

Review of PCB Progress and Response Procedures

February 21, 2018

Malibu Facility Advisory Committee

Carey Upton, Chief Operations Officer



Overview

- PCB Health and Safety
 - PCBs and health protective levels
 - Legal Requirements, EPA Regulations, and
- Progress with Window and Door Caulking
 - Webster and Point Dume
 - Demo and Modernizations
 - Upcoming challenges
- Special Ed/Shops Building Walls
- PCBs in Flooring Procedures
 - Main Two Story Building and other buildings
 - Developing Procedures



- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) were used in fluorescent lighting, electronics, caulk, mastic and paint from the 1950s to the late 1970s.
- The Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) banned the commercial production of PCBs. It gives direction on the removal and disposal of PCBs.
- The Environmental Protection Agency oversees the management of PCBs in building materials.

EPA Steps to a Healthier School



PCB Health Fact Sheet

- Health Concerns related to PCB exposure include cancer, reproductive effects, and neurological effects
- Adverse health effects can only occur when there is enough exposure to cause harm
- Effects due to exposure is cumulative
- The typical exposure pathways for PCBs from building materials are inhalation and ingestion

PCB Health Fact Sheet



- PCBs have been found in building materials within SMMUSD Facilities
- SMMUSD has conducted extensive air and wipe samples in all major use spaces over the past four years
- The levels of PCBs in air and wipe samples are so low that adverse health effects would not be expected

Summary of Pilot Study



"EPA continues to find that PCB remediation wastes remaining in place at MHS and JCES do not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Furthermore, based on sampling data, the District has demonstrated that conditions at both schools continue to meet EPA national guidelines to protect public health from PCBs in schools."

Letter from Jeff Scott to Superintendent Lyon, Nov. 2, 2015

SMMUSD continues to work closely with the EPA to mange PCBs.

EPA Letter to SMMUSD 11/2/2015



Health Protective Levels:

Air Samples (measured in nanograms per meters cubed)

Exposure Levels for Evaluating PCBs in School Indoor Air (ng/m3)*

Age: 1-<2 yr	Age: 2-<3 yr	Age: 3-<6 yr	Age: 6-<12 yr Elem. school	Age: 12-15< yr Middle school	Age: 15-<19 yr High school	Age: 19+ yr adult
100	100	200	300	500	600	500

■ Wipe Samples (measured in microns per 100 square centimeters)

EPA benchmarks for schools is below 1 μg/100cm²

Indoor School Air Exposure Levels



PCB Source or Bulk samples level for removal:

- When planning modernization or demo, EPA requires sampling the source material to determine the removal method and the waste protocols
- If source materials include PCBs over 50 ppm (measured in parts per million), the source must be encapsulated or removed
- If a source material exceeds 50 ppm, the building materials remaining after abatements must be below 1 ppm.



The US District Court judgement requires:

The District is hereby permanently enjoined from using any office, classroom, or other structure at Juan Cabrillo Elementary School ("JCES") and Malibu Middle and High School ("MHS") constructed prior to 1979 in which students, teachers, administrators, or staff are regularly present after December 31, 2019, unless all window and door systems and surrounding caulk at any such location has been replaced.

<u>District Court Judgement and Permanent Injunction</u>



Balancing:

- Environmental Regulation
- Legal Requirements
- Community Concerns and Goals



General PCB Window and Door Caulking Plan

General PCB Window and Door Caulking Plan



Webster Elementary School Window, Paint, Floor and Door replacement project:

- 1. Initially conducted delineation sampling showed no PCBs greater than 1ppm at 1". PCB were detected but in levels less than 1ppm in Building F, room 10,
- 2. Followed by conducting source sampling, and found PCBs above 50 ppm on one door located on the SE corner of cafeteria building. Two similar doors were remediated and disposed properly during summer 2017.

Webster Elementary School: Sampling; Removal plan; Clearance



Point Dume Elementary School Window, Paint, Floor and Door replacement project:

- Four doorframes will be removed in summer 2018. Delineation sampling showed no PCBs greater than 1ppm at 1".
- Followed by conducting source sampling on the four doors scheduled for removal. No PCB were detected on any of the door caulking samples. No PCB removal is anticipated.

Point Dume Elementary: Sampling



Cabrillo Elementary School Window, Paint, Floor and Door replacement project:

- 1. All windows and frames in Building F were removed along with 1' of adjacent building materials in 2016. All post removal clearances were non-detect.
- 2. All flooring was replaced in the summer of 2016.
- 3. Pre-1979 doors and frames will be replaced in the summer of 2019. Delineation samples will be done prior to removal.

Cabrillo Elementary School: Overview; 2016 Pilot; 2017 Pilot; 2016 Clearance



Malibu High School:

- Middle School Building (E) has been demolished and is slated for replacement. The soil beneath the building was tested and all samples were non-detect for PCBs
- 2. Library (A) and Administration (B/C) buildings are in the process of demolition. All PCB source materials have been abated and removed
 - We are working with the EPA to approve a work plan for the concrete slab to be disposed as <50 ppm PCB remediation waste (non-hazardous waste)

Malibu High School: Overview



Malibu High School:

- 3. Music Building (F), Art (I) and Special Education/Shops (G) Buildings had most of their pre-1979 windows and doors replaced in the summer of 2017, the rest will be replaced in the summer of 2018
- 4. Theater/Kitchen (H) pre-1979 windows and doors will be replaced beginning in the 2018, the remediation plan is still in development
- 5. Old Gym (J) pre-1979 windows and doors will be replaced beginning in 2018, the remediation plan is still in development



Malibu High School:

