



Community Fact Sheet

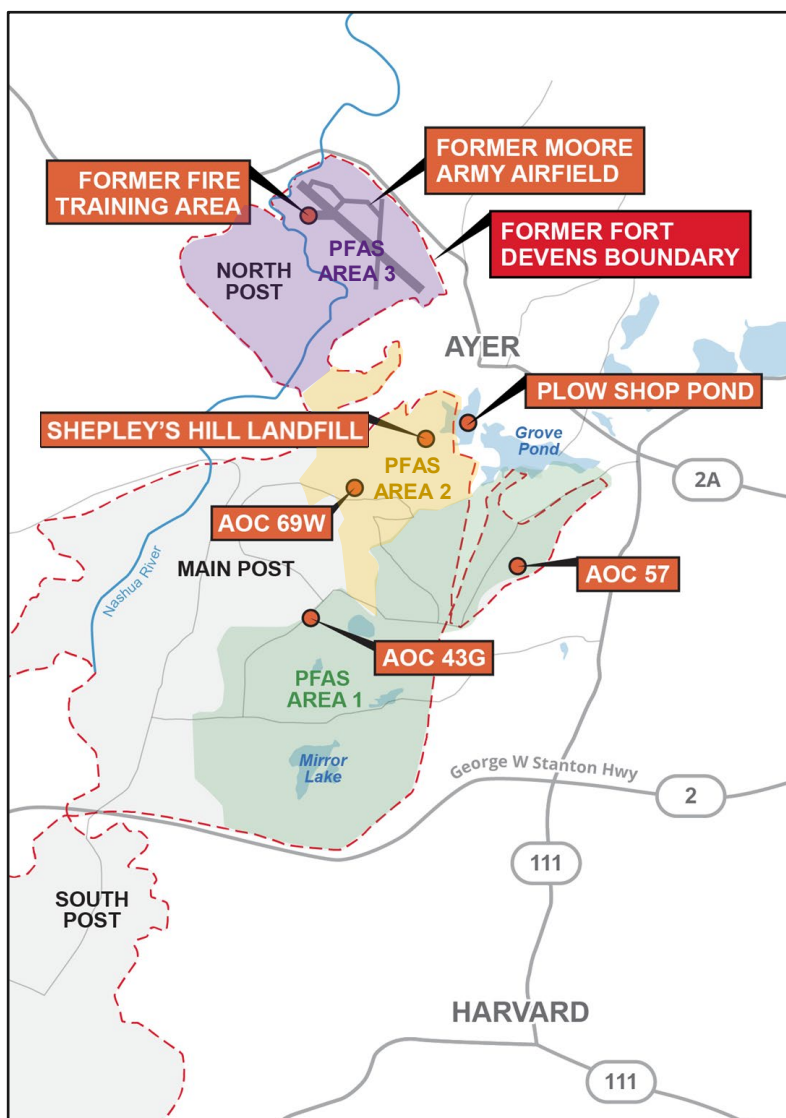
Former Fort Devens Army Installation

Fort Devens, Massachusetts

DECEMBER 2025

LATEST NEWS FROM FORMER FORT DEVENS

Investigation and cleanup activities continue in several locations at former Fort Devens. In this fact sheet, we provide updates on PFAS investigation work, and the munitions investigation work in the Nashua River. We also highlight the two PFAS treatment pilot studies planned for the former Moore Army Airfield.



PFAS INVESTIGATION UPDATE

The Area 1, Phase 2 PFAS field work that began in April 2024 was completed in June 2025. A summary of the work performed is shown in the table below. The Remedial Investigation Report for Phase 2 will be submitted in 2026.

Area 1 Field Investigation Totals	
Vertical Aquifer Profiles Drilled	136
Monitoring Wells Installed	150
Soil Borings	95
Groundwater Samples	1,237
Soil Samples	432
Surface Water Samples	51
Sediment Samples	51
Fish Tissue Samples	18

The final workplan for the Area 3, Phase 2 PFAS investigation was submitted in December 2025. Like the Area 1, Phase 2 field work, vertical aquifer profiling, monitoring well installation, soil sampling, and groundwater sampling will be conducted during the investigation. Field work is anticipated to begin in winter 2026.

MUNITIONS INVESTIGATION UPDATE

The effort to identify and remove old munitions from the Nashua River continued this summer with U.S.

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) divers following up on areas identified during an underwater survey in 2024. Field efforts were completed in fall 2025, and investigation results will be provided in an addendum to a report called the Removal Site Evaluation.



Click [here](#) or scan the QR code to visit the former Fort Devens Environmental Cleanup Project website.

