



What's New at ESD?

by Romesa Lewellen, Editor

- UGA has a new biosafety officer, Dr. Tru Twedt; and, the program moved from Environmental Safety Division (ESD) to the Office of the Vice President for Research (OVRP). Dr. Twedt and his staff are located at 110 Riverbend North building. Any questions or Memorandum of Understanding Agreement forms will be directed to Dr. Twedt's office. His phone number is 706-542-5563.
- ESD has the copyrighted version of the video "How Fast It Burned." It's a film about a dormitory room that catches on fire, and the fire extinguishers have been stolen or the alarm has been broken by pranksters; and the people can't be warned properly to evacuate the building (everyone gets out okay, but in confusion). Now this video is available to purchase on DVD. Please call the ESD office at 542-5801 with questions or to purchase.
- ESD has experienced some staff reconstruction. Most of you already know of the changes; however, some may not be aware. First, Wayne Dill is the associate vice president instead of the interim associate vice president. His administrative specialist is Nancy Autry. Second, Chad Jordan is the interim lab safety manager. His staff members are environmental safety specialists. They are: Jennifer Gose, Heath Hardison, Bruce Hild and Manley Kiser. Also, the right to know coordinator, Greg Bell is within the lab safety staff.

Academic Developments on the Griffin Campus

Article contributed by Phyllis Beaven, CAES, Griffin Campus

There are recent developments regarding academic programs to be offered on the Griffin Campus, as well as plans for the future expansion of the campus.

The proposed 2006-2007 Governor's Budget includes \$640,000 earmarked for Griffin Campus academic programs. This is in addition to the \$10 million for the construction of a Student Learning Center that will be garnered from the passage of the SPLOST referendum that was voted last November.

At the present time, there are 15 students enrolled in two undergraduate degree programs on the Griffin Campus. The students are hard-working, diligent and delighted with the quality of the courses being offered. It is expected there will be at least 25 students enrolled for the fall term beginning in August. Qualifying students must be able to transfer 60 credits with a 2.5 GPA and be accepted as a student by the University of Georgia. UGA employees are reminded that the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) will reimburse up to 8 credit hours, plus fees, for graduate or undergraduate work.

In addition to the two undergraduate majors currently being offered in Biological Science and Environmental Resource Science, CAES is planning to offer majors in Agribusiness and possibly a Master's in Agricultural Leadership. The College of Family and Consumer Sciences is considering offering Housing or Consumer Economics. The College of Education will likely offer a Master's of Education in math leadership for elementary school teachers. The Franklin College of Arts and Sciences may offer a major in microbiology.

Expansion of the Griffin Campus

On March 30, 2006, Kevin Kirsche the assistant director of planning with University Architects for Facilities Planning, spoke at a breakfast with business leaders in the Griffin-Spalding County community about the expansion of the Griffin Campus. Later in the day he also spoke with members of the faculty and staff.

Kevin Kirsche has been working for months on the master plans for expansion of the Griffin Campus. He has met with city and county officials, as well as with the Griffin Campus Master Planning Committee. He points out that his presentation of March 30 includes short and long range plans, and calls for a transformation of the campus from primarily research to a full academic institution. The new focus, however, should strengthen the College's research and extension programs and pursuits. His team is planning for a campus that will eventually accommodate up to 9,000 students.

It is expected that the Student Learning Center will seat over 500 students and will be the "heart" of the campus. Located in the middle of the Griffin Campus, construction is expected to begin in October 2006 and finish in the spring of 2008.

Architects will focus on designing a picturesque landscape reminiscent of the historic North Campus in Athens. As a part of that vision, the campus

(cont. on pg. 2, Griffin Campus)

Griffin Campus (cont. fr. pg. 1)

should become more pedestrian friendly. Another change could be the conversion of the historic mule barn into a café/bookstore. Another outdated building could be transformed into a recreation center for students.

Other future plans call for the renovation of the Stuckey building that is expected to cost \$5 million. Administration, along with Food Science and Technology, has been working with the Griffin-Spalding County Development Authority to plan an incubator facility that would be adjacent to the Melton Building.



(above this column) The proposed location of the new Student Learning Center on the Griffin Campus.

(above next column) The proposed Woodroof Mall (site of proposed SLC and the bookstore built from the historic old mule barn).

