

EXPLAINING THE PATH AND FATE OF A FIRE-TRAINING AREA PFAS PLUME NEAR TWO CAPE COD LAKES: UNDERSTANDING GROUNDWATER-LAKE INTERACTIONS IS THE KEY



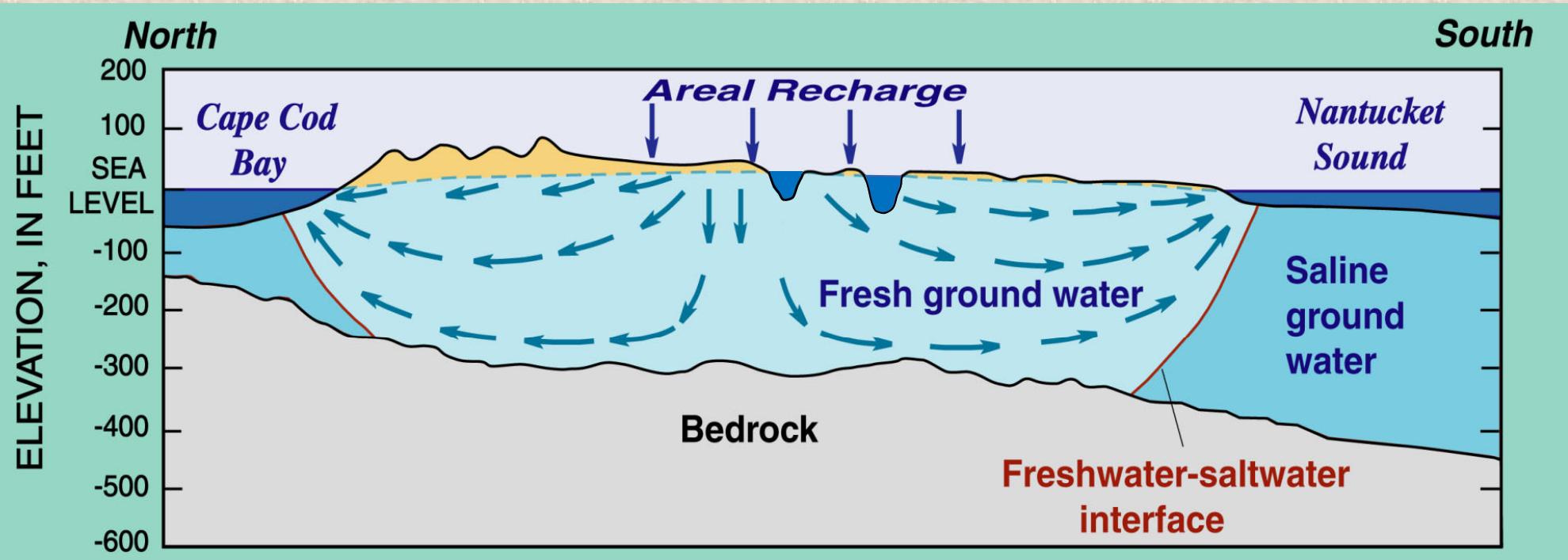
Federal Remediation Technology Roundtable
November 7, 2018



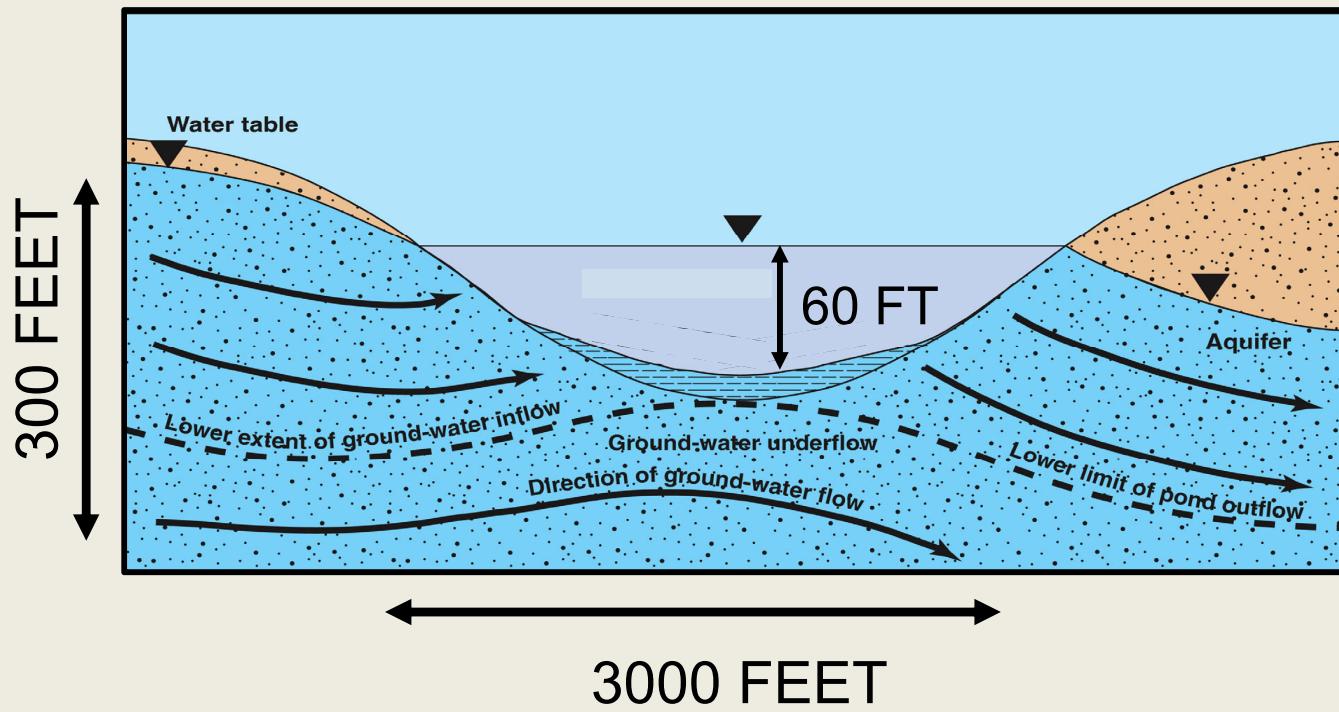
Denis LeBlanc¹
J.K. Böhlke²
Timothy McCobb¹
Andrea Tokranov^{1,3}
AFCEC Joint Base Cape Cod⁴

¹USGS New England WSC
²USGS Earth Systems Processes
Division
³Harvard University
⁴Air Force Civil Engineer Center

Support from
Toxic Substances Hydrology Program
Earth Systems Processes Division
Air Force Civil Engineer Center
Harvard University



