



Connecticut Department of
Energy & Environmental Protection
Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse
Remediation Division

Reporting of Certain Significant Environmental Hazards

Significant Environmental Hazard Notification Guidance and Instructions for Completion

The [*Significant Environmental Hazard Notification*](#) (DEEP-REM-SEH-FRM-500) form provides a standardized format for submitting to the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) the notifications of significant environmental hazard conditions that are required under Section 22a-6u of Connecticut's General Statutes (CGS). Use of this form allows DEEP staff to most expediently and efficiently respond to the potentially severe threats to human health and the environment that may be reported. For further information regarding the requirements to report certain significant environmental hazards, please consult the statute and DEEP's fact sheet [*Reporting of Certain Significant Environmental Hazards*](#).

[CGS Section 22a-6u](#) requires identification of the nature of the contamination or condition, the address of the property where the source of pollution is located, the location of the contamination or condition, any property known to be affected by the contamination or condition, any steps being taken to abate, remediate, or monitor the contamination, and the name and address of the person making the notice. The [*Significant Environmental Hazard Notification*](#) form also contains space for optional additional information that will assist DEEP in evaluating the significant environmental hazard condition and in evaluating mitigation and abatement alternatives. DEEP recognizes that some of the requested or optional information may not be available when completing the form. DEEP will consider any notification containing the information required by statute to be complete in satisfying the notification requirement. Such information is signified by an asterisk (*) in the detailed instructions that follow.

In addition to notifying DEEP, the notifying site owner must in some cases implement immediate initial measures to mitigate the identified significant hazard condition. A report of such measures, along with recommendations for further actions to be taken, is for most hazard conditions required to be submitted along with the significant environmental hazard notification. For some significant environmental hazard conditions, the required submittal accompanying the notification is instead a plan for evaluation, monitoring, mitigation or abatement. Because the reports or plans are required to be submitted at the same time as the notification, with the exception of significant environmental hazards that are associated with drinking water supply wells contaminated above criteria, the notification form is designed to allow the necessary submittals to be combined with the notification in one document, with appended material, as necessary. Completion of the form in accord with the instructions may meet the statutory requirements to submit a plan or report along with the notification.

Information contained in these instructions is intended only to acquaint you with issues regarding requirements for notification of certain significant environmental hazards and does not constitute the Department's interpretation of applicable laws. You should refer to the statute for specific language. It is your responsibility to comply with all applicable laws.

In the event there are questions regarding these instructions or the *Significant Environmental Hazard Notification* form, please contact the DEEP Remediation Division at 860-424-3705.

When the *Significant Environmental Hazard Notification* form is completed by following the detailed instructions below, it should be forwarded to DEEP within the timeframes specified in CGS Section 22a-6u, addressed to:

SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD PROGRAM
 REMEDIATION DIVISION
 BUREAU OF WATER PROTECTION AND LAND REUSE
 CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
 79 ELM STREET
 HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127

Notification Form Instructions

*Hazard Condition Identified

Check the appropriate box(es) for the hazard condition(s) identified at the site.

Environmental hazards requiring notification are identified in CGS Section 22a-6u subsections (b) through (h) (and are summarized in the following table). Significant environmental hazards for which notification is required represent potential short-term threats to human health or the environment. However, DEEP must also be notified whenever *any* contamination of public or private drinking water supply wells is detected.

Determination of an environmental hazard, with the exception of explosion hazards, is based upon comparison of analytical results with specific threshold criteria, typically done by a Technical Environmental Professional (TEP). These criteria are based on the Remediation Standard Regulations (RSRs) or the Water Quality Criteria and Standards (WQS). The results used for comparison should be from laboratory analytical results or field analytical data of demonstrable, equivalent quality. Appended Tables A, B and C identify notification threshold values for surface soil and volatilization hazards, and also list for reference the groundwater protection criteria from the RSRs.

Significant Environmental Hazard Conditions

Hazard Condition	Definition of Hazard Condition and Notification Requirement
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(b) Drinking water well is contaminated above criteria</p>	<p>Pollution on or emanating from a property has affected a public or private drinking water supply well at a concentration that exceeds RSR groundwater protection criteria or with the presence of a non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) (“free product”).</p> <p>Notification is required if any drinking water supply well sample has contamination above groundwater protection criteria for any constituent, or has NAPL.</p>

