

BAY AREA
ENVIRONMENTAL
SAFETY
GROUP

Safety Insider

OCTOBER 2008

MEETING
TIME AND
LOCATION

Wednesday

Oct. 15, 2008

11:30 am— 1:00 pm

Arthur's Restaurant

2875 Lakeside Dr.
Santa Clara, CA.

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October Meeting Announcement

Regulatory Inspections – Dos, Don'ts, And Pitfalls From The Regulator's View Point

Presented by

**Mickey Pierce,
Hazardous
Materials
Specialist,
Santa Clara
County Dept. of
Environmental
Health**

Mickey Pierce is a Hazardous Materials Specialist with the Santa Clara County Dept. of Environmental Health, Hazardous Materials Compliance Division. He has been with the County for approximately 1 year, conducting inspections mainly in the Palo Alto and Mountain View areas. Prior to joining the County, he was with the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. While at DTSC Mickey was both an inspector (with inspections ranging from large TSDF/

permitted facilities to large quantity generators and onsite treatment facilities) and an “auditor” of the inspection programs of the CUPAs (Counties and Cities) statewide. Additionally, he was a liaison for technical questions from local inspectors and provided training as requested. He's also learned a lot about inspections from his father, a small businessman in a regulated industry here in California.



Get a preview of Mr. Pierce's presentation

Connect to the Link

in the first Feature Article

What an agency inspector looks for in an inspection

from Norman's Environmental Blog (June 20, 2008)

When an agency inspector comes to inspect your hazardous waste storage area, he looks for things like waste manifests, reports, labels, and plans- things that are easy to find violations for.

Watch this free video now to hear an inspector from the California Department of Toxic Substance explain exactly what they look for when inspecting your hazardous waste labels.

Watch this free video for more detailed information.

<http://normanswei.wordpress.com/2008/06/20/what-an-agency-inspector-looks-for-in-an-inspection/>

Codes and Enforcement Stand Tall in Texas

ICC eNews | Oct. 10, 2008

Although damages from Hurricane Ike are expected to exceed \$12 billion along the Texas coast, preventive building and safety measures enforced by code officials—America's First Preventers—saved lives and lessened the impact of property damages during the wrath of the storm.

In Houston, despite standing in long lines for gasoline and searching for amenities such as ice, residents counted their blessings that Ike's aftermath wasn't worse, according to the Houston Business Journal. "There were broken windows, as Ike brought wind beyond the structural limits of some buildings, but there would have been a lot more damage if Houston and some of the surrounding communities hadn't been as strict in their code enforcement," explained Orrin Collins, project manager with the Interfield Group LLC's structural engineering division. "The builders who have complained about problems getting their permits can be thankful for Houston code enforcement."

Tiki Island Mayor Charlie Everts told the Galveston News that widespread residential damage was averted on the island because of the jurisdiction's strict building codes that left most of the living areas of homes unscathed. "I keep hearing people say that Tiki Island really didn't get hit by Ike," Everts said. "Let me tell you, we got the same hit that everyone else did around here."

Those thoughts were echoed in Beachtown, a collection of villages located on the east end of Galveston Island, with structures that were built to new standards. David Franklin of Aran & Franklin Engineering explained to MarketWatch.com that the homes exceed base flood and wind speed requirements and are equipped with the strongest windows and doors available on the market; measures that resulted in less damage from Hurricane Ike. "Beachtown definitely raised the bar," added Franklin, "and the proof is in the results."

The Institute for Business and Home Safety (IBHS) released its preliminary report from a survey of the damage caused by Hurricane Ike, and the findings from Galveston reiterate that structures built to newer codes performed well during the storm. “The sad part of it is, it takes a hurricane to really get people to understand that if you build stronger, if you design homes to withstand the elements, they are going to have a much better chance of surviving these kinds of natural disasters,” IBHS spokesperson Wendy Rose told Earth News.

The Roofing Industry Committee on Weather Issues (RICOWI) deployed seven four-member teams to the region to conduct roofing inspections on structures that were subjected to Hurricane Ike’s Category 2 winds (96–110 mph). “It was clear that the newer building codes and greater enforcement resulted in reduced roof system damage,” RICOWI media spokesman Dave Roodvoets told Roofing Contractor. “Designs that did not meet manufacturers’ requirements and/or 2003–2006 building codes, as well as workmanship errors, resulted in damage that could have been prevented.”

Perhaps the most compelling testimony was given by Warren and Pam Adams whose home was the only one that survived in the coastal section of Gilchrist. After Hurricane Rita destroyed their older home three years ago, the couple hired a design firm and rebuilt to newer codes. The fact their home was still standing after Hurricane Ike caused widespread disbelief after photographs were published on the Internet, but Aaron Reed, a spokesman with the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, confirmed their authenticity. “I thought, if I were to ever build a house on the coast, I’m going to contact the guy who built this,” Reed told CNN after surveying the damage. Pam Adams told MSNBC she had a sense of guilt that her home remained while others were destroyed. “It is just devastating. I feel so sorry for all these people,” she said.

As jurisdictions continue to recover from Hurricane Ike, calls have gone out for building codes and sustainable construction to play a major role in planning efforts for the future. City Councilman Peter Brown said Houston has an opportunity to invent a city that can withstand Mother Nature. “In no uncertain terms, Ike, not really ‘the big one,’ is serving to redefine sustainability—in local Houston terms the ability to stay in business after a major storm,” he told the Houston Chronicle. Bolivar Peninsula business owner Ann Willis agreed in an interview with KHOU.com: “After seeing what buildings did stand, I think this means we will have to make sure we have better (building) codes, there’s no doubt.”

Use of Contact Lenses in an Industrial Environment

Position Statement of the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine

More than 34 million Americans wear some type of contact lenses and many of these individuals are employed as part of the industrial workforce. On occasion, contact lens wearers have been disqualified from industrial employment. As the health professional most familiar with the hazards encountered in the industrial setting, the occupational and environmental medicine physician must be able to address employee and employer concerns regarding the proper use of contact lenses in this setting. This guideline of the American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (ACOEM) addresses the use of contact lenses and personal protective equipment by the industrial worker under the guidelines of the Occupational Safety

and Health Administration (OSHA). It is also intended to inform the occupational and environmental physician of specific standards regarding the use of contact lenses as authorized by OSHA.^{2,3}

OSHA Regulations

Regardless of the reason for wearing them, contact lenses do not fulfill the personal protective equipment requirements for ocular safety when worn by individuals performing eye hazardous tasks. OSHA, in the Code of Federal Regulations,⁴ requires individuals who wear contact lenses in the workplace to combine them with appropriate industrial safety eyewear.

