



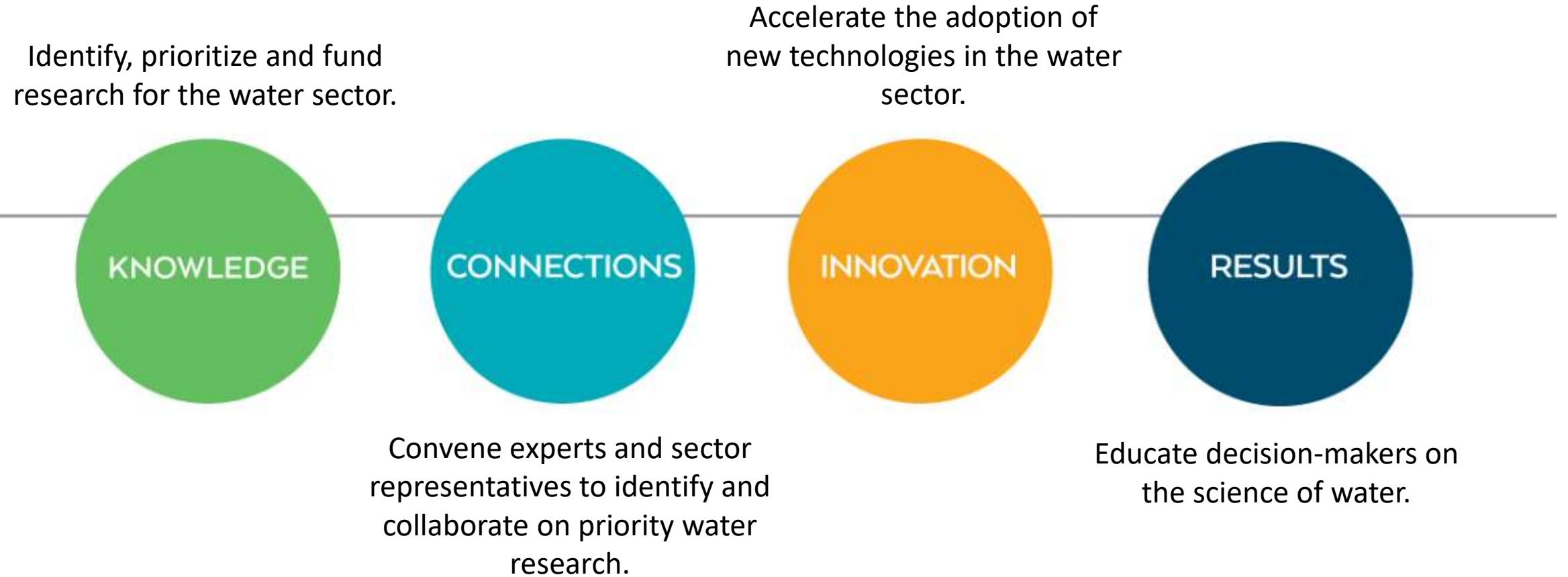
WRF Research on PFAS in Water, Wastewater and Biosolids

ICPRB – A Conversation on PFAS

Alice Fulmer, Regional Liaison

9/22/22

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

In this topic

8 Projects 1 Webcast

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), also commonly referred to as "forever chemicals," are a group of anthropogenic chemicals with past and current uses in a wide variety of products. In 2006, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classified PFAS as carcinogens.

PFAS are used in firefighting foams, coating for food packaging, and many other products. PFAS are highly resistant to chemical decomposition and can persist in the environment from industrial releases, wastewater treatment plant discharges, stormwater runoff, and land application of contaminated biosolids.

[TOPIC OVERVIEW \(PDF\)](#)

Talking to Customers and Communities About PFAS

This article, authored by current and former WRF staff, offers risk communication guidance, grounded in WRF research, that utilities can use when communicating about PFAS. The article was published in the May 2020 issue of *Journal AWWA*.

[READ THE ARTICLE](#)

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances: Background Technical Information

This state of the science document provides an overview of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, including sources, health effects, regulations, occurrence and detection methods, and treatment. It also discusses WRF's published, ongoing, and future PFAS research.

[DOWNLOAD](#)



