

PCBs in BUILDING MATERIALS

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KEY ELEMENTS FOR PROJECT SUCCESS





PRESENTATION OUTLINE

PCBs in Building Materials

- Why is this topic worth discussing now?
- When to consider investigating?
- What situations should trigger awareness?
- Where to investigate?



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

PCBs in Building Materials

- How to investigate?
- How to manage risks if PCBs are present?
- What are the key issues for a successful project?



AWARENESS OF THIS ISSUE IS GROWING

- > Regulatory websites
- > Technical conferences
- > Press releases/TV
 - High profile cases
- Social media
- Disposal facilities
- Scientific research



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EXAMPLES OF GROWING AWARENESS

Number of Publications Listed in Academic Search Engines



WHY DISCUSS NOW? THE RISKS!

- Legal
 - Regulatory compliance
 - Unauthorized use
 - Disposal requirements
 - Claims potential
 - ✓ Personal injury
 - ✓ Class action
 - ✓ Insurance?

Financial

- Project cost
- Lost use of assets
- Business interruption
- Construction delays

Reputational risk





WHEN TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATING?

The Age of the Building Materials is Relevant

Construction or renovation from 1929–1979+

Situations that should trigger awareness:

- Renovations or demolitions
- Due diligence for acquisitions/divestitures
- Site assessments; Brownfields
- Property condition assessments



WHEN TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATING?

Situations that should trigger awareness:

- Liability valuation
 - Financial accruals
 - Asset Retirement Obligations (FAS 143/Acctg. Stds. Codification 410)
- Stakeholder concerns
 - Lease/mortgage obligations
 - Occupational health
 - Exposure potential
 - Owner/employer/employee/tenant/contractor/lender/other
- Crumbling/deteriorated building materials
- Old fluorescent light ballasts



WHAT TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATING?

Partial list:

- Caulk/glazing/joint compounds (primary source)
- Old fluorescent light ballasts (primary source)
- > Paints
- Lacquers, varnishes
- Laminating adhesives, tapes, mastics
- Flame retardants
- Waterproofing coatings
- Sealants







WHERE TO CONSIDER INVESTIGATING?

Indoor and outdoor environments:

- Indoor sources
- Indoor media: air, surfaces
- Outdoor sources
- Outdoor media: soil, sediment, catch basins



HOW TO INVESTIGATE

Decide if, and how, you want to sample

- Direct (source) sampling
 - Evaluates sources first
- Indirect sampling air samples (for volatilized PCBs); wipe samples (for PCBs in dust)
 - Evaluates exposure routes first
 - Opposite of common approach
- No sampling PCBs assumed present

There can be significant risks in investigating – and not investigating – PCBs in building materials that should be carefully considered in forming an overall project strategy.



HOW TO INVESTIGATE?

- Develop inspection and sampling plans
- > Use proper procedures (regulations and policies)
 - Sampling (location and collection requirements)
 - ✓ Characterization
 - ✓ Verification
 - Decontamination
 - Laboratory methods (including extraction)
 - Data validation
 - Communicate with CTDEEP and EPA Regional PCB Coordinators



HOW TO MANAGE RISKS IF PCBS ARE PRESENT?

Know the CT and TSCA requirements for cleanup and disposal

- PCB bulk product waste
 - ✓ Solid waste landfills
 - ✓ Performance-based
 - ✓ Risk-based
- PCB remediation waste
 - Self-implementing (prescriptive cleanup goals)
 - High vs. low occupancy areas
 - ✓ Performance-based
 - ✓ Risk-based

The various cleanup and disposal options in the regulations can have significant schedule, cost, and risk management considerations.



HOW TO MANAGE RISKS IF PCBS ARE PRESENT?

Source removal (examples)

- Bulk removal (caulk, porous materials)
- Sandblasting (paint, concrete)
- Scarification (concrete)
- Sawcutting (concrete, caulk)
- Mitigation (examples)
 - Engineering controls
 - Encapsulation, physical barriers, ventilation
 - Administrative controls
 - ✓ Best management practices





AN EXAMPLE OF HOW TO INVESTIGATE?



SIGNIFICANT COST POTENTIAL FOR THESE PROJECTS

Not a lot of consistent data yet (caulk example)

- 100's to 1,000's of samples (~\$65-\$130 per sample)
 - Characterization and verification
- Caulk removal w/ disposal (~\$50-\$170 per linear foot)
- Substrate removal (~\$55-\$120 per linear foot)
- Caulk & substrate repairs (~\$50-\$125 per linear foot)
- Encapsulation (~\$55 per linear foot)
- > Excludes other building materials, consultant & attorney fees

Total remediation costs (several MA and NYC schools): ~\$3MM - \$8MM per school



KEY ELEMENTS FOR PROJECT SUCCESS





KEY ISSUES TO FOCUS ON



- Regulatory approach
- Minimization of legal, financial, reputational risks

> Risk communication planning and execution

> Stakeholder involvement



KEY ISSUES TO FOCUS ON





KEY ISSUES TO FOCUS ON

Contractual considerations

- P&S, leases
- Mortgage/lease notification obligations
- Business interruption





SUMMARY

- Growing awareness of the issue
- Significant legal, financial, and reputational risks
- PCBs can exist in multiple inside/outside locations
- > Situations that should trigger awareness
- > Engage subject matter experts

Legal, regulatory compliance, site investigation, human health/ecological risk assessment, remediation, construction, data validation, communications



SUMMARY

These projects demand a strategic plan which considers:

- Risks of investigating/not investigating
- Project cost and schedule
- > Optional regulatory pathways available in some cases
- > Characterization and verification approach
- Risk assessment/cleanup goals
- Remediation/mitigation methods
- Risk communication

A successful project requires integration of many key issues



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