Savannah River NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS℠

D-Area Groundwater Operable Unit (OU) Annual Data Summary Report – 2025 Data (U)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

amsl	above mean sea level
bgs	below ground surface
DAG	D-Area Groundwater
DCSA	484-17D D-Area Coal Storage Area
CPRB	489-D D-Area Coal Pile Runoff Basin
Core Team	USDOE, USEPA, and SCDES
ft	foot; feet
FFTA	fire-fighting training area
m	meters
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
µg/L	microgram per liter
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NSDWS	National Secondary Drinking Water Standard
OU	Operable Unit
PCE	tetrachloroethylene
PFAS	per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances
PFDA	perfluorodecanoic acid
PFHxS	perfluorohexane sulfonic acid
PFNA	perfluorononanoic acid
PFOA	perfluorooctanoic acid
PFOS	perfluorooctane sulfonate
RFI/RI	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment
RSL	Regional Screening Level
SCDES	South Carolina Department of Environmental Services[1]
SRS	Savannah River Site
TCE	trichloroethylene
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UTRA	Upper Three Runs Aquifer
VOC	volatile organic compounds

[1] South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) was known as South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) prior to July 1, 2024.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The D-Area Groundwater (DAG) Operable Unit (OU) has transitioned to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment (RFI/RI/BRA) project phase. Submittal of the RFI/RI Report with BRA for the DAG OU is currently scheduled for December 2029. Per agreement by the United States Department of Energy (USDOE), United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and South Carolina Department of Environmental Services (SCDES) (Core Team) in the November 2025 DAG OU Post-Characterization Scoping Meeting (SRNS 2025), submittal of annual DAG OU monitoring reports will cease during the RFI/RI/BRA phase, which will begin in December 2029. The last full DAG OU monitoring report was submitted in 2023. Monitoring results associated specifically with the DAG OU Treatability Study and the 488-4D Ash Landfill continue to be provided in annual reports, most recently submitted in 2026 (SRNS 2026a and SRNS 2026b, respectively).

Per agreement by the Core Team, monitoring of the DAG OU groundwater and surface water will continue until submittal of the RFI/RI/BRA, and the monitoring data results will be provided to the regulatory agencies electronically in an annual data summary report. This DAG OU groundwater and surface water data summary report includes the data collected throughout 2025 as prescribed in the DAG OU Monitoring Plan (WSRC 2004) including any changes made to monitoring in subsequent monitoring reports and letters and Core Team meetings. In addition to providing the data tables, plume maps for the major plumes (trichloroethylene [TCE], metals [i.e., beryllium and low-pH], tritium, and per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances [PFAS]) with a brief textual summary are provided to aid in the interpretation of the monitoring results. Additional DAG OU historical and background information can be found in the 2023 Groundwater Monitoring Report for the DAG OU (SRNS 2023). This is the third DAG OU data summary report submitted electronically to the regulatory agencies.

2.0 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER MONITORING

DAG OU monitoring requires 96 wells to be sampled, 14 wells to have only water elevation measurements, and 12 surface water stations to be sampled at least annually during either the second quarter (2Q) or fourth quarter (4Q). Table 1 includes the 2025 sampling schedule and requirements for the DAG OU groundwater monitoring. Table 2 includes the 2025 sampling

schedule and requirements for the DAG OU surface water monitoring. Any additional field data or results collected during 2025 (e.g., associated with the D-Area Treatability Study or DAG OU PFAS sampling) are also provided in Tables 3 through 5.

In 2025, DAG OU included the sampling of 100 groundwater wells and 27 surface water stations. This includes four additional wells (DCB 23A, DCB 23D, DUT001, and DUT005) and five additional surface water stations (DSWM-1A, DSWM-3A, DSWM-11, DSWM-12, and DSWM-13) that were sampled for PFAS constituents and one surface water station (DSWM-8) that was sampled for the D-Area Treatability Study. Additionally, three wetland surface water locations, five Savannah River surface water locations, and one Beaver Dam Creek mouth location were also sampled for PFAS constituents. Although sampling for PFAS has occurred at least annually since 2020 at a subset of the D-Area groundwater wells and surface water stations, it had not been officially added to the DAG OU sampling requirements for 2025.

Monitoring well and surface water stations in the Upper Three Runs Aquifer (UTRA) are provided in Figure 1, and monitoring wells in the Gordon Aquifer (GA) in Figure 2. Although not identified in Tables 1 or 2, but listed in Table 4, a subset of monitoring stations (85 monitoring wells and 22 surface water stations) were sampled for PFAS constituents during 4Q2025 (see Section 3.2.4, *PFAS Plume*). Groundwater and surface water sample results are compared to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), National Secondary Drinking Water Standards (NSDWS), or USEPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs), in that order.

Deviations from the 2025 sampling schedule (Tables 1 and 2) include the following:

- During 2Q2025 and 4Q2025, DCB 2A was not visited for water level measurements as the well was being used for and is connected to the DAG OU Treatability Study injection well piping throughout 2025. The well will be disconnected from the injection piping system and resume water level measurements in 2026.
- During 2Q2025, ferric and ferrous iron analyses were not available with SRS's contracted labs.
- During 4Q2025, three wells (DCB030C, DCB081, and DCB082) were additionally sampled for metals and sulfate for trending purposes.

- During 2Q2025, wetland wells DWP 2 and DWP 7 were not sampled due to accessibility issues. These wells were sampled in 4Q2025 for all analytes required during 2Q2025.
- During 4Q2025, DCB 23A, DCB 23D, DUT001 and DUT005 were sampled for PFAS constituents.

3.0 RESULTS

General summaries of water elevations and descriptions associated with each of the main plumes are provided below. These analytical and field results are presented in Tables 3 through 5.

3.1 Groundwater Flow

Water elevation data was collected during both 2Q2025 and 4Q2025 and are presented in Table 3. Water elevation data and potentiometric surfaces for 2Q2025 are presented in Figures 1 and 2, for the UTRA and GA, respectively. Water table elevations during 2Q2025 in the UTRA ranged from 43.2 meters (m) (141.86 ft) above mean sea level (amsl) in northeast D Area to an elevation of 26.3 m (86.32 ft) amsl in the southwest wetland area. Groundwater flow direction in the UTRA remains to the southwest (Figure 1), which is consistent with characterization activities and the 2002 groundwater model report (WSRC 2002).

Potentiometric surface levels during 2Q2025 in the GA ranged from 42.6 m (139.87 ft) amsl in northeast D Area down to 28.0 m (91.71 ft) msl to the southwest (Figure 2). This data also indicates that groundwater continues to flow toward the southwest as demonstrated in the 2002 groundwater model report (WSRC 2002). Water elevations in 2025 were slightly lower than 2024 elevations due to decreased rainfall during 2025. Rainfall in 2025 was approximately 50 inches, which is above the 20-year average of approximately 48 inches.

3.2 Results Above Regulatory Threshold Limits

Analytical results from the 2025 sampling show the following 14 metals/sulfate constituents, one (1) VOC constituent, tritium, and five (5) PFAS constituents detected in at least one groundwater monitoring well and/or surface water station at concentrations above their applicable regulatory threshold level.

- Aluminum (NSDWS, RSL)
- Arsenic (MCL)
- Beryllium (MCL)
- Cobalt (RSL)
- Iron (NSDWS, RSL)
- Ferric Iron (NSDWS, RSL)
- Ferrous Iron (NSDWS, RSL)
- Lead (MCL)
- Manganese (NSDWS, RSL)
- Mercury (MCL)
- Nickel (RSL)
- Sulfate (NSDWS)
- TCE (MCL)
- Thallium (MCL)
- Tritium (MCL)
- Vanadium (MCL)
- PFAS Constituents:
  - Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (MCL, RSL)
  - Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) (MCL, RSL)
  - Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (MCL, RSL)
  - Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (MCL)
  - Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (RSL)

3.2.1 Low-pH and Metals Plume

Metals contamination is sourced from the 484-17D D-Area Coal Storage Area (DCSA), 489-D Coal Pile Runoff Basin (CPRB), and D-Area Rubble Pile (DRP) from low-pH groundwater conditions caused by long-term coal or coal rejects storage and subsequent dissolution of coal and natural aquifer minerals due to acidic water leachate. Normal groundwater pH levels are around 4.5 – 5.5. Groundwater and surface water beneath and downgradient of these source areas have been acidified with pH levels as low as 2.1 and 1.6 (DCB 21A and DSM-4A respectively). Figure 3 shows the area of low-pH groundwater (< 4.5 pH), beryllium concentrations, and the beryllium plume (> 4.0 µg/L) in the UTRA. The maximum beryllium concentration was 132 µg/L at groundwater well DCB030C located downgradient of 488-1D Ash Basin and the two wells monitoring groundwater (DCB081 and DCB082) downgradient of the 488-1D capped area, 484-17D DCSA, and 489-D CPRB, which is greater than the 2024 maximum concentration of 78 µg/L. Beryllium was not detected above MCLs in the GA (Figure 4).

Other metals are also present at elevated concentrations in groundwater due to the acidified effects. The following metals and sulfate were detected above regulatory limits in groundwater; the maximum concentrations and associated groundwater wells are listed below:

- Aluminum – 88,000 microgram per liter (µg/L) at DCB 22A above the NSDWS of 200 µg/L and RSL of 20,000 µg/L;
- Arsenic – 91.9 µg/L at DWP006A above the MCL of 10 µg/L;
- Beryllium – 132 µg/L at DCB030C above the MCL of 4 µg/L;

- Cobalt – 379 µg/L at DCB030C above the RSL of 6 µg/L;
- Ferric Iron – 98,100 µg/L at DCB 22A above the NSDWS of 300 µg/L;
- Ferrous Iron – 26,300 µg/L at DCB 70B above the NSDWS of 300 µg/L and RSL of 14,000 µg/L;
- Iron – 181,000 µg/L at DCB087A above the NSDWS of 300 µg/L and RSL of 14,000 µg/L;
- Lead – 156 µg/L at DCB 36C above the MCL of 15 µg/L;
- Manganese – 14,700 µg/L at DCB087A above the NSDWS of 50 µg/L and RSL of 430 µg/L;
- Mercury – 4.63 µg/L at DCB085A above the MCL of 2 µg/L;
- Nickel – 397 µg/L at DCB 22A above the RSL of 390 µg/L;
- Sulfate – 966 milligram per liter (mg/L) at DCB 70B above the RSL of 250 mg/L;
- Thallium – 48.4 µg/L at DCB030C above the RSL of 2 µg/L.
- Vanadium – 86.5 µg/L at DWP003A above the MCL of 86 µg/L.

