

A photograph of a water treatment facility, showing several large, cylindrical, light-colored tanks arranged in a row. The tanks are connected by a network of pipes and valves. A wooden ladder is leaning against one of the tanks. The background shows a brick wall and a ceiling with exposed pipes. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter. A large, solid blue shape is on the right side of the image, partially overlapping the tanks.

# Chelmsford 54 Richardson Road Update February 23, 2026

The 54 Richardson Road property has been impacted with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) by historic DPW activities. Predominantly by the PFAS compound PFOS

- Pump and Treat (P&T) System began operation on July 5, 2022, to address PFAS groundwater impacts
  - Pumped and treated ~147 million gallons through January 2026
- No effluent discharge exceedances or significant system downtime
- Significant decrease in PFAS concentrations due to system operation
- Several sources contribute to PFAS including regional (background)

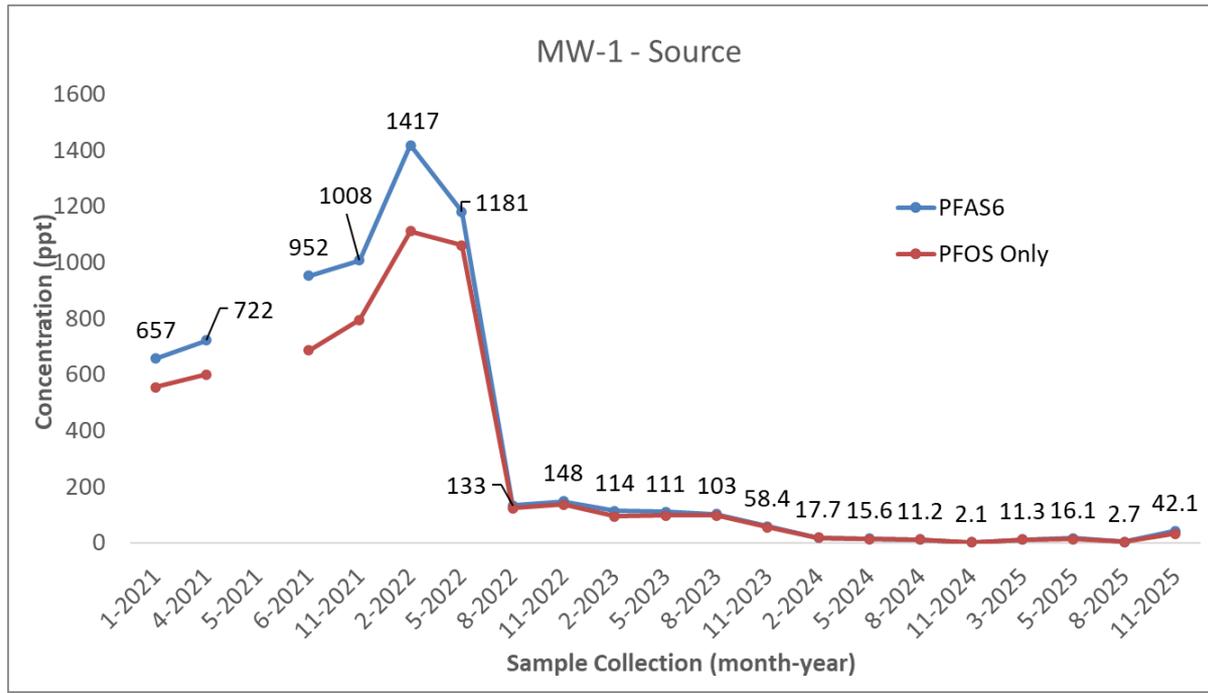
## August 2025 - MassDEP PFAS6 standard exceeded in 10 wells

