

## § 761.1

761.326 Conducting the comparison study.

### **Subpart R—Sampling Non-Liquid, Non-Metal PCB Bulk Product Waste for Purposes of Characterization for PCB Disposal in Accordance With § 761.62, and Sampling PCB Remediation Waste Destined for Off-Site Disposal, in Accordance With § 761.61**

- 761.340 Applicability.
- 761.345 Form of the waste to be sampled.
- 761.346 Three levels of sampling.
- 761.347 First level sampling—waste from existing piles.
- 761.348 Contemporaneous sampling.
- 761.350 Subsampling from composite samples.
- 761.353 Second level of sample selection.
- 761.355 Third level of sample selection.
- 761.356 Conducting a leach test.
- 761.357 Reporting the results of the procedure used to simulate leachate generation.
- 761.358 Determining the PCB concentration of samples of waste.
- 761.359 Reporting the PCB concentrations in samples.

### **Subpart S—Double Wash/Rinse Method for Decontaminating Non-Porous Surfaces**

- 761.360 Background.
- 761.363 Applicability.
- 761.366 Cleanup equipment.
- 761.369 Pre-cleaning the surface.
- 761.372 Specific requirements for relatively clean surfaces.
- 761.375 Specific requirements for surfaces coated or covered with dust, dirt, grime, grease, or another absorbent material.
- 761.378 Decontamination, reuse, and disposal of solvents, cleaners, and equipment.

### **Subpart T—Comparison Study for Validating a New Performance-Based Decontamination Solvent Under § 761.79(d)(4)**

- 761.380 Background.
- 761.383 Applicability.
- 761.386 Required experimental conditions for the validation study and subsequent use during decontamination.
- 761.389 Testing parameter requirements.
- 761.392 Preparing validation study samples.
- 761.395 A validation study.
- 761.398 Reporting and recordkeeping.

AUTHORITY: 15 U.S.C. 2605, 2607, 2611, 2614, and 2616.

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–07 Edition)

### **Subpart A—General**

#### **§ 761.1 Applicability.**

(a) This part establishes prohibitions of, and requirements for, the manufacture, processing, distribution in commerce, use, disposal, storage, and marking of PCBs and PCB Items.

(b)(1) This part applies to all persons who manufacture, process, distribute in commerce, use, or dispose of PCBs or PCB Items. Substances that are regulated by this part include, but are not limited to: dielectric fluids; solvents; oils; waste oils; heat transfer fluids; hydraulic fluids; paints or coatings; sludges; slurries; sediments; dredge spoils; soils; materials containing PCBs as a result of spills; and other chemical substances or combinations of substances, including impurities and by-products and any byproduct, intermediate, or impurity manufactured at any point in a process.

(2) Unless otherwise noted, PCB concentrations shall be determined on a weight-per-weight basis (e.g., milligrams per kilogram), or for liquids, on a weight-per-volume basis (e.g., milligrams per liter) if the density of the liquid is also reported. Unless otherwise provided, PCBs are quantified based on the formulation of PCBs present in the material analyzed. For example, measure Aroclor™ 1242 PCBs based on a comparison with Aroclor™ 1242 standards. Measure individual congener PCBs based on a comparison with individual PCB congener standards.

(3) Most provisions in this part apply only if PCBs are present in concentrations above a specified level. Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations of < 50 ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $\leq 10 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ . Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations of  $\geq 50$  to < 500 ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $> 10/100 \text{ cm}^2$  to  $< 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ . Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations of  $\geq 500$  ppm apply also to contaminated surfaces at PCB concentrations of  $\geq 100 \mu\text{g}/100 \text{ cm}^2$ .

(4) PCBs can be found in liquid, non-liquid and multi-phasic (combinations of liquid and non-liquid) forms. A person should use the following criteria to

## Environmental Protection Agency

## §761.1

determine PCB concentrations to determine which provisions of this part apply to such PCBs.

(i) Any person determining PCB concentrations for non-liquid PCBs must do so on a dry weight basis.

(ii) Any person determining PCB concentrations for liquid PCBs must do so on a wet weight basis. Liquid PCBs containing more than 0.5 percent by weight non-dissolved material shall be analyzed as multi-phasic non-liquid/liquid mixtures.

(iii) Any person determining the PCB concentration of samples containing PCBs and non-dissolved non-liquid materials  $\geq 0.5$  percent, must separate the non-dissolved materials into non-liquid PCBs and liquid PCBs. For multi-phasic non-liquid/liquid or liquid/liquid mixtures, the phases shall be separated before chemical analysis. Following phase separation, the PCB concentration in each non-liquid phase shall be determined on a dry weight basis and the PCB concentration in each liquid phase shall be determined separately on a wet weight basis.

(iv) Any person disposing of multi-phasic non-liquid/liquid or liquid/liquid mixtures must use the PCB disposal requirements that apply to the individual phase with the highest PCB concentration except where otherwise noted. Alternatively, phases may be separated and disposed of using the PCB disposal requirements that apply to each separated, single-phase material.

(5) No person may avoid any provision specifying a PCB concentration by diluting the PCBs, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(6) Unless otherwise specified, references to weights or volumes of PCBs in this part apply to the total weight or total volume of the material (oil, soil, debris, etc.) that contains regulated concentrations of PCBs, not the calculated weight or volume of only the PCB molecules contained in the material.

