

Kansas Drycleaning Program



Semi-Annual Newsletter

Kansas Department of Health & Environment

Winter 2006/2007

In This Issue...

Compliance - Pollution Prevention.....	1
Remediation Trust Fund News	1
Registration Penalty.....	2
Trust Fund Receipts.....	2
Trust Fund Expenses.....	2
Site Profile: Express Cleaners.....	3
FAQs.....	4
Who to Contact?.....	4

Compliance: Pollution Prevention

The gentleman on the phone stated he was from KDHE's Drycleaning Program and wanted to come inspect your dry cleaning facility. Is it possible to convince him that you will be on sabbatical for the next two years? Nah, that is too obvious. Your mind races. Maybe you can string him out by saying you are on vacation the next couple weeks, then five days down with the flu, four days to fix a repair, and thirty days to wait on the part. "Can't we wait until we get the machine fully repaired?" Oh wait, your son has a baseball game, actually how about three games per day all week. It is the league tournament time, you know. Rats, the inspector said he was free tomorrow and could be there at 8:00 a.m. Stop being so flexible, Mr. Inspector!

Do you ever feel this way when KDHE calls wanting to schedule your compliance inspection? KDHE does not intend to make an owner or operator nervous about the inspection, but we understand why that feeling exists. KDHE's goal is to work with facilities to bring them into compliance with the applicable laws. KDHE is preparing a compliance guide to be mailed to all registered dry cleaning facilities within the next two months. Although the guide will not address every aspect of pollution prevention, it will address some common misconceptions, frequently asked questions and problems encountered by KDHE inspectors when they conducted facility inspections.

KDHE's inspectors are available to answer questions regarding compliance topics. In

Continued on page 2



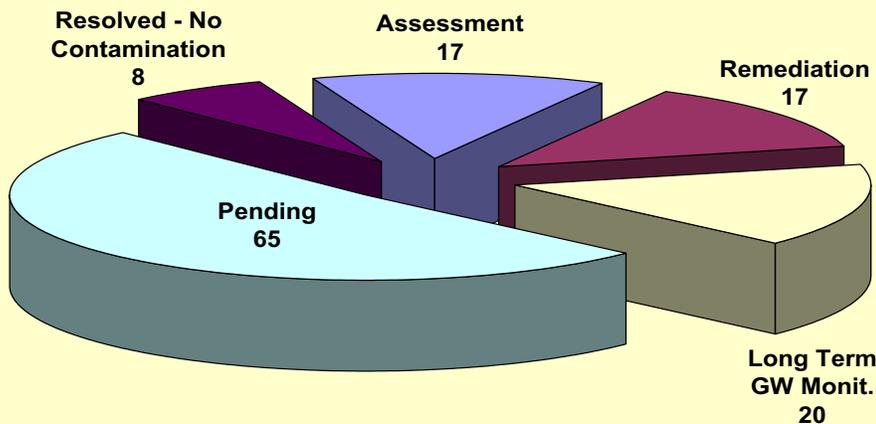
Remediation Trust Fund News

The Kansas Drycleaning Facility Release Trust Fund Program provides funding for corrective action at contaminated drycleaning facilities. As of October 1, 2006, KDHE has received 121 applications for 127 contaminated drycleaning facilities. KDHE is encouraging the remaining six facility or property owners to apply to the Trust Fund. Sites that do not apply to the Trust Fund may be referred to another KDHE Program for corrective action.

Of the 127 sites, 54 currently receive funding, 65 sites remain on the backlog list and 8 sites are listed as Resolved. Resolved sites include facilities that have been assessed and determined not to be contaminated or remediation efforts have been successful in reducing soil and groundwater contaminants below cleanup levels. Twenty facilities are currently in long-term monitoring. These are typically sites with low-level contamination, which are nearing cleanup standards. Sites in assessment are either undergoing or have undergone assessment to determine the severity of the soil and groundwater contamination prior to funding remediation.

Continued on page 2

Status of Trust Fund Sites



10/1/06 - 127 Facilities

Where's the nearest exit?

Taxiing down the tarmac, the jetliner abruptly stopped, turned around and returned to the gate.

After an hour-long wait, it finally took off. A concerned passenger asked the flight attendant, "What is the problem?"

"The pilot was bothered by a noise he heard in the engine," explained the flight attendant, "and it took us a while to find a new pilot."

"Compliance" continued from page 1

In addition, the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) provides free confidential advice, including site visits to small businesses. SBEAP also addresses hazardous waste and air quality requirements that are separate from the Drycleaning Program. KDHE is confident the drycleaning industry can prevent future contamination by reducing leaks and spills at drycleaning facilities. Please feel free to contact KDHE at (785) 296-6370 or visit the Kansas Drycleaning Program Web page at www.kdheks.gov/dryclean. SBEAP can be reached at (800) 578-8898 or via their Web page at www.sbeap.org.