Inside This Issue	
What's New at ESD ...	1
Academic Developments ...	1-2
UGA Laboratory ...	2
UGA and ACC Personnel ...	3
Fire-Safe Cigarettes ...	4
Rad Dawg News ...	4
Are You in Compliance? ...	4
Safety Videos Available ...	5

UGA Laboratory Community, Know Your Rights!
by Manley Kiser

It's summertime. In addition to the tasks at hand, I am thinking about playing with my dogs, how the tomatoes and peppers are growing, and generally what I will be doing to have fun during the long, hot evenings. For those of us who work in a UGA lab, it's also a good time to think about lab safety and updating our annual chemical specific Right to Know training.

As a lab technician, I was unaware for many years that I needed to annually review and update my chemical specific Right to Know training. After a friendly lab inspector gave me an "Unsat" on an annual inspection, I was faithful to do it ever since. I found that taking the training reminded me of several safety issues that sometimes were pushed to the back burner. Labeling secondary containers properly, storing chemicals according to class and compatibility, managing chemical spills, and routes of exposure that chemicals could enter the body are just a few of the topics addressed by the online training course. (By taking the course and keeping a record of my training, I also eliminated one of the "Unsat" on my annual lab inspections.)

Who needs annual chemical specific Right to Know training? Any lab worker who is a paid em-

ployee does. This includes, but is not limited to, professors, research coordinators, the ever important lab technicians, graduate students, and work/study undergraduate students. It is also recommended that unpaid undergraduates participating in special projects take the training as well. Safety in the lab is everyone's responsibility.

How do you complete the training? It's easy. In the text box of your internet browser type www.esd.uga.edu. Click on RTK on the red header and then the training link on the Right to Know home page. To begin chemical specific RTK training, click on [UGA's Chemical-Specific RTK Training for Laboratory Personnel](#). It should take you about 30 minutes to an hour to go through the slides.

At the end of the course, you will be provided with a form to fill out. Print, sign and date the form and place it in your appropriate record keeping area. If your department does not have a policy on where to store RTK records, a good place to have them handy is in the front of your MSDS book. The lab inspector will ask to see all lab personnel chemical specific Right to Know training records during the annual lab inspection.

Questions about Right to Know training should be directed to ext-motorcross racer and current RTK Coordinator Greg Bell (542-0105, gbell@esd.uga.edu). Any ESD lab safety staff will be happy to answer other questions about safe usage of chemicals in laboratory settings.

Stay cool!

UGA and ACC Personnel Participate in WMD Tabletop Drill

by Wes Kolar, UGA Hazmat Response Coordinator

Since the dawn of the twenty-first century, emergency response personnel have been faced with an ever increasing number of challenges that have arisen due to both natural and man made circumstances. Events such as the 9/11 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center and hurricane Katrina have borne out the fact that there is a pressing need for emergency response and support personnel from different agencies to work together in a coordinated effort. At first glance one might assume that since they are all working toward the same goals of saving lives and mitigating the damage and confusion caused by an emergency event, coordinating efforts between emergency responders might occur naturally. In reality, the task of coordinating emergency response efforts between many groups and agencies is a difficult and often daunting task that suffers from limitations such as;

- 1) Control issues,
- 2) Communication and language barriers,
- 3) Issues of preparedness.

For instance, when many different groups and agencies are called upon to respond to a large scale crisis, it is not always clear who is in charge of coordinating all of their efforts.

No one person or agency can control every aspect of a disaster such as hurricane Katrina, and generally layers of command are established to control differing aspects of the response.

Communications are also often difficult to establish between multiple agencies. It is not always readily apparent to responders who it is within a given agency that one must contact to get a particular task done. Additionally, many agencies use differing terminology to describe similar items. These differences in terminology can sound like an unfamiliar foreign language to those who are use to using their own set of terms.

Finally there is the issue of preparedness. Since none of us has a magic crystal ball that we can use to predict what disaster will happen next, emergency response personnel usually prepare for events that are either the most likely to occur, or ones that may have the

most potentially devastating effects. It is therefore impossible to be prepared for every eventuality that may happen.

Due to the challenges mentioned above (along with several others), responders and support personnel are increasing turning to the practice of working through problems together. One of the main ways in which this is accomplished is by performing response drills that involve many groups and official agencies. One such drill was held at the Environmental Safety Division's FIRST (Facility for Incident Response and Safety Training) building on April 13th in which the scenario that was presented involved the detection of weaponized anthrax at one of the Athens postal facilities. The meeting referred to as a "tabletop drill" was developed and supervised by Esa George, an ACC resident who has recently completed The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA at <http://www.fema.gov/>) Master Exercise Practitioner program. The drill was attended by UGA officials and representatives from the ACC Fire Department, the U.S. Postal Service, the Department of Public Health, local medical personnel, and local law enforcement.



