

HUDSON RIVER PCBS SUPERFUND SITE

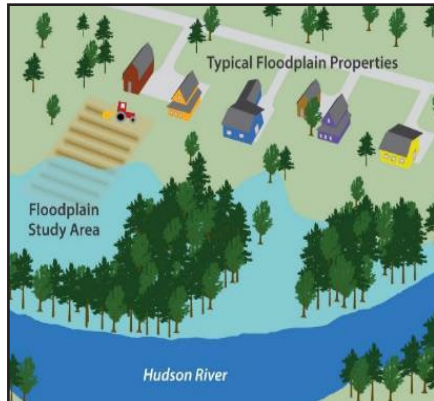
Community Advisory Group Meeting

August 13, 2026





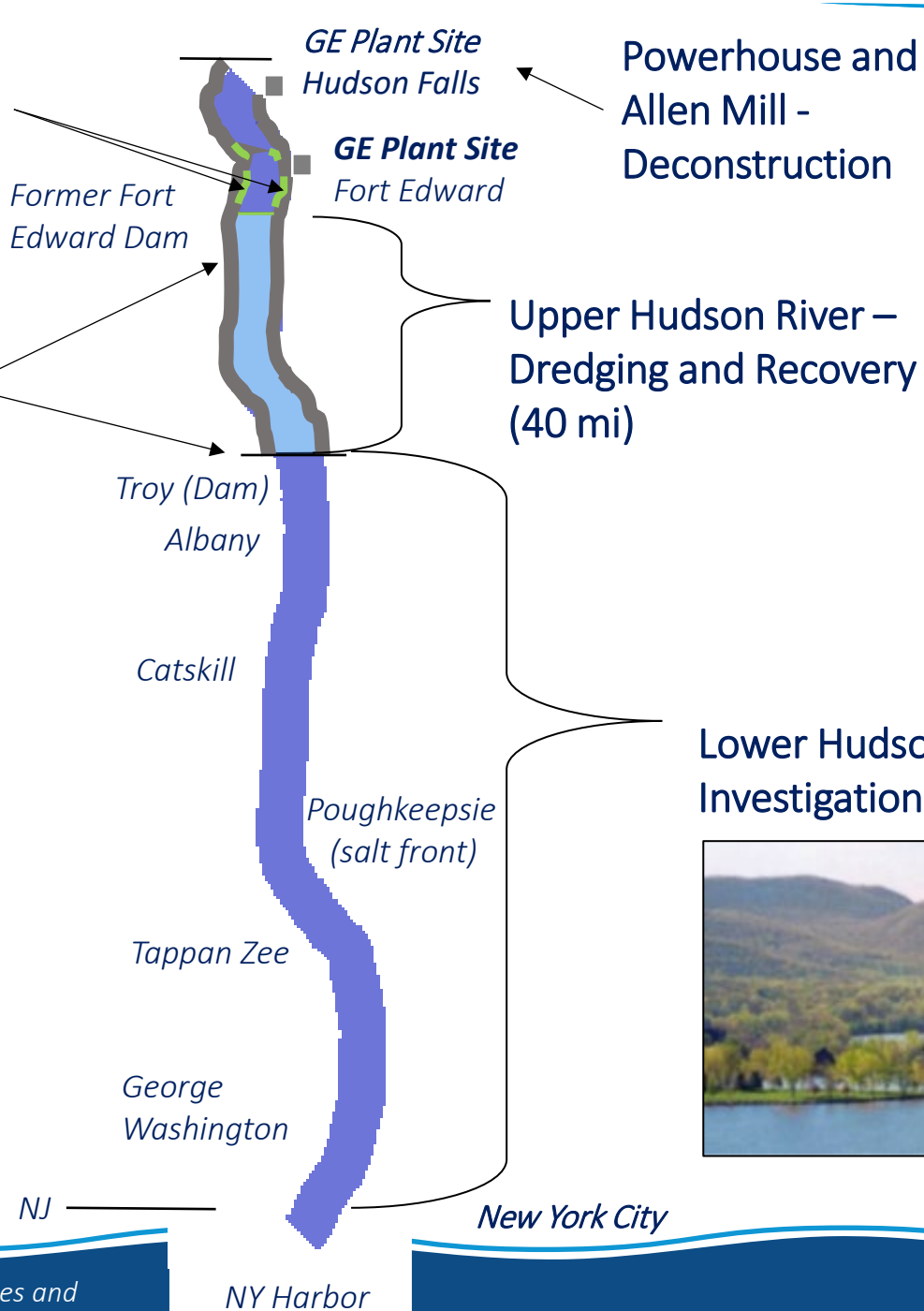
Remnant
Deposits –
OM&M



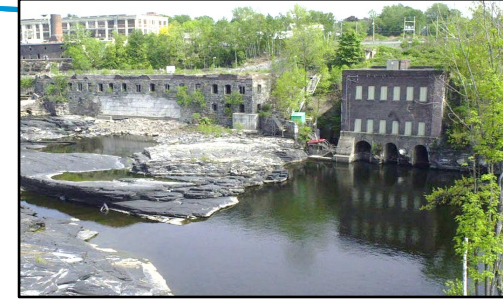
Upper Hudson
Floodplain –
Comprehensive
Study

Hudson River Superfund Site EPA Activities

(Conceptual - not to scale)



Powerhouse and
Allen Mill -
Deconstruction



Lower Hudson River – Additional
Investigations and Sampling (160mi)



Upper Hudson River: Recovery Progress Update Fish Data



Hudson River
PCBs SUPERFUND SITE

Fish Sampling

- Designed to monitor changes in PCB concentrations in different fish species in the Upper Hudson River
- 300 to 400 fish collected annually
- 2026 spring collection is complete; fall collection targeted to start in late August
- Pumpkinseed sampling in Reach 1-4 in fall 2026
- Supplemental fish collected in 2026
- Additional fish collection in collaboration with NYSDEC

Sport fish (spring collection)

Fillet used



Largemouth Bass



Smallmouth Bass



Yellow Perch



Brown Bullhead



Yellow Bullhead

Small fish (fall collection)

Whole body used



Pumpkinseed



Spottail Shiner

Supplemental fish (spring collection) - (NEW)

Fillet used



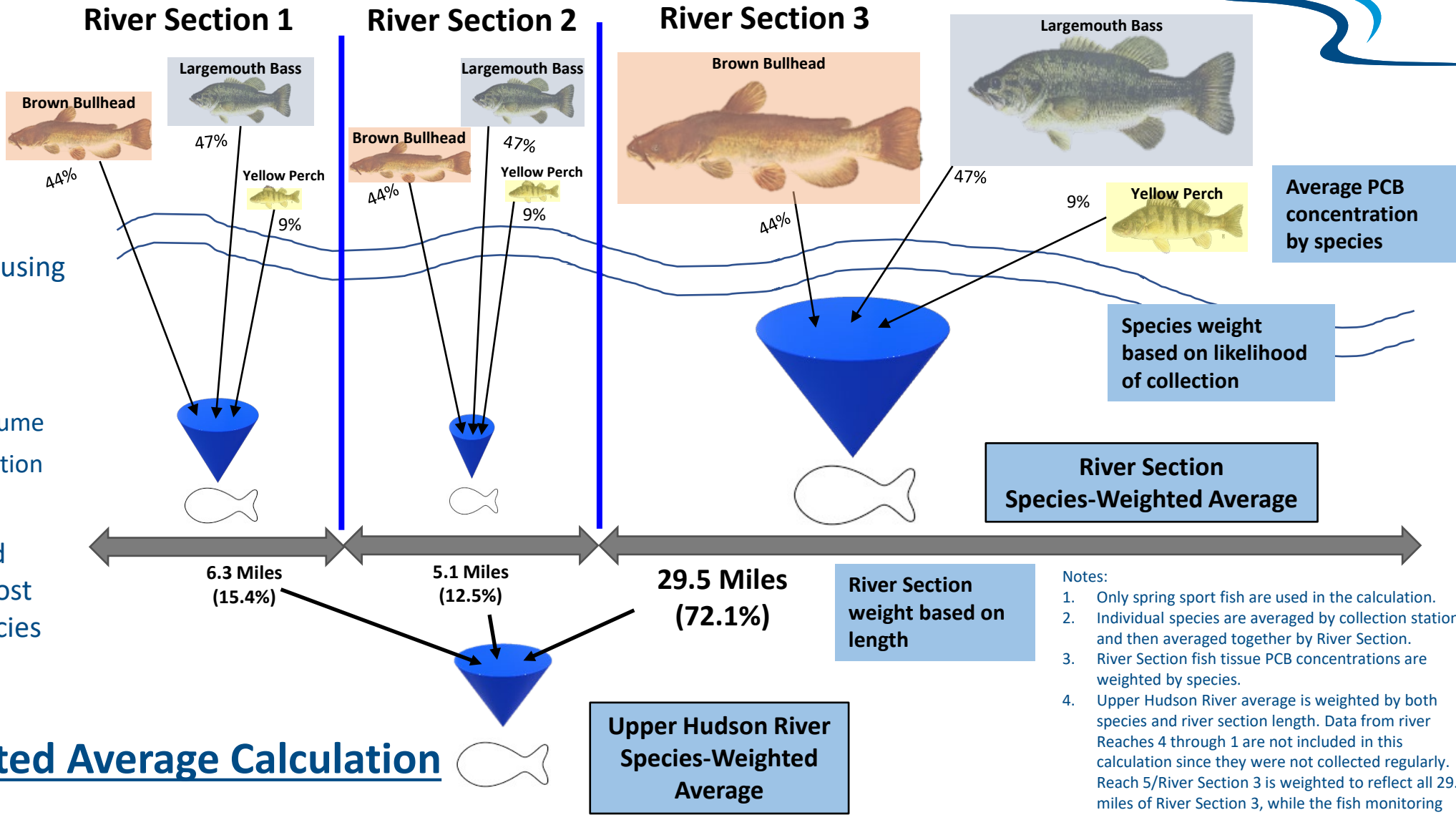
Redbreast Sunfish



Walleye

Species Weighted Average (Record of Decision)

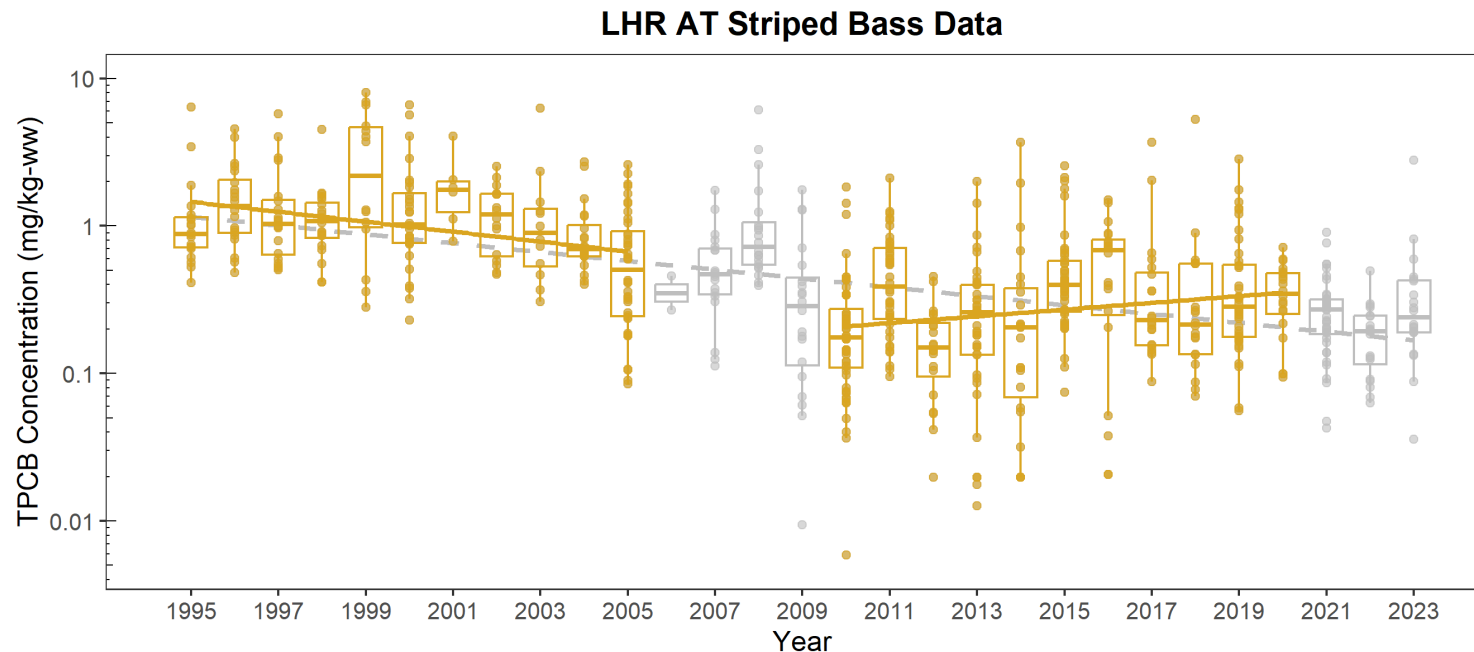
- Represents what a “typical” angler may consume; calculated using representative fish
- Weighted by:
 - Likelihood to consume
 - Length of river section
- River Section 3
Largemouth Bass and Bullhead have the most influence on the Species Weighted Average



- Notes:
1. Only spring sport fish are used in the calculation.
 2. Individual species are averaged by collection station and then averaged together by River Section.
 3. River Section fish tissue PCB concentrations are weighted by species.
 4. Upper Hudson River average is weighted by both species and river section length. Data from river Reaches 4 through 1 are not included in this calculation since they were not collected regularly. Reach 5/River Section 3 is weighted to reflect all 29.5 miles of River Section 3, while the fish monitoring stations representing River Section 3 are all located in Reach 5, which is 14 miles long).