OSHA has codified the voluntary ANSI Z87.15 consensus standard, which makes compliance mandatory. The OSHA rule states, "The required industrial-safety eyewear for the specific hazard identified in ANSI Z87.1 must be worn over the contact lenses." Therefore, individuals who wear contact lenses are required to combine them with appropriate industrial safety eyewear (ANSI Z87.1) since contact lenses do not provide ocular protection from hazards such as particles, chemicals, and radiant energy. For example, personnel must wear eye and face safety equipment to protect themselves from chemical vapors/eye irritants, optical radiation-glare, optical injurious radiation, and biologic hazards. Many harmful agents are transmitted by contact with the eye in the form of an aerosol droplet or splash. In an effort to protect the medical personnel, OSHA published the Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, Standard 29 CFR 1910.1030.6 It states in the regulation that personal protective equipment (PPE) must be used to prevent blood or other infectious fluids from passing through to or contacting the employees' work or street clothes, undergarments, skin, eyes, mouth or other mucous membranes.

Zelnick et al., showed that when a respirator was worn even without spectacles, there was a loss of visual field, which varied depending on the type of full-face respirator.⁷ Since the frames of glasses have been shown to be an obstruction of the full field of vision, the combined use of a respirator plus glasses compounds the loss of visual field. The use of "intra mask corrections" (lenses suspended inside mask) and lenses built into a facepiece as a substitute for spectacles, leads to poor visual ergonomics. Individuals who wear soft contact lenses may present with symptoms of "dry eyes" due to dehydration of the contact lenses especially if there is a low blink rate. For those whose tear flow is not adequate, sometimes using artificial tears and increasing the blink rate are necessary to minimize these symptoms. This may be worse in air fed respirators, but the problem is minimal in return for better visual function, work proficiency, and safety.

Challenges to federal regulations⁸ and voluntary ANSI standards⁹ which disallowed the use of contact lenses with a respirator, resulted in an OSHA-funded research project conducted by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories (LLNL).¹⁰ The research concluded that the "prohibition against wearing contact lenses while using a full-facepiece respirator should be revoked or withdrawn in spite of the limitations stated. Wearers of corrective lenses should

have the option of wearing either contacts or eyeglasses with their full-facepiece respirators.” In consideration of LLNL’s research and other articles that support contact lens use, OSHA considered the prohibition unwarranted. OSHA published an enforcement procedure authorizing the use of rigid gas-permeable and soft contact lenses in all workplaces and with all types of respirators.¹¹

Contact lenses provide the best visual ergonomics for users of full face respirator masks. For those unable to wear contacts or those who experience problems with the contacts when using the mask (i.e. dryness), spectacles can be used. The spectacles must be of a type that will not interfere with the seal of the mask (elastic strap, intra-mask lenses).

OSHA, in paragraph (g) 1 (iii) of its preamble to Respiratory Protection rule states that “Because the final standard allows contact lenses to be worn, full facepiece respirators can be worn by persons needing corrective lenses; contact lenses obviously do not interfere with facepiece seal.”¹²

Further, the preamble of the Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for General Industry rule states, “Based on the rulemaking record, OSHA believes that contact lenses do not pose additional hazards to the wearer, and has determined that additional regulation addressing the use of contact lenses is unnecessary. The Agency wants to make it clear, however, that contact lenses are not eye protective devices. If eye hazards are present, appropriate eye protection must be worn instead of, or in conjunction with, contact lenses.”¹³

Currently, OSHA statutes/rules recommends against contact lens use when working with acrylonitrile, 1,2 dibromo-3-chloropropane, ethylene oxide, methylene chloride, and 4,4'-methylene dianiline chemicals. These recommendations are presumably based on best professional judgment of 1978, as no specific bases are provided in the preamble to these standards, and they must be adhered to until the rule is changed.

The 1978 National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards recommended that workers not wear contact lenses during work with chemicals that present an eye irritation or injury hazard.¹⁴ This policy was recommended by the 1978 Standards Completion Program and is based on the “best professional opinion of the committee membership based on literature data” (NIOSH 1978). The policy was also consistent at that time with general industry practice. The NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Table 6 – Codes for First Aid Data (February 2004) – no longer states that “contact lenses should not be worn when working with these chemicals.”

Recommendations

The following recommendations for contact lens use in an eye-hazardous environment will guide occupational safety and health professionals to safely implement the contact lens use policy.

1. **Establish a Written Policy.** Establish a written policy documenting general safety requirements for the wearing of contact lenses, including the required eye and face protection, and contact lens wear restrictions, if any, by work location or task. Evaluate restrictions on contact lens wear on a case-by-case basis. Take into account the visual requirements of individual

Workers wearing contact lenses as recommended by a qualified ophthalmologist or optometrist, in order to be able to perform the essential visual functions, and this policy statement.

2. Conduct an Eye Hazard Evaluation. Conduct an eye injury hazard evaluation in the workplace that includes an assessment of eye-hazardous environments per OSHA Personnel Protection Standards (29CFR 1910.132), and appropriate eye and face protection for contact lens wearers (OSHA 29CFR 1910.133 and ANSI Z87.1A 2003). The eye injury hazard evaluation should be conducted by a competent, qualified individual such as a certified industrial hygienist, a certified safety professional, toxicologist, or occupational health physician or nurse as appropriate. This information should be provided to the examining occupational health nurse or occupational medicine physician.

3. Provide Training. In addition to providing the general training required by the OSHA personal protective equipment standard (29 CFR 1910.132), provide training on employer policies on contact lens use, and first aid for contact lens wearers with a chemical exposure. Routinely train medical and first aid personnel in the removal of contact lenses, management of pain, blepharospasm, and the appropriate equipment available. In the event of a chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lenses as soon as practical. Do not delay irrigation while waiting for contact lens removal as the lens may come out with the irrigation or can be removed when irrigation is complete. Instruct workers who wear contact lenses to remove the lenses at the first signs of eye redness or irritation. Removal of contact lenses should only be done in a clean environment and after the worker has washed his or her hands. Evaluate continued lens wear with the worker and an ophthalmologist (Eye MD). Encourage workers to routinely inspect their contact lenses for damage and/or replace them regularly.