- MassDEP PFAS6 standard (20 parts per trillion [ppt])
- PFAS6 exceedances at following locations:
  - MW-1, MW-2, MW-3, MW-101, MW-104, MW-106, MW-107, MW-110, MW-116, MW-119
- Wells MW-1, at the center of the source area, had PFAS6 concentrations below 20 ppt since in February 2024. The November 2025 PFAS6 concentration was 42 ppt which appears a sampling or analytical anomaly.
- Increases observed at MW-101, MW-104, MW-106, MW-116, MW-119.
- Dog Park well (MW-104), which had returned to below 20 ppt in August 2025, had a concentration of 40 ppt in November 2025.
- Wells MW-3, MW-101, and MW-116 had profiles inconsistent with DPW site source based on higher relative concentrations of PFAS, other than PFOS.
- MW-107 and MW-110 “transitioning” to background vs. source (appears result of treatment as concentrations decrease)



## PFAS6 at MW-1 increased from earlier rounds to 42 ppt

- Down from maximum of 1,417 ppt (2/17/22) and 1,181 (5/25/22) just before P&T system operation
- Below current standards for 7 seasonal rounds until November 2025 detection at 42 ppt





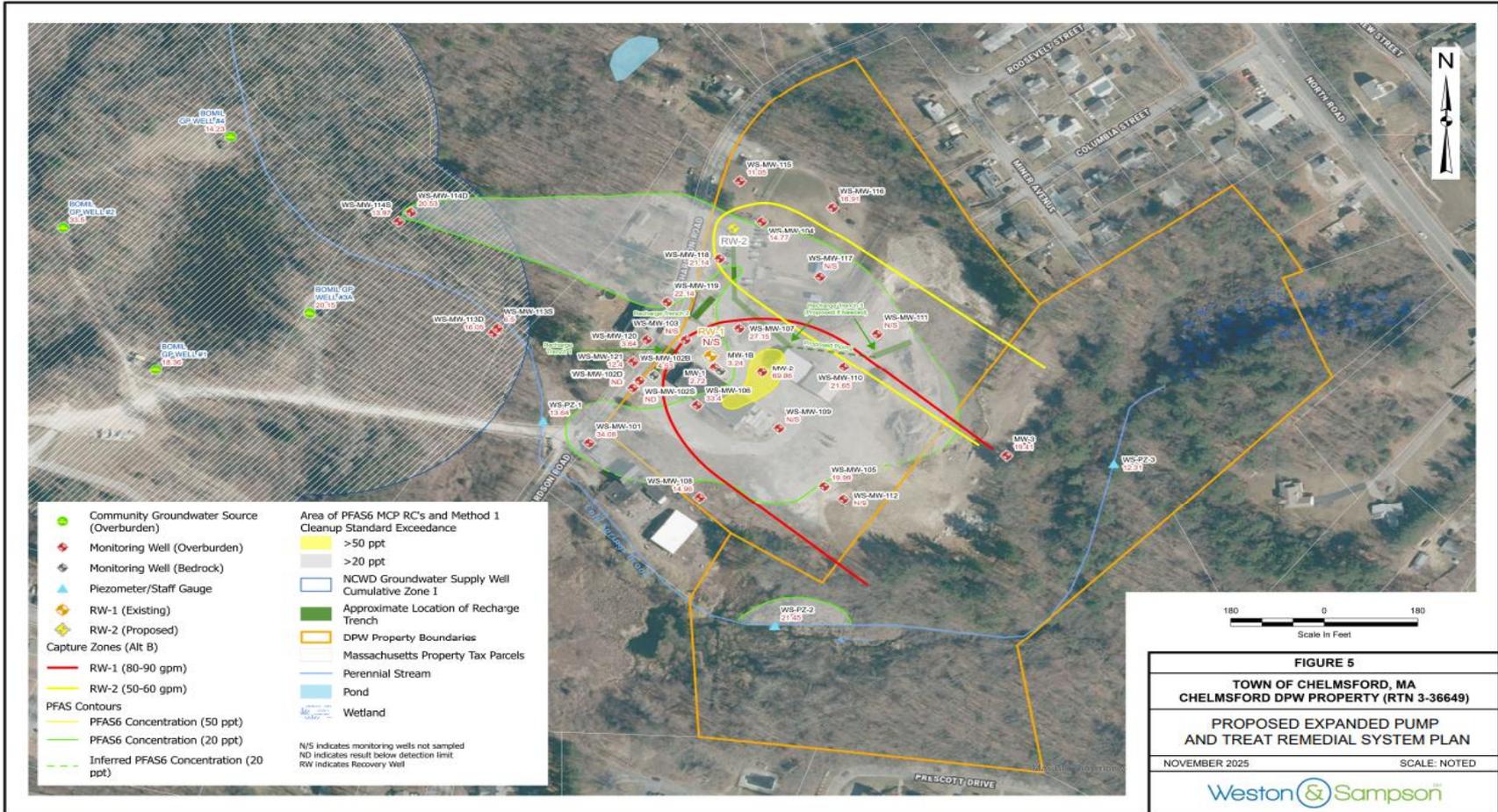




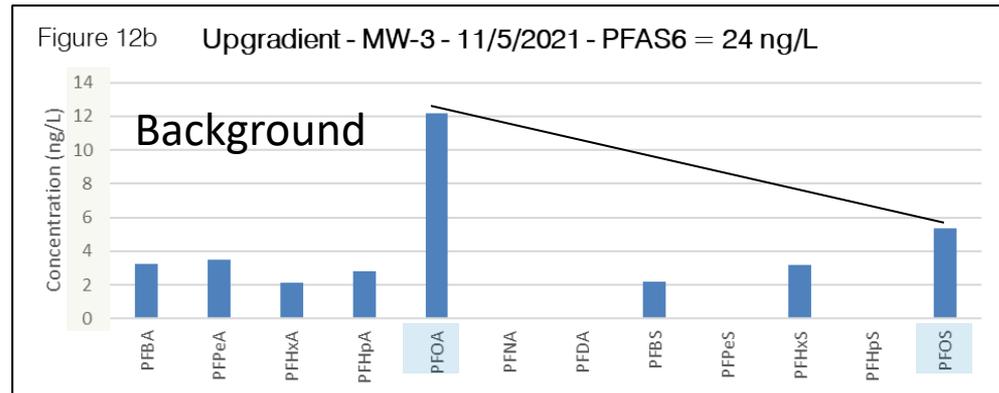
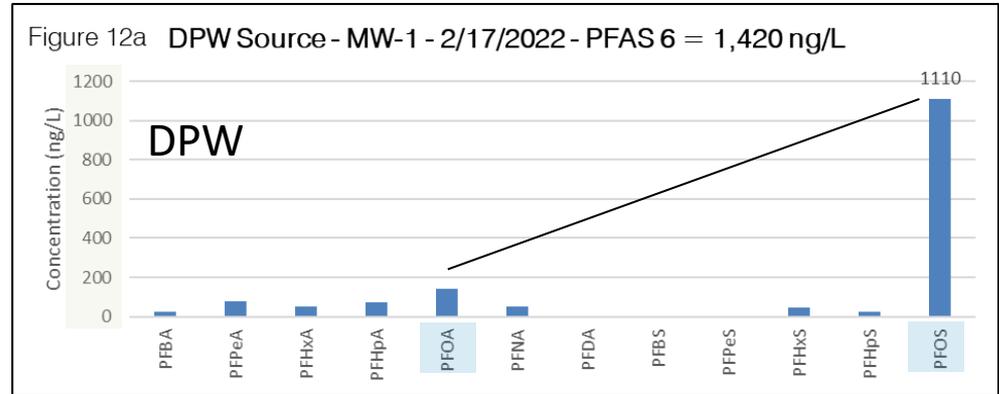
- Remedial System Upgrade Completed
  - Added 2 more vessels
  - Changed carbon
  - Changed resin
- Goal to increase flow rate and zone of capture
- Completed in advance of EPA MCL regulations
- PFOS and PFOA in effluent continues to be <4 ppt.

