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### Level 2 Technical Procedure

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this procedure is to fulfill the requirements for the collection, handling and management of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) waste at the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS) Site. Included within are the requirements for the management of PCB spills under the provisions of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 761.123.
- 1.2 This document implements applicable regulatory requirements. They are listed in Appendix A, *Regulatory Requirements Flow Down*.

## 2.0 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- 2.1 This Level 2 procedure applies to Fluor-BWXT Portsmouth LLC (FBP) employees or contractor personnel who work with PCB waste that is not related to the “PCB Collection and Containment Program”.
- 2.2 PCB waste that is covered under that program is handled in accordance with FBP-WM-PRO-00004, *Management of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Collection & Containment Program (X330 and X333)*.

## 3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

- 3.1 PCBs are a group of chemical compounds that historically were used in some older industrial systems on plant-site. PCBs may be present in building components including oil-filled transformers and capacitors, high-voltage electrical cable and junction boxes, voltage regulators, temperature-resistant paints, and other insulating building materials. Many of the large transformers used within the processing buildings have had the PCB laced oils removed but still retain a residual amount. This condition presents a potential for a greater than 500 ppm PCB spill.
- 3.2 Materials are regulated for disposal if they contain PCB concentrations exceeding the thresholds identified in the 40 CFR 761 regulations. Oil and liquids containing PCB concentrations of greater than or equal to 50 ppm, porous materials having PCBs greater than or equal to 50 mg/kg, and non-porous materials having PCB surface concentrations greater than or equal to 10 ug/100 cm<sup>2</sup> are considered to be regulated for disposal under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) regulations.
- 3.3 PCB containers when emptied of their contents are still classified as PCB containers, labeled and stored in approved TSCA storage areas.
- 3.4 The use, handling, and disposal of any PCBs are highly regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the authority of the TSCA. Therefore, it is important that PCB-containing materials be identified and addressed according to the applicable regulations. This procedure addresses the management of PCB items that are not part of the “PCB Collection and Containment Program.”

## 4.0 USE REFERENCES

- A. FBP-WM-PRO-00004, *Management of the Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Collection & Containment Program (X330 and X333)*

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**B.** FBP-WM-PRO-00012, *Management of Waste Storage Areas*

**C.** FBP-WM-PRO-00017, *Waste Storage in Category 2 Facilities*

## **5.0 PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

### **5.1 Special Hazards and Controls**

#### **5.1.1 Personnel Exposure to Radiological Hazards**

- A.** Follow all Radiological Work Permit (RWP) requirements including those for PPE and respiratory protection.
- B.** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - see Hazard Controls below:
  - PPE as listed by specific RWP.

#### **5.1.2 Temperature Extremes**

- A.** Contact Industrial Hygiene (IH) to evaluate and establish Work Rest Regimen based on environmental conditions, work factors, and PPE.
- B.** IH to ensure worker enrollment in temperature extremes medical monitoring.

#### **5.1.3 Skin or Eye Contact with PCB Contaminated Oil - PCB can be absorbed through the skin**

- A.** Avoid all skin and eye contact with PCB contaminated oil. Wear chemical-protective gloves (Nitri-Solve® Nitrile), safety glasses plus face shield, or chemical goggles.
- B.** Wear long sleeve clothing and safety shoes.
- C.** Follow any additional PPE requirements as specified by IH and Radiation Protection (RP).
- D.** If oil containing PCB contacts the skin, immediately wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water.
- E.** Flush eyes with water for at least 15-minutes in case of eye contact. Have a portable eye wash immediately available during work operations.
- F.** Properly dispose of gloves and other PPE contaminated with oil containing PCBs and do not re-use them. Do not allow leather shoes or gloves to be contaminated with PCB oil. Dispose of leather items that are contaminated with PCB oil.
- G.** Use caution when walking near PCB oil spills to avoid slips and falls from slippery surfaces. Do not walk directly on an oil spill area.

