

# Historic Reconstruction of PFAS in Public Water Supplies Cape Cod, MA

By Tom Cambareri

*Sole Source Consulting LLC*

Dr Laurel Schaider and Aaron Maruzzo

*Silent Spring Institute*

## **NEWMOA**

Science of PFAS: Public Health & The Environment

Best Western Royal Plaza Hotel & Trade Center

Marlborough, MA

10:45 AM Session AFFF Impacted Sites

April 4, 2024

# Background and Project Objectives

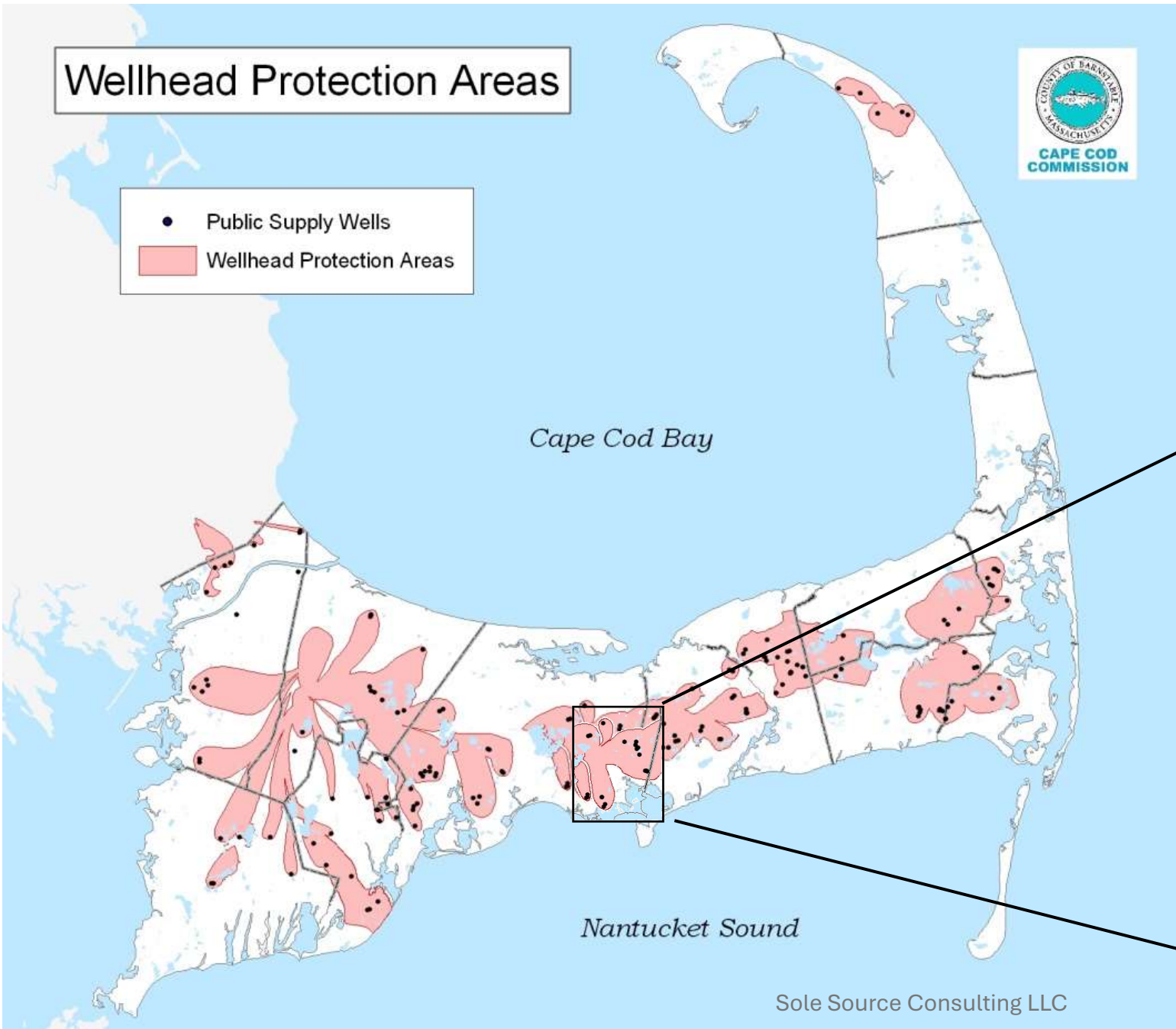
- PFAS concentrations in Hyannis drinking water is in the top 1% of the National UCMR 3 sampling data (2013-2015).
- Fire Training has occurred at major sites since the 1950's.
- Nearly 800 blood serum samples have been collected from Hyannis residents by Silent Spring Institute as part of CDC/ATSDR PFAS Multi-Site Study over the last year.
- Limited PFAS data for drinking water before 2014
- A groundwater solute transport model is used to reconstruct historical PFAS concentrations in the Hyannis area drinking water and length of exposures.