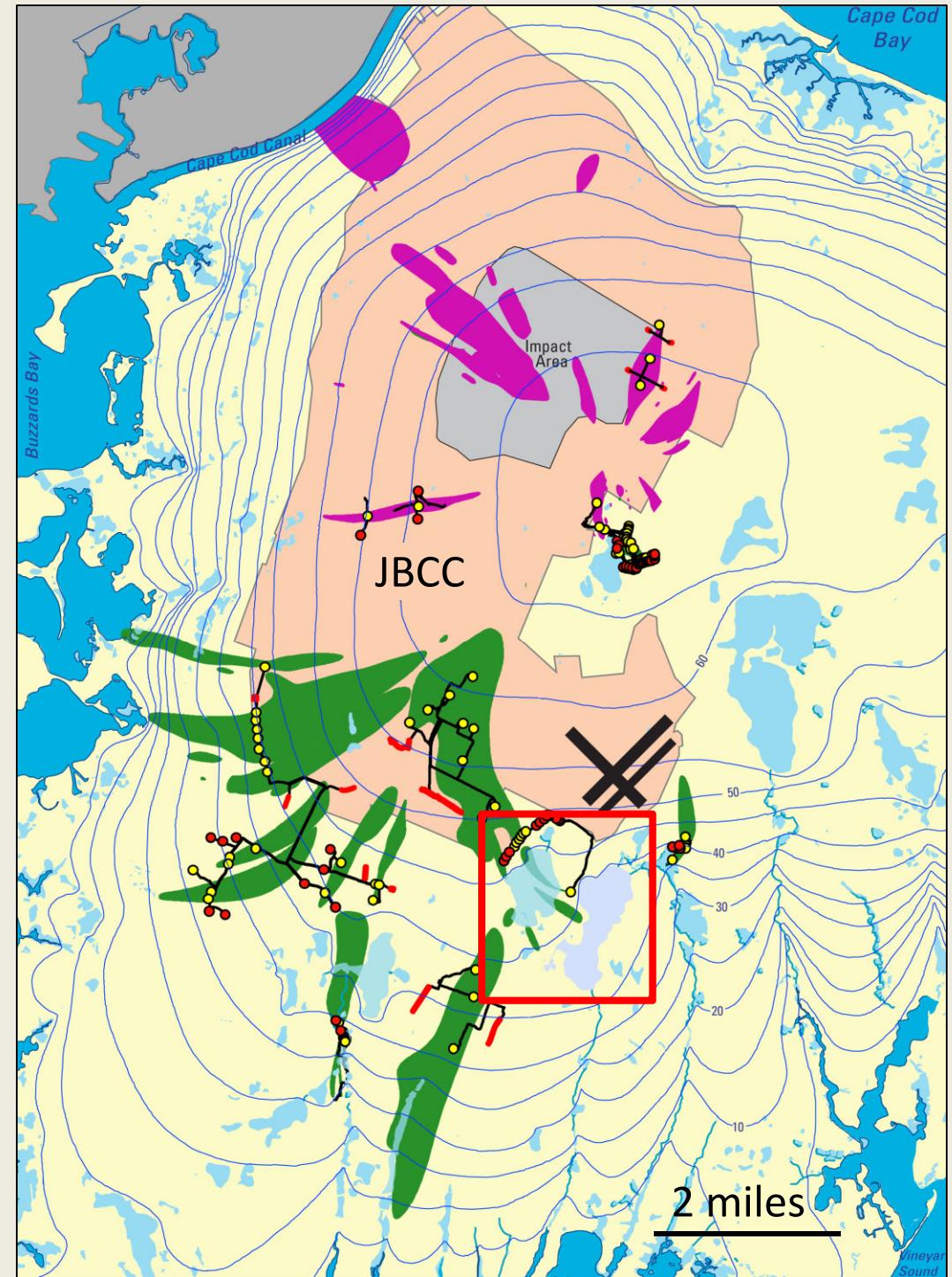
Hydrologic Cross Section of Western Cape Cod