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**5.1.4** Potential Confined Space – Oxygen deficient and chemical hazards may exist while performing work. These locations may require special precautions for entry.

- Follow the requirements of the Confined Space Entry Permit (CSEP) and "Confined Space Program" training.

**5.1.5** Overhead Hazards

- A.** Be aware of low overhead piping and other head bump hazards.
- B.** Hard hats required when working in areas with overhead hazards.
  - Helmet, protective (hard hat), Type I Class E (top impact, high voltage electrical)

**5.1.6** Hazards Associated with – Pinch Points/ Sharp Edges

- A.** When working around equipment, be aware of body positioning in regards to pinch point hazards and sharp edges.
- B.** When a cut hazard is present, cut resistant gloves are required with a cut resistance of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) level 2 or higher and when a puncture hazard is present, puncture resistant gloves level 3 or higher.

NOTE: There are times when the use of gloves impedes the work and limits dexterity (handling small nuts and bolts, intricate pieces, etc.) and are not practical.

- C.** Personnel need to assess the job and determine conditions under which the work can be completed safely.
- D.** Do not place fingers under a load or between moving parts.
- E.** PPE - see Hazard Controls below:
  - Gloves, leather

**5.1.7** Flying Particles - (dust during dry periods)

- A.** Ensure portable eyewash station is within immediate work area of 10 seconds of travel.
- B.** Wear eye protection at all times when in dry, dusty conditions.
- C.** PPE - see Hazard Controls below:
  - Eyewear, protective, with rigid side shields

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#### **5.1.8 Hazards Associated with Manual Lifting**

- A.** Avoid working with elbows elevated at awkward angles.
- B.** Avoid placing your body in awkward positions.
- C.** Maintain firm footing at all times.

#### **5.1.9 Hazards Associated with the Improper Use of Forklifts**

Forklift Operators are to:

- A.** Be trained and qualified to operate the equipment
- B.** Conduct a daily pre-use inspection of their forklift

#### **5.1.10 Hazardous Energy (Electrical, Hydraulic, Pneumatic, Steam, etc.)**

- A.** Ensure Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) is applied and verified before starting work.
- B.** Follow requirements for any permitted LOTO as determined by the Issuing Authority.

#### **5.1.11 Hot Surfaces – Skin Burns**

- A.** Workers must be aware of body positioning when working around hot surfaces such as steam lines, engines, etc.
- B.** Consider methods of shielding and/or removal of heat source prior to work start to eliminate working near hot surfaces.

#### **5.1.12 Fall from Height - Use of Scissor Lift or other Aerial Lift Platform**

- A.** When working from an aerial lift platform, workers shall use a personal fall arrest system anchored to the lift anchorage point at all times.
- B.** Do not over-reach or over-extend your body beyond the guardrails.
- C.** Do not exceed maximum load limit for the scissor lift platform. Include the weight of the workers and all equipment in the load limits calculation.
- D.** When performing work overhead in a scissor lift or aerial lift, a spotter or ground person is required, or a work boundary must be established.
- E.** Personnel designated to function as spotters shall complete FBP Spotter Safe Practices Training.
- F.** PPE - see Hazard Controls below:
  - 1) Eyewear, protective, with rigid side shields

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- 2) Footwear, protective (reinforced toe boots/shoes)
- 3) Gloves, leather
- 4) Helmet, protective (hard hat), Type I Class E (top impact, high voltage electrical)
- 5) Personal Fall Arrest System (anchorage, body harness, self-retracting lifeline [SRL] for use in the HORIZONTAL position [e.g., Aerial Lift])

#### **5.1.13 Hazards Associated with Improper Ladder Use**

- A.** Personnel shall be trained on ladder use prior to performing work using a ladder.
- B.** PPE - see Hazard Controls below:
  - 1) Footwear, protective (reinforced toe boots/shoes)
  - 2) Gloves, leather

