UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
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ADDENDUM TO FOURTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT DATED SEPTEMBER 23, 2016
Coakley Landfill Superfund Site
North Hampton, New Hampshire
EPA ID: NHD064424153

The fourth Five-Year Review Report (Report) for the Coakley Landfill Superfund Site (Site) in North Hampton, New Hampshire, was signed by the Director of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 1's Office of Site Remediation and Restoration, on September 23, 2016. At that time, there was uncertainty about the existence of human exposures within the southern area of the GMZ, along the valley of Little River, and the extent of the plume in that direction was also unknown. These uncertainties needed to be addressed in order to completely assess the protectiveness of the remedy. Accordingly, the OU-2 and Sitewide protectiveness determination presented in the Report was "Protectiveness Deferred" and included the following Five-Year Review Protectiveness Statement in Section VII "PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT":

> *A Sitewide protectiveness determination of the remedy cannot be made at this time until further information is obtained for OU-2. Further information will be obtained by taking the following actions:*
>
> 1. *Sampling existing or installing and sampling new monitoring wells in the southern area of the GMZ, for all COCs, PFOA/PFOS, and the other PFCs already measured.*
> 2. *Sampling any private drinking water wells that may exist within the southern area of the GMZ, for all COCs, PFOA/PFOS, and the other PFCs already measured.*
> 3. *Submitting validated data from the sampling effort aforementioned to EPA and NH DES.*
>
> *It is expected that these actions will take approximately a year to complete, at which time a protectiveness determination will be made.*

This Addendum to the Fourth Five-Year Review Report (Addendum) updates the protectiveness determination for the OU-2 and the Sitewide protectiveness statement referenced above, based on the conclusion that the groundwater exposure pathway does not pose an unacceptable human health risk.

Progress Since the Fourth Five-Year Review Completion Date

At the time of the Fourth Five Year Review, the data for 1,4-dioxane and polyfluorinated compounds (PFCs) (now more correctly known as per and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS)

in OU-2 indicated a need to sample or install additional monitoring wells along the southern component of the plume in order to further determine its extent in the southern direction. To address this issue, the Five Year Review Report recommended identifying existing wells (overburden & bedrock) south of monitoring well GZ-105 that could be incorporated into the annual monitoring program and function as southern GMZ boundary compliance wells. If no existing wells could be identified, the recommendation required the installation and sampling of a new well cluster (overburden and bedrock wells) for all Contaminants of Concern (COCs) and PFAS. This recommendation was necessary to determine if the Site is currently protective and is expected to remain protective of human health and the environment, in the future.

Summary of Assessment Activities

Following the Five Year Review Report's recommendation, CES Inc., contractor for the CLG, performed an evaluation of the existing monitoring wells in the southern GMZ area, and identified an existing cluster of three monitoring wells that could potentially be sampled. The wells were well FPC3A which has a ten-foot screen set from 62 to 72 feet below ground surface (the top nine feet of the screen is set in glacial till while the bottom foot is set in weathered bedrock); FPC3B which has a fifteen-foot screen set from 80.5 to 95.5 feet below ground surface; the entire screen is set in bedrock; and FPC-3C which is screened 18.5 to 28.5 feet below ground surface (1.5 feet in the outwash and 8.5 feet in the glacial till).

The wells were re-developed, sampled and incorporated into the semi-annual monitoring program for the Site. These activities are described below and provide the data in support of this Addendum.

Following the completion of well re-development, groundwater samples were collected from the three FPC-3 monitoring wells on December 8, 2016. A Site plan showing the FPC-3 groundwater monitoring well locations is included as Figure 1.

Groundwater samples were analyzed for the following parameters:

- Total Metals including antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, calcium, chromium, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, nickel, potassium, sodium and vanadium (EPA Method 2008);
- New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Full List of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) (EPA Method 8260B);
- 1,4-dioxane (EPA Method 8260B SIM); and
- PFAS including perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS), perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA), perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA), and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (Modified EPA Method 537).

On February 10, 2017, the CLG via their consultant CES Inc. reported the results of the groundwater sampling. Groundwater samples were collected in accordance with the PFAS (PFC at the time) Field Sampling Protocol and sampling protocols contained in the 2015 Coakley

Landfill Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) approved by EPA and NHDES. Groundwater samples were immediately placed on ice in a cooler and submitted under chain of custody to Eastern Analytical Inc. (EAI) in Concord, New Hampshire for the analysis of metals, VOCs, and 1,4-dioxane. EAI subcontracted Vista Analytical Laboratory in El Dorado Hills, California for analysis of PFAS.

