



Department of
Environmental
Conservation

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source Investigation Work Plan

SPILL NO. 2601953

EAST HAMPTON, NY

JULY, 2026

Kathy Hochul, Governor | Amanda Lefton, Commissioner

Contents

1.0 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	3
1.1 AREA OF INTEREST	3
1.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION	3
1.3 PUBLIC SUPPLY WELL SAMPLING.....	3
1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES.....	4
2.0 INVESTIGATION	4
2.1 SURVEYS.....	5
• 2.1.1 UTILITY SURVEY	5
• 2.1.2 LAND SURVEY	6
2.2 CAMP & EXCLUSION ZONES	6
2.3 SOIL BORINGS AND SAMPLING	6
• 2.3.1 OFFSITE SOIL SAMPLING.....	7
2.4 MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION AND SAMPLING	7
• 2.4.1 CONSTRUCTION.....	7
• 2.4.2 DEVELOPMENT	8
• 2.4.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING	8
2.5 SURFACE WATER/SEDIMENT SAMPLING	9
2.6 PNEUMATIC SLUG TESTING & PRESSURE TRANSDUCER STUDY.....	10
2.7 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE & DECONTAMINATION	12
3.0 REPORTING	12
4.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE.....	12
5.0 REFERENCES.....	13
FIGURES	A
Figure 1: Site Location Map	A
Figure 2: Site Boundary	A
Figure 3: SCDHS Bridgehampton Wellfield Groundwater Investigation – PFAS Sampling Results	A
Figure 4: Proposed Onsite Boring/Monitoring Well Locations.....	A
Figure 5: SCDHS Proposed Profile & Permanent Well Locations.....	A
Figure 6: Proposed Staging Area.....	A
Figure 7: Existing Onsite Monitoring Well Locations	A
TABLES.....	B
Table 1: Analyte List	B
Table 2: Proposed Soil Sampling Plan	B
Table 3: Proposed Groundwater Sampling Plan.....	B

Table 4: QA/QC Samples	B
APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN	C

1.0 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), and Suffolk County Department of Health Services (SCDHS) have coordinated on this work plan to outline investigation activities designed to specifically identify the source of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contamination in the Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) Bridgehampton Well Field. While the investigation work is focused near the battery fire location and within the right of way locations proximate to the well field, no source has been identified.

1.1 AREA OF INTEREST

The National Grid Generation, LLC property consists of one parcel totaling 17.58 acres. The Site is made up of a variety of different utility buildings, including the Battery Energy Storage System (BESS). It is in a mixed suburban and industrial area. It is surrounded by suburban residential homes to the south, east, and west. A railroad and utility corridor runs east to west along the north of the Site, with additional industrial areas and more homes to the north. A site location map and a map showing the Site and the surrounding area are provided as **Figures 1 & 2**.

1.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A 5-megawatt lithium-ion battery energy storage system (BESS) caught fire on May 31, 2023. The facility maintained the emergency sprinkler system running for approximately 30 hours to make sure the battery fire had been fully extinguished. This resulted in approximately 1.4 million gallons of water from the sprinkler system exiting the building and migrating to the adjacent dirt road at the southwest corner of the building. No firefighting foam was used to extinguish the fire. NextEra indicated in 2023 that a Novec waterless fire suppression system was discharged prior to sprinkler use.

1.3 PUBLIC SUPPLY WELL SAMPLING

The SCWA has recently developed a new method for analysis of Ultra Short Chain (USC) PFAS. SCWA began utilizing the new method in January 2026. The Bridgehampton Wellfield, located approximately half a mile to the south of the location of the fire, has reported multiple detections for USC PFAS including Perfluoropropionic acid (PFPrA) and Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA). Two wells within the well field showed relatively high concentrations for PFPrA with the highest detection at 329 parts per billion (ppb). The SCWA has taken these two wells offline as of May 2026. Follow up groundwater sampling by the SCDHS conducted upgradient of the public supply well identified PFPrA at a maximum concentration of 1,170 ppb and PFOS at a maximum concentration of 2.77 ppb. Analytical results for samples collected by SCDHS are posted in **Figure 3**.

According to a USGS Capture Zone modeling effort, the SCWA wellfield lies directly downgradient of the fire location, with the fire location being within the estimated 3-5 year capture zone.

1.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

While New York State (NYS) does not regulate USC PFAS in public wells, NYSDEC is performing an investigation, out of an abundance of caution, to determine if the fire location at the BESS is a potential source.

The primary objectives of the investigation are to:

- Install permanent monitoring wells upgradient, downgradient, and within the infiltration zone at the BESS fire site and collect groundwater samples for laboratory analysis.

- Collect co-located groundwater samples for laboratory analysis from newly installed permanent monitoring wells by SCDHS in right-of-way locations.

- Drill soil borings at multiple depths at proposed monitoring well locations and collect soil samples for laboratory analysis.

- If surface water is present, collect co-located surface water and sediment samples for laboratory analysis.

- Evaluate local hydrogeologic conditions.

- Summarize findings in a data summary report.

2.0 INVESTIGATION

Except where noted otherwise, field activities detailed herein will be completed by NYSDEC standby contractor Environmental Assessment & Remediations (EAR, a LaBella company) under the direction of NYSDEC staff and in compliance with Department policies, programs and procedures, as applicable, including, but not limited to: 6 NYCRR Part 375, DER-10, NYSDEC's Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of PFAS guidance document, US EPA Design and Installation of Monitoring Well Guidance, and ASTM D5092.

Field activities will include:

- Drilling of up to eight (8) soil borings and installation of up to eight (8) groundwater monitoring wells onsite. Proposed locations are illustrated in **Figure 4**. Note that locations may be adjusted in the field based on accessibility, overhead and subsurface utilities.

Installation of up to six (6) groundwater monitoring wells and up to six (6) temporary profile wells located offsite (see **Figure 5**). *Note that offsite wells will be installed by SCDHS.*

Environmental sampling (groundwater and soil, with surface water and sediment sampled as applicable).

Implementation of a slug test & pressure transducer study to determine local groundwater flow direction and gradient as well as other hydrogeologic parameters.

All soil/sediment and groundwater/surface water samples collected by EAR will be submitted to NYSDEC's standby laboratory Eurofins for PFAS analysis via EPA Method 1633 (analyte list provided as **Table 1**).

In addition, a subset of the soil samples will be submitted for analysis of USC PFAS, PFAS via synthetic precipitation leaching procedure (SPLP) via EPA Method 1312/EPA Method 1633, total oxidizable precursor (TOP) assay, soil pH via EPA Method 9045D, and total organic carbon (TOC) via the Lloyd Kahn Method. A subset of groundwater samples will be submitted for USC PFAS, TOP assay, and TOC via EPA method 9060A (see **Section 2.4.3.1** for outline of SCDHS groundwater analyses).

The soil sampling plan is provided in **Table 2** and the groundwater sampling plan is provided in **Table 3**. The sampling/analytical plan outlining QA/QC requirements is provided as **Table 4**.

All NYSDEC samples will be submitted for the above analyses at a 10-day turnaround time with NYSDEC Category B deliverables requested.

Standard chain-of-custody procedures will be followed for all samples collected. Quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples will be collected at the following frequencies: equipment blanks will be collected for PFAS analysis at a minimum frequency of 1 sample per day per media sampled; and blind field duplicates, matrix spike, and matrix spike duplicates will be collected at a frequency of 1 per 20 field samples.