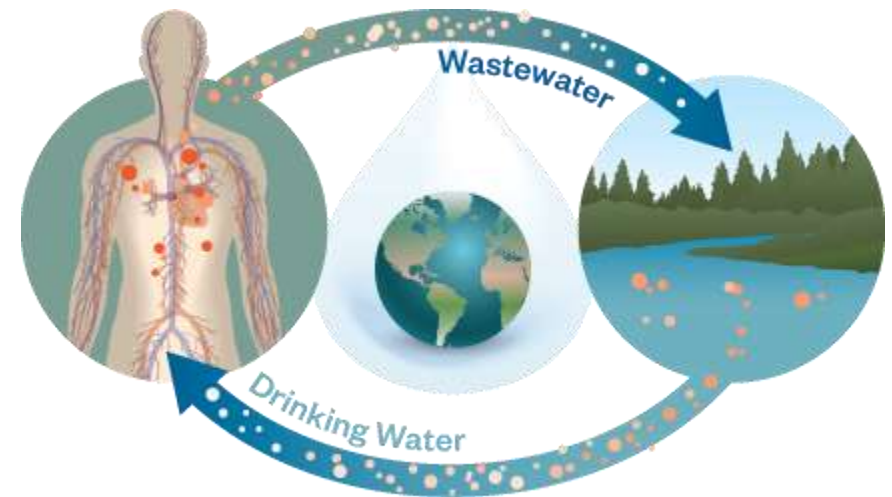
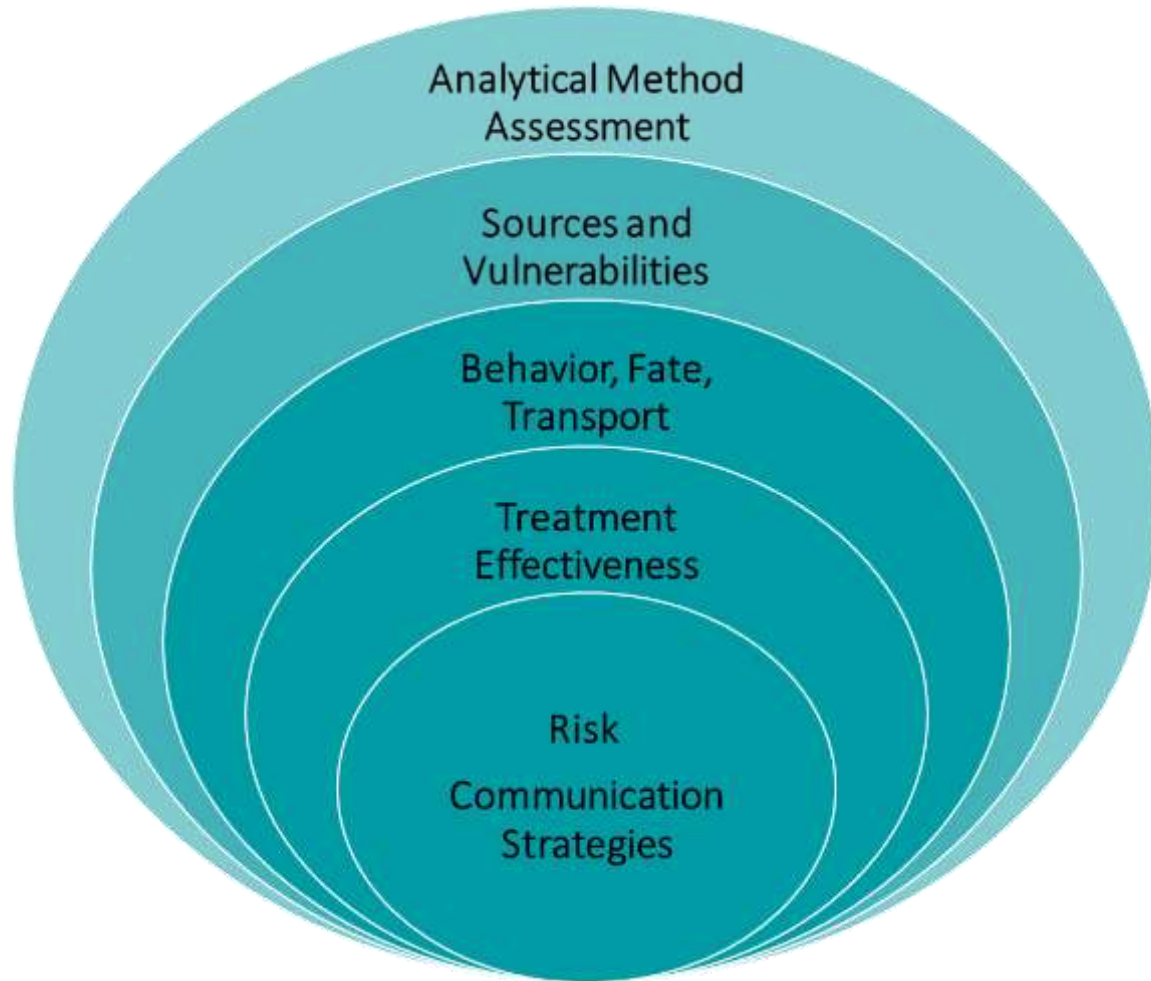
"Thinking About PFAS in Drinking Water" Core Message Sheet

This concise handout can be used by utilities and other agencies to communicate core messages about PFAS: what they are, where they come from, why they are a concern, and what solutions exist to deal with them.

[DOWNLOAD](#)

WRF PFAS Research Objectives

Management, analysis, removal, fate and transport of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in water



Web Links for WRF PFAS Projects and Resources

[PFAS Web Page: Topic Overview, Technical Background, and Other Resources](#)

1693: [Formation of Nitrosamines and Perfluoroalkyl Acids During Ozonation in Water Reuse Applications \(Reuse 11-08\)](#)

4322: [Treatment Mitigation Strategies of Poly & Perfluorinated Chemicals, Final Report plus webcast](#)

4344: [Removal of Perfluoroalkyl Substances by PAC Adsorption and Ion Exchange](#)

4877: [Concept Development of Chemical Treatment Strategy for PFOS-Contaminated Water](#)

4913: [Investigation of Treatment Alternatives for Short-Chain Per-Polyfluoroalkyl Substances](#)

5002 Webcast: [“Relating PFAS Leaching from Sewage Sludge and Biosolids to Water and Sludge Quality” \(WEF, February 2020\)](#)

5002: [Determining the Role of Organic Matter Quality on PFAS Leaching from Sewage Sludge and Biosolids \(NSF grant\)](#)

5011: [Evaluation and Life Cycle Comparison of Ex-Situ Treatment Technologies for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFASs\) in Groundwater \(DOD grant\)](#)

