### Southern New Hampshire PFAS Sampling Update

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### Saint-Gobain and Discrete PFAS Sites



## Water Supply Well Sampling

Saint-Gobain - NHDES - Discrete Sites – Public Water Supplies

- Saint-Gobain (Inside Consent Decree)
  - Responsible for evaluating extent of AGQS violations inside Consent Decree due to discharges from its Merrimack Facility.
    - Work Plan Submitted September 2019
    - 7 Addenda Submitted to NHDES
    - Bi-Weekly Updates and Bi-Monthly Reports Submitted to NHDES
- NHDES (Outside Consent Decree)
  - NHDES Sampling Outside the Consent Decree Area
    - Private Well Testing Request Form (Survey Monkey)
    - Notification Sampling (Properties within 500 feet of AGQS exceedance)
- Discrete Sites (Responsible Parties)
- Public Water Supplies (Public Water System Operators)



### <u>Air Release</u>

### Conceptual Pathway to Groundwater Contamination







# 64 Square Mile Consent Decree Area

Saint-Gobain entered into a Consent Decree with NHDES that defined a 64 square-mile area.

Thousands of wells, both private and public, are located in this area.

NHDES modeled air deposition from TCI (2019) and Saint-Gobain. Warmer colors represent greater modeled air deposition of PFAS; cooler coolers represent relatively less deposition.





Wells georeferenced in the NHDES water well inventory are shown as black dots (above).





### Potential Release Pathways Under Investigation – *Regional Analogy*



Water

Table

Environmental Services

Schematic representation of potential PFAS release pathways and commingled plumes for illustration purposes only (not intended to reflect actual site conditions).

### Water Supply Well Sampling Saint-Gobain – Consent Decree Area



### Sampling Statistics as of March 2, 2021:

- Properties Identified for Sampling: 1,953
- Access Agreements Returned: 1,182 (~61% Return Rate)
- Samples Collected: 904
- Properties Offered Bottled Water: 540



### **Consent Decree**

### Saint-Gobain Sampling Program



Golder Associates, Inc., 2021, Work Plan for Sampling of Water Supply Wells and Provision of Alternate Water, Addendum 7, Figure 1A





## **Consent Decree**

Saint-Gobain Sampling Program

# Why was my property selected for sampling?

- Proximity to >AGQS: ~
  60-foot buffer on property
- Low Sample Density: ~
  "Quasi-Random"
- Neighborhood-scale

#### **PFOA Results**





Golder Associates, Inc., 2021, Work Plan for Sampling of Water Supply Wells and Provision of Alternate Water, Addendum 7, Figure 1B



# Outside Consent Decree

### NHDES Londonderry Sampling

- Initially, sampling
  primarily focused on
  on-line well sampling
  requests
- Current focus is on 
  'Notification' sampling:
  500-foot buffer around well >AGQS





## Water Supply Well Sampling

NHDES – Londonderry Outside Consent Decree Area

Notification/Sampling Statistics as of March 8, 2021:

- Notification Letters Sent: ~1,225 (Batches Sent ~Monthly)
- Samples Pending Lab Analysis: 71
- Appointments Scheduled: >138
- Wells sampled in Londonderry
  Outside Consent Decree: ~675\*

\*This total includes wells (including monitoring wells) sampled by others and uploaded to EMD. It does not include public water supply wells.





- >6 9
- >9 12
- >12 70





# **Regional View of Data**

Groundwater PFOA (ng/L)	
۲	0 - 6
0	>6 - 9
•	>9 - 12
•	>12 - 70
•	>70

This slide illustrates the location of public water mains (light blue lines) and wells that are part of the Water Well Inventory (small black dots). Surface water samples have the same color ramp for PFOA as the groundwater samples but the symbols are triangular.

![](_page_12_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Geologic Factors: Overburden vs. Bedrock

**PFOA concentrations in groundwater samples** from all nine bedrock wells shown on this slide were less than or equal to 12 ng/L, while 14 out of 15 overburden wells exceeded 12 ng/L. The alluvial deposit in this area consists of fine sand with silt and localized ponding occurs after precipitation (dark patches on the aerial photo). Water well records suggest the alluvial deposit is generally thicker than 20 feet in the vicinity of this terrace. One possible explanation for the disparity between the overburden and bedrock PFAS concentrations is that PFAS sorb to the finegrained alluvial deposits, which "shield" the underlying fractured rock from greater levels of contamination.

![](_page_13_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_5.jpeg)

Surficial Geology Credit: Koteff, Carl, 1976, Surficial geologic map of the Nashua North quadrangle, Hillsborough and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire: U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-1290, scale 1:24,000.

![](_page_13_Picture_7.jpeg)

# Spatial Patterns in Londonderry: Till Deposits?

PFOA concentrations in groundwater samples tend to be less than or equal to 12 ng/L in the portions of this figure exhibiting a smooth, fluted texture in the

LiDAR imagery. Presumably, the smooth fluted texture is indicative of basal till that was deposited at the base of flowing glaciers. One possible explanation for the variable spatial distribution of PFOA is that PFAS sorb to the (thicker?) basal till deposits preventing migration of greater levels of contamination into the underlying fractured rock.

Environmental

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Groundwater PFOA (ng/L)	
•	0 - 6
0	>6 - 9
•	>9 - 12
•	>12 - 70
•	>70

![](_page_14_Figure_4.jpeg)

### Temporal Variability in Bedrock Water Supply Wells – Bedford / Merrimack

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

In the Saint-Gobain dataset, nine bedrock water supply wells have four or more samples collected through time. This plot shows the highest concentration (blue) and the lowest (red) concentration of PFOA plotted through time. Water level data from a USGS bedrock monitoring well in Pembroke is plotted on the right Y-axis as a proxy for climatic factors influencing groundwater fluctuations in the bedrock aquifer in the Southern New Hampshire area. Seven of the nine samples with the lowest PFOA concentrations (red ovals) were collected when the groundwater levels were receding or at the lowest seasonal point in the Pembroke well, suggesting seasonal factors influence PFAS concentration in some bedrock wells.

![](_page_15_Picture_3.jpeg)

## Temporal Variability in Bedrock Water Supply Wells – Londonderry

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

## Thank You – Questions?

![](_page_17_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)