

PFAS Remediation Strategies and Research

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How Do We Treat Contaminants in Groundwater?



Powerpoint stock image

Treatment Technologies for Groundwater

Ex Situ Pump-and-Treat

- Bioreactors
- GAC/IX sorptive systems
- Oxidation systems
- Air-stripping



In Situ Bioremediation

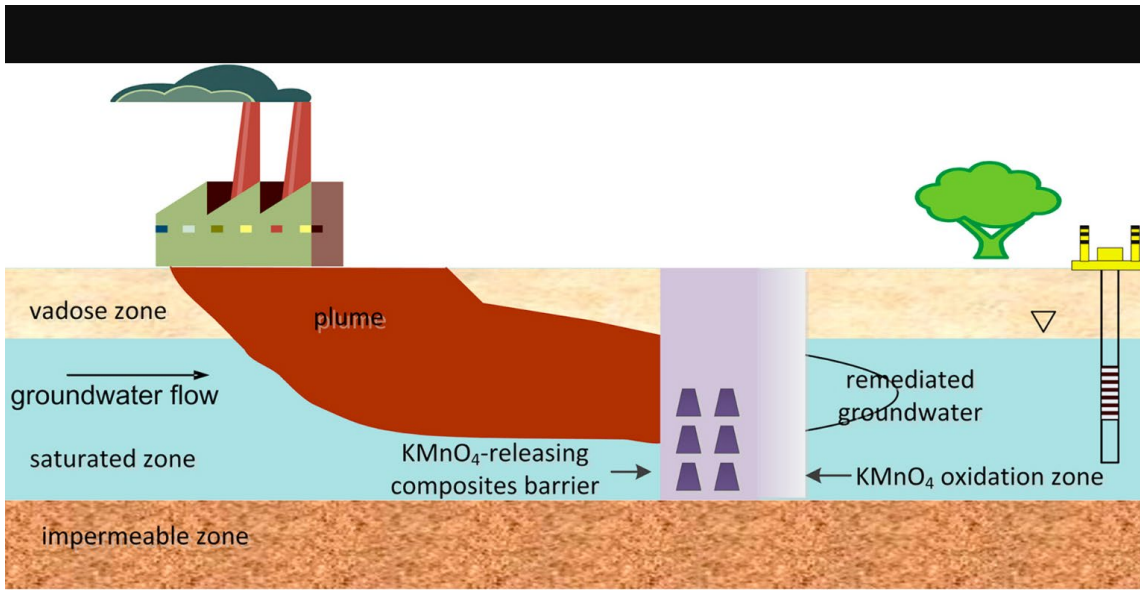
- Add amendments to stimulate natural bacteria
- Add bioaugmentation cultures



Treatment Technologies for Groundwater

In Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO)

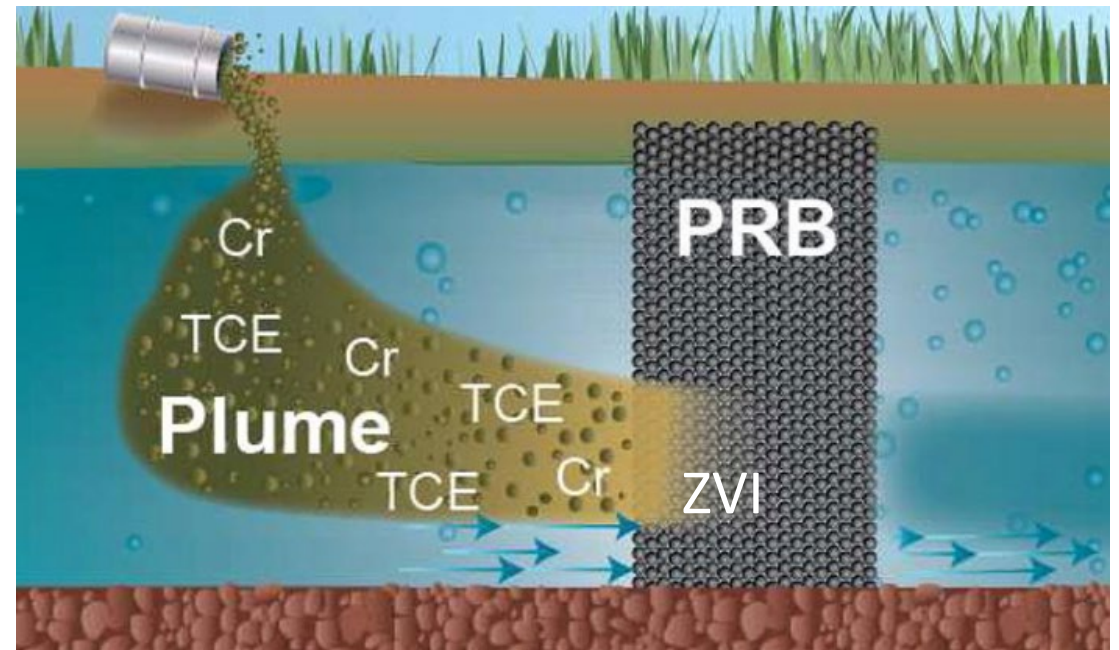
- Persulfate
- Ozone
- Peroxide
- Permanganate



Graphic from Liang et al., 2014.

In Situ Chemical Reduction (ISCR)

- Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB) – Zero-valent iron (ZVI)
- Nano-scale ZVI injection

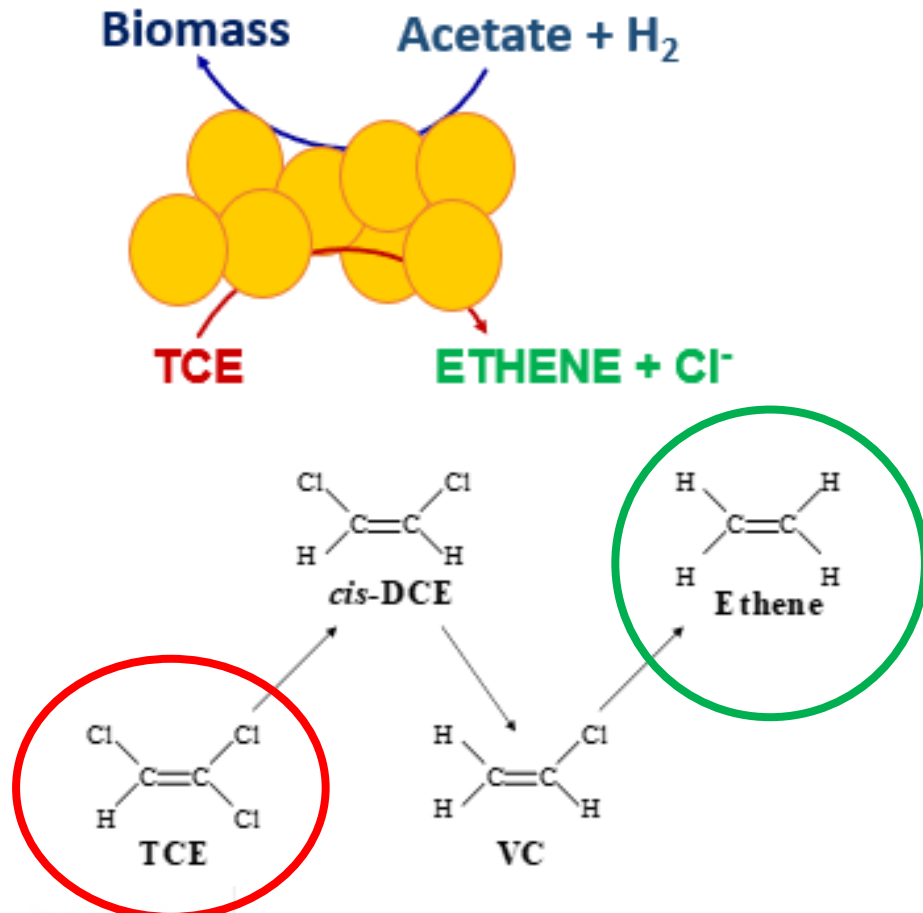


Graphic from Lawrinenko et al., 2023 (open access).

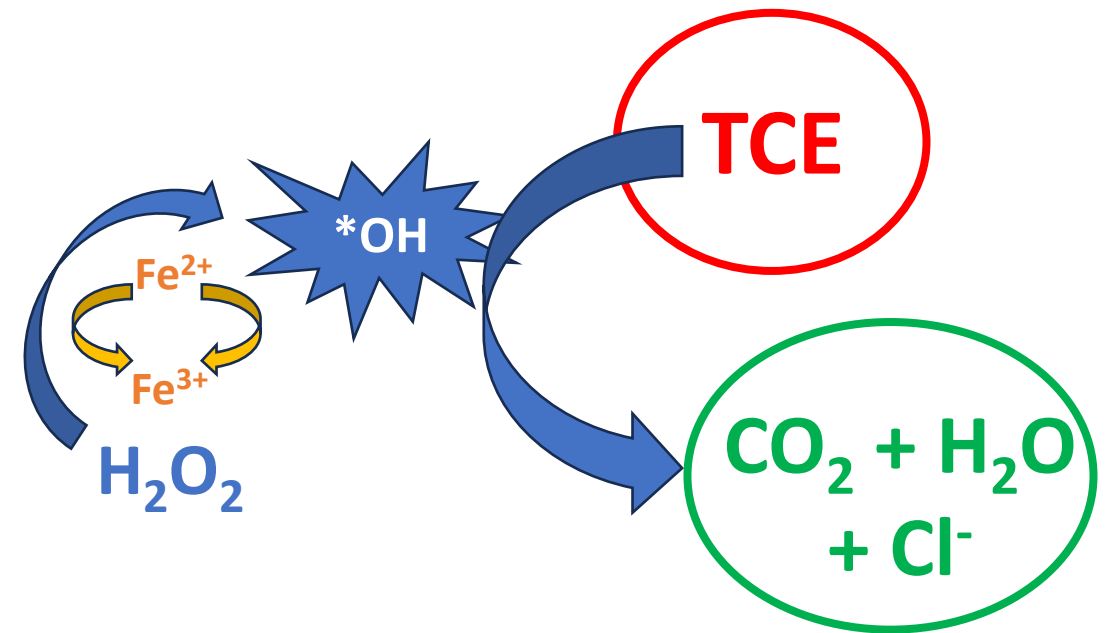
Treatment Technologies for Groundwater

- Biodegradation, ISCO and ISCR typically result in the detoxification of pollutants

