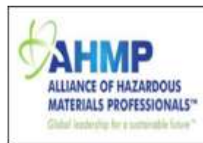


The Hazardous Materials Manager

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



Executive Committee's Corner

Summer is here along with the warm weather. This year EWC is grateful for the many EHS&S experts that continue to provide information to assure that as professionals, we provide excellence and expertise to our member companies and individuals.

This spring, EWC provided two winning students a cash award at the Mid-Columbia Science Fair. In April, we hosted a field trip with wine tasting, at the Columbia Gardens Urban Wine & Artisan Phase 1 facility in Kennewick. This event included a presentation by Chris Espinoza from the Kennewick Public Works Department. Chris spoke on the capabilities of the facility (see page 2). We visited two wineries and tasted wine. Everyone learned a lot and had a great time.

We hope you get to take some time for yourself and enjoy your family and friends. EWC is about staying safe and keeping healthy with a work/ life balance. Have a great and safe summer!

If you have any thoughts to share, please let us know.



Upcoming AHMP National Event

AHMP 2018 National Conference
August 26-29, 2018
Grand Sierra Resort
Reno, Nevada

Experience educational sessions by industry leading speakers, countless networking opportunities and fun special events at the 2018 AHMP National Conference in Reno.



Eastern Washington Chapter of the Academy of Certified Hazardous Materials Managers

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<http://www.ewcachmm.org>

Current Officers:

President: Andrea Hopkins
Vice President: TBD
Secretary: Roni Ashley
Treasurer: Chuck Mulkey

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Professional Development: Roni Ashley
Membership Development: TBD
Public Relations & Awards: Scot Adams
Government Liaison: Harold Tilden
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2017- Andrea Hopkins
2016- Chuck Mulkey
2015- Roni Ashley
2014 - Wade Winters
2013 - Roni Swan
2012 - Chuck Mulkey
2011 - Russ Johnson
2010 - Mike Schmoldt
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2008 - Mark Riess
2007 - Andrea Prignano
2006 - Robbie Tidwell
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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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Field Trip – Wine Tasting and Waste Water Treatment Learning Experience

From Scot Adams

The Eastern Washington Chapter Academy of Certified Hazardous Material Managers conducted a learning field trip on April 27th, 2018 to the new Columbia Gardens Urban Wine & Artisan, Phase I facility at 421 E Columbia Drive, Kennewick. The Port of Kennewick, Benton County, and City of Kennewick have completed Phase 1 of the Kennewick's Columbia Gardens Urban Wine & Artisan, which currently includes two wineries and the pretreatment facility. This phase of the development project was the initial part of a longer-term plan for urban renewal and community effort to highlight shoreline access to the Columbia River.

Chris Espinosa of the City of Kennewick clearly described the rationale for water treatment systems. He described the forward thinking and planning for future development and enhanced compliance, as well as the evolving regulatory environment. He used the handouts well for our understanding the context and layout of facilities. The wine village pretreatment is a good example and model for addressing future discharges to the Kennewick city treatment systems, as well as ensuring minimal discharges to the river. Chris also emphasized financial responsibility in cost-benefit decisions related to water treatment. The participants appreciated the preparation, maps, and flow charts detailing processes, equipment, and facilities.

Subsequently, participants visited the Bartholomew Winery and Monarch Winery (a local division of Palencia Winery). These two are the first two of planned wineries which are expected to change the nature of commerce in Kennewick. The wineries made available samples of Cabernet Franc, Malbec, Petit Verdot, Carmenere, Primitivo, Souzao, Tannat, Aligote, Sauvignon Blanc, Merlot, Syrah, Grenache, Mourvèdre, Sangiovesé, Tempranillo, Cabernet Sauvignon, Albariño, Chardonnay, Pinot Grigio, and Pinot Noir Rosé. Chuck Mulkey served lunch materials to accompany the wines.

For the afternoon, the group drove to the Kennewick sewage treatment facility.

Dean Bugher gave a lecture with a comprehensive overview of the treatment plant with respect to past, present and future processes and facilities with a walking tour of the laboratory, indoor, and outdoor facilities. He explained each process and facility in the context of compliance parameters for discharge standards. He emphasized the relationships of energy conservation, costs, and past and future upgrades. He explained details related to plant maintenance and related focus areas. The maps and process flow diagrams significantly added to the understanding of the group.

Kennewick Public Works described the evolving regulatory relationship between the Washington Department of Ecology and the Kennewick Public Works Department, including the permitting of the pretreatment facility. State delegation to Kennewick was conceptualized. It is recognized that Ecology will increase focus and enforcement on discharges to the Columbia River and groundwater. They described the future state regulatory vision of water treatment with respect to industrial-commercial permitting, monitoring and enforcement in the community.

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Active consideration of future treatment regimes were identified for anticipated evolving regulations.

This field trip was arranged with the generous cooperation of following individuals- Steve Young, City Counsel (former mayor); Cary Roe, Public Works Director; Chris Espinoza, Wastewater Services Supervisor; Bart Fawbush, Bartholomew Winery; and Allison Henn, Palencia Winery.

Regulatory News

New Study Provides Guidelines for More Effective Waste Management

From Colorado State University (By Phys.org)

With possible issues rising from the combination of liquid and solid waste in landfills, a new study by Colorado State University researchers could lead to more effective landfill-based management of varied waste streams. "Landfills are always a tough topic to talk about," said Chris Bareither, assistant professor in the Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering and one of the study's principal investigators. "But waste will never go away, it is our society's problem. The goal of the study is to deliver a set of guidelines to the waste management industry, providing landfill owners a baseline of the potential effects of co-disposing different waste types.

Concerns and benefits of waste co-disposal. The study evolved from concerns about the types of liquid and solid waste being combined in landfills. Some landfill owners have not been concerned with what kind of liquid was being added in, potentially upsetting the stability of the landfill. Misuse of materials leads to both the instability of the landfill and noxious fumes. If done correctly and safely, a beneficial combination of streams reduces organic waste, leads to better stability for a landfill, and provides greater possibilities of reaching reduction goals. Adding liquid waste to a solid landfill emphasizes anaerobic, or oxygen-free, decomposition across an entire landfill, a good model for the stability of a site. This helps reduce the mass of the landfill and leads to reclaiming both the land and gasses like methane. Liquid waste can also be a financial gain for landfill owners, as states like Wisconsin pay landfill owners to dispose of liquid waste.

To find combined waste streams which are either problematic or beneficial, the study creates a base set of guidelines of different materials and how they react when co-disposed. For a baseline to be valuable, the team needs to know how the addition of liquid changes reactions in a landfill.

"To date, the sludge type wastes appear to be the most beneficial to co-disposal," said Cook. "We have observed the greatest methane generation and waste degradation in the sludge waste reactors relative to other experiments."

A goal of the study is to identify wastes that are problematic, including combinations that generate toxic chemicals like hydrogen sulfide or those that impede microbiological degradation. Testing the composition of the resultant liquid and gas from each experiment will lead the team to waste management guidelines.

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"Knowing that we are going to generate waste, where can it go and what we can do better in the end state is a very important conversation," said Bareither. "We can optimize a landfill and work more effectively with it instead of just putting waste in it, covering it up, and leaving it forever."

EPA to consider changes to smog standard

From Timothy Cama

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is kicking off the process of reviewing the nation's ground-level ozone pollution standard, a project likely to take years. In a notice due for publication in the Federal Register Tuesday, the EPA says it's taking comments from the public to prepare to initial documents for the review to lay out the plan for the review process and the scientific literature on ozone, a component of smog. The review will take place under new that will consider factors like "adverse public health or other effects that may result from implementation" of the rules and the extent to which areas have background levels of the pollutants that aren't caused by human activity. Both factors have long been pushed by industry in an attempt to get more lenient air pollution standards written.

Inhaling ozone is linked to respiratory ailments like asthma attacks. Since ozone can be created from pollutants caused by burning fossil fuels, states with areas that exceed the federal standard often look to reduce fossil fuel use, an often-expensive proposition.

The EPA last set a new ozone standard in 2015, declaring that 70 parts per billion is the acceptable level for ambient air. Under the Clean Air Act, the EPA reevaluates the ozone standard every five years to examine new scientific findings or other changes.

EPA says no new rule needed on toxic waste spills

From Timothy Cama

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says it has determined it does not need to write a new regulation to prevent toxic waste spills into water from chemical plants and other facilities.

The announcement follows a 2016 settlement in which the EPA agreed to formally consider such a regulation under the Clean Water Act for hazardous substances discharges.

"After engaging the public and analyzing the best available data, EPA believes that additional regulatory requirements for hazardous substances discharges would be duplicative and unnecessary," per Scott Pruitt..

"If finalized, the proposed rule would give the regulated community the clarity and certainty they need to continue to uphold the law and ensure the nation's waterways are protected."

The Environmental Justice Health Alliance and others had sued the EPA in 2015, saying that it never completed its legally required regulatory process on hazardous waste spills as Congress directed four decades ago. That group slammed the EPA's decision not to regulate.

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“Administrator Pruitt decided again today to side with corporate polluters over the public's health and safety — and especially the health and safety of people of color and low-income families,” Michele Roberts, national co-coordinator of group, said in a statement. “Protecting our water supplies is an increasingly important priority for Americans, and this decision to do nothing about the countless toxic chemical storage tanks which might poison our water puts our communities at undue risk.”

The petition and lawsuit were spurred in part by the 2014 chemical spill in West Virginia's Elk River, which harmed Charleston's drinking water supply.