### **5.2 Other Limitations**

- 5.2.1** Personnel shall avoid skin or eye contact with PCB liquid waste. Personnel shall wash skin with soap and water if skin comes in contact with PCB.
- 5.2.2** Personnel shall wear a face shield or chemical splash goggles when there is a risk of liquid PCB splashes. Personnel shall irrigate eyes with water immediately and seek further medical evaluation, in the event their eyes are exposed to liquid PCB.
- 5.2.3** Approved lifting equipment (e.g., barrel lifts, filters, slings, rim grips, drum dollies), specifically designed for moving containers in a secure manner shall be used, as necessary, for the safe movement of containers.
- 5.2.4** Containers used for the collection of uranium contaminated PCB waste must meet the applicable Nuclear Criticality Safety Approval (NCSA) requirements.
- 5.2.5** If personnel who are working with fissile material suspect that a Nuclear Criticality Safety (NCS) requirement has been violated, they shall stop work, notify the area manager and/or the Plant Shift Superintendent's (PSS) Office.
- 5.2.6** Containers selected for storage of PCB waste, which are regulated by TSCA, must comply with the requirements of Title 40, CFR Section 761.65.
- 5.2.7** Designated PCB storage areas must be inspected on a routine basis (at least every 30 days) in accordance with the requirements of FBP-WM-PRO-00017, *Waste Storage in Category 2 Facilities*.
- 5.2.8** Personnel shall use a "double-wash/double-rinse" cleaning method whenever cleaning PCB contaminated surfaces to meet TSCA spill clean-up requirements.

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**5.2.9** All equipment used within PCB spill areas (i.e., high and low concentrations) that comes in direct contact with PCBs shall not be removed from the spill area until decontaminated with the appropriate cleaning solution or designated as “PCB Dedicated Equipment”. Additional postings or labeling may also be required if tools are to be left in the area. If equipment is designated as PCB Dedicated Equipment, then it will be wiped to remove liquids from the equipment surface so that PCB contamination is not transferred from the area.

**5.2.10** Decontamination activities that occur within radiological control areas must also comply with all applicable RP and NCS guidelines.

**5.2.11** Spills associated with the PCB Collection and Containment system (i.e., the troughing/drop leg system) shall be handled in accordance with FBP-WM-PRO-00004).

**5.2.12** Containers of liquid PCB waste shall not be stacked.

## **6.0 PREREQUISITES**

**6.1** Areas designated for the storage and handling of regulated PCB waste materials shall be posted with a PCB M<sub>L</sub> label (or equivalent) and the applicable radiological postings.

**6.2** Personnel who perform tasks within the scope of this procedure shall be trained on this and the other applicable procedures, listed in Section 4.0, *Use References*.

## **7.0 TEST EQUIPMENT, TOOLS AND SUPPLIES**

**7.1** PCB M<sub>L</sub> labels

**7.2** Spill Control Equipment (as required)

**7.3** Decontamination Equipment (as required)

**7.4** PPE:

- Eyewear, protective, with rigid side shields
- Footwear, protective (reinforced toe boots/shoes)
- Gloves, cut resistant gloves are required with a cut resistance of American National Standards Institute (ANSI) level 2 or higher and when a puncture hazard is present, puncture resistant gloves level 3 or higher.
- Helmet, protective (hard hat), Type I Class E (top impact, high voltage electrical)
- Personal Fall Arrest System (anchorage, body harness, SRL for use in the HORIZONTAL position [e.g., Aerial Lift])
- PPE requirements for work performed under an RWP shall be in accordance with the applicable RWP.



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## 8.0 ACTIONS

### 8.1 Generation of PCB Waste

#### Waste Generator

- 8.1.1 IF unsure of the PCB concentration or of the proper container for disposal, THEN contact the Waste Disposition Specialist (WDS) for guidance.
- 8.1.2 At a minimum, mark all PCB waste containers with a Waste Information label, the applicable radiological markings, and with the applicable PCB label (M<sub>L</sub> label applied to > 50 ppm PCB only).
- 8.1.3 Ensure the Waste Information label is marked with a brief description of the materials and the “PCB Start Date” (i.e., the earliest date that waste was placed in the container).

