January 2007

CUPA NEWSLETTER

STANISLAUS COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION

UST Program - Enhanced Leak Detection (ELD)Notification

Senate Bill 989 (Stats.1999, Ch. 812) and Assembly Bill 2481 (Stats. 2002, Ch. 999) require owners/operators of Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well to implement enhanced leak detection (ELD). USTs with single-walled components must be tested using ELD within 18 months of notification by the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) UST Program and every three years thereafter. USTs with secondary containment must be tested once using ELD before January 1, 2005. Initially, SWRCB UST Program staff mailed notification to owners and operators of USTs with single-walled components between November 2001 and February 2003, and to owners and operators of USTs with secondary containment between February 2003 and May 2003.

In November 2006, UST Program staff mailed three types of letters:

1. New notifications to facilities that were not previously notified;
2. Notices of noncompliance to facilities that have not responded to a previous notification;
3. Withdrawal of notification to facilities that are no longer subject to ELD testing based on proximity to wells.

The SWRCB UST Program will mail additional notifications to facilities that are subject to the ELD testing requirement as they are identified.

Owners/operators may request reconsideration from the State Water Board if they believe their tank systems are not subject to ELD testing.

For more information go to->
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/leak_prevention/eld/index.html

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ICC Renewal Notice State Water Resources Control Board

International Code Council (ICC) certification for Underground Storage Tank (UST) Operators and Installers must be renewed **every 24 months.**

1. **Do I need to renew my ICC certification?** If you plan to continue working as a Designated UST Operator or UST Installer after the expiration date on your current certificate, you must renew your ICC certification.
2. **How do I renew my ICC certification?** Renewing your ICC certificate is just like obtaining a new certificate – you must pass the applicable ICC exam. You cannot renew your certification through continuing education or classroom training. Exams are offered at Promissor and LaserGrade test centers throughout California. For information on exam content and how to sign up for the exam, visit the ICC website (http://www.iccsafe.org/certification/bulletin.html) and click on the "UST/AST Examination Information (National and State specific)" Exam Information Bulletin link.
3. **Will I be notified when I am due for renewal?** It is ICC's policy to notify certified individuals via U.S. mail approximately two months prior to the date when renewal is required. If your mailing address has changed since you took the exam, you may not receive a renewal notice. Please be aware that, whether or not you receive a renewal notice, it is *your responsibility* to maintain current certification.
4. **What must I do after renewing my ICC certification?** In most cases, no action is required. Simply use your renewed certification as you used the original, and enter your new expiration date on UST-related documents. The UST facility and Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources need a copy of your certificate with the new expiration date.

For additional information please visit our website at http://www,waterbiards,ca,giv.yst.training/new_trng_reqmts.html

General Chemical Safety Guidelines

Summary: Follow these basic safety practices to minimize hazards and prevent accidents when work involves chemicals or hazardous materials.

Checklist	What to look for

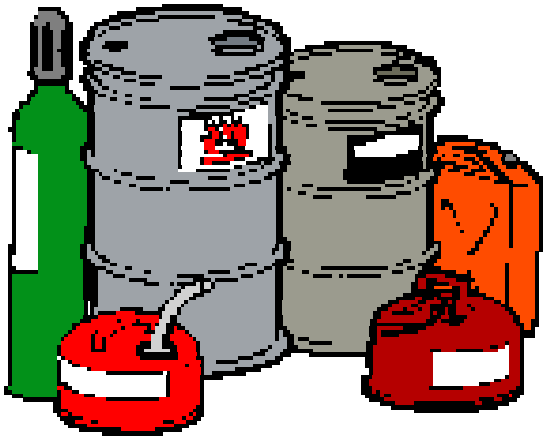
☑ **Maintain an organized and orderly work area.**	• Keep the work area clean and uncluttered.
	• Follow chemical storage and compatibility guidelines.
	• Always use adequate safety measures and never leave the following unattended:
	  o Ongoing chemical reactions
	  o Exposed sharps (needles, razor blades, etc.)
	  o Energized electrical, mechanical, or heating equipment
	• Keep corridors free of hazardous materials at all times, without exception.
	  o Any equipment, material, or activity obstructing passage through a corridor is prohibited.
	  o **Note:** There are provisions to allow specific non-hazardous materials to be stored in exit corridors. Such items must be seismically secured If you're in a healthcare setting, fire safety requirements are more restrictive. Nothing can be stored in hospital or clinic corridors.
	• Never play practical jokes or engage in horseplay.

☑ **Communicate hazards to everyone entering the facility.**	• **Post warning signs** near any dangerous equipment, reaction, or condition. • **Label all containers** and keep containers closed except when in use, including hazardous waste containers. • **Post a list of chemical abbreviations** used on chemical container labels (including hazardous waste) at an appropriate place.

