



Florida American Industrial Hygiene Association

President's Message

2005 – 2006 OFFICERS

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The start of a New Year is a time for reflection on the past and a look forward to the future in other words, what is the “State of the Association”. The new and improved web site is a resource that provides the membership with current information, past newsletters, job postings and conference updates. Membership has increased throughout the last year to nearly 150 members (membership needs to be renewed for this New Year). The meetings and PDCs have been tremendous with excellent speakers on timely subjects. A sense that the Association is aging has turned into a reality. Young active members, like Chrissy Jerrick, have helped pump new ideas and energy into the Association. This trend needs to continue in order to maintain a truly viable organization. Volunteerism is a key to assist in this viability. Our association represents industry, consultants, government, vendors and suppliers. We need to make sure all are represented and contribute to keep the flow of fresh ideas. Soon you will be receiving ballots for this year’s new officers. There are two candidates for every position – a sign that people are getting active and involved. Vote for the candidate who you think will work hard to continue to move the Association forward. Additionally, remember that you can and do make a difference so vote and volunteer to help.

The Spring Conference is set and hopefully will be well attended. Please register early!!!! This will assist in planning for food and reduce costs to the organization and to you. Let others, who you think might find an interest in the program, know what, when and who will be there.

Remember – The Association Will Be What You Make It.

Mass Concentration Meter Calibration by David J. Silver, CIH

Mass concentration article

Mass concentration meters often called dust meters; particulate monitors are used to measure occupational exposures, nuisance dust and construction dust during excavations. Readings are in milligrams or micrograms per cubic meter. The principal operation of a meter is a laser detector that scatters light to a mirror and photo detector to measure the light intensity.

Dust monitors measure the light scattering properties of particles, and correlate that to the mass concentration of such particles. A laser diode light source passes through air in the optics chamber within the instrument. Suspended solid or liquid particles scatter this light in proportion to their concentration. A photo detector measures the light intensity, yielding an instantaneous value for particle concentrations from 0.001 to 100 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m^3). These counters are essentially a single channel particle counter with a pre-determined size range, particle distribution and particle density. The onboard computer calculates the mass concentration of the accumulated data.

Over a period of time, accumulated dust on the mirror effects the sensitivity of the instrument as a whole. A zeroing feature on the meter resets the dust-laden unit.

Maintenance requires a cleaning of the mirror, filter replacement and resetting the electronics. To accomplish the annual calibration, meters are either sent back to the manufacturer or a third party calibration firm. A typical calibration setup includes an aerosol generator, bipolar ion generator, and chamber and NIST traceable verification of dust concentration in the chamber. The test dust is stipulated in the specifications and is often Arizona Road Dust, Polydisperse latex or polystyrene particles. The particle distribution of the test dust is probably not the same as a particular environment, however, this limitation is assumed when the meter is purchased. Meters can be calibrated with dust of similar particle distribution or the actual dust. The gold standard for dust measurement is gravimetric sampling and analysis. Results of gravimetric sampling can be correlated to the dust meter readings.

The first step in the calibration process is generating the test dust in a chamber. Various means of generating particles exist. The Fluidized Bed Aerosol Generator (FBAG) is our general-purpose powder disperser. It prepares any dry, free-flowing powder for dispersion in a gas. The FBAG disperses powders over a size range from 0.5 to 40 μm , in concentrations

from 10 to 100 mg/m^3 . A key feature of this aerosol generator is its stable output and concentration.

A bipolar ion generator is connected to the output of the generator. Agglomeration of particles is a problem because it changes the particle distribution of the test particles. Most common is neutralization by mixing the charged particles with bipolar ions produced by corona discharge or radioactive decay of isotopes such as ^{210}Po Polonium, an alpha emitter. Both ion concentration and the time during which ions are mixed are factors in the rate of neutralization.

