



Online Ethics Center
FOR ENGINEERING AND SCIENCE

Mt. Dioxin

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Year

1995

Description

An abandoned wood-treating facility must undergo a Superfund cleanup. The case history and other data are presented in order to provide insight into numerical and ethical problems in this situation.

This case is suitable for a junior level fluid mechanics class, or a senior level course on ethics and professionalism.

Abstract

This fictional case study involves an actual Superfund cleanup of an abandoned wood treating facility adjacent to several African American residential neighborhoods in the southeastern United States. At the heart of this study are the ethical issues involved in making decisions with insufficient data. Here, these issues are presented from three different perspectives: that of the Site Manager from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), who must make decisions that affect real people's lives; the regional EPA engineer who recommends policy and makes decisions guided by legislation; and an engineer working for a private consulting company contracted to excavate the contaminated soil. (His job, obviously, depends on the employer.) The case history, soil sampling data and excerpts from EPA

documents are included, together with numerical as well as ethical problems.

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Introduction

One obstacle to effective instruction on engineering ethics is the lack of resources such as numerical problems. But ethical issues encountered in the practice of engineering can be integrated throughout the curriculum. Instruction in ethics is a requirement for accreditation for undergraduate engineering programs Rabins, Michael, "Report On An NSF/Bovay Endowment Supported Workshop To Develop Numerical Problems Associated With Ethics Cases To Use In Undergraduate Required Engineering Courses," Proc. 1996 ASEE Annual Conf., Washington, DC, June 23 - 26, 1996 (accepted for publication)., and it is a curriculum goal of recent reports on Engineering Education for the 21st Century (e.g., the report issued in 1994 by the Engineering Deans Council and the Business Roundtable of the American Society for Engineering Education Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) Report, 1992..)

In response to the need for more numerical problems to teach engineering ethics, in August 1995 the Texas A & M University hosted a workshop in which 38 faculty members from engineering colleges in the US and one professor from Monterrey, Mexico, gathered for one week to develop numerical problems associated with ethics cases for use in the undergraduate engineering curriculum. Details of the one week workshop, which was supported partially by the National Science Foundation, have been published in the 1996 Proceedings of ASEE Annual Conference "Engineering Education for a Changing World," report by the Engineering Deans Council and the Business Roundtable of the American Society for Engineering Education (ASEE), October, 1994..

This paper describes one case developed at that workshop.

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Case History

ETC is a former wood-treating company. The facility occupies 26 acres in an industrial area. Four African American residential neighborhoods are in the immediate vicinity. The site was first developed for creosote wood preserving in 1941; since 1963, penta-chlorophenol (PCP) had been used as a preservative at the ETC site and was the only preservative used after 1970. Manufacturing activities had not taken place at the facility since October, 1982, and the site was officially abandoned in bankruptcy proceedings during February of 1991.

The RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) inspection report of ETC in February, 1981 showed that the wood treating facility was cited for many non-compliances, including no inspection log, no personnel training records, no groundwater monitoring, no protective covers and inspections of surface impoundments, and no inspection schedules.

In June, 1990, during remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) of a Superfund site (the Agrico Chemical site-located 3,000 feet to the northeast of ETC), a contaminant found in the groundwater under Agrico Chemical was traced to ETC. In April, 1991, preliminary assessment began at the ETC site to determine the extent of contamination. Soil sampling using PCP as an indication of contamination is summarized in Table 1.

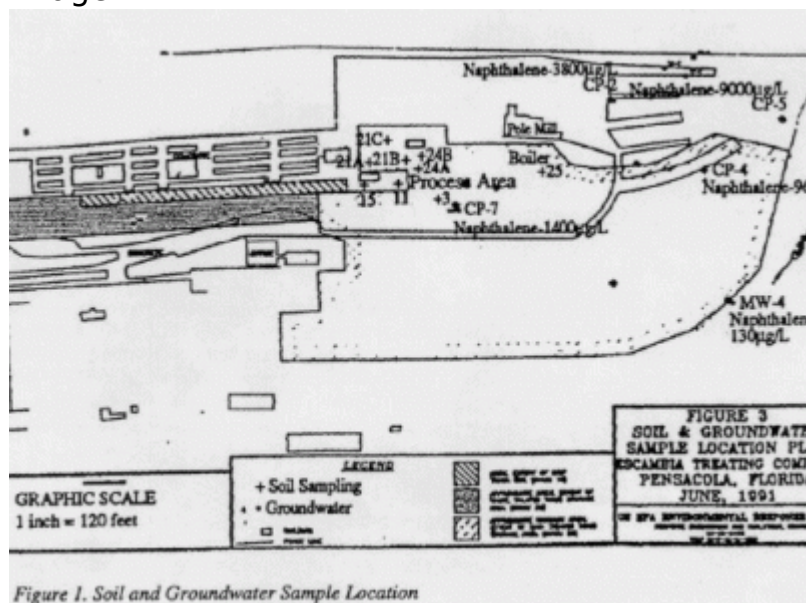
Table 1. PCP Analytical Results for Soil Samples at ETC

Locations	Concentration (mg/kg)
SWMU-11	140,000
SEMU-15	21,000
SWMU-16 @ 8'	2,900
SEMU-16 @ 3'	88
SEMU-21A (surface)	2,500
SEMU-21A @ 1-1.5'	650

SWMU-21A @ 3'	320
SWMU-21B @ 1-1.5'	6,300
SWMU-21B @ 3'	320
SWMU-21C (surface)	17,000
SWMU-21C @ 0.5-1'	5,800
SWMU-21C @ 4.5'	91
SWMU-3 (surface)	580
SWMU-3 @ 3-3.5'	480
SWMU-24A (surface)	71,000
SWMU-24A @ 1.5'	1,700
SWMU-24A @ 2.4'	3,300
SWMU-24B (surface)	320,000
SEMU-25 @1-3'	93
SWMU-25 @ 4-6'	4,200

High concentrations of creosote, dioxin, benzene, lead and arsenic were detected on the site. No samples were collected below 8 feet. Sampling also showed creosote and PCP were detected in groundwater under the ETC property. See figure 1

Image



Based on this sampling, EPA began soil excavation under the Emergency Removal provision of the Superfund law, which allows it to begin work without first publishing a public notice.

