Remediation Roundtable

March 28, 2018

HAPPY 30TH!!!

Remediation Roundtable Webcast

- Basic directions provided on listserv email
- Detailed directions on website
  - www.ct.gov/deep/remediationroundtable

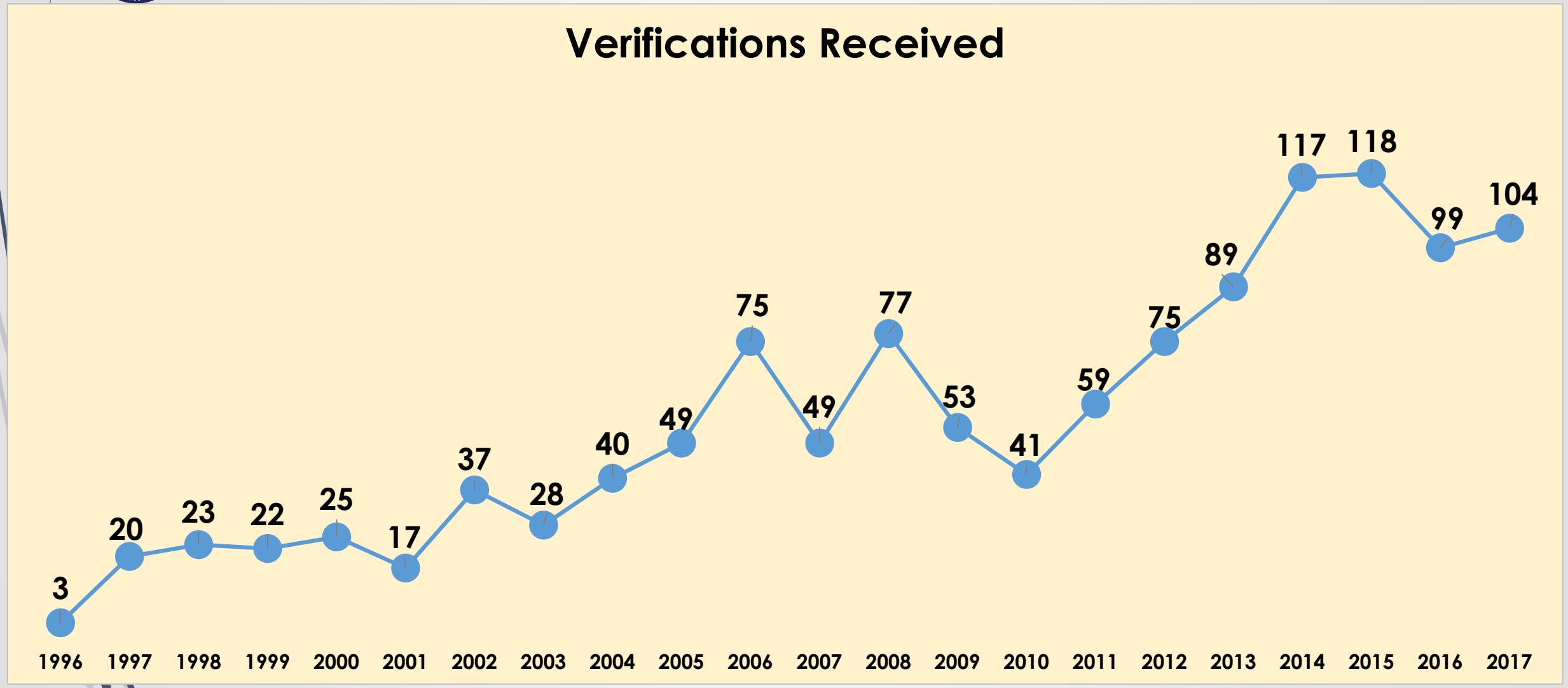
Remediation Roundtable Agenda

- **Announcements**
  - Roundtable in Review
  - Remarks from Management
- **Updates and Presentations**
  - Wave 2 RSRs
  - Tidal Wetland Habitat Restoration
  - Roundtable Tips
  - Concurrence with ITRC DNAPL Guidance
- **30th Roundtable Celebration Reception**