Groundwater contamination extends to the D-Area Effluent Discharge Canal and downgradient to the D-Area Ash Basins area and into the D-Area wetlands. Due to this groundwater contamination, surface water within the D-Area Effluent Discharge Canal and Beaver Dam Creek also have elevated concentrations of metals. The following metals were detected above groundwater regulatory limits in surface water; the maximum concentrations and associated surface water stations are listed:

- Aluminum – 4,950 µg/L at DSWM-4A above the NSDWS of 200 µg/L;
- Beryllium – 6.37 µg/L at DSWM-4C above the MCL of 4 µg/L;
- Cobalt – 21.2 µg/L at DSWM-4C above the RSL of 6 µg/L;
- Iron – 75,900 µg/L at DSWM-4 above the NSDWS of 300 µg/L and RSL of 14,000 µg/L; and
- Manganese – 923 µg/L at DSWM-4B above the NSDWS of 50 µg/L and RSL of 430 µg/L.

Figure 3 also displays the beryllium concentrations at surface water stations.

3.2.2 VOC Plume

VOC contamination is sourced from the Bubble Tower Area and the area adjacent to the 711-D Storage Shed for Steel and Pipe. Groundwater has generally been contaminated with TCE and a smaller amount of PCE. During 2025 the maximum results for groundwater were 107 µg/L for TCE (DCB 62) and 4.6 µg/L for PCE (DCB080), with TCE above the MCL and PCE below the

MCL of 5 µg/L. Both TCE and PCE results are slightly below their respective maximum 2024 concentrations of 110 µg/L and 4.9 µg/L. Figure 5 displays the TCE results for the UTRA monitoring wells and surface water stations and Figure 6 displays the TCE results for the GA. Two wells exceeded the TCE MCL (5.0 µg/L) in the GA during 2025: DCB089D in 2Q2025 with a concentration of 7.29 µg/L and DRW001D in 2Q2025 with a concentration of 42.4 µg/L.

VOC degradation products including cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-dichloroethylene, vinyl chloride, and ethylene were either non-detect or at low concentrations below MCLs. The only VOC constituent detected at any surface water station was TCE at a concentration of 1.01 µg/L at station DSWM-4. All other surface water VOC results were non-detect.

3.2.3 Tritium Plume

Tritium contamination is sourced from the previous operations at the D-Area Heavy Water Rework Facility (420-D Concentrator Building), Moderator Recovery Facility (420-2D Rework Handling Facility), Drum Storage Facility (421-2D Moderator Handling and Storage Building), and the Control Laboratory/Supervisor's Office (772-D). The maximum tritium concentration in groundwater was 86.7 pCi/mL at well DCB 26AR, which is less than the 2024 maximum concentration of 91.6 pCi/mL. Tritium concentrations across D Area generally decreased in 2025. Figure 7 displays the tritium concentrations in the UTRA and surface water stations. Figure 8 displays the tritium concentrations in the GA. Tritium was not detected above the MCL (20 pCi/mL) in the GA.

3.2.4 PFAS Plume

PFAS contamination originates from the 411-1D and 411-3D Fire-Fighting Training Area (FFTA) from previous use of aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). Recent verbal interviews discussing the previous fire-fighting activities indicated that an additional area, the 402-D Tank Farm, located upgradient of the 715-D Gasoline Station may be a large contributor to the D-Area PFAS plume instead of the 715-D Gasoline Station. The 402-D Tank Farm held large tanks of hydrogen sulfide that were used in the former deuterium Bubble Tower processes. After closure of the Bubble Towers, the remaining concrete walls of these structures were used in firefighting training exercises to practice spraying AFFF over tall walls, likely subsequently contaminating

groundwater as the chemicals infiltrated through soils as it was not contained or collected (Figure 9).

During 4Q2025, a subset of currently monitored stations or additional monitoring stations (85 monitoring wells and 22 surface water stations) were sampled for PFAS constituents using method EPA 1633. This includes three additional D-Area wetland surface water samples (DSWM-Wet-01, DSWM-Wet-02, and DSWM-Wet-03) and one station upgradient of the D-Area Effluent Discharge Canal tributary (DSWM-13) (Figure 10) and six Savannah River/near discharge surface water samples (Figure 11). Seven duplicate samples were collected as well as seven split samples that were analyzed with method EPA 533. Three field blanks were also collected. A summary data table of all the results are provided in Table 4. Results are compared to current (November 2024) MCLs and RSLs. A complete data table of the PFAS results are provided in Table 5.

Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) continues to be the highest PFAS constituent seen in DAG OU groundwater and surface water above regulated limits (i.e., MCLs or RSLs). In 2025 the maximum concentration was 3,500 nanograms per liter (ng/L) at well DCB 62 located adjacent to the 715-D Gasoline Station, exceeding the MCL of 10 ng/L. Figure 10 displays the PFNA results for the UTRA and surface water stations and depicts the PFNA plume greater than 10 ng/L. Figure 12 displays the PFNA plume for the GA. PFNA exceeded the MCL (10 ng/L) in three GA wells (DCB026D [14 ng/L], DCB 33D [12 ng/L], and DRW001D [42 ng/L]). Surface water in the D006 Stream/Ditch, the D-Area Effluent Discharge Canal, and Beaver Dam Creek also contain PFNA above groundwater MCLs. In 2025, the D-Area Effluent Discharge Canal had the highest concentrations with a maximum of 160 ng/L at station DSWM-4.

Four other PFAS constituents exceed MCLs or RSLs. This includes perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA), perfluorohexane sulfonate (PFHxS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS). Also, the Hazard Index[2] was also exceeded (>1) for multiple samples. The Hazard Index is calculated as such below and is also included in Table 4.

[2] The total chronic hazard attributed to exposure to multiple constituents through a single exposure pathway is known as the Hazard Index. A hazard index in excess of 1 indicates that exposure to receptors may not be protective.

Equation

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \left(\frac{[\text{GenX}_{\text{water}}]}{[10\text{ ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFBS}_{\text{water}}]}{[2000\text{ ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFNA}_{\text{water}}]}{[10\text{ ppt}]}\right) + \left(\frac{[\text{PFHxS}_{\text{water}}]}{[9.0\text{ ppt}]}\right)$$

The following PFAS MCLs or RSLs were exceeded in 2025. The maximum values and associated groundwater wells are listed below:

- PFNA – 3,500 ng/L at DCB 62 above the MCL of 10 ng/L;
- PFOA – 730 ng/L at DCB 21A above the MCL of 4 ng/L;
- PFOS – 360 ng/L at DCB088B above the MCL of 4 ng/L;
- PFHxS – 100 ng/L at DCB088B above the MCL of 10 ng/L;
- Hazard Index – 360 at DCB 62 above the Hazard Index of 1; and
- PFDA – 54 ng/L at DCB 62 above the RSL of 0.04 ng/L.

Maximum concentrations of PFNA concentrations and the Hazard Index slightly increased from 2024 concentrations; PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, and PFDA concentrations were less than 2024 results. Field duplicate and split samples analyzed using method EPA Method 533 display similar results to the collected regular samples with the average relative percent difference of the detections being within 13%.

Concentration and plume maps for PFOA are shown in Figure 13 for the UTRA and surface water stations, and in Figure 14 for the GA.

The following PFAS constituents were detected above groundwater/drinking water regulatory limits in surface water within D Area; the maximum concentrations and associated surface water stations are listed:

- PFNA – 160 ng/L at DSWM-4 above the MCL of 10 ng/L;
- PFOS – 110 ng/L at DSWM-4 above the MCL of 4 ng/L;
- PFOA – 21 ng/L at DSWM-4 above the MCL of 4 ng/L;
- PFHxS – 11 ng/L at DSWM-13 above the MCL of 10 ng/L;
- Hazard Index – 16.43 at DSWM-4 above the Hazard Index of 1; and
- PFDA – 17 ng/L at DSWM-3A above the RSL of 0.04 ng/L.

Three additional surface water samples were collected further downgradient in the D-Area wetland area (DSWM-Wet-01, DSWM-Wet-02, and DSWM-Wet-03) (Figure 10). These samples were collected on December 8, 2025, and are located in the lowest terrace of the Savannah River floodplain in stream beds. At the time of sampling, the surface water was stagnant and not flowing. The analytical results indicated similar concentrations for some PFAS compounds as in wetland piezometers and D-Area surface water and also with surface water in the Savannah River. Given the significant distance from D Area PFAS sources for two of these locations, the source of these concentrations are likely from a combination of the plume in D Area and Savannah River water influence within the floodplain and swamp.

Samples collected from the Savannah River adjacent to the upgradient end of the SRS property (RM 116) and downgradient of any D-Area discharge (including the most downgradient location SR-DownBDCMouth) show little variability in PFAS concentrations, suggesting that the D-Area PFAS groundwater contamination is not significantly contributing to the Savannah River PFAS contamination from the SRS (Figure 11).

SRS has sampled groundwater and surface water for PFAS constituents since 2020 with a stepped approach. PFAS constituents were officially added to the DAG OU monitoring plan in early 2026 as documented in Tables 17 and 18 of the recent RFI/RI 2nd Work Plan Addendum (SRNS 2026c). Future PFAS sampling will follow these requirements and are provided in Tables 6 and 7.

4.0 SUMMARY

Per agreement by the Core Team at the November 2023 and 2025 DAG OU Post-Characterization Scoping Meetings, groundwater and surface water monitoring at DAG OU has continued annually and semiannually as presented in Tables 1 and 2. The data is reported in an annual data summary report and provided annually to the regulatory agencies by electronic submittal (SRNS 2025).