Species-Weighted Average Calculation

Trend based on several years of data is highly uncertain – Example Lower Hudson River (LHR) Striped Bass



Year and Rate of Decline

All Years (1995-2023): 7%

3 Years (1997-1999): -23%

3 Years (2006-2008): -60%

3 Years (2009-2011): -36%

3 Years (2013-2015): -38%

3 Years (2014-2016): -37%

6 Years (1995-2000): -2%

6 Years (2014-2019): -3%

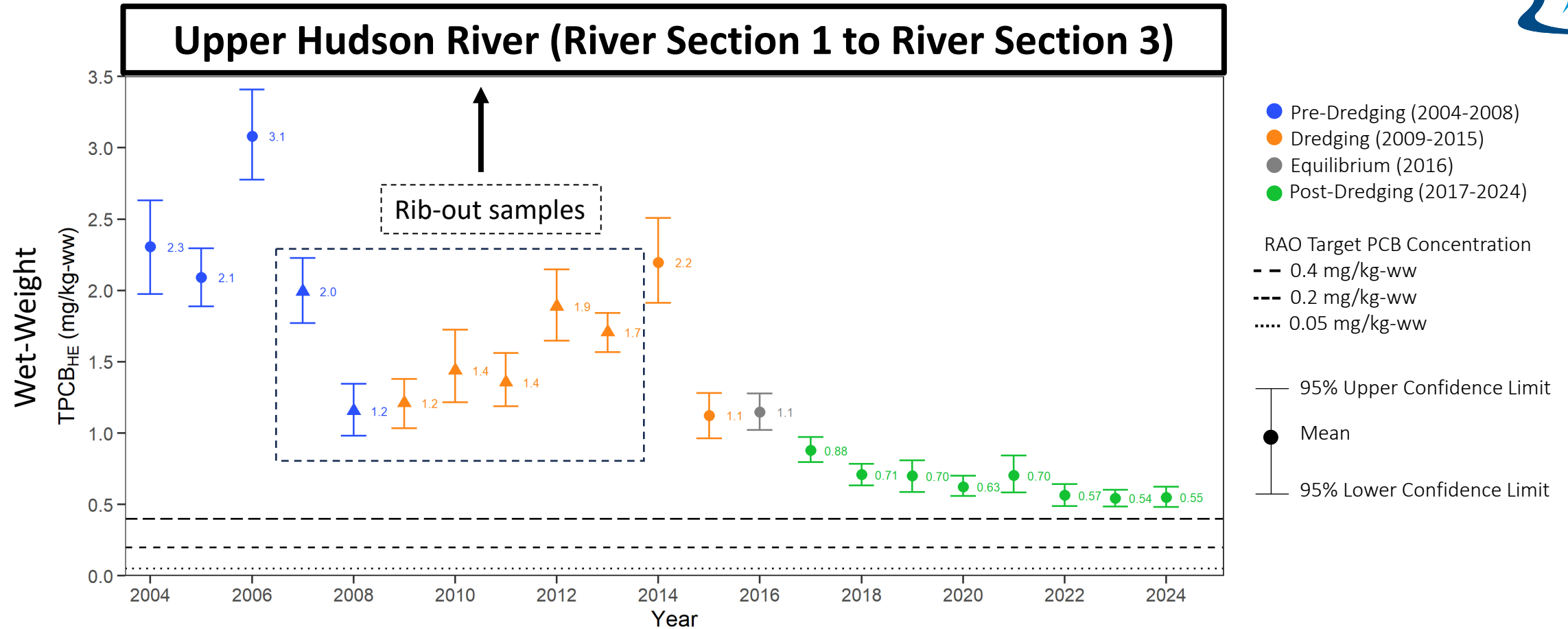
8 Years (1995-2002): -1%

8 Years (2009-2016): -8%

11 Years (1995-2005): 7%

11 Years (2010-2020): -5%

Fish Species-Weighted Average Over Time



Notes

1. A single correction factor is used to convert the 2017-2024 data from Aroclor basis to Total PCB-homologue equivalent (TPCB_{HE}). The matched pairs used in the correction factor are from 2018, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024
2. Individual species are averaged by collection station and then averaged together by River Section
3. River Section fish tissue PCB concentrations are weighted by species. Largemouth and smallmouth bass = 47%, brown bullhead = 44%, yellow perch = 9%
4. Upper Hudson River average is weighted by both species and river section length. River Section 1 = 6.3 miles (15.4%); River Section 2 = 5.1 miles (12.5%); and River Section 3 = 29.5 miles (72.1%). Data from river Reaches 4 through 1 are not included in this calculation since they were not collected regularly. Reach 5/River Section 3 is weighted to reflect all 29.5 miles of River Section 3, while the fish monitoring stations representing River Section 3 are all located in Reach 5, which is 14 miles long
5. 95% confidence limits on the mean are the 2.5th to 97.5th percentile values from bootstrap analysis
6. The samples from 2007-2013 are rib-out fillets, all other data are NYSDEC standard fillet samples

Modeling vs Actual – Time to Targets and Goals

5% Rate of Decline Starting 2024

- Notes (model uncertainty):
- 1. The ROD model results are shifted in time to reflect that the last year of dredging occurred in 2015.
 - 2. Model assumptions including dredging sequence, duration of dredging, and rate of resuspension differed from actual implementation.

ROD Section 14 Statutory Determinations – 0.4 ppm will be attained within the entire upper Hudson River within 20 years of active remediation

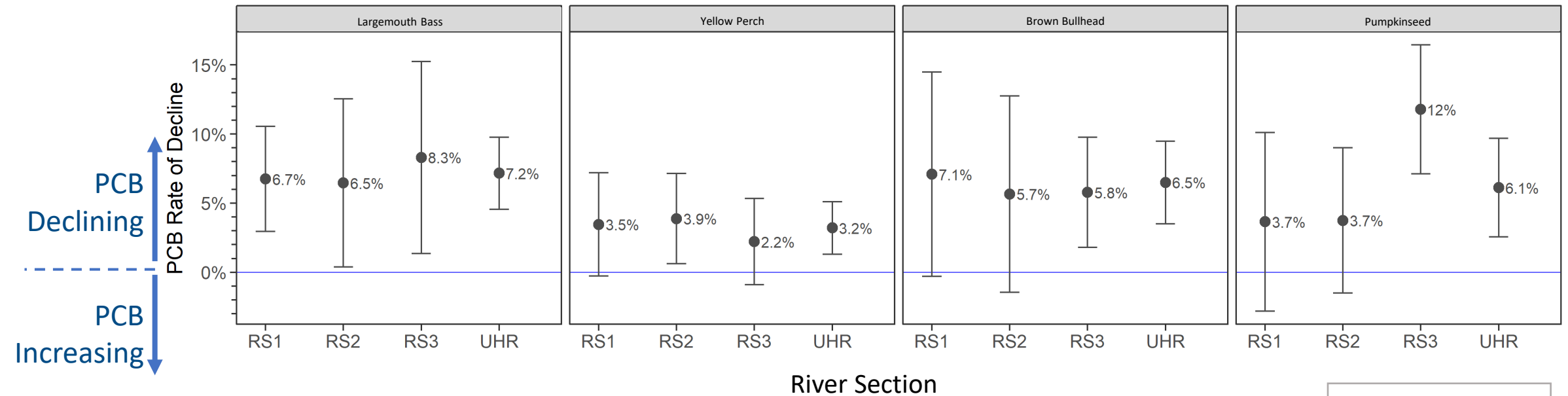
- Target - 0.4 mg/kg PCBs in fish fillet - 1/2 lb. meal per 2 months
- Target - 0.2 mg/kg PCBs in fish fillet - 1/2 lb. meal per month
- GOAL - 0.05 mg/kg PCBs in fish fillet - 1/2 lb. meal per week

Year After Dredging	ROD Model Year	Actual Year	Species Weighted Average Fish Fillet PCB (mg/kg)							
			Upper River Average		River Section 1		River Section 2		River Section 3	
			ROD Model	Actual	ROD Model	Actual	ROD Model	Actual	ROD Model	Actual
1	2010	2016	0.52	1.1	0.83	1.3	0.91	1.9	0.39	0.99
2	2011	2017	0.44	0.88	0.64	0.95	0.82	1.43	0.33	0.77
3	2012	2018	0.39	0.71	0.65	0.72	0.77	0.89	0.26	0.67
4	2013	2019	0.33	0.7	0.54	0.76	0.7	0.96	0.23	0.64
5	2014	2020	0.31	0.63	0.56	0.86	0.65	0.94	0.2	0.52
6	2015	2021	0.28	0.7	0.51	0.71	0.61	0.76	0.18	0.69
7	2016	2022	0.29	0.57	0.59	0.59	0.6	0.72	0.17	0.53
8	2017	2023	0.28	0.54	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.63	0.16	0.51
9	2018	2024	0.26	0.55	0.57	0.61	0.54	0.71	0.15	0.51
10	2019	2025	0.27	0.52	0.65	0.58	0.52	0.68	0.14	0.49
11	2020	2026	0.24	0.50	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.64	0.12	0.46
12	2021	2027	0.21	0.47	0.45	0.53	0.45	0.61	0.12	0.44
13	2022	2028	0.21	0.45	0.47	0.50	0.44	0.58	0.11	0.42
14	2023	2029	0.21	0.43	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.55	0.11	0.40*
15	2024	2030	0.18	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.4	0.53	0.09	0.38
16	2025	2031	0.17	0.39*	0.4	0.43	0.37	0.50	0.09	0.36
17	2026	2032	0.16	0.37	0.35	0.41	0.35	0.48	0.08	0.34
18	2027	2033	0.18	0.35	0.48	0.39*	0.36	0.45	0.08	0.33
19	2028	2034	0.17	0.33	0.5	0.37	0.34	0.43	0.08	0.31
20	2029	2035	0.15	0.32	0.4	0.35	0.32	0.41*	0.07	0.29
+22 years	2030 - 2051	2036 to 2056	Time gap							
42	2051	2057	(0.09 ~ 0.14)		70 + Years Uncertain		70 + Years Uncertain		0.05	

Fish PCB Concentrations - Rate of Decline by Species

(TPCB_{HE}, Lipid as Covariate Regression)

2017–2024



Notes:

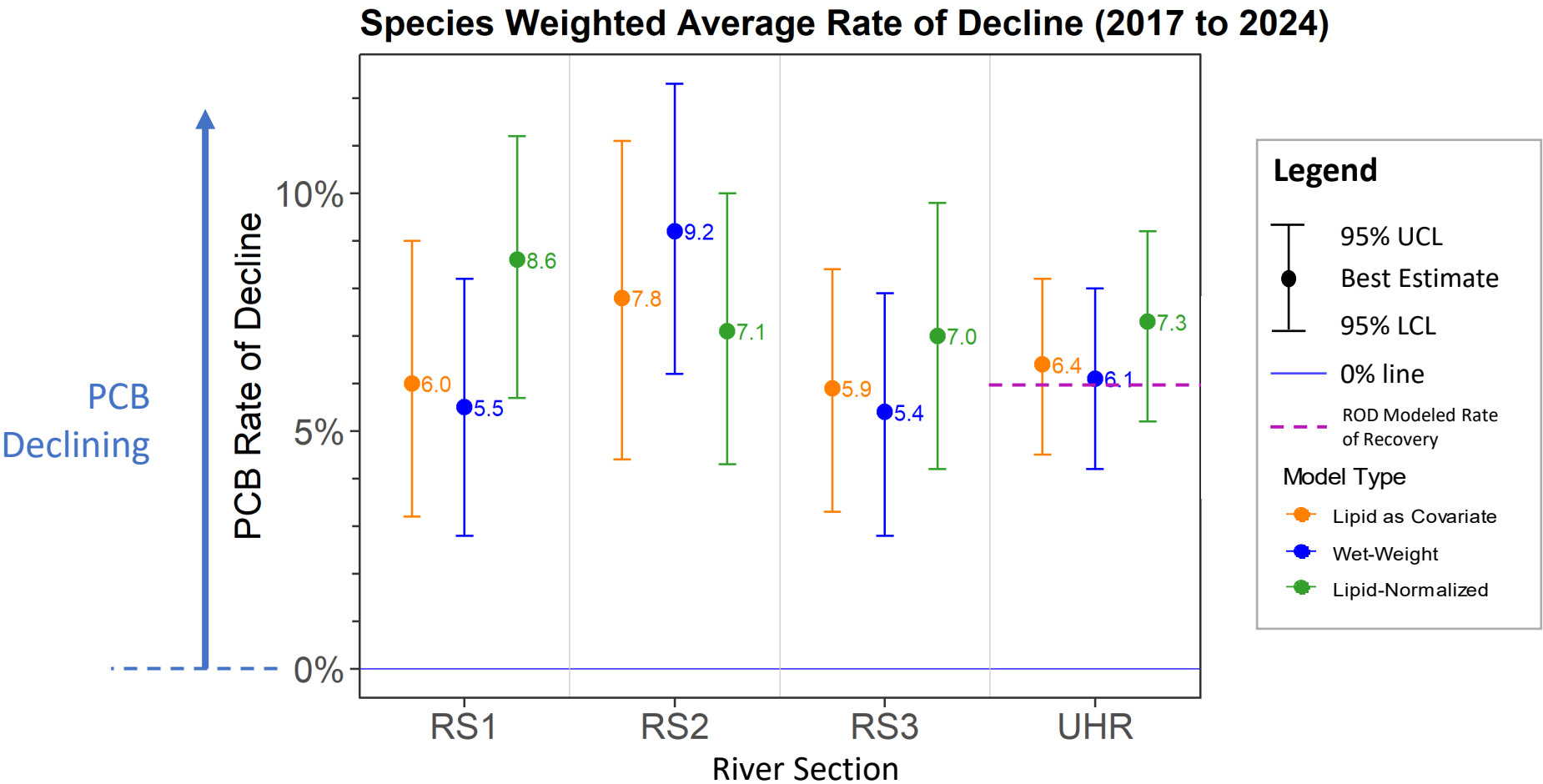
- **PCB rate of decline was derived from a mixed-effect model** that includes lipid as a covariate and accounts for variability in PCB rate of decline and PCB–lipid relationships across stations
- **95% confidence intervals** were computed as Wald intervals from the mixed effect model (estimate $\pm 1.96 \times$ standard error)
- **UCL:** Upper Confidence Limit
- **LCL:** Lower Confidence Limit