Anaerobic biodegradation of TCE



Chemical oxidation of TCE



Treatment Technologies for Groundwater

Thermal treatment

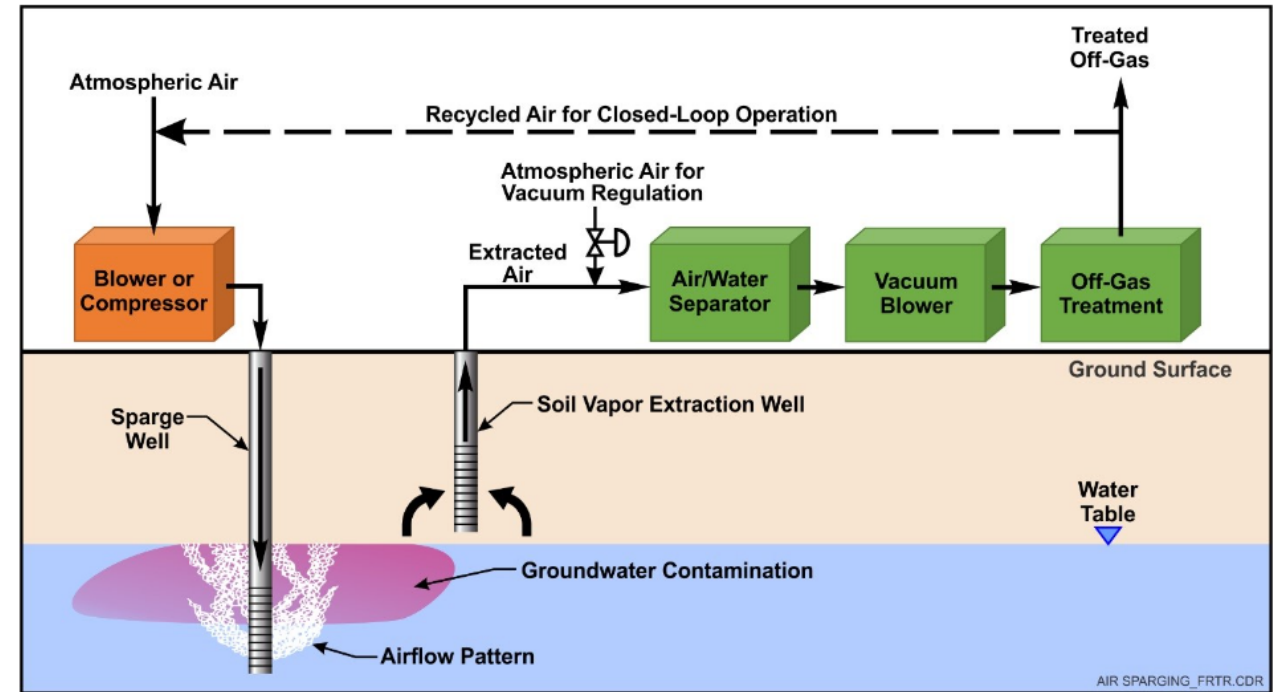
- Steam
- Electrical resistance heating (ERH)
- Optimal for unsaturated zone
- Recover contaminants in gas/vapor



ERH system cleans up contaminated soil and groundwater.

Air stripping

- Sparge air into the ground
- Recover contaminants in gas phase



AIR SPARGING_FRTR.CDR

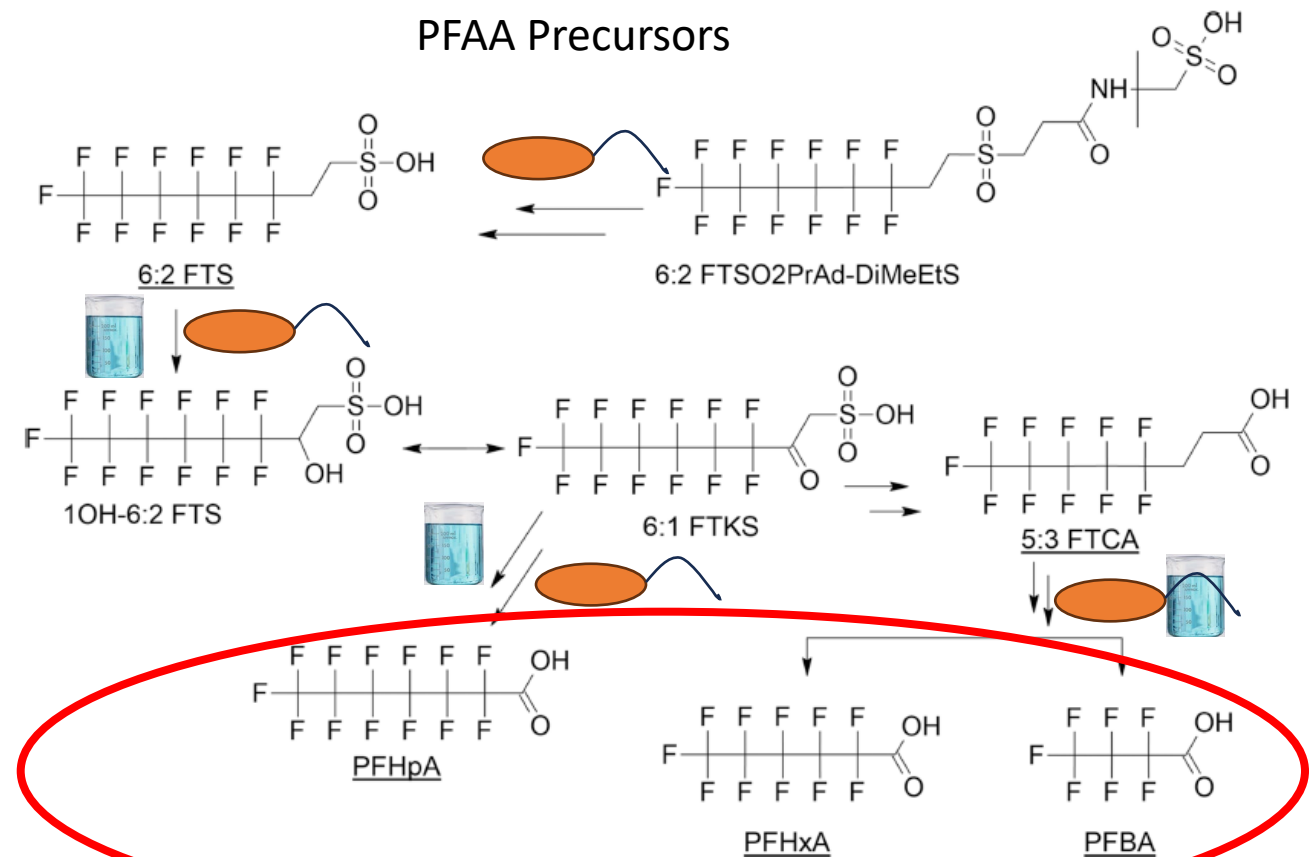
How are PFAS Different?

- Complex array of structures with differing behaviors
- Concern at exceedingly low concentrations (ng/L)
- Perhaps most recalcitrant class of organic compounds to date

- In situ bioremediation X
- In situ chemical oxidation X
- In situ chemical reduction X

➤ Most promising alternatives

- Pump-and-treat with IX, GAC, RO
- Pump-and-treat with foam fractionation
- In situ adsorption
 - Colloidal activated carbon
 - Funnel and gate w/IX resin
- Foam fractionation w/ex situ destruction
- Thermal removal and capture



Pump and Treat with Adsorption

- Applicable for groundwater or drinking water
- Media must be changed out periodically
- PFAS on media must be dealt with (landfill, thermal regeneration, regenerable IX resins, newer destructive approaches)
- Long term energy costs – diminishing returns for groundwater



Source: Ben Porter: APTIM

Anon exchange resin



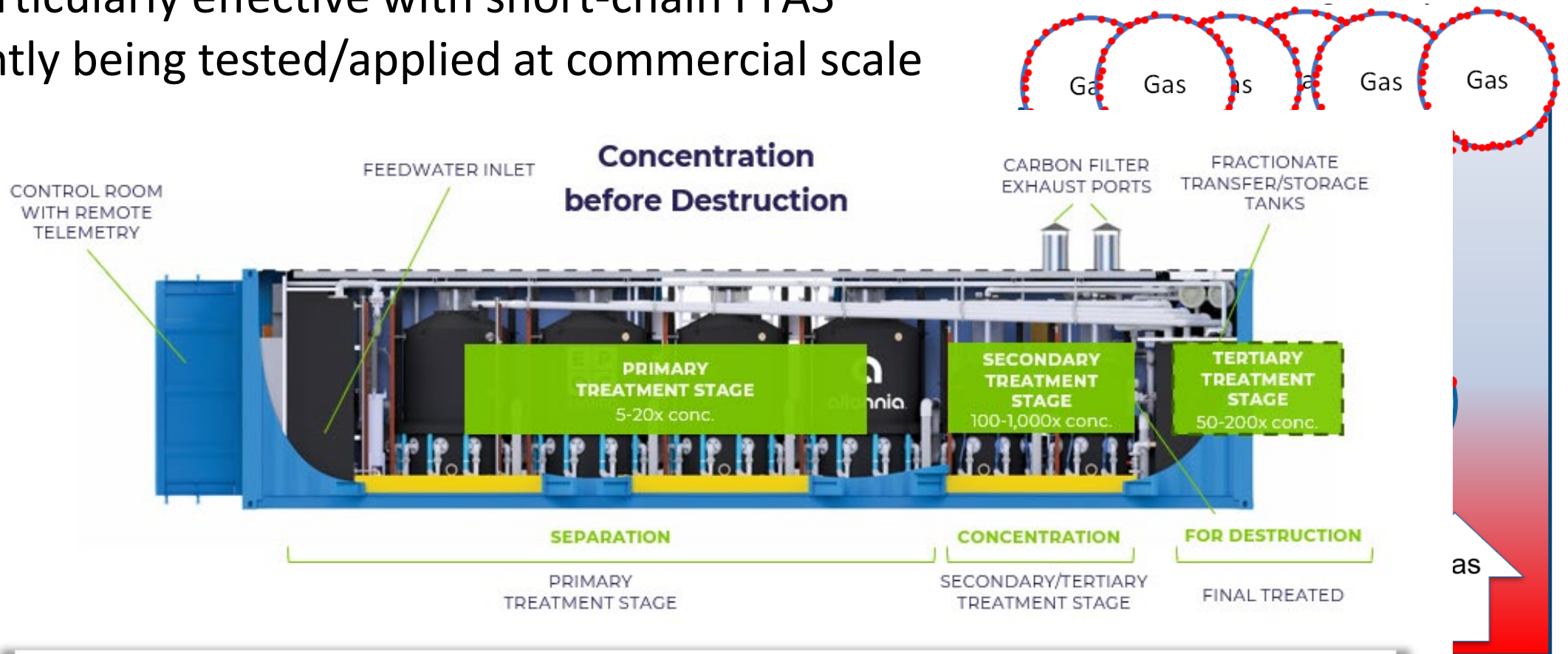
Granular activated carbon



Source: Wikipedia

Pump and Treat with Foam Fractionation

- Many PFAS are surfactants and migrate to an air-water interface
- PFAS will accumulate in the foam - which can then be removed & treated
- Not particularly effective with short-chain PFAS
- Currently being tested/applied at commercial scale



For every 1 million gals of groundwater into SAFF, you have <100 gals of concentrated PFAS for destruction.

