

# PFAS Today

Part 2: How are we treating it in water discharges?

# Speaker



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# Outline

- WaterTectonics
- Treatment Solutions
- PFAS in California
- PFAS Chemistry
- Sampling/Analysis Challenges
- PFAS Treatment Options
- Units Primer
- California PFAS Case Study
- PFAS Destruction
- Current PFAS Research Areas
- New (?) CECs



# WT Overview

- Since 1999, WaterTectonics has designed, manufactured, and installed industrial water treatment systems for clients in a wide range of markets
- We provide a range of simple-to-advanced solutions that can be customized to meet site-specific customer conditions and water quality goals
- Our in-house design and lab services can help with technology selection and treatability testing to validate the approach for a facility
- Our field team provides year-round field service support to ensure long-term project success



# Treatment Solutions

## Pre-Treatment

- Electrocoagulation
- Chemical Treatment
- Dissolved Air/Gas Flotation
- Incline Plate / Circular Clarifiers
- pH Adjustment
- Media Filtration

## PFAS Treatment

- Granular Activated Carbon
- Ion Exchange
- RO Membrane Treatment
- Ozofractionation



This map is a tool for public use. The map shows locations of airports, landfills, suspected chrome plating facilities, publicly owned treatment works (aka wastewater treatment plants), bulk fuel terminals, refineries, and military facilities that have potential sources of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). From 2019 to 2021, the California State Water Board issued California Water Code (CWC) Section 13267 and/or 13383 Investigative Orders to these sites across the State of California. This does not mean that PFAS has been produced, used or discharged at these sites. Orders were also issued to the public water systems to sample wells (shown in the general location on this map) in the vicinity of the airports, landfills, and previous PFAS detections.

Military facilities have been identified by the Department

**Legend**

- Airports - 2019 Certification FAA Part 139
- Chrome Plating Facilities - Suspected
- Department of Defense Facilities
- Landfills - Active Solid Waste Municipal
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Publicly Owned Treatment Works Facilities
- Refineries and Bulk Fuel Terminals
- Regional Boards

<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/pfas/>

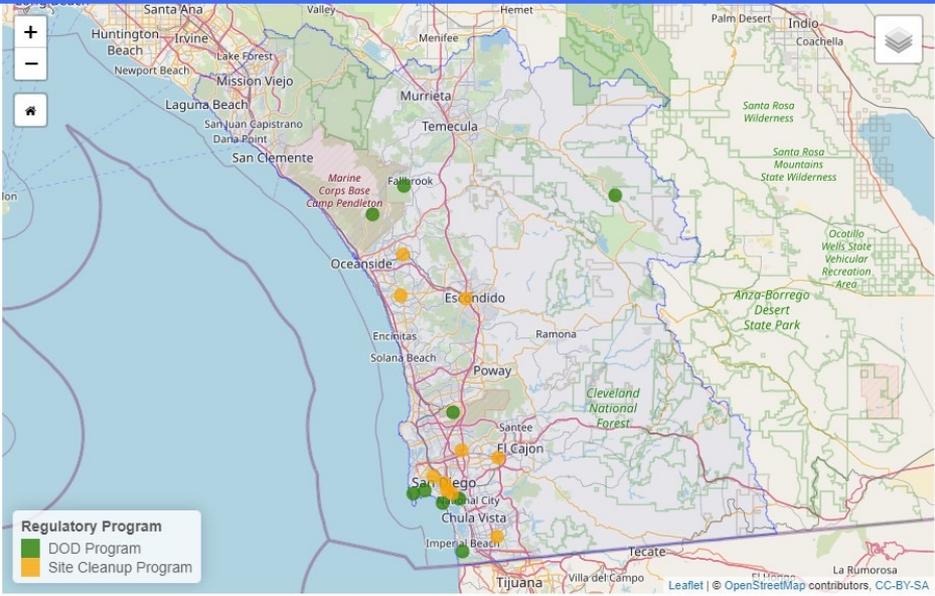
<https://gispublic.waterboards.ca.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4feba1766c224dc99eadea06ef3bd019>

# San Diego Region PFAS Cases

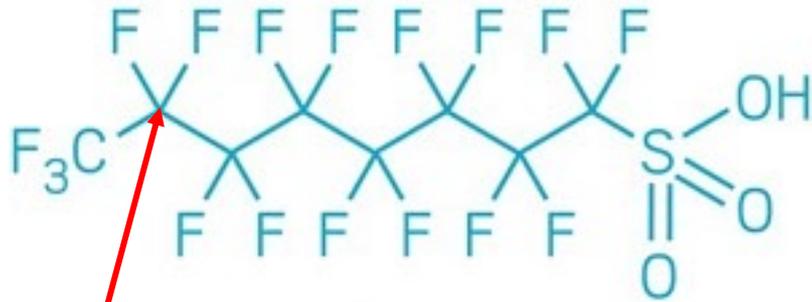
Search:

Case Name	ID Number
**DOD Program*****	
CAMP PENDLETON BASE WIDE PFAS	T10000017516
FallBrook Naval Weapons Station PFAS	T10000017517
MCAS Miramar PFAS	T10000017518
Naval Base Point Loma, NTC, Nise-West, SW - PFAS	T10000017519
Naval Base Coronado - PFAS	T10000017520
Naval Base San Diego - PFAS	T10000017521
Imperial Beach NALF - PFAS	T10000017522
Coronado Amphibious Base - PFAS	T10000017523
PFAS Investigations Warner Springs SERE Camp	T10000020068
**Site Cleanup Program*****	
San Diego International Airport	T10000012787
McClellan-Palomar Airport	T10000012786
West Coast Plating	T10000013642
Sanchez Polishing and Plating	T10000013639
Equality Plating Co.	T10000013632
Mission Valley Terminal	SL607392800

Showing 1 to 18 of 21 entries

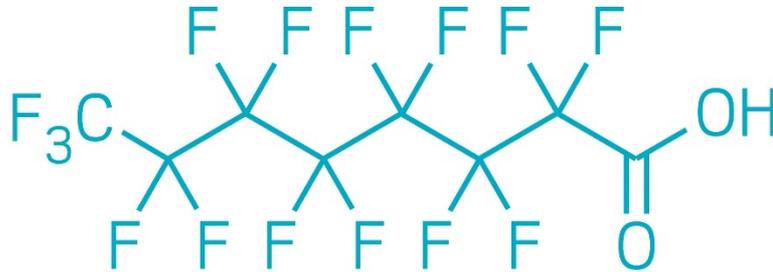


# PFAS Chemistry



**PFOS**

C-F Bond is  
one of  
strongest in  
nature!



**PFOA**

Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoA
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeA
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS
4:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	4:2 FTS
6:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	6:2 FTS
8:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	8:2 FTS
GenX	GenX

# Sampling/Analysis Challenges

NOT RECOMMENDED	RECOMMENDED
Teflon, LDPE, Polypropylene	HDPE, Silicon
Waterproof field books, plastic clipboards, binders, spiral hard cover notebooks, sticky notes, glue	Loose paper with aluminum clipboard
Markers	Pens
Chemical ice packs	Bags of ice
Water resistant, waterproof, or stain-treated clothing, including GoreTex and Tyvek	Cotton clothing laundered a minimum of 6 times from time of purchase

# PFAS Treatment Overview

- Treatments are widely available but case specific and often require multi-stage processes with robust pre-treatment to effectively remove to part per trillion levels
- Pre-treatment can often be needed to address total suspended solids, oil & grease, heavy metals, total organic carbon, and bacteria
- Treatment selection will depend on influent PFAS levels, effluent targets, other contaminants present, total volume requiring treatment, and final waste disposal options

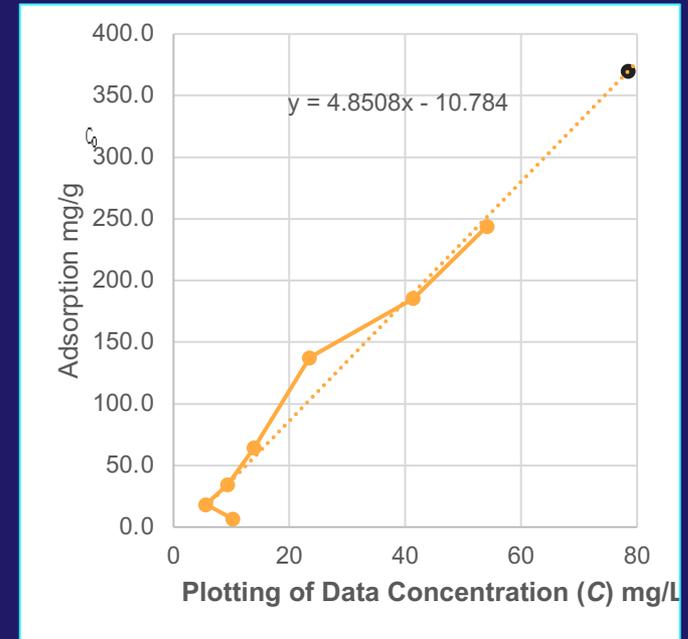


# PFAS Treatment Options

Treatment	Pre-Treatment Needs	Removal	Waste	Modeling
GAC	Moderate	Tail adsorption	Incinerate or off-site regen	Need to bench test
IX	High	Tail & head adsorption	Incinerate or on-site regen (specialty)	Can do via software
RO	High	Size exclusion of PFOA (414) and PFOS (500)	20-30% liquid reject stream	Can do via software
Ozofractionation	Low	Micro nano-bubble phase	Concentrated aqueous stream	Need to pilot

