them with important details and interrelationships in managing Hanford tanks holding radioactive waste, the waste evaporator, and the 222-S analytical laboratory. The award was sponsored by WRPS.
- WRPS received the Hazardous Materials Identification and Control Research Award for the Pore Water Extraction System. This is a demonstration project for the recovery of high level radioactive leak liquids in the unsaturated zone under tanks. This pioneering work is an out growth of last year's remarkable and unexpected demonstration of removal of pore water during a vacuum desiccation demonstration by CHPRC and PNNL in the Hanford BC cribs discharge area. This important test is demonstrating a mobile system to extract tank leak liquids to prevent their downward flow to the groundwater and the eventual flow to the Columbia River. The continuing testing and demonstration may offer widespread adaptation at Hanford and other sites. The demonstration may prove suitable for extraction of other types of toxic liquid spills. The award was sponsored by Eastern Washington Chapter Academy of Certified Hazardous Material Managers (EWC-ACHMM).

Pictures from the Awards Dinner

Paul Casey - *Spotlight Speaker*



Lucinda
Borneman
& Joe



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Roni Swan & Paul Casey

Russ Lowery & Jim Geary, *WRPS Award for Innovative Emergency Response Trailers*



Matthew Barnett & Al Cawrse, Presentation of *CHPRC Award to PNNL, PNSO & WDOH*



Dan Parker & Scot Adams, Presentation of *EWC-ACHMM Award to WRPS*



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Mike Stephenson & Matthew Barnett,
CHPRC Award to PNNL, PNSO & WDOH



John Guberski & Jim Geary,
*Presentation of the Hazardous Materials Manager of
the Year Award – to John Guberski*

Chuck Mulkey & Scot Adams



Tips for Managing Holiday Stress

It's that time of year again. Planning holiday menus, attending the round of office Christmas parties and hosting family from out of town can increase anyone's anxiety level.

1. Set reasonable goals for your top three your values. It is better to break goals down into smaller objectives that answer the question; "Who will do how much of what by when?" This will make it easier to meet your values-based holiday goals.
2. Be willing to accept the pain that accompanies the joy associated with the holidays. Seeing your family will more than likely dredge up some old painful thoughts and feelings. The best way to deal with these feelings is to accept them. Tell yourself: "I am willing to co-exist with these painful thoughts and feelings in order to accomplish my holiday value.
3. Work in some daily physical activity or exercise. The stress response mobilizes energy and creates muscle tension. If you don't dissipate this through physical activity it has nowhere to go and can cause irritability, insomnia, fatigue, and muscle pain.

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4. Remember to take a few good breaths several times a day. Every day take a few moments to calm yourself by becoming more mindful of the present moment by taking deep, calming breaths.

Why Get a CHMM Certification?

Management of hazardous materials and wastes requires proven and unquestionable skill and competence. Quality control over the professionals involved in programs of national importance, and particularly of public safety, is best accomplished through certification.

The CHMM credential is the premier credential for Hazardous Materials Managers, Waste Management Professionals, and Environmental Health and Safety Managers. The Institute of Hazardous Materials Managers (IHMM) trademarked CHMM program recognizes your expertise and allows you to make a significant impact on your community. Corporations, universities and government agencies depend on the CHMM certification to identify qualified professionals in the field. If you manage hazardous or potentially hazardous materials in any capacity join a professional movement toward respect and recognition.

In today's business environment, it takes more than just a technically trained person to manage the risks that hazardous materials pose to organizations and the environment. It also takes managerial competence. That is why those seeking the CHMM credential must demonstrate both technical and managerial competence. The CHMM program believes successful EHS managers must understand business processes and create value to their organizations. They must identify environmental, health and safety risks and devise systems to manage and mitigate those risks. They must be able to prepare EHS budgets, manage finances, communicate, coach and train. CHMMs are prepared for this role. This is a major reason why we are considered the premier credential in the EHS field!

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) was developed by the United Nations. The premise of the GHS is that existing chemical classification and labeling systems (e.g., OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard [HCS]) should be harmonized in order to develop a single, globally harmonized system to address classification of chemicals, labels and safety data sheets.

Born out of the 1992 Earth Summit – the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) – in Rio de Janeiro, the GHS was expressly called for in the UNCED's 'International Mandate, a globally harmonized classification and compatible labeling system, including material safety data sheets and easily understandable symbols, should be available, if feasible, by the year 2000.

Work on the GHS was carried out on behalf of the U.N. by several agencies and committees until 2001 when oversight was given to the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of

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Dangerous Goods and the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (UNCETDG/GHS). Two sub-committees oversee the technical aspects of the GHS. The Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (UNSCETDG), and the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (UNSCEGHS).

In 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development called for global adoption of the GHS by 2008. In 2003 the UNSCEGHS published the first version of the GHS. Since 2003, the GHS has been revised three times, with the latest version published in 2009.

The UNSCEGHS believes widespread availability of information on chemicals will provide the foundation for national programs for safe management of chemicals and lead to safer conditions for the global population and the environment, and that will facilitate international trade by promoting greater consistency in the national requirements for chemical hazard classification and communication.

GHS is expected to:

- Enhance the protection of human health and the environment by providing an internationally comprehensible system for hazard communication
- Provide a recognized framework for those countries without an existing system
- Reduce the need for testing and evaluation of chemicals
- Facilitate international trade in chemicals whose hazards have been properly assessed and identified on an international basis

The scope of the original mandate called for two elements:

- 1) Harmonized criteria for classifying substances and mixtures according to their health, environmental and physical hazards; and
- 2) Harmonized hazard communication elements, including requirements for labelling and safety data sheets.

OSHA served as the lead agency for the United States on the classification of chemicals and hazard communication.

The primary task with organizing the GHS was to take the best aspects of existing systems and develop a harmonized approach using the following principles.

- Level of protection should not be reduced in any system
- Hazard classification based on intrinsic properties of substances and mixtures, whether natural or synthetic
- All types of chemicals covered
- All systems will have to be changed
- Involvement of all stakeholders should be ensured

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- Comprehensibility must be addressed
- Existing data about chemicals and methods for testing chemicals should be accepted and adapted
- Confidential Business Information should be protected as prescribed by competent authorities

In developing the GHS, it was agreed that it would cover all hazardous chemicals and that various forms of testing would be accepted; it was also agreed that it would not establish uniform test methods or harmonize risk assessment procedures or decision (i.e. permissible exposure limit for employee exposure).

The goal of the GHS is to identify intrinsic hazards found in substances and mixtures and to convey hazard information about these hazards. It is also designed to allow the hazard communication elements of the existing systems to converge.

To accomplish this, the criteria for hazard classification are harmonized and hazard statements, symbols, and signal words have been standardized and harmonized, forming an integrated hazard communication system.

This does not mean everything in the GHS is uniform, for example:

- For transport, the GHS will be similar to current transport requirements. Containers will be marked with pictograms that address acute toxicity, physical hazards, and environmental hazards. Signal words and hazard statements are not expected to be adopted in the transport sector.
- In the workplace, all GHS elements are expected to be adopted, including labels that have harmonized core information and safety data sheets, and it is expected such information will be supplemented by employee training
- For consumers, labels are expected to be the primary focus.

A major concern many people have upon first learning about the GHS is that it is a global law encroaching upon the sovereignty of their own country. This common misconception is false.

The GHS is not a global law or regulation; it is a system or a set of recommendations.

No country is obligated to adopt all or even any part of the GHS. Countries are free to determine which of the GHS building blocks will be applied in different parts of their system. However, where a country's system incorporates a GHS building block, that coverage should be consistent. GHS may be seen as a collection of building blocks which can form a regulatory approach. It is hoped that the application of GHS worldwide will eventually lead to a fully harmonized situation. The GHS is intended to be user-friendly and help reduce administrative burdens.