Pump and Treat with Foam Fractionation

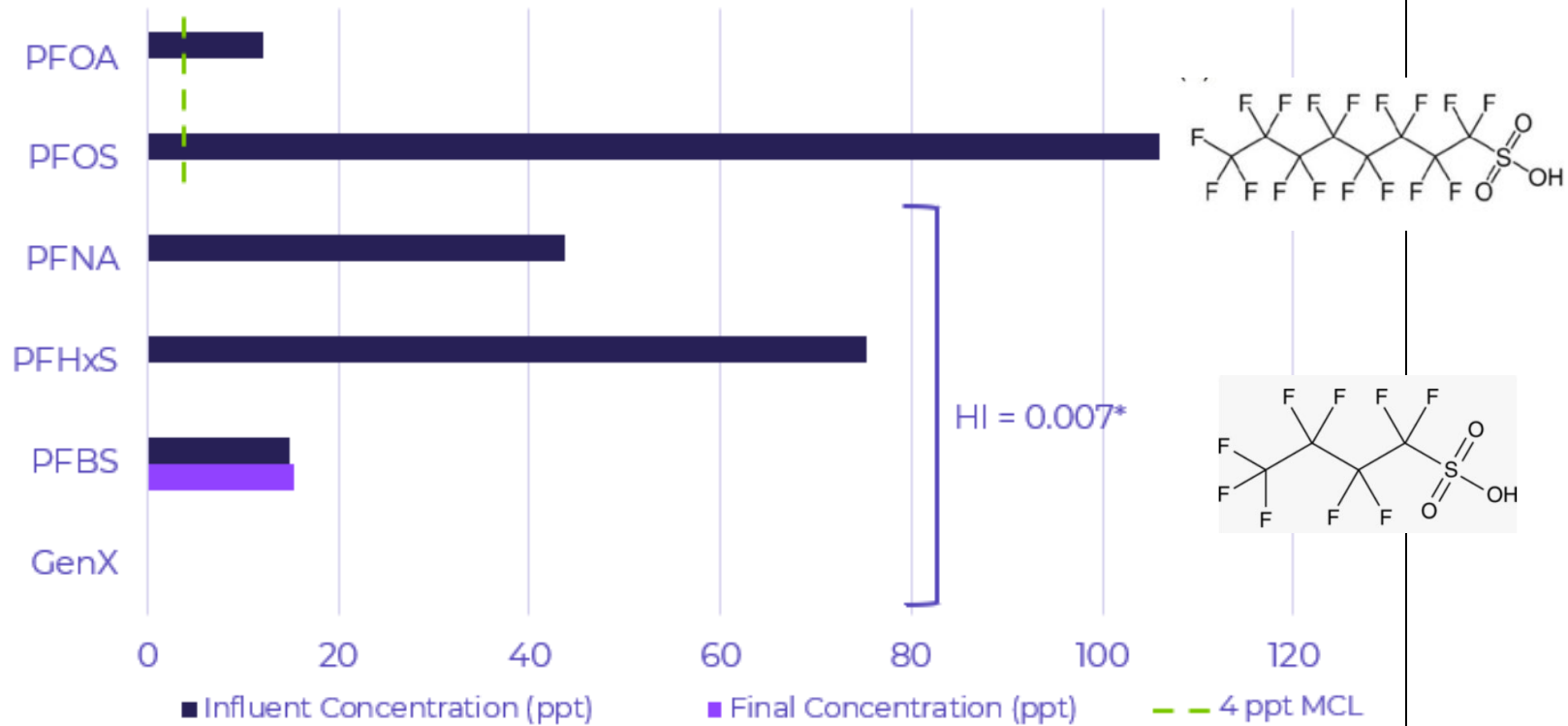
Pilot System - Groundwater treatment to EPA MCLs - low concentration site

TOTAL PFAS REMOVAL

95%

PFAS CONCENTRATION
FACTOR

8,000X

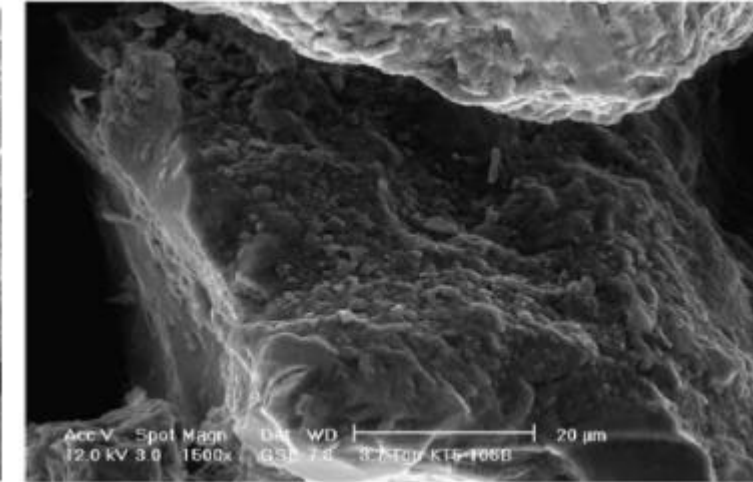
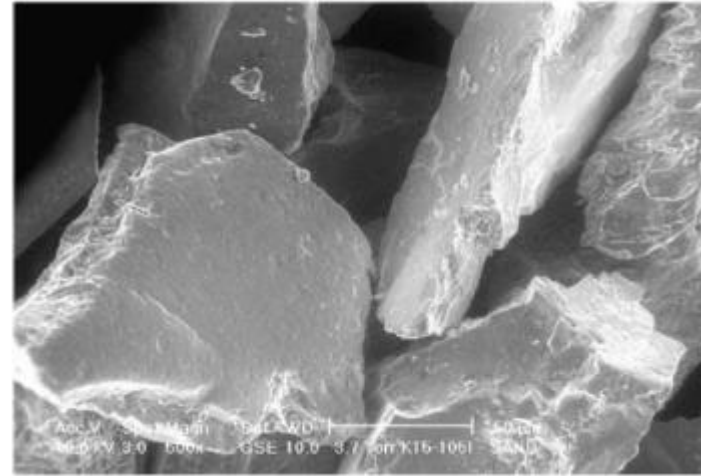
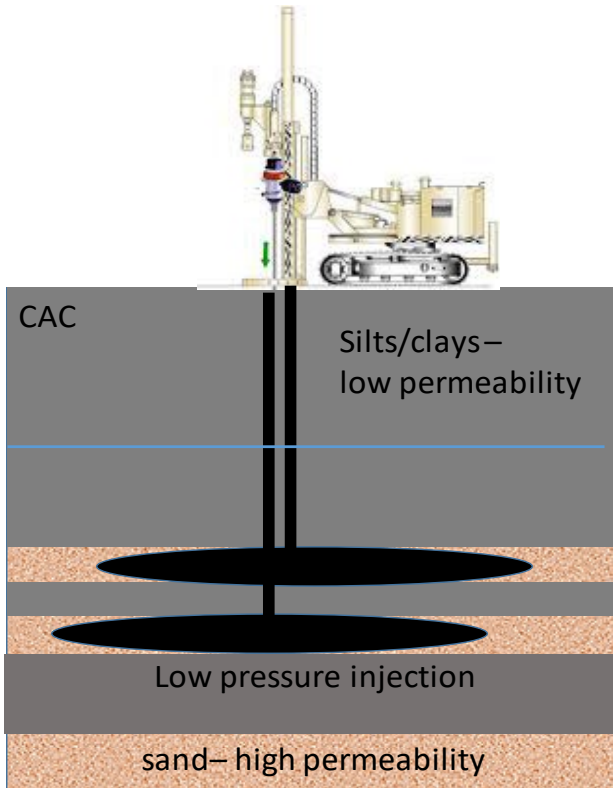


Data courtesy of Dr. Kent Sorenson, [Allionia](#)

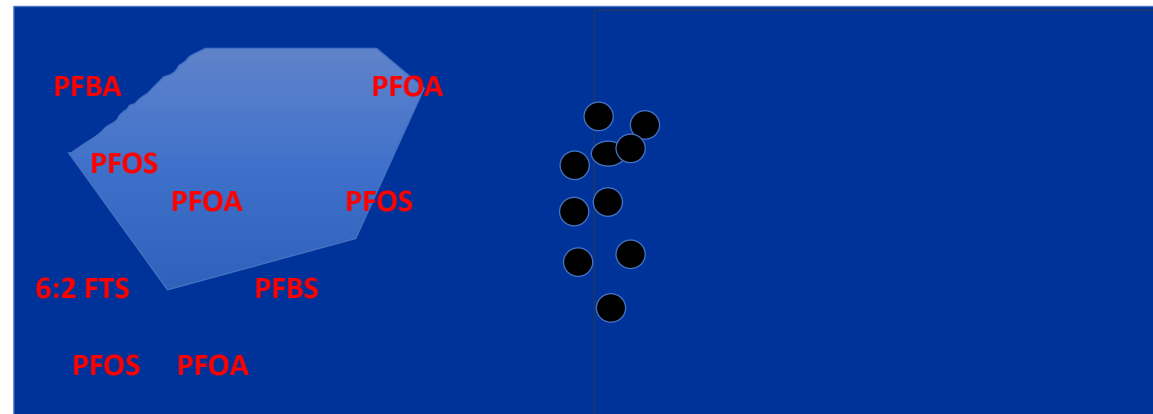
In Situ Adsorption

Colloidal Activated Carbon

Colloidal Activated Carbon (CAC) is being applied as an in situ adsorbent and sequestrant for **PFAS**