Quality Assurance protocols included analyses of equipment blank samples (completed on the water level meter) as well as a field blank sample containing lab provided deionized water for analyses listed above. Laboratory results included a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) package prepared in accordance with the SAP. A Tier 1 Plus data validation was completed by Data Check, Inc. of New Durham, New Hampshire. No systemic concerns were identified during the Tier 1 Plus data review; none of the data were qualified as rejected; and data completeness was 100%.

Table 1 from the CES Inc. Letter Report titled "Results of Groundwater Sampling for PFC-3 Series wells…" dated February 10, 2017 (attached), presents a summary of analytical results from samples collected from FPC-3 series monitoring wells in OU-2. As shown on the Table, one parameter (arsenic) in two wells (FPC- 3A and FPC-3C) was reported slightly above the EPA Cleanup Level (CL) as specified in the Record of Decision and the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Ambient Groundwater Quality Standard (NHDES AGQS) of 0.010 milligrams per liter (mg/L), at 0.012 mg/L and 0.013 mg/L, respectively.

Manganese was detected at concentrations below the CL of 0.30 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and the NHDES AGQS) (0.84 mg/L) in all wells sampled.

1,4-dioxane was reported as Not Detected (ND) in wells FPC-3A and FPC-3B, and at a concentration of 0.41 µg/L in well FPC-3C, below the CL and the NHDES AGQS of 3 µg/L.

VOCs were not detected above the laboratory detection limits in any of the wells sampled.

PFOA was reported as ND in wells FPC-3A and FPC-3B, and at an estimated concentration of 1.83 nanograms per liter (ng/L) in well FPC-3C.

PFOS was reported as ND in well FPC-3A, at an estimated concentration of 1 ng/L in well FPC-3B, and at an estimated concentration of 0.976 ng/L in well FPC-3C. All the detected concentrations of PFOA and PFOS individually and combined, were below EPA's Lifetime Health Advisory and NHDES AGQS of 70 ng/l, and screening levels based on Superfund standard default values and EPA's Regional Screening Level (RSL) calculator.

In summary, the December 2016 results of the FPC-3 monitoring well cluster sampling showed

that:

- One parameter (arsenic) was detected at concentrations slightly above the CL and AGQS at FPC-3A and FPC-3C.
- VOCs, 1,4-dioxane, PFOA, PFOS, and the combined concentrations of PFOA and PFOS were reported as ND or at concentrations well below applicable the CL and NHDES AGQS, and screening levels based on Superfund standard default values and EPA's Regional Screening Level (RSL) calculator, in all three FPC-3 wells.

Subsequently, these three wells were included in the Site-wide April/May (Spring) 2017 sampling event. The wells were tested for the same parameters indicated above plus Hexavalent chromium by EPA Method 7196A.

Table 2 from the CES Inc. Letter Report Inc. titled "Results of Spring 2017 Groundwater Sampling at the Coakley Landfill...datedJune 27, 2017 (attached), presents a summary of the Spring event results. It indicates that only one parameter (arsenic) in one well (FPC-3C) slightly exceeded the CL and NHDES AGQS of 0.010 mg/L with a concentration of 0.013 mg/L.

1,4-dioxane was reported as non-detect (ND) in wells FPC-3A and FPC-3B. It was detected at a concentration of 0.48 µg/L in well FPC-3C, below the CL and NHDES AGQS of 3 µg/L.

VOCs were not detected above the laboratory detection limit in any of the wells sampled.

PFOA and PFOS were reported as non-detect in all three FPC-3 wells.

Hexavalent Chromium was not detected above the detection limit in any of the groundwater samples collected.

In general, the results of the Spring sampling event were consistent with the December 2016 sampling results and suggest that the southern extent of the plume remains in close proximity to the FPC-3 wells.

Prior to the December 2016 sampling, the agencies, through the CLG tried to obtain access from a property owner whose property lies within the GMZ and is downgradient of the FPC-3 wells in order to test a well that reportedly is used for drinking water. The efforts were unsuccessful as the property owner refused granting access to the property. Thus this well could not be tested.

