

# Safety Insider

October 2014

## Bay Area Environmental Safety Group

### Meeting Time and Location

Wednesday, December 3, 2014

5:30 pm – 9:30 pm

Sign in starts at 5:30 pm

Santa Clara Golf and Tennis Club

Conference Center

5151 Stars and Stripes Drive

Santa Clara, CA

(408) 330 – 0001

For directions go to

[www.baesg.org](http://www.baesg.org) or see Page 3

Registration will be online  
through Constant Contact  
Event Spot.

Watch your email inbox  
for more details.

**The Annual Holiday Party will take place on Wednesday, December 3<sup>rd</sup> at David's Restaurant in Santa Clara.**

**This meeting will take place in the evening and will feature a sit down, plated dinner with your choice of steak, seafood, or vegetarian selections, preceded by appetizers.**

**The event will once again take place in the restaurant portion of David's, not the banquet facility. There will be a no-host bar available with a great selection of wine, beer, and cocktails.**

**Watch your email in-box for registration details. Registration will be online via Constant Contact and credit cards will be accepted online (however, not at the door).**

**The 2014 BAESG PDC conference took place at the Palo Alto Research Center on October 15<sup>th</sup>.**

**Attendees heard speakers address a variety of regulatory updates on topics ranging from California Prop 65 to RoHS & REACH to Chemical Facility Homeland Security Requirements to Water regulations in light of California's current drought to working with Nanomaterials.**

**This event again raised money to be able to award a \$1500 scholarship to a local environmental/safety student.**

# **Table of Contents**

**President’s Corner.....p.3**

**Member Spotlight.....p.4**

**Regulatory Update..... p.5-6**

**News Release.....p.7-10**

**Feature Article.....p.11-12**

**“Spills: Clean Them Up or Call In HazMat Team?”**

**PDC Sponsors.....p.13**

**Announcement.....p.14**

**Upcoming Classes.....p.15**

**Jobs Posting.....p.16-17**

**Membership Application.....p.18**

# President's Corner

It is that time of year again- the days shorten, BAESG has just hosted its 10<sup>th</sup> Annual Professional Development Conference, the Board of Directors prepares to award a student scholarship, we skip the November meeting because everyone is very busy with the Thanksgiving Holiday, and we get ready for the Annual Holiday Party.

The PDC was very successful and provided networking opportunities among attendees, between attendees and event sponsors, and with the great cast of speakers that were present. I'd like to thank the PDC planning committee for their tireless efforts to plan and implement this event: PDC Co-Chairs Michael Hall & Richard Cellamere; and Roy Hayes, Steve Hochstadt, & Michael Kumf. Also much thanks to Karen Bouvier who again was able to get us access to the great auditorium facility that PARC has at their site. We had wonderful exhibitors that provided much information and resources to potential customers: Ingenium; California Environmental Training Center at Mission College; Prestige Lens Lab; and Roy Hayes representing a number of recycling and materials disposal companies.

Another exciting development that started with our PDC meeting is that BAESG is now able to take credit cards as payment for meetings and membership. This is through our use of Constant Contact's Event Spot feature, which will also streamline the registration and check-in processes. At this point in time, this feature is limited to online registration in advance of the meeting. So if you want to take advantage of this feature, please register for meetings ahead of time and do not bring your credit cards to the meetings expecting to use them ☺. This will also be our standard registration process moving forward. You can also register online and select "pay at the door with check" or "pay at the door with cash".

Another activity that will be taking place here are the **elections for the 2015 Board of Directors**. This year, some of the board members will be stepping down, so we are looking to membership for an influx of new recruits for the board. I am posting brief overviews of the positions that we have the greatest need to fill. Please contact me if you are interested, and I can further define the roles and responsibilities. Keep in mind that all positions are available if you would like to run against an incumbent.

**VP of Programs** is the liaison to our guest speakers, getting their topic information and personal bios for advertising the events in our newsletter, website and email announcements. Programs also communicates with speakers to provide them the necessary meeting information. The VP of Programs also introduces the speakers at our meetings. Finally, Programs also identifies future speakers and relevant topics, although the rest of the board often contributes to this.

**Treasurer** collects any payments made at the door, deposits those funds in our bank account, and maintains a running spread sheet to track monthly income and expenses. The Treasurer is also the keeper of the organization's checkbook and makes all payments as needed, such as our monthly meeting venue cost. Overall, our financial processes and obligations are fairly simple so that this position is not a difficult task.