Website Updates

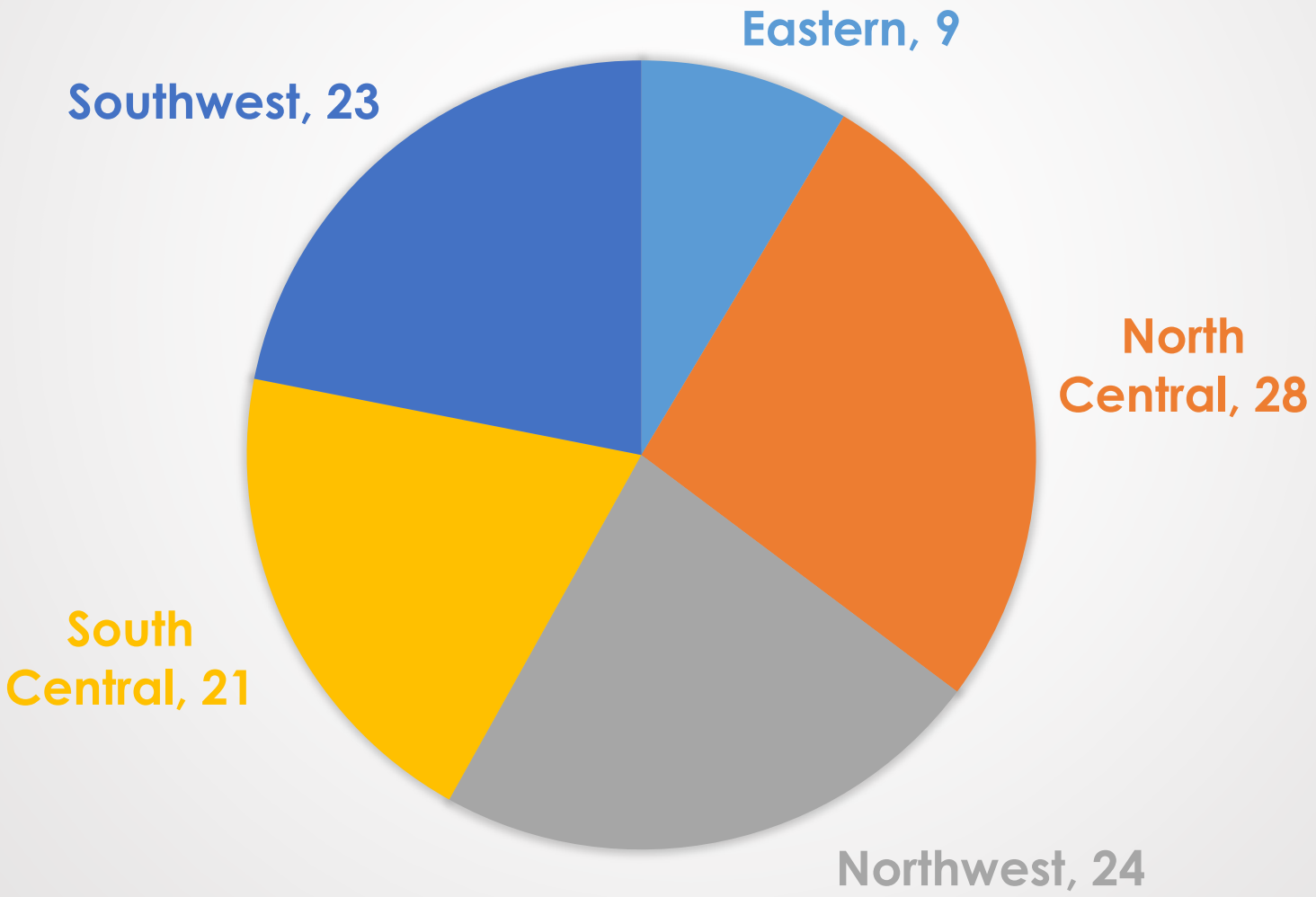
- New General Permit for Discharge of Remediation Wastewater - Donald.Gonyea@ct.gov
- Voluntary Remediation Program 133x Fact Sheet
- Voluntary Remediation Program 133y Fact Sheet
- DEEP: LEP Verification Audit Program Fact Sheet
- Emerging Contaminants
- Current Projects – added Durham Meadows
- Concurrence memo with ITRC DNAPL Guidance

LEP Verification Program Year in Review



LEP Verification Program Year in Review

2017 Verifications by District



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LEP Verification Program Year in Review

Verification Form Notice of Insufficiency

- 2015 – June 2016
  - 45% incomplete or inaccurate
- August 2016 - January 2018
  - 30% incomplete or inaccurate

Roundtable in Review

- Topics survey vs topics covered
- Additional topics covered

April 2011 Survey Results

MOST IMPORTANT		
Additional Polluting Substances/ Alternative Criteria	•February 8, 2011, June 14, 2011, April 12, 2011, February 14, 2012, May 14, 2013, August 13, 2013, May 13, 2014, February 24, 2015, June 9, 2015, September 9, 2015, March 16, 2016	11
IMPORTANT		
Cost Concerns	•August, 12, 2012, May 14, 2013, November 18, 2014, October 25, 2016, October 17, 2017	5
Widespread Contamination	•September 13, 2011, November 8, 2011, May 8, 2012, May 14, 2013, November 18, 2014, June 9, 2015, September 9, 2015, March 16, 2016	8
Sampling Concepts	•November 18, 2014, March 15, 2016, June 20, 2017	3
Ecological Risk Assessment	•November 12, 2013	1
Engineered Controls - case study of previously approved ECs	•February 8, 2011, May 8, 2012, February 5, 2013, November 18, 2014, March 16, 2016	5
Verifications	•May 8, 2012, August 14, 2012, February 11, 2014, November 18, 2014, June 20, 2017, October 17, 2017	6
ELURs - review process and available options	•August 13, 2013, February 11, 2014, November 18, 2014, June 21, 2016, March 28, 2017	5
Engineered Controls - amount of and method for establishing financial surety	•February 8, 2011, November 18, 2014	2
Property Transfer - changes to Property Transfer statutes; compliance goals	•August 13, 2013, February 11, 2014, November 18, 2014, March 28, 2017, October 17, 2017	5

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April 2011 Survey Results

SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT

Property Transfer - decision process for ECAF delegation and purpose of information requested on the form	•Quasi December 10, 2010	1
Remediation Website	•Every Roundtable the Website is discussed •May 14, 2013, August 13, 2013, November 21, 2013, May 13, 2014, November 18, 2014, February 24, 2015, June 9, 2015, September 8, 2015	8
Analytical Methods	•February 8, 2011, April 12, 2011, May 8, 2012, August 14, 2012, May 13, 2014, August 26, 2014, June 9, 2015, September 8, 2015, October 25, 2016, March 28, 2017, October 17, 2017	11
ELURs - discussion of subordination purpose and procedure	•March 28, 2017	1

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Additional Topics of Note

Outreach from other DEEP Programs and Agencies — 8
- Brownfields, PCBs, DECD, DPH SAFER Program, etc.

Emerging Contaminant and Improved Contaminant Health Concerns — 6
- TCE, 1,4-Dioxane, PFAS, etc.

In-Situ Remediation Technology and Permitting — 3

Technical Tips — 6
- 95% UCL, groundwater compliance monitoring, soil reuse, asphalt millings, ITRC concurrence, etc.

Administrative Updates — 6
- Verification forms, Verification audit updates, Significant Environmental Hazard Forms, APS forms, etc.

Roundtable in Review

- Please let us know if there are topics you would like to hear about

  DEEP.remediationroundtable@ct.gov

- Index of Topics

Questions or Comments?

Please Speak into Microphone
and State Your Name

www.ct.gov/deep/remediationroundtable

Announcements

Betsey Wingfield

Bureau Chief

Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

Announcements

Robert Bell

Assistant Director

Remediation Division

Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

Announcements

Patrick Bowe

Director

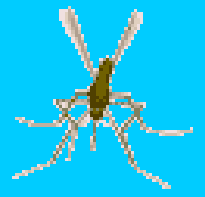
Remediation Division

Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

Update Wave 2
Remediation Standard Regulations

Betsey Wingfield
Bureau Chief
Bureau of Water Protection and Land Reuse

Tidal Wetland Habitat Restoration in Connecticut



Harry Yamalis
Environmental Analyst 2
Connecticut Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection
Land & Water Resources Division

What Are Tidal Wetlands?