SRS met with SCDES and USEPA in November 2025 to further discuss the rationale for the proposed optimized PFAS sampling and inclusion in the DAG OU monitoring plan. PFAS monitoring was officially added to the monitoring plan and was approved through the DAG OU 2nd Work Plan Addendum and is provided in Tables 6 and 7 (SRNS 2026c). With the shutdown of the groundwater injection portion of the DAG OU Treatability Study, annual Treatability Study reports will also cease. Future results associated with the calcium carbonate reactive structure

surface water monitoring will be included in future DAG OU Annual Data Summary Reports; the 2025 results were presented in the May 2026 DAG OU Treatability Study report (SRNS 2026a). Monitoring results associated specifically with the 488-4D Ash Landfill will continue to be provided in separate annual reports.

5.0 REFERENCES

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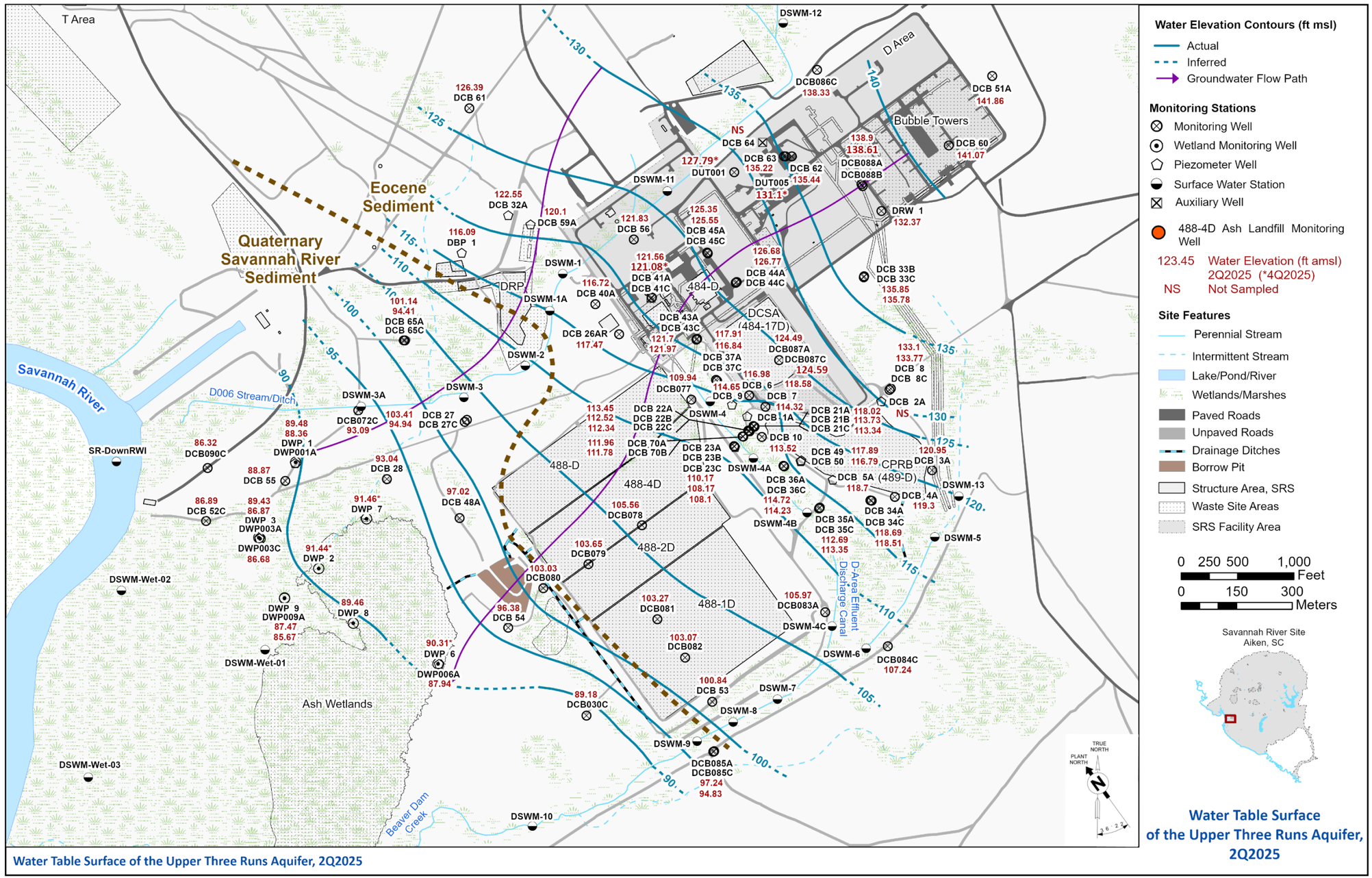


Figure 1. Station Locations at the DAG OU and 2Q2025 Water Level Elevations in the UTRA

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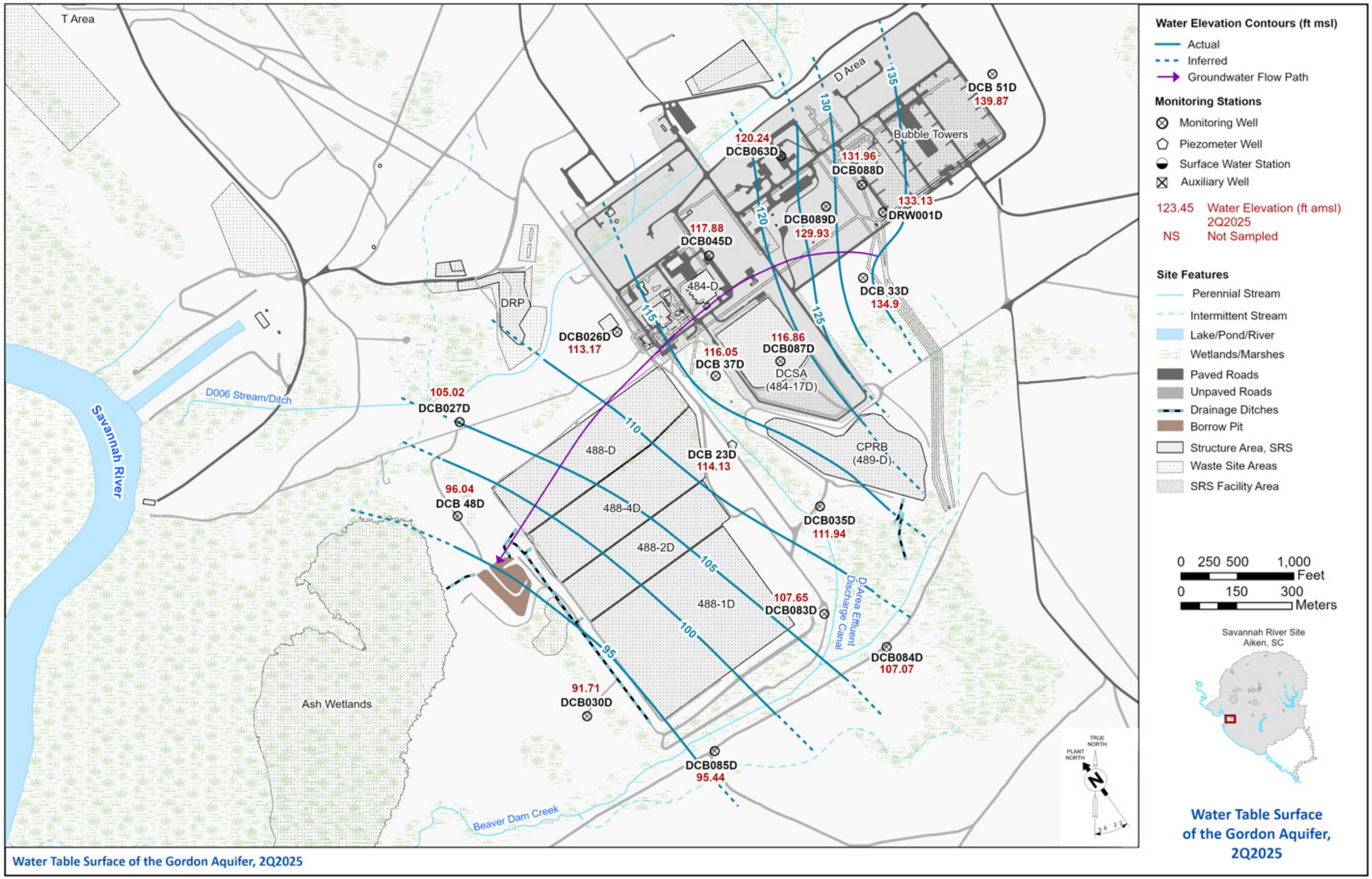
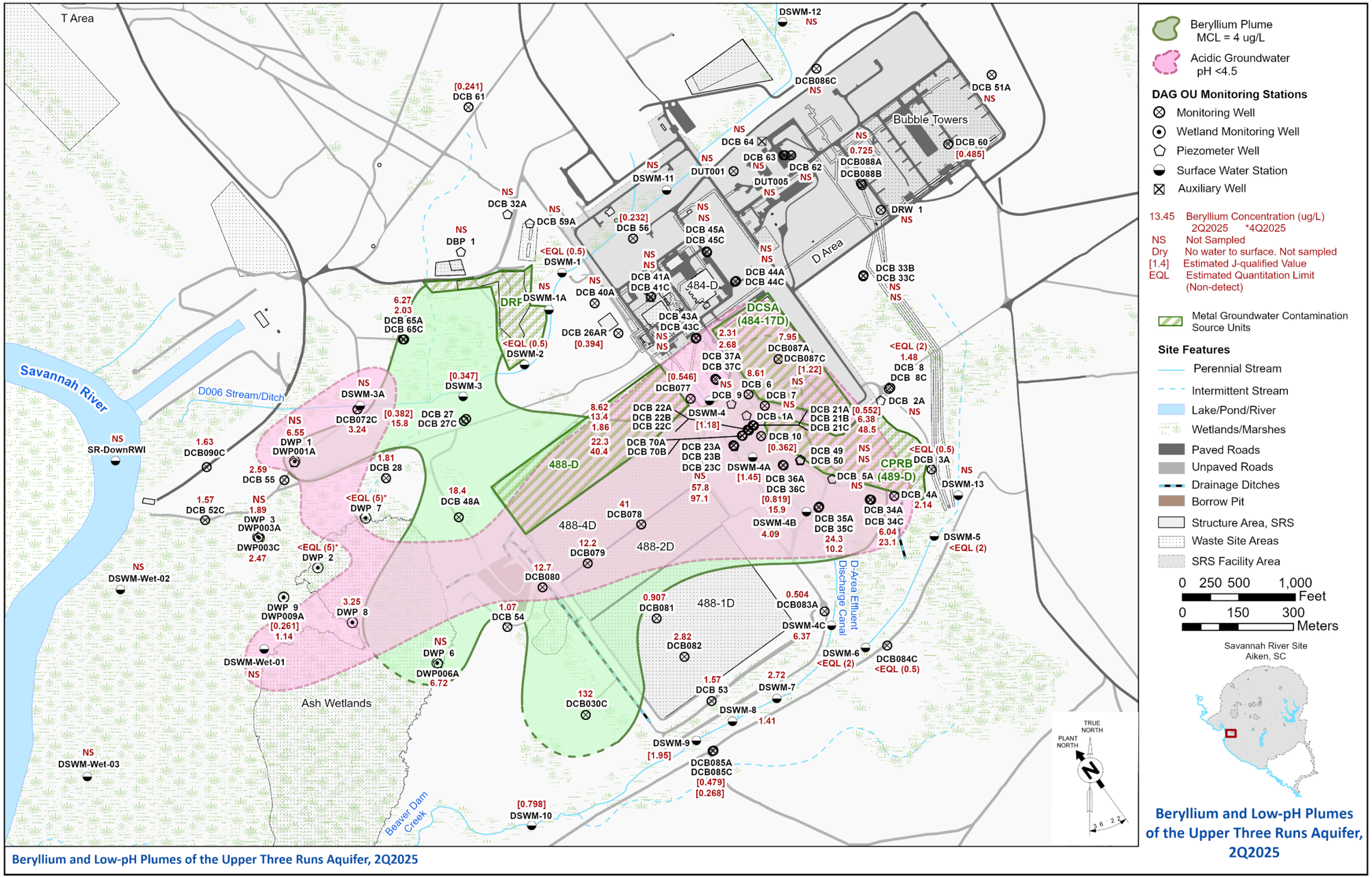