**Secretary** manages the registration process by using the Constant Contact tool to send out meeting invites, generate the attendance roster and prints out the nametags. All of this is now fairly automated via Constant Contact. The Secretary also works with the Treasurer to check-in attendees at the meetings.

**Holiday Party Raffle**- We will once again be having our Holiday Party Raffle. All members are encouraged to convince their business or their suppliers to donate something nice. The board of directors will also once again be providing some of the raffle items. We will also accept donations on behalf of a charity yet to TBD.

# Member Spotlight



Willow Angel has earned her B.A. degree in Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara. She has been in the field of EH&S for 9 years. Currently, she is working as the Senior Environmental Health & Safety Specialist at Oracle. The reason why Willow has chosen the field of environmental health and safety is because of her passion in helping people. She has the desire to ensure the safety of the employees while they are working in an organization such that they can go home safely. Willow started out her career as an Environmental Planner. Since she enjoys working with people, she decided to shift the gear towards industrial hygiene and safety.

In Willow's perspectives, the biggest challenge for women in the field of EH&S is to gain confidence from their colleagues that they are competent in their work. But nevertheless, Willow is able to justify her competency with her dedicated work in the field. Lastly, Willow believes that it is crucial for EH&S professionals to show their passions in helping the employees to be able to go home safely after work. This is how friendship can be established among colleagues.

# Regulatory Update

## DTSC proposes six categories for action

from Chemical Watch Global Risk & Regulation News 15 September 2014 / United States

California's Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has unveiled a draft of its initial three-year plan to implement the most ambitious green chemistry regulations in the US. The work plan is intended to provide a higher level of predictability regarding potential future regulatory actions by the department.

Once a product is selected as a priority it will be adopted into regulation following the state's Administrative Procedure Act; manufacturers will follow the alternative analysis process to identify safer designs, or alternative formulations, which meet product requirements; and if warranted, the DTSC will issue a regulatory response, such as a ban, restriction or other risk mitigation or reduction measure.

Six consumer product categories and 15 chemical groups have been identified for potential action. The aim is to reduce consumer exposure to hazardous substances and push manufacturers to adopt safer ingredients in their products.

Each year the DTSC will select 5-10 products and candidate chemicals from the following list to undergo review and possible alternative analysis.

### **Beauty, personal care and hygiene:**

- aldehydes, including formaldehyde, used as cross-linking agents, modifiers and preservatives;
- surfactant alkyl phenols and ethoxylates;
- colourants, dyes and pigments based on azo chemicals, coal tars, lead and lead acetate;
- phthalate emulsifiers and plasticisers;
- triclosan antimicrobial active ingredient; and
- toluene used as a solvent.

### **Building materials and furnishings:**

- flame retardants based on brominated and chlorinated organic compounds and organophosphates;
- isocyanates used as reactants and precursors for various building products;
- metals, such as chromium VI used in dyes and pigments;
- perfluorinated chemicals used as repellents;
- phthalate plasticisers; and
- volatile organic compounds such as formaldehyde, n-hexane, n-methyl-pyrrolidone and toluene solvents.

### **Cleaning:**

- alkyl phenol and ethoxylate surfactants;
- hydrogen fluoride anti-scaling agents;
- phthalate emulsifiers;

- triclosan; and
- volatile organic compounds such as methyl ethyl ketone, n-hexane, n-methyl-pyrrolidone, toluene and xylene solvents

**Clothing:**

- alkyl phenol and ethoxylate surfactants;
- aromatic amine and azo dyes, colourants and pigments;
- chlorinated paraffins, halogenated compounds and organophosphate flame retardants;
- perfluorinated compounds and formaldehyde used as repellents; and
- phthalate plasticisers.

**Fishing and angling equipment:**

- metals.

**Office machinery:**

- azo dyes;
- bisphenols used as developers in thermal paper;
- phthalate stabilisers and plasticisers; and
- volatile organic compounds such as benzaldehyde, hexanol, toluene and xylene, used as solvents.

Manufacturers of the products will be faced with replacing the chemical ingredient with a safer alternative, or going through a potentially expensive alternative analysis process to determine whether safer alternatives are viable.

The DTSC used seven screening methodologies to identify product categories and chemicals of interest ([CW 1 July 2014](#)), and then prioritised based on further criteria. These include products with:

- clear pathways for dermal, ingestion or inhalation exposure;
- chemicals found in biomonitoring and indoor air quality studies;
- those that impact sensitive sub-populations; and
- chemicals that are toxic to aquatic systems, or have been observed through water quality monitoring.