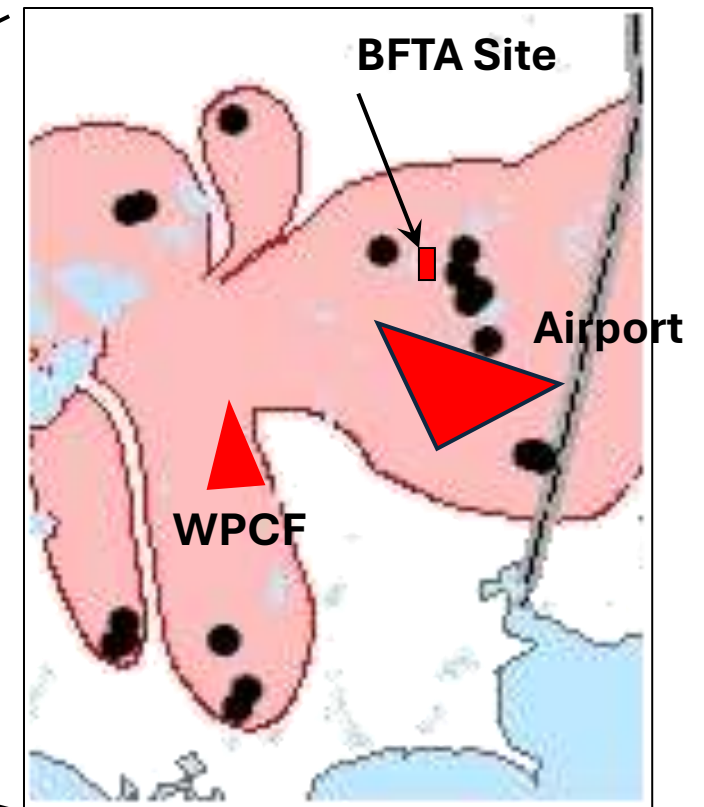
# Wellhead Protection Areas

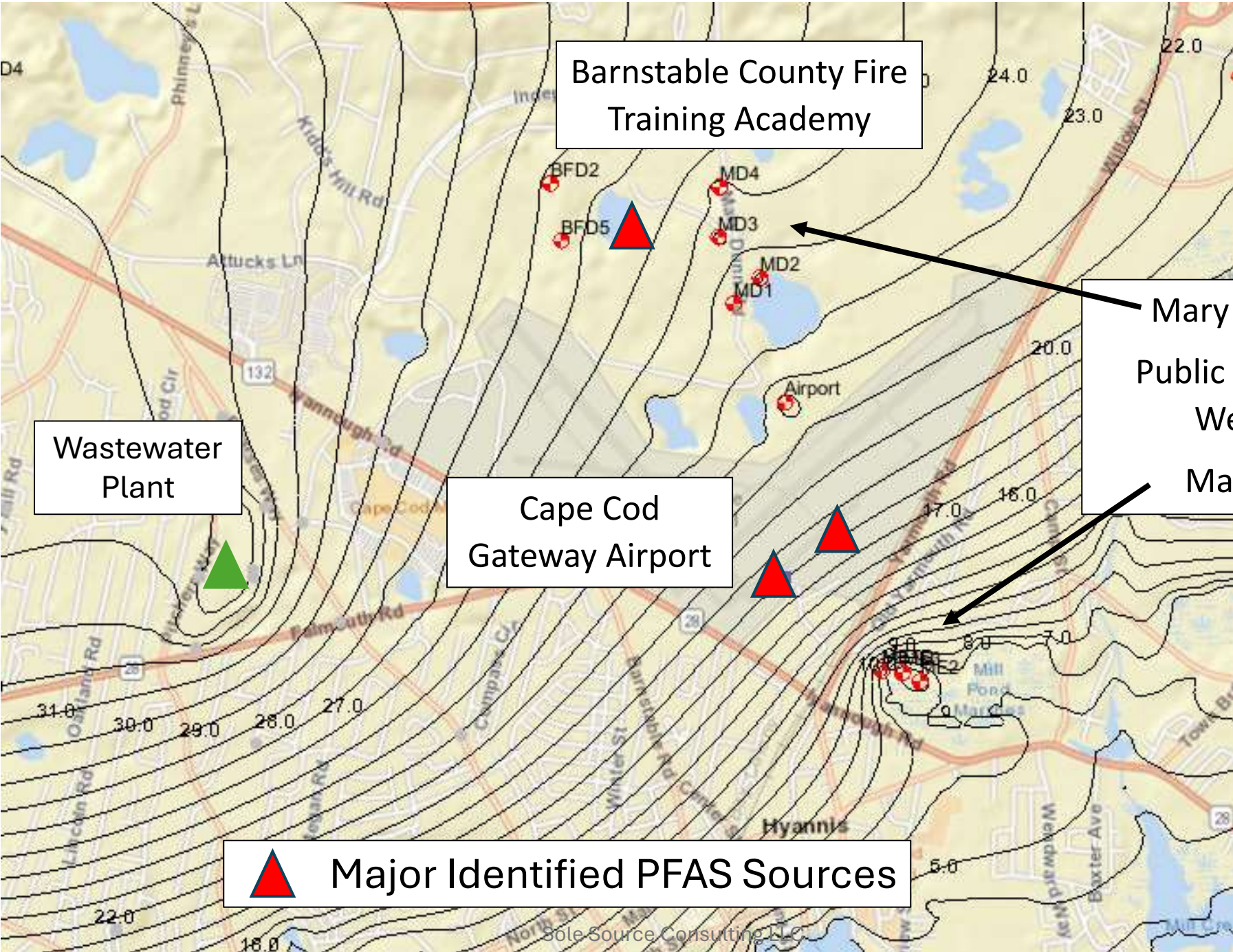


- Public Supply Wells
- Wellhead Protection Areas



# Hyannis Area Case Study





Barnstable County Fire Training Academy

Mary Dunn Public Supply Wells Maher

Wastewater Plant

Cape Cod Gateway Airport

▲ Major Identified PFAS Sources

# PFAS Compounds in 11 Hyannis Public Supply Wells

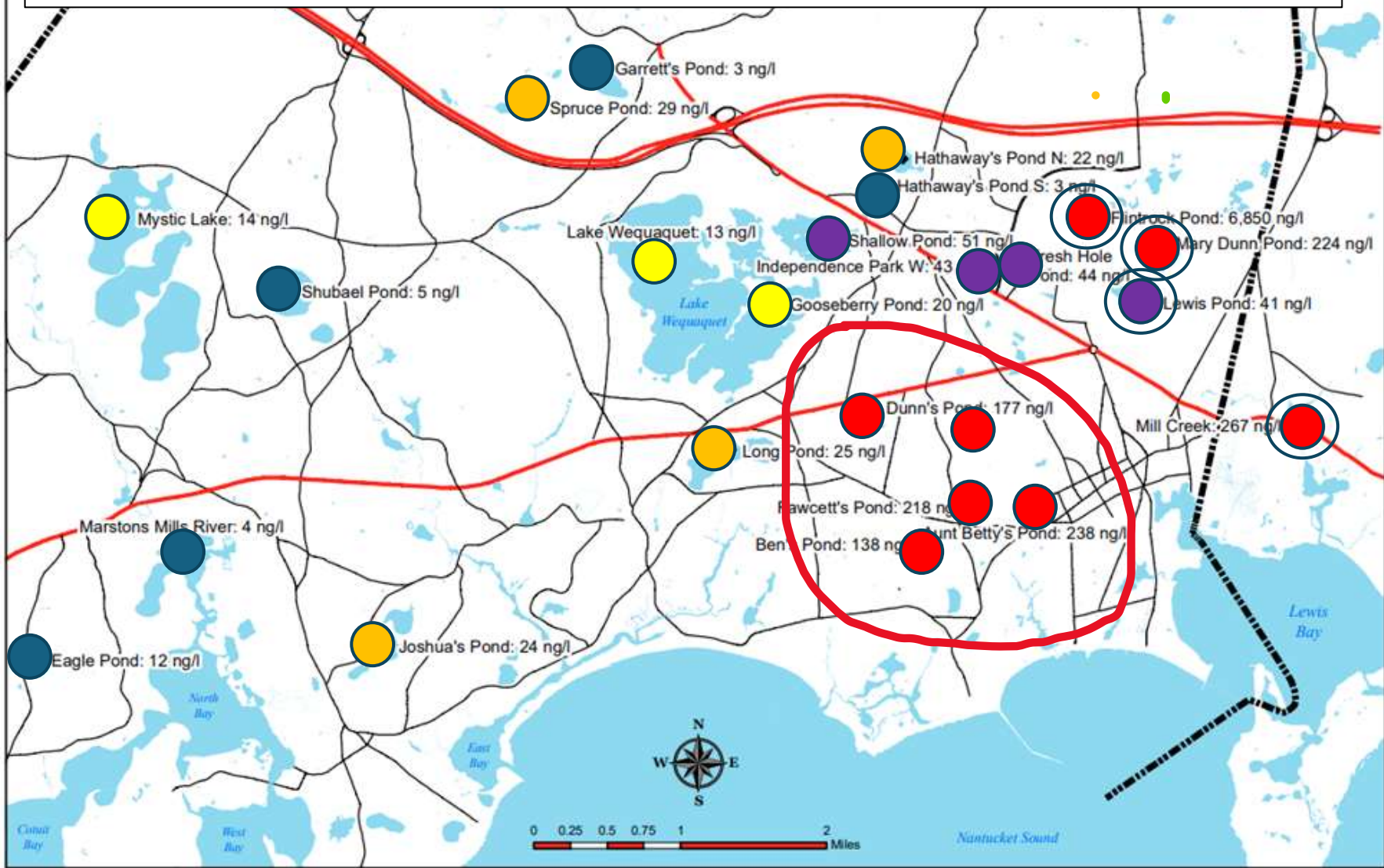
First Detected in 2009 (Schaider, 2010)

## PFAS Data 2013 to 2023

Results in ng/l	PFOS		PFOA		PFHxS		PFHpA		PFDA		PFNA		6:2FTS		PFBS	
Well	PFOS Ave	Count	PFOA Ave	Count	PFHxS Ave	Count	PFHpA Av	Count	PFDA Ave	Count	PFNA Ave	Count	6:2 FTS Av	Count	PFBS	Count
Airport Well	18.19	18.0	9.33	8	24.20	9	9.40	10	NA	0	1.72	2	58.00	1	1.46	2
Hyannisport Well	15.69	7.0	6.61	6	15.98	4	2.77	3	NA	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	5.84	4
Maher 1	101.61	12.0	21.29	12	34.75	11	18.75	11	NA	0	16.83	6	36.00	5	2.03	8
Maher 2	83.14	12.0	14.43	12	51.72	10	12.78	10	NA	0	4.49	2	120.68	5	4.63	9
Maher 3	81.59	11.0	14.25	11	36.34	10	7.79	10	NA	0	4.71	5	7.07	5	1.52	7
MD 1	80.29	52.0	5.93	40	17.87	34	8.22	31	1.73	2	5.77	24	0.00	1	5.40	6
MD 2	239.59	56.0	21.56	54	96.69	38	21.88	39	1.18	1	18.00	33	11.20	1	8.88	27
MD 3	171.22	45.0	23.52	44	89.97	32	20.79	31	2.02	1	10.14	29	41.10	1	7.70	25
Simmons Pond Well	35.62	6.0	10.95	6	29.60	4	4.84	4	0	1	0.00	1	0.00	1	4.90	4
Straightway Well 1	16.28	4.0	12.95	4	21.03	3	7.53	2	NA	0	4.40	1	0.00	1	8.09	2
Straightway Well 2	36.00	6.0	15.33	6	29.08	4	5.29	4	NA	0	0.00	1	0.00	1	3.93	4

Treatment incrementally installed on wells from 2015 to 2020

Ponds are connected to the Groundwater indicate presence of PFAS in the Aquifer



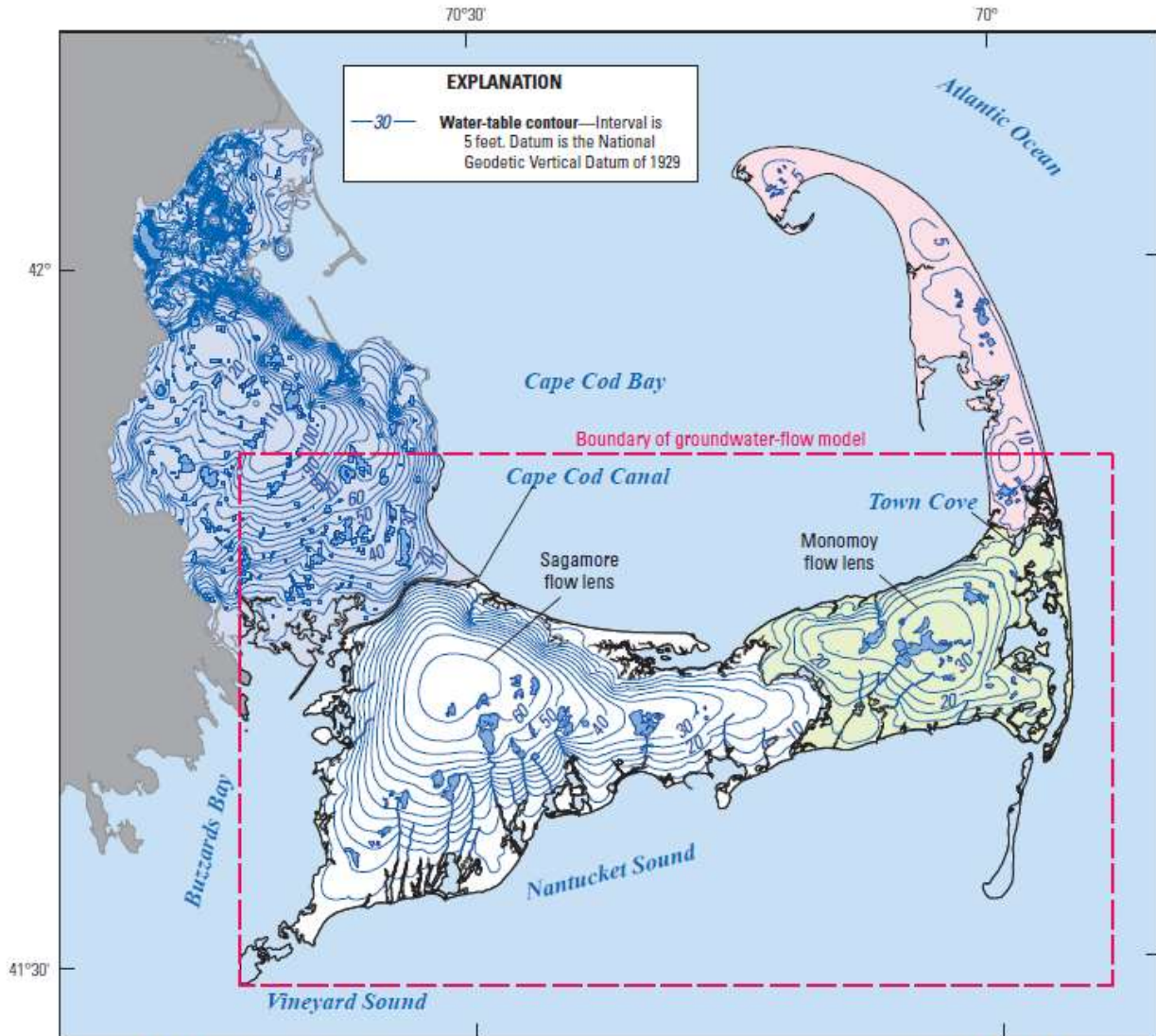
Total PFAS in Hyannis Area Ponds (ng/l) 2019-2020

