



# Department of Environmental Protection

Jeb Bush  
Governor

Twin Towers Office Building  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

David B. Struhs  
Secretary

March 20, 2002

Mr. Steve Perry  
ConSeal International, Inc.  
728 Industry Road  
Longwood, Florida 32750

Re: **BiOx**

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems hereby accepts BiOx as a product for in situ and ex situ bioremediation of petroleum and other suitable contaminants in groundwater and soil. BiOx is a hydrogen peroxide-based degradable liquid oxygenator that supplies supplemental oxygen to either applied bacterial cultures in bioaugmentation processes or indigenous strains for bioremediation.

For vadose remediation where the underlying groundwater will not be affected by leaching of this product, there are no special concerns beyond those which would normally need to be addressed in preparing a Remedial Action Plan and conducting a cleanup in accordance with the petroleum cleanup requirements of Chapter 62-770, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). For ex situ groundwater treatment, where an aboveground treatment system produces effluent meeting the petroleum cleanup criteria of Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., and the drinking water standards of Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., for disposal via recharge gallery or NPDES permit, there are no special concerns. But for in situ groundwater remediation, via direct injection of BiOx into an aquifer, there are underground injection control (UIC) regulations that must be observed. Since in situ aquifer remediation via injection is likely to be the most common application of this product, the bulk of the regulatory requirements discussed herein will be directed to that topic.

The bureau recognizes BiOx as a viable product for the bioremediation of petroleum contaminated sites in Florida. There are no objections to its use provided: (a) the considerations of this letter are taken into account; (b) a Remedial Action Plan is approved by the Department; and (c) applicable and appropriate underground injection control regulations are observed when the product is used for injection-type in situ aquifer remediation. For BiOx, the major environmental and regulatory considerations are set forth in enclosure 1.

While the Department of Environmental Protection does not provide endorsement of specific or brand name remediation products or processes, it does recognize the need to determine their acceptability from an environmental standpoint with respect to applicable rules and regulations, and the interests of public health, safety, and welfare. Vendors must then market the products and processes on their own merits regarding performance, cost and safety in comparison to competing alternatives in the marketplace. In no way, however, shall this regulatory letter of acceptance be construed as certification of product performance. Additionally, the Department emphasizes a distinction

Mr. Steve Perry  
March 20, 2002  
Page Two

between regulatory "acceptance" and approval: products and processes are accepted rather than approved.

Those who prepare Remedial Action Plans may include a copy of this letter in the appendix of plans they submit, and call attention to it in the text of their document. In this way, technical reviewers throughout the state will be informed that you have contacted the Department of Environmental Protection to inquire about BiOx's environmental acceptability. To aid those reviewers, the Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems provides supplemental information as enclosure 2.

The Department reserves the right to revoke its acceptance of a product or process if its nature or performance has been falsely represented. Additionally, Department acceptance of any product or process does not imply it has been deemed applicable for all cleanup situations, or that it is preferred over other treatment or cleanup techniques in any particular case. A site-specific evaluation of applicability and cost-effectiveness must be considered for any product or process, whether conventional or innovative, and adequate site specific design details must be provided in Remedial Action Plans prescribing the product or process. You may contact me at 850/487-3299 if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

Rick Ruscito, P.E.  
Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems

c: T. Conrardy - FDEP/Tallahassee

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ENCLOSURE 1

ENVIRONMENTAL AND REGULATORY INFORMATION

For BiOx, the major environmental and regulatory concerns are listed below.

- a. Groundwater cleanup standards: The onus shall be on users of BiOx to ensure that all applicable groundwater contaminant standards will be met at the time of project completion, for the contaminants of concern, any residuals associated with the ingredients of BiOx, and any byproducts produced as a result of chemical or biochemical reactions involving those ingredients. The following chapters of the Florida Administrative Code are cited: Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., for primary and secondary water quality standards; Chapter 62-520, F.A.C. for groundwater classes and standards; Chapter 62-522, F.A.C., for groundwater permitting and monitoring requirements; Chapter 62-528, F.A.C., for underground injection control, particularly Part V, for Class V, Group 4 aquifer remediation projects; Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., for petroleum cleanup criteria; and Chapter 62-777, F.A.C., for cleanup target levels.