All samples will be collected using techniques in accordance with those outlined in the most current NYSDEC PFAS Sampling Guidance document.

2.1 SURVEYS

2.1.1 UTILITY SURVEY

Prior to the commencement of ground-intrusive activities, EAR will conduct a geophysical survey utilizing ground-penetrating radar (GPR)/electromagnetic (EM) means in order to locate subsurface utilities/anomalies and pre-clear all soil boring and monitoring well locations. Boring locations will be hand-cleared to approximately 5-feet below grade prior to using drilling equipment.

EAR will also contact NY811 to request utility markouts. Completed markout tickets will be compiled and reviewed in the field prior to ground intrusive activities.

2.1.2 LAND SURVEY

At the conclusion of field activities, a New York State licensed land surveyor will complete a survey of all sample locations including coordinates, ground surface elevations, and monitoring well casing elevations (as applicable).

2.2 CAMP & EXCLUSION ZONES

In accordance with the NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP), air monitoring for fugitive dust and organic vapors will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities. Two CAMP stations will be utilized: one upwind and one downwind of the work zone. A copy of the site CAMP document is provided as **Appendix A**.

For offsite locations that are potentially accessible to the public, a mobile exclusion zone will be set up 50 feet around the drill rig consisting of signage, traffic cones and a visual barrier consisting of snow fencing and/or caution tape (or something similar). Field staff will be present at all times during active drilling to ensure that the exclusion zone is not compromised and that unauthorized personnel do not enter.

2.3 SOIL BORINGS AND SAMPLING

Eight (8) soil borings (SB-8 through SB-15) will be advanced on the Site property via direct-push technology. Soil borings will be advanced to approximately 10 feet below the groundwater interface (assumed to be ~35' bgs). Soil samples will be collected and submitted for laboratory analysis from four intervals at each boring:

- 0"-2" below vegetative cover
- 2"-12" below grade
- At the groundwater interface
- 10' below the groundwater interface

Soil samples from 0"-2" below vegetative cover and from 2"-12" below grade will be collected using a stainless-steel scoop and/or hand auger. Scoops/augers will be decontaminated between samples.

Once the shallow samples have been collected, the location will be hand-cleared to a depth of 5-feet BGS to ensure avoidance of subsurface utilities, and the boring advanced via direct push technology (Geoprobe 7822DT or equivalent). Soil cores will be continuously collected in discrete, 5-foot intervals using the large bore sampling tube lined with a clear, disposable PVC liner, characterized for lithology, and screened with a handheld photo-ionization detector (PID) by an EAR scientist. All drive tools that contact the soil will be decontaminated between sample locations using an NYSDEC-approved solution as per **Section 2.7**. Proposed staging area for the probe and trailer are illustrated in **Figure 6**.

All soil samples for laboratory analysis will be containerized in lab-provided bottle ware with appropriate preservatives and kept in coolers on ice to maintain a temperature not

to exceed 4° Celsius. Chain of custody will be maintained between sample collection and laboratory.

For all locations, boring logs will be prepared by an EAR scientist and submitted in the investigation summary report.

A soil sampling plan is provided as **Table 2**. Locations are provided in **Figure 4**. Note that locations may be further modified in the field based on rig access/clearing requirements and utility clearance requirements.

2.3.1 OFFSITE SOIL SAMPLING

EAR will collect shallow soil samples at locations adjacent to the proposed six (6) offsite monitoring wells to be installed by SCDHS (see **Section 2.4**). At each of the locations, soil samples will be collected from 0"-2" below grade and at 2"-12" inches below grade.

The samples will be collected using a stainless-steel hand auger. The auger will be decontaminated prior to use and between samples following protocols outlined in **Section 2.7**.

Soil samples will be containerized in lab-provided bottle ware with appropriate preservatives and kept in coolers on ice to maintain a temperature not to exceed 4° Celsius. Chain of custody will be maintained between sample collection and laboratory.

A soil sampling plan is provided as **Table 2**. Offsite locations are illustrated in **Figure 5**.

2.4 MONITORING WELL CONSTRUCTION AND SAMPLING

2.4.1 CONSTRUCTION

All eight (8) soil boring locations will be over-drilled using hollow-stem auger methods and converted to permanent overburden monitoring wells (DEC-MW-8 through DEC-MW-15). Monitoring wells will be installed to a depth such that the well screen extends at least 5 feet into the water table (estimated at 35-40 feet BGS onsite).

All wells will be constructed of 2-inch schedule 40 polyvinyl chloride (PVC) casings with 10 feet sections of 0.01-inch slotted screen. A #00 well sand filter pack will be placed in the annulus to approximately 1 foot above the screen, followed by 2 feet of hydrated bentonite, and then grouted to the surface. Well casings will be capped with locking J-plugs. Wells will be finished at grade with a 12-inch diameter, steel, bolt-down manhole set in a concrete pad.

Note that final screen length and slot size will be dependent on field observations and the depth at which water is encountered. Monitoring wells may be finished as stick-ups with locking tops if warranted by field conditions.

An additional six (6) monitoring wells will be installed offsite by SCDHS (SCDHS26-MW-1 through SCDHS26-MW-6, etc). The permanent monitoring wells will be constructed of 2-inch diameter schedule 80 PVC casings with a 10-foot section of 0.01-inch slotted screen. A #2 well sand filter pack will be placed in the annulus to approximately 1 foot above the well screen, followed by a 2-foot hydrated bentonite seal, and then backfilled with native soils to the surface. Well casings will be capped with locking J-plugs. Wells

will be finished at grade with an 8-inch diameter manhole. Locations are illustrated in **Figure 5**.

SCDHS will also install six (6) offsite groundwater temporary profile wells (BRWF26-5 through BRWF26-10). Profile wells will be 1-inch diameter wells with schedule 40 PVC installed to approximately 90 feet below grade with 5-foot sections of 0.01-inch slotted screens and sampled at 10-foot intervals. Well casings will be capped with locking J-plugs. Wells will be finished at grade with a 5-inch diameter manhole. Proposed temporary groundwater profile well locations are shown in **Figure 5**.

2.4.2 DEVELOPMENT

No earlier than 24 hours after installation, each monitoring well will be developed using over-pumping and surging techniques to help remove fines from the well screen and to establish a hydraulic connection with the aquifer. Groundwater quality parameters will be collected prior to development, after the removal of each well volume, and at the conclusion of development. Development will be considered complete once turbidity is measured at or below 50 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU), after 1 hour of development, or after the removal of three well volumes, whichever comes first. Wastewater from well purging will be drummed and staged onsite. All downhole tooling/equipment will be decontaminated between wells following protocols outlined in **Section 2.7**.

2.4.3 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Groundwater samples will be collected from each of the newly installed monitoring wells (DEC-MW-8 through DEC-MW-15), seven (7) existing monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-7) located on the National Grid property (see **Figure 7**), and the newly installed SCDHS26-MW-1 through SCDHS26-MW-6 wells.

Groundwater samples from DEC-MW-8 through DEC-MW-15 and the existing wells (MW-1 through MW-7) will be collected by EAR via low-flow methodologies utilizing a PFAS-free bladder pump and HDPE tubing. All downhole equipment will be decontaminated between wells following protocols outlined in **Section 2.7**.

Prior to purging or installing sampling equipment, all wells will be gauged for depth-to-water and total well depth to within 0.01' using a water level meter. Following recording of water levels and total well depth, the bladder pump will be lowered to no less than 2-feet from the bottom of the well. Prior to starting the pump, the water level will be measured again and the measuring device left in the well. Pumping will begin at approximately 500 ml/minute with water levels and water quality parameters measured every 5 minutes. Pumping may be increased up to 1000 ml/min provided water level stabilizes with less than 0.3 feet of drawdown. The well is considered stabilized and ready for sample collection when the water quality parameters have stabilized for three consecutive readings as follows:

- +/- 0.1 for pH
- +/- 3% for specific conductance
- +/- 10 mv for ORP
- +/- 10% for DO and turbidity

Water quality parameters will be measured using a Horiba U-52 meter (or equivalent). New lengths of HDPE tubing will be used at each location. Downhole equipment such as bladder pumps and water level meters will be decontaminated between each well. Water quality parameters, pump flow rates, and depth-to-water/total well depths will be recorded on field sheets.

The proposed groundwater sampling plan is provided as **Table 3**.

All groundwater samples for laboratory analysis will be containerized in lab-provided bottle ware with appropriate preservatives and kept in coolers on ice to maintain a temperature not to exceed 4° Celsius. Samples will be shipped or picked up by a lab courier so that samples arrive at the lab within 48 hours of sampling. Chain of custody will be maintained between sample collection and delivery to the laboratory.

All groundwater sampling will be coordinated with SCDHS such that split samples can be collected.

2.4.3.1 Suffolk County Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples from wells SCDHS26-MW-1 through SCDHS26-MW-6 and profile wells BRWF26-5 through BRWF26-10 will be collected by SCDHS via low-flow methodologies using a peristaltic pump¹ and HDPE & silicon tubing. Prior to purging or installing sampling equipment, all wells will be gauged for depth-to-water and total well depth to within 0.01' using a water level meter. Following recording of DTW & TWD, HDPE tubing will be lowered to the middle of the screened zone. A pumping rate of 1000ml/min will be maintained and water quality parameters will be measured every 5 minutes. The well is considered stabilized and ready for sample collection when the water quality parameters have stabilized for three consecutive readings.

SCDHS will analyze the samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) via EPA Method 524.2, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) via EPA Method 525.2, inorganics via EPA Method 300.0, metals via EPA Method 200.8, 1,4-dioxane via EPA Method 522, chlorinated pesticides via EPA Method 505, carbamate pesticides via SM 21 6610B, microextractables via EPA Method 504.1, herbicide metabolites via SCDHS LC/MS, dacthal metabolites via SCDHS HPLC/LC-UV, PFAS via EPA Method 1633, and USC PFAS.

EAR/NYSDEC will coordinate with SCDHS to collect split samples if/when permanent wells are installed/developed.

2.5 SURFACE WATER/SEDIMENT SAMPLING

Co-located surface water and sediment samples will be collected from any identified water features (stream, pond, etc.). Samples will be collected using stainless steel tools and/or disposable bailers, containerized in lab-provided bottle ware and kept in coolers

¹ In areas where groundwater depth may exceed peristaltic pump capabilities, a Waterra Hydrolift actuator pump will be used with HDPE tubing and a stainless-steel check valve. The check valve will be decontaminated between sampling locations as per protocols outlined in Section 2.7.

on ice to maintain a temperature not to exceed 4° Celsius. Chain of custody will be maintained between sample collection and delivery to the laboratory.

Samples will be submitted for the analyses outlined above respective of media type (soil or water).

2.6 PNEUMATIC SLUG TESTING & PRESSURE TRANSDUCER STUDY

Following well installations and sampling, pneumatic slug testing will be conducted at the eight to-be installed wells onsite (DEC-MW-1 through DEC-MW-8) and six to-be-installed wells offsite near the SCWA property (SCDHS-MW-1 through SCDHS-MW-6) in order to evaluate hydraulic conductivity (K) of the aquifer. Pneumatic slug testing will be conducted in accordance with the standardized guidelines outlined in ASTM Method D 4044–96². To ensure the accuracy of the hydraulic data, well development will be conducted on every monitoring well prior to testing (see **Section 2.4.2**). Well development is performed to remove fine-grained sediments from the filter pack and clear obstructions within the well screen slots. The goal is to achieve the best hydrodynamic communication between the well and the surrounding native aquifer.

Prior to the pneumatic slug tests, a DTW measurement will be taken and then a pressure transducer will be deployed within the water column at a fixed depth below the static water table. The slug testing wellhead assembly with the pressure transducer is hermetically sealed to the casing of the well. Compressed air will be introduced into the well-casing headspace to displace the water column at three incremental initial head pressures: 3, 6, and 9 inches of water column (in. H₂O). During the pressurization phase, hydraulic head inside the well screen continually decreases until localized hydrodynamic equilibrium with the aquifer is reached. After stabilizing, the pressure is immediately released through a quick-release valve, leading to a sharp drop in head. The transducer then records the water level's recovery to baseline conditions.

Any drift in the hydrostatic head measurements recorded by the pressure transducer in each well, caused by aquifer stresses like cyclic pumping from neighboring wells, will be analyzed and adjusted. Each test's displacement is calculated by subtracting the starting hydrostatic head measurement from the hydrostatic head values taken at subsequent time step. The displacement datasets from each test are then post-processed with specialized software that uses graphical matching techniques for time-drawdown curves to determine the hydraulic conductivity (K) values. Using a graphical user interface, time-drawdown curves can be analyzed by manually shifting and aligning theoretical type curves to match observed data plots. The analysis will likely use the Bouwer and Rice (1976) method for over-damped unconfined systems based on how the aquifer responded during testing. However, if under-damped conditions appear in high-permeability areas, the Springer and Gelhar (1991) method will account for inertial forces and oscillatory effects.

² American Society for Testing and Materials, "Standard Test Method (Field Procedure) for Instantaneous Change in Head (Slug) Tests for Determining Hydraulic Properties of Aquifers," (Method D 4044 - 96), Standards on Determining Subsurface Hydraulic Properties and Ground Water Modeling, Second Edition, 1999, pp. 19-21.

Following slug testing, continuous groundwater elevation (GWEL) data will be collected at 14 monitoring locations using In-Situ Level TROLL 700 (or equivalent) pressure transducers. The transducers will be vented to compensate for changes in atmospheric pressure and can store 260,000 data points. In a vented transducer, one side of the pressure sensor diaphragm is vented to the atmosphere through a tube within the down-well cabling, thus compensating for changes in atmospheric pressure.

The pressure transducers will be installed in the eight to-be installed wells onsite (DEC-MW-8 through DEC-MW-15) and six to-be-installed wells offsite near the Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) property (SCDHS-MW-1 through SCDHS-MW-6). In each well, the pressure transducer will be set at 5 feet below the water table and will be secured to the wellhead to prevent any vertical movement. Each transducer will have a desiccant cap to prevent moisture and condensation from entering the vent tube.

The objective of the pressure transducer study is to characterize the transient hydrogeologic dynamics of the aquifer system under varying stresses. The study will determine:

- Statistical information, including average and standard deviation values for groundwater flow directions and horizontal hydraulic gradients.

- Evaluation of variations in flow direction and gradient magnitude induced by the pumping cycles of nearby SCWA public supply wells or precipitation recharge events.

- Evaluate fluctuations in the regional flow direction and gradient magnitude.

To convert pressure transducer hydrostatic head measurements into GWEL, the raw log files will be referenced against survey data and manual DTW measurements. DTW measurements will be recorded using an electronic interface probe during initial pressure transducer deployment and subsequently at every data downloading event. Manual DTW measurements will be used for calibration checks to identify and correct for potential transducer drift. Temporal flow direction and horizontal hydraulic gradients will then be calculated by fitting a three-dimensional plane to the GWEL data using a linear least-squares regression inversion method.

To observe changes in the GWEL, the pressure transducers will be configured to a sample interval of one minute. Data retrieval and field maintenance schedules will be:

- Summer Pumping Season (June to September): Bi-weekly data downloading, desiccant inspection, and manual DTWs for calibration. During the summer monitoring period, there is an increase in the maintenance of the desiccant cap because of humidity, and the increase in downloads allows quicker responds during high-stress PSW pumping.

2.7 INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE & DECONTAMINATION

Soil cuttings, decontamination water, and purged water will be managed in accordance with DER-10 Section 3.3(e), as applicable. Any disposable personal protective equipment and sampling equipment will be placed in sealed garbage bags and disposed of as municipal solid waste.

Decontamination of any non-dedicated equipment (e.g., water level meters, drill rods, etc) will be performed using a standard non-phosphate detergent (e.g., Alconox®) wash and water rinse between all sample locations. All water sources for equipment decontamination will be verified through laboratory analysis or certification and approved by NYSDEC. Equipment will be allowed to air dry before reuse.

Soil cuttings, purged groundwater, and decontamination rinsates will be containerized in 55-gallon US DOT drums and staged onsite in secondary containment for characterization by EAR. Once characterized, EAR will coordinate transportation and offsite disposal with a NYSDEC standby response contractor (Miller Environmental, Westbury, NY). The proposed staging area is shown in **Figure 6**.

3.0 REPORTING

The laboratory will provide Category B data deliverables and NYS electronic data deliverables to NYSDEC. EAR will complete a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) in accordance with DER-10, USEPA National Functional Guidelines, and USEPA Region 2 SOPs. A field activities summary report will be generated summarizing historical information, field activities, local geology and hydrogeology, and analytical results. Figures, tables, and field logs will be included as part of the report.

4.0 ANTICIPATED PROJECT SCHEDULE

Well Installations & Soil Sampling	Mid/late July – Early August 2026
Groundwater Sampling	Mid August 2026
Pressure Transducer Deployment	Mid August 2026
Data Analysis	August 2026
Reporting	September 2026

5.0 REFERENCES

ASTM standard D5092, Design and Installation of Ground Water Monitoring Wells.

ASTM Method D4044-96, Standard Test Method (field Procedure) for Instantaneous Change in Head (Slug) Tests for Determining Hydraulic Properties of Aquifers.

NYSDEC. 2023. Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).

https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/pfassampanaly.pdf

NYSDEC. 2006. 6 NYCRR Part 375, Environmental Remediation Programs, Subparts 375-1 to 375-4 & 375-6.

https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/part375.pdf

USEPA. 2018. Design and Installation of Monitoring Wells.

https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2016-01/documents/design_and_installation_of_monitoring_wells.pdf

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location Map

Figure 2: Site Boundary

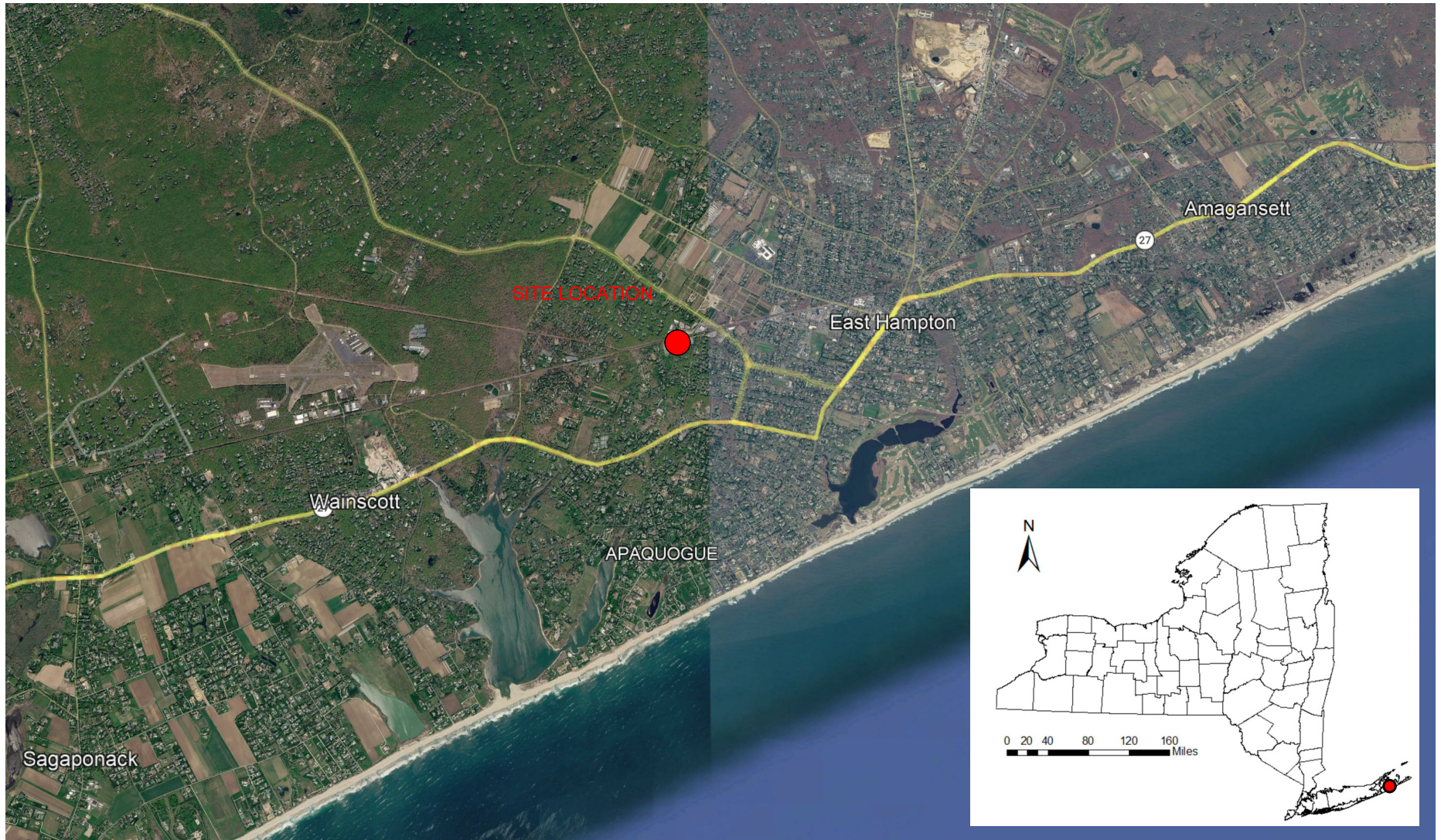
Figure 3: SCDHS Bridgehampton Wellfield Groundwater Investigation – PFAS Sampling Results