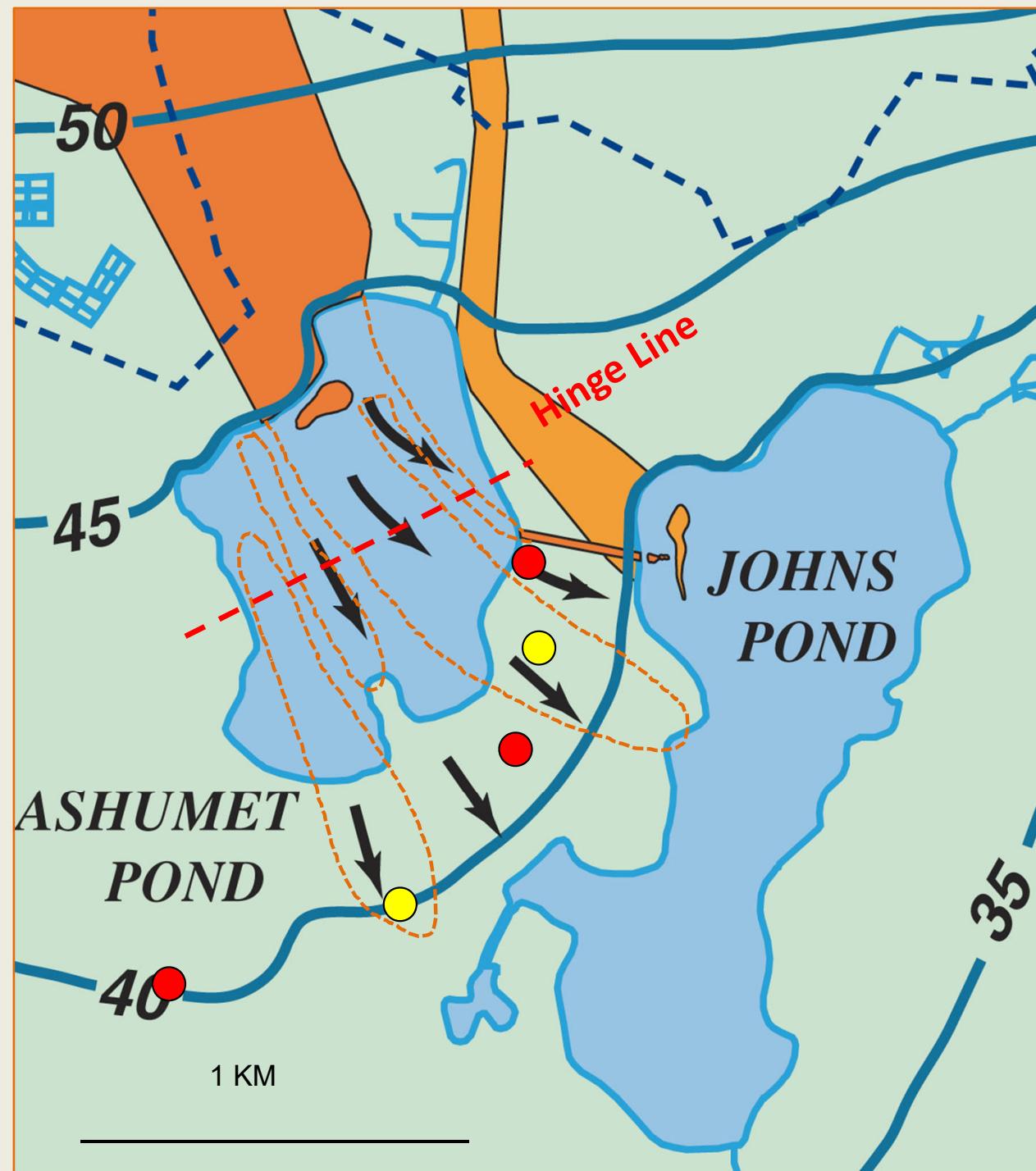


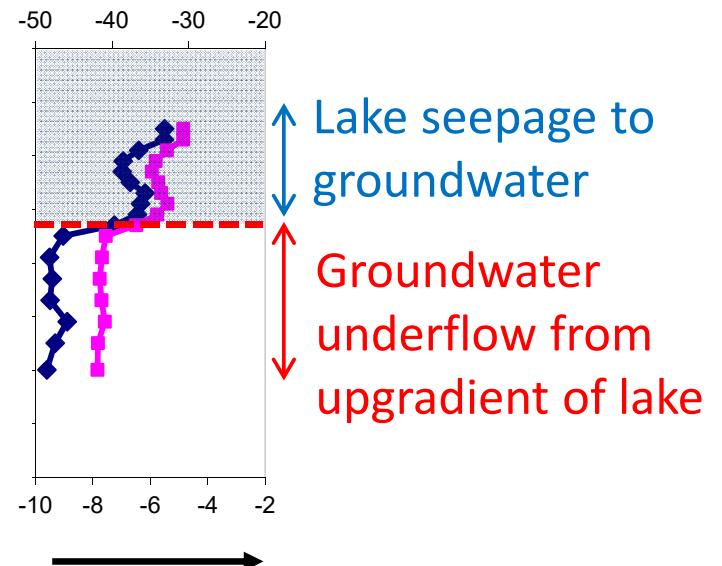
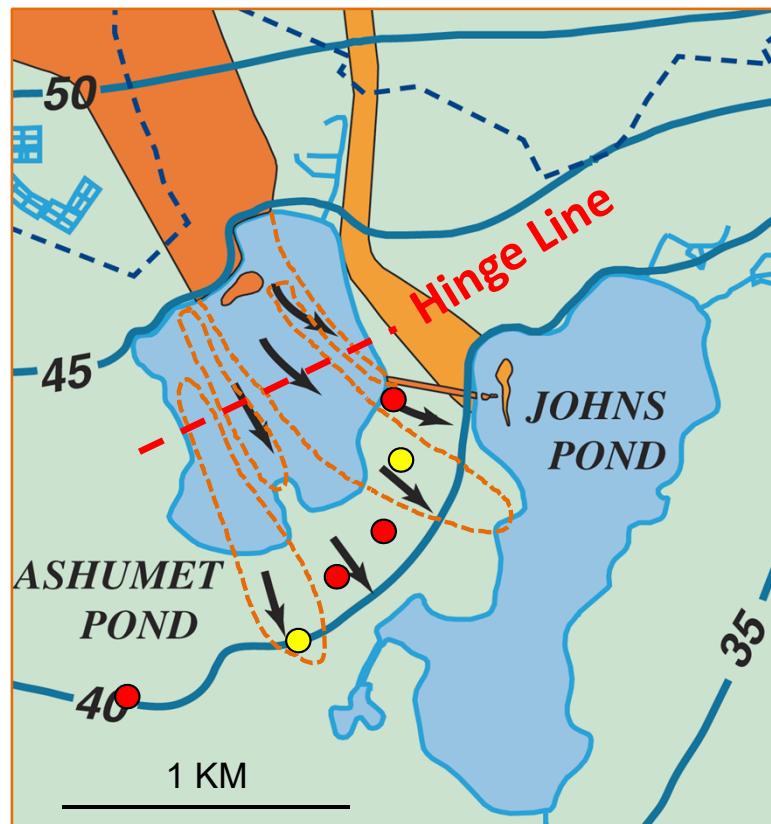
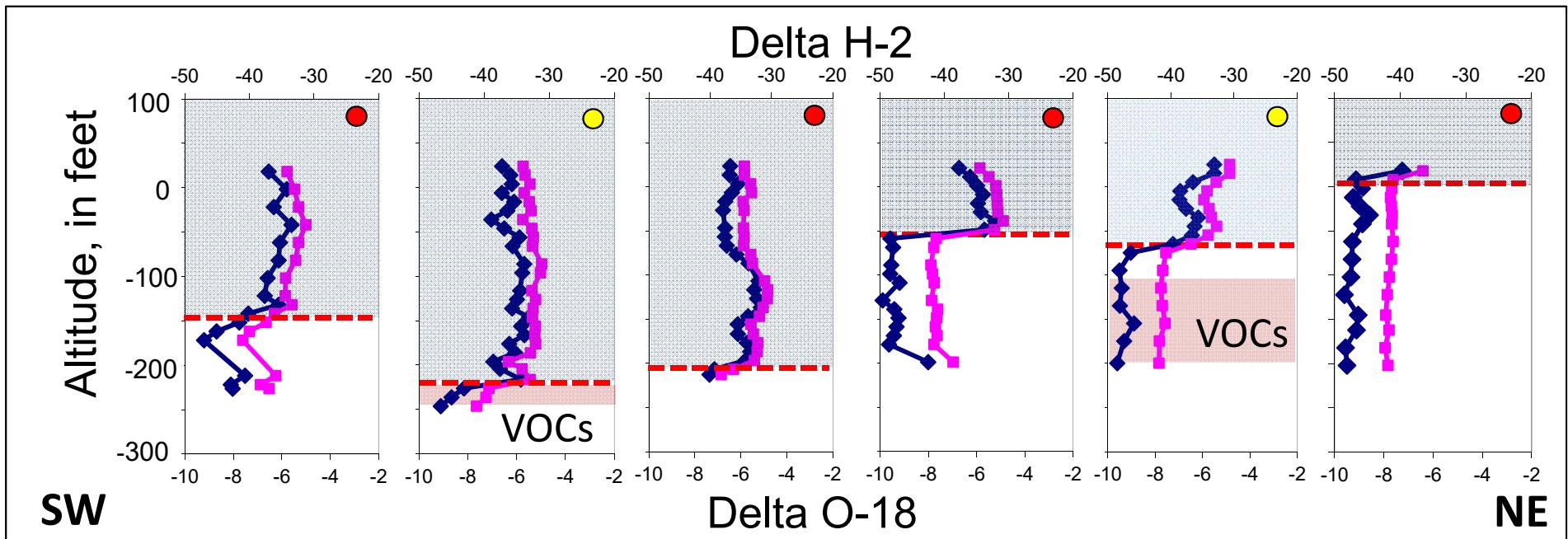
Joint Base Cape Cod Plumes

2007

- Solvents and Fuels
- Explosives and Perchlorate
- Extraction Well
- Injection Well or Infiltration Gallery







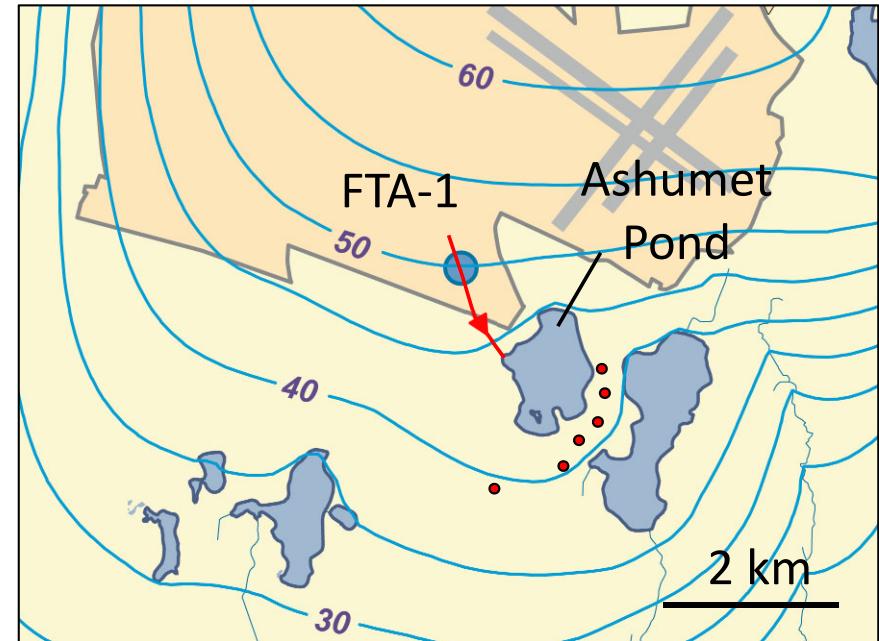
Evaporation makes lake water isotopically heavier

