DATE RECEIVED,

CITY OF **NOME**

Permit No.

Demolition Permit Application

NCO 5.10.010 Special definitions.

"STRUCTURE" means anything artificially built up or composed of parts joined together in some definite manner which requires location on the ground or attachment to something located on the ground. Structures include building, radio, T.V. and cellular telephone towers, storage vans, connex vans, sheds, water, sewer or fuel tanks and permanent signs.

NCO 5.10.050 Permit required.

(a) No person may construct, improve, remodel, enlarge, alter, repair, move, demolish or change the occupancy of a building or structure, or erect, install, enlarge, alter, repair, remove, convert or replace any electrical, gas, mechanical or plumbing system, boiler, furnace, water heater, breaker panel, oil tank, stationary propane tank, wood burning stove or fireplace or excavate or place fill on any property without first obtaining the required permits therefore.

(b) (2) A demolition permit is required for any demolition of any existing structure.

(c) Applications for any required permit shall be on a form prescribed by and filed with the building official, shall contain all information required by the building official, or required by NCO 11.50.020(b), and shall be signed by either the owner of the property or the structure, or by the owner's contractor responsible for accomplishing the work for which the permit is requested.

(d) The applicable fee shall be paid at the time any permit application is issued. The building official shall not begin to review any submitted application until such time as the certification of compliance with tax and licensing provisions required by NCO 5.10.020 has been issued by the city clerk. (Ord. 01-12-1 § 1 (part), 2001). For commercial structures, institutional structures, or residential buildings with more than four units refer to the attached ADEC Construction and Demolition Waste Guidance Document.

5.10.070 Permit standards.

(f) Demolition Permit. No application for a demolition permit shall be approved unless all of the following requirements to the extent applicable to the project are satisfied:

(1) A demolition plan is submitted and approved by the building official. (Ord. 01-12-1 § 1 (part), 2001)

Applicant:_____ Date:_____

Mailing Address:_____ Street Address:_____

Phone#: _____

Demolition Debris From:

Block#:_____ Lot#:_____ Tax Lot#:_____

Year Structure Being Demolished Was Constructed: _____

Description of Debris and Waste Material:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Permissible Landfill Site:

The Applicant and Person Primarily Responsible further agree, represent and warrant that the entire demolition site shall be adequately protected, restricted and barricaded in the best public interests of health, safety and welfare, with visible and stable BARRIERS, flashing yellow **WARNING** LIGHTS in good working order, understandable large-print **WARNING** SIGNS, **and such other precautionary equipment and measures as the City may require.**

0-96-6-6 Fee Structure:

Pic kup Truck……..$ 25.00 /visit covered
$ 35.00/visit uncovered

Flat Bed Truck.....$ 55.00/visit covered
$ 95.00/visit uncovered

Dump Truck. ……. $ 130 .00 /visit covered
$155. 00/visit uncovered

0-98-8-2 Fee Structure:

Contractor/Project. ..... Negotiated with base rate of $90/ton
Wooden Structures:
Single Family…. ……..$ 825 less than 2,000 sq. ft
Duplex.…….…….$1,100 greater than 2,000 sq. ft

PERMIT FEE CHARGED: _____

Inert Debris Landfill/Salvage Yard Center Creek Road Site

Acceptable Wastes_

* construction/demolition debris
* scrap metal
* tires
* white goods (w/ CFC removed)
* vehicles (w/fluids & battery removed)
* scrap wood
* empty drums/tanks

Unacceptable Wastes

* hazardous wastes including: waste oil, greases, paints
* lead-acid batteries
* asbestos
* domestic refuse
* sewage sludge & honey buckets
* animal carcasses or by-products
* PCBs

Permit Approval:

_____ _____
BUILDING INSPECTOR **DATE** **OWNER** **DATE**

TAX COMPLIANCE (NCO 5.10.020): YES__ NO_____

COMMENTS:.....

_____
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE **DATE**

O-01-12-01
Revised 5/18/2022

Date Paid/Amount._____

Receipt#_____

Construction and Demolition Waste

Guidance Document

March 2022

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Health
Solid Waste Program

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste constitutes 25% to 40% of the waste disposed in the United States. Proper management of C&D is important to protect workers and can reduce project costs. In planning a C&D project, consideration must be given to material hazards, the salvaging of reusable materials, and to proper disposal options.

