

**THIRD FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR
DURHAM MEADOWS SUPERFUND SITE
MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CONNECTICUT**



September 2026

Prepared by

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

APS	Additional Polluting Substances
ARAR	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CASRN	Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
COC	Contaminant of Concern
CT DEEP	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
CT DPH	Connecticut Department of Public Health
CT RSR	Connecticut Remediation Standard Regulation
DEC	Direct Exposure Criteria
DMC	Durham Manufacturing Company
ELUR	Environmental Land Use Restriction
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
ETPH	Extractable Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
FS	Feasibility Study
FYR	Five-Year Review
GWPC	Groundwater Protection Criteria
HFPO-DA	Hexafluoropropylene Oxide Dimer Acid (commonly referred to as Gen-X)
HI	Hazard Index
HQ	Hazard Quotient
IC	Institutional Control
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MMC	Merriam Manufacturing Company
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OU	Operable Unit
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFBA	Perfluorobutanoic Acid
PFBS	Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid
PFHxA	Perfluorohexanoic Acid
PFHxS	Perfluorohexane Sulfonic Acid
PFNA	Perfluorononanoic Acid
PFOA	Perfluorooctanoic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
PMC	Pollutant Mobility Criteria
PPRTV	Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Value
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RfC	Reference Concentration
RfD	Reference Dose
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of Decision

RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SSDS	Sub-Slab Depressurization System
SWPC	Surface Water Protection Criteria
TBC	To Be Considered
TCE	Trichloroethylene
TI	Technical Impracticability
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
UU/UE	Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure
VISL	Vapor Intrusion Screening Level
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Units of Measure

µg/dL	Micrograms per Deciliter
µg/kg	Micrograms per Kilogram
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter (equals ppb)
µg/m ³	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
mg/kg	Milligrams per Kilogram (equals ppm)
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter (equals ppm)
ng/L	Nanograms per Liter (equals ppt)
ppb	Parts per Billion
ppm	Parts per Million
ppt	Parts per Trillion

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a five-year review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR reports such as this one. In addition, FYR reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is preparing this FYR pursuant to Section 121 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), consistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the third FYR for the Durham Meadows Superfund Site (the Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared because hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

The Site consists of one operable unit (OU). The OU includes three study areas: the Merriam Manufacturing Company (MMC) Study Area, the Durham Manufacturing Company (DMC) Study Area and the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area. Remedial construction is complete at the MMC Study Area and the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply. Baseline Site-wide groundwater and surface water monitoring relating to the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area – Source Zone and Dissolved Plume remedy component is currently ongoing. Cleanup of the DMC Study Area, which includes excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils, is also underway and expected to be completed by the end of 2026. In portions of the DMC manufacturing building, DMC installed a sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS), which is operating beneath the majority of the lower floor area and a portion of the upper floor area to address potential threats from contaminated sub-slab vapors identified in these areas that could migrate into the overlying structure.

EPA remedial project manager (RPM) Lisa Danek Burke led the FYR. Participants from EPA included community involvement coordinator (CIC) Olivia Lopez, human health risk assessor Paulina Do, ecological risk assessor TaChalla Gibeau, and attorney John Kilborn. Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (CT DEEP) representative Michael Senyk, and Peri Bowser and Johnny Zimmerman-Ward from EPA support contractor Skeo also participated in the review. The potentially responsible party (PRP) and the town of Durham were notified of the initiation of the FYR. The review began on 1/14/2026.

Appendix A includes a list of documents reviewed for this FYR. Appendix B provides a chronology of Site events.

Site Background

The Site is located in the town of Durham in Middlesex County, Connecticut (Figure 1). The outer limits of the Site are defined by the approximately 100-acre extent of groundwater contamination. The Site is generally centered around DMC, an operating manufacturing facility at 201 Main Street, and the former location of MMC at 281 Main Street. DMC was established in 1922 at 201 and 203R Main Street in Durham. There are three buildings on the DMC property including an office building and two manufacturing buildings. Adjacent to and south of the DMC property are residences, small businesses and a middle school. MMC was established in 1851 at 281 Main Street in Durham. A fire in March 1998 destroyed most of the MMC factory, leaving only a small warehouse building at the rear of the property, which has since been removed. The MMC Study Area includes all areas contaminated by MMC, including the MMC former facility property at 281 Main Street and the abutting residential parcel at 275 Main Street. The MMC Study Area currently includes a vegetated field with some construction fill materials stored on site. The Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area consists generally of groundwater in the bedrock aquifer and spans across residential areas, businesses, schools and the Durham Fairgrounds.

Both DMC and MMC made metal cabinets, boxes and other items. During their respective operations, the companies used various solvents, including tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1-trichloroethane and methylene chloride. The companies past disposal of wastewater in lagoons or sludge drying beds, spills at both facilities, and drum storage practices at MMC contributed to the contamination at the facilities and in the groundwater surrounding both facilities. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) have been detected in soil and groundwater at both industrial properties, as well as in nearby residential drinking water wells.

DMC and MMC are located on a topographic high with overburden (shallow) groundwater and some bedrock groundwater flow from west to east toward Ball Brook, whereas the predominant bedrock flow path is to the south/southwest along the strike of Ball Brook fault. Both aquifers are impacted by contaminated groundwater. The bedrock aquifer is classified as a type GA aquifer, which includes use for private and public supplies of water suitable for drinking without treatment. Previously, residences and commercial and manufacturing facilities throughout the Site had individual water supply wells for potable water.

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

SITE IDENTIFICATION		
Site Name: Durham Meadows		
EPA ID: CTD001452093		
Region: 1	State: CT	City/County: Durham/Middlesex
SITE STATUS		
NPL Status: Final		
Multiple OUs? No	Has the site achieved construction completion? No	
REVIEW STATUS		
Lead agency: EPA		
Author name: Lisa Danek Burke		
Author affiliation: EPA		
Review period: 1/14/2026 – 9/24/2026		
Date of site inspection: 4/21/2026		
Type of review: Statutory		
Review number: 3		
Triggering action date: 9/24/2021		
Due date (five years after triggering action date): 9/24/2026		

Figure 1: Site Vicinity Map



II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

In the 1970s, concerns regarding the drinking water at Frank W. Strong Middle School (Strong School) prompted environmental investigations. Sampling detected VOCs in Ball Brook next to the MMC and DMC facilities. A drinking water sample from the Strong School's well, located at 191 Main Street south of and next to the DMC property, contained PCE and chloroform. Wastewater in an open pit at the DMC property was observed about 550 feet north of the school's well location. Samples collected from the pit and from Ball Brook contained PCE. Sampling also detected chloroform in an "open seepage area of discharge" at the rear of the MMC property and in a ditch leading from the rear of the property toward Ball Brook. The results, in addition to complaints of possibly contaminated drinking water, led the state to collect additional samples as discussed in the Response Actions section of this report.

The Site's 2005 baseline human health risk assessment concluded that the following receptors, media and exposure pathways present an unacceptable human health risk:

- Current and future residents exposed to contaminants of concern (COCs) in untreated groundwater in the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area via ingestion, inhalation and dermal contact.
- Current and future commercial workers exposed to COCs in untreated groundwater from the DMC supply well.
- Current and future residents adjacent to the MMC Study Area potentially exposed to COCs in surface soil and soil vapor via ingestion, dermal contact and inhalation.
- Future residents at the MMC Study Area potentially exposed to COCs in surface soil and soil vapor via ingestion, dermal contact and inhalation.
- Future residents at the DMC Study Area potentially exposed to COCs in indoor air via inhalation following vapor intrusion from overburden (shallow) groundwater.
- Future construction workers at the DMC Study Area potentially exposed to COCs in overburden (shallow) groundwater by dermal contact.

The main COCs identified in the 2005 Record of Decision (ROD) were VOCs, 1,4-dioxane, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and metals in site soil, groundwater and soil vapor (TCE only). The Site's 2005 screening-level ecological risk assessment, 2011 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) and subsequent studies found that no ecological receptors are expected to experience significant (that is, population level), long-term risk from site-related contaminants present in surface water, sediment or soil. The assessment concluded that there was no actionable ecological risk associated with the Site.

Response Actions

In 1982, CT DEEP began testing drinking water wells of residences near the MMC and DMC facilities along Main Street. A number of wells had VOC concentrations above federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs). That year, CT DEEP issued Water Supply Orders compelling MMC and DMC to install carbon filters on affected private residential wells and perform monitoring of water supply wells. Fifty-three private wells had carbon treatment systems installed. Of these locations, 12 were also found to have 1,4-dioxane contamination and were provided bottled water for drinking water since 1,4-dioxane is not captured by carbon filters. All affected locations have since been connected to the public water supply. EPA added the Site to the National Priorities List (NPL) in 1989.

A series of investigations were performed by consultants working separately for MMC and DMC as well as by consultants working for EPA. EPA took over and completed the entire Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to support the 2005 ROD. After the 2005 ROD, EPA continued with enforcement efforts to compel potential responsible parties to perform work or reimburse EPA for past and future costs. Parts of the remedy have been modified by the 2011, 2018 and 2024 ESDs.

EPA identified the following remedial action objectives (RAOs) for each study area in the 2005 ROD:

MMC Study Area RAOs

- To reduce the potential exposure of current adjacent residents at the MMC Study Area to benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene and arsenic in surface soil via ingestion and dermal contact that may present a human health risk in excess of 10^{-4} such that the cancer risk attributable to this medium is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and complies with Connecticut Remediation Standard Regulation (CT RSR) residential direct exposure criteria (DEC) for the protection of human health.
- To reduce the potential exposure of future residents at the MMC Study Area to TCE, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, arsenic and chromium in surface soil via ingestion and dermal contact that may present a human health risk in excess of 10^{-4} and a target organ hazard index (HI) greater than 1 such that the cancer and non-cancer risk attributable to this medium is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and has an HI that does not exceed 1 and complies with CT RSR residential DEC's for the protection of human health.
- To reduce direct contact exposures to extractable total petroleum hydrocarbons (ETPH), chromium, lead and mercury in surface soil at the MMC Study Area by complying with the CT RSR residential DEC's.
- To limit migration of PCE, TCE, acenaphthylene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, pyrene, ETPH, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper and lead in surface soil and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, TCE, xylene and lead in subsurface soil at the MMC Study Area to groundwater by complying with the CT RSR GA/GAA pollutant mobility criteria (PMC).¹
- To reduce the potential exposure of current adjacent residents at the MMC Study Area to TCE in soil gas via inhalation that may present a human health risk in excess of 10^{-4} such that the cancer risk attributable to this medium is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and complies with proposed CT RSR residential volatilization criteria for the protection of human health.
- To reduce the potential exposure of future residents at the MMC Study Area to TCE in soil gas via inhalation that may present a human health risk in excess of 10^{-4} and a target organ HI greater than 1 such that the cancer and non-cancer risk attributable to this medium is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and has an HI that does not exceed 1 and complies with proposed CT RSR residential volatilization criteria for the protection of human health.

DMC Study Area RAOs

- To reduce the potential exposure of future construction workers at the DMC Study Area to TCE in shallow (overburden) groundwater via dermal contact that may present a human health target organ HI greater than 1 such that the non-cancer risk attributable to this medium has an HI that does not exceed 1 for the protection of human health.
- To reduce direct contact and inhalation exposures to 1,1,1-trichloroethane, PCE and toluene in overburden groundwater at the DMC Study Area by complying with the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs) (MCLs and CT RSR groundwater protection criteria [GWPC] and groundwater volatilization criteria). These groundwater ARARs are waived pursuant to the technical impracticability (TI) discussion in Section I of the ROD.
- If it is determined, after further investigation, that there are areas posing an unacceptable risk, actions will be taken to reduce the potential for ethylbenzene, TCE, vinyl chloride and xylene present in shallow groundwater at the DMC Study Area to volatilize into buildings.

Site-Wide Groundwater RAOs

- To protect surface water quality by complying with the CT RSR surface water protection criteria (SWPC) for the protection of the environment for groundwater contaminants that discharge to surface water.

¹ GA/GAA is a state groundwater classification as an existing or potential drinking water source:
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP/Water/Water-Quality/Fact-Sheet-for-the-Water-Quality-Standards-and-Classifications>.

(These criteria are waived pursuant to the Technical Impracticability (TI) discussion in Section I of the ROD.)

- To remove or contain dense non-aqueous phase liquid present in subsurface soil at the MMC Study Area, soil and overburden groundwater at the DMC Study Area, and bedrock groundwater at the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area to the extent practicable.
- To reduce the potential exposure of residents and DMC commercial workers at the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area to 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dichloroethene, 1,4-dioxane, benzene, methylene chloride, PCE, TCE, vinyl chloride, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, arsenic, mercury and vanadium in bedrock groundwater via ingestion, dermal contact and inhalation that may present a human health risk in excess of 10^{-4} and a target organ HI greater than 1 such that the cancer and non-cancer risk attributable to this medium is within the range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and has an HI that does not exceed 1 and complies with ARARs (MCLs and CT RSR GWPCs and groundwater volatilization criteria) for the protection of human health. These groundwater ARARs and risk-based goals are waived pursuant to the TI discussion in Section I of the ROD.
- To reduce 1,1-dichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, phenanthrene, copper, lead and zinc in bedrock groundwater by complying with the ARARs (MCLs and CT RSR GWPCs and groundwater volatilization criteria). These groundwater ARARs are waived pursuant to the TI discussion in Section I of the ROD.
- If it is determined, after further investigation, that areas pose an unacceptable risk for the vapor intrusion pathway, actions will be taken to reduce potential indoor air inhalation exposures to volatile compounds in groundwater at the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area.

The remedy selected in the 2005 ROD and modified by ESDs in 2011, 2018 and 2024 consists of the following components:

Remedy Components – MMC Study Area

- Soil excavation and off-site disposal.² Excavation of a localized area of surface soil contamination on an adjacent residential parcel will also occur.
- Implementation of institutional controls to prevent any future use of the Site that may result in exposure to contaminants.
- The 2011 ESD identified wetlands that will be affected by the MMC Study Area soil excavation (due to an increase in soil excavation because of leachable lead contamination). EPA will use best management practices to minimize adverse impacts on the wetlands, wildlife and their habitat. Damage to the wetlands will be mitigated through erosion control measures and proper regrading and revegetation of the affected area with indigenous species after the soil excavation in the area is complete, consistent with the requirements of federal and state wetlands protection laws.
- Further delineation of areas posing potential indoor air risks on and outside of the MMC Study Area and DMC Study Area by further characterization, including the collection of shallow groundwater data. If there are unacceptable risks, further actions will be taken to address such risks, including, without limitation, SSDSs and institutional controls on vacant properties or portions of properties, in accordance with EPA and CT DEEP requirements. (The 2018 ESD documented the completion of the studies to assess potential vapor intrusion for structures near the DMC and former MMC facilities. The studies found that there is not a complete vapor intrusion pathway, and no further investigations or actions are necessary.)

Table 1 includes the cleanup levels from the 2005 ROD for the MMC Study Area.

² The 2005 ROD included soil vapor extraction at the MMC Study Area. The 2011 ESD removed this remedy component because the cleanup approach was changed to excavation and off-site disposal due to constituents (e.g., lead) not suitable for vapor extraction.

Table 1: Cleanup Levels for the MMC Study Area

COC	Interim Surface Soil ROD Cleanup Level (µg/kg) ^{a,b}	Interim Subsurface Soil ROD Cleanup Level (µg/kg) ^{a,b}	Interim Soil Vapor Cleanup Level (µg/m ³) ^a
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	--	7,000	--
Acenaphthylene	8,400	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	1,000 ^c	--	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,000 ^d	--	--
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	4,200	--	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,000 ^c	--	--
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1,000	--	--
Chrysene	1,000	--	--
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1,000 ^d	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1,000 ^c	--	--
Fluoranthene	5,600	--	--
Phenanthrene	4,000	--	--
Pyrene	4,000	--	--
PCE	100	--	--
TCE	100	100	752 ^f
Xylene (total)	--	19,500	--
Arsenic	1,000/10,000 ^e	--	--
Chromium	100,000 ^d	--	--
Lead ^g	500,000	500,000	--
Mercury	20,000 ^e	--	--
<i>Notes:</i> a. Table 41 of the 2005 ROD. b. The basis for the cleanup level is the CT RSR PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater unless otherwise noted. The lower of the available CT RSRs, based on either direct contact or pollutant mobility, for each soil COC was used as the cleanup level. c. CT RSR (residential DEC and PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater). d. CT RSR (residential and industrial/commercial DEC). e. CT RSR (residential DEC), non-carcinogenic/carcinogenic cleanup goal. f. CT RSR (proposed residential volatilization criteria). g. Although not included in Table 41 of the 2005 ROD, the 2005 ROD stated "For lead, the CT RSR DEC for residential receptors, including children, was selected as the soil cleanup goal." Therefore, the 2005 CT RSR for residential exposure to lead was added to this table. -- = no cleanup goal selected for COC µg/kg = micrograms per kilogram µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter			

Remedy Components – DMC Study Area

- Soil excavation and off-site disposal of hot spot areas at the DMC Study Area.
- Implementation of institutional controls to prevent any future use that may result in exposure to contaminants.