Figure 2. Station Locations at the DAG OU and 2Q2025 Water Level Elevations in the GA

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Beryllium and Low-pH Plumes of the Upper Three Runs Aquifer, 2Q2025

Figure 3. Beryllium and Low-pH Plumes at the DAG OU in the UTRA, Second Quarter 2025

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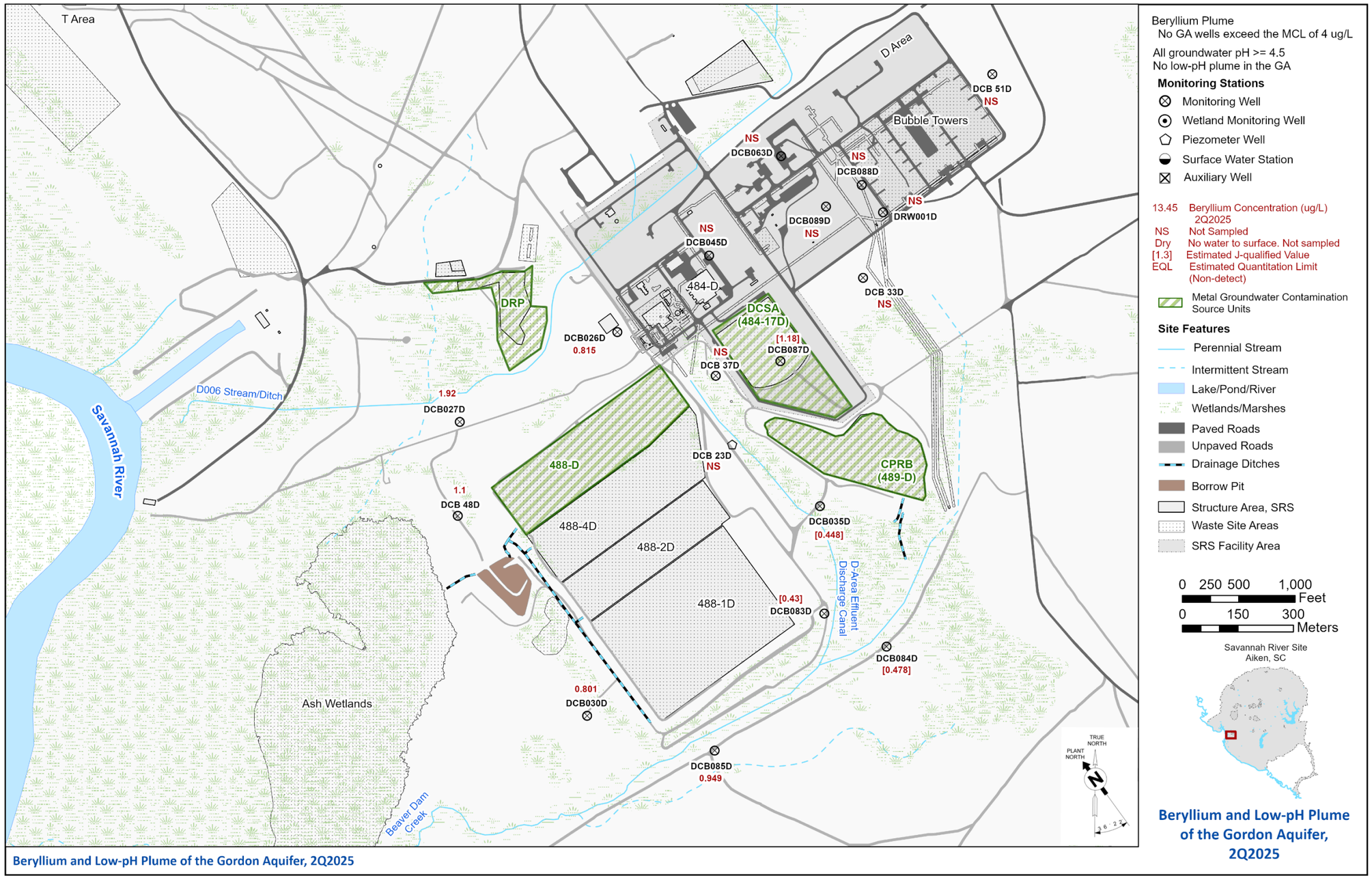


Figure 4. Beryllium Plume at the DAG OU in the GA, Second Quarter 2025

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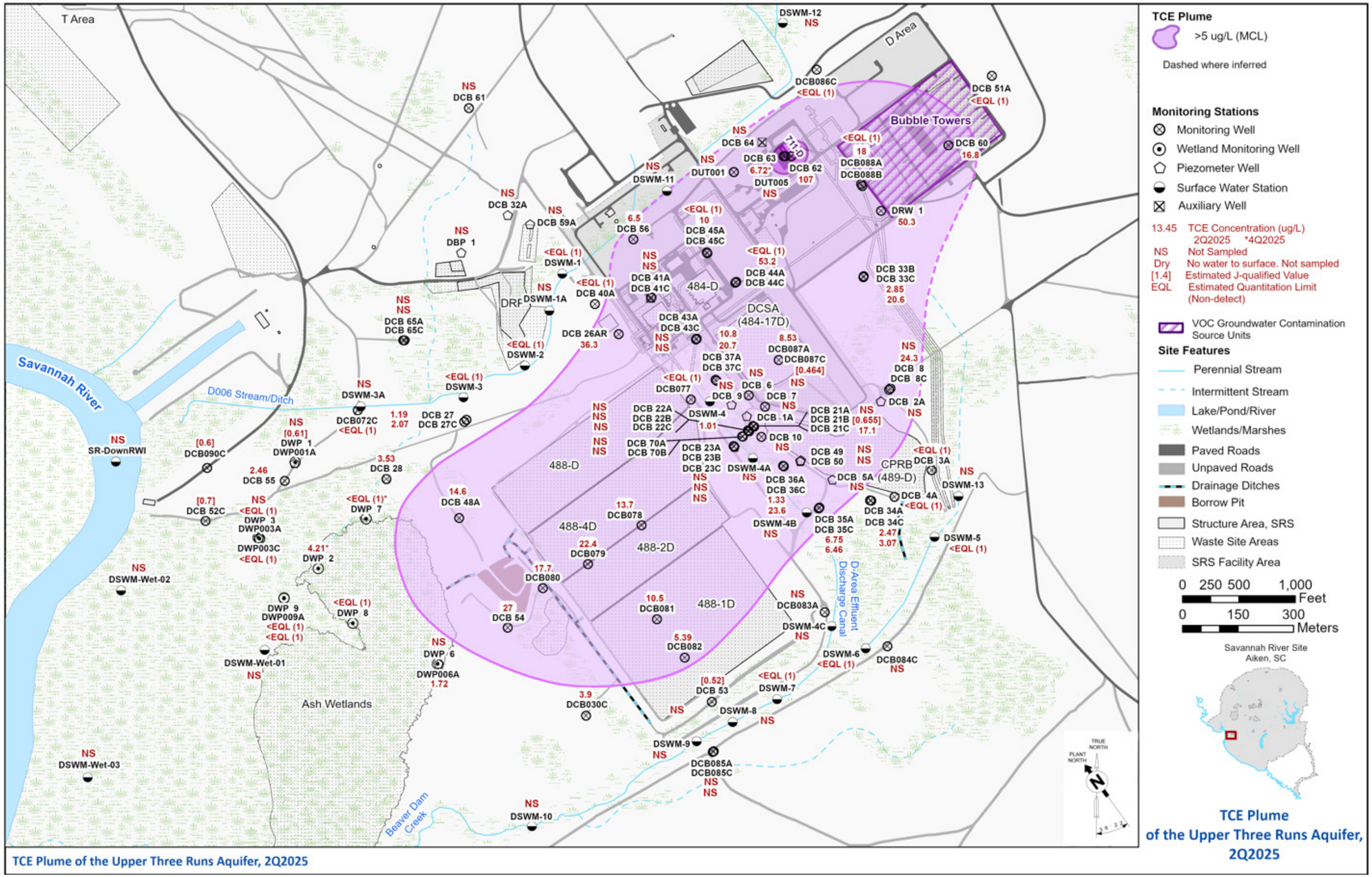