The chamber is constructed to provide evenly dispersed particles from the point of generation at the top, through a honeycomb filter and to the meter and standard at the same time. The chamber is kept at low Reynold's number, indicating laminar flow. The avoidance of turbulence is important because differences in spatial variation will cause differences between the test instrument and the standard.

The meter is adjusted to match the reading of the standard. The standard can be gravimetric, a pre-calibrated dust meter or a R&P 1400a NIST traceable TEOM. Standards must be sensitive, accurate and NIST traceable.



Sago Mine Disaster & MSHA

As Industrial Hygienists, most of us are focused on OSHA regulations, the agency that administers industry and construction safety regulations. Florida industrial hygienists have very little professional exposure to deep mines, although some of us are involved in the surface mining of phosphates. An introduction to MSHA activities and the recent Sago mine disaster is presented.

The Mine Act provides that MSHA inspectors inspect each surface mine at least 2 times a year and each underground mine at least 4 times a year (seasonal or intermittent operations are inspected less frequently) to determine whether there is compliance with health and safety standards or with any citation, order, or decision issued under the Mine Act and whether an imminent danger exists. If violations of safety or health standards are found, inspectors will issue citations to the mine operators. During fiscal year 2000, MSHA conducted approximately 20,000 regular mandatory inspections at the Nation's 15,000 surface and underground mines.

Mine Accident Rates

The Sago mine disaster occurred on January 2, 2006 – 12 miners were killed and one seriously injured with possible brain damage due to carbon monoxide poi-

soning. Although the investigation is not complete, the deaths will most likely be attributable to CO poisoning, due to the fact that the miners survived the initial blast.

Mine accidents are calculated by 200,000 man-hours worked. The national average for non-fatal mine accidents for 2005 was 6.54 accidents per 200,000 man-hours. Sago's accident rate was 17.04 for 2005, with 16 miners and contractors injured on the job. Sago's accident rate was 15.90 in 2004 when the national average was 5.66. Compare this accident rate to another small mine in West Virginia, Kingston Mining No. 1 Mine, which had an accident rate of 1.21 in 2005.

Basis of Mine Penalties

Mine penalties are based on six criteria as dictated by Section 110(i) of the 1977 Mine Act, including the size of the mine and its financial condition, past history of violations, and how quickly problems have been abated.

Breakdown of Violations

The accident rate numbers compared Sago's accident record to other mines.

A breakdown of MSHA's citation record for Sago shows the following for 2005:

205 citations and orders.

2 – 103 (k) orders (issued by MSHA when accidents occur).

181 – 104(a) citations (a citation is issued with a reasonable abatement time).

96 of these citations were "significant and substantial" (Likely to cause injury or death).

1 – 104(b) citations (issued for a previous citation/safety violation that had not yet been corrected).

1 – 104(d)(1) unwarrantable failure citation (issued when there is an unwarrantable failure to comply with a mandatory safety or health standard).

2 – 104(d)(1) orders (issued to withdraw miners from a section of the mine where dangerous conditions exist).

13 – 104(d)(2) orders (issued for violations similar to those that resulted in the issuance of the withdrawal order under 104(d)(1). These are extremely serious and can lead to a "special investigation" resulting in charges against mine supervisors, foremen, and the mine operator, including criminal proceedings).

Why did the rescue take so long?

MSHA was not contacted about the accident until 8:30 a.m. – 2 hours after the explosion occurred. This is a violation of MSHA's "immediate notification rule" under 30 CFR 50.10. Mine rescue teams cannot enter a mine until it is safe for them to do so. In the Jim Walter Resources mine accident in 2001, 12 of the 13 deaths were rescuers. After that accident, MSHA issued an emergency rule that mine rescuers were not to enter the mine until it was deemed

Sago Mine (Continued)

safe enough for rescue (versus safe enough for mining). This was not the first time that mine rescuers had been killed. There is the issue of the location of mine rescue teams. Although the regulations call for two mine rescue teams per underground mine, mine operators can get permission to use another mine's rescue teams. If a mine operator uses another mine's team, that team must be located within 2 hours of ground travel time of the mine. This does not take into consideration getting the team members or equipment together. Mine rescue teams can be located up to 2 hours away, miners only have 1 hour of air with their self-contained self-rescue devices.