- The 2018 ESD documented the need for more soil excavation in addition to the placement of reactive backfill using zero valent iron in areas where contamination is excavated below the water table to address potential recontamination of soil from contaminated groundwater beneath the DMC building or from bedrock.
- Further delineation of areas posing potential indoor air risks on and outside of the MMC Study Area and DMC Study Area by further characterization, including the collection of shallow groundwater data. If there are unacceptable risks, further actions will be taken to address such risks, including, without limitation, SSDSs and institutional controls on vacant properties or portions of properties, in accordance with EPA and CT DEEP requirements. (The 2018 ESD documented the completion of the studies to assess potential vapor intrusion for structures near the DMC and former MMC facilities. The studies found that there is not a complete vapor intrusion pathway for structures in the vicinity of the DMC and MMC facilities, and no further investigations or actions are necessary. Long-term monitoring of overburden groundwater will be performed at 215 Main Street (located next to the DMC facility) to document that conditions do not change in a manner that would suggest potential for a vapor intrusion threat. The 2018 ESD also documented the installation of an SSDS at the DMC facility, although it does not address the entire DMC facility building. The 2018 ESD documented that the issue of vapor intrusion at the DMC facility has been resolved. No additional migration measures are necessary to address vapor intrusion for the DMC facility, except for the continued operation of the SSDS.)

Remedy Components – Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area

- For the overall area of groundwater contamination, implementation of a monitoring network for the dissolved plume to ensure no migration of groundwater occurs beyond its current general boundary.
- Contingency for implementation of a groundwater extraction system for hydraulic containment if the overall plume or source zone is spreading or migrating beyond its current general boundary.
- Implementation of a TI waiver of the ARARs that would normally require cleanup of the groundwater, since it is not technically practicable to clean up the groundwater to drinking water and other standards in a reasonable amount of time.
- Implementation of institutional controls, primarily in the form of environmental land use restrictions (ELURs) as defined in CT RSRs and/or by local ordinance, in a variety of areas to prevent unrestricted future use of certain areas of the Site or use of contaminated groundwater. The 2011 ESD modified the ELUR requirement to prevent the future use of groundwater for drinking water unless the water supply is approved and meets potability requirements pursuant to the Connecticut Public Health Code. The 2011 ESD also includes restrictions to: (1) prevent excavation or any other activity below the seasonal low groundwater table to minimize potential exposure to any remaining contamination, and (2) prevent activities within a 25-foot protective radius around monitoring wells that could interfere with the structural integrity or functioning of the wells or could interfere with access by EPA or CT DEEP, or other parties with the approval of EPA or CT DEEP.
- Connection to the Middletown water distribution system to distribute an alternative source of public water to all residences currently affected by groundwater contamination and a buffer zone of residences near the contaminated area. The 2018 ESD retained the development of and connection to a new groundwater source as a contingency measure in the event that a connection to the Middletown Water Distribution System cannot be implemented.³ The 2018 ESD clarified additional water line connections that were necessary.
- FYRs to ensure the remedy continues to be protective of human health and the environment.

The 2005 ROD identified interim cleanup levels for COCs identified in shallow groundwater at the DMC Study Area (Table 2). The 2005 ROD invoked a TI waiver for groundwater ARARs and any associated risk-based standards for bedrock and overburden groundwater. As a result of the TI waiver, interim shallow groundwater

³ The 2018 ESD also included an interim measure of continued monitoring and filtration, and provision of bottled water as needed, of affected residential wells and any other residential wells in the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area that were affected by site-related contamination until construction of the alternate water supply portion of the remedy was completed and operational.

cleanup levels will be used as monitoring criteria to evaluate the extent of groundwater contamination. The 2024 ESD updated the limits of the TI zone. The previous TI zone boundary compared to the 2024 updated boundary are shown in Figure G-2.

Table 2: Groundwater Cleanup Levels for the DMC Study Area

COC	Interim Shallow Groundwater ROD Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a,b}
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200
Ethylbenzene	700
PCE	5
TCE	5
Toluene	1,000
Vinyl chloride	1.6 ^c
Xylene	530
<i>Notes:</i> a. Table 42 of the 2005 ROD. b. The basis for the cleanup level is the CT RSR PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater unless otherwise noted. c. Proposed groundwater volatilization criteria. µg/L = micrograms per liter	

Table 3 summarizes the interim cleanup levels for carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic COCs identified in bedrock groundwater. Interim cleanup levels are potentially applicable to the contaminated bedrock groundwater plume located within the boundaries of the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. However, the interim cleanup levels will not be achieved because restoration of groundwater to ARARs and risk-based goals is technically impracticable in a reasonable timeframe. Instead, the bedrock groundwater remedy is viewed as having long-term protectiveness due to the provision of an alternate water supply and institutional controls to prevent the use of groundwater for drinking water purposes. As directed by the 2005 ROD, periodic assessments of the protection afforded by this remedial action will be made as this part of the remedy is being implemented and at the completion of the remedial action, as well as during FYRs. The 2024 ESD updated the limits of the TI zone.

Table 3: Groundwater Cleanup Levels for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area

COC	Interim Bedrock Groundwater ROD Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a,b}
1,1-Dichloroethane	70
1,1-Dichloroethene	1 ^d
1,2-Dichloroethane	1
1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	104 ^{c,g}
Benzene	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	100 ^g
Methylene chloride	5 ^c
PCE	5 ^c
TCE	5 ^c
Vinyl chloride	1.6 ^d

COC	Interim Bedrock Groundwater ROD Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a,b}
1,4-Dioxane	5.2 ^c
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.06
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2 ^c
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.078 ^c
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.3 ^f
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0078 ^c
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.078 ^c
Pentachlorophenol	1 ^c
Phenanthrene	0.077 ^f
Arsenic	4 ^f
Mercury	0.4 ^f
Vanadium	10 ^c
Zinc	123 ^f
<i>Notes:</i> a. Table 43 of the 2005 ROD. b. The basis for the cleanup level is the CT RSR PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater unless otherwise noted. c. MCL and CT RSR (GWPCs for Class GA/GAA groundwater). d. CT RSR (proposed groundwater volatilization criteria). e. Human health risk-based goal (incremental lifetime cancer risk = 10⁻⁶ or noncancer hazard quotient [HQ] of 1). f. CT RSR (SWPC). g. The 2016 FYR Report identified that the 1,2-dichloroethene (total) cleanup level of 104 µg/L was not fully protective of residential drinking water since it did not differentiate between the cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethene constituents. The 2018 ESD required groundwater monitoring to analyze for and report both cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethene and established a new cleanup level of 100 µg/L for trans-1,2-dichloroethene based on EPA-established MCLs pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.	

Status of Implementation

MMC Study Area

EPA ceased negotiations with the MMC PRP in 1996, and EPA then performed work on the MMC facility. EPA, in conjunction with CT DEEP (at the time the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection), finalized the remedial design in December 2010. EPA began remedial construction in May 2011. EPA and CT DEEP conducted the final inspection of the completed remedy in October 2012. The work included:

- Demolition of the abandoned MMC warehouse (including asbestos survey and abatement) and removal of miscellaneous debris.
- Structural assessment of the unoccupied 275 Main Street house, demolition of the one-story porch and other temporary measures to protect the structure from damage as a result of the need to excavate soil nearby.
- Historical documentation of the 275 Main Street house prior to porch demolition, as required by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Office.
- Pre-characterization of soil to meet off-site disposal facility requirements.

- In-situ treatment of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-regulated soil prior to off-site disposal.
- Soil excavation and off-site disposal.
- Removal and disposal of underground storage tanks.
- Residential septic system removal and replacement for 289 Main Street.
- Backfilling and topsoil placement.
- Upland site restoration (hydroseeding, driveway installation and replacement of trees, shrubs and a fence on adjacent properties).
- Wetland restoration (seeding and planting of wetland plants and shrubs, followed by a one-year inspection in September 2012 and a second-year inspection in September 2013).

About 58,000 tons of soil were excavated and disposed of at an off-site facility.

DMC Study Area

EPA issued an Administrative Order in July 2007 that required DMC to conduct pre-remedial design activities, including soil and groundwater sampling, at the DMC Study Area. EPA later determined the remedial design would be fund-lead and contracted for additional soil sampling. EPA finalized the remedial design for soil excavation and off-site disposal in 2015. The estimated volume of excavation increased from 5,100 cubic yards to 10,745 cubic yards. The final design also includes the placement of reactive backfill using zero valent iron in areas where contamination is excavated below the water table to address potential recontamination of soil from contaminated groundwater beneath the DMC building or from bedrock. EPA worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to procure a contractor to perform the cleanup work in December 2024. The removal of contamination sources is expected to reduce groundwater concentrations and the risk posed to construction workers through direct contact of contaminants in groundwater immediately after completion of the excavation. Excavation of contaminated soil is occurring in three areas, with each area being completed as a separate phase: Northwest Cleanup Area (Phase 1A), WS-20 Cleanup Area (Phase 1B) and the Eastern Cleanup Area (Phase 2). These areas are shown in Figure 3. Completion of all three phases is expected by the end of 2026. The excavated soil is being transported off-site for disposal at EPA-approved facilities.

The ROD also required further delineation of areas posing potential indoor air risks at the DMC Study Area. The July 2007 Administrative Order required that DMC install an SSDS beneath the main DMC manufacturing building to mitigate sub-slab vapor that may migrate into the overlying structure. DMC conducted pilot testing and collection of sub-slab vapor samples to facilitate the design of the SSDS and SSDS piping installation activities took place in the spring of 2013. Startup operation of the SSDS was initiated in July 2013 and involved incremental activation of the floor sumps until the system was fully operational in October 2013. DMC prepared a SSDS Installation Report and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, which EPA approved in July 2018. EPA approved the Remedial Action Report for the SSDS component of the 2005 ROD in 2019. DMC's contractor submits O&M reports on sub-slab pressure readings to EPA annually. An additional extraction sump (S-21) was installed in May 2022. The DMC facility continues to operate; however, as noted in the previous FYR report, SSDS monitoring has continued to not achieve vacuum pressure requirements at all monitoring points. Data collected from the SSDS are discussed further in the Data Review section of this report. Vacuum pressure requirements are anticipated to be met once remedial construction has been completed at the DMC Study Area.

As documented in the 2018 ESD, additional studies performed in 2017 along with an assessment of the SSDS performance data supports that the vapor intrusion threat within the DMC facility has been addressed by the installation and continued operation of the SSDS.

Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area

Alternative Water Supply (Water Line)

In 2013, EPA initiated remedial design work for the extension of a public water supply from the city of Middletown to the town of Durham to serve the site area as well as a buffer zone of residences near the contaminated area. EPA finalized the remedial design in 2015.

Construction on the water line began in September 2019 and major components were completed by 2022, when the new water line began operating. More modifications and communication system upgrades were completed between 2022 and 2025. Remedial activities included constructing 30,000 linear feet of new water main, a 790,000-gallon water storage tank to provide water storage and water pressure, support structures, 121 new water connections and about 50 new hydrants. The new potable water delivery system provides municipal water supply service to all affected properties within the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area, including a high school, middle school and the Durham Fairgrounds. Private wells for connected properties were abandoned, and existing public supply wells taken off-line.

On September 25, 2025, in a letter to CT DEEP, EPA determined the water line was operational and functional and the Remedial Action complete, and requested CT DEEP confirm the State's intent to conduct the long-term monitoring, maintenance, and inspection activities and accept transfer of any property interest, such as, fixed-in-place equipment and equipment that is an integral part of services to individuals, such as pipes, lines, or pumps. On September 30, 2025, CT DEEP confirmed acceptance of O&M for the Water line and acceptance of any property interest.

Source Zone and Dissolved Plume

EPA initiated the design for the TI component of the remedial action in 2016. The design for this component of the 2005 ROD focused on identifying monitoring well locations that would be used for the LTM program; identifying the institutional controls to prevent future use of the contaminated groundwater; and updating the conceptual site model for groundwater flow and contaminant transport to consider the data collected since the 2005 ROD. In January 2016, the town of Durham established a Groundwater Management Zone (GMZ) Ordinance that restricts the extraction, consumption and use of groundwater once the new water line is operational. EPA installed and sampled bedrock monitoring wells in 2018 to better define the extent of groundwater contamination. The well installation and initial sampling is documented in the Technical Memorandum: Monitoring Well Installation and Sampling, June 2019. The Site-Wide Groundwater Draft Final Design Report was finalized in June 2021.

A revised extent of groundwater contamination was developed based on site investigations and data collection through 2023 and was used to create a new TI zone boundary, memorialized in a 2024 ESD. Based on the updated extent of groundwater contamination, the extent of the TI zone has been updated to reflect the intent of the 2005 ROD, which was to define the TI zone to encompass all areas in the overburden and bedrock aquifers that are currently or conceivably could be impacted by contamination emanating from the Site. Data collected since the 2005 ROD, and particularly since 2018, document the extent of groundwater contamination is generally static. The previous TI zone, established in the 2005 ROD, is shown on Figure G-2.

The Site-Wide Groundwater Final Design Report, approved by EPA in February 2024 confirmed the design of the monitoring network was complete and adequate to proceed to the Remedial Action sampling and then to long-term monitoring. In May 2024, EPA granted CT DEEP's request for CERCLA cost-share credit for performing baseline site-wide groundwater and surface water monitoring relating to the Site-wide Groundwater Study Area - Source Zone and Dissolved Plume component of the Remedial Action (Site-wide Groundwater Study RA). After EPA's approval of the January 2025 Groundwater and Surface Water Sampling Baseline Monitoring Program Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), CT DEEP conducted three rounds of groundwater and surface water monitoring in January 2025, June 2025, and October/November 2025, respectively.

During the January 2025 monitoring event, a number of maintenance issues were noted, including, overgrown vegetation limiting access to monitoring wells, damaged or missing monitoring well covers, and several sampling system setups were in poor condition (damaged rope, debris accumulation). Prior to the second sampling event in June 2025, CT DEEP's contractor completed maintenance activities to remedy the issues identified. The third sampling event, conducted in late October and early November 2025, concluded the baseline site-wide groundwater and surface water monitoring for the Site-wide Groundwater Study RA. CT DEEP will be submitting a Remedial Action Report to EPA.

Following completion of the first year of baseline Site-wide groundwater and surface water monitoring described above, CT DEEP will be responsible for all future sampling. In accordance with the ROD, monitoring will occur for a period of 10 years after construction of the alternate water supply to determine whether the plume is migrating or attenuating.

The 2018 ESD documented the completion of the studies to assess potential vapor intrusion for structures near the DMC and former MMC facilities. The studies found that there is not a complete vapor intrusion pathway, and no further investigations or actions are necessary. Long-term monitoring of overburden groundwater will be performed at 215 Main Street (located next to the DMC facility) after the completion of the DMC Study Area cleanup to document that conditions do not change in a manner that would suggest potential for a vapor intrusion threat.

Contingency Groundwater Extraction for Hydraulic Containment

Based on the current understanding of the extent of contamination, the new water line will provide clean water for all areas where the groundwater is impacted by site-related contamination. As a result, EPA does not expect to invoke the contingency component of the remedy at this time, which was only to be needed if it is determined that the overall plume or source zone is spreading beyond its general boundary.

Institutional Controls (ICs)

The 2005 ROD required institutional controls for the MMC Study Area, the DMC Study Area and the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area to prevent unacceptable risks from contact with soil, vapor and groundwater. To date, institutional controls have been established for the MMC Study Area and the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. Table 4 provides a summary of the institutional controls.

In January 2013, a Consent Decree between the MMC Settling Defendants and EPA was approved, which required the Settling Defendants to provide access and impose institutional controls on the MMC Study Area properties. ELURs were completed for the parcels within the MMC Study Area in July 2016. Both ELURs restrict excavation below the seasonal low groundwater table and require mechanisms to minimize potential inhalation risks from vapor intrusion and activities that could interfere with monitoring wells at the properties.

ELURs for the DMC Study Area at 201 and 203R Main Street and the residential property at 215 Main Street are planned but not yet implemented. Under a separate Consent Decree, approved in November 2013, between DMC and EPA, DMC is required to submit revised draft ELURs to EPA for review and comment once soil excavation and remediation at the DMC Study Area is complete. The ELURs must be substantially in the same form as Appendix C of the Consent Decree.