Tidal wetlands are defined as… Well, it depends.

- Google search: 312,000 hits
- Yahoo search: 737,000 hits
- Some define tidal wetlands by vegetation or soil type
- EPA's definition is about a paragraph long (for now)

  --see https://www.epa.gov/wetlands/what-wetland

- Section 22a-28 thru Section 22a-35, inclusive, is the Connecticut Tidal Wetlands Act in its entirety. The definition alone, however, still would not fit on this slide unless I used **this font size**

- Relatively flat, intertidal coastal habitat, capable of supporting salt-tolerant, emergent vegetation (salt marsh); also may exist in tidal brackish or fresh waters.
- If you are ever uncertain, call DEEP-LWRD

What Are Tidal Wetlands?

Tidal wetlands are defined as… Well, it depends.

- Google search: 312,000 hits
- Yahoo search: 737,000 hits
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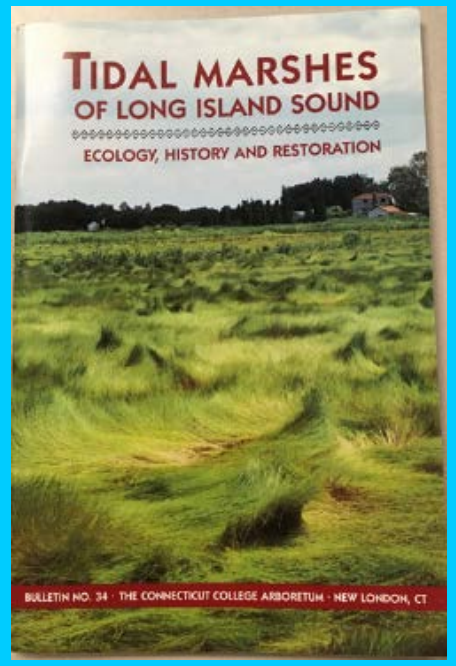
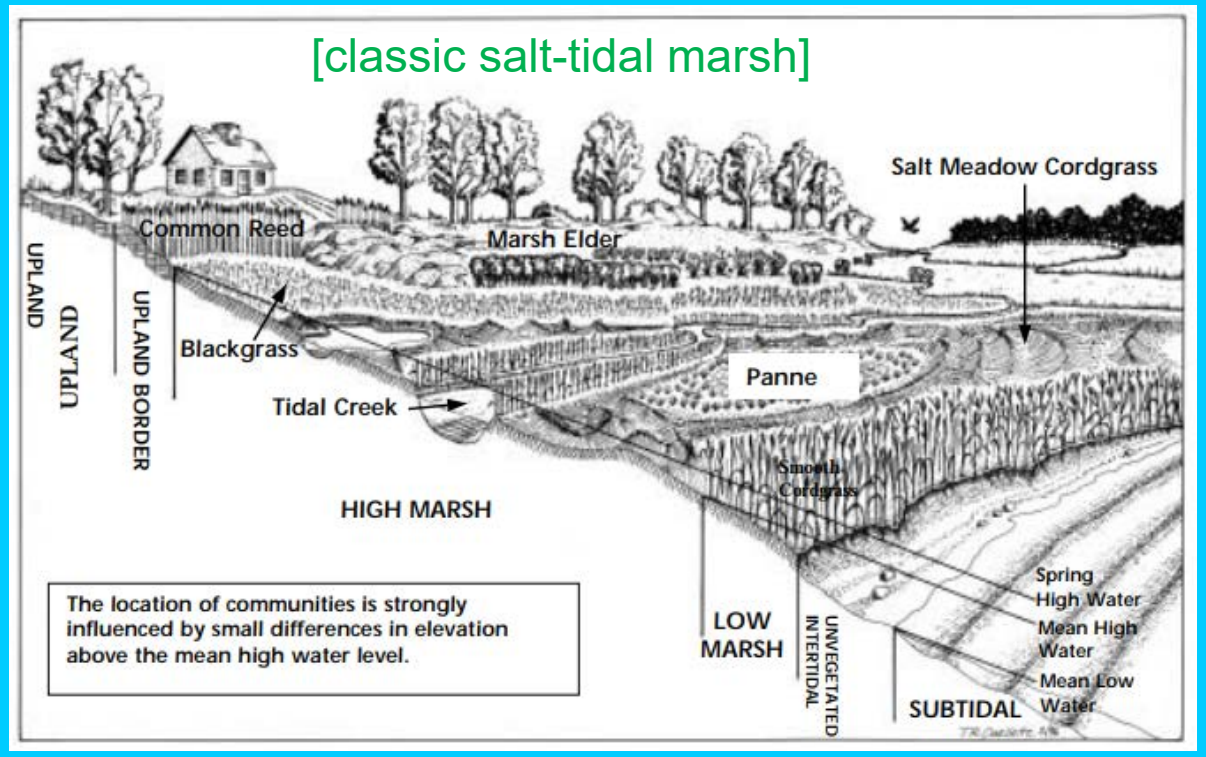
(2) “Wetland” means those areas which border on or lie beneath tidal waters, such as, but not limited to banks, bogs, salt marsh, swamps, meadows, flats, or other low lands subject to tidal action, including those areas now or formerly connected to tidal waters, and whose surface is at or below an elevation of one foot above local extreme high water; and upon which may grow or be capable of growing some, but not necessarily all, of the following: Salt meadow grass (Spartina patens), spike grass (Distichlis spicata), black grass (Juncus gerardi), saltmarsh grass (Spartina alterniflora), saltworts (Salicornia Europaea, and Salicornia bigelovii), sea lavender (Limonium carolinianum), saltmarsh bulrushes (Scirpus robustus and Scirpus paludosus var. atlanticus), sand spurrey (Spergularia marina), switch grass (Panicum virgatum), tall cordgrass (Spartina pectinata), high-tide bush (Iva frutescens var. oraria), cattails (Typha angustifolia, and Typha latifolia), spike rush (Eleocharis rostellata), chairmaker's rush (Scirpus americana), bent grass (Agrostis palustris), and sweet grass (Hierochloe odorata), royal fern (Osmunda regalis), interrupted fern (Osmunda claytoniana), cinnamon fern (Osmunda cinnamomea), sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis), marsh fern (Dryopteris thelypteris), bur-reed family (Sparganium eurycarpum, Sparganium androcladum, Sparganium americanum, Sparganium chlorocarpum, Sparganium angustifolium, Sparganium fluctuans, Sparganium minimum), horned pondweed (Zannichellia palustris), water-plantain (Alisma triviale), arrowhead (Sagittaria subulata, Sagittaria graminea, Sagittaria eatoni, Sagittaria engelmanniania), wild rice (Zizania aquatica), tuckahoe (Peltandra virginica), water-arum (Calla palustris), skunk cabbage (Symplocarpus foetidus), sweet flag (Acorus calamus), pickerelweed (Pontederia cordata), water stargrass (Heteranthera dubia), soft rush (Juncus effusus), false hellebore (Veratrum viride), slender blue flag (Iris prismatica pursh), blue flag (Iris versicolor), yellow iris (Iris pseudacorus), lizard's tail (Saururus cernuus), speckled alder (Alnus rugosa), common alder (Alnus serrulata), arrow-leaved tearthumb (Polygonum sagittatum), halberd-leaved tearthumb (Polygonum arifolium), spatter-dock (Nuphar variegatum nuphar advena), marsh marigold (Caltha palustris), swamp rose (Rosa palustris), poison ivy (Rhus radicans), poison sumac (Rhus vernix), red maple (Acer rubrum), jewelweed (Impatiens capensis), marshmallow (Hibiscus palustris), loosestrife (Lythrum alatum, lythrum salicaria), red osier (Cornus stolonifera), red willow (Cornus amomum), silky dogwood (Cornus obliqua), sweet pepper-bush (Clethra alnifolia), swamp honeysuckle (Rhododendron viscosum), high-bush blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum), cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon), sea lavender (Limonium nashii), climbing hemp-weed (Mikania scandens), joe pye weed (Eupatorium purpureum), joe pye weed (Eupatorium maculatum), thoroughwort (Eupatorium perfoliatum);