5031: [Occurrence of PFAS Compounds in US Wastewater Treatment Plants](#)

5042: [Assessing Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substance Release from Finished Biosolids](#)

5082: [Investigation of Alternative Management Strategies to Prevent PFAS from Entering Drinking Water Supplies and Wastewater](#)

5102: [Application of Novel Method to Estimate Total PFAS Content in Water](#)

5103: [Microwave Regeneration of PFAS-Exhausted Granular Activated Carbons](#)

5107: [Understanding Pyrolysis for PFAS Removal](#)

5111: [Studying the Fate of PFAS through Sewage Sludge Incinerators](#)

5124: [PFAS One Water Risk Communication Messaging for Water Sector Professionals](#)

5153: [Evaluation of Bench-Scale Methods to Predict Drinking Water PFAS Removal Performance of Ion Exchange and Novel Adsorbents at Pilot- and Full-Scale](#)

5170: State of the Science and Regulatory Acceptability for PFAS Residual Management Options (pre-RFP)

5172: Cost-effective PFAS Mitigation Strategies for Communities (pre-RFP)

Application of Novel Method to Estimate Total PFAS Content in Water

Date Started
JAN 1, 2021

Principal Investigator
GRAHAM PEASLEE

Research Manager
MS. MARY SMITH
msmith@waterrf.org

Contractor
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Related Topics
WATER QUALITY
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
MONITORING

Objectives:

Explore the use of particle-induced gamma ray emission (PIGE) spectrometry as a rapid and practical screening method for PFAS in surface water, recycled water, and groundwater.

Research Investment Completion Year

\$252,943 2022

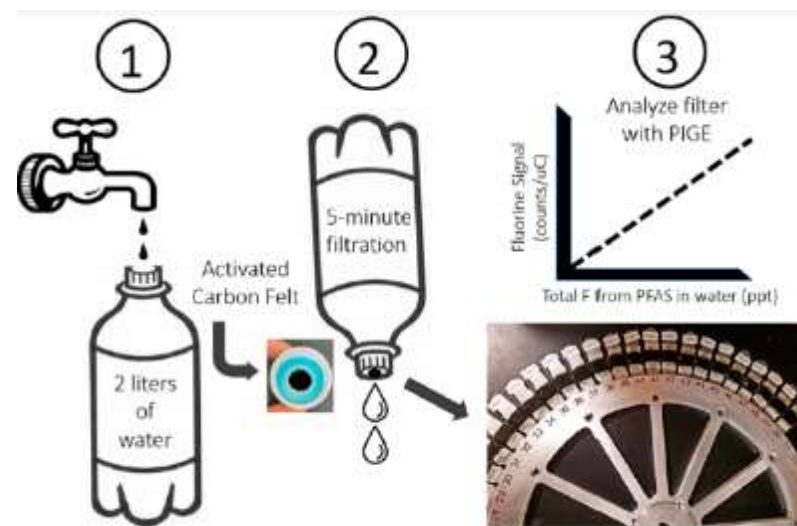
IN PROGRESS

Screening for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Water with Particle Induced Gamma-Ray Emission Spectroscopy

Meghanne Tighe, Yukun Jin, Heather D. Whitehead, Kathleen Hayes, Marya Lieberman, Meeta Pannu, Megan H. Plumlee, and Graham F. Peaslee. *ACS ES&T Water* **2021** 1 (12), 2477-2484. DOI: 10.1021/acsestwater.1c00215

Project Approach and Results

- Orange County Water District (OCWD)
- Surface waters, recycled waters, groundwaters, one point-source location, and treated water
- Split samples analyzed by LC-MS/MS at OCWD and University of Notre Dame
- All sample collection and gravity filtration done at OCWD, demonstrating utility feasibility
- Linear PIGE response was observed over a range of six spiked water samples as part of a formal assessment of accuracy and precision of the screening method
- Data analysis included method validation and direct comparison of total extractable fluorine concentration obtained by PIGE compared to the sum (and individual components) of specific PFAS analytes detected by traditional mass spectrometry methods



Preliminary Findings

- PIGE can be used as preliminary screening tool to identify samples that have elevated total organic fluorine as a complement to targeted PFAS methods
- Pre-treatment of samples using Fenton's reagent and adjustment to low pH to avoid fluoride were found to be useful to improve the performance of the method in real-world water samples
- For a two-liter sample volume of groundwater, the limit of detection was 38 ppt for total organic fluorine with a precision <20%
- A linear PIGE response was observed over a wide range of PFAS concentrations
- Total Organic Fluorine measured in different water matrices (groundwater, surface water, recycled water) by the PIGE-based method was manyfold greater than the sum of individual PFAS measured by the targeted EPA 537.1 method, which indicates that this TOF method is capturing additional organic fluorine (PFAS), which measures up to 18 analytes

WRF PFAS Research: Treatment

- Concept Development of Chemical Treatment Strategy for PFOS-Contaminated Water (4877, completed)
- Investigation of Treatment Alternatives for Short-Chain Per- Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (4913, in progress)
- Evaluation and Life Cycle Comparison of Ex-Situ Treatment Technologies for Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in Groundwater (Funding from Dept. of Defense) (5011 in progress)
- Microwave Regeneration of PFAS-Exhausted Granular Activated Carbons (5103, in progress)
- Understanding Pyrolysis for PFAS Removal (5107, in progress)
- Evaluation of Bench-Scale Methods to Predict Drinking Water PFAS Removal Performance of Ion Exchange and Novel Adsorbents at Pilot- and Full-Scale (5153, in progress)