Meredith Williams, DTSC deputy director, says that the Safer Consumer Products Regulations' (SCPR) top priorities are to protect children and workers. In the product groupings, personal care and hygiene, household, cleaning and clothing are relevant to children, while office furniture and machinery, building products, and cleaning relate to workers, she explains.

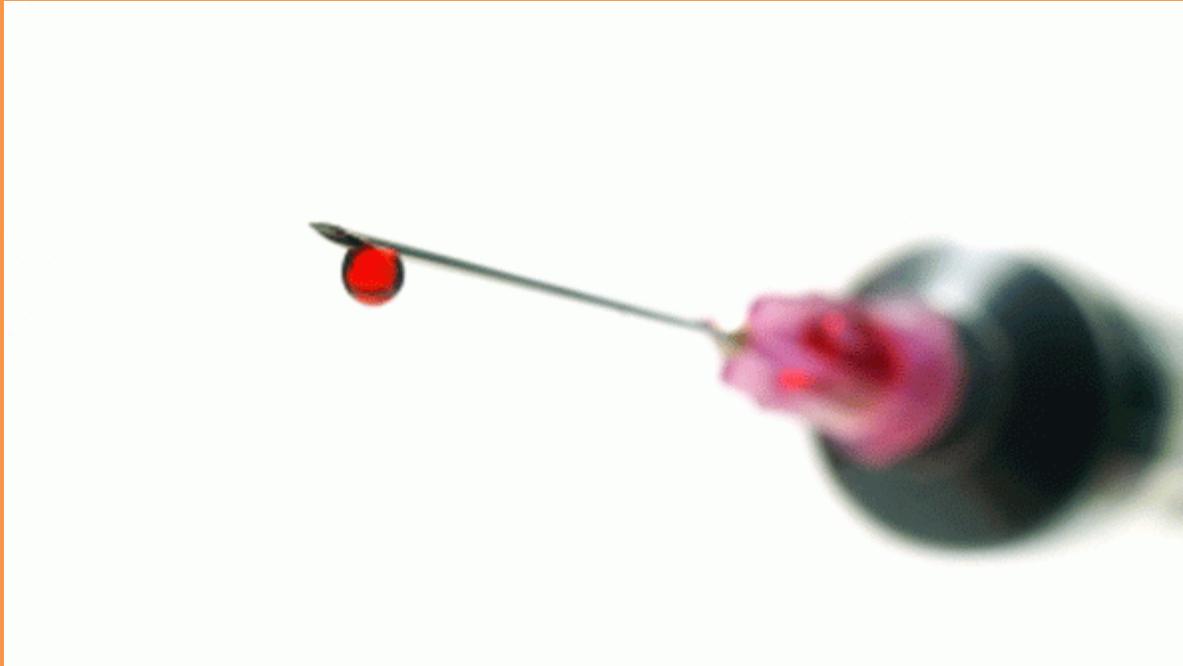
Ms Williams says the DTSC is hopeful that the regulatory approach will permeate the way companies implement green chemistry policies that go beyond those products and chemicals prioritised for regulation. The underlying legislation for the SCPR "is called the green chemistry statute," she adds.

Stakeholders have until 13 October to comment on the draft; and two public workshops are planned for 25 and 29 September. Ms Williams estimates it will take DTSC staff 4-6 weeks to analyse the comments, which means the work plan will be completed by the end of the year at the earliest.

# News Release

## Splish Splash: Protecting Healthcare Workers from Splashes Containing Blood Borne Pathogens

Workplace safety in the healthcare setting focuses a lot on the mantra of “trips, slips, falls and sharps.” One significant daily risk that often is ignored is splashes



Should caring for patients in a healthcare setting be considered a dangerous occupation? Far beyond slips, trips and falls, should we be giving healthcare workers hazard pay for putting themselves at risk of acquiring a fatal disease by virtue of the work they are doing?

If a hospital does everything they can to protect their employees, then the answer to these questions is “No.” But are healthcare organizations really doing all they can? Several studies on healthcare exposures would lead one to believe they are not.

Every day, nurses and providers empty suction cups, spray dirty bedpans, clean urine bottles and cut open catheter bags – activities that result in splashes that could expose them to infections from C. diff to hepatitis C. A 2003 study showed that 39 percent of registered nurses and 27 percent of licensed practical nurses experienced at least one mucocutaneous blood exposure (splash) in 3 months.