- Relatively flat, intertidal coastal habitat, capable of supporting salt-tolerant, emergent vegetation (salt marsh); also may exist in tidal brackish or fresh waters.
- If you are ever uncertain, call DEEP-LWRD

What Are Tidal Wetlands?

- Among the world's most productive habitats*
- They exist intertidally, with the most salt-tolerant grasses occupying areas beginning a few inches below Mean High Water; tidal wetlands also exist in fresh and brackish water
- Soils are commonly known as "peat" → very high organic content; much higher than what is found in intertidal mudflats or sandflats.
- Accordingly, the mineral sediment (sand, mud, etc.) component of peat is much lower than in unvegetated sand / mud flats





History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

- Read Connecticut College Arboretum Bulletin #34
https://digitalcommons.conncoll.edu/arbbulletins/

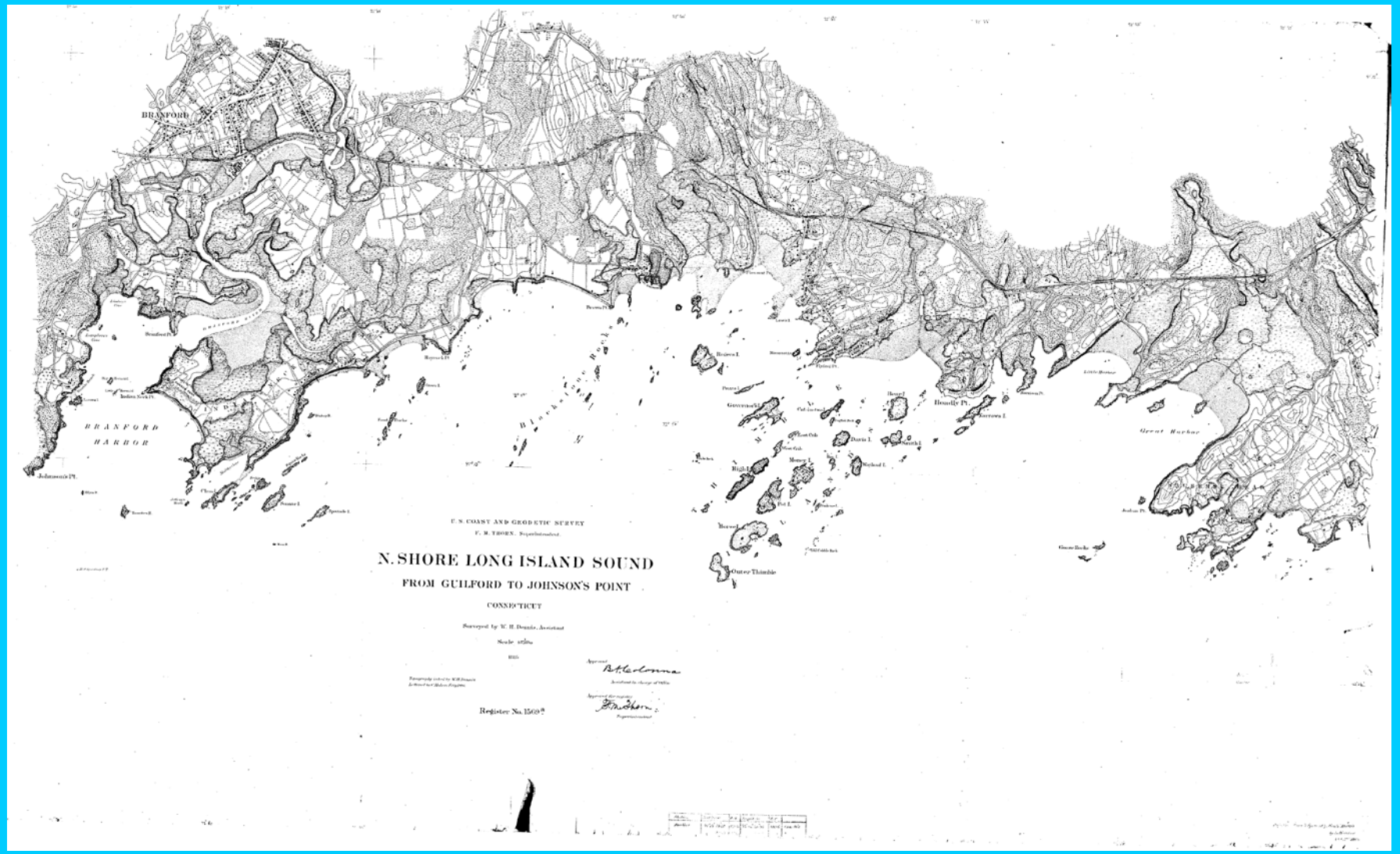
- How much tidal wetland was lost?