#### CAUTION

**Waste may be accumulated in areas that are not approved storage areas for a maximum of 30 days.**

- 8.1.4 Ensure waste containers are transferred to an approved TSCA storage area within 30 days of the accumulation start date.
- 8.1.5 Apply additional labeling as directed by the WDS.
- 8.1.6 Segregate materials identified as containing PCB based on the following criteria:
  - A. Solids shall be kept separate from liquids.
  - B. Wastes shall be separated by their concentration level:
    - 1) < 50 ppm
    - 2) > 50 ppm (but < 500 ppm)
    - 3) > 500 ppm
- 8.1.7 Store containers in approved storage locations per Subsection 8.2, *Filled PCB Container Handling and Storage*.

### 8.2 Filled PCB Container Handling and Storage

#### Waste Operator(s)

- 8.2.1 At a minimum, mark all filled (or partially filled) containers with a Waste Information label, the applicable radiological markings, and with the applicable PCB label.
- 8.2.2 Ensure the Waste Information label is marked with a brief description of the materials and the “PCB Start Date” (i.e., the earliest date that waste was first placed in the container).

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- 8.2.3** Apply additional labeling as directed by the WDS.
- 8.2.4** Store labeled drums in approved storage locations which are posted with a PCB M<sub>L</sub> label (Appendix B).
- 8.2.5** PCB waste containers > 50 ppm must be moved to an approved storage area within 30 days of “PCB Start Date.”

### **Waste Management Field Services**

- 8.2.6** Ensure designated PCB storage areas are inspected on a routine basis (at least every 30 days) in accordance with the requirements of FBP-WM-PRO-00017 or FBP-WM-PRO-00012, *Management of Waste Storage Areas*.

## **8.3 Empty PCB Container Management**

### **Qualified Worker**

- 8.3.1** Ensure container is empty and place absorbent into the container to ensure any residual liquids located in the bottom are absorbed.
- 8.3.2** Apply “Empty” label to PCB container.
- 8.3.3** Ensure empty PCB container retains applicable PCB M<sub>L</sub> label of original PCB concentration.
- 8.3.4** Move empty PCB container > 50 ppm to an approved TSCA storage area.
- 8.3.5** Dispose of empty PCB containers (less than 50 ppm) as either sanitary waste or if radiologically contaminated as low level waste.
  - Prior to loading < 50 ppm containers for disposal, obliterate PCB labels.

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## 8.4 Spill Response

### NOTE

Based on varying conditions, it may not be possible to perform the steps within the following sections in sequential order. It is also permissible for multiple steps within the response actions to be performed concurrently. It is necessary to complete all applicable steps within these sections to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

### 8.4.1 Spill Notification

### NOTE

40 CFR 761.123 defines a spill as “Both intentional and unintentional spills, leaks and other uncontrolled discharges, where the release results in a quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases. This policy applies to spills of 50 ppm or greater PCB’s. The concentration of the PCB’s spilled is determined by the PCB concentration in the material spilled as opposed to the concentration of PCB’s in the material onto which the PCB’s were spilled. Where a spill of untested mineral oil occurs, the oil is presumed to contain greater than 50 ppm, but less than 500 ppm PCB’s and is subject to the relevant requirements of this policy”.

### Employee Identifying Spill Condition

- A. **IF** an employee identifies a leak or release of PCB contaminated material, **THEN** it must be considered an “emergency spill” if it meets one of the following criteria:
  - 1) There is a potential to release one or more pounds of pure PCB within a 24 hour period (e.g., one pint of Pyranol dielectric fluid or 270 gallons of untested mineral oil dielectric fluid).
  - 2) There is a potential that the condition could affect a water source (e.g., drinking water supply, pond, storm sewer, wetland).
  - 3) There is a potential for the material to migrate offsite.
  - 4) The leak or release involves other emergency conditions.
- B. **IF** the leak or release does not meet the emergency spill criteria, **THEN** notify the PCB Program Engineer of the condition observed.
- C. **IF** the leak or release does meet the emergency spill criteria, **THEN** notify the PSS or the PCB Program Engineer.

