

**Bay Area
Environmental
Safety Group**

**Meeting Time
and Location**

Wednesday, January 18, 2012

12:00 – 1:00 PM

Registration starts at 11:30 AM

Hilton Santa Clara
4949 Great America Parkway
Santa Clara, CA
(408) 330 – 0001

For directions go to
www.baesg.org

RSVP at
baesgreservation@aol.com

Safety Insider

January 2012

JANUARY MEETING TOPIC

OSHA's Top 20 Most Frequently Cited Violations

Presented By

Jay Jamali, CSP, CHMM, CHC
Enviro Safetech

Mr. Jamali will discuss the most cited OSHA regulations in California and Federally with guidance on steps that can be taken to reduce the probability and severity of getting a citation and/or fine. Jay has accompanied multiple OSHA inspectors during inspections and has represented multiple clients during negotiations with OSHA as well as acted as an expert witness.

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Presidents Corner

Happy 2012 from the Board of BAESG!

Hope you all had a fun, as well as a restful Holiday season! As we begin the New Year, we want to remind you that all BAESG Board positions are open. Please check out www.baesg.org for responsibilities of each Board member. We currently have vacancies for VP of Programs and for Membership Director. Please let me, Lana or any Board member know if you are interested in serving. An additional opportunity for members involves recruiting a group to help design and implement a new, revised BAESG web page. If you are experienced and would like to help with this project, please let me or Roy Dojahn know. We welcome and look forward to your involvement and help!

The Board is reviewing having alternate monthly meetings in 2012 in the South Bay and the East Bay to allow more members, especially those in the East Bay area to attend. We will keep you posted on this development.

As you may be aware, each year the BAESG provides scholarships to 2 individuals who are pursuing a degree in the EH&S field. We are reaching out to you, our members to see if you are aware of any students who may be interested. If so, please contact Paula Lewis our Scholarship Coordinator at 408.790.9217 or lewisp@eorm.com.

As a final note, if you are interested in presenting a topic to our members at a monthly meeting or know of someone who is, please let any Board member know. The Board wishes the very best to you for 2012!

-Mark Gordon, BAESG President

HOLIDAY PARTY RAFFLE PRIZES

The Raffle at the BAESG Holiday Party was again the highlight of the evening. Lana Spencer and Santa Ed Sawicki did the honors of doling out the many prizes. Many thanks to the multitude of donors who provided the "loot". The Donors are listed below:

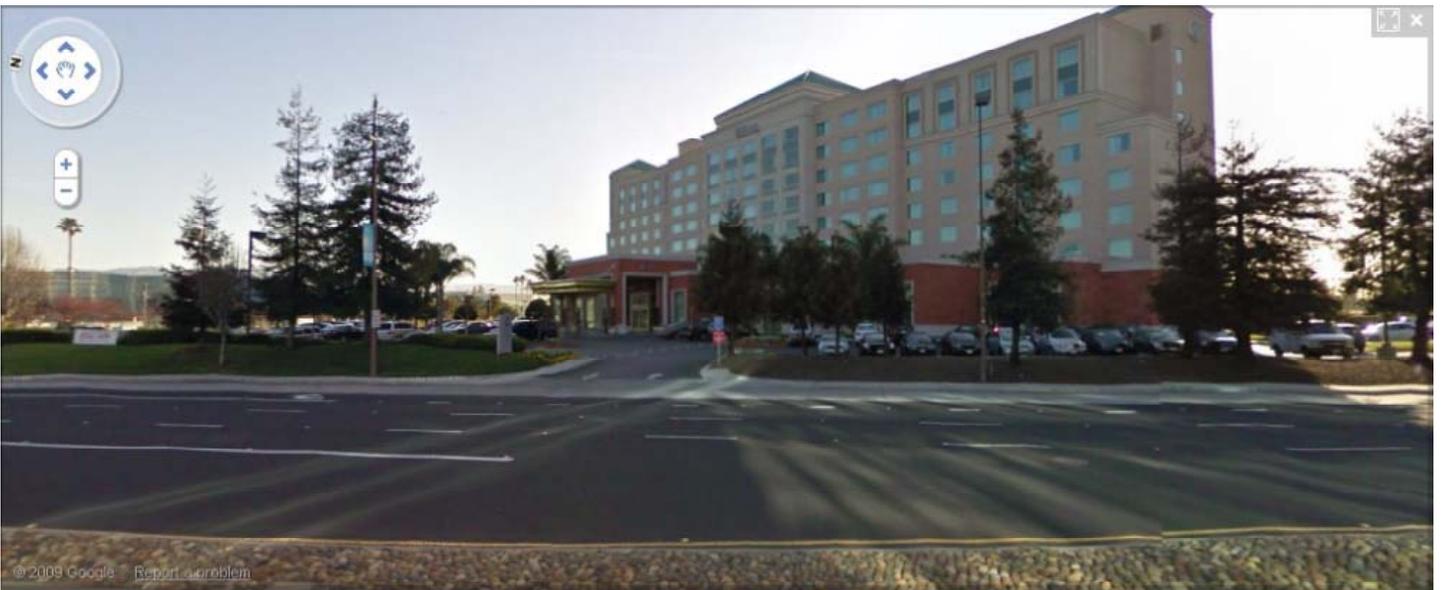
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MEETING LOCATION