- 6. Main Two Story Building (D) will have it's pre-1979 windows and doors replaced during the next two years
 - The door caulking was below 50 ppm
 - The large window in the teacher's lounge will require extensive structural work
 - The caulking around the air grills came in well over 50 ppm. Additional testing is being done to determine limits and removal processes

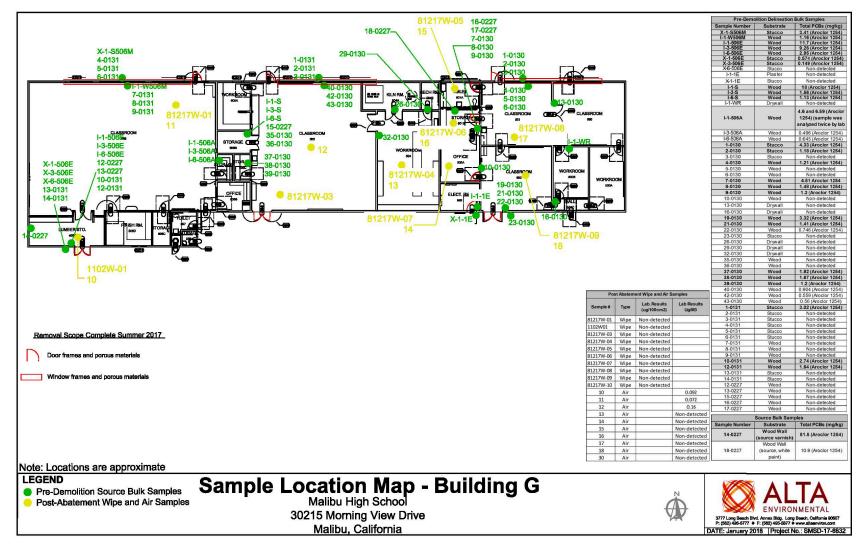


Special Ed/Shops Building Walls

Building G

- The exposed plywood walls were originally stained with shellac
 - The shellac in some areas appears to contains PCBs over 50 ppm, most areas the shellac is under 50 ppm.
 - Sampling and discussions between the EPA and environmental consultants have determined that there was two different shellacs with differing levels of PCB source materials, one over 50 ppm and the other under 50 ppm.

Special Ed/Shops Building Walls







Special Ed/Shops Building Walls

Building G

- In the six small rooms where the original source material was over 50 ppm, we are planning to replace the plywood.
- In the other areas where the original source material is under 50 ppm, we plan to encapsulate the exposed plywood, both unpainted and painted. (This is health protective based on reducing direct dermal contact. It is not being required by the EPA.)
- Where there already exists a barrier, such as drywall or tiling, we will not treat these areas.



Building D

- Based on the sampling of tiles and mastic in Buildings A & B/C, we sampled the flooring building D for PCBs.
 - This was due to planned removal/replacement.
 - We found source materials and residual building materials with PCBs
 - Black mastic on original 9' tile was as high as 5,360 ppm
 - "Newer" tile ranged between 30-200 ppm, with one hit at 488 ppm adjacent to the 9' tile
 - All floor wipe and air samples taken in these areas have been well below health protective levels



Building F and I

Based on preliminary sample of tiles and mastic in the Music and Art Buildings, there are source materials with PCBs up to 200 ppm.

Building G

Samples of black mastic under the wood floor in the ceramics room showed PCBs up to 200 ppm.

Building J & H

Samples are being taken in the Old Gym and Theater/Kitchen buildings



We are working with the EPA, Ramboll and Alta Environmental to develop a plan manage the PCBs in flooring.

Discussions will result in a

Flooring Materials Plan

that meets EPA regulations and is health protective.



When planning removal or replacement of flooring in a building that was built before 1980:

Step 1 - Survey

- A. The flooring will be surveyed to determine if the flooring was installed before 1979 or if the flooring might have been installed over residual mastic of older flooring
- B. If the survey indicates the potential for PCB impacted flooring:
 - 1. Representative areas will be sampled to determine if the flooring materials contain PCBs over 50 ppm for disposal purposes

OR

2. The flooring materials will be assumed to contain PCBs over 50 ppm for disposal purposes



Step 2 - Removal

- C. If all of the flooring samples are below 1 ppm, we will proceed with planned removal.
- D. If flooring samples are between 1 ppm and 50 ppm, we will proceed with planned removal following appropriate PCB abatement protocols.
- E. If the flooring samples were over 50 ppm or the floor was assumed to contain PCBs over 50 ppm for disposal purposes, an PCB abatement plan will be developed to remove the flooring materials under appropriate PCB abatement protocols and disposed of as PCB Bulk Product Waste.



Step 3 – Concrete Slab

- F. If the concrete slab is to be removed and is sampled or assumed to contain over 1 ppm PCBs:
 - 1. And the slab can be removed along with the floor tile/mastic the slab can be disposed of as PCB bulk product waste. This is optimal.

OR

2. And the slab can't be removed along with the floor tile/mastic, a PCB Remediation Work Plan must be submitted and approved by EPA for disposal



Step 3 – Concrete Slab

- G. If the concrete slab beneath the flooring is not planned for removal, the slab should be assumed to contain PCBs over 1 ppm if flooring contained PCBs over 50 ppm:
 - The slab will need to be properly encapsulated and/ or covered with an impermeable barrier using methods consistent with EPA approvals
 - 3. A work plan will need to be submitted to the EPA for review and approval
 - 4. An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) plan, i.e., visual inspections, possibly regular air and wipe sampling) will also likely be requried.



QUESTIONS???

SANTA MONICA MALIBU