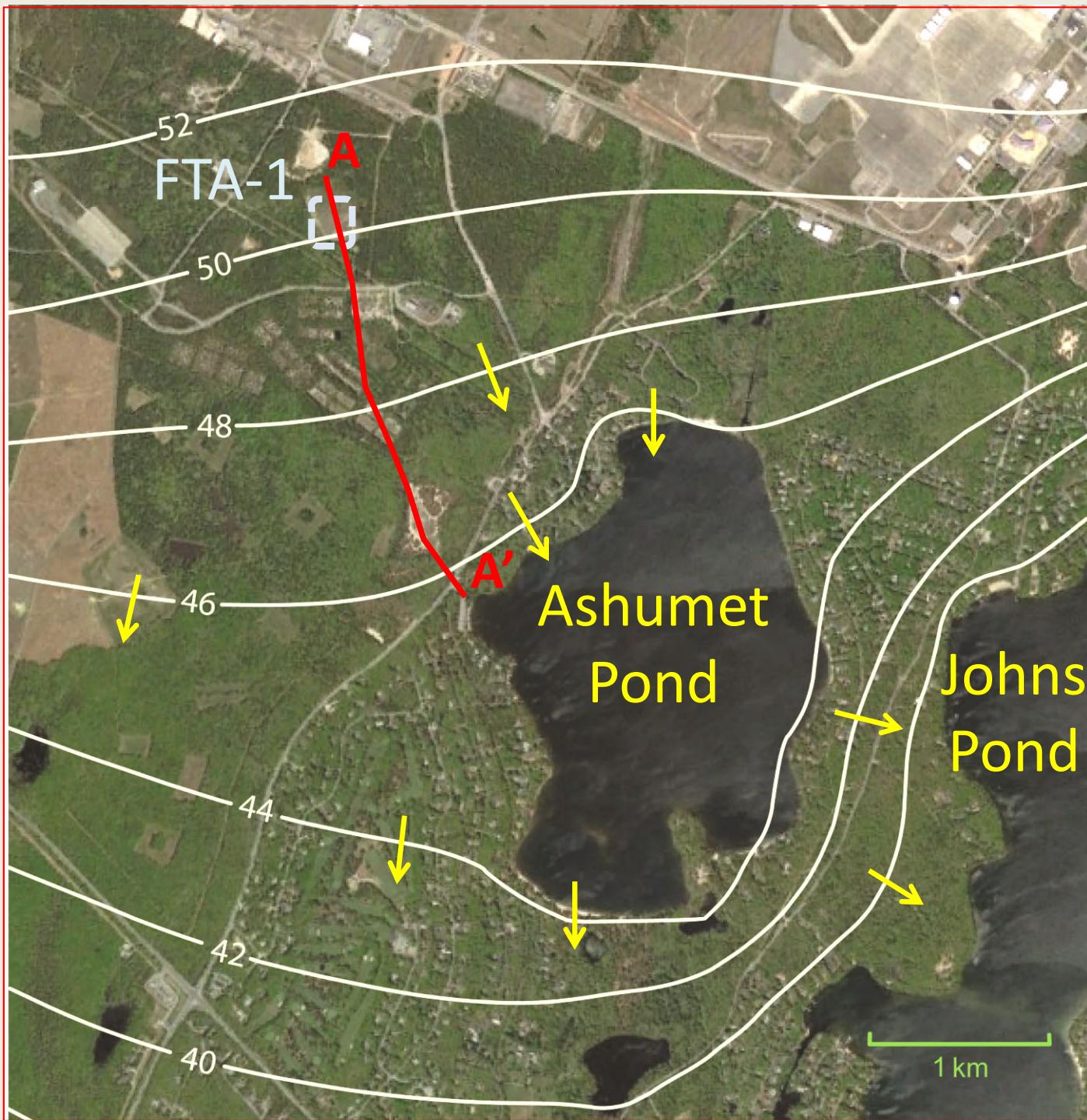
Not for citation or release

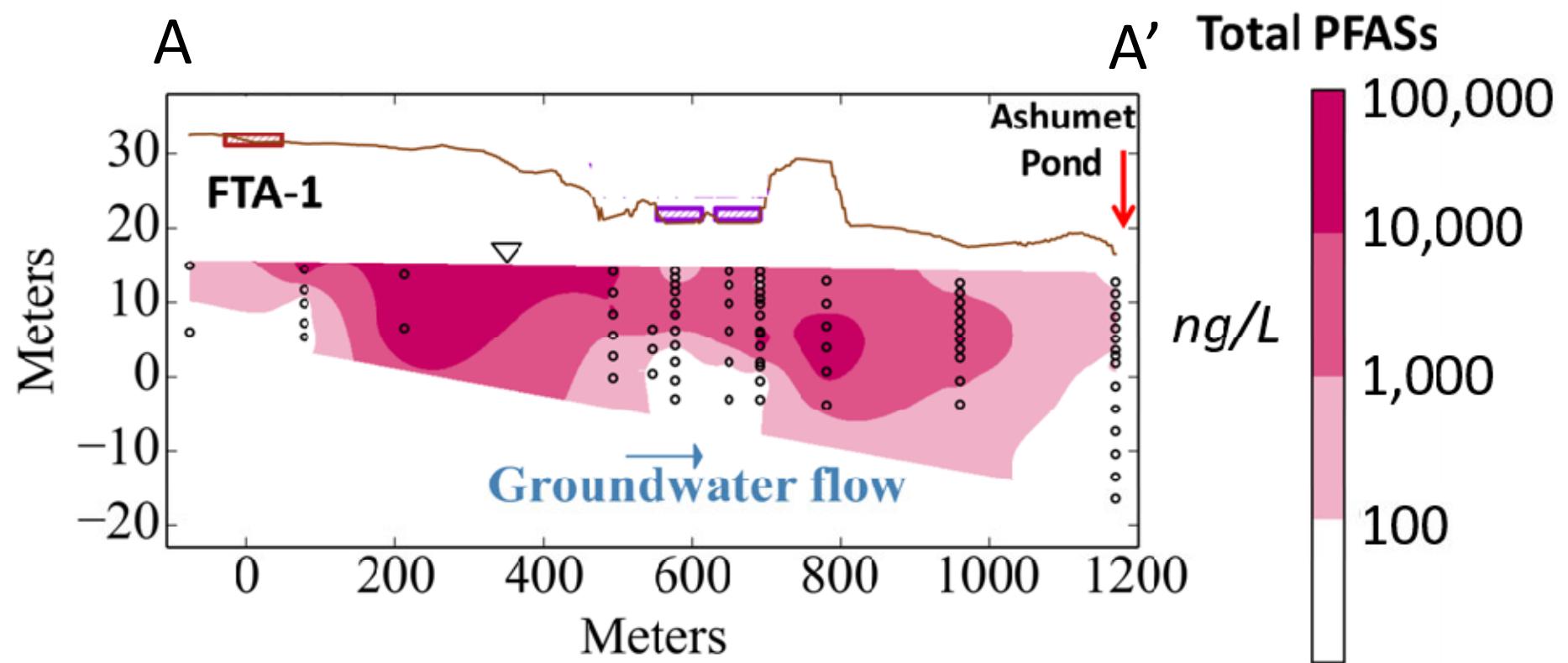


Fire-Training Area 1 Joint Base Cape Cod

- Operated from 1958 to 1985
- PFAS-containing foams used from about 1970 to 1985





