

<b>Waste Service Notification Form</b>	
Name: _____	
email address: _____	
phone number: _____	
<b>Planned Waste Generation Description</b>	
Facility/Building/Room or Area	
Describe the planned project or activity that may generate waste:	
Describe the potential waste that may be generated:	
What is the estimated start date of the project:	
<b>Project Manager or Supervisor Information</b>	
Name: _____	
email address: _____	
phone number: _____	
<b>Waste Service Team</b>	
Comments referencing generated hazardous waste, WAA/SAA, profiling, analytical testing, staging requirements.	
Reviewed by:	Date

**Waste Services PCB Notification Form**

Project Name and Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

Responsible Division: Project Manager/POC: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of person completing form: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Short Description of Project and Waste to be Generated(See HWM 002 Classification and Handling of PCB Waste):

\_\_\_\_\_

Check ALL that apply:

- Transformer(s)
  - Contained  $\geq 5$  and  $< 50$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - Contained  $\geq 50$  and  $< 500$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - Contained  $\geq 500$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
- Large PCB containing/contaminated **de-energized** capacitors
  - Contained  $\geq 5$  and  $< 50$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - Contained  $\geq 50$  and  $< 500$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - Contained  $\geq 500$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
- Small PCB Capacitors (**de-energized**)  
(including light ballasts with PCB  $< 50$  ppm in the potting material)
  - Intact & non-leaking
  - Leaking
- Hydraulic Machines
  - $\geq 5$  ppm and  $< 50$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - $\geq 50$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
  - $\geq 1000$  ppm PCB concentration Drained?  Yes  No
- Other PCB containing/contaminated equipment (describe above) Drained?  Yes  No
- PCB containing/contaminated containers Drained?  Yes  No
- PCB Bulk Remediation Wastes, as defined in 40 CFR 761.3 (see definitions)
  - Non-liquid cleaning materials and personal protective equipment waste  
[as described in 40 CFR 761.61(a)(5)(v)(A) - see PCB Remediation Waste definition]
  - PCB concentration  $< 50$  ppm or PCB surface contamination  $< 100$  ug/100 cm<sup>2</sup>
  - PCB concentration  $\geq 50$  ppm or PCB surface contamination  $\geq 100$  ug/100 cm<sup>2</sup>
- PCB Bulk Product Waste, as defined in 40 CFR 761.3 (see definitions)
- PCB waste from Research and Development (related to PCB disposal - see definition)
- PCB waste containing radioactivity (describe above)
- Oil containing detectable PCBs. Expected PCB concentration if known: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other PCB containing/contaminated liquid. Expected PCB concentration if known: \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Services Team Review:

Name:

Date:

**DEFINITIONS:**

**PCB and PCBs** means any chemical substance that is limited to the biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any combination of substances which contains such substance. Refer to Title 22 of CCR, Section 66261 and 40 CFR 761.1 (b) for applicable concentrations of PCBs. PCB and PCBs as contained in PPCB items are defined in 40 CFR 761.3. For any purposes under those regulations, inadvertently generated non-Aroclor PCBs are defined as the total PCBs calculated following division of the quantity of monochlorinated biphenyls by 50 and dichlorinated biphenyls by 5.

**PCB bulk product waste** means waste derived from manufactured products containing PCBs in a non-liquid state, at any concentration where the concentration at the time of designation for disposal was > ppm PCBs. PCB bulk product waste does not include PCBs or PCB items regulated for disposal under 40 CFR 761.60(a) through (c), 761.63 or 761.64. PCB bulk product waste includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Non-liquid bulk wastes or debris from the demolition of buildings and other man-made structures manufactured, coated, or serviced with PCBs. PCB bulk product waste does not include debris from the demolition of buildings or other man-made structures that is contaminated by spills from regulated PCBs which have not been disposed of, decontaminated or otherwise cleaned up in accordance with subpart D of this part.
- (2) PCB-containing wastes from the shredding of automobiles, household appliances and industrial appliances.
- (3) Plastics (such as plastic insulation from wire or cable; radio, television and computer casings; vehicle parts or furniture laminates); preformed or molded rubber parts and components; applied dried paints, varnishes, waxes or other similar coatings or sealants, caulking; adhesives; paper; Galbestos; sound deadening or other types of insulation; and felt or fabric products such as gaskets. PCB Bulk Product waste in this category is presumed or known to leach < 10 ug/L PCBs (40 CFR 761.62(b)(1)(i))
- (4) Fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs in the potting material.

**De-energized Capacitor** is one that has been FULLY de-energized. Capacitors may store hazardous energy even after the equipment has been de-energized, and may build up a dangerous residual charge without an external source.

**Large Capacitor** is a capacitors containing > 1.36 kg (3 lb) dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose total volume is > 3,278 cm<sup>3</sup> (200 in<sup>3</sup>) is considered to contain > 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid.

**Small Capacitor** is a capacitor containing < 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose total volume is < 1,639 cm<sup>3</sup> (100 in<sup>3</sup>) is considered to contain < 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid. A capacitor whose volume is > 1,639 and < 3,278 cm<sup>3</sup> is considered to contain < 1.36 kg (3 lb) of dielectric fluid if the total weight of the capacitor is < 4.08 kg (9 lb).

**PCB Remediation Waste** are waste containing PCBs as a result of a spill, release, or other unauthorized disposal, at the following concentrations: Materials disposed of prior to April 18, 1978, that are currently at concentrations ≥ 50 ppm PCBs, regardless of the concentration of the original spill; 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; and Materials which are currently at any concentration if the PCBs are spilled or released from a source not authorized for use under this part. Examples of PCB remediation waste include environmental media containing PCBs such as soil, sediment and gravel; man-made materials such as concrete and wood floors, walls and other porous and non-porous surfaces contaminated by spills of PCBs; and soil, rags, and other debris generated as a result of a PCB spill cleanup. Non-liquid cleaning materials and personal protective equipment waste at any concentration, including non-porous surfaces and other non-liquid materials such as rags, gloves, booties, other disposable personal protective equipment, and similar materials resulting from cleanup activities. If the original source and date of PCB contamination cannot be determined for a spill or release the remediation waste may be assigned the highest "as-found" concentration of PCB present.

**PCB Waste** for the purposes of completing this form means any discarded liquid or solid containing PCBs at detectable concentrations. NOTE: Under TSCA, PCB Waste is defined as "PCBs and PCB items that are subject to the disposal requirements of 40 CFR 761 Subpart D."

**Research and Development (R&D)** means for the purposes of completing this form, demonstrations for commercial PCB disposal approvals, pre-demonstration tests, tests of major modifications to previously approved PCB disposal technologies, treatability studies for PCB disposal technologies which have not been approved, development of new disposal technologies, and research on chemical transformation processes including, but not limited to biodegradation.

**PCB-containing/contaminated** means for the purposes of completing this form equipment and other manufactured items containing or contaminated with detectable concentrations of PCBs. examples include electrical equipment such as circuit breakers and bushings, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches, electromagnets, and cable and older manufactured items and equipment such as heating systems, air conditioners, microwaves, refrigerators, and television sets that may contain capacitors with PCBs. Air compressors, lathes, and door closers may contain PCB oils. Older laboratory research equipment and microscopy mounting fluids may contain PCBs.

NOTE: For the storage of all PCB waste greater or equal to 50 ppm, waste must be meet all time storage limits. WMG must be contacted at the start of the project.

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