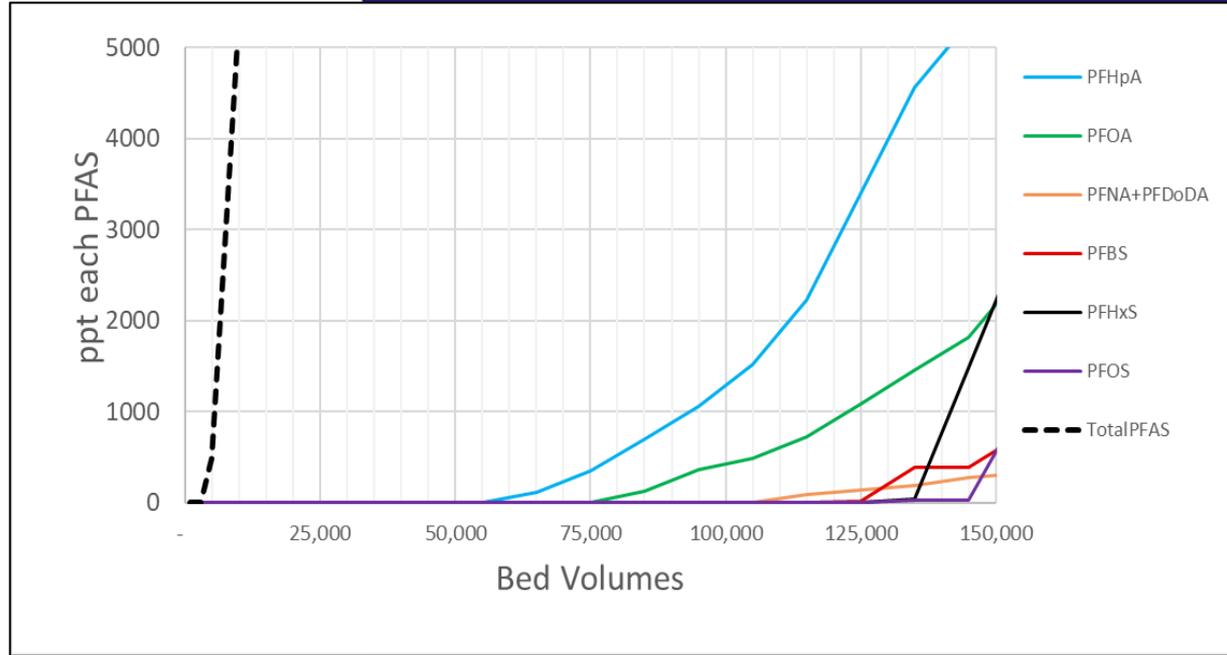
# GAC Modeling

- Isotherm Study = Identifies which type of GAC is best for a given application by determining the absolute adsorptive capacity
- Rapid Small-Scale Column Testing (RSSCT) = Predicts the adsorption of target compounds and breakthrough time for the media (and ultimately, operating cost)
- Both tests often require water specific method planning and have various ways of being run



# IX Modeling

- Requires additional analysis of related anions/cations and other compounds
- Often proprietary and vendor/media specific
- Model reliability is generally high if enough background data
- RSSCT can be done here too



# RO Modeling

Water Type

**Feed Water Analysis**

Select Water Source: Brackish Surfacewater (Conventional)

Select Water Type: User Defined

Ion	mg/l	meq/l	ppm as CaCO3
Calcium (Ca)	183.00	9.1322	457.01
Magnesium (Mg)	0.18	0.0148	0.74
Sodium (Na)	513.94	22.3551	1118.73
Potassium (K)	5.00	0.1279	6.40
Ammonia - N (NH4)	5.00	0.0008	0.04
Barium (Ba)	0.20	0.0029	0.14
Strontium (Sr)	0.10	0.0023	0.11
Iron (Fe)	0.60	0.0179	0.90
Manganese (Mn)	0.01	0.0004	0.02
<b>Total Cations</b>	<b>707.93</b>	<b>31.6542</b>	<b>1584.09</b>
Sulfate (SO4)	400.00	8.3278	416.75
Chloride (Cl)	300.00	8.4619	423.46
Fluoride (F)	0.10	0.0053	0.26
Nitrate (NO3)	1.00	0.0161	0.81
Bromide (Br)	0.00	0.0000	0.00
Phosphate (PO4)	5.00	0.1303	6.52
Boron (B)	0.00	0.0000	0.00
Silica (SiO2)	30.00	0.8362	41.85
Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)	0.00	0.0000	0.00
Bicarbonate (HCO3)	2.02	0.0330	1.65
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	0.00	0.0000	0.00
Carbonate (CO3)	148.23	4.9402	247.22
<b>Total Anions</b>	<b>886.34</b>	<b>31.6542</b>	<b>1584.09</b>