PFAS Removal Summary

		Removal <10%			Removal 10-90%		Removal > 90%			
Compound	M.W. (g/mol)	AER	COAG/DAF	COAG/ FLOC/SED/ G- or M- FIL	AIX	GAC	NF	RO	MnO ₄ , O ₃ ClO ₂ , Cl ₂ , CLM, UV, UV-AOP	
	PFBA	214	assumed	assumed						
	PFPeA	264								
	PFHxA	314								
	PFHpA	364								
	PFOA	414								
	PFNA	464		unknown		assumed	assumed			
	PFDA	514		unknown		assumed	assumed			
	PFBS	300								
	PFHxS	400								
	PFOS	500								
	FOSA	499	unknown	unknown		unknown	assumed	unknown	assumed	unknown
	N-MeFOSAA	571	assumed	unknown		assumed	assumed	assumed		unknown
	N-EtFOSAA	585		unknown		assumed	assumed	assumed		unknown ^a

Source – WRF Project 4322 Final Report, full-scale removal testing at WTPs

Two Projects

Funded around same time, complementary

- Project 4913 - [Investigation of Treatment Alternatives for Short-Chain PFAS](#)
 - PI – Detlef Knappe (NCSU)
 - Co-PIs – Chris Bellona (CSM), Eric Dickenson (SNWA), Erik Rosenfeldt (Hazen and Sawyer), Charles Schaefer (CDM Smith), Brian Steglitz (City of Ann Arbor), and Lauren Weinrich (American Water)
- DOD Grant - [Evaluation & Life Cycle Comparison of Ex-Situ Treatment Technologies for PFASs in Groundwater](#)
 - \$990K
 - PI – Kenan Ozekin (outreach & project management)
 - Co-PIs - Chris Bellona (CSM), Detlef Knappe (NCSU), Sherri Cook (CU-Boulder), Charles Schaefer (CDM Smith), and Christopher Higgins (CSM)

Investigation of Treatment Alternatives for Short-Chain PFASs

Objectives:

- Investigate short-chain PFAS removal in a wide range of background water matrices (groundwater, surface water, treated wastewater) at multiple scales (bench, pilot, full) by existing and emerging treatment processes
- Develop guidance manual and decision support tool to select treatment processes and bench-scale testing of media for short-chain PFAS removal

