



NEWS

SCRD Welcomes Connecticut as New Member

Connecticut is the newest member of the State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners (SCRD). Ray Frigon, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, represented the state at SCRDR's September meeting in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Connecticut Drycleaning Establishment Remediation Program, administered through the state's Department of Economic and Community Development, provides grants to eligible drycleaning establishments for the cleanup, containment, or mitigation of pollution resulting from releases of tetrachloroethylene (PCE), stoddard solvent, or other chemicals used in drycleaning. The grants may also be used for measures undertaken to prevent such pollution, and for providing safe drinking water when necessary. For more information about the Connecticut program, visit their web site at <http://www.dep.state.ct.us/wst/p2/dryclean/dfunding.htm>.



Holds Fall 2004 Meeting

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners (SCRDR) met September 27-30 in Kansas City, Missouri. The meeting featured case studies of cleanup efforts at drycleaner sites in Florida, Kansas, Missouri, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia. In addition, participants from Connecticut, Tennessee, and Wisconsin briefed other SCRDR members on the elements of and recent changes in their programs. The agenda also included presentations on the benefit of using ArcView software to depict site and regional contamination during public meetings and on the potential environmental impacts of petroleum solvent sites. In addition, participants discussed the status of SCRDR work on a document that will describe remediation technologies used to address chlorinated solvents at drycleaning sites. This report, to be issued in March 2005, will list the pros and cons of different technologies, discuss institutional controls, explore treatment train approaches, and provide general guidelines for consideration when choosing a remedial approach.

In other actions, participants named new chairs for the SCRDR Subgroups that carry out the day-to-day work of the organization. Craig Dukes, South Carolina Drycleaning Restoration Trust Fund, will serve as chair of the Project Management/Technical Issues Subgroup; Pat Eriksen, Drycleaner Environmental Trust Fund of Illinois, will chair the Program Development/Administration Subgroup; and Mary Siedlecki, North Carolina Drycleaning Solvent Cleanup Act

Program, will chair the Outreach Subgroup. Each of the new chairs will serve for two years.

As part of the Kansas City meeting, participants also attended training sessions on the use of Geoprobe® for installing microwells, Gore® Screening Surveys for passive organic vapor sampling, and the Color-Tec Method for field-based analysis of chlorinated compounds.

A complete summary of the September 2004 meeting proceedings, including reports on the status of each SCRD member-state's drycleaner remediation program, will be available shortly on the SCRD web site (<http://www.drycleancoalition.org/members.cfm#meet>).



New SCRD Reports Detail Components of State Drycleaner Programs

State Approaches for Drycleaner Remediation Programs and the newest update of *State Drycleaner Remediation Programs* are now available in the "Publications" section of the SCRD web site (<http://www.drycleancoalition.org>). *State Approaches for Drycleaner Remediation Programs* identifies and discusses five primary components of state drycleaner cleanup programs—funding mechanisms, eligibility, prioritization, implementation, and benefits. The report is designed as a resource for states in the process of developing drycleaner-specific cleanup programs and states that already have such programs but may be considering restructuring options. Since state programs may vary greatly, this document explores the various approaches/options states have used in incorporating the five components into their cleanup programs. The discussion of each component includes a list of "considerations," issues and questions that should be taken into account as program development or restructuring proceeds.

The newly updated *State Drycleaner Remediation Programs* contains three tables that provide current information on the numbers of facilities participating in mandated drycleaner remediation programs in SCRD member states. The tables also include information on program benefits, fee structures, legislative authority, pollution prevention requirements, and program administration. Data for the tables is updated twice yearly.



State Progress on Drycleaner Remediation Continues

Dedicated drycleaner remediation programs in Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, 11 of SCRD's 13 member states, cover about 3,265 drycleaner sites in these states. Missouri and Texas are just beginning the application processes under their programs. Environmental assessment has begun at nearly 970 sites in SCRD states and has been completed at about 480 sites. Remediation activities have been performed at about 260 drycleaner sites and completed to date at 86 sites. Another 170 drycleaner sites have been closed under individual state programs. Closed sites include sites that were closed after only assessment work (because contaminant concentrations

were below standards or cleanup target levels), sites that were closed after monitoring only (no remedial system installed), and sites that were closed after remediation was performed.

An overview of the drycleaner remediation programs in all SCRDR states, including the basic elements, fee structures, and administrative information, is available in *State Drycleaner Remediation Programs* on the SCRDR web site at <http://www.drycleancoalition.org/survey.pdf>. Additional information about the drycleaner cleanup programs in individual SCRDR states also can be accessed by visiting the SCRDR web site at <http://www.drycleancoalition.org/state.cfm>, and clicking on the link to the state or states that interest you.



SCRDR Members Address Colleagues in California, Virginia, New Mexico

SCRDR officers and members increasingly are being asked to talk about SCRDR and about state efforts to remediate drycleaner sites at meetings across the country. Chair Bill Linn, Florida Department of Environmental Protection, addressed the County of San Diego Site Assessment & Mitigation Fall Forum in San Diego, California on September 22. His presentation focused on lessons learned in conducting contamination assessment work at drycleaning sites. Linn also will be making a presentation to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality on October 13 about drycleaning site assessment and remedial work. Craig Dukes, South Carolina Drycleaning Restoration Trust Fund, will represent SCRDR as he addresses the Interstate Technology Regulatory Council (ITRC), a state-led coalition working with industry and stakeholders to achieve regulatory acceptance of environmental technologies, at its meeting October 27 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. SCRDR also will introduce a new report on remediation technologies used to address chlorinated solvents at drycleaning sites during a platform session at the Association for Environmental Health & Sciences' 15th Annual West Coast Conference on Soil, Sediment and Water in San Diego, California, in March 2005.

SCRDR 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. California, Louisiana, and New York, which do not have formal programs but are active in drycleaner remediation under other authorities, also participate in Coalition activities. SCRDR provides a forum for states to share programmatic, technical, and environmental information to improve the remediation of drycleaner sites. SCRDR was established in 1998 and receives technical, management, and training support from the U.S. EPA Office Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI) and the National Ground Water Association (NGWA).