From 07/11/2016 to 06/21/2017 NHDES tested 84 private drinking water wells that exist outside the GMZ. Three of those wells are located in close proximity to the southwestern corner of the GMZ (all of them outside the GMZ), and further downgradient from the private well that could not be tested. The closest well to the GMZ boundary is located in North Road, North Hampton, west and adjacent to the southwestern corner of the GMZ boundary. The second closest well is also located in North Road at approximately 0.25 miles further west-northwest from the first well, and the third closest well is located in Birch Road, North Hampton at approximately 0.50

miles south of the first well. All of three wells were tested for VOCs, and PFAS. The results were non-detect for VOCs at all three wells and PFAS were only detected in the Birch Road well, at a concentration of 4.6 ng/L for PFOA and 14 ng/L for PFOS. The first and third wells were also tested for 1,4-dioxane and the result was non-detect at both wells.

OnJune 16, 2017, in response to a letter from NHDES requesting the addition of eight monitoring wells to the regular monitoring program, the CLG acknowledged that there is a technical basis for adding wells FPC-3A, B, and C, among others, to the regular monitoring program. Then, on July 11, 2017 these wells were included in the Site's Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP) and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) for the Site. Thus effectively these three wells have been incorporated into the Site's monitoring program and will be tested semi-annually (Spring and Fall), every year.

Conclusions and Recommendations

As confirmed by CES Inc. reports dated February 10, 2017 andJune 27, 2017, and the results of the NHDES sampling performed at the private drinking water wells located at 67 North Road and 79 North Road in North Hampton, onJuly 11, 2016 and August 25, 2016, respectively, EPA finds that the data collected indicated that the remedy remains protective and there is not a current unacceptable human health risk at the Site. EPA's finding is based on the following considerations:

- the initial groundwater sampling results from three re-developed wells that are now the southernmost monitoring wells south/southwest of the landfill, were compared to the Remedy's CLs and the NHDES AGQS values for all COCs, and the only exceedance was arsenic, which was detected at concentrations slightly above the CL and AGQS (0.010 mg/L, at both well FPC-3A and well FPC-3C. All the detected concentrations of PFOA and PFOS individually and combined, were below EPA's Lifetime Health Advisory and NHDES AGQS, and screening levels based on Superfund standard default values and EPA's Regional Screening Level (RSL) calculator.

- a second round of sampling on those wells revealed consistent results with arsenic as the only exceedance at well FPC-3C. PFAS were non-detect during this round.

- sampling performed by NHDES at three private drinking water wells within close proximity to the southwestern-most edge of the GMZ revealed no detection of VOCs. PFAS were only detected in one of these wells, at a concentration of 4.6 ng/L for PFOA and 14 ng/L for PFOS. Both levels individually and combined were below the EPA's Lifetime Health Advisory and NHDES AGQS.

- the first and third wells were also tested for 1,4-dioxane and the result was non-detect at both wells.

Status of Issues and Recommendations

The following is a summary of the status of Issues and Recommendations from the 2016 Five Year Review:

Status of Recommendations from the 2016 FYR

OU #	Issue	Recommendations	Current Status	Current Implementation Status Description	Completion Date (if applicable)
2	There are currently no ICs in place for the proposed residential development site. These are needed in order to prevent the potential for further migration of the impacted groundwater plume and to ensure that such groundwater is not used as drinking water or for any other purpose.	Implement land use restrictions, and/or other ICs (*e.g.* a municipal ordinance), prohibiting the installation of new wells and the increased use of existing wells, as laid out in the August 2015 ESD.	Under Discussion	EPA and NHDES need to resume discussions with the Town of Greenland.	N/A
2	Two new contaminants, PFOA and PFOS have been identified in the groundwater but it has not been possible to test for the presence of those contaminants in sediments and surface water due to the extremely dry conditions. The surface water/sediment pathway needs further evaluation.	Determine whether it is necessary to collect surface water and/or sediment samples plus leachate samples for the analysis of PFOA/PFOS and the other PFCs already measured.	Completed	EPA Region 1 held a consultation with EPA Headquarters and proposed Site-Specific Screening Levels for the incidental ingestion of surface water and sediments by children and adults. Site Specific Screening Levels for PFOA, PFOS, and PFBS were approved for EPA Region 1 use and public disclosure. Surface water, sediment samples, and leachate samples were collected on April/May 2017 and were analyzed for PFAS and other contaminants.	02/01/2017
1,2	The recent detection of two emerging contaminants (PFOA and PFOS) in both OUs and in some private drinking water wells has the potential to impact the future remedy protectiveness.	Continue testing all previously sampled monitoring wells and private drinking water wells twice a year (spring and fall) for the next two years to determine whether there are trends indicating migration of the plume and impacts to nearby private drinking water wells.	Ongoing	In January 2017 CES Inc. tested residential wells previously tested plus additional wells designated by the agencies for Site related contaminants and six PFAS. In late April/early May 2017, CES Inc. performed the Spring Site-wide sampling event, which included testing of monitoring wells. The Fall Site-wide event is being performed in September. Two more sampling events will occur in 2018.	09/30/2018

