

Developing Effective National PCB Strategies

Case Study: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Tatiana Țugui, dr.
Experts Association Pro-Mediu

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- 02.** Case study: Republic of Moldova
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Actions required to meet the 2025 and 2028 goals on PCBs elimination

A. Phase-Out of PCB Equipment (Goal: 2025)

1. Identification & Removal

2. Regulatory Framework

3. Enforcement & Compliance

4. Capacity Building for Identification & Testing

5. Inventory Development

6. Phasing Out & Interim Storage

B. Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Waste (Goal: 2028)

1. Regulatory Policies

2. Local Capacities & Treatment

3. Enforcement & Oversight

4. Funding & Sustainability

5. National PCB Management Plan

CASE STUDY: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

International framework

Stockholm
Convention

Basel
Convention

National legal background

Law on waste
no. 209/2016

Law on
chemicals no.
277/2018

National regulatory framework

PCB Regulation
(Gov. Decision
nr. 81/2009)

POP Regulation
(Gov. Decision
nr. 744/2024)

Waste shipment
Regulation
(Gov. Decision
411/2020)

Enforcement and control actions

Establishing competent authority

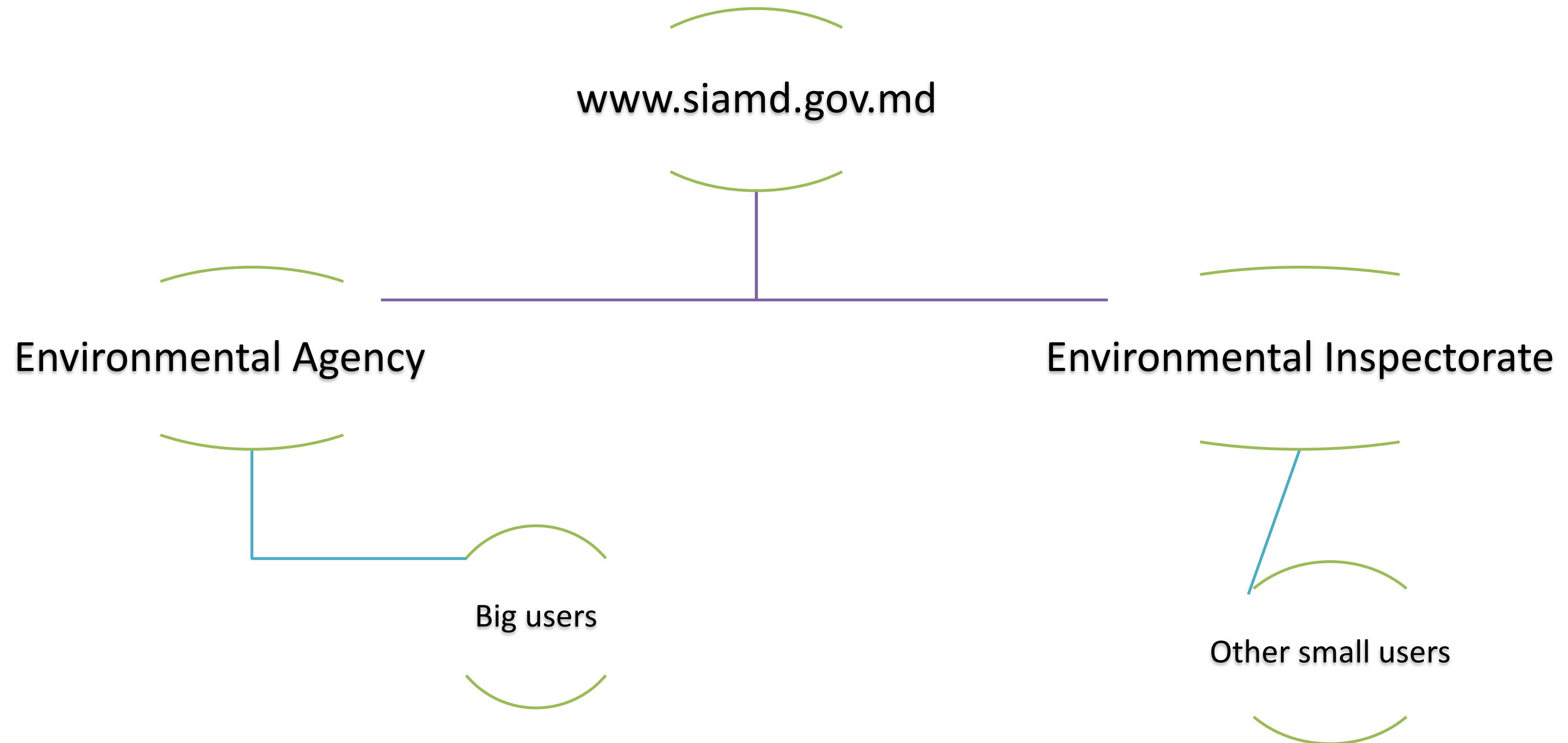
Establish reporting obligations and create reporting database