The MSHA Investigation

MSHA will look at (this list is not inclusive and is based on past explosions):

- management structure of the mine including company officers and the control they may have.
- injury incidence rate at the mine.
- inspection history of mine and past violations.
- training of all the miners.
- the mine plan.
- geological characteristics of the mine.
- What the barometric pressure was at the time of the explosion (since there was a storm moving in).
- electrical system of the mine.
- ventilation of the mine.
- mine plan (size of coal pillars and if they were being properly mined).
- roof plan and whether the roof was being properly supported.
- whether any miners had smoking articles (cigarettes, lighters, matches).
- methane liberation of the mine.
- methane detectors and if they were working properly.
- events leading to the explosion – what the miners were doing before the explosion, including their locations in the mine before the explosion.
- what time the explosion happened, what time MSHA was notified.
- interactions between miners – when the mine examination was performed and when were the miners told they could start their shift.
- potential ignition sources (mine phone, light fixtures, batteries on any pieces of equipment, electrical conductors, water pumps, cap lamps, gas detectors, tools).
- where the explosion originated. For instance, they will look at ventilation stoppings (cement/omega blocks) and which way those blocks were blown out in the explosion.
- dust surveys (for explosive float coal dust at the time of the explosion) and rocking dusting – whether the mine was properly.

The disaster, however grim, may be a stroke of luck for professionals in the safety field. With continuous de-regulation through both Democratic and Republican administrations, congress may begin to see the light regarding tougher enforcement of safety regulations. We can only hope that the public sees a need and pushes the legislature for safer workplaces.

Conference Agenda

Fall Conference
Thursday, March 23 &
Friday, March 24, 2006.

Embassy Suites, Tampa
3705 Spectrum Blvd
Tampa, Florida, 33612-9412
Tel: +1-813-977-7066
Fax: +1-813-977-7933

Thursday, March 23, 2006

Professional Development Courses

Morning PDC # 1

The Utilization of Industrial Hygiene Instrumentation for Indoor Air Quality Assessments.

Instructor: Chuck Felland - TSI Incorporated

Afternoon PDC # 2

Audit and Assessment Programs: Management Tools for EHS Professionals

Instructor: Thomas J. Weeda, CIH

Friday, March 24, 2006

7:30 am - 8:00 am **Registration and Continental Breakfast**

7:30 am - 8:00 am **Vendor Displays**

8:00 am - 8:05 am **Welcome**

Allan Schreiber, CIH – President, Hygeia Health & Safety Services, Inc.
 President, AIHA – Florida Section

8:05 am - 9:00 am **How to Conduct an Accident Investigation**

James L. Poole, Ph.D., CIH – Senior Industrial Hygienist
 Salazar Consulting Group

9:00 am - 9:55 am **Vapor Intrusion**

Robert P. DeMott, Ph.D., DABT – Managing Principal
 ENVIRON, International Corp.

9:55 am - 10:35 am **Break and Vendor Displays**

10:35 am - 11:30 am **What Data Analysis Statistically Justifies a Decision to Stop or Do Less Monitoring?**

Jonathan M. Haas, CIH, CSP – Senior Consultant
 STAR Consultants, Inc.