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### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- D.** Contact IH and/or designated spill response personnel for additional support as required.

#### **8.4.2 Immediate Actions for Spill**

##### **NOTE**

Immediate actions may be delayed beyond 24 hours if circumstances (e.g., civil emergency, hurricane, tornado, or other similar adverse weather conditions, lack of access due to physical impossibility or emergency operating conditions, or conditions present a health or safety threat to personnel) as required for the duration of the adverse condition. However, clean-up may **NOT** be delayed because the PCB spill occurs on a weekend or holiday or overtime costs are involved.

### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- A.** Determine the source of the spill and initiate the necessary actions to mitigate the spill and to isolate the source.
- B.** **IF** the spill source cannot be immediately isolated, **THEN** notify the PSS to ensure that response activities are prioritized as necessary to prevent exceeding the 24 hr. regulatory requirement.
- C.** **IF** the spill is from a source of PCBs with a concentration of 50 ppm or greater or when otherwise deemed necessary, **THEN** direct support personnel to erect a boundary around the spill area as follows:
  - 1) Use yellow “Caution PCBs” tape if possible. If this material is unavailable, the use of yellow “Caution” tape or a rope can be used.
  - 2) Ensure that the boundary includes all PCB contaminated surfaces and materials.
  - 3) Where possible, leave a 3 foot buffer zone between the boundary and the outermost edge of the spill area.
  - 4) Ensure that a “Caution PCB Spill Area” sign (Appendix C) is posted in a conspicuous location at the spill site.
- D.** Request support for the applicable groups to ensure that spill cleanup is completed in accordance with Step 8.4.4, *Spill Cleanup*.

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### 8.4.3 Supplemental Action for Spills

#### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

**IF** the spill was caused by damaged or faulty equipment, **THEN** perform the following, as applicable:

- 1) Notify the equipment owner of the need to shutdown, valve off, or otherwise change the equipment status in response to the spill.
- 2) Notify the applicable Maintenance group of the need for support and generate the necessary requests to initiate that activity.
- 3) **IF** the Maintenance personnel are required to “stop the spill,” **THEN** ensure the applicable Planning/Scheduling groups are informed of the procedural requirement to complete this work within 16 hours of the discovery of the spill site.

### 8.4.4 Spill Cleanup

#### **Field Decontamination Group**

- A.** Initiate cleanup of PCB spills from sources greater than 50 ppm or an unknown concentration no later than 16 hrs from the time of spill discovery.
- B.** Complete cleanup of spills for  $\geq 50$  ppm PCB as soon as practical.
- C.** Complete cleanup of spills at concentrations  $\geq 50$  ppm and less than 500 ppm that involve less than one pound of PCBs within 48 hours of discovery.
- D.** **IF** a spill cleanup cannot be initiated within the 16 hr. period, **THEN** immediately contact the PSS and the WDS.
- E.** Clean up the spill site using the “double wash/double rinse” method.
- F.** Cover cleaned area(s) with absorbent material and plastic sheeting, unless otherwise directed by the WDS.
- G.** Manage equipment used and waste generated during the cleanup in accordance with Step 8.4.7, *Management of Spill Site Equipment and Waste*.
- H.** Notify the WDS of any unexpected delays in cleanup activities.
- I.** Notify the WDS when cleanup activities are complete.

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### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- J. IF a spill cannot be initiated within the 24 hr. period from the time of spill discovery, THEN immediately contact the PSS and the Environmental Compliance Manager.

### **Field Decontamination Group**

- K. WHEN required by the WDS, THEN complete spill site checks and/or inspections, while ensuring that the following conditions are met:
- 1) Saturated absorbent material is replaced.
  - 2) Spill site boundaries and postings are still in place.
  - 3) All equipment and waste is being handled in accordance with Step 8.4.7.

