



# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

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Joint Effort: Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse and Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS



- Required for new releases/spills (Emergent Reportable Releases or ERRs) or certain existing/historical releases (Significant Existing Releases or SERs)
- Requirements for ERRs are based on pre-RBCR Spill Response actions required by DEEP and DPH
- Requirements for SERs are based on experience with existing Significant Environmental Hazard statute (CGS section 22a-6u)

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)



## What is an immediate action?

### 22a-134tt-5(d)

For the releases that pose a significant risk to human health and/or the environment, a rapid response is required to:

- Identify and eliminate source
- Remove the substance released
- Prevent migration
- Investigate, stabilize, contain, mitigate, remediate, or monitor

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)

- **What types** of releases require immediate actions [22a-134tt-5(a)]
  - **Emergent Reportable Releases (ERRs)**
    - An observable change in conditions that is required to be reported under the regulations pursuant to CGS 22a-450
  - **Significant Existing Releases (SERs)**
    - Release causing one or more potential serious impacts to human health or the environment
    - a.k.a. new SEHs
- **When to begin immediate actions?** [22a-134tt-5(c)]
  - ERR – not later than 2 hours after discovery
  - SER – the RBCRs specify actions for different types of releases that must be initiated once they are reported
- **Characterization can generally be conducted concurrently with immediate actions**



# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)

What types of releases require immediate actions?

Media	ERRs [-5(e)]	SERs [-5(f)]
Groundwater	Public or private drinking water well impacted	Public or private drinking water well impacted
	Groundwater within 500 feet of a drinking water well is impacted	Groundwater within 500 feet of a drinking water well is impacted <u>&gt;GWPC</u>
	Volatile substances released to groundwater within a certain distance from a building	Volatile substances in groundwater >10x the applicable VolC (based on building use) within a certain distance from a building
Surface Water	Visible impact to surface water	Groundwater within 250 feet of surface water is impacted >10x SWPC
Soil	Release to soil	Impacted soil within the top 2 feet >15x or >30x the applicable DEC depending on land use

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)

What types of immediate actions are required?

Media	IA Condition	Immediate Actions	
		ERR [-5(e)]	SER [-5(f)]
Groundwater	Drinking water well impacted or threatened	Limit migration Well survey Well sampling Alternative potable water supply IA Report (ERR); IA Plan (SER)	
	Volatile substances in GW near a building	Ventilate building Prevent vapor migration IA Plan	Ventilate building IA Plan
Surface Water	Surface water threatened or impacted	Remove release Possible sediment sampling IA Report	IA Report
Soil	Soil impacted	Remove release IA Report	Remove/mitigate IA Plan

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)

If compliance with cleanup standards is not achieved, then meet an IA Transition Point and submit an Immediate Action Report:

Media	IA Condition	IA Transition Point	
		ERR [-5h)(1)]	SER [-5(h)(2)]
Groundwater	Drinking water well impacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With or without treatment: 4 quarters &lt; criteria <i>or</i></li> <li>Water main connection</li> </ul>	
	Volatile substances in GW near a building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mitigation installed (ELUR not recorded yet)</li> <li>9 monthly samples meet TACs</li> </ul>	
	Drinking water well threatened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter cleanup tier with DEEP oversight (Tier 1A)</li> </ul>	
Surface Water	Surface water threatened or impacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Source removed/mitigated to maximum extent practicable</li> <li>No visible sheen</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tier characterization</li> <li>Enter cleanup tier</li> </ul>
Soil	Soil impacted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal to maximum extent practicable</li> <li>Direct exposure risk mitigated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct exposure risk mitigated</li> </ul>

# IMMEDIATE ACTIONS (IAs)

## The regulations specify the information to be included in IA Plans and Reports

IA Plan [-5(j)]	IA Report [-5(k)]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Propose schedule to achieve an IA transition point or cleanup standard within 1 year of discovery of ERR/SER</li><li>• Provide information required by the specific IAs</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify IA transition point or cleanup standard achieved</li><li>• Provide sufficient supporting characterization and/or confirmatory sampling details</li><li>• Identify any remaining characterization necessary to satisfy Section 4 of the RBCRs (characterization section)</li><li>• Identify any remaining remediation required to achieve cleanup standards</li></ul>



# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
ERR – Public or private drinking water well impacted			
	As soon as practicable	Install barriers and hydraulic control/recovery to prevent migration	5(e)(1)(A)
	Not more than 36 hours after discovery	Identify and sample wells	5(e)(1)(B)and (C)
	7 days after the collection of samples	Collect a second sample	5(e)(1)(E)
	Not more than 15 days following discovery of impact to a well; or	Install an appropriate treatment system	5(e)(1)(F)
	Not more than 30 days following discovery of impact	Connect to an unimpacted public supply system	5(e)(1)(F)
	Not more than 45 days following discovery	Prepare and submit IA Report	5(e)(1)(G)

# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
<b>ERR – Groundwater within 500 feet of a drinking water well is impacted</b>			
	As soon as practicable	Install barriers and hydraulic control/recovery to prevent migration	5(e)(2)(A)
	Not more than 36 hours after discovery	Sample wells	5(e)(2)(B)
	7 days after the collection of samples	Collect a second sample	5(e)(2)(C)
	Not more than 45 days after discovery	Prepare and submit IA Report	5(e)(2)(D)
<b>ERR – Release to soil</b>			<b>Reg. Reference</b>
	Not more than 2 hours after discovery	Initiate remediation	5(e)(3)
	Not more than 48 hours after discovery	Remediate for PCBs if present	5(e)(3)(B)

# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
<b>ERR – Volatile substances released to groundwater within a certain distance from a building</b>			
	Immediately	Ventilate	5(e)(4)(A)
	Not more than 7 days after discovery	Prepare and submit IA Plan	5(e)(4)(C)
<b>ERR – Visible impact to surface water</b>			
	Not more than 2 hours after discovery	Undertake all measures necessary	5(e)(5)(A)
	Not more than 48 hours following discovery of the release	Sample sediments	5(e)(5)(B)
	Not more than 45 days after discovery of such release	Prepare and submit IA Report	5(e)(5)(C)

# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
SER – Public or private drinking water well impacted			
	As soon as is practicable	Install physical barriers	5(f)(1)(A)
	Not more than 2 days after discovery	Identify wells and collect samples	5(f)(1)(B)
	Not more than 15 days after discovery	Identify wells; prepare and submit an IA Plan	5(f)(1)(D)and (E)
	Not more than 15 days following discovery	Install treatment system	5(f)(1)(E)
	Not more than 30 days following discovery	Connect to an unimpacted public drinking water supply system	5(f)(1)(E)

# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
<b>SER – Groundwater within 500 feet of a drinking water well is impacted &gt;GWPC</b>			
	Not more than 2 days after discovery	Identify wells and collect samples	5(f)(2)(A)
	Not more than 15 days after discovery	Identify wells	5(f)(2)(B)
	Not more than 15 days after discovery	Prepare and submit an IA Plan	5(f)(2)(D)
<b>SER – Impacted soil within the top 2 feet &gt;15x or &gt;30x the applicable DEC depending on land use</b>			
	Not more than 45 days after discovery	Determine extent	5(f)(3)(A)
	Not more than 90 days after discovery	Remove or mitigate, render inaccessible, remediate	5(f)(3)(B)
	Not more than 90 days after discovery	Prepare and submit an IA Plan	5(f)(3)(C)

# TIMELINES...

IA Condition Type	Timeline	Action	Regulatory Reference
SER – Volatile substances detected in groundwater >10x the applicable VolC (based on building use) within a certain distance from a building			
	Immediately	Ventilate the building	5(f)(4)(A)
	Not more than 30 days after discovery	Prepare and submit IA Plan	5(f)(4)(B)
SER – Groundwater within 250 feet of surface water is impacted >10x SWPC			
	Not more than 30 days after discovery	Prepare and submit IA Report	5(f)(5)

A stylized, colorful landscape illustration. At the top right, a bright yellow sun is partially visible. Below it, a large green hill with a dark blue outline dominates the middle ground. The foreground consists of a light blue area representing water, also outlined in dark blue. The overall style is simple and graphic.

