

CDOT Hazardous Materials Document Guidance Table

Item	Initial Site Assessment (ISA)	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA)	Modified Environmental Site Assessment (MESA)
When Prepared	In support of a Categorical Exclusion OR Right-of-Way Acquisition. For properties that are to be acquired by, dedicated to, or disposed of by CDOT and have minimal hazardous materials concerns.	For properties that are to be acquired by or dedicated to CDOT and have known or are suspected of storing hazardous materials.	In support of a technical report for an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). At the discretion of the CDOT regional/regional Hazardous Materials Specialist.
Purpose	Provide an approach that is less comprehensive than a MESA for clearance of the Hazardous Materials section of Form 128, or acquisition and dedication of right-of-way.	Provide a site-specific assessment of known or suspected soil and groundwater contamination, asbestos-containing materials, and heavy metal-based paint for liability protection.	Corridor or project-wide assessment of soil and groundwater contamination, asbestos-containing materials, and heavy metal-based paint.
Typical Limitations	Site access is preferred but may not be available.	Right-of-entry required. Site access is necessary.	Site access is preferred but may not be provided and property owners may not be available for interviews.
Guidance / Resources	Colorado Department of Transportation. October 2003. Right of Way Manual. ASTM. E 1528-22 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Transaction Screen Process. CDOT ISA Checklist Form #881	ASTM. E 1527-21 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.	ASTM. E 1527-21 Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process.

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Modifications	None.	Extend the ASTM Minimum Search Radius by 0.25–1 mile, at the discretion of the CDOT EP and/or where project footprint is uncertain. Briefly describe CDOT’s most current plans regarding acquisition, excavation areas, temporary and permanent dewatering, and other issues that may affect liability in acquisition. Include a map that summarizes the important features of the project and locations of sites with recognized environmental conditions and those of concern that may affect the project.	Perform a limited site reconnaissance (“windshield survey”) if site access is not available. Extend the ASTM project minimum search radius 0.25–1 mile, at the discretion of the CDOT EP and/or where the project footprint is uncertain. Include a general project description, including the project footprint and any ROW to be acquired. Briefly describe the environmental setting, such as topography, geology, and groundwater hydrology including estimated depth to groundwater and shallow groundwater flow direction. Include a map that summarizes the important features of the project and locations of sites with recognized environmental conditions and those of concern that may affect the project. Indicate if sites are up or downgradient of the corridor.

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Notes	Consider the potential for asbestos-containing materials and heavy metal-based paint, notably for the demolition of structures. Findings and conclusions should be specific and give an opinion for additional assessment or investigation. Information should include what monitoring during construction may be appropriate (and where) and what remediation or monitoring actions may be needed.	Include a general discussion of asbestos-containing materials, heavy metal-based paint, and suspected drug lab waste, notably for the demolition of structures. The site reconnaissance and historical document review should identify sites with potential concerns that could affect project design, ROW acquisition, construction, and decisions regarding the preferred alternative. Findings and conclusions should be specific and give an opinion for additional assessment or investigation. Information should include what monitoring during construction may be appropriate (and where) and what remediation or monitoring actions may be needed.	Include a general discussion of asbestos-containing materials, heavy metal-based paint, and suspected drug lab waste, notably for the demolition of structures. The site reconnaissance and historical document review should identify sites with potential concerns that could affect project design, ROW acquisition, construction, and decisions regarding the preferred alternative. Findings and conclusions should be specific and give an opinion for additional assessment or investigation. Information should include what monitoring during construction may be appropriate (and where), and what remediation or monitoring actions may be needed.

Note: The CDOT regional/region Hazardous Materials Specialist reserves the right to designate the appropriate hazardous materials document necessary.