

The

READY-MIXER



Virginia Ready-Mixed Concrete Association
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newsletter

May 2004

Turnout Strong for Mike Cox Memorial Golf Tournament

The Hampton Roads Advisory Council held the 1st Annual Mike Cox Memorial Golf Outing on April 28, 2004, at Deer Run Golf Course in Newport News. Mike was a long time employee of Lehigh Cement in Norfolk and an avid golfer.

The tournament had 48 players and raised \$925. The first flight winner was the Capital Concrete Team, and the second flight winner was the Lehigh/Norfolk Team.

The proceeds of the tournament were designated by the Hampton Roads Advisory Council to be used for a scholarship to a student at Cox High School in Virginia Beach who plans to major in Architecture or Engineering.

This scholarship will be in memory of Lane Malbon who attended Cox High School. This local award will be the first by the Council.

Sean Hurley, Chairman of the Council, will present the award during the Student Scholarship Awards Night on June 10, 2004.

Great Falls ICF Home Showcased to Clients, Builders, Architects

By Hessam Nabavi
Industry Services Director

Stone craftsmen were cutting and installing the stone pieces during a ICF Showcase Open House in Great Falls, Virginia on Saturday, May 24, 2004. As part of our ongoing effort to educate the public, contractors, and architects, the Northern Virginia Concrete Advisory Council hosted the ICF open house at the Angolia Residence located at 14404 Polo Club Court in Great Falls. Fresh coffee, tasty pastries, assorted juice and lots of ICF literature was displayed in front of the home at the end of the cul-de-sac.

This show home is a 4,700-square foot luxury ICF home designed in French provincial style to showcase innovative building technologies. The contact list that has been compiled in the past two home and garden shows was used to invite people to visit this house before all the ICF walls were covered by the exterior and interior finishes.

Northern Virginia AIA also promoted the event to the architectural community. Hosting this event and answering the questions were: Builder, **J. P. Brehony** of Commonwealth Housing Corp.; ICF installer, **Bob Berger** of Tara Contracting who also represents Amvic ICF forms; **Mike Newman** and **Kevin Terry** of Virginia Concrete; **Mike Renzi** of Newington Concrete; and Hessam Nabavi of VRMCA. Special thanks to **Dave Snider** of Virginia Concrete for organizing the event.



Top, the Angolia residence under construction. Bottom, builder J. P. Brehony talks with a client while Mike Renzi and Mike Newman set up the open house refreshments. Left, J. P. Brehony talks with architects about ICF construction techniques.

Among the people who attended the open house were architects, home builders, and several clients who are planning to build their ICF homes some time this year.

It was interesting to see the level of enthusiasm and excitement between the attendees as they walked through this concrete home. Most of the questions were about energy efficiency

See Angolia, page 2

NRMCA Answers Questions About Hazards

The National Ready Mixed Concrete Association has begun formulating and releasing formal position papers on important regulatory issues. Analyzing regulatory affairs questions in a deliberate way helps members, associations, government agencies, as well as others reach appropriate decisions in their discussions.

Recently a question arose about the characterization of ready mixed concrete as a hazardous material/chemical. The analysis below details the regulatory framework to explain why ready mixed concrete is neither a hazardous material nor a hazardous chemical.

NRMCA Position Paper #1

Discussion Details From a Regulatory Perspective Outlining Why Ready Mixed Concrete Is Neither A Hazardous Chemical Nor a Hazardous Material

Ready mixed concrete products do not meet the criteria for classification as a hazardous chemical in Title 29 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 1910.1200 (29 CFR 1910.1200) or as a hazardous material in Title 49 *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 171 Subpart A and Part 173 Subpart D (49 CFR 171, 173). Title 29 CFR contains health and safety standards to protect the worker in the American workplace, and Title 49 CFR contains standards to protect the public at large during commodities transportation in the United States public transportation system. The Hazardous Material Identification System (HMIS) referenced in Title 49 and the Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) found

Angolia

Continued from page 1

of ICF. Some people were more interested in methodology and techniques, while others were fascinated by the design. Those who were more interested in learning about the technical aspects of ICF were invited to attend our one-day training seminar on May 19, 2004, at Hilton Garden Inn in Fairfax, Virginia.

There are several ICF homes currently under construction in Northern Virginia. There will be other ICF open house events scheduled to educate our clients. As we continually work on creating opportunities to educate the public, custom home builders, framing contractors, and residential architects, ICF will capture more and more of the residential market share.

The VRMCA would like to give special thanks to **Mark Angolia** for allowing us to showcase his house as an educational tool, and also **J. P. Brehony** of Commonwealth Housing Corp., and **Bob Berger** of Tara Contracting for their patronage and partnership with the Northern Virginia Concrete Advisory team.

in Title 29 require specific warnings when hazards are present. Marking or otherwise labeling a commodity as a hazard when no hazard by definition is present is indeed unlawful [(See 49 CFR 172.303(a)].

Title 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) states that "hazardous chemical means any chemical which is a physical or a health hazard."

The paragraph further states "health hazard means a chemical for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes chemicals which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and so on."

The paragraph further notes that "physical hazard means a chemical for which there is scientifically valid evidence that it is a combustible liquid, a compressed gas, explosive, flammable, an organic peroxide, an oxidizer, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive) or water-reactive.

Appendix A (App A) located in 29 CFR 1910.1200 (c) defines "carcinogen," "corrosive," "highly toxic," "irritant," "sensitizer," "toxic," and "target organ effects." For example, irritant means "a chemical, which is not corrosive but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 CFR 1500.41 for four hours exposure or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of five or more." Other terms listed above require similar testing to determine whether a hazard exists.