A noteworthy aspect of the minimum criteria set forth in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., is that it requires groundwater to be free from substances that are harmful to plants, animals, and organisms, and free from substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic or toxic to human beings. In effect, these "free from" requirements form a catchall. They close what would otherwise be a loophole in the regulations by preventing injection of a potentially harmful product in the event that any of its ingredients is not regulated as a specific primary or secondary drinking water contaminant.

- b. Injection well permit: The issuance of a site specific Remedial Action Plan Approval Order by either the Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems or the Bureau of Waste Cleanup, for remediation via injection of BiOx into an aquifer, constitutes the granting of a Class V injection well permit.
- c. Groundwater injection standards: For in situ aquifer remediation, pursuant to Chapter 62-528, F.A.C., the composition of an injected fluid must meet the drinking water standards set forth in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., and the minimum groundwater criteria described in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C. Additionally, the minimum groundwater criteria set forth in Chapter 62-777, F.A.C., apply. The manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet shows that BiOx does not meet the secondary drinking water standard for pH, which is an allowable range of 6.5-8.5. Therefore, in order to use BiOx for injection-type in situ aquifer remediation, rule 62-522.300(2)(c), F.A.C., must be applied to the secondary parameter pH.

Rule 62-522.300(2)(c), F.A.C., effective August 27, 2001, allows a temporary zone of discharge for aquifer remediation purposes, within which a temporary exceedance of the primary and secondary drinking water parameters will be tolerated during aquifer remediation. In order to comply with the rule, a Department-approved site-specific remediation plan proposing BiOx must: (a) identify pH as the secondary parameter that is not met by the composition of the fluid to be injected; (b) indicate the size and duration of the temporary zone of discharge; and (c) include groundwater monitoring of the secondary parameter pH.

- d. Utilization of wells: If a remediation site happens to have an abundance of monitoring wells, then the Department has no objection to the use of

some wells for the application of BiOx. However, no "designated" monitoring well, dedicated to the tracking of remediation progress (by sampling) shall be used to apply BiOx. This will avoid premature conclusions that the entire site meets cleanup goals. By making sure that designated tracking wells are not also used for treatment, there will be more assurance that the treatment process has permeated the entire site and that it did not remain localized to the area immediately surrounding each injection well.

e. Groundwater monitoring:

1. Active remediation monitoring of petroleum: During the period of active remediation, groundwater shall be monitored for petroleum contaminants of concern in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 62-770.700, F.A.C. For non-petroleum cleanups, the monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the provisions of an approved Remedial Action Plan.
2. Post remediation monitoring of petroleum: During the period of post active remediation, groundwater monitoring for petroleum contaminants of concern shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 62-770.750, F.A.C. For non-petroleum cleanups, the monitoring should be conducted in accordance with the provisions of an approved Remedial Action Plan.
3. Monitoring for underground injection control purposes: Pursuant to rule 62-522.300(2)(c), F.A.C., groundwater monitoring of the secondary drinking parameter pH must be addressed in a Department-approved Remedial Action Plan.

f. Underground injection control inventory: Remedial Action Plans prescribing in situ aquifer injection-type remediation shall include information pursuant to Rule 62-528.630(2)(c)1 through 6, F.A.C., for the inventory purposes of underground injection control. Per Rule 62-528.630(2)(c), F.A.C., aquifer remediation projects involving injection wells may be authorized under the provisions of a Remedial Action Plan, provided the construction, operation, and monitoring requirements of Chapter 62-528, F.A.C., are met. A memorandum outlining the inventory information about injection-type aquifer remediation plans, to be transmitted by Department reviewers, to the Underground Injection Control Section is provided as enclosure 3.

g. Avoidance of migration: For in situ injection-type aquifer remediation projects, injection of BiOx shall be performed in such a way, and at such a rate and volume, that no undesirable migration of either the product's ingredients or the contaminants of concern in the aquifer results, pursuant to Rule 62-528.630(3), F.A.C.

h. Operating parameters: Section 62-770.700, F.A.C., sets forth frequency requirements for the measurement of bioremediation operating parameters such as dissolved oxygen levels, rates of nutrient addition, temperature, etc. It also includes an option for reduction in the frequency or discontinuation of some measurements in situations when appropriate.

i. Abandonment of wells: Upon issuance of a petroleum Site Rehabilitation Completion Order, or a declaration of "No Further Action", injection wells shall be abandoned pursuant to Section 62-528.645, F.A.C. The Underground Injection Control Section of the Department shall be notified so that the injection wells can be removed from the inventory-tracking list.

