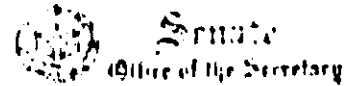
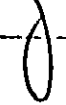


SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC )  
OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
Third Regular Session )



'16 JAN 11 P4 02

SENATE  
S. No. 3058

RECEIVED BY: 

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Introduced by Senator Miriam Defensor Santiago

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AN ACT  
REGULATING THE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL  
OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 15 provides:

The State shall protect and promote the right to health of the people and instill health consciousness among them.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls or PCBs belong to a broad family of man-made organic chemicals known as chlorinated hydrocarbons. They have a range of toxicity and vary in consistency from thin, light-colored liquids to yellow or black waxy solids. Due to their non-flammability, chemical stability, high boiling point, and electrical insulating properties, PCBs were used in hundreds of industrial and commercial applications including electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment; as plasticizers in paints, plastics, and rubber products; in pigments, dyes, and carbonless copy paper; and many other industrial applications.<sup>1</sup>

PCBs have been demonstrated to cause a variety of adverse health effects. PCBs have been shown to cause cancer in animals. PCBs have also been shown to cause a number of serious non-cancer health effects in animals, including effects on the immune system, reproductive system, nervous system, endocrine system and other health effects. Studies in humans provide supportive evidence for potential carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects of PCBs. The different health effects of PCBs may be interrelated, as

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency <http://www.epa.gov/waste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/about.htm>

alterations in one system may have significant implications for the other systems of the body.<sup>2</sup> Although they have long been banned globally, PCBs still exist in some structures and products. This bill seeks to regulate the disposal and handling of the remaining PCBs to protect us from the health risks it still poses.<sup>3</sup>

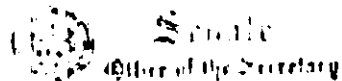
*Miriam Defensor Santiago*  
MIRIAM DEFENSOR SANTIAGO  
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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/waste/hazard/tsd/pcbs/pubs/effects.htm#NonCancer>

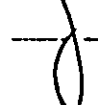
<sup>3</sup> This bill was originally filed during the Fourteenth Congress, Third Regular Session and refiled during the Fifteenth Congress, First Regular Session.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE REPUBLIC )  
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16 JAN 11 P4:02

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AN ACT  
REGULATING THE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL  
OF POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

1 SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “Polychlorinated  
2 Biphenyls Regulation Act.”

3 SECTION 2. *Definition of Terms.* – For purposes of this Act, the term:

4 (A) “PCB” and “PCBs” refer to any chemical substance that is limited to the  
5 biphenyl molecule that has been chlorinated to varying degrees or any  
6 combination of substances which contains such substance;

7 (B) “PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment” means any electrical equipment  
8 including, but not limited to, transformers (including those used in railway  
9 locomotives and self-propelled cars), capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers,  
10 voltage regulators, switches (including sectionalizers and motor starters),  
11 electromagnets, and cable, that contains PCBs at concentrations of 50 ppm  
12 and less than 500 ppm in the contaminating fluid.

13 (C) “PCB household waste” means PCB waste that is generated by residents on  
14 the premises of a temporary or permanent residence for individuals  
15 (including individually owned or rented units of a multi-unit construction),  
16 and that is composed primarily of materials found in wastes generated by

1 consumers in their homes. PCB household waste includes unwanted or  
2 discarded non-commercial vehicles (prior to shredding), household items,  
3 and appliances or appliance parts and wastes generated on the premises of a  
4 residence for individuals as a result of routine household maintenance by or  
5 on behalf of the resident.

6 SECTION 3. *Disposal Requirements.* –

7 (A) PCB liquids at concentrations of 50 ppm must be disposed of in an  
8 incinerator;

9 (B) For mineral oil dielectric fluid, in a high efficiency boiler;

10 (C) For liquids other than mineral oil dielectric fluid, in a high efficiency boiler;

11 (D) For liquids from incidental sources, such as precipitation, condensation,  
12 leachate or load separation and are associated with PCB Articles or non-  
13 liquid PCB wastes, in a chemical waste landfill;

14 (E) For purposes of complying with the marking and disposal requirements,  
15 representative samples may be taken from either the common containers or  
16 the individual electrical equipment to determine the PCB concentration.  
17 Except, That if any PCBs at a concentration of 500 ppm or greater have been  
18 added to the container or equipment then the total container contents must be  
19 considered as having a PCB concentration of 500 ppm or greater for purposes  
20 of complying with the disposal requirements of this Act;

21 Any person conducting the chemical analysis of PCBs shall do so using gas  
22 chromatography. Any gas chromatographic method that is appropriate for the material  
23 being analyzed may be used.

1           SECTION 4. *Separability Clause.* – If any provision of this Act is held invalid or  
2 unconstitutional, the same shall not affect the validity and effectivity of the other  
3 provisions hereof.

4           SECTION 5. *Repealing Clause.* – All laws, decrees, orders, and issuances, or  
5 portions thereof, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby  
6 repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

7           SECTION 6. *Effectivity Clause.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after  
8 its publication in the *Official Gazette* or in two (2) newspapers of general circulation.

Approved,

/ml24Nov2015