Building Survey

Before a demolition or renovation project begins, federal regulations require the **identification of any asbestos-containing materials (ACM) or other hazardous materials in the structure**. A person trained to identify potentially hazardous materials must conduct and record a building survey of the structure and any contained materials.

All hazardous materials must be removed and properly disposed prior to demolition. In particular, ACM must be removed, managed, and disposed in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) requirements [40 CFR 61, subpart M]. Workplace safety standards and disposal requirements require any contractor to identify and properly manage all ACM; however, the NESHAP standards only apply to commercial structures, institutional structures, or residential buildings with more than four units.

For homeowners doing their own demolition or renovation, identifying ACM is also important to prevent exposure to asbestos fibers, which are known to cause cancer and other lung disease.

Asbestos

Any potential ACM identified in the building survey must be sampled and tested; if it contains more than 1% asbestos, it must then be categorized as friable or regulated ACM (RACM), or as Category I or Category II non-friable ACM, which are often referred to as non-RACM. These categories determine how the materials must be managed during removal and disposal.

Failure to properly identify, remove, and dispose of ACM can expose workers and the public to asbestos fibers, and facility owners and contractors to civil and criminal liability.

See our Asbestos Handling and Disposal guidance for more information – http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/solid-waste/asbestos/

For all demolitions of commercial structures, institutional structures, or residential structures with more than four units, federal law requires ***you submit notice to EPA at least 10 days before any demolition begins*** regardless of the presence of hazardous materials or ACM. More information is available by calling the EPA Alaska Operations office or online at http://www.epa.gov/asbestos/epas-notification-rules-and-regulations-regarding-demolition-asbestos-containing-structures.

Hazardous Materials

Hazardous materials, or other wastes that may cause a potential hazard to human health or the environment, often require special handling and disposal methods under federal laws, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act (LLRWPA). Hazardous wastes commonly found in a demolition project include:

- Lead-based paint
- Lead pipe and solder
- Fluorescent tubes and bulbs
- Mercury switches and thermostats
- Paints, solvents, or pesticides
- PCB-containing transformers or light ballasts
- PCB-containing paint or caulking
- Radionuclide-containing smoke detectors and exit signs
- Refrigerants from air conditioning units.

For additional details on materials that are suspect of containing PCBs, please refer to EPA's *PCBs in Building Materials* guidance document: PCBs in Building Materials - Determining the Presence of Manufactured PCB Products in Buildings or Other Structures | US EPA .

Alaska does not have any landfills permitted to accept regulated hazardous wastes. However, if you qualify as a conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) under RCRA you may be allowed to dispose of RCRA hazardous wastes at a permitted Class I or II landfill. Small rural landfills (Class III) are not allowed to accept CESQG waste. Contact your local landfill to determine if they accept CESQG waste, or contact the ADEC Solid Waste Program office for assistance.

Burning C&D

Controlled burning of woody debris and clean wood from construction, demolition, or land clearing projects is allowable in most areas of Alaska. For C&D, "woody debris" means tree limbs, branches, brush, stumps, or foliage that has been cut or cleared from the land; "clean wood" means dimensional lumber that has not been treated with a paint, glue, or preservative. Burning of other C&D is prohibited as it has the potential to create toxic or acid gases. All burning must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Division of Forestry or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the ADEC Division of Air Quality, and any local regulations. In addition, the burn may not create a nuisance or a human health hazard.

Ash from the burning of clean wood or mixed materials is a solid waste and must be disposed in a permitted landfill. You will need to contact your local landfill for disposal requirements. Ash solely from the burning of woody debris is not a solid waste and is not required to be disposed in a landfill.

For more information on burning requirements, consult

- ADNR Division of Forestry http://forestry.alaska.gov/
- ADEC Division of Air Quality: Open Burn Information http://dec.alaska.gov/air/air-permit/open-burn-info/

Disposal of ACM and Non-Hazardous C&D

All other non-hazardous C&D and ACM must be disposed in a landfill permitted to accept the waste. Most municipal landfills will accept C&D, and a number of C&D monofills are operated in the state for commercial disposal. It is important to contact landfills directly to determine your disposal options and costs early in the planning process. Most small rural landfills (Class III) cannot accept ACM. In a remote location where no disposal

options are available, you may choose to apply to ADEC for a permit or authorization to construct and operate a project-specific landfill.

