



THE SSE ELUCIDATOR

"Elucidate: to give clarity through explanation and analysis."

GREEN PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle Through Procurement

Green Procurement is the purchase of environmentally preferable products and services in accordance with one or more of the established Federal "green" procurement preference programs. As the single largest buyer of supplies and services throughout the government, the DoD is committed to becoming a leader in green procurement and thus a model of environmental stewardship. The DoD's goal is to achieve 100% compliance with mandatory Federal Green Procurement Programs (GPP) in all acquisition transactions. This goal applies to all acquisitions from major systems programs to individual unit supply and service requisitions. The DoD's GPP provides the guidance needed to achieve this goal.

The GPP enhances the agency's ability to be environmentally and energy conscious in its selection and use of products and services. It provides an agency-wide strategy to enhance and sustain mission readiness through cost effective acquisition that achieves compliance and reduces resource consumption and solid and hazardous waste generation. In addition, procurement of green products and services contributes to sound management of the DoD's financial resources, natural resources, and energy.

Objectives of the GPP include:

- ◆ Education of all appropriate DoD employees on the requirements of Federal "green" procurement preference programs and the DoD GPP

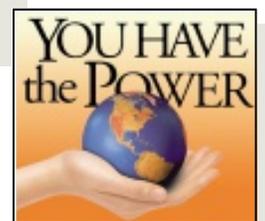
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"Green procurement will demonstrate DoD's commitment to environmental stewardship by becoming a model consumer of green products and services."

- ◆ Increase purchases of green products and services
- ◆ Reduce solid wastes
- ◆ Reduce consumption of energy and natural resources
- ◆ Expand markets for green products and services

The DoD GPP requires green products and services to be purchased to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the requirements of relevant Federal procurement preference programs. The Office of the Secretary of Defense, DoD components, and individual procuring organizations are respon-



GREEN PROCUREMENT PROGRAM (continued)



Every DoD employee has a role to play in ensuring that DoD complies fully with all Federal procurement preference requirements.

sible for guiding and measuring progress toward the DoD goal of 100% compliance with Federal green procurement mandates.

However, the responsibility for implementing DoD's GPP lies not within any single organization, but with every person involved in the procurement process. From the requirements planner to the administrative contracting official, as well as government purchase card holders and persons requisitioning products or services through any source of supply or contract, virtually every DoD employee has some level of responsibility.

Green products or services must be considered as the first choice in ALL procurements. There are some green procurement rules that mandate the procurement of specific supplies or services and there are some rules that only emphasize that procuring green products or services is highly preferred/recommended. For example, procurement rules require you to purchase green products and services in the following categories (note that this list is not all inclusive):

- ◆ Office products (including electronic equipment)
- ◆ Printing services
- ◆ Fleet maintenance products
- ◆ Building construction, renovation and maintenance (including janitorial and landscape)

- ◆ Traffic control
- ◆ Park and recreation
- ◆ Appliances
- ◆ Lighting

The EPA database at <http://www.epa.gov/epp/database.htm> provides a quick reference guide to the various programs and products involved in DoD's GPP. Once at the EPA site, click on "Search Now" and follow the links to see detailed explanations of products, guidance, and sources of supply.

A variety of on-line resources, seminars and training courses exist to assist in acquiring knowledge of the procurement process. For example, the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM) offers onsite Green Procurement training to credit card buyers, procurement request originators, and contracting personnel. Visit <http://chppm-www. agea.army.mil/gswp/greenpro.aspx> for more information. Additionally, an on-line green purchasing training course that can be used for both introductory training and for refresher training is available on the Office of Personnel Management's GoLearn e-learning center, www.golearn.gov.

Additional courses and general information can be found on DENIX at <https://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/ES-programs/Pollution/Procurement/GPP/gpp-intro.html>.



COLD WEATHER-RELATED INJURY PREVENTION

Leaders and soldiers understand that prevention of cold injuries is vital to sustaining combat power. In cold environments, leaders must continually be aware of the condition of their soldiers and be especially alert for signs and symptoms of cold injuries. However, guidelines for cold weather-related injury prevention are also applicable and useful in everyday situations as well.

There are several possible outcomes to inadequate cold management. They include:

- ◆ Chilblain (due to bare skin exposed to cold, humid air)
- ◆ Immersion Foot or Trench Foot (due to wet feet)
- ◆ Frostbite
- ◆ Hypothermia
- ◆ Dehydration
- ◆ Snow Blindness
- ◆ Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

To prevent cold weather-related injuries, there are general guidelines that should be followed for all cold-weather training or general exposure.