Research Investment	Completion Year
\$767,250	2023

Date Started
MAR 1, 2019

Principal Investigator
DETLEF KNAPPE

Research Manager
DR. KENAN OZEKIN
kozekin@waterrf.org

Contractor
NORTH CAROLINA STATE
UNIVERSITY

IN PROGRESS

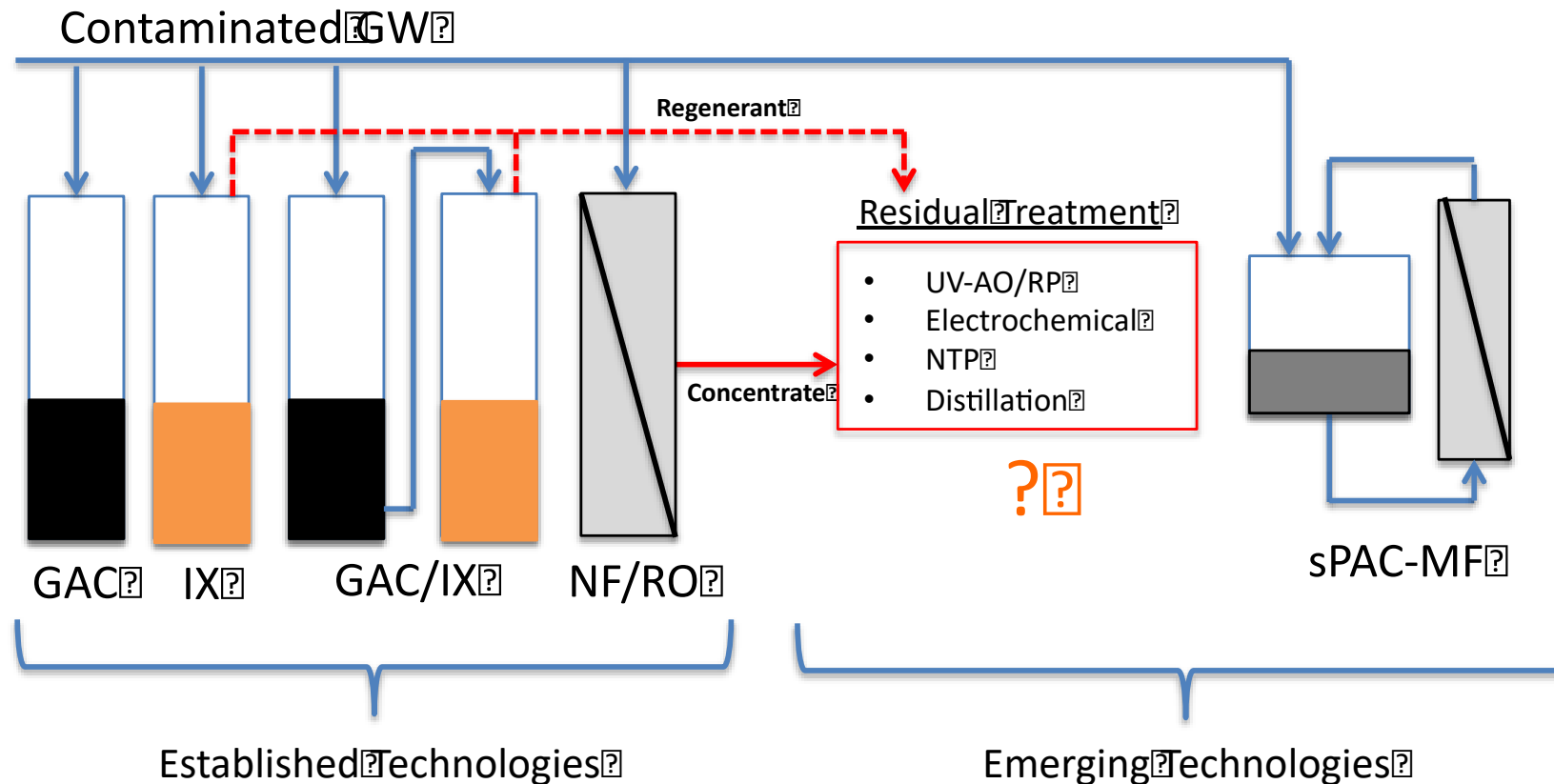
GAC - high level interim results

- Data collected from full-scale plants (both drinking water and reuse) to evaluate short-chain PFAS removal (39 plants from 16 states)
- Generated breakthrough curves in the lab
- Validating the promising treatment approaches at the pilot-scale
 - PFAS removal depends on PFAS chain-length
 - EBCT have little to no effect for short-chain PFAS removal
 - Short chain PFAS desorbs due to substitution by long-chain PFAS
 - GAC service life for PFAS removal strongly depends on TOC
 - Removing TOC prior to GAC will lower GAC use rate

Ion Exchange – high level interim results

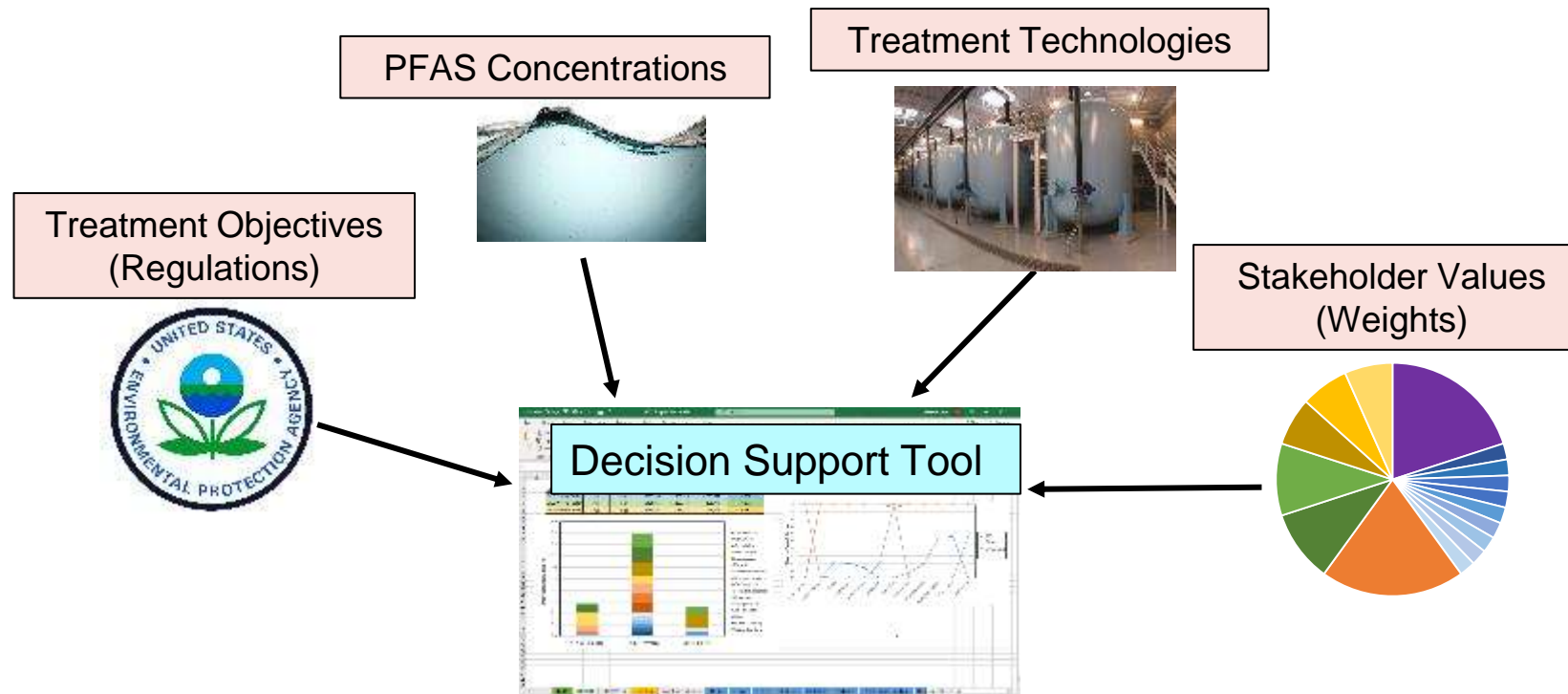
- Generated breakthrough curves in the lab
- Short chain PFAS are more challenging to remove than long chain PFAS
- Ion Exchange ineffective for many short-chain PFAS
- Removal effectiveness of IX resins for PFAS increases exponentially as the PFAS chain length increases
- Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids (PFSAAs) are more readily removed by IX than perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids (PFCAs)