Legend

- 95% UCL
- Best Estimate
- 95% LCL
- 0% line

Species-Weighted Average Trend

(TPCB_{HE}, Three Models)



Model Type	Model Equation
Lipid as a Covariate	$\ln(\text{SWA wet-weight PCB}) = \beta_1 \text{Year} + \beta_2 \ln(\text{SWA Lipid}) + \beta_0$
Wet-Weight	$\ln(\text{SWA wet-weight PCB}) = \beta_1 \text{Year} + \beta_0$
Lipid-Normalized	$\ln(\text{SWA lipid-norm PCB}) = \beta_1 \text{Year} + \beta_0$



Percentage of Sport Fish Below 1.0 mg/kg TPCB_{HE} Concentration 2024 Data Only

Percent of Samples Less than 1.0 mg/kg-ww TPCB_{HE}

Species	River Section 1	River Section 2	River Section 3	Upper Hudson River RS 1 to RS 3
Brown Bullhead	85%	65%	85%	78%
Largemouth Bass	100%	67%	90%	90%
Smallmouth Bass	72%	90%	N/A	79%
Yellow Perch	75%	100%	100%	90%
All Sport Fish	79%	82%	92%	84%

Note:

There are limited largemouth bass collected in RS 1 and RS 2 and there are no smallmouth bass collected in RS 3

Fish Data Status and Considerations

- 2025 data review ongoing
- National Institute of Standards and Technology reference material
- Internal reference standards
- Detailed PCB analysis
- Fish data in local areas, reaches and river sections
- Pumpkinseed data in relation to sport fish
- Note: this work is described in the Five-Year Review Appendix 3 Attachment A - Fish PCB Data Treatment
- 2026 sport/supplemental fish data have been collected
 - Small fish to be collected this fall

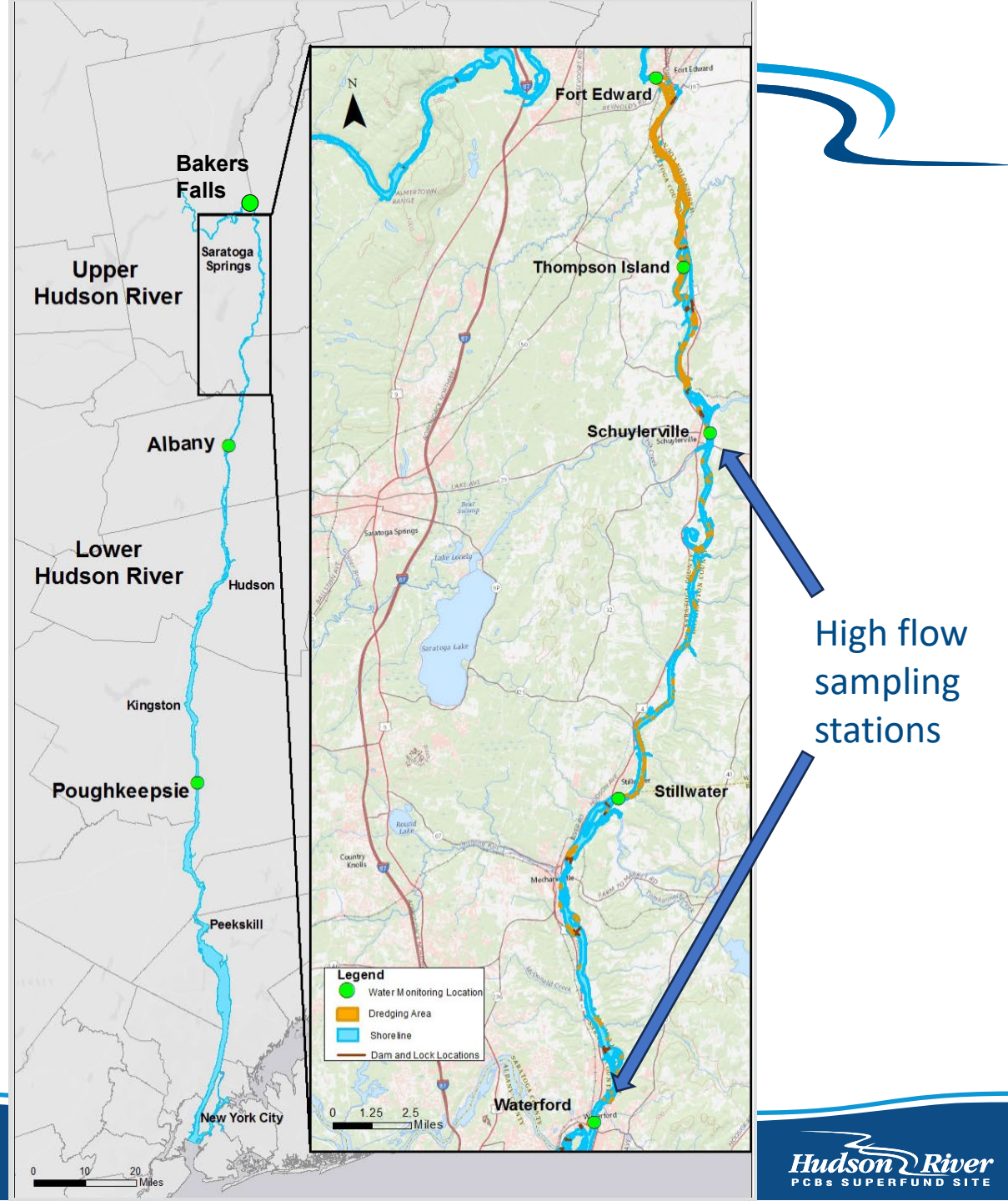


Upper Hudson River: Recovery Progress Update Water Data

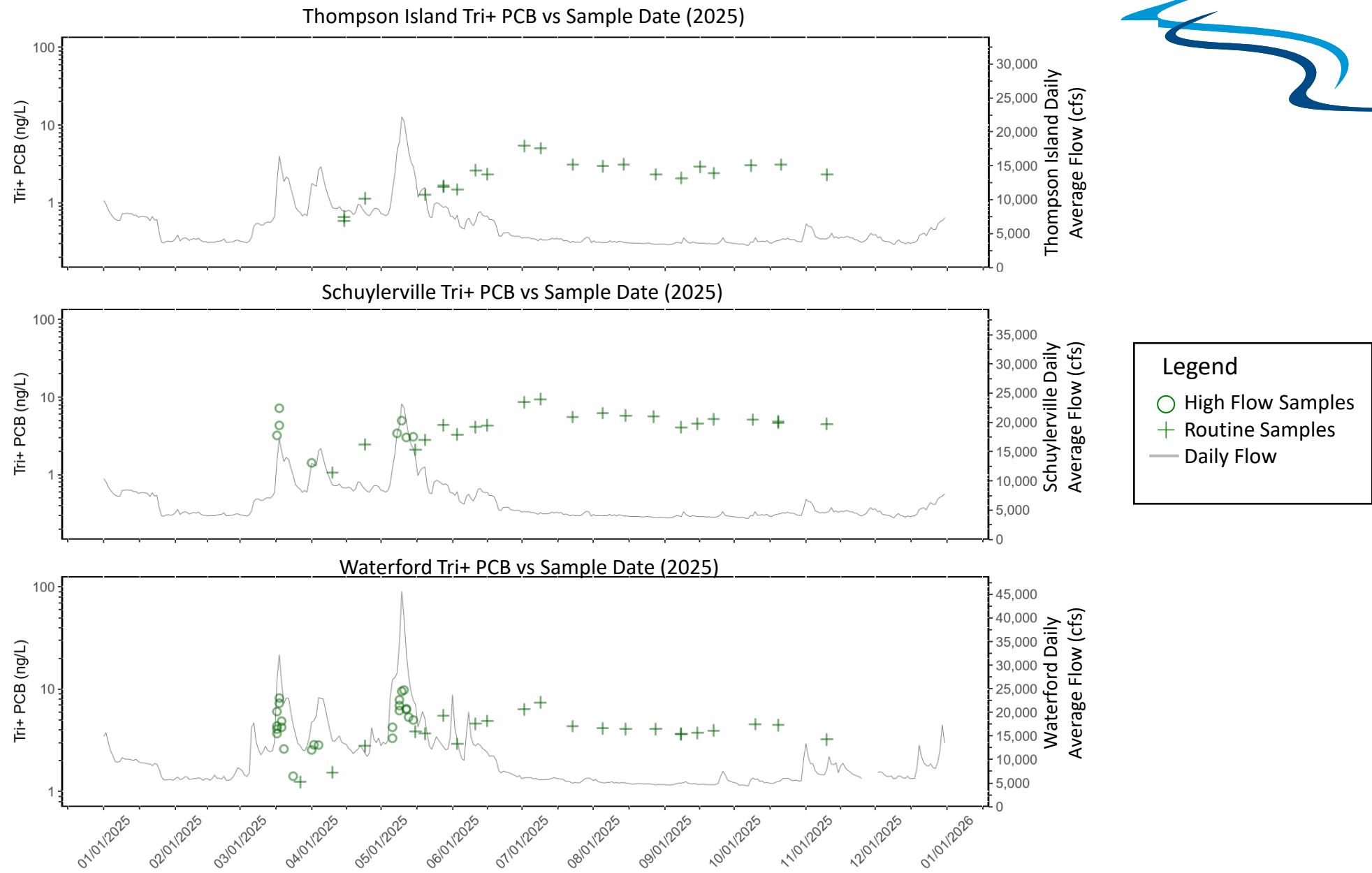


Water Sampling

- **Routine Monitoring:** Designed to monitor typical PCB concentrations
 - Collected on a pre-determined schedule
 - Five stations
- **High Flow Monitoring:** Supplements the routine monitoring
 - Two stations
 - Other stations added as part of special study
- Additional water samples added in collaboration with NYSDEC



Water Column 2025 Routine and High-Flow Samples



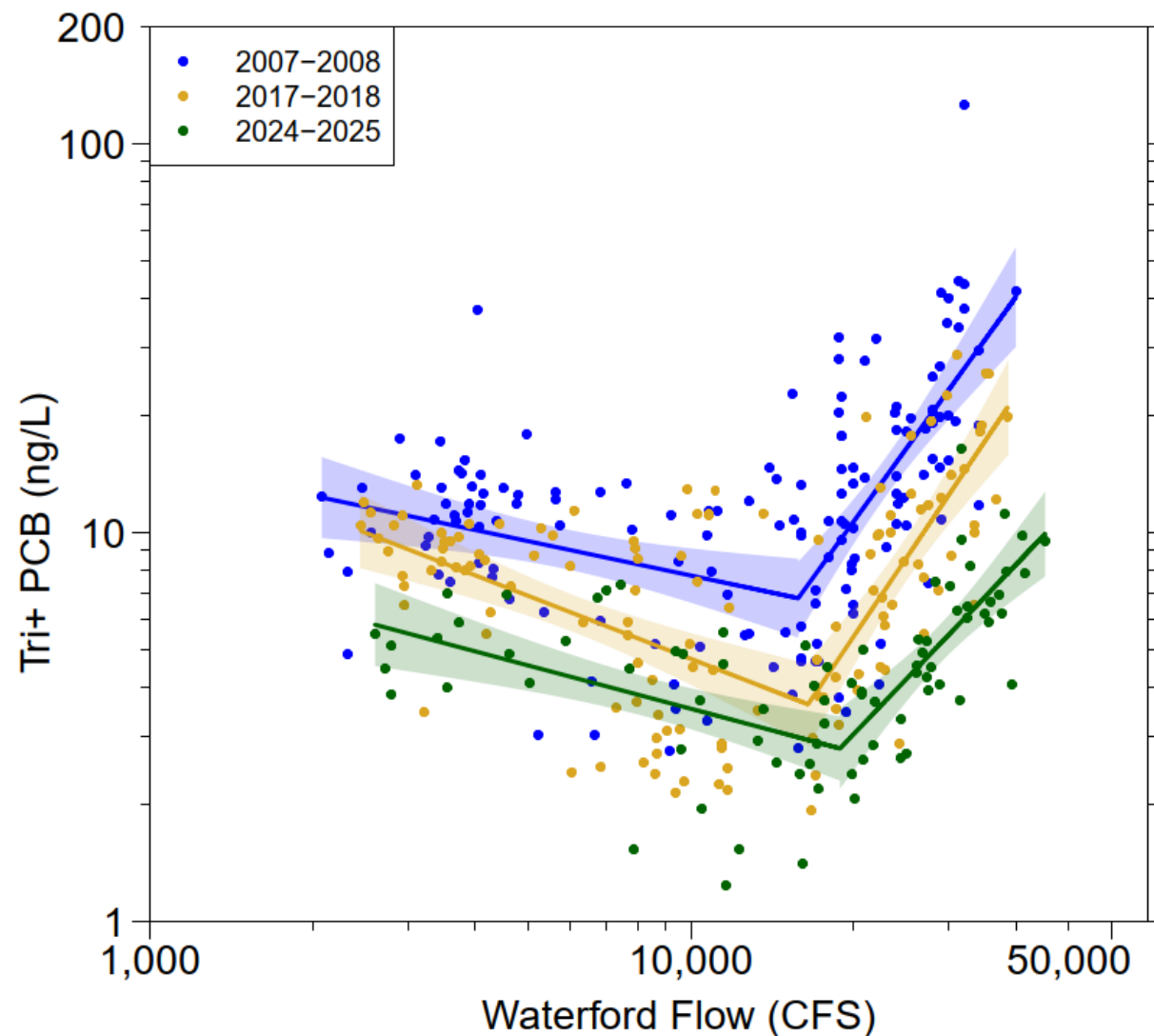
River Flow vs. PCB Concentration

Tri+ PCB - Segmented Regression

- Concentrations across all flows have decreased in post dredge years
- Water column directly related to sediment concentrations
- Take away - water column decline likely indicating sediment decline

