

EBC Connecticut Workshop: Beer & PCBs - An Introductory Workshop on PCB Assessment and Remediation



Welcome

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Environmental Business Council of New England

Energy Environment Economy

Introduction & Workshop Overview

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Program Chair & Moderator

PCB Technical Leader, Weston & Sampson



Environmental Business Council of New England

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Interactive Question & Answer

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welcome

PCB Trivia Quiz

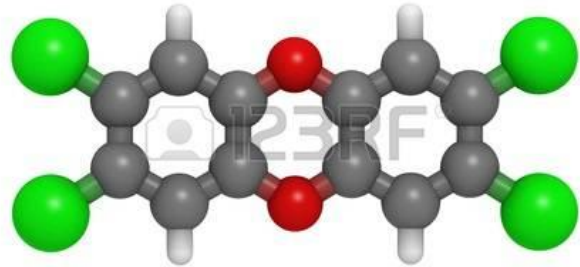
EBC PCB and AP Subcommittees

November 1, 2017

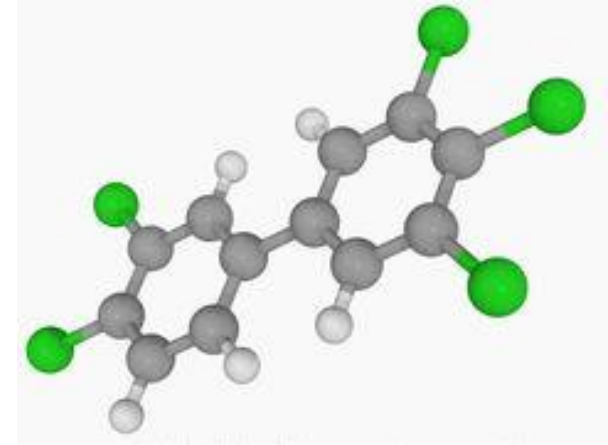
- 23 Questions
- Keep Your Own Score
- No Prizes
- Save Questions for the Open Panel Discussion
- Let's Begin

Pick Out the PCB Molecule

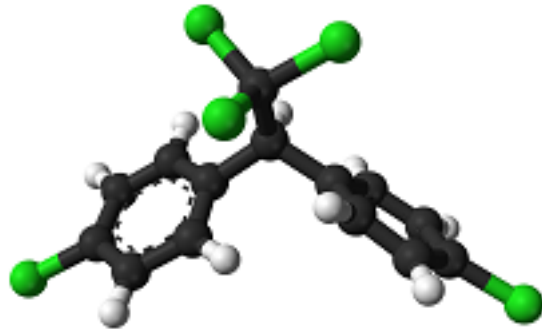
A)



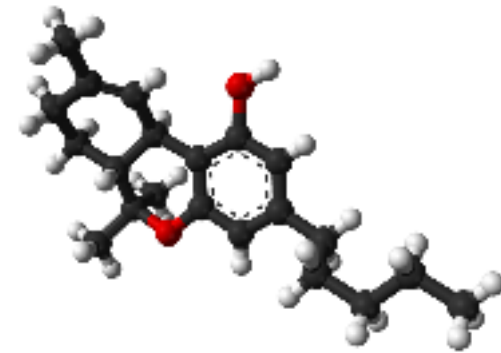
B)



C)



D)



Why the Concern About PCBs?

- a) Known human carcinogen
- b) Suspected human carcinogen
- c) It's going to be really expensive
- d) They make everything taste like chicken

What Legislation Authorized Regulation of PCBs by EPA?

- a) National PCB Policy Act
- b) Clean Water Act
- c) Clean Air Act
- d) Toxic Substance Control Act

Disposal of PCBs is defined by EPA as?

- a) Intentionally or accidentally to discard, throw away, or otherwise complete or terminate the useful life of PCBs
- b) Spills, leaks, and other uncontrolled discharges of PCBs
- c) Actions related to containing, transporting, destroying, degrading, decontaminating, or confining PCBs
- d) All of the above

What is a PCB Remediation Waste?

- a) A waste generated from the demolition of PCB-containing building materials
- b) A waste that contains PCBs from a spill, release, or other unauthorized disposal
- c) Fluids drained from PCB-containing electrical equipment
- d) A waste that fails PCB leachability testing

At What Concentration are PCBs Regulated as Remediation Waste?