Figure 5. TCE Plume at the DAG OU in the UTRA, Second Quarter 2025

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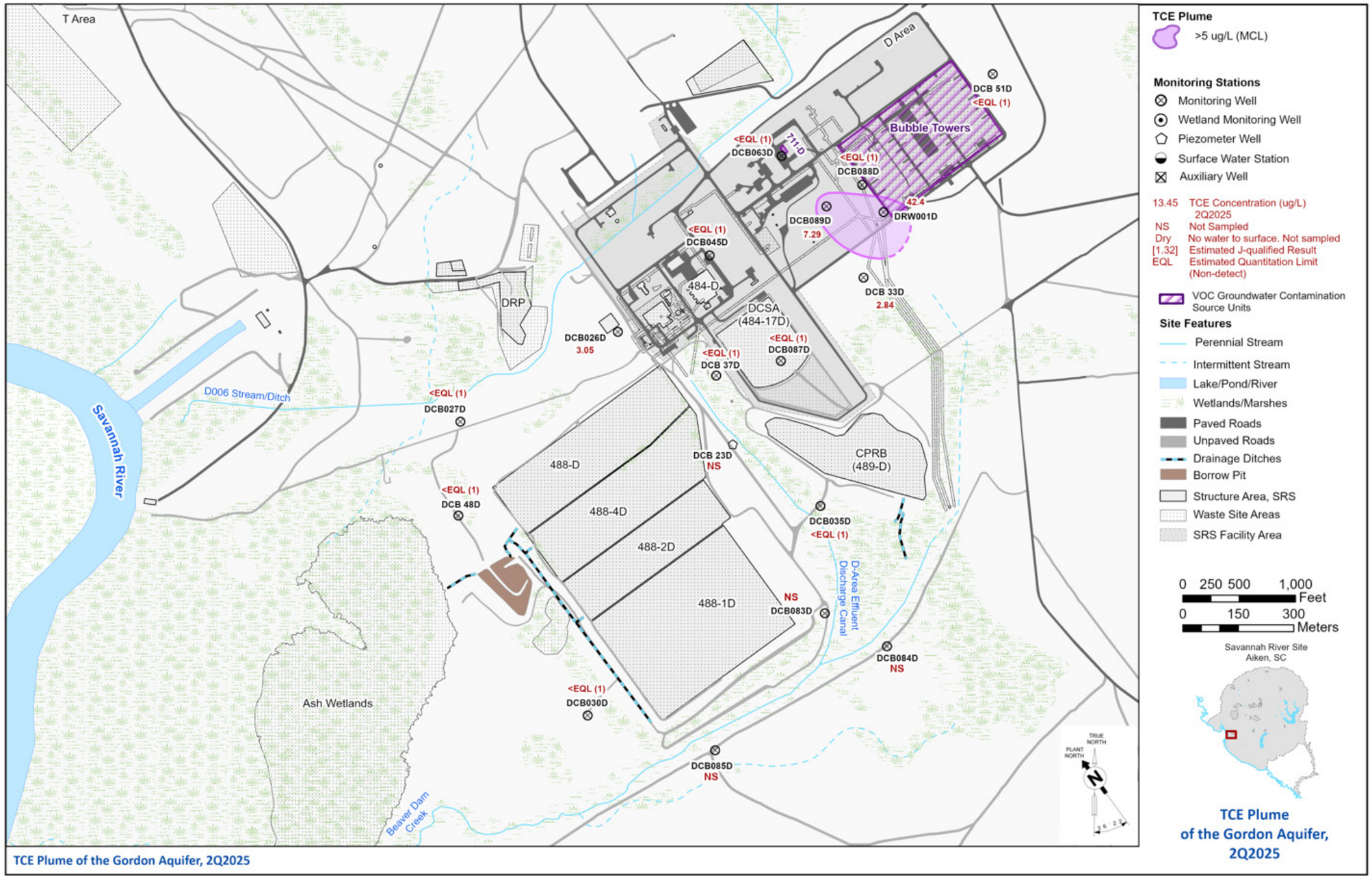


Figure 6. TCE Plume at the DAG OU in the GA, Second Quarter 2025

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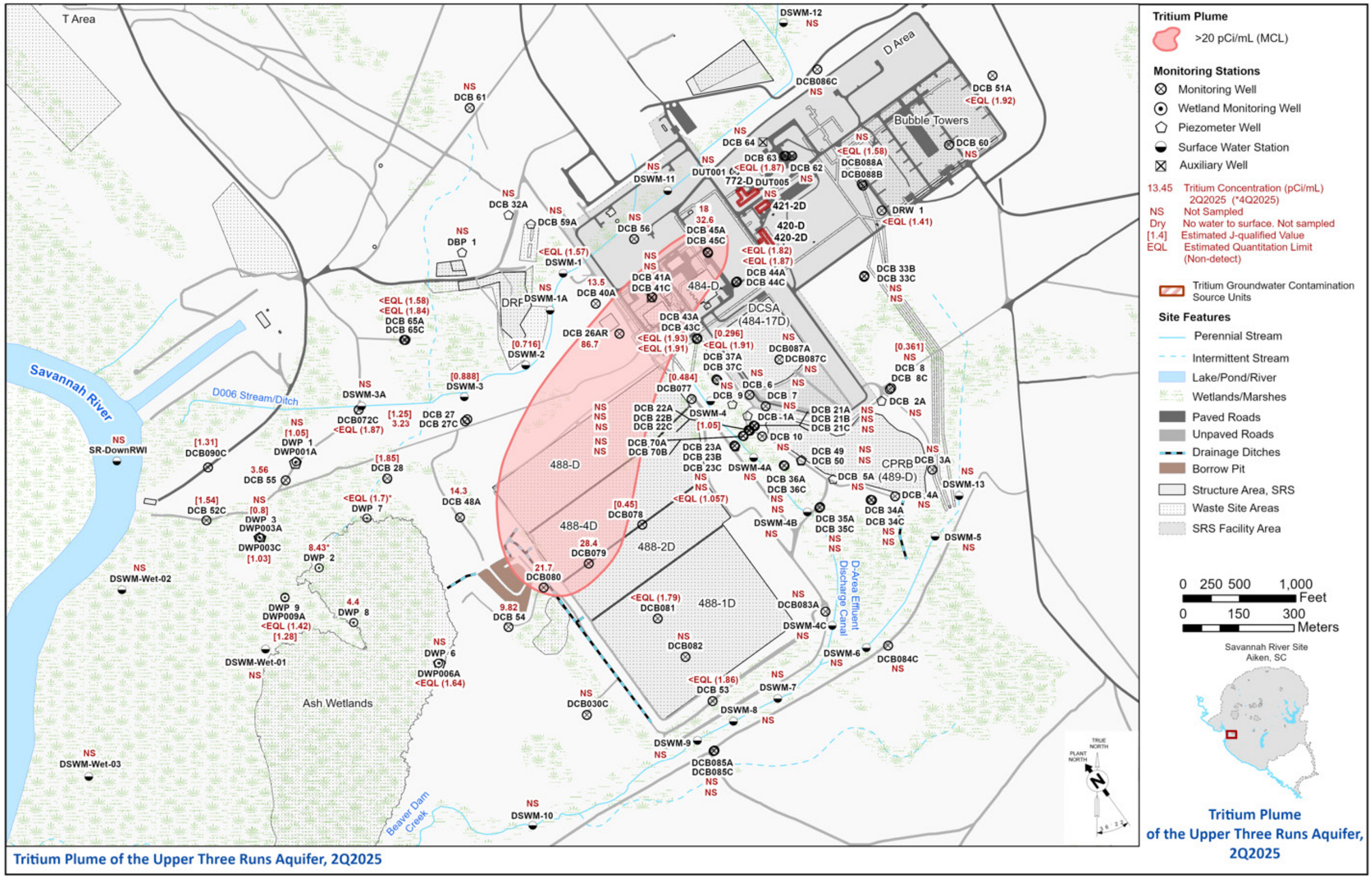


Figure 7. Tritium Plume at the DAG OU in the UTRA, Second Quarter 2025

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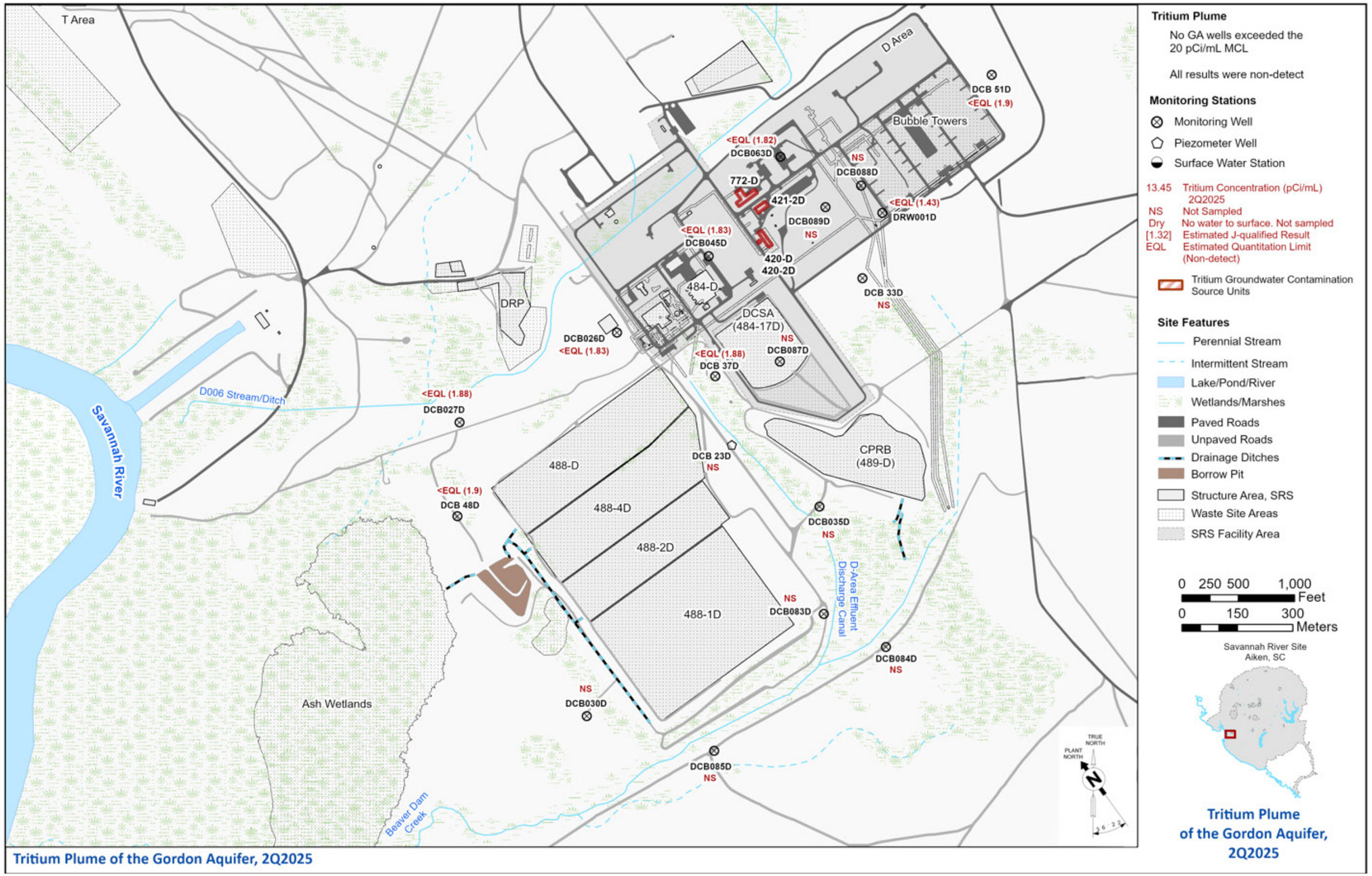