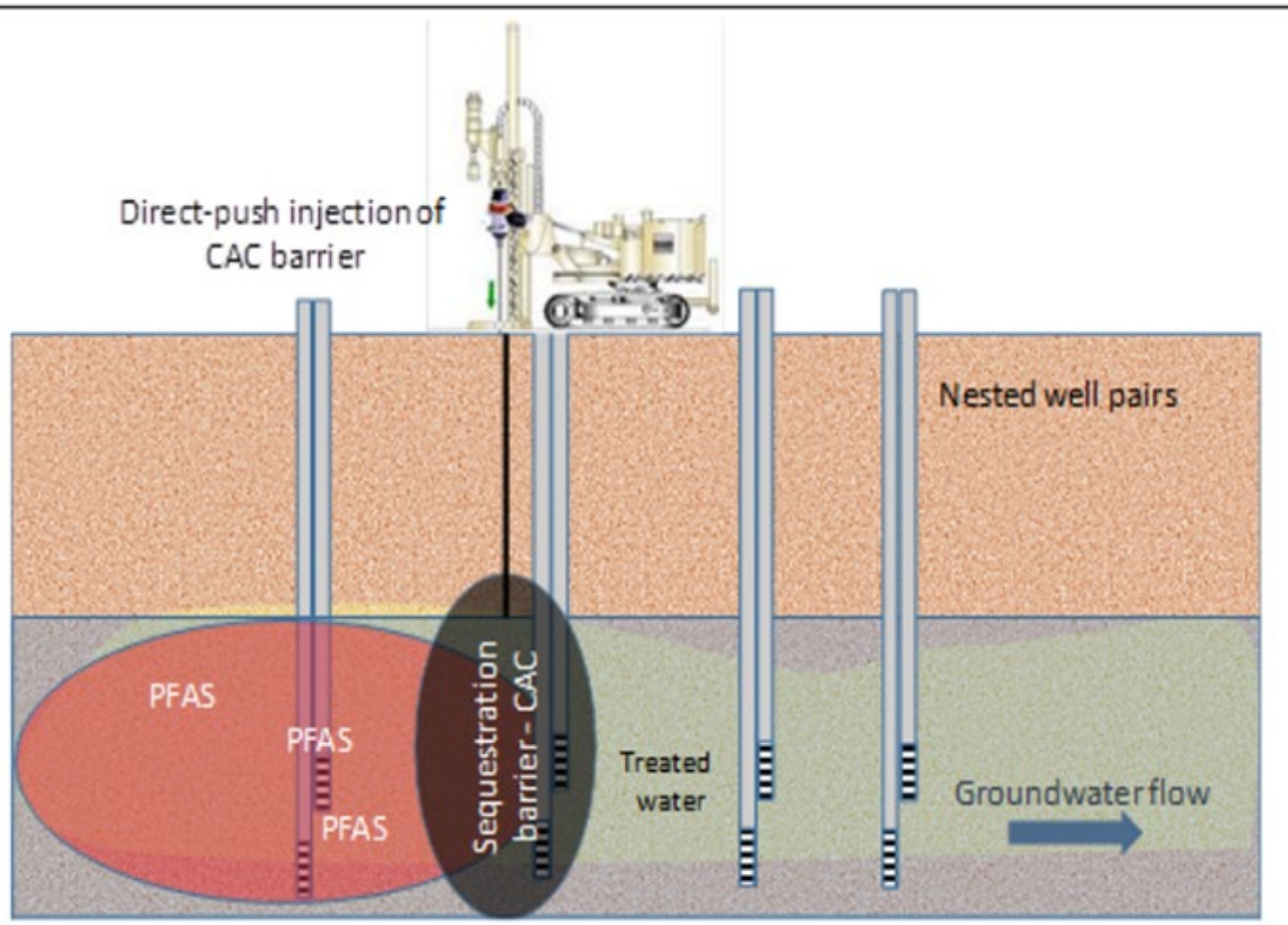
Micrographs courtesy of Regensis



In Situ Adsorption - Colloidal Activated Carbon

Barrier Case Study

AFFF source area plume at US Navy site

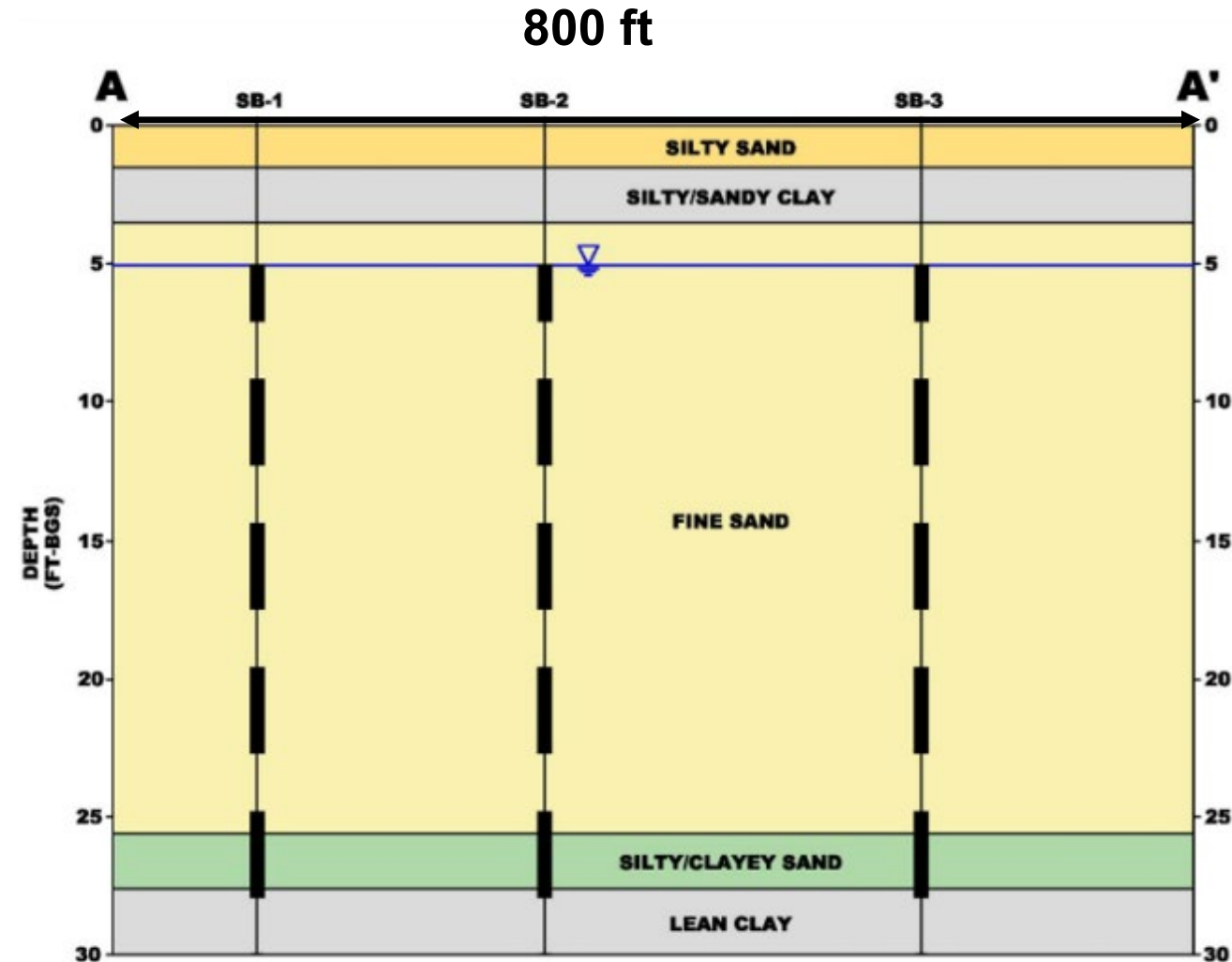


Project Tasks

- Site assessment
- Laboratory column test
- Barrier design
- Barrier installation
- Groundwater sampling (24 Months)
- Core collection (before/after)

