

April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update

IBM GUN CLUB- FORMER BURN PIT AREA

#C704044

Union, New York

Prepared for IBM Environmental Engineering

File No. 3526.050

July 24, 2026

NYS Professional Certification
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
Former IBM Gun Club – Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York
NYSDEC Site No. C704044

I, David Shea, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer and that this Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER “Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation” (DER-10).



Date: July 24, 2026
Name: David Shea
NYS P.E. License No. 70026

I, Bradley A. Green, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional geologist and that this Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER “Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation” (DER-10).



Date: July 24, 2026
Name: Bradley A. Green
NYS P.G. License No. 000092

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the scope and results of required remedy performance monitoring conducted at the former IBM Gun Club Site in Union, New York (Site) in April 2026 on behalf of the IBM Corporation (IBM) by Sanborn, Head Engineering & Geology, P.C. (Sanborn Head). Groundwater monitoring was conducted in general accordance with the procedures described in Appendix J of the Site Management Plan (SMP).¹ The routine data reporting portions of this report have been prepared consistent with the Monitoring Reporting Requirements described in Section 3.6 of the SMP. This report is subject to the limitations presented in Appendix A.

Additionally, this report summarizes the results of voluntary investigations and measures completed by IBM to further evaluate remediation performance, including supplemental groundwater sampling that is beyond the requirements of the SMP.

The purpose of the above-described voluntary measures was to further evaluate remediation performance of the enhanced biological degradation (EBD) injection approach that has been implemented at the Site pursuant to the requirements of the SMP since 2014, including evaluation of the combined remedy and recent the effects of the August 2025 injection. Routine monitoring data continue to support the conclusions that degradation of chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) is occurring and that the remedial goals are generally being met.

2.0 APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING

Groundwater sampling was completed from April 27 to 29, 2026. This sampling event included the groundwater monitoring required by the SMP and additional voluntary sampling / analysis as further described below. The April 2026 sampling event was the second round of groundwater sampling following a focused optimized injection event that was completed in August 2025.

The scope of work included:

- Groundwater elevation monitoring;
- Water quality sampling and laboratory analysis associated with the performance monitoring program;
- Water quality field parameter screening;
- Supplemental sampling and analyses to support evaluation of the August 2025 injection results and remediation progress as measured by CVOC mass discharge downgradient of the D-line of injection wells near the former Gun Club property boundary; and
- Reconnaissance of on- and off-Site seeps and springs, as recommended in IBM's April 2026 remedy review report

Figure 1 depicts IBM's injection well and monitoring location network. This report focuses on the results from the monitoring locations required in the SMP as well as voluntary monitoring

¹ Site Management Plan – April 2016 Revision, Brownfield Cleanup Program, IBM Gun Club – Former Burn Pit area, Union, New York, NYSDEC Site #C704044, BCA Index #B7-0661004-05, prepared on behalf of IBM by Sanborn, Head & Associates, Inc., April 25, 2016.



of 13 additional monitoring wells and 17 injection wells that were installed in 2022. These additional 30 monitoring points have been included in the sampling program since April 2023.

2.1 Groundwater Elevation Gauging

Between April 27 and 29, 2026, the depths to water in monitoring wells and injection boreholes were gauged in accordance with procedures described in Appendix J of the SMP. Based on the depth-to-water data and survey information, groundwater elevations were calculated for each location. Depth-to-water measurements and groundwater elevations are summarized in Table 1. Inferred groundwater elevation contours are shown on Figure 2.²

Groundwater levels in April 2026 were on average 2.1 feet, and as much as 11.6 feet (GC-2A), higher than those recorded in November 2025, consistent with wet spring weather and snowmelt. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the nearby Binghamton area received approximately 5.9 inches of precipitation in March 2026.³ In the days of April preceding sampling, the Binghamton area received approximately 3.5 inches of precipitation.

April 2026 water levels were lower compared to April 2025 water levels by an average of 0.2 feet. No wells were identified as dry during the April 2026 event. As shown on Figure 2, groundwater contours and expected flow direction are generally consistent with historical monitoring and interpretation.

2.2 Water Quality Sampling

The scope of sampling as originally outlined in the SMP is included as Table 2. The scope was modified as follows:

- Samples were collected for laboratory geochemical analysis (i.e., total iron, ferrous iron, nitrate, sulfate, and sulfide) instead of in-situ field geochemical testing to improve field time efficiency;
- As noted above, 30 recently (2022) installed monitoring and injection locations were added to the sampling scope, in addition to existing injection well A-13;
- Due to a reaction between the sampled matrix (presence of the injected buffered amendment) and the sample bottle preservatives (acids), 10 samples for VOC analysis were collected in unpreserved VOA vials and shipped overnight to the analytical laboratories; and
- Samples were collected and submitted for laboratory analysis for quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) at an expanded list of locations as outlined in the 2021 Optimization Report.⁴

² Groundwater elevations were collected in injection wells but not used for the inference of groundwater flow directions because the presence of amendment and geochemical conditions in the injection wells suggest these wells are not reliable locations for groundwater elevation measurements.

³ Binghamton Greater AP, NY US station No. WBAN: 04725. Downloaded from NOAA Local Climatological Data Center on July 06, 2026.

⁴ Sanborn, Head Engineering, P.C., Remedy Optimization Report, IBM Gun Club, Former Burn Pit Area, Union, New York, NYSDEC Site #C704044, September 30, 2021.



Exhibit 1 below summarizes the sampling methods used during the April monitoring event. The quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) samples collected for VOC analysis are summarized in Exhibit 2. Samples (including QA/QC samples) submitted for off-Site laboratory analysis are tabulated in Exhibit 3. Laboratory and field analytical results are summarized in Table 3.

Exhibit 1 Summary of Sampling Methods

Sample Method	Number of Locations Sampled
Modified Low-Flow	31
Submerged Container (surface water)	5
Passive Diffusion Bag	3

Exhibit 2 Summary of QA/QC Samples for VOC Analysis

Total Sample Locations	40
Duplicate Samples	4
Matrix Spikes	2
Matrix Spike Duplicates	2
Field Blanks	2
Equipment Blanks	1
Trip Blanks	2

Exhibit 3 Summary of Analytical Type (includes QA/QC analyses)

Sample Type – Off-Site Laboratory	Laboratory	Number of Samples
VOCs	Eurofins	53
Total Organic Carbon	Eurofins	37
Geochemical Analyses	Eurofins	23
Volatile Fatty Acids	Pace	28
Light Gases (Ethane, Ethene, and Methane)	Pace	37
qPCR (Microbial census)	Microbial Insights	10

Equipment Calibration

Exhibit 4 below summarizes the field instruments utilized during field sampling. The instruments were calibrated each morning, and a calibration check was performed at the end of each day. Daily calibration forms are kept on file and are available upon request.

Exhibit 4 Summary of Field Instrumentation

INSTRUMENT	FIELD PARAMETER
YSI Water Quality Parameter Probe	Temperature, pH, Specific Conductance, Dissolved Oxygen, and Oxidation-reduction Potential
HACH 2100Q Turbidimeter	Turbidity
Heron Dipper-T Bosch GLM50	Groundwater level



3.0 APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER QUALITY RESULTS

This section presents a discussion of groundwater quality results for April 2026, approximately eight months after the August 2025 injection of edible oil amendment (i.e., EVO, the selected electron donor which is delivered to facilitate degradation) at select B-, C- and D-line injection wells. The results reflect groundwater samples collected in higher groundwater elevation conditions as compared to the November 2025 water level conditions, as described in Section 2.1 above.

A summary of the groundwater quality data and inferences for April 2026 is presented on Figure 2. Figure 3 is an interactive PDF that presents the geochemical data used to assess amendment delivery and response (click on the gray buttons at the upper right to view the various parameters). Appendix B includes time-series charts of key geochemical and CVOC results. Field sampling records and analytical laboratory reports are kept on file and available upon request.

Enhanced biochemical degradation of CVOCs in groundwater is being monitored by: 1) tracking the presence of geochemical conditions favorable to biochemical degradation of CVOCs by reductive dechlorination, 2) tracking changes in concentrations of trichloroethene (TCE), the predominant parent compound, 3) tracking the presence of breakdown products of TCE, including the terminal breakdown products ethene and ethane, and 4) supplemental analysis (qPCR) to inform the mechanisms and rates for degradation. The results for these monitoring components are discussed in the following subsections.

3.1 Geochemical Conditions

Geochemical conditions generally remain within ranges that are favorable for reductive dechlorination over most of the primary source rock/area, which is shown on Figure 2. This is particularly apparent at and downgradient of the A, B, and C injection lines. In general, the area downgradient of the D-line injection wells exhibited marginal response to the August 2025 injection. However, reductions in VOC concentrations and sequential degradation of TCE to its terminal breakdown products are still occurring. Ongoing assessment of geochemical conditions downgradient of the D-line of injection wells will continue following the August 2026 sampling round. Further details are provided below.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) concentration in groundwater greater than 4 milligrams per liter (mg/L) is considered conducive to reductive dechlorination, while a concentration greater than 100 mg/L is the target for injection wells to provide an ongoing short-term source of carbon, and approximately 1,000 mg/L to provide a longer-term source of carbon. Similar to November 2025 monitoring, TOC samples were collected from supplemental locations including the more recently installed C-line and D-line wells, the existing A-13 injection well, and from the four nested well locations (BP-42A through BP-45A).

As shown in Figure 3, TOC concentrations in April 2026 in the area between the A-line and D-line of injection wells are at concentrations that are favorable to reductive dechlorination and



at concentrations that serve as a short- and longer-term source of carbon. Downgradient of the D-line of injection wells, TOC concentrations across the nested well transect (BP-42A through BP-45A) at the former property boundary were generally less than the 4 mg/L threshold, although slightly elevated compared to initial post-injection November 2025 monitoring.

The TOC concentration at this downgradient edge of the CVOC plume suggests that the effect of the August 2025 injection focused in this area was somewhat limited, at least at eight months post-injection. TOC concentrations within the D-line injection wells themselves were slightly increased compared to pre-injection conditions at levels indicative of a longer-term carbon source.

pH

pH in the range of 6.0 to 8.0 standard units (s.u.) is most conducive to reductive dechlorination, while pH as low as 5 s.u. is not ideal, but tolerable to microbial populations. As shown on Figure 3, Site-wide groundwater pH levels in April 2026 were greater than 6 s.u. except for nine total locations where pH values were still between 5.0 and 6.0 s.u., and therefore, in an adequate range. Compared to the November 2025 post-injection monitoring round, pH remained relatively consistent with increases in pH in select upgradient wells (C-2 and C-5) and a few decreases found along the southern edge of the property boundary in D-6, BP-41A, and BP-39A. These decreases are anticipated to be temporary, similar to the outcome after the Site-wide injection in May 2023.

Dissolved Oxygen (DO)

Dissolved oxygen (DO) concentrations less than 2 mg/L in groundwater are most conducive to reductive dechlorination. DO concentrations less than 2 mg/L were observed in groundwater collected from most wells sampled during the April 2026 monitoring event, with a single well, downgradient of southern property edge, exhibiting a DO concentration greater than 2 mg/L (BP-31A). DO in injection borings averaged 0.30 mg/L, with a Site-wide groundwater average of 0.49 mg/L. Overall, DO concentrations were generally decreased compared to November 2025 monitoring levels in wells sampled both rounds, despite the increased infiltration of precipitation preceding the sampling event.

Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP)

Along with DO, oxidation reduction potential (ORP) is a key indicator of aquifer redox conditions. ORP readings less than -100 millivolts (mV) are recognized to be most conducive to reductive dechlorination, while readings between -100 and 50 mV are moderately supportive of the reductive pathway. Average ORP values in the C- and D-line injection wells exhibited a decrease between November 2025 (-19 mV) and April 2026 (-88 mV). ORP readings in April 2026 in the new injection wells were all less than zero mV, an improvement from November 2025 which saw three wells with positive ORP readings.

ORP readings in the downgradient nested well locations generally showed levels moderately conducive for reductive dechlorination across all monitoring intervals. The shallow interval (5 to 10 ft below ground surface, bgs) exhibited a range of ORP readings between -68.4 mV and



164.1 mV, and the intermediate interval (10 to 15 ft bgs) exhibited a range of ORP readings between -91.2 mV and 24.2 mV.

As first presented in the August 2023 sampling report, ongoing assessment of Site redox conditions is being tracked by inferring ORP isopleths, with the intermediate depth nested well intervals (10 to 15 ft bgs) used in interpolating the ORP zones shown on Figure 2, as they best match the depth of the other monitoring points to the north. The ORP zones show widespread coverage of ORP values less than 50 mV across the primary source area. Compared to November 2025, this area expanded farther towards the north with BP-1A exhibiting a decrease in ORP in April 2026 (4.9 mV). The area understood to be most conducive to reductive dechlorination, with ORP values less than -100 mV, remained generally consistent between November 2025 and April 2026, with the April 2026 sampling round having a slightly smaller -100 mV ORP footprint at the downgradient edge along the former property boundary.

3.2 CVOC Results

CVOCs degrade under anaerobic conditions via a reductive dechlorination process where “microbes receive energy and grow through sequential reductive dechlorination. In this reaction, chlorinated compounds serve as the terminal electron acceptor, and hydrogen serves as the electron donor.”⁵ As a result, TCE degrades to DCE isomers (cis- and trans-1,2-DCE), VC, and ethene as shown in Exhibit 5. The EVO organic substrate injections produce hydrogen by fermenting microbial populations that utilize the added organic substrate, which enhances reductive dechlorination via the degradation pathway shown on Exhibit 5.

Exhibit 5: Reductive Dechlorination Pathway for PCE and TCE

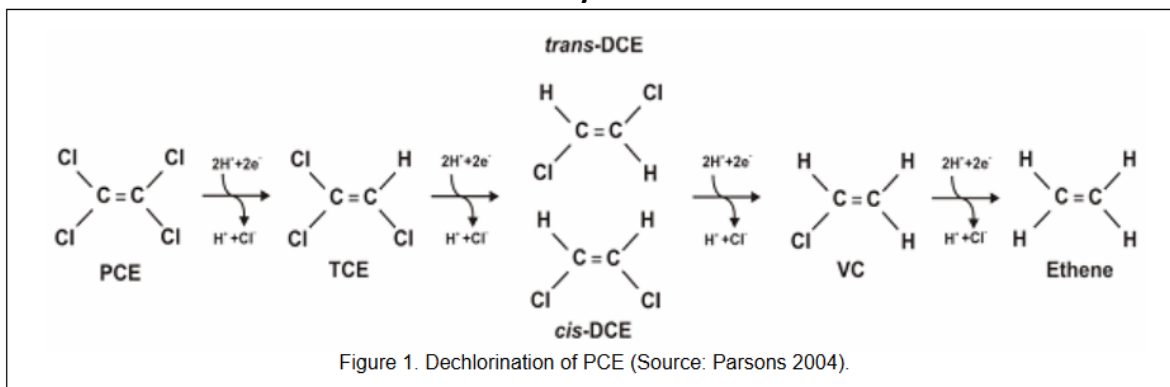


Exhibit 6 is an interactive three-dimensional (3D) exhibit (see instructions below) that shows inferred presence of TCE (and cDCE, VC, and ethene in the interactive exhibit) in groundwater based on September 2014 (pre-injection) and April 2026 (post-injection) sampling results. Time-series plots depicting CVOC concentrations and other compounds in groundwater on a molar fraction basis are included as Appendix B. Figure 2 shows the molar distribution of CVOCs in pie charts based on the April 2026 monitoring results.

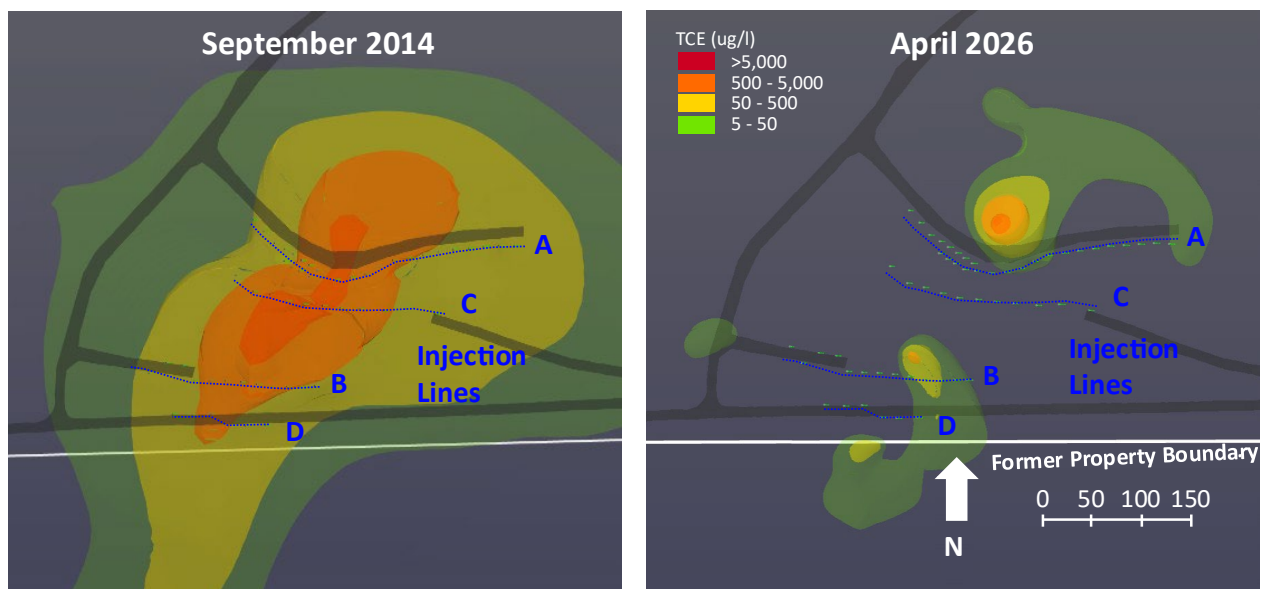
⁵ [Technology Screening Matrix | Federal Remediation Technologies Roundtable \(FRTR\)](#)

A comparison of September 2014 pre-injection and April 2026 post-injection groundwater conditions indicates the injection program has effectively decreased the extent of CVOCs and enhanced reductive dechlorination of TCE to cDCE, VC, and ethene/ethane. Plan view comparisons of TCE distributions between the September 2014 and April 2026 monitoring events show order-of-magnitude concentration reductions across the plume, including areas both north and south of the injection network. Reductions are evident downgradient of the southern D-line injection wells, extending to at least BP-39A.

Exhibit 6: Comparison of September 2014 and April 2026 TCE in Groundwater Inference



The following exhibit contains interactive content. To enable content, first navigate to <https://viewer.ctech.com>. Load the 3D content into the viewer by dragging the attached model file ("Apr2026 Trip Report.ctws") into the web viewer. Users can navigate the model by using the bookmark menu [Alt+S]. Bookmarks provide predefined views of the model as well as specific layer selections. Users can also show/hide model components (e.g., wells, plumes, or surfaces) from the Model Tree [Alt+M] and navigate the 3D space with their mouse.



As shown on Figure 4, the overall footprint and volume of TCE in groundwater have been substantially reduced following the optimized injection events in May 2023 and August 2025. The 2018, 2020, and 2022 panes represent conditions after implementation of remediation in 2014, with two lines of injection boreholes and the original injection design/dosing. Post-optimized injection conditions are represented by the bottom-center and bottom-right panes, after the installation of two additional lines of injection boreholes and increased amendment dosing. Substantial progress has been made towards reducing the off-Site VOC concentrations in groundwater to less than GWQS, except for a small area near the southern property boundary shown in the 2026 groundwater plumes. These reductions in groundwater TCE/CVOC concentrations are largely attributable to the in-situ remedial approach providing favorable



subsurface biogeochemical conditions that have enhanced naturally occurring processes, resulting in effective management of migration of the VOC groundwater plume.

Dichloroethene (DCE) was the most prevalent CVOC in the three D-line injection wells in April 2026, which is similar to pre- and post-injection monitoring conducted in August and November 2025. The highest proportion of TCE was present in D-6, and the proportion has increased from 0% to 7.4% between the November 2025 and April 2026 sampling rounds. The proportion of TCE at D-2 decreased from 6.0% to 0% between the November 2025 and April 2026 sampling rounds, and the proportion of TCE at D-4 also decreased from 7.6% to 0%.

As illustrated in Figure 2, many C-line injection wells and nearby monitoring wells (BP-34A and BP-35A) are dominated by terminal or daughter products, suggesting the completion of the reductive dechlorination pathway near the center of the historical rock plume.

Downgradient location BP-38A showed a significant increase in terminal breakdown products ethane and ethene, equaling 84% of total CVOC and terminal breakdown product mass at this location. Terminal breakdown products were detected at increased frequency and proportion in the transect of nested wells along the former property boundary in April 2026 compared to the post-injection monitoring in November 2025. However, we noted that light gas samples in November 2025 were received at the lab late, potentially biasing these results low.

The increased proportion of terminal breakdown products as far south as BP-38A, as well as the slightly increased proportion of DCE and vinyl chloride compared to November 2025, demonstrate that reductive dechlorination is occurring near and across the former Site boundary.

3.3 qPCR Results

The results of the qPCR census are presented in Table 3. Figure 5 is an interactive PDF presenting the qPCR results (click on the gray buttons at the upper right to view the various parameters) for the April 2026 monitoring event. The qPCR includes the population of *dehalococcoides* (DHC), and their associated functional genes that are known to be responsible for reductive dechlorination of TCE (tceA), DCE+VC (vcrA), and VC (bvcaA). A summary of the qPCR results is presented below:

DHC - DHC are bacteria that are known to be important for reductive dechlorination. Concentrations higher than the threshold of 1×10^4 cells/mL, recognized to be conducive to reductive dechlorination, were observed in April 2026 at BP-35A. Moderate DHC concentrations (between 1×10^1 and 1×10^4 cells/mL) below the most conducive threshold were observed at the remaining routinely monitored locations in April 2026, except for B-7 and BP-9A. Overall, concentrations are similar to those compared to November 2025 levels.

- **DHC Functional genes** – In general, the presence of functional genes confirms reductive dechlorination of each compound is occurring. However, the absence of functional genes does not necessarily mean that reductive dechlorination is not occurring; rather, it means that it was not measurable based on this line of evidence.



- ***tceA (TCE functional gene)*** – Seven locations exhibited the presence of *tceA* functional genes, matching the same count observed in November 2025. Notably, *tceA* gene counts increased on average from November 2025 (900 cells/mL) to April 2026 (2,600 cells/mL).
- ***vcrA (DCE+VC functional gene)*** – In April 2026, *vcrA* gene levels decreased on average relative to the November 2025 monitoring event, however, *vcrA* gene levels are still suggestive of moderate (i.e., present at concentrations greater than the detection limit but less than 1×10^3 cells/mL) to strong (greater than 1×10^3 cells/mL) support of the reductive dechlorination of DCE and VC at all 10 sampled locations. Concentrations at B-7 have remained low but have been detected above the reporting limits in the August and November 2025 and April 2026 sampling rounds. *vcrA* genes were detected at levels indicative of strong support of reductive dechlorination (greater than 1×10^3 cells/mL) at three locations, a decrease from the four locations with elevated *vcrA* gene levels in November 2025, and a decrease from the eight locations in August 2025.
- ***bvcaA (VC functional gene)*** – Following the August 2025 injection, *bvcaA* has not been detected at any monitoring locations through April 2026. The limited presence of *bvcaA* suggests there is limited evidence from this analysis for reductive dechlorination of VC via this pathway. We note that this finding is not consistent with the results from the *vcrA* results, which suggest that VC is being degraded. Additionally, this is not consistent with the documented presence of ethene/ethane, which is produced when VC is degraded.

4.0 SURFACE WATER RECONNAISSANCE

A reconnaissance of seep and spring locations was conducted on April 30, 2026, following a period of rainfall. The purpose was to re-evaluate potential groundwater discharge locations and positions of seeps and drainage features in the vicinity of the Site boundary, including routinely sampled locations and other features identified during the Remedial Investigation⁶ (RI).

Groundwater has historically discharged intermittently at on- and off-Site seeps and springs. The RI identified potential direct contact with VOC-containing seep water as the only potentially complete groundwater exposure pathway. However, the Agencies previously concluded that this pathway did not pose an unacceptable risk under current land use. Nevertheless, long-term monitoring is performed at locations 111, 112, 113, 118, and 119 to confirm that concentrations and potential exposures remain controlled.

During the reconnaissance, the field team walked transects through wooded areas south of the Site, along the southern gravel access road from GC-2A to BP-17A, south towards BP-23A, and east-west transects starting near BP-19A and continuing south. Areas north of the Site were not inspected. Particular attention was given to identifying actively flowing seeps and determining where groundwater discharge daylighted at the ground surface.

⁶ Sanborn, Head Engineering, P.C., *Report of Findings, Brownfield Cleanup Program Remedial Investigation (RI), IBM Gun Club – Former Burn Pit Area, Union, New York, August 2009.*



No flowing water was observed at former Seep Locations 114 and 116, where sampling had previously been discontinued. Former locations SEEP1 and SEEP2 were filled during prior backfilling and capping activities. These four locations had TCE concentrations greater than the Groundwater Quality Standard before 2014 but no longer appear to represent active exposure points.

The reconnaissance also identified previously unmapped seeps and drainage features, primarily well south of the Site in proximity to the golf course and in the general vicinity of current seep and surface water sampling locations, as shown on Figure 1. We also note that the seep reconnaissance was conducted during a time of active rainfall and these features are not consistently wet.

VOCs were not detected in three (111, 112 and 113) of the five routinely monitored seep, spring, and culvert locations in April 2026. TCE concentrations at all five seep, spring, and culvert locations have generally decreased and remained below the applicable Groundwater Quality Standard from 2014 through April 2026. These results indicate that potential direct contact with VOC-containing seep water remains controlled and that the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

5.0 CLOSING AND NEXT STEPS

This report serves to communicate the results of the April 2026 sampling event and the ongoing monitoring conducted as part of recent remedy enhancement and progress tracking at the former IBM Gun Club Site.

As previously reported, the May 2023 injection event was successful in achieving order of magnitude increases in the volume and concentration of EVO amendment delivered to the subsurface compared to previous rounds. This resulted in sustained improvements to geochemical conditions favorable to degradation of CVOCs that continue to be observed through the April 2026 sampling event. The improvements to the injection program had a favorable impact on CVOC concentration reductions, and particularly the reduction of parent CVOCs to their primary, secondary, and terminal breakdown products. TCE concentration reduction and the maintenance of favorable geochemical conditions within the primary source area were observed in April 2026 monitoring, particularly in the northern portion of the plume.

As noted in the November 2025 sampling report, a limited, targeted injection was conducted in select B-, C-, and D-line injection wells in August 2025 due to a trend towards less favorable biodegradation conditions observed downgradient of the D-line injection wells in the southern portion of the Site. The goal of this injection was to improve downgradient conditions by increasing TOC and decreasing daughter products in the D-line and in the flux line wells. The effects of the August 2025 injection on the April 2026 sampling results were marginal, and included overall decreased CVOC concentrations, slight increase in TCE concentrations, and generally unchanged, favorable geochemical conditions. The effects of the injection were likely influenced by the above-average water levels observed in April 2026, which may have resulted in back-diffusion of TCE from the recently re-saturated shallow bedrock to the groundwater.



While the influence of the August 2025 injection event was muted, on-going favorable geochemical conditions have been maintained with evidence that reductive dechlorination of CVOCs to terminal breakdown products is occurring downgradient of the D-line.

Upcoming and on-going monitoring and voluntary tasks include the following:

- Groundwater sampling will be completed in July 2026 with laboratory analysis for VOCs, TOC, geochemical parameters, VFAs, light gases, qPCR, and CSIA;
- Ongoing assessment of CVOC mass discharge for continued tracking of CVOC mass discharge across the former property boundary will be conducted. One active distributed temperature sensor (A-DTS) test is planned for July 2026; and
- An evaluation of remedy transition/enhancement is ongoing, and further recommendations will be presented in the next Periodic Review Report (PRR).

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Tables

Table 1
Summary of April 2026 Water Level Data
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Well Location	Reference Elevation (ft amsl)	Depth to Water (ft Ref. Pt.)	Equivalent Potentiometric Elevation (ft amsl)
A-1	1391.11	3.83	1387.28
A-2	1390.68	3.64	1387.04
A-3	1392.74	6.88	1385.86
A-4	1397.56	8.30	1389.26
A-5	1397.40	7.96	1389.44
A-6	1397.86	7.49	1390.37
A-7	1397.28	3.53	1393.75
A-8	1396.81	5.35	1391.46
A-9	1396.47	3.69	1392.79
A-10	1396.06	2.78	1393.28
A-11	1395.73	13.43	1382.30
A-12	1395.59	5.87	1389.72
A-13	1394.25	11.94	1382.31
A-14	1394.61	8.85	1385.76
A-15	1393.47	10.55	1382.92
A-16	1398.14	10.95	1387.19
A-17	1395.48	11.31	1384.17
B-1	1385.26	7.78	1377.48
B-2	1384.71	7.96	1376.75
B-3	1385.48	4.75	1380.73
B-4	1385.03	3.45	1381.58
B-5	1383.99	2.86	1381.13
B-6	1384.48	4.45	1380.03
B-7	1385.33	6.43	1378.90
B-8	1384.90	4.06	1380.84
B-9	1385.21	10.41	1374.80
B-10	1384.69	4.78	1379.91
B-11	1384.40	5.65	1378.75
B-12	1383.87	4.34	1379.53
B-13	1384.50	4.97	1379.53
BP-1A	1395.67	11.23	1384.44
BP-2A	1396.89	9.75	1387.14
BP-4A	1391.96	8.26	1383.70
BP-5A	1391.09	11.98	1379.11
BP-6A	1393.95	12.51	1381.44
BP-7A	1388.89	9.36	1379.53
BP-8A	1384.53	7.49	1377.04
BP-9A	1379.17	9.91	1369.26
BP-10A	1381.74	10.35	1371.39
BP-11A	1384.80	11.55	1373.25
BP-12A	1386.64	12.36	1374.28
BP-13A	1398.89	10.51	1388.38
BP-14A	1379.46	28.33	1351.13
BP-15A	1388.32	13.42	1374.90
BP-16A	1389.69	9.82	1379.87
BP-17A	1376.30	9.67	1366.63
BP-18A	1386.54	13.53	1373.01

Table 1
Summary of April 2026 Water Level Data
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Well Location	Reference Elevation (ft amsl)	Depth to Water (ft Ref. Pt.)	Equivalent Potentiometric Elevation (ft amsl)
BP-19A	1309.40	20.12	1289.28
BP-20A	1274.60	5.83	1268.77
BP-21A	1244.29	5.59	1238.70
BP-22A	1242.90	5.70	1237.20
BP-23A	1333.39	10.20	1323.19
BP-24A	1338.73	11.07	1327.66
BP-25A	1301.92	4.48	1297.44
BP-26A	1336.96	8.86	1328.10
BP-27A	1299.96	0.81	1299.15
BP-30A	1336.20	9.84	1326.36
BP-31A	1369.63	9.06	1360.57
BP-32A	1389.58	7.45	1382.13
BP-34A	1392.55	8.78	1383.77
BP-35A	1391.75	9.97	1381.78
BP-36A	1383.68	11.98	1371.70
BP-37A	1389.92	7.18	1382.74
BP-38A	1375.10	8.61	1366.49
BP-39A	1370.17	7.33	1362.84
BP-41A	1373.43	7.24	1366.19
BP-42AS	1375.53	6.81	1368.72
BP-42AI	1375.25	9.17	1366.08
BP-42AD	1375.84	12.00	1363.84
BP-43AS	1376.71	7.56	1369.15
BP-43AI	1376.18	10.23	1365.95
BP-43AD	1376.56	11.05	1365.51
BP-44AS	1376.26	6.82	1369.44
BP-44AI	1375.98	9.30	1366.68
BP-44AD	1376.10	9.90	1366.20
BP-45AS	1377.95	9.64	1368.31
BP-45AI	1377.38	9.26	1368.12
BP-45AD	1377.84	10.96	1366.88
C-2	1391.63	6.62	1385.01
C-4	1393.39	5.67	1387.72
C-5	1393.84	6.17	1387.67
C-7	1395.47	8.30	1387.17
C-9	1397.13	7.93	1389.20
C-11	1397.40	8.65	1388.75
D-2	1379.60	3.23	1376.37
D-4	1380.04	3.98	1376.06
D-6	1380.90	5.22	1375.68
GC-2A	1383.32	10.99	1372.33
IB-1	1392.20	5.09	1387.11
IB-2	1393.47	6.30	1387.17
IB-3	1393.07	8.96	1384.11
IB-4	1393.78	6.57	1387.21
IB-5	1393.88	7.94	1385.95
IB-6	1393.05	5.93	1387.13

Table 1
Summary of April 2026 Water Level Data
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Well Location	Reference Elevation (ft amsl)	Depth to Water (ft Ref. Pt.)	Equivalent Potentiometric Elevation (ft amsl)
IB-7	1393.23	6.07	1387.16
IB-8	1393.43	6.56	1386.87
IB-9	1393.62	6.44	1387.18

Notes:

1. This table summarizes depth to water measurements and calculated water table elevations recorded during the August performance monitoring round on April 27-29, 2026. Measurements were collected relative to the marked reference point at each location using a Heron Dipper T or Bosch Laser Measurer water level meter.

2. Abbreviations:

ft amsl = feet above mean sea level

ft Ref. Pt. = feet below well reference point.

Table 2
Scope of Routine and Supplemental Monitoring Program
 April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
 Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area, Union, New York

Monitoring Location	Monitoring Location Type	Analytical Laboratory							Field Screening
		VOCs	Light Gasses	TOC	VFAs	Geochem (Iron, Ferrous Iron, Nitrate, Sulfate, Sulfide)	qPCR	CSIA	Water Quality Parameters
BP-1A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-2A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X
BP-4A	Monitoring Well	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
BP-5A	Monitoring Well	A	A	A	A	A			A
BP-6A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-7A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-8A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-9A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-10A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-11A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-12A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-12D, P1	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-12D, P7	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-13A	Monitoring Well	A	A	A	A	A			A
BP-13D, P1	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-13D, P5	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-14A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-15D, P1	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-15D, P5	Multi-Depth	A							A
BP-16A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-17A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-18A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-19A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-20A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-21A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-22A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-23A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-24A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-25A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-26A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-27A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-30A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-31A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-32A	Monitoring Well	A							A
BP-34A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-35A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-36A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-37A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-38A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-39A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-41A	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-42AS	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-42AI	Monitoring Well	X	X	X					X
BP-42AD	Monitoring Well	A	A	A					A
BP-43AS	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
BP-43AI	Monitoring Well	X	X	X					X
BP-43AD	Monitoring Well	A	A	A	A	A			A
BP-44AS	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-44AI	Monitoring Well	X	X	X					X
BP-44AD	Monitoring Well	A	A	A					A
BP-45AS	Monitoring Well	X	X	X	X	X			X
BP-45AI	Monitoring Well	X	X	X					X

Table 2
Scope of Routine and Supplemental Monitoring Program
 April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
 Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area, Union, New York

Monitoring Location	Monitoring Location Type	Analytical Laboratory							Field Screening
		VOCs	Light Gasses	TOC	VFAs	Geochem (Iron, Ferrous Iron, Nitrate, Sulfate, Sulfide)	qPCR	CSIA	Water Quality Parameters
BP-45AD	Monitoring Well	A	A	A					A
GC-2A	Monitoring Well	A							A
GC-1, P-1	Multi-Depth	A							A
GC-1, P-8	Multi-Depth	A							A
A-13	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	
B-4	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X				
B-7	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
B-9	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X				
C-1	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
C-2	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X
C-3	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
C-4	Injection Borehole	X	X	X					X
C-5	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X
C-6	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
C-7	Injection Borehole	X	X	X					X
C-8	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
C-9	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X			X
C-10	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
C-11	Injection Borehole	X	X	X					X
D-1	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
D-2	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	X	A	X
D-3	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
D-4	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X	X	A	A	X
D-5	Injection Borehole	A	A	A					A
D-6	Injection Borehole	X	X	X					X
IB-7	Injection Borehole	X	X	X	X				
111	Seep/spring	X							X
112	Seep/spring	X							X
113	Seep/spring	X							X
118	Seep/spring	X							X
119	Seep/spring	X							X

Notes:

1. This table is intended to summarize the programs of routine and performance monitoring for remedy operations at the IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area. Additional monitoring points may be sampled based on field observations.

"X" indicates the parameter is sampled during the spring, summer, and fall monitoring rounds.

"A" indicates the parameter is sampled during the summer annual monitoring round only.

2. Analytical laboratory samples:

"VOCs" indicates volatile organic compounds.

"Light gasses" includes methane, ethene and ethane.

"TOC" indicates total organic carbon.

"VFAs" indicates volatile fatty acids.

"qPCR" indicates quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis (DNA-based analysis to quantify specific microorganisms and functional genes responsible for biodegradation)

3. "Water quality parameters" indicates screening during well purging and water quality sampling by multi-parameter probes, e.g. by YSI® 556 multi-Probe meter or similar and HACH® turbidity meter or similar (low flow, multi-level system, bailer, and surface water sampling) or by water quality parameter sounding (PDB sampling). The water quality parameters may include temperature, specific conductance, oxidation-reduction potential, dissolved oxygen, pH, and turbidity. In addition surface water samples will include water clarity descriptors (transparency, translucence, or opacity, and color).

TABLE 3																																		
SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS																																		
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update																																		
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area																																		
Union, New York																																		
Analyte Name	NYS Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Standard	Unit	BP-1A	BP-1A	BP-1A	BP-2A	BP-2A	BP-2A	BP-4A	BP-4A	BP-5A	BP-6A	BP-6A	BP-6A	BP-7A	BP-8A	BP-9A	BP-9A	BP-9A	BP-10A	BP-11A	BP-12A	BP-12D Port 1	BP-12D Port 7	BP-13A	BP-13D Port 5	BP-14A	BP-15D Port 5	BP-17A	BP-18A	BP-18A	BP-19A	BP-20A	
			Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	PDB	PDB	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	PDB	PDB	PDB	FLUTe	FLUTe	Low Flow	FLUTe	Bailer	FLUTe	PDB	PDB	PDB	PDB	PDB
			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	FD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	FD	S	S	
			08/06/25	11/18/25	04/29/26	08/06/25	11/18/25	04/29/26	08/05/25	08/05/25	08/06-07/25	08/06/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/06/25	08/05/25	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/28/26	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/05/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	08/05/25	08/05/25	08/06/25
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)																																		
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5	ug/L	34	36	44	–	35	6.7	<25	<25	25	1,900	440 J	46,000	<0.50	3.3	<25	8.4 J	<25	2.7	2.7	0.29 J	<0.50	<0.50	11	0.27 J	0.26 J	<0.50	1.7	4.1	3.7	<0.50	3.1	
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	5	ug/L	160	140	250	–	96	390	<25	<25	18	79,000	29,000	44,000	<0.50	0.95	<25	30 J	10 J	0.83	0.27 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	1.1	0.66	<0.50	<0.50	0.27 J	3.5	3.6	<0.50	<0.50	
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	5	ug/L	<2.5	<2.5	2.1 J	–	0.30 J	0.63 J	<25	<25	<2.5	270 J	<500	<1000	<0.50	<0.50	5.6 J	<50	5.4 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	5	ug/L	<2.5	<2.5	<5.0	–	<1.0	0.68 J	<25	<25	<2.5	140 J	<500	<1000	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<50	<25	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ug/L	<2.5	<2.5	<5.0	–	<1.0	<2.5	<25	<25	<2.5	<500	<500	<1000	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<50	<25	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Vinyl chloride	2	ug/L	0.88 J	<2.5	64	–	5.0	110	<25	<25	0.63 J	10,000	5,400	1,500	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<50	<25	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.14 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
LIGHT GASSES																																		
Ethane	NS	ug/L	<13	<13	<13	–	<13	<13	34	30	<13	3.5 J	<13	12 J	–	–	<13	3.8 J	2.2 J	–	–	–	–	–	<13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethene	NS	ug/L	<13	<13	<13	–	<13	1.6 J	<13	<13	<13	330	440	490	–	–	<13	<13	1.1 J	–	–	–	–	–	<13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Methane	NS	ug/L	<10	<10	39	–	<10	100	5,200	4,200	<10	210	110	1,700	–	–	980	3,600	9,600	–	–	–	–	–	<10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
MOLAR CONCENTRATION																																		
Trichloroethene (TCE)	NA	µmol/l	0.26	0.27	0.33	–	0.27	0.051	ND	ND	0.19	14	3.3	350	ND	0.025	ND	0.064	ND	0.021	0.021	0.0022	ND	ND	0.084	0.0021	0.0020	ND	0.013	0.031	0.028	ND	0.024	
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	1.7	1.4	2.6	–	0.99	4.0	ND	ND	0.19	810	300	450	ND	0.0098	ND	0.31	0.10	0.0086	0.0028	ND	ND	ND	0.011	0.0068	ND	ND	0.0028	0.036	0.037	ND	ND	
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	0.022	–	0.0031	0.0065	ND	ND	ND	2.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.058	ND	0.056	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	0.0070	ND	ND	ND	1.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Vinyl chloride	NA	µmol/l	0.014	ND	1.0	–	0.080	1.8	ND	ND	0.010	160	86	24	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0022	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Ethane	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	1.1	0.99	ND	0.12	ND	0.39	–	–	ND	0.12	0.071	–	–	–	–	–	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Ethene	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	0.058	ND	ND	ND	12	16	17	–	–	ND	ND	0.039	–	–	–	–	–	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total	NA	µmol/l	1.9	1.7	4.0	–	1.3	5.9	1.1	0.99	0.39	1,000	410	850	ND	0.035	0.058	0.50	0.27	0.029	0.023	0.0022	ND	ND	0.095	0.011	0.0020	ND	0.016	0.067	0.065	ND	0.024	
MOLAR PERCENTAGE																																		
TCE	NA	%	13	16	8.5	–	20	0.86	ND	ND	49	1.4	0.82	41	ND	72	ND	13	ND	71	88	100	ND	ND	88	19	100	ND	82	46	43	ND	100	
DCEs	NA	%	86	84	66	–	74	68	ND	ND	48	81	73	53	ND	28	100	62	59	29	12	ND	ND	ND	12	61	ND	ND	18	54	57	ND	ND	
VC	NA	%	0.73	ND	26	–	6.0	30	ND	ND	2.6	16	21	2.8	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Ethane+Ethene	NA	%	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	100	100	ND	1.2	3.8	2.1	–	–	ND	25	41	–	–	–	–	–	ND	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS																																		
Acetic Acid	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	<25	–	<5	<5	13	11	<5	<25	<50	<25	–	–	<5	280	120	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Butyric Acid	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	<25	–	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	1,400	1,400	610	–	–	<5	48	2.1 J	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Formic acid	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	31	–	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<25	6,000	1,000	–	–	<5	54	54	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hexanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	<25	–	<5	<0.5	<5	<5	<5	<25	<50	<25	–	–	<5	200	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hexanoic Acid (i-)	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	<25	–	<5	<0.5	<5	<5	<5	<25	<50	<25	–	–	<5	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Lactic Acid	NS	mg/L	<0.5	<5	<25	–	<5	<5	10	8.1	120	1,800	<50	<25	–	–	27	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
P																																		

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

[illegible]

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area Union, New York																																						
Analyte Name	NYS Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Standard	Unit	BP-36A	BP-37A	BP-37A	BP-37A	BP-38A	BP-38A	BP-38A	BP-38A	BP-38A	BP-39A	BP-39A	BP-39A	BP-41A	BP-41A	BP-41A	BP-42AS	BP-42AS	BP-42AS	BP-42AI	BP-42AI	BP-42AI	BP-42AD	BP-43AS	BP-43AS	BP-43AS	BP-43AI	BP-43AI	BP-43AI	BP-43AD	BP-44AS	BP-44AS	BP-44AS	BP-44AI	BP-44AI	BP-44AI	
			Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow
			FD	S	S	S	S	FD	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
			04/28/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/29/26	08/05/25	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/29/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	11/19/25	4/28-29/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/05/25	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	11/19/25
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)																																						
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5	ug/L	900	0.81	2.3	1.4	0.91	0.87	2.4	0.27 J	1.3	1.4	2.1	0.43 J	100	9.9	2.5	13	0.32 J	0.34 J	0.27 J	0.20 J	0.39 J	1.1 J	200	97	3.2	2.7	0.84	0.13 J	35	250	310	0.52	0.58	0.29 J		
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	5	ug/L	3,200	14	1.8	15	4.1	4.3	6.5	18	4.6	1.9	10	31	60	24	56	16	38	0.22 J	0.085 J	<0.50	1.3	330	110	630	2.4	1.4	3.2	0.29 J	900	230	860	0.23 J	0.24 J	<0.50		
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	5	ug/L	16 J	0.13 J	<0.50	0.16 J	0.14 J	0.14 J	0.20 J	0.22 J	0.51	0.40 J	0.41 J	1.0	0.80	0.16 J	0.45 J	0.13 J	0.35 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.15 J	0.98 J	0.61 J	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	1.3 J	0.30 J	2.2 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	5	ug/L	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.25 J	<0.50	0.25 J	<0.50	0.15 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	1.2 J	1.1 J	2.0 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	2.1 J	0.92	2.2 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ug/L	<50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<2.5	<2.5	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<5.0	<0.50	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Vinyl chloride	2	ug/L	670	0.69	0.30 J	0.59	1.2	1.4	1.9	6.9	6.1	2.0	3.6	90	20	3.1	44	7.0	18	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	1.5	150	100	120	1.0	1.4	3.2	<0.50	50	0.16 J	110	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
LIGHT GASSES																																						
Ethane	NS	ug/L	–	<13	<13	1.6 J	<13	–	<13	47	<13	92	<13	4.1 J	<13	<13	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	–	59	<13	<13	5.6 J	<13	4.3 J	<13	20	<13	–	<13		
Ethene	NS	ug/L	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	2,900	<13	4.3 J	<13	<13	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	–	140	<13	<13	2.4 J	<13	76	<13	1,100	<13	–	<13		
Methane	NS	ug/L	–	170	<10	1,700	<10	–	<10	3,900	30	5,100	<10	920	<10	<10	700	–	<10	<10	<10	<10	830	<10	–	5,900	700	400	6,200	53	11	<10	6,100	55	–	41		
MOLAR CONCENTRATION																																						
Trichloroethene (TCE)	NA	µmol/l	6.8	0.0062	0.018	0.011	0.0069	0.0066	0.018	0.0021	0.0099	0.011	0.016	0.0033	0.76	0.075	0.019	0.099	0.0024	0.0026	0.0021	0.0015	0.0030	0.0084	1.5	0.74	0.024	0.021	0.0064	0.00099	0.27	1.9	2.4	0.0040	0.0044	0.0022		
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	33	0.14	0.019	0.15	0.042	0.044	0.067	0.19	0.047	0.020	0.10	0.32	0.62	0.25	0.58	0.17	0.39	0.0023	0.00088	ND	0.013	3.4	1.1	6.5	0.025	0.014	0.033	0.0030	9.3	2.4	8.9	0.0024	0.0025	ND		
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	0.17	0.0013	ND	0.0017	0.0014	0.0014	0.0021	0.0023	0.0053	0.0041	0.0042	0.010	0.0083	0.0017	0.0046	0.0013	0.0036	ND	ND	0.0015	0.010	0.0063	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.013	0.0031	0.023	ND	ND	ND		
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0026	ND	0.0026	ND	0.0015	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.012	0.011	0.021	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.022	0.0095	0.023	ND	ND	ND		
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Vinyl chloride	NA	µmol/l	11	0.011	0.0048	0.0094	0.019	0.022	0.030	0.11	0.098	0.032	0.058	1.4	0.32	0.050	0.70	0.11	0.29	ND	ND	ND	0.024	2.4	1.6	1.9	0.016	0.022	0.051	ND	0.80	0.0026	1.8	ND	ND	ND		
Ethane	NA	µmol/l	–	ND	ND	0.053	ND	–	ND	1.6	ND	3.0	ND	0.13	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	2.0	ND	ND	0.19	ND	0.14	ND	0.67	ND	–	ND		
Ethene	NA	µmol/l	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	100	ND	0.15	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	4.9	ND	ND	0.085	ND	2.7	ND	40	ND	–	ND		
Total	NA	µmol/l	51	0.16	0.041	0.23	0.070	0.075	0.12	1.9	0.16	110	0.18	2.1	1.7	0.37	1.3	0.38	0.69	0.0049	0.0029	0.0015	0.042	5.8	4.3	16	0.065	0.057	0.36	0.0040	13	4.3	54	0.0063	0.0069	0.0022		
MOLAR PERCENTAGE																																						
TCE	NA	%	13	3.8	43	4.7	9.9	8.8	16	0.11	6.2	0.010	8.8	0.16	44	20	1.5	26	0.35	53	70	100	7.1	0.14	36	4.6	37	36	1.8	25	2.0	44	4.4	63	64	100		
DCEs	NA	%	65	89	45	68	63	61	59	10	33	0.022	59	16	37	67	45	44	58	47	30	ND	36	59	27	41	38	25	9.1	75	70	56	17	37	36	ND		
VC	NA	%	21	6.8	12	4.1	27	30	26	5.9	61	0.029	32	70	19	13	54	30	42	ND	ND	ND	57	41	37	12	25	39	14	ND	6.0	0.060	3.3	ND	ND	ND		
Ethane+Ethene	NA	%	–	ND	ND	23	ND	–	ND	84	ND	94	ND	14	ND	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	–	43	ND	ND	75	ND	22	ND	76	ND	–	ND		
VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS																																						
Acetic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	<0.5	<5	<5	<5	–	<0.5	<5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	37	<5	<20	–	–	2.1 J	–	<0.5	–	<0.5	–	–	54	–	<0.5	–	<0.5	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	–	–		
Butyric Acid	NS	mg/L	–	<0.5	<5	<5																																

TABLE 3 SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area Union, New York																																				
Analyte Name	NYS Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Standard	Unit	BP-44AD	BP-45AS	BP-45AS	BP-45AI	BP-45AI	BP-45AI	BP-45AD	IB-7	IB-7	IB-7	A-13	A-13	A-13	B-4	B-4	B-4	B-7	B-7	B-7	B-9	B-9	B-9	C-1	C-2	C-2	C-2	C-3	C-4	C-4	C-4	C-5	C-5	C-5	C-6
			Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	PDB	PDB	PDB	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	PDB	Low Flow	PDB	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	PDB	PDB	PDB	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow
			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
			08/07/25	08/07/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/04/25	11/17/25	04/29/26	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/04/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/06/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/04/25	11/17/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/07/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)																																				
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5	ug/L	0.16 J	20	76	0.15 J	0.27 J	0.13 J	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	<5.0	<5.0	0.82 J	<50	<50	<250	6.5 J	<500	<500	30	<500	28 J	<10	<25	<25	<50	<50	<25	<100	<25	<10	<250	<10	<50
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	5	ug/L	0.17 J	45	25	0.51	0.54	0.34 J	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	100	460	930	<50	<50	<250	35	<500	190 J	220	180 J	150	3.1 J	5.7 J	61	14 J	2,000	<25	<100	<25	170	270	17	11 J
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	2.4 J	2.4 J	3.8 J	<50	<50	<250	<25	<500	<500	<25	<500	<50	<10	31	17 J	24 J	24 J	<25	<100	<25	<10	<250	<10	<50	
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	<5.0	1.9 J	1.4 J	<50	<50	<250	<25	<500	<500	<25	<500	<50	<10	<25	<25	<50	<50	<25	<100	<25	<10	<250	<10	<50	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<50	<50	<250	<25	<500	<500	<25	<500	<50	<10	<25	<25	<50	<50	<25	<100	<25	<10	<250	<10	<50	
Vinyl chloride	2	ug/L	<0.50	0.17 J	0.29 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<25	<500	<25	40	49	250	<50	<50	<250	<25	<500	<500	42	<500	19 J	<10	10 J	28	22 J	290	<25	<100	<25	42	<250	10	<50	
LIGHT GASSES																																				
Ethane	NS	ug/L	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	8.2 J	10 J	6.2 J	110	<13	62	<13	<13	<13	23	25	34	7.5 J	9.0 J	12 J	<13	18	<13	61	5.9 J	6.3 J	–	9.4 J	<13	<13	2.6 J	3.4 J
Ethene	NS	ug/L	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	<13	360	<13	330	<13	<13	<13	51	60	41	230	280	210	<13	4,100	22	6,700	90	7.1 J	–	31	27	<13	44	<13
Methane	NS	ug/L	400	–	180	130	1,200	<10	19	46,000	24,000	38,000	4,900	<10	3,600	12,000	6,000	18,000	4,300	8,400	9,800	3,400	5,400	10,000	76	3,200	7,700	10,000	12,000	23,000	–	14,000	9,200	7,700	13,000	25,000
MOLAR CONCENTRATION																																				
Trichloroethene (TCE)	NA	µmol/l	0.0012	0.15	0.58	0.0011	0.0021	0.00099	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0062	ND	ND	ND	0.049	ND	ND	0.23	ND	0.21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	0.0018	0.46	0.26	0.0053	0.0056	0.0035	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0	4.7	9.6	ND	ND	ND	0.36	ND	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	0.032	0.059	0.63	0.14	21	ND	ND	ND	1.8	2.8	0.18	0.11
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.025	0.025	0.039	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.020	0.014	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Vinyl chloride	NA	µmol/l	ND	0.0027	0.0046	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.64	0.78	4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.67	ND	0.30	ND	0.16	0.45	0.35	4.6	ND	ND	ND	0.67	ND	0.16	ND
Ethane	NA	µmol/l	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.27	0.34	0.21	3.8	ND	2.1	ND	ND	ND	0.77	0.81	1.1	0.25	0.30	0.40	ND	0.60	ND	2.0	0.19	0.21	–	0.31	ND	ND	0.086	0.11
Ethene	NA	µmol/l	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	13	ND	12	ND	ND	ND	1.8	2.1	1.4	8.3	10	7.5	ND	140	0.78	240	3.2	0.25	–	1.1	0.96	ND	1.6	ND
Total	NA	µmol/l	0.0030	0.62	0.84	0.0064	0.0076	0.0045	ND	0.27	0.34	0.21	18	5.6	28	ND	ND	ND	3.0	3.0	4.5	12	12	9.9	0.032	150	2.0	240	29	0.46	ND	1.4	3.4	2.8	2.0	0.23
MOLAR PERCENTAGE																																				
TCE	NA	%	41	25	69	18	27	22	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.023	ND	ND	ND	1.7	ND	ND	2.0	ND	2.1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
DCEs	NA	%	59	75	31	82	73	78	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.8	86	35	ND	ND	ND	12	ND	43	19	15	16	100	0.25	40	0.16	72	ND	ND	ND	52	100	8.7	50
VC	NA	%	ND	0.44	0.55	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.5	14	15	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.7	ND	3.1	ND	0.11	22	0.15	16	ND	ND	ND	20	ND	8.0	ND	
Ethane+Ethene	NA	%	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	100	100	91	ND	50	ND	ND	ND	86	100	57	73	85	79	ND	94	39	100	12	100	–	100	28	ND	83	50
VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS																																				
Acetic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	–	–	<0.5	<10	<25	<0.5	<0.5	2.1	680	2,000	290	360	490	300	590	650	560	–	860	1,300	930	–	–	–	–	420	1,800	290	–
Butyric Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	–	–	<0.5	<10	<25	<0.5	2.3	<0.5	320	150	13	270	360	220	510	600	440	–	96	200	140	–	–	–	–	<5	380	2.5 J	–
Formic acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	–	–	<0.5	<10	<25	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<5	<25	<5	<25	<10	1.4	43	78	88	–	<25	16	18	–	–	–	–	<5	<10	<5	–
Hexanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	–																																	

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Analyte Name	NYS Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Standard	Unit	C-7	C-7	C-7	C-8	C-9	C-9	C-9	C-10	C-11	C-11	C-11	D-1	D-2	D-2	D-2	D-3	D-4	D-4	D-4	D-5	D-6	D-6	D-6	GC-1 Port 1	GC-1 Port 8	GC-2A	111	111	111	112	112	112	113	113	
			Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	Low Flow	FLUTe	FLUTe	PDB	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water
			S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
			08/07/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/07/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/07/25	11/18/25	04/28/26	08/07/25	08/06/25	11/18/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/07/25	11/19/25	04/29/26	08/07/25	08/06/25	08/05/25	08/05/25	08/06/25	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/28/26	08/06/25	11/19/25	04/28/26	08/06/25
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)																																					
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5	ug/L	<25	<25	4.1 J	<5.0	170	91 J	<250	110	<5.0	<5.0	0.17 J	<100	4.3 J	9.2 J	<25	<25	<25	14 J	<100	4.0 J	40 J	<250	19	11	0.21 J	1.6	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.13 J	0.36 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	5	ug/L	4.3 J	6.6 J	4.4 J	2.4 J	630	880	840	270	12	3.5 J	2.3	22 J	38	83	21 J	<25	120	94	17 J	78	100	89 J	150	23	1.2	0.88	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	0.30 J	0.37 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	
Vinyl chloride	2	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	13 J	1.5 J	<5.0	0.67	<100	6.4 J	5.7 J	<25	<25	10 J	8.7 J	<100	19 J	<50	<250	1.7 J	5.0	0.23 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
LIGHT GASSES																																					
Ethane	NS	ug/L	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	1.9 J	<13	<13	–	0.89 J	<13	6.7 J	<13	<13	4.4 J	<13	<13	12 J	4.9 J	<13	–	2.3 J	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Ethene	NS	ug/L	<13	–	<13	<13	<13	<13	2.4 J	<13	<13	–	<13	<13	7.7 J	4.2 J	2.0 J	<13	7.7 J	5.1 J	110	7.6 J	<13	–	4.4 J	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Methane	NS	ug/L	11,000	–	12,000	3,400	1,700	<10	8,000	3,300	7,200	–	6,400	5,900	2,500	4,800	2,000	2,100	860	9,700	3,600	410	–	1,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
MOLAR CONCENTRATION																																					
Trichloroethene (TCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	0.031	ND	1.3	0.69	ND	0.84	ND	ND	0.0013	ND	0.033	0.070	ND	ND	ND	0.11	ND	0.030	0.30	ND	0.14	0.084	0.0016	0.012	ND	ND	ND	0.00099	0.0027	ND	ND	ND	
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	0.044	0.068	0.045	0.025	6.5	9.1	8.7	2.8	0.12	0.036	0.024	0.23	0.39	0.86	0.22	ND	1.2	0.97	0.18	0.80	1.0	0.92	1.5	0.24	0.012	0.0091	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0031	0.0038	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Vinyl chloride	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.21	0.024	ND	0.011	ND	0.10	0.091	ND	ND	0.16	0.14	ND	0.30	ND	ND	0.027	0.080	0.0037	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND		
Ethane	NA	µmol/l	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.062	ND	ND	–	0.030	ND	0.22	ND	ND	0.15	ND	ND	0.41	0.16	ND	–	0.075	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Ethene	NA	µmol/l	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.086	ND	ND	–	ND	ND	0.28	0.15	0.070	ND	0.27	0.18	3.9	0.27	ND	–	0.16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Total	NA	µmol/l	0.044	0.068	0.077	0.025	7.8	9.8	8.8	3.8	0.15	0.036	0.065	0.23	1.0	1.2	0.29	0.15	1.7	1.4	4.4	1.6	1.3	0.92	2.0	0.40	0.021	0.021	ND	ND	ND	0.00099	0.0027	ND	ND	ND	
MOLAR PERCENTAGE																																					
TCE	NA	%	ND	ND	41	ND	17	7.1	ND	22	ND	ND	2.0	ND	3.2	6.0	ND	ND	ND	7.6	ND	1.9	23	ND	7.4	21	7.4	57	ND	ND	ND	100	100	ND	ND	ND	
DCEs	NA	%	100	100	59	100	83	93	98	73	84	100	36	100	38	73	76	ND	74	69	4.0	51	77	100	79	59	75	43	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
VC	NA	%	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5.4	16	ND	16	ND	10.0	7.8	ND	ND	9.6	10	ND	19	ND	ND	1.4	20	17	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Ethane+Ethene	NA	%	ND	–	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.7	ND	ND	–	45	ND	49	13	24	100	16	13	96	27	ND	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS																																					
Acetic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	910	–	360	190	–	–	–	–	–	1,600	2,400	350	–	2,100	2,000	250	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Butyric Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	250	–	160	96	–	–	–	–	–	230	740	210	–	290	450	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Formic acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	<5	–	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<25	<20	17	–	<50	<10	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Hexanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	210	–	62	110	–	–	–	–	–	770	250	650	–	1,000	600	480	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Hexanoic Acid (i-)	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	<5	–	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<25	<20	<5	–	<50	<10	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Lactic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	<5	–	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	17 J	<20	<5	–	<50	<10	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Pentanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	180	–	86	71	–	–	–	–	–	91	330	210	–	110	280	18 J	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Pentanoic Acid (i-)	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	130	–	120	92	–	–	–	–	–	160	<20	120	–	110	79	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Propionic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	390	–	200	130	–	–	–	–	–	680	1,200	450	–	1,000	1,100	290	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Pyruvic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	<5	–	<5	<5	–	–	–	–	–	<25	<20	<5	–	<50	<10	<20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
ADDITIONAL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)																																					
Acetone	50 [†]	ug/L	120 J	370	<250	<50	<1000	<1000	<2500	130 J	<50	<50	<5.0	500 J	220 JB	200 J	400	91 J	110 JB	280	<1000	480	<500	<2500	<50	<5.0	<5.0	39	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	
Benzene	1	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	0.13 J	0.46 J	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Butanone (2-) (MEK)	50 [†]	ug/L	<250	<260	<250	<50	<1000	<1000	<2500	470	<50	<50	<5.0	1,900	800	1,200	610	<250	460	1,900	410 J	360	230 J	<2500	1,100	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	
Carbon disulfide	60	ug/L	<50	<50	<50	<10	<200	<200	<500	<50	<10	1.4 J	<1.0	<200	<50	58	<50	<50	<50	37 J	<200	<50	<100	<500	7.8 J	<1.0	0.15 J	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	3.8	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50			
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25	<5.0	<5.0	<0.50	<100	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<100	<25	<50	<250	<5.0	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50		
Chloroethane	5	ug/L	<25	<25	<25	<5.0	<100	<100	<250	<25																											

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF AUGUST & NOVEMBER 2025 & APRIL 2026 GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS
April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update
Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Analyte Name	NYS Surface Water & Groundwater Quality Standard	Unit	113	118	118	119	119
			Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water	Surface Water
			S	S	S	S	S
			04/28/26	11/19/25	04/28/26	11/19/25	04/28/26
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)							
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5	ug/L	<0.50	0.34 J	0.61	0.31 J	0.65
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	0.085 J	0.33 J	0.42 J	2.0
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Vinyl chloride	2	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	0.39 J
LIGHT GASSES							
Ethane	NS	ug/L	–	–	–	–	–
Ethene	NS	ug/L	–	–	–	–	–
Methane	NS	ug/L	–	–	–	–	–
MOLAR CONCENTRATION							
Trichloroethene (TCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	0.0026	0.0046	0.0024	0.0049
Dichloroethene (cis-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	0.00088	0.0034	0.0043	0.021
Dichloroethene (trans-1,2-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichloroethene (1,1-)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl chloride	NA	µmol/l	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0062
Ethane	NA	µmol/l	–	–	–	–	–
Ethene	NA	µmol/l	–	–	–	–	–
Total	NA	µmol/l	ND	0.0035	0.0080	0.0067	0.032
MOLAR PERCENTAGE							
TCE	NA	%	ND	75	58	35	16
DCEs	NA	%	ND	25	42	65	65
VC	NA	%	ND	ND	ND	ND	20
Ethane+Ethene	NA	%	–	–	–	–	–
VOLATILE FATTY ACIDS							
Acetic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Butyric Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Formic acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Hexanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Hexanoic Acid (l-)	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Lactic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Pentanoic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Pentanoic Acid (l-)	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Propionic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Pyruvic Acid	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
ADDITIONAL VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)							
Acetone	50 [†]	ug/L	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	1.7 J
Benzene	1	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Butanone (2-) (MEK)	50 [†]	ug/L	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Carbon disulfide	60	ug/L	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Chloroethane	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	7	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Cyclohexane	NS	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Dichloroethane (1,2-)	0.6	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Ethylbenzene	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Hexanone (2-)	50 [†]	ug/L	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0	<5.0
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Methylcyclohexane	NS	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Styrene	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Toluene	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Trichlorobenzene (1,2,4-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Trichloroethane (1,1,2-)	1	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Xylene (m,p-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
Xylene (o-)	5	ug/L	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50	<0.50
OTHER LABORATORY DATA							
Total Organic Carbon	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
WATER QUALITY PROBE DATA							
Temperature	NS	C	9.6	6.9	12	6.9	12
Specific Conductance	NS	uS/cm	160	420	330	510	530
pH	NS	SU	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.7
Oxidation/Reduction Potential	NS	mV	-2.6	41	69	-41	-43
Dissolved Oxygen	NS	mg/L	8.0	9.6	8.8	1.4	1.4
Turbidity	NS	NTU	9.6	1.8	0.63	8.7	2.3
GEOCHEMISTRY							
Iron	0.3	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Iron - Ferrous	NS	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Nitrate	10	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Sulfate	250	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
Sulfide	0.05 [†]	mg/L	–	–	–	–	–
qPCR							
Dechlorinating Bacteria							
Dehalococcoides (DHC)	NS	cells/mL	–	–	–	–	–
BAV1 Vinyl Chloride Reductase (bvcA)	NS	cells/mL	–	–	–	–	–
tceA Reductase (tceA)	NS	cells/mL	–	–	–	–	–
Vinyl Chloride Reductase (vcrA)	NS	cells/mL	–	–	–	–	–
Functional Genes							
Methanogens	NS	cells/mL	–	–	–	–	–

Notes:

1. The table summarizes samples collected during the weeks of August 4, 2025, November 11, 2025, and April 27, 2026 as part of performance monitoring at the IBM Gun Club former Burn Pit Area. Samples were analyzed both in the field and at fixed analytical laboratories as indicated on the table.

2. Analytical laboratory analysis was performed by Eurofins Lancaster Laboratories of Lancaster, Pennsylvania (Lancaster), Pace Analytical (formerly Microseeps, Inc.) of Baton Rouge, Louisiana (Pace), and/or Microbial Insights of Knoxville, Tennessee (MI). Results are rounded to two significant figures and recorded in units indicated on the table. Detections of compounds are **emboldened**.

3. New York State (NYS) Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards are from Table 1 of 6 CRR-NY 703.5 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. These standards are protective for use as a potable water supply.
"†" indicates the water quality standard is from the Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (1.1.1).

4. Definitions:
"qPCR" indicates quantitative polymerase chain reaction analysis, which is a DNA-based analysis used to quantify specific microorganisms and specific functional genes responsible for biodegradation.
"S" indicates primary sample
"FD" indicates field duplicate
"PDB" indicates the sample was collected via a passive diffusion bag
"–" indicates the compounds were not analyzed for that particular sample.
"<" indicates the result was below the analytical detection limit.
"J" indicates that the laboratory data was below the lowest quantifiable limit and therefore estimated.
"B" indicates that the compound was found in the blank and sample.
"H" indicates that the hold time was exceeded.
"ND" indicates that results were not detected above the analytical reporting limit or the calibration range of the field screening device.
"NS" indicates no standard is present in the regulation.
"NA" indicates no standard is applicable due to molar concentration or percentage calculation.
"NYS" indicates New York State.

5. Gray shading indicates an exceedance of the New York State Part 703 Groundwater Quality Standards.

6. Refer to the report text for further discussion. The sample plan can be referenced in Table 2 and the Site Management Plan.

Figures



Figure 1

Injection Well and Monitoring Location Plan

August 2025 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update

Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Drawn By:	H. LaPointe
Designed By:	E. Bosse
Reviewed By:	B. Green
Project No:	3526.040
Date:	July 2026

Figure Narrative

This figure shows the locations of injection borings and wells, monitoring wells, multi-level monitoring systems, and surface water sampling points where depth to water is measured and water quality samples may be collected for field and analytical laboratory testing as part of routine and performance monitoring programs.

The locations of site features, including monitoring wells, seeps, springs, and culverts are based on field surveys by Butler Land Surveying, LLC of Little Meadows, Pennsylvania between 2006 and 2022.

Refer to report text for further discussion.

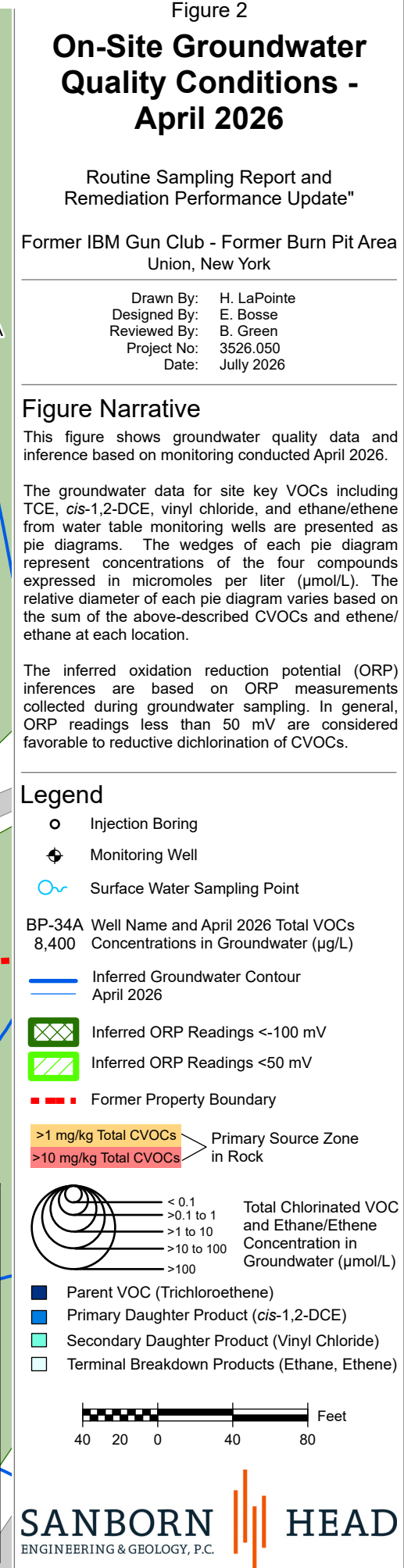
Notes

1. Aerial imagery provided by Google Earth Pro.(May 2022). Union, New York, USA. 42° 7'49.13"N, 76° 0'20.09"W, Eye alt 6200 feet. [March, 2023].

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- Injection Boring Location installed in 2022
- Injection Boring Location installed in 2013
- Active-Distributed Temperature Sensing Location
- ORP Sensor Location
- Seep or Spring Sampling Point
- Seep or Spring Sampling Point Observed during RI - No Longer Sampled or Dry
- Seep observed during April 2026 reconnaissance
- Culvert Surface Water Samling Point
- BP-5A Dedicated Water Quality Parameter Probe
- Observed Drainage Features (arrows indicate flow direction)
- Drainage feature observed during April 2026 reconnaissance
- Fence
- Site Perimeter Road
- Former Site Boundary





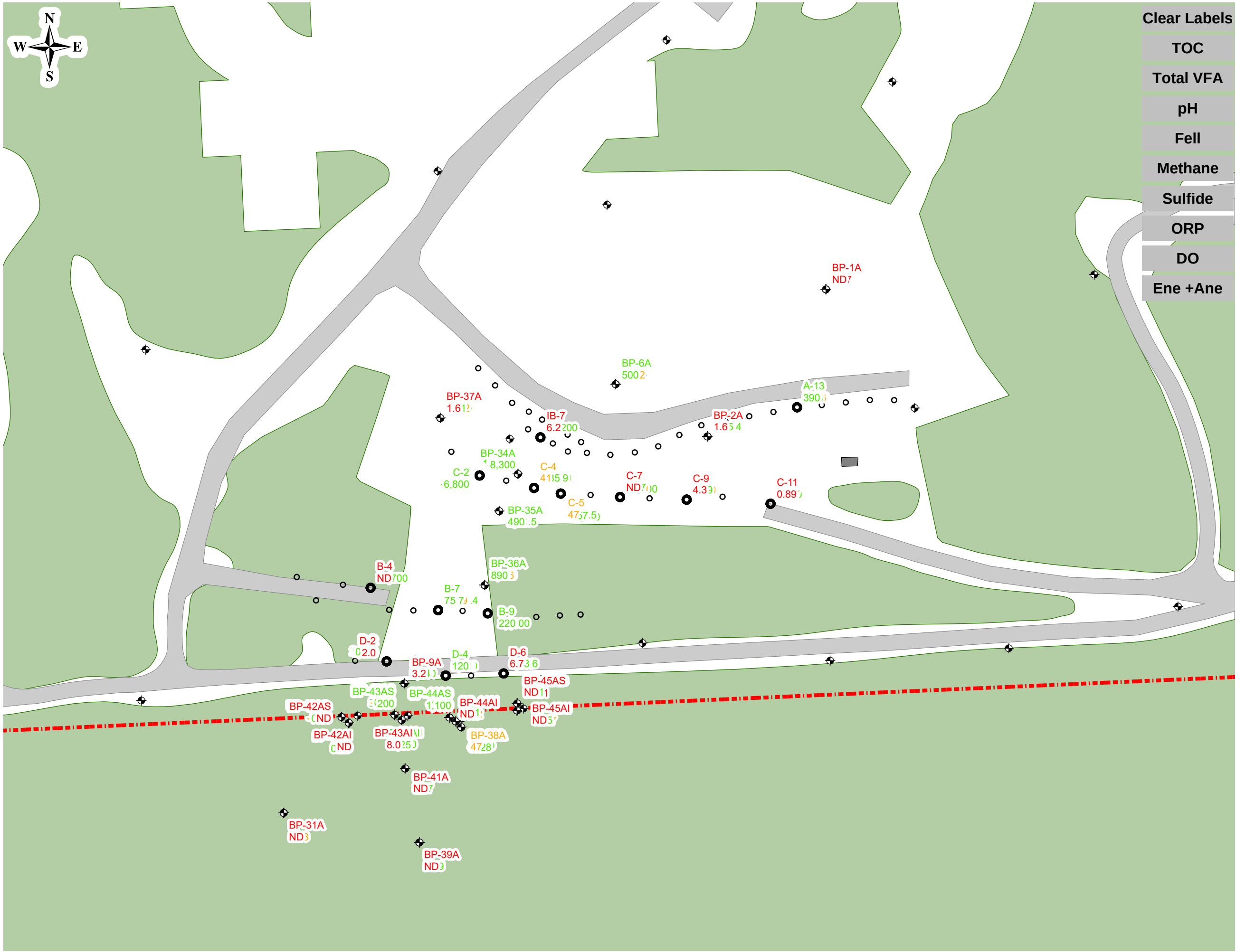


Figure 3
**Assessment of
Geochemical Conditions-
April 2026**

April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and
Remediation Performance Update

Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Drawn By: H. LaPointe
Designed By: E. Bosse
Reviewed By: B. Green
Project No: 3526.050
Date: July 2026

Figure Narrative
This interactive figure summarizes the results from multiple geochemical parameters. **Green** labels indicate conditions conducive to reductive dehalogenation. **Orange** labels indicate reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive. **Red** labels indicate conditions where reductive dehalogenation is less likely.

Posted data is from the April 2026 sampling round.

Legend

DO mg/L	>5	2-5	<=2
ORP mV	>50	50- -100	<=-100
Sulfide µg/L	<10	10-50	>=50
Methane µg/L	<0.5	0.5-20	>=20
Fe(II) mg/L	<1		>=1
pH SU	<5 or >9	5-6 or 8-9	6.0-8.0
Total VFA mg/L	<1		>=1
TOC mg/L	<4	4-20	>=20
Ethane + Ethene µg/L	<10	10-50	>=50

- Injection Boring
- ⬮ Monitoring Well
- Former Site Boundary



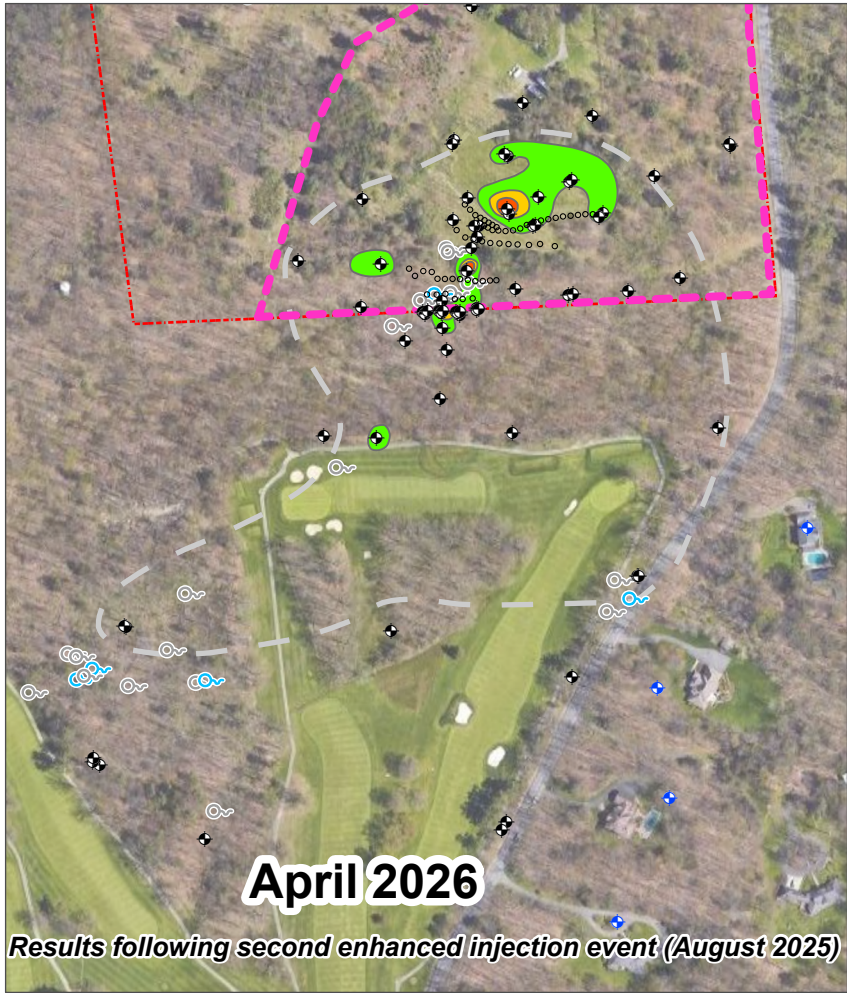
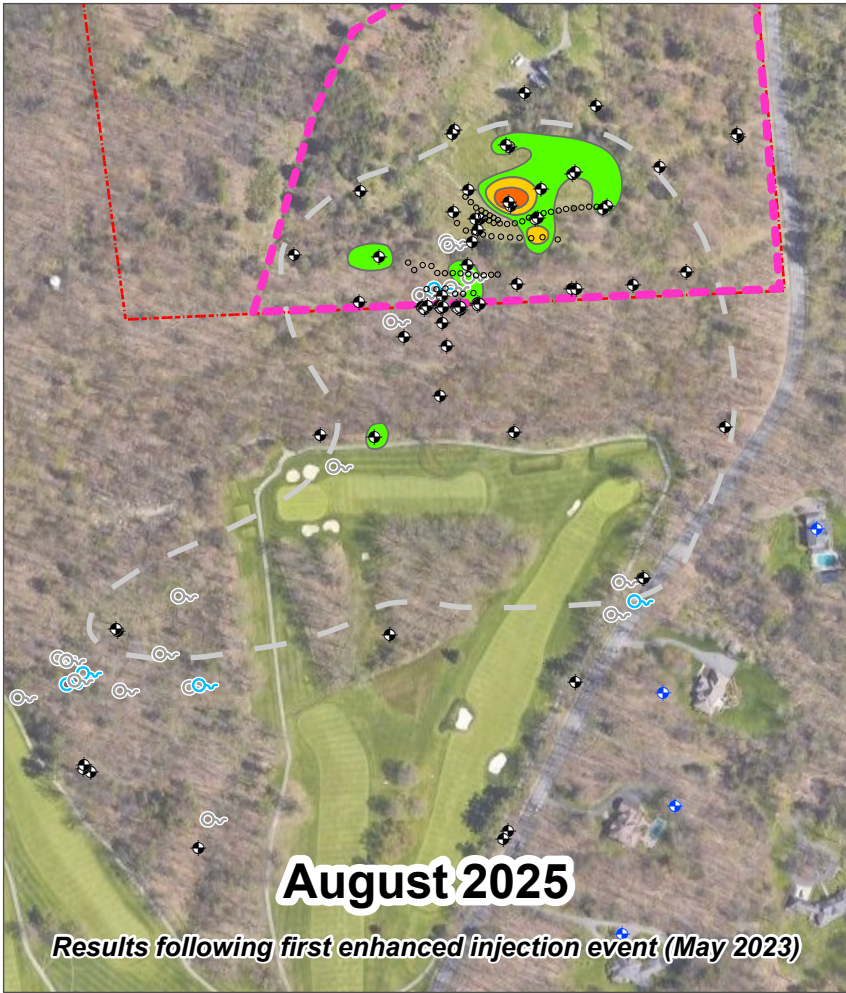
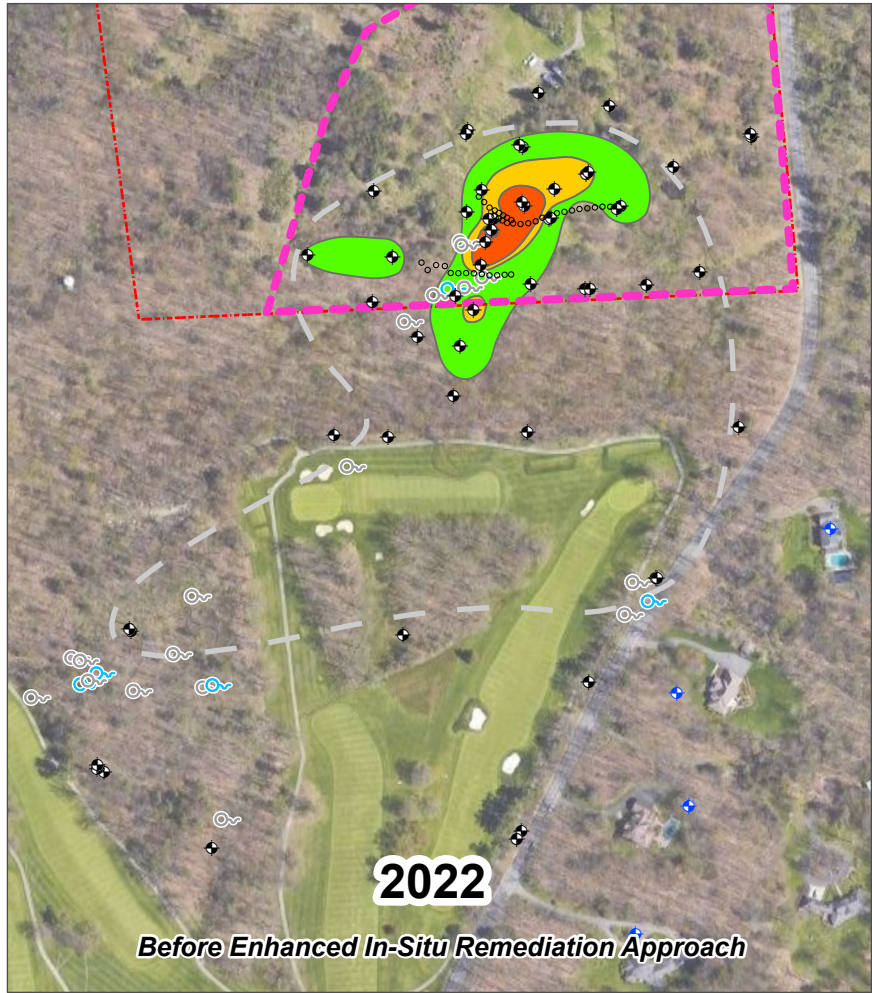
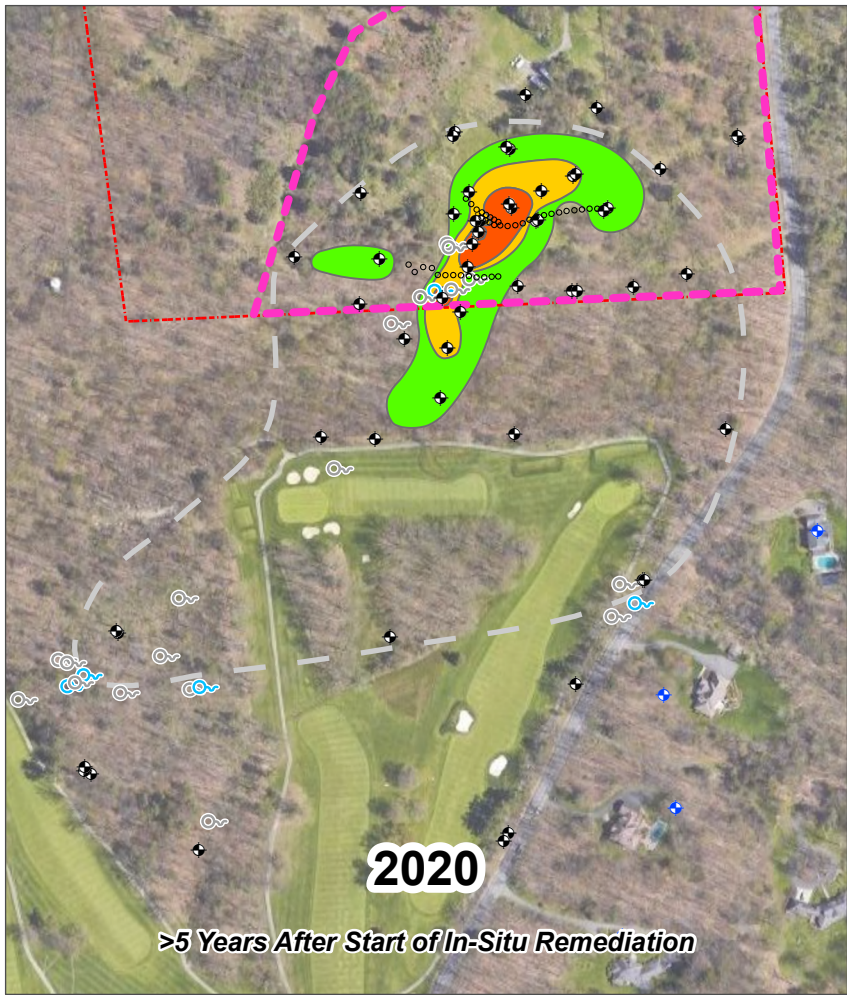
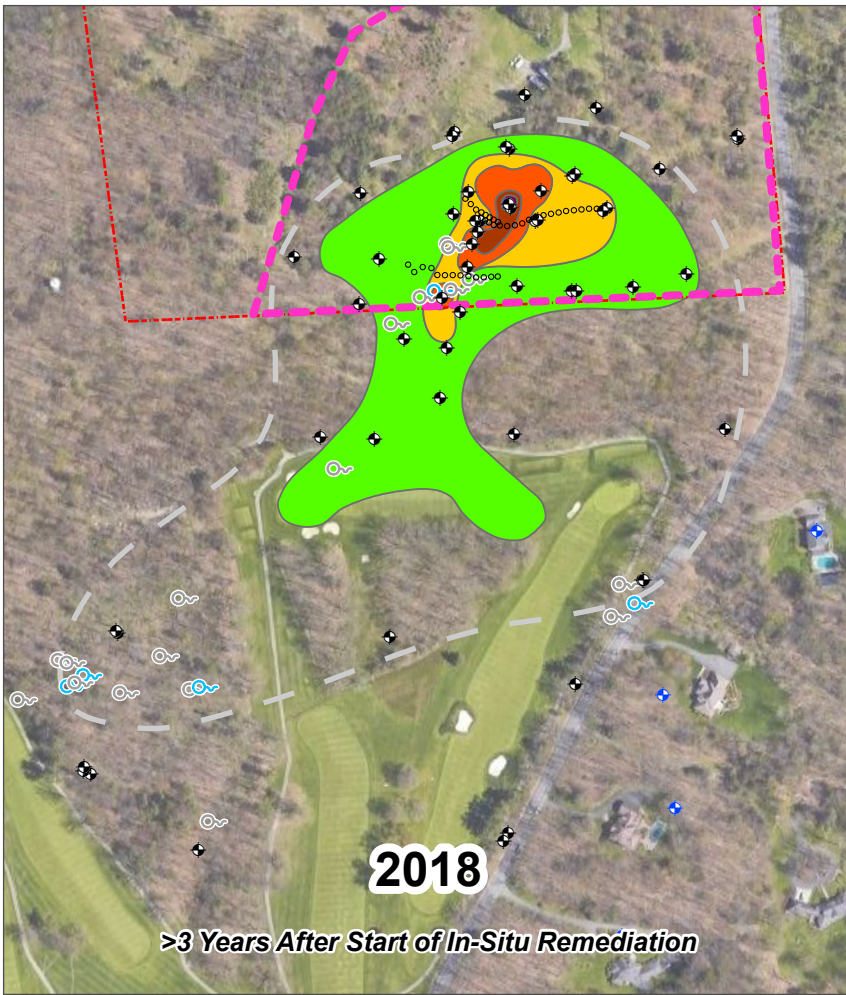
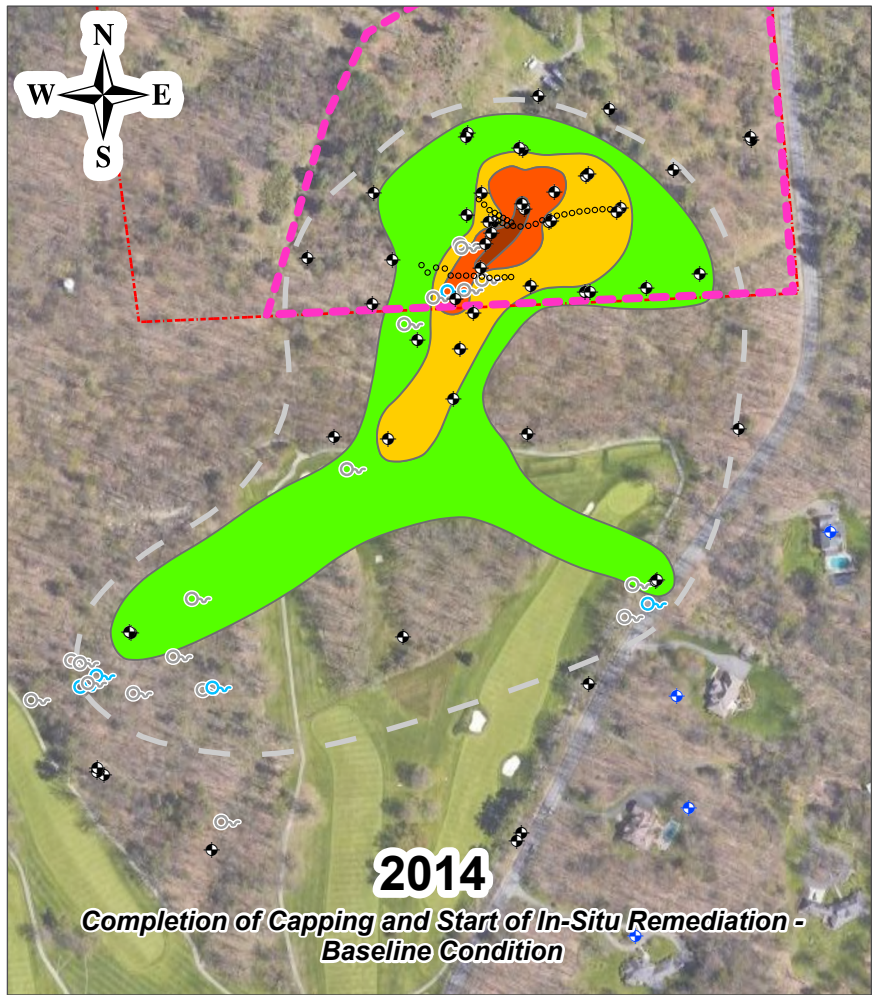


Figure 4
**Evolution of TCE Distribution in Groundwater
2014 - 2026**

November 2025 Routine Sampling Report and
Remediation Performance Update

Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area
Union, New York

Drawn By: H. LaPointe
Designed By: E. Finger
Reviewed By: B. Green
Project No: 3526.050
Date: July 2026

Figure Narrative

This figure shows the inferred distribution of TCE in groundwater located above the aquitard relative to key remediation milestones. Monitoring sample rounds from September 2014, June 2018, September 2020, August 2022, August 2025 and April 2026 are shown.

Notes

1. Aerial imagery provided by Google Earth Pro.(May 2022). Union, New York, USA. 42° 7'49.13"N, 76° 0'20.09"W, Eye alt 6200 feet. [March, 2023].

Legend

- Monitoring Well
- Approximate Location of Residential Water Supply Well
- Injection Boring / Well Location
- Seep or Spring Sampling Point
- Seep or Spring Sampling Point Observed during RI - No Longer Sampled or Dry
- Site Boundary (Parcel B)
- Former Property Boundary

Inferred TCE Distribution in Groundwater (µg/L)
(Dashed contour includes seep TCE concentrations)

- >0.5 - 5
- >5 - 50
- >50 - 500
- >500 - 5,000
- >5,000 - 50,000
- >50,000

200 100 0 200 400 Feet

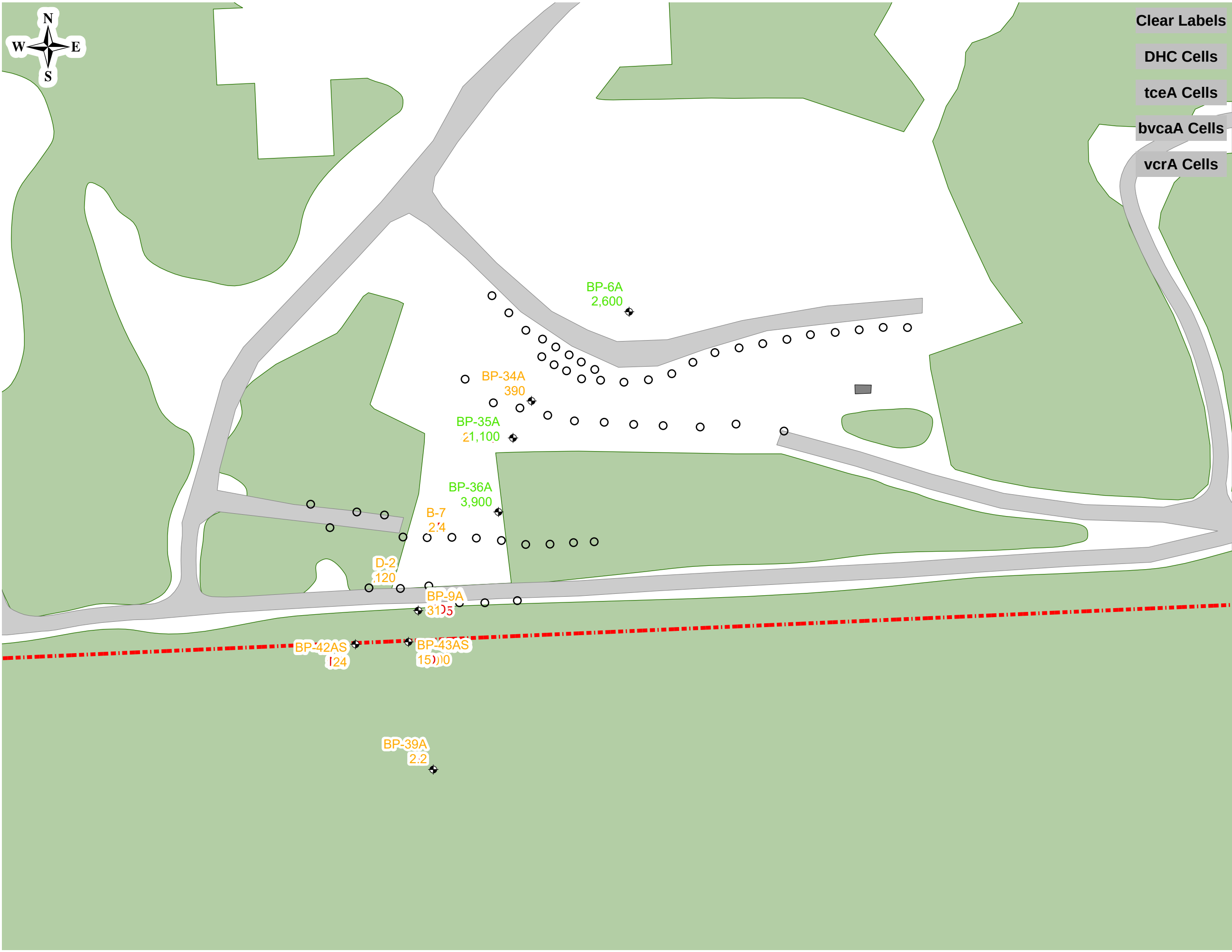


Figure 5

Groundwater qPCR Results- April 2026

April 2026 Routine Sampling Report and Remediation Performance Update

Former IBM Gun Club - Former Burn Pit Area Union, New York

Drawn By: H. LaPointe

Designed By: E. Bosse

Reviewed By: B. Green

Project No: 3526.050

Date: July 2026

Figure Narrative

This figure summarizes the results from analysis of Dehalococcoides (DHC) bacteria and functional genes to support a multiple lines of evidence assessment of reductive dehalogenation. **Green** labels indicate concentrations thought to be highly conducive to reductive dehalogenation. **Orange** labels indicate reductive dehalogenation is possible, but levels are less conducive. **Red** labels indicate conditions where there is limited or no evidence for reductive dehalogenation.

Legend			
DHC (cells/mL)	< 10 ¹	10 ¹ - 10 ⁴	> 10 ⁴
tceA (cells/mL)	ND	ND - 10 ⁷	> 10 ⁷
bvcaA (cells/mL)	ND	ND - 10 ³	> 10 ³
vcrA (cells/mL)	ND	ND - 10 ³	> 10 ³

DHC = *Dehalococcoides*
tceA = TCE reductase
bvcaA = BAV1 vinyl chloride reductase
vcrA = Vinyl chloride reductase

- Injection Boring
- ⬮ Monitoring Well
- Former Site Boundary

Appendix A

Limitations

APPENDIX A

LIMITATIONS

1. The conclusions and recommendations described in this report are based in part on the data obtained from a limited number of soil samples from widely spaced subsurface explorations. The nature and extent of variations between these explorations may not become evident until further investigation is initiated. If variations or other latent conditions then appear evident, it will be necessary to re-evaluate the recommendations of this report.
2. The generalized soil profile described in the text is intended to convey trends in subsurface conditions. The boundaries between strata are approximate and idealized and have been developed by interpretations of widely spaced explorations and samples; actual soil transitions are probably more gradual. For specific information, refer to the exploration logs.
3. Water level measurements have been made in the observation wells at times and under conditions stated within the text of the report and indicated on the exploration logs and in the report. Note that fluctuations in the level of the groundwater may occur due to variations in rainfall and other factors not evident at the time measurements were made.
4. Quantitative laboratory analyses were performed as part of the investigation as noted within the report. The analyses were performed for specific parameters that were selected during the course of this study. It must be noted that additional compounds not searched for during the current study may be present in soil and groundwater at the site. Sanborn Head has relied upon the data provided by the analytical laboratory, and has not conducted an independent evaluation of the reliability of these data. Moreover, it should be noted that variations in the types and concentrations of contaminants and variations in their distribution within the groundwater and soil may occur due to the passage of time, seasonal water table fluctuations, recharge events, and other factors.
5. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based in part upon various types of chemical data. While Sanborn Head has reviewed that data and information as stated in this report, any of Sanborn Head's interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations that have relied on that information will be contingent on its validity. Should additional chemical data, historical information, or hydrogeologic information become available in the future, such information should be reviewed by Sanborn Head and the interpretations, conclusions and recommendations presented herein should be modified accordingly.
6. This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of International Business Machines in accordance with generally accepted hydrogeologic practices. No other warranty, express or implied, is made.
7. The analyses and recommendations contained in this report are based on the data obtained from the referenced subsurface explorations. The explorations indicate subsurface conditions only at the specific locations and times, and only to the depths penetrated. They do not necessarily reflect strata variations that may exist between such locations. The validity of the recommendations is based in part on assumptions Sanborn Head has made about conditions at the site. Such assumptions may be confirmed only



during remediation. If subsurface conditions different from those described become evident, the recommendations in this report must be re-evaluated.

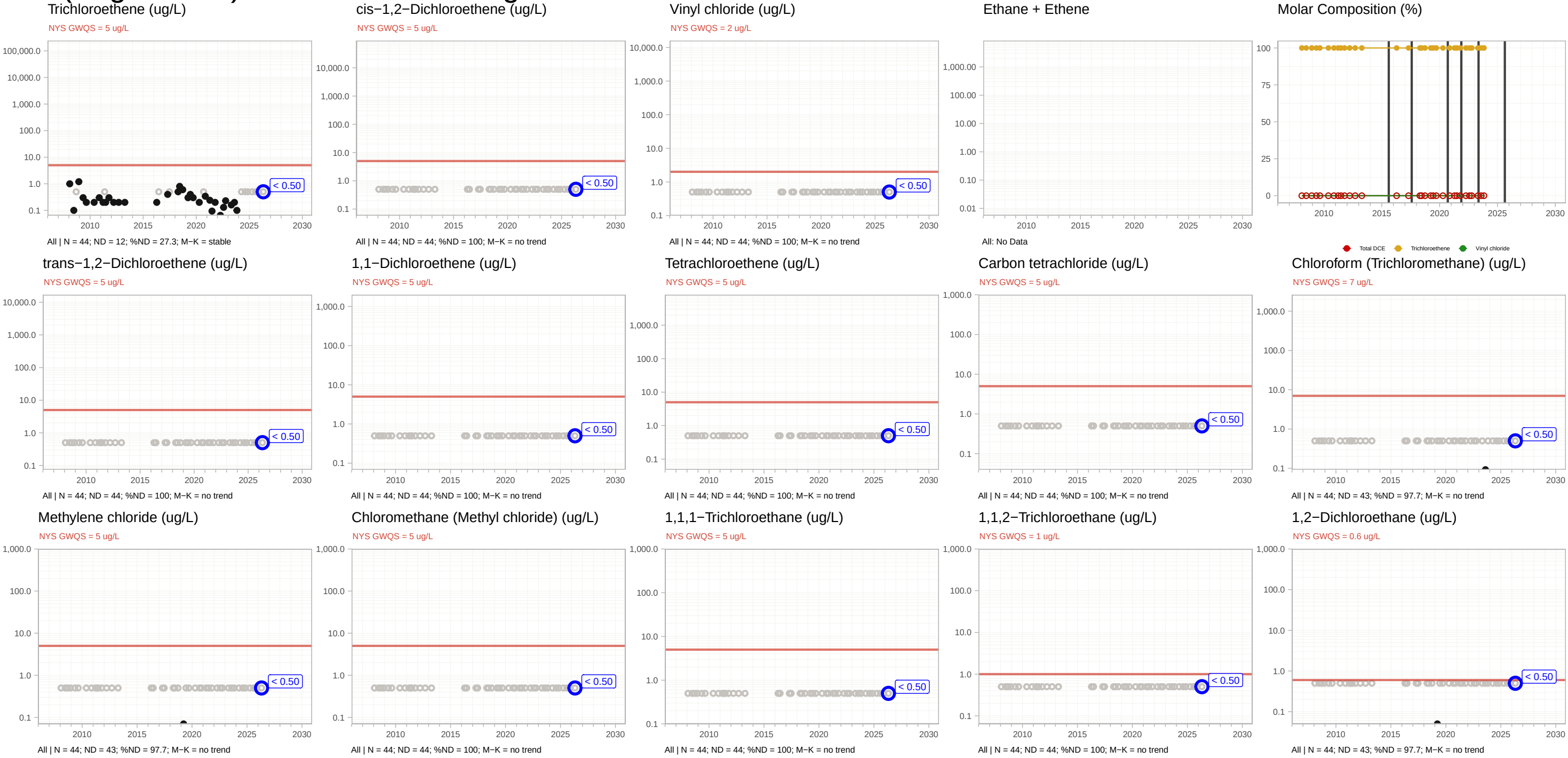
8. In the event that any changes in the nature, design, or location of the facilities are planned, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report should not be considered valid unless the changes are reviewed, and conclusions of this report modified or verified in writing by Sanborn Head. Sanborn Head is not responsible for any claims, damages, or liability associated with interpretation of subsurface data or re-use of the subsurface data or engineering analyses without the express written authorization of Sanborn Head.



Appendix B

Time Series Charts of Select Compounds

111 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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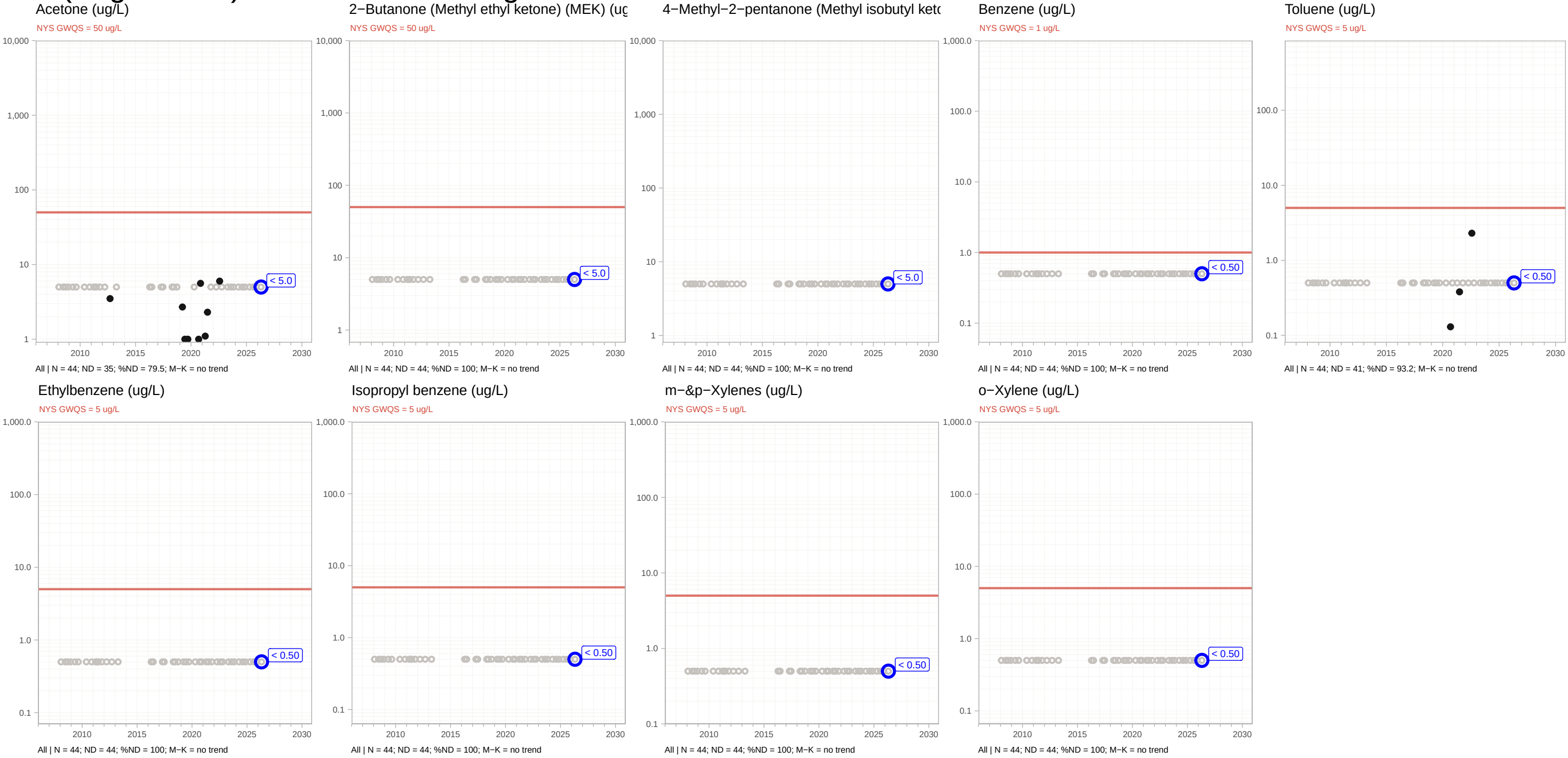
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

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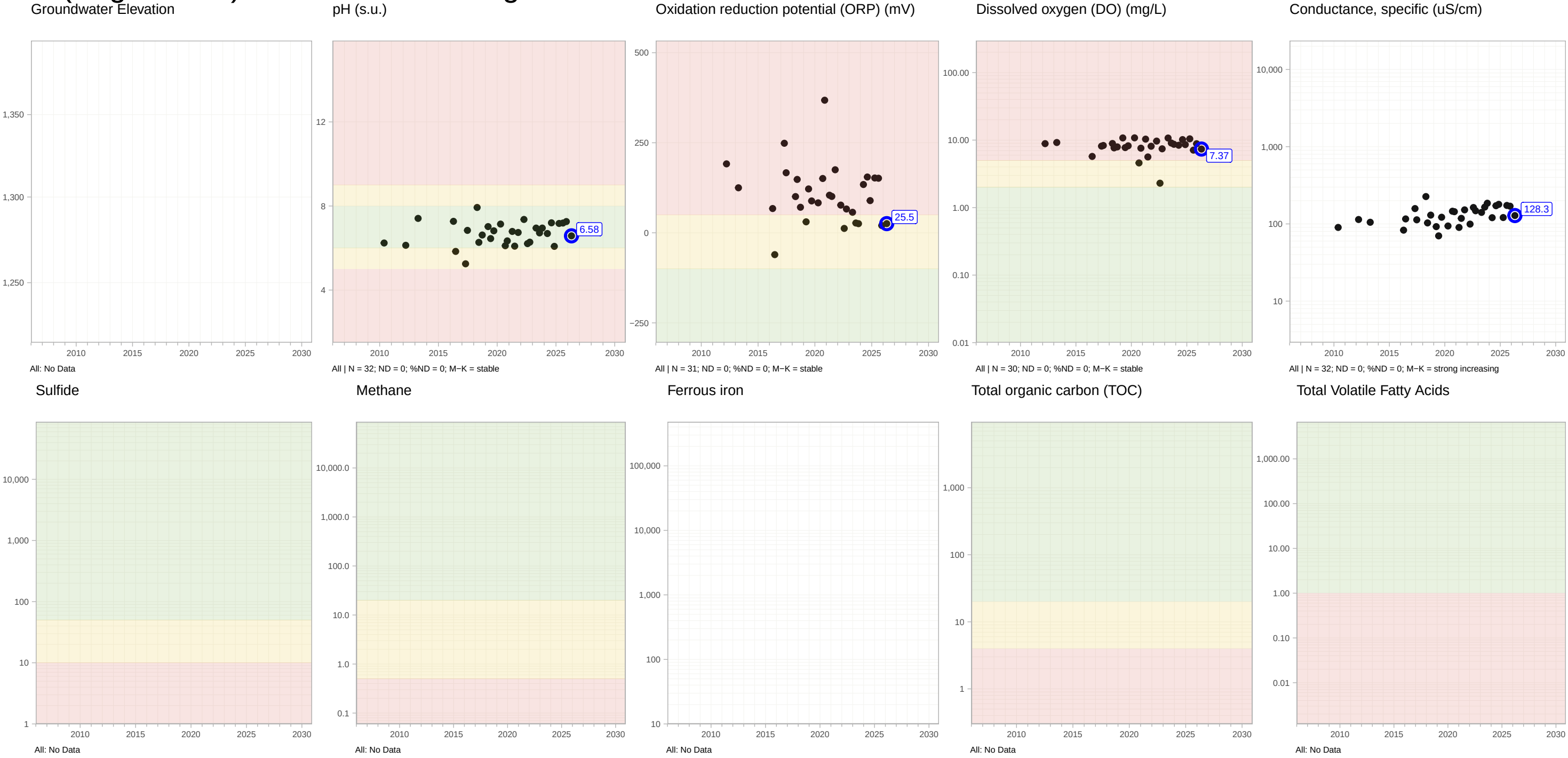


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

111 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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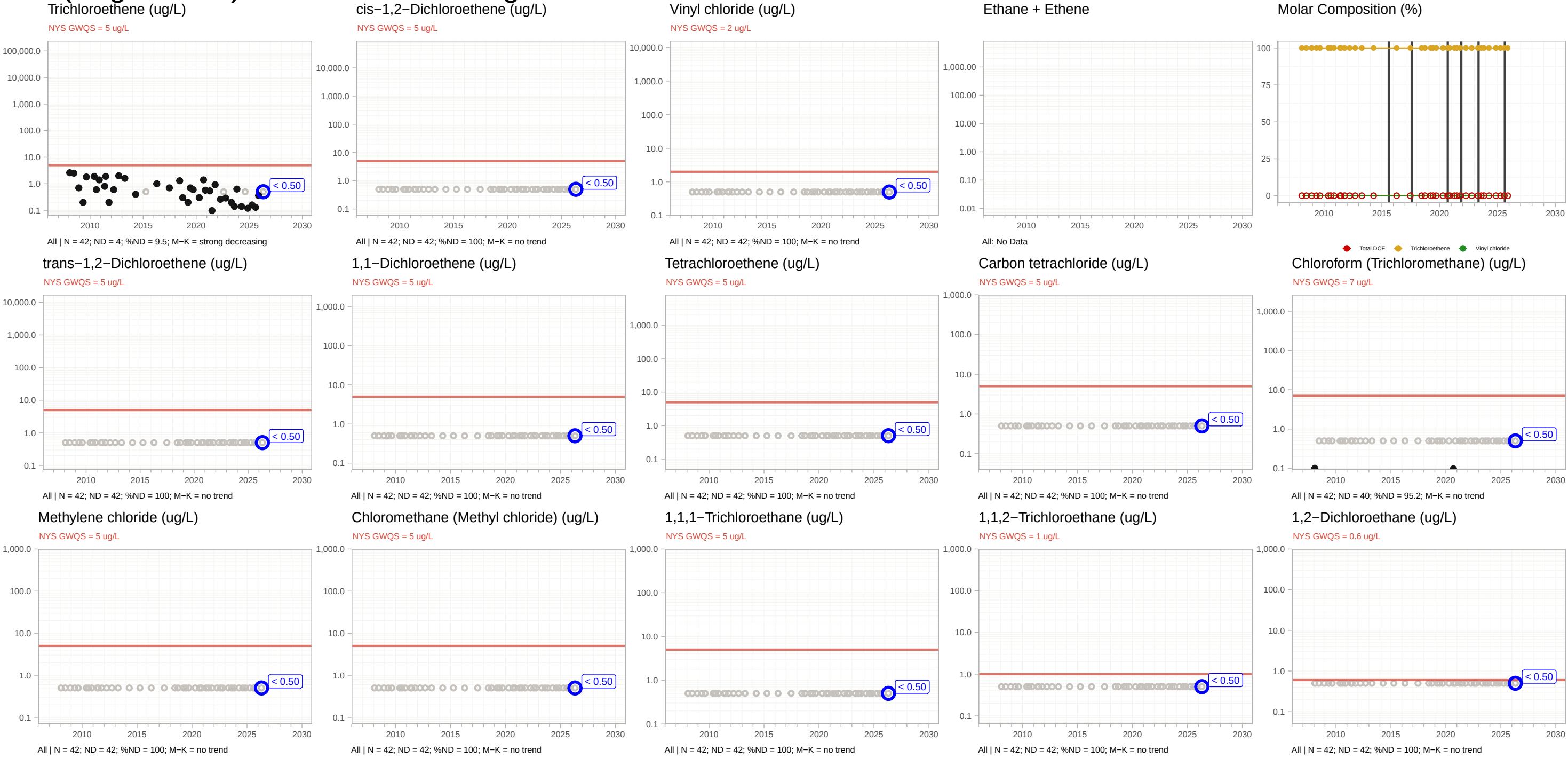
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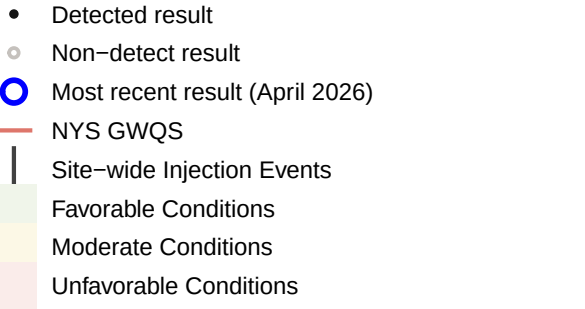
- Detected result
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112 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

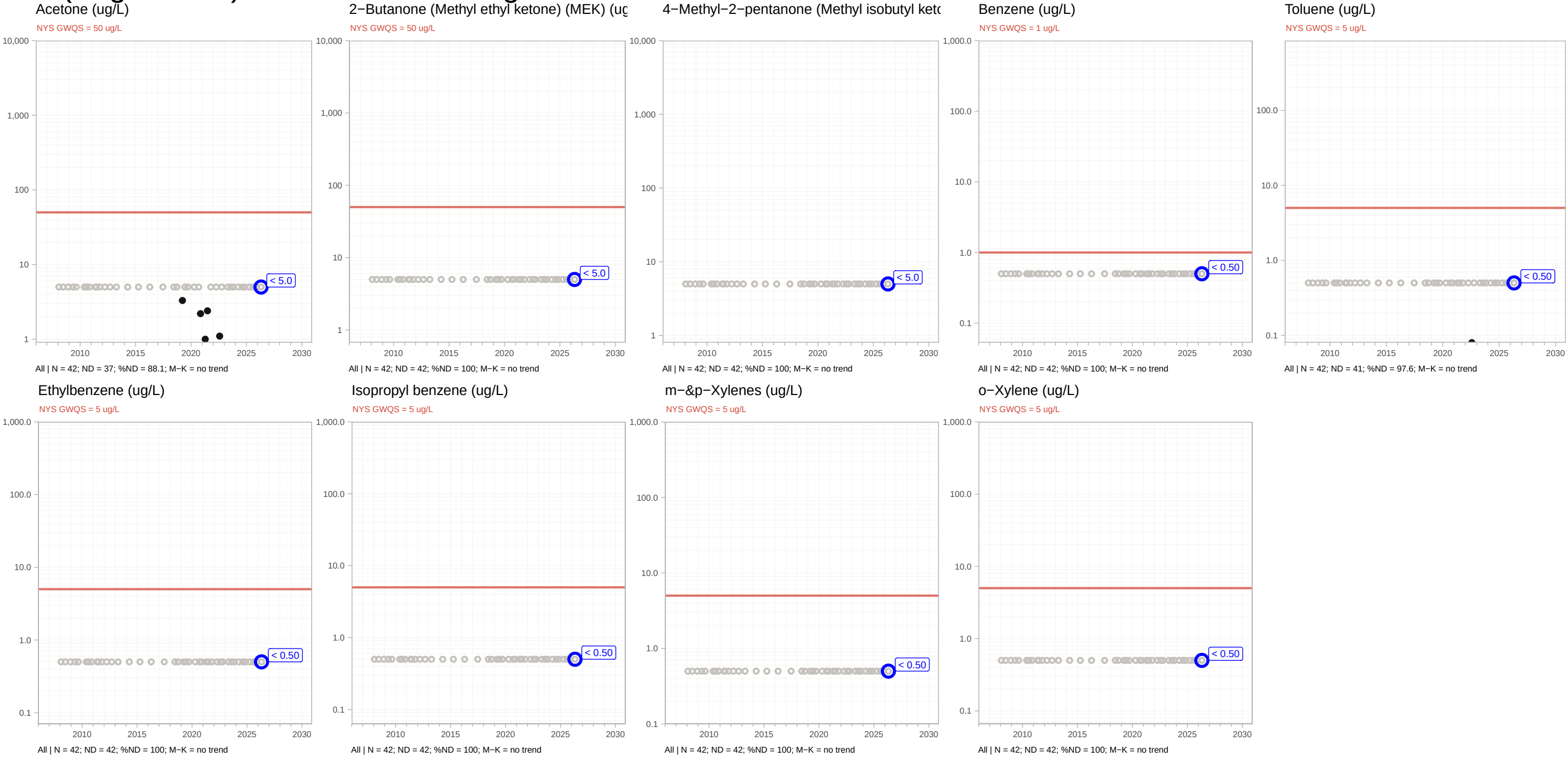


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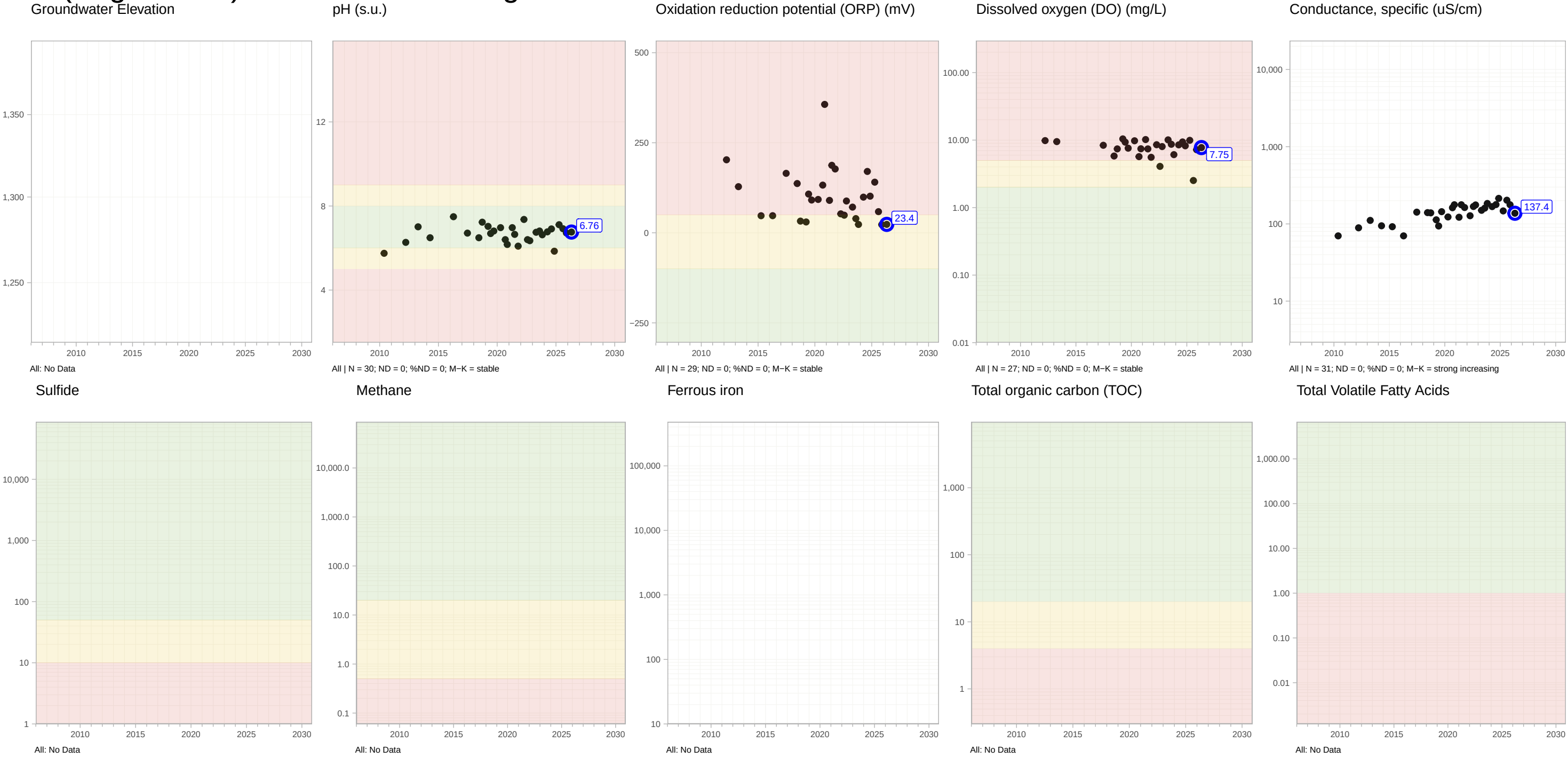


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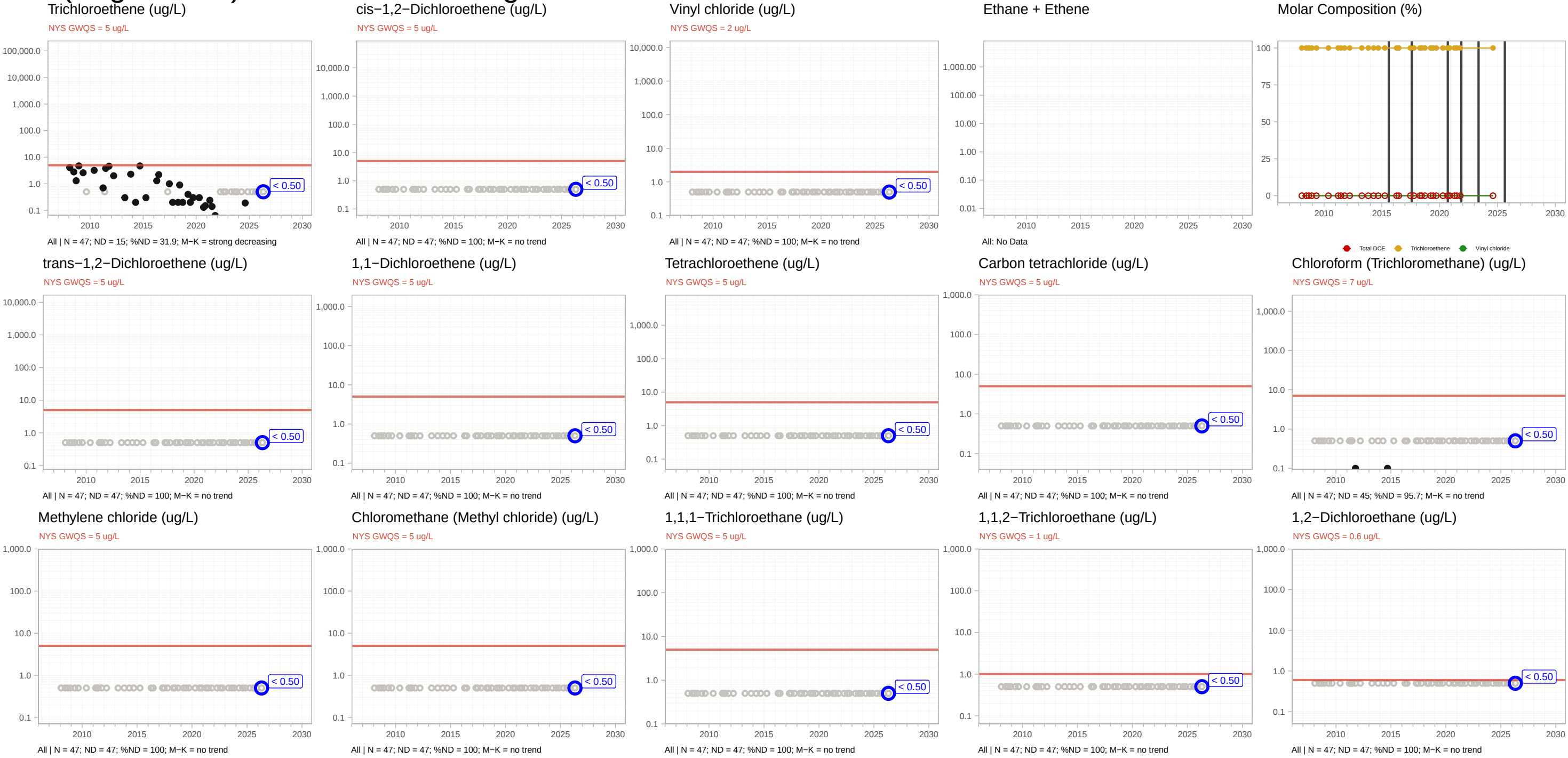
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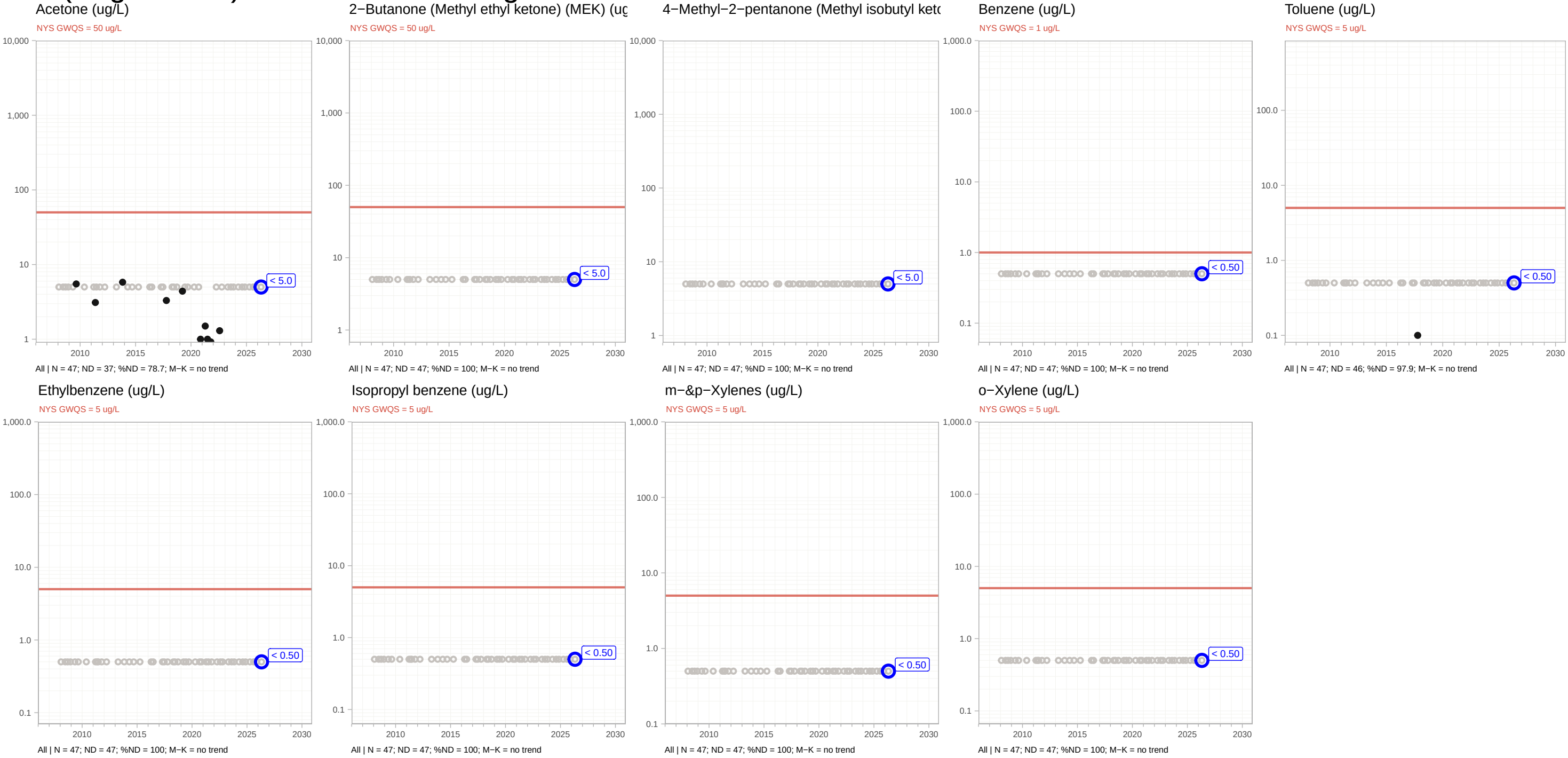
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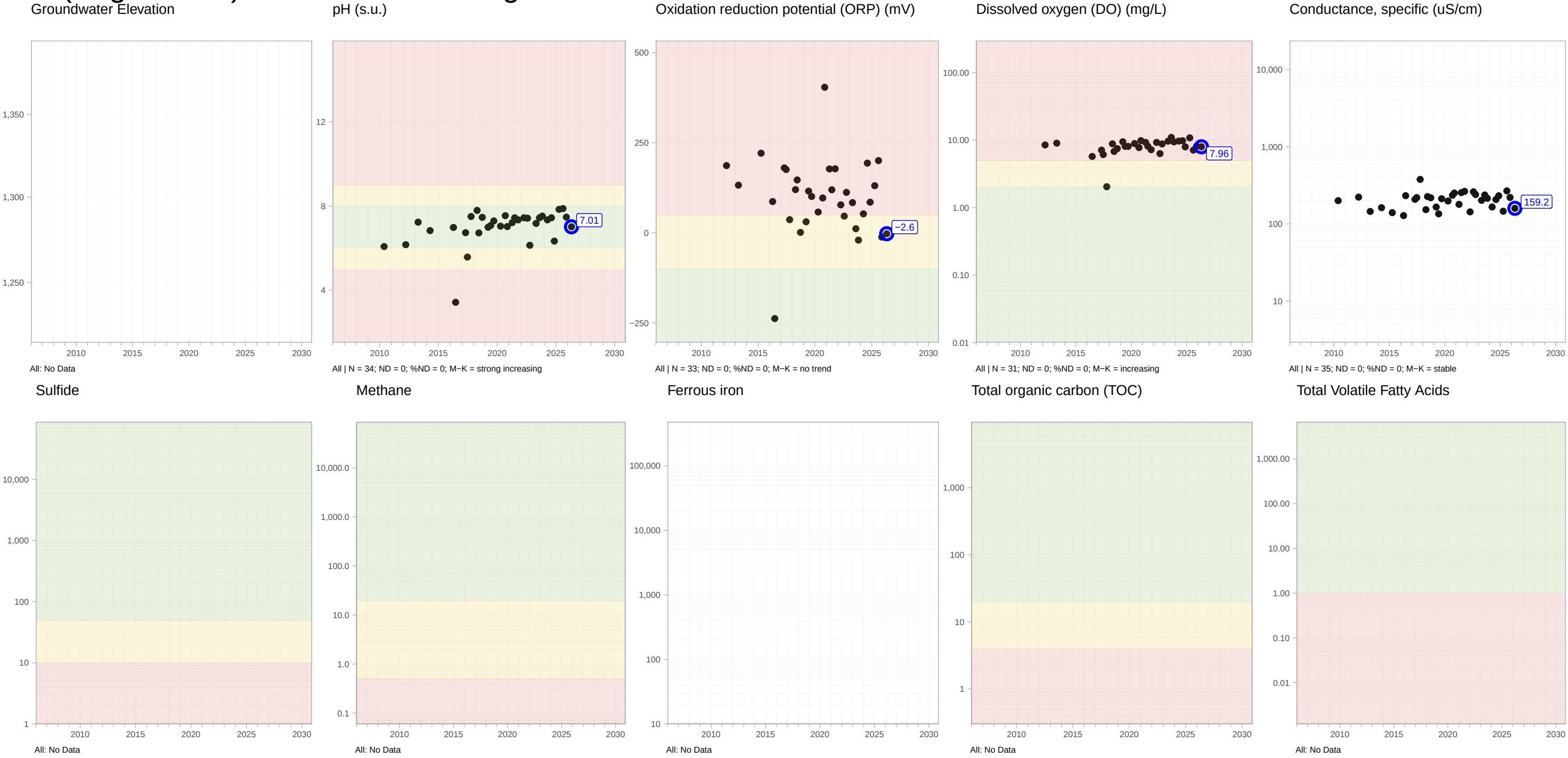


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113 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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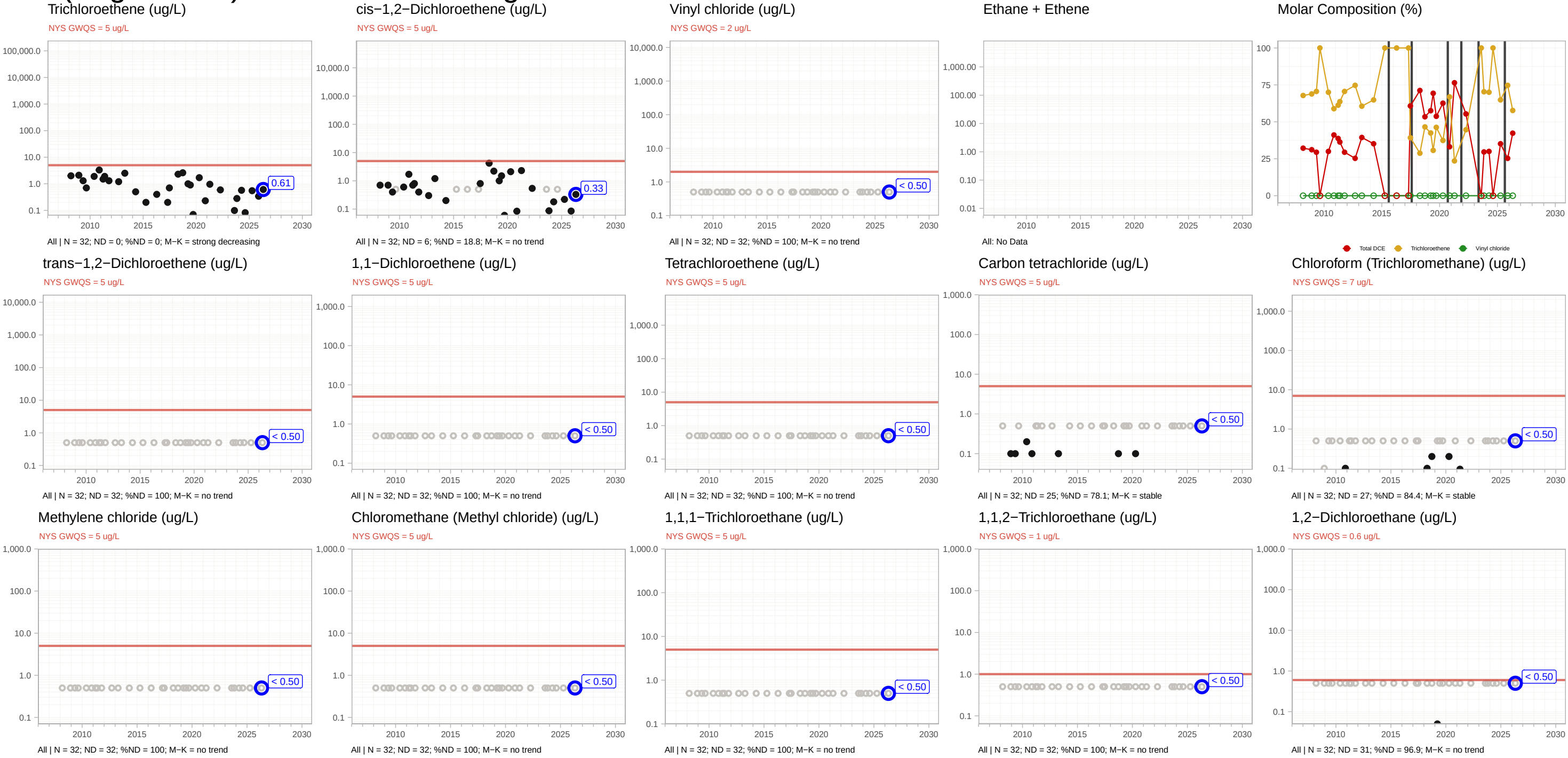
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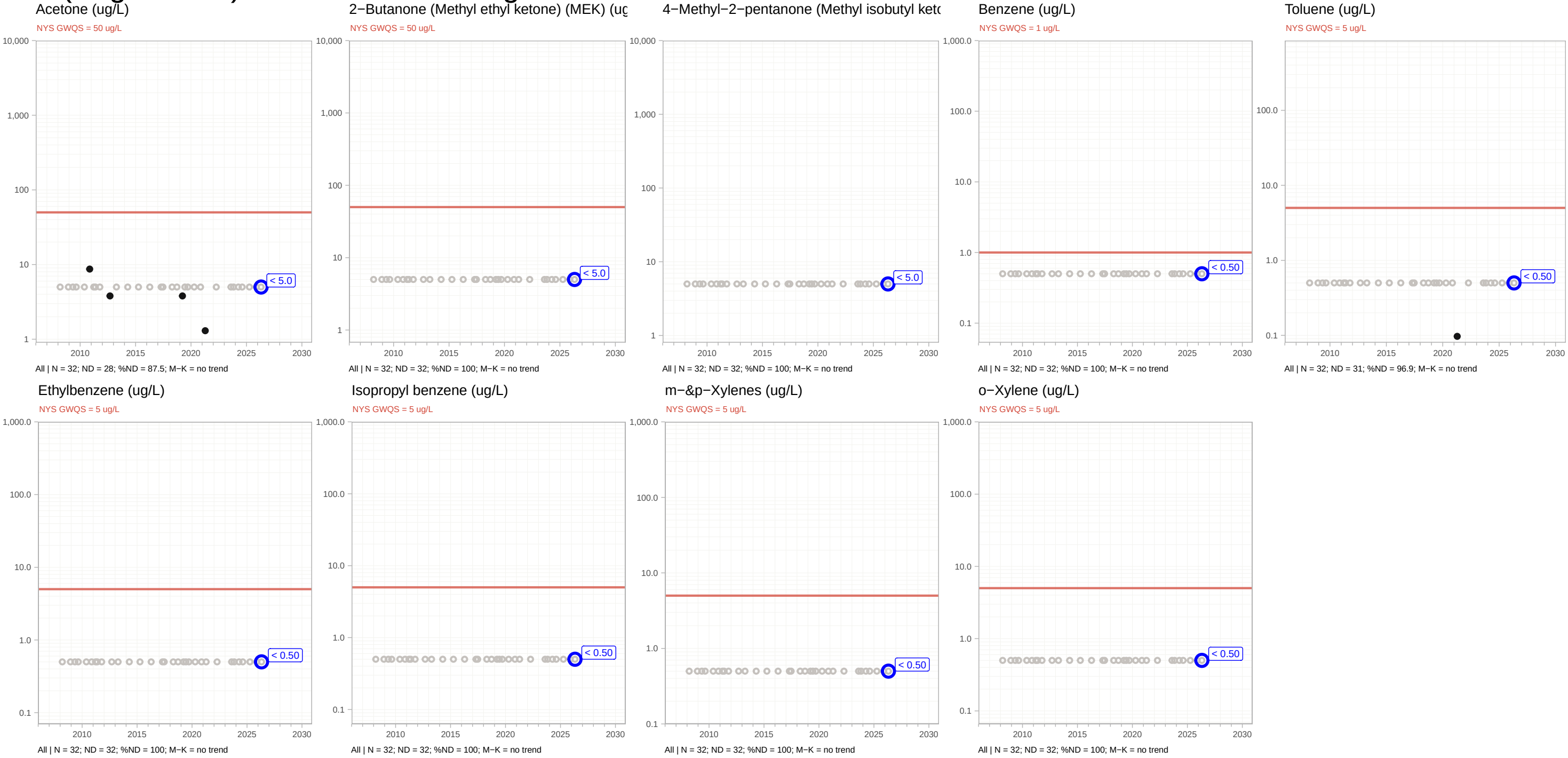
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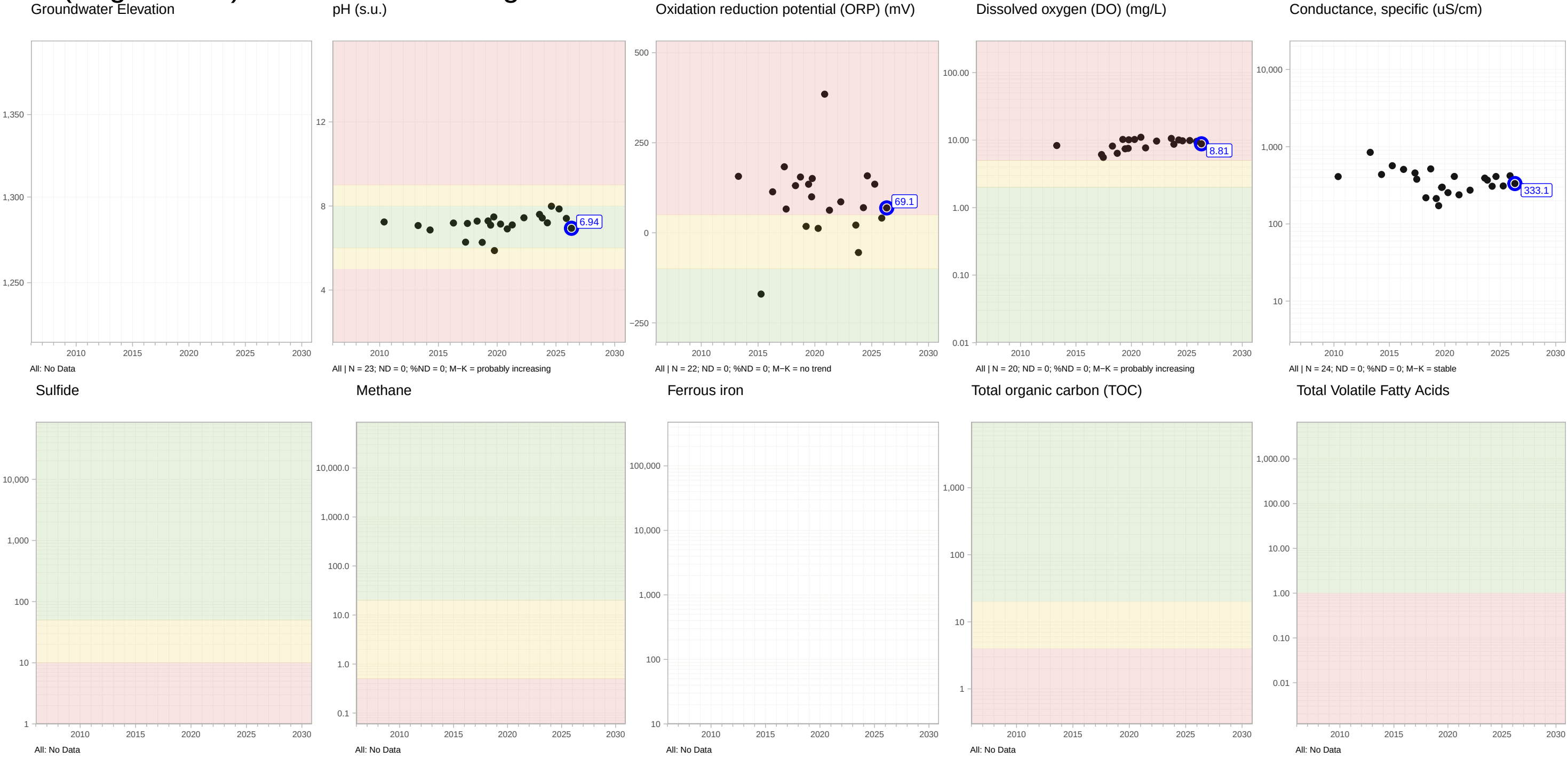


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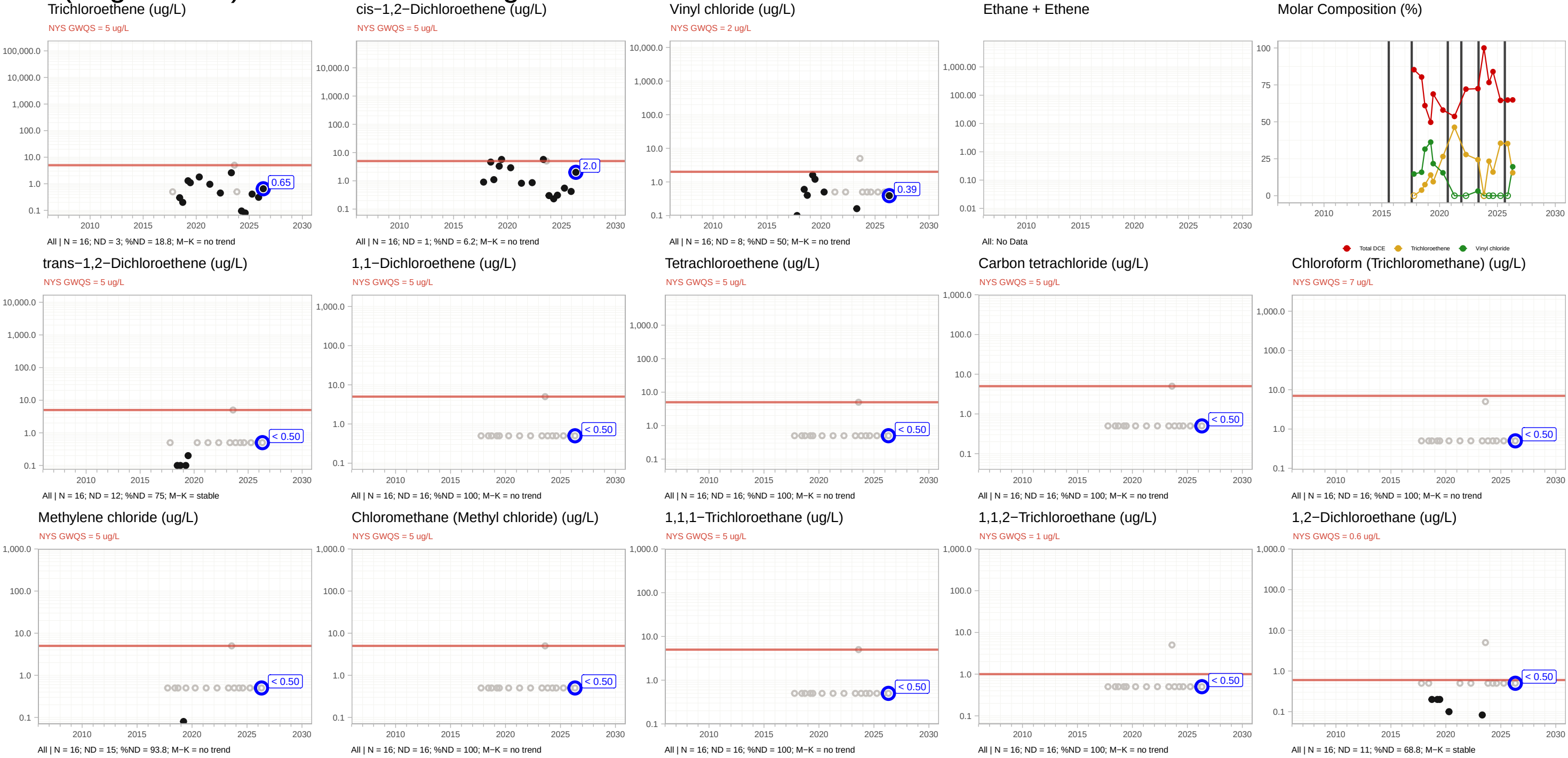
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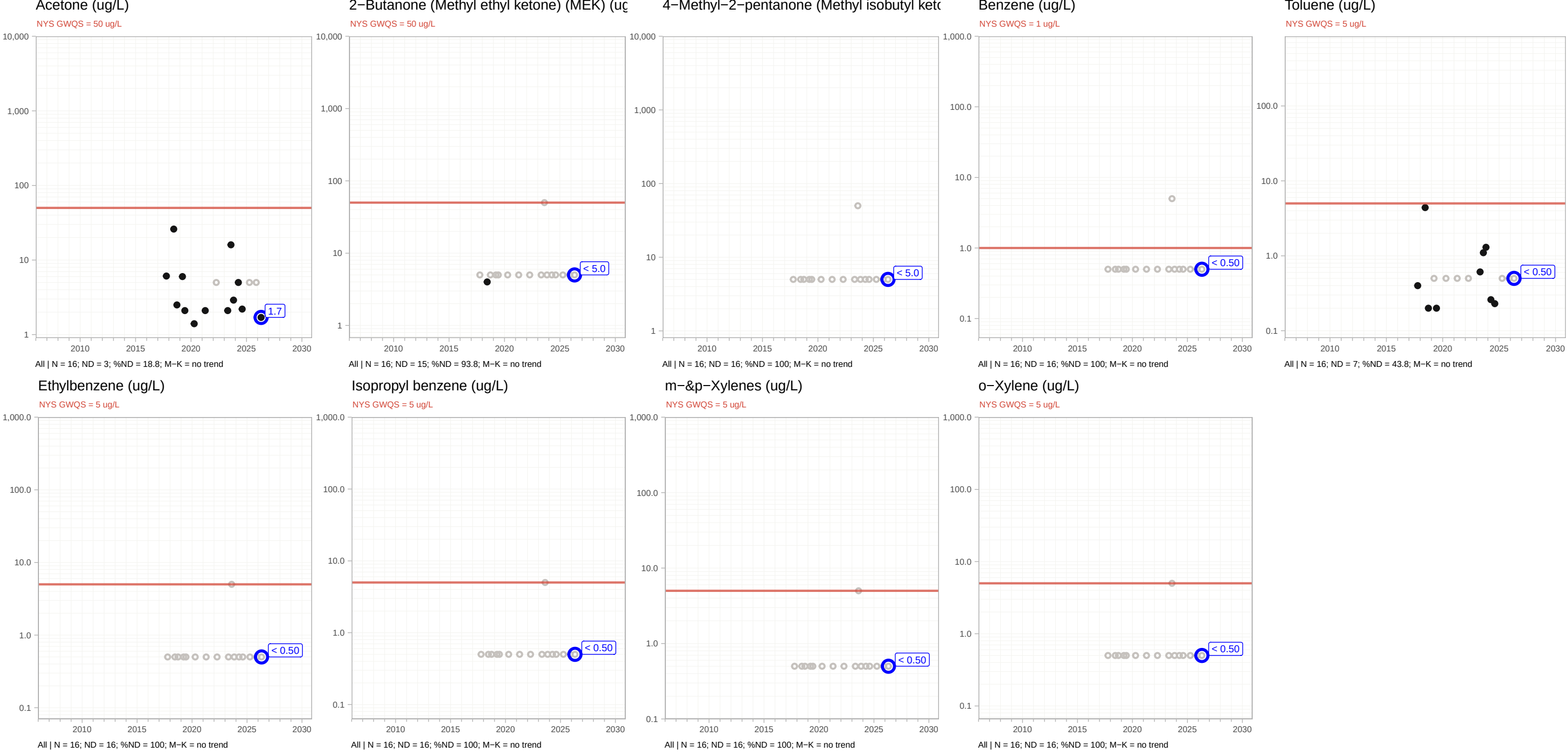
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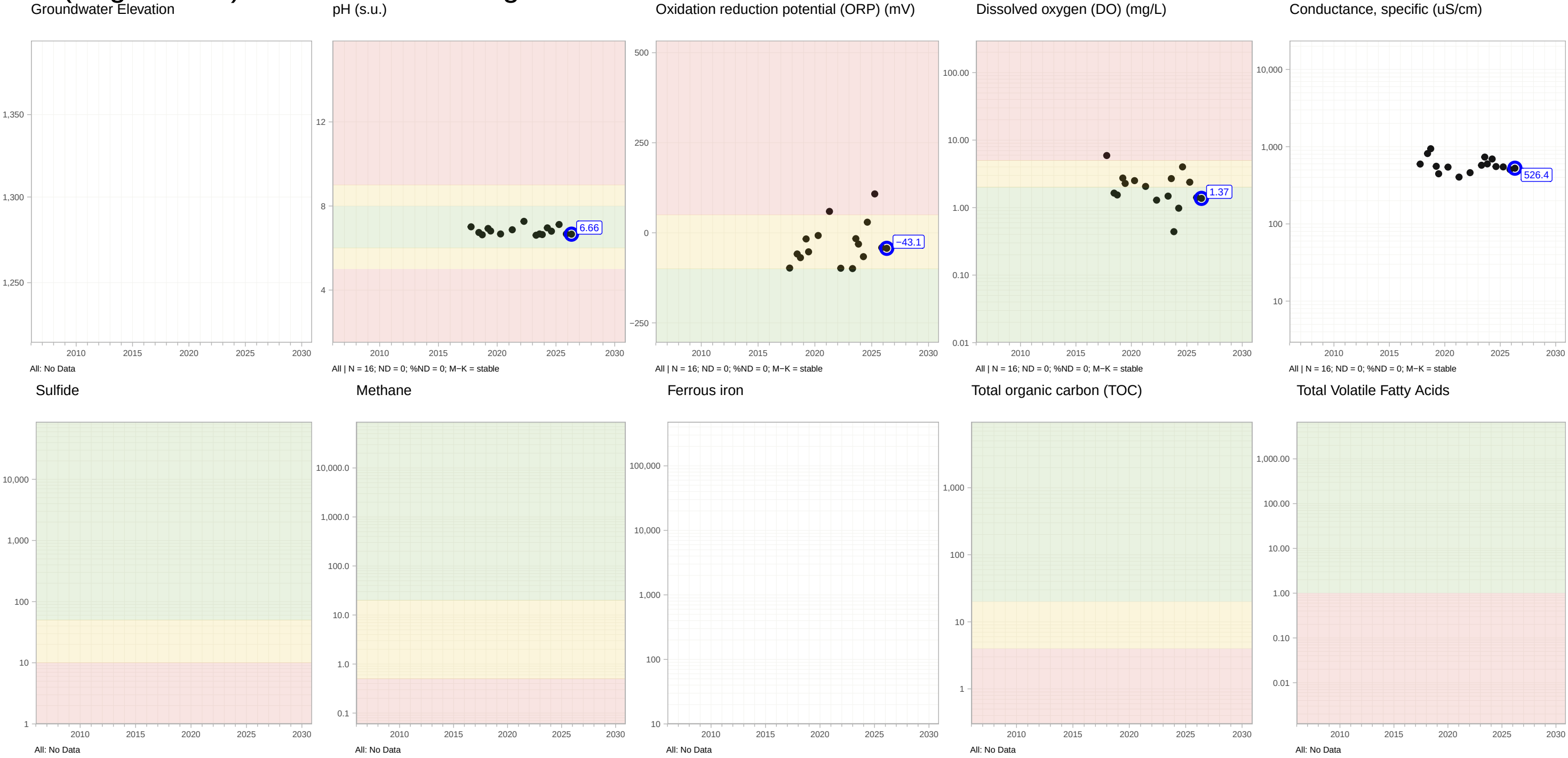


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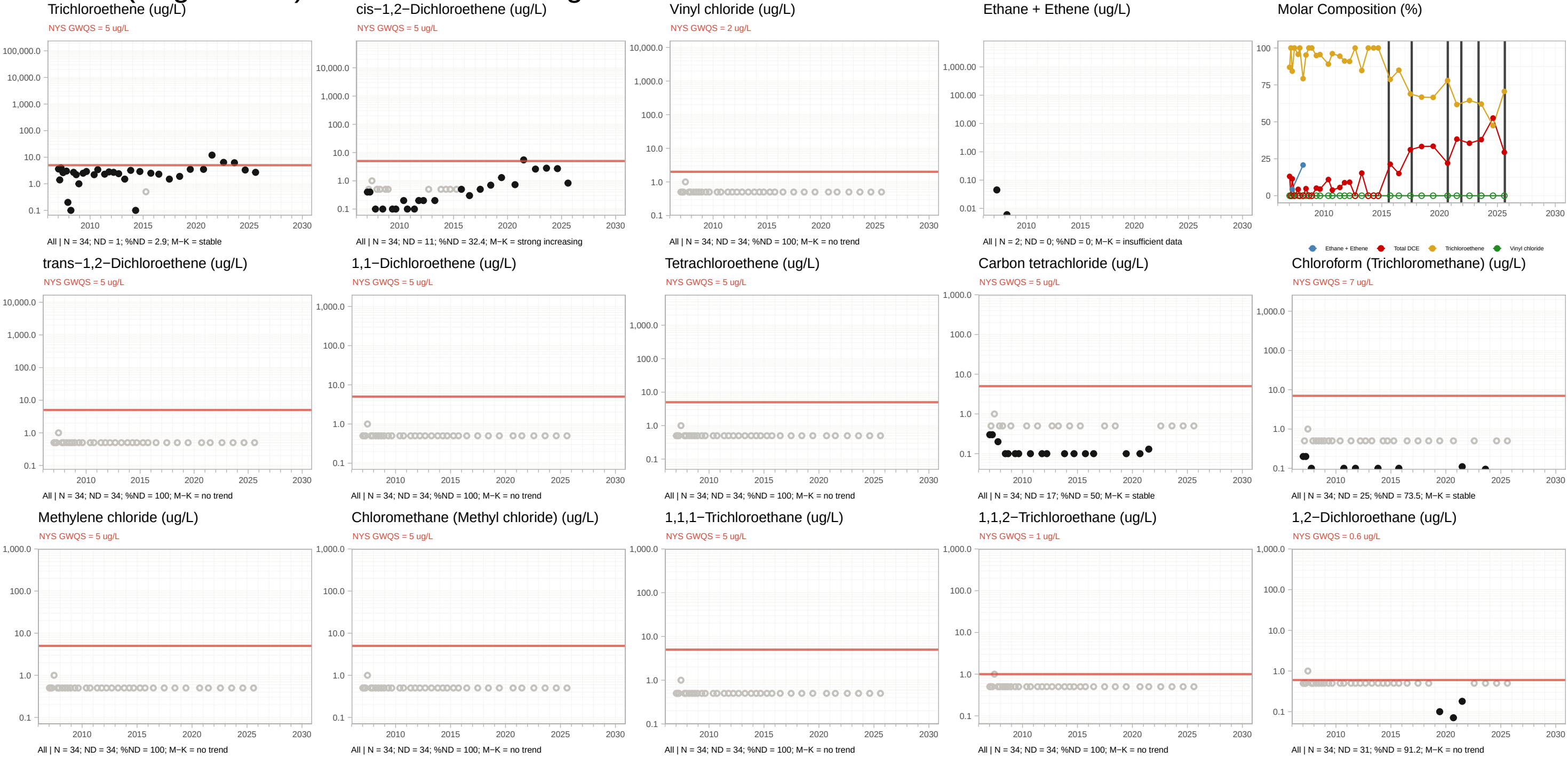
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
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BP–10A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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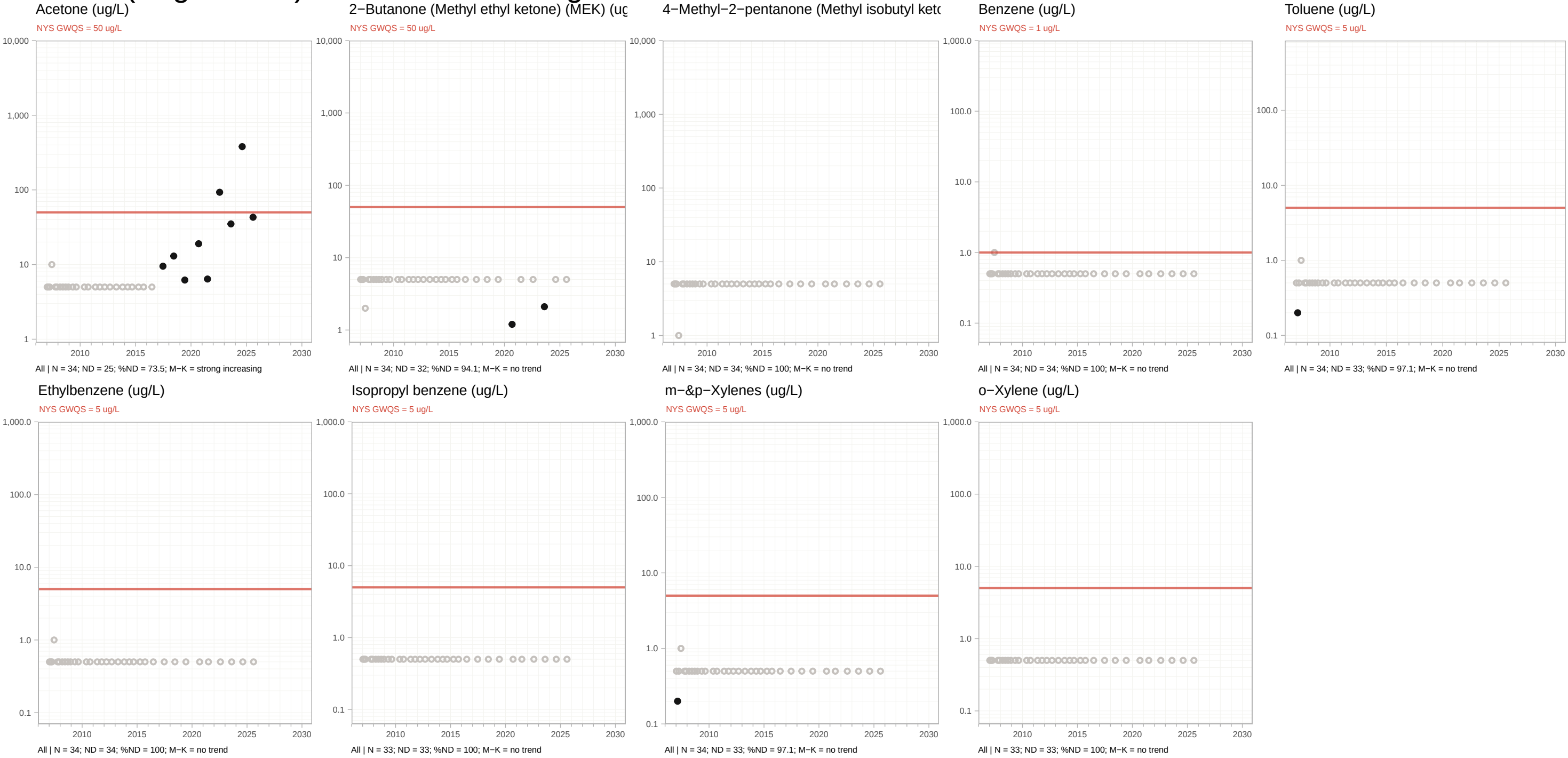
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- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
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BP–10A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

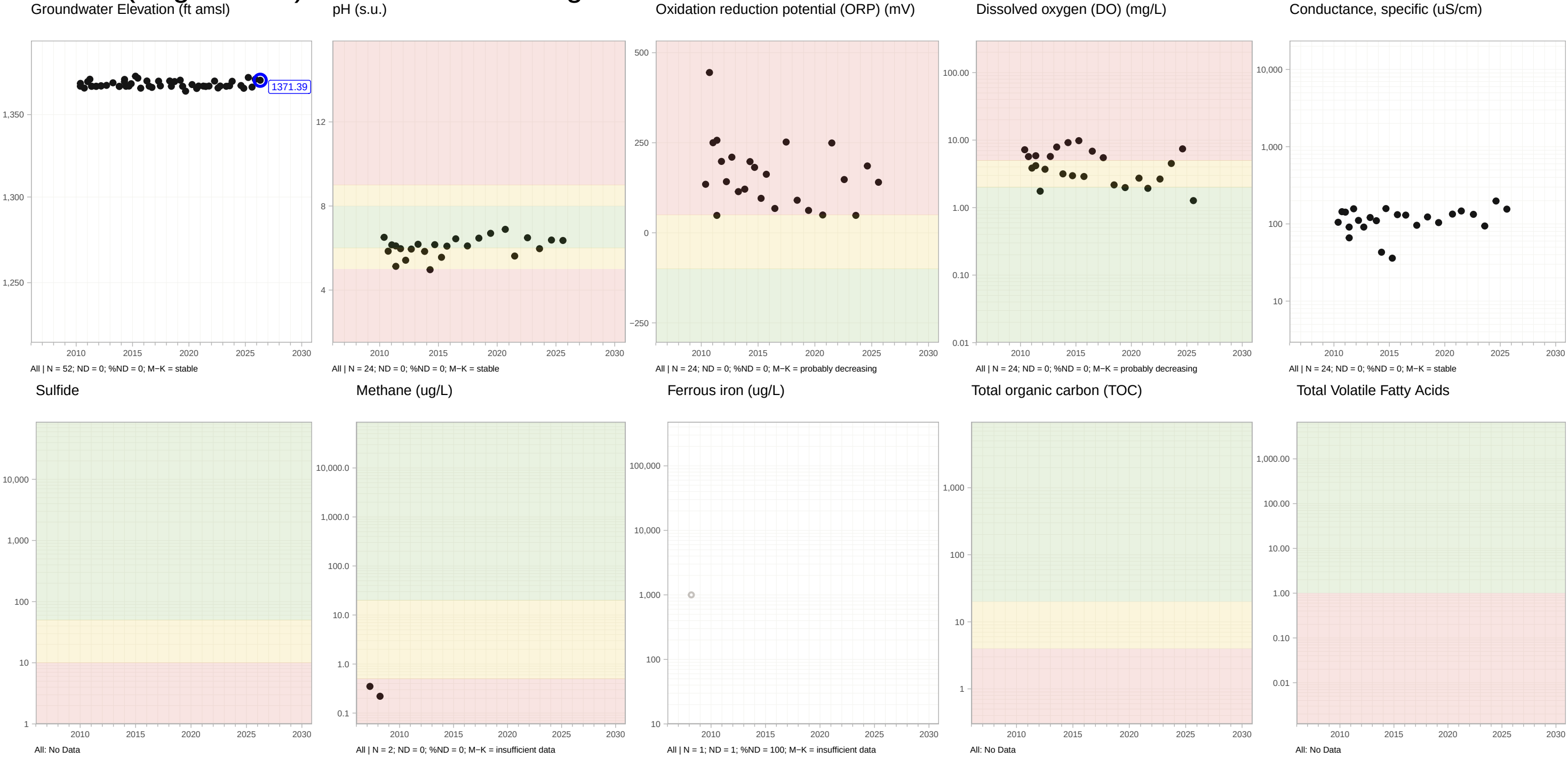


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

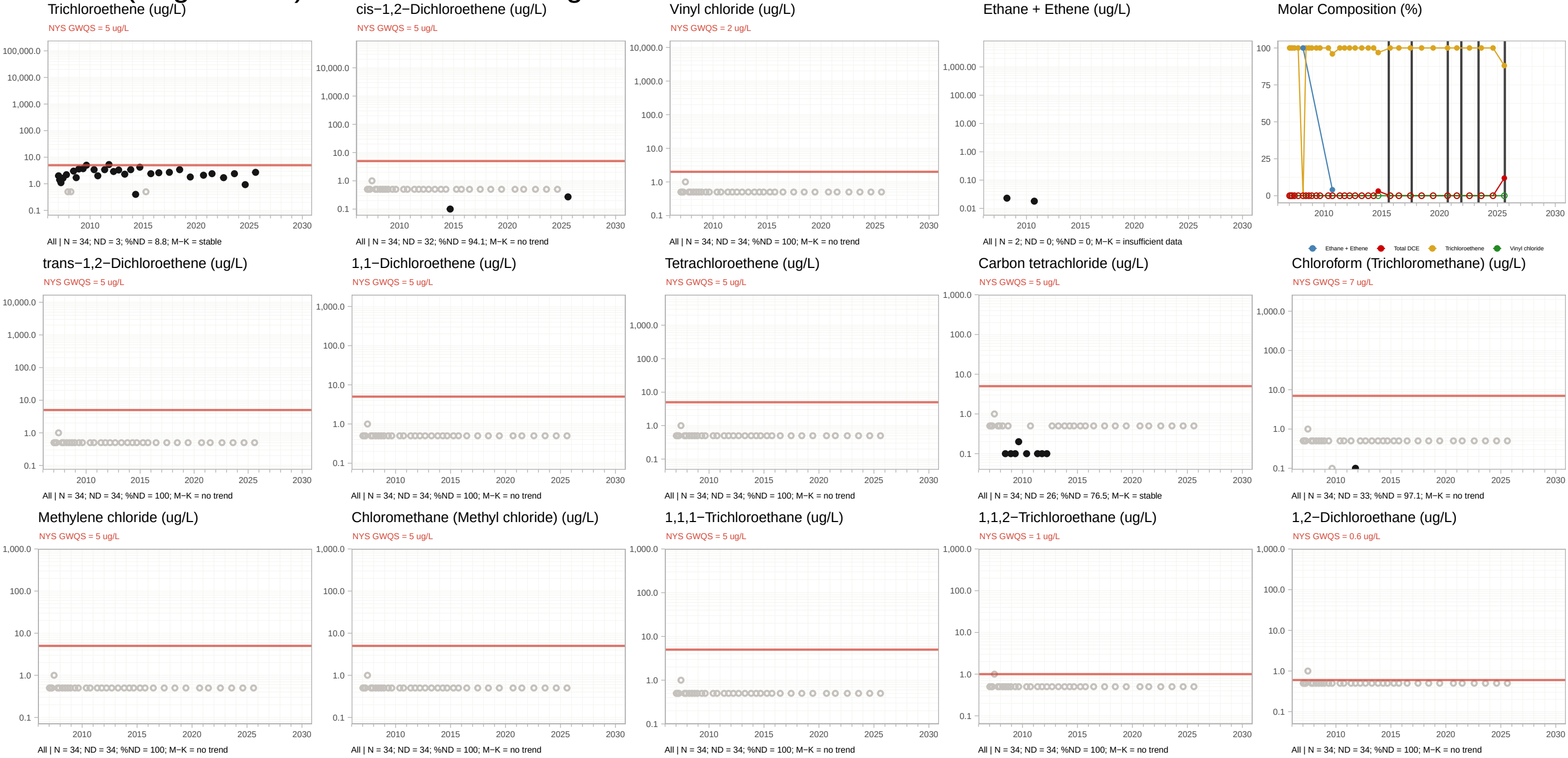
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-11A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

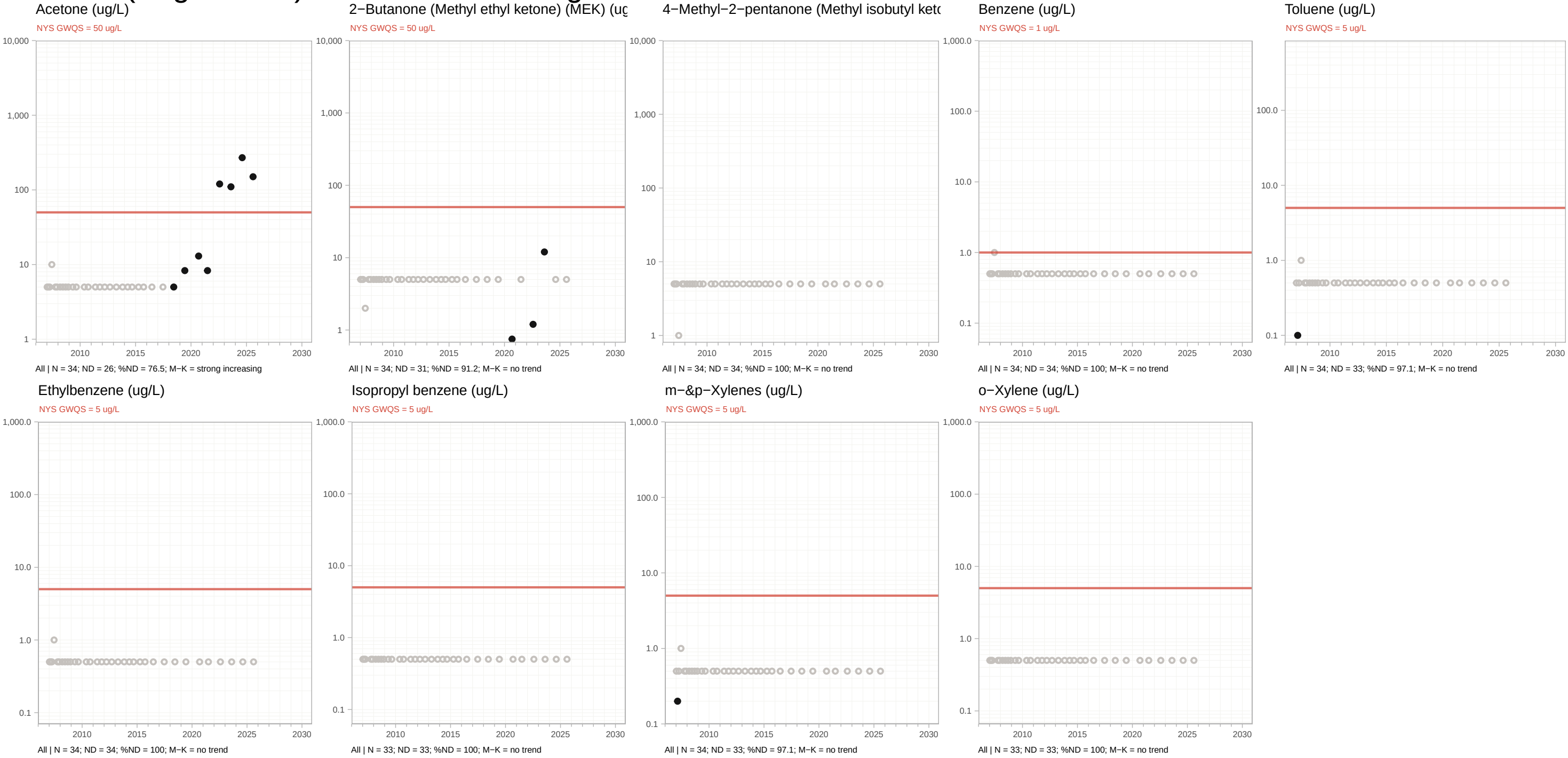
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-11A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

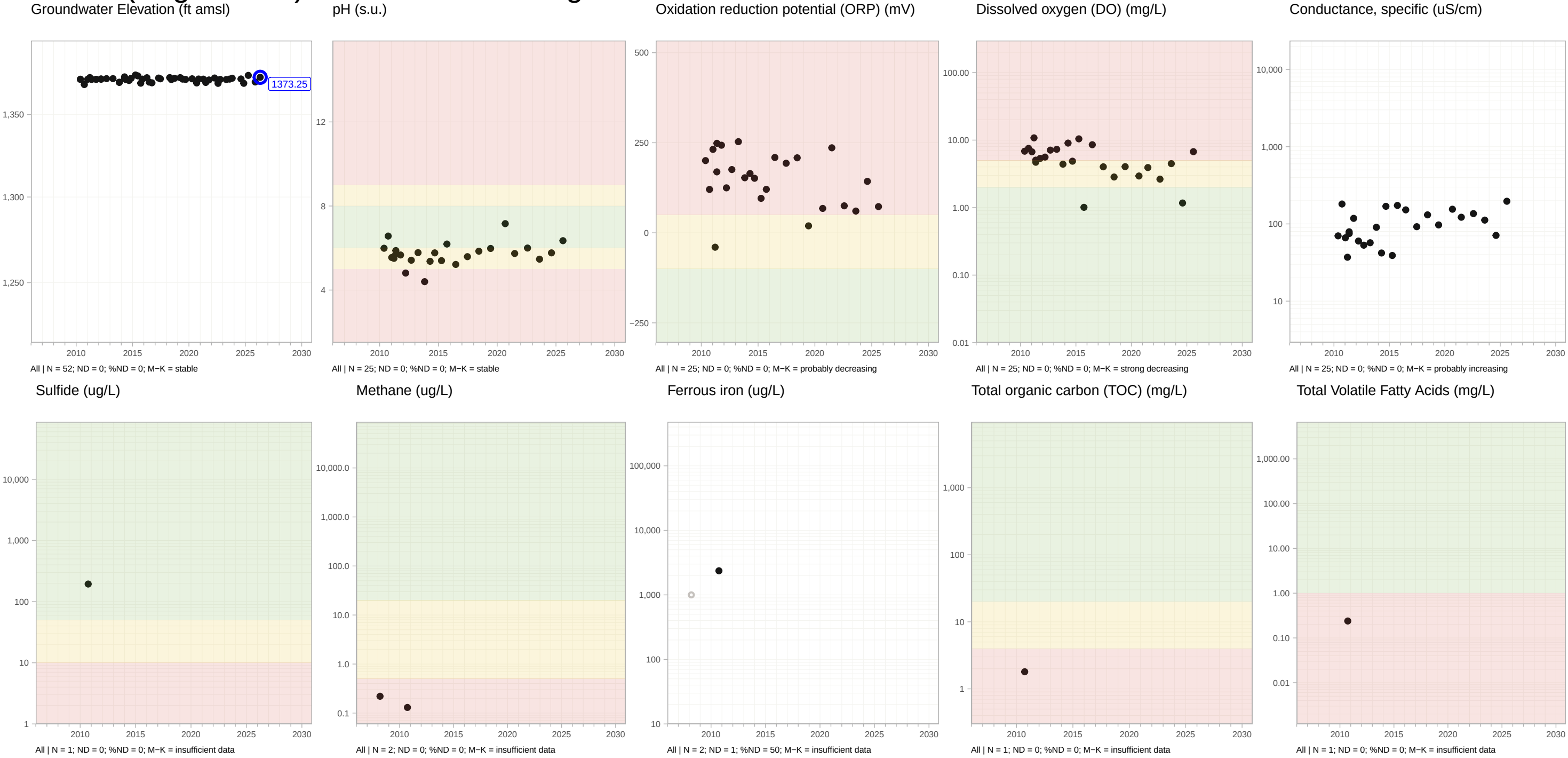


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-11A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

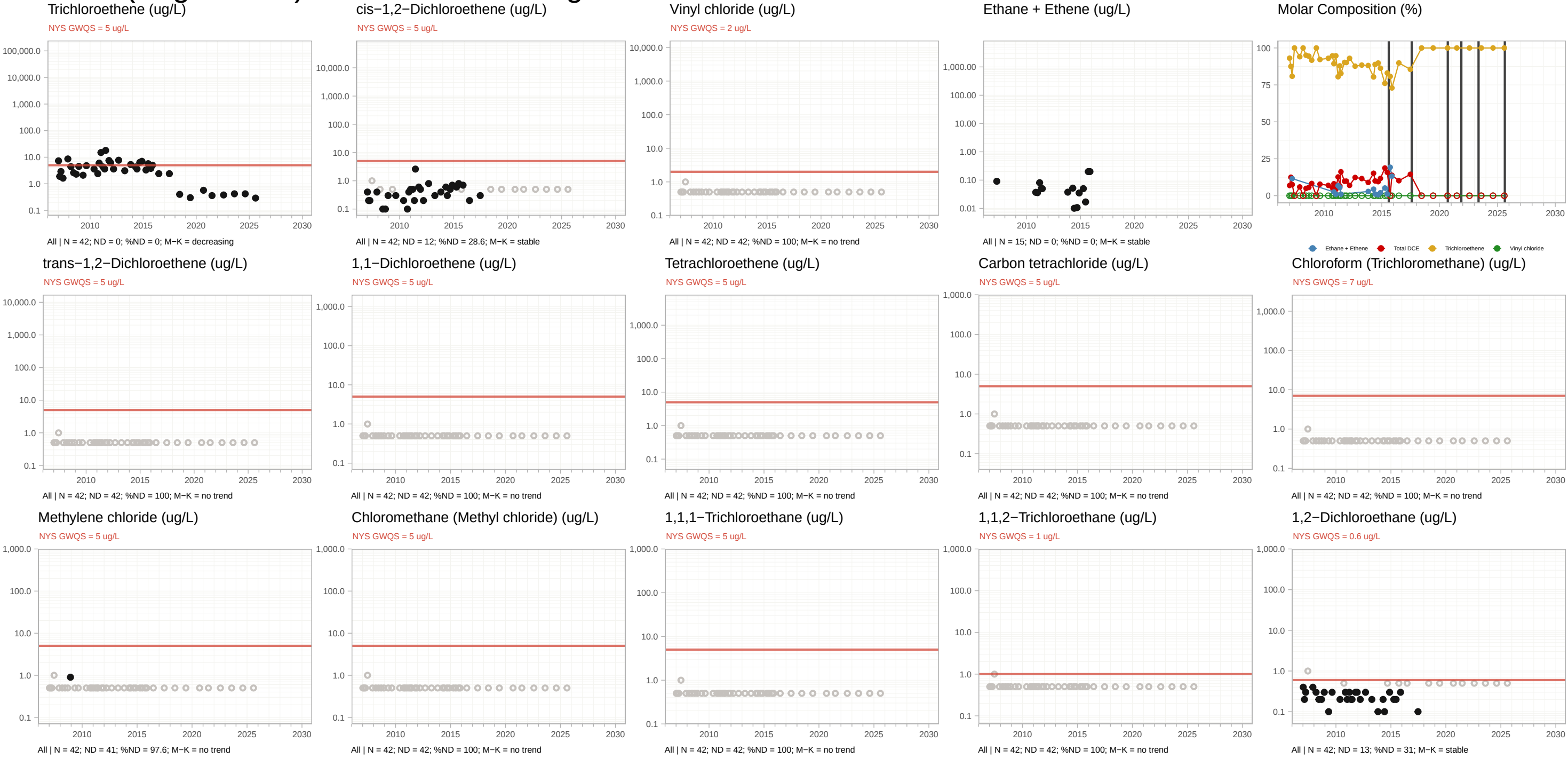
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

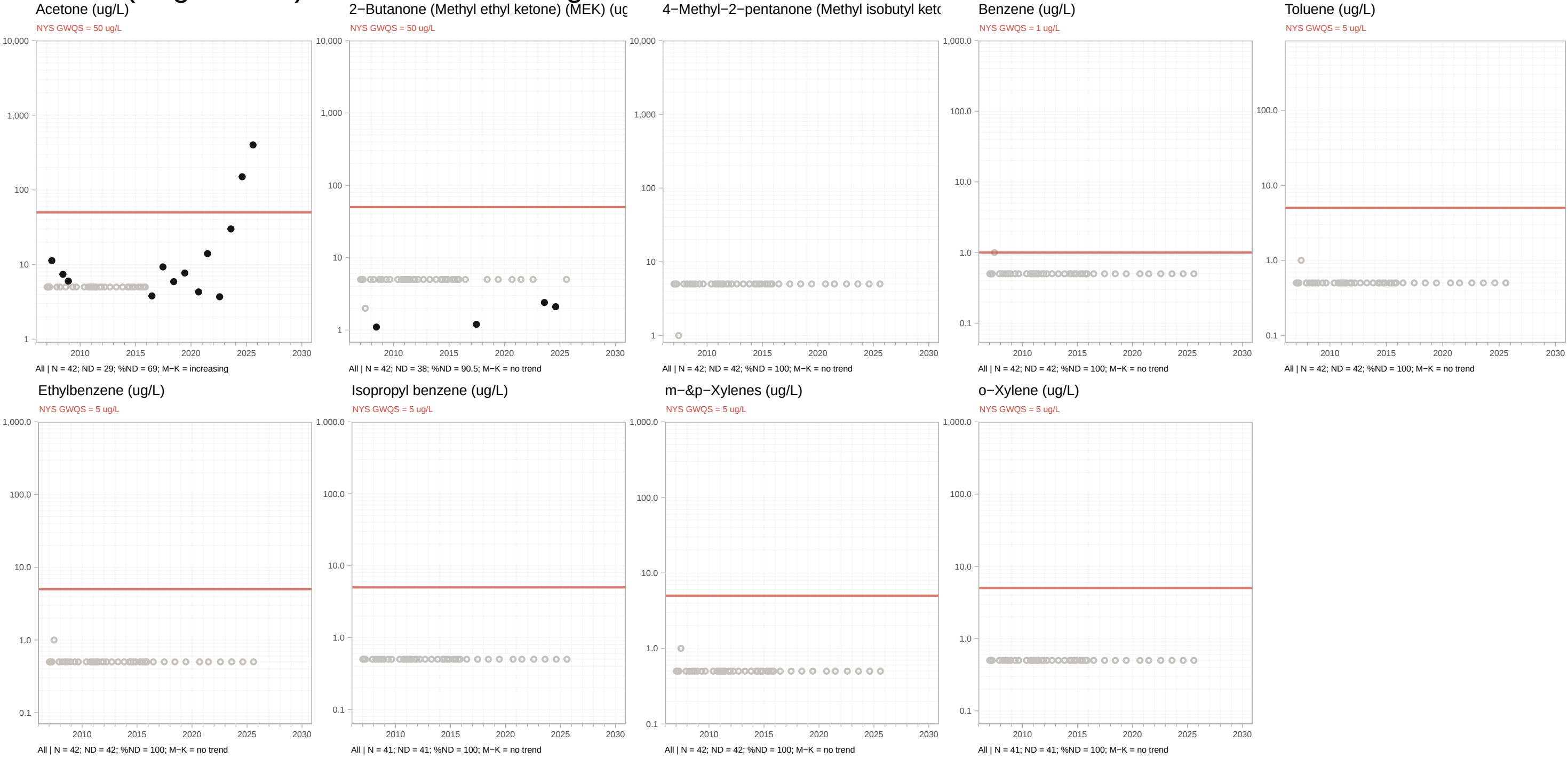
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

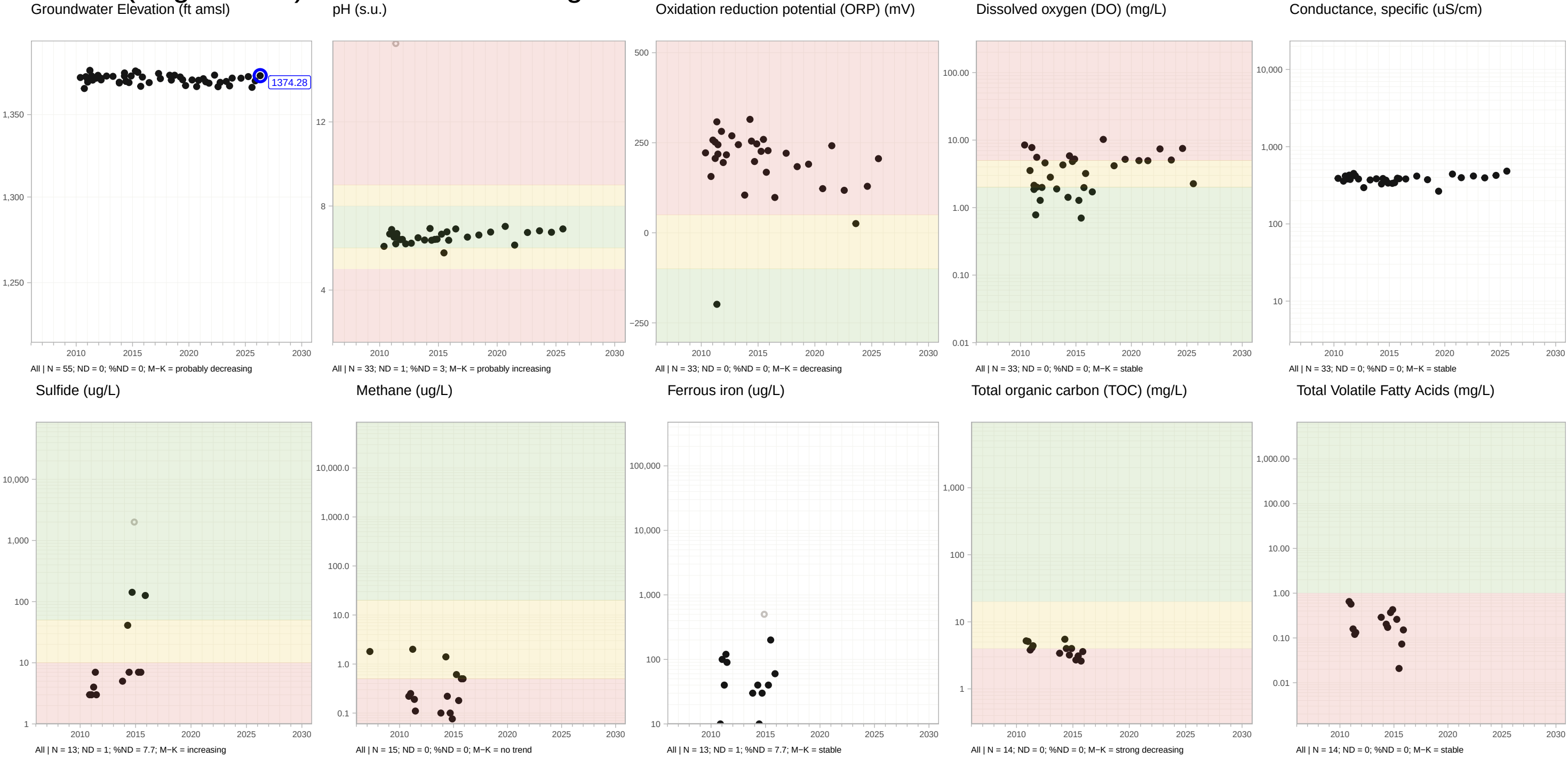


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

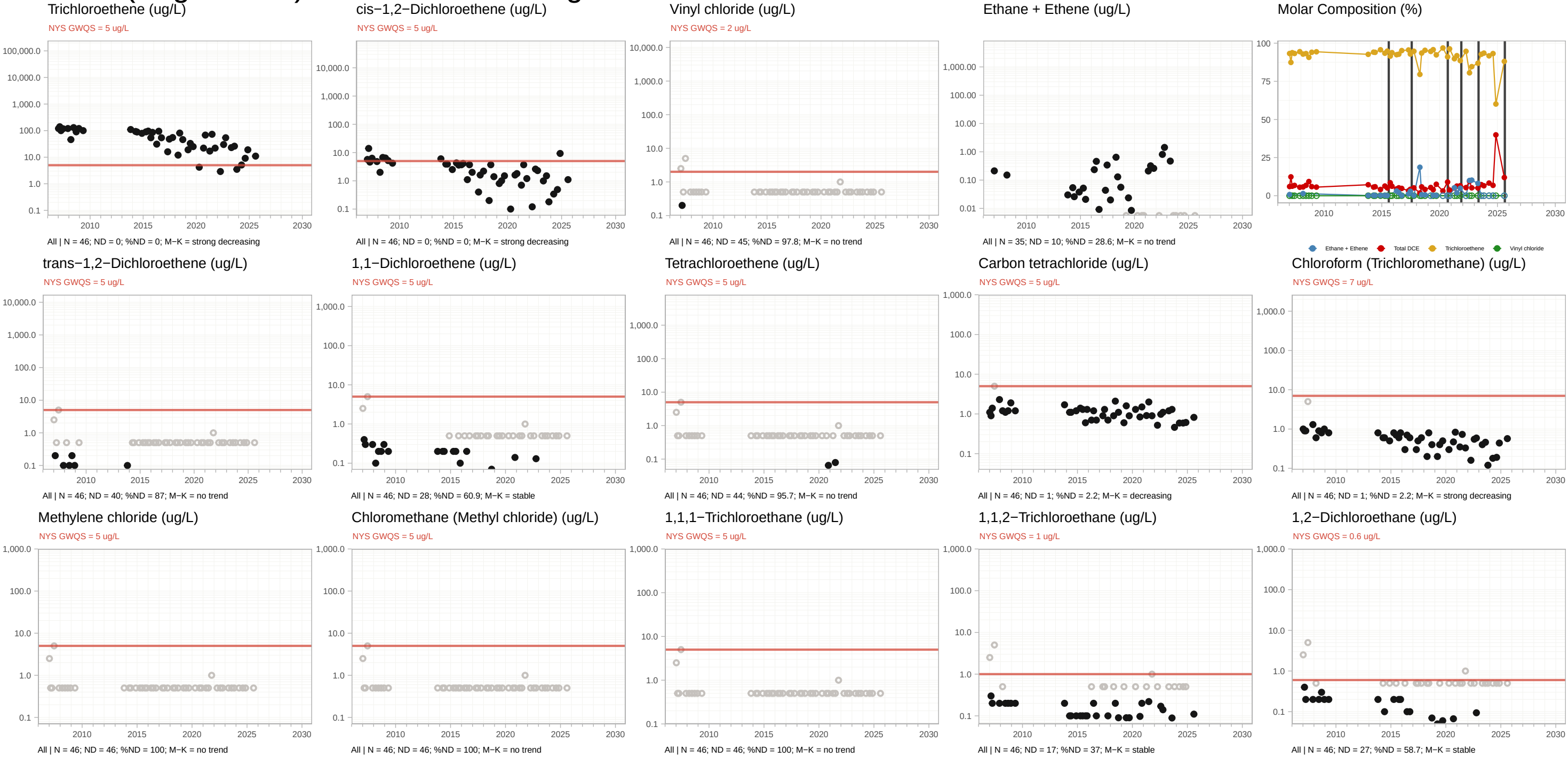
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

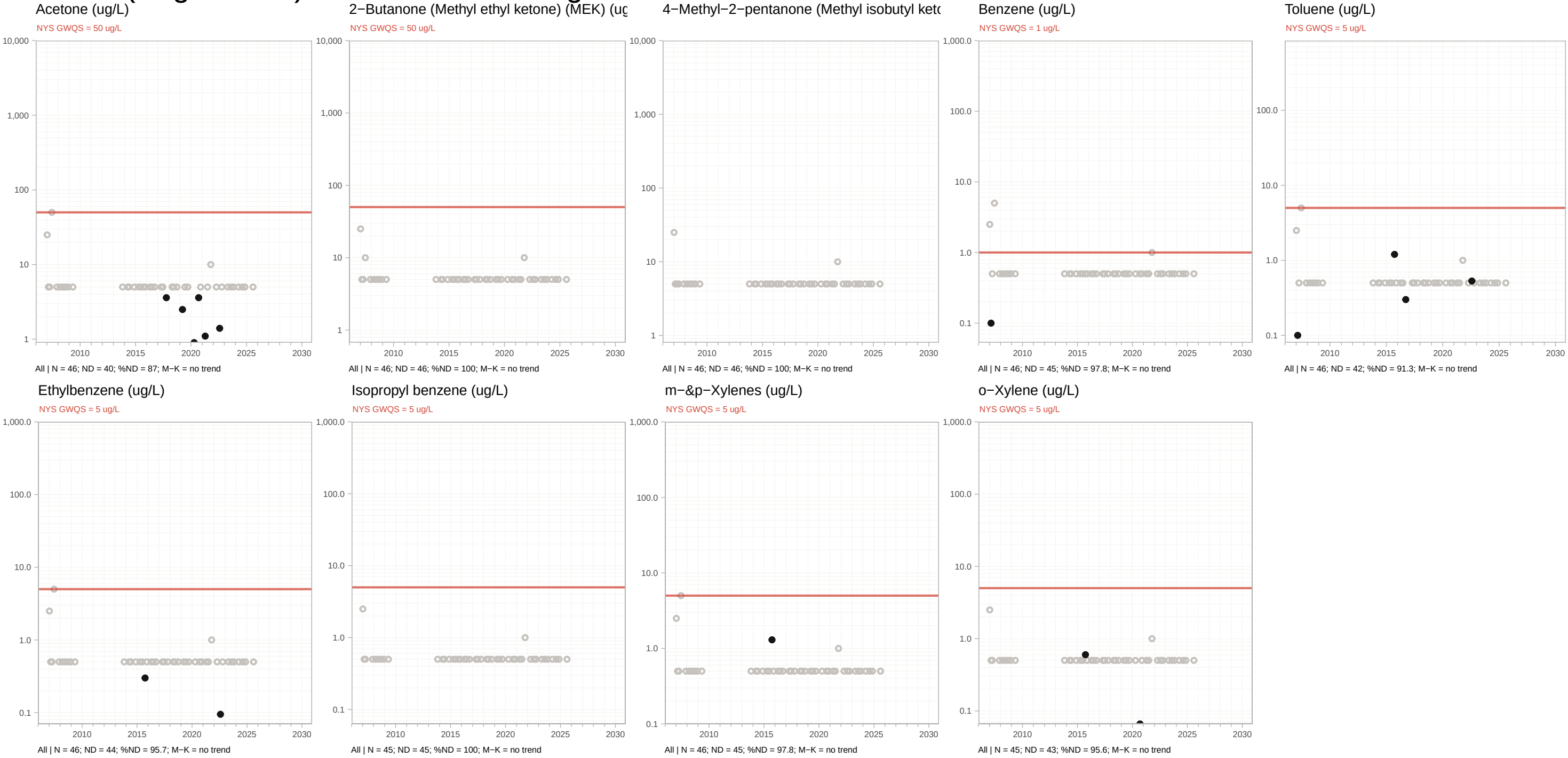


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

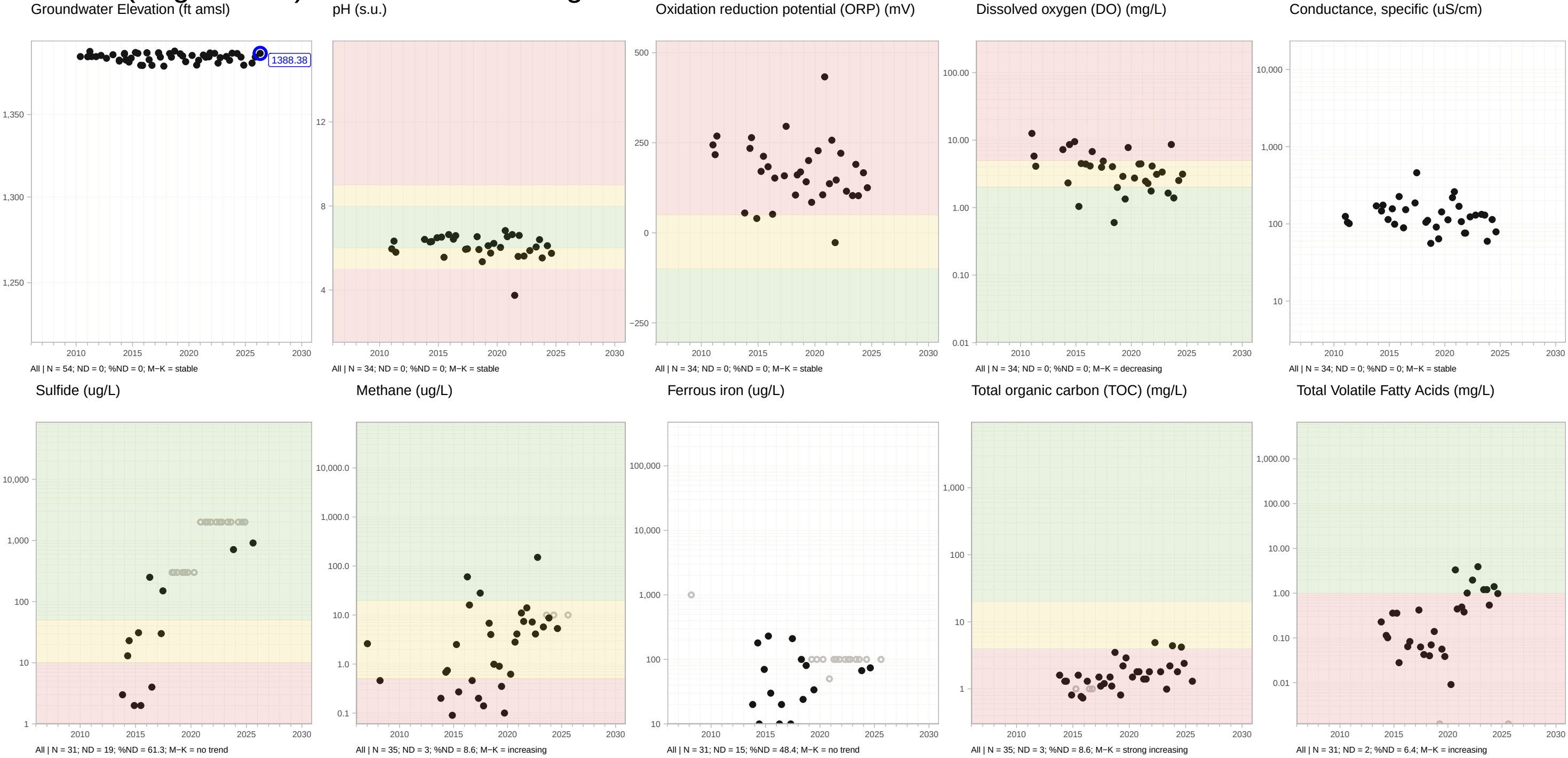


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

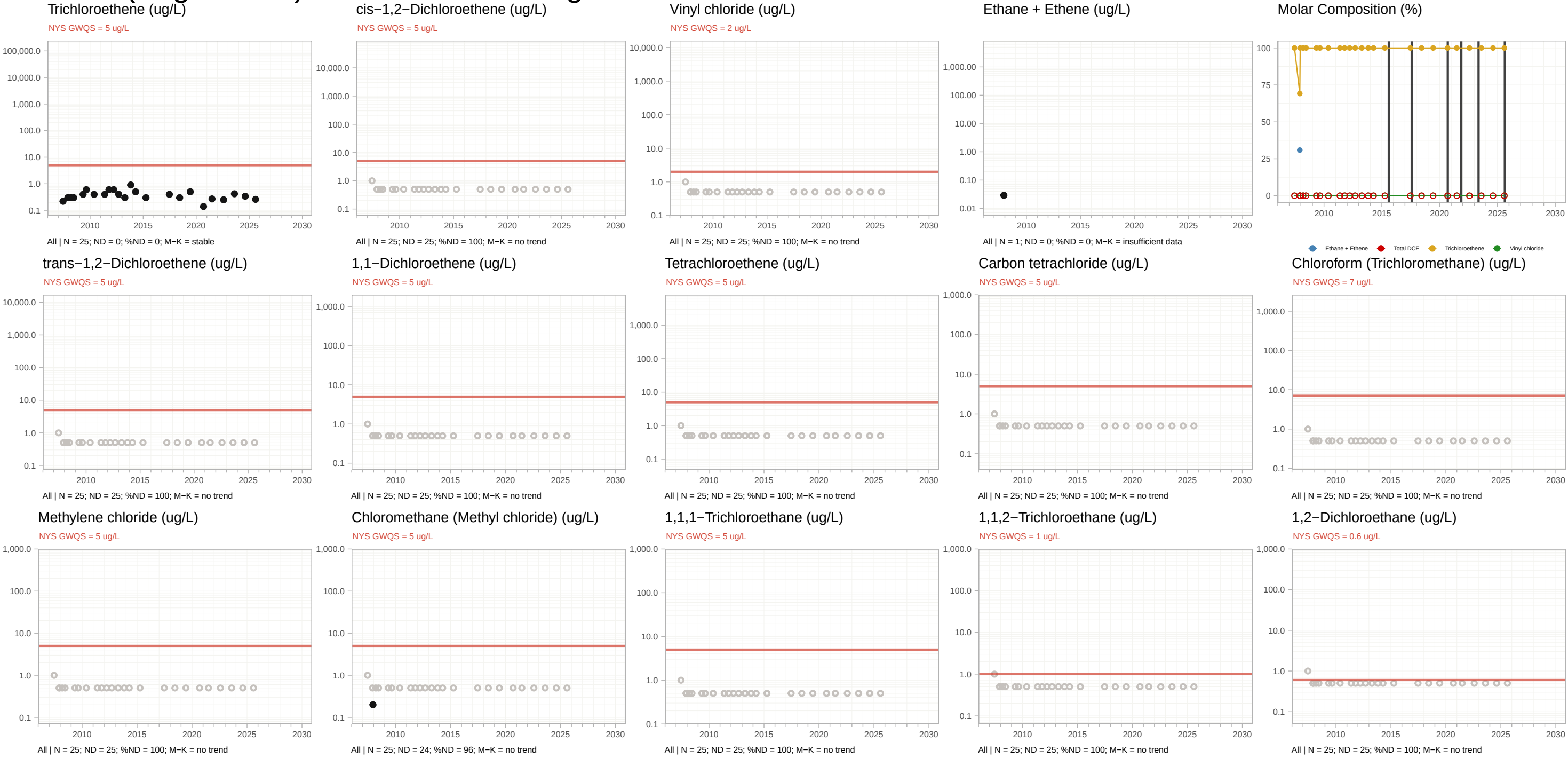


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

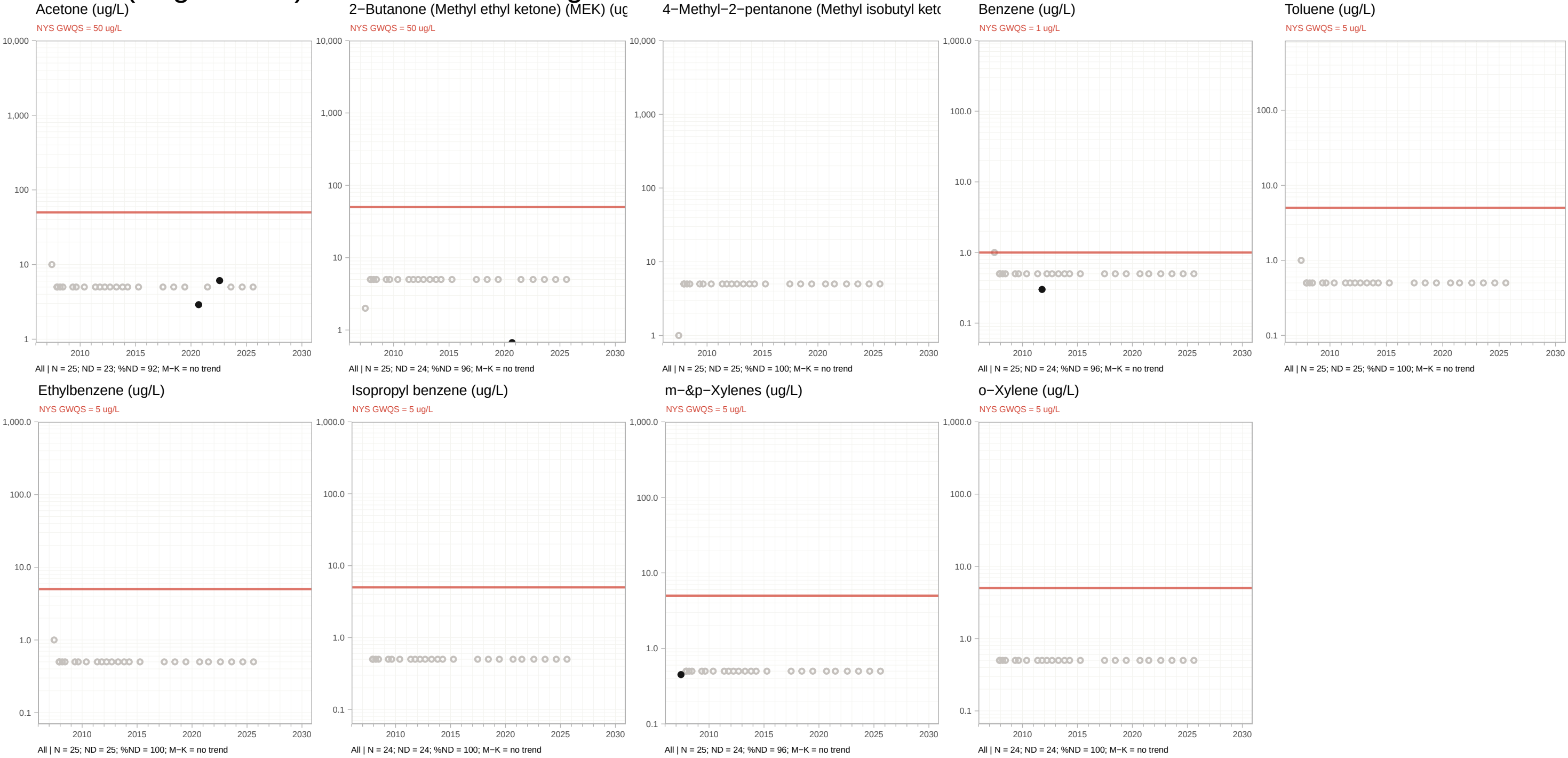
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-14A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

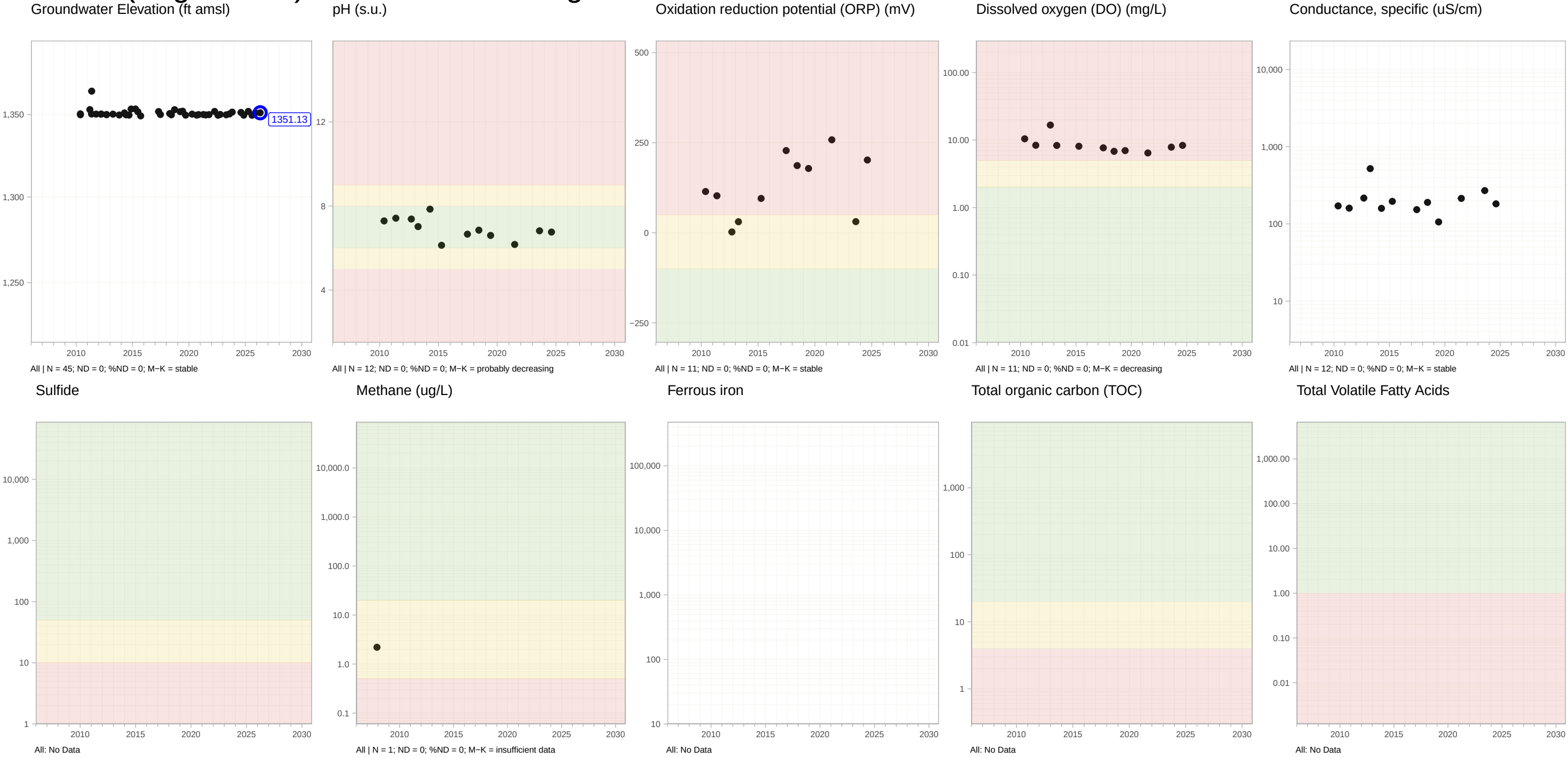


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, ' %ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

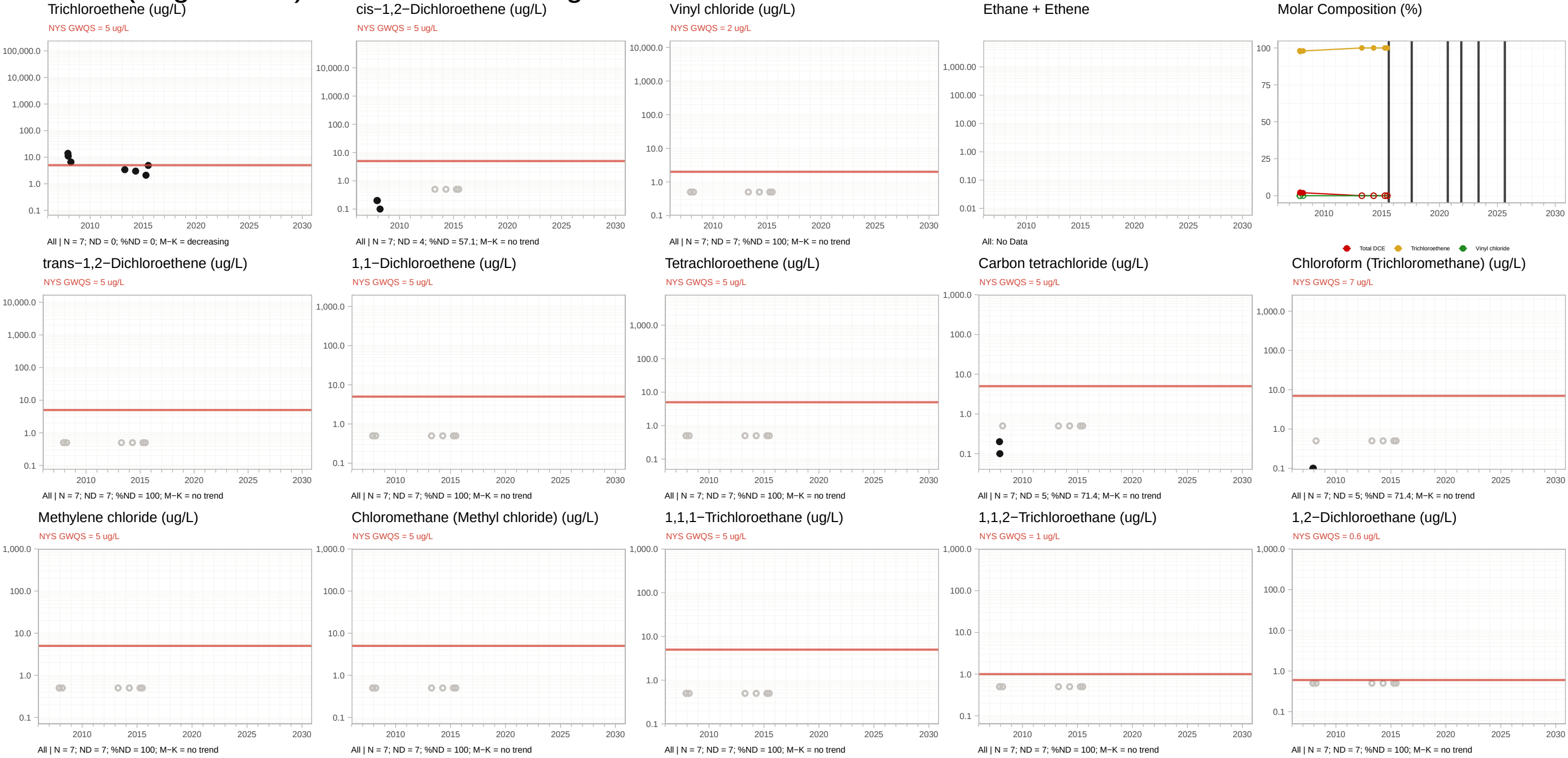
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-15A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

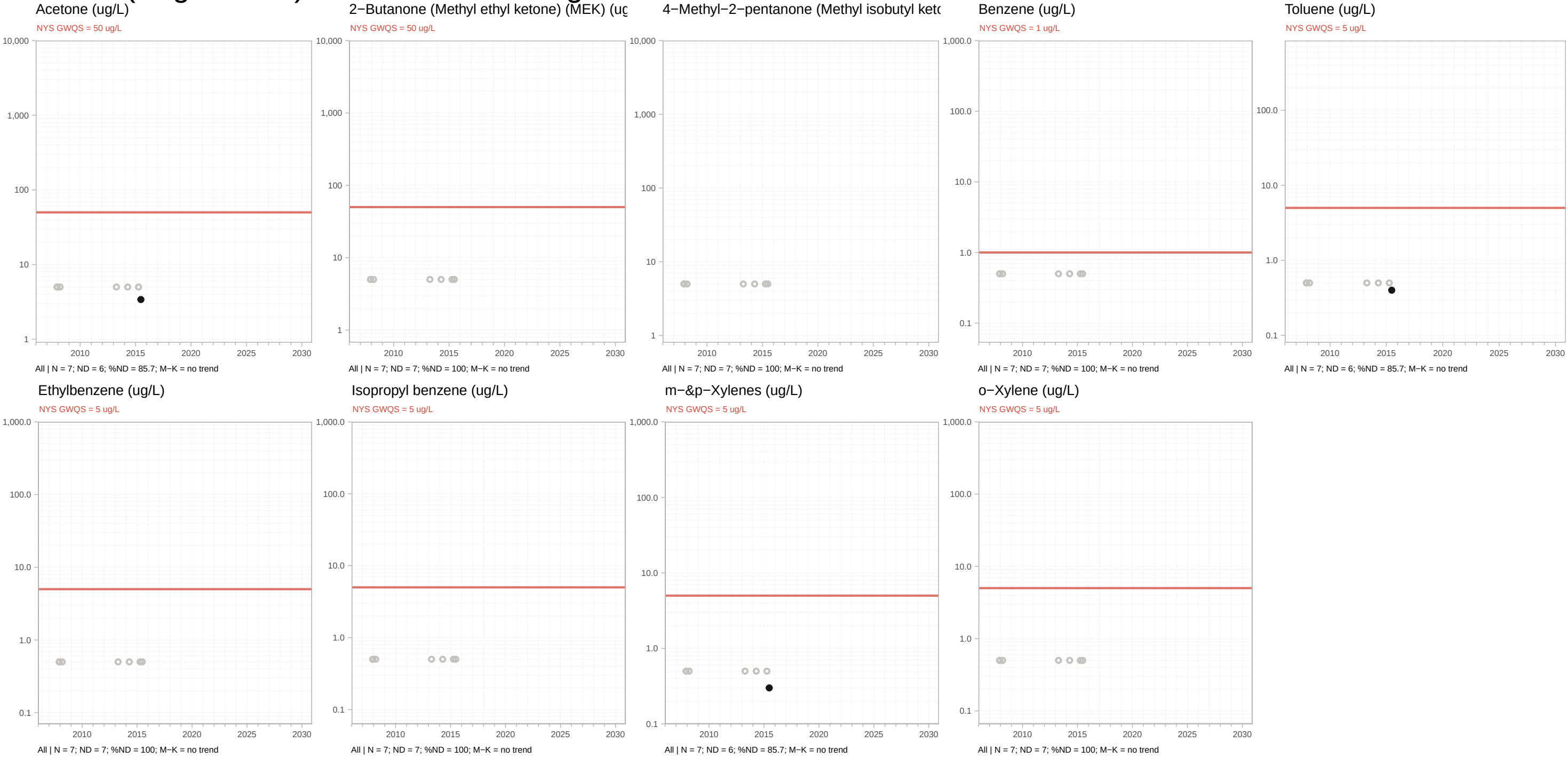
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

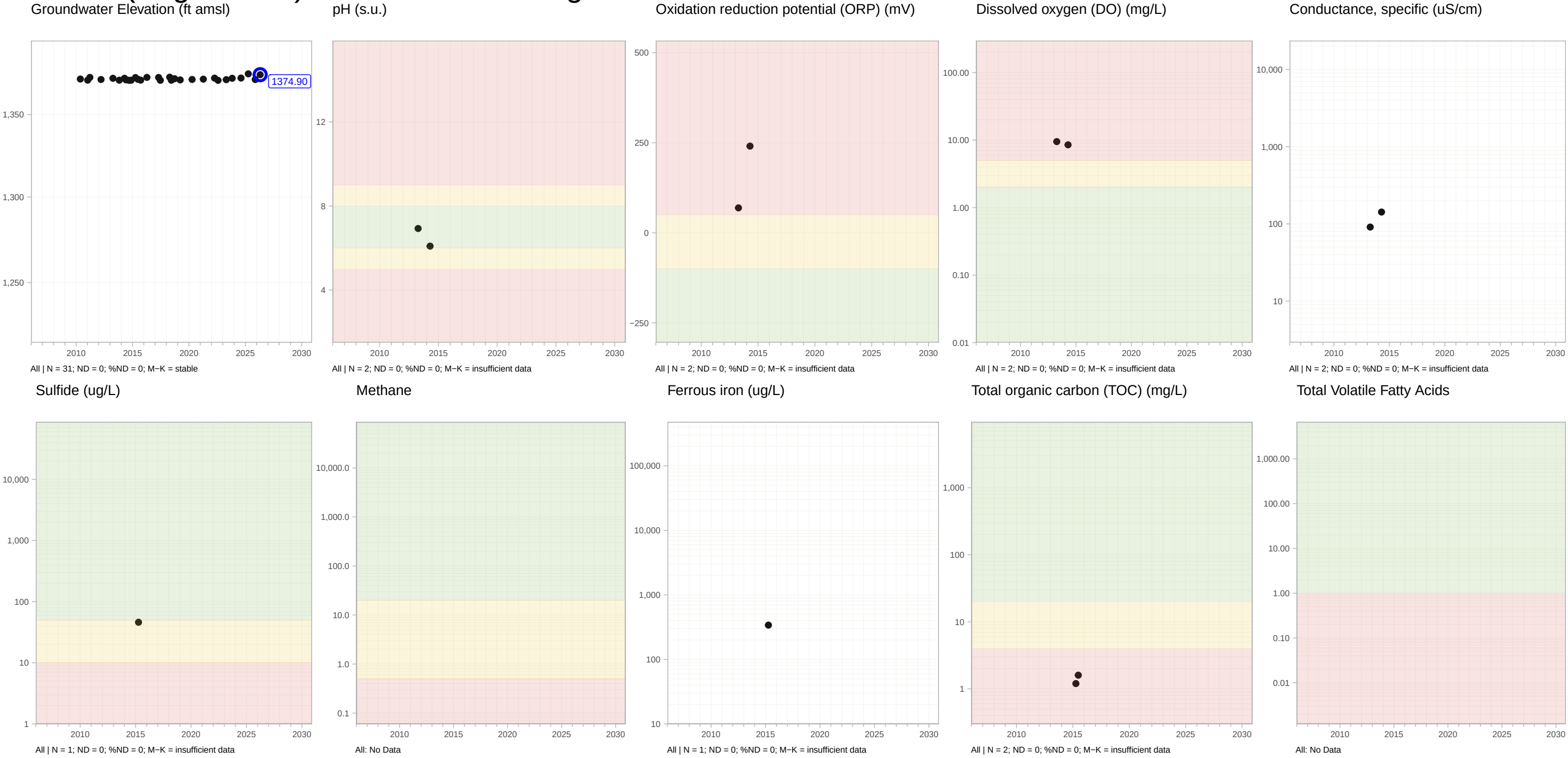


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, ' %ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

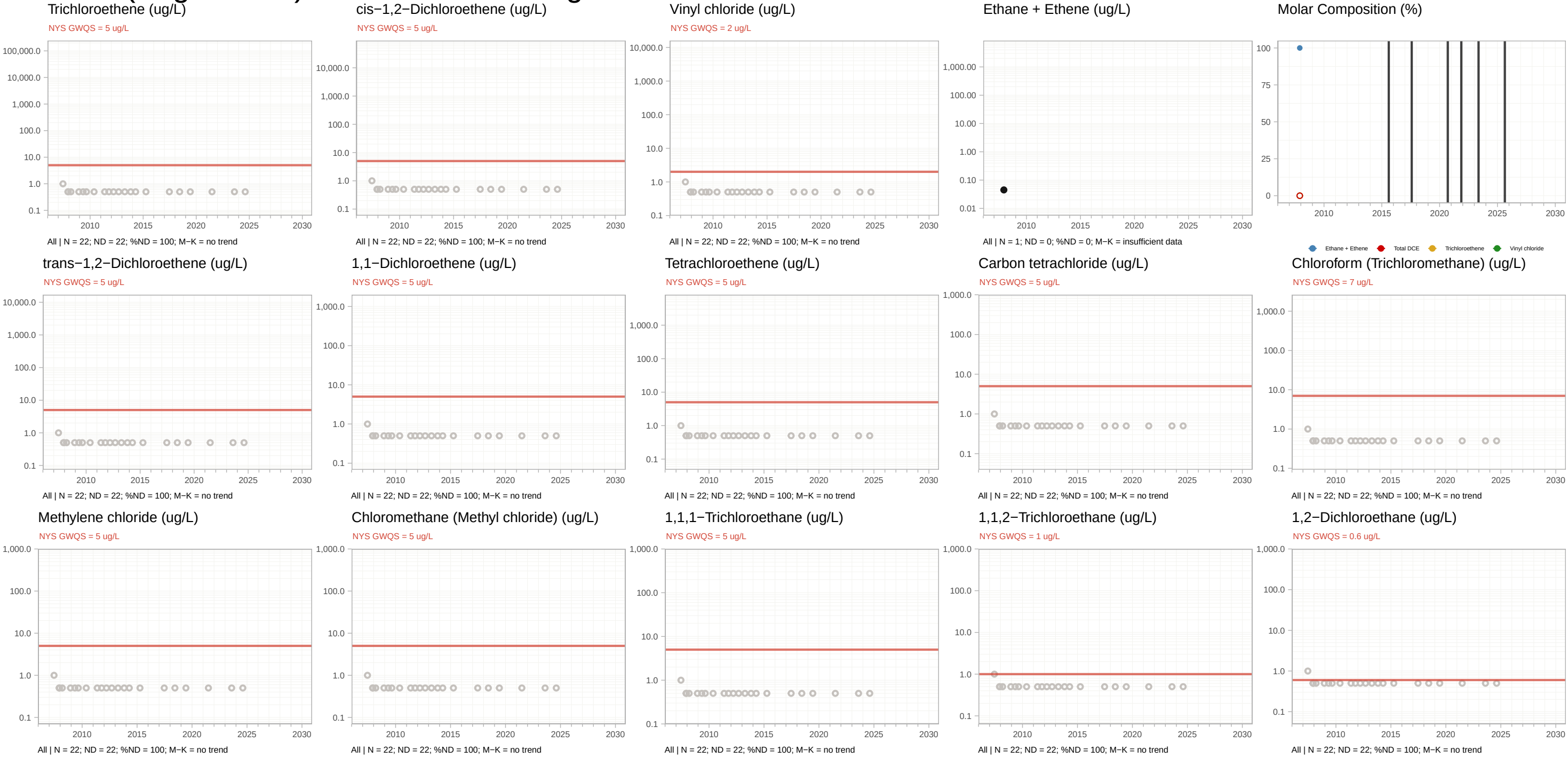
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-16A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

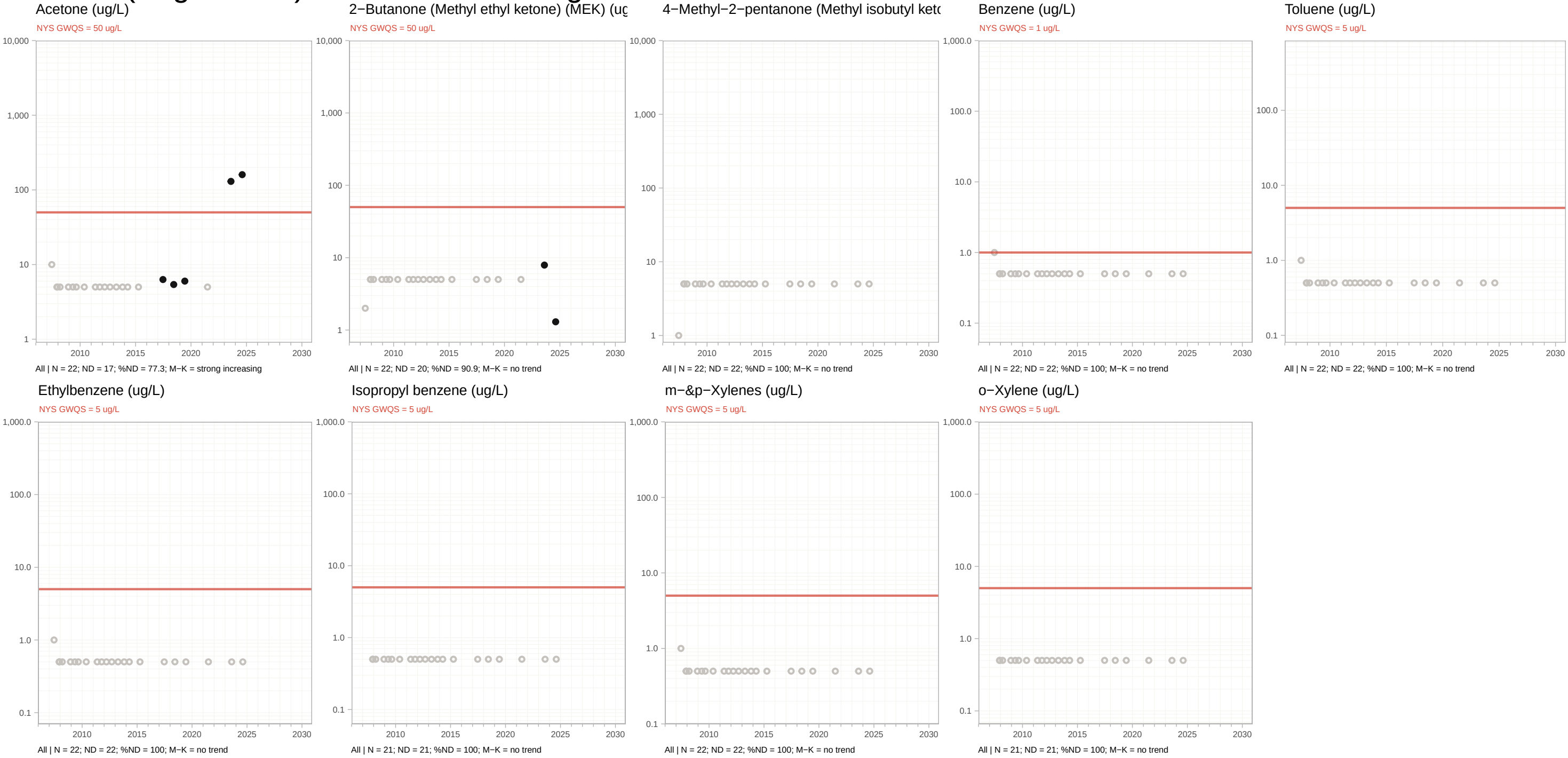
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-16A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

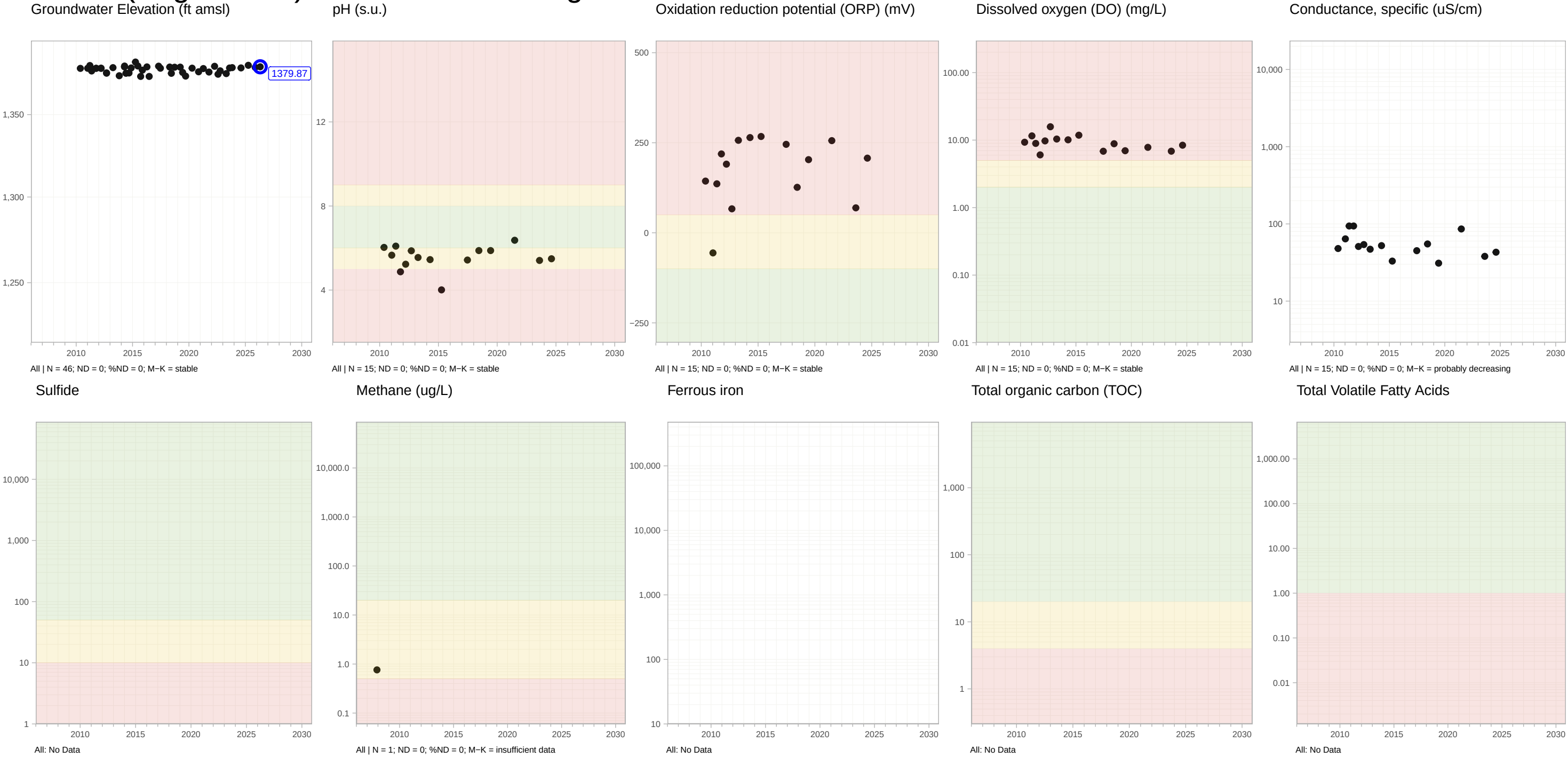


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-16A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

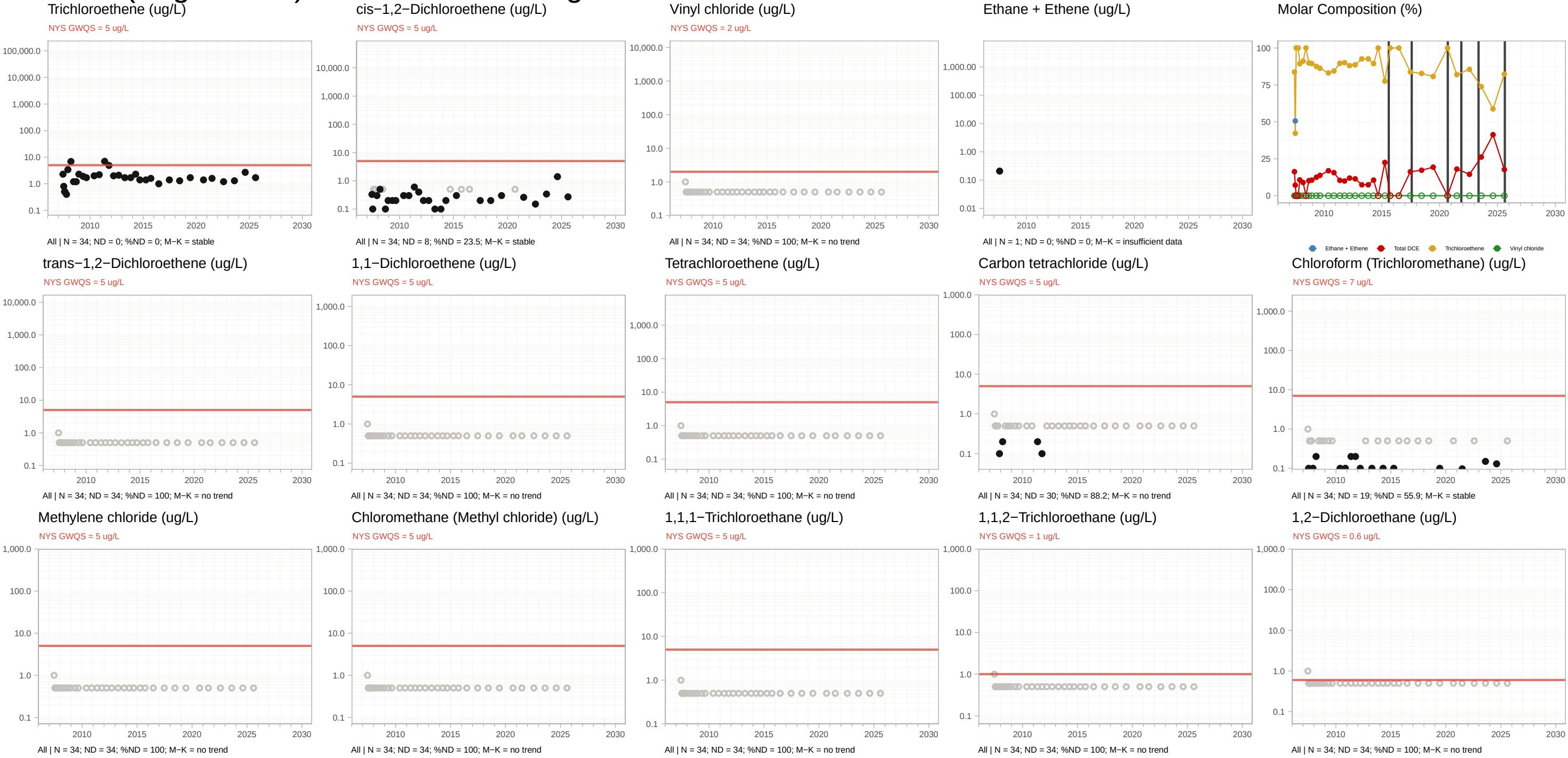
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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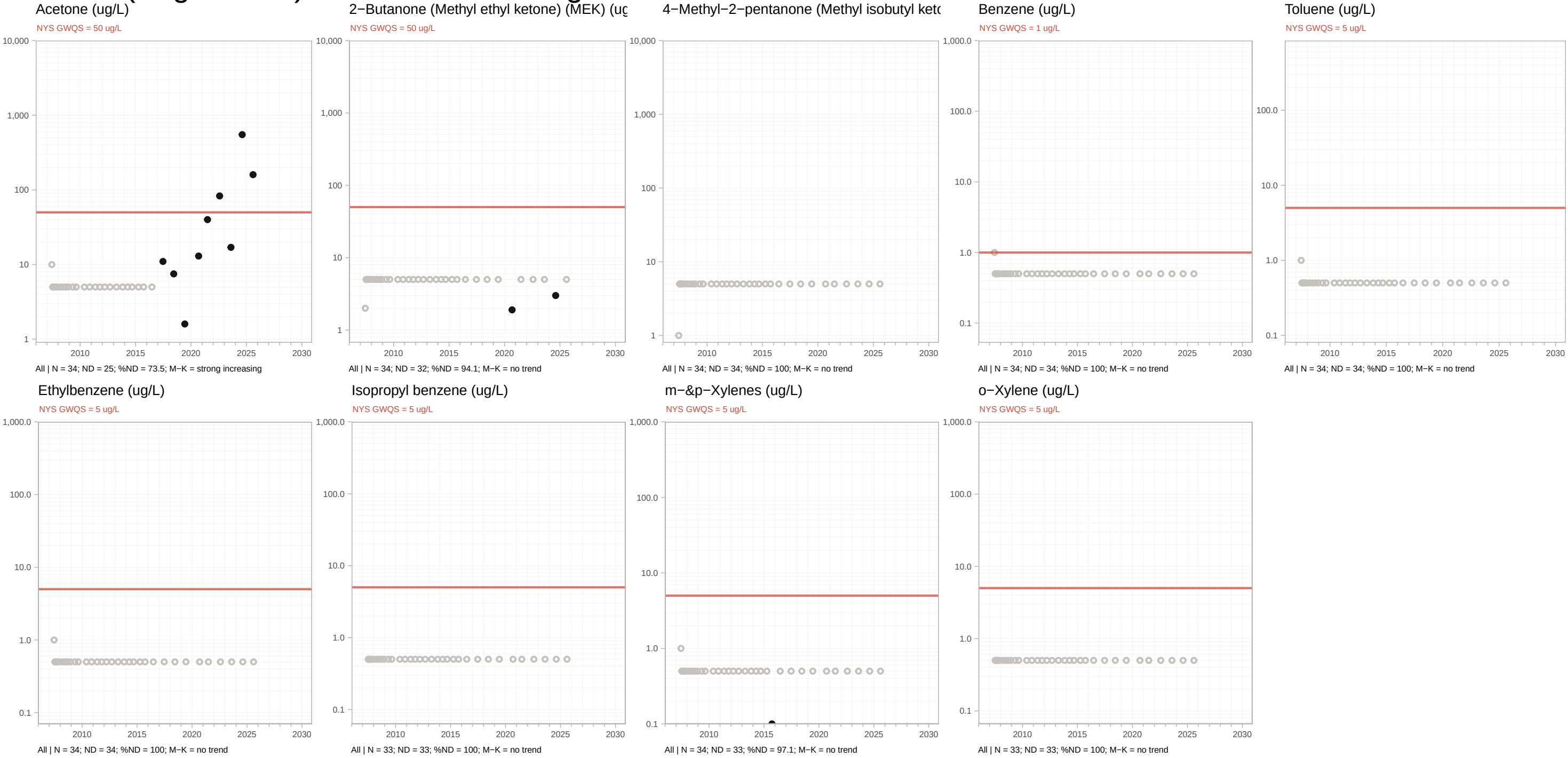
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-17A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

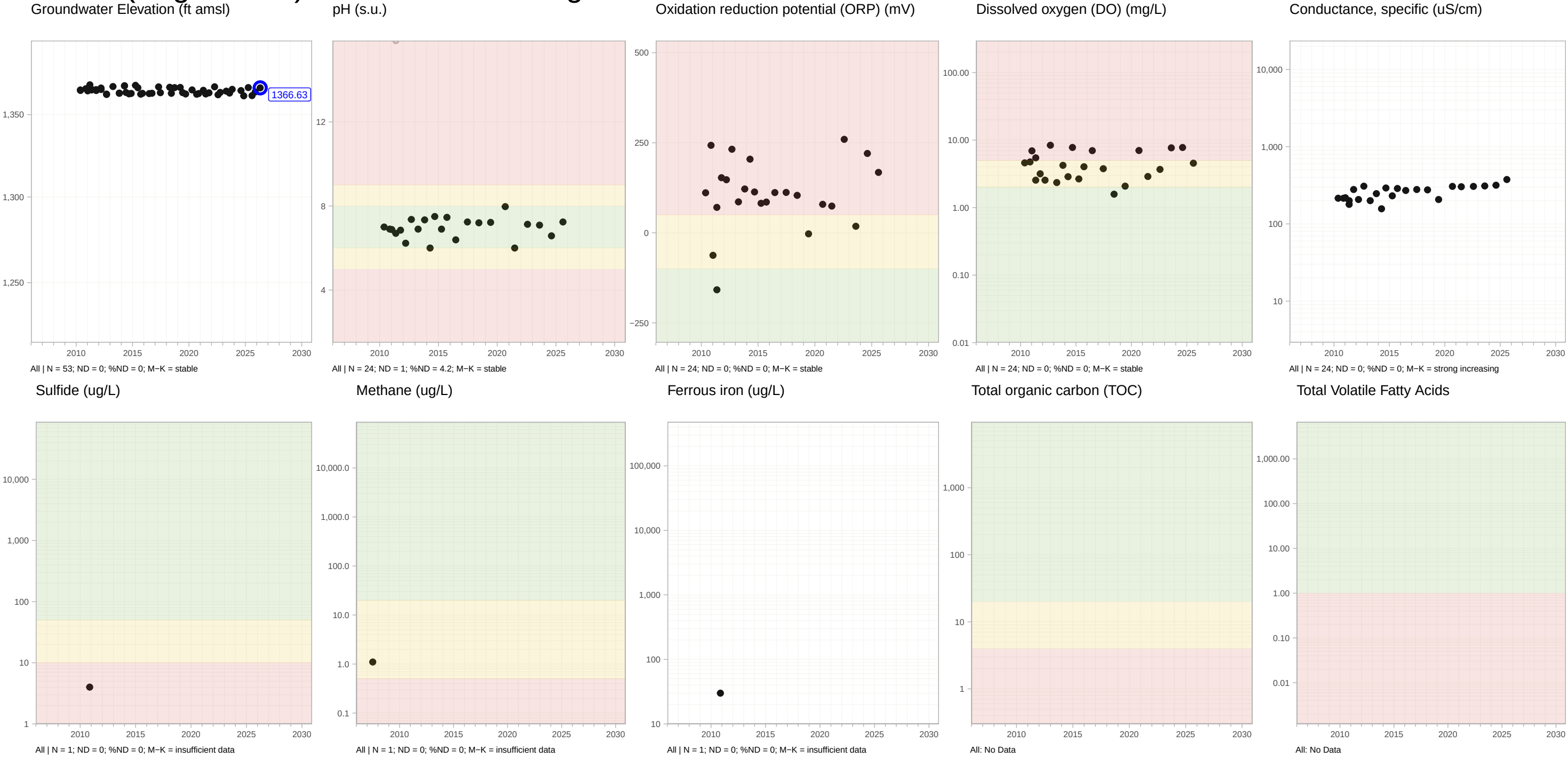


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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BP-17A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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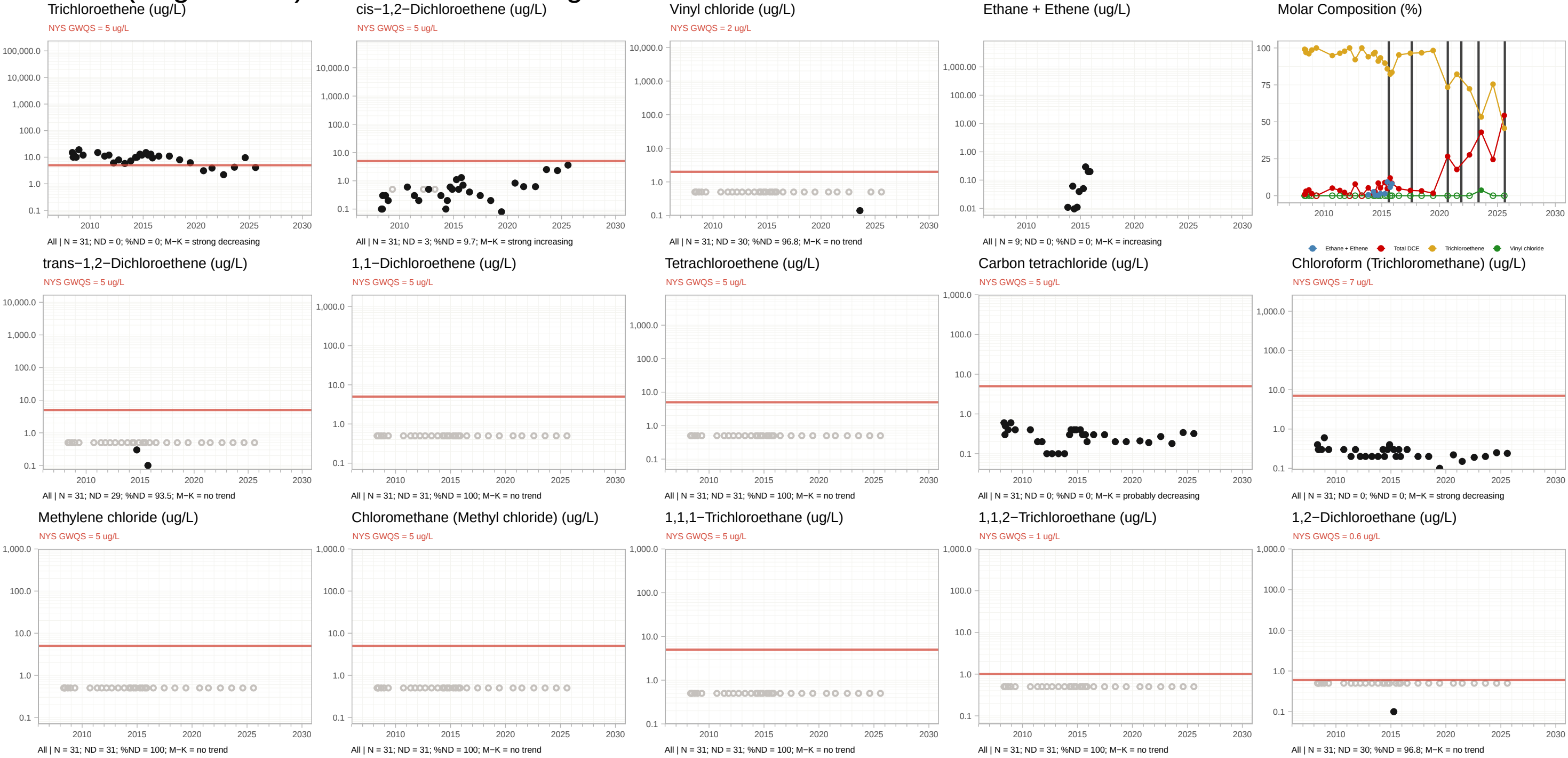
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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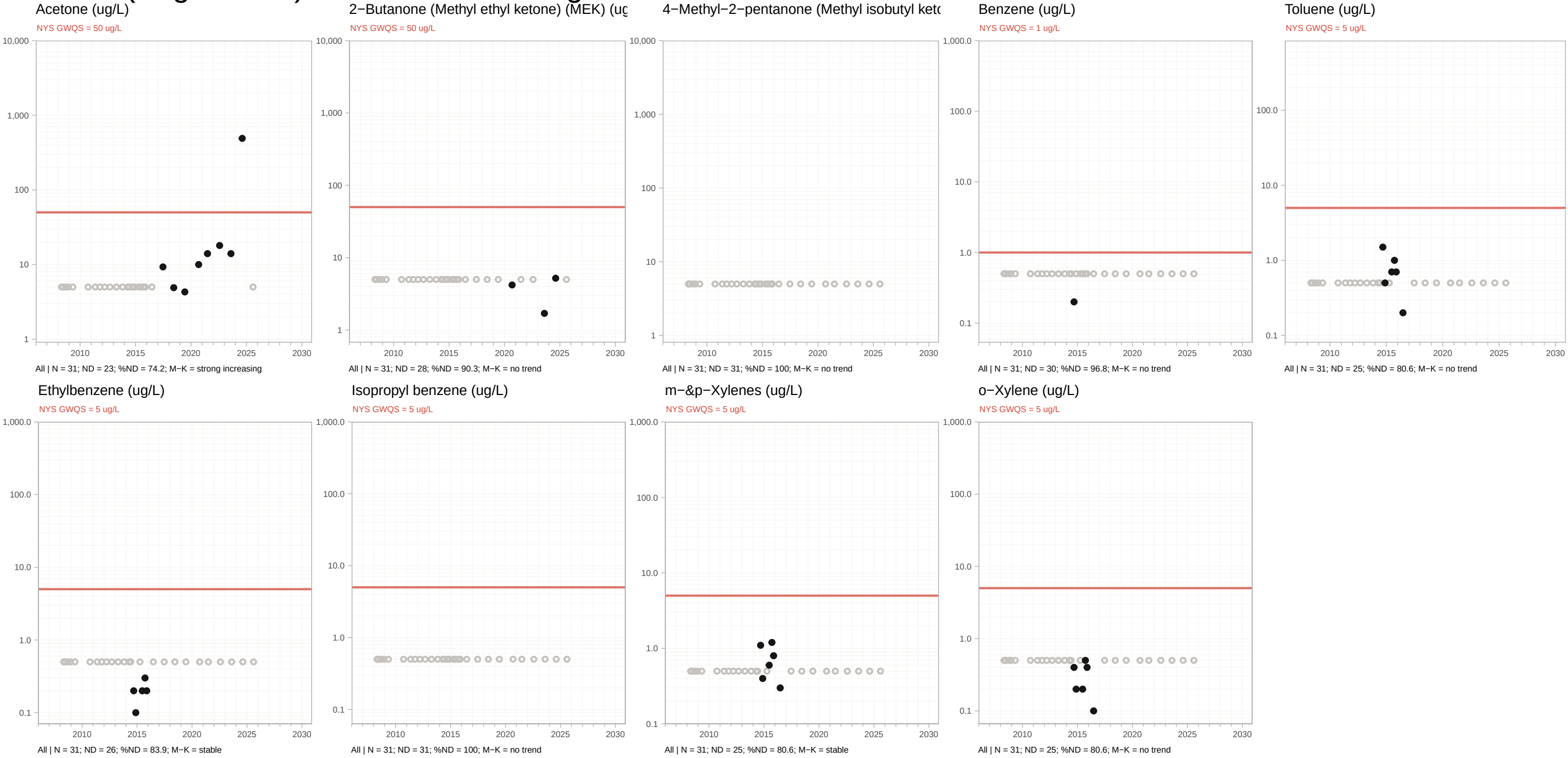
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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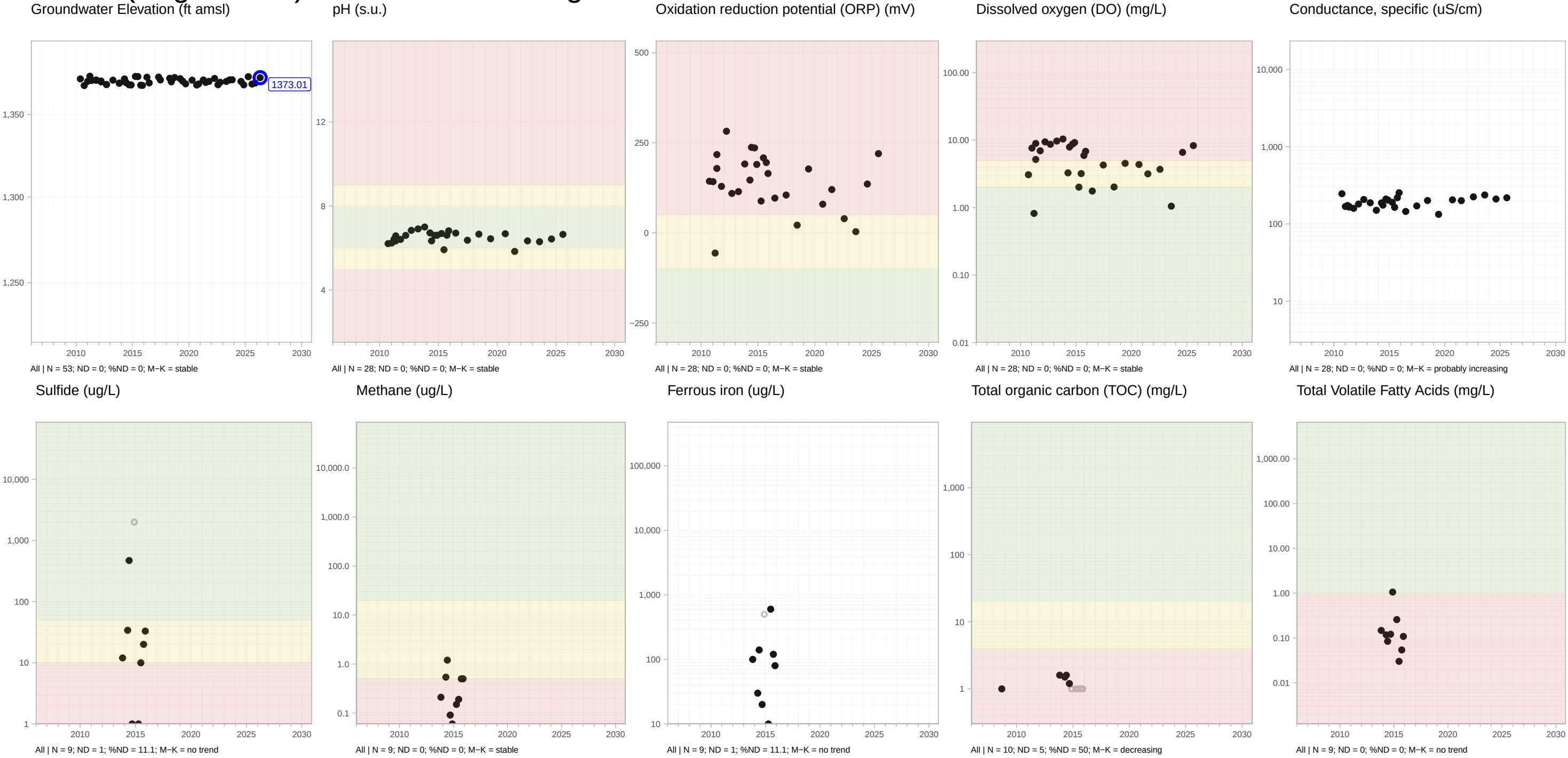


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-18A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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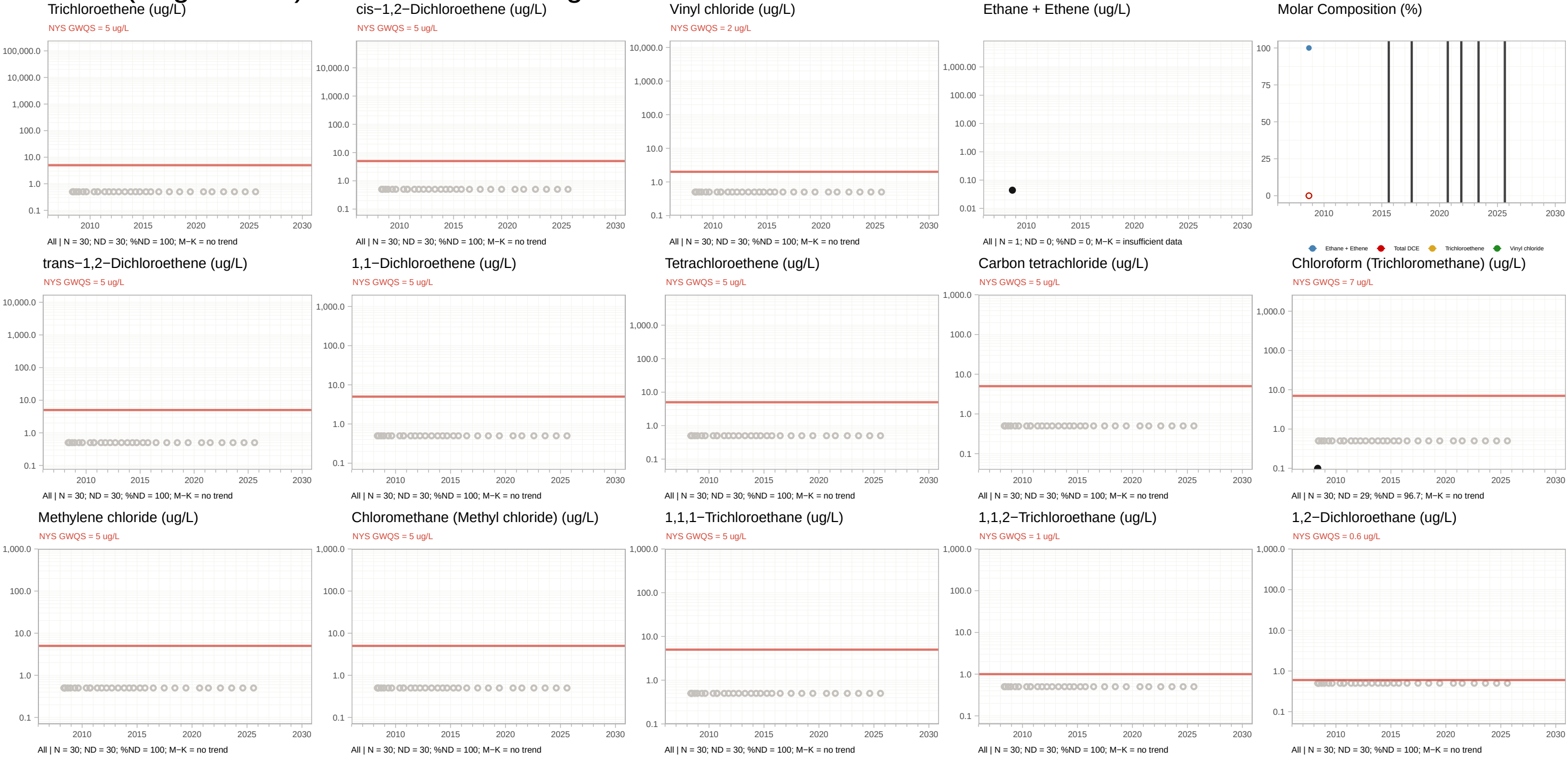
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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BP–19A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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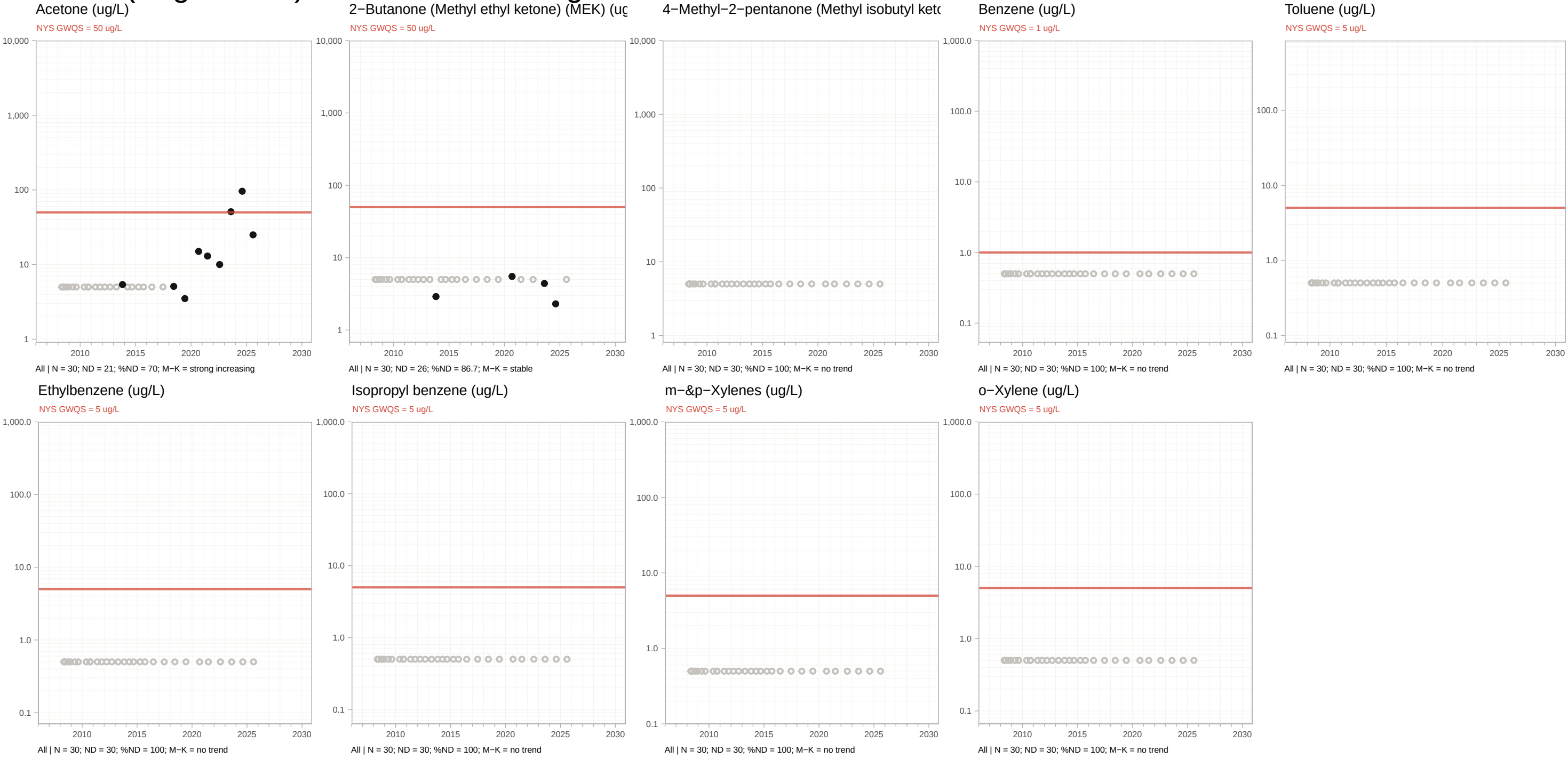
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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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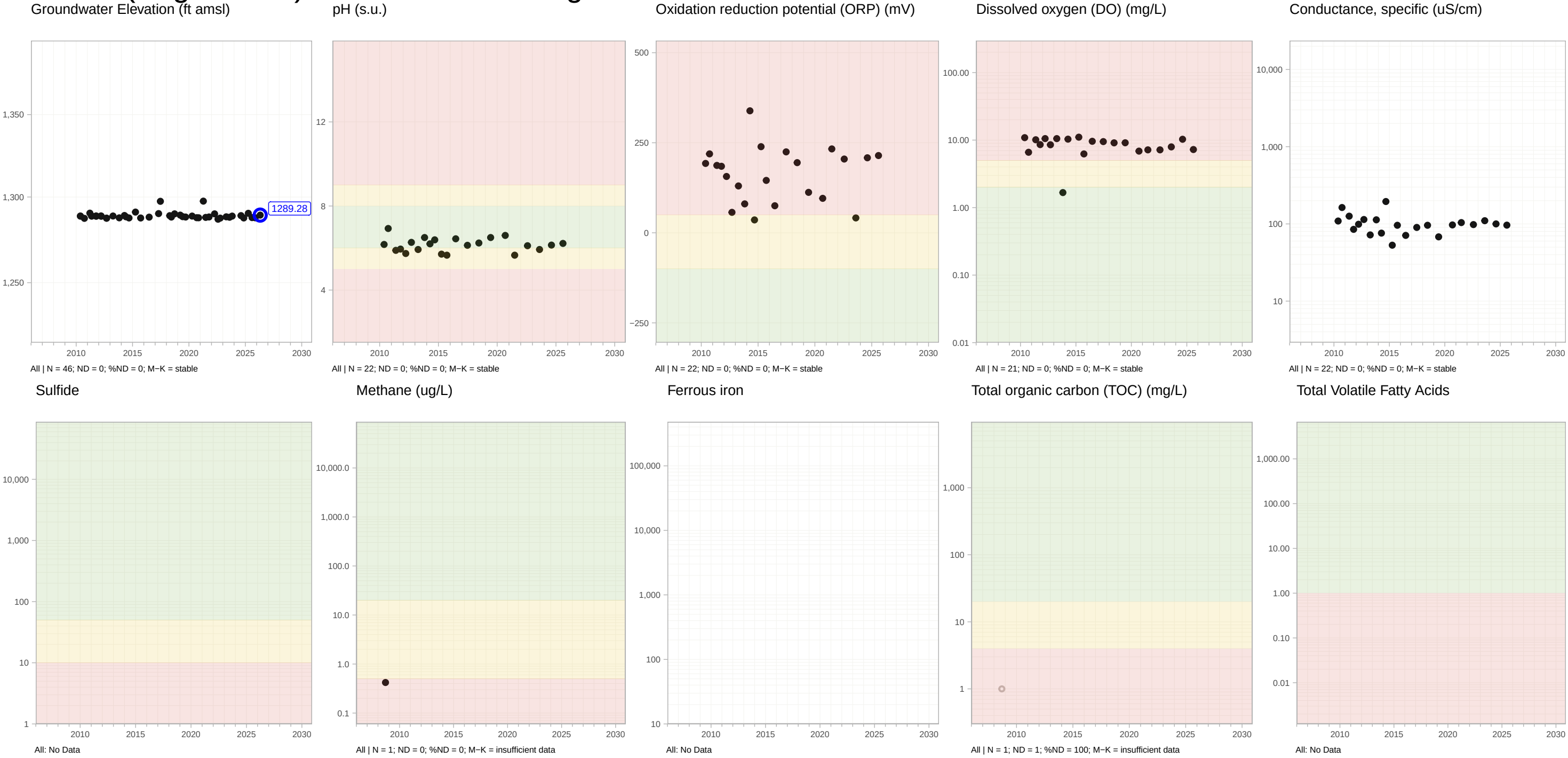


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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
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- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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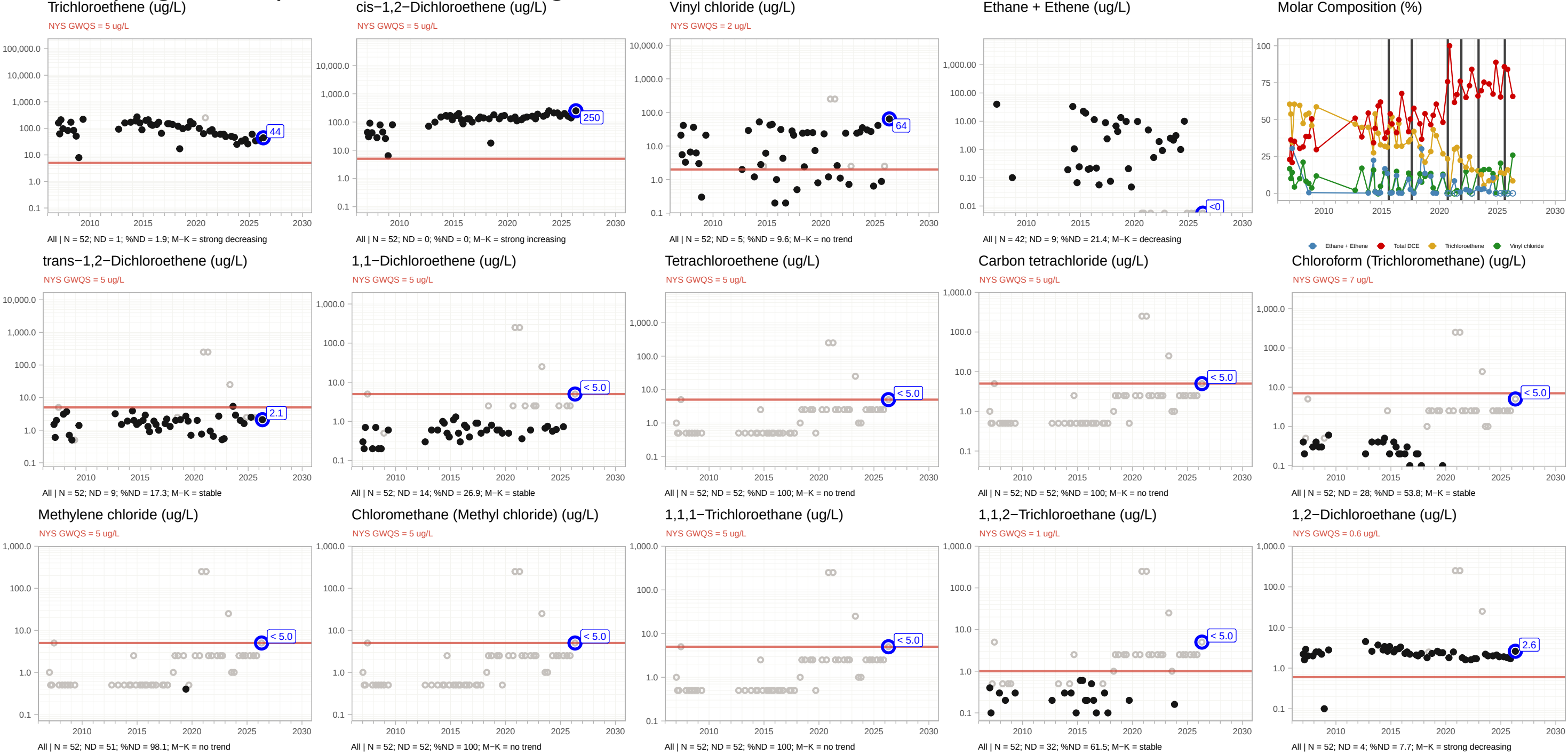


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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- Moderate Conditions
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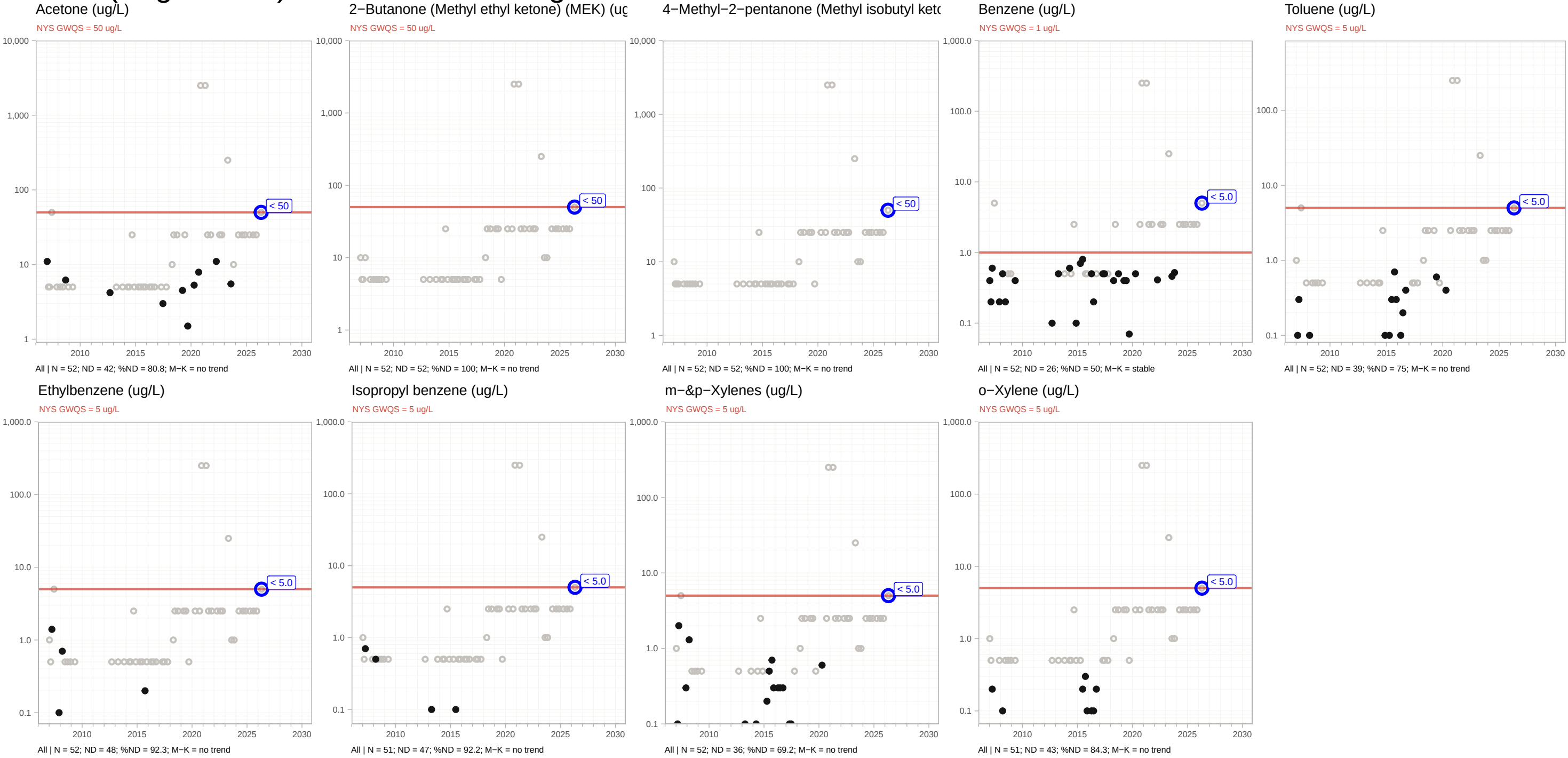


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-1A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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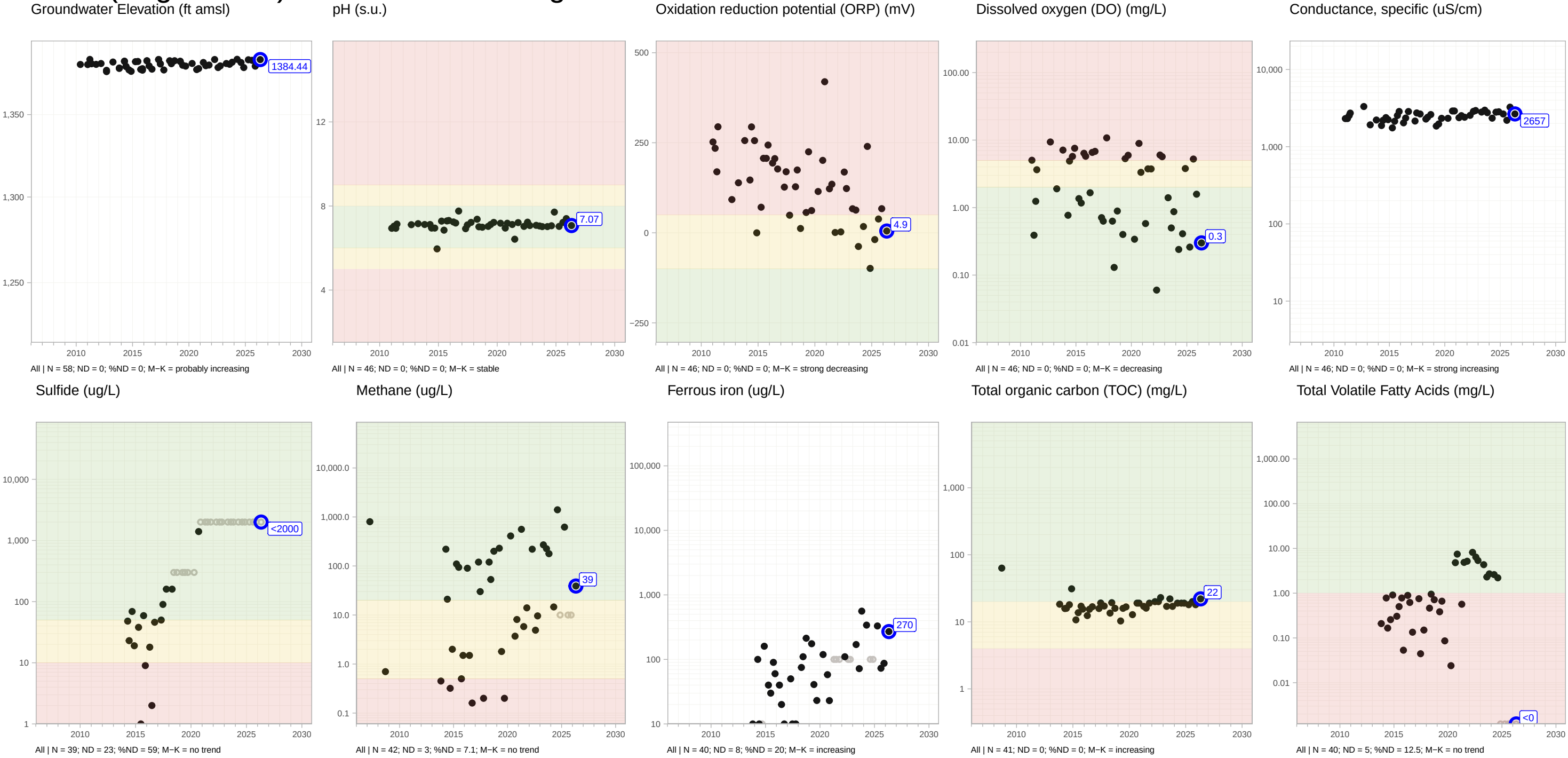
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-1A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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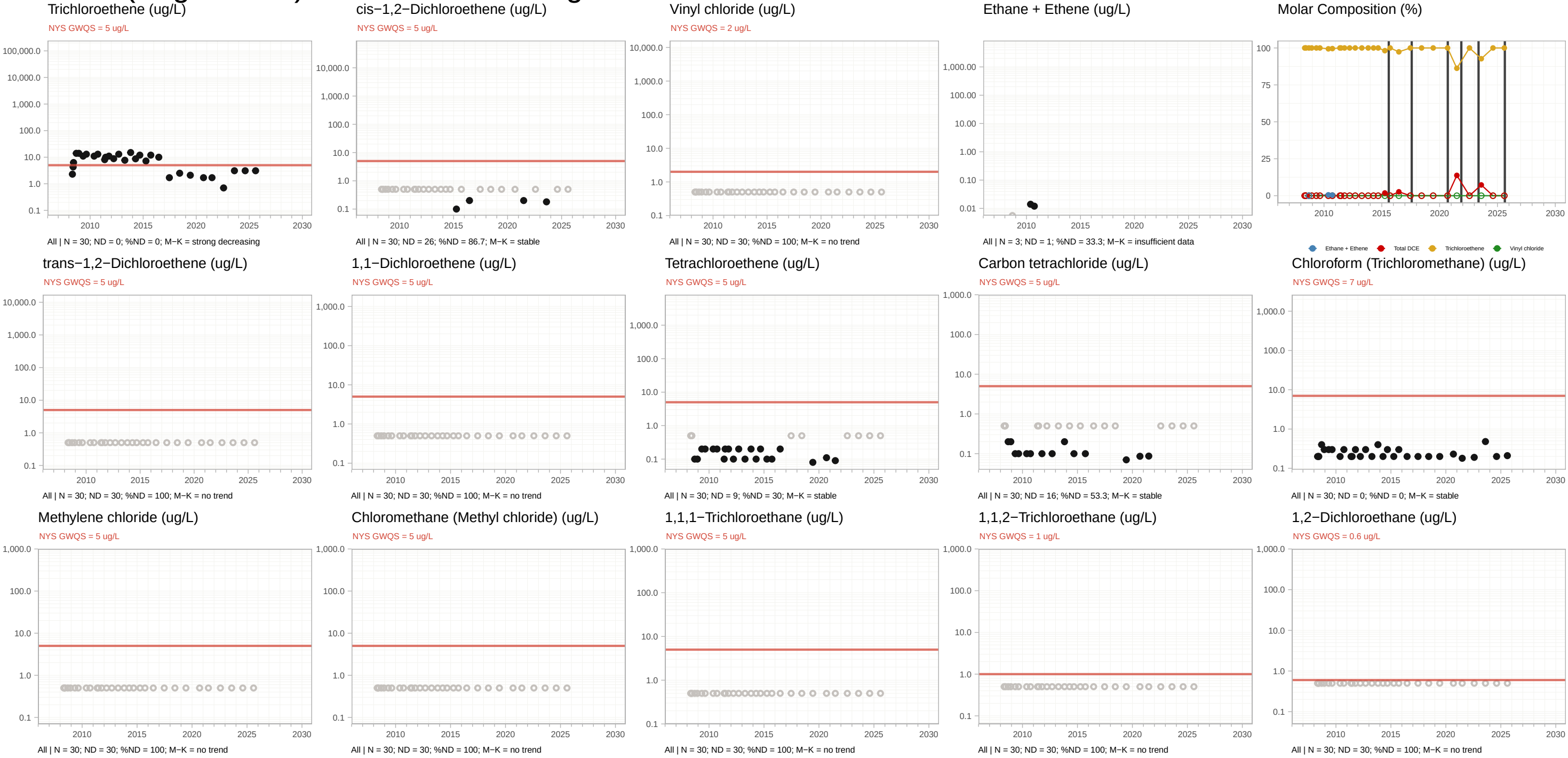
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-20A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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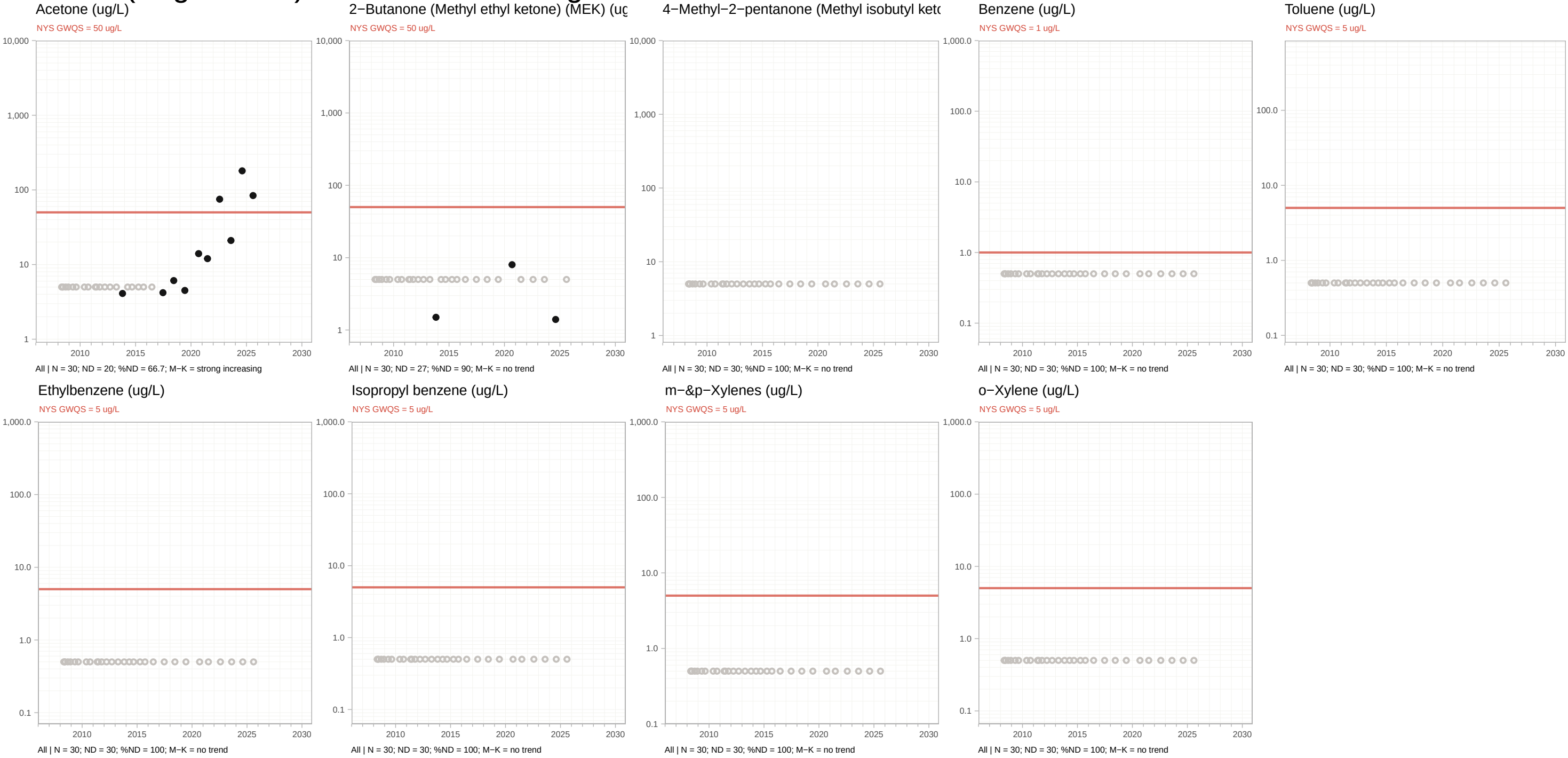
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–20A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

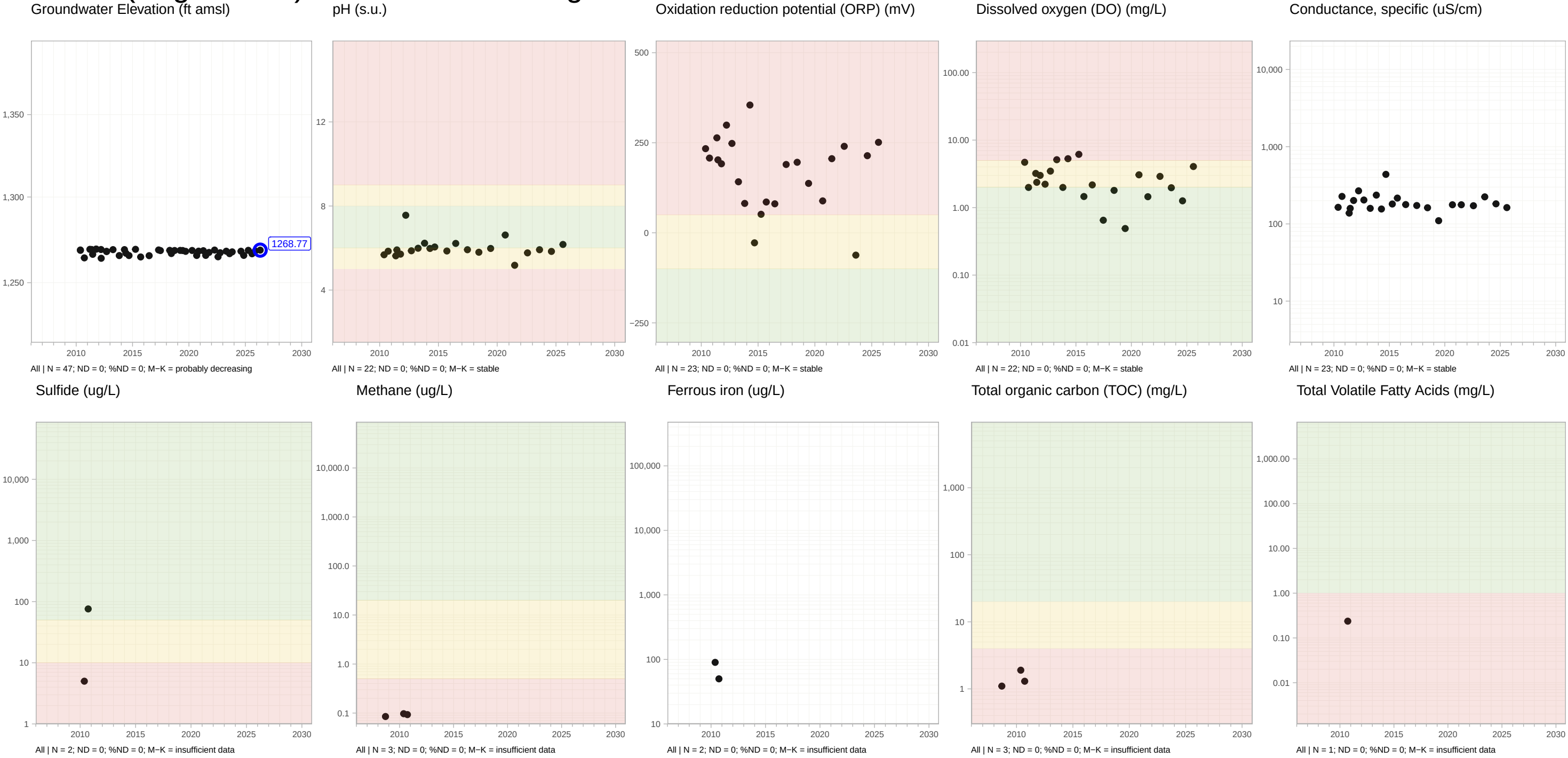


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- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP–20A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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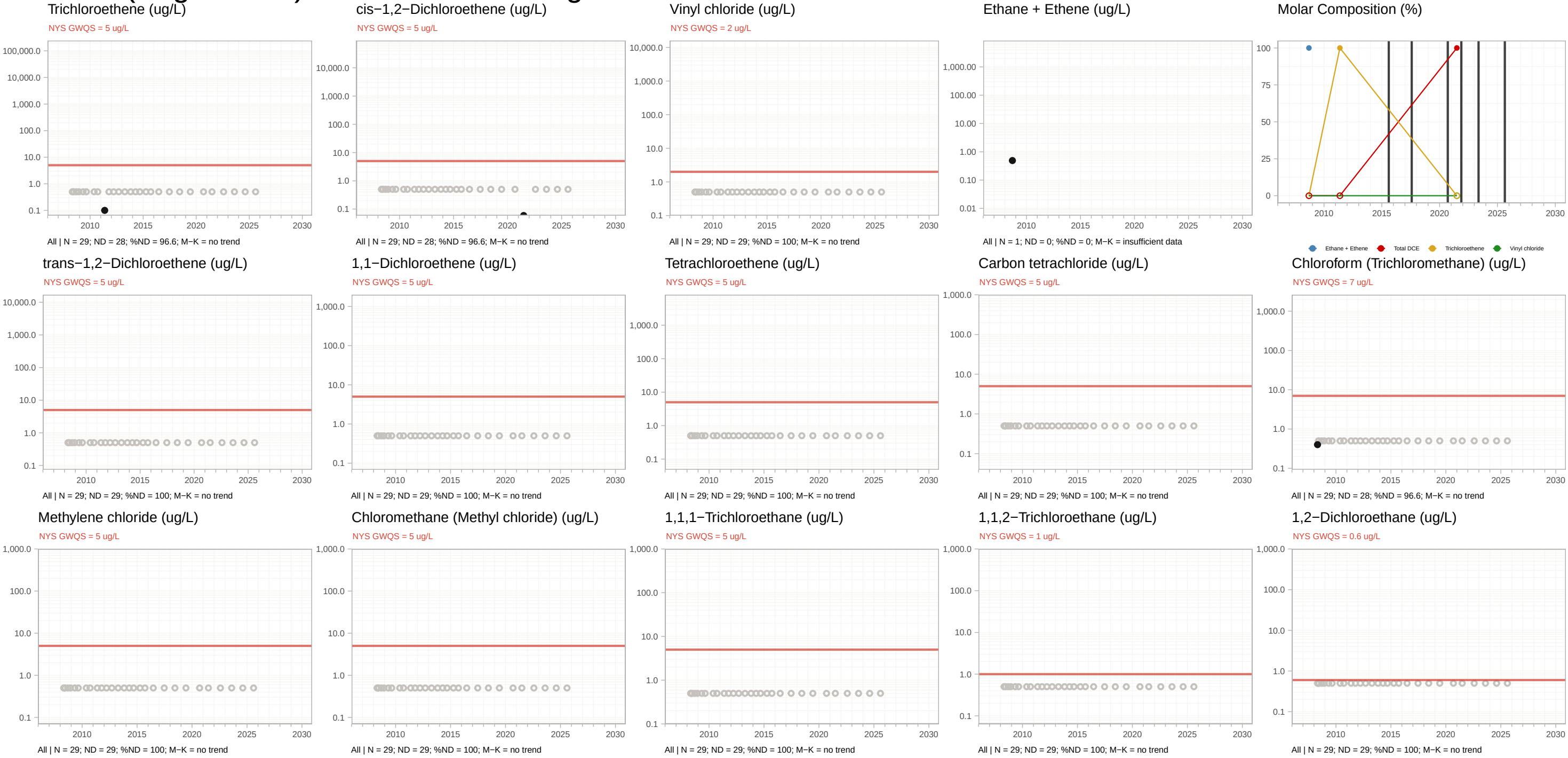
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- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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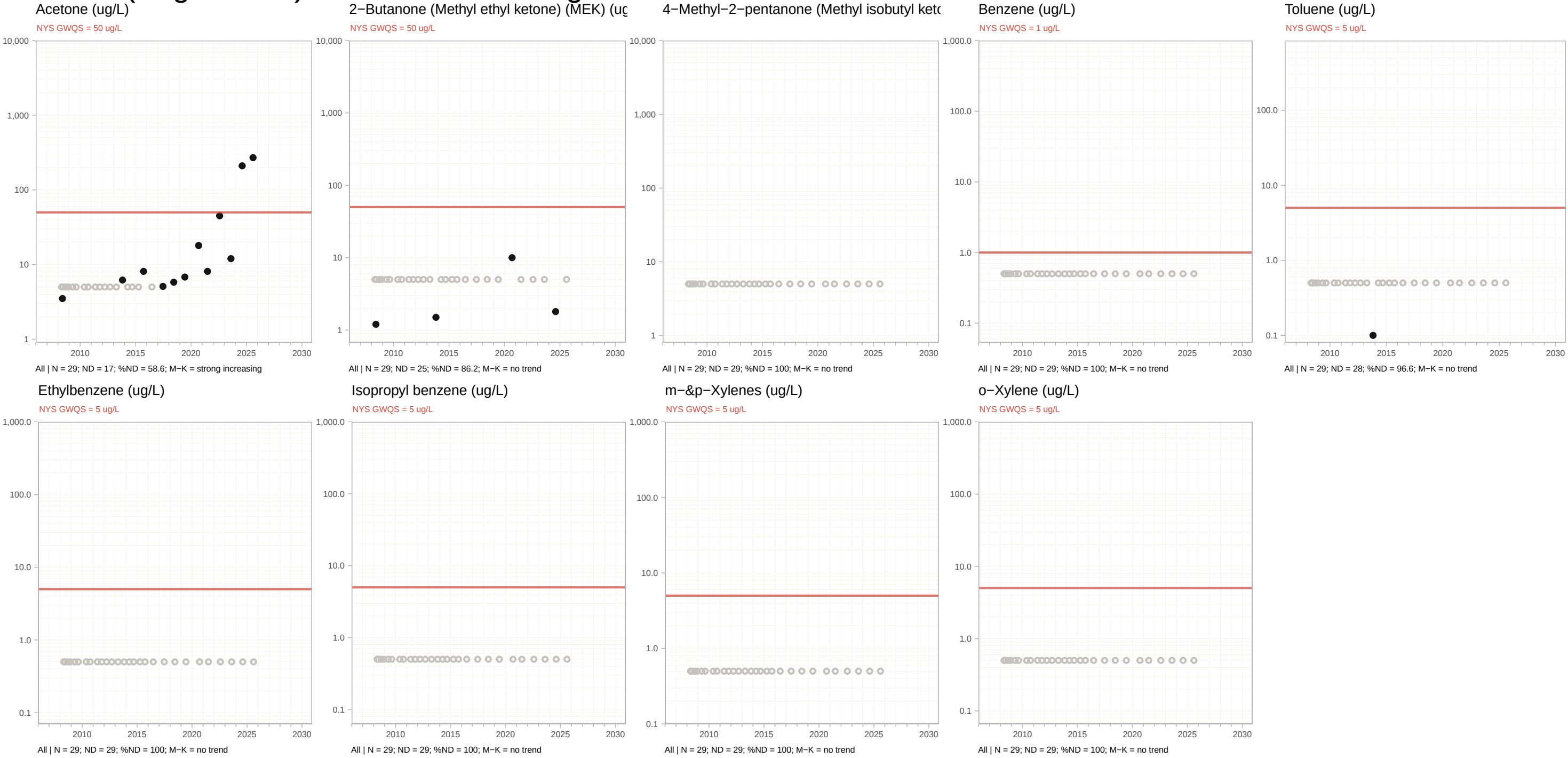
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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
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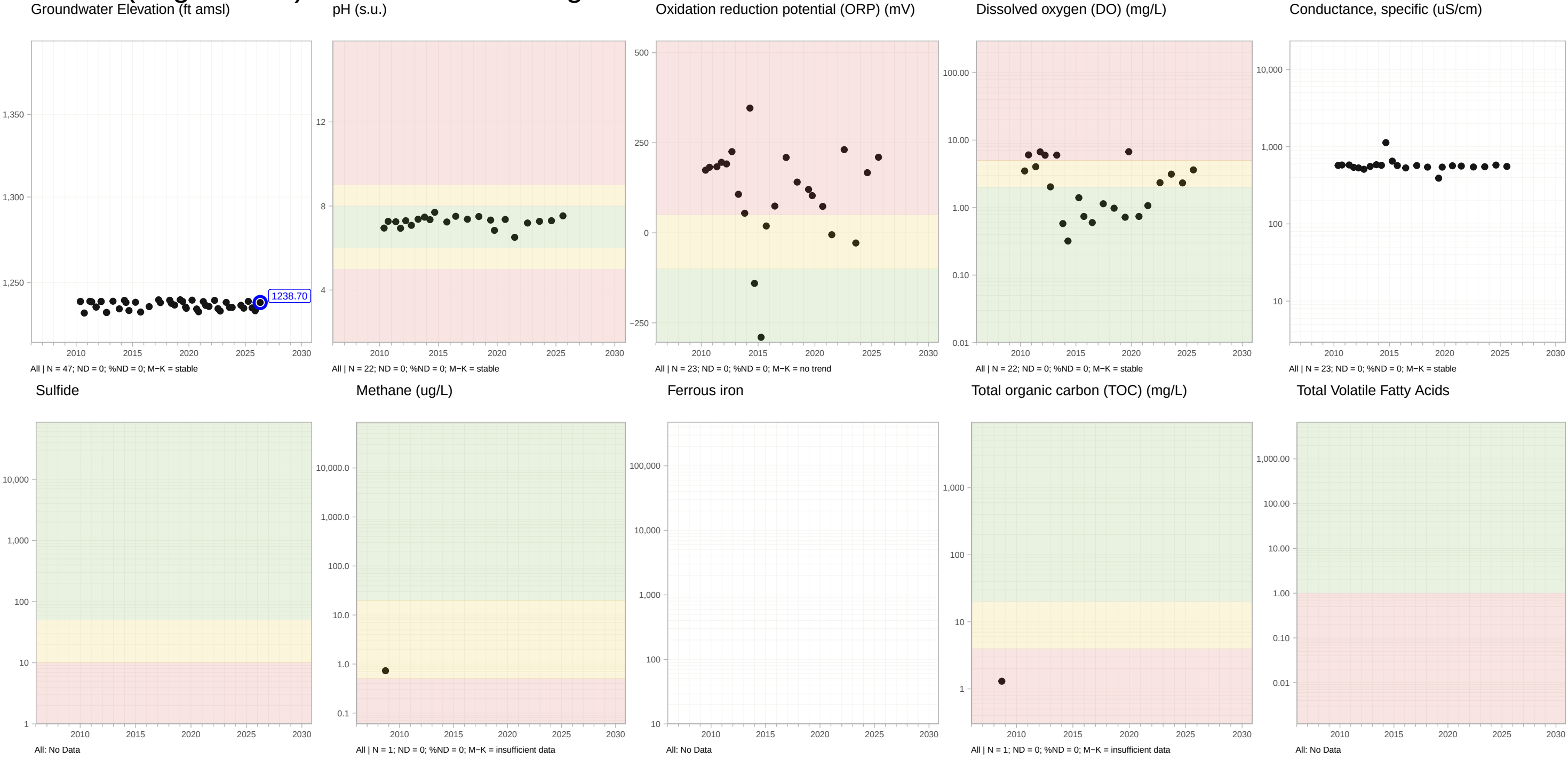


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-21A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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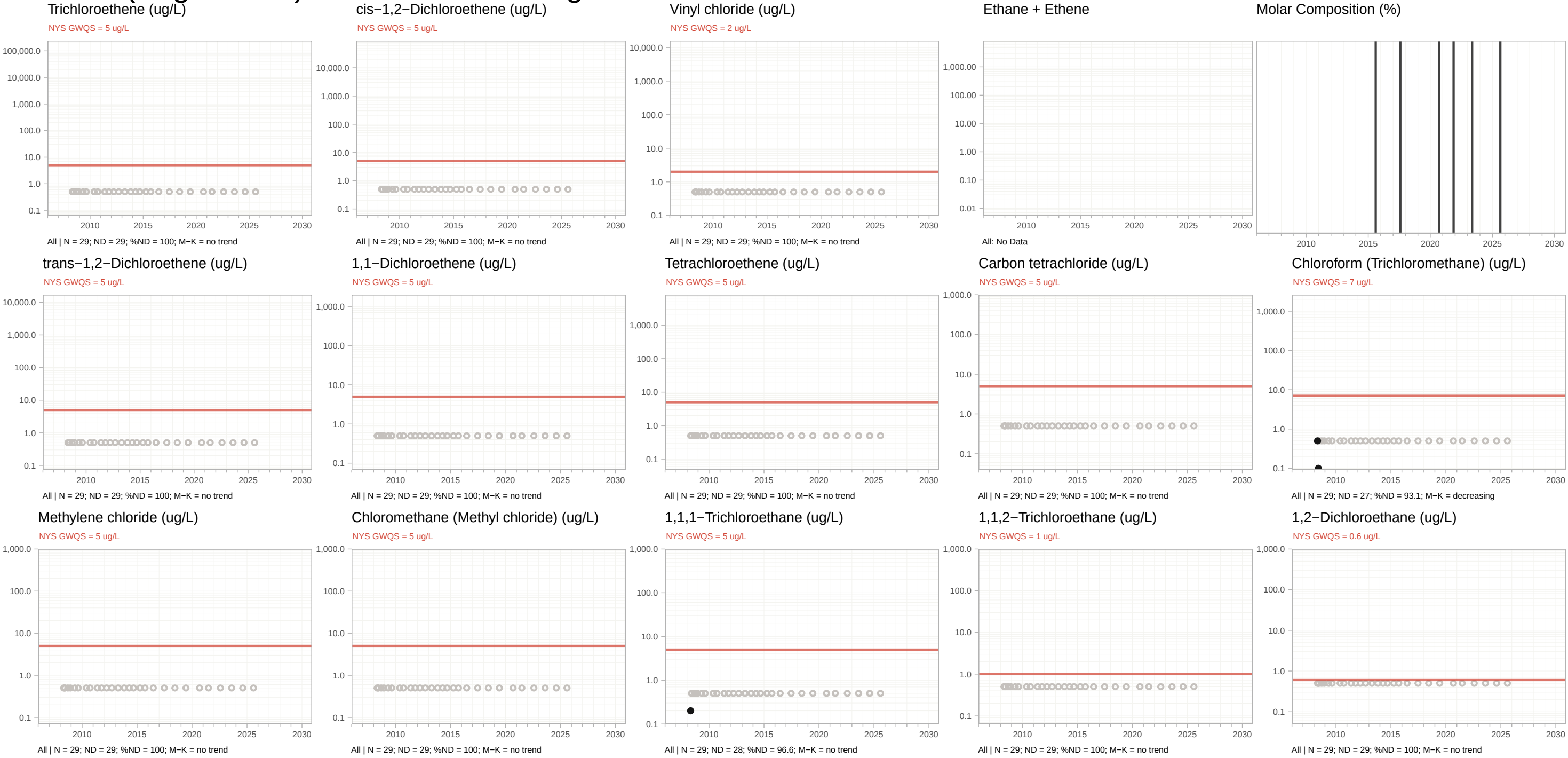
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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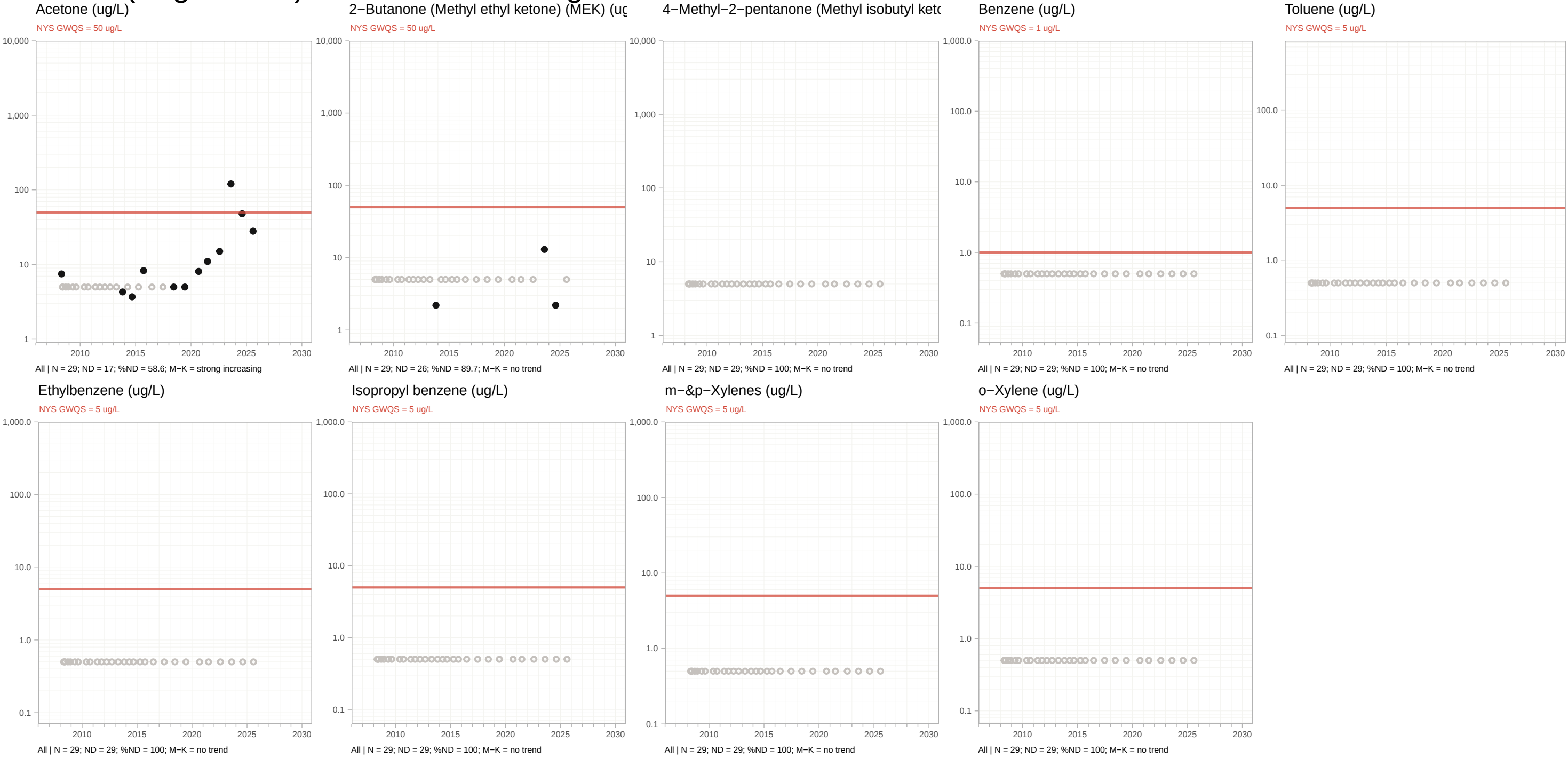
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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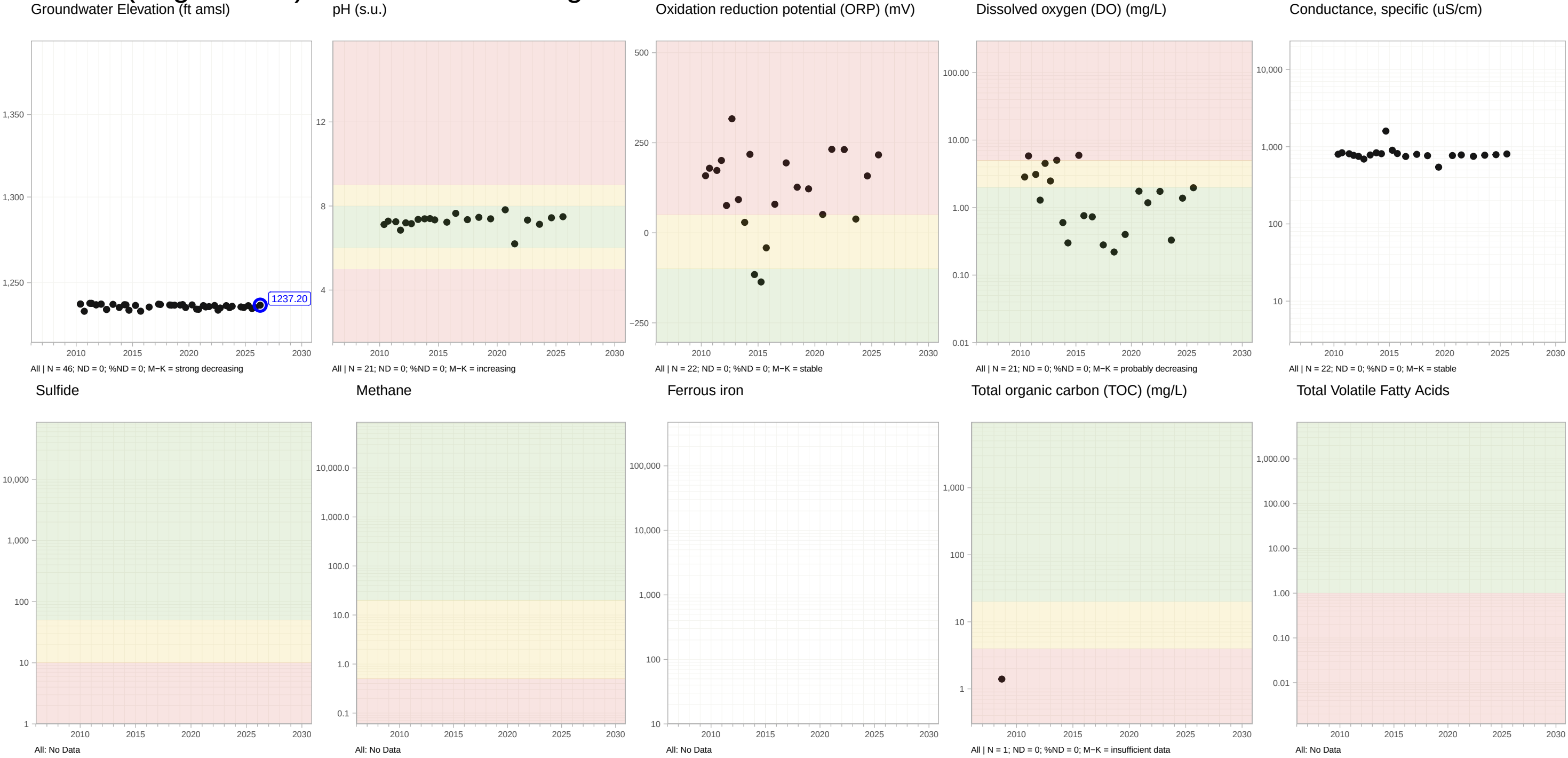


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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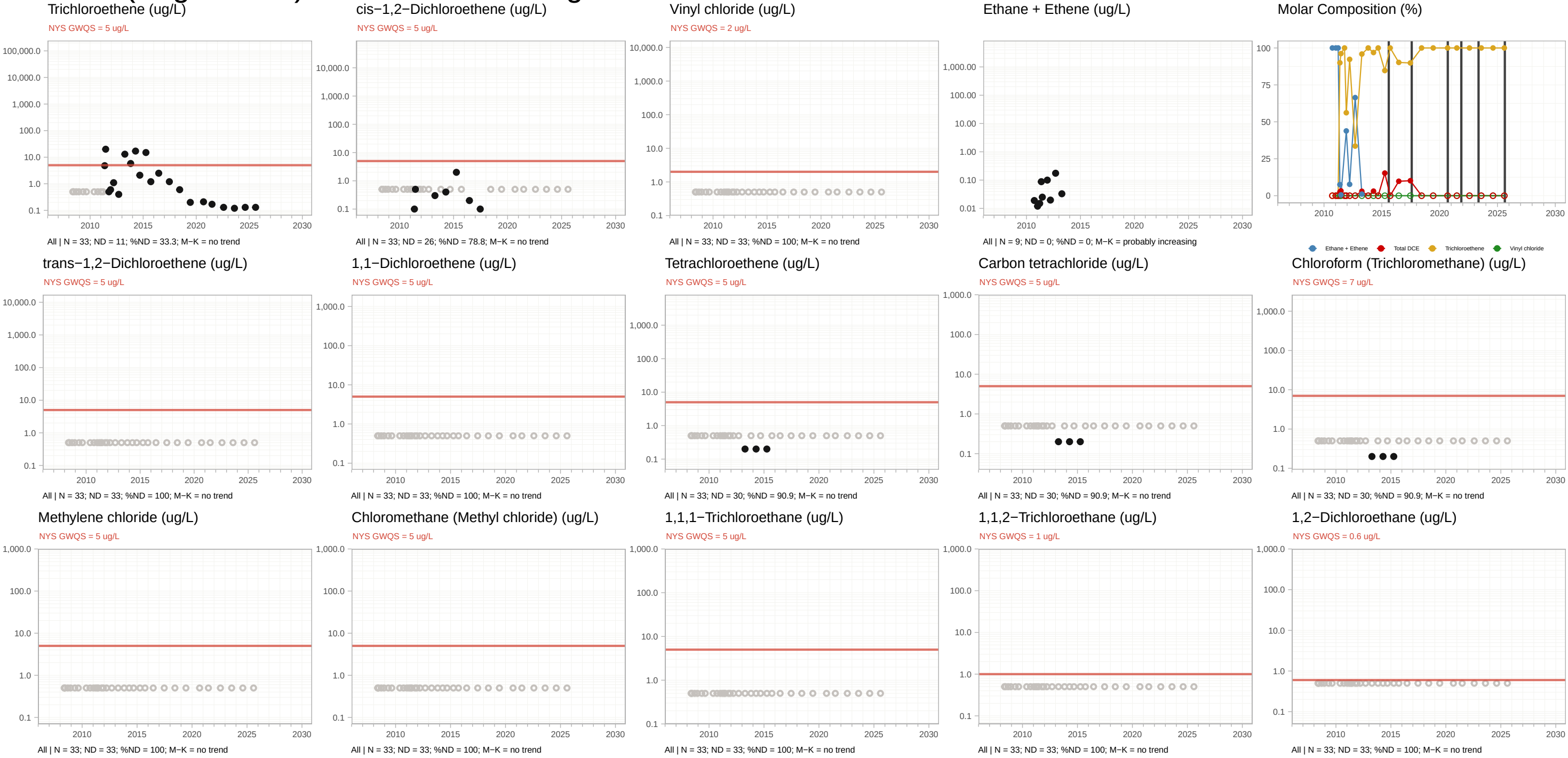
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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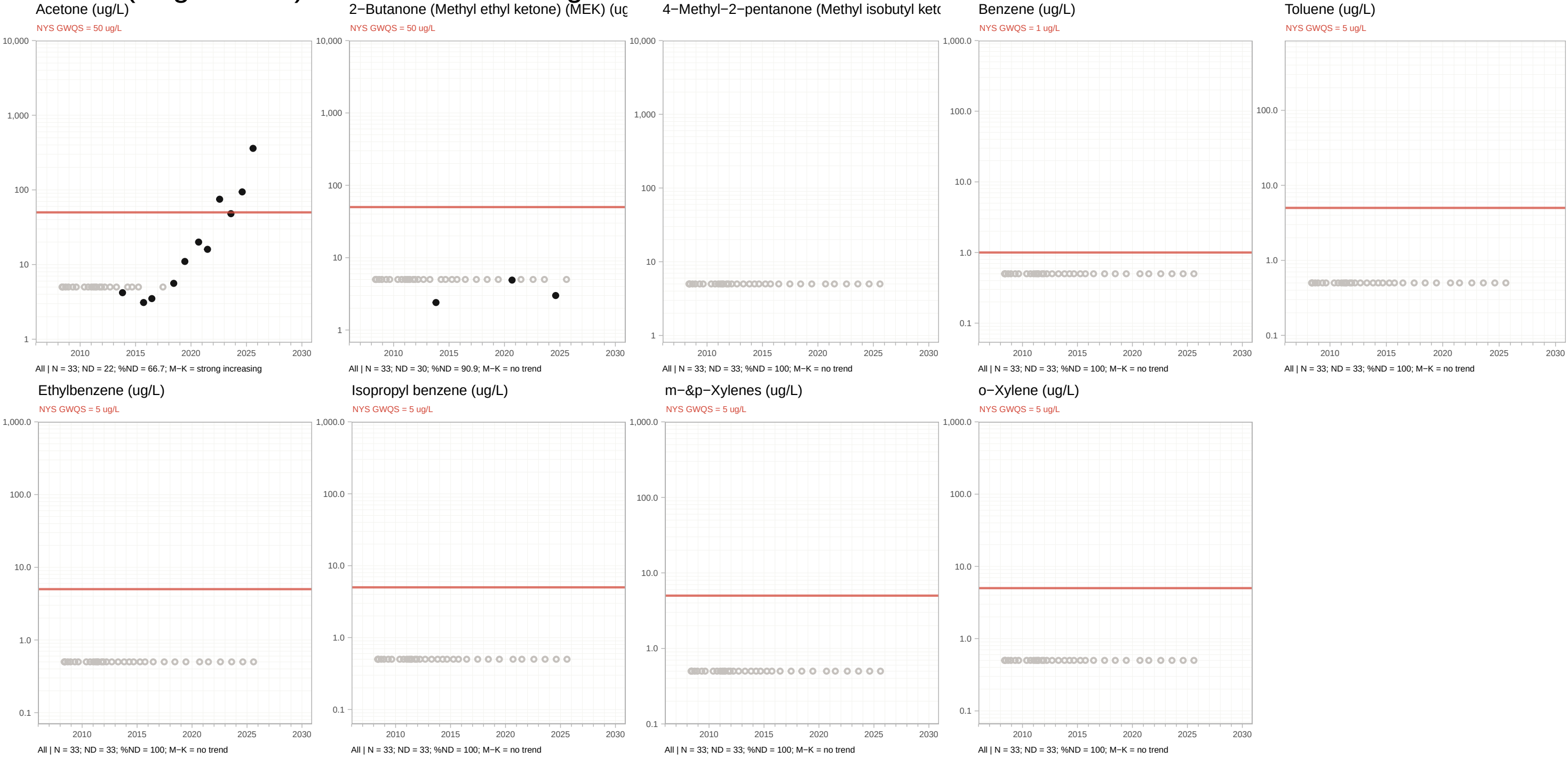
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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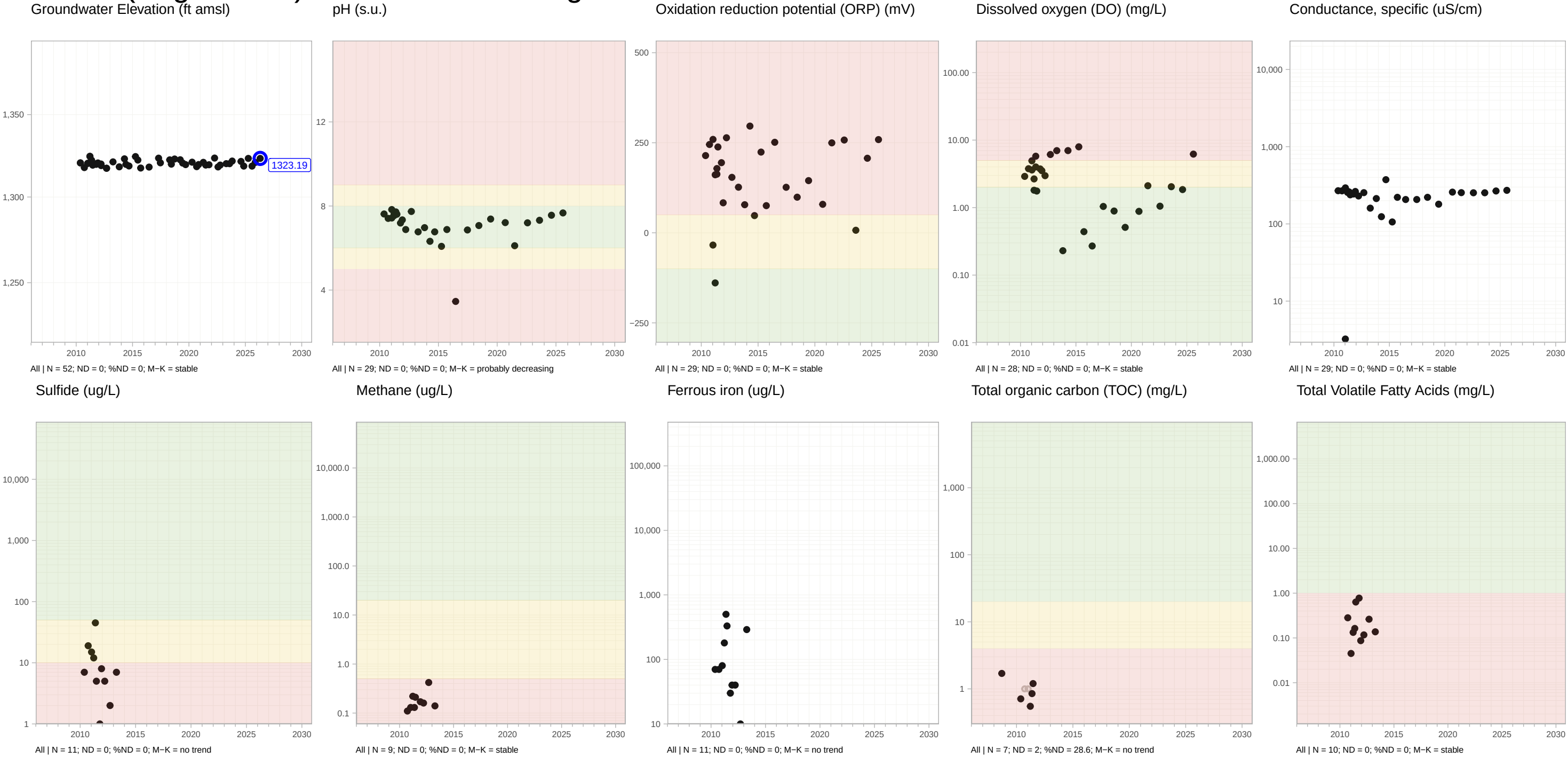


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- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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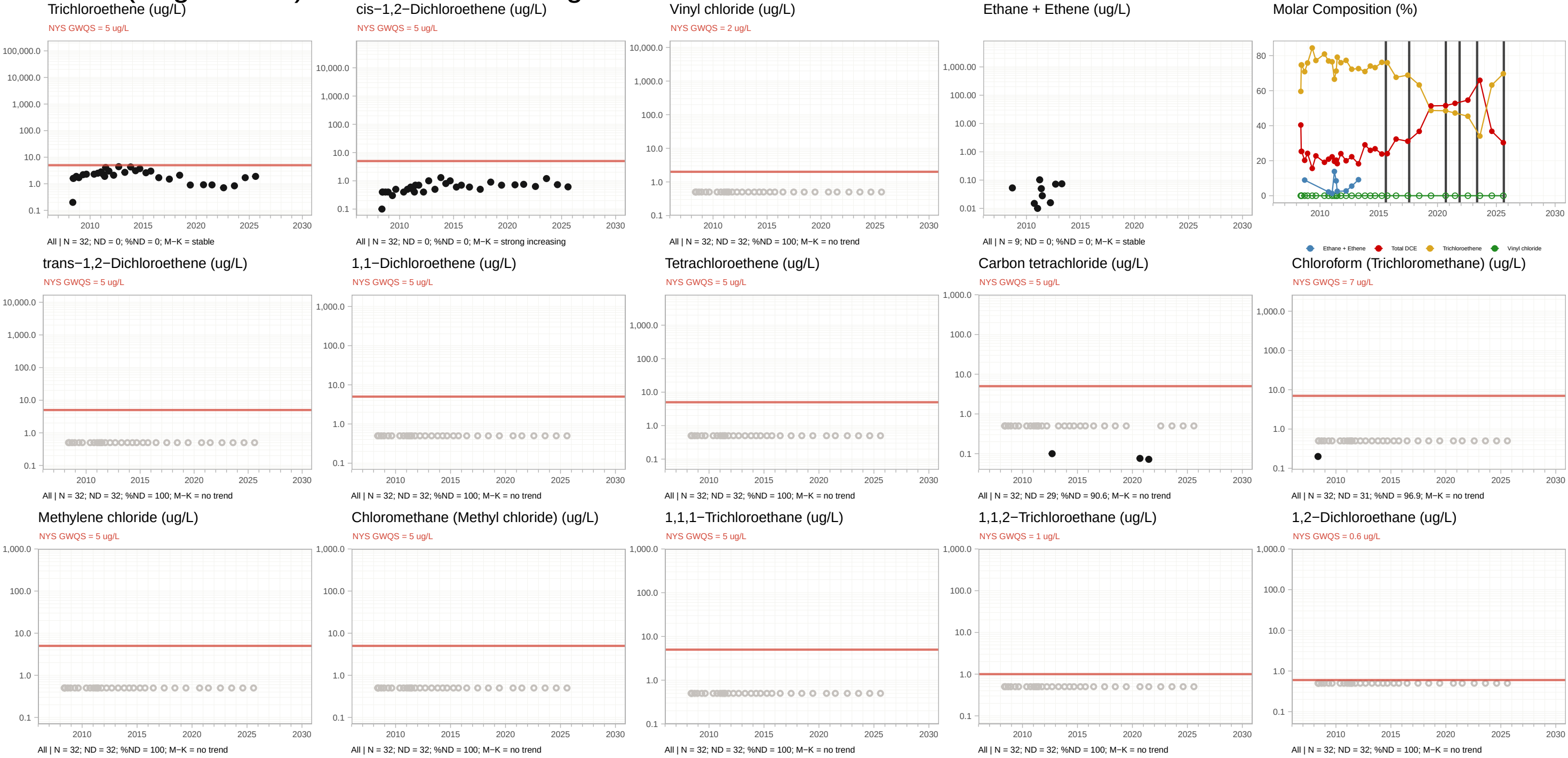


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
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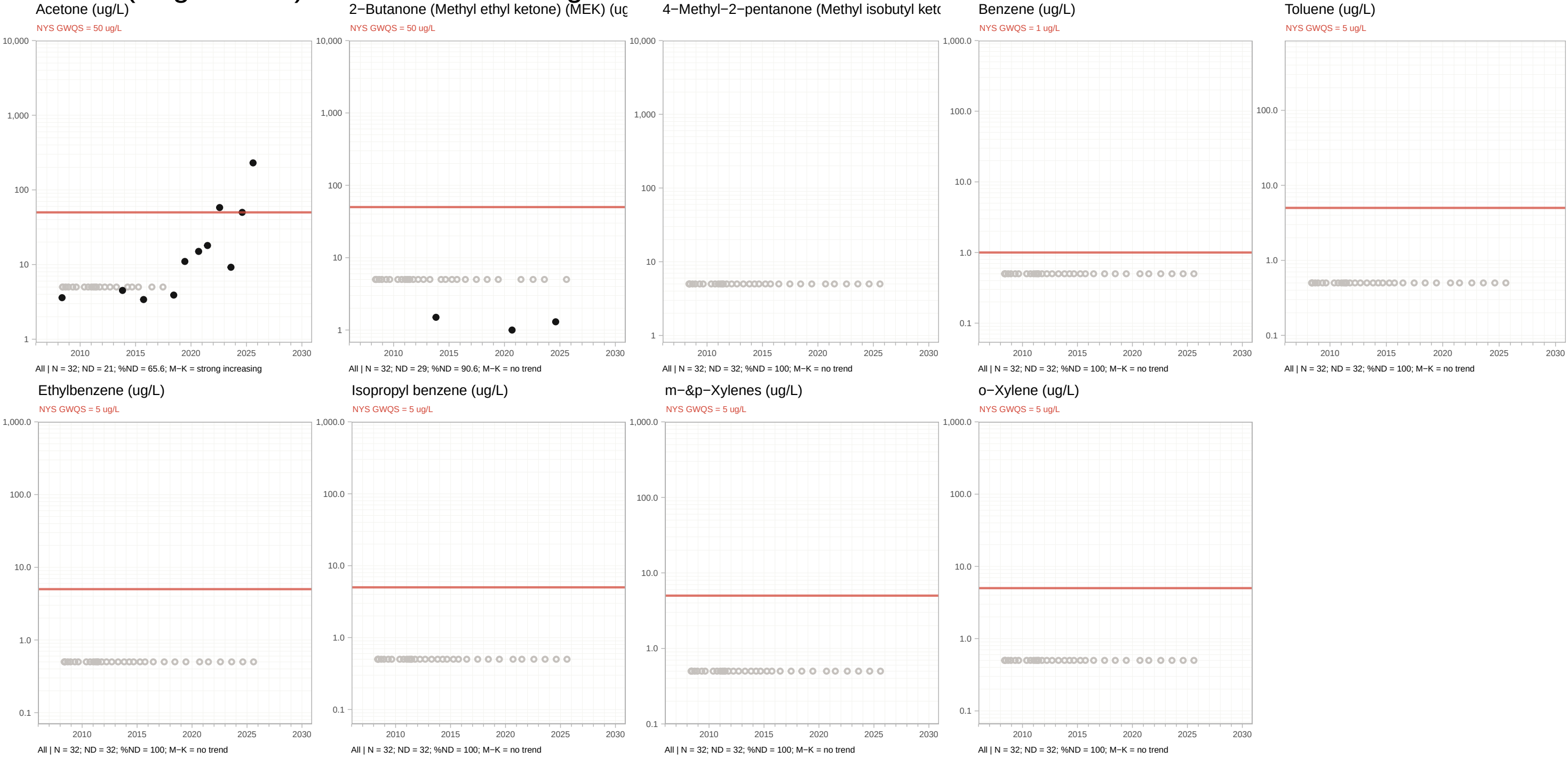
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- Detected result
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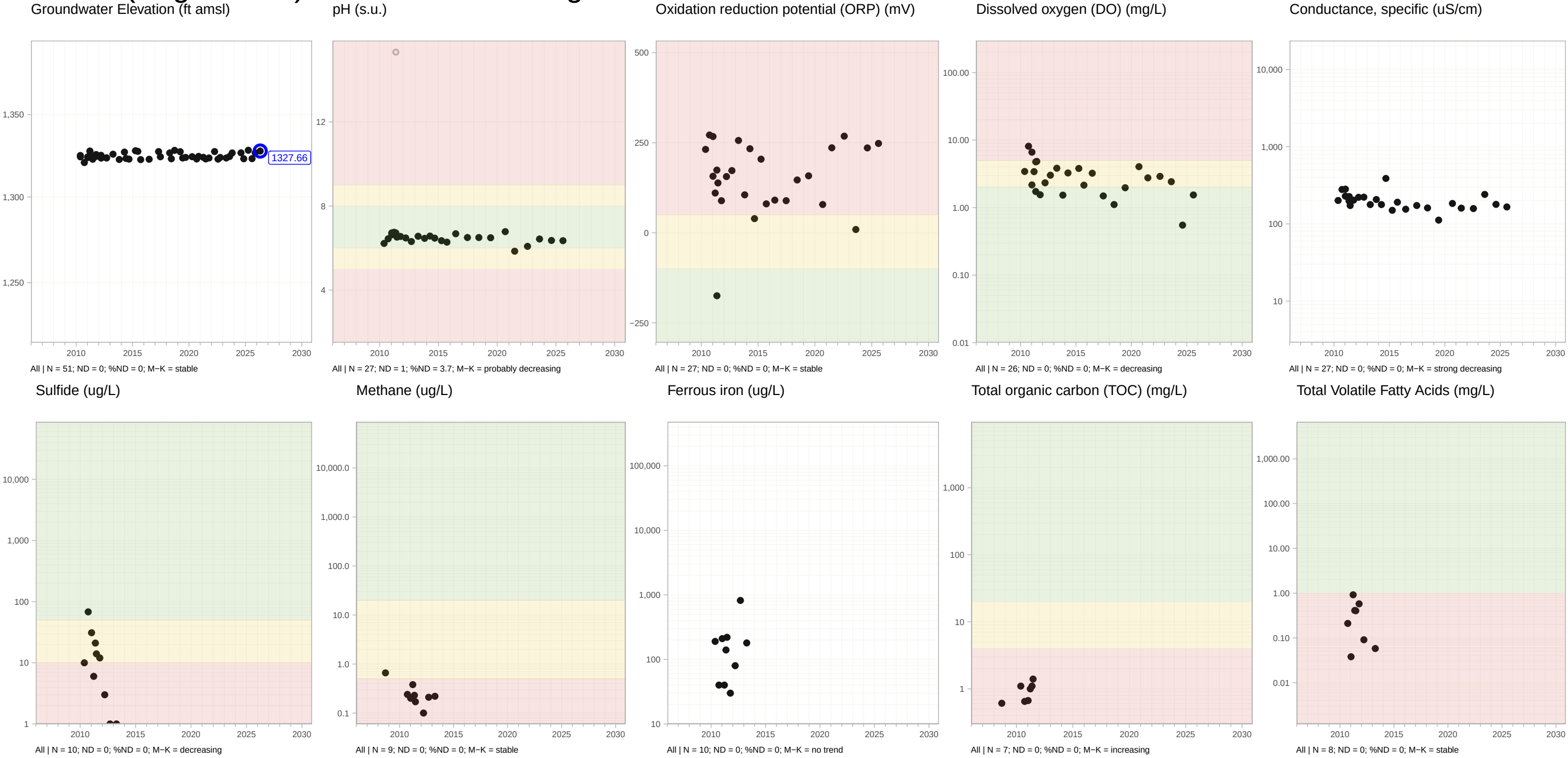


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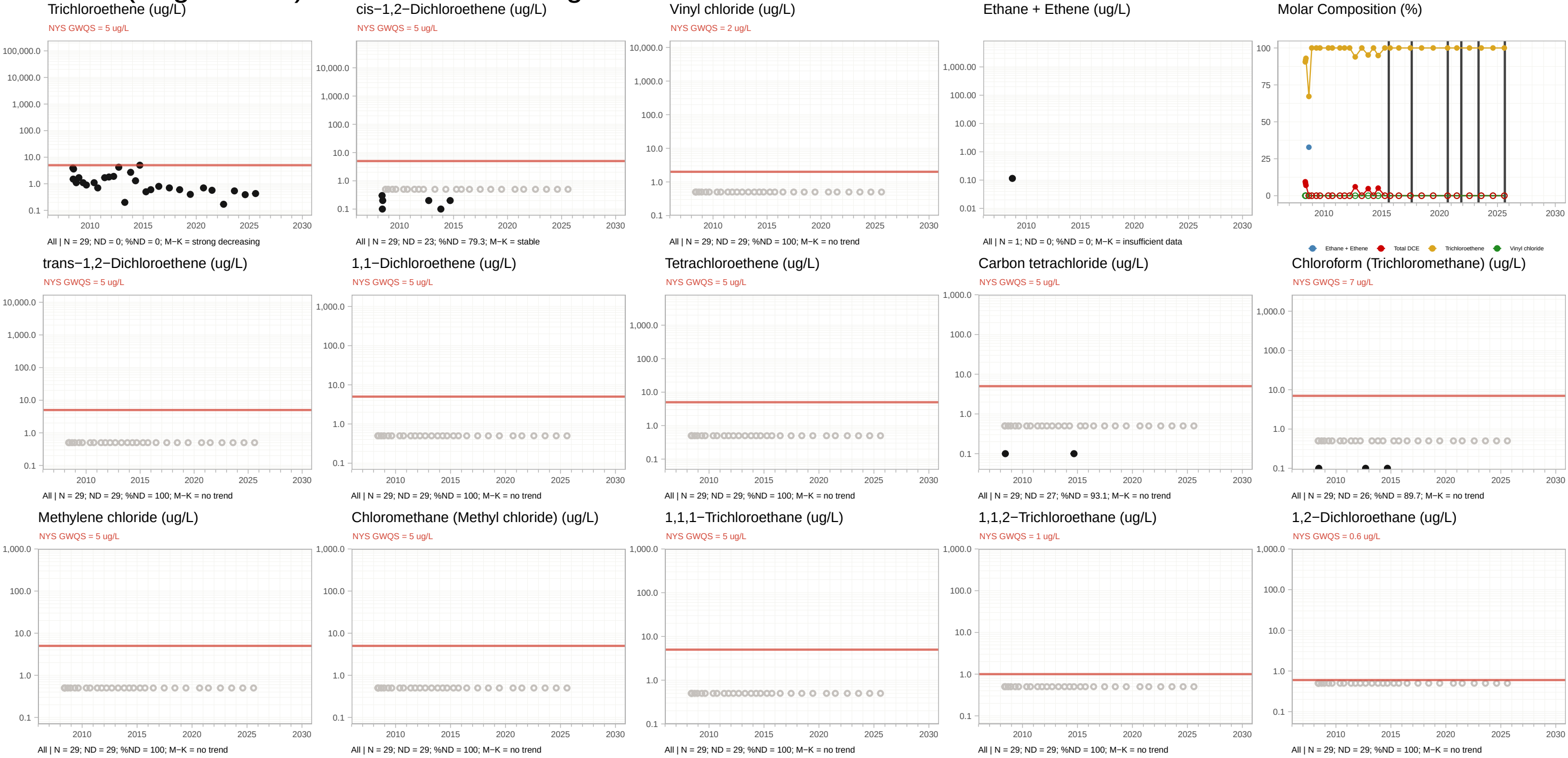
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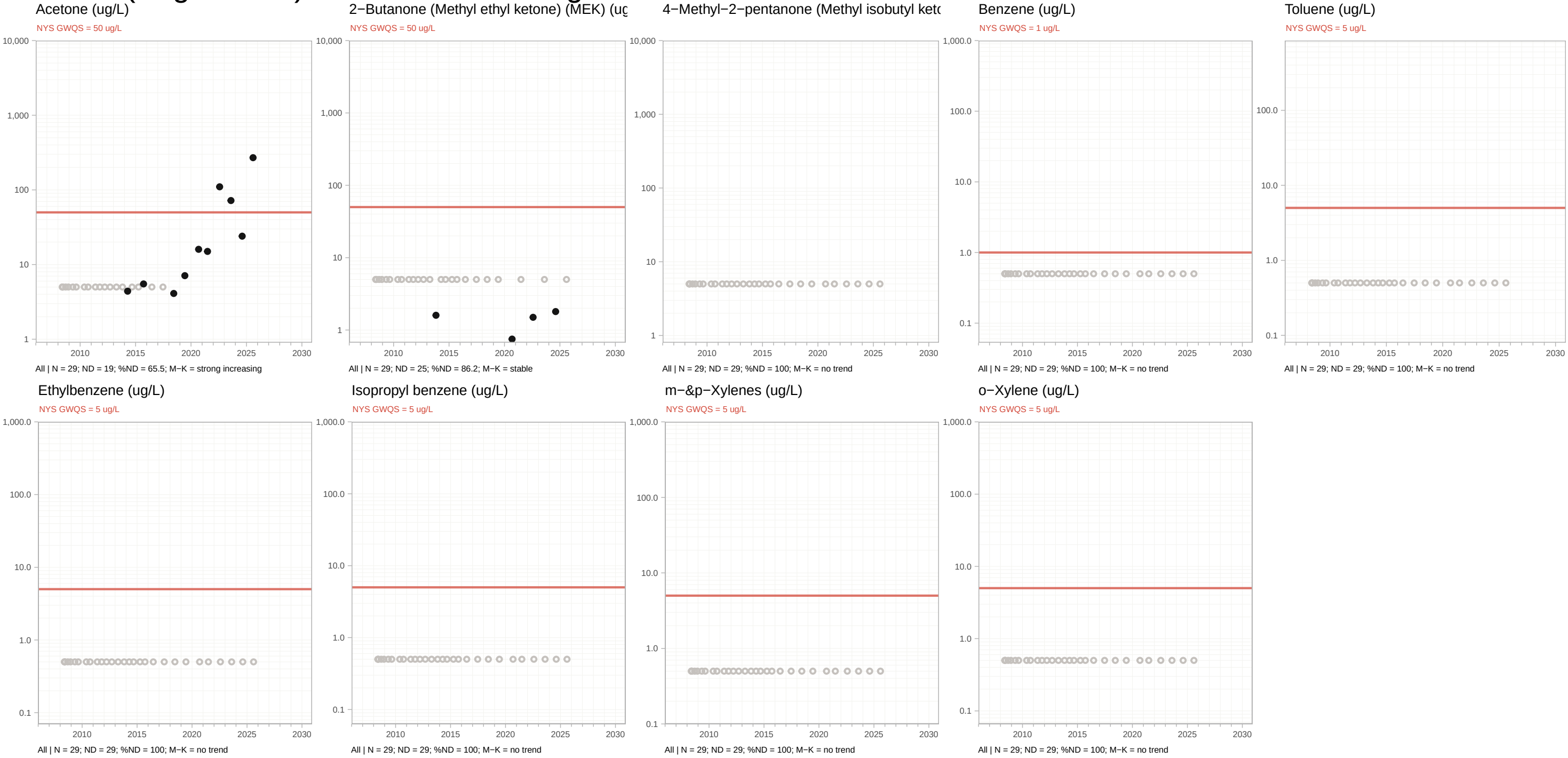
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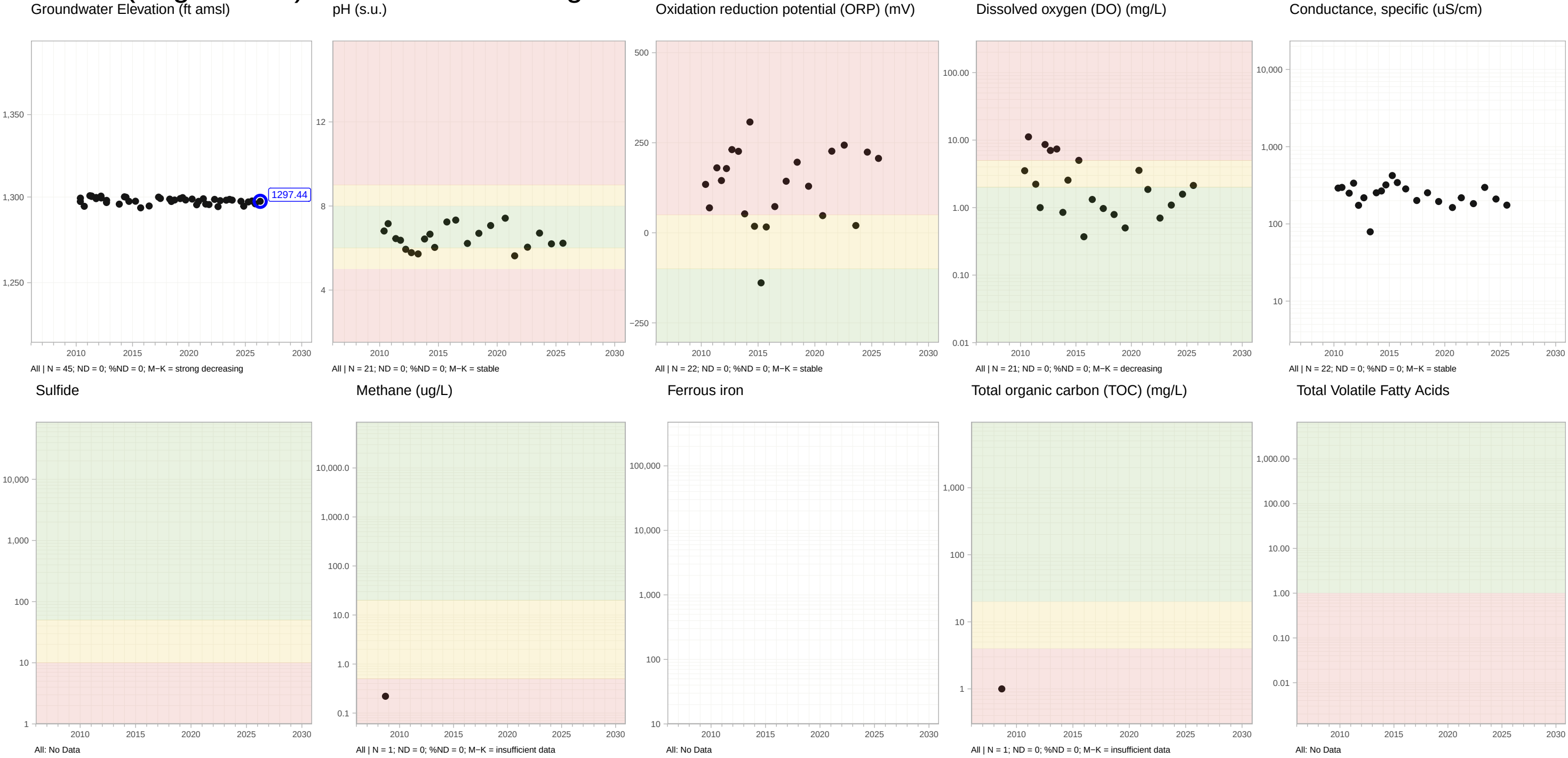


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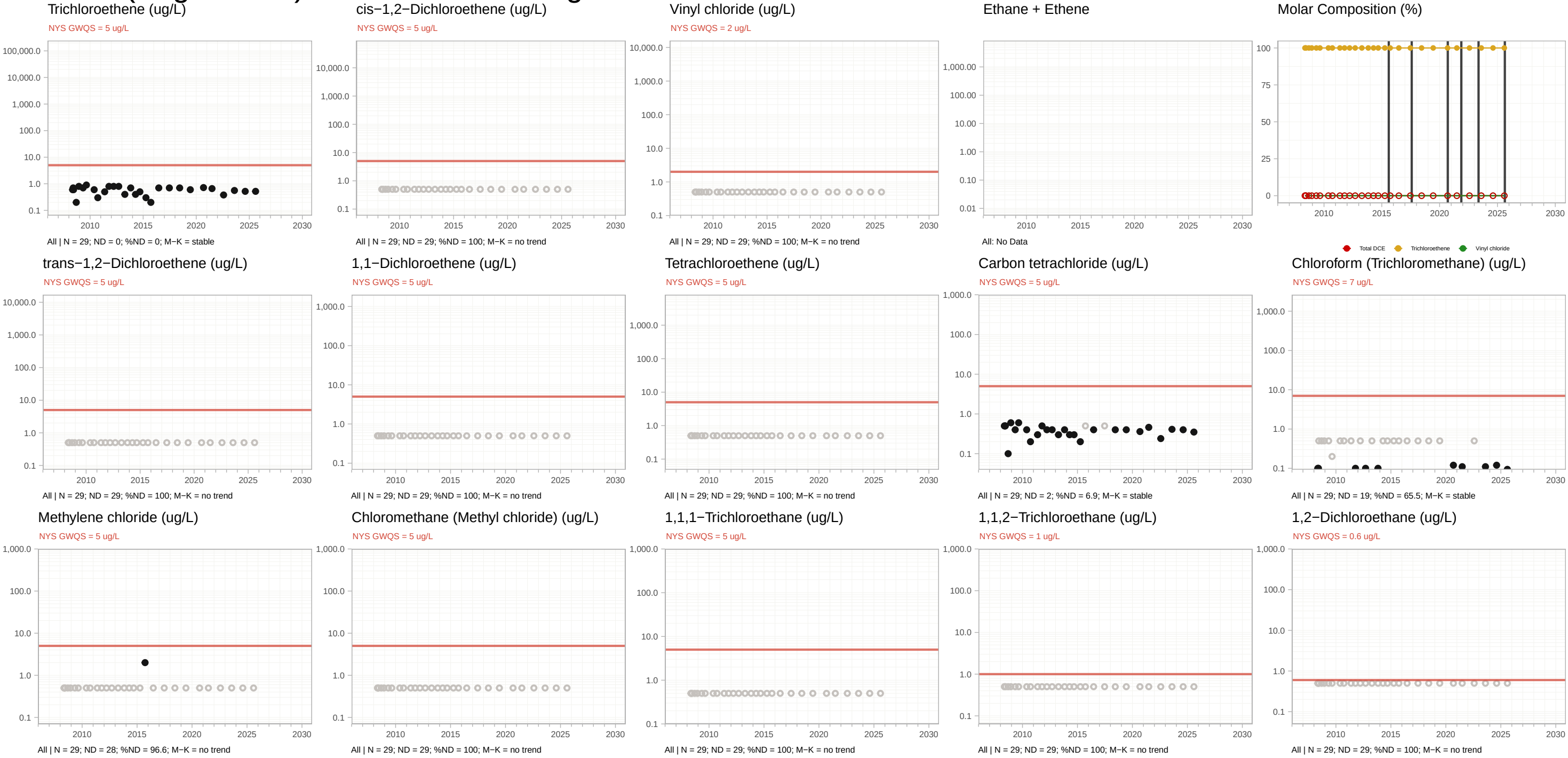


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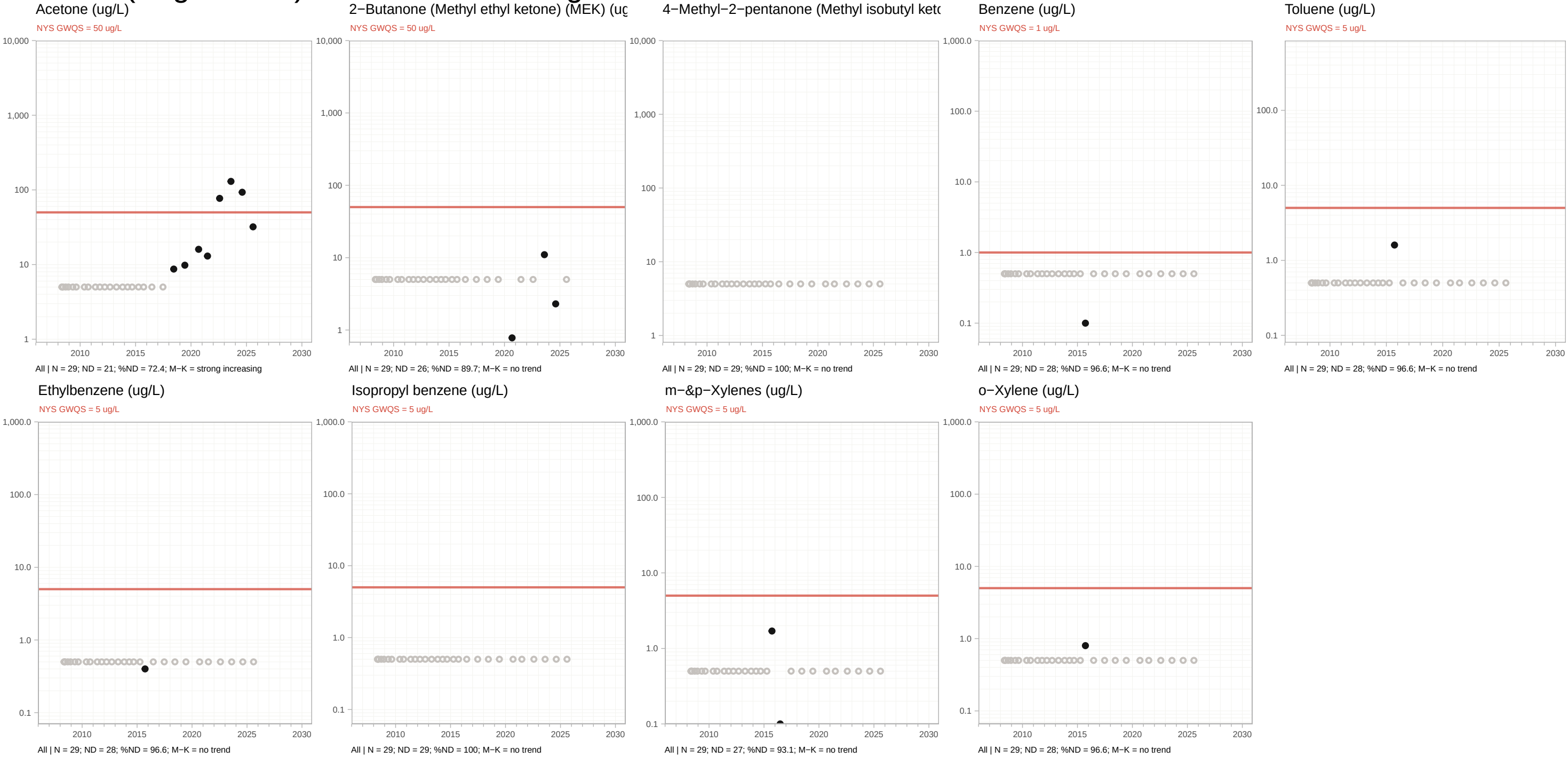
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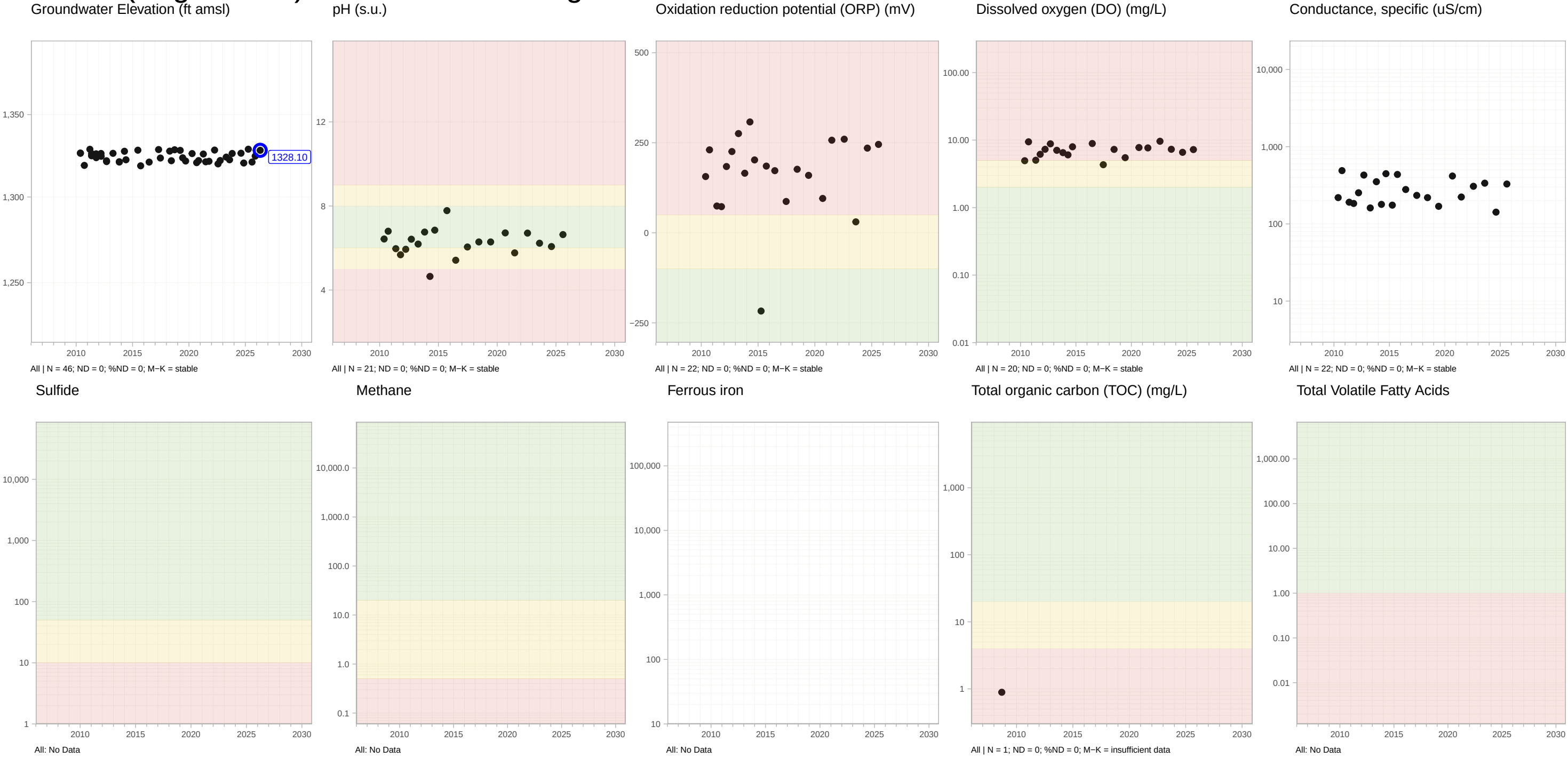


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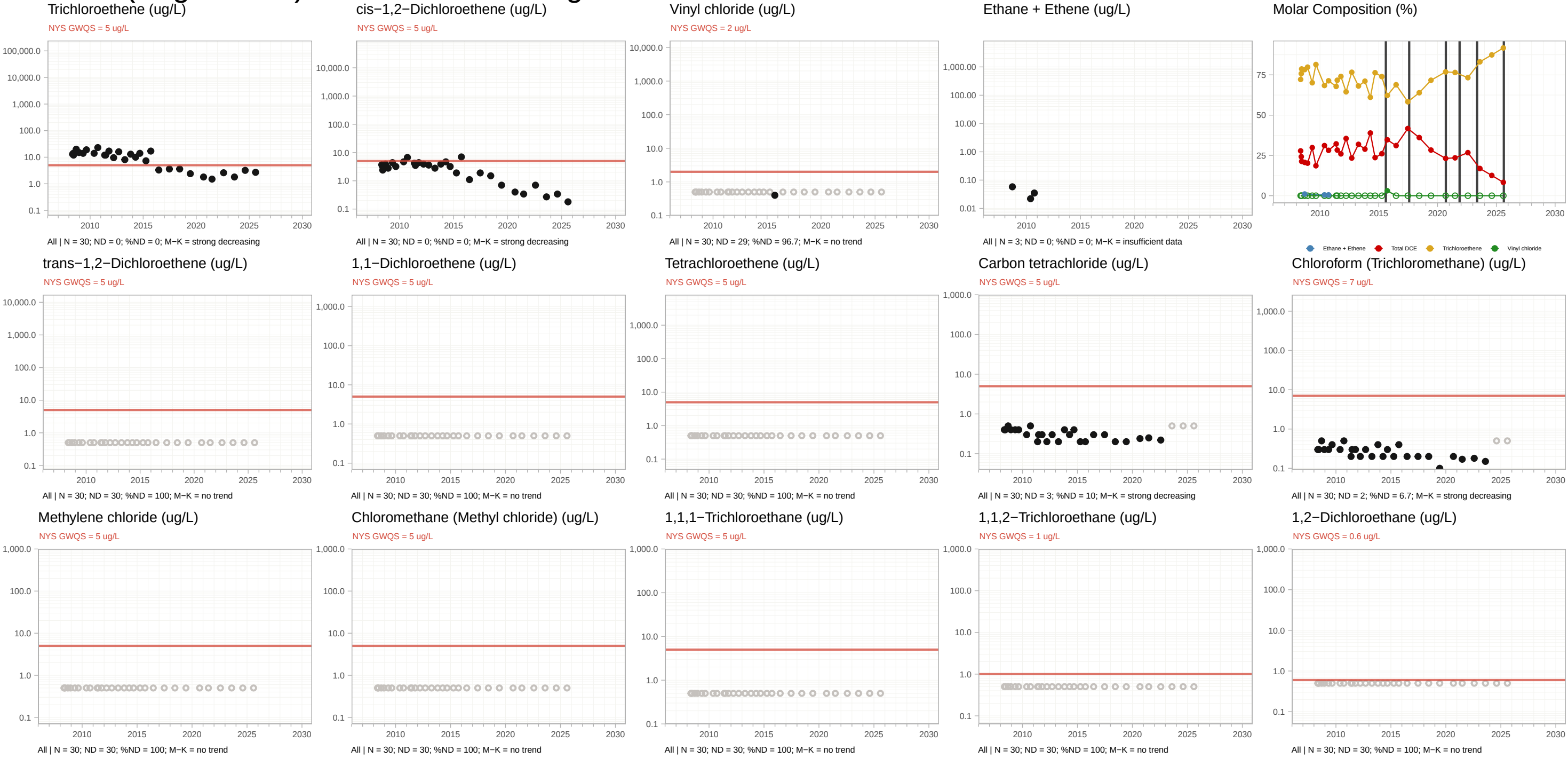
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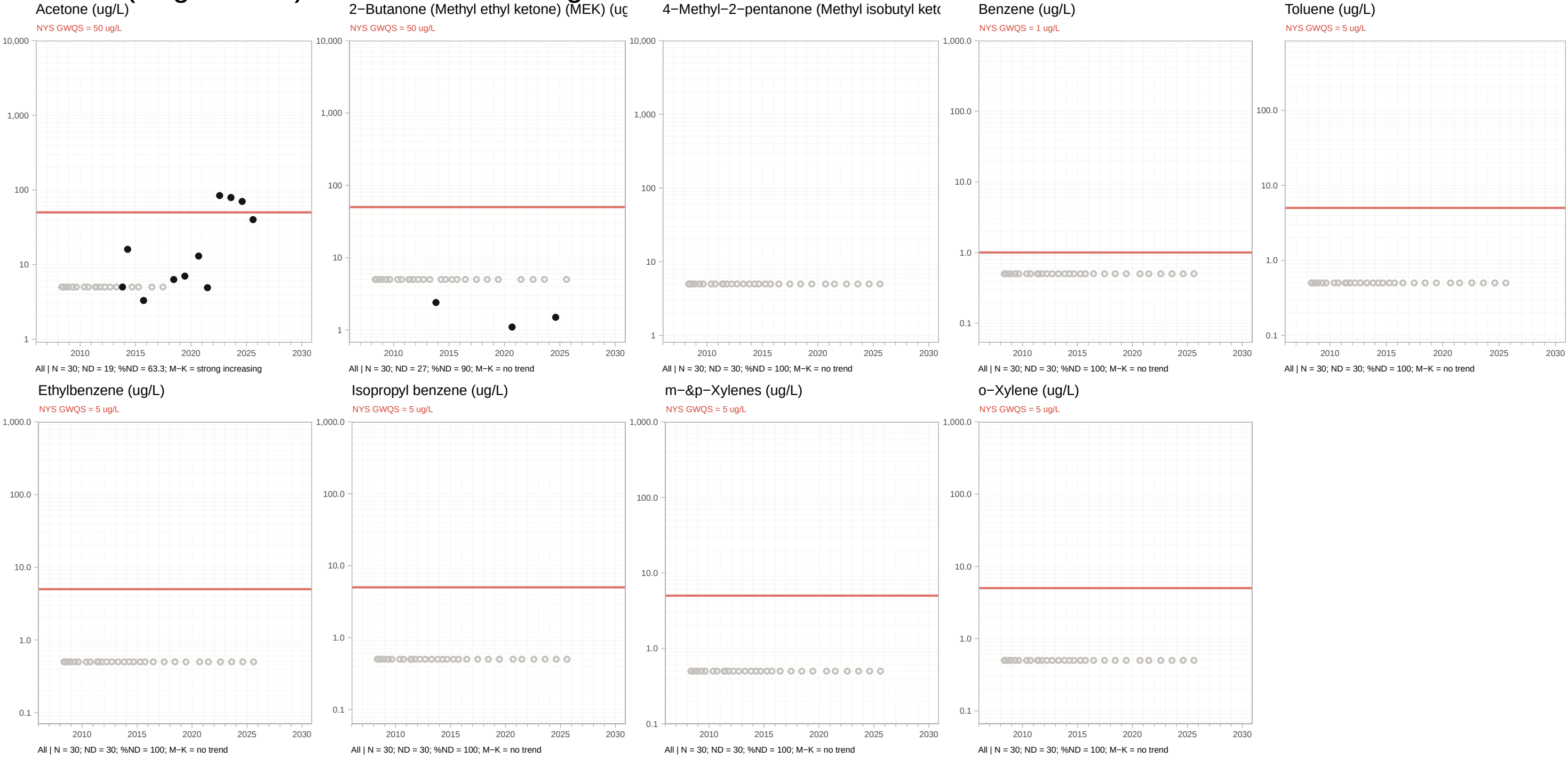
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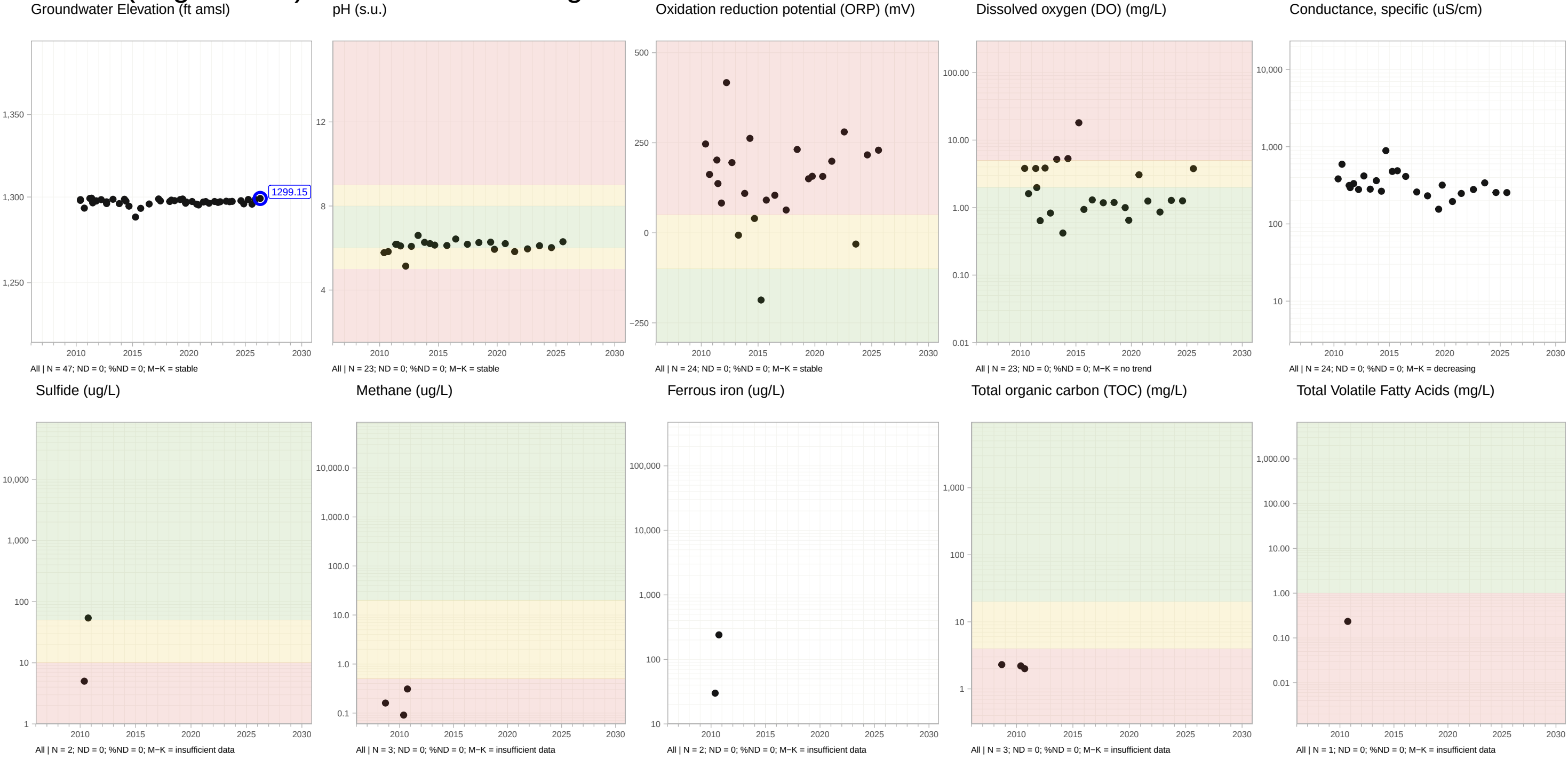


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- Detected result
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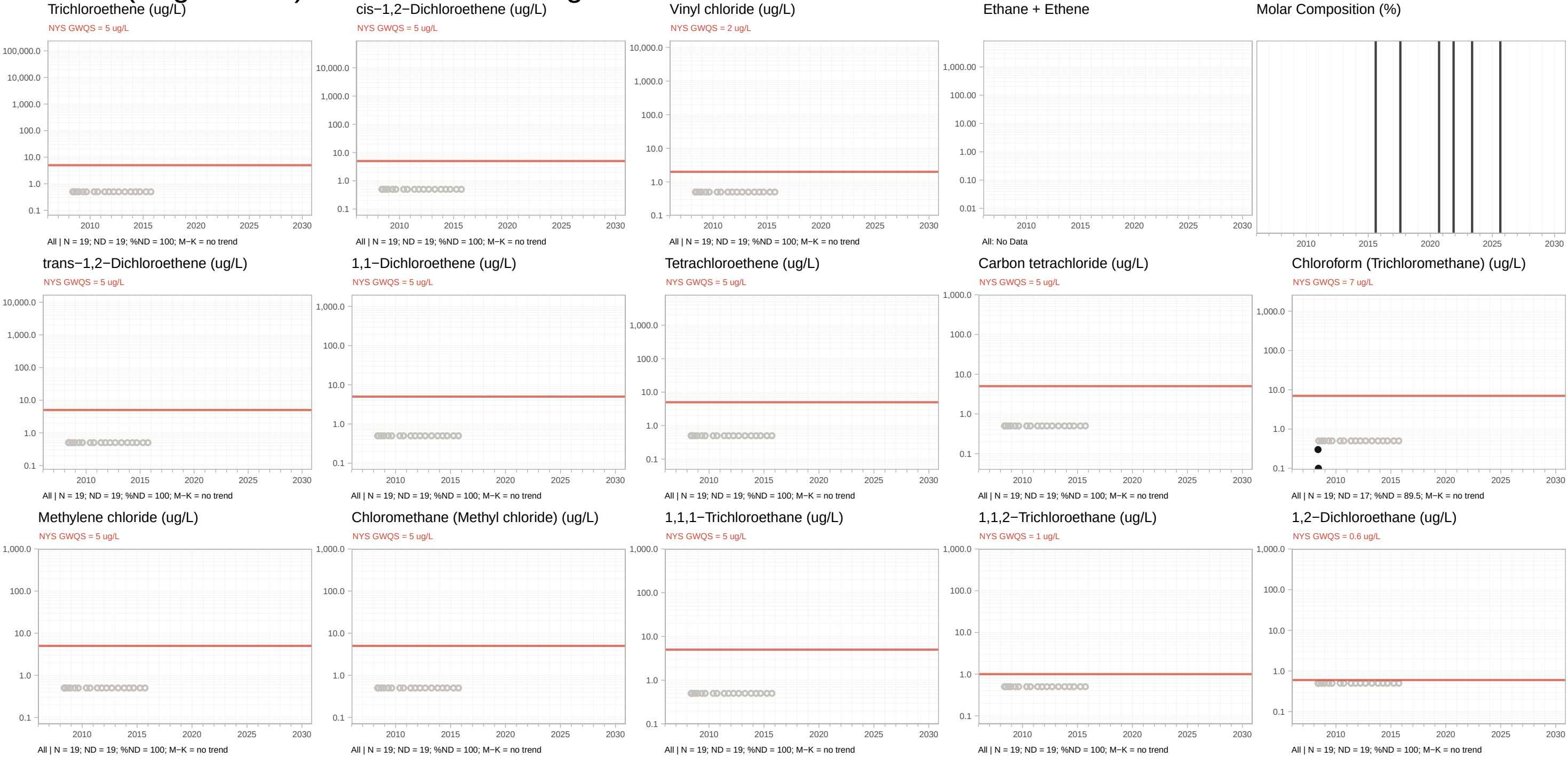
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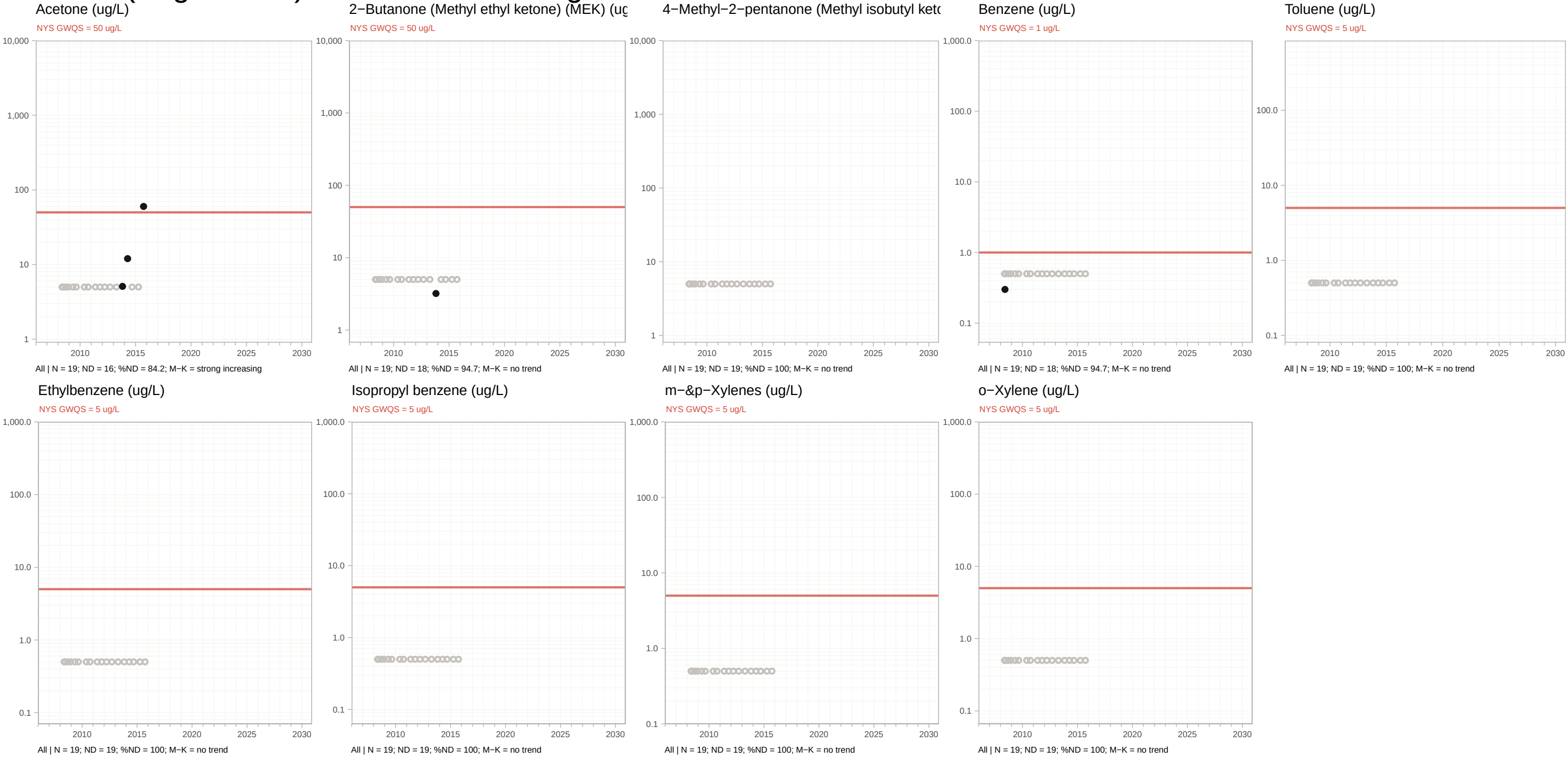
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- Unfavorable Conditions

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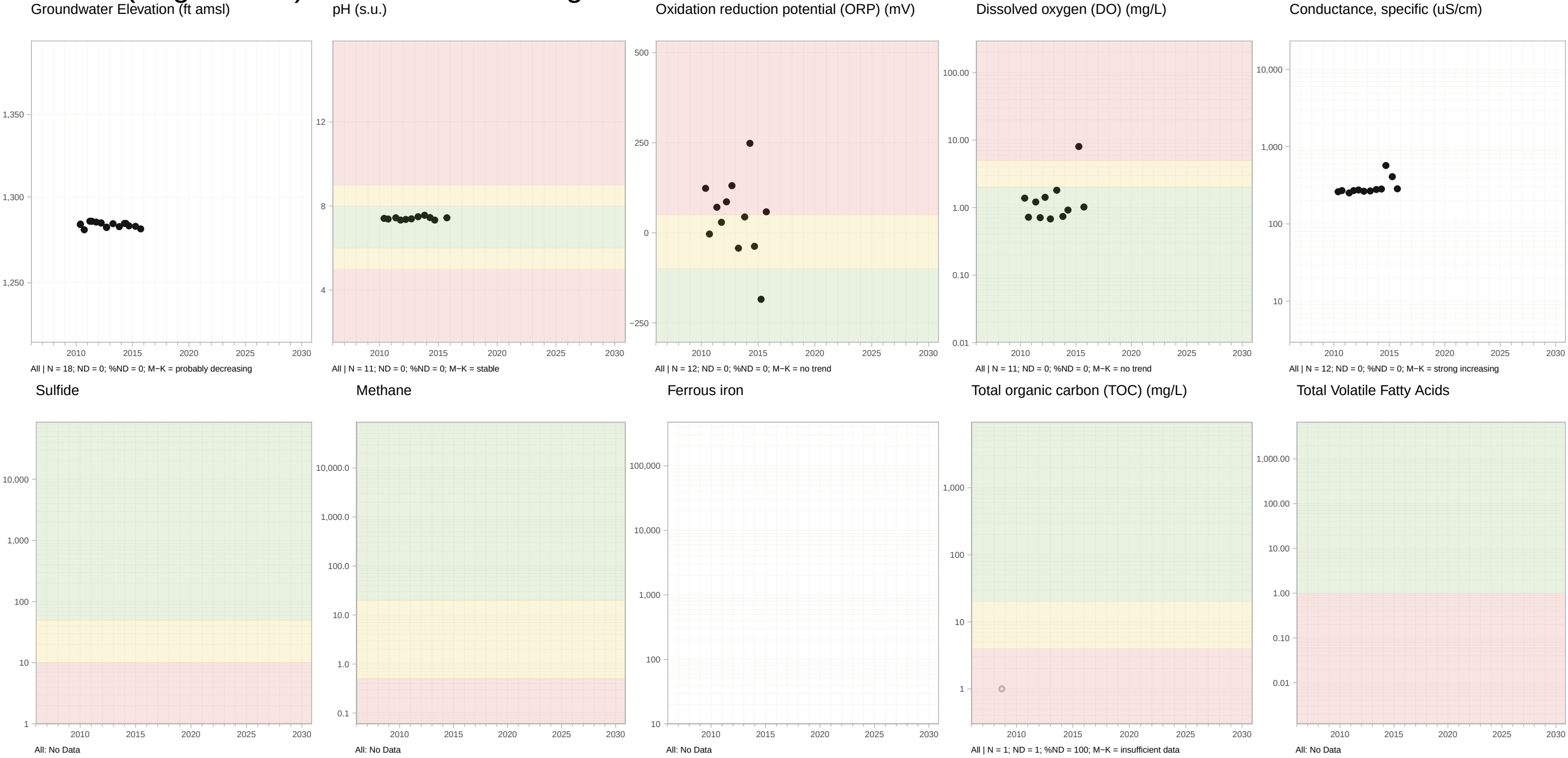


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- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

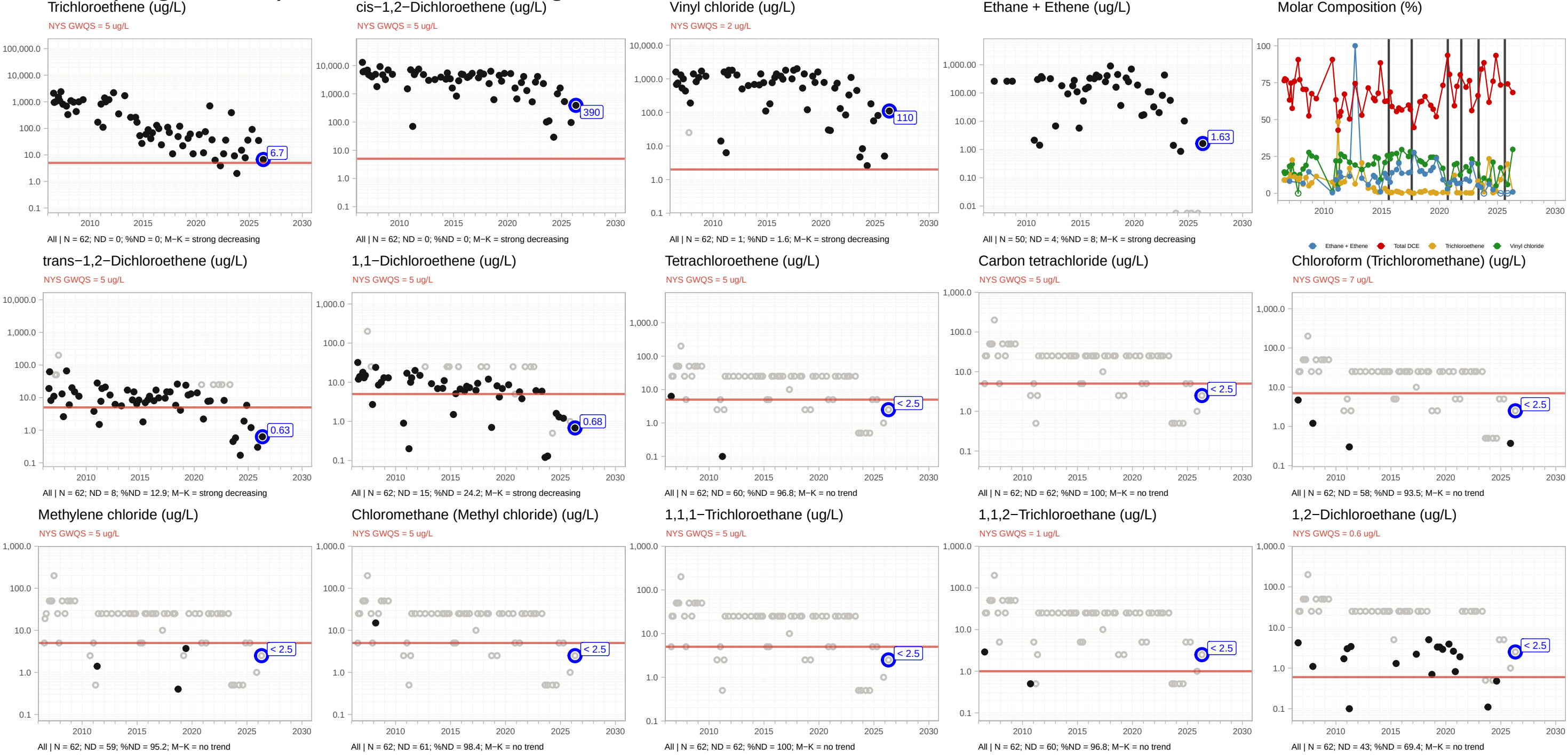
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-2A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

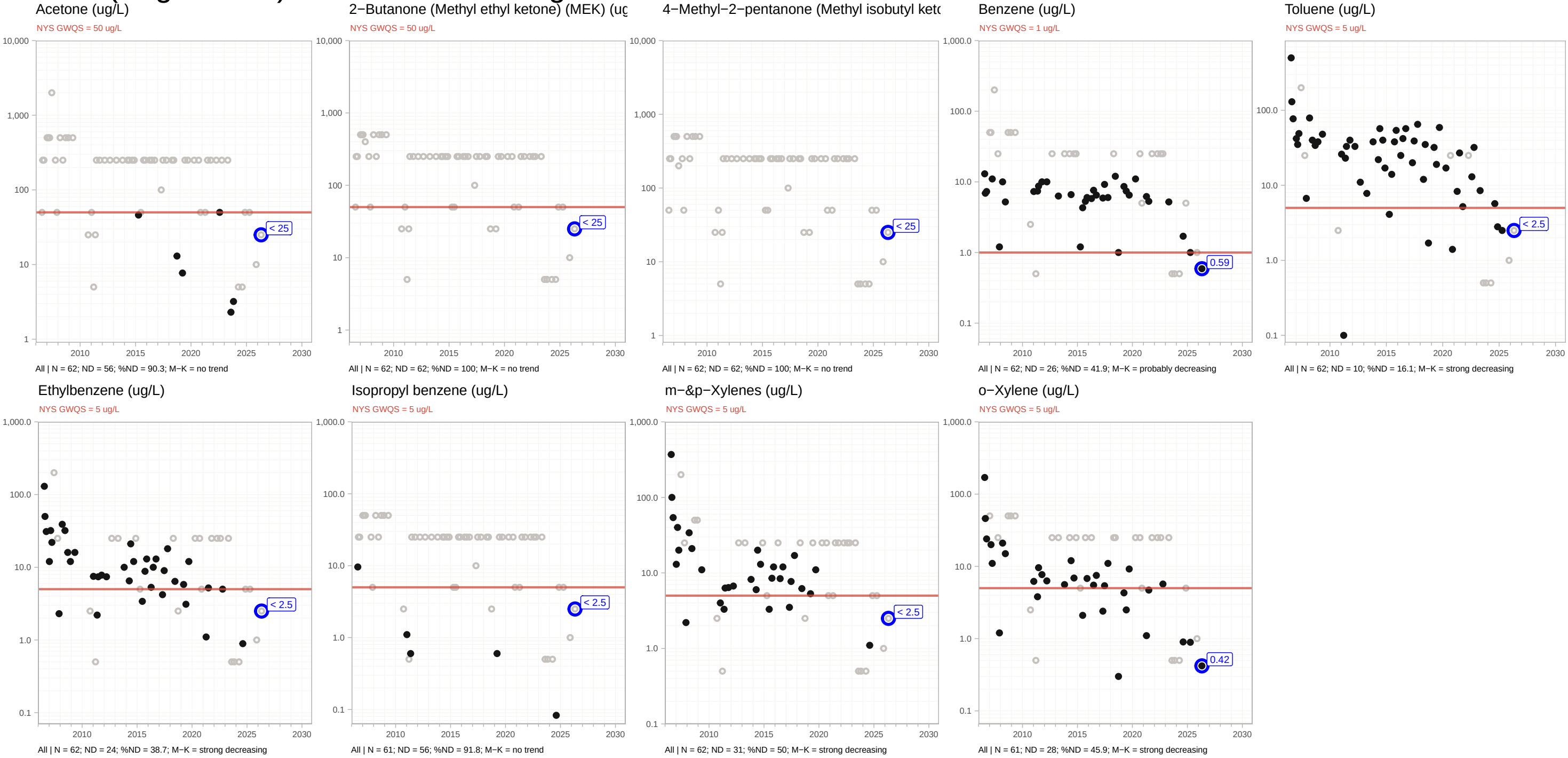


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively. Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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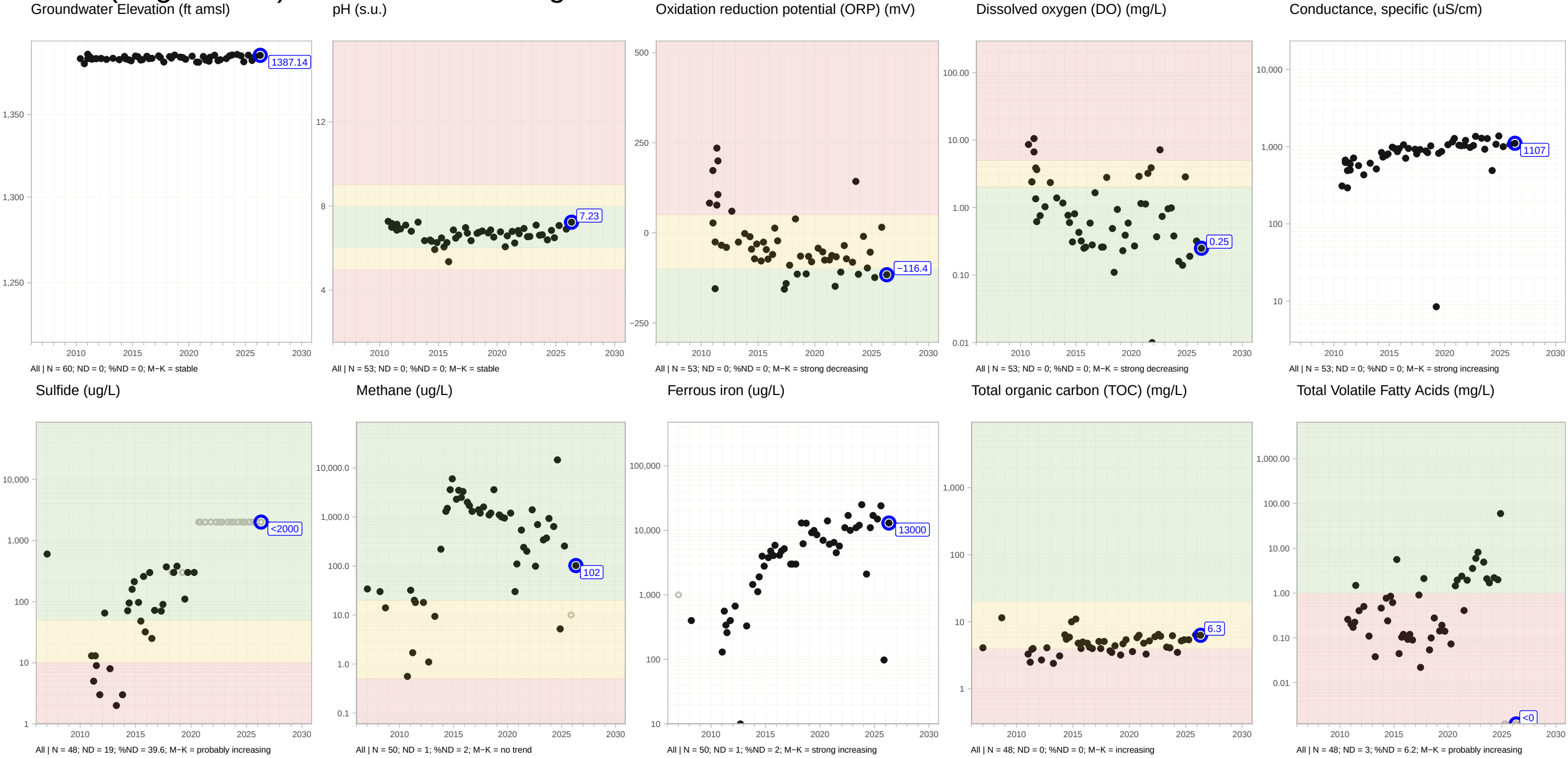


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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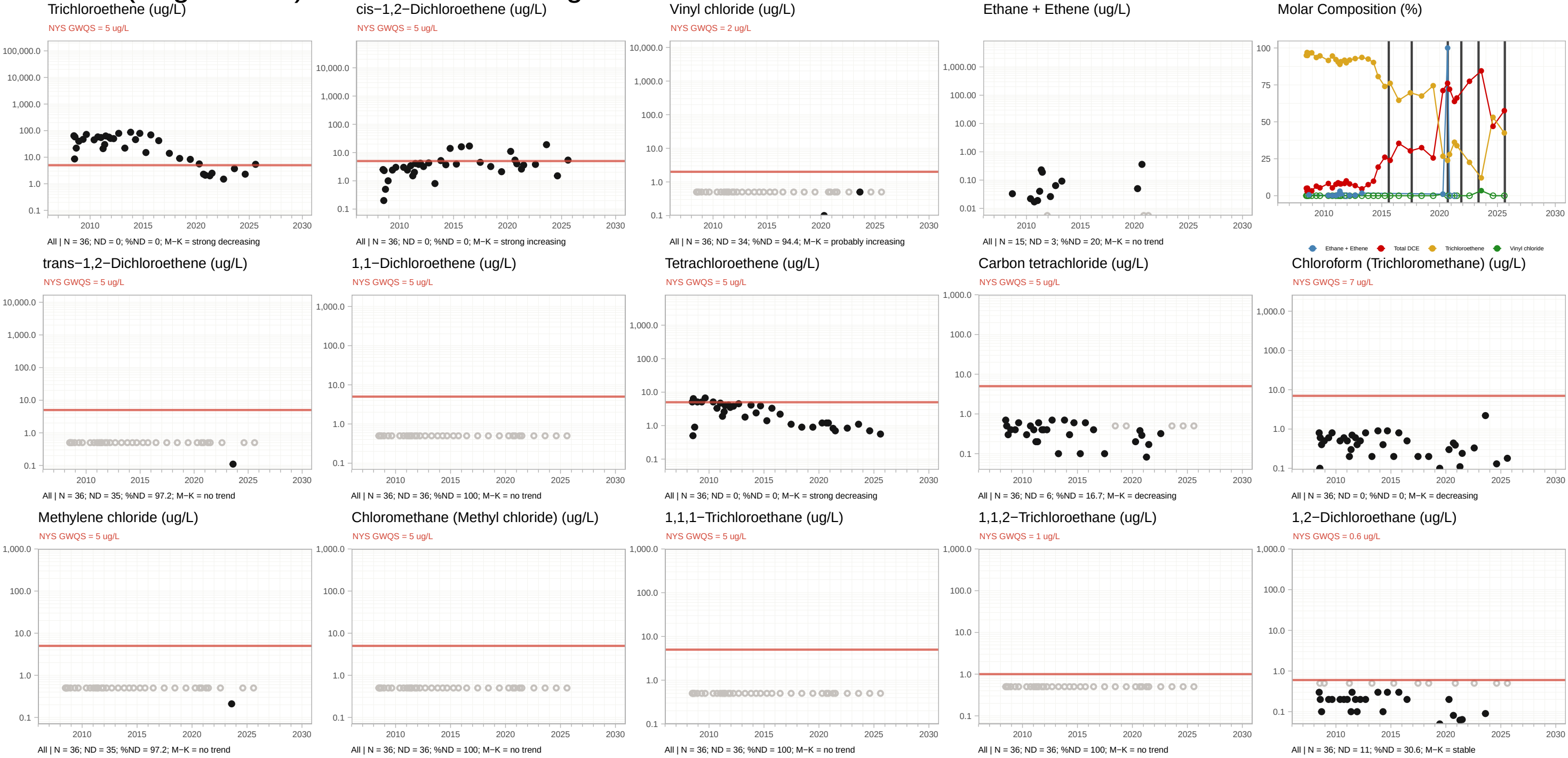


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

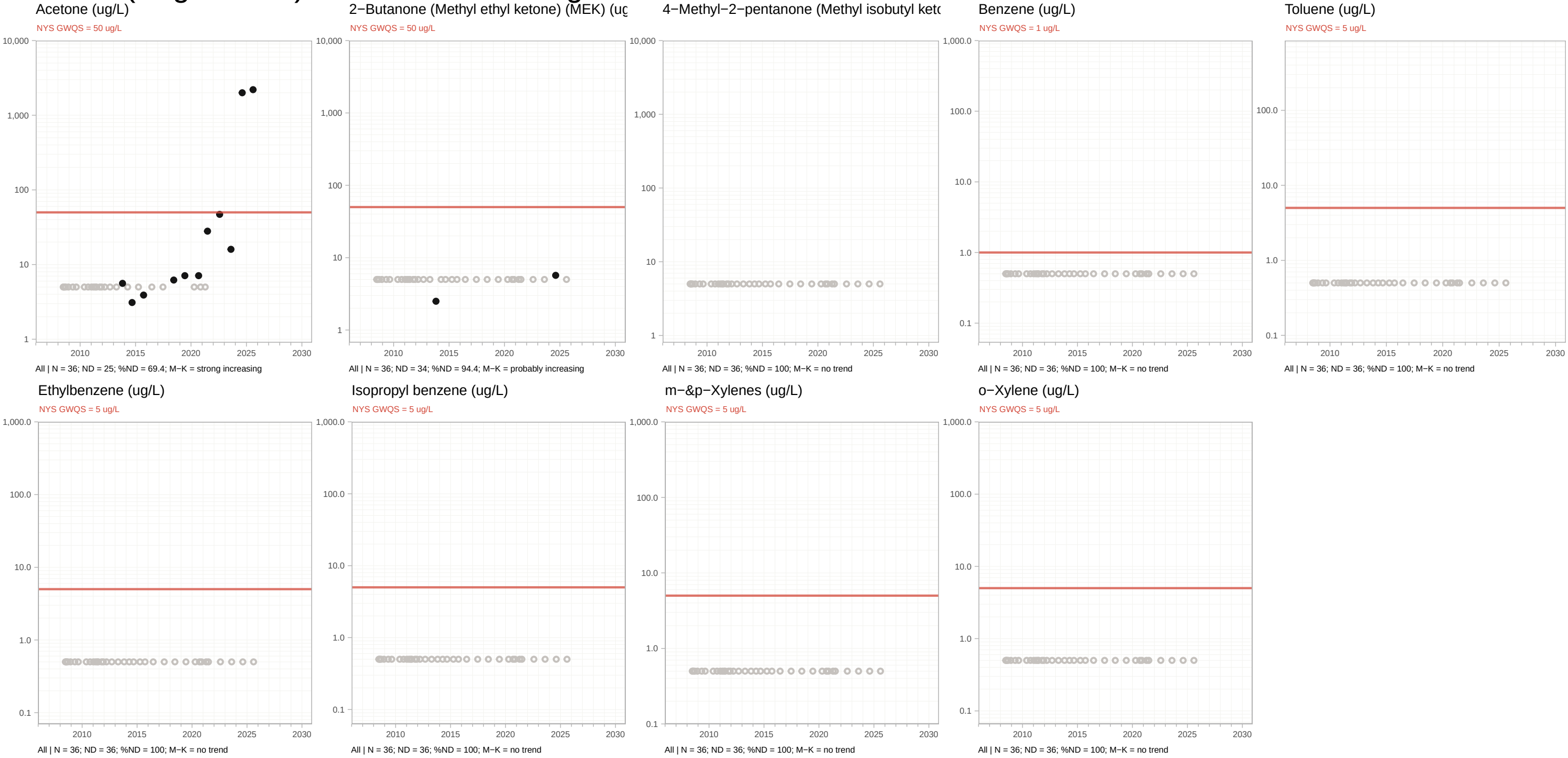
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-30A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

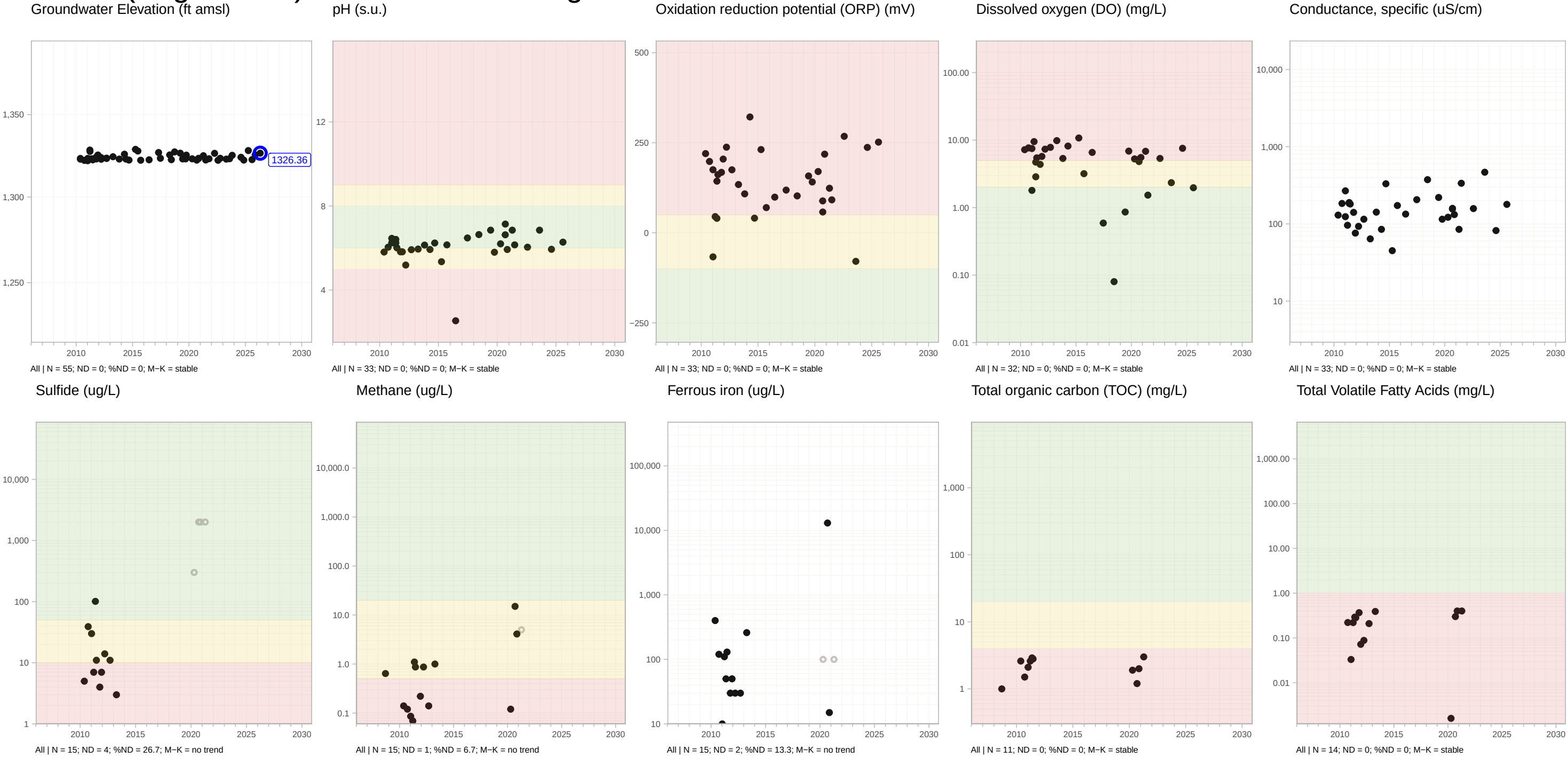


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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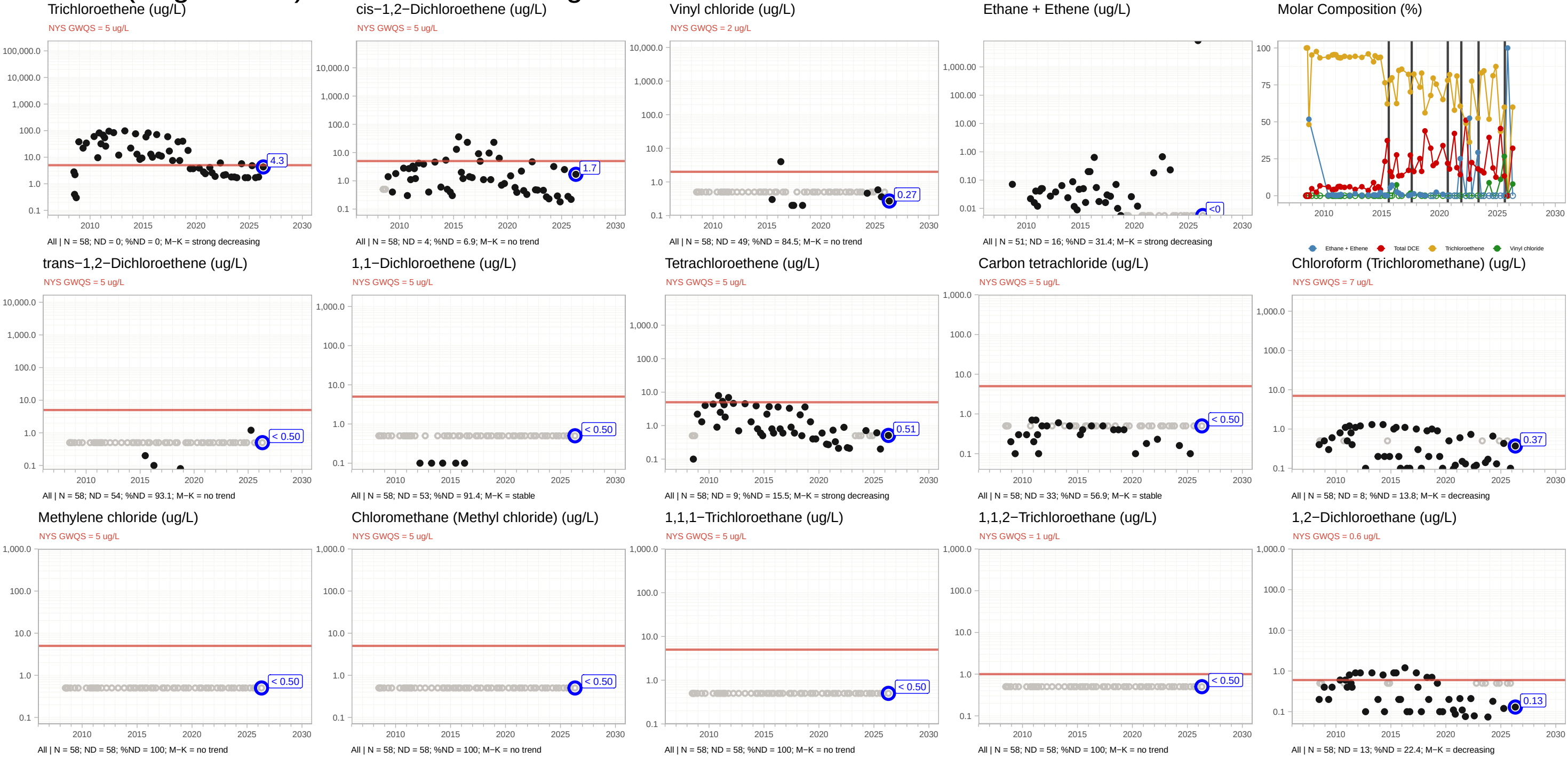


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

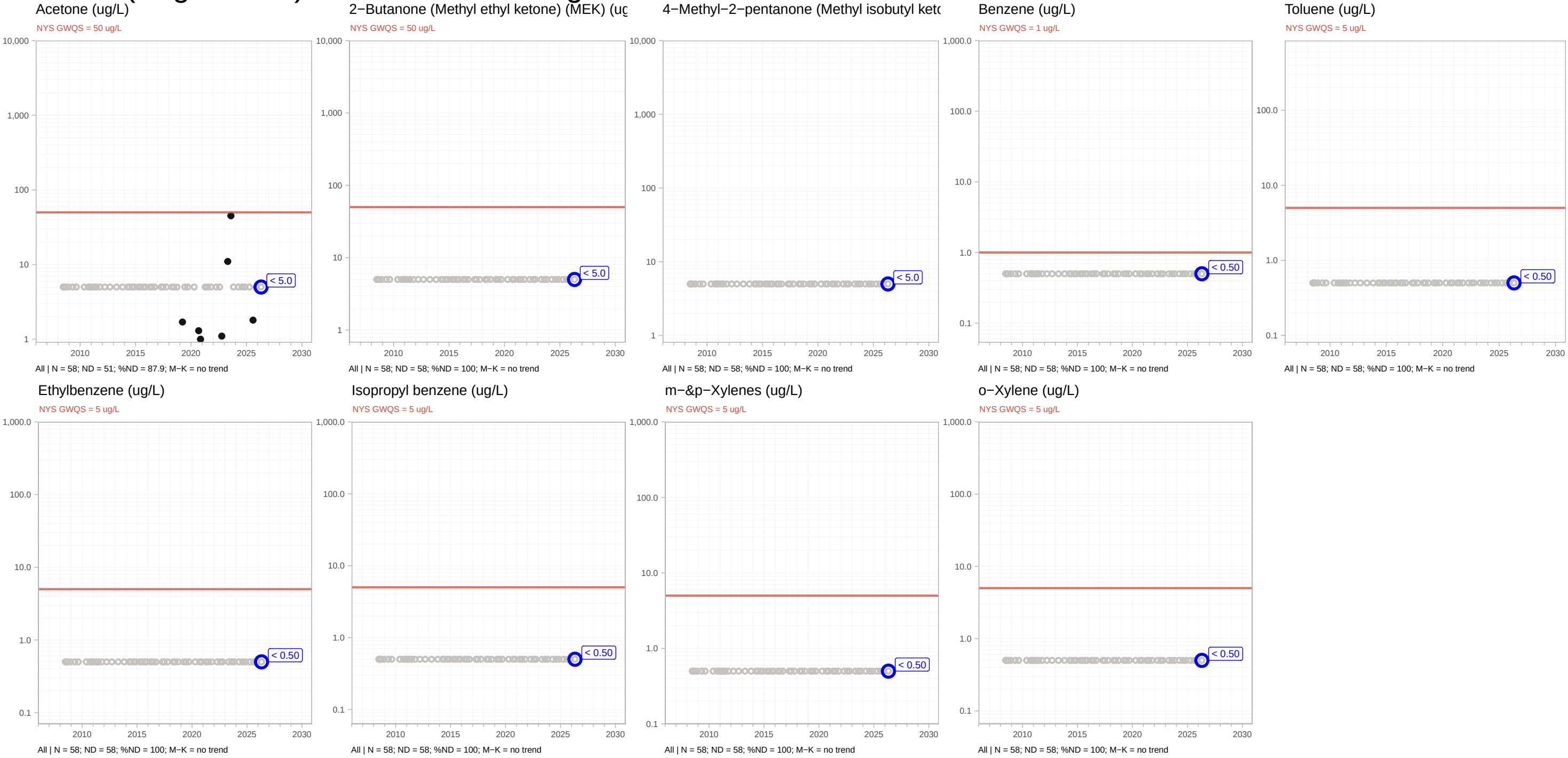
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-31A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

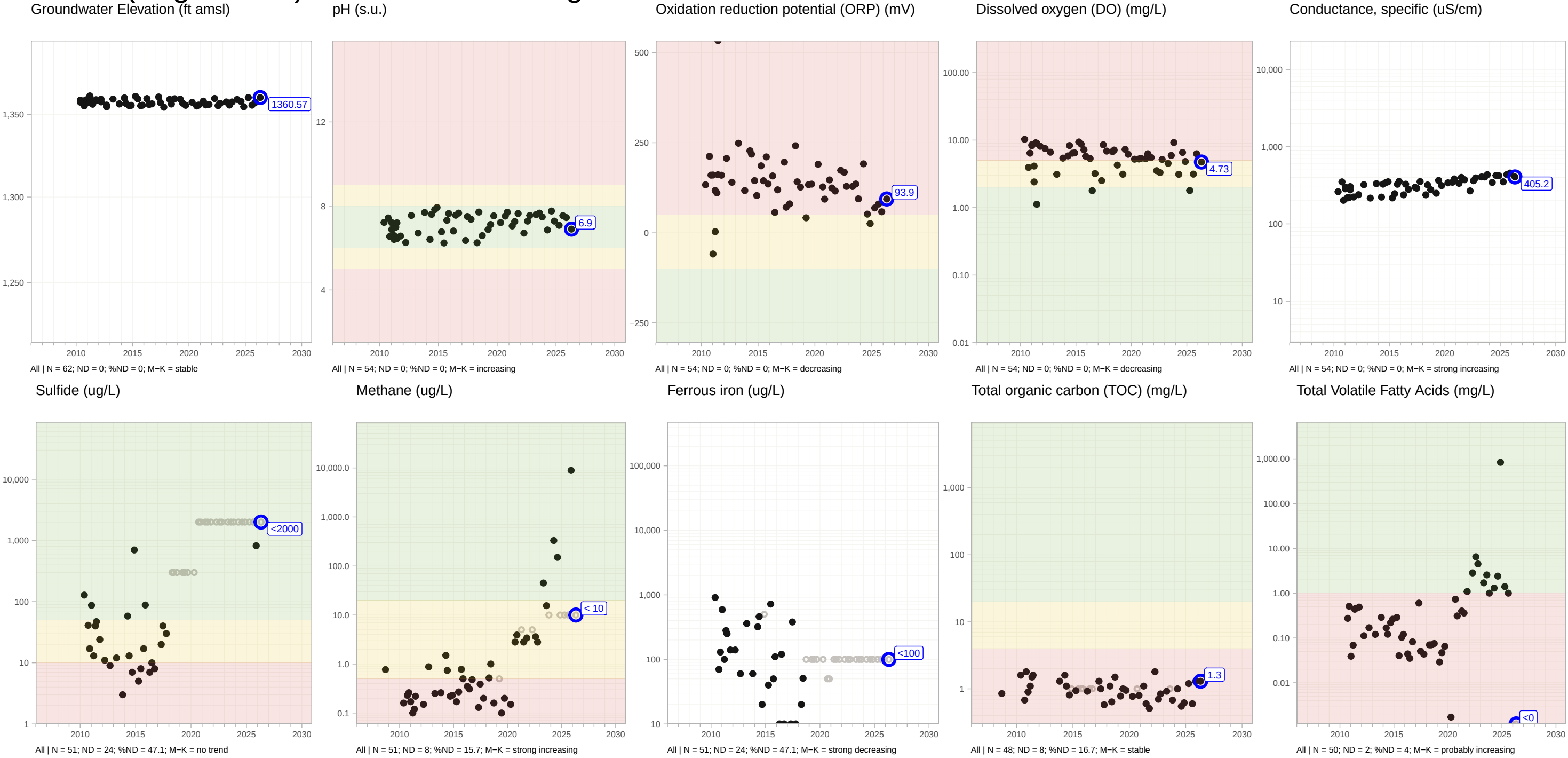


Notes:

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-31A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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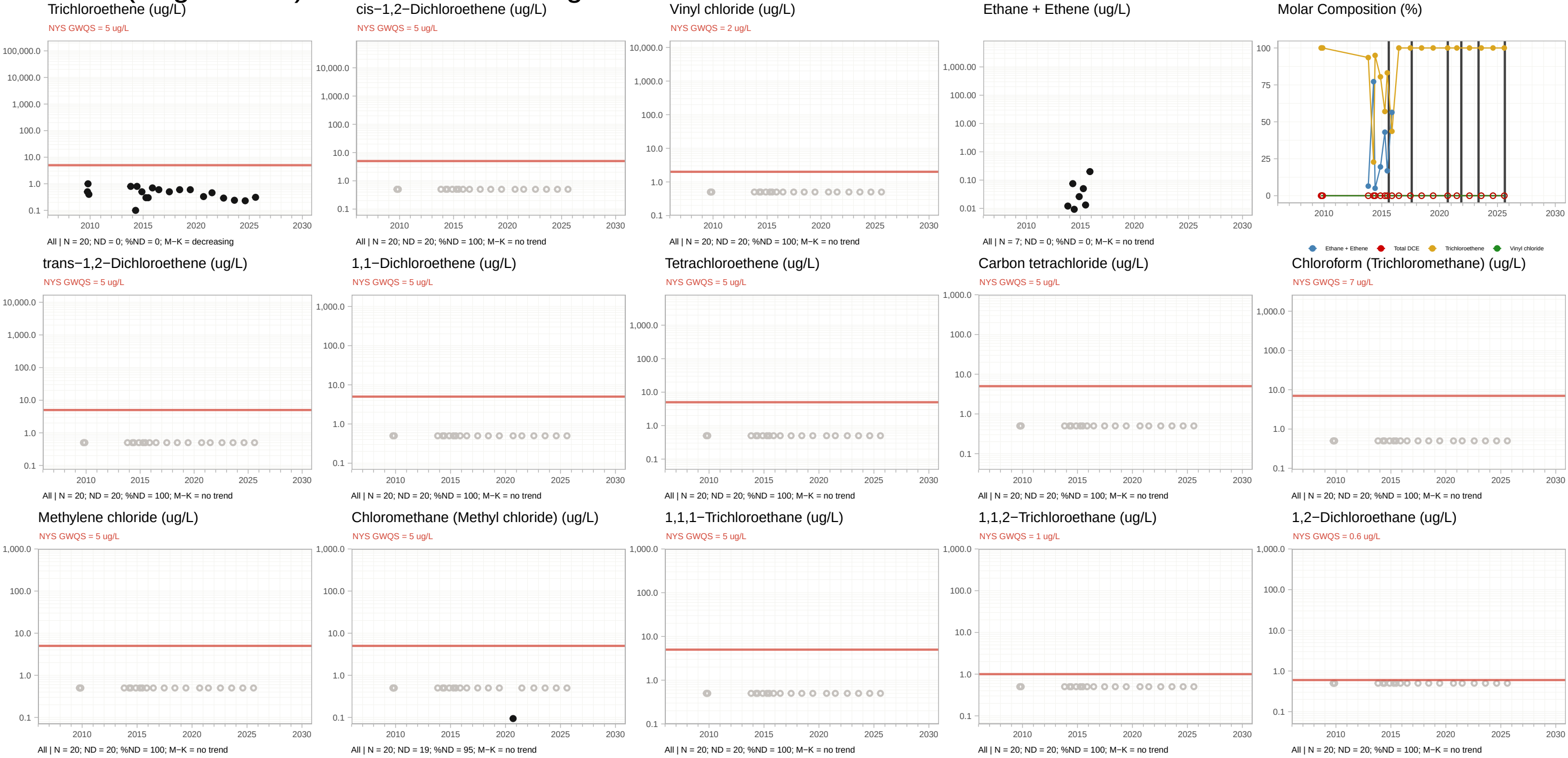
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-32A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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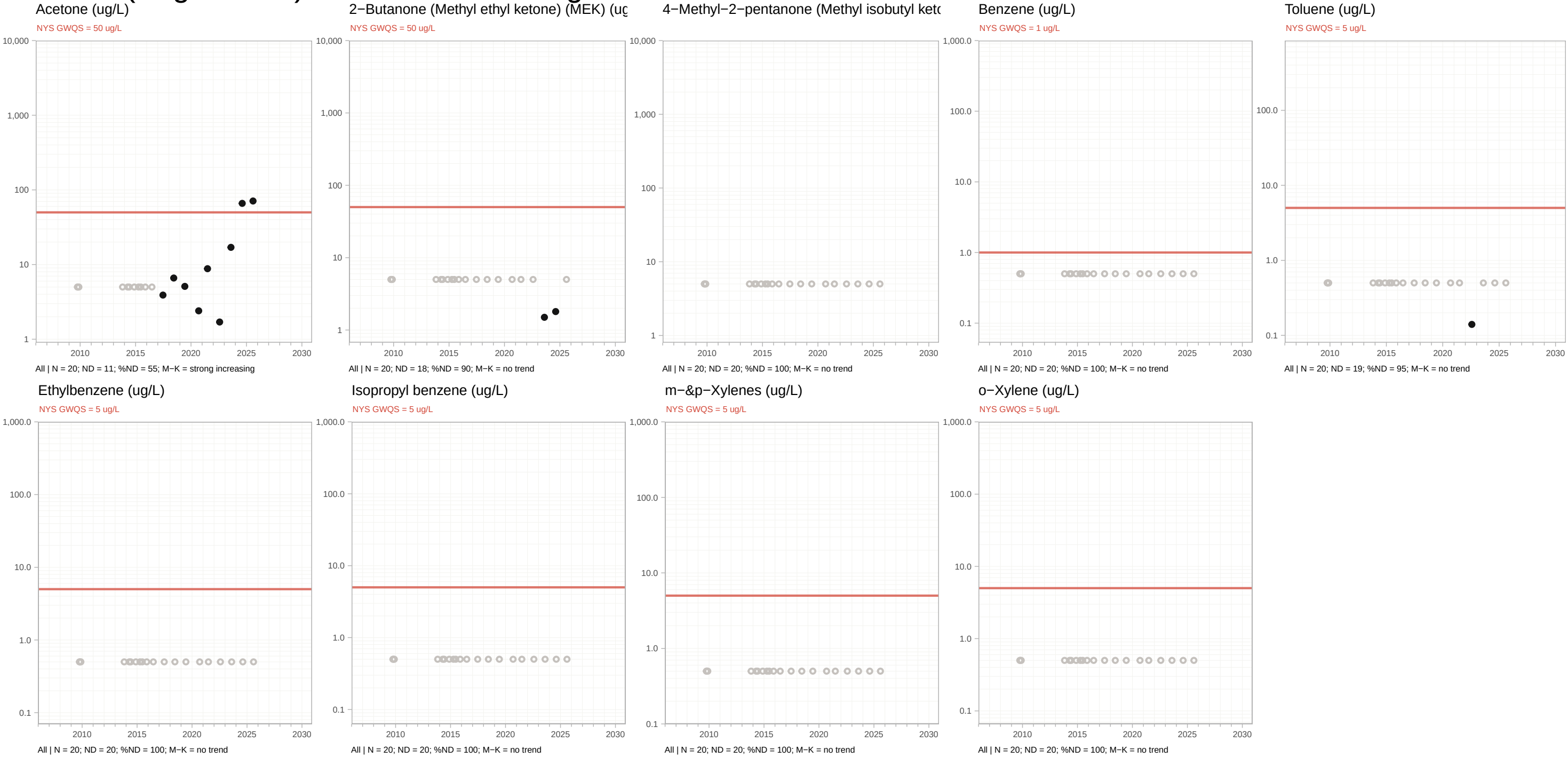
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-32A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

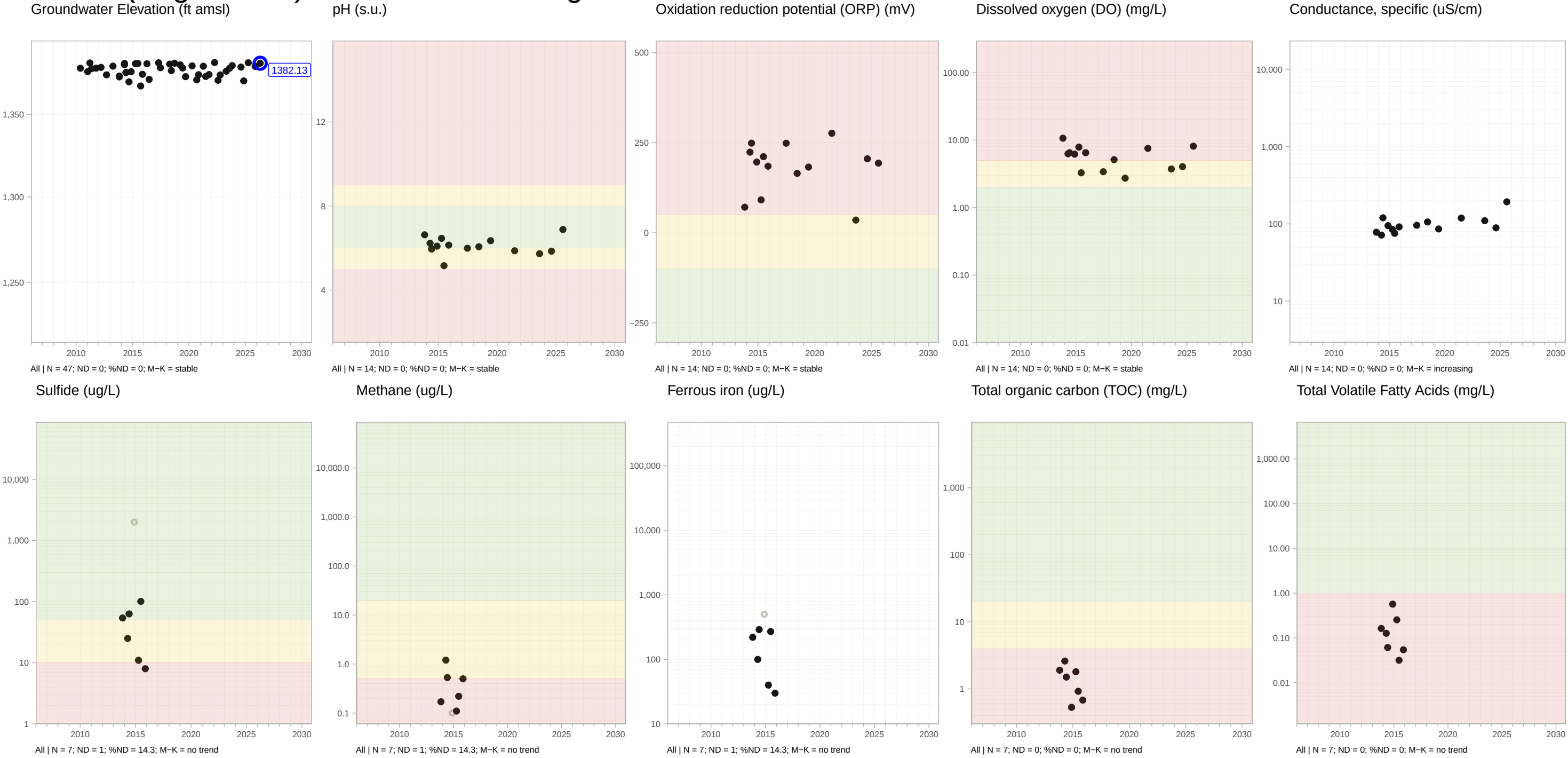


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-32A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

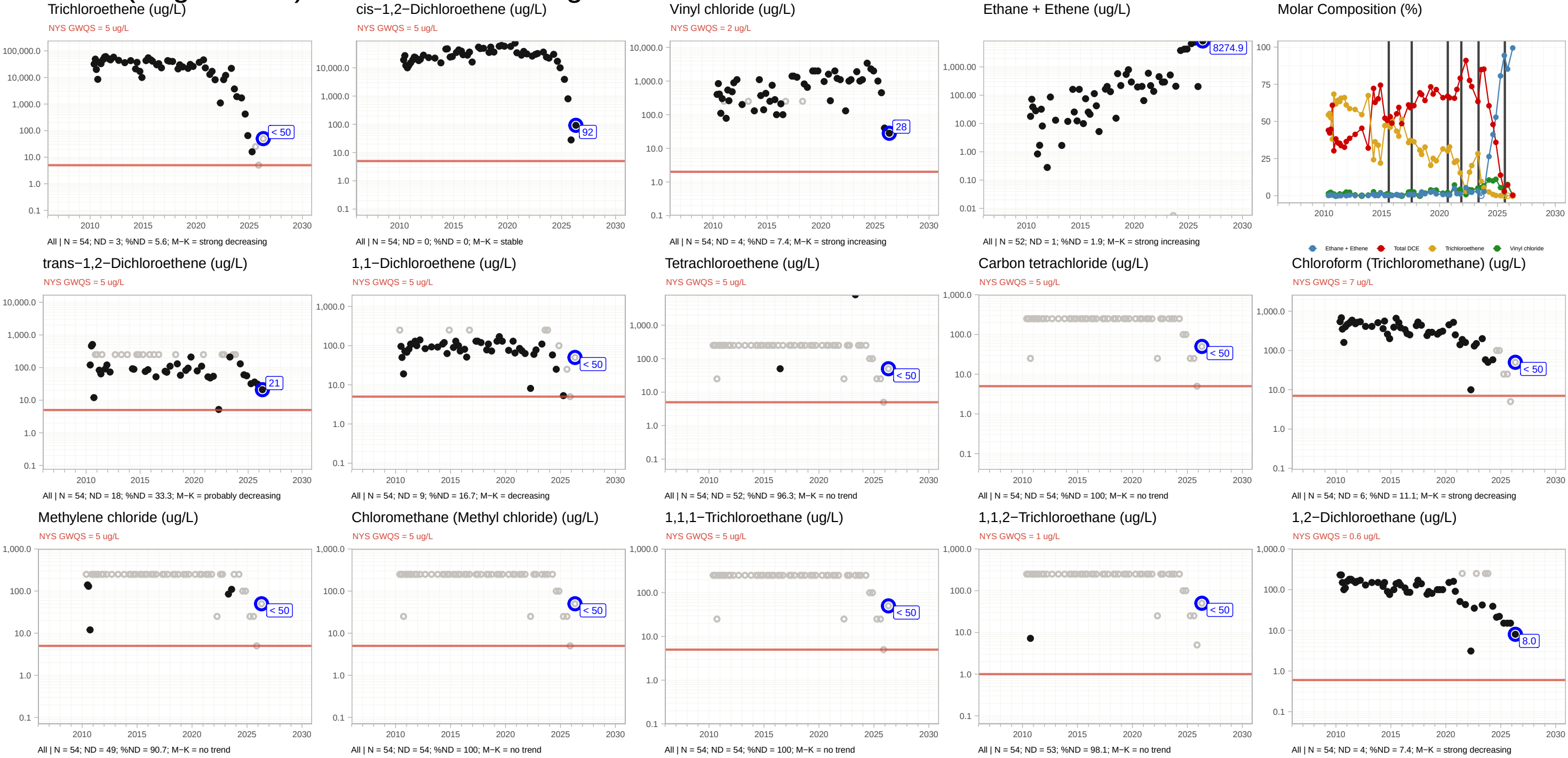


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-34A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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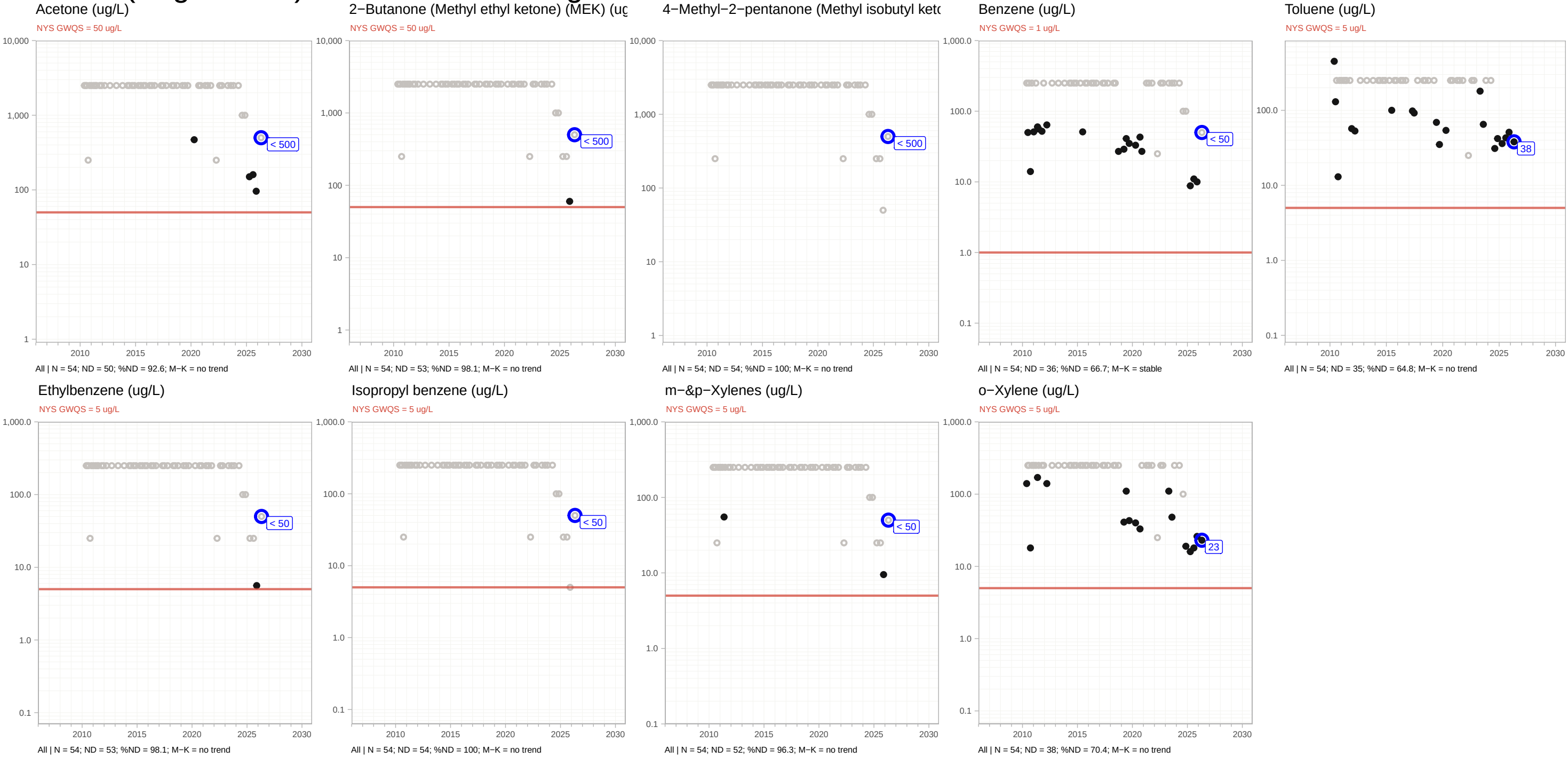
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-34A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

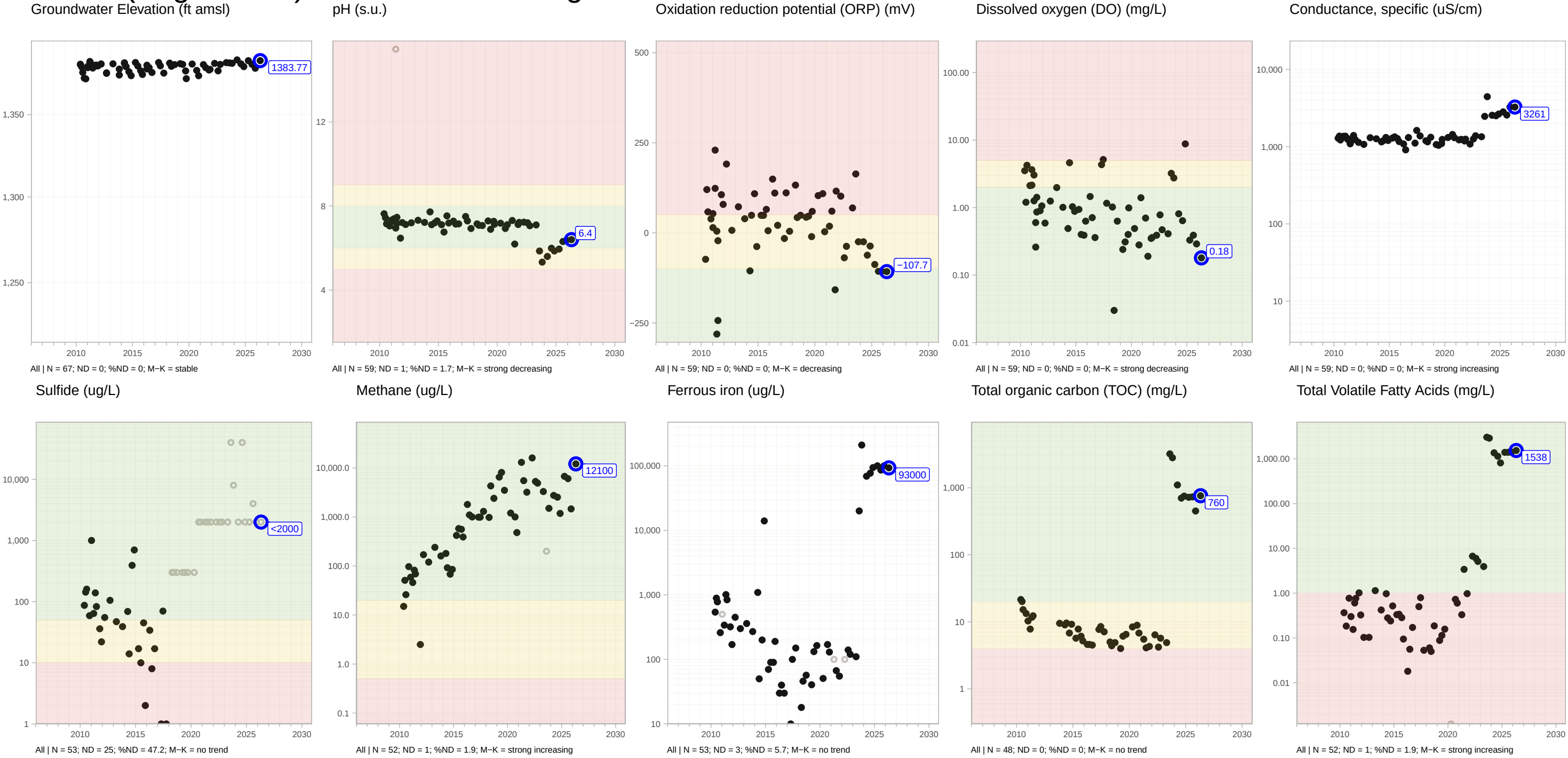


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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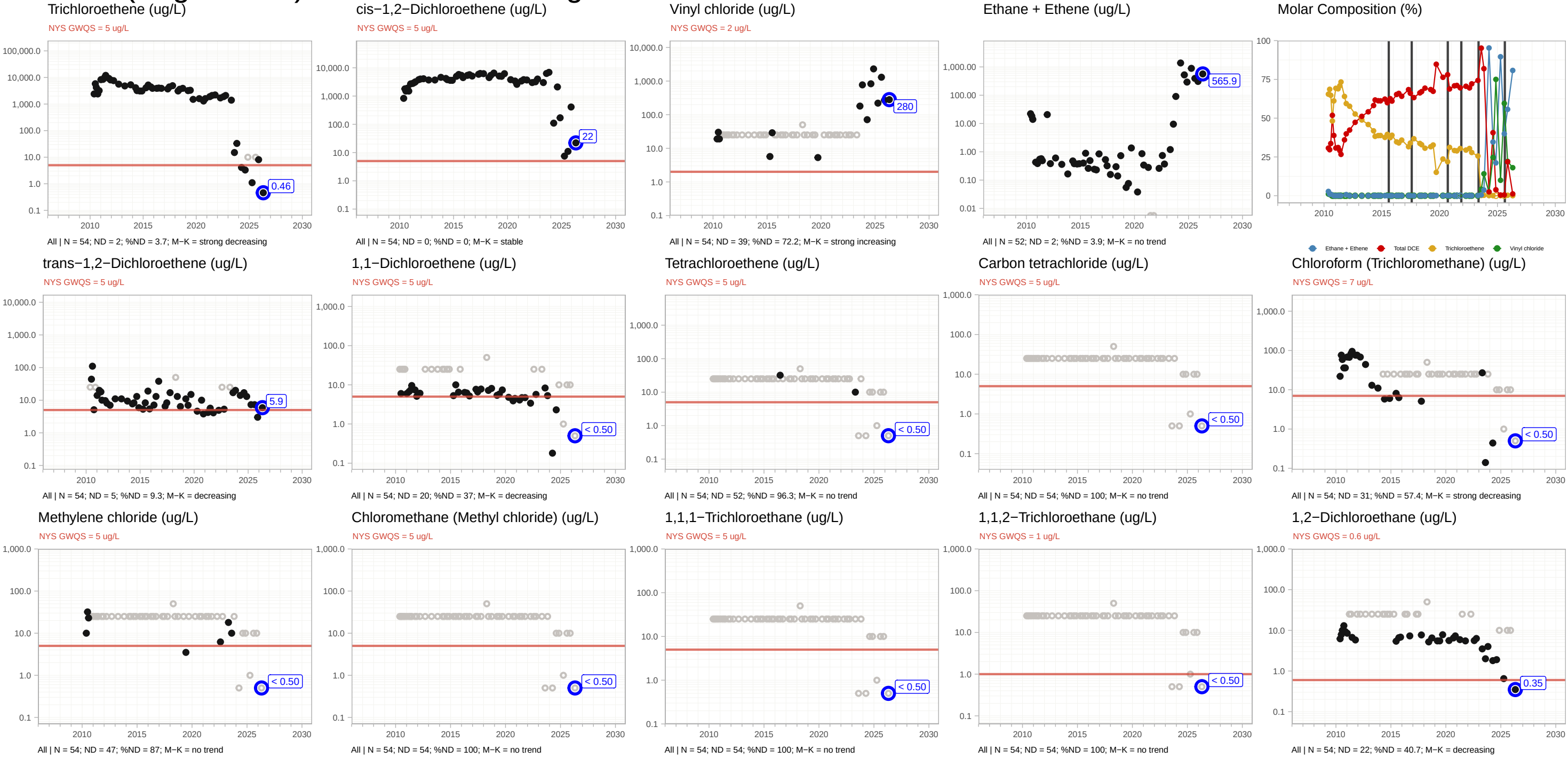


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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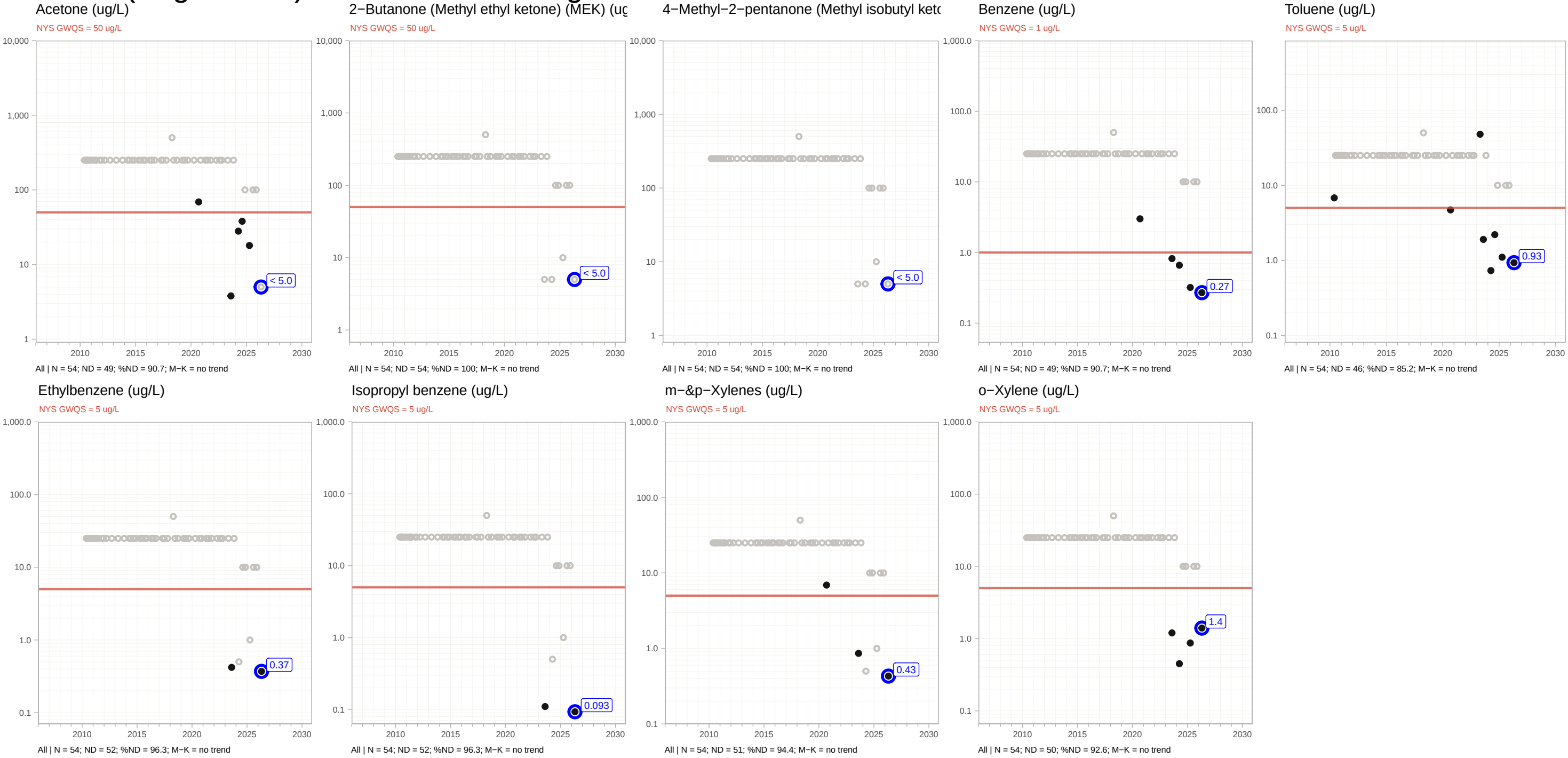


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-35A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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- Detected result
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- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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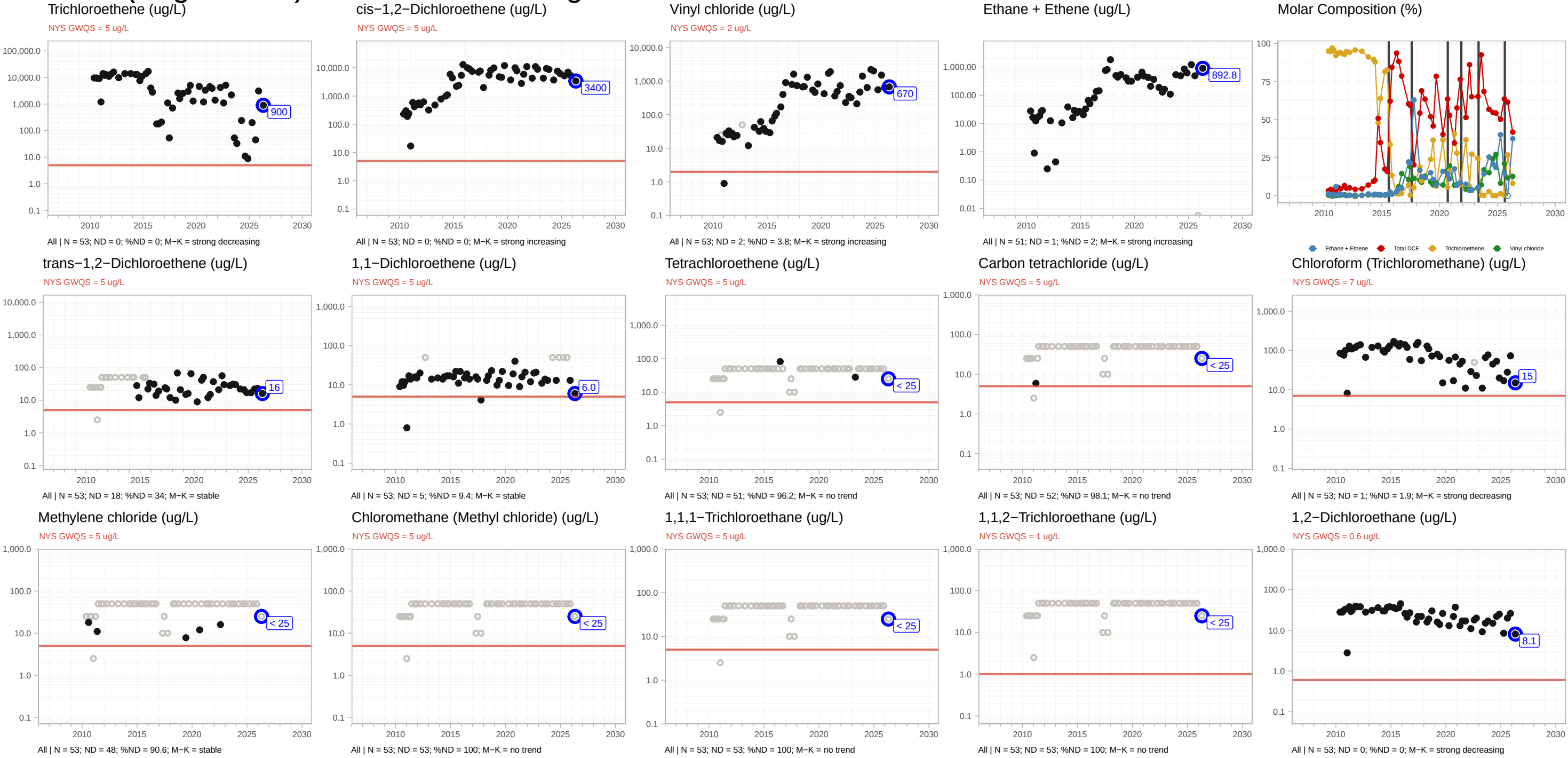
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

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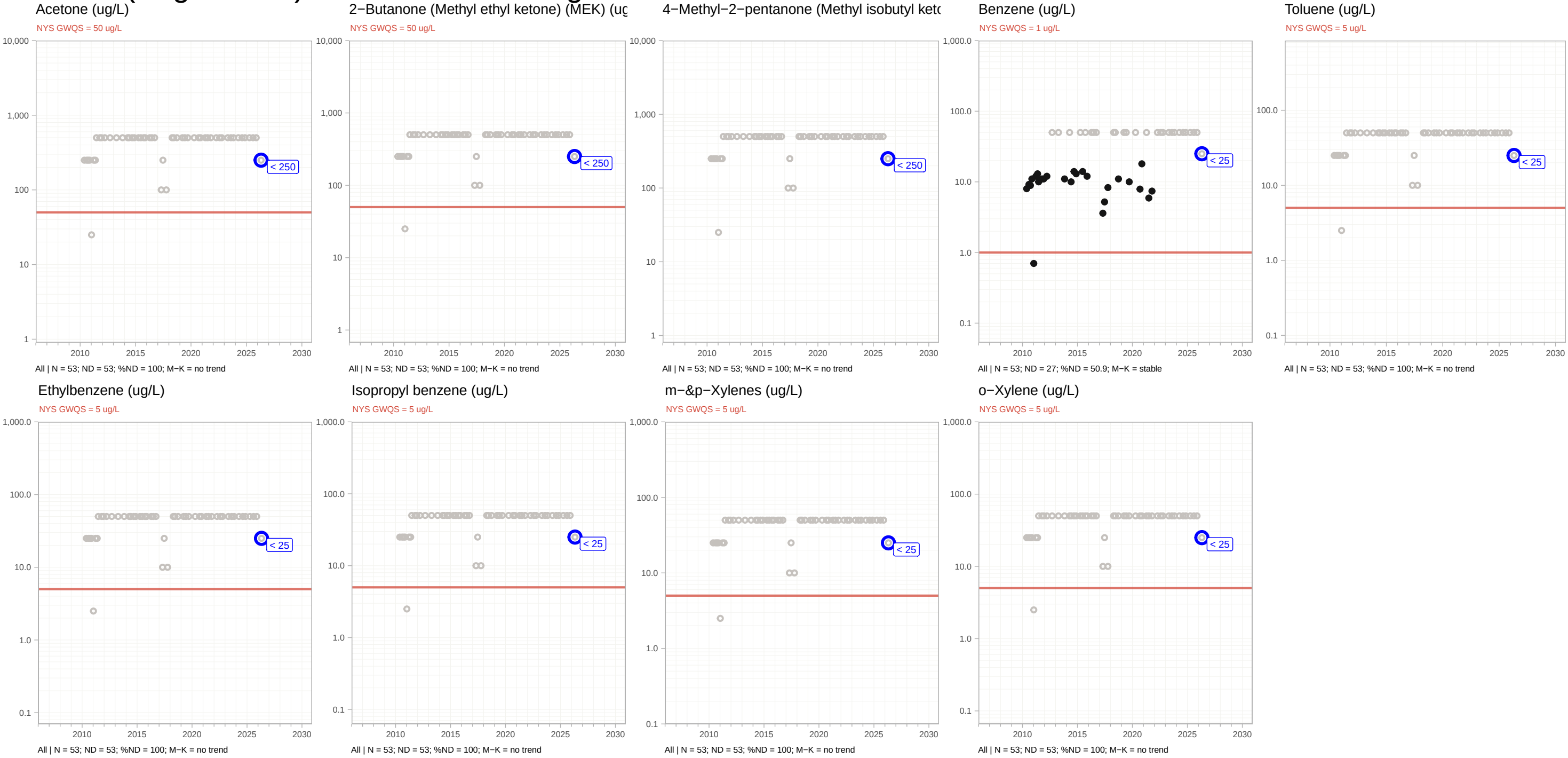
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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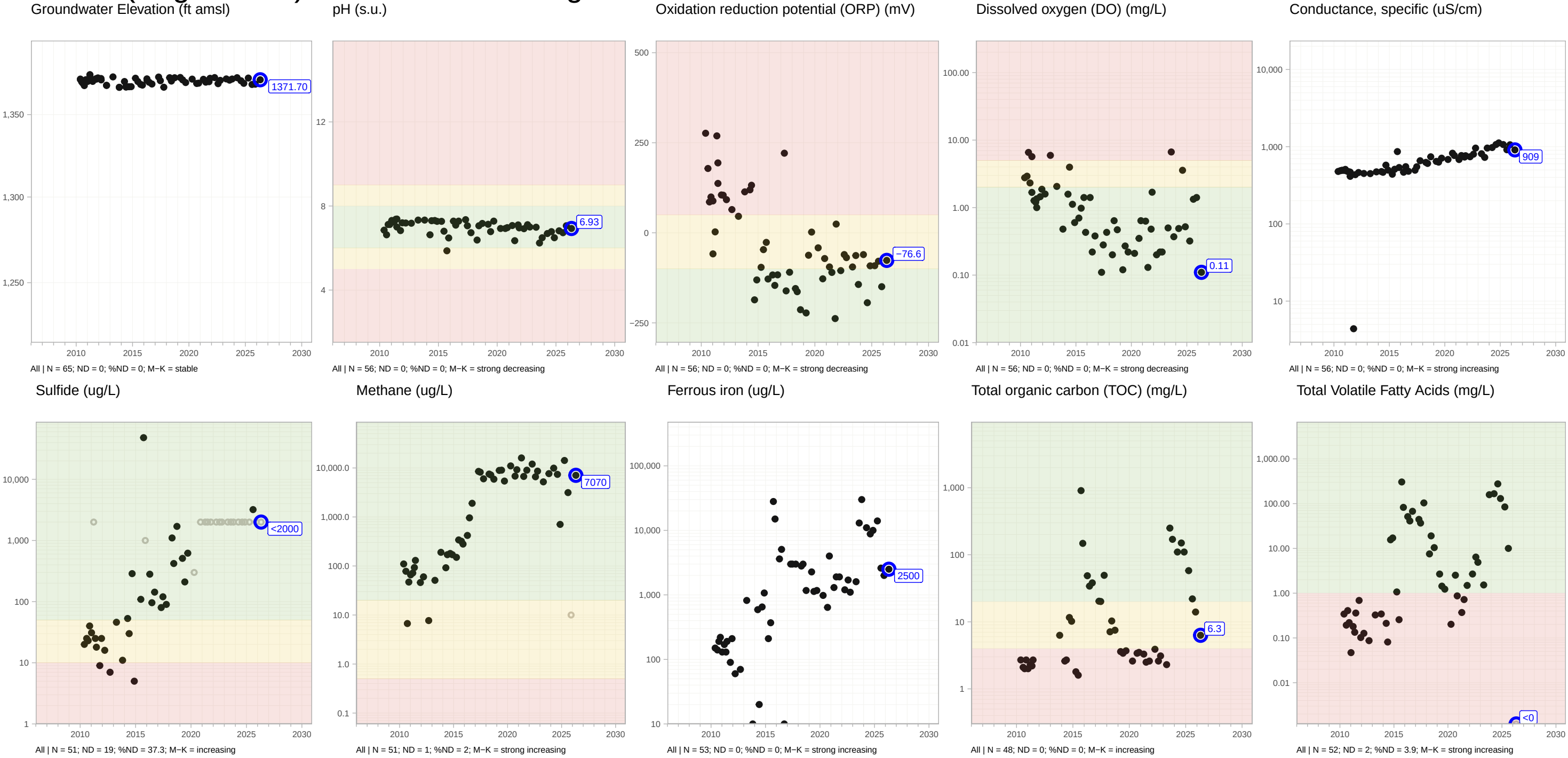


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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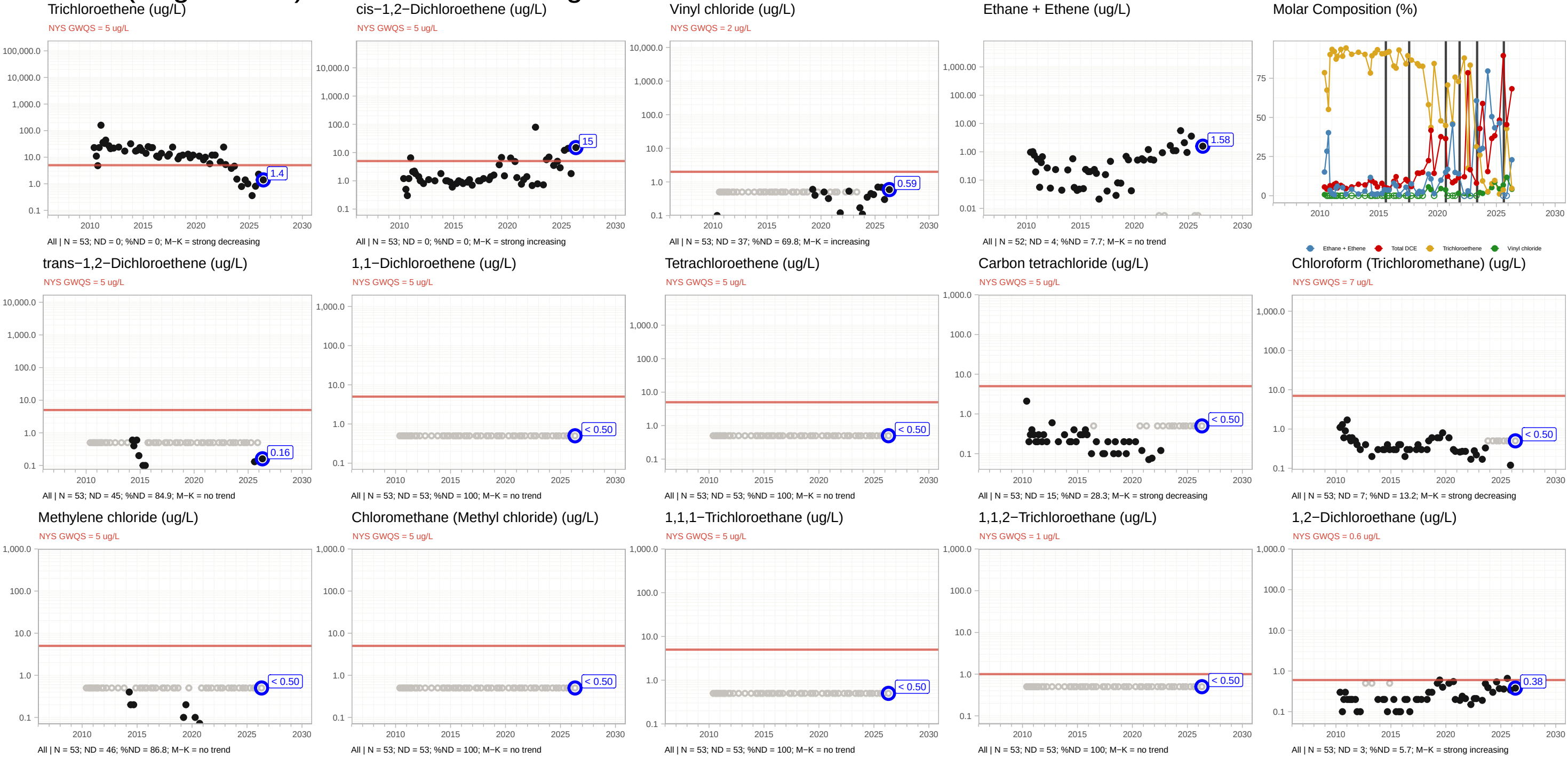


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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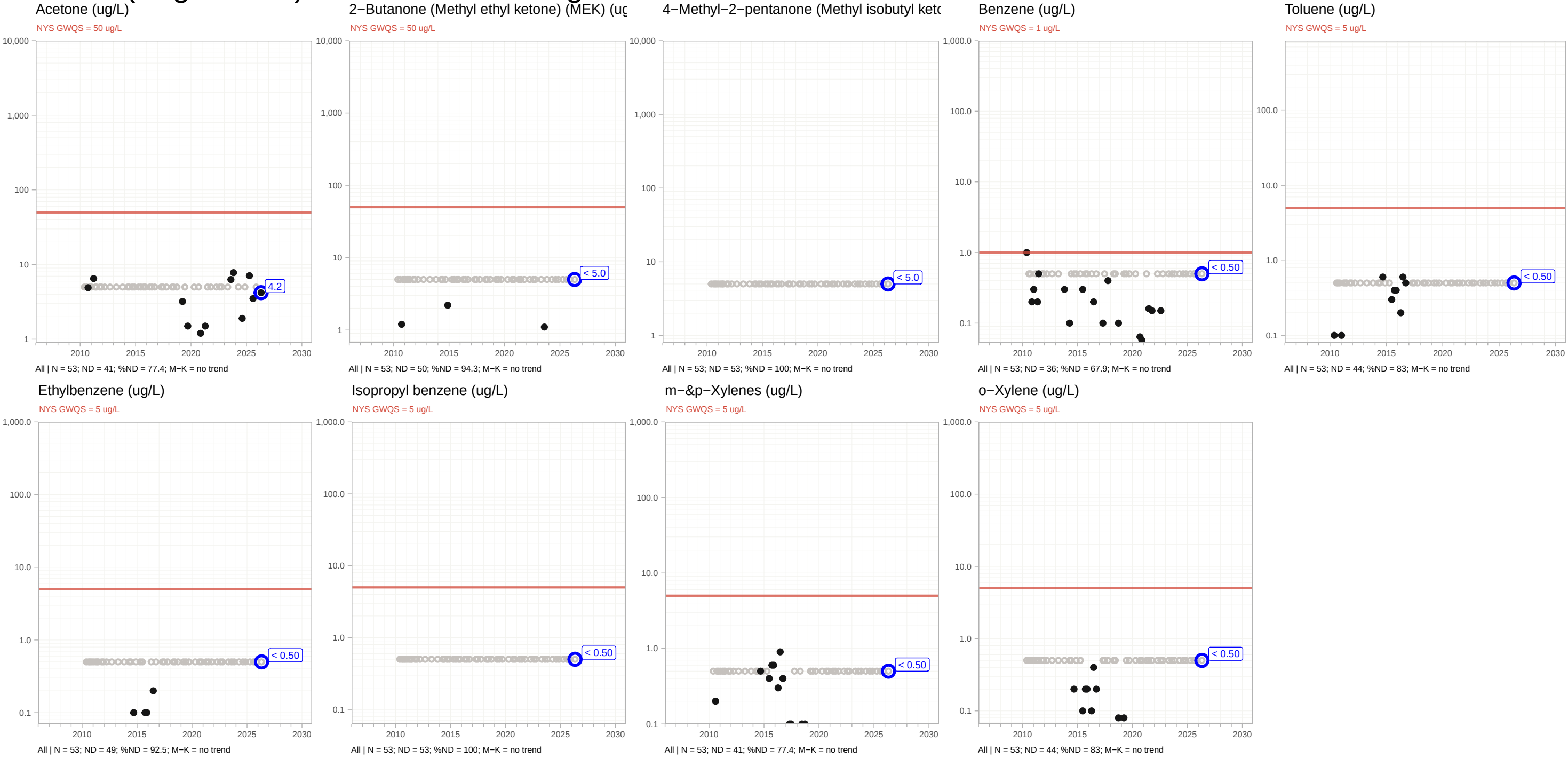
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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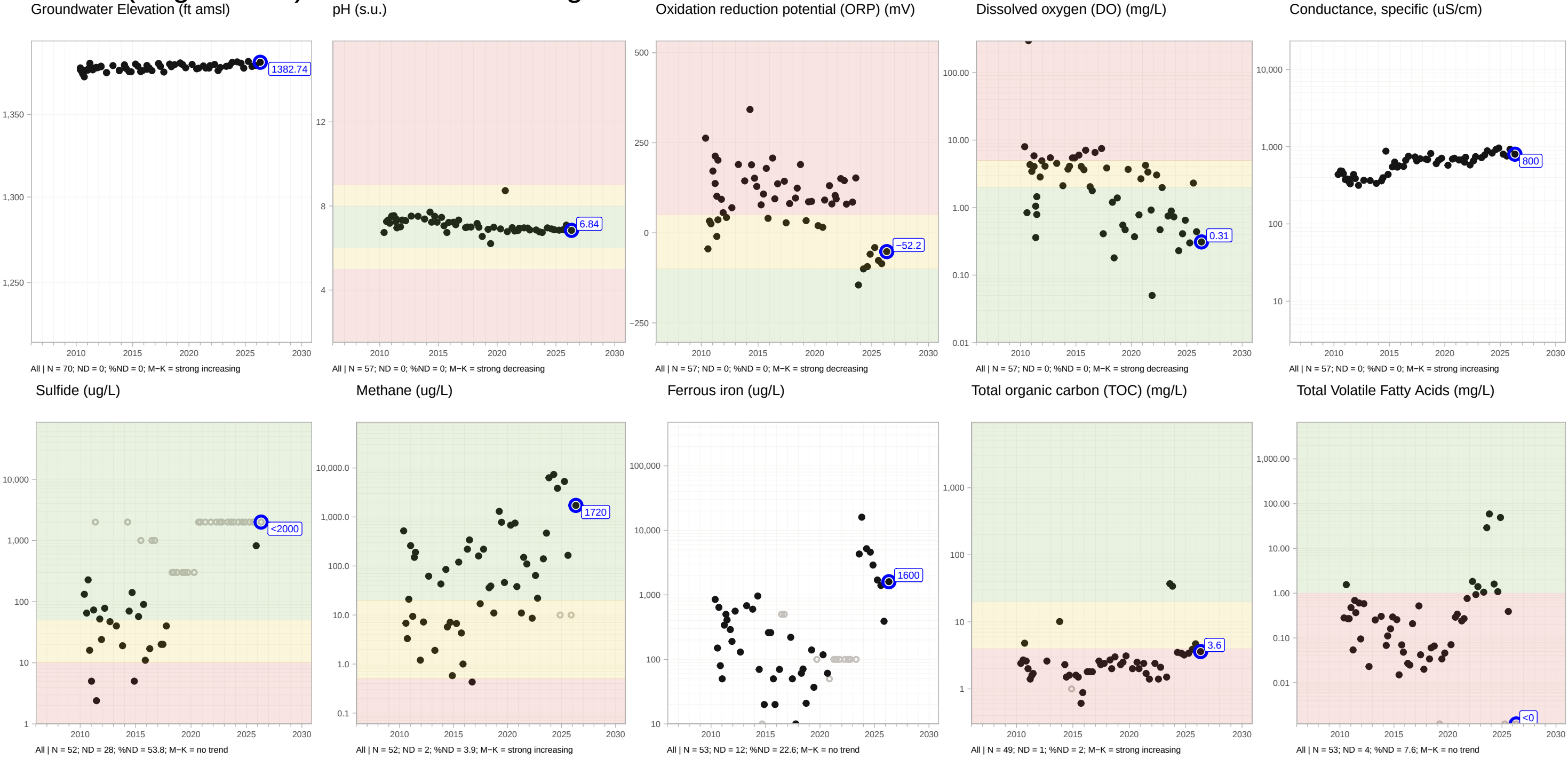


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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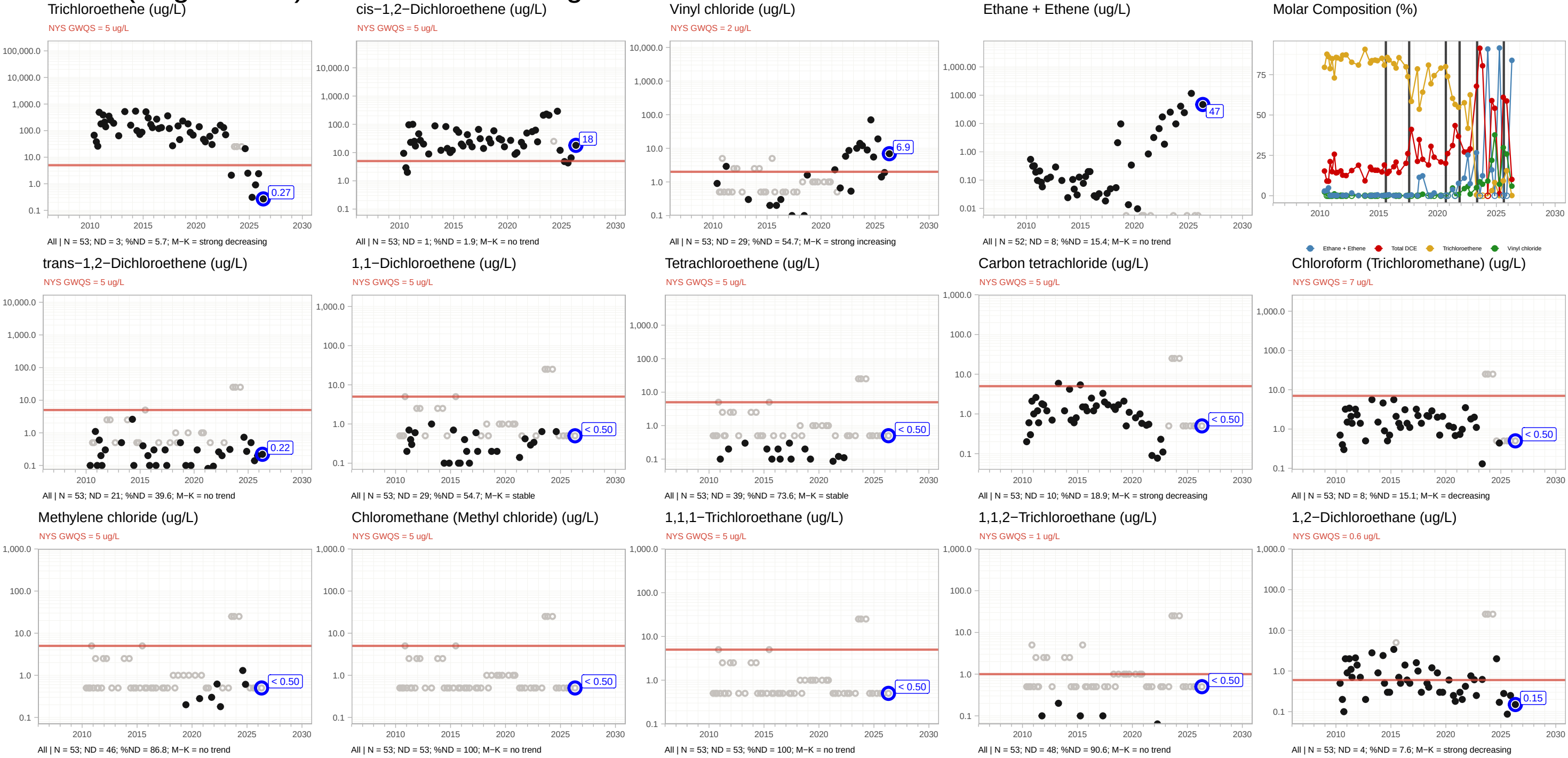
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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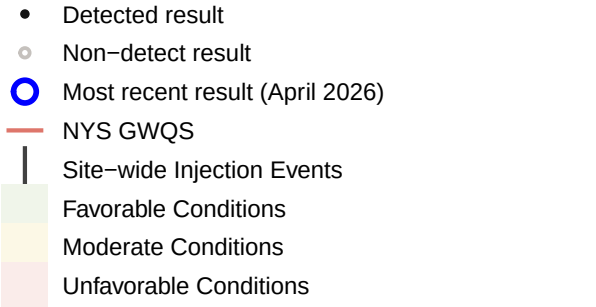
- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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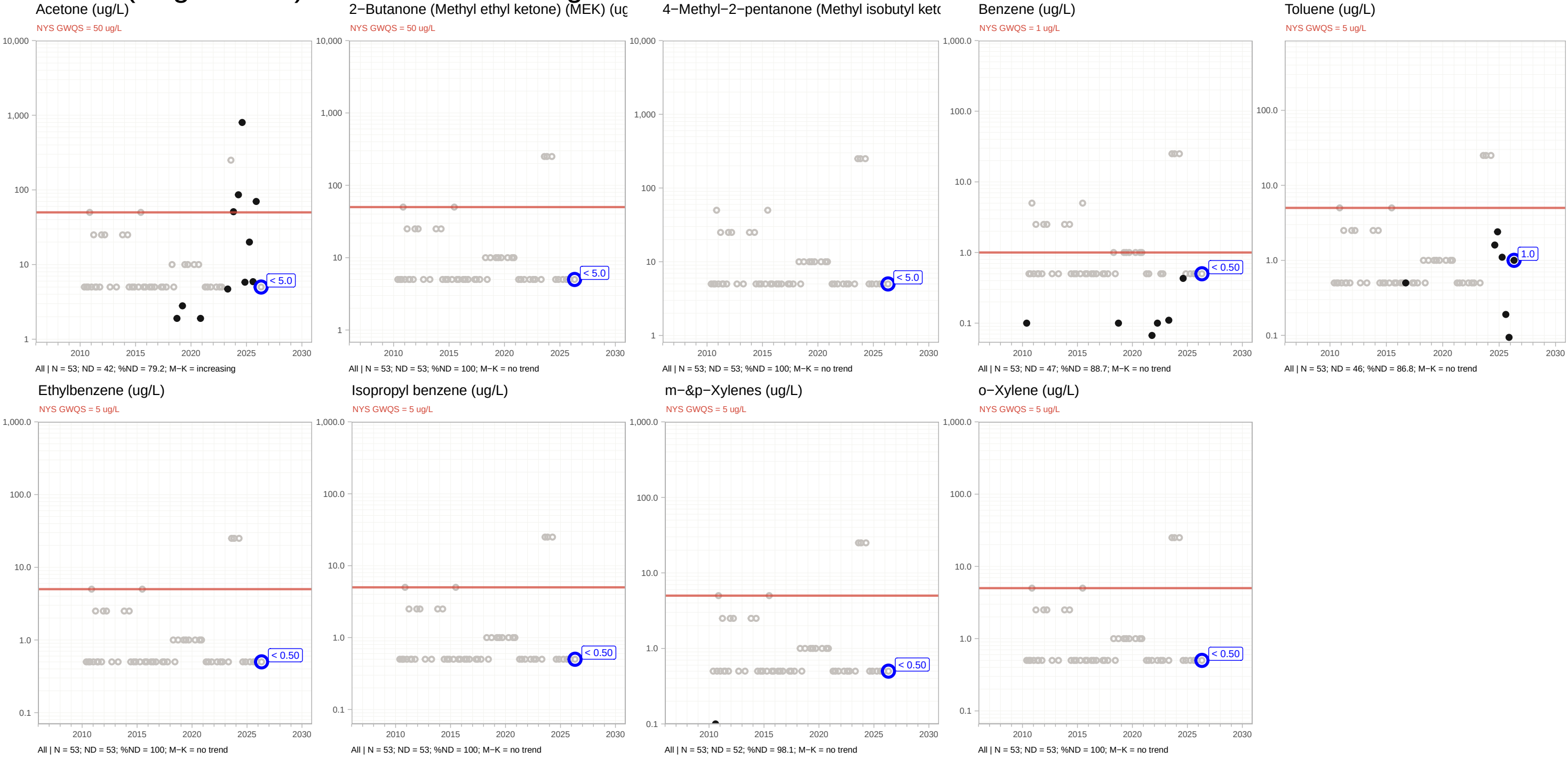


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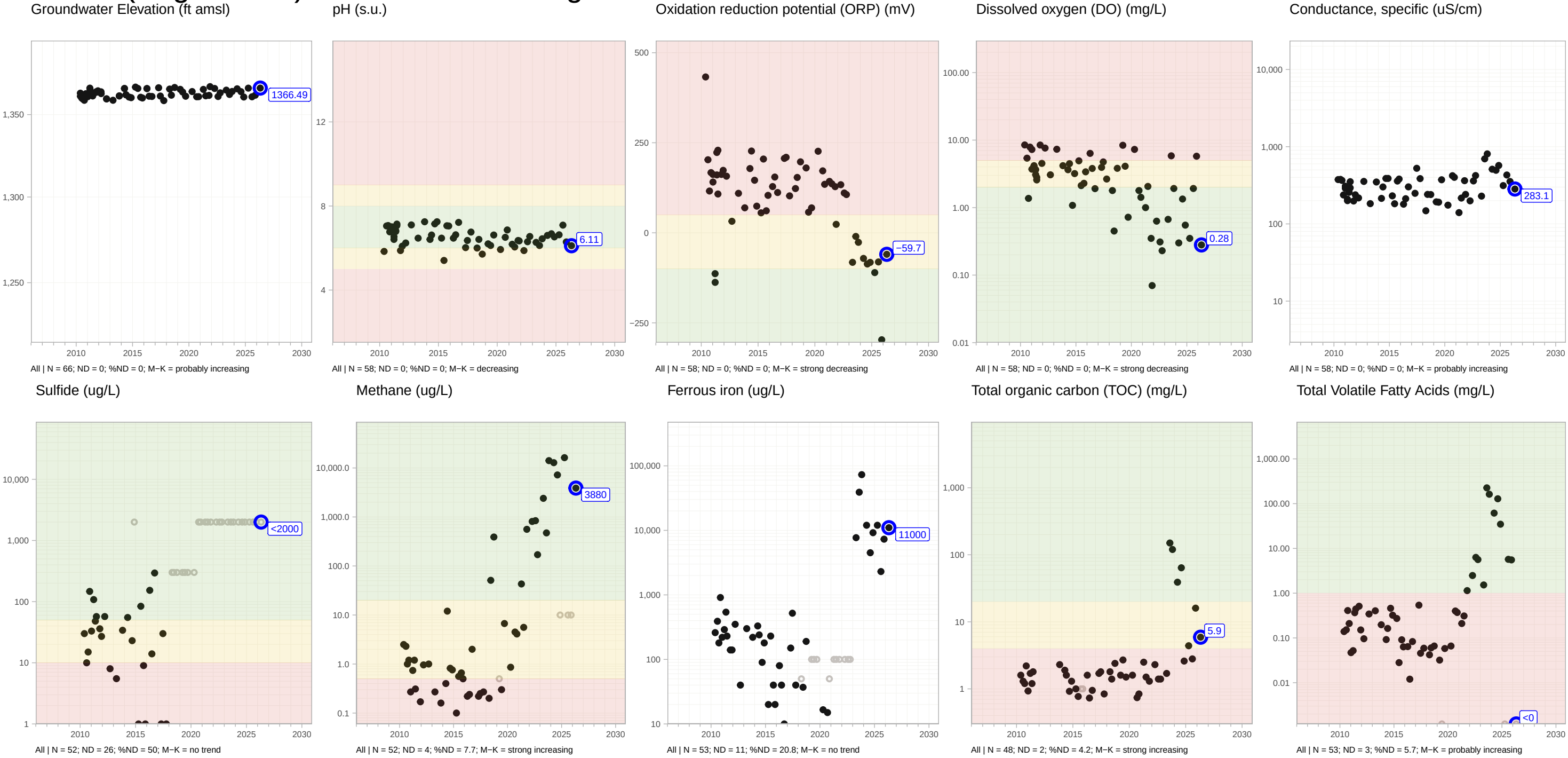


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-38A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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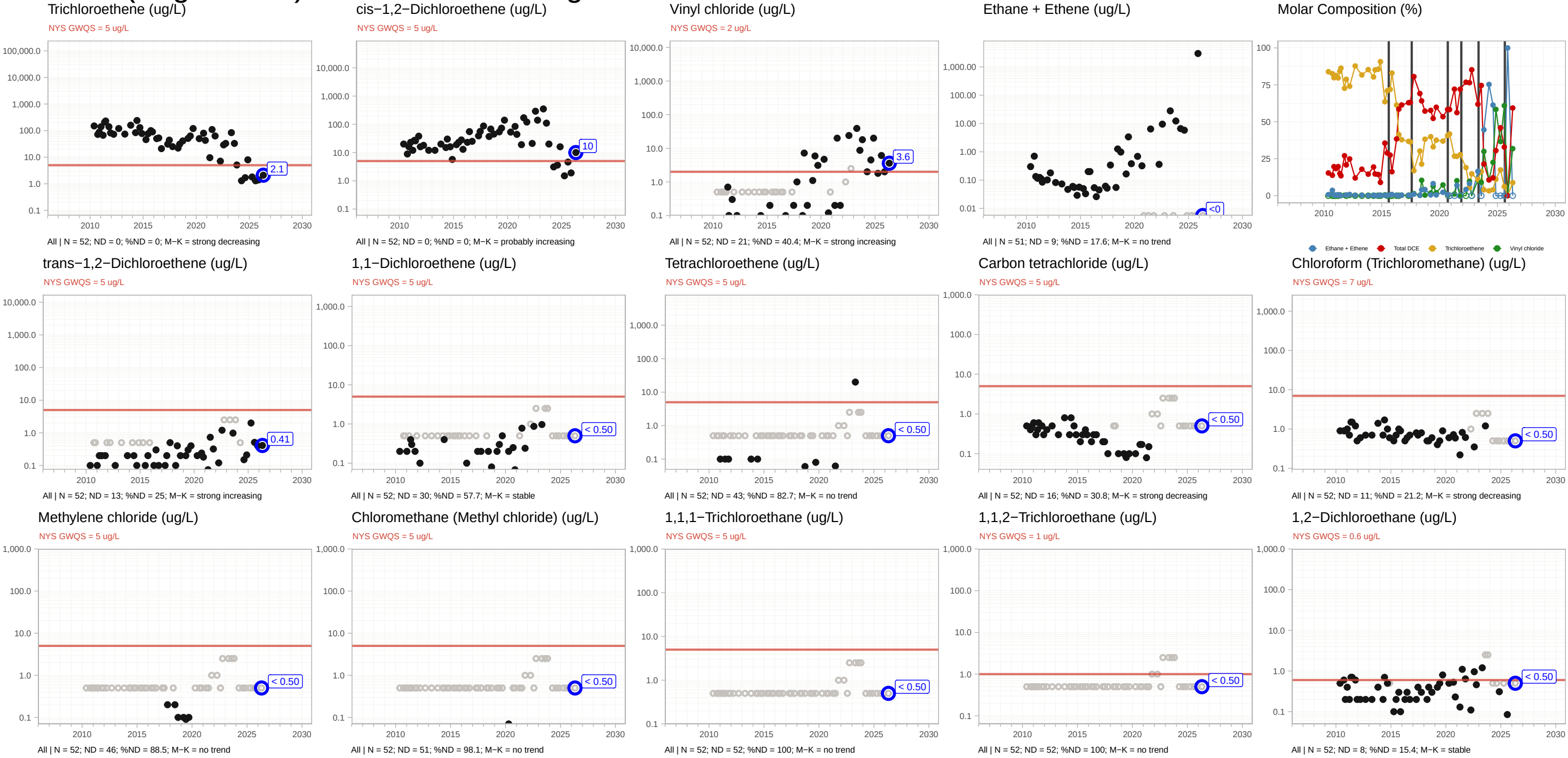
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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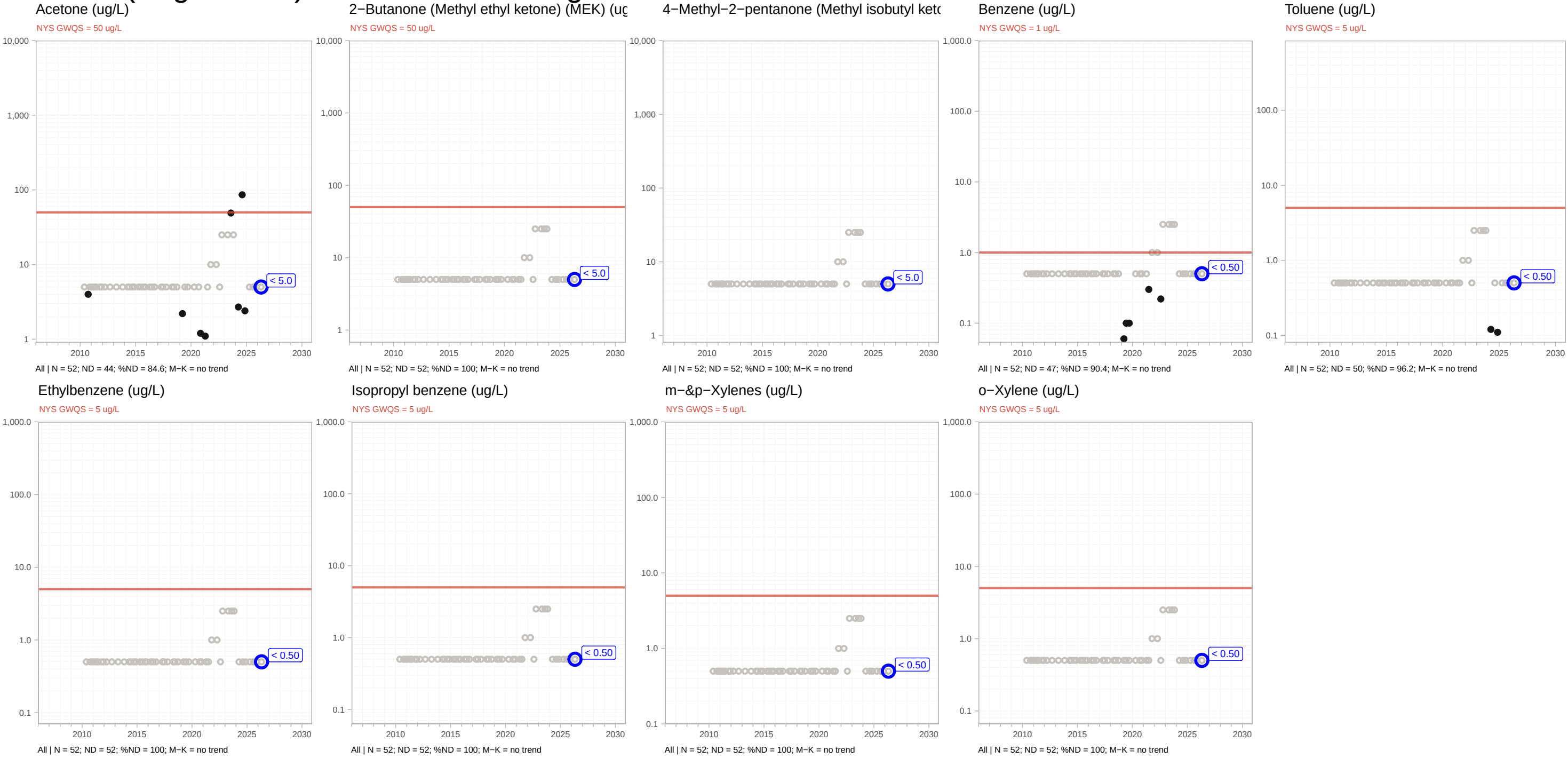


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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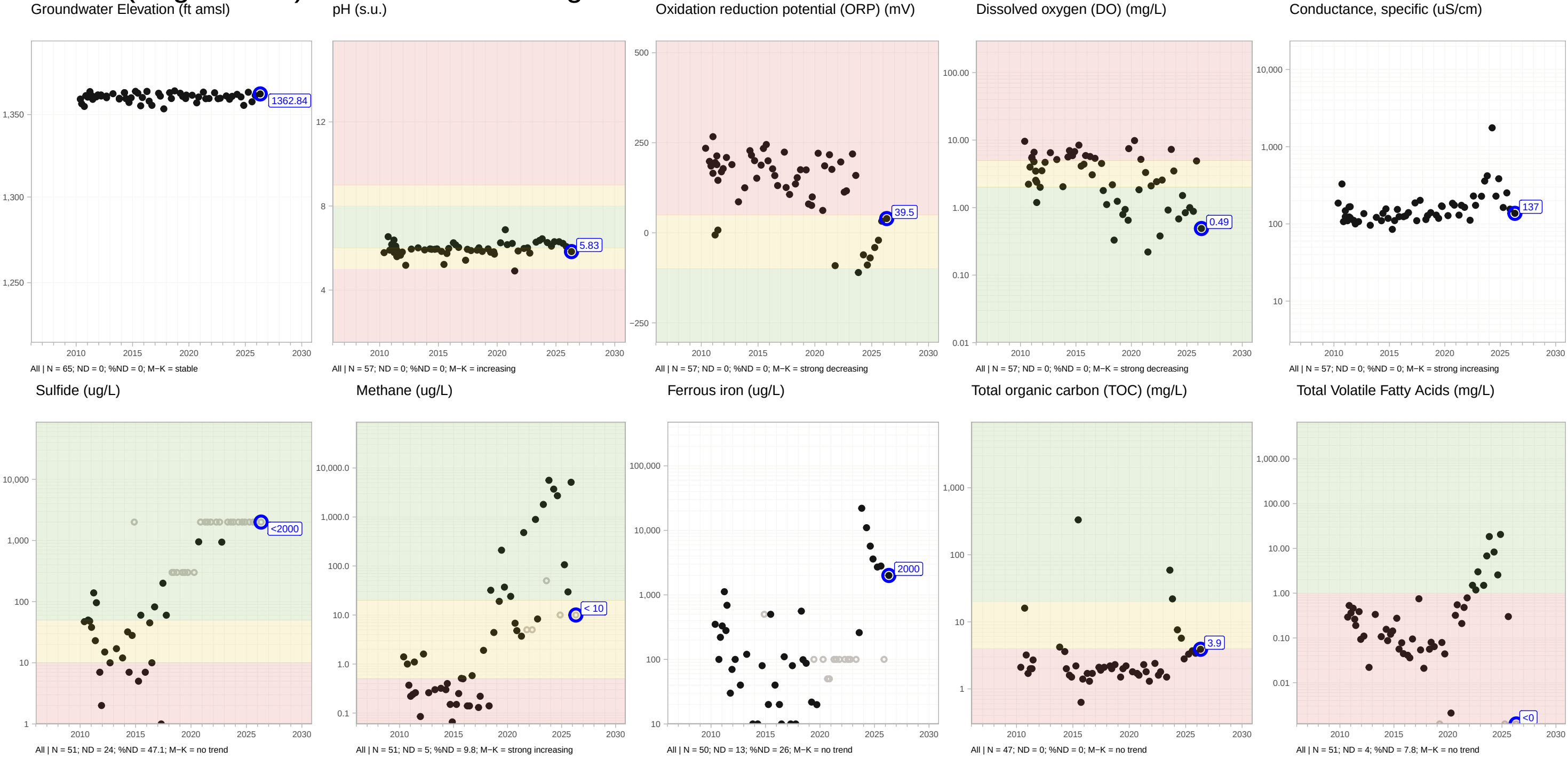


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-39A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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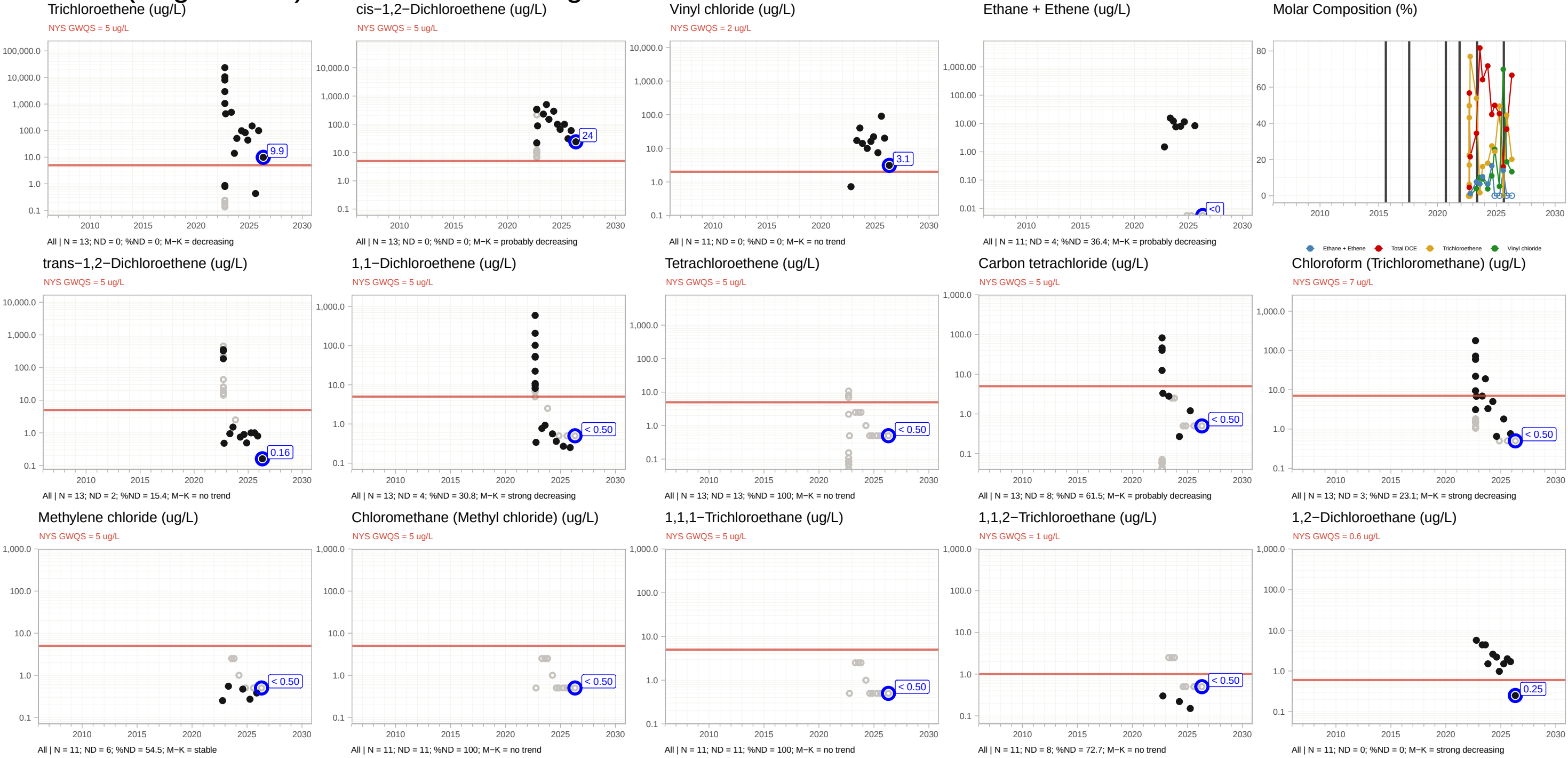
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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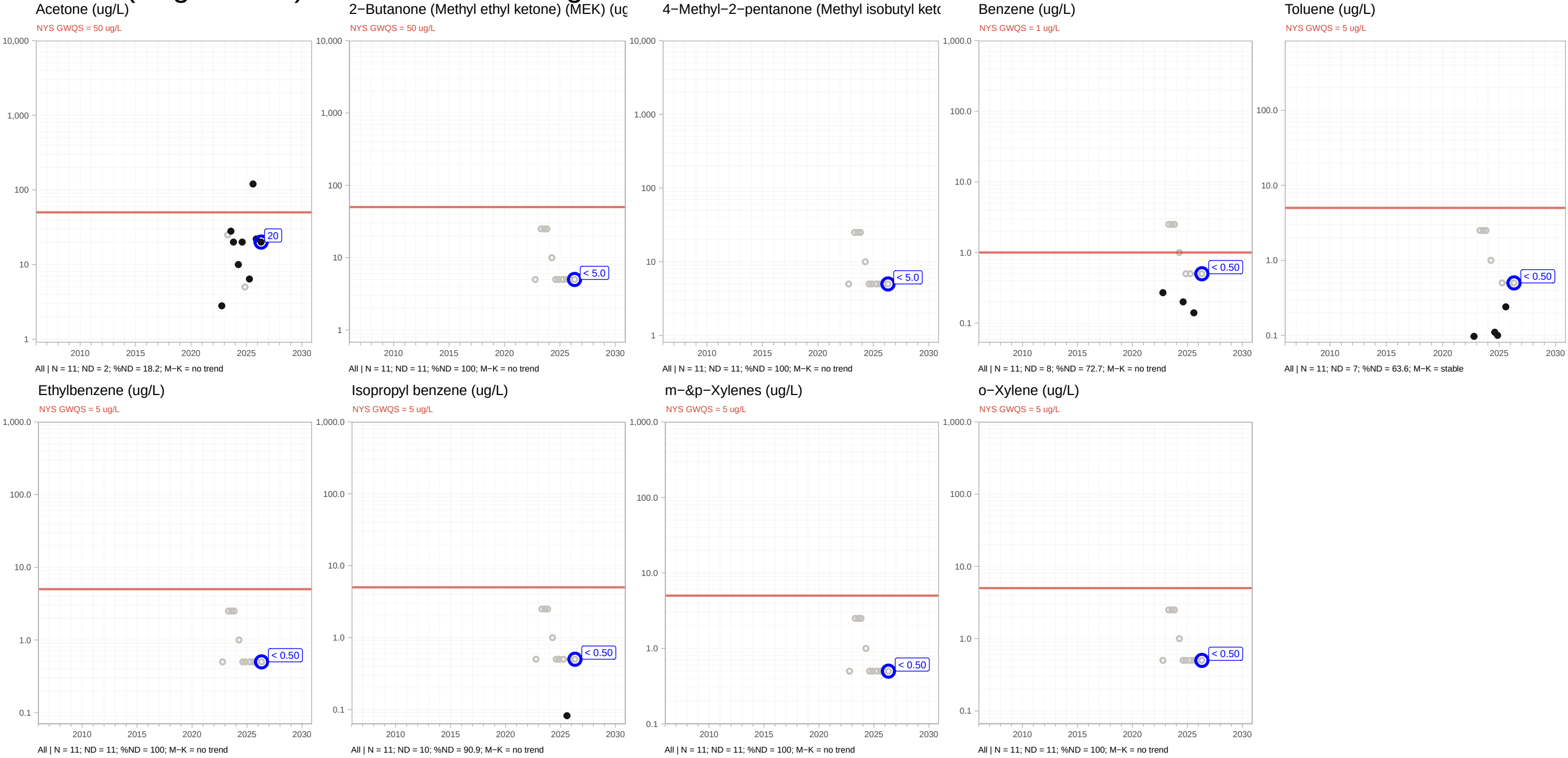
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-41A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

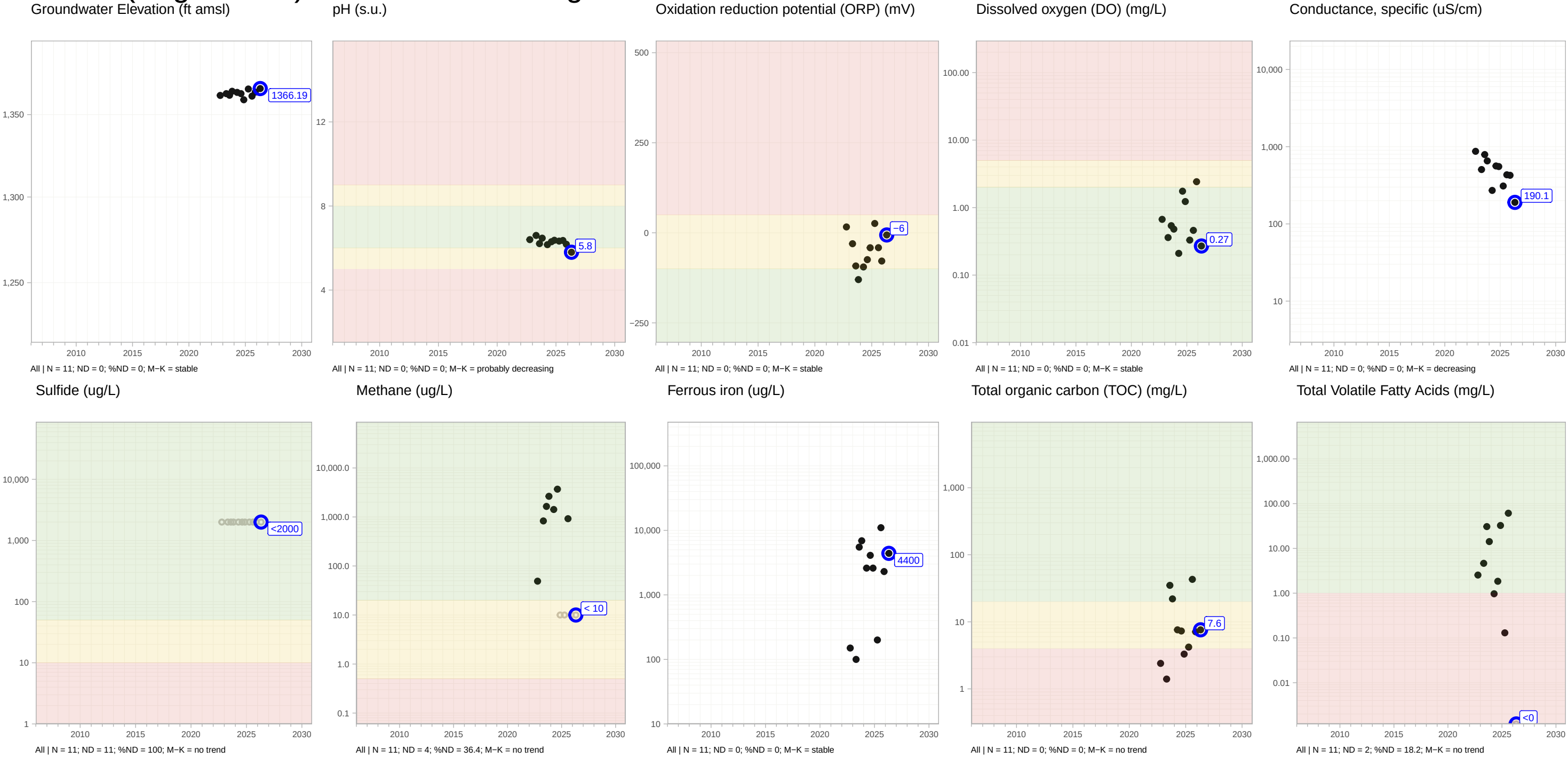


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-41A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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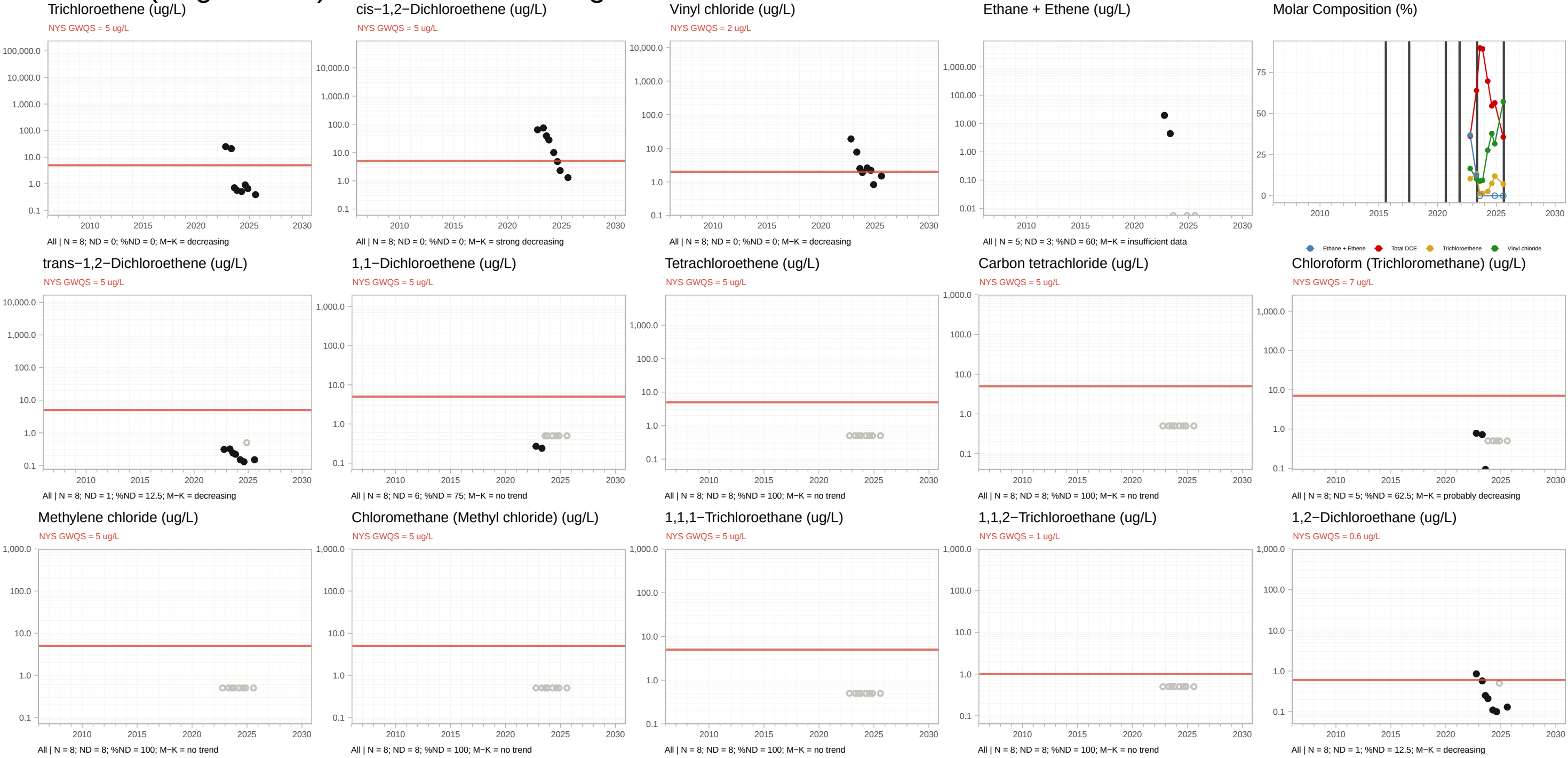
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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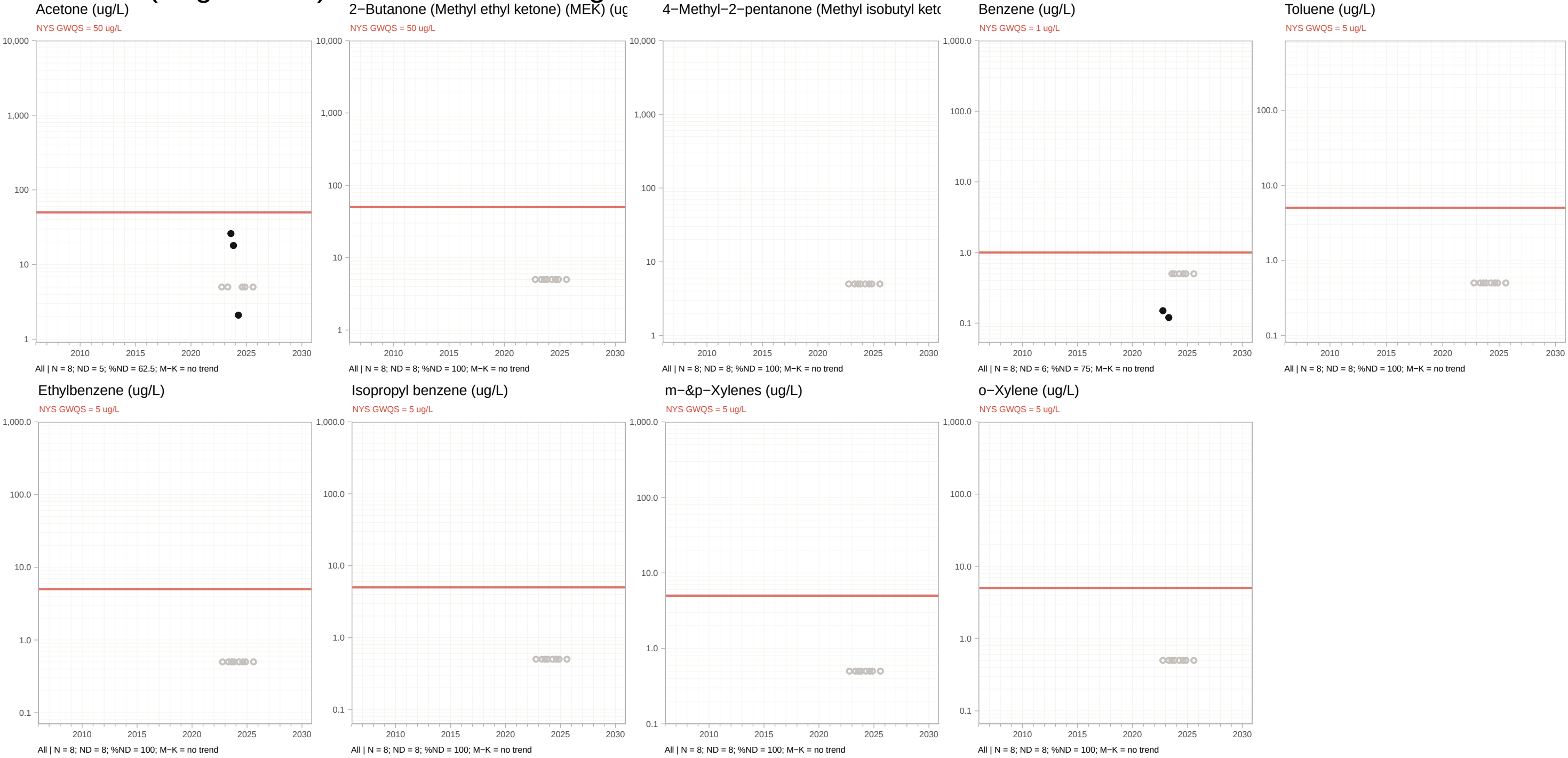
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42AD (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

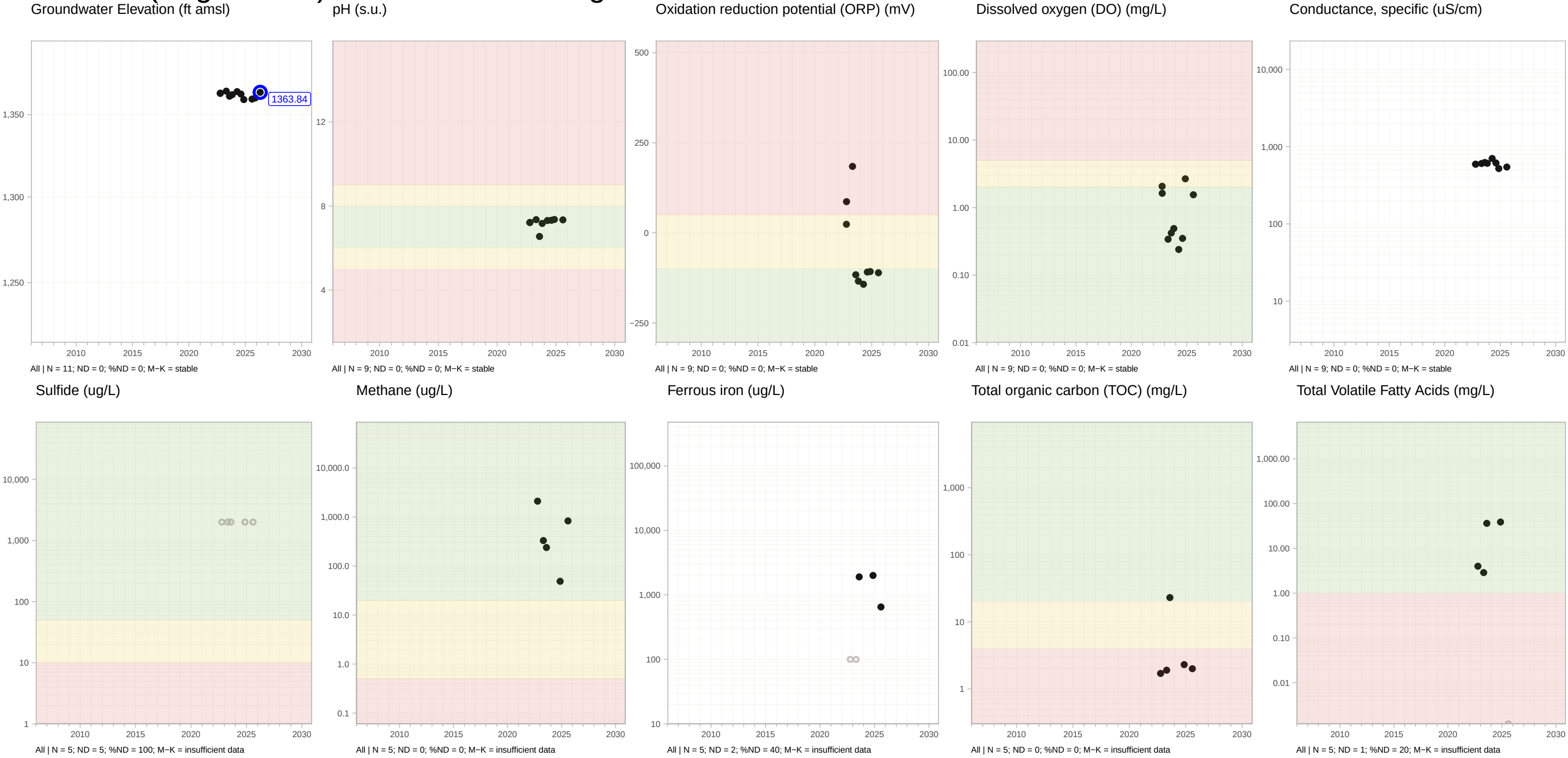


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42AD (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

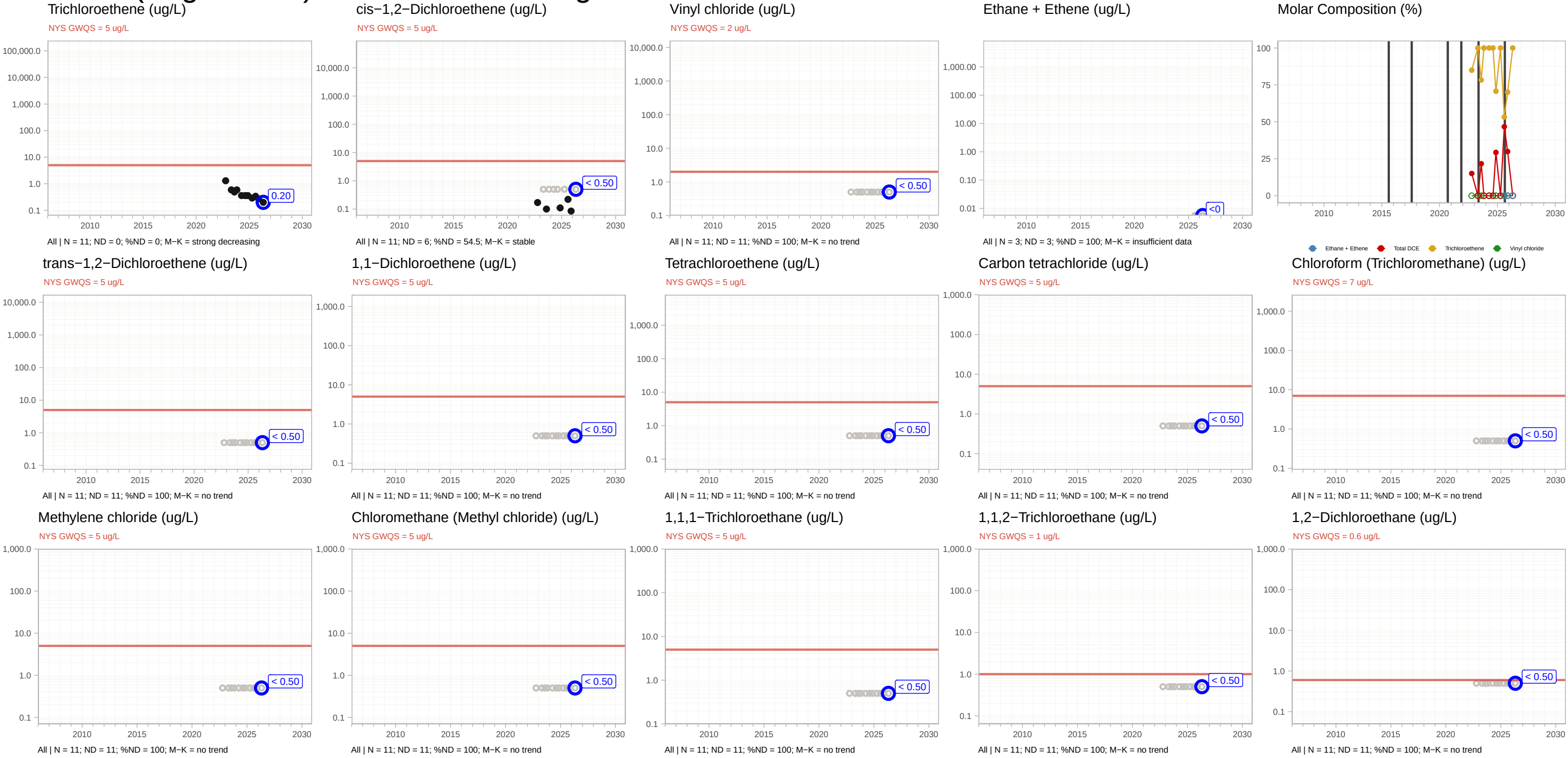


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP-42AI (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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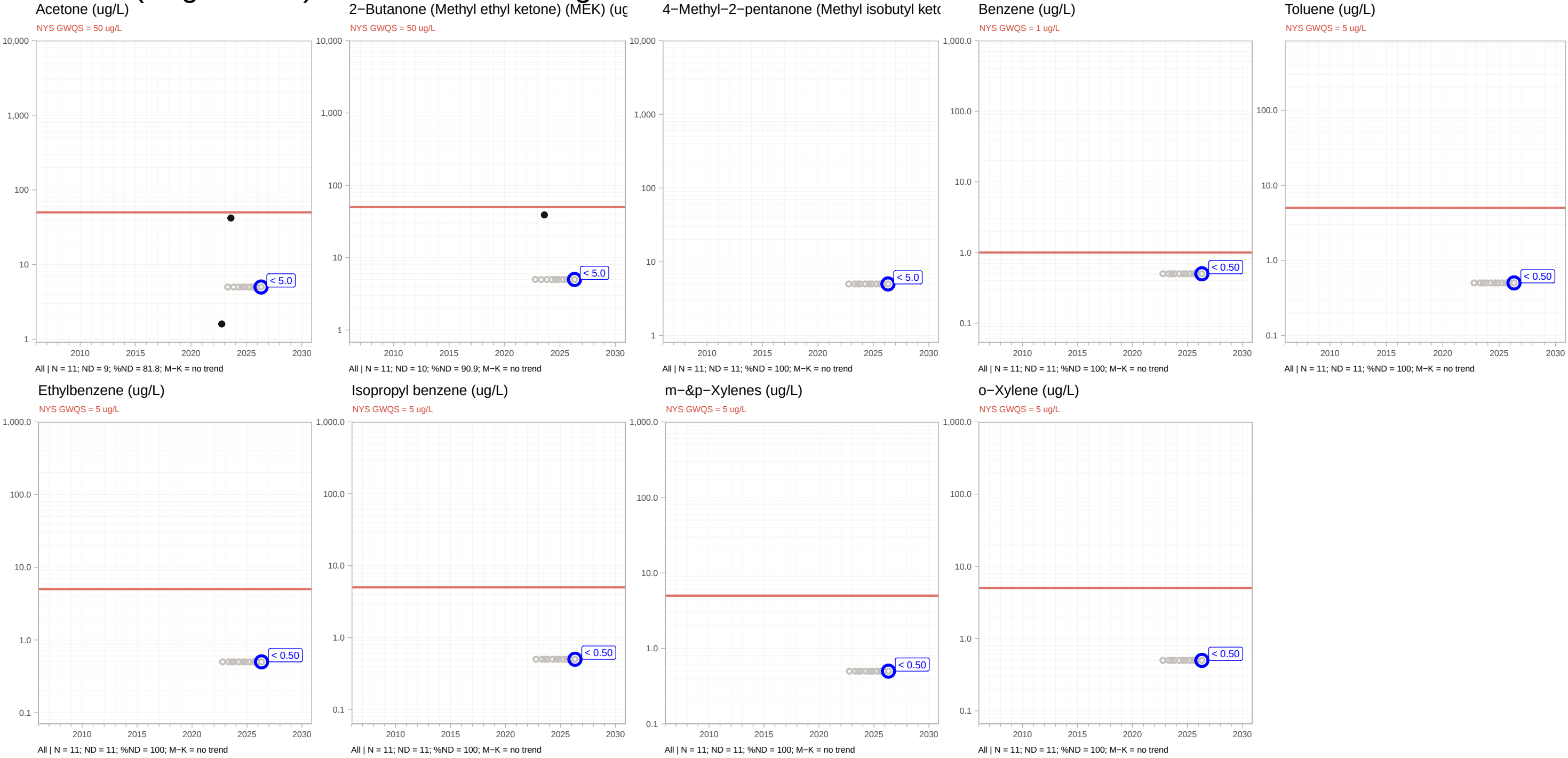
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

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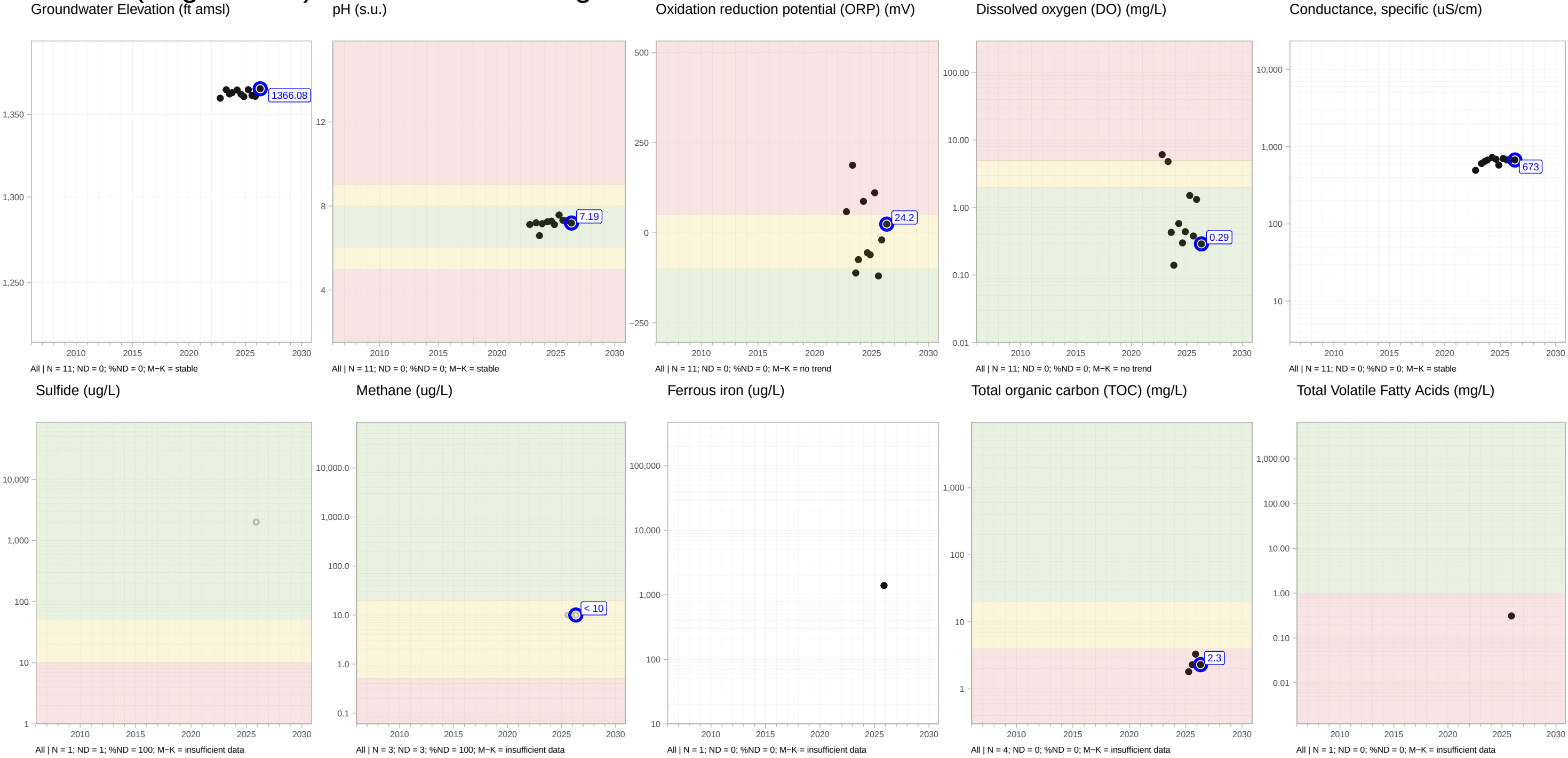
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- Detected result
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- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP-42AI (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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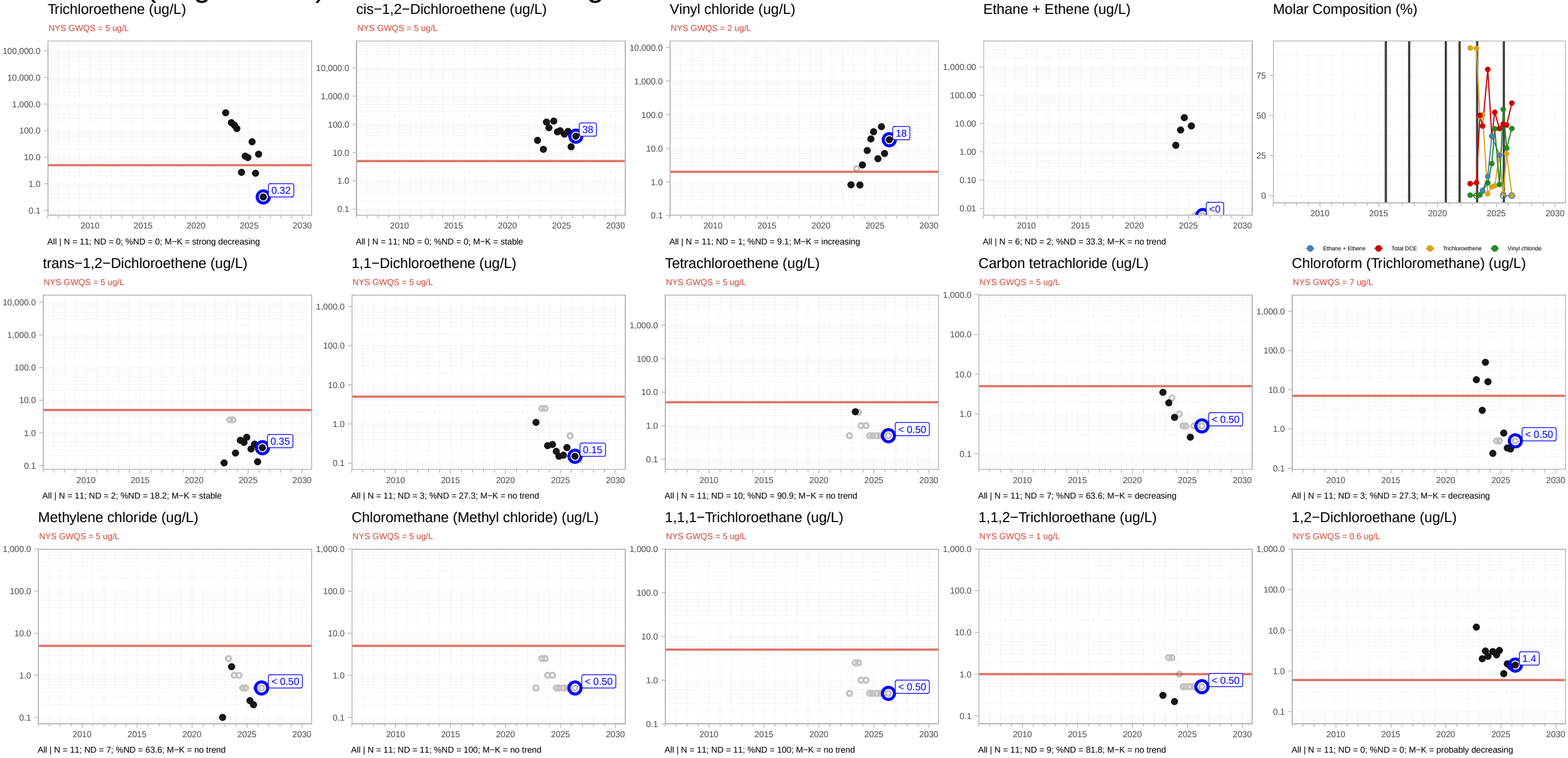
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42AS (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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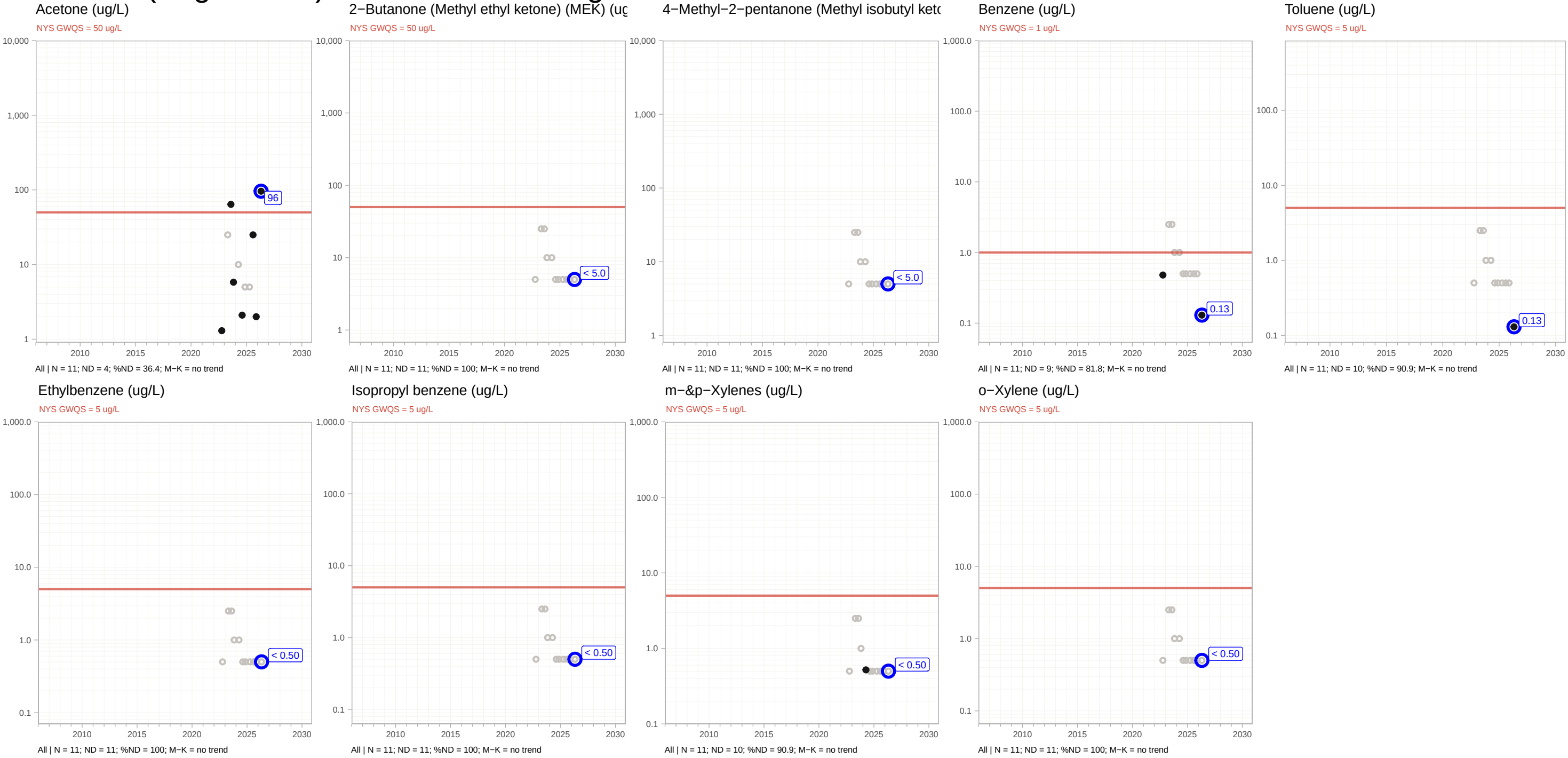
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42AS (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

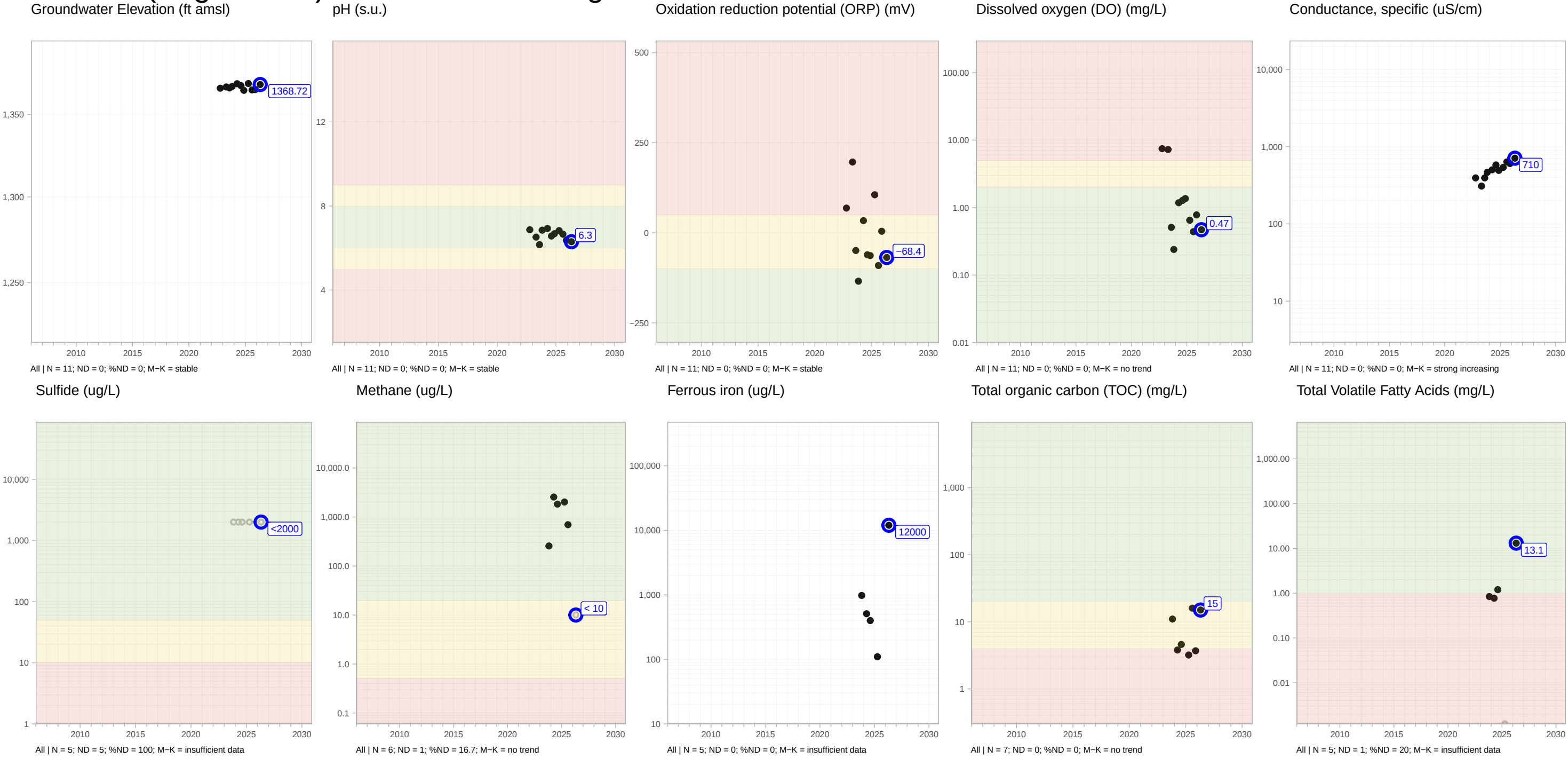


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- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42AS (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

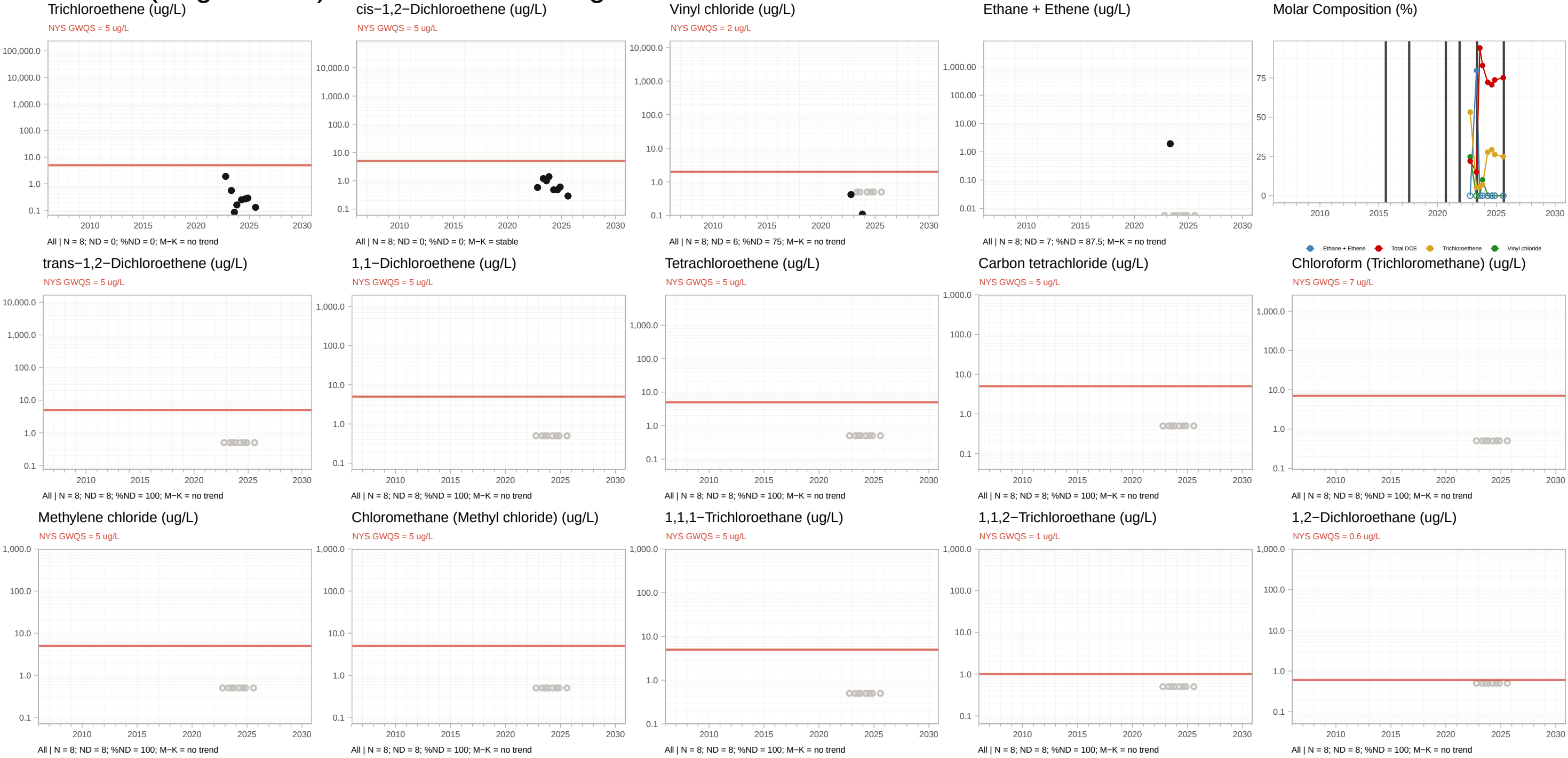


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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-43AD (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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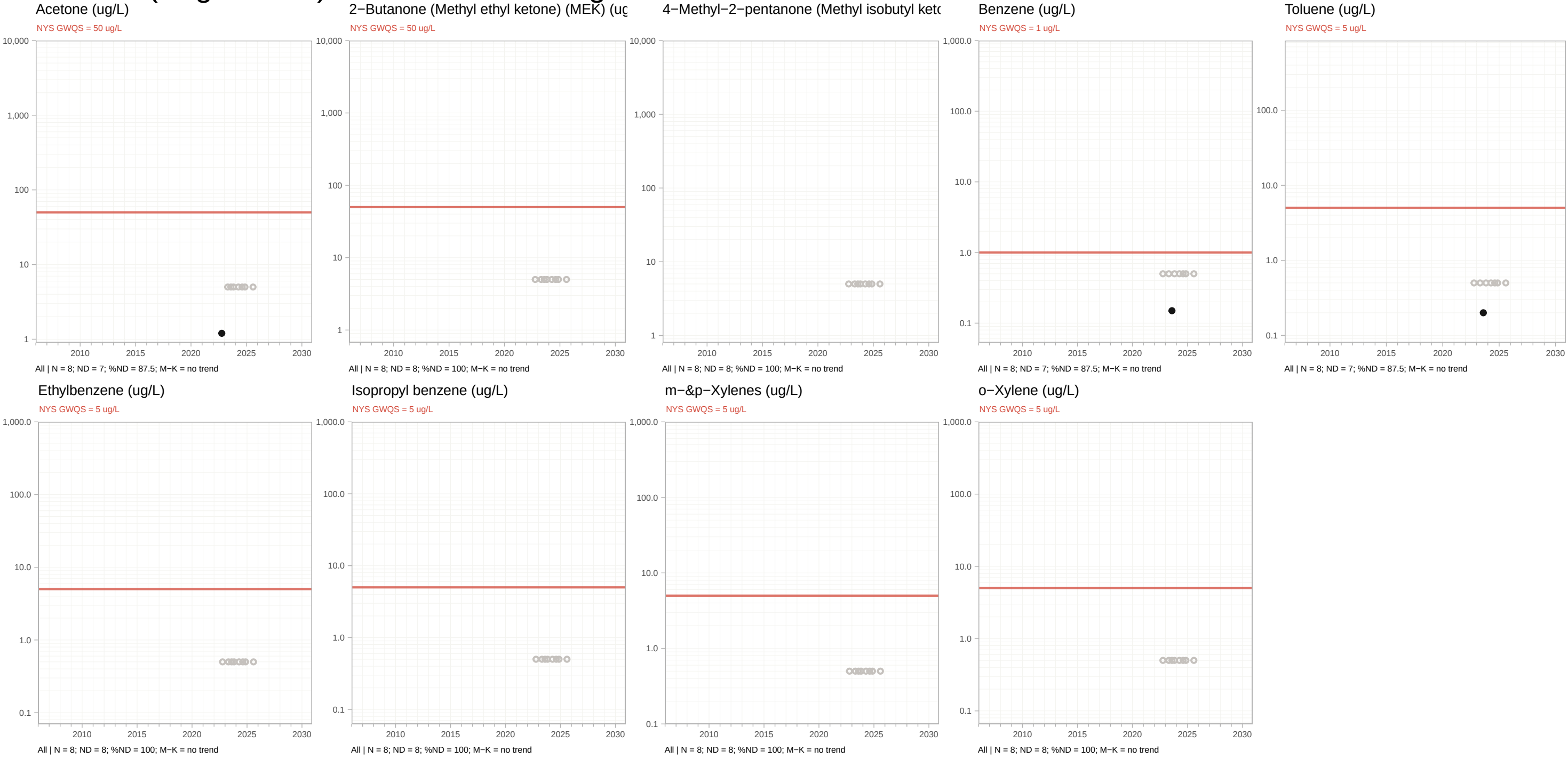
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-43AD (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

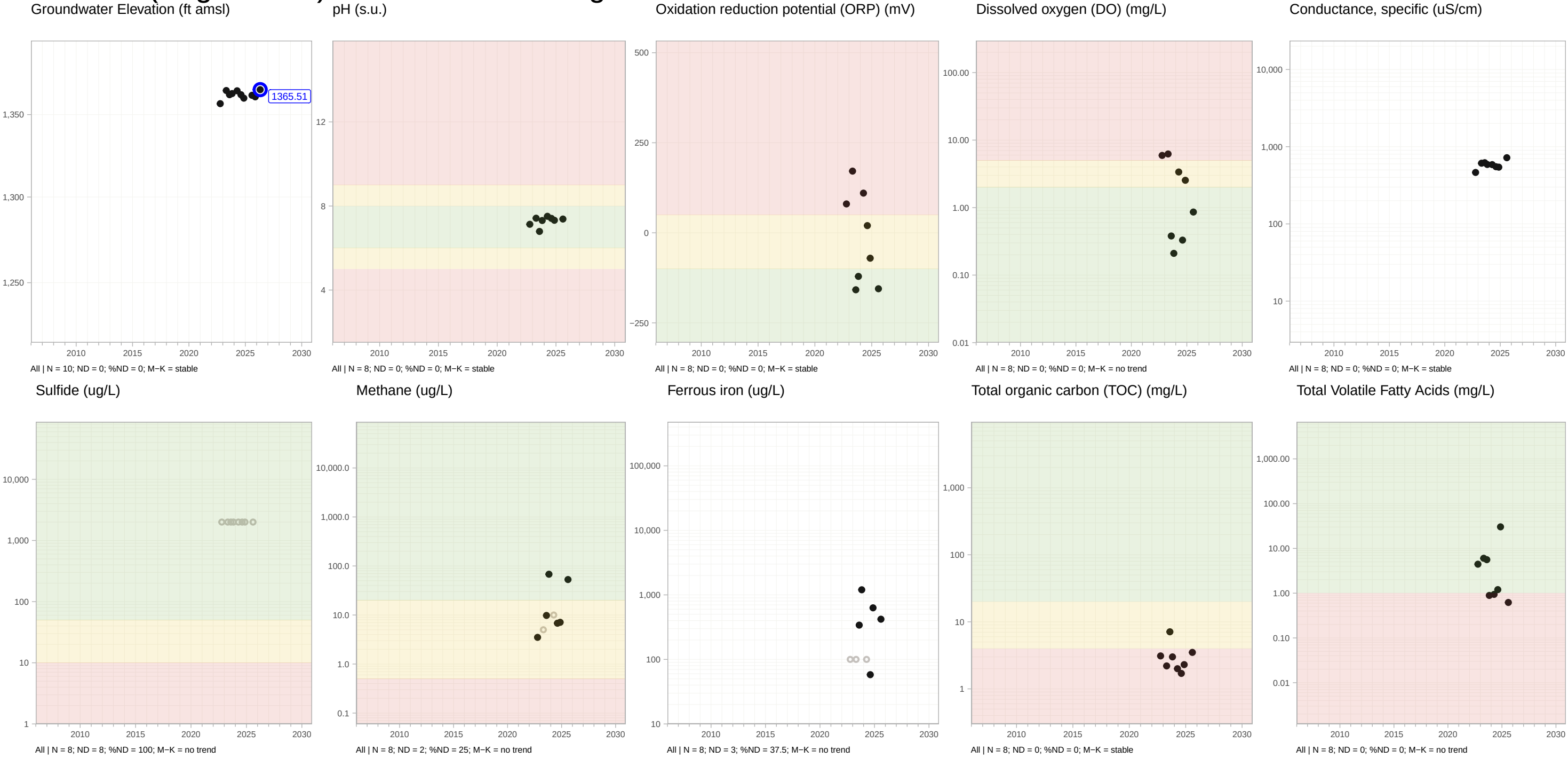


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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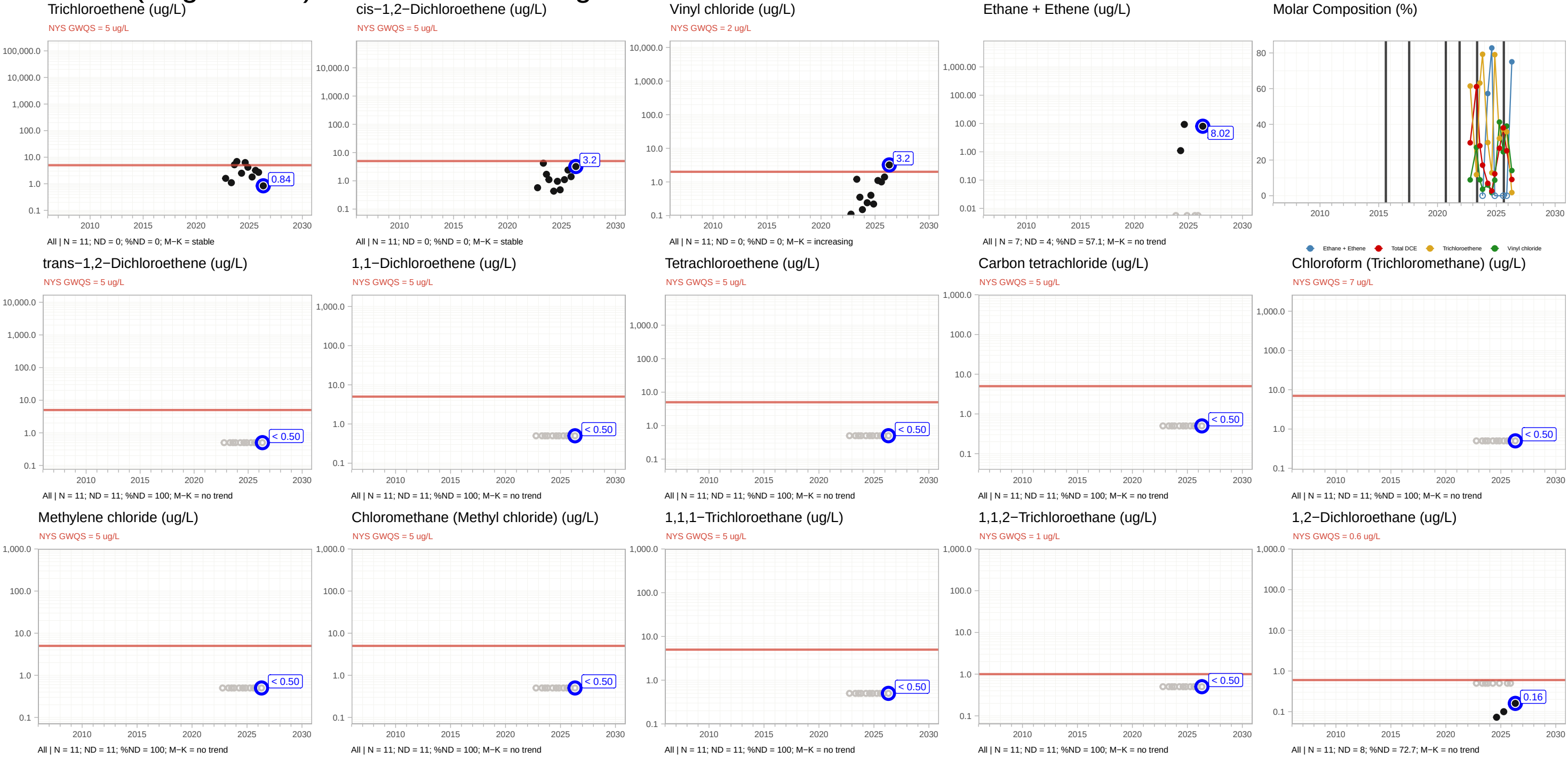


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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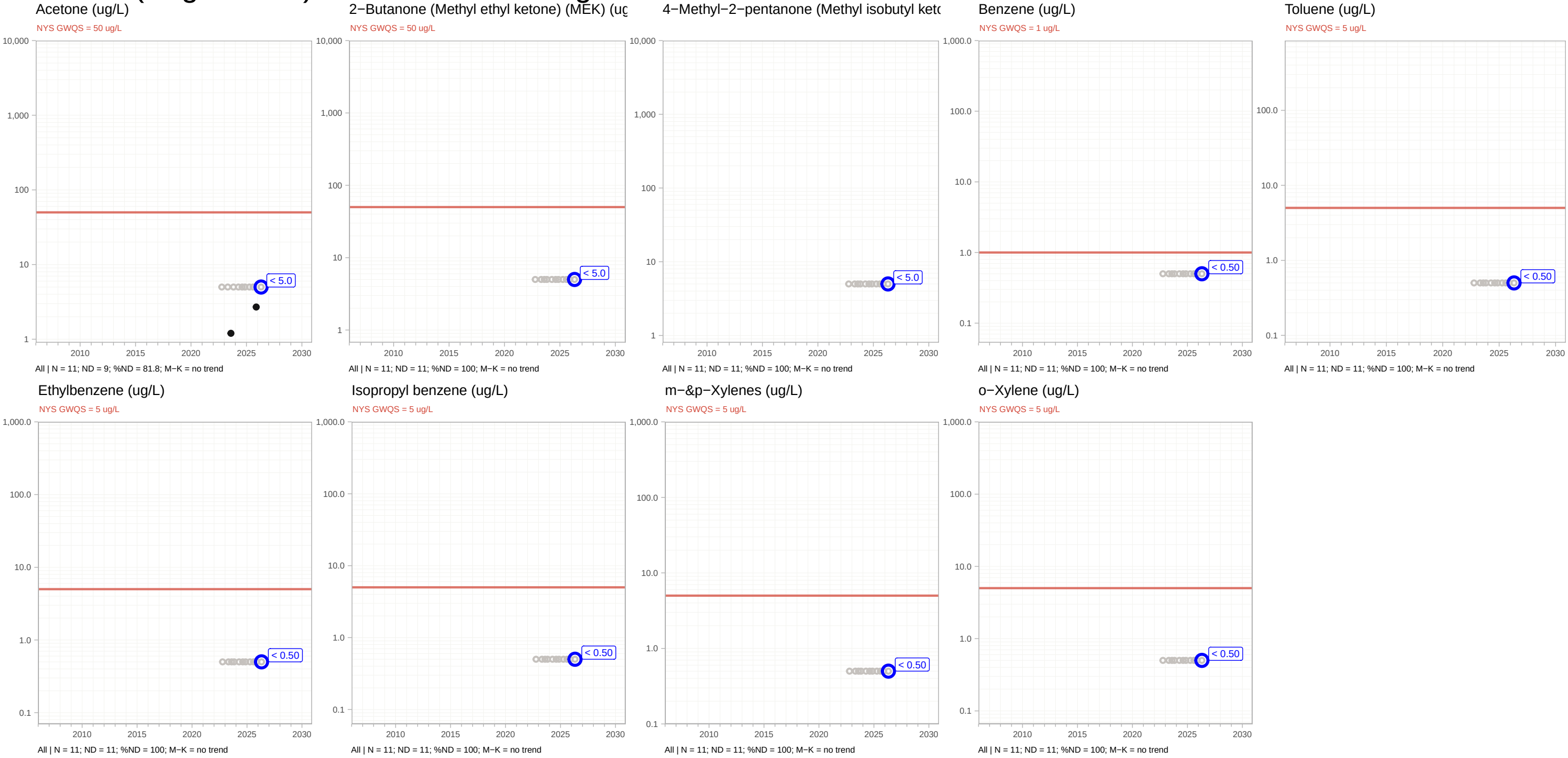
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP-43AI (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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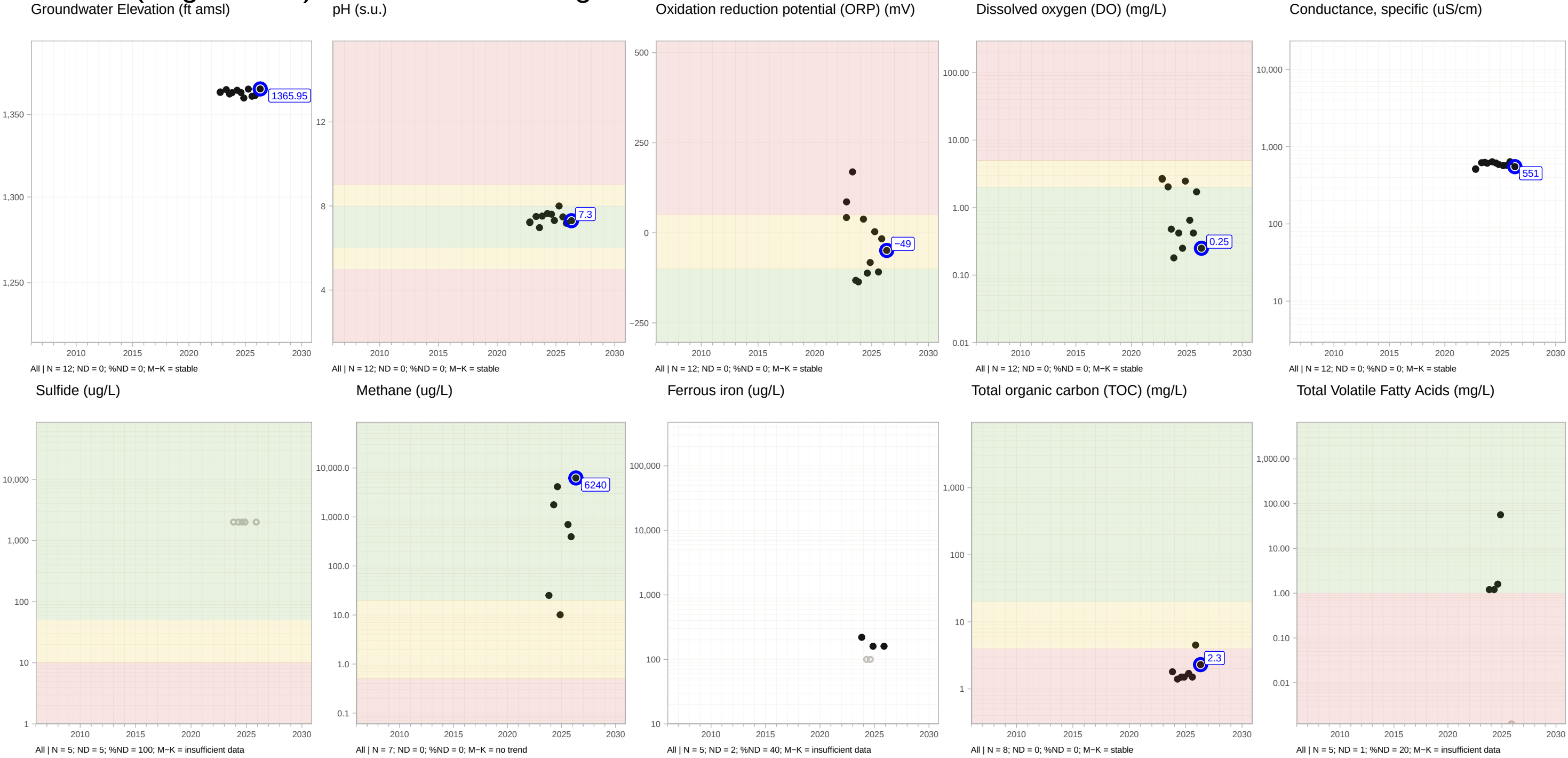
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- NYS GWQS
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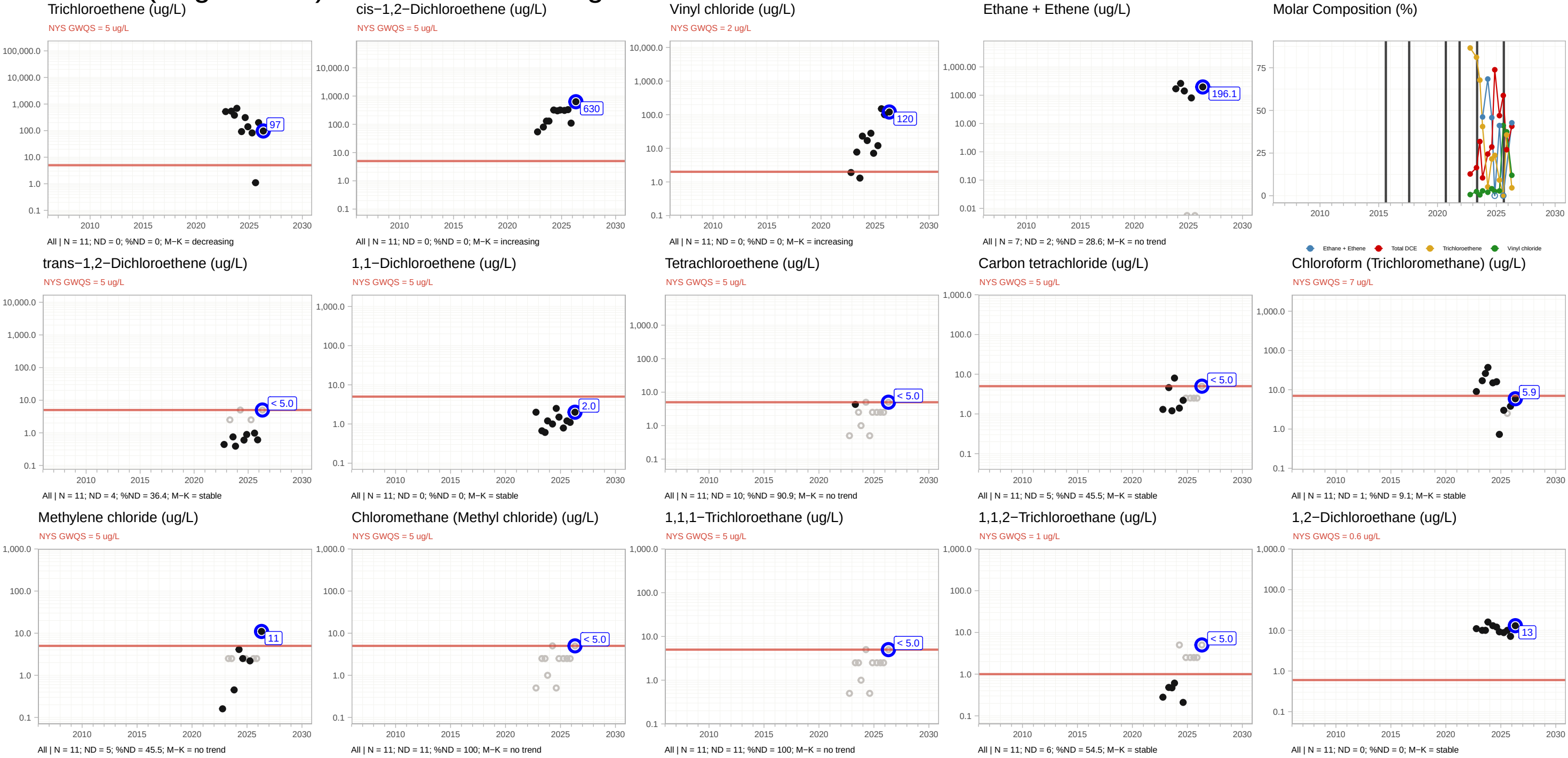


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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BP-43AS (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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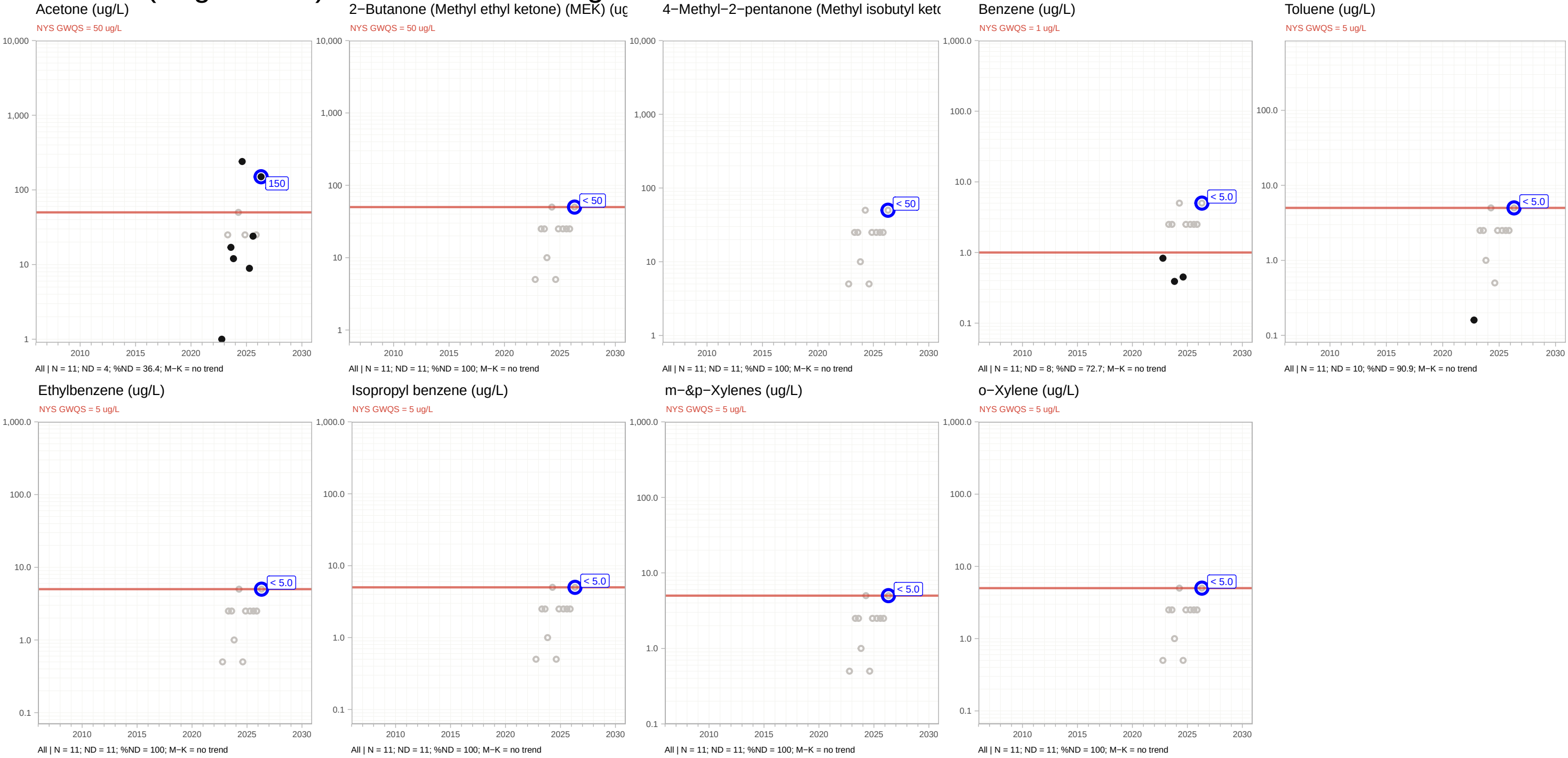
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BP-43AS (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

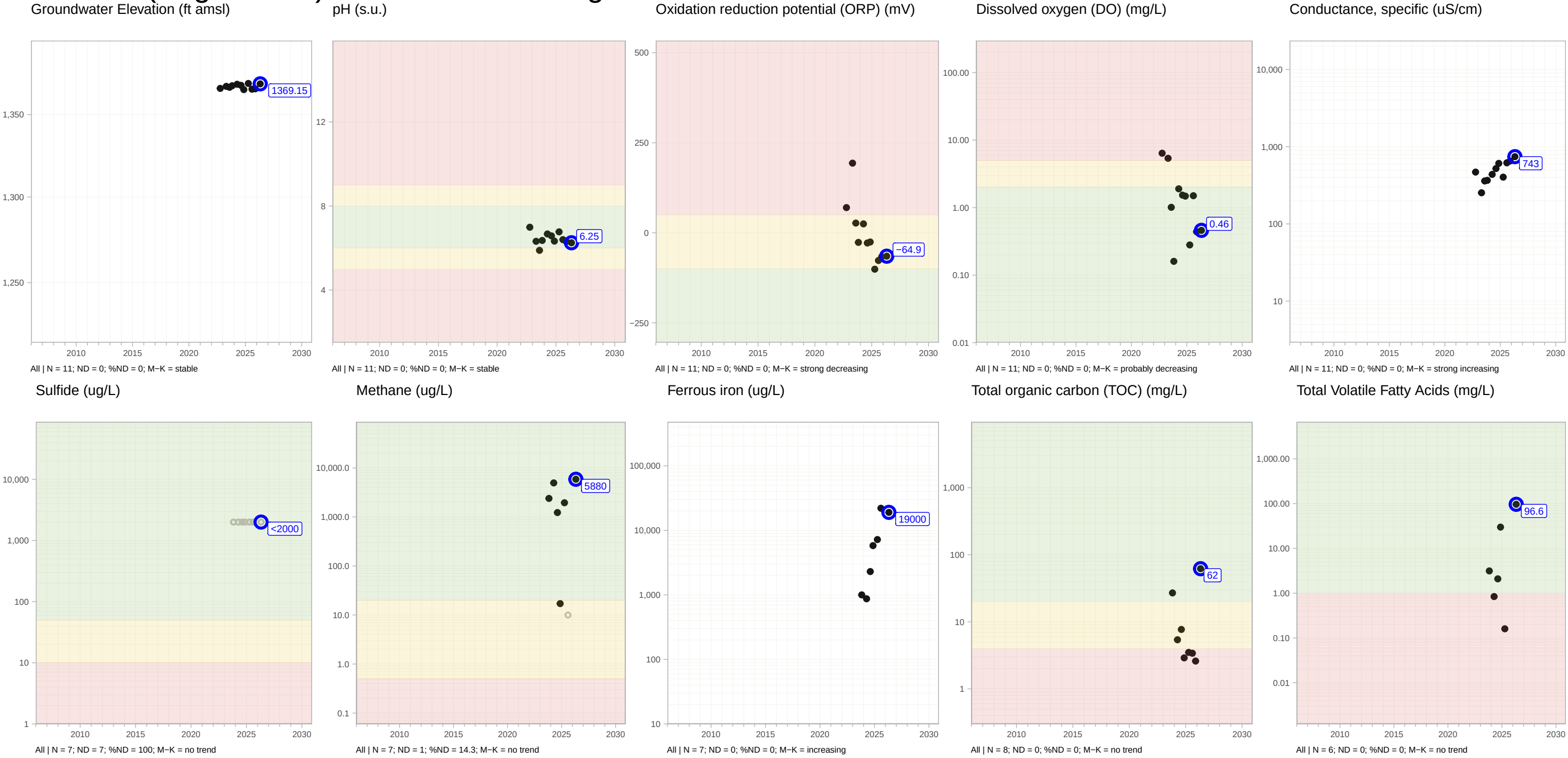


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BP-43AS (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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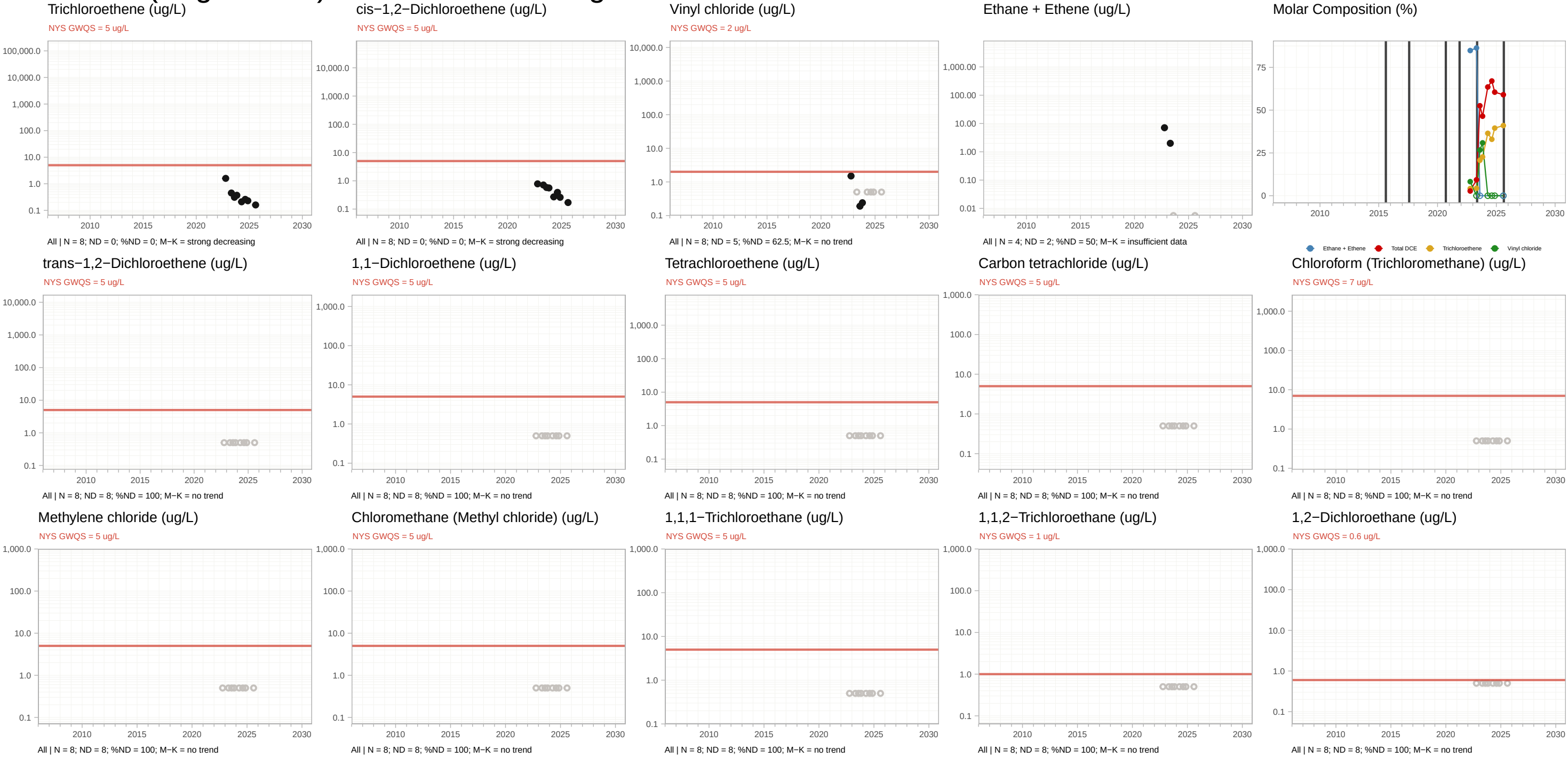
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
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- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP-44AD (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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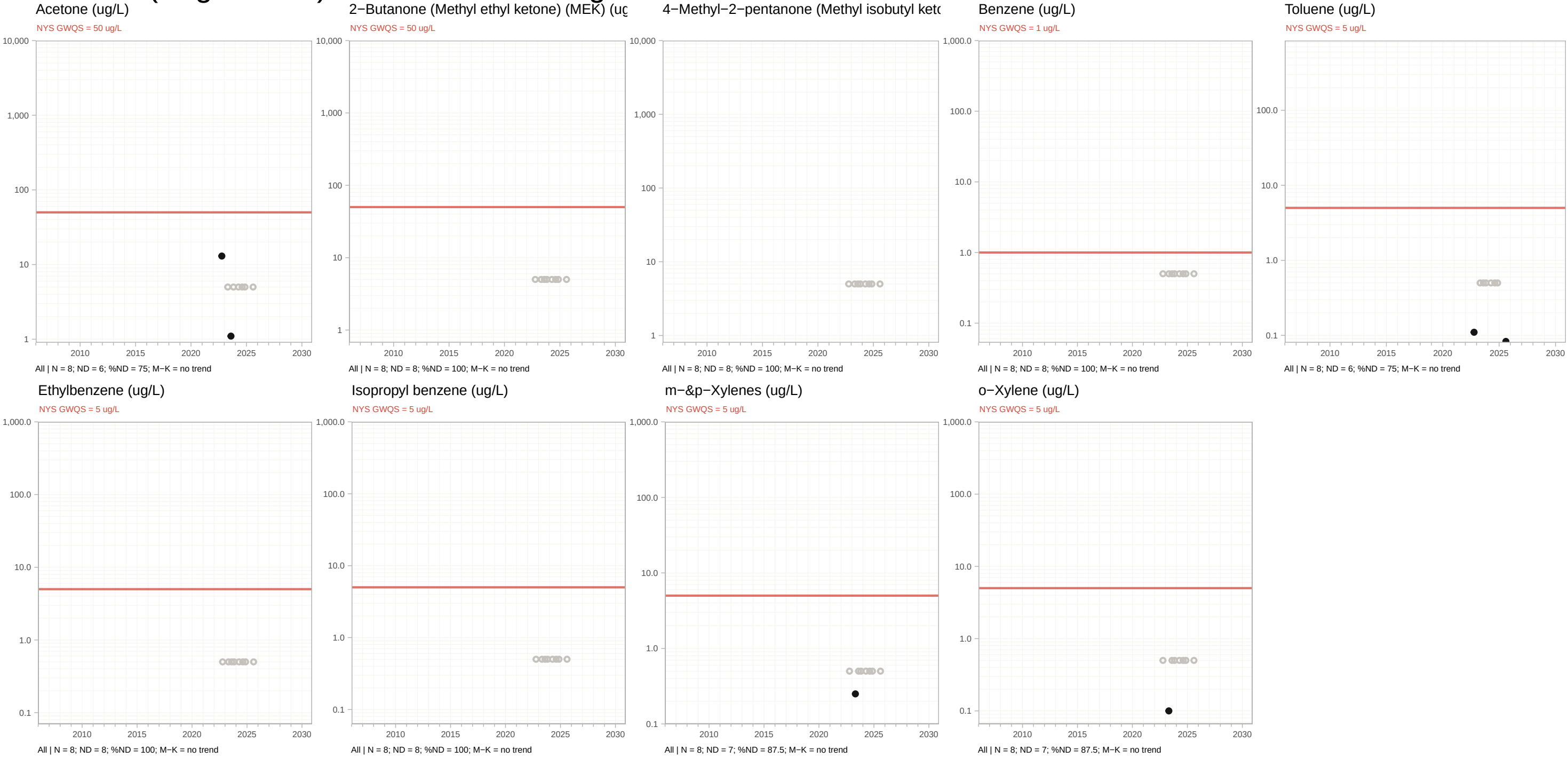
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
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BP-44AD (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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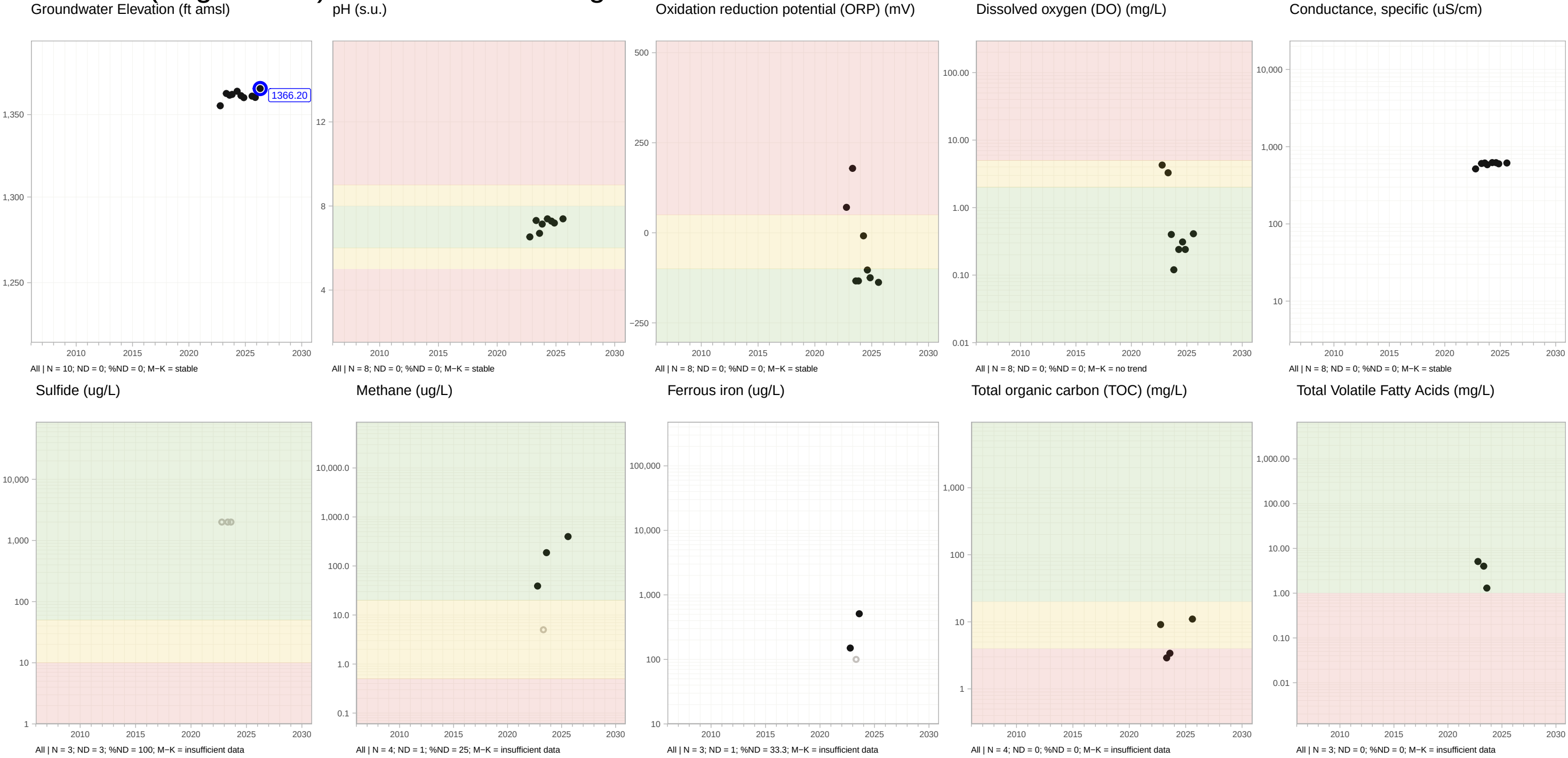
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BP-44AD (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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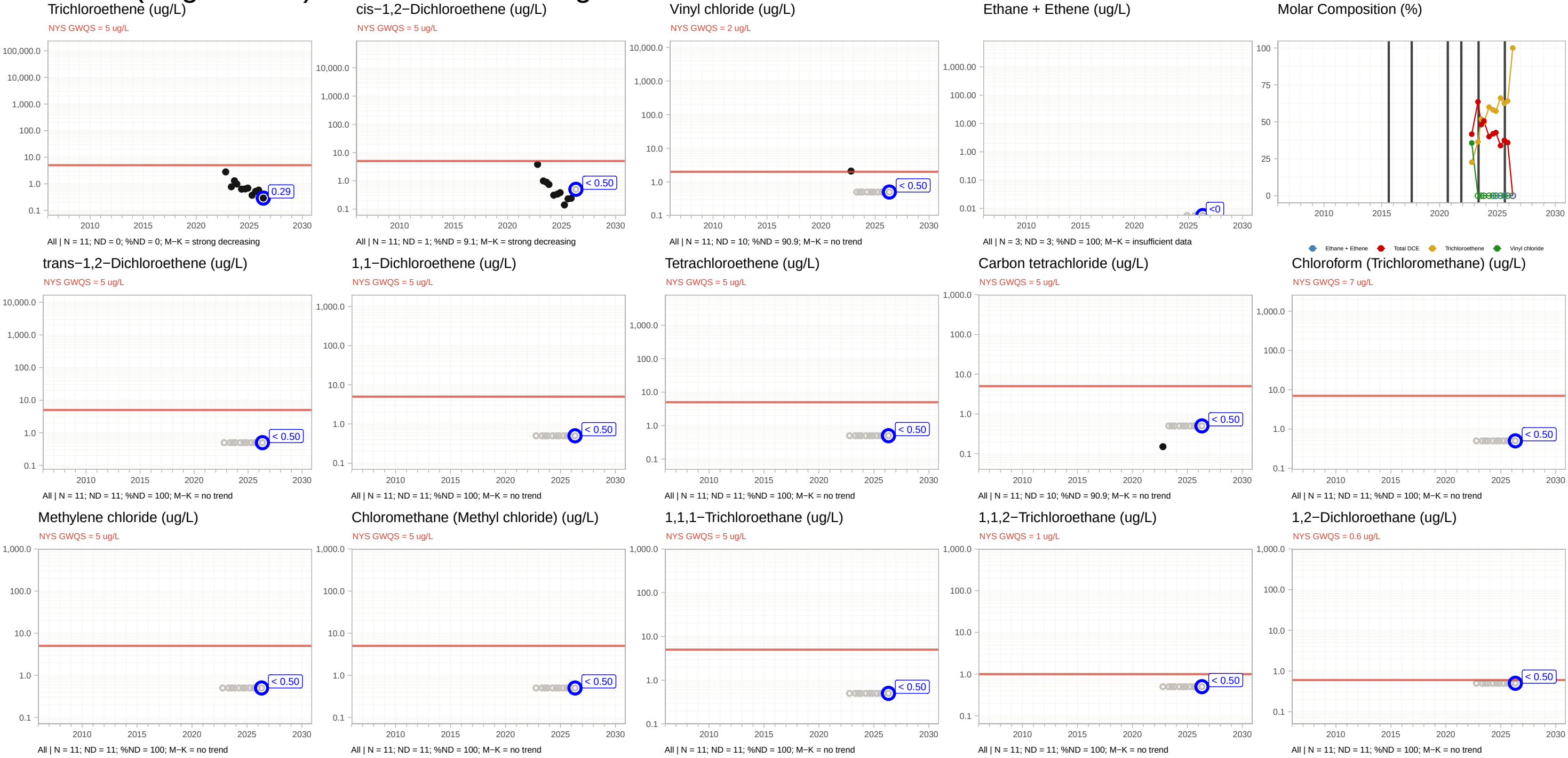
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- Detected result
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BP-44AI (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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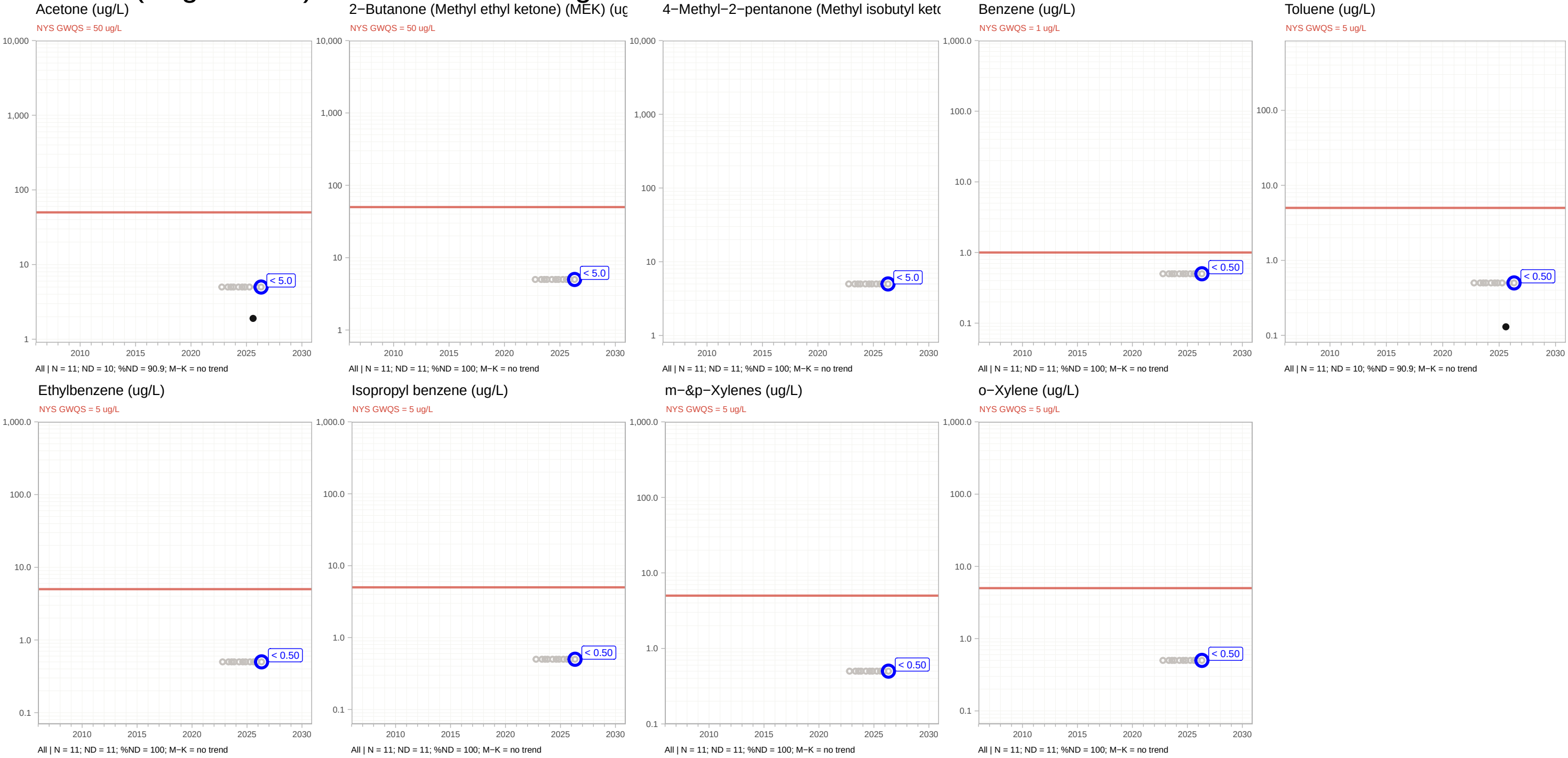
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BP-44AI (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

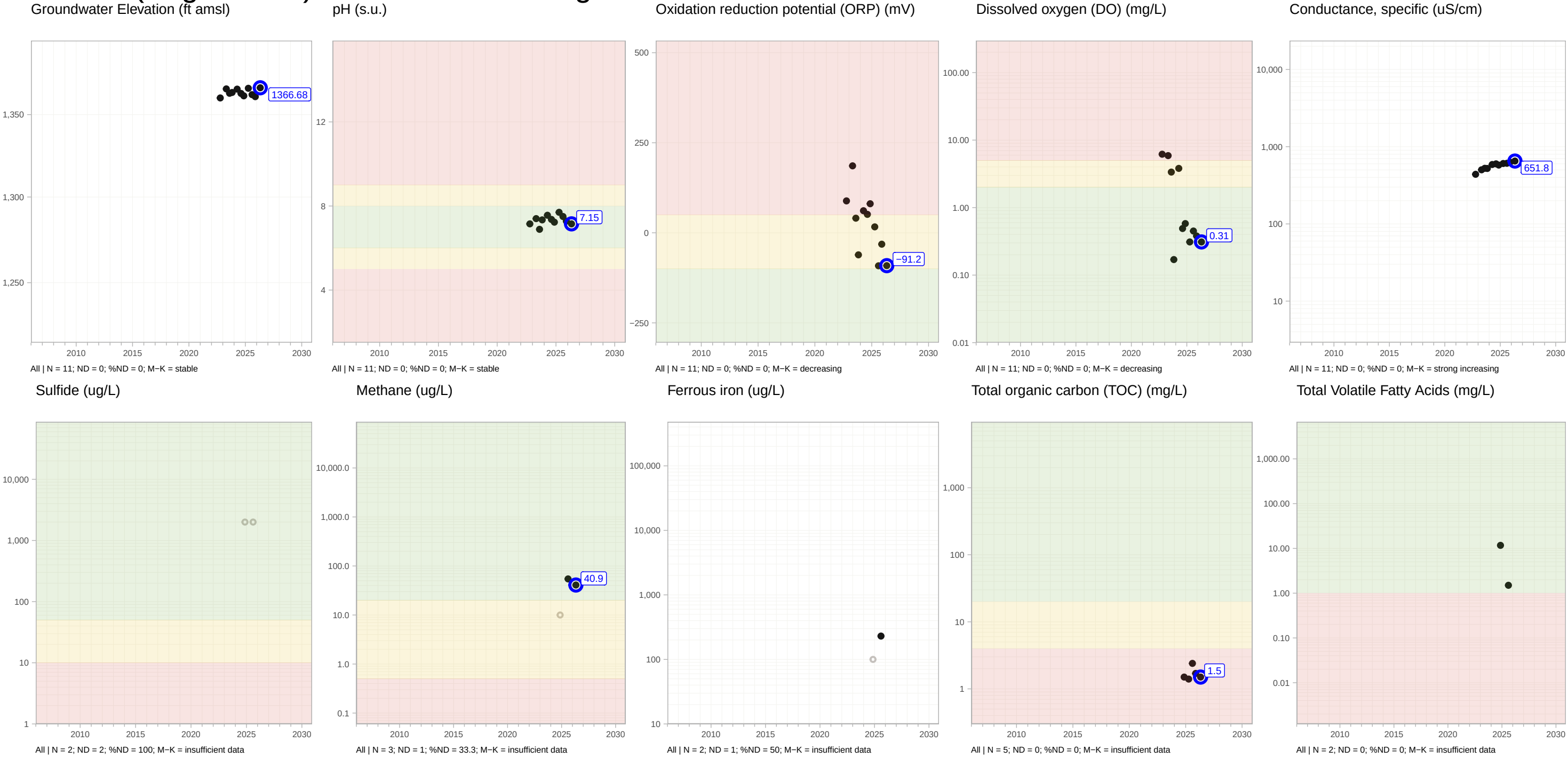
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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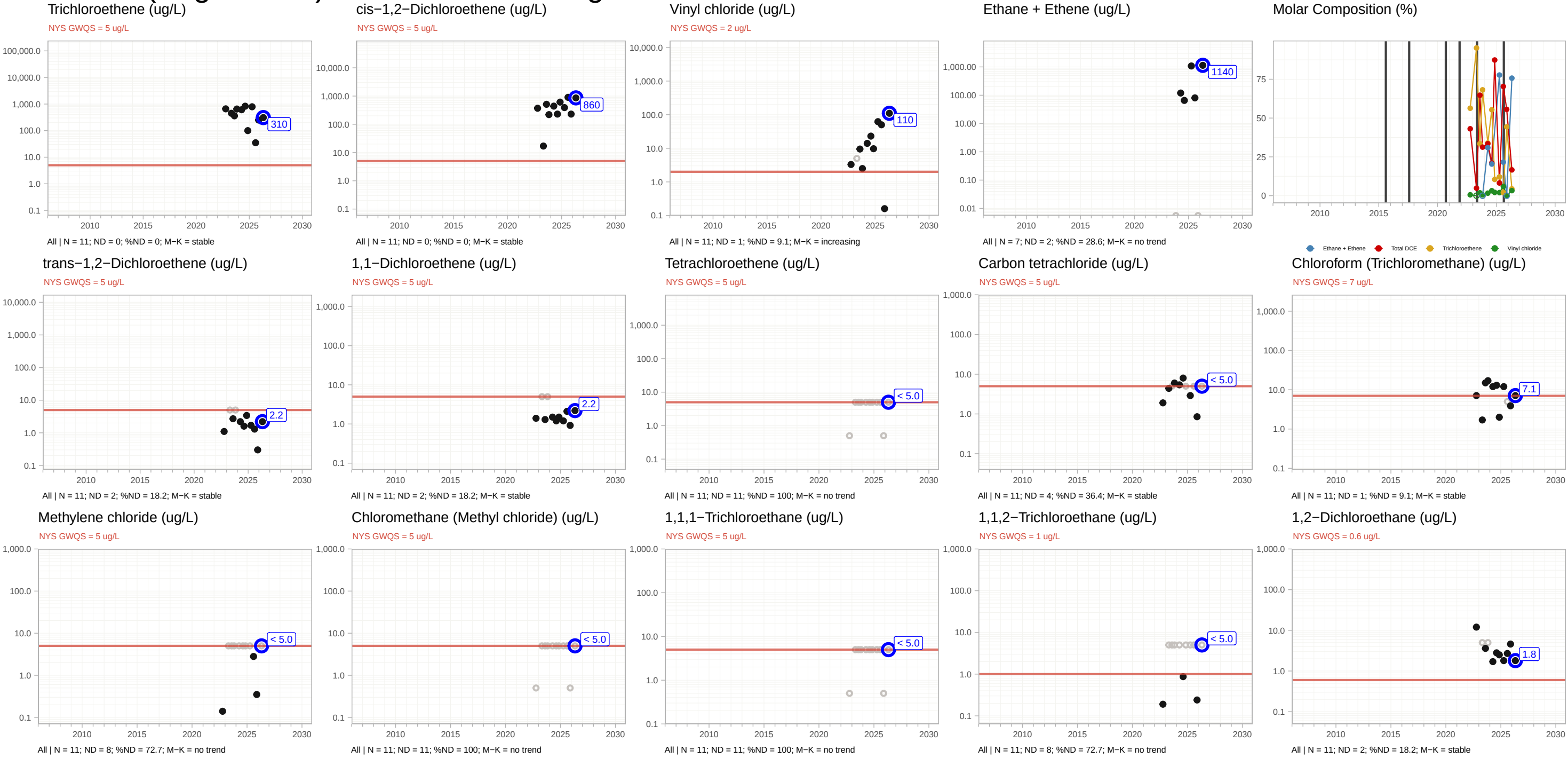
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44AS (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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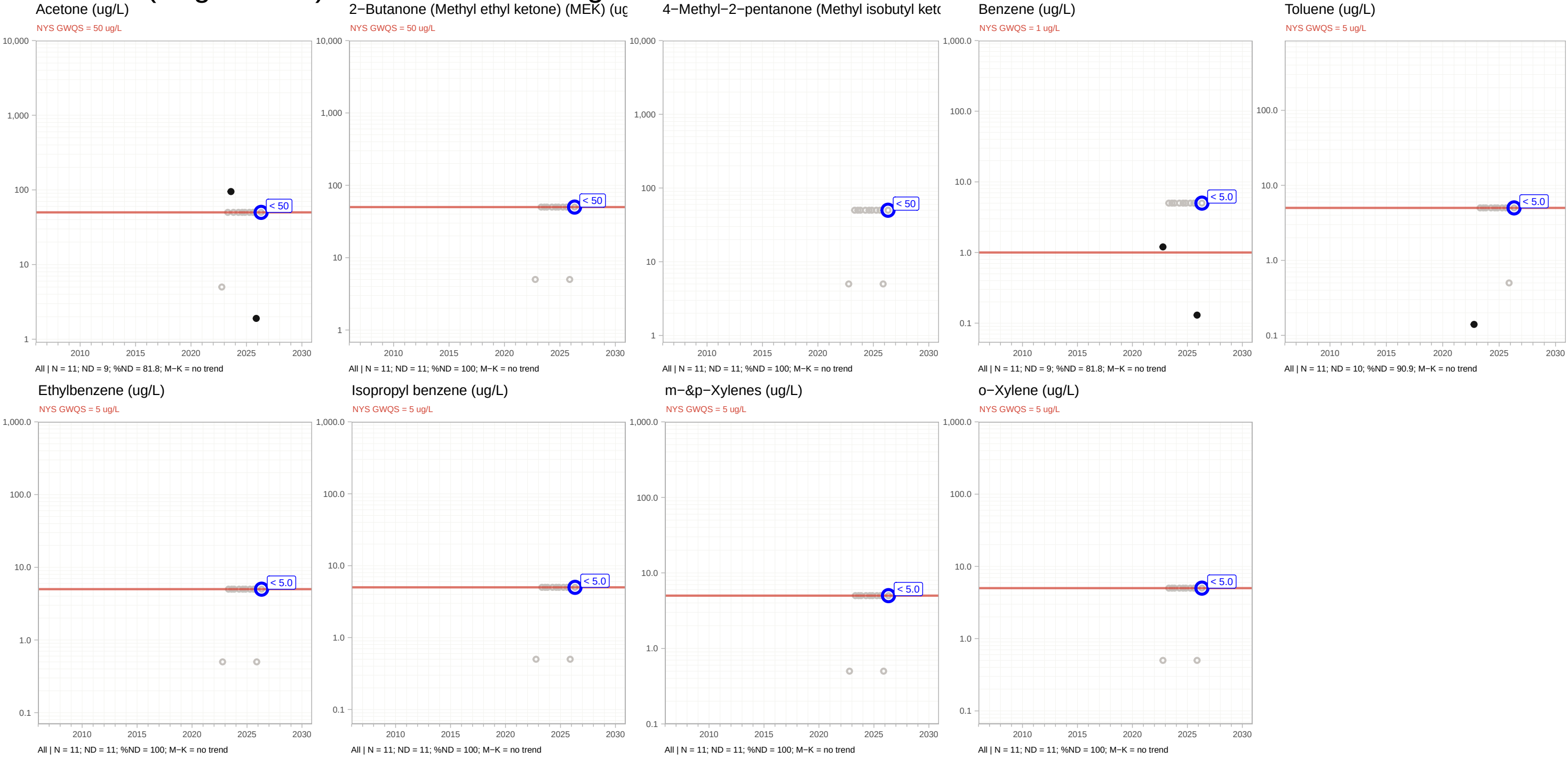
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44AS (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

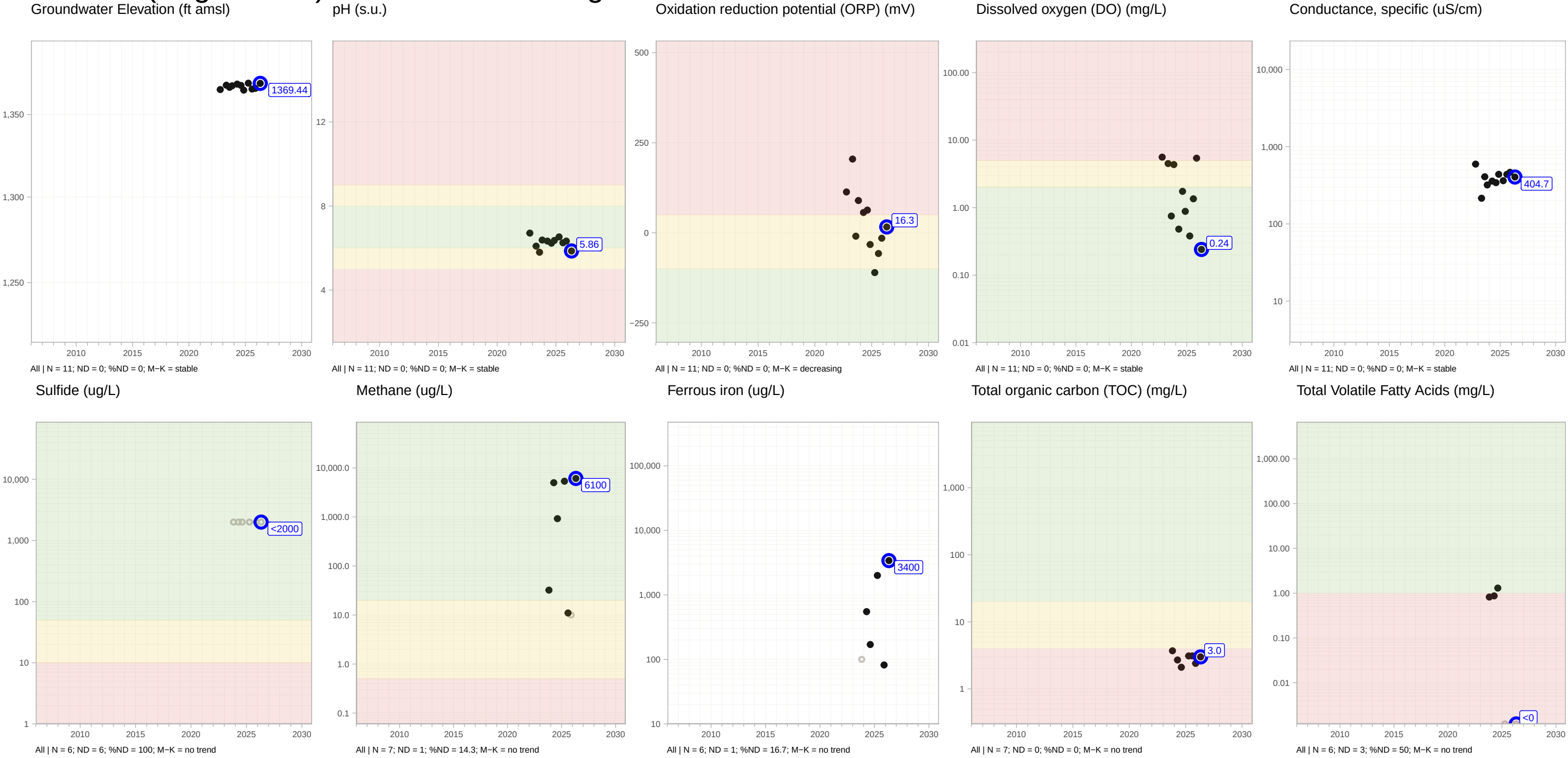


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44AS (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

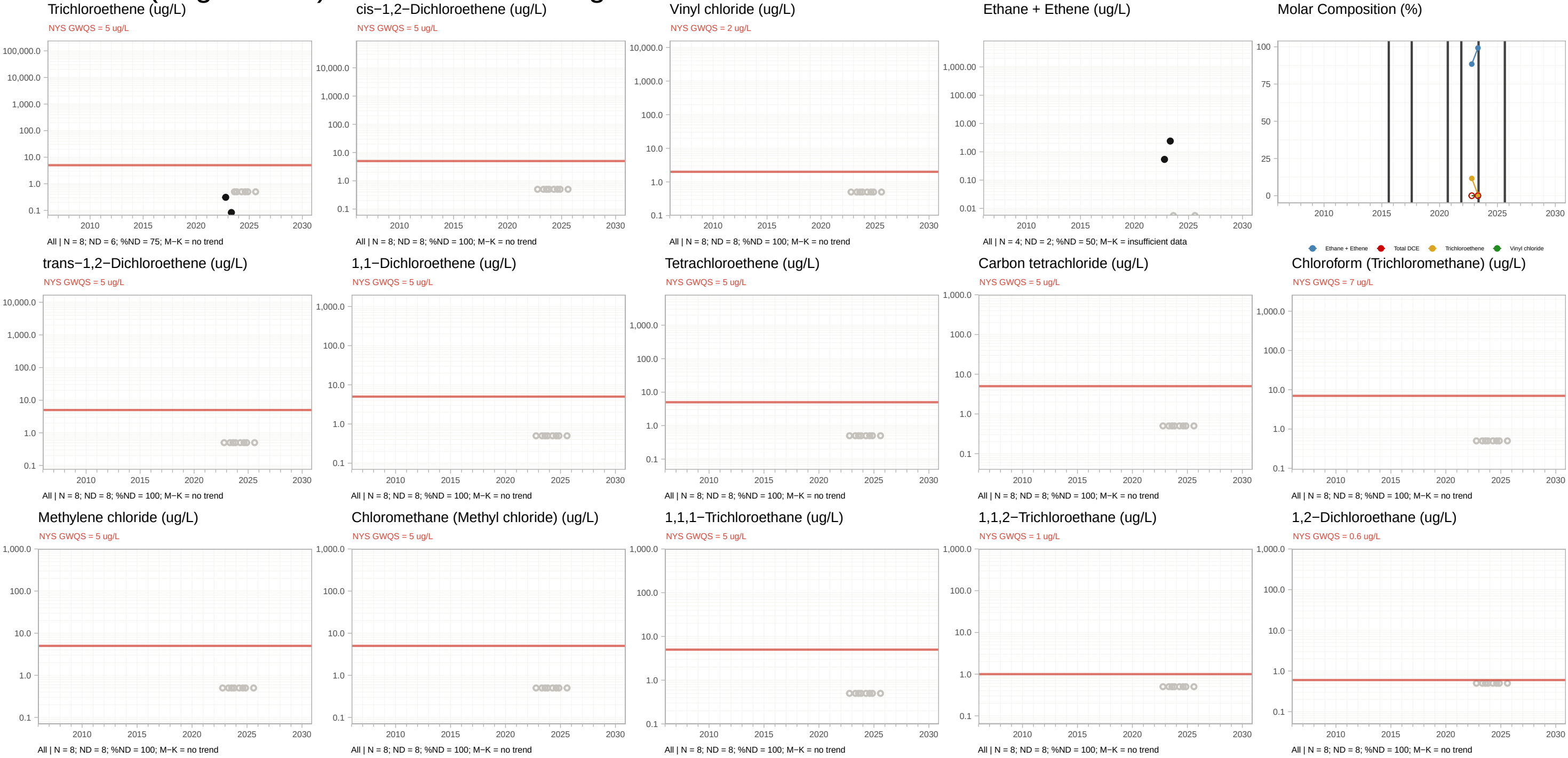


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–45AD (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

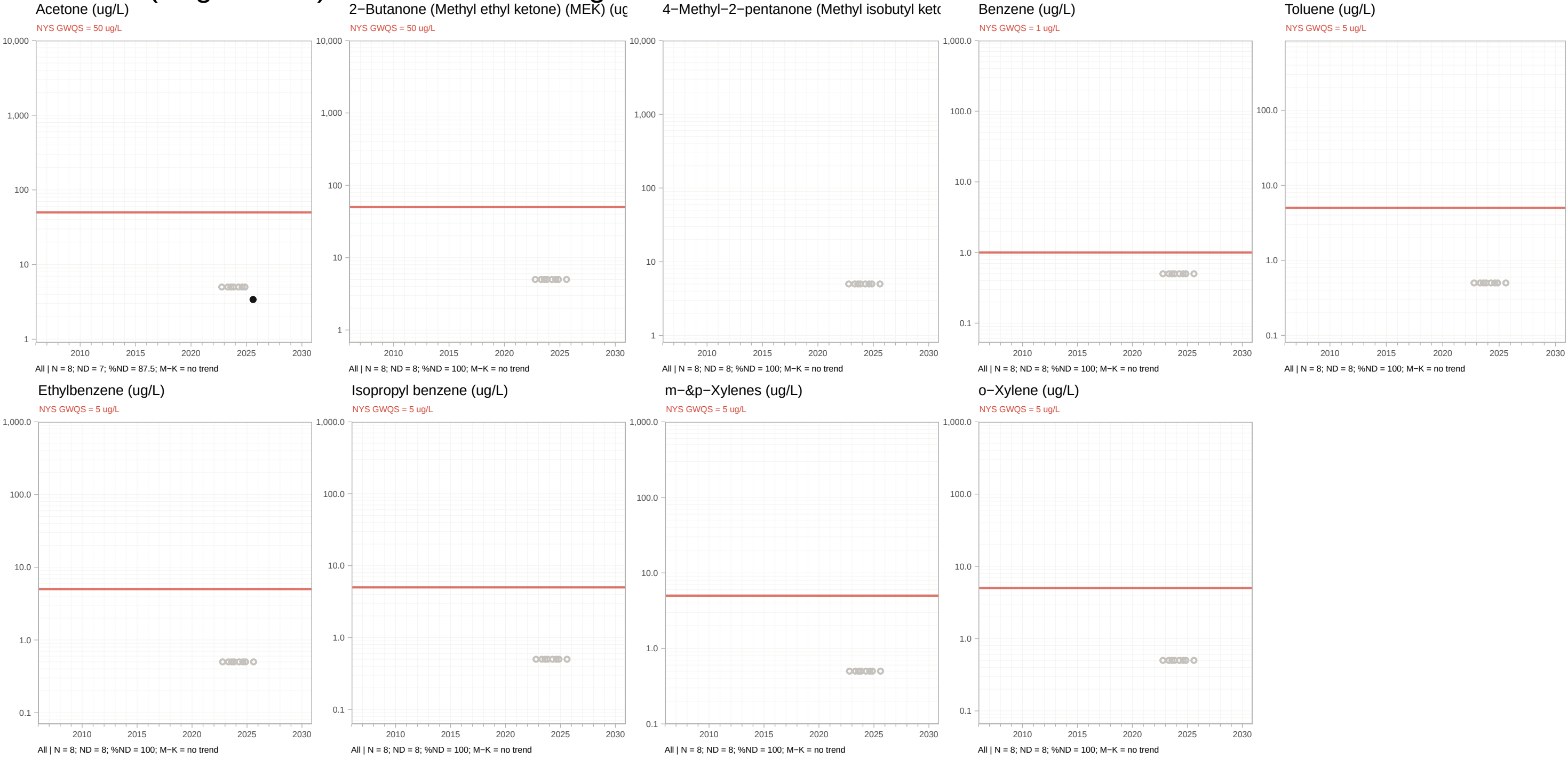
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AD (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

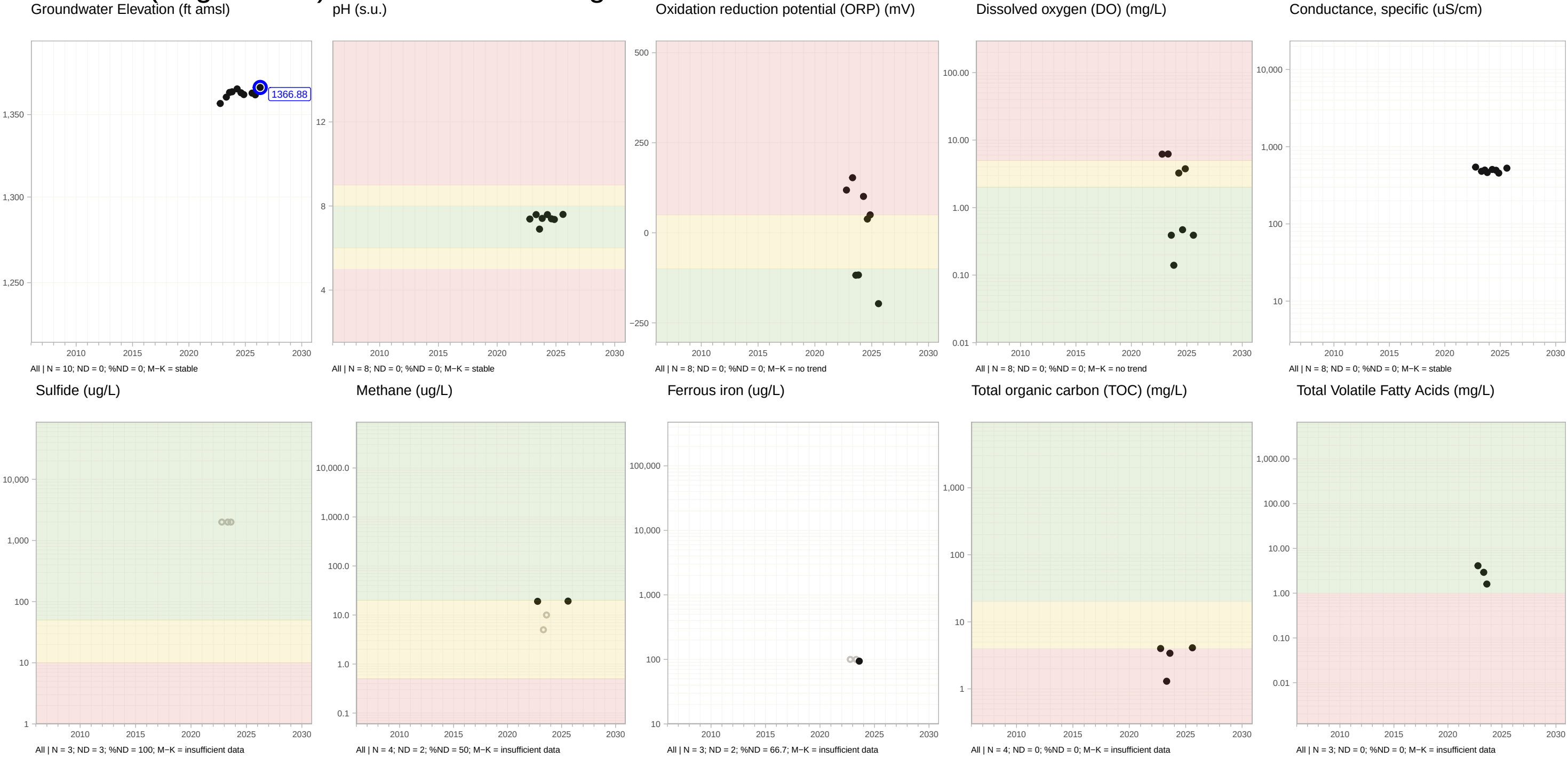


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AD (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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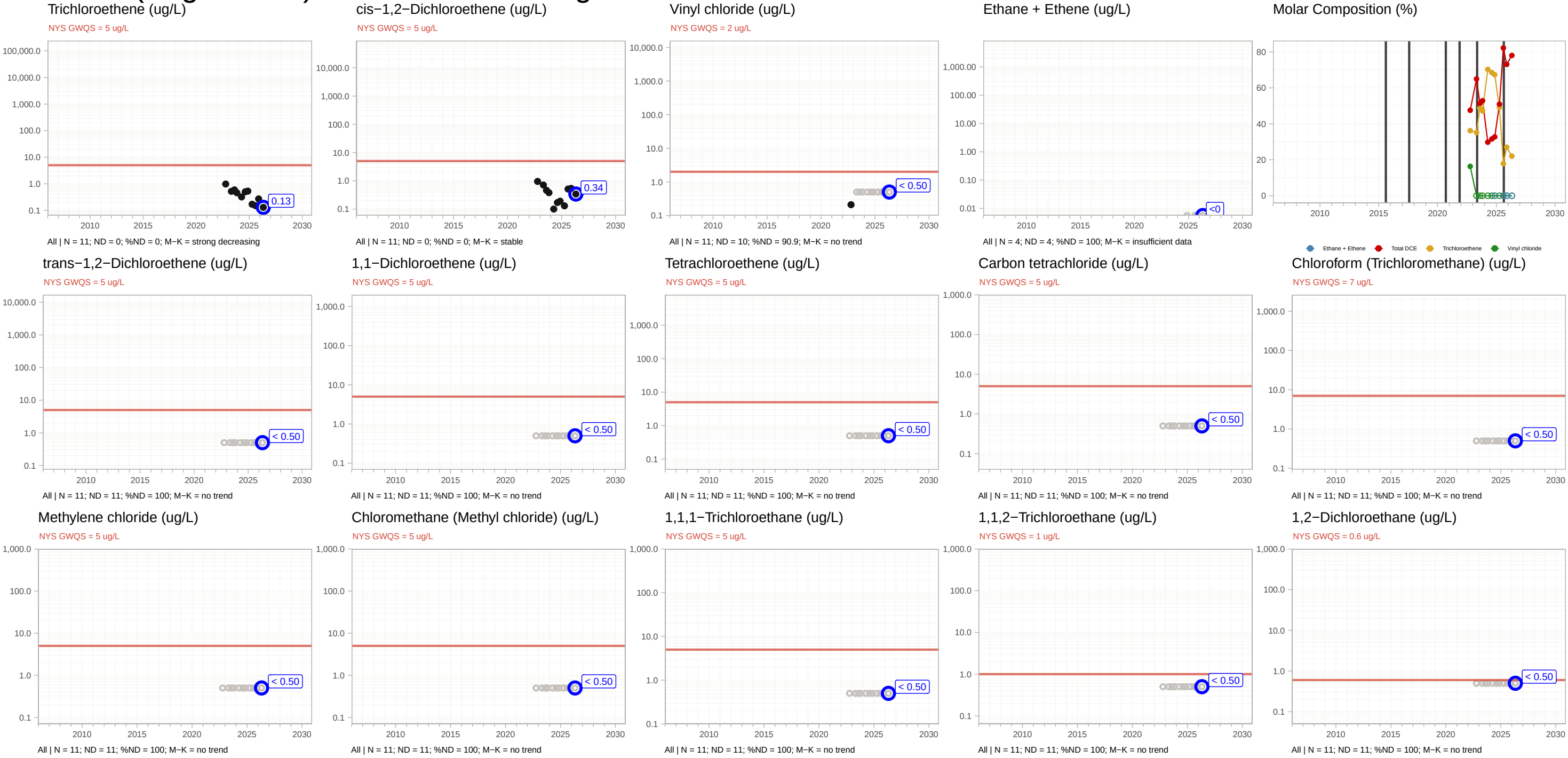
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AI (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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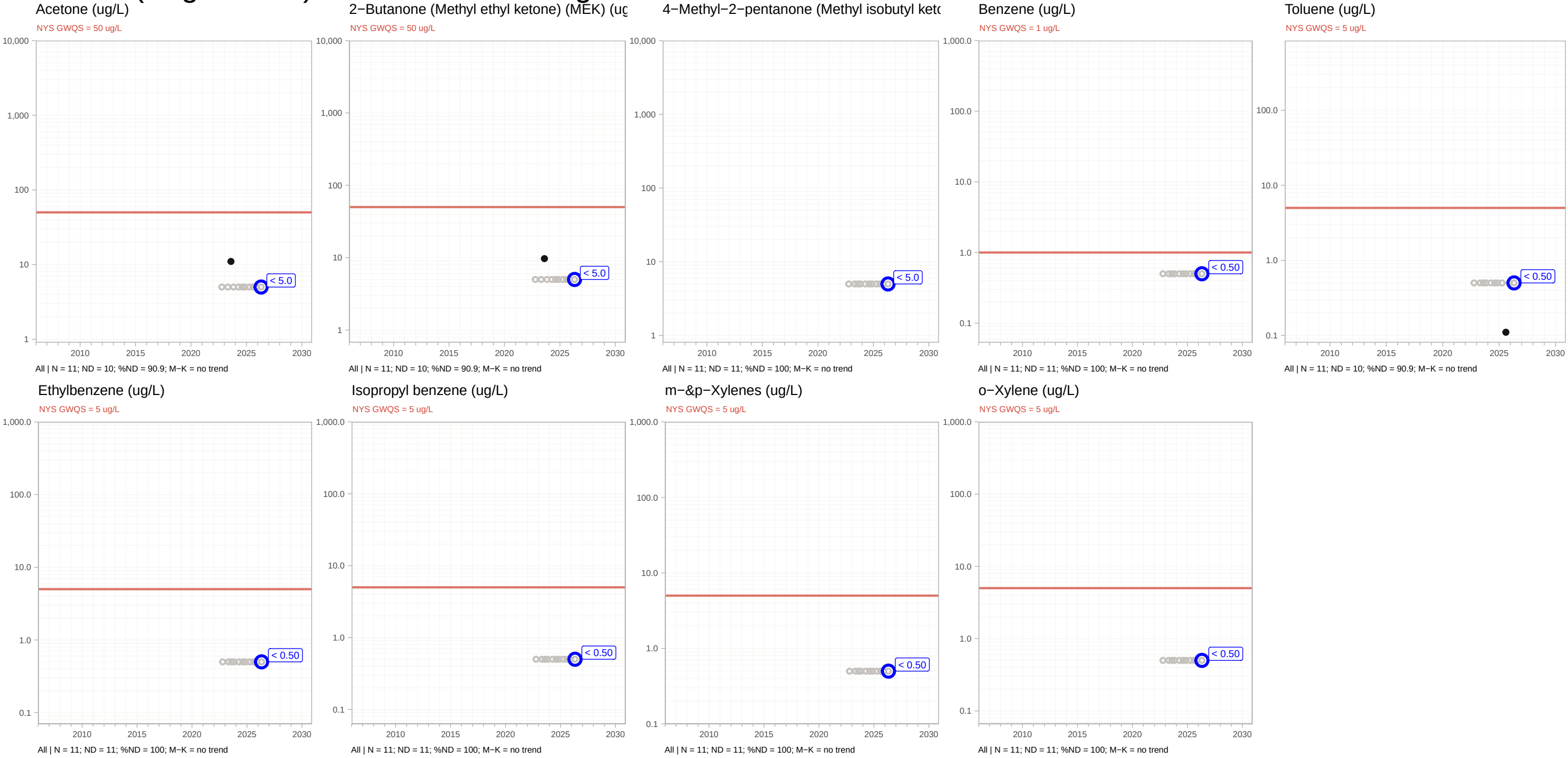
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AI (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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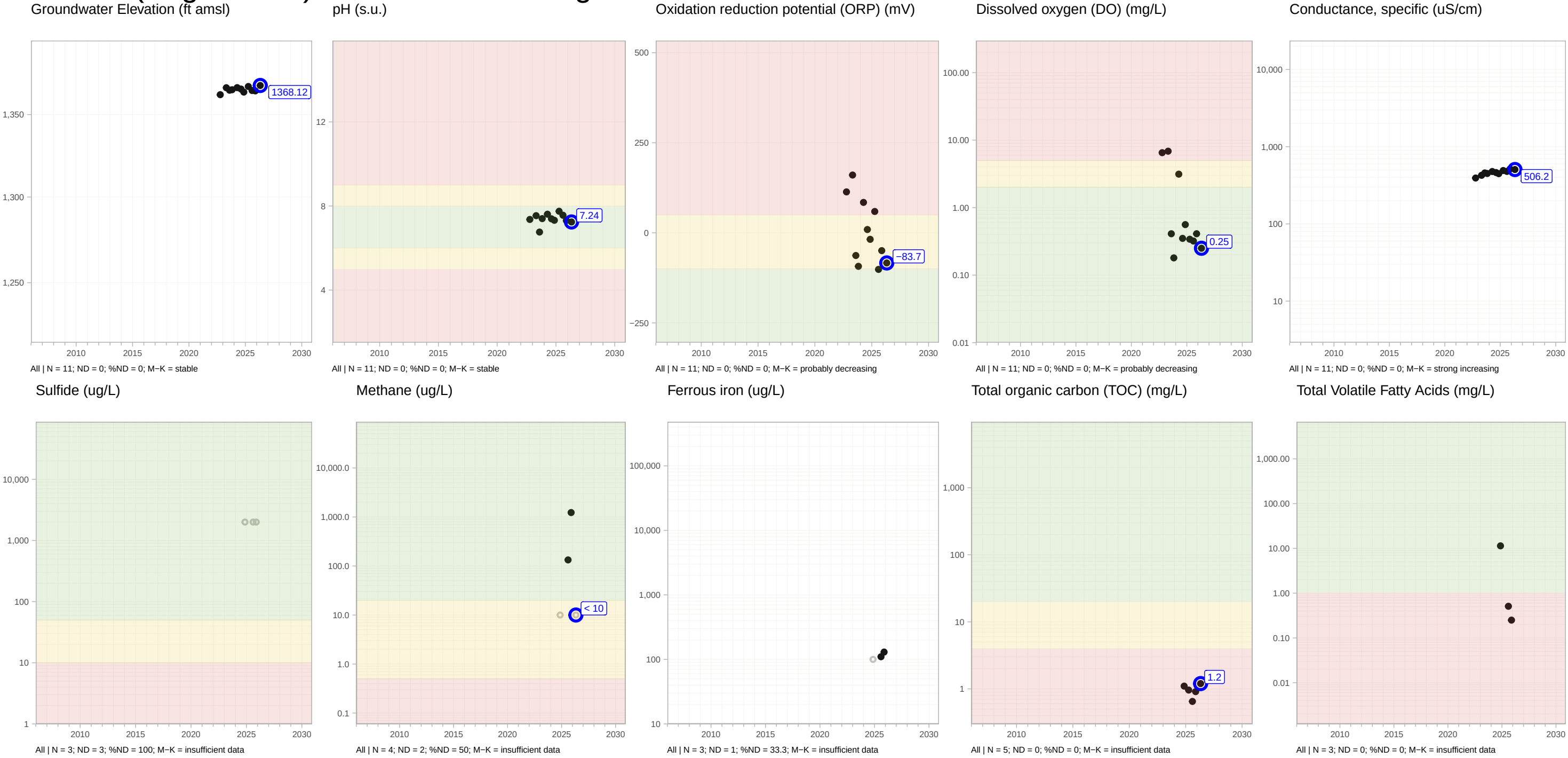
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AI (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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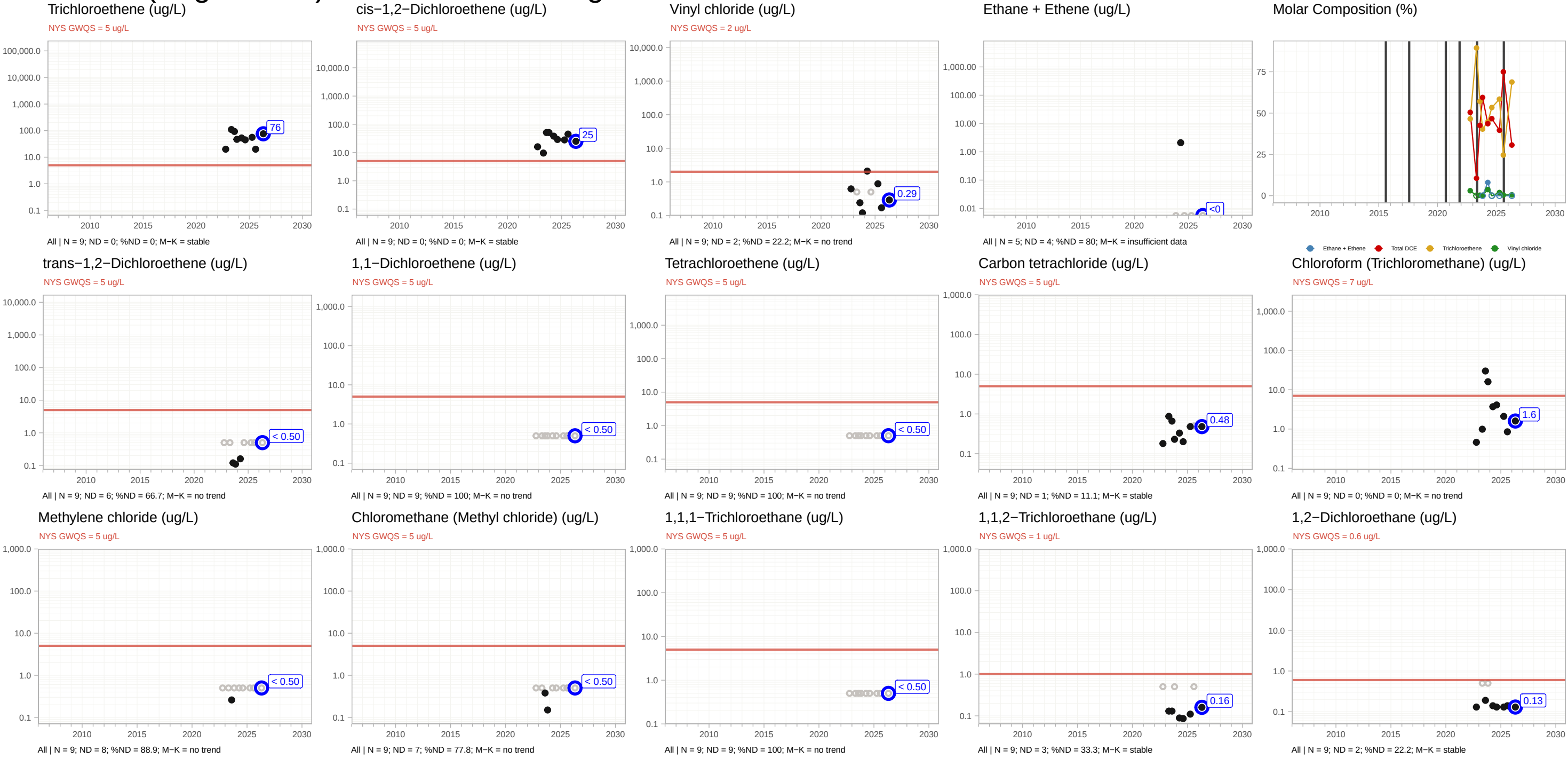
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AS (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

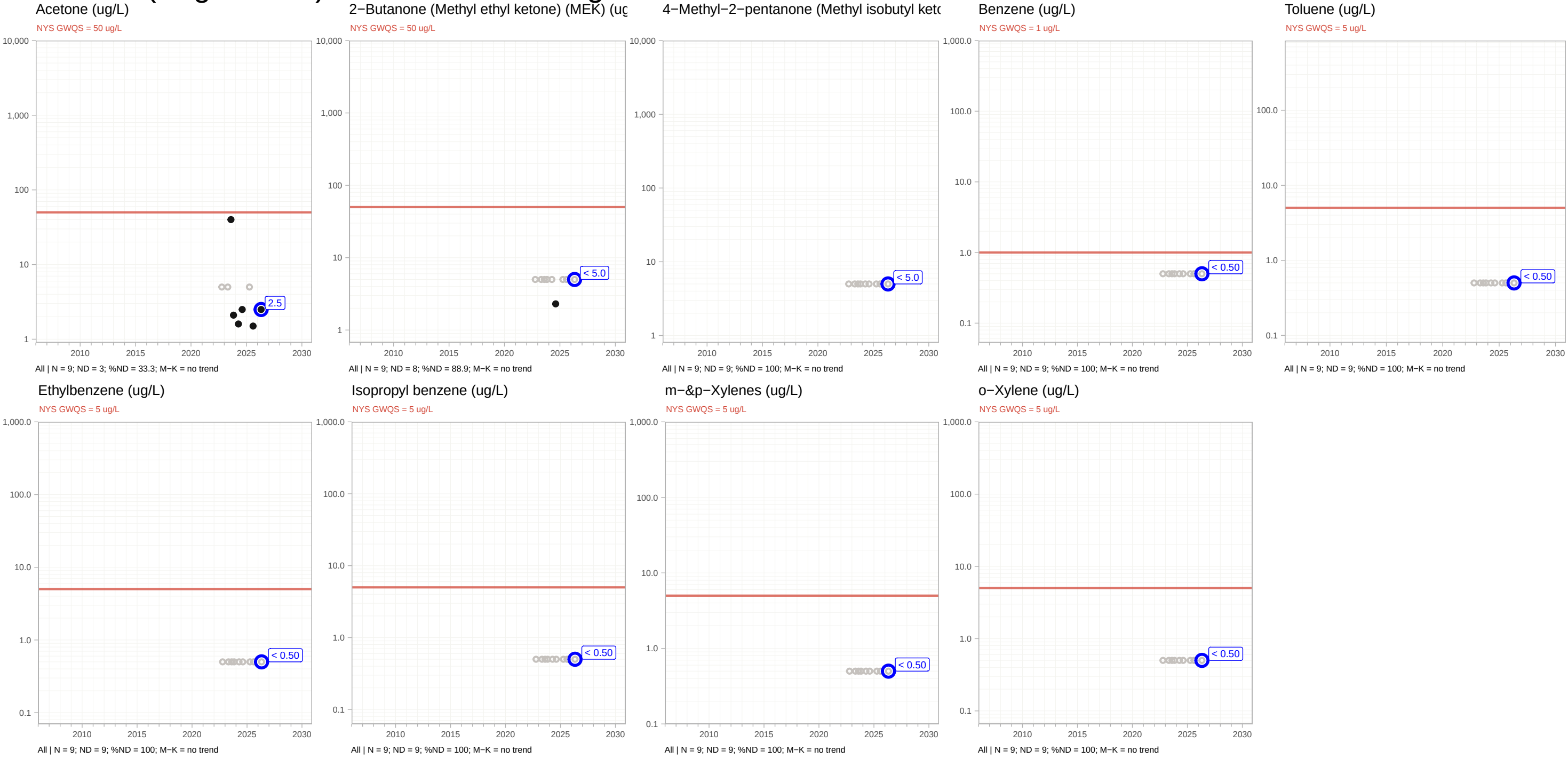


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AS (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

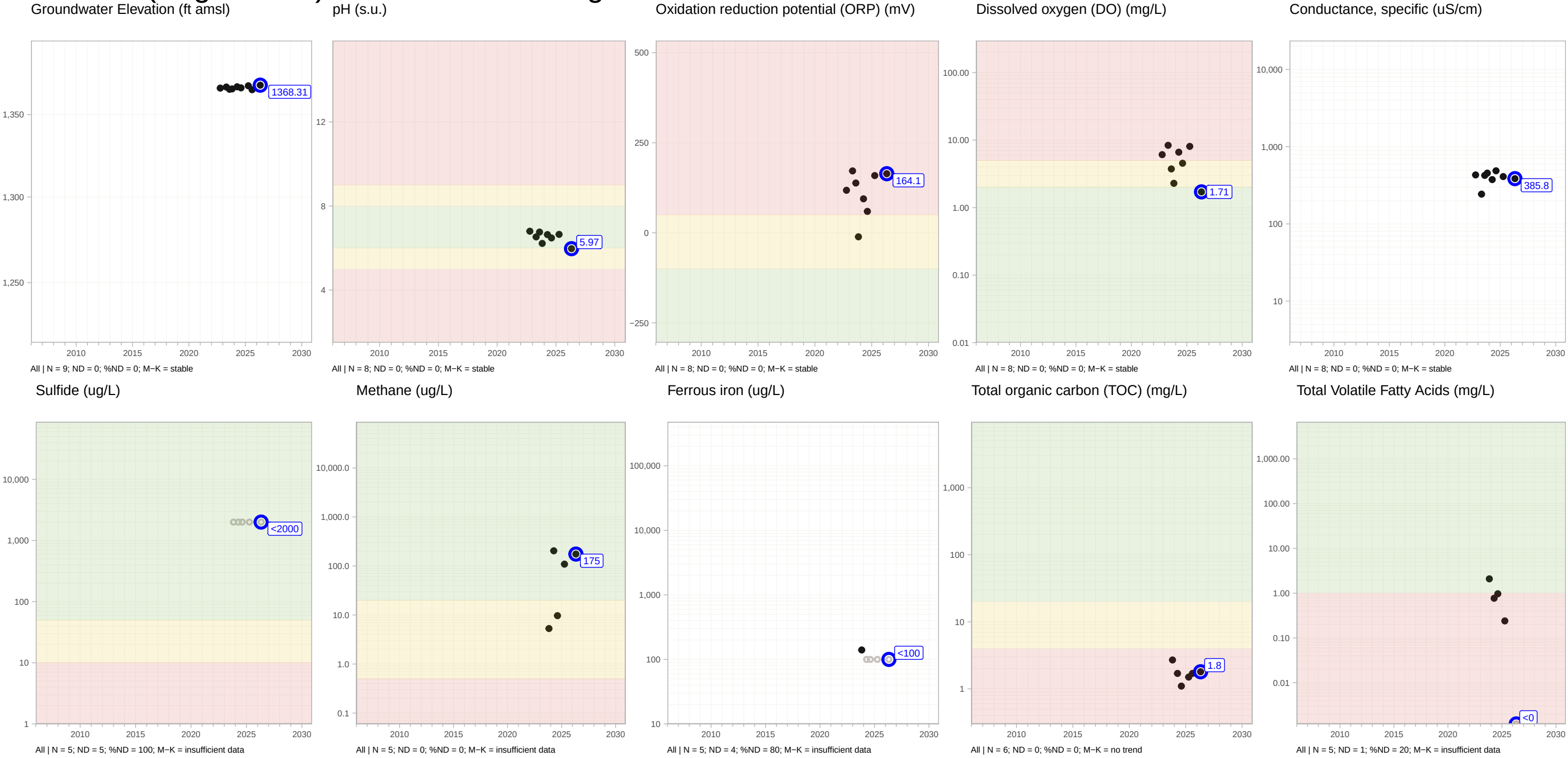


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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45AS (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

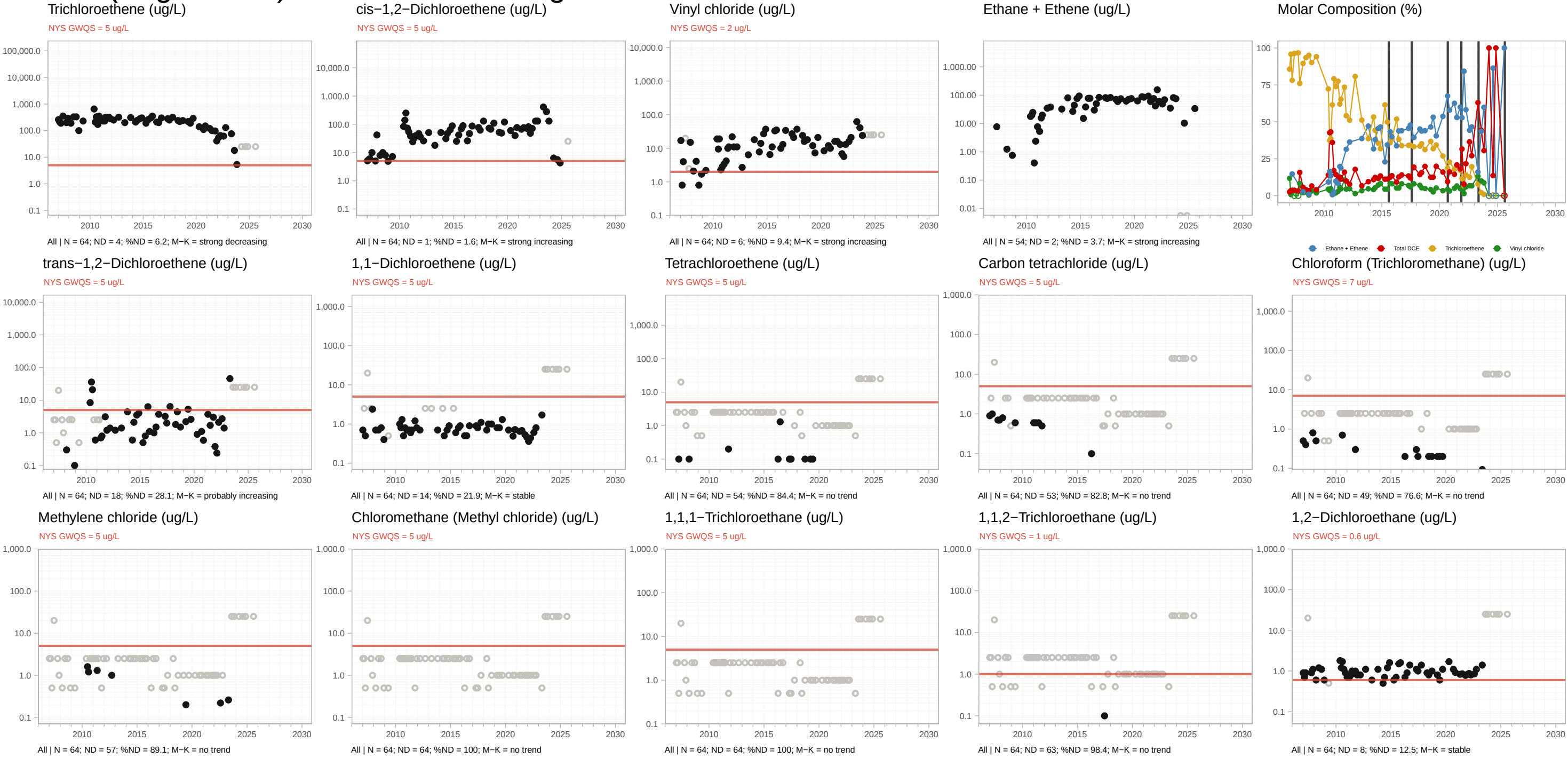


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

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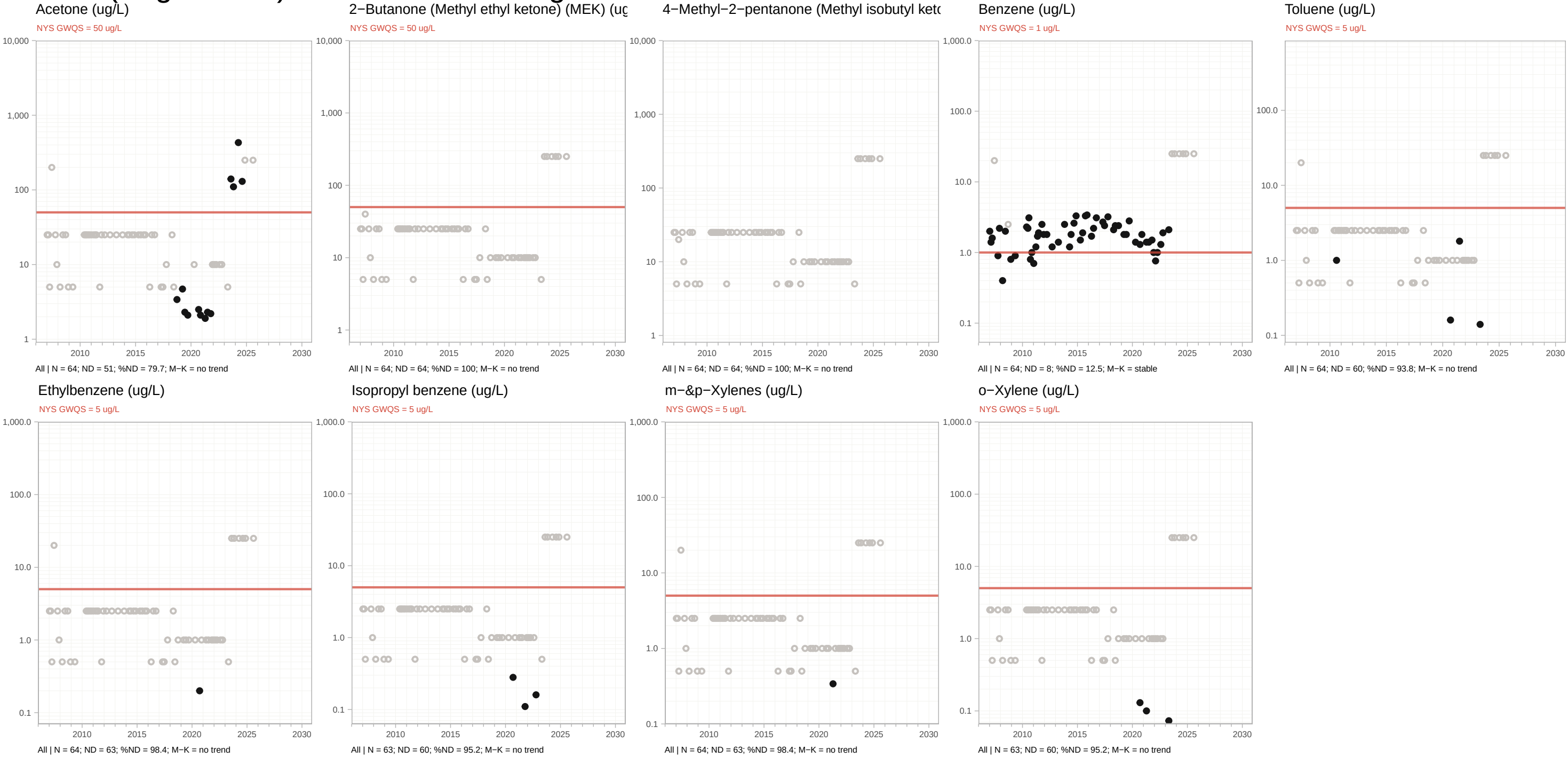
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

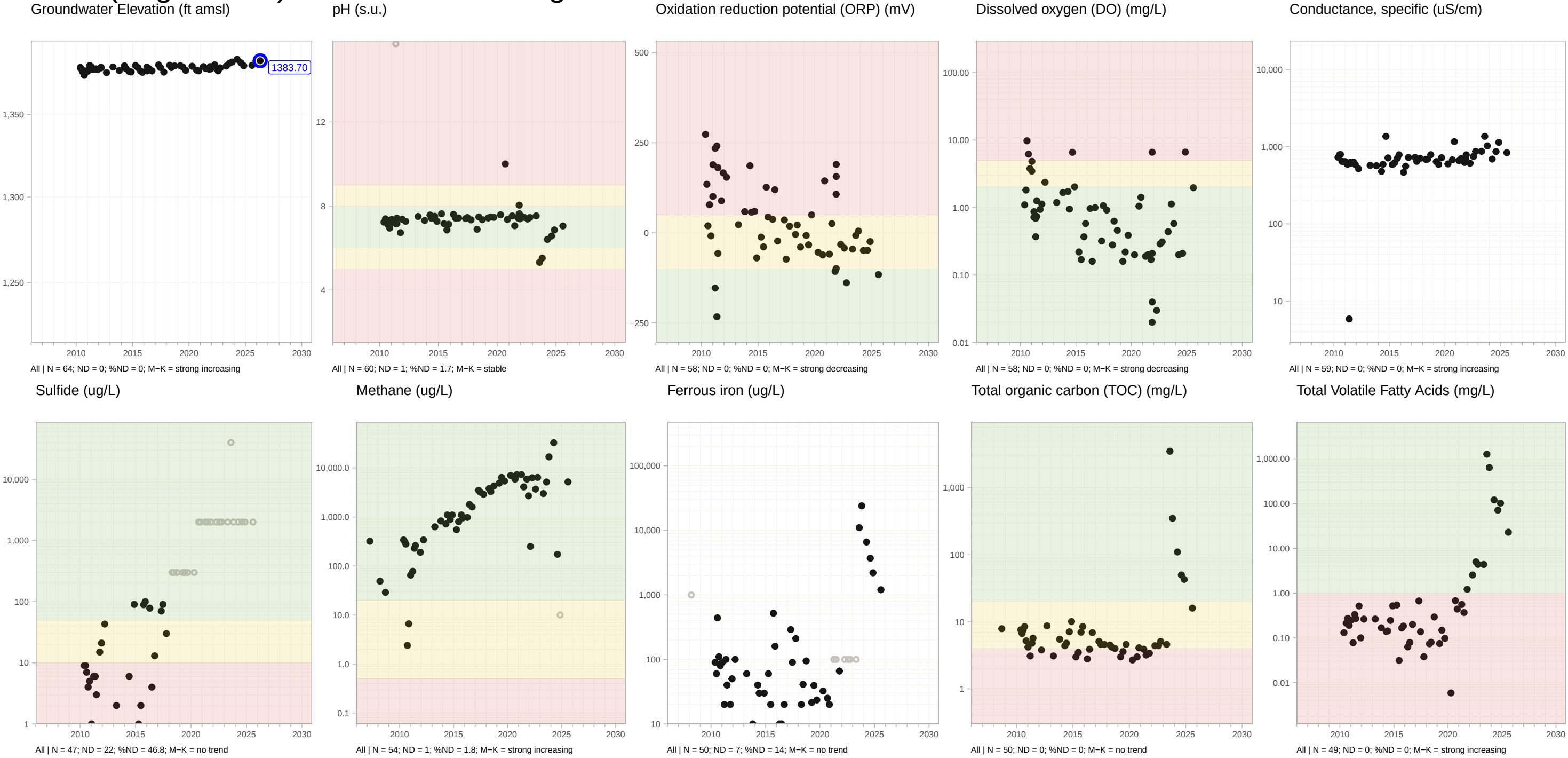


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

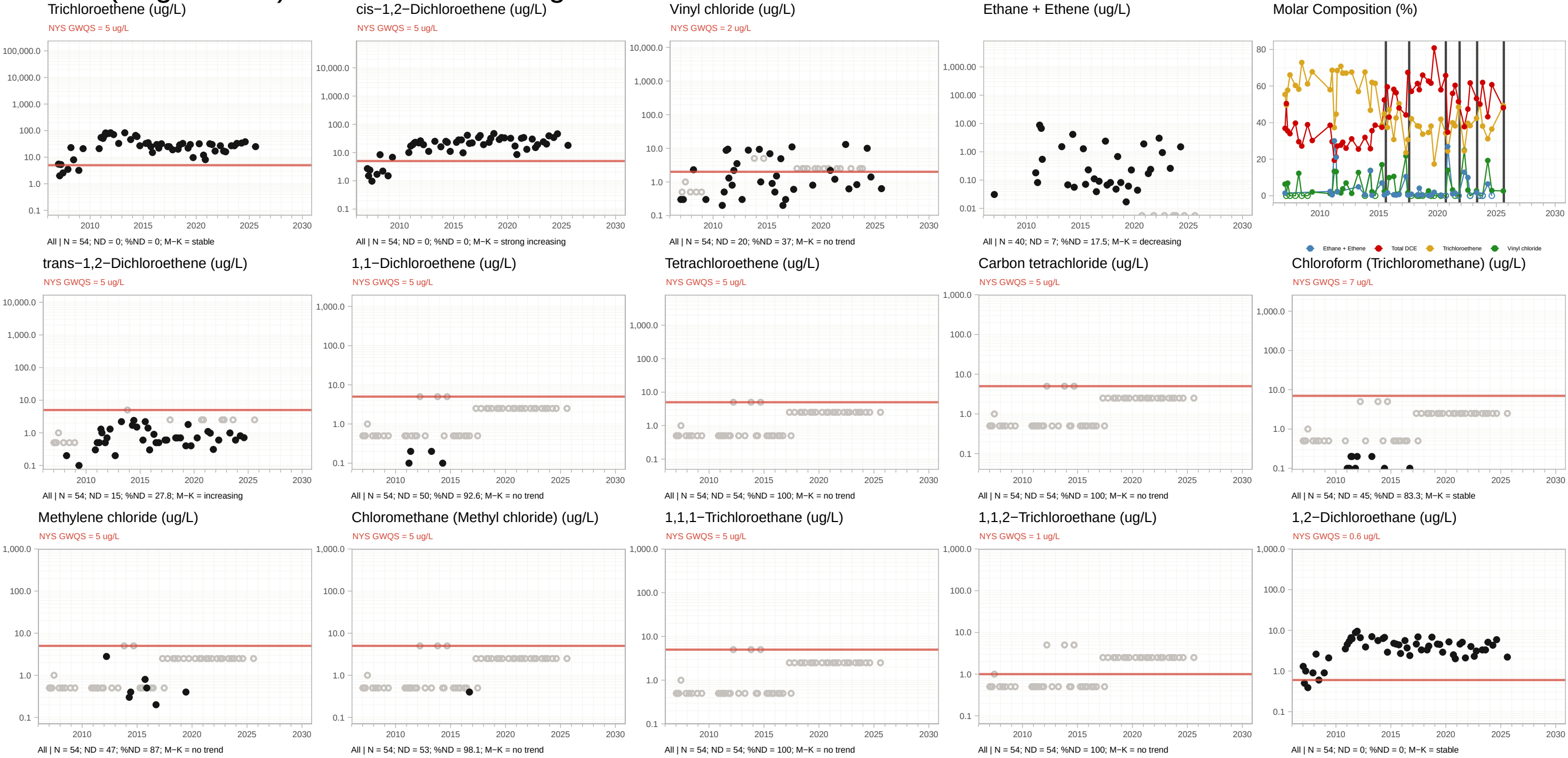


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-5A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

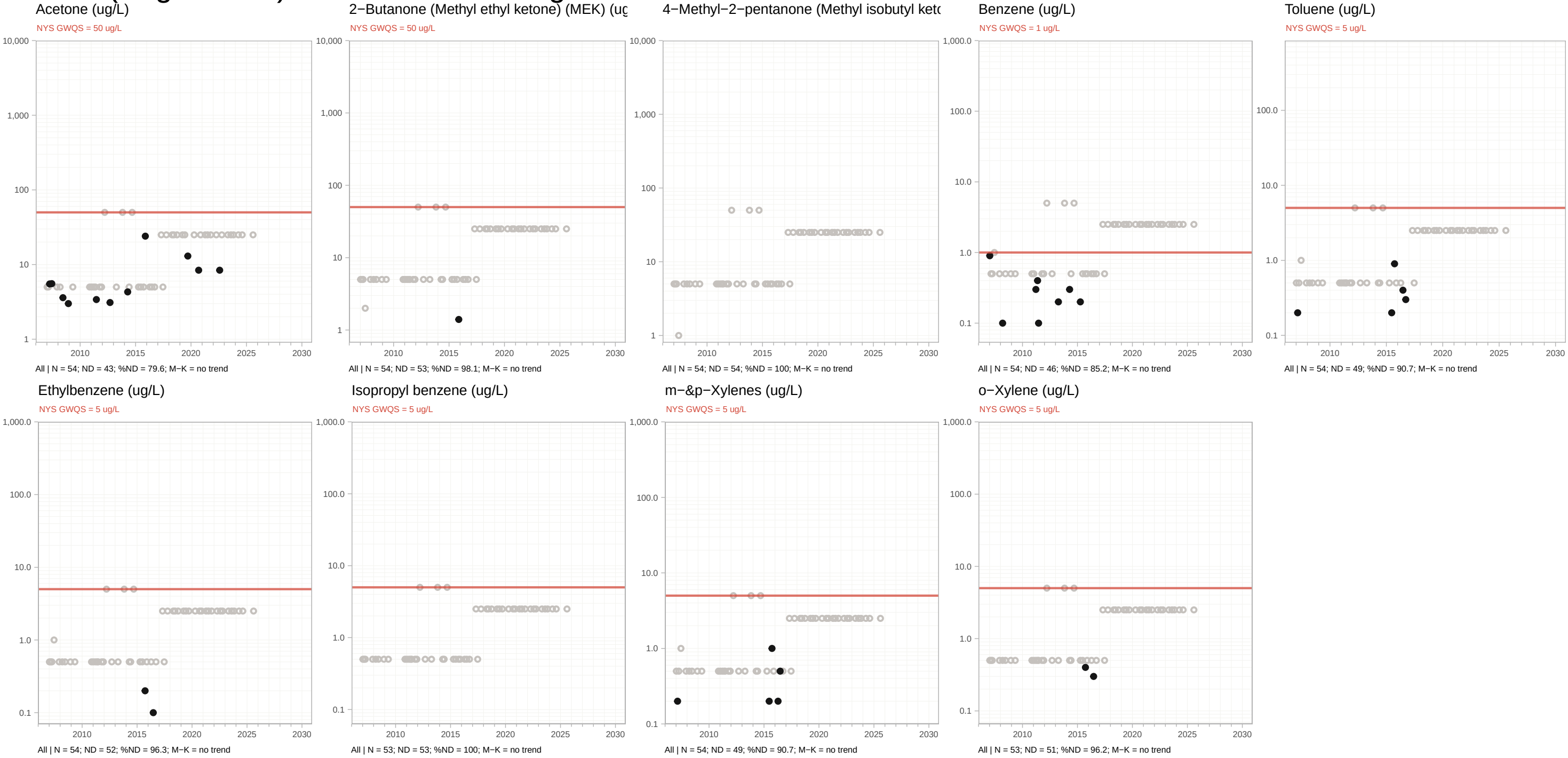
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-5A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

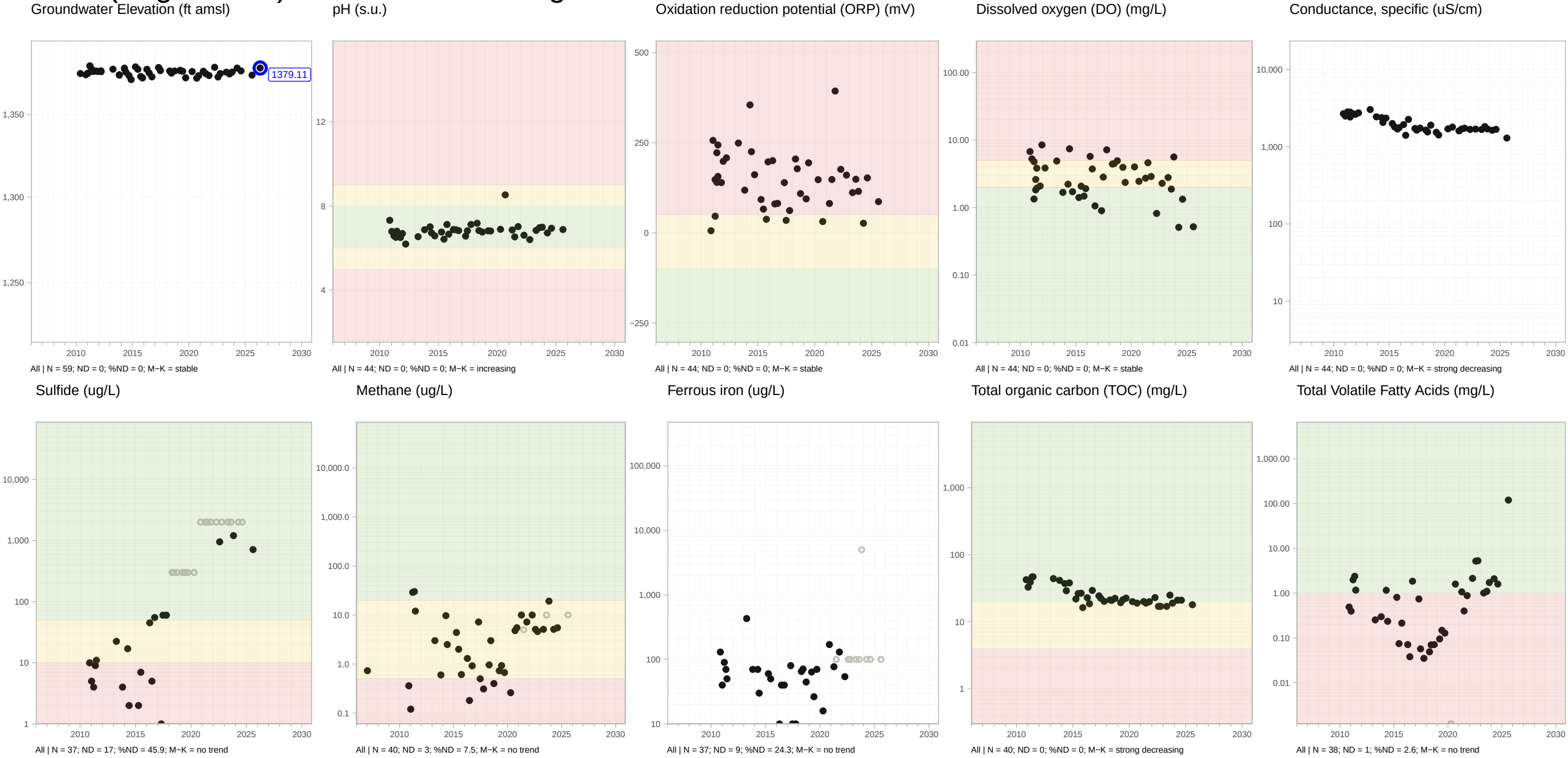


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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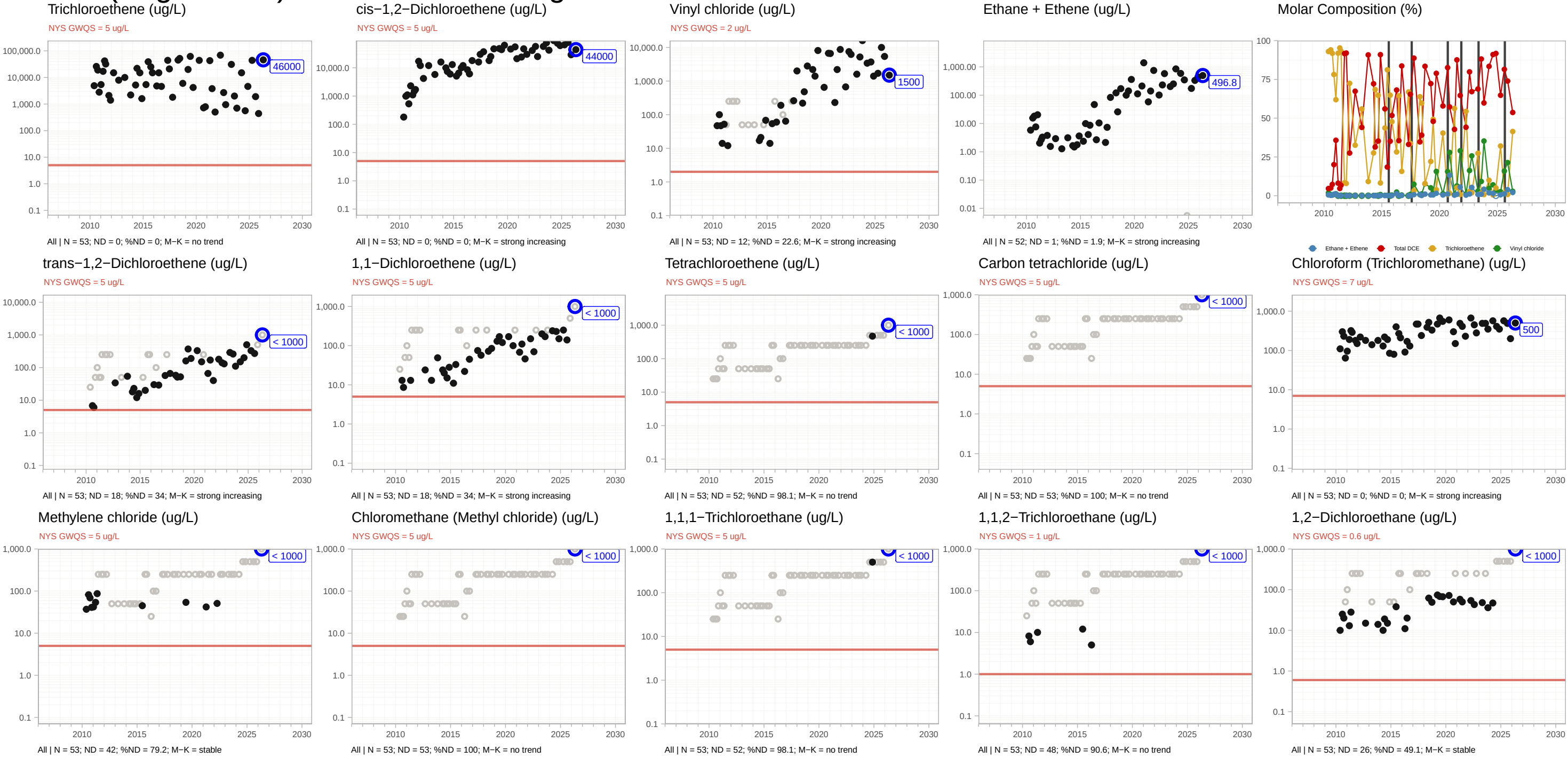


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

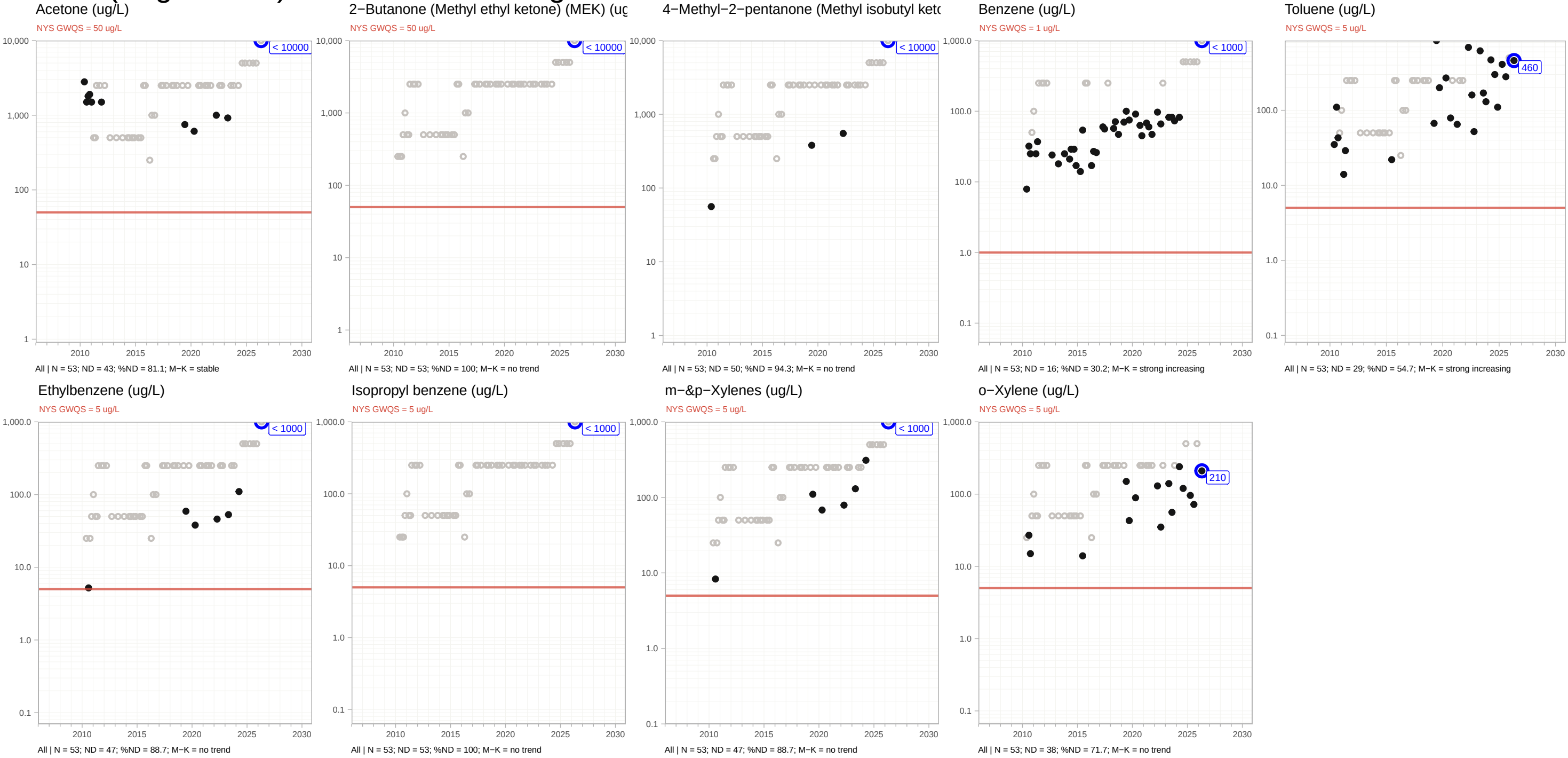


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

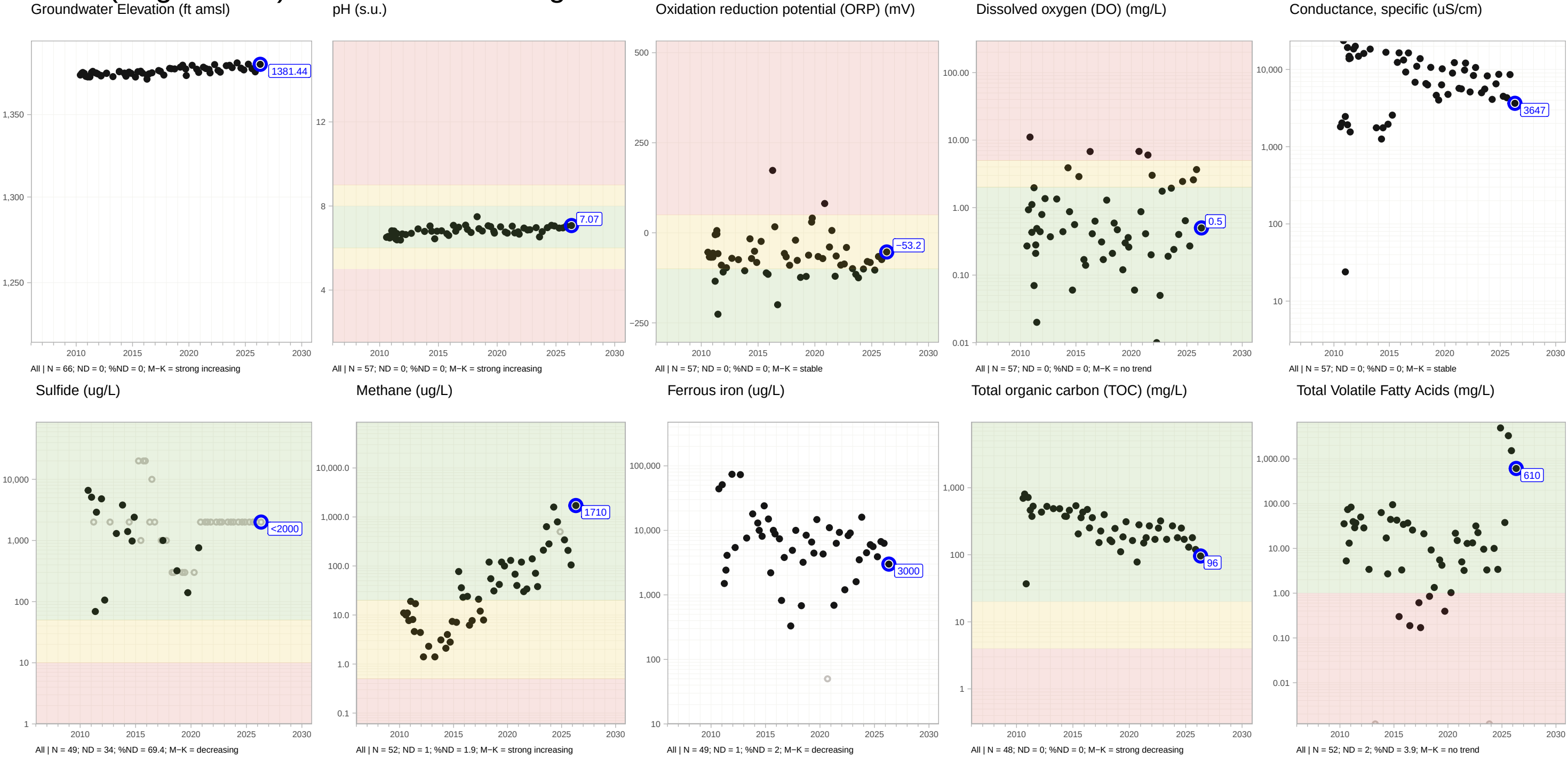


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

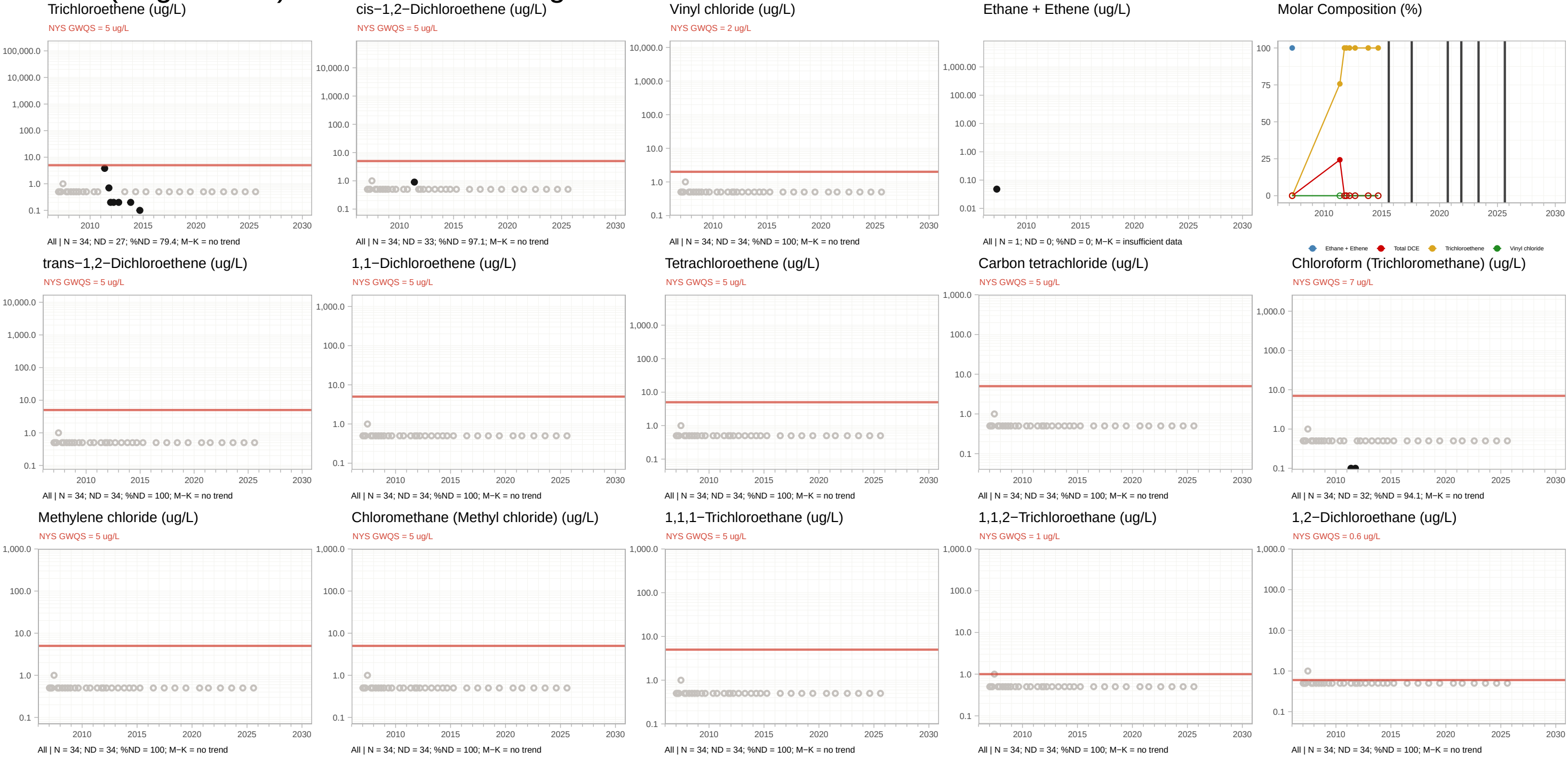
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-7A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

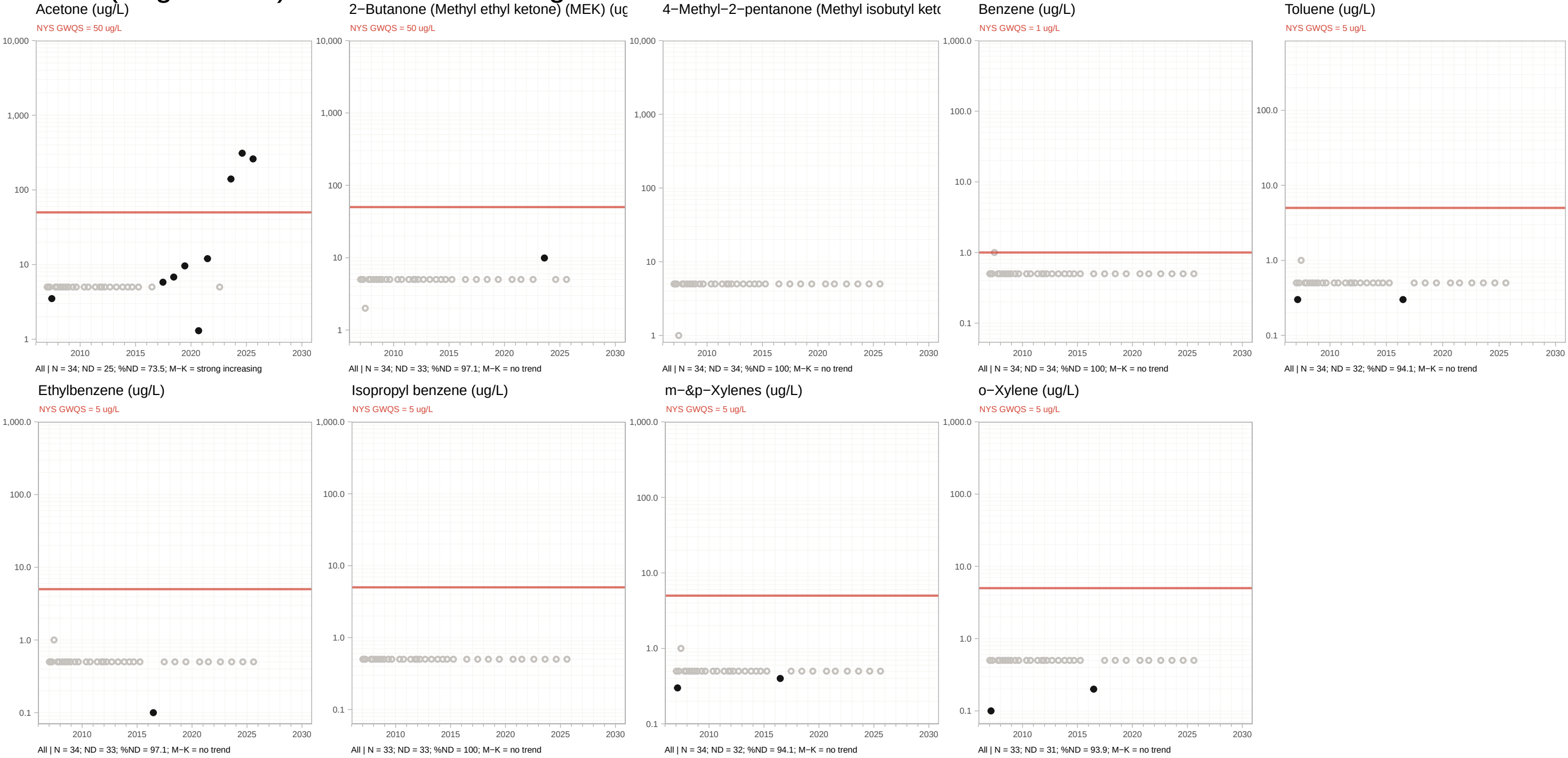
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-7A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

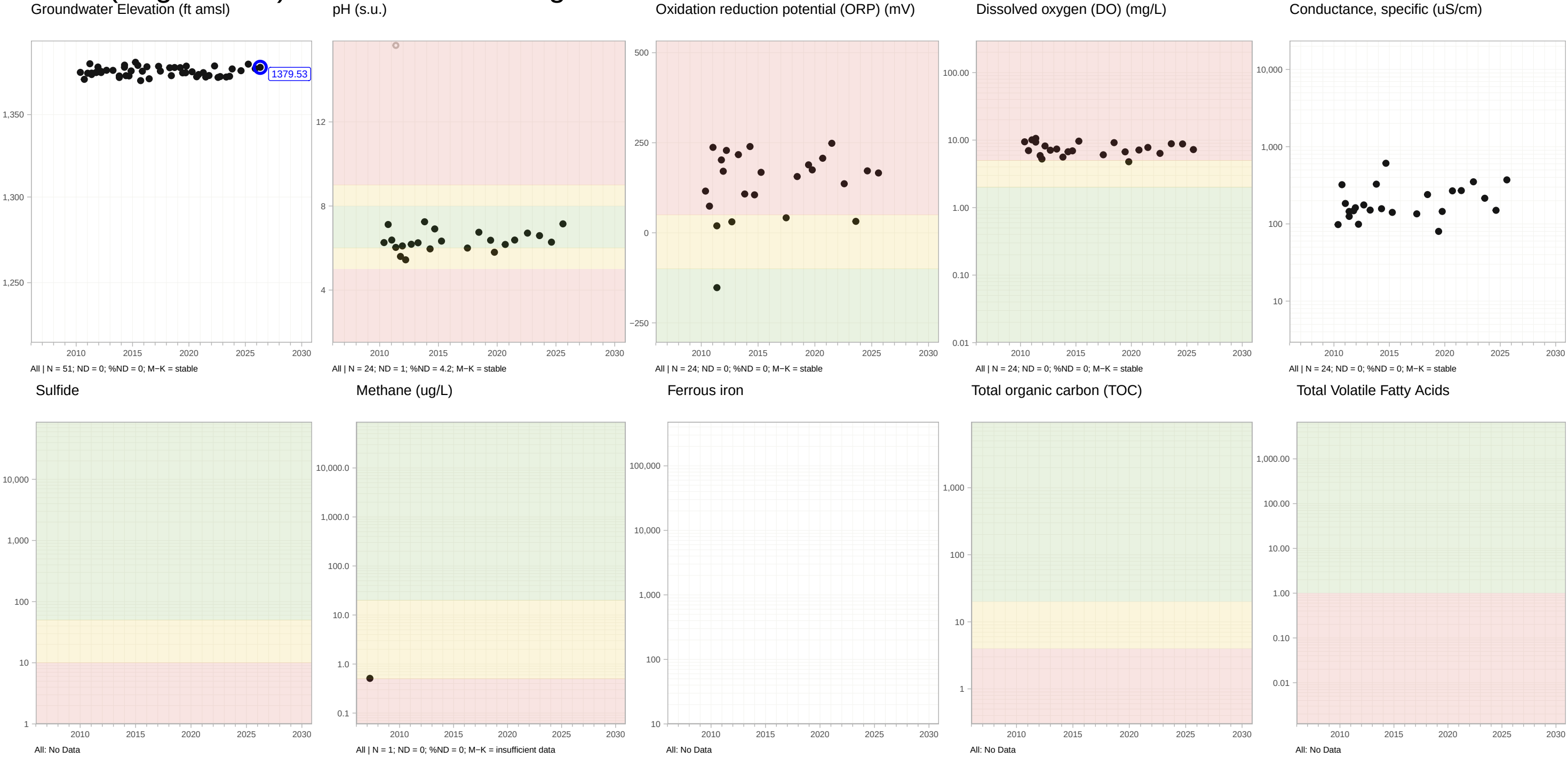


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-7A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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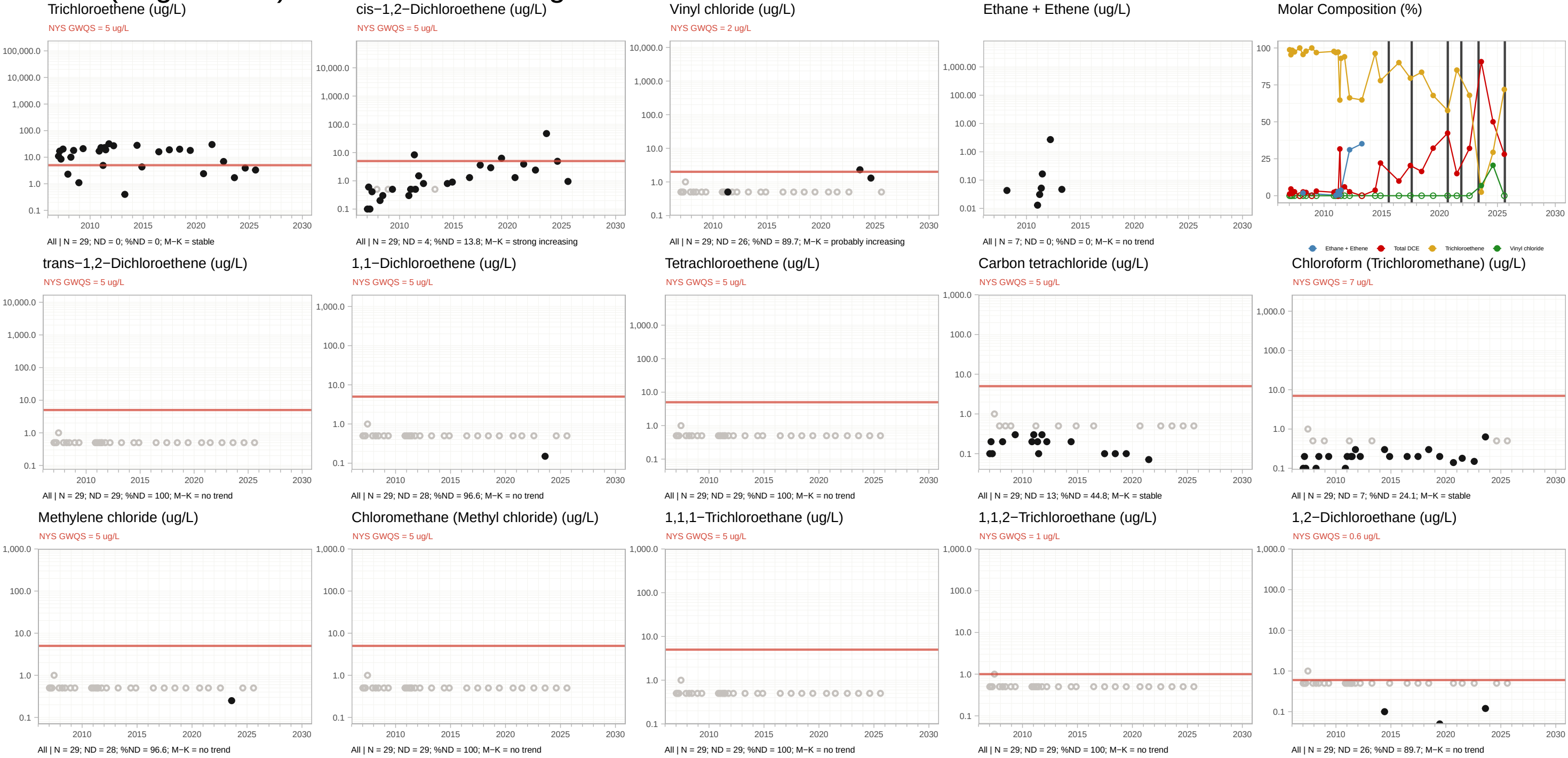
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-8A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

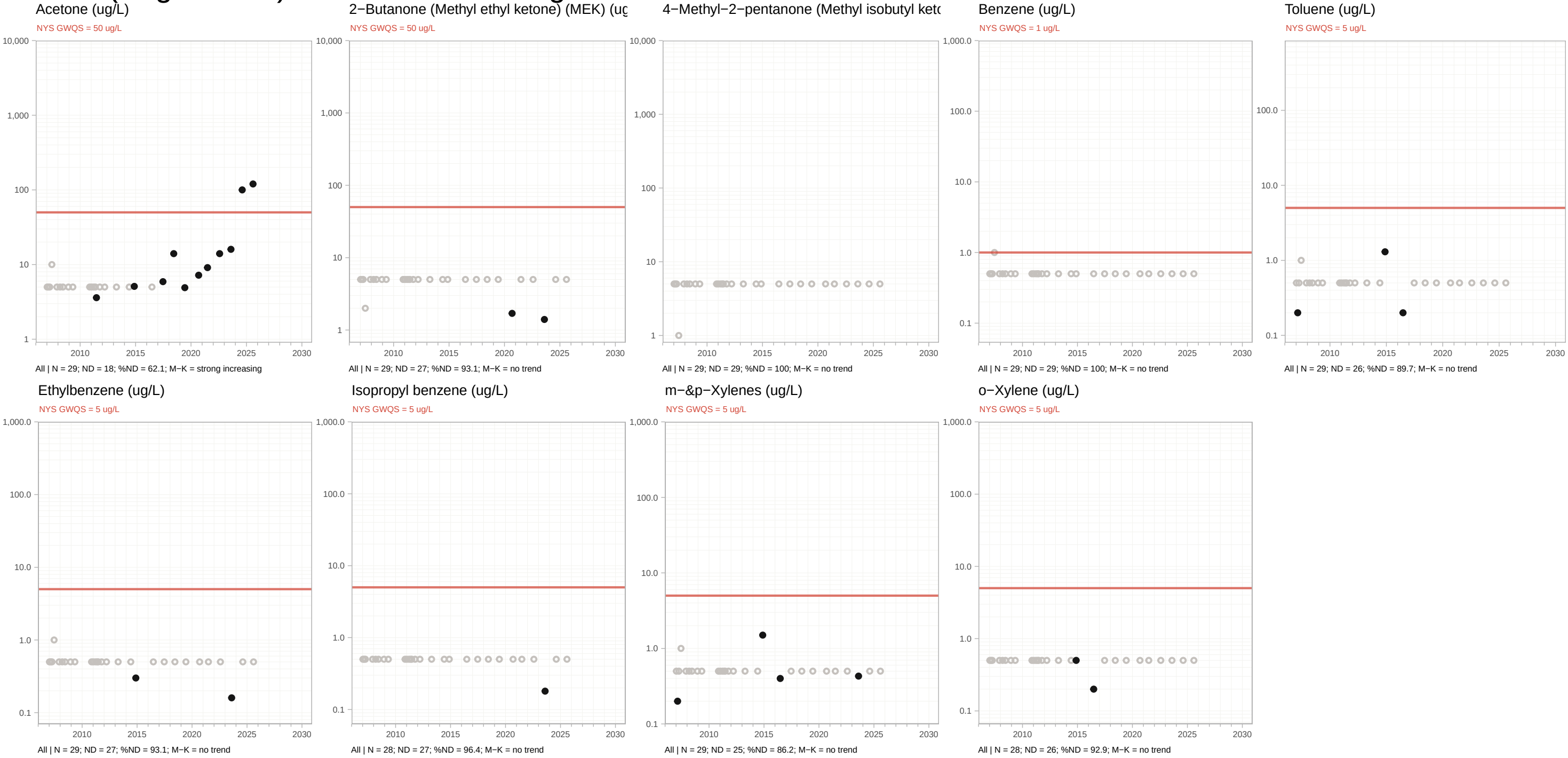
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-8A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

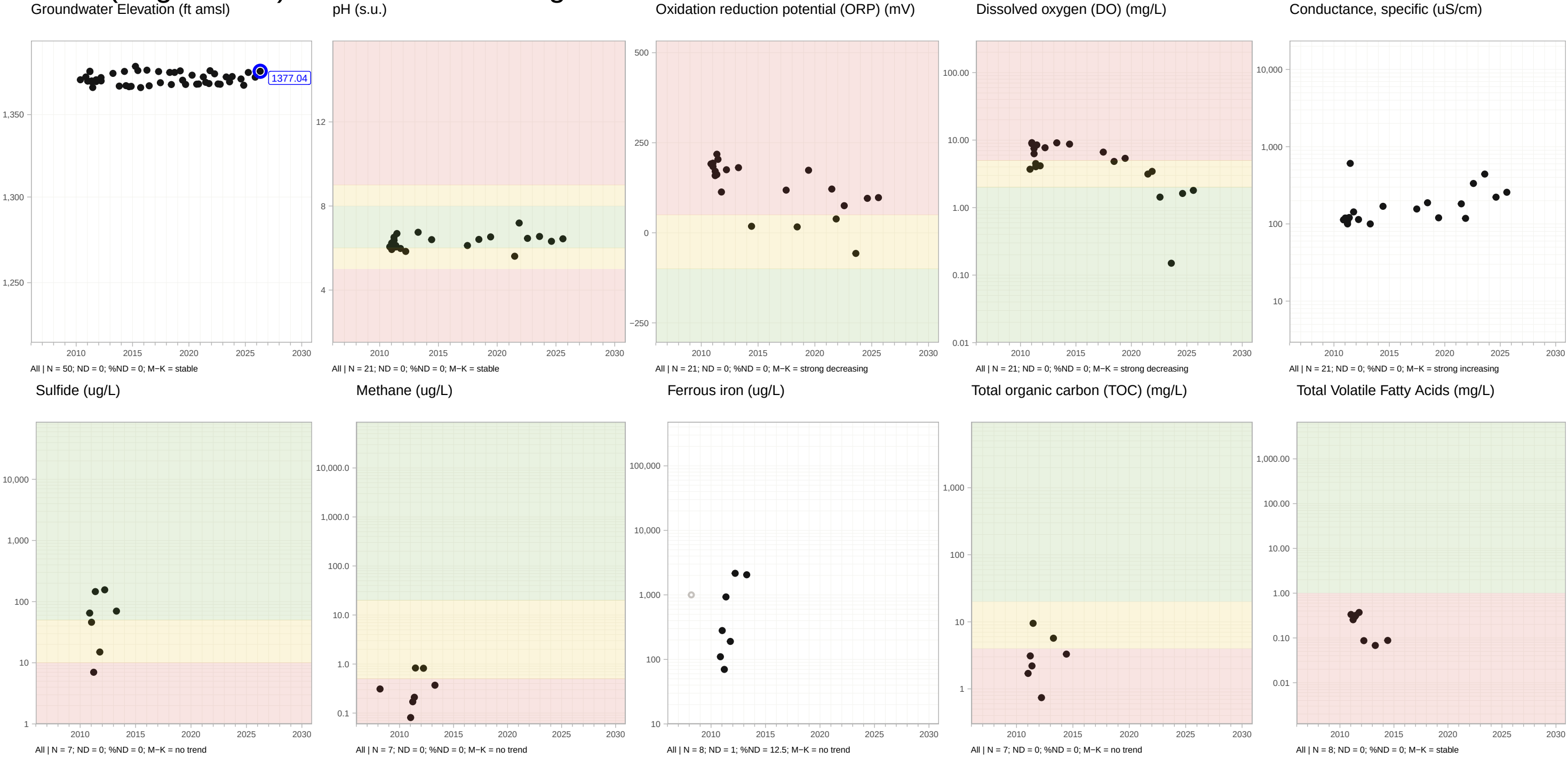


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-8A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

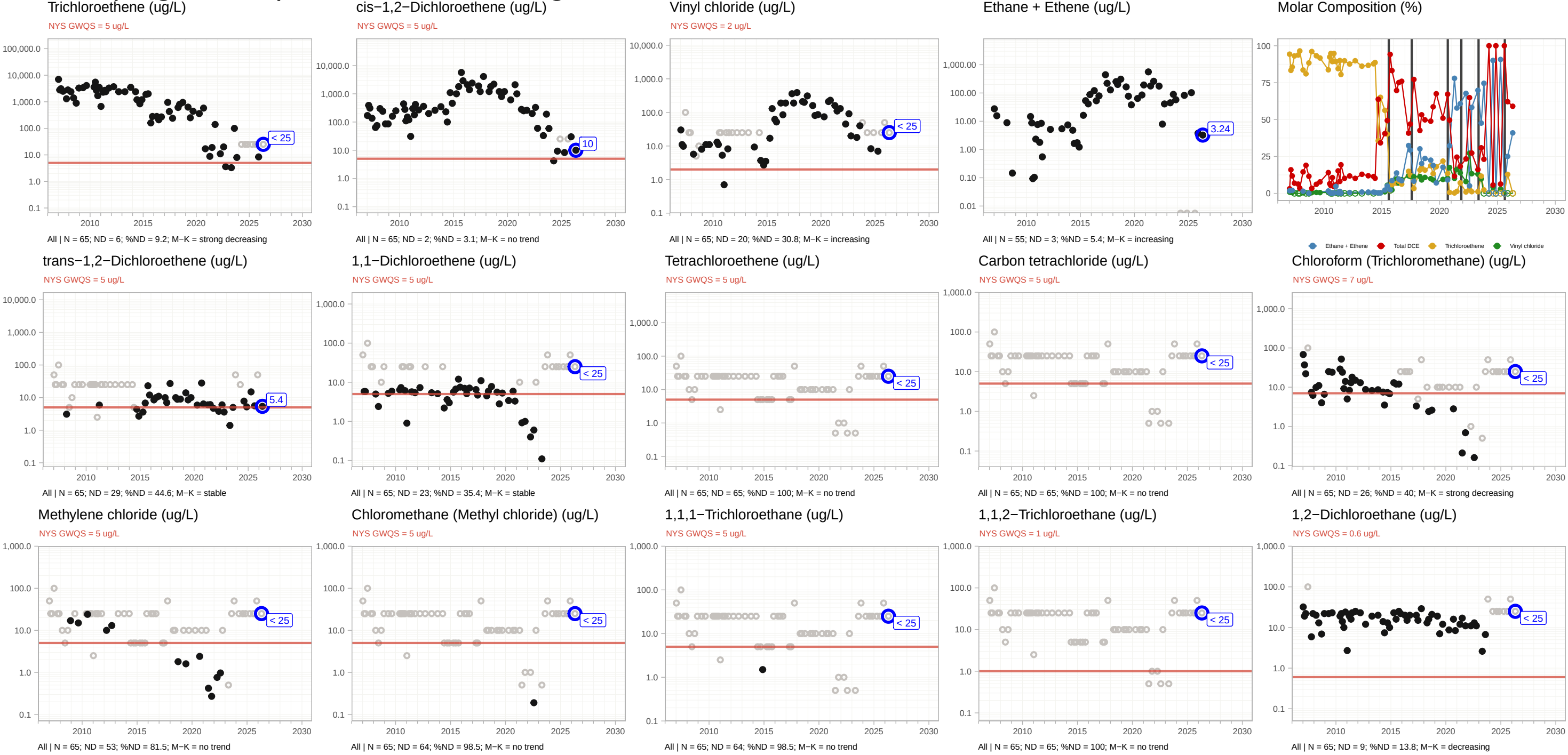


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-9A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

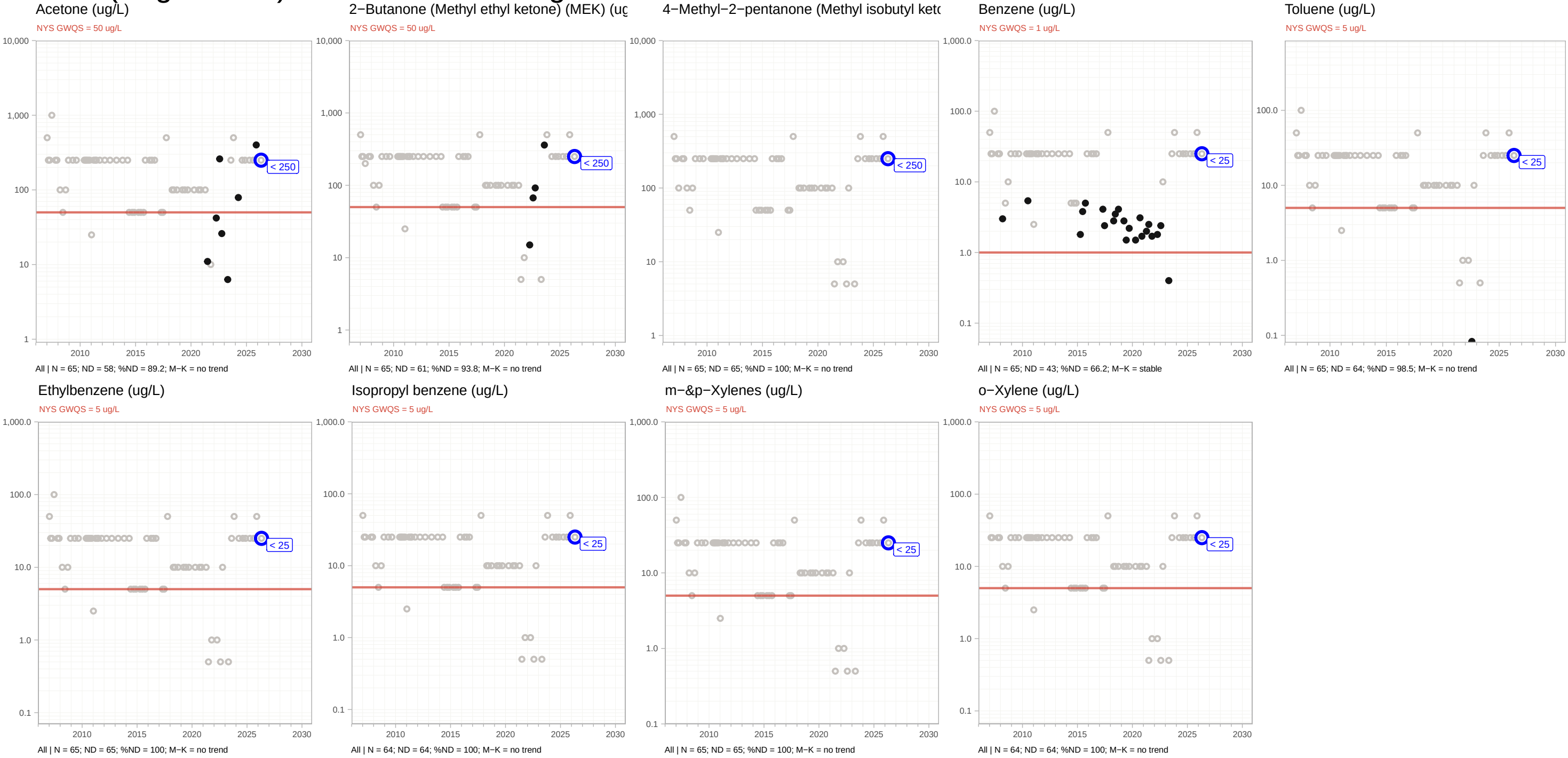


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-9A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

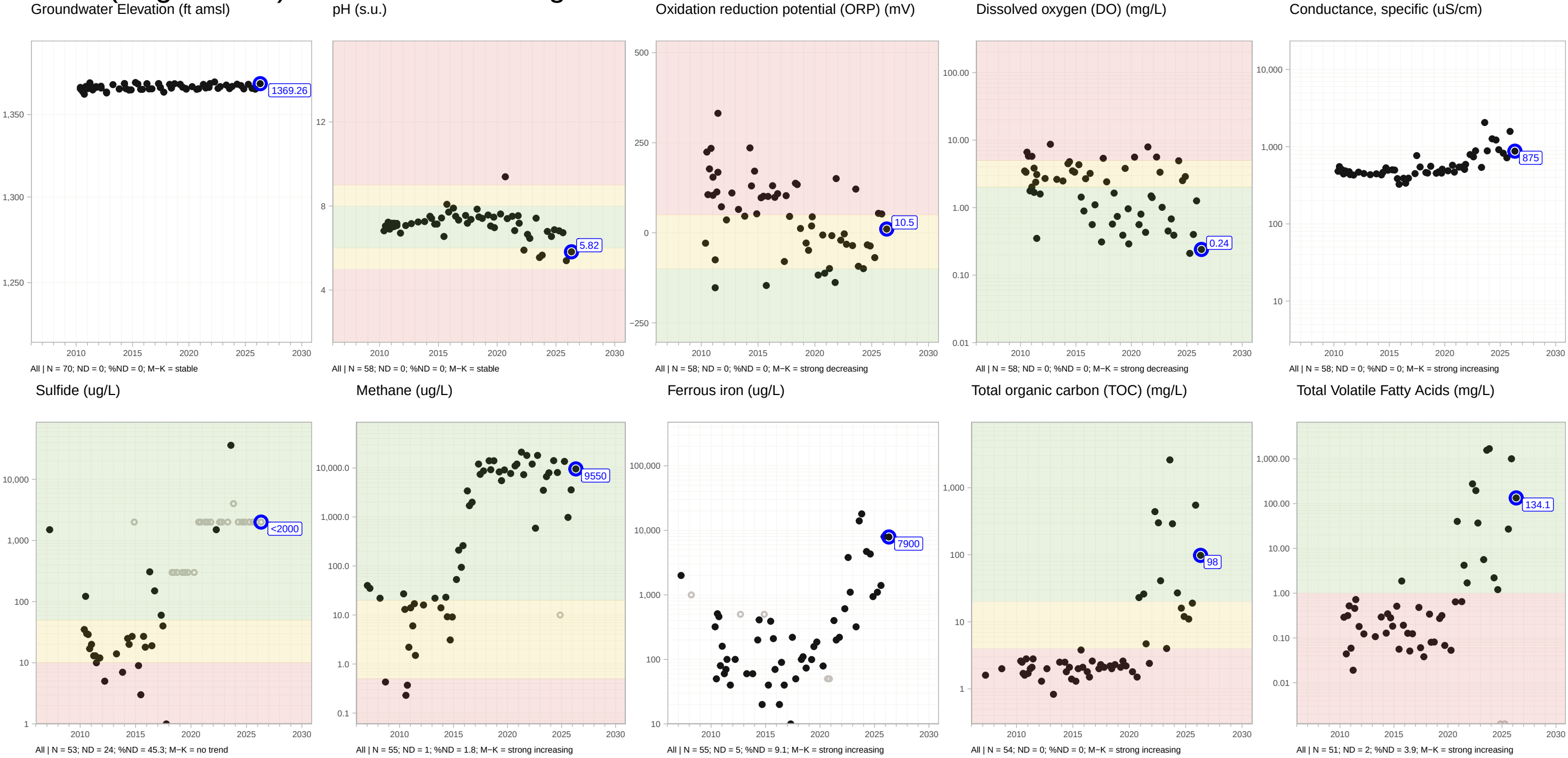


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-9A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

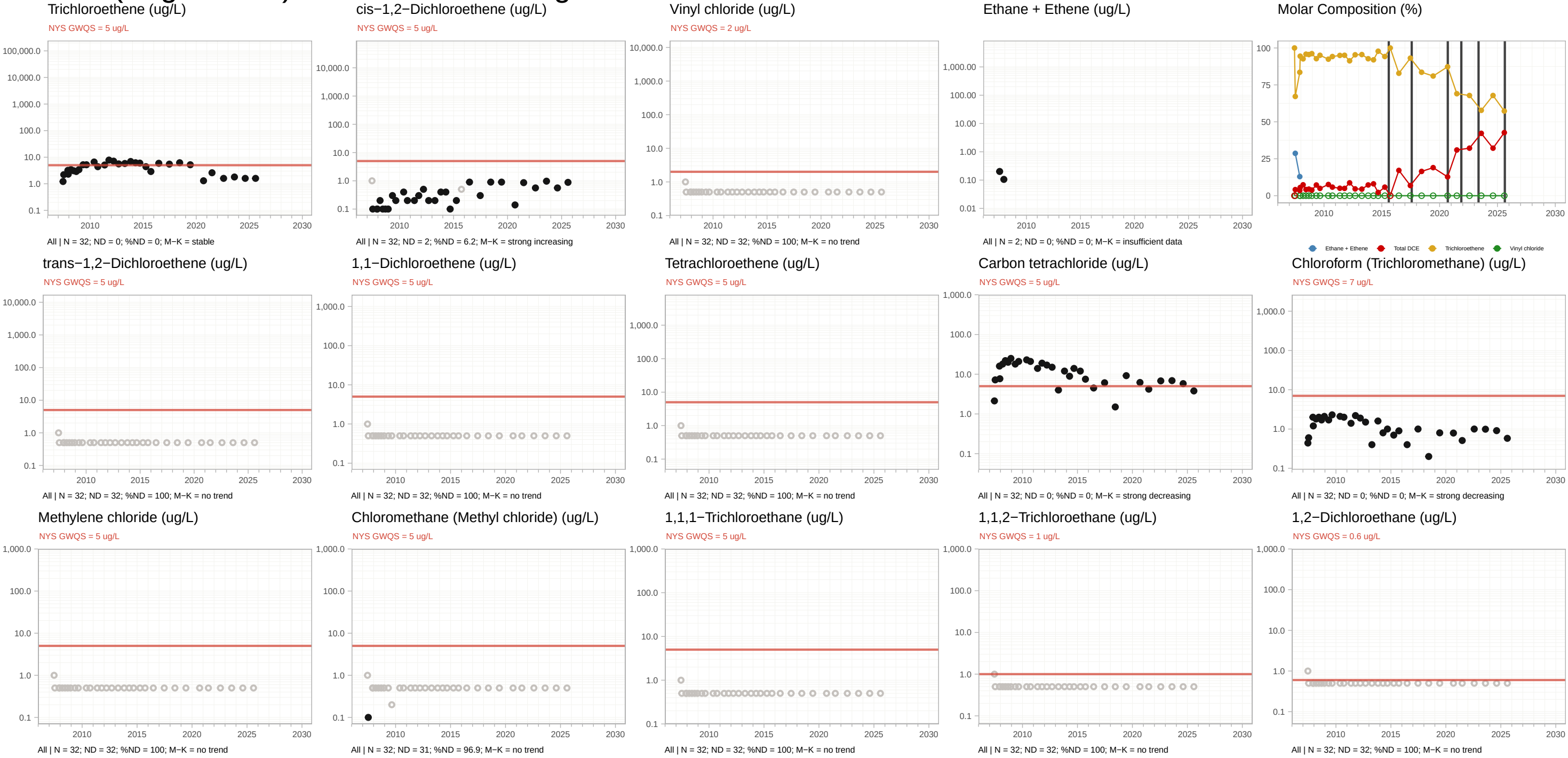


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–2A (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

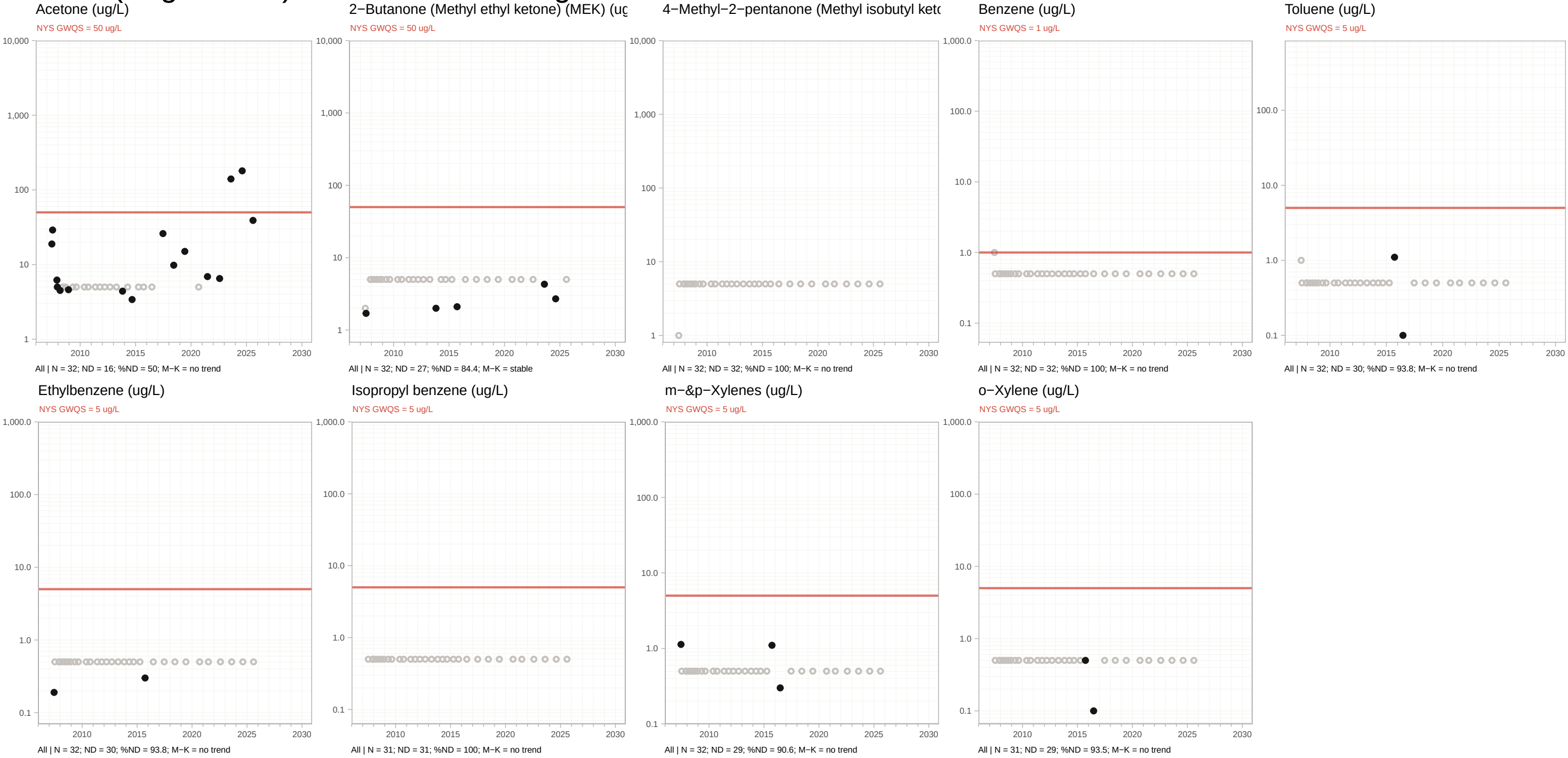
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–2A (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

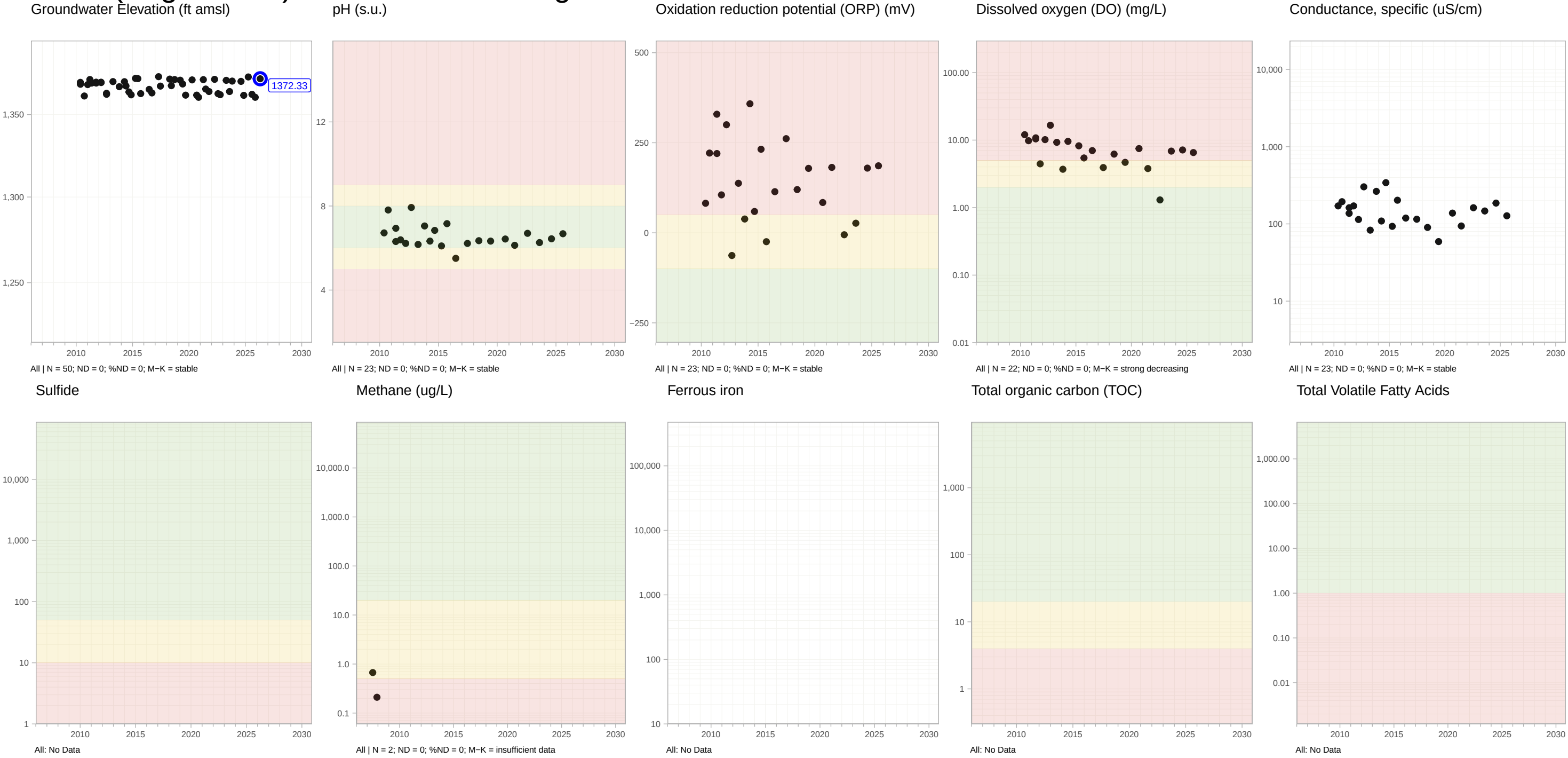


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-2A (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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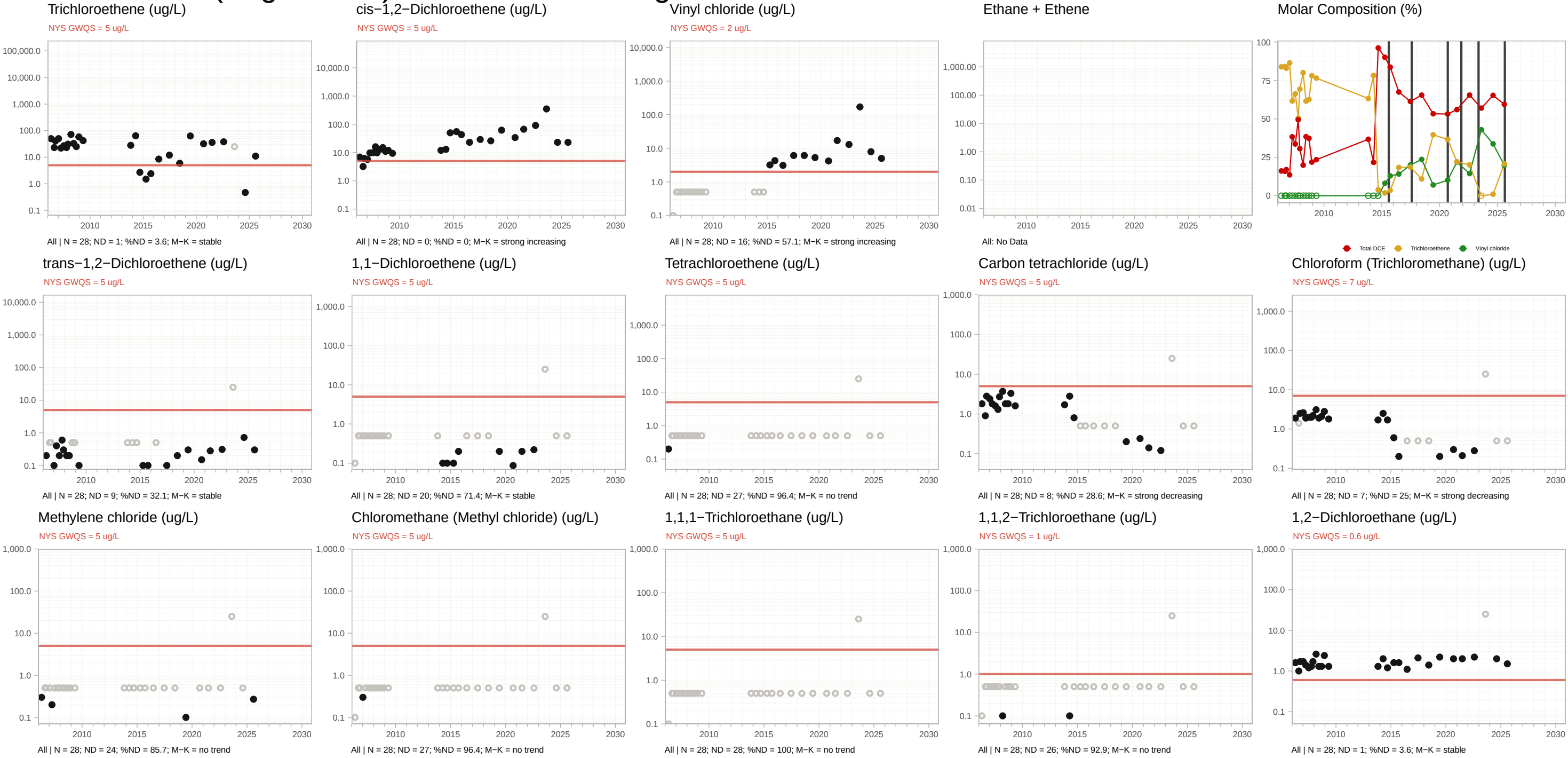
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 1 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

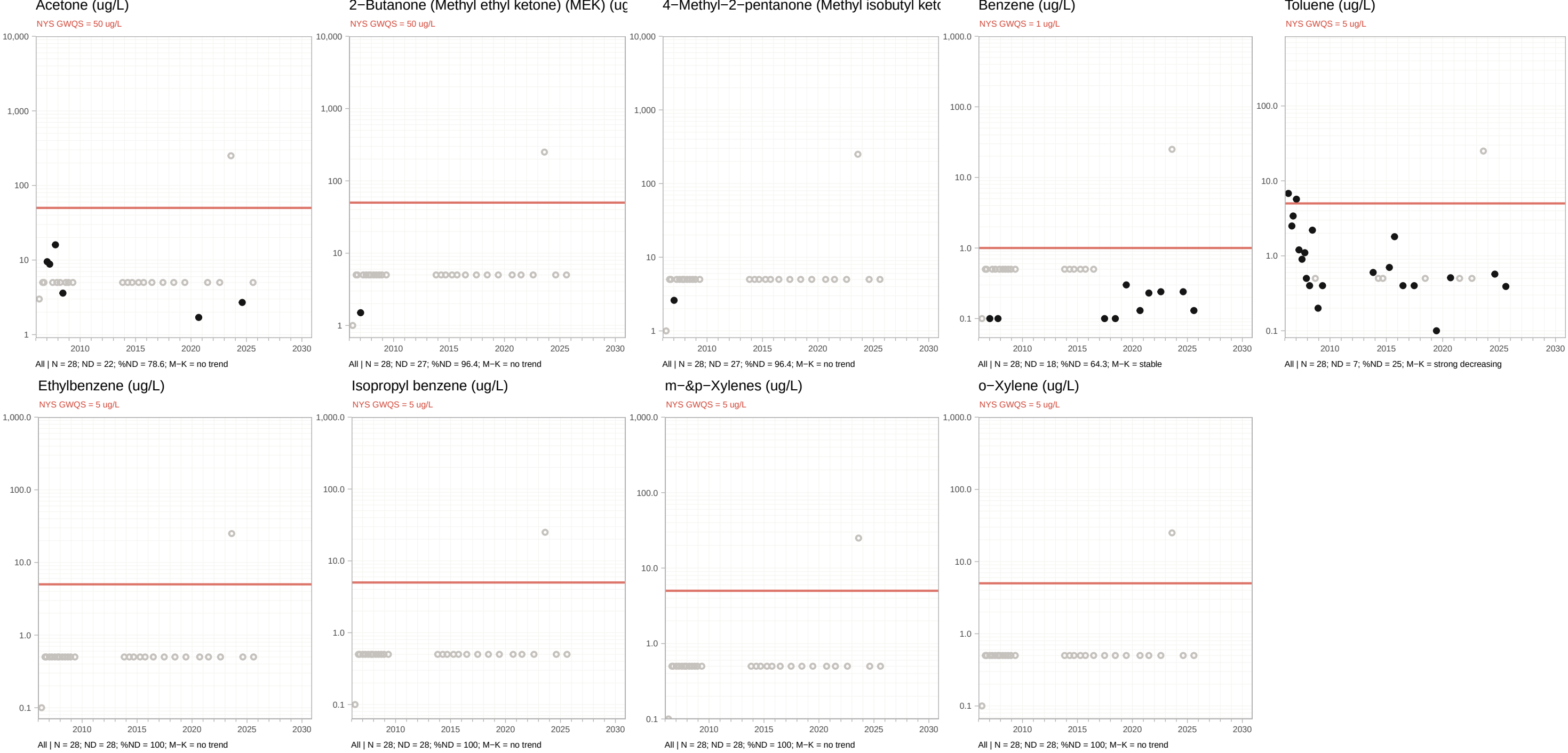
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 1 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

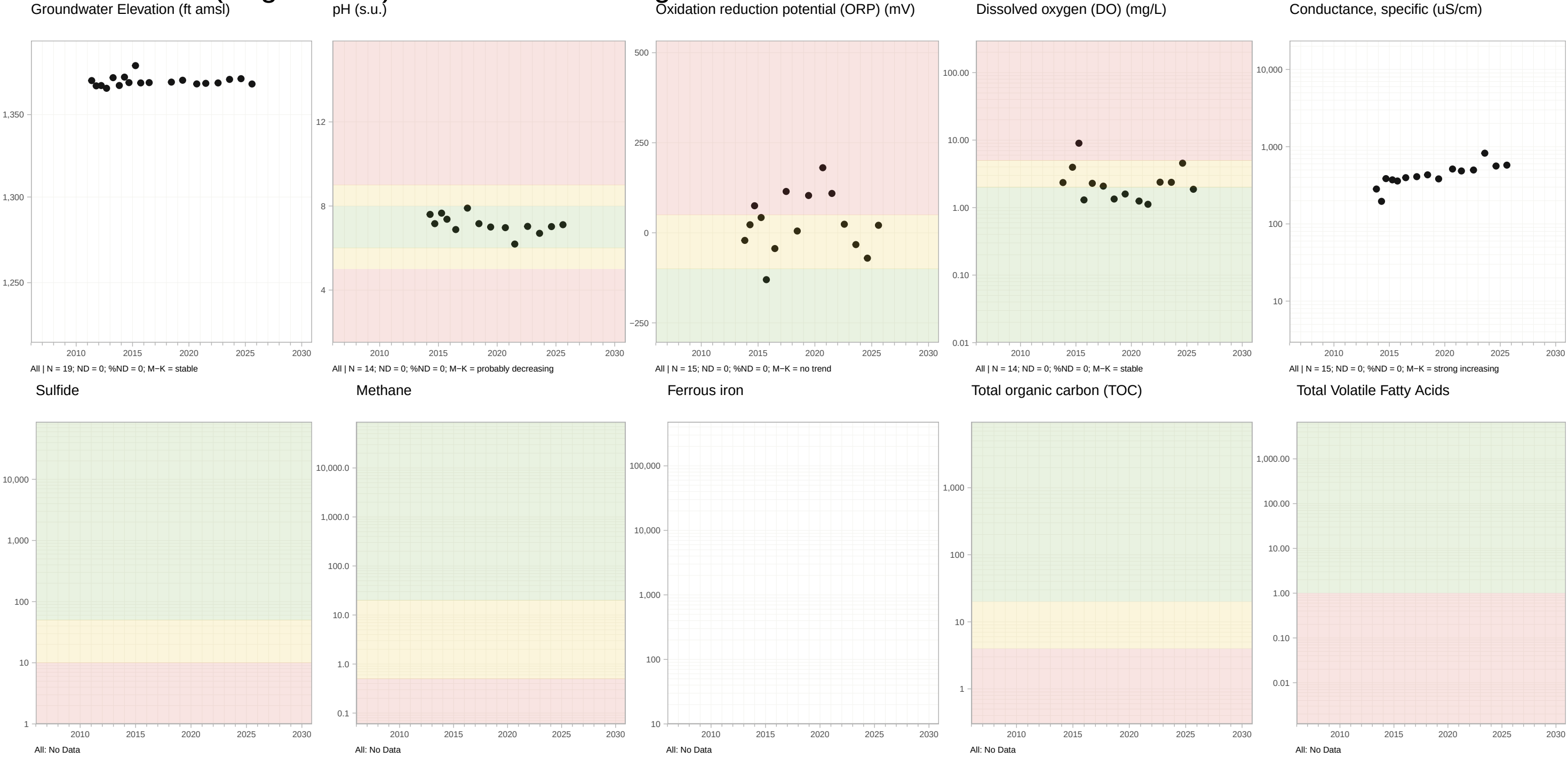


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 1 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

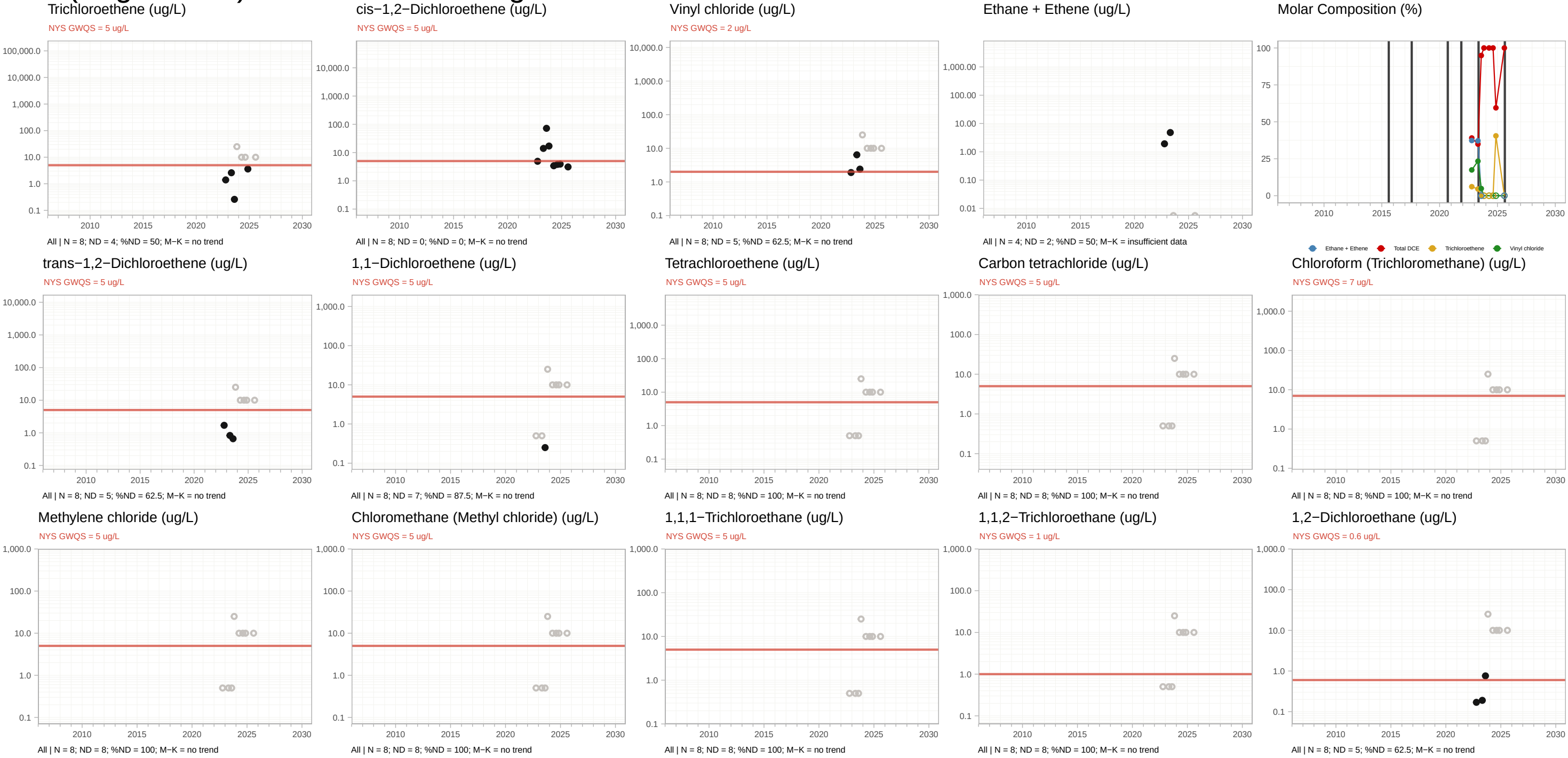


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-1 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

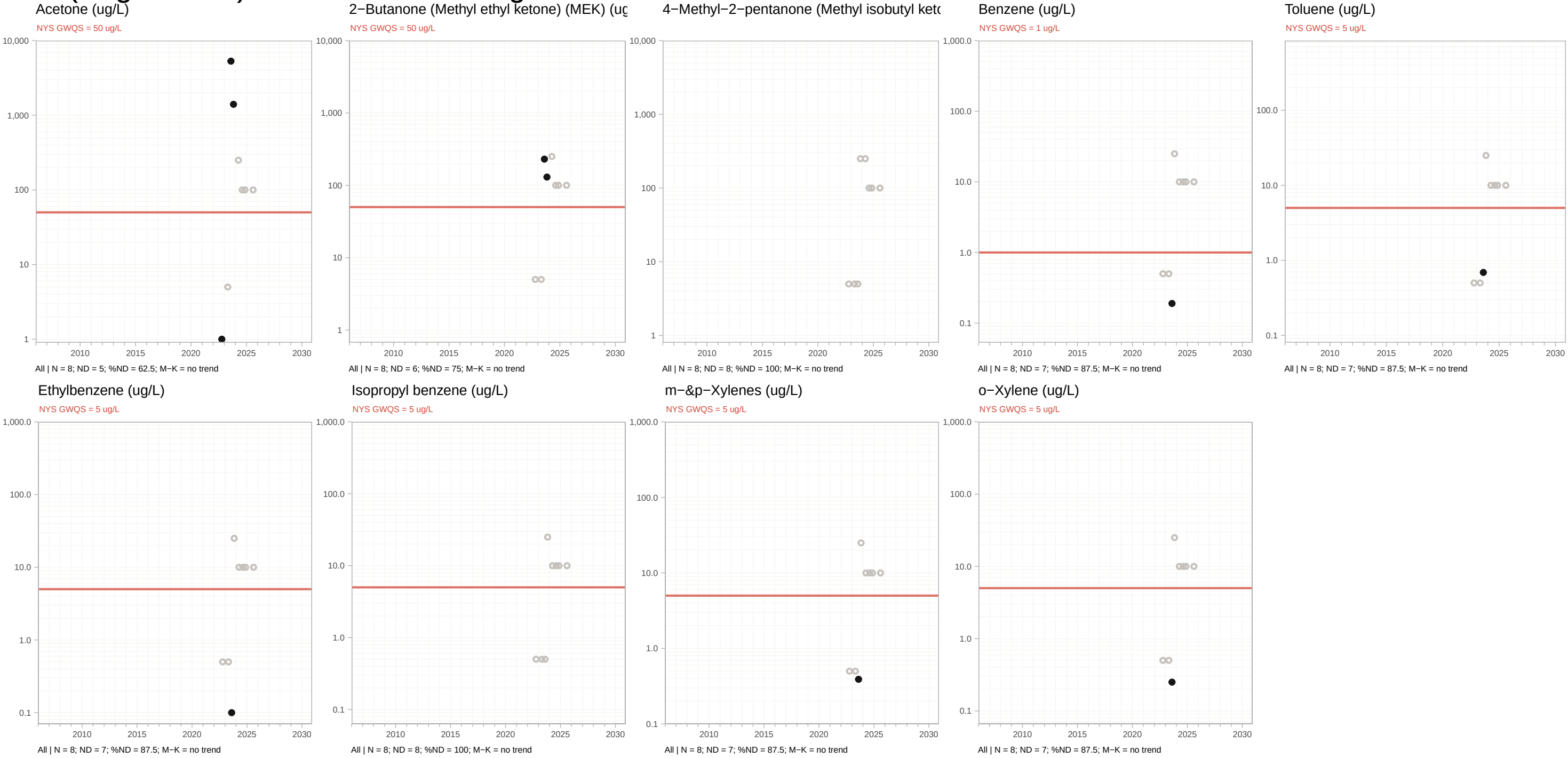


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-1 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

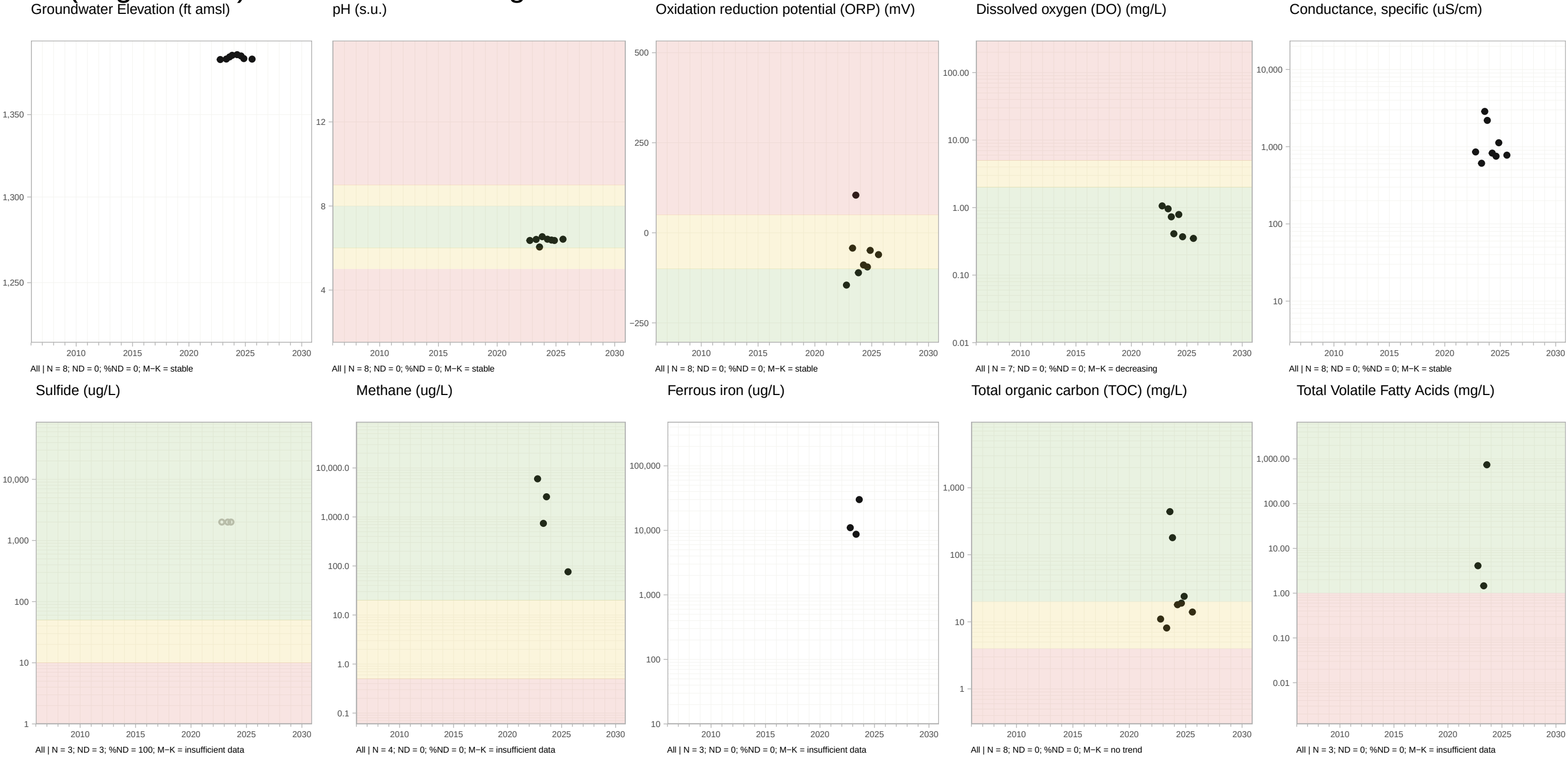


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-1 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

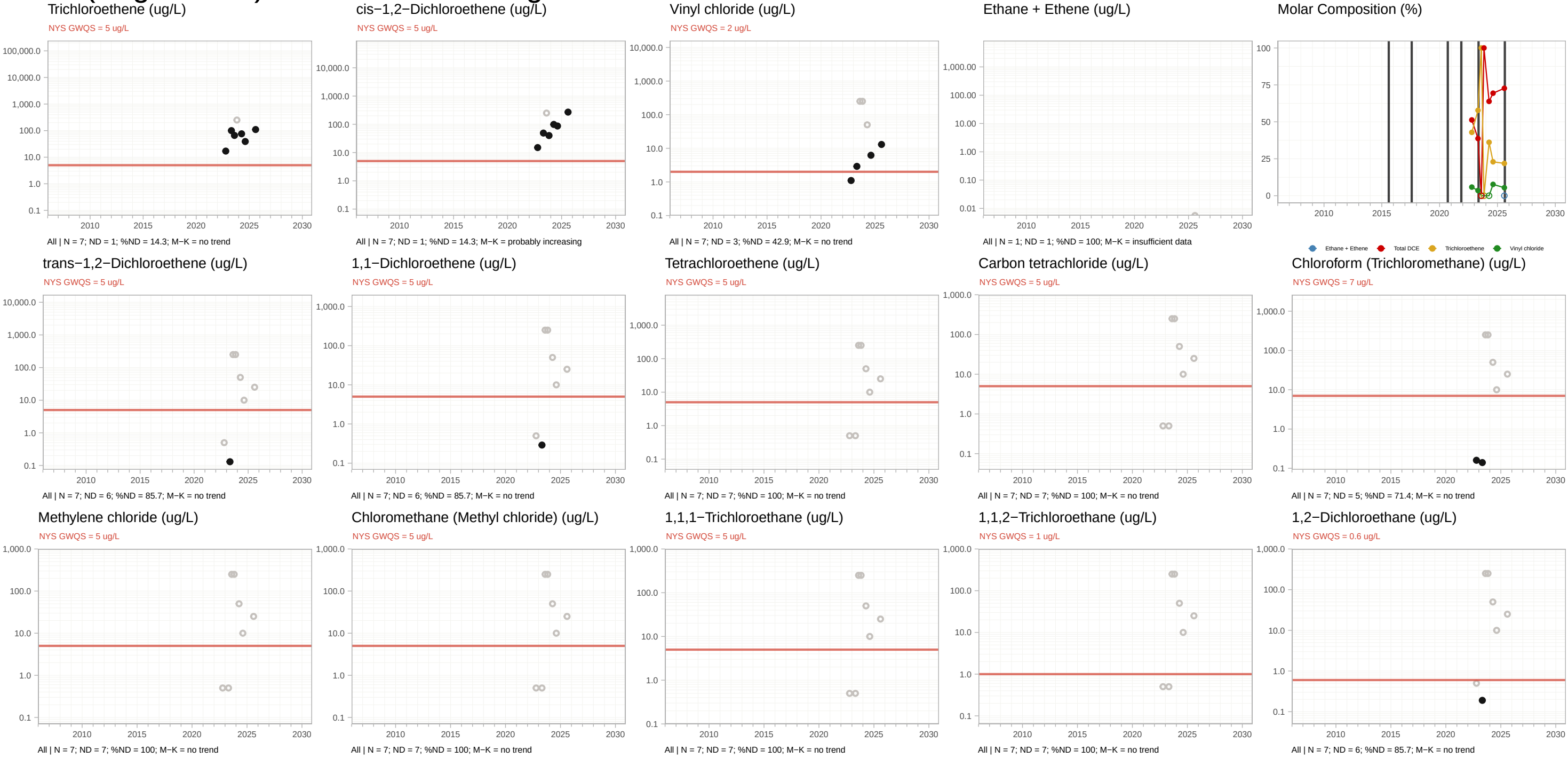


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-10 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

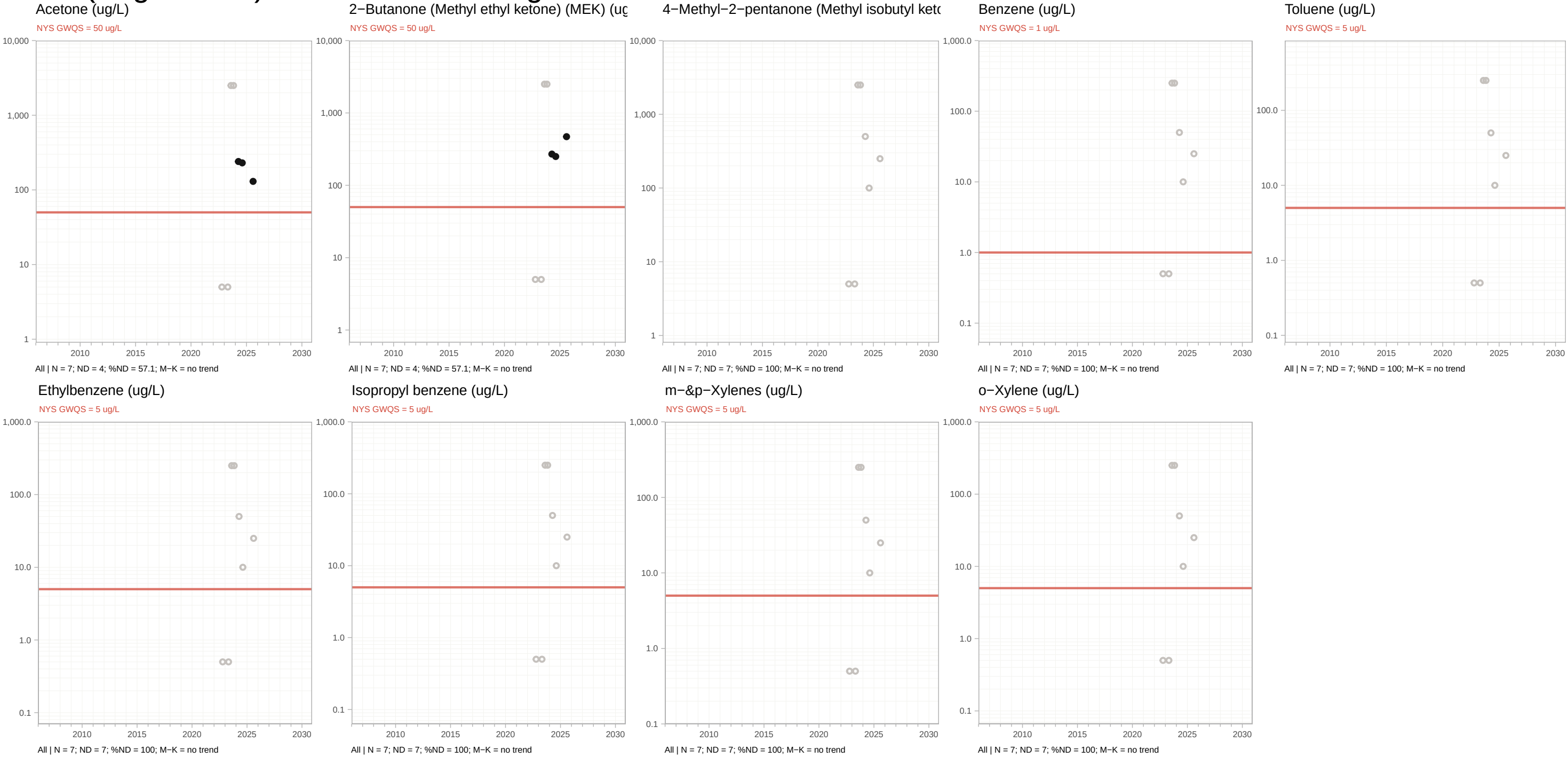
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-10 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

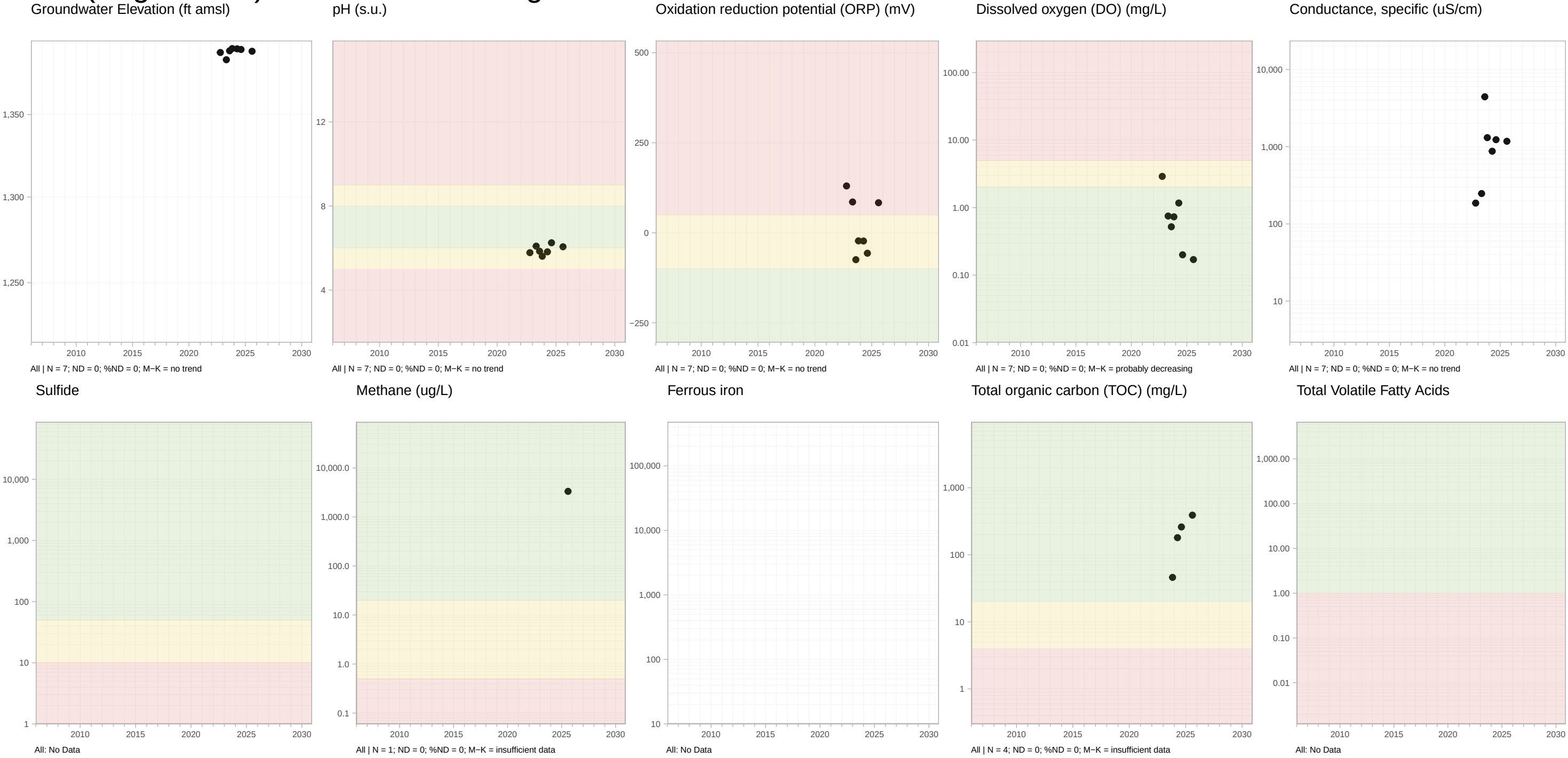


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-10 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

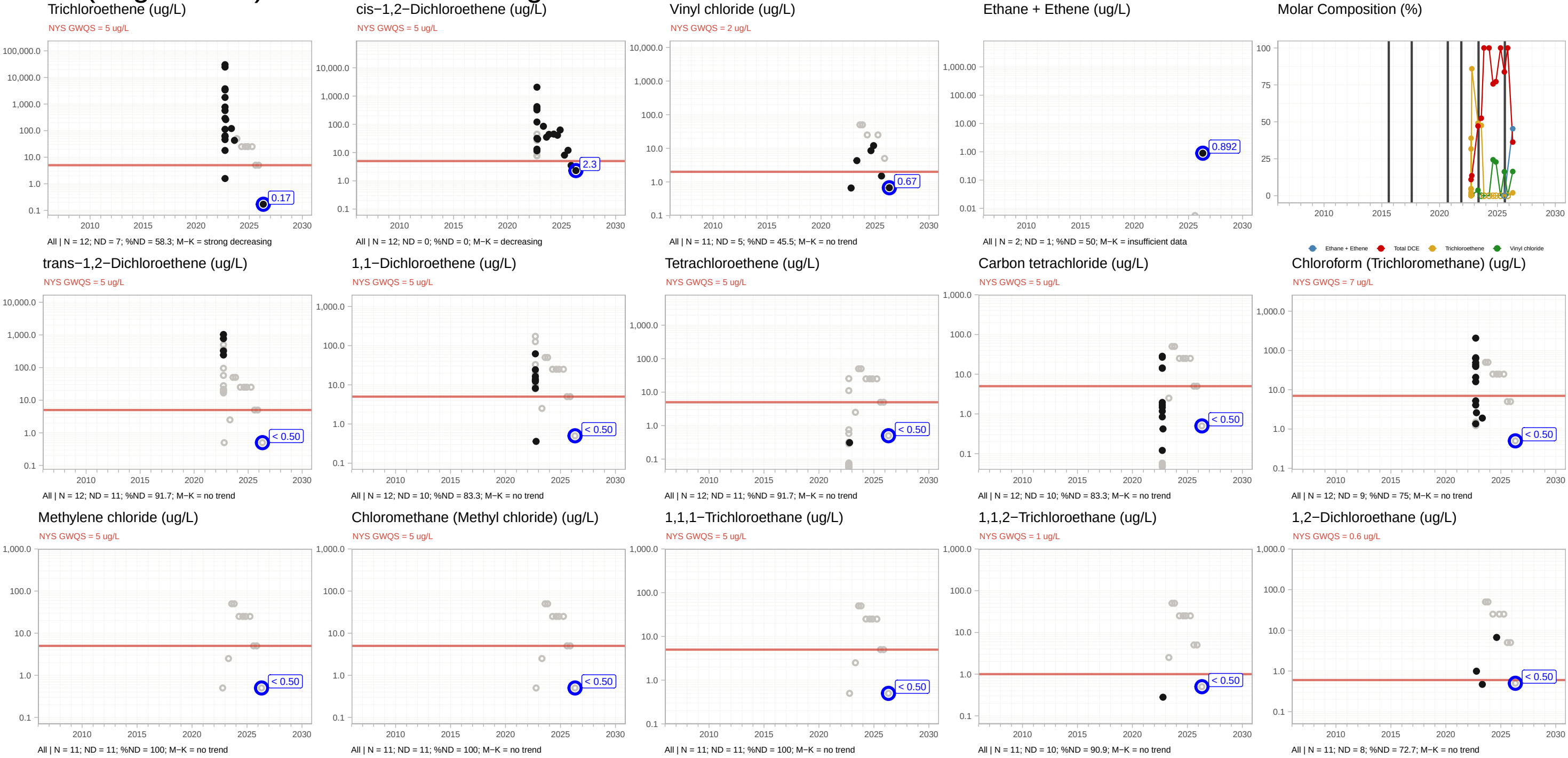
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-11 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

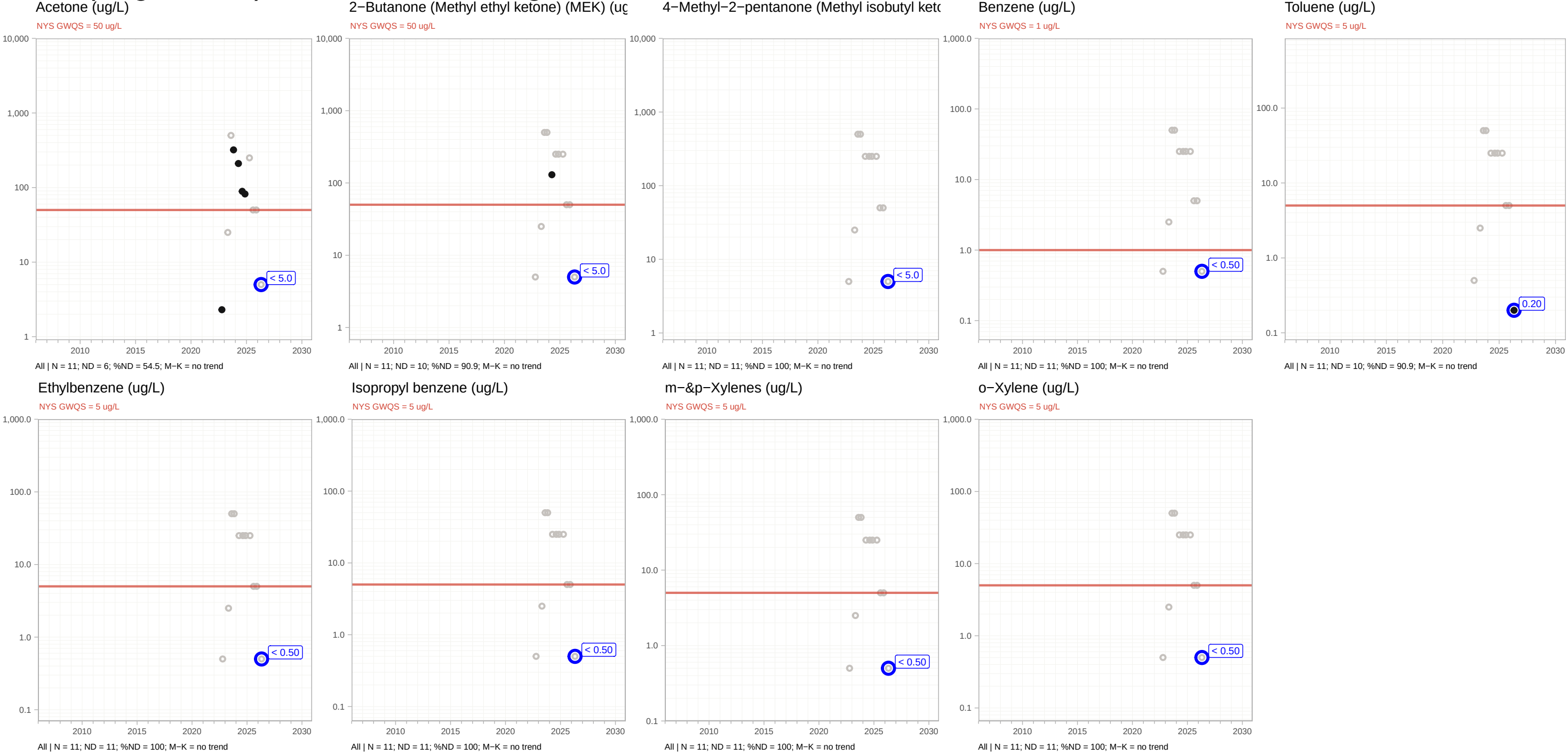
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-11 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

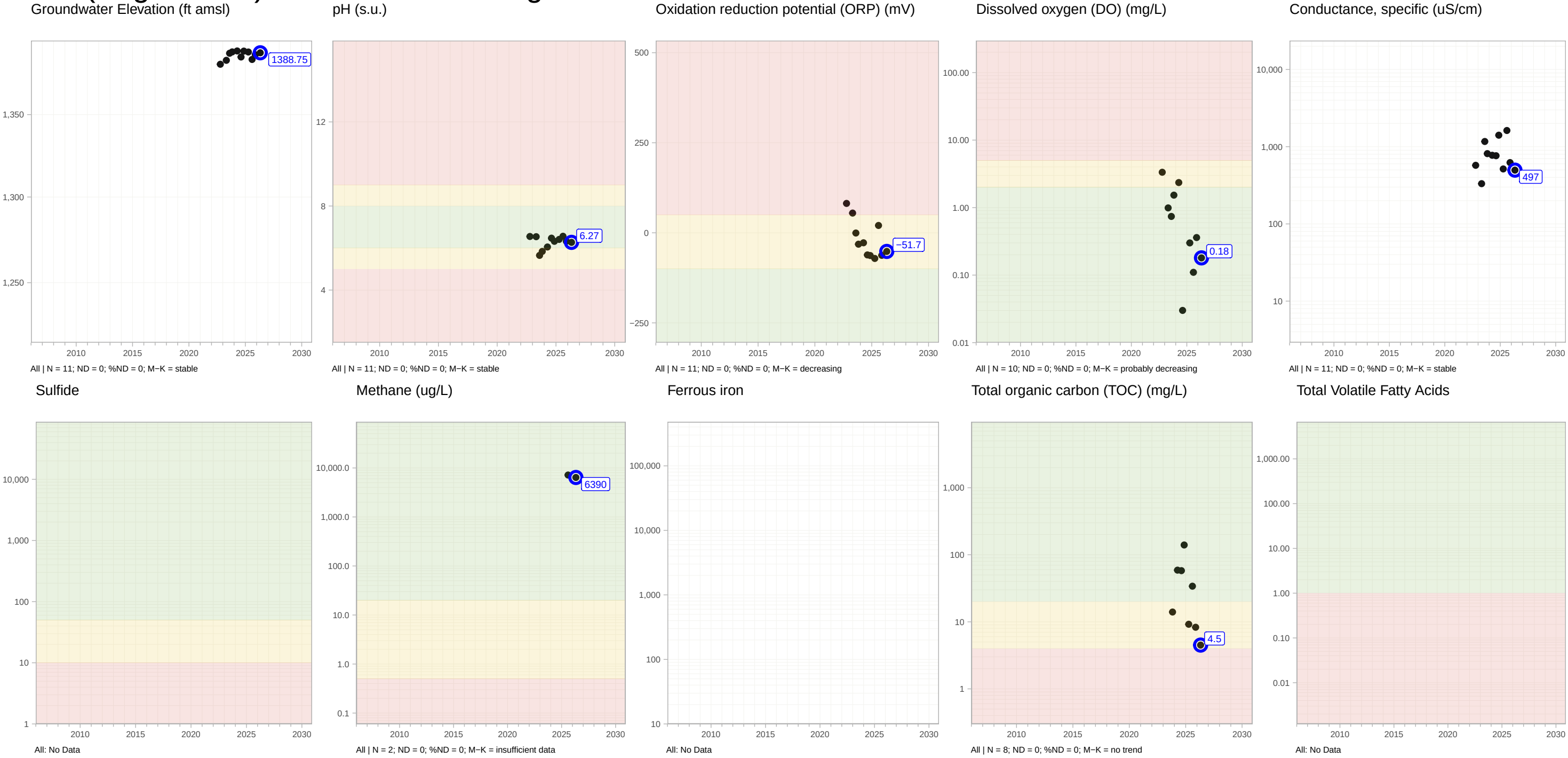


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-11 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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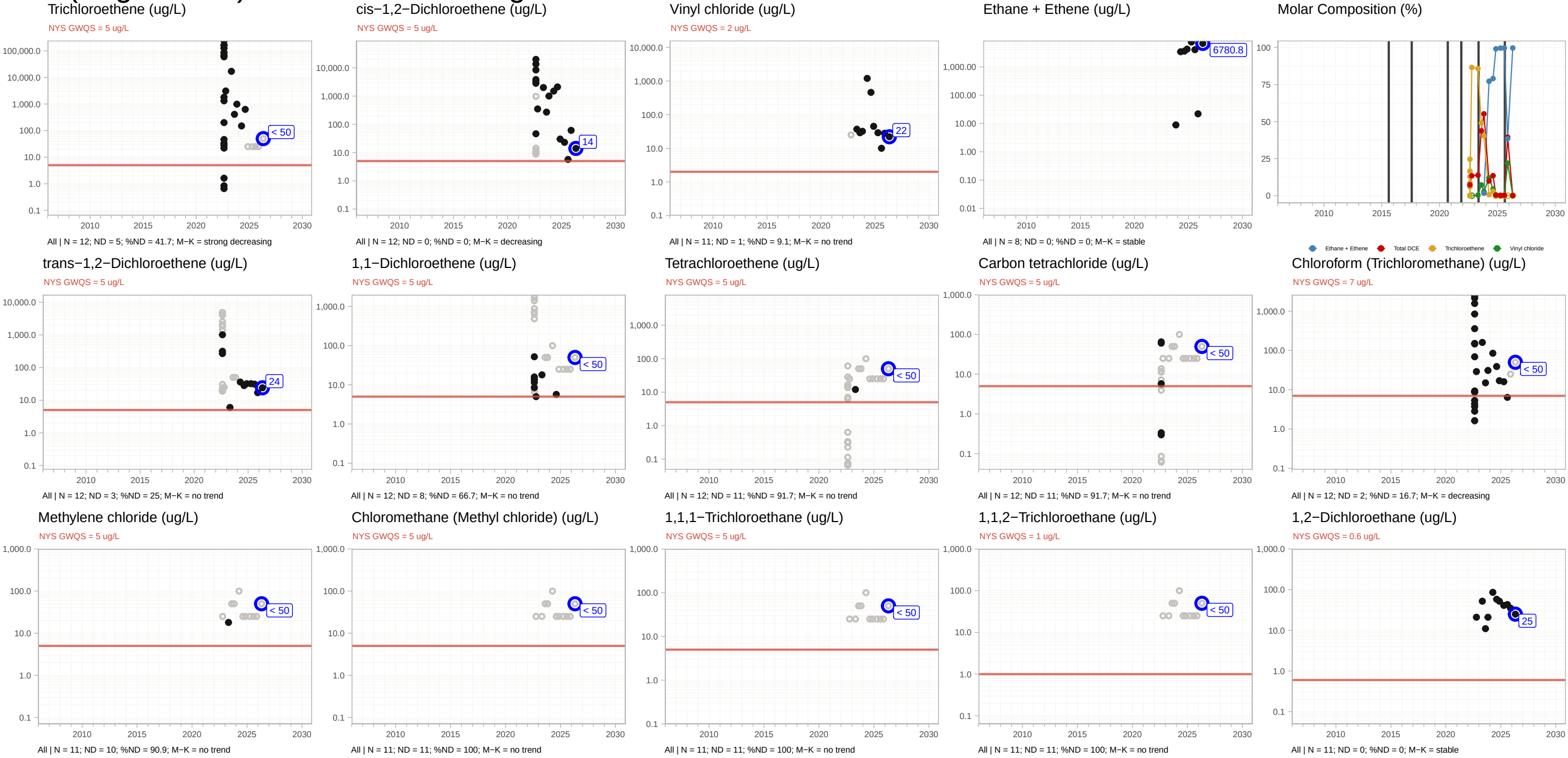
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-2 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

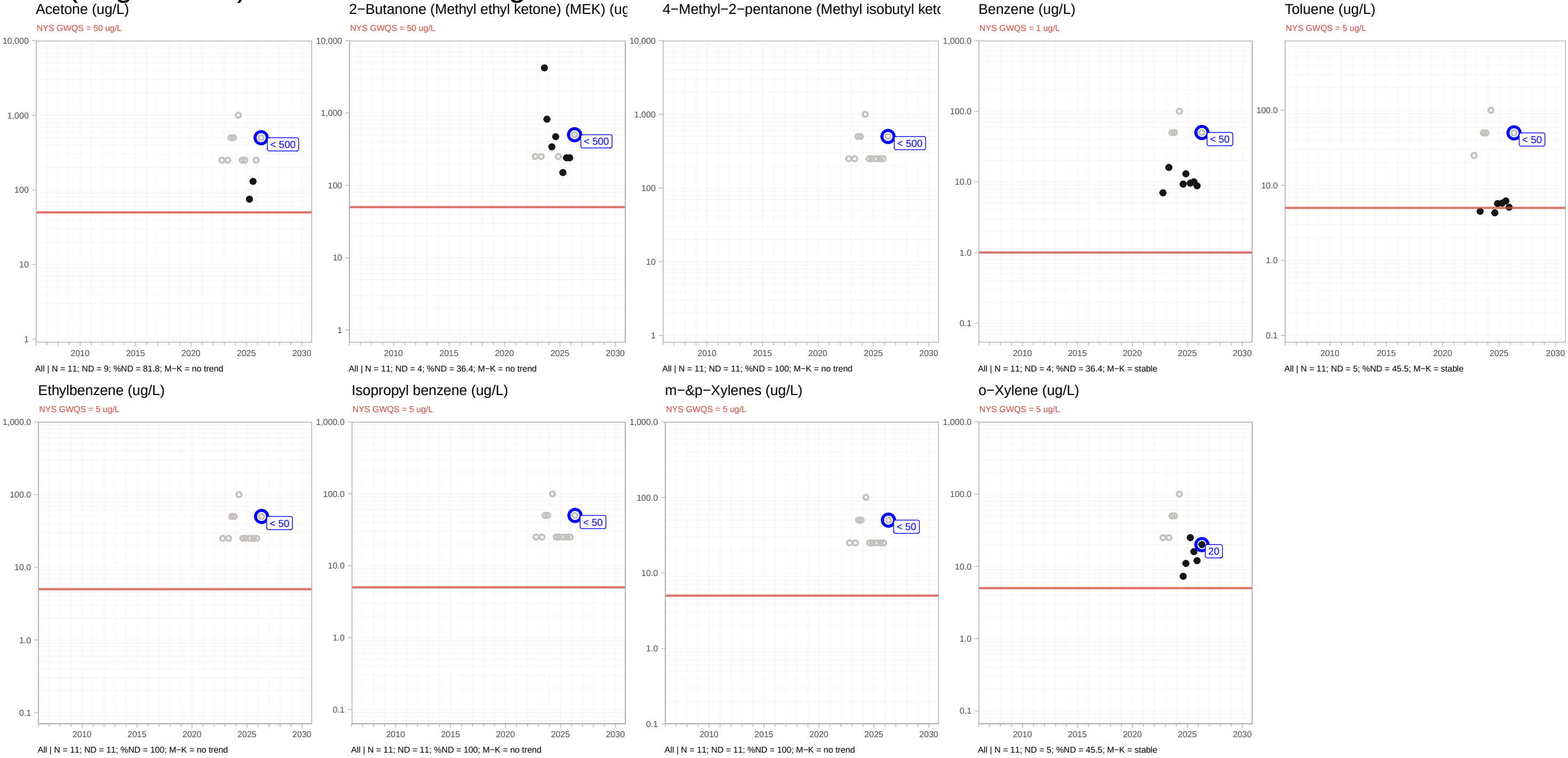


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-2 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

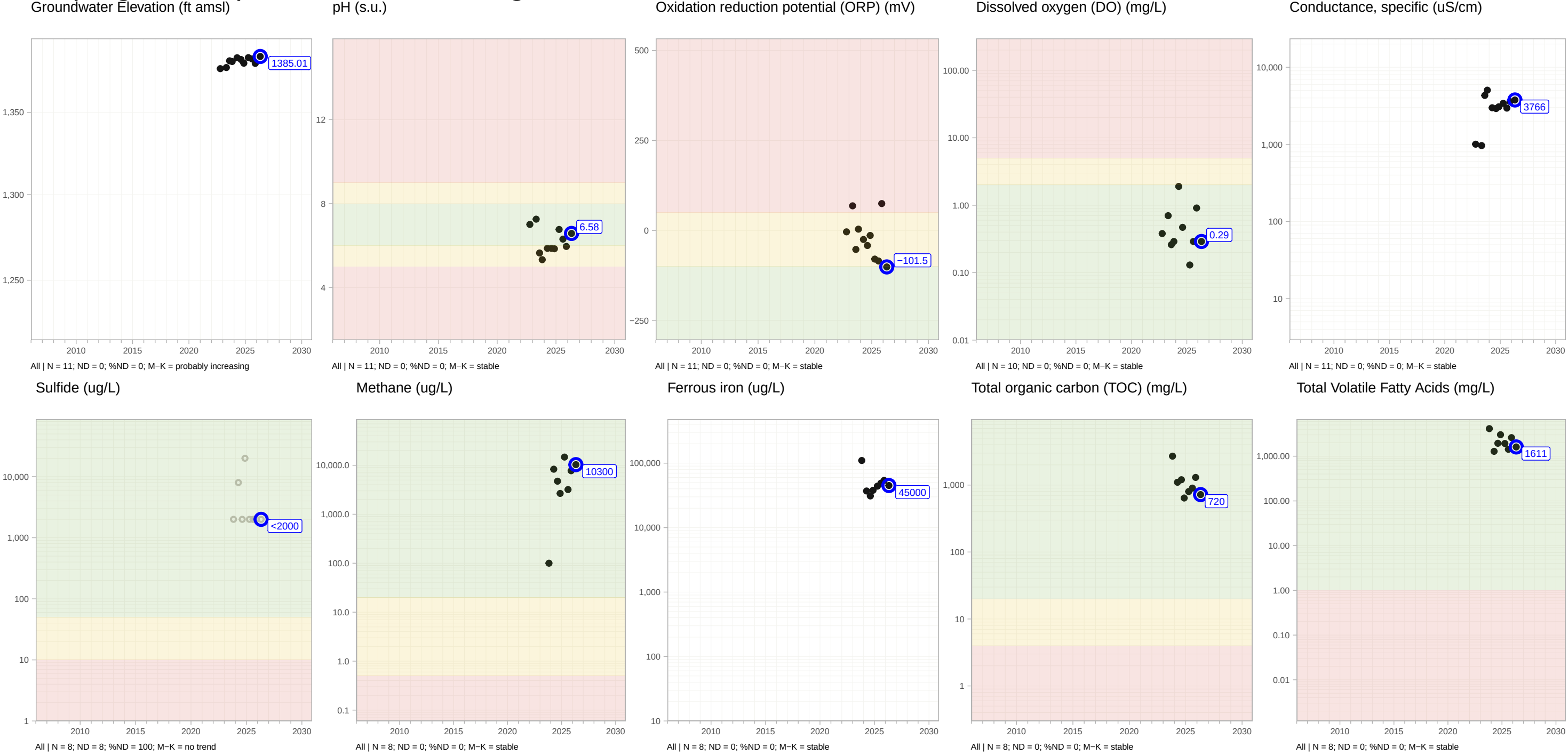


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-2 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

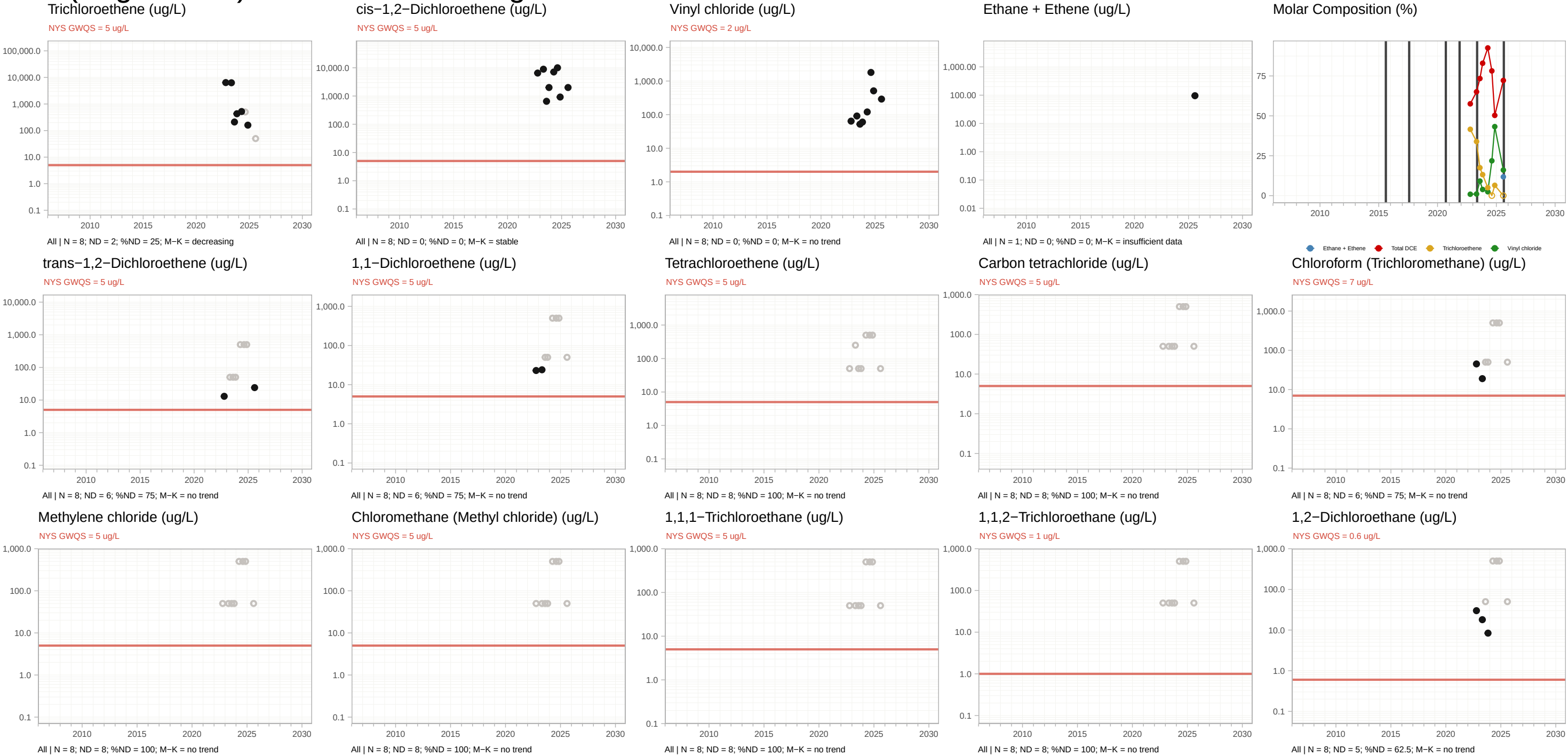


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- ◊ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-3 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

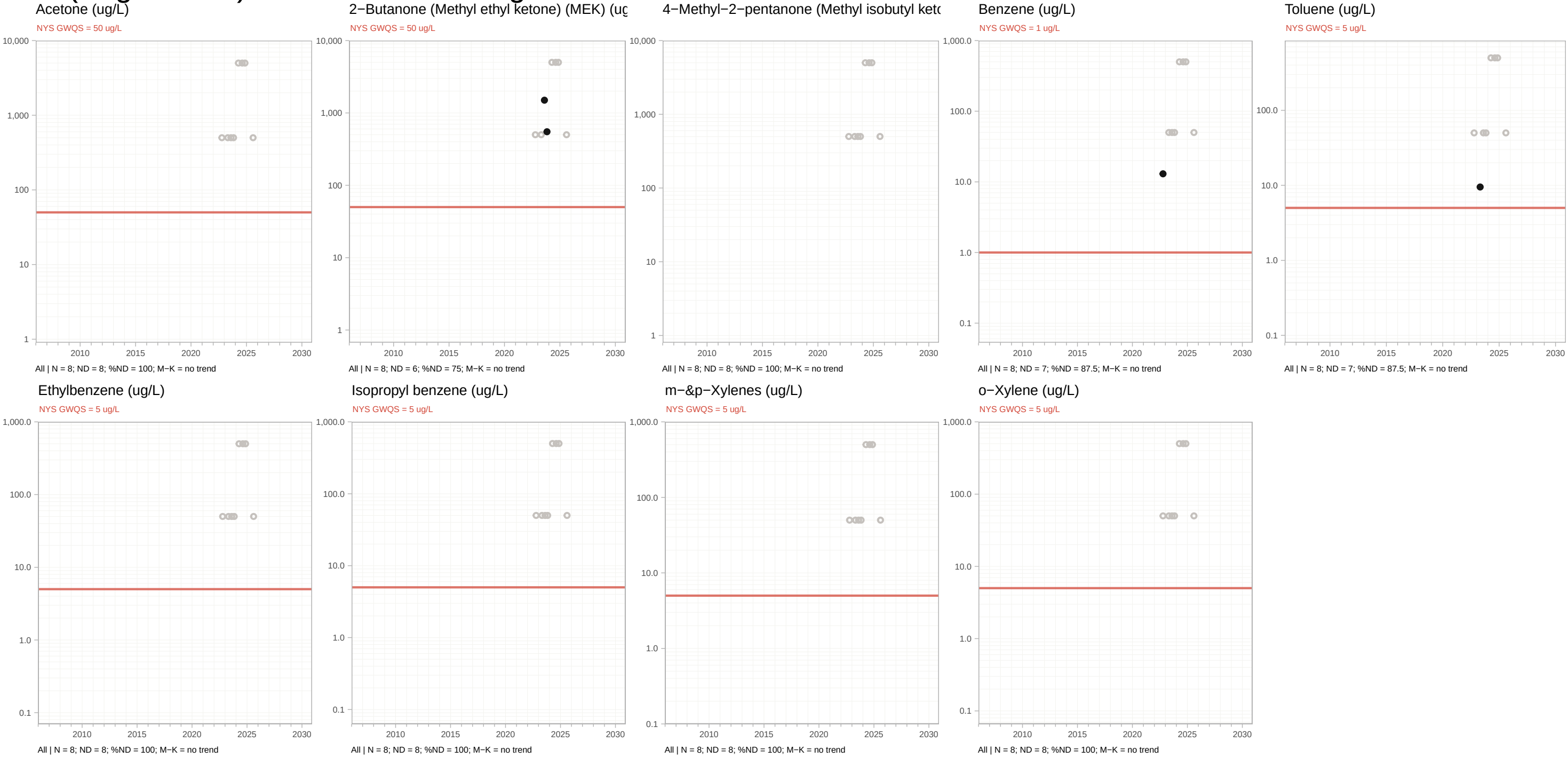
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-3 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

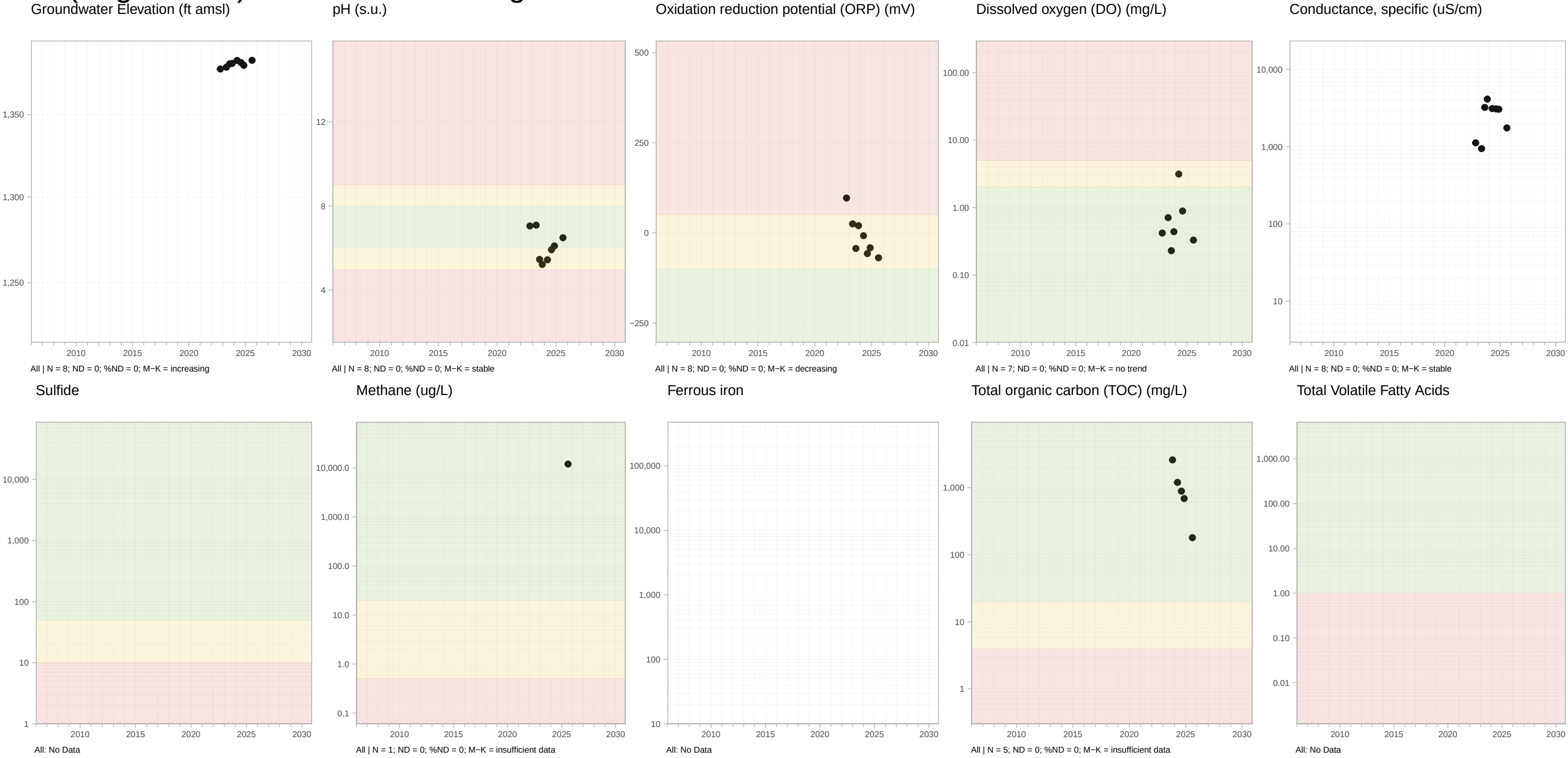
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-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-3 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

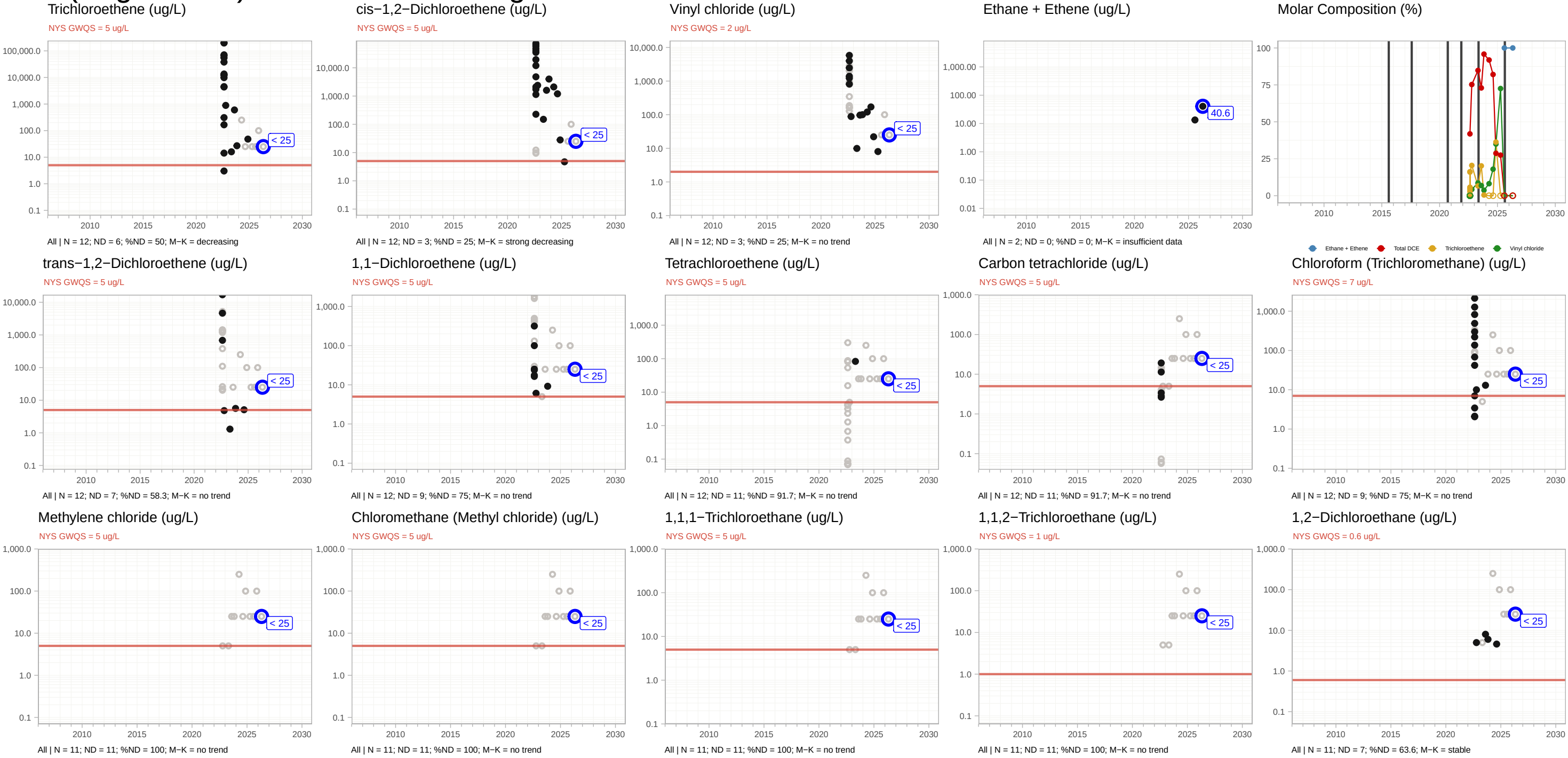
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-4 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

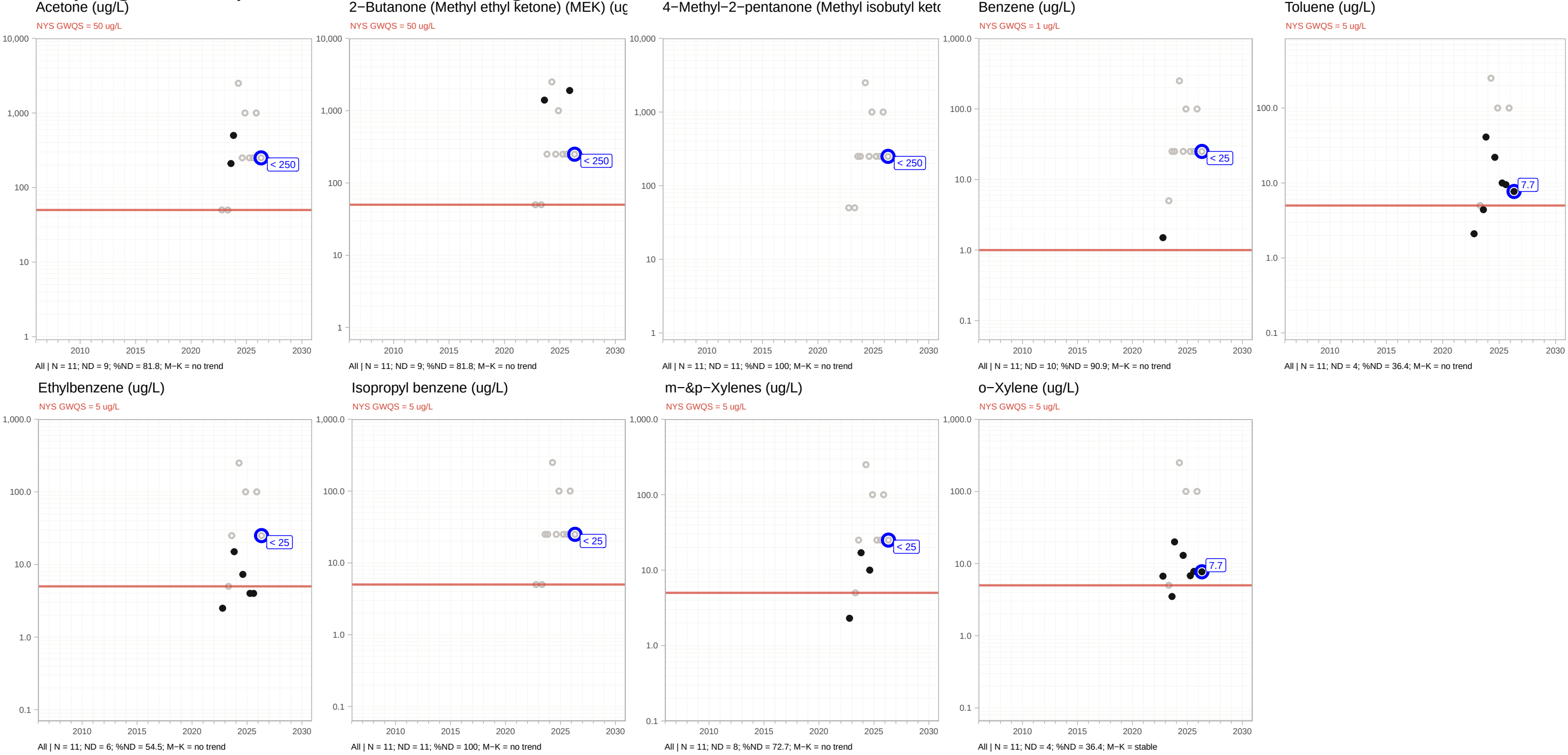
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-4 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

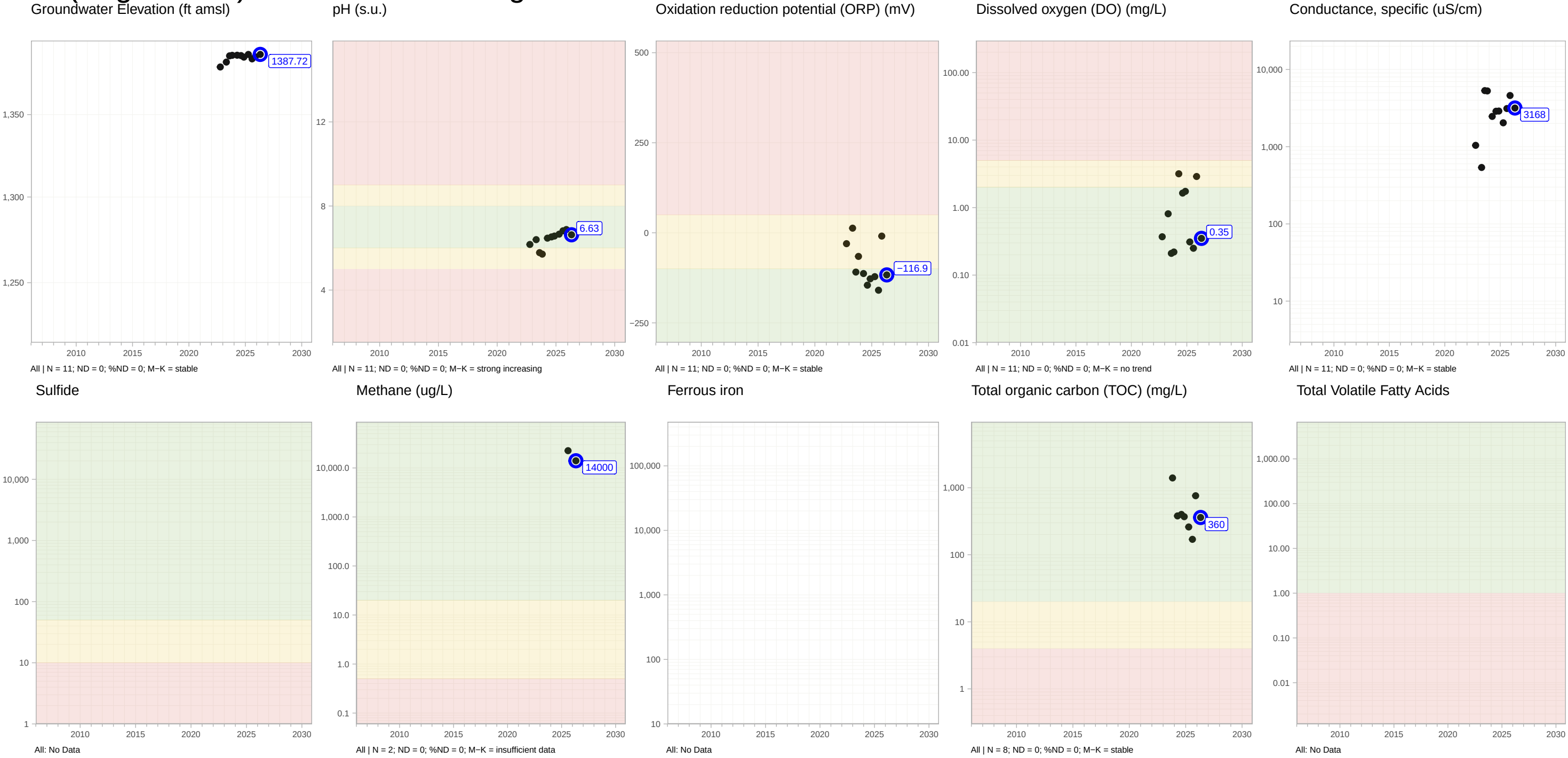


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-4 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

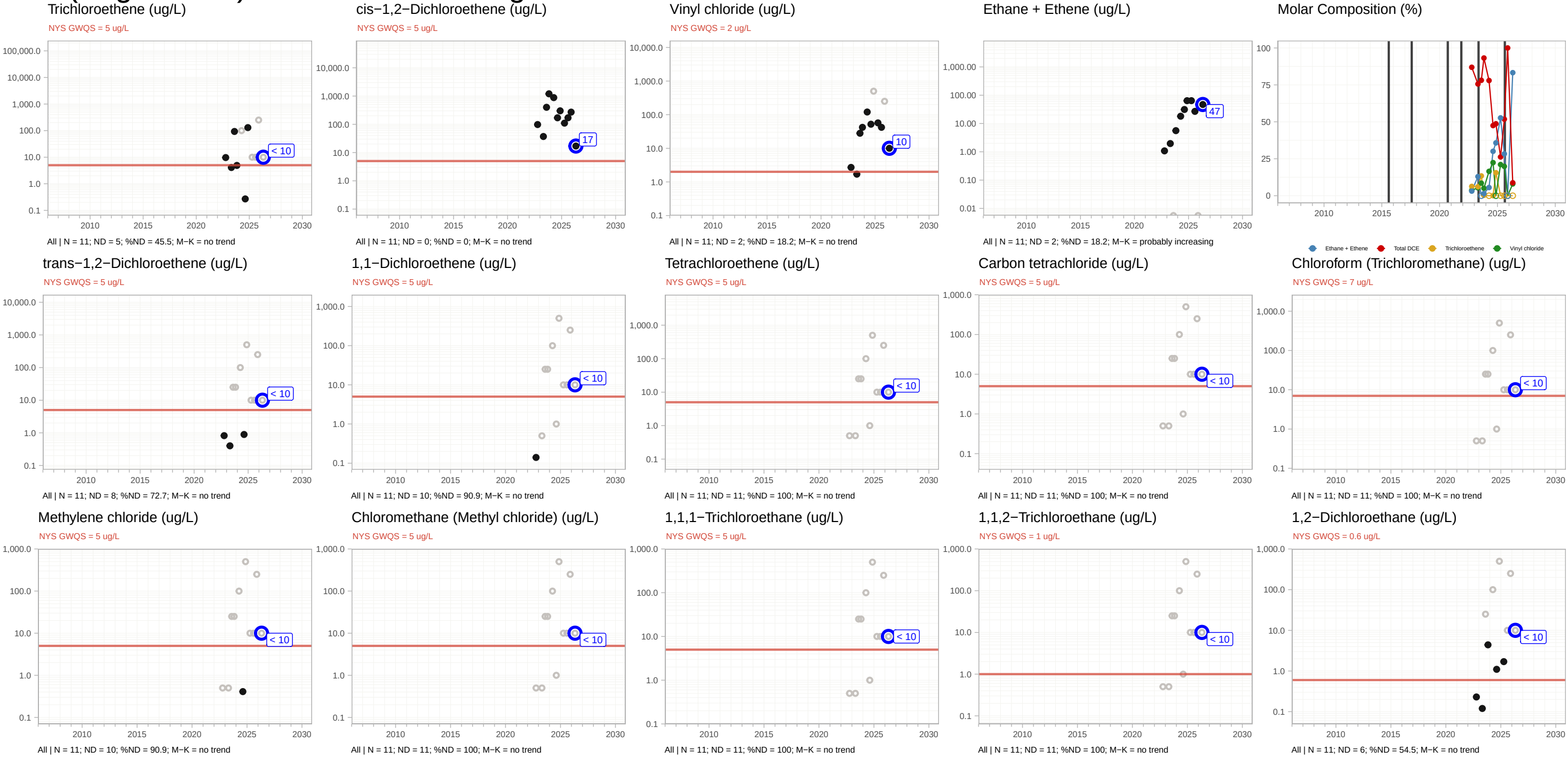
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-5 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

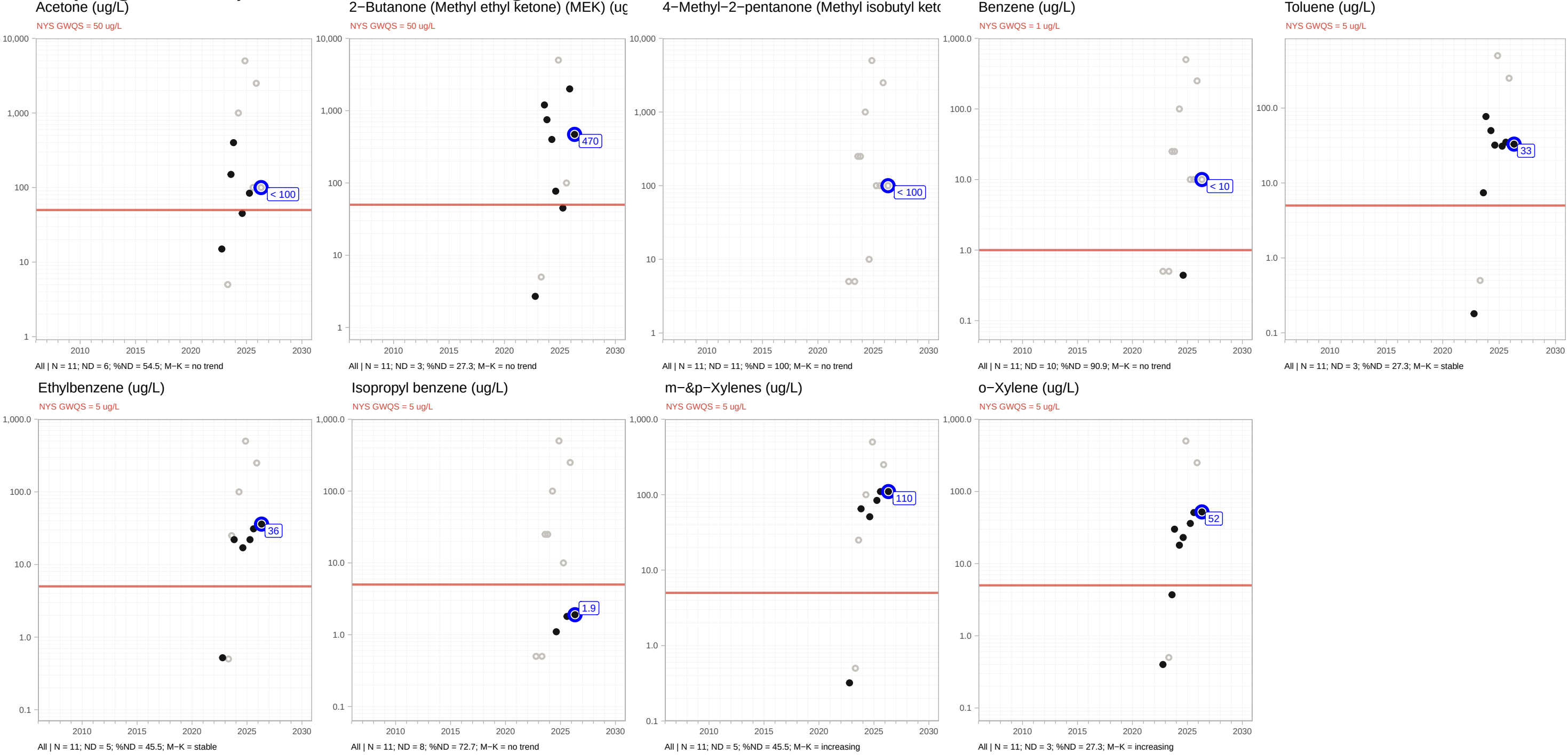


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-5 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

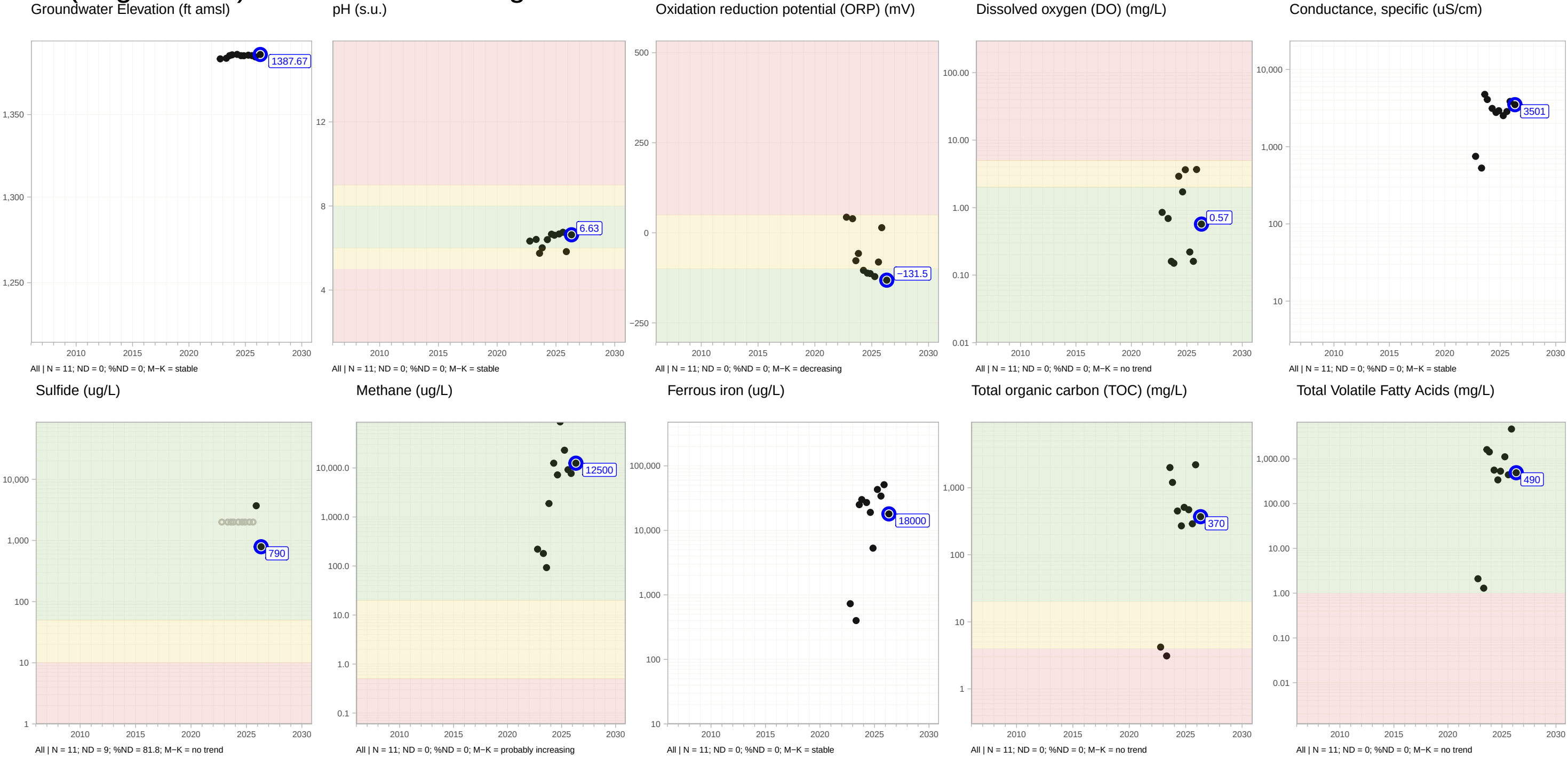


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-5 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

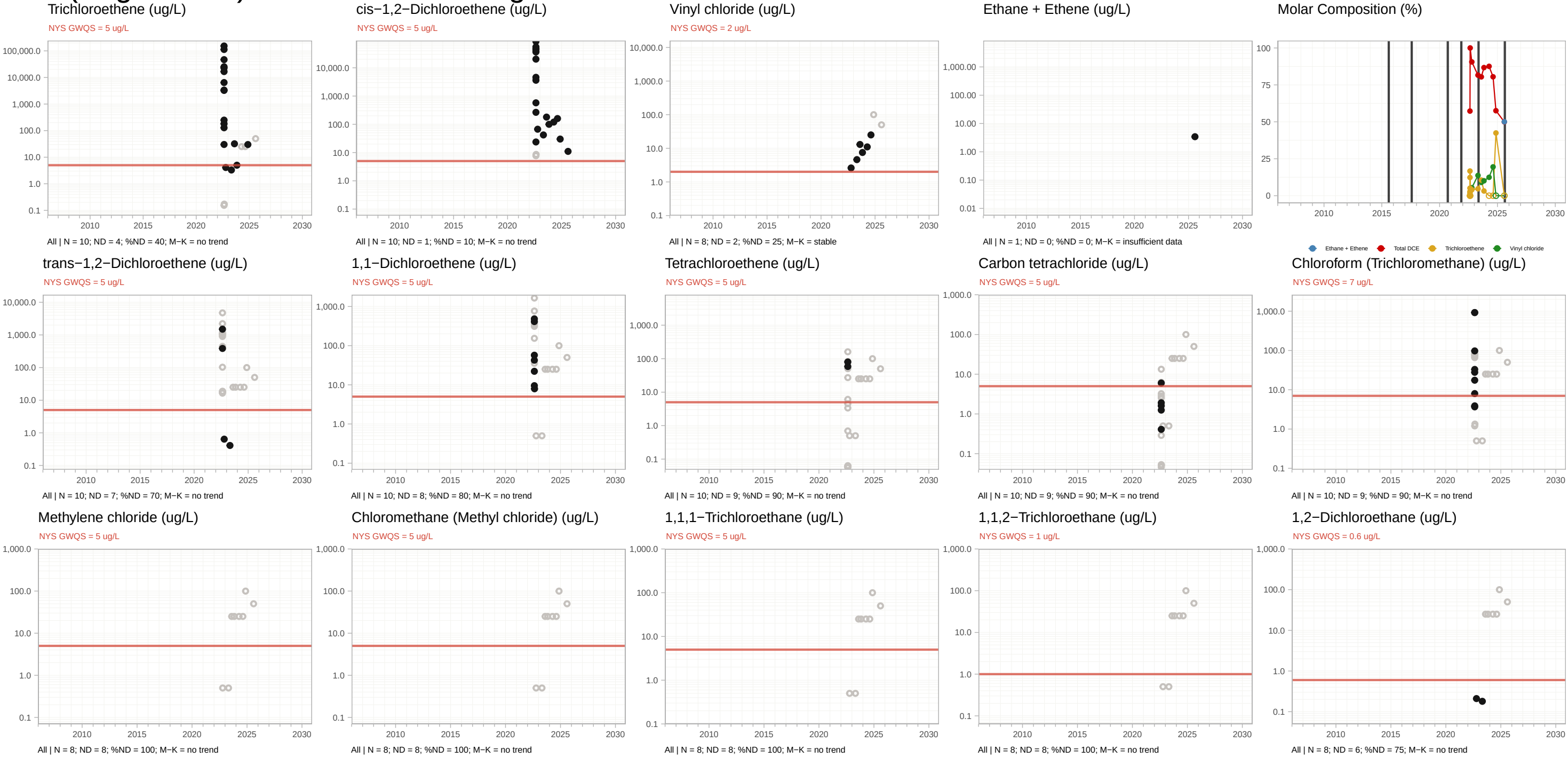


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-6 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

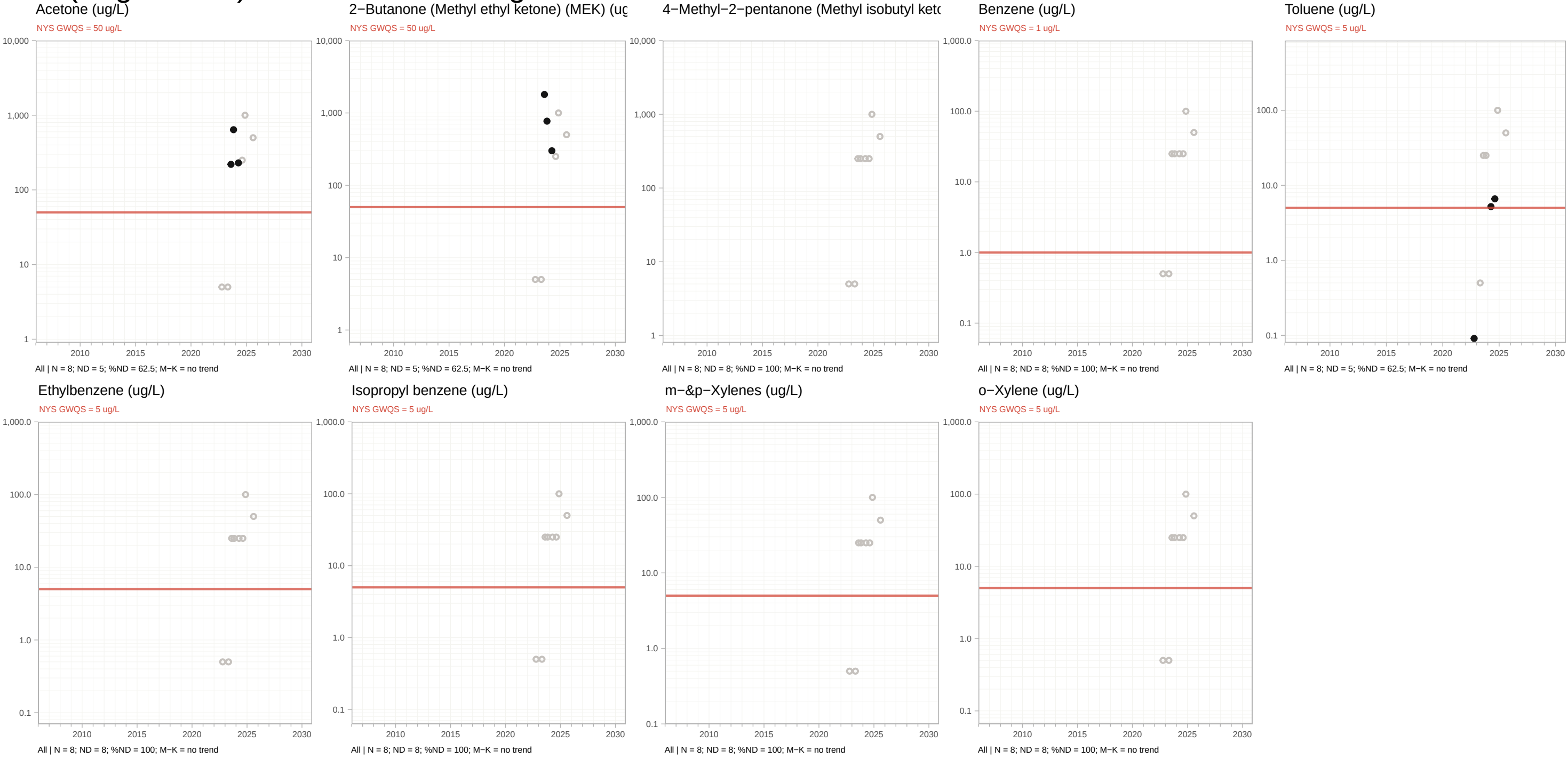
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-6 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

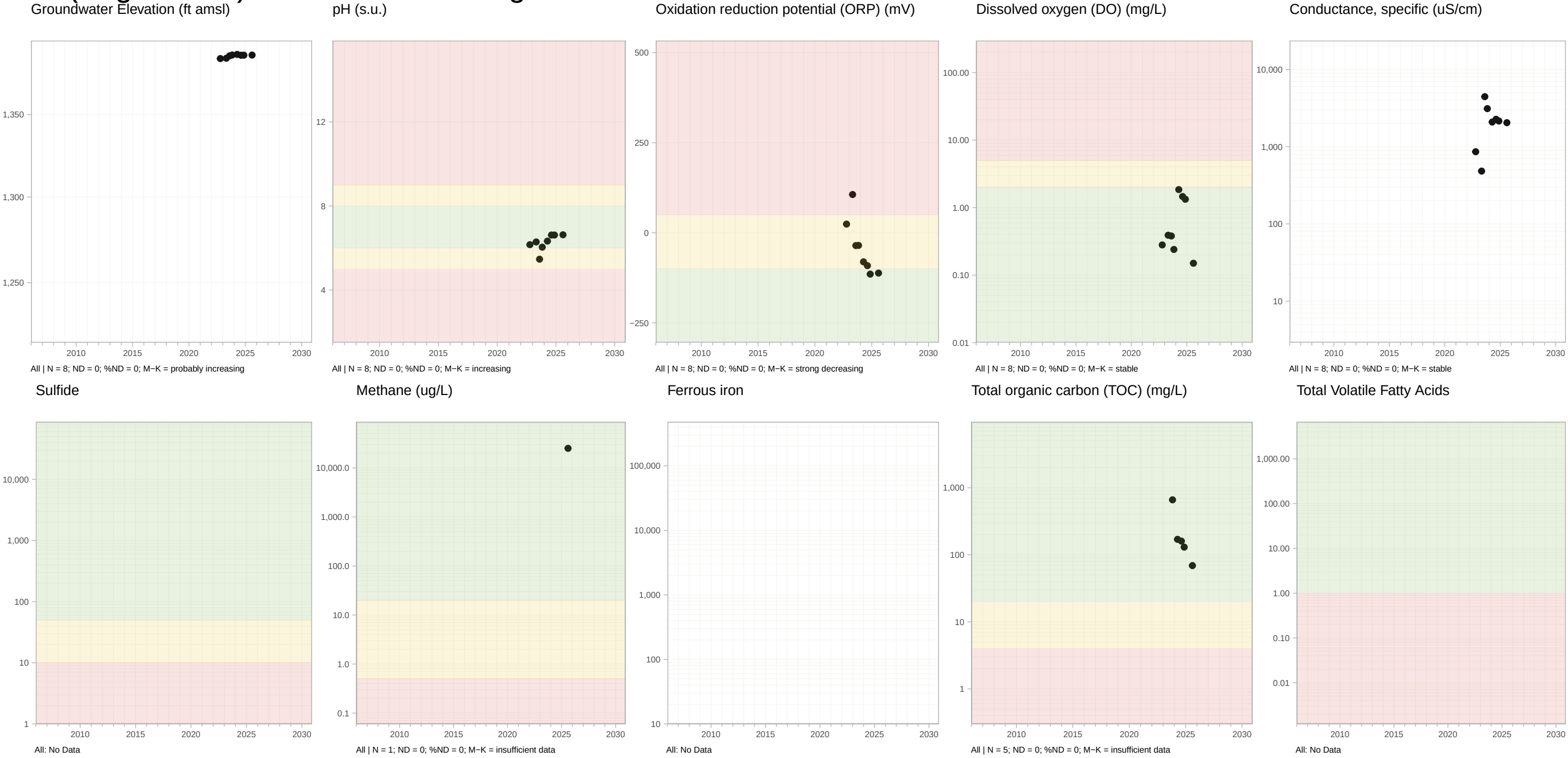


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-6 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

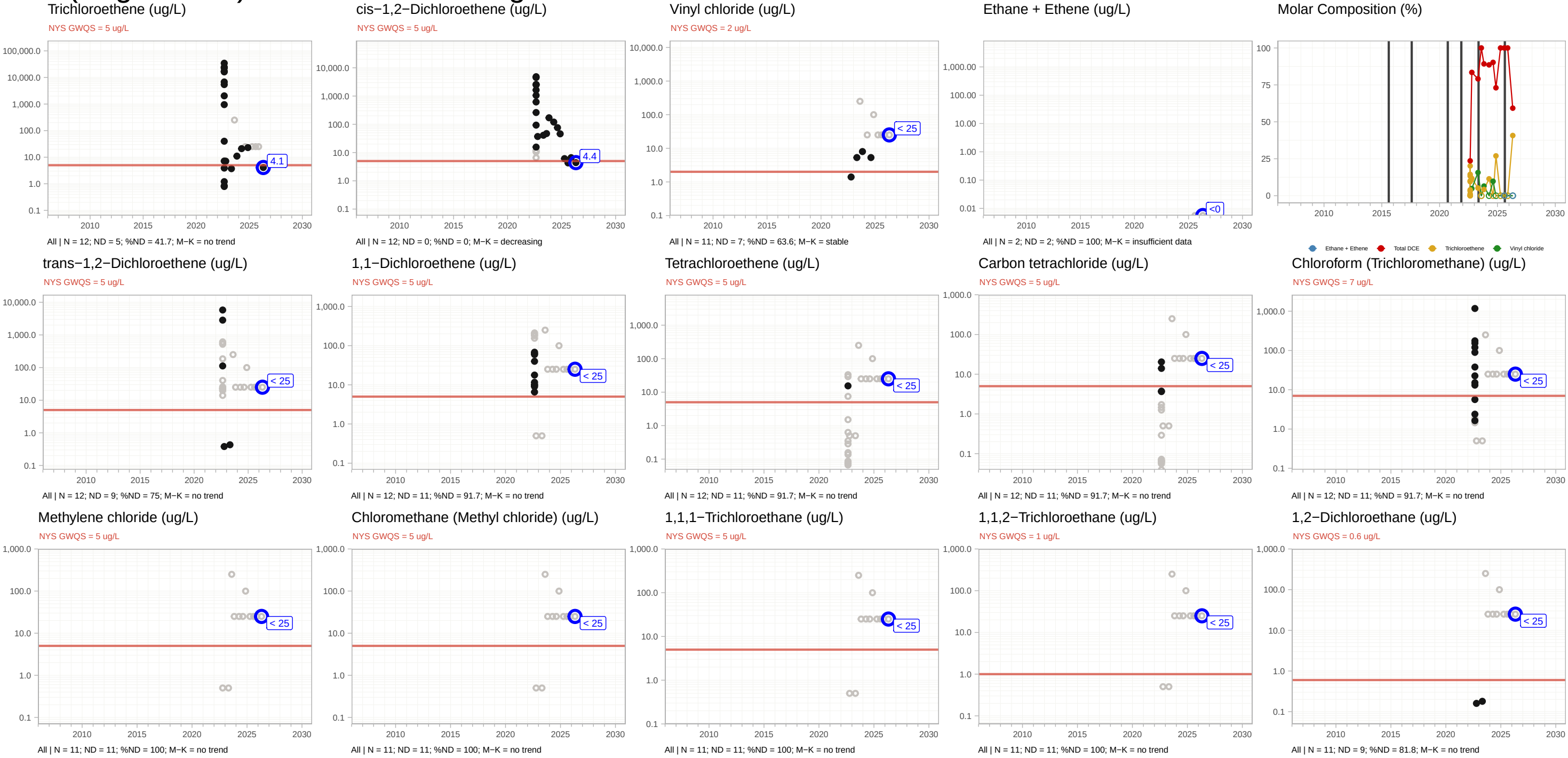


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-7 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

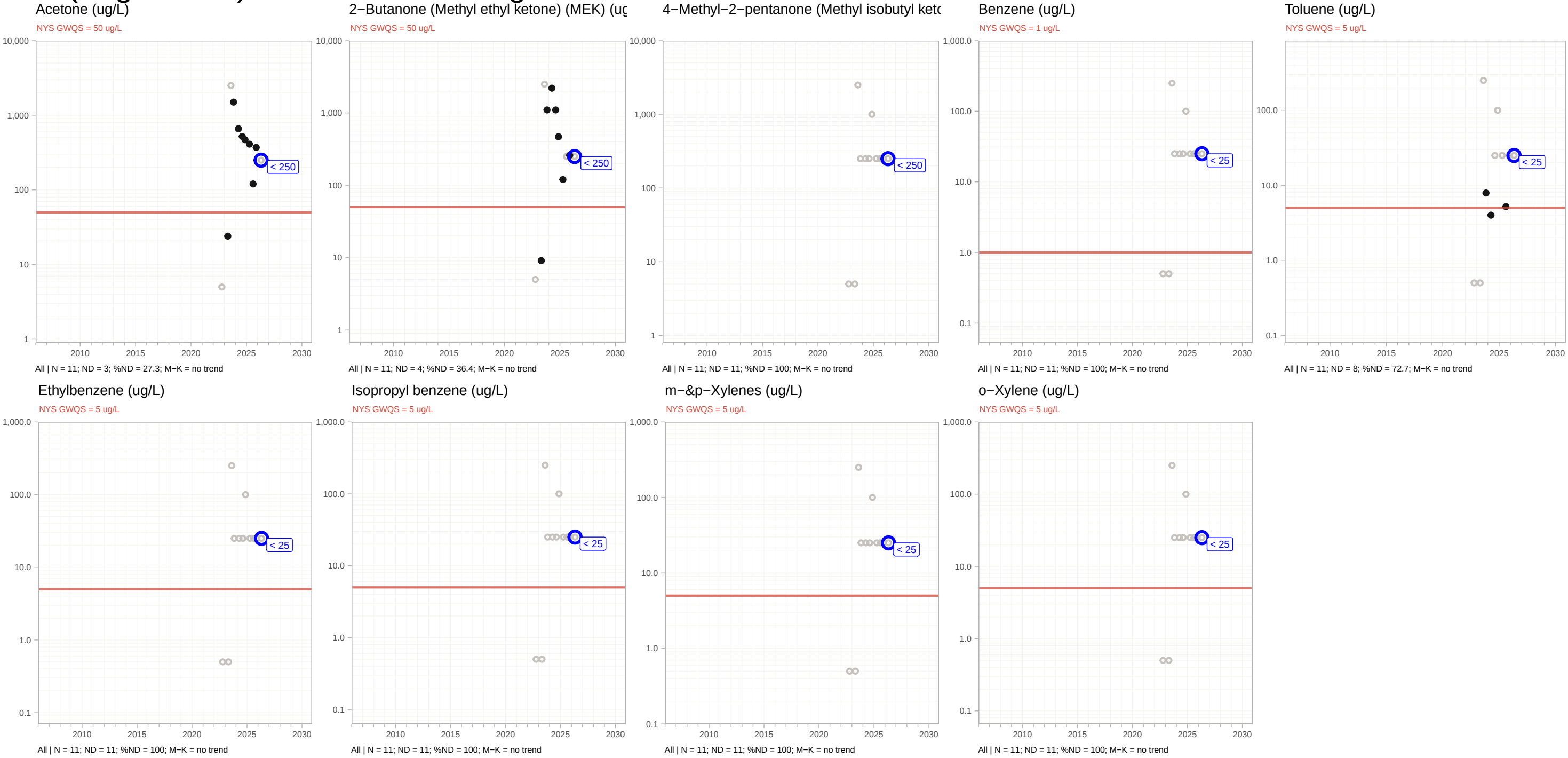
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-7 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

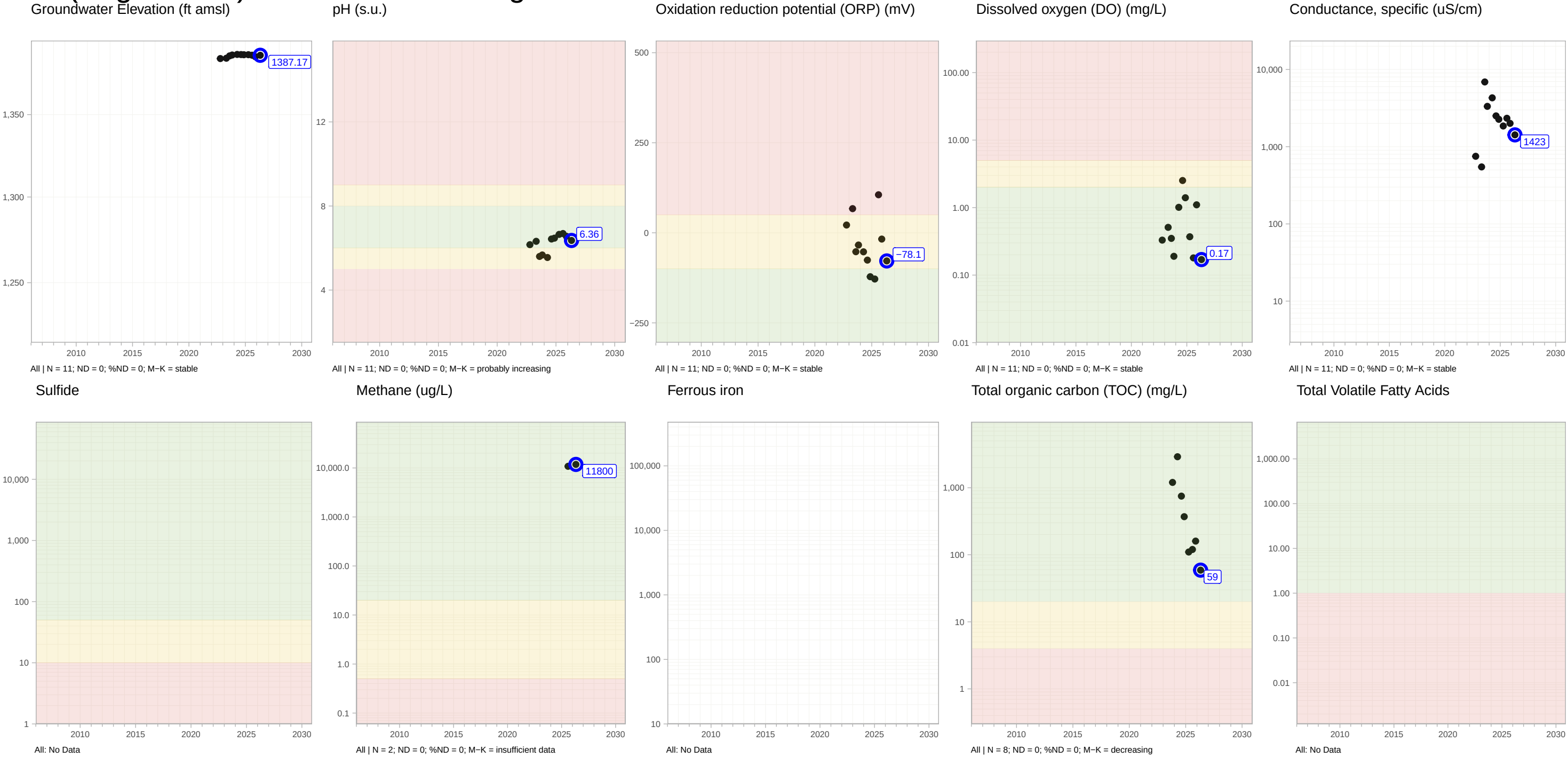


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-7 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

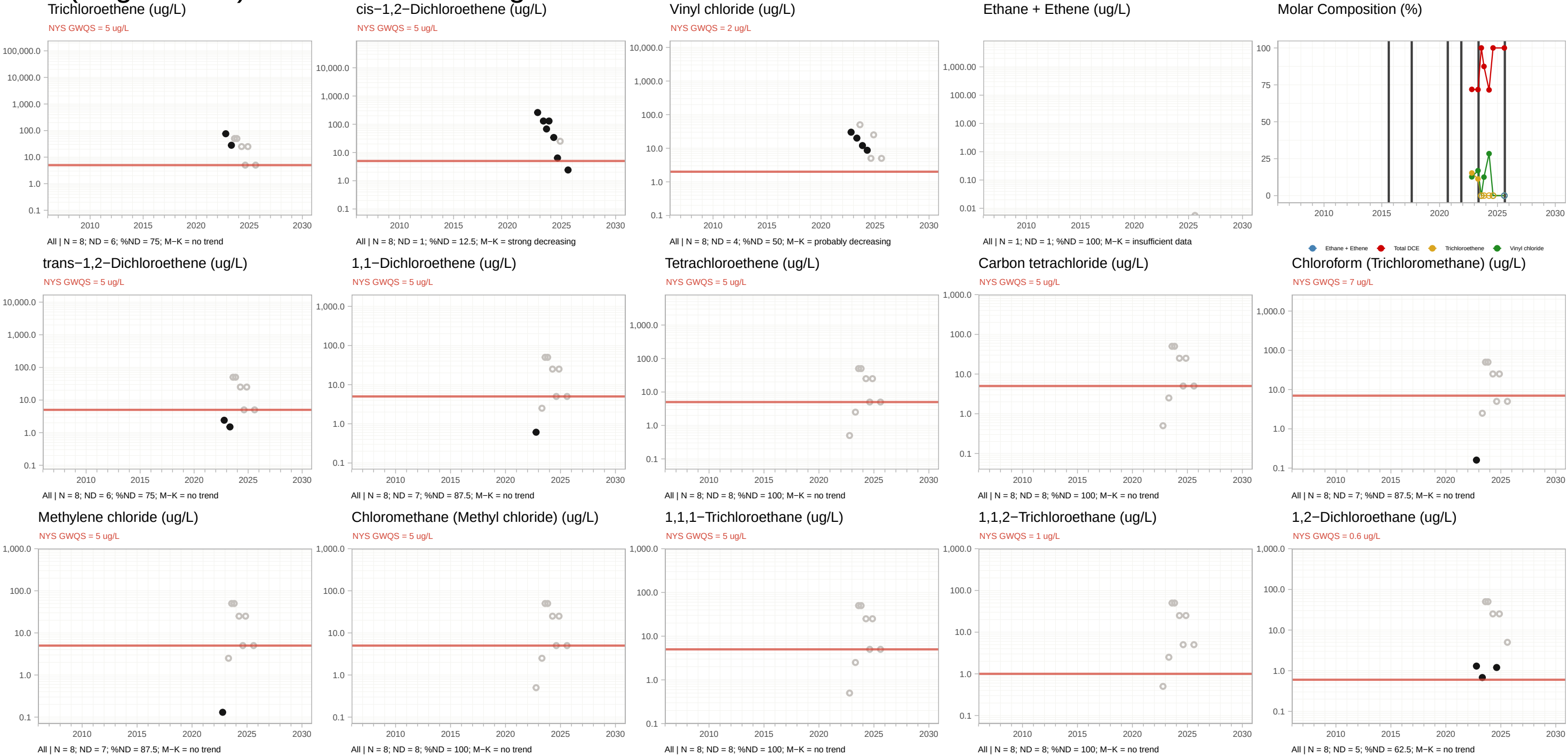
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-8 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

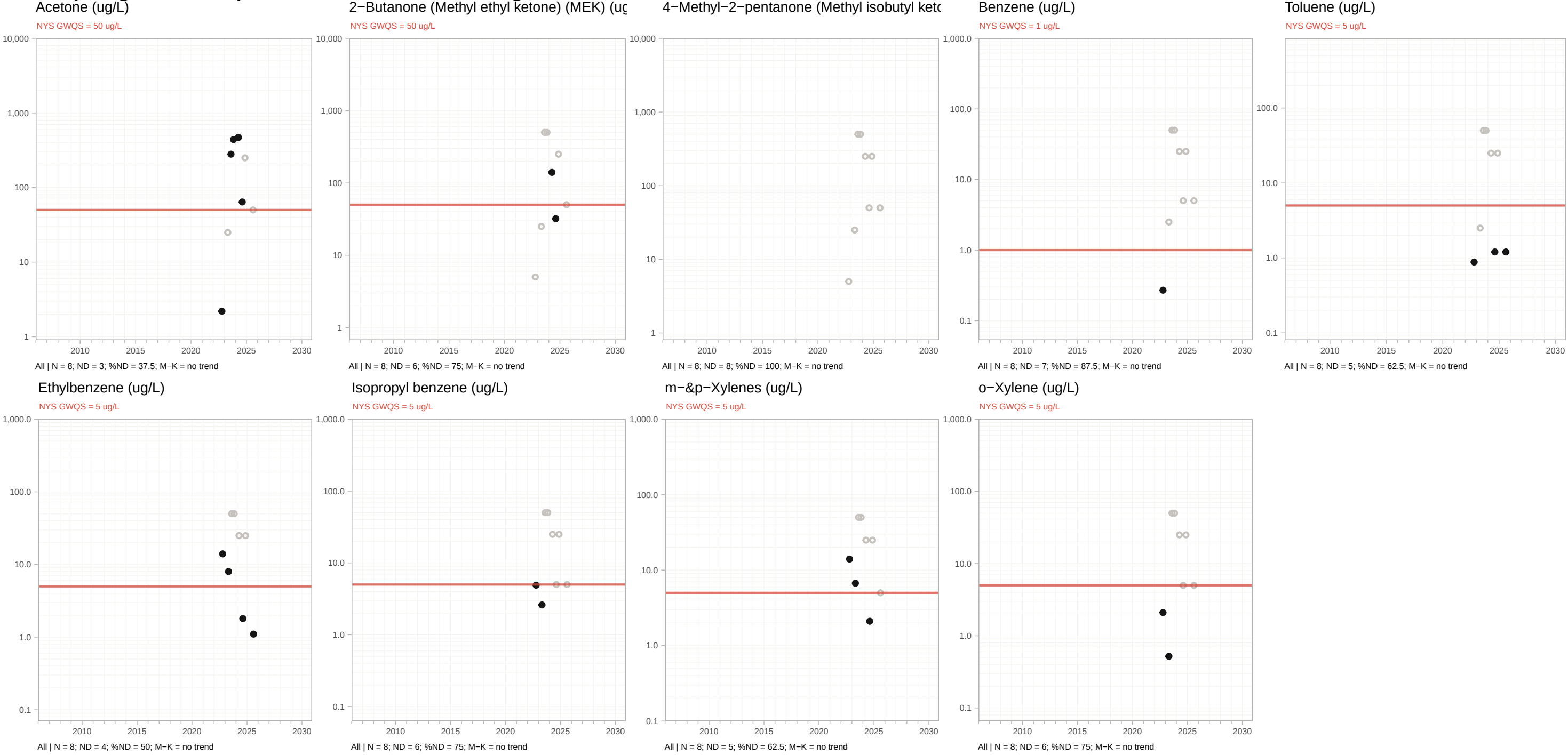
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-8 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

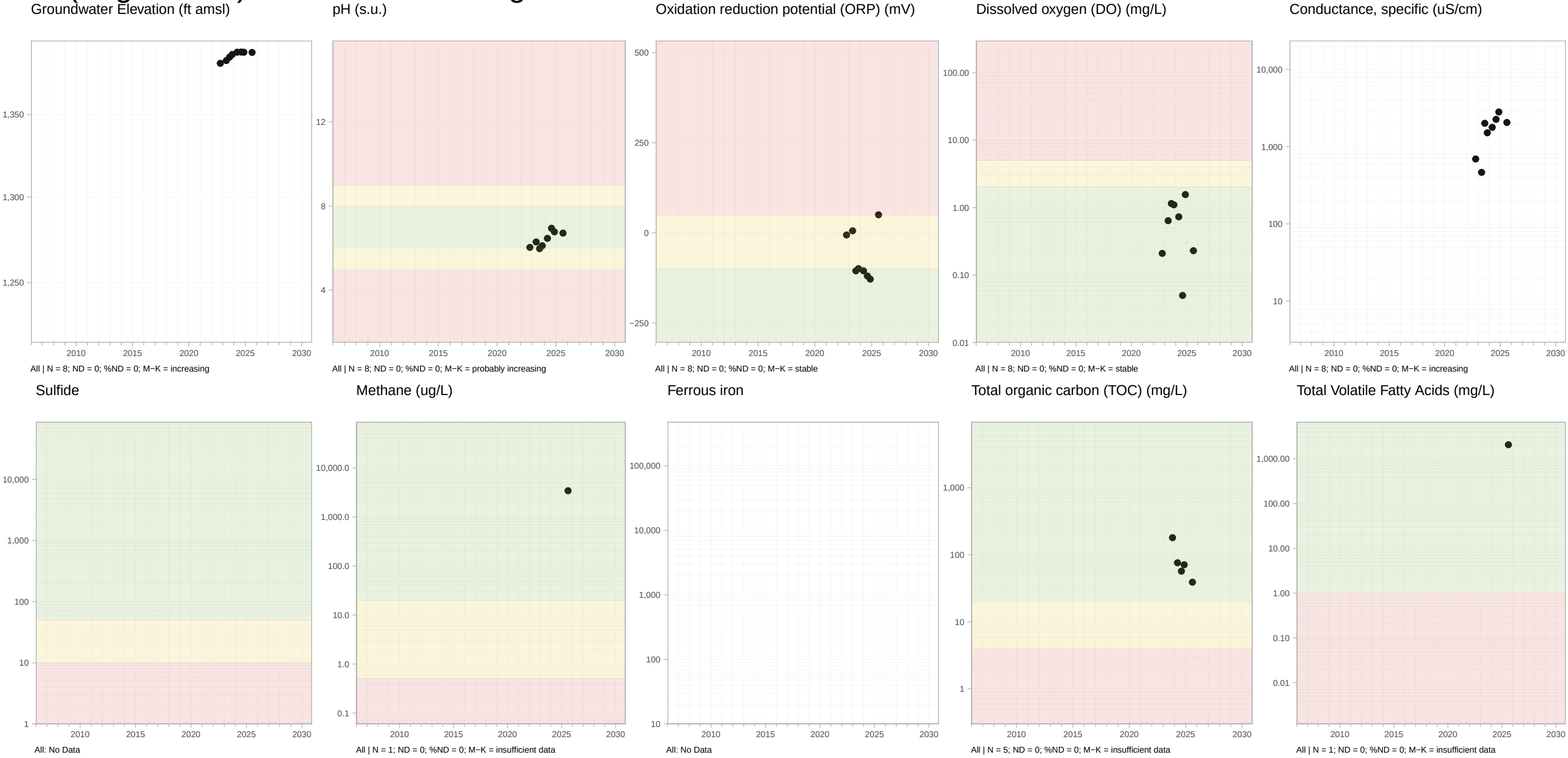


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-8 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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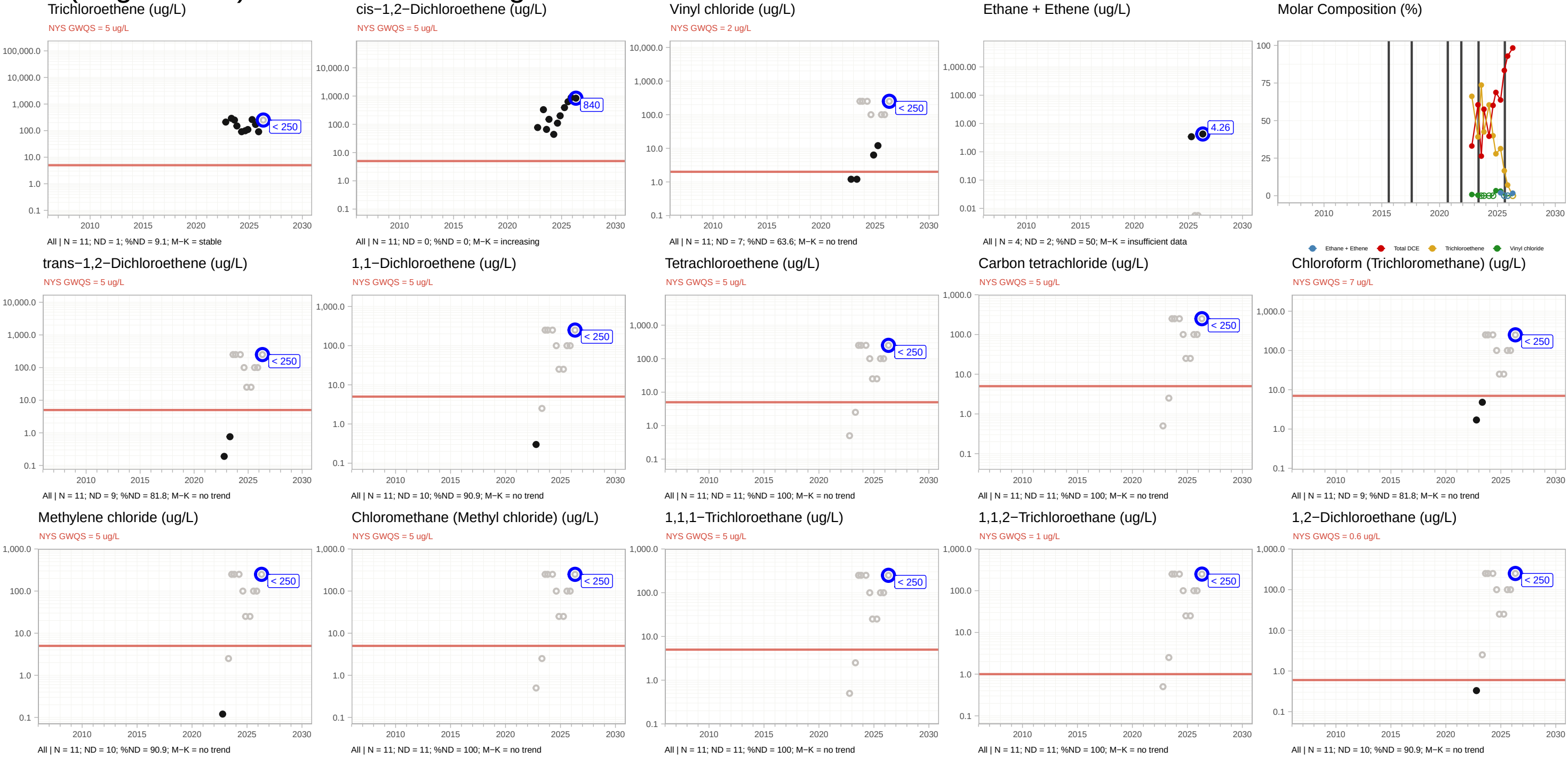
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-9 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

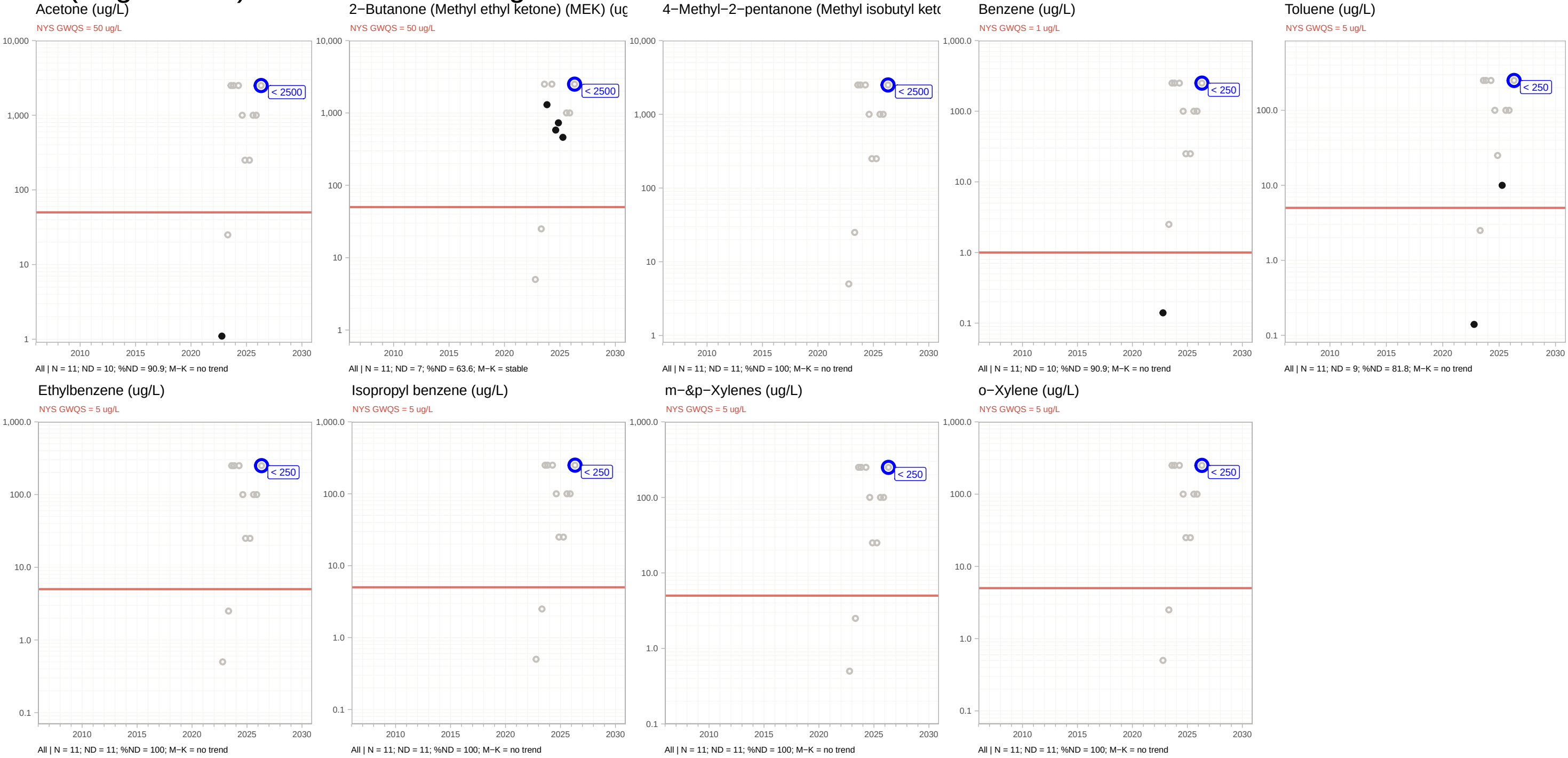
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-9 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

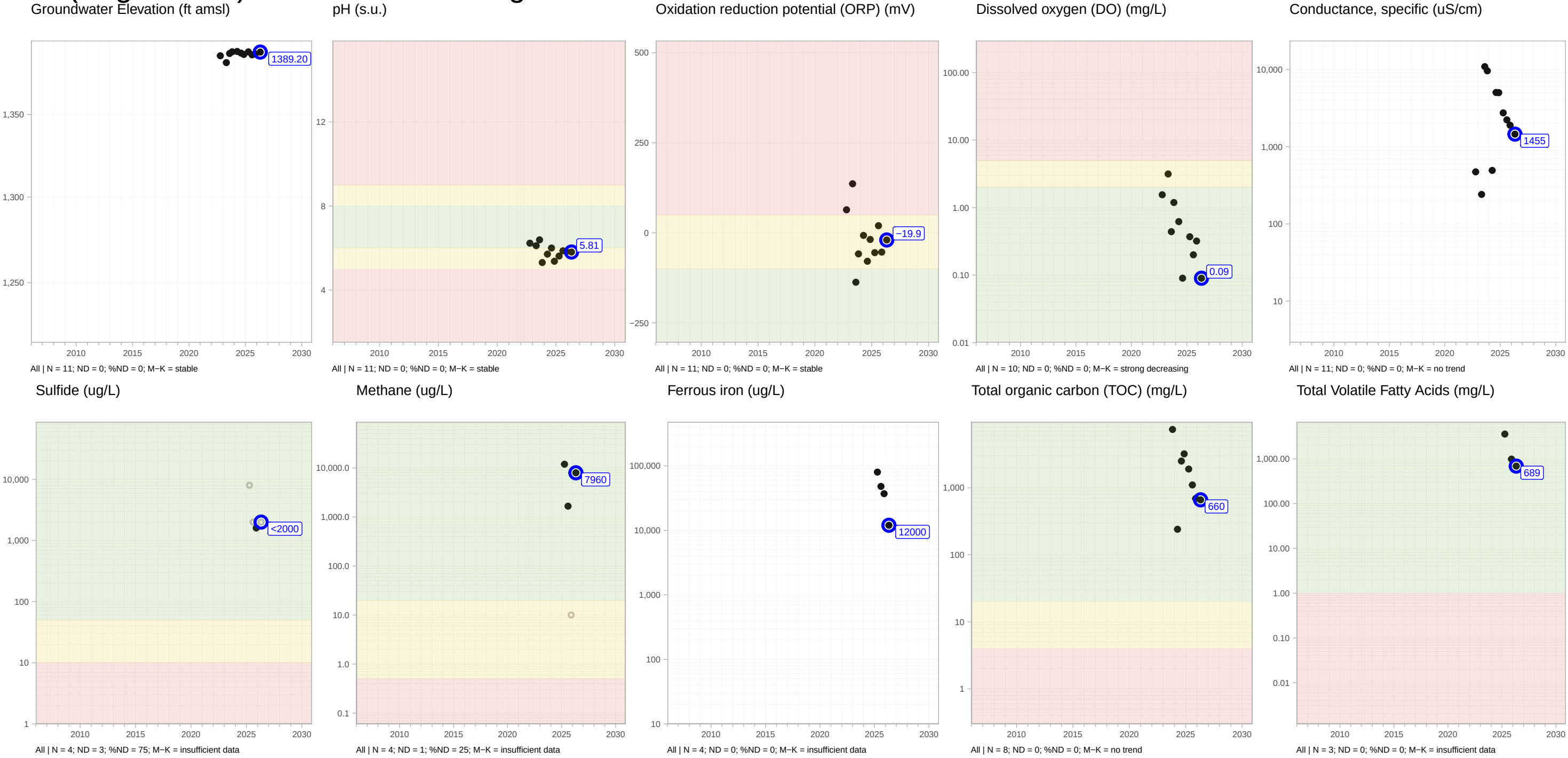


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

C-9 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

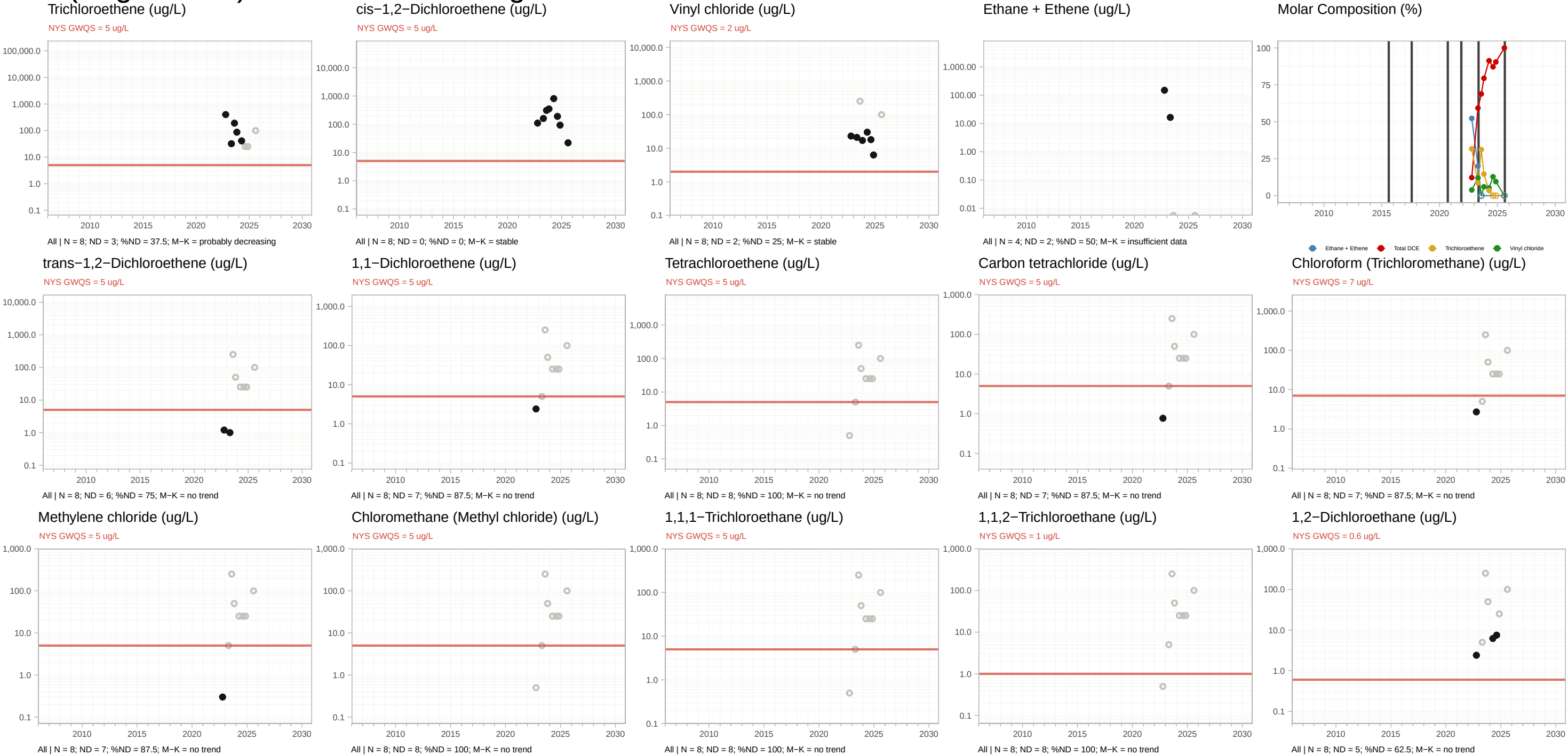


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-1 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

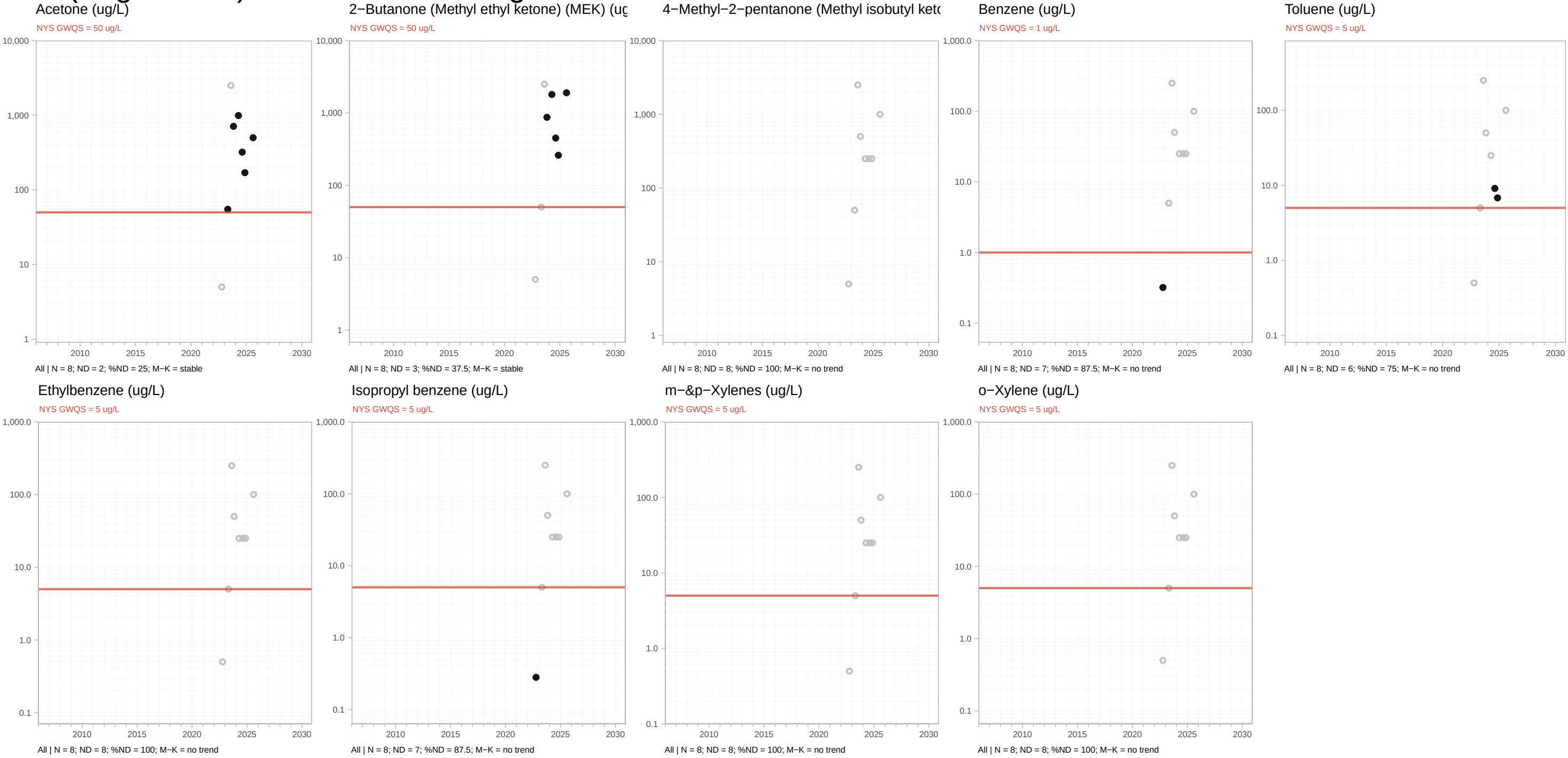
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-1 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

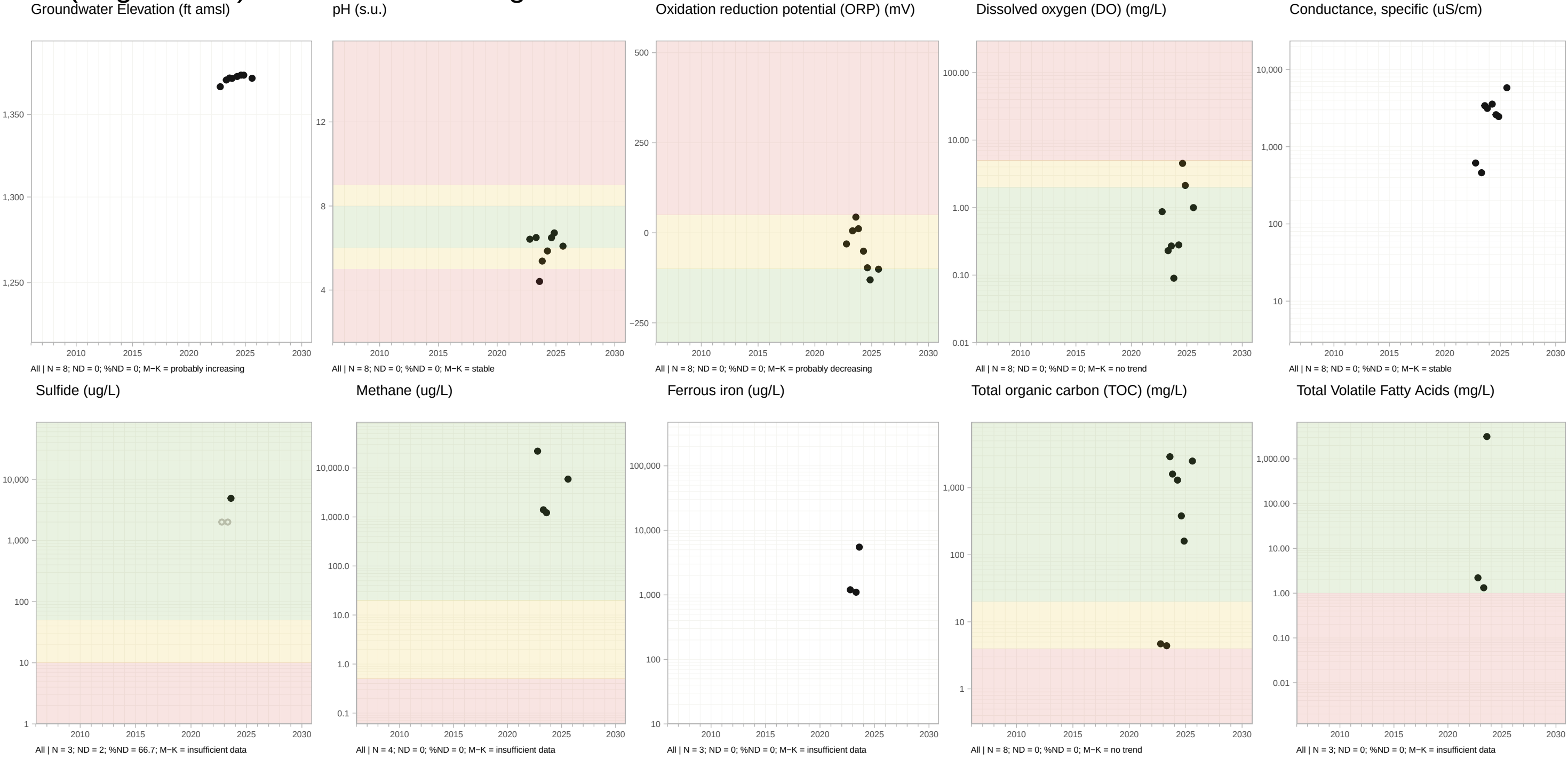


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-1 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

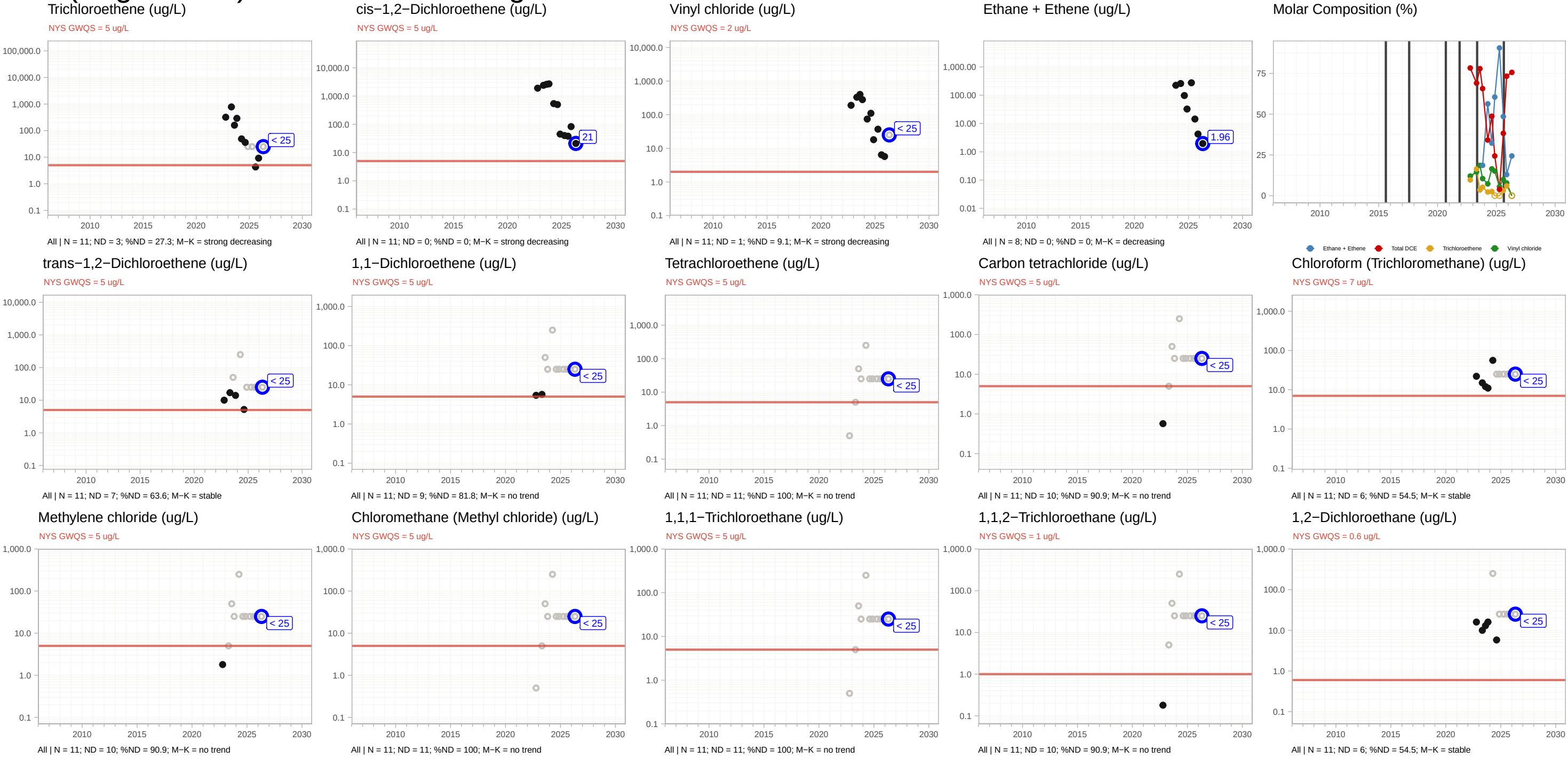
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-2 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

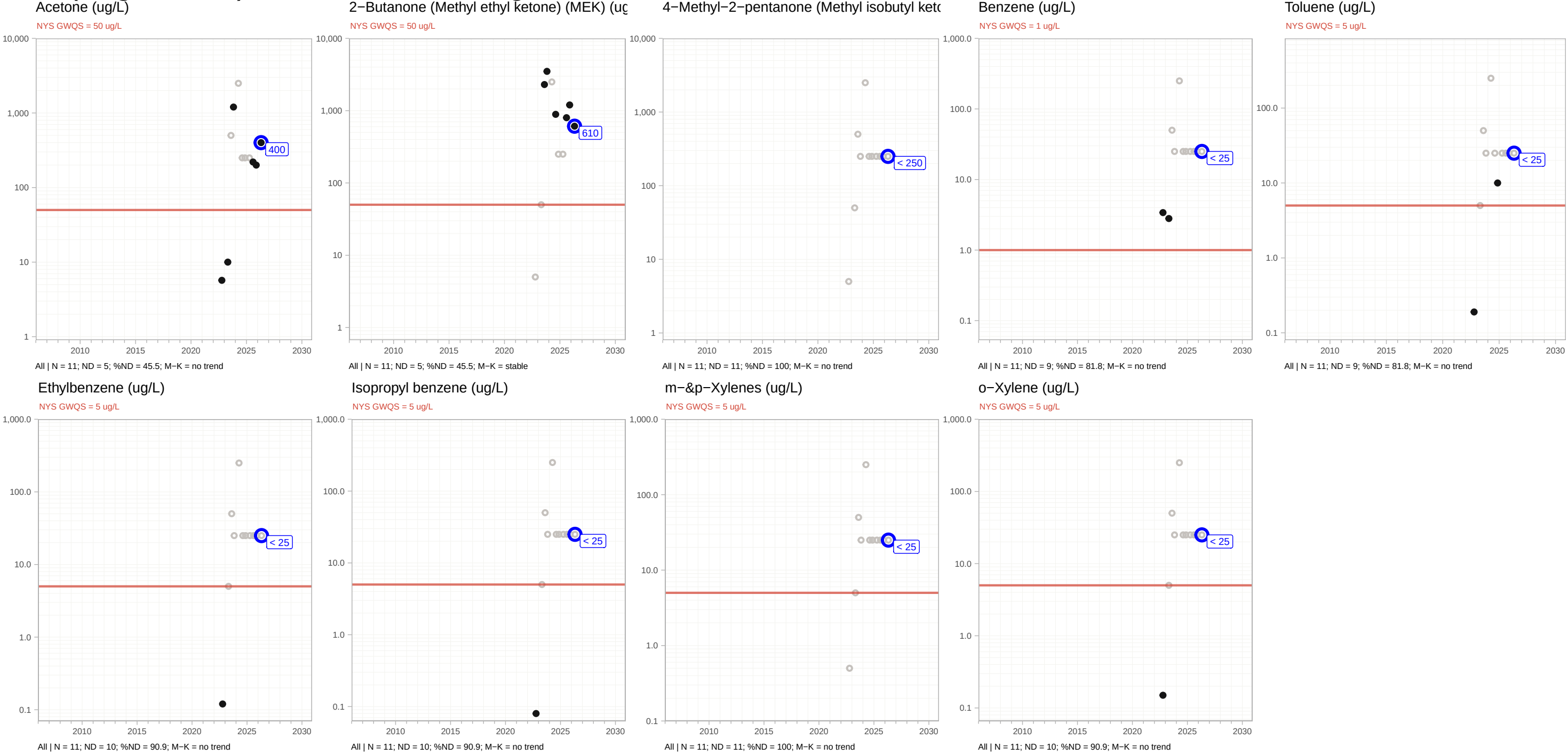
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-2 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

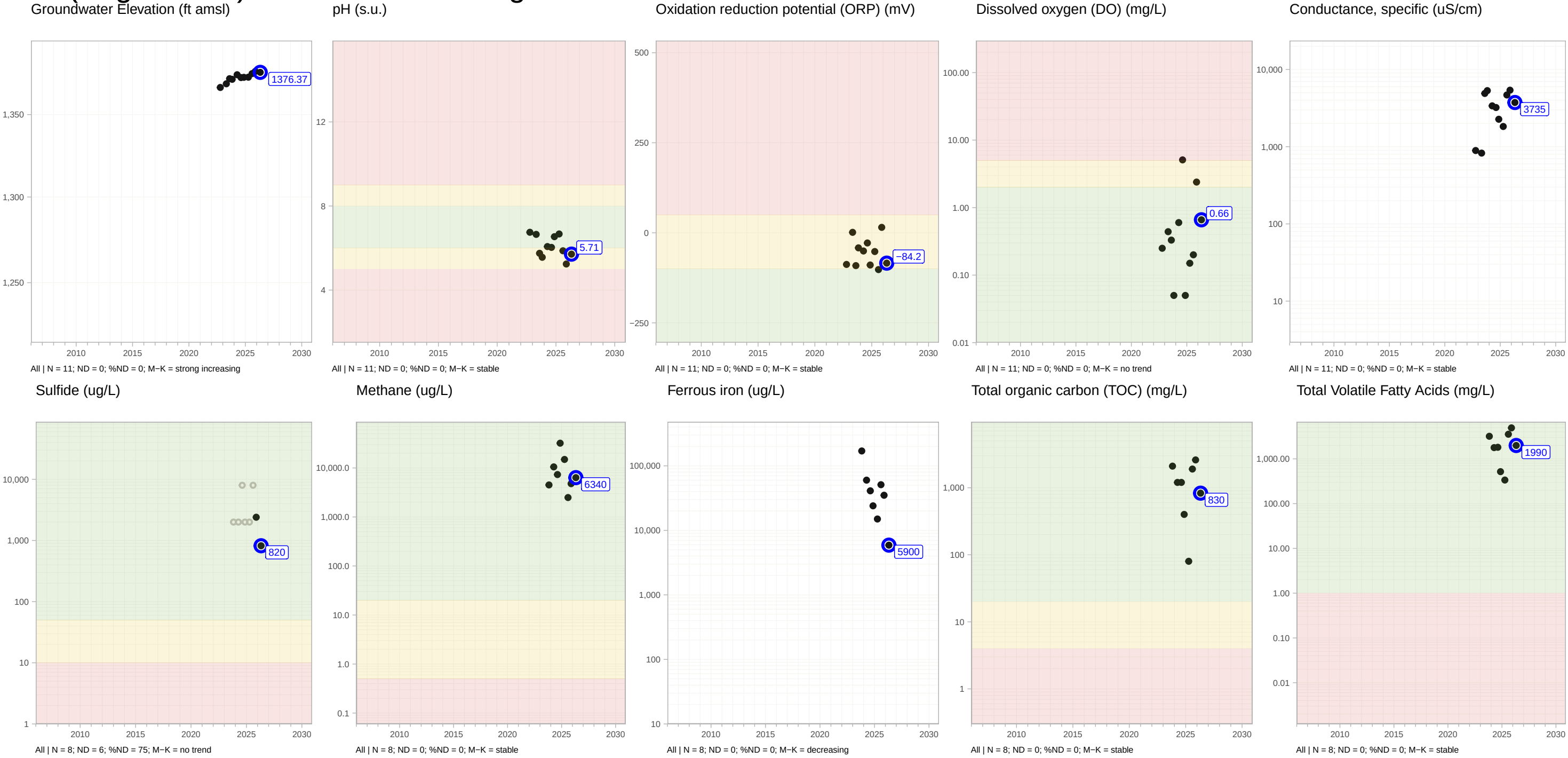


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-2 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

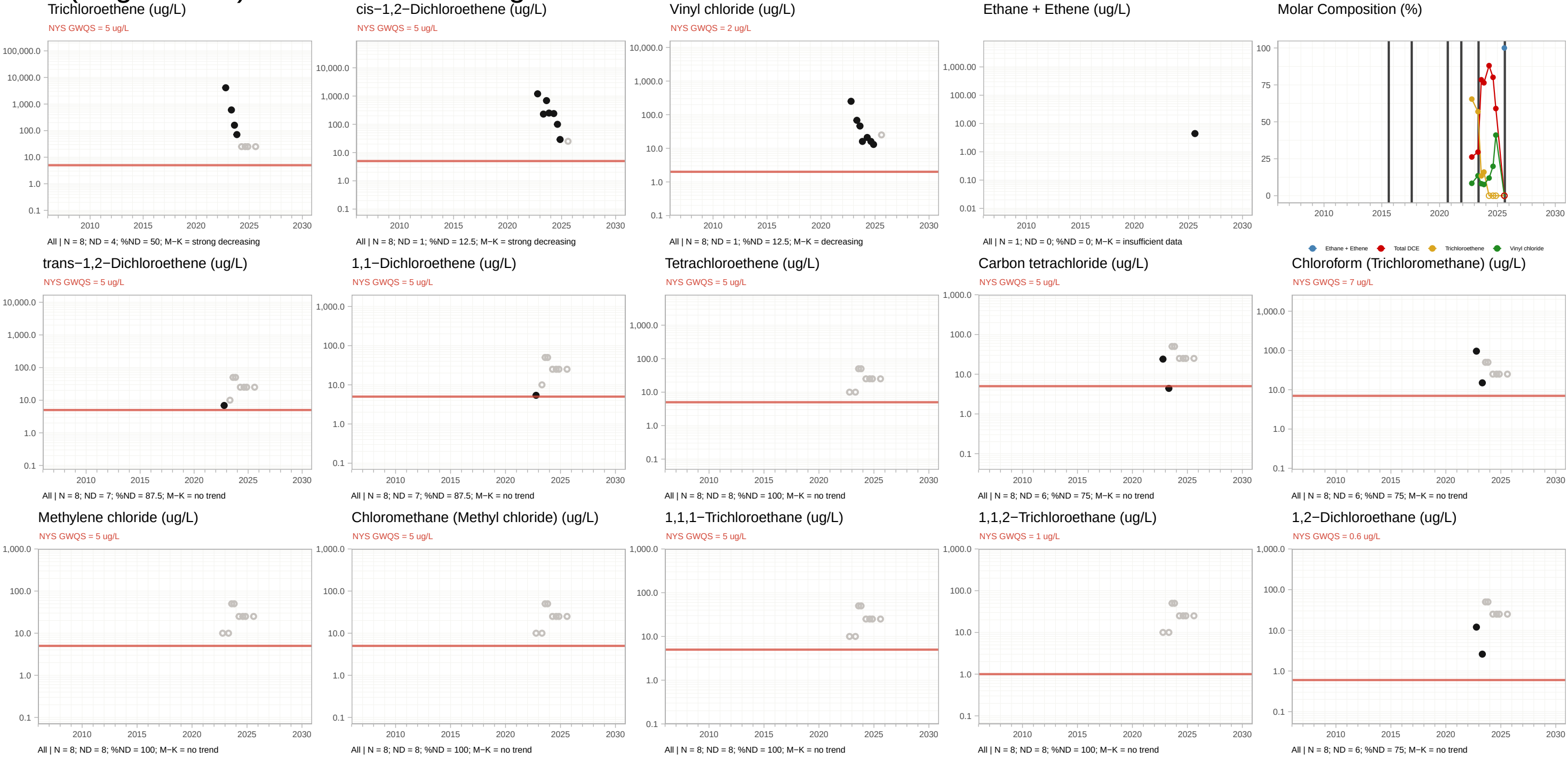
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-3 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

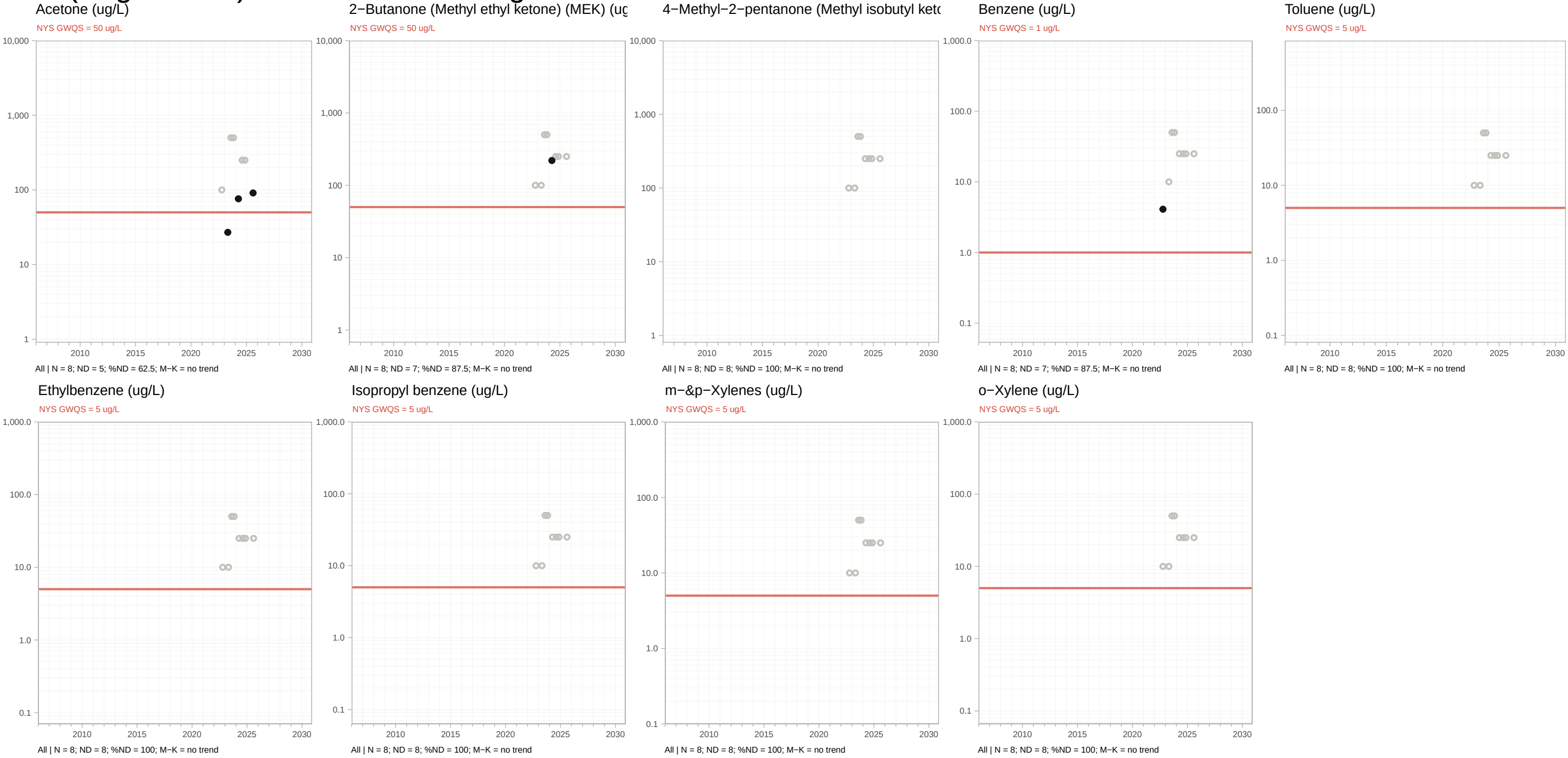
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-3 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

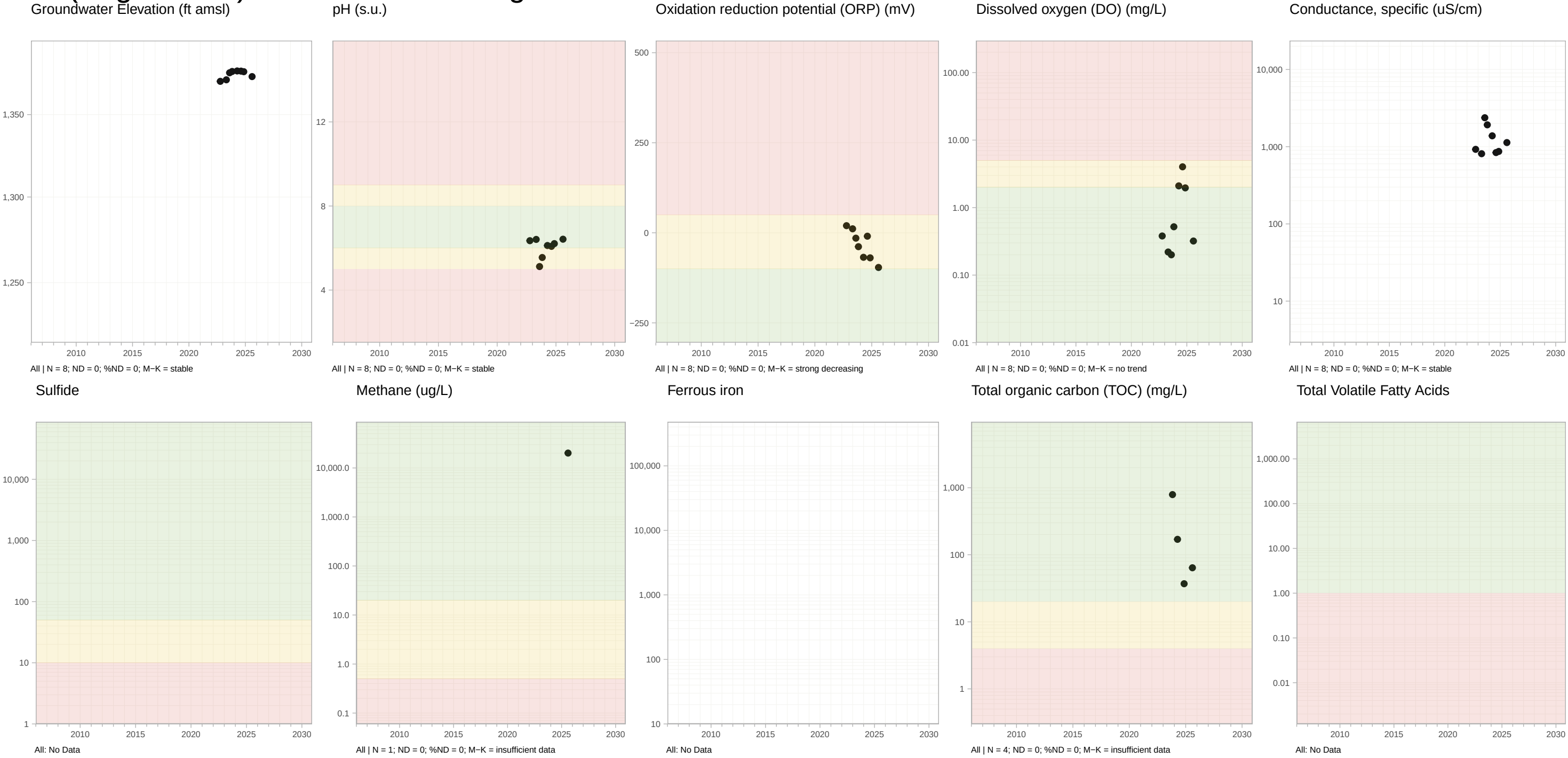


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-3 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

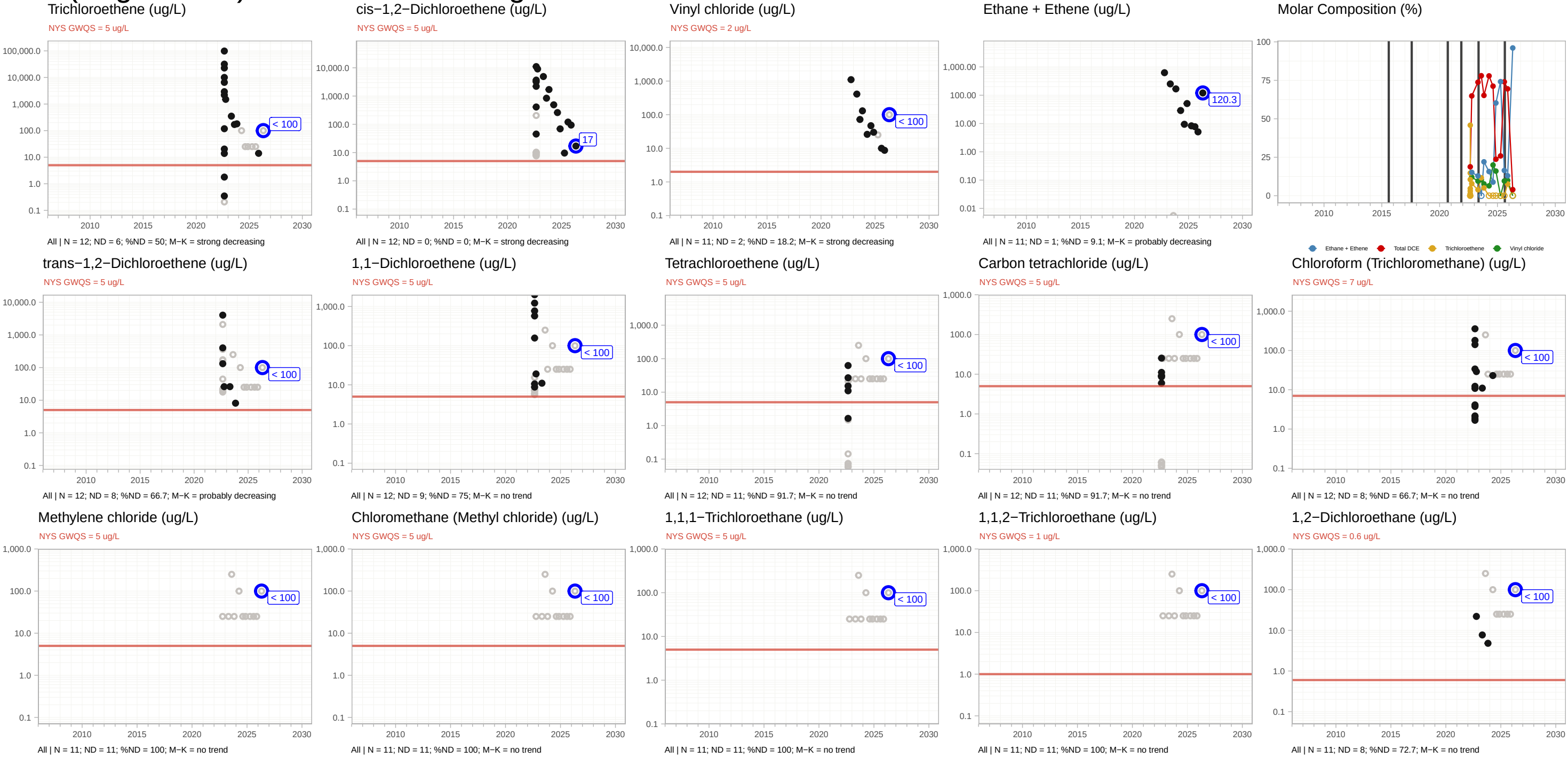
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-4 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

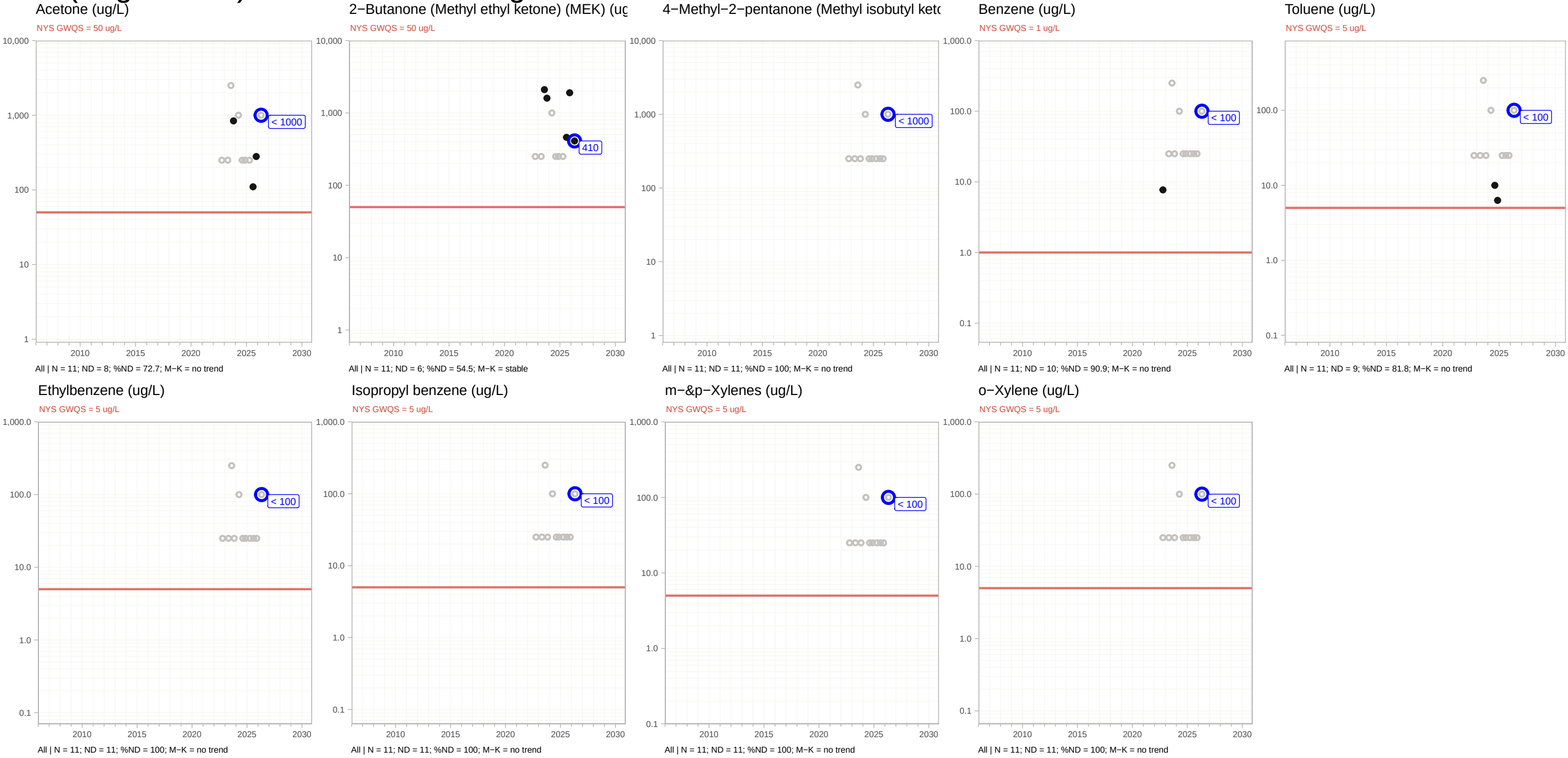
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-4 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

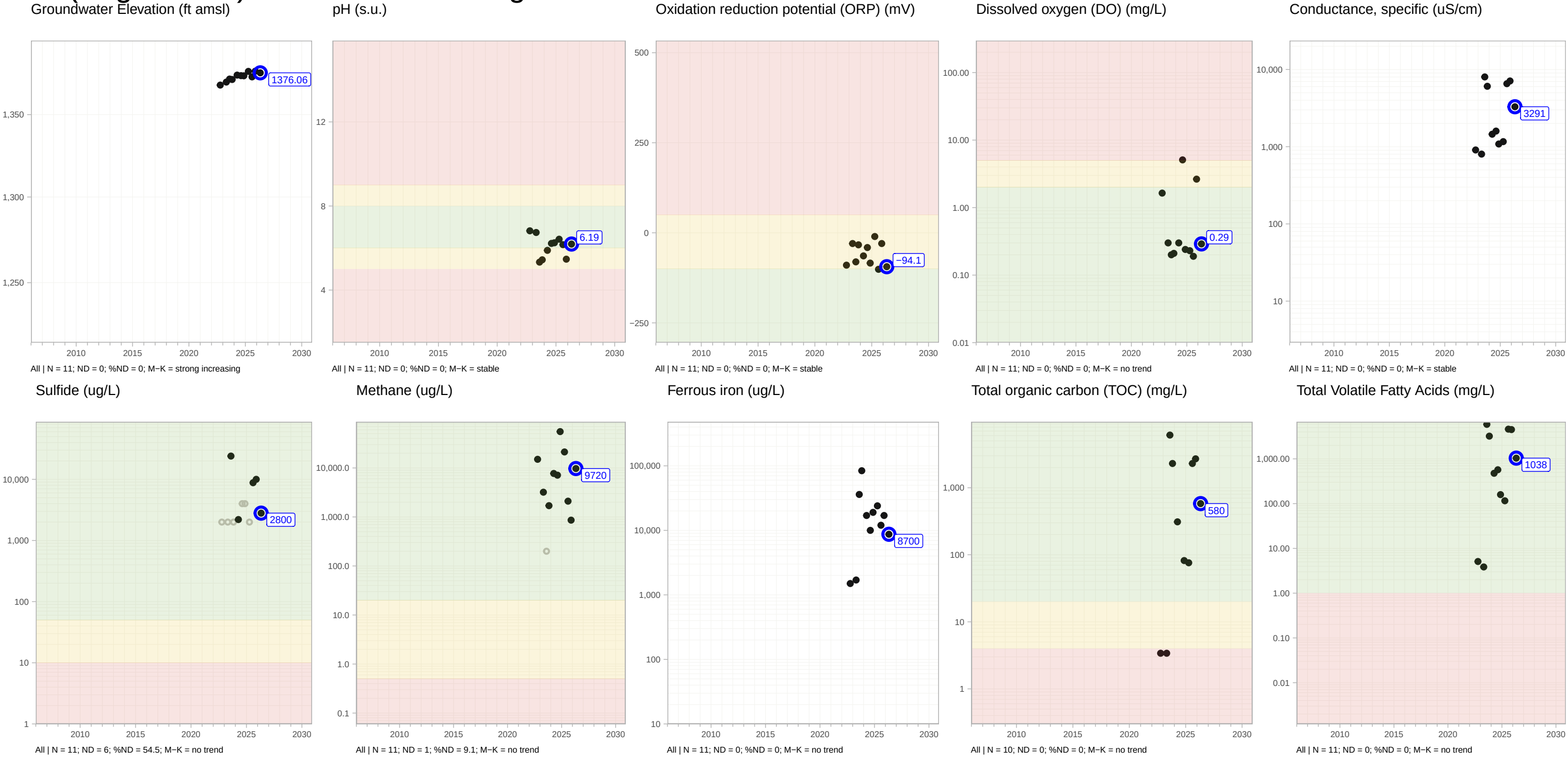
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-4 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

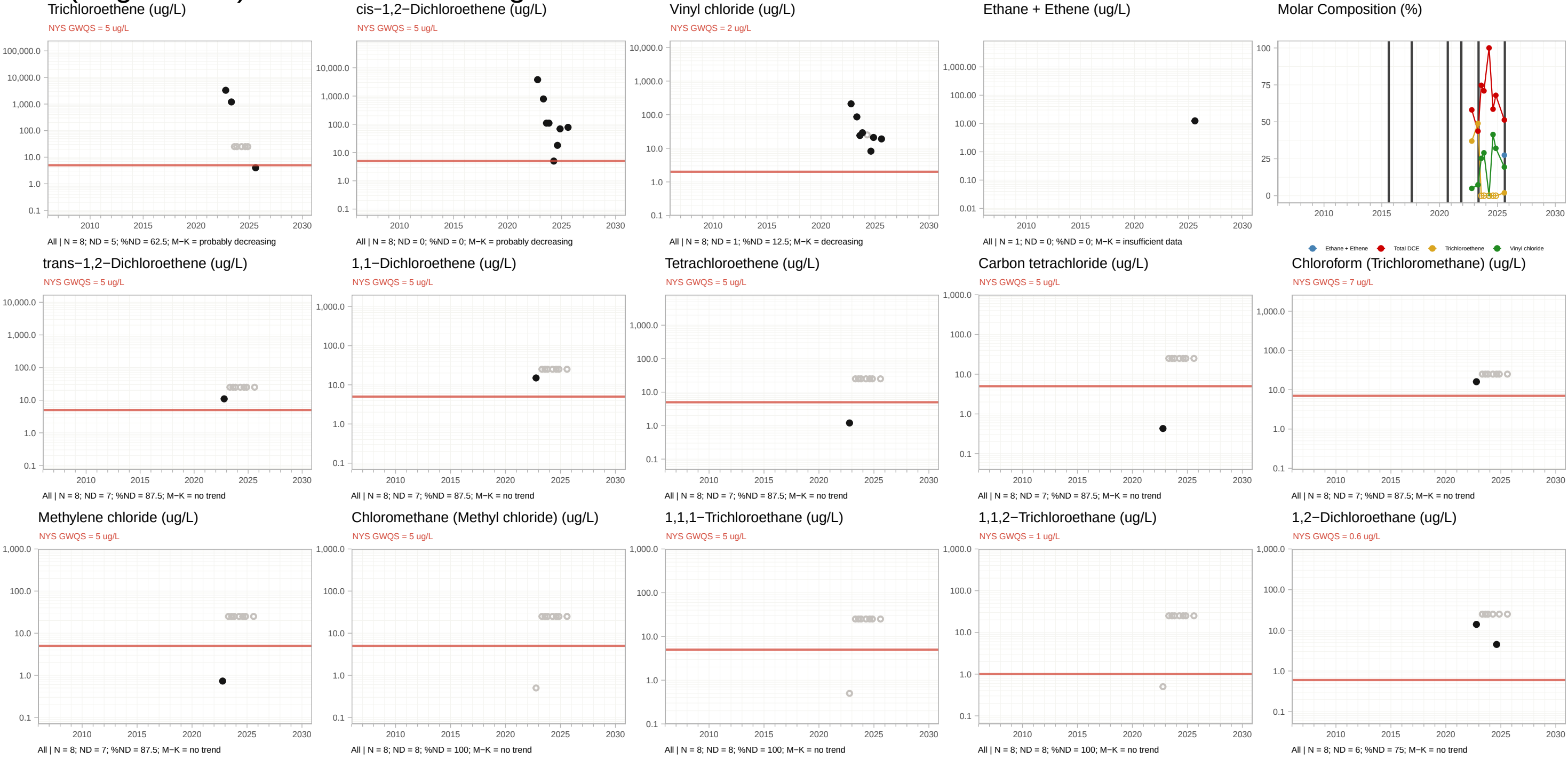
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-5 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

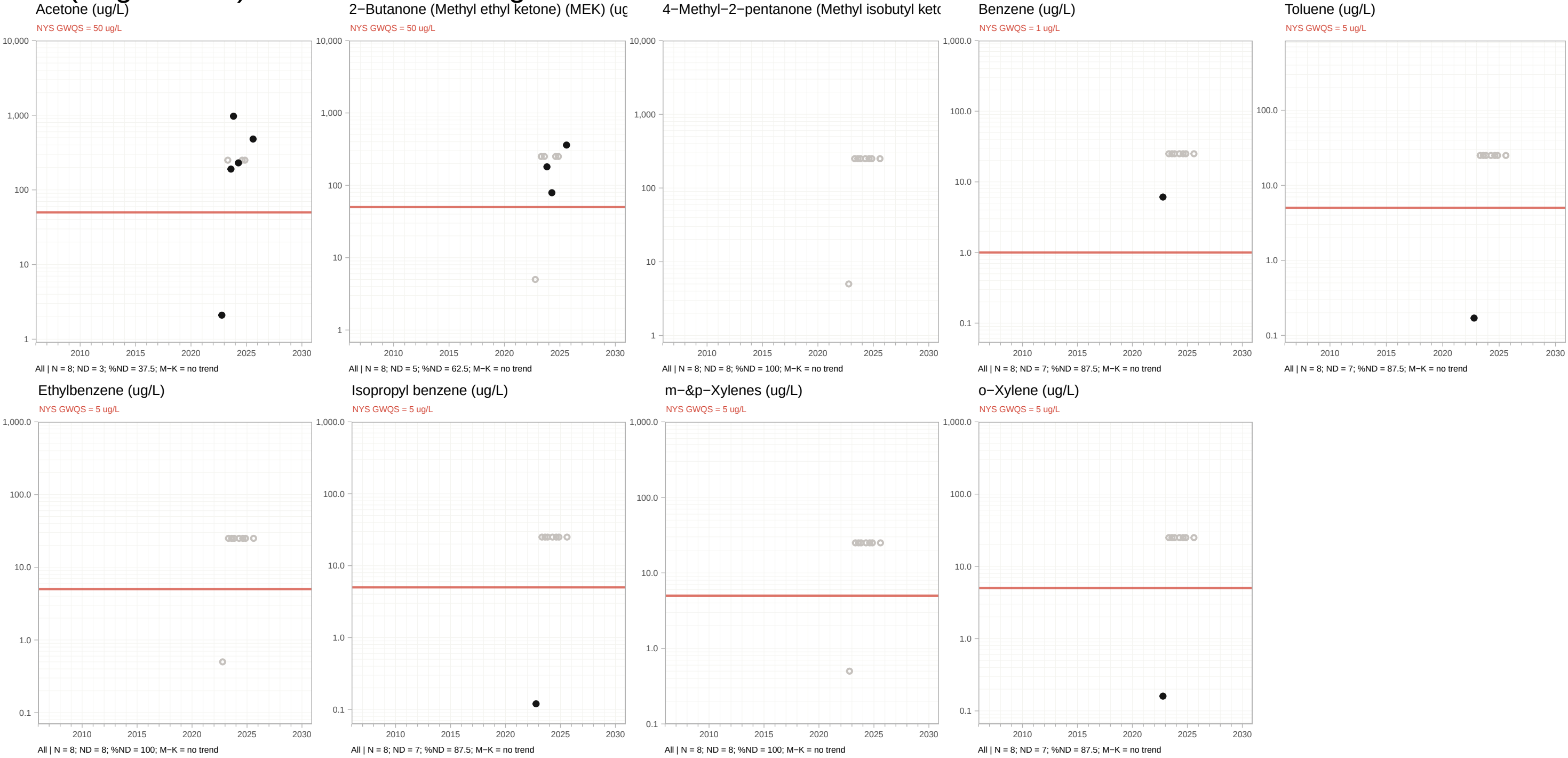
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D–5 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

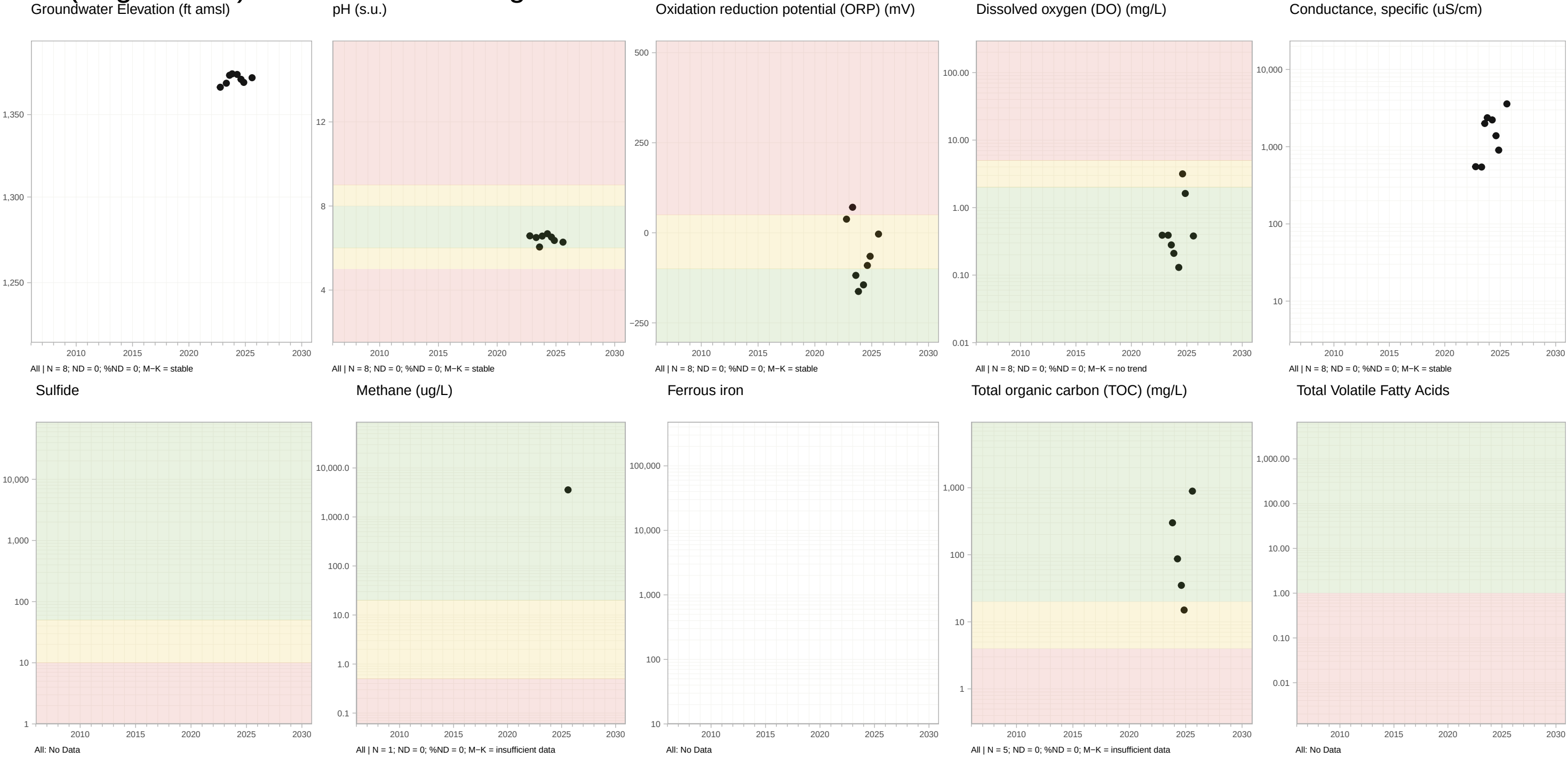


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-5 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

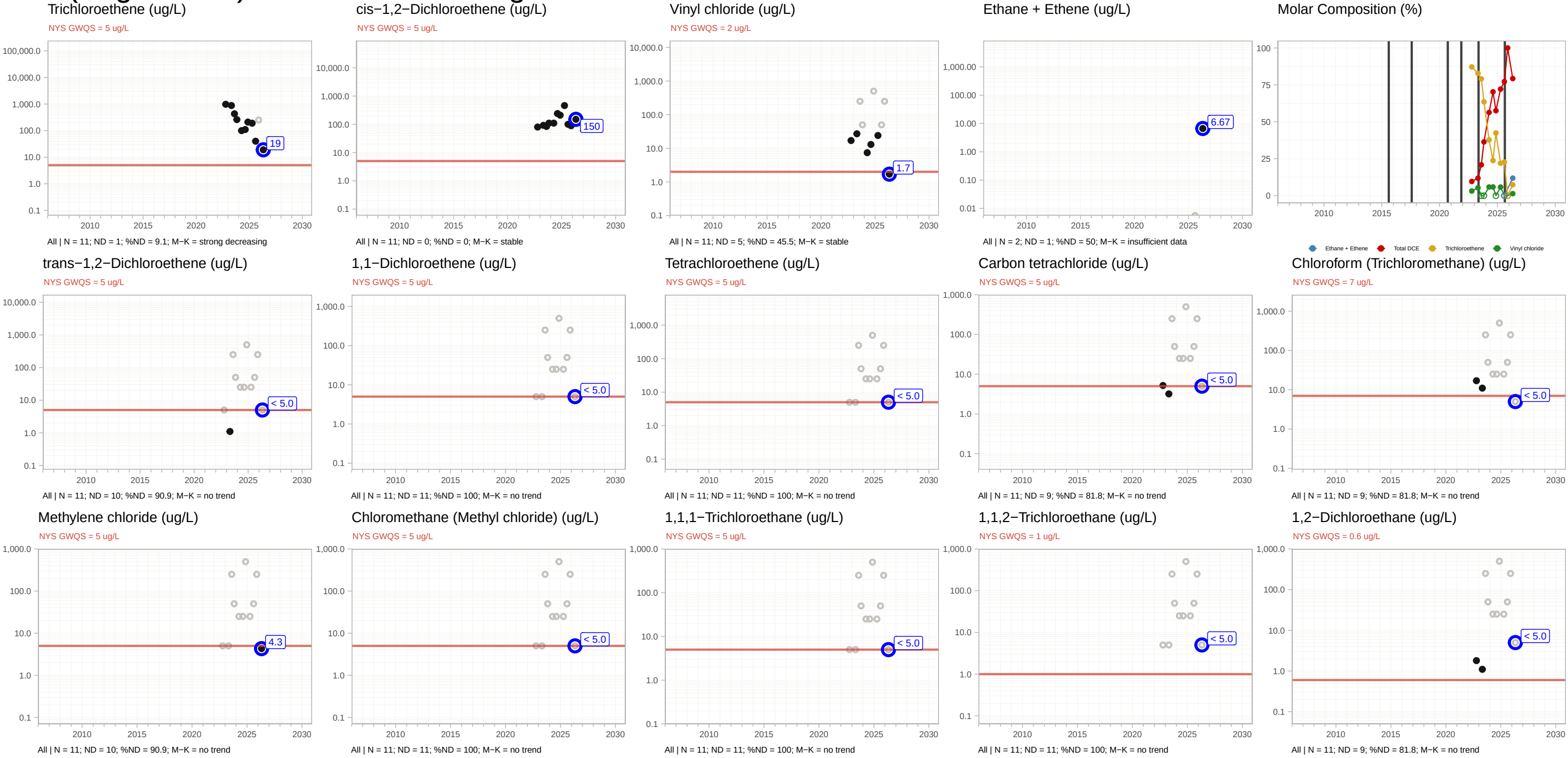
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-6 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

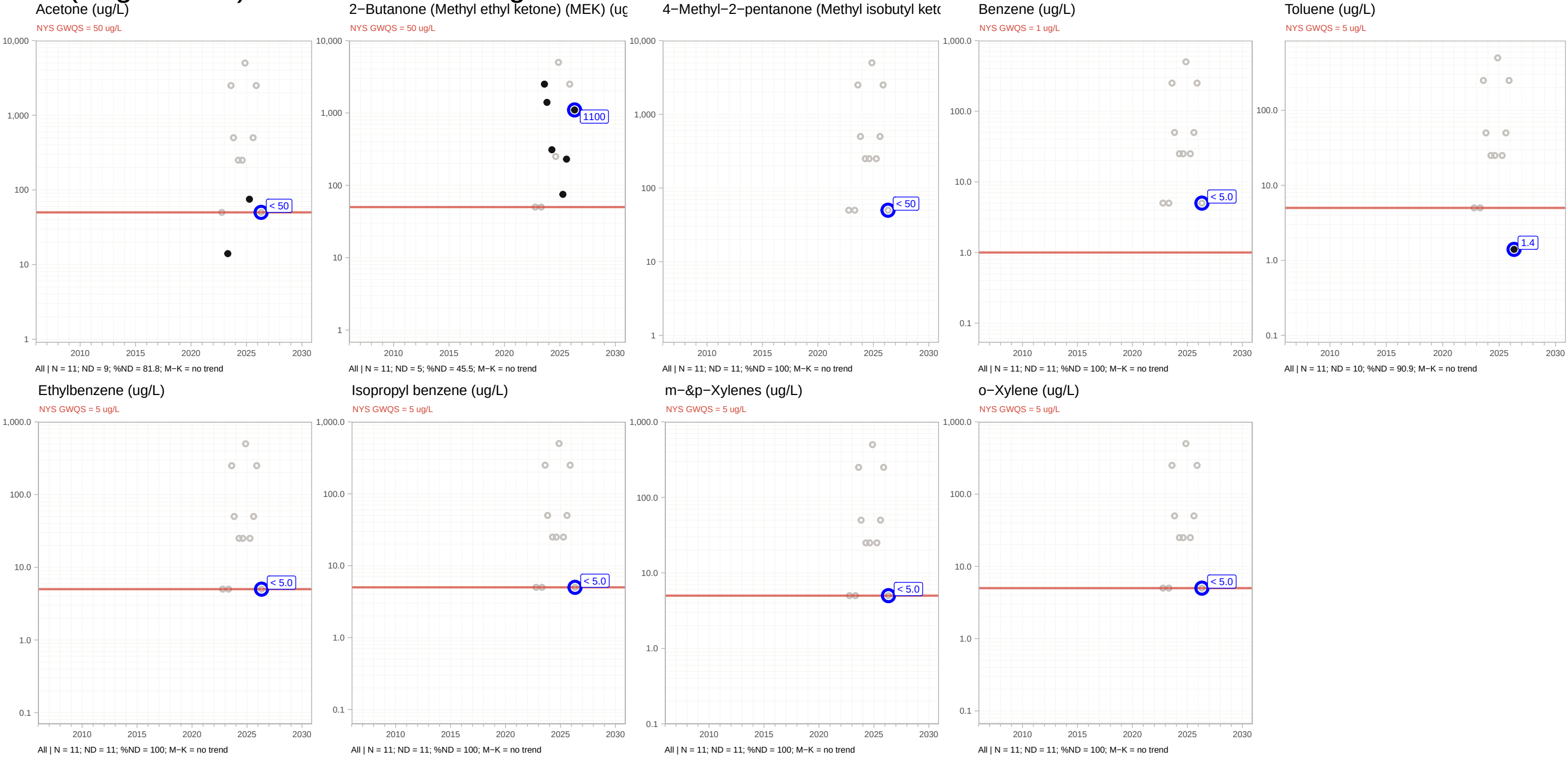
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-6 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

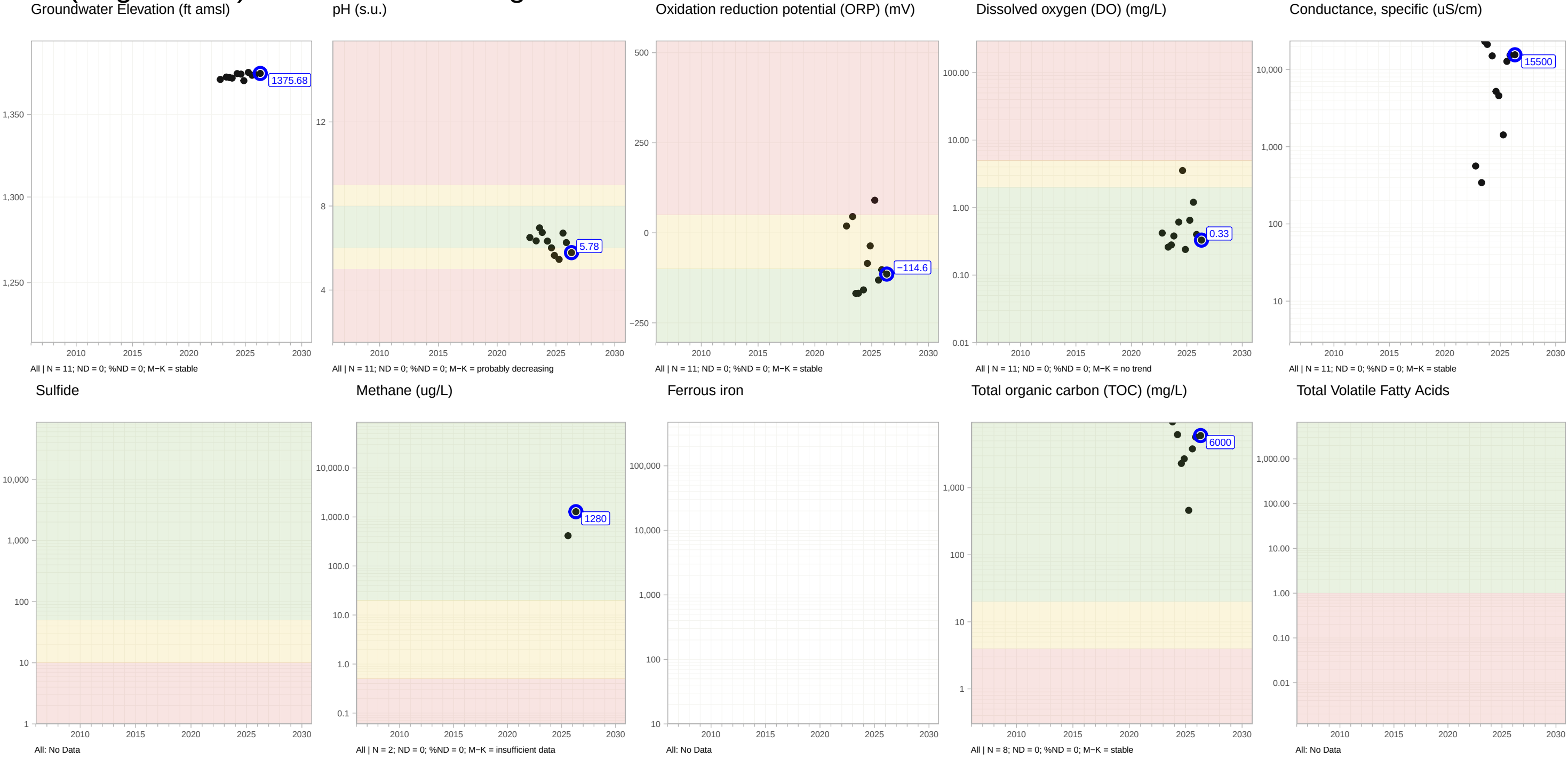


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

D-6 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

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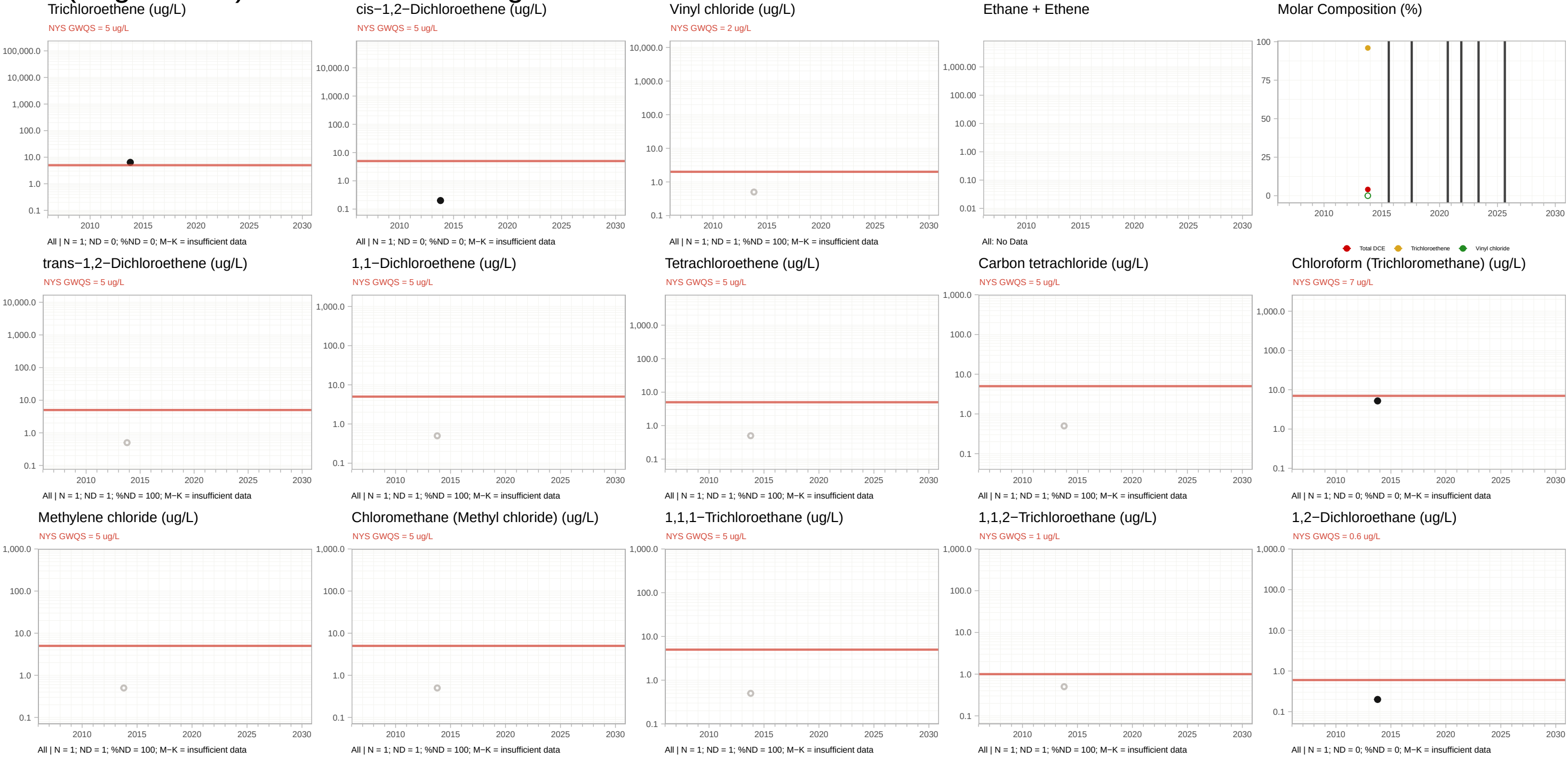
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-1 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

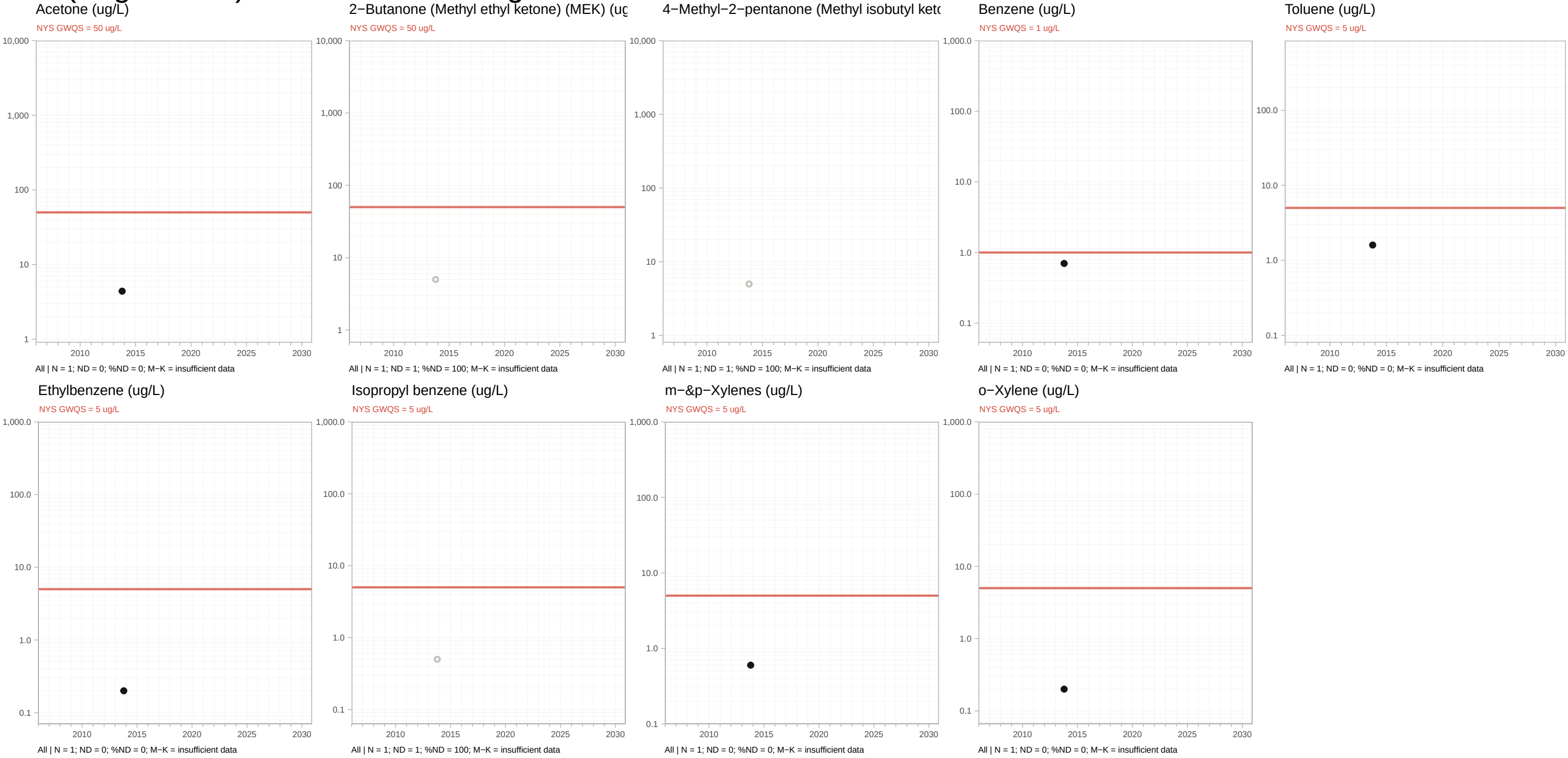
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–1 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

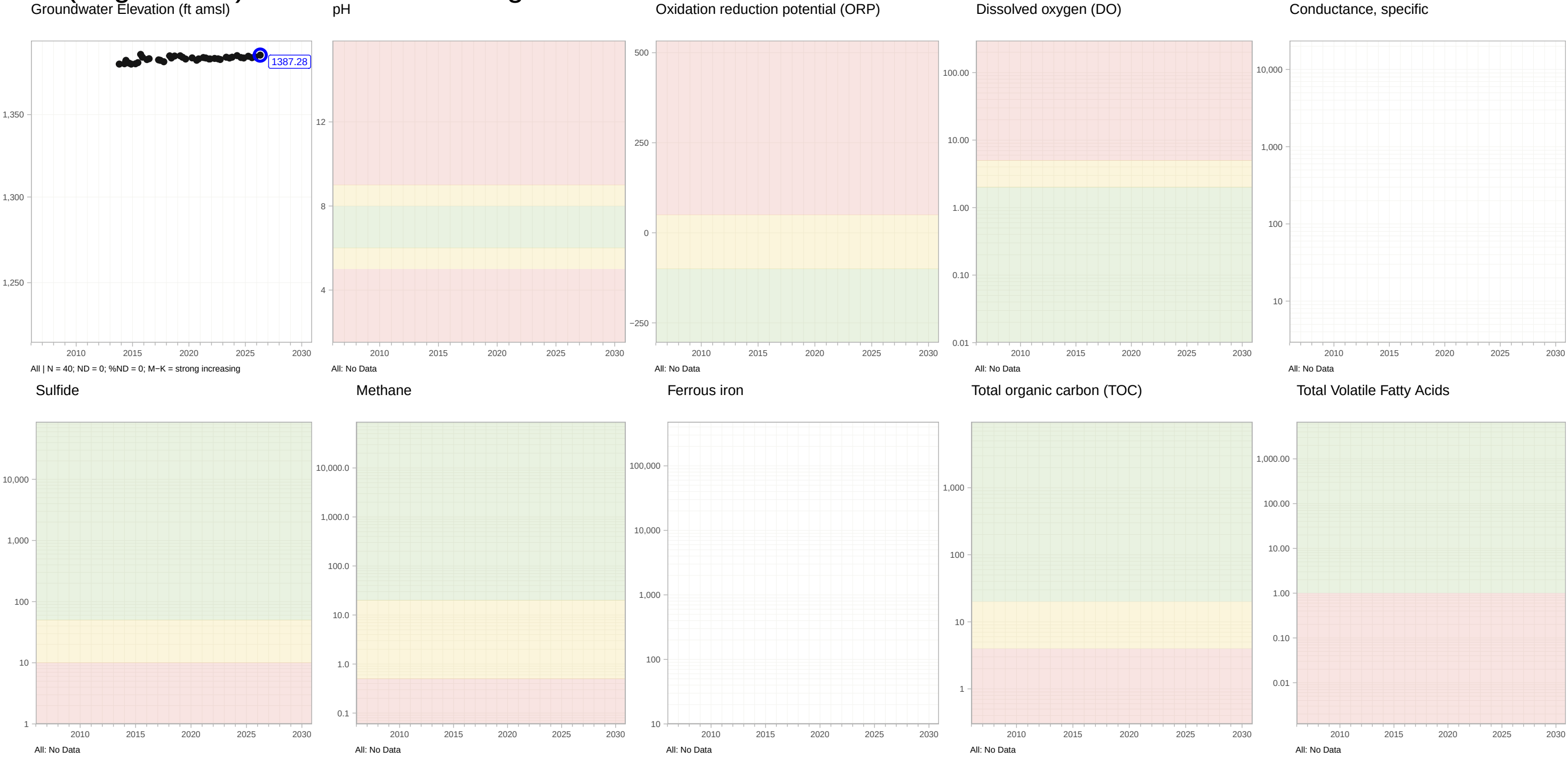


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-1 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

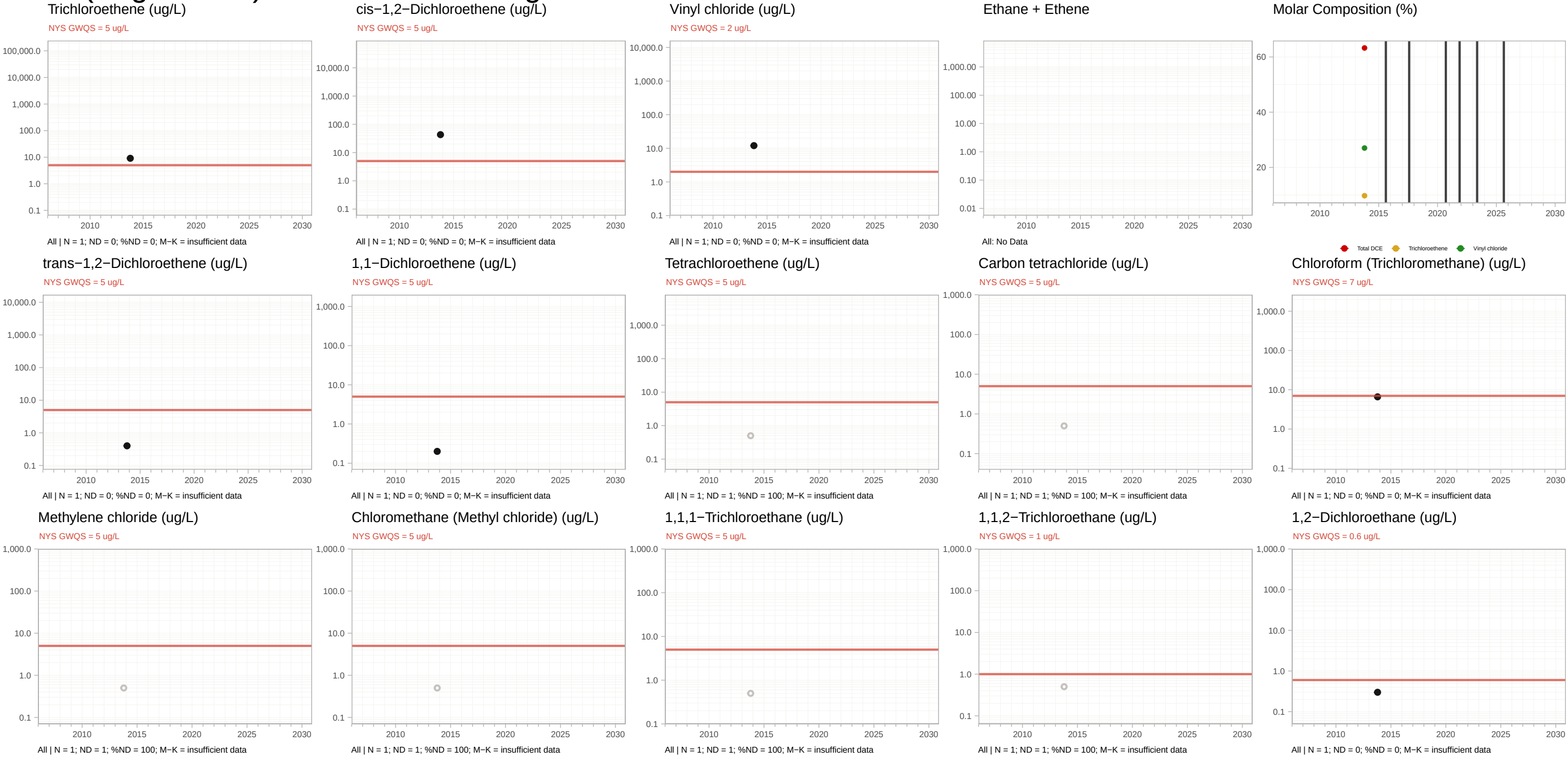
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–10 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

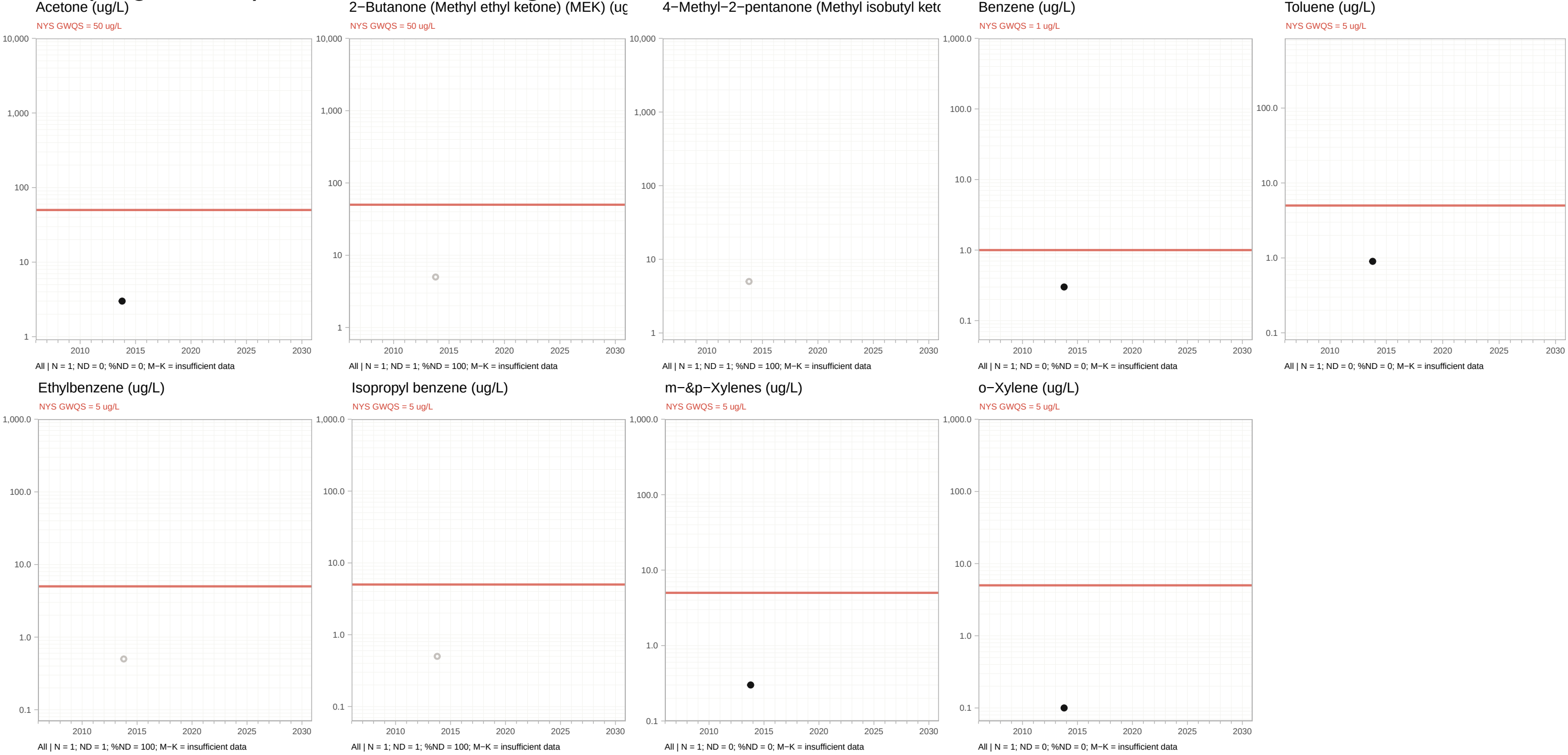
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–10 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

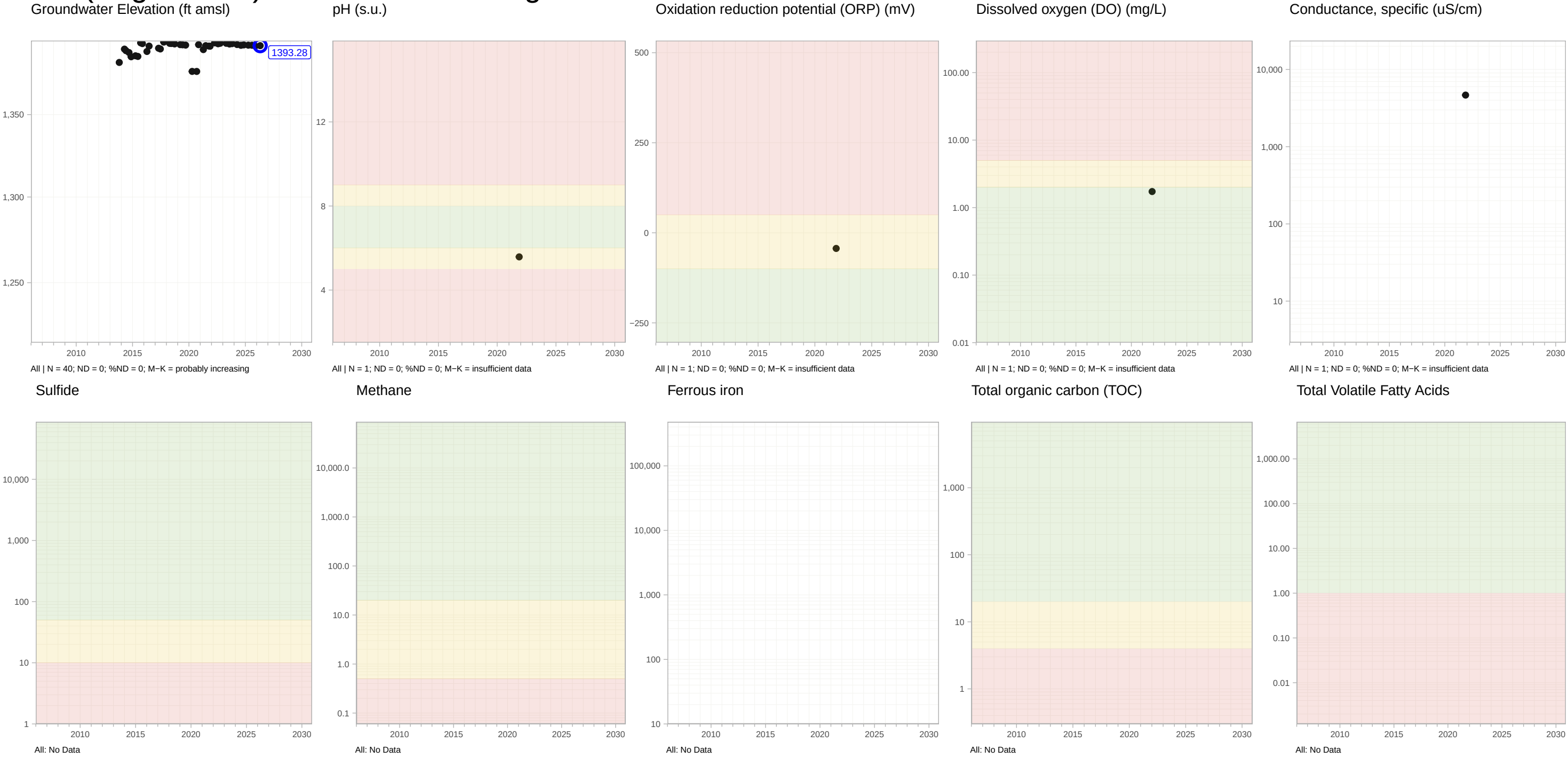


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–10 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

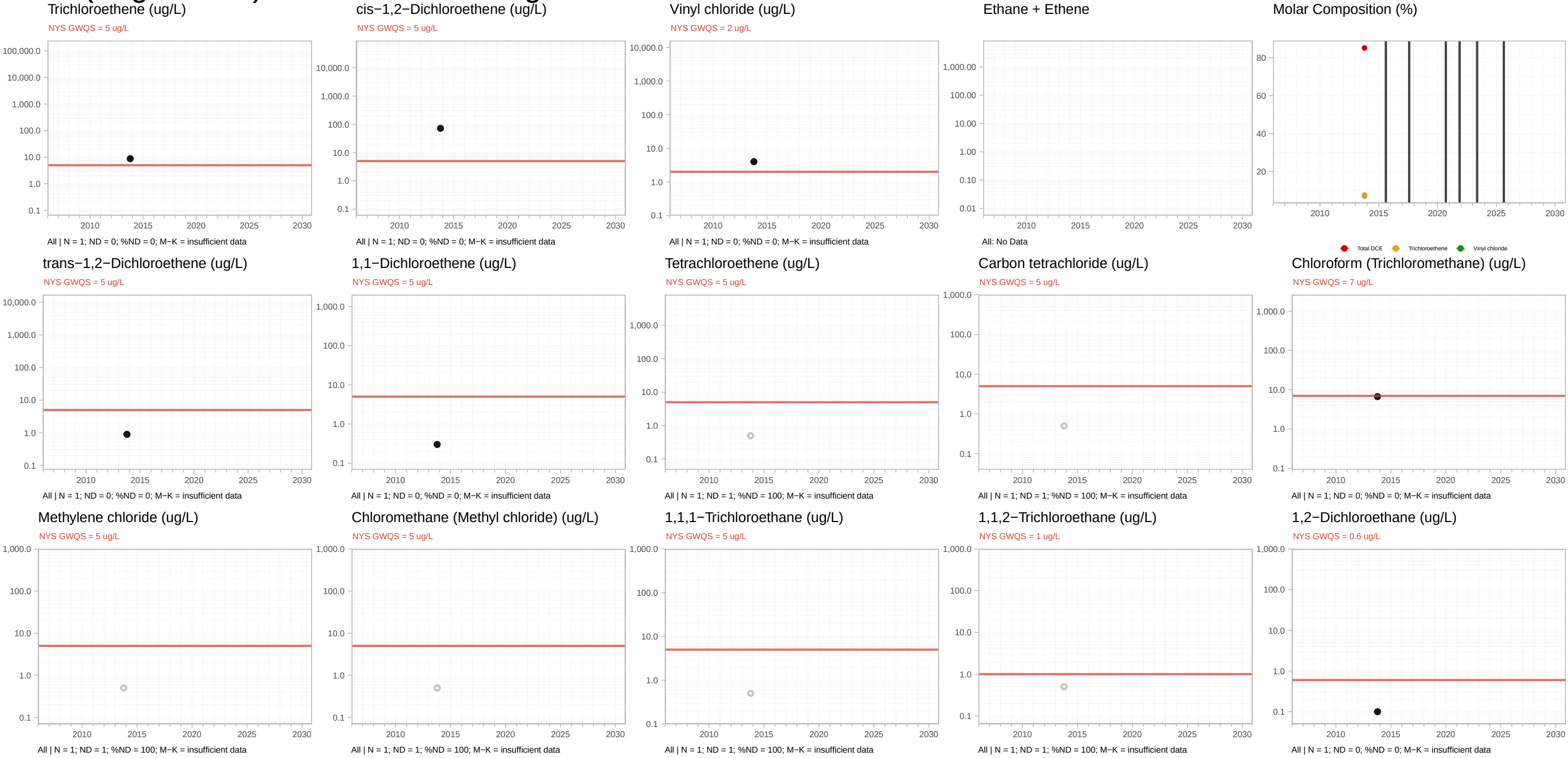
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–11 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

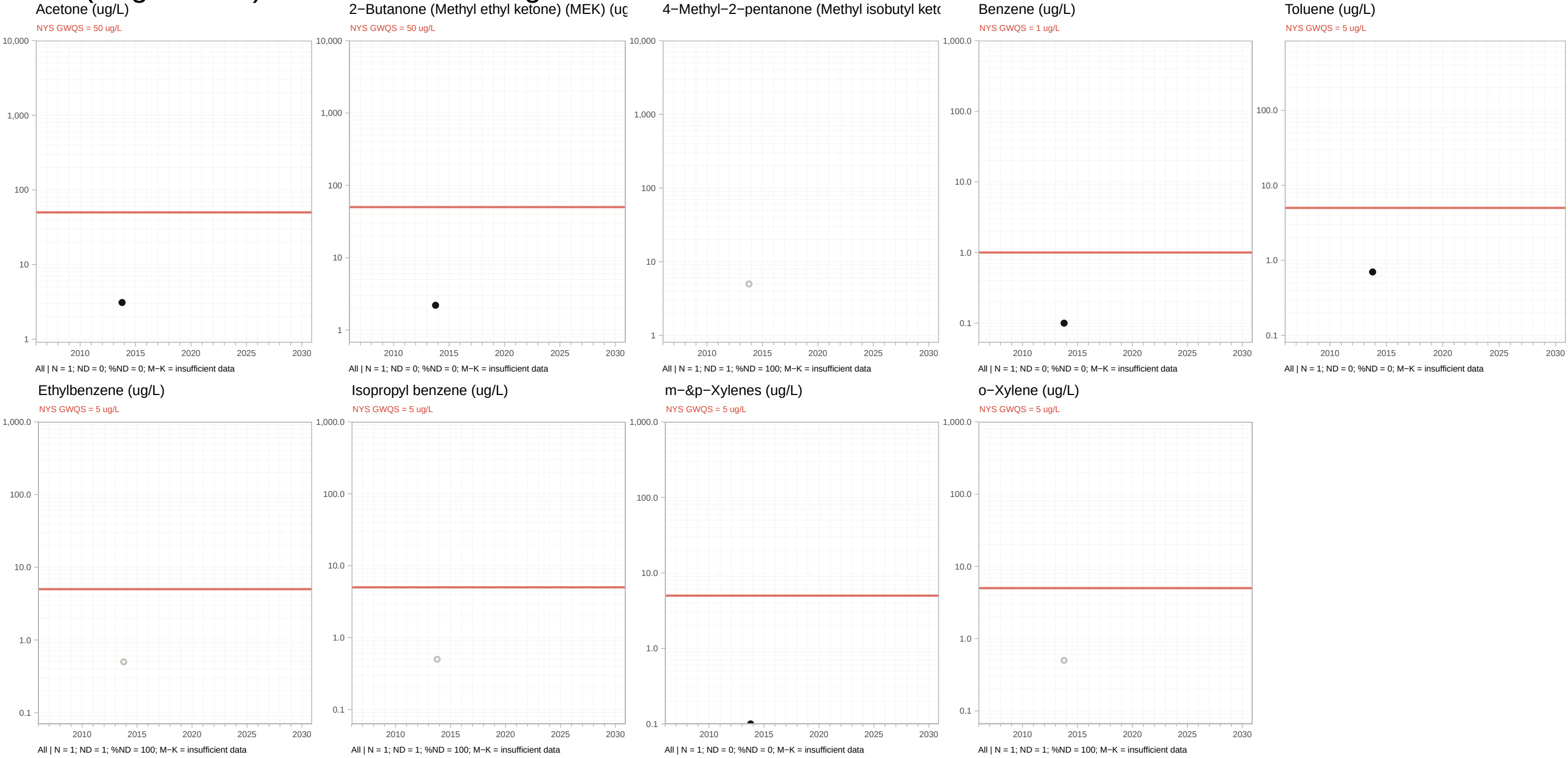
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–11 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

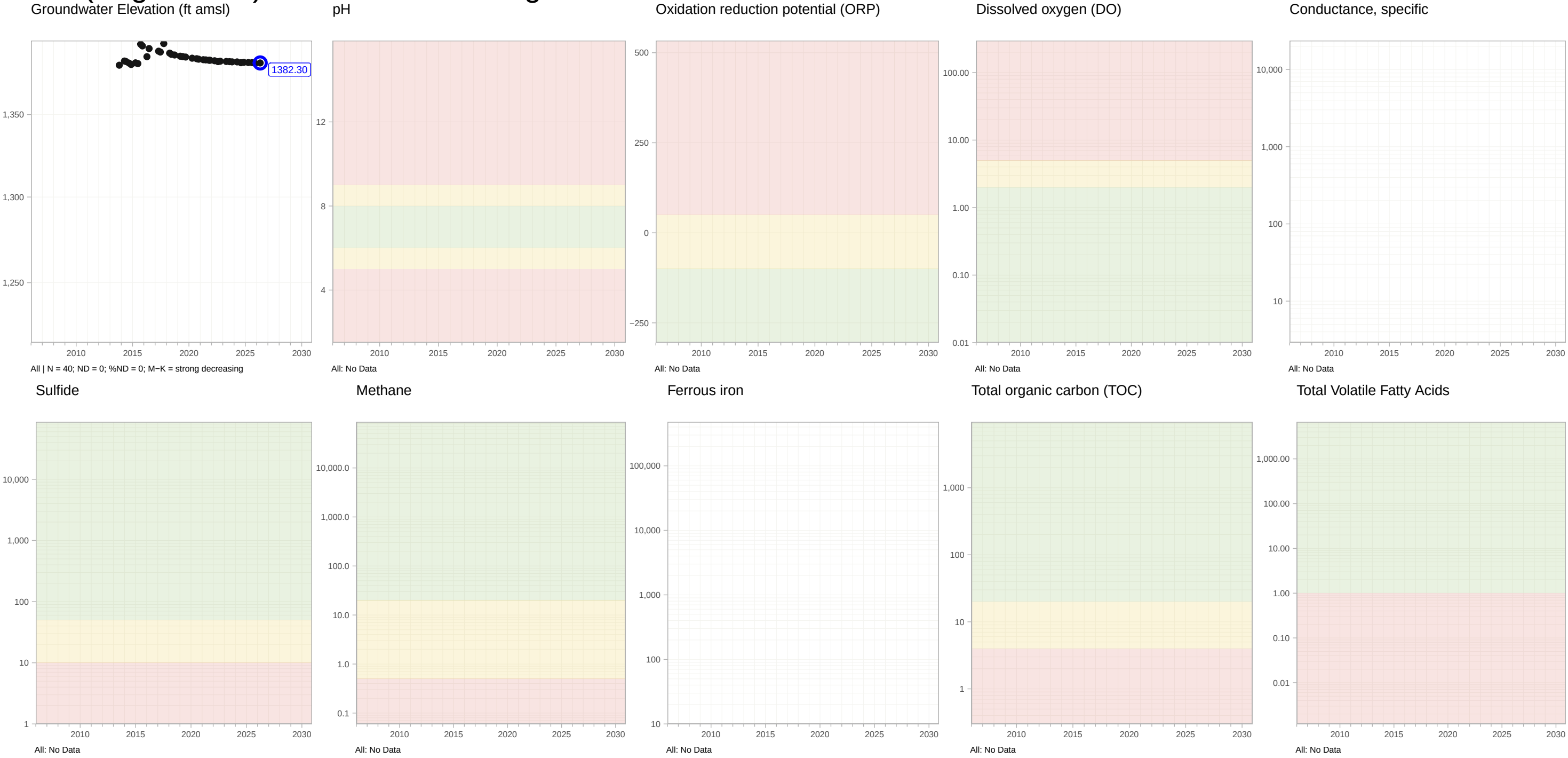


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively. Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-11 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

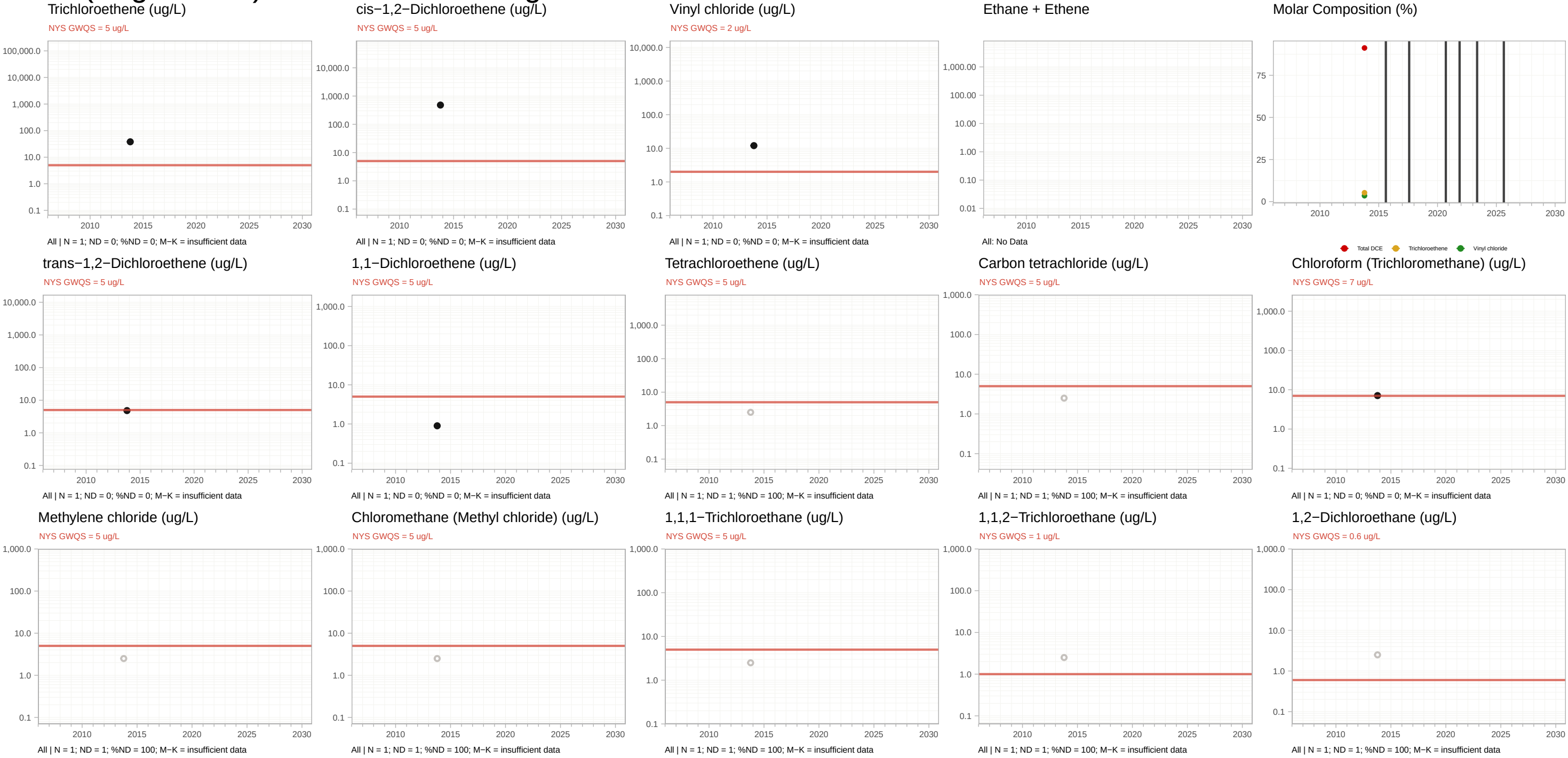
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-12 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

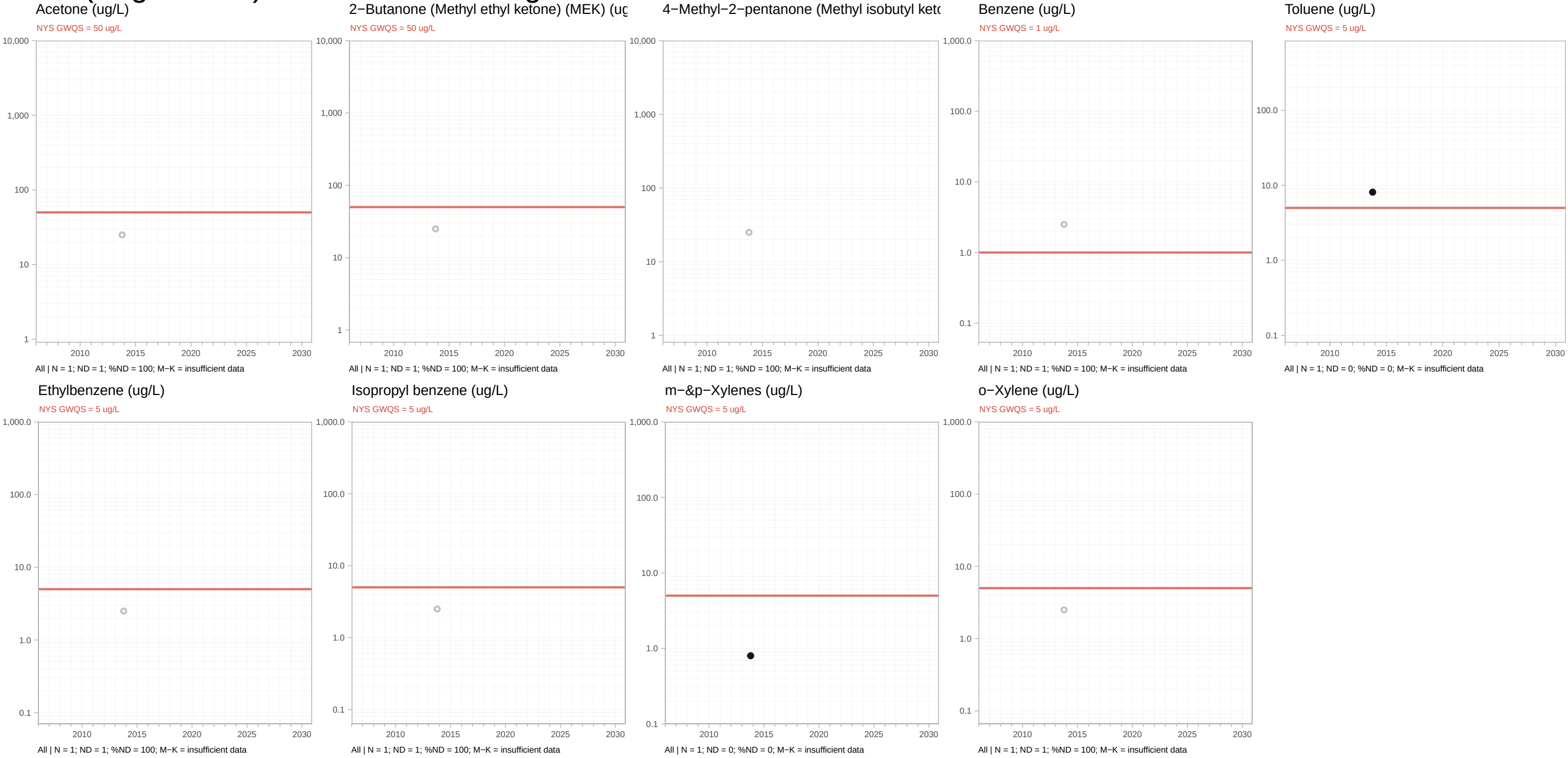
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–12 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

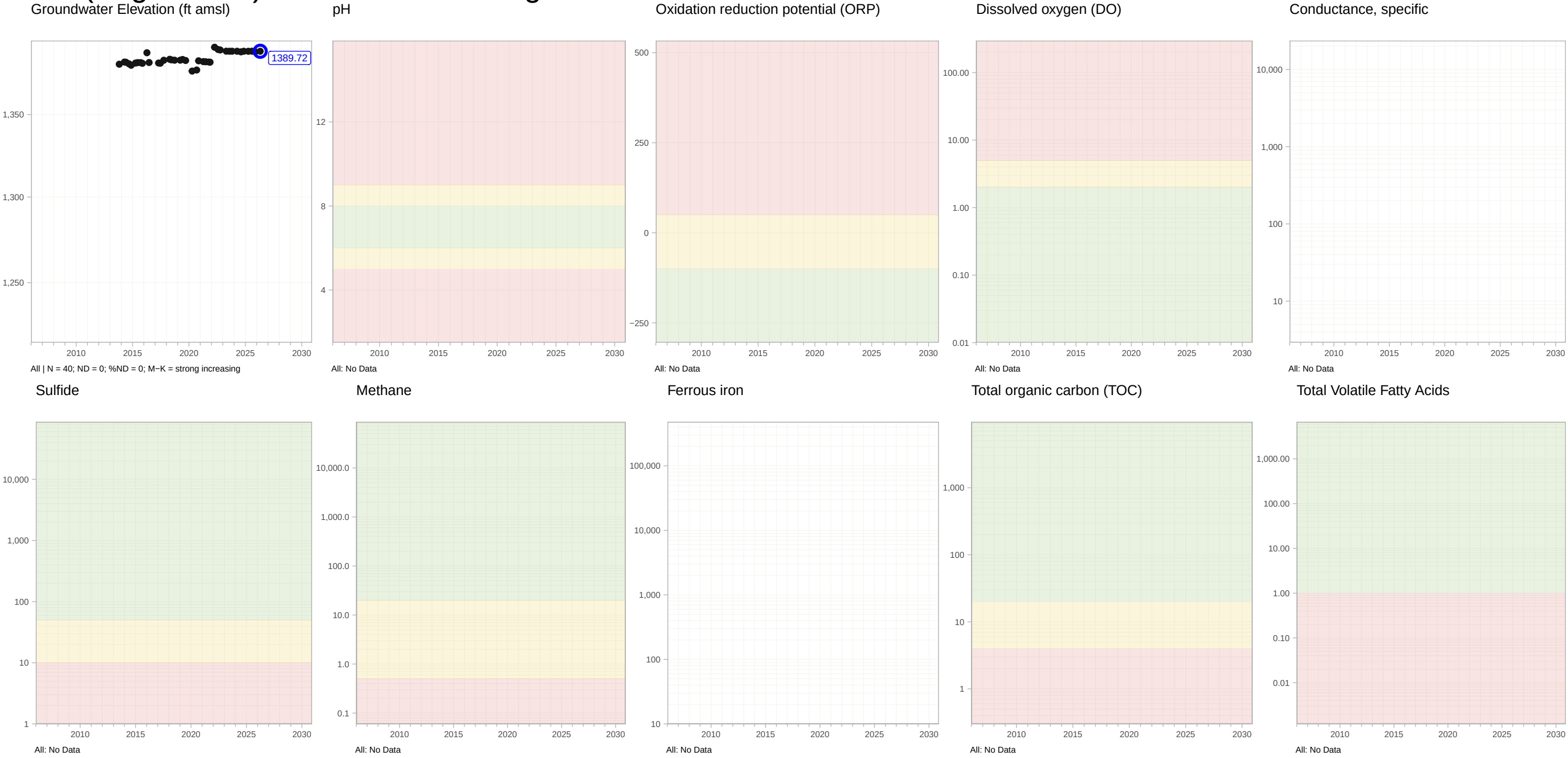
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-12 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

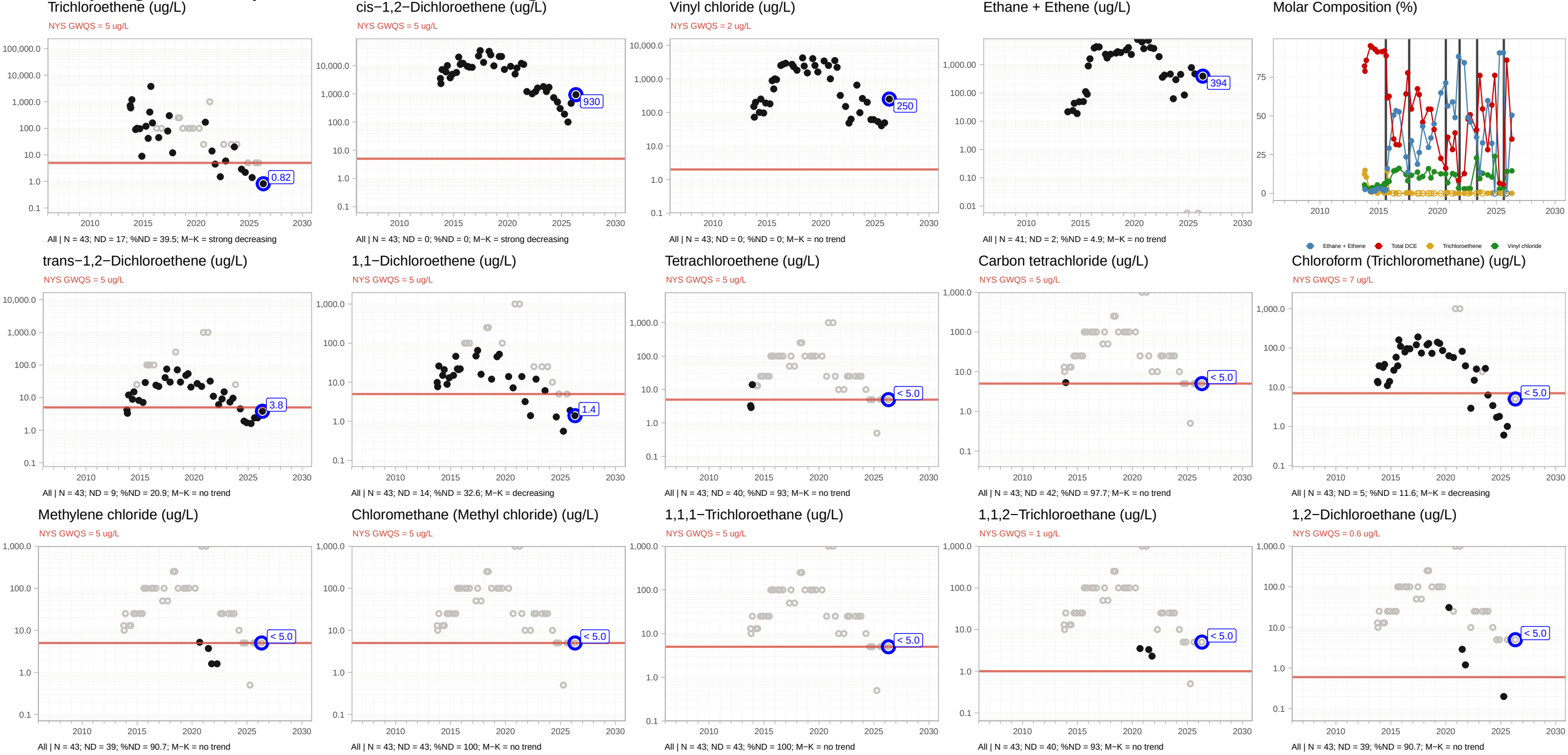
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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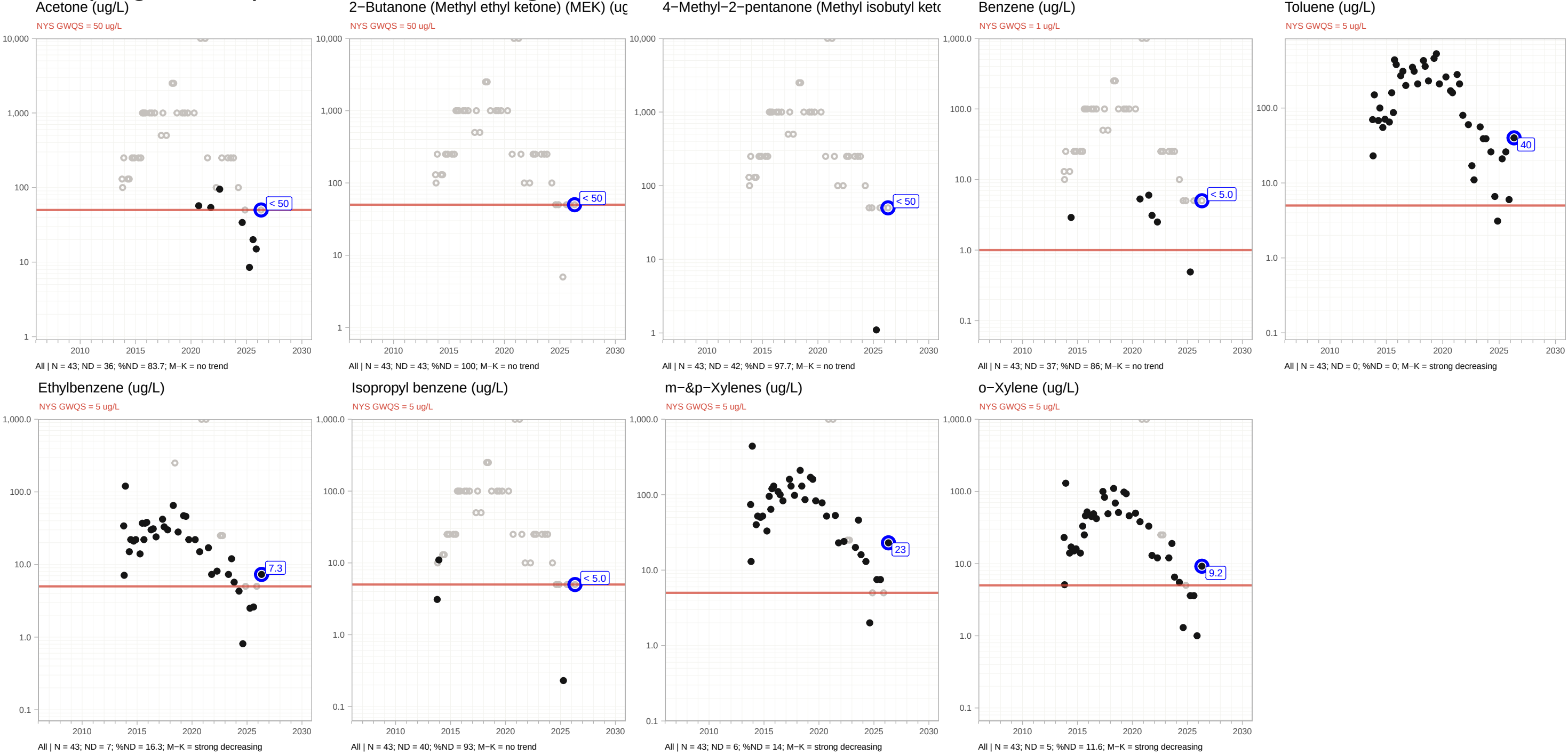


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-13 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

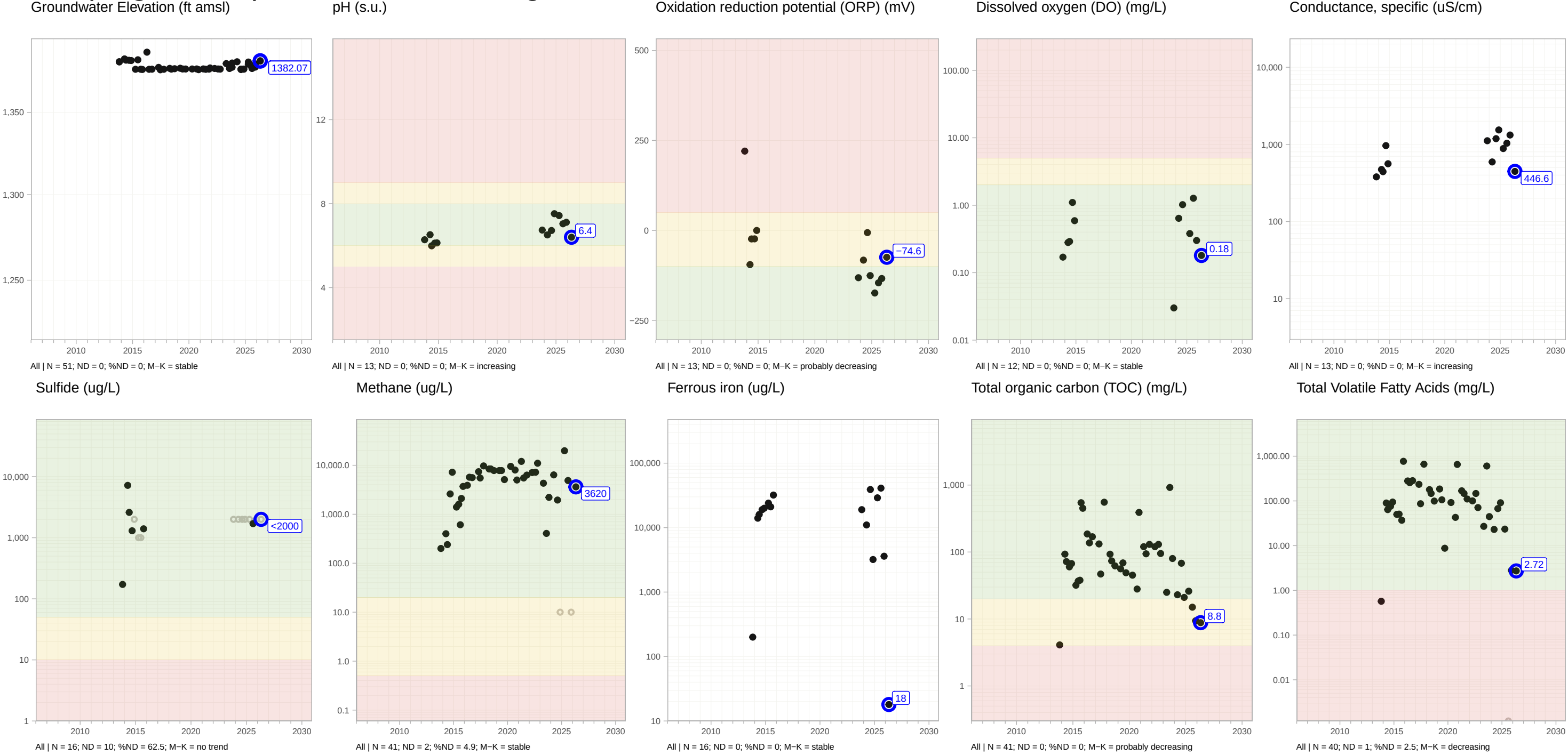


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-13 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

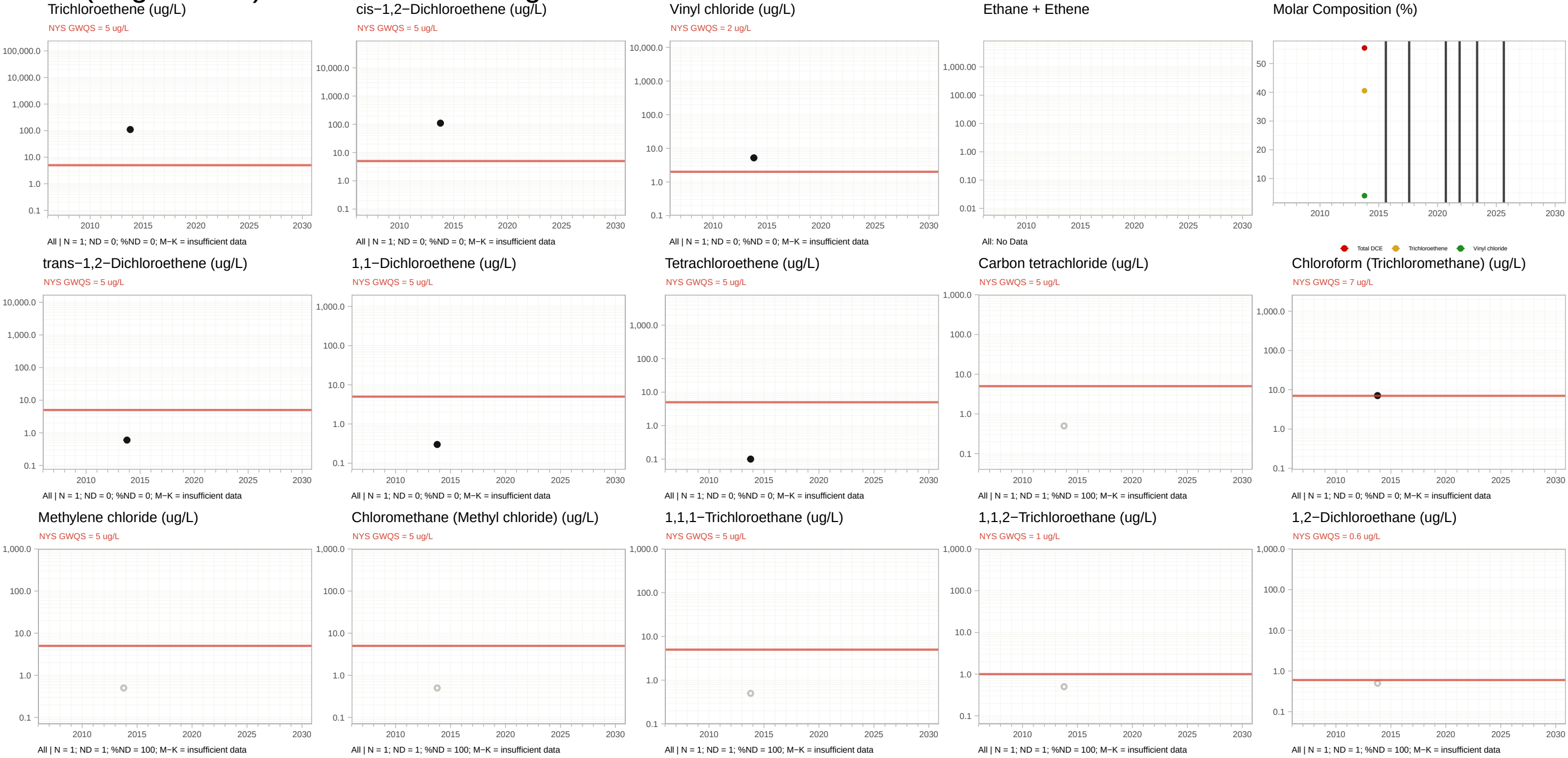
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-14 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

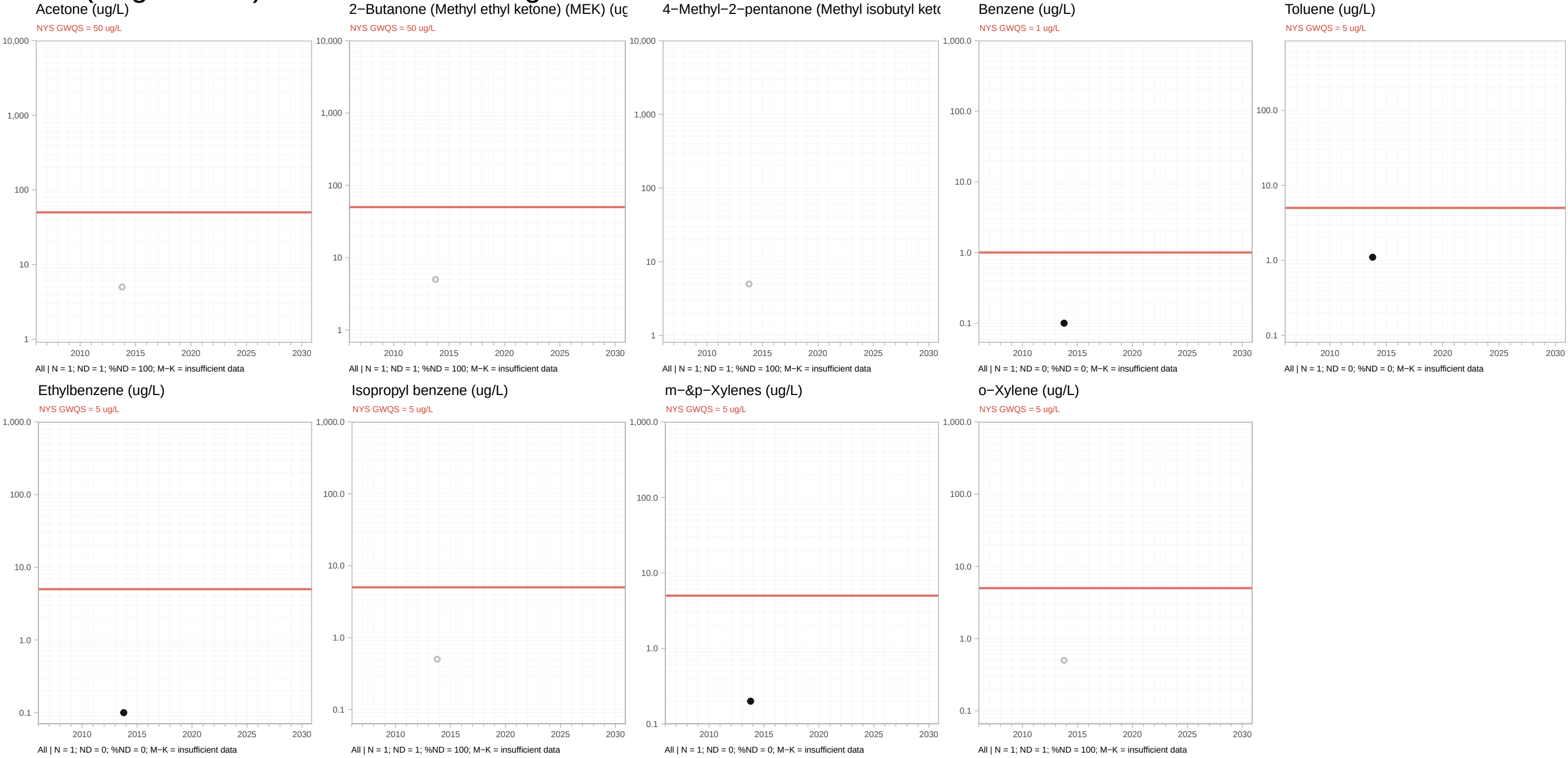
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-14 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

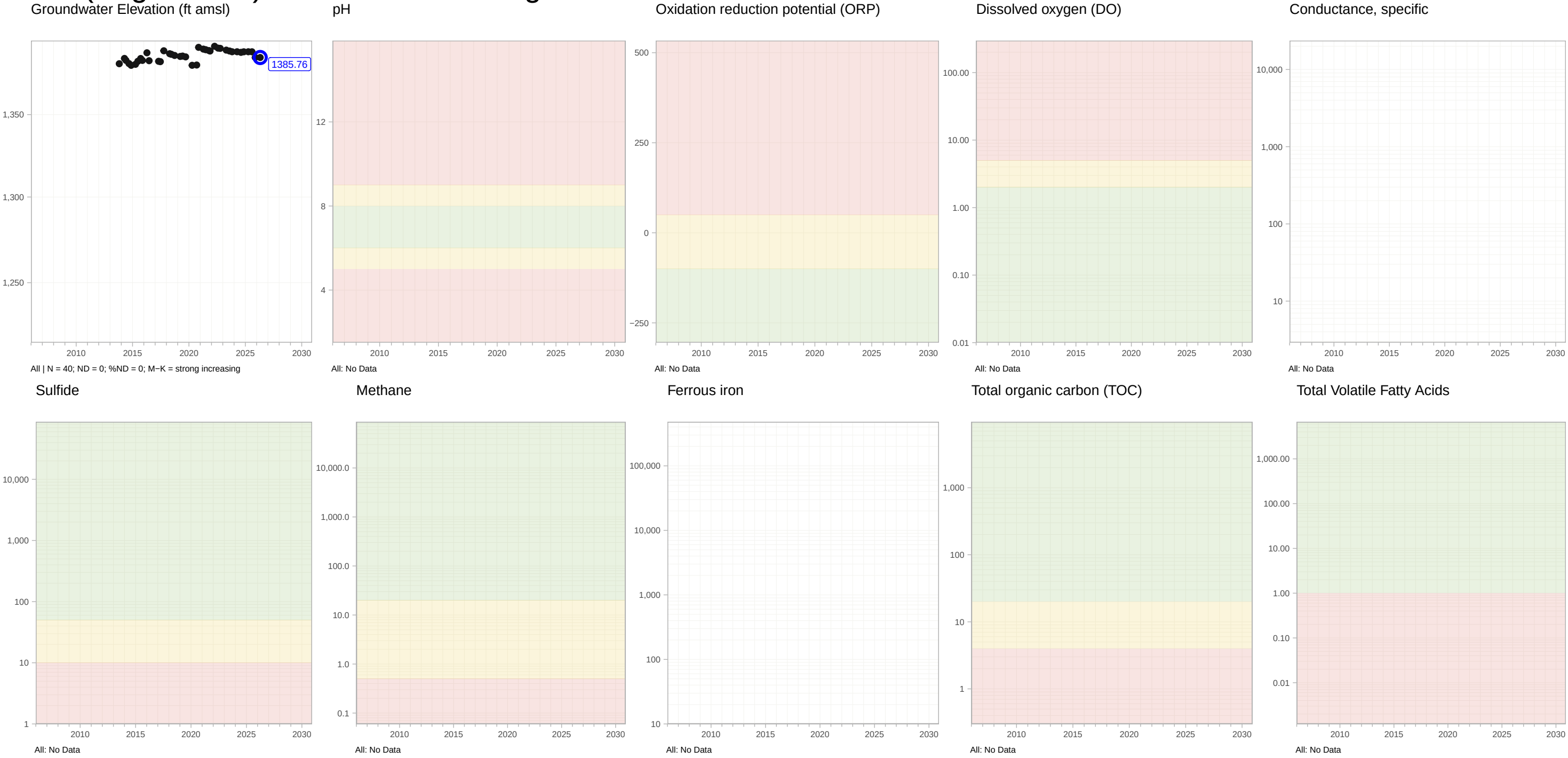


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-14 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

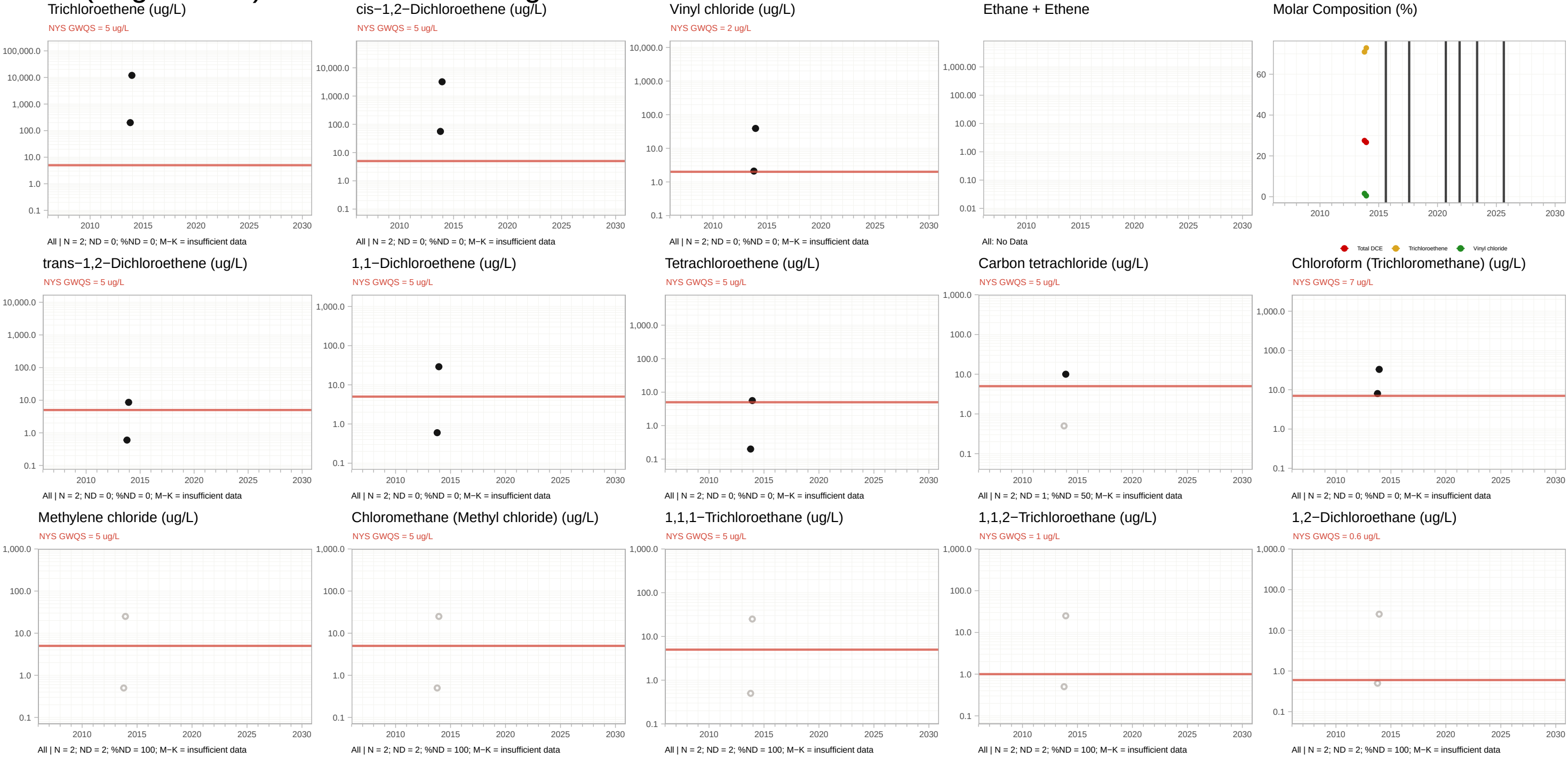
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- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-15 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

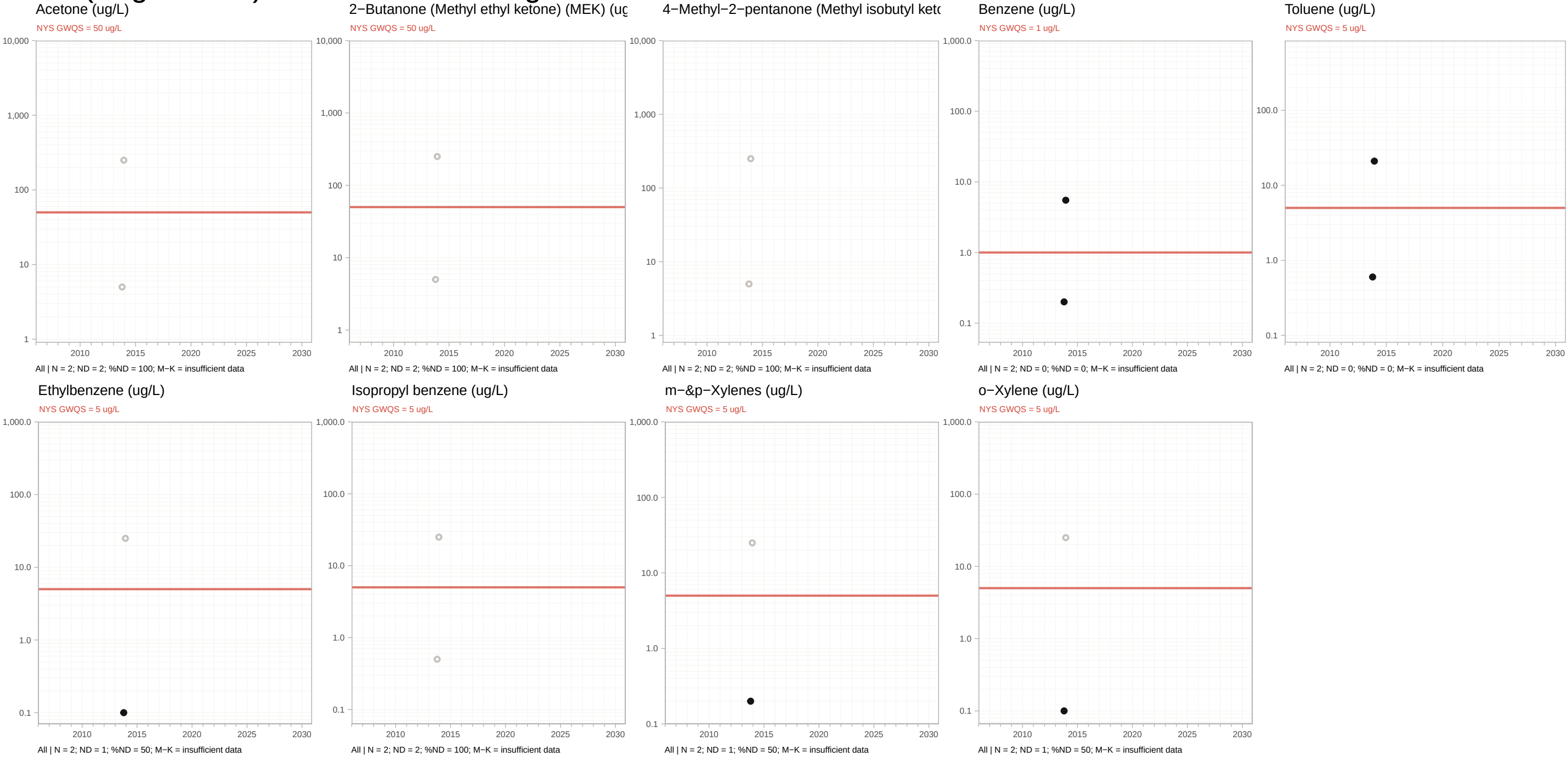
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–15 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

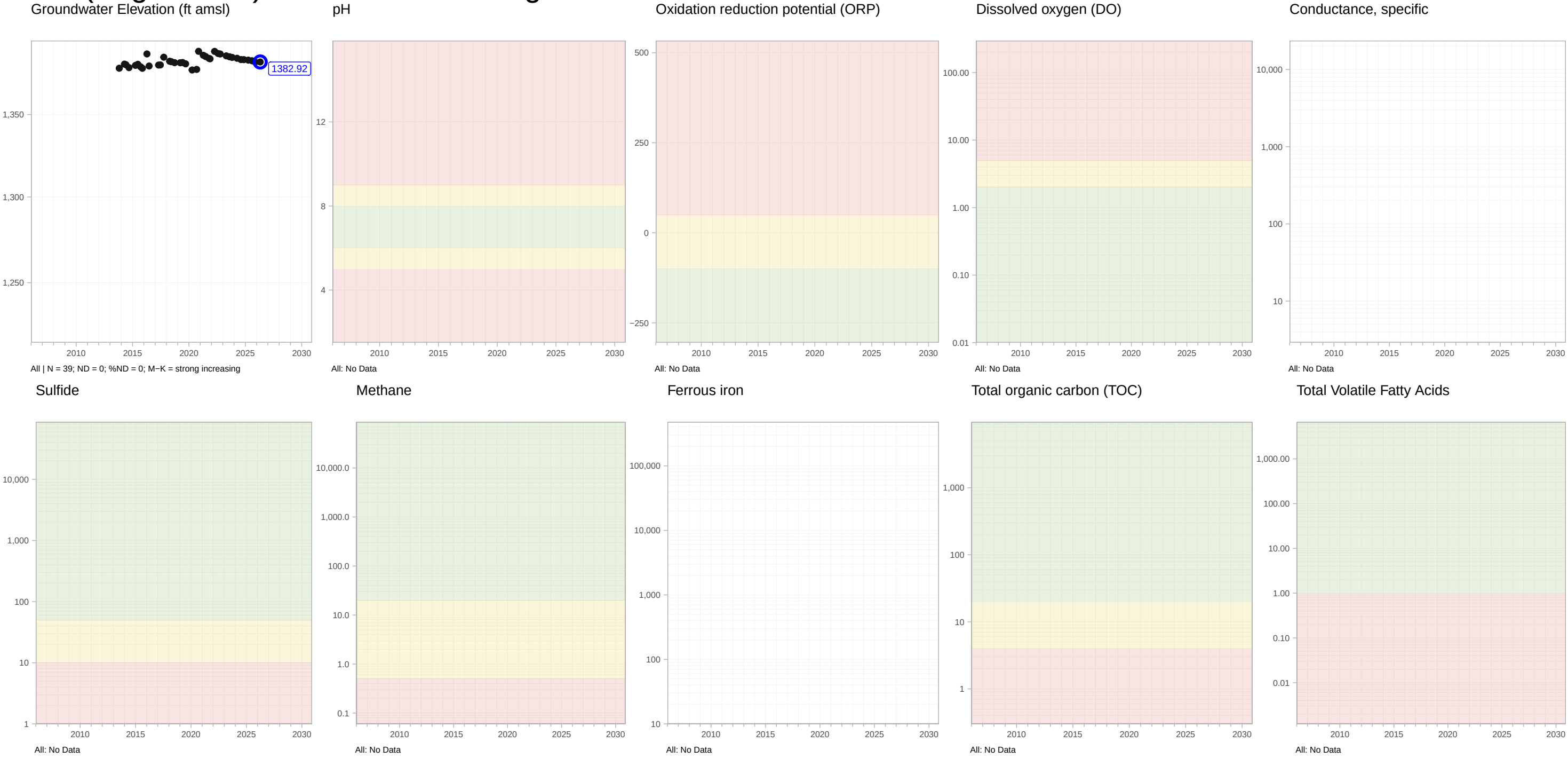


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–15 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

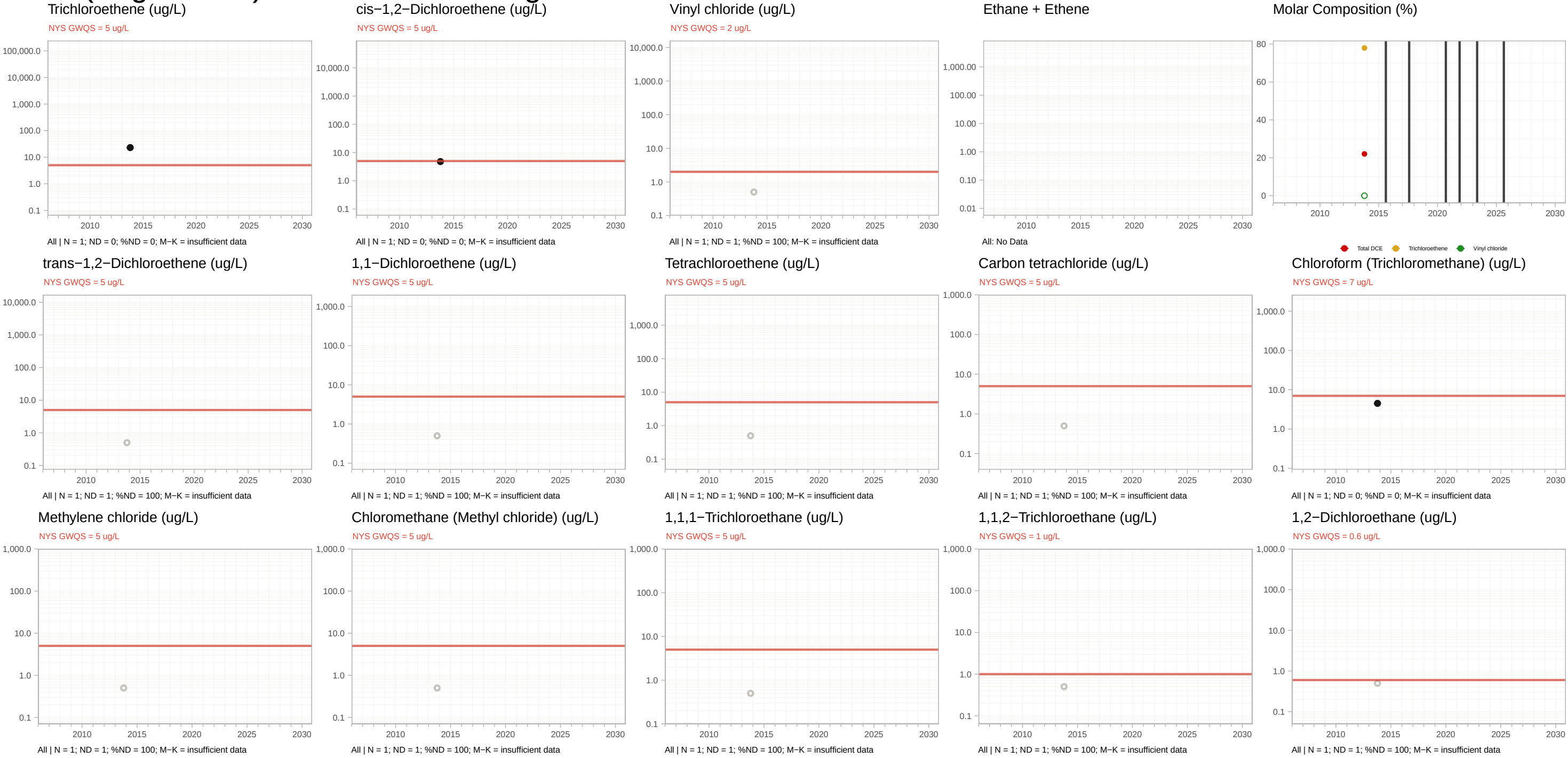
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-16 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

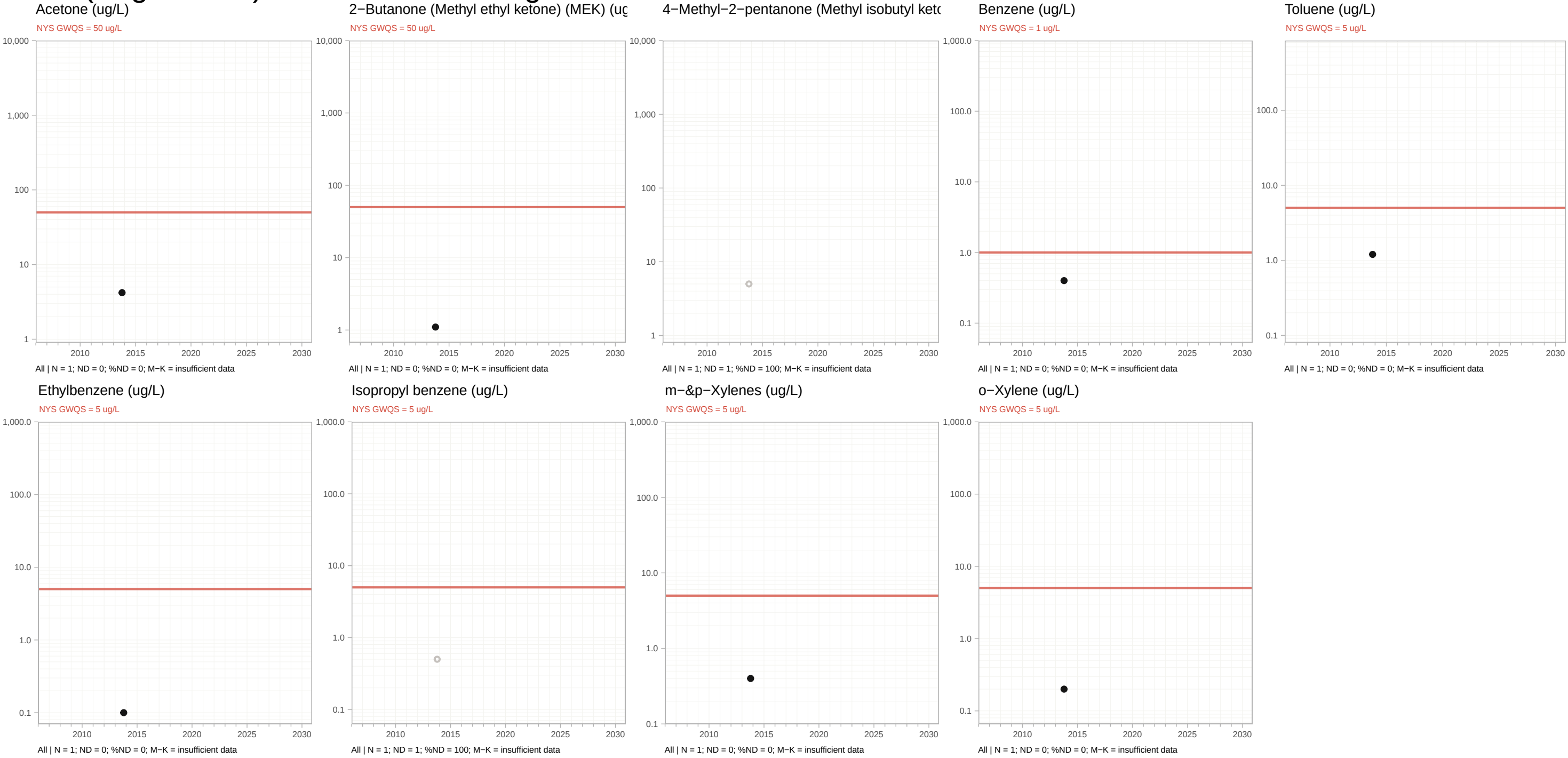
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–16 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

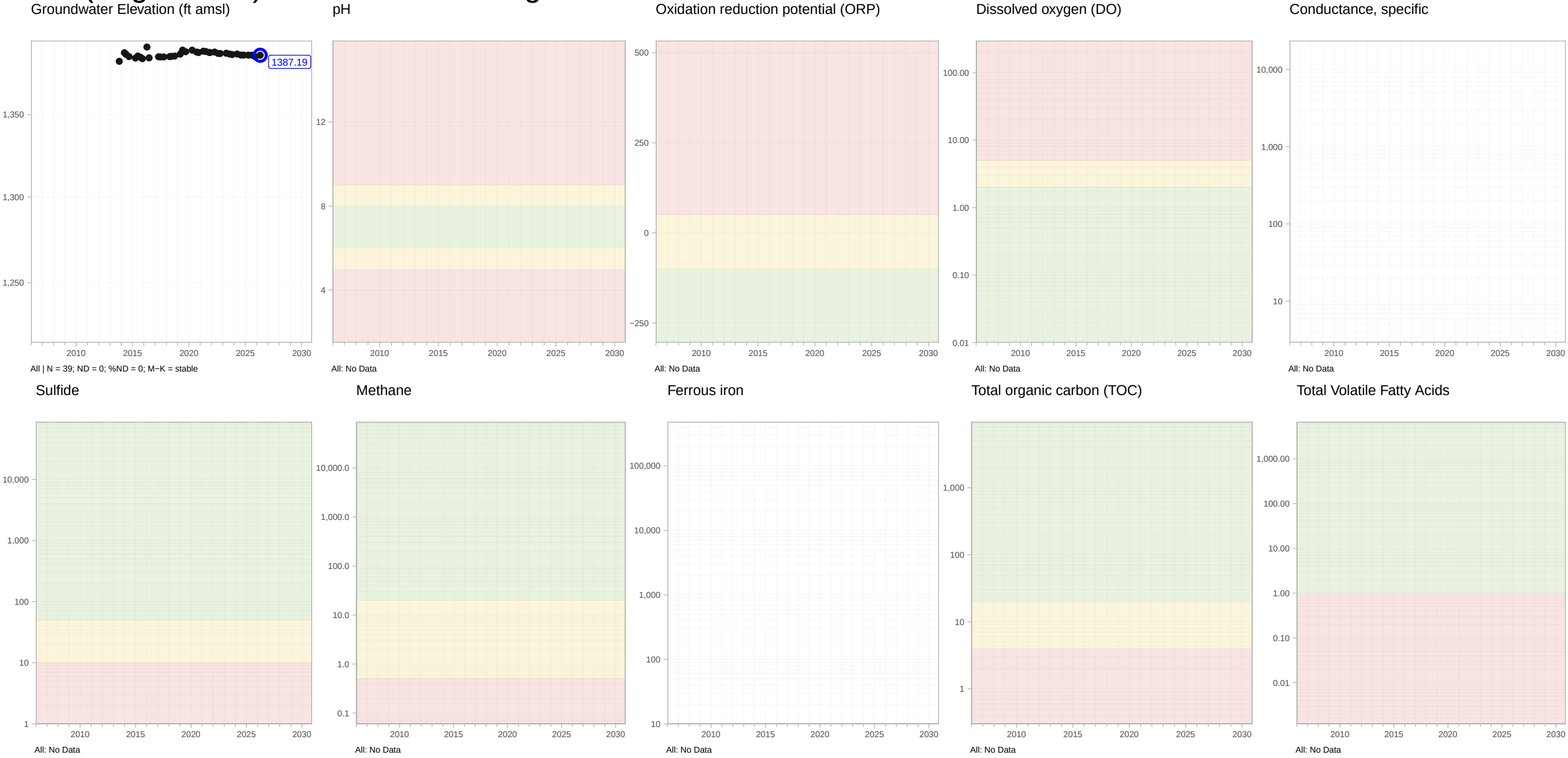
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-16 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

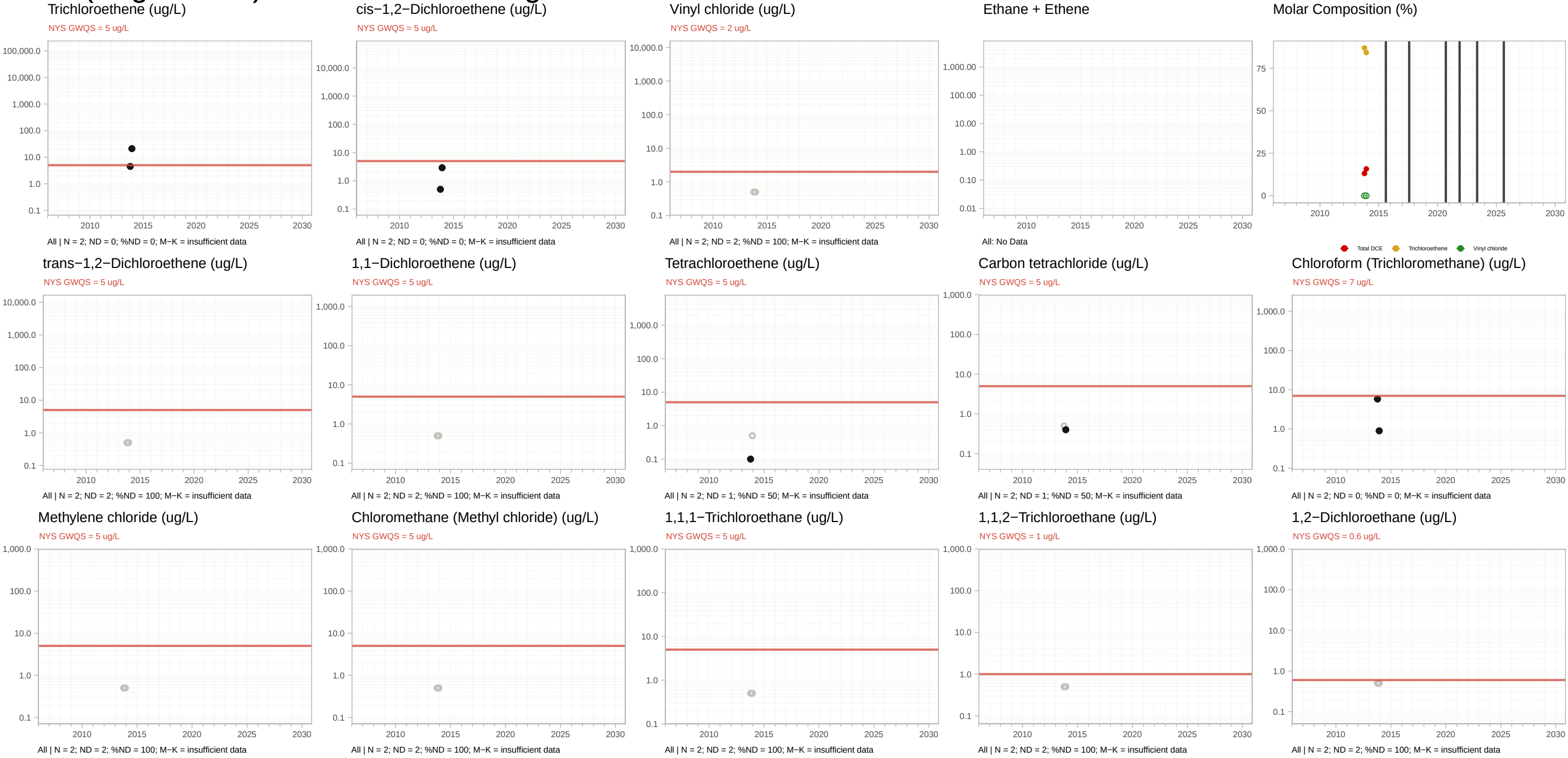
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-17 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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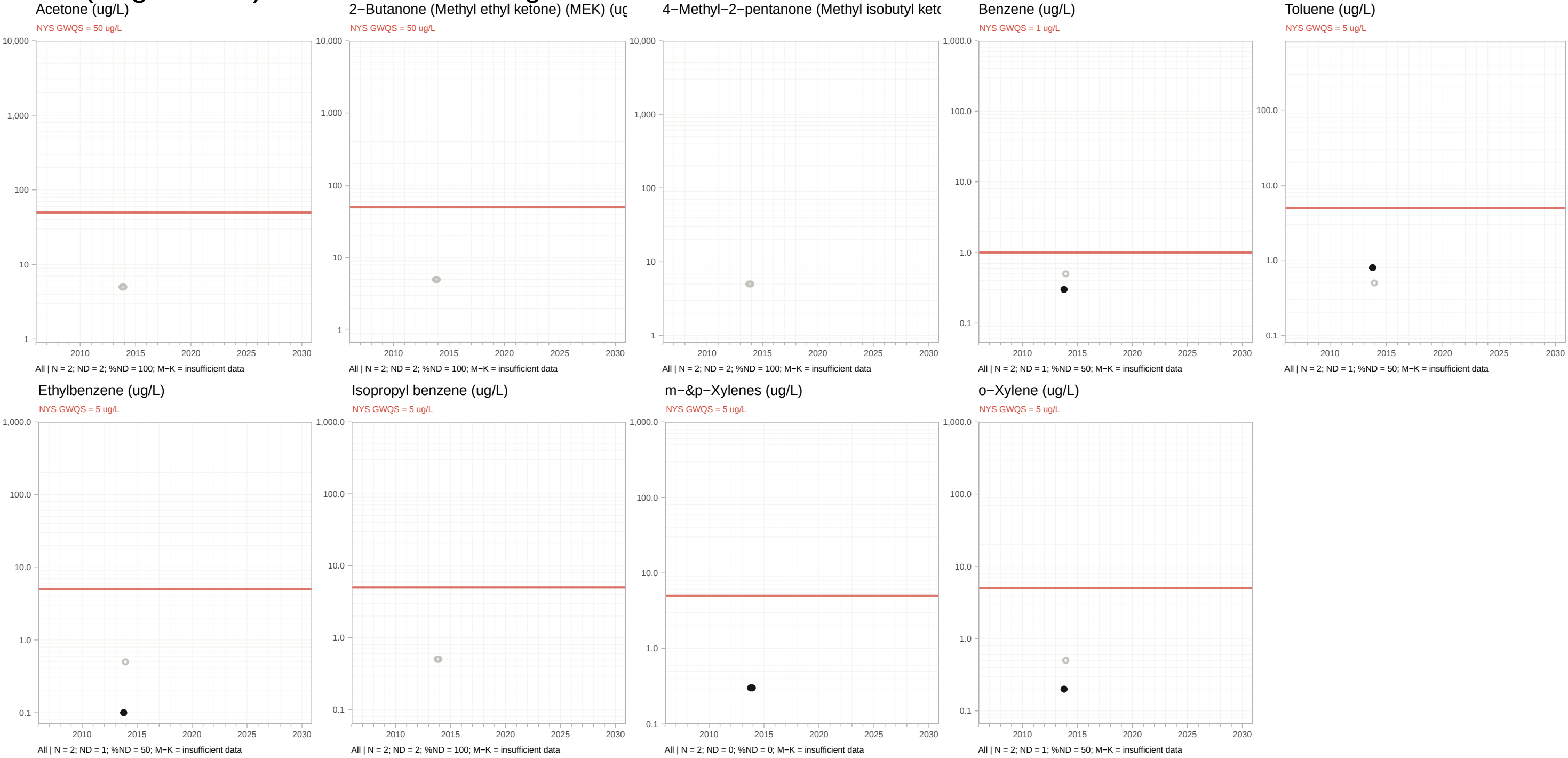
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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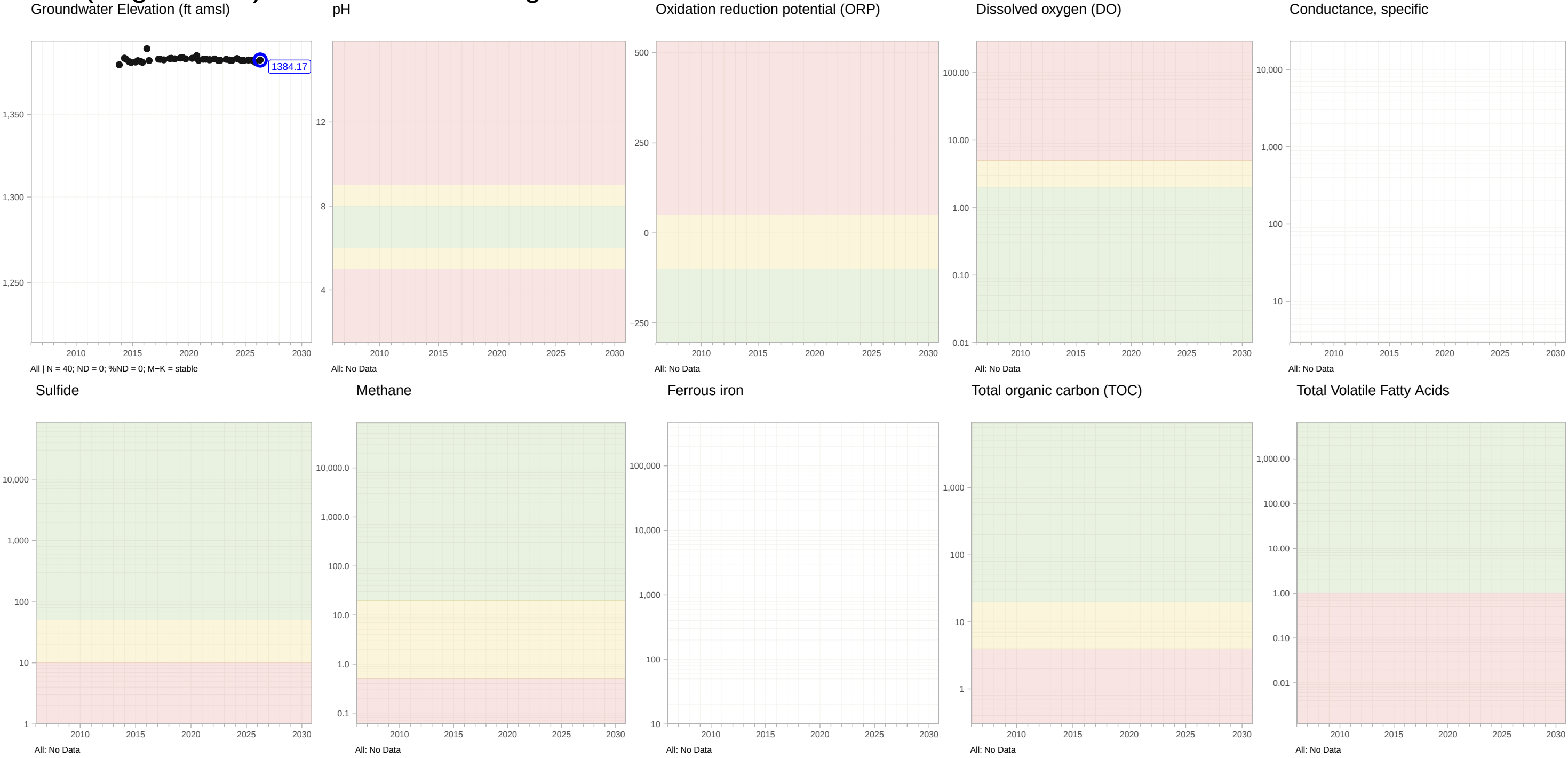


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-17 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

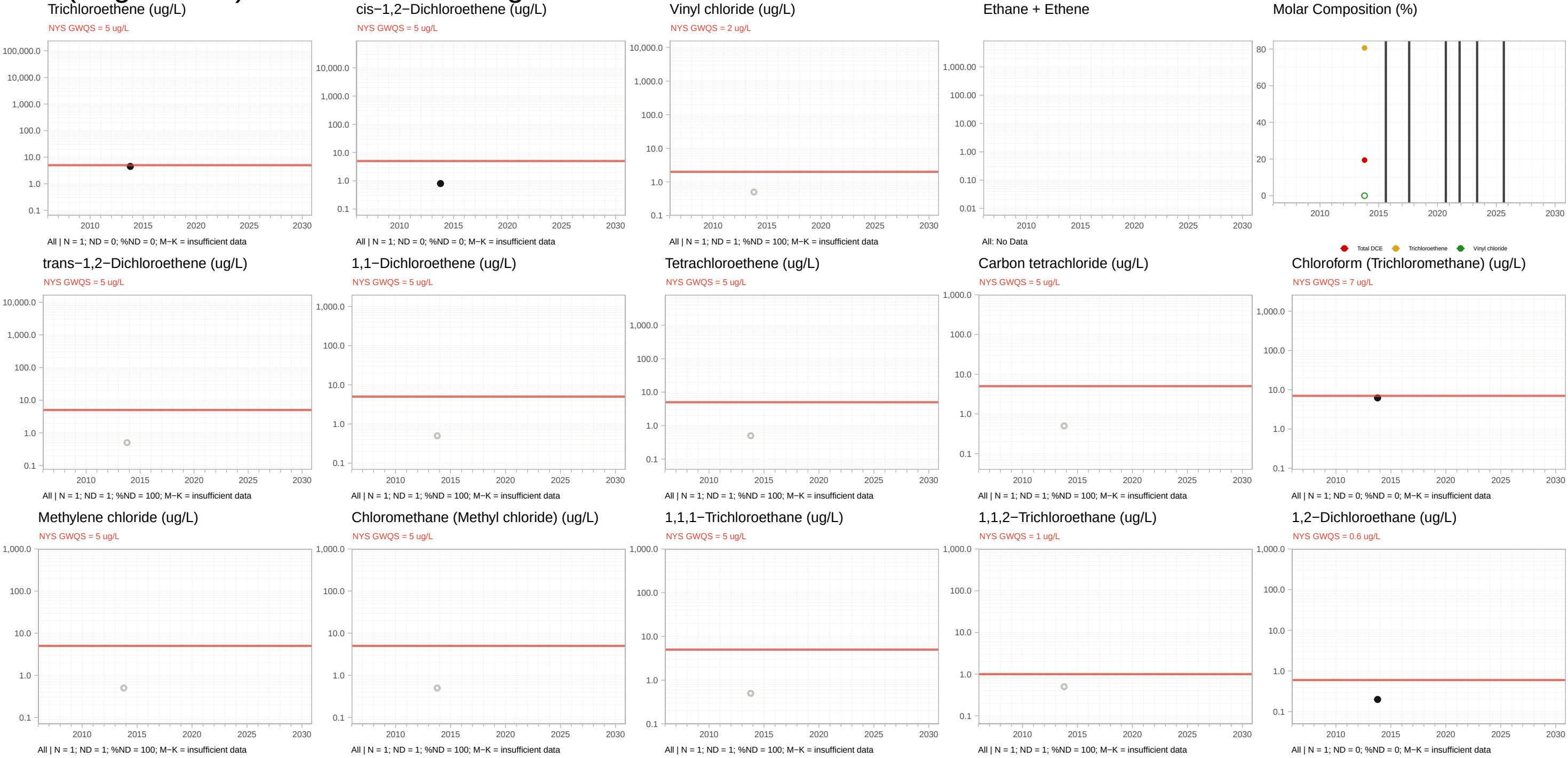
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-2 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

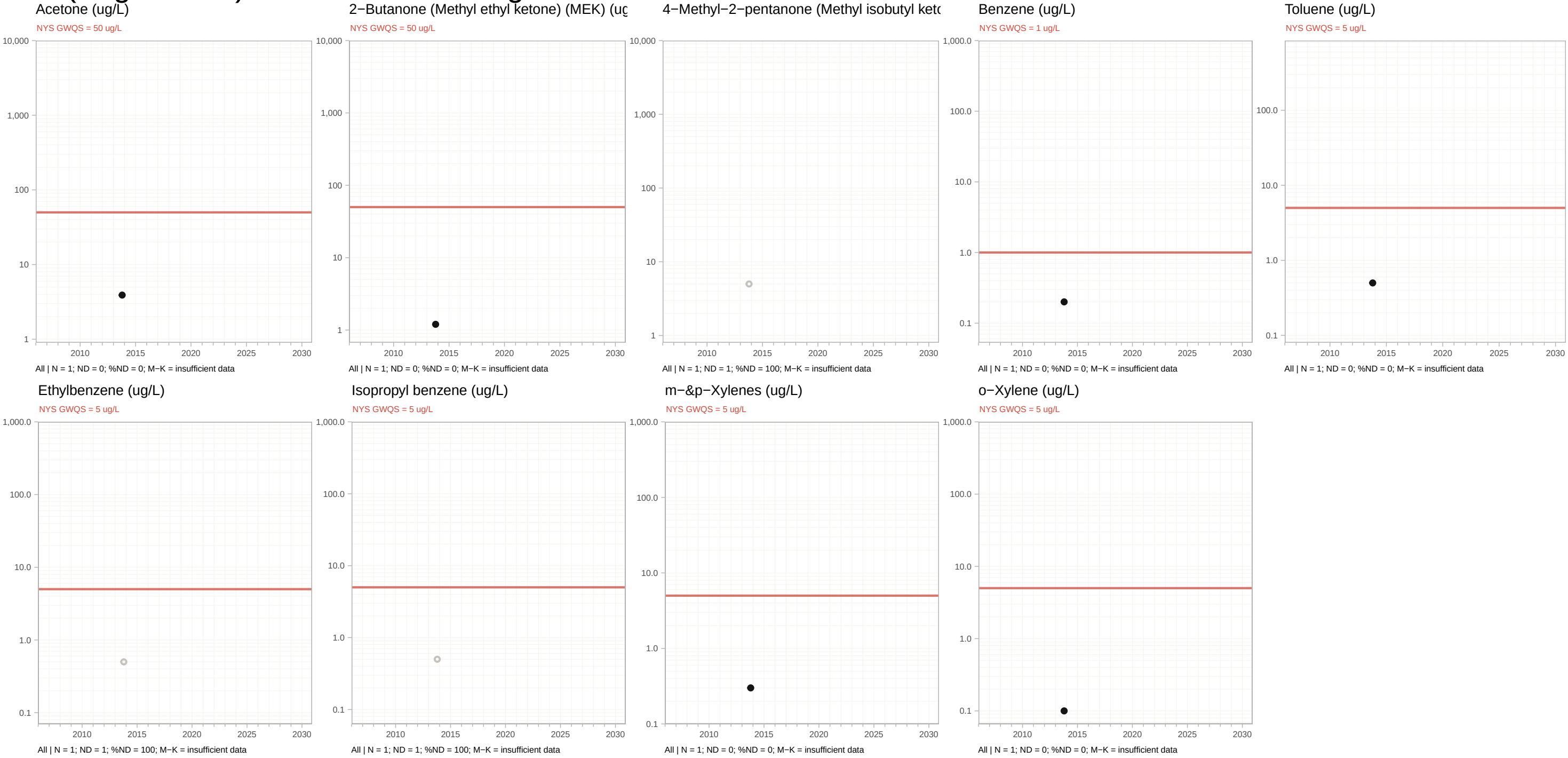
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-2 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

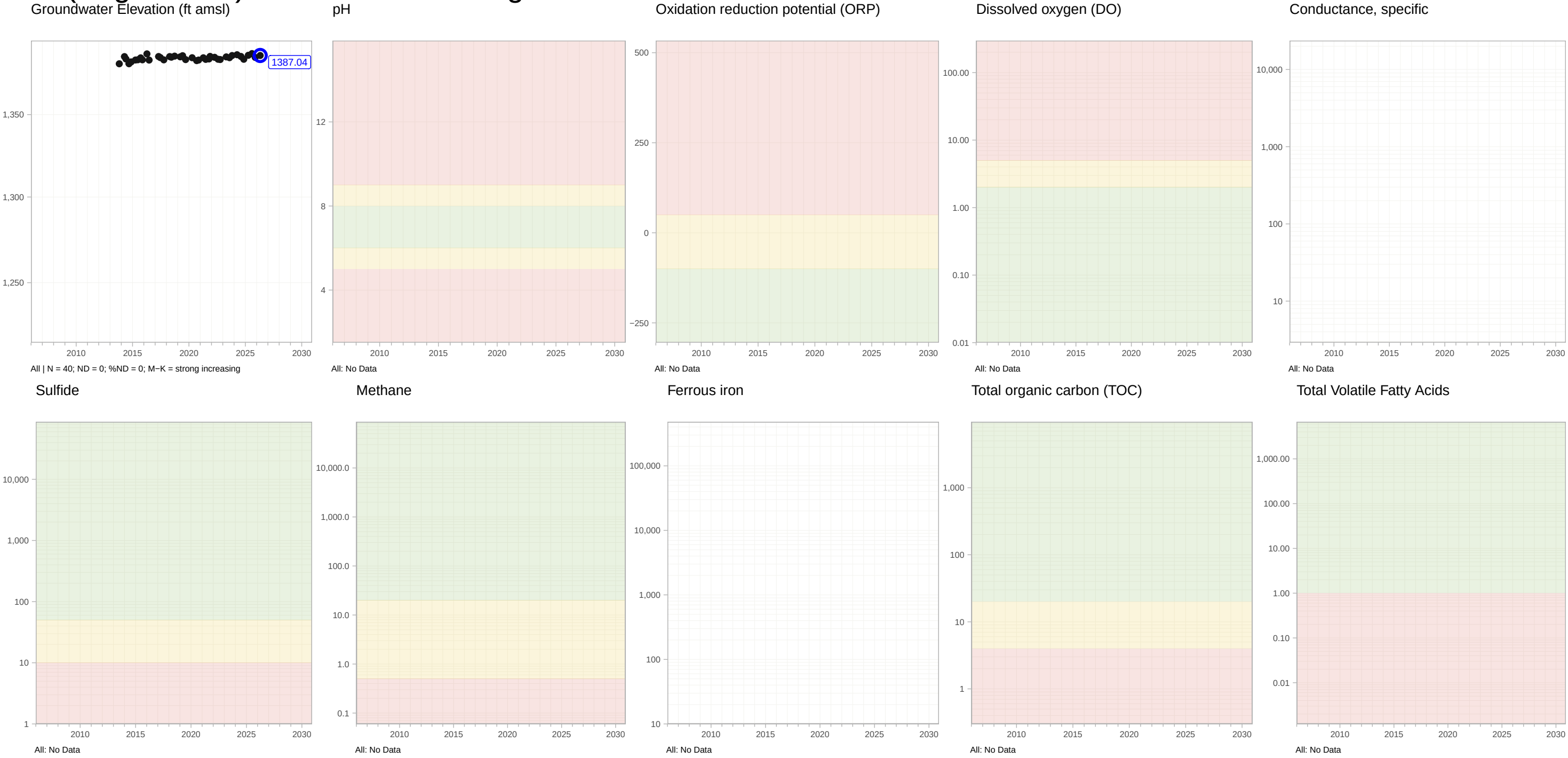


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-2 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

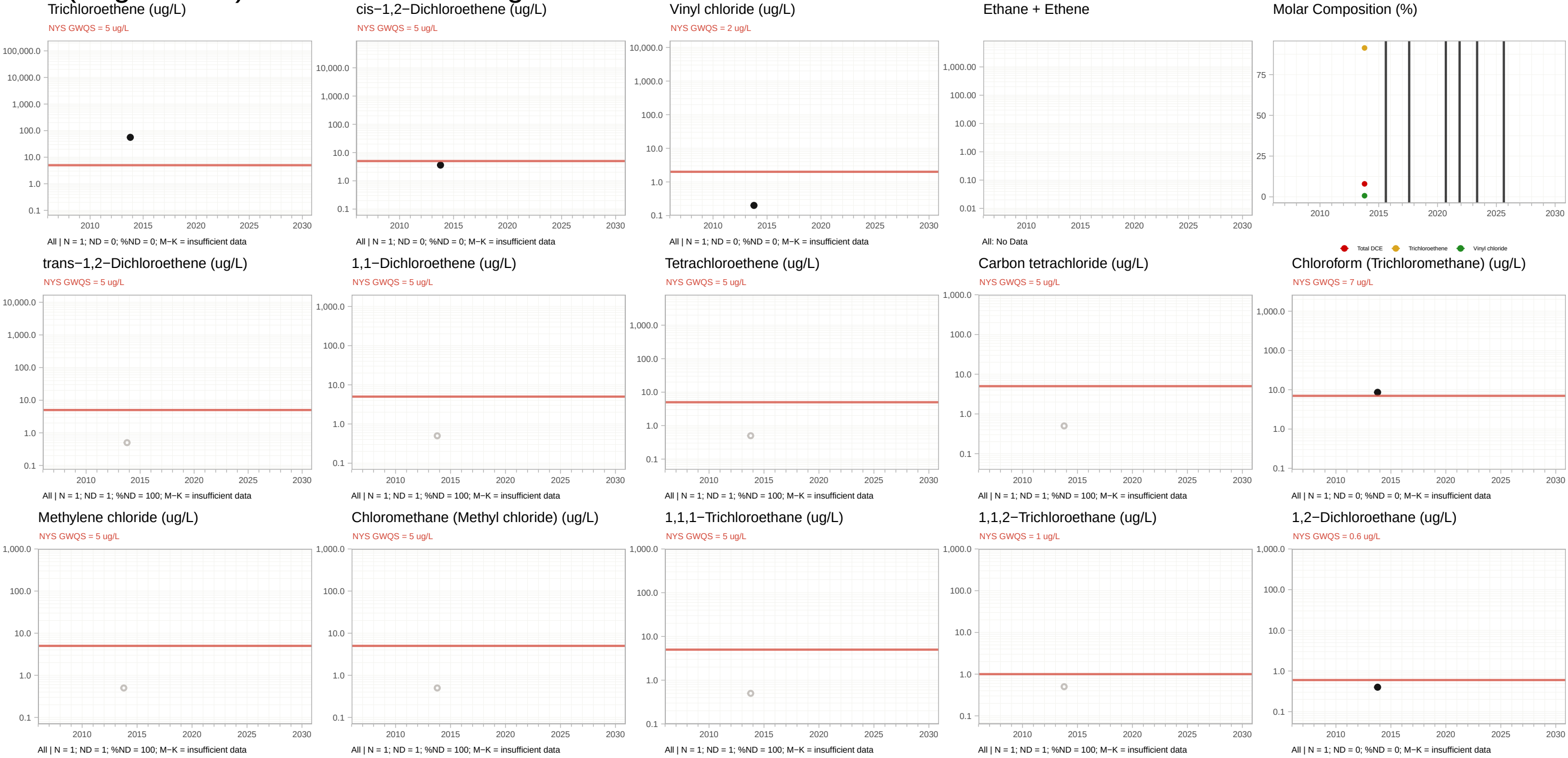
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-3 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

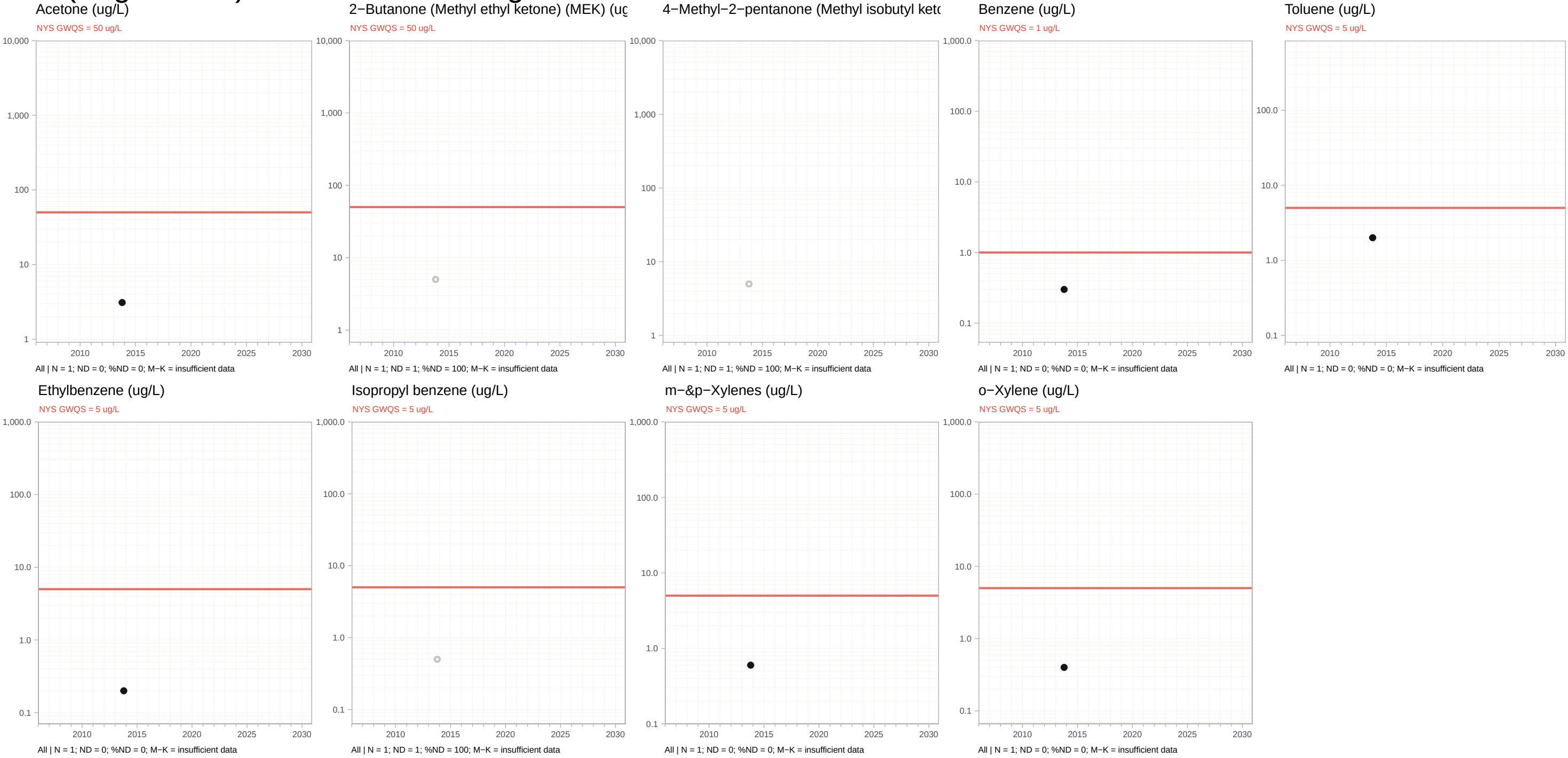
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-3 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

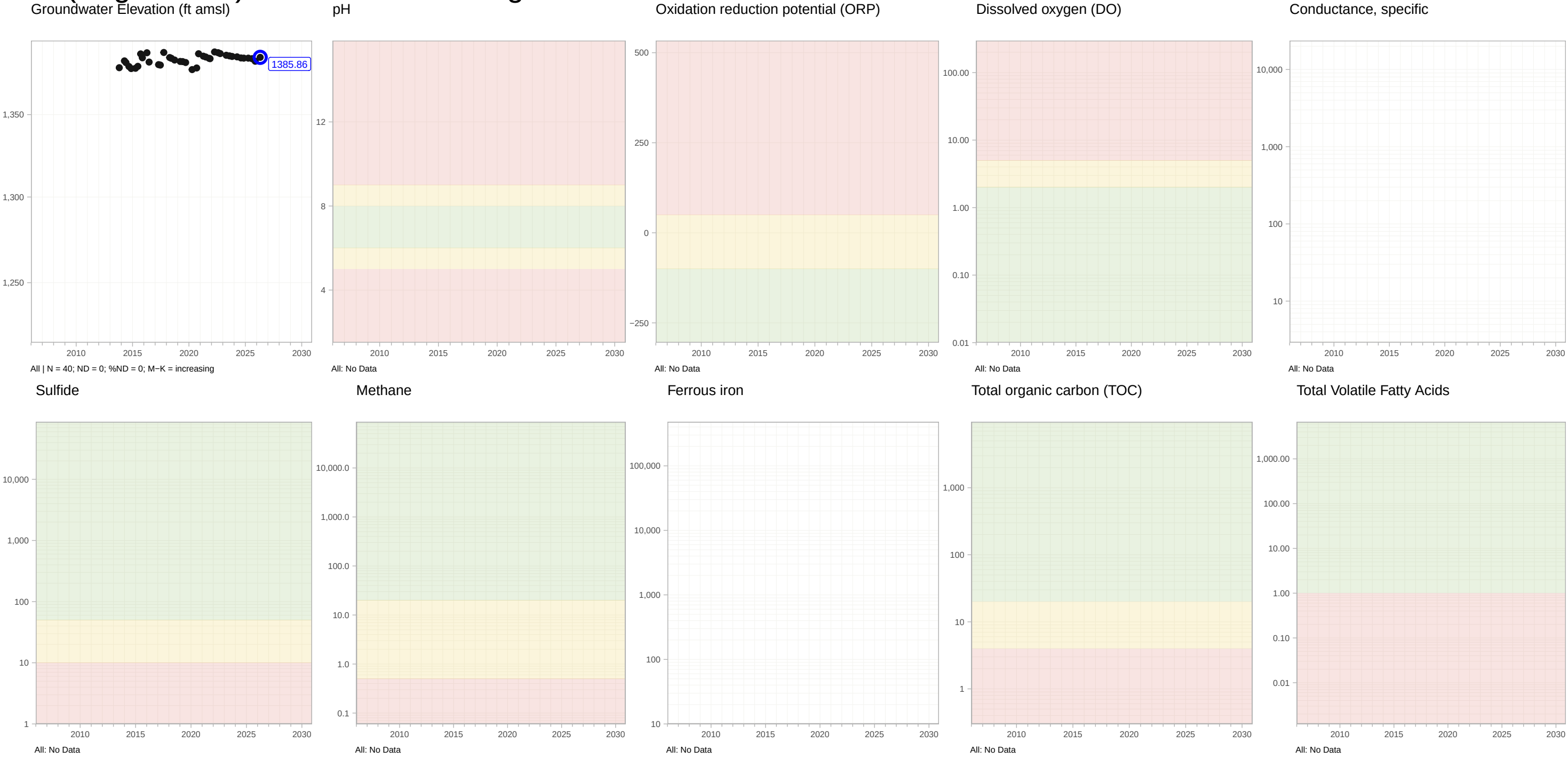


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-3 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

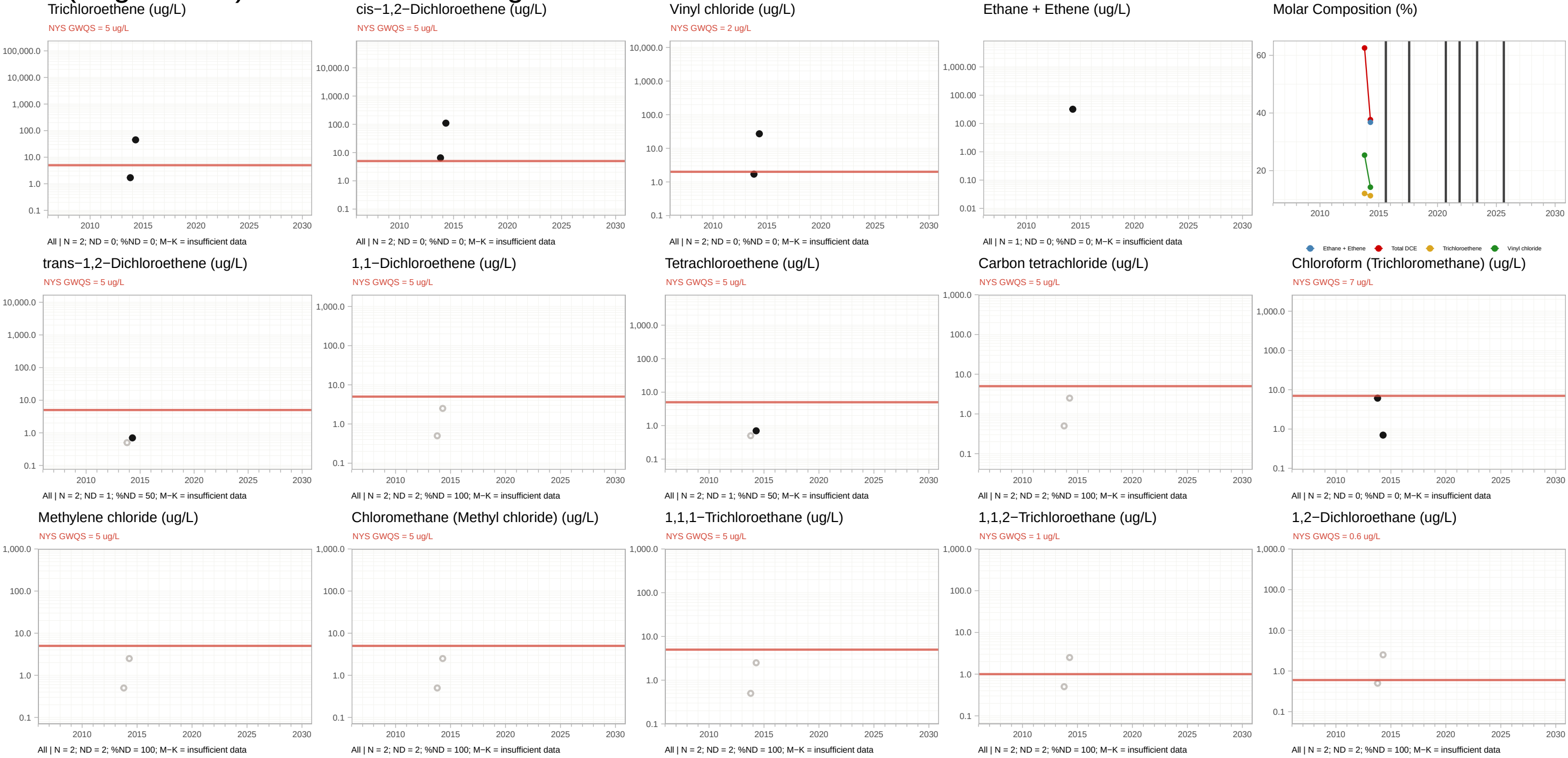
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-4 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

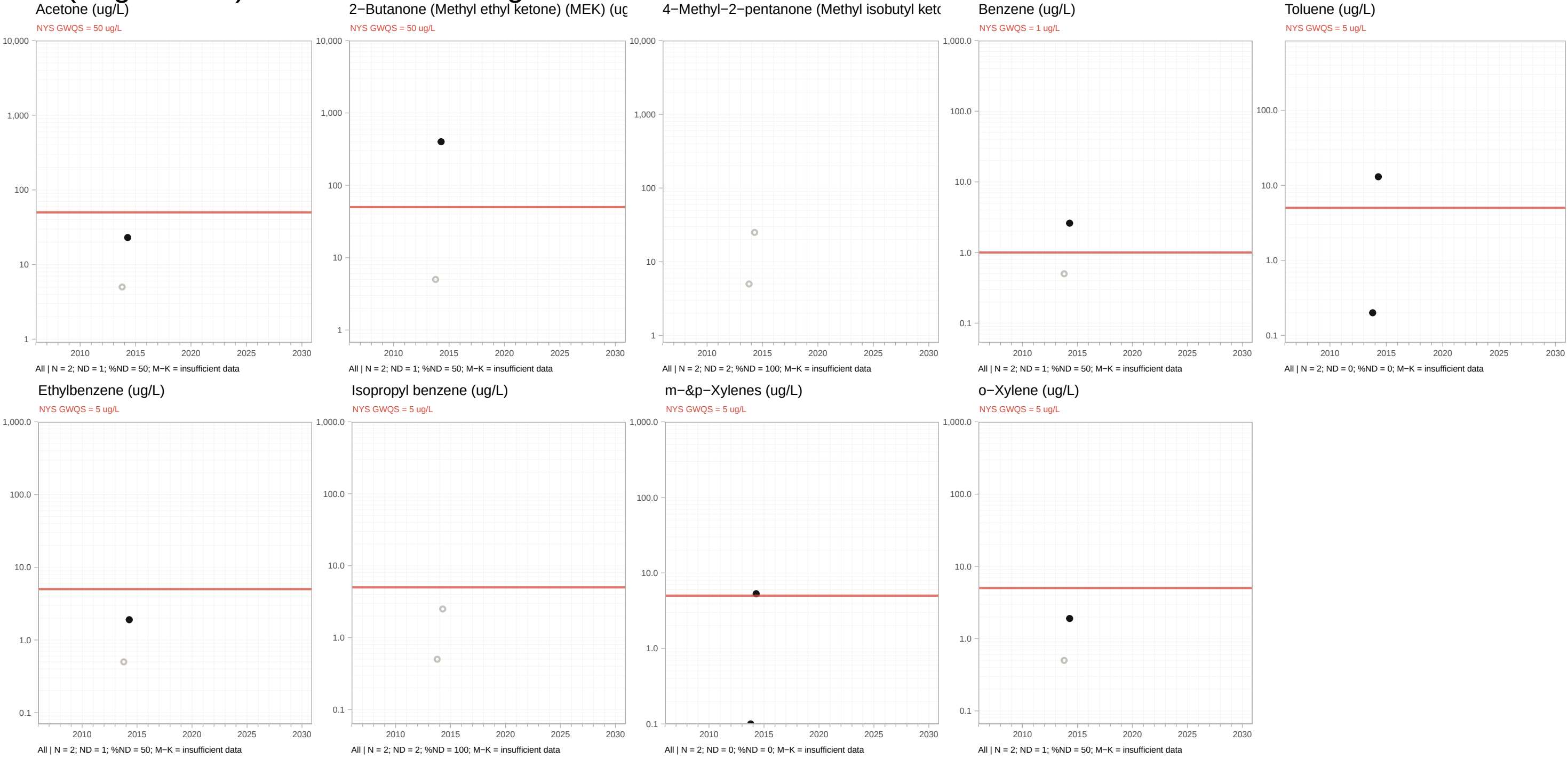
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-4 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

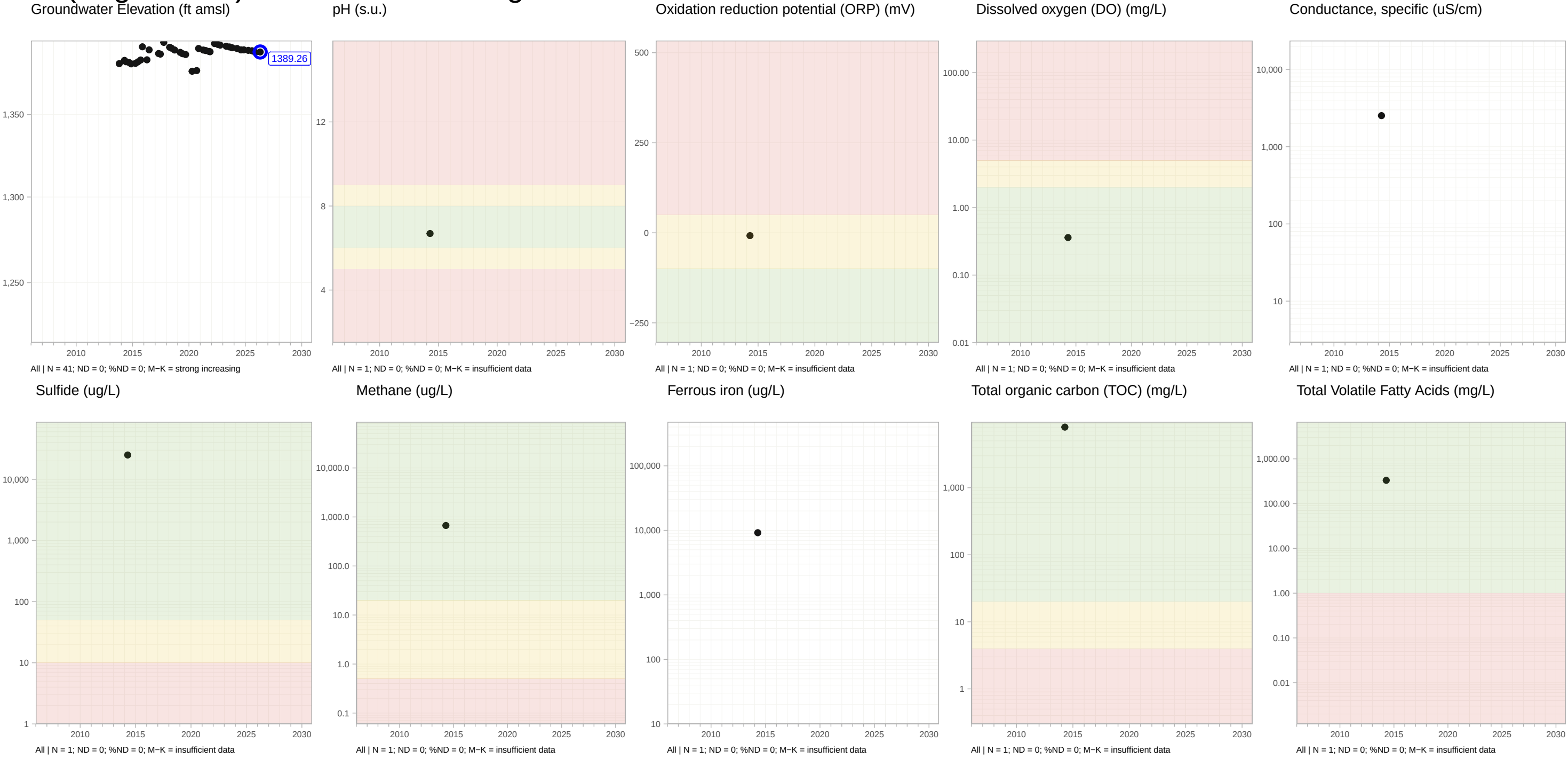


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-4 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

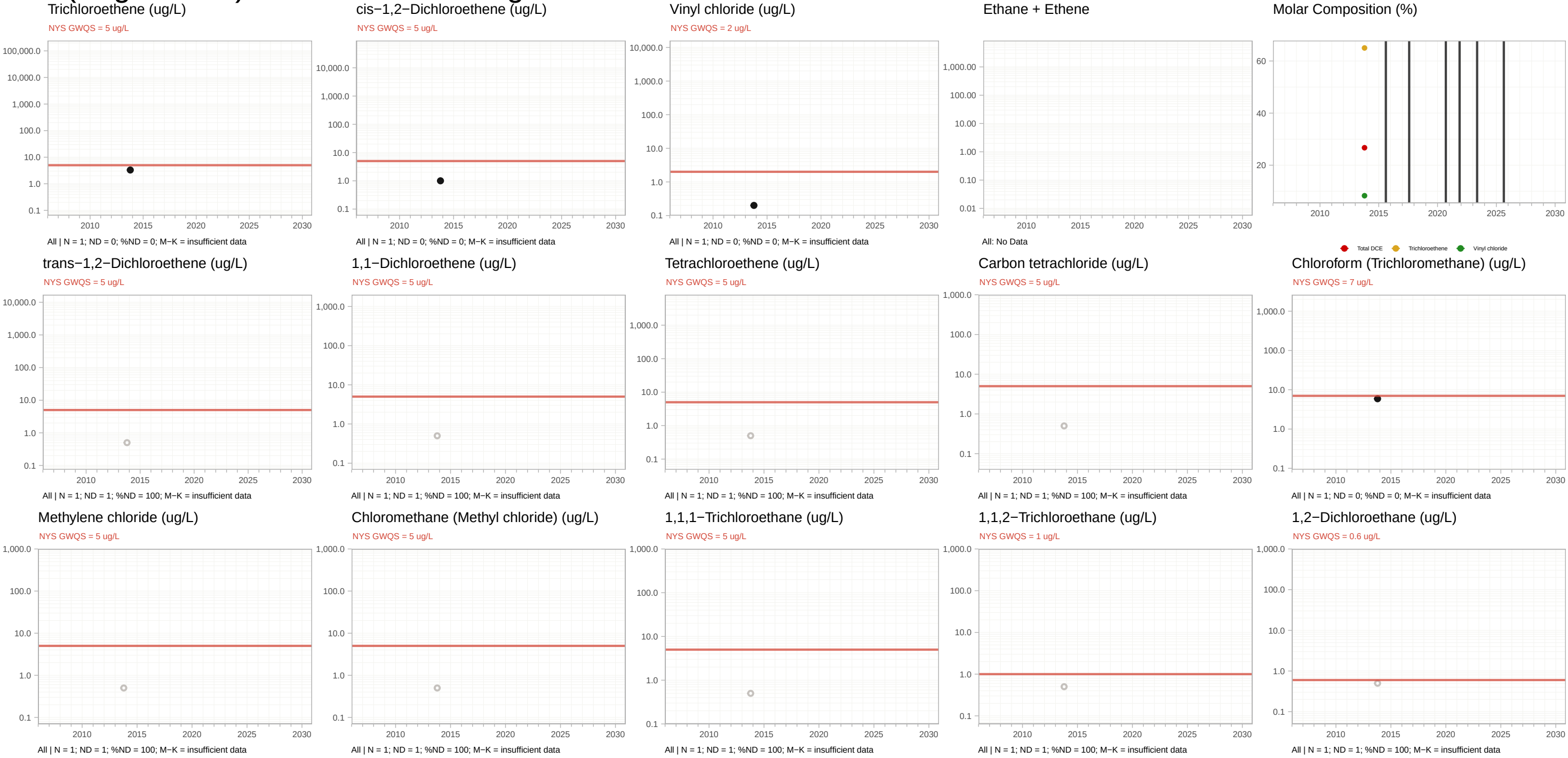
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-5 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

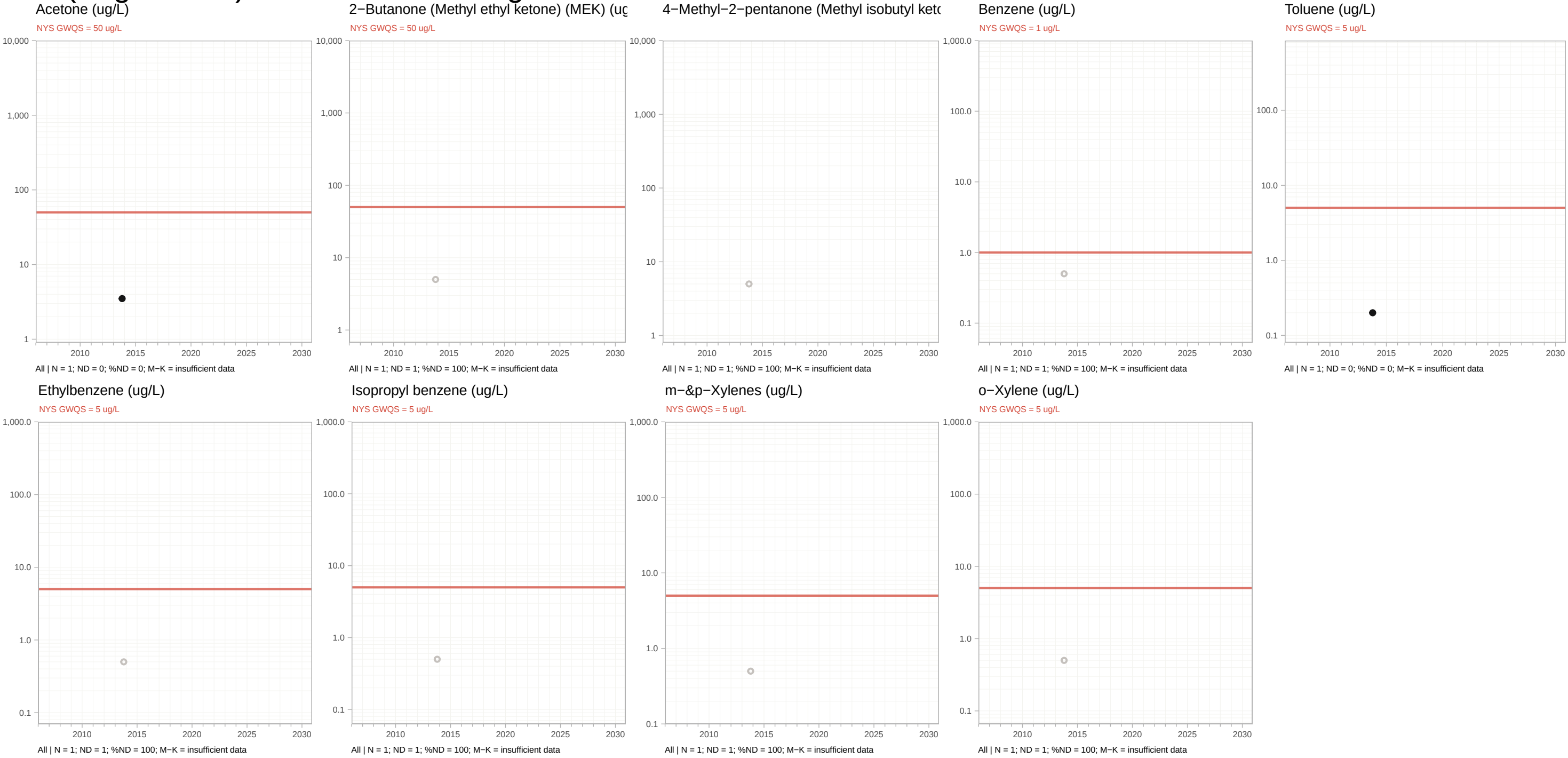
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-5 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

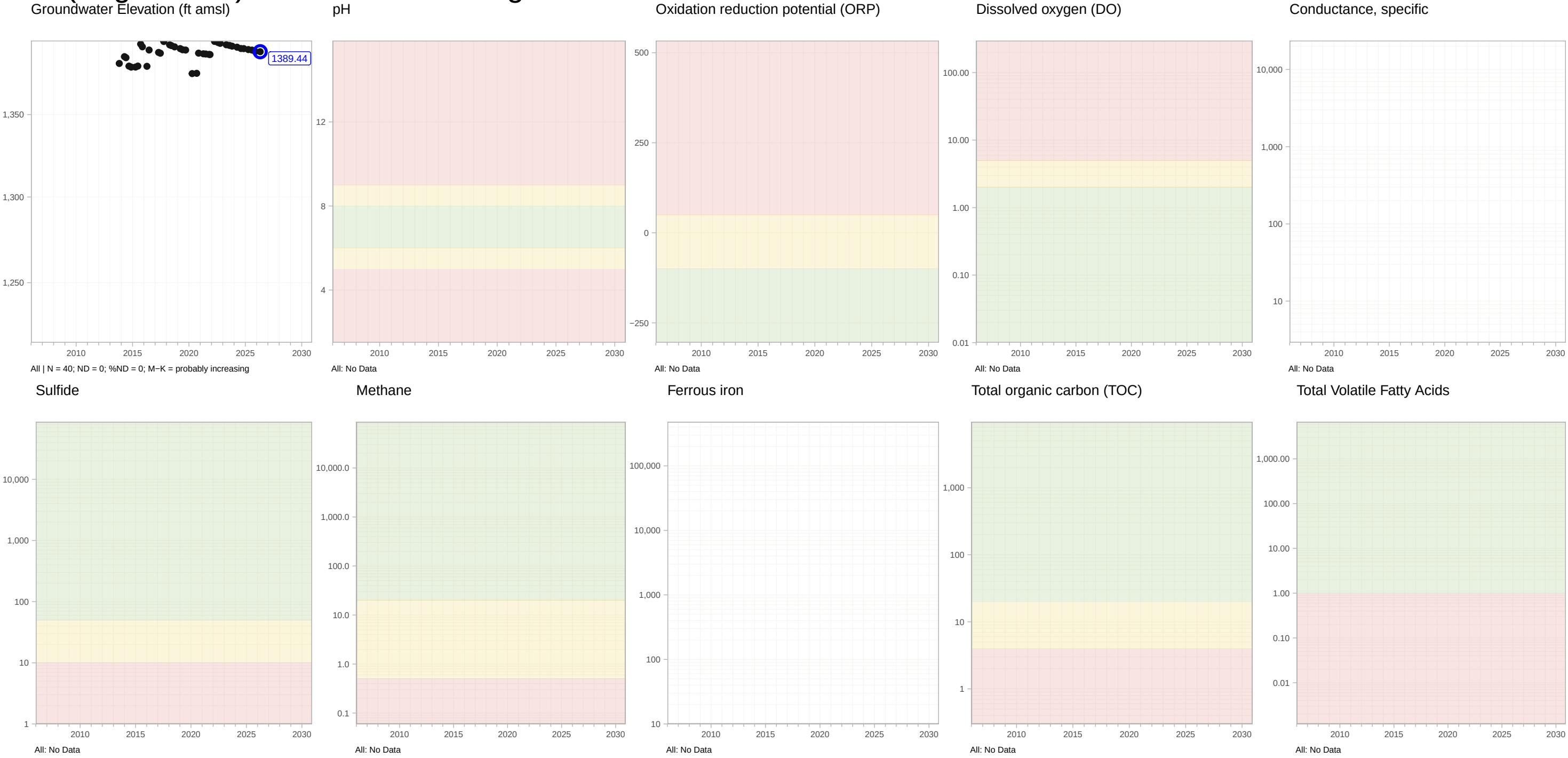
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-5 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

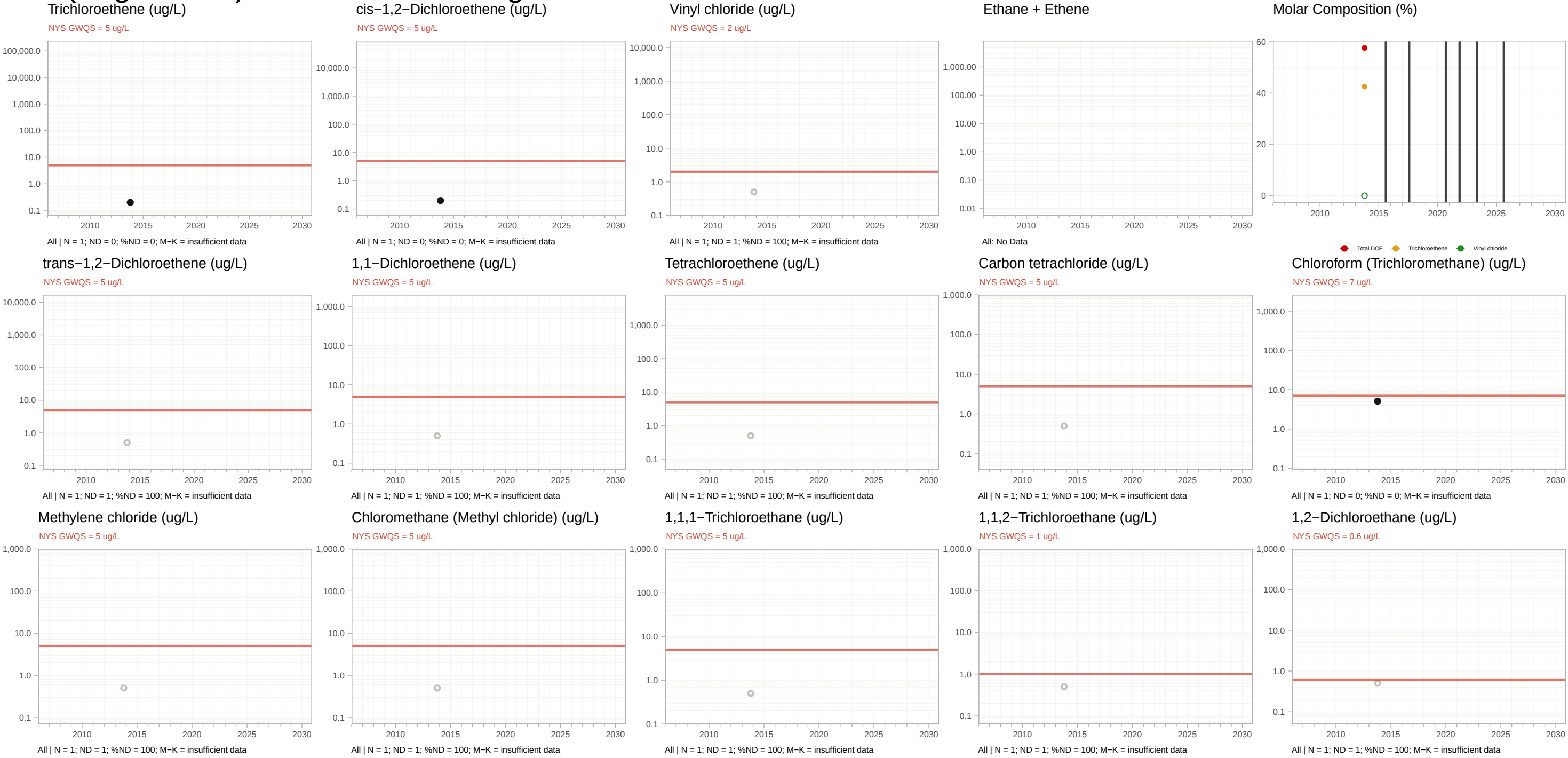
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-6 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

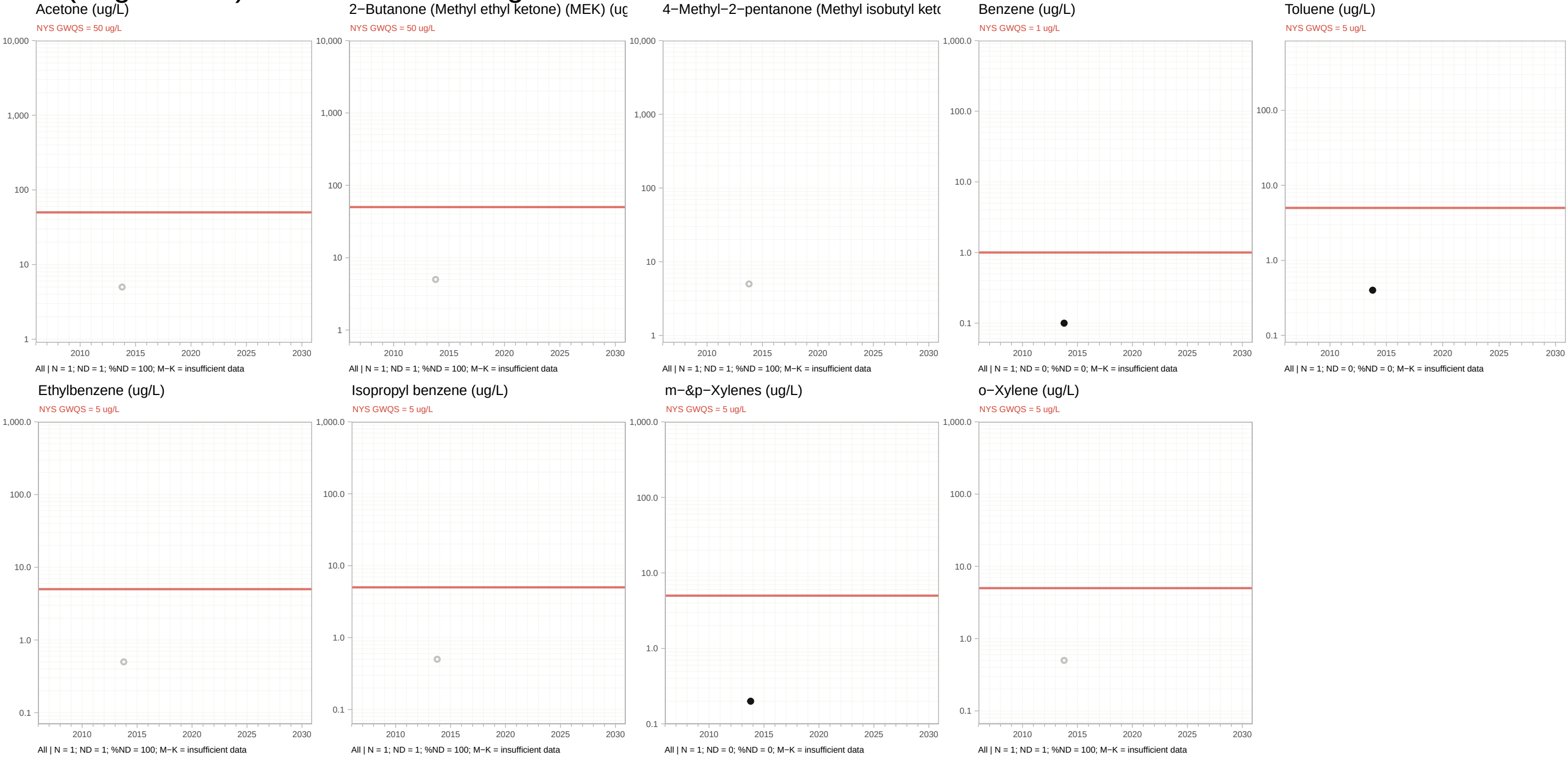
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-6 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

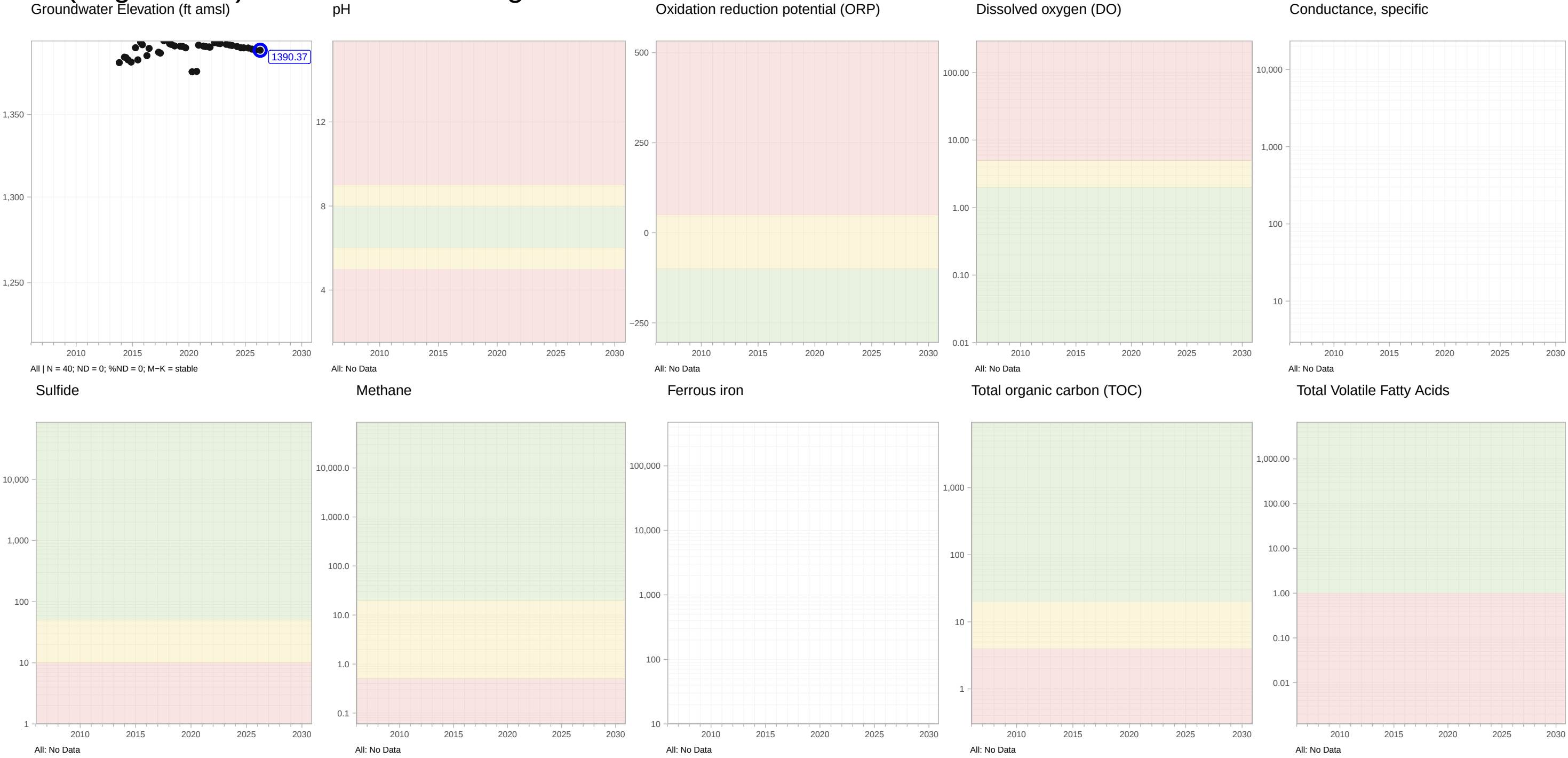
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-6 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

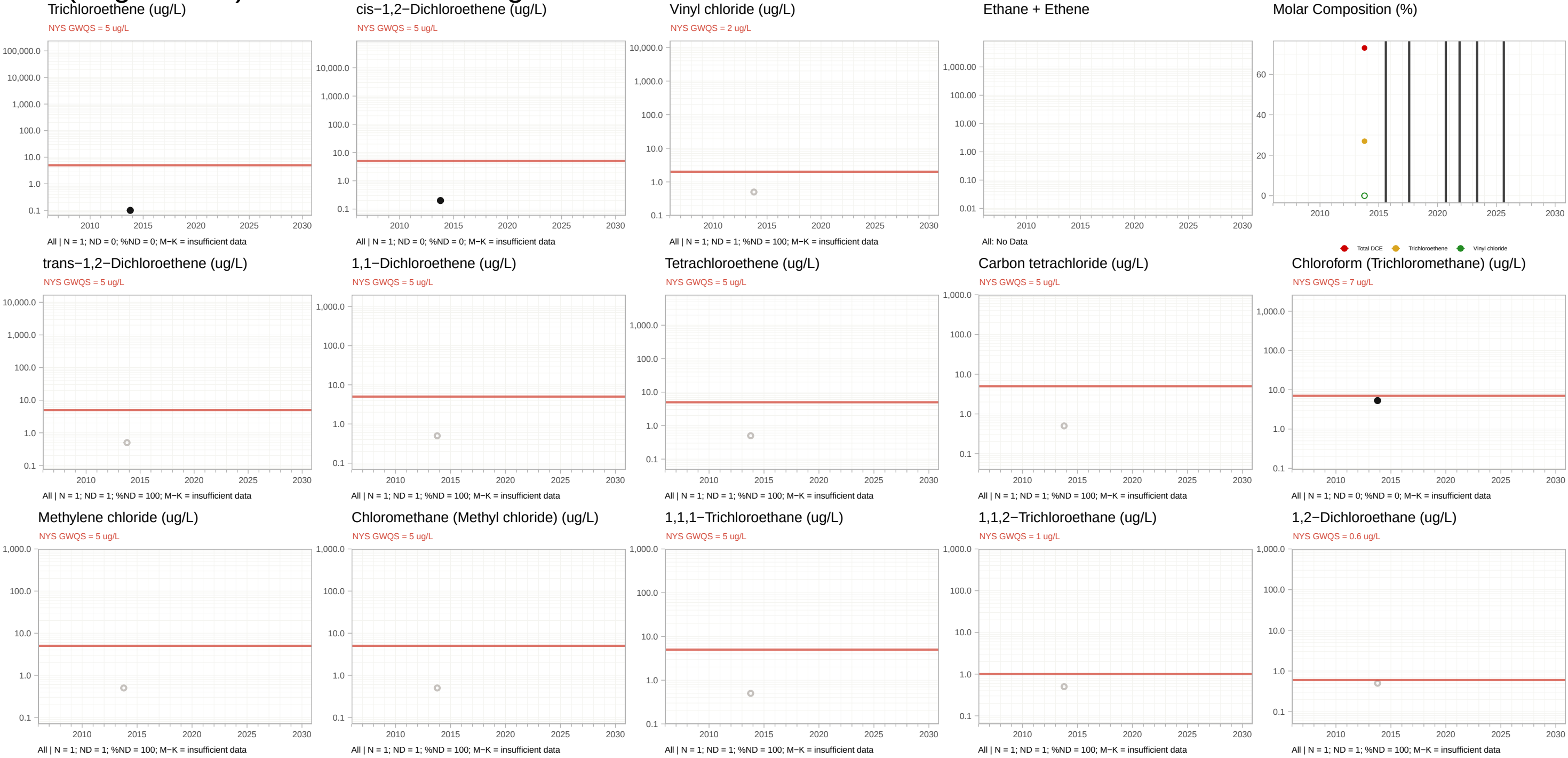
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-7 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

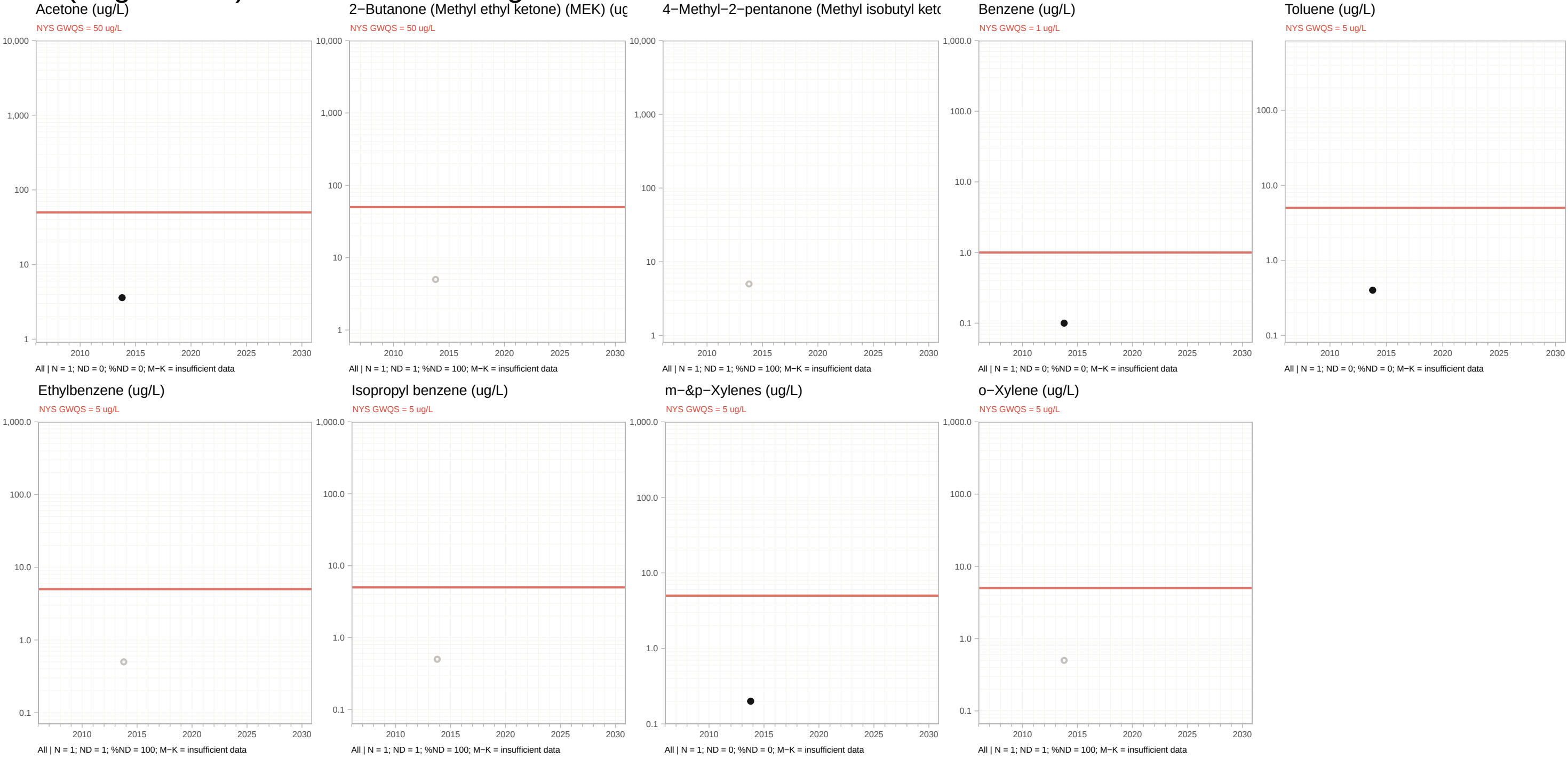
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-7 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

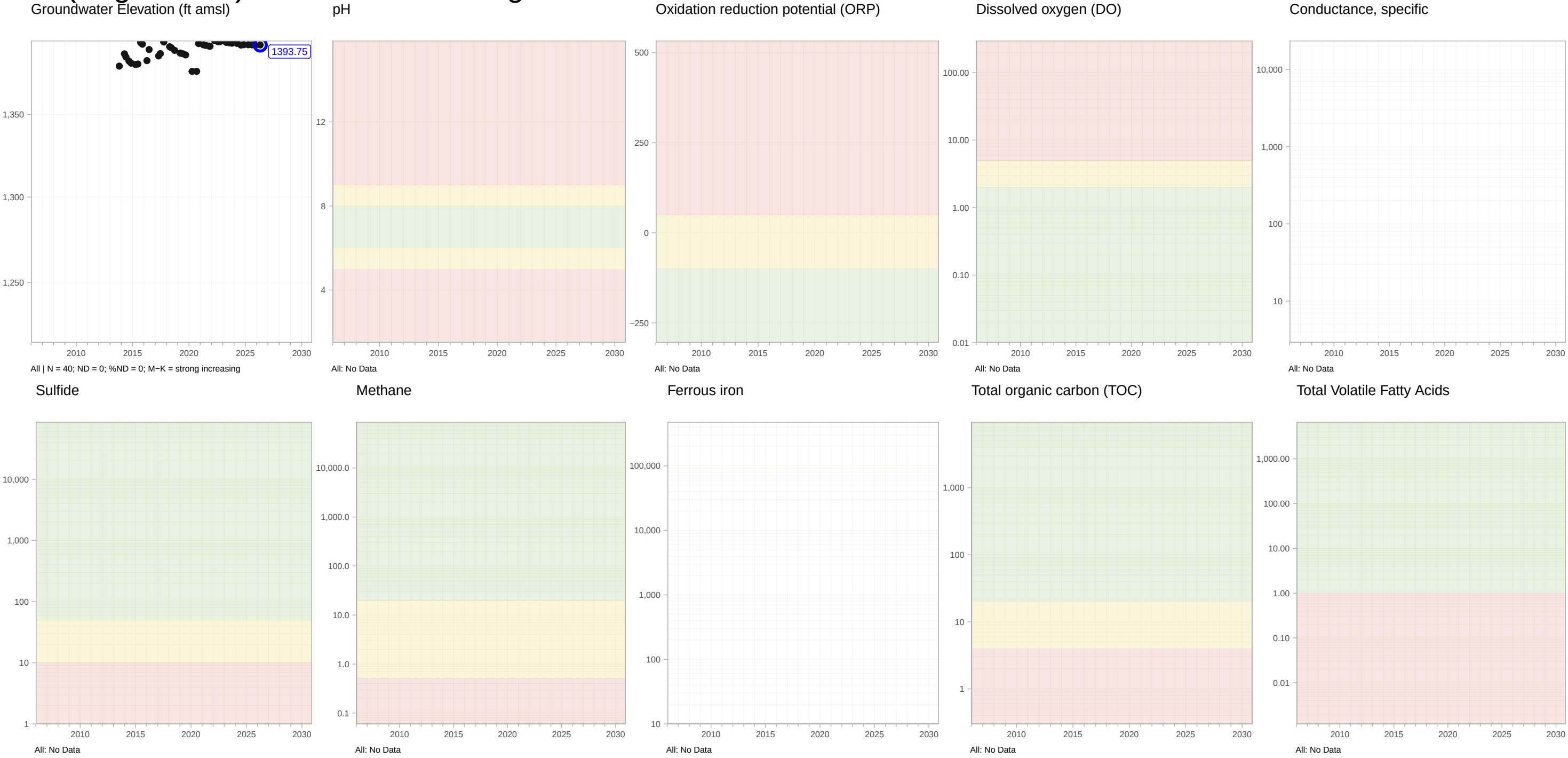


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-7 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

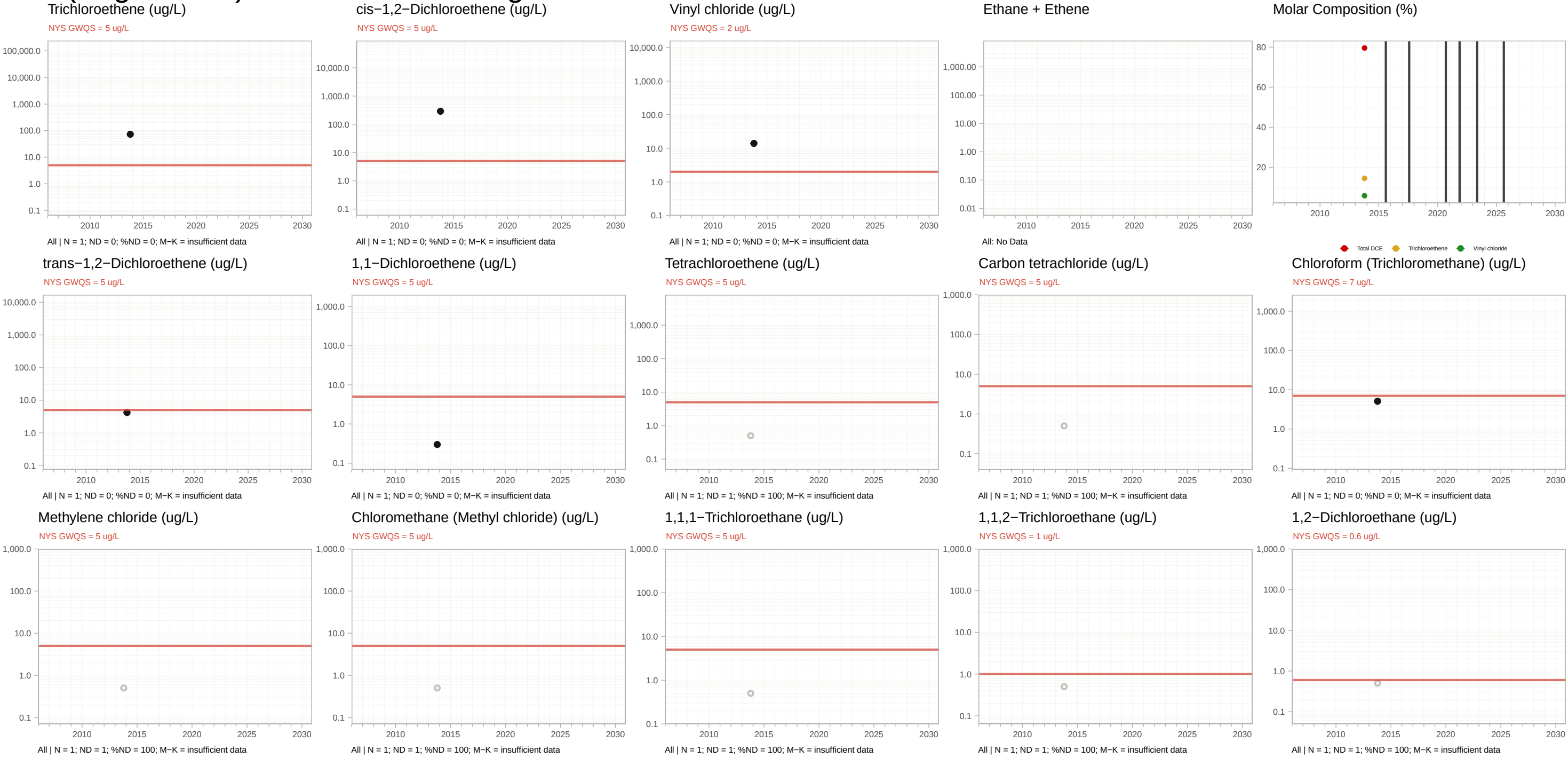
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A–8 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

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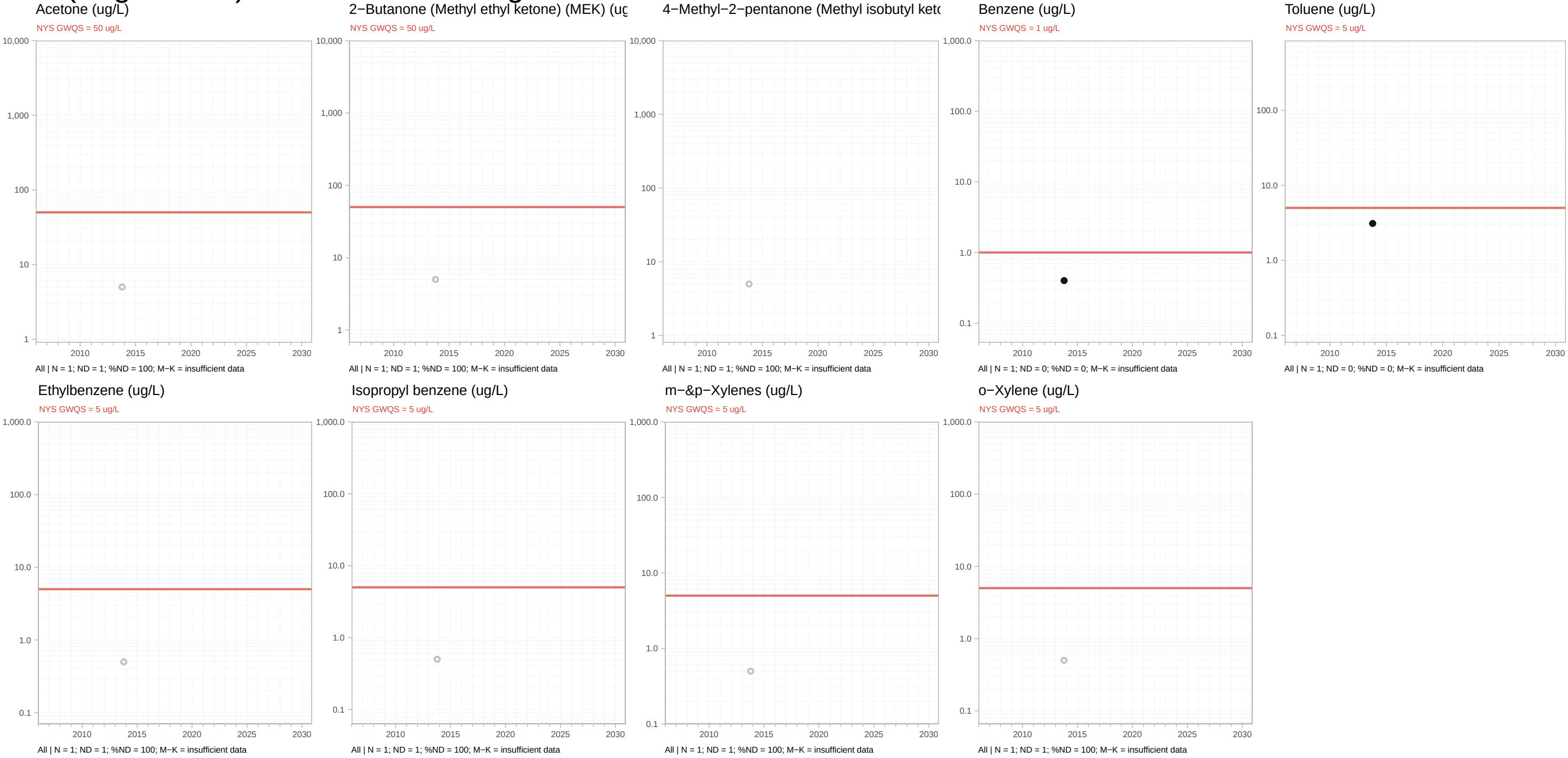
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-8 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-8 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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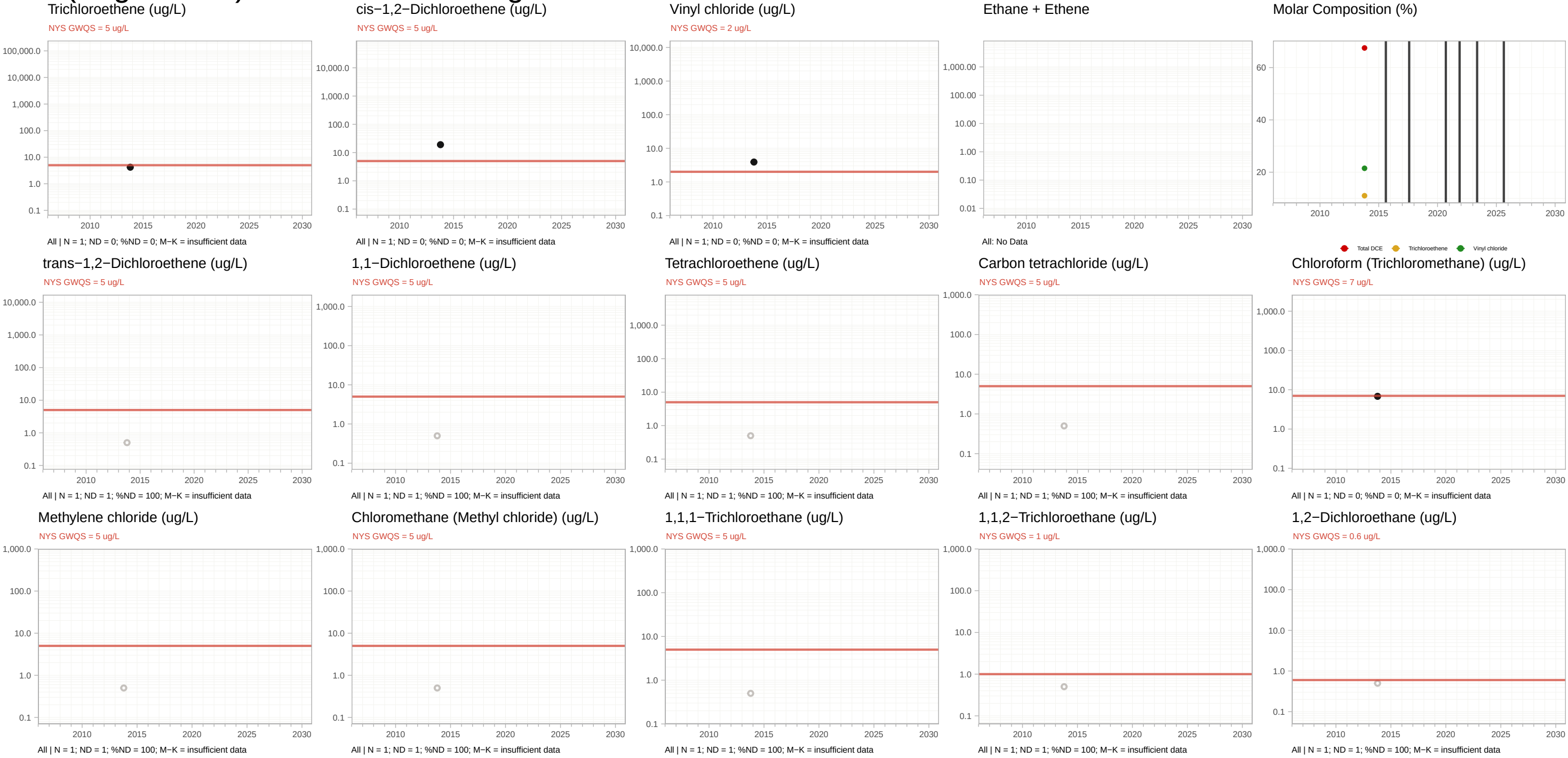
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-9 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

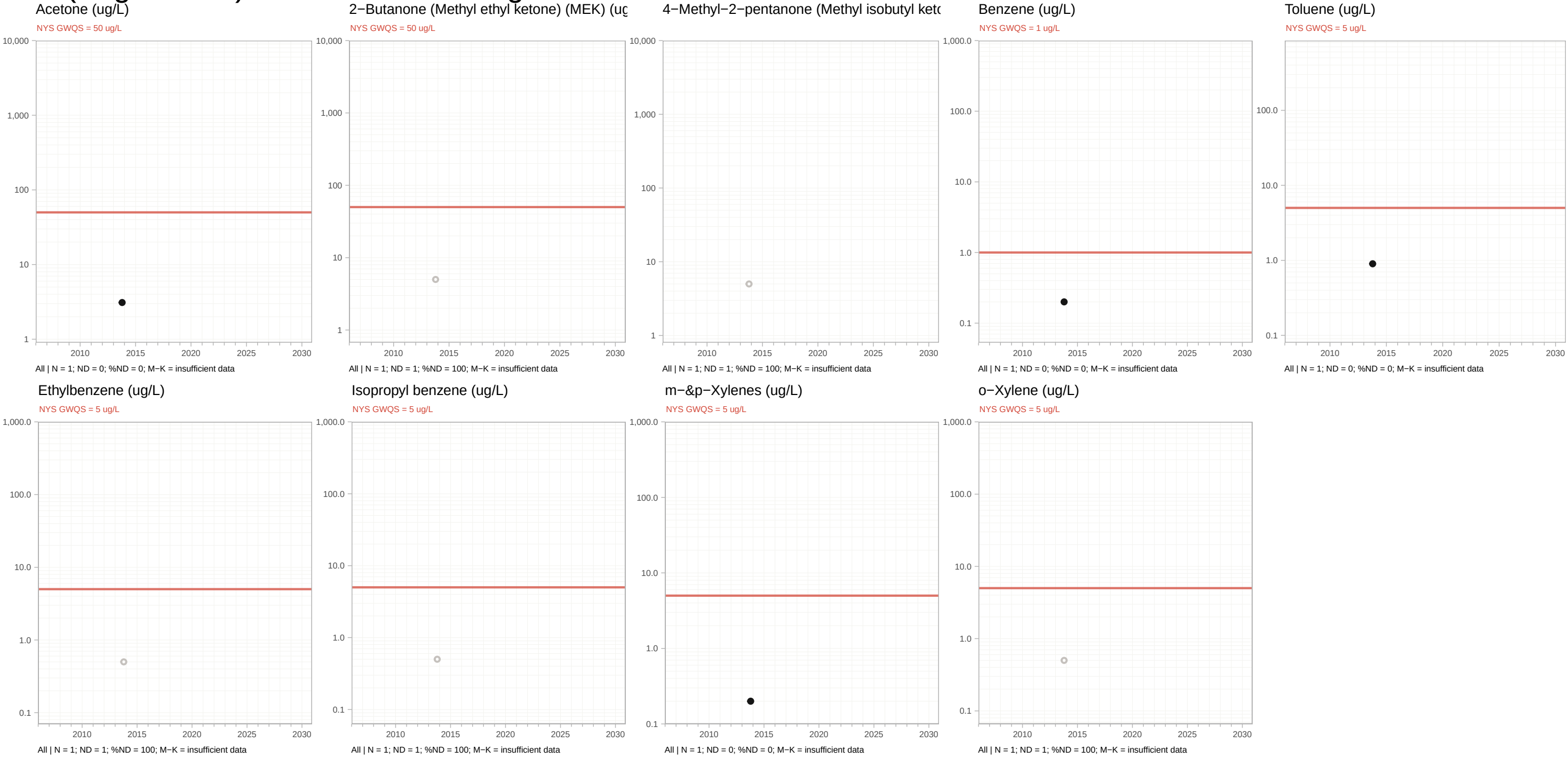
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-9 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

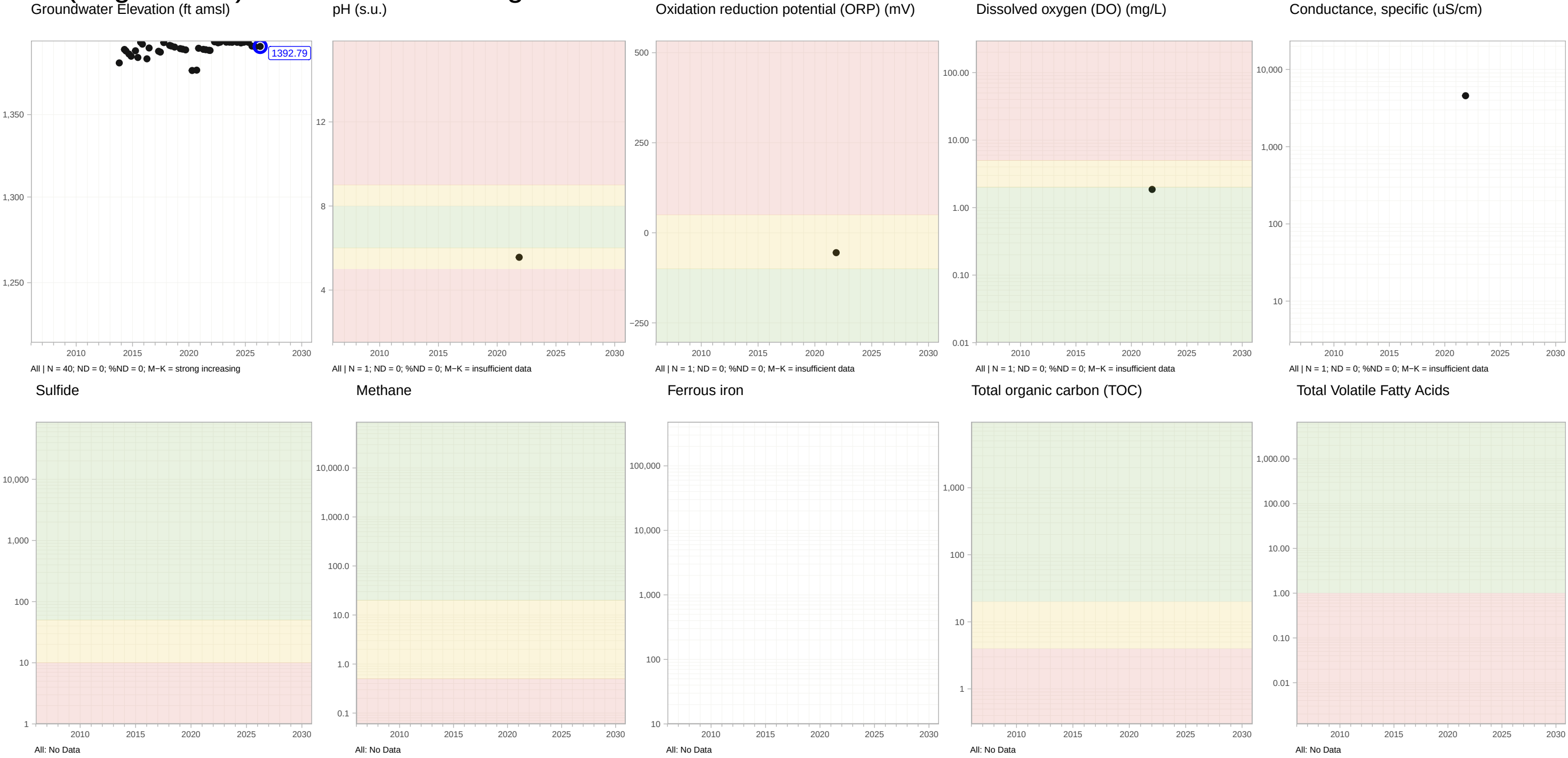


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

A-9 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

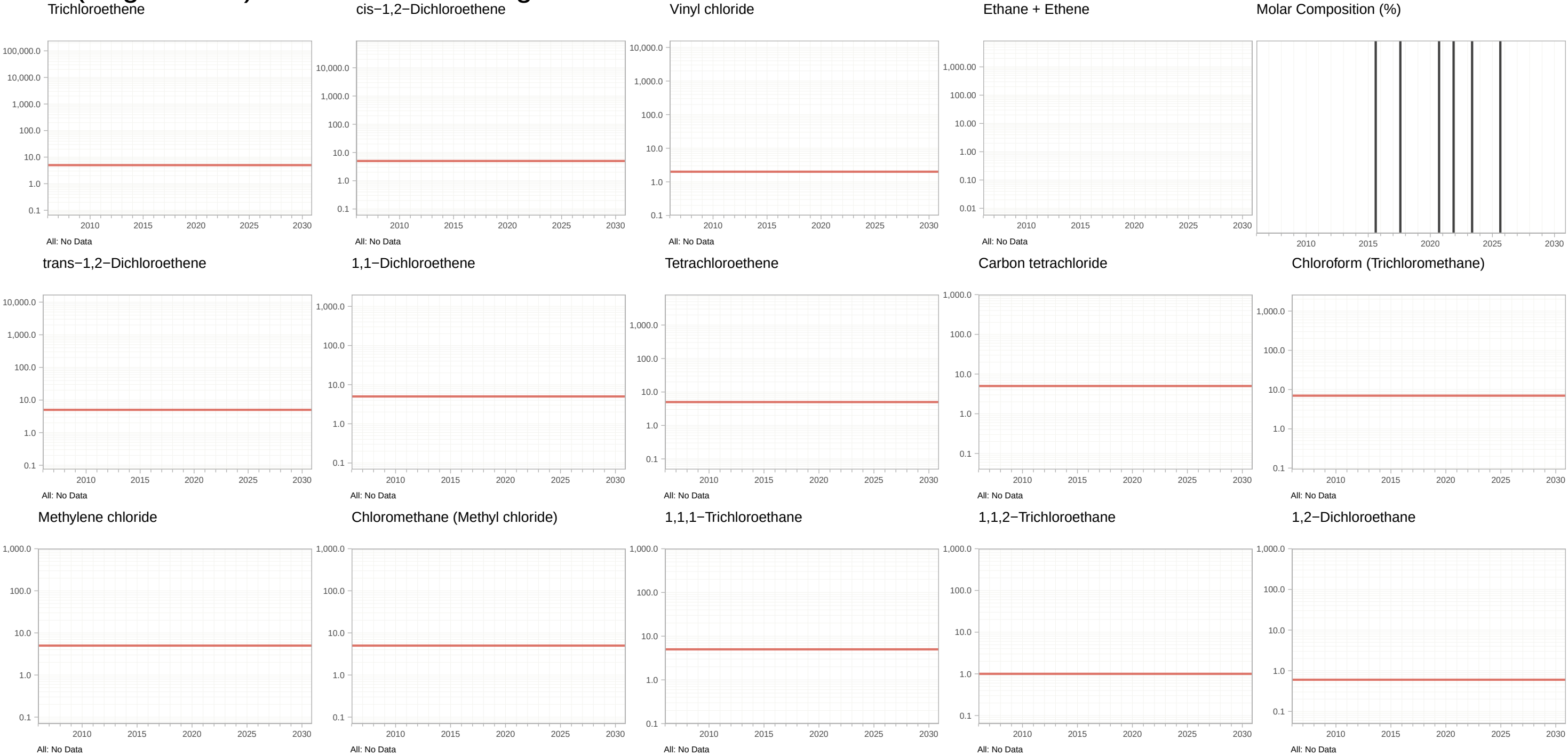


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–1 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



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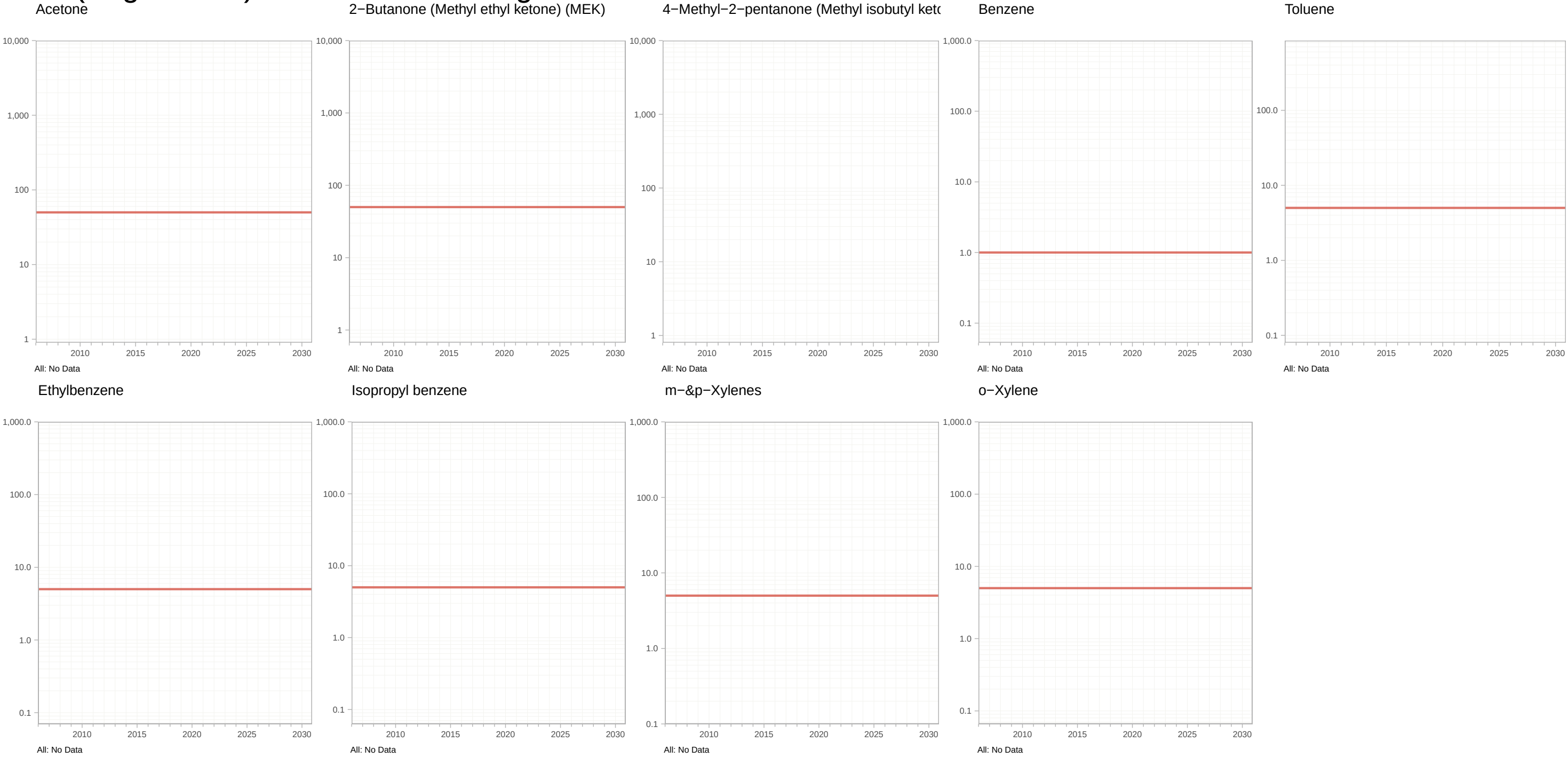
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–1 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

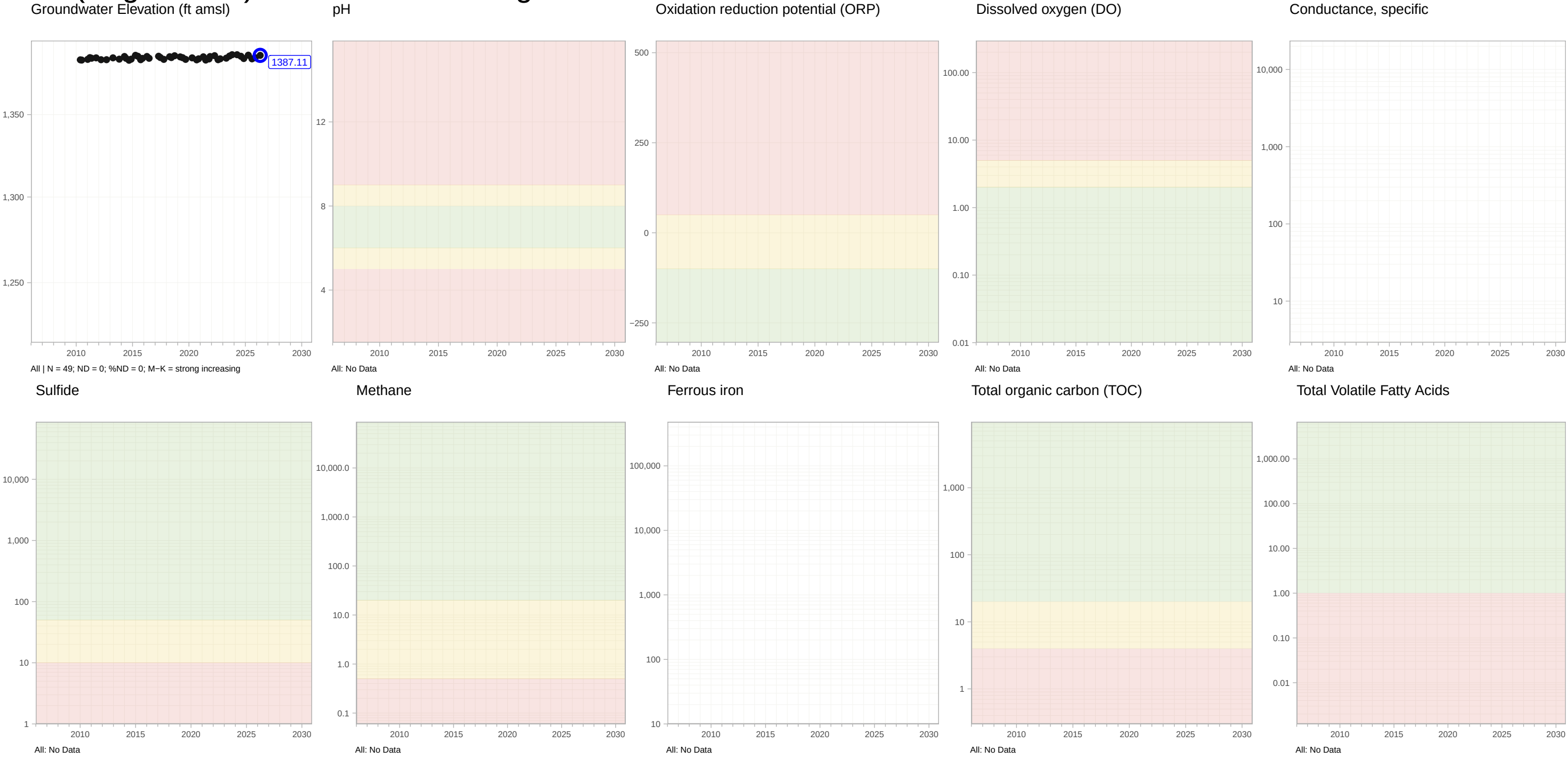


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–1 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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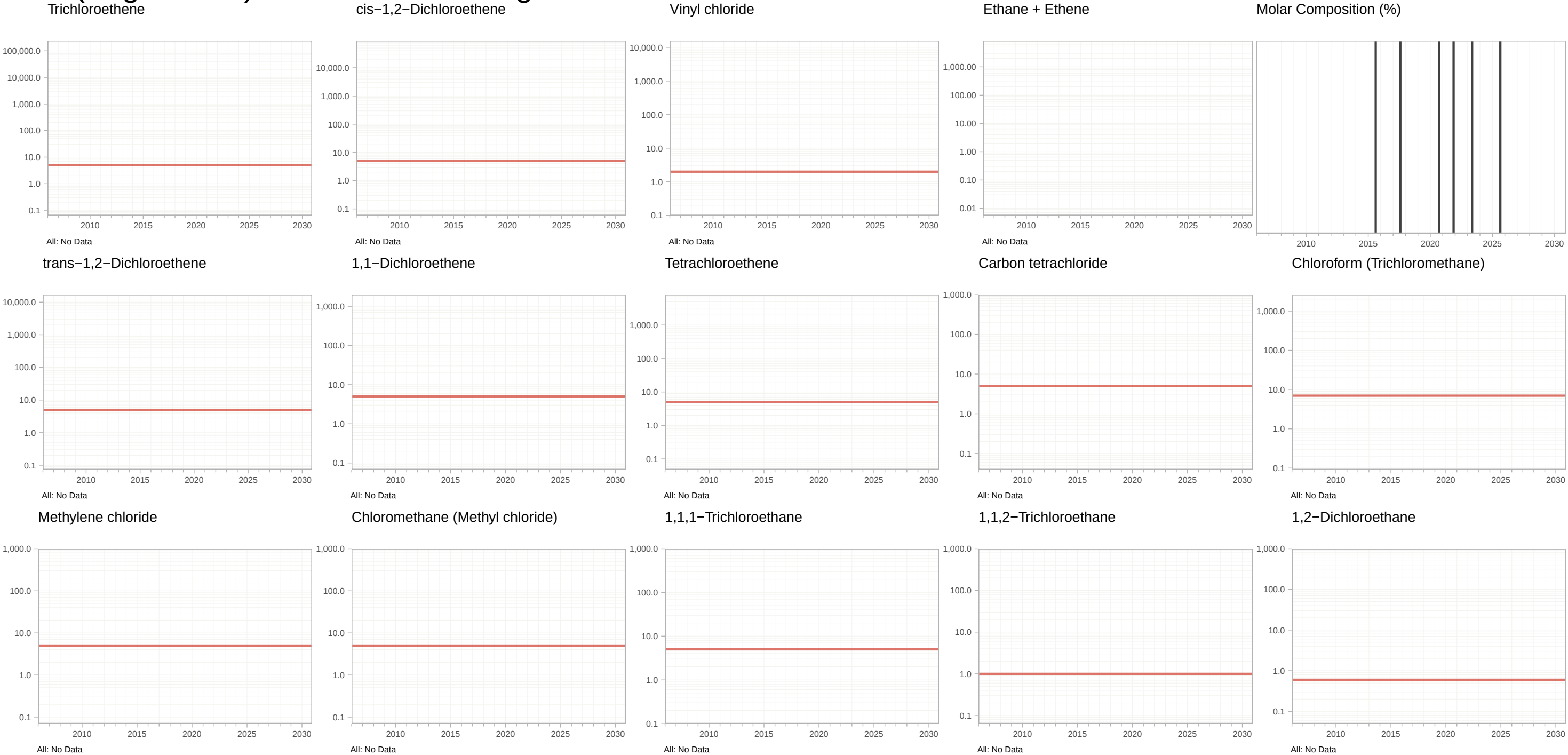
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–2 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

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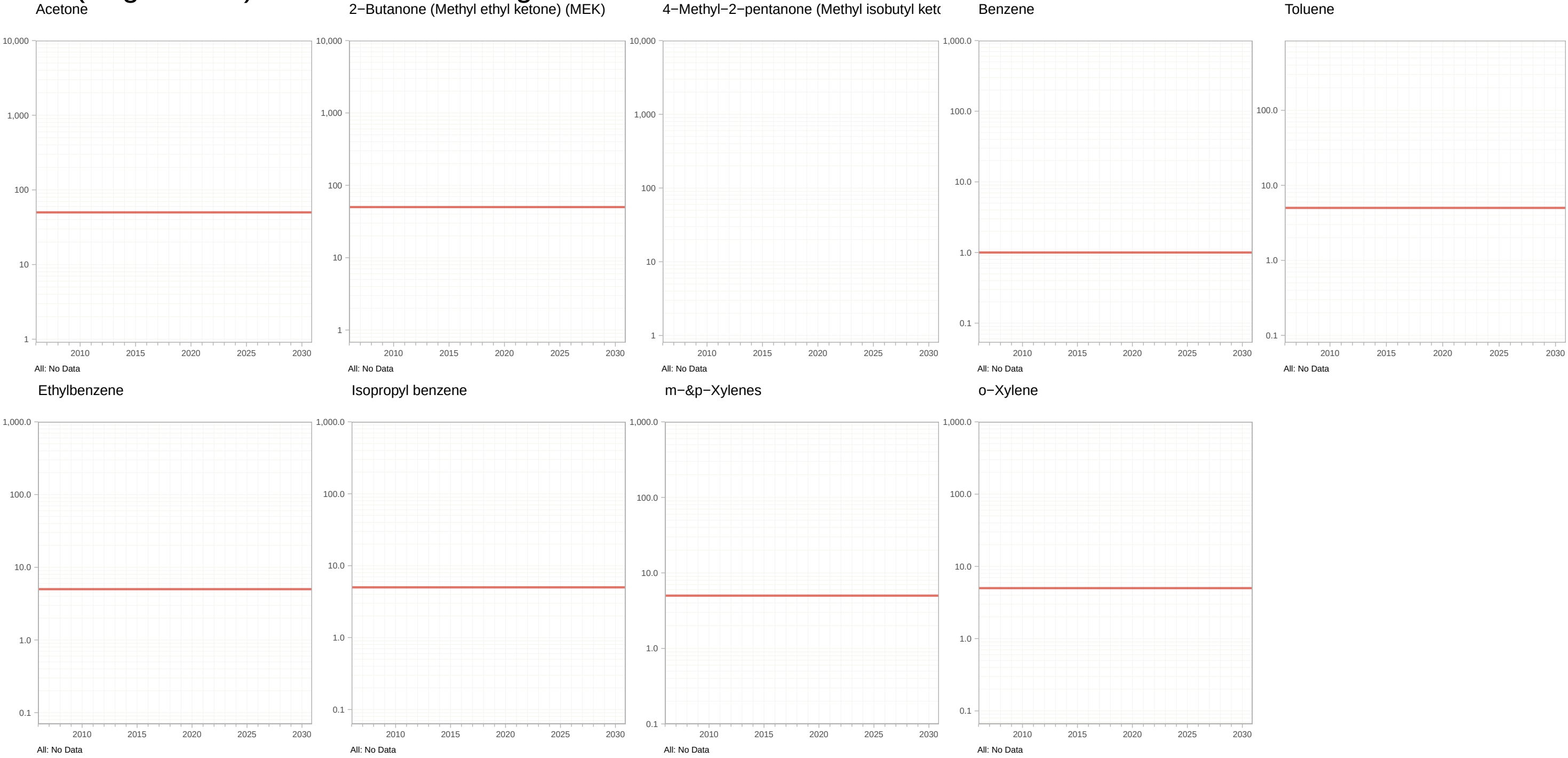
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–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–2 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

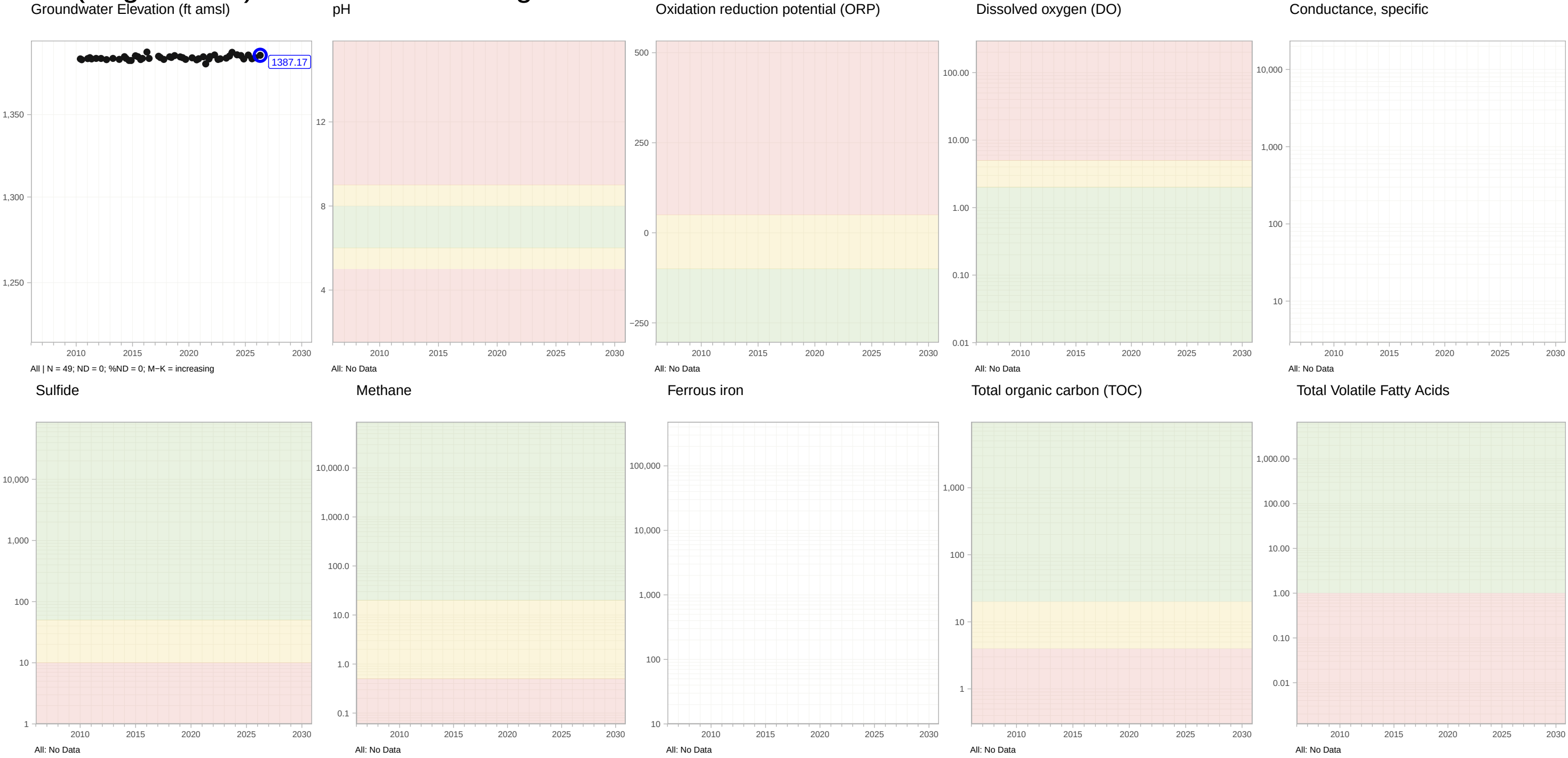


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–2 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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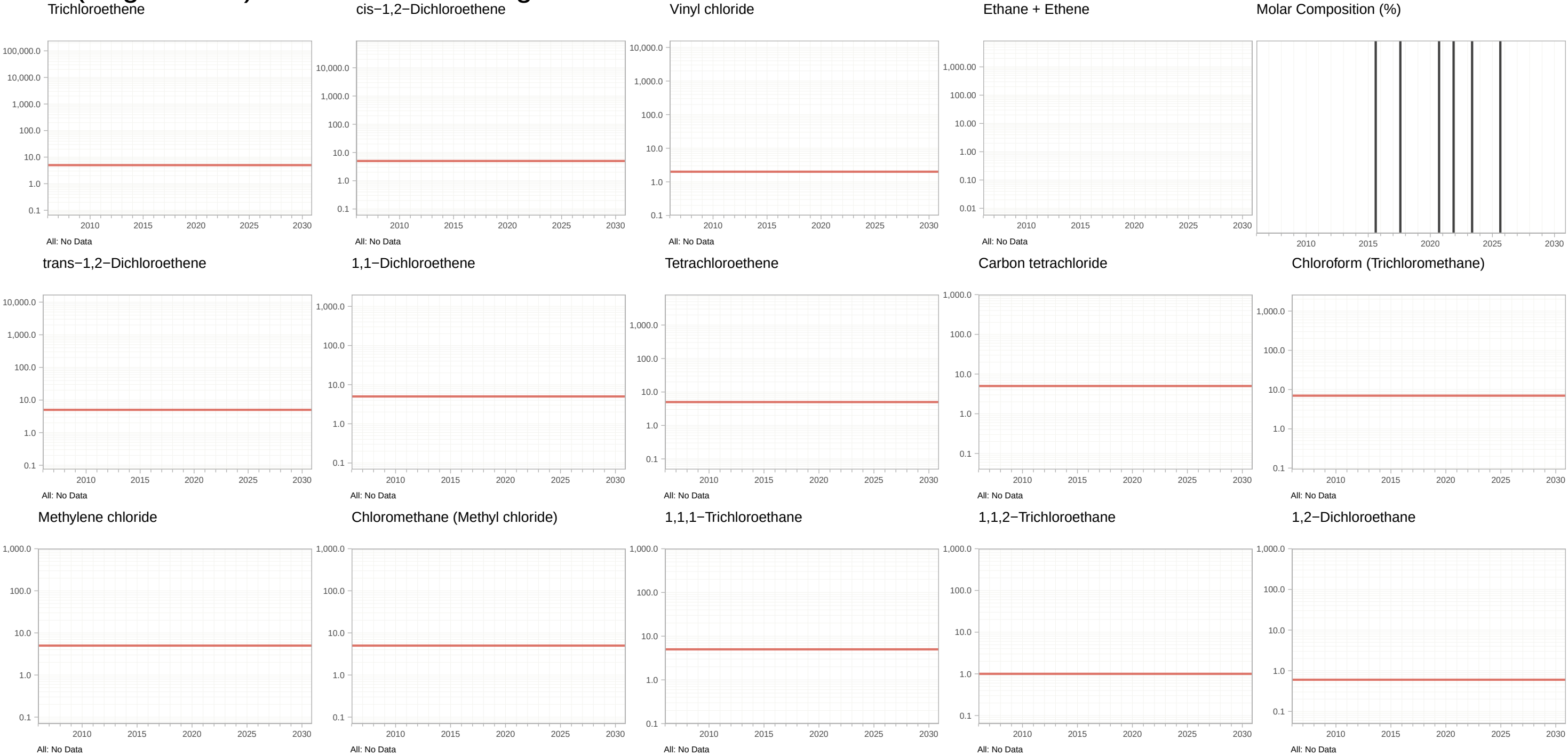
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–3 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

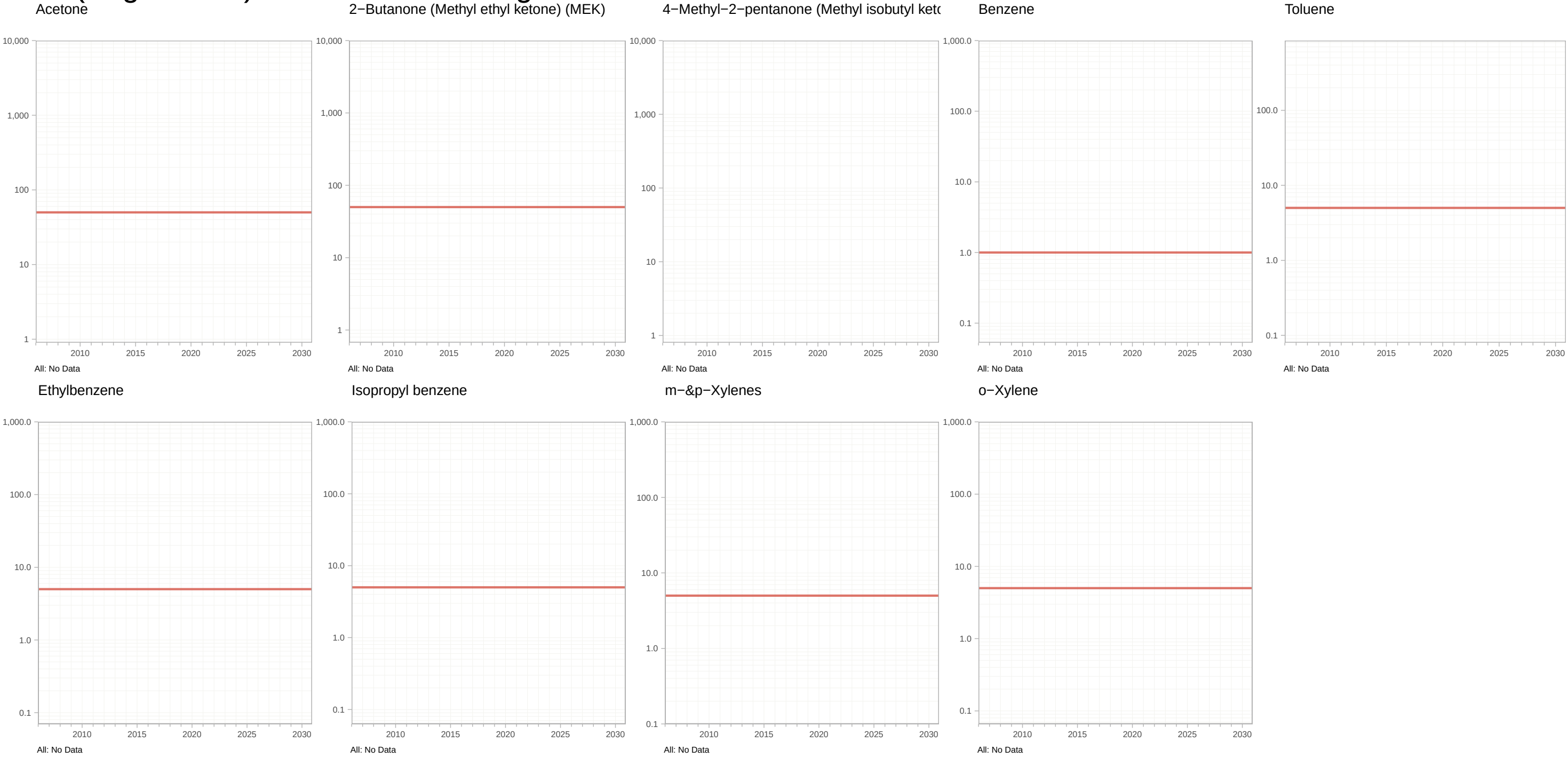


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-3 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

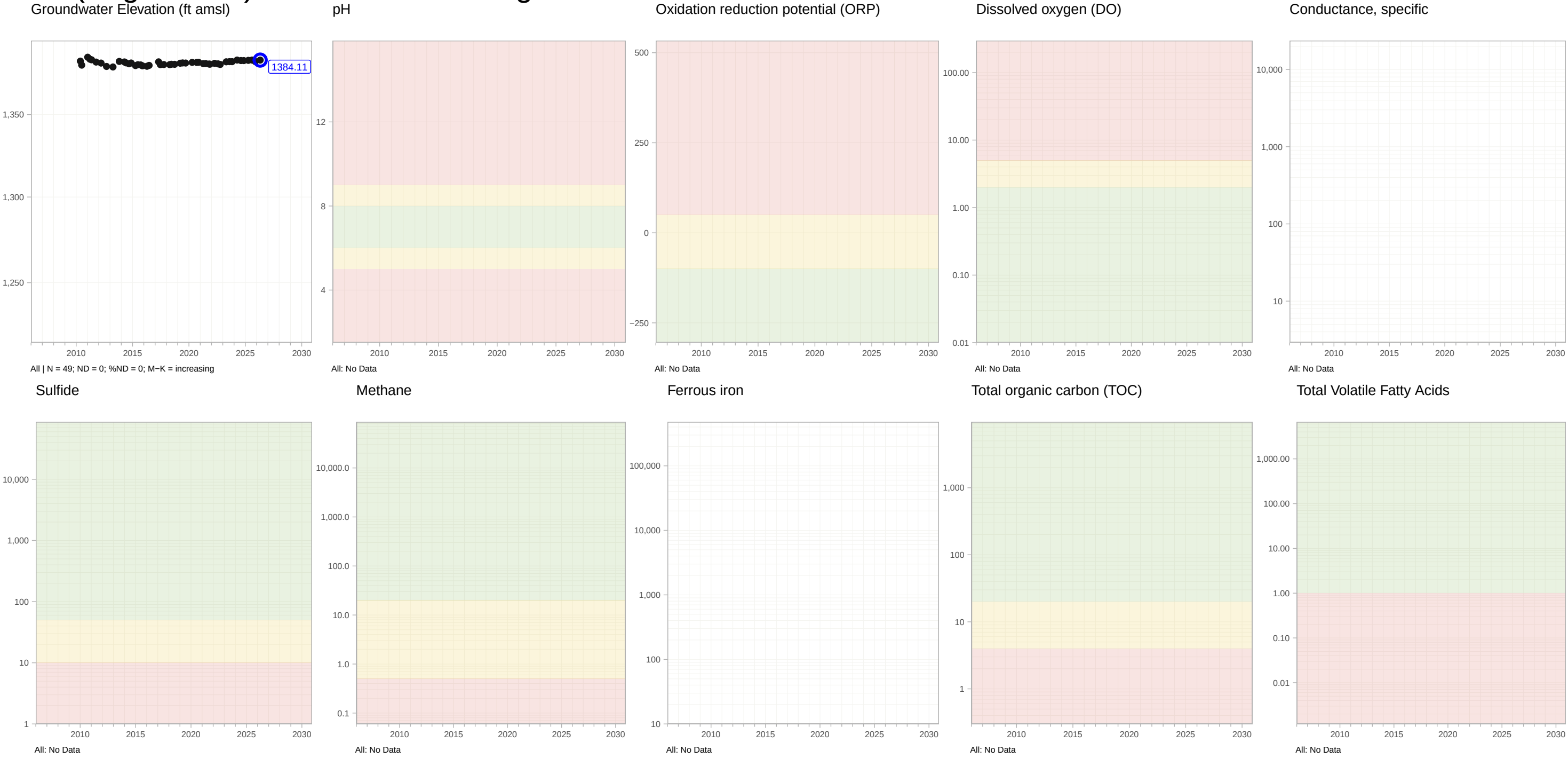


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-3 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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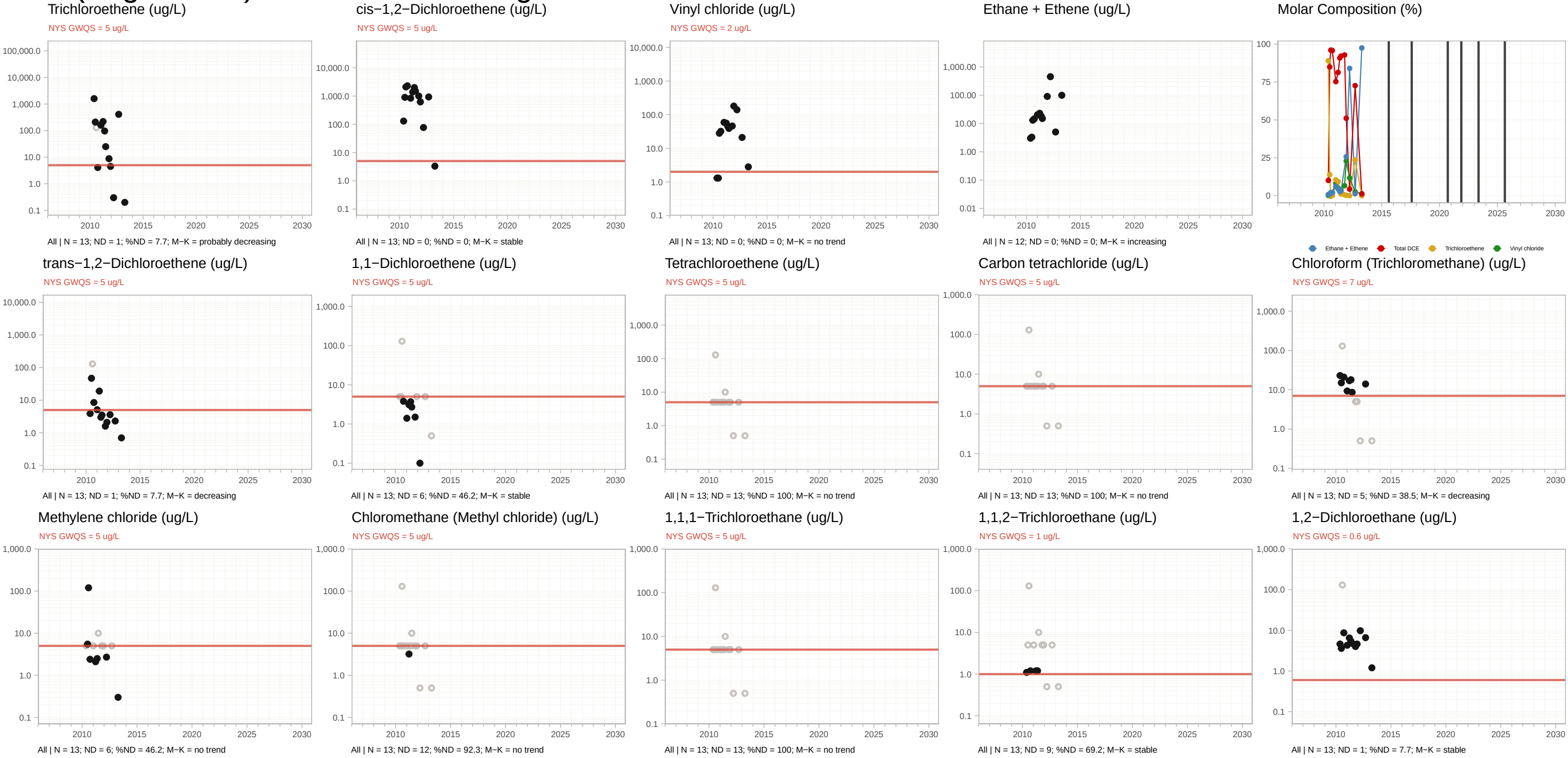
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-4 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

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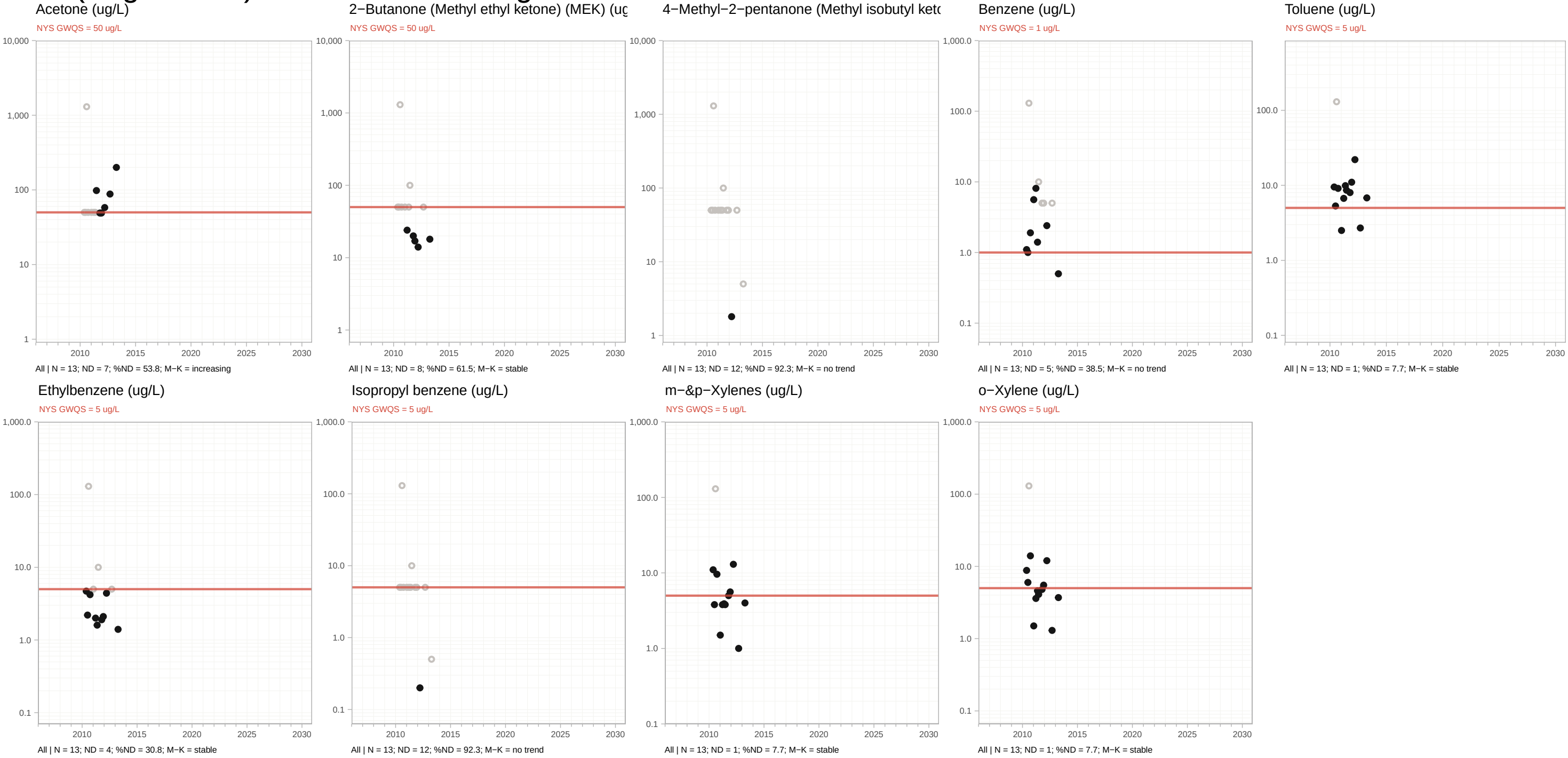
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-4 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

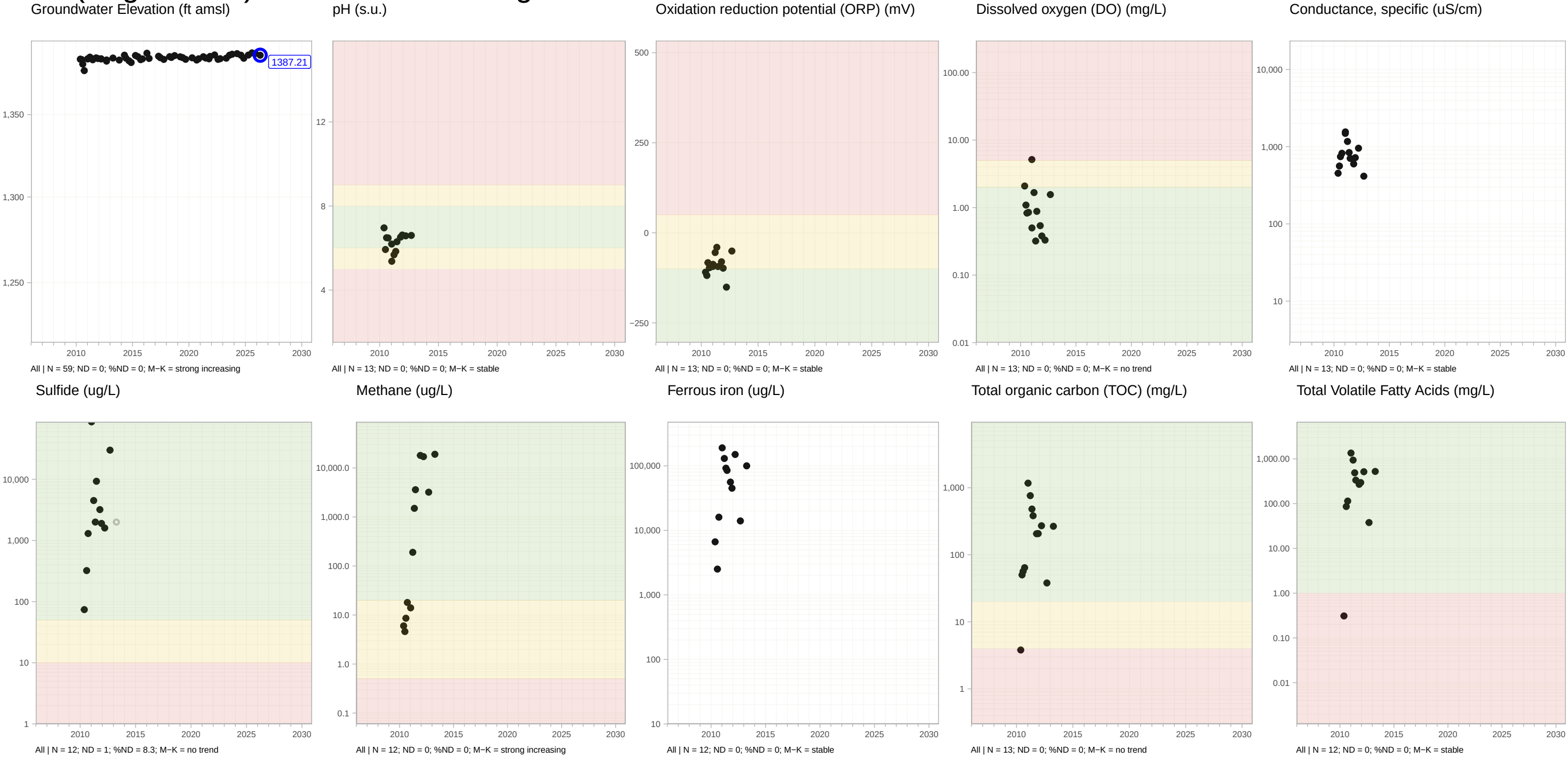


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-4 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

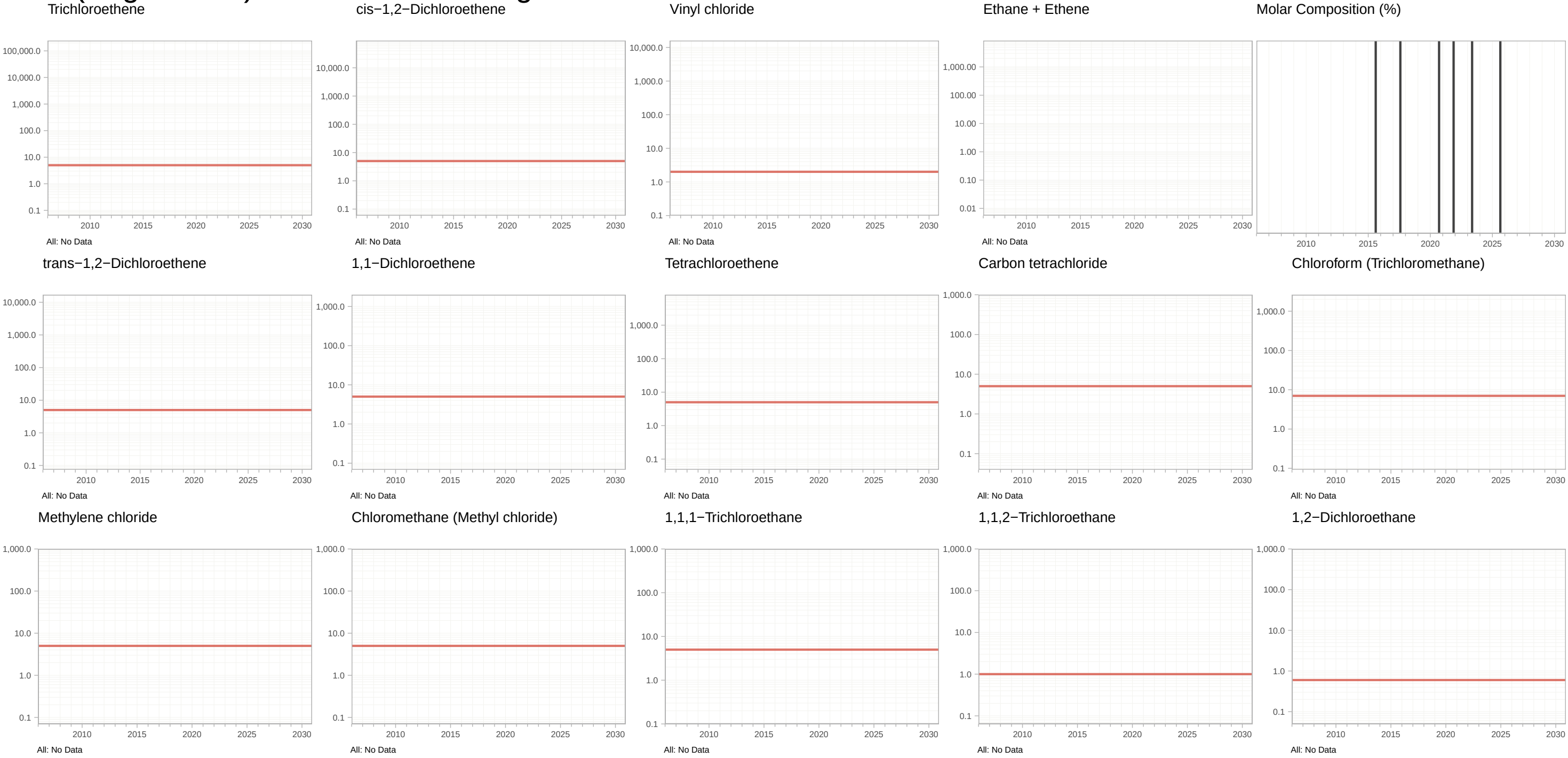


Notes:

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- Detected result
- ◊ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–5 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

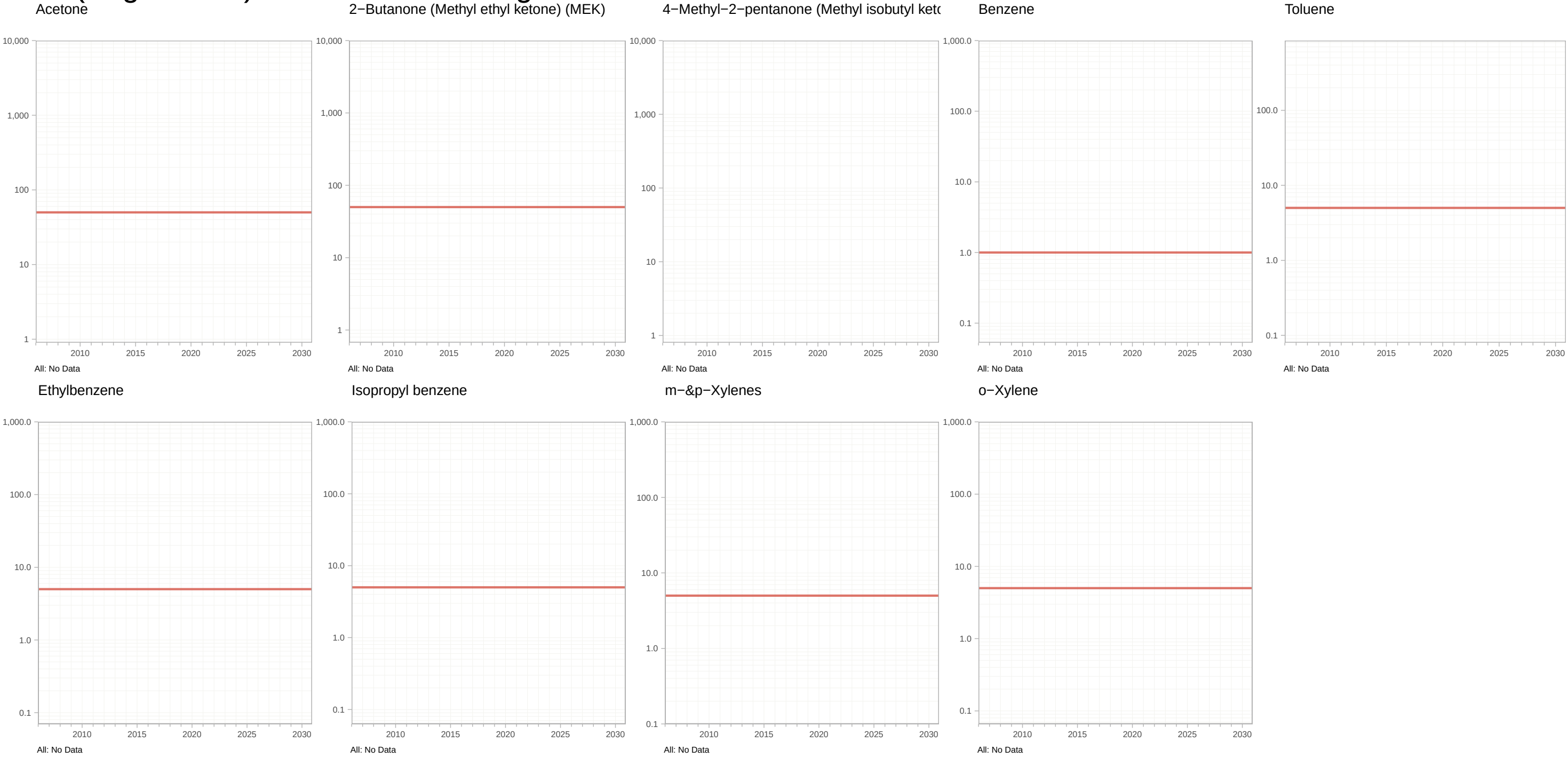


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-5 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

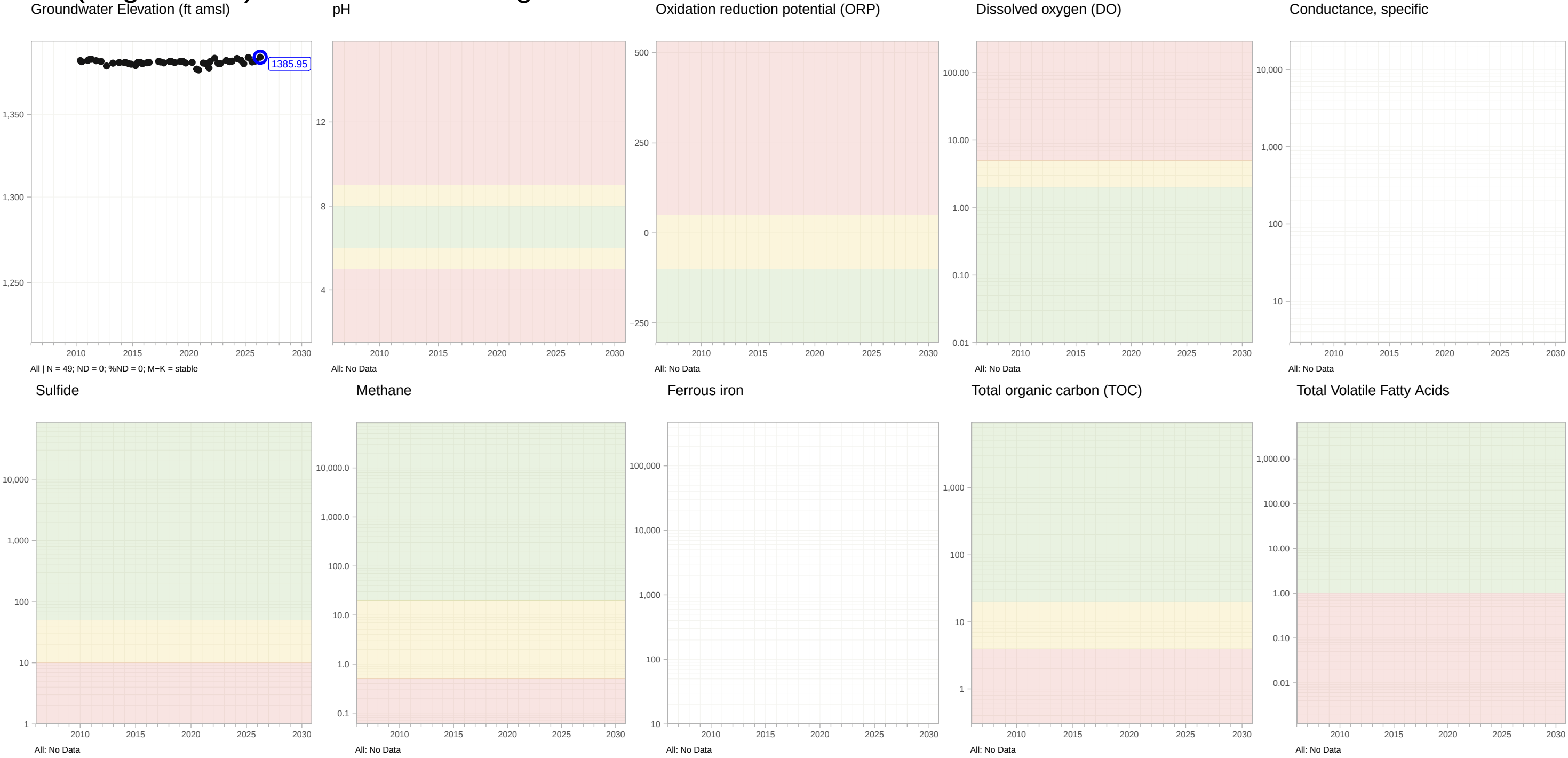


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-5 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

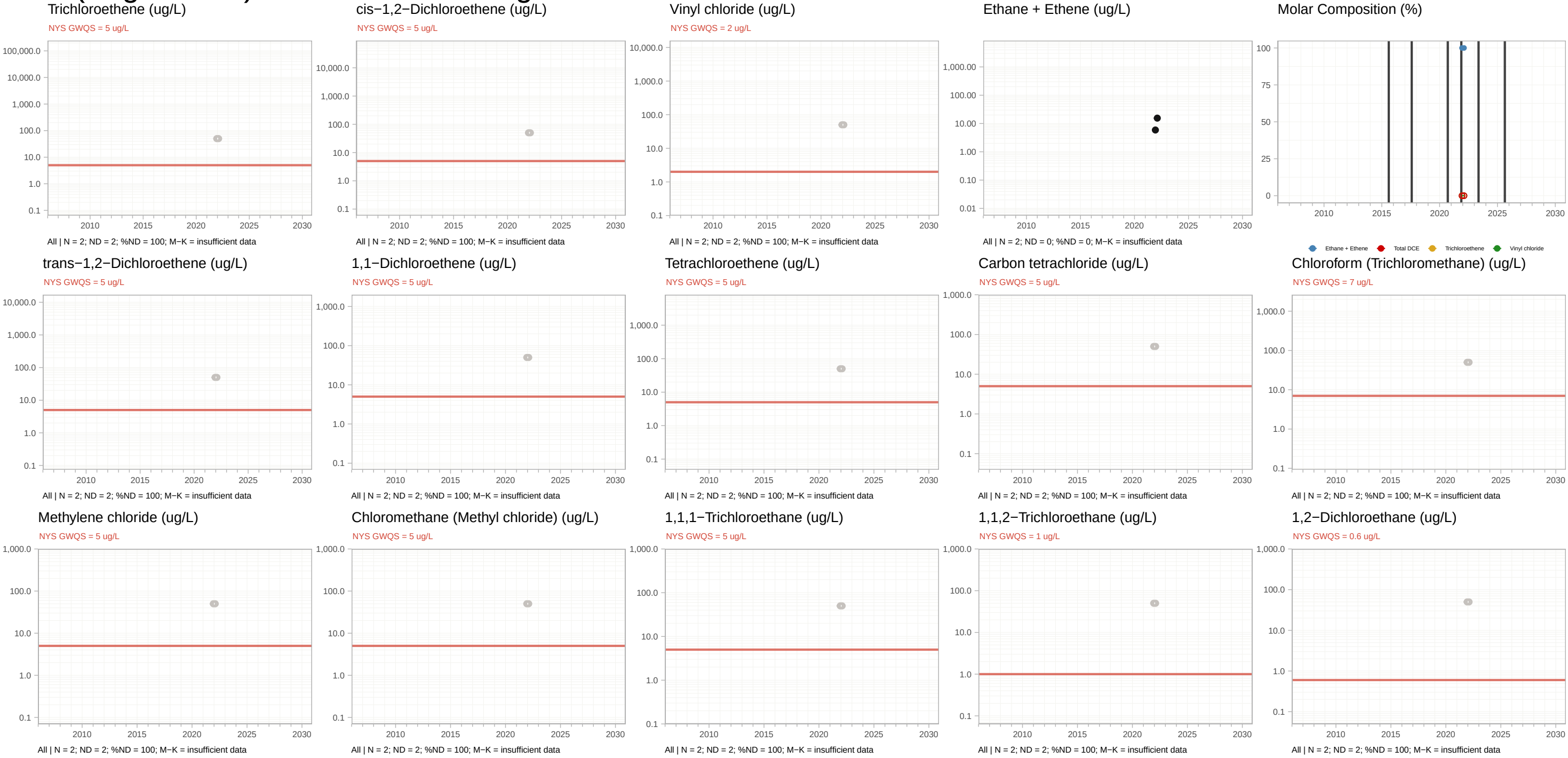
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–6 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

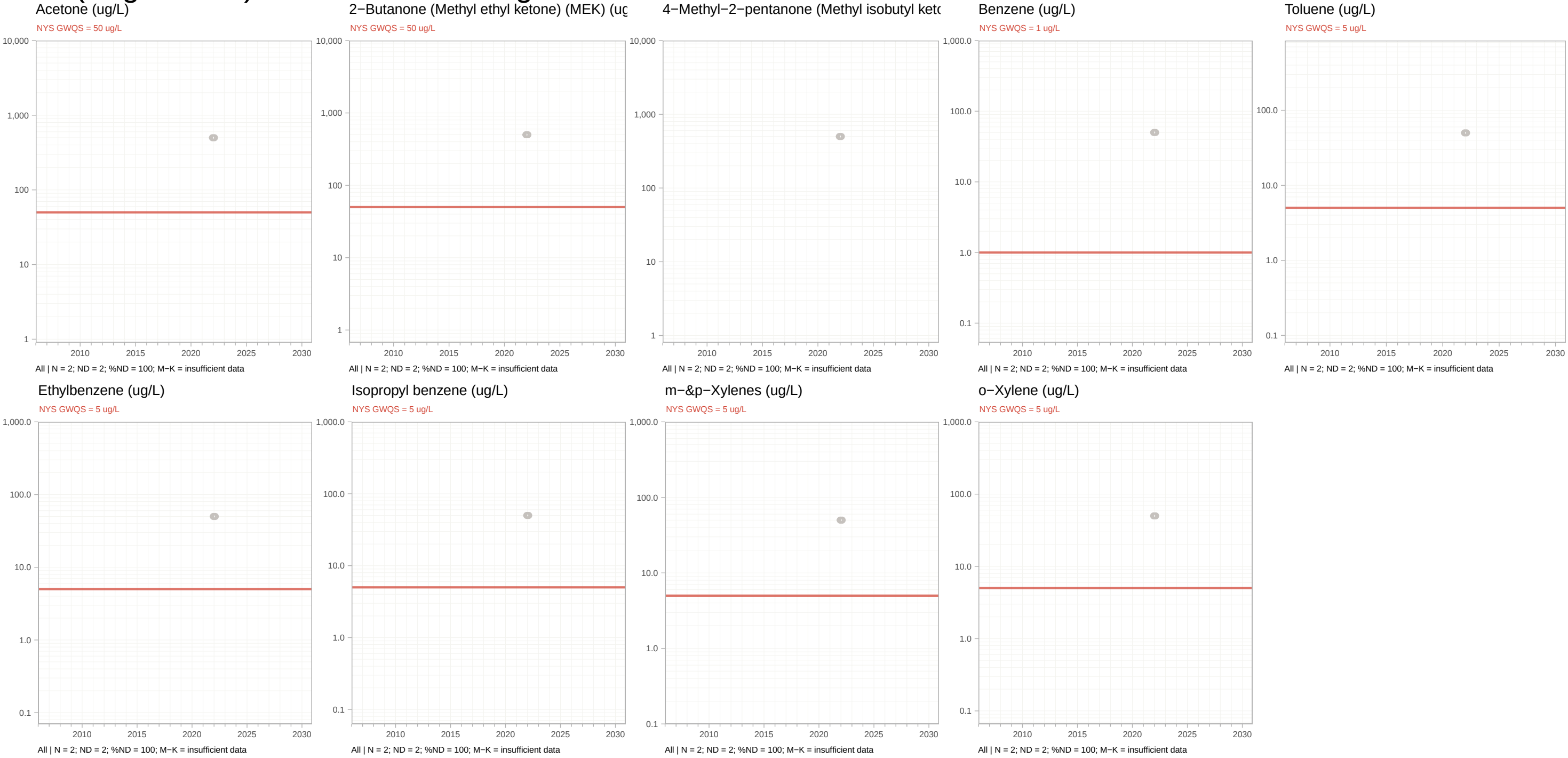
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-6 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

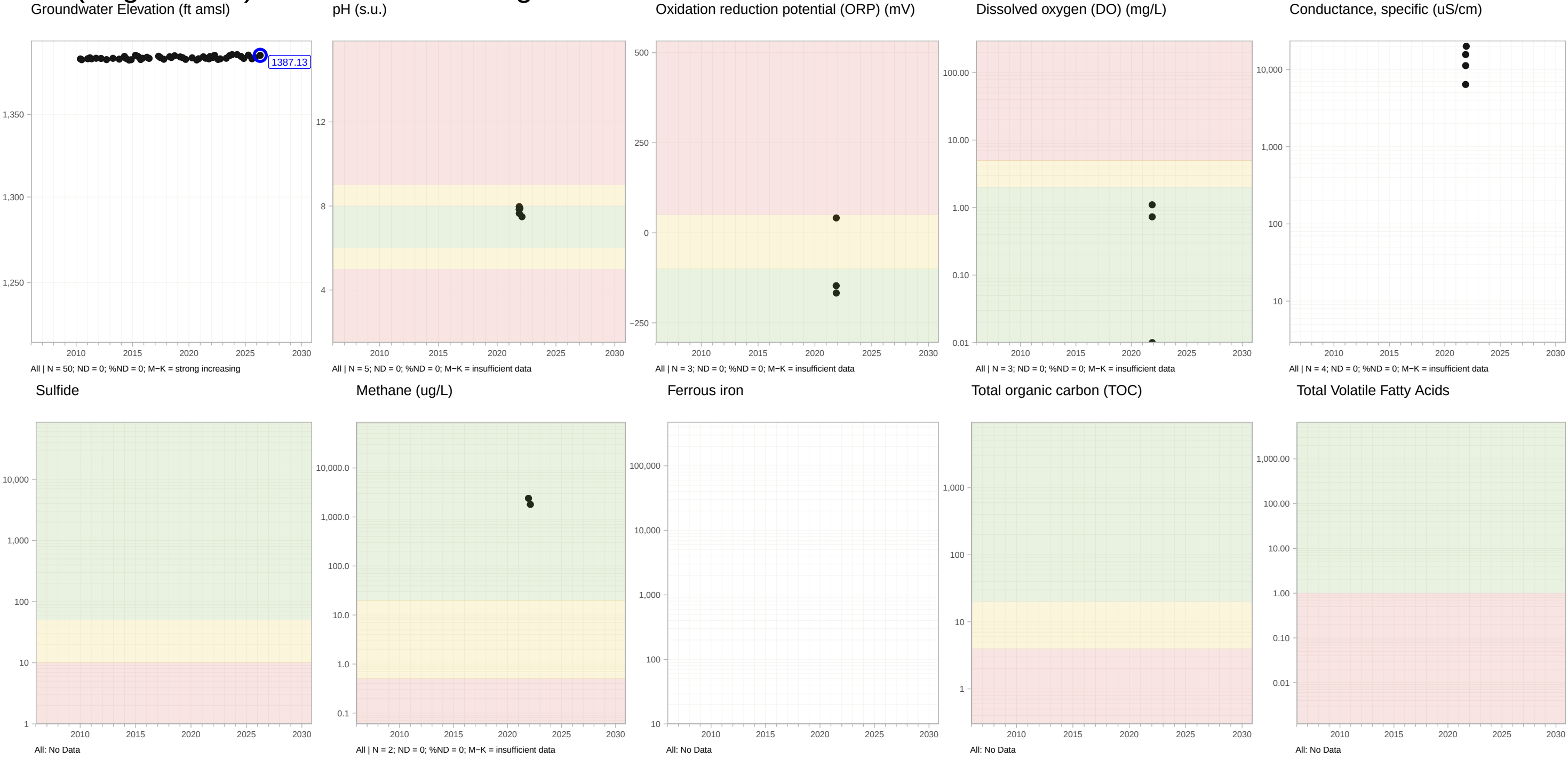
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–6 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

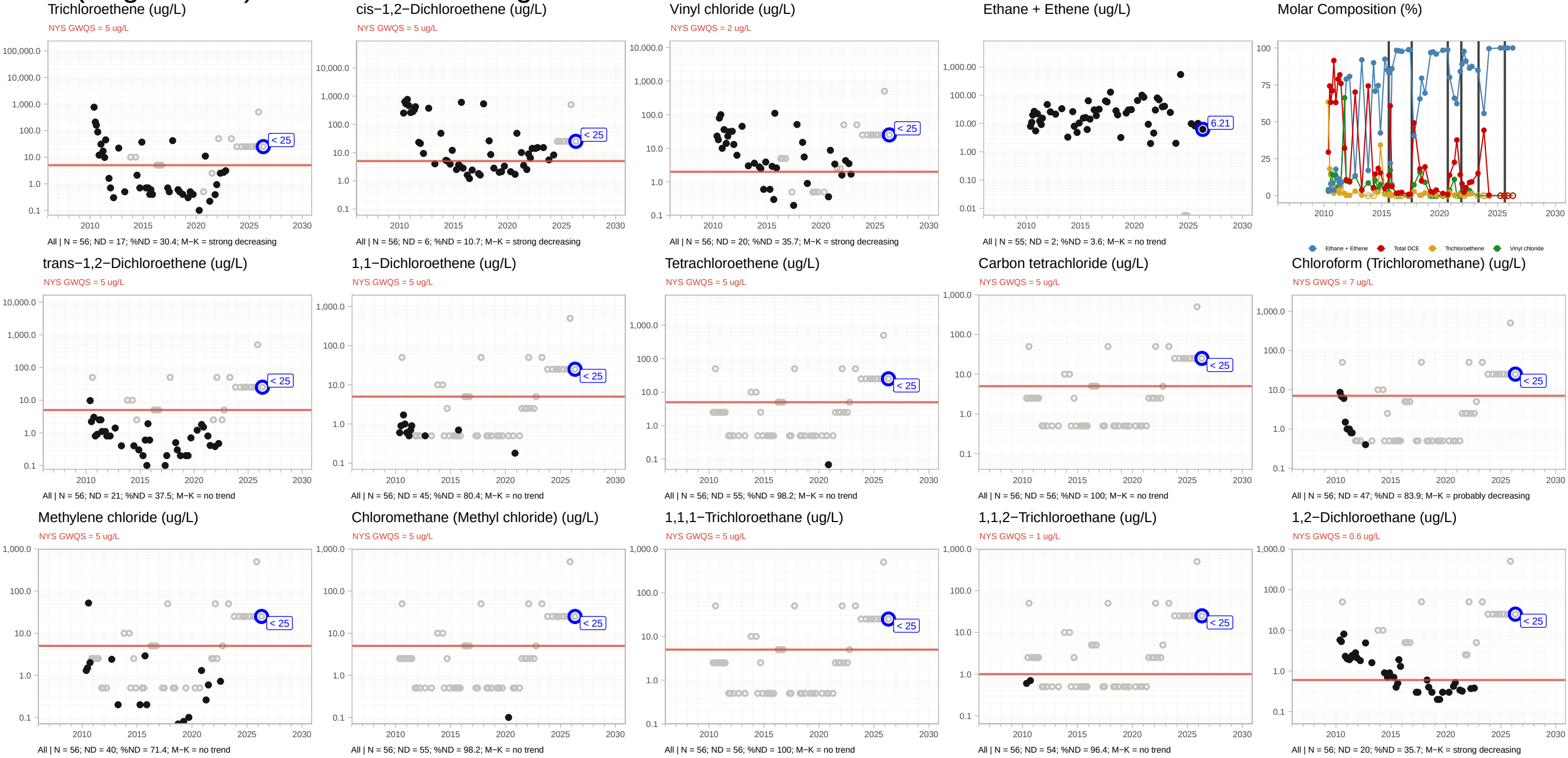


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-7 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

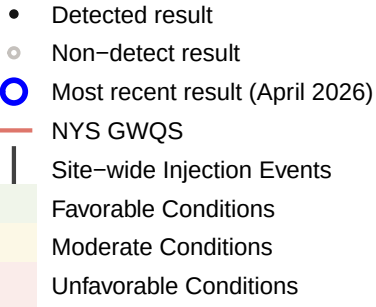
-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

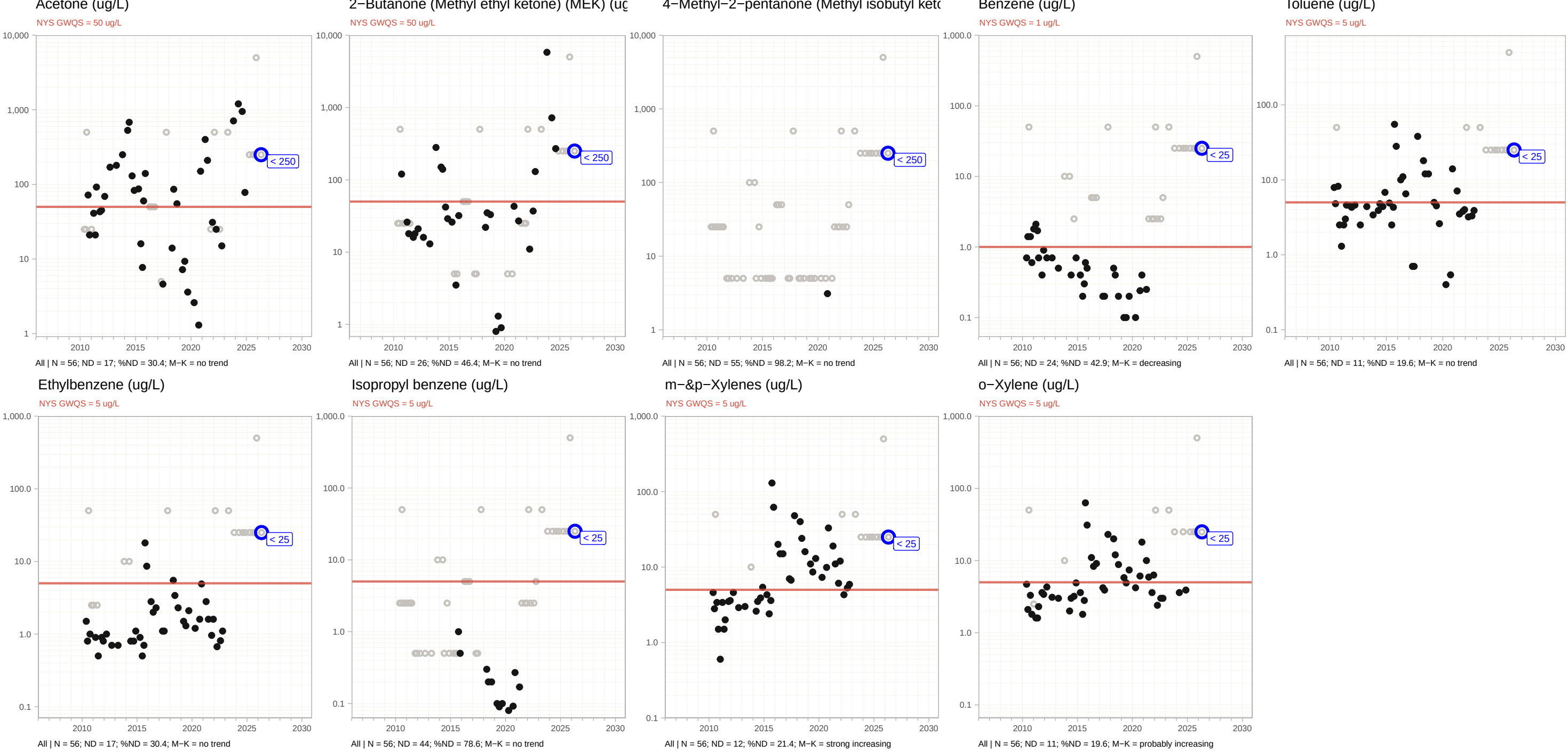
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.



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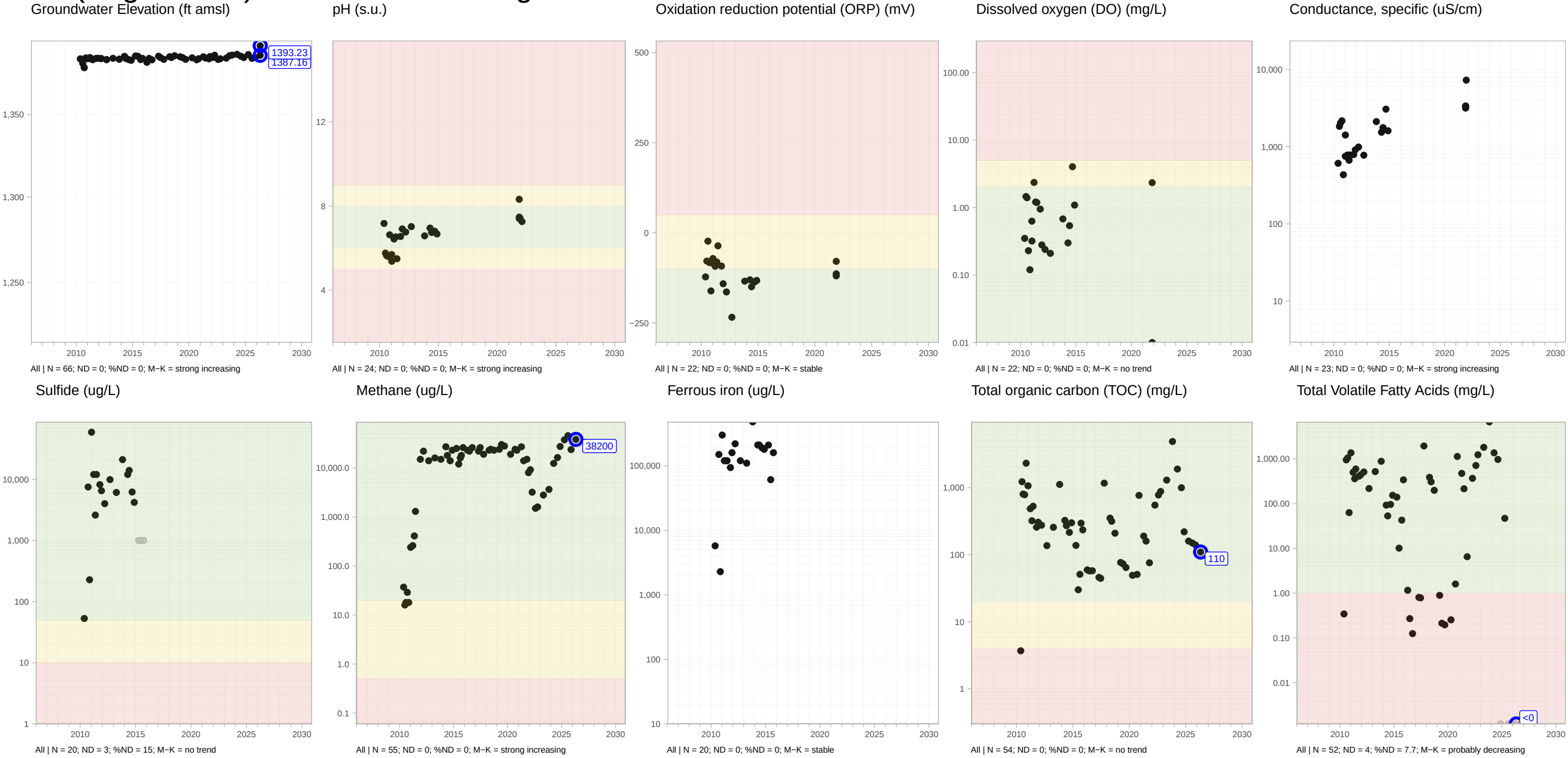


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-7 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

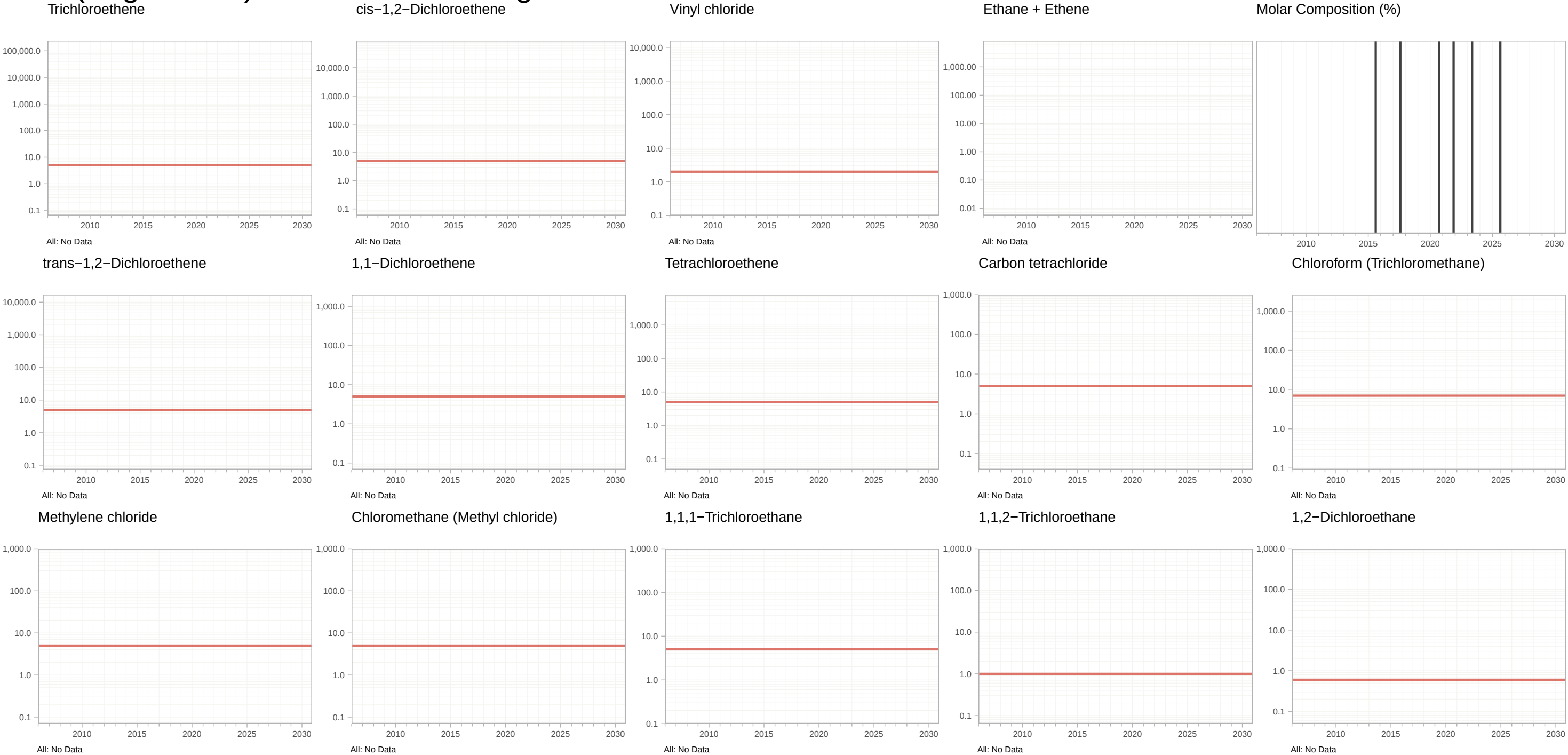


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–8 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

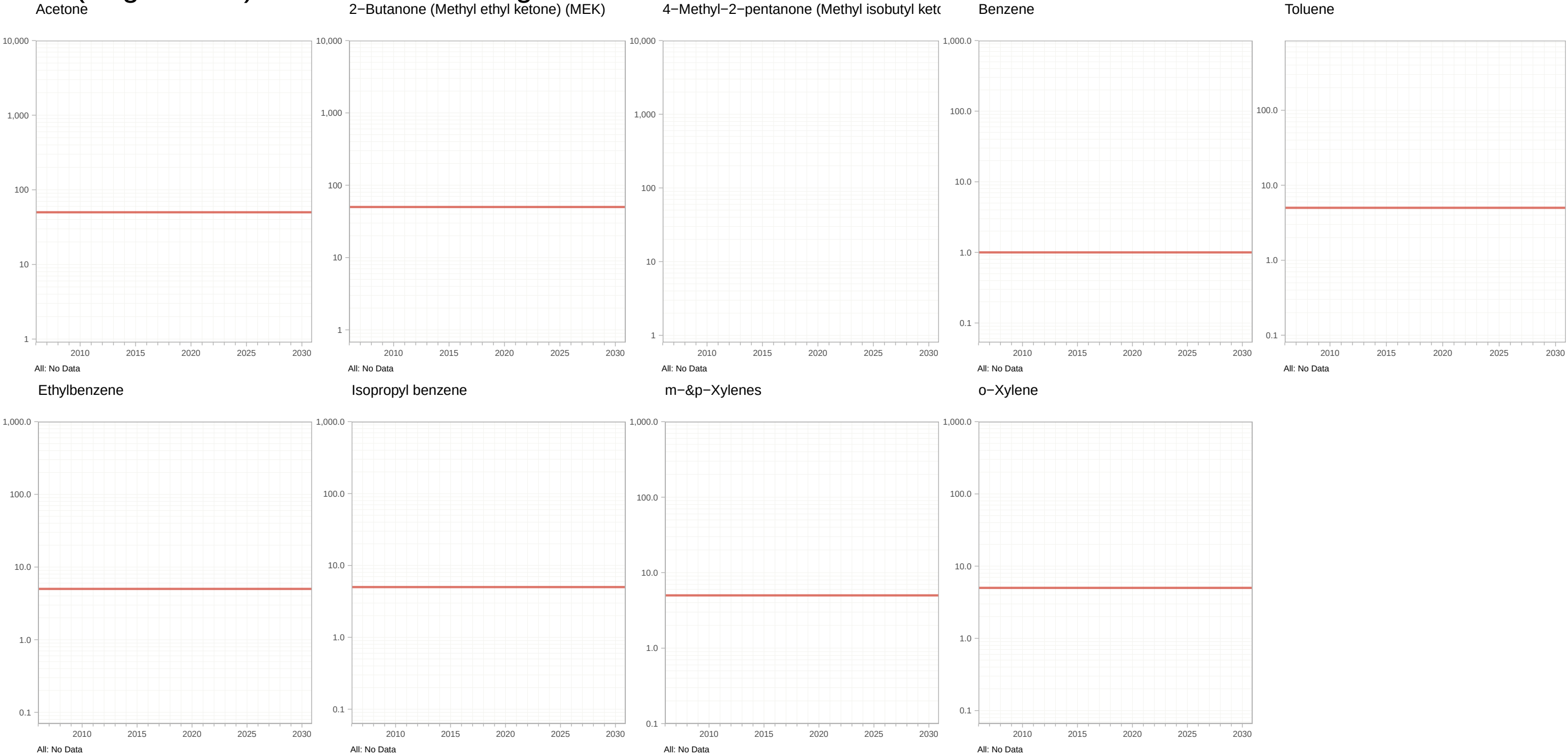
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB-8 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

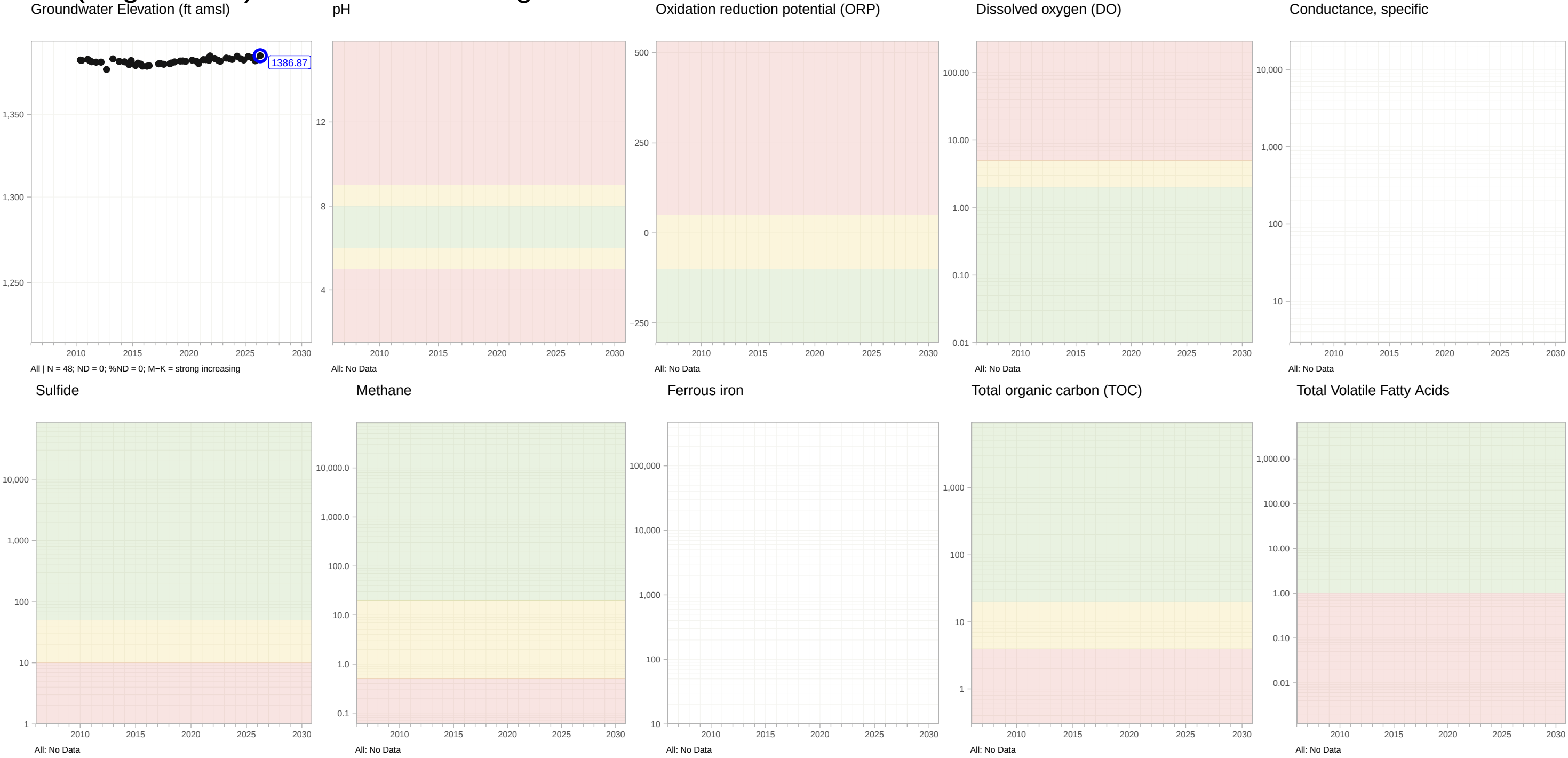
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–8 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

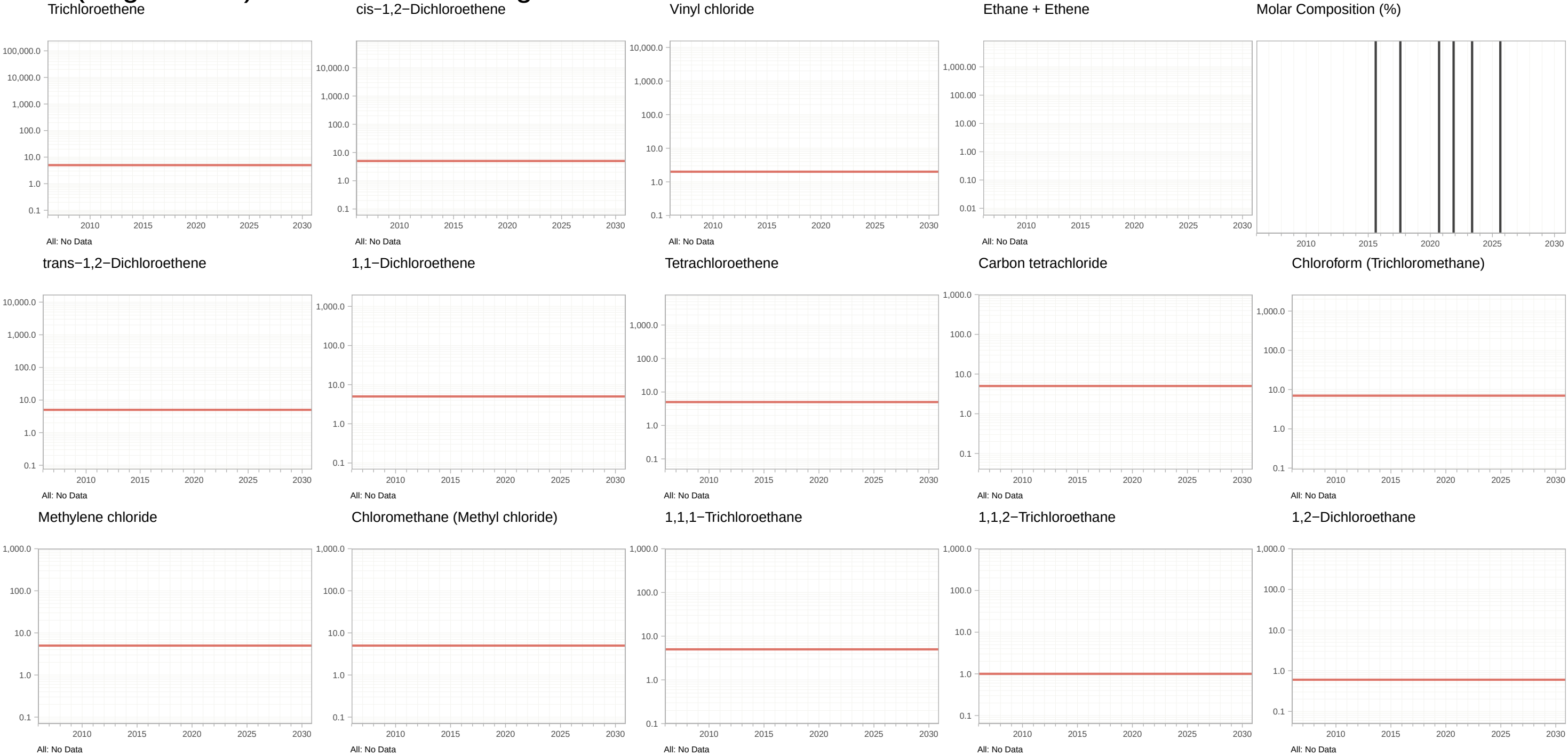


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–9 (Page 1 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

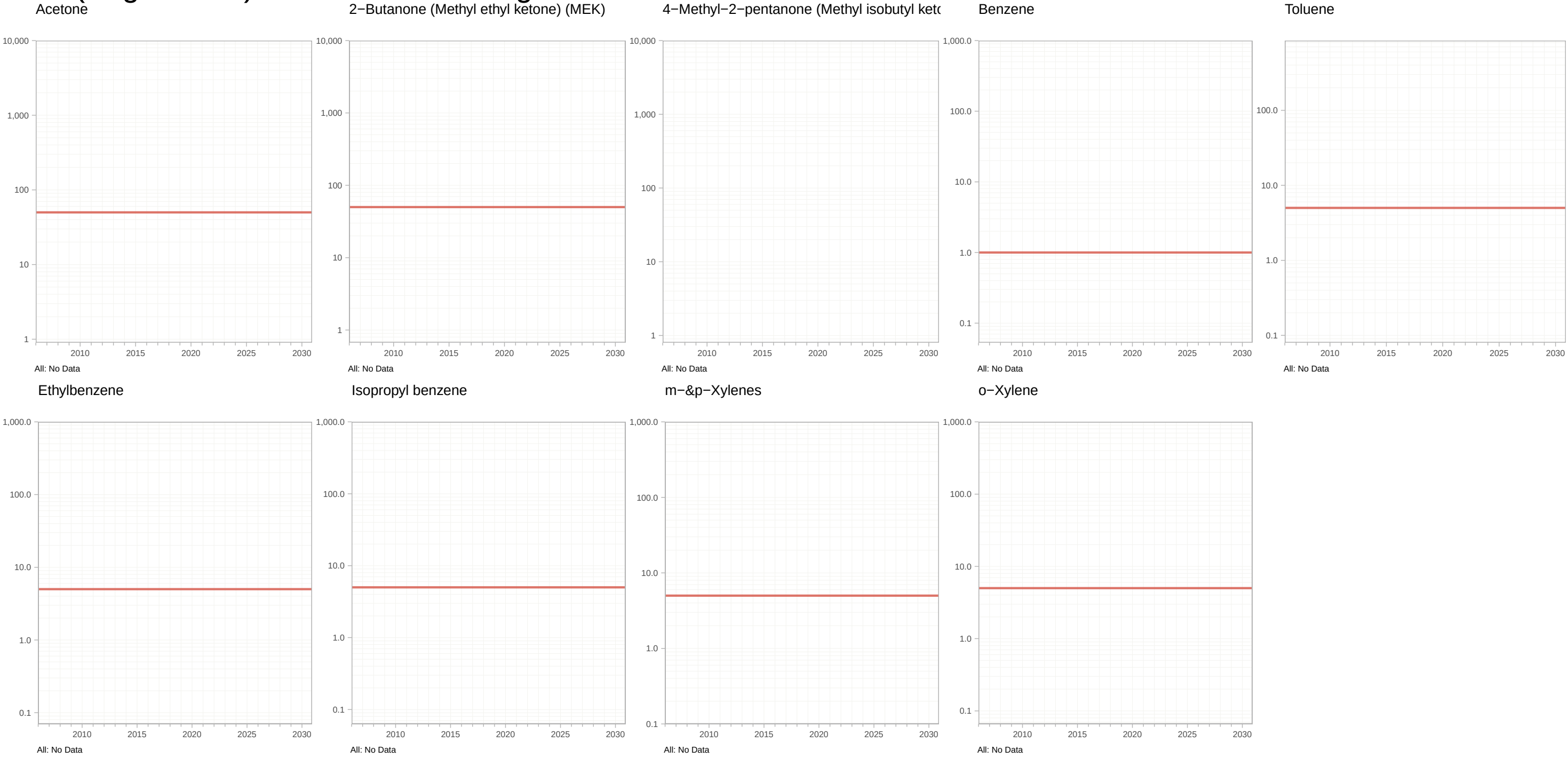
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–9 (Page 2 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

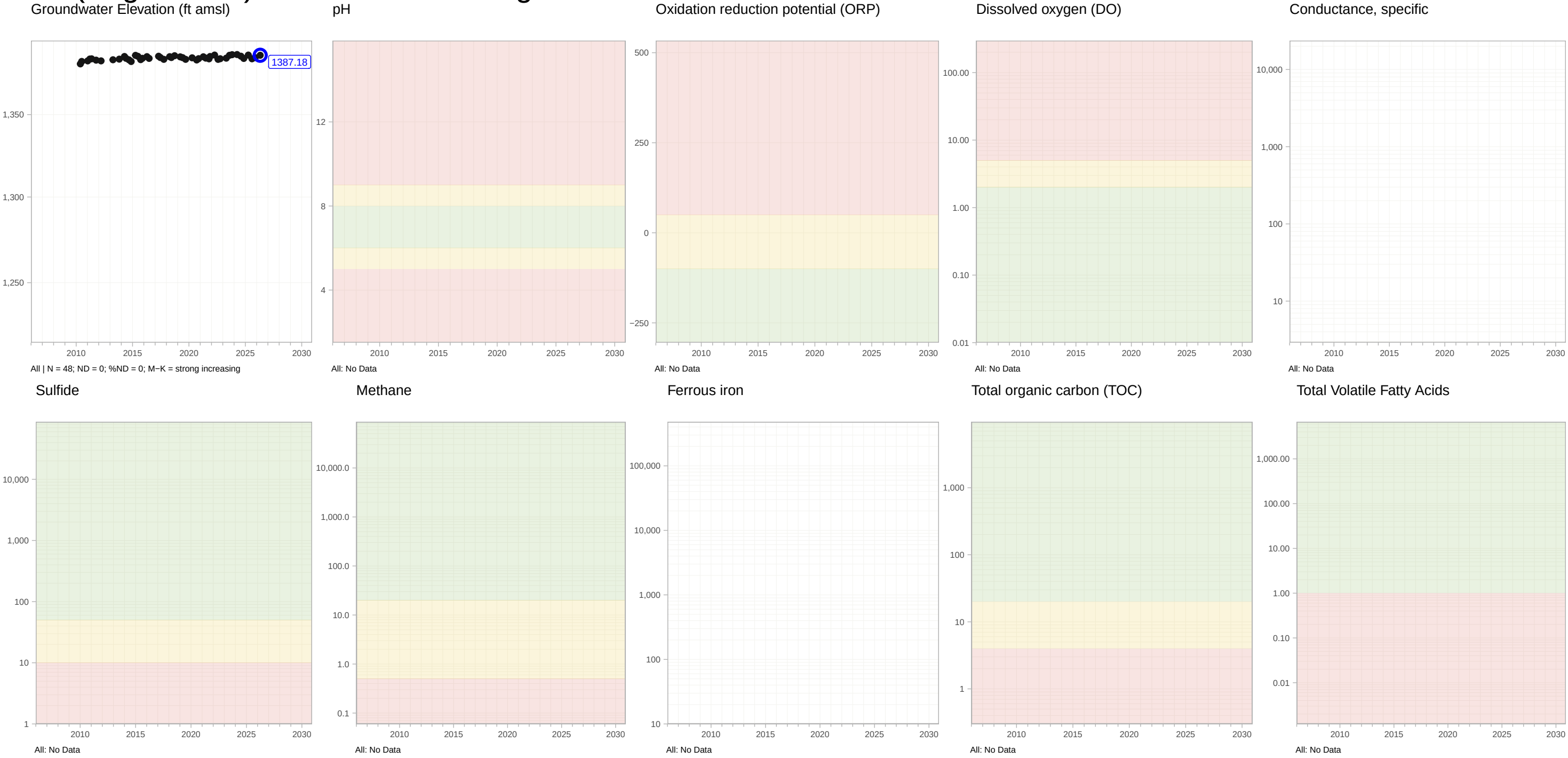


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively. Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

IB–9 (Page 3 of 3) : Annual Monitoring Locations – Shallow

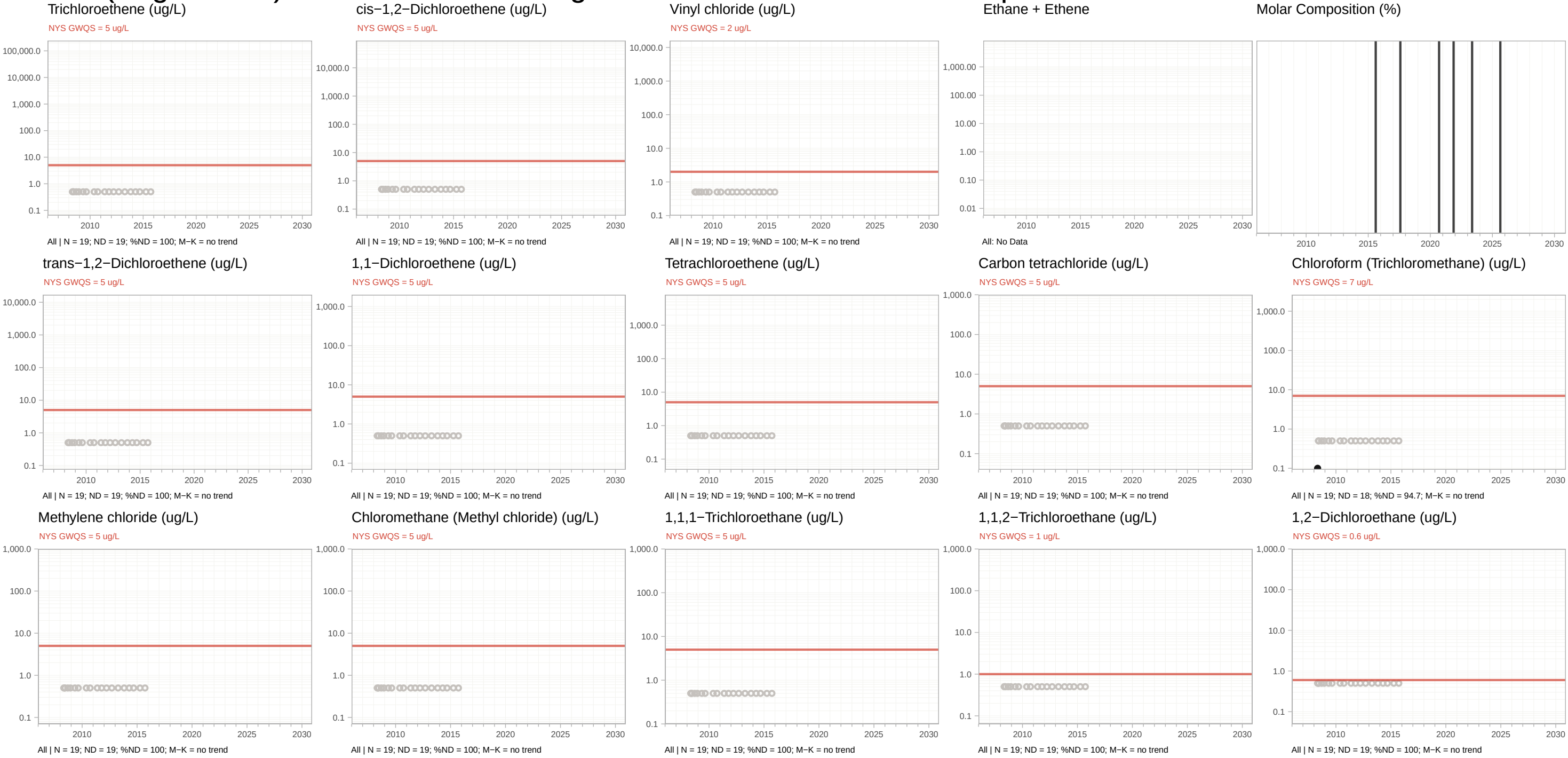


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively. Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–20 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

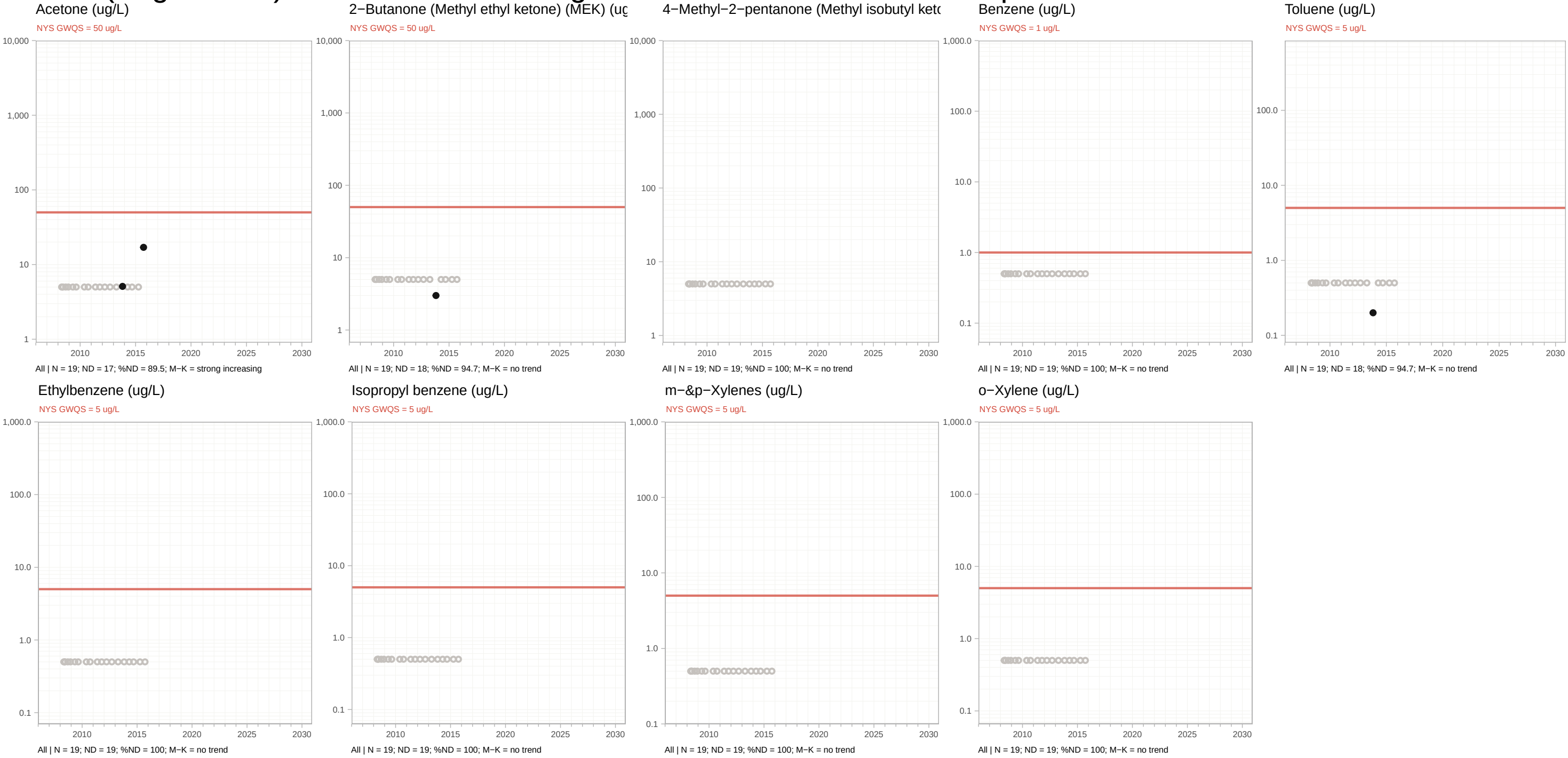
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–20 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

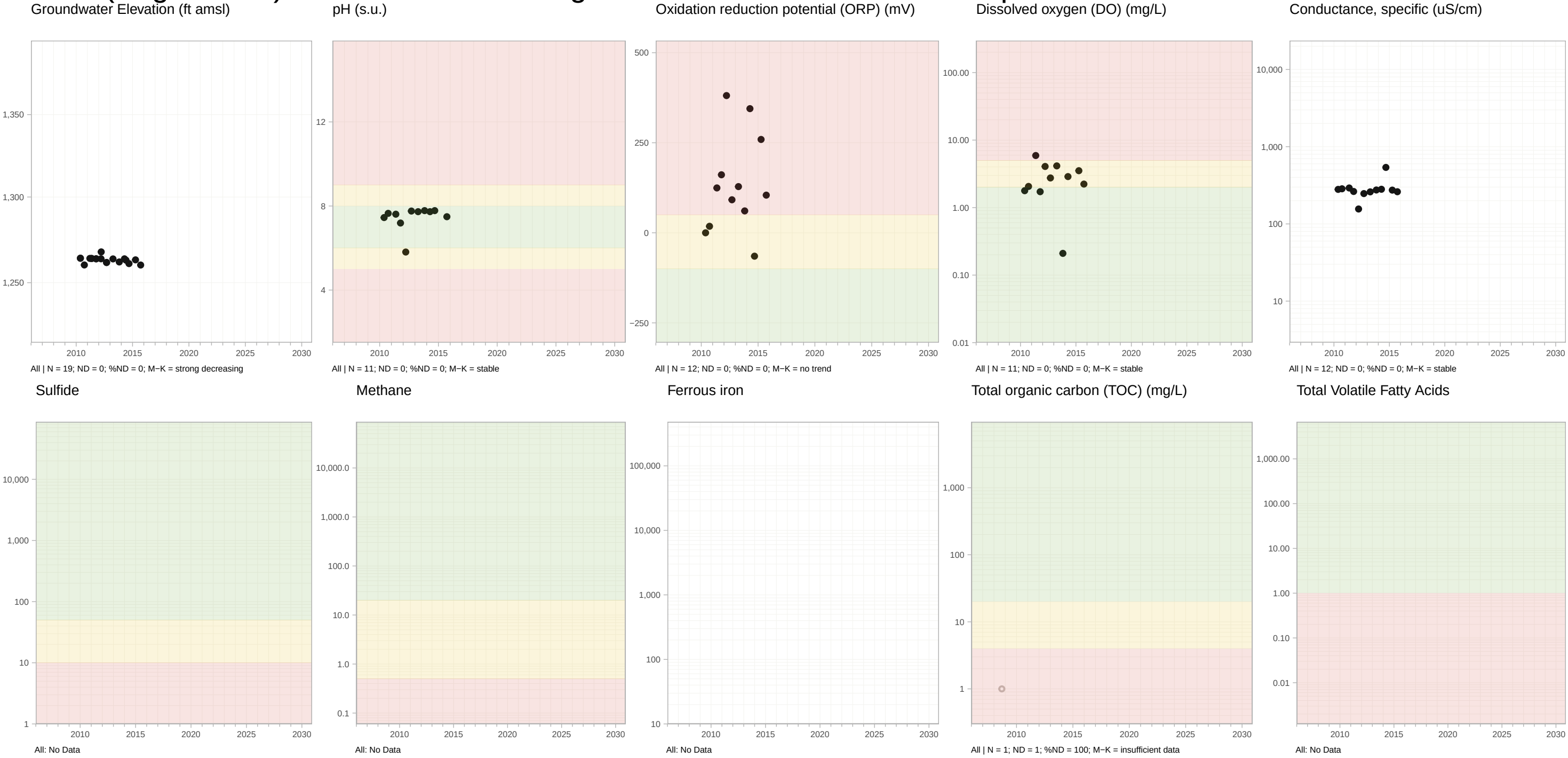


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-20 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

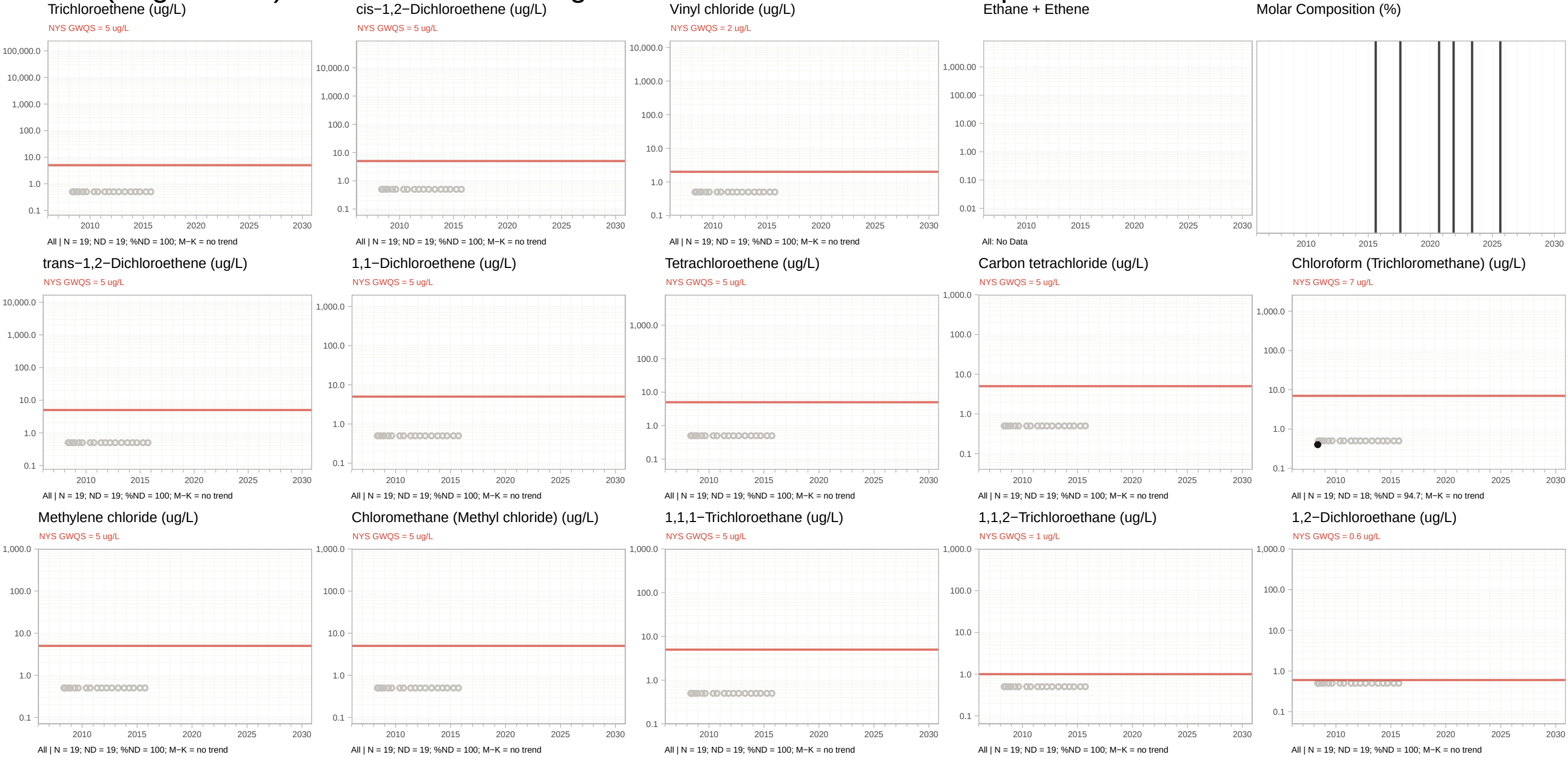
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–21 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

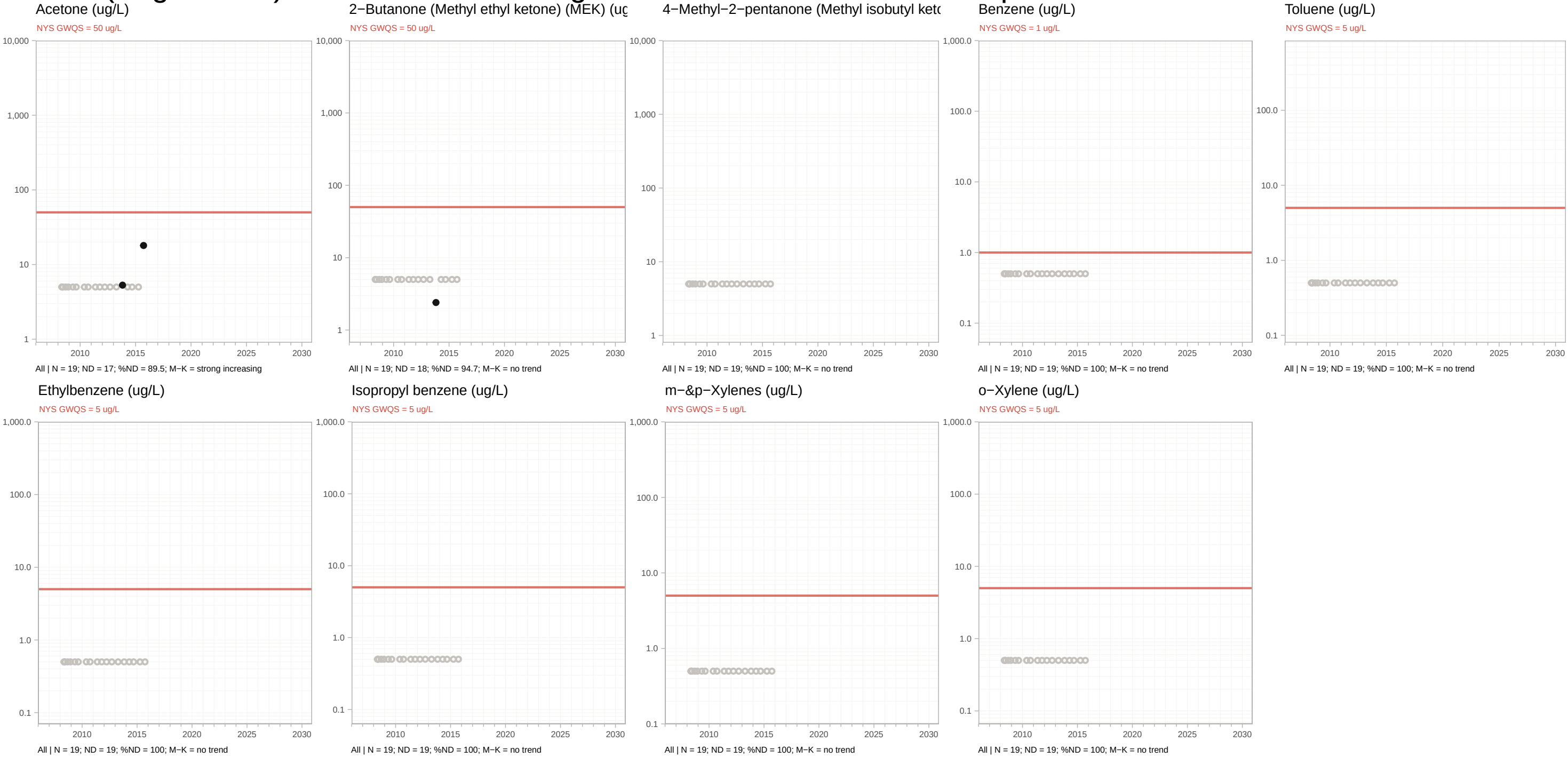
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–21 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

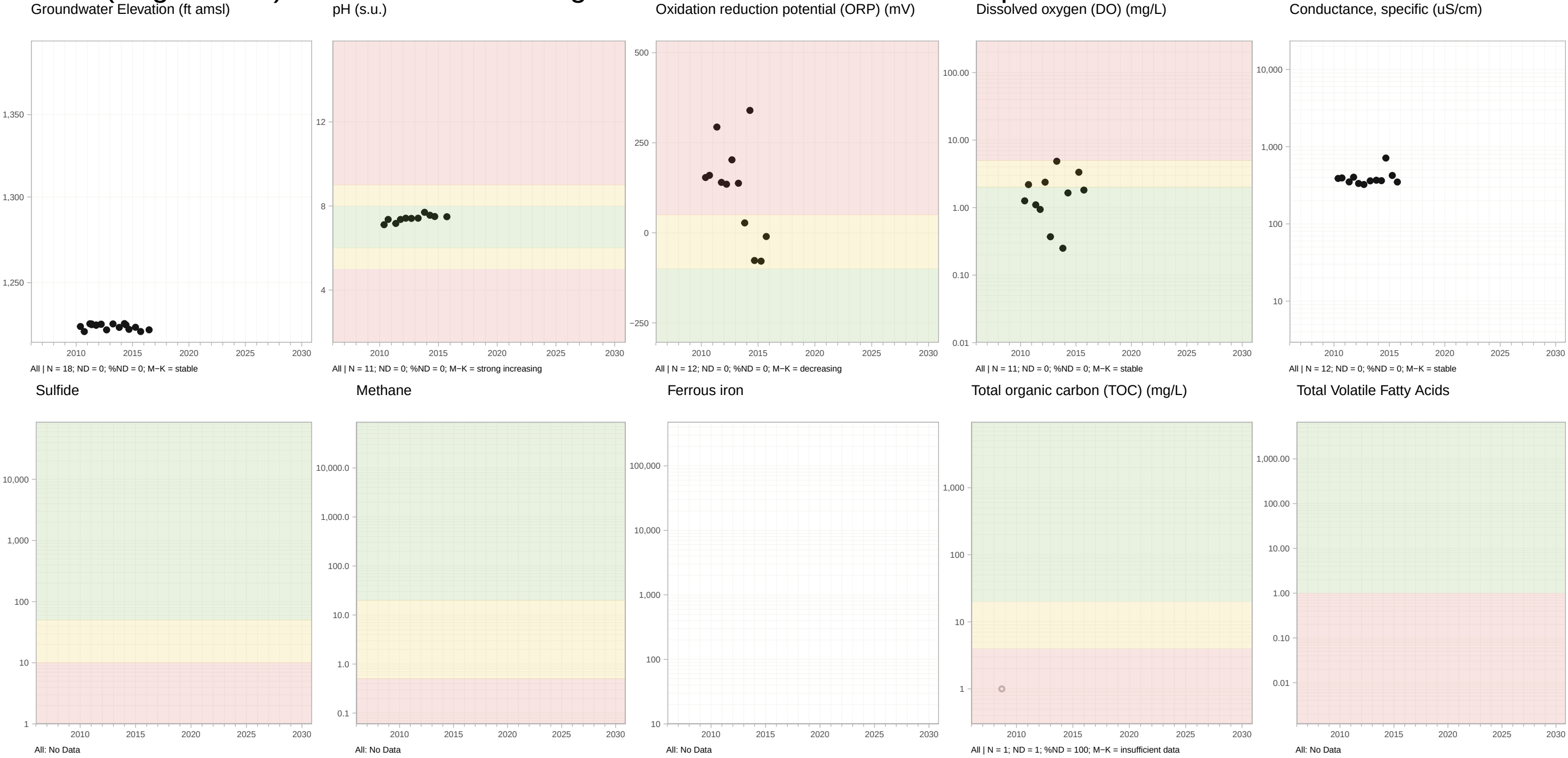


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-21 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

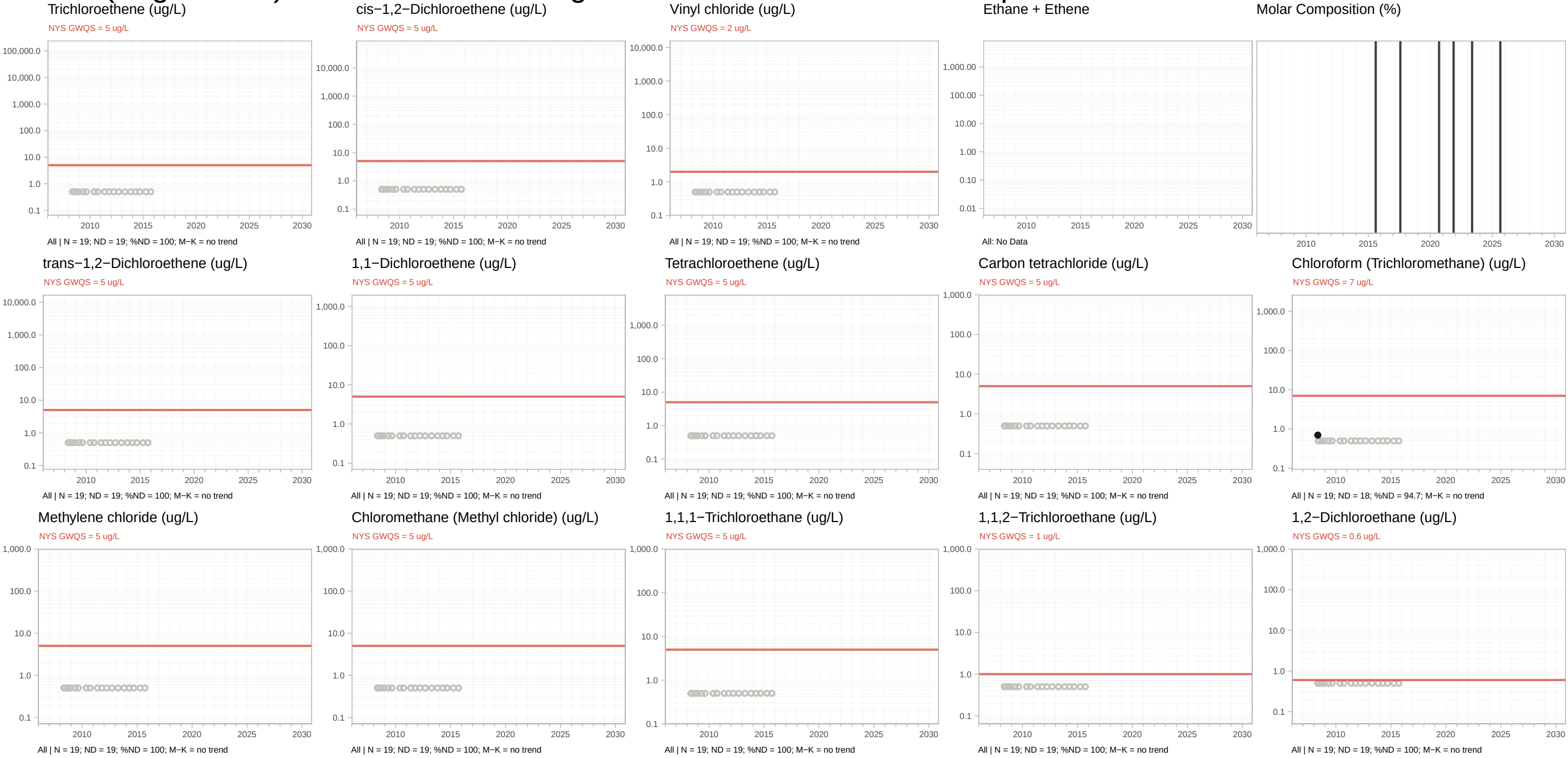
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–27 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

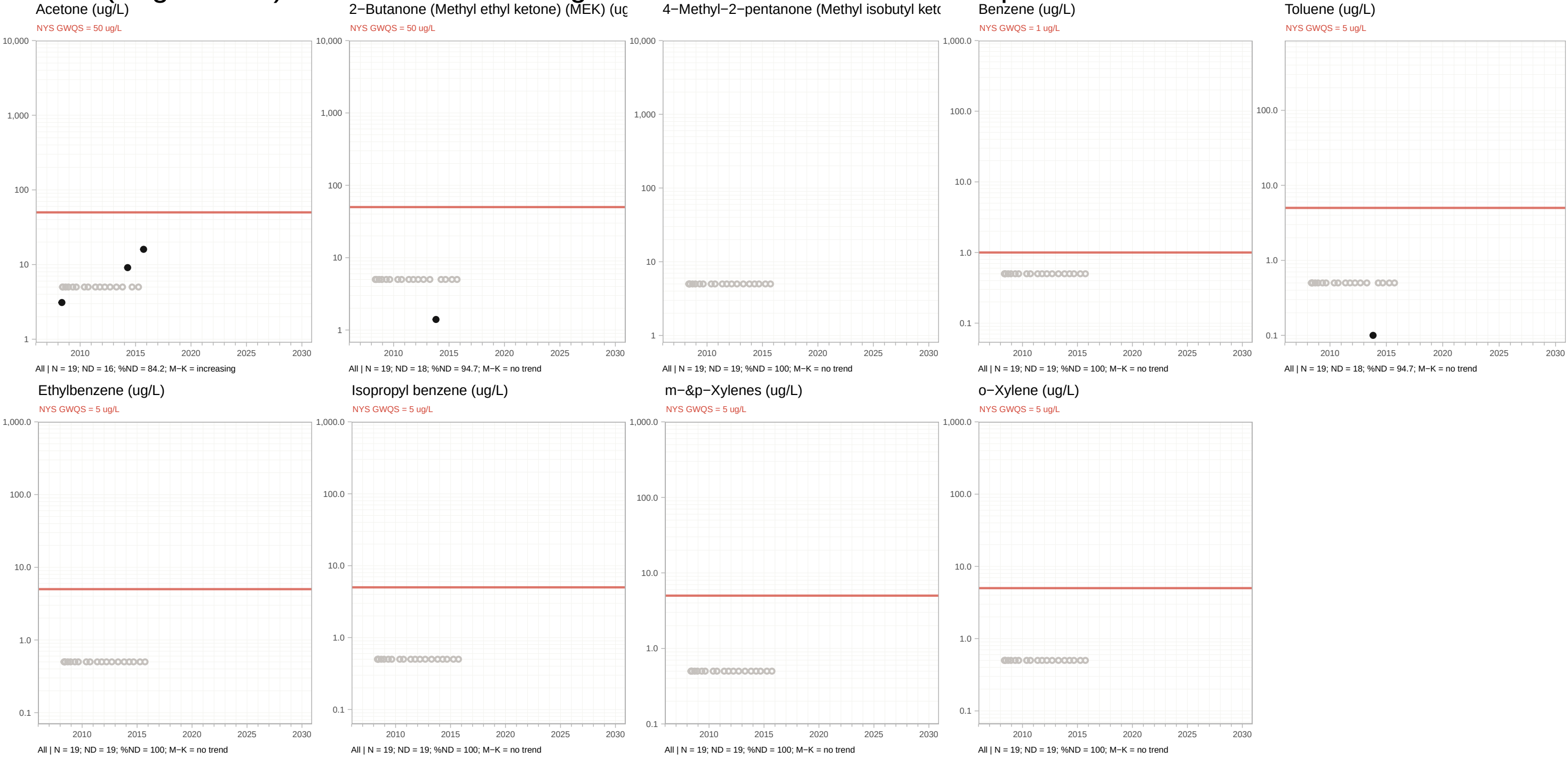
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-27 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

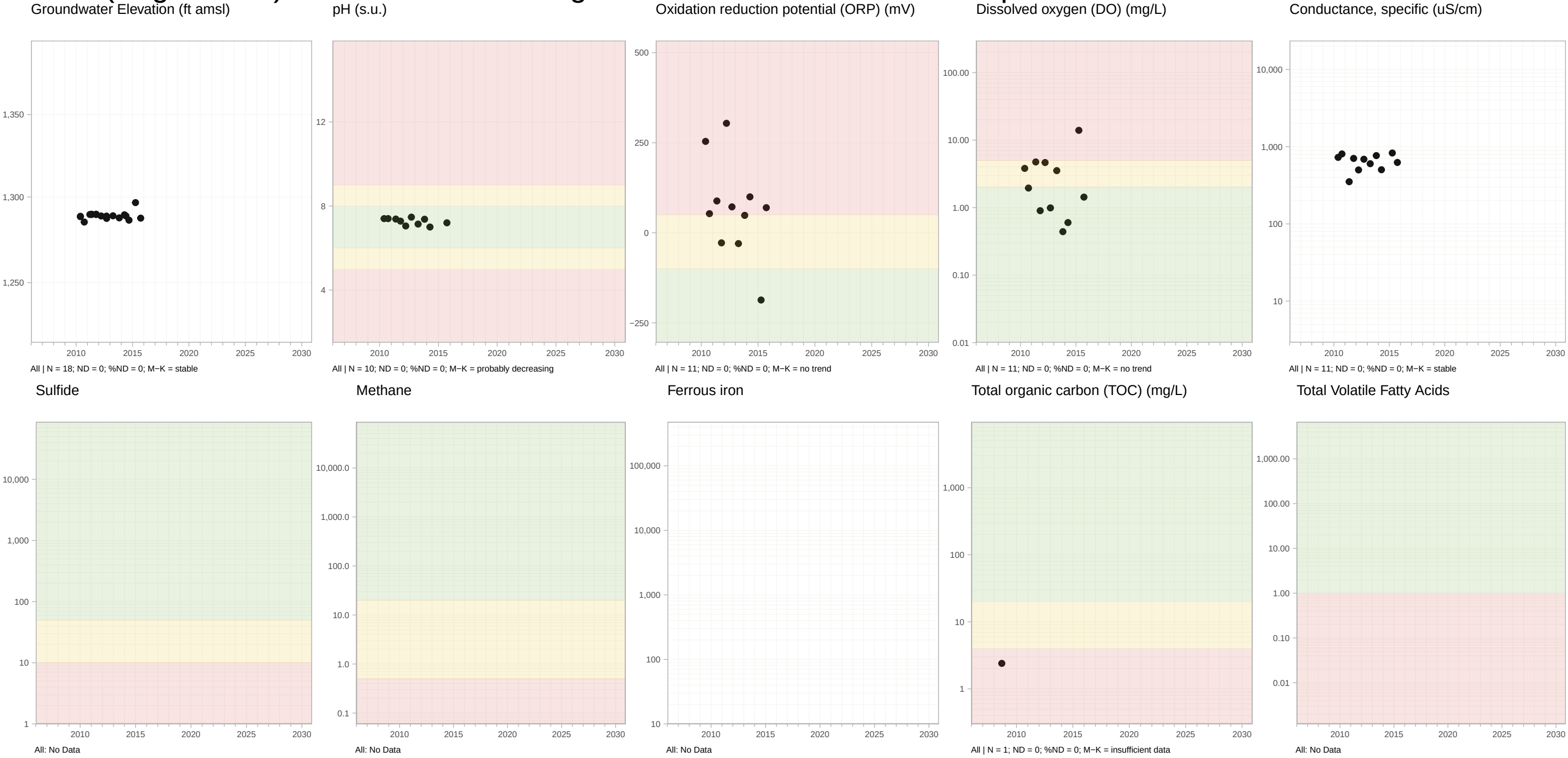


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-27 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

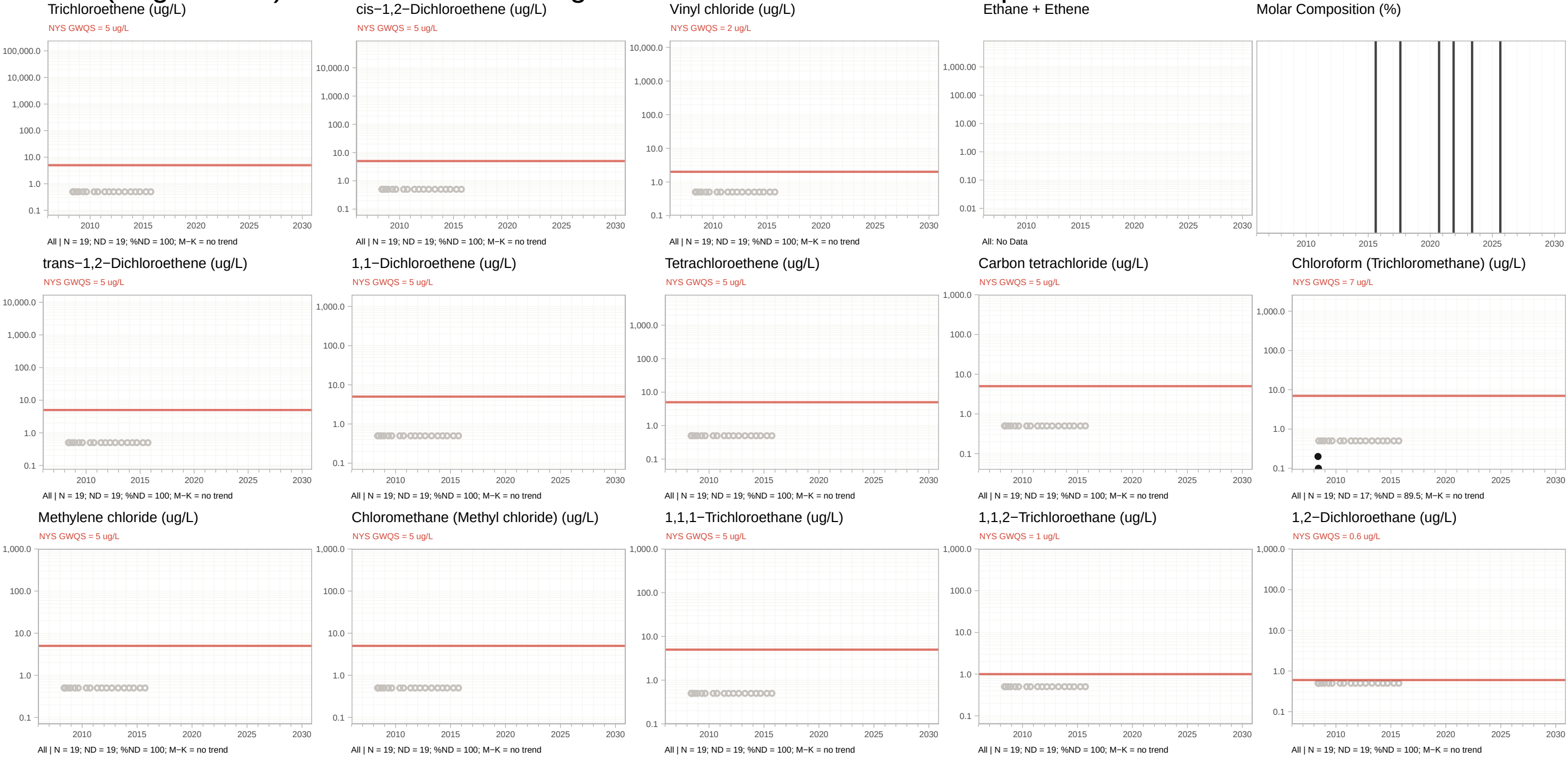
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–29 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

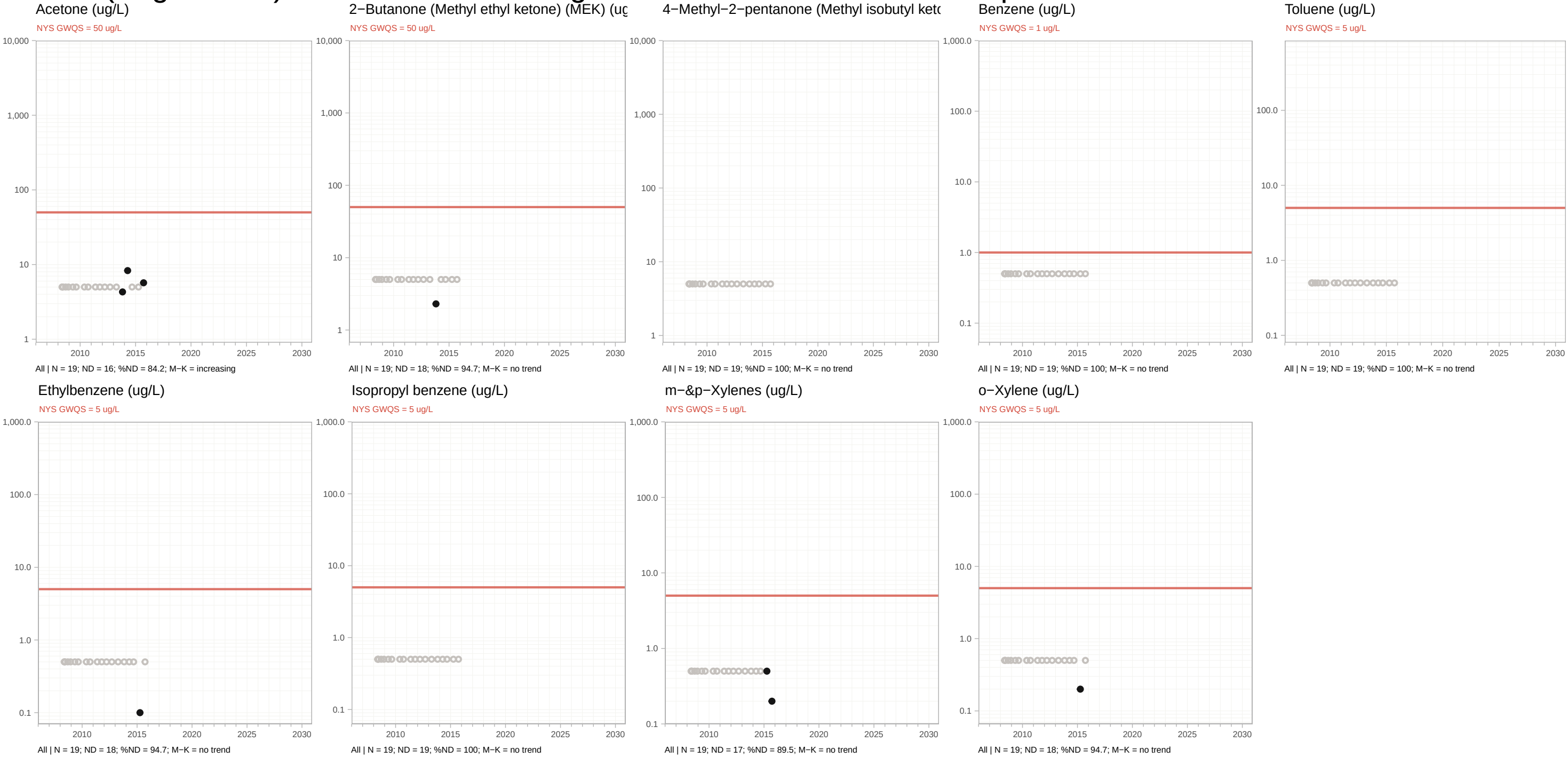
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-29 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

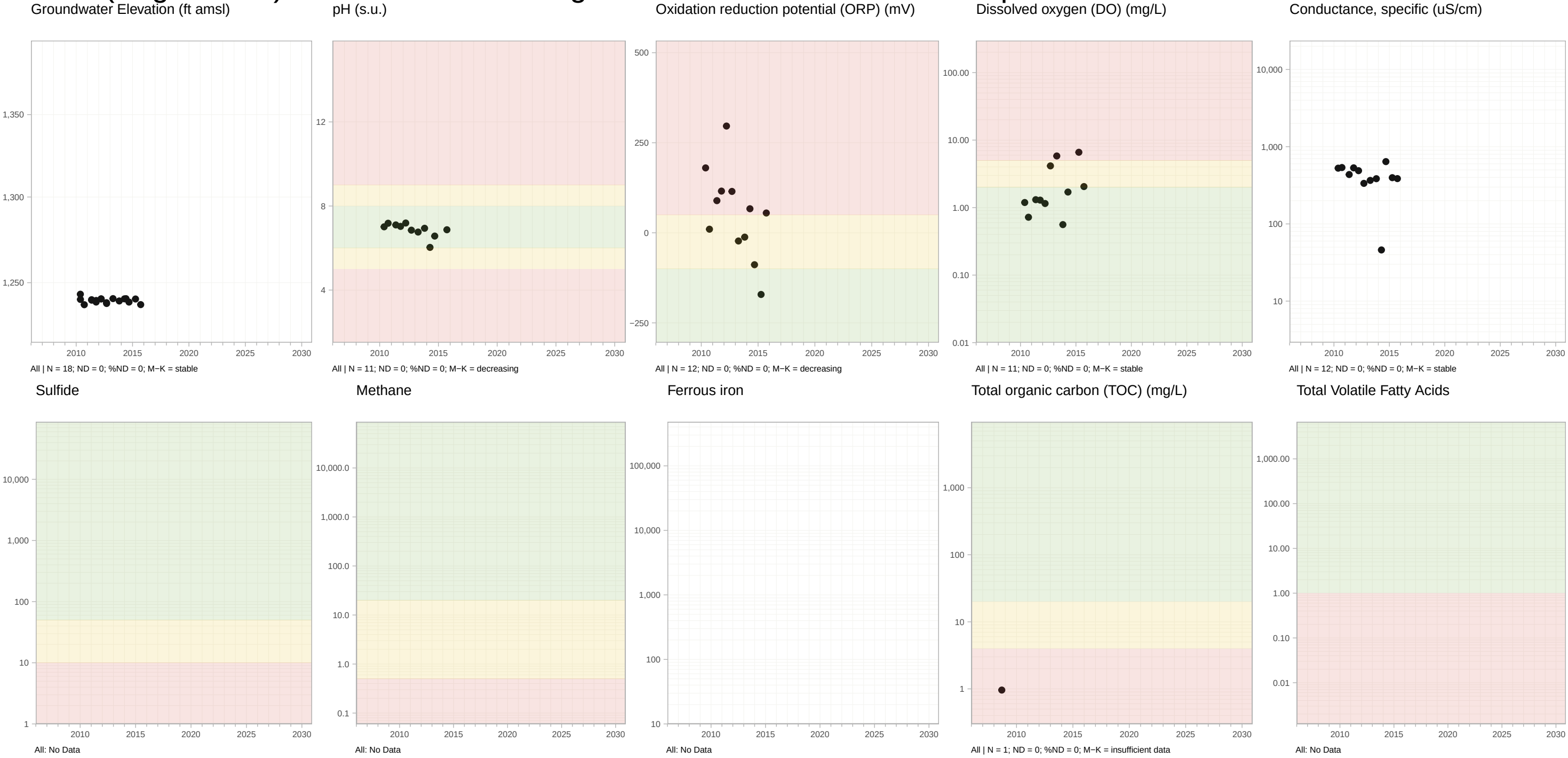


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-29 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

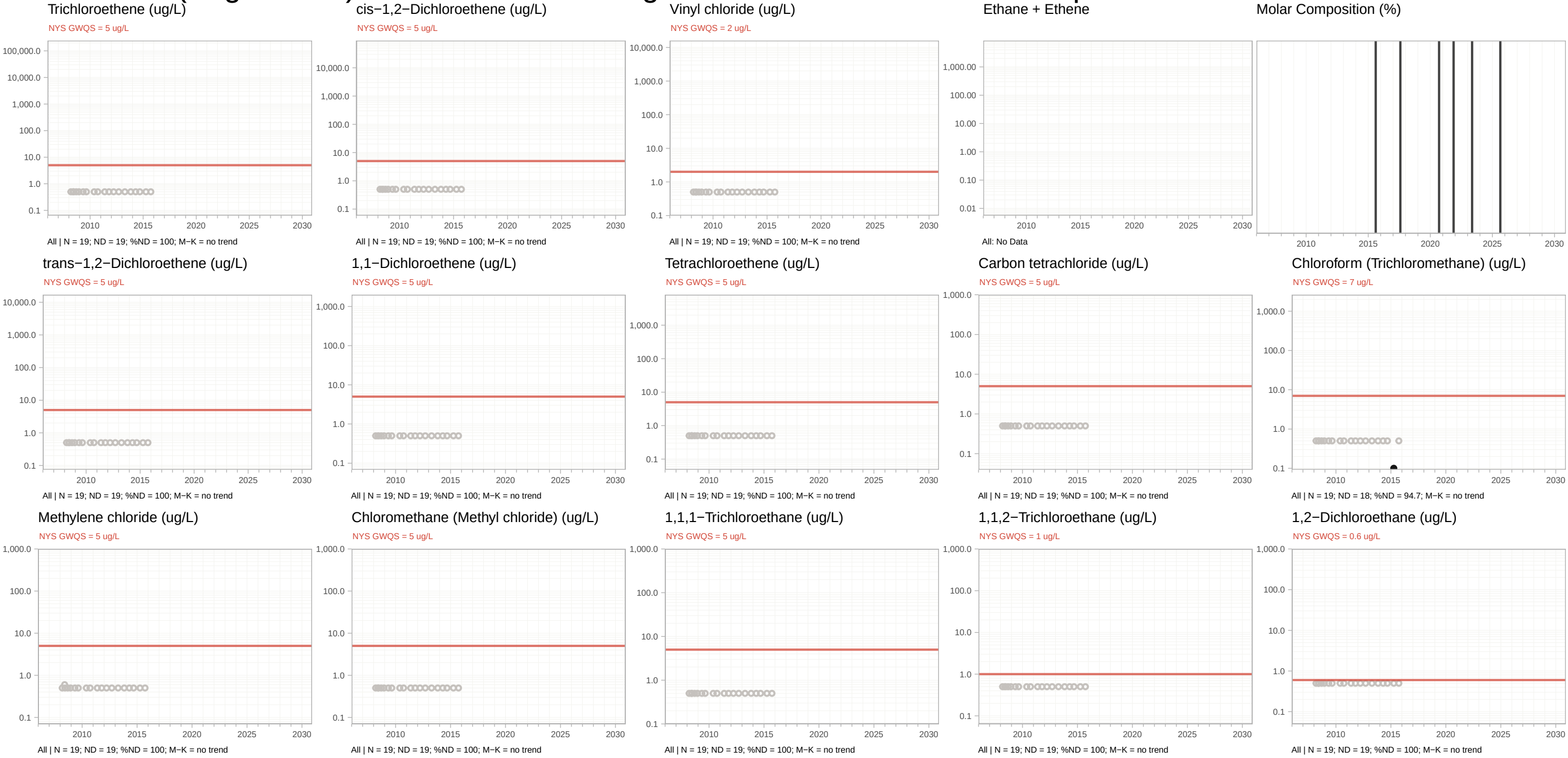
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-13-885 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

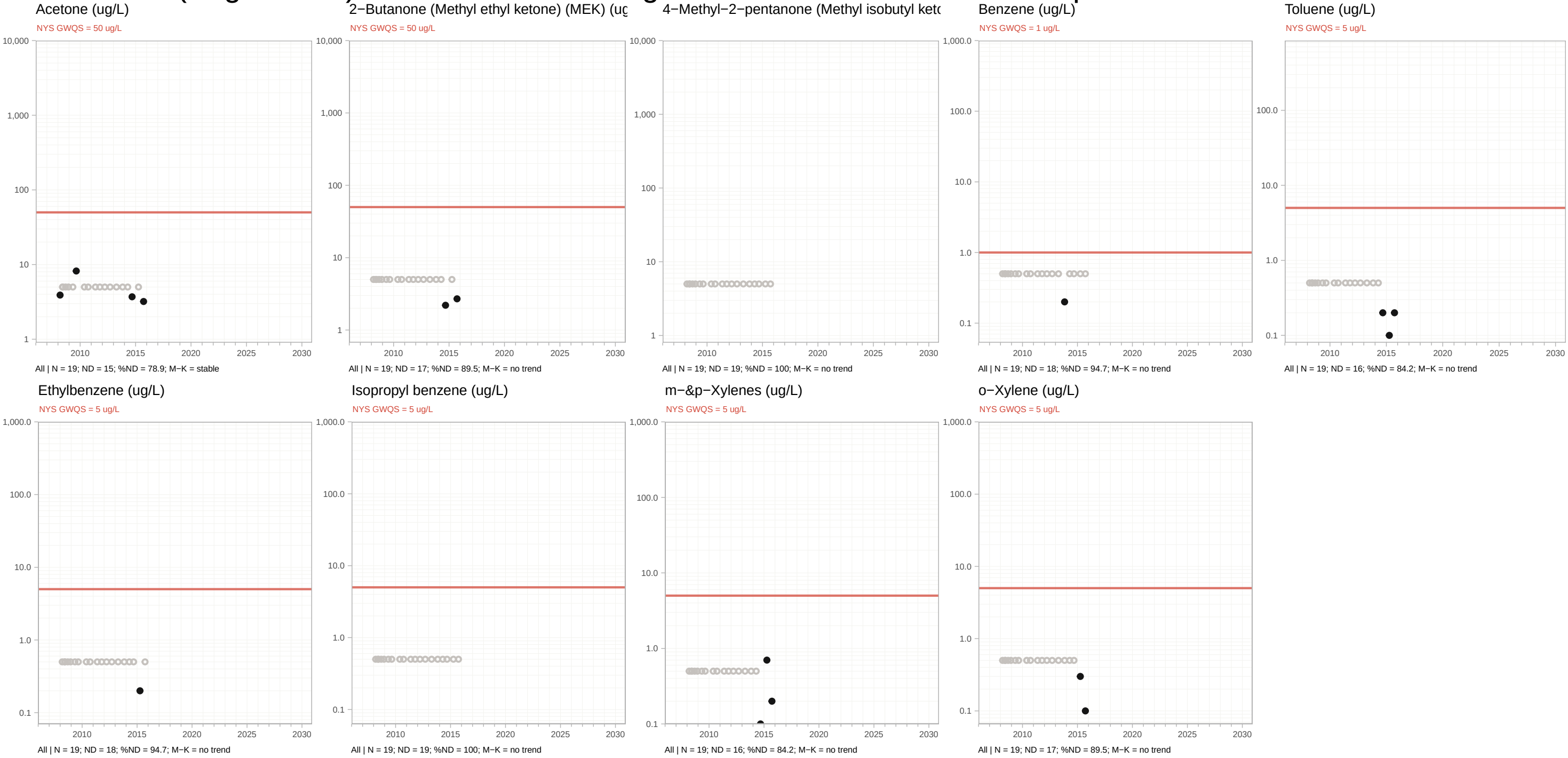
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-13-885 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

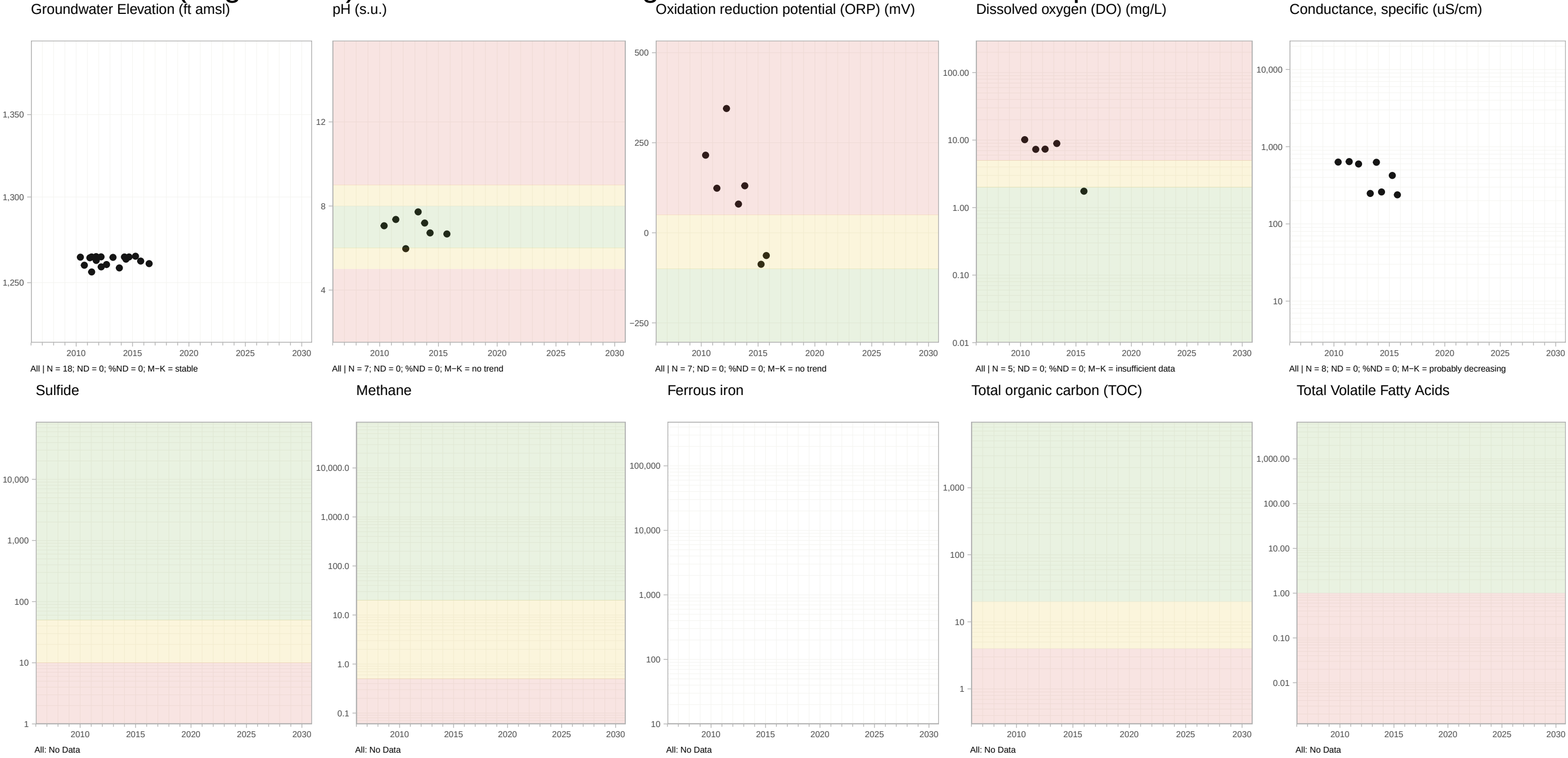


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-13-885 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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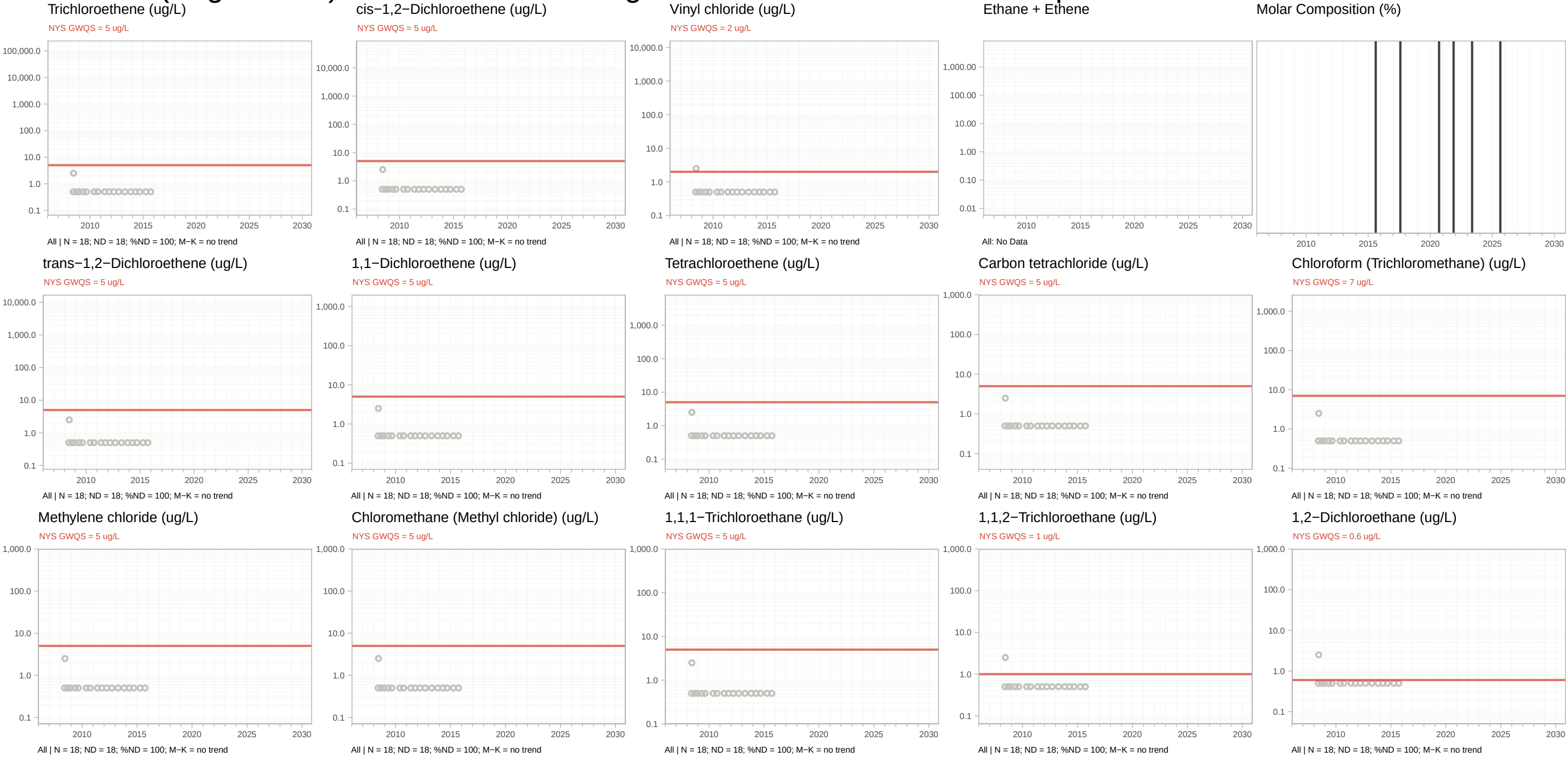
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-9-380 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

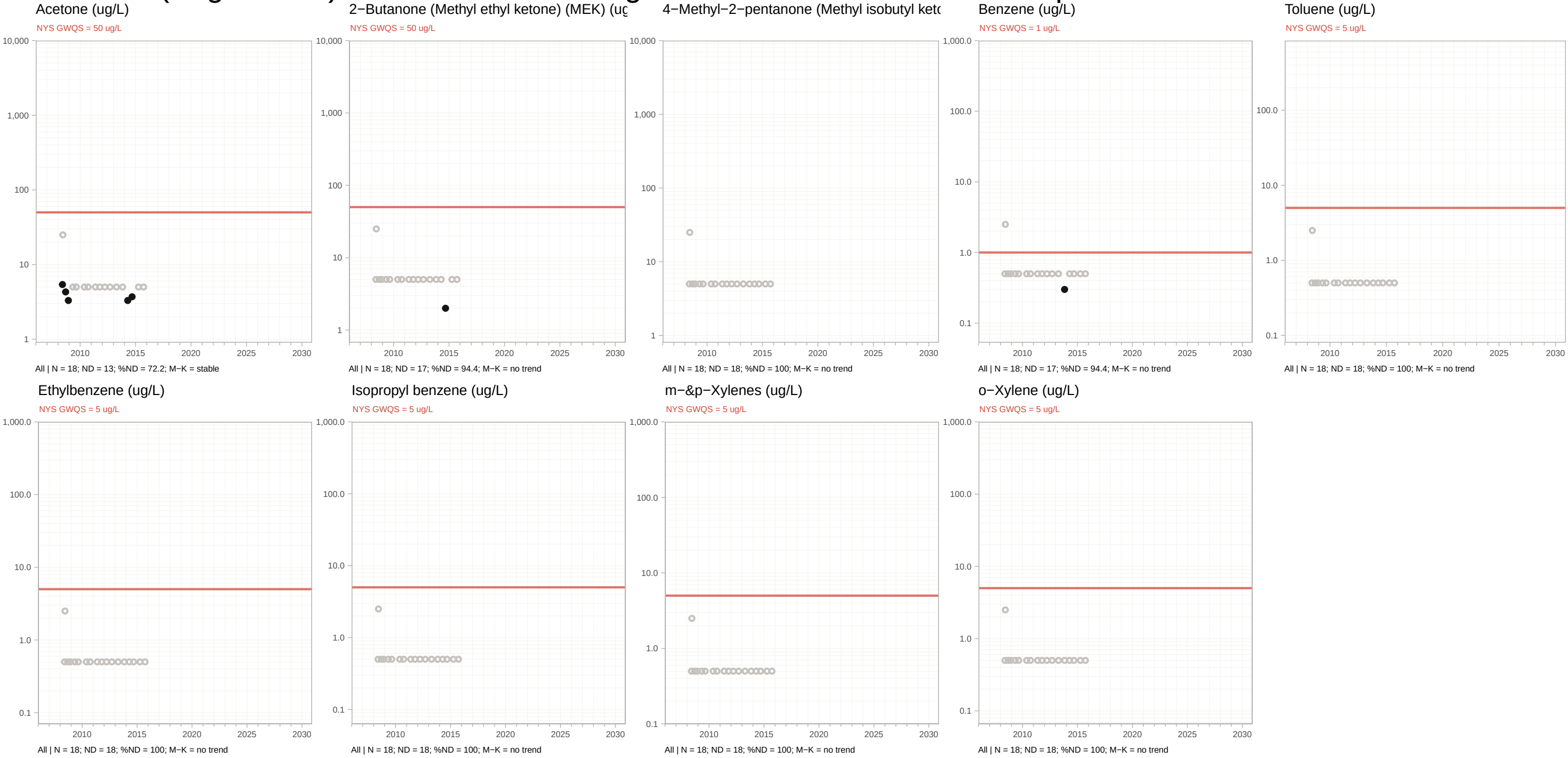
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-9-380 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

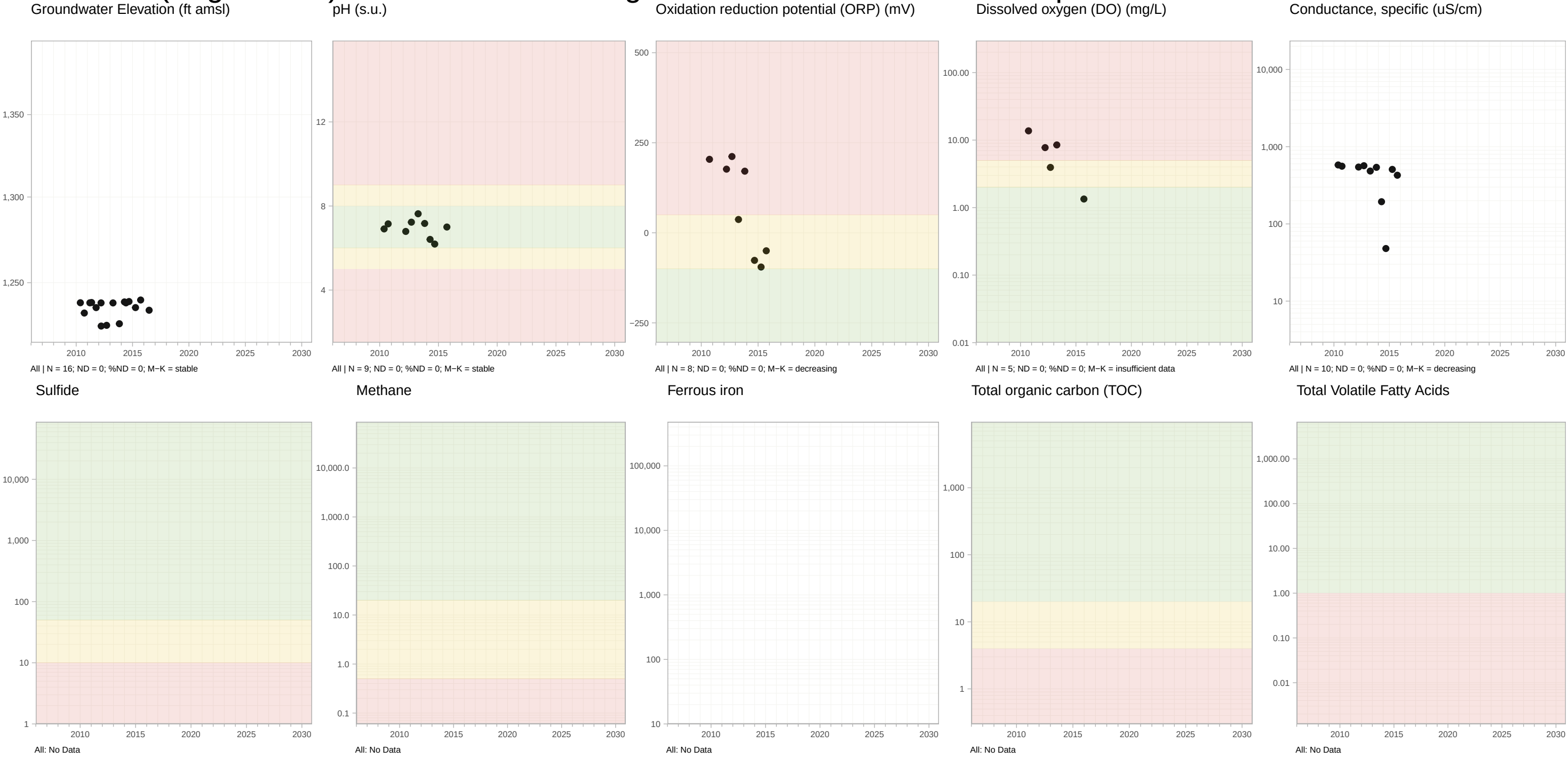


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

RP-9-380 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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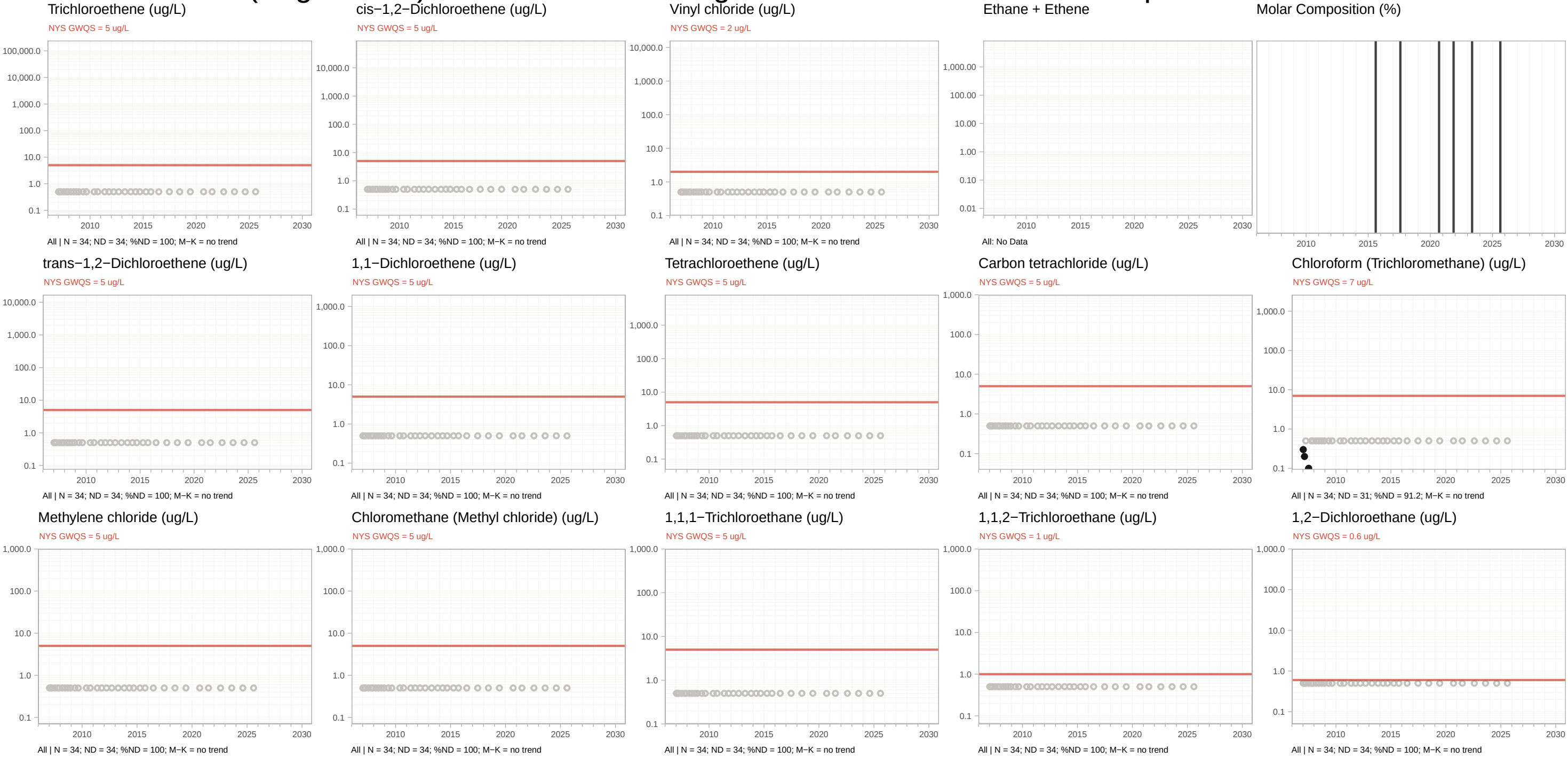
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

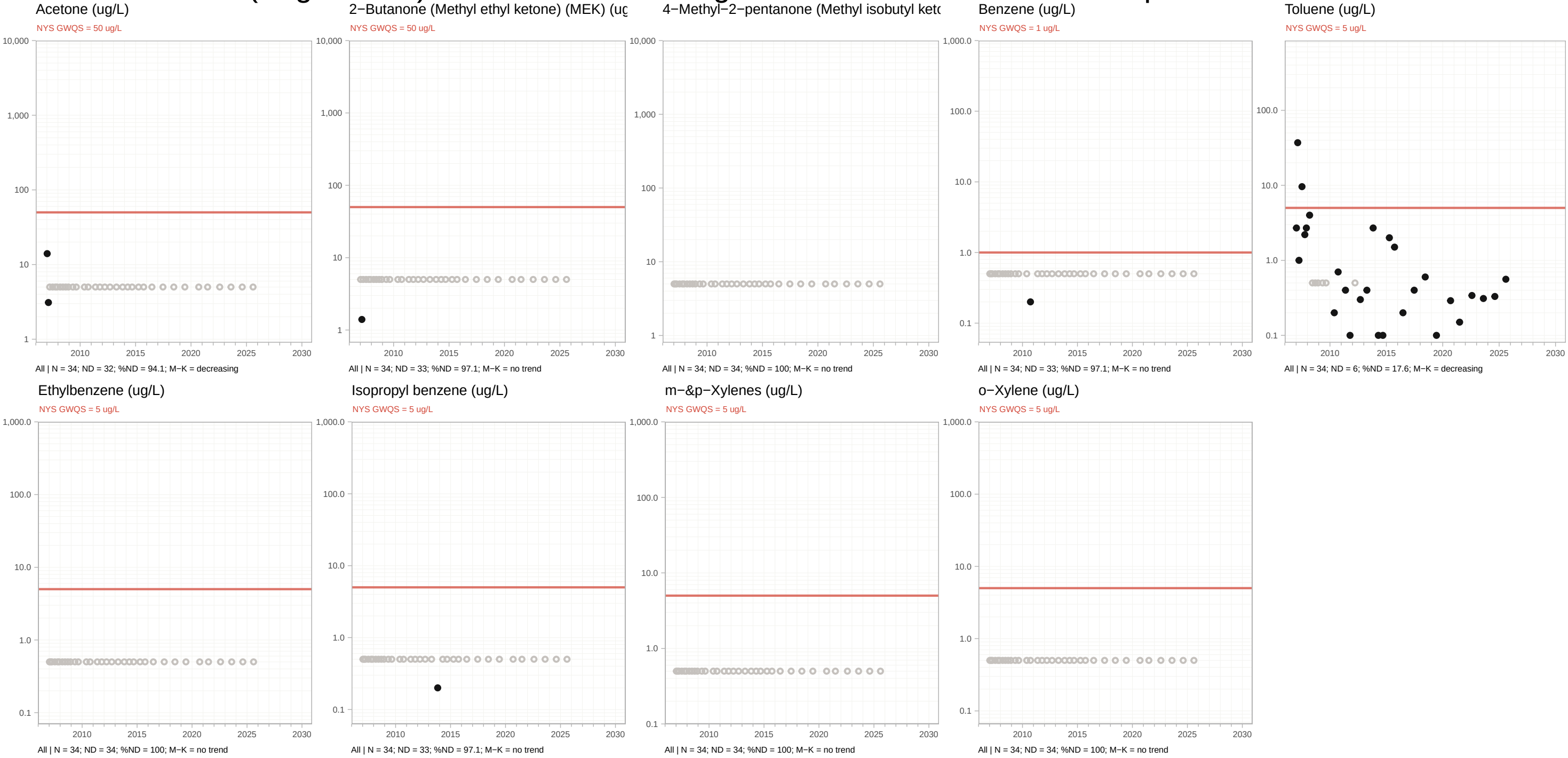
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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 1 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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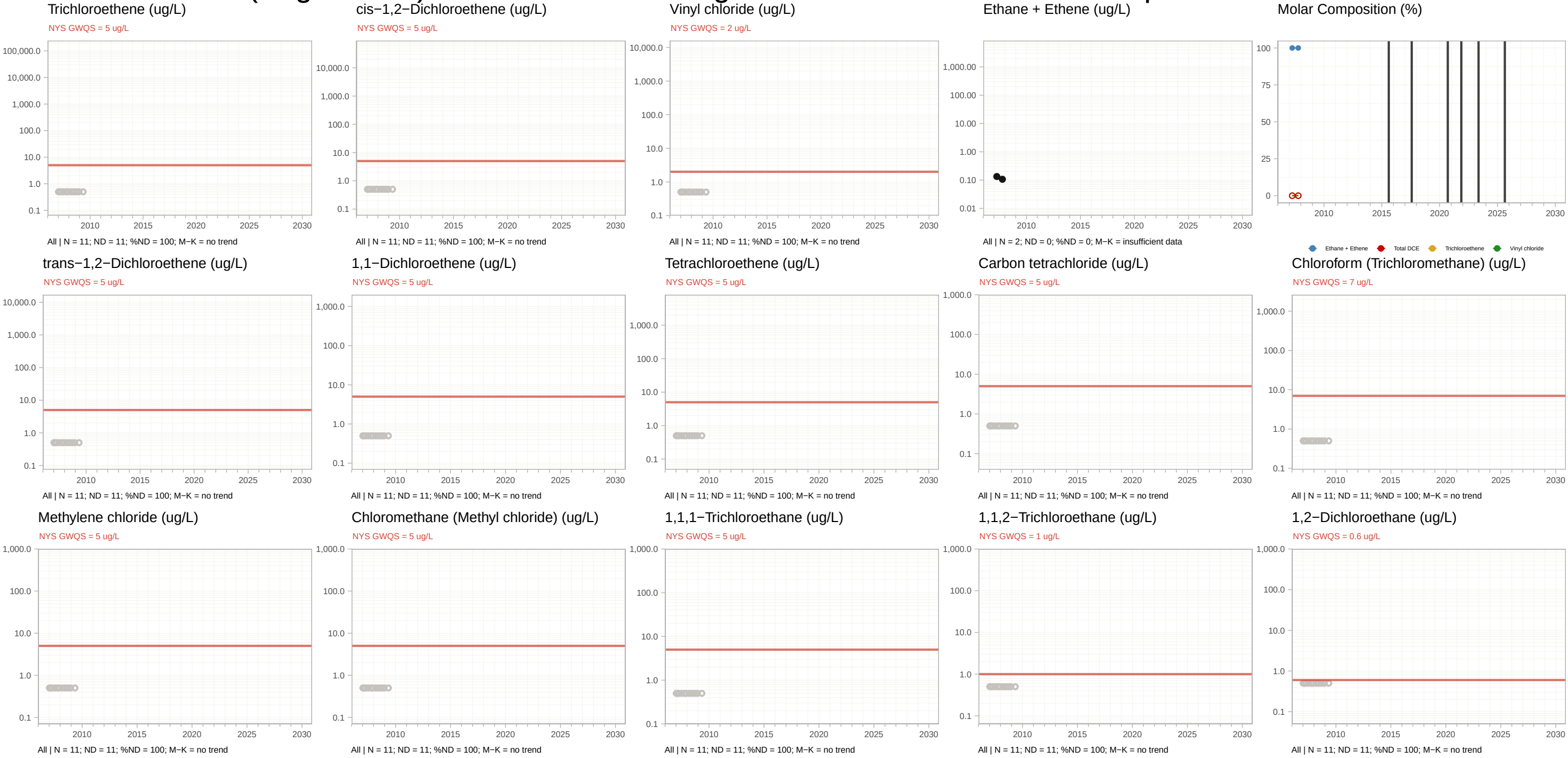
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–12D PORT 2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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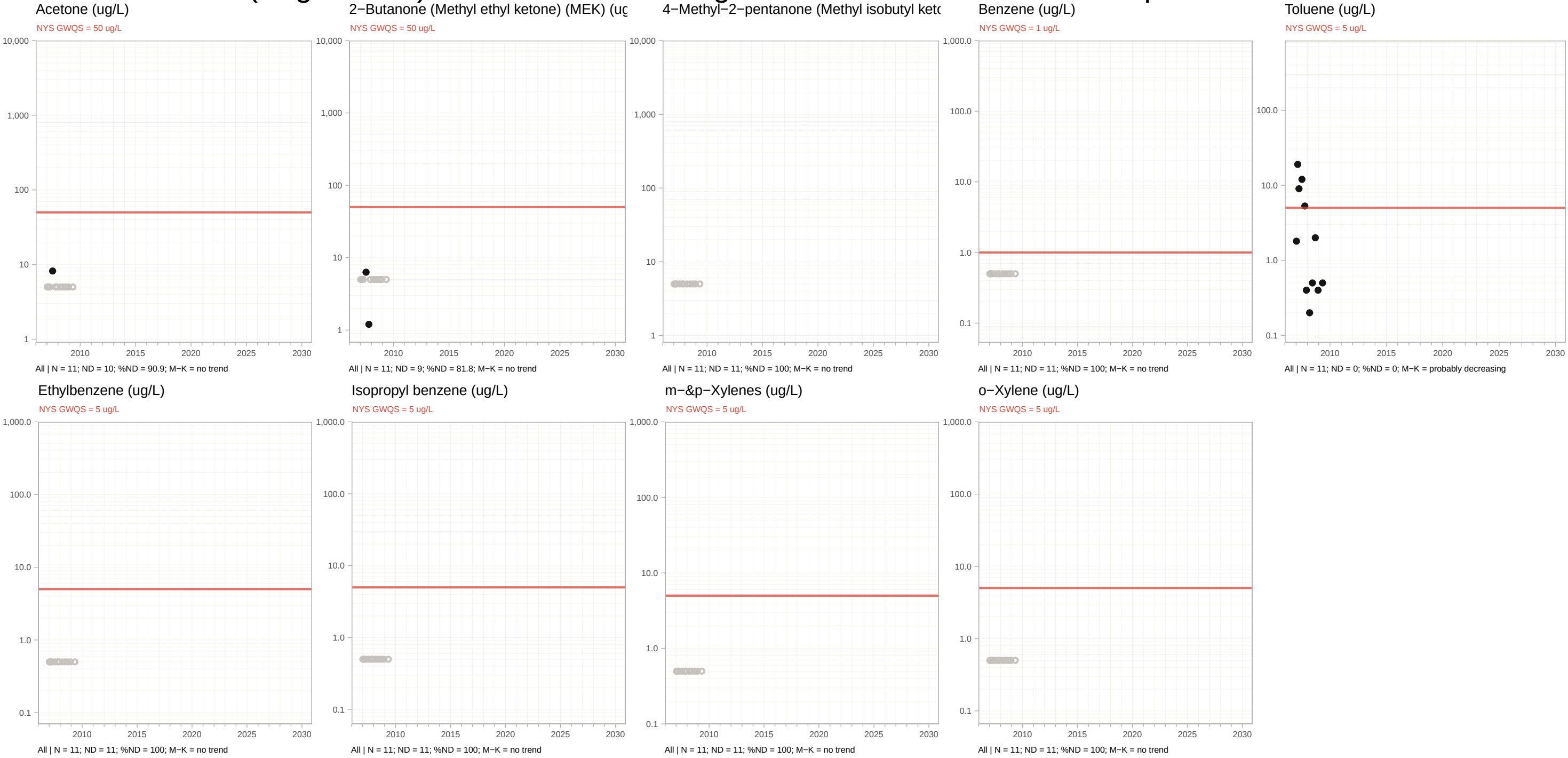
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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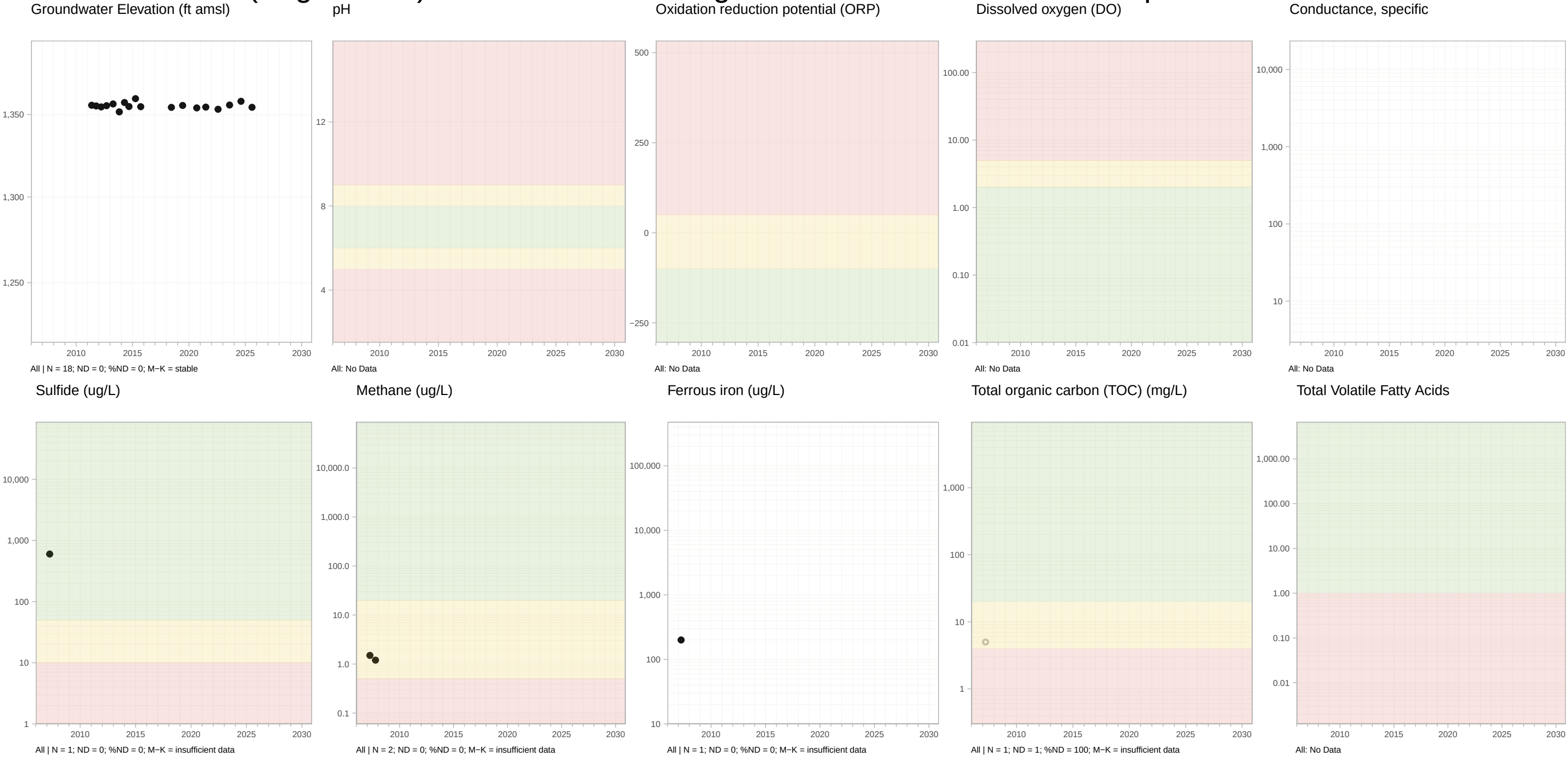
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

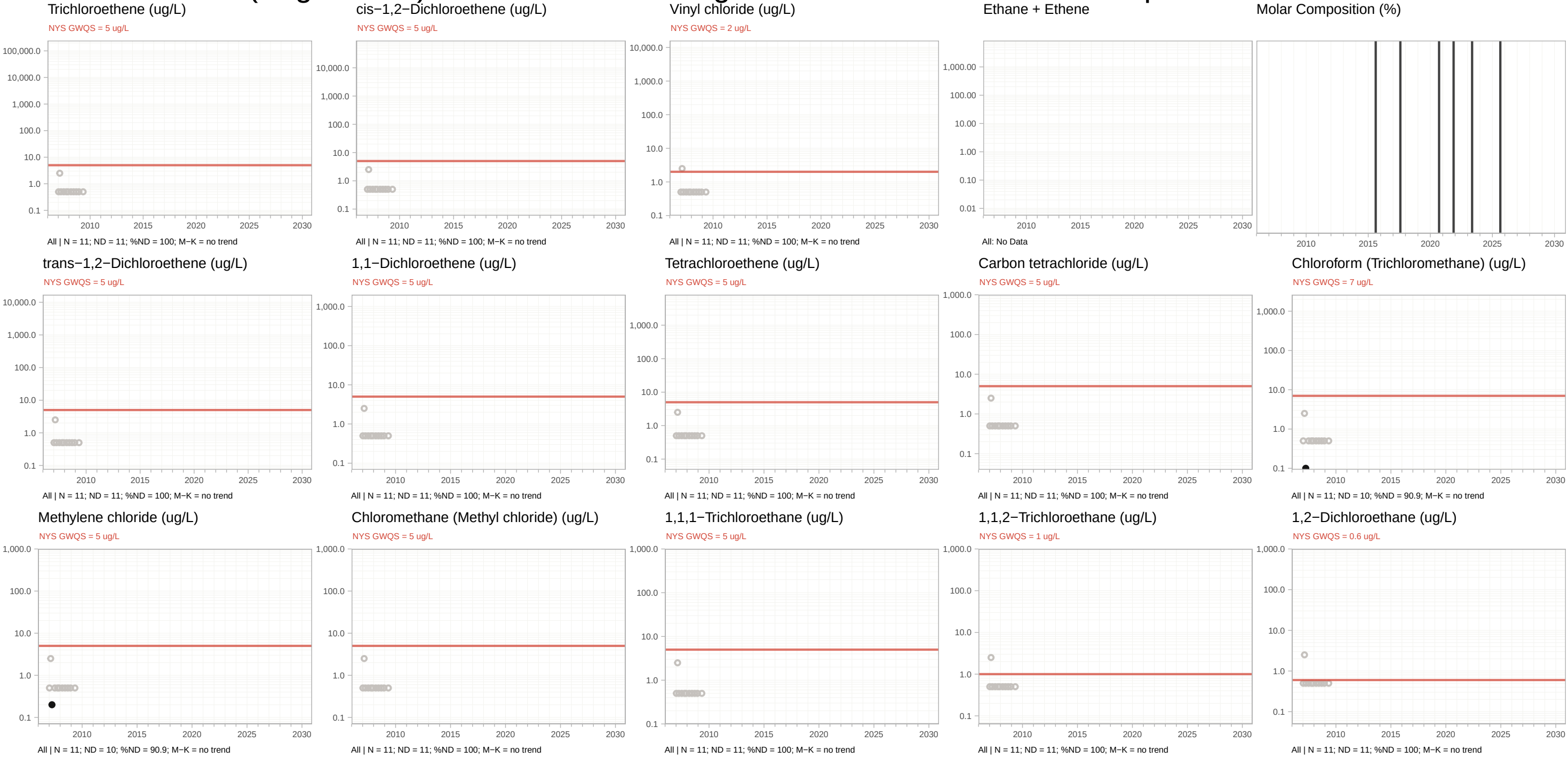


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–12D PORT 3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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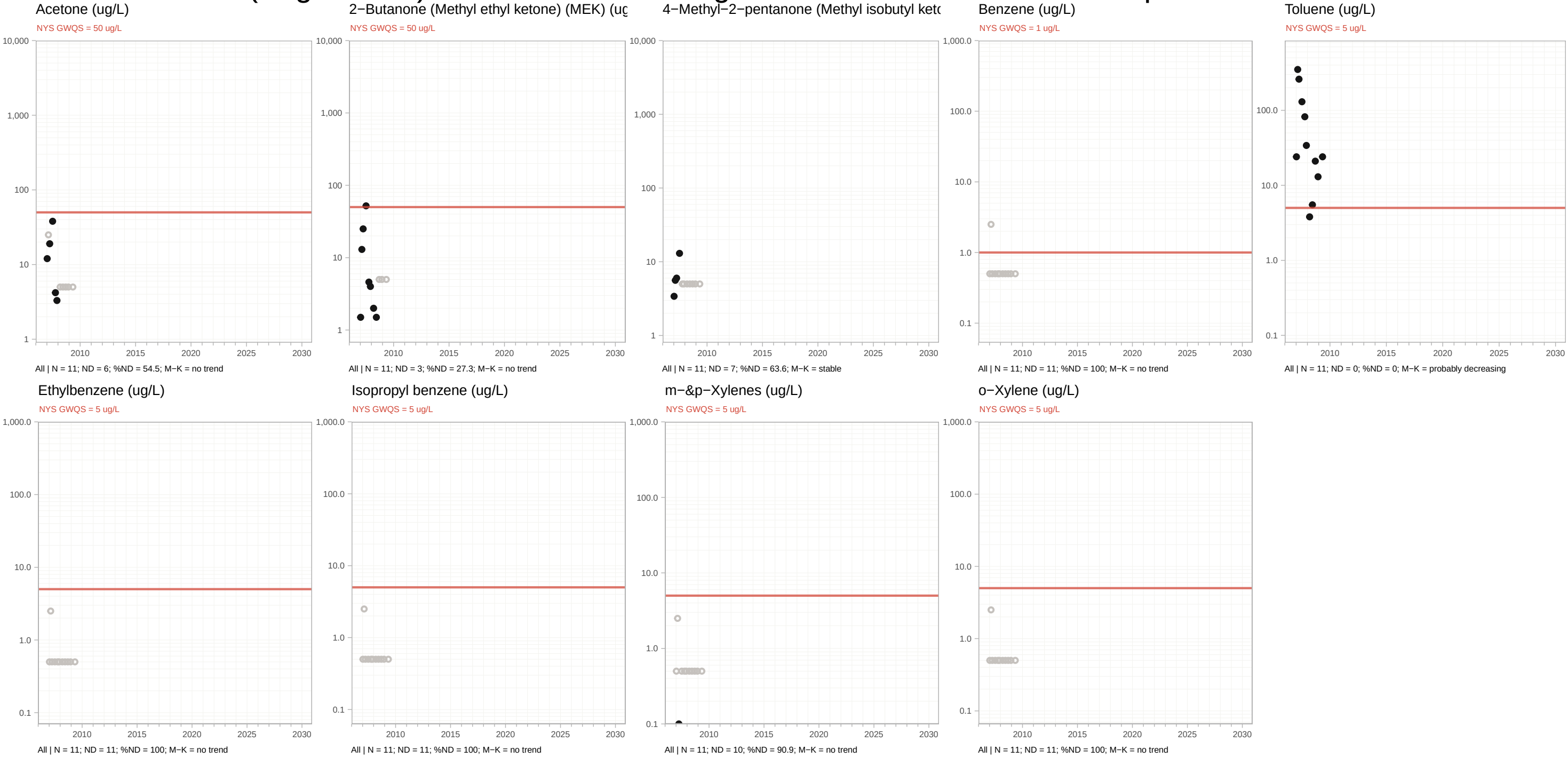
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

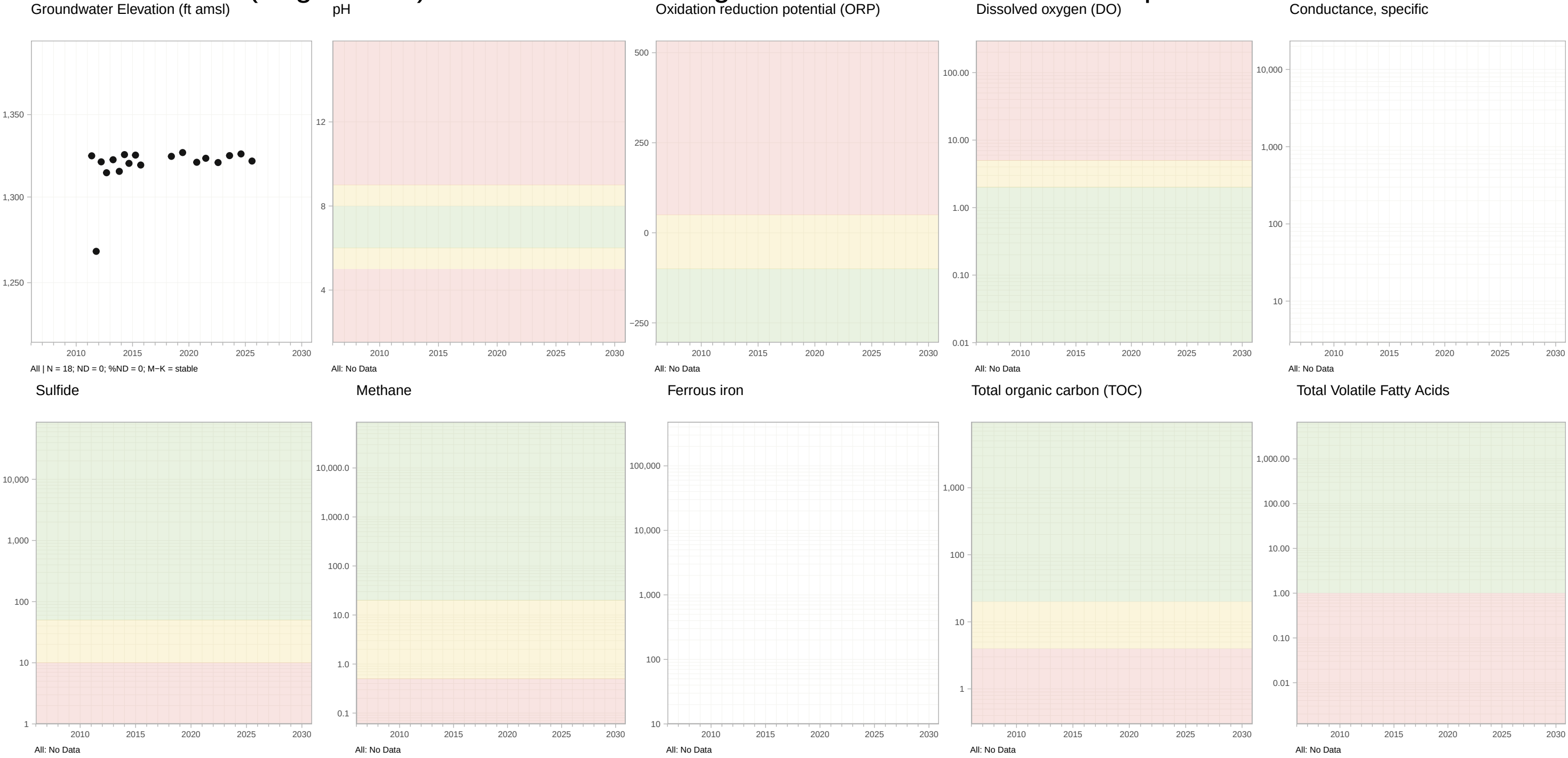


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BP-12D PORT 3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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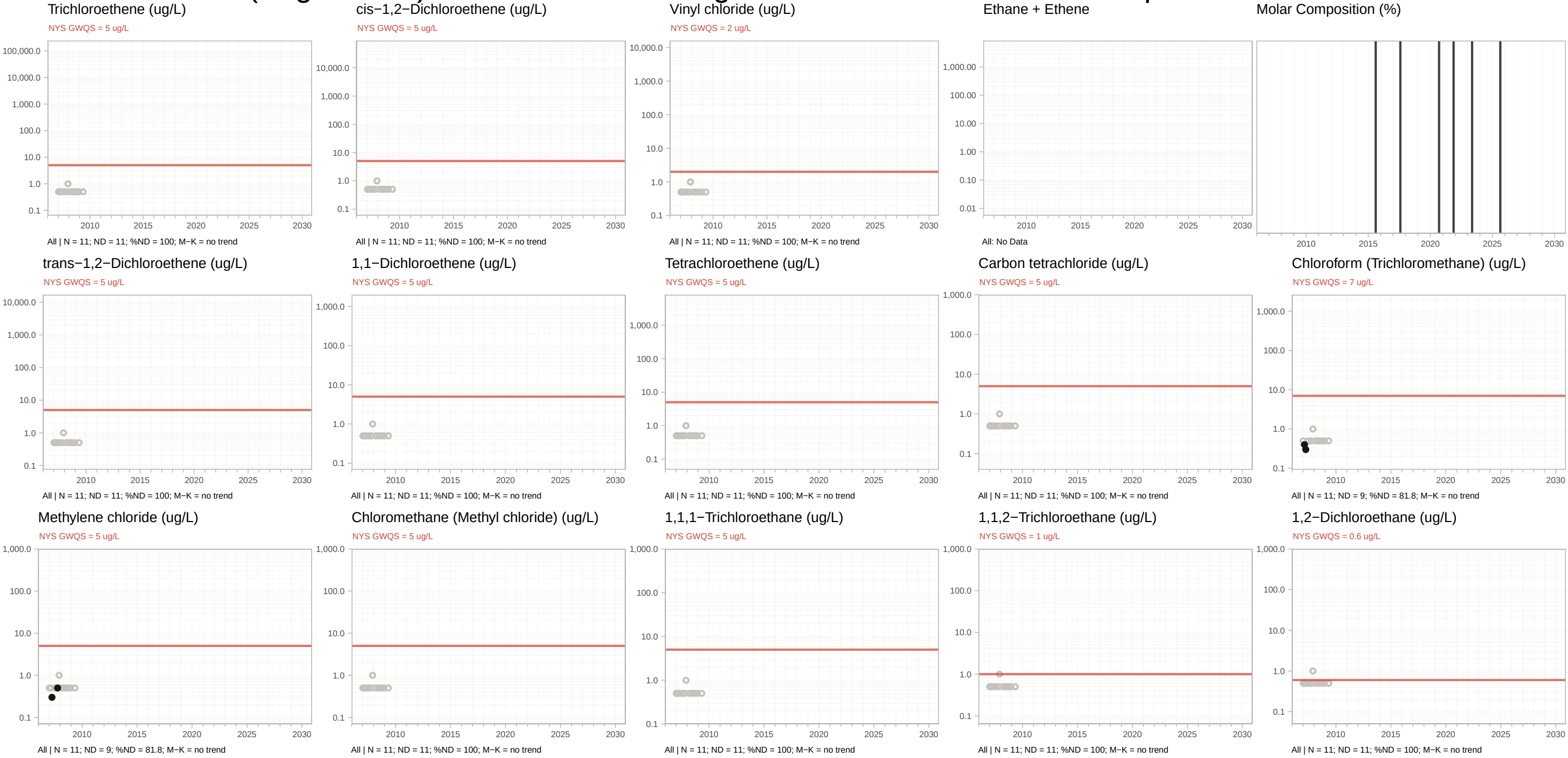
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- Detected result
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- NYS GWQS
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BP–12D PORT 4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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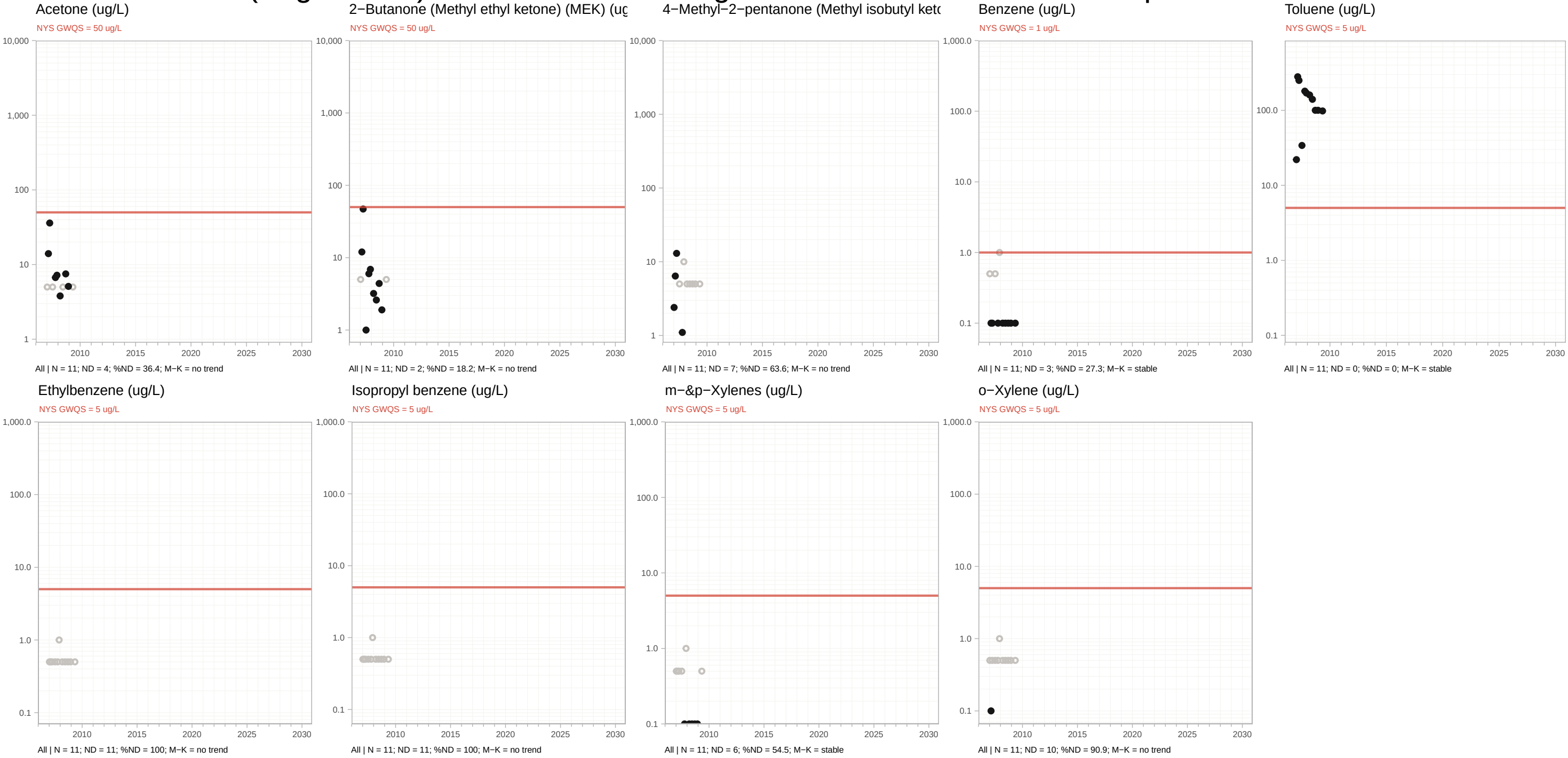
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- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

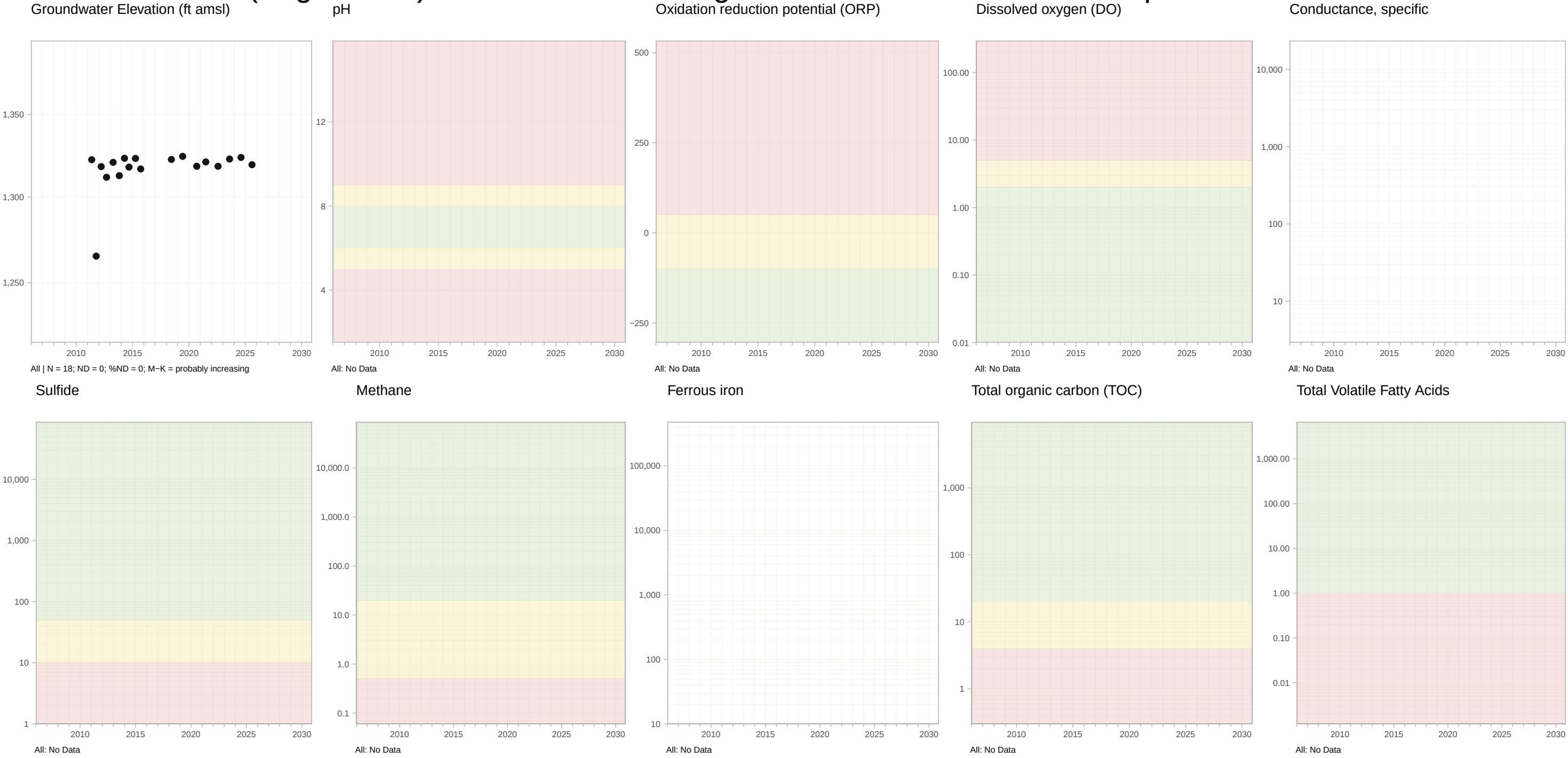


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BP-12D PORT 4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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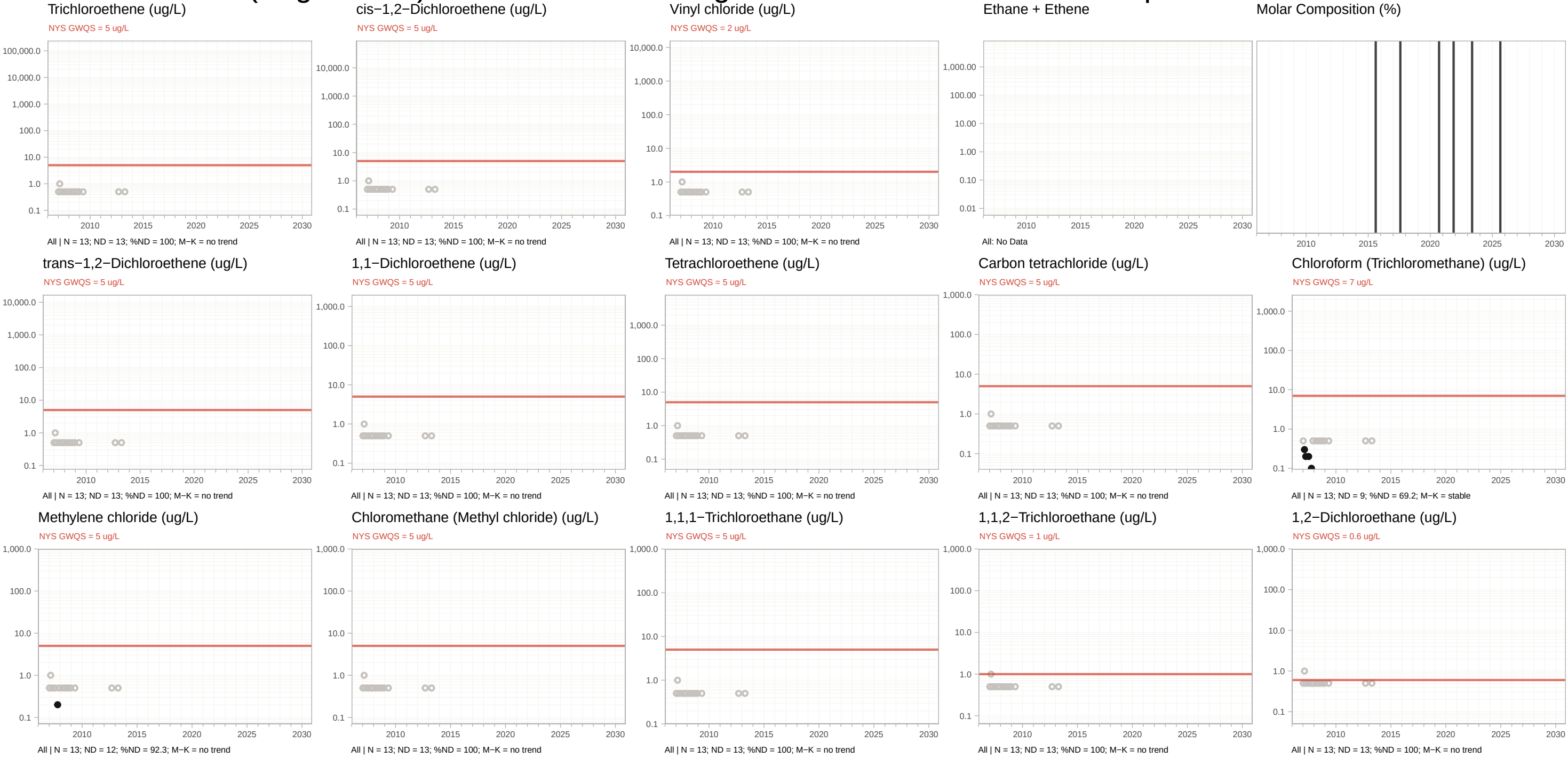
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- Detected result
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BP–12D PORT 5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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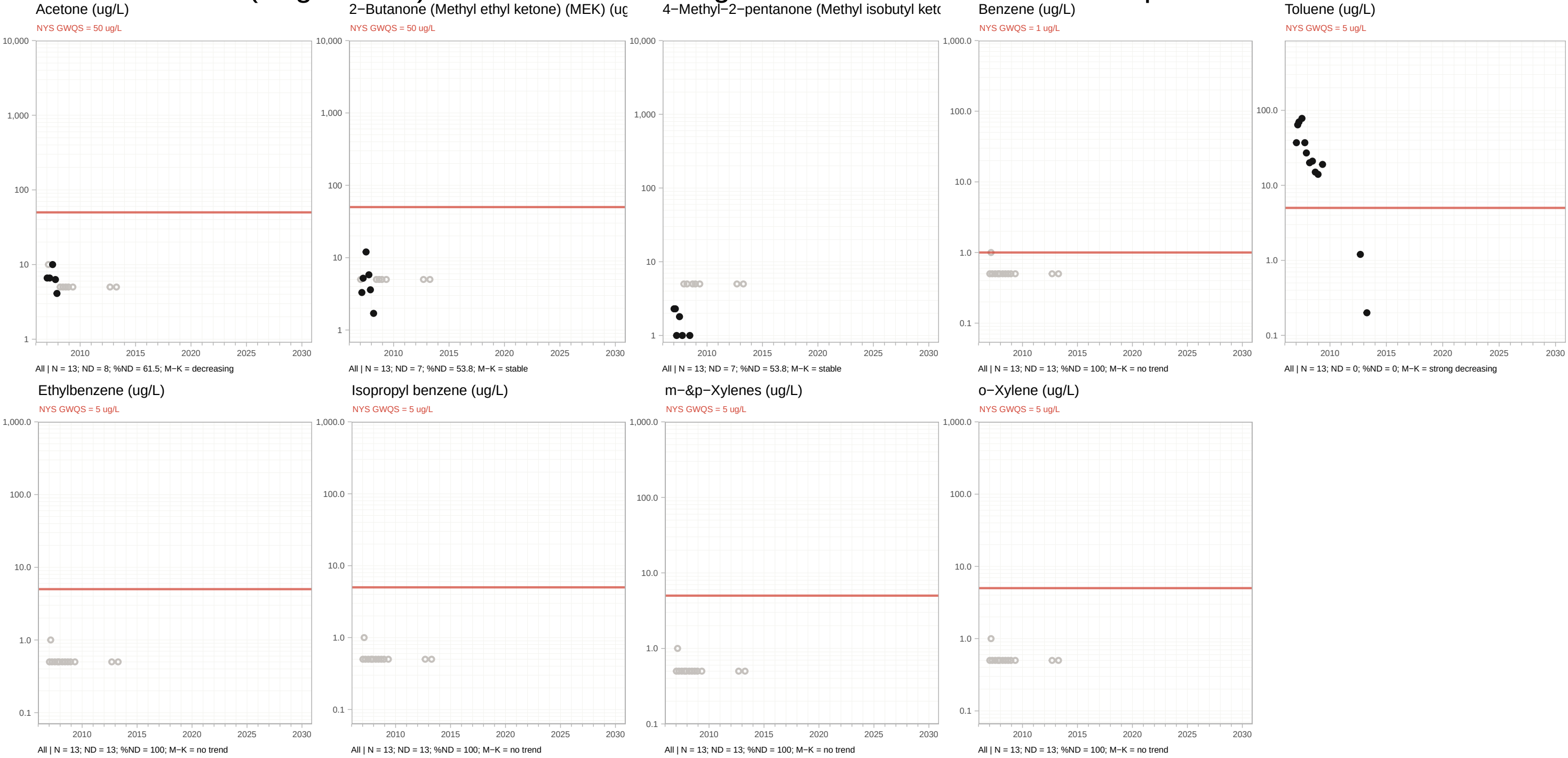
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- Detected result
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BP-12D PORT 5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP-12D PORT 5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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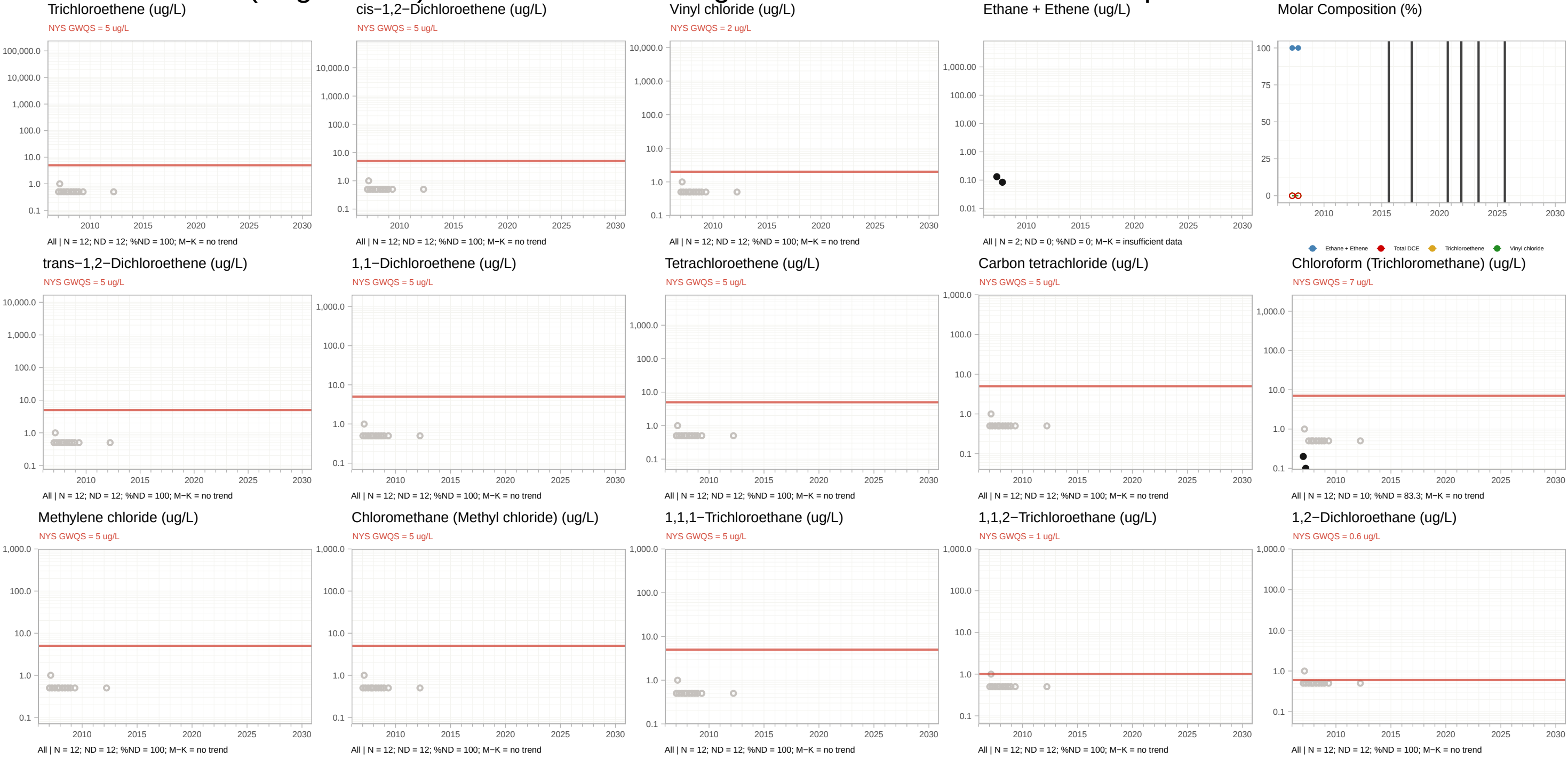
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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BP–12D PORT 6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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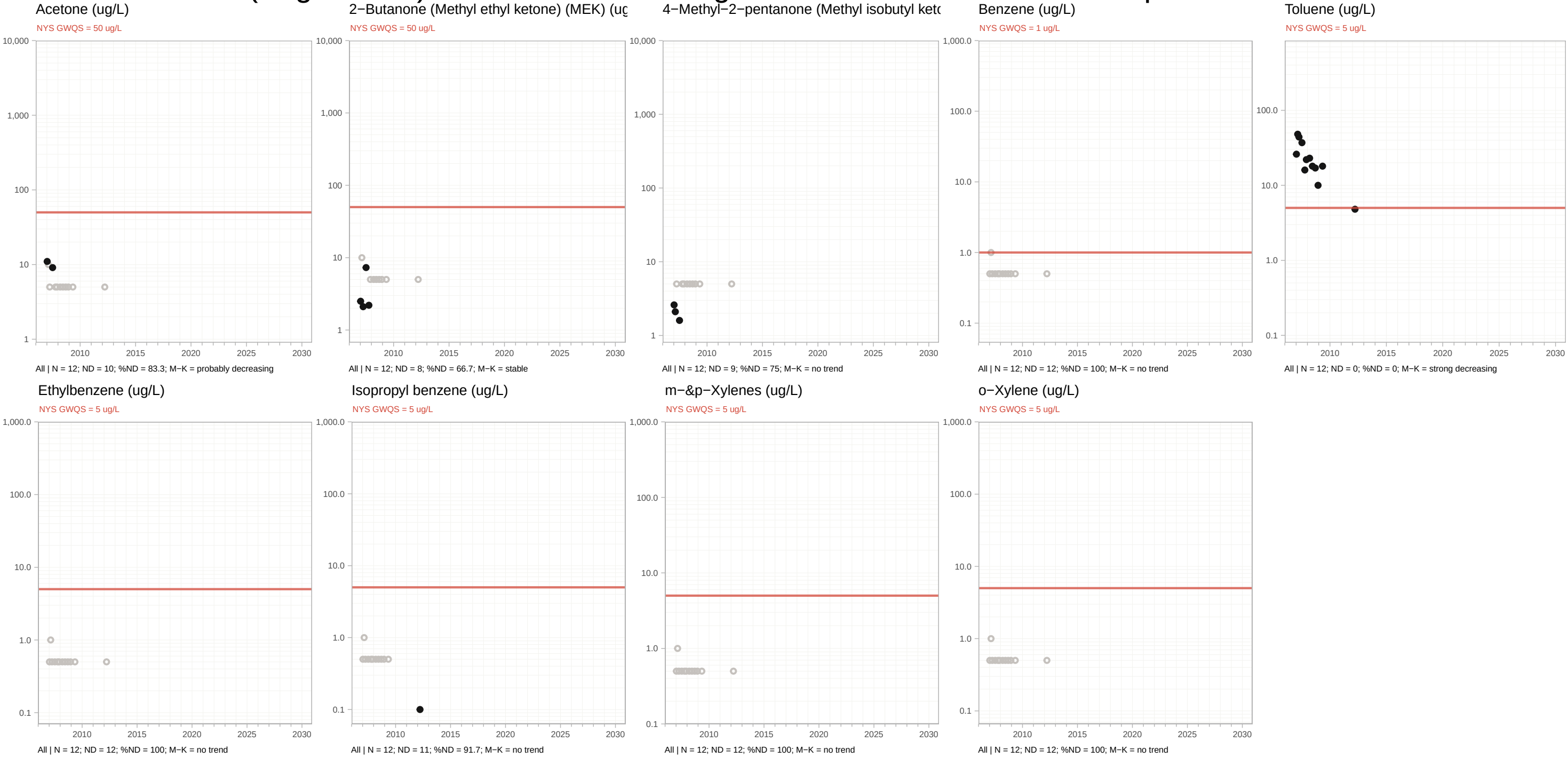
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
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- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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BP-12D PORT 6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

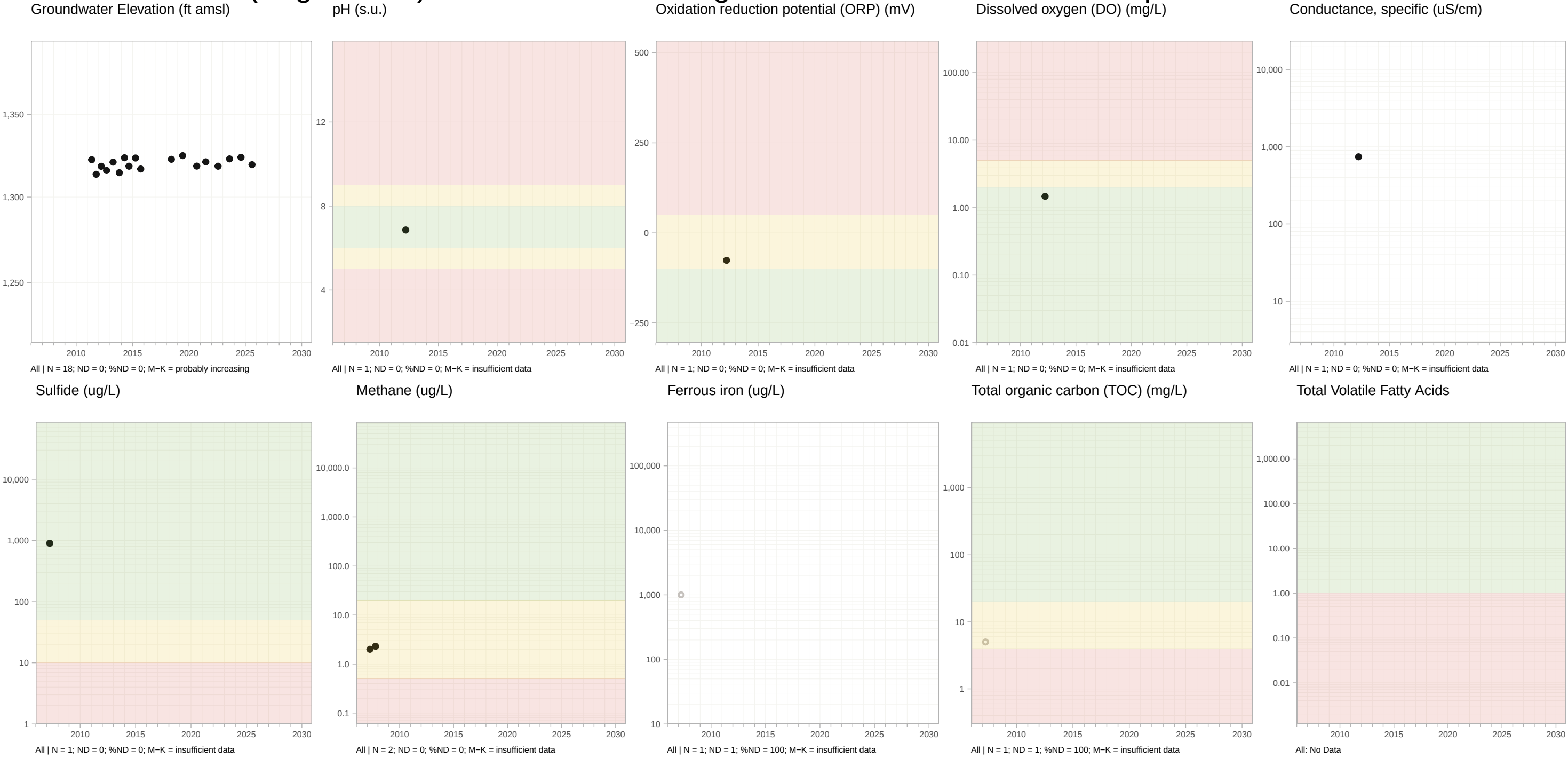


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- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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- Moderate Conditions
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BP-12D PORT 6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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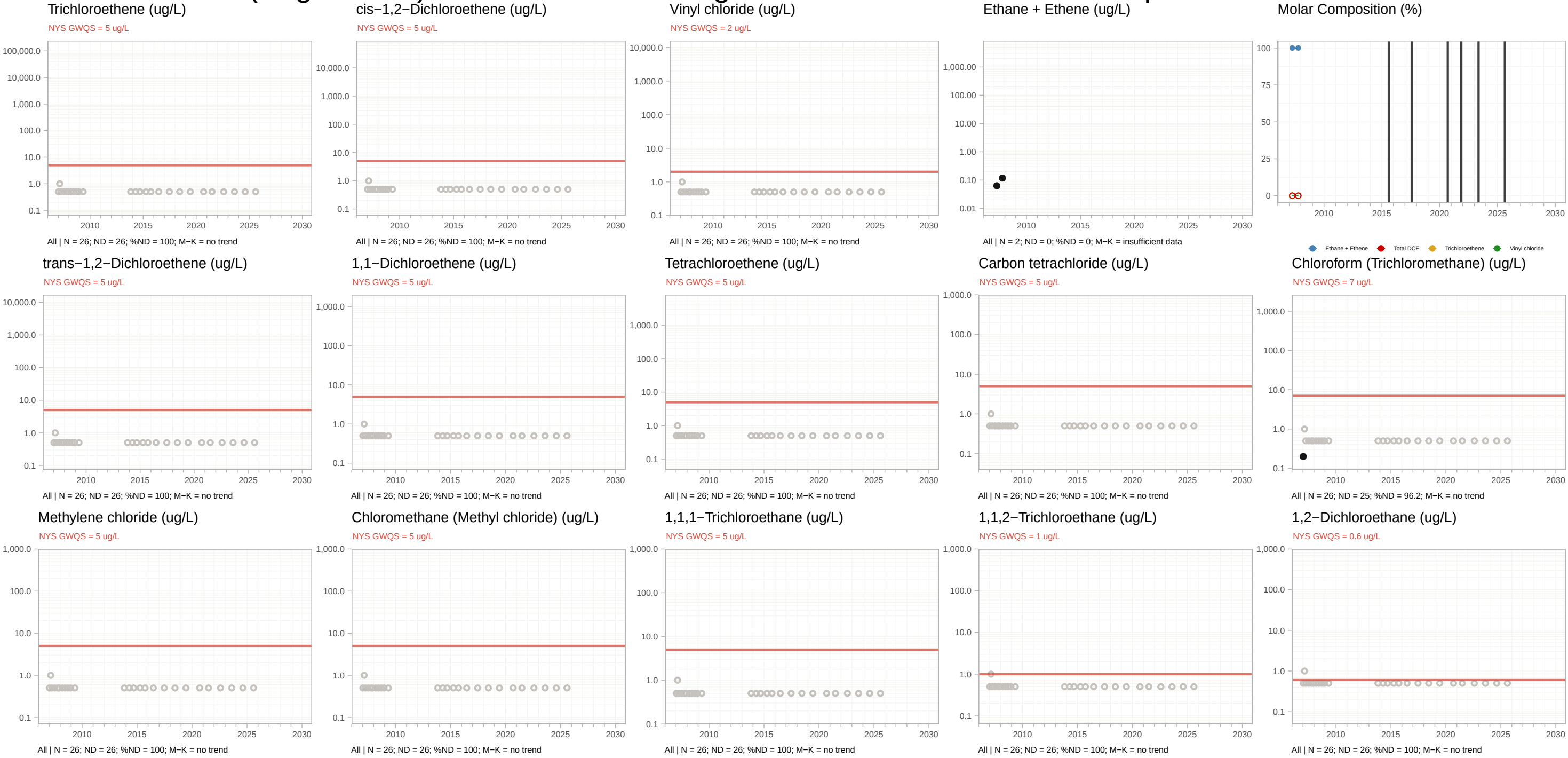
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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BP–12D PORT 7 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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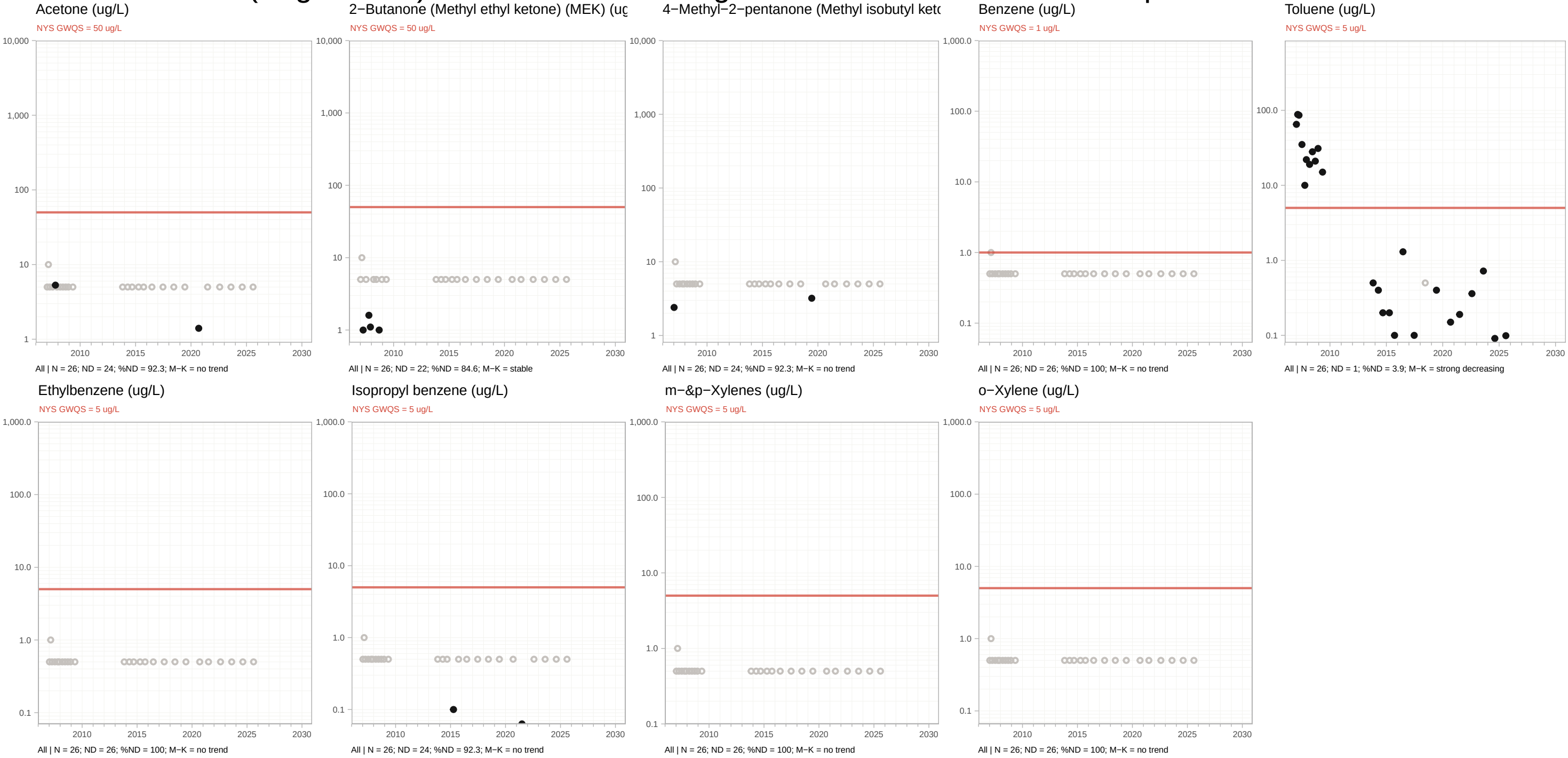
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-12D PORT 7 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

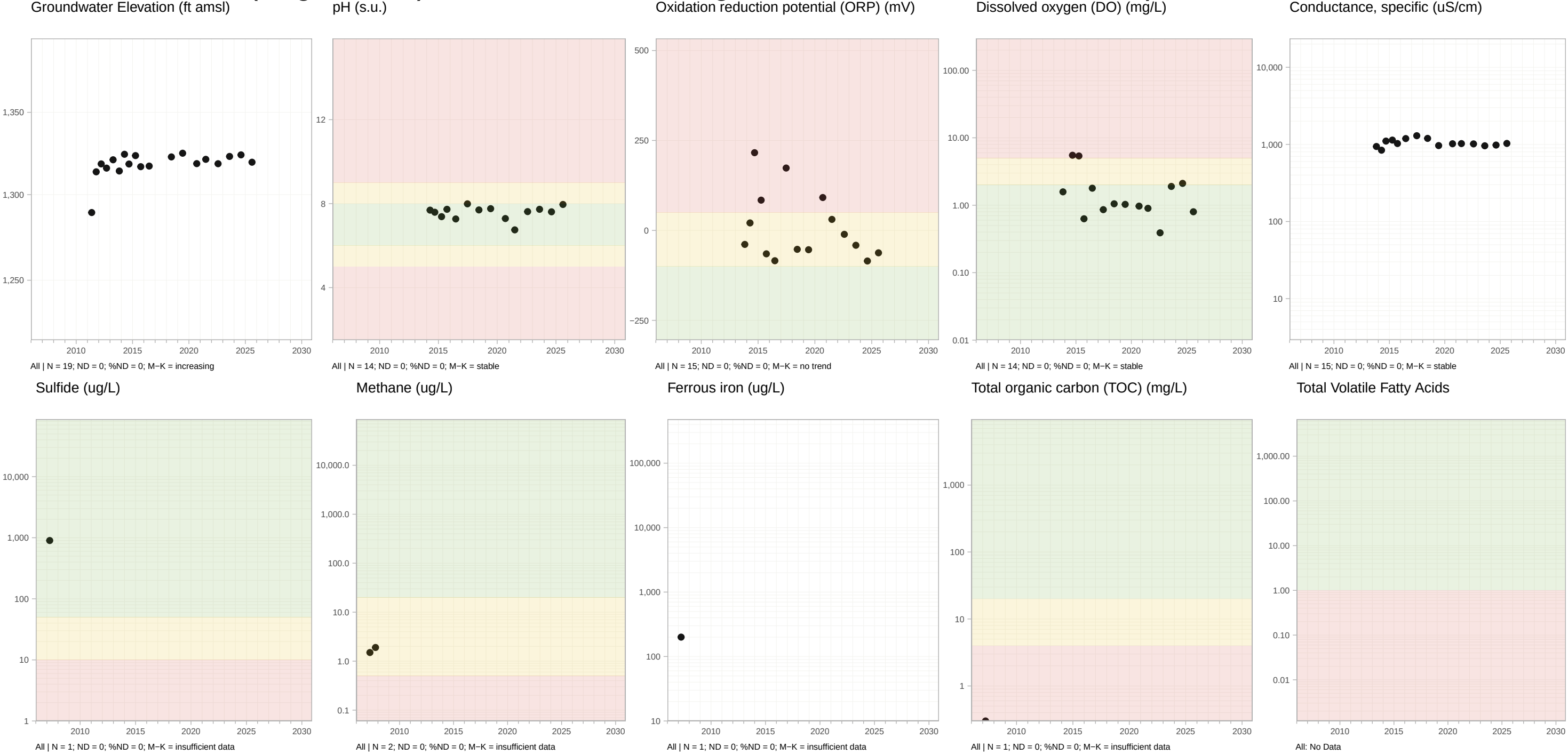


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- Detected result
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- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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BP-12D PORT 7 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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•

Detected result

○

Non-detect result

○

Most recent result (April 2026)

—

NYS GWQS

|

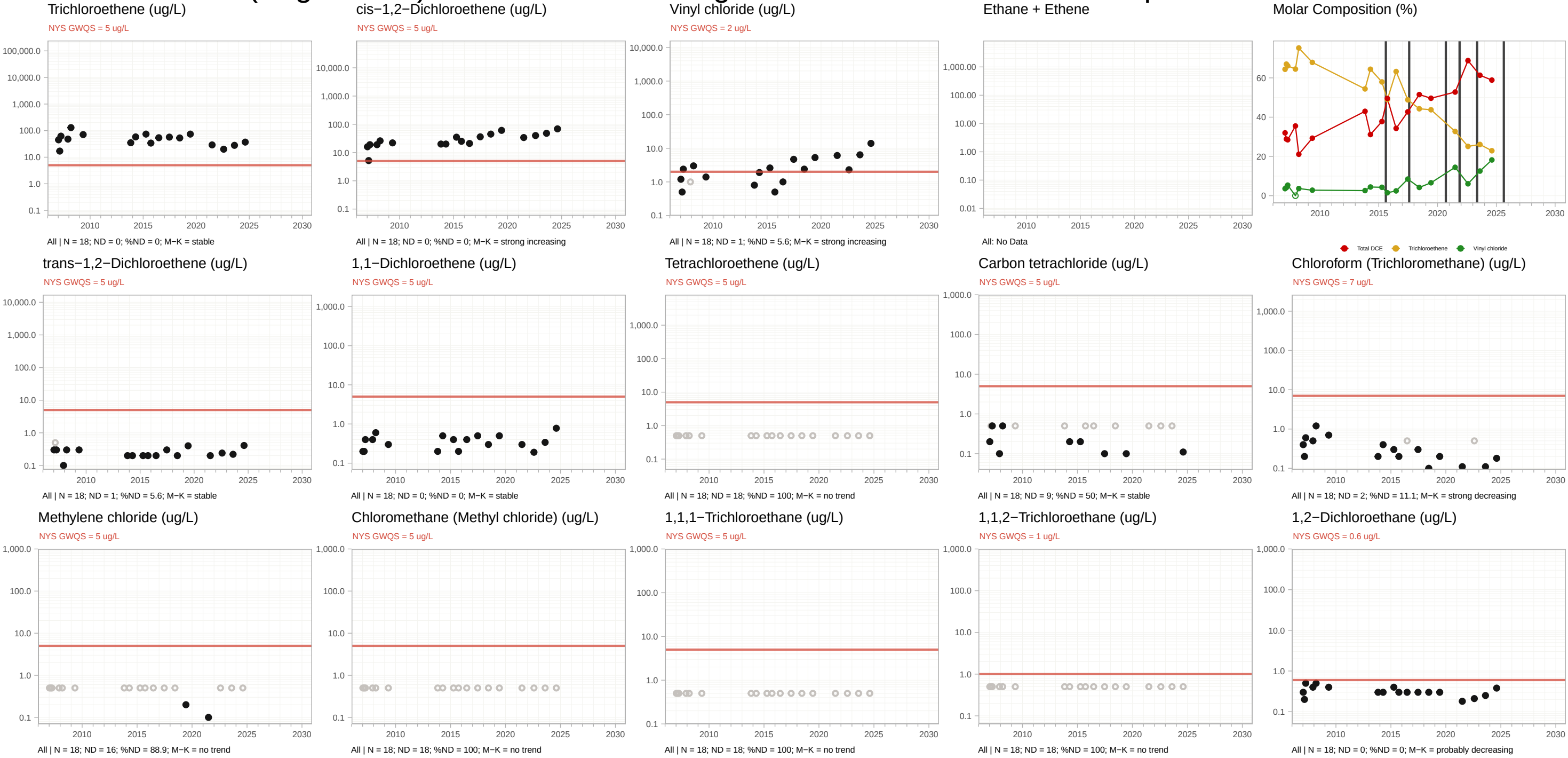
Site-wide Injection Events

Favorable Conditions

Moderate Conditions

Unfavorable Conditions

BP–13D PORT 1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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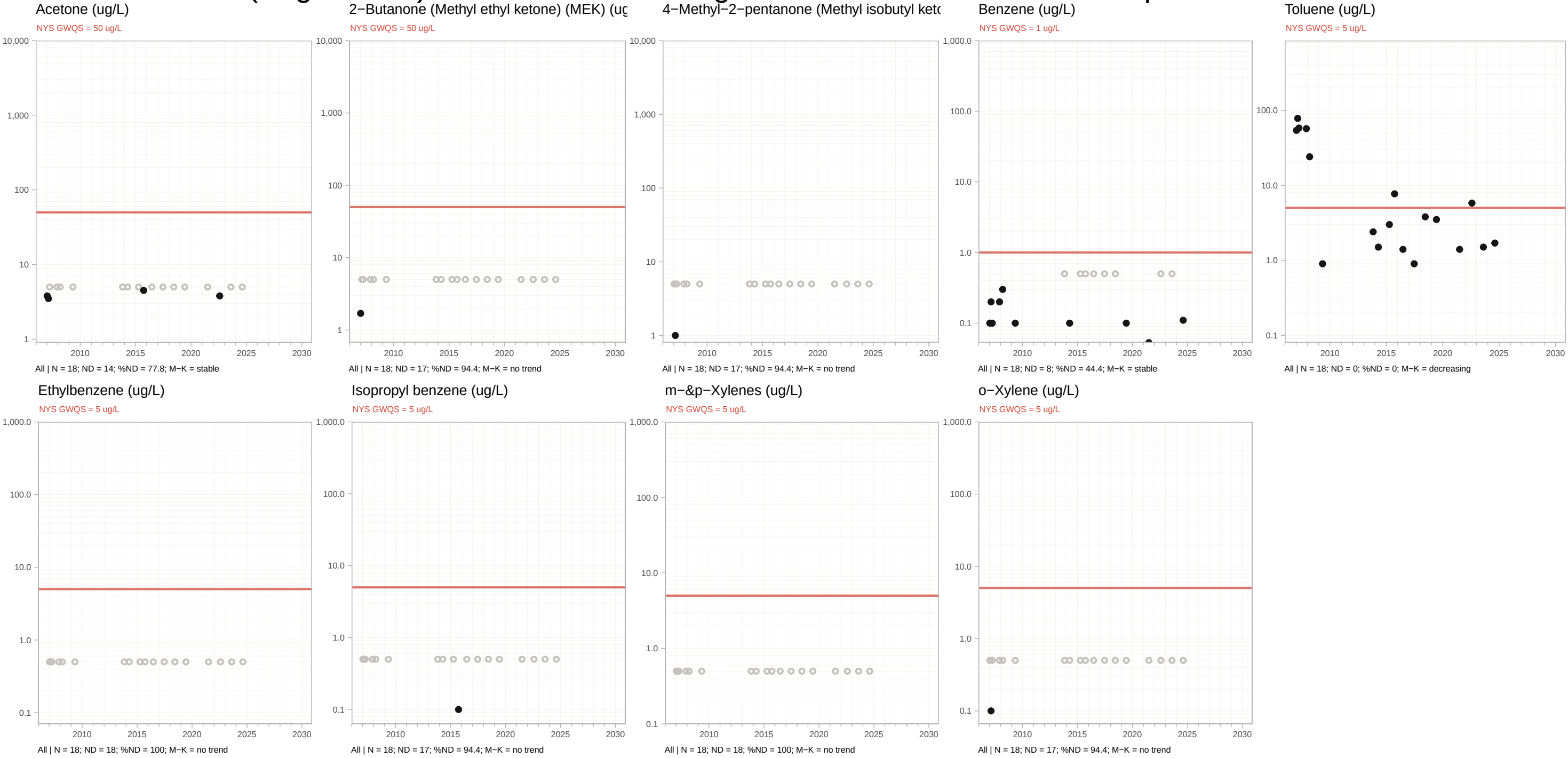
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
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- NYS GWQS
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BP-13D PORT 1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP-13D PORT 1 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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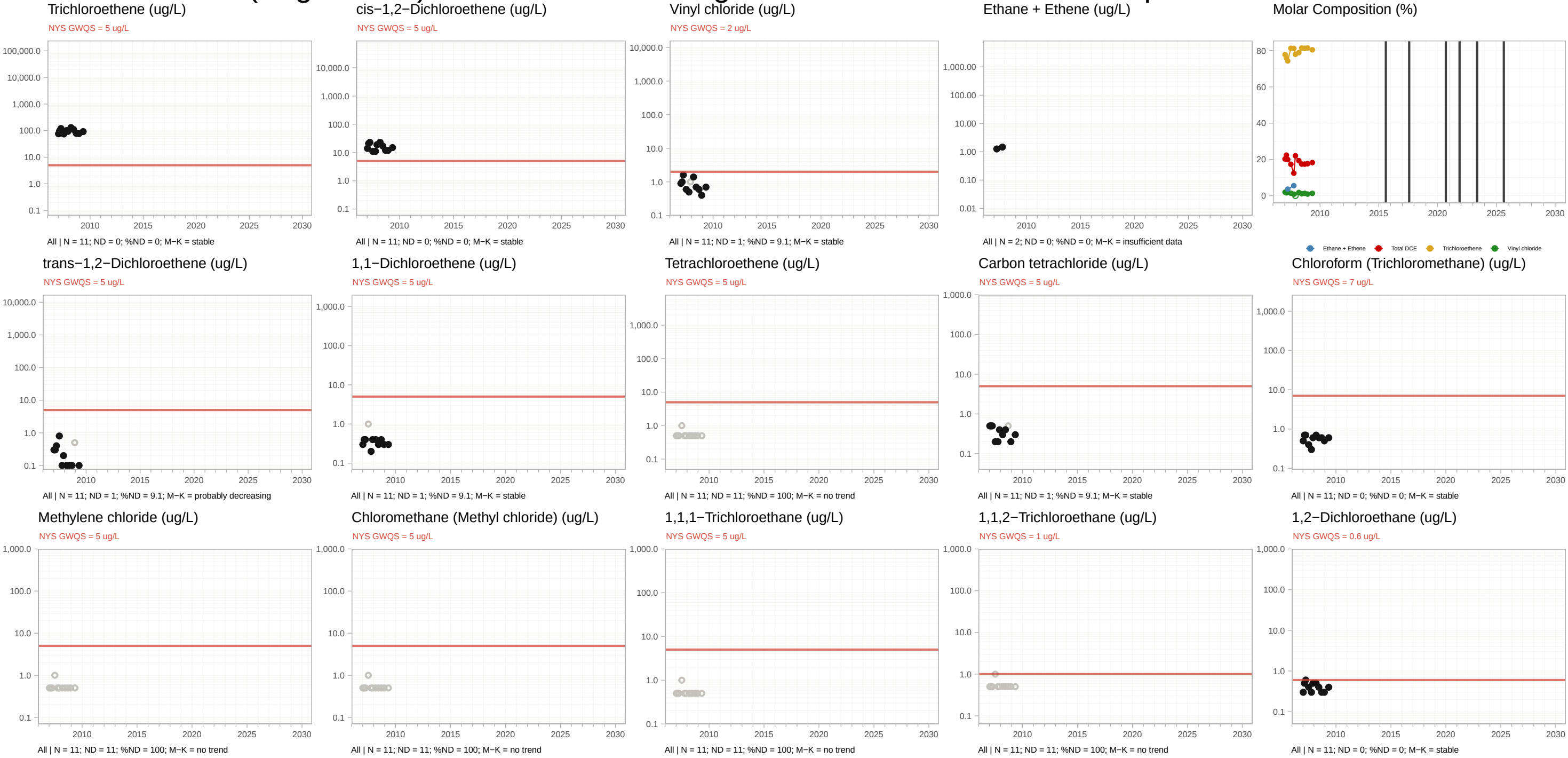
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- Detected result
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BP–13D PORT 2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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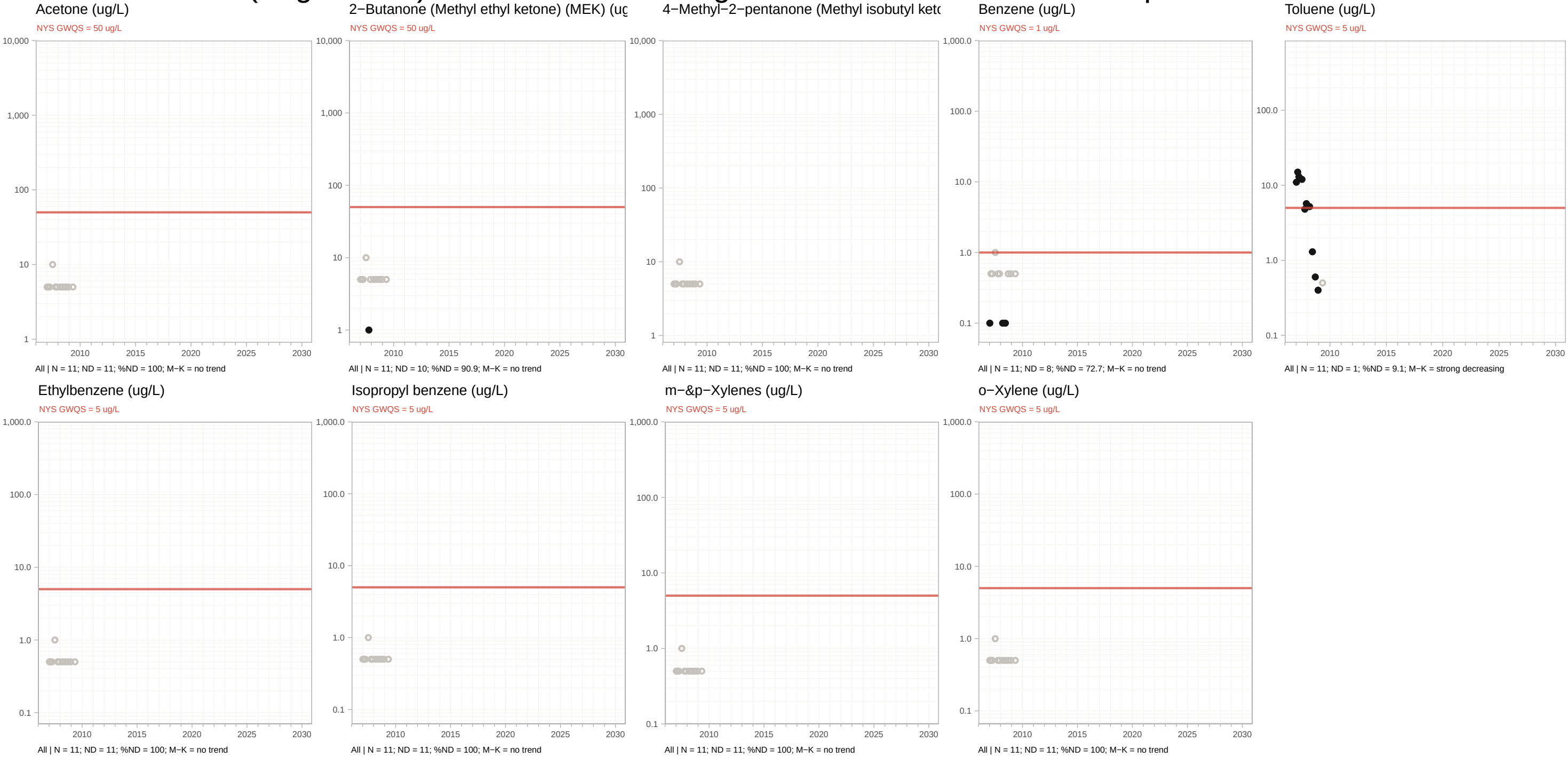
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13D PORT 2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

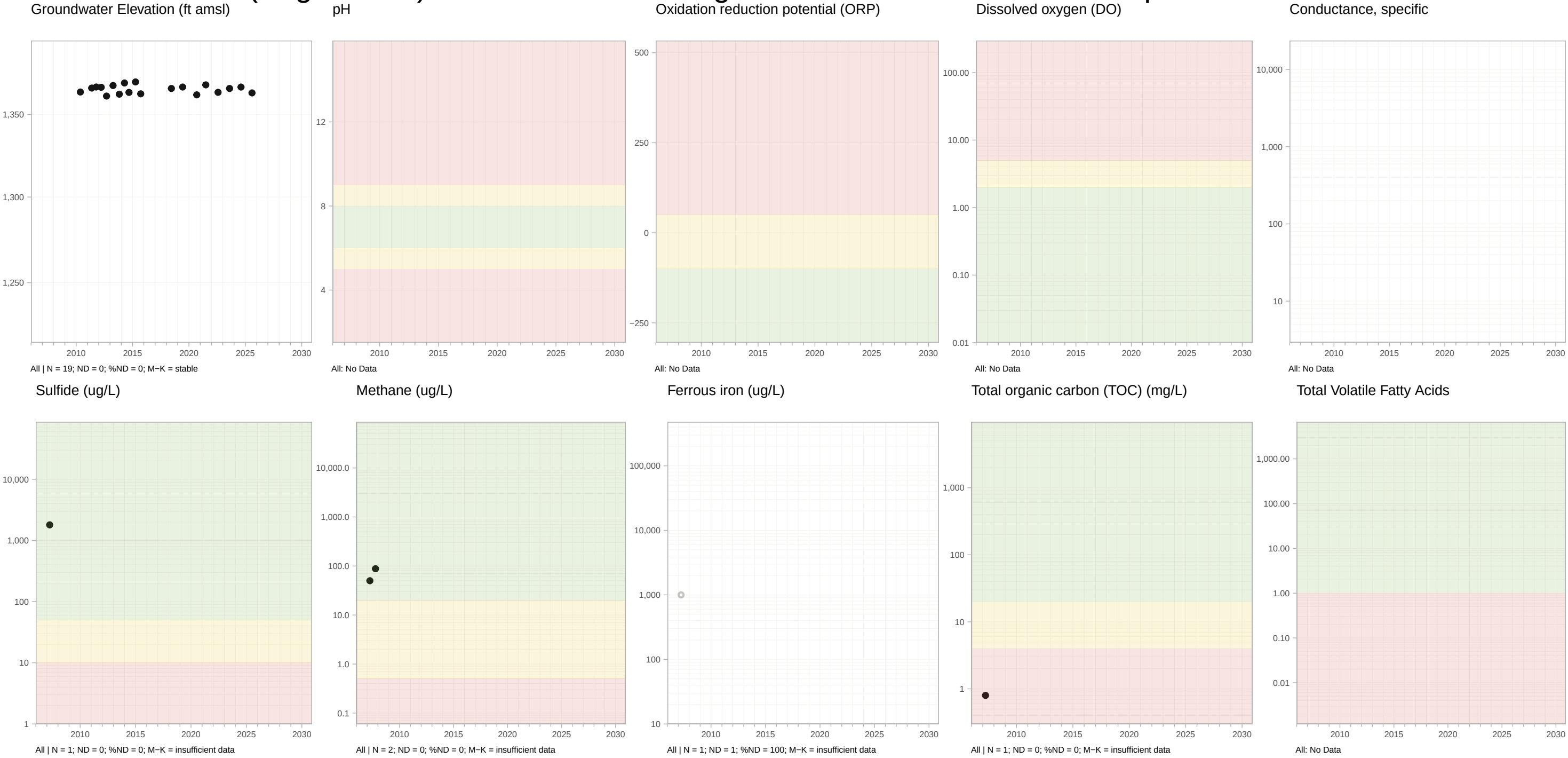


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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BP-13D PORT 2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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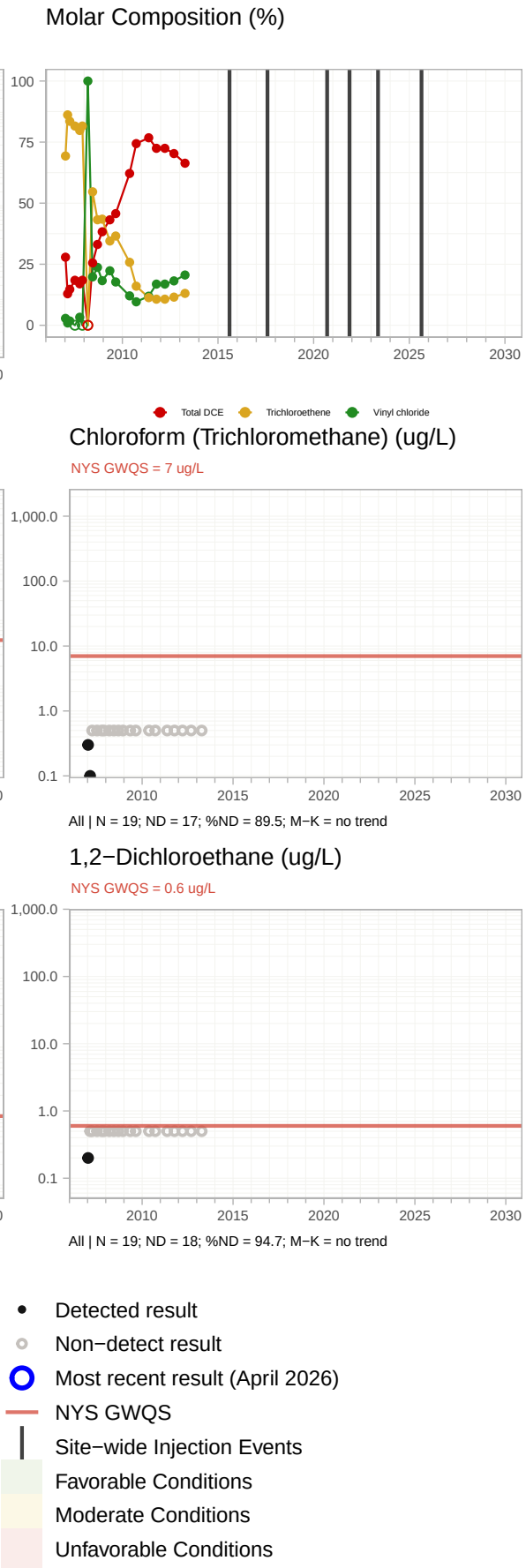
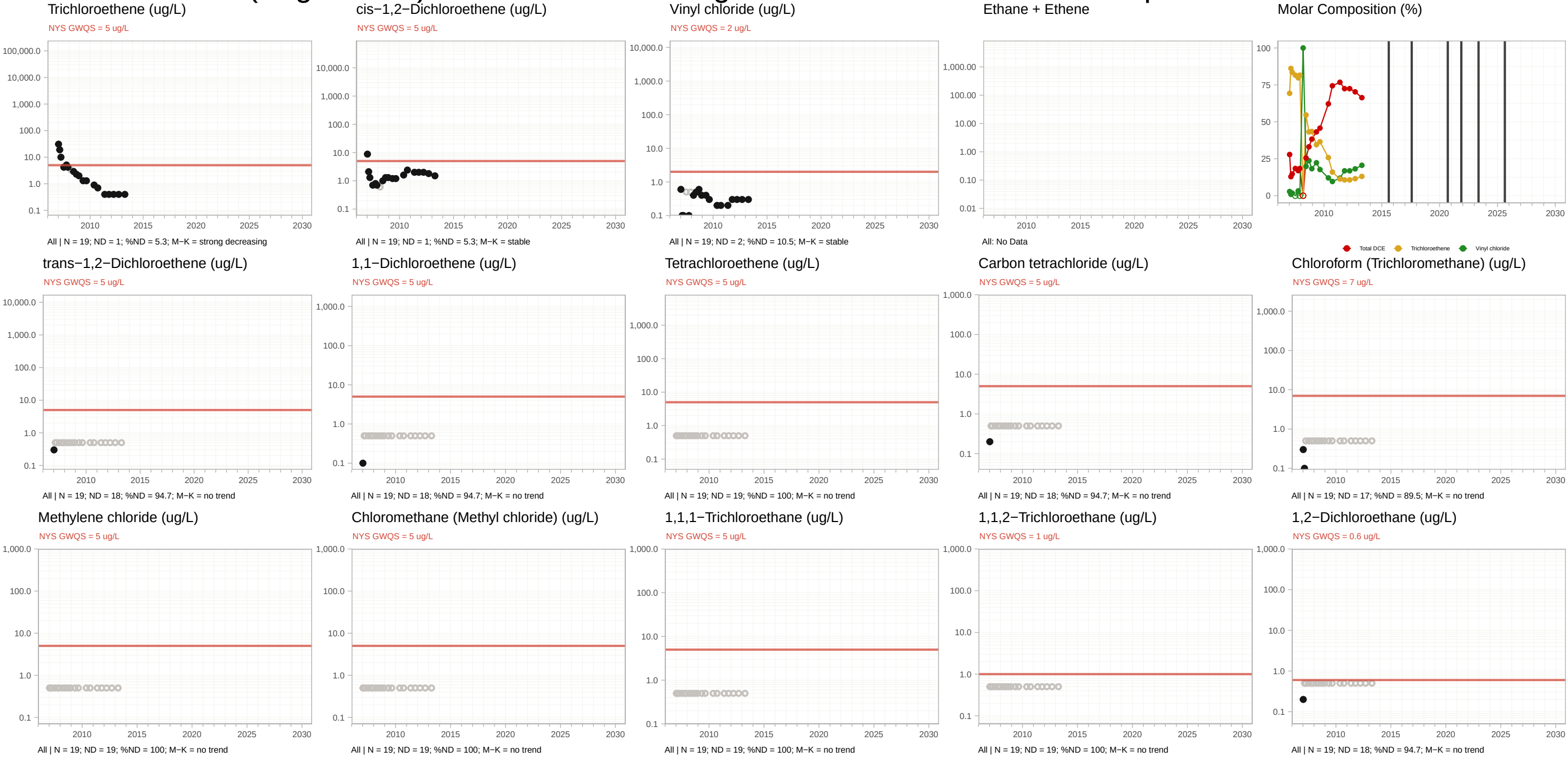
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–13D PORT 3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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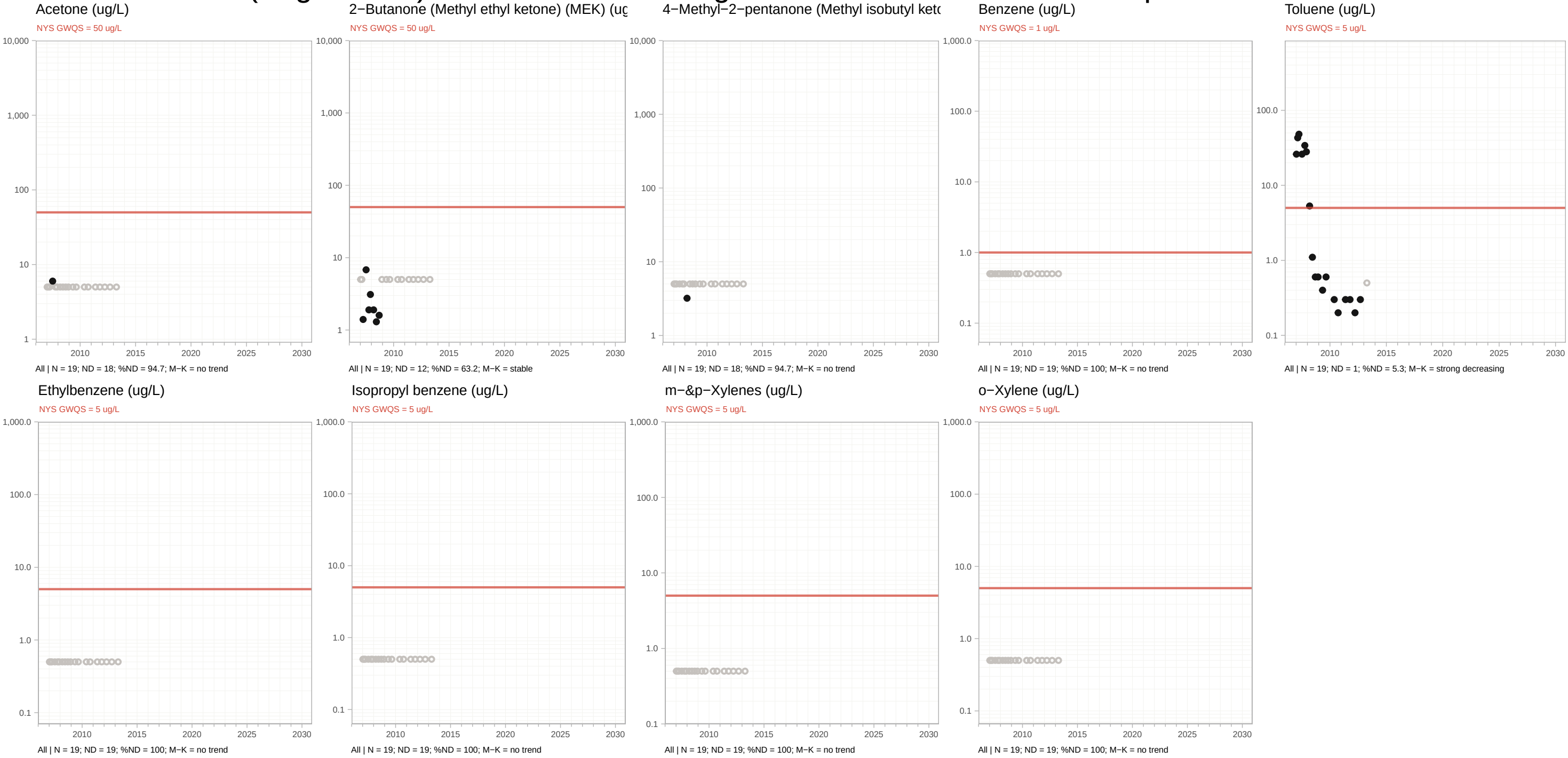
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BP–13D PORT 3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

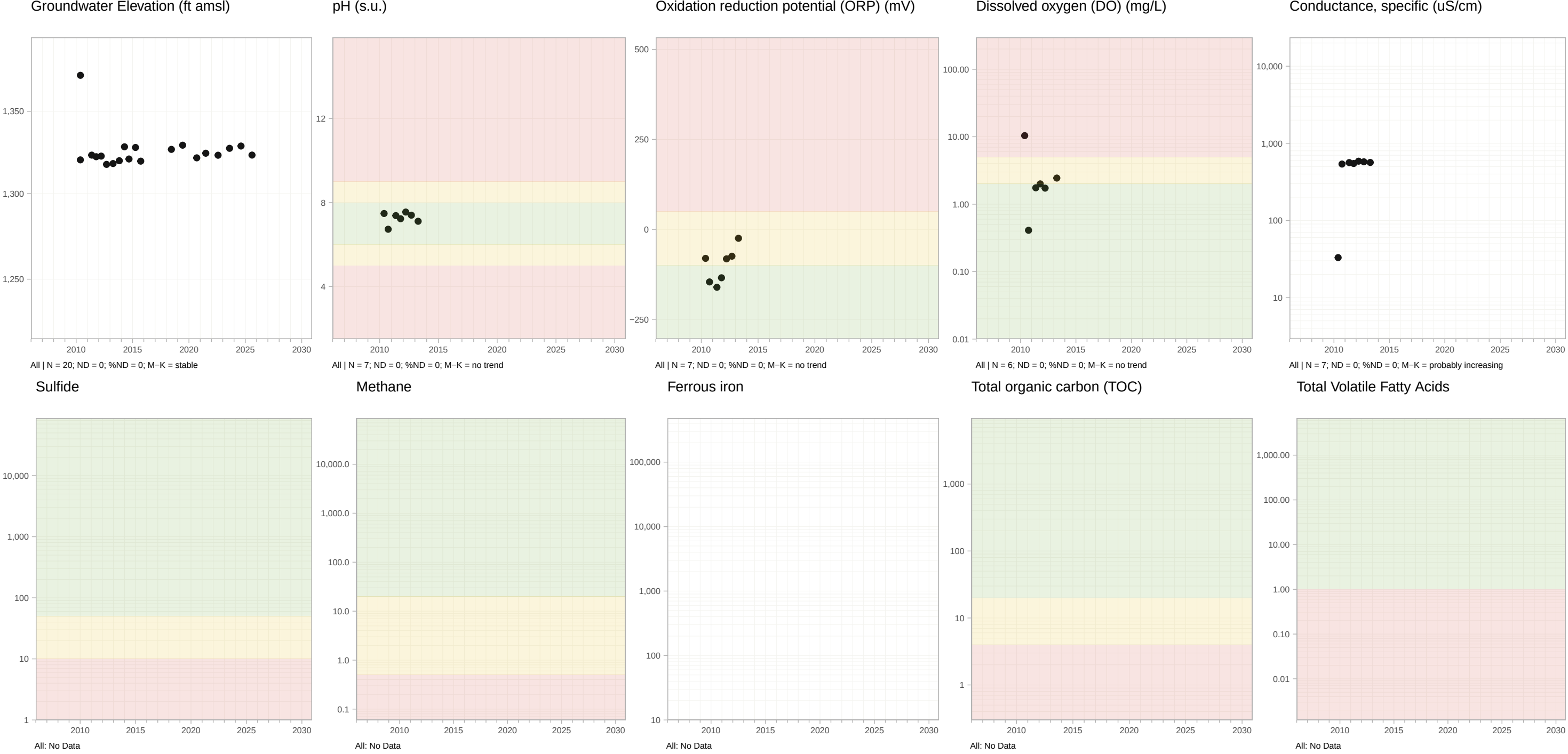


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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BP-13D PORT 3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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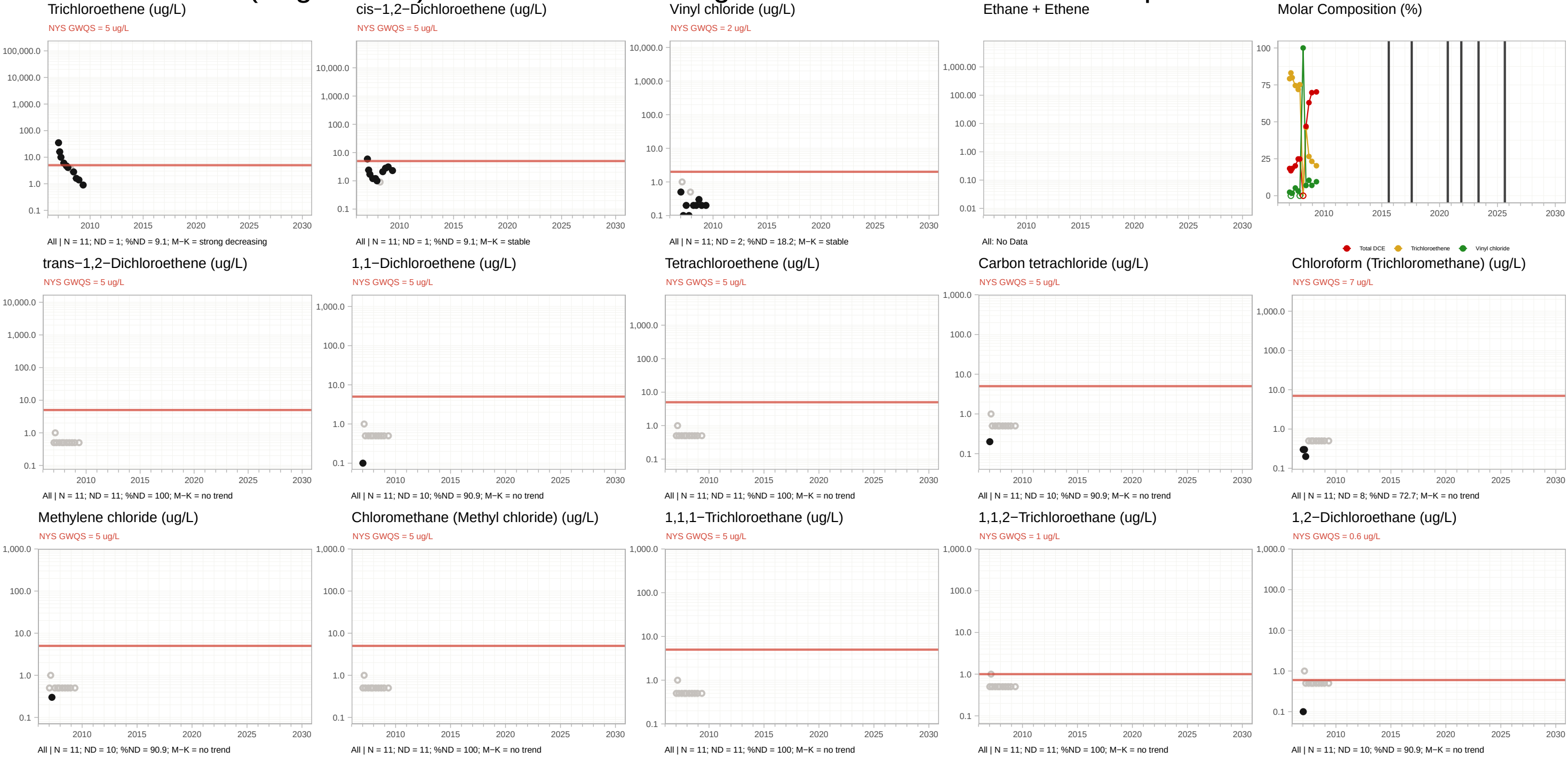
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–13D PORT 4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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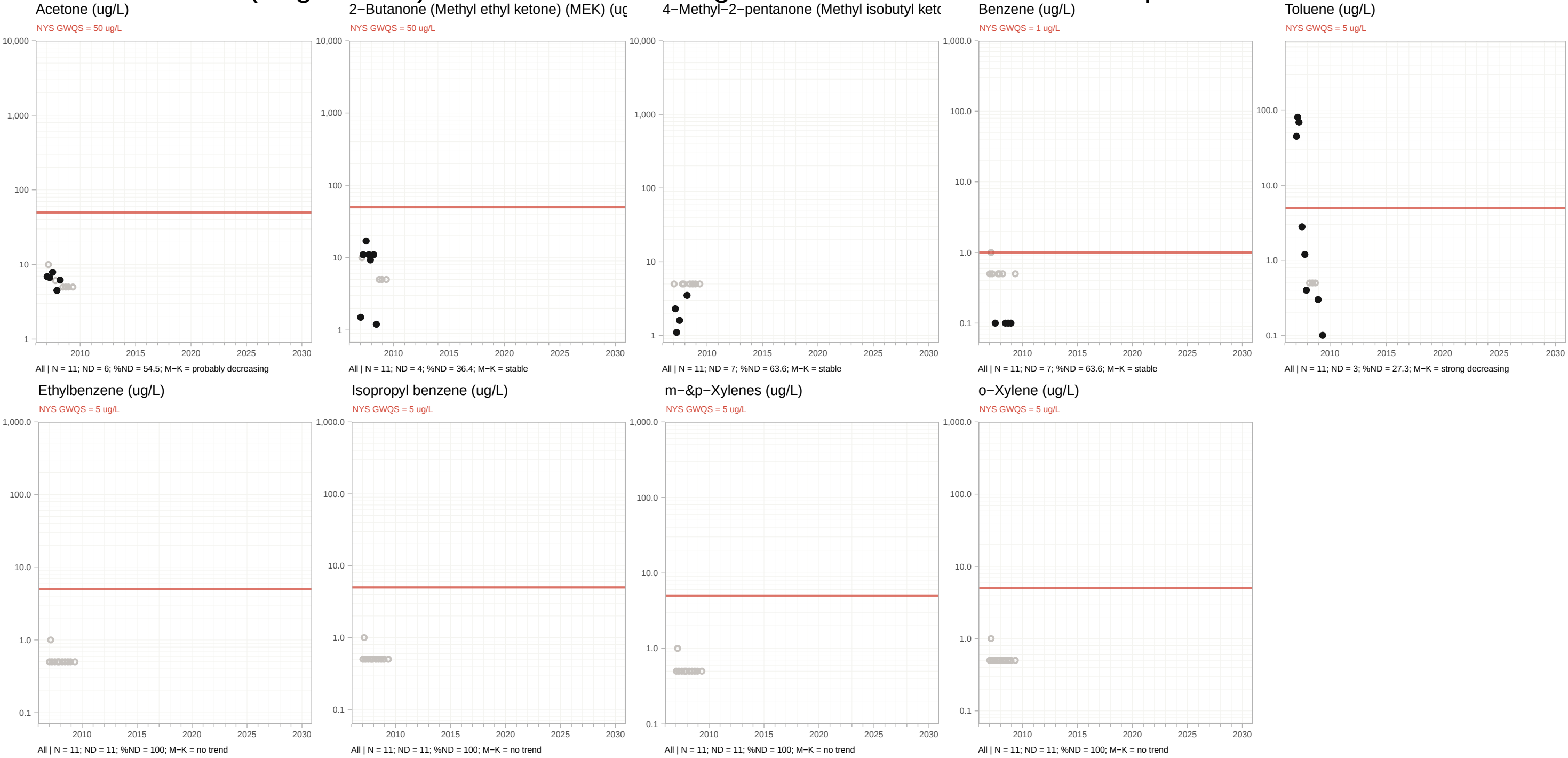
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13D PORT 4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

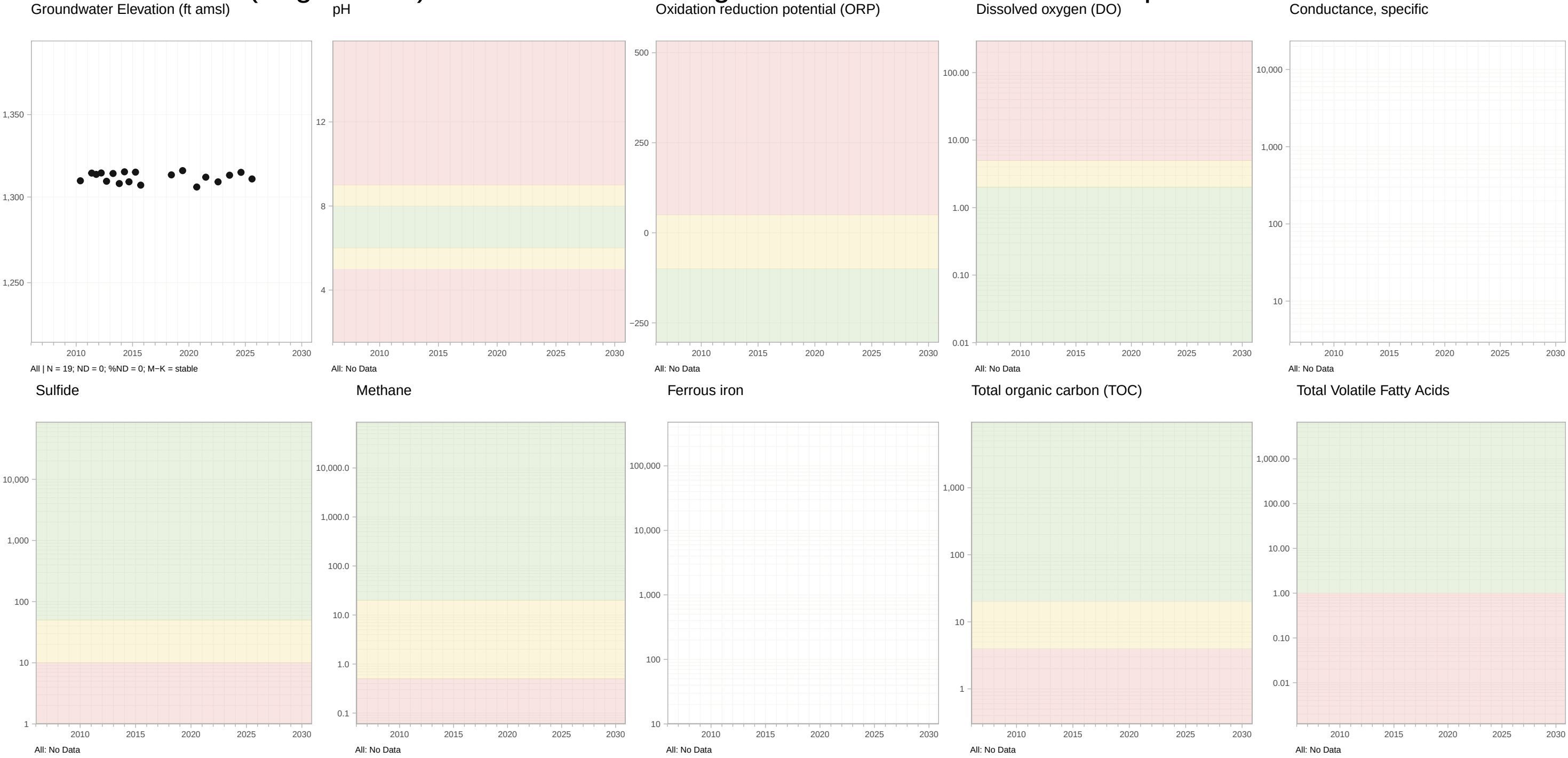


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13D PORT 4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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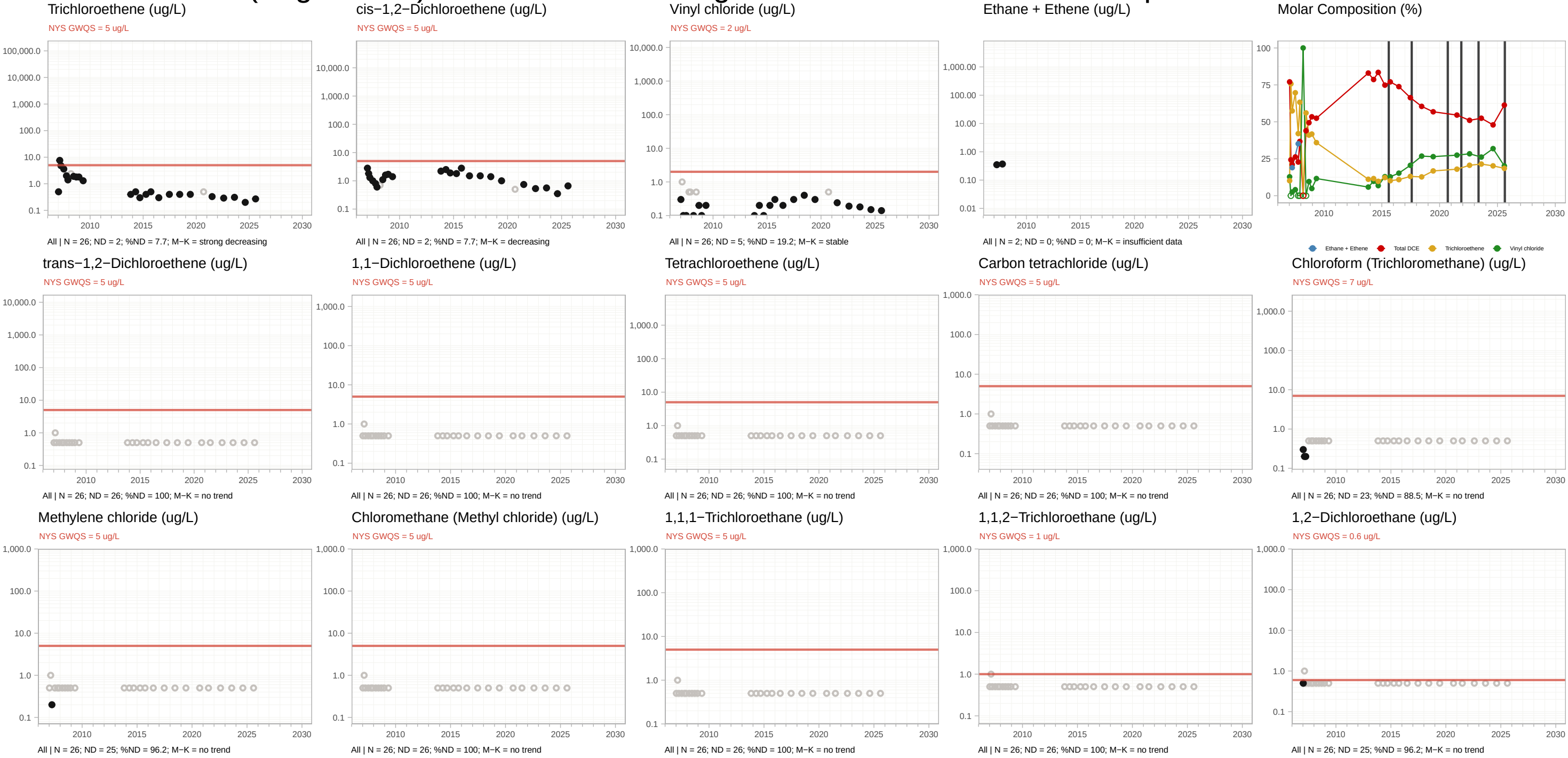
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13D PORT 5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

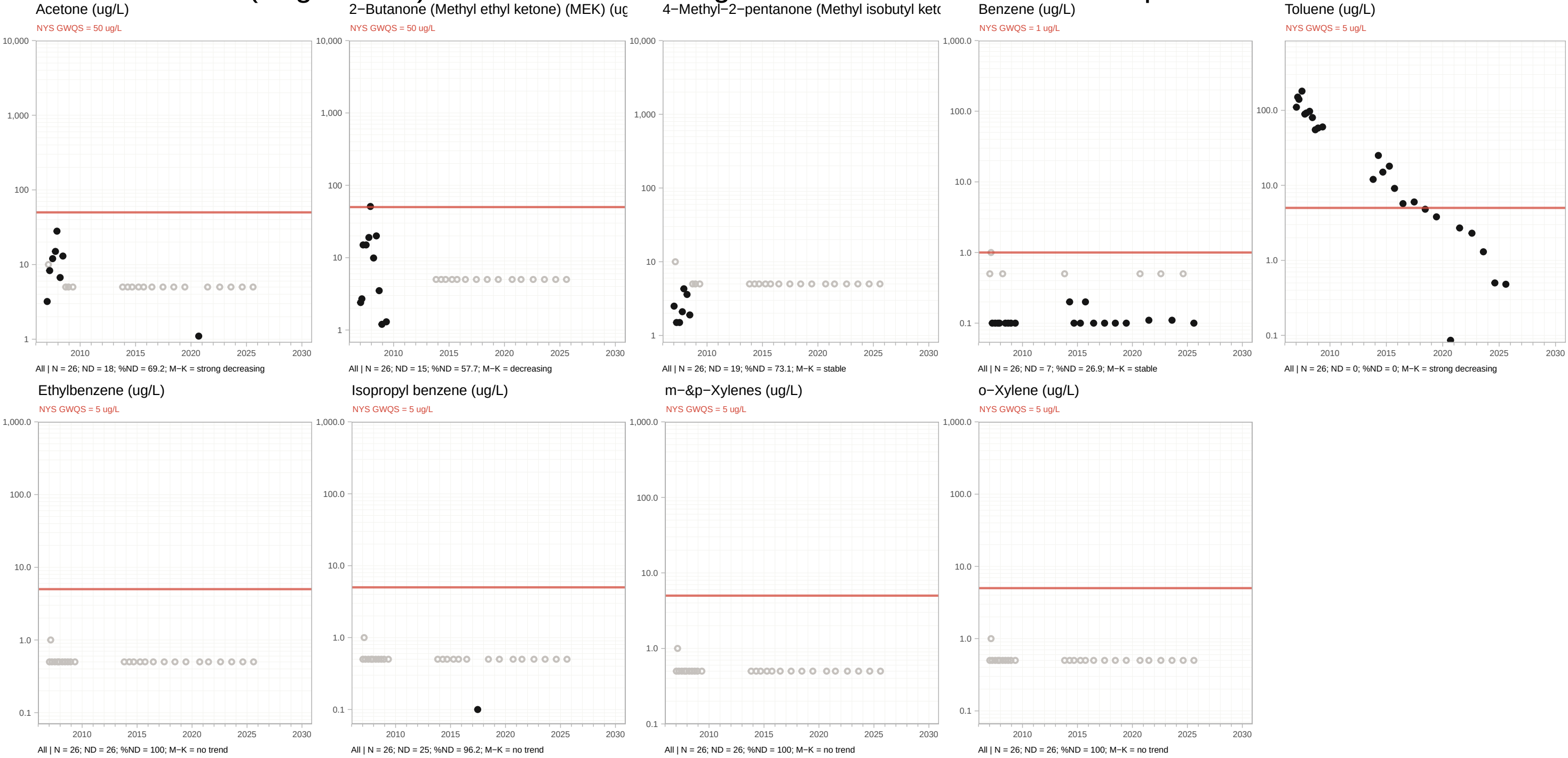


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BP-13D PORT 5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

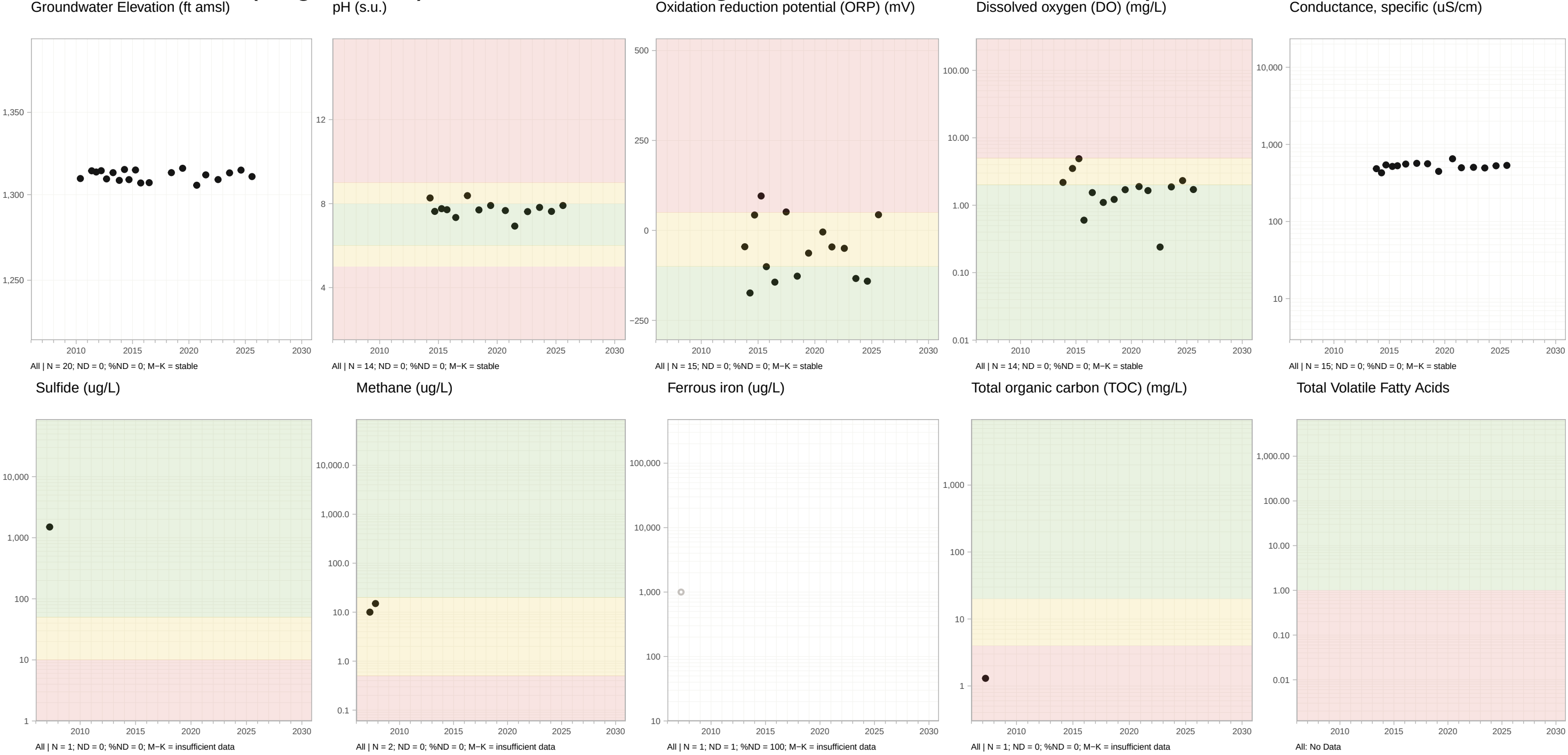


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP-13D PORT 5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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•

Detected result

○

Non-detect result

○

Most recent result (April 2026)

—

NYS GWQS

|

Site-wide Injection Events

■

Favorable Conditions

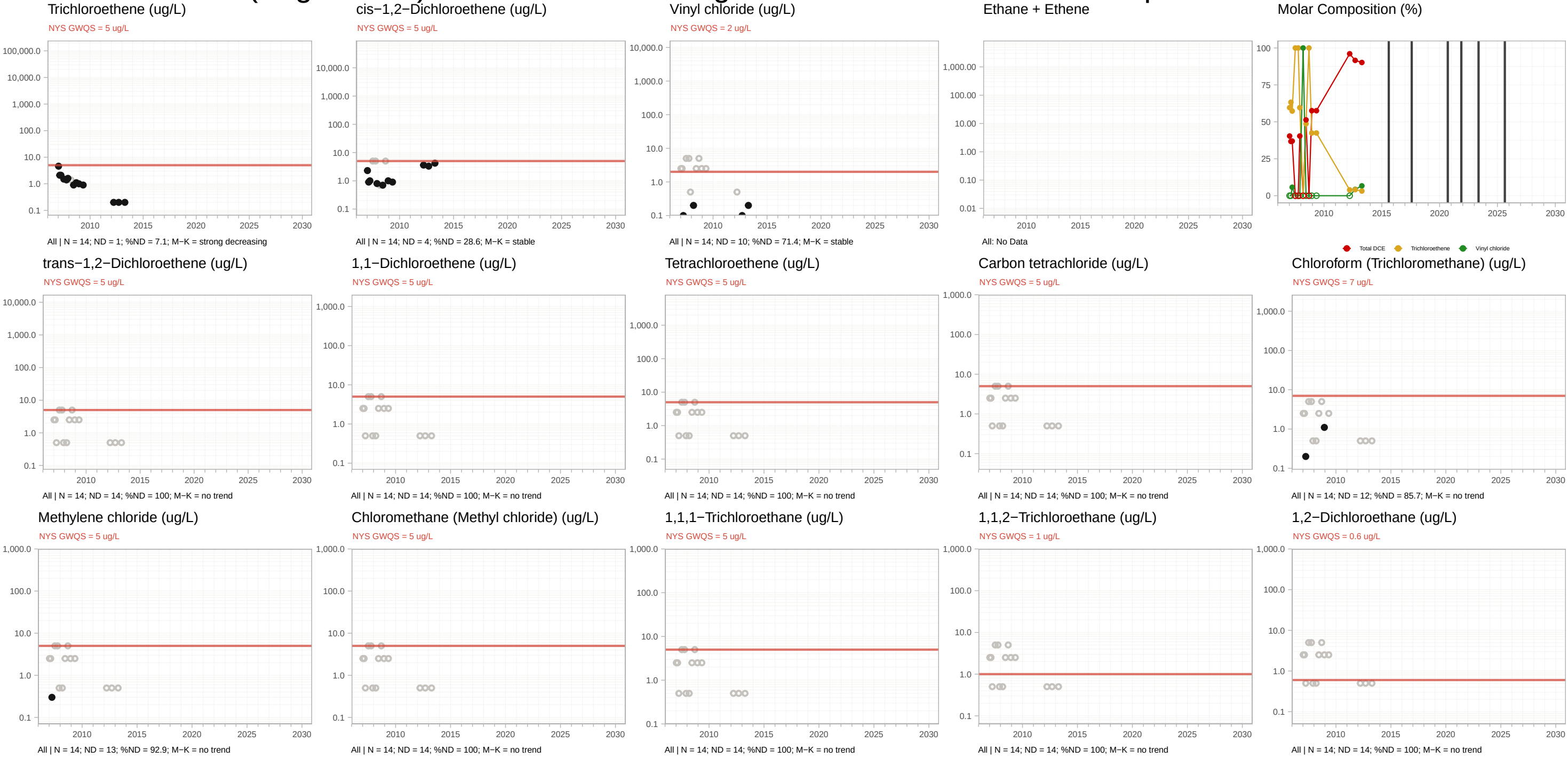
■

Moderate Conditions

■

Unfavorable Conditions

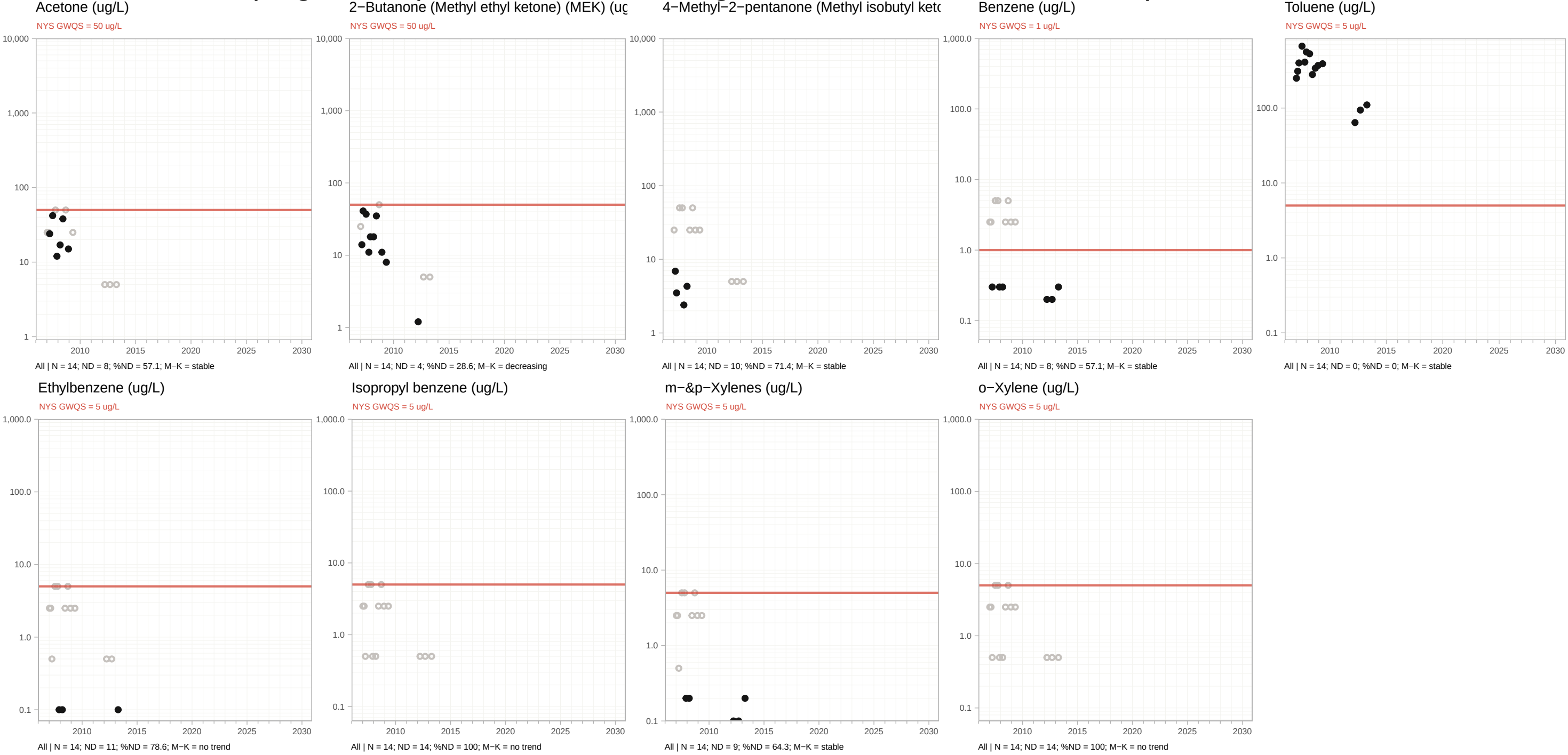
BP–13D PORT 6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- |

Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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BP-13D PORT 6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–13D PORT 6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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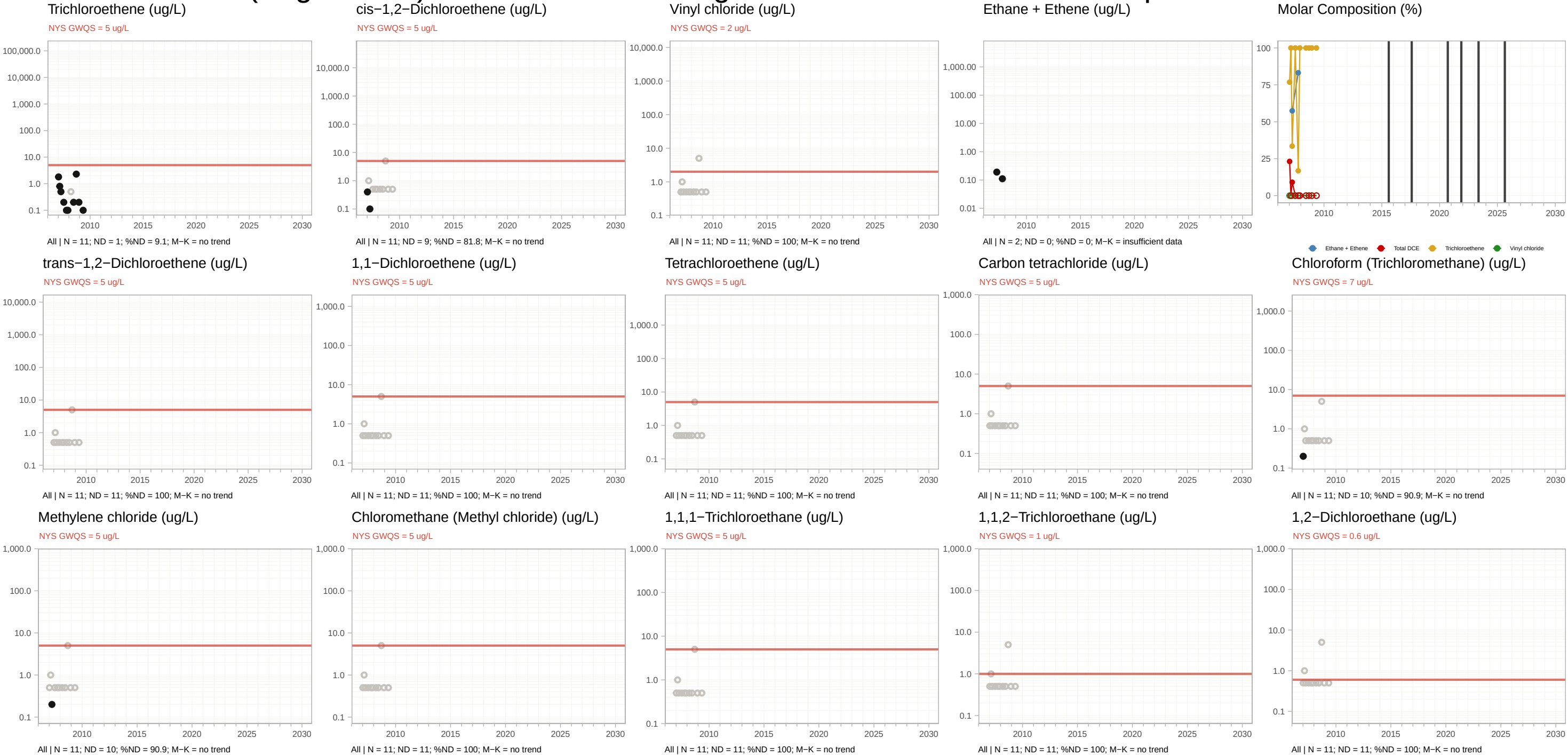
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP–13D PORT 7 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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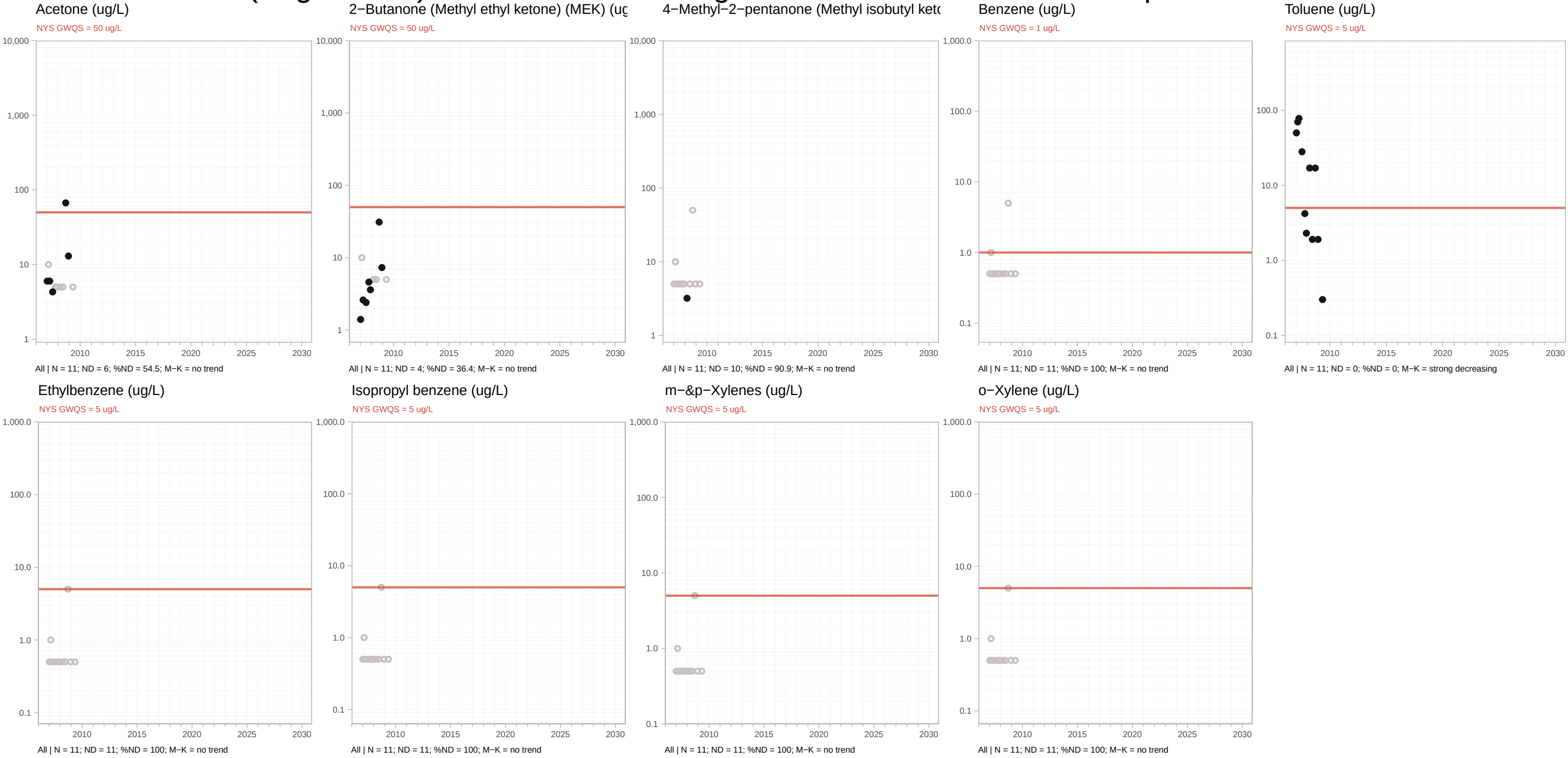
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-13D PORT 7 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

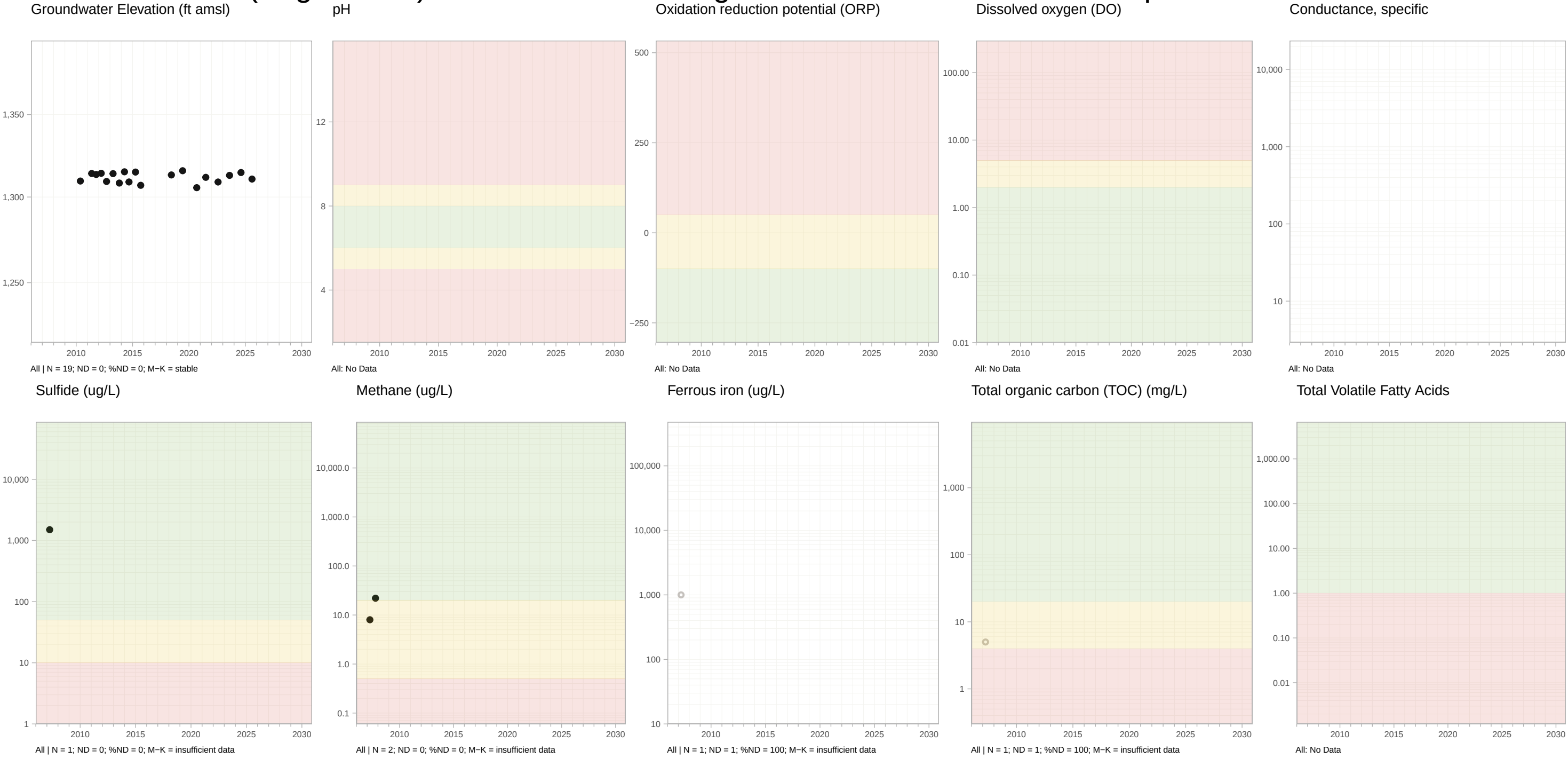


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- Detected result
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- NYS GWQS
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BP-13D PORT 7 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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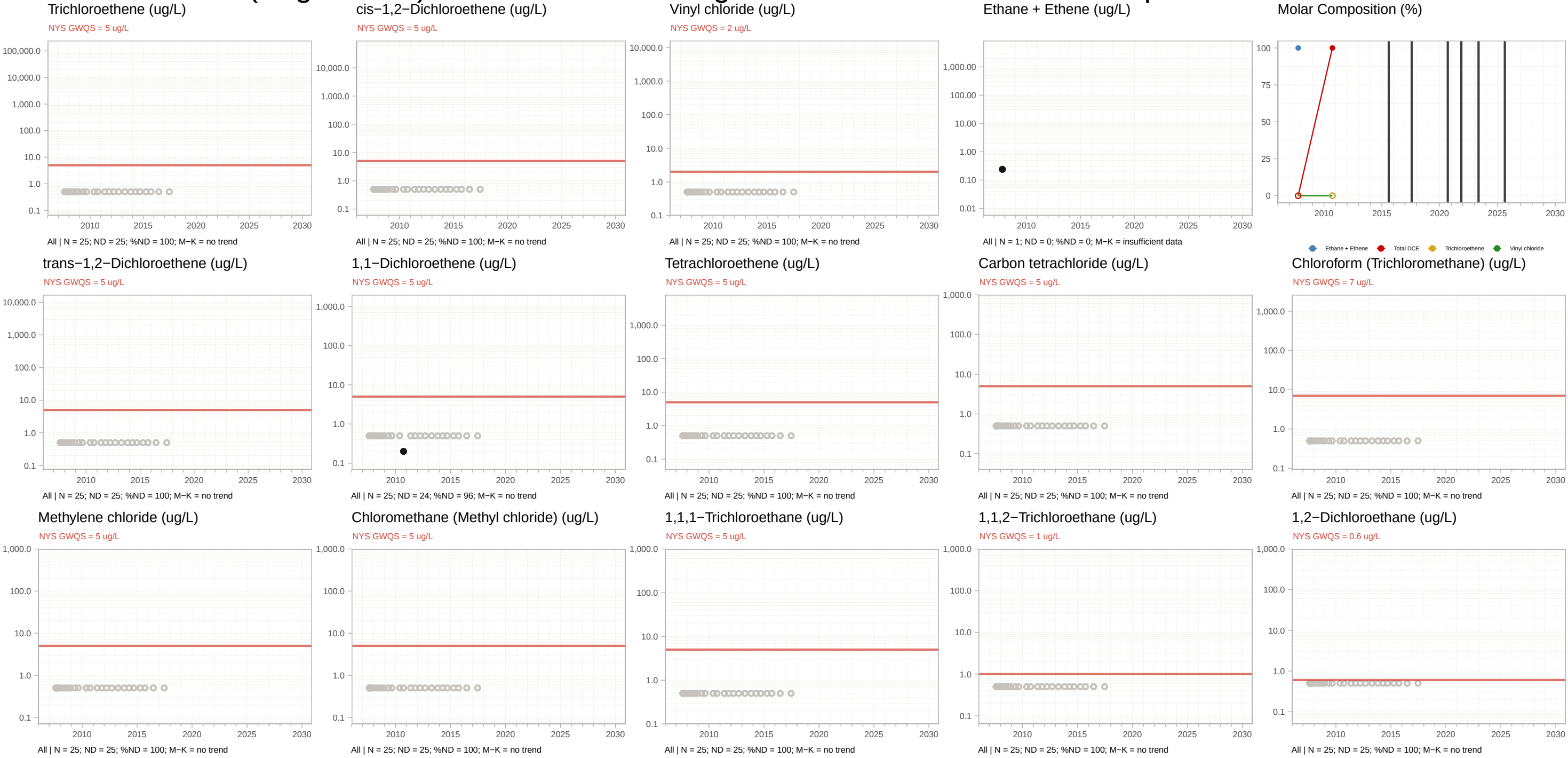
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14D PORT 1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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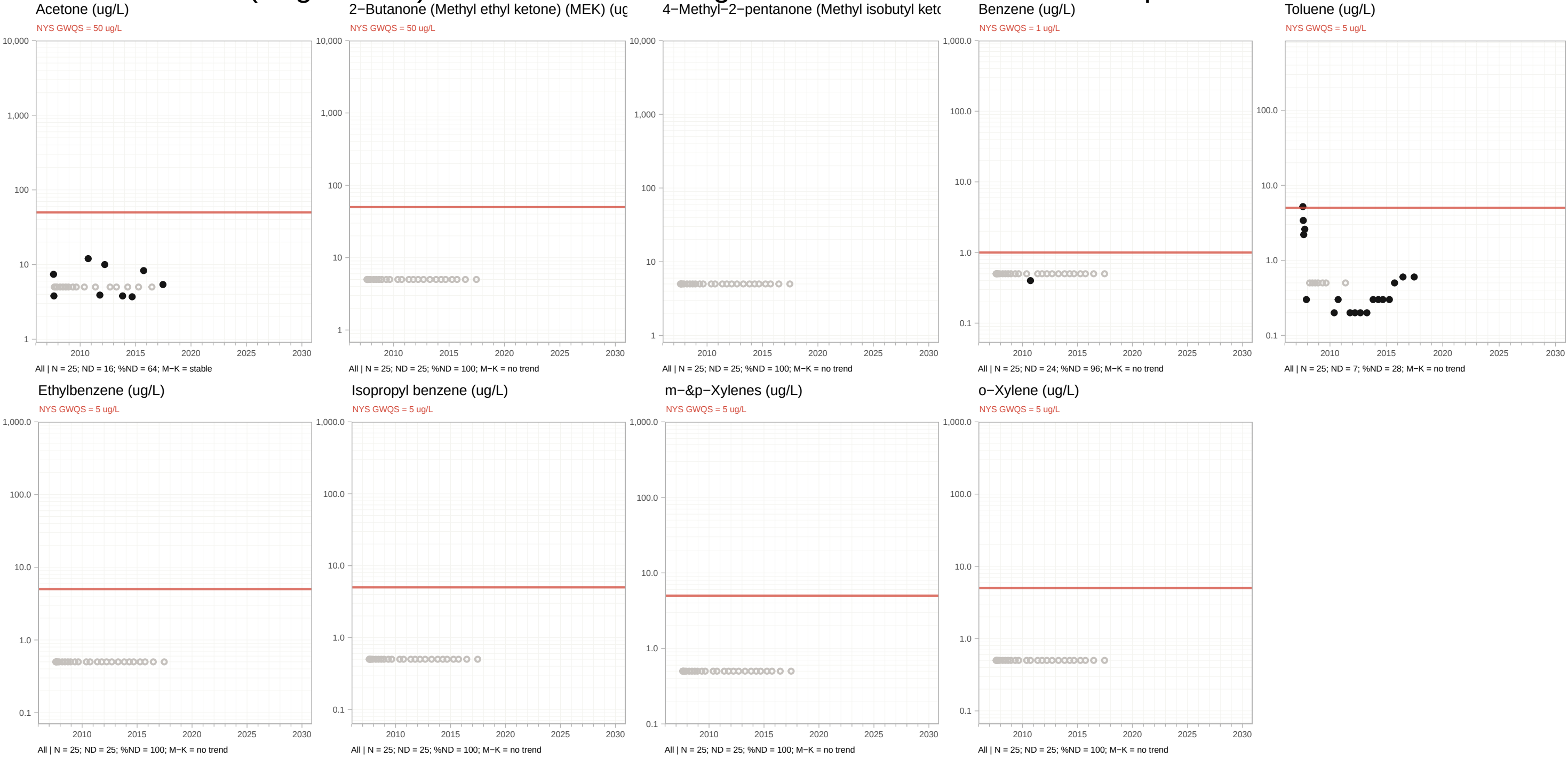
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-14D PORT 1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

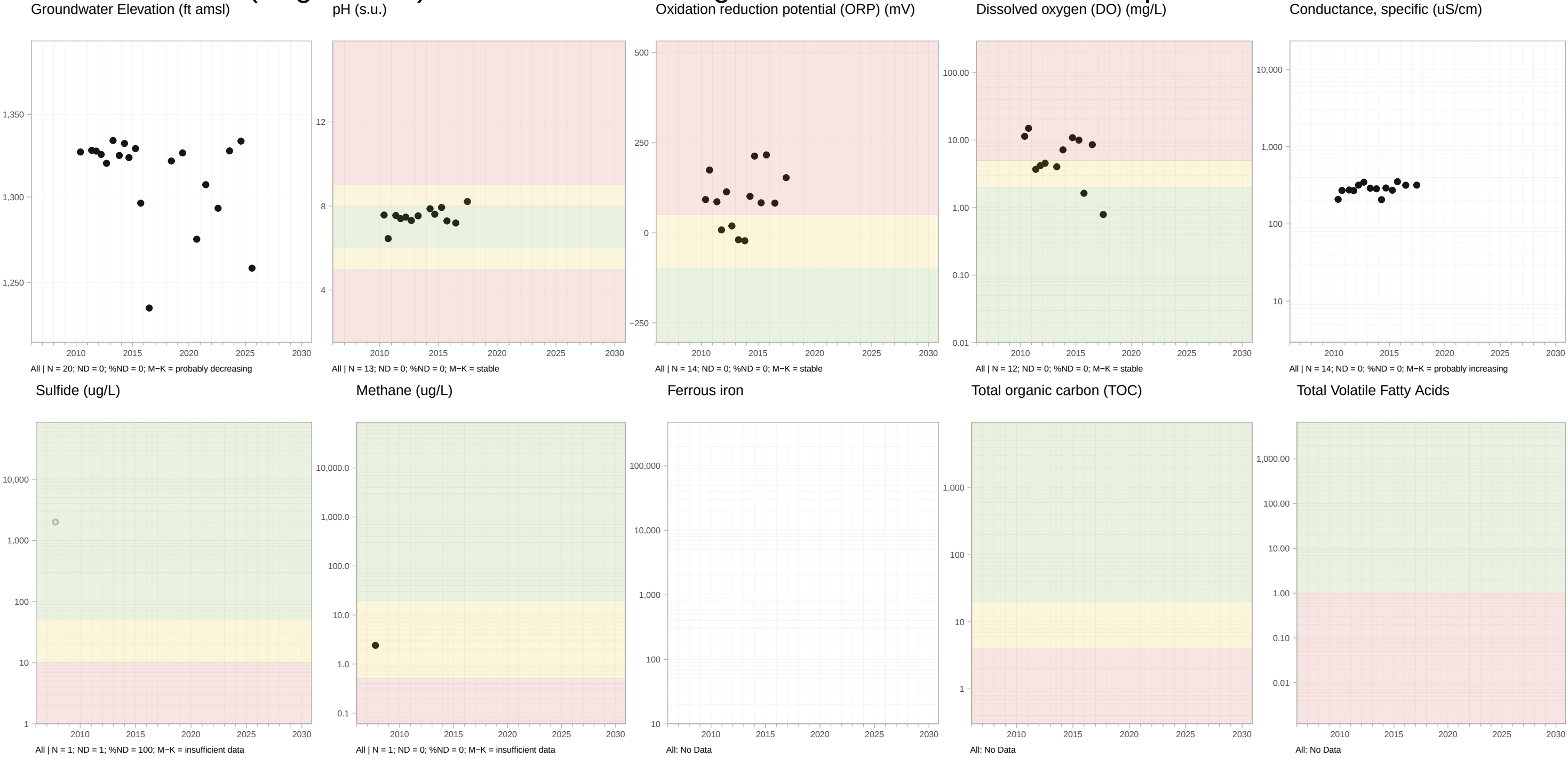


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14D PORT 1 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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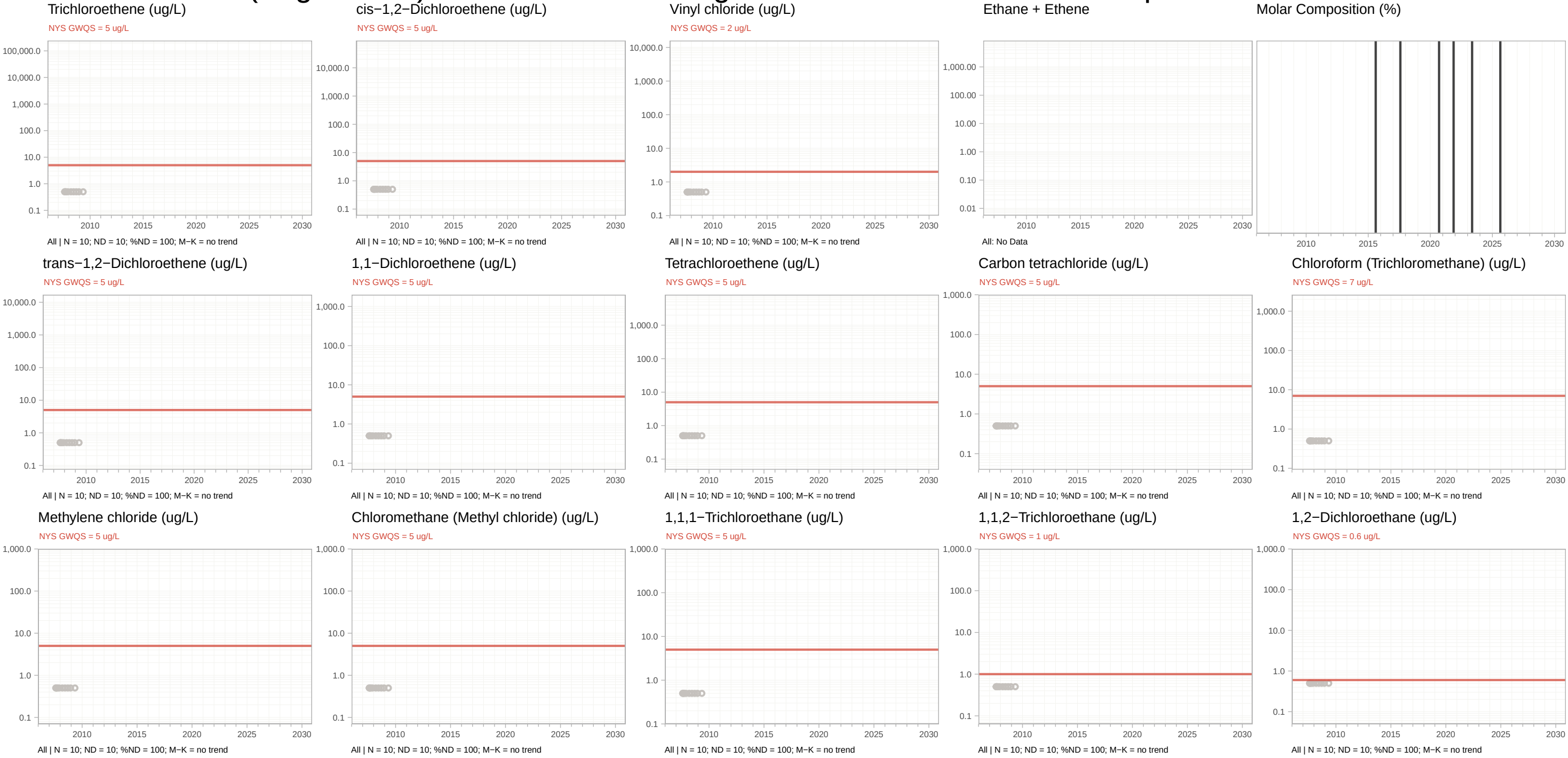
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- Detected result
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- NYS GWQS
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BP–14D PORT 2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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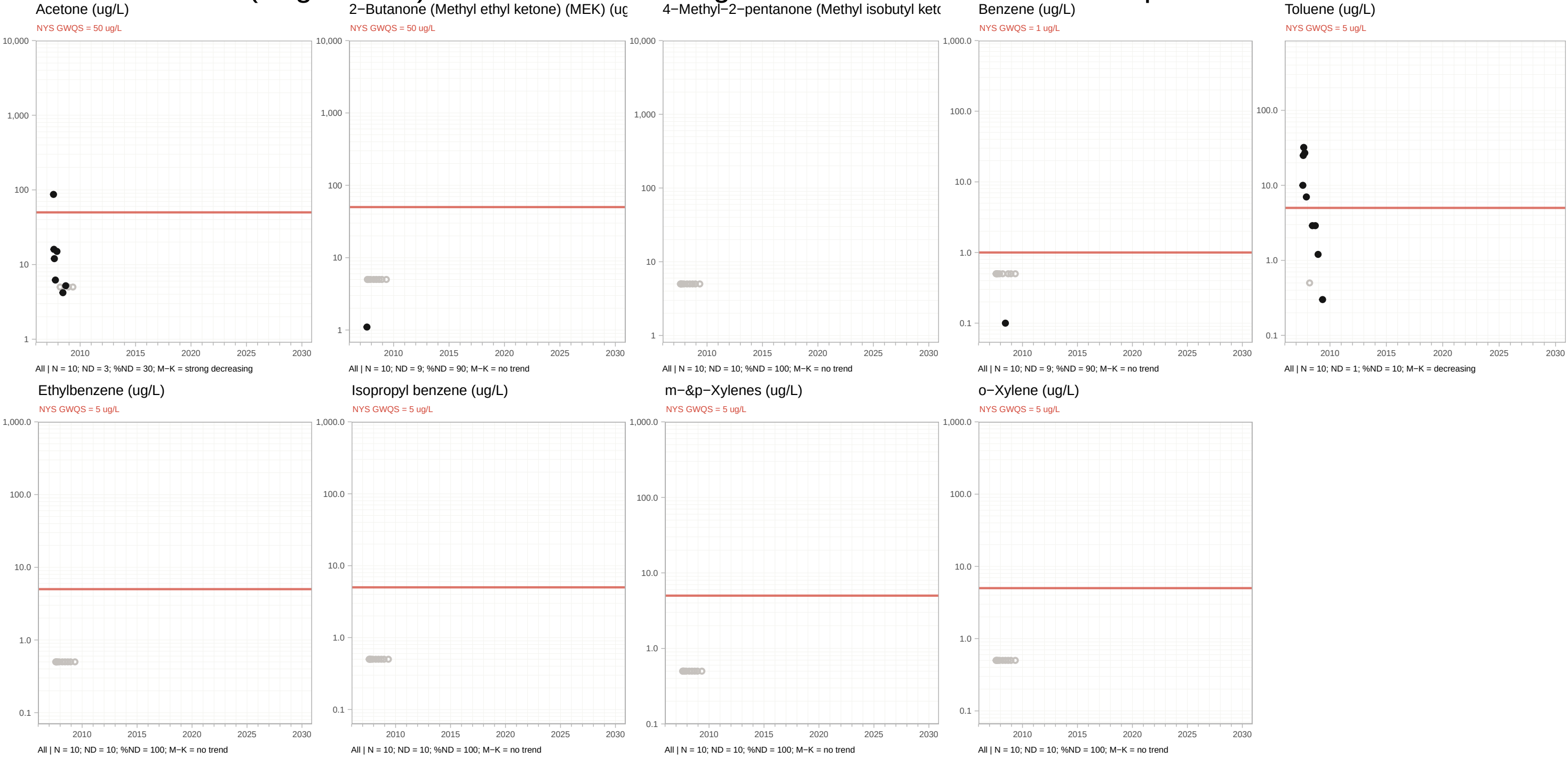
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
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- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-14D PORT 2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

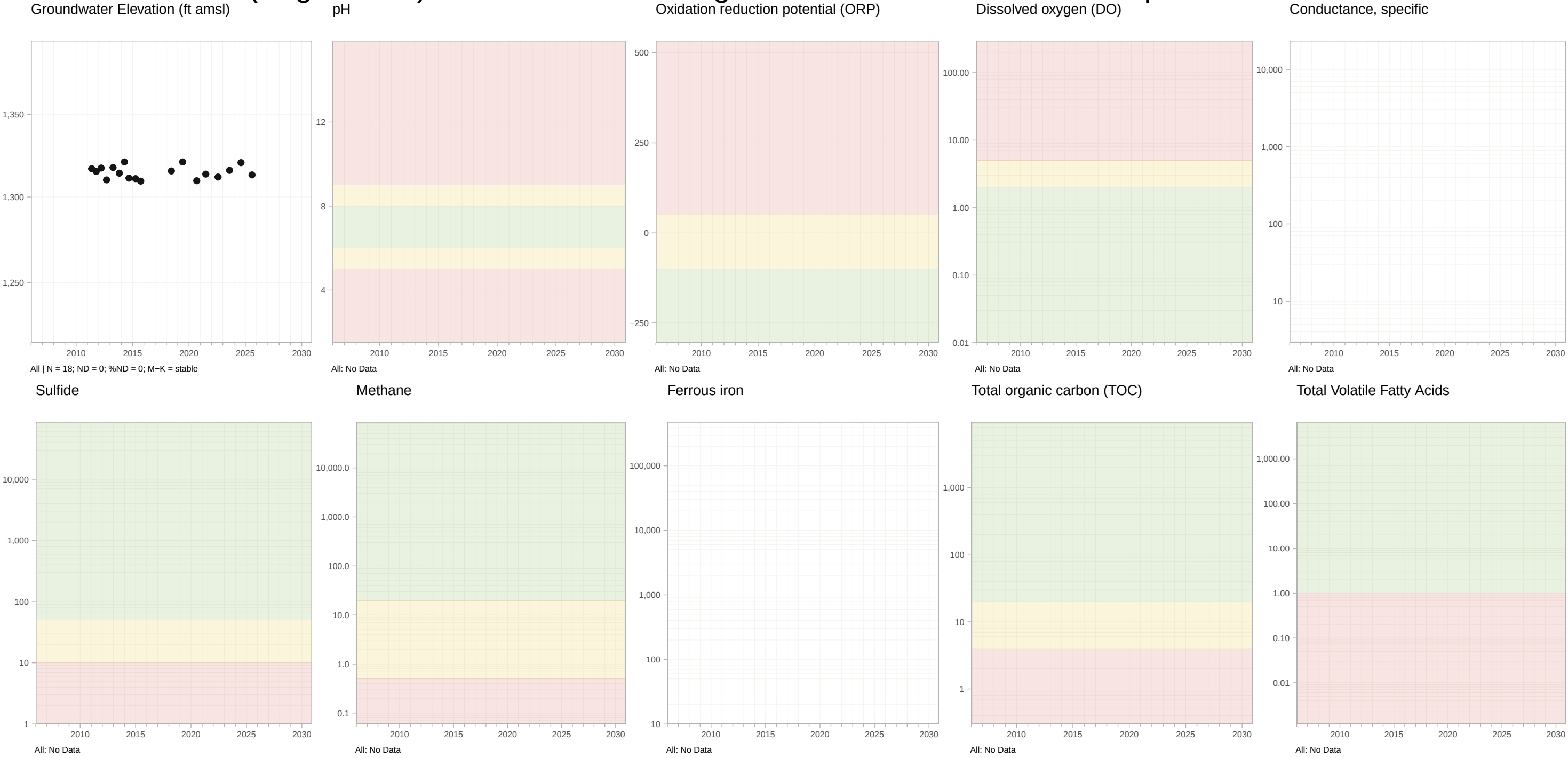


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BP-14D PORT 2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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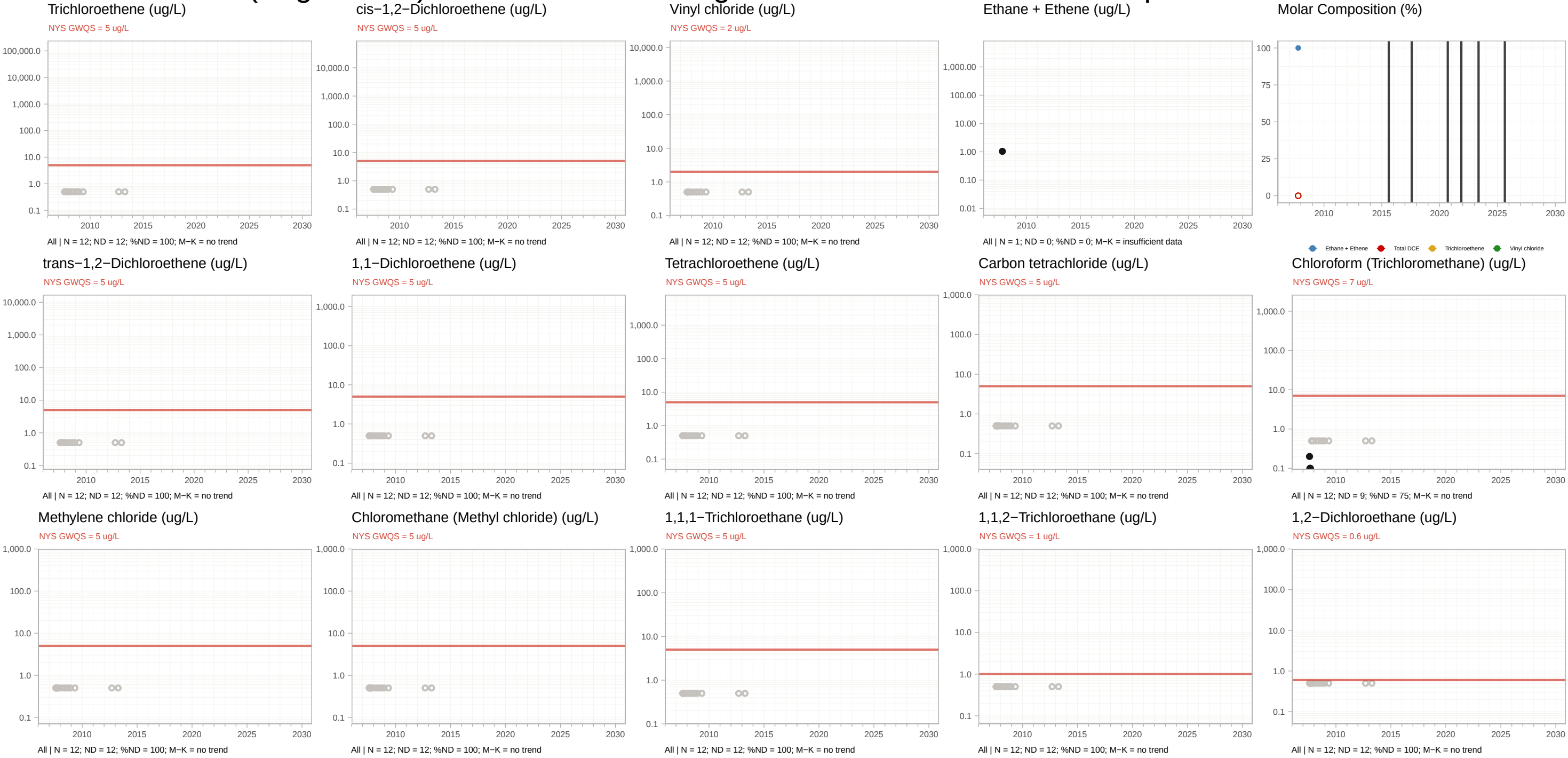
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- Detected result
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BP–14D PORT 3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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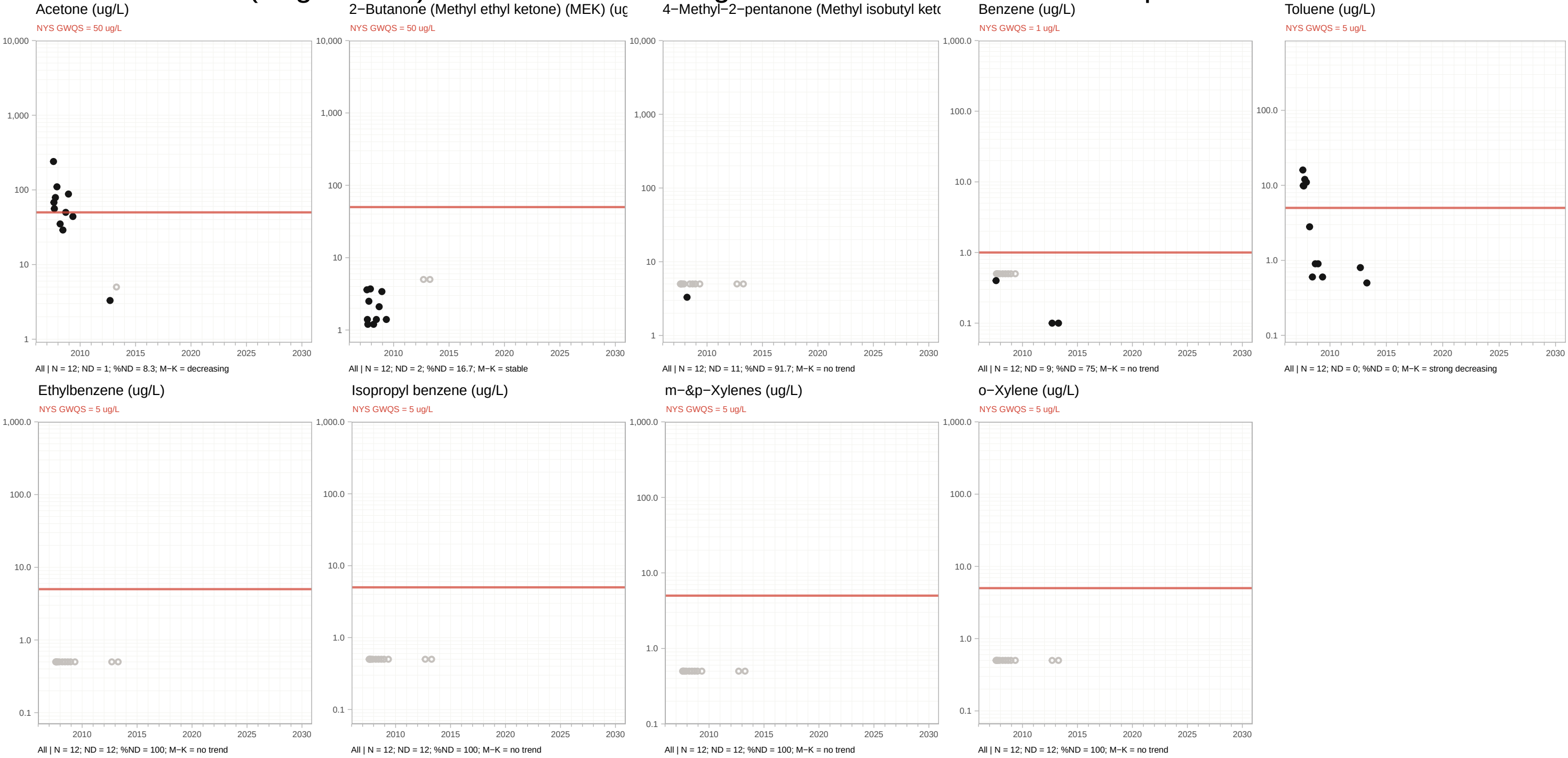
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BP-14D PORT 3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

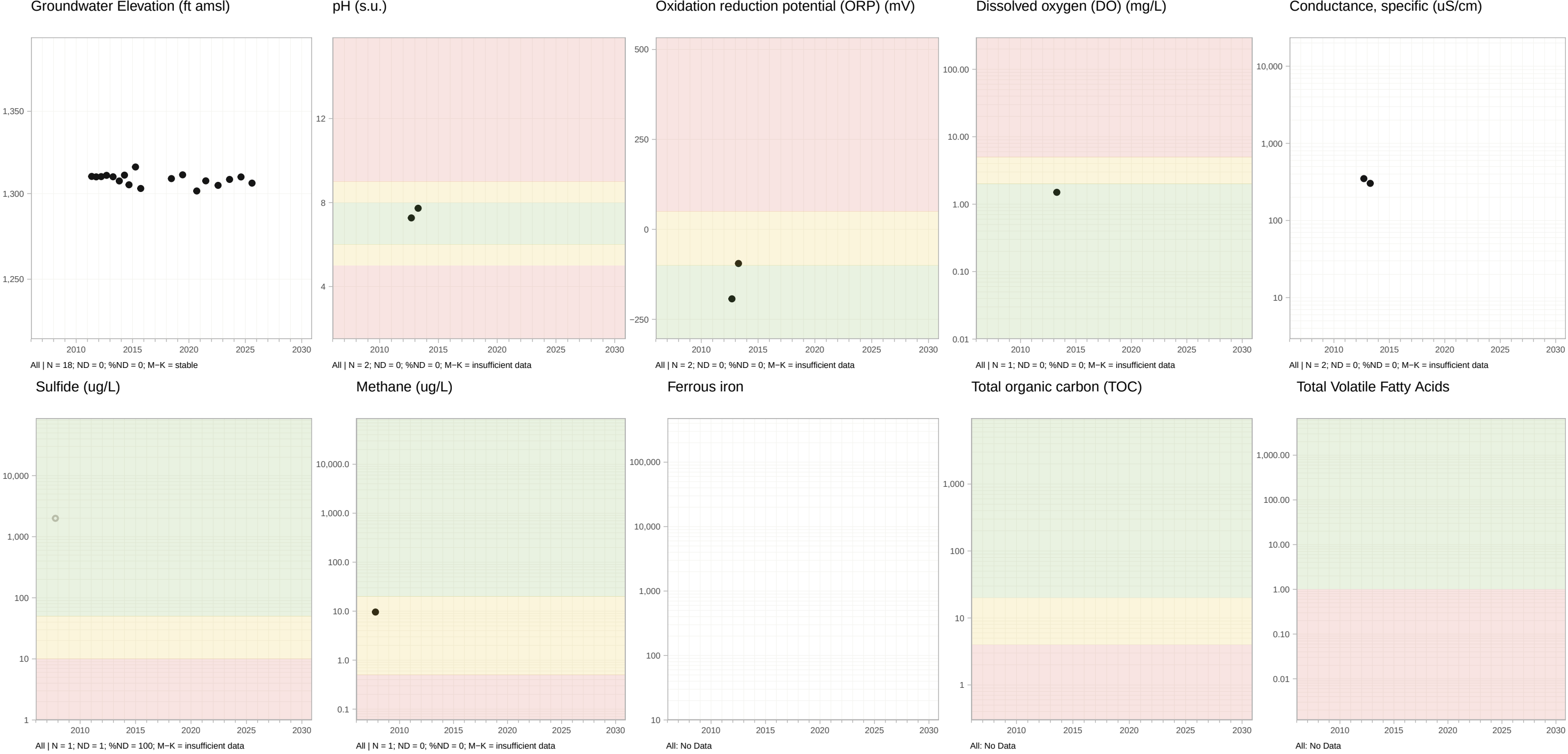


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BP-14D PORT 3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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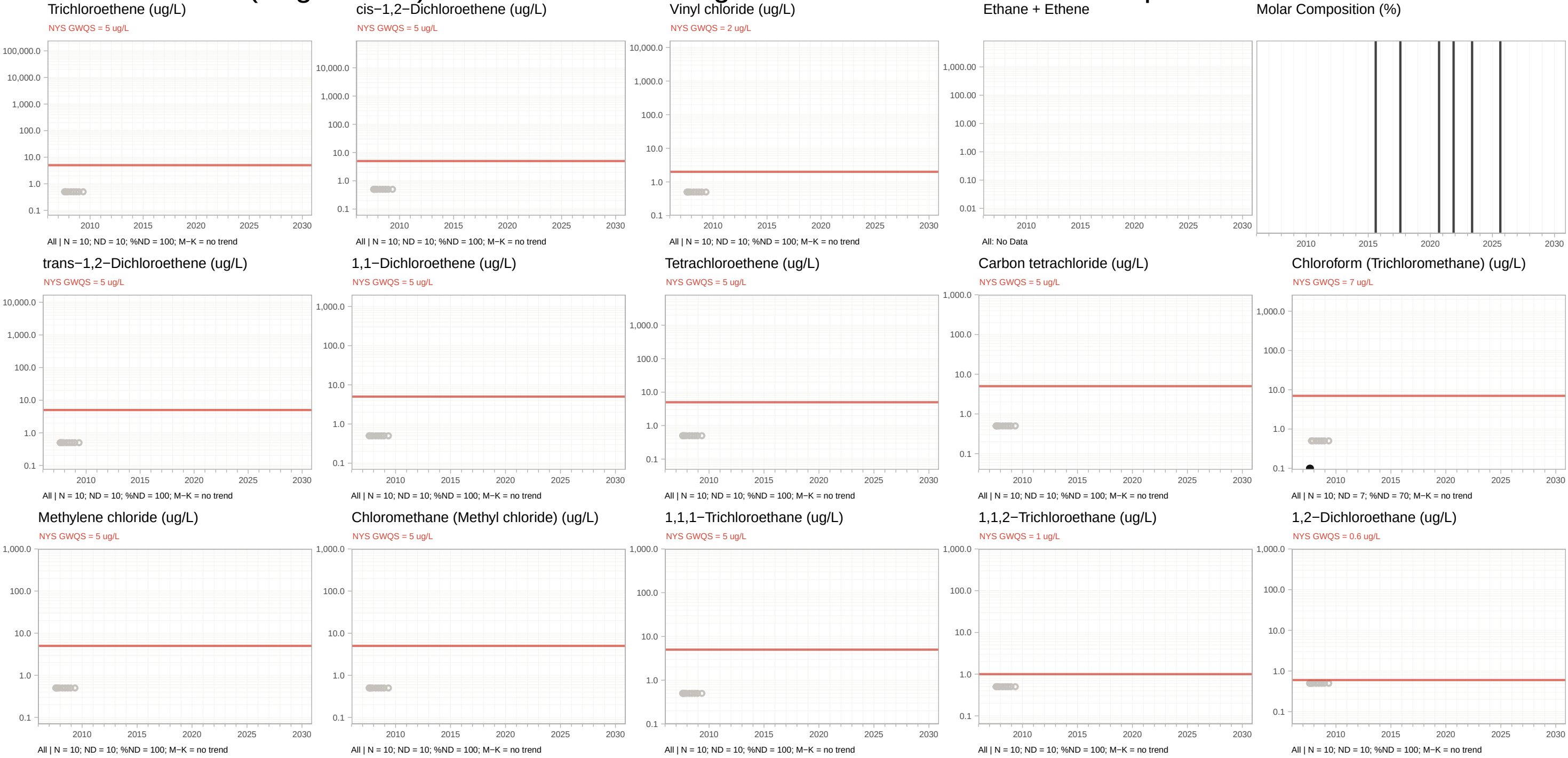
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BP–14D PORT 4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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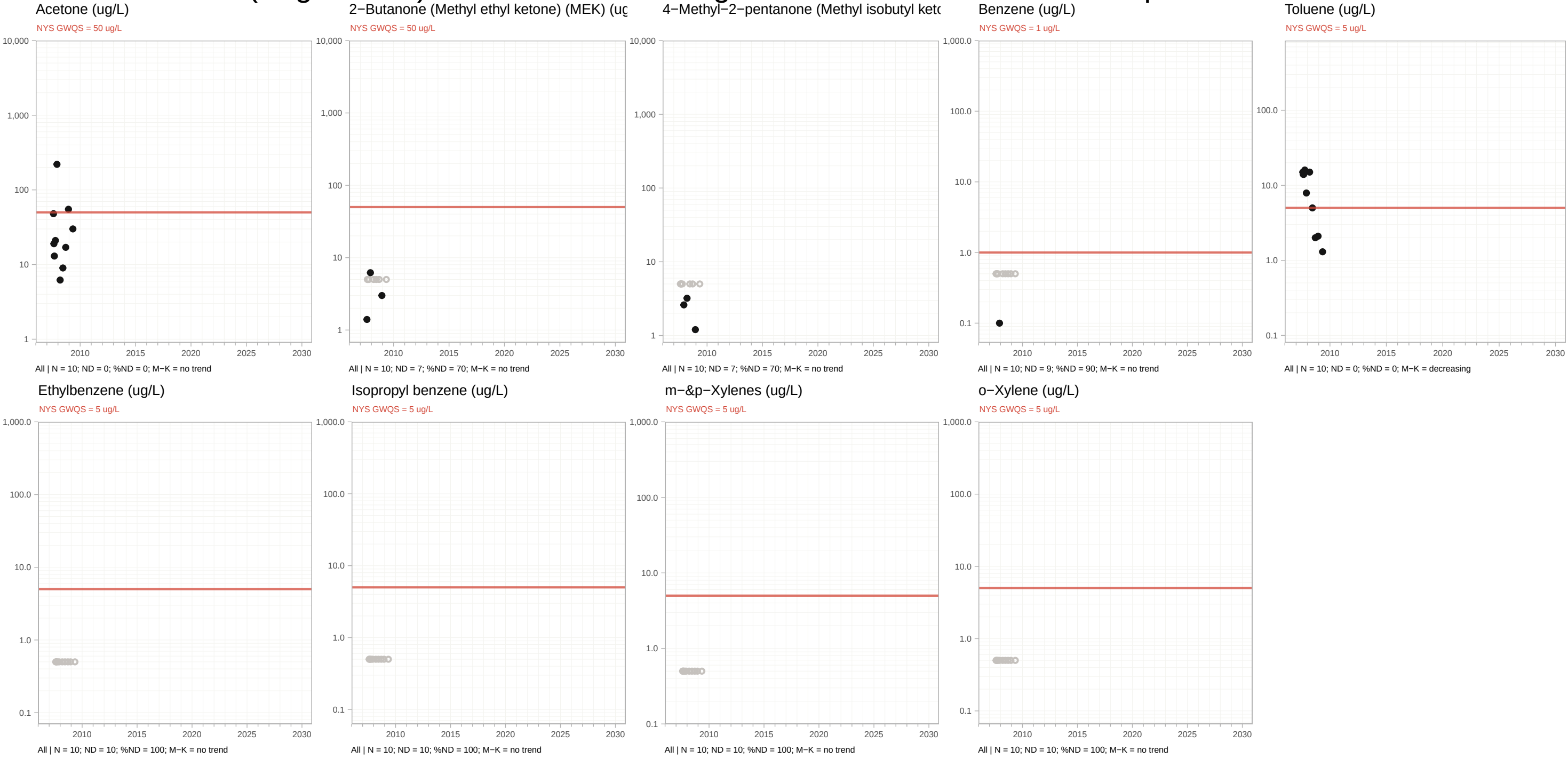
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- Detected result
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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14D PORT 4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

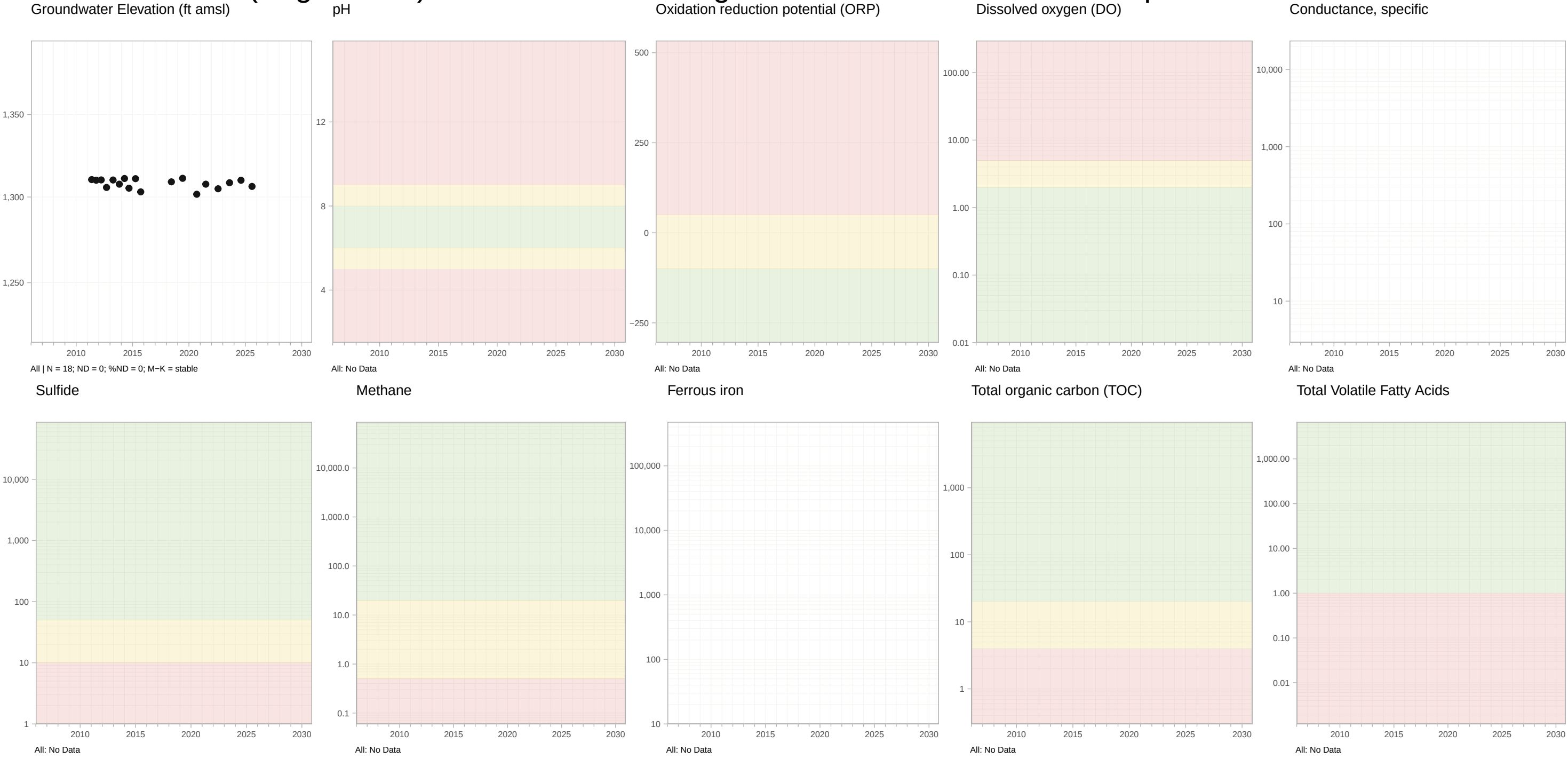


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BP-14D PORT 4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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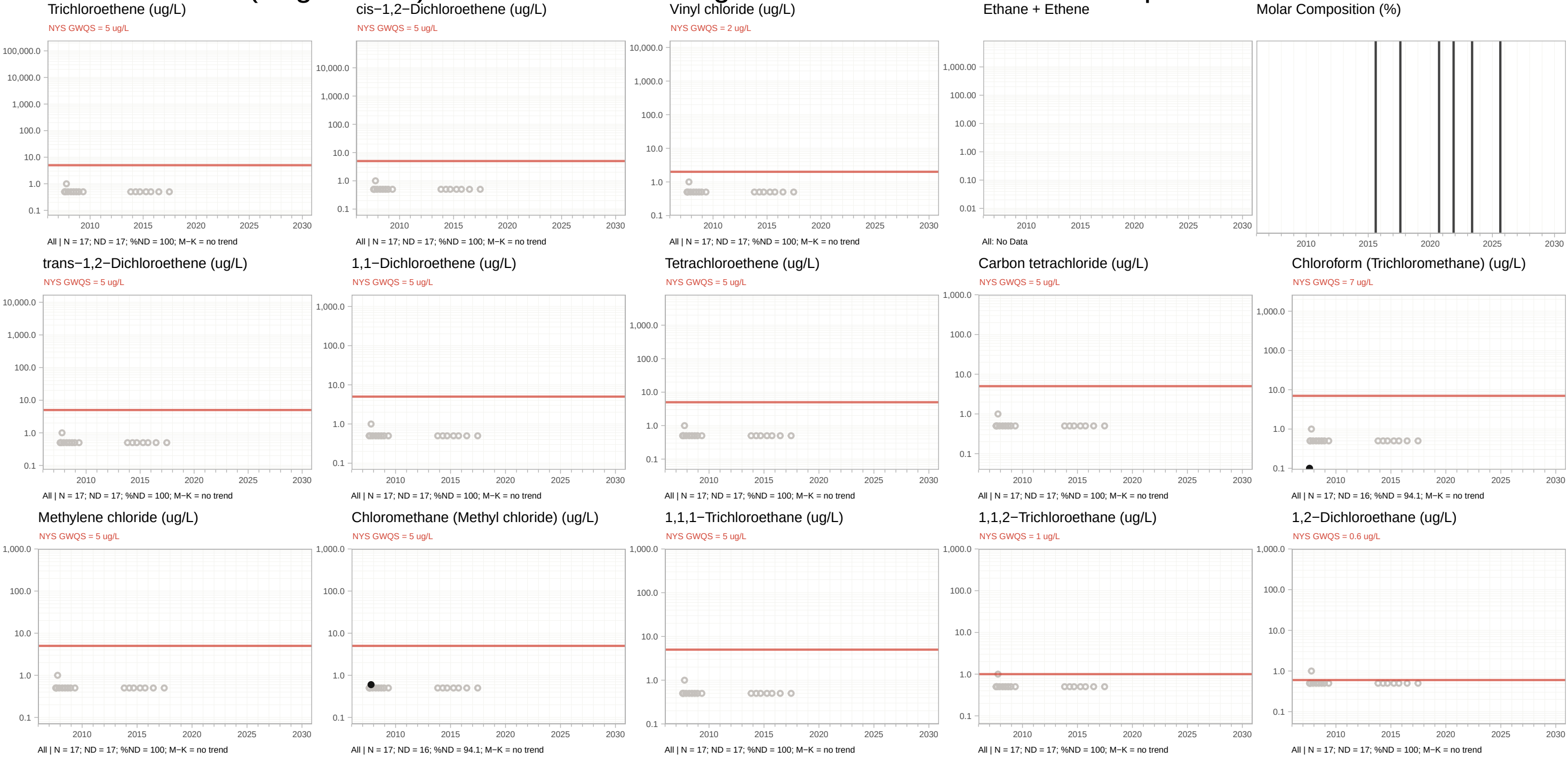
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BP–14D PORT 5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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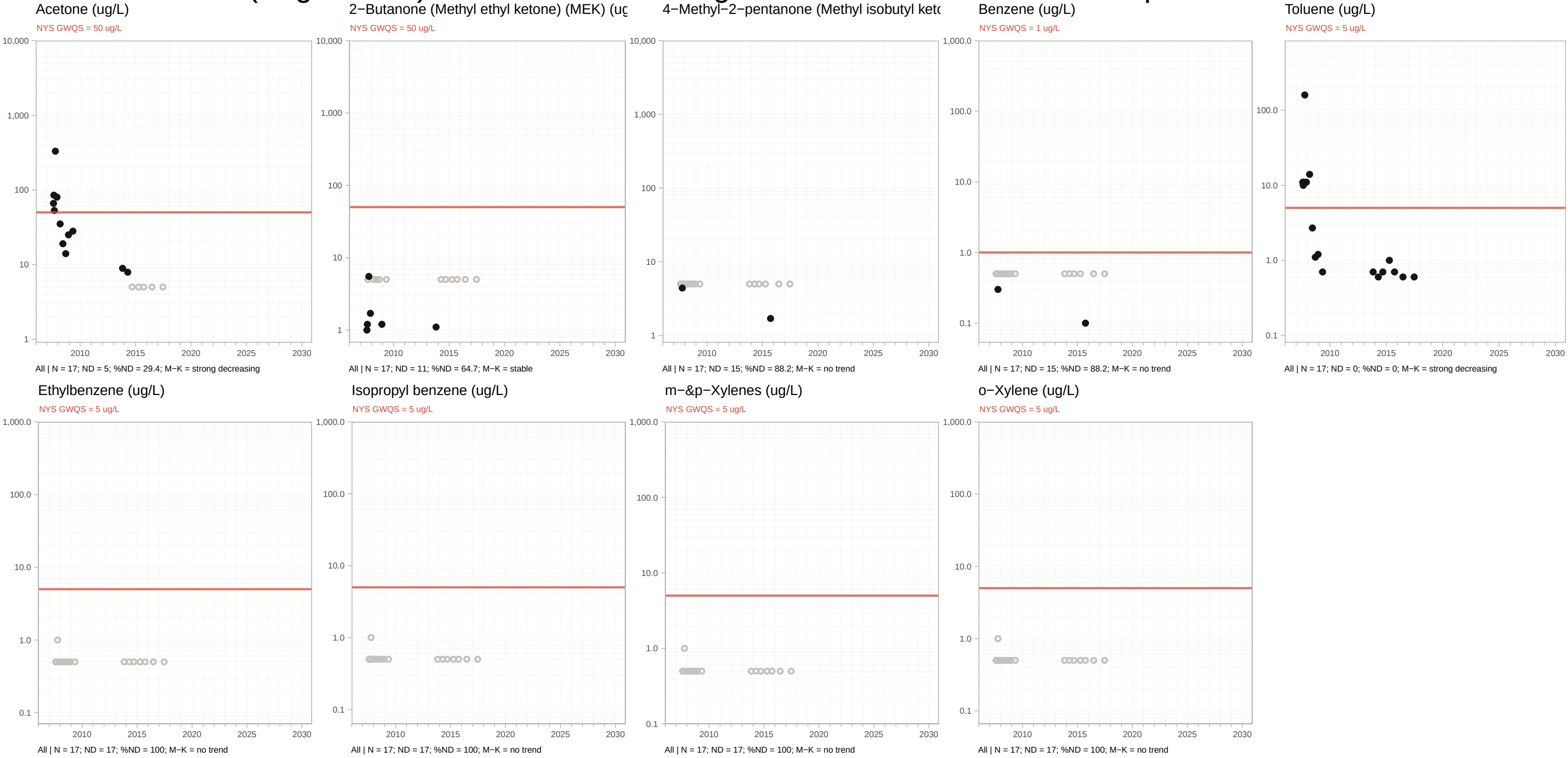
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BP-14D PORT 5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

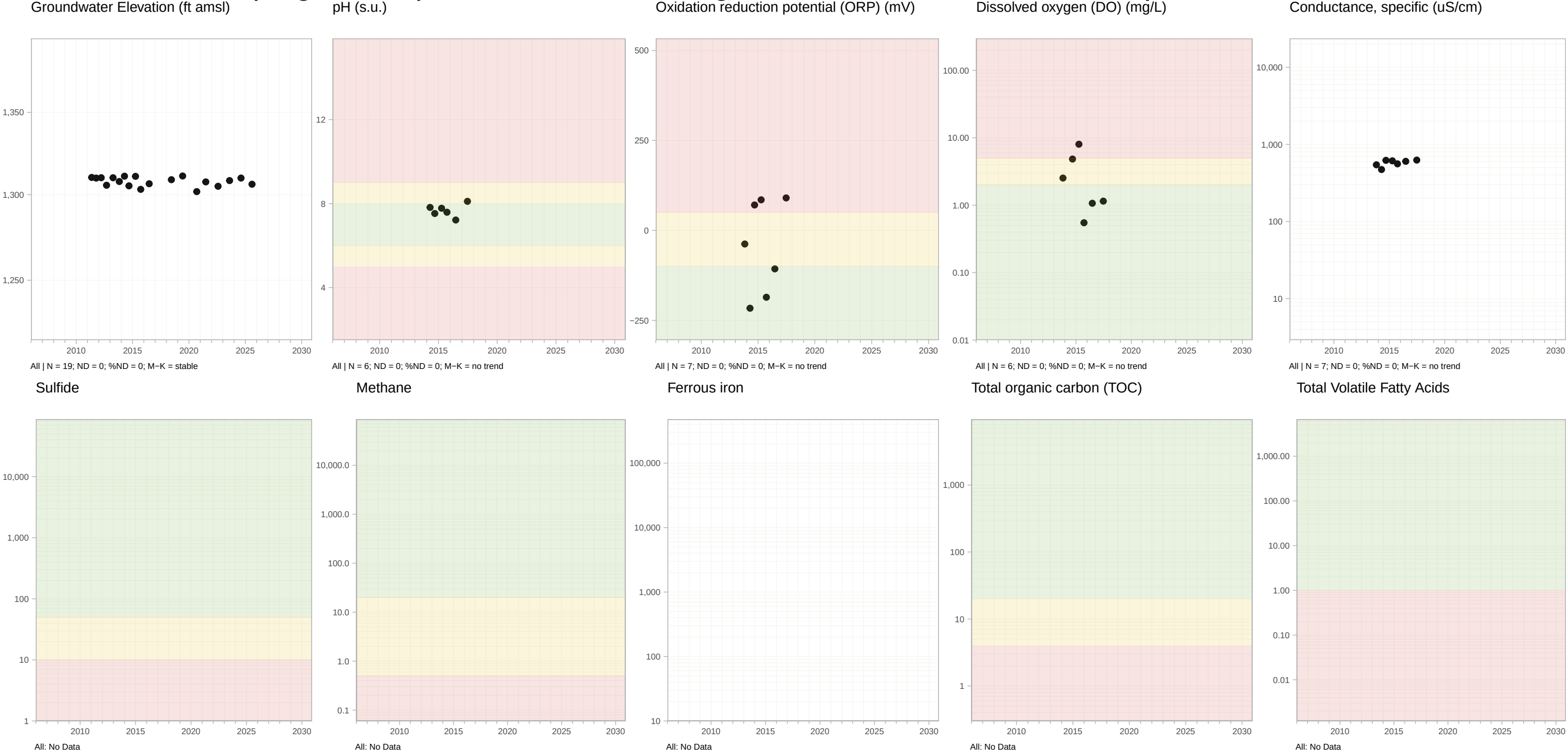


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BP–14D PORT 5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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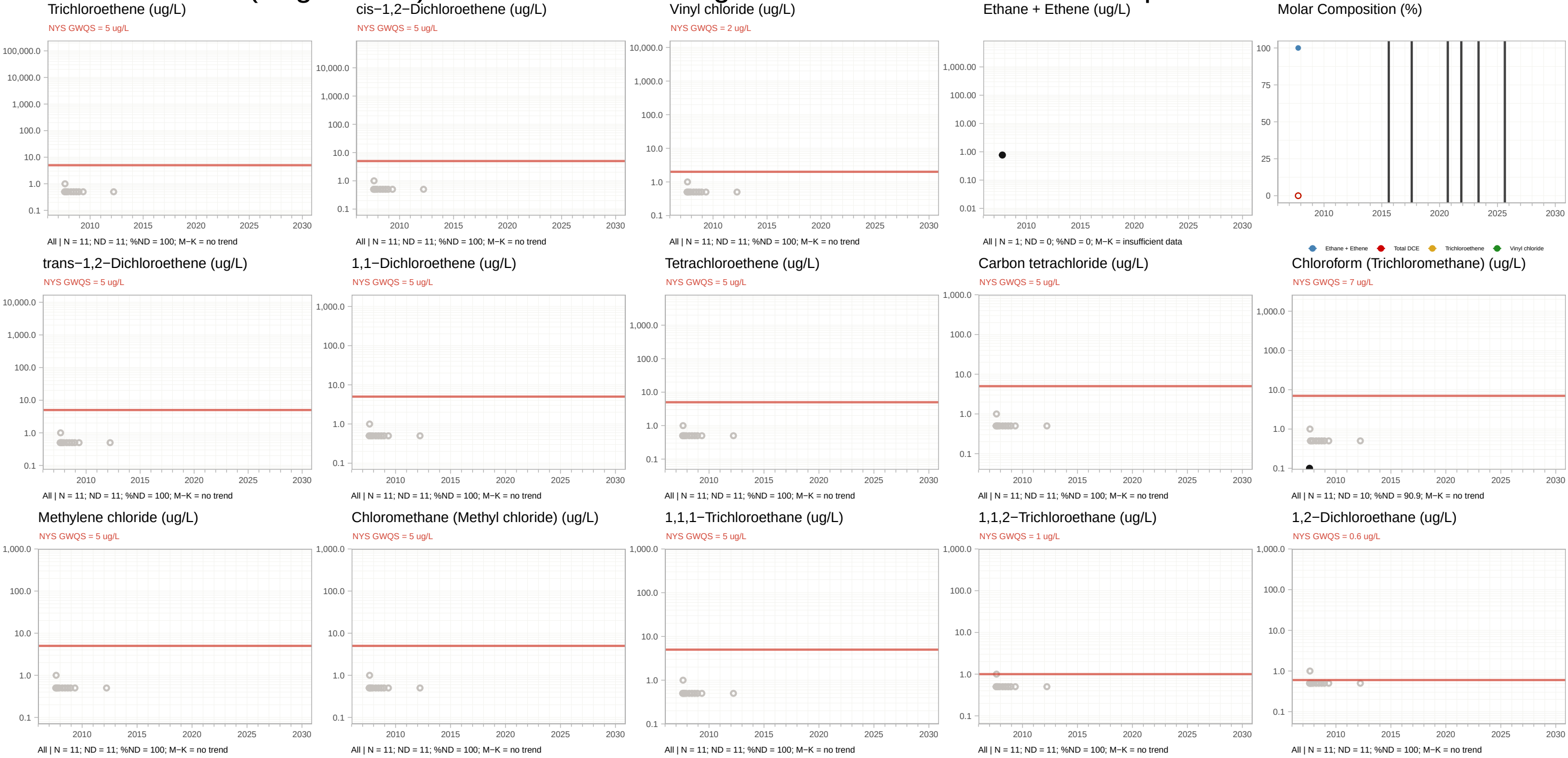
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14D PORT 6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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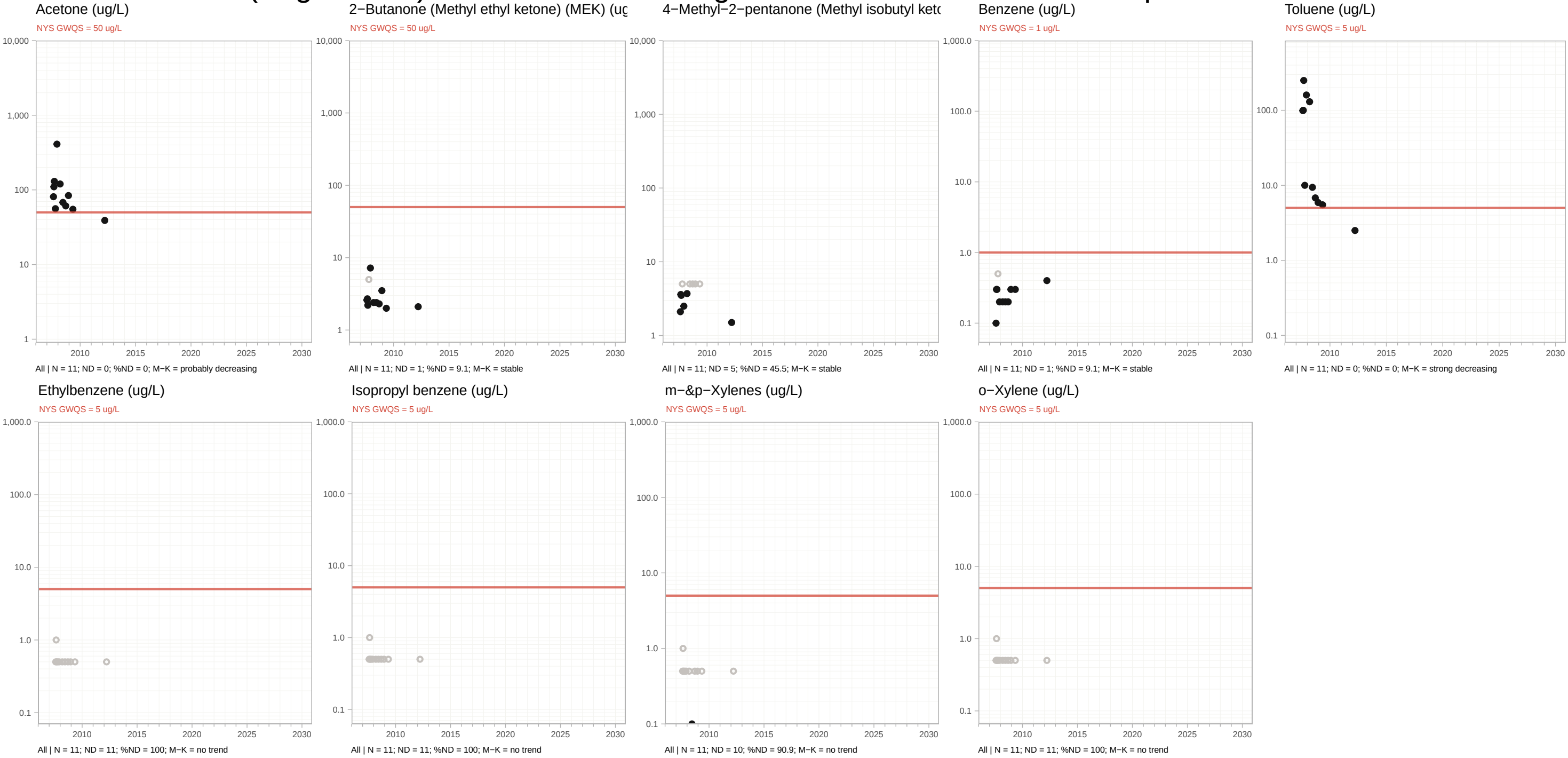
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–14D PORT 6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP–14D PORT 6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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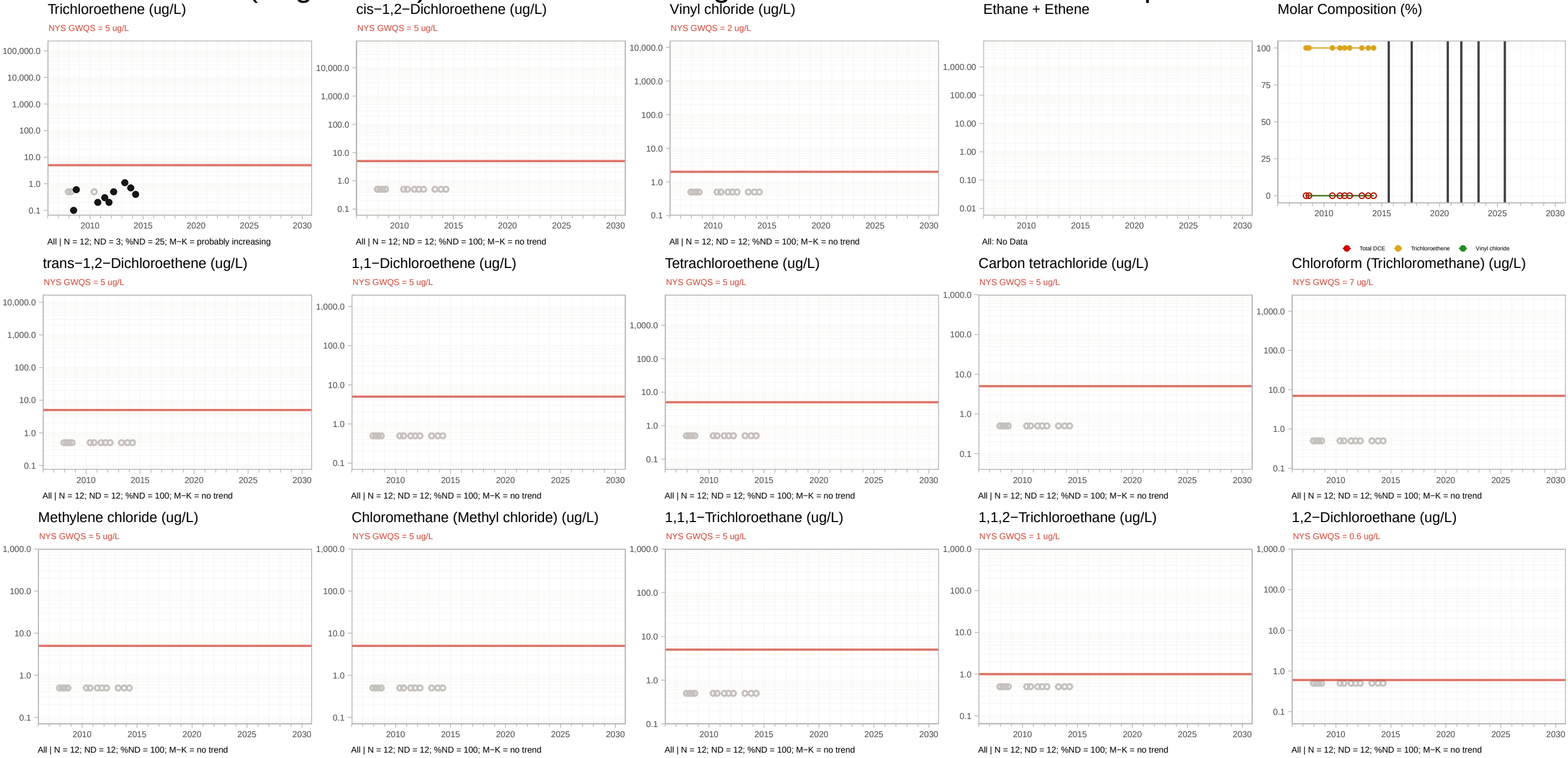
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BP–15D PORT 1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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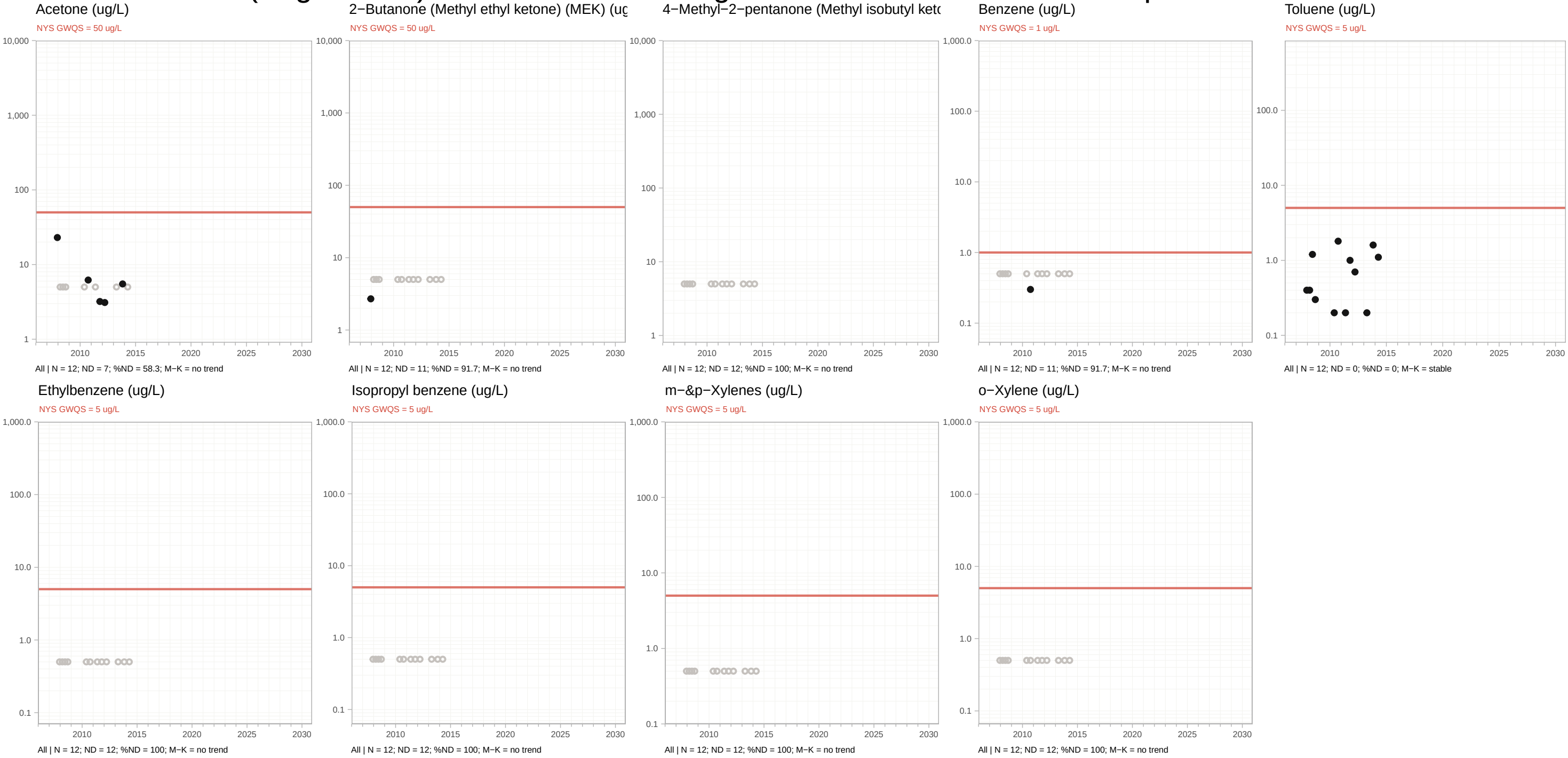
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BP–15D PORT 1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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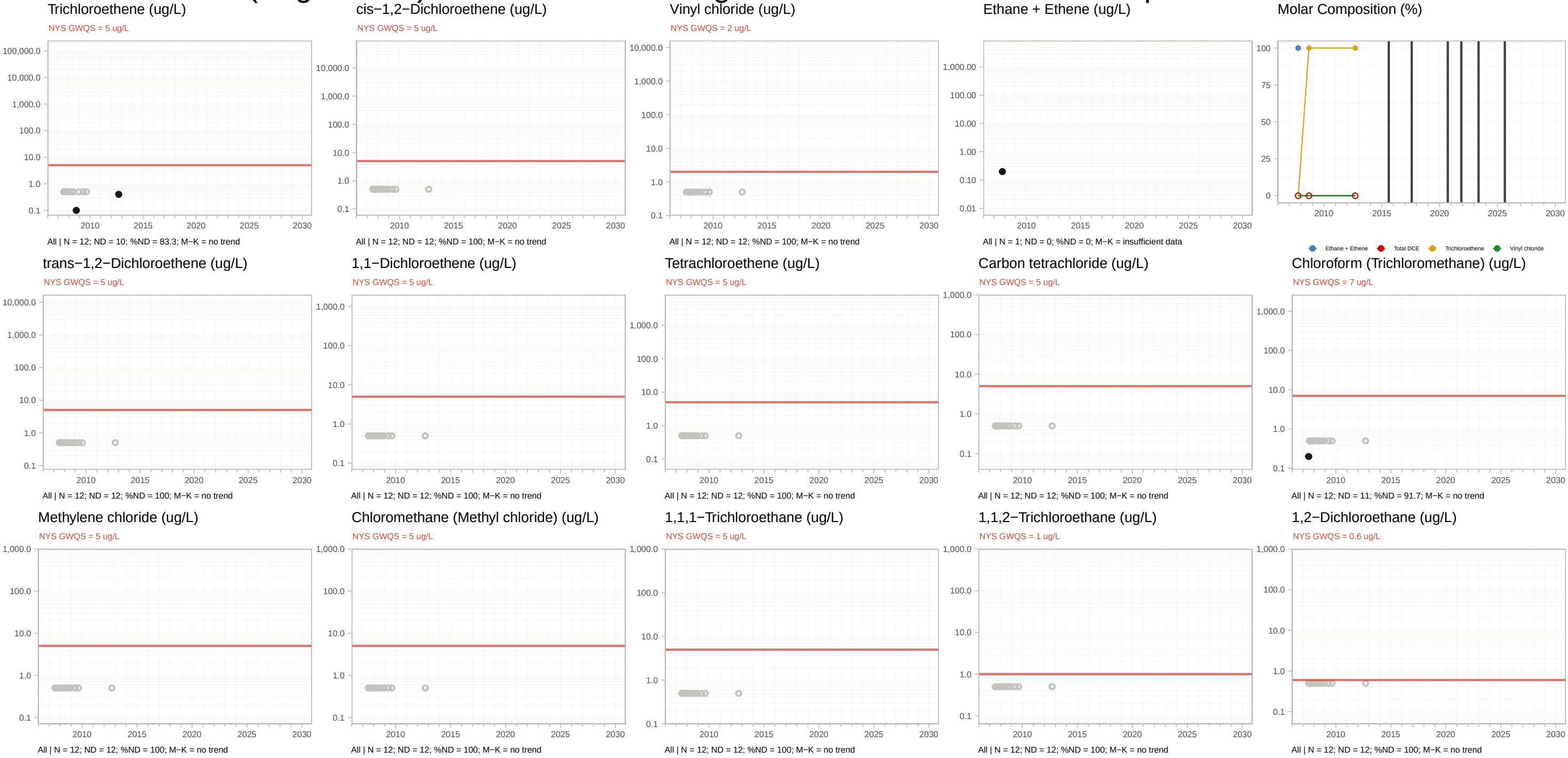
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15D PORT 2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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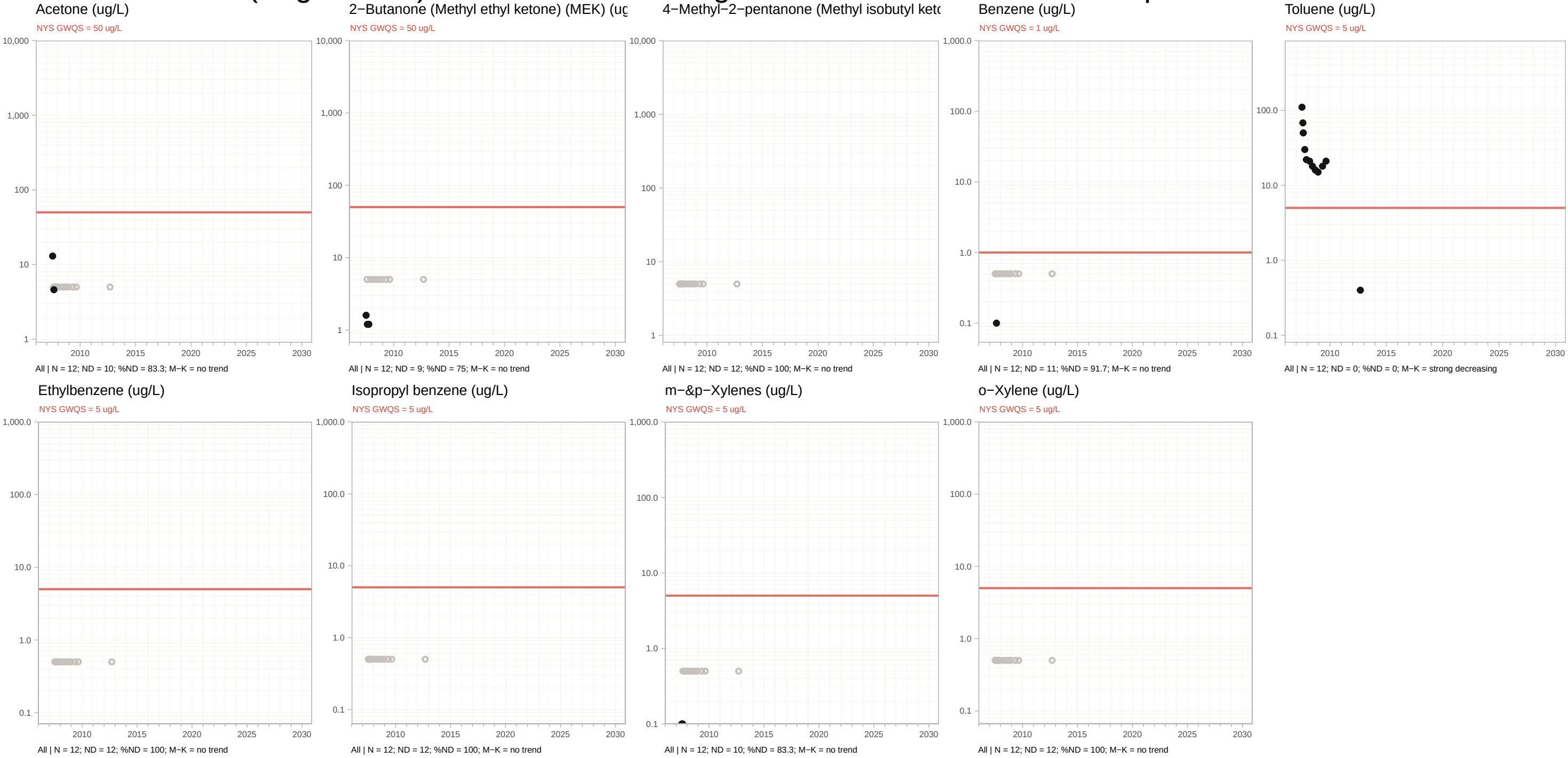
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-15D PORT 2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

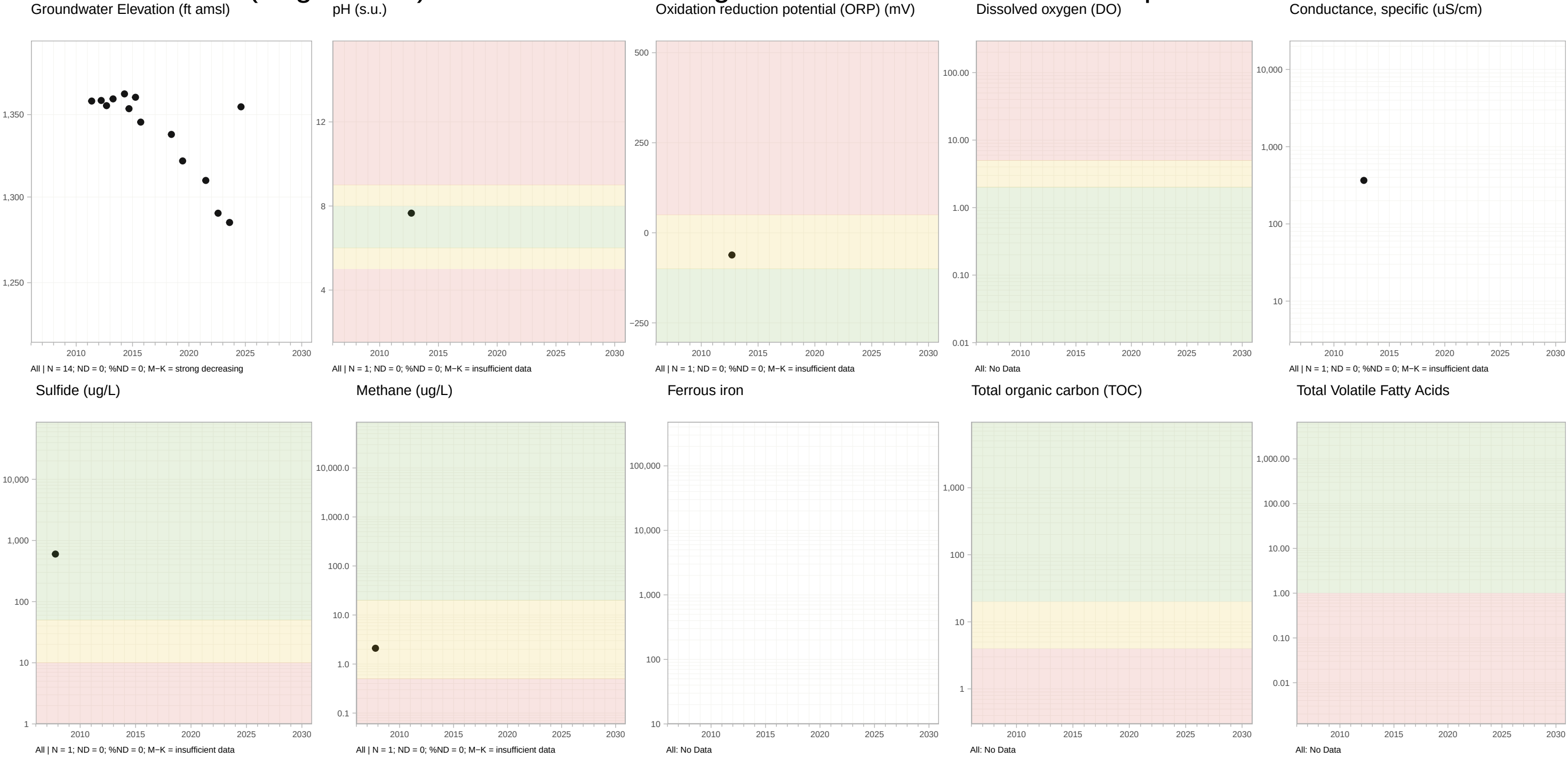


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- Detected result
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- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15D PORT 2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

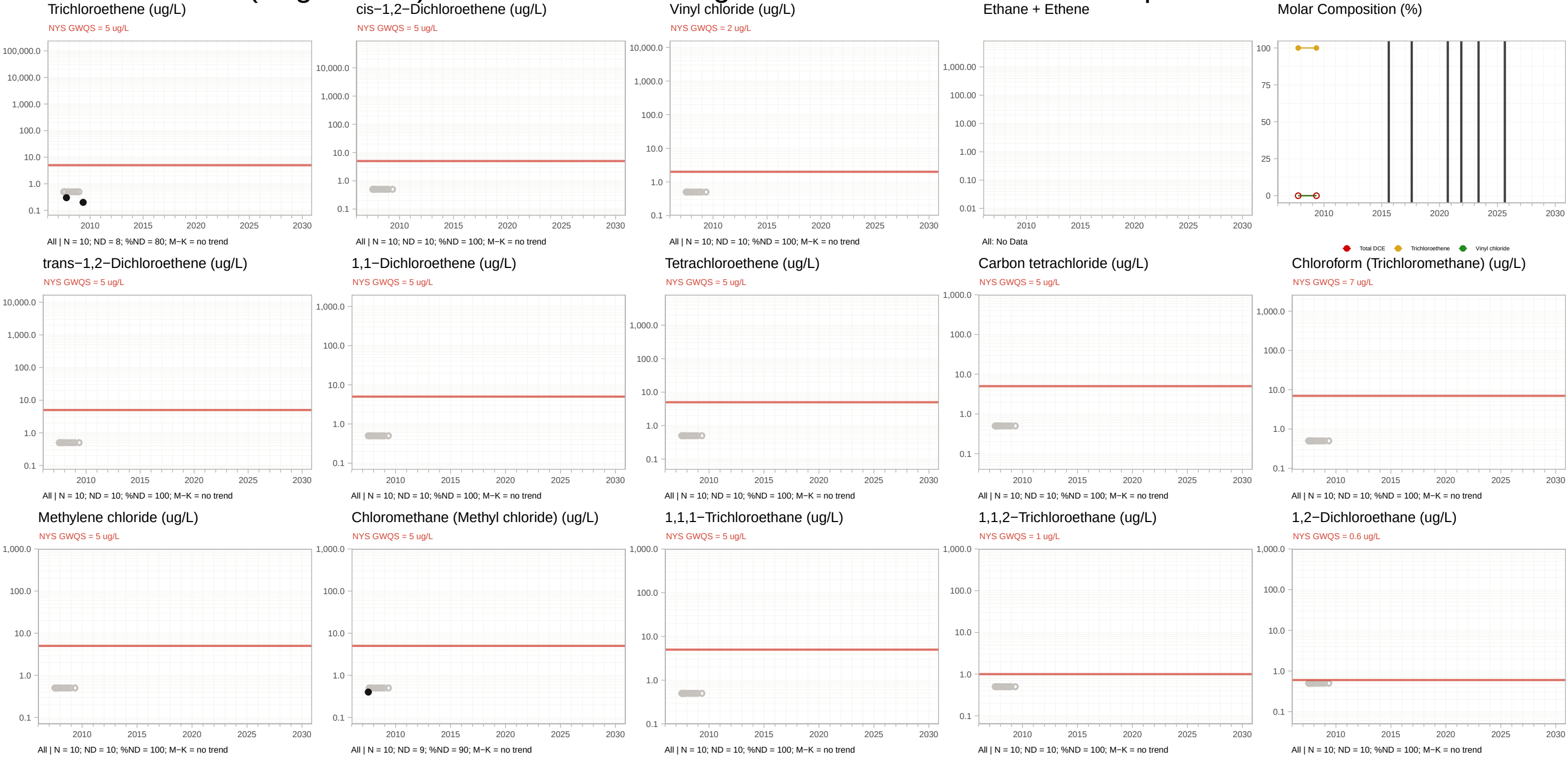


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- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15D PORT 3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

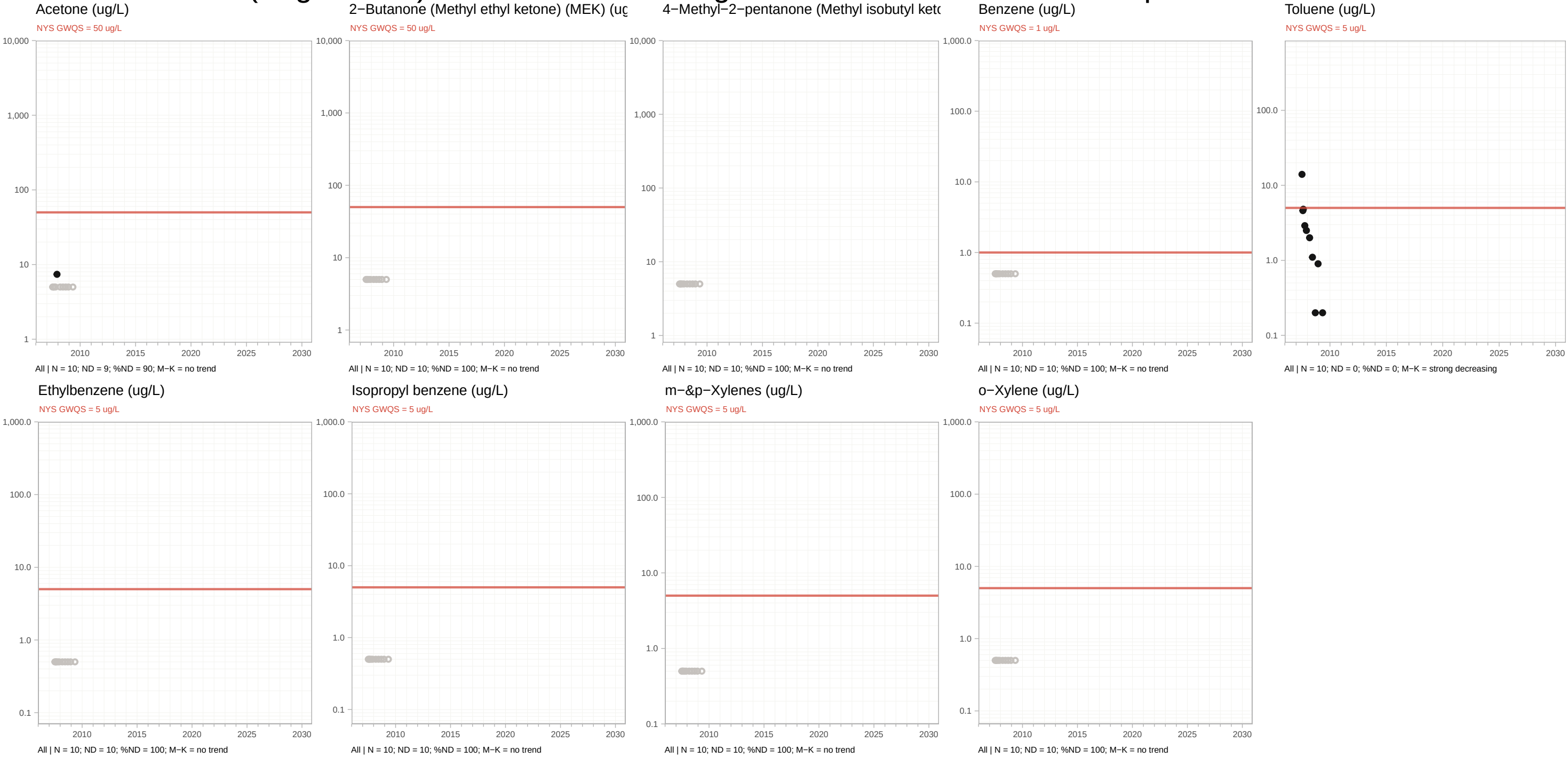


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BP-15D PORT 3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

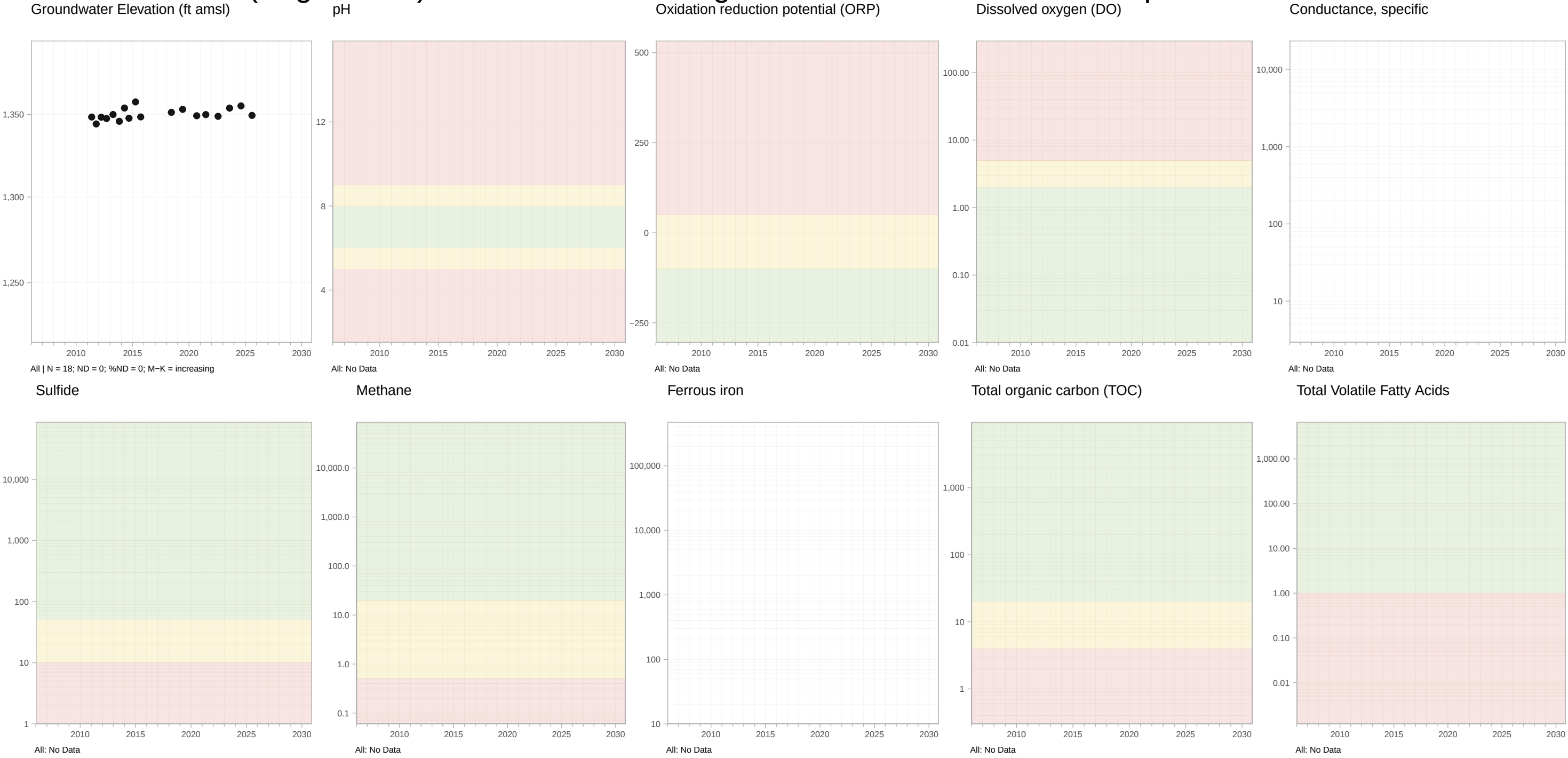


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BP-15D PORT 3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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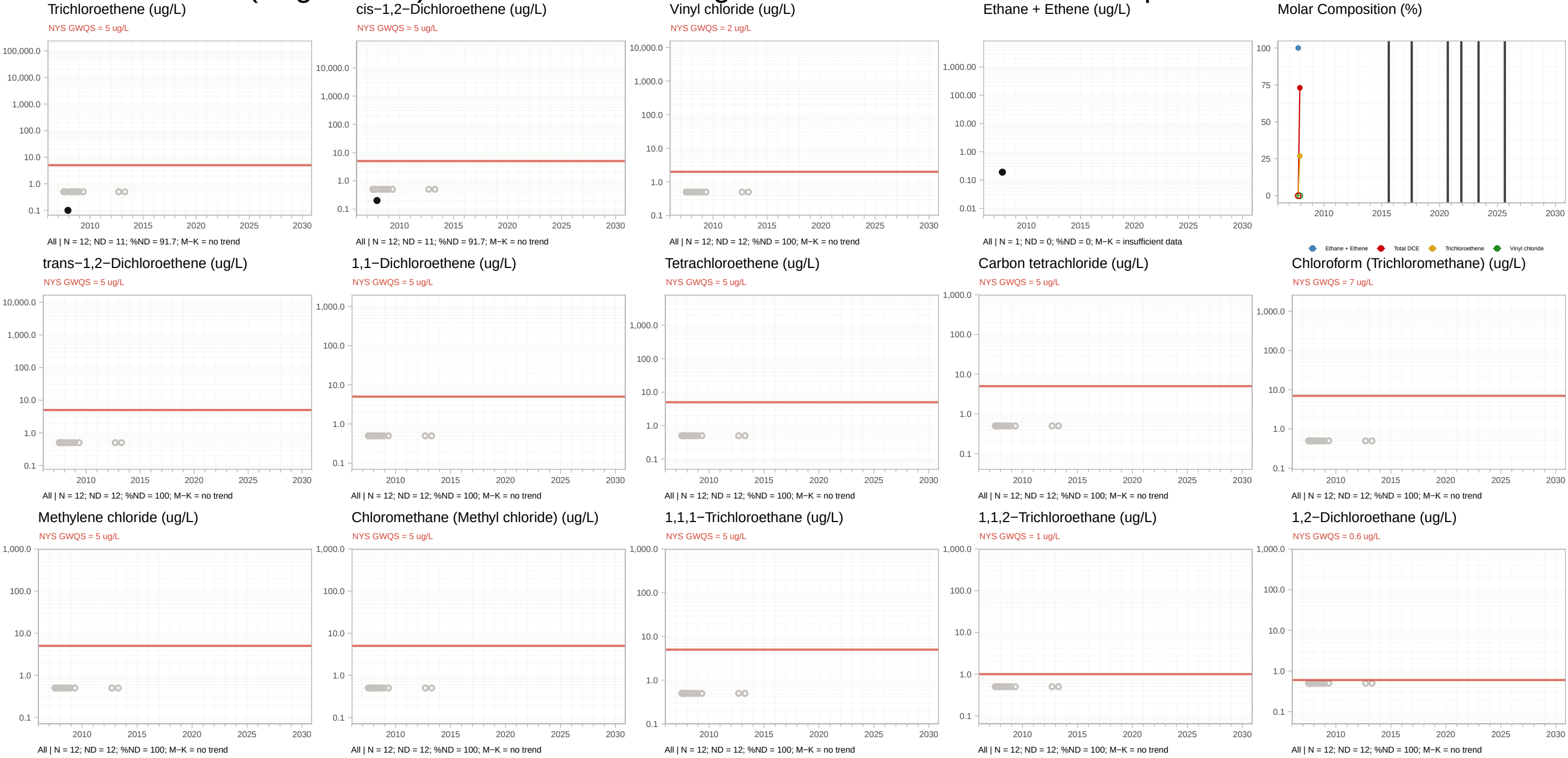
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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
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BP–15D PORT 4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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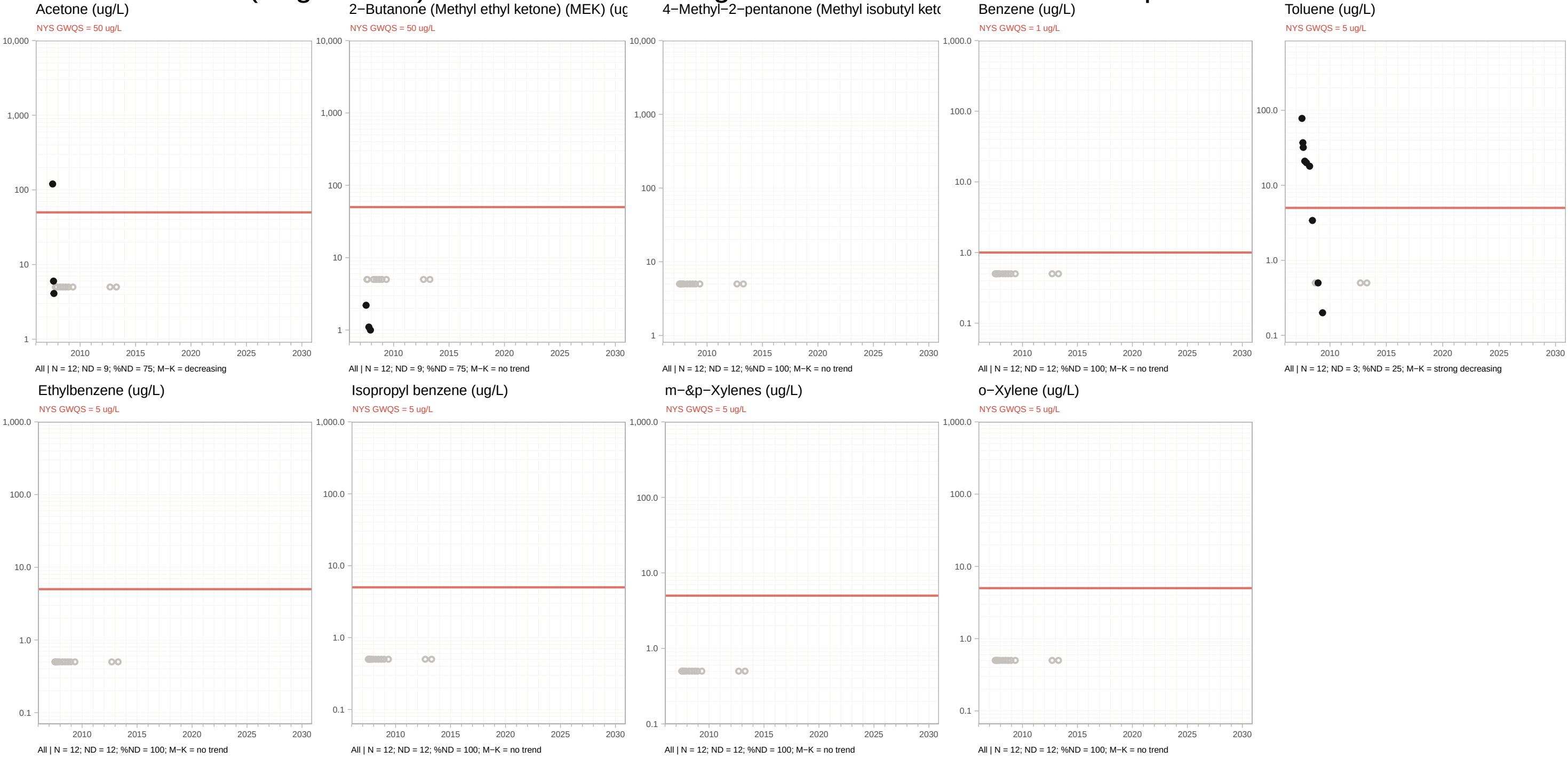
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- Detected result
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BP–15D PORT 4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP-15D PORT 4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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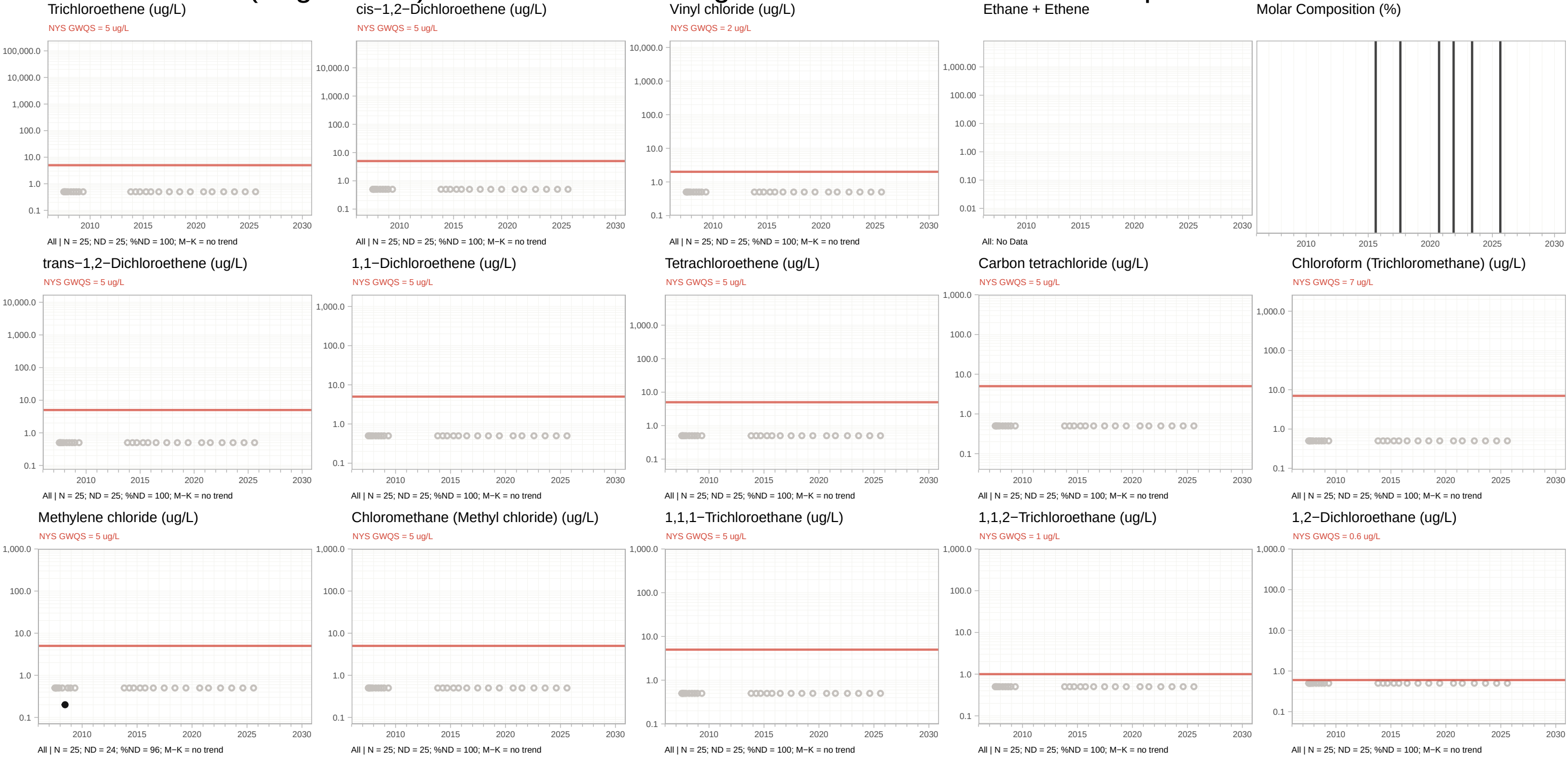
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BP–15D PORT 5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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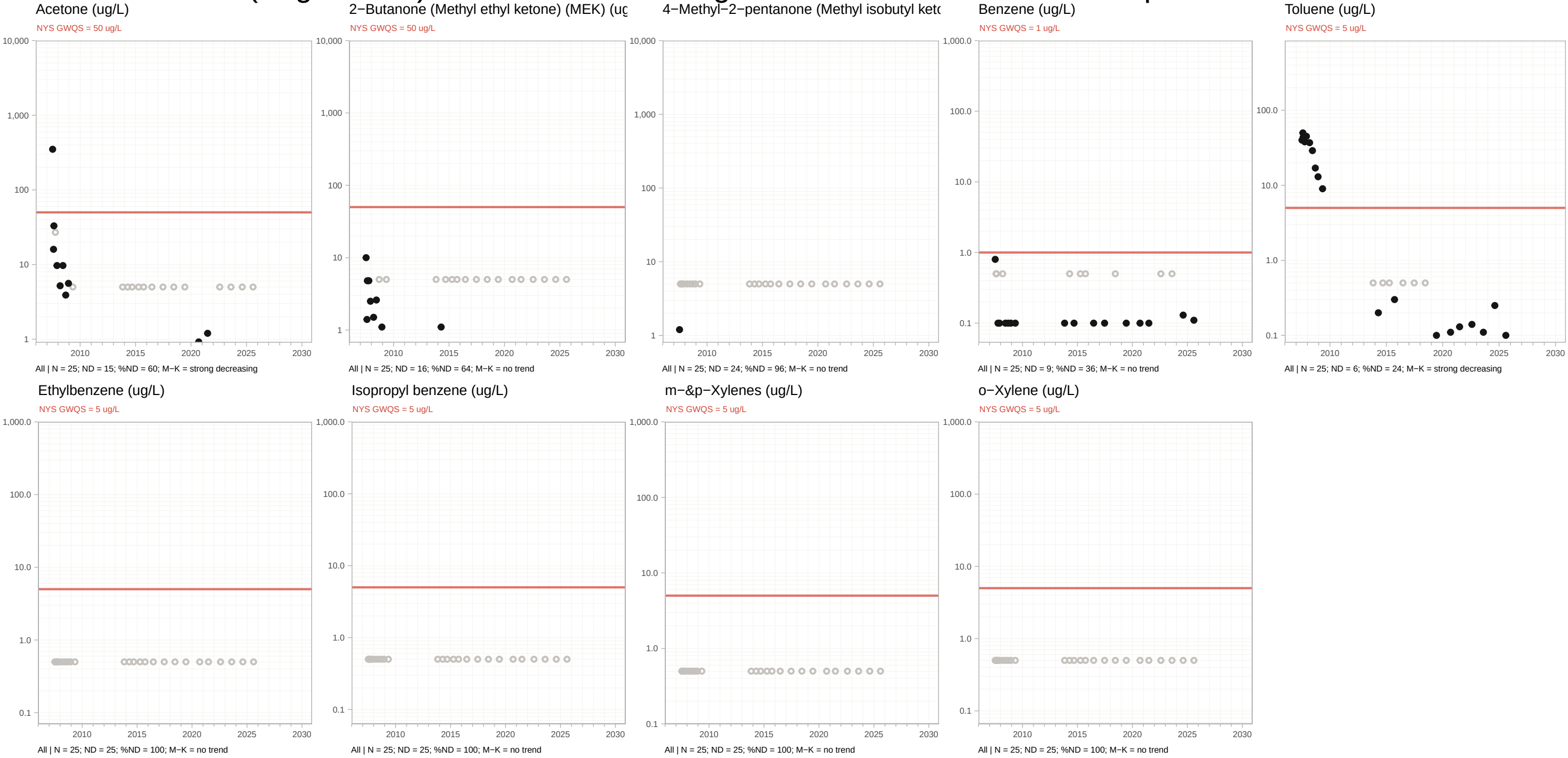
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BP-15D PORT 5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP-15D PORT 5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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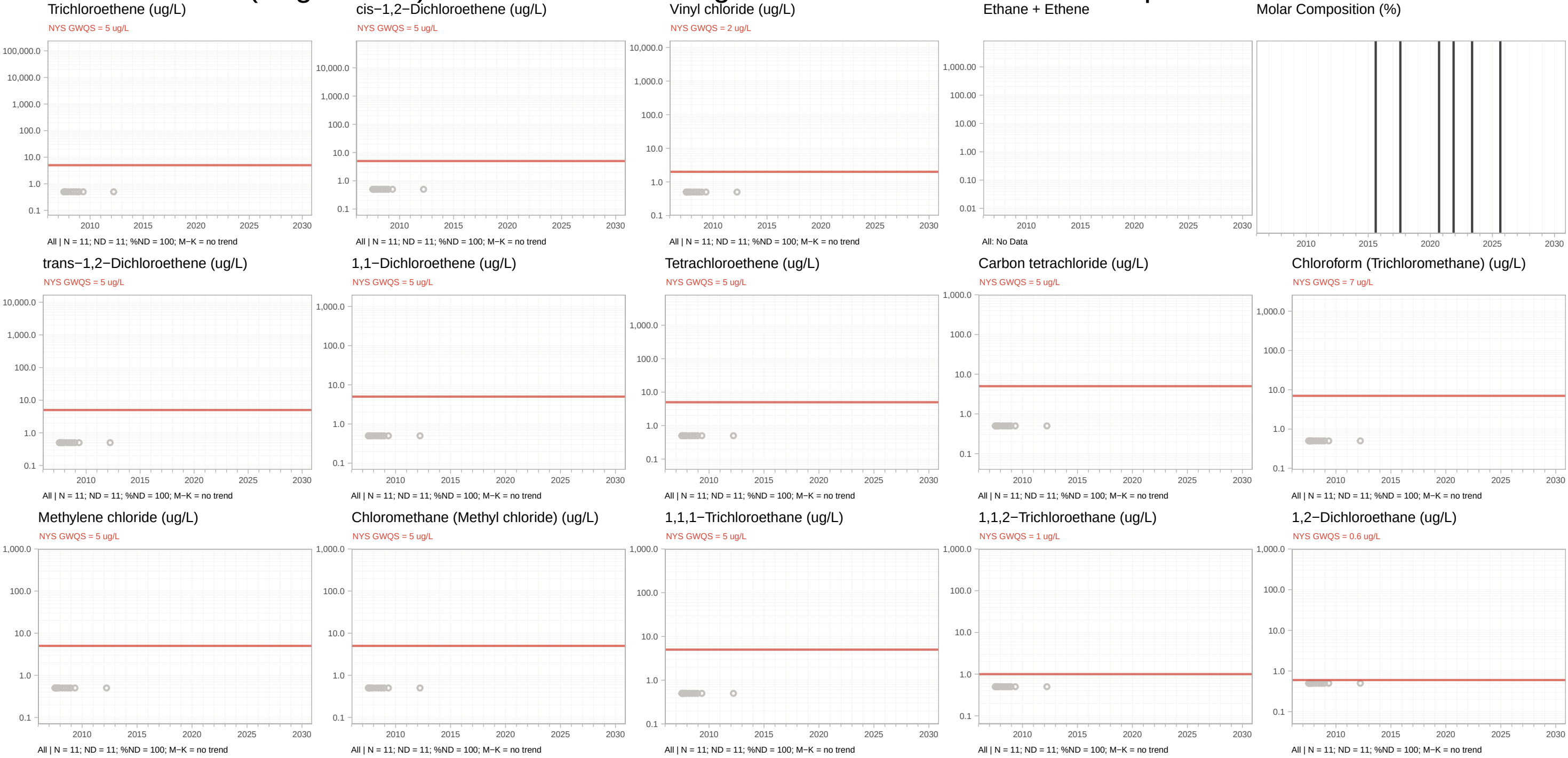
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
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- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–15D PORT 6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

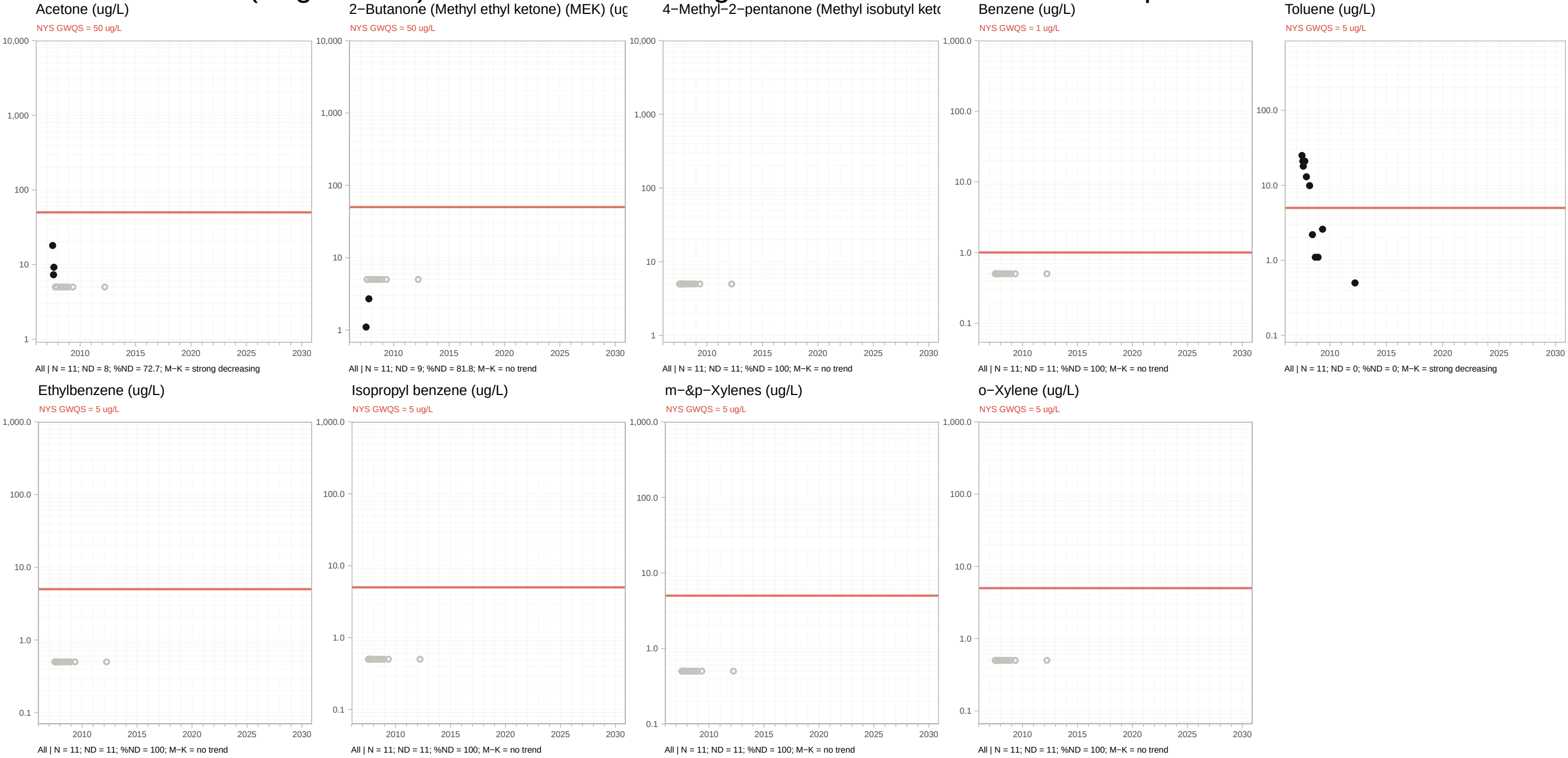


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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
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- | Site–wide Injection Events
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BP–15D PORT 6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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BP-15D PORT 6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

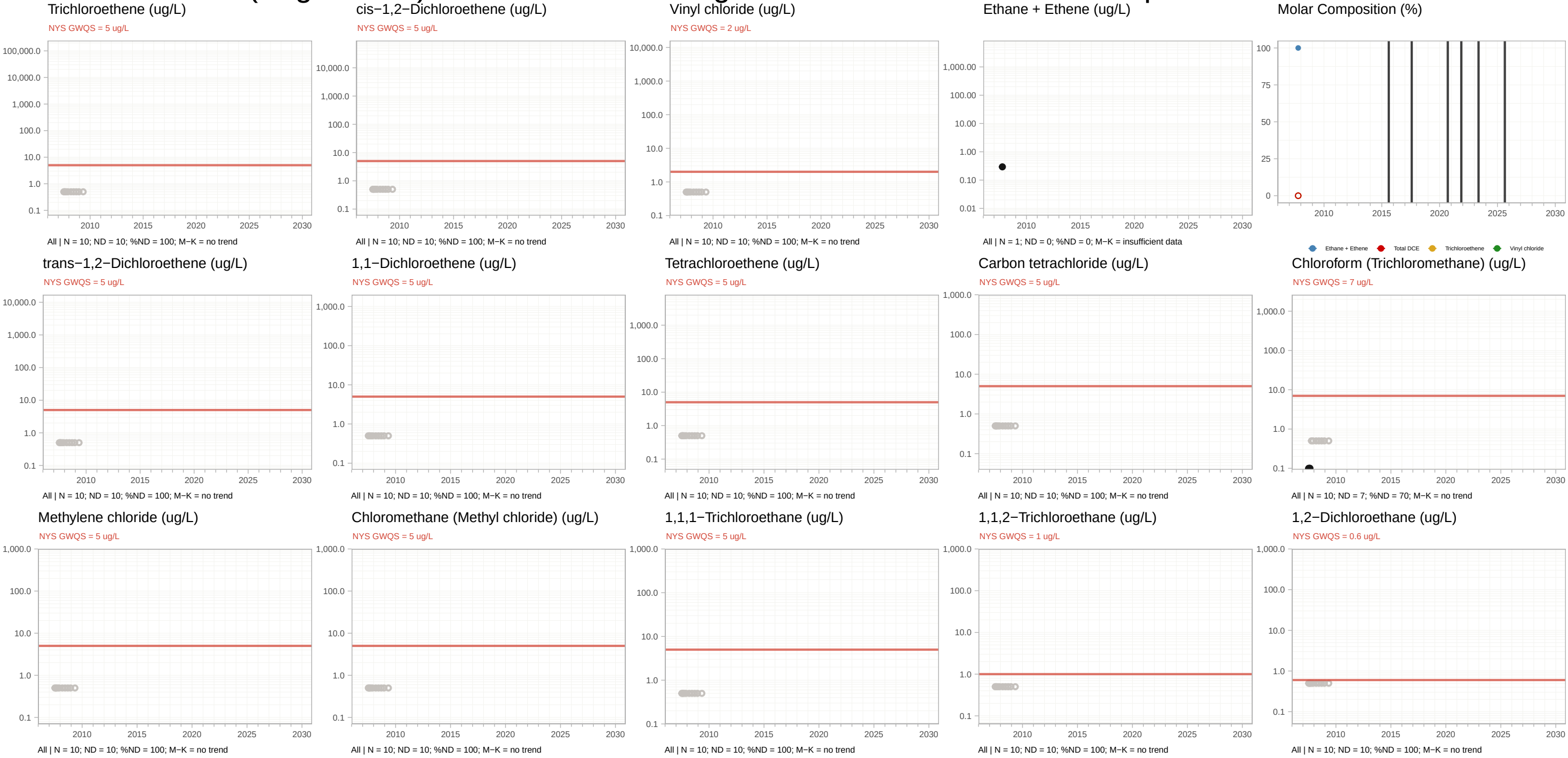


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BP–15D PORT 7 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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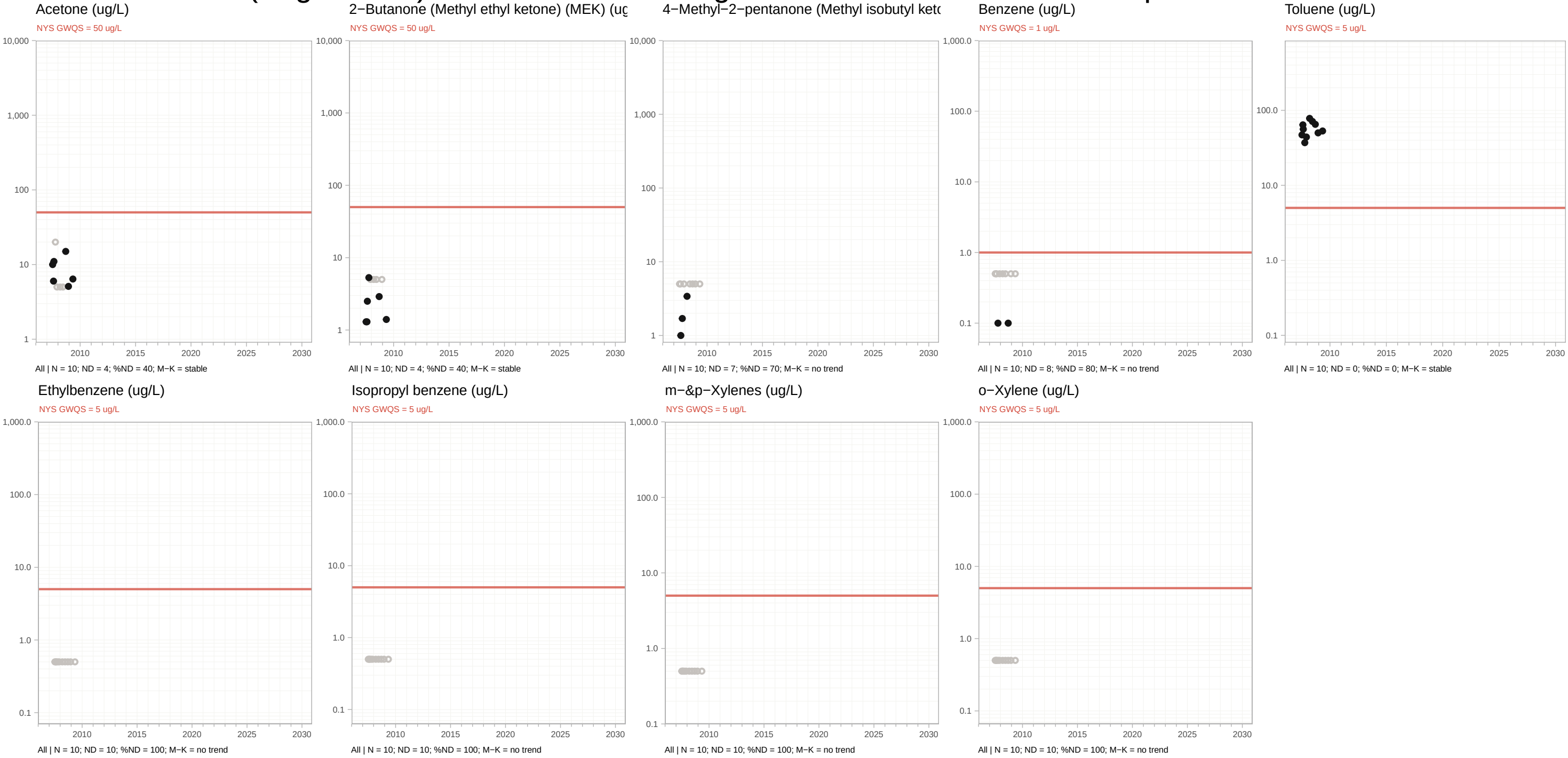
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BP-15D PORT 7 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

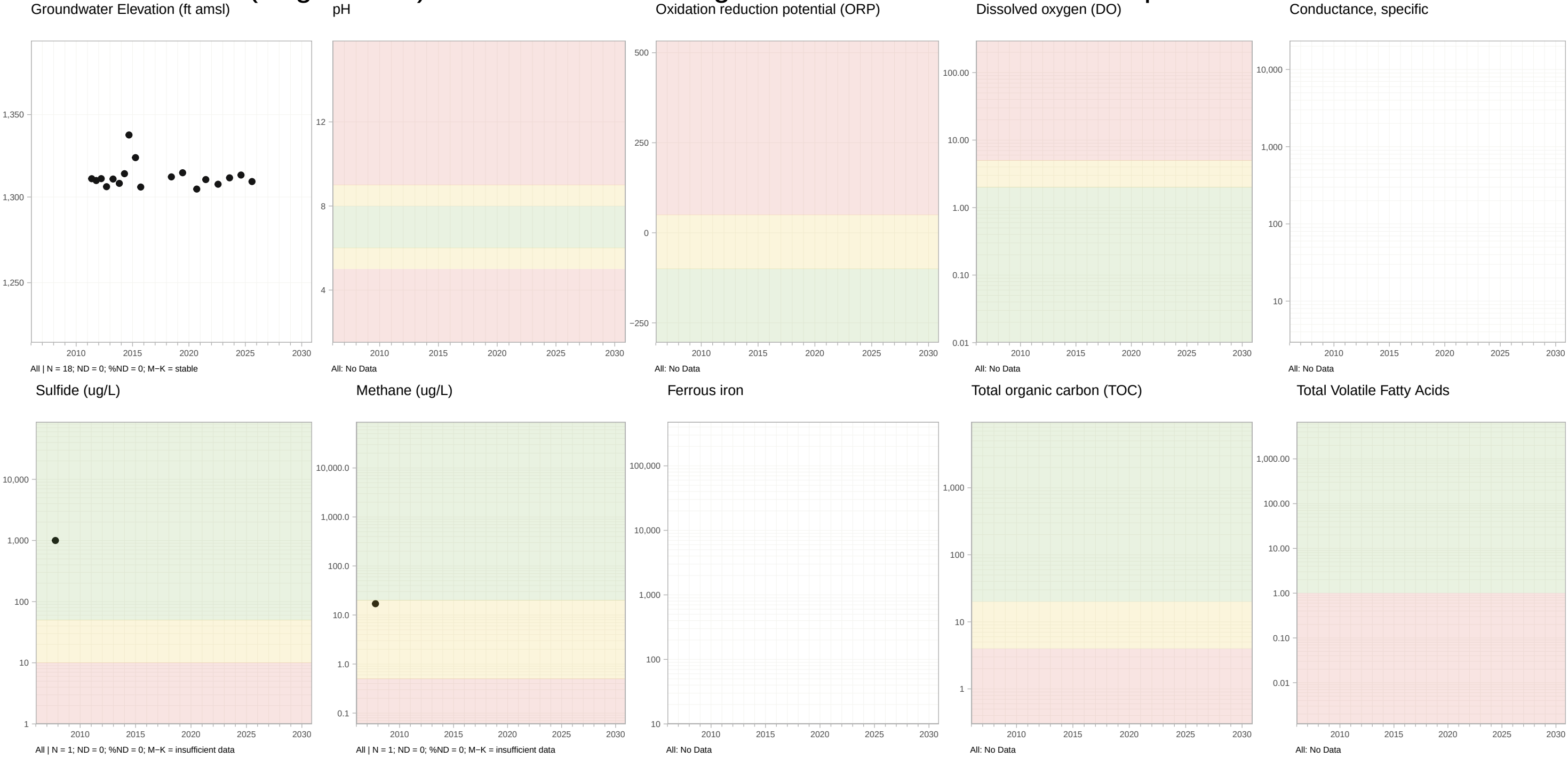


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BP-15D PORT 7 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

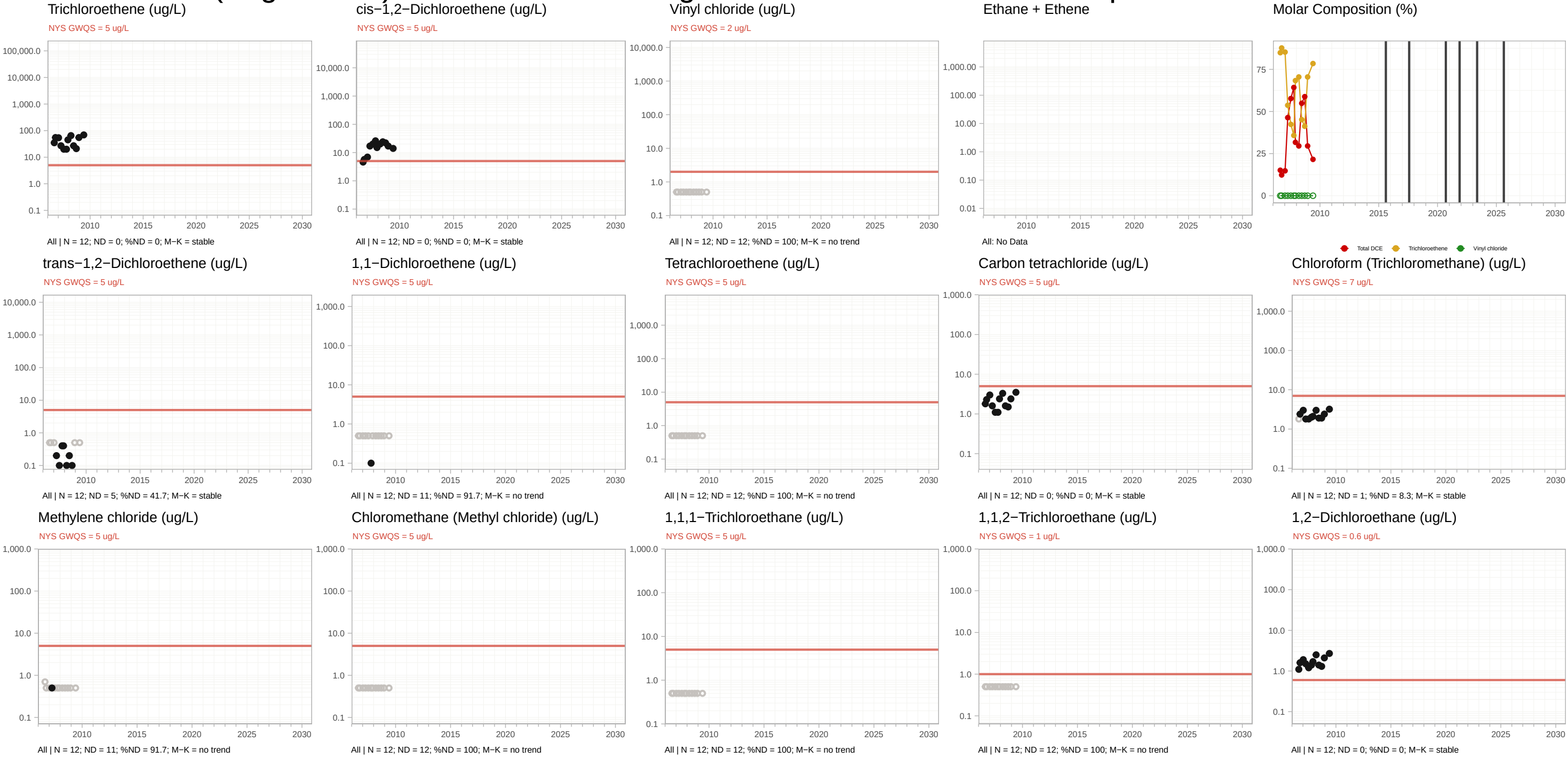


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GC-1 PORT 2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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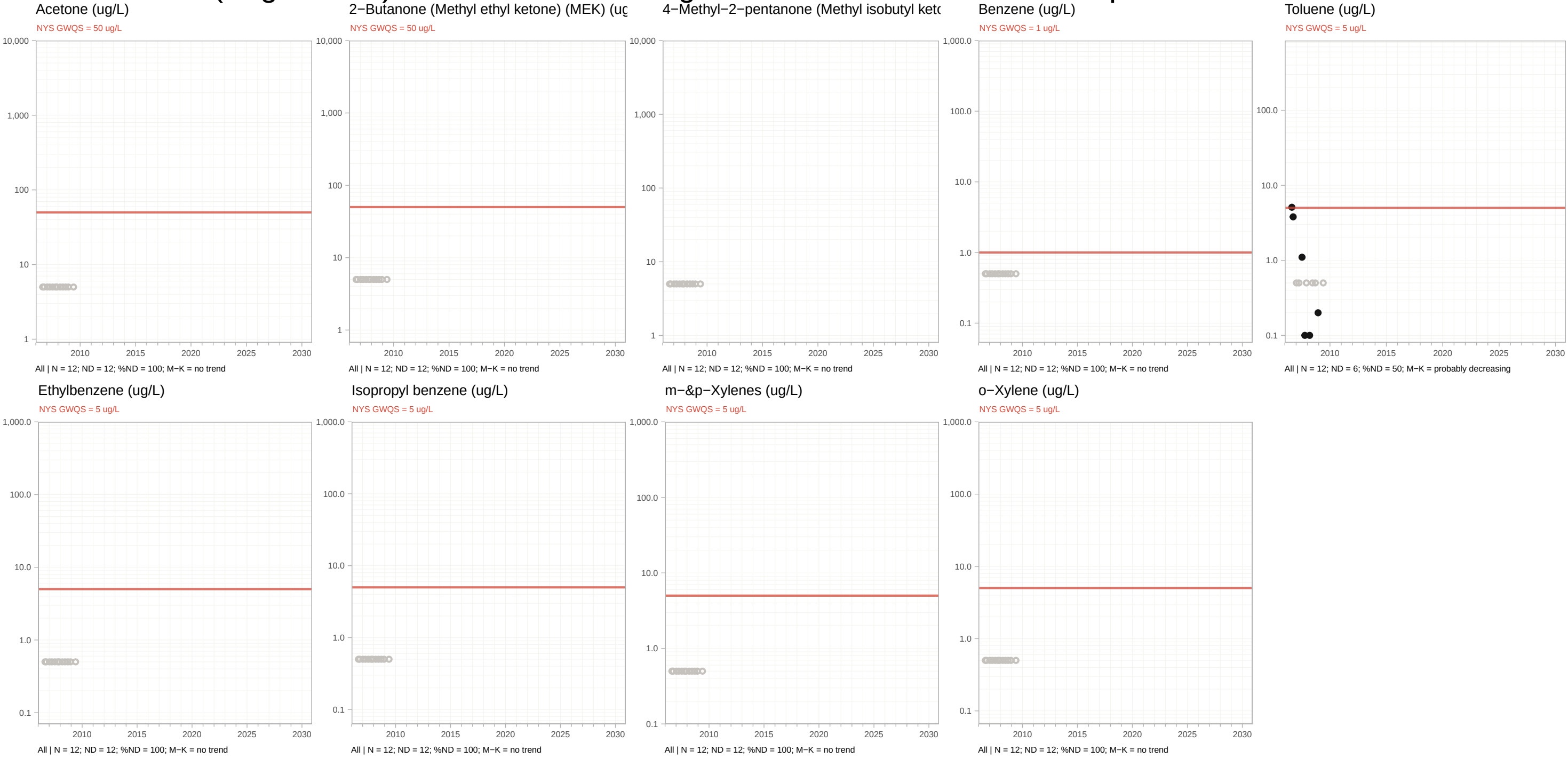
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- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

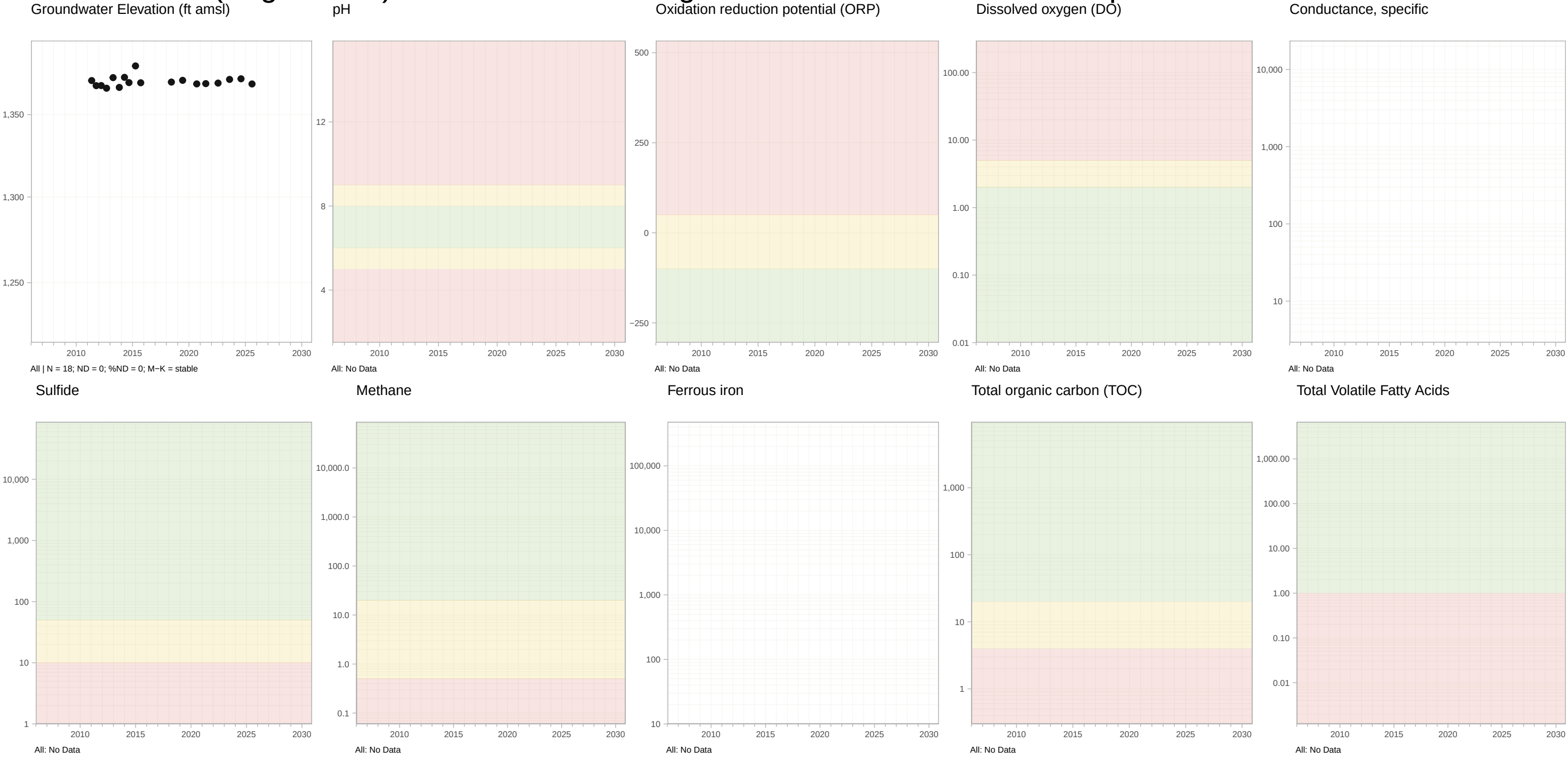


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.
- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

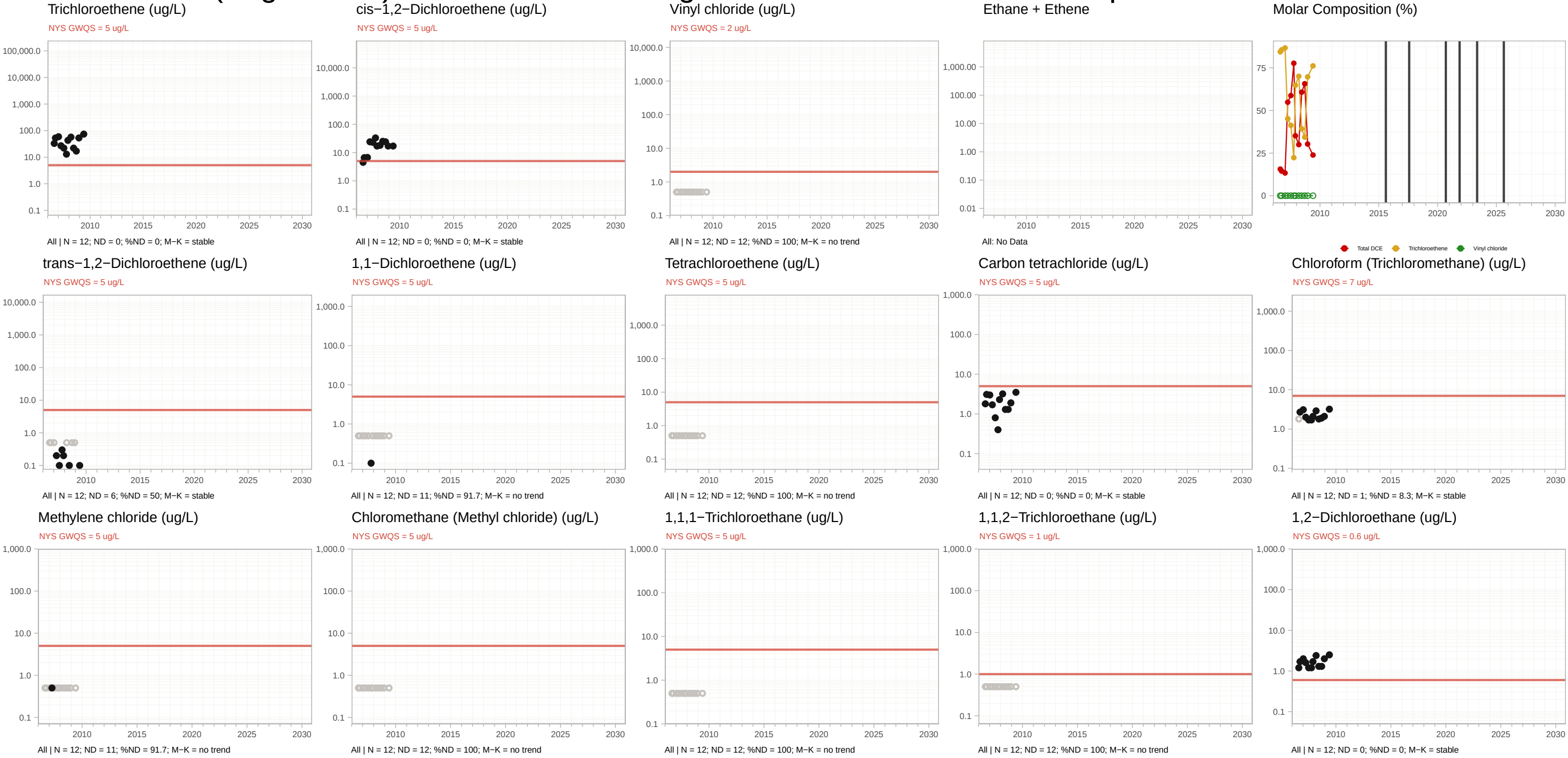


Notes:

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

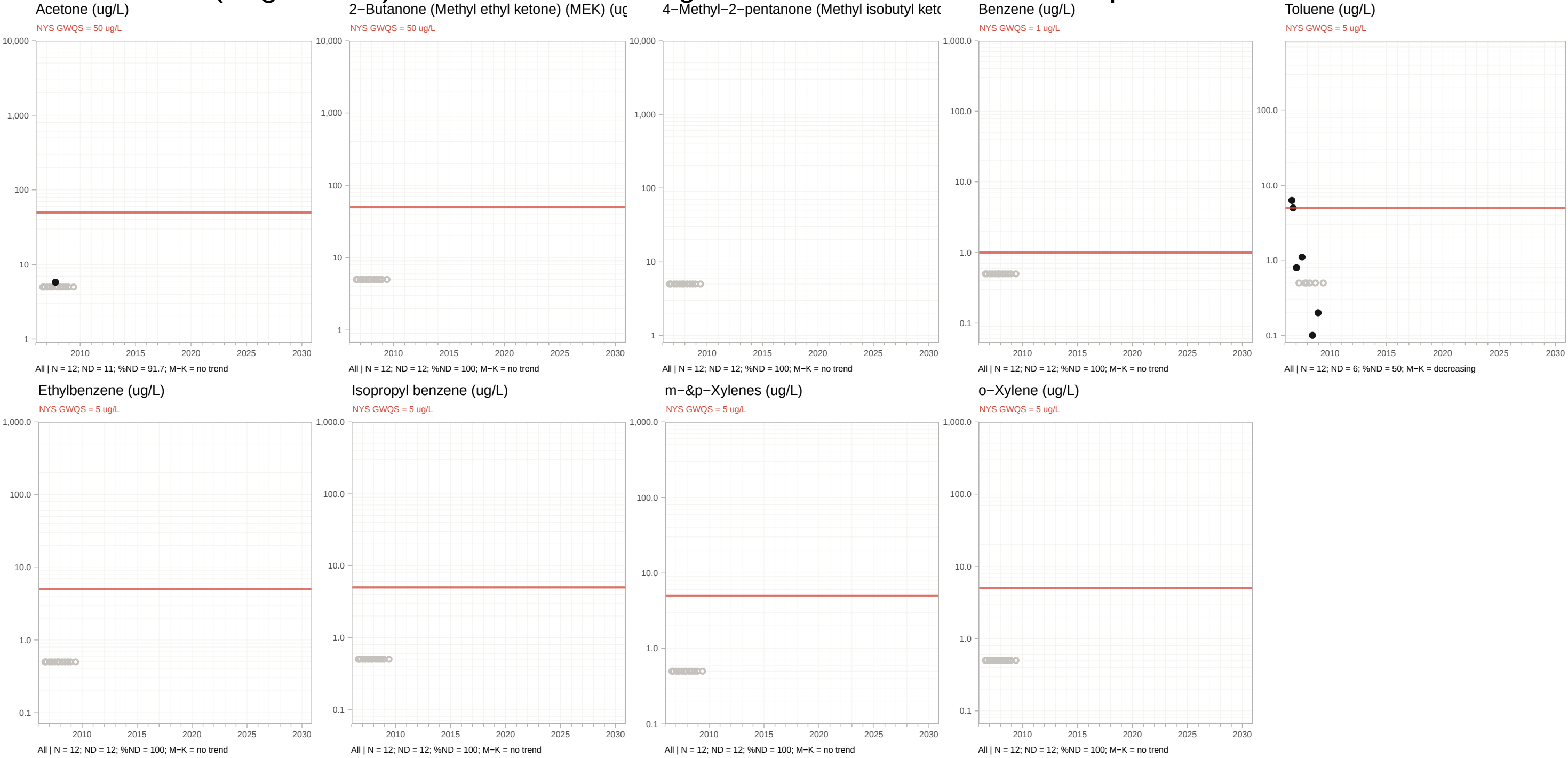
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

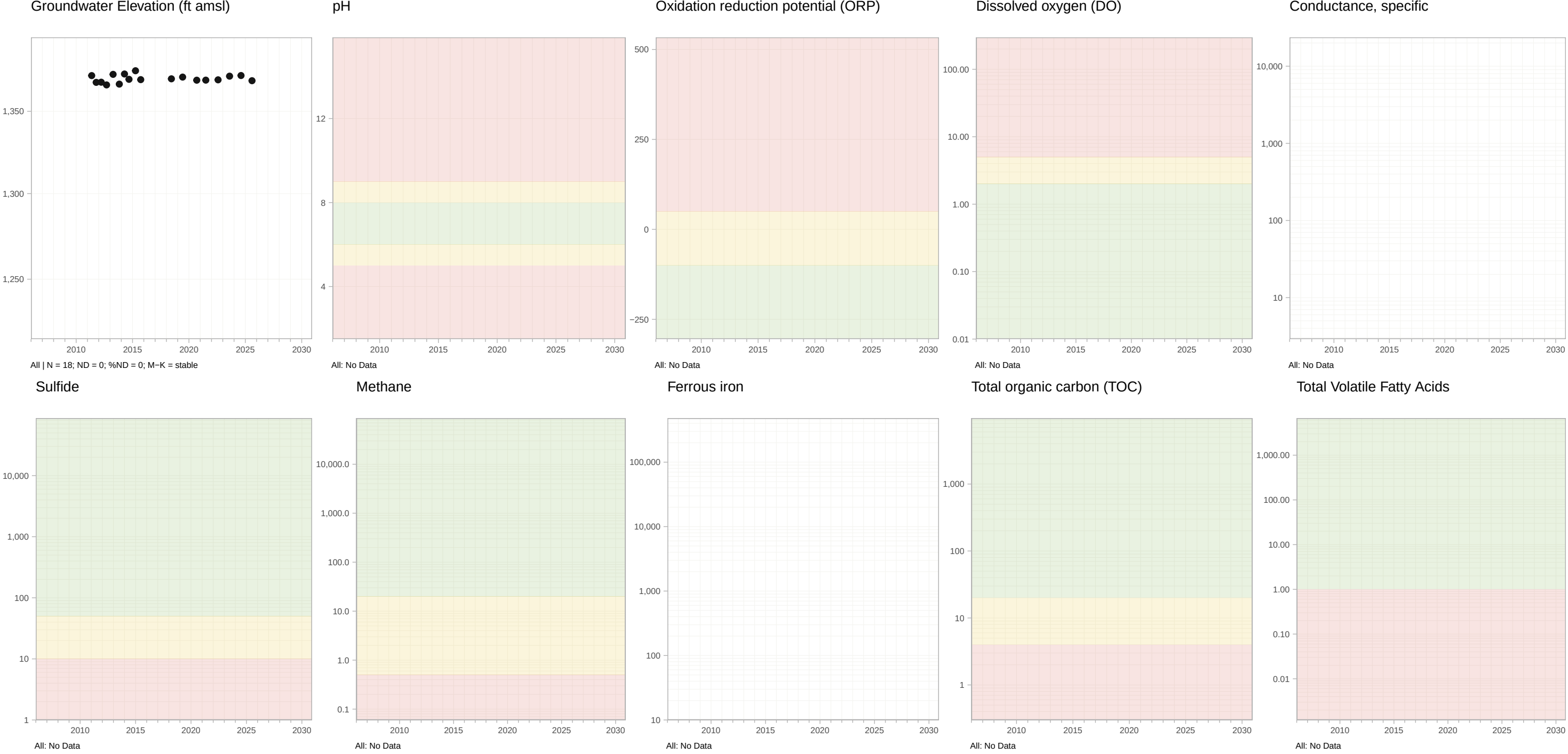


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

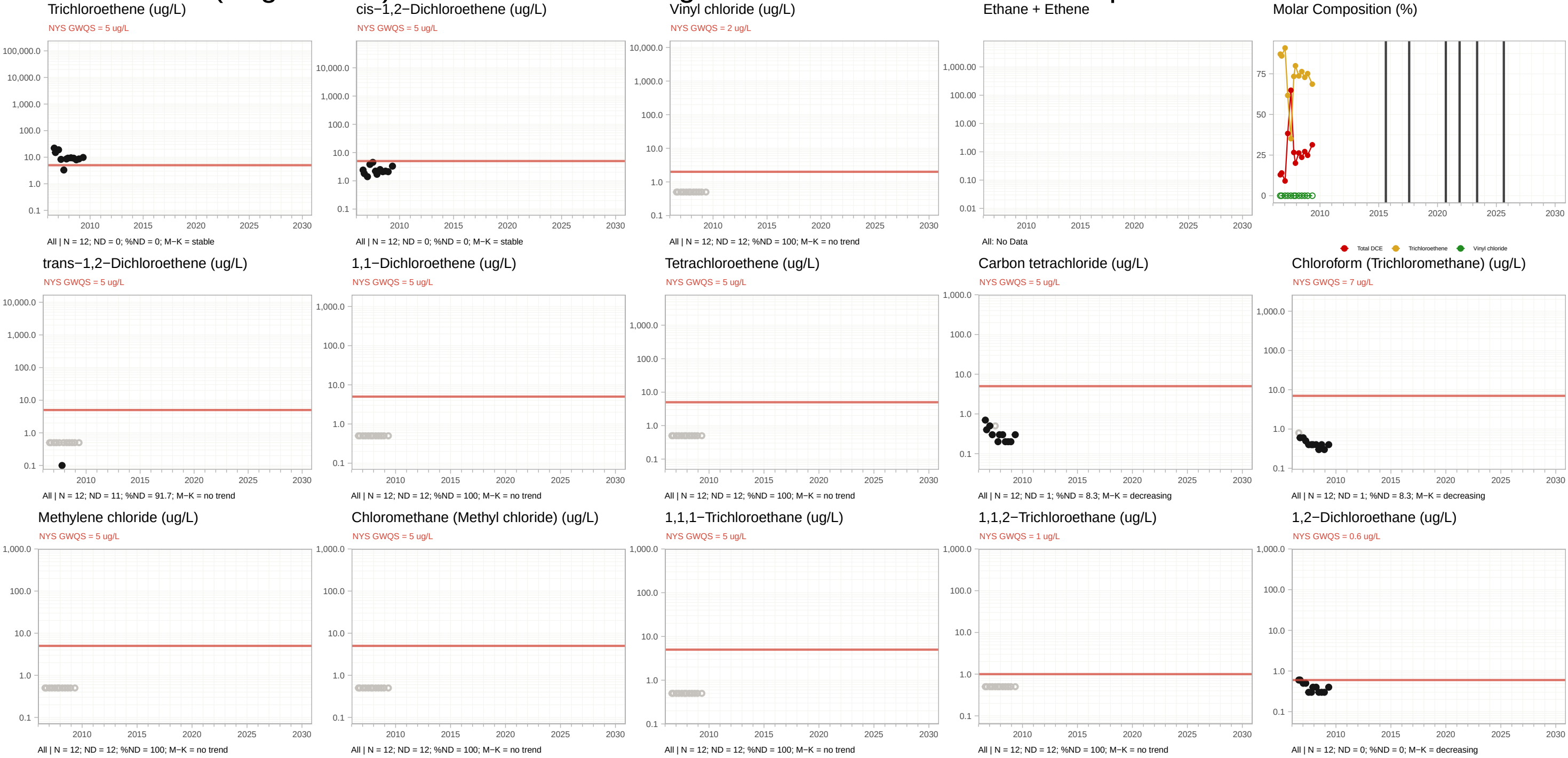


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

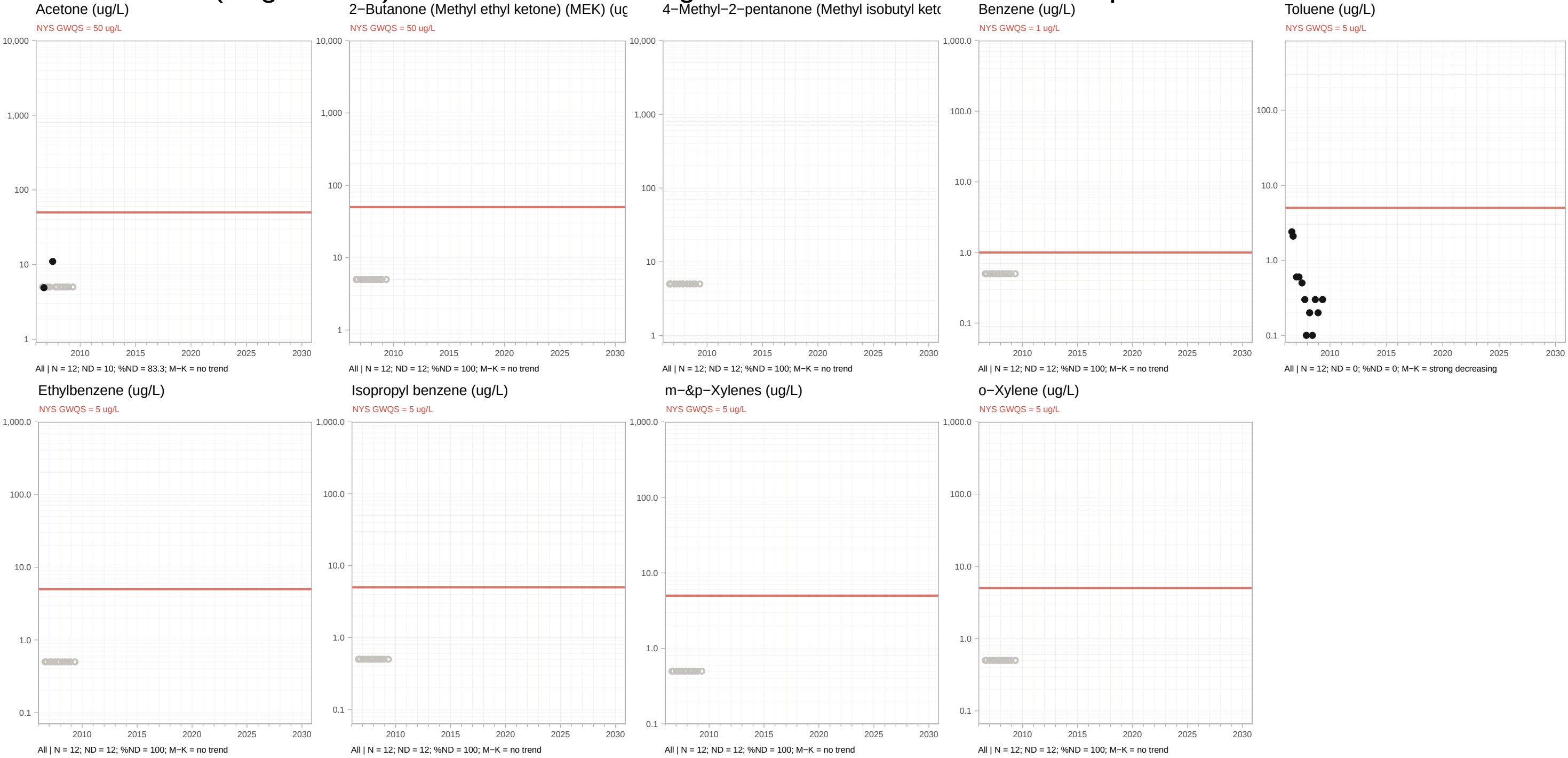
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

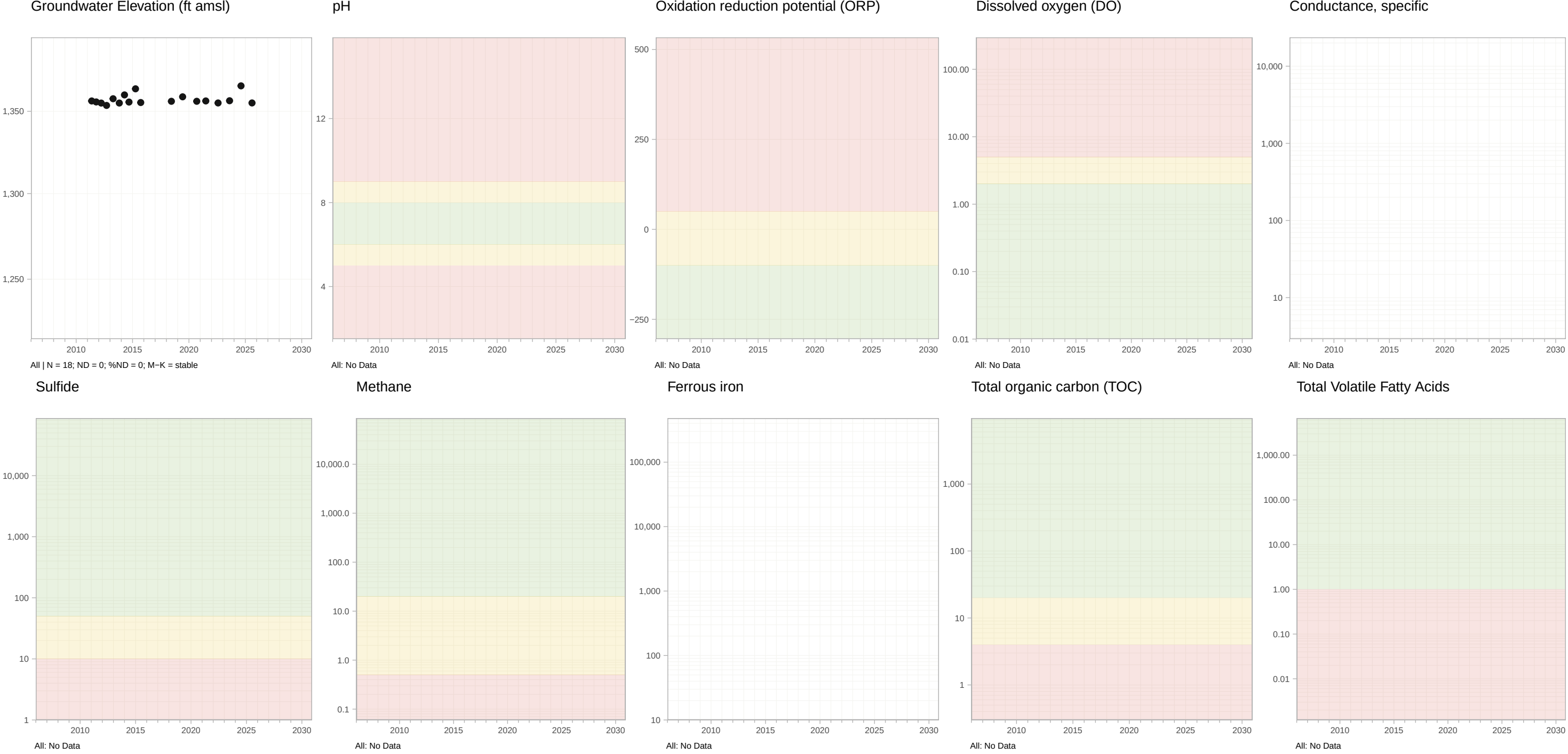


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

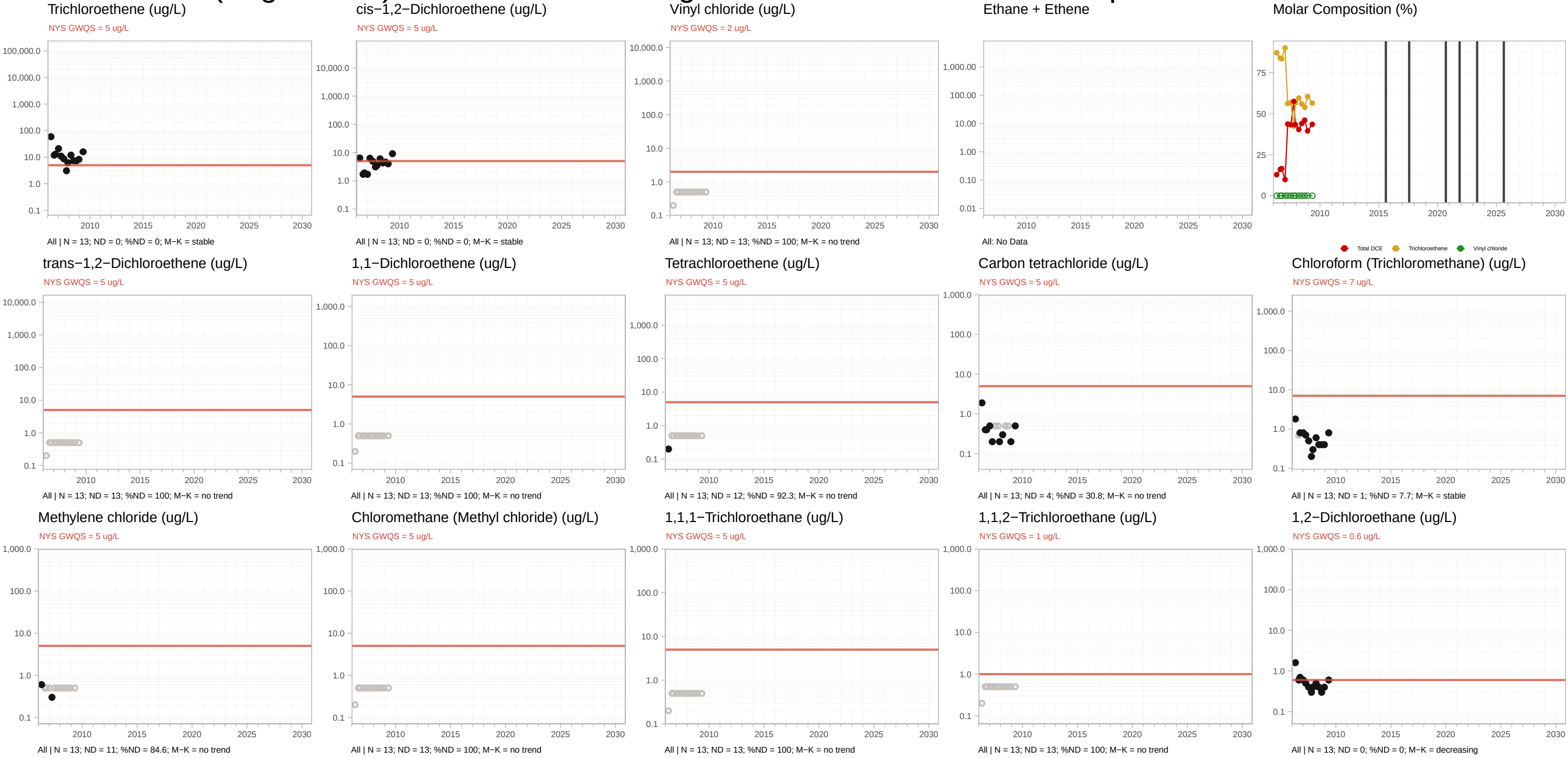


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

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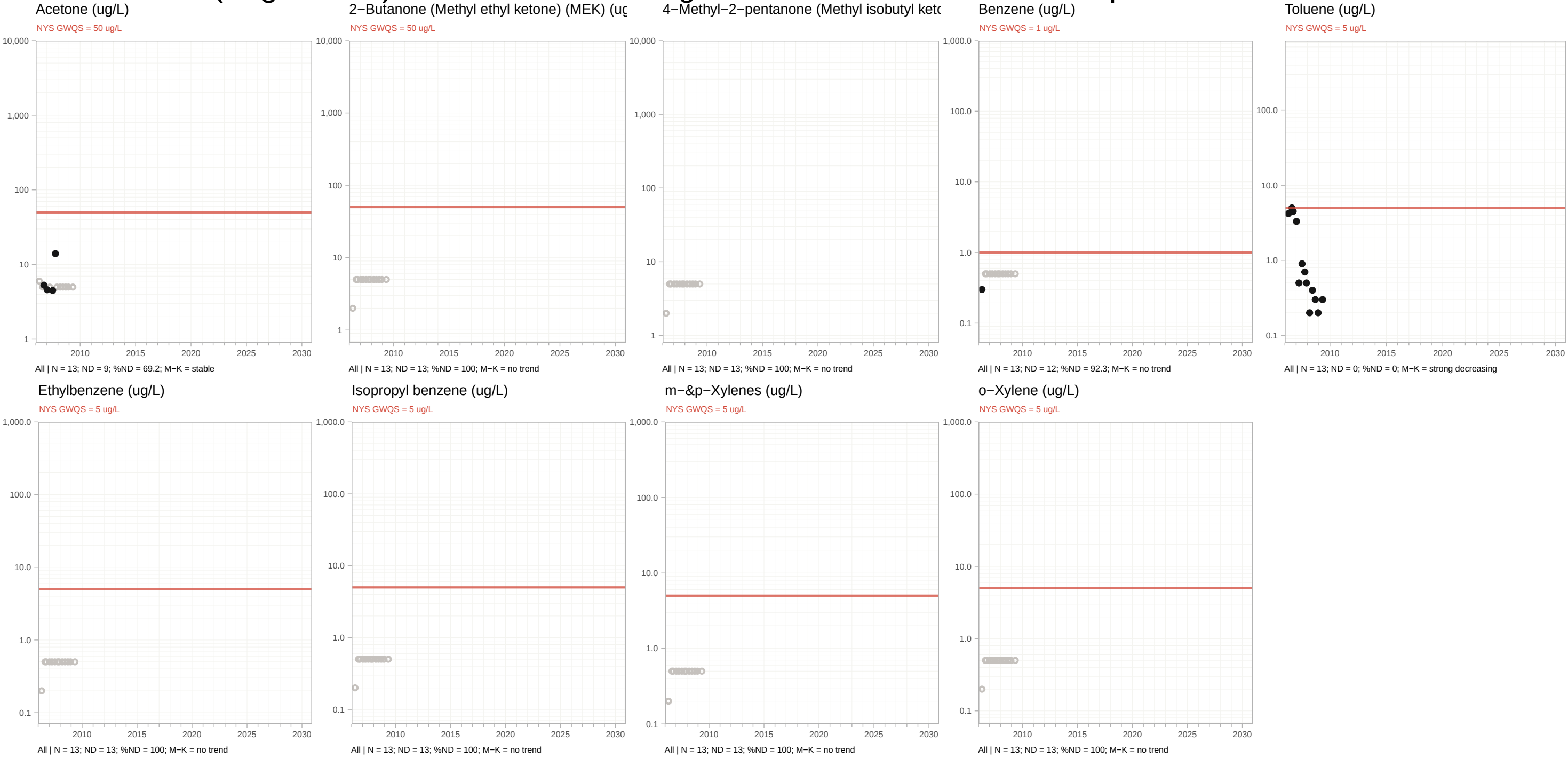
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–1 PORT 5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

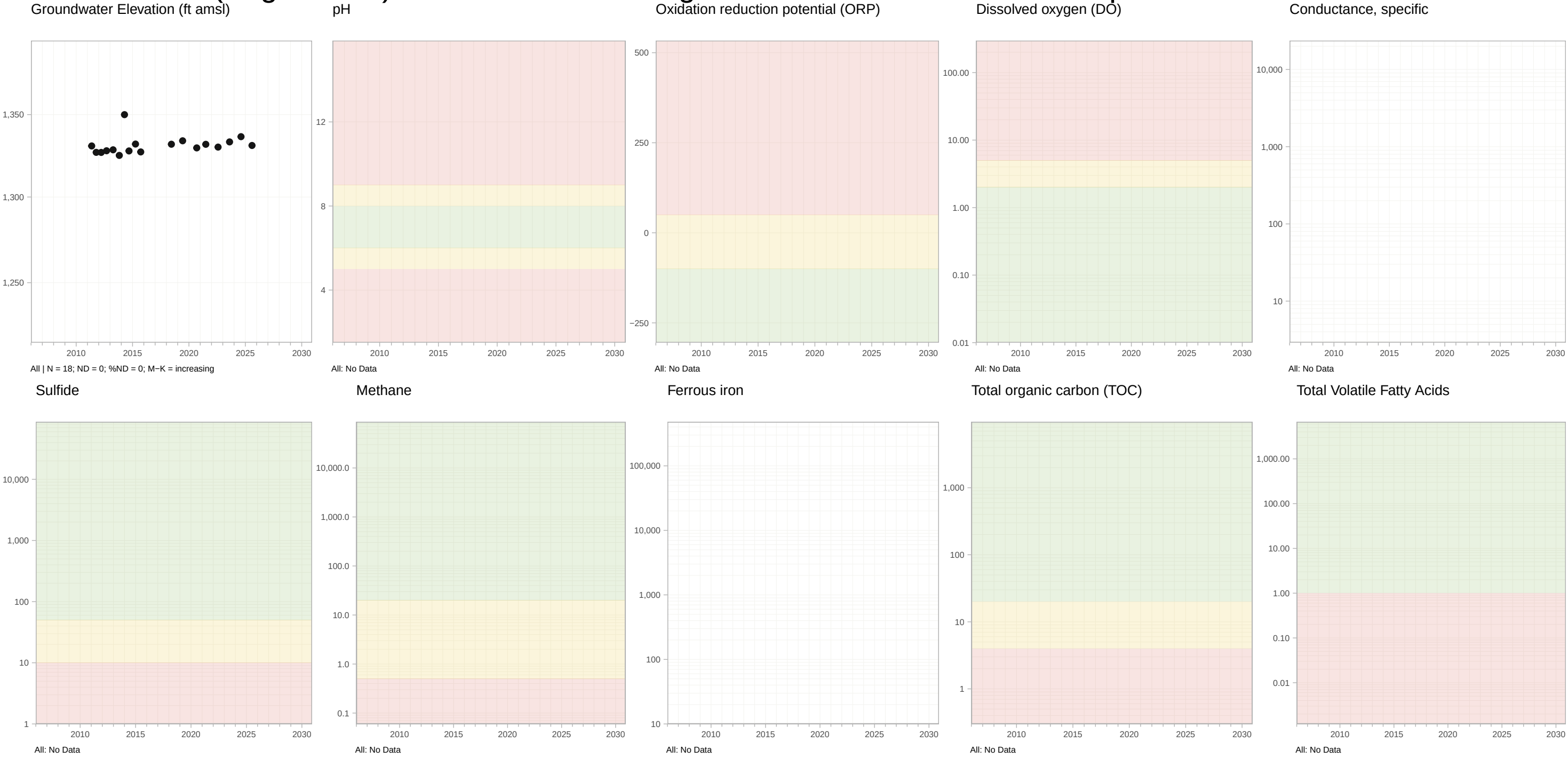


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

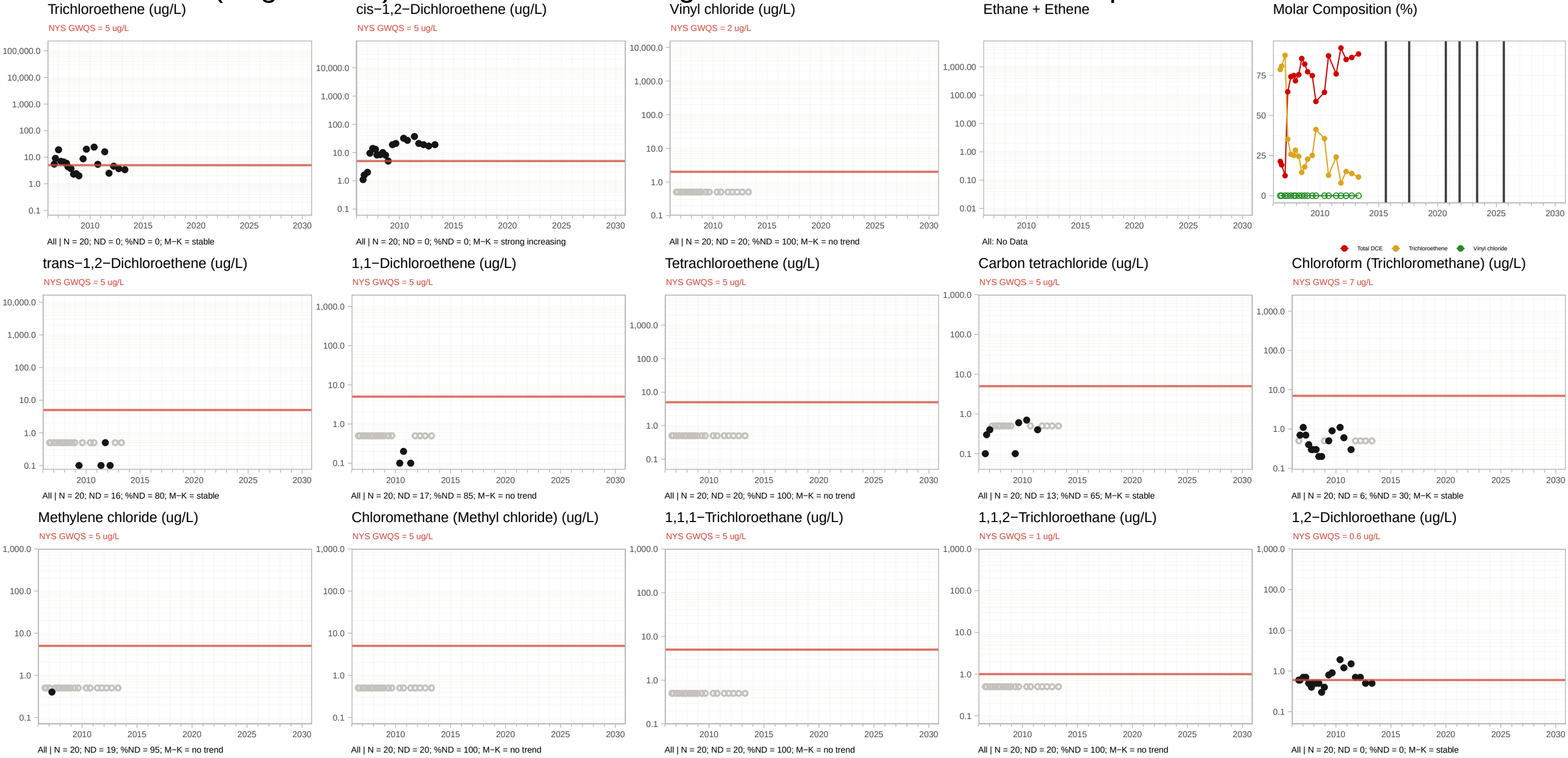


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

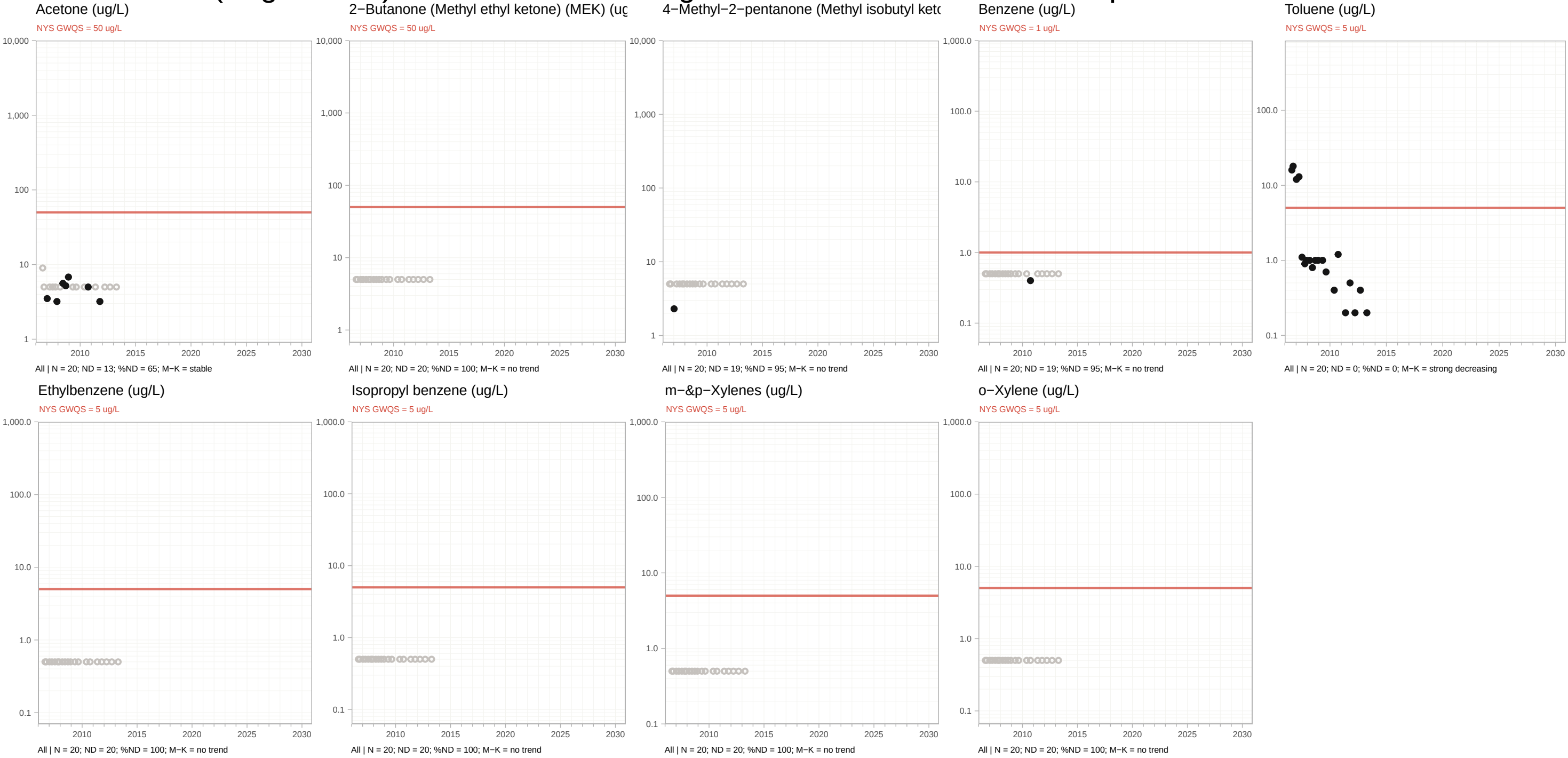
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

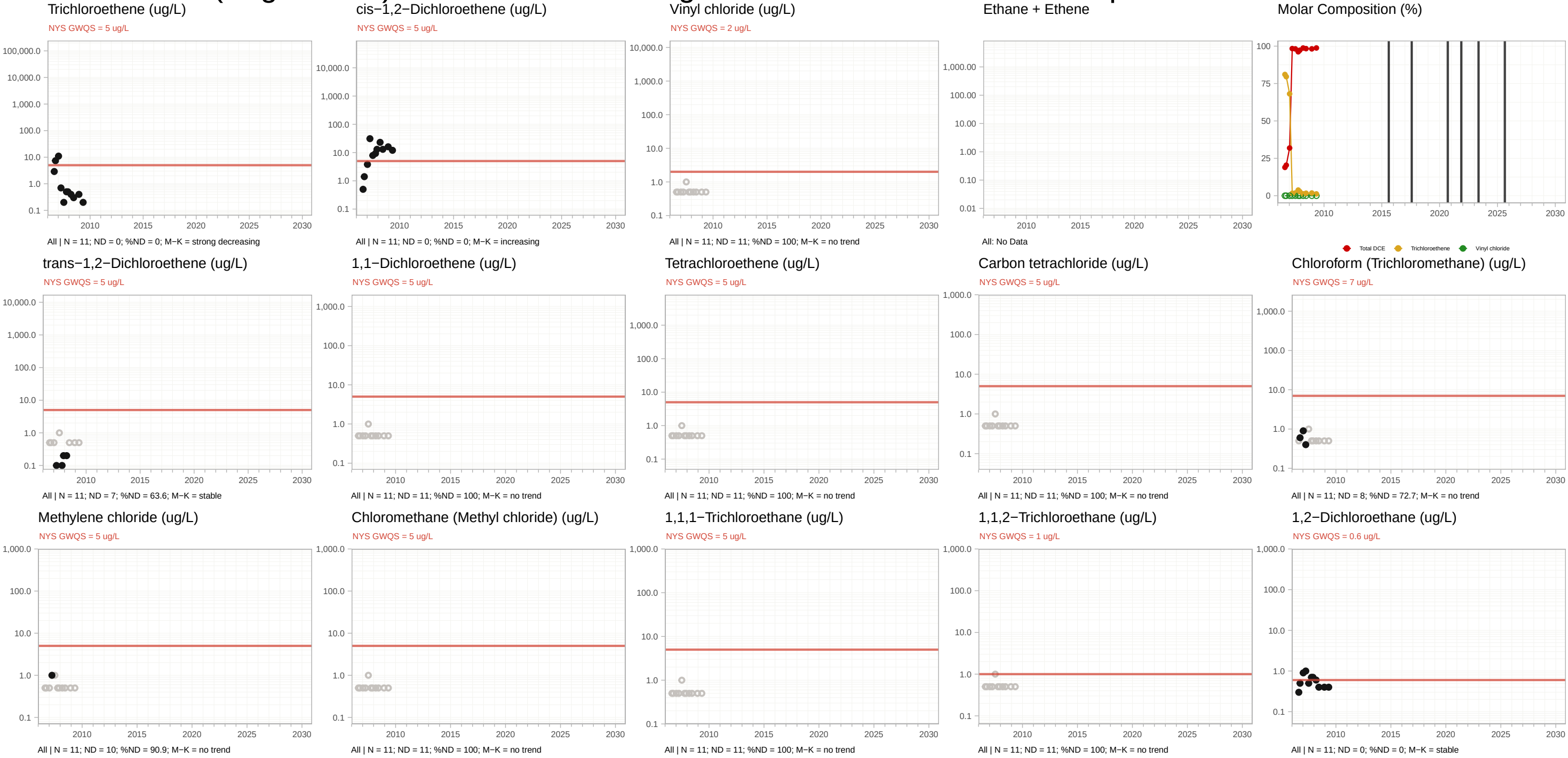


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 7 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

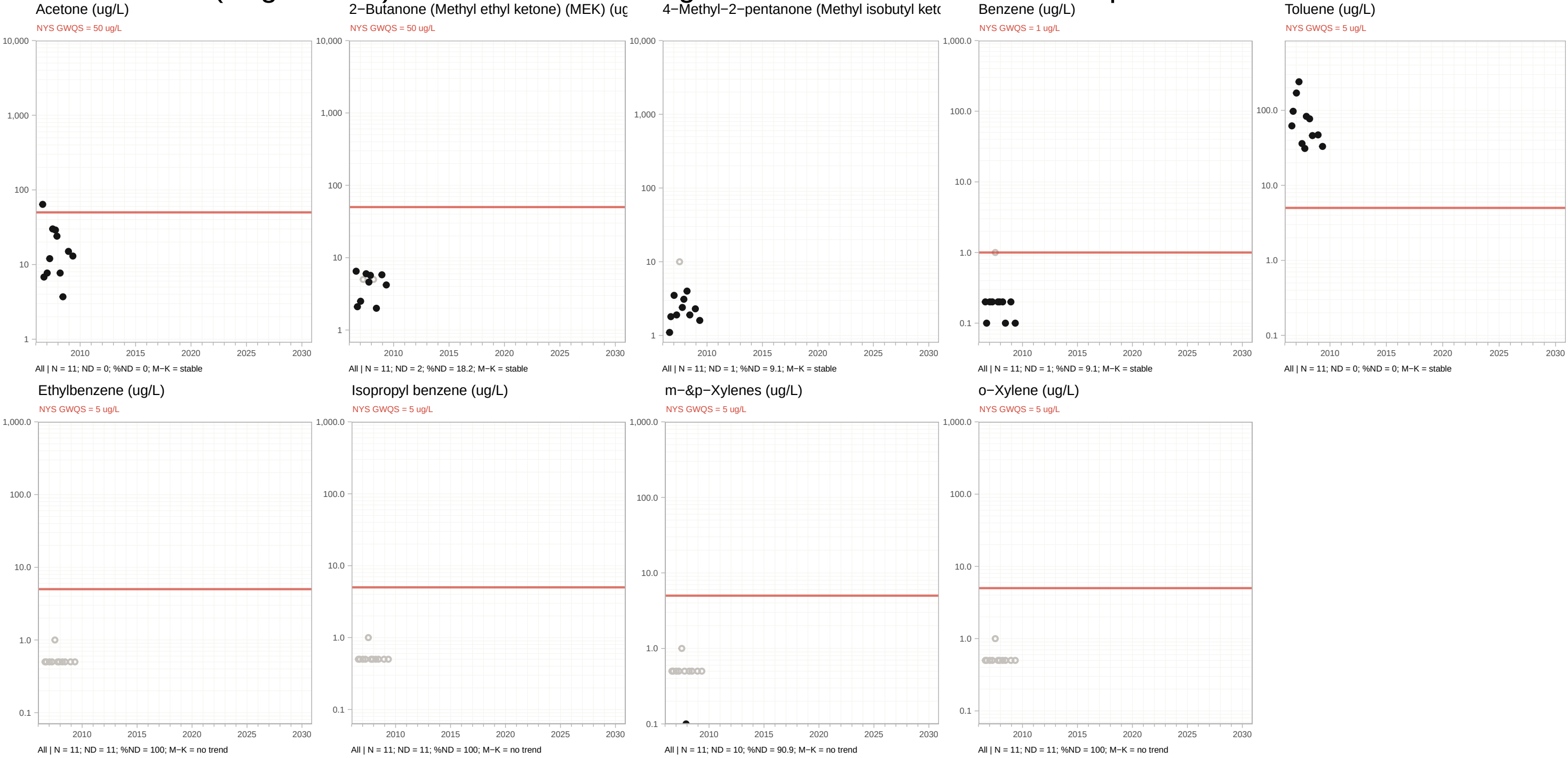
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 7 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

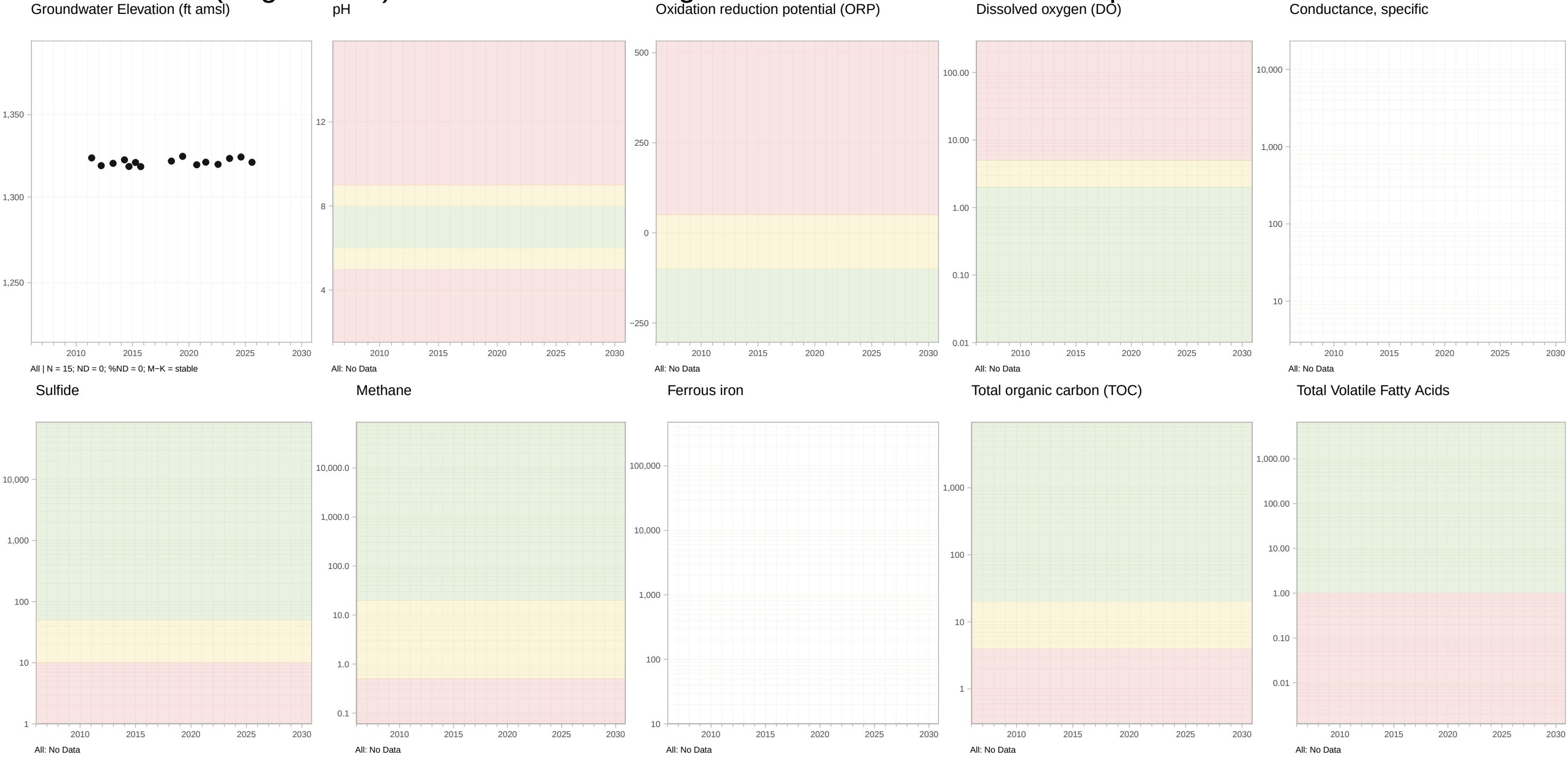


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 7 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

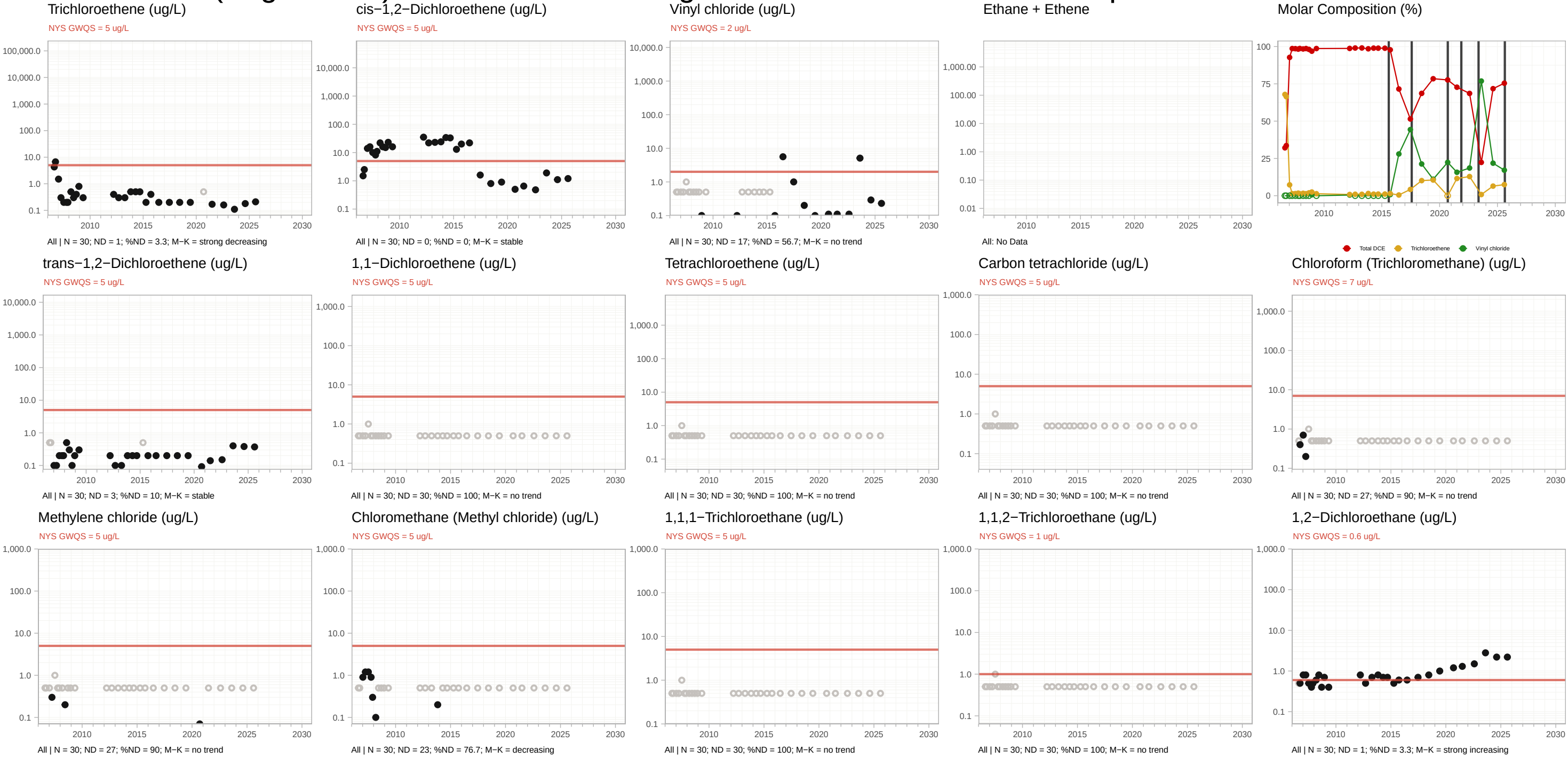


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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 8 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

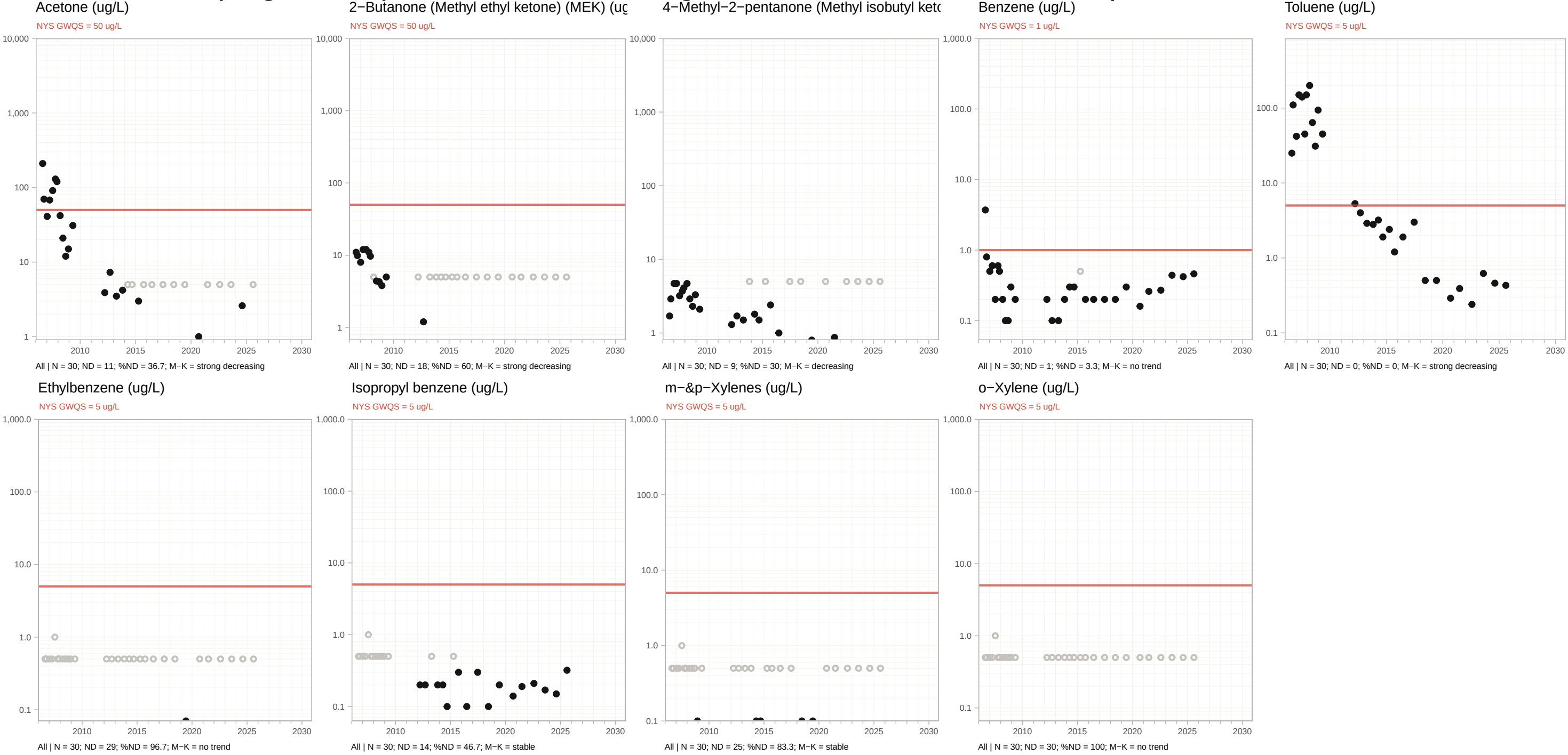


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 8 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-1 PORT 8 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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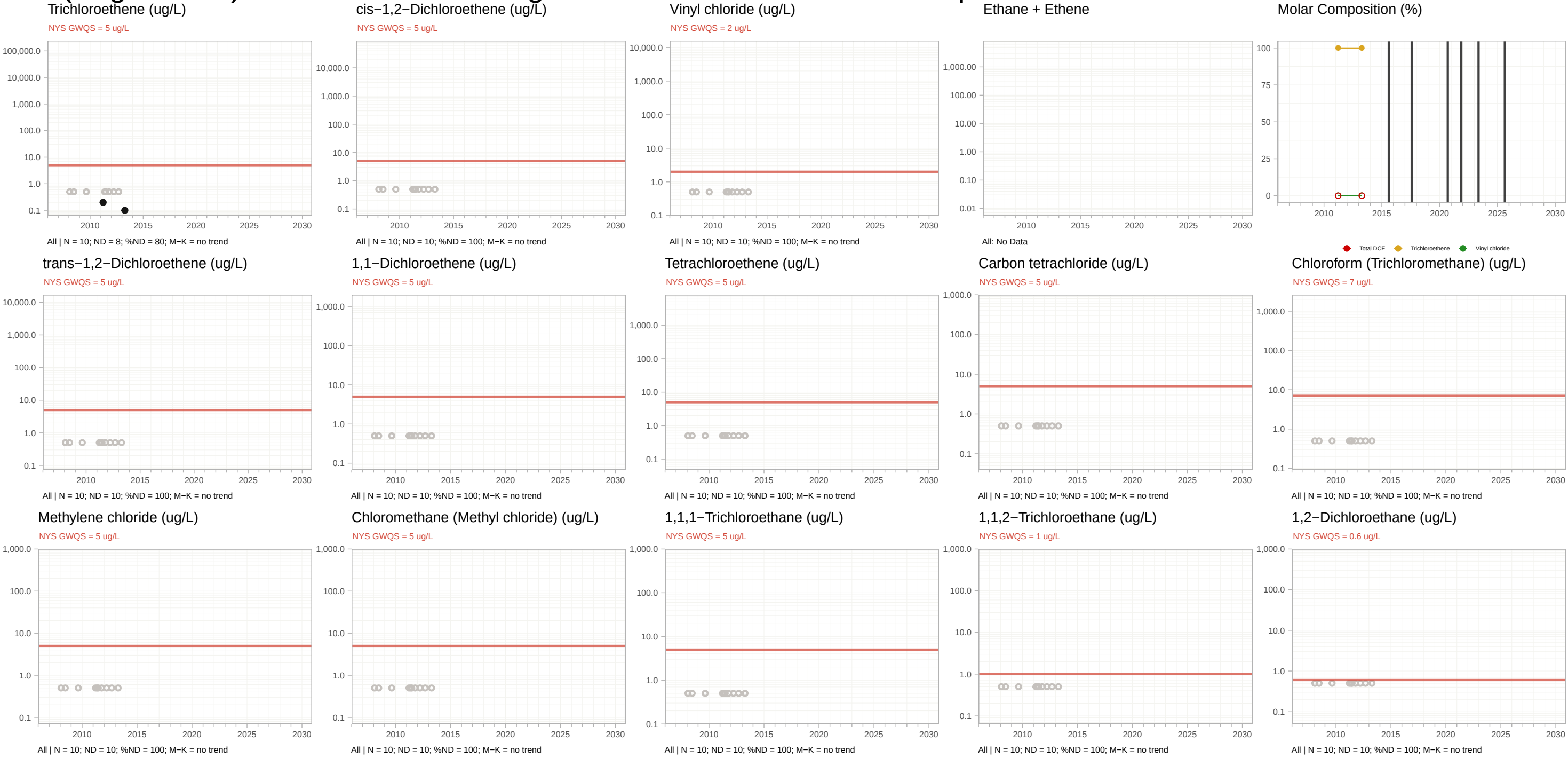
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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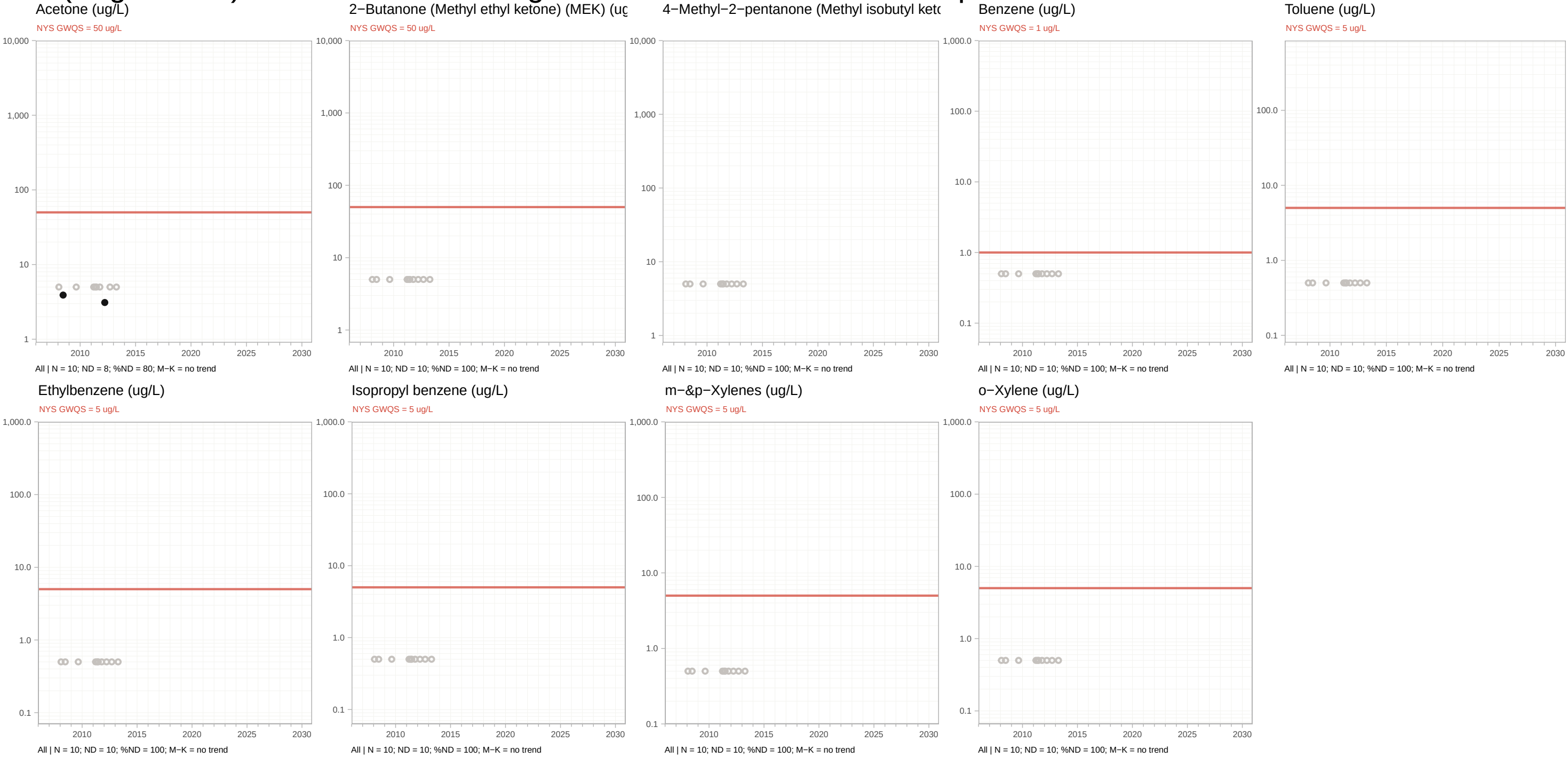
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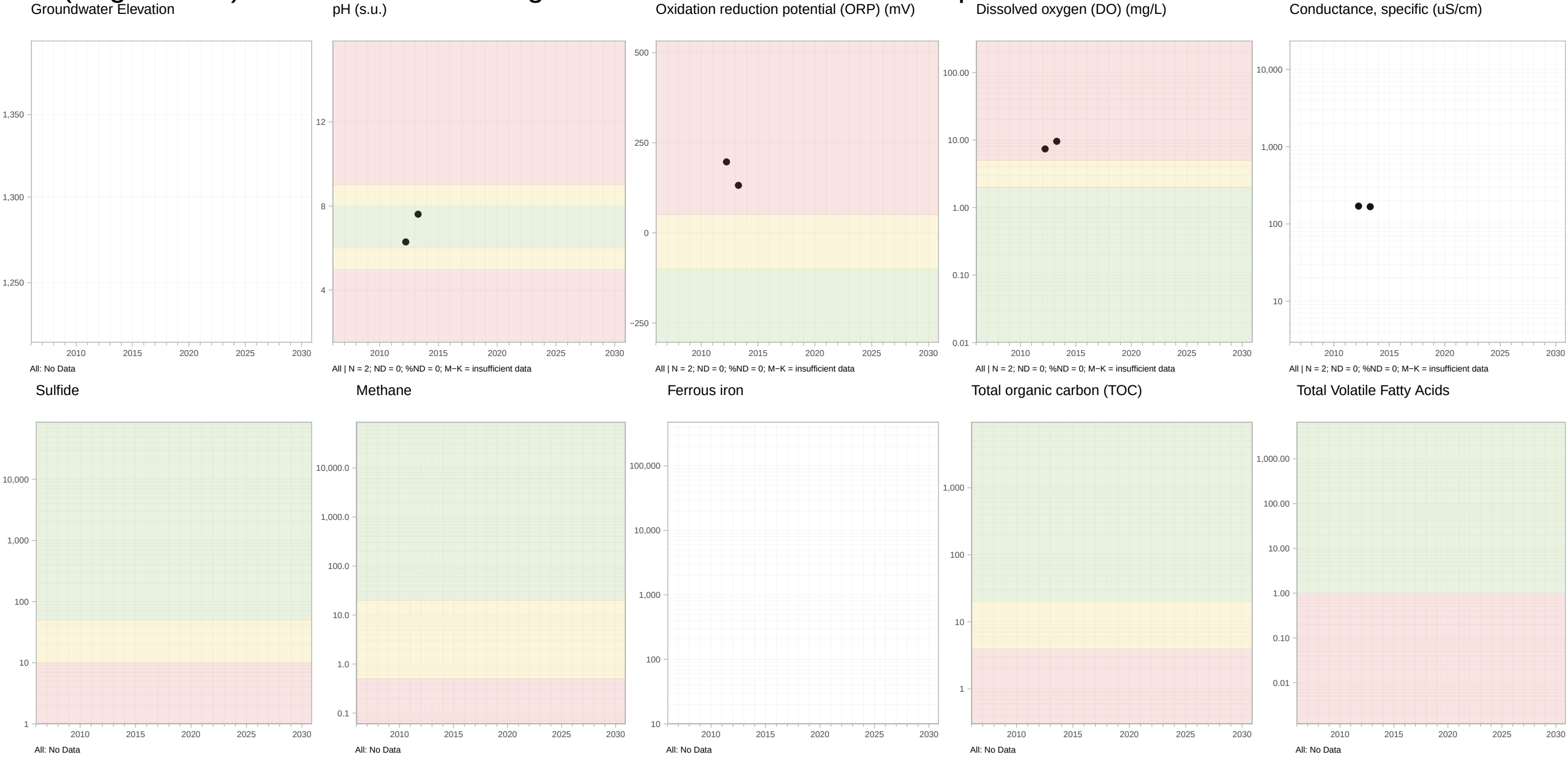


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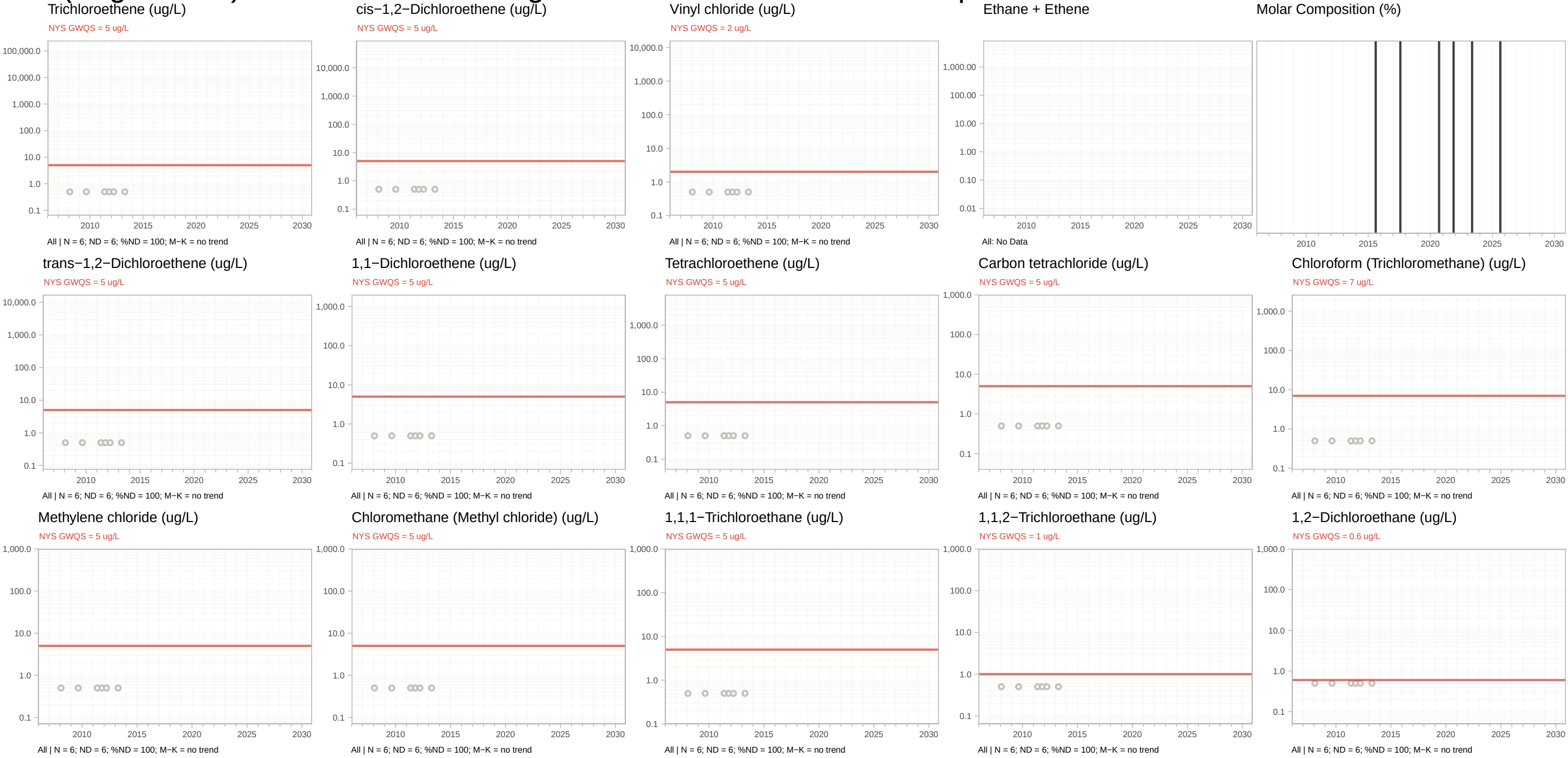
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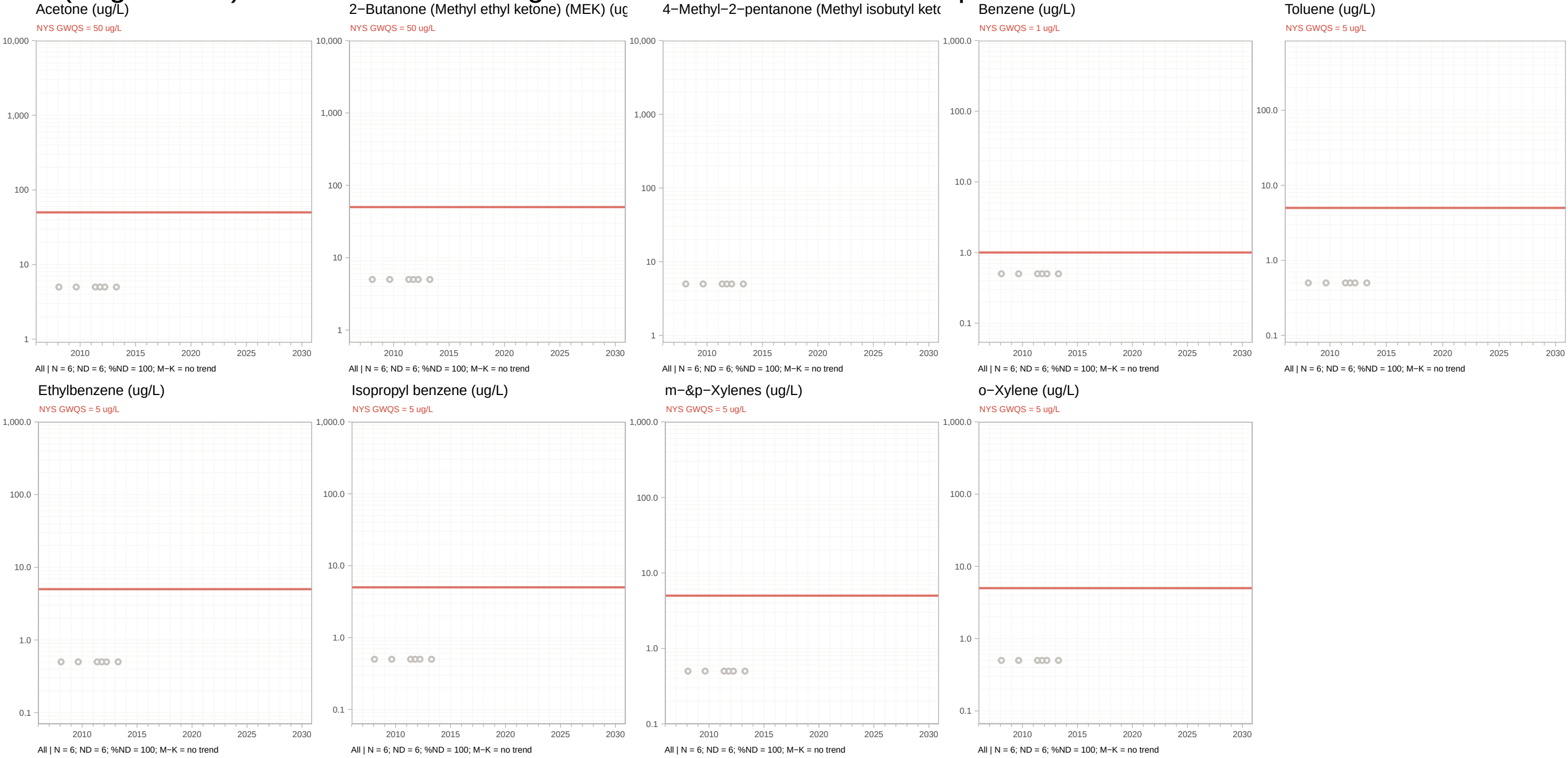
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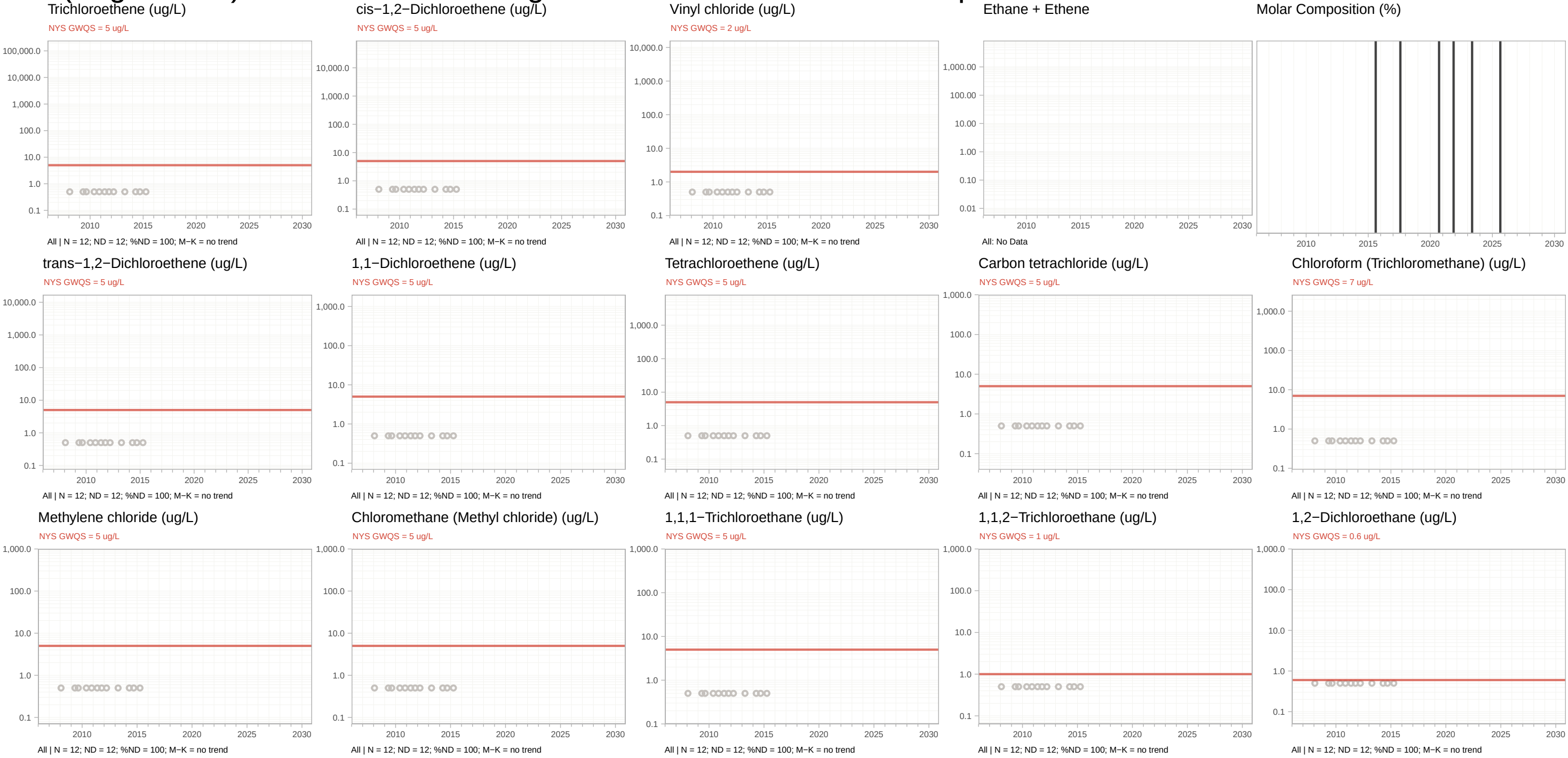
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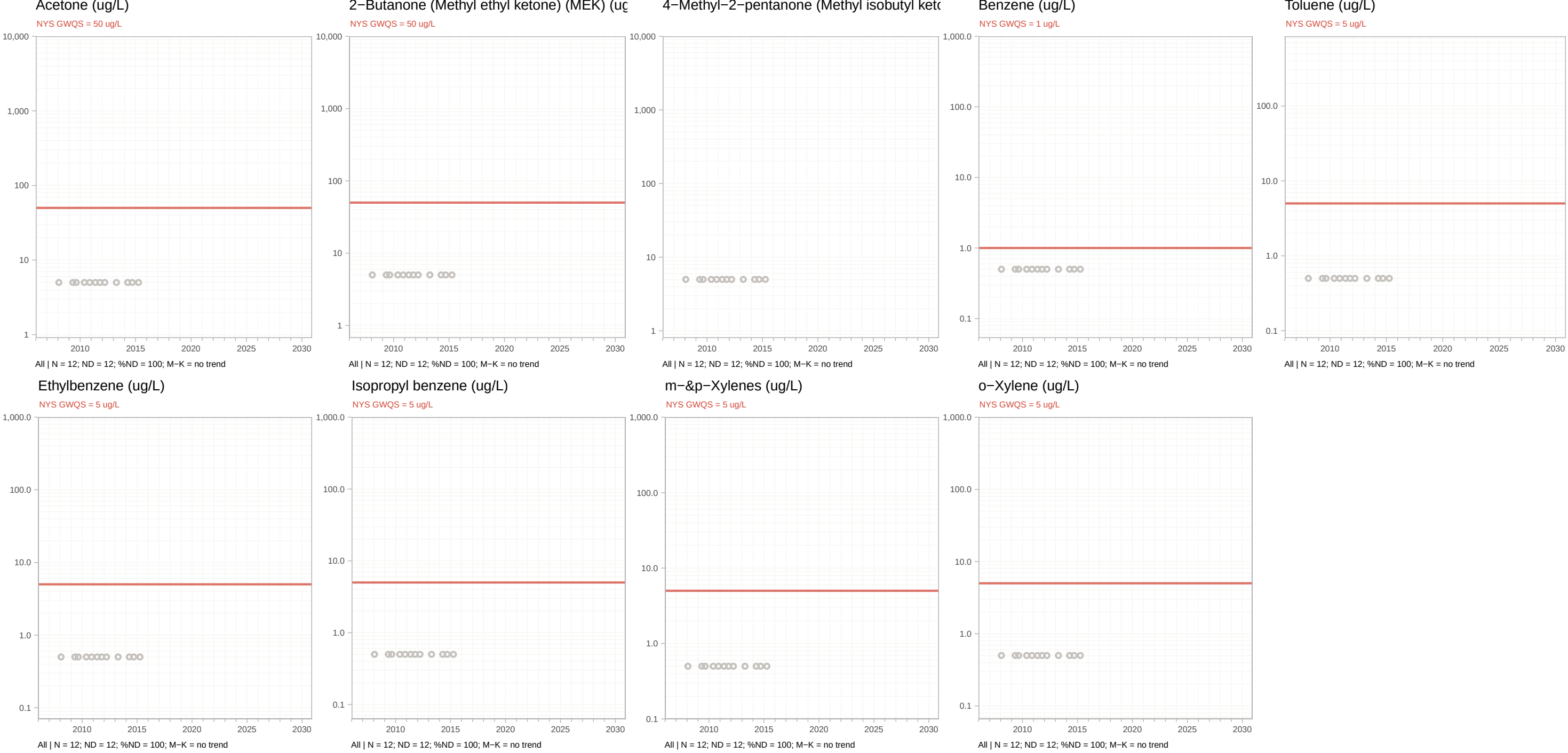
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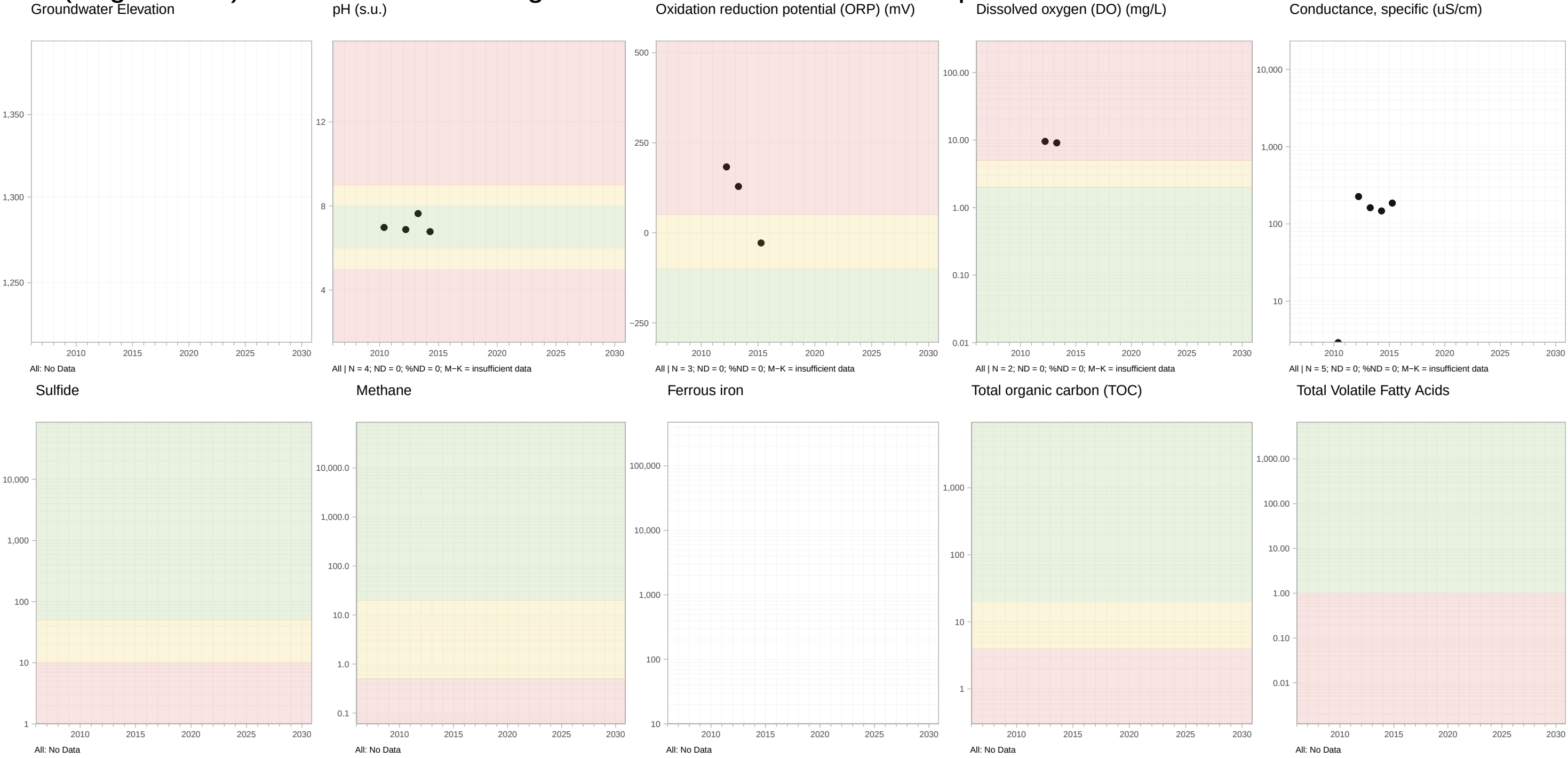


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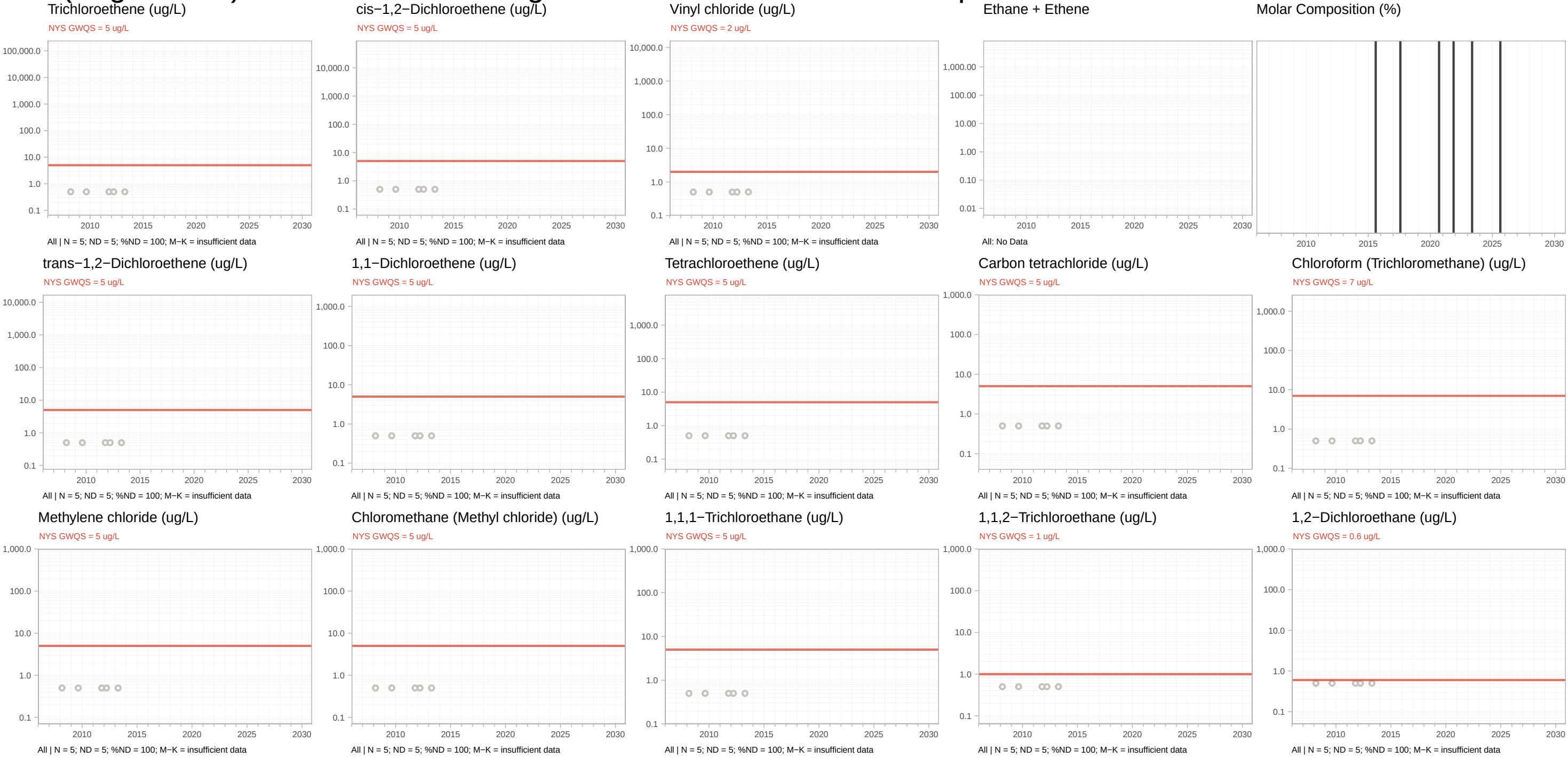
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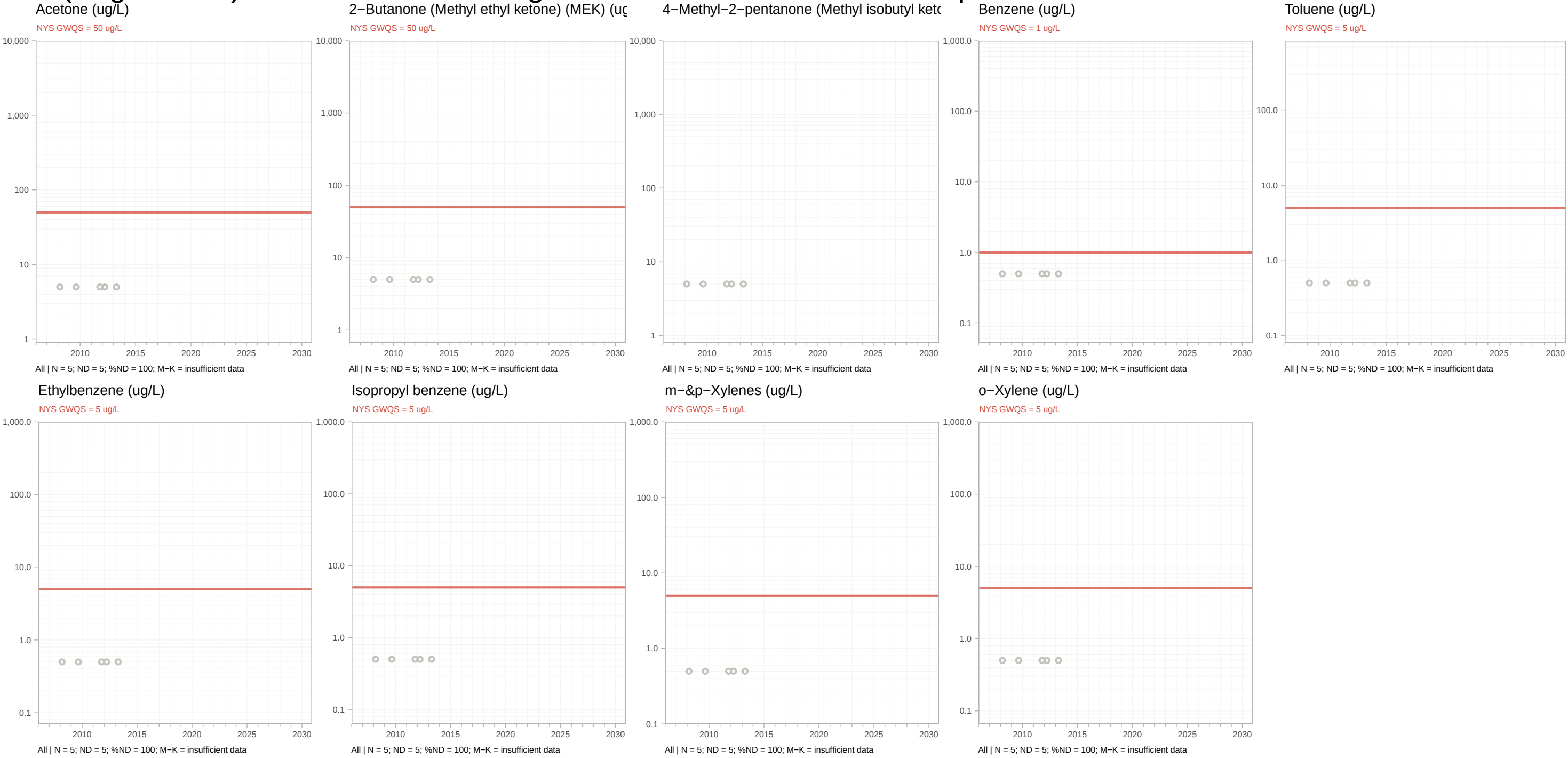
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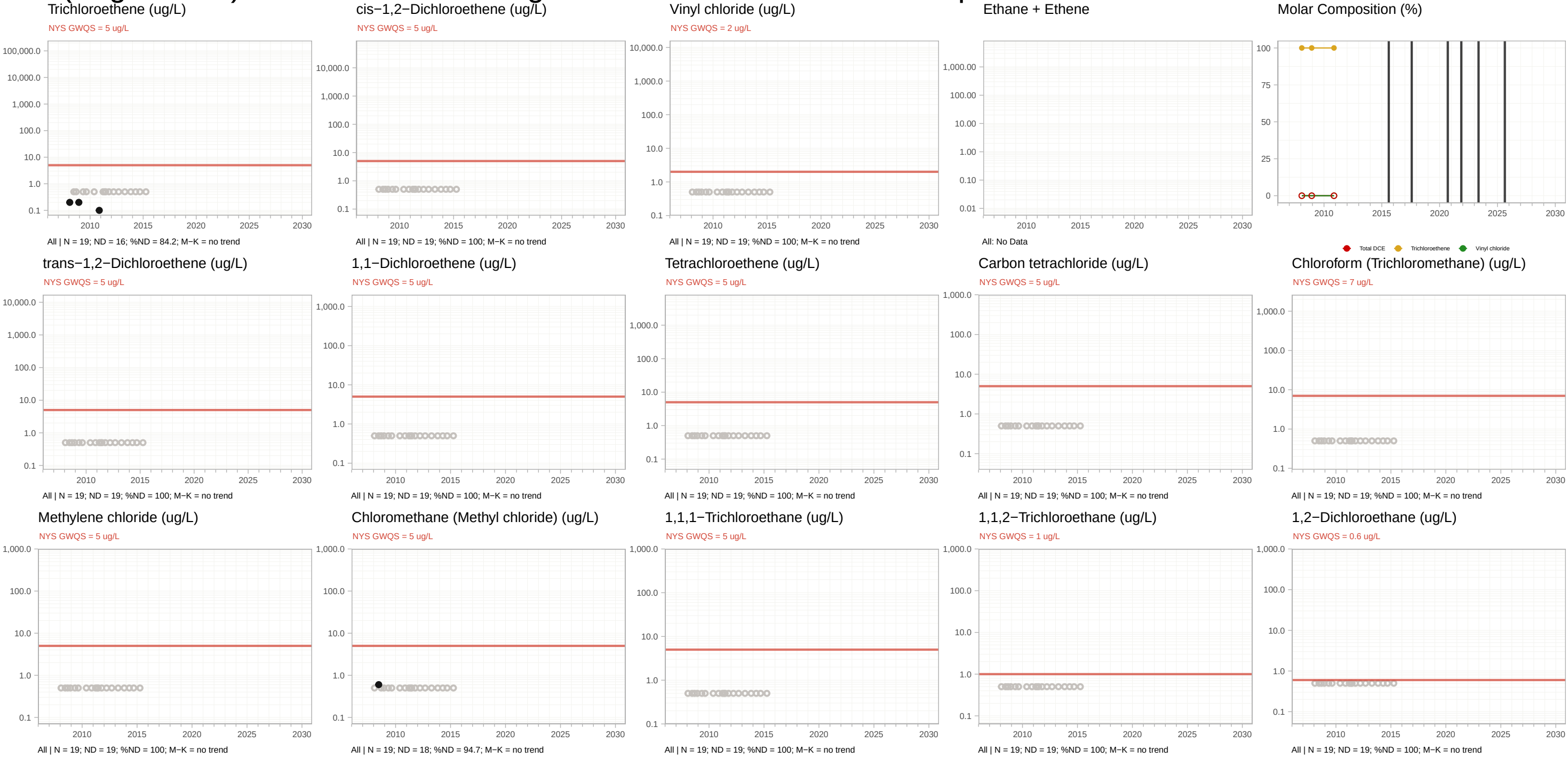
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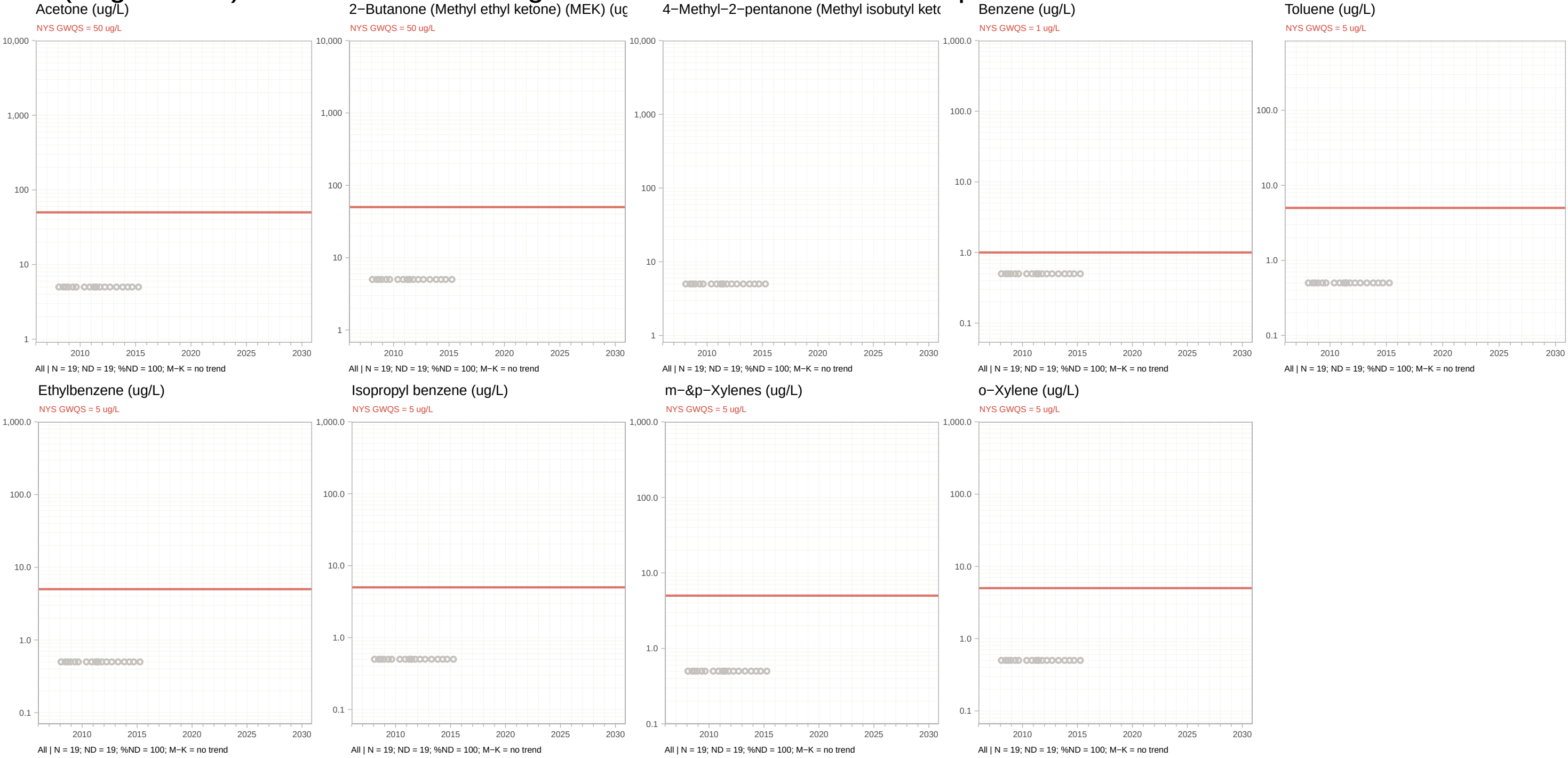
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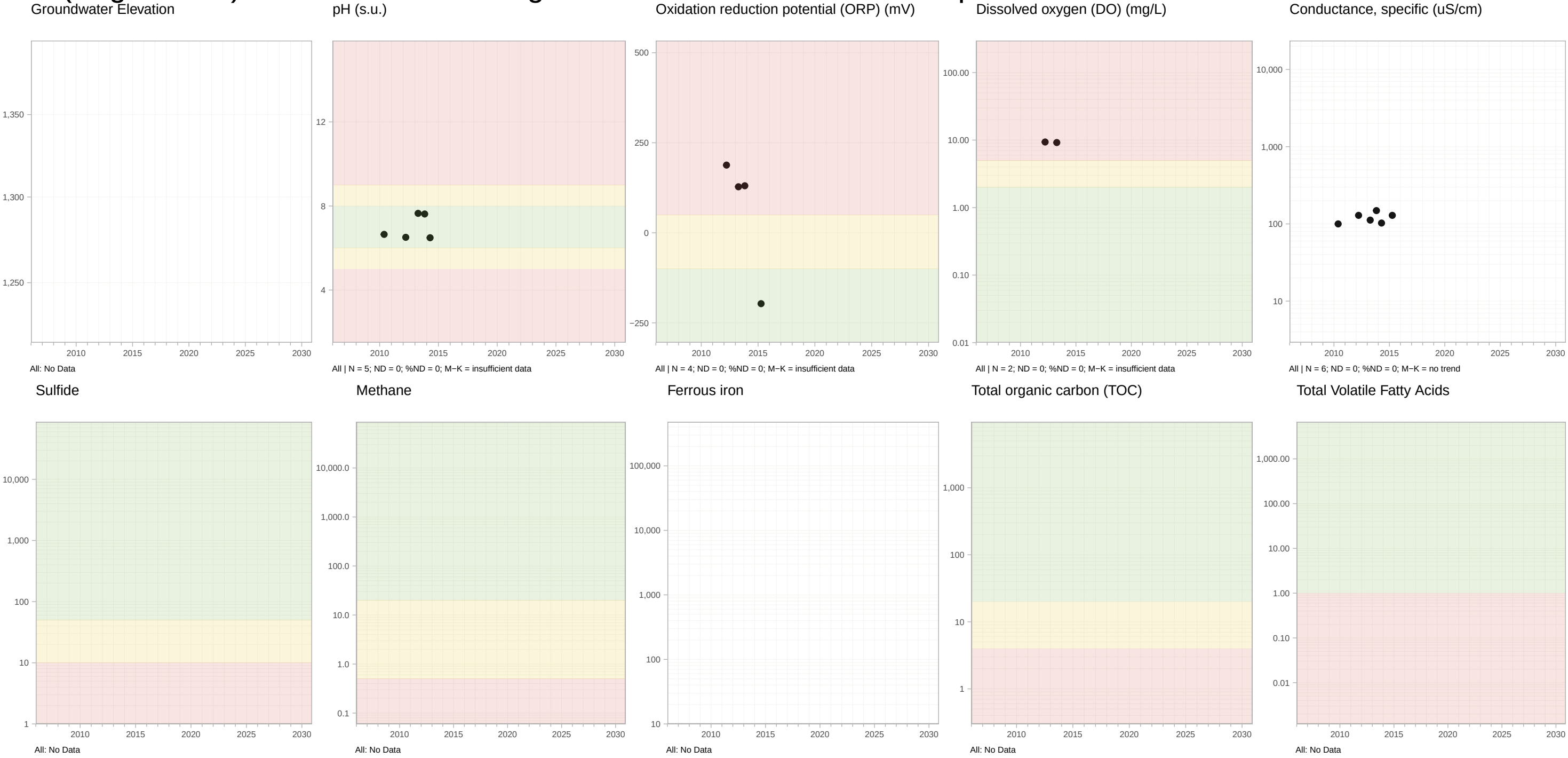


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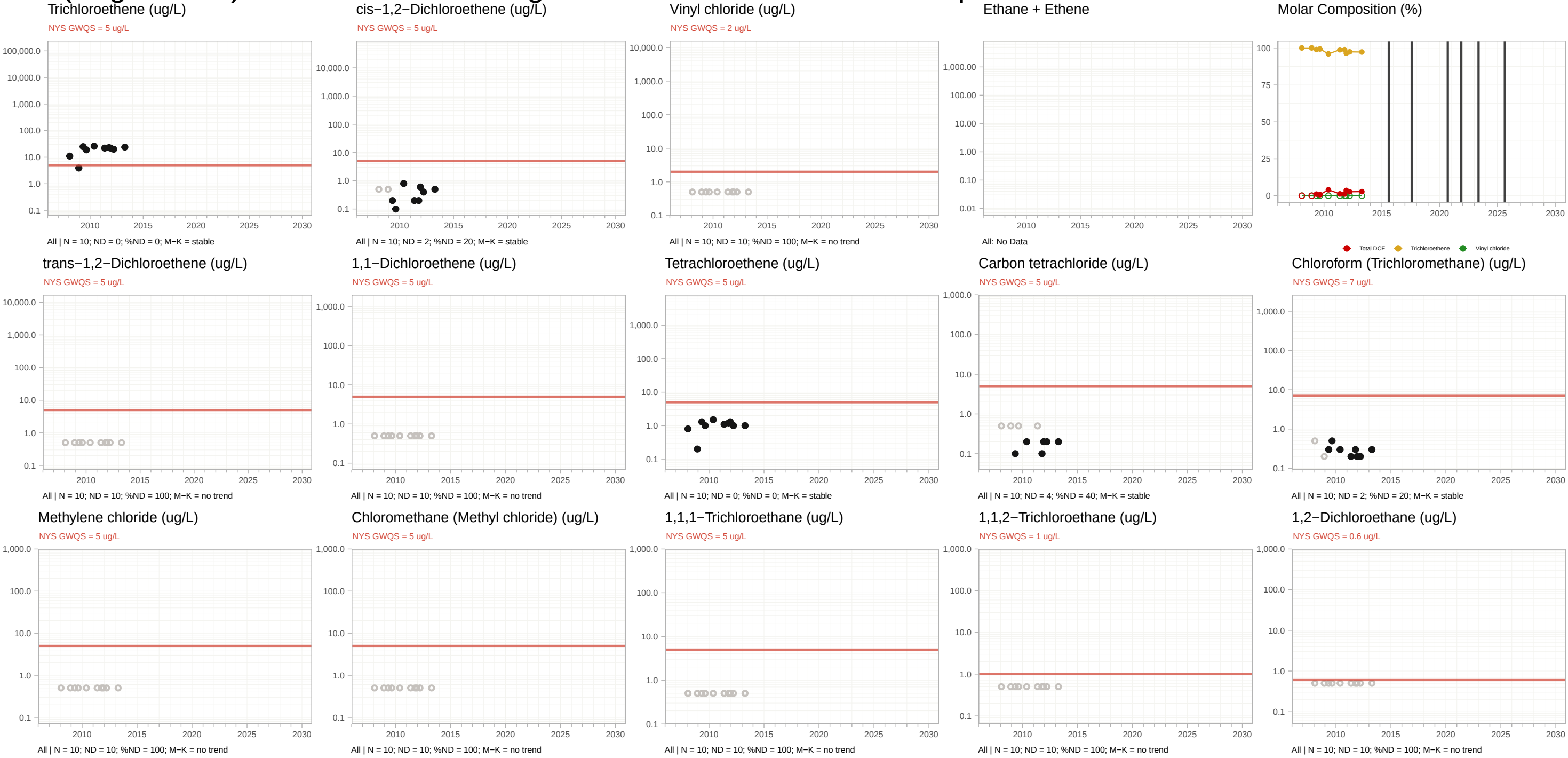
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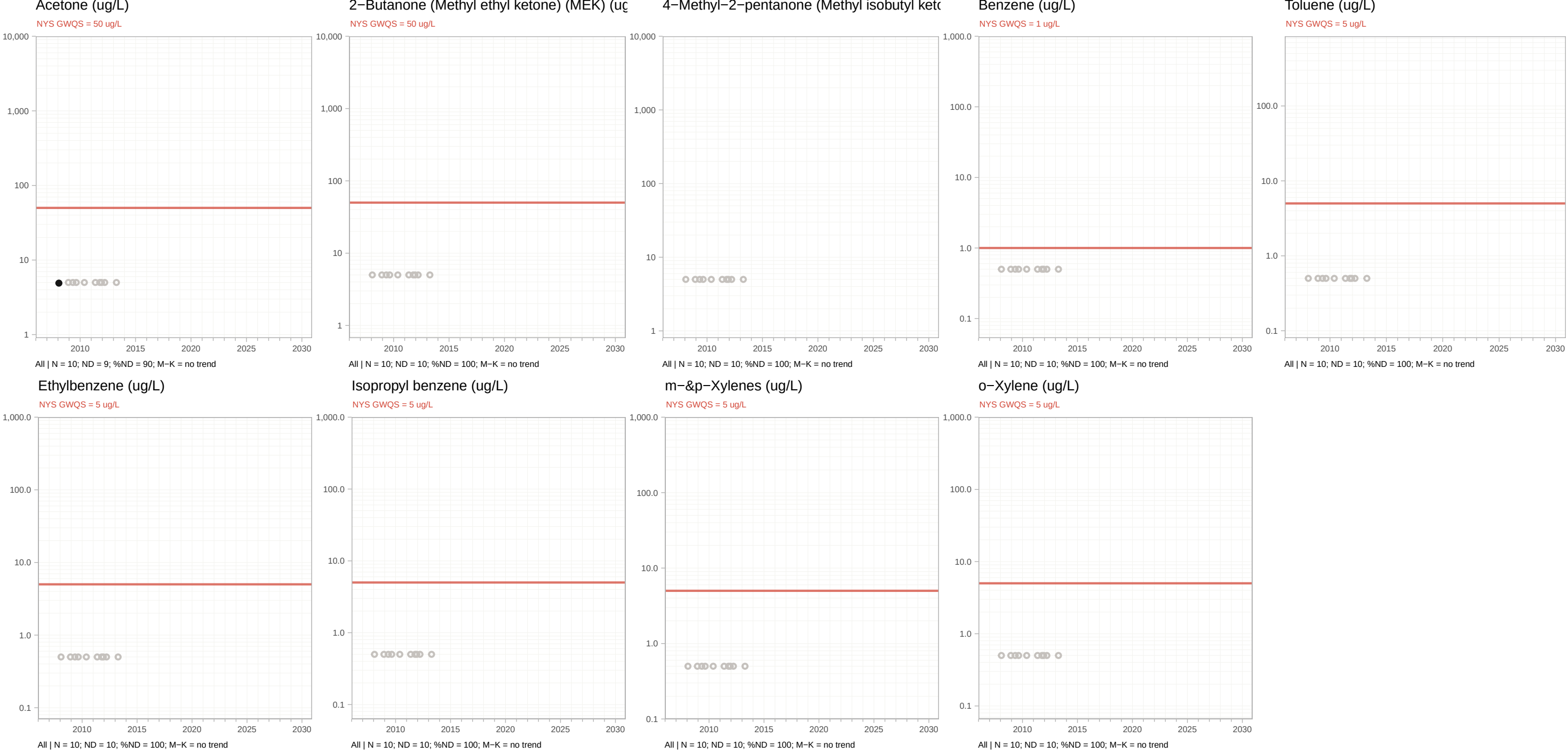
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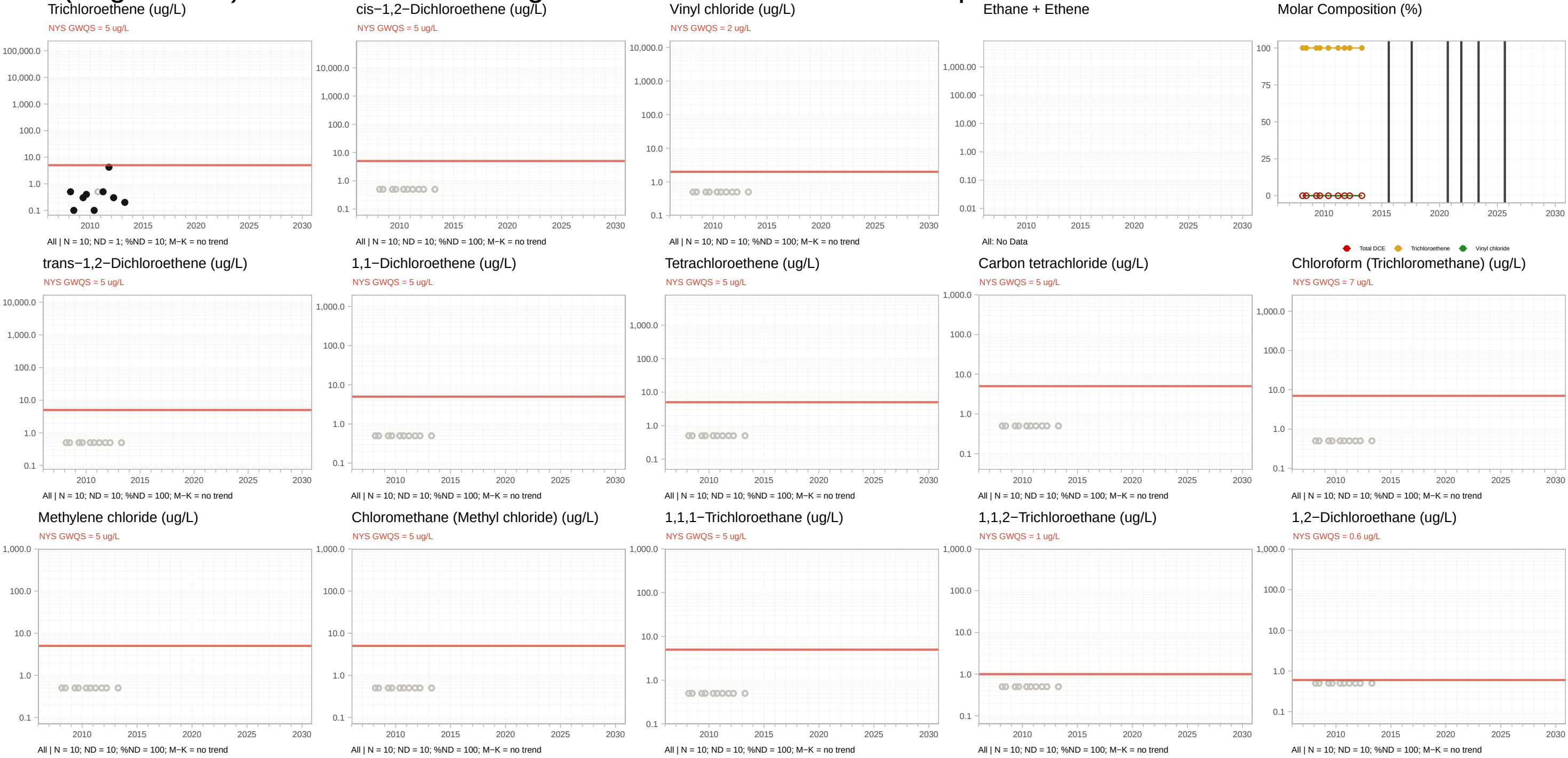
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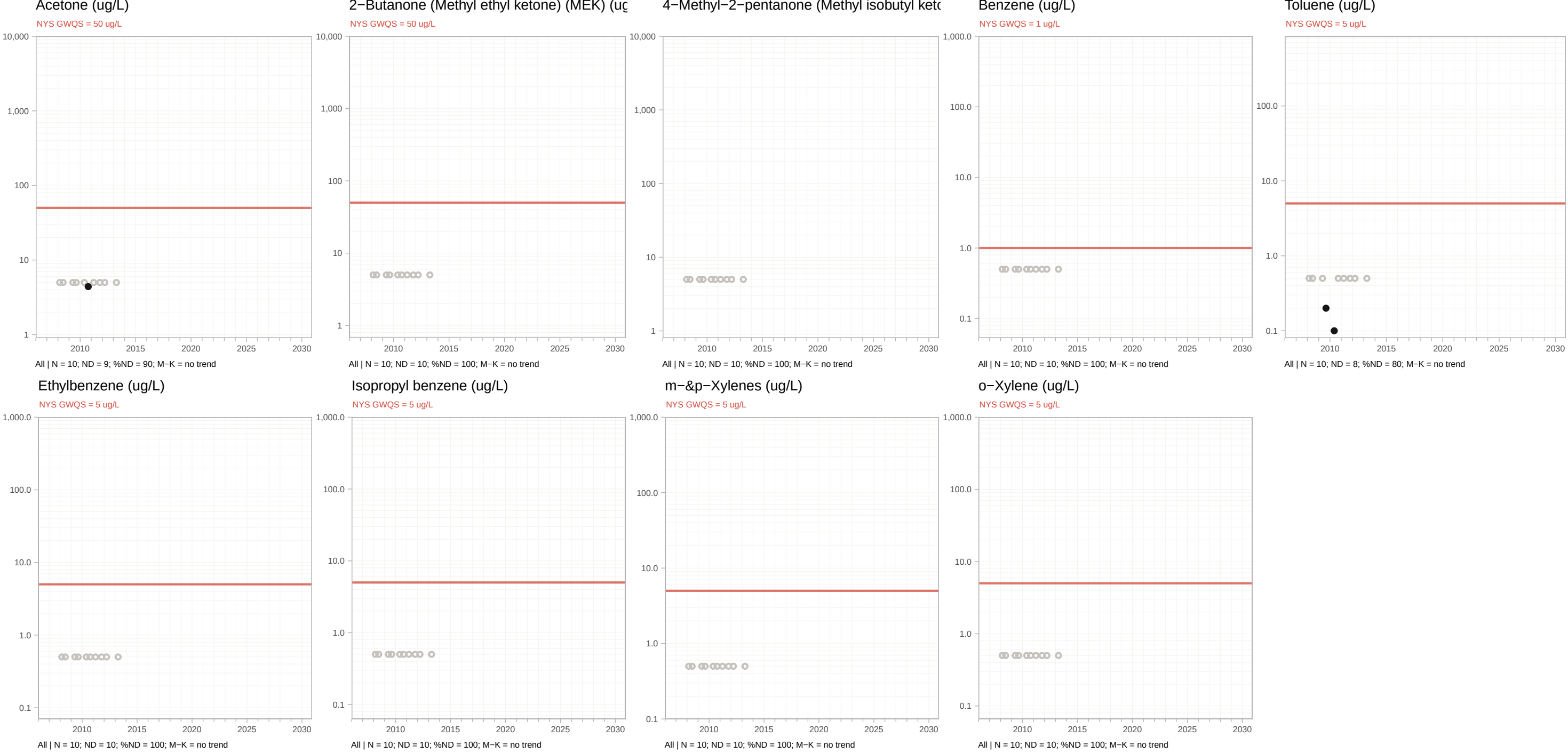
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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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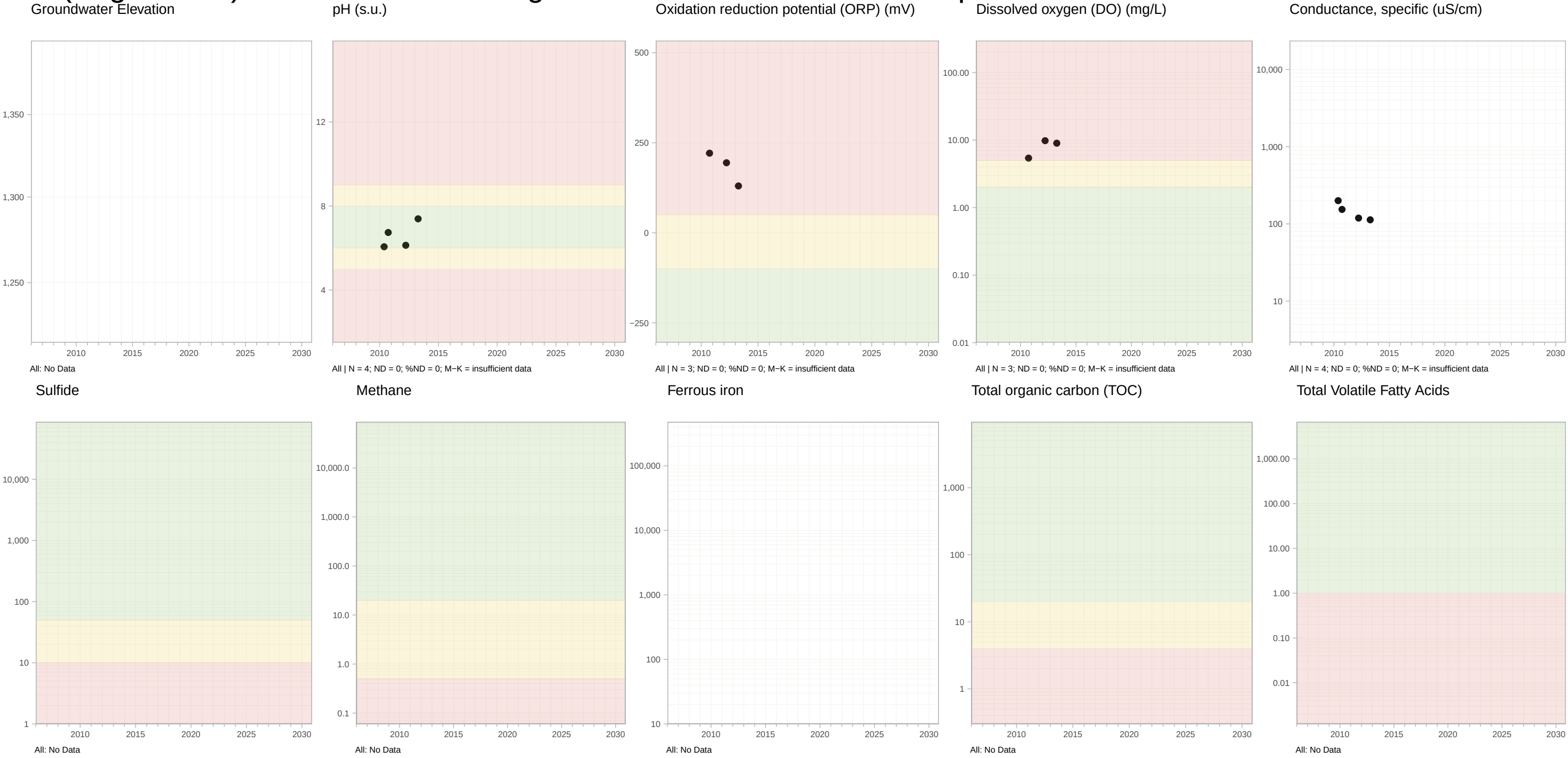


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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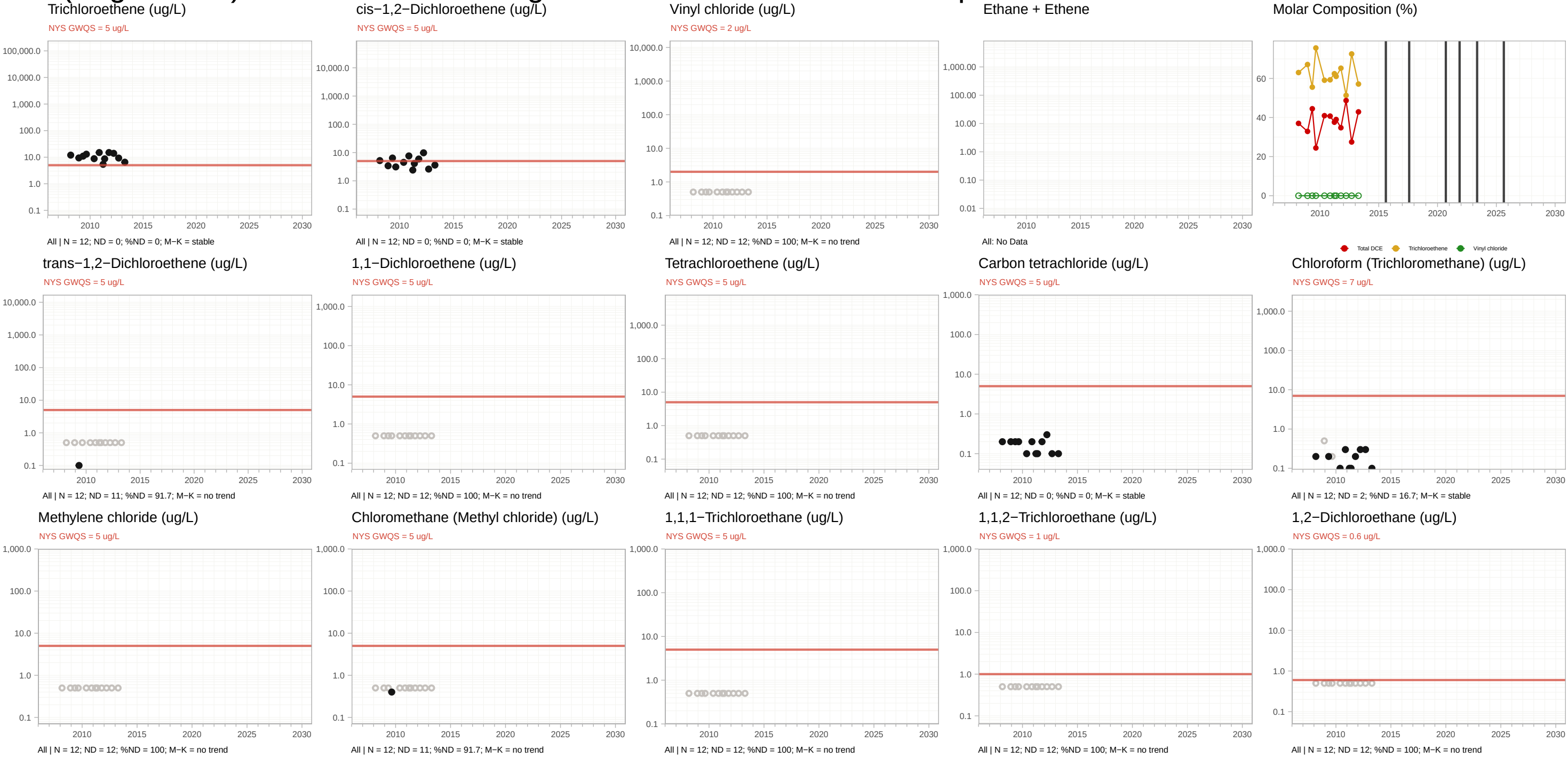
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

116 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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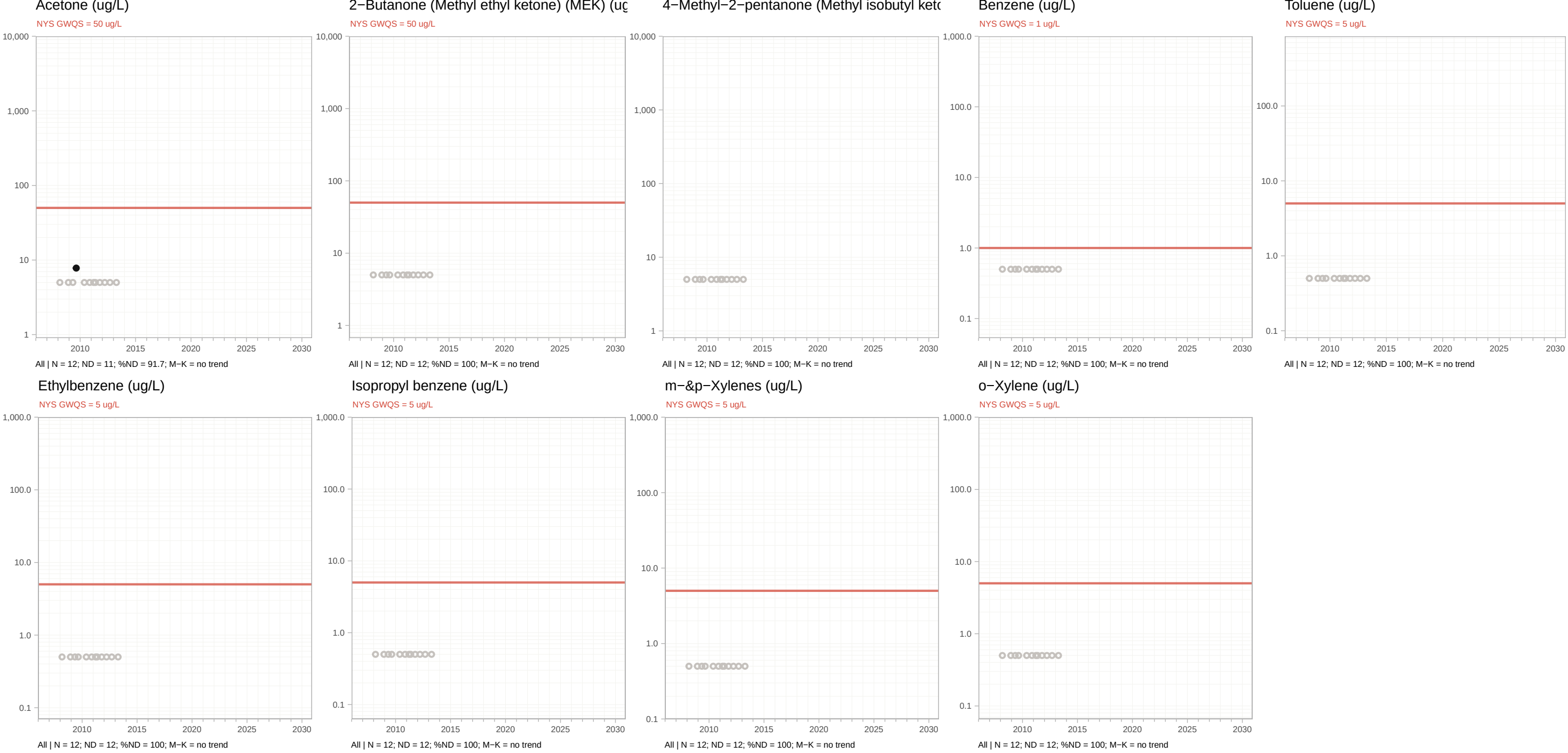
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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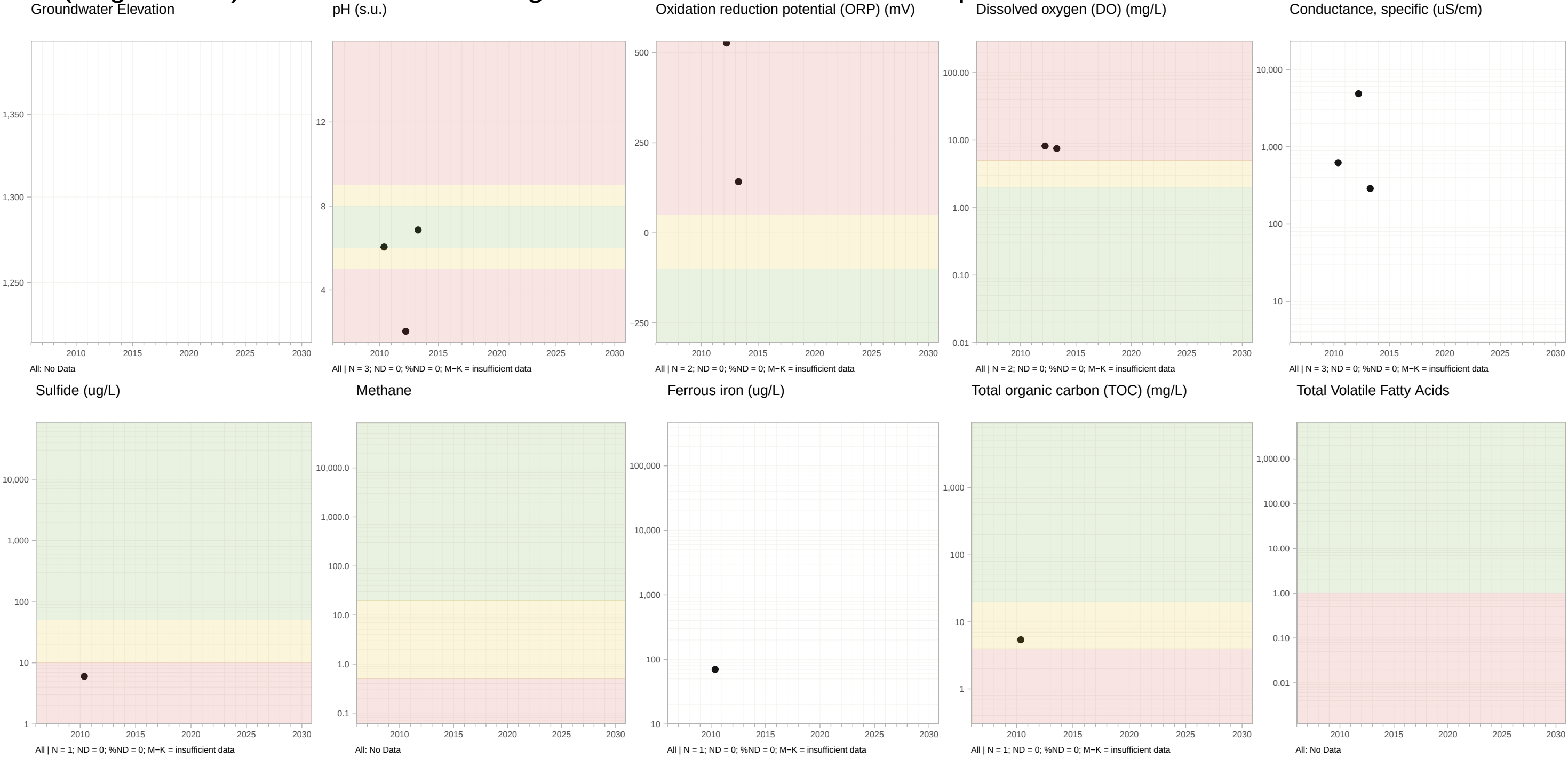


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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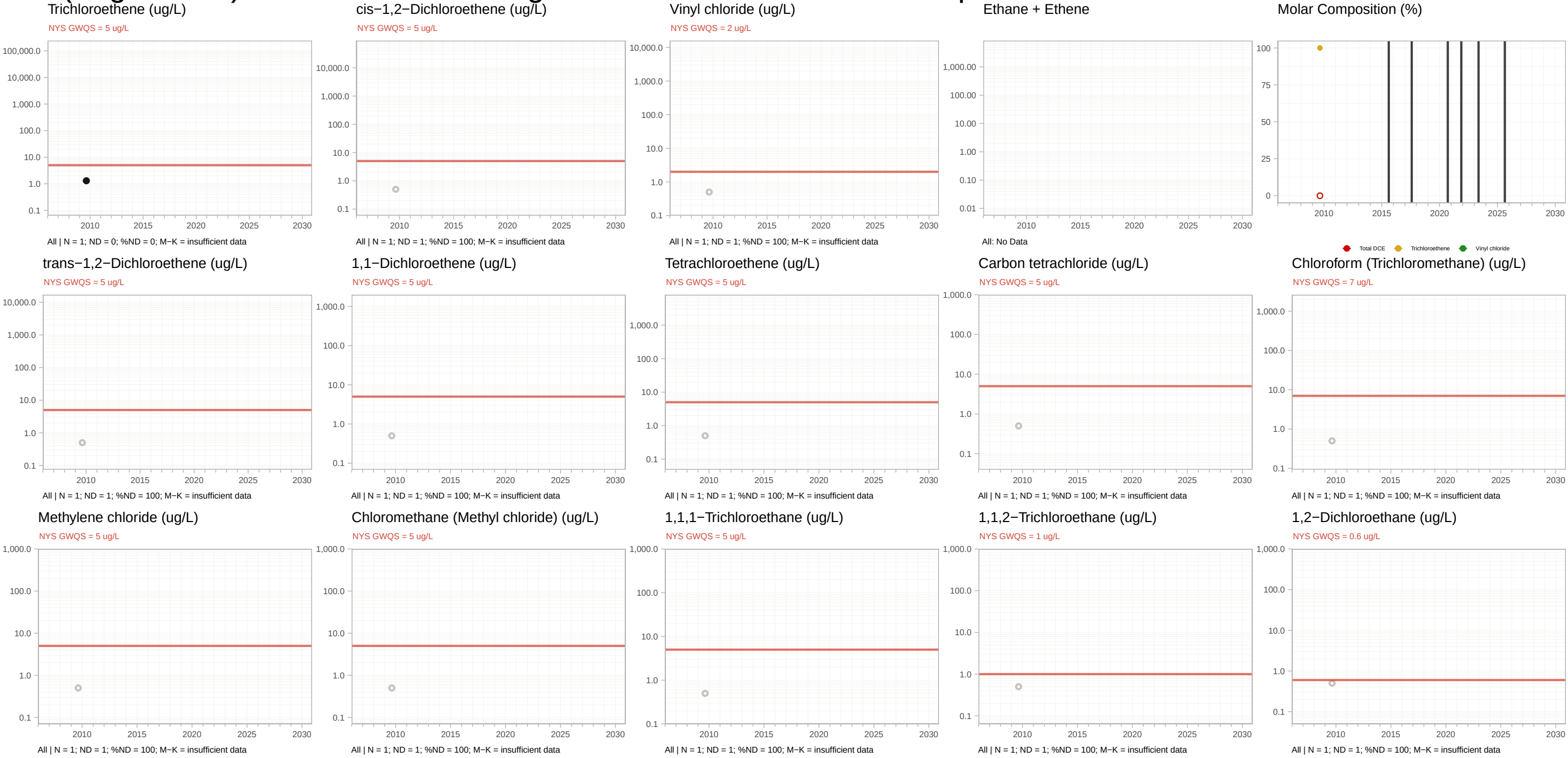
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- Detected result
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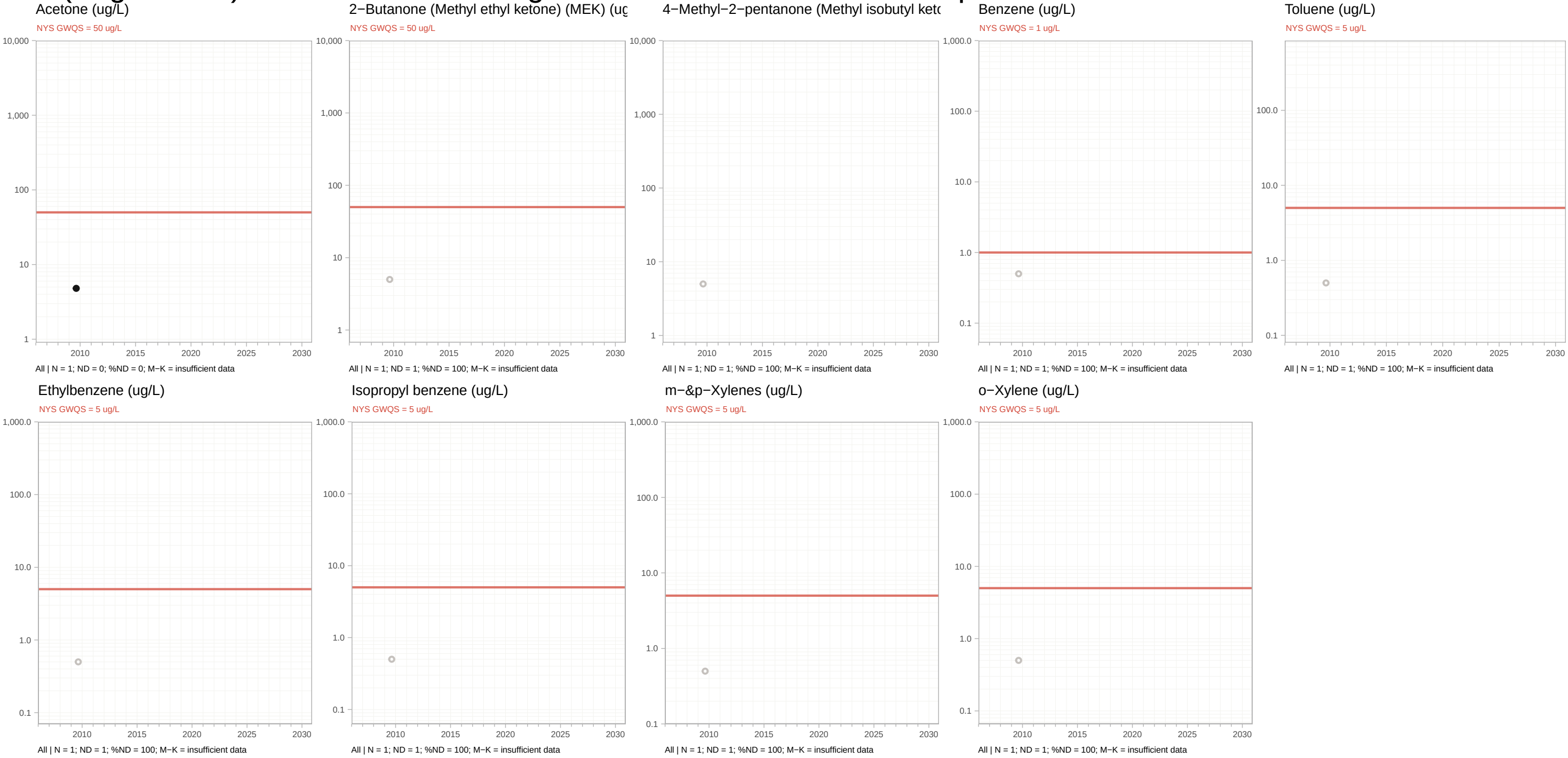
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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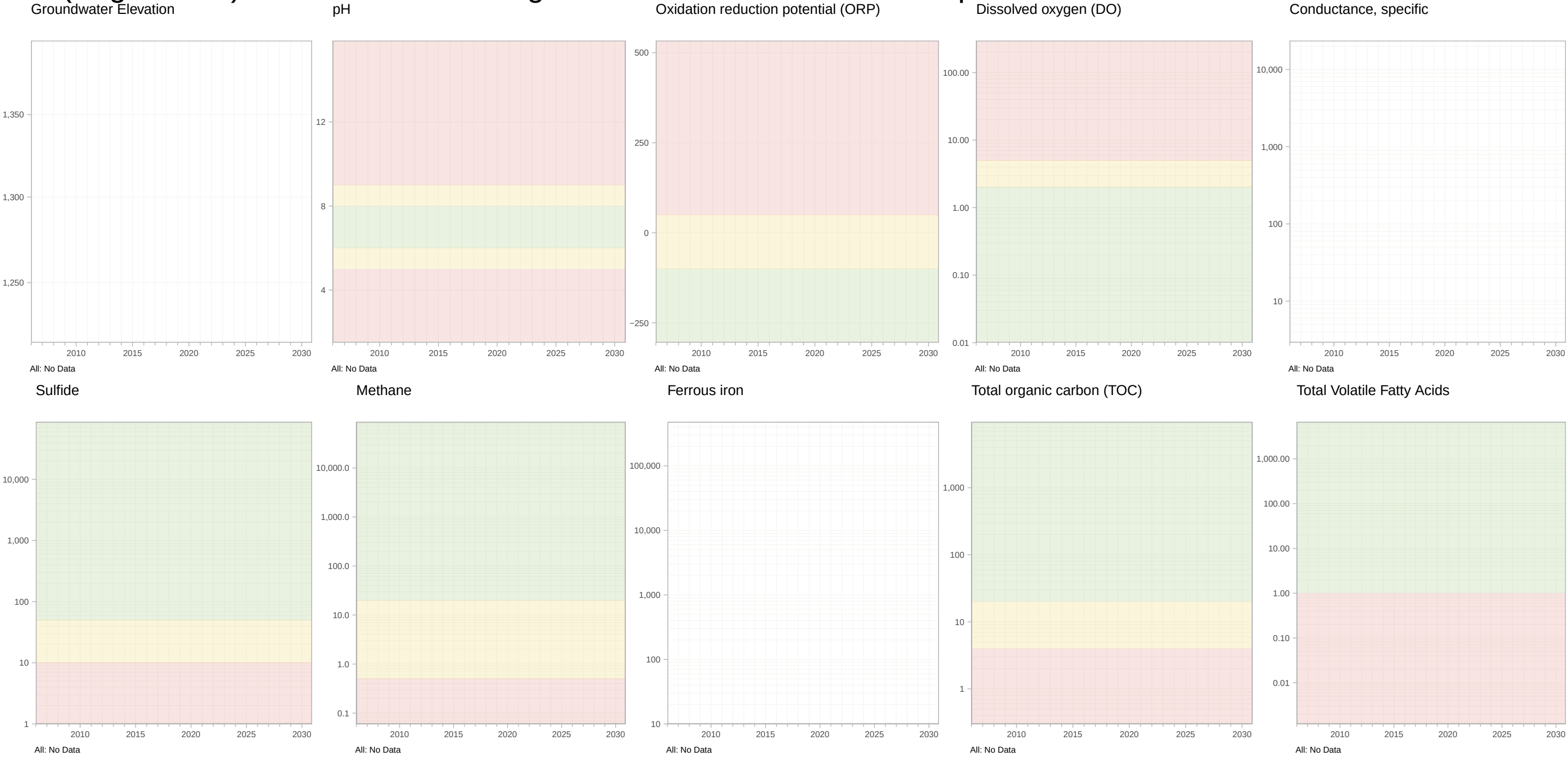


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
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117 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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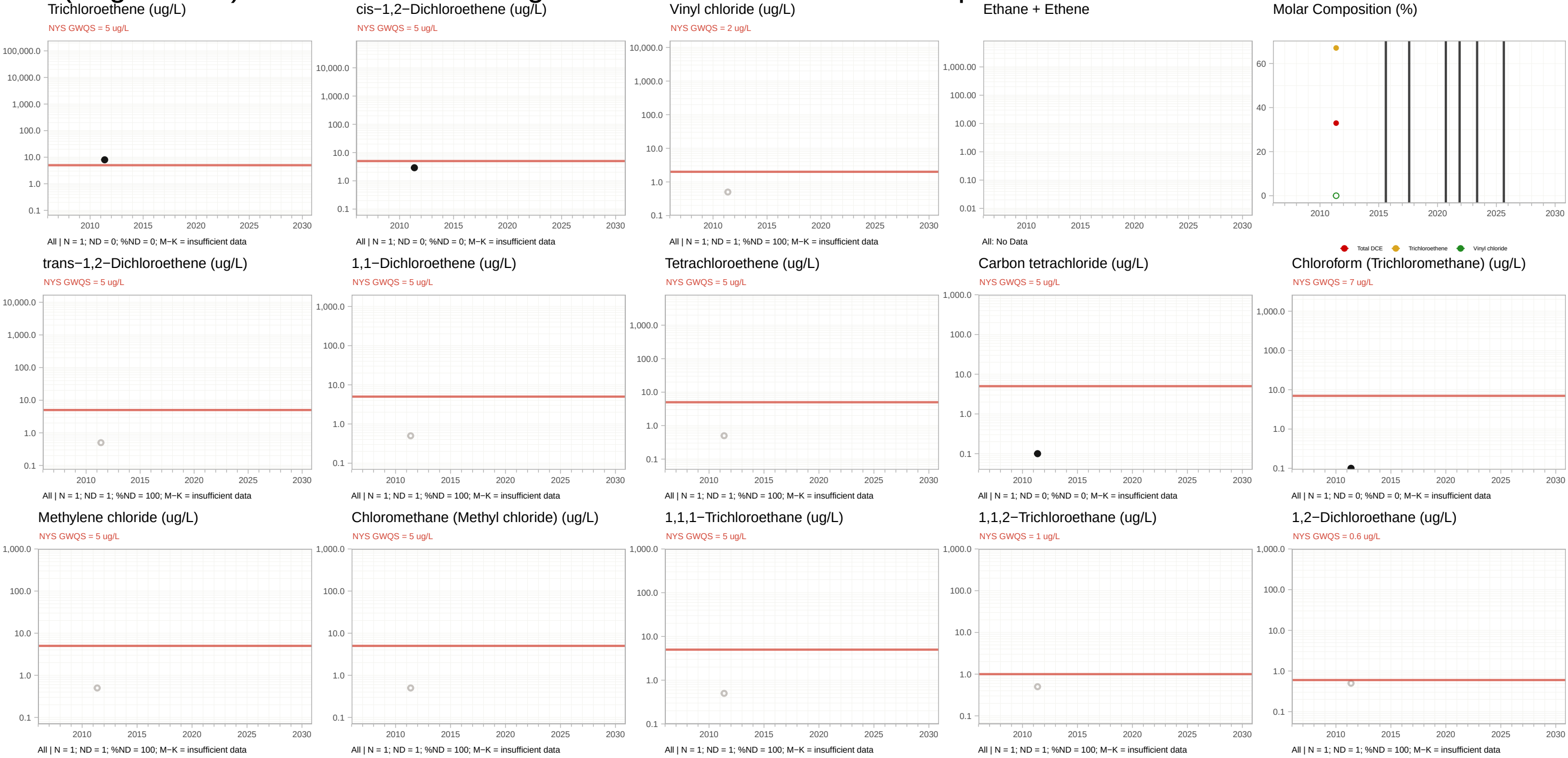
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
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- Unfavorable Conditions

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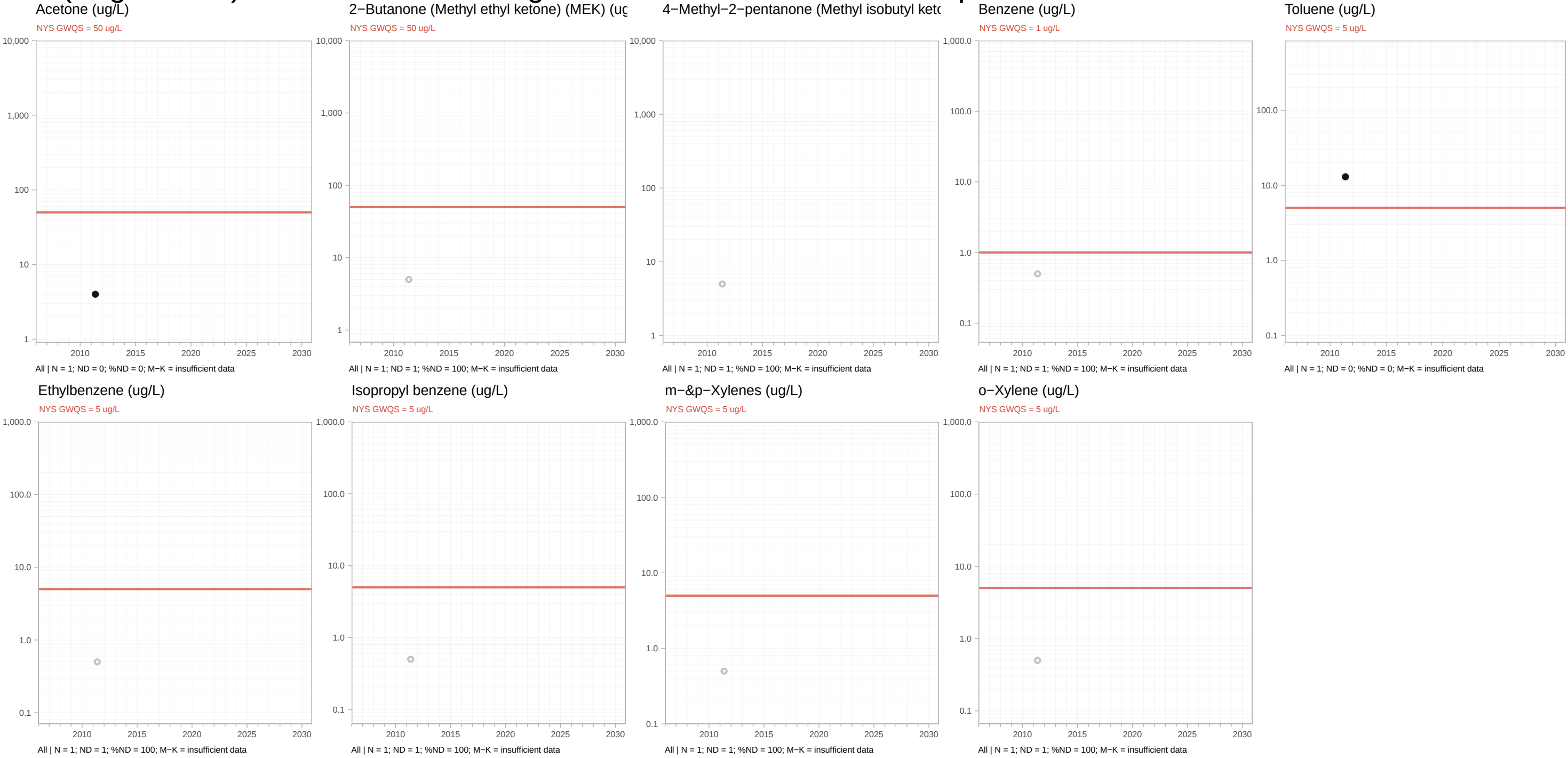
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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
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- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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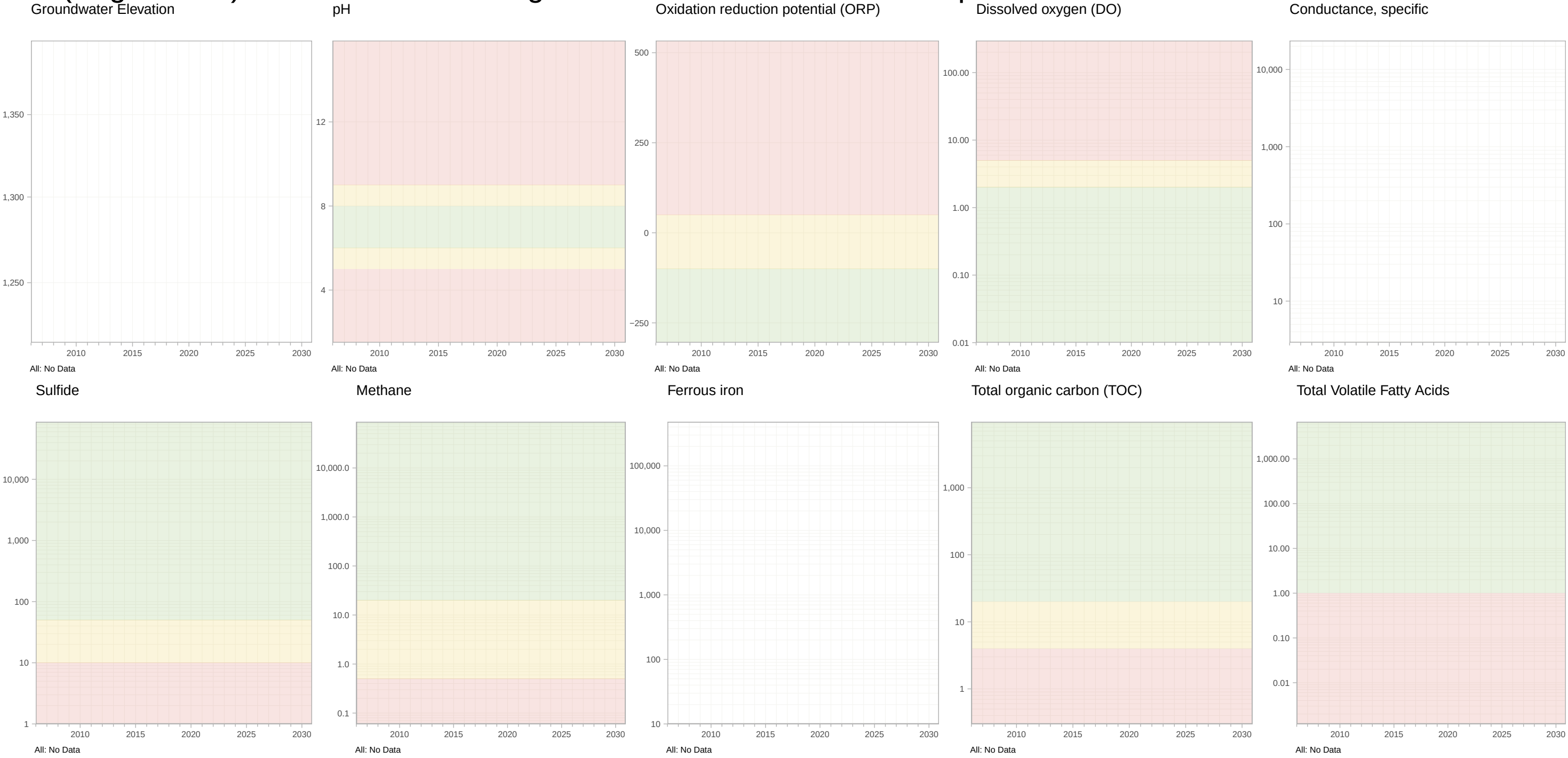


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220 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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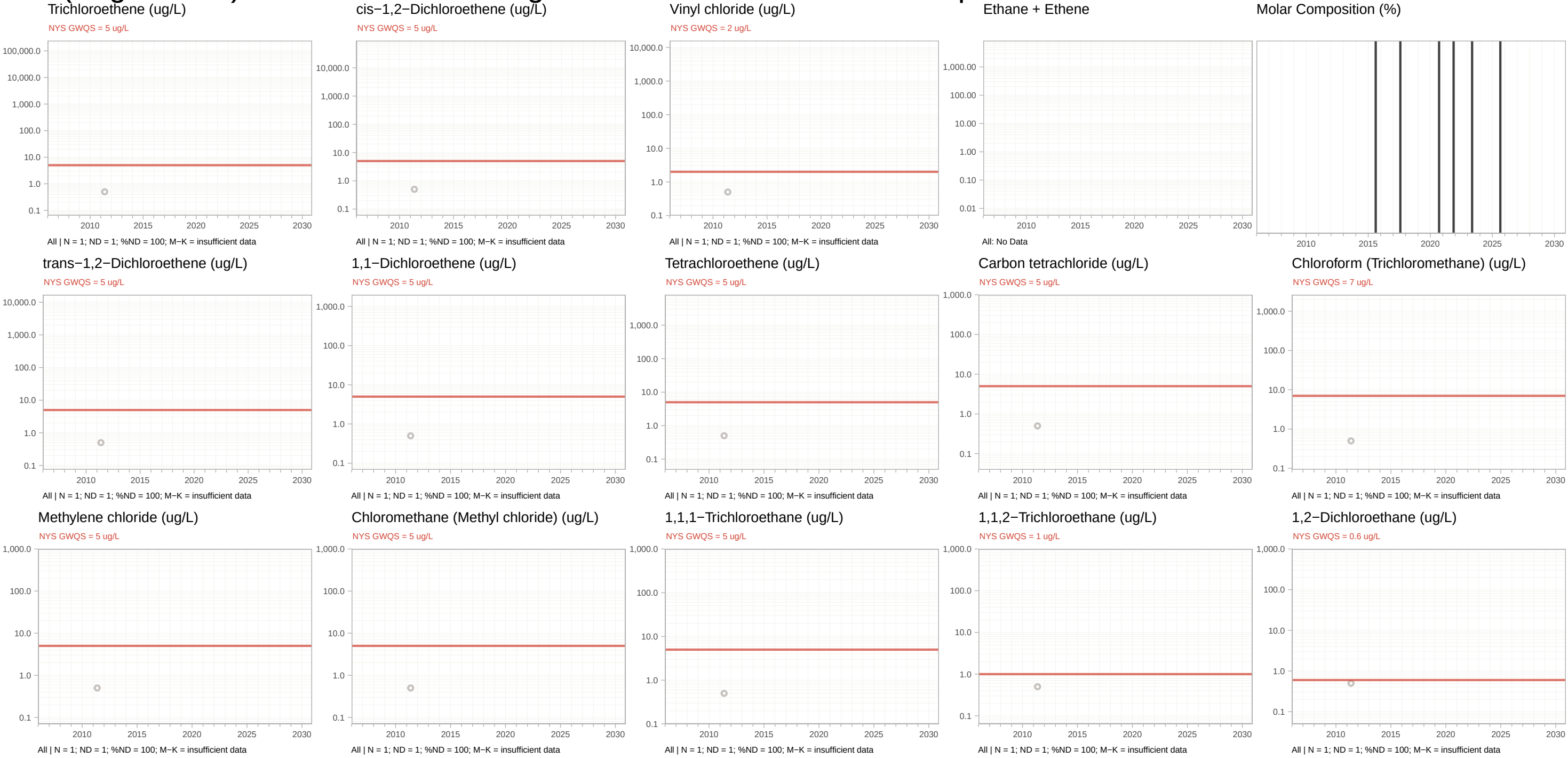
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
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221 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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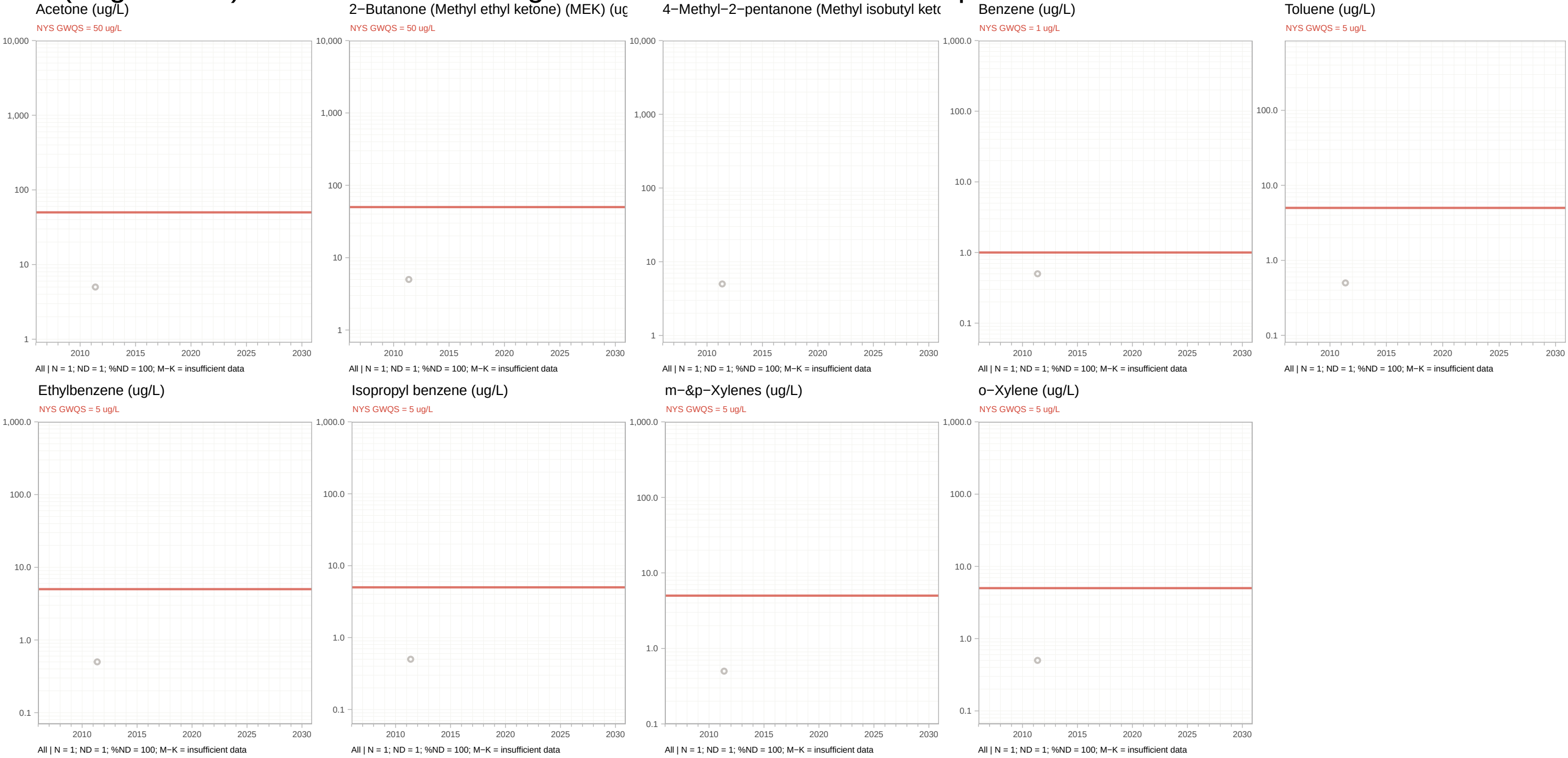
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

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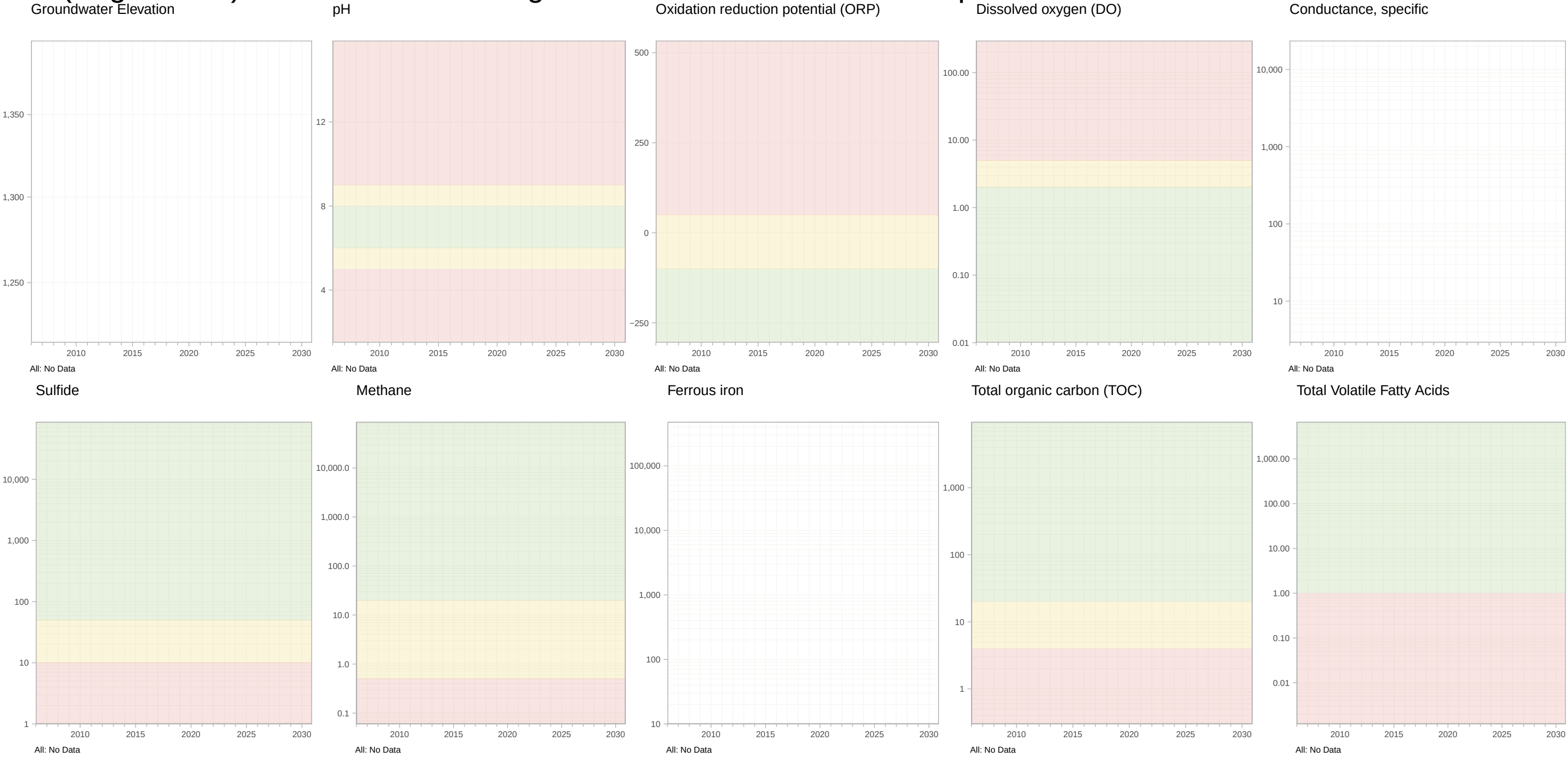
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- Detected result
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- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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221 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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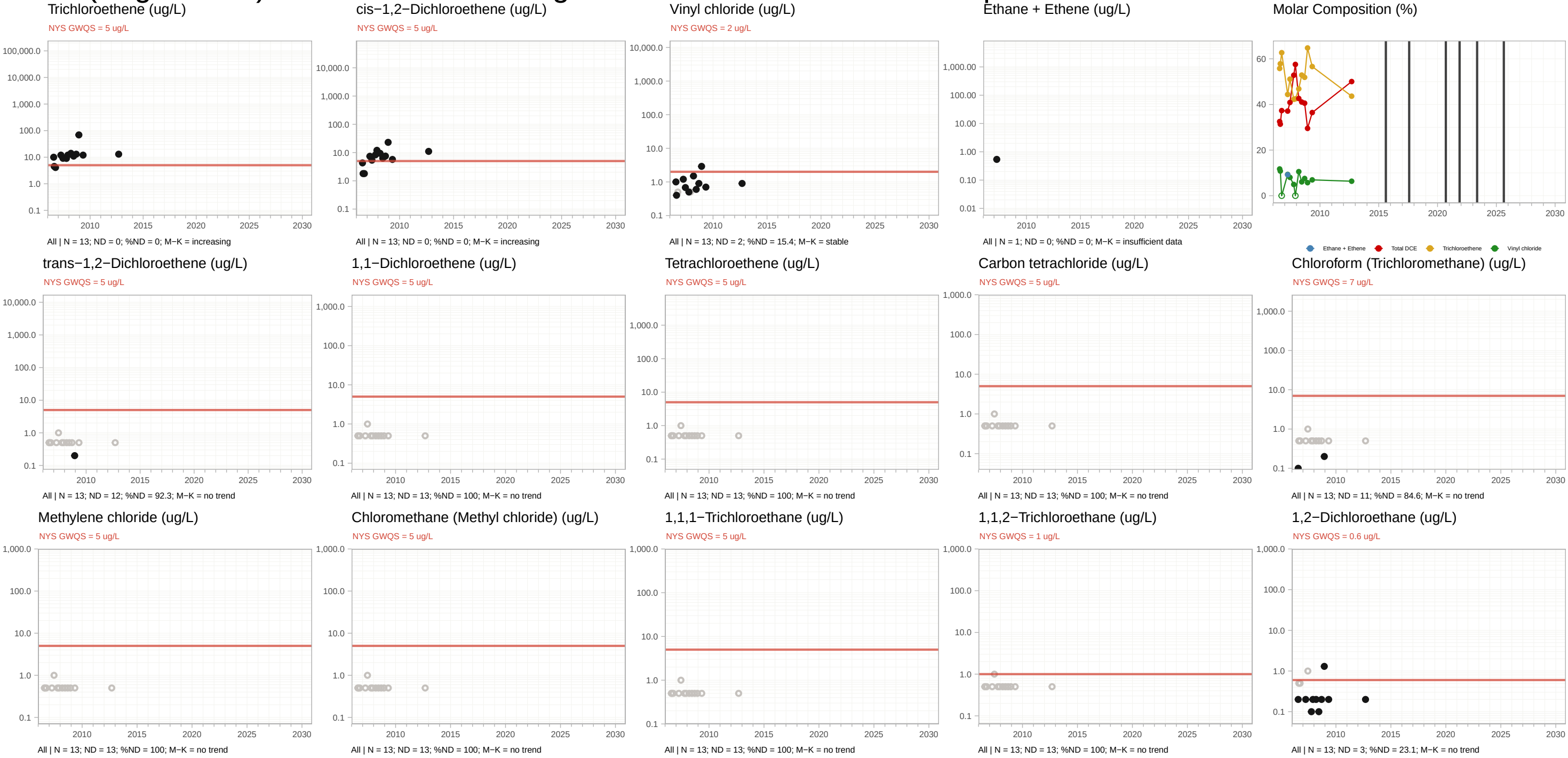
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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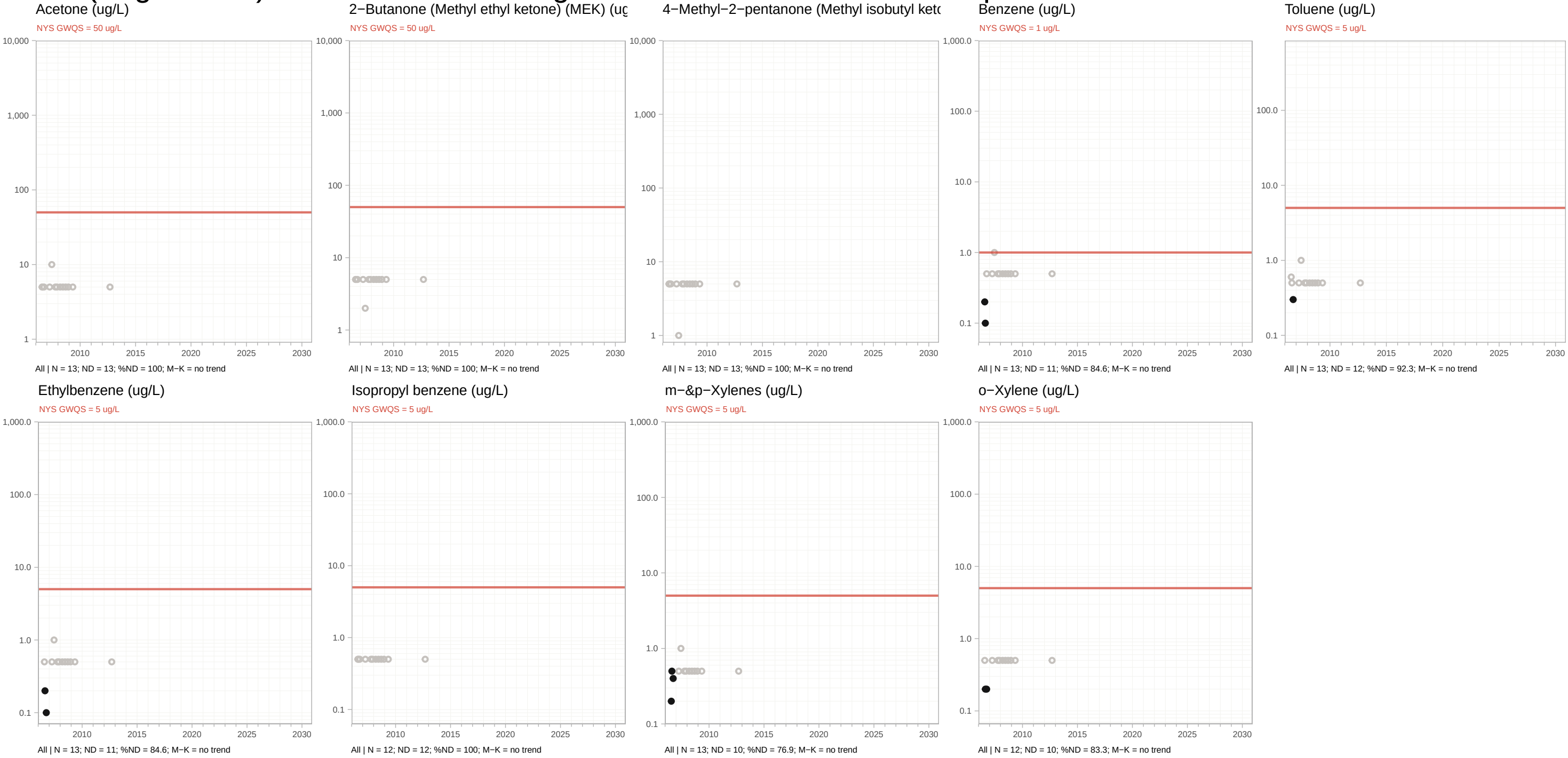
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

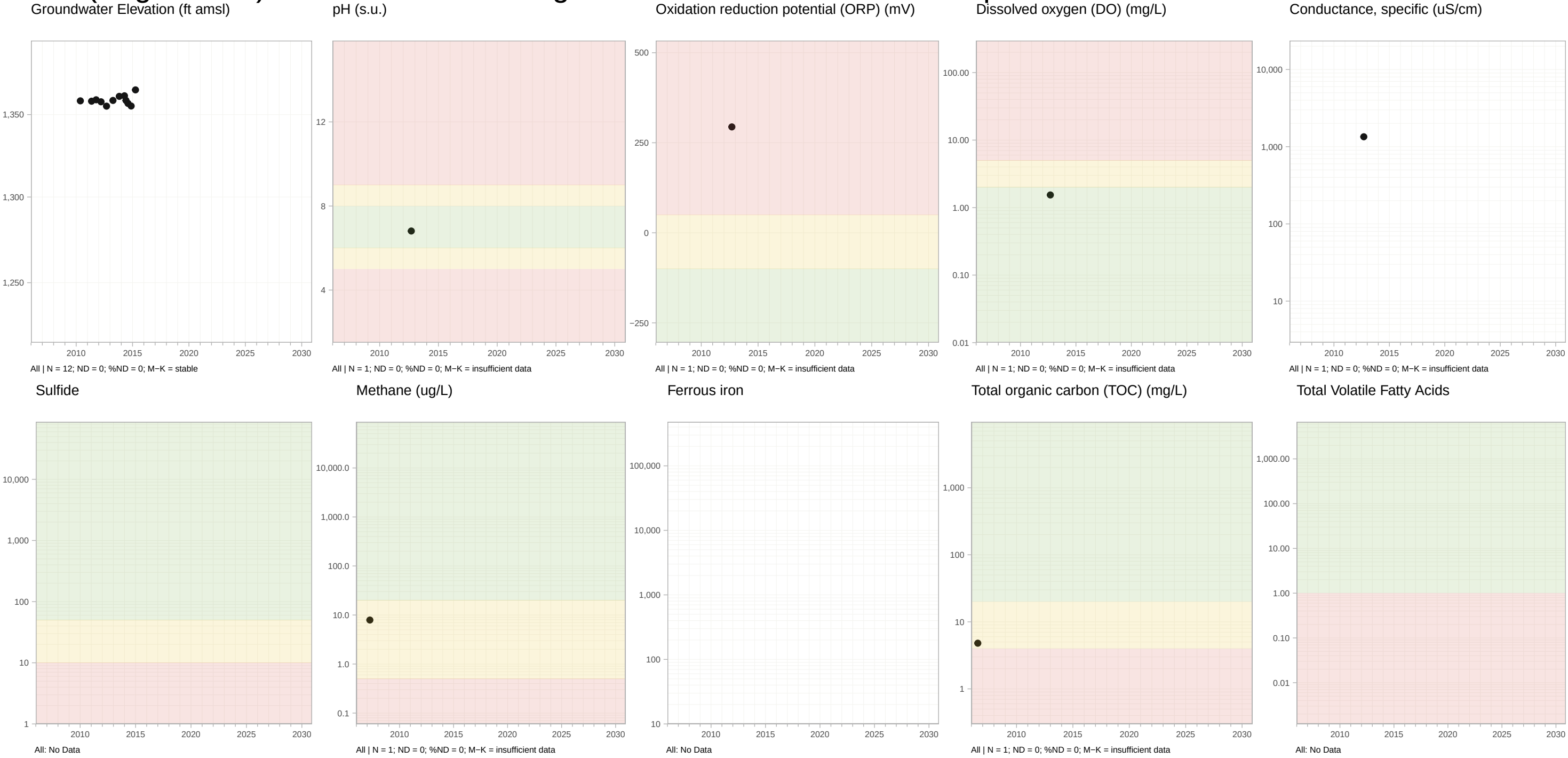


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–1 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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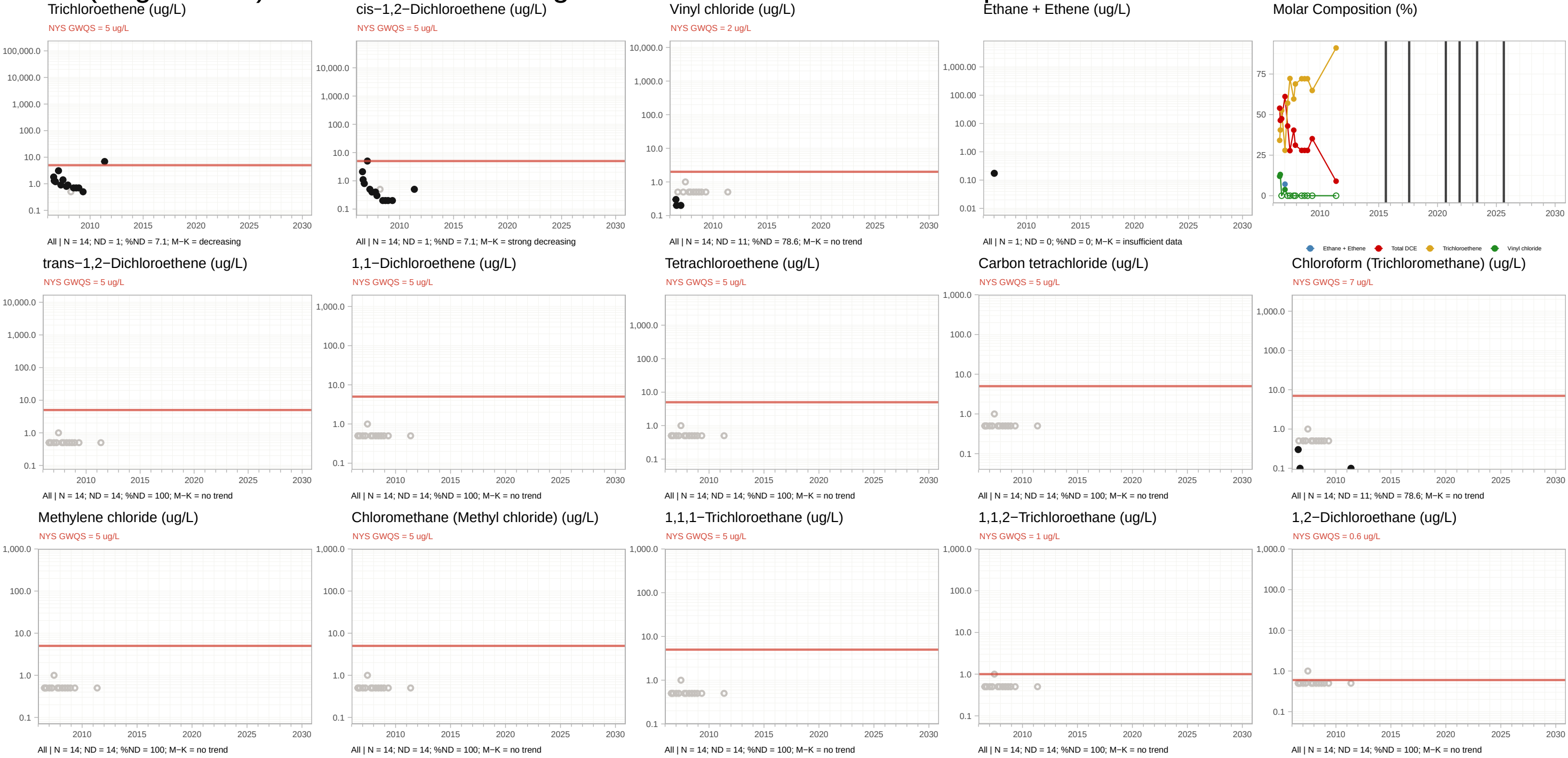
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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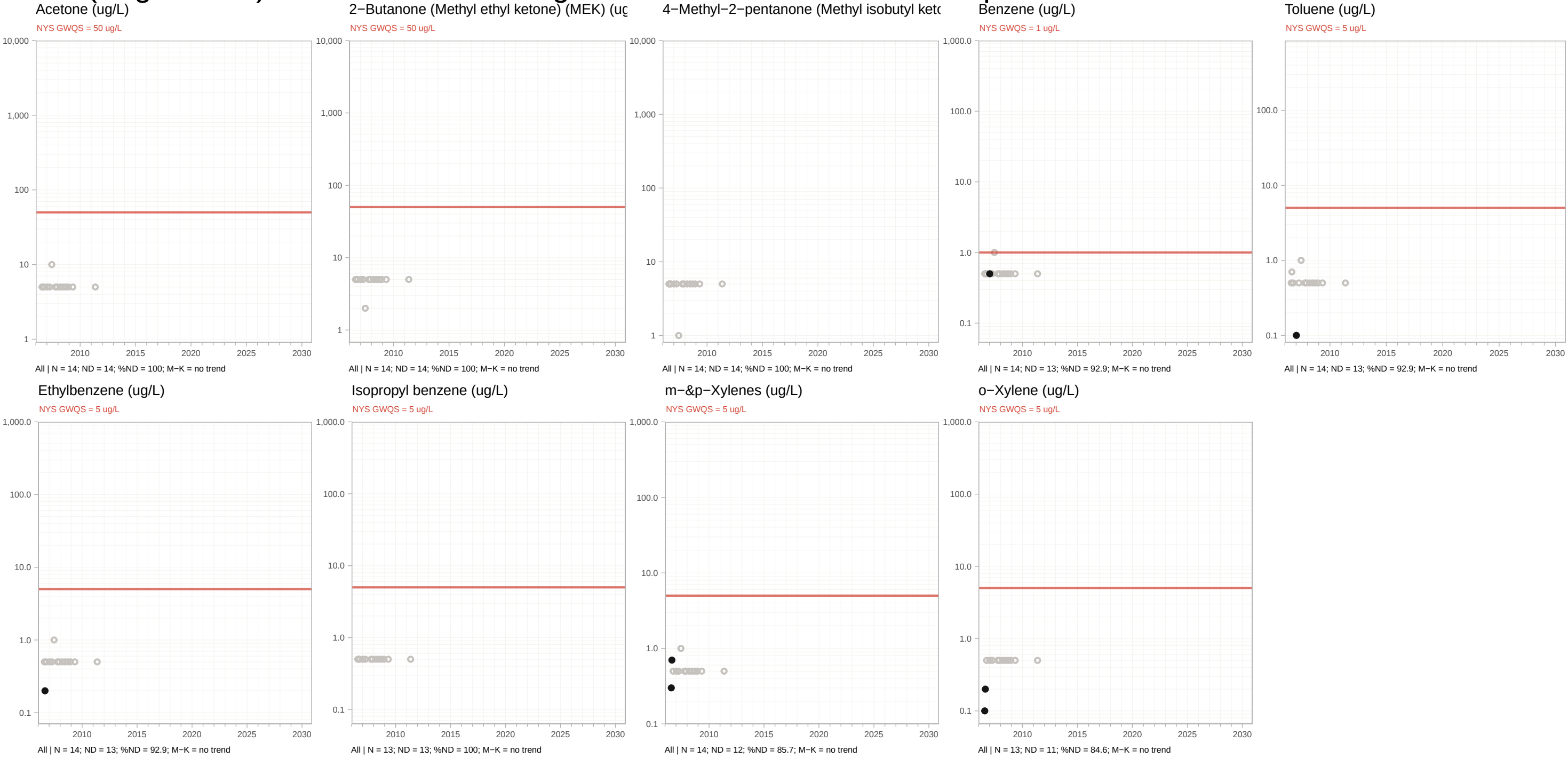
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

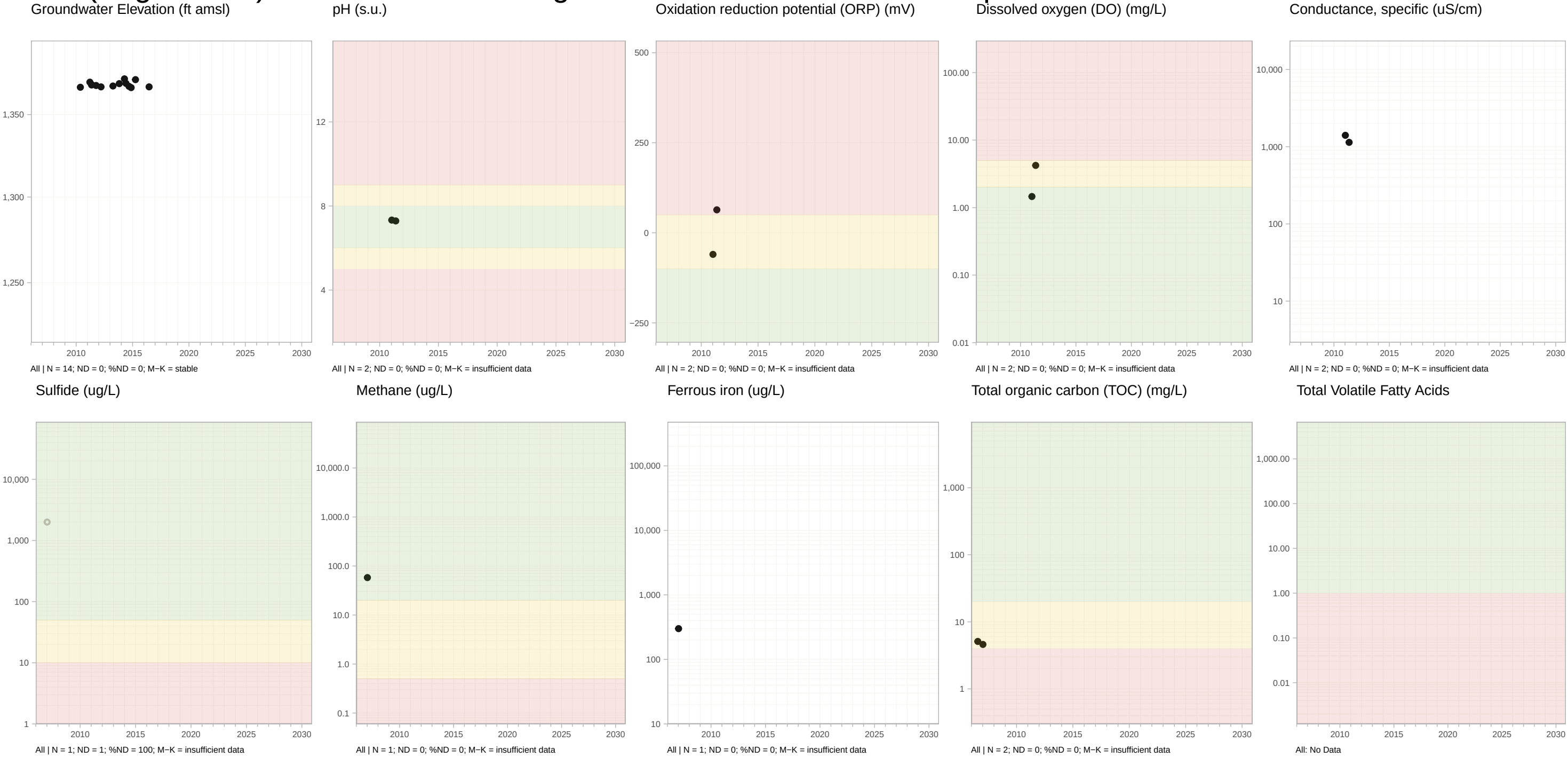


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- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, ' %ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

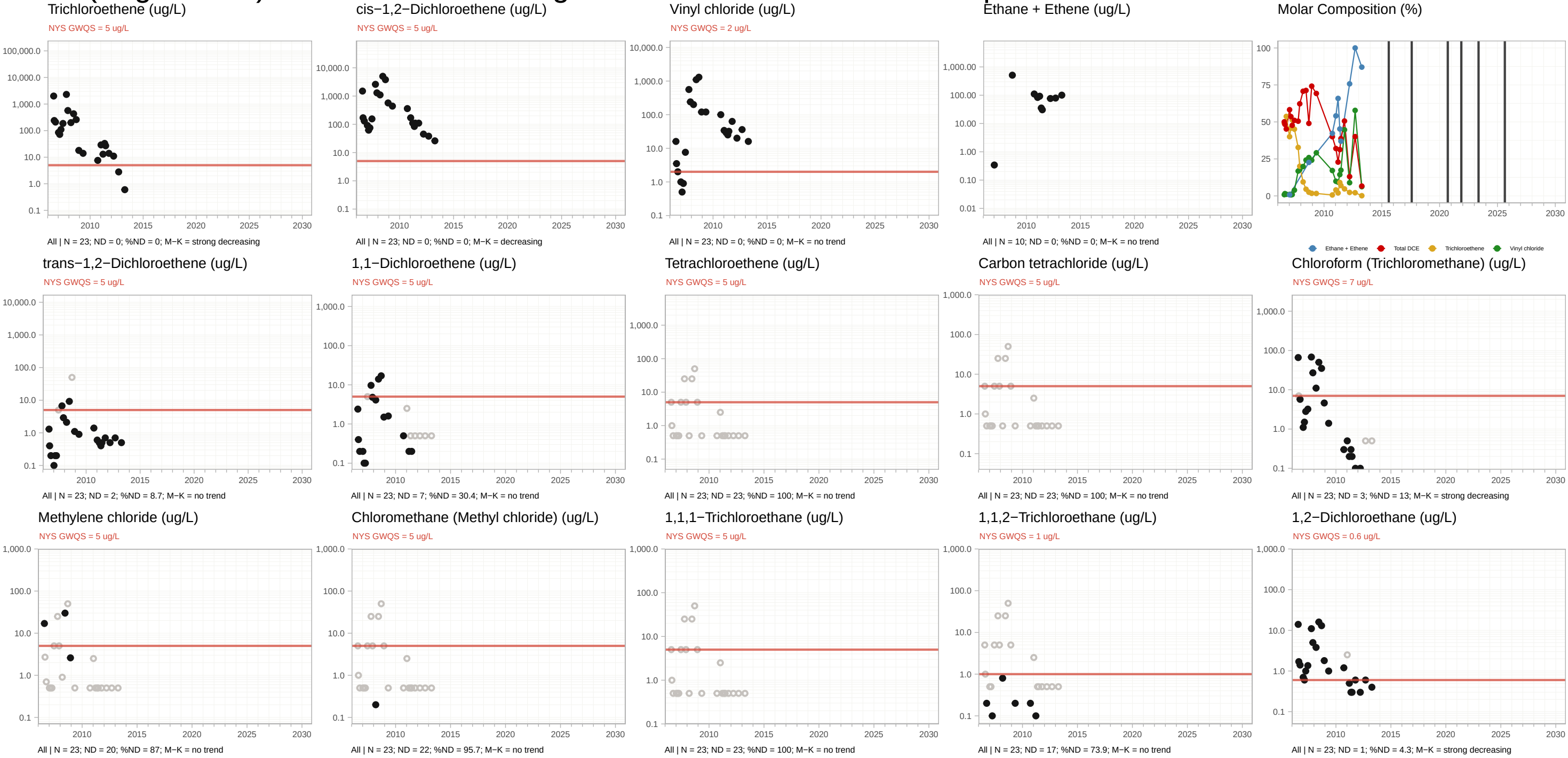
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-3 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

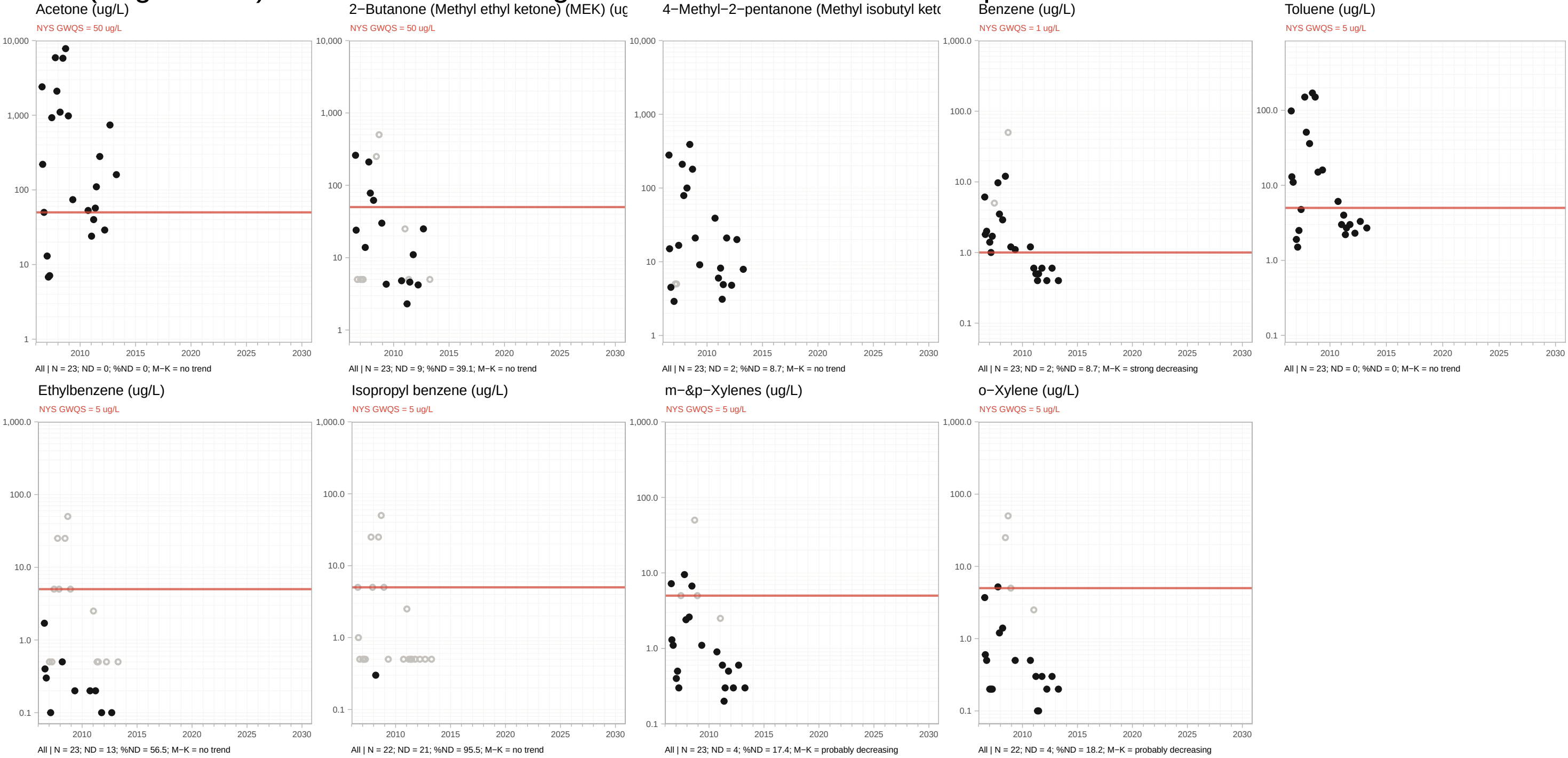
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-3 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

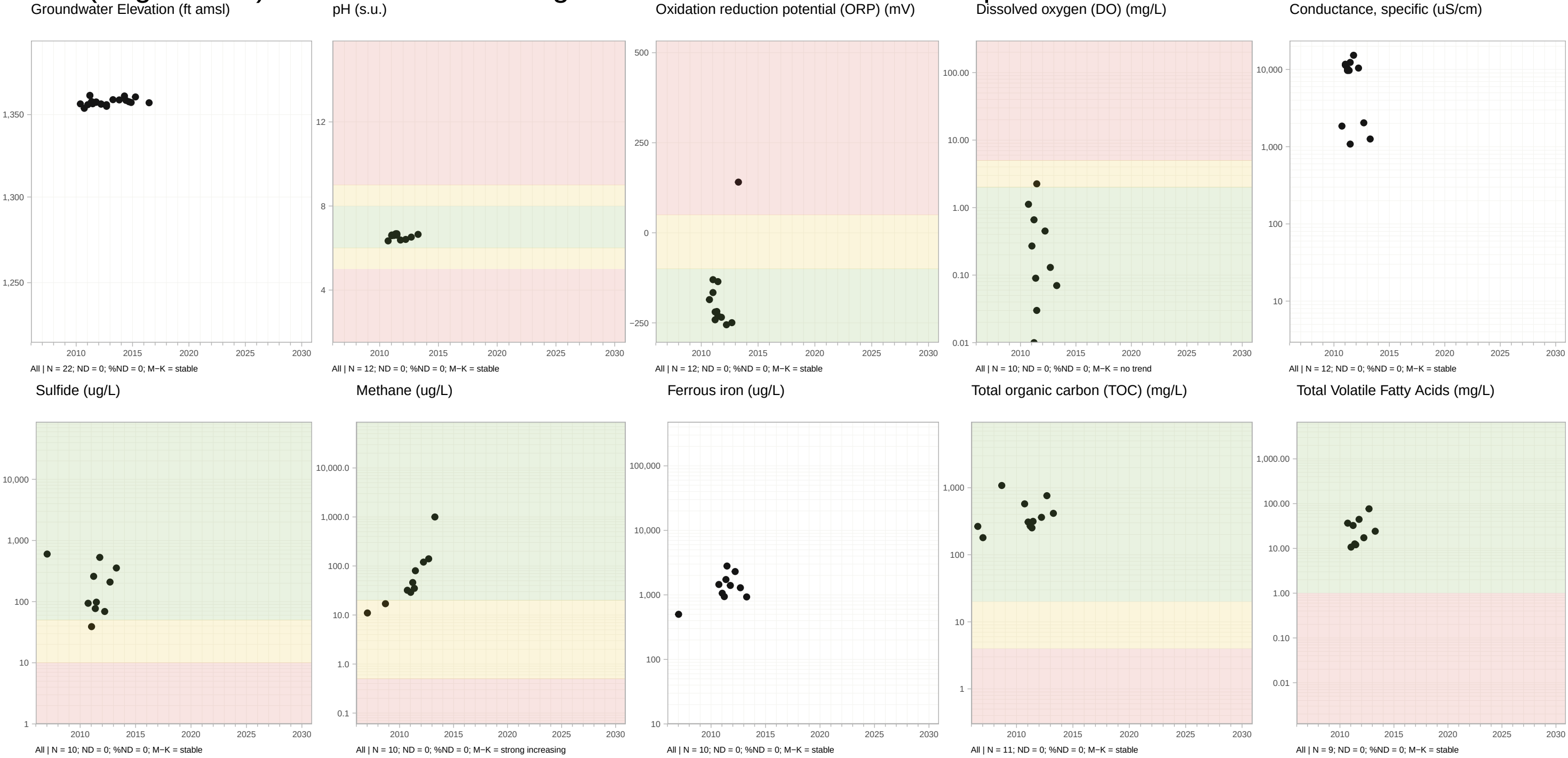


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-3 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

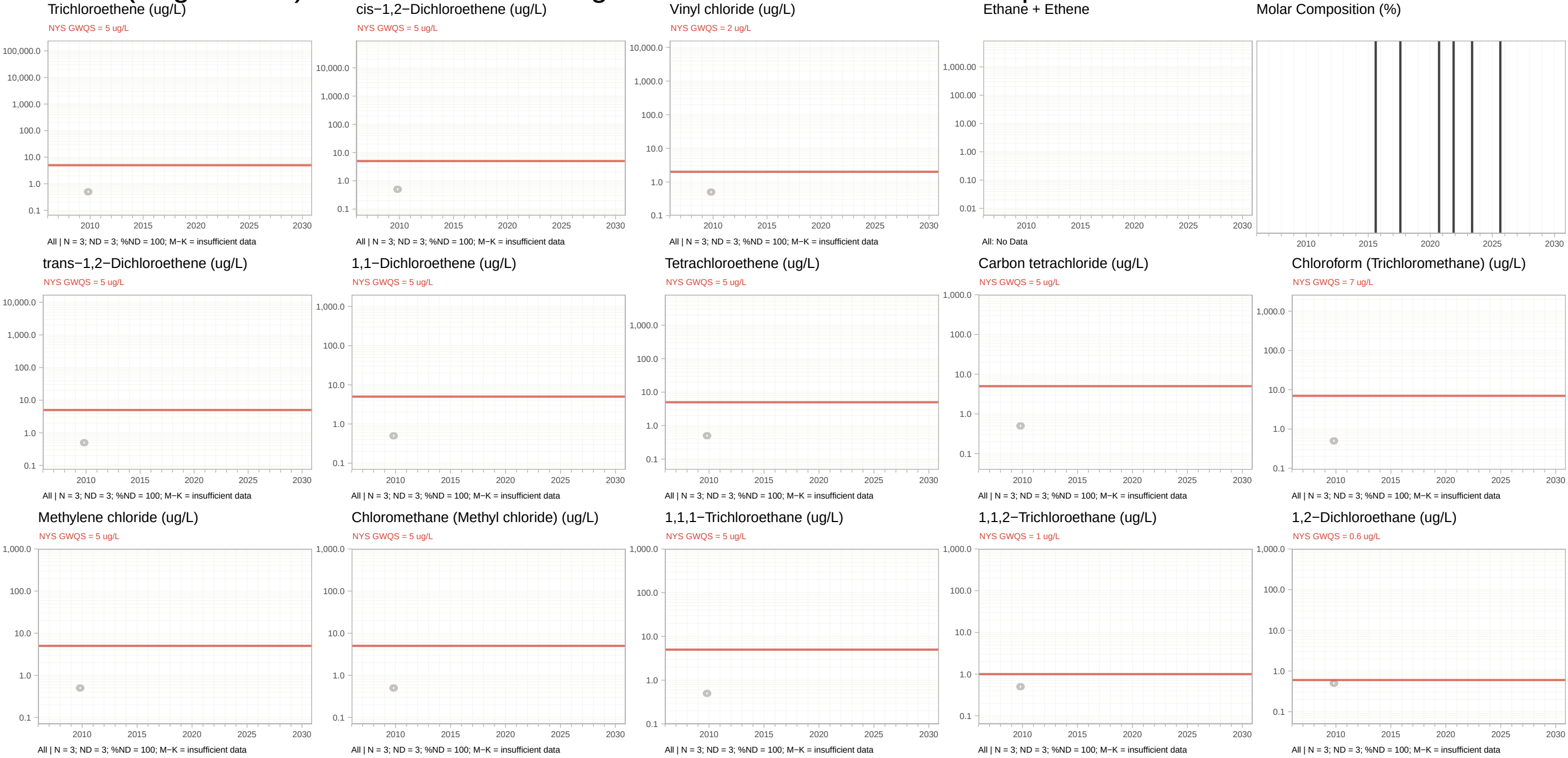
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–33A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

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–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

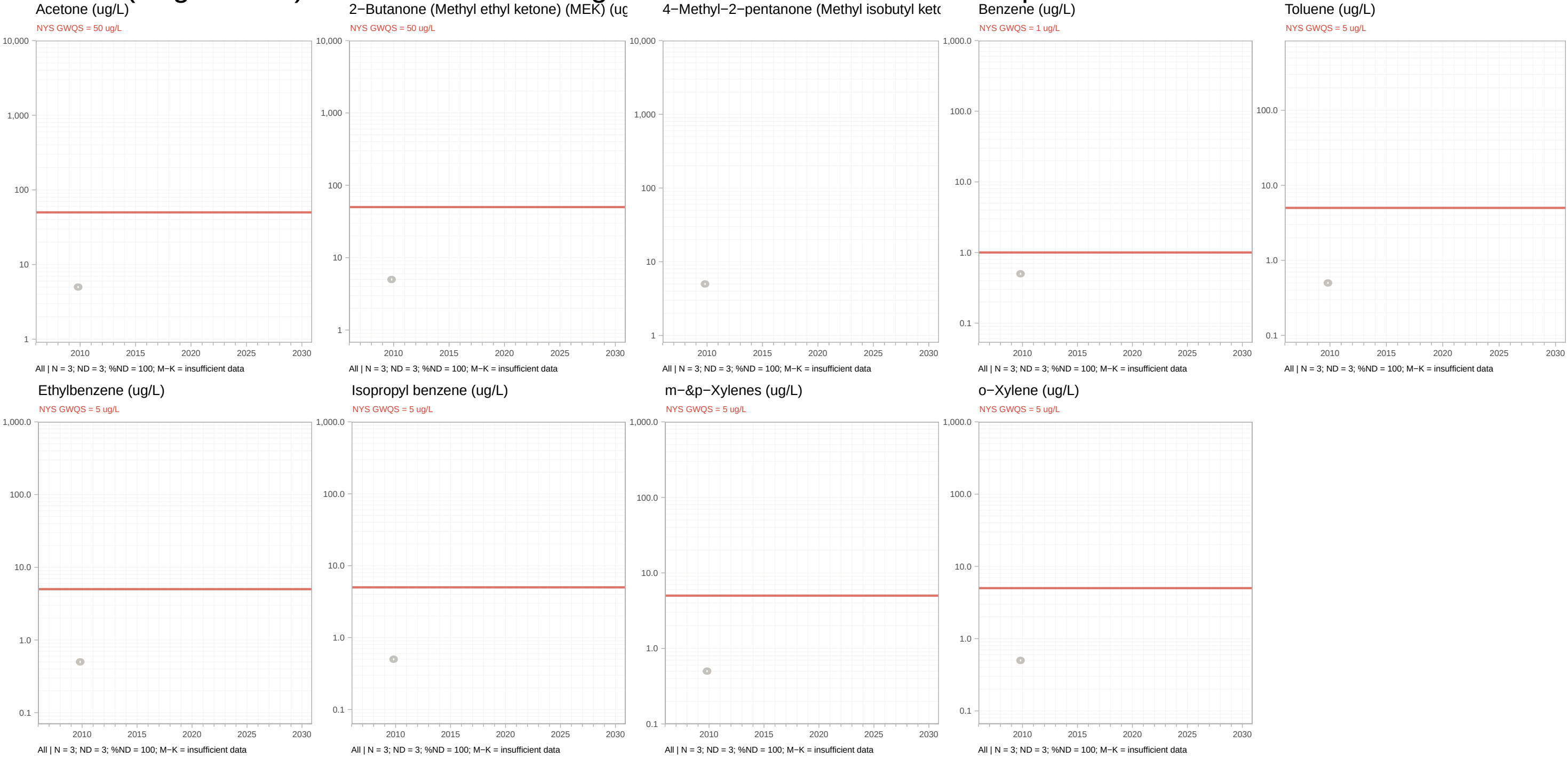
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-33A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

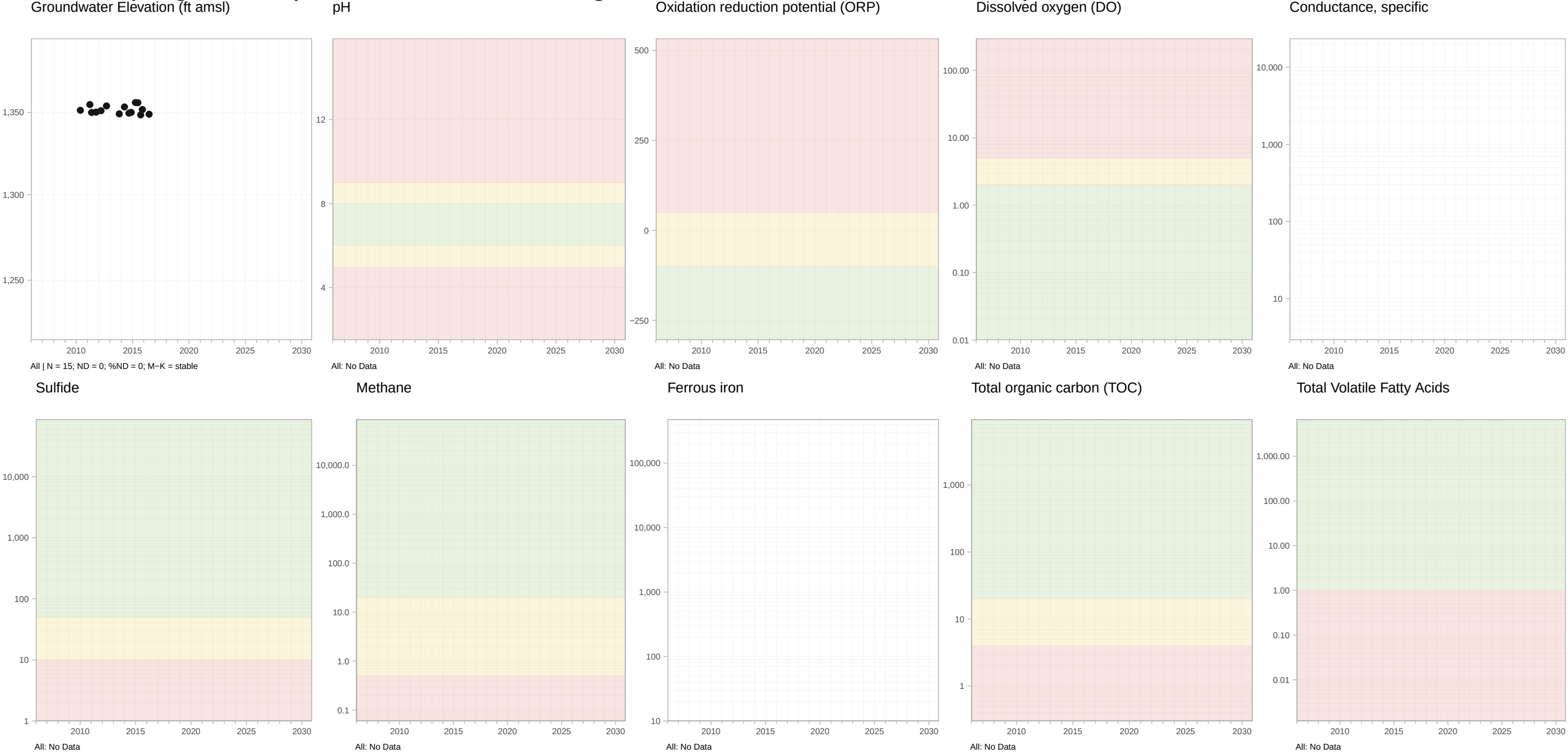


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-33A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

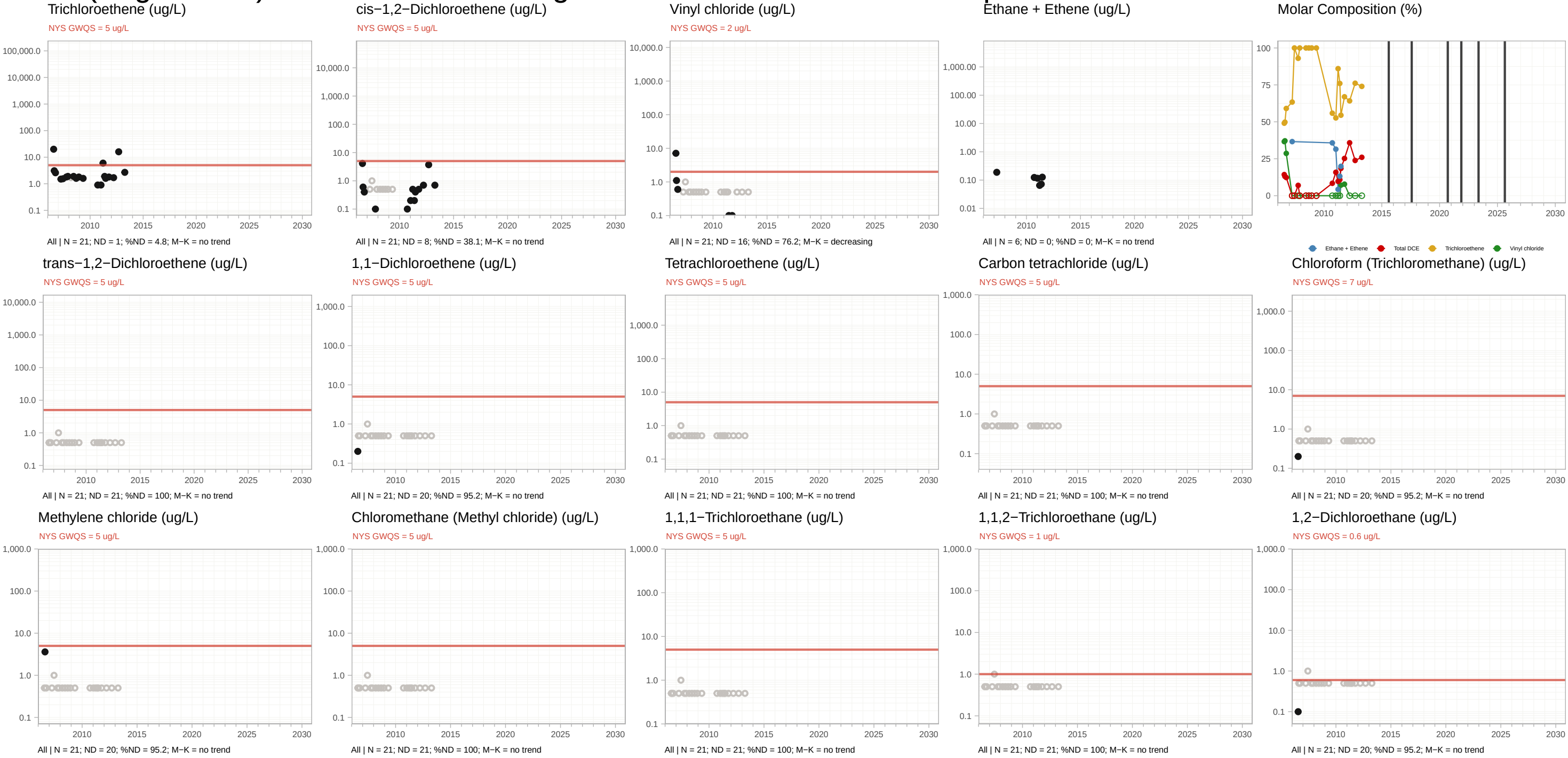
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

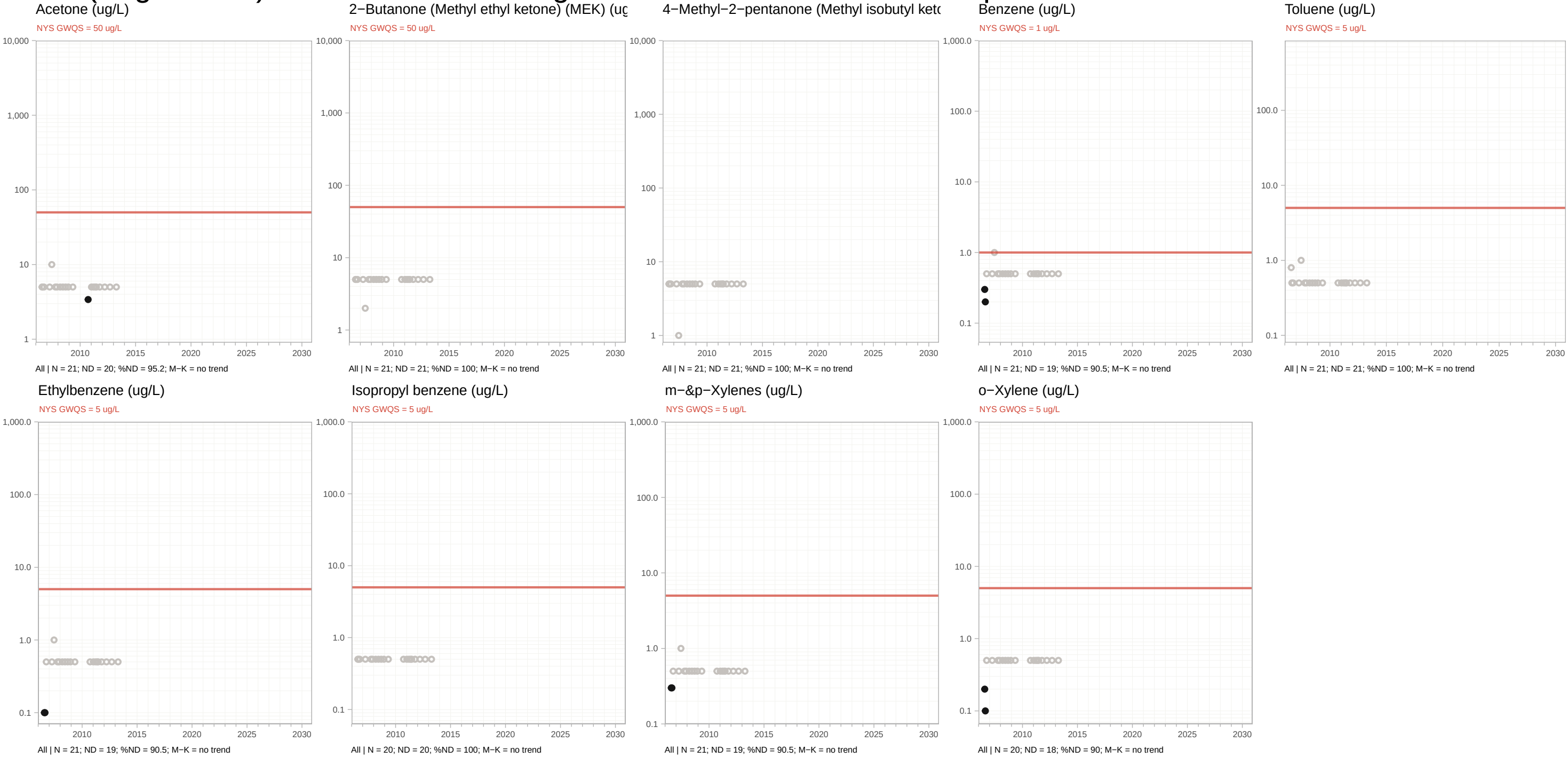
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

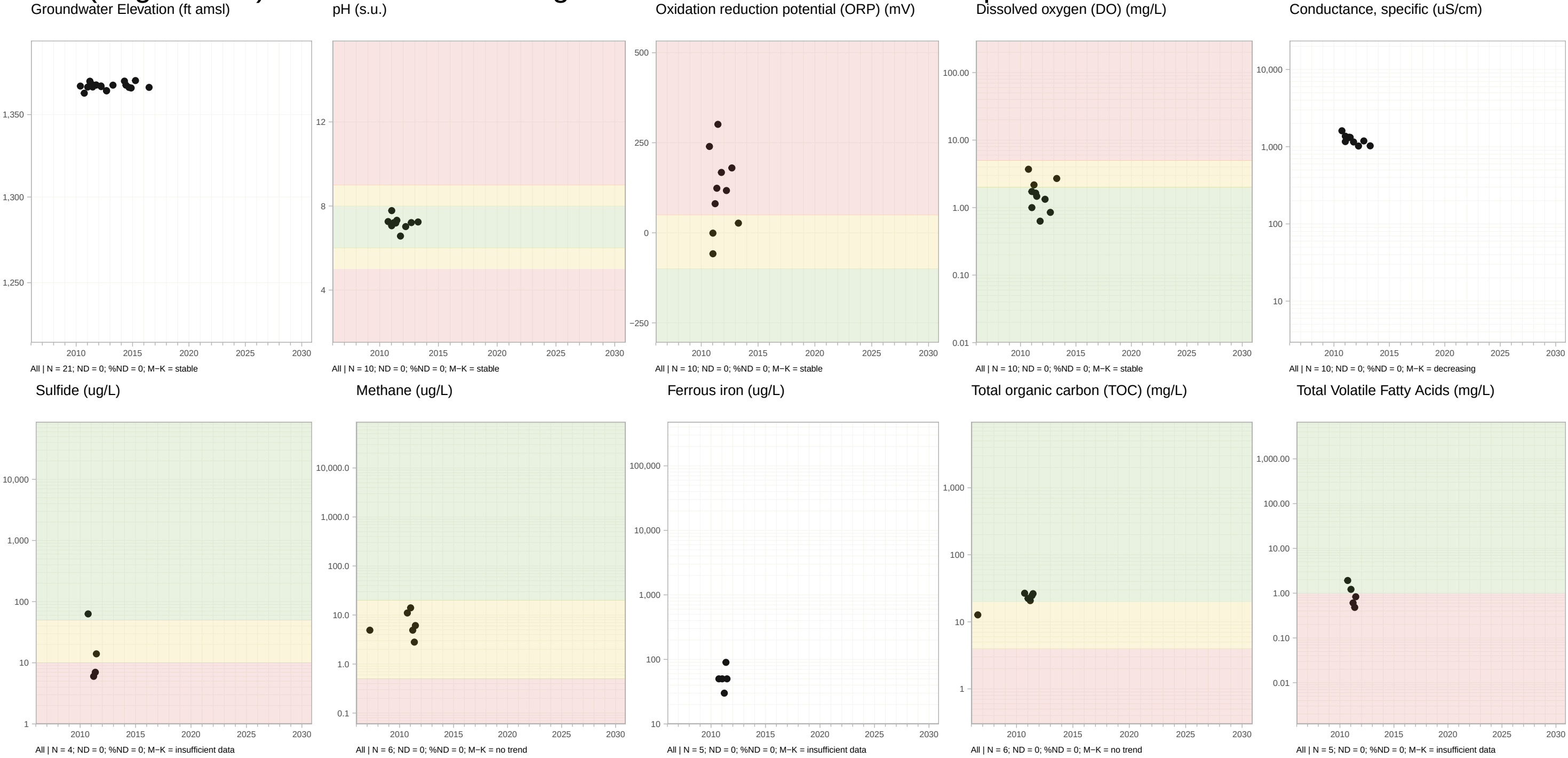


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-4 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

- 'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

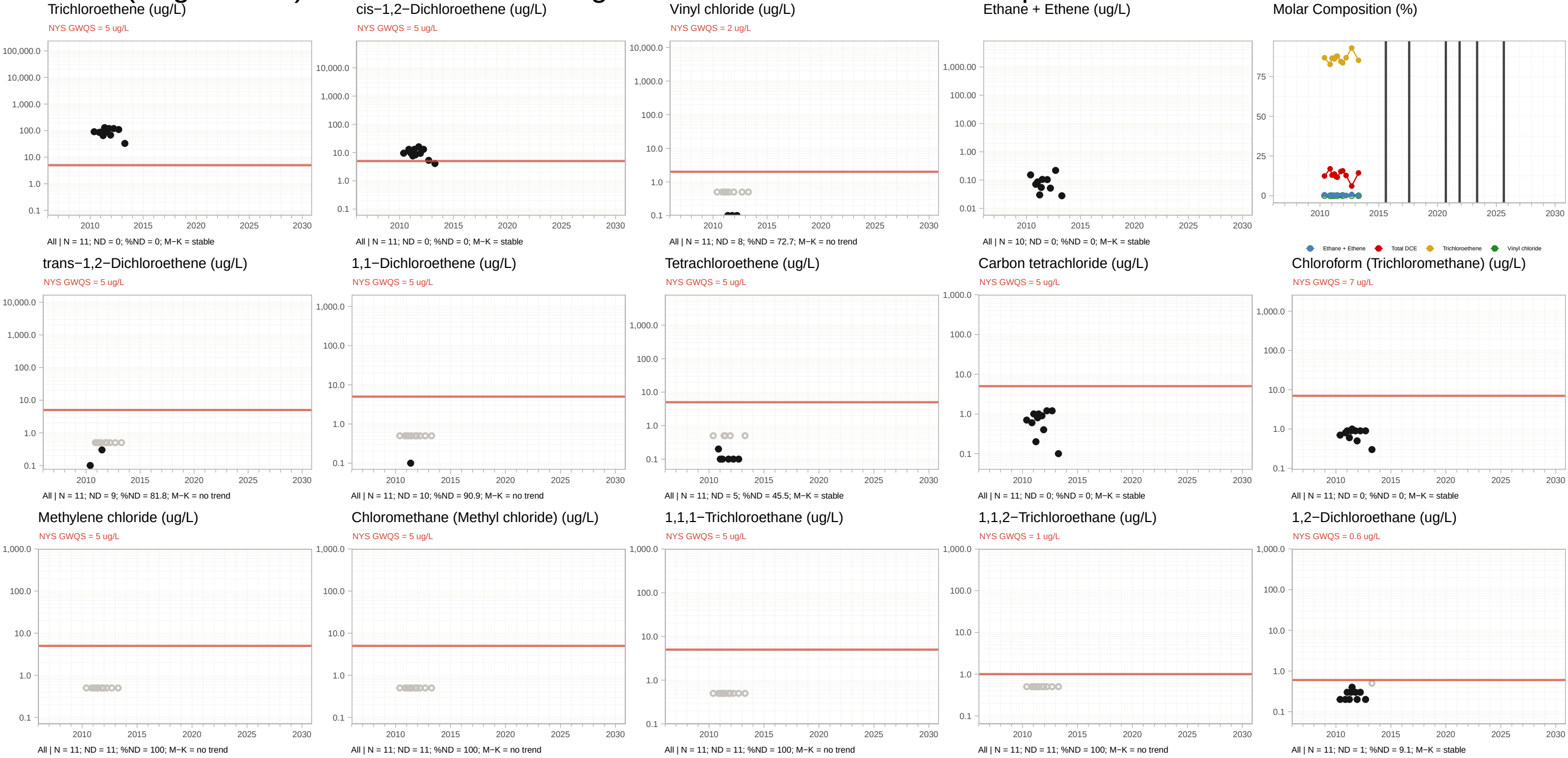
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

- 'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP–40A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

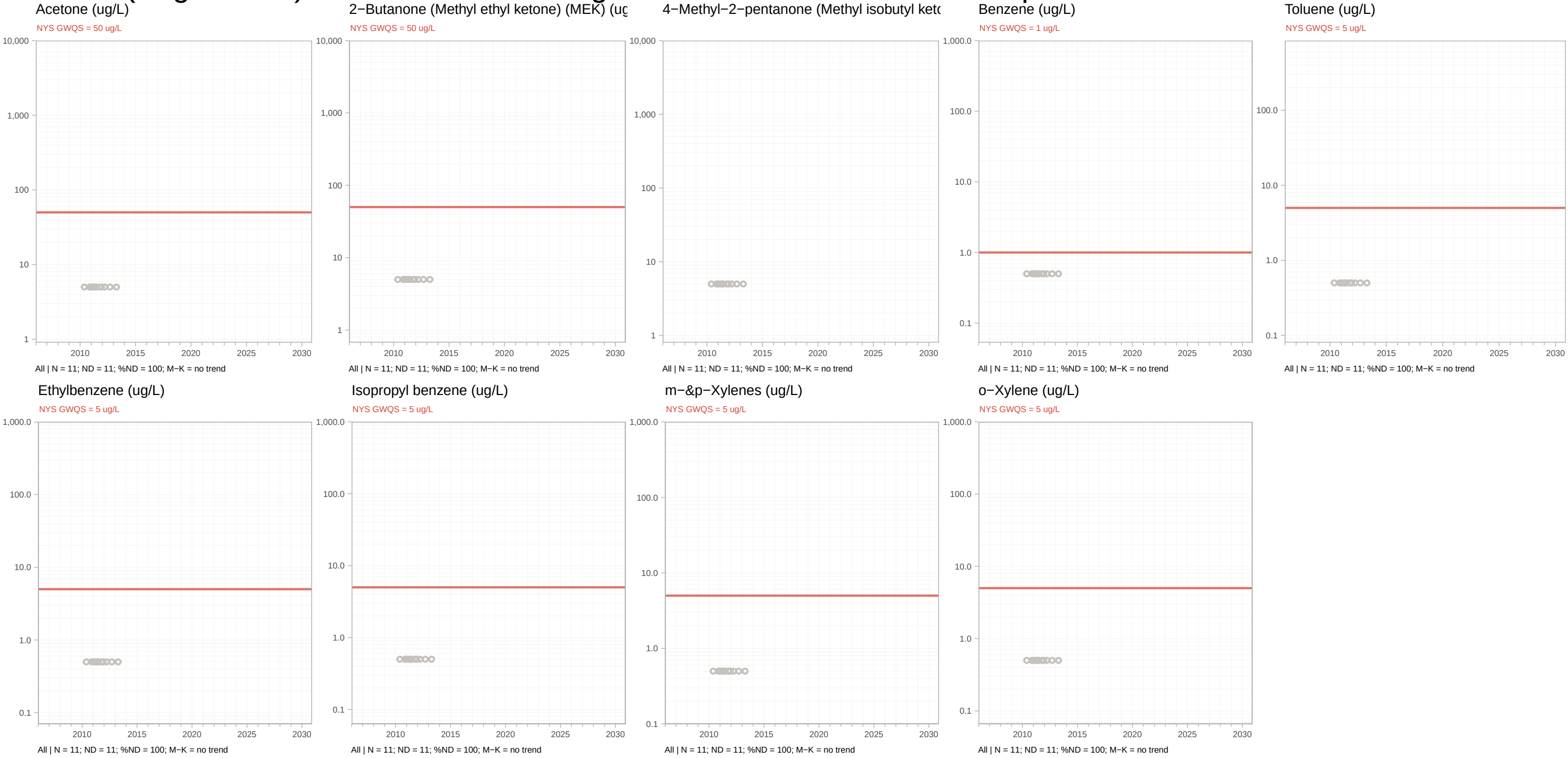
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-40A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

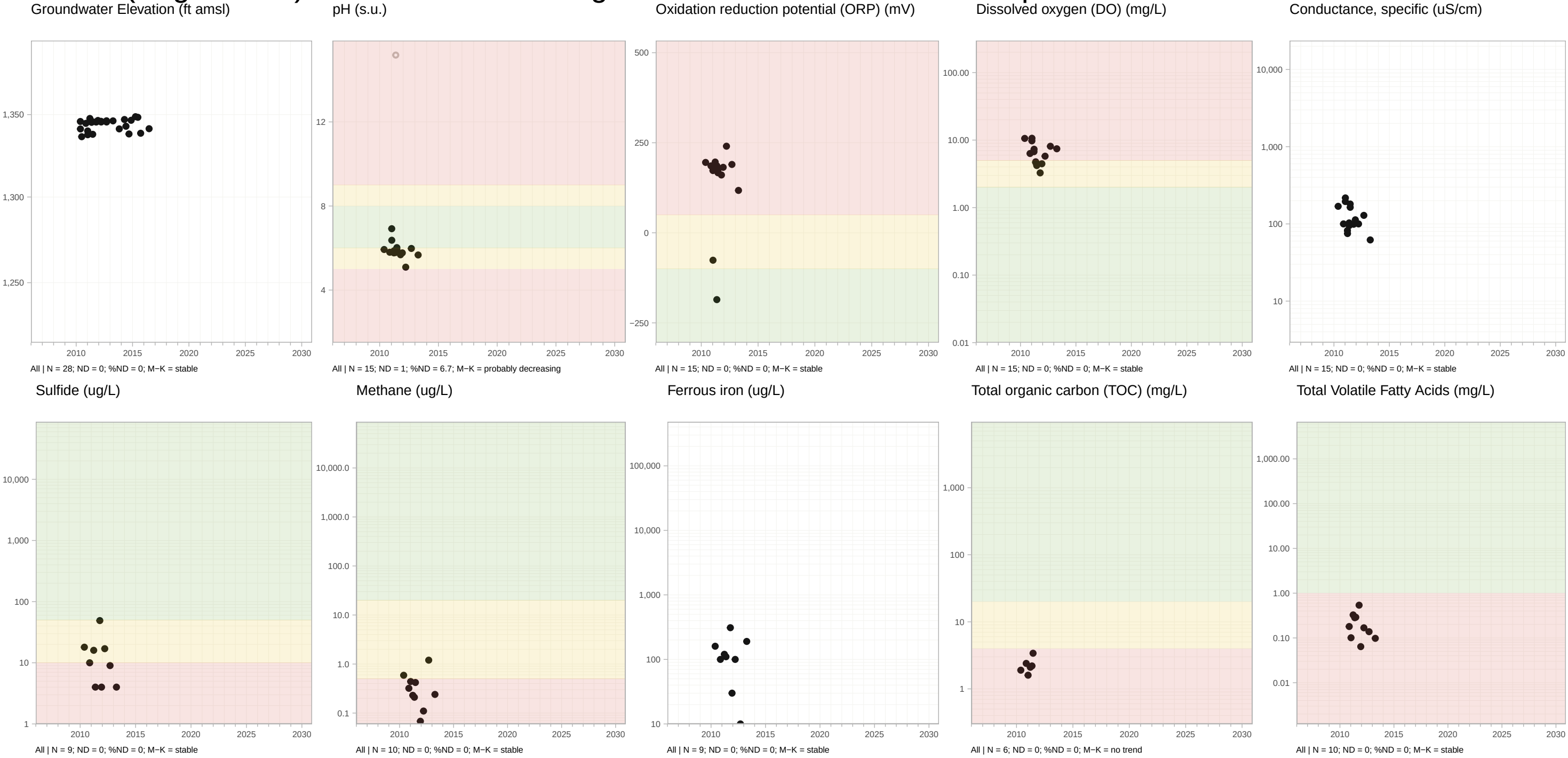


Notes:

- 'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-40A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

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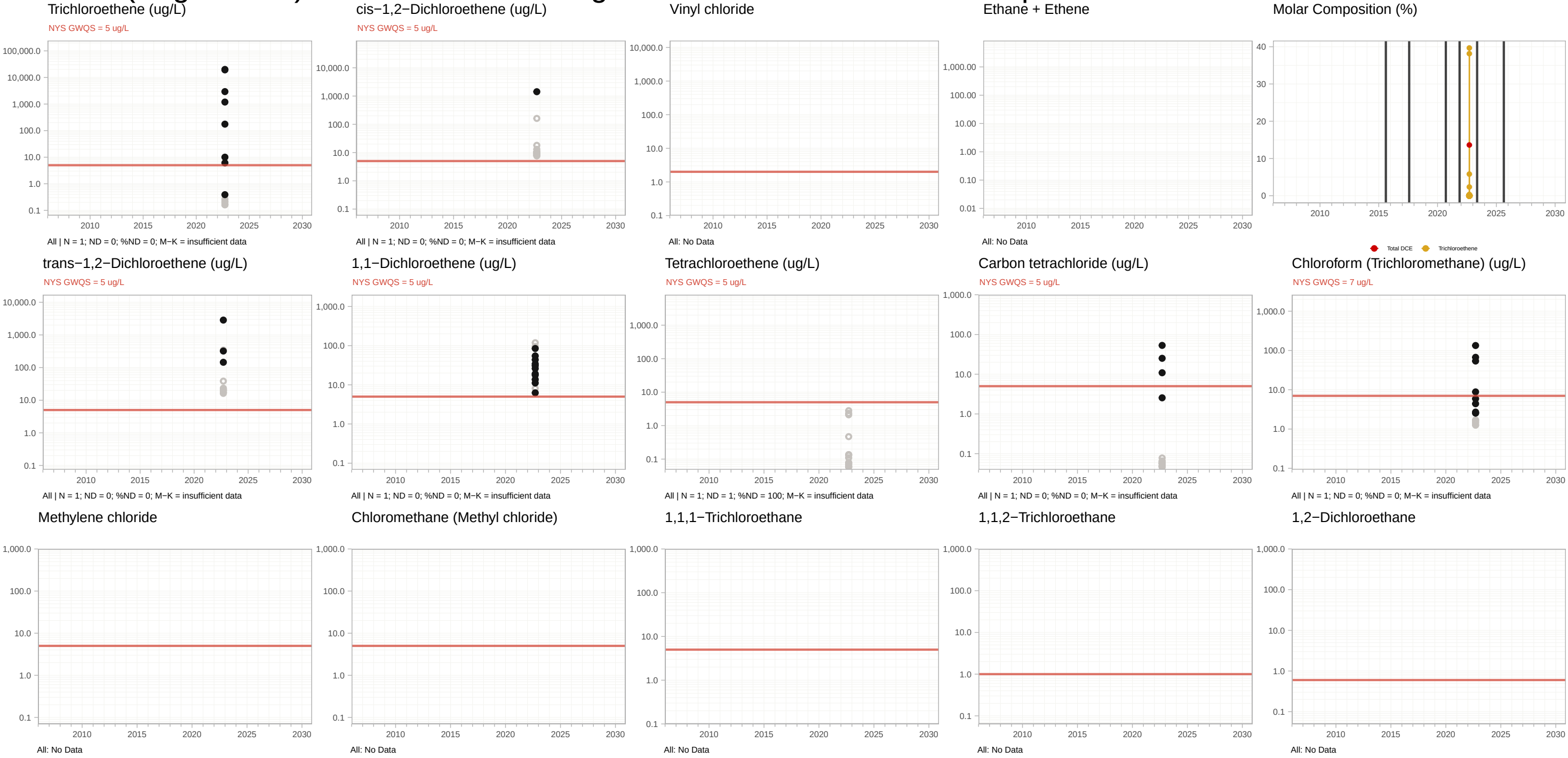
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◊ Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

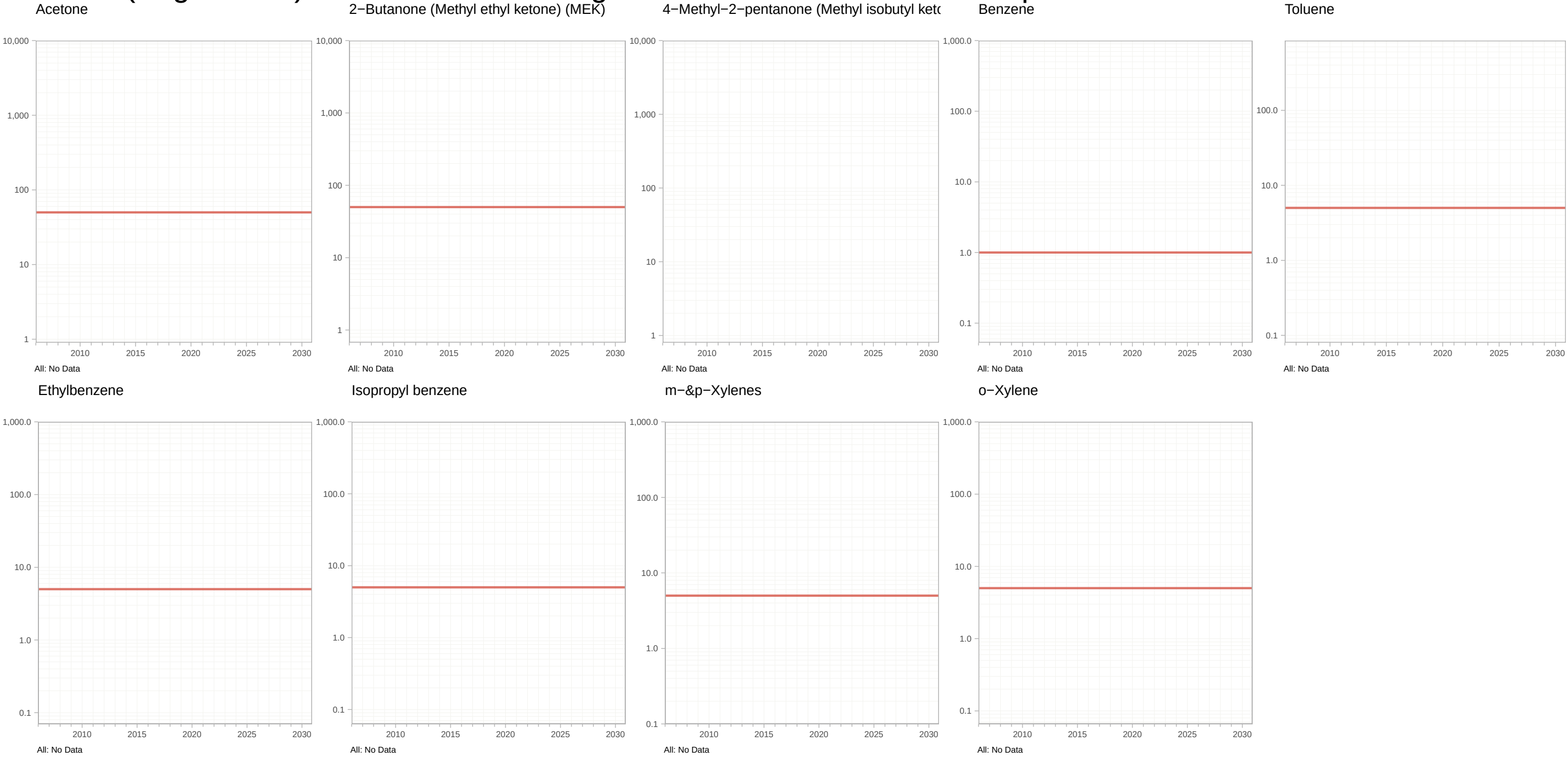
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

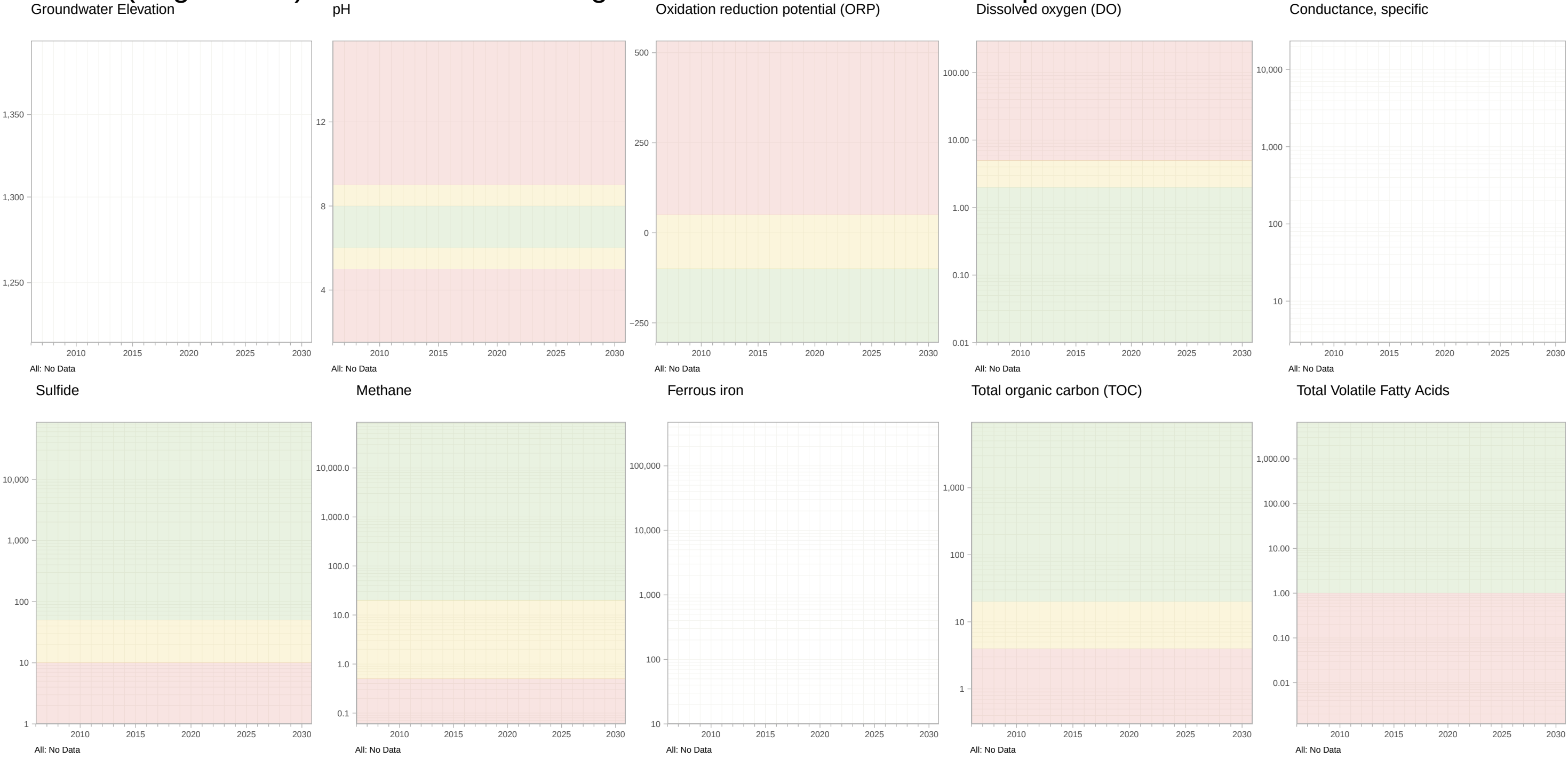


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-42A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

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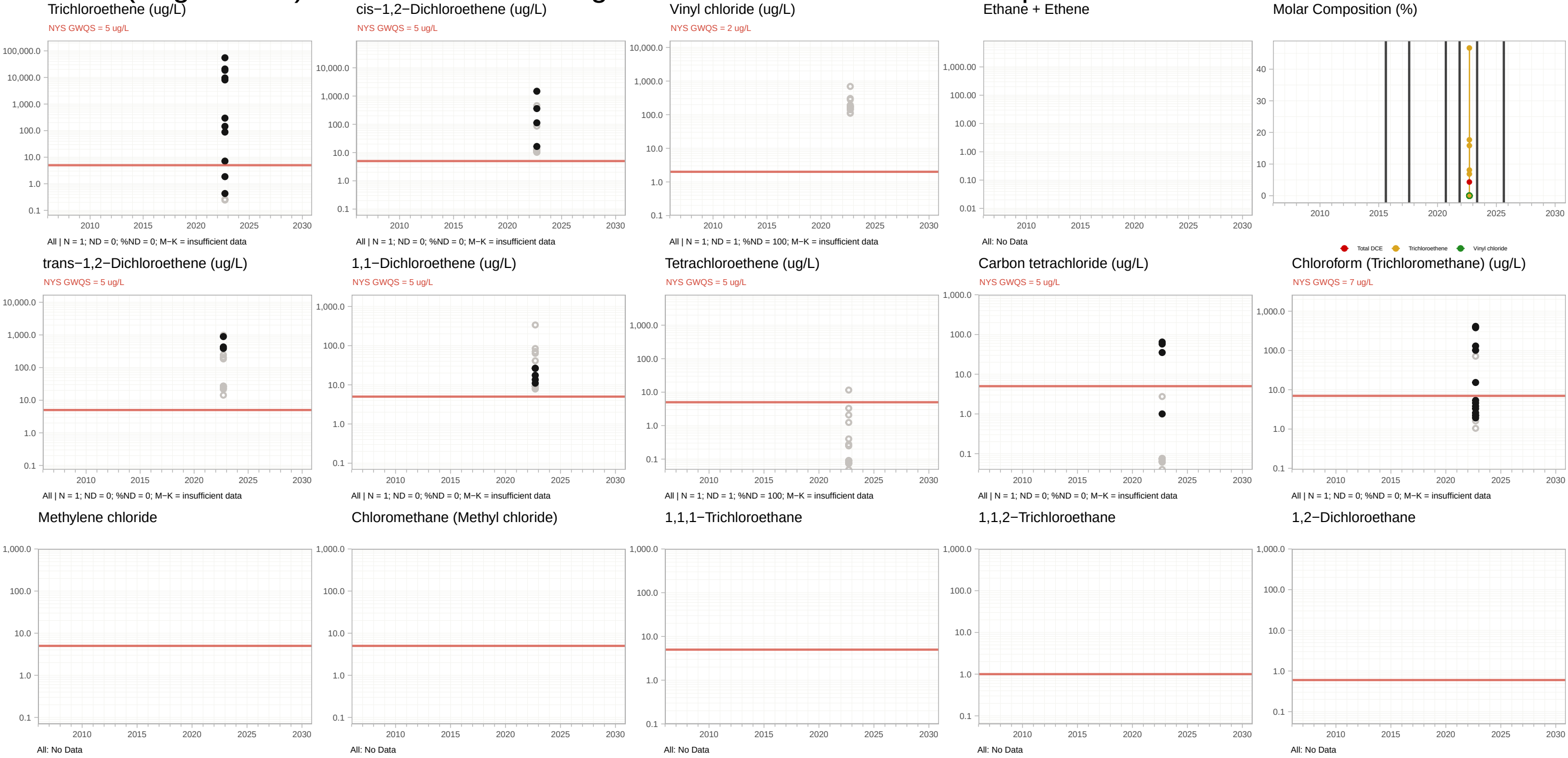
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-43A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

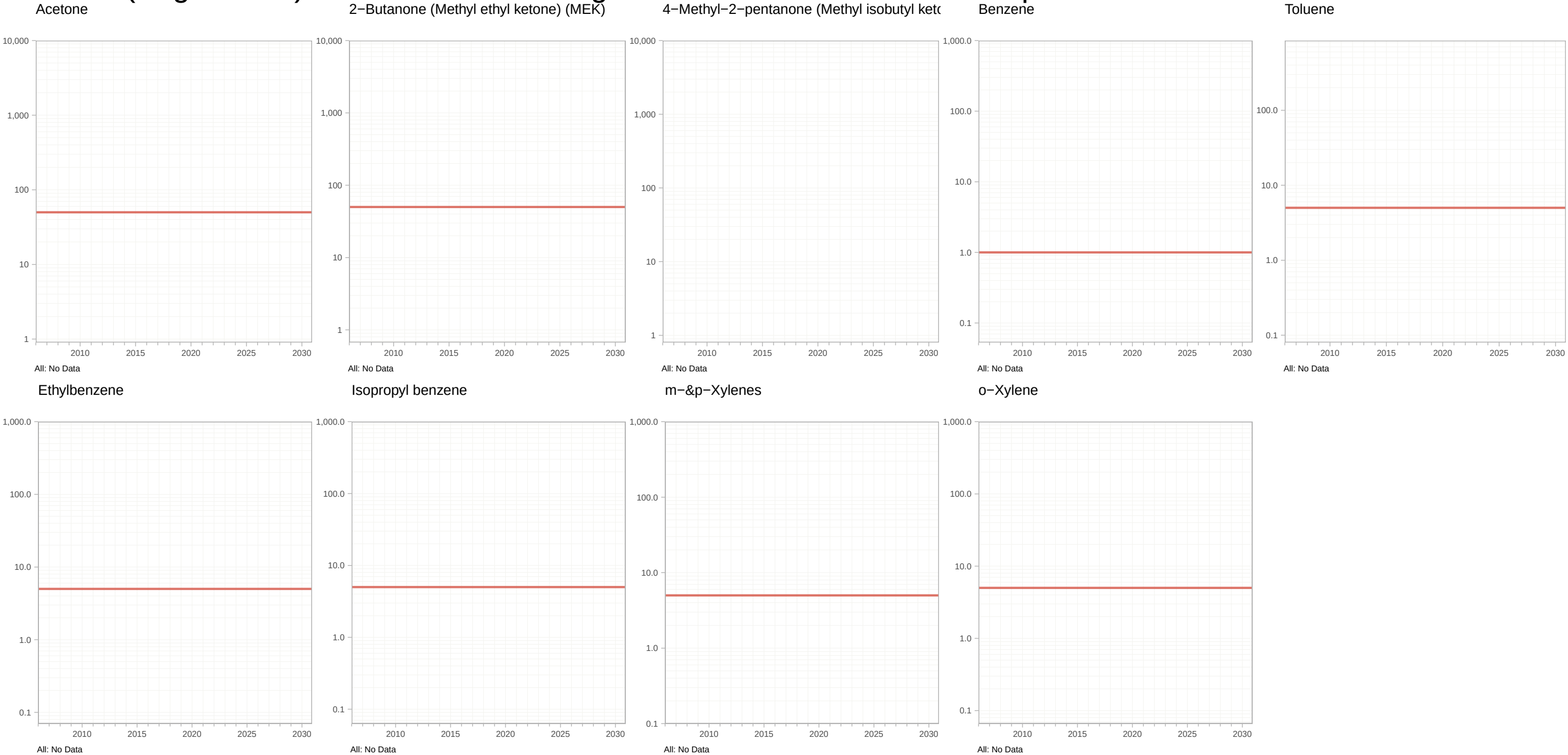
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-43A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

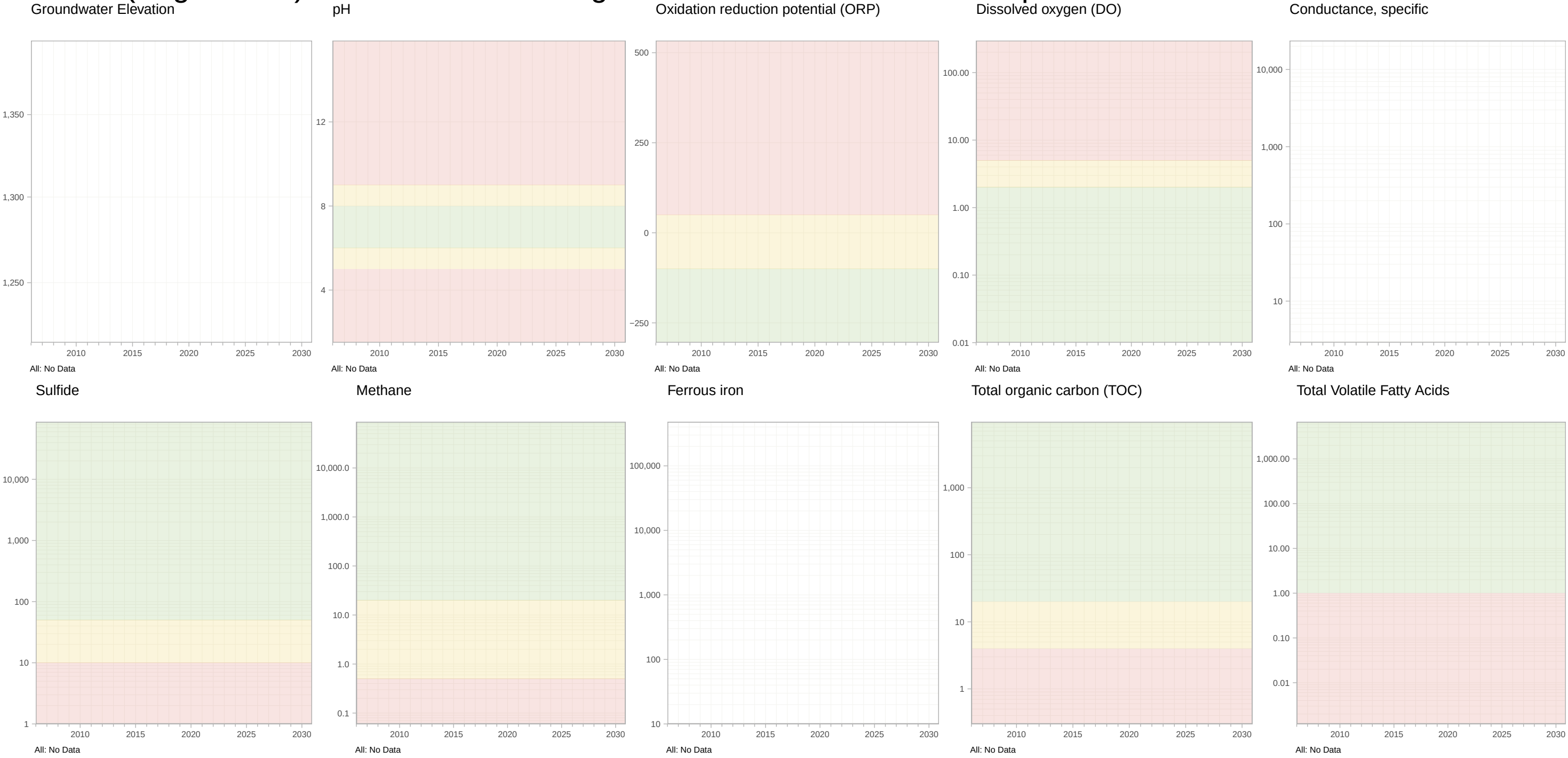


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-43A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

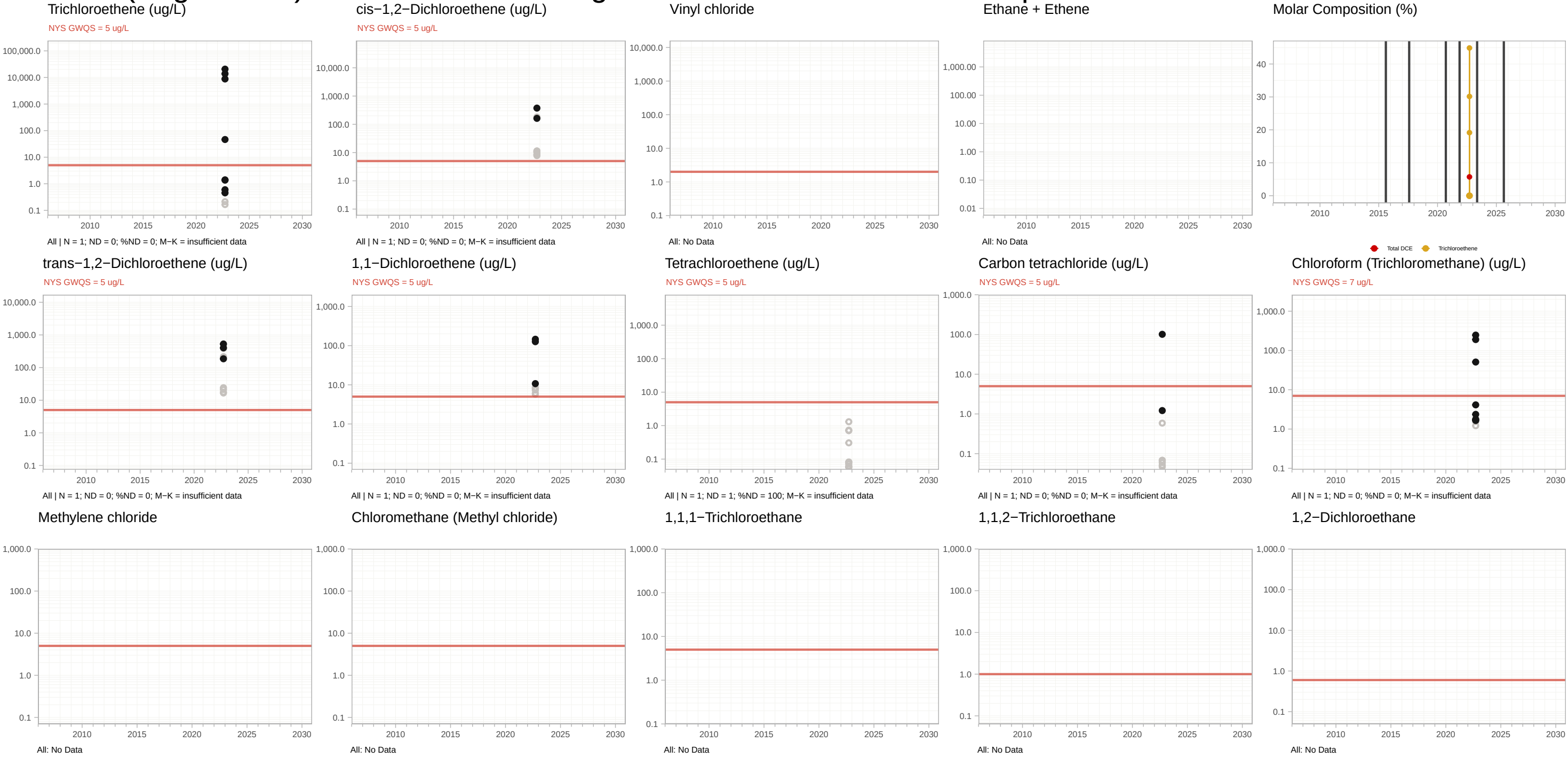
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

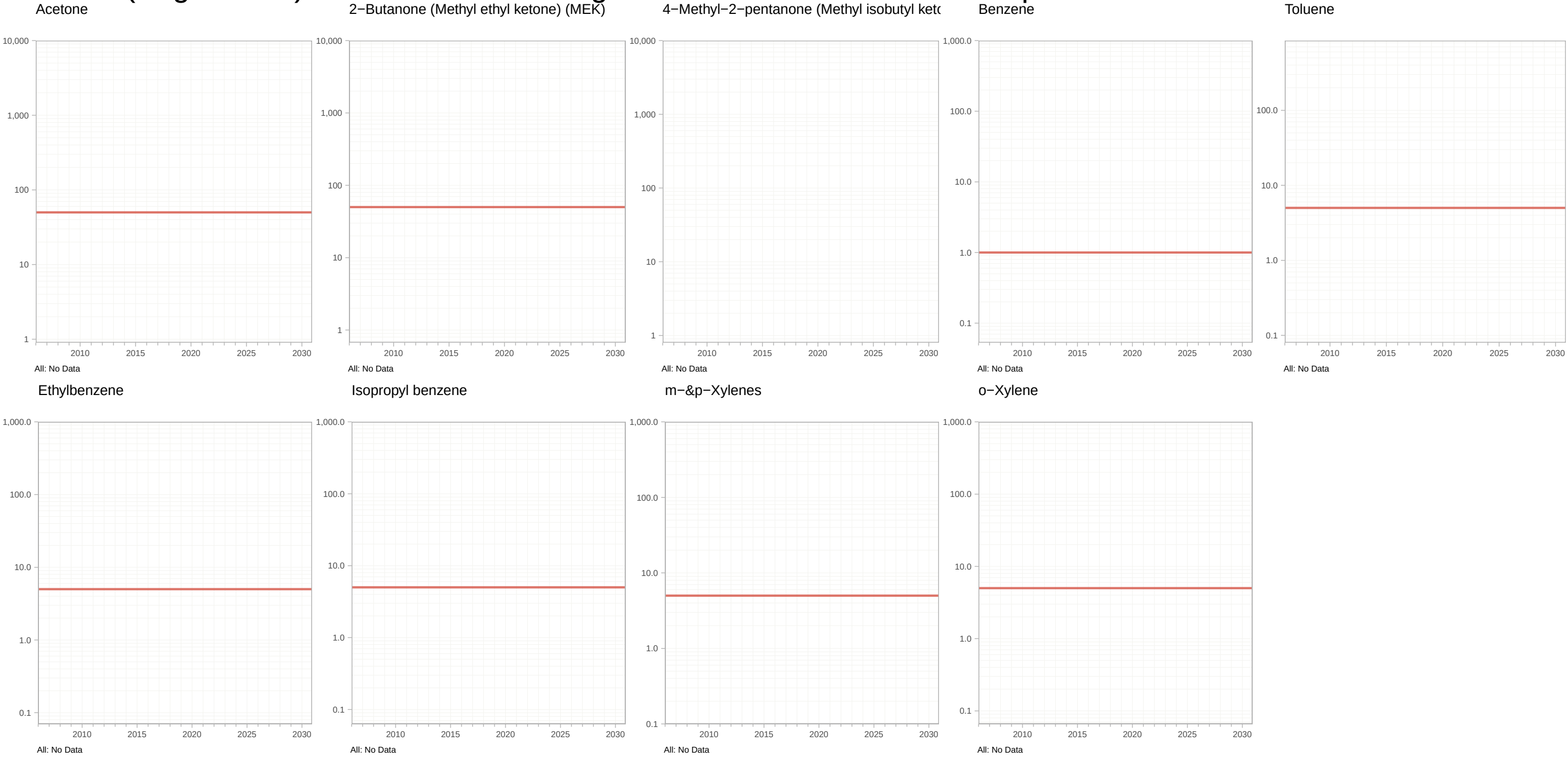
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

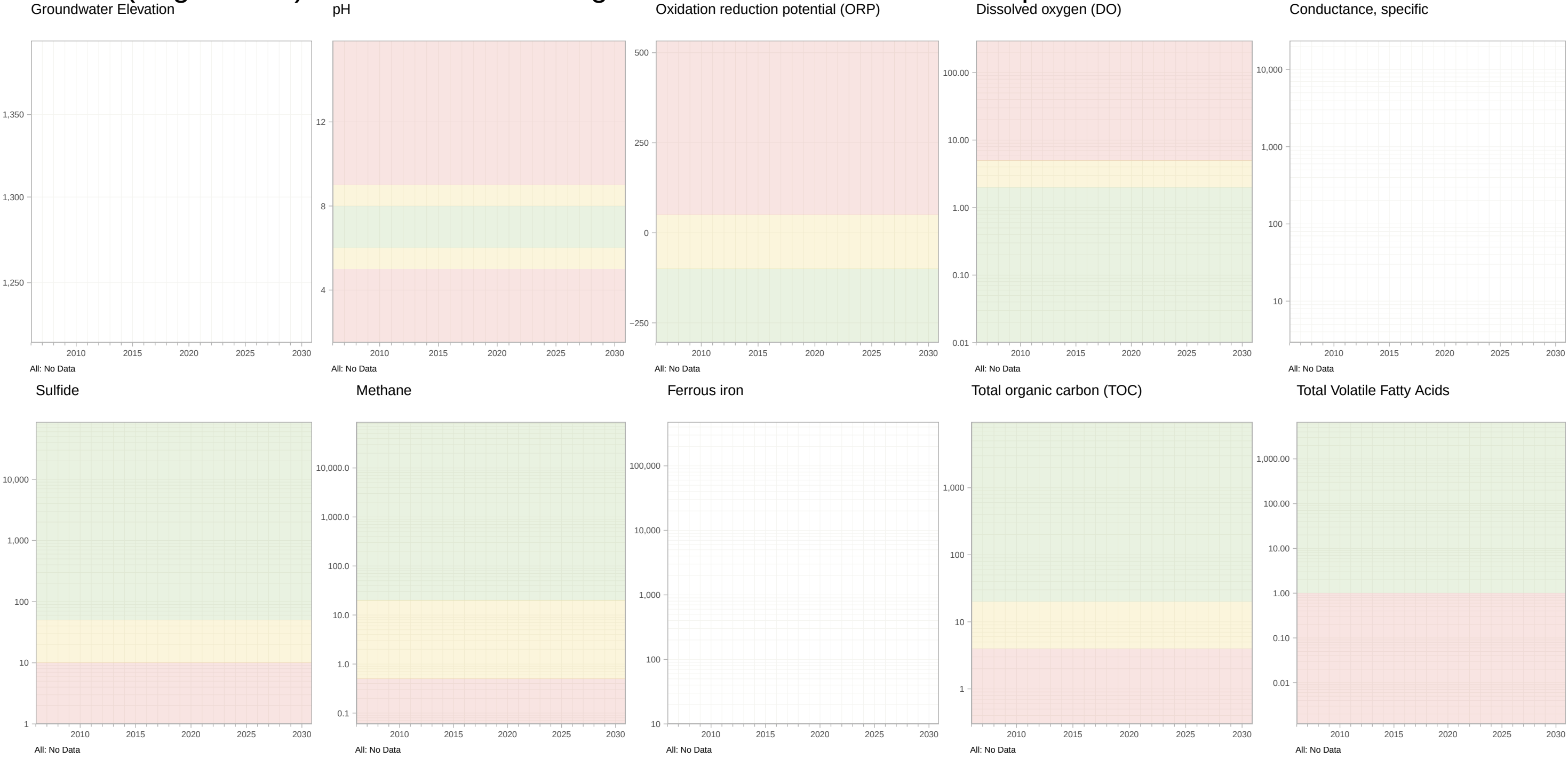


Notes:

- ‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.
- ‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.
- Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively. Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.
- ‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.
- The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-44A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

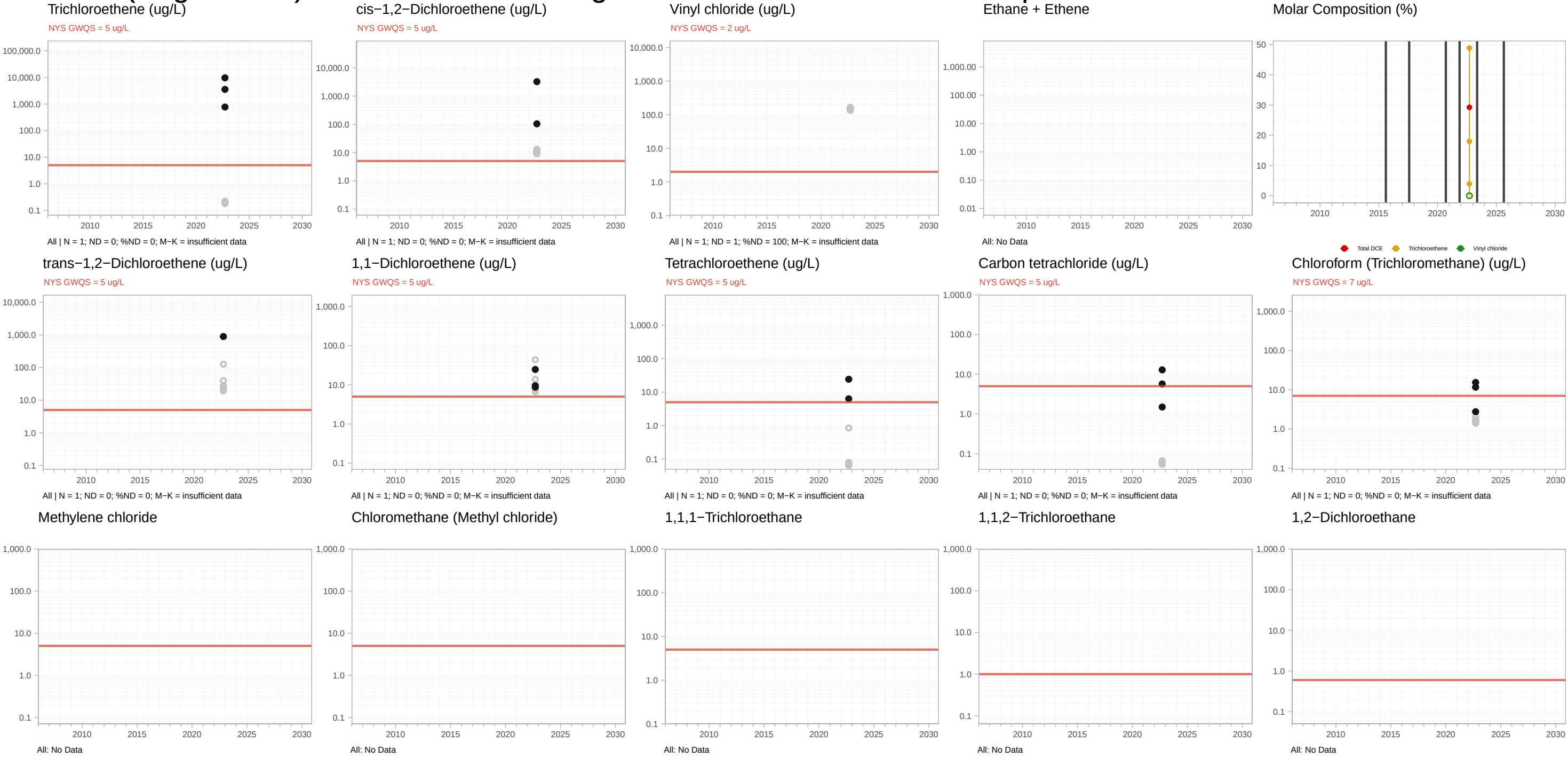
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

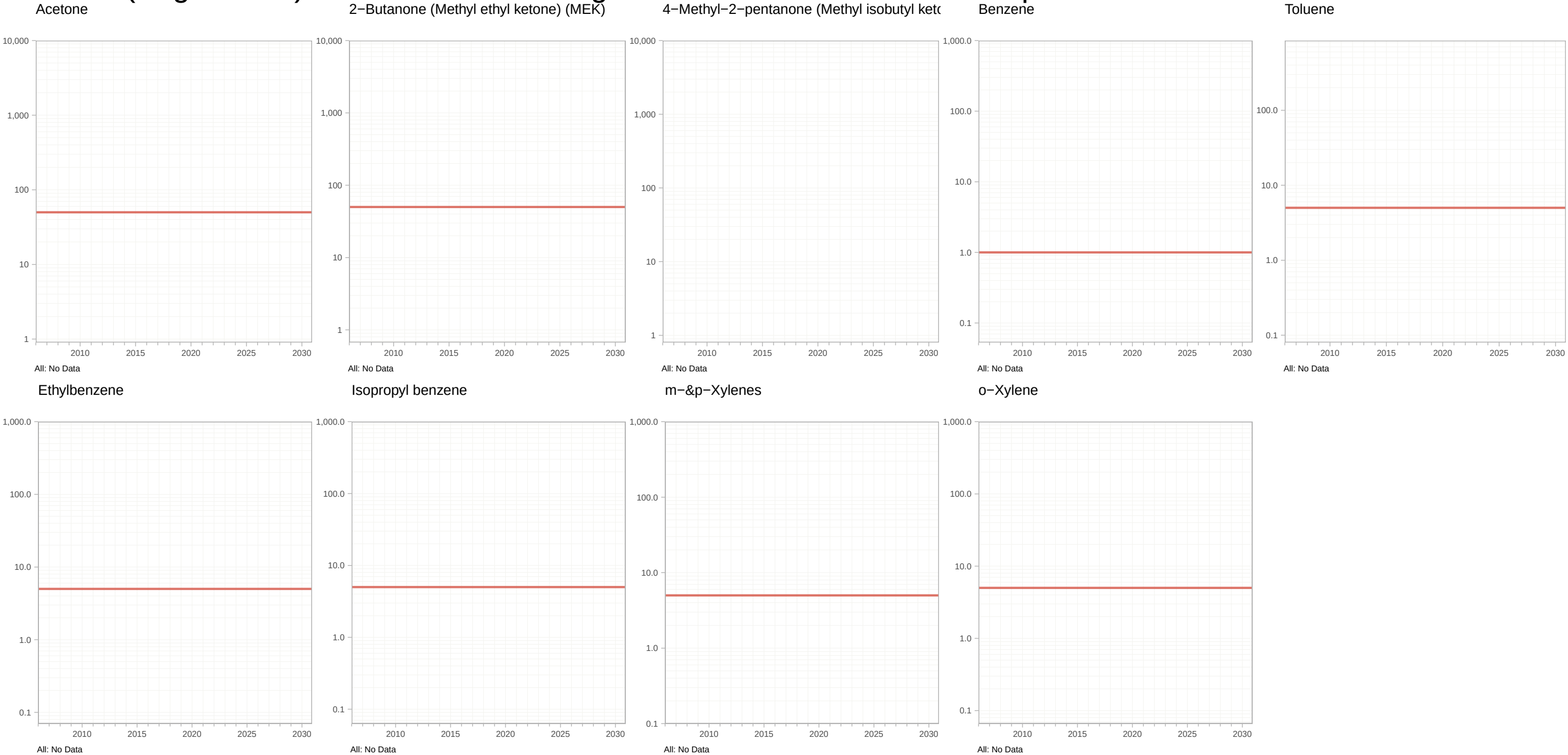
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

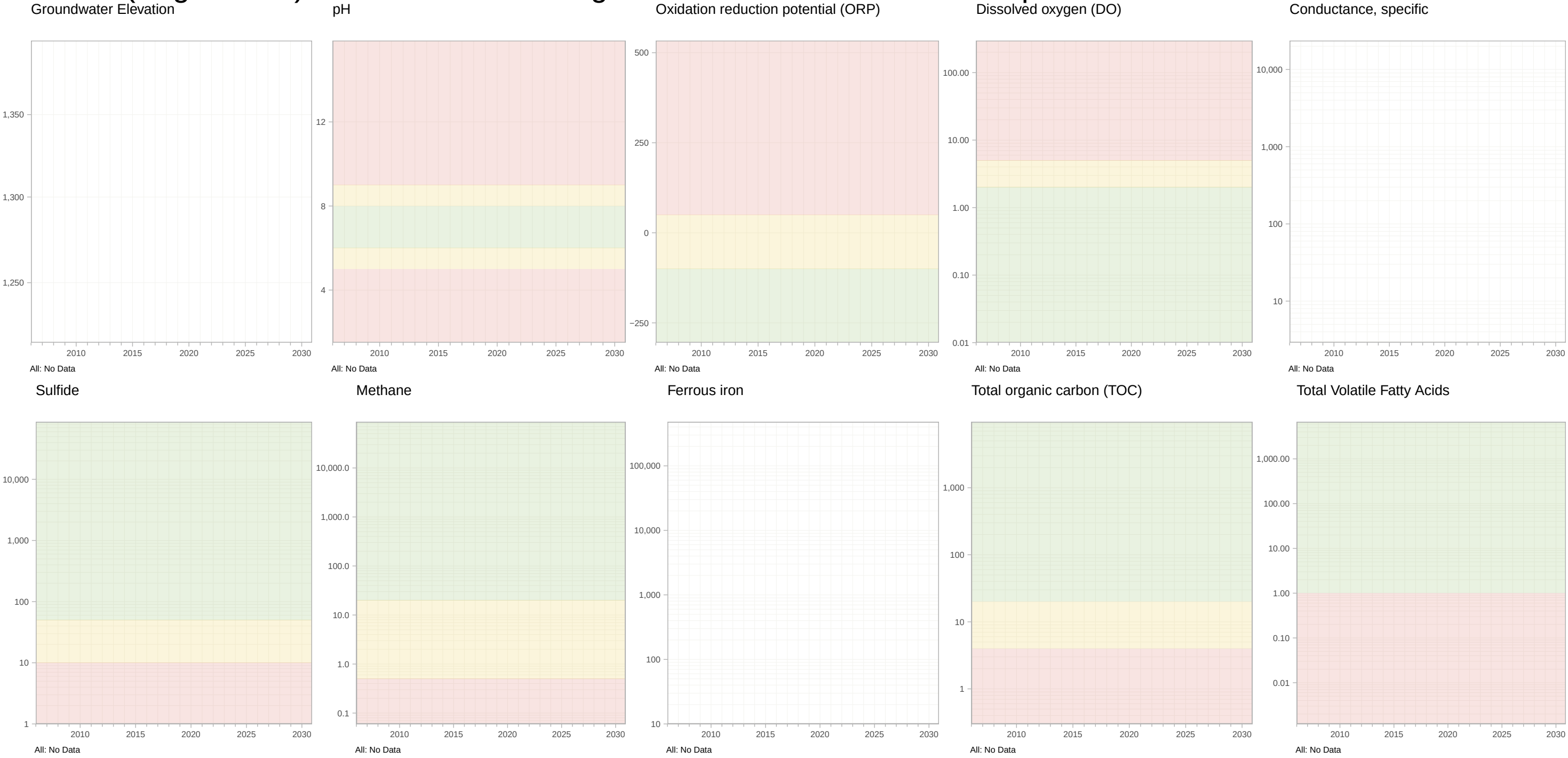
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-45A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

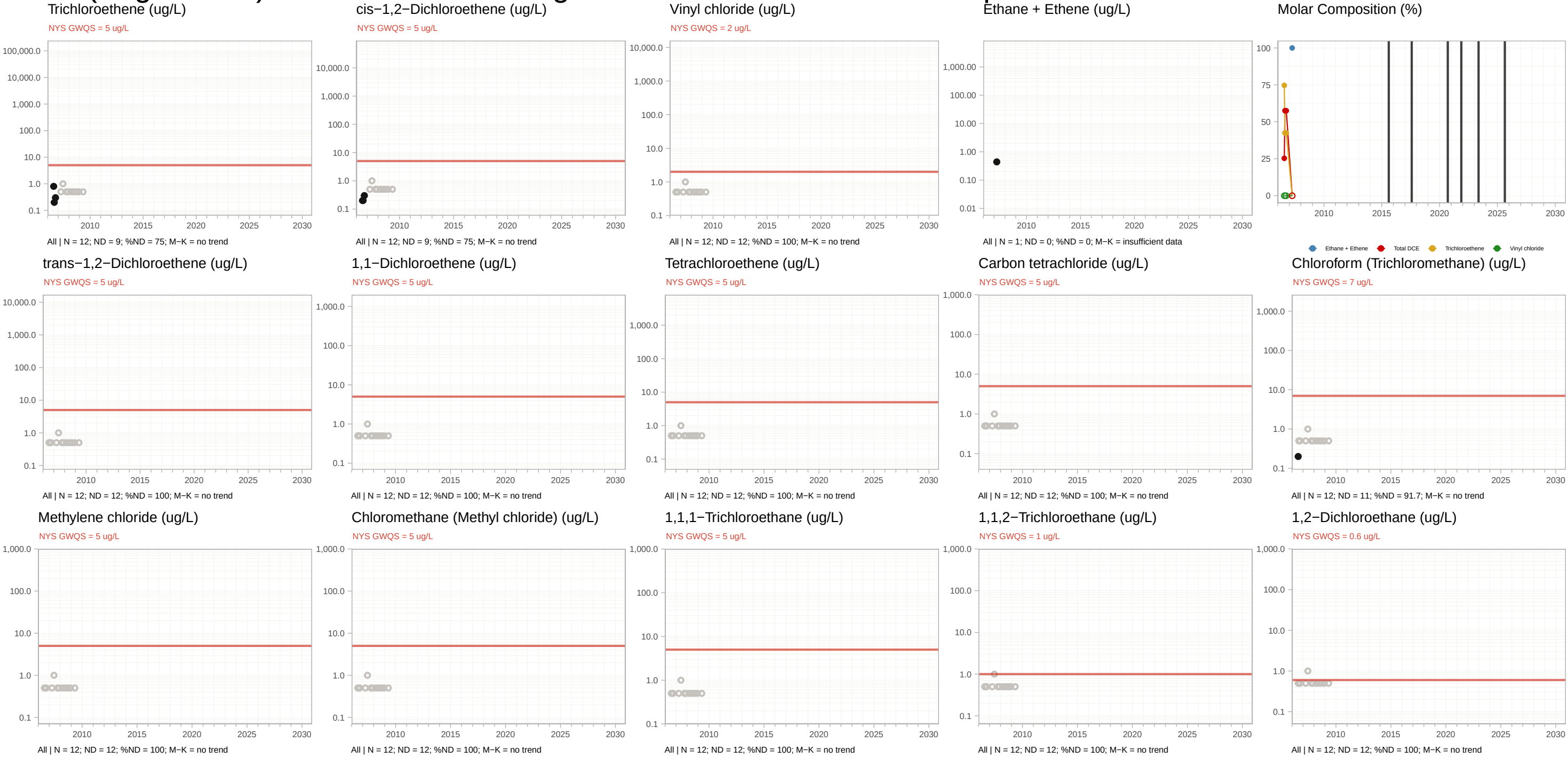
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-5 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

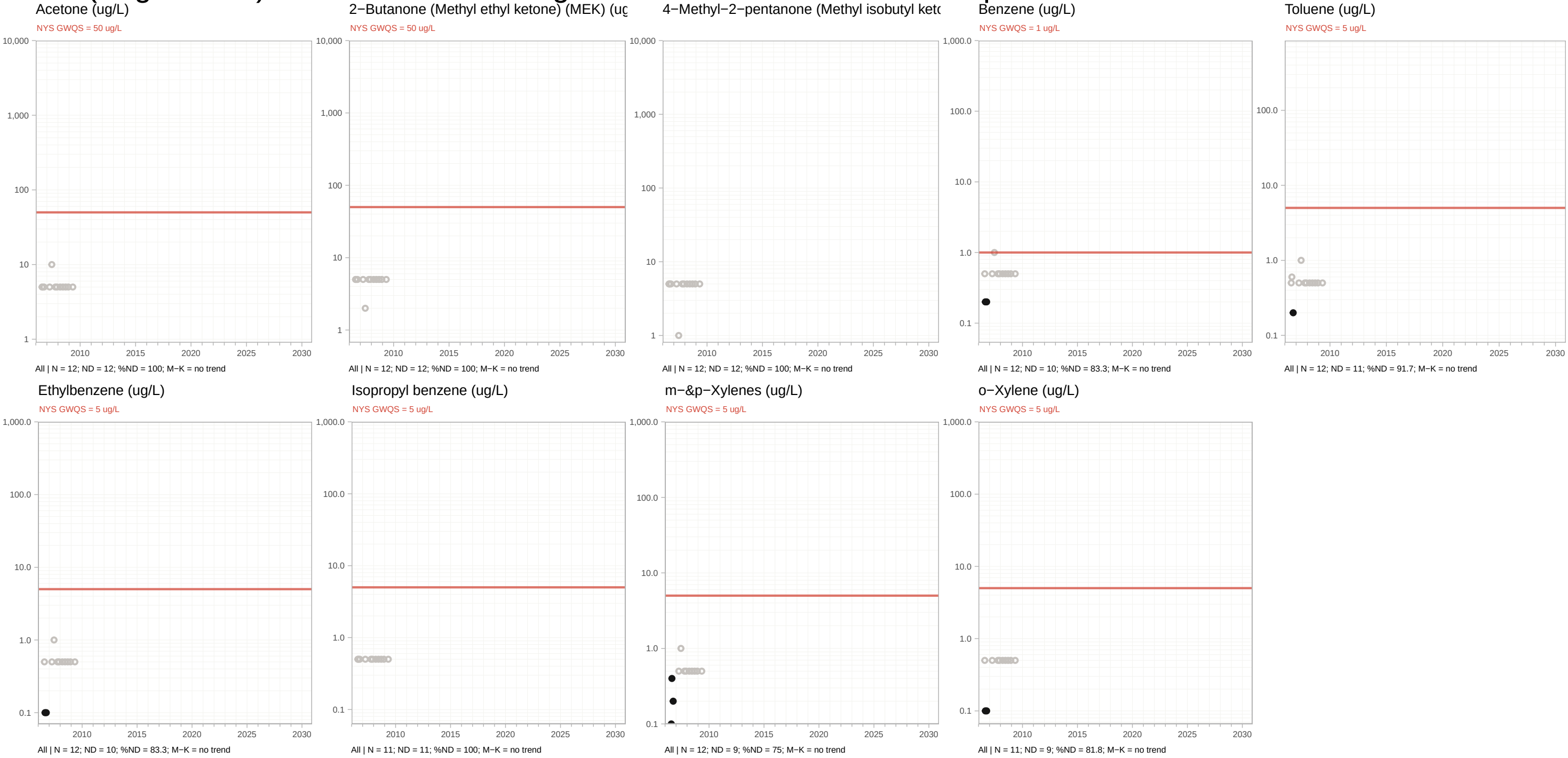
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-5 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

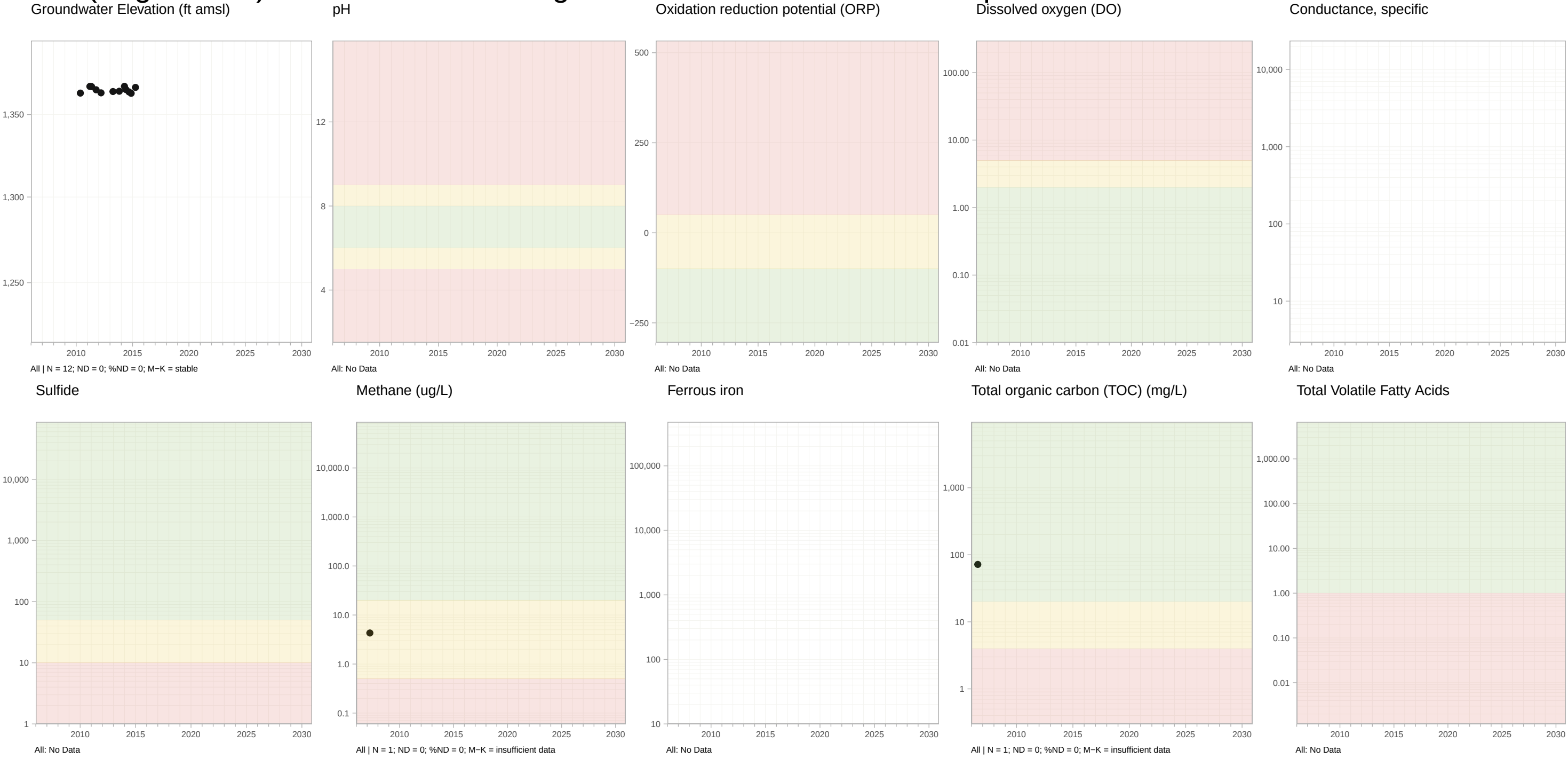
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-5 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

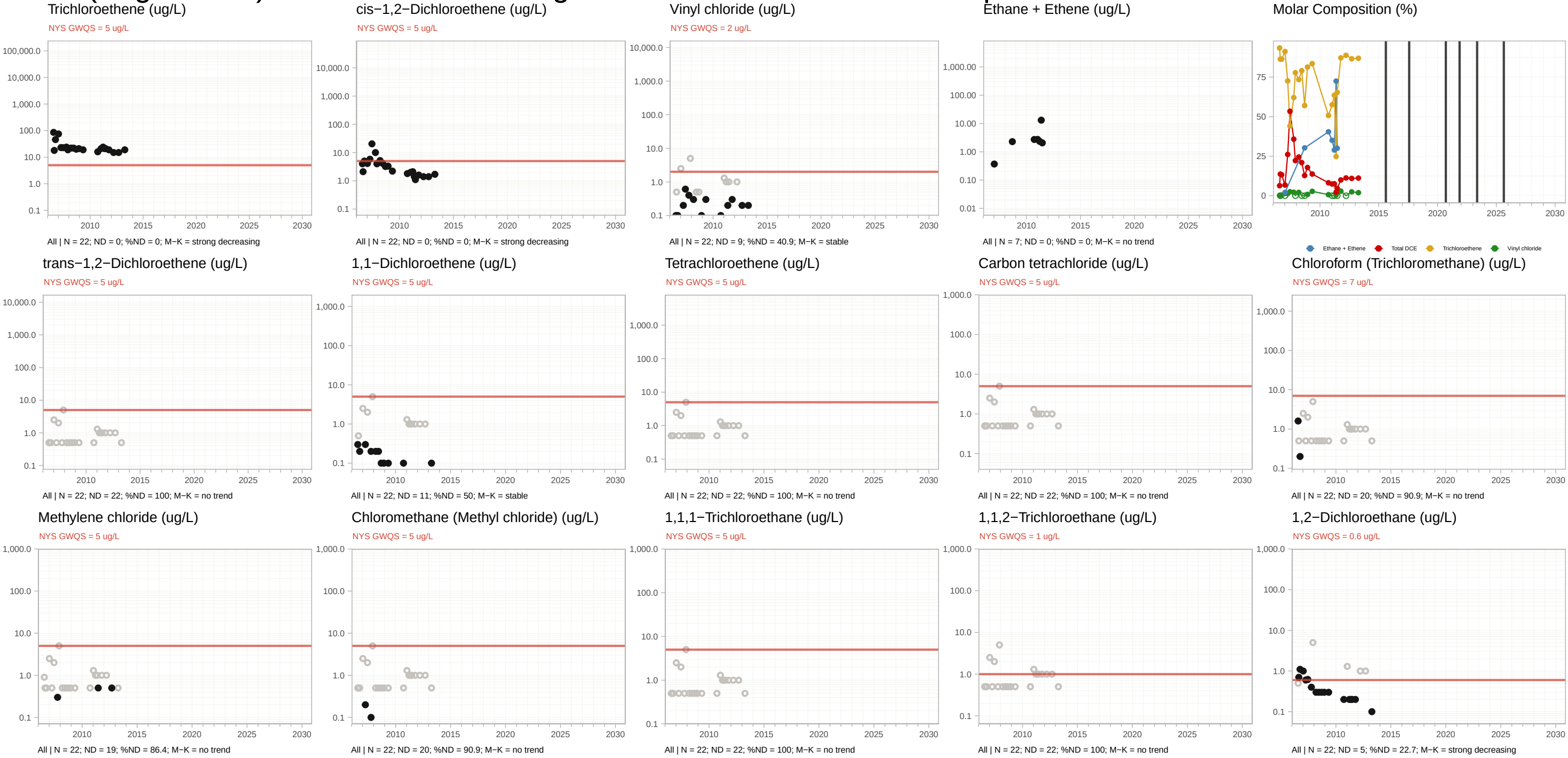
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

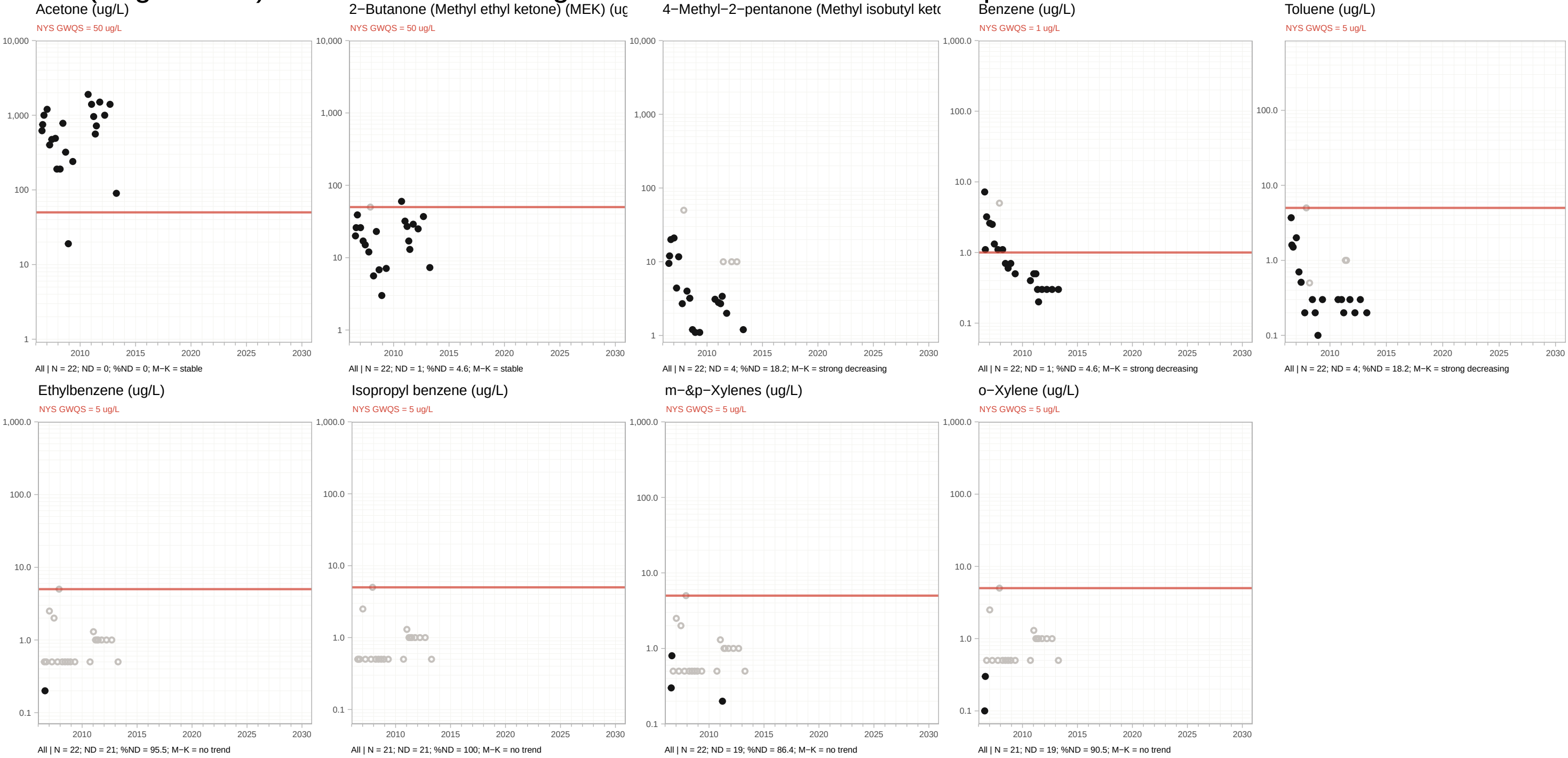
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

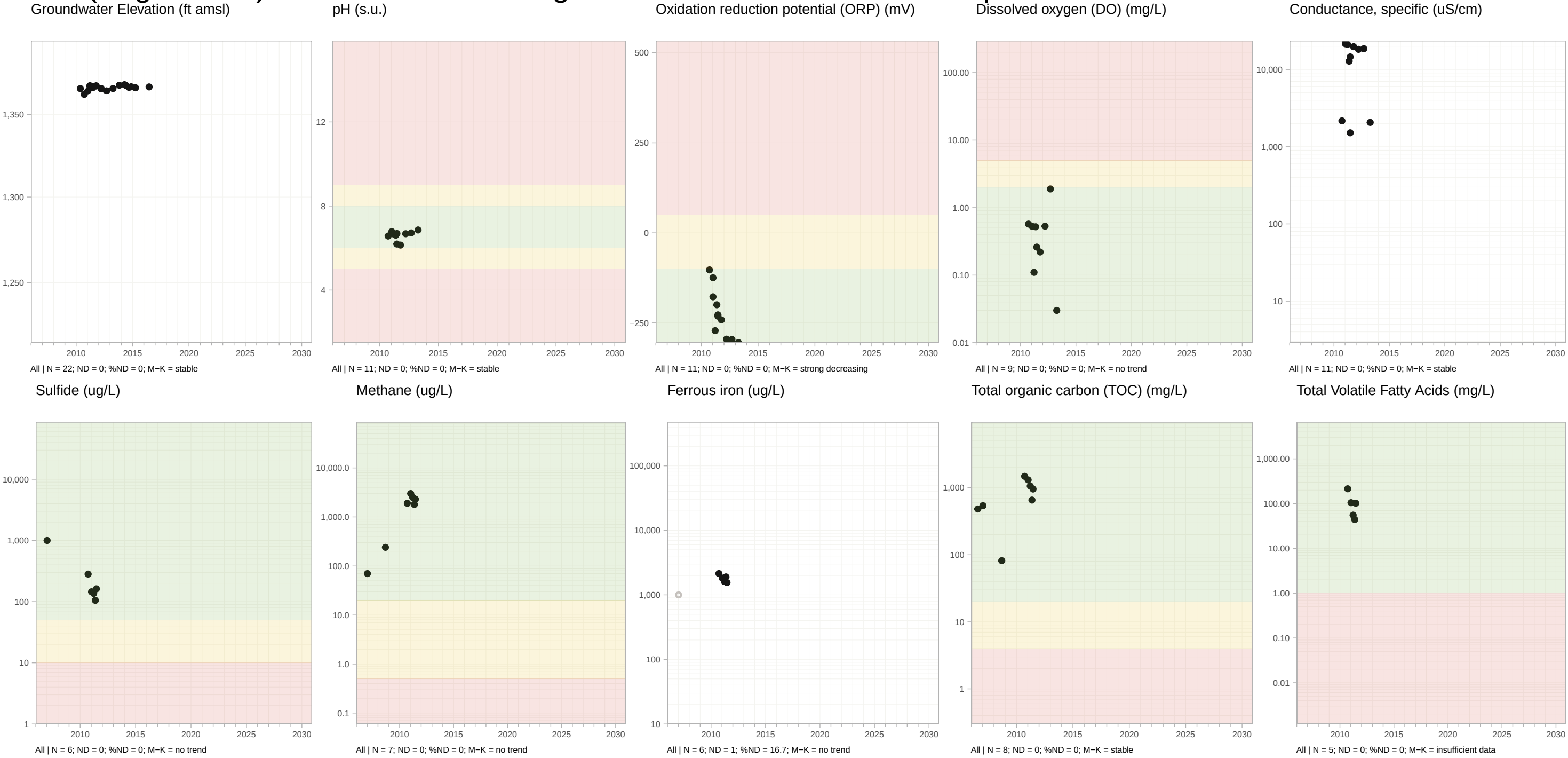
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

BP-6 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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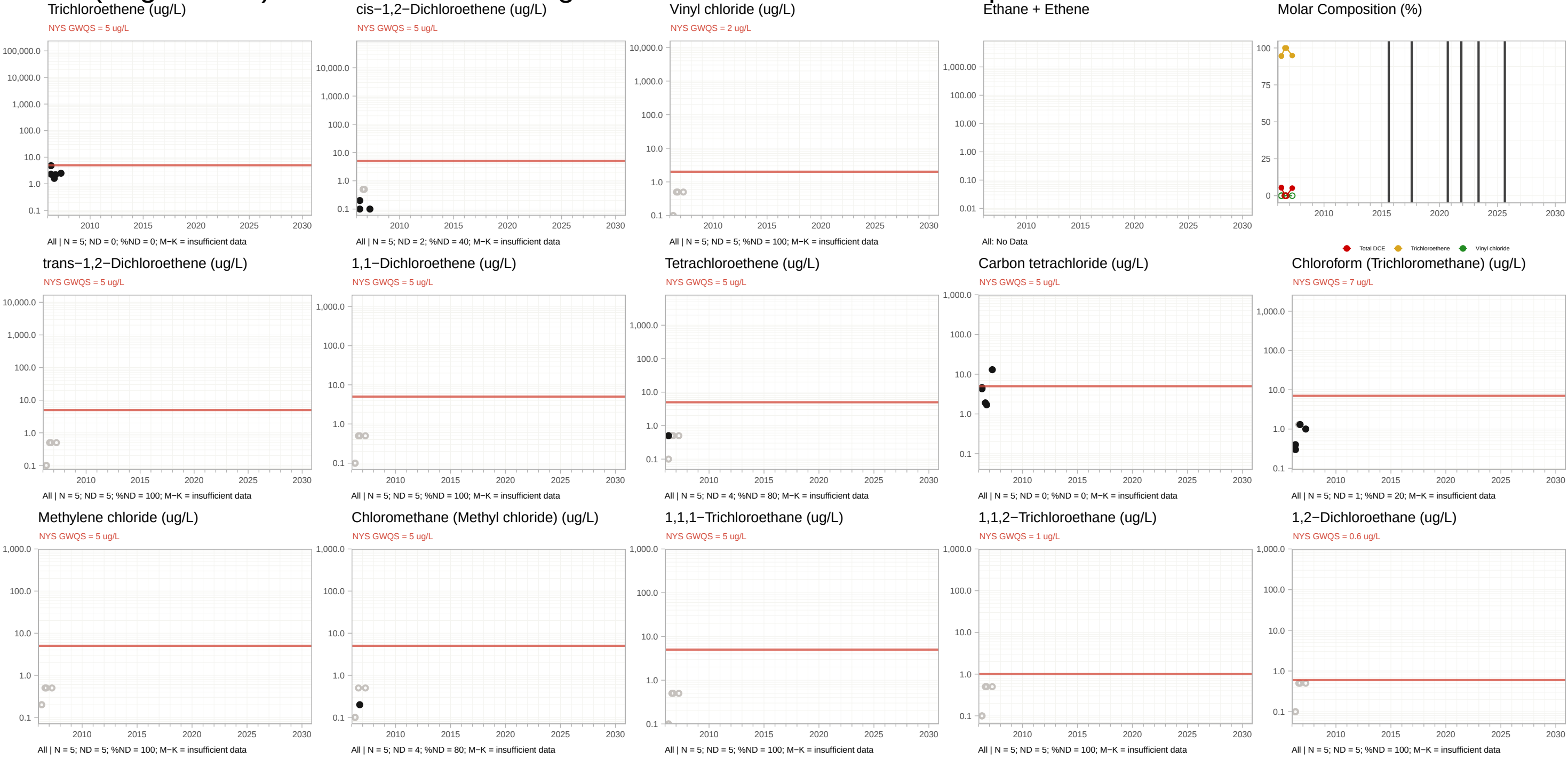
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

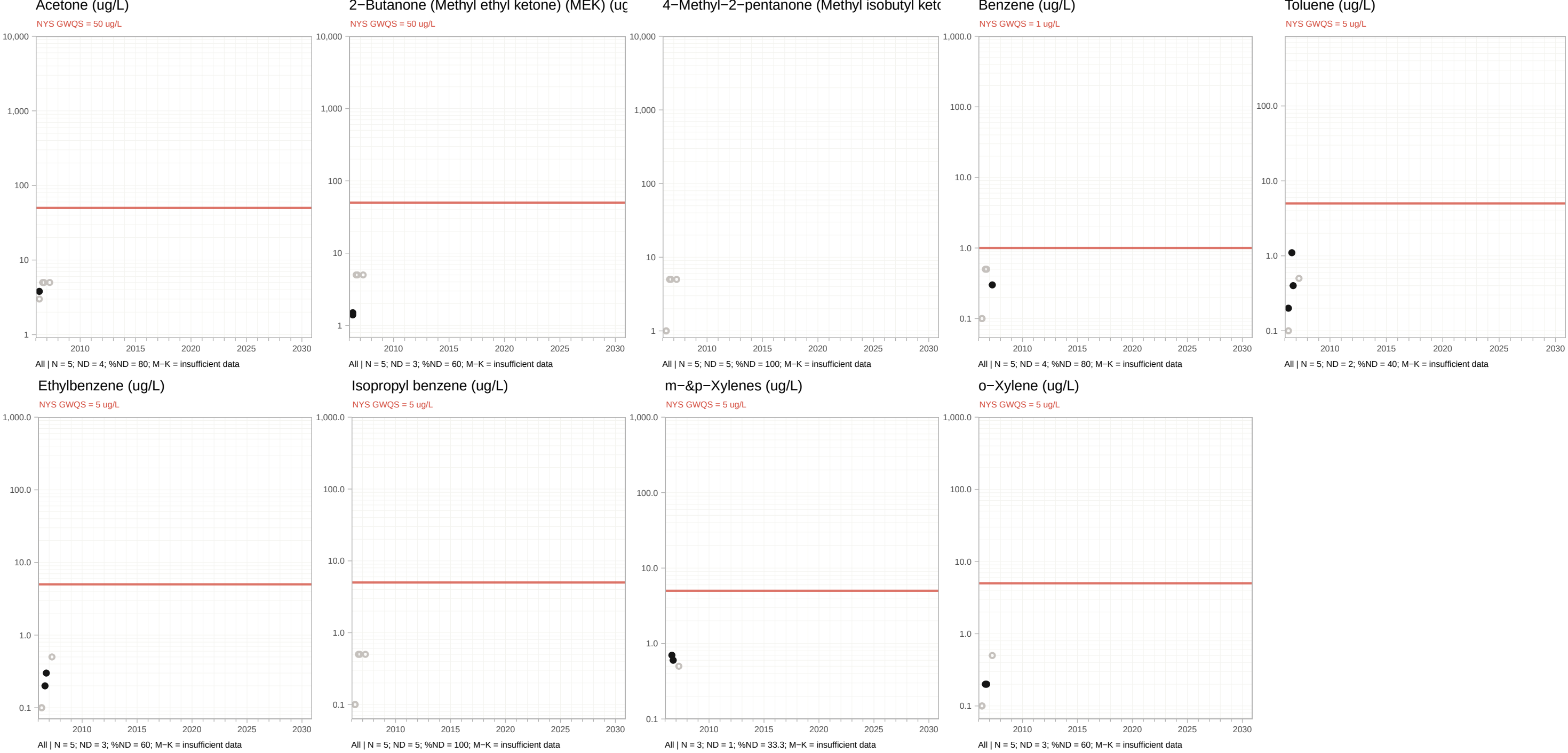
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

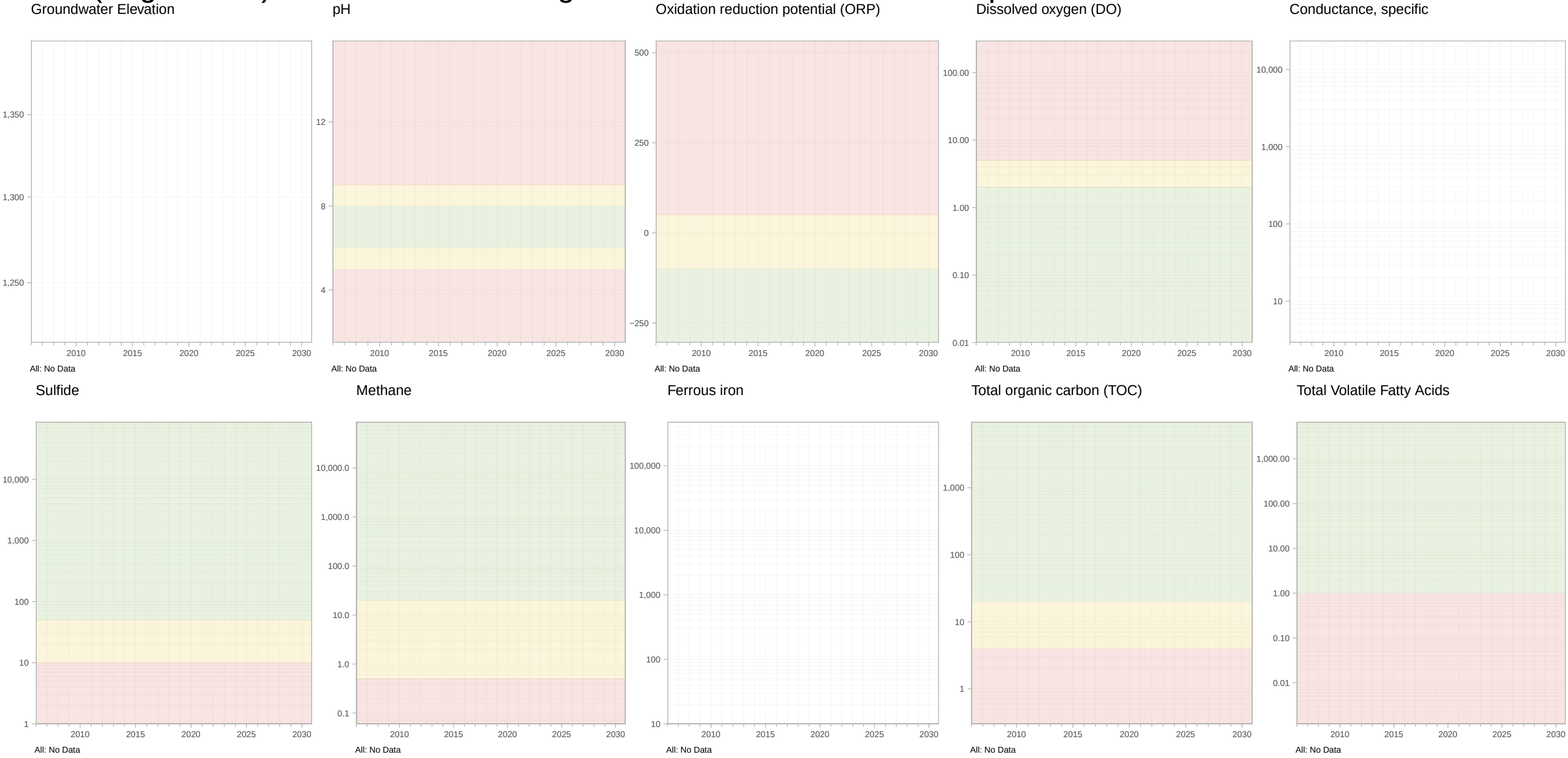
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,1-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC-2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M–K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

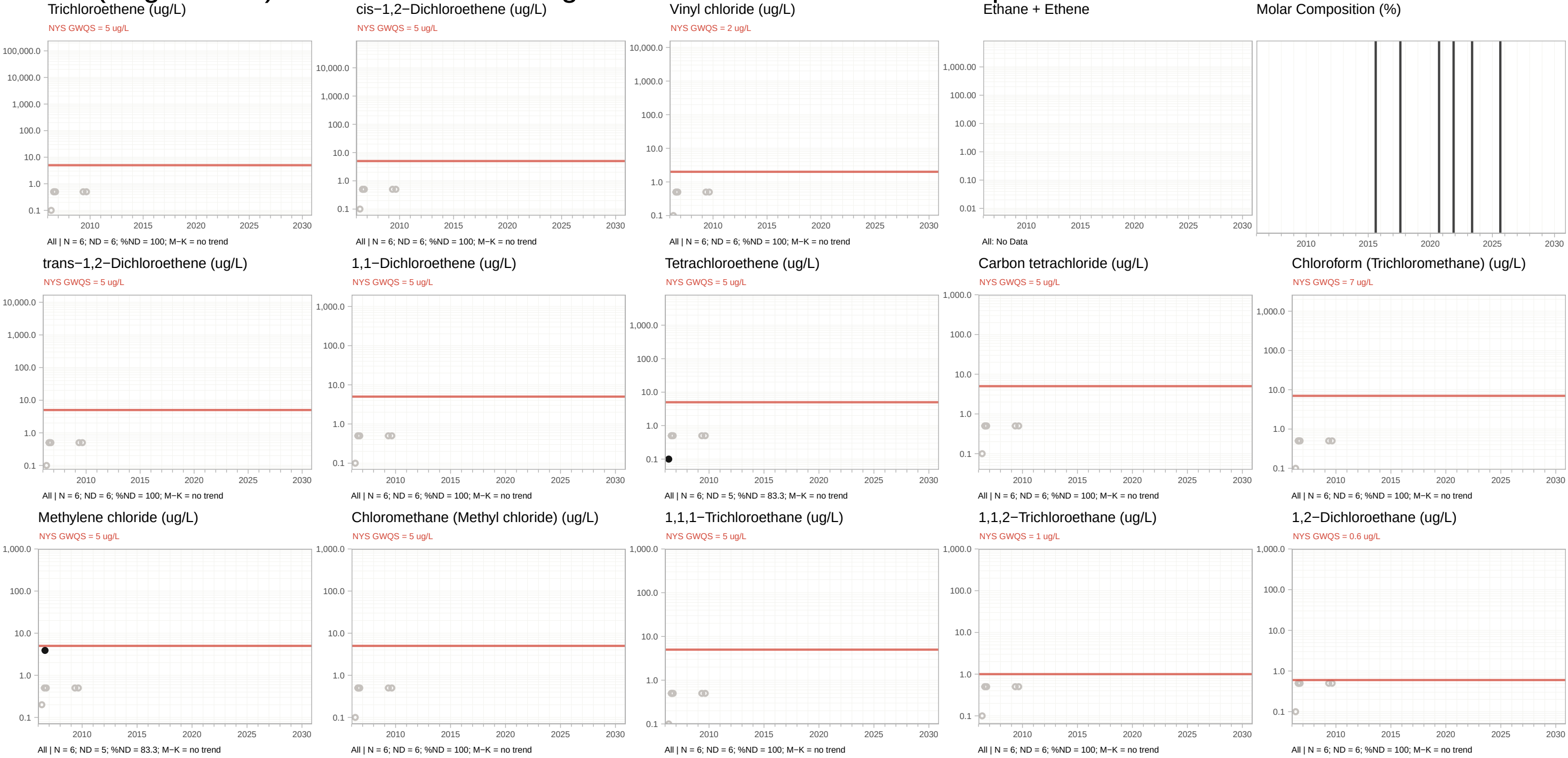
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–A (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

-‘N’ indicates the number of observations, ‘ND’ indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory’s reporting limit, ‘%ND’ indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, ‘M-K’ indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

-‘All’ indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

-Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

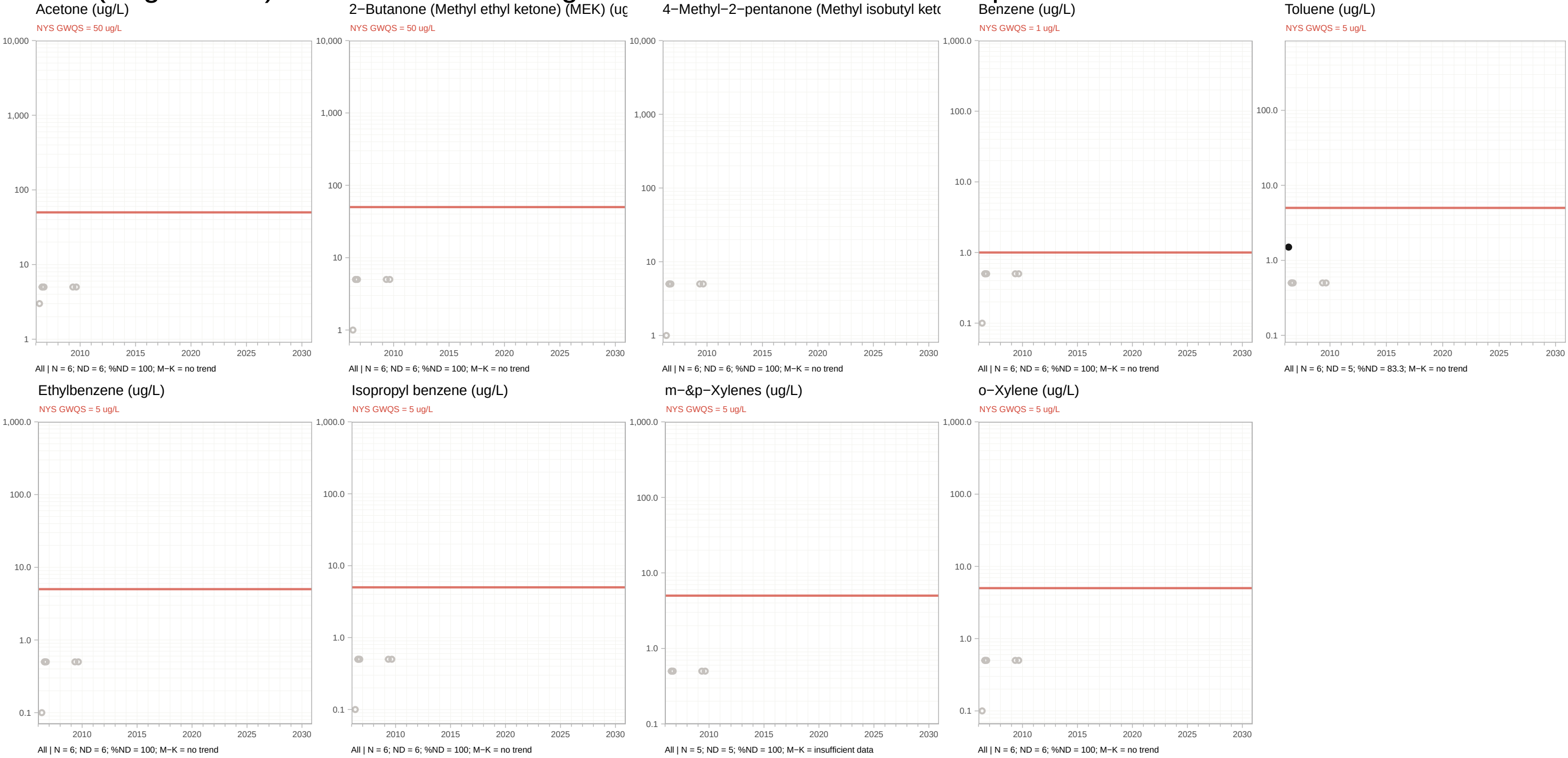
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

-‘NYS GWQS’ refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

-The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, 1,1,-DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non-detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–A (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M-K' indicates the trend results of the Mann-Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann-Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

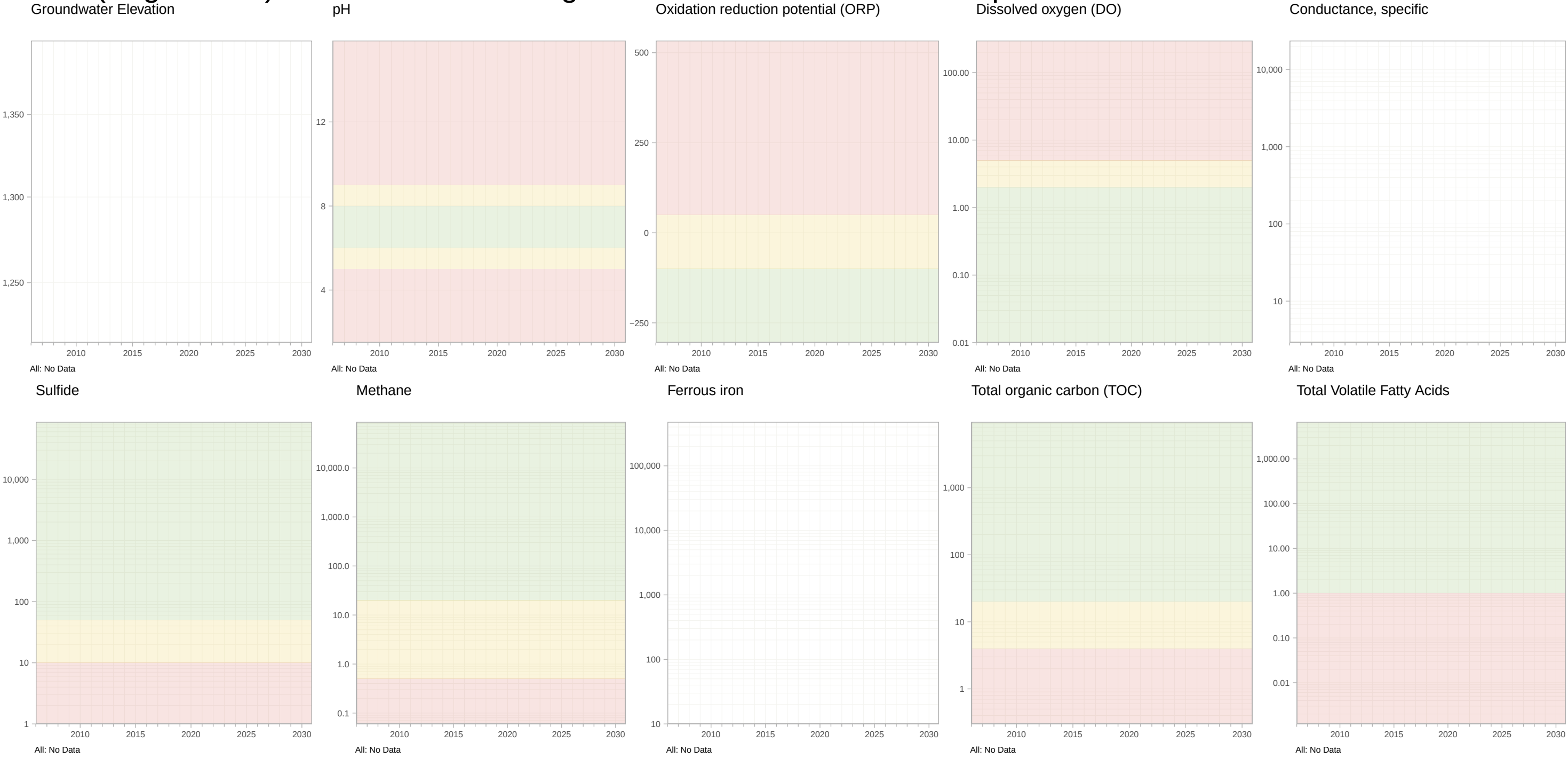
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR-NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–A (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

–'N' indicates the number of observations, 'ND' indicates the number of observations that were not detected above the laboratory's reporting limit, '%ND' indicates the percent of observations that were not detected, 'M–K' indicates the trend results of the Mann–Kendall analyses.

–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

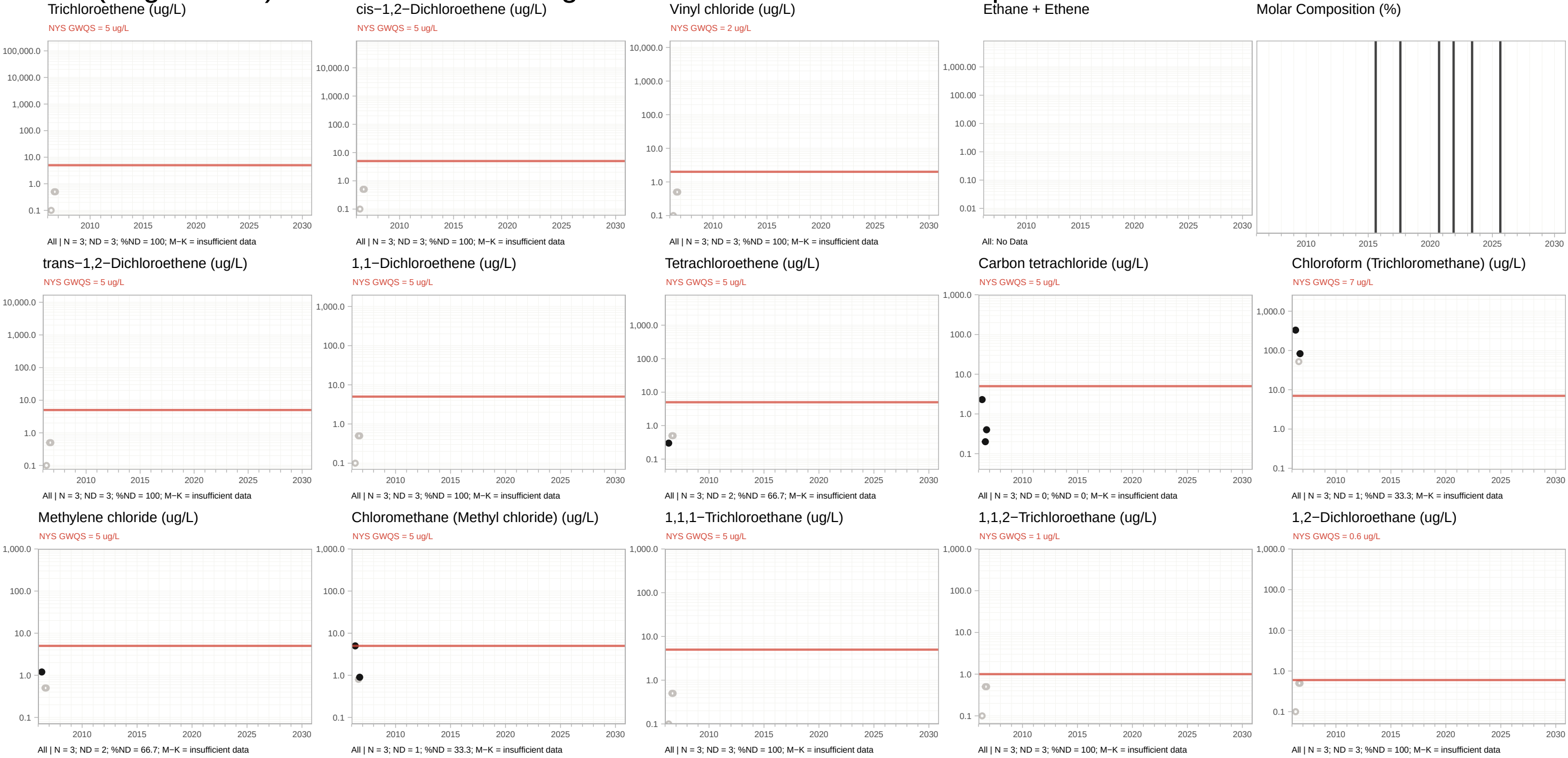
Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

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–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–B (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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–'All' indicates the results of a Mann–Kendall analysis using all available historical data through present.

–Favorable and unfavorable conditions indicate whether a geochemical indicator of reducing conditions is conducive or not conducive to reductive dehalogenation, respectively.

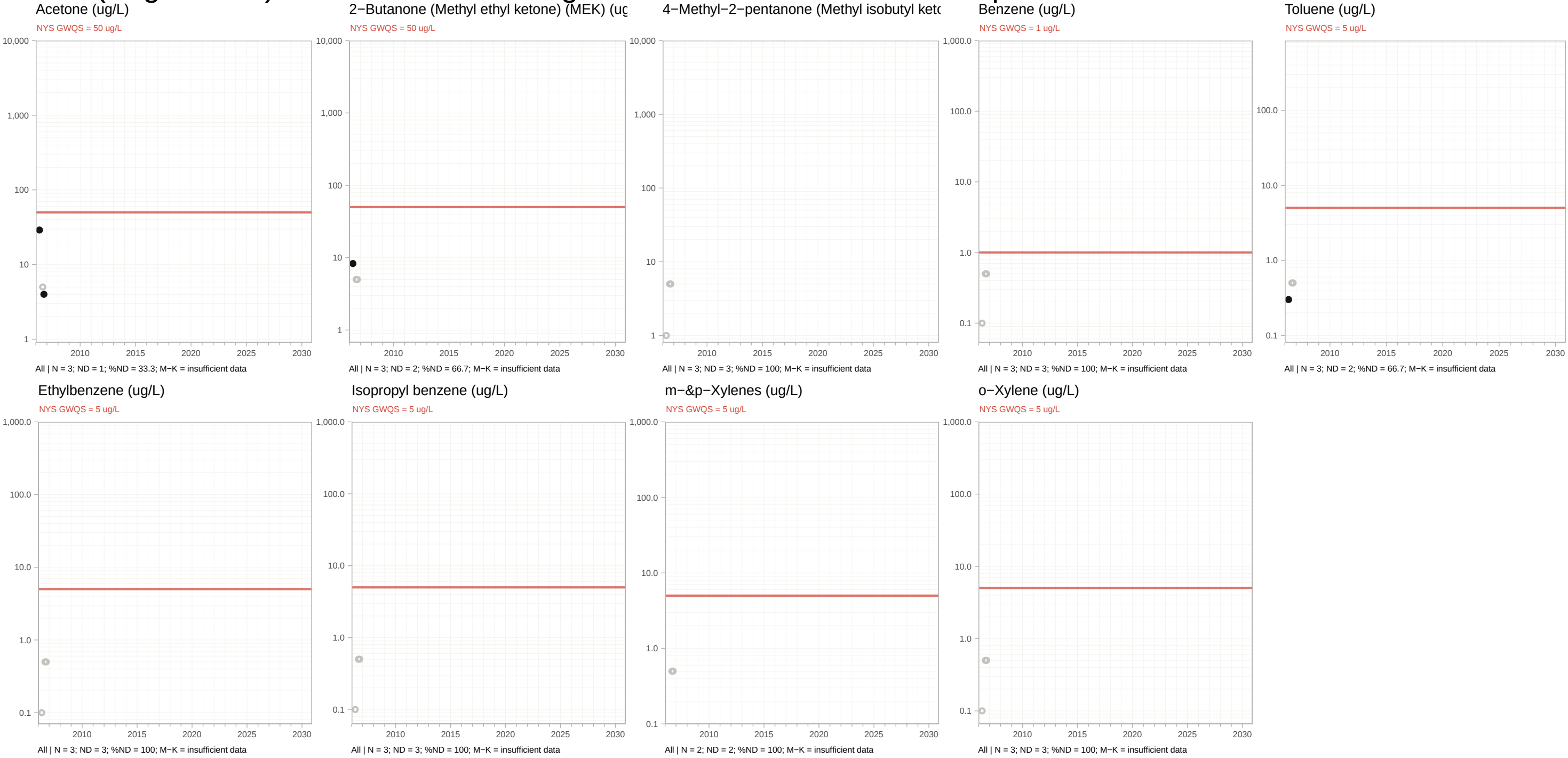
 Moderate conditions indicate the reductive dehalogenation may be possible, but conditions are less conducive.

–'NYS GWQS' refers to the New York State Part 703 Surface Water and Groundwater Quality Standards from regulation 6 CRR–NY 703.5, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

–The total molar concentration of VOCs is the sum of TCE, cis–1,2–DCE, trans–1,2–DCE, 1,1,–DCE, vinyl chloride, and ethene and ethane. If a result was non–detect, this was treated as 0 ug/L.

- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–B (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



Notes:

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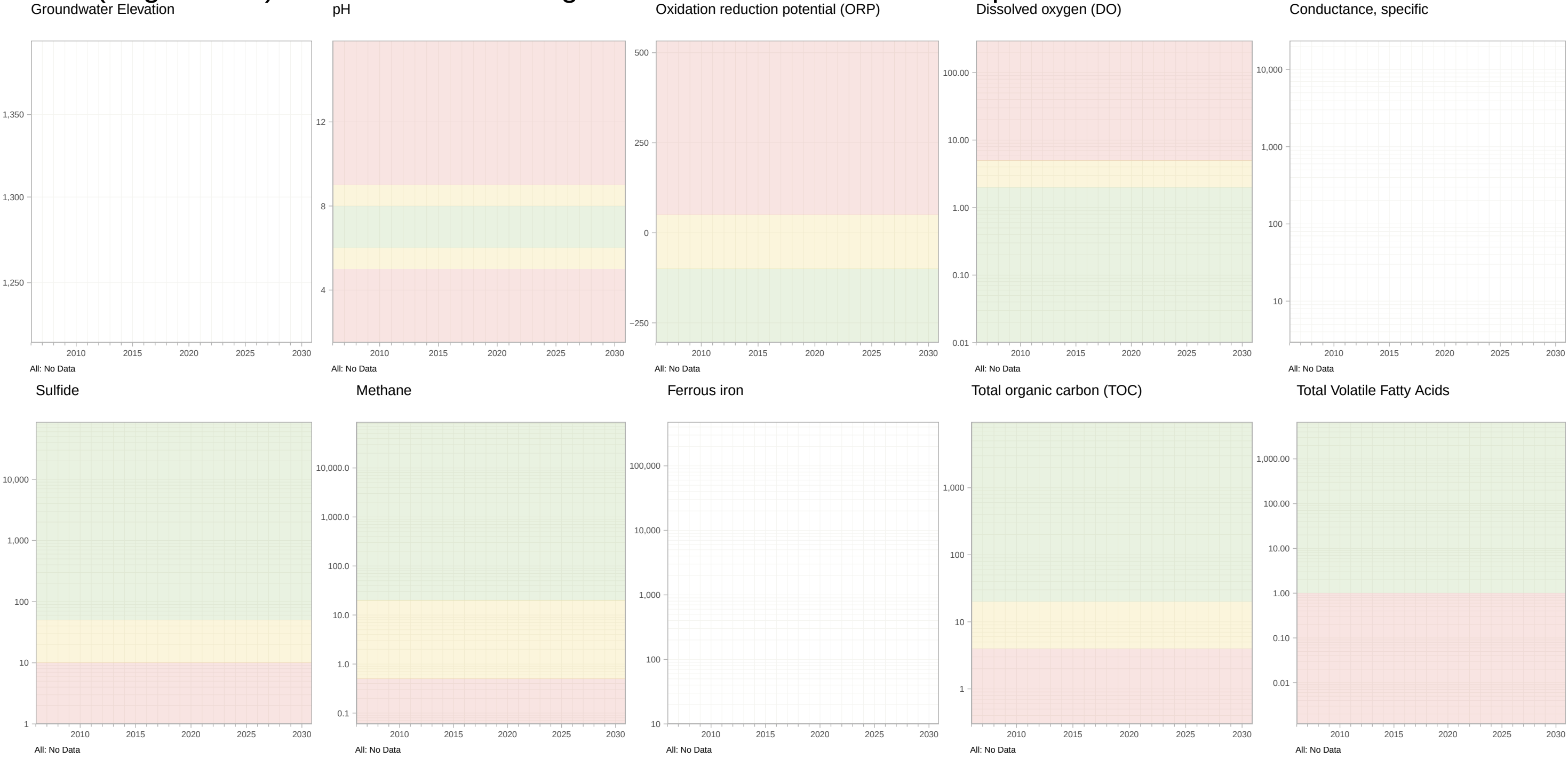
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

GC–B (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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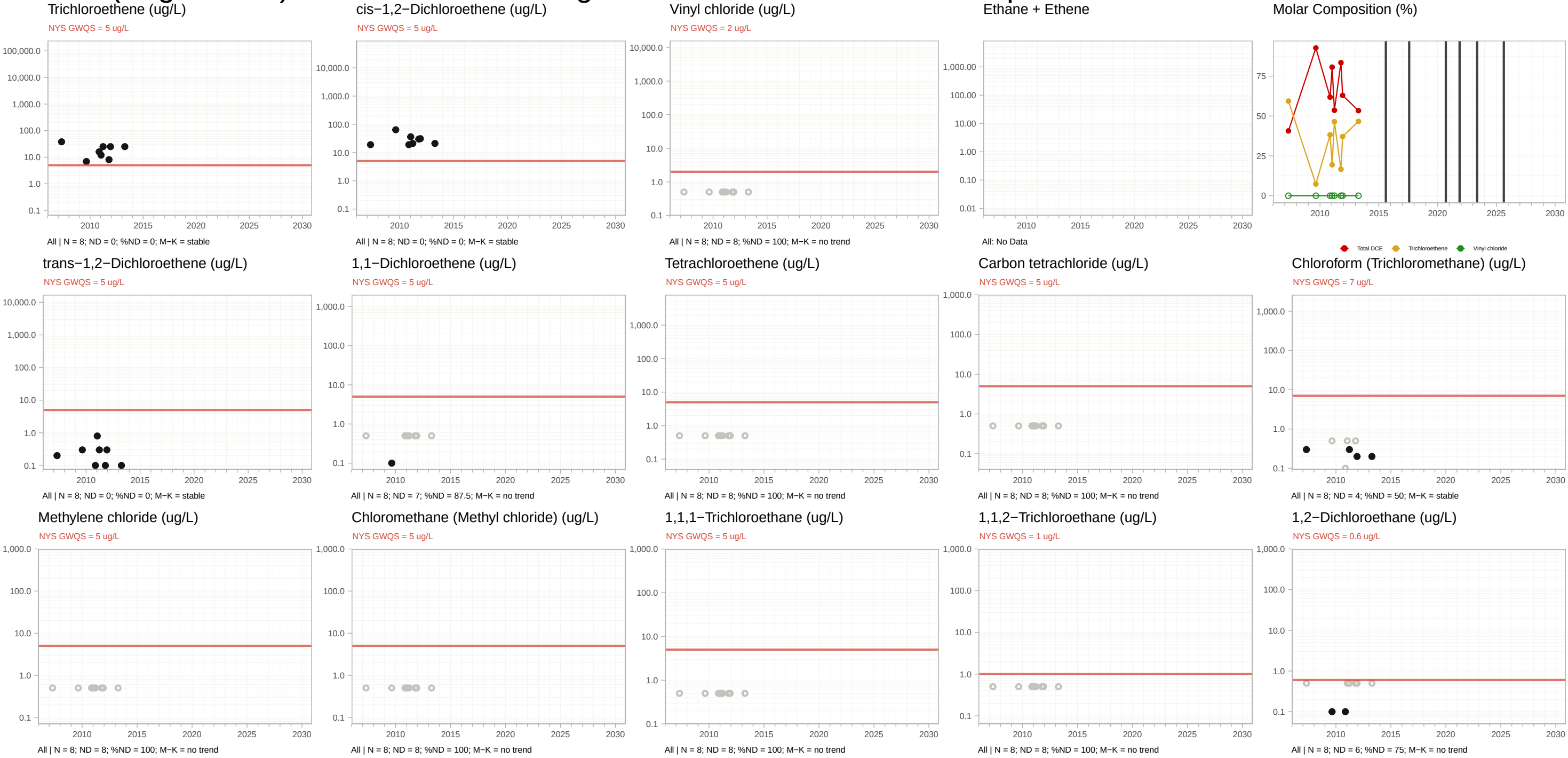
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- Detected result
- ◉ Non–detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

SEEP1 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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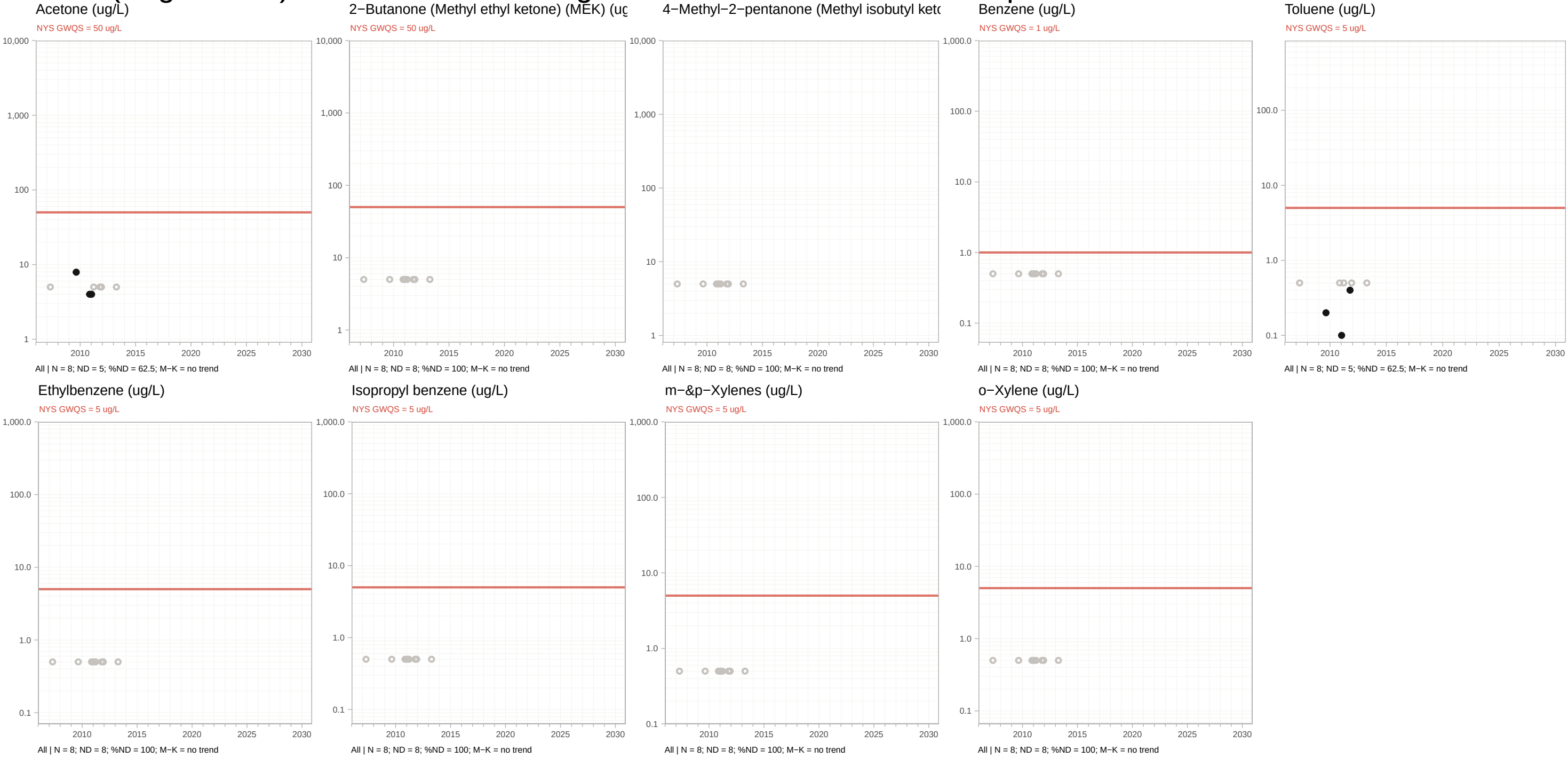
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

SEEP1 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

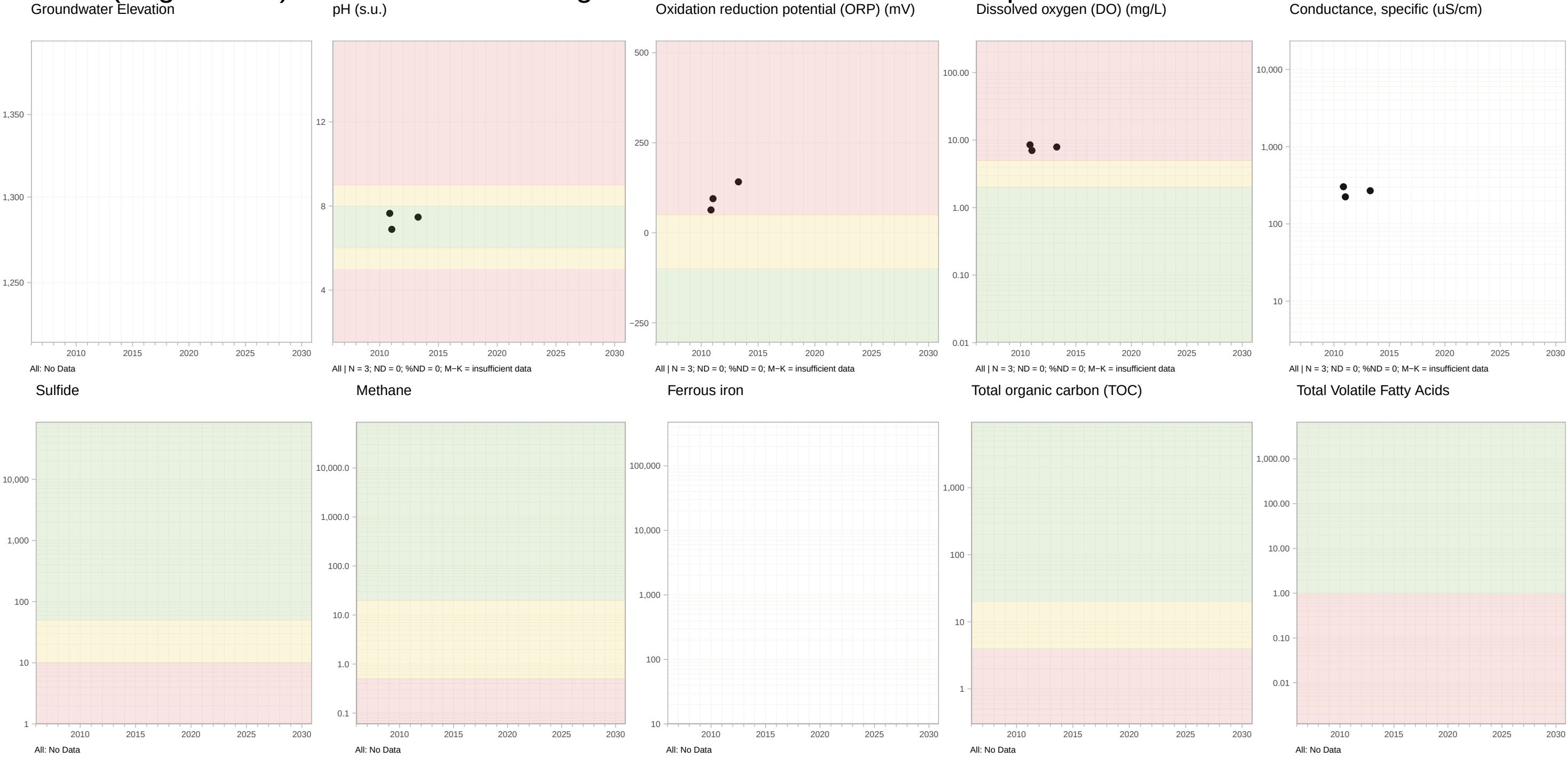


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

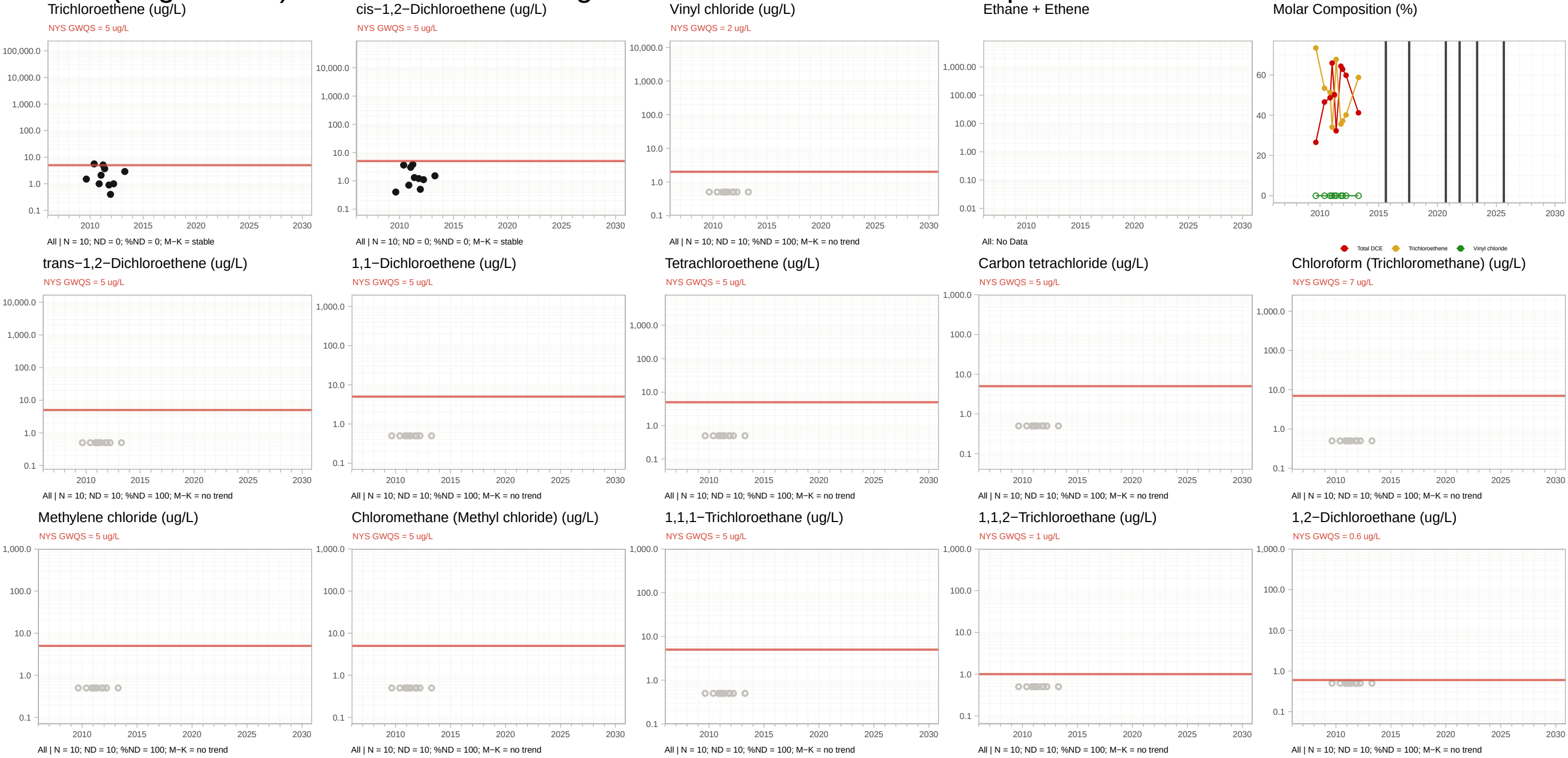
SEEP1 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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SEEP2 (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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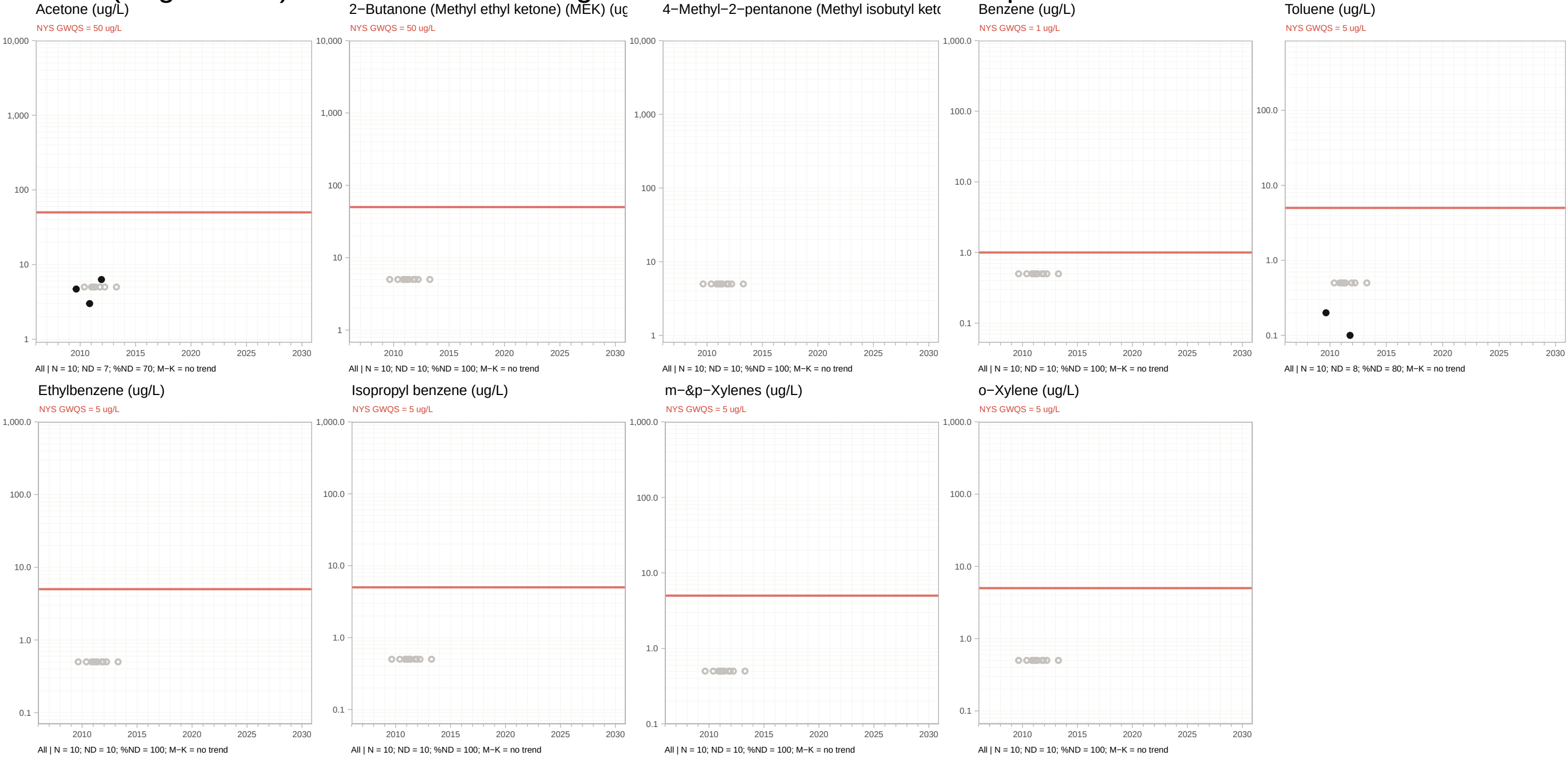
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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

SEEP2 (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

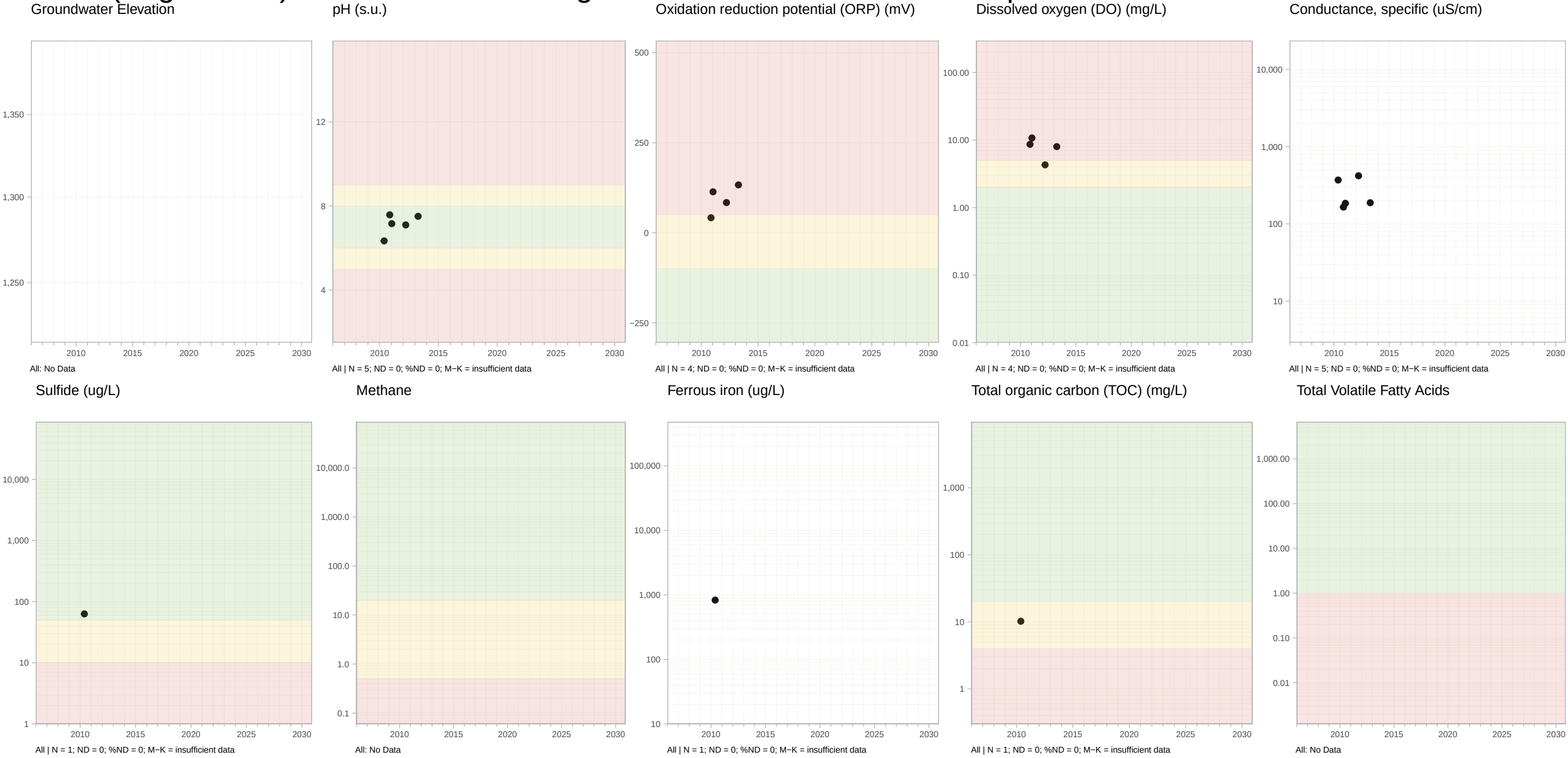


Notes:

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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
- Unfavorable Conditions

SEEP2 (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

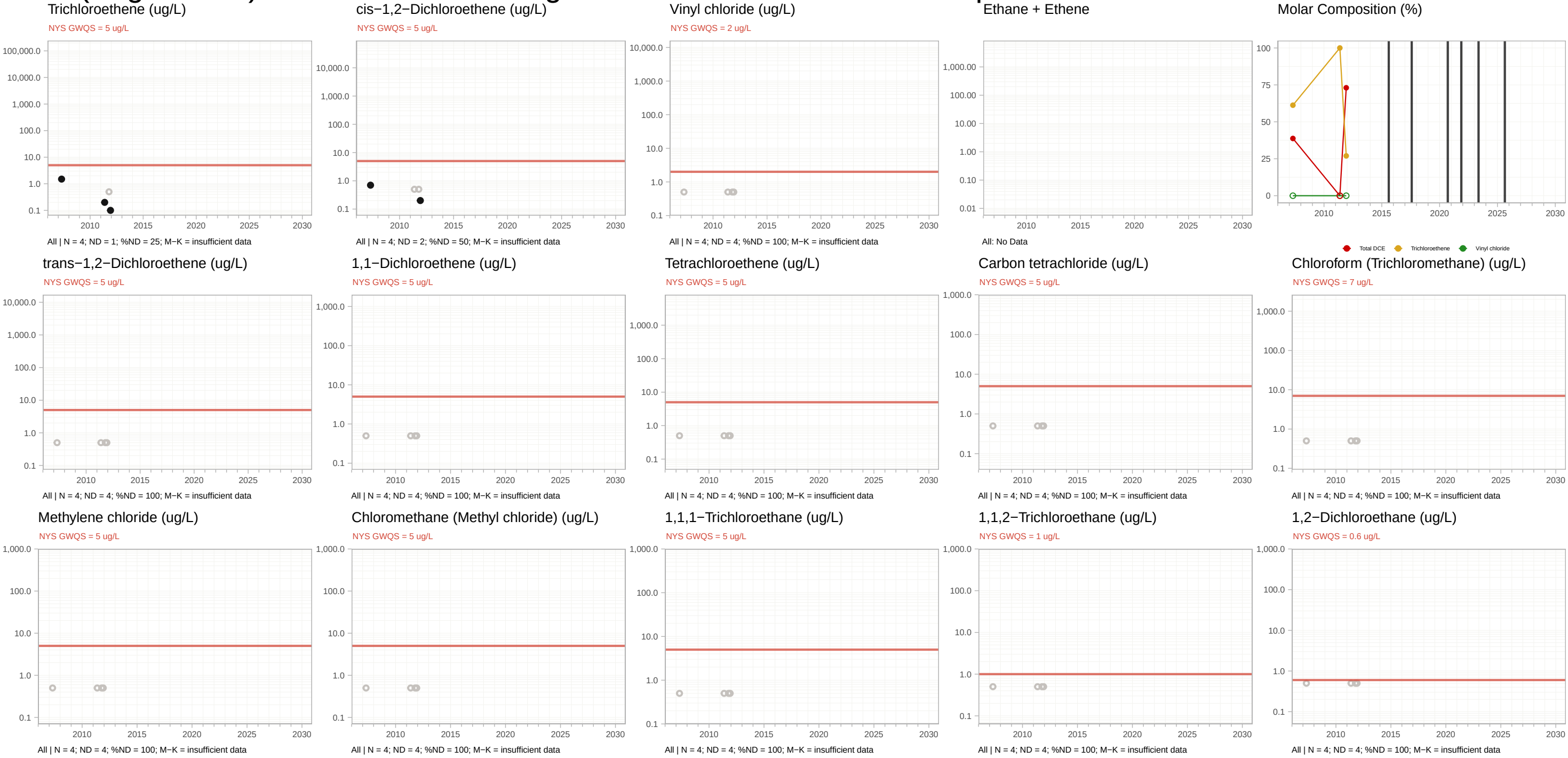


Notes:

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- Detected result
- ◉ Non-detect result
- ◉ Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
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- Unfavorable Conditions

SWA (Page 1 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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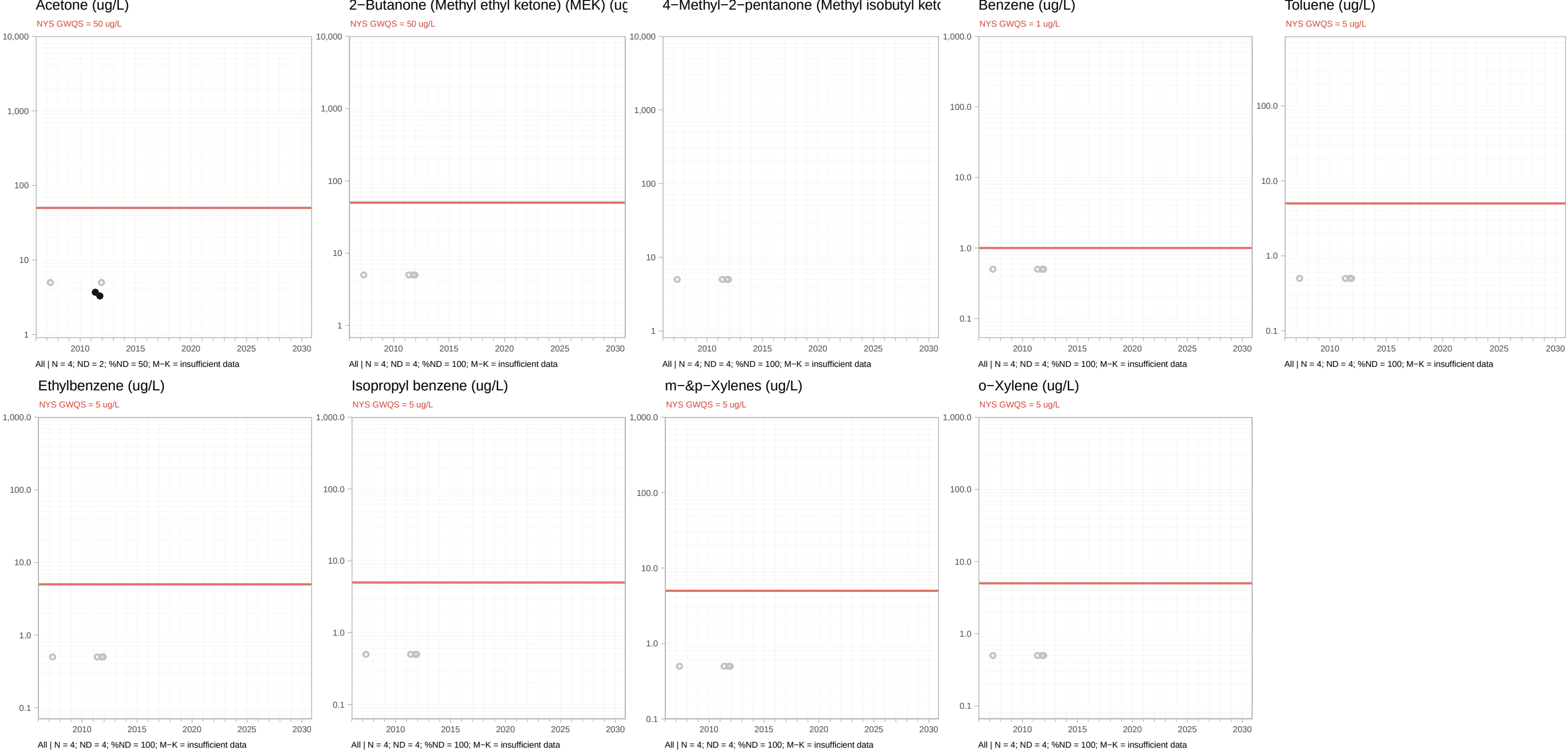
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- Detected result
- Non–detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site–wide Injection Events
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SWA (Page 2 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep

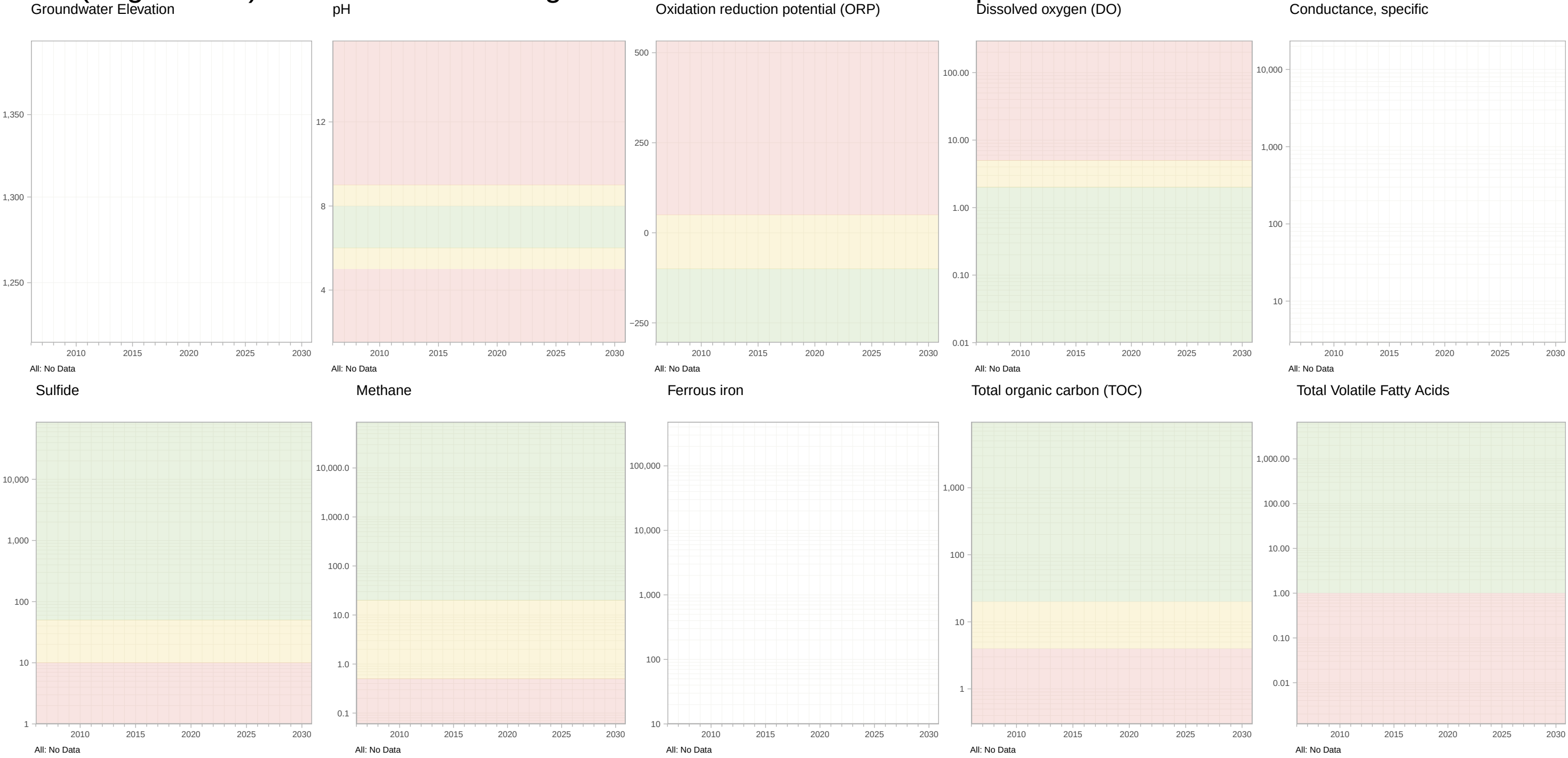


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- Detected result
- Non-detect result
- Most recent result (April 2026)
- NYS GWQS
- | Site-wide Injection Events
- Favorable Conditions
- Moderate Conditions
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SWA (Page 3 of 3) : All Other Monitoring Locations – Shallow and Deep



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