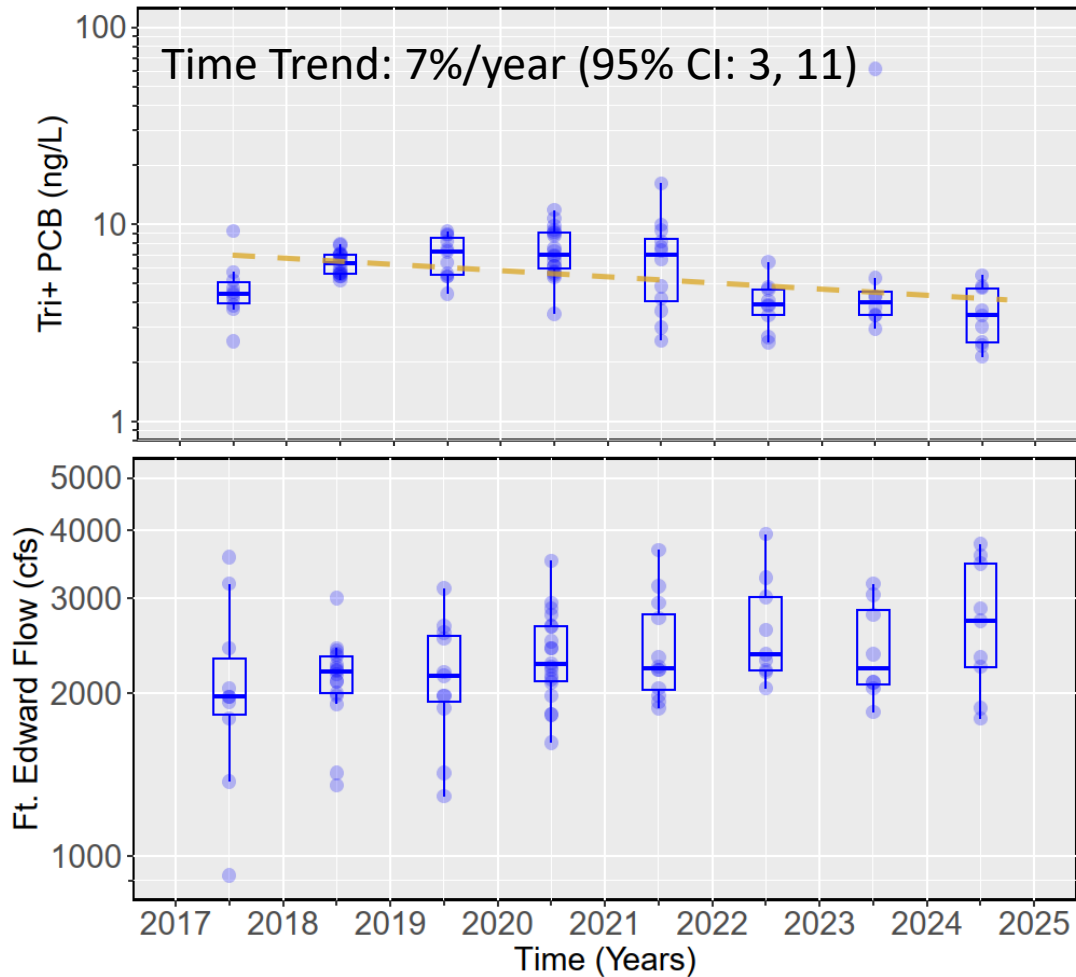
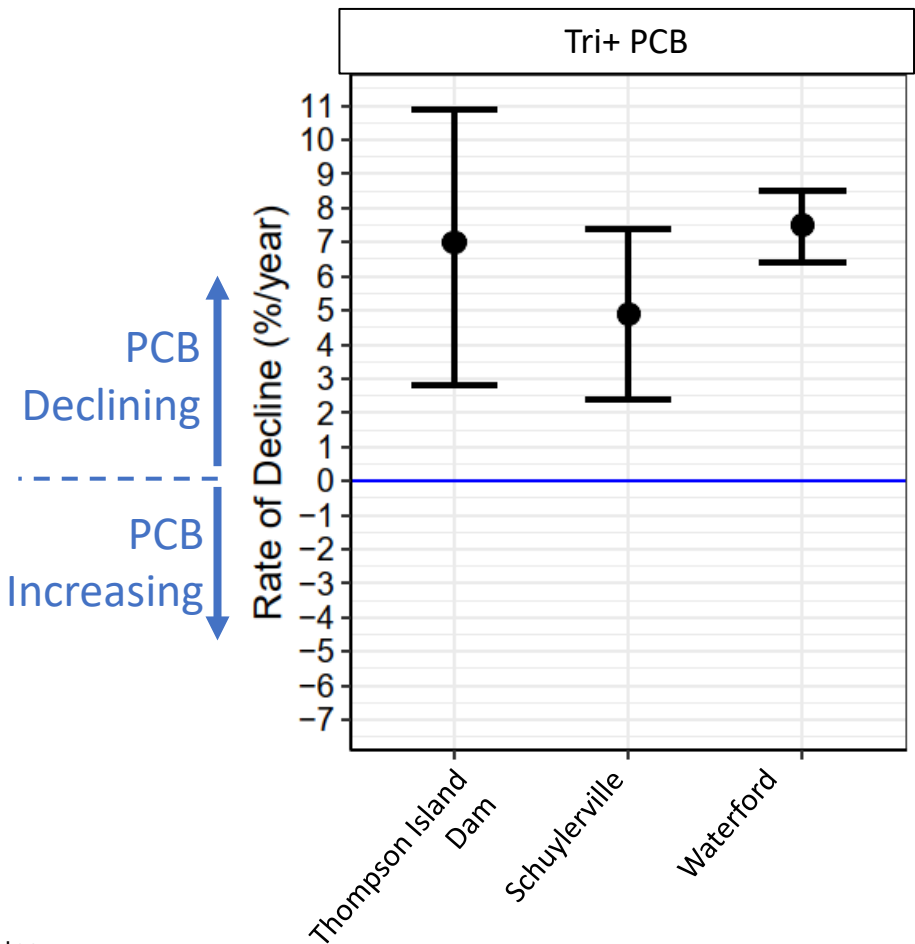
Note: Lines represents best-fit of the segmented regression model between concentration and flow. Shaded area represents the 95% confidence band about the fit.

