

Assessment of Environmental Footprints for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Treatment Technologies for Liquids and Solids

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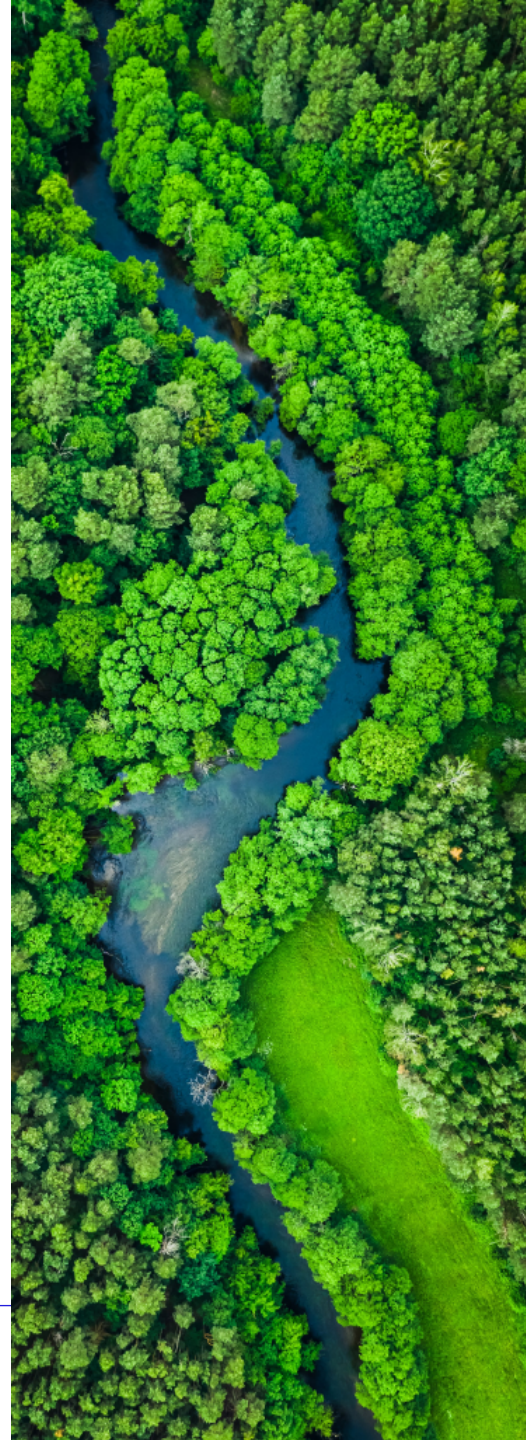
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Agenda

- Why consider the environmental footprint of PFAS treatment?
- Methodology
 - Develop Scenarios
 - Gather Data
 - Calculate Environmental Footprint
- Results
 - Liquid Scenarios
 - Solid Scenarios
- Conclusions and Opportunities



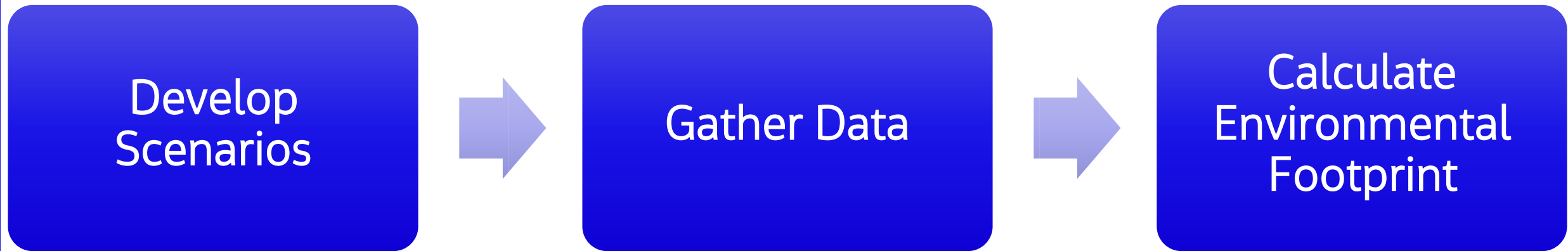
Why consider the environmental footprint of PFAS treatment?

- Remediation ≠ Sustainability
- PFAS cleanup levels are low
- Long term operations are required
- There will be an environmental impact
 - ➔ How will we reduce that impact?



