



## December 2016 Issue

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

	Program Sites	Assessments Initiated	Assessments Completed	Remediation Initiated	Remediation Completed	Closed Sites
Alabama	105	34	29	21	6	7
Florida	1,422	408	367	232	166	176
Illinois <sup>^</sup>	788	788	602	105	44	435
Kansas <sup>^</sup>	164	78	69	45	24	14
Missouri	42	42	20	11	9	21
North Carolina	387	387	251	132	64	68
South Carolina	390	305	123	19	4	135
Tennessee <sup>^</sup>	112	112	109	98	46	46
Texas	268	268	133	68	65	65
Wisconsin	230	196	132	81	60	83
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3908</b>	<b>2618</b>	<b>1835</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1050</b>

<sup>^</sup> data from Summer 2016 issue

## 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

Environmental Covenants (EC) are being utilized in place of continual groundwater monitoring for sites. One (1) EC has been completed and four (4) other sites are considering ECs.

The "Alabama Drycleaning Environmental Response Trust Fund Act Fact Sheet – June 2016" has been placed on the Department's (ADEM) and the Alabama Drycleaning Environmental Trust Fund's (DERTF) webpages. This fact sheet provides:

- (1) information on the Alabama Drycleaning Environmental Trust Fund (DERTF),
- (2) how the DERTF is administered,
- (3) provides the regulation websites associated with the DERTF.

**Florida**

See Spotlight Article below

**Missouri**

Missouri's Drycleaning Environmental Response Trust Fund will sunset on August 28, 2017, unless it is extended by legislative action during the 2017 legislative session.

**North Carolina**

Existing provisions of the North Carolina Dry-cleaning Solvent Clean-up Act and its amendments specify sunsets dates for the program's funding and for the program itself as 2020 and 2022, respectively. The DSCA program has proposed legislation to the NC Department of Environmental Quality for the 2017 legislative session to extend those sunset dates an additional 10 years. This is the second re-authorization of the DSCA program, the first sunset date extensions were approved in 2009.

A summary of the Dry-cleaning Solvent Cleanup Act (DSCA) Fund statistics for fiscal year 2015-2016 is available on the DSCA Program's website at: <http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/dry-cleaning-solvent-cleanup-act-program>, under the DSCA Stakeholder Work Group link.

**South Carolina**

The number of Assessments Initiated and Completed now include Expanded Initial Assessments (EIA), Vapor Intrusion Pathways (VIP) investigations, and Detailed Facility Investigations. VIP investigations are conducted on locations that are not active wet facilities or dry drops. This has resulted in several sites that were previously closed becoming open again.

At this time there are 14 facility locations that have been removed from the Program, primarily due to non-payment of the deductible. The number of active drycleaners participating in the Program remained at 138 for FY-16. This report is based on fiscal year 2016. The South Carolina fiscal year runs from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016.

The Drycleaning Restoration Trust Fund Regulations have been revised and are currently in the Public Comment Period.

The South Carolina Drycleaning Program web page is found at <http://www.scdhec.gov/environment/lw/drycleaners/>.

**Texas**

The Texas Dry Cleaner Remediation Program is currently conducting assessment and remediation at 101 sites. Work has been postponed on another 102 sites pending funding.

**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 over 3 years. Cleanups in many regions of the state are slowing or stopping due to lack of funds. Currently, there are 25 reimbursement claims waiting to be paid, totaling over \$770,000. More information can be found at <http://dnr.wi.gov/Aid/DERF.html>.