The GHS is expected to prevent injuries and illnesses, save lives and improve trade conditions for chemical manufacturers. The Hazard Communication Standard in 1983 gave the workers the 'right to know,' but the new Globally Harmonized System gives workers the 'right to understand.'

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The table below summarizes the phase-in dates required for the United States under the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS):

Effective Completion Date	Requirement(s)	Who
December 1, 2013	Train employees on the new label elements and safety data sheet (SDS) format.	Employers
June 1, 2015 December 1, 2015	Compliance with all modified provisions of this final rule, except: The Distributor shall not ship containers labeled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it is a GHS label	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers
June 1, 2016	Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.	Employers
Transition Period to the effective completion dates noted above	May comply with either 29 CFR 1910.1200 (the final standard), or the current standard, or both	Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors, and employers

Forgiveness is the fragrance that the violet sheds on the heel that has crushed it. --Mark Twain



Leaders Who Can't Forgive

by Manfred F. R. Kets de Vries, Harvard Business Review

I had a CEO in one of my leadership coaching seminars recently who seemed to be quite bitter about life. Whatever suggestion I would make, he would put a negative spin on it. Curious about his remarkable negativity, I asked him to tell more about himself. After a little bit of prompting, he was ready to talk about his life, a narrative that wasn't very pleasant to listen to.

Clearly, I was dealing with a person who carried grudges, hanging on to grievances that should have been forgiven long ago. Whatever negative experiences he had, he would blame others for his unhappiness. He was not prepared to look at himself, and to take personal responsibility for his part in whatever conflicts, or events he was complaining about.

Mahatma Gandhi once wisely said: an-eye-for-an-eye only ends up making the whole world blind. How true his comment is. And it is especially relevant for people in leadership positions. Leaders have such an important effect on other people's lives that their lack of forgiveness can

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create a climate where anger, bitterness and animosity prevent a team, an organization, a society, and even a nation from being the best they can be.

Of course, all relationships with others, whether friends, strangers, or family members, come with the risk of being hurt: your parents may have been tough on you, your teachers may have been unpleasant, colleagues at work may have sabotaged your projects, or your life partner may have been unfaithful. Anytime you let others come close you are vulnerable. And the most logical reaction to an insult or injury is to get even.

In a leadership position, the risks are magnified. Leading others means dealing with a maelstrom of relationships implying an enormous amount of emotional management. As a leader, you are operating in settings rife with strife, which if left unresolved, can become a festering drag on an organization's effectiveness. People who cannot forgive get stuck into a downward spiral of negativity, taking everyone around them with them.

Good leaders, of course, are aware of how costly it is to hold on to grudges and how an unforgiving attitude keeps people from moving forward. Unfortunately, for far too many people in leadership positions, revenge comes more naturally than forgiveness. We have an innate sense of justice: we want others to be punished for what they have done to us. A strong reaction to fairness or unfairness seems to be programmed into our brain, making us hard-wired to retaliate and seek justice when others hurt us.

From an evolutionary point of view, this behavior served a critical purpose. Tit for tat is a way of protecting ourselves, with reciprocity and vengeance being a warning signal to the violator to not cross over that boundary again, or risk escalation and more negative consequences. But it can also open a Pandora's box of counter-reactions: revenge begets more revenge, which can be costly to your mental and physical health.

When you cannot forgive the people who have hurt you, these feelings become a mental poison that destroys the system from within. As numerous studies have shown, hatred, spite, bitterness, and vindictiveness create a fertile ground for stress disorders, negatively affecting your immune system. And, to boot, an unforgiving attitude is positively correlated to depression, anxiety, hostility, and neuroticism, and associated with premature death.

But why are some of us more likely to forgive than others and what differentiates them from those who remain vindictive and bitter? Taking a psychodynamic-systemic orientation to the study of leaders, I have found three features associated with a resistance to forgiving:

- **Obsessional rumination:** Unforgiving people spend their time obsessing about their pasts. Those subjected to rigid, autocratic parenting and to childhood abuse seem to be more likely to do this, contrary to those who were fortunate to grow up in a more benign and nurturing environment.
- **Lack of empathy:** Empathy is the evolutionary mechanism that motivates altruistic and pro-social behavior. Imagining and feeling what another person experiences- putting yourself in the other person's proverbial shoes – allows you to consider the motivations of the transgressor, giving you a route to forgiveness. It is a skill that you learn early on. Children brought up by largely absent or abusive parents generally can't develop the

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ability. For these people, forgiveness becomes extremely difficult.