4. Provide Personal Protective Equipment. Comply with current OSHA regulations on contact lens wear and eye and face protection. The Code of Federal Regulations Preamble on Respiratory Protectors (29 CFR 1910.134) and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) (CFR 1910.132) allows contact lenses to be worn under full-face respirators and other PPE for the eyes. Provide suitable eye and face protection for all workers exposed to eye injury hazards, regardless of contact lens wear. The wearing of contact lenses does not appear to require enhanced eye and face protection. For chemical liquid or caustic hazards, the minimum protection consists of well-fitting indirectly vented goggles or full-facepiece respirators. Close-fitting safety glasses with side shields provide limited chemical protection, but do not prevent chemicals from bypassing the protection. Face shields should be worn over other eye protection when deemed necessary for additional face protection, but workers should not wear face shields instead of goggles or safety glasses regardless of contact lens wear.

5. Notification to Visitors. Notify employees and visitors of any denied areas where contact lenses are restricted without appropriate eye and face protection.

6. Notification to Supervisors, First Aid Responders and EMS Responders. Identify to supervisors and first aid responders all contact lens wearers working in eye hazardous environments.

Conclusion

ACOEM recommends that workers be permitted to wear contact lenses when handling hazardous chemicals and in other eye hazardous environments provided that the safety guidelines listed above are followed and that contact lenses are: 1) not banned by regulation; or 2) not contraindicated by medical or industrial hygiene recommendations. In addition under current OSHA rules, contact lenses should not be worn while working with acrylonitrile, 1,2 dibromo-3-

chloropropane, ethylene oxide, methylene chloride, and 4,4' -methylene dianiline. ACOEM concurs contact lenses are not eye protective devices and that contact lens wear does not reduce the requirement for eye and face protection.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) in its Current Intelligence Bulletin (CIB) 59, *Contact Lens Use in a Chemical Environment*, states that several professional groups (i.e. American College of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, American Optometric Association, American Academy of Ophthalmology, etc.) have issued guidelines removing restrictions regarding contact lens use in the industrial environment.¹⁵ NIOSH has reviewed these guidelines, company policies on contact lens use and injury incidents, and the limited literature on contact lens use in a chemical environment. It concluded that injury data are insufficient to support the previous recommendation that wearing of contact lenses should be restricted during work with hazardous chemicals. Therefore, NIOSH recommends that contact lens wear be permitted provided safety guidelines in CIB 59 are followed.

Acknowledgements

This ACOEM guideline was developed by the ACOEM Sensory Perception Committee under the auspices of the Council on Scientific Affairs. It was originally peer-reviewed by the Committee and Council and approved by the ACOEM Board of Directors on May 4, 2003. The Guideline was updated by the Committee and reviewed by the Council on Scientific Affairs. It was approved by the ACOEM Board of Directors on July 27, 2008.

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Officially, Work from Home Could Count as 'Days Away'

Source: Occupational Health and Safety, Sep 22, 2008

In a Letter of Interpretation posted to its Web site last week, OSHA clarifies several recordkeeping scenarios regarding days away from work, restricted work activity, and work-relatedness. In one scenario, the agency addresses whether or not days that an injured employee is performing clerical services for the company from her home (as a condition of her medical restriction) must be treated as restricted work activity or days-away-from work. OSHA says that, assuming the employee does not work from home as part of her normal work schedule, the case should be recorded as days away from work.

In the scenario, the employer has made the determination that the employee cannot work in the office, but allows her to work from home while she recovers from surgery. In other words, OSHA says, the employer has made a decision that the employee needs days away (from the office) in order to recover from a work-related injury. However, the answer would be different if the employee's normal work schedule includes one or more work days at home, OSHA says.

The LOI also addresses recordkeeping scenarios regarding an injury to an employee requiring medical treatment after inadvertently slamming the car door on his finger in a company parking lot, an injured employee who subsequently retires, and an injured employee on restricted work duty who is later terminated.

Keith Goddard, director of the agency's Directorate of Evaluation and Analysis, wrote the LOI dated Aug. 26 in response to a request for guidance dated March 19. OSHA posted the LOI Sept. 17. To read it in its entirety, go to www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=27154.

Working green: 50 tips to reduce your office's waste

Wednesday, 15 August 2007 , By Jessica Hupp

From daily smog to the rising threat of global warming, it's pretty obvious that we all need to clean up our act a little. Much has been said about how to go about doing this at home, but what about in the workplace? Copiers, computers, even old floppy disks, can make a huge impact on the environment. Here's are a few ways to reduce your office's effect.

Paper and printing products

Nearly every office, large or small, relies on large quantities of paper. Check out these tips to help reduce the amount of paper and printing products that are used at your workplace.

1. **Use both sides of paper:** When making copies, set your machine to use both sides of paper and cut your consumption in half.
2. **Shred and reuse unwanted paper:** Instead of throwing away old documents, shred them and reuse them as packing material in shipments.
3. **Reuse boxes:** When you get shipments in, save your boxes so that you can use them again for shipments out.

1. **Offer paper recycling:** Put a paper recycling receptacle next to every printer, copier and fax machine so that employees can deposit unwanted paper in them. Discuss recycling with your cleaning crew or appoint a person to bring your paper to a recycling center each week.
2. **Avoid color printing:** Color printing generally uses more ink, so print in black and white when you can.
3. **Print in draft mode:** To conserve even more ink, print in draft mode. It will generally lighten the shade, but you'll still be able to read your copy clearly.
4. **Buy paper wisely:** Create a policy to buy only chlorine-free paper with a high percentage of recycled content.
5. **Consider alternative paper:** Think about buying paper made from hemp, bamboo or organic cotton.
6. **Buy recycled toner and ink:** Cartridges contribute metal and plastic to landfills, but buying toner and ink that's refilled can help alleviate this environmental burden.
7. **Distribute memos via email:** Instead of printing out memos for distribution, email them and let employees decide whether or not they wish to print them.
8. **Store manuals, policies and other documents online:** Don't print out huge employee handbooks. Allow employees to access PDF copies at their leisure.
9. **Provide air dryers in the bathroom and common areas:** Reduce paper towel waste by providing air dryers as an alternative. Take it a step further and provide reusable towels.
10. **Reduce margins:** Reduce your margin settings so that your printer uses less paper.