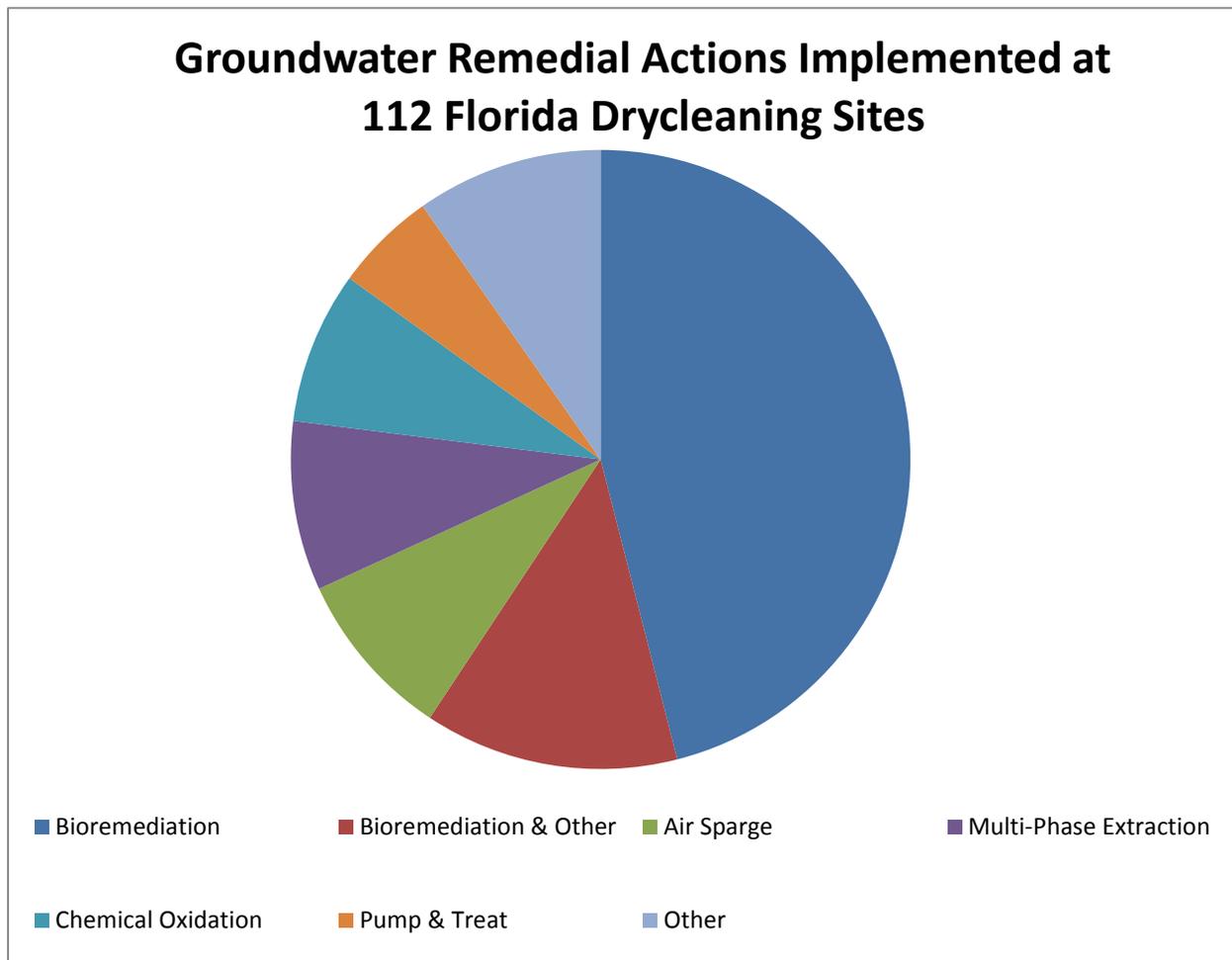
**Illinois, Kansas, Tennessee**

No updates at this time.

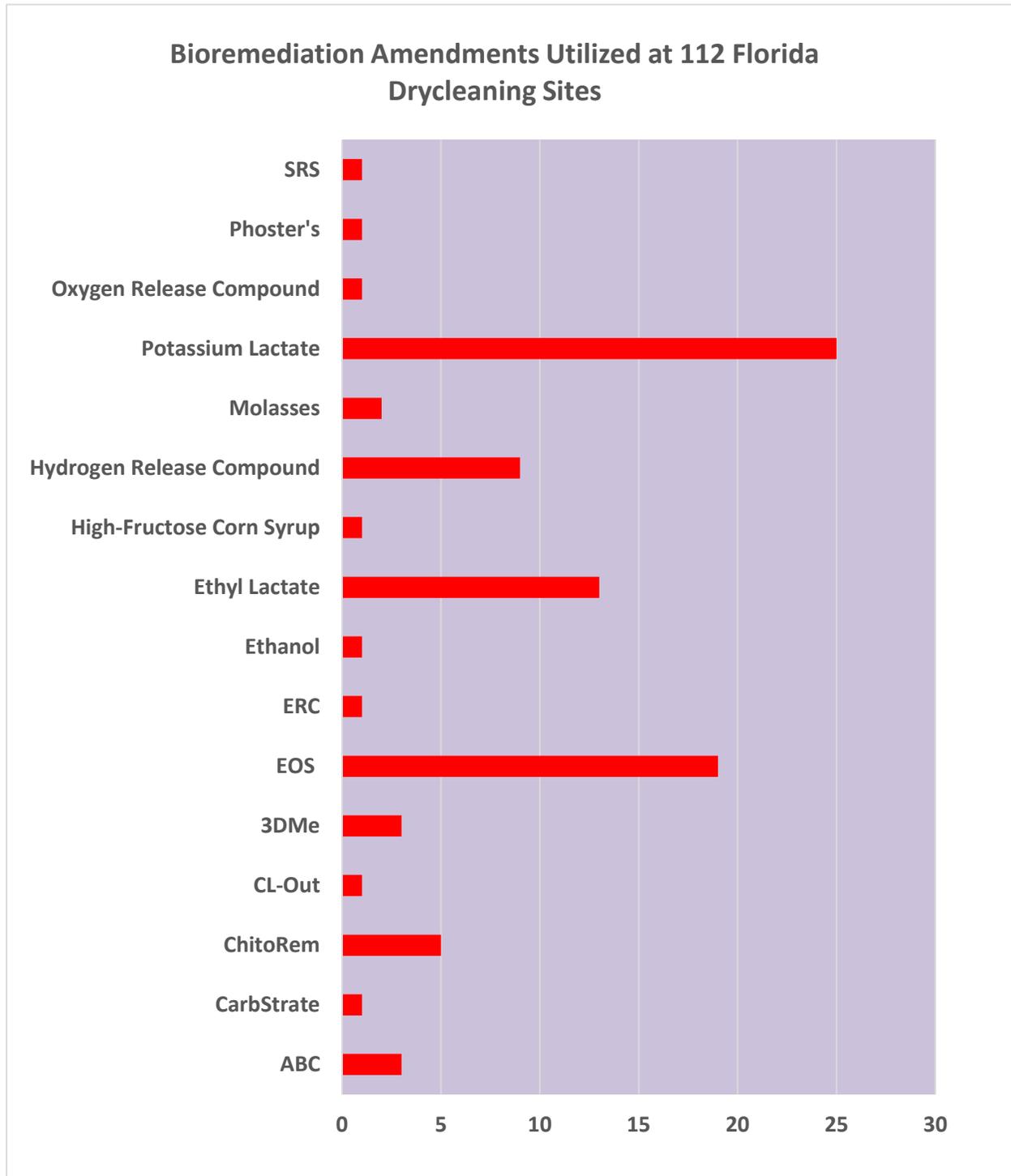
## **Spotlight: Bioremediation at Florida Drycleaning Sites**