- ≤ 10
- ≤ 20
- ≤ 30
- ≤ 55
- > 100 ≤ 300
- Tested by Others

Sole Source Consulting, 2020

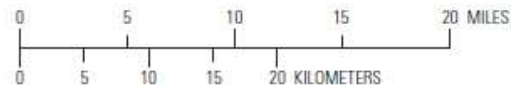
# Modeling Approach

- Model conditions from 1970 to 2022 (52 Years)
- Simulate PFOS from the Major Point Sources over time
  - FTA and Impacts on Mary Dunn and Maher Water Supply Wells
  - Airport and Impacts on Maher Water Supply Wells
- Calculate PFOS concentrations in the distribution system from additive impacts.
- Apply past PFOS concentrations to Wastewater Discharge
- Apply past PFOS concentrations to area Septic Systems.



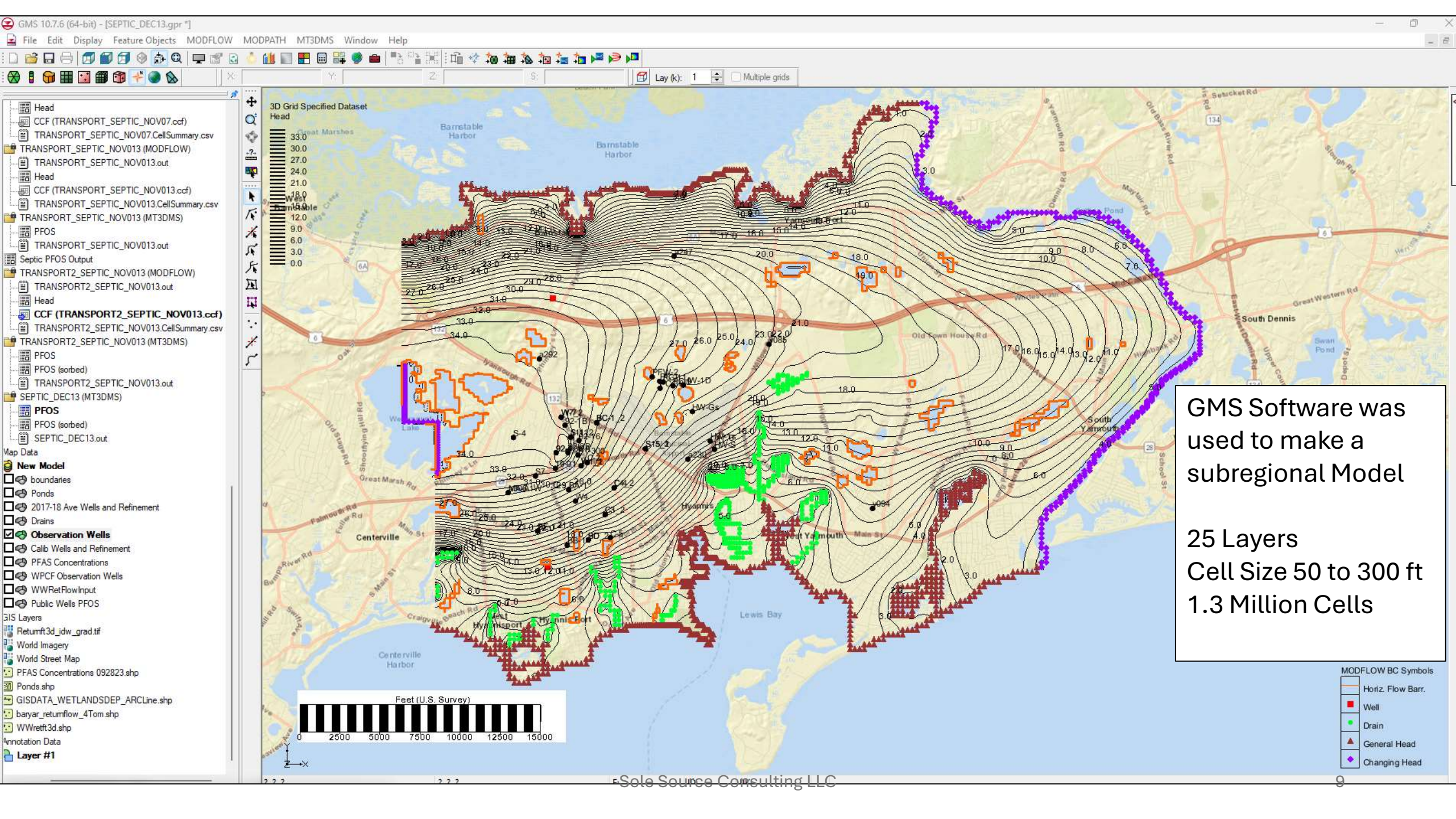
Base from U.S. Geological Survey and Massachusetts Office of Geographic Information digital data

Modified from Walter and others, 2016



The 2019 USGS regional groundwater model was used as the basis to model PFAS in the Aquifer.

