



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF WATER PROTECTION AND LAND REUSE
REMEDIATION DIVISION
79 ELM STREET, HARTFORD, CT 06106-5127
(860) 424-3705 www.ct.gov/deep/remediation

Instructions for the Environmental Condition Assessment Form (ECAF)

Rev. 11/4/10

Purpose:

The Environmental Condition Assessment Form (ECAF) was developed by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), as required by sections 22a-134a and 22a-133x of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS). An ECAF must be submitted simultaneously with every Property Transfer Program (CGS section 22a-134a(d)) and Voluntary Remediation Program (CGS section 22a-133x(a)) filing submitted to DEEP. The purpose of the form is to provide basic site information to DEEP and to the public regarding a site for which a filing has been submitted pursuant to the Property Transfer Program (CGS section 22a-134a) or pursuant to the Voluntary Remediation Program (CGS section 22a-133x). The form is used by DEEP to determine whether DEEP oversight of the investigation and remediation at a specific site is necessary, or whether a Licensed Environmental Professional (LEP) may verify that site investigation has been performed in accordance with prevailing standards and guidelines and that site remediation has been performed in accordance with the Remediation Standard Regulations, sections 22a-133k-1 through 133k-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies (RSRs).

In making a determination whether a LEP may verify the investigation and remediation of the site and in accordance with CGS Section 22a-134a(f), DEEP considers 1) the potential risk to human health and the environment posed by a release; 2) the degree of environmental investigation at the site; 3) the proximity of the site to significant natural resources; 4) the land uses surrounding the site; 5) the complexity of the environmental condition of the site; and 6) any other factor the Commissioner deems relevant. The information that DEEP staff need to consider and review in the determination process is included on the ECAF. The ECAF should *not* direct staff to refer to information in files or bound reports. The ECAF is to be a stand-alone document, with no reference made to, or inclusions of, attachments with the exceptions of site maps and receptor surveys.

DEEP recognizes that, for some sites, some of the information requested on the ECAF might not be available at the time the ECAF is submitted. Gathering additional information to complete various sections of this form need not delay the transfer of the site or the filing of an ECAF. However, DEEP recommends that all available information be used to complete this form, as a complete Form is required by CGS section 22a-134a(d). The following instructions detail the requested information for each part of the ECAF.

Part I: Site Identification

1. *Name and Address of Site* - Provide the name of the site by 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 the registration.) If identifying an individual's property, provide the full legal name, including title and suffix. Provide the full and exact street address of the location of the site.
2. *Description in Property Deed* - Provide the recorded information, including the page, volume, lot, block, and map numbers, as listed in the Town land records.
3. *Site Details:*
 - *Total Acreage* - Include the total acreage of all contiguous properties that are referred to as part of this site.
 - *Acres Undeveloped* - Include the total acreage that is not covered by pavement or structures.
 - *Latitude & Longitude* – Provide the latitude and longitude of the center of the site in decimal degrees for GIS purposes.
 - *Building square footage* - Provide the sum of all building footprint square footage at the site.
4. *Location Map* - A figure, based on US Geological Survey quadrangles, delineating the limits of the property and an area extending at least ½-mile from the property line in all directions. The location map should include a title block listing the site name, street address, town, map scale, the date prepared or revised, names of the USGS maps utilized, and a reference to the ECAF to which it is attached. Where applicable, the location map should also illustrate the location of sensitive receptors and off-site impacts.
5. *Site Plan(s)* - A figure(s) drawn to scale, which depicts the entire property and each of the site features listed, as applicable. Include a legend to define the abbreviations and map symbols used. Multiple site plans may be submitted to depict the site features listed below.
 - *Structures and Boundaries* - Identify present and historical structures, roads, limits of pavement, process wells, underground utilities, septic systems, drywells, tree lines, fencing, property lines, right-of-ways, wetlands, and water bodies.
 - *Areas of Operation* - Identify any area in which current and historical establishment operations occurred.
 - *Hazardous Waste and Solid Waste Management Areas* - Identify current and historical drum storage areas, chemical dispensing areas, degreasers, recycling stills, sumps, dumpsters, floor drains, leach fields, drywells, lagoons, pits, piles, landfills and any other relevant features.