**HILTON SANTA CLARA HOTEL
4949 GREAT AMERICA PKWY
Santa Clara, CA**

**At the INTERSECTION OF TASMAN
(ACROSS FROM THE SANTA CLARA CONVENTION CENTER)
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**Lunch will feature a sumptuous Chef's Choice Menu.
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Your ad placed in the BAESG Membership Newsletter, will be seen by EH&S decision makers at companies throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. Advertising cycles will run from January through December. The cost is \$120 per year, and includes a business card size ad in the BAESG Monthly Newsletter. Sign up for 2012 now, and get free advertising in the remainder of 2011 newsletters. Ad space is limited, so get your requests in now. Contact Joe Moulton, at joem@du-al.com or 510-651-8289 for more information.

Tailgate Meeting Topic

BATTERY CHARGING – A MULTITUDE OF HAZARDS!

Courtesy of toolboxtopics.com

Explosive hydrogen....Acidic liquids and vapors....Electrical burns....Strains, sprains, hernias and compressed discs. All of these hazards arise when servicing, charging, or jumping the common lead-acid battery found in cars and trucks. The hazards can be minimized by following a few common sense safety rules.

Eye Protection: First, always wear safety goggles or a face shield when working around a battery. Batteries contain corrosive acids that are capable of eating away metals. It takes just one droplet to cause serious eye damage. Just popping open the vent cap may throw out a droplet. A short or faulty regulator can cause the electrolyte to boil, releasing acid vapors. A fault within the battery could cause it to explode, throwing fragments of the case and acid.

Fire Protection: Lead-acid batteries produce flammable hydrogen gas while being charged. This highly explosive gas, generated within the cells, will expand and seep out of the vent caps. A cigarette, tool, or spark from any source could ignite the gas, causing the battery to explode. Always charge in a well ventilated area. Remember too that the battery is receiving a charge and releasing hydrogen when the car is running, not just when hooked up to a battery charger.

Jump Starting: Dead batteries in cars and trucks are not uncommon-particularly in winter. The first thought is to get a jump start. When jumping a battery, remember the following safeguards:

- Be sure all electrical equipment is off. If you connect the jumper battery while a load is being drawn, a spark could occur.
- Check the battery fluid level. If the plates are exposed, add water until they are covered. Never add acid.
- Make sure both batteries are of the same voltage.
- Make sure vent caps are in place to prevent electrolyte splash.
- Use good quality jumper cables-at least 10-gauge wire.
- Always be sure of your polarity when arranging the jumper cables:
 1. Connect the first cable to the positive (+) terminal of the *good* battery; then attach the other end of that cable to the positive (+) terminal of the *dead* battery.
 2. Next, attach the second cable to the negative (-) terminal of the *good* battery, and make the fourth and last connection to a clean metal part, such as the engine block of the car being energized, rather than to its negative battery terminal. This completes the electrical circuit, as if it were connected to the dead battery, but if sparks are produced, it serves to keep them away from any explosive battery gases.
 3. Never lay your tools on top of the battery. They could come in contact with both posts, or the positive post and a ground, creating a short.