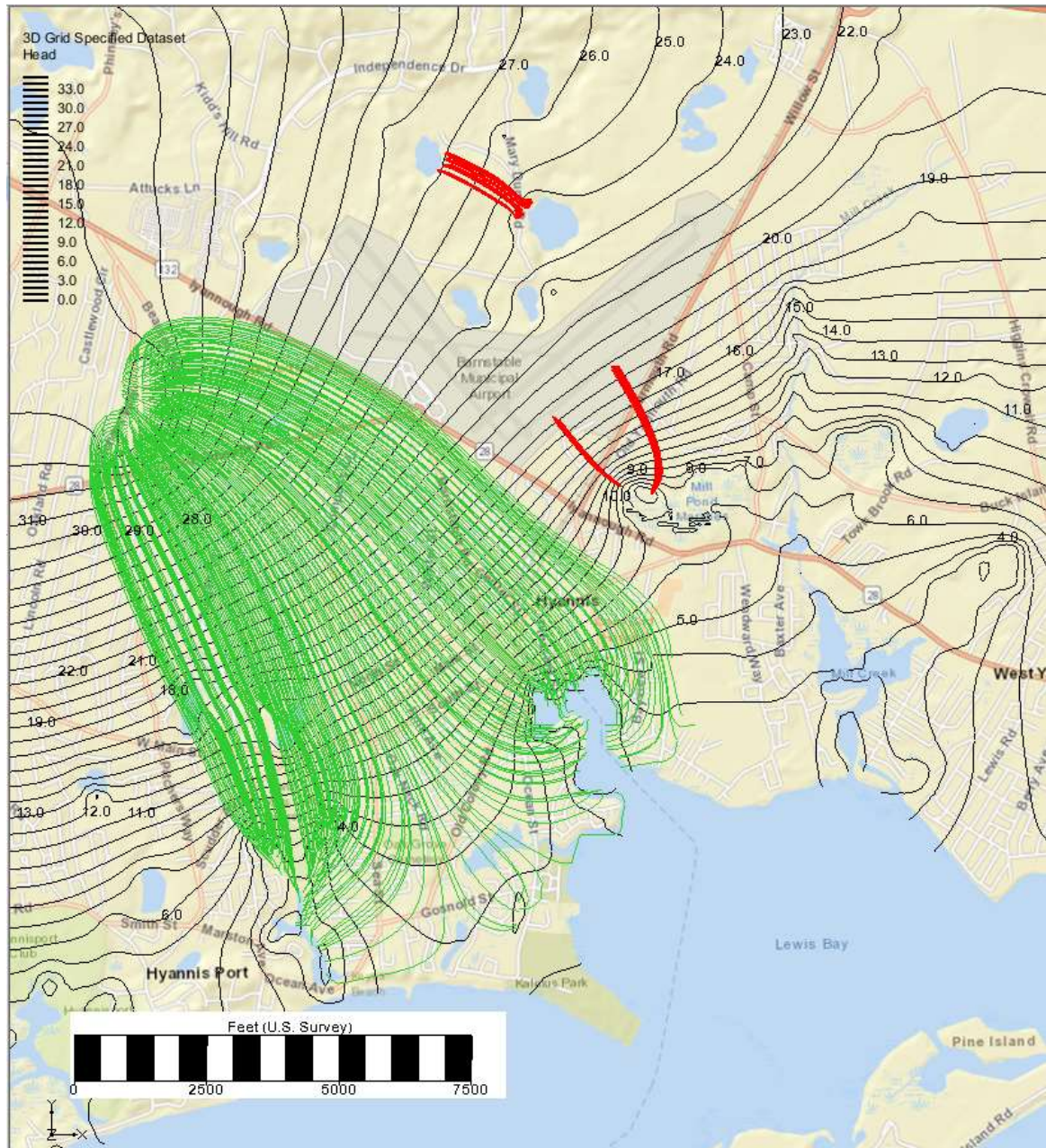
USGS SIR 2019-5121



GMS Software was used to make a subregional Model

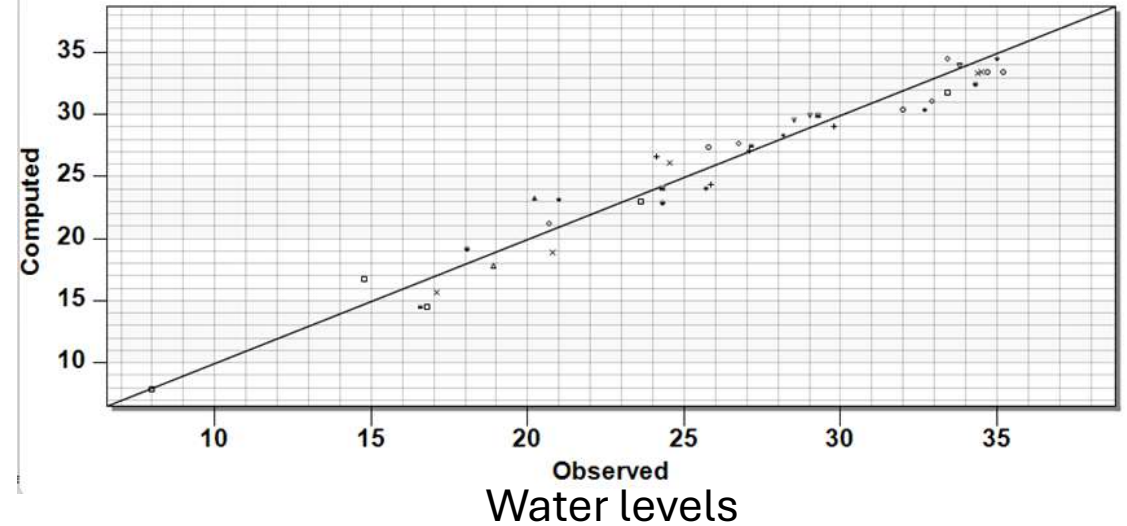
25 Layers  
 Cell Size 50 to 300 ft  
 1.3 Million Cells

- MODFLOW BC Symbols
- Horiz. Flow Barr.
  - Well
  - Drain
  - ▲ General Head
  - ◆ Changing Head

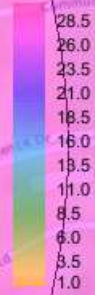


# Sub Regional Model Calibration and Initial Particle Tracks

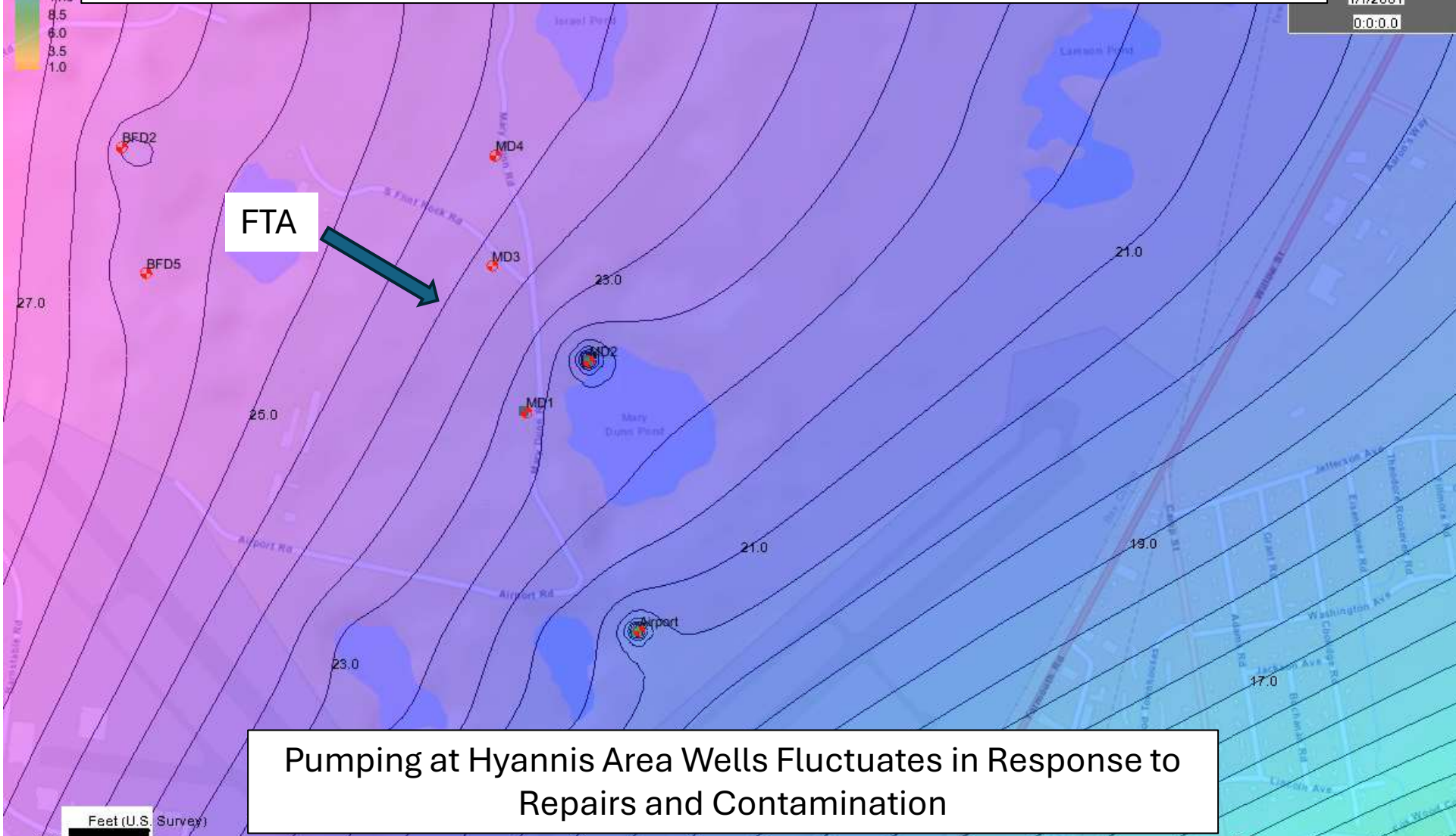
Computed vs. Observed Values  
Head



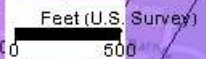
Property	Value
Mean Residual (Head)	0.25
Mean Absolute Residual (Head)	1.28
Root Mean Squared Residual (Head)	1.47