For a remote project, you may apply for a one-time disposal authorization. These authorizations are limited to project locations that do not have year-round access to a system of connected roads with a total length of 100 miles or more, or where all permitted landfills are more than 100 road miles away or have refused, in writing, to accept the waste. ADEC provides two types of one-time authorizations for remote C&D projects:

- **Authorization for One-Time Disposal of Asbestos Waste** – This authorization allows the disposal of up to 250 cubic yards of RACM and non-RACM waste that is generated on the project site.
- **Authorization for One-Time Disposal of Inert (C&D) Waste** – This authorization allows the one-time disposal of up to 1,000 cubic yards of C&D and other inert waste, but does not include RACM.

In rural Alaska, it is important to engage with the local community early in the planning process. You must ensure that the landfill has a current permit, and that they allow disposal of the C&D in the landfill. In addition, during the project, providing assistance to consolidate, compact, and cover waste in the landfill is encouraged.

If your project does not meet the location or quantity limitations, you will need to apply for an inert waste or asbestos monofill permit. Contact us for assistance in determining your disposal options.

Waste Exempt from Permitting

Some wastes are exempt from the solid waste regulations and do not required a solid waste permit as long as they are not mixed with any other wastes or do not cause a health, safety, or environmental problem. These wastes may not need to be disposed in a permitted landfill if managed properly. See our Exempt Waste guidance http://dec.alaska.gov/eh/solid-waste/exempt-wastes/or call a regional ADEC Solid Waste Program office. You may also want to check with material recyclers for other non-disposal options for certain materials.

Examples of exempt wastes that you might encounter during demolition, renovation, or construction projects include:

- Land clearing waste, including excavated dirt, rock, soil, butt ends, limbs, stumps, or other foliage;
- Bricks and mortar;
- Unpainted Portland cement type concrete and associated steel rebar that cannot be easily removed.

Summary

Consideration of waste management for construction, demolition, and renovation projects early in the planning and bid process is important to ensure a successful project. Identification of disposal options and requirements, including identifying and managing any hazardous waste or ACM, will save time and money and can prevent potentially serious legal consequences. Consideration of material reuse or recycling can also save on disposal costs. Particularly in rural Alaska, it is important to engage the community to determine your disposal options and how your project could provide a benefit for the local community.

Contacts	
EPA Alaska Operations Office	907-271-5083 800-781-0983 907-271-3688 Asbestos 907-271-6329 Hazardous Waste
Alaska Occupational Safety and Health (AKOSH)	800-656-4972 Consultation and Training 800-770-4940 Compliance and Enforcement
Alaska Division of Forestry	907-356-5512
ADEC Air Quality	907-269-7562 Anchorage 907-451-2143 Fairbanks 907-465-5127 Juneau

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency

PCBs in Building Materials

Determining the Presence of Manufactured PCB Products in Buildings or Other Structures

May 2021

Manufactured PCB products are materials that were made with PCBs and are in a non-liquid state as defined in 40 CFR § 761.3.[1] The use of manufactured PCB products containing PCBs at greater than or equal to (≥) 50 parts per million (ppm) is not authorized under TSCA and the federal PCB regulations at 40 CFR part 761.[2] If manufactured PCB products containing PCBs ≥ 50 ppm are found in a building or other structure, they must be removed and disposed of as PCB bulk product waste in accordance with 40 CFR § 761.62. The purpose of this fact sheet is to provide a resource to assist property owners or operators in determining if manufactured PCB products may be present in a building or structure.

EPA believes there was widespread use of manufactured PCB products during construction and renovation activities occurring primarily between about 1950 and 1979. Nationally, Environmental Health and Engineering, Inc. (2010) estimates that 60% of the U.S. building stock may be affected by manufactured PCB products.[3] A compilation of data on PCBs in caulking sealants by Kohler, et al. (2005) identifies a 48% frequency of detection with median PCB concentrations in the 1,000 to 10,000 ppm range.[4] One article estimated that up to 25,290 school buildings may have been constructed between 1950 and 1980, when the greatest use of manufactured PCB products occurred.[5] Studies of commercial buildings indicate similar findings.[6, 7, 8]