Waterford Monitoring Station



2017 to 2024 Water PCB Rate of Decline – Summer Low Flow Data

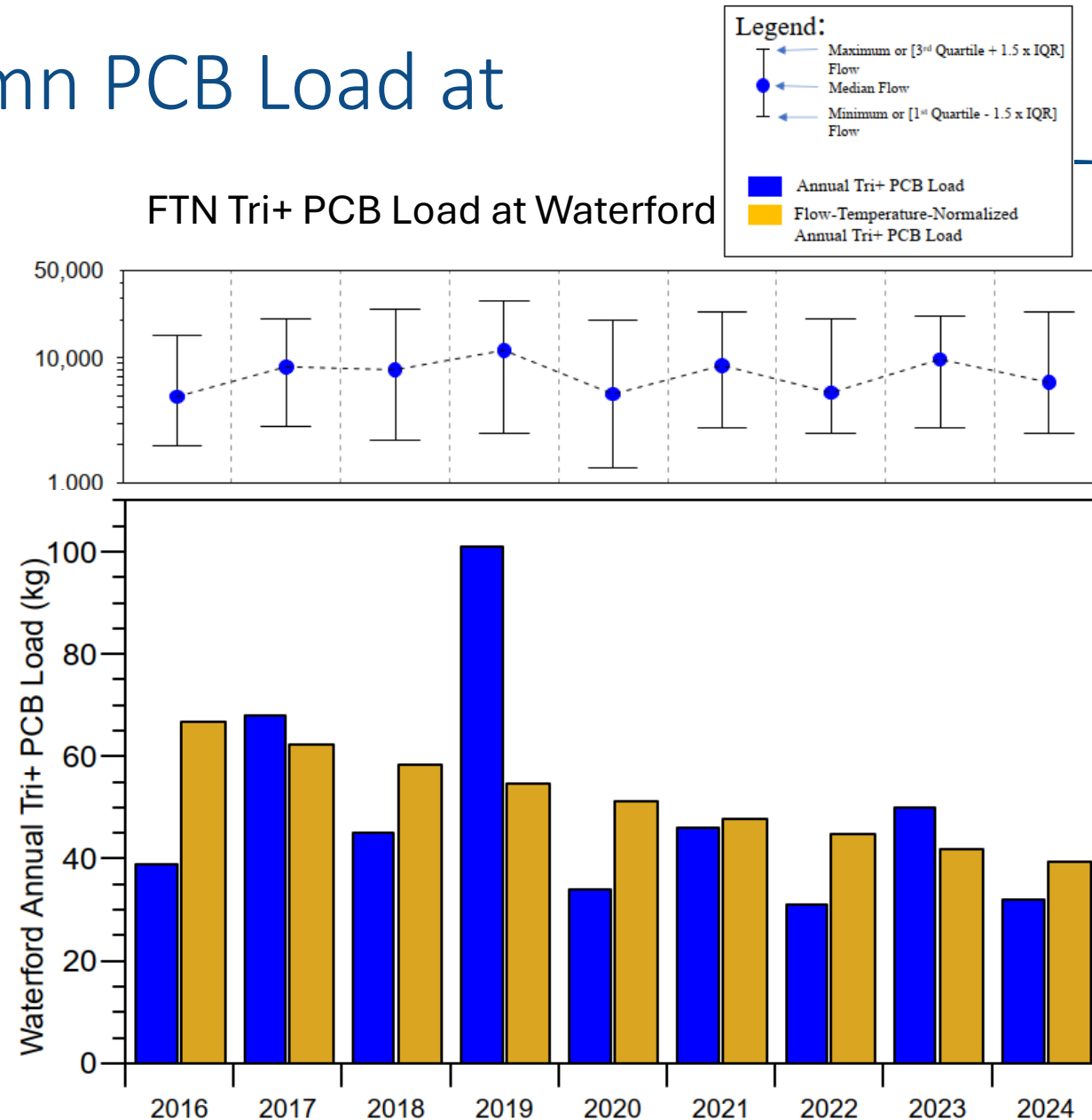
Thompson Island Dam

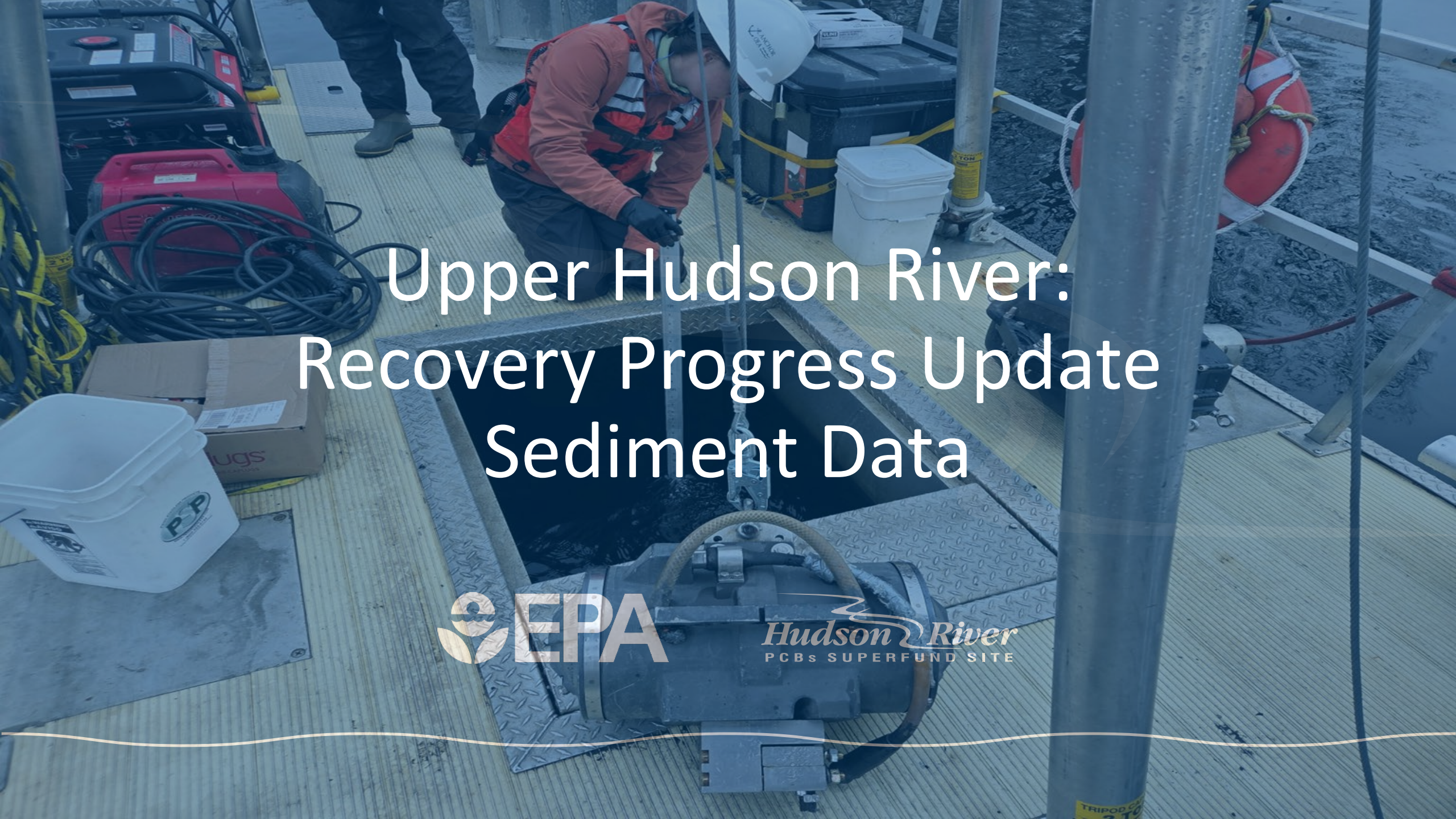


- Notes:
- TID and Schuylerville Low Flow: 4,000 cfs at Ft. Edward, May – Sept., TSS < 10mg/L. Waterford Low Flow: 10,000 cfs at Waterford, May – Sept., TSS < 10mg/L
 - The Generalized Additive Model (GAM) use for rate of decline calculations include both flow and seasonality (day of the year) as covariates.
 - Flows represent the daily mean flow at Ft. Edward (scaled by 1.03 to reflect increased drainage area at the TID station) on the day the sample was collected.

Update on Current Water Column PCB Load at Waterford

- Load at Waterford calculated accounting for flow and seasonality
- Flow temperature normalization (FTN) load indicates a continued decline in Tri+ PCB load after accounting for flow and seasonality (temperature)





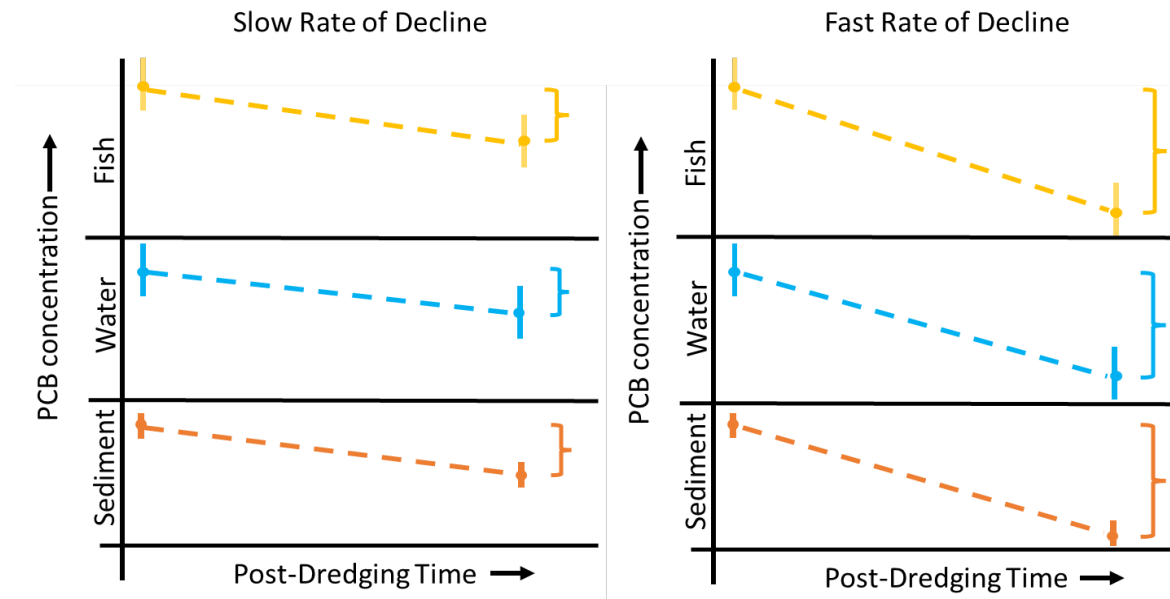
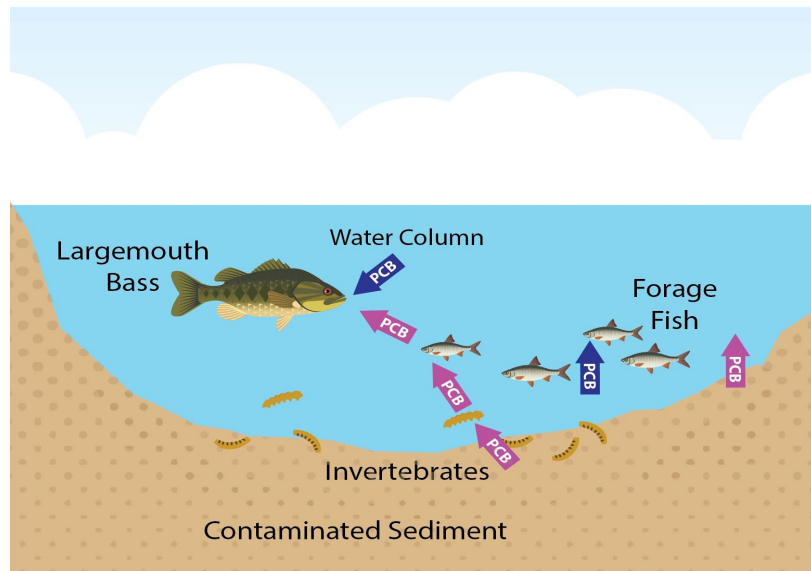
Upper Hudson River: Recovery Progress Update Sediment Data



Hudson River
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Sediment Sites Principles

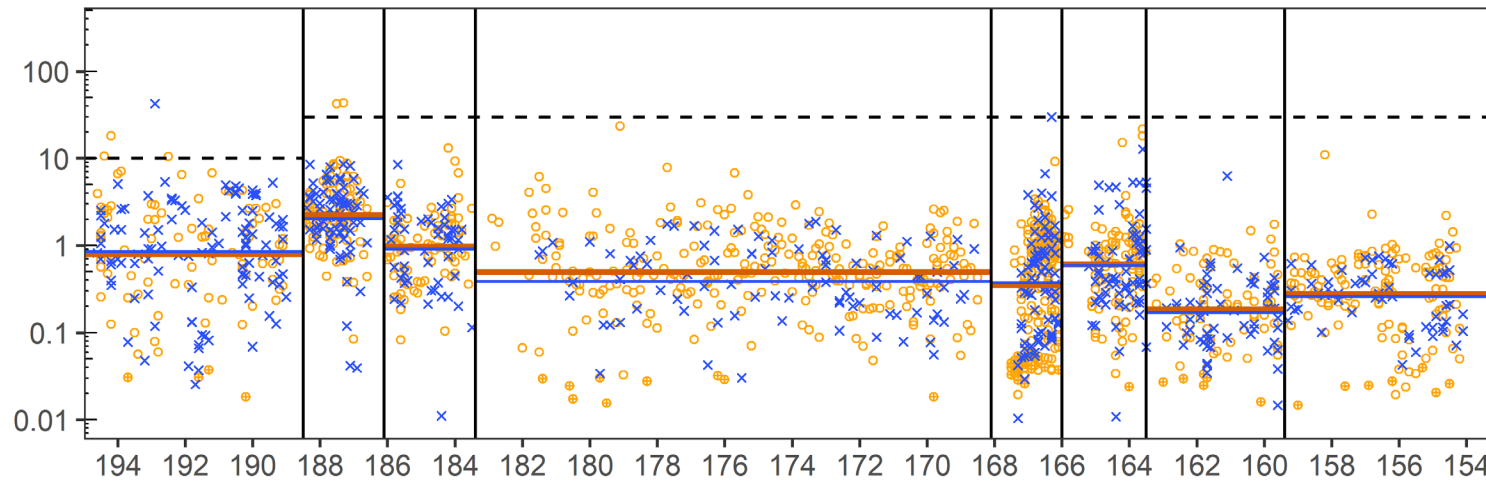
- Fish, water and sediment are linked
 - The remedy is based on the relationship between sediment, fish and water
 - All are expected to decline
- For fish – the relative reduction in water and sediment determine their recovery



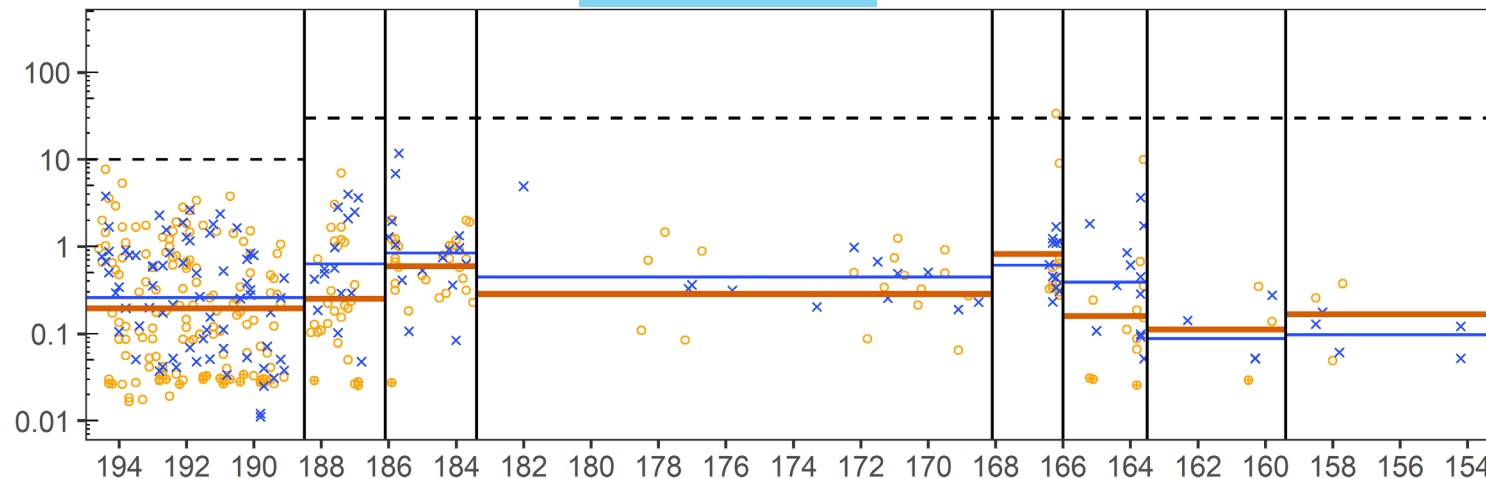
- PCBs concentrations in fish, water and sediment are related via bioaccumulation and fate and transport processes.
- Over the long-term, all media are expected to exhibit a comparable reduction in PCBs.

2016/2017 & 2021 Post-Dredging Sediment Sampling Results

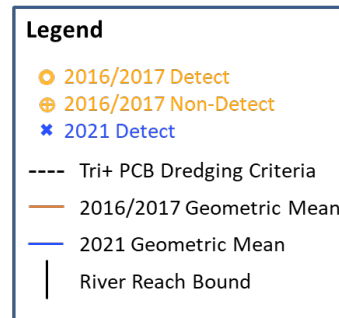
Non-Dredged Area



Dredged Area



- Concentrations are highly variable
- No statistical difference in Tri+ PCB in non-dredge areas between 2016/17 and 2021
- Note: very few data points higher than dredge criteria (dashed line)



2026 Sediment Sampling

- Samples collected from 6/24/2026 to 8/10/2026
- Same locations from the 2021 sampling
 - 750 locations
 - 9 additional samples added in collaboration with NYSDEC
- PCB analysis ongoing



Upper Hudson River: Recovery Progress Update Five-Year Review Addendum



Hudson River
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2002 Record of Decision



➤ ROD remedy is two parts:

➤ Dredging - Complete (2009-2016)

- 2.7 million cubic yards - 72 percent of the overall PCB mass removed (310,000 pounds PCBs)

➤ Natural Recovery – Decades of recovery needed

- Monitoring phase continues until human health and ecological goals are met (70-year model period)
 - Key question – is the river recovering as expected?