TABLE 1- The amount of tidal wetland, by counties, in the 1880s and the 1970s, and the difference (losses) in hectares. One hectare equals about 2.5 acres.

	Fairfield	New Haven	Middlesex	New London	Total
1880's	2195	3097	1628	1523	8443
1970's	855	2320	1255	1486	5916
LOSSES	1340 (61%)	777 (25%)	373 (23%)	37 (2%)	2527 (30%)

Anecdotally, I have heard that overall losses of CT tidal marshes hover around 50% compared to pre-colonial acreage

US Coast and Geodetic Survey Maps



"T-sheets"

History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

Why did the colonists launch a major assault against tidal marshes?

-Tidal marsh ecology and the important functions and values of these habitats were not well understood.

-While farmers immediately recognized the value of marsh grasses as feed and bedding material for livestock, most just thought of them as muddy swamps or wastelands to be filled, dredged, or otherwise avoided.

-Salt hay was also used as insulation (for ice, etc.) prior to refrigeration

-Salt hay farming continues to this day – weed free mulch

History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

What are the primary causes of tidal marsh degradation?

Photo from UConn CLEAR website, Connecticut's Coast: Then and Now. https://clear3.uconn.edu/viewers/Coast1934/

Dredging **Filling** **Mosquito Ditching**

-So what's the harm?

History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

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-So what's the harm?

History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

What are the primary causes of tidal marshes degradation?

Diking & Draining

Tidal Restrictions

History of Tidal Wetlands in Connecticut

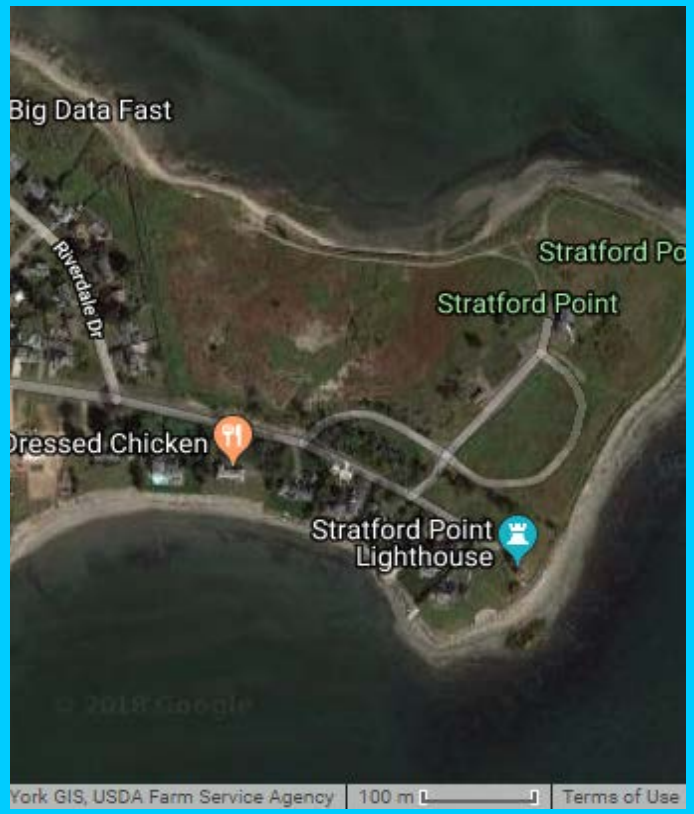
What are the primary causes of tidal marsh degradation?

Diking

Tidal Restrictions

REMEDIATION ALERT!!

Contamination



© Peter Francis Studios

Very different from the rest:

- Quite possibly among the most expensive of marsh restoration projects
- Evidence of contamination is not always visible in aerial photos or in person.

What is the Need for Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration?

- Degraded tidal wetlands can promote mosquito breeding & water pollution
- Do not provide the level of quality habitat needed as nesting, feeding, or nursery areas for wildlife, including many commercially important species
- May become so bad that they become dangerous for people and lose all recreational value; Phragmites infestations can become fire hazards
- Healthy marshes buffer the adjacent uplands from storm energy and may decrease the risk of coastal flooding
- Healthy & functional tidal wetlands and waterways provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife, and offer many recreational opportunities for people

Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration – a quick how-to

How do we get started? And how do we get it done?

There are as many ways to approach these questions as there are projects.

Each Project is unique and must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis

Applicant must demonstrate that the selected restoration site is indeed degraded

REMEDIATION ALERT!!

A tidal marsh can be classified as degraded when one or more of its functions and values have been undermined or lost due to disturbances caused by anthropogenic influence. In short, the definition of a degraded tidal marsh is one that no longer looks and performs as nature intended. In some cases, all of the degraded marsh's functions and values have been lost.

Remediation –restoration site may be predetermined, but this may not always the case. It is common for the regulated community to be told to select a site (step 1).

Photo from UConn CLEAR website, Connecticut's Coast: Then and Now. https://clear3.uconn.edu/viewers/Coast1934/

Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration – A Quick How-to

Now set some restoration goals and targets

Habitat Restoration is defined as the intentional alteration of a site in an attempt to reestablish the approximate biological, geological, and physical conditions that existed in the pre-disturbance ecosystem.