**Parameters**

Total Alkalinity (ppm CaCO3): 754.00

TDS (mg/l): 1594.28

pH: 12.08

Temperature (F): 70.00

SDI: 4.00

Recovery (%): 70

**Saturation Data (Feed Water)**

**BaSO4 1430.08 %**

CaF2 0.15 %

CaSO4 13.32 %

SiO2 0.06 %

SrSO4 0.44 %

Struvite 0.006 %

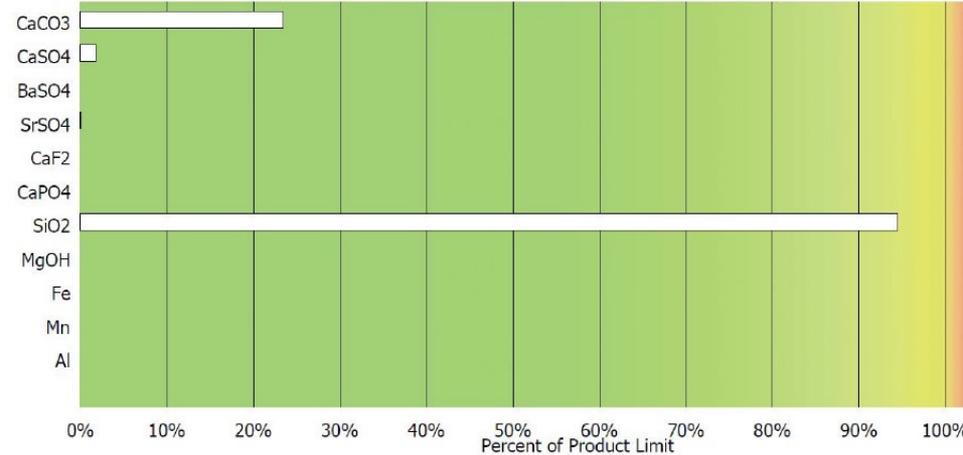
LSI 4.71

Stiff-Davis Index 2.65

Osmotic Pressure 16.87 psi

Conductivity at 26C 4183 µS/cm

Density 999.1 kg/m3



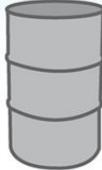
# Units Primer

- mg/L = milligrams per liter = PPM = parts per millions
- $\mu\text{g/L}$  = micrograms per liter = PPB = parts per billion
- ng/L = nanograms per liter = PPT = parts per trillion
- pg/L = picograms per liter = PPQ = parts per quadrillion

# How much is one part per ...

million (ppm)

milligrams/liter (mg/L)



= three drops added to a 42-gallon barrel

billion (ppb)

micrograms/liter (µg/L)



length = 35 feet, diameter = 8 feet

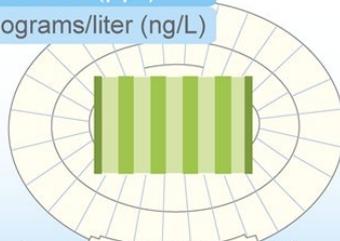
= one drop added to a large tanker truck

quadrillion (ppq)

picograms/liter (pg/L)

trillion (ppt)

nanograms/liter (ng/L)



= ten drops added to the Rose Bowl (filled with water)

6/15/22 EPA  
PFAS Health Advisory  
PFOA = 4 (8 teaspoons)  
PFOS = 20 (40 teaspoons)

PFOA=40 | 400 drops

= two teaspoons added to the Great Salt Lake of Utah

# PFAS Case Study

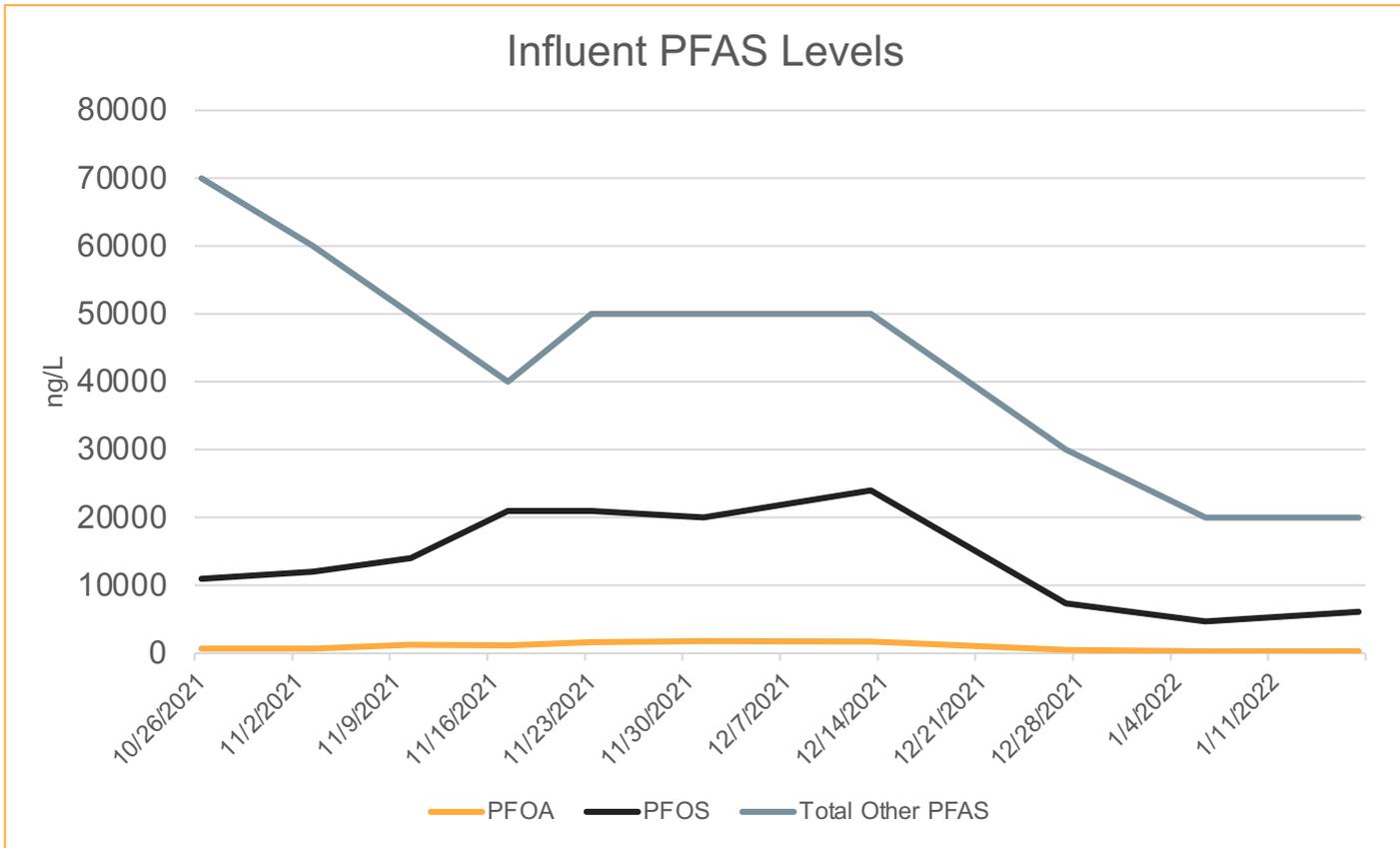
- Multi-stage treatment system to address PFAS contamination from firefighting activity that took place on site
- 100gpm treatment system includes ultrafiltration, carbon filtration, and ion exchange
- Treated approx. 8M gal to date