- *Areas of Concern/Release Areas* - Identify the location of features identified in the assessment and investigation of the site as having the potential for a release and delineate the limits of areas that have sample results, staining, or other indications showing present or former releases.
- *UST and AST Locations* - Identify all current and historical storage tanks; differentiate between above ground and below ground tanks.
- *Septic Systems and Water Supply Wells* - Indicate the locations of any current and historical septic systems and water supply wells.
- *Monitoring Wells and Water Table Elevations* - Provide the locations of monitoring wells, contours for groundwater surface elevation, and the date that groundwater measurements were collected. The contours should be dashed where the location is being inferred beyond the monitoring well network.
- *Limits of Groundwater Plume* - Delineate the horizontal limits of groundwater that has been polluted by each release on-site. Dashed lines should be used to indicate the limits of an inferred plume.
- *Areas Remediated* - Indicate the extent of the areas that have had partial or completed remedial actions and provide a date for the remediation.
- *Sampling Locations* - Indicate the depth and media at sample locations.

Part II: Contact Information

1. *Name of Business/Person* - Provide the name of the business, person, or municipality submitting the ECAF, along with the full and exact mailing address of that entity/individual and his/her phone number. If a business is submitting the form, the name and title of the person who the business has designated as its authorized representative must be provided. The authorized representative listed here must sign and certify the ECAF at the end of the Form. For a corporation, the ECAF must be signed by a responsible corporate officer (i.e., president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation) in charge of a principle business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the ECAF must be signed by a general partner or proprietor, respectively. For a LLC, the ECAF must be signed by a member of the LLC.
2. *Primary Contact* - Provide the name of the specific individual to whom DEEP's technical correspondence and inquiries regarding the ECAF should be directed. This individual may be the LEP of record. Include the full and exact mailing address, electronic mailing address, and phone number for that individual. If the Primary Contact information is the same as the individual listed in Part II.1., specify "same as in 1."

3. *Parcel Owner* - Provide the name of the property owner as recorded in the town or city land records, including the owner's full and exact mailing address, electronic mailing address, and phone number. If the Property Owner information is the same as the individual listed in Part II.1. or 2., specify "same as in 1." or "same as in 2."

Part III: Documentation

List the documentation on which the information on this ECAF is based, including the title and date of the document and by whom it was prepared. List as many documents as can be included in the space provided. Please make note of whether the documentation is already on file with DEEP or if the report is now being provided for the public record. Do not reference attached documentation in lieu of completing the ECAF. The ECAF should serve as a stand-alone document.

Part IV: Site History

1. *DEEP Program Involvement*

- *Previous Filings* - List all Property Transfer Program (CGS section 22a-134a), Voluntary Remediation Program (CGS section 22a-133x), and RCRA Corrective Action (RCSA section 22a-449(c)-105(h)) filings submitted to DEEP. If the filing was for the Property Transfer Program, include the Form type submitted (I, II, III or IV). Provide the date the filing was submitted and if the investigation and remediation of the site was delegated to a LEP or DEEP for oversight.
- *Verifications* - List the Verification type and date for all Verifications rendered under the Property Transfer Program, the Voluntary Remediation Program, RCRA Corrective Action, and Consent Orders. Indicate the status of the Verification - whether or not the Verification was audited and if so, whether it was accepted or if the resolution of the audit is still pending.
- *Significant Environmental Hazard Notifications* - List all Significant Environmental Hazard Notifications (SEHN) submitted to DEEP under CGS section 22a-6u. Indicate the SEHN date and, if applicable, the date Certification of abatement of the hazard issued by DEEP or DEEP notification that no further abatement action was required (Resolution Date).
- *Enforcement Actions* - Indicate if an Enforcement Action has been taken by either EPA or DEEP. If an Enforcement Action was taken by DEEP, list the enforcement action(s), such as a notice of violation, an administrative order, a consent order, a cease and desist order, a court judgment, a removal action under CERCLA, or any other type of corrective action order. Include the enforcement identification number, the type of action, the date of issuance, the party it was issued to, and the current status of the action.
- *Other* - Briefly list any other DEEP involvement with the site that is not included above and give timeframes for each activity. Such activities may include, for example, permitting activities, in which case the permit identification number should be provided

(e.g., wastewater discharge permit WPC#000000). Limit your description to 300 characters.

2. *RCRA* - Provide current and historical RCRA notifier status and timeframes for that status. Specify whether the site is or has been a treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF); a large quantity generator (LQG); or a small quantity generator (SQG). If applicable, provide the nine-digit EPA Identification Number assigned to the facility under RCRA (e.g., EPA ID #CTD000000000). Specify whether the permit status of the RCRA regulated units is “operating” and/or under “long-term stewardship”.
3. *Releases Reported to DEEP* - Specify whether any spills of petroleum or chemicals at the site have been reported to DEEP Emergency Response and Spills Prevention Division. If so, provide information regarding the location, notification date, material and quantity released.
4. Briefly summarize the current and historical industrial and/or commercial use(s) of the site, including dates. Provide a description of the non-residential activities known to have occurred at the site, the time frames in which these activities occurred, and the operator of the site under which these activities occurred. This should include the types of products manufactured, processed, or repaired and the types of services rendered. Also, list other corporate names under which information may be available concerning the site. (Limit your summary to 1,200 characters.)
5. Briefly summarize the hazardous substances and petroleum products presently and formerly handled at the site, including materials, volumes/quantities, and management methods. Specify where and how the hazardous substances were stored, handled, and disposed of at the site and if they were present as raw materials, intermediate/final products, byproducts, or used as a chemical additive or treatment substance in quantities greater than five gallons. See Appendix B and D of RCSA Section 22a-430-4, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulation (40 CFR) Part 261 Appendix VIII, and 40 CFR Part 116.4 for listed hazardous wastes and hazardous substances. This description should include present and former barrel storage areas, underground and above ground storage tanks, dispensing areas, degreasers, solvent stills, waste oil storage areas, discharge pipes, drywells, leachfields, floor drains, service or storage areas, pits, ponds, piles, lagoons, and landfills used for waste disposal or storage on the site. Indicate when specific methods were initiated or ceased. The Site Plan in Part I.5. should depict the location of these activities. (Limit your summary to 1,200 characters.)

Part V: Environmental Assessment

1. *Phases of Environmental Investigation/Remediation Completed* - Provide dates (month and year) for the different phases of field investigation - Phase 1 (site assessment), Phase 2 (investigation of releases), and Phase 3 (investigation of extent and degree of contamination). Further descriptions of these phases of investigation are provided in DEEP’s *Site Characterization Guidance Document* (SCGD). Provide dates (month and year) for

remediation activities at the site, including completion of the Remedial Action Plan, Public Notice, when remediation was initiated and when it was completed, and when post-remediation groundwater monitoring and natural attenuation monitoring were initiated.

2. *Soil Investigation* - For both shallow soil samples and soil samples greater than two feet below the ground surface, provide the number of samples that were analyzed versus the number of soil samples where pollution was detected above laboratory reporting limits during environmental investigation of the site.
3. *Soil Vapor Investigation* - Provide the number of soil vapor samples that were analyzed versus the number of soil vapor samples where pollution was detected above laboratory reporting limits during environmental investigation of the site. (This information should correlate with Part VII.5.)
4. *Sediment Investigation* - Check the boxes to indicate that a sediment investigation was completed; and if, based on that investigation, there was any impact to sediment or no impact to sediment. Alternatively, check the box(es) to indicate whether a sediment investigation is pending, that it is not known if a sediment investigation is needed, or that none was performed. (This information should correlate with Part VI.3. and VII.5.)
5. *Groundwater Investigation* - Indicate how many sampling points/monitoring wells were used to investigate the groundwater and how many monitoring wells were installed in overburden and in bedrock. Indicate if there are on-site groundwater plumes and if the three-dimensional extent of each plume has been fully delineated. The term “fully delineated” means that the limit of detectable contamination has been determined. (This information should correlate with Part VI.1. and VII.5.) Check the appropriate boxes that further characterize the extent of the plume(s), and indicate if non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPL) are present in or below the water table as a result of releases on the site. Finally, indicate how many rounds of groundwater sampling have been conducted.
6. *Surface Water Investigation* - Check the boxes to indicate that a surface water investigation was completed; and if, based on that investigation, there was any impact to surface water or no impact to surface water. Alternatively, check the box(es) to indicate whether a surface water investigation is pending, that it is not known if a surface water investigation is needed, or that none was performed. (This information should correlate with Part VII.5.)
7. *Data Gap Evaluation* - Check the box indicating whether a data gap evaluation, in context of the CSM and in accordance with the SCGD, was completed or is pending. Indicate whether or not these data gaps are significant or if there are none remaining. Briefly describe the work that remains to be conducted, as indicated by the data gap evaluation. (Limit your description to 500 characters.)

Part VI: Environmental Setting - Physical

1. *Geologic and Hydrogeologic Summary* - Briefly describe the overburden material and bedrock at the site (e.g., “glacial till” and “schist”, respectively). Indicate the ranges of depths to groundwater (feet) and depths to bedrock (feet). Provide information about the seasonal low water table, the groundwater flow direction and rate (feet/year), and the horizontal hydraulic conductivity (feet/day). This information may be gathered through environmental investigation of the site and supplemented by published information. If this information is not yet known, type “UNK”.
2. *Surface Water* - Name the nearest surface water bodies, including wetlands, to which groundwater from the site may discharge and indicate the distance from the site to the nearest surface water body. If applicable, indicate the wetland permit identification number for the site. Provide the surface water classification. This information can be found on the "Water Quality Classification Map of Connecticut" which is periodically updated. These maps are available from the DEEP Maps and Publications Store (www.ct.gov/deep/store) or (860) 424-3555.
3. *Ecological Considerations* – Check the boxes to indicate if further assessment of impact to ecological receptors may be needed and if an Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) was conducted. List the date the ERA was completed, if applicable. Supplemental information on ecological considerations may be found in the SCGD and at www.ct.gov/deep/remediation.

Part VII: Environmental Setting - Cultural

1. a. *Surrounding Land Uses* - Check as many boxes as apply for the area within a ¼-mile radius of the site.

b. *Sensitive Surrounding Land Uses* - Check the box which identifies cultural or natural features within a ¼-mile of the site that may be particularly sensitive to impacts from pollution potentially emanating from the site. Examples of such features include residential areas, schools, childcare facilities, playgrounds, hospitals, sites with sensitive water resources (e.g., shellfish beds, public fishing areas, significant wetland complexes, public water supplies), and sites found in the Natural Diversity Database (NDDDB sites).
2. *Sensitive On-site Land Uses* - Check the box which identifies cultural or natural features on-site that may be particularly sensitive to impacts from pollution at the site.
3. *Groundwater* - Identify the most stringent groundwater classification/groundwater classification goal for groundwater at and downgradient of the site. This information can be found on the "Water Quality Classification Map of Connecticut" which is periodically updated. These maps are available from the DEEP Maps and Publications Store (www.ct.gov/deep/store) or (860) 424-3555. If the groundwater at the site is used as a water supply, indicate for what purpose the water is being used. If known, provide the address and the distance to the closest off-site water supply well downgradient of the site. The

distance should be measured from the edge of the closest release area to the well. Indicate if a public water supply regulated by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) exists onsite and if the site is within the zone of contribution for a public water supply well. This information is available in town files and on the [DPH website](#). Indicate whether any part of this site is within a Level A or B (Preliminary) Aquifer Protection Area. The listing of towns within which Aquifer Protection Areas are established is included as Table 2. Maps at 1:24,000-scale are on the DEEP Aquifer Protection Area Program website at www.ct.gov/deep/aquiferprotection and in town and local water company files. A copy of a map at 1:200,000-scale of Level B areas is available from the DEEP Maps and Publications Store (www.ct.gov/deep/store) or (860) 424-3555 and is posted in the DEEP File Room at 79 Elm Street in Hartford.

4. *Public Utilities* - Indicate whether a public water supply service is provided to the site and whether public water is provided to all developed areas within a ¼-mile radius of the site (this should be confirmed by the potable well survey). Provide information pertaining to current and historic on-site drinking water supply wells, including the dates that these were in use. Indicate whether the site is connected to municipal sewer services and provide information pertaining to current and historic on-site septic systems, including the dates that these were in use.
5. *Potential Exposure Pathways* - Based on the conceptual site model (CSM), provide information in the table pertaining to each type of potential receptor. The presence of drinking water receptors, such as public and private wells and aquifer protection areas, presents the potential for risk to human health. The presence of soil pollution concentrations in excess of the RSR Residential Direct Exposure Criteria and groundwater or soil vapor pollution concentrations in excess of the Residential Volatilization Criteria presents the potential for risk to human health. The presence of ecological receptors, such as aquatic (surface water) and terrestrial life (sediment), presents the potential for risk to the environment. If soil, groundwater, or soil vapor pollution concentrations are in excess of the Significant Environmental Hazard Threshold Criteria, they present the potential for short-term risk to human health, and DEEP must be notified (CGS section 22a-6u).

Check the box marked “yes” if a pathway *potentially* exists to the specified type of receptor. Check the box marked “no” if information about a site is sufficient to indicate that an exposure pathway does not exist or the potential for an exposure pathway does not exist. Check the box marked “unknown” if there is insufficient information available to determine whether or not an exposure pathway exists. If there was a Significant Environmental Hazard Notification for which DEEP has issued a Certification of abatement, provide the date of Certification.

6. *Receptor Surveys* – A receptor survey is an assessment conducted to determine the potential for pollution to reach receptors, which may present a risk to human health or the environment. The specific type of receptor survey that may be necessary depends on the type of receptor at risk (e.g., water supply wells, human contact as a result of direct exposure to polluted soils or vapors, aquatic or terrestrial receptors).

At a minimum, it is necessary to conduct an assessment of the environmental setting for the site. As described in Section 3.2.5 of the SCGD, this gathering of information is included as part of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. In some cases, establishing the environmental setting for a site may be sufficient to determine that no potential receptors exist or that there is no exposure pathway to these receptors. Since information about the environmental setting is necessary for DEEP to make a determination to delegate a site to a LEP, if information in Part VII.1. through 5. (description of environmental setting) is not complete at the time of ECAF submittal, DEEP is more likely to maintain oversight because of the potential for risk to receptors.

If information in Part VII.1. through 5. is complete and there is a CSM that indicates the potential for off-site migration of contaminants, a comprehensive receptor survey is warranted. The extent and type of receptor survey(s) that is appropriate for a site should be based on site conditions and the CSM. For Part VII.6., check the applicable boxes to indicate if a potable well, vapor intrusion, and/or surface water receptor surveys have been completed and the coverage of each survey. Attach a copy of the receptor survey(s) to the ECAF. If a receptor survey(s) is warranted and has not been completed at the time of the ECAF, DEEP is more likely to maintain oversight because of the potential for risk to receptors.

Additional information about site characterization, conceptual site models, ecological considerations, and receptor surveys can be found in the SCGD and at www.ct.gov/deep/remediation.

Part VIII: Contaminants in the Environment

The table of Contaminants in the Environment should provide a brief summary of the releases identified in each area of concern (AOC). This information should correlate with that provided in Part V., but in a more expanded manner. An example table and abbreviation key are provided in the ECAF. Fill out the table with the information requested in each column as specified below:

- List all AOCs, by name that were identified in Part I.5. of the ECAF and in the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. AOCs are locations at a site where hazardous waste and or hazardous substances (including petroleum products) have been or may have been used, stored, treated, handled, disposed, spilled, and/or released to the environment.
- Specify the number of releases detected. A release has occurred if constituents of concern (COCs) are detected at any concentration. If the presence of COCs at the AOCs are attributed to a background or naturally occurring condition, as described in the SCGD and the RSRs, this can be specified in the columns that request COCs (see below).
- For each release, provide the material, quantity, and date of the release. The material is the substance that was released. The quantity may be presented as an estimated range, if necessary. Specify the quantity of material released in units of volume or weight. Indicate the date, if known, or estimate the date on which the release occurred.