<https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/>

Methodology



	Volume	Initial Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	Target Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)
Liquid Scenario 1	1,000 gallons	50,000 ng/L	10 ng/L
Liquid Scenario 2	50,000,000 gallons	500 ng/L	10 ng/L
Solid Scenario 1	Five 55-gallon drums	10,000 µg/kg	1 µg/kg
Solid Scenario 2	10,000 cubic yards	10,000 µg/kg	1 µg/kg



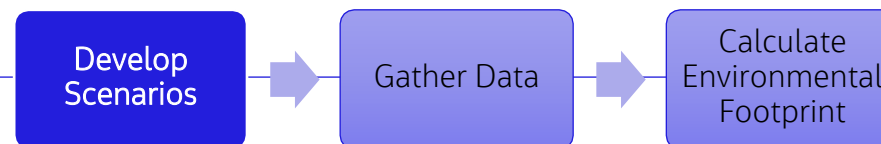
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High concentration, low volume sources: monitoring well IDW, thermal treatment condensate, soil washing waste streams, IX regenerant liquids, etc.



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High volume, low concentration sources: potential pump and treat groundwater hydraulic containment system, contaminated site dewatering system, etc.



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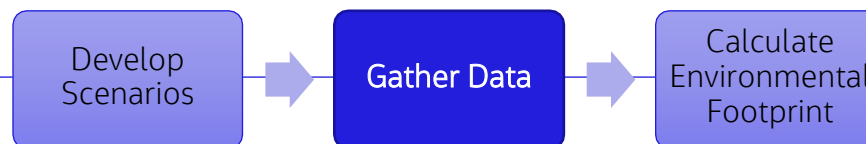
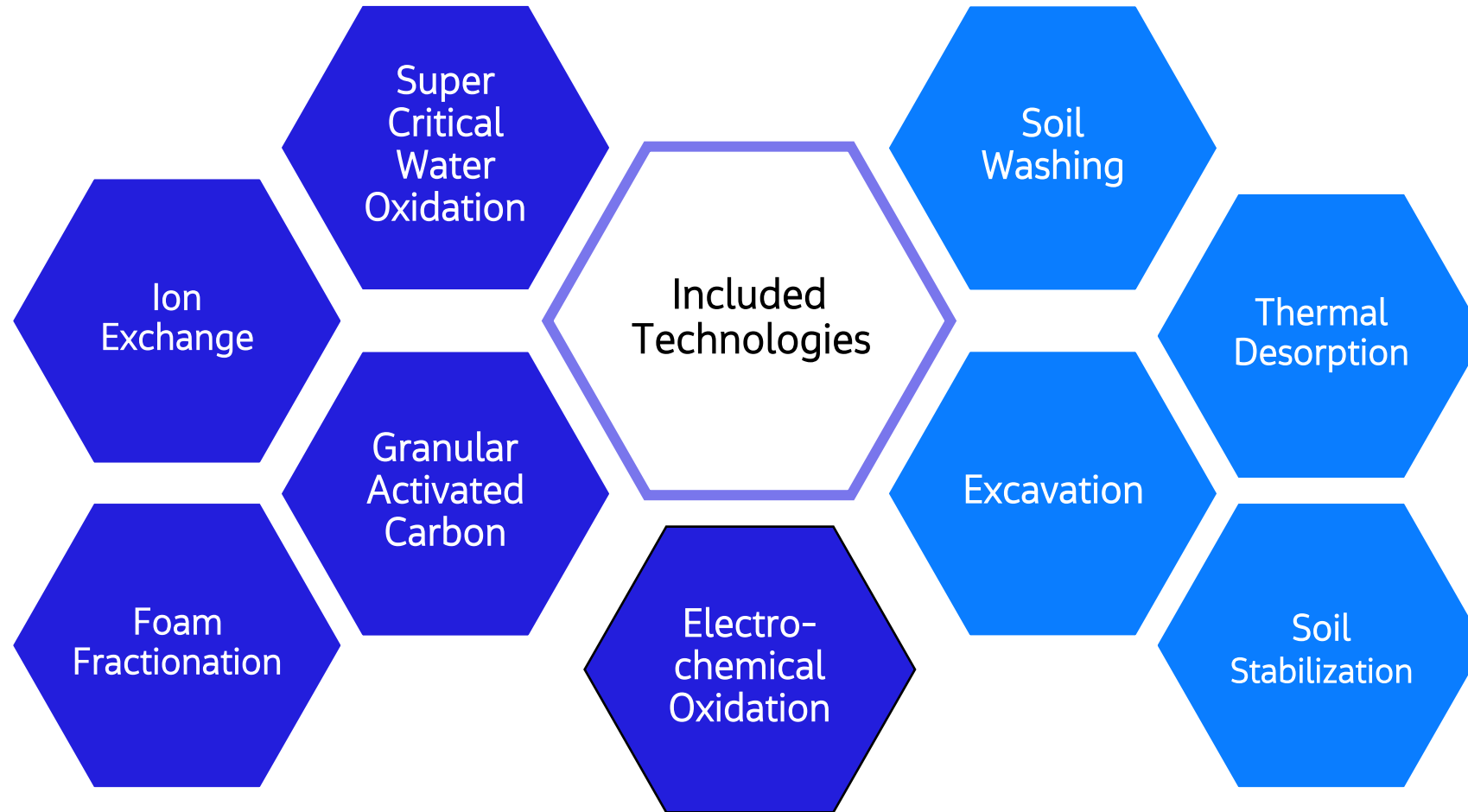
Low volume: potential IDW or drill cuttings from environmental investigation