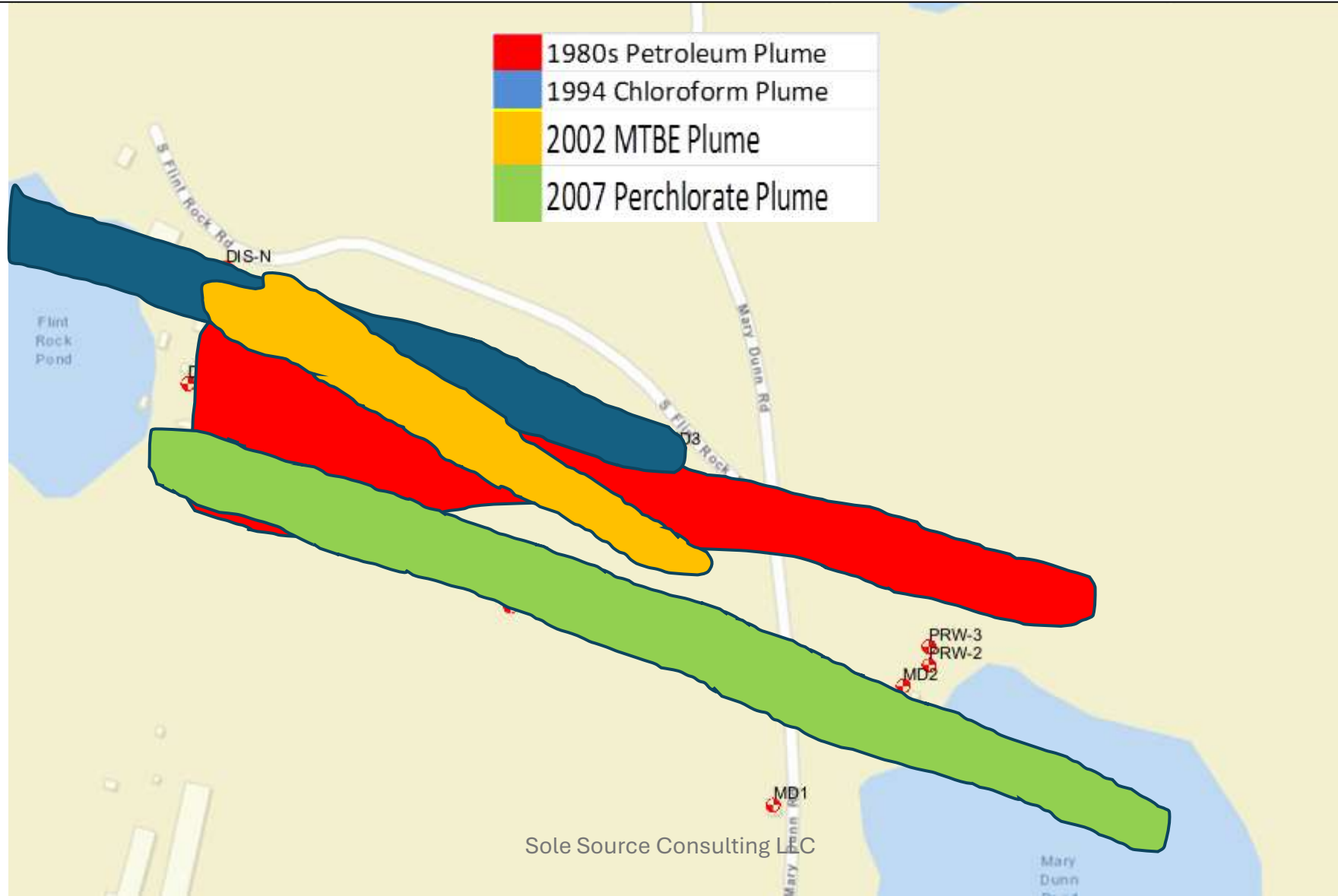
# Transient Annual Pumping from Public Water Supply Wells 2000 to 2019



Pumping at Hyannis Area Wells Fluctuates in Response to Repairs and Contamination



# Previous Remedial Pump and Treat Actions and Source Reductions have impact on PFAS Distribution



# Variable Activity Areas over 50 Years

1968



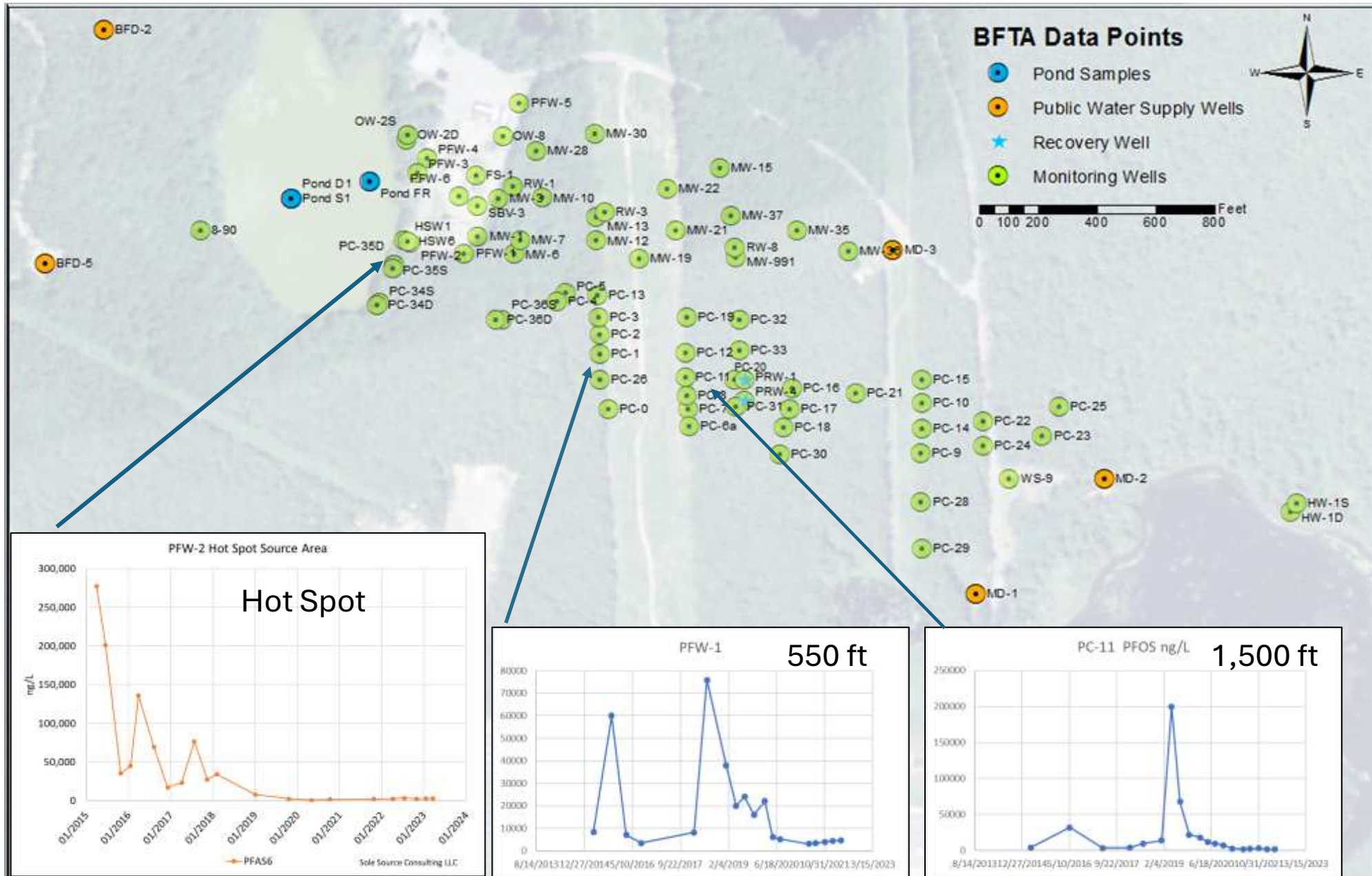
1995



2014



# Breakthrough curves are used to calculate PFOS transport velocity



# Groundwater Flow and MT3DMS Solute Transport Terms

- Groundwater Flow Velocity ~1.3 Ft/d
- Porosity ~ .35
- Longitudinal Dispersivity (ft) ~ 35 / 3.5 / 0.35 (Regional Scale)
- PFOS Transport ~ 1.0 ft/d
  
- Bulk Density ~ 1.64 g/cm<sup>3</sup>      ITRC – Weber 2018
- Retardation ~ 0.33      Calculated
- Kd ~ .017 cm<sup>3</sup>/g      Calculated

# Source Term Approach

- Use Groundwater PFOS Concentrations /No Vadose Modeling
- Assumed 1970 as the beginning of Release
- Training Schedule indicated: 3 Months-Spring / 2 Months-Fall
  - Max Detections: BFTA -320,000 ng/L      Airport 703 ng/L
- Variable and Intermittent Source Combines Average Highs and allows for changes in Source Position and Concentration
- Used 120,000 ng/L source alternating with 0 ng/L and increasing with assumed residual build-up
- Actual Source PFOS concentrations in later years - 2014+