### **8.4.5 Post Spill Cleanup Verification Sampling**

### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- A. IF the spill was classified as a “low concentration” (i.e.,  $\geq 50$  ppm, but  $< 500$  ppm) PCB spill and involved PCBs weighing less than 1 pound, THEN post clean-up verification sampling is not required. Go to Step 8.4.6, *Spill Site Closure*.
- B. IF spill was classified as a “high concentration” PCB spill (i.e.,  $> 500$  ppm) or involved one pound or more of low concentration PCBs, THEN post-clean-up verification sampling is required.
- C. Determine number of samples required to be taken of spill area to verify the level of clean-up by performing the following:
- 1) Develop a statistically-based sampling plan that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR 761.130.
  - 2) Identify number of samples to be taken from the statistically based sampling plan.
  - 3) Initiate a sample request to the Sampling Group, including the applicable sampling plan.

### **Samplers**

- D. Remove plastic sheeting and absorbent materials as necessary at the cleaned spill site location.
- E. Conduct post-cleanup verification sampling in accordance with the sampling plan.
- F. Replace plastic sheeting and absorbent materials removed during sampling.

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**G.** Manage used equipment or waste in accordance with Step 8.4.7.

#### **8.4.6 Spill Site Closure**

##### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- A.** **IF** post clean-up sampling was required and when the results of that sampling are provided, **THEN** perform the following:
- 1) Review the sample data package for completeness.
  - 2) Ensure the data is reported in the proper units for regulatory evaluation.
  - 3) Contact the applicable Sampling Group personnel if discrepancies are found in the data package to resolve those issues.
  - 4) **IF** maintenance is completed **and** PCB concentration is found to be  $> 10 \mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$  but  $\leq 100\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$ , **THEN** perform one of the following:
    - Make additional attempts to clean the area to below the level of  $\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}$ .
    - Attempt to encapsulate the surface of the spill site.
  - 5) **IF** maintenance is completed and PCB concentration is found to be  $\leq 10\mu\text{g}/100\text{cm}^2$ , **THEN** site is eligible for closure.
- B.** **IF** it is necessary to encapsulate the surfaces of an area, **THEN** submit a maintenance request and contact the applicable maintenance Planner to initiate the work.

##### **Maintenance Personnel**

- C.** **IF** it is necessary to encapsulate the surfaces of an area, **THEN** perform the following:
- 1) Remove plastic sheeting and absorbent materials from the spill site as required.
  - 2) Manage used equipment or waste in accordance with Step 8.4.7.
  - 3) Paint the spill site with at least two layers of contrasting colors of epoxy paint or other sealant approved by the WDS.
  - 4) **WHEN** sealant is dry, **THEN** affix a PCB M<sub>L</sub> label to the encapsulated spill site.
  - 5) **WHEN** the encapsulation is complete, **THEN** notify the WDS.

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#### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- D.** Request personnel from the Field Decontamination Group remove any absorbent material or plastic sheeting from the spill site, within 48 hours of the request.

#### **Spill Response Group**

- E.** Within 48 hours of the request, remove any absorbent material or plastic sheeting from the spill site.
- F.** Manage used equipment or waste in accordance with Section 8.4.7.
- G.** Notify the WDS when these actions have been completed.

#### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

- H.** Request personnel from the Process Operations Group remove the spill boundary and the associated posting from the spill site, within 48 hours of the request.

#### **Process Operations Group**

- I.** Within 48 hours of the request, remove the spill boundary and the associated posting from the spill site.
- J.** Notify the WDS when this action has been completed.

#### **8.4.7 Management of Spill Site Equipment and Waste**

- A.** Manage equipment (e.g., brushes, mop heads) as either PCB waste or PCB dedicated equipment.
- B.** **IF** equipment is to be handled as “PCB Dedicated Equipment,” **THEN** it must be marked as either “PCB Dedicated Equipment” or with a PCB M<sub>L</sub> label.
- C.** **IF** material is to be managed as PCB waste, **THEN** ensure that it is placed in an approved container and handled per Subsection 8.2.