Restoration goals are site-specific and depend on the types of impacts and disturbances present. Goals and targets may include:

- Restoring appropriate marsh surface elevation to support tidal wetland plants. This may be accomplished by either adding or removing fill material;

- Restoring tidal hydrology, which involves both high tide flooding, and low tide drainage;

- Removing or abating contamination issues;

- Species-specific targets, such as increasing vegetation % cover, or improving the marsh's overall suitability for wildlife;

- Phragmites control can be accomplished through the reintroduction of salt water, and natural mosquito control through the reintroduction of small predatory fish.

Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration – A Quick How-to

✓ Restoration site selected
✓ Clear goals & targets set
Now it's time to start planning

- Team up with a consultant experienced in tidal wetland ecology and restoration
- Draft a set of conceptual plans. Details are always good, but don't go too crazy. Changes will be made.
- Write up some construction methodology. OK to be general and brief at this early stage
- **Contact the permitting section of DEEP's Land & Water Resources Division**

  - A pre-application consultation will be very helpful to both the applicant and the permit analysts who will review the application.

  - Share a summary of the project, including maps, photos, and conceptual plans with the permit analyst. He or she may recommend a face to face pre-app meeting, and/or a site visit depending on how complicated the project is.

  - Ask which application forms will need to be filled out.

  - Ask about federal permitting as well, and contact ACOE Regulatory staff.

- **If the site is contaminated, applicant will need to contact DEEP's Remediation Division for additional guidance.**

REMEDIATION ALERT??

Tidal Marsh Habitat Restoration – A Quick How-to

✓ **Restoration site selected**
✓ **Clear goals & targets set** **More Planning!**
✓ **Now it's time to start planning**

- The search for funding usually plays an important role in the early planning stages for habitat restoration projects (in general), but may not be a factor in remediation.

- Develop a monitoring plan, for pre- and post-construction. Required parameters will vary among projects, including:

- **water and/or soil salinity**
- **marsh surface elevation**
- **sediment characteristics**
- **wildlife surveys**
- **percent cover, species abundance, & species distribution of marsh plants**

**You may propose your own parameters to monitor, but you may be asked to do more.

- Some of the more expensive studies that may be required prior to construction include:

- **hydrology studies & modeling**
- **contaminant testing**
- **groundwater analyses**
- **sediment transport analysis**
- **marsh surface compression and sediment compaction (settling) studies**

- Draft final design plans, submit your survey / monitoring reports, and apply for permits.

Restored vs. Restoring

When the construction phase is completed, it is common to hear people state that their site is ‘restored.’

Technically, the site is still ‘restoring’ and most likely will be for a very long time.

The project’s monitoring plan will include a minimum of 3, sometimes 5 years of post-construction monitoring. The data collected will indicate if the marsh is restoring at a pace typical to the sorts of restoration techniques applied.

After a few years of monitoring, your site is still not ‘restored.’ The ultimate goal is to set the marsh on a long-term trajectory to becoming a self-maintaining ecosystems with minimal (if any) further maintenance or management required – as a natural ecosystem should be.

Restored vs. Restoring

A note about planting marsh grasses

Restored vs. Restoring

Restored vs. Restoring

REMEDIATION ALERT!!

When is a contaminated site “remediated?” Or “restored?”

- **Depends on the interests of the involved parties:**
  - DEEP’s Remediation and Planning & Standards Divisions determine when site is remediated
  - Land & Water Resources Division determines when the completed restoration activities are sufficient
  - Wildlife Division / resource staff make recommendations to all three when remediation and restoration efforts are suitable for wildlife

- **One of the key elements of all of this -** after a tidal marsh site is decontaminated through the remediation process, there’s still the degraded tidal marsh issue to resolve. It’s very likely that the activities necessary for decontamination resulted in tidal wetland impacts, which also must be corrected.

Building a Tidal Marsh from Scratch

But how do we rebuild a tidal marsh after excavating and properly disposing of more than 3 feet of contaminated peat soils?

All of the tidal marsh restoration guidelines from earlier still apply – set the marsh elevation correctly, with the appropriate level of tidal flushing, and if no other site-specific problems left to resolve, then the marsh should begin restoring itself fairly quickly and continue on that path.

New steps necessary, but not mentioned earlier:

- **need to locate a source of suitable material**
  - dredge from aquatic sources, or
  - excavate from terrestrial sources
  - transport material to marsh restoration site
  - place the material, stopping at a predetermined target elevation

- **BUT, project likely to fail if the sediments cannot be contained**

Building a Tidal Marsh from Scratch

Beneficial use of dredged material

- **Thin* Layer Placement (TLP), TLD, marsh filling****
  - emerging technique in marsh restoration
  - solves 2 problems at once
  - containing the material is vital to success

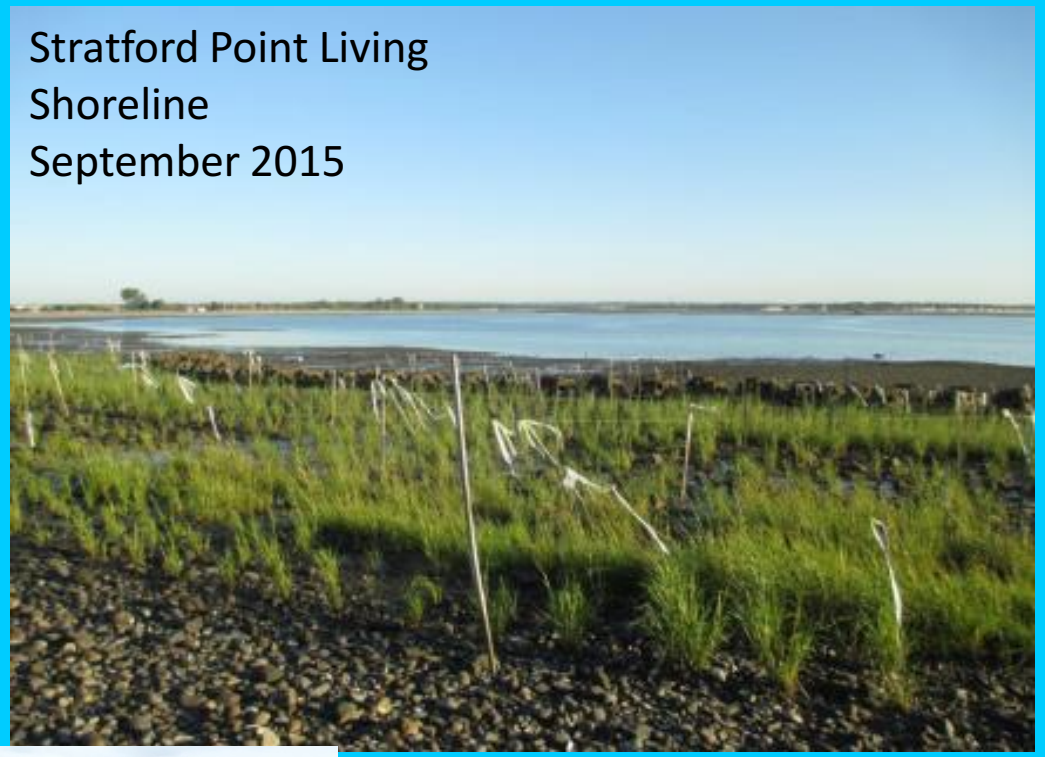
- **Methods that have worked**
  - biodegradable fiber logs / blankets (low energy areas)
  - low (up to about MHW) stone sill (moderate energy)
  - rigid containment cells – concrete, large boulders + filter fabric lining (high* energy)