Project 5011: Evaluation and Life Cycle Comparison of Ex-Situ Treatment Technologies for PFASs in Groundwater



Status: On-going, DOD project

Decision Support Tool



WRF PFAS Research: Behavior, Fate, Transport

- Formation of Nitrosamines and Perfluoroalkyl Acids During Ozonation in Water Reuse Applications (1693, completed)
- Determining the Role of Organic Matter Quality on PFAS Leaching from Sewage Sludge and Biosolids (NSF Project) (5002, in progress)
- Occurrence of PFAS Compounds in US Wastewater Treatment Plants (5031, in progress)
- Assessing Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substance Release from Finished Biosolids (5042, completed)
- Studying the Fate of PFAS through Sewage Sludge Incinerators (5111, in progress)

Occurrence of PFAS Compounds in US Wastewater Treatment Plants

Date Started
MAR 1, 2020

Principal Investigator
CHARLES SCHAEFER

Research Manager
MS. MARY SMITH
msmith@waterrf.org

Contractor
CDM SMITH INC.

Objectives:

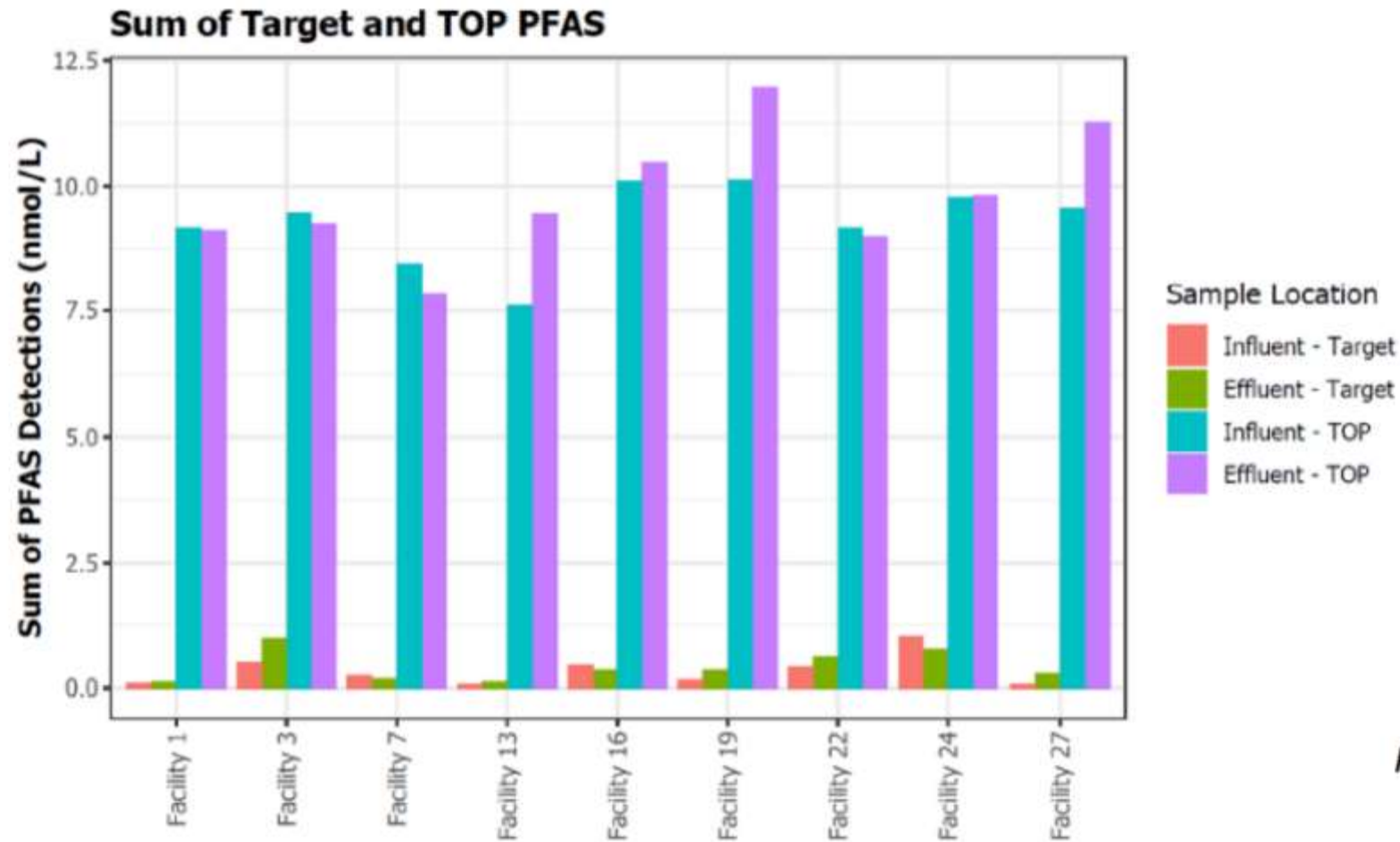
- Provide a comprehensive, methodologically consistent dataset regarding PFAS occurrence, fate, and mass distribution in WRRFs.
- Provide the scientific justification to develop appropriate guidance for site managers that benchmarks typical PFAS mass flows from WRRFs, sampling procedures and analytical methods, as well as potential mitigation strategies specific to WRRF unit processes.

