OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (PCB's) LIGHT BALLAST HANDLING PROCEDURES

The Contractor may be instructed to remove light fixtures which contain light ballasts during demolition/ renovation activities specified in the contract documents. These light ballasts typically contain PCBs in the oil used as coolant and lubricant. Any ballast containing PCBs is to be considered a"Hazardous Waste", and the Contractor is responsible for ensuring personnel who perform PCB related work (inspection, removal, clean-up) are trained and qualified to do so. All workers must also follow current OSHA regulations including 29 CFR 1910.120 and 8 CCR 5192, as well as other applicabl

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PCB Containing Waste

All PCB containing light ballasts, removed by the Contractor, shall be placed in leak tight approved containers (metal barrels) until they are removed from the site by a waste transporter permitted to haul hazardous materials. Barrels must not be loaded in excess of their approved capacity. For most barrels this is 750 pounds. No other materials except, a sufficient amount of absorbent packing material, shall be included with the light ballasts.

The Contractor should contact their waste hauler prior to the start of work for information pertaining to recommendations or the waste haulers stated requirements for packing PCB containing ballasts. However, at a minimum, the absorbent packing material should be added to the bottom of the waste barrel prior to the first ballast. Absorbent packing material should then be added intermittently as necessary to encase the ballasts as the waste barrel is being filled. When the waste barrel is filled, or no more light ballasts will be added, additional absorbent packing material should be added to completely cover the ballasts and the container then sealed.

Contractor is also responsible for appropriate labeling of waste barrels and securing of lids to meet federal

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SMOKE DETECTORS WHICH MAY CONTAIN A RADIOACTIVE ELEMENT

The Contractor shall be responsible for the removal of any and all smoke detectors which may contain a radioac

If this project involves asbestos related work, the work practices and worker protection for asbestos is very similar to mold related work. Workers performing asbestos related demolition of building components are required to be protected in accordance with Cal/OSHA Title 8 1529 Asbestos in Construction regulations. Workers performing asbestos related work are required to wear respirators with P-100 (HEPA) filters, and whole body disposable coveralls while removing the building materials within negative pressure HEPA filtered work enclosures. These same asbestos work practices defined in Title 8 1529 and in other specifications for this project shall apply to any mold contaminated building materials.

Any mold contaminated building materials shall be removed from the work environment in sealed bags. If the building materials have been determined to contain asbestos, the default criteria for handing, packaging, labeling, and disposal of the waste material shall be the Cal/OSHA, Federal EPA, and D.O.T. regulations for asbestos waste. If the mold impacted materials have been determined not to contain asbestos, the materials shall be placed in sealed six mil plastic bags and can be disposed as non-hazardous waste. If the mold impacted building components are painted, lead in the paint may be the determinant for disposal. Refer to the Lead in Construction specifications for handling of painted components for lead waste issues.

FREON **are**

All refrigerant systems at the buildings containing Freon and other fluorocarbon products associated with heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems, or freezers, refrigerators, etc. if removed in the planned renovation or demolition project, shall be removed from the mechanical systems and recycled in accordance with Cal/EPA requirements.

CRYSTALLINE SILICA

Cal/OSHA Title 8 1532.3. Occupational Exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica require all employers to control employee exposures to silica dust during construction related activities. The contractor is responsible for following all of the requirements in the silica regulations established by Cal/OSHA in Title 8 section 1532.3. Below are some of the key components related to engineering controls specific to different tasks. Below are excepts from the silica standards; however `

(A) For tasks performed indoors or in enclosed areas, provide a means of exhaust as needed to minimize the accumulation of visible airborne dust;

(B) For tasks performed using wet methods, apply water at flow rates sufficient to minimize release of visible dust;

(C) For measures implemented that include an enclosed cab or booth, ensure that the enclosed cab or booth:

1. Is maintained as free as practicable from settled dust;
2. Has door seals and closing mechanisms that work properly;
3. Has gaskets and seals that are in good condition and working properly;
4. Is under positive pressure maintained through continuous delivery of fresh air;
5. Has intake air that is filtered through a filter that is 95% efficient in the 0.3-10.0 μm range (e.g., MERV-16 or better); and
6. Has heating and cooling capabilities.

(d) Alternative exposure control methods. For tasks not listed in Table 1, or where the employer does not fully and properly implement the engineering controls, work practices, and respiratory protection described in Table 1:

(1) Permissible exposure limit (PEL). The employer shall ensure that no employee is exposed to an airborne concentration of respirable crystalline silica in excess of 50 $\mu g/m^3$, calculated as an 8-hour TWA.

(2) Exposure assessment.

(A) General. The employer shall assess the exposure of each employee who is or may reasonably be expected to be exposed to respirable crystalline silica at or above the action level in accordance with either the performance option in subsection (d)(2)(B) or the scheduled monitoring option in subsection (d)(2)(C).

(B) Performance option. The employer shall assess the 8-hour TWA exposure for each employee on the basis of any combination of air monitoring data or objective data sufficient to accurately characterize employee exposures to respirable crystalline silica.

(C) Scheduled monitoring option.

1. The employer shall perform initial monitoring to assess the 8-hour TWA exposure for each employee on the basis of one or more personal breathing zone air samples that reflect the exposures of employees on each shift, for each job classification, in each work area. Where several employees perform the same tasks on the same shift and in the same work area, the employer may sample a representative fraction of these employees in order to meet this requirement. In representative sampling, the employer shall sample the employee(s) who are expected to have the highest exposure to respirable crystalline silica.

2. If initial monitoring indicates that employee exposures are below the action level, the employer may discontinue monitoring for those employees whose exposures are represented by such monitoring.

3. Where the most recent exposure monitoring indicates that employee exposures are at or above the action level but at or below the PEL, the employer shall repeat such monitoring within six months of the most recent monitoring.

4. Where the most recent exposure monitoring indicates that employee exposures are above the PEL, the employer shall repeat such monitoring within three months of the most recent monitoring.

5. Where the most recent (non-initial) exposure monitoring indicates that employee exposures are below the action level, the employer shall repeat such monitoring within six months of the most recent monitoring until