"Trust Fund" continued from page 1

KDHE accumulates funds prior to initiating site-specific remediation activities since we typically allocate no more than 10% of the trust fund receipts to one site each year. For example, a remediation system may cost \$150,000 to install and \$30,000 to operate for the first year. KDHE would budget two or three years worth of funds before installing the system. Fiscal Year 2006 receipts totaled \$1,386,930 and allotment of funds to each site in corrective action ranged from \$10,000 to \$130,000 per year depending upon the progress of corrective action. Site assessments costs range between \$20,000 and \$100,000. Remediation systems cost between \$50,000 to greater than \$1.5 million depending upon the chosen technology. The site geology and physical setup can greatly impact the site costs.

Deductibles: Drycleaning facility or property owners who apply to the Kansas Drycleaning Trust Fund pay a deductible of \$5,000 per facility. Applicants frequently spend between \$2,000 to \$5,000 for environmental consultants to collect contaminant and hydrogeologic information included with the trust fund application. Fees related to collecting the information may be applied to the deductible. For example, owner John Doe spends \$4,500 to have a consultant collect information for an application. Mr. Doe needs to pay only \$500 more to meet his deductible of \$5,000. Phase II real estate assessment costs directly related to collecting soil or groundwater samples and gathering information for the application are applicable costs, whereas Phase I assessment costs are not acceptable. A common mistake environmental consultants make is not reviewing the application requirements prior to conducting the field work and not gathering all the information needed for KDHE to approve an application. KDHE recommends the consultant contact KDHE at (785) 296-6370 or visit our Drycleaning Program Web page at www.kdheks.gov/dryclean to review the application requirements.



Driving You Crazy?

An man was driving down the interstate when his cell phone rang.

Answering, he heard his wife's voice urgently warning him, "George, I just heard on the news that there's a car going the wrong way on Interstate 70. Please be careful!"

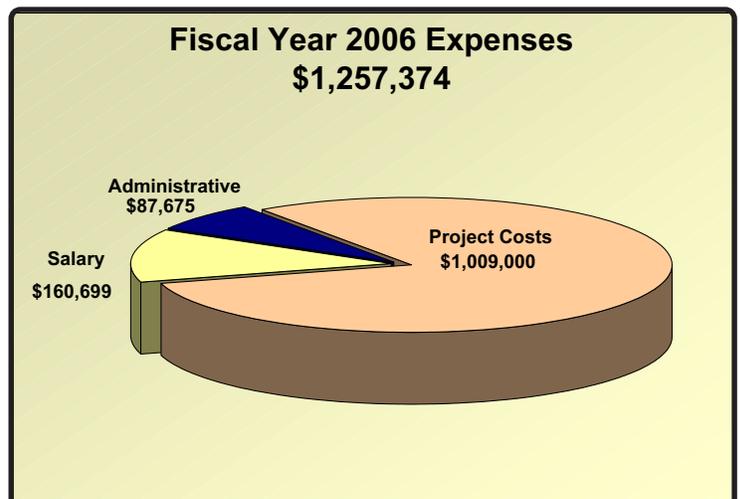
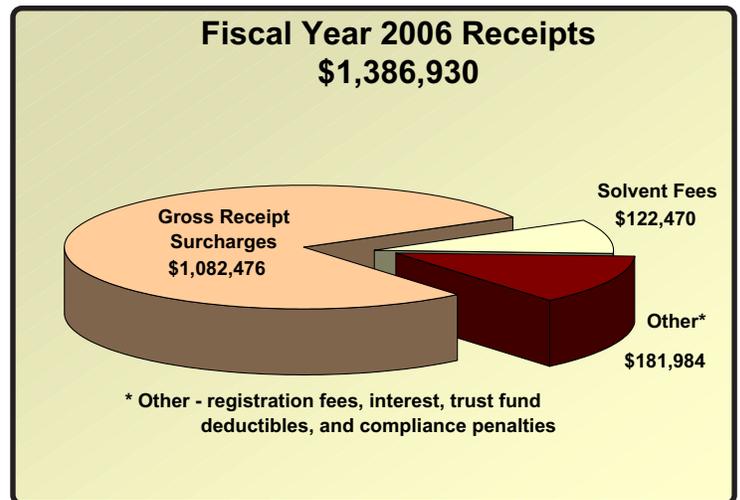
"That's not true!" said George, "It's not just one car. It's hundreds of them!"

Facility Fined for Non-Registration

KDHE recently assessed penalties to a drycleaner in western Kansas for not registering their facility in 2005 and 2006. The owner was fined \$200 for the first occurrence in 2005 and \$400 for the second occurrence in 2006. An administrative order required the facility to submit the drycleaning facility registrations and pay the \$100 registration fees for each year.

KDHE will continue to penalize facilities that do not pay their registration fees. The fine for repeat offenders increases with each year of noncompliance. KDHE will continue to enforce registration laws to ensure all drycleaning facilities in Kansas abide by the same set of rules.

