

PCBs

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are synthetic organic compounds; there are no natural sources of PCB in the environment. PCB remediation waste can result from a spill, release, or other unauthorized disposal of PCBs.

[Incremental Sampling Methodology \(ISM-1\)](#)

[Section 9.1](#) (Case Study – PCB-Contaminated Landfill), pages 185-186; [Appendix C.1](#), pages C-1 – C-13

These sections present a case study examining the application and comparative findings of incremental sampling methods to discrete sampling methods at a polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contaminated landfill.

[Incremental Sampling Methodology \(ISM-2\)](#)

Section 9.4.3 (Stakeholder Perspective)

Provides an example of a successful incremental sampling methodology (ISM) investigation about residential properties being impacted by a landfill and stakeholder involvement.

[Phytotechnologies \(PHYTO-3\)](#)

Section 1.3.3 (Phytoremediation Groundcovers)

Discusses the use of densely rooted groundcover plants and grasses used to phytoremediate contaminants.

[Soil Background and Risk \(SBR-1\)](#)

Section 7.4 (Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs))

Overview of PCBs, their chemical structure, types of Aroclors, congeners and amount chlorinated. Later sections of 7.4 go into analysis techniques.

[Solidification/Stabilization \(S/S-1\)](#)

Section 2.2 (Contaminant Types Treated Using S/S), Table 2-1

Provides information on how broad classes of inorganic and organic chemicals generally respond to solidification/stabilization (S/S) treatment.