Protect Your Back: Batteries are heavy. If you must move one, use a battery strap as a handle, keep your back straight-don't bend at the waist--and tighten your stomach muscles as you lift. Don't twist your spine as you lift or move it.

Remember that these rules apply both on and off the job. The batteries in your own vehicle or on your boat are just as potentially dangerous. Respect the hazards and take no chances or short cuts!

Featured Articles

Fire Protection: Only You Can Prevent Server Room Fire

Published at information-management.com, accessed January 2, 2012

Fire protection is a critical and obligatory part of server room design and planning. Because a fire can happen at anytime, IT must be prepared to protect the server room with the necessary equipment for the following reasons:

Life Safety. The primary concern when assessing server room fire protection requirements is to protect the lives of server room and surrounding personnel. Failure to do so can end in tragedy, and can also result in legal action.

Protection of Property. Servers and other equipment located in the server room are extremely expensive to replace. A fire protection plan should safeguard all equipment from excessive loss or damage. Many business insurance policies have fire protection requirements built into them. In order to pay for the replacement cost of damaged equipment, these requirements must be followed in order to receive any benefits from insurance in the case of a fire. Not only can equipment be lost, but invaluable data and information located on server can also be compromised.

Continuity of Operations. A minor server room fire may not cause long-term interruption to daily business activities, however, the fire suppression system must be able to extinguish a fire before it spreads and affects the continued operation of the enterprise infrastructure. The cost of downtime in critical business activities can cost the company thousands of dollars and interrupt employee productivity.

Codes and Standards. IT managers must comply with the state, local, federal, and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards, specifically, the NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm Code), NFPA 75 (Standard for Protection of Computer and Data Processing Equipment), and NFPA 76 (Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities). However, it is ultimately the authority having jurisdiction that will dictate the majority of fire protection requirements. Under the NFPA 75, the server room at a minimum must have a sprinkler system, fire detection and alarm, portable fire extinguishers and Emergency Power Off. Any other form of fire protection, such as a clean agent suppression system, is classified as an add-on.

NFPA Codes and Standards for the Server Room

IT should review the following NFPA codes and standards for fire protection (requires registration):

- [NFPA 72](#)
- [NFPA 75](#)
- [NFPA 76](#)

What It Is & How It Works

Fire Detection Systems, Alarms, and Emergency Power Off

Fire detection systems and alarms identify the early presence of a fire through heat and smoke sensors. Info-Tech recommends installing a combination of both smoke and heat detection systems for optimal results.

Smoke detection systems are the most effective detection device for the server room because they can detect fire at the incipient stage. There are two types of smoke detection systems for the server room:

- **Ionizing and photo electric spot systems** use laser beams to intelligently detect and locate the source of smoke in the server room. These systems should be programmed to both sound the alarm and activate the suppression system when smoke is detected.
- **Aspirating systems** take in samples of the air through piping installed throughout the server room. The air is sent to a detection unit where it is sampled for irregularities such as smoke. These systems are highly sensitive and should only be programmed to sound off an alarm; they should not be programmed activate any suppression system, such as water or clean agent, when irregularities have been detected.

Heat detection systems identify abnormal sources of heat in the server room. They are only required in some jurisdictions; however, it is best practice to install heat detectors along with smoke detectors in the server room.

Alarm systems are used to communicate the presence of a fire to personnel and authorities. They should contain both signaling and notification characteristics as well as a control system.

- **Signaling and notification devices** should be both audible (bells or sirens), and visible (flashing lights). Signaling devices alert personnel that a fire has been detected. Notification devices alert the authorities that a fire has been detected. The most common signaling device is the pull station.
- **Control systems** are a more intelligent system that can be preprogrammed with requirements such as time delays, thresholds and passwords. They can also be programmed to activate the suppression system under predetermined rules and alert authorities of a fire.

Emergency Power Off (EPO) will automatically shut down all equipment in the server room when fire suppression is activated. Typically it is also installed with a manual EPO station, which when activated disconnects power to the room. This button should be protected and labeled so that it is not accidentally pressed, as the costs of shutting down all equipment are high.

Sprinkler Systems

Sprinkler systems are mandatory in the server room under NFPA 75. There are two types of sprinkler systems to consider: wet and pre-action sprinkler systems.