2	The data for 1,4-dioxane and PFCs in OU-2 indicates that there is a need to sample or install additional monitoring wells along the southern component of the plume to further determine its extent in the southern direction.	Identify existing wells (overburden & bedrock) south of well GZ-105 that could be incorporated into the annual monitoring program to function as southern GMZ boundary compliance wells. If no existing wells are identified, propose location(s), install and sample a new well cluster (overburden and bedrock wells) for COCs and PFCs.	Completed	CES Inc. performed an evaluation of the existing monitoring wells in the southern GMZ area, and identified an existing cluster of three monitoring wells that could potentially be sampled (FPC-3 well cluster). The wells were tested for COCs and PFAS and incorporated into the annual monitoring program.	07/11/2017
2	Well FPC-5A needs to be decommissioned and replaced with a new well. Also two additional monitoring well couplets are needed in the area of the GMZ extension shown in the GMP renewal.	Decommission well FPC-5A and replace it with another well as close as possible to it. Also install, develop and sample two additional monitoring well couplets within the GMZ extension, for all COCs, PFOA/PFOS, and the other PFCs already measured.	Ongoing	Well FPC-5A was decommissioned and a replacement well (FPC-5AR) was installed in close proximity to well FPC-5B. EPA and NHDES have requested the CLG to perform geophysical work at an existing well in order to select the optimal location and sampling depths of the two couplets to be installed. The CLG performed the initial phase of the work; the agencies have reviewed it and will be discussing next steps with the CLG	05/30/2018
2	The concentrations of arsenic and manganese imply that reducing conditions in the groundwater downgradient of the landfill have resulted in the mobilization of naturally occurring arsenic and manganese present in overburden and bedrock. It is unclear how much comes directly from the landfill vs. mobilized by the reducing conditions created by the landfill vs. the reducing background conditions already present in the	Design and implement a background study, including sampling and analysis, as necessary, to determine if the concentrations of arsenic and manganese are reflective of background conditions or rather the result of mobilization due to the reducing conditions created by the landfill.	Ongoing	The CLG has submitted a proposal for performing this study that was prepared by CES Inc. The agencies have reviewed the proposal and will submit comments to the CLG	05/30/2018

	area due to the presence of wetlands.				
1,2	At the time this FYR Report was being prepared the CLG had not submitted validated data results for the PFOA/PFOS sampling that the CLG performed in OU-1 and OU-2. This validated data is needed to assess the protectiveness of the remedy and to precisely determine what should be the next steps.	Obtain and review validated data results for the PFOA/PFOS sampling that the CLG performed in OU-1 and OU-2.	Completed	The CLG submitted validated data for the PFOA/PFOS sampling that the CLG performed in OU-1 and OU-2.	06/28/2017
2	At the time this FYR Report was being prepared, NH DES and EPA had not received validated data results for the sampling that the NH DES performed in several off-site residential wells. This validated data is needed to assess the protectiveness of the remedy and to precisely determine what should be the next steps.	Obtain and review validated data results for the sampling that NH DES performed on residential wells at the time this Report was being prepared.	Completed	NHDES and EPA obtained validated data for the sampling performed by NHDES at the time the Fourth Five Year Review was being prepared.	11/16/2016
1,2	The CL for total chromium (50 µg/L) is considered protective because it is lower than the current MCL and the NH AGQS (both set at 100 µg/L). However, this CL is based on the assumption that there is no significant amount of hexavalent chromium in the Site's groundwater. Only trace levels of total chromium (1 – 16 µg/L) have been detected in monitoring wells since 2009 and hexavalent chromium is not normally expected in landfills. Nonetheless,	Test for the presence of hexavalent chromium in all monitoring wells at OU-1 and OU-2 for the next two sampling rounds.	Ongoing	The first round of sampling was performed during the Spring Site-wide event. No Hexavalent Chrome has been detected. The second round will be performed during the Fall Site-wide event in September 2017.	09/30/2017

	its presence at the Site is unknown and further testing is needed to confirm that this CL is adequate.				