# Case Studies



# CASE STUDY 1

A release of benzene observed in groundwater at a parcel within 200 feet from the Mud Pond Brook was discovered on March 20, 2026. The detected concentration was 850  $\mu\text{g/L}$ .

- Does this condition require performing IAs?

Appendix 5 to the RBCRs

Surface-Water Protection Criteria for Substances in Groundwater

Substance	SWPC in $\mu\text{g/L}$ (ppb)
<b>Volatile Organic Substances</b>	
Acrylonitrile	20
Benzene	710



# CASE STUDY 1 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- The distance to the surface water body noted is less than 250 ft. According to 1(e)(5) this release *could* trigger an SER condition.
- The detected concentration of benzene in groundwater is above surface-water protection criteria (SWPC) for such substance. However, it is below the SER trigger of "10 times the SWPC", in accordance with 1(e)(5). For benzene, this SER trigger would be 7,100 µg/L.
- Based solely on the 2 bullets above, this Case Study 1 is not a not determined to be a SER and therefore does not require that immediate actions (IAs) are performed.

## Additional evaluation:

- The laboratory data is from after the date the RCBRs are effective: March 1st, 2026. This constitutes a discovery of an existing release, in accordance with 2(a)(2).
- The detected concentration is less than 2 times the SWPC.
- It appears that this release has reporting timeline of not more than 365 days after discovery.
  - Except that:
    - If it is remediated to the standards in the cleanup standards sections of the RCBRs and a release remediation closure report has been verified by an LEP in accordance with section 12 of the RBCRs, the release shall not be reported.
    - ***If upon characterization of the release, additional data is obtained and higher concentrations of benzene in groundwater are observed, then, re-evaluation of SER triggers and reporting timelines are needed.***

# CASE STUDY 2

Mr. Joe owns and lives in a 2-bedroom house with his wife. It is late wintertime, and Mr. Joe is planning his garden for the year of 2027. Last year, Mr. Joe's home garden plants yielded low quantity of fruits, with small, poor-quality tomatoes. Mr. Joe decided to hire an agronomist. The agronomist when evaluating the garden area noticed some paint flakes in the garden soil near the west wall of the house. The agronomist collected a soil sample within the top foot of the ground surface and tested it for metals. The results were shared with Mr. Joe and showed that only lead was detected at 50 mg/kg.

- Does this condition require performing IAs?

Substance	Residential DEC in mg/kg (ppm)	Industrial/ Commercial DEC in mg/kg (ppm)
<b>Inorganic Substances</b>		
Antimony	27	8,200
Arsenic	10	10
Barium	4,700	140,000
Beryllium	2	2
Cadmium	34	1,000
Chromium, trivalent	3,900	51,000
Chromium, hexavalent	100	100
Copper	2,500	76,000
Cyanide	1,400	41,000
Lead	400	1,000



# CASE STUDY 2 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- Mr. Joe lives with his wife in a 2-bedroom home. This appears in compliance with one of the requirements of the residential exemption, where discovery of existing releases on parcels used for residential activity are exempt from discovery, according to 1(i)(1)(A). Additional requirements of this exemption, amongst others, includes that the release is not a significant existing release.
- The agronomist noticed paint flaked off the walls in the garden area. This *could* be an indication of lead paint. Because of that observation, the agronomist collected a soil sample and send to the laboratory to test for metals. Upon receiving the test results and noting the detected concentration of lead at 50mg/kg and sharing this information with owner of the parcel, Mr. Joe, then, became aware of the results of laboratory analysis of soil that indicate concentrations of lead above the laboratory reporting limit. This *could* constitute discovery of an existing release, in accordance with 2(a)(2).
  - Please note the additional evaluation in the next slide for determination of discovery of this release.
- The soil sample was collected within 2 feet of the ground surface. This *could* trigger an SER in soil, in accordance with 1(e)(3).
- However, lead was observed at 50 mg/kg, which is above Res DEC (40 mg/kg), but it is below the SER trigger of 15 times Res DEC, which for lead this SER trigger would be at or above 600 mg/kg. The observed concentration of lead is being compared to the residential criteria because the parcel is used for residential activity.
- Based solely on the information above, this release of lead in soil is not determined to be an SER and therefore IA are not required.