Wet sprinkler systems are located throughout the server room and can be activated by the control systems or heat sensors in the nozzle. They hold a supply of water in the pipeline and spray (or mist) to suffocate the fire. When the bulb in the nozzle reaches a certain temperature, the sprinkler system will activate. Wet sprinkler systems are not recommended for the server room as the risk of accidental discharge is high. This can be extremely detrimental in the server room as water can severely damage electrical equipment.

Pre-action sprinkler systems are similar to the wet system, but do not hold a supply of water in the pipelines overhead. They are activated in two phases. First, when a fire has been detected, the alarm sequence will cause the overhead piping to be filled with water. Next, when the glass bulb in the nozzle breaks due to heat, it will release the water into the server room. Info-Tech highly recommends pre-action sprinkler systems in the server room as they lower the risk of accidental water release.

Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems

Clean agent fire suppression systems are used to contain and extinguish fires. There are two types of these suppression systems, the first of which is mandatory, the second of which is optional.

Portable Fire Extinguishers must be located in multiple areas of the server room and are mandatory. Under the NFPA 75, the HFC-236fa fire extinguishers have been approved for use in the server room. HFC-236fa is preferred because it consists of gas and does not leave residue on equipment when released.

Permanent Fire Suppression Extinguishing Systems are gaseous agents released into the server room to suppress fire. They can be installed as a total flooding system, or as a spot flooding system on the rack level in specific areas of the server room. Gaseous agents have become a popular method of fire suppression because they cause limited damage to server room equipment and are easier to clean up after release. These systems, although effective, may be toxic and their by-products can harm the environment and personnel.

- **Inert gases.** There are three types of inert gases accepted for use in the server room:
 - **Pro-inert gases (IG-55)** are composed of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and argon. They are said to have no toxic effects on people or the environment. Refer to the material safety data sheet for more information on IG-55.
 - **INERGEN** is a high pressure gas that, to be effective in fire suppression, requires many tanks located throughout the server room. According to the APC, INERGEN storage tanks can be stored up to 300 feet away from the release nozzles.
 - **Carbon Dioxide (CO 2)** can be used to reduce the amount of oxygen concentration needed to suppress a fire. Because of its large storage volume it requires many storage containers to be effective, and takes up a lot of space in the server room. CO 2 is not safe for areas occupied by personnel.
- **Fluorine based compounds** are liquefied compressed gases that have a low storage volume and can be released in 10 seconds or less after detection of a fire. It can be used in server rooms with ceiling heights up to 16 feet, and are often used as an alternative to Halon 1301 systems, which the use of has been prohibited. There are two types of fluorine based compounds approved for use in the server room:
 - **HFC-227ea** (known as FM-200 and FE-227 in commercial brands) can be held in a low volume container. It can be retrofitted in pre-existing Halon 1301 systems; however existing pipes must be replaced.
 - **HFC-125** (known as ECARO-25 and FE-25 in commercial brands) can also be held in a low volume container. It can be retrofitted in pre-existing Halon 1301 systems using the same pipe system.

Material Safety Data Sheets

For additional information on the chemicals used in clean agent fire suppression systems, refer to the following material safety data sheets:

- [HFC-227ea](#) (FM-200 & FE-227)
- [HFC-125](#) (ECARO-25 & FE-25)
- [Novec 1230](#)
- [INERGEN](#)
- [IG-55](#)
- [Argonite](#)
- [Sapphire](#)
- [Halon 1301](#)

Key Considerations

Consider the following before installing or refreshing the server room's fire protection systems:

1. **Codes and standards.** The server room fire protection systems must comply with local, state, and federal codes where the server room is located. Some NFPA codes and standards are included in state laws and must also be followed. IT must be familiar with codes and standards that are mandatory before installing fire protection units in the server room to ensure that at least the minimum requirements are met.