- For each AOC, provide the dates for the phases of investigation that have been completed.
- For each AOC, provide the maximum concentrations of COCs detected in soil/sediment/soil vapor, groundwater, and surface water. Be sure to include units of measure when listing concentrations. The depth at which the detection occurred should also be specified in feet below ground surface for soil samples and as the screened/open interval in feet below ground surface for groundwater samples. COCs should be listed as individual VOCs, metals, and pesticides. These particular types of COCs are to be identified separately (e.g., PCE, arsenic, chlordane), as they may pose a greater risk to human health and the environment if released. COCs that are SVOCs, PAHs, PCBs, and TPH, may be listed as contaminant groupings. It is not necessary to specify a particular compound of SVOC, PAH, or PCB. Mark concentrations that occur in excess of the applicable Remediation Standard Regulation criteria with an asterisk (*). Table 1 lists abbreviations (contaminant codes) for many common chemical pollutants. When representing a chemical that is not listed on Table 1, please use an abbreviation and specify the meaning of the abbreviation. Where a COC was not detected, specify "ND", and where a COC was not tested, specify either "NT" or "UNK".
- For the soil category, list the maximum concentrations in soil, sediment, or soil vapor of contaminants that currently exist at the site. For example, if remediation by excavation has occurred, list the maximum concentrations found in confirmatory soil samples. If the COCs from a release were detected in soil, specify concentrations in regular font (e.g., "500ppm"). If the COCs from a release were detected in sediment, specify concentrations in brackets (e.g., "[500ppm]"). If the COCs from a release were detected in soil vapor, specify concentrations in parentheses (e.g., "(500ppm)"). If the presence of contaminants has been demonstrated to be a background or naturally occurring condition, this may be specified by entering the concentration in brackets (e.g., <5ppm>).
- For the two groundwater columns, list the maximum concentrations found historically (prior to five years before this ECAF) and currently (at the time of ECAF). Designate whether the COCs were detected in overburden ("O") or bedrock ("B") groundwater. A COC would include a component, breakdown product, or derivative of a substance that may be found in the environment as a result of a release or a reaction caused by such a release. If the presence of contaminants in groundwater has been demonstrated to be a background or naturally occurring condition, this may be specified by entering the concentration in brackets (e.g., <0.5ug/L>).
- Provide a brief description indicating the status and date of remediation.

Below is a description of the examples provided for you in the ECAF Part VIII. table:

- The first example is an AOC named "Tank Farm" where two releases were detected. Two different types of material were released - No. 2 Fuel Oil and dichromate wastewater. Five hundred gallons of fuel oil were released on October 4, 1997. Two hundred gallons of dichromate wastewater were released on July 15, 1985. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Tank Farm AOC was completed on October 5, 1998; the Phase II

Investigation for this AOC was completed on July 9, 2000; and the Phase III Investigation for this AOC was completed on June 1, 2001. The COCs for these investigations would have included extractable total petroleum hydrocarbons (ETPH) and metals. The maximum, current concentrations detected in soil for each of these COCs were ETPH at 1,000 mg/kg from a depth of 5-6 feet below the ground surface (ft bgs) and chromium at 56 mg/kg from a depth of 5-7 ft bgs. The concentrations listed reflect the current maximum concentrations because the remediation status indicates soil removal on September 1, 2001. The historical maximum concentration detected in overburden groundwater was ETPH at 150 ug/L from a screened interval of 5-15 ft bgs. In groundwater currently, the table reflects that ETPH has attenuated to below the detection limit. Some ETPH concentrations were asterisked because they are in excess of the RSR criteria. No COCs were detected in surface water.

- The second example is an AOC named “Dry Cleaning Machine” where a release of tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was detected. An unknown quantity of this material was released sometime prior to November 13, 1998. The Phase I ESA for the Dry Cleaning Machine AOC was completed on October 5, 1998, and the Phase II Investigation for this AOC was completed on July 9, 2000. The COCs for this investigation would have included volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The current maximum concentration detected in soil was PCE at 500 mg/kg from a depth of 0-2 ft bgs. The historic maximum concentration detected in the bedrock groundwater was PCE at 50 ug/L from an interval of 20-25 ft bgs. The current maximum concentrations in bedrock groundwater from an interval of 20-25 ft bgs include PCE detected at 40 ug/L and its breakdown product 11DCE at 15 ug/L. Concentrations in excess of the RSR criteria were asterisked. Surface water samples were not collected, so maximum concentrations of COCs are unknown. Since the table indicates a Phase III Investigation has yet to be conducted for this AOC, further investigation is planned before remediation is to occur.
- The third example is an AOC named “Dumpster” where no COCs were detected. The phases of investigation are listed and the status is “No Further Action”.

Part IX: LEP Information

Licensed Environmental Professional - Pursuant to CGS section 22a-134(17), the ECAF must be prepared under the supervision of a LEP for all sites under the Property Transfer Program (CGS sections 22a-134 to 22a-134e, inclusive) and for Voluntary Remediation Program sites (CGS section 22a-133x). A LEP's professional services must be rendered in accordance with the 'Rules of Professional Conduct' (Section 22a-133v-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies).