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Hazard Condition	Definition of Hazard Condition and Notification Requirement
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(c) Drinking water well has contamination detected</p>	<p>Pollution on or emanating from a property has affected a public or private drinking water supply well with a substance at a concentration less than RSR groundwater protection criteria, or with any substance for which there is no RSR criterion.</p> <p>Notification is required if any drinking water supply well sample has contamination that is above the analytical detection limit and is associated with the pollution/site being investigated, whether it is a substance with a published RSR groundwater protection criterion or any other substance associated with the site.</p>
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(d) Surface soil contamination</p>	<p>Notification is required if pollution on or emanating from a property has caused soil within two feet of the surface to be contaminated with a substance, other than total petroleum hydrocarbons, at a concentration at or above 30 times the RSR industrial /commercial direct exposure criteria or 15 times the residential direct exposure criteria, using whichever is appropriate for the land's current use. However, when a nonresidential property is within 300 feet of a current residential use the criteria used for specified metals and PCBs is 15 times the industrial /commercial direct exposure criteria, unless the contamination is covered by a maintained pavement or fenced to prevent access by the general public. (See Tables A, B, and C.)</p> <p>Notification is required if a single soil sample within two feet of the surface has contamination above the specified trigger criteria for any constituent. However, several exceptions apply as noted in Part III section 4 below.</p>
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(e) Volatile organic compounds near a building</p>	<p>Pollution on or emanating from a property has caused groundwater within 15 feet of a building to be contaminated at a concentration at or above 10 times either RSR industrial/commercial or residential volatilization criteria for groundwater, using whichever is appropriate for the land's current use. (See appended tables.)</p> <p>Notification is required if a groundwater sample from water less than 15 feet from a building exceeds the trigger criteria. A determination if a building is within 15 feet of groundwater should use the lowest building level, and the seasonal high groundwater elevation, if known. Several exceptions to the notification requirement apply as noted in Part III section 5 below</p>
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(f) Surface water threatened</p>	<p>Pollution on or emanating from a property has caused groundwater which is discharging to surface water to be contaminated at a concentration which exceeds 10 times the listed acute aquatic life criteria (WQS), or with the presence of a non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) ("free product"). (See appended tables.) The WQS define surface waters as the waters of Long Island Sound, its harbors, embayments, tidal wetlands and creeks; rivers and streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, bogs, federal jurisdictional wetlands, and other natural or artificial, public or private, vernal or intermittent bodies of water, excluding groundwater. Given this broad definition, DEEP considers almost any groundwater pollution to be potentially contributing directly to downgradient surface water.</p> <p>Notification is necessary if any well within a plume exceeds the criteria, unless existing data document the plume's extent sufficiently to demonstrate that groundwater pollution is below the trigger criteria before potential discharge to the surface water. If site-specific dilution calculated in accordance with the RSRs may affect DEEP's evaluation of the condition, providing such information may allow DEEP flexibility in its response.</p>

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Hazard Condition	Definition of Hazard Condition and Notification Requirement
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(g) Drinking water well is threatened by a groundwater pollution plume</p>	<p>Pollution on or emanating from a property has caused contamination of groundwater within 500 feet in an upgradient direction, or within 200 feet in any direction, of a public or private drinking water supply well at a concentration that exceeds RSR groundwater protection criteria. (See appended tables)</p> <p>Notification should be made if a water supply well is present within the specified distance of any part of a groundwater plume that exceeds the groundwater protection criteria.</p> <p>If an inventory of supply wells has not been conducted, the absence of wells cannot be stated with certainty, even in areas supplied by public water. To ensure protection of human health, DEEP recommends a protective notification if occupied structures are within 500 feet of the plume extent exceeding criteria unless a well receptor survey has explicitly determined such structures are not served by supply wells.</p> <p>Since groundwater may not have been fully characterized at a site at the time of notification, DEEP recommends two complementary considerations to ensure potential threats are identified. First, if any groundwater sample exceeds criteria, the existing data should be used to develop an isoconcentration map that may be used to determine the area where the plume may exceed the criteria. Second, since many potentially affected wells are completed in bedrock, the area within 500 feet in all directions should be considered potentially downgradient in the absence of definitive three-dimensional hydrogeologic data.</p>
<p>CGS Section 22a-6u(h) Explosion hazard</p>	<p>Vapors from polluted soil, groundwater, or residual free phase product are migrating into structures or utility conduits and pose an explosion hazard.</p> <p>DEEP prefers a conservative approach to determining what conditions “pose an explosion hazard” and requests notification if a confined space (building, utility conduit, or other) has combustible gasses that are detected at any level by a combustible gas indicator or similar instrument and this detection is confirmed through a second reading of the instrument.</p> <p>To notify call DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 (24 hour) or 860-424-3377 (8:30 to 4:40).</p>

Part I – Hazard and Site Identification

1. Site Identification:

The site is the parcel on which pollution was found or from which pollution is emanating, causing a significant environmental hazard condition to exist.

- **Name of Site* - Enter the site name as it is commonly known. This may be the current or former facility’s name, or in some cases the street address. If the site is already known to DEEP, please use the name by which it is known.
- **Address or Location* - If possible, provide the full and exact street address for the site; otherwise, provide information that is sufficient to enable a person unfamiliar with the site to locate it.
- **Town, State, Zip Code* – DEEP recommends use of the official Connecticut Town, but accepts other (supplemental) place names if they clarify the location of the site.

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NOTE that the location of detected pollution *may not be* the site at which the pollution originates, especially when the identified significant environmental hazard condition is pollution of a drinking water supply well. The primary responsibility to notify DEEP of an impacted drinking water well is placed by statute on the owner of the site that is the source of such well pollution. For other hazard conditions, the notification is made by the owner of the investigated parcel, regardless of source, and that parcel is the site.

If the source of pollution is indeterminate and notification regarding a supply well must be submitted to DEEP by a TEP client, indicate that the specific source of the pollution is indeterminate or unknown, enter the street name and town where the supply well(s) are located, and identify the specific affected property locations in Part III. You may provide discussion of an indeterminate/ unknown source in Part IV.