11:30 am - 1:15 pm **Luncheon and Business Meeting**

1:15 pm - 1:45 pm **Vendor Displays**

1:45 pm - 2:40 pm **Toxicology of Engineered Nanomaterials: Implications for Hazard Assessment in the Workplace**

Christopher Saranko, Ph.D., DABT – Senior Toxicologist
 GeoSyntec Consultants

2:40 pm - 3:10 pm **Break**

3:10 pm - 4:05 pm **Industrial Hygiene Equipment Calibration**

David Silver, Ph.D., CIH – President
 CIH Equipment Company

4:05 pm - 5:00 pm **TBD**

5:00 pm - 5:05 pm **Closing Remarks**

Sherri Nickell, CM, SGE – Senior Industrial Hygienist, United Space Alliance
 President, AIHA – Florida Section

PDC 1

THE UTILIZATION OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE INSTRUMENTATION FOR INDOOR AIR QUALITY ASSESSMENTS

Instructor: Chuck Felland - TSI Incorporated

COURSE OUTLINE

Introduction

- IAQ issues background
- Rules, regulations and guidelines
- Classification of particles
- Sources and pathways of particles
- Measurement of particles
- Sampling and lab analysis
- Real-time devices
- Field techniques
- Remediation
- Future direction

Case studies

Hands-on (optional, if you feel that this may be construed as too "sales" oriented using TSI instruments, we can pass on this. I can still do some demonstration with my generic "Omni-Meter".)

Chuck Felland is a Product Manager with TSI, a leading manufacturer of instruments for air quality assessment. He has over twenty years of experience in industrial marketing, primarily in the HVAC industry. He has been associated with AMCA, NAOHSM and AWMA, where he served on the IAQ committee. Chuck is a current member of AIHA, IAQA, ASH-RAE, IEST, participates on an FAA Center of Excellence committee investigating aircraft air quality and is Vice President of the Minnesota Indoor Air Association. Chuck has had several articles published in leading trade journals. Over the past several years, he has made numerous presentations on practical methods of assessing and managing challenges in indoor air quality across the US, Canada, Europe, Scandinavia, the Middle East and Asia.

PDC 2

AUDIT and ASSESSMENT PROGRAMS: MANAGEMENT TOOLS FOR EHS PROFESSIONALS

Instructor: Thomas J. Weeda, CIH

Course Format: PowerPoint slides and handouts, open question/answer, mock situations

COURSE OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

Scope and Content
Learning Objectives
Perspectives
Guidance Sources

WHY AUDIT ?

Regulatory Compliance
Compliance Verification
Compliance with Internal Standards
Compliance with Consensus Standards
Benchmarking
Baselining
OSHA VPP/Regulatory Relief

TYPES OF AUDITS AND ASSESSMENTS

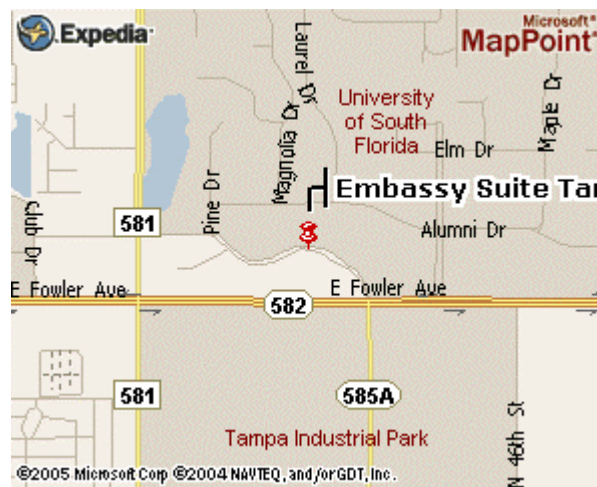
Inspections vs. Audits
Inspections – Advantages/Disadvantages
Audits – Advantages/Disadvantages
Assessments
Program Evaluations
Needs Assessments
A Risk Management Process
Characteristics of Good Assessments

PROGRAM DESIGN

What Do You Want It To Do ?
Where Do You Want Your Program To Go ?
How Do You Want Your Program To Look ?
What Are You Auditing Against ?