# CASE STUDY 2 – EVALUATION CONTINUED.

## Additional evaluation:

- As noted in the previous slide, and based solely on the information available, this release of lead in soil appears to be a discovery of an existing release.
- However, because the release of lead in soil was observed in a parcel used only for residential activity, the person who obtained knowledge of the release is the owner of the parcel, the release is unknown to impact other parcels, the owner of the parcel is an occupant of a single family home on this parcel, and the release is not a SER, then, the aspects of 1(i)(1)(A) are fully satisfied and therefore this releases is determined to not be discovered.
- ***If upon characterization of the release, additional data is obtained and higher concentrations of lead in soil are observed, then, re-evaluation of discovery, SER triggers and reporting timelines are needed.***



## CASE STUDY 3

While preparing her late father's home for sale, a woman found numerous old cans of degreasers in the garage. When the realtor asked, she noted that her father did car repair work on the side in the 90's. Meticulous in his note keeping, the daughter found a schedule on the workbench indicating that waste solvents were emptied every Sunday morning into a drywell that was located off the southeast corner of the garage of his quarter-acre lot property. After making some phone calls to determine if this could impact the upcoming sale, sampling was deemed appropriate to best understand if there were any risks from his side hustle. A soil boring (turned temporary monitoring well) installed 8 feet off the home returned elevated TCE in both the soil and the groundwater samples. The property previously relied on a private drinking water supply well for potable water, though public water has since been extended to the neighborhood. Most homes abandoned their old wells, but a few, this property included, did not. TCE in the temporary well was 29x Res-VolC.

**Does this condition require performing IAs?**



# CASE STUDY 3 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- This newly discovered historical release would be considered several different types of SERs.
- The trigger for groundwater threatening indoor air is 10x the applicable volatilization criteria within 15 feet of a building. As the sample result was 29x criteria and 8 feet from the building, this would be a SER for groundwater threatening indoor air.
- Additionally, 29x the residential volatilization criteria for TCE is well above the groundwater protection criteria. Given the presence of a drinking water supply well onsite and the small size of the parcel, it is almost certain that the onsite drinking water supply well would be located within 500 feet of the contaminated groundwater present in the monitoring well, meaning that a SER for groundwater threatening a drinking water supply well is also most likely present.
- Depending on the concentrations (example only says "elevated TCE in soil") and the depths sampled from in soil (would need to be a sample from the top 2' below ground surface), this could also trigger a SER for surface soil.
- As there is no evidence yet that a drinking water well has been impacted >GWPC, this condition would need to be reported within 72 hours. Immediate Actions for all types of SER conditions triggered would need to be performed.



## CASE STUDY 4

Recent rains raised the level of a nearby stream to flood stage, flooding the basement of a building 200' away. While excavating soil to perform repairs to the foundation, a contractor noted fummy odors coming from the excavation pit in the vicinity of an above ground waste oil tank along the side of the building. Additional investigation identified a historical release from the tank that has left groundwater impacted with elevated benzene at 15x SWPC. Eighteen months later, while performing a routine quarterly monitoring event (benzene remained above SWPC), the environmental professional onsite noticed a small amount NAPL entering the stream through a previously unknown pipe that seemingly served as a preferential pathway from the original release area.

- Does this condition require performing IAs?



# CASE STUDY 4 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- This newly discovered historical release would be considered a SER.
- The initial detection of benzene >10x the surface water protection criteria located 200 feet from a stream would trigger a SER for polluted groundwater threatening a surface water body.
- In this example, 18 months have passed since the initial discovery of the historical release, and the release has been tiered. However, when the NAPL was discovered to have migrated into the surface waterbody, that breakthrough into the stream would be an observed change in condition and would trigger an ERR that would need to be called into dispatch.
- The historical SER and the recent ERR would be addressed as two separate, but related, cases under the RBCRs, each of which would require completion of all associated IAs.



