



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

Bob Martinez Center
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Noah Valenstein
Secretary

November 20, 2020

Via Electronic Mail to Jeff Roberts at JRoberts@siremlab.com

Mr. Jeff Roberts, M.Sc.
Senior Manager
SiREM
130 Stone Road West
Ontario, Canada N1G 3Z2

Re: **KB-1 Primer**
The FDEP Innovative Technology Application Number: 1520

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Waste Management (Division) hereby accepts KB-1 Primer as a chemical reductant, used for oxygen removal from the municipal or groundwater sources that are utilized for preparation/ premixing of bioremediation amendments for anaerobic bioremediation. This water is often aerobic and may expose anaerobic bioaugmentation cultures to inhibitory concentrations of dissolved oxygen, which can impinge on the effective activity of the culture.

Enclosure 1 contains regulatory information.

While the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) 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. Vendors, upon receipt of an acceptance, must market their product or process on its merits regarding performance, cost, and safety in comparison to competing alternatives in the marketplace. This acceptance letter shall not be construed as either an approval of the product or a certification of its performance.

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 a Remedial Action Plan.

It is not a requirement that a remediation product or process obtain an acceptance from the Department in order to be proposed for use in a site-specific Remedial Action Plan, but the plan must contain information to show that it meets all applicable and appropriate rules and regulations. For KB-1 Primer

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listed in this letter, a copy of this acceptance letter containing regulatory compliance advice should be included in the appendix of each site-specific Remedial Action Plan that proposes its use.

The Department reserves the right to revoke its acceptance of a product or process if it has been falsely represented.

If you have any questions, contact Elena Compton at (850) 245-8911, through Mail Station 4535 at the letterhead address, or by e-mail at Elena.Compton@dep.state.fl.us.

Sincerely,



Elena Compton, M.S., P.E.
Professional Engineer III
District and Business Support Program FDEP
850-245-8911

Enclosures: (1) Regulatory Information

Burlab # 1520

ENCLOSURE 1
REGULATORY INFORMATION

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1. Groundwater cleanup standards: The onus shall be on users of KB-1 Primer to ensure that all applicable groundwater standards will be met at the time of project completion for the contaminants of concern being remediated, and any by-products produced as a result of chemical or biochemical reactions induced or assisted by KB-1 Primer listed in the subject letter. The following chapters of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) are cited: Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., for primary and secondary water quality standards; Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., for groundwater classes, for groundwater permitting, and for monitoring requirements; Chapter 62-528, F.A.C., for underground injection control, particularly Part V, for Class V, Group 4 aquifer remediation projects; Chapters 62-780, F.A.C., for cleanup criteria, allowance of alternative cleanup target levels and conditional closure requirements; and Chapter 62-777, F.A.C., for cleanup target levels.
2. Injection well permit: Per Rule 62-528.630(2)(c), F.A.C., the issuance of an enforceable, site-specific Remedial Action Plan Approval Order by the Department for injection-type aquifer remediation constitutes the granting of a Class V injection well construction/clearance permit.
3. Underground Injection Control (UIC): Remedial Action Plans proposing injection-type aquifer remediation shall include the information required by Rules 62-528.630(2)(c)1 through 6, F.A.C., for the purposes of the UIC program. Reviewers of those plans, upon issuance of a Department-enforceable Remedial Action Plan Approval Order, must transmit this information to the UIC program in Tallahassee by submitting a completed copy of the "UIC Notification". The notification is in the form of a memorandum currently located on the Internet at <https://floridadep.gov/waste/petroleum-restoration/forms/uic-notification-remediation-hazardous-waste>.
4. General information about temporary Zones of Discharge (ZOD): For groundwater remediation, the composition of a fluid to be injected must meet the primary and secondary drinking water standards set forth in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C., and the minimum groundwater criteria of Chapter 62-520, F.A.C. [and Chapter 62-777], pursuant to UIC Rule 62-528.600(2)(d), F.A.C. Aquifer remediation products that do not meet these requirements must seek relief from water quality criteria by one of two mechanisms as follows. Permission for a temporary ZOD may be obtained via Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C. If permission for a ZOD cannot be obtained by rule, then it will be necessary to seek a variance from Department rules in accordance with Section 120.542, Florida Statutes.

Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C., allows for a temporary ZOD for closed-loop re-injection systems, for the prime constituents of the reagents used to remediate site contaminants, and for groundwater secondary standards. In order to obtain permission for a temporary ZOD by rule, a site-specific Remedial Action Plan must indicate: (a) the chemical ingredients of concern in the fluid to be injected that will be present in excess of groundwater standards; (b) the size of the ZOD that is needed; (c) the amount of time that the ZOD will be needed; and (d) a plan for monitoring the injected chemical ingredients of concern.

The size of the temporary ZOD will usually be the injection well radius of influence when the treatment system is a single injection point. For a multiple point system, the ZOD can usually be expressed and illustrated as the total area covered by all the injection points, located side-by-side with overlapping radii of influence.