- **Search the web**
  - thin layer placement / thin layer deposition
  - marsh subsidence
  - living shorelines

*__Thin__ is relative

**Only fill to the level necessary to support tidal marsh vegetation…or else!

Rocky Neck State Park
October 2016



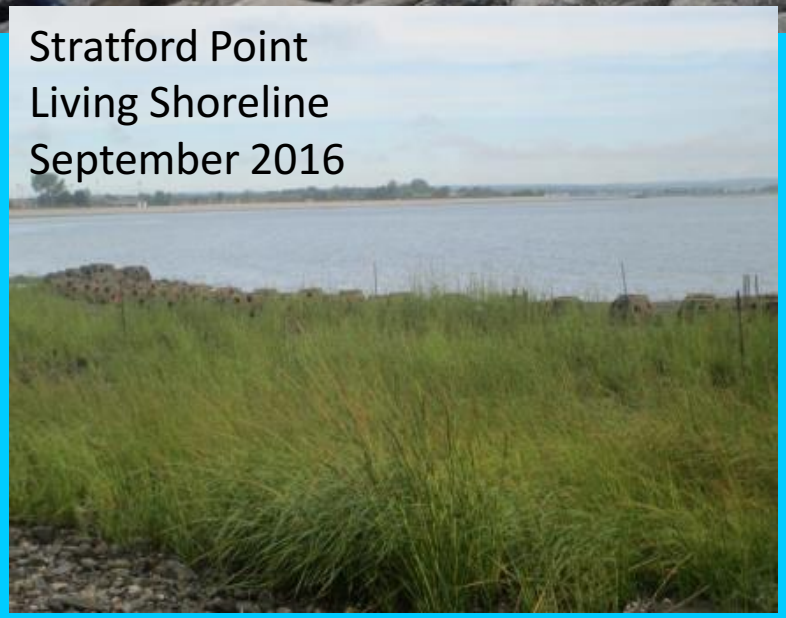


Photo credit: Sacred Heart University

205 Magee Ave, Stamford – Remediation Site & TW Restoration

205 Magee Ave, Stamford – Remediation Site & TW Restoration

http://www.woodardcurran.com/project/brownfield-property-redevelopment


Photo Credit: nccoast.org


From - Shoreline Management in Chesapeake Bay, by Hardaway and Byrnes.
Sill
Breakwater


www.earthimagesinc.com

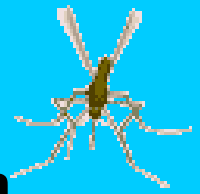

Galveston Bay
Aerial
United States • TX • Galveston Co.
KINGSTON BEACH
LOOP
108


Nueces Bay
Corpus Christi Bay
Google
3D
Imagery ©2018 Google, Map data ©2018 Google
United States
Terms
500 ft

Tidal Wetland Habitat Restoration in Connecticut

Questions?

Harry Yamalis
Environmental Analyst 2
Connecticut Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection
Land & Water Resources Division

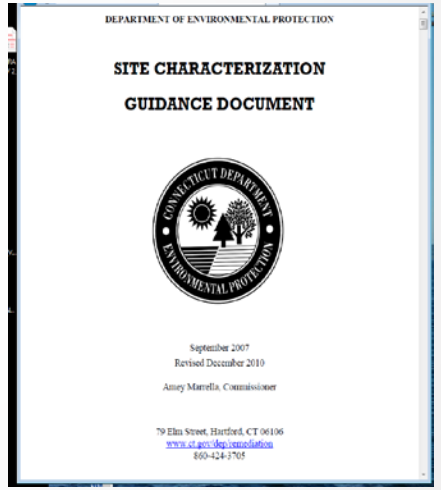


Remediation Roundtable Tips

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

Designation: E1527 – 13

Standard Practice for
Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental
Site Assessment Process


DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

SITE CHARACTERIZATION

GUIDANCE DOCUMENT

September 2007
Revised December 2010

Amey Marrella, Commissioner

79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106
www.ct.gov/dep/remediation
860-424-3705

Site Characterization
Guidance Document

(SCGD)

RSRs

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

Although the ASTM E1527-13 standard will satisfy the requirements for all appropriate inquiries under CERCLA, and may provide liability protections to the land owner …

- The ASTM Standard Practice for Phase I ESA's is not all inclusive of the expectations for completing a Phase I in accordance with the SCGD.

- In fact: Section 1.1.4 of E1527-13 states that, "Users are cautioned that federal, state, and local laws may impose environmental assessment obligations that are beyond the scope of this practice."

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

E1527-13, Section 4.1:

"This [ASTM Standard Practice for Phase I ESA's] practice is intended primarily as an approach to conducting an inquiry designed to identify recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property."