- Sense of deprivation: Individuals who did not receive much attention and care as children often focus on what they do not have, and how they might get it. But when they get it, they continue to compare themselves to others, envying their success, reputation, possessions or qualities, often expressing this envy towards the achievements of others through emotional explosiveness and outbursts of rage.

I would not say that people who exhibit these behaviors—and are less likely to forgive—cannot be leaders. But they will not be the kind of leaders that get the best out of their followers. The ability to forgive is an essential capability for any leader wishing to make a difference.

Of course, forgiveness doesn't mean excusing unacceptable behavior; it is about healing the memory of the harm, not erasing it. When you forgive, you don't change the past, but you can change the future by taking control of your destructive feelings instead of letting them control you, and creating a new way of remembering. Transformational leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, and Aung San Suu Kyi have figured this out, refusing to replay past hurts and choosing serenity and happiness over righteous anger.

REGULATORY NEWS

OSHA Seeks Public Comments on Standards to Improve Chemical Safety

December 4, 2013

OSHA announced a request for information (RFI) seeking public comment on potential revisions to its Process Safety Management standard and related standards, as well as other policy options to prevent major chemical incidents.

This RFI is in response to executive order 13650, which seeks to improve chemical facility safety and security, issued in the wake of the April 2013 West, Texas, tragedy that killed 15 in an ammonium nitrate explosion.

In addition to comments on its Process Safety Management standard, OSHA seeks input on potential updates to its Explosives and Blasting Agents, Flammable Liquids and Spray Finishing standards, as well as potential changes to PSM enforcement policies. The agency also asks for information and data on specific rulemaking and policy options, and the workplace hazards they address. OSHA will use the information received in response to this RFI to determine what actions, if any, it may take.

After publication of the RFI in the Federal Register, the public will have 90 days to submit written comments. Once the RFI is published in the Federal Register, interested parties may submit comments at www.regulations.gov, the Federal eRulemaking Portal. Comments may also be submitted by mail or facsimile. To view the RFI visit www.reginfo.gov/public/do/eAgendaMain

EPA Finalizes Electronic Reporting Requirements for TSCA Information

December 5, 2013

A new final rule will require electronic reporting of certain information submitted to EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) sections 4, 5, 8(a), and 8(d). This final rule follows two previous rules requiring similar electronic reporting of information submitted to EPA for TSCA Chemical Data Reporting and for Pre-Manufacture Notifications. The rule, which becomes effective March 4, 2014, is intended to minimize the paperwork burden associated with TSCA, as well as minimize the cost to the federal government for the creation, collection, maintenance, use, dissemination, and disposition of information. In addition, EPA expects the rule to improve the quality and use of TSCA information and make the information more easily accessible and available to the public.

Specifically, the final rule requires electronic submission of data and other information for:

- TSCA section 4 test rules,
- TSCA section 5 Notices of Commencement of Manufacture or Import (NOCs) and support documents relating to section 5 Notices sent to EPA before April 6, 2010,
- TSCA section 8(a) Preliminary Assessment Information Rule (PAIR) submissions, and
- TSCA section 8(d) health and safety studies. The new electronic reporting rule potentially affects manufacturers, importers, processors, or distributors of commercial chemical substances and mixtures. TSCA gives EPA broad authority to regulate the manufacture (including import) and processing of chemical substances.

Submitters will be required to use EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX), the Agency's electronic reporting site. CDX also provides the capability for submitters to access their data through the use of web services. The site allows EPA to work with stakeholders, including governments, regulated industries, and the public, to enable streamlined, electronic submission of data via the Internet. For more information about CDX, go to <http://epa.gov/cdx>.