Consequently, as detailed in 29 CFR 1200(c) and in App A, ready-mixed concrete is not a hazardous chemical, and therefore may not be marked or labeled as hazardous, because it presents neither a physical hazard nor a health hazard.

Title 49 CFR 171.8 contains the definition for hazardous material relative to transportation by highway, rail, air or water. This section states that "hazardous material means a substance or material that the Secretary of Transportation has determined is capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and has designated as hazardous under section 5103 of Federal hazardous materials transportation law (49 U.S.C. 5103). The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, materials designated as hazardous in the Hazardous Materials Table (see 49 CFR 172.101), and materials that meet the defining criteria for hazard classes and divisions in part 173 of subchapter C of this chapter."

Concrete is not listed in any of these referenced documents.

Title 49 CFR 173 Subpart D defines the following materials as hazardous for transportation purposes:

- 49 CFR 173.5 defines explosives as Class 1 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.115 defines flammable gases, compressed gases and poisonous gases as Class 2 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.120 defines flammable and combustible liquids as Class 3 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.124 defines self-reactives, flammable solid and desensitized explosives as Class 4 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.127 defines gaseous, liquid and solid oxidizer substances as Class 5 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.132 defines poisonous materials as Class 6 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.403 defines radioactive materials as Class 7 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.136 defines corrosive materials as Class 8 hazardous materials.
- 49 CFR 173.140 defines other miscellaneous materials as Class 9 hazardous materials.

Since concrete does not meet the definition of any of the hazardous materials found in Subpart D the commodity may not be marked, labeled or offered for public transportation as a hazardous material. This is strictly prohibited in 49 CFR 172.303(a), which states "no person may offer for transportation or transport a package which is marked with the proper shipping name or identification number of a hazardous material unless the package contains the identified hazardous material or its residue."

This formal position does not address instances where concrete must be disposed of or otherwise discarded as "solid waste". These situations must be individually evaluated from the generator's perspective, and a determination regarding waste characterization must be made. Regulations governing solid waste are located in Title 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter I Subchapter I.

For questions or additional information, please contact: Thomas Harman, Director of Safety Compliance (240) 485-1155 / tharman@nrmca.org.

NRMCA Names Joe Drummond Top Driver

The National Ready Mixed Concrete Association picked **Hubert (Joe) Drummond** of Crider & Shockey in Winchester, Virginia, as one of three 2003 top finalists for NRMCA Mixer Truck Driver of the Year.

The winner of the award was Henry Huizinga of Ozinga, Illinois.

Drummond has more than 42 years of driving service without a vehicle accident.

Blue Ridge Council Sponsors Successful ACI Technician Testing Class

In mid-March, the Blue Ridge Promotion Council sponsored another ACI Field Testing Technician Class

for VRMCA. **Richard Steele** conducted the classroom work in Staunton, while the practical exam was held at Massanutten Technical Center in Harrisonburg.

VRMCA members once again volunteered to assist with the practical exam and another group of students was successfully trained. Our sincere thanks go to the volunteers who made this training possible: **Buddy Murtaugh** and **Keith Showman** of Rockingham Redi-Mix; **Bill Crummit** and **Scott Boshart** of Superior Concrete; F & R's **Jeff Greenmun**; and

ACI Field Technician Class Report

Keith Beazley and Bob Nablo of VRMCA who all proctored the practical exam. When the written exam was completed, Richard Steele joined the volunteers at MTC to keep things on schedule.



Richard Steele teaches the class administered at Massanutten Technical Center.

Richmond Advisory Council to Host Golf Tournament

The Richmond Concrete Advisory Council will hold the annual Golf Tournament at the Sycamore Creek Golf Course, Manakin Sabot in Goochland County again this year.

This annual event is the first golf tournament sponsored by the Advisory Council and each year continues to be one that is very successful and creates a special time of fun and fellowship for members and invited guests.

The tournament will be held on Thursday, June 17, 2004, and the check-in and lunch will be at 11:30 a.m. The Shotgun start will be

1:00 p.m. The format will be Florida Best Ball. The cost is \$70 per player and \$75 for a hole sponsor. As in the past years, the fee will include lunch and dinner, range balls, raffle items, beverage cart, and prizes for play.

Make checks payable to the Richmond Concrete Advisory Council by June 10, 2004.

Contact the chairman of the event, Brad Meyers, SEFA Group, 9205 Burkes Garden Place, Mechanicsville, VA 23116 (804) 690-5016 with any questions.

ACI Field Testing Technician Certification Program

*Upcoming 2004 Seminar
and Exam Schedule*

Roanoke
June 23, 24 & 28

Hampton
July 14, 15 & 19

Harrisonburg
August 18, 19 & 23

Richmond
September 15, 16 & 20

To register call 434-977-3716.

Consumers Complain About Cracks

Kiplinger's *Personal Finance Magazine* has reported that a J.D. Powers survey of new home owners finds the most frequent complaints are cracks in sidewalks, driveways, and foundations, followed by flooring and drywall imperfections.

Got News?

Send your announcements, special recognitions, promotions, and special events information to emily@easterassociates.com or fax to 434-979-2439.



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The Smart Road bridge, at 175 feet tall, is Virginia's tallest bridge. Approximately 9,647 cubic yards of high-strength concrete were used to construct the 2,000-foot long bridge.

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