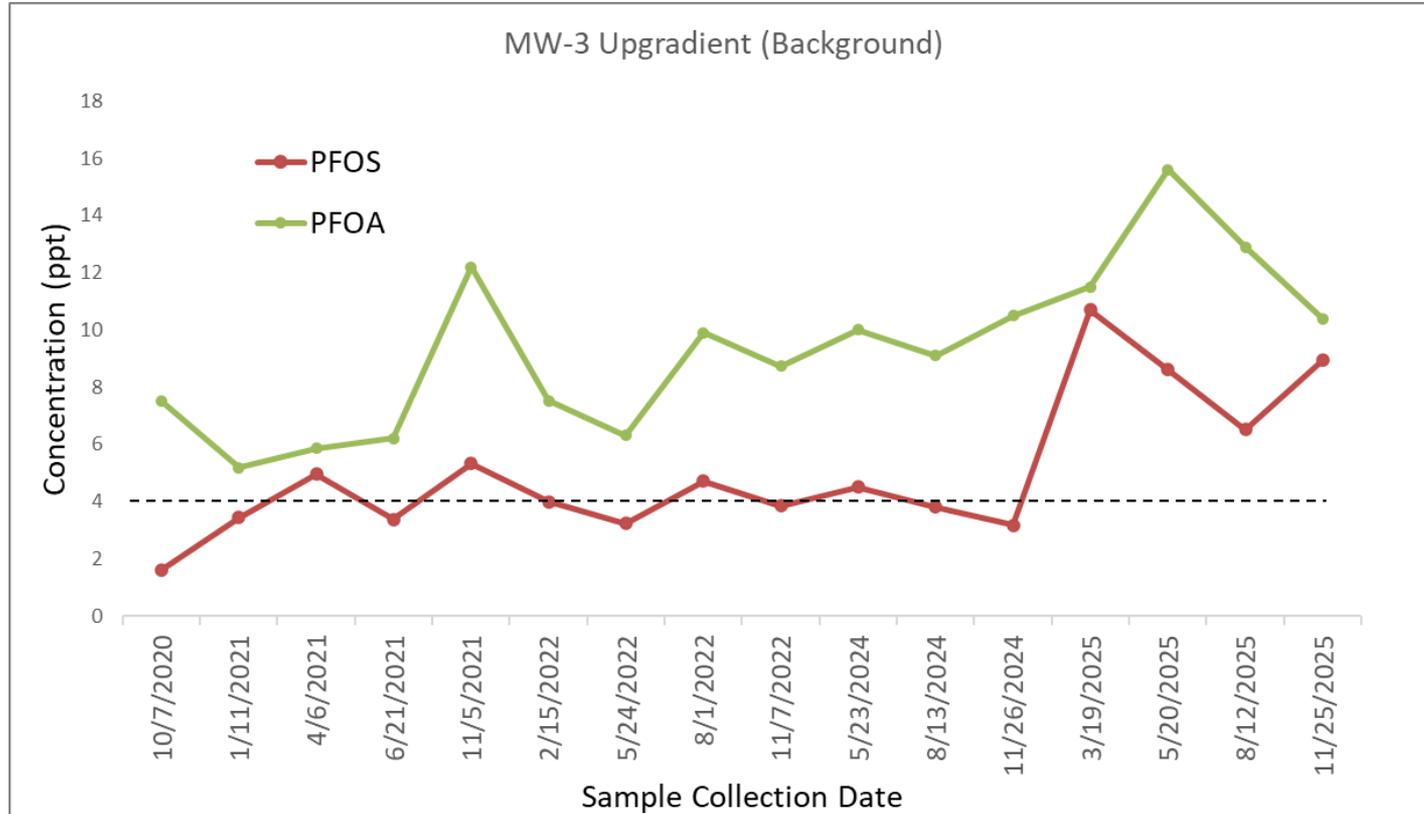


# Proposed System Expansion



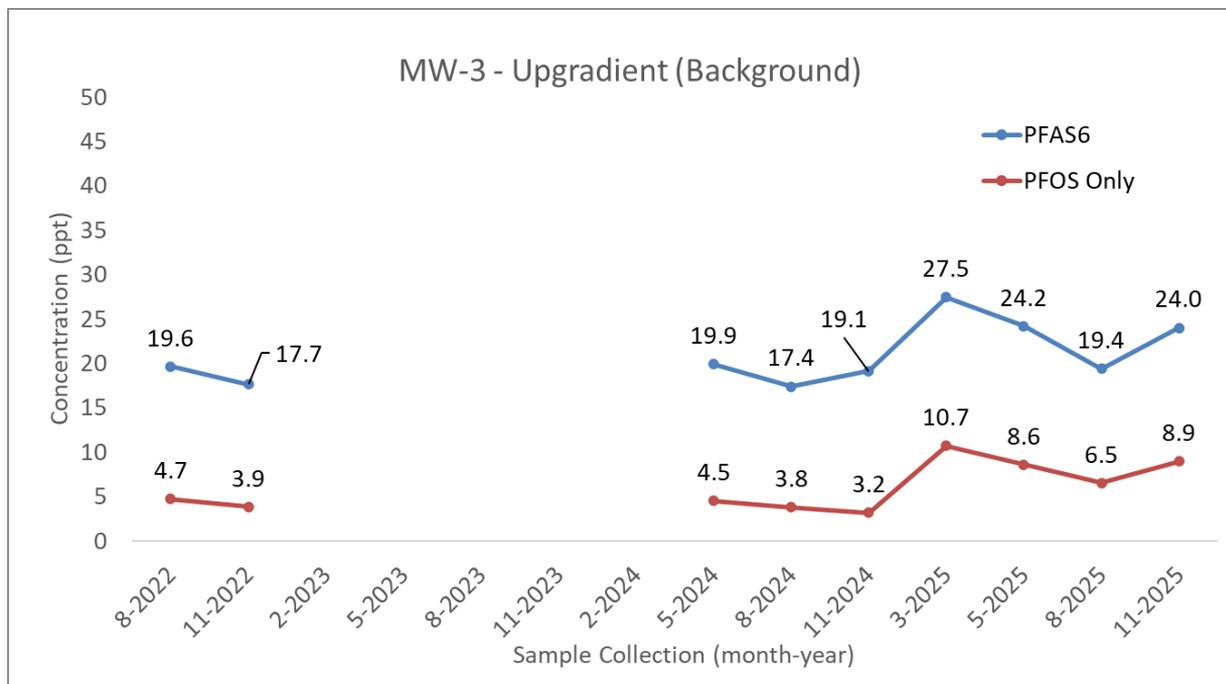
- DPW source is PFOS dominant
- Background source more complex
- Source evaluation based on these differences