Please note that notification of a significant environmental hazard condition at a site is *not* required pursuant to CGS Section 22a-6u if the property is subject to a DEEP order to investigate or report environmental contamination, since this scenario is excluded in the definition of “parcel”. Such orders typically cite CGS Section 22a-432 in their “findings” section. DEEP recommends that, if a significant hazard condition is determined to be present, the DEEP site lead staff be informed of the condition in a timely manner.

2. Topographic Map:

Attach an 8.5x11-inch copy of the appropriate part of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map, with the site location clearly marked.

3. Date of Identification of Significant Environmental Hazard:

The date of identification of a significant environmental hazard is the date of receipt by the Technical Environmental Professional of laboratory data that exceeds the trigger criteria. When data is being collected in accordance with the DEEP Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) Guidance or any similar process, the results should be screened to determine if a significant environmental hazard may exist when first received from the lab. To ensure protection of human health and the environment, DEEP recommends notification of a property owner even if data quality is problematic or the review is still pending. During the initial response period prior to notification of DEEP by the site owner, any data quality issues should be resolved.

The date of identification of a significant environmental hazard starts a time line of requirements applicable to the TEP, the TEP client, and the site owner. The time frames vary for different types of hazard conditions, and are summarized in a table at the end of this section.

Where the law requires notification of significant environmental hazard conditions, it includes both those caused by a new or old release. In the course of an active investigation of pollution on or emanating from a parcel, a TEP may encounter historic file information indicating an environmental hazard existed when the data being reviewed was collected. Because such historic sampling information is not necessarily reflective of current site conditions, especially for groundwater conditions, any such information collected prior to the effective date of CGS Section 22a-6u (October 1, 1998) or the amendments that change the definition of some hazard conditions (July 1, 2015) may be further evaluated, in a timely manner, before it is used as a sole basis for determination by a TEP that there is an environmental hazard.

If, however, the triggering environmental data were collected, or the owner became aware of the relevant information, after the effective date of CGS Section 22a-6u (October 1, 1998) or the amendments that change the definition of some hazard conditions (July 1, 2015) and a notification was not previously submitted when required, a late notification should be made to come into compliance with the law. Such notification may include information, from a timely reevaluation made within the timeframes set forth for notification under the law, demonstrating a significant hazard condition no longer exists on- or off- site.

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4-5. Notifications to other DEEP programs:

Identify as clearly as possible any other notifications which have been made regarding *this contamination or condition*, including any spill report or UST System release report pertaining to the same condition.

6. Other Required Notifications:

For some significant environmental hazards verbal notification to DEEP is required within one day. Verbal notification for explosive conditions should be by calling DEEP Emergency Response and Spill Prevention at 860-424-3338 (24 hour) or 860-424-3377 (8:30 to 4:40). Verbal notification that may be required by law for other conditions should be by calling the Remediation Division at 860-424-3705.

In the space provided please identify who was the initial contact with DEEP when verbal notification was required by the law.

If you are a property owner responsible for submitting a notification of a significant environmental hazard for a drinking water supply well polluted above criteria, or an explosion hazard you must also inform any TEP client that such notification was made. Confirm this notification was provided by providing the pertinent information.

Time Frames for Notification of Environmental Hazards and Initial Response

Environmental Hazard Condition	TEP Action <i>Notify client and owner within:</i>	Owner Action	
		<i>Notify DEEP within:</i>	<i>Initial response action:</i>
Drinking water well is contaminated above groundwater protection criteria or contains non-aqueous phase liquid	24 hours	Verbally: one business day after becoming aware, <i>and then</i> in writing: within 5 days of verbal notice Also verify to TEP client notice was made	Within 30 days after becoming aware: conduct well survey and test abutting parcel wells <i>and</i> submit report of actions with recommendation for further actions, including ongoing monitoring
	TEP clients must notify DEEP, within 7 days of hazard determination, if the owner of property where the pollution originates fails to notify DEEP regarding drinking water well contamination above the criteria.		
Drinking water well has contamination detected	7 days	In writing: 30 days after becoming aware	Within 30 days after becoming aware: retest the contaminated well wells <i>and</i> submit report of actions with recommendation for further actions

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Environmental Hazard Condition	TEP Action <i>Notify client and owner within:</i>	Owner Action	
		<i>Notify DEEP within:</i>	<i>Initial response action:</i>
Surface soil contamination above hazard criteria	7 days Exceptions apply, see Part III section 4 and the statute	In writing: 90 days after becoming aware <i>unless</i> hazard abated or in local health department lead paint abatement program	Within 90 days after becoming aware: take interim measures to define extent and prevent access to the contaminated soil and wells <i>and</i> submit report of actions with recommendation for further actions which should include maintenance, monitoring and reporting on status of site
Volatile organic compounds above hazard criteria in groundwater beneath a building	7 days	In writing: 30 days after becoming aware <i>unless</i> further evaluated as not a hazard, building vacant, chemical in regulated industrial use, or indoor air monitoring implemented	Within 30 days after becoming aware: submit plan to mitigate exposure to or abate the hazard condition
Surface water threatened by groundwater above hazard criteria	7 days	In writing: 30 days after becoming aware <i>unless</i> written report in preceding year Also: verbal notice 1 day after becoming aware NAPL has entered surface water <i>unless</i> reported to spills unit	Within 30 days after becoming aware: submit plan to monitor, mitigate, or abate the hazard condition
Drinking water well threatened by groundwater plume above groundwater protection criteria	7 days	In writing: 30 days after becoming aware	Within 30 days after becoming aware: Conduct well survey and test abutting parcel wells <i>and</i> submit report of actions with recommendation for further actions, including ongoing monitoring.