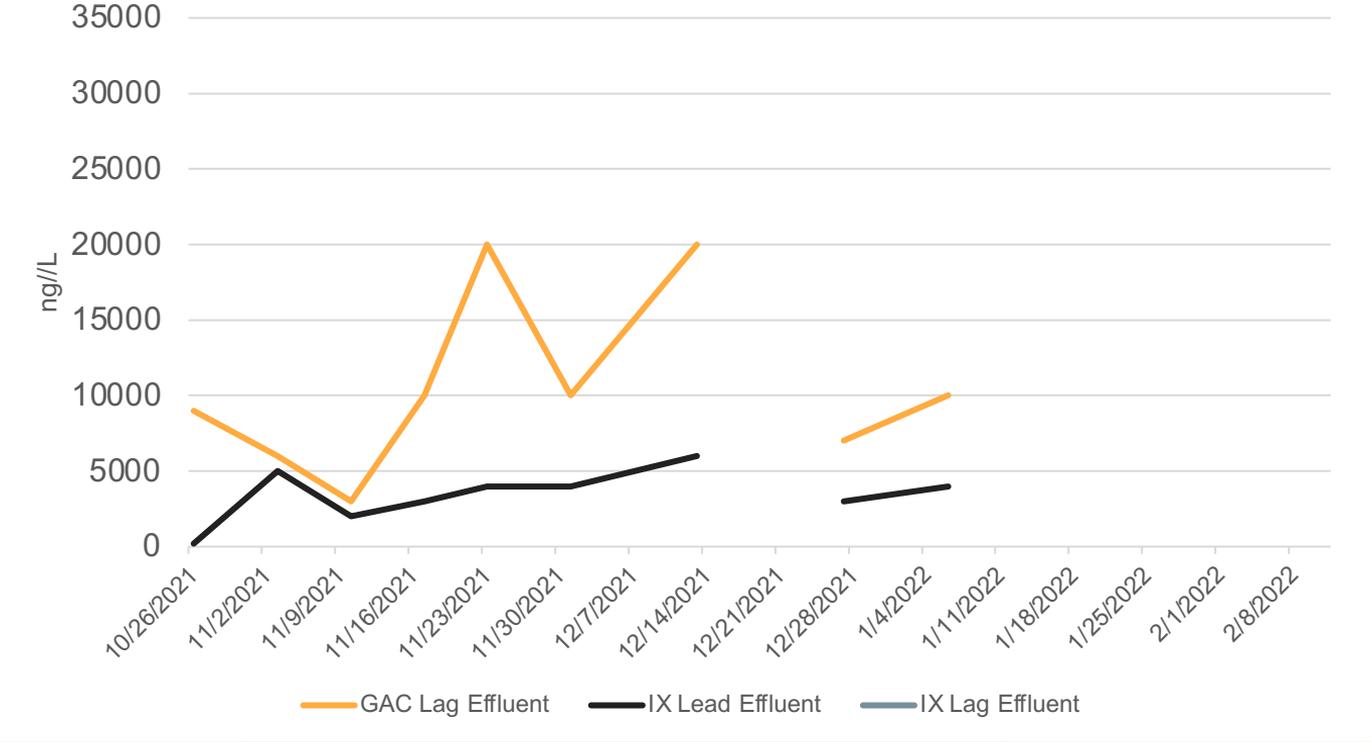
# PFAS Case Study

- WaterTectonics wrote ATS plan (treatment system operating plan) and provides all operating labor through its field service division
- System has met effluent PFAS targets since install and is in year three of operations
- Due to results, system is being tripled in size to accommodate more flows