➤ Institutional Controls – Ongoing reliance

- Fishing restriction – possess no fish
 - As the river recovers, restriction will be removed and advisories will continue
 - Relies on compliance by the public
 - Supported by enforcement, signage, literature and outreach



3rd Five-Year Review (FYR) - Deferred Protectiveness

- Statistically relevant rates of decline in fish are needed before a protectiveness determination can be made
 - Insufficient data at the time of the FYR to establish trends
 - Moving window analysis indicates eight or more years of data are necessary (2024)
 - The rates of decline need to be statistically reliable
- Overall, fish and water have exhibited declines in concentrations and progress is being made towards the Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs)
- Uneven fish recovery observed in some species/locations
 - Special studies



Five-Year Review – Issues/Recommendations/Other Findings

1. **Additional Information Needed – not enough annual sets of fish data**
2. **Potential Differences in Fish Recovery Studies**
3. **Localized Areas of Remaining PCBs - Potential Impact on Fish and Water Recovery Studies**
4. **Supplemental Fish Collection to Inform Fish Advisories**
5. **Institutional Controls – Continued Funding to Support Fish Advisory Institutional Controls**
6. **Ecological Risk – Collection of Ecological Risk Target Species**
7. **IRIS Database**
8. **Capping Institutional Controls**
9. **Additional Monitoring to Support the Operation, Maintenance & Monitoring Program**
10. **Rogers Island High-Flow Water Sampling Study**
11. **Mohawk River Water Sampling Study**
12. **Passive Sampler Water Column Study**
13. **Dissolved Phase and Particulate Organic Carbon Water Column Study**
14. **Lipid Normalization and Observed Recovery Trends**
15. **Recently Deposited Be-7 Bearing Sediments**
16. **Sampling of Cap Isolation Layer Material**

Path to Determination (Addendum)

2025

Moving Window Analysis

- 8 or more years of data needed
- High year-to-year variability
- Based on pre-dredge data



2024 fish data is 8th year

Test Moving Window Analysis

- Compare pre-dredge variability to post-dredge variability



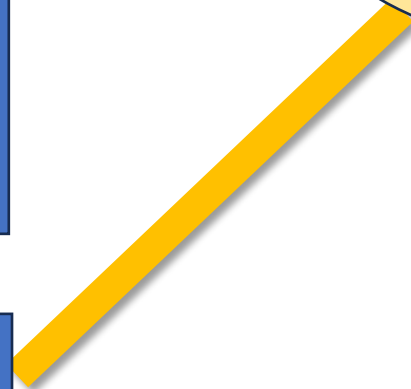
Calculate Trends

- Compare trends to model projections
- Consider various technical aspects (lipid)
- Consider trends various ways including by whole Upper Hudson River, river reach, river section, station, species



Evaluate Trends

- Are the trends statically reliable?
- Multiple statistical approaches will be used
- Consideration of species weighted average



2026

Evaluate the 2025 fish data, retest moving window analysis and the reliability of trends



2027

Evaluate the 2026 (Year 10) fish data, reliability of trends



**Make Protectiveness Determination
(3rd Five-Year Review Addendum)**

2026 – Data Collection and Evaluation

- Sediment collection (Year 10) and evaluation
- 2025 special study data will be evaluated
- Special studies continue (including additional pumpkinseed collection, supplemental fish, sediment in localized areas)

Hudson Five-Year Review Timeline



2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Dredging ended	Year of Equilibrium	Year 1 Sediment collection	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 Sediment collection	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9 • 3 rd Five-Year Review • 2024 data final • Special studies	Year 10 • Sediment collection • Continue special studies	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13
Upstream dredging Work ended in late November	Fish were collected in April – May (about 4 to 5 months after dredging ended) Demobilization of dredging equipment and habitat work	First full year of recovery								Addendum - possible determination based on previous years data (no later than 2027)				Next Five-Year Review

Next Steps

- Update trends based on 2025 fish data
 - Data received under review
- Confirm if trends are statistically reliable
- Further evaluate uneven fish recovery at specific locations
- Evaluate special study data and identify additional data needs
- Determine if localized actions are needed

Meeting Break



Upper Hudson River Update – Special Studies Status



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Fish Time Trends Vary by Species

2017-2024 Fish Trends

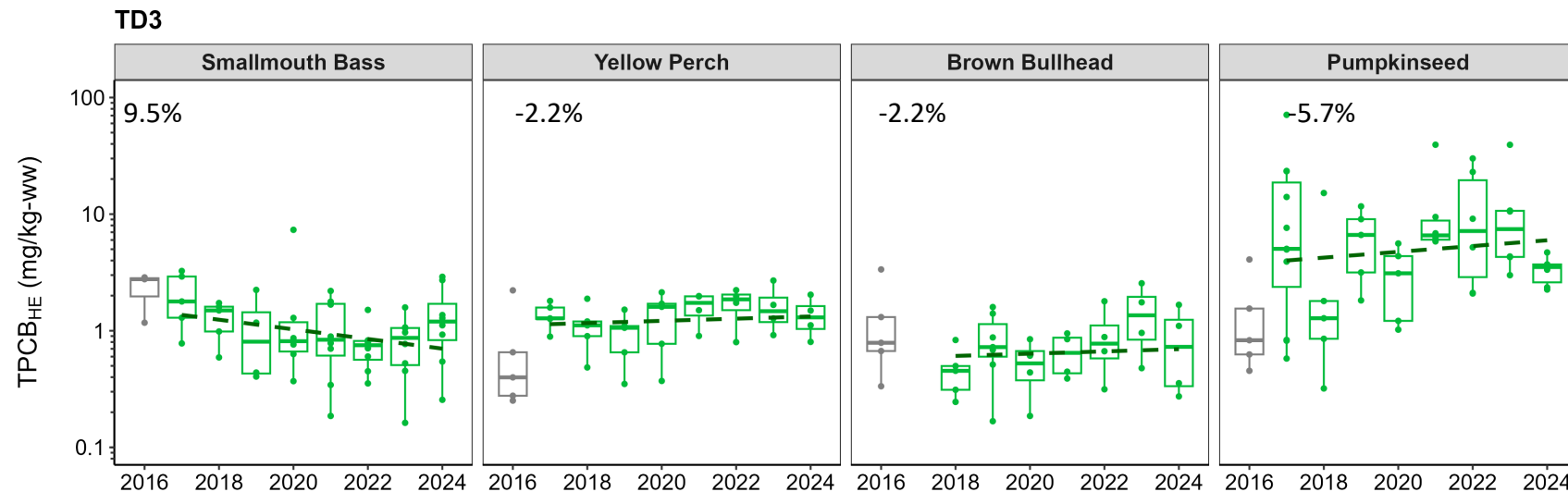
- In the post-dredging period, some uneven recovery
- Special studies are underway (e.g., nearshore evaluations – shown by red boxes on the table)

Reach	Reach 8					Reach 7		Reach 6		Reach 5				
Identifying Feature	Roger's Island	Special Area 13	Three Sister's Island		Griffin Island	Thompson Island	Ft. Miller Dam	South of Lock 6	North Umlerland Dam	Schuyler-ville		Cove-ville		Still-water
	TD1	TD2	TD3	TD4	TD5	ND1	ND2	ND3	ND5	SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5
Largemouth Bass					4.7%				-1.8%	11%	-2.8%	13%	14%	4.3%
Smallmouth Bass	6.4%	7.1%	9.5%	5.1%		8.6%	16%	1.5%	8.4%					
Yellow Perch	6.5%	2%	-2.2%	11%	1.5%	6%	2.2%	5.6%	-0.0028%	-0.86%	0.81%	7.2%	-2.1%	4.9%
Brown Bullhead	-2%	7.9%	-2.2%	16%	16%	6%	16%	8.7%	-0.59%	3.2%	6.5%	9.4%	7.9%	1.3%
Pumpkinseed	1.6%	9.7%	-5.7%	9.1%	4.7%	3.8%	2.7%	2.8%	5.8%	12%	7.1%	20%	9.2%	11%

Positive number means PCBs are declining

Notes:

1. Post-dredging trend line using lipid as co-variate model.
2. Time trends are subject to change based on available data and are not final.



Special Studies – Uneven recovery in fish

➤ Fish aging study

- Understand role of age in how fish PCB concentrations change over time
- Spines, otoliths (ear bone) and scales collected in 2025

➤ Pumpkinseed exposure evaluation

- Learn more about pumpkinseed exposure related to near shore sediment
- 9 areas being evaluated – 22 water samples, 106 sediment samples

➤ Shoreline erosion study

- Understand PCB concentrations in areas potentially eroding floodplain soil into the river
- 13 areas being evaluated – 153 samples