Skin – Cover exposed skin because it is more likely to develop frostbite. Avoid wet skin (common around the nose and mouth). Inspect hands, feet, face and ears frequently for signs of frostbite.

Nutrition – The average person needs to consume 10 to 40 percent extra calories when working in cold weather for extended periods of time.

Hydration – Fluid requirements during cold-weather will vary according to physical activity, but for most people, about 3 to 6 quarts per day need to be consumed.

Clothing – Change into dry clothing at least daily and whenever clothing becomes wet. Wash and dry feet and put on dry socks at least twice daily. Dress in loose, multiple layers. The best clothing choices include those that are made from synthetic materi-

als, such as polypropylene (for underwear and t-shirts), fleece, and Gore-Tex™ (as a shell). Avoid tight socks and boots and wear overshoes to keep boots



dry. Protect hands by wearing waterproof gloves or gloves with inserts, and avoid contact with snow, fuel, or bare metal. Warm hands under clothes if they become numb. Protect face and ears with a scarf and wear an insulated hat that covers the ears or balaclava. Warm face and ears by covering them with hands but don't rub the skin. Also, wear sunglasses to prevent snow blindness.

Additional protective measures include: staying active by exercising the big muscles (arms, shoulders, trunk, and legs), avoiding standing on cold, wet ground, and avoiding alcohol (impairs the body's ability to shiver) and tobacco (decreases blood flow to the skin).

Monitor for signs of frostbit and other cold weather injuries by looking for the following effects:

- ◆ Swollen, red or darkened skin, bleeding, or blistering
- ◆ Pain, tenderness, or hot or itchy skin
- ◆ Numbness or tingling
- ◆ Gray, waxy feeling or "wooden" to the touch
- ◆ Dizziness, weakness, or blurred vision
- ◆ Vigorous shivering
- ◆ Lack of coordination or impaired judgment
- ◆ Painful, red, watery or gritty feeling in the eyes

Many cold weather injury prevention products are available from the U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventative Medicine (CHPPM) at <http://chppm-www/apgea.army.mil/coldinjury>.

SAFETY ADVISORY NOTICE

Unauthorized Marking of Compressed Gas Cylinders



The Department of Transportation (DOT) published a Safety Advisory Notice in the Federal Register, 71 FR 77437, on December 26, 2006. The purpose of the

advisory is to notify the public that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) has discovered the unauthorized marking of high-pressure compressed gas cylinders, mainly cylinders containing welding gases, fire extinguishers, and self-contained breathing apparatus, by Consulting and Safety Specialists, Inc. (CSSI), located in Thibodaux, LA.

Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR), 49 CFR Parts 171-180, prescribe requirements for the periodic requalification of cylinders used in transportation of compressed gases. In order to perform hydrostatic requalification of compressed gas cylinders, a person (including a company) must obtain an approval and Requalification Identification Number (RIN) from PHMSA.

PHMSA issued RIN C381 to CSSI on October 25, 1989 to requalify high-pressure gas cylinders. CSSI's RIN expired on October 25, 1994 and it has not applied to renew its approval to requalify cylinders since that date. Therefore, CSSI is no longer authorized to requalify DOT specification and special permit cylinders.

Based on investigation, PHMSA has concluded that, over the past three years, CSSI marked, certified, and returned to service an undetermined number of high-pressure gas cylinders and having been properly tested in accordance with the HMR when requalifying was performed on test equipment that

was not verified to be accurate as required by the HMR.

The cylinders in question are stamped with RIN C381 in the following pattern:

C 3
M Y
18

M is the month of requalification (e.g., 01,02, etc.), and Y is the last two digits of the year of the requalification (e.g., 01, 02, 03).

Anyone possessing a high-pressure gas cylinder, hydrostatically tested by CSSI between June 2003 and May 2006, and has not had the cylinder tested by a DOT-authorized facility since then, should consider the cylinder unsafe and not fill it with a hazardous material unless the cylinder is first properly requalified. Under no circumstance should a cylinder described in this safety advisory be filled, refilled or used for its intended purpose until it is re-inspected and requalified by a DOT-authorized requalification facility. The PHMSA Office of Hazardous Materials Safety website provides a list of authorized DOT Cylinder retesters at http://hazmat.dot.gov/sp_app/approvals/hydro/hydro_retesters.htm, or contact Mr. Billy C. Hines, Jr., Chief, Southwest Region, Office of Hazardous Materials Enforcement, PHMSA, DOT, Houston, TX, 713-272-2820.