Embassy Suites Hotel Tampa-USF/Near Busch Gardens

3705 Spectrum Blvd, Tampa, Florida, United States 33612-9412
Tel: +1-813-977-7066 Fax: +1-813-977-7933



Directions to Embassy Suites Hotel

From I-275 traveling north (from Tampa International Airport) or traveling south, exit on number 51 (old exit 34) Fowler Ave. Travel east 2 miles. Hotel is on the left after the intersection of Fowler and 30th street. From I-75 traveling north (from Sarasota/Ft. Myers/Naples) or traveling south (from Gainesville/Ocala) to exit 265 (old exit 54) Fowler Ave. Travel west 4 miles. Hotel is on the right after the main entrance to University of South Florida. From Orlando take I-4 West to I-75 North and exit 265 (old exit 54) Fowler Avenue and follow directions above.

Avoid the Top Five Resume Mistakes

By Deborah Walker, CCMC Career Coach ~ Resume Writer Find more career articles and resume samples at www.AlphaAdvantage.com Deb@AlphaAdvantage.com

Over the years as a recruiter and career coach, I've seen the consequences of poorly written resumes. Unfortunately, most people don't seek professional career help until they experience the frustration of a long and fruitless job search. It's surprising how many of their problems can be traced to the top five resume mistakes.

#1 No resume focus.

The most effective resumes leave no doubt as to the job seeker's career objective. A one-size-fits-all resume gives the impression that the job seeker is uncertain of his career goal. An employer once told me that if a candidate is interested in two completely different positions, he must not be very good at either. If you have more than one career objective, you need more than one resume.

#2 Lack of marketing strategy.

Job seekers rarely see their search for what it is—a sales campaign. Think of your resume as marketing material designed to create a powerful first impression and win a multitude of job interviews. A professional resume writer can translate your career history into an effective marketing piece by selling toward the reader's buying motives: solving problems, saving money, or increasing profits.

#3 No accomplishment statements.

95% of all resumes lack accomplishment statements. These statements allow employers to visualize your contribution to their company. A resume writer can help you move from a job description type resume to a resume with quantifiable statements that motivate employers to call you before their competition does. These statements can dollarize your worth and increase your bargaining power.

#4 Lack of resume keywords.

These days, resumes are screened by both humans and computers. A resume lacking in keywords runs the risk of being read by neither. An average screening of a resume is 15 seconds or less, so more attention is paid to resumes using the same words found in the job description. Candidate-tracking software retrieves resumes by keywords. A keyword-focused resume will put you front and center.

#5 Incorrect resume format.

Basically, there are three resume formats: chronological, functional and hybrid.

Chronological: The chronological is best known and easiest to write, a timeline style resume. This format works well if your objective is to remain in the same industry or occupation.

Functional: The functional resume places transferable skills and accomplishments at the beginning of your resume. However, a poorly crafted functional resume can be confusing, causing the reader to believe the candidate has something to hide.

Hybrid: The hybrid resume combines the best features of other resumes. It showcases skills and accomplishments while maintaining ease of reading. This is the best format for job seekers of all level, but it is also the most difficult to write.

A professional resume writer can build a hybrid resume that will win response.

Once your resume is designed to avoid the top five resume mistakes, you will be well on your way to winning interviews and reaching your career objective.

Job Opportunities

Kennedy Space Center

Position: Environmental Health Specialist (Industrial Hygiene)

POSTING DATE: 1/18/06
LOCATION: Bldg L7-1557, Kennedy Space Center
REPORTS TO: Scott Pearce

QUALIFICATIONS:

Requires knowledge in the field of Industrial Hygiene. Bachelor of Science in Industrial Hygiene, Science, Engineering, or equivalent desired. Associate of Science in science disciplines required. A minimum of one year experience is required. Four to six years experience in comprehensive industrial hygiene is desired; able to communicate effectively verbally and in writing; familiar with MS Office Programs. Capable of independently recognizing and evaluating industrial hygiene hazards and recommending corrective actions, such as engineering controls. Must understand the use and operation of all types of industrial hygiene instruments such as; sound level meters, velometers, multi-gas meters, fixed monitoring systems, indirect sampling equipment, etc. Must be familiar with NIOSH/OSHA sampling methodology, OSHA & ANSI standards, ACGIH documents, and other references pertinent to industrial hygiene. Experience in environmental sampling, sanitation, or radiation protection is a plus. Must possess a valid driver's license and be eligible for a secret security clearance. Must not be claustrophobic or afraid of heights. Prefer IHIT or individual eligible for ABIH certification. Excellent organizational skills and the ability to communicate pleasantly and effectively are required. Must be a team player.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES:

Incumbent will perform comprehensive industrial hygiene surveys and evaluations to include; Indoor Air Quality, ventilation, breathing air, ergonomic, chemical sampling, confined spaces, noise, heat stress, asbestos abatements, etc. Use of personal protective equipment to include SCBA and encapsulating suits is required. Preparation of survey evaluation reports, update data base files, and maintain shop case files.

Perform industrial hygiene surveys in support of launch and payload processing activities. Maintain full knowledge of related program and regulatory requirements. Respond to incidents and emergency situations within area of expertise/qualifications and work within standard operating procedures or as directed to protect and preserve the health and safety of persons in the area and to reduce the exposure and impact. Conduct interviews and prepare related reports. Perform any range of administrative duties required to fulfill program or contractual requirements related to designated area of industrial hygiene, including record keeping, inventory maintenance, supply requisition, library maintenance, database maintenance and similar duties as assigned. Perform any range of program related launch support activities before, during or after launch to include sample collection, analysis, and reporting. Prepare, set-up, calibrate and operate various Environmental Health launch support equipment.

Interested applicants who meet the qualifications and would like to be considered for the position should forward resume to:

Comprehensive Health Services
CHS-022
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32815
Attention: Joanne Creech

Environmental Engineer

POSTING DATE: January 18, 2006
REMOVAL DATE: January 25, 2006
POSITION TITLE: ENGINEER, ENVIRONMENTAL
STATUS: Full Time/Exempt
LOCATION: Kennedy Space Center, FL
AVAILABILITY: Immediate
REPORTS TO: W. R. Timmons, Jr., P. G.

Description:

CHS, Inc. seeks an experienced engineer/scientist to provide a variety of environmental support services to NASA at KSC. Applicant should have working knowledge of regulatory compliance requirements for facility design and construction projects. General knowledge and experience with environmental permitting, stormwater, wastewater, and potable water systems, and waste management are essential. This is a temporarily funded position through September 30, 2006, with possible one-year renewable options dependent upon government funding.

Typical Duties:

Provide environmental support to NASA Construction of Facilities (C of F) projects at Kennedy Space Center. The selected candidate shall provide environmental consulting expertise and coordination from the facility project concept, preliminary engineering report, engineering design and project construction phases. The tasks to be performed include:

1. Providing input to the preparation of National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) documentation (Environmental Checklist), identifying potential environmental compliance requirements, and document requirements necessary to ensure that C of F environmental requirements are adequately scoped in applicable contracts.
2. Participating at design review and pre-work meetings to ensure that environmental requirements are communicated to A&E and C of F contractors. This includes reviewing of designs, providing comments, and coordinating between the NASA C of F Project Manager and the NASA Environmental Program Branch.
3. Tracking the environmental requirements for projects and tracking the transfer of data between the NASA Project Manager and the Environmental Program Branch.
4. Supplementing inputs from other environmental subject matter experts to support the planning and design engineering phases of C of F projects and serving as the principle Environmental point of contact for the NASA Project Manager.

Minimum Requirements:

The positions require a bachelor's degree in environmental, engineering, or physical/ biological sciences plus 3 years of professional experience.