Opal Haley and Steve Harris from the UGA office of Security and Emergency Preparedness discuss challenges presented in the recent tabletop drill at the UGA FIRST building.

A tabletop drill differs from a standard emergency response drill in that no actions are taken, but rather officials from many different agencies meet together to discuss the coordination of efforts that would have to occur should the proposed scenario actually take place. The job of the facilitators is to present problems that might arise as a real event unfolds, and then to help each agency work out what actions they would take as each new challenge is presented. By presenting realistic challenges, facilitators help agencies to work through potential problems in

advance of an actual event.

The drill was well designed and facilitated, and participants came away from the meeting knowing that much had been accomplished to establish lines of communication, control, and overall preparedness for the scenario that was presented. The April 13th tabletop drill will be followed up by both a functional drill and a full scale exercise in which participants from many agencies will go through the actual motions that have been agreed upon in the tabletop and functional exercises. By striving together as a unified team of agencies, UGA and ACC emergency response personnel are working to serve the Athens/Clarke County community to the best of their abilities.

■■■

Fire-Safe Cigarettes?

by Russell D. Dukes, Manager
UGA Fire Safety Program

Typically, cigarettes make the news because of their negative impact on public health and their connection to various cancers and other diseases. However, the threat from cigarettes can be far more immediate and far more physical in nature. Were you aware that cigarettes are the leading cause of home fire fatalities in the United States? Every year between 700 and 900 people die from cigarette related fires. 1,500 to 2,000 additional non-fatal injuries are also reported annually. This includes smokers and non-smokers alike.

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and other notable organizations such as the American Burn Association, the Home Safety Council, and the International Fire Marshals Association, in conjunction with many other groups, have formed the Coalition for Fire-Safe Cigarettes. This Coalition is actively pursuing the cigarette industry, the federal government, and state governments to produce fire-safe cigarettes.

The Coalition is asking the cigarette industry to voluntarily produce cigarettes that self-extinguish when not being actively smoked. Unfortunately, the cigarette industry has been unresponsive, forcing the Coalition to seek legislation requiring the production of the fire-safe cigarettes. The federal government and numerous state governments have been approached to pass legislation requiring the production of fire-safe cigarettes. To date, three states have passed such legislation: New York, California and Vermont.

To ensure uniformity in legislation, the Coalition has established a petition to urge states to pass "model legislation" based on the New York State law. California and Vermont adopted this legislation. To learn more about the petition and fire-safe cigarettes, visit the NFPA website at www.nfpa.org.



Rad Dawg News - April 2006

by Jody Jacobs, Radiation Safety Manager

Training

A new session of Radiation Safety Training is currently underway. The following modules are available:

Module 0	Orientation	April 19	1:15 to 4:30pm
Module 1	Basic Radiation Principles	April 26	1:15 to 4:30pm
Module 2	Safety & Radiation	May 3	1:15 to 4:30pm
Module 3	UGA Site Specific Procedures	May 10	1:15 to 4:30pm

Individuals that successfully complete all four modules will receive certification as "Advanced Radiation Workers". Persons with previous training and experience may qualify to take a bypass test for modules 0 and 1. The next training series will be offered in September. See the ESD website for directions on signing up for classes.

Radioactive Waste Management

In April the Rad Dawgs coordinated a shipment of radioactive waste to an off-site vendor for processing. The vendor is located in the state of Tennessee and is licensed to provide a variety of processing alternatives for disposal of radioactive waste. Depending on the type and quantity of the waste, they offer options including incineration and volume reduction by super-compaction with final disposal at a licensed burial site in Utah. This "best way processing" is an economical and environmentally friendly disposal method for some of the university's low level radioactive waste.



Are you in compliance?

by Brian K. Adams, Hazardous Materials Facility Coordinator

In recent years, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has pushed to inspect colleges and universities for hazardous materials and hazardous waste compliance. The EPA has inspected major universities such as Stanford, USC, UCLA, Boston University, Harvard, and Yale. Individual departments, laboratories and research areas have been penalized for the improper use, handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. Citations for various violations can prove very costly with fines ranging from thousands to millions of dollars. Please keep in mind that an inspection by a federal, state, or local regulatory agency can happen at any time. Always be prepared to answer questions concerning the use of hazardous materials in your work area. The Environmental Safety Division can help assess your particular liabilities. The following are the most common violations cited:

- Open containers of hazardous materials / hazardous waste
- Unmarked, improperly labeled containers
- Improper storage of chemicals
- Failure to meet training requirements – Hazardous Waste Management Training
- Failure to inspect waste management areas
- Improper disposal of hazardous waste
- Inadequate / outdated chemical inventories, Material Safety Data Sheets
- Improper management of hazardous waste at satellite accumulation areas
- Unsafe working areas



Safety Videos Available

The Environmental Safety Division has a library of safety videos which can be borrowed free of charge by University employees. Call us at (706) 542-0113 or place a checkmark by the videos you wish to borrow and return this completed page to us. Videos can be borrowed for up to two weeks or longer, if necessary; they can also be reserved for upcoming training classes you might be conducting. For a description of each video, including its length, go to our website: www.esd.uga.edu/info/pub/vlibrary.pdf.



Art Safety:

(A1) ___ Health Hazards and the Visual Arts

Chemical and Laboratory Safety:

(CL2) ___ Chemical Storage Hazards

(CL3) ___ Chemical Hazards

(CL4) ___ A Place for Everything: Chemical Storage in the Laboratory

(CL5) ___ Practicing Safe Science

(CL6) ___ The Keys to Laboratory Safety

(CL7) ___ Introduction to Reactive and Explosive Materials

(CL8) ___ Radionuclide Hazards

(CL9) ___ Science—Live to Tell About It

(CL10) ___ Glassware Washing Hazards

(CL11) ___ Centrifugation Hazards

(CL12) ___ Fume Hood Test and Training

(CL13) ___ Safety Showers and Eyewashes

(CL14) ___ All Washed Up

(CL15) ___ Safe Handling of Laboratory Glassware

(CL16) ___ Whose Job Is It Anyway?

(CL17) ___ Laboratory Fume Hood Safety

(CL18) ___ Assessing Risks of Toxic Chemicals

(CL19) ___ Flammables and Explosives

(CL20) ___ Mammalian Cell Culture Hazards

(CL21) ___ X-Ray Diffraction Hazards

(CL22) ___ Controlling Your Risks—HIV in the Research Laboratory

(CL23) ___ Working Safely with HIV in the Laboratory

(CL24) ___ Preventing Contamination

(CL25) ___ Get Your Checklist Ready—A Guide to Lab Safety Inspections

(CL26) ___ Laboratory Safety: Potential Hazards II

(CL27) ___ Ether Removal at Mercer University; Reactives/Explosives, AETC

(CL28) ___ Hazardous Materials

(CL29) ___ Lab Safety

(CL30) ___ Chemical Lecture & Demonstrations

(CL31) ___ It Only Takes a Second

(CL32) ___ Confined Spaces—Silent Killer

(CL33) ___ Virtual EPA Inspection of a College or University

(CL34) ___ Environmental Health: The Invisible Profession

Driver Safety:

(DS1) ___ Just Another Saturday Night

(DS2) ___ Breaking the Accident Chain of Events

(DS3) ___ Night Driving

Emergency Procedures:

(EP1) ___ Tornado—Nature’s Fury 2000

(EP2) ___ Chernobyl—Legacy of a Meltdown

(EP3) ___ Emergency Response

(EP4) ___ Preparing for a Crisis on Campus

(EP5) ___ An Orientation to Community Disaster Exercises

(EP6) ___ Bioterrorism and Mass Casualty Presentation; UGA; 10/31/01

Fire Safety:

(FS1) ___ Fire Safety in the Laboratory

(FS2) ___ Fire Escape—Getting Out Alive

(FS3) ___ How Fast It Burned!

(FS4) ___ Ready to Respond

Gas Cylinders:

(GC1) ___ Gas Cylinders—Welding, Cutting, and Brazing

(GC2) ___ Compressed Gases Can Be Dangerous; An Explosion Case History

(GC3) ___ Handling Compressed Gas Cylinders

(GC4) ___ Gas Cylinders—Overview

Right to Know/Hazard Communication:

(RTK1) ___ Cracking the Code

(RTK2) ___ Material Safety Data Sheets

(RTK3) ___ MSDS—Roadmap to Safety; Read that Label

(RTK4) ___ Your Right to Know

(RTK5) ___ Right to Know: Administrator’s and Trainer’s Guide

(RTK6) ___ Your Right to Know; MSDS—Roadmap to Safety

<p>Name _____</p> <p>Date Requested _____ Department _____</p> <p>Room No. _____ Building _____</p> <p>Mailing address (if off-campus) _____</p> <p>Phone _____ E-mail _____</p>
--