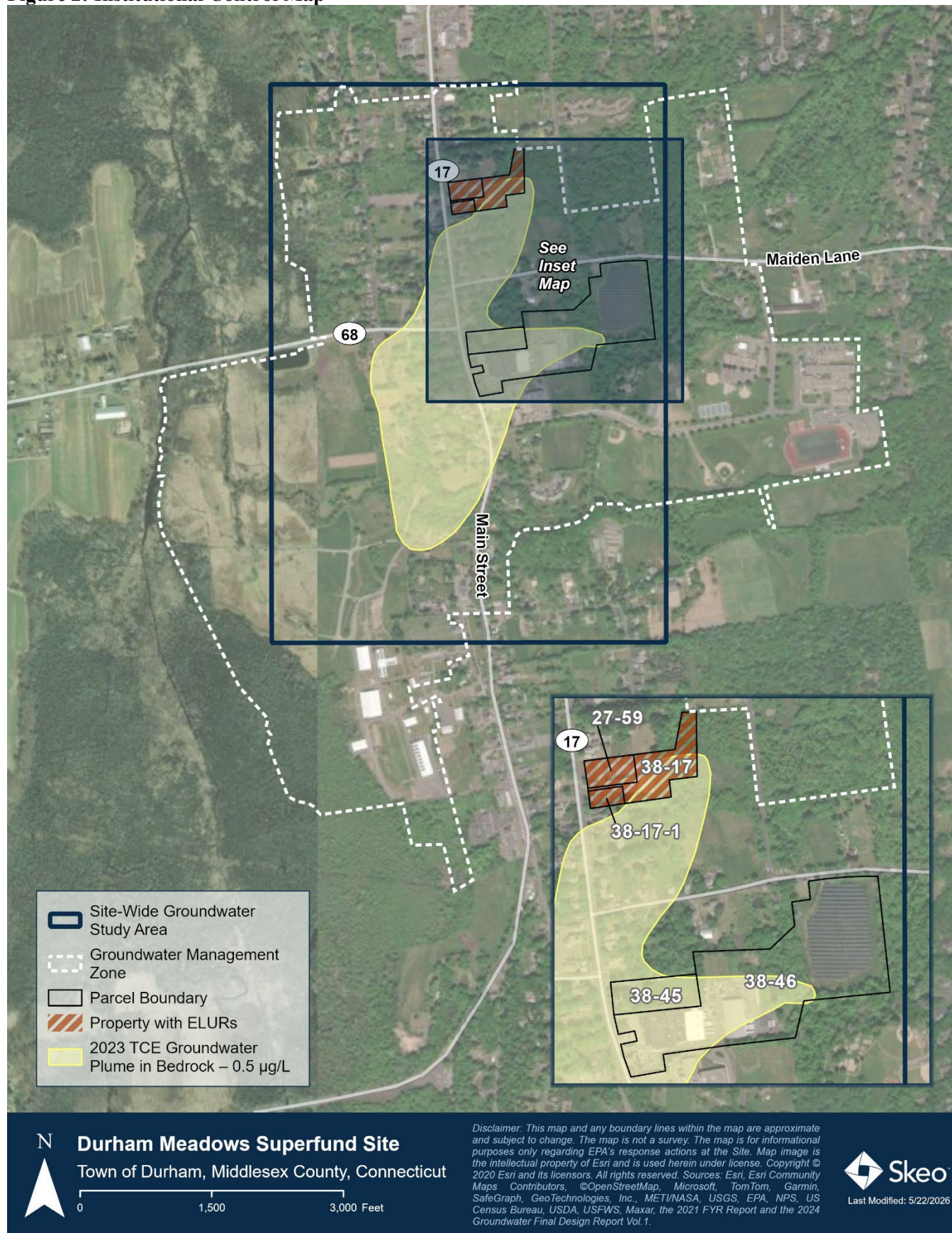
In January 2016, the town of Durham established a GMZ Ordinance restricting extraction, consumption and use of groundwater. The ordinance aims to prevent public exposure to and influencing expansion of the groundwater plume within the GMZ boundary (Figure 2), which was defined in consultation with EPA and CT DEEP. The GMZ Ordinance requirements become applicable to any property within the GMZ on the date that the city of Middletown's water supply becomes available for connection to the property, by virtue of the presence of a curb box at the property boundary and the initiation of water delivery to the Site. The GMZ Ordinance is currently effective and is titled *Groundwater Management Zone Ordinance of the Town of Durham, Connecticut*. See Chapter 8.5 of the Code of Ordinances of the Town of Durham.

Table 4 summarizes the planned and implemented institutional controls at the Site. Figure 2 shows the areas with implemented institutional controls in the form of ELURs at the MMC Study Area properties and planned ELURs at the DMC Study Area properties.

Table 4: Summary of Planned and/or Implemented ICs

Media, Engineered Controls and Areas That Do Not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date (or planned)
DMC Study Area soil, groundwater, SSDS, buildings and monitoring wells	Yes	Yes	215 Main Street (parcel 38-45), 203R Main Street and 201 Main Street (parcel 38-46)	To restrict residential activities, exposure to soils below the existing building, and excavation below the groundwater table; to maintain the existing building to prevent infiltration of water to underlying soils; to prevent groundwater use with certain exceptions; to prevent construction of new buildings and additions to existing buildings and to prevent any activity that could interfere with the ongoing operation of the SSDS; and to provide a protective easement around monitoring wells.	ELUR (planned)
MMC Study Area soil and monitoring wells	Yes	Yes	275 Main Street (parcel 38-17-1)	To restrict soil excavation below the seasonal low water table and provide a protective easement around existing monitoring wells. Any new buildings or additions must be constructed with mechanisms to minimize inhalation risk from contaminated groundwater.	ELUR recorded July 29, 2016 (book 273, pages 160-174)
			281 Main Street (parcels 27-59 and 38-17)		ELUR recorded July 29, 2016 (book 273, pages 175-190)
Site-Wide Groundwater	Yes	Yes	Not parcel-specific, see Figure 2	To prevent the use of and public exposure to contaminated groundwater drawn from the GMZ and to prevent further expansion of the contaminated groundwater plume.	GMZ Ordinance, effective January 1, 2016
<i>Notes:</i> The 2016 groundwater ordinance is available online at https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/586247 . The 2016 ELURs are available online at https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/591261 and https://semspub.epa.gov/src/document/01/591262 .					

Figure 2: Institutional Control Map



Systems Operations/O&M

MMC Study Area

Beginning in 2017, CT DEEP has been performing inspections to confirm compliance with the MMC ELURs. The inspections are performed once every two years unless the property is redeveloped, and the inspection frequency will be once per year after redevelopment. Inspections of the wetland were only required during the two years following wetland remediation. As of 2026, the property has not been redeveloped.

DMC Study Area

The SSDS is operated in accordance with the EPA-approved O&M Manual, which is in Appendix B of the SSDS Installation Report (revised September 2014). The O&M Manual requires the following routine maintenance activities:

- Documentation of SSDS operating parameters (monthly).
- Inspections to check the SSDS for water in the moisture separator and knock-out drum (monthly).
- Screening of SSDS emissions for VOCs with a photo-ionization detector (monthly during the first year and quarterly thereafter).
- Sampling of SSDS emissions for laboratory analysis of VOCs (quarterly during the first year and semi-annually thereafter).
- Collection of vacuum readings from the monitoring point network and extraction sumps (monthly during the first year and quarterly thereafter).
- Inspection of the concrete floor for cracks or gaps and making repairs if any are found (quarterly).

DMC's contractor conducts O&M activities for the SSDS and submits the findings in an annual report to EPA and CT DEEP. As discussed further in the Data Review section of this report, the SSDS continues to be effective at meeting the performance standard (that is, have a minimum vacuum of 0.015 inches of water for 75% of readings at a monitoring point) beneath a majority of the lower floor of the structure; however, there are still monitoring points in each monitoring period that do not achieve the desired pressure readings. Due to plant activities, there have been a number of monitoring points that have been inaccessible during monitoring events. In addition, MP-58 was repaired in 2025 due to damage, but subsequent readings indicate it may require further repair or replacement. Cracks in the floor that could cause short-circuiting of the sub-slab vacuum field were observed in 2025 and are scheduled to be sealed in 2026.

Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area

Alternative Water Supply (Water Line)

On September 25, 2025, in a letter to CT DEEP, EPA determined the new municipal water system operational and functional and the Remedial Action complete, transferring long-term O&M to CT DEEP. On September 30, 2025, CT DEEP confirmed acceptance of O&M for the Water line and acceptance of any property interest.

Source Zone and Dissolved Plume

The Site-wide Groundwater Monitoring Remedial Action for the baseline site-wide monitoring program is being performed by CT DEEP for Superfund cost-share credit. CT DEEP conducted the first year of groundwater and surface water monitoring through sampling events in January, June, and October/November 2025. CT DEEP will submit a remedial action report to complete the remedial action. CT DEEP will be submitting an O&M Plan and will be responsible for future sampling. In accordance with the ROD, monitoring will occur for a period of 10 years after construction of the alternate water supply to determine whether the plume is migrating or attenuating.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

Table 5 includes the protectiveness determination and statement from the previous FYR report. Table 6 includes the recommendations from the previous FYR report and the status of those recommendations.

Table 5: Protectiveness Determination/Statement from the 2021 FYR Report

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement
1	Will be Protective	The completed cleanup for the MMC Study Area component of the remedy is protective of human health and the environment. The remedies for the remaining components of the Site have not yet been completed or have not yet been implemented. The remedies are expected to be protective of human health and the environment upon completion. In the interim, remedial activities completed to date have adequately addressed all exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks in these areas.

Table 6: Status of Recommendations from the 2021 FYR Report

OU #	Issue	Recommendation	Current Status	Current Implementation Status Description	Completion Date (if applicable)
1	Institutional controls are not in place for the DMC Study Area.	Implement the institutional controls for the DMC Study Area once the DMC Study Area cleanup is complete.	Ongoing	ELURs for the DMC Study Area are drafted but not yet finalized.	Not applicable
1	Sub-Slab Depressurization System (SSDS) does not always achieve the vacuum pressure requirements of the design at 100% of the monitoring points.	Track performance of SSDS as part of review of annual monitoring reports and evaluate if anticipated increase in effectiveness is achieved after completion of DMC Study Area cleanup. Perform additional indoor air testing if performance does not improve after completion of DMC Study Area cleanup.	Completed	During much of this FYR period, SSDS has continued to not achieve required vacuum pressure at some monitoring points (previously impeded by a high water table). During implementation of Phase 1A of the DMC soil clean up, many drainage improvements were completed (e.g., connecting roof drains to a new drainage network and grading of soil adjacent to building) such that groundwater is presumed to no longer be impacting vacuum pressure readings. Monitoring will continue as prescribed in the O&M Plan.	March 2026

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Community Involvement and Site Interviews

EPA issued an online news release in February 2026 to announce that the FYR was underway. A copy of the news release is included in Appendix C. The results of the review and the completed FYR Report will be made available at EPA's site profile page at <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/durham>.

During the FYR process, interviews were conducted to document any perceived problems or successes with the remedy that has been implemented to date. EPA contacted CT DEEP, the town of Durham, the former Selectman, the neighboring school, and residents in the nearby area. EPA conducted interviews with First Selectman of Durham, the Connecticut Department of Health, the Durham Health Department, and the Former First Selectman. The results of these interviews are summarized below. Appendix D includes the completed interview forms.

Interviews conducted for this Five-Year Review indicated the remedy is functioning as intended. A Connecticut Department of Public Health engineer reported that the water line extension from Middletown to Durham has

successfully addressed contamination in private wells and the local public water systems, with most connections now part of the Durham Center Division consecutive public water system (CT0380021), which remains in compliance with drinking water regulations. The water infrastructure in the town of Durham is operated by Connecticut Water Company; routine oversight has included a sanitary survey on April 18, 2023 (next due in 2026) and a final inspection for the water main extension/tank project on June 25, 2025. No complaints were received in the last five years, institutional controls are adequate, and there have been no changes to state laws or projected land use that would affect protectiveness.

Brendan Rea, the current First Selectman in the town of Durham, indicated he is aware of the site's former environmental issues and feels EPA has kept the Town well informed about ongoing work and site status. He reported no known trespassing activities at the site-controlled areas and is not aware of any changes to local or state laws that would affect the remedy's protectiveness.

Community feedback was generally positive. A Durham resident and former First Selectman described the cleanup as having proceeded as planned with EPA, CT DEEP, and contractors responsive to town officials and neighbors. She noted that the site's fencing keeps remaining work minimally visible, supporting infrastructure is well maintained, and cleanup activities at the DMC facility are moving forward without reported issues. She observed benefits from the municipal water system including enhanced fire protection via new hydrants. Her household remains on municipal water (the private well was converted to a long-term monitoring well) with no reported pressure or taste issues. She found EPA's emails and updates effective.

Data Review

Performance data from the SSDS installed at the DMC facility were reviewed for years 2021 through 2025, and three rounds of baseline groundwater sampling data collected by CT DEEP in 2025 were reviewed. SSDS operational data continues to be consistent with historical performance data. The 2025 groundwater monitoring was consistent with previous results and did not identify any changes to the plume extents.

MMC Study Area

There have been no data collected during this FYR period for the MMC Study Area because the remedial action for the MMC Study Area (soil excavation/off-site disposal) met cleanup levels and there are no long-term monitoring requirements.

DMC Study Area

The 2018 ESD indicates that long-term monitoring of the overburden groundwater will be performed at 215 Main Street (located immediately adjacent to the DMC facility) to document that site conditions do not change in a manner that would suggest the potential for a vapor intrusion threat. Sampling will be performed after the completion of the DMC Study Area cleanup to confirm that there are no long-term vapor intrusion threats.

The SSDS continues to operate beneath the main building to create negative pressure beneath the structure to mitigate the potential migration of sub-slab soil vapor that might be impacted with VOCs into the overlying structure. Quarterly pressure point readings are taken at monitoring points, and the performance standard is met when 75% of the pressure measurements from a monitoring point within relevant portions of the structure (lower floor and the northwestern portion of the upper floor) have a minimum vacuum of 0.015 inches of water. There are 48 active monitoring points in the lower floor and seven points in the targeted area of the upper floor. Data from monitoring years 2021 through 2025 were reviewed. Consistent with previous years, the performance standard was achieved beneath a majority of the lower floor of the structure and of the eastern portion of the upper floor. The area of the lower floor that has consistently not met the performance standard is believed to be affected by stormwater drainage issues. Improvements to stormwater drainage are being made as part of the soil excavation in Phase 1A of the DMC Study Area Remedial Action currently being implemented. In addition, the SSDS O&M reports note that this area of the building is used to store equipment and staging of an emergency generator and is not occupied by DMC personnel for extended periods of time. Cracks in the floor that could affect the sub-slab vacuum field were also observed during monitoring events in this FYR period.

Also consistent with previous years, the SSDS met the performance standard for most of the targeted areas of the upper floor apart from the northern portion of the targeted area, which will continue to be monitored to determine if any corrective actions need to be implemented. During all the monitoring years, the reports noted that a number of monitoring points on both floors were inaccessible due to manufacturing equipment or plant operations. After completion of the DMC Study Area cleanup, the SSDS is expected to meet performance standards in all areas with the long-term goal being 100% compliance with the design vacuum criteria.

Screening of the system's emissions is also completed on a quarterly basis for the presence of VOCs. VOC concentrations have decreased from the startup of the SSDS in 2013 (close to 10,000 parts per billion/volume/volume compared to 143 parts per billion/volume/volume in 2025).

Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply

EPA constructed an extension of the public water supply from the city of Middletown to the town of Durham to serve the site area as well as a buffer zone of residences near the contaminated area. In September 2025, EPA determined that the alternative water supply was operational and functional and the Remedial Action complete, transferring long-term O&M to CT DEEP. No additional data review was needed.

Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Source Zone and Dissolved Plume

EPA installed and sampled bedrock monitoring wells in 2018 to better define the extent of groundwater contamination. Groundwater generally flows to the south/southwest, as shown in Figure G-1 in Appendix G. As part of the site-wide groundwater design, EPA sampled the groundwater and surface water in 2018, 2020, May and November 2021, May and November 2022, and March, June, and September 2023. These data were used to update the conceptual site model for groundwater contamination and was the basis for the 2024 ESD, which updated the limits of the TI zone. The updated COC-defined plume shows that the plume extends beyond the extent of TCE contamination identified in the ROD in an area east of the DMC but has remained generally stable since it was first identified in 1998 sampling. Figure 3 shows the 2023 location of the TCE plume in the bedrock aquifer and the updated TI zone, based on data collected from monitoring wells and the residential wells maintained for long-term monitoring.

The overall objective of long-term monitoring is to monitor groundwater primarily at or just beyond the currently known edges of the plume to determine if the shutdown of approximately 100 private water supply wells will cause migration of contaminated water into previously uncontaminated areas. CT DEEP completed three rounds of monitoring in 2025, which included 28 groundwater sampling locations and five surface water locations. Samples were analyzed for VOCs and 1,4-dioxane. Groundwater samples were collected from both overburden and bedrock wells, and grab samples were collected from the exterior taps of two water supply wells (no longer used for potable supply) and one artesian monitoring well. Five surface water samples were collected from sampling locations within Ball Brook and Allyn Brook.

Six groundwater monitoring wells (10 JW-I, 110 Maple-S, DMC-2D, MMCMW-2, MW-07D and MW-07S) contained one or more Site COCs (TCE and 1,4-dioxane) above project action levels in all three monitoring events in 2025. During the third monitoring event, one well, 10 JW-I, also contained 1,1-Dichloroethene, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene, and PCE above project action levels. All six wells are within the existing TCE groundwater plume and TI zone. The highest TCE concentrations were detected during the October/November 2025 sampling event at 10 JW-I (551 µg/L and its duplicate at 593 µg/L). The highest 1,4-dioxane concentration was detected during the January 2025 sampling event at well MW-07D at a concentration of 4.21 µg/L.