Yet, many of these splashes go unreported, in part, because splashes are accepted as unavoidable. Also, they are considered a “hassle” because after a splash, the healthcare provider has to report to employee health (time) and receive a battery of tests (money) as does the patient (more money plus patient worry). If any possible infections are found, a round of prophylaxis is needed (even more money).

Splashes can be reduced though. Procedures can be changed and new equipment implemented, such as disinfection appliances.

### Broad Impact of Splashes

A study led by Doebbeling et. al. at the Veterans Administration found that in the previous three months, roughly 38 percent of RNs had experienced some sort of mucocutaneous blood exposure (a splash containing blood that lands

on a caregiver where it could transfer a pathogen such as the eyes, nose or mouth).<sup>1</sup> They also found that only about 73 percent of these injuries were reported.

Another study by Gershon et. al. that surveyed many different types of healthcare workers found that about 29 percent of respondents had some sort of exposure incident in the previous six months, of which, only about 44 percent were reported.<sup>2</sup>

These are shocking rates of potentially life-threatening incidents occurring in healthcare facilities. Part of the reason for these rates is the common nature of the sources of mucocutaneous blood exposures. These splashes occur during processes and procedures that healthcare workers complete dozens of times a day. The sheer frequency opens healthcare workers to more opportunity for risk while also desensitizing them to the danger and the need to take proper precautions.

Gershon et. al. measured numerous “safety climate” factors to determine how healthcare organizations protect their staff and how staff utilize the available measures to protect themselves. The factors included:

- Senior management support
- Workplace barriers to safe practice
- Cleanliness and orderliness of workplace
- Communication and lack of conflict between co-workers
- Safety-related feedback and training
- Availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) and engineering controls.

A portion of this study was a survey regarding healthcare workers’ self-reported compliance with Universal (or Standard) Precautions. In other words, the study asked healthcare workers to report how often they protect themselves using the PPE and engineering controls put in place by the support of senior management.

The results show that staff are very compliant when it comes to handling sharps appropriately – 92 percent dispose of sharps in sharps containers and take extra care when handling scalpels or other sharp objects. However, only 40 percent report wearing eye shields when there could be a splash to eyes and just 35 percent wear a mask when there could be a splash to the mouth!

Even excluding the personal health ramifications, the cost of an exposure is not low. Many things must be taken into consideration, such as lost time from work, cost of exposure panels for both the patient and employee, cost of care in the ER or staff health and cost of post-exposure prophylaxis.

We also should consider the emotional cost to the exposed individual. How might this change their lives? How might they now be putting their loved ones at risk for disease? Will they be willing to come back to work to put themselves back in this dangerous situation? These are all burdens on the system, whether or not they readily are evident as dollars spent.

### **Reducing Incidents**

In order to decrease exposures to pathogens in a healthcare setting, which in turn decrease cost to the organization in this difficult healthcare climate, we must focus on innovative ways to effect change.

To create significant change, as stated in the study by Gershon, there must be a culture of safety. Senior leadership must endorse measures that will lead to a safer environment. These include availability of PPE, design of the environment to decrease contamination and utilizing devices that are engineered to be safer.

PPE should be available at every possible point of care. Each room should have a designated place for various types of PPE. Many organizations now are designing cabinet-type dispensers into the layout of the patient room. This makes it more evident when stock has been depleted and can be designed in a more aesthetically pleasing manner than the wall-mounted version.

There also are masks available that have a clear plastic eye shield attached. If these are the only masks accessible, it removes the option to leave eyes exposed when a mask is worn. (However, if only 35 percent of healthcare workers are wearing a mask when there is potential for exposure, a gap will still exist. So, pressing for total compliance of universal precautions still is vital.)

Another option to consider in order to decrease risk of splashes are disinfection appliances – also known as bedpan washers. If installed in a patient room or soiled utility room, this device eliminates the need to empty urinals, bedpans, suction canisters and other collection devices into a toilet or hopper – all common sources of splash

incidences that are repeated countless times a day. It also eliminates the possibility of spray-back when washing out these containers.

Safety needles are a very common engineering control most organizations have adopted. It is imperative to provide appropriate education when implementing these devices, as it represents a change in practice that can prove to be difficult for seasoned nurses. Compliance should be monitored as well as issues with any particular device.