At the time of the Five Year Review the understanding of the groundwater flow in the vicinity of the Site was that groundwater at the overburden and shallow bedrock, generally flows East to West through the landfill, and then bifurcates along two components: one to the north along the valley of Berry's Brook and one to the south, along the valley of Little River. However, after the fourth Five Year Review was completed, it was determined that while the knowledge of groundwater flow in the overburden and shallow bedrock is well known and documented, the knowledge about deep bedrock groundwater flow and the fate and transport of site COCs in this geologic stratum is very limited. Hence EPA will task the PRPs with the execution of a Site-Wide Deep Bedrock Investigation to address this data gap. This investigation is expected to last approximately two years, it's information will be considered in the next Five-Year Review, and it does not impact EPA's current ability to make a protectiveness determination, because the groundwater data and Site's information available at the present time indicates there are no human exposures to COCs above EPA CLs or State standards.

Recent surface water samples collected by NHDES and the CLG, at a couple of locations in close proximity to the landfill, have shown exceedances to EPA site specific screening levels for the incidental ingestion of surface water and sediment. This has prompted EPA to perform additional risk evaluations for this potential pathway of exposure. EPA requested the CLG to erect signs alerting the public to the fact that contaminants associated with the Site have been detected in surface waters in the area, and that further investigation and evaluation is ongoing. Four of those signs have been erected along a trail adjacent to the fenced landfill.

In addition, it has been brought to the attention of the regulatory agencies that seasonal fishing occurs at some segments of Berry's Brook. Since some of the surface water and sediment samples that have been collected by NHDES and the CLG have exceeded EPA's PFAS Site specific screening levels for the incidental ingestion of surface water and sediment, there is concern about potential PFAS exposures to consumers of Berry's Brook fish. To that effect, EPA Region 1 has developed PFAS Site specific screening levels for the consumption of fish and will task the CLG to perform fish-tissue sampling in order to determine if there is an unacceptable risk to consumers of fish from Berry's Brook, attributable to the Site.

The following table shows new Issues and Recommendations that stem from this Five Year Review Addendum:

Issues and Recommendations Identified in the Fourth Five-Year Review Addendum:

OU(s): **1 and 2**	**Issue Category: Other**

	Issue: The knowledge about groundwater flow and the fate and transport of site COCs in the deep bedrock is very limited.			
	Recommendation: The CLG to conduct a Deep Bedrock Investigation (as directed by EPA) to address the gap in the knowledge of the groundwater flow at the deep bedrock and the fate and transport of PFAS and COCs in such medium.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	**Affect Future Protectiveness**	**Party Responsible**	**Oversight Party**	**Milestone Date**
No	Yes	PRP	EPA	12/30/2019

OU(s): **2**	**Issue Category: Monitoring**			
	Issue: Recent surface water samples collected by NHDES and the CLG, at a couple of locations in close proximity to the landfill, have shown exceedances to EPA site specific screening levels for the incidental ingestion of surface water and sediment.			
	Recommendation: EPA to perform additional risk evaluations for the potential pathway of exposure to PFAS from the incidental consumption of surface water and/or sediments.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	**Affect Future Protectiveness**	**Party Responsible**	**Oversight Party**	**Milestone Date**
No	Yes	EPA	EPA	9/30/2018

OU(s): **2**	**Issue Category: Monitoring**			
	Issue: Since some of the surface water and sediment samples that have been collected by NHDES and the CLG have exceeded EPA's PFAS Site specific screening levels for the incidental ingestion of surface water and sediment, there is concern about potential PFAS exposures to consumers of Berry's Brook fish.			
	Recommendation: The CLG to conduct fish-tissue sampling along Berry's Brook to determine whether there are any human exposures to PFAS that can be attributed to the landfill, and compare the results against Site-specific regional screening levels prepared by EPA Region 1.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	**Affect Future Protectiveness**	**Party Responsible**	**Oversight Party**	**Milestone Date**
No	Yes	PRP	EPA	5/30/2018