Transportation

You may not consider commuting to be a part of your office's environmental impact, but your transportation policies can make a large difference. Encourage telecommuting, biking, and other green transportation options by taking these steps.

1. **Encourage employees to walk or bike to work:** Make walking or biking an easier option by offering showers and private changing areas at your office.
2. **Offer a bonus for green commuters:** If employees agree to walk, bike, or take public transportation to work, offer them a small bonus for encouragement.
3. **Support alternative schedules:** Allow employees to work longer hours, but fewer days, in order to let them stay at home once a week or more.
4. **Create a carpool program:** Many of your employees may want to carpool, but don't know where coworkers live or simply don't have the courage to ask around. You can help by administering a program to get them connected.
5. **Offer telecommuting:** If some or all of your employees' work can be done at home, give them the option to telecommute.
6. **Encourage efficient vehicles:** If you provide company cars to employees, consider purchasing hybrids. Additionally, encourage employees to rent hybrids or other high-efficiency cars when they take business trips.
7. **Videoconference:** Whenever possible, try to videoconference instead of traveling to meetings.
8. **Offer bike parking:** Provide employees with a secure space to park their bikes in order to encourage this mode of transportation.

Equipment

Manufacturing office equipment contributes greatly to reducing air quality and landfill waste. Consider these tips when you're purchasing equipment for your business.

1. **Buy used furniture:** When appointing your office, check out sites like Craigslist or FreeCycle for cheap or free used furniture. You can also check out remanufactured cubicles for both cost and environmental savings.
2. **Recycle floppy disks:** Turn your old floppy disks into a pen cup or other useful storage unit.
3. **Buy used copiers and faxes:** Manufacturing equipment like copiers and faxes create a lot of waste. Buy used equipment to eliminate waste, but make sure that they are still efficient.
4. **Unplug equipment when not in use:** Encourage employees to shut down and unplug copiers, printers and other equipment when they leave the office every evening.
5. **Recycle your e-waste.:** Cell phones, computers, printers and other equipment can often be recycled. Look for recycling programs in your area that accept these kinds of materials.
6. **Buy high-quality equipment:** When buying equipment, be sure to purchase something that will last and not become obsolete quickly. That way, you'll avoid having to buy new equipment and contributing to manufacturing waste.

Electricity

Small changes in air conditioning, lighting, and fixtures can make a huge difference in your energy consumption. Follow these guidelines to save the environment and save on your electricity bill.

1. **Change your thermostat:** Set your thermostat a few degrees lower in the winter and a few degrees higher in the summer. Encourage employees to bring personal fans and sweaters to ensure that they stay comfortable.
2. **Switch to compact fluorescent bulbs:** As your current light bulbs burn out, replace them with compact fluorescent bulbs. They are more efficient and last much longer than traditional bulbs.
3. **Buy from a green energy company:** Many utility companies generate their electricity using wind or other alternative energy sources. Consider purchasing your electricity from one of these companies.
4. **Create an after hours and weekend thermostat setting:** If you know your employees aren't going to be in the office, create a setting that conserves more energy during these hours. Be sure to allow an override function so that it can be changed if someone decides to come in to work.
5. **Turn off lights when not in use:** Ask employees to turn off lights when they leave. Invest in automatic switches in places like the bathroom and supply areas so that they turn on and off whenever someone enters or leaves the room.

6. **Take advantage of natural lighting:** Install windows and skylights so that you can use natural daytime light instead of electrical lighting.
6. **Buy Energy Star fixtures:** When buying fixtures, look for the Energy Star label to save at least two-thirds less energy than regular ones.
7. **Unplug vending machines:** When your office goes on vacation or leaves for the weekend, unplug vending machines.

Computers

Like other appliances, computers can be major energy hogs. Adjust screen savers, energy plans and quality to streamline your company's computer efficiency.

1. **Unplug computers when not in use:** Encourage employees to shut down and unplug their computers when they leave the office for the day.
2. **Buy for quality:** When shopping for computers, buy units that will last and avoid becoming obsolete too quickly. This way, you'll avoid contributing to e-waste.
3. **Buy for energy savings:** When shopping, be sure to ask if your computers, monitors and printers are energy efficient.
4. **Give your computer a nap:** Ask your IT department to set your computers to go to sleep when not in use. Creating short energy breaks can cut energy use by up to 70 percent.
5. **Banish screen savers:** Make sure that employees know screen savers won't save energy. They eat up lighting and processing energy. Instead, set screen savers to "none" or "blank screen."
6. **Buy smaller monitors:** You can reduce your monitor's consumption by up to 30% by using a 2 inch smaller monitor.
7. **Consider laptops:** Consider buying laptops instead of desktops, as they generally use less energy and are more efficiently made.

Miscellaneous

Every little thing adds up when it comes to office waste. Check out these tips for even more ways to reduce your consumption at work.

1. **Use simple cleaning supplies:** Discuss cleaning supplies with your maintenance crew. Ask them to consider using cleaners like baking soda or vinegar instead of commercial products.
2. **Do the dishes:** Provide reusable dishes, silverware and glasses for luncheons.
3. **Provide filtered water:** Instead of bottled water, provide employees with filtered drinking water and reusable cups.
4. **Install low-flow faucets and toilets:** Help conserve water by installing low-flow faucets and toilets in restrooms and other common areas. This will also help conserve electricity by reducing your water heater's output.
5. **Buy local, organic coffee and tea:** If you provide coffee or tea service to employees, be sure that it's local and organic to reduce your environmental impact.
6. **Consider office sharing:** If you have a number of employees that don't use the office regularly, consider assigning offices based on a schedule. You'll save on utilities, equipment, furniture and more.
7. **Plant a tree for gifts:** In lieu of sending a holiday gift to clients, plant a tree in their name.
8. **Buy sugar and cream dispensers:** Avoid paper packets and save waste by offering employees sugar and cream in large dispensers.

MSDS Gone Wild!

July 7, 2008, Occupational Hazards EHS Today , By Greg Klima

Oh no! We have a serious problem. The plant office manager ran into my office with a frantic look of panic on her face. The company safety inspectors are here and they want to see an MSDS on the Wite-Out. What will we do?