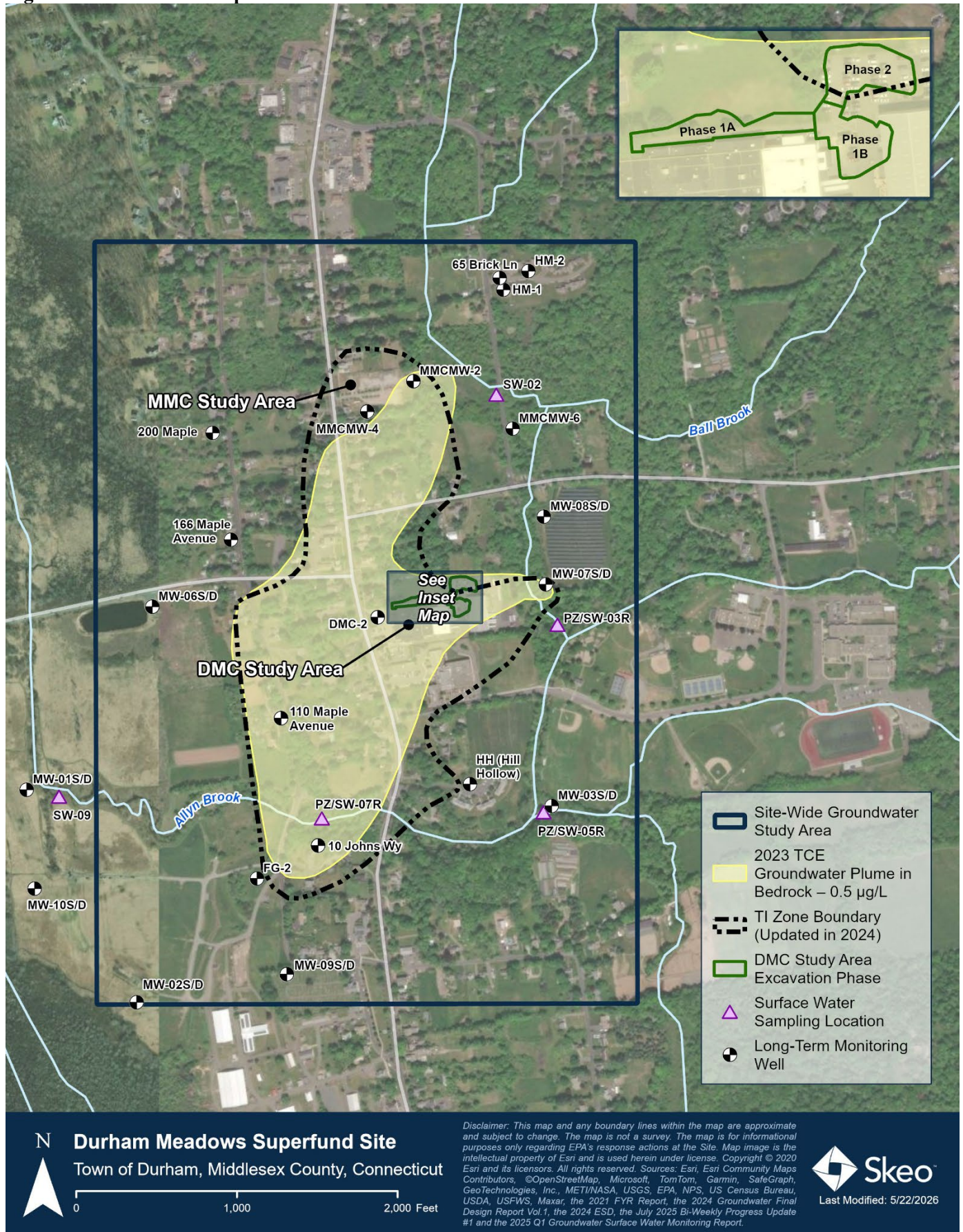
Of the five surface water locations, four locations contained TCE in at least one of the three sampling events. None of the concentrations were above the project action limit of 1 µg/L, except location SW-3R, which had a concentration of 1.34 µg/L during the third round of sampling in October/November 2026. Detections of cis-1,2-dichloroethene, acetone, bromomethane, and 1,4-Dioxane were found in one or more surface water samples but were all less than the project action levels.

The three rounds of 2025 baseline data were consistent with previous sampling events, including monitoring data collected in 2022 and 2023 in support of the TI update. The groundwater data does not show expansion of the

plume following abandonment of the private wells. Figures G-2 through G-5 show the historical extent of the plume from 1998 through 2020.

In accordance with the ROD, 10 years of monitoring will occur after construction of the alternative water supply and the baseline monitoring in 2025 to determine whether the plume is migrating or attenuating. Further monitoring, beyond the 10 years, may be conducted pursuant to FYR findings.

Figure 3: Detailed Site Map



Site Inspection

The site inspection took place on April 21, 2026. In attendance were EPA RPM Lisa Danek Burke, EPA CIC Olivia Lopez, EPA human health risk assessor Paulina Do, CT DEEP representative Michael Senyk, and EPA support contractor representatives Johnny-Zimmerman Ward and Peri Bowser of Skeo. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. Appendix D includes the completed site inspection checklist. Appendix F includes photographs from the site inspection.

Site inspection participants met at the DMC Study Area and first drove to the MMC Study Area, where cleanup has been completed. The grassy areas near residential buildings surrounding the site looked maintained. One of the adjacent houses was undergoing renovation, and construction materials and piles of stone were present. Sheep are kept in an enclosed area in the yard of another adjacent home. Participants observed two monitoring wells, which were locked, and observed the wetland areas, which appeared well-vegetated.

Site inspection participants then drove to Talcott Ridge Drive in the City of Middletown to view the newly constructed 790,000-gallon water tank, which services the waterline constructed as part of the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply remedy. Other waterline components were viewed from the street, including the booster station, meter vault building, communication tower, and pressure reducing vault. On the way back to the DMC Study Area, participants stopped to look at the fairground area wells and one surface water sampling location in Allyn Brook near the intersection of Maple Avenue and Old Cemetery Road. Remedial activities were actively occurring in the Phase 2 portion of the DMC Study Area. The completed Phase 1A excavation was visible along the north side of the main DMC building, backfilled to subgrade until drainage upgrades are completed. The Phase 1B area had also been excavated and backfilled, with basecoat pavement complete and being used as a temporary DMC worker parking lot. Trailers, excavation equipment, portable wastewater treatment system, and other remediation equipment and supplies were located adjacent to DMC on the 215 Main Street property. Air and noise monitoring stations and vibration monitoring equipment were located throughout the DMC Study Area undergoing remedial action. East of the DMC warehouse building, a fenced-in pond was observed, and beyond the pond is DMC's solar array. No issues were observed during the site inspection.

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:

With respect to the MMC Study Area component of the remedy, review of documents indicates that this remedy component has been implemented in accordance with the ROD and ESDs and is functioning as intended. The soil excavation and off-site disposal remedy for the MMC Study Area was successfully implemented and removed contaminated soils above the water table that exceeded ROD cleanup levels. The wetland area where soil removal occurred is vegetated. The MMC Study Area that was used for staging during construction of the waterline appeared vegetated and maintained. Institutional controls for the MMC Study Area were recorded in July 2016 and are ensuring the remedy remains protective of human health and the environment.

Within the DMC Study Area, a SSDS was installed beneath the main DMC manufacturing building to mitigate sub-slab vapor that might be impacted with VOCs into the overlying structure. The data for the SSDS indicates that the system generally appears to be successful in maintaining the required pressure gradients for the targeted area. The SSDS continues to operate. After completion of the soil cleanup, the SSDS is expected to meet performance standards in all areas. The cleanup includes the excavation and off-site disposal of about 11,000 cubic yards of VOC-contaminated soil to address risks to human health from the soil and to remove a source of groundwater contamination. As of this FYR, the three excavation phases of the DMC Study Area cleanup are complete and drainage improvements and other restoration work are underway. All remaining activities are anticipated to be completed in the fall of 2026. The construction area is well marked and fenced.

Actions are not needed to reduce potential indoor air inhalation exposures to volatile compounds in groundwater at the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. The volatile compounds are located in the deep aquifer and not in the shallow groundwater, and there is no pathway for vapor intrusion into the overlying occupied buildings.

The Site's 2005 screening-level ecological risk assessment, 2011 ESD, and subsequent studies found no actionable ecological risk associated with the Site.

Interim actions were taken to address risk from contamination in drinking water wells by providing bottled water and installing carbon filters to remove contaminants and reduce the potential for exposure while studies were completed. Affected drinking water wells were monitored regularly by DMC and CT DEEP. In 2019, following completion of the design to extend the water supply from the city of Middletown to provide a new drinking water source, EPA procured a contractor through an interagency agreement with USACE to complete the waterline installation. Response actions included connection to the city of Middletown water distribution system to distribute an alternative source of public water to all residences currently affected by the site groundwater contamination and a buffer zone of residences located near the contaminated area. Response actions also included abandonment of over 100 private wells. This remedy component addressed current and future risks to human health from the ingestion of contaminated groundwater. The new waterline began service to the community in July 2022. Between 2023 and 2025, EPA worked to address remaining items to complete the water line component. The water line is now complete and is being operated by the City of Middletown and the Town of Durham.

EPA determined that it was not technically practicable to clean up the VOCs in the overburden and bedrock groundwater. Consequently, EPA established a TI zone and designed a long-term groundwater monitoring network for the dissolved plume to ensure no migration of groundwater occurs beyond its boundary. Baseline groundwater and surface water sampling began in January 2025, with the first three rounds being conducted by CT DEEP for CERCLA cost-share credit. To date, groundwater monitoring has shown that the plume is stable and is not migrating. A 2024 ESD updated the TI zone boundary.

Systems Operations/O&M

The O&M activity for the MMC Study Area is limited to site inspections to ensure compliance with the ELURs. That O&M activity is ongoing.

The SSDS for the DMC Study Area continues to operate. The system requires regular monitoring with periodic sampling and disposal of the condensate. The performance of the system is generally acceptable. Some areas of the SSDS which historically have not achieved the performance standard are anticipated to see improvements after completion of the DMC Study Area soil cleanup, which will include changes to the drainage along the northern side of the facility.

Implementation of Institutional Controls and Other Measures

The ELURs for the MMC Study Area are complete, and no compliance issues have been identified. ELURs for the DMC Study Area at 201 and 203R Main Street and the residential property at 215 Main Street are planned but not yet implemented.

Institutional controls, in the form of a GMZ Ordinance, are in place for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. Subject to certain limited exceptions, the GMZ Ordinance prohibits the extraction, consumption or utilization of groundwater for any purpose, including residential wells, within the area of the GMZ. The GMZ Ordinance requirements for existing residential wells become applicable to any property within the GMZ on the date that the city of Middletown's water supply becomes available for connection to the property, by virtue of the presence of a curb box at the property boundary and the initiation of water delivery to the site. The GMZ Ordinance became effective on January 1, 2016, and has not been amended since the effective date.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and RAOs used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:

No. There have been changes in toxicity values, exposure assumptions, and exposure pathways since the 2005 ROD as modified by subsequent ESDs as discussed below. The overall conclusion of this evaluation is that the changes do not impact the protectiveness of the cleanups of the MMC Study Area, DMC Study Area, or the groundwater remedy. Institutional controls prevent activities that would disturb the remedy at the MMC Study Area. At the DMC Study Area, cleanup is underway to excavate contaminated soils, and the SSDS continues to operate. For groundwater, due to the new waterline extension, no one is drinking the contaminated groundwater, and a TI waiver is in place.

Changes in Standards and To Be Considered (TBC) Values

New standards (federal or state statutes and/or regulations), as well as new TBC guidances, should be considered during the FYR process as part of the protectiveness determination. Under the NCP, if a new federal or state statute and/or regulation is promulgated or a new TBC guidance is issued after the ROD is signed, and, as part of the FYR process it is determined that the standard needs to be attained or new guidance procedures followed to ensure that the remedy is protective of human health and the environment, then the FYR should recommend that a future decision document be issued that adds the new standard as an ARAR or guidance as a TBC to the remedy.

A review of the ARAR-based cleanup levels is presented in Appendix H. Note that effective as of March 1, 2026, CT DEEP promulgated new Release Based Cleanup Regulations (RBCRs) for the cleanup of contaminated sites. See Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies at 22a-134tt-1 to 22a-134tt-13, and at 22a-134tt-App1 to 22a-134tt-App-13. The RBCRs are part of a process to transition the State from a transfer-based approach to property remediation to a release-based cleanup approach. Accordingly, for this Site's ARARs review we have compared the cleanup levels set in the 2005 ROD to the RBCR's cleanup standards, which are found in the RBCR's Appendices. While the RBCRs superseded the RSRs, there are no changes in the CT technical cleanup standards for the site as the RSR's technical cleanup standards are largely incorporated into the new RBCRs.

Summary of Site PFAS Activities

PFAS sampling has not occurred at the Site to date, and no PFAS sampling is currently anticipated. The former MMC facility was destroyed in a fire in 1998, which could indicate a source of PFAS. But, because the waterline component of the remedy became operational in 2022, all properties within the groundwater flow path have been connected to a new public water supply eliminating the exposure pathway. If new information comes to light in the future, EPA will evaluate if a PFAS investigation may be needed.

1,4-Dioxane

There is no current federal MCL for 1,4-dioxane. Using 2013 updated Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) toxicity information and the standard Superfund risk assessment approach, EPA's carcinogenic risk range of 10^{-6} to 10^{-4} for 1,4-dioxane equates to a concentration range of 0.46 µg/L (ppb) to 46 µg/L (ppb).

The interim cleanup level set in the ROD for 1,4-dioxane of 5.2 µg/L is within EPA's risk range and below a noncancer HQ of 1 (Table H-1). Thus, this cleanup level remains protective of human health. In 2011, the CT DPH issued guidance identifying a drinking water action level of 3 µg/L. Connecticut has not promulgated drinking water or groundwater standards for 1,4-dioxane. With the completion of the waterline extension in 2022, this exposure pathway is now eliminated, and institutional controls are in place to prevent future exposures. Continued groundwater monitoring will ensure the plume is not migrating.

Changes in Toxicity and Other Contaminant Characteristics

2025 Arsenic Cancer and Non-Cancer Toxicity Values

In January 2025, EPA released a new oral cancer slope factor of 32 [mg/kg/day]⁻¹ based on a new IRIS value. Additionally, EPA released a new non-cancer reference dose (RfD) of 6.0×10^{-5} (mg/kg/day) based on a new

IRIS value. The updated values are more conservative than the previous values, which indicates that risk would be increased for cancer and non-cancer effects.

Arsenic was identified as a COC for the MMC Study Area (surface soil ROD cleanup level of 1,000/10,000 µg/kg, non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic, based on CT RSR residential DEC, now superseded by CT RBCRs). Although the arsenic toxicity has changed, the current surface soil clean up level for the MMC Study Area of 1,000/10,000 µg/L remains protective, as the calculated risk (3.2×10^{-5} and $HI < 1$) falls within the acceptable risk range of 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} and HI of 1.

Arsenic was also defined as a COC with an interim cleanup level of 4 µg/L for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study area (based on SWPC). For groundwater and the interim cleanup level of 4 µg/L, the risk (1.7×10^{-4} and HI of 3) exceeds the acceptable risk range. Although the risk increases, this change in the arsenic toxicity does not affect protectiveness of the remedy because no one is using contaminated groundwater, and institutional controls are in place to prevent future use.

2024 Vinyl Chloride Non-Cancer Toxicity Value

In November 2024, EPA adopted a new inhalation reference concentration (RfC) based on a new Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) value, which is 5.11×10^{-2} (mg/m³). This updated value is more conservative than the previous RfC value, which would result in increased non-cancer risk from exposure.

Vinyl chloride is a groundwater COC for both the DMC Study Area and Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. The cleanup level of 1.6 µg/L is based on CT RSR proposed volatilization criteria, which is now superseded by the CT RBCR's. Although the risk increases, this change in the toxicity does not affect protectiveness of the remedy because no one is using contaminated groundwater and institutional controls are in place to prevent future use.

2024 1,1-Dichloroethene Non-Cancer Toxicity Value

In November 2024, EPA adopted a new RfC based on a new ATSDR value, which is 3.96×10^{-3} (mg/m³). This updated value is more conservative than the previous RfC value, which would result in increased non-cancer risk from exposure.

1,1-Dichloroethene is a COC for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area, with an interim cleanup level of 1 µg/L based on CT RSR proposed groundwater volatilization criteria now superseded by the CT RBCR's. Although the risk increases, this change in the toxicity does not affect protectiveness of the remedy because no one is using contaminated groundwater and institutional controls are in place to prevent future use.