ENCLOSURE 2

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

The information below, compiled from several sources, may be helpful to reviewers of Remedial Action Plans prescribing bioremediation.

- a. Nature of the product: BiOx, as shipped by the manufacturer, contains 40 to 60 percent hydrogen peroxide, and has a pH of 1 to 3.
- b. Department of Environmental Protection reviewers of injection-type in situ aquifer remediation plans, regardless of whether in Tallahassee or district offices, must fill in the blanks on the enclosure 4 memorandum, whose subject is "Proposed Injection Well(s) for In Situ Aquifer Remediation at a Petroleum Remedial Action Site". The completed form must be submitted to the Underground Injection Control Section at 2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

Only the appropriate bureau chiefs and division directors within the Department and its district offices may sign in situ injection-type remediation plan approval orders that constitute the granting of a Class V injection permit. Local program staff may review such plans but are not authorized to sign the approval orders. Reason: Although an arrangement between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department delegates underground injection control authority to the Department, it does not allow the Department to delegate that authority any further. This includes delegation to the Department's contracted remediation review agencies such as those operated by the counties and other local governments.

- c. Pilot study: For bioremediation, per Section 62-770.700, F.A.C., a pilot study proposal shall be submitted for review, and a pilot test shall be performed prior to designing a treatment system. If conditions or the situation at a site do not warrant a pilot study, then a proposal explaining the rationale for the decision not to perform a pilot study shall be submitted for review. The state's technical reviewers are encouraged to use judgment in balancing cost and the need for technical information to be obtained from a pilot study.
- d. Bacteria: It is generally reported (on a total weight basis) that bacteria are approximately 70 to 80 percent water. On a dry weight basis, approximately 95 percent of the composition is represented by 5 elements: carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, and phosphorus. At a petroleum remediation site, it is intended that the source of carbon for the growth of bacteria will come from the petroleum hydrocarbons themselves. Natural-occurring organic carbon at a site can also serve as a carbon source for bacteria. Depending on site's specific conditions, the remaining four elements must either be available naturally, or added as macronutrients in order to stimulate bioremediation. Micronutrients must also be present for bacteria to grow.
- e. Degradation products: Carbon dioxide and water are the ultimate products of aerobic and most anaerobic biodegradations of hydrocarbons. In the case of methanogenesis, an anaerobic process, carbon dioxide and methane are produced. The intermediate products of aerobic degradation may include simple acids, alcohols, and fatty acids. Aerobic processes use oxygen as an electron acceptor to produce carbon dioxide and water. For BiOx alone, its sole degradation product is oxygen, as the hydrogen peroxide, which is the active ingredient, decomposes.

- f. Parameters: The following parameters may be useful in determining the potential for bioremediation at a site, or whether bioremediation is already occurring. They were selected from a list that appears in the publication "In Situ Treatment Technology" by E. Nyer et al., Lewis Publishers, 1996. The parameters are dissolved oxygen; redox potential; pH; temperature; specific conductance; volatile organic compounds; nitrate; nitrite; ammonia nitrogen; manganese (total and dissolved); iron (total, dissolved, and ferrous); sulfate; sulfide; and total organic carbon. Gaseous parameters include carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen, and methane. Other parameters that may be helpful are chemical oxygen demand, biochemical oxygen demand, and total organic carbon. Those who prepare bioremediation plans and their reviewers should determine which parameters, if any should be investigated on a site-specific basis.
- g. Dosage: Users of BiOx, which contains 40 to 60 percent hydrogen peroxide, as shipped, are instructed by the manufacturer to dilute the concentrate with 50 percent clean, chlorine-free water prior to application. As a rough rule of thumb for Florida sites, and the purpose of estimation, one (1) gallon of the diluted BiOx will supply oxygen for bioremediation in approximately one (1) cubic yard of contaminated soil or media.

