



**Winter 2016 Issue**

**SCRD State Program Site Data  
Committee Updates  
Member State Updates**

**SCRD State Program Site Data through June 2015 (Cumulative)**

	<b>Program Sites</b>	<b>Assessments Initiated</b>	<b>Assessments Completed</b>	<b>Remediation Initiated</b>	<b>Remediation Completed</b>	<b>Closed Sites</b>
Alabama	104	11	4	1	0	7
Florida	1,422	382	343	227	158	169
Illinois	788	788	602	105	44	435
Kansas	164	78	69	45	24	14
Missouri	42	42	20	11	9	21
North Carolina	371	371	230	122	62	56
South Carolina	404	290	35	18	4	144
Tennessee	113	64	62	62	50	50
Texas	269	267	224	58	10	60
Wisconsin	230	196	132	81	39	83
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4,218</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>1,171</b>

**SCRD Committee Updates**

**Administrative Subgroup & Project Management/Technical Support Subgroups**

- No updates at this time

**Member State Updates**

For the complete listing of state contacts and websites visit:

<http://www.drycleancoalition.org/members.cfm>

**Alabama**

The recent trend has been for owners to place an Environmental Covenant on drycleaner sites rather than continue monitoring. An Environmental Covenant is applicable only if a site passes the Alabama Risk-Based Corrective Action (ARBCA) guidelines.

Mr. Cary Spiegel will retire on January 1, 2016, after 24+ years with the State of Alabama. Ms. Jordan Williams is taking over the hydrogeology duties for the Alabama Drycleaning Environmental Response Trust Fund program in his place.

**Florida**

Following are some statistics compiled for the first 300 drycleaning sites investigated by the Florida Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program. The statistics were developed when contamination assessment work was conducted at the sites.

### Drycleaning Facility Data

Of the 300 sites investigated, 193 (64.3%) were active drycleaning operations. At 104 of the sites, drycleaning operations were no longer being conducted. Three (3) drycleaning wholesale supply facilities were also investigated. None of these facilities were active at the time of investigation. Some contamination assessment work had been conducted at 64 of the sites (21.3 % of sites in the data set) prior to the enactment of the legislation creating the Florida Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program (DSCP). Remediation had been conducted at 22 of the sites (7.3% of sites) prior to the creation of the DSCP.

Drycleaning facilities are located in urban areas and the most common site setting can best be described as commercial/residential (89.6%), with single dwelling residences or apartments located within 500 feet of the drycleaning facilities. The next most common setting was commercial (5.3% of sites), followed by "other". Drycleaning businesses are most commonly housed in shopping centers or strip malls (75.5% of the facilities), or in free-standing buildings. The drycleaning wholesale supply facilities were located in warehouses (1%). The average dimensions of a strip mall bay that houses a drycleaning facility are 28.2 feet x 67.6 feet (or approximately 1,906 square feet). The median dimensions for a strip mall bay housing a drycleaning facility are: 25 feet x 66 feet (approximately 1,650 square feet). The average dimensions of a free-standing building housing a drycleaning facility are 48.1 feet by 77.9 feet (3,747 square feet). The median dimensions of a drycleaning facility housed in a free-standing building are 45 feet x 72 feet or 3,240 square feet.

The average size of a tract of land occupied by a strip mall/shopping center with a drycleaning facility is 8.7 acres. The median size is 7.1 acres. The average size of a tract of land occupied by a drycleaning operation housed in a free-standing building is considerably smaller, 0.39 acre. The median size is 0.3 acre. Many of the strip malls/shopping centers are owned by real estate investment trusts. Most of the tracts occupied by free-standing buildings with drycleaning operations are owned by individuals. The drycleaning business owner was the property owner for 19.9% of the active drycleaning facilities investigated. Of these facilities, 92.1% are located in free-standing buildings.

### Operational Data

The operating periods for the drycleaning facilities at the time of the site investigations follows:

- Inactive facilities: range 2 – 45 years, average 15.2 years, median 13 years
- Active facilities: range 4 – 73 years, average 20.2 years, median 16 years

The earliest operation began in 1917. The longest continuous operation was 73 years.

Historical solvent use at the investigated sites follows:

- Perchloroethylene (PCE) – 86.2% of facilities
- Petroleum solvent – 3% of facilities
- PCE & Petroleum solvent – 8.4% of facilities
- PCE & Valclene® (Freon 113) – 1.7% of facilities
- PCE & Rynex® - 0.33% of facilities
- PCE & GreenEarth® – 0.33% of facilities
- Petroleum solvent & GreenEarth® – 0.33%

The number of operating drycleaning machines at active drycleaning facilities ranged from 1 to 5. The most common scenario is one operating drycleaning machine (82% of facilities). Approximately 14.5 % of the facilities operated two machines. Four facilities operated three machines and one drycleaning facility operated five machines. Spotting and pre-cleaning was performed at 97.9 % of the active drycleaning facilities and conventional laundry was performed at 95.8% of the facilities.

Septic tanks were present at 26 sites (8.7% of total sites). Fourteen (14) septic tanks were still active and 12 septic tanks had been abandoned.

### **Regulatory/Compliance Data**

The legislation that created the Florida Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Program requires that secondary containment be installed in solvent use, solvent storage and solvent waste storage areas at active drycleaning facilities. This legislation was enacted in 1994. Of the 193 active drycleaning sites in this data set only 14 sites (7.25% of the active sites) had some form of secondary containment in place prior to the passage of the DSCP legislation.

The Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) was promulgated in November 1980. One hundred thirty (130) of the drycleaning facilities, or 43.3% of the sites in this data set were operating prior to the promulgation of RCRA. One hundred eighty-eight (188) of the sites in the data set began operating prior to the requirement for small quantity generators of hazardous waste to notify (1986).

Based on research of available records, compliance inspections had been conducted at 46% of the facilities in the data set prior to the receipt of the application to the DSCP. Based on the information provided in the applications, discharges of drycleaning solvent and/or wastes containing drycleaning solvents were reported at 79 sites, or 26.3% of the sites in the database.

### **Illinois**

Cleanup activities have stalled due to the lack of an appropriation for FY16. Uncertain at this time when the Fund will have budget authority to make claim reimbursements.

### **Kansas**

In February 2014, an investigation of chlorinated solvents detected during sampling at a radium dial site in Wichita, KS resulted in an emergency response action by the Kansas Dry Cleaning Program. The former Four Seasons dry cleaning facility at 8947 W. Central and the former Best Cleaners at 9334 W. Central were identified as the sources of the chlorinated solvent contamination. Samples were collected and analyzed from 87 direct-push probes and 222 residences in order to delineate the plume. A buffer was applied to the plume boundary to define the area of concern. KDHE provided temporary bottled water to 69 residences for drinking and cooking and point-of-entry whole-house carbon treatment systems were provided to 17 residences until connection to alternative water supplies could be achieved. Over two miles of water line were installed and 199 residences within the area of concern were connected to the City of Wichita Public Water Supply System. Nested sets of monitoring wells were installed along the perimeter of the area of concern to serve as sentry wells to monitor for any plume migration after the private wells were taken offline. Residences which had domestic wells installed in the interior of the house had replacement wells installed for lawn and garden irrigation purposes and the domestic wells abandoned to mitigate potential vapor intrusion. The Program was not been able to initiate activities at any new sites, or continue monitoring and remediation at existing sites, due to the Four Seasons emergency response, decreased revenue and reimbursement obligations.

The Kansas Legislature passed the Environmental Stewardship Fund (HB 2192) during the 2014-2015 legislative session to pay for remediation activities at contaminated "orphan" sites where there is no responsible party to pay for the cleanup. The Kansas Dry Cleaning Program will receive a portion of this Fund during Fiscal Year 2017 to assist in completing assessment activities of "orphan sites" on the backlogged site list. Kansas anticipates completing assessment activities for approximately one third of the "orphan" sites on the backlog list during each of the next three years.

### **Missouri**

Beginning in 2015, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' Hazardous Waste Program (HWP) began an effort to:

- Update the Tier 1 Risk-Based Target Levels (RBTLs) found in Tables B-2 through B-10 of the Missouri Risk-Based Corrective Action (MRBCA) guidance document
- Revise the MRBCA guidance document
- Amend 10 CSR 25-18.010 consistent with updating the RBTLs and revising the guidance

The update, revision and rulemaking pertains only to the departmental MRBCA RBTLs, guidance, and rule and not to the Missouri Risk-Based Corrective Action Process for Petroleum Storage Tanks guidance document (Tanks RBCA). Additional information can be found on the department's webpage at <http://dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/mrbcamoreupdate.htm>.

### **South Carolina**

Expanded Initial Assessments (EIAs) were conducted on 66 sites in the Midlands and in the Upstate. There are 46 sites, with most located in the Low Country, slated to have the EIA work completed in the first half of FY-16. Detailed Facility Investigations (DFIs) were completed on two sites and work is in progress on 11 other sites.

Vapor Intrusion Pathway (VIP) investigations were implemented in late 2014. VIP investigations are now conducted on most sites where EIAs were conducted and there are 104 sites with work in progress.

During FY-15, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control continued a post-pilot Potassium Permanganate injection study at one site since the results were encouraging. A second Potassium Permanganate injection site is being monitored and the outcome is looking positive. A chemical oxidation study using Ethyl Lactate has been suspended at a third site as it didn't show much effect in reducing contaminant concentrations.

Several sites were removed from the program due to non-payment of deductible (2), never being a "wet" facility (1), and gross negligence by releasing solvents from old equipment stored outdoors (1).

- The number of active drycleaners participating in the fund fell from 175 in 2011 to 138 in 2015.
- This report is based on fiscal year 2015 data. The South Carolina fiscal year runs from 1 July to 30 June.
- The South Carolina Drycleaning program web page is found at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/lw/drycleaners/>.

### **Texas**

No current program updates.

### **Tennessee**

Tennessee continues to conduct compliance reviews at drycleaners across the state. The majority of deficiencies are lack of secondary containment and labeling of waste drums. We are also in the process of completing registrations for 2016.

### **Wisconsin**

Claims on Wisconsin's Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Fund currently exceed the revenues the fund is taking in. Since summer 2014, a waiting list of claims has been amassing. It is estimated that a claim submitted today will not get paid for 1.5-2 years. Cleanups in many regions of the state are slowing or stopping due to lack of funds. Currently, there are 23 reimbursement claims waiting to be paid, totaling over \$400,000.

## **Newsletter Subscription**

If you would like to be placed on the subscription list for the SCRD newsletter please go to the following address <http://www.drycleancoalition.org/newsletter.cfm>. Copies of previous newsletters can be viewed at <http://www.drycleancoalition.org/pubs.cfm> on the SCRD website.

SCRD members are state governments that have established programs to fund remediation of drycleaner sites. Current member states include Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin. Alaska, California, Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Virginia, which do not have formal programs but are active in drycleaner remediation under other authorities, also participate in Coalition activities. SCRD provides a forum for states to share programmatic, technical, and environmental information to improve the remediation of drycleaner sites. SCRD was established in 1998 and receives technical, management, and training support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI).