



RELEASE BASED CLEANUP REGULATIONS: DISCOVERY AND REPORTING

Prepared and Presented jointly by:
Bureau of Water Protection & Land Reuse and Bureau of Materials Management & Compliance Assurance January 28, 2026

AGENDA



What is Discovery and Reporting?



How Does Discovery and Reporting Flow with Existing Cleanup Programs Underway?



Discovery and Reporting of Emergent Reportable Releases (ERRs)



Discovery and Reporting of Existing Releases and Significant Existing Releases (SERs)



Scenarios

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 bottom of the image features a light blue area representing water, also outlined in dark blue. The overall style is simple and graphic.

What is Discovery and Reporting?

TODAY'S FOCUS = DISCOVERY AND REPORTING OF RELEASES

RCSA 22a-134tt-2
Discovery of Releases



RCSA 22a-134tt-3
Reporting Newly Discovered Existing Releases



Not every observation of evidence of a release counts as discovery. It depends on what the evidence is, who observed it, and under what conditions.

TYPES OF RELEASES

Emergent Reportable Releases (ERRs)

New releases (including "spills")

Sec 22a-134tt-1(a)(37)

Significant Existing Releases (SERs)

Historical pollution that presents an immediate risk to human health and the environment

Sec 22a-134tt-1(a)(143) and 1(e)

Existing Releases (other than SERs)

Historical pollution

Sec 22a-134tt-2

HOW TO REPORT A DISCOVERY

Emergent Reportable Releases

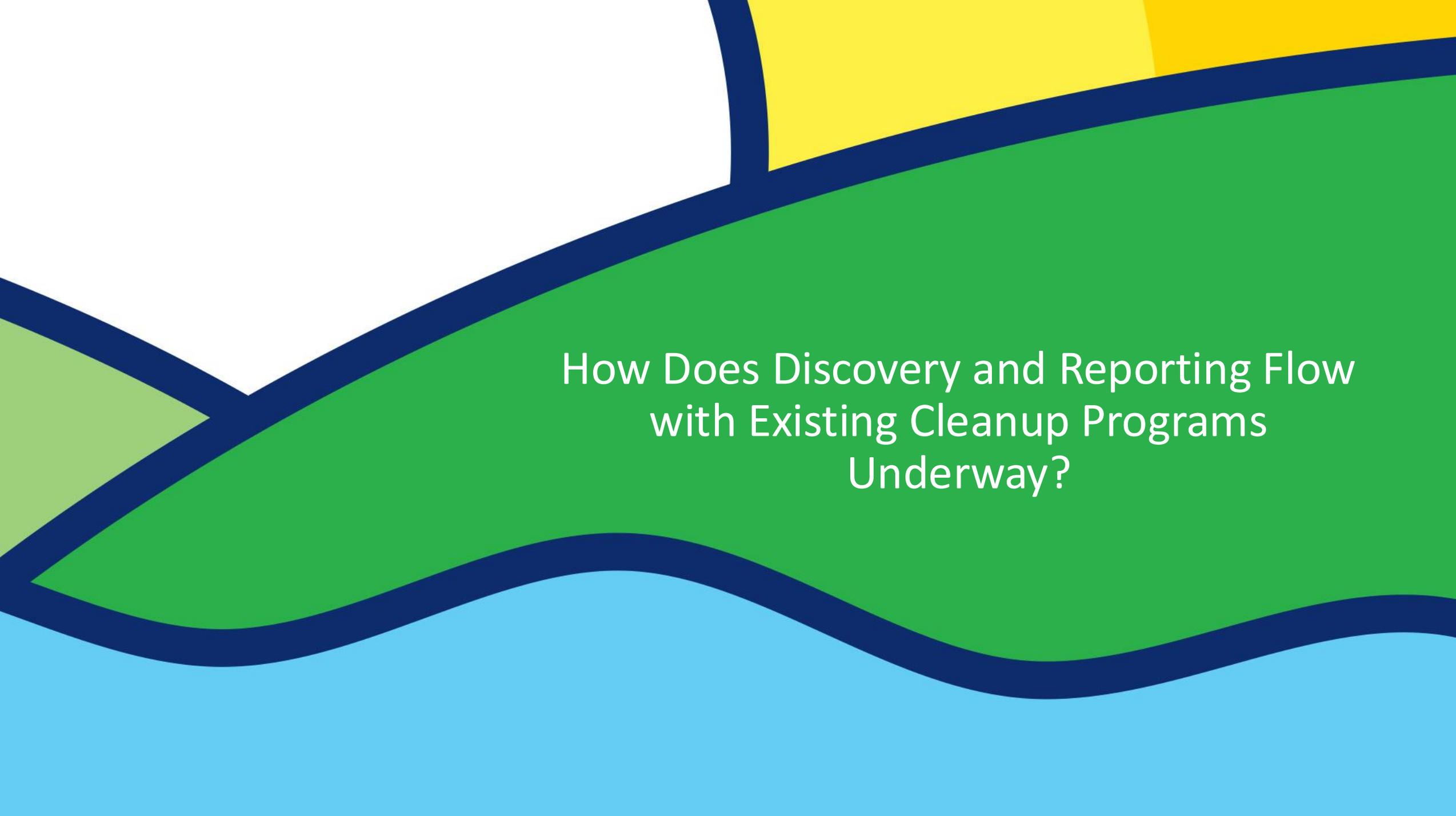
- Call Dispatch
- 860-424-3338 or 1-866-DEP-SPIL
- Reference: [Reporting Requirements for Spill Incidents](#) and RCSA 22a-450



Existing Releases, Including SERs

- Report in the REACT Portal
- Reference: RCSA 22a-134tt-3



The background features a stylized landscape with a yellow sun in the top right, green hills in the middle, and blue water at the bottom. The elements are separated by thick, dark blue wavy lines.

How Does Discovery and Reporting Flow
with Existing Cleanup Programs
Underway?

TRAINING AND INFO SHEETS FOR EXISTING PROGRAMS

COMING SOON

Training Dates

- March 4
- March 11

DRAFT

Program Specific Info Sheets are on the way!

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection
Release Based Cleanup Program Info Sheet
 for sites in the Property Transfer Program (PTP)

Revised Jan 2026
 This info sheet is a general overview, always refer to the law for specifics.

What will happen to the Property Transfer Program (PTP) after March 1, 2026?	Do my cleanup obligations change?	The Release-Based (RB) cleanup standards applicable to all sites include:	Who is required to report releases under the RB process?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PTP filings will not be required for transfers on or after March 1, 2026. • Properties already in PTP will still need to complete site-wide investigation and remediation to achieve cleanup standards. • There is also an opportunity to use the Release-Based process to close out obligations for past filings. (see below) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All obligations of all certifying parties remain in place, including requirements for site-wide investigation and remediation. • On March 1, 2026, the cleanup standards for all sites, including PTP, will become the RB cleanup standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All existing RSR options, updated and incorporated into the RB cleanup standards • Permit by rule for Historically Impacted Material • Managed Multifamily Residential Direct Exposure Criteria (DEC) • Passive Recreation DEC • and others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creator or maintainer of the release • The current owner of a property is considered a maintainer, regardless of fault for the creation of a release • Any person who discovers a Significant Existing Release (SER) must notify the creator / maintainer and must notify DEEP if they do not report

IS A NEWLY DISCOVERED RELEASE AT A PTP SITE REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED UNDER THE RELEASE-BASED (RB) PROCESS?

New spills must be reported to DEEP Dispatch and are typically addressed with RB process

Releases that occurred before the transfer filing are addressed under PTP (Legacy releases) → Addressed under PTP

Addressed under RB process (with a few exceptions) ← Releases that occur after the transfer filing / Phase II are addressed under RB process

When did the release occur?

Confused about which program applies? We get it – it's complicated! [This quiz helps sort things out for your situation.](#) 

I HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD – DOES IT NEED TO BE REPORTED AS AN SEH OR SER?

Addressed under SEH → Depends on when it is discovered → Addressed under SERs

Transfer filing date → Final verification / approval

When did the release occur?

RELEASE-BASED CLEANUP REGULATIONS

SECTIONS

*Prescribed
Process and
Timelines
for new
Release-
Based
programs*

*All properties use the same R-B
Cleanup Standards whether release
has been newly Discovered and
Reported or cleanup is continuing
from existing program.*



Basic rules for implementing cleanup (Discovery and Reporting) *Sections 2, 3*



Process, timeline, and fees rules for characterization, immediate and tiered risk management, and cleanup (Characterization, Immediate Actions, Tiering) *Sections 4, 5, 6*



Completion Documentation needed to demonstrate cleanup is complete (Certifications, Verifications, Release Remediation Closure Reports) *Sections 8, 11, 12*



Cleanup Standards achieved using numeric criteria or in combination with alternates, variances, institutional controls, engineered controls, using common definitions *Sections 1, 7, 9, 10; Audits Section 13*

A stylized landscape illustration. The top right corner features a yellow sun. Below it is a green hill with a dark blue outline. The bottom portion of the image is a light blue area representing water, also with a dark blue wavy outline. The text "Discovery and Reporting of ERRs" is centered in white on the green hill.

Discovery and Reporting of ERRs

22a-134tt-1(a) DEFINITIONS

Definition (37) - ERR (Emergent Reportable Release):

A release to the land and waters of the state discovered by an observed change in conditions that is required to be reported by regulations adopted pursuant to CGS Sec 22a-450

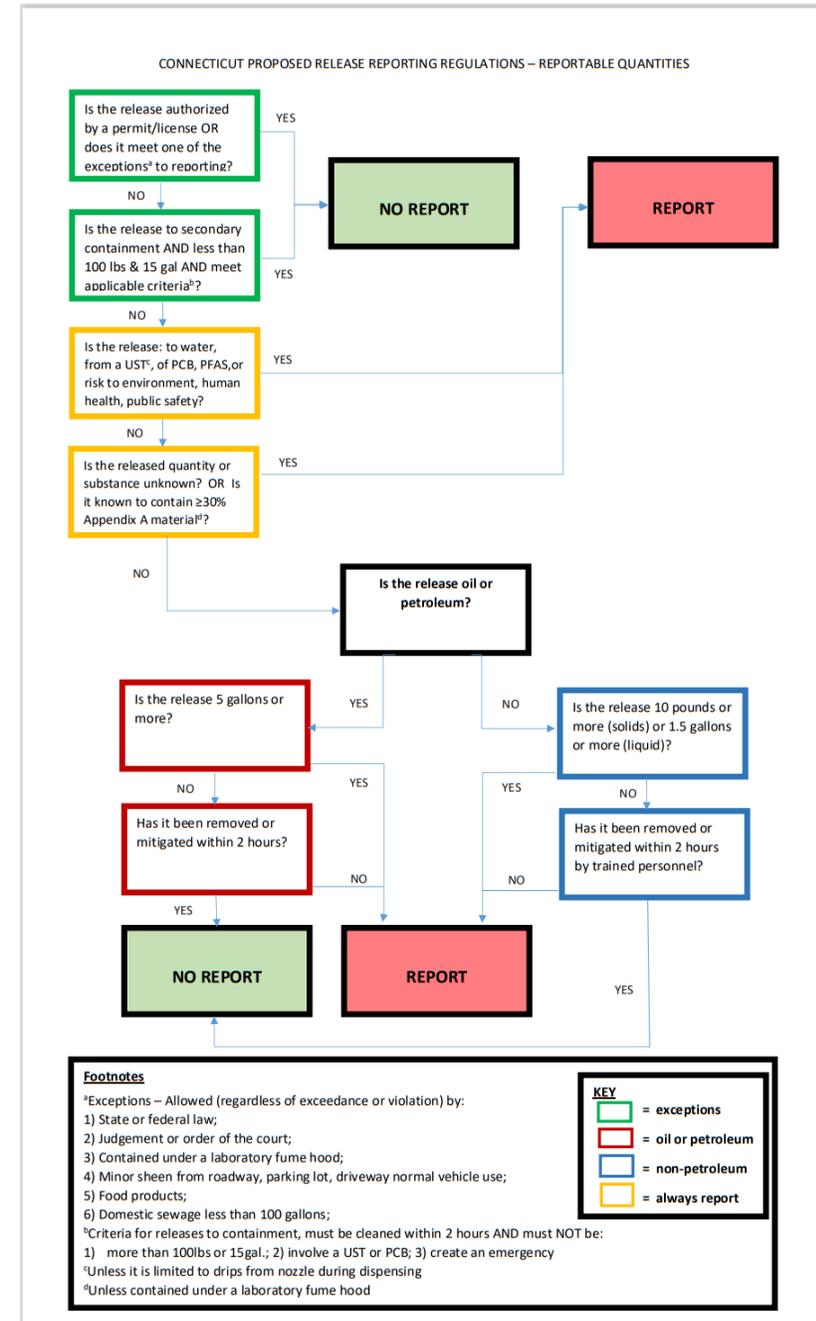
- Does not include:
 - A release required to be reported pursuant to section 22a-450-2(a) **Oil or Petroleum** if the quantity of the release is <10 gals; or
 - A release required to be reported pursuant to section 22a-450-2(b) **Materials Other Than Oil or Petroleum** if the quantity of the release is <20 lbs or <3 gals

Note: releases of less than these volumes may need to be reported under certain circumstances

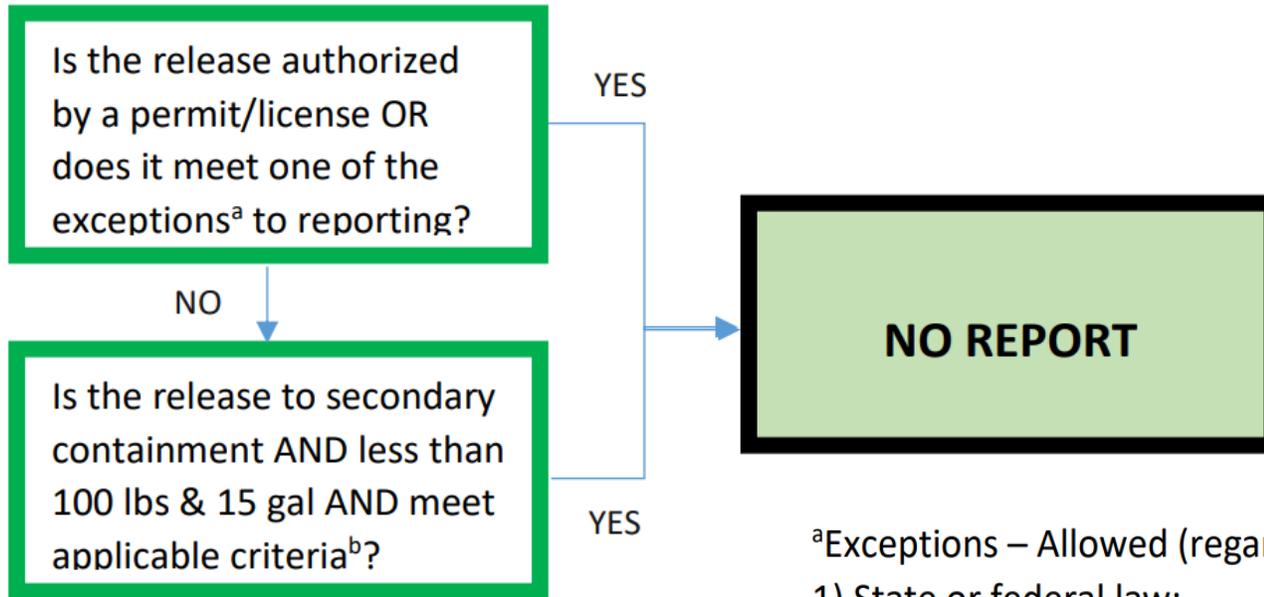


RELEASE REPORTING REGULATIONS RECAP

Release Reporting Regs Flow Chart 2022



RRR RECAP- EXCEPTIONS



KEY



= exceptions



= oil or petroleum



= non-petroleum



= always report

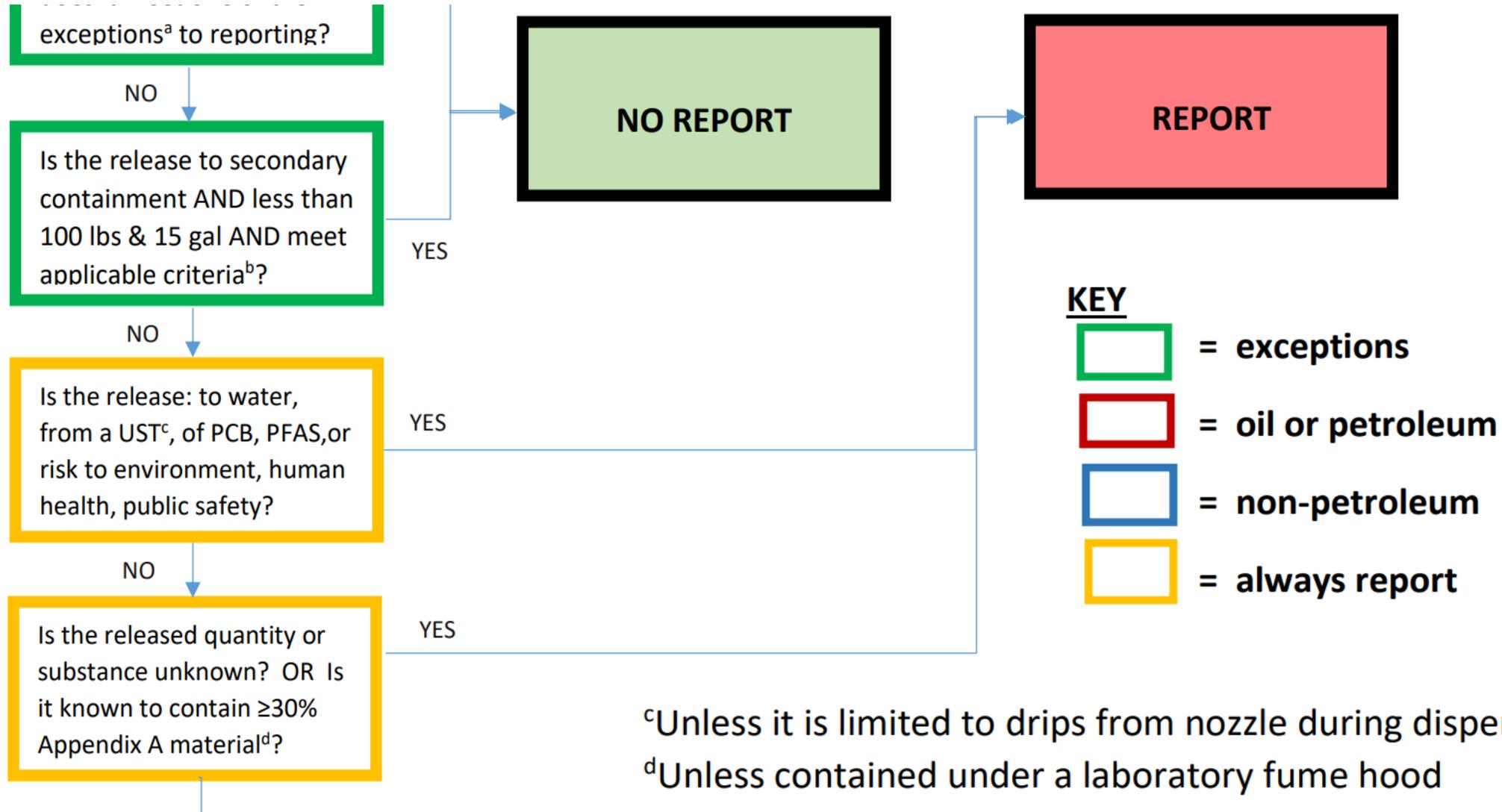
^aExceptions – Allowed (regardless of exceedance or violation) by:

- 1) State or federal law;
- 2) Judgement or order of the court;
- 3) Contained under a laboratory fume hood;
- 4) Minor sheen from roadway, parking lot, driveway normal vehicle use;
- 5) Food products;
- 6) Domestic sewage less than 100 gallons;

^bCriteria for releases to containment, must be cleaned within 2 hours AND must NOT be:

- 1) more than 100lbs or 15gal.; 2) involve a UST or PCB; 3) create an emergency

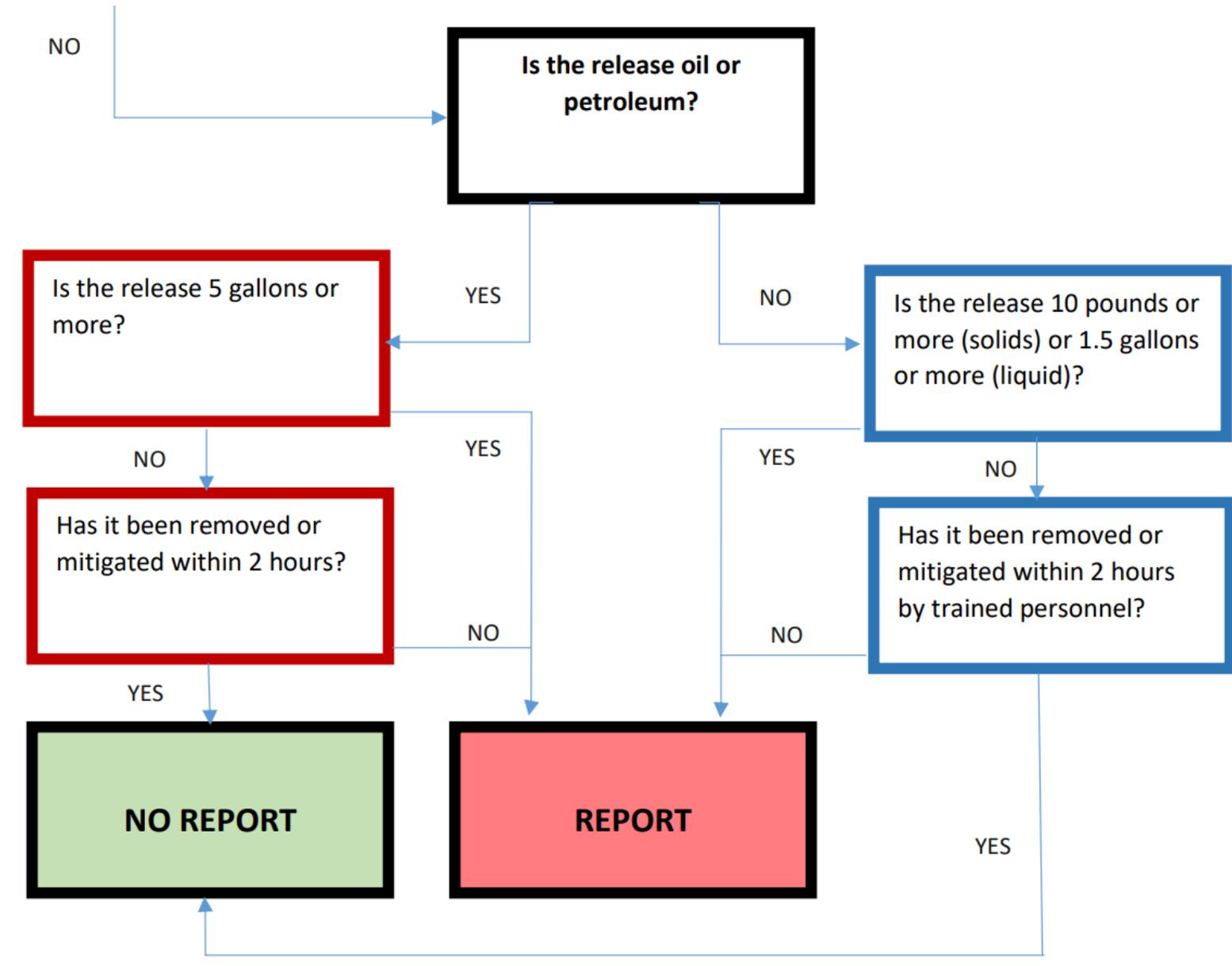
RRRS RECAP- ALWAYS REPORT



IF THE RELEASE DOES NOT FALL INTO "EXCEPTIONS" OR "ALWAYS REPORT", THEN...

KEY

- = exceptions
- = oil or petroleum
- = non-petroleum
- = always report



WHO IS REQUIRED TO REPORT

Per CGS Chapter 446K, Section 22a-450

- ✓ The master of any ship, boat, barge or other vessel, or
- ✓ The person in charge of any terminal for the loading of any oil or petroleum or chemical liquids or solid, liquid or gaseous products or hazardous wastes, or
- ✓ The person in charge of any establishment, or
- ✓ The operator of any vehicle, trailer or other machine

Which by accident, negligence or otherwise causes the discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, seepage or filtration of oil or petroleum or chemical liquids or solid, liquid or gaseous product or hazardous wastes

RCSA 22a-134tt-2(e)(2)

EMERGENT REPORTABLE RELEASES (ERRS) EXEMPT FROM DISCOVERY

The following types of releases required to be reported pursuant to CGS 22a-450 are not considered releases to the land and waters of the state and are not subject to the RBCRs:

- ✓ Release to air
- ✓ Release to a secondary containment system within a structure
- ✓ Release outside a structure to a secondary containment system that does not contact soil and is removed within 2 hours of discovery
- ✓ Release inside a structure that does not contact soil and is removed within 2 hours of discovery

RCSA 22a-134tt-2(e)(2)

EMERGENT REPORTABLE RELEASES

Discovery of an Emergent Reportable Release occurs when there is an observed change in condition

- ✓ Change in condition
- ✓ All ERRs are reportable under RCOSA Sec 22a-450, the Release Reporting Regulations
- ✓ Not all reportable releases under 22a-450 are regulated under the RBCRs
- ✓ When an ERR is discovered, 22a-450 requires that it be reported within 1 hour

RCOSA 22a-134tt-2(e)(2)



Discovery and Reporting of
Existing Releases
and
Significant Existing Releases
(SERs)

REPORTING TIMELINES FOR SERs

Timelines for SERs	SER in DWW	SER not in DWW
C /M → DEEP	24 hours	72 hours
Agent of C/M → C/M C/M → DEEP	6 hours 24 hours	1 business day 72 hours
Agent of 3rd Party → 3rd Party 3rd Party → C/M C/M → DEEP	1 business day 6 hours 24 hours	1 business day 1 business day 72 hours

SER = Significant Existing Releases

DWW = drinking water well

C/M = Creator or Maintainer

→ = notify

3rd Party = any entity other than the creator/maintainer

Note – Includes reporting by Person with access to the release area, even if not a Creator or Maintainer.

RCSA 22a-134tt-3(c)(4)

REPORT REQUIRED AND TIMELINES FOR OTHER EXISTING RELEASES (NON-SERs)

Report within 120 days of discovery	Report within 365 days of discovery
<p>There is a numeric criteria or APS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concentration greater than 2x criteria for soil, GW 	<p>There is a numeric criteria or APS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concentration less than or equal to 2x criteria for soil, GW
<p>Substance without numeric criteria or APS, and an APS cannot be calculated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Any concentration is detected 	<p>---</p>
<p>If the detected substance(s) are constituent components of oil or petroleum in soil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Vol of soil $\geq 2 \text{ yd}^3$. 	<p>---</p>
<p>NAPL in a GW MW, excavation, or subsurface structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ NAPL thickness $\geq 1/8 \text{ in}$ 	<p>---</p>

22a-134tt-2 DISCOVERY OF EXISTING RELEASES

Knowledge based → when the creator/maintainer:

- Becomes aware of lab results indicating concentrations of substances above the laboratory reporting limit;
- Becomes aware of the observed presence of non-aqueous phase liquid; or
- In course of investigation, becomes aware of multiple lines of evidence:
 - ❖ Use of the area
 - ❖ Field screening results
 - ❖ Stained soil, floors or pits
 - ❖ Odors
 - ❖ Presence of non-native materials (e.g., asphalt)

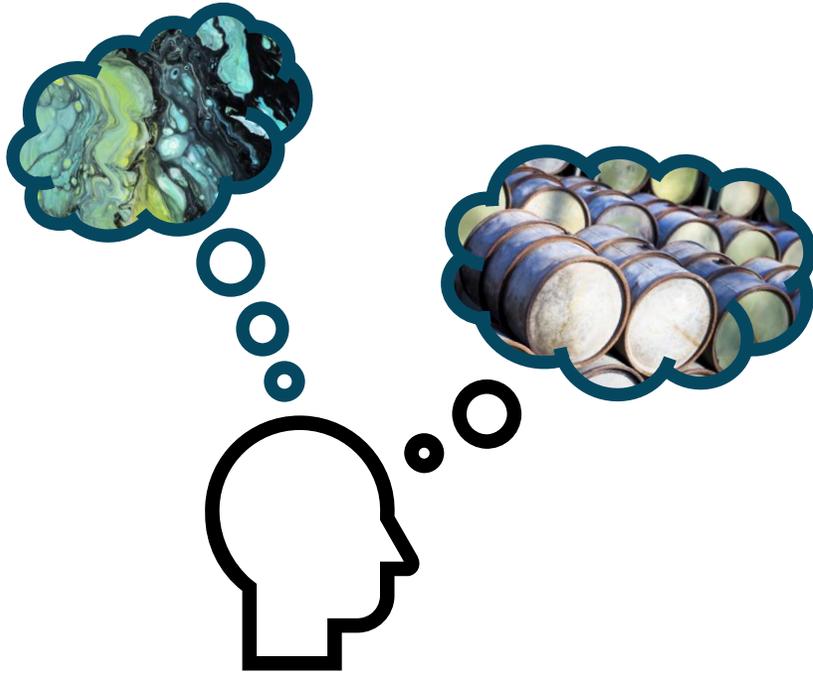
The market drives due diligence

“Filing cabinet” exception

EXAMPLES OF MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE

- Information about the use of a particular geographic area, including anecdotal reports of historical disposal or releases, aerial photographs, and maps
- The results of field screening indicating the presence of volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, or metals
- Observed staining of soil, concrete floors, or pits
- Organoleptic evidence, including odors
- Indoor air samples indicating the intrusion of soil vapors
- The observed presence of asphalt, coal slag, solid waste, ash, or other non-native materials in or on the land and waters of the state

WHY MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE?



The “multiple lines of evidence” standard focuses on the level of knowledge needed by a **“reasonable person”** to conclude that a release is present.

- ❖ The ultimate goal is to encourage sampling of observed potential releases and is intended to prevent willful blindness

WHO IS A REASONABLE PERSON?

A **“reasonable person”** can be any individual who, when acting in a reasonably prudent and intelligent manner, would be said to knowledge of a release based on the information they obtain
This includes:

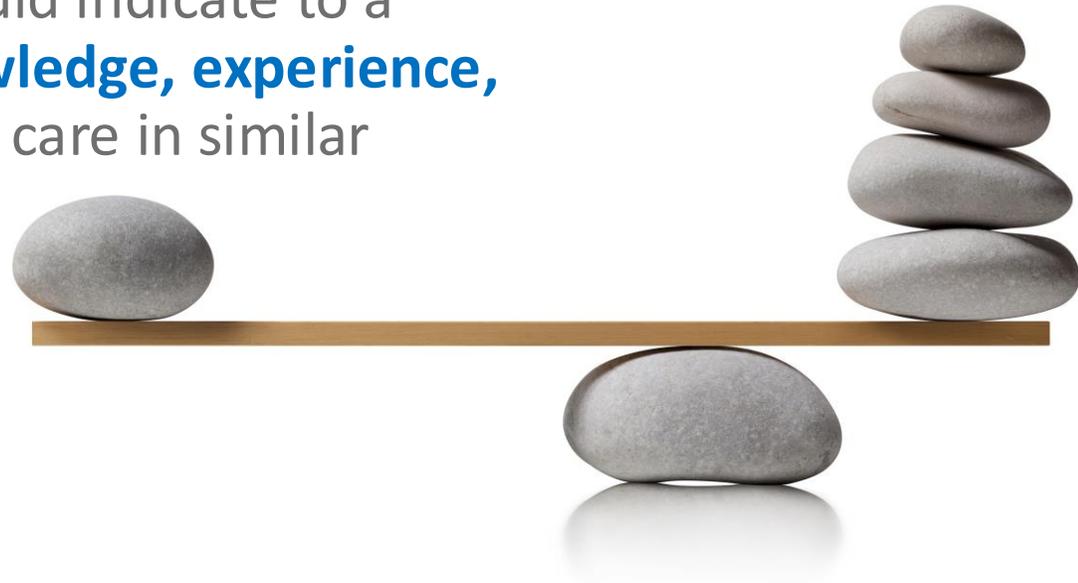
- The environmental professional (EP) engaged in the collection and interpretation of data
- The creator/maintainer who is provided conclusions regarding the presence of a release by a professional.



WHO IS A REASONABLE PERSON?

The RBCRs also factor the knowledge, experience, and training of an individual into whether they are a reasonable person who should have knowledge of a release:

“...multiple lines of evidence that would indicate to a reasonable person, **with similar knowledge, experience, or training** and exercising a degree of care in similar circumstances, the presence of a release...”



WHEN MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE CONSTITUTE KNOWLEDGE



Section 22a-134tt-2(a)(2)(C)(i) of the RBCRs states that a creator/maintainer has knowledge of a release when, **in the course of an investigation**, they become aware of multiple lines of evidence that would indicate the presence of a release.

ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE CONSIDERATIONS

During revisions of the RBCRs following public comment, two adjustments were inadvertently left out of § 22a-134tt-2(a)(2)(C):



(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i) of this subparagraph, the owner of an owner-occupied single-family home shall not be determined to become aware of the presence of a release solely based on multiple lines of evidence observed by such owner.

(iii) For the purposes of this subparagraph, “investigation” means any visual or organoleptic assessment of the condition or quality of the land and waters of the state performed or conducted by a licensed environmental professional, a permitted environmental professional, a technical environmental professional as defined by section 22a-6u of the Connecticut General Statutes, a professional engineer as defined by section 20-299 of the Connecticut General Statutes, a land surveyor as defined by section 20-299 of the Connecticut General Statutes, or a scientist educated in and engaged in the fields of soil science, geology, physical science, or hydrogeology for the purposes of identifying pollution, planning for construction or redevelopment, or disposing or discharging soil, sediment or groundwater, or complying with any federal, state, or locally issued permit or authorization.

EXAMPLES OF A REASONABLE PERSON HAVING KNOWLEDGE

Environmental professionals trained to conduct Phase I investigations may conclude a release has occurred based on the lines of evidence described above.

- Other people observing these same conditions may not have the background and/or experience necessary to make that conclusion.

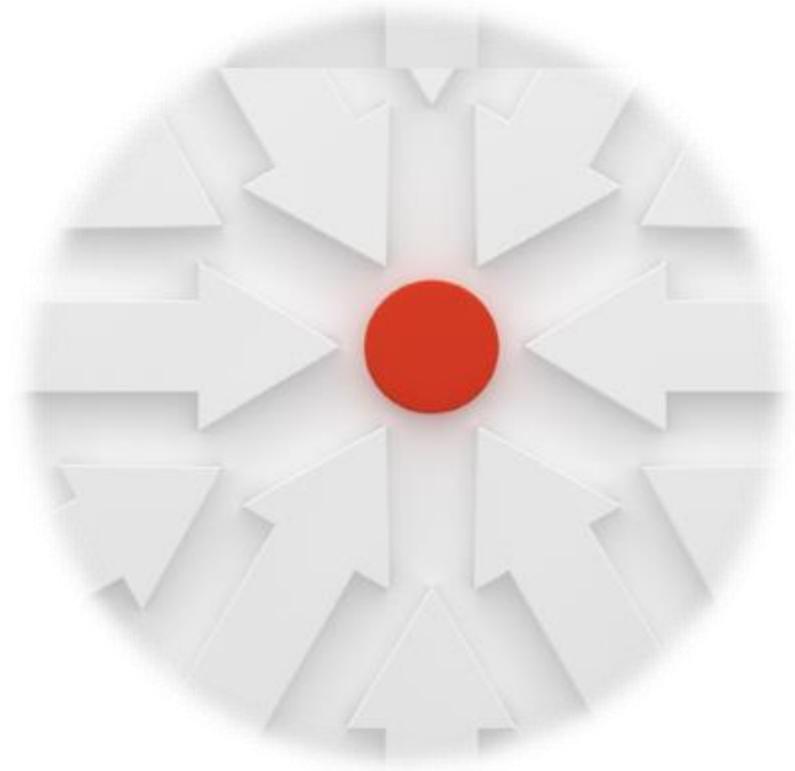
Property owners will not necessarily be able to look at the same conditions as EPs and interpret them as lines of evidence indicating a release occurred, so they will typically rely on EPs for such determinations.

- If the EP informs the property owner that they have a release, the property owner has acquired knowledge that they are the maintainer of the release.



WHEN CAN MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE LEAD TO KNOWLEDGE OF A RELEASE?

- Environmental site assessments conducted for various purposes (most common).
- By other professionals with the appropriate expertise any time a business decision is made to investigate the land and waters of the state for the purposes of:
 - Redevelopment
 - To facilitate the purchase or sale of a property



WHEN DOES KNOWLEDGE BECOME DISCOVERY?

Discovery of a release occurs when the creator/ maintainer obtains knowledge of it.

§22a-134tt-2(a)

An EP will typically have knowledge of a release before their client and should notify their client that a release exists not more than 30 days after the *earlier* of the following:

- The date of a laboratory report providing analytical evidence of a release.
- The date of the parcel reconnaissance identifying multiple lines of evidence indicating the presence of a release.



If EP's client ≠ creator/maintainer
❖ discovery has not occurred.



If EP's client = creator/maintainer:
❖ EP should inform them that knowledge of the release constitutes discovery.

DISCOVERY DATE FOR EXISTING RELEASES (NON-SERS)

Discovery of a release to the land and waters of the state occurs **when a person who created or is maintaining** an existing release **has knowledge** of such release.

- The **Discovery Date** is used to calculate the due date of subsequent submittals related to key milestones such as reporting and tiering.



EXCEPTIONS TO DISCOVERY

- The only evidence of a release is data available or generated before the effective date of the RBCRs (“filing cabinet” exception).
- Non-analytical lines of evidence obtained outside a business decision to investigate the land and waters of the state.
- Analysis has been conducted, but the substance is present because of one of the following:
 - It has been authorized under Title 22a of the Connecticut General Statutes
 - Naturally occurring
 - Result of automotive exhaust
 - Result of application of fertilizer or pesticides in accordance with their labeling

HISTORICAL DATA AS A LINE OF EVIDENCE

If the **only** evidence of a release is data available or generated before the date the RBCRs become effective (e.g., historical reports, notes, and laboratory data), such information does not constitute discovery.

- However, if a current line of evidence indicates the presence of a release, such historical documents would be considered secondary lines of evidence.

No Discovery

An environmental professional obtains a report prepared before the effective date of the RBCRs that includes a discussion of a dust collector under which a surficial soil sample was collected and found to contain chromium at 5,700 mg/kg

Discovery Warranted

Same scenario as above, but the environmental professional also conducts a site inspection after the effective date of the RBCRs. There is no dust collector currently present, but blue soil is observed in the location where the dust collector was formerly located

ACTIVITIES THAT MAY LEAD TO DISCOVERY VIA MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE

What – Investigations of the condition or quality of the land and waters of the state

Why – For the purposes of identifying pollution, planning for construction or redevelopment, or disposing or discharging soil, sediment or groundwater, or complying with any federal, state, or locally issued permit or authorization

Who – Conducted by a reasonable person with appropriate knowledge, experience, or training, including:

- licensed environmental professional
- permitted environmental professional
- technical environmental professional
- professional engineer
- land surveyor
- scientist educated and engaged in soil science, geology, physical science, or hydrogeology

EXAMPLES

Discovery of a release via multiple lines of evidence:

- ✓ During a geotechnical investigation building construction, a professional engineer observes discolored soil that has an odor.
- ✓ A soil scientist delineating a wetland prior to construction observes evidence of contamination in wetland soils.
- ✓ During a regulatory inspection, the inspector identifies stained, deteriorated concrete at the location of a former plating line.
- ✓ A surveyor supporting site redevelopment observes an unusual change in topography and identifies the presence of non-native fill with evidence of staining, ash, and/or other contamination.



EXAMPLES

Activities that would not lead to discovery of a release:

- ❖ Inspection of building mechanicals
- ❖ Roof inspection
- ❖ Septic system repair
- ❖ Metes and bounds survey



REPORTING A RELEASE – GENERAL CONDITIONS

An existing release (that is not a significant existing release) discovered by a creator or maintainer must be reported within 120 days of discovery if it has not been cleaned up and meets one of the following conditions:

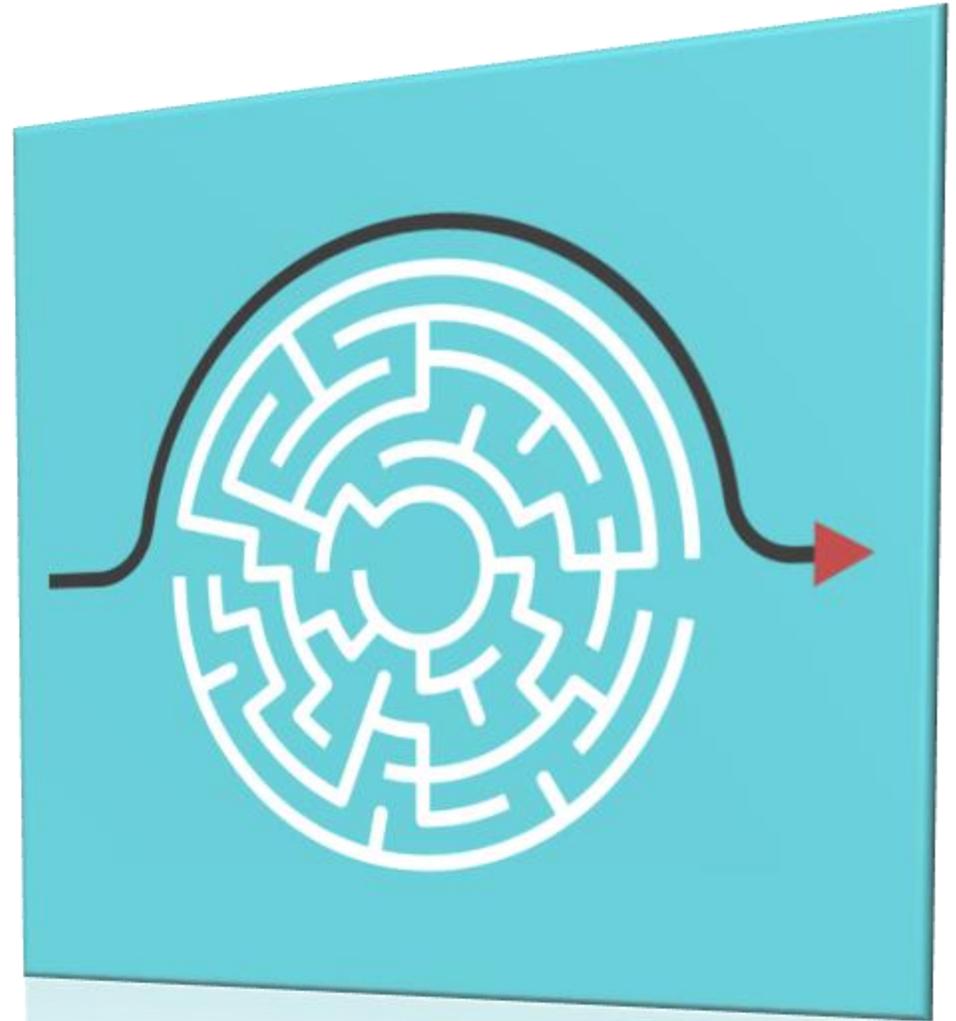
- ❑ Subsurface non-aqueous phase liquid greater than or equal to 1/8 inch is present.
- ❑ Exceedance of 2x the applicable cleanup standard specified in the RBCRs (with additional conditions for petroleum)
- ❑ A detected substance has no numeric cleanup standard specified in the RBCRs, **and:**
 - the concentration is greater than 2x an additional polluting substances (APS) criteria calculated pursuant to the RBCRs
 - or**
 - no APS criteria can be calculated

Section 22a-134tt-3(a)(2)(A)

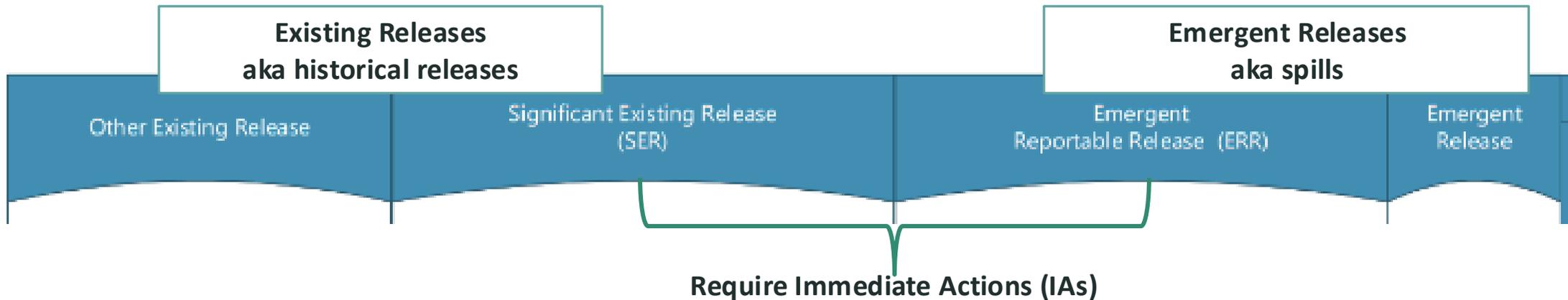
REPORTING A RELEASE – MULTIPLE LINES OF EVIDENCE

Releases identified based solely on multiple lines of evidence (i.e., no analytical data) will be presumed to meet one of the conditions on the previous slide, unless analytical results are obtained to demonstrate otherwise.

Such releases discovered by the creator/maintainer and not further investigated through the collection of analytical data are to be reported within 120 days of discovery.



Summary of Types of Releases

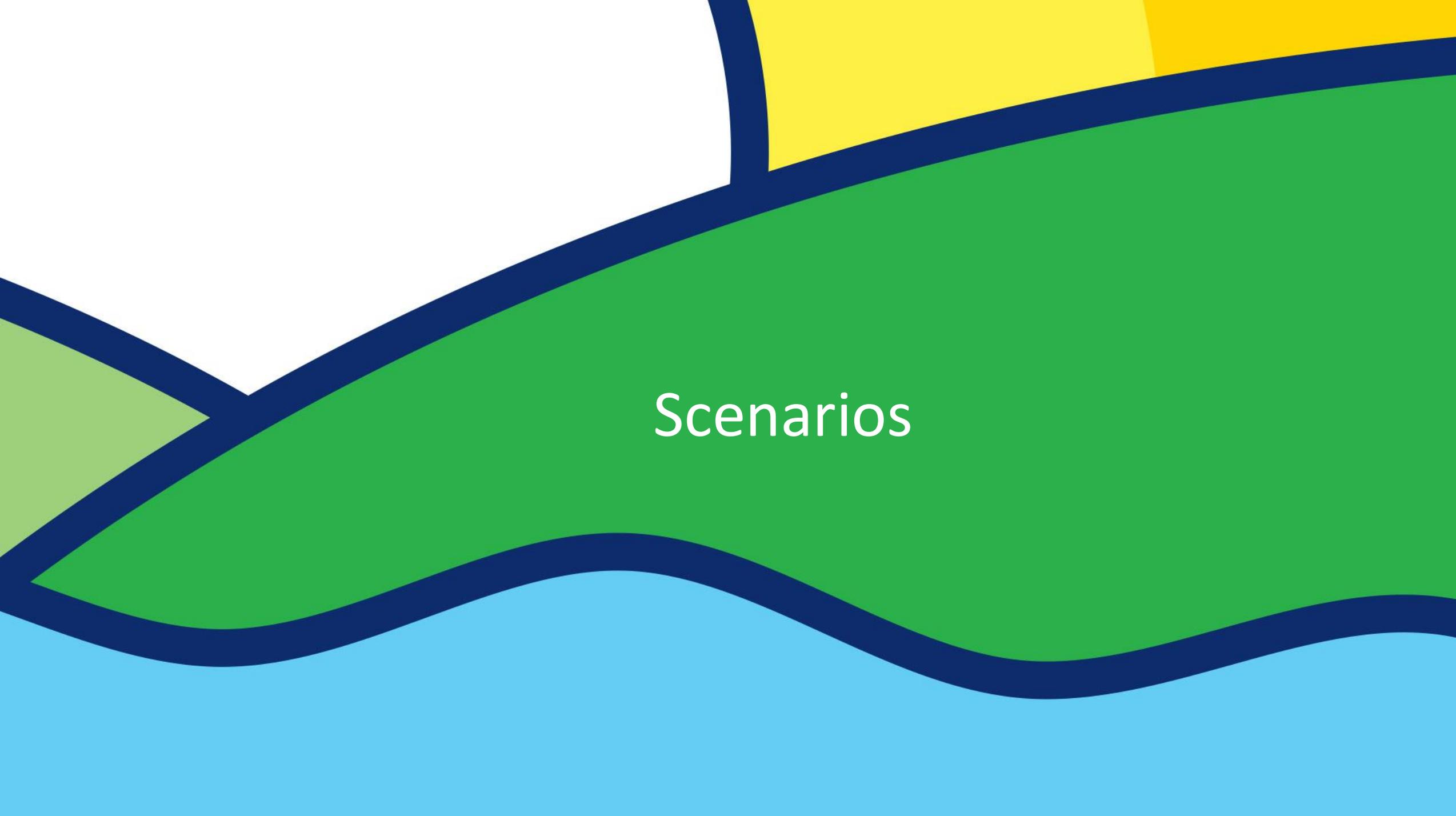


Existing Releases

- **Discovered when knowledge is obtained:** lab results, multiple lines of evidence
- **Reporting** timelines varies based on condition type
 - Dangerous conditions - SERS - require Immediate Actions (IAs)
 - Other existing releases (that are not SERs):
 - reporting concentration and time > SERs ; generally, more time is available

Emergent Releases

- **Discovered when changes in conditions is/are observed**
- Reportable under the Release Reporting Regulations (RRR) - RCRA section 22a-450 (exceptions apply); releases must be addressed
 - ERRs specifically require Immediate Actions

A stylized, colorful landscape illustration. The top right corner features a bright yellow sun. Below it is a large, vibrant green hill. The bottom portion of the image is a light blue area representing water, with a dark blue wavy line separating it from the green hill. The word "Scenarios" is written in white, sans-serif font in the center of the green hill.