Figure 8. Tritium Plume at the DAG OU in the GA, Second Quarter 2025

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Photo before vegetation/trees grew in.

Figure 9. Location of the 402-D Tank Farm in D Area

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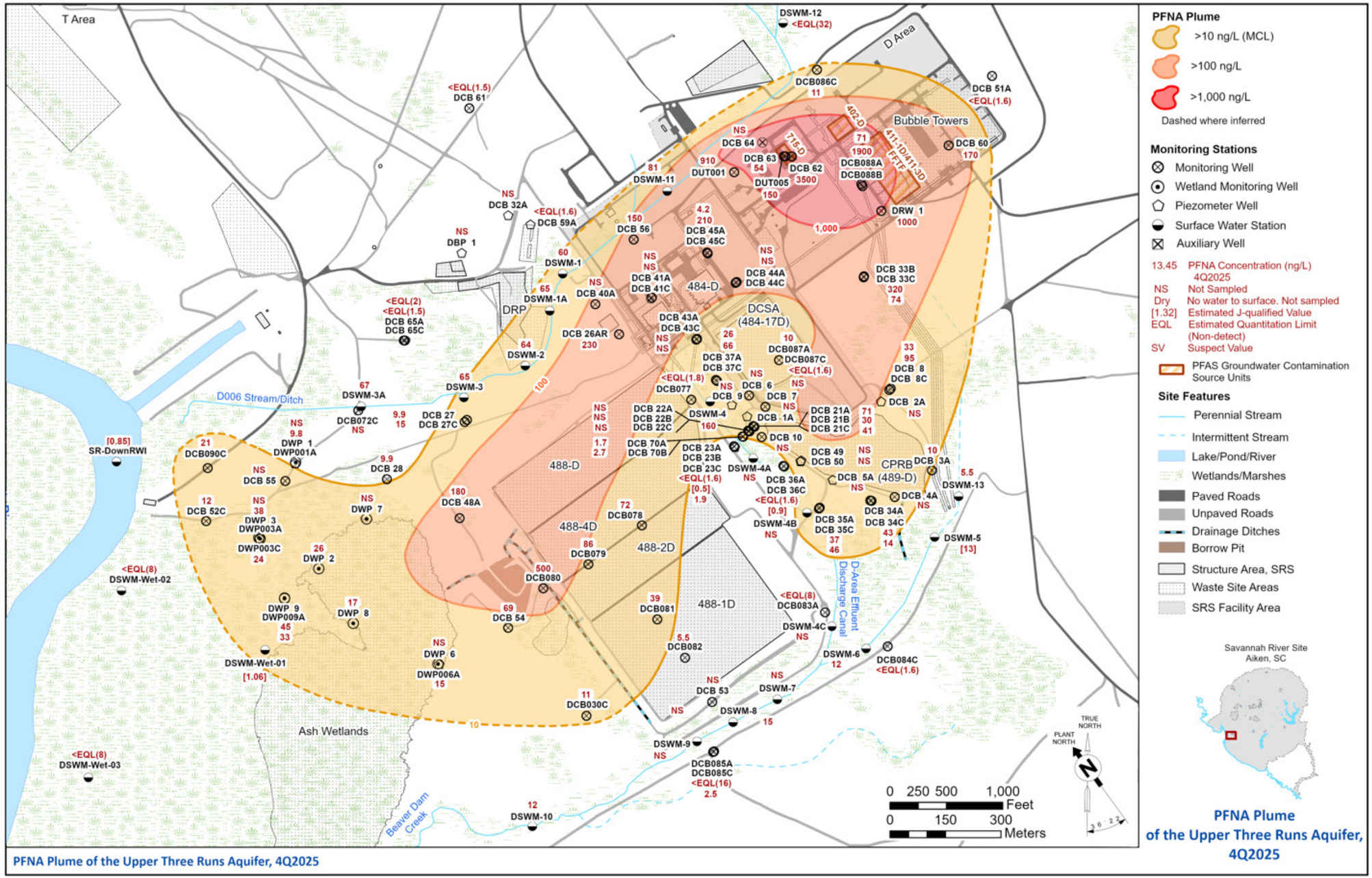


Figure 10. PFNA Plume at the DAG OU in the UTRA, Fourth Quarter 2025

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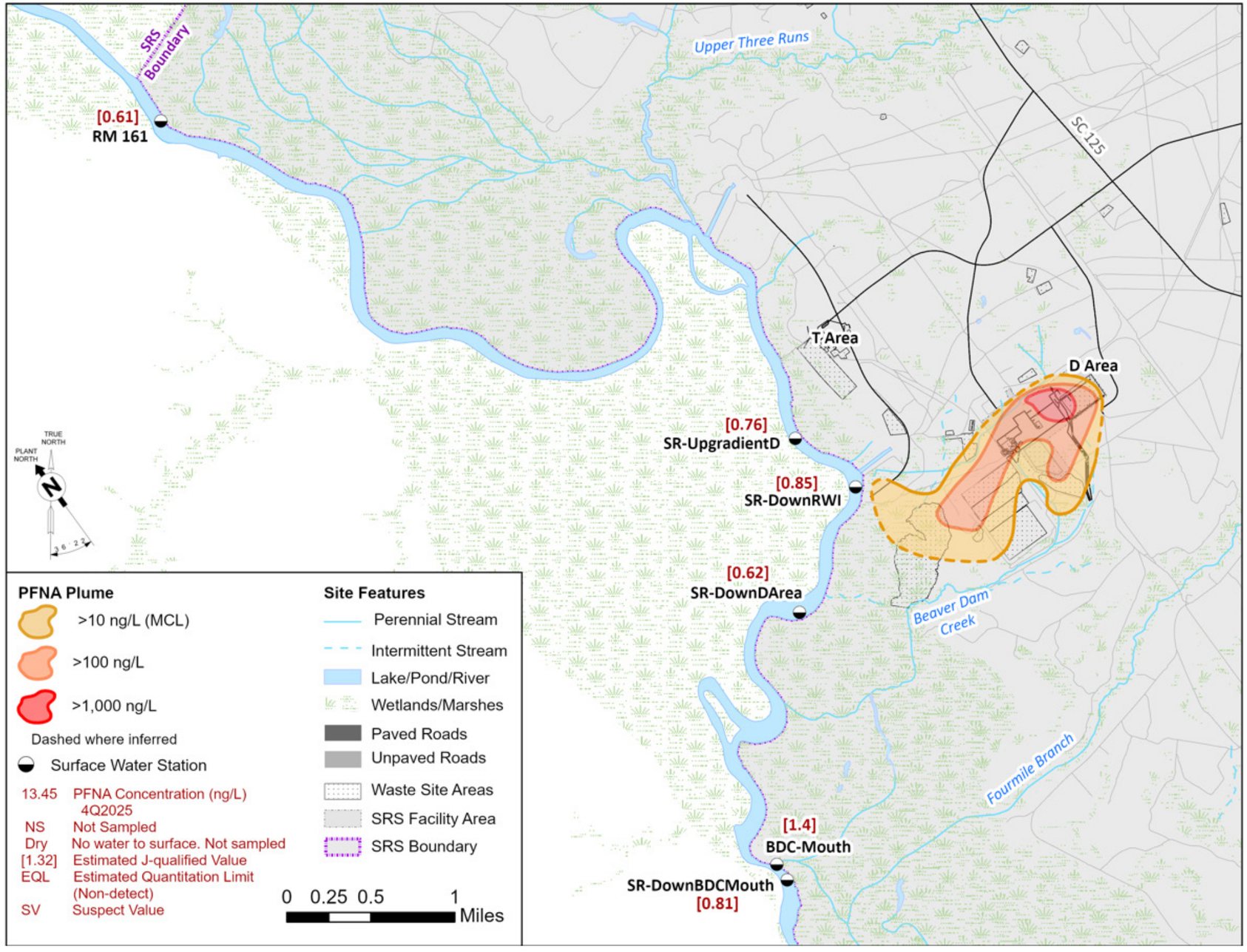