Provide the name and address of the LEP retained to assist in the completion of this ECAF. The LEP's signature on the ECAF acknowledges that the LEP has supervised the completion of the ECAF in accordance with the statute. If more than one environmental professional is employed or retained on the ECAF, provide the name of the lead environmental professional to whom DEEP may direct questions about the environmental conditions at the site.

Identify the name and address of the site for which this ECAF is being submitted.

Part X: Certification

Certifying Party – Pursuant to CGS section 22a-134a(d), the certifying party to a Form I, III or IV shall simultaneously submit a complete ECAF to the Commissioner and certify that the information in the ECAF is correct and accurate to the best of the certifying party's knowledge and belief. Pursuant to CGS section 22a-133x(a), anyone may enter into the Voluntary Remediation Program by submitting an ECAF to the Commissioner. The certifying party should be the same individual listed as submitting the ECAF in Part II of this Form.

For a corporation, the ECAF must be signed by a responsible corporate officer (i.e., a president, vice president, secretary, or treasurer of the corporation) in charge of a principal business function or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation.

For a partnership or sole proprietorship, the ECAF must be signed by a general partner or proprietor, respectively.

For a LLC, the ECAF must be signed by a member of the LLC.

For an individual, the ECAF must be signed by the individual, with a statement of the relationship of the signatory to the site.

NOTE: This certification *must* be notarized by a notary public or witnessed by a commissioner of the superior court, where allowed by law.

Identify the name and address of the site for which this ECAF is being submitted.

Table 1: Contaminant Abbreviations

Contaminant	Abbreviation
Volatile Organics	
acetone	ACT
benzene	BZ
2-butanone (methyl ethyl ketone)	MEK
carbon tetrachloride	CTC
chlorobenzene	CBZ
chloroform	CFM
dibromochloromethane	DBCM
1,2-dichlorobenzene	2DCB
1,3-dichlorobenzene	3DCB
1,4-dichlorobenzene	4DCB
1,1-dichloroethane	11DCA
1,2-dichloroethane	12DCA
1,1-dichloroethylene	11DCE
cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	c12DCE
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	t12DCE
1,2-dichloropropane	DCPA
1,3-dichloropropene	DCPE
ethylbenzene	EBZ
methyl tert-butyl ether	MTBE
methyl isobutyl ketone	MIBK
methylene chloride	MC
tetrachloroethylene	PCE
toluene	TL
1,1,1-trichloroethane	TCA
trichloroethylene	TCE
vinyl chloride	VC
xylenes	XYL
Semi-volatile Organics	
benzo(a)anthracene	B(a)A
benzo(b)fluoranthene	B(b)F
benzo(k)fluoranthene	B(k)F
benzo(a)pyrene	B(a)P
Inorganics	
Represent heavy metals and salts using the abbreviations designated in the periodic table of the elements.	
Miscellaneous	
cyanide	CN
petroleum hydrocarbons	ETPH / EPH / VPH
polychlorinated biphenyls	PCBs

Table 2: Towns Required to Establish Aquifer Protection Areas

Avon	Farmington	Norwalk	Thompson
Beacon Falls	Glastonbury	Norwich	Tolland
Berlin	Granby	Old Lyme	Torrington
Bethany	Goshen	Old Saybrook	Vernon
Bethel	Griswold	Oxford	Wallingford
Bethlehem	Guilford	Plainfield	Watertown
Bolton	Hamden	Plainville	Westbrook
Bozrah	Killingly	Plymouth	Weston
Bristol	Killingworth	Portland	Westport
Brooklyn	Ledyard	Prospect	Willington
Burlington	Litchfield	Putnam	Windsor
Canton	Madison	Ridgefield	Windsor Locks
Cheshire	Manchester	Rocky Hill	Woodbury
Clinton	Mansfield	Salisbury	
Colchester	Meriden	Seymour	
Coventry	Middletown	Shelton	
Cromwell	Monroe	Simsbury	
Danbury	Montville	Somers	
Darien	Naugatuck	Southbury	
Derby	New Canaan	Southington	
East Lyme	New Hartford	South Windsor	
East Windsor	New Milford	Stafford	
Enfield	Newtown	Stamford	
Essex	North Canaan	Stonington	
Fairfield	North Haven	Thomaston	