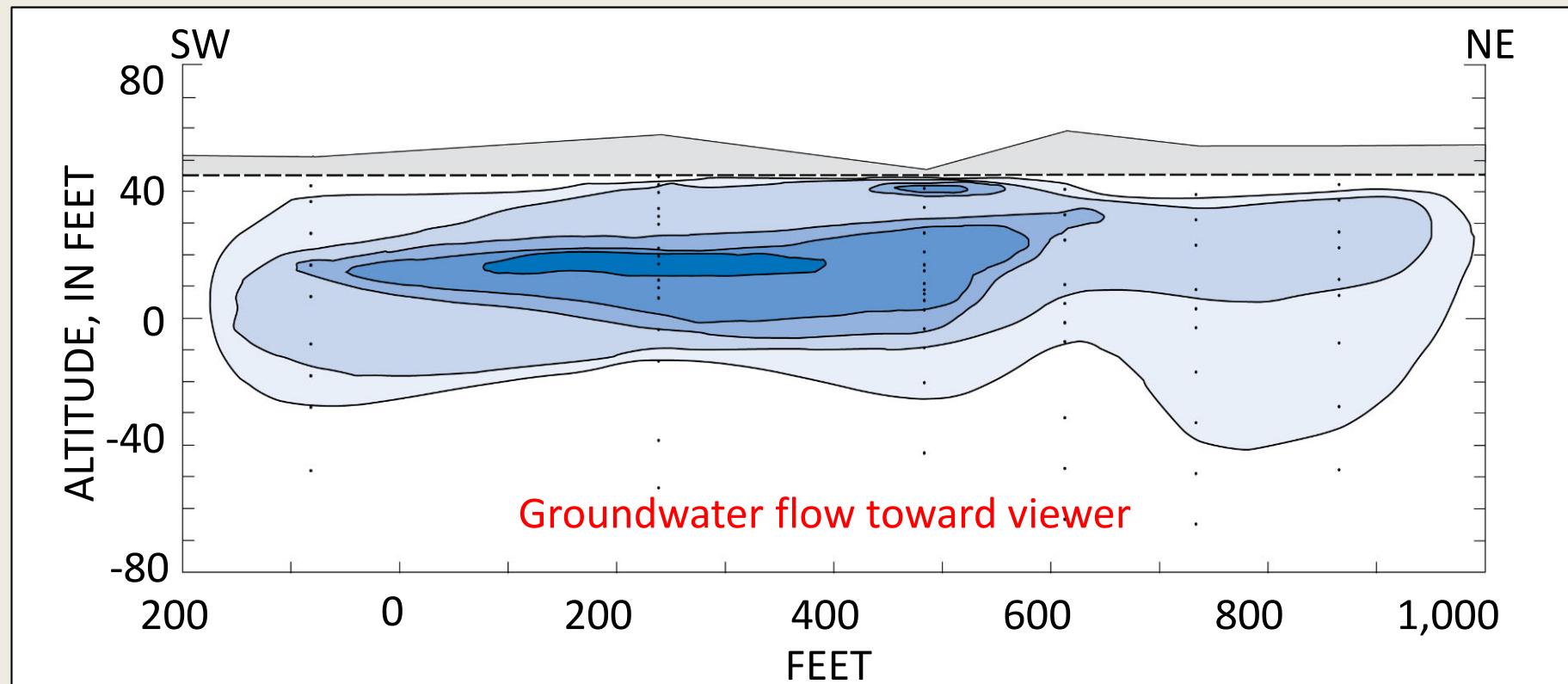
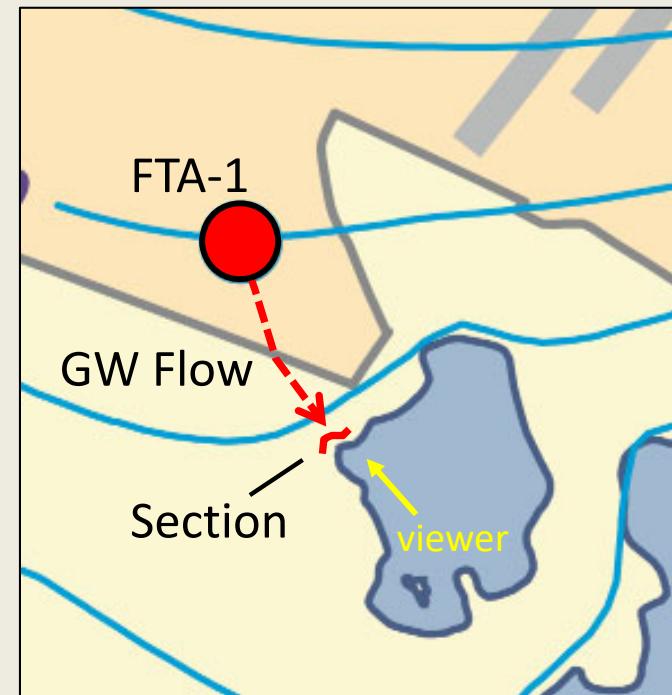
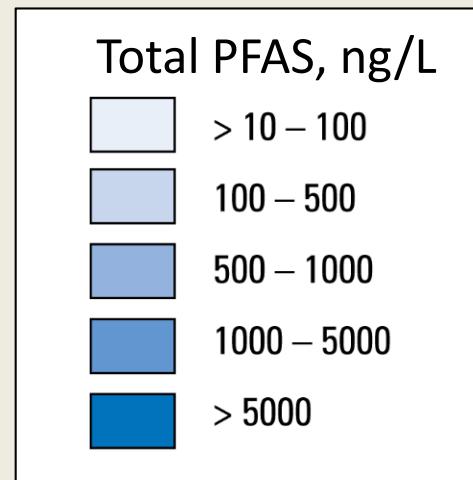