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Environmental Hazard Condition	TEP Action <i>Notify client and owner within:</i>	Owner Action	
		<i>Notify DEEP within:</i>	<i>Initial response action:</i>
Explosion hazard	Immediately	Verbally: immediately, and In writing: within 5 days of verbal <i>and</i> Immediately notify fire department and Verify to TEP client notice was made	Actions will be determined by emergency response personnel.
		TEP clients must notify DEEP if the owner fails to notify DEEP regarding the explosion hazard.	

Part II - Party Identification and Contact Information

Sections 1 through 6:

The following apply to identification of each party associated with the site:

- *Name* - Provide the full, legal company/firm name. (If identifying a corporation or limited partnership registered with the Secretary of the State, fill in the name exactly as it is shown on that registration.) If identifying an individual, provide the full legal name (include title and suffix).
- *Mailing Address* - Provide the full and exact mailing address.
- *Phone* - Unless otherwise indicated, the phone number provided should be the number where the individual can be contacted during daytime business hours.
- *Contact Person* - Provide the name and title of the specific individual within the company who DEEP may contact.
- *E-mail* - If an e-mail address is provided, it is considered to be an agreement to receive, when permissible under law, official correspondence from DEEP at this electronic address concerning the subject significant hazard. Please ensure that the e-mail account security settings allow e-mails from “ct.gov” addresses. Also, please ensure DEEP is notified if the e-mail address changes.

1. *Notifying Party:

List the full, legal name of the business or person who is submitting this form. Indicate if the notifying party is the site owner. If the party is not an individual, please identify, by name and title, the authorized person who may legally sign the notification (Part VI) on the party’s behalf.

Also identify a company contact person if DEEP should need to contact someone other than the authorized signer.

DEEP will address further correspondence regarding the hazard condition to any identified company contact person. If a party other than the owner of the site subject to notification requirements submits the

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Significant Environmental Hazard Notification form, please describe that party's relationship to the site owner and the site in the space provided for supplemental information.

NOTE that CGS section 22a-6u does not explicitly provide for delegation of the notification responsibility to a third party from the person specified in the statute (typically the investigated site's owner.)

An environmental consultant may assist in preparing the notification and may transmit the notification to DEEP but the property owner must sign the notification of significant environmental hazard, and will be the party DEEP communicates with, with copies provided to an identified environmental consultant.

A third party may, due to a private contractual arrangement, be conducting an environmental investigation and become aware that a significant environmental hazard condition exists. The statutory responsibility for notification to DEEP is usually upon the owner of the property, not the third party. However, in some circumstances this third party may have a statutory obligation to notify as the TEP client, in the event the owner of the parcel fails to notify DEEP.

2. Site Owner:

If the notifying party is not the owner of the site, please identify the legally correct name and address of the property owner, if known.

3. Additional Party for Site:

Please identify any party different than the owner that DEEP may encounter when visiting the site.

If the notifying party is the owner of the site but there is an additional party involved with environmental actions at the site, please identify that party and describe the relationship to the owner and the site in the space provided for supplemental information.

4. Notifying Technical Environmental Professional (TEP):

Please identify the TEP who, during the course of an investigation, determined a significant environmental hazard condition existed due to pollution on or emanating from the site. Provide contact details sufficient for DEEP to be able to contact the TEP to either clarify information provided, confirm to the TEP that a notification of hazard condition has been filed, or both.

If no TEP was involved in the determination of existence of an environmental hazard, indicate by checking the appropriate box.

5. Environmental Consultant:

Please identify any environmental consultant, other than the notifying TEP, who has provided or may provide technical assistance in abatement of the hazard, and who DEEP may contact regarding details of the completed or proposed abatement. If this is the same consultant as the TEP, no entry in this section is necessary.

6. Supplemental Information

If the person submitting this form is not the site owner, describe in the space provided that person's relationship to the site and its owner and enter the site owner information in #2. If the person submitting this form is the site owner, describe the relationship of any person entered in #3 to the site and its owner. Also indicate if any entity other than the owner is assuming responsibility for mitigating the condition on behalf of the site owner.

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Part III - Hazard Information

***The law [CGS 22a-6u(j)] requires that the significant environmental hazard notification include a description of the nature of the contamination or condition, the location of such contamination or condition, and any steps being taken to abate, remediate or monitor such contamination or condition. In addition the law requires, specific to the hazard identified [CGS 22a-6u(b)(3), (c)(3), (d)(3), (e)(4), (f)(3) and (g)(3)], initial abatement response activities and plans or reports with recommendations for additional actions. With the exception of CGS 22a-6u(b) these are to be submitted contemporaneously with this notification. Completion of this form and provision of supplemental material in accord with the instructions will meet the requirement for submittal of a separate plan or report.**

1. Release Mechanism:

Check the appropriate box(es) which best describe how the pollution causing the hazard condition was released into the environment.

*2. Pollution General Nature:

Check the appropriate box(es) which best describe the general nature of the pollution causing the hazard condition.

*3. Threats to Drinking Water Supply Wells:

This section is applicable *only* to significant environmental hazard conditions that involve a potential threat to drinking water supply wells, as identified in CGS Section 22a-6u subsections (b), (c), and (g).