(c) Definitions of the terms used in these regulations are in subpart A. The basic requirements applicable to disposal and marking of PCBs and PCB Items are set forth in subpart D—Disposal of PCBs and PCB Items and in subpart C—Marking of PCBs and PCB

Items. Prohibitions applicable to PCB activities are set forth in subpart B—Manufacture, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and Use of PCBs and PCB Items. Subpart B also includes authorizations from the prohibitions. Subparts C and D set forth the specific requirements for disposal and marking of PCBs and PCB Items.

(d) Section 15 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) states that failure to comply with these regulations is unlawful. Section 16 imposes liability for civil penalties upon any person who violates these regulations, and the Administrator can establish appropriate remedies for any violations subject to any limitations included in section 16 of TSCA. Section 16 also subjects a person to criminal prosecution for a violation which is knowing or willful. In addition, section 17 authorizes Federal district courts to enjoin activities prohibited by these regulations, compel the taking of actions required by these regulations, and issue orders to seize PCBs and PCB Items manufactured, processed or distributed in violation of these regulations.

(e) These regulations do not preempt other more stringent Federal statutes and regulations.

(f) Unless and until superseded by any new more stringent regulations issued under EPA authorities, or any permits or any pretreatment requirements issued by EPA, a state or local government that affect release of PCBs to any particular medium:

(1) Persons who inadvertently manufacture or import PCBs generated as unintentional impurities in excluded manufacturing processes, as defined in §761.3, are exempt from the requirements of subpart B of this part, provided that such persons comply with subpart J of this part, as applicable.

(2) Persons who process, distribute in commerce, or use products containing PCBs generated in excluded manufacturing processes defined in §761.3 are exempt from the requirements of subpart B provided that such persons comply with subpart J of this part, as applicable.

(3) Persons who process, distribute in commerce, or use products containing recycled PCBs defined in §761.3, are exempt from the requirements of subpart

## § 761.2

## 40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-07 Edition)

B of this part, provided that such persons comply with subpart J of this part, as applicable.

(4) Except as provided in § 761.20 (d) and (e), persons who process, distribute in commerce, or use products containing excluded PCB products as defined in § 761.3, are exempt from the requirements of subpart B of this part.

(Sec. 6, Pub. L. 94-469, 90 Stat. 2020 (15 U.S.C. 2605)

[44 FR 31542, May 31, 1979, as amended at 49 FR 28189, July 10, 1984; 53 FR 24220, June 27, 1988; 63 FR 35436, June 29, 1998; 64 FR 33759, June 24, 1999]

### § 761.2 PCB concentration assumptions for use.

(a)(1) Any person may assume that transformers with < 3 pounds (1.36 kilograms (kgs)) of fluid, circuit breakers, reclosers, oil-filled cable, and rectifiers whose PCB concentration is not established contain PCBs at < 50 ppm.

(2) Any person must assume that mineral oil-filled electrical equipment that was manufactured before July 2, 1979, and whose PCB concentration is not established is PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment (i.e., contains  $\geq 50$  ppm PCB, but < 500 ppm PCB). All pole-top and pad-mounted distribution transformers manufactured before July 2, 1979, must be assumed to be mineral-oil filled. Any person may assume that electrical equipment manufactured after July 2, 1979, is non-PCB (i.e., < 50 ppm PCBs). If the date of manufacture of mineral oil-filled electrical equipment is unknown, any person must assume it to be PCB-Contaminated.

(3) Any person must assume that a transformer manufactured prior to July 2, 1979, that contains 1.36 kg (3 pounds) or more of fluid other than mineral oil and whose PCB concentration is not established, is a PCB Transformer (i.e.,  $\geq 500$  ppm). If the date of manufacture and the type of dielectric fluid are unknown, any person must assume the transformer to be a PCB Transformer.

(4) Any person must assume that a capacitor manufactured prior to July 2, 1979, whose PCB concentration is not established contains  $\geq 500$  ppm PCBs. Any person may assume that a capacitor manufactured after July 2, 1979, is non-PCB (i.e., < 50 ppm PCBs). If the

date of manufacture is unknown, any person must assume the capacitor contains  $\geq 500$  ppm PCBs. Any person may assume that a capacitor marked at the time of manufacture with the statement "No PCBs" in accordance with § 761.40(g) is non-PCB.

(b) PCB concentration may be established by:

(1) Testing the equipment; or

(2)(i) A permanent label, mark, or other documentation from the manufacturer of the equipment indicating its PCB concentration at the time of manufacture; and

(ii) Service records or other documentation indicating the PCB concentration of all fluids used in servicing the equipment since it was first manufactured.

[63 FR 35436, June 29, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 33759, June 24, 1999]

### § 761.3 Definitions.

For the purpose of this part:

*Administrator* means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, or any employee of the Agency to whom the Administrator may either herein or by order delegate his authority to carry out his functions, or any person who shall by operation of law be authorized to carry out such functions.

*Agency* means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

*Air compressor system* means air compressors, piping, receiver tanks, volume tanks and bottles, dryers, airlines, and related appurtenances.

*Annual document log* means the detailed information maintained at the facility on the PCB waste handling at the facility.

*Annual report* means the written document submitted each year by each disposer and commercial storer of PCB waste to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator. The annual report is a brief summary of the information included in the annual document log.

*ASTM* means American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

*Byproduct* means a chemical substance produced without separate commercial intent during the manufacturing or processing of another chemical substance(s) or mixture(s).