2024 Hexavalent Chromium Cancer and Non-Cancer Toxicity Values

In August 2024, EPA finalized a non-cancer oral reference dose (RfD) and a non-cancer inhalation reference concentration (RfC) for hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) based on new IRIS toxicity values. The new IRIS values for non-cancer indicate that hexavalent chromium is more toxic from non-cancer effects compared to previous values. Previously, the oral RfD was 3.0×10^{-3} (mg/kg/day) and now is 9.0×10^{-4} (mg/kg/day). The inhalation RfC, previously 1.0×10^{-4} (mg/m³), now is 3.0×10^{-5} (mg/m³). These toxicity changes would result in increased non-cancer risk from exposure to hexavalent chromium.

Additionally, in August 2024, EPA finalized a new oral slope factor and inhalation risk unit for hexavalent chromium Cr(VI) based on new IRIS cancer toxicity values. These new IRIS values indicate that hexavalent chromium is less toxic from cancer effects compared to previous values. The oral cancer slope factor, previously 5.0×10^1 [mg/kg/day]⁻¹, now is 1.6×10^1 [mg/kg/day]⁻¹. The carcinogenic inhalation unit, risk previously 8.4×10^{-2} [µg/m³]⁻¹, now is 1.1×10^{-2} [µg/m³]⁻¹. These toxicity changes would result in a decreased cancer risk from exposure to hexavalent chromium.

These changes do not affect protectiveness of the remedy because contaminated surface soil has been excavated from the MMC Study Area. The cleanup level of 100,000 µg/kg results in risk (carcinogenic 1.0×10^{-4} and noncarcinogenic HI of 1) that is within EPA's acceptable risk range. ELURs for the DMC Study Area will be

recorded that will restrict residential activities, exposure to soil below the existing building, and construction of new buildings.

2022 cis-1,2-Dichloroethene Non-Cancer Toxicity Value

In October 2022, EPA released a RfC of 4.0×10^{-2} (mg/m³) for cis-1,2-dichloroethene, based on a provisional peer-reviewed toxicity value (PPRTV). Previously, no RfC was available for cis-1,2-dichloroethene.

Cis-1,2-dichloroethene is COC for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area. The cleanup level of 70 µg/L is based on the CT RSR PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater.

The change in the toxicity values for groundwater contaminants does not affect protectiveness of the remedy because no one is using contaminated groundwater and institutional controls are in place to prevent future use.

Lead in Soil Cleanups

On October 20, 2025, EPA released the “Residential Lead Directive for CERCLA Sites and RCRA Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program Facilities,” which supersedes the 2024 “Updated Residential Soil Lead Guidance for CERCLA Sites and RCRA Corrective Action Facilities.” The 2025 Directive advances a Regional Screening Level (RSL) of 200 parts per million (ppm) for lead in soil based on a target blood lead level of 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL) and instructs regions to use a target blood lead of 5 µg/dL for developing preliminary remediation goals (PRGs).

The 2025 Directive applies to residential properties, which are defined as any area with high or unrestricted accessibility to sensitive populations (for example, young children) and includes, but is not limited to, properties containing single- and multi-family dwellings, apartment complexes, vacant lots in residential areas, schools, day-care centers, community centers, playgrounds, parks, greenways and other recreational areas.

The 2005 ROD identified lead as a contaminant requiring cleanup in the MMC Study Area and established the CT RSR direct contact level of 500 mg/kg as the lead cleanup level. (Note: Lead was not a COC in the DMC Study Area.) The cleanup was also performed to comply with the CT RSR PMC for lead (now superseded by CT RBCRs), which was a concentration of 15 µg/L. As a result of the use of CT RSR PMC as a cleanup standard, soil excavation and off-site disposal removed the vast majority of the lead contaminated soil at the MMC Study Area. An evaluation of the residual soil lead concentration left after cleanup and whether the limits of excavation would change if the protective soil concentration for lead was as low as 200 mg/kg was performed and is documented in a memo to the file titled Durham Meadows Superfund Site Five-Year Review Lead Evaluation, June 2021. The technical memorandum documents that the limits of the cleanup would not change and that the residual average lead concentration in soil in areas that were not excavated, and in the soil used for backfill, is below 100 mg/kg, which is below a level that warrants further consideration of lead in soil for residential use.

Changes in Risk Assessment Methods and Exposure Pathways

There have been no notable changes in risk methodologies or exposure pathways since the previous FYR.

Ecological Risk Considerations

EPA completed the ecological risk assessment for OU-1 in 2005. It concluded that there was no significant risk to benthic organisms, aquatic dependent wildlife, terrestrial receptors or plants, etc. from site contaminants present in surface water, sediment, or soil in Ball Brook or the MMC wetland. The ecological risk assessment also concluded that there were no significant indirect impacts to fish or wildlife that depend on those species for food. Direct contact exposures to groundwater by ecological receptors were not evaluated directly as part of the SLERA; however, direct contact exposures to surface water and sediment, which are discharge points for groundwater, were evaluated. Evaluated current/future ecological risks are not in excess of EPA guidelines. These determinations were the basis for EPA’s decision that no further remedial action was needed regarding ecological receptors for OU-1.

PFAS were not sampled in soil, sediment, surface water or porewater at this Site. Hence, data relevant to assessing PFAS risk to ecological receptors has not been collected and therefore risk has not been determined.

Expected Progress Towards Meeting RAOs

The soil excavation and removal at the MMC Study Area met RAOs for this area. The DMC Study Area soil excavation and removal cleanup is still in progress, anticipated to be complete by late fall 2026. The Site-Wide Groundwater remedies are also still in progress. The waterline extension was installed and began to service the community in 2022, with final completion of remaining components in 2025. EPA has deemed the waterline operational and functional and has transferred operation and maintenance of the waterline to CT DEEP. The Site-wide Groundwater Monitoring Remedial Action for baseline site-wide monitoring is still in progress and expected to be completed in Fall 2026. Long-term groundwater monitoring will continue by CT DEEP under O&M ensure the plume does not migrate beyond the TI zone boundary.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

No. No other information has come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues/Recommendations	
OU(s) without Issues and Recommendations Identified by the FYR:	
<i>OUI</i>	

Issues and Recommendations Identified by the FYR:	
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OU-1	Issue Category: Institutional Controls			
	Issue: Institutional controls are not in place for the DMC Study Area.			
	Recommendation: Implement the institutional controls for the DMC Study Area once the DMC Study Area cleanup is complete.			
Affect Current Protectiveness	Affect Future Protectiveness	Party Responsible	Oversight Party	Milestone Date
No	Yes	PRP	EPA/State	7/1/2027

Other Findings

In addition, the following recommendations were identified during the FYR that do not affect current or future protectiveness:

- Given the history that the SSDS has not always achieved the vacuum pressure requirements of the design at 100% of the monitoring points, and despite drainage improvements reducing groundwater infiltration under the building, continue to monitor the SSDS as prescribed in the O&M Plan.
- The SSDS has maintenance issues that need to be addressed, including repair of damaged or inaccessible monitoring points and sealing of floor cracks that could short circuit the sub-slab vacuum field.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

Protectiveness Statement(s)	
<i>Operable Unit: 1</i>	<i>Protectiveness Determination:</i> Will be Protective
<i>Protectiveness Statement:</i> The remedy at OU1 is expected to be protective of human health and the environment upon completion. In the interim, remedial activities completed to date have adequately addressed all exposure pathways that could result in unacceptable risks in these areas. The completed cleanup for the MMC Study Area is protective of human health and the environment. The waterline extension has removed the exposure pathway for contaminated groundwater, and a groundwater management zone under a municipal ordinance further prohibits groundwater use. The cleanup for the DMC Study Area is underway and is expected to be protective of human health and the environment upon completion. When the remedial activities are completed, institutional controls for the DMC Study Area need to be put in place which will require coordination with the PRP as well as an abutting residential property owner.	

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR for the Durham Meadows Superfund Site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST

AECOM. February 2024. Site-Wide Groundwater Final Design Report. Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham Connecticut. Volumes I and II. Prepared for EPA.

AECOM. February 2024. Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation Update Report. Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, Connecticut. Prepared for EPA.

ATSDR. 2021. Toxicological Profile for Perfluoroalkyls. Available at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/tp200.pdf

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CT DEEP Baseline Long-Term Monitoring Program Event #2. Groundwater and Surface Water Sampling. Durham Meadows Superfund Site. Prepared by Langan Engineering and Environmental Services. January 2026.

CT DEEP Review Draft. Baseline Long-Term Monitoring Program Event #3. Groundwater and Surface Water Sampling. Durham Meadows Superfund Site. Prepared by Langan Engineering and Environmental Services. January 2026.

EPA. 1988. CERCLA Compliance with Other Laws Manual: Interim Final (Part 1). EPA/540/G-89/006. August 1988.

EPA. 2014. Human Health Evaluation Manual, Supplemental Guidance: Update of Standard Default Exposure Factors Memorandum. Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directive 9200.1-120.

EPA. 2017. Transmittal of Update to the Adult Lead Methodology's Default Baseline Blood Lead Concentration and Geometric Standard Deviation Parameters Memorandum, May 17, 2017. Office of Land and Emergency Management Directive 9285.6-56.

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EPA. 2021. Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values for Perfluorobutane Sulfonic Acid (PFBS) and Related Compound Potassium Perfluorobutane Sulfonate. Office of Research and Development, Center for Public Health and Environmental Assessment. EPA/690/R-21/001F. 2021.

EPA. 2021. Recommendations on the Use of Chronic or Subchronic Noncancer Values for Superfund Human Health Risk Assessments Memorandum, May 26, 2021. Office of Land and Emergency Management, Washington, DC. 2021.

EPA. 2021. Human Health Toxicity Values for Hexafluoropropylene Oxide (HFPO) Dimer Acid and Its Ammonium Salt (CASRN 13252-13-6 and CASRN 62037-80-3) Also Known as “Gen-X Chemicals.” Office of Water, Health and Ecological Criteria Division, Washington, DC, October 2021.

EPA. 2024. Updated Residential Soil Lead Guidance for CERCLA Site and RCRA Corrective Action Facilities. Office of Land and Emergency Management. January 17, 2024.

EPA. Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Available at www.epa.gov/iris.

EPA. Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values. Available at www.epa.gov/pprtv.

EPA. Regional Screening Level Tables. Available at www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls-generic-tables.

EPA Region 1. September 2016. First Five-Year Review Report for Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Middlesex County, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. September 2021. Second Five-Year Review Report for Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Middlesex County, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. April 2026. Bi-Weekly Progress Update #21 for the Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, CT.

EPA Region 1. May 2026. Bi-Weekly Progress Update #23 for the Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, CT.

EPA Region 1. August 2022. News Release: EPA Celebrates the Completion of the Durham Meadows Superfund Site Waterline Project Providing a Safe, Sustainable Drinking Water Supply to Hundreds of Properties.

EPA Region 1. July 2024. News Release: EPA proposes update to cleanup plan for Durham Meadows Superfund Site in Durham, Conn.

EPA Region 1. September 2011. Declaration for the Explanation of Significant Differences, Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. September 2018. Declaration for the Second Explanation of Significant Differences, Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. July 2024. Declaration for the Second Explanation of Significant Differences, Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. December 14, 2020. Durham Meadows Superfund Site: Alternative Water Supply Components of the Cleanup Action, Public Information Update.

EPA Region 1. September 2005. Record of Decision for the Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, Connecticut.

EPA Region 1. September 2025. Remedial Action Report for Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply. Durham Meadows Superfund Site, Durham, CT.

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. February 2022 through 2026. Annual Operation and Maintenance Report Nos.4 through 8. Durham Manufacturing Company Property. Durham Meadows Superfund Site. Durham, Connecticut. Prepared for Durham Manufacturing Company.

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. February 2019. Remedial Action Report (SSDS). Durham Manufacturing Company Property. Durham Meadows Superfund Site. Durham, Connecticut. Prepared for Durham Manufacturing Company.

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. September 2025. Remedial Action Report. Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply Remedial Action. Durham Meadows Superfund Site. Durham, Connecticut. Prepared for Ludlow Construction Company, Inc.

M. Grippo, J. Hayse, I. Hlohowskyj, and K. Picel. 2024. Derivation of PFAS Ecological Screening Values, Environmental Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory. October 2024.

Navy Emerging Chemicals Workgroup Issue Paper. 2024. Recommended Ecological Screening Values for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances. January 2024.

APPENDIX B – SITE CHRONOLOGY

Table B-1: Site Chronology

Event	Date
MMC began operations at 281 Main Street	1851
DMC began operations at 201 and 203R Main Street	1922
Chloroform and PCE detected in a drinking water sample taken at a middle school next to the DMC property Chloroform detected in a discharge area behind MMC and in a ditch behind the MMC property	1970s
CT DEEP received complaint report regarding MMC	March 2, 1982
CT DEEP detected VOCs in private drinking water wells in the area of the Site	1982
DMC reported groundwater contamination on its property	October 1982
EPA issued Administrative Compliance Order and Abatement of Penalties to MMC, ordering compliance with RCRA provisions	January 4, 1983
MMC reported groundwater contamination on its property	January 1983
EPA issued Notice of Violation of Consent Agreement and Order to MMC for delays in constructing site security	January 30, 1985
EPA issued Final Inspection Site Report for MMC facility	September 25, 1985
MMC installed monitoring wells and provided more information on groundwater contamination and potential source areas at the MMC facility	September 1988
EPA added the Site to the NPL	October 4, 1989
EPA sent Special Notice letters to site PRPs to negotiate performance of a RI/FS at the Site	September 1, 1995
EPA and DMC entered into an Administrative Order on Consent for a RI/FS and other work at the Site	June 1997
A fire destroyed most of the MMC facility	March 1998
EPA discovered 1,4-dioxane in wells at the MMC and DMC properties and a number of residences	2003-2004
MMC ceased monitoring and filtration for affected homes surrounding its property, with CT DEEP assuming responsibility for this work	Late 2004
EPA finalized RI, FS and TI Evaluation Reports	June 30, 2005
EPA signed the ROD	September 30, 2005
EPA began remedial design for the MMC Study Area	2006
EPA issued an Administrative Order to DMC to conduct pre-remedial design activities	July 2007
CT DEEP provided a potable water grant to the town of Durham to conduct an engineering study for the extension of a public water supply from the city of Middletown to the affected areas	2008
The public water supply system study identified nine areas in Durham with water supply problems; EPA extended the site boundary to include all affected areas	2010
EPA completed the remedial design for the MMC Study Area	September 2010
EPA initiated the remedial action for the MMC Study Area	May 2011
EPA issued the first ESD related to changes to the MMC Study Area components of the 2005 ROD	September 13, 2011
The city of Middletown signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the town of Durham confirming its commitment to provide water to the town of Durham	2012
EPA completed the remedial action for the MMC Study Area	2012
EPA took over remedial design work for the DMC Study Area	2013
EPA initiated remedial design work for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply (Water Line) to extend the public water supply system from the city of Middletown to the affected areas	2013

Event	Date
EPA completed the remedial design for the DMC Study Area	2015
EPA completed the remedial design for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Alternative Water Supply (Water Line)	2015
The town of Durham established a GMZ Ordinance restricting groundwater use within the zone	January 1, 2016
EPA initiated the remedial design for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area – Source Zone and Dissolved Plume	2016
EPA and CT DEEP established two ELURs with property owners on the parcels of the former MMC facility	July 29, 2016
EPA issued the first FYR Report for the Site	September 28, 2016
EPA issued the second ESD related to changes to the DMC Study Area and Site-Wide Groundwater Plume Study Area – Alternative Water Supply (Water Line) components of the 2005 ROD	September 12, 2018
EPA and USACE began construction of the new water line	September 18, 2019
EPA issued the second FYR Report for the Site	September 24, 2021
Service through the new waterline begins	2022
EPA issued the 2024 ESD updating the TI zone for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area	July 2024
Start of On-site Construction DMC Study Area Remedial Action	July 9, 2025
CT DEEP conducted the first round of baseline groundwater and surface water sampling	January 2025
EPA and USACE completed final construction items of the new water supply line	September 25, 2025

APPENDIX C – PUBLIC NOTICE



EPA to review cleanups at eight New England Superfund sites this year

February 13, 2026

Contact Information

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617-918-1064

R1 Press Office (R1_Press@epa.gov)

BOSTON (Feb.13, 2026) – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will conduct comprehensive reviews of completed cleanup work at eight National Priorities List (NPL) Superfund sites across New England this year.

Each individual site will undergo a legally required Five-Year Review to ensure that previous remediation efforts continue to protect public health and the environment. Upon completion of the Five-Year Review, the report will be available online on each site's individual Site Profile Page.

"As required by Superfund legislation, EPA is statutorily required to conduct comprehensive Five-Year Reviews on Superfund Sites across the New England Region," said EPA New England Regional Administrator Mark Sanborn. "Making sure the remedy is operating as intended is important to protecting stakeholders, communities, and the surrounding environment."

This year, EPA will conduct Five-Year Reviews for the sites listed below. The web links provided include detailed information on the status of each site, previous assessments and cleanup activities.