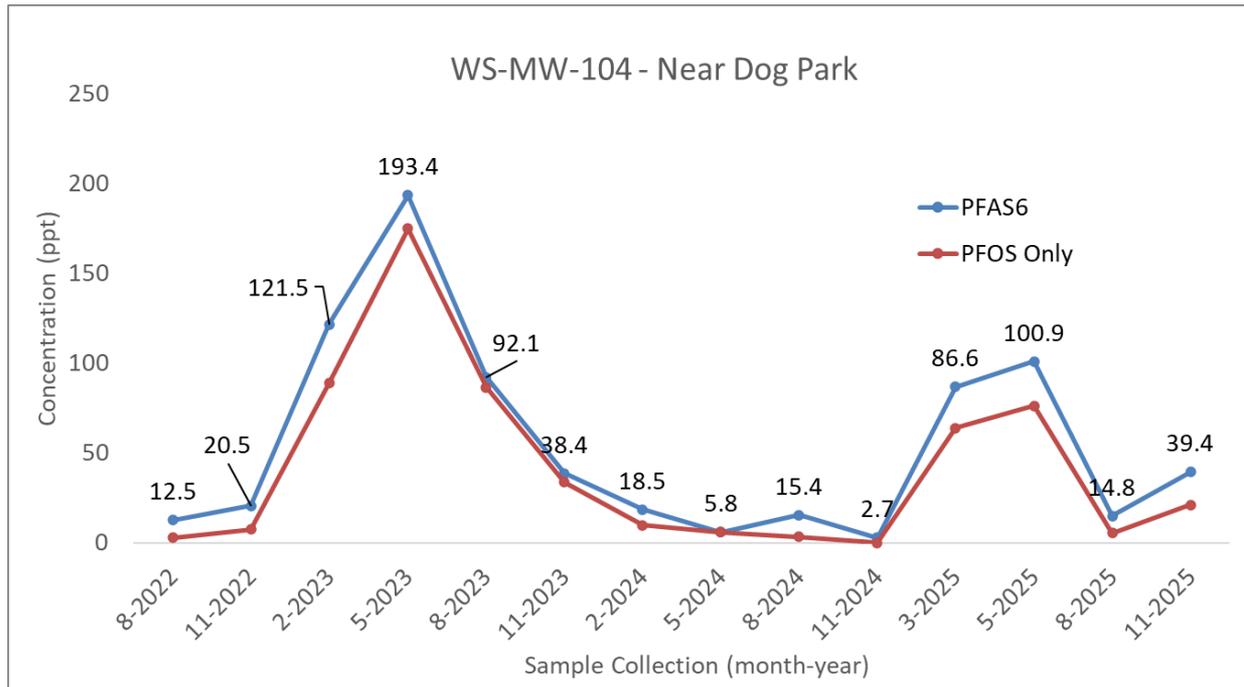
# Trends at MW-3 Upgradient

- Variable results associated with regional background, with recent increases exceeding PFAS6 20 ppt limit