In Situ Adsorption - Colloidal Activated Carbon

Site Assessment



INSET SCALE

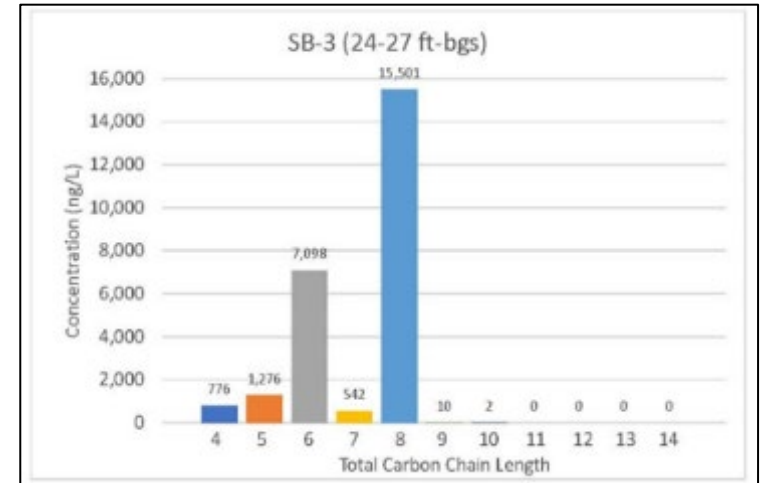
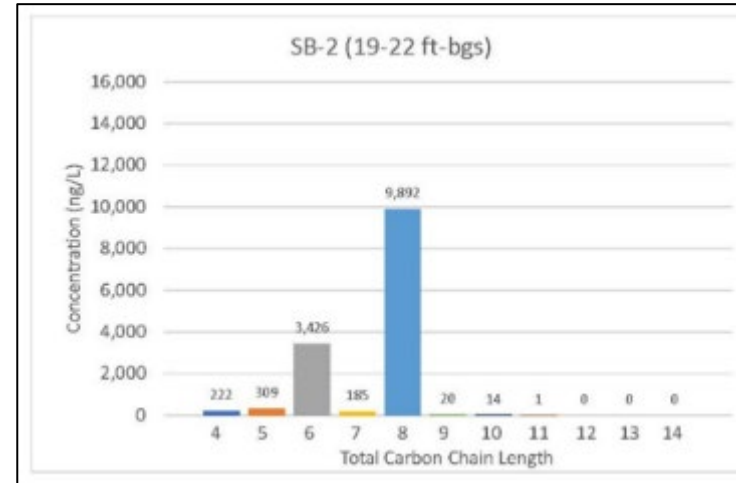
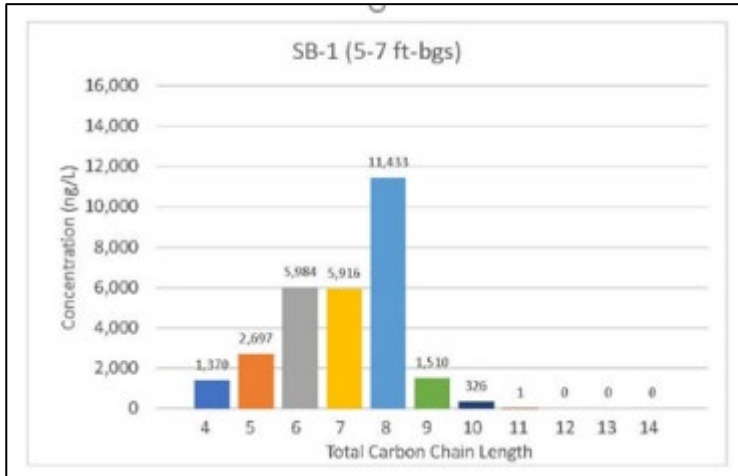
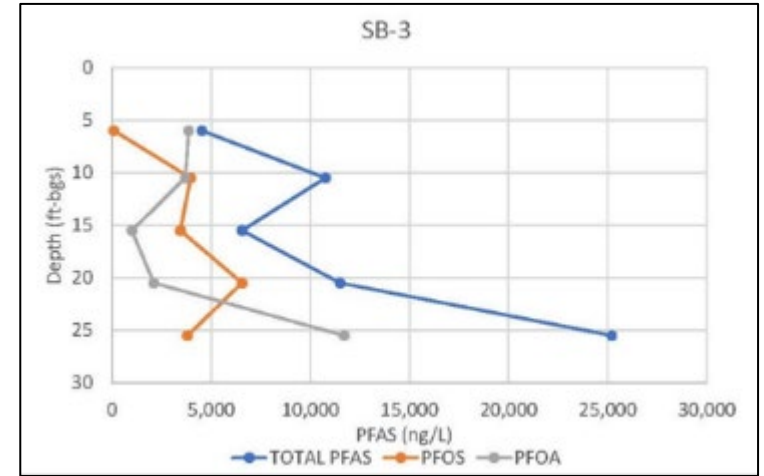
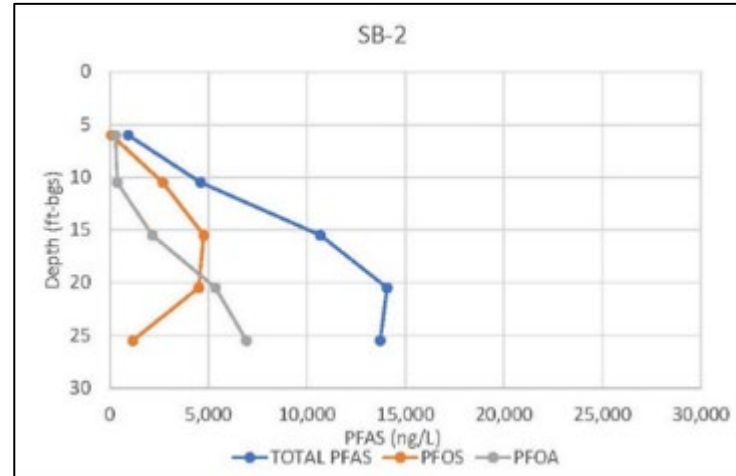
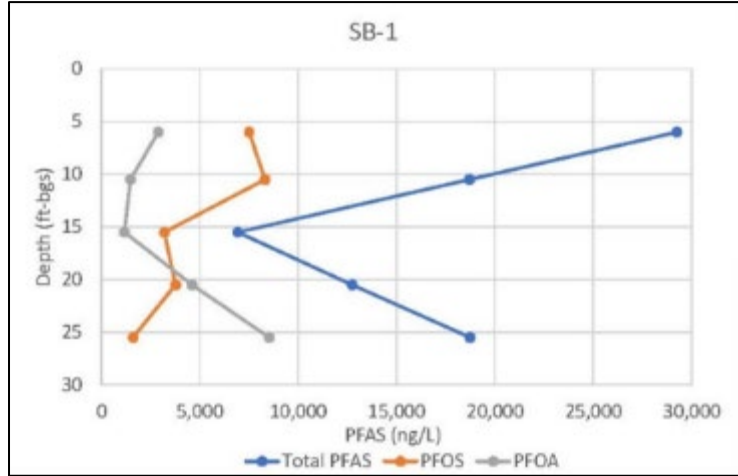


Site Characterization

- Soil cores for lithology & labwork
- Discrete groundwater sampling

In Situ Adsorption - Colloidal Activated Carbon

Site Assessment Results



In Situ Adsorption - Colloidal Activated Carbon

Laboratory Column Testing

**EVALUATE PFAS BREAKTHROUGH DURING 2 YRS SIMULATED GW TRANSPORT
QUANTIFY ORGANIC CARBON DISTRIBUTION**



Columns

- Homogenized Site Sediment (SB-1)
- 30 cm x 3.5 cm diam
- ~ 100 mL pore volume
- GW – nearby well
- 1.6 mL/hr flow rate
- Simulate ~ 5.2 M/yr flow (1.5 mos)

CAC Addition

- 4% CAC in site groundwater
- 1.5 pore volumes added
- Flush until effluent clear