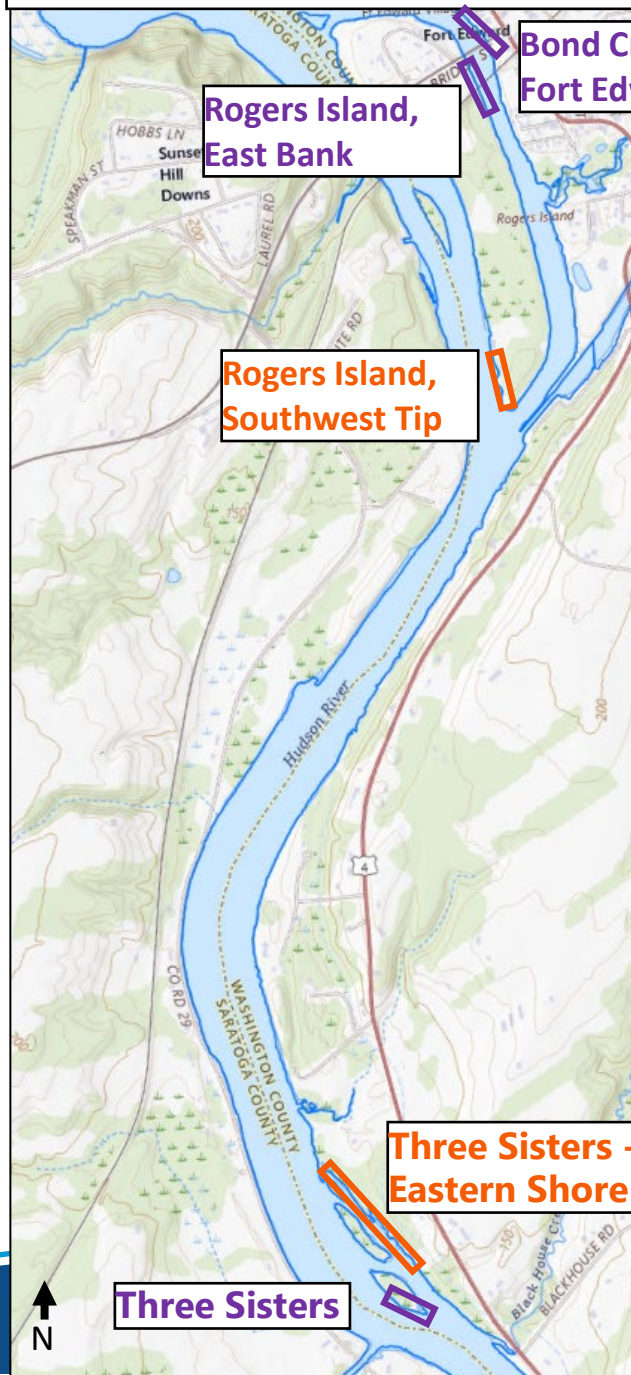
Juvenile Largemouth Bass Sample

2025 Upper Hudson River Special Studies

Legend

-  Pumpkinseed exposure evaluation
-  Shoreline erosion study

River Section 1



Bond Creek,
Fort Edward

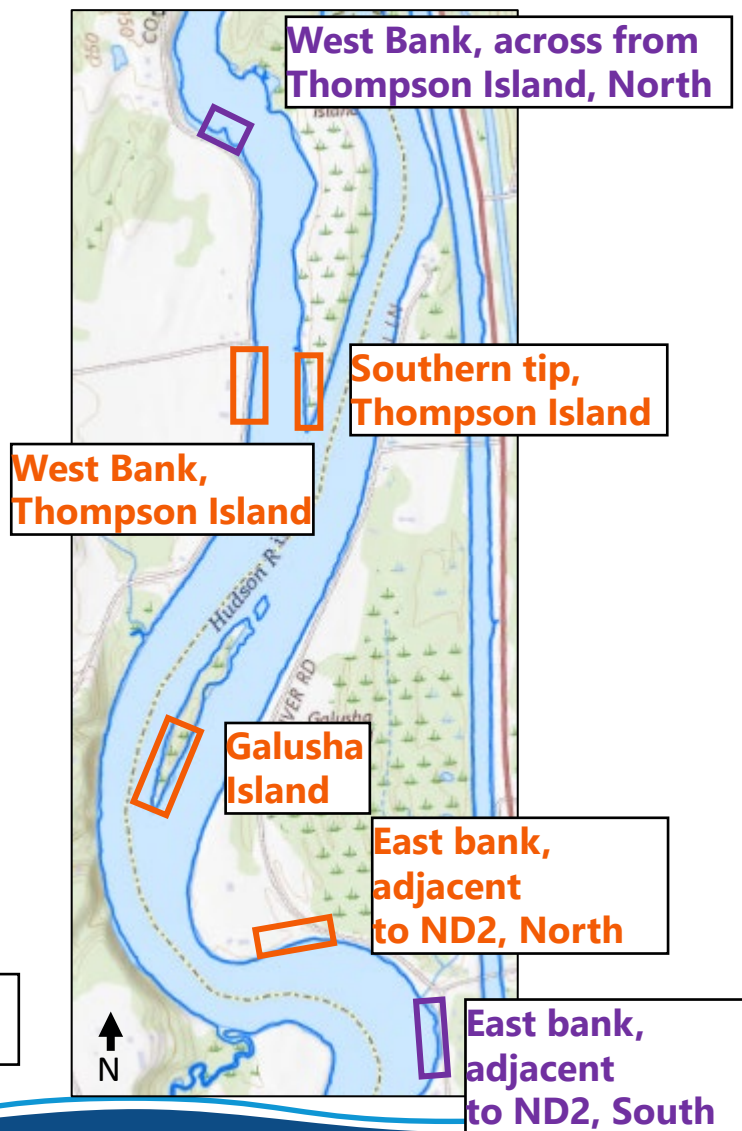
Rogers Island,
East Bank

Rogers Island,
Southwest Tip

Three Sisters -
Eastern Shore

Three Sisters

River Section 2



West Bank, across from
Thompson Island, North

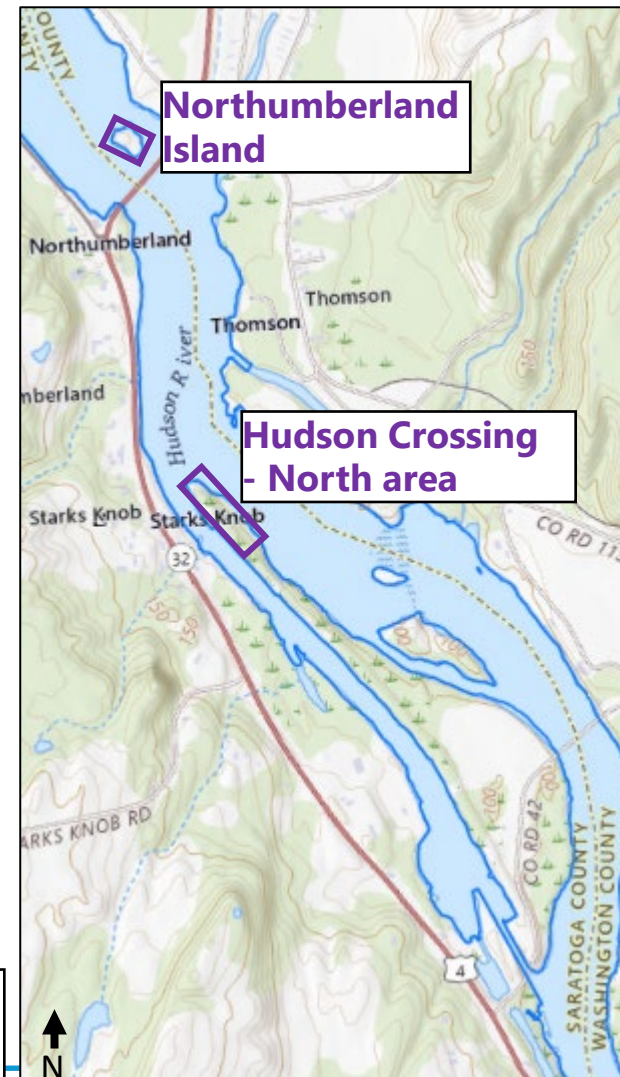
Southern tip,
Thompson Island

West Bank,
Thompson Island

Galusha
Island

East bank,
adjacent
to ND2, North

East bank,
adjacent
to ND2, South



Northumberland
Island

Hudson Crossing
- North area

Special Studies – Uneven recovery in fish (continued)

- Water loading evaluation
 - Understand the amount of PCBs moving through areas of river
 - Follow up to 2023 water column passive samplers - 12 transects with about 40 sample locations
- Rogers Island high flow
 - Understand the amount of PCBs entering project area under high flows across the width of the river
- Localized exposure evaluation
 - Initial desktop review
 - Includes approved offsets (safety, cultural resources, engineering)
 - Potential for additional fish and sediment sampling



Water sampling apparatus

Upper Hudson River Update – Floodplain Investigation



Short-Term Actions

- Areas that people use with elevated PCBs are immediately addressed while the comprehensive investigation (RI/FS) continues
- Floodplain continually monitored for activity and change in use
 - Areas sampled as they are identified
 - Areas being actively used with elevated PCBs (>10ppm) are addressed
 - Soil covers or signs
 - Close coordination with property owners
- Actions to date
 - 77 total areas; 2 new actions completed in 2025
 - 2 planned for fall 2026
- Annual inspections continue and repairs done as needed



Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS)

- The RI/FS is a comprehensive study of the floodplain
 - Performed by GE and overseen by EPA; close coordination with NYSDEC/NYSDOH
- Approx. 15,000 samples collected to date
- Data evaluation ongoing
- 2026 field work included:
 - Soil sampling in use areas
 - Inspections/maintenance of soil covers
 - Flood mud sampling
 - Ecological risk assessment studies



Human Health Risk Assessment

➤ Human Health Risk Assessment – Underway

- Parcel-by-parcel review

➤ Pathway Analysis Report (PAR)

- Objective is to identify potential exposure areas, pathways, and criteria that will be used to evaluate human health risk
- Identifies potential exposure areas for each parcel
- Designates current and reasonably anticipated future uses for each parcel
- Selects the exposure scenario (e.g. residential; recreational exposure to soil) that will be evaluated for each area



Ecological Risk Assessment

- Initial field work included:
 - Earthworm sampling method study
 - Invertebrate sampling method study
 - Catbird survey
 - Wetland sampling
- 2026 field work includes:
 - Invertebrate collection – land and water-based invertebrates
 - Berry collection
 - Fish and small mammal sampling
 - Soil sampling and sediment collection
 - Catbird reproductive study
 - Shrew population study
 - Water-based amphibian study (schedule TBD)



Catbird Reproductive Study

- Evaluate the health and reproductive success of catbirds nesting or foraging within the floodplain
- Surveys and targeted collection:
 - 120 nests monitored
 - Egg collection for analysis
 - Soil sampling around each nest



Short-Tailed Shrew Population Study

- Evaluate the community size and reproductive status of shrews foraging within the floodplain



Dietary Component Study

- Determine the relationship between PCB concentrations and what floodplain animals eat



Dietary Component Study – Aquatic

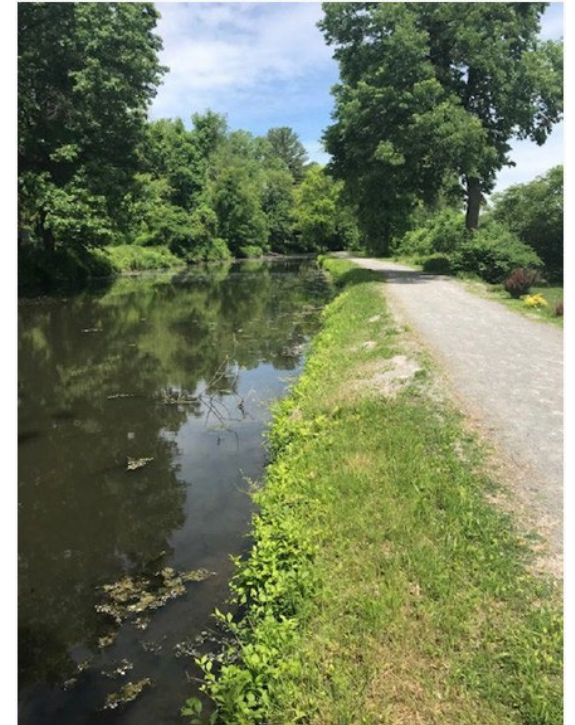


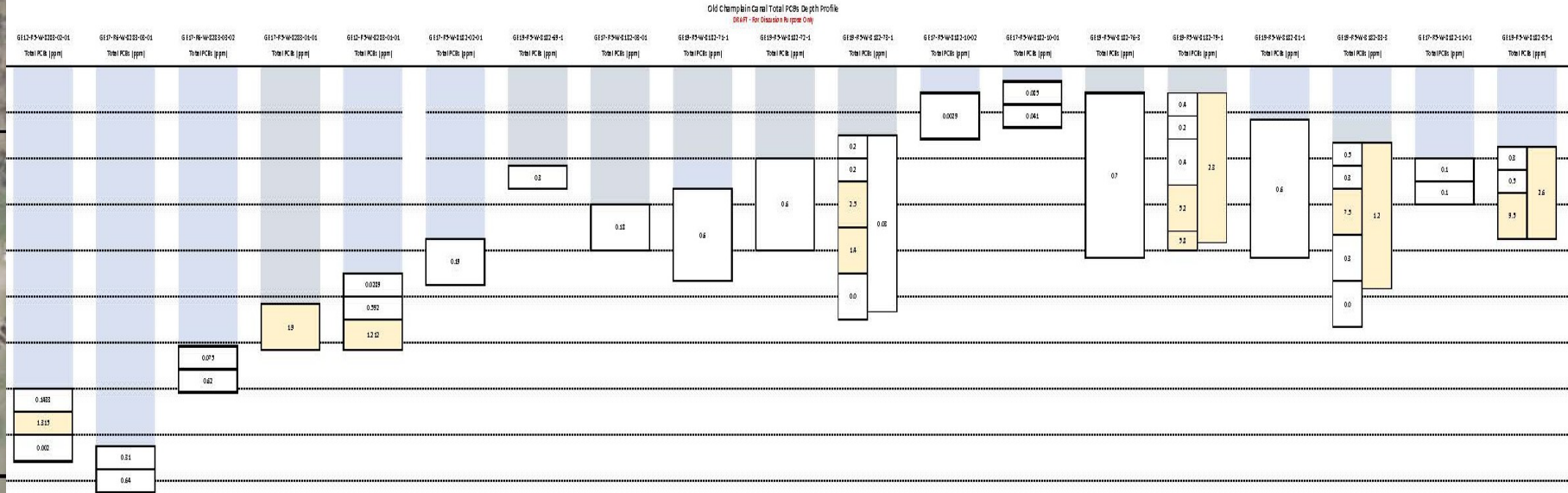
Dietary Component Study – Terrestrial



Old Champlain Canal - Overview

- Part of the floodplain investigation
 - Municipalities have recreational plans for the Canal
 - Coordination with EPA, Saratoga County, Village of Schuylerville, NYSDEC and NYSDOH ongoing
- Canal has been sampled
 - 68 samples; PCB results were generally low
 - Sampling designed to support municipalities' plans
 - Other contaminants analyzed to support sediment dredging
 - All data provided to municipalities





Floodplain Next Steps

- Continue coordination with state and municipalities
- Continue soil, sediment, and flood mud sampling
- Continue to monitor floodplain for active use areas; address as appropriate
- Review and approve next step of the human health risk assessment
- Continue ecological field studies and review results

The Superfund Process



Upper Hudson River Update – Habitat Monitoring



Hudson River
PCBs SUPERFUND SITE

Habitat Monitoring— 2026 Update

➤ Monitoring

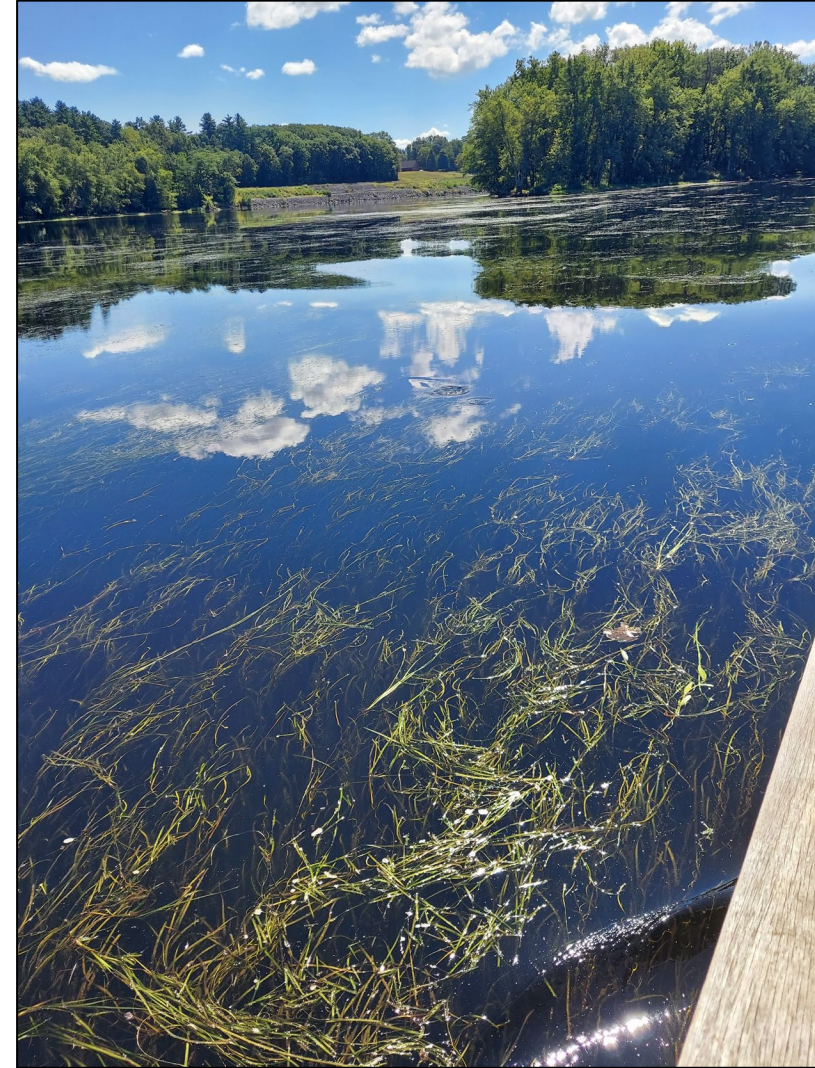
➤ Riverine Fringing Wetlands

- Quadrat surveys
- Whole area observations

➤ Submerged Aquatic Vegetation

- Quadrat surveys
- Hyperspectral and BioSonics data collection
- Video monitoring