- a) Materials disposed of prior to April 18, 1978, that are currently at concentrations ≥ 50 ppm PCBs, regardless of the concentration of the original spill
- b) Materials which are currently at any volume or concentration where the original source was ≥ 500 ppm PCBs beginning on April 18, 1978, or ≥ 50 ppm PCBs beginning on July 2, 1979
- c) Materials which are currently at any concentration if the PCBs are spilled or released from a source not authorized for use under this part
- d) All of the above

What Options are Available for Disposal of PCBs?

- a) Self-Implementing Cleanup Plan
- b) Performance-Based Disposal
- c) Risk-Based Disposal
- d) All of the above

What does Subpart N of 40 CFR Part 761 Describe?

- a) Disposal of PCB remediation waste
- b) Cleanup site characterization for PCB remediation waste
- c) Disposal of PCB Bulk Product waste
- d) Risk standards for cleanup of PCB

What Agency has Primacy in the Regulation of PCBs in CT?

- a) Connecticut DPH
- b) Connecticut DEEP
- c) Environmental Protection Agency
- d) All of the above

Can PCB-Impacted Soil be Rendered Inaccessible Under the RSRs?

a) Yes

b) No

CT DEEP Requirements for Remediating Building Materials are?

- a) A guidance document developed based upon Connecticut General Statutes without comment
- b) A Regulation of Connecticut State Agencies developed following comment

What is a PCB Bulk Product Waste?

- a) Waste weighing more than 2000 pounds
- b) Drained PCB containing electrical equipment
- c) Soil, sediment, and other environmental media that fails PCB leachability testing
- d) Waste derived from manufactured products containing non-liquid PCBs

What is the Most Common Category of PCB Bulk Product Waste?

- a) Electrical equipment
- b) Building materials
- c) Pre-cast concrete products
- d) Carbonless copy paper

Are Owners of Building Required to Test for PCBs Prior to Disposal?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only for caulking
- d) Only in public buildings

What is this?



- a) Sign for PCB-Contaminated Transformers
- b) MSDS Label for PCBs
- c) The M_L mark
- d) Sign for PCB Transformer

What was the Most Common Use for PCBs?

- a) Transformers and capacitors
- b) Caulks, paints, and other building materials
- c) Carbonless copy paper
- d) Rice Oil

Product Name Used by Monsanto for Sale of PCB Mixtures?

- a) Therminol
- b) Kanechlor
- c) Aroclor
- d) Pyranol

What are Three Ways to Quantify PCB Concentrations?

- a) Low, medium, and high level analyses
- b) Percent, ppm, mg/kg
- c) Aroclors, homologs, congeners
- d) Sweet, salty, and spicy

What Should You Know about PCB Congener Analysis?

- a) It's very expensive
- b) Best data for risk assessment
- c) Tricky analysis and data should be validated
- d) All of the above

What Should You Know about PCB Homolog Analysis?

- a) It's expensive
- b) Data useless for risk assessment
- c) Required by EPA Region 1 for Indoor Air
- d) All of the above

According to EPA PCB Risk Exposure Modeling, What is the Largest Contributor to Exposure to PCBs?

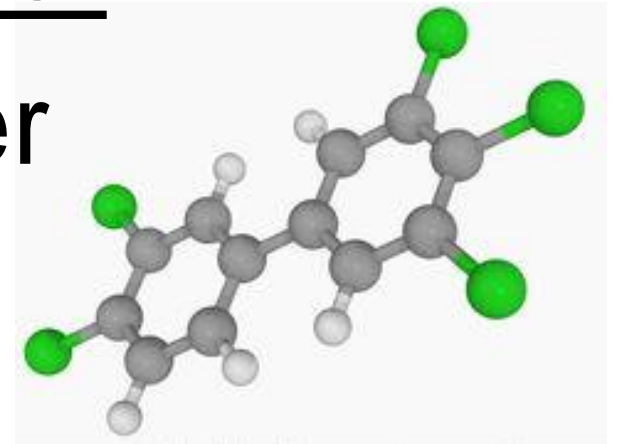
- a) Diet
- b) Inhalation
- c) Absorption
- d) Dermal Exposure

For Risk Assessment, What Does TEF Mean?

- a) Total Equivalency Factor
- b) Toxicity Equivalence Factor
- c) Transmogrifier Effects Favorable
- d) None of the Above

What Should you Know About this PCB Congener?

- a) PCB-126 – Most Toxic Congener
- b) PCB-11- Non-Aroclor Congener
- c) TEF of 0.1
- d) Both a and c



thank you

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Panel Question & Answer

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