Protectiveness Statements

In consideration of the investigation activities performed, as described and referenced above, and including evaluation of the new data and other information obtained since the completion of the Report for the Coakley Landfill Superfund Site, the protectiveness statement for OU-2 and the site wide protectiveness statement in the Report are accordingly revised as follows:

Protectiveness Statement for OU-2

The remedy at OU-2 is protective in the short term because the data indicates no human exposures to COCs (including PFAS) at levels exceeding either State Standards or EPA CLs. This is evidenced by the data obtained from the following:

- *annual monitoring events,*
- *the regular sampling of off-Site private drinking water supplies,*
- *the additional sampling for PFAS and VOCs performed by NH DES at numerous private residential wells near the Site's GMZ,*
- *the initial groundwater sampling from three re-developed wells that are now the southernmost monitoring wells south/southwest of the landfill,*
- *a second round of sampling on those wells, and,*
- *sampling performed by NHDES at three private drinking water wells within close proximity to the southwestern-most edge of the GMZ.*

Also, a GMZ has been established via a NH DES GMP, and ICs have been established for all properties within the GMZ. Groundwater monitoring to determine compliance with the groundwater monitoring standards for the landfill, will continue to be conducted as a component of OU-2.

Long-term protectiveness will be achieved in OU-2 when groundwater cleanup levels for all contaminants of concern are met.

<u>Sitewide Protectiveness Statement</u>

The remedy at all OUs currently protects human health and the environment in the short term because the following elements of the remedy are in place:

- *The wastes at the Site have been consolidated and capped under a landfill and the landfill cap is functioning as intended.*
- *A fence around the landfill, warning signs, and deed restrictions are preventing human exposures at the capped landfill.*
- *Toxicity tests that have been applied to a "worst case scenario " in the sediment samples, have revealed no significant ecological impact, and EPA has concluded that it is likely there are no significant ecological impacts in surface water and sediment at the Site.*

- *Surface water and sediment monitoring remain in place to ensure that the currently nontoxic concentrations are not increasing significantly. The monitoring has been recently expanded to include PFAS and the results are being compared to Site-specific screening levels.*
- *A landfill gas monitoring program also remains in place, as a precaution.*
- *A groundwater monitoring program which includes on-site monitoring wells and off-site private drinking water wells is in place. The data from these wells indicate there are no human exposures to PFAS and COCs at levels exceeding either State Standards or EPA CLs.*
- *A GMZ has been established via a NH DES GMP, and ICs have been established for all properties within the GMZ. Groundwater monitoring to determine compliance with the groundwater monitoring standards for the landfill, will continue to be conducted as a component of OU-2.*

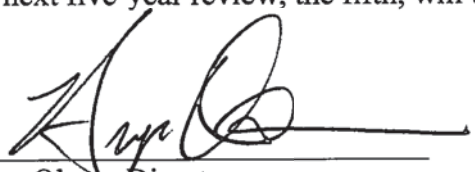
However, in order for the remedy to be protective in the long-term, the following new actions must occur:

- *The CLG must conduct a Bedrock Investigation (as directed by EPA) to address the gap in the knowledge of the groundwater flow at the deep bedrock and the fate and transport of PFAS and COCs in such medium.*
- *EPA must perform additional risk evaluations for the potential pathway of exposure to PFAS from the incidental consumption of surface water and/or sediments.*
- *The CLG must conduct fish-tissue sampling along Berry's Brook to determine whether there are any human exposures to PFAS that can be attributed to the landfill, and compare the results against Site-specific regional screening levels prepared by EPA Region 1.*

Sitewide long-term protectiveness will be achieved when the actions laid out above are satisfactorily implemented, and when interim groundwater cleanup levels for all contaminants of concern are met and restrictions on the use of groundwater within OU-2 can be removed. Monitoring of the Site will continue until cleanup levels for the contaminants of concern are met.

Next Five-Year Review

The next five-year review, the fifth, will be completed by September 26, 2021.



Bryan Olson, Director
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration

9/29/17
Date