Research Investment Completion Year
\$899,693 2023

Related Topics
WATER QUALITY
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING
CONCERN (CECS)

IN PROGRESS

WRF 5031: Oxidizable Precursors in Influent and Effluent Streams



Preliminary data

Assessing Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substance Release from Finished Biosolids

Date Started
OCT 15, 2019

Principal Investigator
CHARLES SCHAEFER

Research Manager
MS. LOLA OLABODE
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Contractor
CDM SMITH INC.

Related Topics
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING
CONCERN (CECS)
MONITORING
BIOSOLIDS

Objectives:

- Assess PFAS release from finished biosolids using bench-scale leaching tests of biosolids collected from WRRFs with differing post-digestion treatment processes
- Examine release as a function PFAS loading in the finished biosolids, the post-digestion processing of the biosolids, and the age of the biosolids.

Research Investment	Completion Year
\$151,000	2022

IN PROGRESS

PFAS in Biosolids

- Recent webcast 10/14/21, highlighting multiple projects
- PFAS levels similar among all biosolids studied
- Majority of organic fluorine associated with precursors not currently quantified in commercial laboratories
- Precursor transformation to perfluorinated carboxylates likely occurs during land application of biosolids
- **The extent to which release of PFAS (100s of ng/L) poses a risk needs further assessment**

Understanding Pyrolysis for PFAS Removal

Date Started
MAY 1, 2021

Principal Investigator
DERYA DURSUN

Research Manager
MS. LOLA OLABODE

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Contractor
HAZEN AND SAWYER

Related Topics
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
COMPOUNDS OF EMERGING
CONCERN (CECS)
ADVANCED TREATMENT
BIOSOLIDS
TREATMENT

Objectives:

Study performance and feasibility of a full-scale thermal drying and pyrolysis facility to process municipal sludge as the feedstock, focusing on the ability to remove/destroy PFAS.

- Determine fate of selected PFAS compounds through unit processes
- Perform mass balances on metals and organics around various unit processes
- Develop energy balances around system and unit processes
- Determine produced synthetic gas quantity and quality
- Compare process LCA to conventional sludge treatment/disposal technologies.

Studying the Fate of PFAS through Sewage Sludge Incinerators

Date Started
APR 15, 2021

Principal Investigator
LLOYD WINCHELL

Research Manager
MS. MARY SMITH
msmith@waterrf.org

Contractor
BROWN AND CALDWELL

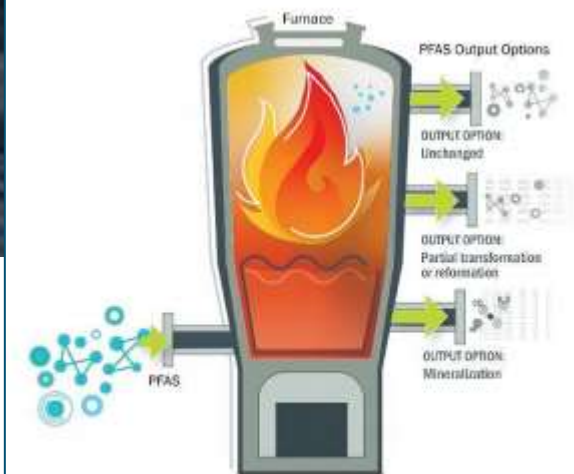
Objectives:

- Elucidate fate of PFAS through SSIs
- Characterize PFAS content of each input/output stream including solid, liquid, and gas phases
- Provide decision makers with an indication of the extent SSIs can reduce PFAS discharges to the environment

Research Investment Completion Year

\$478,881 2024

IN PROGRESS



Is incineration our chance at PFAS destruction?

Investigation of Alternative Management Strategies to Prevent PFAS from Entering Drinking Water Supplies and Wastewater

Date Started
MAY 1, 2021

Principal Investigator
EVA STEINLE-DARLING

Research Manager
MS. MARY SMITH
msmith@waterrf.org

Contractor
CAROLLO ENGINEERS

Objectives:

- Summarize methodologies to identify potential point and nonpoint sources
- Investigate categories of nonpoint sources in commercial, institutional, and other sectors
- Summarize appropriate pre-treatment and mitigation measures, such as BMPs, permitting at point sources, and potential upstream regulatory and legislative measures for nonpoint sources
- Summarize impacts of wastewater effluent PFAS on drinking water utilities
- Develop roadmap of multiple strategies to mitigate PFAS prior to entry into water facilities.

Research Investment Completion Year

\$793,734 2023

Related Topics
WATER QUALITY
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES [PFAS]
MONITORING

IN PROGRESS

PFAS One Water Risk Communication Messaging for Water Sector Professionals

Date Started
AUG 31, 2021

Principal Investigator
LAUREN WEINRICH

Research Manager
MS. MARY SMITH
msmith@waterrf.org

Contractor
AMERICAN WATER

Related Topics
WATER QUALITY
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL
SUBSTANCES (PFAS)
CONSTITUENTS OF EMERGING
CONCERN (CECS)
CUSTOMER RELATIONS &
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
RISK ASSESSMENT

Objectives:

Develop informational products and tools to

- promote effective communications between utilities and their customers
- provide educational materials for the public regarding the risks of PFAS in water sources, tap water, biosolids applications, and treatment process residual
- address customer concerns through a drinking water-specific UCMR5 toolkit and a comprehensive One Water toolkit