2. **Server room volume and equipment.** IT should consider the volume of the room when assessing the fire protection system. Clean agent fire suppression systems will be more expensive in larger server rooms because it will require more supply of the gaseous agent. The safety of equipment should also be considered when choosing a system as some forms of fire protection can harm and damage server room equipment when released. Choose the option that is best for server room contents.
3. **Conversion costs for pre-action sprinkler systems.** Info-Tech recommends pre-action sprinkler systems for fire protection in the server room, however IT must be aware that conversion from wet to pre-action sprinklers are costly. IT must consider the costs, as well as existing pipes and systems before going ahead with pre-action sprinkler systems.
4. **Sprinkler nozzles.** Some vendors recommend mist sprinkler system nozzles over the standard nozzle. Changing sprinkler heads can add additional costs to the server room's fire protection system where it may not be necessary. If switching, or planning to switch sprinkler nozzles, make sure the cost is justified.
5. **Clean agent fire suppression systems.** These systems are not mandatory for fire protection in the server room but are successful for quick fire suppression. While clean agents can be very effective in suppressing fire, and have advantages of lower impact on damage to the equipment, they are also expensive, costly to install (especially if they do not retrofit into existing pipes) and may be toxic. IT departments that are striving for a green server room should be aware that they can be harmful to the environment.

Key Takeaways

1. **Life safety should be the first concern.** The number one consideration when evaluating fire protection options should be the safety of personnel working within and around the server room. Fire protection monitoring should be a part of every shift change routine. Use the Info-Tech Advisor Premium Small Enterprise tool, "[Server Room Shift Turnover Checklist](#)" to check fire protection systems during shift changes. Life safety is mandated by law and is non-negotiable.
2. **Seek professional expertise.** Design Engineers and/or Fire Protection Engineers should assess potential hazards and issues associated with the server room before any action is taken. Seek external professional expertise to construct the final plan for fire protection in the server room.
3. **Pay attention to local, state and federal fire codes.** The authority having jurisdiction in the location of the server room will ultimately have the final say on server room fire protection requirements. Ensure that these codes are met to avoid fines. The server room must have a sprinkler system, fire detection and alarm, portable fire extinguishers, and EPO at minimum.
4. **Evaluate the options in fire protection.** Not all fire protection options must be present in the server room; however some redundancy is a general best practice. For instance:
 - o Smoke detectors are mandatory, but it is a best practice to install both heat and smoke detectors.
 - o Sprinklers are mandatory; however they may also be paired with clean agent fire suppression systems.

Small enterprises should conduct a business impact analysis on the costs, risks, and downtime losses to evaluate non-mandatory fire protection options.

Bottom Line

The server must be equipped with fire detection and suppression systems that recognize and extinguish fire; abide by local, state, and federal laws, codes, and standards; and foremost, protect the lives of personnel. Understand the options in server room fire protection and prepare the server room in case of a fire.

Info-Tech's products and services combine actionable insight and relevant advice with ready-to-use tools and templates that cover the full spectrum of IT concerns. For more information, go to www.infotech.com.

Plan, Train and Maintain for Safety Success

By Carl Potter, CSP and Deb Potter, PhD

Safety discussions often lead to conversations about which rules and regulations will drive us to a zero-injury workplace. The issue is that many workers know the rules and regulations yet do not know how to apply them to achieve the goal that nobody gets hurt. If we measure safety success by how many injuries occur, it could be as King Solomon stated, "...we are just chasing the wind."

Numbers are elusive. Many companies attempt to reach some industry benchmark such as "top quartile" or "best in class." The difficulty is in the comparison and many groups spend much effort making sure they are using the same types of measurements. A review of work teams, divisions and companies that have the lowest number of injuries as well as an overall safety process, we found that they measure their success around three areas that can be measured and improved: planning, training and maintaining.

Planning

Dr. Stephen Covey says, "Begin with the end in mind." Describing what the ultimate goal is can be difficult for some organizations – particularly if the goal is not stated in terms of a number. Determine what safety success looks like in your company. Then determine what the gap is between the current state of safety and the desired results. Bridging the gap is what planning is all about. Many times companies are just throwing ideas "against the wall" to see what sticks. This just upsets everyone involved because it feels like the "safety program of the month" – everyone gets confused on what the emphasis is at any time and people give up trying to keep up with the latest "new idea".

Planning is not the easiest part of safety because it takes work. Identifying where you are in the process by conducting a formal hazard assessment (FHA) is a good place to start. This assessment results in the identification of hazards that must be targeted for risk mitigation. Once you know what to mitigate, plans should result in a budget of time and money to address the issues. Mitigating hazards in the workplace is a fundamental process in creating a zero-injury workplace. A key tool for reducing risk is the development of skills through a solid training process.