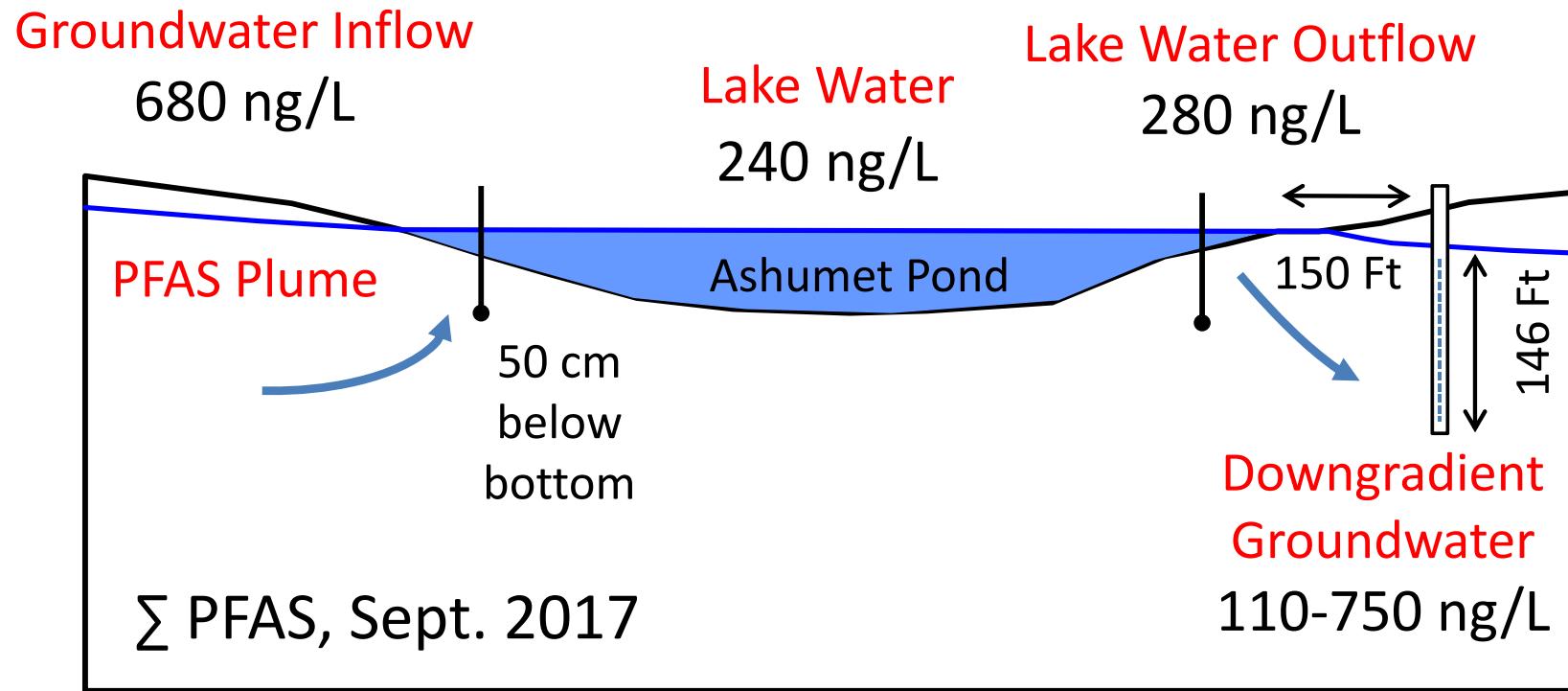
Weber et al., 2017, ES&T

Ashumet Pond
Total PFASs = 240 ng/L

PFAS Plume Intersects Shore of Ashumet Pond

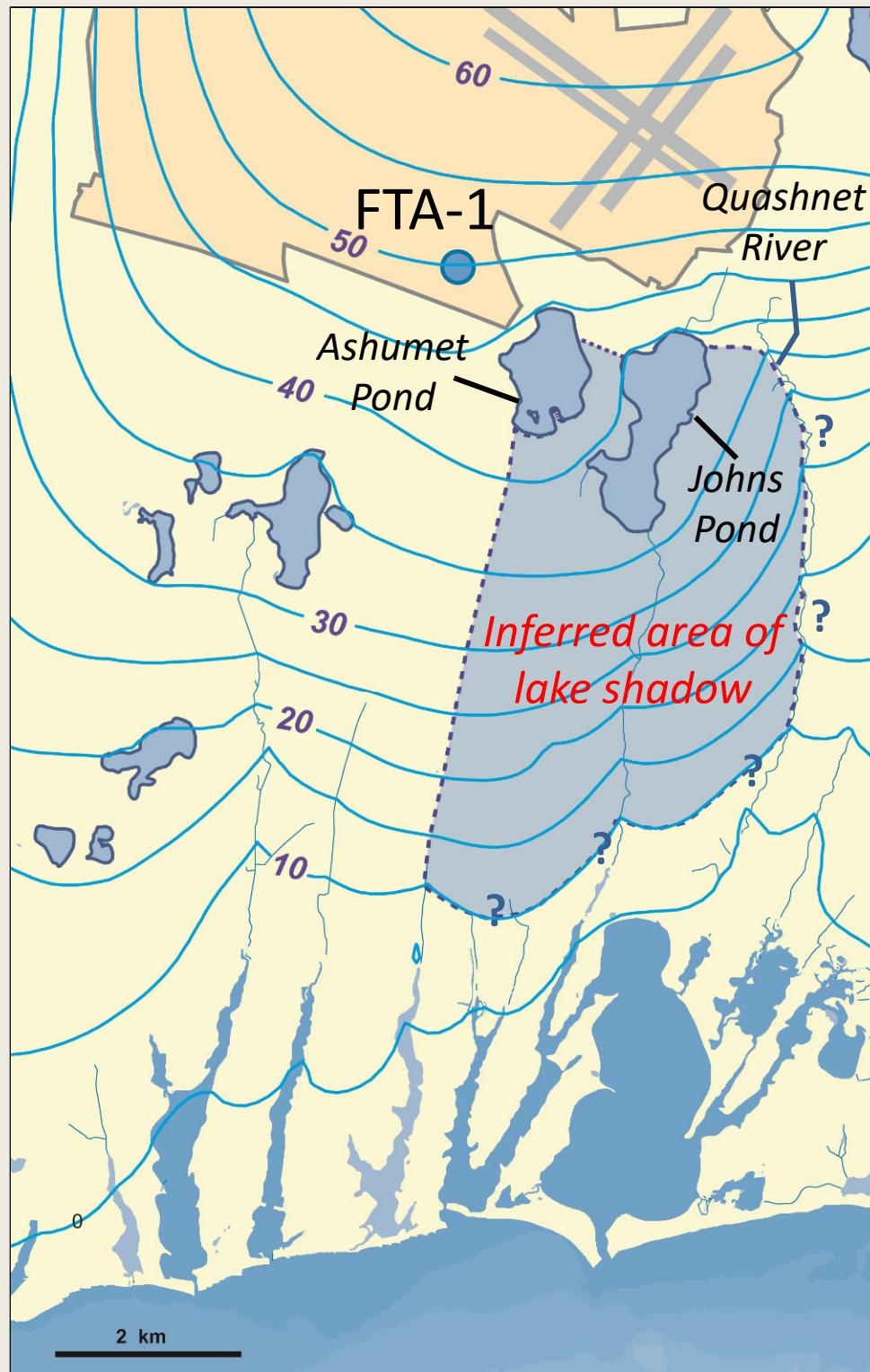
- Mass flux across section explains 25% of PFAS concentration in pond
- Uncertainties:
 - simulated water flux
 - concentration interpolation
 - precursors
 - other sources





Not for citation
or release





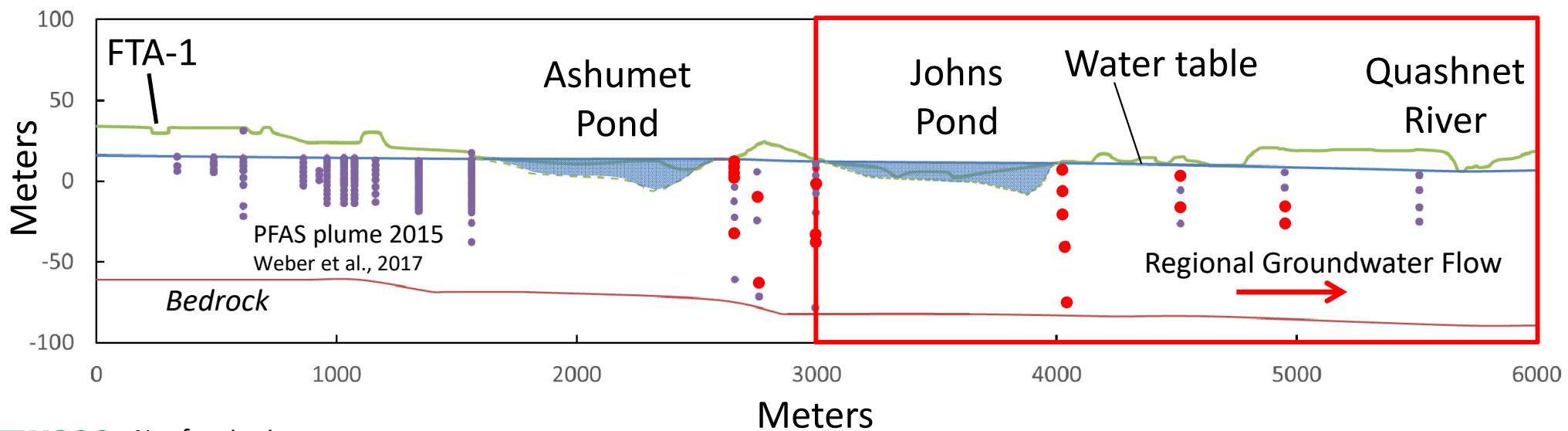
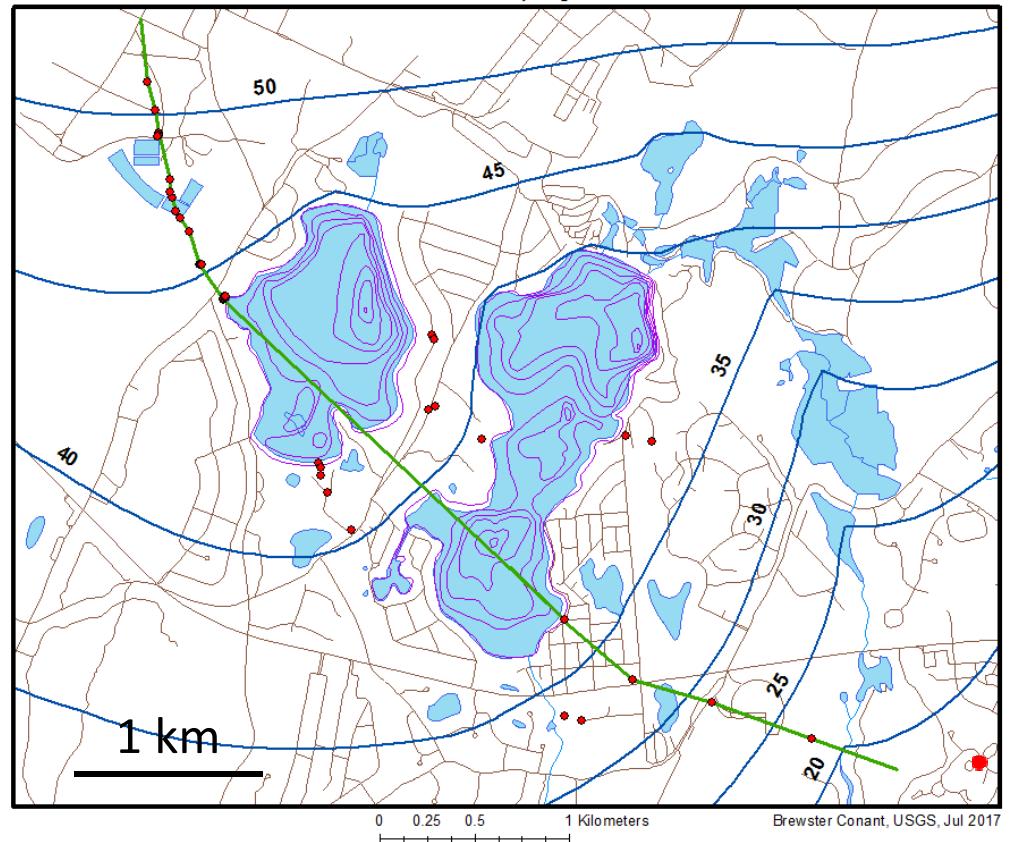
Not for citation
or release