Interested applicant who meets the qualifications and would like to be considered for the position should forward resume to:

Comprehensive Health Services

Attn: Joanne Creech

CHS-022

Kennedy Space Center, FL 32899

Engineer, Health Programs

POSITION: ENGINEER, HEALTH PROGRAMS
LOCATION: Kennedy Space Center/Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, Florida
SHIFT: 1st Shift (7:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.)
SALARY: \$45,822 - \$68,744 annually

QUALIFICATIONS: Bachelor degree in related engineering, applied science or related discipline. Five (5) years of related experience in occupational safety and health related work. Must possess a thorough knowledge of OSHA, NASA and other related Federal, State and local statutes. Proficiency in computer software applications including word processing, spreadsheet, and database is preferred. Post graduate degree and/or Certified Industrial Hygienist and/or other applicable credentials desired. Must possess good oral and written communication skills.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES: Under general supervision, performs health programs administration, engineering analysis, and related duties as required to provide SGS employees with a safe and healthy workplace. Ensures company compliance with Federal, State, and contract requirements as they apply to Occupational Safety and Health. Programs include, but not limited to: Personal Protective Equipment, Heat Stress, Hazard Communication, Hazardous Metals, Confined Space, Respiratory Protection, Asbestos Protection, Hearing Conservation, Radiation Protection, Blood-borne Pathogen, Ergonomics, Silica, Illumination, Indoor Air Quality, Sanitation, Abrasive Blasting, Paint Shops & Painting Operations and Laboratory areas. Work activities include: Interpretation of Federal, NASA DOD, Air Force, and State policies, standards and regulations as applicable to employee safety and health. Reviews health program(s) field surveys and conducts comprehensive health reviews/analysis for SGS facilities and SGS operations. Conduct comprehensive risk analysis to determine severity or industrial hygiene issues and/or discrepancies. Defines and supports remedial courses of action. Conducts accident investigations and prepares reports as required. Conducts selected formal classroom training as required. Provides overall management of IH tasking assigned to JBOSC EH&S Section, including establishing priority of assigned tasks. Attends and participates in a variety of meetings, working groups, and committees to integrate activities, communicates health program issues, obtains approvals, resolve problems and maintains specific levels of knowledge pertaining to new developments, requirements and policies. Provides health program assistance and/or oversight as necessary within SGS to assist supervision/management, ensuring compliance with all aspects of the SGS Occupational Safety and Health Program. Provides on-scene health programs oversight, as required, in support of SGS hazardous operations or coordinates to ensuring qualified support is provided as required. Audits related training courses to ensure OSHA, NRC or State of Florida compliance. Creates industrial hygiene operation instructions and develops procedures for work place and personnel monitoring. Maintains related section databases as required. Performs compliance with Federal, State, local, NASA, and Air Force, laws and regulations and requirements and KSC/CCAFS energy management conservation regulations, collective bargaining agreements, security, safety, hurricane and other specialized programs or contractual requirements relating to the business of this branch, working within the limits of established policy. This classification may include managing hazardous materials or other environmental responsibilities.

Interested applicants who meet the qualifications and would like to be considered for the position should submit a detailed resume to:

SGS Human Resources/SGS-2050
ATTN: Pat Johnson
P. O. Box 21237
Kennedy Space Center, FL 32815-0237
Email Address: Patricia.L.Johnson@jbosc.ksc.nasa.gov

FLAIHA Newsletter

Editor: David J. Silver, CIH
Phone: 813-891-6830
Fax: 813-854-1544
E-mail: ciheq@yahoo.com



50 New Members by 2006

Striving for Excellence

The FLAIHA is a non-profit organization dedicated to the enrichment and success of its members.

We now have a website! Check it out at:
<http://www.aiha.org/LocalSections/html/florida/florida.htm>



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11800 Sunrise Valley Dr., Suite 300
Reston, Virginia 20191
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Phone: 703-648-9150 / Fax: 703-648-3919
e-mail: lab@aerobiology.net
AIHA EMLAP # 102977