PHMSA requests that any person possessing such a cylinder telephone or provide a facsimile to Mr. Hines with the following information for each cylinder: (1) The cylinder manufacturer's name, (2) the serial number of the cylinder, (3) the DOT specification or special permit information for the cylinder, and (4) the month and year of the last requalification date marked by CSSI.

TRI BURDEN REDUCTION FINAL RULE

The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) is a publicly available EPA database that contains information on toxic chemical releases and other waste management activities reported annually by certain covered industry groups as well as federal facilities. This inventory was established under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA) and expanded by the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

On December 18, 2006, EPA announced a final rule that expands eligibility for TRI reporters submitting required annual reports on releases and other waste management to use the Form A Certification Statement in lieu of the more detailed Form R. This rule provides incentives for facilities to improve environmental performance by eliminating or reducing releases and managing remaining wastes using preferred methods such as recycling and treatment. The measure will also reduce the burden on the regulated community while still ensuring the provision of valuable information to the public that fulfills the purpose of the TRI program.

The rule allows facility owners and operators to use Form A (instead of Form R) for reporting certain persistent, bio-accumulative, and toxic (PBT) chemicals to the EPCRA 313 TRI and also to expand the use of Form A for non-PBT chemicals.

The rule allows, for the first time, lim-

ited use of Form A for PBT chemicals when total annual releases of a PBT chemical are zero and the total annual amount of the PBT chemical recycled, combusted for energy, and treated for destruction does not exceed 500 pounds.

The rule, however, retains the current exclusion of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds from Form A eligibility.

These changes in no way affect the specific chemicals or amounts of chemicals facilities are authorized to release to the environment. In addition, the final rule does not exempt any facility from reporting their releases, nor does it remove any chemicals from the TRI.

The rule is effective January 22, 2007. First reports with the revised reporting requirements will be due on or before July 1, 2007, for the 2006 reporting year.

Further information is available through Marc Edmonds, Toxic Release Inventory Program Division, EPA, Washington, DC, 202-566-0758, Edmonds.marc@epa.gov, or from EPA's TRI Program website, <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>. TRI also operates an information center toll free at (800) 424-9346.

*The Toxics Release
Inventory Burden
Reduction Rule
is effective
January 22, 2007*



UPCOMING COURSES AND SEMINARS

- Title:** Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers
- Location:** Washington, DC **Date:** 2/26/2007–3/2/2007
- Description:** Provides personnel who work at, or oversee work at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites with the initial health and safety information they need to perform their duties safely, in compliance with Federal regulation 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3). This 40-hour course addresses safety and other issues potentially encountered at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites including: hazard recognition; toxicology; air monitoring instruments; selection, use, and limitations of respirators and personal protective equipment; laws and regulations, physical hazards, confined space entry; drum handling; and decontamination.
- There is not tuition cost for this course. Do not plan to leave early.
- Web:** For registration visit <https://www.cecos.navy.mil/coursedetail.cfm?courseid=36>
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- Title:** HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers—Refresher
- Location:** Washington, DC **Date:** 3/5/2007 or 3/6/2007
- Location:** Norfolk, VA **Date:** 3/7/2007 or 4/3/2007
- Description:** An eight-hour refresher course that provides personnel who work at, or oversee work at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites with the required annual health and safety information they need to perform their duties safely and in compliance with federal regulation, 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(8). This course reviews and addresses the safety information covered in the 40-hour course detailed above.
- Web:** For registration visit <https://www.cecos.navy.mil/coursedetail.cfm?courseid=37>
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- Title:** Analyzing Risk: Science, Assessment, and Management
- Location:** Boston, MA **Date:** 4/10/2007–4/13/2007
- Description:** Covers the science and analysis of human health risk. Participants examine complex problems involving chemicals in the environment, learn how to apply the science behind risk-based decision making, discuss emerging analytic approaches, and have an opportunity to review important issues with leaders in the field. The 2007 revised curriculum addresses current and future methodological challenges and includes leading experts in epidemiology, toxicology, exposure assessment, and economics as well as an integrated case study to explore the ways in which risk analysis techniques can be applied to regulatory decision making.
- Web:** For information or registration visit <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/ccpe/programs/RISK.shtml>

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Reminder

*For all accidents, no matter how minor,
specific forms documenting the incident must be submitted to your Safety Office.*

Military: DA Form 285-AB-4

Civilian: DOL Claims Forms CA-1 or CA-2

All employees requiring medical attention must visit your local Occupation Health Clinic as soon as possible post mishap.