NOTE that DEEP recommends wells within 500 feet of a groundwater plume in any direction be considered as at risk, unless a full Phase III investigation of bedrock hydrogeologic conditions supports the plume extent and downgradient direction determination.

a. *Supply well data for CGS 22a-6u(b), (c), and (g):

Provide water quality information for drinking water supply wells tested in either identification of the significant environmental hazard or for meeting the initial response requirements of the law.

For each location include:

- **Address/Town* - Include the street address and town where the well is located.
- *Contact/Phone* - If known, identify a contact name and phone number for the residence or business using the well.
- **Pollutant/Concentration* –
Identify the specific pollutants found and the reported analytical concentrations, including units of measure. (Refer to Table 1 at the end of this document for abbreviations that may be used.)
If the well contains non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL or “free product”) include this information in the pollutant column, and if available identify the type of NAPL and its thickness.
If a sampled well had no contamination detected, list the analytical method number and “ND” (not detected).
If an identified abutting well has not been tested, enter “NS” (not sampled).

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- **Sample Reason –*

Check the appropriate box to designate if the reported analytical result is associated with the initial discovery of the significant environmental hazard, retesting of the same well, or testing of wells on abutting parcels.

- b. **Monitoring well data for CGS 22a-6u(g):*

Tabulate the monitoring well analytical results that resulted in identification of the significant environmental hazard condition. Identify the sample location ID, the pollutant, and the concentration reported, including units of measurement. Table 1, at the end of these instructions, lists abbreviations for many common chemical pollutants. Space is also provided for additional information regarding the analytical results.

- c. Hydrogeologic data and maps

Indicate if hydrogeologic information, which may include groundwater contour or concentration maps, is appended. If available, site environmental data that have fully characterized the groundwater flow direction, including bedrock groundwater flow directions, may assist in determining the need to test additional wells identified by the well receptor survey.

- d. Well receptor survey

Include the results of a well receptor survey, including a parcel map identifying all possibly present drinking water supply wells within 500 feet of the site (in any direction) and a tabular summary of the survey results with parcel address and contact information identified. If available, also include any information regarding the supply well construction details (e.g., depth, dug/bedrock, etc.).

If comprehensive three-dimensional hydrogeologic data area available and support a conclusion that a well identified in the survey that is more than 200 feet from the contamination is *not downgradient* of the groundwater condition causing the hazard condition, enter the apparent hydrogeologic position (upgradient or cross-gradient) relative to the contamination.

- e. Potable water provision

In the event any wells are determined to be above the Remediation Standard Regulation Groundwater Protection Criteria, identify what measures, if any, have already been taken to inform water users and provide a supply of potable water.

- f. Report with recommendations

Attach a report with the results of any additional testing and any recommended proposals for additional investigation or testing to identify and eliminate any exposure to contaminants.

This may include testing of additional identified wells within 500 feet of the polluted zone, identification and testing of wells further away that may be at risk as a result of hydrogeologic conditions, installation of treatment systems, and other measures.

The recommendations should include a description of any proposed on-going supply well monitoring program to periodically revalidate the well water quality, identifying the location(s) to be sampled, parameters to be tested, and frequency of sampling.

Recommendations should also describe any ongoing testing and maintenance program that is planned for already installed or proposed treatment systems.

Provision for adding or deleting wells from these programs, and the decision criteria for such actions, should be included.

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*4. Surface Soil Direct Exposure Risk [CGS 22a-6u(d)]:

This section is applicable *only* to significant environmental hazard conditions in surface soil that pose a short-term direct exposure threat, as identified in CGS Section 22a-6u subsection (d).

Note that there are exemptions from the requirements for notification:

- Notification *to the owner by the TEP* is not required if the property is a commercial or industrial property that is not used for residential activity, a school, hospital, day care facility, playground or outdoor recreation, and the pollution is one of a list of specific compounds listed in CGS Section 22a-6u. (See Tables A, B and C.) In some cases, for specified metals and PCBs, the subject soil that is above a specified contaminant concentration must be covered with pavement that is maintained in a manner that preserves the integrity of such coverage or be fenced off from the general public to be eligible for this exemption.
- Notification *to DEEP by the property owner* is not required if, within the 90 day notification period:
 - A. the hazard is abated by treating or disposing (in accordance with applicable laws and regulations) all soil exceeding the hazard notification threshold;
 - B. the soil is inaccessible, as defined in the RSRs;
 - C. the soil is remediated in accordance with the RSRs; or
 - D. the substance is lead and the site is enrolled in a lead paint abatement program overseen by the local health department.

Although notification is not required by law, a voluntary notification may be submitted by a site owner, along with documentation of completion of A, B, or C above and, if approvable, a certification of abatement will be issued. (See section 4h, below.)

a. *Analytical data

Tabulate the analytical results of the surface soil (top two feet) samples that resulted in identification of the significant environmental hazard condition. Identify the sample location ID, the pollutant, and the concentration reported, including units of measurement. Table 1, at the end of these instructions, lists abbreviations for many common chemical pollutants. Space is also provided for additional information regarding the analytical results.