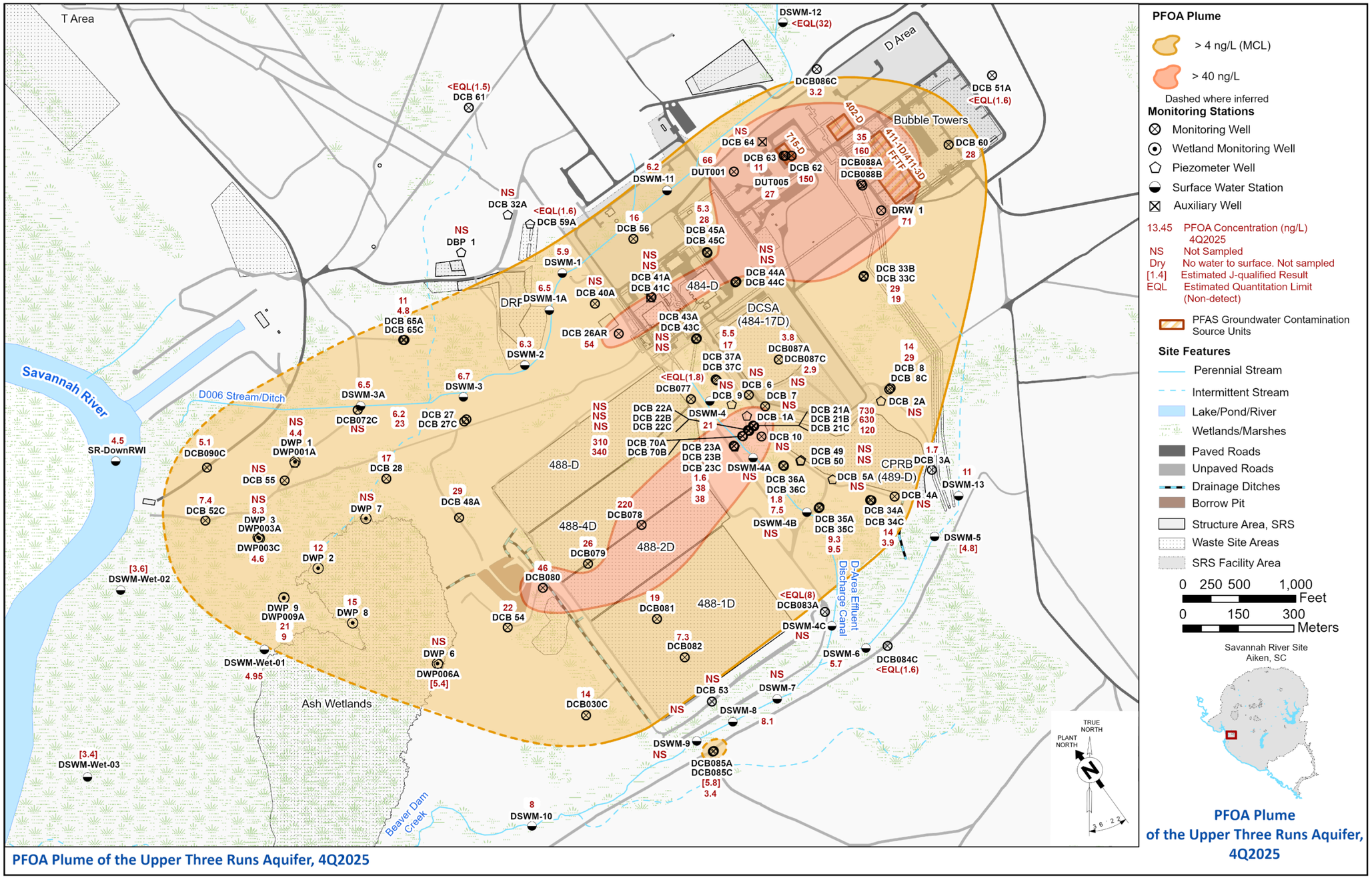
Figure 11. 4Q25 DAG OU PFAS Savannah River and Beaver Dam Creek Mouth Sample Locations with PFNA Plume and Concentrations

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Figure 12. PFNA Plume at the DAG OU in the GA, Fourth Quarter 2025

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PFOA Plume of the Upper Three Runs Aquifer, 4Q2025

Figure 13. PFOA Plume at the DAG OU in the UTRA, Fourth Quarter 2025

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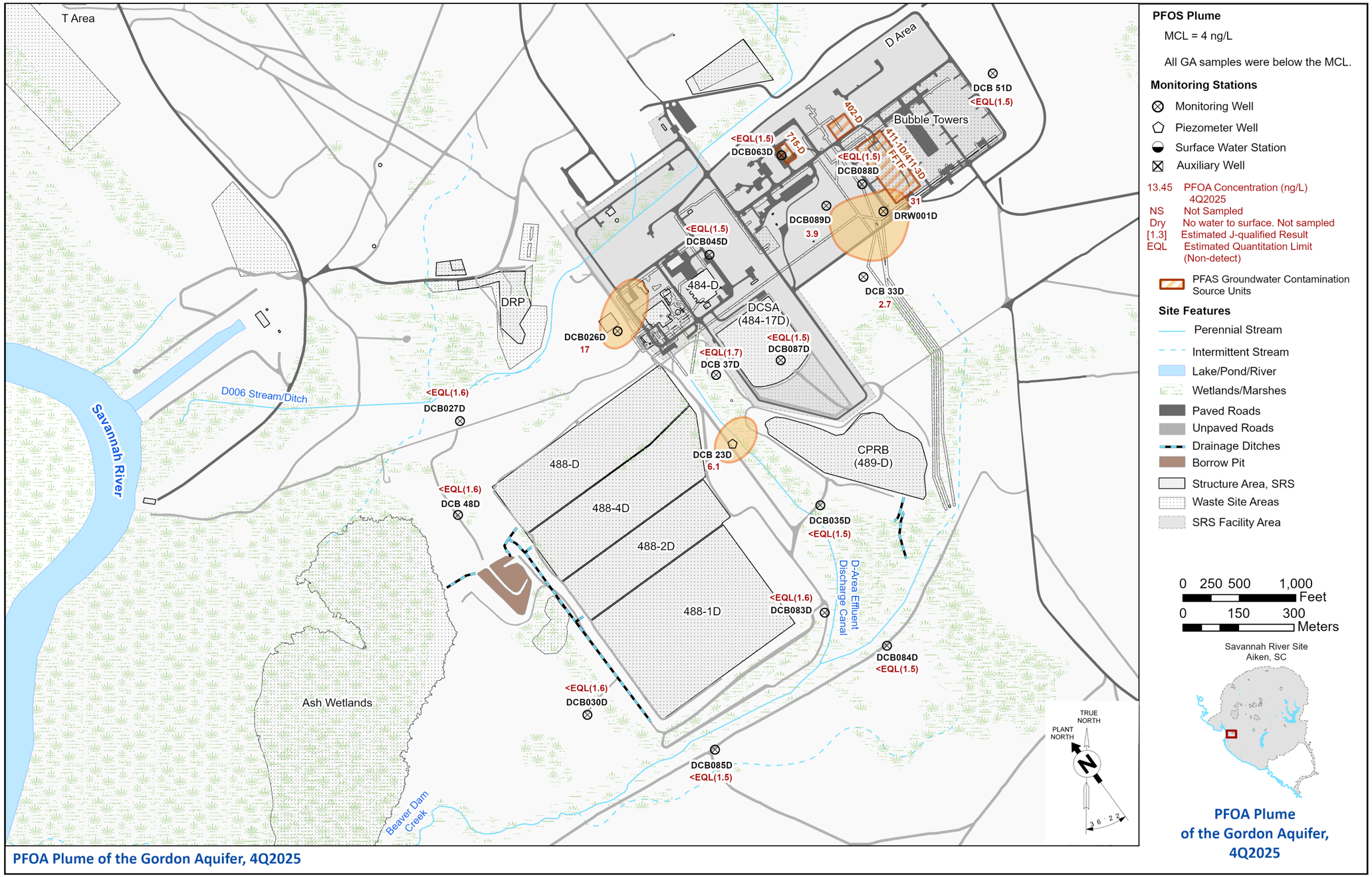


Figure 14. PFOA Plume at the DAG OU in the GA, Fourth Quarter 2025

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Table 1. Required Groundwater Samples Analyte List and Sample Frequency

Well ID	2Q	4Q	Well Use	Aquifer	Indicator Well	Applicable Threshold Limit
DBP 1	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 1A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 2A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 3A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 4A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 5A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 6	Fp,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 7	Fp,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 8	Fp,M,S,T,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 8C	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 9	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 10	Fp,M,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 21A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 21B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U,V	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 21C	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U,V	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 22A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 22B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 22C	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 23B	Fp,M,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23C	Fp,M,S,T,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23D	W	W	Piezometer	GA		
DCB 26AR	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB026D	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 27	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 27C	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Intermediate	V,T
DCB027D	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 28	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Intermediate	V,T
DCB030C	Fp,M,S,V	W, M, S	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB030D	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 32A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 33B	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 33C	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 33D	Fp,Rd,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 34A	Fp,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 34C	Fp,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 35A	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 35C	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB035D	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 36A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 36C	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 37A	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 37C	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 37D	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 40A	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 41A	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 41C	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 43A	Fp,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 43C	Fp,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 44A	Fp,Rd,T, V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 44C	Fp,Rd,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 45A	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB 45C	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB045D	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 48A	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 48D	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 49	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 50	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 51A	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 51D	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 52C	E,Fe,Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DCB 53	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		

Notes:
UTRA = Upper Three Runs Aquifer
GA = Gordon Aquifer
E = Ethene
Fe = ferric and ferrous iron
Fp = Field Parameters (collected during 2Q and 4Q sampling and included water-level, pH, turbidity, alkalinity)
M = metals (if chromium exceeds 100 µg/L, chromium-6+ will be analyzed during the next sampling event)
P = PFAS
Rd = REDOX/DO
S = sulfate
T = tritium
U = uranium
W = water-level measurement only
V = volatile organic compounds (PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride)

Not analyzed for | Additional Samples

Table 1. Required Groundwater Samples Analyte List and Sample Frequency (*continued/end*)

