

Table 2: CATEGORIES OF PCB USE / ACTIVITIES ALLOWED UNDER TSCA

PCBs may still be used in a variety of ways. Under TSCA, PCBs may be used, manufactured, distributed, processed and/or imported or exported if the activity fits into one of the categories below. Each allowable activity has its own set of conditions that restrict use and disposal, and include a wide range of requirements such as marking, registration, notification, etc.

	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Comments</u>
"Totally Enclosed" Use	"ensures that exposure of human beings or the environment to PCBs as a result of the activity will be insignificant" (TSCA §6(e))	Definition applies to distribution in commerce of non-leaking electrical equipment such as transformer capacitors, electromagnets, voltage regulators, switches, circuit breakers, etc. (40 CFR 761.20)
Authorized Use	Activities specifically authorized, based on finding that they will not present an "unreasonable risk" (40 CFR 761.30).	The largest categories of remaining PCB use fall in this category (e.g., transformers and capacitors). Each has a list of conditions required for compliance (see Appendix A.)
Exemptions	Granted by petition approval process; based on showing of no unreasonable risk and good faith effort to develop substitute; granted for one year with opportunities for renewal. §6(e)(3)(B)	Exemptions may change over time. Some have automatic renewals, others change annually.
Inadvertent Generation	By-product of an excluded manufacturing process (must meet five-part definition to qualify)	Processes allowed, but subject to certification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements; limits on PCB concentration in product, and air/water releases
Excluded Products	No special authorization required for use of PCBs with less than 50 ppm.	
Recycled PCBs	PCBs used in the processing of paper products or asphalt roofing materials.	Limits on PCB concentration in product and air/water releases.