Figure 4: Proposed Onsite Boring/Monitoring Well Locations

Figure 5: SCDHS Proposed Profile & Permanent Well Locations

Figure 6: Proposed Staging Area

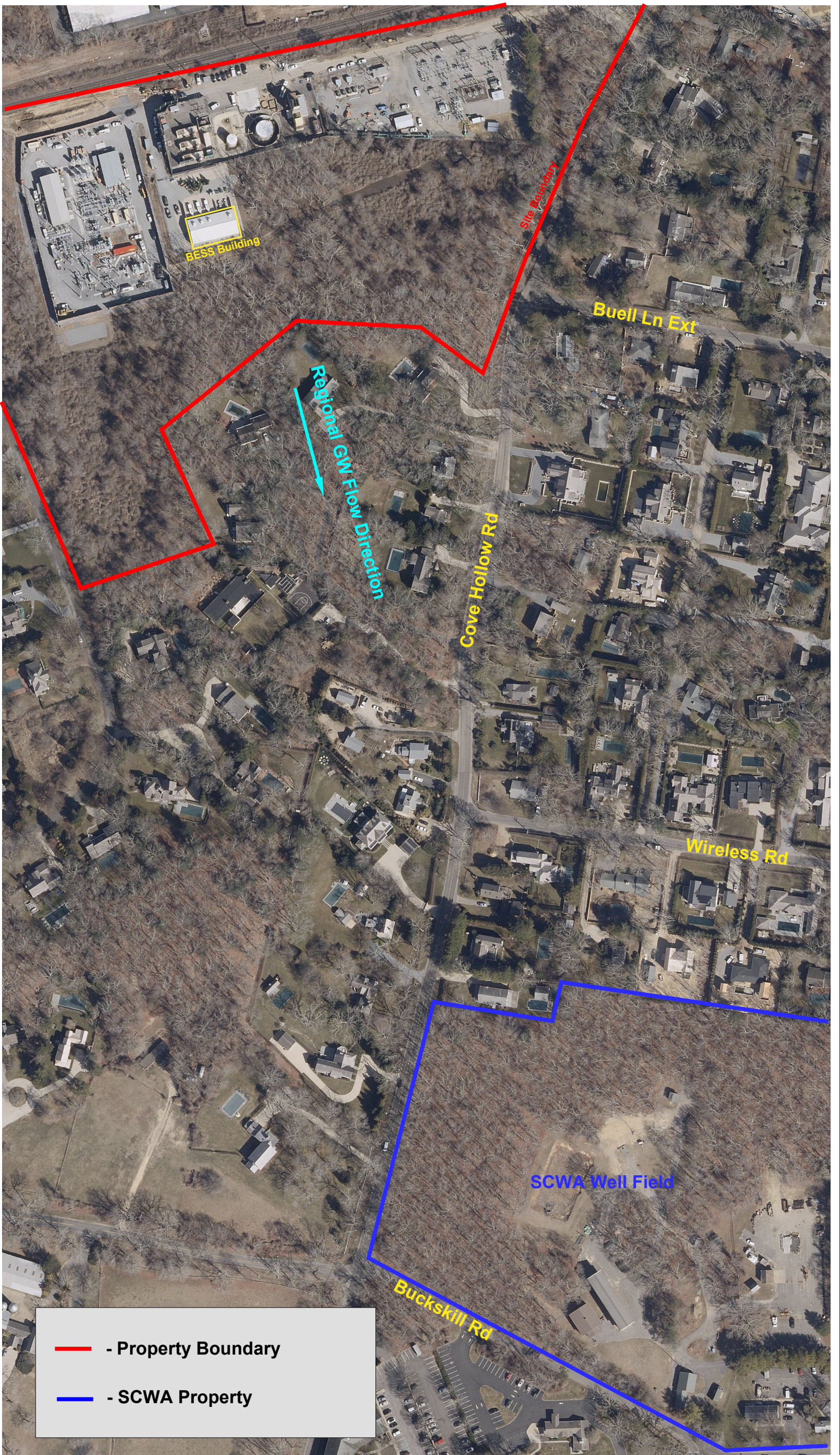
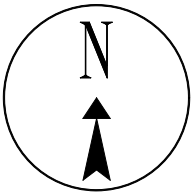
Figure 7: Existing Onsite Monitoring Well Locations



Environmental
Assessment &
Remediations
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Figure 1
Site Location

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953



0 200
SCALE IN FEET



Environmental
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Figure 2
Site Boundary

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953

Suffolk County
Department of Health Services
Bridgehampton Wellfield
Groundwater Investigation
Ultra-Short-Chain (PFPrA & TFA)
SCWA & Eurofins Data
PFAS Sampling Results
SCDHS Temporary Profile Wells

Battery Storage
Site Fire
May 31, 2023

BRWF26-3

Sample Interval (ft)	SCWA		Eurofins	
	PFPrA*	TFA*	PFPrA ⁺	TFA ⁺
	ppt	ppt	ppt	ppt
25-30	450	3,230	1,300	4,300
35-40	896,000	480	1,500,000	<20,000
45-50	320,000	230	470,000	<20,000
55-60	24,300	46	29,000	<20,000
65-70	55	43	71	510
75-80	<25	220	29	370
85-90	<25	<25	53	250

BRWF26-2

Sample Interval (ft)	SCWA		Eurofins	
	PFPrA*	TFA*	PFPrA ⁺	TFA ⁺
	ppt	ppt	ppt	ppt
25-30	940	110	1,100	1,600
35-40	317,000	1,630	390,000	NA
45-50	1,080,000	390	1,400,000	3,000
55-60	302,000	170	450,000	1,300
65-70	1,510	130	2,100	1,800
75-80	31	660	35	1,300
85-90	38	200	42	710

BRWF26-1

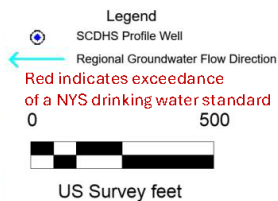
Sample Interval (ft)	SCWA		Eurofins	
	PFPrA*	TFA*	PFPrA ⁺	TFA ⁺
	ppt	ppt	ppt	ppt
25-30	2,030	780	2,400	2,800
35-40	1,170,000	730	1,700,000	3,000
45-50	962,000	180	1,300,000	2,300
55-60	42,100	490	82,000	1,200
65-70	1,420	400	1,700	1,300
75-80	290	250	350	780

BRWF26-4

Sample Interval (ft)	SCWA		Eurofins	
	PFPrA*	TFA*	PFPrA ⁺	TFA ⁺
	ppt	ppt	ppt	ppt
35-40	44,600	81	59,000	<20,000
45-50	28,100	560	34,000	<20,000
55-60	15,900	42	27,000	<20,000
65-70	600	30	1,400	800
75-80	<25	480	<5	590
85-90	<25	200	8.2	400

SCWA
Bridgehampton Rd
Wellfield

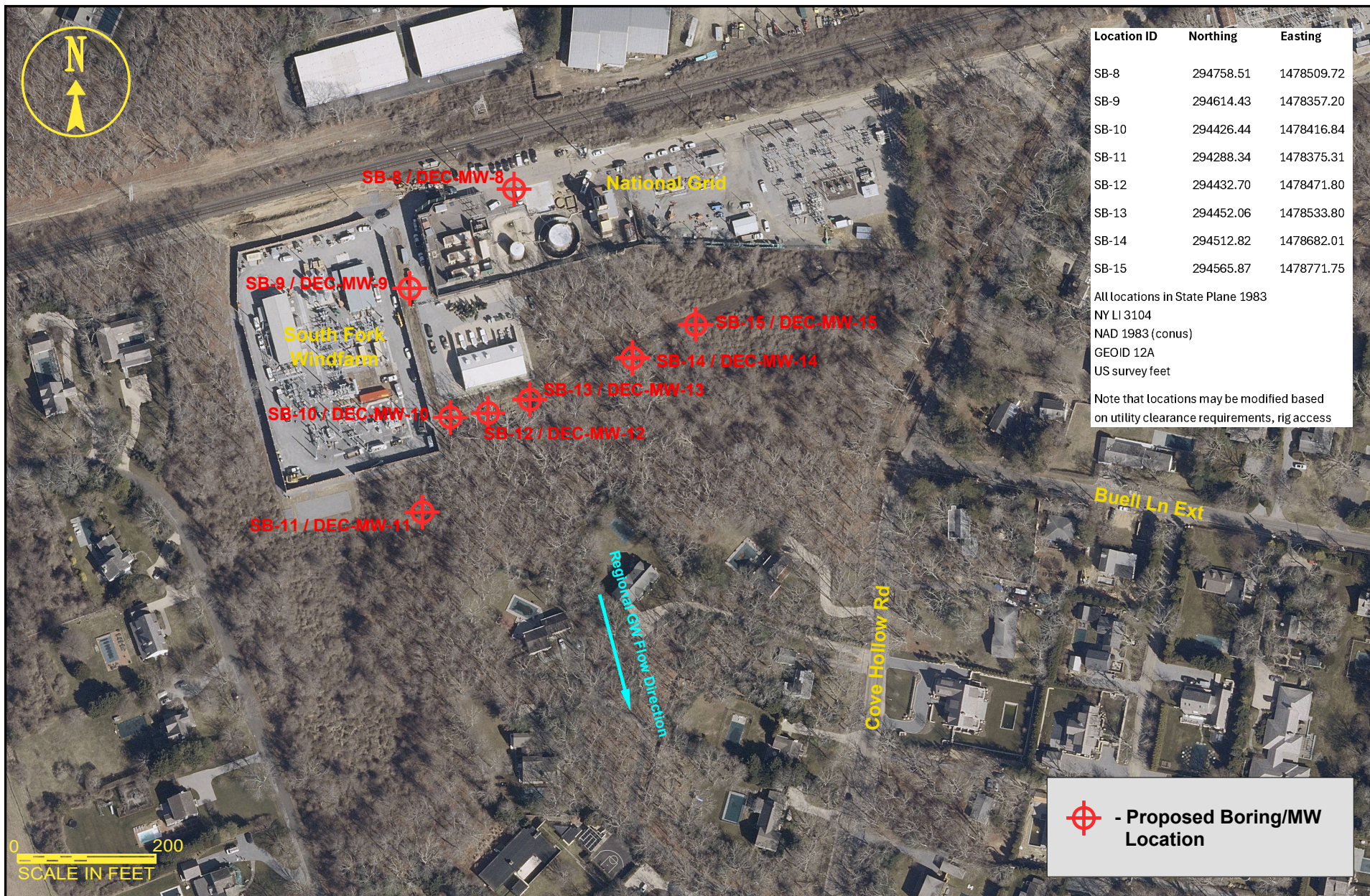
Note: * Ultra -Short-Chain Analysis by Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) Laboratory
+Ultra -Short-Chain Analysis by Eurofins (SCWA Contract Laboratory)
NA = Not Analyzed



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Figure 3
SCDHS GW Sampling Data

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953



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Figure 4
Proposed Onsite Boring /
Monitoring Well Locations

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953

DRAFT
Suffolk County Department of Health Services
Proposed Profile & Permanent Well Locations
Vicinity of BESS Site
East Hampton, NY
June 12, 2026

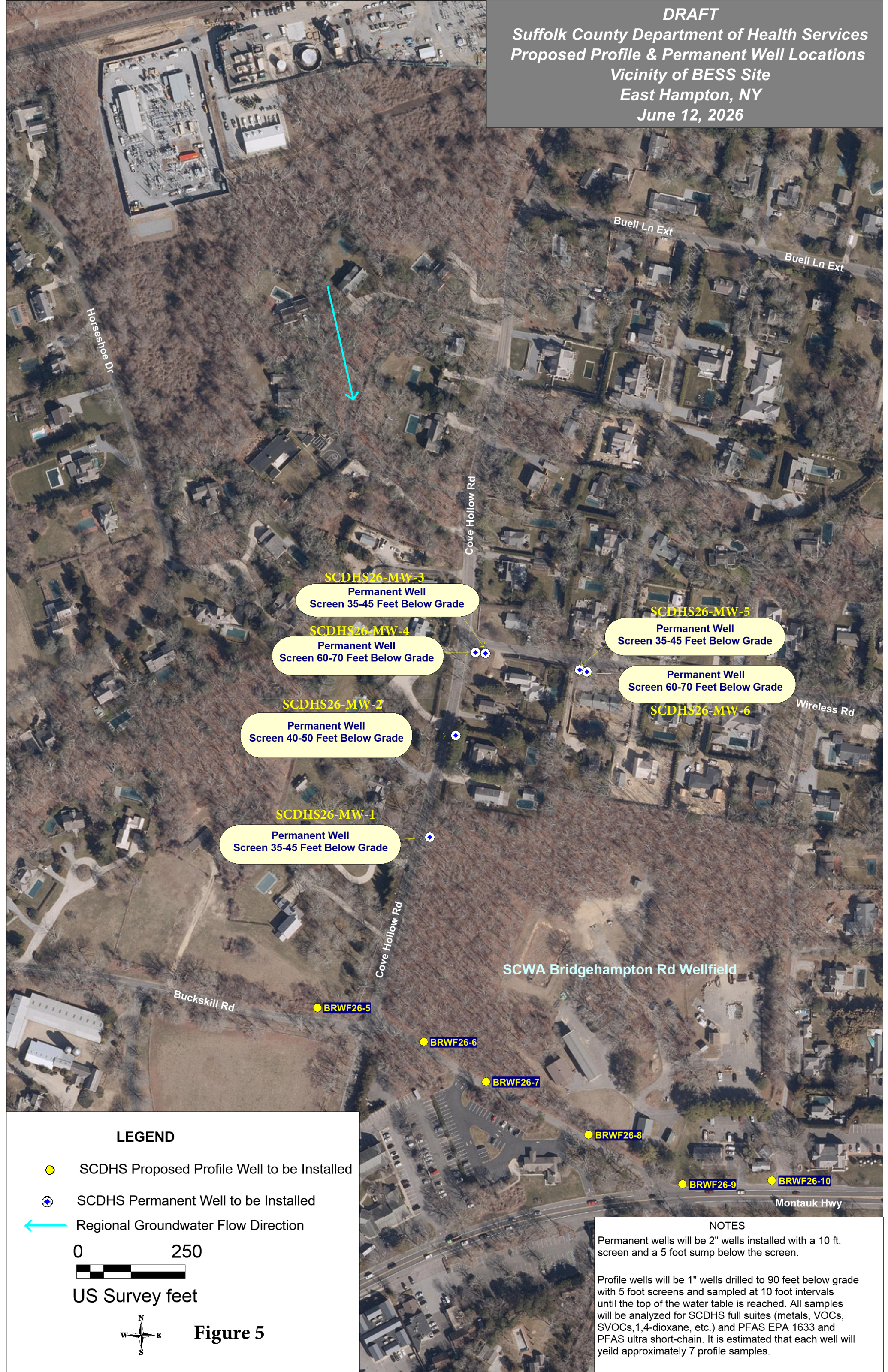


Figure 5



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Figure 6
Proposed Staging Area

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953



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Figure 7
Existing Onsite Monitoring
Well Locations

Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
East Hampton
NYSDEC Spill no. 2601953

TABLES

Table 1: Analyte List

Table 2: Proposed Soil Sampling Plan

Table 3: Proposed Groundwater Sampling Plan

Table 4: QA/QC Samples

Table 1

**Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
Investigation Work Plan
NYSDEC Spill No. 2601953**

PFAS Analyte List

PFAS (Eurofins Ultrashort Chain Method)	Abbreviation	CASRN
Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid	TFMS	1493-13-6
Trifluoroacetic Acid	TFA	76-05-1
Perfluoroethanesulfonic acid	PFtSA	354-88-1
Pentafluoropropionic acid	PFPrA	422-64-0
Bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide	TFSI	82113-65-3
3-(Methoxy)tetrafluoropropionic acid	MTP	93449-21-9
Difluoroacetic Acid	DFA	381-73-7
2,2,3,3-Tetrafluoropropanoic acid	2,2,3,3-TFPrA	756-09-2
2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoropropanoic acid	2,3,3,3-TFPrA	359-49-9
Perfluoropropanesulfonic acid	PFPrS	423-41-6
Difluoro(perfluoromethoxy)acetic acid	PFMOAA	674-13-5
PFAS (EPA Method 1633)	Abbreviation	CASRN
Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids		
Pentafluoropropionic acid	PFPrA	422-64-0
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	375-22-4
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	2706-90-3
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	307-24-4
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	375-85-9
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	335-67-1
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	375-95-1
Perfluorodecanoic acid	PFDA	335-76-2
Perfluoroundecanoic acid	PFUnA	2058-94-8
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA	307-55-1
Perfluorotridecanoic acid	PFTDA	72629-94-8
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeDA	376-06-7
Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids		
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	375-73-5
Perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	PFPeS	2706-91-4
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	355-46-4
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	375-92-8
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	1763-23-1
Perfluorononanesulfonic acid	PFNS	68259-12-1
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid	PFDS	335-77-3
Perfluorododecanesulfonic acid	PFDoS	79780-39-5
Fluorotelomer sulfonic acids		
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	4:2FTS	757124-72-4
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	6:2FTS	27619-97-2
1H,1H,2H,2H-Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	8:2FTS	39108-34-4
Perfluorooctane sulfonamides		
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide	PFOSA	754-91-6
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NMeFOSA	31506-32-8
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamide	NEtFOSA	4151-50-2
Perfluorooctane sulfonamidoacetic acids		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NMeFOSAA	2355-31-9
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	NEtFOSAA	2991-50-6
Perfluorooctane sulfonamide ethanol		
N-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NMeFOSE	24448-09-7
N-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoethanol	NEtFOSE	1691-99-2
Per- and Polyfluoroether carboxylic acids		
Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid	HFPO-DA	13252-13-6
4,8-Dioxo-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	ADONA	919005-14-4
Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	PFMPA	377-73-1
Perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	PFMBA	863090-89-5
Nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid	NFDHA	151772-58-6
Ether sulfonic acids		
9-Chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanonane-1-sulfonic acid	9Cl-PF3ONS	756426-58-1
11-Chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	11Cl-PF3OUdS	763051-92-9
Perfluoro(2-ethoxyethane)sulfonic acid	PFEESA	113507-82-7
Fluorotelomer carboxylic acids		
3-Perfluoropropyl propanoic acid	3:3FTCA	356-02-5
2H,2H,3H,3H-Perfluorooctanoic acid	5:3FTCA	914637-49-3
3-Perfluoroheptyl propanoic acid	7:3FTCA	812-70-4

Table 2

**Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
Investigation Work Plan
NYSDEC Spill No. 2601953**

Soil Sampling Plan

Station Sample Location	Depth (ft)	PFAS via EPA 1633	PFAS via USC Method	SPLP 1312/1633	TOP Assay/1633	Total Organic Carbon via Lloyd Kahn	pH via EPA 9045D
SB-8	0-2"	X					
	2"-12"	X					
	WTI	X					
	WTI+10'	X					
SB-9	0-2"	X		X	X	X	X
	2"-12"	X^		X	X	X	X^
	WTI	X		X	X	X	X
	WTI+10'	X		X	X	X	X
SB-10	0-2"	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2"-12"	X	X	X	X^	X	X
	WTI	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WTI+10'	X	X^	X	X	X	X
SB-11	0-2"	X					
	2"-12"	X					
	WTI	X					
	WTI+10'	X					
SB-12	0-2"	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2"-12"	X	X	X^	X	X	X
	WTI	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WTI+10'	X	X	X	X	X	X
SB-13	0-2"	X	X	X	X	X	X
	2"-12"	X	X	X	X	X	X
	WTI	X^	X	X	X	X	X
	WTI+10'	X	X	X	X	X	X
SB-14	0-2"	X		X		X	X
	2"-12"	X		X		X	X
	WTI	X		X		X	X
	WTI+10'	X		X		X	X
SB-15	0-2"	X					
	2"-12"	X					
	WTI	X					
	WTI+10'	X					
SCDHS26-MW-1	0-2"	X		X		X	X
	2"-12"	X		X		X	X
SCDHS26-MW-2	0-2"	X		X		X^	X
	2"-12"	X		X		X	X
SCDHS26-MW-3	0-2"	X		X		X	X
	2"-12"	X		X		X	X
SCDHS26-MW-5	0-2"	X		X		X	X
	2"-12"	X		X		X	X

^- QC samples to be collected

WTI - Water table interface

Collect 1 equipment blank for PFAS daily per media type (ID: EquipYYYYMMDD)

Use lab provided PFAS-free DI water for equipment blanks

Soil from 0-2" and 2-12" BG will be collected via stainless steel scoop and/or hand auger

Table 3

**Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
Investigation Work Plan
NYSDEC Spill No. 2601953**

Groundwater Sampling Plan

Station Sample Location	Depth To Be Recorded Onsite (ft)	Diameter (in.)	PFAS via EPA 1633	PFAS via USC Method	TOP Assay/1633	Total Organic Carbon via EPA 9060A	Field Screening Parameters (DO, pH, temp, ORP, conductivity, turbidity)
MW-1			X		X	X	X
MW-2			X		X	X	X
MW-3			X		X	X	X
MW-4			X		X	X	X
MW-5			X		X	X	X
MW-6			X		X	X	X
MW-7			X		X	X	X
DEC-MW-8		2	X		X	X	X
DEC-MW-9		2	X		X	X^	X
DEC-MW-10		2	X	X^	X	X	X
DEC-MW-11		2	X		X	X	X
DEC-MW-12		2	X^	X	X	X	X
DEC-MW-13		2	X	X	X	X	X
DEC-MW-14		2	X		X	X	X
DEC-MW-15		2	X		X	X	X
SCDHS26-MW-1		2	X *	X*			
SCDHS26-MW-2		2	X *	X*			
SCDHS26-MW-3		2	X *	X*	X*^		
SCDHS26-MW-4		2	X *	X*	X*		
SCDHS26-MW-5		2	X *	X*			
SCDHS26-MW-6		2	X *	X*			

^ - QC samples to be collected

* - Wells will be installed/sampled by SCDHS with EAR collecting split samples

Collect 1 equipment blank for PFAS daily per media type (ID: EquipYYYYMMDD)