For each pollutant that resulted in identification of the hazard condition, list the analysis with the highest concentration detected.

b. *Location and extent of contamination

Attach a site map showing the specific location and extent of the hazard condition, including the sample location(s) where the significant environmental hazard condition was detected. Include contaminant concentrations on the map or in an attached table. Indicate if additional delineation of the extent of the hazard condition is still necessary at the time of notification.

c. Distance to residential use

Indicate the distance, from the area of contamination exceeding significant environmental hazard notification threshold criteria, to the nearest property with a current use as a residence, school, park, playground or day care.

d. Mitigating conditions

The presence of maintained pavement or a fence preventing access from the general public is a factor that affects the evaluation criteria used for sites that are within 300 feet of a residential use and have

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contaminant concentrations between 15 and 30 times the industrial commercial direct exposure criteria. These conditions may obviate the need for notification by the TEP to the site owner; however, if they are not maintained, a notification would then become necessary. They also may affect DEEP evaluation of any subsequent activity required.

Indicate if this notification is due to a previously exempted situation where the exemption no longer applies because these conditions are no longer maintained.

e. Evaluation criteria used

Check the box corresponding to the evaluation criterion used in determining that a significant environmental hazard condition exists at the site.

f. Interim controls

Describe the nature of any interim controls that were implemented to prevent exposure to the contaminated soil. These may include installation of fencing, a cover preventing direct contact, and signage.

g. Report with recommendations

Attach a report [CGS 22a-6u(d)(3)] summarizing mitigation activity, including a plan, with an implementation schedule, for maintenance and monitoring of interim controls (including pavement or fences) and submittal of reports until the significant environmental hazard is certified abated.

As necessary, include in this report a proposal and schedule for any additional characterization necessary to fully delineate the extent of contamination exceeding the notification criteria and prevent exposure to such contamination. This activity may include additional soil testing, removal of soil above the criteria, construction of a more durable interim barrier to access, rendering the soil inaccessible under the RSRs, or remediation of the site.

Describe the proposed maintenance and monitoring program to ensure that interim controls remain effective until the site is permanently abated or mitigated. Include the proposed frequency for taking these actions, the approach to be used for correcting any identified deficiencies, and for reporting the continued effectiveness of the mitigation to DEEP. At a minimum an annual evaluation report is necessary until the significant environmental hazard condition is permanently abated or the site is remediated.

h. Voluntary notification of abatement

Indicate if this form is for a voluntary notification to document completion of abatement, as allowed by CGS 22a-6u(d)(2).

Provide the date abatement was completed, and indicate the manner by which the hazard was abated. Provide details of the abatement and append a report fully documenting the abatement for review and approval by DEEP.

*5. Volatilization Risk [CGS 22a-6u(e)]:

This section is applicable *only* to significant environmental hazard conditions in groundwater or soil vapor that pose a short-term threat to indoor air quality, as identified in CGS Section 22a-6u subsection (e).

Note that notification to DEEP by the property owner is not required if:

- A. Soil vapor concentrations beneath the building are below 10 times the RSR soil vapor volatilization criteria appropriate for the land's current use (See Table A);

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- B. Groundwater concentrations are below 10 times a site-specific volatilization criteria calculated pursuant to RSR Section 22a-133k-3(c);
- C. Groundwater volatilization criteria for the land's current use for the substance is 50,000 parts per billion (see Table A);
- D. Within 30 days of becoming aware of the contamination, an indoor air-monitoring program begins in accord with CGS 22a-6u(e)(3);
- E. The parcel contains a building that is not occupied, however, notification is required upon building re-occupancy, unless data confirms a hazard no longer exists; or
- F. The parcel contains a building in an industrial/commercial use and such volatile organic compounds are used in industrial activities under OSHA oversight.

a. *Analytical data

Tabulate the analytical results of the environmental media sampled that resulted in identification of the significant environmental hazard condition. Identify the sample location ID, the pollutant, and the concentration reported, including units of measurement. Table 1, at the end of these instructions, lists abbreviations for many common chemical pollutants. Space is also provided for additional information regarding the analytical results; please include the specific environmental medium sampled (groundwater, soil gas, or indoor air) if it is not apparent.

For each pollutant that resulted in identification of the hazard condition, list the analysis with the highest concentration detected.

b. *Site map

Attach a site map with the specific location of the hazard condition shown. Include the location(s) where the samples that indicate that a significant environmental hazard condition exists were collected. Also, please indicate the location of all buildings within 50 feet of the reported hazard condition and their use.

Include, as available at the time of notification, any hydrogeologic data or maps that provide information to assist in understanding the current data set delineating the site conditions.

c. Notification exemptions

In some cases a significant environmental hazard notification may not have been required of the site owner at the time of discovery; however, the conditions supporting such an exemption may change over time, necessitating a delayed notification. Indicate in this section if any such scenario applies to this notification.

d. Interim measures

Describe the nature of any interim controls that may already have been implemented to prevent migration of vapors into occupied spaces, or to limit exposure to such vapors. These may include building occupancy changes, air handling changes, or installation of soil vapor extraction points.

Note: DEEP recommends that any presence of TCE be evaluated in accordance with the joint DEEP/DPH advisory on [Trichloroethylene Developmental Risks](#).

e. Plan to mitigate exposure or abate the hazard

Attach a plan [CGS 22a-6u(e)(4)] with recommendations for actions to mitigate exposure to or permanently abate the contamination or condition

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This may include a proposal to further delineate the area of contamination, an evaluation of soil gas under potentially affected structures, an evaluation of indoor air quality, and implementation of control measures such as occupancy management or air handling changes, installation of vapor control measures such as sealants or vapor extraction points.