According to an action memo to EPA dated April, 1991, the EPA site manager for ETC requested \$1.3 million, of which \$1 million was for the ERCS (Emergency Removal/Corrective Service) contractor. In January, 1992, the ETC site manager wrote another memo to the regional EPA engineer requesting funding be raised to \$2 million, with \$1.4 million allotted for the ERCS contractor. He also reported that although approximately 54,000 cubic yards of waste sludge and soil had been excavated so far, the volume of waste material had been greatly underestimated.

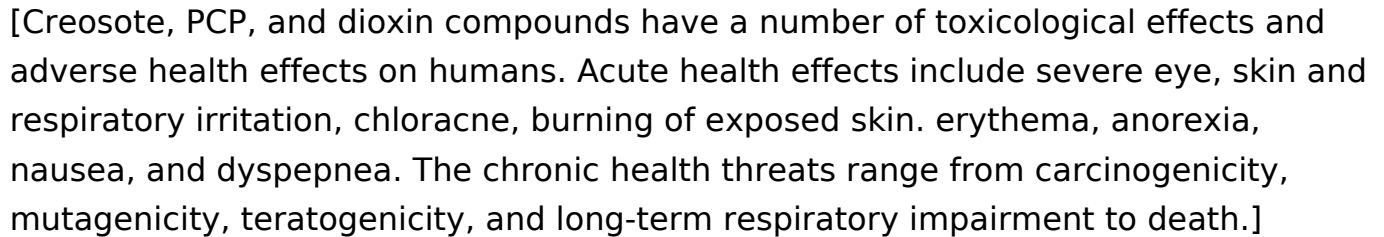
By the time when excavation was finally stopped in November, 1992, \$5 million (with \$4.3 million for the ERCS contractor) had been spent, and approximately 260,000 cubic yards of PCP, creosote, and dioxin contaminated soil was removed and stockpiled on site. Because treating the contaminated soil would cost \$43 million, which was more than twice the yearly budget for the Regional Removal Program, the stockpiled soil was wrapped in a vinyl tarp and left on the grounds of the former ETC facility see Figure 2.

Image



Security around the ETC site was lax, and the local newspaper reported that children were discovered using the 30foot vinyl covered "Mt. Dioxin" as a giant slide.

Image



ETC Contaminants in Oak Park and Escambia Arms		
Contaminant	Residential	Safe
Dioxin TEQ	2,589 ppt	2 ppt

Dieldrin	1,300 ppb	40 ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,133 ppb	88 ppb
Arsenic	9,400 ppb	370 ppb

Agrico Contaminants in Goulding		
Contaminant	Residential	Safe
Dioxin TEQ	125 ppt	2 ppt
Dieldrin	2,000 ppb	40 ppb
Benzo(a)pyrene	24,705 ppb	88 ppb
Arsenic	48,000 ppb	370 ppb

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Numerical Problems

1. Estimate the minimum amount of contaminated soil to be removed, based on data in Table 1 and Figure 1.
2. ETC is located in an area where hurricanes occur. In 1995, two hurricanes with wind gusts up to 90 mph passed through the city where "Mt. Dioxin" is located. Calculate the lift on the vinyl tarp due to an average wind gust of 75 mph. Design an anchoring system for the tarp.

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Ethics Problems

Ethics problems are presented from three different perspectives:

1. Assume you are the EPA Site Manager. Under organization pressure and a looming deadline, you must make a decision concerning immediate soil excavation. The contaminants pose a continual threat to the groundwater. But you are also constrained by budget and incomplete soil sampling data. a) The deadline to file a request for Emergency Removal is two days away. Under the

Superfund legislation, work performed under the Emergency Removal provision of the law can begin immediately without first publishing a public notice. What should you do?

1. You know from experience that it generally takes about ten years to clean up a Superfund site. With a limited budget, what course(s) of action could you take during the intervening ten years in relation to the residents living in the four communities near ETC and Agrico Chemical Superfund sites?
2. Assume you are an engineer working for the ERCS contractor.

Based on your experience, you know that the volume of contaminated soil that must be excavated is more than the amount initially budgeted by the EPA site manager, and that soil excavation would release volatile chemicals and dust particles carrying the contaminants.

But the contractor is hesitant about spending money on dust suppression and other precautions because of profit margin. What recommendation(s) would you make to the contractor?

Here, you are faced with a conflict between being loyal to your employer and being loyal to the public ` the residents living near ETC. Is there a way to be faithful to both?

3. Assume you are the regional manager for EPA overseeing the ETC cleanup.

You are aware that funding priority for cleanup depends on a site being placed on the National Priority List (NPL) and the ETC site has not been placed on the NPL. You also know that the cost of cleaning up ETC would most likely exceed the regional budget. However, the ETC contaminants pose a continual threat to groundwater.

1. How might you justify approval for funding to excavate soil at ETC under the Emergency Removal provision of the Superfund legislation?
2. With no plan for cleanup, can you justify approving soil excavation?

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Notes

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These problems were originally developed as part of an NSF-funded project to create numerical problems that raise ethical issues for use in engineering and other course assignments. The problems presented here have been edited slightly for clarity.

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Environmental Engineering

Authoring Institution

Zachry Department of Civil Engineering-TAMU Ethics