

**Cover Sheet
Standard Operating Procedure**

Operation Title: Equipment Decontamination Protocol

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1.0 Applicability

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) applies to all programs in the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's (MEDEP) Division of Remediation (DR). It may be utilized by other Divisions within MEDEP, as determined by the respective Division Directors or their designees.

This SOP is not a rule and is not intended to have the force of law, nor does it create or affect any legal rights of any individual, all of which are determined by applicable statutes and law. This SOP does not supersede statutes or rules.

2.0 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to describe the MEDEP/DR procedure for decontamination of equipment.

3.0 Key Definitions

Decontamination: The process of properly removing hazardous substances from sampling equipment for the purpose of preventing cross-contamination during a sampling event.

4.0 Responsibilities

All MEDEP/DR Staff must follow this procedure when performing this task. All Managers and Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that their staff are familiar with and adhere to this SOP. MEDEP/DR staff reviewing data by outside parties should ensure that this SOP (or an equivalent) was followed, depending on the specific Data Quality Objectives (DQOs) of the task.

Other MEDEP SOPs may also apply when performing this task, including, but not limited to MEDEP/DR SOP *RWM-DR-014 - Development of a Sampling and Analysis Plan* (SAP). The SAP should consider quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) samples and measures, the specifics of which will depend on the DQOs for the task. Types of QA/QC samples are discussed in more detail in the DR Quality Assurance Plan (QAP). SAP development includes provisions for creating a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) associated with the activity, including compliance with notifications when disturbing soil with powered equipment or tools (i.e., not hand tools). Dig Safe notification does not include public utility clearance requests which must be completed separately (e.g., sewer and water lines). These utility marking requests typically do not extend onto marking private property (i.e., they may only

mark lines in the public right of way), so hiring a private utility marking company may be necessary, depending on site specifics. Fieldwork and data collection tasks must be properly documented in accordance with applicable MEDEP SOPs and policies.

5.0 Guidelines and Procedures

5.1 Introduction

Decontamination is an essential part of a successful field operation. This procedure is intended to ensure that field equipment is properly and adequately decontaminated in order to preserve the integrity of data collected with that equipment in the field as well as to protect staff working with the equipment from exposure to contaminants.

In addition to this guideline, personnel using a specific piece of equipment for the first time should also review the manufacturer's user manual for any equipment specific decontamination procedures recommended by that manufacturer.

5.2 Planning

Specific chemicals, particularly when sampling containers or tanks, may require the use of neutralizing agents or other specialty decontamination procedures. The need for special decontamination agents for chemicals expected to be found at a site must be outlined in the SAP and HASP.

Decontamination procedures should be completed with an appropriate level of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

5.3 Decontamination Equipment

Equipment required for decontamination may include:

- Brushes, scrapers, sponges
- Spray bottles
- Water (tap or deionized)
- Soap (i.e. Liquinox)
- Paper towels
- Methanol or other solvent wash (as needed)

Other specialty decontamination equipment, such as a powered high-pressure wash, special neutralizing chemicals, or PFAS-free water may be required, and must be described in the SAP.

5.4 Procedures

Decontamination generally involves three steps: 1) gross contamination removal; 2) field decontamination; 3) secondary decontamination. If using a sink or washbasin, then cleaning these may be considered a fourth step.

5.4.1 Gross Contamination Removal

Gross contamination removal involves the removal of large dirt and mud chunks or clods, and other visible contamination, from the object being decontaminated, and prevents wash water from becoming contaminated by mud and dirt.

If a piece of equipment is grossly contaminated, use appropriate tools/equipment (for example, scraper, bristle brush, sponge, etc.) to remove the excess soil, sludge, and other obvious contamination. While removing the contamination, spray the items of equipment with water or a detergent/water solution. Such spraying (especially from a high pressure sprayer) may loosen the contamination with a minimal amount of effort. Remember that each item (i.e. brush, spray-bottle) used for the decontamination of equipment may also become contaminated and must be appropriately handled, stored, and either decontaminated or disposed of. Also be sure to clean your sink, bucket, or washbasin if used.

In addition, the decontamination of equipment may generate contaminated rinse liquids, sludges, etc., that need to be containerized onsite until proper disposal arrangements are made. In many instances, the levels of contamination will be sufficiently low and disposal at a hazardous or special waste facility may not be necessary. Disposal of wash and rinse fluids will be outlined in the SAP and/or HASP.

Certain items that become grossly contaminated and cannot be practically decontaminated (i.e. small tools and tools with wooden handles) should be disposed of properly. In some instances, it is more practical and sensible to select single-use items and dispose of these items properly rather than attempting decontamination. Such decisions will be made by the field personnel planning and performing the work activities at the site.

5.4.2 Field Decontamination

Once the gross contamination has been removed from a piece of equipment, a more thorough cleaning involving detergents (such as Liquinox) and rinsing should be done. The primary steps to take when performing field decontamination of equipment are dependent on what item of equipment is being decontaminated; however, these steps will generally be followed:

- 1) Disassemble the equipment (if applicable), and place in a bucket or suitable sized basin filled with a deionized or tap water and Liquinox (or other appropriate detergent)
- 2) Scrub the equipment thoroughly with a suitable sized brush
- 3) Rinse the inside and outside of the equipment with deionized or tap water
- 3A) Rinse equipment with methanol solvent wash if determined necessary(see below)
- 4) Inspect equipment to ensure proper decontamination

In some instances, an additional wash with methanol may be required. The need for a methanol solvent (or other solvent, or chemical neutralizing agent) wash will be determined on a project by project basis, and if required, outlined in the project's SAP. A methanol solvent wash may be necessary in the case of sampling in high levels of contamination, or when sampling particularly difficult to clean contamination such as coal tar.

Instruments such as pH meters, conductivity meters, and other instruments which are immersed in a medium also need field decontamination. In many cases, these instruments do not come into contact with the actual "material" that will be collected for analysis. An example would be collection of groundwater samples using "low flow" methodology. In instances such as this, a thorough rinsing of the instrument probes would suffice, with additional decontamination to follow after the sampling event in a controlled indoor environment, when greater care can be taken so the instrument is not damaged.

If the equipment to be decontaminated is delicate and/or contains sensitive electronics, such as a photoionization detector (PID), care must be taken when decontaminating so the equipment is not

damaged. The best way to avoid the need to decontaminate items such as these is to prevent contact with contamination in the first place. Develop a method of wrapping/bagging these instruments in polyethylene sheeting/bags so that contact with contamination is minimized but the performance of the instrument is not adversely affected.

5.4.3 Secondary Contamination

It is recommended that all field equipment be decontaminated again upon the end of a project in a controlled environment (i.e., indoors, with uninterrupted water delivery) to ensure that it has been properly decontaminated and is still working before its next use. Procedures for secondary decontamination would mimic field decontamination, however the availability of uninterrupted water under pressure, plus counter space and being indoors, would allow for greater care taken during decontamination. When doing so, be sure to clean your sink and counters once you finish.

5.4.4 Large Equipment Contamination

For site work involving large equipment, such as backhoes, bulldozers, drill rigs, etc., an equipment specific decontamination procedure may need to be developed. As a guideline, thorough brushing, scraping, washing and/or steam cleaning may need to be completed. Maximum contact points such as tires, treads, buckets, blades, and drill pipe/bits, should be thoroughly decontaminated in an effort to prevent migration of contaminants off the site. At sites where equipment becomes highly contaminated, provisions to collect rinsate water/solutions for proper disposal may have to be made.

5.5 Decontamination Alternatives

Decontamination is, by its nature, an arduous and painstaking task which is often better to avoid. By eliminating contact with contamination and/or using disposable equipment, decontamination of equipment may be avoided. Such alternatives include:

- 1) Dedicating specific equipment to a specific sample point (e.g. specific bailers to specific wells) when economically and logistically feasible
- 2) Using disposable equipment when applicable (e.g. disposable tubing)

3) Wrapping monitoring equipment in plastic bags (or other materials) to protect them from contamination

It is important to keep monitoring equipment such as PIDs or CGIs from contacting soil or liquids at hazardous substance sites. However, if an instrument becomes contaminated it must be decontaminated, regardless of how protected the equipment was. Additionally, all equipment should be inspected and decontaminated, if necessary, at the end of the project, even if protected from contamination.

5.6 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

DQOs must be determined prior to sampling and outlined in the SAP.

Equipment blanks are samples obtained from equipment rinsate and may be collected to ensure decontamination is effective and preventing cross-contamination. Equipment blanks should be collected at a rate of 5%, or as stated in the SAP to meet DQOs.

5.7 Equipment Blank Collection Procedure

1. Procure appropriate water for equipment blank and store in clean area
2. Decontaminate equipment
3. Rinse equipment again with blank water and collect into sample containers for laboratory analysis; try to drain rinse water directly into containers; however, it may be necessary to utilize a rinsate collection trough or a funnel; be sure to decontaminate trough or funnel prior to using for collection of blank
4. Store/preserve blank samples with other samples and submit to laboratory following standard chain of custody protocol

Equipment blank water should consist of de-ionized water procured from the laboratory conducting the analysis. However, tap water may be used if certain heavy metals, PFAS, or trihalomethanes are not contaminants of concern. The source of equipment blank water will be stated in the SAP and documented in the field notes of the sampling event.

6.0 References

None