



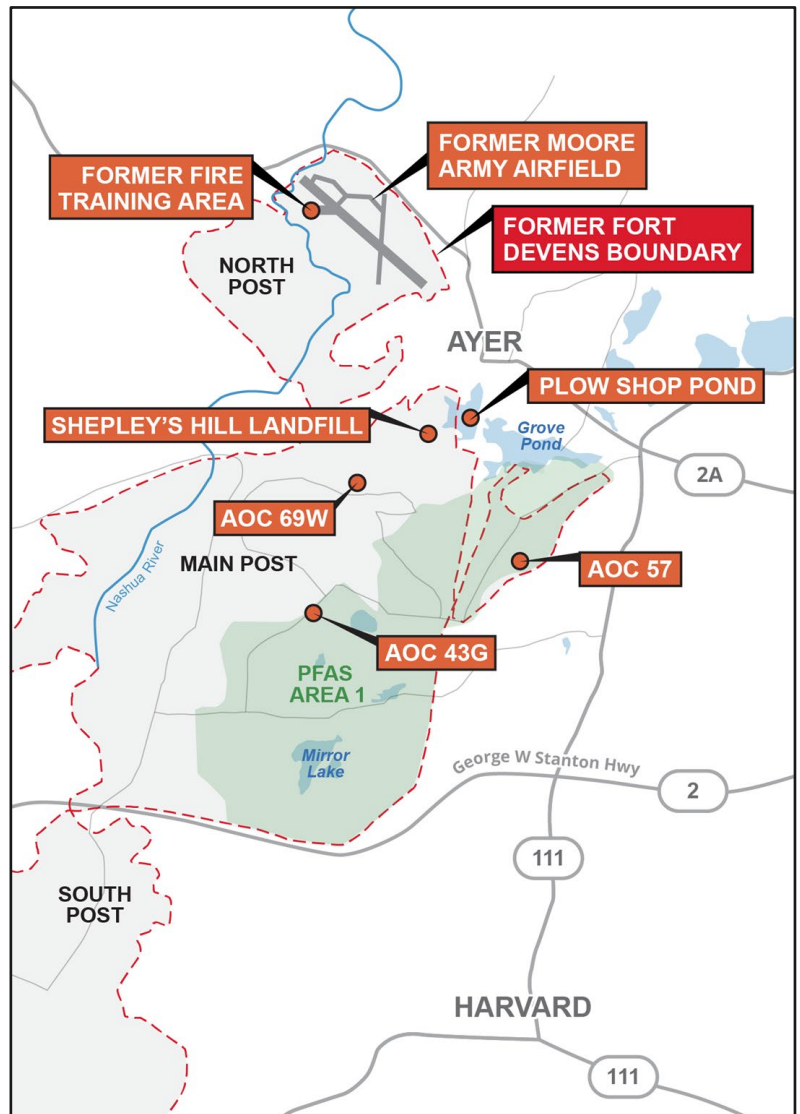
SPRING 2024

LATEST NEWS FROM FORMER FORT DEVENS

Environmental investigation and cleanup activities continue in several locations at former Fort Devens. In this fact sheet, we highlight the planned investigation methods for the upcoming PFAS Area 1 Phase 2 work at the Main Post, plus some new activities happening at Shepley’s Hill Landfill and the former Moore Army Airfield.

SHEPLEY HILL LANDFILL CLEANUP AND FOCUSED FEASIBILITY STUDY

The Army continues to address arsenic levels in the groundwater at Shepley’s Hill Landfill. The original Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) remedy includes (1) a cap over the landfill to prevent water infiltration, (2) a barrier wall to redirect groundwater flow away from the adjacent Plow Shop Pond, and (3) a groundwater extraction system to remove arsenic from the groundwater. These remedial activities have been in operation for the past 18 years to address arsenic levels. In that time, the levels have not changed, in part because of naturally occurring arsenic in the bedrock. The Army is finalizing a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) which evaluated other remediation options that could work better or enhance the current remedy. The alternatives evaluated in the FFS included adding a third groundwater extraction well, digging up part of the landfill and moving the material off site, and/or introducing oxygen into groundwater to react with and remove arsenic. Additionally, the Army is conducting a pilot study to evaluate a new extraction well for testing with the current system and has collected samples - sediment, surface water and porewater from Plow Shop Pond to evaluate the performance of the barrier wall.



DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RESEARCH PROJECT

The Department of Defense (DOD) is also exploring ways to address impacts from per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The DOD research group Environmental Security Technology Certification Program (ESTCP) has proposed to perform a study at former Fort Devens to test the use of an absorbent material that will isolate and filter PFAS at the former Fire Training Area at Moore Army Airfield. Data from the ongoing lysimeter sampling and soil treatability testing will complement the study activities.



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



AREA 1 PHASE 2 PFAS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION

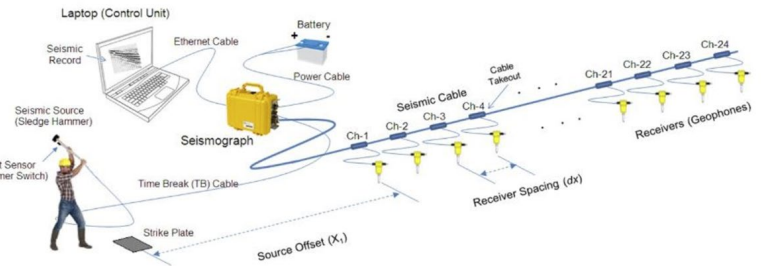
A Remedial Investigation is underway to examine the extent of PFAS compounds at Area 1 (see map). The investigation will be performed in two phases: in spring 2024 and summer/fall 2024. The results of the spring sampling, which will include soil sampling, vertical aquifer profile, and a bedrock surface seismic survey will be used to determine the location to install permanent wells to be sampled. Also, in the summer, the Army will be collecting surface water, sediment, and fish tissue from Grove Pond, Plow Shop Pond, Cold Spring Brook, Cold Spring Brook Pond, Mirror Lake, Robbins Pond, and the Nashua River.

PFAS INVESTIGATION METHODS

The following types of investigation methods will be used in the initial phase of the investigation. If you are interested in learning more about the work, how it is done, and updates along the way, please visit the project [website](#) and join in the quarterly Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) public meetings.

Seismic Surveying: Seismic waves used to determine the depth of bedrock and collect additional information on bedrock topography.

Seismic surveying, shown here, is conducted by striking a metal plate, which sends seismic “waves” to receivers installed in the ground.



Direct Push Soil Borings: Rods are pushed into the ground to collect soil sample cores for analysis at various depths.

Direct Push/Sonic Rig Vertical Aquifer Profiling: Temporary wells are installed to collect groundwater samples for analysis at various depths.



An environmental drilling rig such as this will be used to drill vertical aquifer profile borings and collect soil boring samples.

Bedrock Drilling and Well Installation: Permanent monitoring wells will be installed in the overburden and bedrock for ongoing groundwater sampling and analysis.

A larger environmental drilling rig will be used to drill and install permanent groundwater monitoring wells, including bedrock groundwater monitoring wells.