### **9.0 POST-PERFORMANCE ACTIVITIES**

#### **Waste Disposition Specialist**

Review all applicable data generated by this procedure.

### **10.0 RECORDS**

None



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## 11.0 DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

### 11.1 Definitions

- A. **Active Spill** – PCB spill site that has not been closed.
- B. **Double Wash/Double Rinse** – To cleanse solid surfaces (both impervious and non-impervious) two times with the appropriate cleaning agent.
- C. **Emergency Spill** – A spill that poses imminent danger to human health or the environment and therefore requires the immediate attention of the PSS. Examples of emergency spills include reportable quantity spills, spills in danger of contacting a water supply system or agricultural resource, spills that could migrate offsite and spills accompanied by dangerous, abnormal operating conditions.
- D. **Encapsulation** – A method of sealing or immobilizing the PCBs present at a spill site by covering the area with a chemical sealant (e.g., epoxy paint).
- E. **Field Decontamination Group** – Group of properly trained technicians assigned to perform the cleanup of PCB spills in process areas.
- F. **High Concentration Spill** – Spills that contain  $\geq 500$  ppm PCBs or have come in contact with a source containing  $\geq 500$  ppm PCBs.
- G. **Low Concentration Spill** – Spills that contain  $\geq 50$  ppm, but  $< 500$  ppm PCBs; or have come in contact with a source containing  $\geq 50$  ppm, but  $< 500$  ppm PCBs.
- H. **Reportable Quantity Spill** – Spills that result in a release of  $\geq 1$  lb. of pure PCBs by weight.
- I. **Spill** – Defined by 40 CFR 761.123 as “Both intentional and unintentional spills, leaks and other uncontrolled discharges, where the release results in a quantity of PCBs running off or about to run off the external surface of the equipment or other PCB source, as well as the contamination resulting from those releases”.

### 11.2 Acronyms

- A. **ANSI** – American National Standards Institute
- B. **CSEP** – Confined Space Entry Permit
- C. **LOTO** – Lockout Tagout
- D. **PPM** – Parts Per Million
- E. **RP** – Radiation Protection
- F. **TSCA** – Toxic Substances Control Act
- G. **USEPA** – United States Environmental Protection Agency

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**H. WDS – Waste Disposition Specialist**

**12.0 SOURCE REFERENCES**

- A.** 29 CFR Part 1910, Section 120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*
- B.** 40 CFR 302.6, *Notification Requirements*
- C.** 40 CFR Part 761, *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions*
- D.** 42 USC, Chapter 103, *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act*
- E.** 42 USC, Chapter 116, *Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act*
- F.** EPA-560/5-85-025, *Verification of PCB Spill Cleanup by Sampling and Analysis*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- G.** EPA-560/5-86-017, *Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- H.** FBP-JHA-24-5147, *JHA for Procedure FBP-WM-PRO-00042, Management of PCB Waste*
- I.** OAC 3750-25, *Emergency Release Notification Regulations*, Vol. 2. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

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**Appendix A**  
**REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS FLOW DOWN**

1. 29 CFR Part 1910, Section 120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*
2. 40 CFR 302.6, *Notification Requirements*
3. 40 CFR Part 761, *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use Prohibitions*
4. EPA-560/5-85-025, *Verification of PCB Spill Cleanup by Sampling and Analysis*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5. EPA-560/5-86-017, *Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
6. EPA-560/5-85-025, *Verification of PCB Spill Cleanup by Sampling and Analysis*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
7. EPA-560/5-86-017, *Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup*. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
8. OAC 3750-25, *Emergency Release Notification Regulations*, Vol. 2. Ohio Environmental Protection Agency



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Appendix C  
CAUTION PCB SPILL AREA SIGN