- PFAS6 exceedance at 24 ppt in November 2025

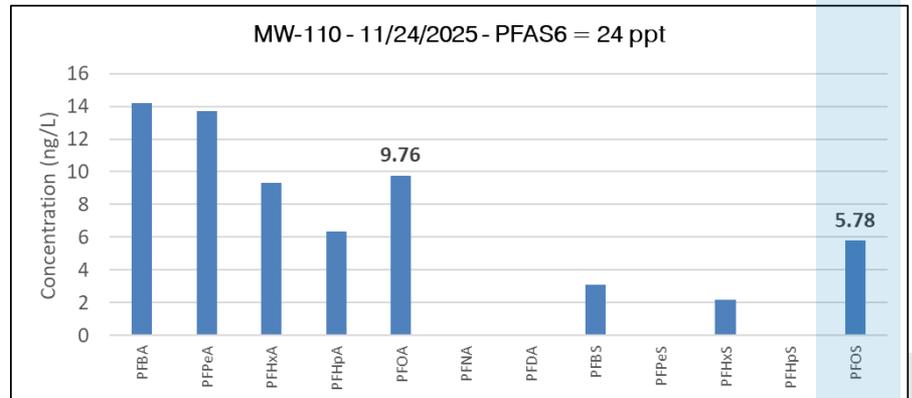
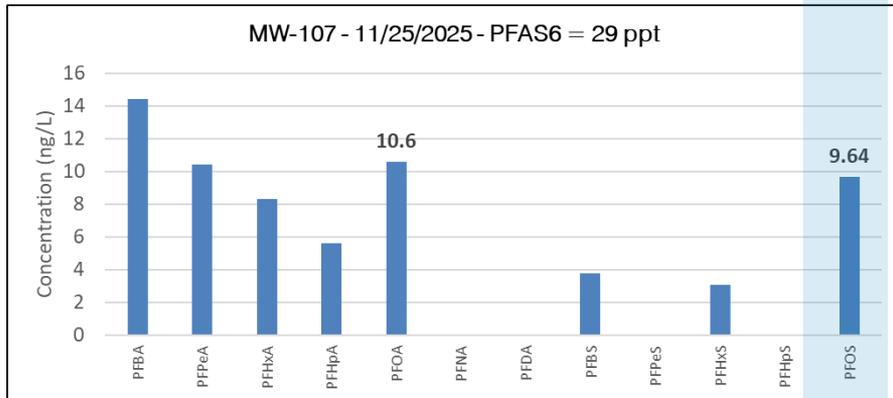
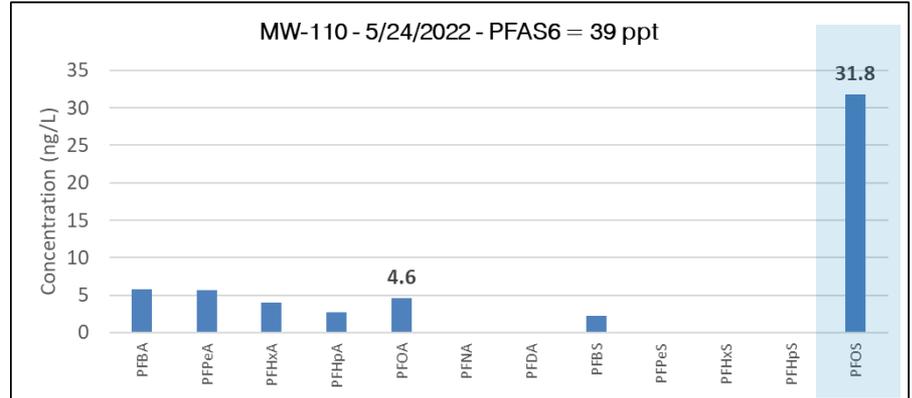
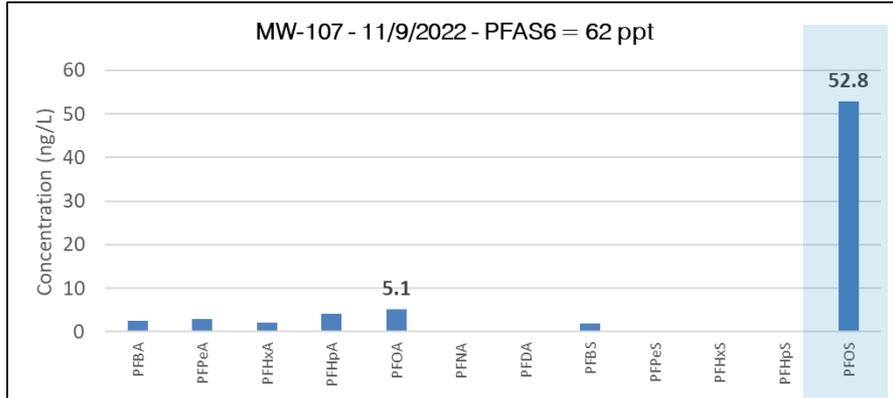