Scenarios

SCENARIO 1

Scenario	Reportable?	RBCRs	Rationale
Main Scenario: A release to secondary containment			
<p>The release was 15 gals of acetic acid, which is listed in Appendix A of the Release Reporting Regs. The release was cleaned up, and it was determined the release was contained within a secondary containment, not in contact with soil, and did not impact environmental media.</p>	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Appendix A materials are reportable at any quantity ➤ Additionally, release other than oil or petroleum are reportable when over 3 gals ➤ Releases to secondary containment located inside a structure, or outside a structure that does not contact soil, are not regulated under the RBCRs
<p>Same scenario as above, but when spill cleanup contractors arrived, they inspected the secondary containment system and found a corroded area. Soil beneath the system was visibly impacted.</p>	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The exemption from the RBCRs only applies if release is contained and does not contact soil.

SCENARIO 2

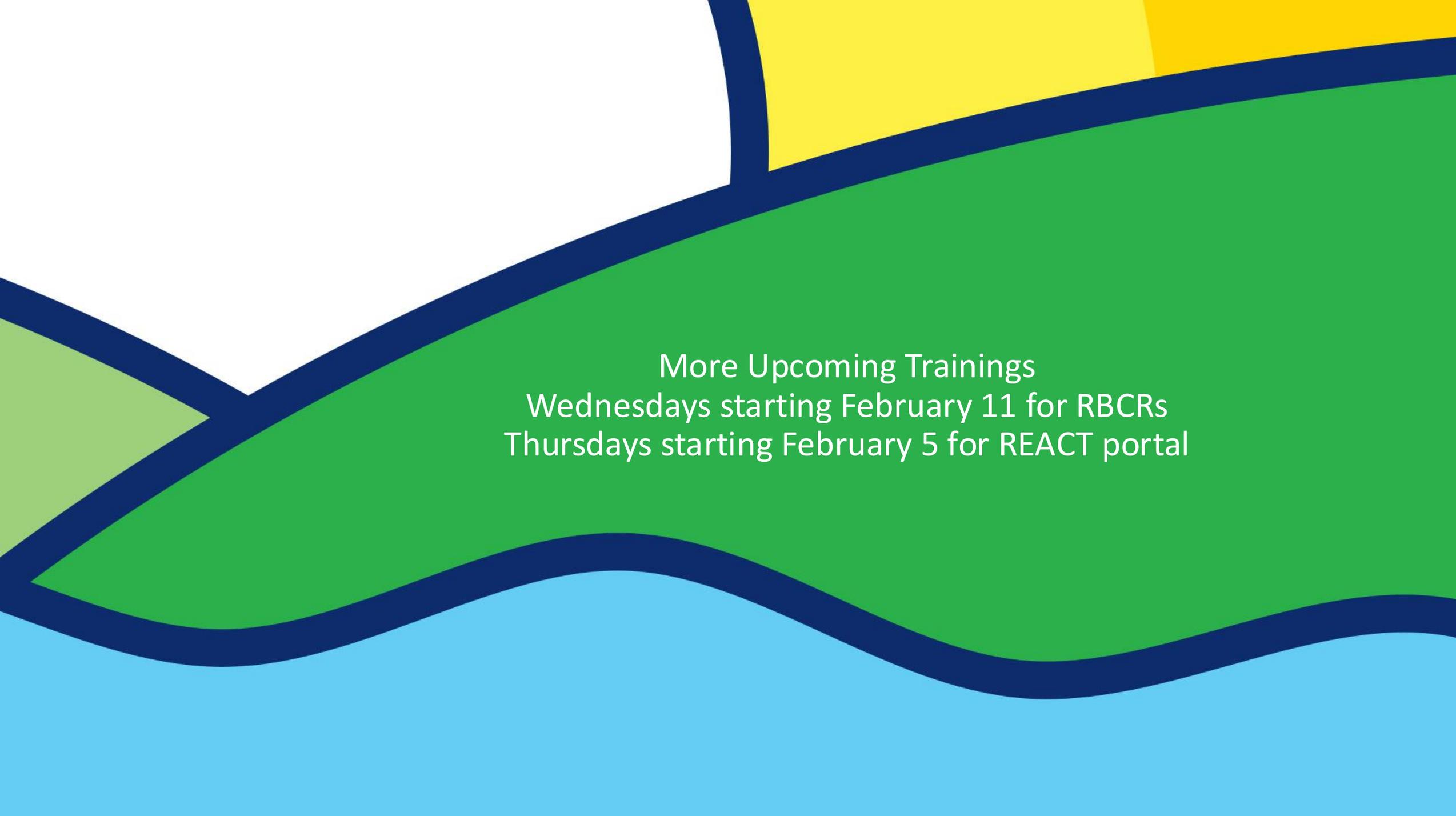
Scenario	Discovery?	Rationale
<p>A Phase I is being conducted for Property A. Historical reports generated before the effective date of the RBCRs contain boring logs and lab reports for adjacent Property B indicating the presence of fill containing coal and ash with elevated metals and PAHs. The reports also indicate that Properties A and B were developed at the same time.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The only information indicating the presence of a release is data generated before the effective date of the RBCRs, and there is no direct evidence of fill on Property A.</p>
<p>Same scenario as above, but the environmental professional observes coal and ash on Property A during the site reconnaissance.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The observation of coal and ash is one line of evidence. The historical reports serve as a second line of evidence and are no longer the only evidence of a release.</p>

SCENARIO 3

Scenario	Discovery?	Rationale
<p>An environmental professional obtains a report prepared before the effective date of the RBCRs that includes a discussion of a dust collector under which a surficial soil sample was collected and found to contain chromium at 5,700 mg/kg.</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>The historical data is the only line of evidence indicating a release.</p>
<p>Same scenario as above, but the environmental professional also conducts a site inspection after the effective date of the RBCRs. There is no dust collector currently present, but blue soil is observed in the location where the dust collector was formerly located.</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>The current observation of blue soil is a line of evidence that a release occurred. The historical report is no longer the only evidence of a release and provides additional lines of evidence that a release has occurred.</p>

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 word "Questions" is written in white, sans-serif font across the center of this green hill. To the left, a smaller, light green hill is partially visible. At the bottom, a light blue area represents water, also outlined in dark blue.

Questions



More Upcoming Trainings
Wednesdays starting February 11 for RBCRs
Thursdays starting February 5 for REACT portal

UPCOMING TRAININGS

RBCRs Focused Sessions

January 28, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Discovery and Reporting TODAY!
February 11, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Immediate Actions (ERRs and SERs)
February 18, 2026, 10:30 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	Heating Oil Provisions and PEP Certifications
Wednesdays in February, March, April	February 25 Transition from SEHs to SERs
Dates and topic order subject to change	March 4 Bridge from Property Transfer Program... and process for the new Voluntary Parcel-Wide Cleanup Program
	March 11 Integration of other existing legacy programs
	And others!

UPCOMING TRAININGS

REACT Trainings

Thursdays 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.
(same session each week)

February 5, February 19, February 26,
March 5, March 19, March 26, 2026

Introduction to REACT online portal

Fridays 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

February 6, February 20, February 27,
March 6, March 20, March 27, 2026

Help Session-Q&A on how to use REACT online portal

*Training registration and dates are on [DEEP webpage](#)
Additional topics and classes are planned.*

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