## CASE STUDY 5

On a windy but clear day, a falling tree branch damages a transformer, causing a release of dielectric fluid. When crews arrive to assess the situation, they find approximately 3 gallons of dielectric fluid on the ground. Someone is able to get a picture of the nameplate, but there is no information regarding the PCB concentration of the dielectric fluid. An inspection of the release area reveals an impact to both asphalt and soil on the side of the road, but no nearby surface water and no impacted catch basins.

- Does this condition require performing IAs?



# CASE STUDY 5 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- The release is considered an ERR even though it is less than 10 gals because the lower bounds in the definition of an ERR only apply to releases reportable under 22a-450-2(a)(2) or 22a-450-2(a)(3). A release of dielectric fluid with unknown PCB concentration is reportable under 22a-450-2(a)(1)(E).
- If the transformer had a nameplate that said the PCB content of the dielectric fluid was <1ppm, and the release was "removed or otherwise properly mitigated" within 2 hours of discovery, then the release would be exempt from the RBCRs because it was not reportable under the Release Reporting Regs (22a-450-2(a)(3)). Similarly, if the release was <1ppm but 6 gallons, it would be reportable under the Release Reporting Regs (22a-450-2(a)(2)), but would be exempt from the RBCRs under the definition of an ERR.
- The spill response personnel evaluated the scene and found that the release impacted soil and asphalt, but no surface water. Soil IAs would be necessary. If, during excavation, groundwater was encountered and found to be impacted, a receptor survey would need to be conducted to determine if any receptors were present that may warrant an IA for drinking water, potential impact to drinking water, or volatiles in groundwater. Due to the small quantity of dielectric fluid released this seems unlikely, but that would have to be supported by characterization information included in the IA report.



## CASE STUDY 6

**A homeowner smells something strange and finds #2 fuel oil in their basement. It seems their AST has sprung a leak. When the spill response contractor arrives, they find some oil has entered the sump pump. The sump pump discharges to the back yard.**

- **Does this condition require performing IAs?**



# CASE STUDY 6 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- What IAs are necessary is going to depend a lot on what the permitted spill cleanup contractor finds as they are responding to and remediating the spill.
- Since the sump pump is discharging to the back yard, soil IAs will be necessary. The contractor should determine if the release has impacted surface water, either due to breakout into the surface water or overland flow, and if it has perform surface water IAs.
- If groundwater is encountered during excavation and determined to be impacted, then IAs may be necessary for volatile substances impacting groundwater near a structure, impacted groundwater within 500 ft of a drinking water well, or a release impacting a drinking water well. Characterization and investigation should be performed during the response to determine which IAs are necessary. All information used to make a determination, and to support that necessary IAs were completed, should be included in the IA report.



## CASE STUDY 7

**A tanker truck hit a patch of black ice and lost control, crashing and ultimately releasing 4,800 gallons of fuel. Gasoline flowed into the road, nearby front lawns, and catch basins connected to a nearby stream where a sheen was visible. In addition to efforts to contain and remove the gasoline and impacted soils, monitoring wells were installed in the affected area and showed the release impacted shallow groundwater. A sensitive receptor survey showed that while the properties with impacted soil did not have drinking water wells, 2 properties within 500 ft did have wells onsite. Sampling indicated that one potable well was impacted with benzene at 1.2 ug/L.**

- Does this condition require performing IAs?**



# CASE STUDY 7 – EVALUATION

## Immediate Action evaluation:

- This is a release that requires every type of ERR IA. In this scenario, the response is already underway, and some immediate actions have been initiated. Soil has been removed, measures have been put in place to prevent migration of the release, and wells have even been installed. Nearby drinking water wells have been identified, and at least one sample has been collected from each. Impact to groundwater has been identified, and impact to at least one drinking water well has been identified.
- If groundwater sampling shows a condition exists which warrants immediate actions for volatile petroleum substances within 10 ft of ground surface or the lowest portion of a building, the requirements outlined in 22a-134tt-5 must be satisfied, including submitting an IA plan within 7 days of discovery.
- To complete required IAs, the responders should look at the regulations to determine what further immediate actions are necessary, and what timelines they need to be completed in. Throughout the response process, adequate information should be collected and documented to demonstrate that all IA requirements were met. This will be critical for completing the IA report and ensuring all immediate action transition points, or applicable standards, are met.



# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- ❖ Q: Is the SER criteria comparison only to substances with default numeric criteria? Does an APS or other criteria need to be calculated?
- ❖ A: APS do not need to be calculated to determine the presence of a SER. But some SERs will be triggered by detections of compounds that do not have criteria specified in the RBCR appendices.

SER Condition	SER triggered by
Impacted drinking water well	Any detection of any compound
Groundwater threatening a drinking water well	Multiplier of default numeric criteria in RBCR Appendices only
Surface soil	Multiplier of default numeric criteria in RBCR Appendices only
Groundwater threatening indoor air	Multiplier of default numeric criteria in RBCR Appendices only
Groundwater threatening surface water	Multiplier of default numeric criteria in RBCR Appendices only

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- ❖ Q: Can you rely on existing use of the parcel to compare to Industrial/Commercial criteria, or do you need an EUR or Permit by Rule?
  - ❖ A: You do not need an EUR to determine if you have a SER condition or not. That determination shall be made by the current uses of the parcel. You will need the EUR in effect to demonstrate compliance if the default criteria will not be used.

According to 22a-134tt-1(f):

- (1) When determining the current use of land, **all current uses on the parcel impacted by a release**, including accessory uses of land, shall be considered. If any use of a parcel, or any portion of the parcel, is for residential activity, the current use of the parcel shall be residential.
- (2) When determining the applicable direct exposure and volatilization criteria for remediation, residential criteria shall be considered applicable unless use of a parcel is restricted by an EUR or the parcel is subject to a permit by rule.



**Upcoming Trainings  
Questions**

# UPCOMING TRAINING

- <https://portal.ct.gov/deep/remediation--site-cleanup/comprehensive-evaluation-and-transformation/react-and-release-based-cleanup-regulation-training>

February 11, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCRs	Focused Session - Immediate Actions (ERRs and SERs)	<a href="#">Register for February 11</a>
February 18, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCRs	Focused Session - Heating Oil Provisions and PEP Certifications	<a href="#">Register for February 18</a>
February 18, 2026, 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	RBCRs	RBCR Office Hours-Q&A-Focus on Existing Programs	<a href="#">Register for Office Hours</a>
February 25, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	RBCRs	Transition from SEHs to SERs	<a href="#">Register for February 25</a>
March 4, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	PTP/new Parcel-Wide	Bridge from Property Transfer Program and process for the new Voluntary Parcel-Wide Cleanup Program	<a href="#">Register for March 4</a>
March 11, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Legacy	Integration of other existing legacy programs	<a href="#">Register for March 11</a>
February 5, February 19, February 26, March 5, March 19, March 26, 2026 <b>All sessions Thursdays 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</b>	REACT	<a href="#">Introduction to REACT Online Portal</a> 📄 Training Session--same session each week: <i>Feb 26 will also feature Immediate Actions in REACT</i>	<a href="#">Click to join training session</a>
February 6, February 20, February 27, March 6, March 20, March 27 <b>All sessions Fridays 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.</b>	REACT	Help Session--Q&A on how to use REACT online portal	<a href="#">Click to join help session</a>

# QUESTIONS?

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Questions about the RBCRs and the REACT portal may be submitted using this [Question submittal tool](#)

Responses to submitted questions will be provided in

- updates to Frequently Asked Questions documents,
- Q&A annexes to training courses, or
- individually if appropriate.



A stylized landscape illustration. The top right corner features a bright yellow sun. Below it is a large green hill with a dark blue outline. To the left, a smaller, lighter green hill is visible. The bottom of the image shows a light blue area representing water, also outlined in dark blue. The text "Thank you!" is centered on the green hill.

**Thank you!**