Conditions are favorable for the biodegradation of perchloroethylene (PCE) in the surficial aquifers in many areas of Florida. Approximately 83% of the drycleaning sites assessed under the Florida Drycleaning Solvent Program (FDSCP) to date have produced groundwater samples with PCE degradation products. Anaerobic conditions are present in groundwater in many of the surficial aquifers. This is due in part to aquifer recharge from organic-rich wetlands and the presence of organics in the shallow surficial aquifer material. Moderate concentrations of dissolved organic carbon are present in shallow groundwater in much of Florida. Another factor favoring PCE degradation is the relatively warm groundwater temperatures in the shallow surficial aquifers.

To date, groundwater remediation has been conducted at one hundred twelve (112) drycleaning sites administered by the FDSCP. Bioremediation was the exclusive remedial action in groundwater at fifty-two (52) of these sites and it was part of the groundwater remedy at fifteen (15) other sites. Therefore, bioremediation has been utilized at nearly 60% of the drycleaning sites in the FDSCP where groundwater remediation has been conducted to date.



To date, sixteen (16) different amendments have been utilized for bioremediation at FDSCP state lead sites. At some sites, more than one amendment has been used. The most commonly used amendments have been: potassium lactate, EOS, ethyl lactate and HRC. Bioaugmentation has been performed at seven (7) sites. The products used were: RTB-1, BAC-9, KB-1 and BCI.



The groundwater in some of the surficial aquifers in Florida has low pH (less than 6 standard units) that limits reductive dechlorination. Buffering has been conducted at twelve (12) bioremediation sites. Buffering agents that have been used include: potassium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, anhydrous potassium carbonate, ammonium bicarbonate, calcium bicarbonate and dibasic potassium phosphate.

The bioremediation amendments have been introduced into the groundwater via the following methods:

- Injection Wells – 45 Sites
- Direct Push Boreholes – 13 Sites
- Excavations below the water table - 13 sites
- French Drains – 3 sites

At six (6) sites, recovery wells were installed hydraulically down gradient of the injection areas. Groundwater recovery was used to distribute the amendment within the injection target zone.

### **News: EPA Action on Drycleaning Chemicals**

From US EPA: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is proposing to ban certain uses of the toxic chemical trichloroethylene (TCE) due to health risks when used as a degreaser and a spot removal agent in dry cleaning.

“For the first time in a generation, we are able to restrict chemicals already in commerce that pose risks to public health and the environment,” said Jim Jones, assistant administrator for the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. “Once finalized, today’s action will help protect consumers and workers from cancer and other serious health risks when they are exposed to aerosol degreasing, and when dry cleaners use spotting agents. I am confident that the new authority Congress has given us is exactly what we need to finally address these important issues.”

EPA identified serious risks to workers and consumers associated with TCE uses in a 2014 assessment that concluded that the chemical can cause a range of adverse health effects, including cancer, development and neurotoxicological effects, and toxicity to the liver.

Specifically, EPA is proposing to prohibit manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution in commerce of TCE for use in aerosol degreasing and for use in spot cleaning in dry cleaning facilities. EPA is also proposing to require manufacturers, processors, and distributors to notify retailers and others in their supply chains of the prohibitions.

EPA’s assessment also found risks associated with TCE use in vapor degreasing, and the agency is developing a separate proposed regulatory action to address those risks. Last week, EPA announced the inclusion of TCE on the list of the first ten chemicals to be evaluated for risk under TSCA. That action will allow EPA will evaluate the other remaining uses of the chemical. Today’s action only proposes to ban certain uses of the chemical.

Comments on the proposed rule must be received 60 days after date of publication in the Federal Register

Once published, the proposed rule and supporting documents will be available in the Federal Register docket at: <https://www.regulations.gov/> by searching for HQ-OPPT-2016-0163.

Learn more: <https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/trichloroethylene-tce>

### **Newsletter Subscription**

If you would like to be placed on the subscription list for the SCRDR 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 SCRDR website.

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. 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. 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 of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI).