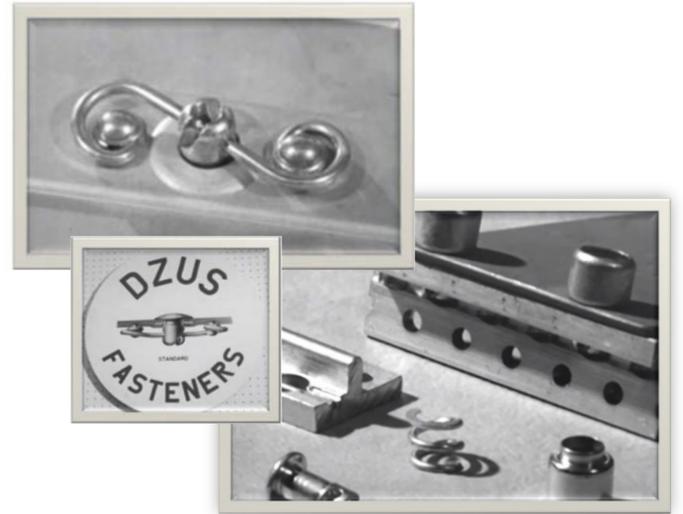




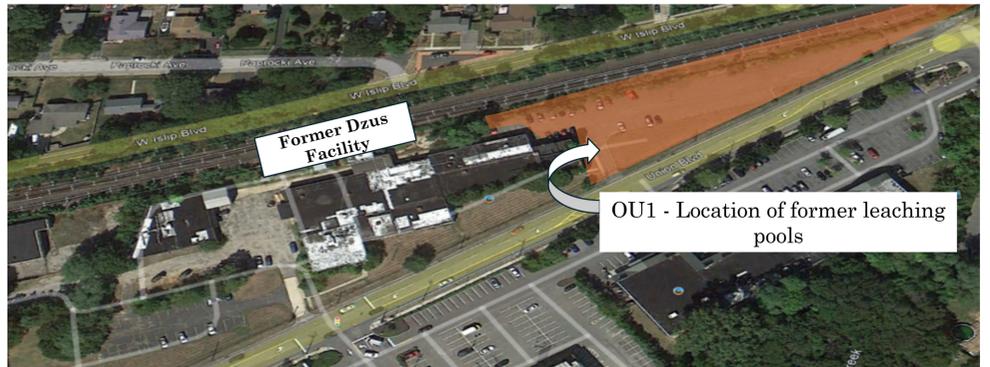
PROJECT BACKGROUND

- Production from 1932-2015
- Dzus manufactured quarter-turn fasteners, quick acting latches, and other components.
- Products were used in the aviation industry, transportation electronics, refrigeration, and industrial motors.
- Metal plating that utilized cadmium and chromium improved corrosion resistance of parts.
- Operations ceased in 2015 and all equipment was removed from the site.



OPERABLE UNIT 1 (OU1)

- OU1 consisted of the onsite leaching pools and other smaller areas of soil contamination at the facility.
- Metal plating and cleansing wastes generated by the facility were stored in onsite leaching pools.



CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL FOR GROUNDWATER PATHWAY

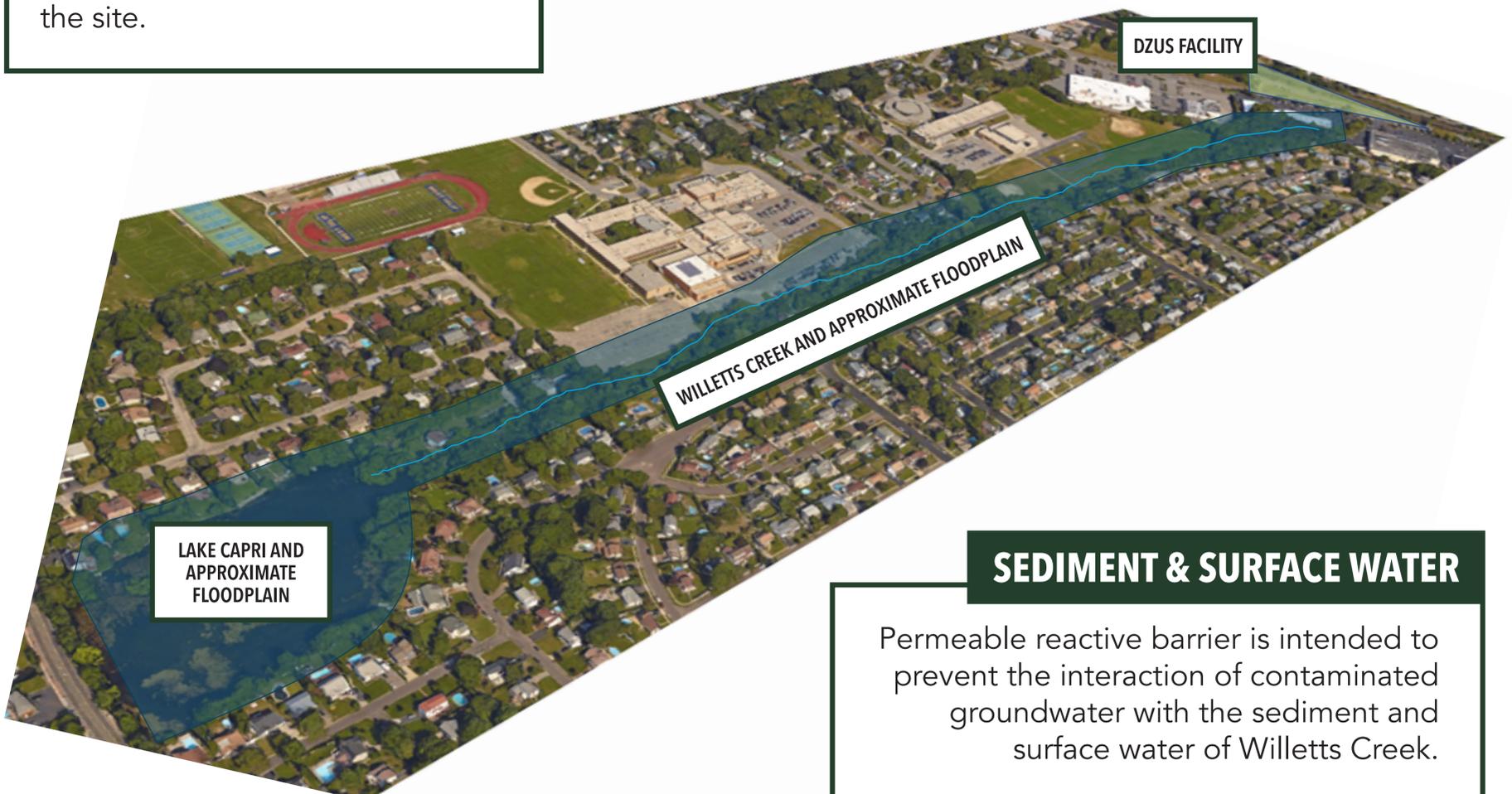
ONSITE

Onsite operations led to soil and groundwater contamination at the Dzus facility.



GROUNDWATER

Contaminated groundwater flows through the shallow aquifer in the subsurface downgradient of the site.



SEDIMENT & SURFACE WATER

Permeable reactive barrier is intended to prevent the interaction of contaminated groundwater with the sediment and surface water of Willetts Creek.

OPERABLE UNITS

An OU is an administrative term used to identify a portion of a site that for technical or administrative reasons can be addressed separately to investigate, eliminate or mitigate a release, threat of release or exposure pathway resulting from the site contamination.

OU1

Encompasses the entire source area at the eastern end of the former Dzus facility property and the Dzus facility itself.

OU2

Includes sediments in a portion of Willetts Creek Adjacent to the Beach Street Middle School footbridge, Lake Capri and groundwater downgradient of the facility. All extents of OU2 are now encompassed in OU3 and OU4.

OU3

Encompasses the area off-site wetlands located behind the Captree Plaza strip mall on Union Boulevard and includes a portion of Willetts Creek channel from the Captree Plaza to 500 ft south of the high school footbridge, West Islip School properties and low-lying residential properties.

OU4

Encompasses soils on properties abutting Willetts Creek located south of the high school footbridge and bordering Lake Capri. OU4 also includes the sediments within Willetts Creek and Lake Capri.

OU5

Encompasses soils on properties abutting the tidal portion of Willetts Creek located south of the Montauk Highway. Includes the sediments within the tidal portion of Willetts Creek.

OU6

Documents the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) closure for the DFCI facility. The closure procedure included the decontamination and washing of the building floors and walls, excavation and removal of contaminated soils, installation and operation of a soil vapor extraction system, and remediation and closure of contaminated leaching pools. The RCRA Closure was completed in June 2018. The buildings were demolished in 2019.

OU7

Encompasses off-site groundwater contamination originating from the site.





SITE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

With evidence of remaining and residual contaminants, long term sampling and monitoring is ongoing at this site. A Site Management Plan (SMP) has been established to evaluate the overall performance and effectiveness of the remedial activities set in place.

WHAT IS THE MONITORING PROGRAM?

WETLAND MITIGATION

As part of the 2019 remediation effort, a comprehensive wetland mitigation plan was implemented to restore ecological functions and values impacted during the process.

Key indicators of success for the wetland mitigation include the establishment and vitality of planted native wetland vegetation—measured through survivorship counts and observations of growth—and the presence of sustained wetland hydrology in the reconstructed areas. Annual assessments are conducted for the wetland area behind Captree Plaza and along the Willetts Creek stream corridor.



INSPECTIONS

Institutional and Engineering controls (IC/ECs) are inspected regularly per the SMP. The following inspections and monitoring activities are conducted quarterly:

- OU1 site cover inspection
- Monitoring well inspection

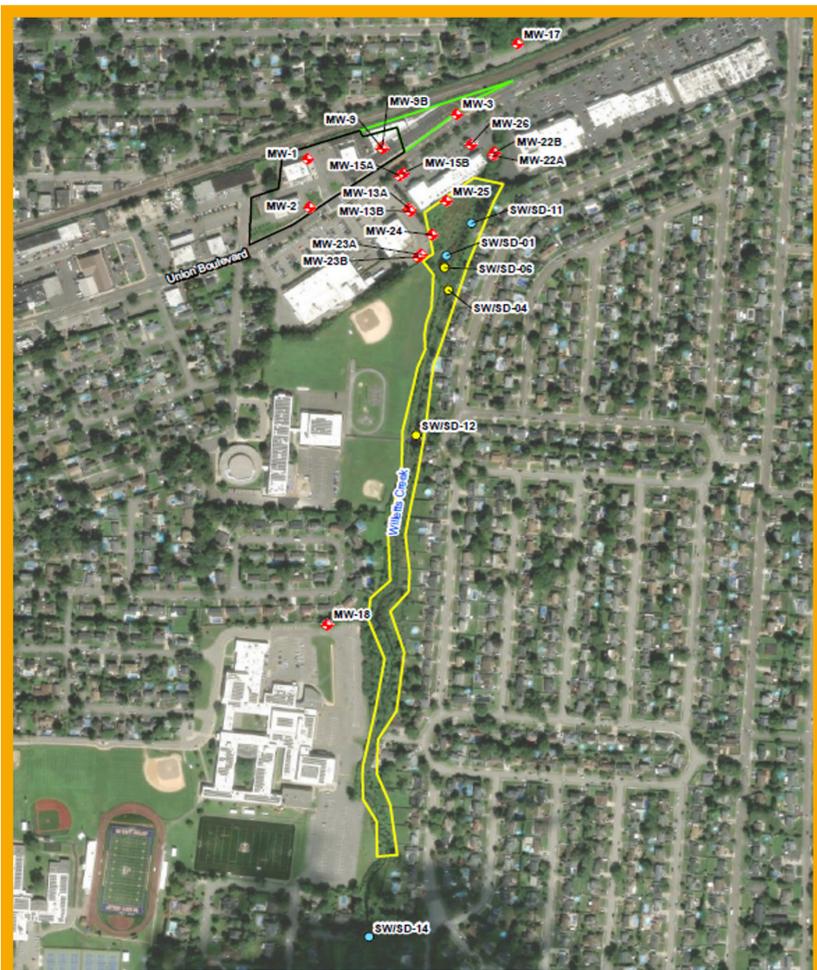
The following inspections and monitoring activities are conducted every 5 quarters:

- Creek Corridor
- Residual material behind Captree Plaza and along Montauk Highway (in Lake Capri)
- OU5 Visual inspection

CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLAN

The Dzus Climate Resiliency Assessment Report provides an assessment of the projected climate change impacts on the remedies implemented to address cadmium and chromium contamination in sediment and soil at the Site.

Tidal and precipitation gauges are monitored to evaluate storm surges and storm run-off flows. Flood exceedances are tracked, and events corresponding to 10-year and 100-year flood thresholds are recorded. Following any major storm event, storm-specific inspections are conducted throughout the site area.



WHAT IS SAMPLED?

ENVIRONMENTAL MEDIA	SAMPLING FREQUENCY
Groundwater	Quarterly until decreasing trends noted in wells with elevated concentrations, then return to every 5 quarters
Sediment	Concurrent with groundwater sampling
Surface Water	Concurrent with groundwater sampling
Fish Tissue	Year 3 of Site Management (2023); followed by every other year for a minimum of three sampling events

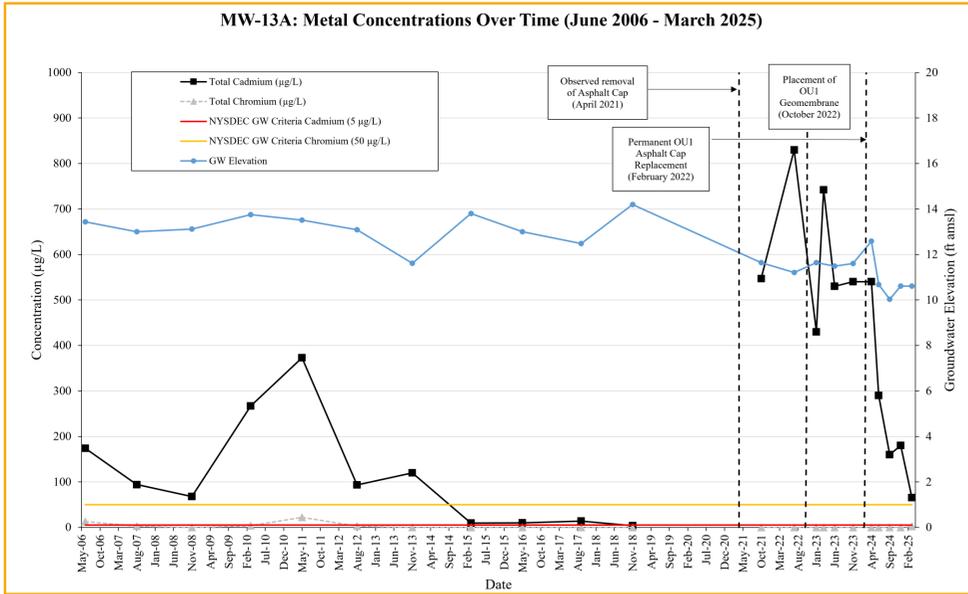
During Site Management activities all groundwater, surface water and sediment samples are screened against the Standard, Criteria and Guidance values. Exceedances are recorded within quarterly and/or annual sampling reports.



QR code links to 2025 Site Management Plan

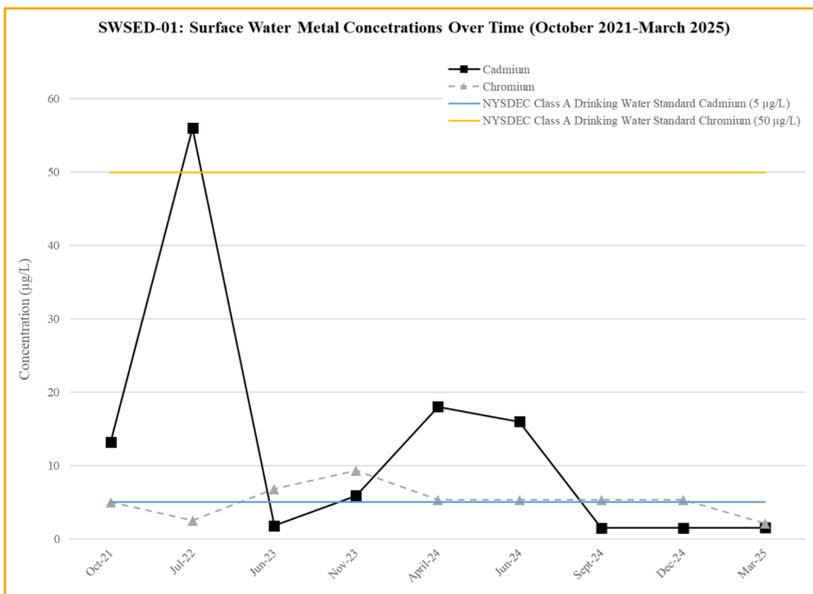


GROUNDWATER TRENDS



Monitoring Well MW-13A has historically exhibited the highest concentrations of cadmium among the monitoring well network. Positioned downgradient from the identified source area, this well has been a key indicator of contaminant migration. Between 2021 and 2025, cadmium levels in MW-13A have ranged from a high of 547 µg/L in October 2021 to a low of 51 µg/L in March 2025. Encouragingly, data indicates a consistent downward trend in both cadmium and chromium concentrations.

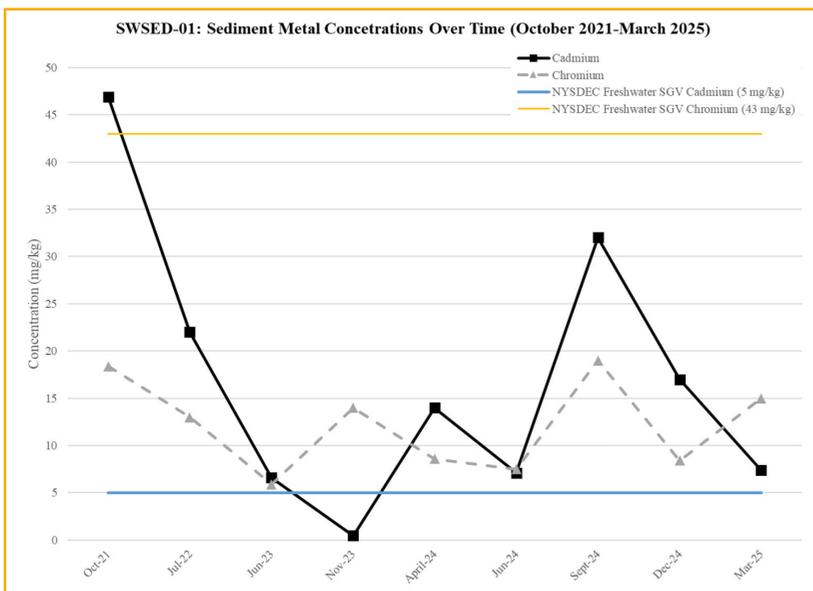
SURFACE WATER TRENDS



Sampling location SWSED-01 has historically exceeded the hardness-adjusted screening level for cadmium. Located downgradient of the identified source area, this site plays a critical role in tracking contaminant migration within Willetts Creek. Between 2021 and 2025, cadmium concentrations have ranged from a high of 56 µg/L in July 2022 to a low of 2.1 µg/L in March 2025. Recent surface water monitoring data indicate a continued downward trend in both cadmium and chromium levels.



SEDIMENT TRENDS



Sampling location SED-01 historically reported cadmium concentrations ranging from non-detect to 1.3 mg/kg which were aligned with the remedial goal of 1 mg/kg in 2019 (post dredging of Willetts creek). Located downgradient of the identified source area, this location plays a critical role in tracking contaminant migration within Willetts Creek. Between 2021 and 2025, cadmium concentrations have ranged from a high of 46.9 mg/kg in October 2021 to a low of 0.45 mg/kg µg/L in November 2023. Recent Sediment data of 7.38 mg/kg in March 2025 continues to show a downward trend with values slightly above the sediment guidance values.





SUPPLEMENTAL GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION

An investigation of groundwater downgradient from Operable Unit 1 was initiated in May 2024 to better understand the extent of the cadmium plume and aid in the design of an interim remedial measure to prevent impacts to Willetts Creek.



Legend

- Operable Unit 1
- Groundwater Sample
- Soil Sample

Dissolved cadmium was detected in 40 of 158 total groundwater samples collected during the groundwater investigation, with concentrations up to 770 ug/L; Highest concentrations were in water collected from 11-15 ft below ground surface near Captree Plaza.

Although groundwater flows mostly parallel to the creek, it is expected that a portion of the dissolved phase cadmium plume is interfacing with Willetts Creek and contributing to the cadmium that has been detected in surface water and sediment samples, which supports the location of the PRB wall.

Limited soil samples were collected to support the downgradient groundwater investigation; cadmium was only detected in one sample exceeding criteria.

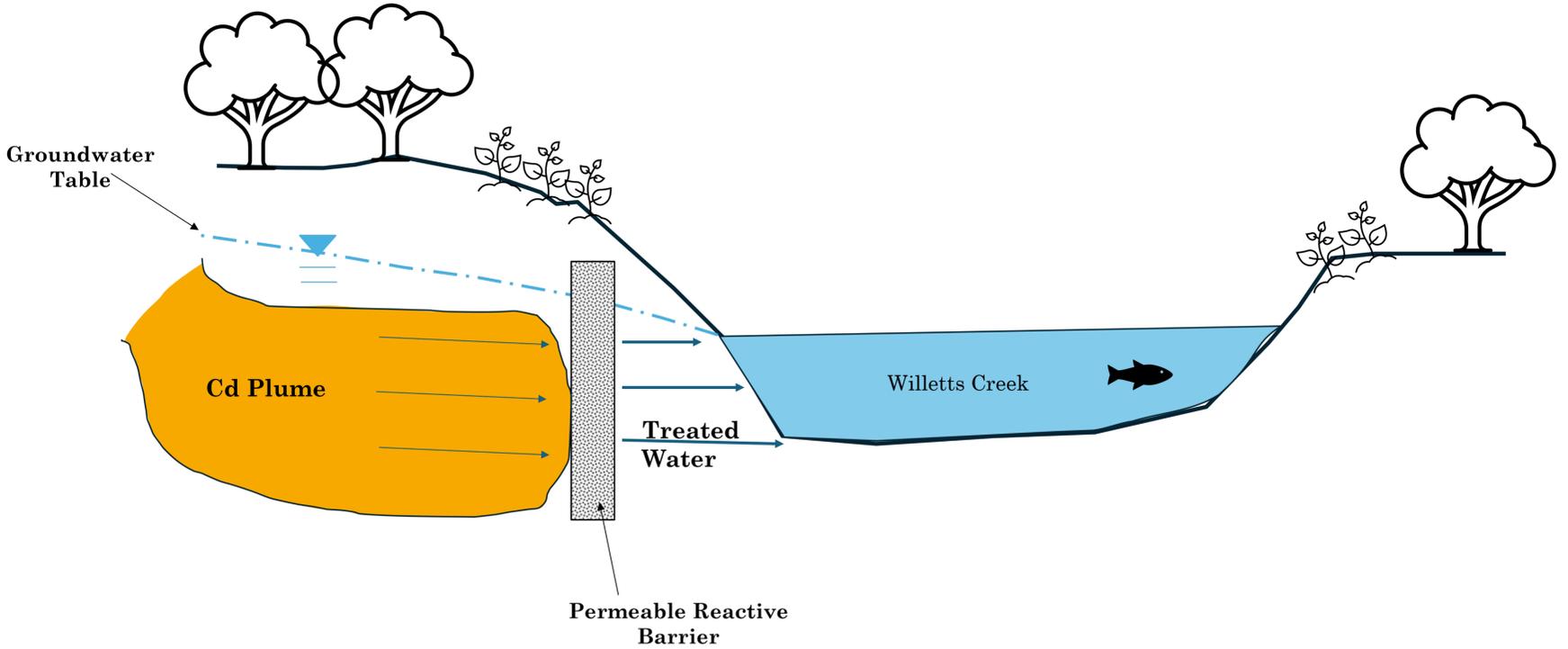


QR code links to 2024 Groundwater Pre-Design Investigation Report



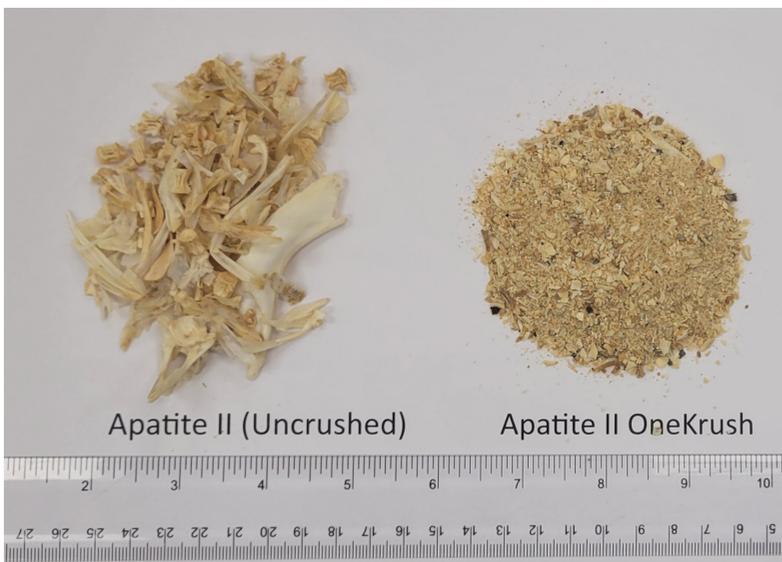
INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE AT WILLETTS CREEK: PERMEABLE REACTIVE BARRIER

The IRM will consist of a permeable reactive barrier (PRB) which is a remedial technology that involves a water-permeable material that will sequester cadmium as groundwater flows through it, prior to entering the creek.



WHAT WILL THIS PRB BE CONSTRUCTED OF?

Apatite II™ is the medium that will be used in the PRB. Field-based case studies at sites with metals contamination have demonstrated an effective reduction of cadmium through the use of Apatite II™ PRBs. This material is a biogenically precipitated apatite material that is derived from fish bones. Because Apatite II™ is derived from fish-bone waste, its production does not cause environmental degradation and offers a more green and sustainable approach to remediation than alternatives.

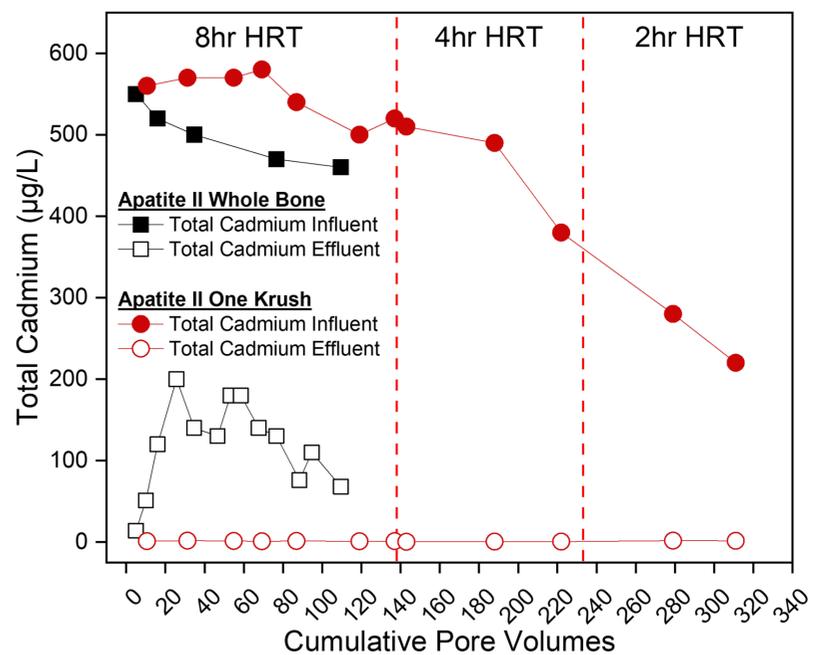


BENCH SCALE COLUMN TESTING

A bench-scale study was performed by NYSDEC's consultant to evaluate the effectiveness of cadmium removal under normal Site conditions. The study used Apatite II™ mixed with native soil and evaluated cadmium removal from site groundwater.



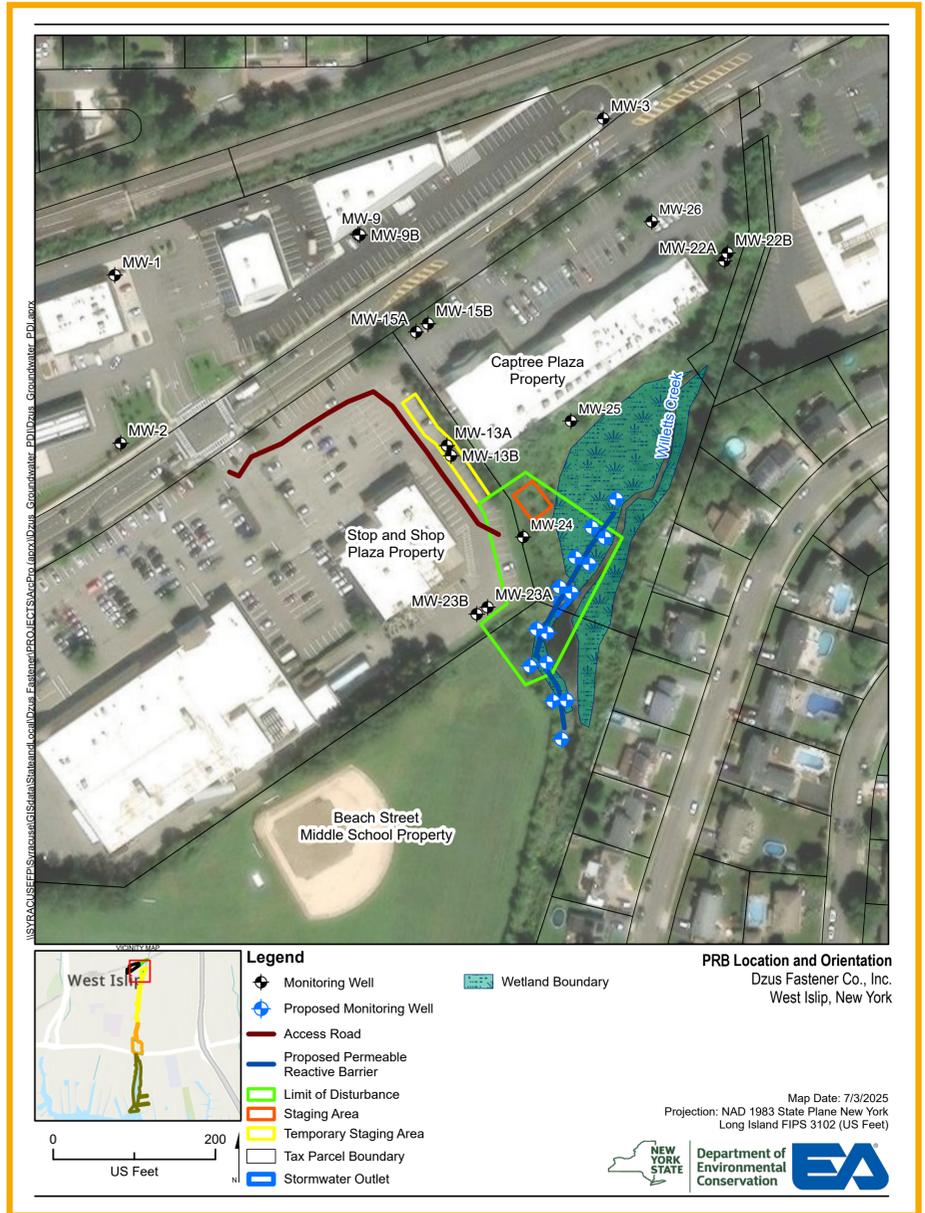
Photo Description: Left: Example column study laboratory set up; Right: Material composition of native material mixed with 3% Apatite II One Krush





HOW WILL THE PRB BE INSTALLED?

Apatite II™ will be mixed in situ with native soil in a trench spanning 300 feet along Willetts Creek. The trench will be approximately 5 feet wide and 15 feet deep. The PRB is located to intercept cadmium impacted groundwater before it discharges to Willetts Creek.