☑ **Follow safe handling practices.**	• **Evaluate the hazards:**
	  o Read the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) before beginning work with a chemical.
	• **Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.**
	• **Use engineering controls to reduce or eliminate exposure**.
	• Elimination-of a hazardous technique
	• Substitution-of a less hazardous technique
	• Segregation-of people from hazards
	• Enclosure-of hazards
	• Ventilation-of the workplace and the source of contaminants
	• Repair or replacement-of faulty equipment or machinery
	• **Don't underestimate risk.**
	  o Never pipette by mouth.
	  o Never smell chemicals to identify them.
	  o Assume that any mixture will be more hazardous than its most toxic component.
	  o Assume that all substances of unknown toxicity are highly toxic.
	• **Be aware of electrical hazards.**
	  o Keep electrical panels clearly visible and unobstructed.
	  o Know how your circuits are labeled so equipment can quickly be de-energized in an emergency.
	  o Never use extension cords as permanent wiring. Unplug them at the end of the workday.
	  o Mount multi-plug adaptors a few inches off the floor to avoid possible water damage.
	  o Never use multi-plug adaptors in series.
	  o Replace any damaged or frayed electrical cords immediately.
	• **Don't eat, drink, store food, smoke, or apply cosmetics** in areas where chemicals are in use (except in clearly marked Clean Areas). Wash hands frequently and before eating.

☑ **Be prepared to respond to accidents and emergencies.**	• **Don't work alone.** • **Clean up small chemical spills promptly.**

		o Keep a fully stocked chemical spill kit easily accessible for small, incidental spills. All other spills should be cleaned up by specially trained personnel. o Train personnel on how to use the spill kit, and when it is safe to do so. • **Know the locations and use of emergency equipment:** o **Telephones** ▪ Learn the standard emergency phone numbers for different emergencies. o **Fire extinguishers and fire alarm pull stations** ▪ learn about different types of extinguishers and how to have them serviced or replaced. ▪ Check your fire extinguisher monthly to ensure it's charged and accessible. o **Eye washes, emergency showers and first aid kits** ▪ Learn how to operate your washes, showers and first aid kits. ▪ Maintain the area around your washes, showers and first aid kits. ▪ Make sure all safety equipment is in good operating condition and stocked at all times.
☑	**Dispose of chemical waste promptly according to State and Federal guidelines.**	• **Know how to:** o Identify Hazardous Chemical Waste o Store and Dispose of Hazardous Chemical Waste o Request disposal through a licensed Hazardous Waste hauler.



Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Sources

Summary: You can access Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and other chemical hazard information from any UCSD Internet-connected computer. Use multiple sources from this list to develop safe work procedures.

Always review the MSDS before starting work with a new chemical.

Resources are available online are:

Biosafety Material Safety Data Sheets <http://blink.ucsd.edu/Blink/External/Topics/Policy/0,1162,16007,00.html>

Where to find MSDS on the Internet <http://www.ilpi.com/msds/index.html>

CCOHS ChemIndex <http://www.ccohs.ca/products/databases/chemindex.html>, Canadian Occupational Health & Safety

Cornell University <http://msds.ehs.cornell.edu>

EMD Chemicals Inc. <http://www.emdchemicals.com/corporate/emd_corporate.asp>

Health Canada Infectious Substances MSDSs <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/msds-ftss/index.html>

Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc. <http://www.mallbaker.com/Default.asp>

Matheson Tri-Gas Products <https://www.mathesontrigas.com/msds/>

New England Biolabs <http://www.neb.com/nebecomm/tech_reference/default.asp?>

Oxford University <http://physchem.ox.ac.uk/MSDS/>

Roche Applied Science <http://www.roche-applied-science.com/frames/frame_msds.htm>

Sigma-Aldrich <http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/suite7/homepage.html>

SIRI MSDS Index <http://hazard.com/msds/>

VWR International <http://www.vwrsp.com/search/index.cgi?tmpl=msds&src=topnav-msds>

MSDSs are an important source of health and safety information, but they **should not be the only tool used to evaluate chemical hazards.** Gather chemical hazard information from a variety of sources.

Good sources of non-MSDS information:

CCOHS References Collection <http://ccinfoweb.ccohs.ca/bibliographic/search.html>, (subscription) Canadian Occupational Health & Safety

Environmental Defense Fund Chemical Scorecard <http://www.scorecard.org/chemical-profiles/>

EPA Extremely Hazardous Substances Chemical Profiles and Emergency First Aid Guides <http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/ehs/ehslist.html>

Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS) <http://www.dhs.ca.gov/ohb/HESIS/>

Howard Hughes Medical Institute <http://www.hhmi.org/research/labsafe/overview.html>

International Agency for Research on Cancer <http://www.iarc.fr/>

List of Controlled Substances <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/schedules/index.html> and Listed Chemicals <http://www.deadiversion.usdoj.gov/chem_prog/34chems.htm>