EPA recommends that property owners or operators planning demolition or renovation of a building or structure determine if manufactured PCB products are present and, if so, properly remove and dispose of them during these activities. If property owners or operators, such as school authorities, are not planning renovation or demolition and have concerns that manufactured PCB products may be present in a building or structure they may wish to consider determining the presence of manufactured PCB products; however, before testing materials, EPA recommends they first consult and take the actions outlined in EPA's guidance for school administrators and building owners, which includes information about managing PCBs in building materials to help minimize possible exposures to building occupants.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCBs were domestically manufactured from 1929 until fabrication was banned in 1979 by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), with some products and processes excluded from the ban by regulation. PCBs were used extensively as coolants in hydraulic systems and as dielectric fluids in electrical equipment as well as many other applications. However, PCBs may still be present in products and materials produced before 1979 (including oil used in motors and hydraulic systems) or in excluded manufacturing processes, as defined in 40 CFR 761.3, and can still be released into the environment, where they do not readily break down. PCBs have been identified as probable human carcinogens and cause a variety of non-cancer health effects as well.[10]

Identification of Potential Manufactured PCB Products

Manufactured PCB products may be found throughout a building or on a structure. Manufactured PCB products that contain ≥ 50 ppm PCBs have been frequently identified in and around window and door frames, in sealants and coatings on surfaces, and within expansion joints. There may be an increased likelihood of finding manufactured PCB products within areas designated for certain types of uses, such as in areas or rooms subject to high heat or fire such as boiler rooms. The PCB concentration in these materials can vary widely. EPA is aware of PCB concentrations in caulk up to 500,000 ppm or 50% by weight.

Listed below are potential types of manufactured PCB products that may be present in buildings or on structures:[9]

- Paint, varnishes, and lacquers
- Non-conducting materials in electrical cables (e.g., plastic and rubber)
- Rubber and felt gaskets
- Coal-tar enamel coatings (e.g., pipe coating) and rust inhibitor coatings
- Insulation materials (e.g., fiberglass, felt, foam, and cork)
- Adhesives and tapes
- Caulk, grout, and joint material (e.g., putty, silicon, and bitumen)
- Pipe hangers
- Plastic applications, including vinyl and PVC
- Galbestos siding
- Mastics
- Acoustic ceiling and floor tiles
- Asphalt roofing and tar paper
- Synthetic resins and floor varnish
- Sprayed-on fireproofing

Considerations for Determining the Presence of Manufactured PCB Products in Buildings or Other Structures

There is no visual standard for determining if manufactured PCB products are present in a building or structure. To determine if such products are present, sampling and laboratory analysis for PCBs are necessary. A property owner or operator may wish to consider the following steps in deciding whether to conduct testing and develop a testing program.

- Evaluating PCB Exposure – Testing of indoor air and/or wipe sampling may be a first step to determine the potential for exposure of PCBs to building occupants.
- Reviewing Building Records – Building materials manufactured or installed primarily between about 1950 and 1979 have a greater likelihood to contain PCBs. For buildings constructed or renovated primarily between about 1950 and 1979 and which may have been renovated after 1979 (such as window replacement and installation of new caulk), PCBs may still be present in the building materials and may even have migrated from substrates (e.g., brick) previously contaminated by manufactured PCB products into the newly installed replacement materials. EPA recommends that the property owner or operator review historical records related to the construction, renovation, and maintenance of the building or structure. Historical records can help identify materials, areas, or parts of the building that either may contain or are unlikely to contain PCBs.

- Compiling Inventory – In cases where the property owner or operator may not have definitive records that indicate the presence or absence of manufactured PCB products, EPA recommends developing an inventory of each material type that the owner or operator believes may contain PCBs. When compiling an inventory of potentially suspect manufactured PCB products, EPA recommends considering variance within a material type. For example, a building may contain various colors of paint or types of caulk that may contain PCBs within different areas or different floors or elevations of the building. The inventory should include the number of individual material types present (e.g., number of gaskets) or the square or linear feet of each material type (e.g., grey caulk, white caulk). EPA recommends performing an inspection of the building to look for suspect manufactured PCB products but notes that relying solely on a visual assessment of materials is insufficient to determine the presence of PCBs.
- Testing – Based on the information gained in the record review and inventory, a property owner or operator may choose to test the inventoried materials or may assume the suspect manufactured PCB products contain PCBs ≥ 50 ppm.
- Sampling Plan – Before any testing occurs, EPA recommends developing a building material sampling plan that reflects the current and future use plan for the building and the project remediation goals.
- For additional information refer to the links below.
  - *PCBs in Building Materials*
  - *Standard Operating Procedure for Sampling Porous Surfaces for PCBs*
  - *Exposure Levels for Evaluating PCBs in Indoor School Air*
  - *How to Test for PCBs and Characterize Suspect Materials*

Renovation for Continued Use

- Manufactured PCB products that contain PCBs ≥ 50 ppm are unauthorized for use and must be removed for disposal as a PCB bulk product waste (see 40 CFR §§ 761.3, 761.20(a), and 761.62).
- EPA recommends testing if a property owner or operator plans to renovate a building or other structure for continued use when there are no clear records to conclude that the building or structure is unlikely to contain manufactured PCB products. The results of this testing will help ensure that renovation workers and building occupants are protected, contaminated materials are properly disposed, and adequate controls are put in place to prevent a release of PCBs to the environment. EPA recommends testing all suspect manufactured PCB products. Testing could help facilitate segregation and recycling of building materials not contaminated with PCBs provided other contaminants, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, are not present.
- As an alternative to testing, the property owner or operator could choose to assume that untested suspect manufactured PCB products contain ≥ 50 ppm and are regulated for PCB disposal under 40 CFR § 761.62.
- The property owner or operator should determine if surrounding porous substrate materials, such as concrete or brick, or non-porous substrate materials, such as metal window frames, contain PCBs at regulated concentrations[11] prior to removal of manufactured PCB products.
- EPA recommends that the property owner or operator outline areas where manufactured PCB products are found and prioritize removal of those products along with any contaminated substrate materials based on considerations such as their PCB concentrations, potential accessibility and exposure, and building occupancy.

- The property owner or operator should determine if indoor air and/or wipe testing prior to and/or after abatement is warranted. This may be necessary to address concerns about building occupant exposure via the inhalation pathway based on building construction details and features, cleaning practices, or the location of the identified manufactured PCB products.
- If removal of the manufactured PCB products cannot happen in the short term, the property owner or operator should work with the EPA Regional PCB Coordinator to develop an interim plan. This plan should include measures to protect building occupants and to manage the manufactured PCB products until they can be removed and disposed of as PCB bulk product waste in accordance with 40 CFR § 761.62, and any surrounding PCB-contaminated substrate materials can be removed and disposed of as either PCB bulk product waste or PCB remediation waste or decontaminated in accordance with 40 CFR §§ 761.61, 761.62, or 761.79. The decision to designate manufactured PCB products and associated PCB-contaminated substrates as PCB bulk product waste should be documented at the time of designation for disposal. See EPA's Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Guidance Reinterpretation for more information. To support such an interim plan, the extent of PCB contamination must be identified, and interim measures, including indoor air and wipe sampling, may be required until the manufactured PCB products and adjacent substrates are removed (see 40 CFR §§ 761.61, 761.62, and 761.79).
- For additional information, refer to the links below.
  - *Steps to Safe PCB Abatement Activities*
  - *Steps to Safe Renovation and Repair Activities*
  - *Practical Actions for Reducing Exposure to PCBs in Schools and Other Buildings*

Demolition and Disposal

- PCB concentrations in the manufactured PCB products determine whether and how a PCB waste is regulated for disposal. Prior to demolition, a property owner or operator could choose to assume that the untested suspect manufactured PCB products are regulated for disposal under 40 CFR part 761 or, alternatively, could test suspect manufactured PCB products in the building or structure to determine if PCBs are present.
- If testing is conducted and the products are found to contain ≥ 50 ppm PCBs, or if the products are assumed to be regulated for disposal, they must be disposed of as a PCB bulk product waste (see 40 CFR §§ 761.3 and 761.62).
- If manufactured PCB products are assumed or verified to contain PCBs ≥ 50 ppm, the property owner or operator should consider whether adjacent building substrate in contact with the manufactured PCB products is regulated for cleanup and disposal as a PCB remediation waste under 40 CFR § 761.61, depending upon the PCB concentration present.[11] The property owner or operator could choose to assume PCBs are present or choose to test the substrate to determine if PCBs are present. PCB-contaminated substrate may be regulated for disposal as PCB remediation waste under 40 CFR § 761.61 or managed as PCB bulk product waste, as described below.
- If manufactured PCB products are present, EPA recommends that the property owner or operator evaluate removal of those products and any PCB-contaminated substrates (e.g., concrete, brick, metal) for disposal at an appropriate facility before demolition. Testing could help facilitate segregation and recycling of substrates not contaminated with PCBs provided other contaminants, such as asbestos and lead-based paint, are not present. If contaminated, adjacent substrates, or portions of adjacent substrates (such as the concrete edge around a window), may be managed as

PCB bulk product waste and disposed of together with the manufactured PCB products if they are designated as such prior to removal of the manufactured PCB products. See the Handling, Storing, and Disposing of PCB Wastes section below and EPA's Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Guidance Reinterpretation for more information.