If you want to get involved, join our mailing list, or have questions, please send an email to:

FormerFortDevensRAB@arcadis.com



FORMER MOORE ARMY AIRFIELD PFAS TREATMENT PILOT STUDIES

The Army and USACE are currently conducting two PFAS remediation pilot studies at the former Fire Training Area (FTA) of Moore Army Airfield within the former North Post. One study is focused on in-situ soil stabilization and solidification (ISS), and the other is focused on groundwater treatment. These studies are being conducted to test different methods of PFAS remediation and their effectiveness at former Fort Devens.

SOIL TREATMENT PILOT STUDY

The goal of the soil treatment pilot study is to stabilize and immobilize PFAS within soil to prevent or reduce leaching to groundwater. This pilot study testing will help to develop key design factors for consideration of full-scale ISS as a way to manage PFAS found in the former FTA. ISS features two ways to prevent leaching of PFAS from soil to groundwater: **Solidification** and **Stabilization**. Solidification prevents leaching by permanently encapsulating soil and PFAS within cement-based amendments, like Portland cement. PFAS are immobilized within the solidified soil, preventing contact with infiltrating water. Stabilization involves mixing into soil an environmentally safe reagent, like FLUORO-SORB®. Two pilot test cells will be developed to examine the effectiveness of these methods. The soil treatment study is scheduled to begin in early 2026.

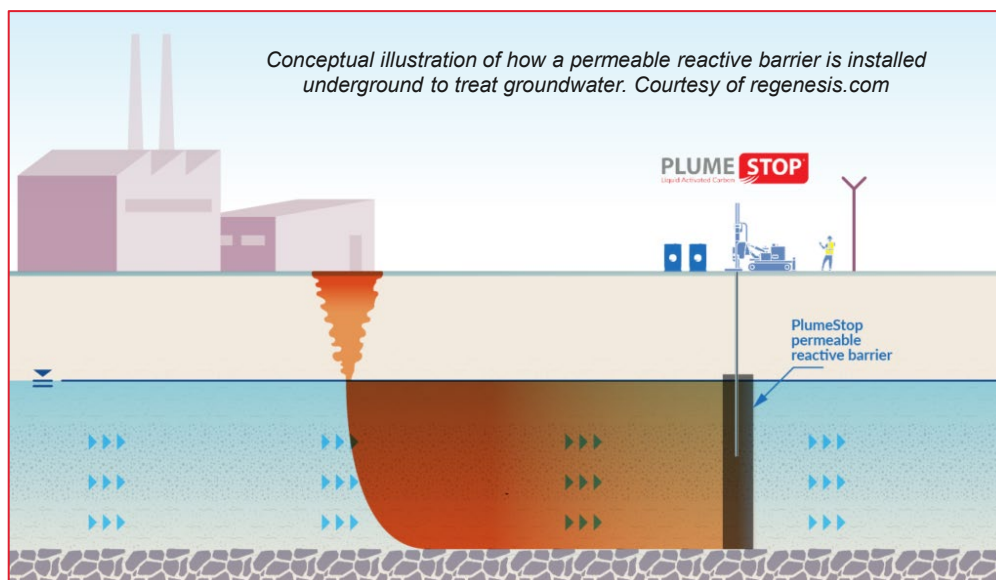
Each cell will measure 15 ft long by 15 ft wide by 20 ft deep:

Soil Test Cell No. 1: Solidification by mixing soil with Portland cement, FLUORO-SORB®, and other materials.

Soil Test Cell No. 2: Stabilization by mixing the top 10 ft of soil with a mixture of Portland cement, FLUORO-SORB®, and other materials, and the bottom 10 ft with FLUORO-SORB®.

GROUNDWATER TREATMENT PILOT STUDY

The purpose of the groundwater treatment pilot study is to test a potential method to stop PFAS from moving through groundwater by creating a subsurface treatment barrier. In this pilot study, a permeable material will be injected underground to create a barrier downstream of the former FTA to greatly reduce migration of PFAS toward the Nashua River. The barrier is a Colloidal Activated Carbon (CAC) and liquid mixture. CAC is a specialized form of activated carbon, with particles milled down to 2 microns (roughly the size of a red blood cell).



The permeable reactive barrier will be created within the saturated zone of soil and treat groundwater as it flows through (see illustration at left). This study will use PlumeStop®, a product manufactured by Regenesys®. Monitoring wells will be installed help track the effectiveness of the barrier by comparing PFAS concentrations upstream, downstream, and within the injection area. The groundwater treatment pilot study began in December 2025 and is anticipated to continue through 2028.