Five-Year Reviews of Superfund sites starting in 2026:



SEMS Doc ID 699372

Callahan Mine <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/callahan>> (Brooksville, Maine)

Coakley Landfill <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/coakley>> (Greenland and North Hampton, New Hampshire)

Durham Meadows <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/durham>> (Durham, Connecticut)

Eastern Surplus <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/eastern>> (Meddybemps, Maine)

Pine Street Canal <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/pinestreet>> (Burlington, Vermont)

Savage Municipal Water Supply <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/savage>> (Milford, New Hampshire)

Five-Year Reviews of Federal Facilities starting in 2026:

Fort Devens Sudbury Training Annex (Hudson, Stowe, Maynard, and Sudbury, Massachusetts)

U.S. Army Materials Technology Laboratory <<http://www.epa.gov/superfund/amtl>> (Watertown, Massachusetts)

Why this Matters:

Five-Year Reviews (FYRs) generally are required when hazardous substances remain on site above levels that permit unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. FYRs provide an opportunity to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine whether it remains protective of human health and the environment. EPA retains responsibility for determining the protectiveness of the remedy.

More information:

The Superfund program, a federal program established by Congress in 1980, investigates and cleans up the most complex, uncontrolled, or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the country and EPA endeavors to facilitate activities to return them to productive use. In total, there are 123 Superfund sites across New England.

Superfund and other cleanup sites in New England (pdf)

<<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2024-02/urls-ssp-chart-508.pdf>> (91 KB)

EPA's Superfund program <<https://www.epa.gov/superfund>>

Last updated on February 13, 2026

APPENDIX D – INTERVIEWS

DURHAM MEADOWS SUPERFUND SITE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEW FORM	
Site Name: Durham Meadows	
EPA ID: CTD001452093	
Interviewer name:	Interviewer affiliation:
Subject name: BRENDAN REA	Subject affiliation: FIRST SELECTMAN
Subject contact information: brea@TOWNOFDURHAM.CT.ORG	
Interview date: 5/14/26	Interview time: 1544 hrs
Interview location: DURHAM	
Interview format (circle one): In Person Phone Mail <u>Email</u> Other:	
Interview category: Local Government	

1. Are you aware of the former environmental issues at the Site and the cleanup activities that have taken place to date? YES
2. Do you feel well-informed regarding the Site's activities and remedial progress? If not, how might EPA convey site-related information in the future? YES
3. Have there been any problems with unusual or unexpected activities at the Site, such as emergency response, vandalism or trespassing? NO
4. Are you aware of any changes to state laws or local regulations that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy? NO
5. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site? NO
6. Has EPA kept involved parties and surrounding neighbors informed of activities at the Site? How can EPA best provide site-related information in the future? YES
7. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the project? NO
8. Do you have any suggestions on who else to contact to schedule an interview? NO
9. Do you consent to have your name included along with your responses to this questionnaire in the FYR report? YES

DURHAM MEADOWS SUPERFUND SITE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEW FORM	
Site Name: Durham Meadows	
EPA ID: CTD001452093	
Interviewer name: Olivia Lopez	Interviewer affiliation: EPA
Subject name: Vicky Carrier, P.E.	Subject affiliation: Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH)
Subject contact information: vicky.carrier@ct.gov ; 860-422-0988 (cell phone)	
Interview date: May 14, 2026	Interview time: N/A (form)
Interview location: Form via email	
Interview format (circle one): In Person Phone Mail <u>Email</u> Other:	
Interview category: State Agency	

1. What is your overall impression of the project, including cleanup, maintenance and reuse activities (as appropriate)? *From a DPH engineer's perspective, the water main extension from Middletown into Durham has been successful in addressing contamination issues (including in the buffer zone) in private wells and various public water systems in Durham.*
2. What is your assessment of the current performance of the remedy in place at the Site? *The bulk of the service connections to the water main are part of the Durham Center Division consecutive public water system (CT0380021) which remains in compliance with drinking water regulations. The infrastructure in Durham is owned by the town and operated under contract by Connecticut Water Company.*
3. Are you aware of any complaints or inquiries regarding site-related environmental issues or remedial activities from residents in the past five years? *No.*
4. Has your office conducted any site-related activities or communications in the past five years? If so, please describe the purpose and results of these activities. *Any activities related to this area would be the routine sanitary survey of the CT0380021 Durham Center Division public water system (last inspected on April 18, 2023, next due in 2026) and routine meetings/inspections for the main extension/tank project (last related event was final inspection on June 25, 2025).*
5. Are you aware of any changes to state laws that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy? *No.*
6. Are you comfortable with the status of the institutional controls at the Site? If not, what are the associated outstanding issues? *Yes.*
7. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site? *No.*

8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the management or operation of the Site's remedy? *No.*
9. Do you have any suggestions on who else to contact to schedule an interview? *No.*
10. Do you consent to have your name included along with your responses to this questionnaire in the FYR report? *Yes.*

DURHAM MEADOWS SUPERFUND SITE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEW FORM	
Site Name: Durham Meadows	
EPA ID: CTD001452093	
Interviewer name: Olivia Lopez	Interviewer affiliation: Community Involvement Coordinator
Subject name: Durham Meadows Five Year Review	Subject affiliation: Durham Health Department
Subject contact information: N/A	
Interview date: 06/04/2026	Interview time: 9:00 AM EST
Interview location: Conducted via email.	
Interview format (circle one): In Person Phone Mail Email Other:	
Interview category: Local Government	

1. Are you aware of the former environmental issues at the Site and the cleanup activities that have taken place to date?

I am aware but have very little knowledge of it as I was not employed with the Durham Health Department at the time.

2. Do you feel well-informed regarding the Site's activities and remedial progress? If not, how might EPA convey site-related information in the future?

No because I have little knowledge of it. Since it's mostly a Federal Program I trust it's in good hands.

3. Have there been any problems with unusual or unexpected activities at the Site, such as emergency response, vandalism or trespassing?

Not that I'm aware of.

4. Are you aware of any changes to state laws or local regulations that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy?

No.

5. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site?

No.

6. Has EPA kept involved parties and surrounding neighbors informed of activities at the Site?

I'm not sure.

7. How can EPA best provide site-related information in the future?

Not sure.

8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the project?

No.

9. Do you have any suggestions on who else to contact to schedule an interview?

No.

10. Do you consent to have your name included along with your responses to this questionnaire in the FYR report?

No.

DURHAM MEADOWS SUPERFUND SITE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW INTERVIEW FORM	
Site Name: Durham Meadows	
EPA ID: CTD001452093	
Interviewer name: Olivia Lopez	Interviewer affiliation: Community Involvement Coordinator
Subject name: Laura Francis	Subject affiliation: Lives within Site Boundary, Former First Selectman, Property had contamination, Water Commission
Subject contact information: N/A	
Interview date: 06/17/2026	Interview time: 8 AM
Interview location: Virtual, Teams	
Interview format (circle one): In Person Phone Mail Email Other:	
Interview category: Resident	

1. Do you consent to have your name included along with your responses to this questionnaire in the FYR report?

Yes.

2. Are you aware of the former environmental issues at the Site and the cleanup activities that have taken place to date?

Yes

3. What is your overall impression of the project, including cleanup, maintenance and reuse activities (as appropriate)?

The project cleanup went as planned. EPA staff, CTDEEP staff and contractors were always responsive to town officials and neighbors of the project. Residents in the area became very familiar with EPA staff in a very positive manner.

As the site is now in private ownership, I have not heard of any communication issues. The fencing around the perimeter of the site is still up which makes the work invisible to the community. The supporting infrastructure in the area has been well maintained and is not unsightly.

As far as DMC Facility, aware that the cleanup plan is underway – have not heard any issues with the cleanup and I remain grateful for DMC to take ownership and responsibility.

4. What have been the effects of this Site on the surrounding community, if any?

EPA staff who work on the site are very friendly and have been a great partner to the local community.

In terms of the housing market, houses that are listed for sale on Main Street seem to be selling just as quickly as other homes in the area. It has been amazing to not worry about impacted wells and the Main Street area has returned to its vibrant nature.

Unfortunately, a fire off of Main Street burned down a historic home. The local fire department was very grateful for the new fire hydrants in the area as they gave them the best chance to save lives and fight the fire.

5. Have there been any problems with unusual or unexpected activities at the Site, such as emergency response, vandalism or trespassing?

No.

6. Has EPA kept involved parties and surrounding neighbors informed of activities at the Site? How can EPA best provide site-related information in the future?

EPA has kept residents informed via e-mails and post mail were used to keep residents informed during the active remediation of the site. Communication was effective. EPA should continue to use methods like email and post mail and should consider using text messages in the future.

7. Do you own a private well in addition to or instead of accessing city/municipal water supplies? If so, for what purpose(s) is your private well used?

The private well located on the property is only used for testing purposed. Otherwise, we are connected to the municipal water system. No problems with the pressure or taste.

8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding any aspects of the project?

Has the water infrastructure been transferred to Durham? Is there testing for PFAS in the area?

9. Do you have any suggestions on who else to contact to schedule an interview?

Neighbors that I would've suggested have since moved. Perhaps reach out to folks in the buffer zone.

APPENDIX E – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST			
I. SITE INFORMATION			
Site Name: <u>Durham Meadows</u>		Date of Inspection: <u>4/21/2026</u>	
Location and Region: <u>Durham, CT 1</u>		EPA ID: <u>CTD001452093</u>	
Agency, Office or Company Leading the Five-Year Review: <u>EPA</u>		Weather/Temperature: <u>40 degrees Fahrenheit and sunny</u>	
Remedy Includes: (check all that apply) ☐ Landfill cover/containment ☐ Access controls ☒ Institutional controls ☐ Groundwater pump and treatment ☐ Surface water collection and treatment ☒ Other: <u>Waterline extension, soil excavation and off-site disposal, groundwater monitoring</u> ☐ Monitored natural attenuation ☐ Groundwater containment ☐ Vertical barrier walls			
Attachments: ☐ Inspection team roster attached ☐ Site map attached			
II. INTERVIEWS (check all that apply)			
1. O&M Site Manager Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Interviewed ☐ at site ☐ at office ☐ by phone Phone: _____ Problems, suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____			
2. O&M Staff Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Interviewed ☐ at site ☐ at office ☐ by phone Phone: _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____			
3. Local Regulatory Authorities and Response Agencies (i.e., state and tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices). Fill in all that apply. Agency _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____ Agency _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____ Agency _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____ Agency _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____ Agency _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Problems/suggestions ☐ Report attached: _____			
4. Other Interviews (optional) ☐ Report attached: _____			

III. ON-SITE DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS VERIFIED (check all that apply)				
1. O&M Documents				
☒ O&M manual	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☐ N/A	
☒ As-built drawings	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☐ N/A	
☒ Maintenance logs	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☐ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
2. Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan				
☐ Contingency plan/emergency response plan	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
3. O&M and OSHA Training Records				
	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
4. Permits and Service Agreements				
☐ Air discharge permit	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
☐ Effluent discharge	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
☐ Waste disposal, POTW	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
☐ Other permits: _____	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
5. Gas Generation Records				
	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
6. Settlement Monument Records				
	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
7. Groundwater Monitoring Records				
	☒ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☐ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
8. Leachate Extraction Records				
	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
9. Discharge Compliance Records				
☐ Air	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
☐ Water (effluent)	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
10. Daily Access/Security Logs				
	☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date	☒ N/A	
Remarks: _____				
IV. O&M COSTS				
1. O&M Organization				
☒ State in-house	☐ Contractor for state			
☐ PRP in-house	☐ Contractor for PRP			
☐ Federal facility in-house	☐ Contractor for Federal facility			
☐ _____				
2. O&M Cost Records				
☐ Readily available	☐ Up to date			
☐ Funding mechanism/agreement in place	☒ Unavailable			
Original O&M cost estimate: _____ ☐ Breakdown attached				
Total annual cost by year for review period if available				
From: _____	To: _____	_____	☐ Breakdown attached	
Date	Date	Total cost		
From: _____	To: _____	_____	☐ Breakdown attached	
Date	Date	Total cost		
From: _____	To: _____	_____	☐ Breakdown attached	
Date	Date	Total cost		
From: _____	To: _____	_____	☐ Breakdown attached	
Date	Date	Total cost		
From: _____	To: _____	_____	☐ Breakdown attached	
Date	Date	Total cost		

3. Unanticipated or Unusually High O&M Costs during Review Period Describe costs and reasons: _____			
V. ACCESS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS ☒ Applicable ☐ N/A			
A. Fencing			
1. Fencing Damaged ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Gates secured ☒ N/A Remarks: _____			
B. Other Access Restrictions			
1. Signs and Other Security Measures ☐ Location shown on site map ☒ N/A Remarks: <u>A sign is present at the DMC Study Area designating the area as part of the Superfund cleanup.</u>			
C. Institutional Controls (ICs)			
1. Implementation and Enforcement Site conditions imply ICs not properly implemented ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Site conditions imply ICs not being fully enforced ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by): _____ Frequency: _____ Responsible party/agency: _____ Contact _____ Name _____ Title _____ Date _____ Phone _____ Reporting is up to date ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A Reports are verified by the lead agency ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A Specific requirements in deed or decision documents have been met ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Violations have been reported ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ N/A Other problems or suggestions: ☐ Report attached			
2. Adequacy ☐ ICs are adequate ☒ ICs are inadequate ☐ N/A Remarks: <u>The DMC Study Area ELURs not yet implemented.</u>			
D. General			
1. Vandalism/Trespassing ☐ Location shown on site map ☒ No vandalism evident Remarks: _____			
2. Land Use Changes On-Site ☒ N/A Remarks: _____			
3. Land Use Changes Off-Site ☒ N/A Remarks: _____			
VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS			
A. Roads ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
1. Roads Damaged ☐ Location shown on site map ☐ Roads adequate ☐ N/A Remarks: _____			
B. Other Site Conditions Remarks: _____			
VII. LANDFILL COVERS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
VIII. VERTICAL BARRIER WALLS ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
IX. GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER REMEDIES ☒ Applicable ☐ N/A			
A. Groundwater Extraction Wells, Pumps and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
1. Pumps, Wellhead Plumbing and Electrical ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells properly operating ☐ Needs maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks: _____			
2. Extraction System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes and Other Appurtenances ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			
3. Spare Parts and Equipment ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided Remarks: _____			
B. Surface Water Collection Structures, Pumps and Pipelines ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
1. Collection Structures, Pumps and Electrical ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			

2. Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes and Other Appurtenances ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			
3. Spare Parts and Equipment ☐ Readily available ☐ Good condition ☐ Requires upgrade ☐ Needs to be provided Remarks: _____			
C. Treatment System ☐ Applicable ☒ N/A			
1. Treatment Train (check components that apply) ☐ Metals removal ☐ Oil/water separation ☐ Bioremediation ☐ Air stripping ☐ Carbon adsorbers ☐ Filters: _____ ☐ Additive (e.g., chelation agent, flocculent): _____ ☐ Others: _____ ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance ☐ Sampling ports properly marked and functional ☐ Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date ☐ Equipment properly identified ☐ Quantity of groundwater treated annually: _____ ☐ Quantity of surface water treated annually: _____ Remarks: _____			
2. Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional) ☐ N/A ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			
3. Tanks, Vaults, Storage Vessels ☐ N/A ☐ Good condition ☐ Proper secondary containment ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			
4. Discharge Structure and Appurtenances ☐ N/A ☐ Good condition ☐ Needs maintenance Remarks: _____			
5. Treatment Building(s) ☐ N/A ☐ Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) ☐ Needs repair ☐ Chemicals and equipment properly stored Remarks: _____			
6. Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy) ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells located ☐ Needs maintenance ☐ N/A Remarks: _____			
D. Monitoring Data			
1. Monitoring Data ☒ Is routinely submitted on time ☒ Is of acceptable quality			
2. Monitoring Data Suggests: ☒ Groundwater plume is effectively contained ☐ Contaminant concentrations are declining			
E. Monitored Natural Attenuation			
1. Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy) ☐ Properly secured/locked ☐ Functioning ☐ Routinely sampled ☐ Good condition ☐ All required wells located ☐ Needs maintenance ☒ N/A Remarks: _____			
X. OTHER REMEDIES			
If there are remedies applied at the site and not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical nature and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction. Waterline extension installation and related infrastructure.			
XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS			
A. Implementation of the Remedy			

Describe issues and observations relating to whether the remedy is effective and functioning as designed. Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is designed to accomplish (e.g., to contain contaminant plume, minimize infiltration and gas emissions). <u>The MMC Study Area remedy was implemented to ensure there is no completed exposure pathway to contaminated soil, and that the soil is cleaned up to an appropriate level for residential use. The DMC Study Area remedy is underway, with all three phases of excavation and backfill projected for completion by fall of 2026. A waterline extension was completed in 2022, which prevents a complete exposure to remaining groundwater contamination. Over 100 private wells were shut down and abandoned.</u>
B. Adequacy of O&M
Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy. <u>The SSDS installed at the DMC Study Area is expected to achieve its projected performance goals after remediation of that site area is completed.</u>
C. Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems
Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised in the future. <u>There are no early indicators of potential remedy problems with the cleanup that has been completed. The groundwater plume appears to be stable, and RAOs are expected to be achieved at the DMC Study Area once remedial activities are completed.</u>
D. Opportunities for Optimization
Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy. <u>None.</u>