# Discretization of Time Activity, Pumping, Remedial Actions Challenge and Practicality

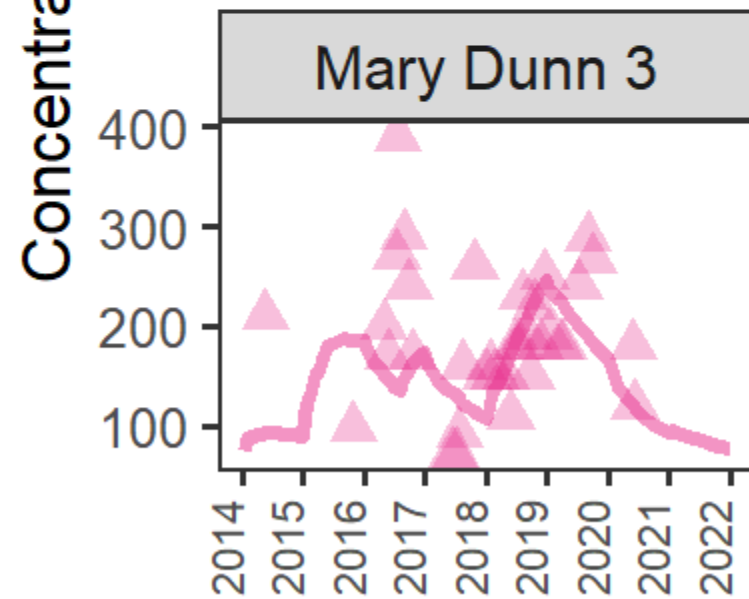
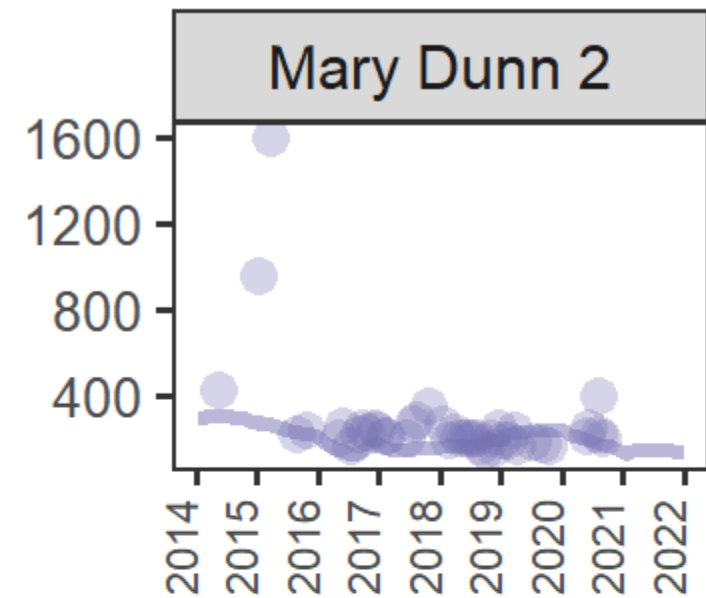
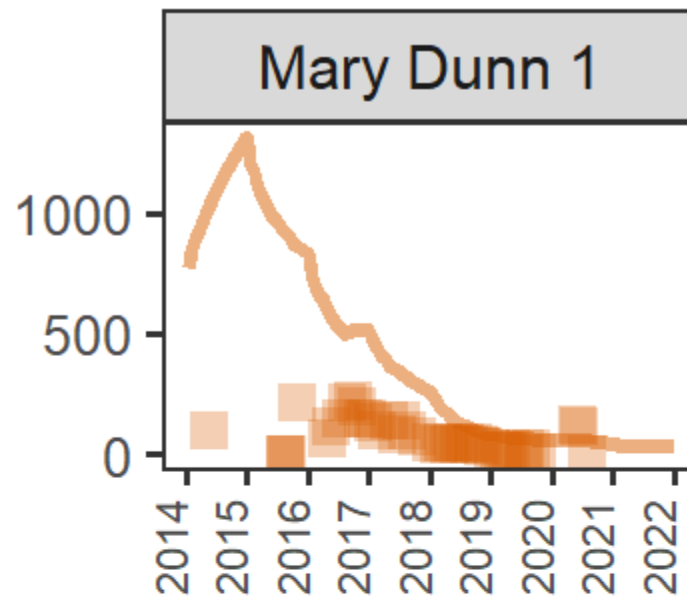
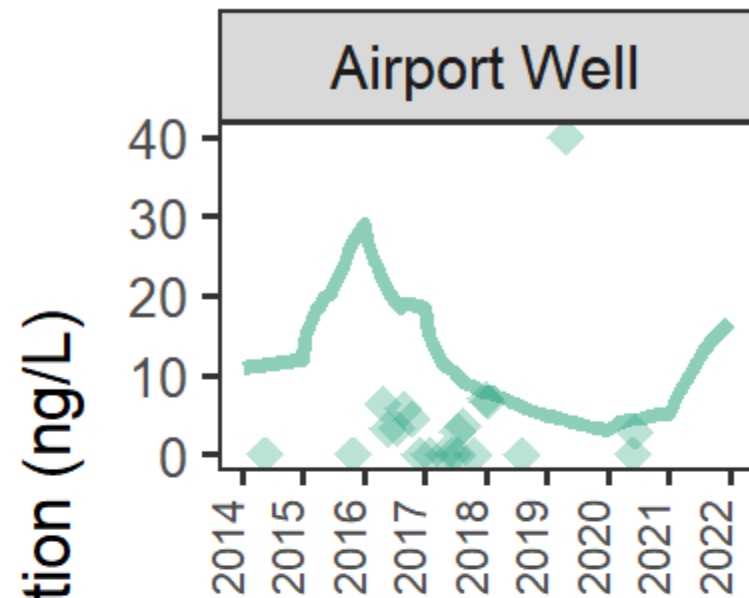
Scenario Development for Fire Training Academy  
1970 to 2022

Scenario	Begin	End	Days	Run Time Hrs	Pumping	Hot Spot(s)	Historic Sources		Source Type
1970 Beginning of AFFF Release	Jan-70	Aug-72	943	2	Block	NA	120000	0	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
	Sep-72	Dec-75	1186	2.5	Block	NA	120000	10000	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
	Jan-75	Jan-80	1826	2.75	Block	NA	120000	10k to20k	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
	Jan-80	Jun-86	2343	3.5	Semi-Annual	NA	120000	10k to20k	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
Oil Spill Discovery 1986	Jun-86	Dec-89	1279	2	Semi-Annual	NA	20000	10000	No Active Source
	Jan-90	Jun-94	1612	2.25	Annual	120000	10000	10000	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
Hydrocarbon, Chloroform and MTBE Pump and Treat 1994	Jun-94	Dec-99	2009	2.5	Annual	21000	10000	10000	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
	Jan-00	Dec-04	1796	2.5	Annual	21000	10000	10000	3/2/2/5-Month Intermittent
Perchlorate Pump and Treat 2007-8	Jan-05	Dec-08	1430	1.6	Annual	21000	10000	10000	constant
No Sytems Less AFFF Training	Jan-09	Dec-13	1795	2	Annual	32000-10000	5000	5000	2/3/2/5-Month Intermittent
PFAS Discovery 2013 Pump and Treat Begins july 2015 +	Jan-14	Jul-15	546	1.5	Annual	32000-10000*	3400	3400	2/3/2/5-Month Intermittent
	Aug-15	Dec-17	853	1.25	Annual	Actual*	3400	3400	Actual
	Jan-18	Dec-21	1430	1.5	Annual	Actual*	2500	2500	Actual

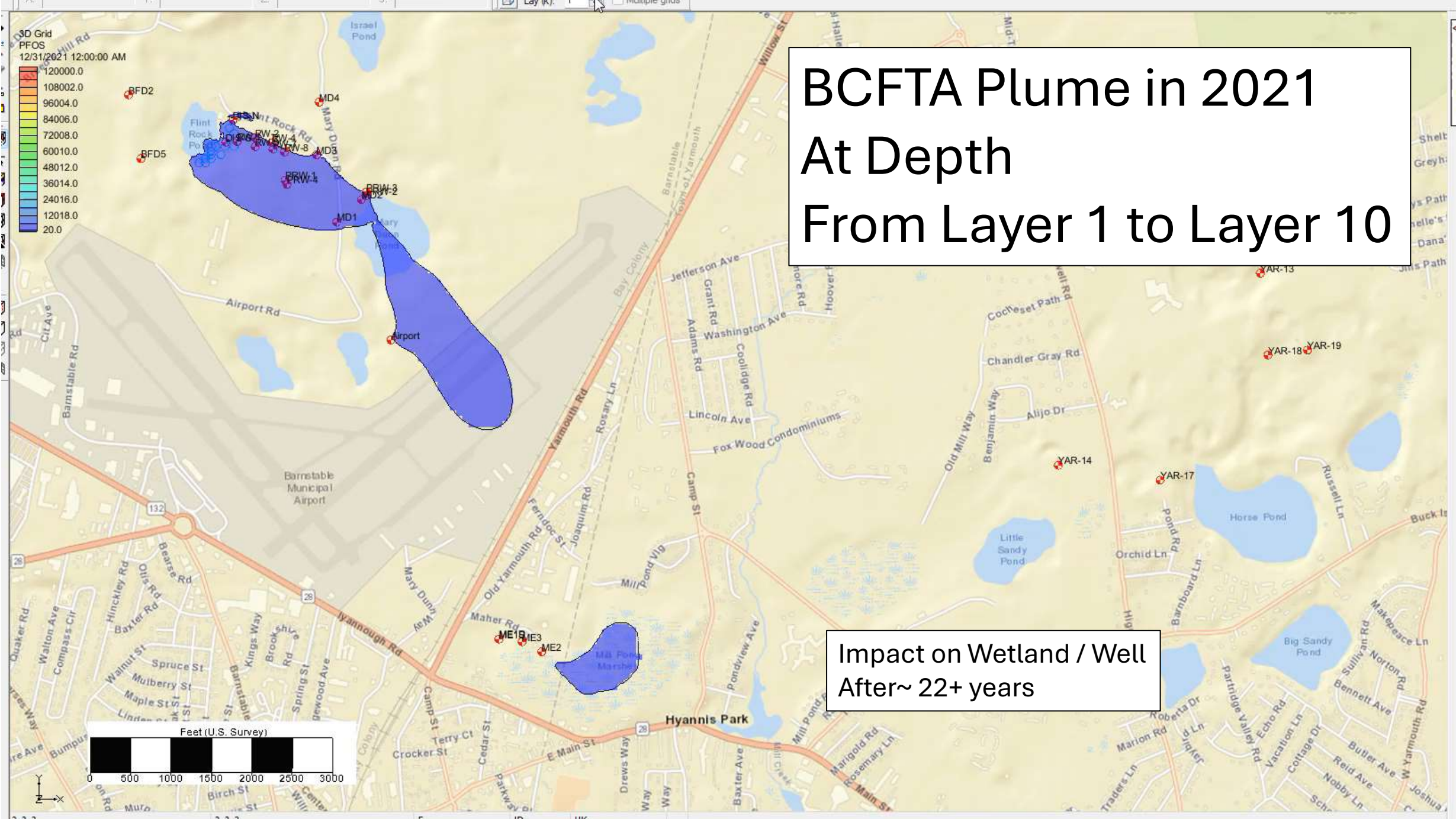
**1970 to 1975**  
**Intermittent Source at**  
**120,000 ng/L**