Recognized Environmental Conditions means, "the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products in, on, or at a property: (1) due to release to the environment; (2) under conditions indicative of a release to the environment; or (3) under conditions that pose a material threat of a future release to the environment. '*De minimis*' conditions are not recognized environmental conditions." [Section 3.2.78]

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

- '*De minimus*' means a condition that generally does not present a threat to human health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies [3.2.22]

  - Conditions determined to be '*de minimus*' are not RECs, so therefore would not be evaluated
  - De minimus conditions are expected to be evaluated in accordance with the SCGD

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

ASTM REC		SCGD AOC
--	Dumpsters	✓ y
--	Loading docks	✓ y
--	Septic systems	✓ y
--	Transformers	✓ y

Tip #16. Phase I ESA Expectations

- Any Phase I ESA presented to DEEP as basis for support for a remedial program milestone is expected to be completed in FULL accordance with Connecticut's SCGD
  - Regardless of Type of Property Transfer Filing or type of Verification

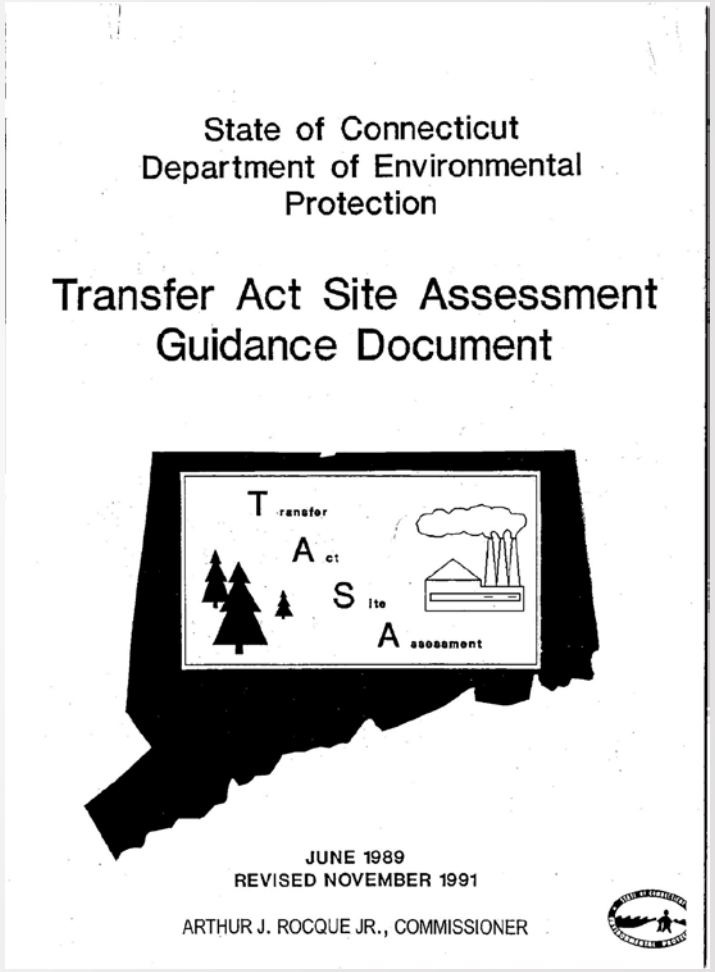
Verifications that rely solely or mostly on findings of ASTM Phase I will be selected for Audit

Tip #16 p.s. SCGD --- TASA

TASA

Preamble of SCGD states, "*The TASA guidance document is superseded by this SCGD, except for limited use of TASA pursuant to CGS Section 22a-133w (voluntary site remediation in GB or GC areas). At such sites, TASA may be used in conjunction with this SCGD*".

Key context = "in conjunction with" the SCGD



Questions or Comments?

Please Speak into Microphone
and State Your Name

www.ct.gov/deep/remediationroundtable

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

- **Where???** Located in the lower level (basement) at 79 Elm Street

- **When can you view files???** Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 9:00-11:30 a.m. and 1:00-2:30 p.m. Viewing files may occur until 4:00 p.m. Appointments can also be made to view the files by calling 860-424-4180. Please leave a detailed message.

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

What can you find in the file room???

Air Bureau

- Air permits, Pre-Inspection questionnaires, Stack testing records, Site inspections, Open burn permits, Enforcement actions…

Material Manage-ment and Compliance Assurance

- Oil & Chemical Spill incidents, RCRA facilities inspections, Enforcement documentation, Complaints and correspondence, Engineering drawings, Discharge permits, Underground Storage Tank reports, Industrial Discharges, Landfill monitoring Subsurface disposal sites, Stage II gas station inspections…

Water Protection and Land Reuse

- Superfund site records, Property Transfer forms, Urban site remediation records, Well completion reports, Gas station inspections, Groundwater monitoring reports, and Significant Environment Hazard Notifications…

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

- Complete a "File Review Form" provided by the Records Center staff.
  - Best to do a broad search by Town, with **all** possible site names, and **all** possible addresses.

- Viewing of scanned files:
  - Oil & Chemical Spill Incidents and disposal manifests
  - SEH notifications and DEEP correspondence

- **For Copying- A prepaid card can be purchased by visiting the Bureau of Administration's Central Processing Unit located in the front entrance**
  - Certified copies can be provided by the Records Center staff. The first page is a $1.00 and additional pages are $0.50/page

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

Basic File Room Rules:

No files are allowed to be removed from the viewing area.

Keep the files neat, in the order in which you found them, and do not write on them.

If information is misplaced, notify the Records Center staff.

Tip #17. Navigating the file room

When files are not in the file room:

- Files may be at a Project Manager's desk and the Records Center staff may help retrieve these files at your request
- Pre-1990 files are filed off-site and require arrangements by requesting the Bureau assigned Records Center staff to get access to these files
- Aerial photos are no longer at the DEEP and can be reviewed at the Connecticut State Library

★ The presence or absence of information in the Department files is not a guarantee of the presence or absence of an environmental problem or violation at a site or facility

Questions or Comments?

Please Speak into Microphone
and State Your Name

www.ct.gov/deep/remediationroundtable

Remediation Roundtable

E-mail: DEEP.remediationroundtable@ct.gov

Web: www.ct.gov/deep/remediationroundtable

Remediation Roundtable

Next meeting: June 19, 2018