APPENDIX F – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOS



Sign and fence at the entrance to the DMC Study Area



Entrance to main DMC building



Sheep in yard of home adjacent to the MMC Study Area



House renovation activities near the MMC Study Area



Water tank that services the waterline extension



Durham Fairground area



Surface water sampling location



DMC Study Area staging support area and water treatment system



DMC Study Area Phase 1A along north side of DMC building



DMC Study Area Phase 1B west of DMC warehouse building



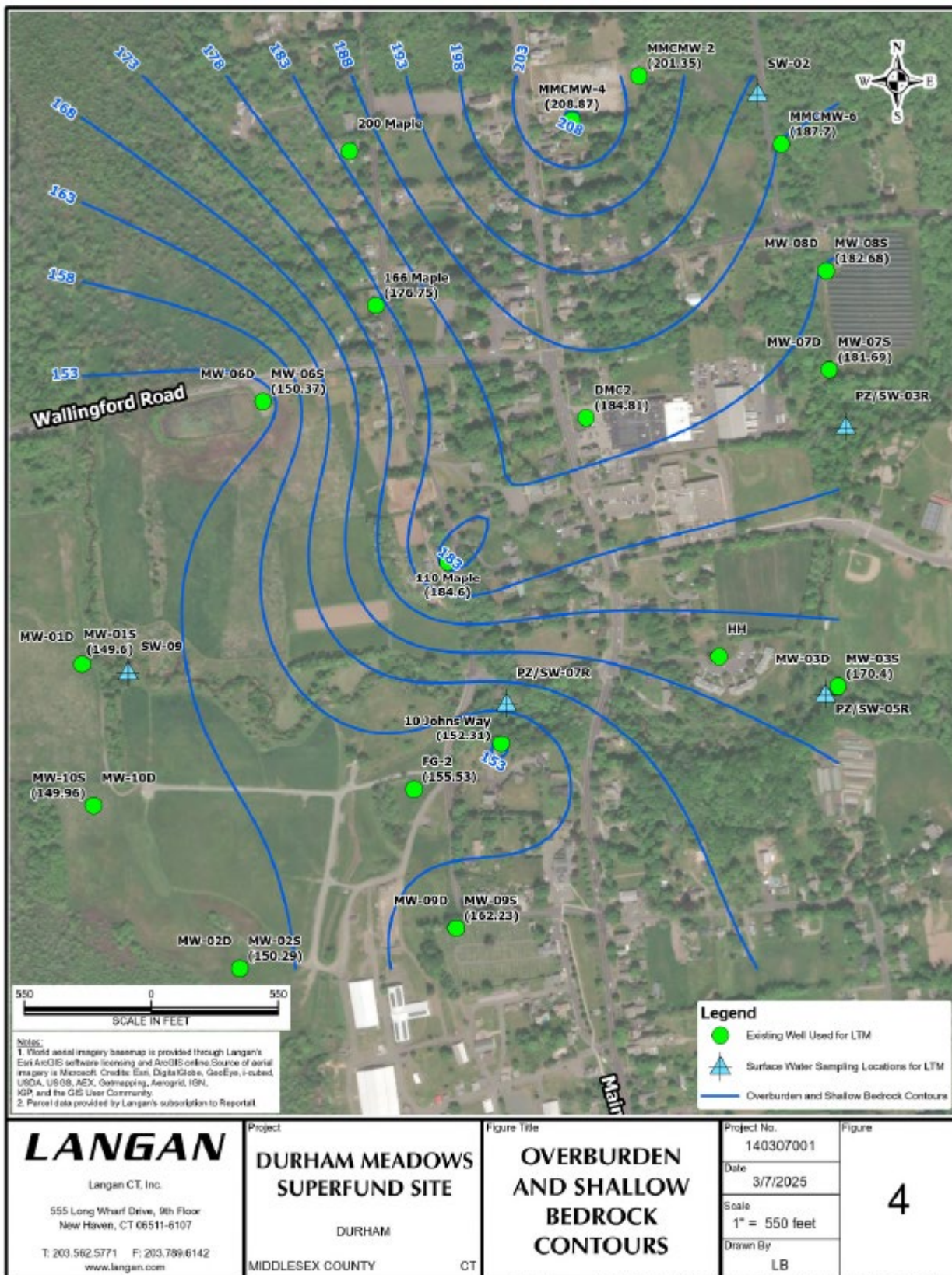
DMC Study Area Phase 2 in progress facing north



SSDS components on the side of the main DMC building

APPENDIX G – ADDITIONAL DATA REVIEW MATERIALS

Figure G-1: 2025 Shallow Bedrock/Overburden Groundwater Contours ⁴



⁴ From the June 2025 Baseline Long-Term Monitoring Program Event #1 Report.

Figure G-2: Revised TI Zone (from the 2024 ESD)

Figure 4: 2024 Revised Technical Impracticability Zone

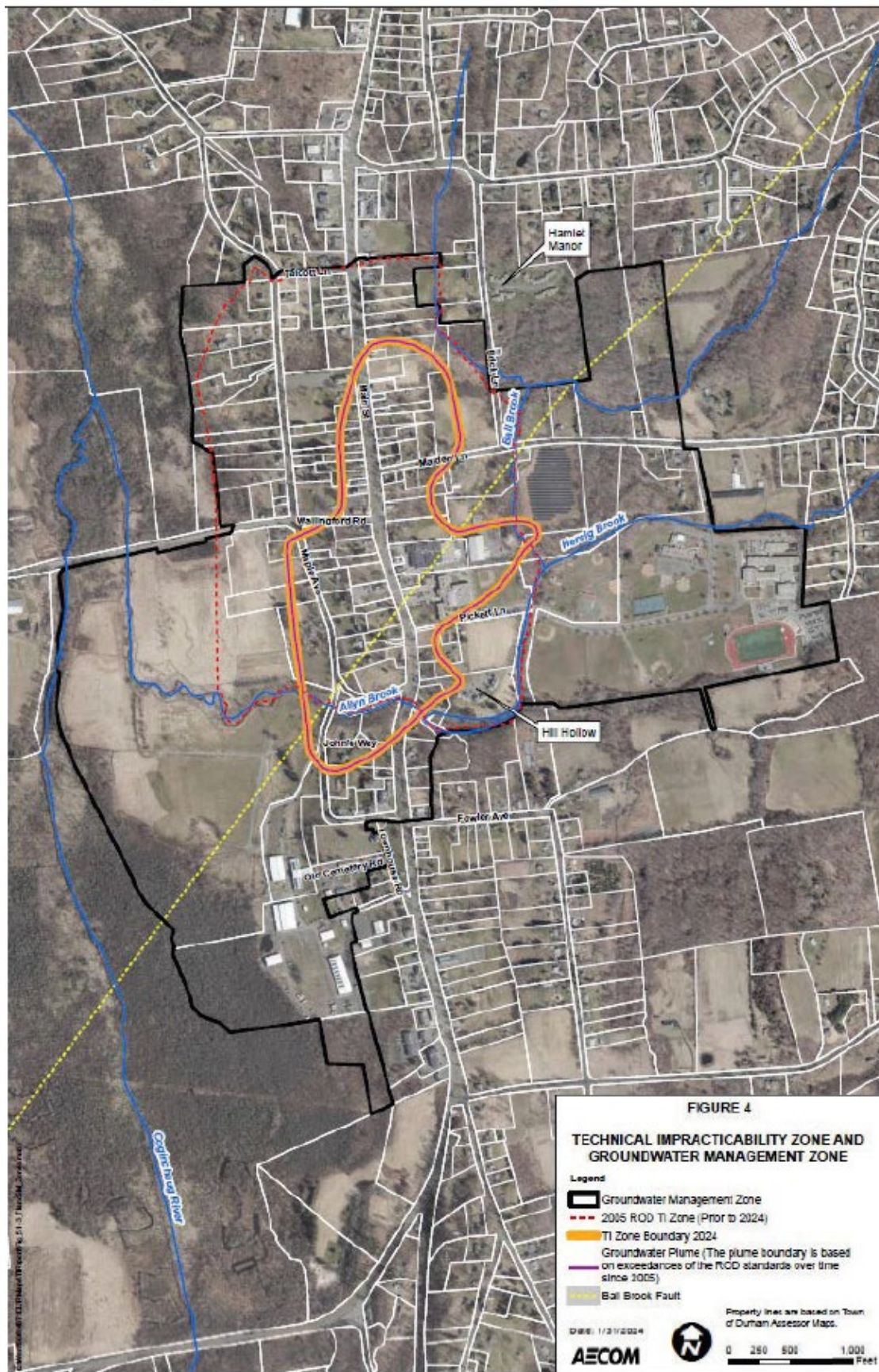
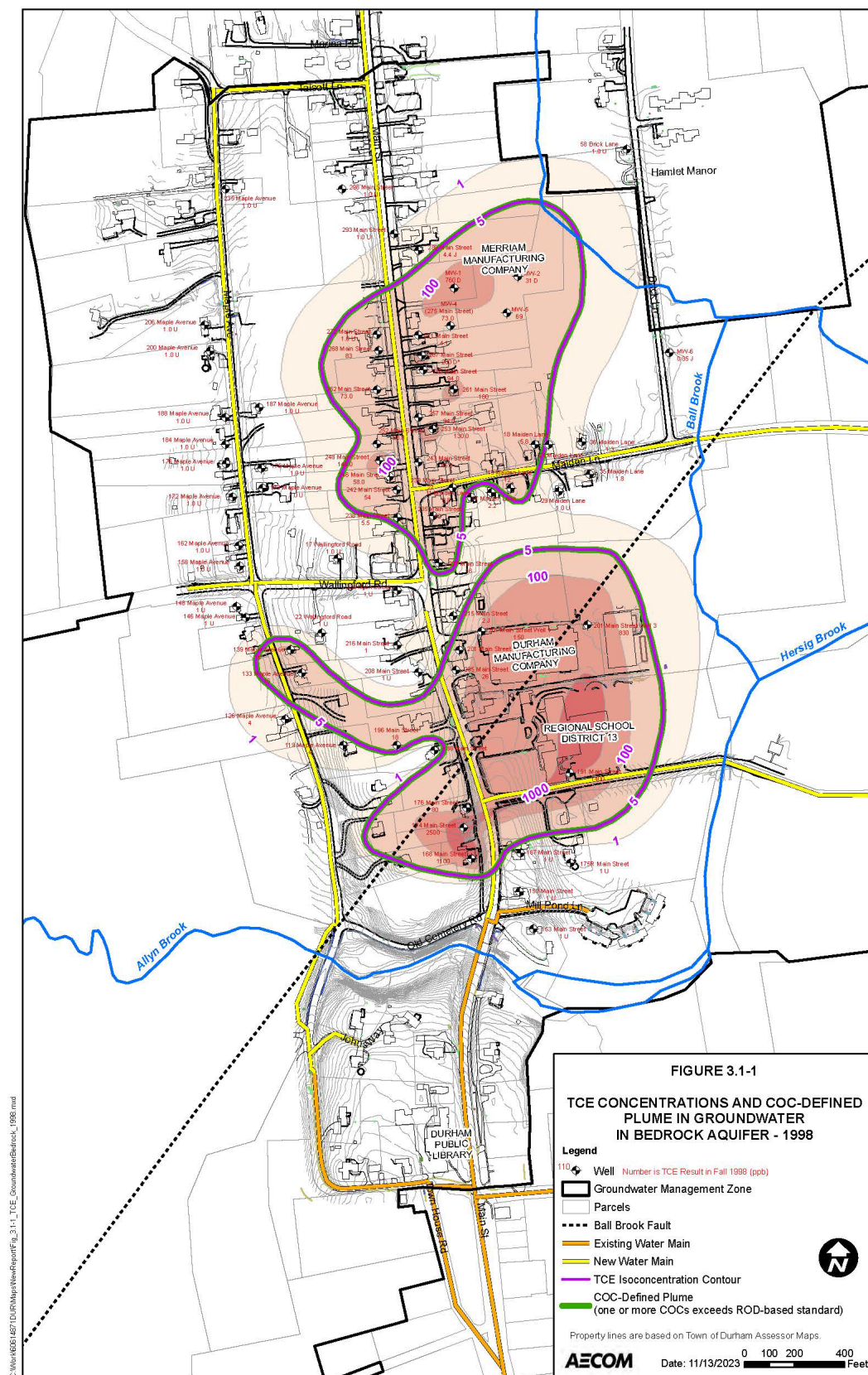
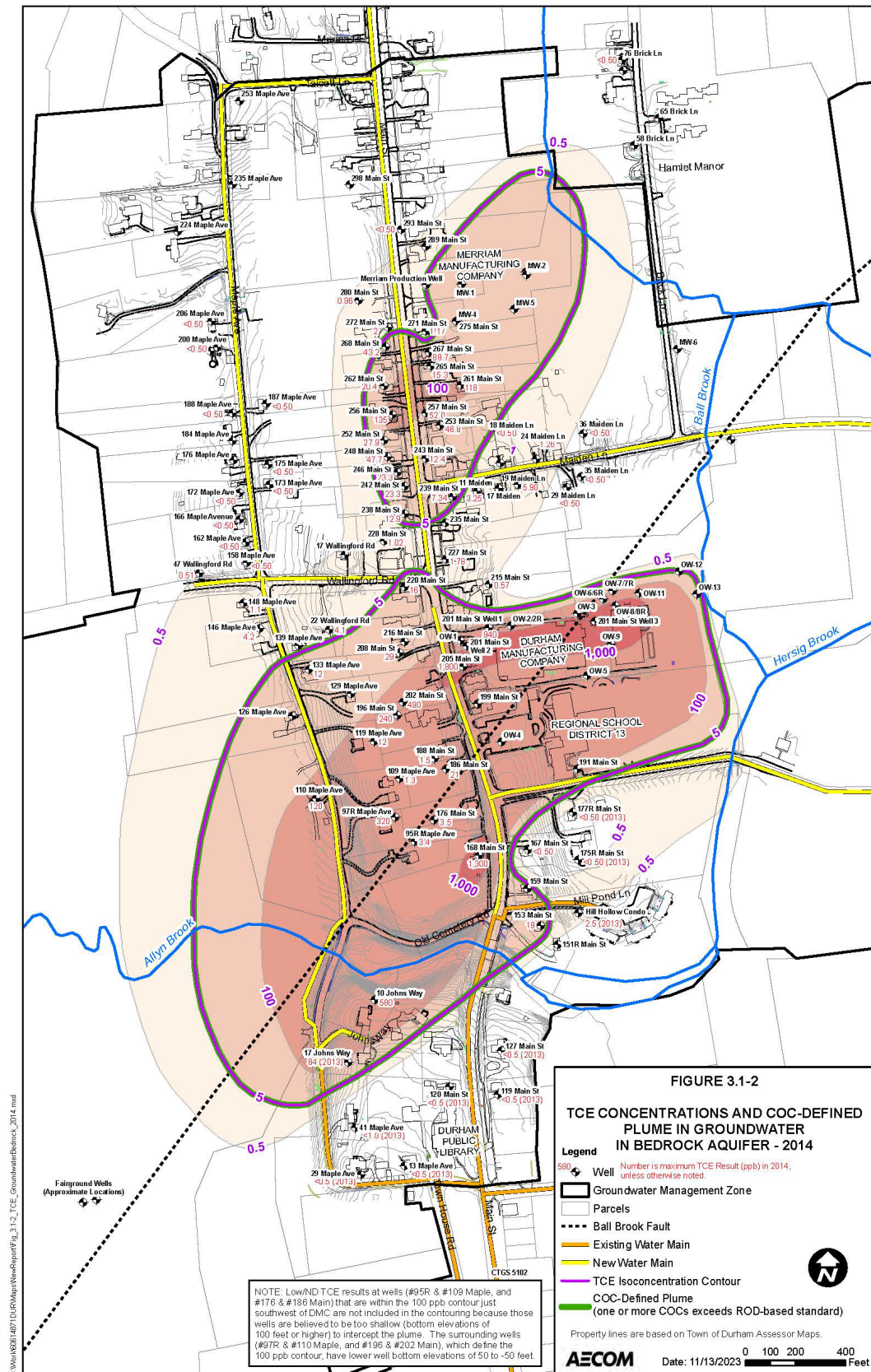