This scenario, while fictitious, is played out a thousand times every year in facilities all across our nation. We all have learned the OSHA rules of hazard communication, 29CFR1910.1200. The purpose and design of the program is excellent: that any chemicals produced or imported are evaluated for hazards and those hazards are then communicated to the employees and employers who might come in contact with them.

As a result of this policy, we have built binders of MSDSs that now are a familiar site in the workplace. New technology has allowed some employers to digitalize their MSDSs and make them available online, but the principle remains the same. Drilled into us from day one as safety professionals was that we MUST have an MSDS on any chemical in the facility.

As a basic rule it was good, and we learned to conduct regular audits of our MSDSs to keep them updated. We audit our facilities for new chemicals or chemicals that may have been missed and for chemicals that may have been eliminated and thus no longer need to be included. We got really good at this hazardous communication thing.

But then we let our absolutes get in the way of common sense. We started asking questions about chemicals that for some reason were not included. Why didn't we have MSDSs on these things? A can of diet soda might contain citric acid, sodium benzoate and brominated vegetable oil. I don't have an MSDS on brominated vegetable oil. I don't even know what brominated vegetable oil is. How much is in every can? Is there a cutoff or a minimum threshold level? If I only have one am I OK? What if I have a case? How many cans are there in a soda machine?

Panic begins to set in! What about our first aid kit? It is full of medications and ointments. I don't have MSDSs on them either. Oh no! What am I to do?

My suggestion? Relax! While it may fly in the face of what we teach and have been taught, we do not have to have an MSDS on every chemical in our facilities. As with all other workplace rules, we will find the truth if we return to the regulations. Once we know the truth, the truth will set us free

So When Do I Not Need an MSDS?

.OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.1200 actually is very specific about exceptions to its application and scope. MSDSs only are one tool of our hazardous communication standard. In its statement of purpose – 29 CFR 1910.1200 (a) (1) – the regulation clearly states that, "This transmittal of information is to be accomplished by means of comprehensive hazard communication programs, which are to include container labeling and other forms of warning, material safety data sheets and employee training." So, MSDSs are just one form of communication. Other things, like container labels, are important too, and many items that are regulated by other government agencies do not require separate MSDSs.

29 CFR 1910.1200 (b) goes into detail about what kinds of chemicals are exempt from this rule. For example, 1200 (b) (4) applies to facilities where employees handle chemicals in sealed containers but do not open them under normal conditions (such as in warehouses or even retail sales). These facilities must keep copies of MSDSs they receive with hazardous shipments and must obtain an MSDS for any hazardous chemicals received without one if an employee requests it. But if no MSDS is received and no employee requests it, facilities are not required to have one on file.

Section 1200 (b) (5) (i) says that pesticides, insecticides, fungicides and rodenticides do not require labeling under 29 CFR 1910.1200. These labels are regulated by EPA instead of OSHA.

1200 (b) (5) (ii) says that chemicals and chemical mixtures defined in the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 USC 2601 et seq.) are exempt. Like the pesticides, they are regulated by EPA.

1200 (b) (5) (iii) says that foods, food additives, color additives, drugs, cosmetics, medical and veterinary devices and their ingredients are exempt. These items are regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, rather than OSHA.

1200 (b) (5) (iv) says that beverage alcohols including wine and malt beverages are exempt. These items are regulated under the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

1200 (b) (5) (v) states that any consumer product or hazardous consumer substance is exempt. These items are regulated by the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

1200 (b) (5) (vi) says that agricultural and vegetable seeds are exempt. These are regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

- Hazardous waste (regulated by EPA)
- Hazardous substance (EPA again)
- Tobacco or tobacco products
- Wood or wood products
- Articles not of a fluid or particle nature
- Food or alcoholic beverages intended for personal consumption
- Drugs
- Cosmetics packaged for sale to consumers or intended for personal use
- Any consumer product
- Nuisance particles that do not pose physical or health hazards
- Ionizing and non ionizing radiation
- Biological hazards

So, while the hazardous communication standard is widespread in its application, it is not all-inclusive. The next time someone in your workplace comes to you in a panic because the big yellow book does not contain an MSDS for Suzy's lip gloss, Gary's energy drink, the antibiotic cream in the first aid kit or the window cleaner in the janitor's cart, don't panic. Read the regulations and check paragraphs (b) (5) and (b) (6) before you try to find an MSDS on these items. They well may be exempt.

Whether you know you're dealing with a substance covered under 29CFR1910.1200 or have questions about a substance, check the regulations! While some chemicals may not require MSDSs, they might have separate labeling, storage and use requirements.

New bird flu strain detected in Nigeria

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) , August 15, 2008

A strain of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza previously not recorded in sub-Saharan Africa has been detected in Nigeria for the first time, FAO said today. Nigeria has recently reported two new Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza outbreaks in the states of Katsina and Kano.

Laboratory results from Nigeria and an FAO reference laboratory in Italy show that the newly discovered virus strain (H5N1, clade 2, EMA3) is genetically different from the strains that circulated in Nigeria during earlier outbreaks in 2006 and 2007. The new strain has never been reported before in Africa; it is more similar to strains previously identified in Europe (Italy), Asia (Afghanistan) and the Middle East (Iran) in 2007.

“The detection of a new avian influenza virus strain in Africa raises serious concerns as it remains unknown how this strain has been introduced to the continent,” warned Scott Newman, International Wildlife Coordinator of FAO’s Animal Health Service.

“It seems to be unlikely that wild birds have carried the strain to Africa, since the last migration of wild birds from Europe and Central Asia to Africa occurred in September 2007 and this year’s southerly migration into Africa has not really started yet,” Newman said. “It could well be that there are other channels for virus introduction: international trade, for example, or illegal and unreported movement of poultry. This increases the risk of avian influenza spread to other countries in Western Africa.”

Swift reporting

“Uncertainty about virus spread and transmission is a major challenge for control campaigns. Increased surveillance is key to monitor the situation and keep track of virus spread,” said FAO Chief Veterinary Officer Joseph Domenech. “FAO greatly appreciates Nigeria’s swift reporting and sharing of the relevant information about this new virus strain.”

