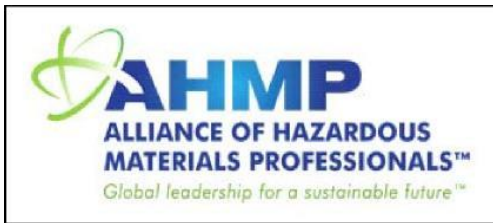


The Hazardous Materials Manager

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



Executive Committee's Corner

Happy summer!



Do you remember what it felt like when you were a kid and school let out?

The months that laid before you seemed full of possibilities. Do you remember that little tidbit you continue to

hear over the years -- make change your friend, it is constant! Look at how much has changed over the past 30 years and how much will change in the next 30. There are so many possibilities then and now!

Certainly, there have been changes in how business is conducted. There has been an unprecedented need for greater public protection in all of the areas we work in, environmental, safety, industrial hygiene, and transportation -- just to name a few.

Greater regulatory challenges have brought increased accountability, and certified professionals are an increased part of what is needed in the future.

We are planning to celebrate our members and their friends by sponsoring an evening in September at a local winery.

Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers

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

Current Officers:

President: Wade Winters
Vice President: OPEN
Secretary: Harold Tilden
Treasurer:-- Chuck Mulkey
Past President: Roni Swan

Committee Chairs:

Professional Development: Mike Schmoltd
Membership Development: Open
Public & Community
Relations & Awards: Scot Adams
Government Liaison: Harold Tilden
Education: Andrea Hopkins
Web Master: Anne Dukelow
Newsletter: Roni Swan/Ginger Petaschnick
Past President's Advisory Council: Chuck Mulkey,
Rampur Viswanath, Andrea Prignano

Past Presidents:

2013 – Roni Swan
2012 – Chuck Mulkey
2011 – Russ Johnson
2010 – Mike Schmoltd
2009 – Robbie Tidwell
2008 – Mark Riess
2007 – Andrea Prignano
2006 – Robbie Tidwell
2005 – Michelle Y. Mandis
2004 – Chuck Mulkey
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



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Our members are an important part of our organization and we want you to be part of our future. So we hope you will join us for the winery evening that will be announced soon.

We continue to be enthusiastic about the future! And for those of you planning to attend the AHMP National Conference in New Orleans, see you there!

AHMP 2014: Where All EHS&S Disciplines Connect New Orleans, LA August 24-27, 2014

The Alliance of Hazardous Materials Professionals (AHMP) 2014 National Conference will become your most valuable resource for education and networking this year. The landscape of Environmental, Health, Safety and Security (EHS&S) is constantly changing. You, as an environmental, health safety and security professional and leader, have the vision, knowledge and the experience to effectively manage hazardous materials and mitigate risk. It is crucial that you continue your professional development, remain adaptable, motivated and responsive.

Join your fellow hazardous materials and waste management industry professionals at the much anticipated AHMP 2014 Conference. Experience emerging trends, develop new skills and build a powerful community of colleagues and revitalize your passion for the profession.

650+ Colleagues

60+ Exhibitors

70+ Peer review sessions

4+ Pre-conference workshops

8+ Subject Matter Areas

Mark your calendar for August 24-27, 2014 for AHMP 2014! Your best career investment of the year!



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Mistakes of the Past

(And How Not to Repeat Them!) - Issue 10

"River of Fire"

By 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.]

The Cuyahoga River meanders through parts of northeastern Ohio before emptying into Lake Erie. The city of Cleveland grew up around the mouth of the Cuyahoga. As the city grew, so did the Cuyahoga – quite literally. The river was dredged numerous times to widen and deepen the channel to facilitate shipping that supported Cleveland's many industries.

Making the channel wider and deeper didn't increase the river's flow, however. The Cuyahoga and tributaries are a major source of drinking water for Akron and other cities. During periods of lower precipitation, the river's flow can dwindle and Lake Erie levels can also influence poor drainage in the shipping channel.



The rise of industry in Cleveland resulted in many pipes discharging liquid effluents into the Cuyahoga. The discharge of many organic substances (oil, etc.) and the natural bank growth in the river created a rich fuels mixture during periods of low river flow.

On June 22, 1969, a train crossing the river on a trestle evidently created a spark that fell into the river. The mixture of oil, wood, brush, and other materials caught fire and created a foul, black smoke that blanketed the downtown area, but the fire was controlled in 20 minutes. This was not the first time the Cuyahoga had caught fire, nor was it the worst fire. It was the last fire, however.

The Cuyahoga River and Lake Erie were by no means the only befouled waterways in the nation, and the "river of fire" became the rallying cry for many to do something about cleaning up the nation's waters. The Clean Water Act followed in 1972, creating national standards for discharges and requiring permits for various types of "point source" discharges (those emanating from a single facility or source.) These permits are known as National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and are focused on maintaining the health of the receiving waterway.

Today the Cuyahoga River has become much more hospitable for both the shipping traffic and fish populations (which had dwindled to near zero by 1969).

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Lessons Learned:

- * Nature does not have an unlimited ability to abate pollution. Barry Commoner (1917-2012) put it this way in his second law of ecology: Everything must go somewhere; there is no "waste" in nature and there is no "away" to which things can be thrown.
 - * The impacts of individual decisions can be cumulative over time – there was no one trigger act that caused the degradation of the Cuyahoga.
-

New CHMP Blueprint

In order to maintain the relevancy of the Certified Hazardous Materials Practitioner (CHMP), IHMM has updated the blueprint for the CHMP credential. This new blueprint governs the competency requirements for the CHMP credential. Specifically, the blueprint provides the outline of topics for the CHMP examination. Examination questions are developed from the blueprint, and applicants should base their examination study on the blueprint.

All CHMP examinations starting on 1 April 2014 have been based on the new blueprint, regardless of when an applicant applied for the CHMP certification and/or registered to sit for the CHMP examination.

The new CHMP Blueprint is based upon the "Job Analysis Revalidation Report" for the Certified Hazardous Materials Practitioner that documents a review of the competency requirements for the CHMP credential. The Job Analysis Revalidation Report is available from IHMM upon request. The CHMP Examination and Recertification Committees are now working to develop a new CHMP test form, beginning with the reclassification of exam items in the CHMP item bank to match this new CHMP exam blueprint.

"The revised CHMP blueprint ensures to the public that a CHMP certificant is consistent with best practices and other current developments in the field," says Brenda S. Mahan, CHMP and Treasurer and Secretary of the IHMM Board of Directors.

As part of the revalidation process, IHMM confirmed eligibility requirements. To qualify for the CHMP examination, applicants must have:

- At least 5 years of relevant experience with responsibilities directly related to the handling of hazardous materials and/or waste in the workplace; OR
- An Associate Level degree in an applied science or related field, such as in hazardous materials management, environmental science, environmental management, physical or life science or environmental technology from an accredited college or university, plus 3 years of relevant experience as described above.

New CHMM Recertification Handbook Approved, Effective Date 1 September 2014

The new CHMM Recertification Handbook has been approved by the IHMM Board of Directors on 15 May 2014.

The CHMM Recertification Committee reviews Request(s) for Evaluation (RFEs), and evaluates activities that may be claimed for recertification credit in accordance with IHMM's policies and procedures. As a result of these reviews, the CHMM Recertification Committee periodically amends the CHMM Recertification Handbook.

These revisions include changes that are the result of inquiries and RFEs made by the Executive Office, CHMM Recertification Committee members, and/or certificants. The new Recertification Handbook will be published posted on the IHMM website. CHMMs whose credentials expire after 1 September 2014 should reference the CHMM Recertification Handbook (April 2014) during the recertification process.

Examples of some of the modifications made to the handbook are highlighted below:

- "Mentoring" added as a qualifying activity
- "Participation in official training or exercise drills" added as a qualifying activity
- Added an IHMM policy allowing a "grace period" of six months to submit a recertification application. After the six months "grace period" the individual shall be decertified and is required to apply for and re-take the certification examination.
- Clarified the communication methods for recertification notifications
- Provided additional information on Inactive Status and Retired Statuses.

"The Recertification Program was developed to ensure that CHMMs remain competent in the field of hazardous materials management and related areas, and to encourage certificants to continuously enhance their knowledge, skills, and abilities," stated Denny L. Carlson, CHMM, IHMM Board Director and previous Chair of the CHMM Recertification Committee. "IHMM requires that the CHMM certification be renewed every five years to ensure currency, and it is expected that the CHMM Recertification Handbook be amended as conditions warrant."

If you have questions regarding the policies or procedures in the CHMM Recertification Handbook, please contact M. Patricia Buley, Sr. Manager, Credentials at pbuley@ihmm.org.

Cleaning up with Bleach after Rodents

Dead rodents or nests



- Wear rubber, latex, or vinyl gloves when cleaning up dead rodents or nests.
- Spray the dead rodent or nest and the surrounding area with a disinfectant or a mixture of bleach and water.
- Soak rodent, nesting materials or droppings in solution for 5 minutes before wiping up with a paper towel or rag.
- Place the dead rodent or nesting materials in a plastic bag and seal tightly. Place the full bag in a second plastic bag and seal.
- Throw the bag into a covered trash can that is regularly emptied.

Remove gloves, and thoroughly wash hands with soap and water (or use a waterless alcohol-based hand rub when soap is not available and hands are not visibly soiled).

Heavy rodent infestation

Special precautions should be used for cleaning homes or buildings with heavy rodent infestation. The special precautions may also apply to vacant dwellings that have attracted large numbers of rodents and to dwellings and other structures where hantavirus has been confirmed in the rodent population.

Workers who are either hired specifically to perform a clean-up or are asked to do so as part of their work activities should contact their local or state health department, local or state occupational health and safety authority (OSHA) or CDC for information about preventing rodent-borne diseases.

Persons involved in the clean-up of heavy rodent infestations should wear the protective equipment including:

- Coveralls (disposable, if possible);
- Rubber boots or disposable shoe covers;
- Rubber, latex, or vinyl gloves;
- Protective goggles;

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- Appropriate respiratory protection device, such as a half-mask air-purifying (or negative-pressure) respirator with a high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter or a powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR) with HEPA filters. Follow local and state requirement regarding pulmonary function and fit testing before beginning any work requiring the use of a respirator.
- Personal protective gear should be decontaminated upon removal at the end of the day. All potentially infective waste material (including respirator filters) from clean-up operations that cannot be burned or deep-buried on site should be double-bagged in appropriate plastic bags. The bagged material should then be labeled as infectious (if it is to be transported) and disposed of in accordance with local requirements for infectious waste.
- Check state waste disposal rules in your state. Small amounts of dry bleach may be state-regulated in some states so check before you dispose of the waste.

Buy Green, Save Green

Green purchasing (EPP), also known as environmentally preferable or sustainable purchasing, is the procurement of goods and services that cause less harm to humans and the environment than competing goods and services that serve the same purpose. This comparison may consider raw materials acquisition, production, manufacturing, packaging, distribution, reuse, operation, maintenance or disposal of the product or service.

Many green products cost the same or less than conventional products, and perform as well or better.

Green products can help you save money in multiple ways, as they frequently:

- Offer energy and water savings.
- Reduce maintenance costs.
- Offer greater durability and lower replacement costs.
- Eliminate or reduce solid waste fees.
- Lower hazardous materials management and reporting costs.
- Reduce injuries and health hazard management costs.