Ensure regular trainings

Develop laboratory capacities

Ensure high level environment inspection and demotivating penalties

PCB equipment and waste reporting Waste Management Information System



Training workshops for consumers and control and enforcement authorities



October 12, 2021, Chisinau



October 28 2021 town Glodeni



9 December 2021, Chisinau



7 December 2021, Chisinau



9-11 April, 2024, Slovakia

Joint technical visits





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Which actions to strengthen enforcement and control would you consider most important?

(ex: create national enforcement authority, strengthen capacities of environmental, health, energy, and customs authorities, develop enforcement tools: incentives, sanctions, electronic reporting, increase laboratory capacities, raise awareness and build capacity among equipment owners and workers...)



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Which actions from those mentioned in the previous reply would be most appropriate for your context?

PCB inventories



First national inventory in 2010-2014 (GEF project)
Second inventory and field visits – 2020-2022 (NIP update project)

934 tons of equipment with PCB content managed (exported to Tredi (France).

Project Global clean-up in view of meeting the 2025 and 2028 goals regarding PCB under the SC (2024-2025)

Overall, in the inventory were included about 25 big and small users, among which energy supply and distribution companies, water and gas distribution, railway and other small users.



Assessing the results of the previous inventories

Organize the inception workshop and launch the process

Contacting the operators (phone, email, official letters)