It should also include recommendations for an ongoing monitoring program to provide long-term periodic validation that indoor air quality remains acceptable, and a monitoring and maintenance program for any treatment systems installed to mitigate exposure.

The plan should include sampling locations, constituents for analysis, sampling frequency, and how the data will be evaluated and reported. An implementation schedule should also be included.

***6. Threat to Surface Water [22a-6u(f)]:**

This section is applicable *only* to significant environmental hazard conditions in groundwater that pose a short-term threat to surface quality, as identified in CGS Section 22a-6u subsection (f).

In collecting data to be used for identifying a surface water threat, DEEP recommends that TEPs conduct groundwater investigations with inorganic analytical methods that provide sufficient sensitivity for meaningful data analysis, and also advises the use of low-flow sampling techniques that minimize turbidity in unfiltered samples, to limit false positive results.

If it is believed a surface water threat has been identified due to a false positive result, often associated with sample turbidity, this should be explained in the notification, with supporting data included. For the purpose of documenting a Significant Environmental Hazard false positive, a second contemporaneous sample field filtered using a ten micron filter is considered adequate.

a. *Non-aqueous phase liquid

Check the appropriate box to indicate if this notification is based on presence of non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL or “free product”) instead of on analytical data. Note that groundwater that contains NAPL and is near to and discharging to surface water is defined as a significant environmental hazard condition, even if such NAPL itself is not actually entering the surface water body.

b. *Analytical data

Tabulate the groundwater analytical results that resulted in identification of the significant environmental hazard condition. Identify the sample location ID, the pollutant, and the concentration reported, including units of measurement. Table 1, at the end of these instructions, lists abbreviations for many common chemical pollutants. Space is also provided for additional information regarding the analytical results, including the type of sample point (well, direct push), the apparent turbidity of the sample, and any filtration of the sample before analysis.

c. *Site map

Attach a site map with the specific location of the hazard condition shown, and its relationship to the threatened surface water body. Include the location(s) where the samples that indicate that a significant environmental hazard condition exists were collected. Show hydrogeologic information and flow direction if known.

d. Site-specific dilution

Indicate if any site-specific dilution calculations pursuant to RSRs were done in evaluation of this hazard condition, and attach these calculations, in full detail.

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e. Recommended Actions

Attach a plan [CGS 22a-6u(f)(3)] that describes proposed further actions to monitor, abate or mitigate the contamination or condition.

The plan should include provisions to fully delineate potential at-risk receptors and to identify and eliminate any exposure to contaminants. If non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) is present in groundwater discharging to surface water the plan should include an evaluation of the future potential for NAPL to migrate into to the surface water under any varying hydrogeologic conditions present at the site. The plan may include a proposed ongoing monitoring program to provide long-term periodic validation that groundwater/surface water quality remains acceptable. It may also include proposals to mitigate any identified risk.

The plan should include sampling locations, constituents for analysis, sampling frequency, and how the data will be evaluated. An implementation schedule should also be included.

Part IV - Additional Information

Much of the information requested in this section is not required by CGS Section 22a-6u but, if known and provided, will assist DEEP in determining both the staff to assign and the information already present in DEEP files regarding the site. It may also allow DEEP's response to better consider site specifics.

1. Remediation Program Filings:

List the most recent Property Transfer filing pursuant to CGS Section 22a-134a. List the form filed (I, II, III, or IV), the date the form was submitted, the certifying party, and any DEEP determination regarding the filing (e.g., delegated to LEP).

Also list any filings of Environmental Condition Assessment Forms (ECAAF) or other filings regarding the voluntary remediation of the site. Include, if known, the date of filing, the party making the filing, the relevant DEEP program, and any DEEP determination regarding the filing (e.g., delegated to LEP).

2. DEEP Staff Involved:

Please list the names of DEEP staff previously involved with the review of the investigation or remediation of this site, or having other knowledge of the site. If known, identify the period they were involved with the site and their program unit or section.

3. Other Reported Releases:

Specify whether any events at the site have been reported in the past to the Storage Tank and PCB Enforcement Unit or Emergency Response and Spill Prevention Division. List the date of the report, the type of report, the material released and the quantity released, if known.

Do not include recent reports associated with this significant environmental hazard condition that are listed in Part II of the form. (Reports regarding pollutants not related to the significant environmental hazard condition need not be listed.)

4. Other DEEP Involvement

List the site's EPA and DEEP identifying numbers, if applicable, and if known to you:

- *EPA -ID #* - The 9 digit Federal Environmental Protection Agency Identification Number (CTD000000000) assigned to the facility.

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- *DEP-WPC #* - The Connecticut location identification number for wastewater discharge permitting. The DEEP-WPC number is a six digit number that can be found on water discharge permits issued for a site.
- *DEEP Inventory #* - The number assigned to the site in DEEP's inventory of hazardous waste sites.

Indicate any other relevant DEEP involvement, including RCRA notifier and permit status, if the site is regulated as a Hazardous Waste Handler.

List any known enforcement actions pertaining to investigation or remediation of the pollution at the site, including completed, revoked and appealed actions. Include the issuing agency, type of action, any identifying number, the date of issuance, the party it was issued to, the stated purpose of the action, and the current status.

