



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF Environmental Protection

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

Ron DeSantis
Governor

Jeanette Nuñez
Lt. Governor

Shawn Hamilton
Secretary

September 21, 2021

Via Electronic Mail to Brad Horn at bhorn@reduxtech.com

Brad Horn, P.E., President
Redux Technology
Division of Azure Water Services
280 Callegari Drive
West Haven, CT 06516

Re: **Redux HCB**
The FDEP Innovative Technology Application Number: 1949

Dear Mr. Horn:

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection's Division of Waste Management (Division) hereby accepts *Redux HCB* for use at contaminated site cleanups. *Redux HCB* is a solvent used for solvent-enhanced recovery of highly viscous non-aqueous phase liquids (such as coal tar DNAPL) in groundwater remediation systems. The product is added to recovery wells where contaminant viscosity is preventing its flow into recovery systems. *Redux HCB* is accepted to be applied to recovery wells at a 2% concentration to create a less viscous recoverable solution.

Enclosure 1 is a voucher for a confidential disclosure of the proprietary ingredients submitted by Redux Technology. Enclosure 2 contains regulatory information. For in situ injections of *Redux HCB*, there are underground injection control regulations that must be observed.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) does not provide endorsement of specific or brand name remediation products or processes, however, 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 any particular cleanup situation, or that it is preferred over other treatment or cleanup techniques. A site-specific evaluation of applicability should 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.

Mr. Brad Horn, P.E., President
Redux HCB
Redux Technology
September 21, 2021
Page 2

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 *Redux HCB*, 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 any component 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@FloridaDEP.gov.

Sincerely,

Elena Compton, M.S., P.E.
Professional Engineer III
DBSP, FDEP
850-245-8911

Enclosures: (1) Voucher; (2) Regulatory Information

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Brad Horn, P.E., President
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280 Callegari Drive
West Haven, CT 06516

Re: **Proprietary Ingredients: Redux HCB**

Dear Mr. Horn:

The Division of Waste Management hereby acknowledges the submittal of confidential disclosure, dated February 26, 2021 (received March 5, 2021) by Redux Technology. The disclosure provided the proprietary ingredients and their concentrations in *Redux HCB*.

Without this voucher for the disclosures and the advice provided by the Division in Enclosure 2 based on its review of all the ingredients, users of *Redux HCB* would not know how to comply with the requirements of Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) for a temporary Zone of Discharge.

For underground injection control purposes, remediation plans proposing the use of *Redux HCB* must indicate the volume and complete chemical composition of the fluid to be injected. Since the identities of some ingredients are proprietary, it will suffice to just specify the overall volume and concentration of *Redux HCB* and then provide a footnote indicating that the confidential disclosure dated September 21, 2021, is already on file with the Division. Please direct questions regarding this voucher to Elena Compton at 850-245-8911.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Elena G. Compton".

Elena Compton, M.S., P.E.
Professional Engineer III
DBSP, FDEP

1. Groundwater cleanup standards: The onus shall be on users of *Redux HCB* 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 *Redux HCB* 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; Chapter 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/sites/default/files/UIC-Notice-RemediationProducts-032411_PETROLEUM.pdf
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. [as partially represented by the minimum criteria cleanup target levels in Chapter 62-777, F.A.C.], 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.

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, 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 *Redux HCB* that will be injected.
7. Specific ZOD information for *Redux HCB*:
- Prior to injections, *Redux HCB* is must be diluted to 1:50 (or prepare up 2% *Redux HCB* solutions).
 - Please note: Chapter 62-528, F.A.C, requires that the quality of the fluid (or non-liquid substance) introduced to the sub-surface be compared to the primary and secondary drinking water standards and the minimum criteria for groundwater before it is injected (i.e., before it is diluted by the receiving groundwater). Failure to dilute *Redux HCB* to 1:50 prior to its introduction into aquifer, may result in a violation of
 - primary drinking water standards for arsenic (10 ug/L [microgram per liter]), chromium (100 ug/ L), beryllium (4 mg/L), mercury (2 ug/L), and thallium (2 ug/L),
 - secondary standard for aluminum (200 ug/L),
 - and minimum criteria for 1,4-dioxane (3.2 ug/L), ethylene glycol (14,000 ug/L), and ethyl ether (750 ug/L).
 - For the ZOD parameters: *ethylene oxide* and *diethylene glycol monohexyl ether* shall be monitored.
 - If *Redux HCB* is proposed to be delivered into aquifer via injection wells, 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. ...”.
 - If *Redux HCB* is proposed to be delivered into the aquifer by means other than injection wells (for example, infiltration galleries, trenches, etc.), the UIC Notification memorandum is not required.
8. Required UIC ZOD compliance for *Redux HCB* to comply with Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C.: pre-injection dilution 1:50 and monitoring for *ethylene oxide* and *diethylene glycol monohexyl ether*.

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, whichever is less stringent, or appropriate controls are put in place to allow conditional closure under rule 62-780.680, F.A.C.
 - a. *ethylene oxide* has a groundwater minimum criterion of 0.03 ug/L.
 - b. *diethylene glycol monohexyl ether* has a groundwater minimum criterion of 14,000 ug/L.
10. Utilization of wells: If a remediation site has sufficient monitoring wells, then the Division of Waste Management has no objection to the use of some existing monitoring wells for the injection of *Redux HCB*. However, no “designated” monitoring well, dedicated to the tracking of remediation progress (by sampling) shall be used to apply *Redux HCB*. Nor shall wells used for the injection of *Redux HCB* be used as dedicated wells for tracking remediation progress. This will avoid a premature conclusion that the site meets cleanup goals. By making sure that designated tracking wells are not 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.
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 of the approved RAP as 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: When *Redux HCB* is utilized, in order to comply with Rule 62-520.310(8)(c), F.A.C., the ZOD shall be monitored for *ethylene oxide* and *diethylene glycol monohexyl ether*, as discussed in paragraph 7c above.
12. Injection operations:
 - a. Avoidance of migration: For injection-type in-situ aquifer remediation projects, injection of *Redux HCB* shall be performed in such a way and at such a rate and volume that no migration of *Redux HCB* 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 (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

ENCLOSURE 2
REGULATORY INFORMATION

Redux HCB
September 21, 2021

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 Rule 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.