Column Test Results

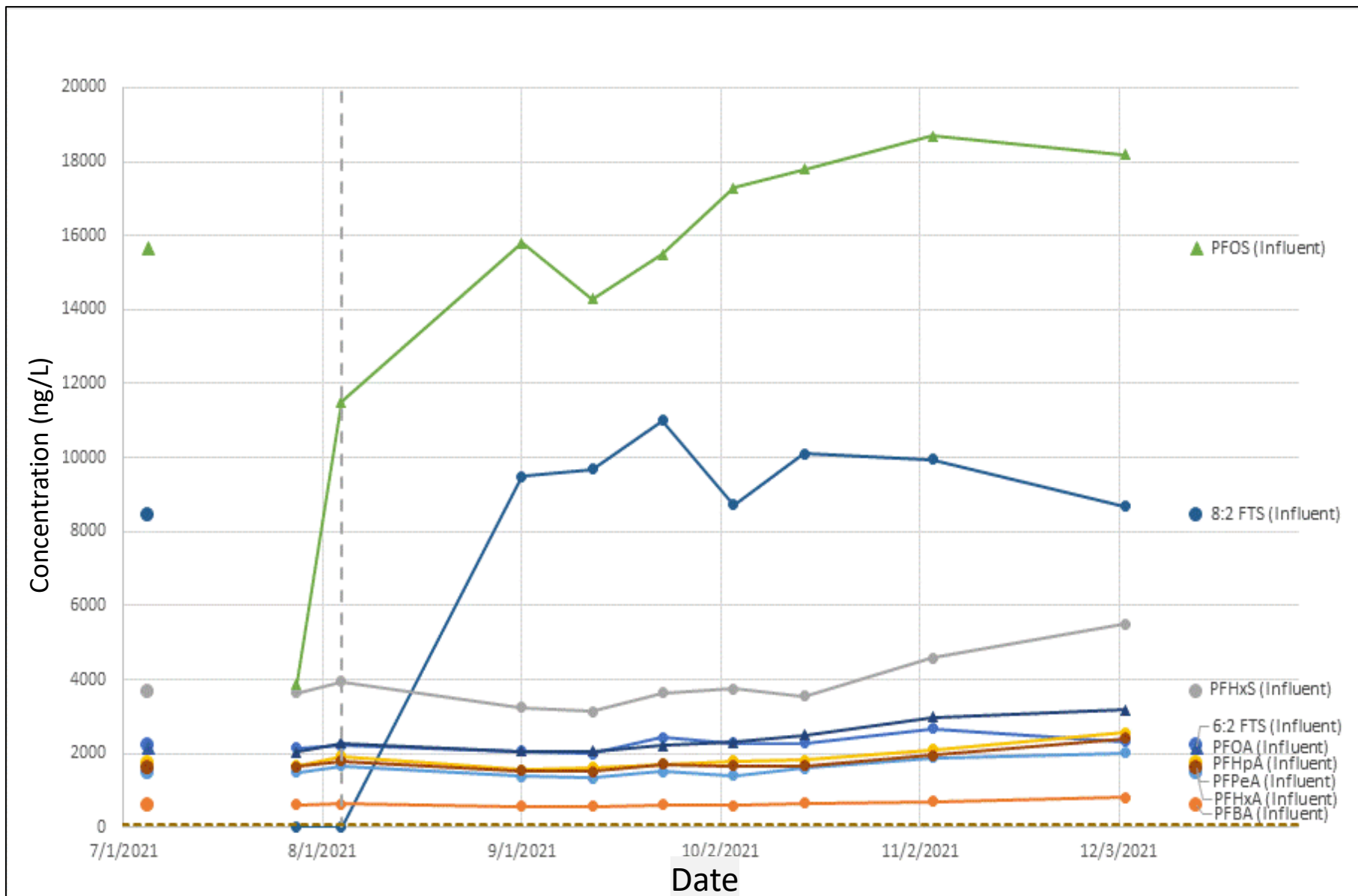
Control Column

C8 or C9 PFAS

- PFOS
- PFOA
- PFPeA
- 8:2 FTS

C4 to C7 PFAS

- PFBA
- PFHpA
- PFHxS
- PFHxA
- 6:2 FTS



Column Test Results

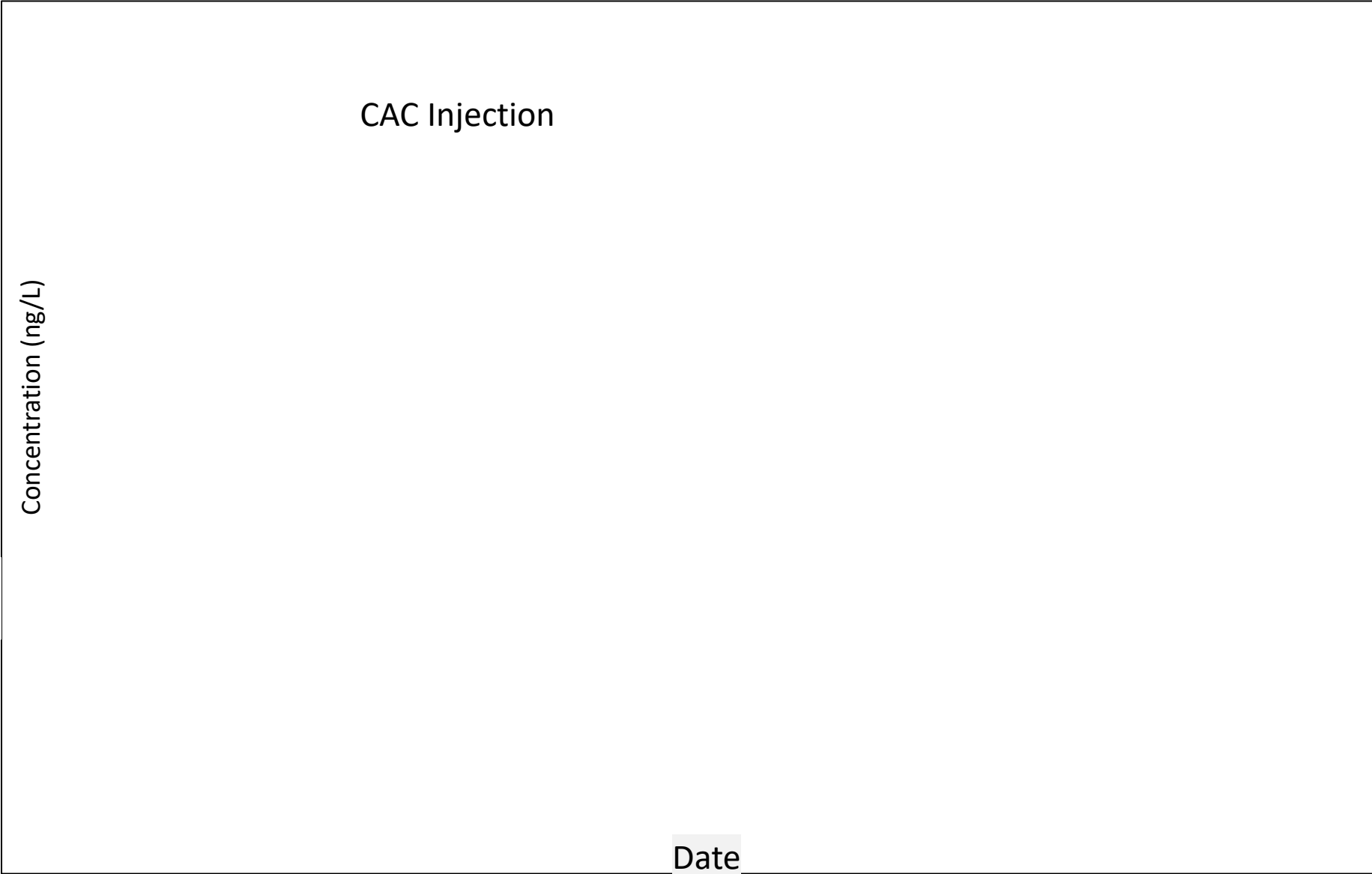
CAC-Treated Column

C8 or C9 PFAS

- PFOS
- PFOA
- PFPeA
- 8:2 FTS

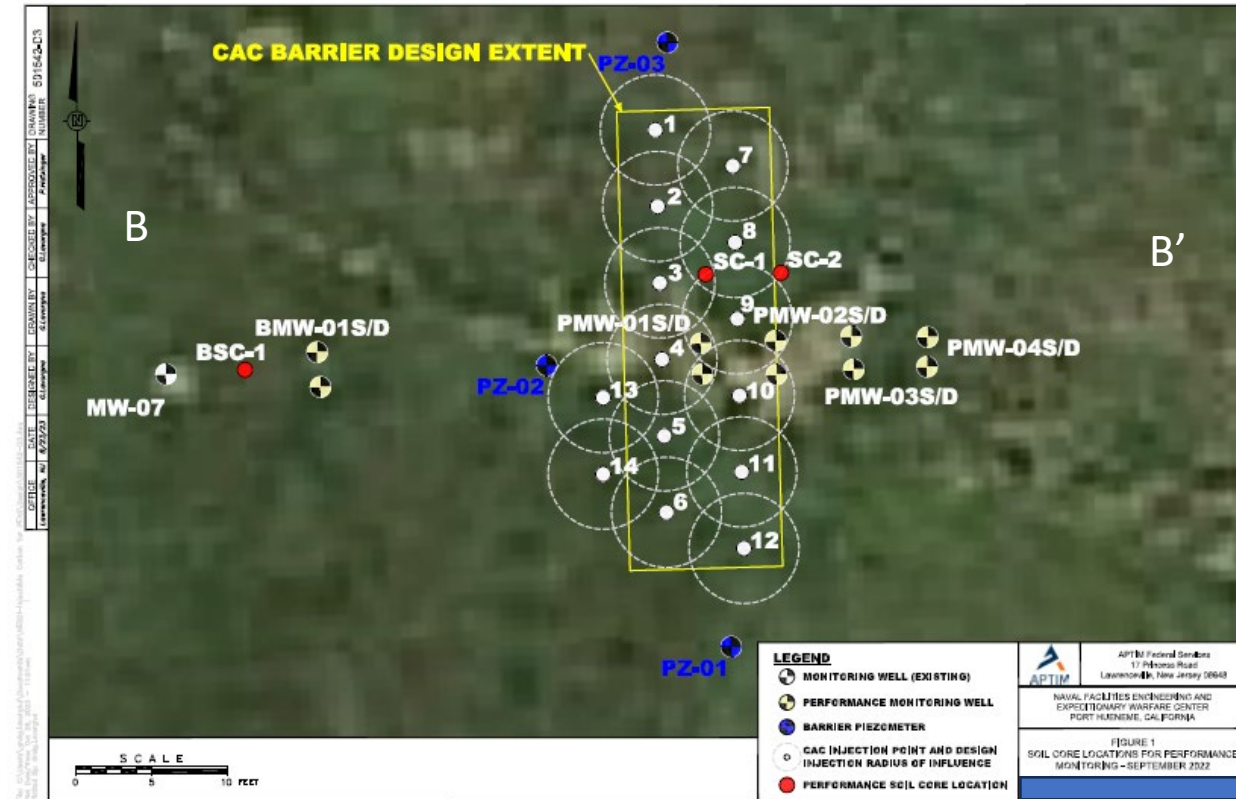
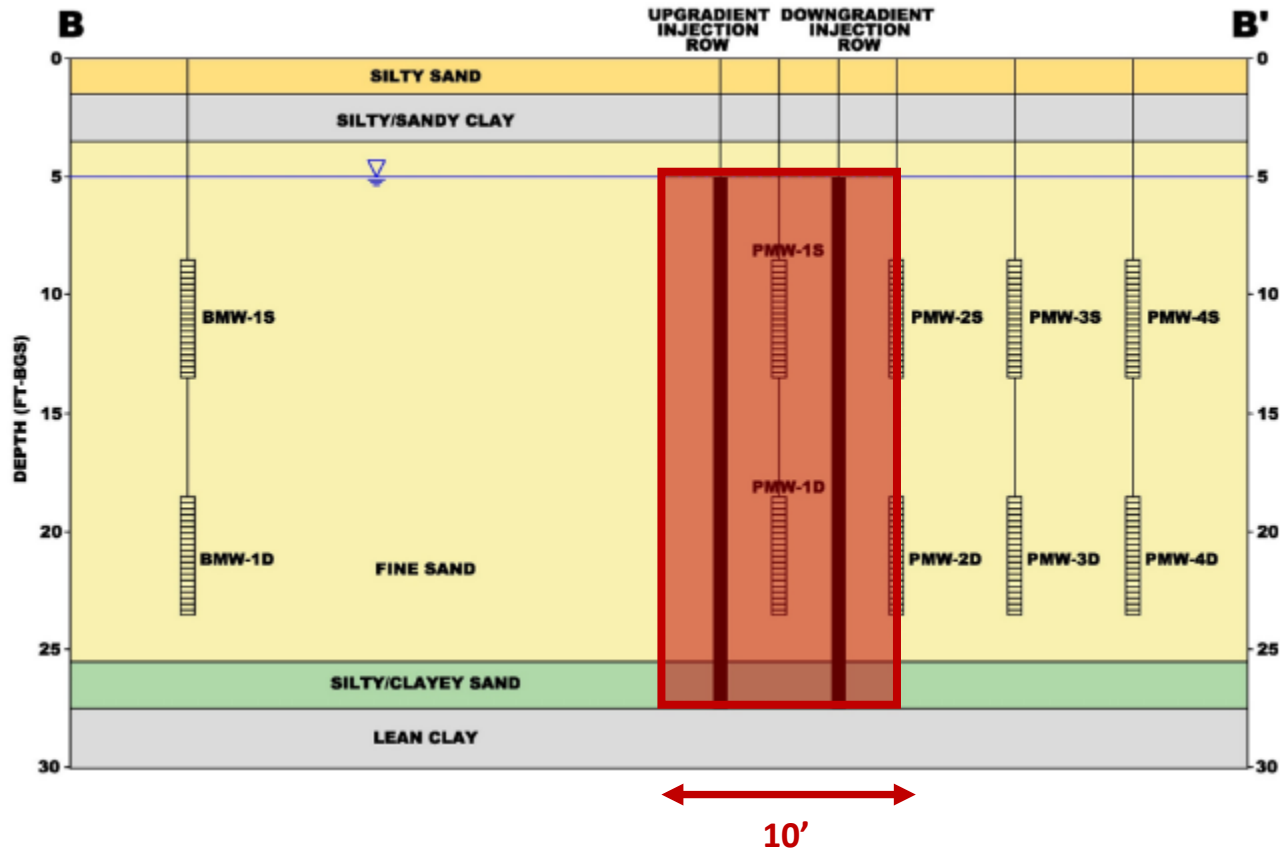
C4 to C7 PFAS