Research Investment Completion Year

\$260,080 2022

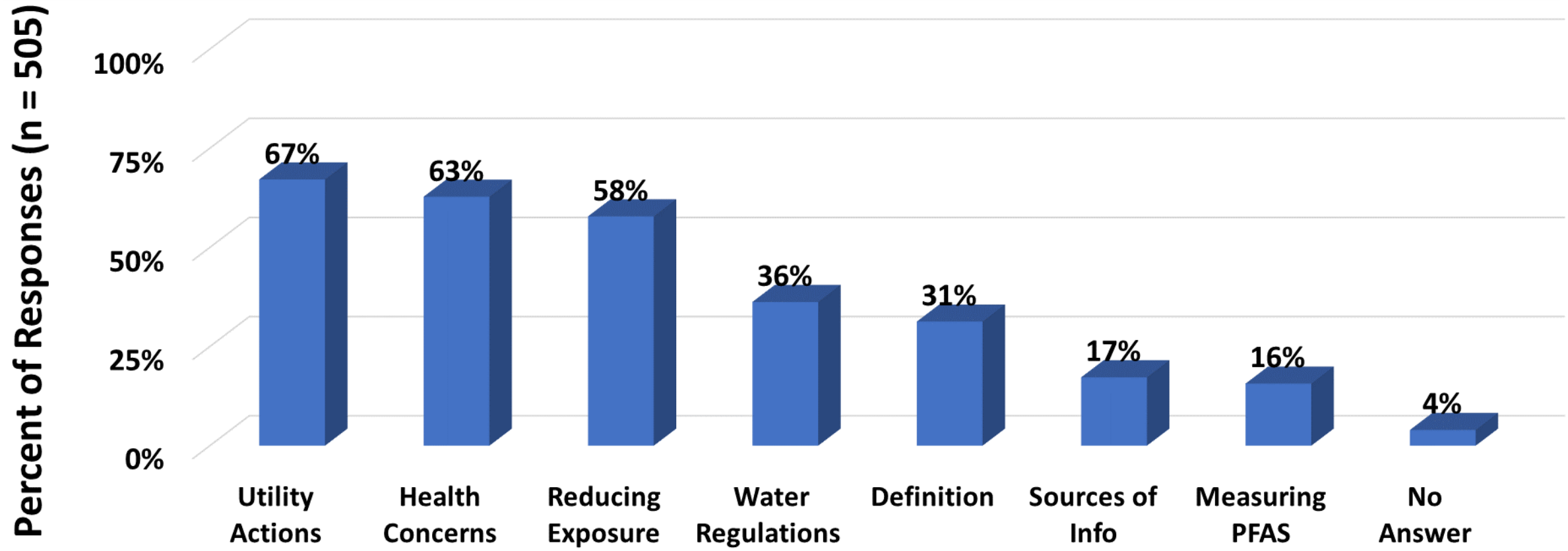
IN PROGRESS



AMERICAN WATER

Topics of Greatest Interest from the Customer's Perspective

We use these insights to inform our customers through the materials we developed.



PFAS Risk Communication Project Deliverables

We use these insights to develop the communication materials for informing our customers. These will be available to all drinking water and wastewater utilities in the industry.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT PFAS

WHAT ARE PFAS?
Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a wide range of chemicals used in a variety of products, including household items like carpets, clothing, and furniture. They are also used in industrial settings, such as firefighting foam, and in medical devices. PFAS are known for their resistance to heat, water, and oil, which makes them useful in many applications. However, some PFAS have been found in drinking water, and there is growing concern about their potential health effects.

PFAS in Drinking Water

PFAS Compound	Unit	Health Effect	PFAS in Drinking Water	PFAS in Drinking Water
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDA)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	PFAS	Development of liver tumors in rats	0.13	0.0001

UCMR 5 Toolkit

- How-To Guidance
- PFAS Unit graphics
- FAQs, fact sheets
- Bill inserts, etc
- Press releases, etc

One Water Toolkit

- Sample copy for bill inserts and social media
- Brochure and One-pager
- Website copy and images
- Civic action

What are PFAS?

Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a wide range of chemicals used in a variety of products, including household items like carpets, clothing, and furniture. They are also used in industrial settings, such as firefighting foam, and in medical devices. PFAS are known for their resistance to heat, water, and oil, which makes them useful in many applications. However, some PFAS have been found in drinking water, and there is growing concern about their potential health effects.

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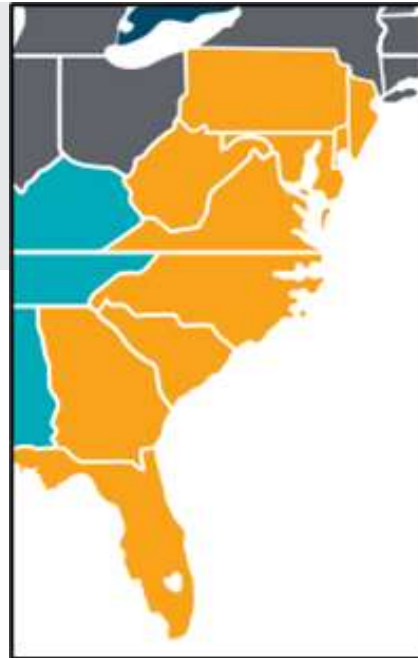
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Thank You!

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