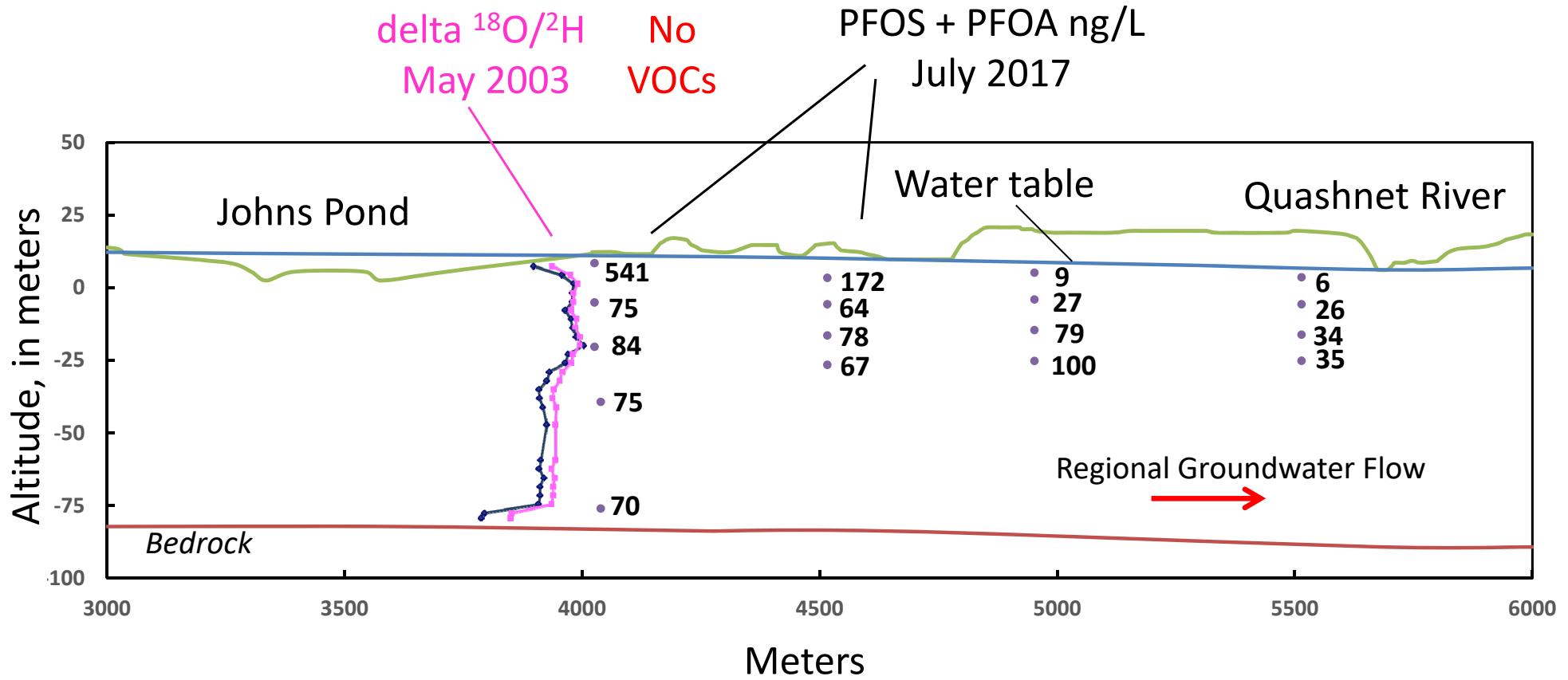


PFASs Downgradient from Ashumet and Johns Ponds

July-Sept 2017

- PFOS + PFOA > 70 ng/L
[EPA Health Advisory]