# Trends at MW-104 in Dog Park

- General continued decreases in PFAS6 and PFOS since August 2023
- Concentration spike in March, May, and November 2025 had profile consistent with DPW source
- Installation of another groundwater capture well in Dog Park area to address this source per MassDEP's concerns.



# Profile Transitions for Source Area Wells



## EPA New Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for PFAS

- Final rule April 2024
  - May 24, 2025, notice of intent
- Initial monitoring by 2027
- Inform public beginning in 2027
- Implement PFAS reduction solutions by ~~2029~~ 2031

Compound	Final MCLG	Final MCL (enforceable levels)
PFOA	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFOS	Zero	4.0 ppt
PFHxS	10 ppt	10 ppt
PFNA	10 ppt	10 ppt
HFPO-DA (GenX Chemicals)	10 ppt	10 ppt
Mixtures containing two or more of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and PFBS	1 (unitless) Hazard Index	1 (unitless) Hazard Index

Current MassDEP standard is 20 ppt for PFAS6 compounds

Recent EPA news release outlining upcoming agency action related to PFAS notes the following regarding the MCLs

“Address the most significant compliance challenges and requests from Congress and drinking water systems related to national primary drinking water regulations for certain PFAS.”

The finalized MCLs are so low that it will be difficult for some drinking water systems to achieve and will be very expensive for many. This wording above provides an indication that the MCL values, finalized under the last administration, may be revisited, revised, and set at higher limits than the current MCLs.

Some water utilities have initiated legal actions against the MCLs arguing that the regulations are impractical and financially burdensome, especially for smaller entities.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/administrator-zeldin-announces-major-epa-actions-combat-pfas-contamination>

- Pump and treat system is effectively mitigating On-Site “PFOS Source Area”.
- PFAS is continuing to decrease in source area with some variability noted in 2025 sampling events.
- Other contributing sources likely impacting concentrations at the Site.
- System upgrades proposed to address PFOS on-Site impacts, specifically in the Dog Park area of the Site to reach regulatory “end point”