Developing field visits and sampling plan

Conducting field trips and sampling, filling in the form

Carry out the laboratory analysis – rapid screening

Develop the phase out plan and validate during the final workshop

For selected samples- carry out GC analysis



BASEL | ROTTERDAM | STOCKHOLM
CONVENTIONS



unitar
United Nations Institute for Training and Research



Laboratory capacities

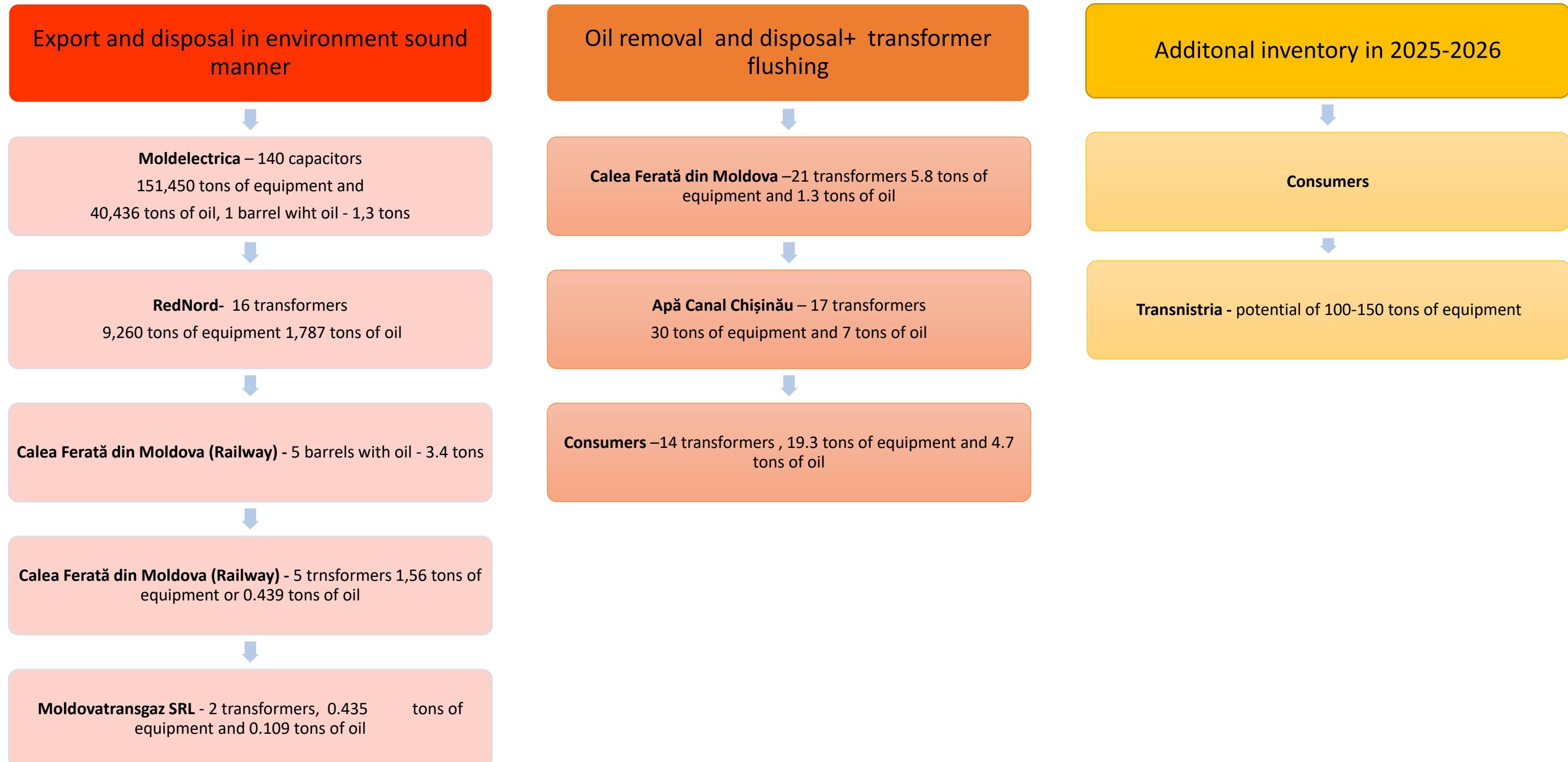
Moldova – rapid testing



Romania – GC



Phase out plan



Lessons learnt

Accurate documentation of all PCB-containing equipment. Maintaining an updated database with details like equipment location, type, PCB concentration, and status (in-service or decommissioned) ensures traceability and helps in planning future maintenance or disposal.

Label equipment containing PCBs to prevent accidental use or mishandling. Under this inventory there was labelled the equipment from which samples were taken.

Establishing a standardized method for sampling, including following guidelines for equipment shut-down and personal protection, can prevent contamination of samples and ensure reliable test results.

For accurate and legally compliant results, using adequate laboratories for PCB testing is essential. This helps in obtaining reliable data and demonstrating compliance with regulatory standards

Lessons learnt

A centralized database allows for easier updates, real-time tracking, and analysis. Integrating sampling and maintenance records into this database helps identify aging equipment and set priority based on PCB levels or equipment condition.

Analyzing PCB levels across equipment can help anticipate future needs for replacement and inform budget planning.

Based on test results, action thresholds were established for interventions. For example, if PCB levels exceed certain regulatory limits, equipment require decommissioning or special handling protocols to minimize risks.

Based on inventory and testing data, a phased replacement plan was developed, along with budgeting and resource allocation.

Follow up



Develop the child project proposal under the Global Elimination Programme for PCBs



Updating NIP to include PCBs and new POPs



Preparing 6th national report (due 2026)



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Which challenges do you consider most critical for achieving the 2025 and 2028 PCB elimination goals?

THANKS!

Experts Association Pro-Mediu

www.pro-mediu.md

info@pro-mediu.md