Since the avian influenza epidemic caused by the H5N1 strain started five years ago in Asia, the disease has affected over 60 countries; the vast majority of countries have succeeded to eliminate the virus from poultry. In Nigeria, the virus was first confirmed in February 2006 and infected poultry in 25 states before being contained.

FAO supports affected countries and countries at risk to detect bird flu outbreaks at a very early stage. FAO has also contributed to an efficient global response to HPAI.

In Nigeria, FAO has a team of animal health experts and veterinary epidemiologists working with the government and its veterinary services. FAO has assisted the government with disease surveillance and outbreak investigations, as well as establishing a stockpile of veterinary drugs both at central and state levels. FAO and the Federal Government of Nigeria have identified priority areas where animal health and transboundary animal disease prevention measures need to be improved.

“Many countries have succeeded in getting the virus under control; but as long as avian influenza remains endemic in some countries, the international community needs to be on alert. Both, at risk and affected countries have to keep a high level of surveillance,” Domenech said.

Exports account for one-third of China's emissions

Source: Environmental News Network, Aug. 12, 2008

As Chinese manufacturers feed a growing global appetite for cheap goods, these exports account for a rising share of the country's greenhouse gas emissions, a new study reveals.

Exports are now responsible for one-third of China's emissions, according to a study that will appear in the journal *Energy Policy*. The researchers describe their analysis as the most systematic study of the subject to date.

In 2005, the most recent year for which data are available, China emitted an estimated 1.7 billion tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent during production of its exports. This is a steady increase from the estimated 230 million tons from exports in 1987, which represented 12 percent of the country's net emissions, the study said. China's exports industry, which is responsible for about 8.7 percent of world trade by value, is emitting greenhouse gases at a rate faster than the country's overall emissions rate. China's manufacturing industry is powered mostly by coal.

China's rapid industrialization is the leading factor behind the 22 percent leap in global greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuels over the past eight years. An estimated 70 percent of the country's primary energy comes from coal, and Chinese domestic electricity demand roughly doubled during this period. More than half of the estimated 8.2 billion tons of fossil fuel emissions released worldwide between 2000 and 2007 came from Chinese sources, according to a Worldwatch Institute analysis released last week.

Exports of carbon-intensive metal products comprise a growing share of Chinese exports - 13 percent in 2005, compared to 7 percent a decade earlier, the study said. China's main exports are electronics. The study notes that China's model of cheap production may also prove beneficial for the global environment, as manufacturers make advances in cheap, energy-efficient lighting, wind turbines, and other 'green' technologies. 'Any increased emission from production of these products in China would likely be outweighed by the positive impacts of their use,' the study says.

The study included the fact that Chinese industries often rely on imported materials to produce exported goods. While this accounting takes a step beyond previous studies, several assumptions still may make the study incomplete, the researchers concede. For instance, they estimate that manufactured goods produce equal levels of emissions regardless of whether they are exported or sold to domestic buyers. 'The exporting industry may be more efficient than the national average due to greater foreign investment and newer technology,' said lead author Chris Weber, an environmental engineering assistant professor at Carnegie Mellon University.

Emerging industrializing countries such as China and India are playing a major role in the latest round of international climate negotiations, aimed at developing a successor agreement to the current Kyoto Protocol. As a developing country, China was excused from the Kyoto agreement. The United States, a major importer of Chinese goods, did not ratify the treaty in part out of a concern that the U.S. economy would suffer unless China was included.

Although China is not required to reduce its emissions under current international law, the government is encouraging export industries to transition to more energy-efficient technologies. The goal is to improve energy intensity (the energy required to generate \$1 of national income) to 20 percent of the 2005 level by the end of the decade. 'China has a very strict regulation for energy intensity for trade products, so they

actually discourage exports of energy-intensive, carbon-intensive products...no matter if this product is consumed in China or abroad,' said Shui Bin, a research scientist at the U.S. Department of Energy's Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

China has had difficulty meeting its efficiency goals, however. In a report released last week, the National Bureau of Statistics said the country's energy intensity during the first six months of 2008 decreased 2.88 percent, well below the target of 4 percent. Last year's reduction was 3.66 percent. 'We still need tremendous efforts to achieve the 20 percent goal,' said Xie Zenhua, vice minister of the National Development and Reform Commission.

To achieve these targets, the government has begun eliminating tax breaks for less-efficient industries. Earlier this month, tax rebates were removed for companies that export energy-intensive products including pesticides, zinc, and silver. 'Out of considerations of energy security and climate change, China has scrapped rebates and raised tariffs on a series of energy-intensive exports, including steel and ferrous alloys, to discourage the blind expansion of this sector,' said Yingling Liu, China program manager at the Worldwatch Institute.

Developing a Fall Protection Program: Free 12-Step Guide

Each year, over 500 workers die in fall-related accidents and over 300,000 suffer a disabling injury. Keep your workers safe with a comprehensive fall protection program! Download this free eBook now to receive:

- The 12 steps for developing a program
- A glossary of fall protection terms
- A fall protection hazard assessment form
- Fall protection training certification record
- and more!

To download this free eBook, developed By: State of Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of State Risk Management go to: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/docview.asp?docid=667>

Responder Knowledge Base Update

The FEMA National Preparedness Directorate (NPD) is pleased to announce a new toll free number and email address for the Responder Knowledge Base (RKB). You can call 1-877-FEMA-RKB (1-877-336-2752) for live help with questions regarding the RKB, equipment, standards, available grants and many other topics from 8am - 5pm EST, Monday through Friday. Similarly, questions may be emailed at anytime to RKBMailbox@us.saic.com and will be acknowledged within 24 hours, Monday through Friday. FEMA NPD hopes these and future enhancements to the RKB improve the value and usefulness to you, so that we can all build a better prepared Nation together.

Upcoming Events

If you'd like to see your events advertised in this space, and on our website, email your announcement to: baesg.jobs@gmail.com

Local Events:

Environmental Training Center offers a variety of regulatory update and compliance seminars at Mission College. Check their website (www.bayETC.org) for the latest schedule.