WHAT OTHER WORK ACTIVITIES WILL BE CONDUCTED AS PART OF THE PRB INSTALL?

- Mobilization and site preparation including clearing, establishing erosion controls, and temporary fencing to secure work area
- Community air monitoring
- Strip and stockpile existing topsoil for reuse during restoration
- PRB installation via in situ mixing
- Quality Assurance testing to ensure desired PRB mix
- Site restoration including topsoil & seeding
- Installation of groundwater monitoring wells
- Routine groundwater monitoring post-PRB installation to monitor effectiveness

HOW LONG WILL CONSTRUCTION TAKE?

- 300 ft of PRB will be installed during the construction period.
- PRB construction is expected to last approximately 4 months, including mobilization, site preparation, and final restoration.

HOW WILL THE AREA LOOK AFTER CONSTRUCTION?

The area disturbed to install the PRB will be restored in-kind. The ground will be graded to match existing conditions and seeded with a wetland seeding mix.

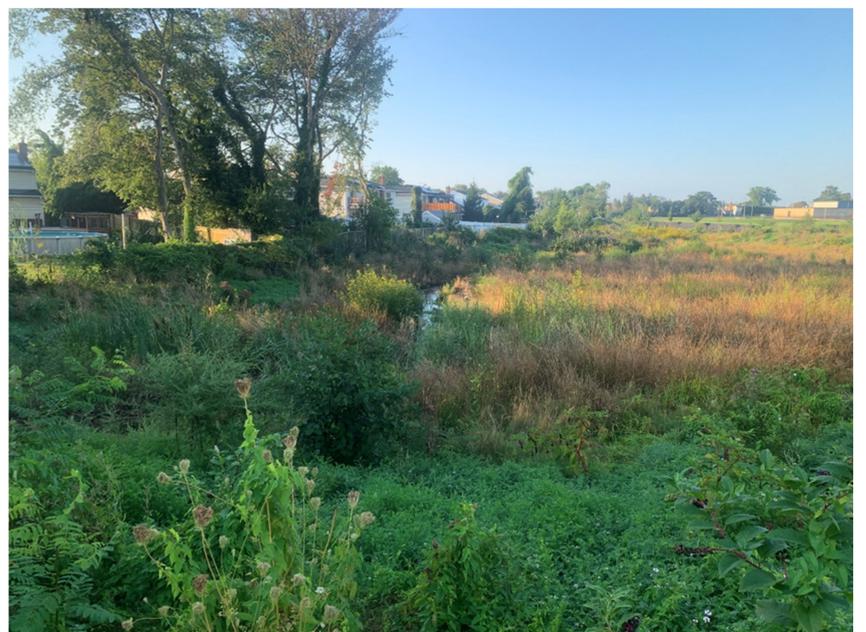


Photo Description: Wetland Area behind Captree Plaza Looking South 1-year post restoration (2021)



QR code links to 2025 Draft Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan - Permeable Reactive Barrier



HUMAN EXPOSURE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY CONTROLS

WHAT IS EXPOSURE?

- Exposure is contact.
- Without exposure, you cannot be harmed by a substance.



QR code links to New York State Department of Health Exposure Fact Sheet

HOW DOES EXPOSURE OCCUR?

There are three main “routes” of exposure that could occur* at this site:

- **Inhalation** – breathing dust from the work area
- **Direct Contact** – getting contaminated soil, sediment, or water on your skin or in your eyes
- **Ingestion** – drinking contaminated water or eating contaminated soil, sediment, or fish.

* One or more of these must occur before a chemical has the potential to cause harm.
 * A health effect may not occur when exposure takes place.

The goal of the PRB is to treat contaminated groundwater before it can interact with surface water and sediment to limit exposure pathways.

WHAT WILL BE THE HEALTH & SAFETY CONTROLS IMPLEMENTED DURING CONSTRUCTION TO LIMIT HUMAN EXPOSURE AND ENSURE COMMUNITY SAFETY?

- **Community Air Monitoring Plan** – Air quality monitors will be used to ensure dust is not migrating outside the work zone.
- **Temporary Fencing** – Temporary chain link fence will be placed around the work zone perimeter to restrict access.
- **Erosion and Sedimentation Control** – Silt fence and/or coir logs will be used to prevent run off from work areas. Exposed soil piles will be covered with sheeting.
- **Odor Control** – Sprays will be used to neutralize and control nuisance odors.
- **Traffic Control** – Construction access will be through the back of the Stop & Shop plaza. Limited material will be imported or exported from site, so there will be no significant increase in truck traffic.



EXAMPLE AIR MONITORING STATION



EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL FENCING EXAMPLE



PERIMETER FENCING EXAMPLE