Use lab provided PFAS-free DI water for equipment blanks

Table 4

**Bridgehampton Wellfield PFAS Source
Investigation Work Plan
NYSDEC Spill No. 2601953**

QA/QC Samples

Analyte	Method	Field Samples	Field Duplicates	MS	MSD	Equipment Blanks	Total
Soil Borings (up to 4 intervals at up to 14 locations)							
PFAS	EPA Method 1633	44	2	2	2	1	51
PFAS	Ultra Short Chain Method	12	1	1	1	1	16
pH	EPA Method 9045D	28	1	0	0		29
TOC	Lloyd Kahn	28	1	0	0		29
SPLP PFAS	EPA Method 1312/Method 1633	28	1	1	1		31
TOP PFAS	TOP/EPA Method 1633	16	1	1	1		19
Groundwater (1 interval at up to 21 locations)							
PFAS	EPA Method 1633	21	1	1	1	1	25
PFAS	Ultra Short Chain Method	9	1	1	1	1	13
TOC	EPA Method 9060A	15	1	0	0		16
TOP PFAS	TOP/EPA Method 1633	17	1	1	1		20

APPENDIX A: COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

BESS FIRE INVESTIGATION
EAST HAMPTON BATTERY FIRE
NYSDEC SPILL NO.: 2601953

Prepared For:



New York State - Department of
Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental
Remediation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.0	PARTICULATE MONITORING	2
2.1	METHODOLOGY	2
2.2	RESPONSE LEVELS & REQUIRED ACTIONS	2
1.1.1	<i>Dust Suppression Techniques.....</i>	<i>3</i>
3.0	VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND MONITORING.....	3
3.1	METHODOLOGY	3
3.2	RESPONSE LEVELS AND REQUIRED ACTIONS.....	3
4.0	DATA REVIEW.....	4
	APPENDIX A: SAMPLE CAMP FIELD LOG	5

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) for the BESS Fire Investigation, East Hampton; Spill No. 2601953. This CAMP was planned with systematic actions necessary to provide a measure of protection for downwind, offsite receptors from airborne contamination during ground-intrusive activities. This document will be communicated to, understood by, and implemented to all related personnel involved in the scope of the work either electronically and/or by hard copy.

2.0 PARTICULATE MONITORING

Continuous monitoring of airborne particulates will be conducted during outdoor, ground-intrusive activities. Ground-intrusive activities at this site will direct push and/or hollow stem auger drilling methods for the collection of soil and water samples.

2.1 METHODOLOGY

Prior to beginning ground intrusive activities each day, wind direction will be determined onsite using air current test kit (smoke tubes). Onsite observation of wind direction will be confirmed by checking a real-time local weather report provided by an online weather service. Monitoring of wind direction using smoke tubes will be conducted at a minimum of once every two hours (greater frequency may be required depending upon weather conditions).

Continuous particulate monitoring will be conducted at both downwind and upwind locations of the work zone. Field observations will be made continuously throughout the day in order to relocate the monitoring equipment as necessary. Monitoring will be conducted using a Thermo-Scientific DataRam 4000 or similar device capable of meeting the performance requirements put forth in DER-10 / Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation¹. The devices will be equipped with an audible and/or visual alarm system and will be programmed to provide 15-minute time weighted averages and instantaneous concentration readings of airborne particulate concentrations.

In addition, particulate migration will be visually assessed during all ground-intrusive activities.

2.2 RESPONSE LEVELS & REQUIRED ACTIONS

Should the downwind particulate concentration (particulate matter less than or equal to 10 micrometers) be greater than 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of the upwind particulate concentration for any 15-minute period, an approved dust suppression technique is to be employed.

Should airborne dust be visually observed migrating out of the work area, an approved dust suppression technique is to be employed.

Should particulate concentrations greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind concentrations be observed following implementation of dust suppression techniques, work is to be stopped pending re-evaluation of work methods and dust suppression methods. Work is not to resume until suppression methods successfully reduce the downwind particulate concentration to within $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ of the upwind concentration and no visual observation of migrating dust is reported.

¹ NYSDEC, DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, May 3, 2010

1.1.1 DUST SUPPRESSION TECHNIQUES

Dust suppression techniques at this site can include the following:

- Wetting of equipment and/or borehole

These techniques would be employed pending necessity and prior approval. Water would be applied in such a manner as to provide uniform wetting of the materials, and prevent excessive mud, pooling, and runoff.

Water used for wetting equipment and/or excavation faces will be obtained from a potable source. Prior to field activities, the water samples will be collected from the potable source and submitted to a NYSDEC standby contracted, ELAP certified laboratory for chemicals of concern including Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and PFPrA via modified 1633. Potable water samples will be collected in laboratory provided containers. QA/QC samples will be collected as per NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation, (DER-10) including one blind duplicate, one field blank, and one trip blank. All data shall be reported as a NYSDEC ASP category B (Level 4) deliverable, and a data usability summary report (DUSR) will be prepared by an EAR chemist. EAR shall submit the electronic data deliverables in EQulS format for uploading to the NYSDEC EQulS database.

3.0 VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND MONITORING

Continuous monitoring of volatile organic compounds (VOC) will be conducted during all outdoor, ground-intrusive activities.

3.1 METHODOLOGY

Prior to beginning ground intrusive activities each day, wind direction will be determined onsite using an air current test kit (smoke tubes). Onsite observation of wind direction will be confirmed by checking a real-time local weather report provided by an online weather service. Monitoring of wind direction using smoke tubes will be conducted at a minimum of once every two hours (greater frequency may be required depending upon weather conditions).

VOC monitoring at the upwind perimeter of the work zone will be conducted continuously throughout the workday. Monitoring at the downwind perimeter of the work zone will be conducted continuously. Both upwind and downwind perimeters will be monitored using a PhotoVac® 2020 photo-ionization detector (PID) (or similar device) capable of meeting the performance requirements put forth in DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation. The upwind and downwind devices will be programmed to provide 15-minute Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL), 8-hour Time Weighted Averages, and peak concentrations of VOC concentrations.

Prior to use each day, the PID's will be calibrated using a 100 parts per million (ppm) isobutylene standard.

3.2 RESPONSE LEVELS AND REQUIRED ACTIONS

Should the downwind VOC concentrations for any 15-minute period be greater than 5 ppm of the upwind concentration, work is to be stopped. If VOC concentrations readily drop to within 5 ppm of upwind, work shall resume.

Should downwind concentrations persist at concentrations greater than 5 ppm (but less than 25 ppm) of the upwind concentration, work is to be stopped pending source identification and appropriate corrective action(s). Work shall resume provided VOC concentrations at the midway

distance between the work zone and any commercial or residential structure (or 200 feet downwind of the work zone, whichever is less) are within 5 ppm of upwind concentrations.

Work is to be halted should VOC concentrations at any perimeter exceed 25 ppm.

4.0 DATA REVIEW

All monitoring data will be recorded by an EAR technician and will be available on site for review by NYSDEC. A sample CAMP field log is provided as Appendix A.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE CAMP FIELD LOG

Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

Site _____

Date _____

Station _____

Part. Monitor ID _____

PID ID _____

Activity _____

Particulate Monitor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

PID (ppm)

[illegible][illegible]

Conc. - Instantaneous Concentration

Particulate Monitor TWA - Time Weighted Average (run time of 15 minutes)

PID TWA - Time Weighted Average (current sum/8 hours if less than 8 hours of data recorded)

STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minute moving average)