- For additional recommendations on demolition of buildings with PCBs, see also: Best Practices for Reducing, Reusing, and Recycling Construction and Demolition Materials - Environmental Considerations.

Outdoor Contamination Concerns

- Property owners and operators should be aware of the potential for ground surfaces surrounding buildings to become contaminated with PCBs originating from manufactured PCB products, particularly from exterior paints, caulks, and sealants. Ground surfaces include not only soil, but other solid surfaces such as asphalt and concrete.
- Stormwater and surface water runoff may transport PCBs to storm water drains and sewers or nearby surface water features. Controls to prevent potential releases of PCBs and protect stormwater and surface water conveyances are recommended and may be required if the activity is permitted under the Clean Water Act, such as under the Construction General Permit (CGP). See discussion of Parts 1.2.2 and 3.2 of the CGP in the CGP Fact Sheet for recommended controls and best management practices. It is also important to consider dust control and monitoring during demolition projects to protect third parties and the environment during demolition projects. See EPA's website on Managing Stormwater and Dust at Demolition Sites.
- Property owners or operators should consider sampling nearby ground surfaces (e.g., soil, asphalt, concrete) and areas of runoff pathways including drainage swales and catch basins to determine if exterior manufactured PCB products have impacted those surfaces.

Handling, Storing, and Disposing of PCB Wastes

- **Storage of PCB remediation waste and PCB bulk product waste** is subject to the applicable requirements of 40 CFR § 761.65, which includes storage area design requirements and storage time limits.
- **Disposal of PCB bulk product waste** is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR § 761.62, which includes disposal in a TSCA Chemical Waste Disposal facility, RCRA Hazardous Waste Disposal facility, or Solid Waste Landfill disposal (for specified materials).
- **Disposal of PCB-contaminated substrates** that meet the definition of a PCB remediation waste as defined under 40 CFR § 761.3:
    - If the manufactured PCB products are no longer present or are no longer attached to the adjacent substrate at the time of designation for disposal, the PCB-contaminated substrate must be disposed of as a PCB remediation waste (see 40 CFR § 761.61). 40 CFR § 761.61 allows disposal in a TSCA Chemical Waste Disposal facility. Disposal in a RCRA Hazardous Waste Disposal facility or Solid Waste Landfill (for < 50 ppm materials) is subject to notification requirements of 40 CFR §§ 761.61(a) or (c).
    - If the property owner or operator intends to remove and dispose of the manufactured PCB products and any associated PCB-contaminated building substrates at the same time, these

combined wastes may be disposed of as a PCB bulk product waste in accordance with 40 CFR § 761.62 without further testing of the building substrate even if the manufactured PCB products become separated from the adjacent building substrate during removal. However, substrate testing may be necessary to determine the extent of contamination into or on the substrate. The decision to designate manufactured PCB products and associated PCB-contaminated substrates as PCB bulk product waste should be documented at the time of designation for disposal (e.g., within the demolition plan). See EPA's Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Guidance Reinterpretation for more information.

- **Notification of PCB Waste Activity.** Any company or person storing, transporting, or disposing of PCBs or conducting PCB research and development must notify EPA and receive an identification number using Form 7710-53. EPA will issue an EPA identification number to the notifier if the notifier does not have one. See 40 CFR § 761.205 and *Notification of PCB Activities*.

  Generators of PCB waste who **do not** own or operate PCB storage facilities **subject to** the storage requirements of 40 CFR § 761.65(b) or (c)(7) do not need to submit the notification form. Generators exempted from the notification requirements are required to use the generic identification number "40 CFR PART 761" on manifests, records, and reports, unless such generators elect to use a unique EPA identification number previously assigned to them (e.g., for hazardous waste activities) by EPA or a state. See 40 CFR § 761.205(c).

- **Documentation and Record Keeping.** When performing the removal of PCBs, documentation and record keeping requirements may apply. See 40 CFR § 761.61(a)(9). Maintaining records may also be important for future maintenance, renovation, or demolition work.