- PFBA
- PFHpA
- PFHxA
- 6:2 FTS



In Situ Adsorption - Colloidal Activated Carbon

Demonstration Well and Injection Point Lineup



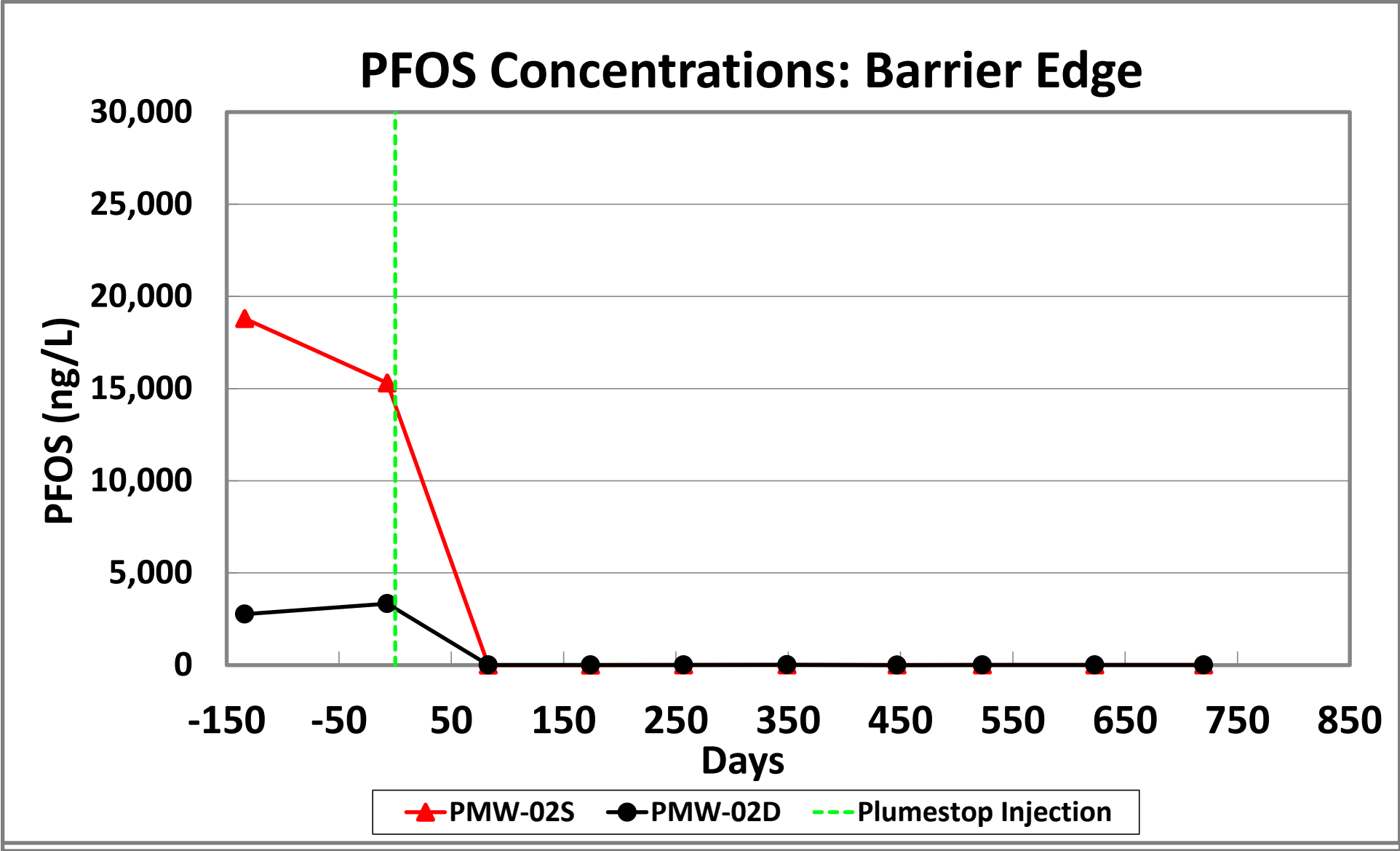
- Target concentration = 2,000 mg carbon per kg of soil
- 12 injection points (30' x 10' x 27')

In Situ Adsorption CAC Injection



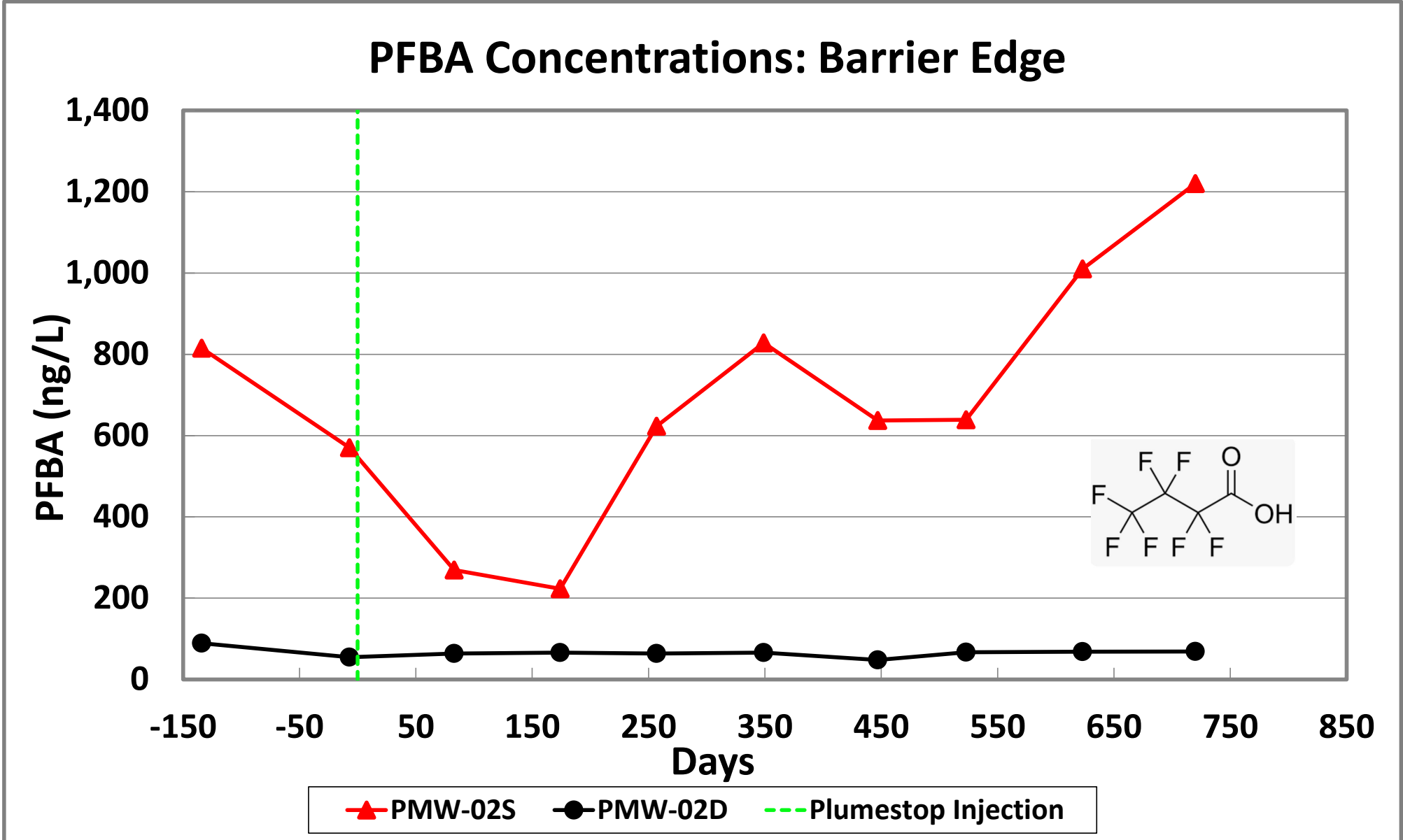
In Situ Adsorption

Barrier Performance



In Situ Adsorption

Barrier Performance



CAC Summary

CAC Injection represents a viable option to:

- Cut-off dilute PFAS plumes and protect downgradient receptors
- Reduce source area concentrations and downgradient flux

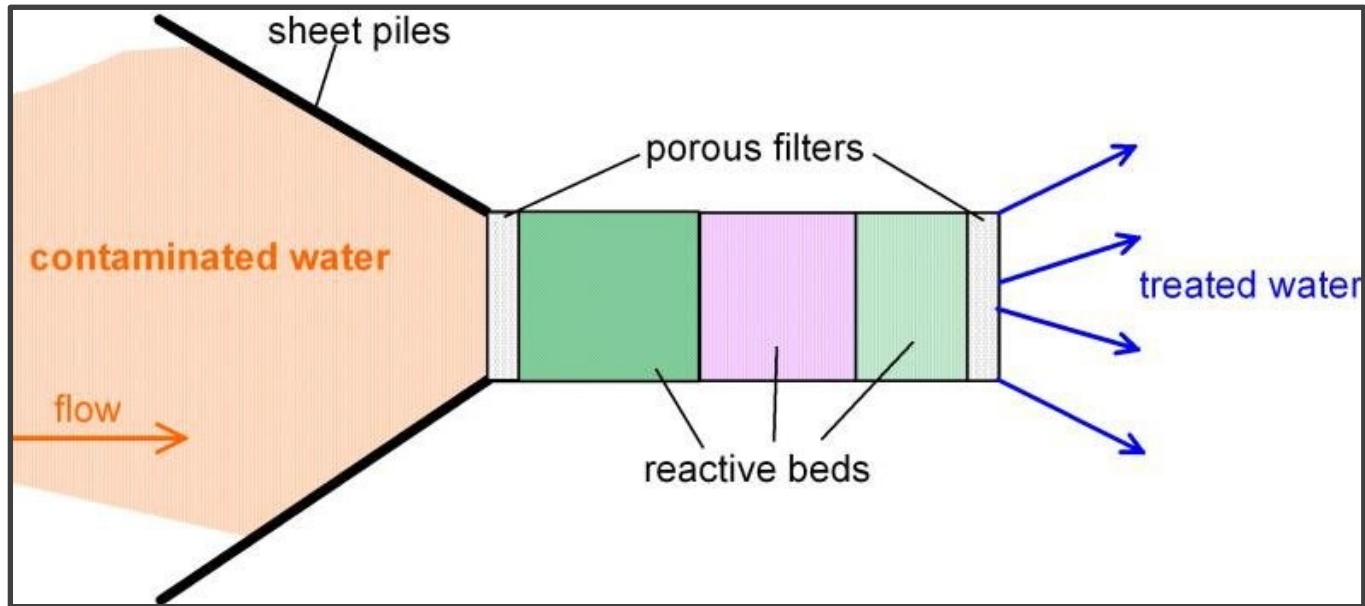
NESDI Field Study Results :

- Overall good CAC distribution in aquifer
- Good effectiveness for ~2 years overall: > 98% PFAS Reduction
- PFBA shows rapid breakthrough – not unexpected from isotherms
- No signs of hydraulic conductivity changes at 1 yr