Not for citation
or release



PFASs Near Ashumet and Johns Ponds

2017

PFOS + PFOA > 70 ng/L

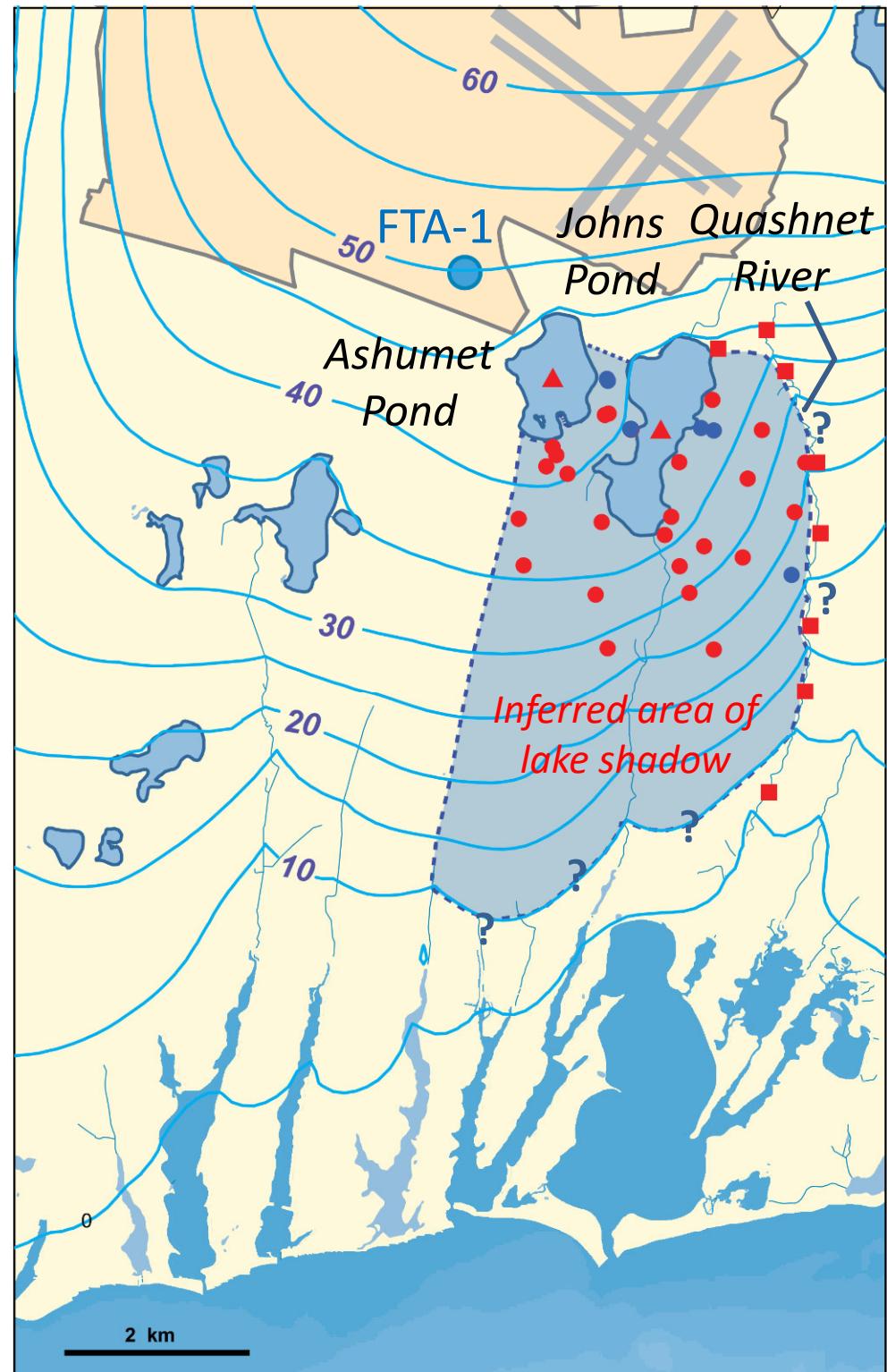
EPA Health Advisory

- Groundwater
- ▲ Lake water
- River water

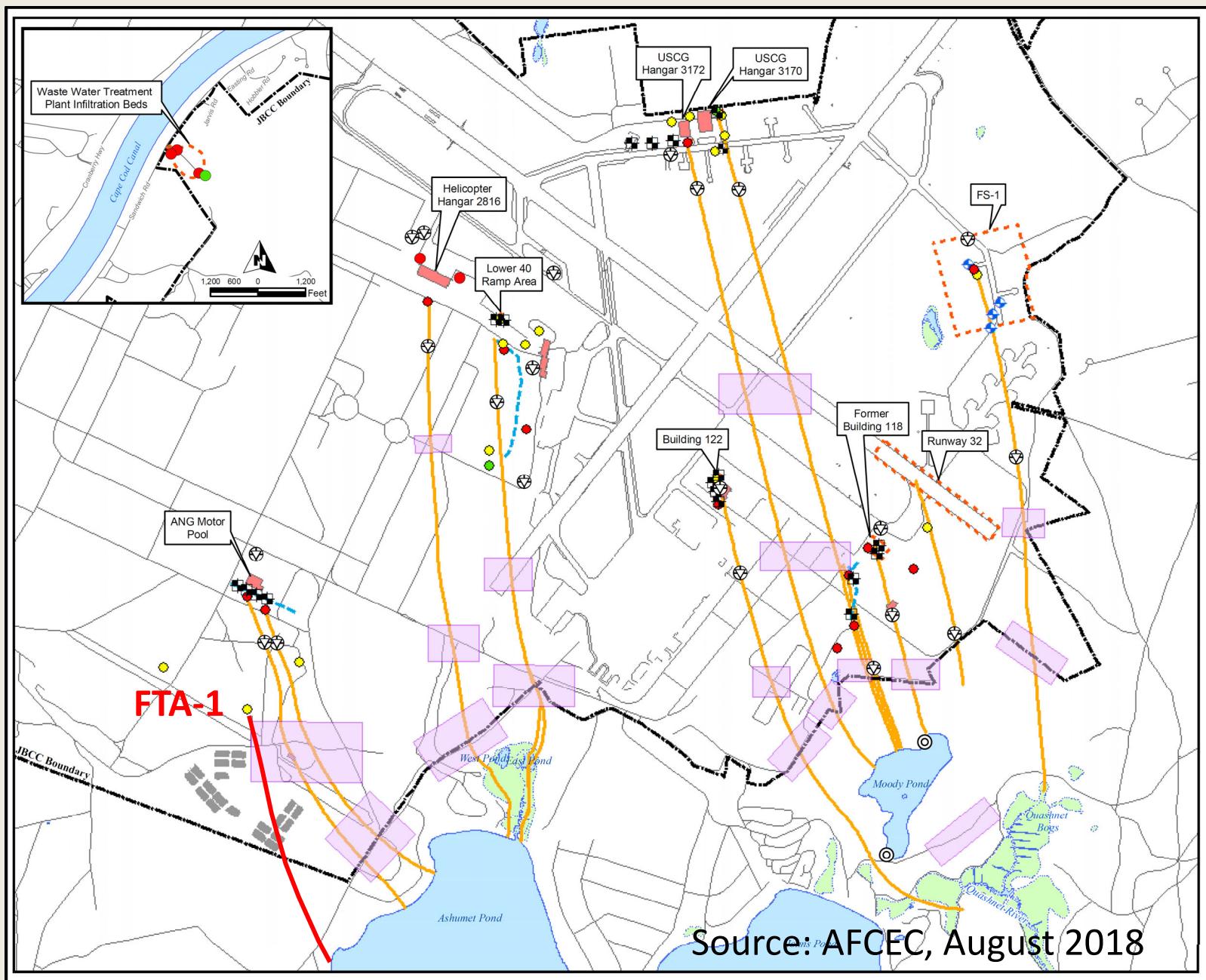
Not for citation
or release



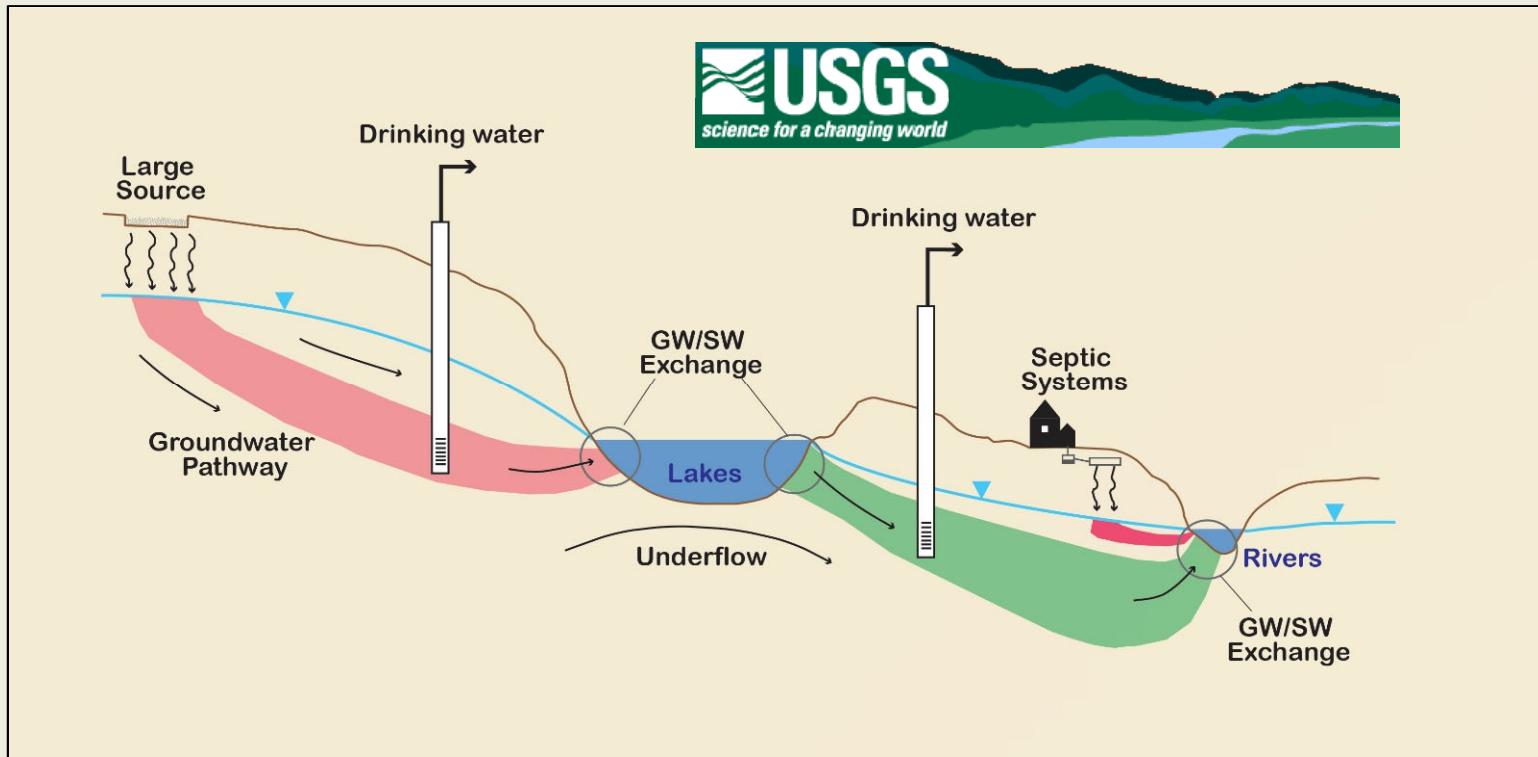
Results from
USGS and AFCEC



Other Identified Potential PFAS Sources on JBCC and Simulated Flow Paths to Lakes and Rivers



Summary



- Lakes are often an important part of groundwater systems
- Groundwater flow near the lakes can affect plume paths at local and regional scales
- At Cape Cod the spreading of the FTA PFAS plume is greatly increased by the lake/groundwater interactions

For More Information

Installation Restoration Program at Joint Base Cape Cod

Rose Forbes
Air Force Civil Engineer Center
rose.forbes@us.af.mil

USGS Contacts

Denis LeBlanc
dleblanc@usgs.gov

Andrea Tokranov
andreaweber@fas.harvard.edu

Larry Barber
lbbarber@usgs.gov

Cape Cod Toxic Substances Hydrology Project

[https://toxics.usgs.gov/investigations/
cape_cod/index.php](https://toxics.usgs.gov/investigations/cape_cod/index.php)

Groundwater resources of Cape Cod

[https://ma.water.usgs.gov/projects/
capecgwresources/](https://ma.water.usgs.gov/projects/capecgwresources/)

Cape Cod lakes and plumes

Weber et al. (2017) PFAS plume:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.6b05573>

McCobb et al. (2018) Plume/lake interaction:
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2018.02.083>

Stoliker et al. (2017) Plume/lake interaction:
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.5b06155>