Training

Training for safety success goes beyond what many organizations refer to as "mandatory compliance training." It also goes beyond corrective action. Have you ever been sent to training because you failed? Maybe you had a vehicle incident and your boss sent you to defensive drivers training. This is a typical reaction of many companies and, without realizing what they have done, employees are put on the defensive because the training is viewed as punitive. Consequently, little actual learning takes place. Other times, training seems like punishment because of the trainer's lack of ability or knowledge of the subject. The primary thought of most employees is, "This is a waste of time."

Most skilled professionals value training. When training is delivered in such a way that allows the participant see why they need it, then they are open to learning. To be effective, the training must be at a level that is not below their current knowledge. It is fine to review basic concepts, yet maximum learning takes place when

participants are challenged with new concepts and applications. Training must be purposeful and not left to chance. Just like machines, people must be maintained, and training cannot occur only on rainy days and when the company has time.

Maintaining

Maintaining skills in a professional environment is crucial to creating a zero-injury workplace. When a skilled worker continues to work day in and day out without perfecting and honing his or her skills, complacency sets in. Highly skilled workers can get into bad habits and become over confident, leading to injuries when skills are not maintained through purposeful training. Imagine professionals such as doctors that studied their work in college and never returned to a learning environment for 10 years. Would you want your family to see such a doctor for a medical crisis? Make sure that you take responsibility for not only your technical skills, but also your safety knowledge. New techniques and applications can help you maintain yourself for safety success.

Move Yourself Forward for Safety Success

If you work as a skilled professional in a high-risk environment, consider planning, training and maintaining for your personal development. Where do you want to be 10 years from now in your career? Where are you today in relation to where you want to be? What training could you do to improve your chances of being where you want to be in 10 years? How long has it been since you have been in a position to maintain your skills? Plan your future, but plan your next move, too.

At the beginning of each job, plan your work so that you or anyone else will not be injured. Train yourself to know the rules, follow the rules, and learn why the rules exist. Then maintain your competency as a skilled professional and don't wait for your company to maintain your skills; take control and make sure you are the *top hand* who targets high-quality work and hits the target: Nobody Gets Hurt on each and every job. This is the measure of safety success.

About the authors:

Carl Potter is a board-certified safety professional (CSP), the highest earned designation in the safety profession, and is a certified management consultant (CMC). His body of work includes the development of the *Hazard Recognition and Control Workshop* and authorship of seven books, including the best-seller, *Who is Responsible for Safety?* He is a frequent speaker at industry conferences and corporate safety-focused events. Carl may be contacted at carl@potterandassociates.com.

Deb Potter, PhD, is a certified management consultant (CMC), and specializes in safety management for high-industry. As the author of *Zero! Responsible Safety Management by Design*, she works with leaders at all levels of organizations to develop zero-injury cultures. She is the developer of the Simply Seamless Safety® Criteria for Safety Excellence assessment. She is on faculty in the School of Advanced Studies at the University of Phoenix. Deb may be contacted at deb@potterandassociates.com.

California Environmental Enforcement Partners

By CAL/EPA, Unified Program Newsletter, January 5, 2012

The California Environmental Protection Agency has released its annual 2010 Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report. This report was prepared by Cal/EPA, its underlying Boards, Departments and Office, and local and regional government enforcement partners.

This report meets the reporting requirements of California Government Code section 12812.2 and provides government regulators, legislators, the regulated community, non-governmental organizations and all Californians an overview of the organization, activities, and accomplishments of our complicated environmental law enforcement system.

To view the 2010 Cal/EPA Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Report, please go to:

<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Enforcement/Publications/2010/EnforceRpt.pdf> (PDF, 5MB) or
<http://www.calepa.ca.gov/Enforcement/Publications/EnforceRpt.htm>

CERS 2 Launched

By CAL/EPA, Unified Program Newsletter, January 5, 2012

On January 7, 2012, Cal/EPA released the production version of the California Environmental Reporting System version 2 (CERS2). It is available at <http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>, the CERS *Central* page. This web-based application provides the reporting portal for businesses to report regulatory information required by the Unified Program. It is expected to handle information from about 145,000 businesses. CERS2 is built to provide businesses easy access to reporting, much as directed software does for taxes and other filing requirements. Think of Turbo Tax. The CERS2 application has been redesigned to provide for more streamlined information entry, reduced repetitive entry, it remembers what has been entered so the user can come back later to finish, and business information entered can be easily recalled for the annual certification requirements.