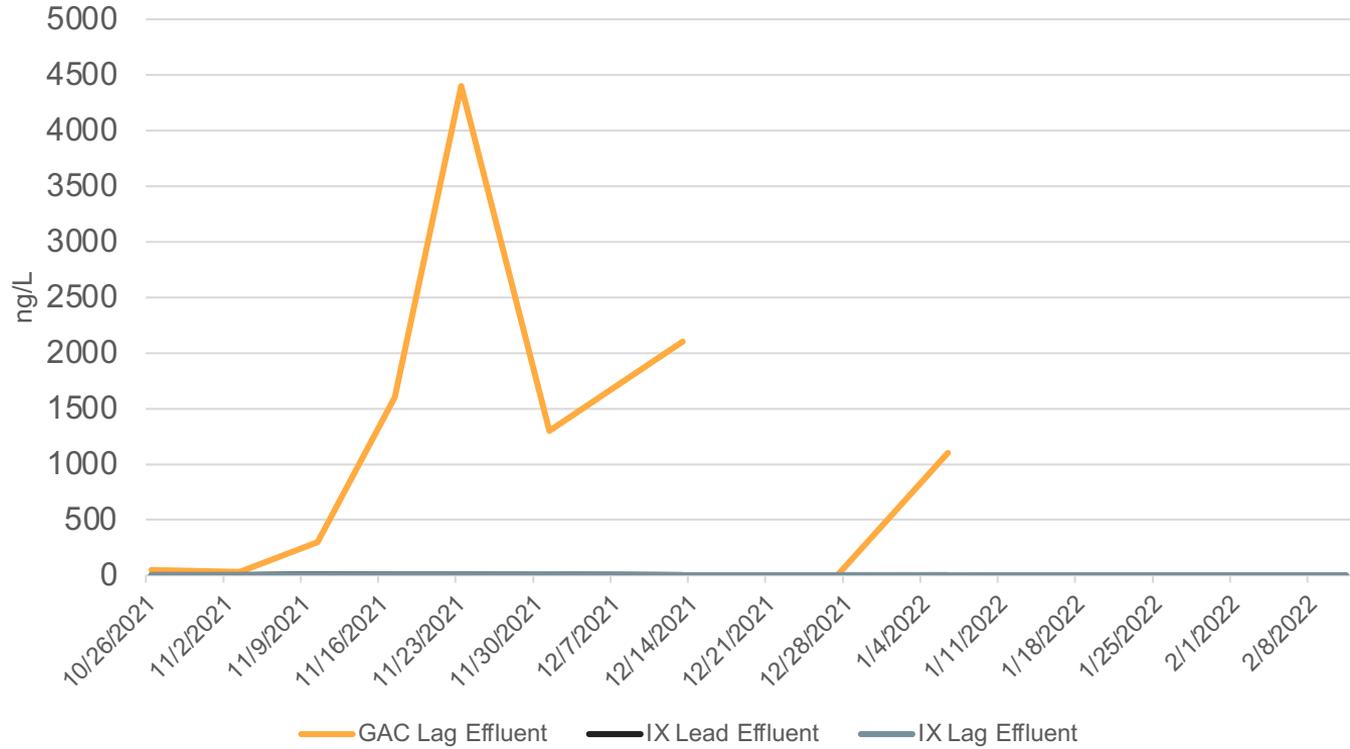


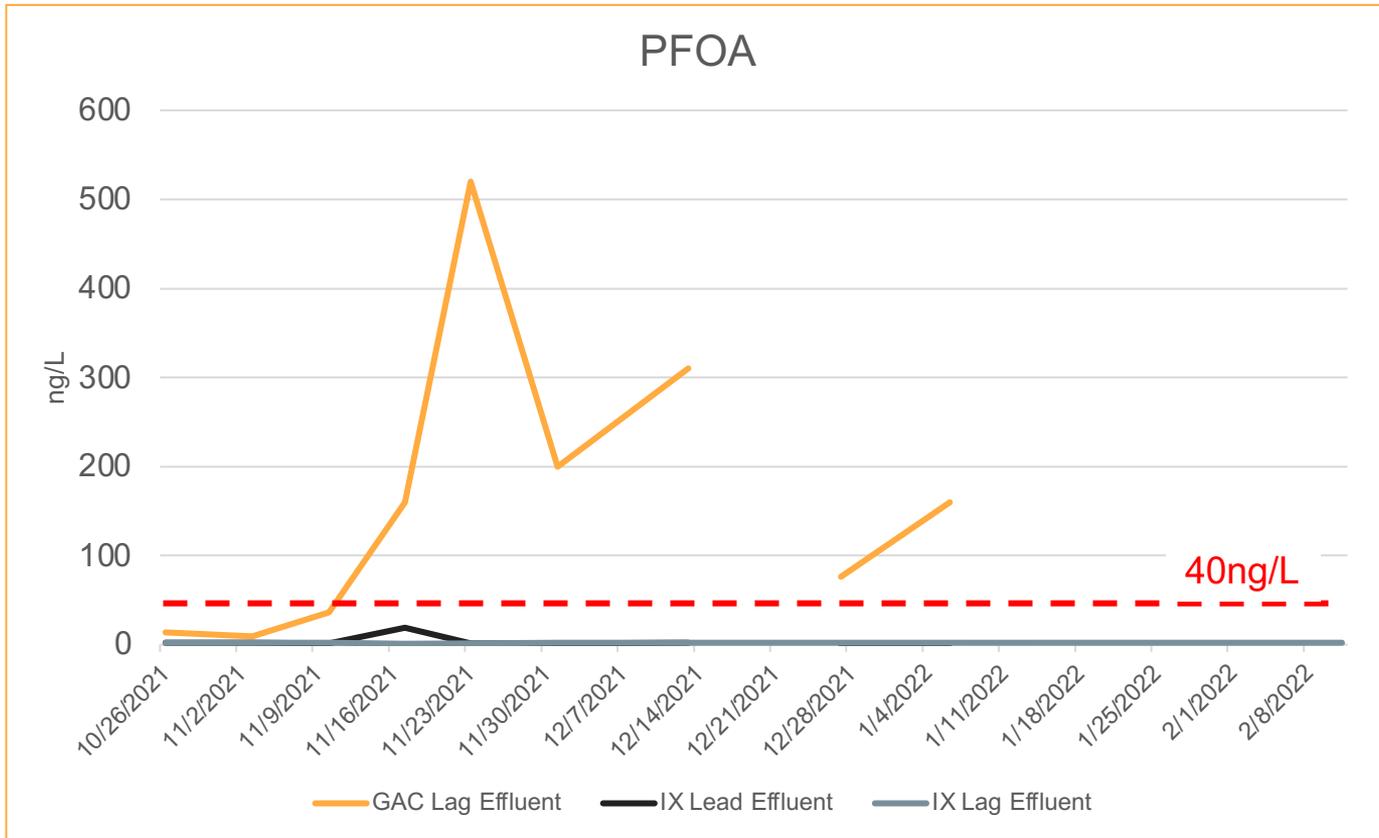


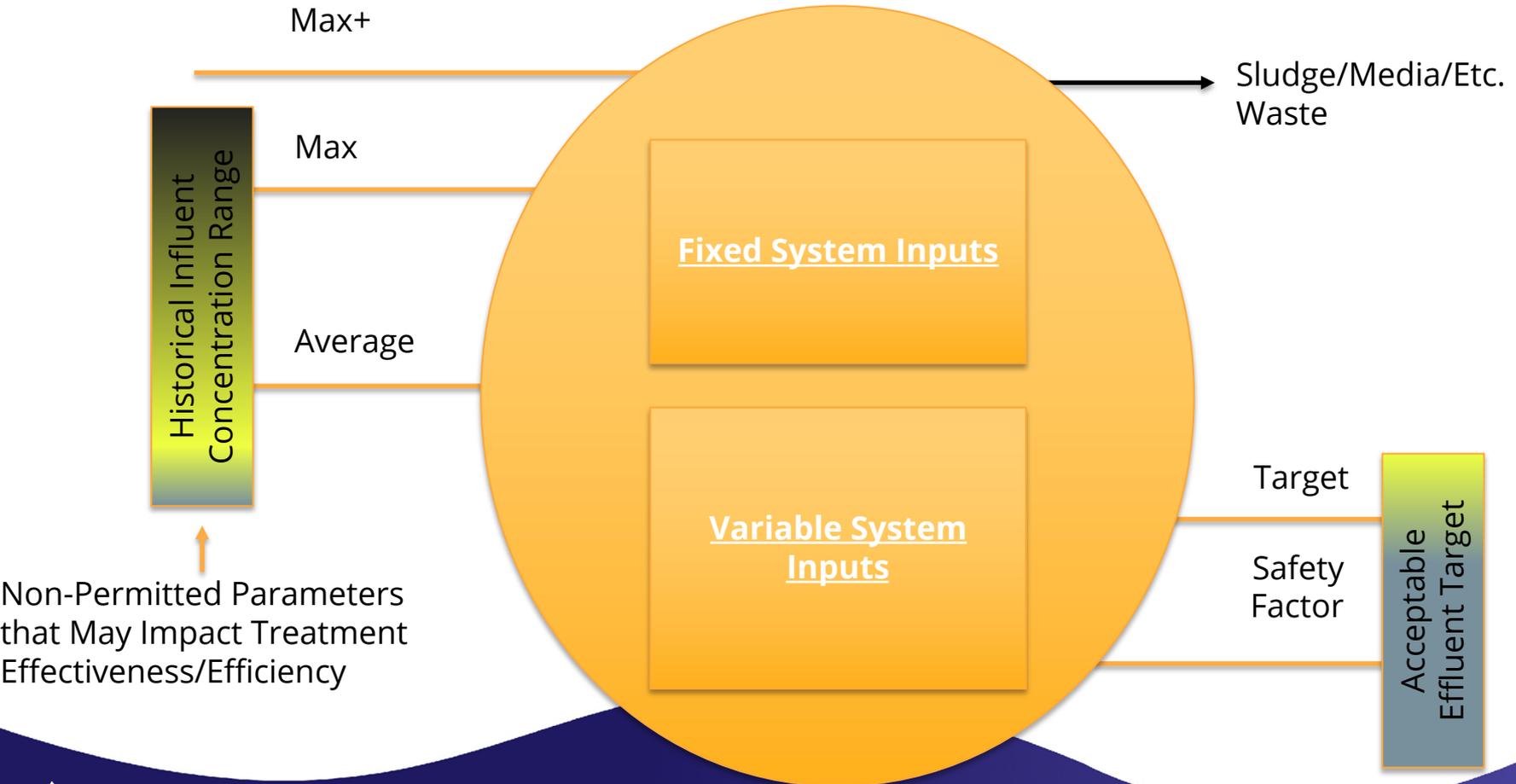
# Total Other PFAS



# PFOS

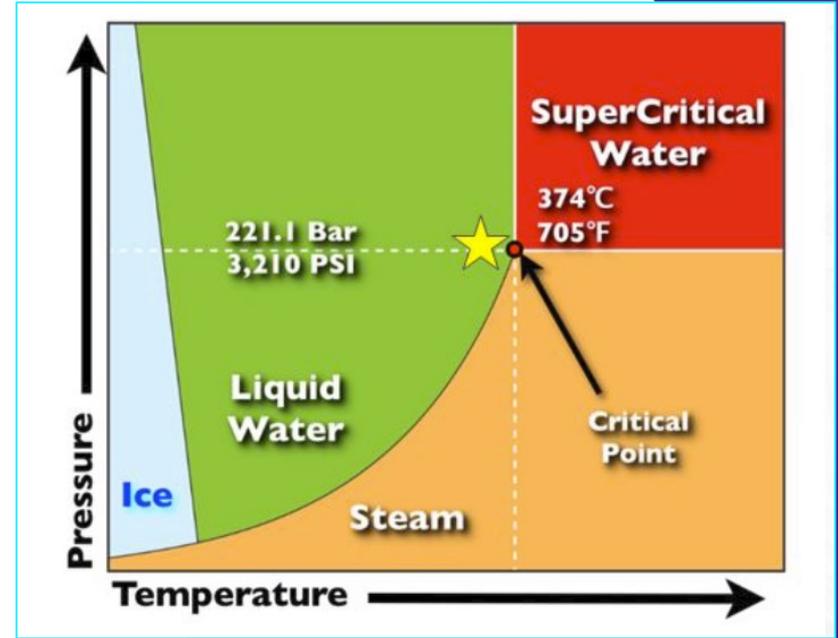






# PFAS Destruction

- Thermal (Incineration, Smoldering, Electrical Resistance)
- Reduction/Oxidation (Activated Persulfate, Electrochemical, Photolysis, Zerovalent Iron)