Well ID	2Q	4Q	Well Use	Aquifer	Indicator Well	Applicable Threshold Limit
DCB 54	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 55	E,Fe,Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp,M,Rd,S	Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DCB 56	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 59A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 60	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 61	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 62	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	V
DCB 63	Fp, T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB063D	Fp, T, V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 64	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 65A	Fp,M,S,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 65C	Fp,M,S,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 70A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 70B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB072C	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB077	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB078	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB079	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB080	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB081	Fp,M,S,T,V	W, M, S	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB082	Fp,M,S,V	W, M, S	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB083A	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB083D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB084C	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB084D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB085A	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB085C	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB085D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB086C	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087A	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087C	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087D	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB088A	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB088B	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB088D	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB089D	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB090C	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DRW 1	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	V
DRW001D	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DUT001	none	none	Monitoring	UTRA		
DUT005	none	none	Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 1	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP001A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP 2	Fp,E,Fe,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp,M,Rd,S, E,Fe,T,V	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP 3	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA		
DWP003A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp,M,Rd,S	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DWP003C	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp,M,Rd,S	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 6	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA		
DWP006A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 7	Fp,E,Fe,M,Rd,S,T,V	W, Fp,E,Fe,M,Rd,S,T,V	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 8	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp,M,Rd,S	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U
DWP 9	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U
DWP009A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		

Notes:
UTRA = Upper Three Runs Aquifer
GA = Gordon Aquifer
E = Ethene
Fe = ferric and ferrous iron
Fp = Field Parameters (collected during 2Q and 4Q sampling and included water-level, pH, turbidity, alkalinity)
M = metals (if chromium exceeds 100 µg/L, chromium-6+ will be analyzed during the next sampling event)
P = PFAS
Rd = REDOX/DO
S = sulfate
T = tritium
U = uranium
W = water-level measurement only
V = volatile organic compounds (PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride)

Not analyzed for Additional Samples

Table 2. Required Annual Surface Water Samples Analyte List

Well ID	Analytes	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)
DSWM-1	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430638.0	3673869.0
DSWM-1A♠	none	430603.0	3673769.2
DSWM-2	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430537.0	3673620.7
DSWM-3	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430371.0	3673534.9
DSWM-3A♠	none	430093.4	3673510.1
DSWM-4	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	431036.9	3673523.6
DSWM-4A	TAL Metals	431153.4	3673370.5
DSWM-4B	TAL Metals	431298.6	3673223.4
DSWM-4C	TAL Metals	431365.7	3672916.4
DSWM-5	TCE, TAL Metals	431643.9	3673157.8
DSWM-6	TCE, TAL Metals	431458.1	3672856.2
DSWM-7	TCE, TAL Metals	431218.6	3672718.9
DSWM-8♦	none	431098.6	3672657.0
DSWM-9	TAL Metals	431001.3	3672605.3
DSWM-10	TAL Metals	430556.0	3672375.9
DSWM-11♠	none	430920.9	3674092.5
DSWM-12♠	none	431233.9	3674546.8
DSWM-13♠	none	431708.8	3673267.5
DSWM-Wet-01♠	none	429833.6	3672852.4
DSWM-Wet-02♠	none	429445.3	3673012.9
DSWM-Wet-03♠	none	429355.6	3672508.1
RM-116♠	none	422774.2	3676869.2
SR-UpgradientD♠	none	428855.9	3673827.5
SR-DownRWI♠	none	429431.6	3673361.2
SR-DownDArea♠	none	428894.7	3672159.3
BDC-Mouth♠	none	428677.2	3669744.3
SR-DownBDCMouth♠	none	428776.7	3669596.0

All UTM coordinates are in NAD 27 Zone 17.

♠ Station was added for PFAS sampling.

♦ Station was added for the DAG OU Treatability Study but is no longer visited due to reconfiguration of the reactive structures. It was not a requirement for DAG OU.

Table 3. DAG OU 2025 Monitoring Results

View in Excel File

Table 4. 4Q25 DAG OU PFAS Results Summary

View in Excel File

Table 5. 4Q25 DAG OU PFAS Data

View in Excel File

Table 6. Future Required Groundwater Samples Analyte List and Sample Frequency

Well ID	2Q	4Q	Well Use	Aquifer	Indicator Well	Applicable Threshold Limit
DBP 1	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 1A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 2A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 3A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 4A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 5A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 6	Fp,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 7	Fp,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 8	Fp,M,S,T,U	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 8C	Fp,M,S,U,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 9	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 10	Fp,M,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 21A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 21B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 21C	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 22A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 22B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 22C	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 23B	Fp,M,S,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23C	Fp,M,S,T,U	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 23D	W	W	Piezometer	GA		
DCB 26AR	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB026D	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 27	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 27C	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Intermediate	V,T
DCB027D	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 28	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Intermediate	V,T
DCB030C	Fp,M,S,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB030D	Fp,M,S,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 32A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 33B	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 33C	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 33D	Fp,Rd,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 34A	Fp,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 34C	Fp,M,Rd,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 35A	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 35C	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB035D	Fp,M,S,U,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 36A	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 36C	Fp,M,Rd,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	M,U
DCB 37A	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 37C	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 37D	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 40A	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 41A	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 41C	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 43A	Fp,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 43C	Fp,T	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 44A	Fp,Rd,T, V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 44C	Fp,Rd,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 45A	Fp,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB 45C	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	T
DCB045D	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 48A	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 48D	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 49	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 50	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 51A	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 51D	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 52C	E,Fe,Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DCB 53	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		

Notes:
UTRA = Upper Three Runs Aquifer
GA = Gordon Aquifer
E = Ethene
Fe = ferric and ferrous iron
Fp = Field Parameters (collected during 2Q and 4Q sampling and included water-level, pH, turbidity, alkalinity)
M = metals (if chromium exceeds 100 µg/L, chromium-6+ will be analyzed during the next sampling event)
P = PFAS
Rd = REDOX/DO
S = sulfate
T = tritium
U = uranium
W = water-level measurement only
V = volatile organic compounds (PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride)

Table 6. Future Required Groundwater Samples Analyte List and Sample Frequency (*continued/end*)

Well ID	2Q	4Q	Well Use	Aquifer	Indicator Well	Applicable Threshold Limit
DCB 54	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 55	E,Fe,Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DCB 56	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 59A	W	W	Piezometer	UTRA		
DCB 60	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 61	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 62	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	V
DCB 63	Fp, T	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB063D	Fp, T, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB 64	none	none	Auxiliary	UTRA		
DCB 65A	Fp,M,S,T	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 65C	Fp,M,S,T	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 70A	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB 70B	Fp,Fe,M,Rd,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB072C	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB077	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB078	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB079	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB080	Fp,M,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB081	Fp,M,S,T,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB082	Fp,M,S,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB083A	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB083D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB084C	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB084D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB085A	Fp,M,S	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB085C	Fp,M,S	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB085D	Fp,M,S	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB086C	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087A	Fp,M,S,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087C	Fp,M,S,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB087D	Fp,M,S,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB088A	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB088B	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB088D	Fp,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB089D	Fp,V	W	Monitoring	GA		
DCB090C	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB091A*	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB091C*	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB091D*	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB092C*	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB092D*	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DCB093B*	Fp, V, T[#]	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DCB093C*	Fp, V, T[#]	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DRW 1	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA	Source	V
DRW001D	Fp,T,V	Fp, P	Monitoring	GA		
DUT001	W	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DUT005	Fp, V	Fp, P	Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 1	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP001A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP 2	Fp,E,Fe,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U,V,T
DWP 3	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA		
DWP003A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	V,T
DWP003C	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 6	W	W	Wetland Piezometer	UTRA		
DWP006A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp, P	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 7	Fp,E,Fe,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		
DWP 8	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U
DWP 9	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	W	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA	Downgradient	M,U
DWP009A	Fp,M,Rd,S,T,V	Fp, P	Wetland Monitoring	UTRA		

Notes:
UTRA = Upper Three Runs Aquifer
GA = Gordon Aquifer
E = Ethene
Fe = ferric and ferrous iron
Fp = Field Parameters (collected during 2Q and 4Q sampling and included water-level, pH, turbidity, alkalinity)
M = metals (if chromium exceeds 100 µg/L, chromium-6+ will be analyzed during the next sampling event)
P = PFAS
Rd = REDOX/DO
S = sulfate
T = tritium
U = uranium
W = water-level measurement only
V = volatile organic compounds (PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, trans-1,2-DCE, and vinyl chloride)
*New monitoring well to be installed in FY26 (sampling starting 4Q2026).
[#]Tritium will be sampled twice but is not expected to be detected and will not be continued to be sampled for annually unless it is detected.

Table 7. Future Required Annual Surface Water Samples Analyte List

Well ID	Analytes	UTM East (m)	UTM North (m)
DSWM-1	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430638.0	3673869.0
DSWM-1A♠	PFAS	430603.0	3673769.2
DSWM-2	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430537.0	3673620.7
DSWM-3	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals	430371.0	3673534.9
DSWM-3A♠	PFAS	430093.4	3673510.1
DSWM-4	Tritium, TCE, TAL Metals, PFAS	431036.9	3673523.6
DSWM-4A	TAL Metals	431153.4	3673370.5
DSWM-4B	TAL Metals	431298.6	3673223.4
DSWM-4C	TAL Metals	431365.7	3672916.4
DSWM-5	TCE, TAL Metals	431643.9	3673157.8
DSWM-6	TCE, TAL Metals, PFAS	431458.1	3672856.2
DSWM-7	TCE, TAL Metals	431218.6	3672718.9
DSWM-9	TAL Metals	431001.3	3672605.3
DSWM-10	TAL Metals, PFAS	430556.0	3672375.9
DSWM-11♠	PFAS	430920.9	3674092.5
DSWM-12♠	PFAS	431233.9	3674546.8
DSWM-13♠	PFAS	431708.8	3673267.6
DSWM-Wet-01♠	PFAS	429833.6	3672852.4
DSWM-Wet-02♠	PFAS	429445.3	3673012.9
DSWM-Wet-03♠	PFAS	429355.6	3672508.1
RM-116♠	PFAS	422774.2	3676869.2
SR-UpgradientD♠	PFAS	428855.9	3673827.5
SR-DownRWI♠	none	429431.6	3673361.2
SR-DownDArea♠	PFAS	428894.7	3672159.3
BDC-Mouth♠	PFAS	428677.2	3669744.3
SR-DownBDCMouth♠	PFAS	428776.7	3669596.0

All UTM coordinates are in NAD 27 Zone 17.
♠ Station was previously added for PFAS sampling.

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