Simulation of  
PFOS From the  
Fire Training  
Academy  
Video Clip  
1970 to 2022

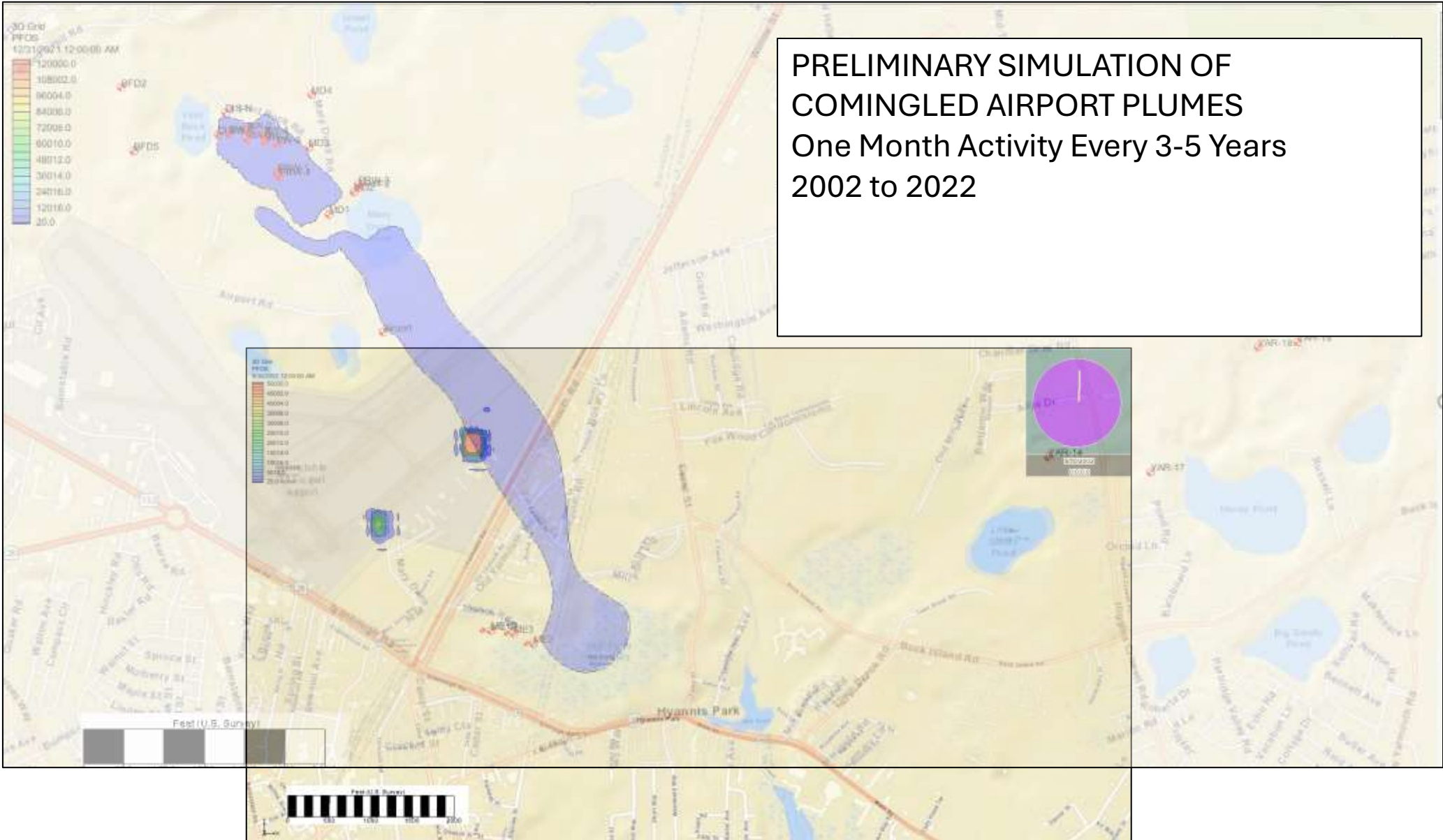




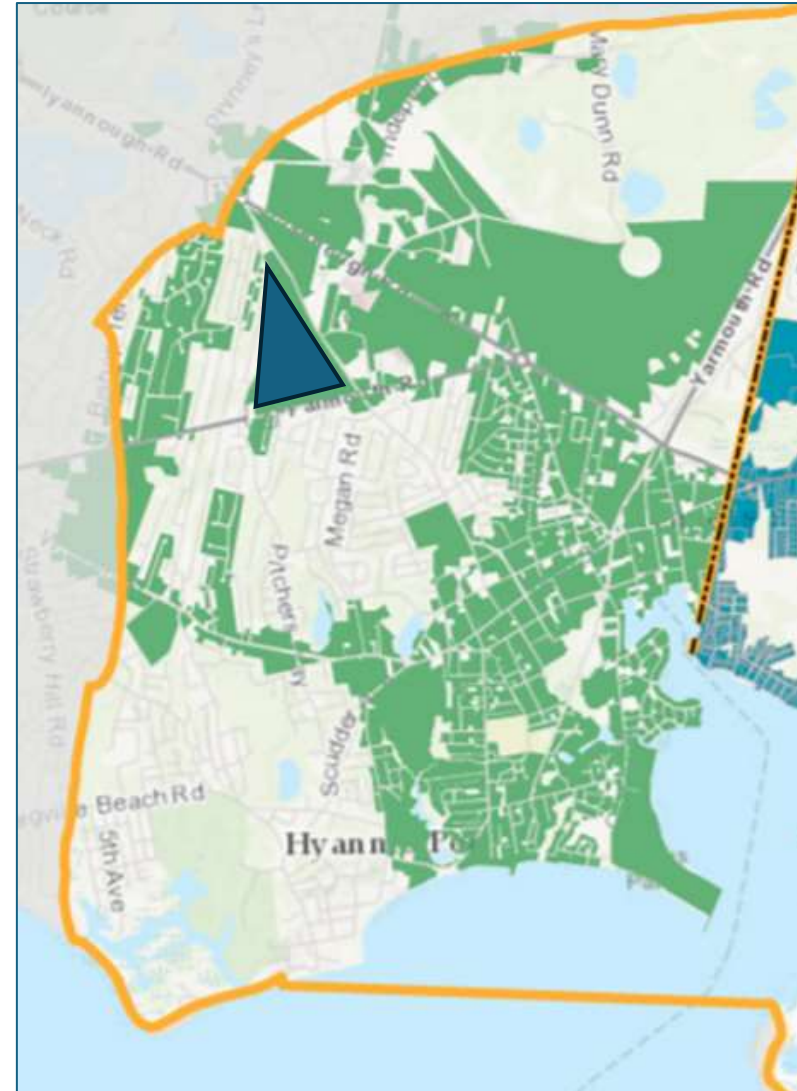
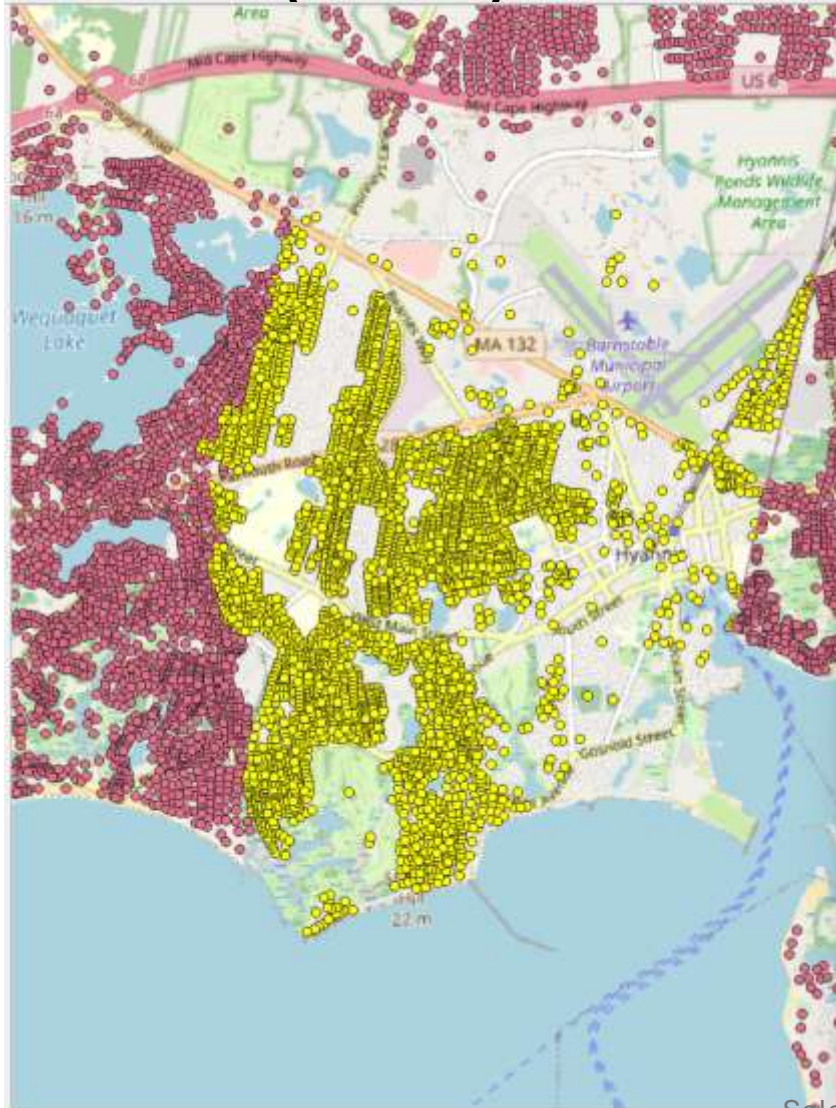
# BCFTA Plume in 2021 At Depth From Layer 1 to Layer 10



