



RBCR Focus Session 9

Road Salts & PFAS: Presented April 8th

1. **What if there are other sources of sodium and chloride are noted on a parcel currently or historically- water softeners- treatment systems, pools or applications by residents**

DEEP assesses all possible sources of salt when conducting investigations.

2. **What is the reporting responsibility of municipal water/public water supply purveyor that has a production well impacted by road salt application in the watershed where no specific C/M is identified?**

The owner/operator of the municipal water/public water supply must report an impact to DEEP within 3 days obtaining knowledge of the salt impact. Otherwise, they may be subject to fees and additional actions. DEEP may then investigate for the source(s) of the impact and identify a C/M to address the impact.

3. **Slide 36 Option C - should that read "No, because the release was reported to DPH"?**

While the answer was written as intended it is important for folks to know that DPH & LHDs automatically receive all lab reports for drinking water tests per state law, residents are not responsible for sending their data to DPH or LHDs.

4. **What if the salt truck and storage affect the property owner's well?**

If a private winter applicator impacted their own well then DEEP would notify them that the impact is self-inflicted and that it is their responsibility to resolve the impact and acquire a long-term source of clean drinking water.

5. **In Case Study 3, who is reporting? The C/M is the residential owner with the salt/business, but the neighbor discovered it and reported to DEEP. Will DEEP make C/M report it?**

In this case DEEP would require the business owner who impacted off-site properties to report the salt release.

6. **Will PFAS detected at old wastewater treatment plants considered caused by consumer products?**

It depends upon what discharges are received by a particular wastewater treatment plant. Discharges may be residential, commercial, industrial, or a combination of all.

7. There are PFAS in GW at Industrial site, with no history of PFAS use. Most MW <10 ng/L for any individual PFAS.

Per RBCR Section 22a-133tt-1(i)(3)(C), "if PFAS is discovered on a parcel that is or has been used for industrial or commercial purposes known or suspected to use PFAS in its operations, there shall be a reasonable expectation that the source of such release is or was located on such parcel." If there is a belief that PFAS detected on an industrial site is not related to current or past site activities, demonstration must be made to support the source as being either atmospheric deposition or from an offsite/upgradient source. Per subsection (3)(B), if the exemption from the RBCRs for an existing release of PFAS caused by atmospheric deposition or consumer products use is being requested at an industrial site, the release must be reported within 1 year of its discovery.

8. Would the Department consider setting up an attended RBCR hotline to answer questions for a limited period of time?

The public may submit RBCR-related questions using the question submittal tool or to programmatic emails (DEEP.RemediationDivision@ct.gov or DEEP.REACT@ct.gov). There are also staff assigned to answering and responding to calls to the general Remediation Division phoneline each business day.