➤ Response Actions



Submerged Aquatic Vegetation in Schuylerville, NY

Habitat Response Actions – 2026 Update

➤ Invasive Species Removal

- Purple loosestrife
- Common Reed
- Water Chestnut
- Other species (e.g., Yellow-Flag Iris)

➤ Planting

- 1,500 installed



Purple loosestrife



Common Reed



Habitat Restoration – 2026 In-River Planting



Lower Hudson River Update – 2026 Sampling and Investigations Field Work



Hudson River
PCBs SUPERFUND SITE

Lower Hudson River – Sampling and Investigation Schedule

2023

- Water sampling (5 stations)
- Fish sampling (total 672)
 - Blue crab and eel
- Sediment collection – recently deposited
 - 150 in main stem
 - 63 in tributaries
- Data evaluation

2024

- Water sampling continued
- Fish sampling continued
 - Additional blue crab collected at Tappan Zee and George Washington Bridge
- Sediment collection
 - Recently deposited
 - 64 in main stem
 - 28 in tributaries
 - Supplemental locations
 - 10 areas
 - 20 samples per area
- High resolution cores
 - 6 locations
- Data evaluation

2025

- Water sampling continued
 - Location added
- Fish sampling continued
- Sediment collection
 - High resolution core processing
- Data evaluation

2026

- Water sampling continued
 - High-flow sampling added
- Fish sampling continued
- Sediment collection
 - 217 locations added
- Data evaluation
- Next steps
 - Meeting with NYSDEC
 - Meeting with GE
 - Meeting with NYSDOH regarding fish advisories



Preliminary Division of the Lower Hudson River

- Preliminary river division was developed based on evaluation of supplemental study data, including
 - 2023 recently-deposited Be-7 sediment samples (0-2 cm)
 - 2024 supplemental surface sediment samples (0-6 inch)
 - Fish and water data
 - Geographic and physical features such as river bottom conditions

Division A (Upstream Section)

Albany to Catskill
RM 154 to ~110

Division B

Catskill to Hudson
Highlands
RM ~110 to ~40

Division C

Hudson Highlands to
Battery
RM ~40 to 0

2026 Sampling and Investigations

- Monthly water column sampling continued
 - 5 stations plus a new station near Kingston
- High-flow water column
 - Albany, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie stations
- Fish sampling continued
- Sediment collection
 - Surface sediment (0–2 cm) from 217 locations
- Data evaluation



Powerhouse and Allen Mill Deconstruction Status and Next Steps



Allen Mill & Powerhouse Deconstruction

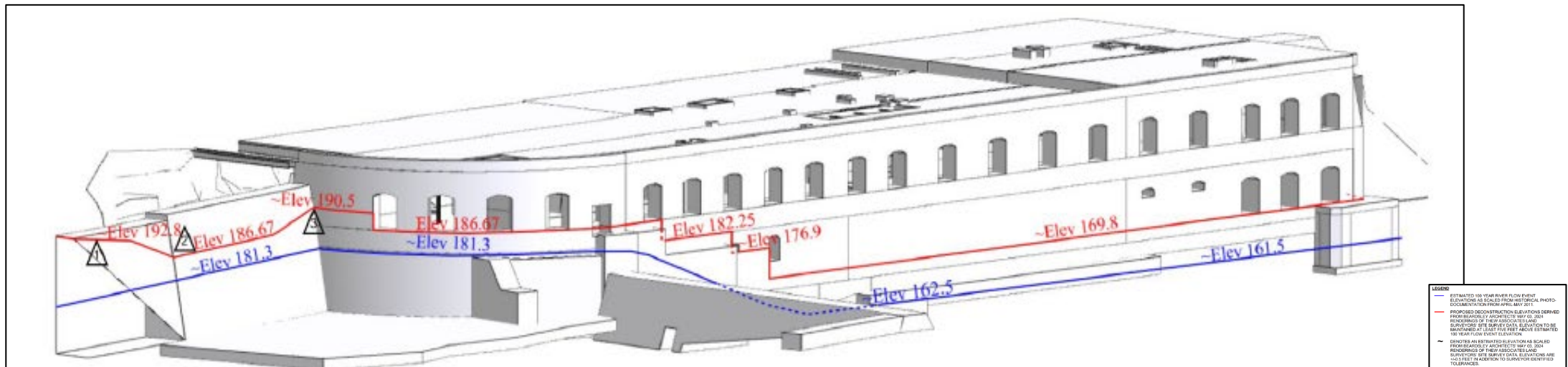
- Adjacent to the former GE Hudson Falls Plant
- Legal agreement with National Grid and GE in 2022
- EPA involvement due to potential for release - PCBs remain under buildings
- Close coordination with NYSDEC/NYSDOH needed
- Powerhouse deconstruction substantially completed in 2023 – ongoing follow up
- Allen Mill Deconstruction scheduled to begin in late 2026





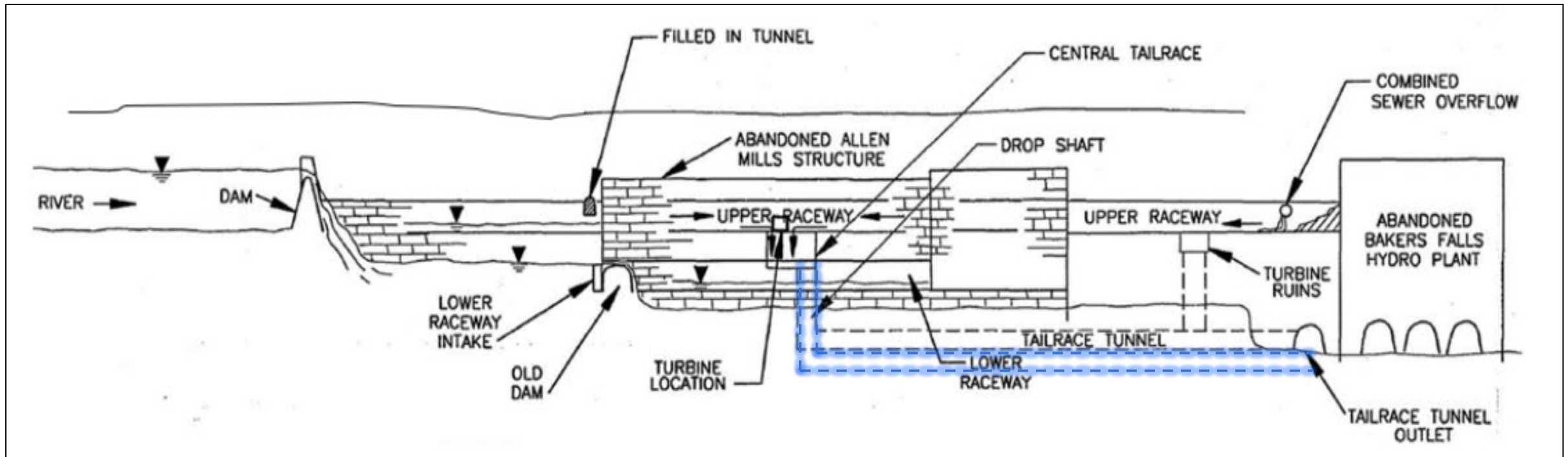
Allen Mill – Design Approach

- Partial removal of exterior wall facing Baker's Falls
 - Support/bracing of remaining exterior wall – addition of new concrete stabilization wall
- Anticipated reuse of certain building materials inside the building footprint
- Inspection of bedrock surfaces exposed during deconstruction
- Finalizing restoration approach and design of remedial systems to enhance containment of shallow bedrock groundwater



Allen Mill – Tailrace Tunnel

- The tailrace tunnel runs under the southern portion of the Allen Mill between upland contaminated shallow groundwater and the Hudson River
- Access had been restricted for many years – work completed for safe access and inspection



Allen Mill – Tailrace Tunnel



Allen Mill – Looking Ahead

- Shallow bedrock investigation work nearing completion
- Review of deconstruction design nearly complete – finalizing remedial systems and restoration approach
- Contractor award expected soon
- Mobilization/site preparation work scheduled to begin in October/November, followed by building deconstruction
- Continued close coordination between EPA, NYSDEC and NYSDOH



EPA Hudson River Office

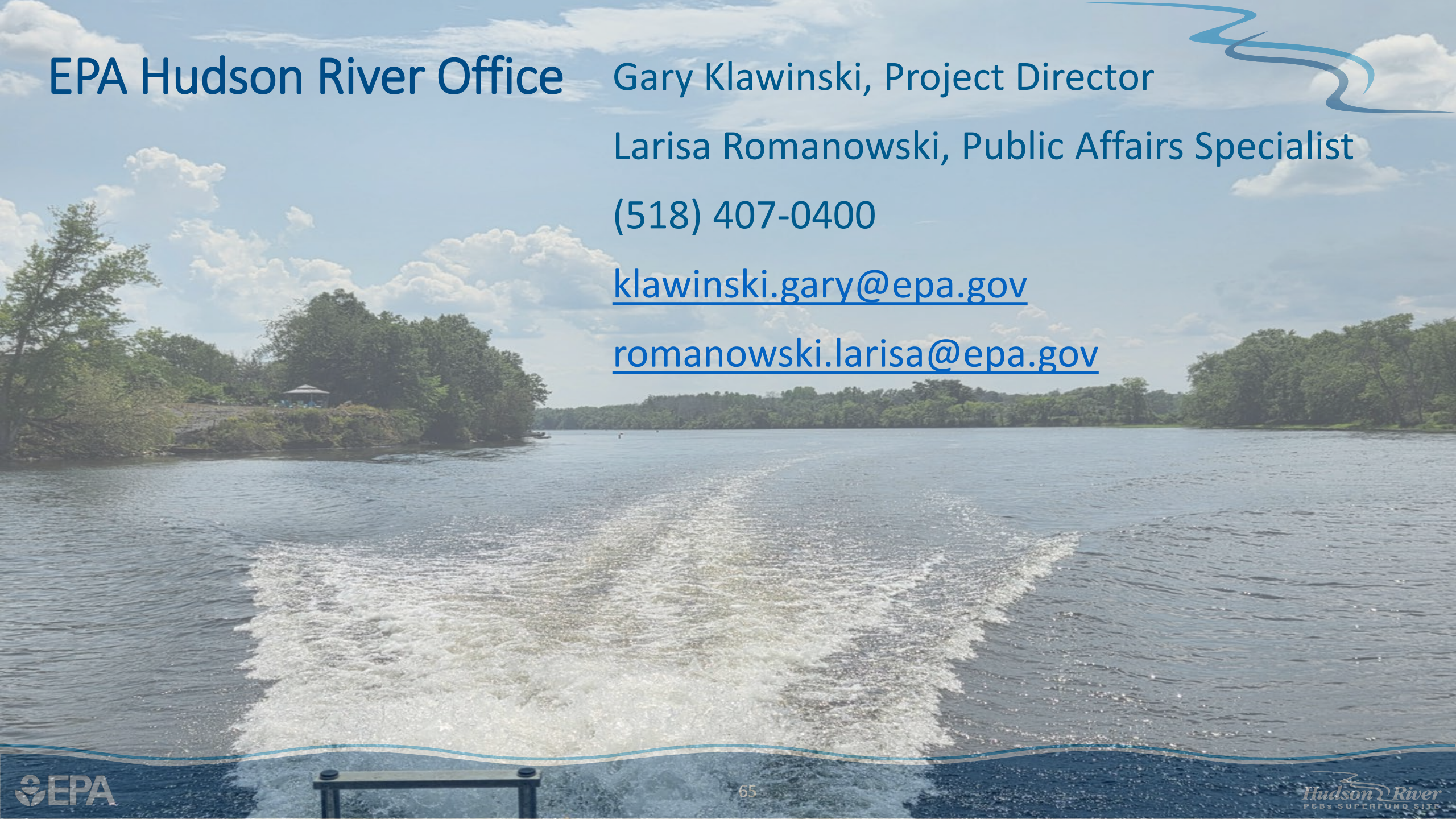
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CAG Facilitation Update



CAG Facilitation Transition – New Contractor

- EPA is committed to continuing to support the CAG with a new facilitator
 - Facilitation will continue to be provided through EPA's project contract with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
 - EPA is working closely with Army Corps to identify potential facilitation contractors
 - EPA would like the CAG's suggestions and input to select a new facilitator
- Anticipated schedule
 - Potential CAG advisory committee formed (next few weeks)
 - CAG members make suggestions regarding potential facilitator candidates (by end of August)
 - Follow up (virtual) meeting with advisory committee to discuss selection process (fall 2026)
 - Goal to select new facilitator by end of 2026