Additional Regulatory References

Listed below are regulatory references to cleanup, decontamination, storage, and disposal requirements for PCB remediation waste and PCB bulk product waste. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list, and other requirements may apply. See 40 CFR Part 761 for the complete PCB regulations.

- Notification, cleanup, and disposal requirements for *PCB remediation waste*: 40 CFR § 761.61.
- Disposal requirements for *PCB bulk product waste*: 40 CFR § 761.62.
- Decontamination requirements for PCB-contaminated *non-porous surfaces*: 40 CFR § 761.79.
- Sampling *non-porous surfaces* for measurement-based use, reuse, and decontamination under 40 CFR § 761.79(b)(3): 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart P.
- Option for an approval from EPA to use *alternative decontamination or sampling procedures* (other than those specified in 40 CFR § 761.79 and 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart P): 40 CFR § 761.79(h).
- PCB Spill Cleanup Policy: 40 CFR Part 761, Subpart G.
- PCB waste marking: 40 CFR §§ 761.40 and 761.45
- PCB storage for disposal and PCB waste container storage: 40 CFR §§ 761.65 and 761.65(c)(6)
- Notification and Manifesting: 40 CFR §§ 761.205 and 761.207

Contact your EPA Regional PCB Coordinator and State Regulator

If you have concerns about PCB contamination or need more information, consult your EPA Regional PCB Coordinator at http://www.epa.gov/pcbs/program-contacts and your state environmental agency. EPA recommends that you make decisions about appropriate action after thoughtful consideration of all available information and all legal requirements.

EPA PCB Regional Coordinators Telephone Numbers:

EPA Region 1 (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT) Tel: 617-918-1527
EPA Region 2 (NJ, NY, PR, US Virgin Islands) Tel: 732-906-6817
EPA Region 3 (DE, DC, MD, PA, VA, WV) Tel: 215-814-2177
EPA Region 4 (AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN) Tel: 404-562-8512
EPA Region 5 (IL, IN, MI, MN, OH, WI) Tel: 312-886-7890
EPA Region 6 (AK, LA, NM, OK, TX) Tel: 214-665-6796
EPA Region 7 (IA, KS, MO, NE) Tel: 913-551-7504
EPA Region 8 (CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY) Tel: 303-312-6625
EPA Region 9 (AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Guam) Tel: 415-972-3360
EPA Region 10 (AK, ID, OR, WA) Tel: 206-553-1616

Footnotes

[1] 40 CFR § 761.3 defines non-liquid PCBs as "materials containing PCBs that by visual inspection do not flow at room temperature (25 °C or 77 °F) or from which no liquid passes when a 100 g or 100 ml representative sample is placed in a mesh number 60 ±5 percent paint filter and allowed to drain at room temperature for 5 minutes."

[2] TSCA § 6(e)(2) prohibits the use of PCBs in any manner other than in a totally enclosed manner unless specifically authorized or excluded by regulation. In the PCB regulations at 40 CFR Part 761, authorizations appear in § 761.30 and exclusions appear in § 761.20. PCBs from any use not authorized or excluded under these rules are not authorized for use.

[3] Environmental Health and Engineering, Inc., 2010. What You Need to Know About PCBs in Construction Materials -- An Emerging Environmental Issue. Environmental Health & Engineering. Needham, MA.

[4] Martin Kohler, Josef Tremp, Markus Zennegg, Cornelia Seiler, Salome Miner-Kohler, Marcel Beck, Peter Lienemann, Lukas Wegmann, and Peter Schmid. Joint Sealants: An Overlooked Diffuse Source of Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Buildings. *Environ. Sci Technol.* 2005, 39(7), 1967-1973 (2005).

[5] Herrick, R. F., Stewart, J. H. & Allen, J. G. Review of PCBs in US schools: a brief history, an estimate of the number of impacted schools, and an approach for evaluating indoor air samples. *Environ Sci Pollut Res Int* 23(3), 1975–85 (2016).

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[9] This list is not intended to be comprehensive. Other materials not listed here may contain PCBs because of their form or function or based on year and place of manufacture and installation.

[10] https://www.epa.gov/pcbs/learn-about-polychlorinated-biphenyls-pcbs#healtheffects .

[11] See definition of PCB remediation waste at 40 CFR § 761.3, cleanup and disposal requirements under 40 CFR § 761.61, and 40 CFR §761.61(a)(4)(ii) and (iii) for PCB decontamination standards for non-porous and porous surfaces, respectively.