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5. Upon expiration of the time-period granted for the ZOD by way of Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C., the concentrations of the above referenced analytes must meet their respective groundwater standards or their natural-occurring background values at the specific cleanup site, whichever is less stringent.

Conditional closure is also allowable provided the closure criteria of Rule 62-780.680, F.A.C., are met and there are no exceedances of a primary standard due to impurities in the product. Note that such conditional closure may require a modification of the size or duration of the ZOD. This modification must be approved in an enforceable order of the department, such as a conditional Site Rehabilitation Completion Order.

6. Site-specific Remedial Action Plans shall describe the volume and concentration of KB-1 Primer reagents that will be injected.
7. Specific ZOD information for KB-1 Primer:
- a. Prior to injection, KB-1 Primer must be diluted to at least 0.08% concentration.

Note: In order to completely dissolve the KB-1 Primer, SiREM recommends conducting dilutions in two (2) steps. First, create a slurry of one 800 gram pouch of KB-1 Primer in 20 liters (~5.3 gallons) of water. Then, pour this slurry into the preparatory tank with 250 gallons of water and mix it gently to facilitate complete dissolution. The reaction time to meet the ORP and DO requirements is typically 1 to 2 hours and is not temperature specific

- b. For the ZOD parameters: sodium shall be monitored. Reviewers of Remedial Action Plans should check the box as shown below when filling out the UIC Notification memorandum:

“☐ ZOD permission by rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C., for reagent chemical species and/or parameter(s) in the fluid to be injected (or re-injected) that exceed secondary groundwater standards. ...”.

8. Required UIC ZOD compliance monitoring for KB-1 Primer to comply with Rule 62-520.319(8)(c), F.A.C.: the receiving groundwater must be monitored for sodium.
9. Quarterly monitoring should suffice in most cases. Upon expiration of the time period granted for the ZOD by way of Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C., the concentrations of the above referenced analytes must meet their respective groundwater standards or their natural-occurring background values at the specific cleanup site, whichever is less stringent, or appropriate controls are put in place to allow conditional closure under rule 62-780.680, F.A.C.

Sodium has primary drinking water standard of 160,000 ug/L (micrograms per liter).

10. Utilization of wells: If a remediation site happens to have an abundance of monitoring wells, then the Division of Waste Management has no objection to the use of some wells for the injection of KB-1 Primer if the wells are suitable for the purpose. However, no “designated” monitoring well, dedicated to the tracking of remediation progress (by sampling) shall be used to apply KB-1 Primer product. This will avoid a premature conclusion that the entire site meets cleanup goals. By making sure that designated tracking wells are not used for treatment, there will be more assurance that the

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treatment process has permeated the entire site and that it did not remain localized to the area immediately surrounding each injection well.

11. Three categories of groundwater monitoring:

- a. Active remediation monitoring for a cleanup site's contaminants of concern:
During the period of active remediation, groundwater shall be monitored in accordance with the requirements set forth in Section 62-780.700, F.A.C.
- b. Post Active Remediation Monitoring for a cleanup site's contaminants of concern:
At least one (1) year of quarterly post remediation groundwater monitoring for the contaminants of concern shall be conducted at a minimum of two (2) wells: one located in the area of highest contamination, the other at the downgradient edge of the contamination plume, pursuant to Section 62-780.750, F.A.C.
- c. Monitoring of the UIC zone of discharge for sodium, as discussed in paragraph 7b (seven b) above.

12. Injection operations:

- a. Avoidance of migration: For injection-type in-situ aquifer remediation projects, injection of KB-1 Primer shall be performed in such a way and at such a rate and volume that no migration of either the KB-1 Primer or the contaminants of concern in the aquifer or surface water results, pursuant to Rule 62-528.630(3), F.A.C.
 - b. Underground Injection Control operating permit: Although an operating permit is not required for aquifer remediation wells pursuant to Rule 62-528.640(1)(b), and 62-528.640(1)(c), F.A.C., since no movement of the contamination plume is expected to accompany the treatment process, the Department requests that the information items listed in Rule 62-528.640(1)(b), F.A.C., be considered and included in Remedial Action Plan proposals as a matter of good and thorough design practice. Briefly summarized, they are: quality of water in the aquifer, quality of the injected fluid, existing and potential uses of the affected aquifer, and well construction details.
13. Abandonment of wells: Upon issuance of a 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.
14. Open-pit application: There is no objection to the introduction of KB-1 Primer to an open excavation pit in which the groundwater has been exposed. Open-pit application is not injection, and it is not necessary to notify the Underground Injection Control Section, but this should not be construed as allowing any substance at any concentration with no regard to potential groundwater contamination or toxicological effects. The Division of Waste Management therefore requires that the groundwater in the area of the pit be monitored for the same zone of discharge parameters that would have been monitored (if any) had the application actually been an injection.