CERS2 also comes with a training site that allows businesses to work with the application without worrying about making mistakes. If you would like to gain familiarity with CERS2 without worrying about formal submissions, you can begin using the CERS2 Business and Regulator training portals available at <http://cers.calepa.ca.gov/>. Look for the "Training Portal" sign in. The training portals are fully functional copies of CERS2. Existing CERS users can sign in to the training portals with their CERS1 sign in, and other users can easily create new accounts. There is even a short video showing you how to create an account. Neither training portals contains any business or facility data, but users can create new businesses and facilities in the Business training portal, and regulator users (once approved by CERS Technical Support staff) can view and act upon these practice facilities and their submittals.

For additional information on CERS2, please contact cers@calepa.ca.gov

Upcoming Events

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

Jan 17 **Dimensions of Safety and Health Training**

Jan 8-16 **Principles of Hazardous Materials Management**

Environmental Training Center has the following training courses/seminars coming up at Mission College (For more information see: <http://www.rebrac.org/>)

Jan 27 **DOT 49 Training Hazardous Materials**

Jan 20 **OSHA HAZWOPER 8 Hour Refresher**

Jan 20 **OSHA HAZWOPER 23 Hour Certification (Day 2: Sat, Jan 21; Day 3: Fri, Jan 27)**

Jan 20 **OSHA HAZWOPER 40 Hour Certification (Days 2-5: Jan 21; Jan 27; Jan 28, Feb 3)**

Feb 03 **International Air Transportation Association Dangerous Goods Regulations**

Northern California Chapter of the Alliance of Hazardous Materials Managers present their ANNUAL REGULATORY UPDATE WORKSHOP

This all-day workshop will feature **Gary Lucks**, of Beyond Compliance, LLC, presenting an Overview of Current and New Environmental Regulations; and **Wendy Johnston**, Vice-President of Vestra, and **Michael Brady, Esq.** Partner in Brady and Vinding Law Firm discussing the Use/Misuse of the Clean Water Act, Section 505(a): Citizen Suits. **January 25, 2012: 8:00 AM - 4:30 PM.** **Workshop will be held at Preservation Park, 1233 Preservation Park Way, Oakland, CA 94612.**

For more information, go to: <http://ncc-ahmp.org/>.

Penninsula Industrial and Business Association Presents: 8th Annual Regulatory Conference

Thursday, January 19, 2012, 9:00am - 4:00pm

Life Technologies, 850 Lincoln Centre Drive, Foster City, CA 94404

Attendees will be provided with comprehensive and focused discussions from regulatory representatives and subject matter experts on pertinent issues that all of our businesses, clients, EH&S, Facilities Managers and consulting professionals encounter on a daily basis. Topics include:

- * Safety and Regulatory Update
- * Process Safety Management
- * Environmental Regulatory Update
- * Storm water Program Changes
- * Green Chemistry Update
- * Green House Gas Update (Including Cap & Trade)
- * CalGreen Regulatory Provisions and LEED Building Standard
- * Changes in DTSC's Vapor Intrusion Guidance

For more information or to register for the workshop, go to: <http://piba.org/Events.html>

CUPA Conference

February 6 - 9, 2012, 9:00am - 4:00pm

Hyatt Regency, Burlingame, CA

Go to <http://www.calcupa.org/conference.html> for more information.

BAESG MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Please use your browser's PRINT command to print this membership application form. Please complete the form and attach membership dues. 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: _____

Application Date: _____ New Renewal

Full-time Student? Yes ___ No ___

Certifications (such as PE, CIH, CSP, CHMM) _____

Job Title (or field of study): _____

Company or (College/University): _____

Mailing Address: _____

City, State, and ZIP CODE: _____

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

Email address: _____

Monthly newsletters will be sent to the above email address.

Would you like to receive job opportunities? yes / no
at what e-mail address? same / this one: _____

Areas of Interest: Please indicate any areas of special interest that you would like to see covered during the monthly meetings.

TOPIC: _____

PRESENTING? Yes ___ No ___ **TOPIC:** _____

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