# Florida Department of Environmental Protection

## Memorandum

TO: Richard Deuerling, Mail Station 3530  
Division of Water Facilities  
Underground Injection Control Section  
Florida Department of Environmental Protection  
2600 Blair Stone Road, Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ (Note 1.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJ: **Proposed Injection Well(s) for In Situ Aquifer  
Remediation at a Petroleum Remedial Action Site**

Pursuant to Rule 62-528.630(2)(c), F.A.C, inventory information is hereby provided regarding the proposed construction of temporary injection well(s) for the purpose of in situ aquifer remediation at a petroleum-contaminated site.

Site name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City/County: \_\_\_\_\_  
Latitude/Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_  
FDEP Facility Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Site owner's name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site owner's address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Well contractor's name: \_\_\_\_\_ (Note 2.)  
Well contractor's address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Brief description of the in situ injection-type aquifer remediation project:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Summary of major design considerations and features of the project:

Areal extent of contamination (square feet): \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of injection wells: \_\_\_\_\_  
Composition of injected fluid (Note 3)  
(ingredient, wt. %): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Injection volume per well (gallons): \_\_\_\_\_  
Single or multiple injection events: \_\_\_\_\_  
Injection volume total (all wells, all  
events): \_\_\_\_\_

Richard Deuerling  
Page Two  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Site name: \_\_\_\_\_  
FDEP facility no.: \_\_\_\_\_

A site map showing the areal extent of the groundwater contamination plume, and the location and spacing of injection wells and associated monitoring wells is attached.

The following is a summary description of the affected aquifer:

Name of aquifer: \_\_\_\_\_

Depth to groundwater (feet): \_\_\_\_\_  
Aquifer thickness (feet): \_\_\_\_\_

The injection well(s) features are summarized below, and/or a schematic of the injection well(s) is attached.

Direct-push or Conventional (*circle the appropriate well type*)

Diameter of well(s) (i.e., riser pipe & screen)(inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Total depth of well(s) (feet): \_\_\_\_\_

Screened interval: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ feet below surface

Grouted interval: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ feet below surface

Casing diameter, if applicable (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Cased depth, if applic.: \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ feet below surface

Casing material, if applic.: \_\_\_\_\_

The in situ injection-type aquifer remediation plan for this petroleum contaminated site is intended to meet the groundwater petroleum cleanup criteria set forth in Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. Additionally, all other groundwater standards will be met at the time of project completion for any residuals associated with the ingredients of the injected remediation products, and any by-products or intermediates produced as a result of the chemical or biochemical transformation of those ingredients or the contaminating petroleum during their use. Applicable primary and secondary drinking water standards are set forth in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., and additional groundwater quality criteria are set forth in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C.

The remediation plan estimates that site remediation will take \_\_\_\_\_ months. We will notify you if there are any modifications to the remediation strategy which will affect the injection well design or the chemical composition and volume of the injected remediation product(s).

The proposed remediation plan was approved on \_\_\_\_\_ by an enforceable approval order. A copy is attached. The remediation system installation is expected to commence within 60 days. Please call me at \_\_\_\_\_ if you require additional information.

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Note 1. Local programs are not authorized to approve underground injections into aquifers. Reason: Per agreement with EPA, the FDEP cannot delegate this authority. Local programs, after reviewing a Remedial Action Plan or an injection proposal document, should follow the instructions in a March 16, 2000 memorandum to arrange for Department headquarters' execution of an approval order, and then complete this form. This form is primarily for use by state and local program technical reviewers, but petroleum remediation contractors may fill in all blanks except those labeled "FROM", "DATE", and "approval date", and "telephone number" blanks in the last paragraph. Those blanks should be completed only by a state or local program reviewer.

Note 2. If an injection well installation contractor has not yet been selected, then indicate the name and address of the project's general remediation contractor/consultant.

Note 3. Complete chemical analysis of injected fluid is required by Chapter 62-528, Florida Administrative Code. Proprietary formulations shall make confidential disclosure. Injected fluids must meet drinking water standards of Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., unless an exemption or variance has been granted.