Drycleaning Trust Fund Receipts and Expenses Fiscal Year 2006 (July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006)



Site Profile "Express Cleaners, Salina, Kansas"

The former Express Cleaners was located at 540 S. Santa Fe within a strip mall near the Salina Regional Medical Center south of downtown Salina. The Salina Medical Arts building is currently located on the property (Figure 1). Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was identified in public water supply (PWS) wells located approximately 1/2 mile east of the site near the Smoky Hill River. A 1998 assessment confirmed Express Cleaners was a major source of PCE in the PWS wells.

The area around the medical center has been extensively developed in the past several years and the Salina Regional Medical Center purchased the site in 1999 for construction of a medical office building. KDHE performed soil sampling to identify the areas with soil contamination. KDHE coordinated efforts with the medical center's architects and engineers to devise a plan for handling and disposition of contaminated soil encountered during excavation for the basement of the Medical Arts building (Figure 2). KDHE's Drycleaning Program devised a plan that segregated excavated soil into three separate stockpiles. The first pile was clean soil that could be disposed



without any restrictions. The second pile was soil with some contamination, but below levels that would be considered hazardous (1-14 parts per million (ppm) using a photoionization detector and/or gas detection tubes). The third pile was soil that screened greater than 14 ppm and could potentially be hazardous, but required additional laboratory analysis to determine the level of contamination. KDHE's consultant screened the soil during excavation activities and directed the excavation contractor to dump the soil into one of the three piles. Upon completion of excavation, KDHE's consultant collected soil samples from the stockpiles for laboratory analysis to determine final disposal requirements.



Soil contamination extended down below the groundwater table so the basement excavation did not remove all the contaminated soil. KDHE's engineers designed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system that prevented contaminated vapors from migrating up from the remaining contaminated soil into the medical building. The goal was to prevent vapor intrusion, which occurs when contaminated vapors in the soil migrate through the subsurface

and into the building. Buildings can act as a large vacuum when heating and air conditioning systems are operating. In addition, elevators moving upward through elevator shafts create a vacuum that induces vapor flow into buildings. To alleviate these concerns slotted horizontal PVC piping was strategically placed in the sand base beneath the basement floor. The piping was connected to a vacuum extraction equipment so a low negative pressure is always present beneath the floor, thereby pulling out contaminated vapors. In addition, several vertical SVE wells were installed outside the building to capture vapors in the ground outside of the building footprint. The vacuum lines from the SVE wells and basement subgrade system were trenched to a trailer with SVE equipment (Figure 3).

This remedial system has been effective in removing the bulk of the contaminants from the soil. PCE concentrations in groundwater have dropped from a high of 1,500 parts per billion (ppb) in 2003 to 12 ppb in spring 2006. Most of the on-site groundwater monitoring wells have PCE concentrations near or below the target cleanup level of 5 ppb PCE. KDHE hopes to shut down the system in the near future.



A man and wife rushed into a dentist's office. The wife said, "I want a tooth pulled. I don't want gas or numbing cream or anything because I'm in a terrible hurry. Just pull the tooth as quickly as possible."

"You're a brave woman," said the dentist. "Now, show me which tooth it is." The wife turned to her husband and said, "Open your mouth and show the dentist which tooth it is, dear."

Remediation Trust Fund Frequently Asked Questions

How long will it be before you start assessing my contaminated site? KDHE ranks each site based on the risk to human health and the environment. Sites where contamination threatens or impacts drinking water wells frequently receive immediate funding, as compared to lower risk sites which may be placed on a waiting list for several years until funding is available to assess the site. This prioritization helps KDHE identify higher risk sites.

How long will it take to assess and clean up my contaminated site once KDHE gets started? Once KDHE funds a site, assessment commonly can be completed within one year. Remediation design and installation may take several years depending upon how much money needs to be accumulated for the installation. Smaller systems may be installed within a year after the assessment is complete, whereas more complicated or expensive system may take several years. The duration of the remediation is dependent upon the type of system, severity of the contamination, and geologic site conditions. Long-term access to the site is needed for entire corrective action because system operation can range from 2 to 50 years depending upon the type of remediation system.

Kansas Drycleaning Program
Kansas Department of Health & Environment
Bureau of Environmental Remediation
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 410
Topeka, KS 66612-1367
264-27

Who to contact if you have questions

KDHE: Bob Jurgens, Unit Manager
Kansas Drycleaning Program
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 410
Topeka, KS 66612-1367

Phone: 785-291-3250
Fax: 785-296-4823
E-mail: bjurgens@kdhe.state.ks.us

Drycleaning Technical Advisory Committee

Scott Shmalberg: (785) 843-0639, Scotch Fabric Care, Lawrence

Robert Bayless: (620) 793-3576, Bayless Cleaners, Great Bend

Brian Gieber: (785) 539-4211, Stickel Cleaners, Manhattan

Ross Markle: (913) 682-3535, Harris Brothers Cleaners,
Leavenworth

Dan Miller: (316) 942-5180, Miller Cleaners, Wichita

Darrell Spoon: (816) 444-7774 (Main KC office), Olathe Cleaners,
Olathe