IHMM Announces New CDGP Exam Blueprint Effective October 15, 2018

ROCKVILLE, MD – The Institute of Hazardous Materials Management (IHMM) will adopt new exam specifications for the Certified Dangerous Good Professional (CDGP) credential effective October 15, 2018. The specifications include a new CDGP Exam Blueprint that outlines all of the possible topics on the exam. The new CDGP Exam Blueprint is the outcome of a Job Task Analysis (JTA) commissioned by IHMM last year and completed in March 2018. IHMM conducts these validation studies at least every five years to ensure the content areas in its examinations are relevant to the current industry practice. “The completion of the JTA, blueprint and updated examination marks the culmination of countless hours of work dedicated by the tireless members of the IHMM CDGP Examination Committee and its chair, Clifford Bartley,” said Robert A. West, CHMM, IHMM Chair. “Their work ensures IHMM maintains the highest standards in professional credentialing,” he added. The CDGP Exam Blueprint defines the competency requirements for the CDGP credential. The blueprint specifies the major content domains covered in the CDGP exam, the knowledge tasks associated with each domain and the percentage of exam questions allocated to the domains. Certification candidates are encouraged to review the exam blueprint to assess their level of knowledge in each of the content domains, and to identify areas in which they need additional preparation. All CDGP examinations starting on October 15, 2018 will be based on the new CDGP Exam Blueprint. Regardless of when an applicant applied for the CDGP certification and/or registered to sit for the CDGP examination, after October 15, 2018 applicants will be taking the exam based on the new blueprint.

A Certified Dangerous Goods Professional® (CDGP®) is a professional involved in the transport of goods and materials that have been categorized as regulated materials and have special packaging, communication, and transport requirements. The CDGP is a person who is an expert in appreciating the potential hazards and the complexity of the regulations that apply to them, and who can accurately analyze the requirements for dangerous goods transport through his or her use of regulatory reference sources

New Wisconsin Law Protects IHMM Certification Titles and Prevents Consumer Fraud

ROCKVILLE, MD – Wisconsin Governor Scott Walker signed Senate Bill 132 into law at the Wisconsin State Capitol in Madison. Unless a person is certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management (IHMM), the law prohibits that person from using the title of Certified Dangerous Goods Professional (CDGP®), Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM®), or Certified Hazardous Materials Practitioner (CHMP®).

The new law also prohibits a business from representing that services provided are furnished by one of these certified professionals unless those services are provided by a certified person. A person is also prohibited from misleading or deceiving another person by the unauthorized use of a certification mark awarded by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

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A person who violates these prohibitions is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined up to \$1,000.

The Wisconsin law also provides that a violation of these prohibitions is an unfair method of competition in business or an unfair trade practice and allows a person who suffers a monetary loss because of a violation to sue for twice the amount of the monetary loss and reasonable attorney fees. The law allows the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to bring a court action for an injunction to restrain a violation of these prohibitions.

“The careful management of hazardous materials and dangerous goods by properly certified professionals is essential for public health and safety. The people of Wisconsin are well served by the passage of SB 132,” said Matthew Redmann, CHMM, Environmental Manager at Harley-Davidson Motor Company in Menomonee Falls, WI. Redmann, IHMM’s Vice Chair, was among a group of Wisconsin industry volunteer leaders who spearheaded the effort to protect certification titles. “This work would not have been possible without support from the American Society of Safety Engineers and the Federation of Environmental Technologists, Inc.,” added Robert West, CHMM, chair of IHMM’s Public Outreach Committee. The new Wisconsin law also provides protections for those certified by the American Board of Health.

Exposure to Heat Can Cause Serious Heat Illness

Exposure to the heat can cause illness and/or death. The most serious heat illness is heat stroke. Other heat illnesses such as heat exhaustion, heat cramps and heat rash should be prevented.

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion:

- Headache, dizziness, or fainting
- Weakness and wet skin
- Irritability or confusion
- Thirst, nausea or vomiting

Symptoms of Heat Stroke

- May be confused unable to think clearly, pass out, collapse, or have seizures (fits)
- May stop sweating

To Prevent Heat Illness:

- Provide lots of cool water close to the work area. At least one pint of water per hour is needed.
- Modify work schedules and arrange frequent rest periods with water breaks in shaded or air-conditioned areas.
- Gradually increase workloads and allow more frequent breaks for workers new to the heat or those that have been away from work to adapt to working in the heat (acclimatization).
- Routinely check workers who are at risk of heat stress due to protective clothing and high temperature.
- Consider protective clothing that provides cooling.
- Know signs/symptoms of heat illnesses; monitor yourself; use a buddy system.
- Block out direct sun and other heat sources.
- Drink plenty of fluids. Drink often and BEFORE you are thirsty. Drink water every 15 minutes.
- Avoid beverages containing alcohol or caffeine.
- Wear lightweight, light colored, loose-fitting clothes.