November 30, 1981

EVERETT PLANT

TSCA REGULATIONS

PCB DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE

I. Occupational Control Procedures (Monsanto MSDS, 9/15/80)
Inhalation - Workplace exposure should be maintained below the OSHA eight-hour, time-weighted average Threshold Limit Value (TLV). At room temperatures, the hazard of inhalation is considered slight or absent. Chemical cartridge respirators or gas masks approved for protection against organic vapors are recommended in the event of spills or leaks of hot fluids. These will provide good protection up to the concentrations shown on the approval labels and the odor will give ample warning if it comes through the device. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn when PCB's are encountered in an enclosed space.

Threshold Limit Value (TLV) -- Chlorodiphenyl (42% chlorine) 1.0 mg/cu.m.
Chlorodiphenyl (54% chlorine) 0.5 mg/cu.m.

Skin Contact -- Avoid prolonged or repeated skin contact. Where employees may come into direct contact with PCB's,protective clothing impervious to PCB's should be worn. Gloves, boots, overshoes and bib-type aprons that cover the boot tops should be regularly inspected for defects and to ensure that it is in clean and satisfactory working condition. Contaminated clothing, gloves, etc., should be disposed of as prescribed by regulations.

Eye Contact -- Eye protection should be used where there is a possibility of liquid splashes.

Ingestion -- Ingestion of these materials is generally not a problem in industry.

II. PCB Container Decontamination

A. Any containers used for PCB material storage must be decontaminated prior to reuse or disposal.

1. Containers must be flushed or rinsed three times with a solvent containing less than 50 ppm PCB. Kerosine or III trichlorothene based solvents (chlorothene, trithene, dexa solv.) are used as PCB solvents. The solvent must be capable of dissolving PCB material to at least 5%.

2. The volume of each of the rinses must be at least 10% of the container volume.

B. Used solvent material must be stored and disposed of as PCB material if the PCB content exceeds 50 ppm.

III. Non Liquid PCB waste material

A. Rags or clothing contaminated with PCB materials from drumming or clean-up operations must be stored in proper container.

IV. Spill, Leak and Disposal Information

If PCB's leak or are spilled, the following steps should be taken immediately:

All non-essential personnel should leave the leak or spill area.

The area should be adequately ventilated to prevent the accumulation of vapors.

The spill/leak should be contained. Loss to sewer systems, navigable waterways and streams should be prevented. Spills/leaks should be removed promptly by means of absorptive material, such as sawdust, vermiculite, dry sand, clay, dirt or other similar materials, or trapped and removed by pumping or other suitable means (traps, drip-pans, trays, etc.)

Personnel entering the spill or leak area should be furnished with appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing as needed.

Personnel trained in the emergency procedures and protected against the attendant hazards should shut off sources of PCB's, clean up spills, control and repair leaks and fight fires in PCB areas.

All wastes and residues containing PCB's (e.g., wiping cloths, absorbent material, used disposable protective gloves, clothing, etc.) should be collected, placed in proper containers, marked and disposed of in the manner prescribed by EPA regulations (40 CFR 761).

Various federal and state regulations may require reporting of PCB spills. Consult the plant or MIC environmental people for information relating to spill reporting

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