Figure G-3: TCE Bedrock Groundwater Plume (1998) ⁵



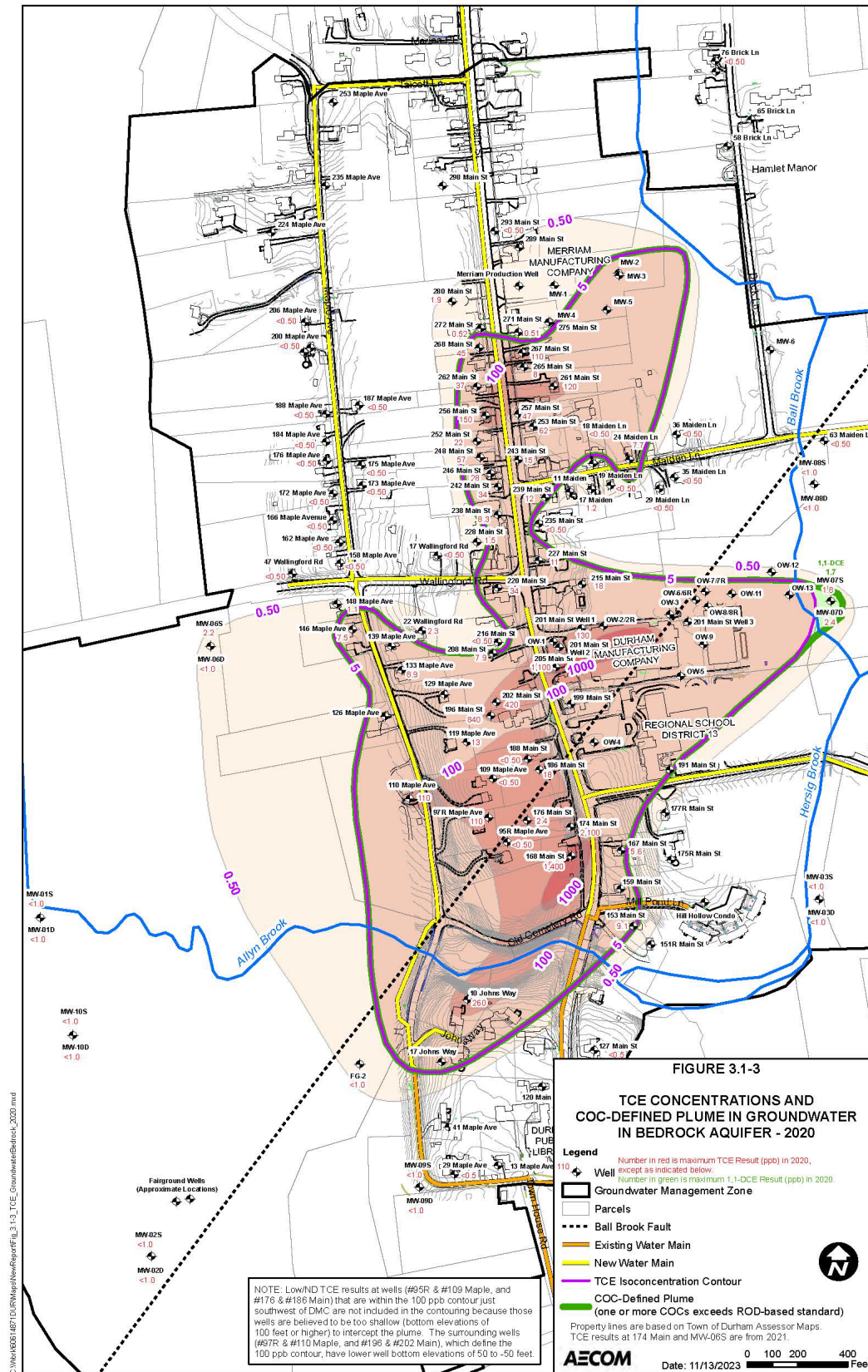
⁵ From the 2024 Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation Update Report.

Figure G-4: TCE Bedrock Groundwater Plume (2014) ⁶



⁶ From the 2024 Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation Update Report.

Figure G-5: TCE Bedrock Groundwater Plume (2020)⁷



⁷ From the 2024 Final Technical Impracticability Evaluation Update Report.

FIGURE 3.1-4
TCE CONCENTRATIONS AND COC-DEFINED PLUME IN BEDROCK AQUIFER - 2023

Legend

- Well
- Streambed Piezometer/Surface Water Sample
- Groundwater Management Zone
- Parcels
- Ball Brook Fault
- Existing Water Main
- New Water Main
- TCE Isoconcentration Contour
- COC-Defined Plume (one or more COCs exceeds ROD-based standard)

Note – Active private wells at #20 and #54 Fowler Av were also sampled during this round for VOCs and, at #54 only, 1,4-dioxane. No contamination was detected.

Property lines are based on Town of Durham Assessor Maps.

AECOM Date: 11/13/2023 0 100 200 400 Feet

G-6

APPENDIX H – ARARS REVIEW

CERCLA Section 121(d)(1) requires that Superfund remedial action cleanups attain “a degree of cleanup of hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants released into the environment and control of further releases at a minimum which assures protection of human health and the environment.” Also, the remedial action must achieve a level of cleanup that at least attains those environmental requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate (known as ARARs). In performing the FYR for compliance with ARARs, only those ARARs that address the protectiveness of the remedy are reviewed.

For soil, the 2005 ROD stated that promulgated state standards have been established for both direct contact exposures (that is, the CT RSR DEC) and for pollutant mobility (that is, the CT RSR PMCs). The lower of these two CT RSR standards for each soil COC was used as the cleanup level. Each of the identified CT RSRs were less than (that is, more stringent than) EPA’s calculated risk-based values, consistent with residential and commercial use, except for arsenic, benzo(a)pyrene and dibenz(a,h)anthracene. However, because EPA’s risk-based values were below background values for these three compounds, the soil cleanup goal for each of these compounds was set at the CT RSR DEC standard. For lead, the CT RSR DEC for residential receptors, including children, was selected as the soil cleanup goal. Thus, the ROD used the RSRs as cleanup standards for the soil COCs.

Effective as of March 1, 2026, CT DEEP promulgated new Release Based Cleanup Regulations (RBCRs) for the cleanup of contaminated sites. See Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies at 22a-134tt-1 to 22a-134tt-13, and at 22a-134tt-App1 to 22a-134tt-App-13. The RBCRs are part of a process to transition the State from a transfer-based approach to property remediation to a release-based cleanup approach. Accordingly, for this Site’s ARARs review we have compared the cleanup levels set in the 2005 ROD to the RBCR’s cleanup standards, which are found in the RBCR’s Appendices. The RBCRs supersede the RSRs, but the RSR’s technical cleanup standards are largely incorporated into the new RBCRs.

MMC Study Area Soil:

Table H-1 shows that the standards on which the 2005 ROD soil cleanup levels for the MMC Study Area were based have not changed, except for 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, benzo(g,h,i) perylene, and lead. The lower RSR based on the APS List TBC criteria for 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and benzo (g,h,i) perylene are based on the PMC criteria that are not relevant because of the TI waiver for groundwater. The CT RSR DEC criteria for lead, now superseded by the RBCRs, has become more stringent since the 2005 ROD was issued. An evaluation of the residual soil lead concentration at the MMC Study Area was performed and is documented in a memo to the file entitled Durham Meadows Superfund Site Five-Year Review Lead Evaluation. The technical memorandum documents that the residual average lead concentration in soil after cleanup is below 100 mg/kg, which is below the current CT RBCR state cleanup standards for lead.

Table H-1: Soil Cleanup Level Comparison for the MMC Study Area

COC	2005 ROD Soil Cleanup Level (µg/kg) ^{a, b}	Current CT RBCR (µg/kg) ^c	Change
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	7,000	No standard (2,800) ⁱ	No standard
Acenaphthylene	8,400	8,400	No change
Benzo(a)anthracene	1,000 ^d	1,000	No change
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,000 ^e	1,000	No change
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	4,200	No standard (1,000) ⁱ	No standard
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,000 ^d	1,000	No change
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1,000	1,000	No change
Chrysene	1,000	No standard (1,000) ⁱ	No standard
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	1,000 ^e	No standard (1,000) ⁱ	No standard
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1,000 ^d	No standard (1,000) ⁱ	No standard

COC	2005 ROD Soil Cleanup Level (µg/kg) ^{a, b}	Current CT RBCR (µg/kg) ^c	Change
Fluoranthene	5,600	5,600	No change
Phenanthrene	4,000	4,000	No change
Pyrene	4,000	4,000	No change
PCE	100	100	No change
TCE	100	100	No change
Xylene (total)	19,500	19,500	No change
Arsenic	1,000 ^e /10,000 ^c	10,000	Less stringent/No change
Chromium	100,000 ^f	100,000 ^g	No change
Lead ^h	500,000	400,000	More stringent
Mercury	20,000 ^f	20,000	No change
Notes: a. 2005 ROD, Table 41. b. The basis for the cleanup level is the CT RSR PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater unless otherwise noted. c. CT RBCR, located at eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Search/RMRView/PR2024-025 (accessed 4/20/2026). d. CT RSR (residential DEC, PMC for Class GA/GAA groundwater). e. CT RSR (residential and industrial/commercial DEC), non-carcinogenic/carcinogenic cleanup goal. f. CT RSR (residential DEC). g. The ROD does not specify trivalent or hexavalent chromium, so the RBCR for hexavalent chromium was selected to be conservative. h. Although not included in Table 41 of the 2005 ROD, the 2005 ROD stated, “For lead, the CT RSR DEC for residential receptors, including children, was selected as the soil cleanup goal.” The 2005 CT RSR for residential exposure to lead was added to this table. i. CT DEEP provided Additional Polluting Substance List TBC criteria proposed as of 2/18/2021.			

MMC Soil Vapor:

For soil vapor, the 2005 ROD stated that promulgated state standards have been established for the vapor intrusion pathway (that is, CT RSR volatilization criteria at the time of the ROD). The CT RSR volatilization criteria for TCE, protective of residential inhalation exposures of impacted indoor air, was used as the cleanup level in the ROD. The CT RBCRs, effective March 2026, supersede the RSRs, but the RSR’s technical cleanup standards are largely incorporated into the new RBCRs. Table H-2 shows that the current soil vapor cleanup level is slightly less stringent for TCE than it was when EPA signed the Site’s ROD.

Table H-2: Soil Vapor Cleanup Level Comparison for the MMC Study Area

COC	2005 ROD Soil Vapor Cleanup Level (µg/m ³) ^a	Current CT Residential RBCR (µg/ m ³) ^b	Change
Trichloroethene	752	760	Less stringent
Notes: a. 2005 ROD. b. CT RBCR, located at eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Search/RMRView/PR2024-025 (accessed 4/20/2026).			

DMC Study Area Soil:

The goal of the soil excavation component of the remedy for the DMC Study Area was to remove source areas to the maximum extent practicable (with the goal of meeting Interim Cleanup Levels for groundwater in the DMC Study Area) and remove any soil exceeding direct exposure criteria (DEC) and pollutant mobility criteria (PMC) under the Connecticut Remediation Standard Regulations (CT RSRs), now superseded by the CT RBCRs. Since the DMC Study Area is within an area with a groundwater classification currently designated as GA or GAA, but that may not meet current standards, the GA/GAA PMC was used to guide the extent of soil excavation.

Shallow Groundwater and soil vapor for the DMC Study Area:

Table H-3 compares interim cleanup levels identified in the 2005 ROD for the DMC Study Area to current CT RBCR standards. There have been no changes. The DMC Study Area had groundwater cleanup levels for shallow groundwater that are requirements for the cleanup to reduce the potential dermal exposure to future construction workers to TCE and reduce direct contact and inhalation exposures to 1,1,1-trichloroethane, tetrachloroethene, and toluene. In addition, the ROD specified additional actions be taken if there were areas identified that posed an unacceptable risk for ethylbenzene, trichloroethene, vinyl chloride, and xylene present in shallow groundwater at the DMC Study Area to volatilize into buildings. An SSDS was installed beneath the main DMC manufacturing building to mitigate sub-slab vapor that might be affected by VOCs and migrate into the overlying structure. Continued monitoring of the SSDS is required. The 2018 ESD documented the completion of the studies to assess potential vapor intrusion for structures near the DMC facility. The studies found that there is not a complete vapor intrusion pathway for structures in the vicinity of the DMC facilities, and no further investigations or actions are necessary. Long-term monitoring of overburden groundwater will be performed at 215 Main Street (located next to the DMC facility) to document that conditions do not change in a manner that would suggest potential for a vapor intrusion threat.

Table H-3: Interim Groundwater Cleanup Level Comparison for the DMC Study Area

COC	2005 ROD Interim Groundwater Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a, b}	Current CT RBCR GWPC (µg/L) ^c	Change
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	200	No change
Ethylbenzene	700	700	No change
PCE	5	5	No change
TCE	5	5	No change
Toluene	1,000	1,000	No change
Vinyl chloride	1.6 ^d	1.6 ^e	No change
Xylene	530	530	No change
<i>Notes:</i> a. 2005 ROD, Table 43. b. The basis for the cleanup level is CT RSRs (Groundwater Protection Criteria for Class GA/GAA groundwater) unless otherwise noted. c. CT RBCR, located at eregulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Search/RMRView/PR2024-025 (accessed 4/20/2026). d. Proposed groundwater volatilization criteria. e. Appendix 6 to the RBCR, residential volatilization criteria. (The Groundwater Protection Criteria is 2 ug/L, is shown in Appendix 4)			

Groundwater Generally:

The 2005 ROD states that the chemical-specific ARARs for groundwater include CT RSR standards, including the Ground Water Protection Criteria (GWPC) applicable to the GA groundwater underlying the Site, Surface Water Protection Criteria (SWPC), and the current and proposed residential and industrial/commercial volatilization criteria. These criteria establish remediation standards for groundwater, include numeric criteria for many contaminants, and provide separate criteria for threats to human health and environmental receptors based on direct contact, as well as migration via groundwater or volatilization. Chemical-specific ARARs also include federal MCLs, which govern the quality of drinking water provided by a public water supply, and are relevant and appropriate requirements in establishing groundwater remediation goals for private wells.

Groundwater for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area:

The 2005 ROD states that interim cleanup levels have been established in bedrock groundwater for all COCs identified in the baseline risk assessment found to pose an unacceptable risk to public health or which were found to exceed an ARAR. Interim cleanup levels were set based on the ARARs as available (for example, non-zero

drinking water MCL goals [MCLGs], MCLs and more stringent CT RSR GWPCs, groundwater volatilization criteria or SWPCs, (now superseded by CT RBCRs).

Because the 2005 ROD invoked a technical impracticability (TI) waiver for overburden and bedrock groundwater, the ROD's interim cleanup levels for site-wide bedrock groundwater are only relevant as monitoring criteria to assess the extent of the contamination. The interim groundwater cleanup level is compared to current CT RBCR GWPC in Table H-4. Changes in these levels do not affect protectiveness because of the TI waiver and the TI Zone.

Table H-4: Groundwater Cleanup Level Comparison for the Site-Wide Groundwater Study Area

COC	2005 ROD Interim Groundwater Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a,b}	Current CT RBCR GWPC (µg/L) ^c	Change
1,1-Dichloroethane	70	70	No change
1,1-Dichloroethene	1 ^c	7	Less stringent
1,2-Dichloroethane	1	1	No change
1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	104 ^{f,h}	^h	^h
Benzene	1	1	No change
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70	70	No change
trans-1,2,-Dichloroethene	100 ^h	100	No change
Methylene chloride	5 ^d	5	No change
Tetrachloroethene	5 ^d	5	No change
Trichloroethene	5 ^d	5	No change
Vinyl chloride	1.6 ^e	1.6 ⁱ	No change
1,4-Dioxane	5.2 ^f	No standard (3) ^{k,l}	No standard
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.06	0.06	No change
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2 ^d	0.2	No change
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.078 ^f	0.08	Less stringent
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.3 ^f	0.5	New standard - less stringent
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2	2	No change
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0078 ^f	No standard (0.1) ^k	No standard
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.078 ^f	No standard (0.1) ^k	No standard
Pentachlorophenol	1 ^d	1	No change
Phenanthrene	0.077 ^g	14 ^j	Less stringent
Arsenic	4 ^g	4 ^j	No change
Mercury	0.4 ^g	0.4 ^j	No change
Vanadium	10 ^f	50	New standard – less stringent
Zinc	123 ^g	123 ^j	No change

Notes:

- a. Table 43 of the 2005 ROD.
- b. The basis for the cleanup level is CT RSRs (GWPC for Class GA/GAA groundwater) unless otherwise noted.
- c. CT RBCR, located at regulations.ct.gov/eRegsPortal/Search/RMRView/PR2024-025 (accessed 4/20/2026).
- d. MCL and CT RSR (GWPCs for Class GA/GAA groundwater).
- e. CT RSR (proposed groundwater volatilization criteria).
- f. Human health risk-based goal (incremental lifetime cancer risk = 10⁻⁶ or noncancer HQ of 1).
- g. CT RSR (SWPCs).
- h. The 2016 FYR identified that the 1,2-dichloroethene (total) cleanup level of 104 µg/L was not fully protective of a residential drinking water since it did not differentiate between the cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethene constituents. The 2018 ESD required groundwater monitoring to analyze for and report both cis- and trans-1,2-dichloroethene and established a new cleanup level of 100 µg/L for trans-1,2-dichloroethene based on EPA-established MCLs pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- i. Appendix 6 to the RBCRs, residential volatilization criteria.
- j. Appendix 5 to the RBCRs, SWPCs
- k. CT DEEP provided APS TBC criteria proposed as of 2/18/2021.

COC	2005 ROD Interim Groundwater Cleanup Level (µg/L) ^{a,b}	Current CT RBCR GWPC (µg/L) ^c	Change
1.	Action level developed by the CT DPH, which is protective of public health and also feasible based on analytical detection and treatment technology. Located at portal.ct.gov/DPH/Environmental-Health/Environmental-and-Occupational-Health-Assessment/Action-List-for-Drinking-Water (accessed 4/20/2026).		

END OF APPENDIX