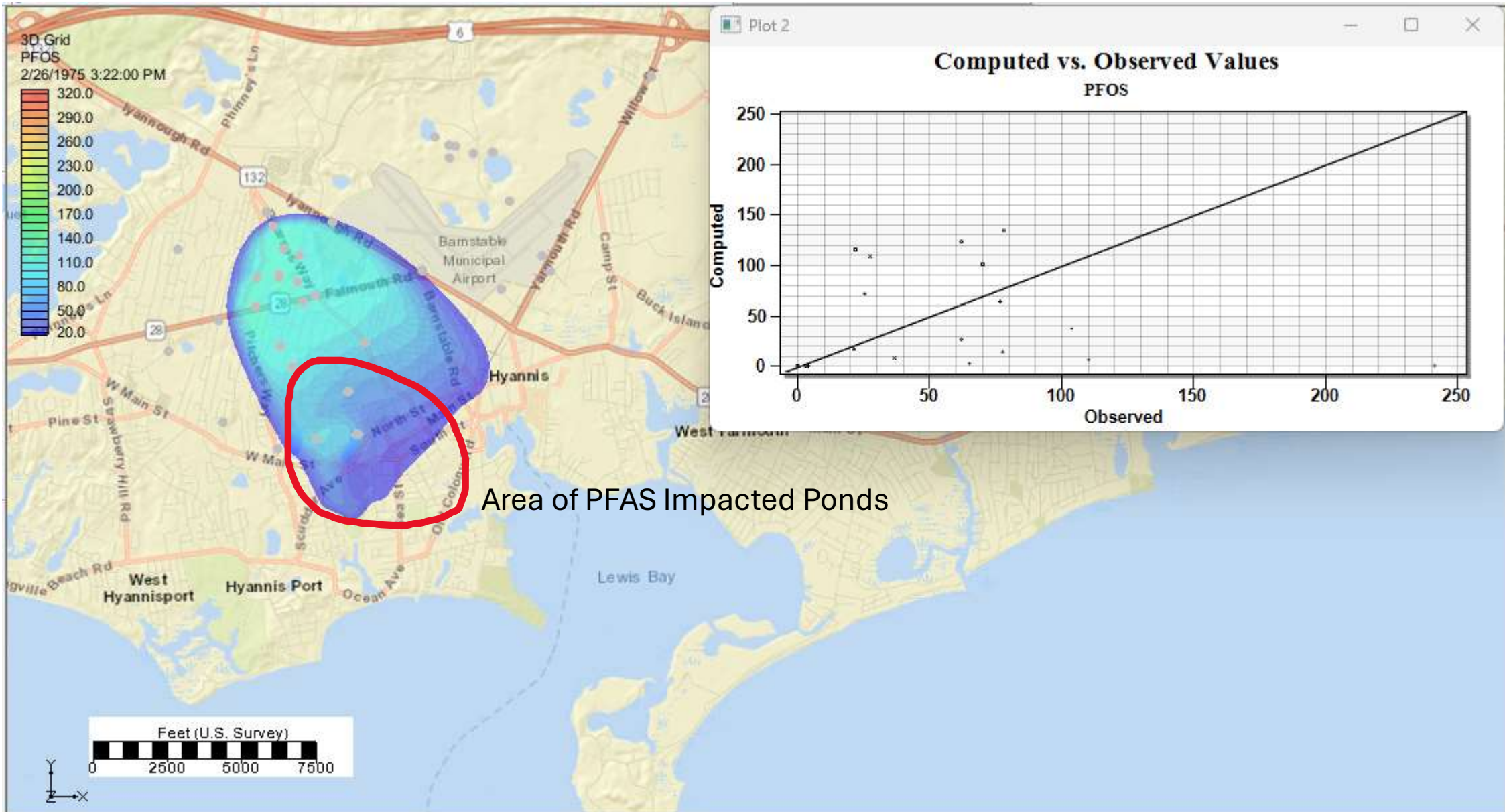
PRELIMINARY SIMULATION OF  
COMINGLED AIRPORT PLUMES  
One Month Activity Every 3-5 Years  
2002 to 2022



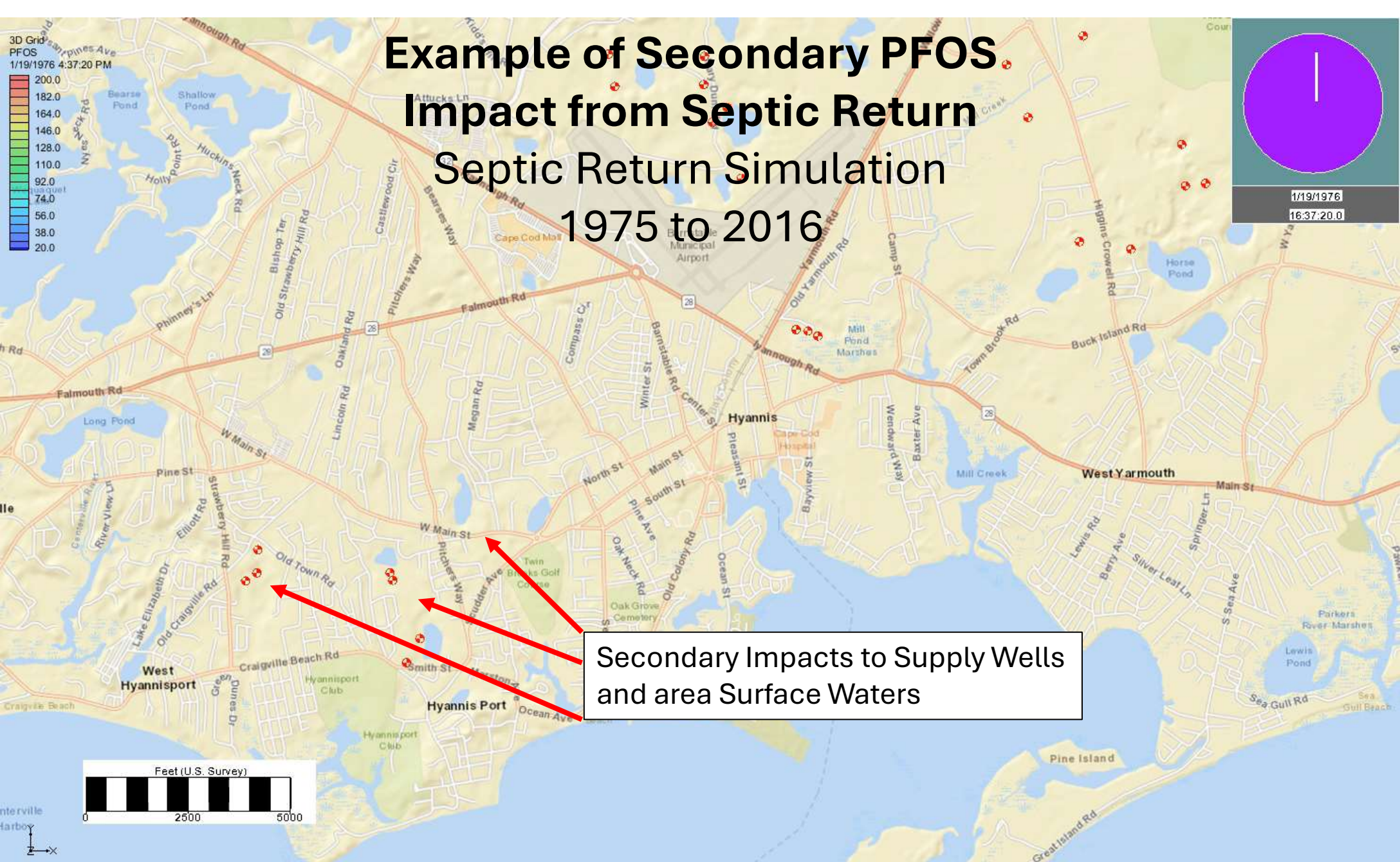
# Hyannis Water Supply Distribution Area Septic Discharge (Yellow) and Wastewater Collection (Green)



# Example of Secondary PFOS Impact From Wastewater Discharge



# Example of Secondary PFOS Impact from Septic Return Septic Return Simulation 1975 to 2016



# Take Aways

- Present data sets and modeling are applied to historic activities to hindcast past concentrations and exposures.
- Reconstruction requires attention to detail, intimate local knowledge, and accessible data and information.
- Septic systems and wastewater infiltration beds can distribute PFAS from local sources into groundwater over much larger areas.
- Work in progress to model the collective point and secondary source impact and concentrations in the distribution system.
- PFAS Investigation of multi-source and multi-receptors transcends single party assessment.

End

Tom Cambareri  
Sole Source Consulting  
Centerville, MA

[tomcambareri@gmail.com](mailto:tomcambareri@gmail.com)