New Jersey Right To Know Chemical Fact Sheets <http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/rtkweb/rtkhsfs.htm>

NIOSH Chemical Safety <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/chemical-safety/default.html>

NIOSH International Chemical Safety Cards <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/nicstart.html> (scroll down page for list)

NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npg.html>

National Toxicology Program 10th Report on Carcinogens <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/roc/toc9.html>

Proposition 65, Carcinogen and Reproductive Toxin List <http://www.oehha.org/prop65.html>

RTECS® Database <http://ccinfoweb.ccohs.ca/rtecs/search.html>

Select Agents Program <http://www.cdc.gov/od/sap/index.htm>, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

ToxFAQs <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>, Agency for Toxinc Susbstances & Disease Registry

TOXLINE <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?TOXLINE>, National Library of Medicine

TOXNET Web Search <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>

Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/tri/>, Environmental Protection Agency

Stanislaus County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center

Hazardous Waste is any product labeled toxic, poison, corrosive, flammable, combustible, or is any irritant that is to be disposed. The objective of Stanislaus County's efforts to reduce hazardous waste is primarily to protect public health. Keeping hazardous waste out of the landfill protects the groundwater underneath the landfill and further reduces potential pollution liability. Stanislaus County has several ways of assisting citizens and businesses to manage these potentially polluting materials instead of landfilling them. Last year, Stanislaus County citizens recycled 282.5 tons of hazardous waste antifreeze, motor oil, oil filters, latex paint, batteries, and electronics.

Stanislaus County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility operates three days per week. The facility is open Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 9:00 am-1:00 pm. On Fridays and Saturdays the facility is open for residents of Stanislaus County and **No** business waste is accepted on those two days.

Properly disposing of hazardous waste can be costly and inconvenient. However, small business owners in Stanislaus County have a cost-effective and environmentally-sound option to meet their hazardous waste recycling and disposal needs.

If your business qualifies as a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG), you have the opportunity to participate in our program. Appointments are scheduled on a first-come, first-served basis. Businesses must call 209-525-6700 to schedule a time to drop off waste at our Household Hazardous Waste Facility located on 1716 Morgan Road in Modesto.

The following information is required when applying for a CESQG:

- Name, address, and phone number of your company.
- How much **total** waste a business generates **per month**.
- Chemical name or trade name of the waste.
- Size, type, and number of containers that the waste will be brought in.
- EPA ID number.

The Household Hazardous Waste Collection is a cooperative program, which allows residents of Modesto, Turlock, Riverbank, Ceres, Newman, Patterson, Oakdale, Hughson, Waterford, and all unincorporated areas to bring the following types of items for safe disposal. The following items are accepted at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection:

Material dropped off by residents must meet the following specifications:

- A maximum of 15 gallons or 125 pounds may be transported per vehicle, per trip.
- Materials should be in original containers, except motor oil, fuels and antifreeze.
- Place your items in a sturdy box, preferably in their original, labeled containers.
- All containers should not leak, have lids, and be protected from breakage.
- Do not combine types of waste or mix oil-based paint with latex paint.
- If you want a container returned, like oil containers and boxes or crates used to transport materials, please notify the collection attendant in advance. Some containers may not be returnable.

Buy less, Use less, Pollute less

It is dangerous and illegal to discard household hazardous waste into the trash, a storm drain, or down the sewer system. One way to reduce the generation of household hazardous waste and prevent potential pollution is to use up the product as intended or find an alternative product that is non-hazardous or less hazardous. Here are some pollution prevention tips:

- Reduce needless consumption and the generation of waste.
- Reuse any item that can be reused or give it to a person or charity that can reuse it.
- Recycle whatever discards remain if you can and only dispose what you must.
- Use water-based paints whenever possible. Look for products labeled "latex" or "cleans with water."
- Never dump paint or paint-related products in the trash, gutter or down a storm drain. Take them to a household hazardous waste collection site to be recycled.
- Use non-toxic alternatives to traditional pesticides and fertilizers.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers and other chemicals in a covered area to prevent runoff.
- Have your oil changed by a professional. If you do it yourself, recycle your used oil and oil filter at a certified collection center or household hazardous waste site.
- Clean up leaks and spills with an absorbent material such as kitty litter.
- Wash your vehicle at a washing facility that reclaims wash water, preventing oil; grease and toxic fluids from washing into the street and the storm drain system.
- Never pour household hazardous waste down your sink, toilet, or bathtub. Automotive fluids such as gasoline, motor oil or anti-freeze, as well as insecticides, paint, solvents, wood preservatives, lighter fluid and many other common consumer products are considered household hazardous waste. Disposing of toxic household products improperly ends up in our landfills and water resources.

The Stanislaus County CUPA Newsletter is published semi-annually for owners and operators that are regulated under CUPA laws. The Stanislaus County CUPA Newsletter is not intended to replace industry standards or State and Federal CUPA laws and regulations.

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