Oct 24	Title 22 Hazardous Waste Management
Oct 31	DOT Training Hazardous Materials
Nov 14	Title 22 Hazardous Waste Management (Spanish)
Nov 14	Underground Storage Tanks
Nov 14	Blood Borne Pathogen Training
Nov 14	Workplace Violence Prevention Training
Nov 21	SEMS/ICS/NIMS Training
Nov 21	Title 22 Hazardous Waste Management

UC Santa Cruz Extension has the following training courses/seminars coming up in Cupertino (For more information see: <http://www.ucsc-extension.edu/>)

Oct 15 – Nov 19	Business Dynamics of Safety and Health Management
Sep 11 - Oct 02	Regulatory Framework for Toxic and Hazardous Materials

Pacific Industrial and Business Association will be sponsoring a number of regulatory update seminars at various Bay Area Locations. (For more information see: <http://www.piba.org/>)

Oct 15	5th Annual Regulatory Conference
Oct 21	SPCC and CUPA Update: The Federal Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Rule Update on the status and recent amendments to the Rule: Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Part 112
Oct 28	DOT / IATA 8-Hour Training: 49 CFR 172.704 & IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations This 8-hour DOT/IATA training is designed to satisfy the training requirements of the Department of Transportation's Hazardous Materials Regulations found in 49 CFR 172.704, and the training requirements for Shippers & Packers of Dangerous Goods as found in Subsection 1.5 of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.

National Events:

Oct 15 – 17	ICC Green Building Safety Institute, Chicago; This is a learning event for those ready to acquire the technical knowledge of how the I-Codes support green building and the skills necessary to work within the green building movement. Participants will also learn how to develop Green Building programs and ordinances for their communities. For more information see: http://www.iccsafe.org/training/GBSI/
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The following positions were collected from a variety of internet job listings and/or postings received directly by the BAESG Jobs Coordinator. BAESG has not verified the informational content of all of these ads.

This newsletter only publishes partial descriptions in the interest of saving space. For more detailed information, phone or email the listed contact. BAESG members who subscribe to the Jobs Announcements Distribution List also receive full descriptions by email. To subscribe, send your request to baesg.jobs@gmail.com.

ENVIRONMENTAL Health and Safety Specialist

\$83,088 - \$101,004 & Excellent Benefits

East Bay Municipal Utility District seeks an Environmental Compliance professional to develop, implement and evaluate projects and studies designed to ensure compliance with environmental regulations, standards and protocols; and to assist in developing proactive solutions to environmental issues and regulatory requirements.

BA/BS and two year's experience required.

For detailed application materials, please call (510) 287-0742 or visit www.ebmud.com.

Deadline to apply will be Friday, August 8, 2008.

patti paul hr analyst

recruitment divisionm.s. #603

east bay municipal utility district

510-287-0728 (fax -0986)ppaul@ebmud.com

Applied Materials - Safety Engineer

Responsibilities Include:

- Specifying, providing, and managing safety support on specified projects in accordance with Applied Materials policies and government regulations in order to control hazards to personnel and equipment and limit liability to the Company
- Coordinating the safety aspects of engineering within the company, with customers, and other organizations, which are related to products and their design.
- Develops and maintains a thorough knowledge base regarding safety in accordance with the area of specialization and expertise.

Hiring Manager: Chatchai Bhudsabourg

Office: (408) 235-4786

Pager: (800) 946-4646 PIN 1446419

e-Mail: chatchai_bhudsabourg@amat.com

HES Specialist for Bayer HealthCare in Berkeley.

POSITION DESCRIPTION

Develop regulatory compliant environment, health and safety programs that facilitate and promote safe and healthy working environment.

- Ensure compliance with clean air Act, Clean Water Act, RCRA and CA title 22 regulations.
- Obtain and maintain permits for air and water pollution abatement equipment.
- Host compliance inspections for hazmat, waste water and storm water agencies
- Develop and deliver safety and environmental training programs, i.e. Hazardous Waste Handling, department of Transportation, chemical safety, gas handling etc.
- Under general direction, the individual works independently to develop regulatory compliant environment, health and safety programs that facilitate and promote safe and healthy working environments in the Facilities and -Engineering groups at Bayer HealthCare
- Independently or through teams (e.g. injury investigation teams, continuous improvement working groups, safety steering committees), recommend measures to reduce to eliminate risks of industrial accidents and hazards.
- Provide training, technical expertise and applied knowledge in programs such as lock out/tag out, confined space entry, contractor safety, electrical safety, slips and falls, machine guarding, industrial ergonomics, tool/equipment analysis on the design and use of facilities, processes, equipment, and work methods.

POSITION REQUIREMENTS

- BS degree (MS preferred) in a relevant technical discipline and have 5+ years of practical experience with the development and implementation of safety programs related to facilities maintenance. Certified Hazardous Materials Manager or Certified Safety Professional a plus.
- Experience in the facilities engineering environment and biotechnology/pharmaceutical industry is preferred.
- Operational knowledge and design of industrial equipment (e.g. HVAC systems, water treatment systems, boilers, solvent distribution systems) and familiarity with building design codes (e.g. UBC, UEC) is desired.
- Demonstrate leadership and interpersonal skills needed to facilitate team achievement as a team participant or lead.
- The position also requires demonstrated written and verbal skills. The ability to effectively address multiple client service requests, establish methods for creating and communicating environmental health and safety information to a diverse audience and proficiency in the use of computer programs such as ms Word, excel and Power point .
- The position may require occasional work hours during swing and graveyard shifts

CONTACT

Amber Welch
 Staffing Consultant
 Bayer HealthCare, Pharmaceuticals Division
 (510) 705- 5168
 amber.welch@bayer.com

Recruiter is looking for some help finding an **Environmental Health and Safety Manager** with extensive industrial waste water experience for a company in the Seattle area.

The company is the largest independent manufacturer of its kind in North America - and among the leaders in the World. They have approximately 4,000 employees and over one million square feet of manufacturing space across 11 facilities. This particular plant has about 415 employees. The EHS manager reports directly to the General Manager and the EHS team reports to the manager.

The position commands an extremely competitive salary, and the company offers world class benefits. Relocation assistance will be provided for the right candidate.