It is well understood that exposures are happening in healthcare and are likely drastically underreported. It is up to healthcare organizations to understand the hazards present in their facilities and design a program and environment that will keep their caregivers safe from harm. It may not be easy, it may not be free, but in the end the organization and its employees will be more successful for having made the investment.

*Jacie Volkman, MPH, CIC is on the board of APIC (Assoc. for Professionals in Infection Control); owns Safe Patient Surveys Inc, an infection prevention consulting company; and is a consultant for MEIKO, a disinfection appliance manufacturer. She also is the director of Infection Prevention at Mission Health System.*

## Featured Article

### Spills: Clean Them Up or Call In the Hazmat Team?

Knowing when to clean up a spill and when to get out of harm's way isn't always intuitive. It especially can be difficult for facilities that have a wide variety of chemicals, each with a different set of hazards.



When oil drips from a hose fitting onto the floor in a production area or a pan that was placed under a leaky drum faucet gets knocked over, workers who have been taught how to safely clean up after themselves often don't give a second thought to grabbing a handful of paper towels or an absorbent and taking care of the mess. Most wouldn't even consider these occurrences to be spills. But, are they just as comfortable cleaning up a 20-gallon or even a 100-gallon spill?

Responding to spills sometimes can present hazards that workers don't face on a daily basis, and not every spill as easily is tackled as the first two scenarios mentioned above. When is a spill just an incident requiring clean up or an emergency requiring a hazmat response?

## Incidental or Emergency

Anyone who is tasked with cleaning up a spill needs to understand the hazards it presents and know what precautions need to be taken to safely clean it up. It doesn't matter if the spill is just a few ounces or if it is 100 gallons. A well-trained worker quickly will be able to assess a situation and know whether to take care of the spill or evacuate.

A first step for workers who could encounter a spill at a facility is to understand the difference between incidental and emergency spills. Incidental spills are the most-common type of spills facilities face. An incidental spill does not pose a substantial hazard to the worker or workers cleaning it up. These spills usually are small quantities of lower-hazard chemicals that do not have the potential to become an emergency in a short time frame.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SPILL PREVENTION:

#### [Getting The Most Out Of Your Spill-Prevention Plan](#)

Response to incidental spill response is not governed under OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard. Workers are not required to have a specified level or amount of training to clean up small, non-emergency spills – they just need to be able to recognize the hazards and be able to follow the prescribed plan that the facility has outlined to safely accomplish the task. Incidental spill response can be part of a facility's standard operating procedures, and training can be incorporated into hazard communication or other safety trainings.

By contrast, OSHA defines an emergency spill as one that causes unsafe exposure to a toxic chemical, requires workers to evacuate the area, poses immediately dangerous to life and health conditions, presents a fire or explosion hazard or requires other immediate attention because of danger. HAZWOPER regulations outline the levels of training that are required to help emergency spill personnel stay safe during a response. In addition to initial training ranging from 8 to 40 hours, annual refreshers are required to maintain HAZWOPER certifications.

There is no one-size-fits-all answer as to whether a spill is an emergency or if it is incidental. The distinction must be made by the facility, based on training and other factors. In an interpretation letter, OSHA clarifies that "the quantity of product spilled does not by itself determine if an incidental spill has occurred. Several variables must be considered. Examples of other variables include the type of material spilled and the location of the spill."

It usually isn't practical to train everyone to be part of the facility's emergency spill response team. But everyone should have an understanding of what types of liquids could spill and know what to do when there is a spill. In some cases, response primarily could be based on volume; in others, the type of liquid may have a heavier weight than the volume of the spill. Still others may base it on the location of the spill. Most often it is a combination of these factors. Whatever strategy is chosen, it must be understood by everyone.

## Hazard Potential

Any spill can be hazardous. For example, water from a wet umbrella that drips onto a highly polished floor is enough to cause a slip-and-fall hazard. Although it definitely should be cleaned up as soon as it is discovered to prevent a potential injury, the water on the floor typically would not meet the definition of an emergency spill, and the hazmat team would not be needed to take care of the situation.

Now, consider just a few drops of mercury that roll into a corner of a college laboratory. The total volume spilled roughly is the same as the drops of water from the umbrella, and no one is going to slip on it because it's not in a walking path. But, this situation is different because mercury vapors are toxic. This means that the spilled mercury poses significant health hazards to anyone in the vicinity and to those who will clean it up. This spill is best left for a well-trained response team.