In Situ Adsorption

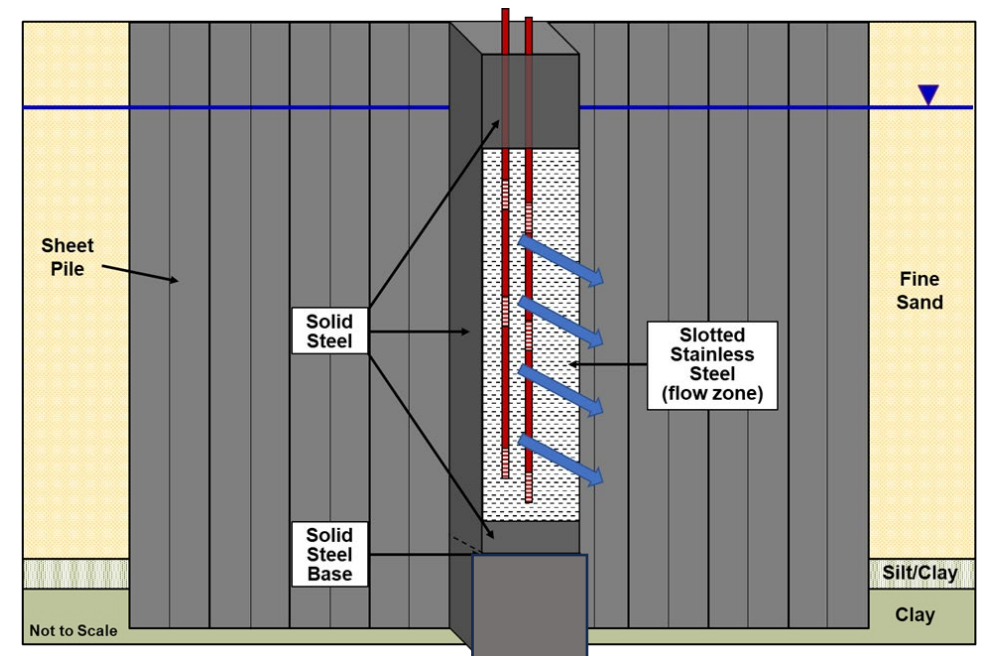
Funnel and Gate with Ion Exchange Resin

Overhead view of a funnel and gate system



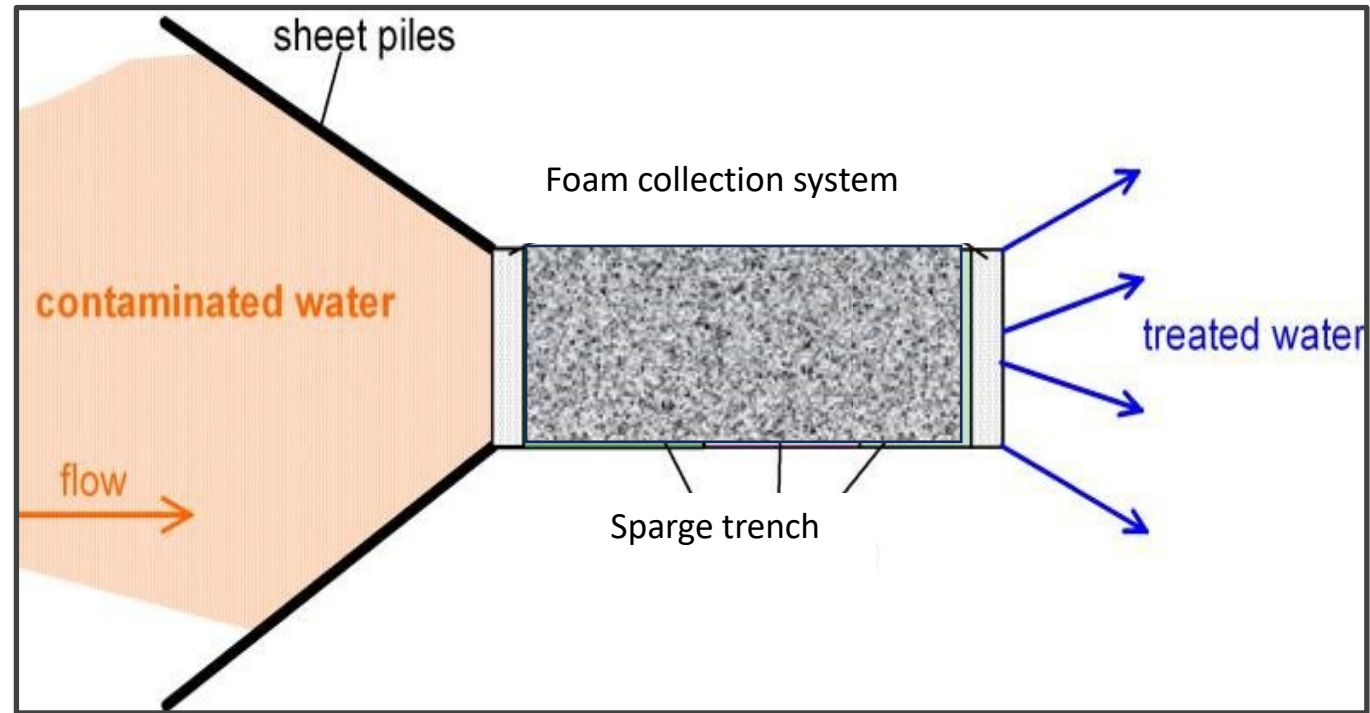
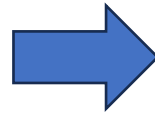
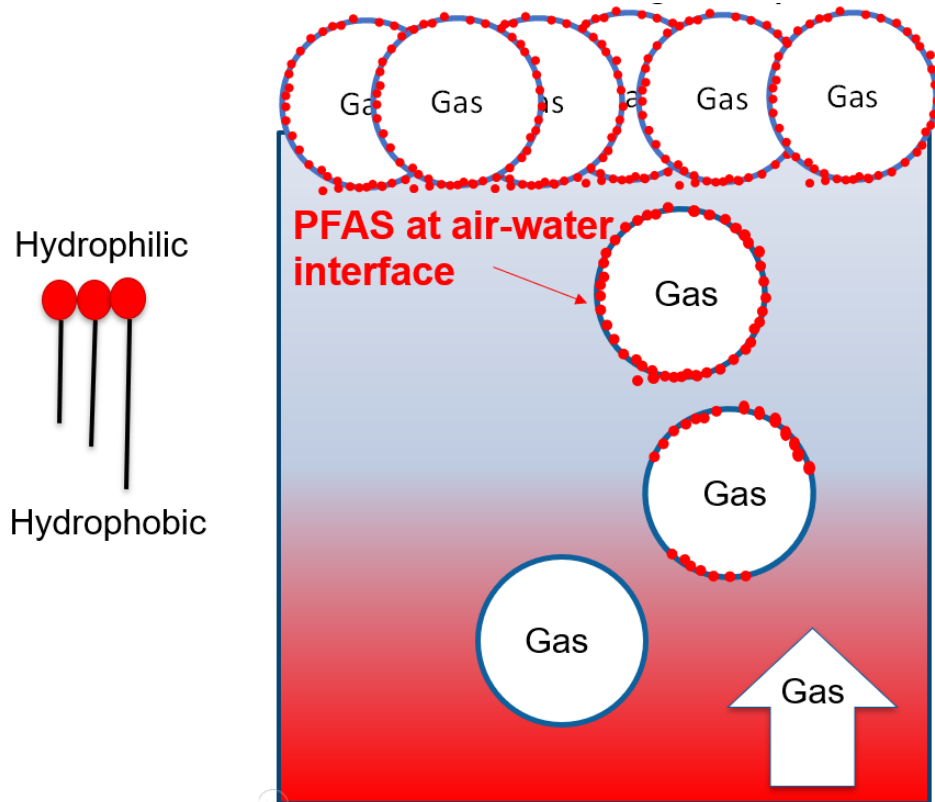
Source: Kouretzis, G. 2018.

Front view of a funnel and gate system



In Situ Foam Fractionation

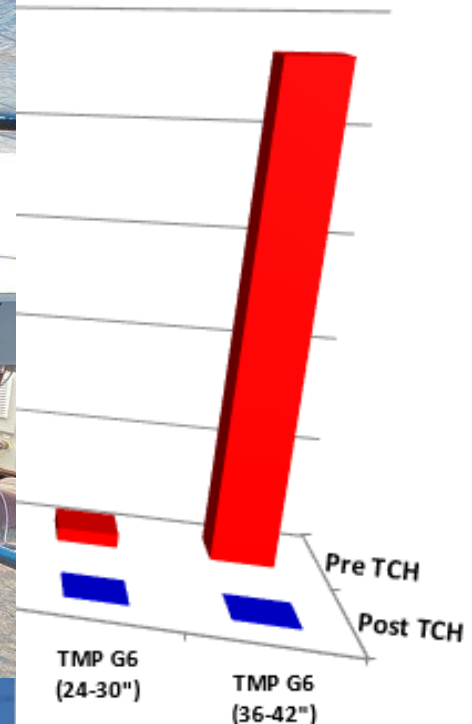
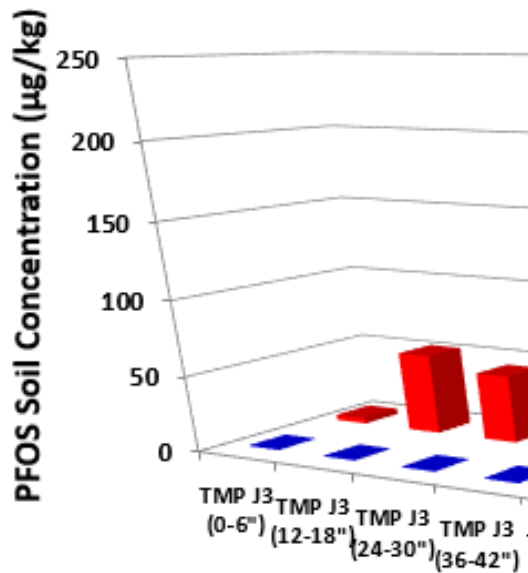
- Application of foam fractionation in a trench barrier
- Pilot scale testing ongoing



Modified from: Kouretzis, G. 2018.

In Situ Thermal

- Application primarily to soils, but also applicable to shallow groundwater
- Thermal drives off PFAS via volatilization
- PFAS in vapor captured aboveground
- Pilot scale



Photos and data courtesy of Mark Kluger, TRS



Questions?

More information
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<https://serdp-estcp.mil/projects>



References Cited

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