Responsibilities:

Develop and maintain health, safety, and environmental programs that ensure compliance with the company's policies, along with federal, state and local laws and regulations, including:

- Working knowledge of health, safety and environmental laws and regulations, and remains current in these areas.
- Develops and maintains compliance with health and safety programs.
- Leads all emergency response activities at the site. This includes the development and maintenance of plans, and the organization of training, for chemical emergencies, medical emergencies, fire, and severe weather.
- Leads investigation of employee accidents/incidents and environmental incidents. Ensures determination of root cause and development and implementation of prevention measures.
- Manages the workers' compensation program. Manages a strong return-to-work program. Ensures accurate completion of OSHA 300 log.
- Manages occupationally related medical evaluation programs.
- Responsible for all environmental permits including air emissions, wastewater discharge, storm water, and hazardous waste.
- Coordinates the solid waste management programs including all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes and recyclables. Audits all areas of the facility to ensure compliance with these programs.

Qualifications:

- Minimum of a four year college degree in related field (e.g. occupational health and safety, risk management, chemical or environmental engineering, or physical sciences)
- At least four years of experience in health, safety, and environmental programs is required.
- Must have experience in negotiation with governmental agencies.
- Experience in printed circuit board industry or chemical industry is preferred.
- Primarily 1st shift, but weekend and off-shift work will be required.

Mary Fisher
National Account Manager
Propel Search Group
520-399-2702
mary@propelsearchgroup.com
www.propelsearchgroup.com.

ON Semiconductor has a Safety Engineer position open at our wafer manufacturing facility in Gresham, Oregon, about 12 miles from downtown Portland.

Sr. Safety Engineer

Establishes and implements safety compliance programs, promoting state-of-the-art safe and healthful work practices for the protection of personnel, physical assets, and production operations. Examines semiconductor work operations to recognize and evaluate occupational exposure to chemical and physical agents. Recommends and coordinates engineering and administrative controls to limit occupational exposure. Interfaces with personnel regarding health hazard evaluations and control methods. Develops, implements and evaluates education, training and awareness programs in occupational health recognition, evaluation and control. Effectively communicates with site operations management on all risk management issues. Manage ergonomics program and conduct evaluations.

Bachelors Degree in Safety, Industrial Hygiene or related physical and health sciences. Five plus years experience implementing EHS systems at the factory level. Industrial Hygiene experiences is a plus.

If you are interested please apply on-line at www.onsemi.com/jobs to job #282GR

ON offers a comprehensive benefits package and relocation support.

Thanks for your time and consideration.

Carol Markley for Denise Walton

HR Manager

ON Semiconductor

23400 NE Glisan St.

MS AR-100

Gresham, OR 97030

503-618-4521 p

503-618-3881 f

Safety and Occupational Health Manager

This position is located in the Office of the Regional Administrator, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Department of Labor, San Francisco California. Begin a challenging career with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL), and you will help shape the workforce of tomorrow. DOL offers rewarding opportunities to contribute to a noble mission; to serve and protect American workers, prepare them for new and better jobs, and to ensure the safety and fairness of American workplaces.

Vacancy Ann.#: DE-SF-09-09-OSHA

Job Status: Full-Time / Permanent

Salary: From 126,420.00 to 149,000.00 USD per year

KEY REQUIREMENTS:

- Appointment to this position may require a background investigation.
- May require a security clearance.
- Subject to financial disclosure requirements.
- Subject to frequent travel.
- Supv/managerial probationary period required if not already met.

To apply send resume to : U.S. Department of Labor; 90 7th Street; Suite 12-300; San Francisco, CA 94103

For questions about this job: Kathryn Dougherty @ Phone: 415-625-2405 Email: fed-san-jobs@dol.gov

Sterling & Associates, Inc., an Environmental Health & Safety consulting firm located in Milpitas, CA is seeking candidates for the following full-time positions to assist us in providing support to our clients on related IH and EH&S projects. Activities include: industrial hygiene monitoring, indoor air quality evaluations, fungal investigations, environmental sampling, EH&S program development and training.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST/SAFETY TECHNICIAN

Requires: Applicable degree in industrial hygiene, safety, environmental engineering, or similar; with a background in chemistry or biology.
Minimum 6 months – 1 year of related experience.
Computer knowledge and excellent verbal communication skills desired.
Must possess good organizational skills, initiative, and excellent time management practices.

INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST/SAFETY SPECIALIST

Requires: Applicable degree in industrial hygiene, safety, environmental engineering, or similar; with a background in chemistry or biology.
Minimum 2 – 3 years related experience.
Project management experience highly desired.
Advanced writing skills and technical report generation.
High level of computer knowledge and excellent verbal communication skills.
Must possess good organizational skills, initiative, and excellent time management practices.

Sterling & Associates is an equal opportunity employer in business since 1989. We offer an excellent salary and benefit package with long-term growth potential.

Please email resumes with cover letter to jobs@rsterling.com.

Event Announcement:

2008 Essentials of Hazardous Materials Management: Overview Course
Preservation Park, Oakland, CA - November 5-7, 2008

This course is targeted for experienced professionals and technicians preparing for the CHMM certification exam. There are no prerequisites, and all participants will have a better understanding of hazardous materials management upon course completion. This course is an excellent preparation for the Certified Hazardous Materials Managers Certification Examination.

The Certified Hazardous Materials Management Essentials Course is intended for individuals who have duties or responsibilities related to the management of hazardous materials, transportation, emergency response, safety regulations, and environmental technologies and practices. This course is taught by practicing professionals, many who are Certified Hazardous Materials Managers.

Contact Michael Hall at : mike_hall@wvm.edu for more information and to register.
Information also available at: www.bayETC.org

BAESG MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

for both new and renewing members

Annual membership dues are \$25.00. (\$12.50 for full-time students and retired EH&S professionals).
Make your check payable to BAESG and return with this application to:

Membership Director
Bay Area Environmental Safety Group
P. O. Box 60363
Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0363

Personal Information and Company Address (to be listed in the Membership Directory)

Name: _____

Full-time Student? Yes ___ No ___

Certifications (such as CIH, CSP) _____

Job Title (or field of study): _____

Company (or College/University): _____

Address: _____

City, State, and ZIP CODE: _____

Daytime Phone (with area code): _____ FAX: _____

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Areas of Interest:

Please indicate any areas of special interest that you would like to see covered during the monthly meetings, or topics that you would be interested in presenting.

TOPIC: _____

PRESENTING? Yes ___ No ___

Please check here if you would like to be placed on the Jobs eMail Distribution List to receive Updates of job listings between the monthly publication of the newsletter.

Email address to which listings should be sent: _____