Facilities perform hazard evaluations and risk analyses on chemicals and processes so that they can establish procedures that properly protect workers from routine hazards. Expanding these evaluations to include an

understanding of whether or not hazards change, or if standard handling procedures become unsafe when a chemical has spilled, helps to form a basis for training workers to either respond to those spills or to evacuate.

### Circumstances

The properties of liquids stored and used onsite are variables that workers need to understand when they encounter spills – especially when they deal with hazardous liquids every day. It can be easy to forget the specific hazards of liquids if you work with them every day. It also can be easy to think that if a liquid is used in one area or process safely that handling a spill of it should be safe to do anywhere.

The location of a spill can be an important consideration. A 5-gallon spill of solvent from a parts washer in a large, open production area certainly is going to be inconvenient and possibly could disrupt production schedules while workers take time to clean it. But that spill still may be considered incidental if it doesn't pose an immediate threat to worker safety, and if it isn't entering an unprotected floor drain, potentially causing environmental pollution if the spill is not contained.

*There is no one-size-fits-all answer as to whether a spill is an emergency or if it is incidental.*

A 5-gallon spill of the same solvent in a basement with poor ventilation or in a confined space quickly could become an emergency if flammable vapors build up in either of the areas. Even though the liquid and volume spilled are the same in the parts washer scenario and in the other two situations, the way to safely respond to each spill is different because the circumstances have changed.

Even well-trained workers who are members of a facility's hazmat team will consider the circumstances before rushing to clean up a spill. They certainly will account for the properties of the liquid and the volume that has spilled and the location. And they also will consider what spill response tools and types of personal protective equipment (PPE) are available for their use. If the correct tools and PPE are not available, it may not be safe to begin or continue spill response efforts.

### Training

Incidental or emergency, the first priority of spill response always is life safety. Giving workers a complex list of scenarios to determine if a spill is incidental or if it is an emergency is confusing and delays response. The decision process needs to be clear and easy to understand.

In some facilities, the rule is: if you can step over the spill, you can clean it up. If you can't, evacuate and call the emergency response team. This may be overkill for some spills, but it is easy to understand and helps keep everyone safe.

It may seem like an easy solution to train everyone to be an emergency responder, but that can be an expensive and time-consuming option, especially for facilities that don't have a wide variety of chemicals. It also may be unwarranted, considering that the worst-case scenario – emergency spills – aren't common in most facilities. Incidental spills are far more common.

Another seemingly easy option is to treat everything as an emergency and have everyone evacuate the area any time there is a spill. This minimizes training needs, but can cause excessive downtime while the hazmat team assembles and responds. It also can cause unnecessary stress for workers if they are given the impression that everything they work with on a daily basis is so toxic that they can't be in the same room with it.

Increasing workers' knowledge of the chemical hazards that they face every day and providing clear direction on how and when to clean up incidental spills will enable workers to make incidental response part of their daily routines. When this is balanced with the understanding that it's okay to call in emergency responders if they are uncomfortable or unsure about clean up, spills can be handled efficiently and safely.

## 2014 PDC Sponsors



**Prestige Safety Rx**  
Local On-site Safety Eyewear Provider  
[www.prestigesafetyrx.com](http://www.prestigesafetyrx.com)  
650-266-8584 / 800-272-9226



**genium**

Waste In. Green Out.



**ENVIRONMENTAL  
HEALTH & SAFETY  
TRAINING CENTER**  
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### Environmental Products and Services

Roy L. Hays –Business Development Representative

Cell: 408-497-6094; e-mail: [roylhays@aol.com](mailto:roylhays@aol.com)



[www.aerworldwide.com](http://www.aerworldwide.com)

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[www.safedrain.com](http://www.safedrain.com)

## Upcoming Classes

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

[ISO 14001 and Environmental Management Systems: Introduction](#)

November 21 and December 5

[Online! Environmental Fate of Pollutants](#)

January 6 - March 31

*Enrollments accepted through February 27*

[Online! Toxicology, Principles](#)

January 6 - March 31

*Enrollments accepted through February 27*

[Dimensions of Safety and Health Training](#)

January 13 - March 17

[Hazardous Materials Management, Principles](#)

January 26 - February 23

[40-Hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Training \(Federal OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.120 Training\)](#)