NOTE that in the definition of parcel CGS Section 22a-6u(a) exempts from notification requirements sites that are subject to an active DEEP enforcement action for investigation and remediation of pollution that would otherwise require a hazard condition notification.

5. Available Reports:

Indicate, where known, if there are environmental reports already on file with DEEP or available to DEEP which would provide more detailed information regarding the environmental condition of the site. Provide the date (month and year) of work that may have been performed for the Phase I, Phase II, and the Phase III site investigations. Include the identity of the firm that prepared the report, and indicate whether the report is already on file with DEEP and to which division it was submitted.

6. Recurring Monitoring Program

CGS Section 22a-6u does *not* provide an exception if a significant environmental hazard condition is identified through a periodic monitoring program implemented to satisfy DEEP permitting or remediation requirements. DEEP, in evaluating a notification received as a result of such a monitoring program, may choose to coordinate any response with the DEEP program requiring the monitoring.

- Identify if the data resulting in this notification is a result of a periodically recurring monitoring program.
- Identify why the monitoring program is being conducted, and which, if any, DEEP unit receives periodic reports.
- If a history of sampling for this location and constituent is available, please attach up to 3 years of summary tabulated analytical results if available.

*7. Other Affected Properties:

Identify any other known properties at which a hazard exists, or may exist, due to pollution on or emanating from the investigated site. If known, identify a contact name and phone number for each affected property. Indicate how the property is affected by listing the type of hazard identified, the pollutants detected or believed present above hazard threshold criteria, and any reported analytical concentrations.

Where a property is identified and listed on a drinking water well receptor survey included with this notification, this information does not need to be repeated here if there is no other threat to the property.

8. Land Use:

Describe the general land use of the site and surrounding area and identify cultural or natural features within one-quarter mile which may be particularly sensitive to impacts from pollution that may be

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emanating from the site. Examples of such features are schools, playgrounds, hospitals, and sensitive water resources such as shellfish beds, public fishing areas, significant wetland complexes, and public water supply resources.

9. Additional Information:

Include any other clarifying comments or information regarding the nature of the environmental hazard. Especially include information which may inform DEEP's determination of the need for, and type of, mitigation; or which identifies potential off-site pollution sources.

Part V - Actions to Abate Hazard

The law requires, specific to the hazard identified [CGS 22a-6u (b)(3), (c)(3), (d)(3), (e)(4), (f)(3) and (g)(3)] initial abatement response activities and plans or reports with recommendations for additional actions, and with the exception of CGS 22a-6u(b), these are to be submitted contemporaneously with this notification. Completion of this form and provision of supplemental material in accord with the instructions will meet the requirement for submittal of a separate plan or report.

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Provide in this section a list of the proposed implementation steps for future action in the included plans and reports and identify the schedule for their implementation. Include both additional investigative activity, proposed mitigation action implementation, and proposed long-term monitoring activity. If your hazard is mitigated at the time of notification, this implementation schedule will be used by the department to determine if the actions taken to mitigate the hazard condition that require long-term oversight and monitoring are appropriately being implemented.

Part VI - *Signature of Notifying Party

The Significant Environmental Hazard Notification form must be signed by the individual notifier, general partner or proprietor, or a responsible officer of a corporation.

* Indicates information required under CGS Section 22a-6u.

TABLE 1. Contaminant Codes		Abbreviations for chemical pollutants reported using the Significant Environmental Hazard Notification form		
Volatile Organic Compounds				
	acetone benzene carbon tetrachloride chlorobenzene chloroethane 2-chloroethylvinyl ether chloroform 1,2-dibromoethane 1,2-dichlorobenzene 1,3-dichlorobenzene 1,4-dichlorobenzene dichlorodifluoromethane 1,1-dichloroethane 1,2-dichloroethane 1,1-dichloroethylene 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	ACT BZ CTC CBZ CEA CVE CFM EDB 2DCB 3DCB 4DCB DDM 11DCA 12DCA 11DCE TDCE	1,2-dichloropropane 1,3-dichloropropene 1,3-dichloropropylene ethylbenzene methylene chloride methyl ethyl ketone methyl isobutyl ketone methyl tert-butyl ether tetrachloroethylene toluene 1,1,1-trichloroethane trichloroethylene trichlorofluoromethane vinyl chloride xylenes	DCEP DCPE DCPE EBZ MC MEK MIBK MTBE PCE TL TCA TCE TCFM VC XYL
Semivolatile Organic Compounds				
	acenaphthene anthracene benzo(a)anthracene benzo(a)pyrene benzo(b)fluoranthene benzo(k)fluoranthene benzo(g,h,i)perylene carbazole	ACE ANT BAA BAP BBF BKF BGP CAR	chrysene dibenzofuran fluoranthene fluorene naphthalene phenanthrene phenol pyrene	CRY DBF FLO FLU NAP PHA PNL PYR
Inorganic Metals and Salts				
	Represent heavy metals and salts by using the abbreviations designated in the periodic table of elements.			
Miscellaneous				
	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	TPH	Cyanide	CN
	Polychlorinated biphenyls	PCB	Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid	NAPL

When representing a chemical which is not listed on Table 1, please use an abbreviation and attach the meaning of the abbreviation as part of an addendum sheet.