- Other (Ball Milling, Sonolysis, Plasma, Electron Beam, Supercritical Water Oxidation, Hydrothermal Alkaline Treatment)
- And so on...



# Current PFAS Research Areas

- How to degrade PFAS in brine & residuals
- Develop real-time PFAS sensors
- Develop electrode materials for PFAS treatment
- Develop new anoxic/anaerobic PFAS treatments



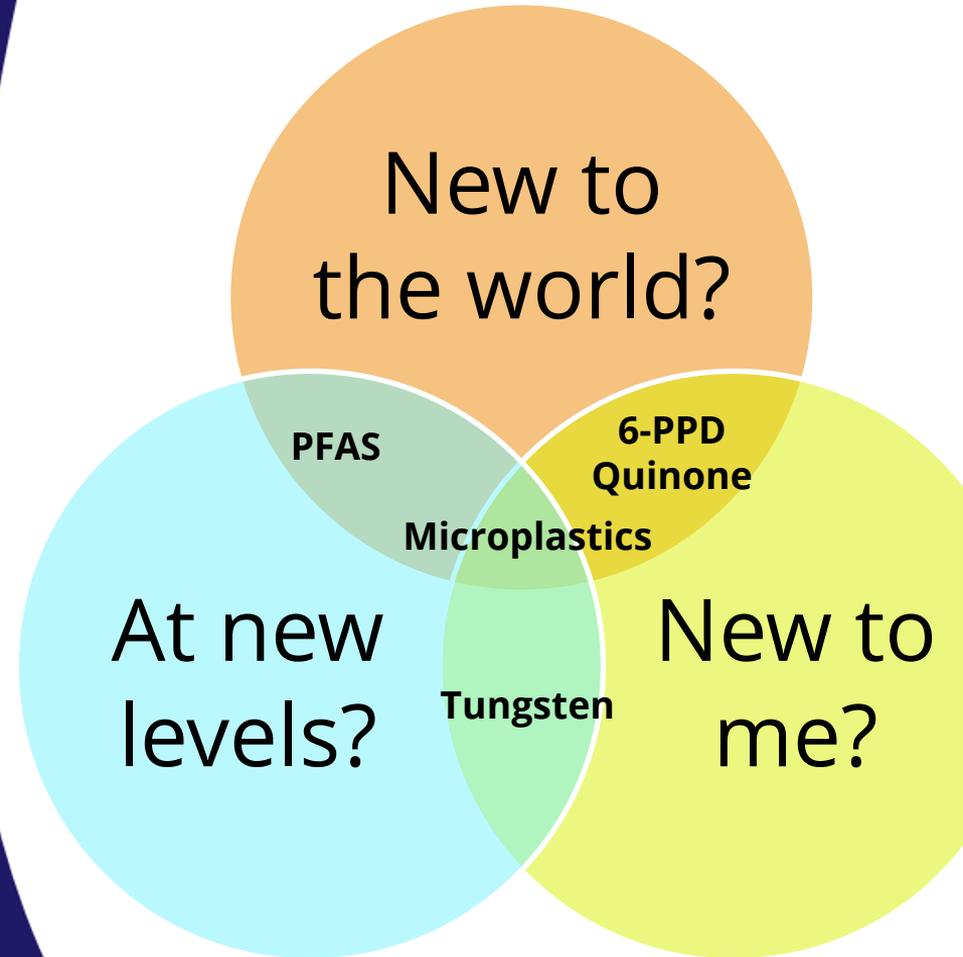
# New (?) CECs

“Although there is no federal statutory or regulatory definition of CECs, the term generally refers to unregulated substances detected in the environment that may present a risk to human health, aquatic life, or the environment, and for which scientific understanding of potential risks is evolving.”\*

\*Congressional Research Service R45998

EPA has fact sheets for 12 CECs:

<https://www.epa.gov/fedfac/emerging-contaminants-and-federal-facility-contaminants-concern>



**Thank you!**