March 9 – 13

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

**Please email Stanley Li, Newsletter Editor at [Stanley.Li@parc.com](mailto:Stanley.Li@parc.com) if you have an event that you would like posted on our upcoming events page. All notices are subject to BAESG Board member approval.**

## Recent Jobs Posting

### **Environmental Health and Safety Specialist**

Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority

Under general supervision, an Environmental Health and Safety Specialist develops, implements and administers environmental and safety programs, projects and issues in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations; provides guidance and support to operating managers and supervisors; and serves as a consultant regarding policy and planning activities. This class is responsible for developing, implementing, and administering VTA's environmental compliance programs. Program elements include hazardous materials management, hazardous waste minimization and remediation, hazardous materials communications, environmental compliance and permitting, site inspections, emergency response and preparedness, and facility design plan review. This class is distinguished from the Environmental Health and Safety Supervisor in that the latter class has full supervisory, program development, coordination, and implementation responsibilities over all VTA Environmental Health and Safety Programs

Development of the required knowledge, skills, and abilities is typically obtained through a combination of training and experience equivalent to graduation from an accredited college or university with a four-year degree in science, engineering, occupational health and safety, industrial hygiene, environmental protection, or a related field, and three years of experience in environmental health and safety work in an industrial setting. Possession of a valid California class C driver's license.

To apply: <http://www.vta.org>

### **Senior EH&S Consultant**

Advanced Chemical Transport

To apply: <http://www.indeed.com/viewjob?cmp=Advanced-Chemical-Transport&t=Senior+Eh%26S+Consultant&jk=82415c75c743c7d5&sjdu=QwrRXKrqZ3CNX5W-09jEvUUdXQhhKNOAMcM5flKILoh2iLTG3shyO5APf76iMTkm7fCkz0M7q51wztfZX08whDQ2b9Il319ZICwwVIqdc hs>

### **EH&S Supervisor**

Perfect Fit Placement

The EH&S Supervisor – Richmond will primarily provide support for the the Company sites located in Richmond, CA, and Sacaton, AZ. The ESHA Supervisor is responsible for implementing and overseeing Environmental, Health and Safety (ESH) programs at their assigned plant(s). These programs include, but are not limited to: environmental, occupational safety, industrial hygiene, product safety, emergency response, loss prevention, process safety, security and medical programs. This individual provides guidance and facilitates a collaborative approach to site management on implementation of ESHA programs in order to reduce accidents, injuries, and

environmental releases. The EH&S Supervisor stays current on relevant Environmental, Health and Safety regulations and facilitates site compliance with applicable regulations. EH&S Supervisor provides oversight of required training, permitting and reporting, auditing, and recordkeeping. Maintains appropriate safety equipment and general support of the the Company EHS culture. EH&S Supervisor performs other tasks as assigned by the Director of EH&S and site manager to support the Company ESHA programs.

To apply: [https://www.theladders.com/job/jobboard?cr=9022113&pl=ind-208&rx\\_campaign=indeed30&rx\\_medium=cpc&rx\\_source=indeed](https://www.theladders.com/job/jobboard?cr=9022113&pl=ind-208&rx_campaign=indeed30&rx_medium=cpc&rx_source=indeed)

### **Health, Safety and Environmental (HSE) Professional**

Bombardier

To apply: [http://jobs.bombardier.com/job/San-Francisco-Health%2C-Safety-and-Environmental-%28HSE%29-Professional-CA-94101/218651200/?feedId=4&utm\\_source=Indeed](http://jobs.bombardier.com/job/San-Francisco-Health%2C-Safety-and-Environmental-%28HSE%29-Professional-CA-94101/218651200/?feedId=4&utm_source=Indeed)

### **Environmental Health and Safety Specialist**

Reiter Affiliated Companies

The Environmental Health and Safety Specialist ensures that the safety programs and activities for designated employees are up to date with legislation and coordinates and/or performs field trainings. This position will help with the implementation of safety programs and to assure actions are taken as needed to raise employee awareness of risks and reduce, avoid and protect employees from hazards in the workplace, including occupational illness or disease. This position will be responsible for maintaining compliance to environmental, safety and governmental regulations by identifying and analyzing problems, finalizing suggestions and providing recommendations for improvements.

To apply:

<http://www.indeed.com/viewjob?jk=b40bbc6f3682fee5&q=environmental+health+%26+safety&l=San+Jose%2C+CA&tk=192n5p5d10nl11lo>

# 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 \$50.00. (\$25.00 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:** \_\_\_\_\_