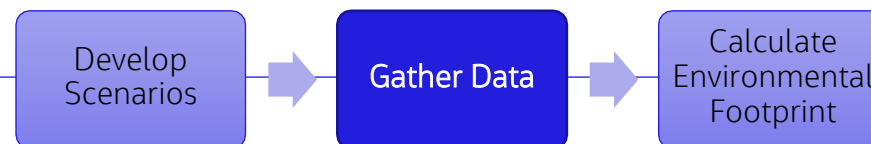
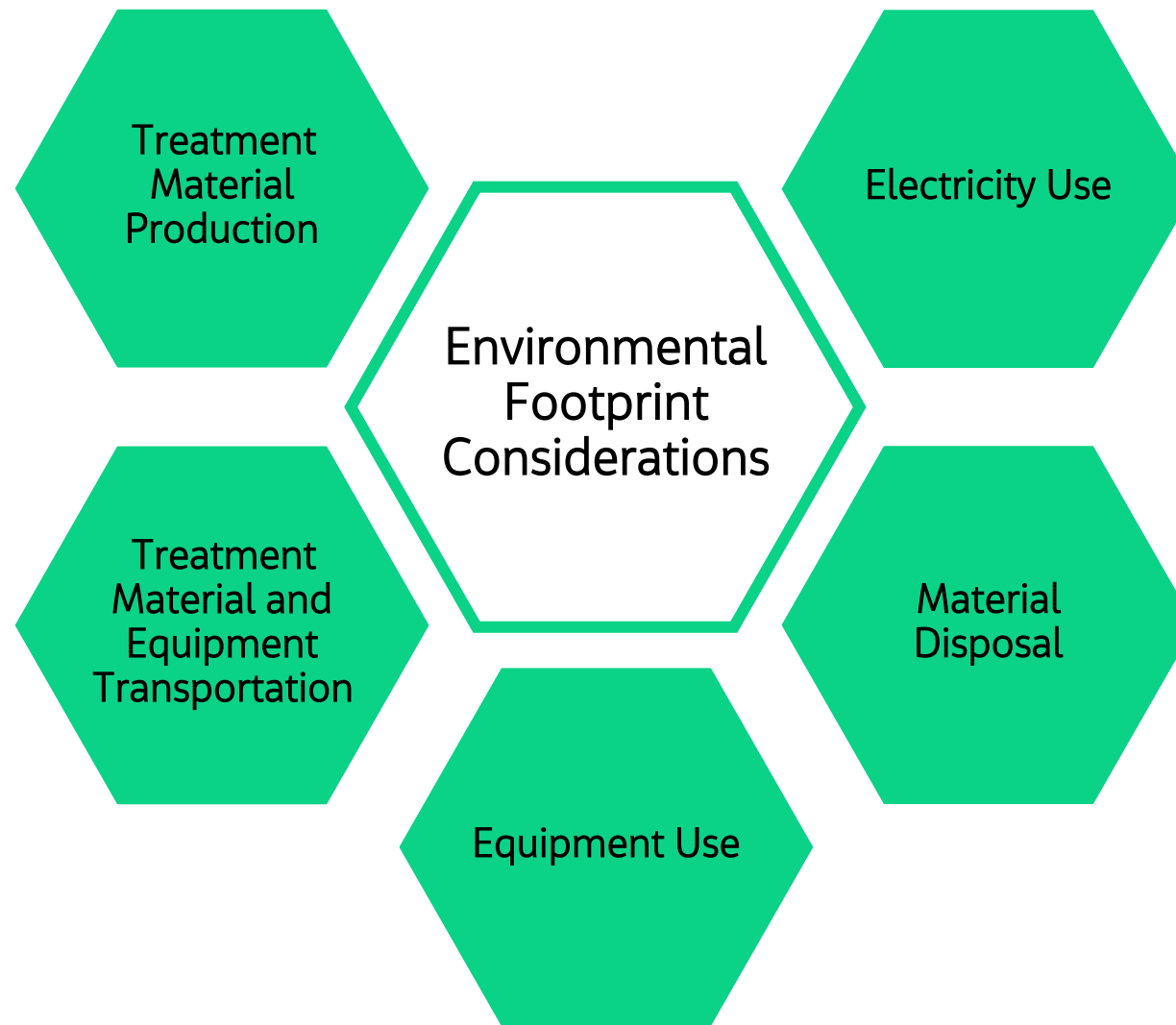


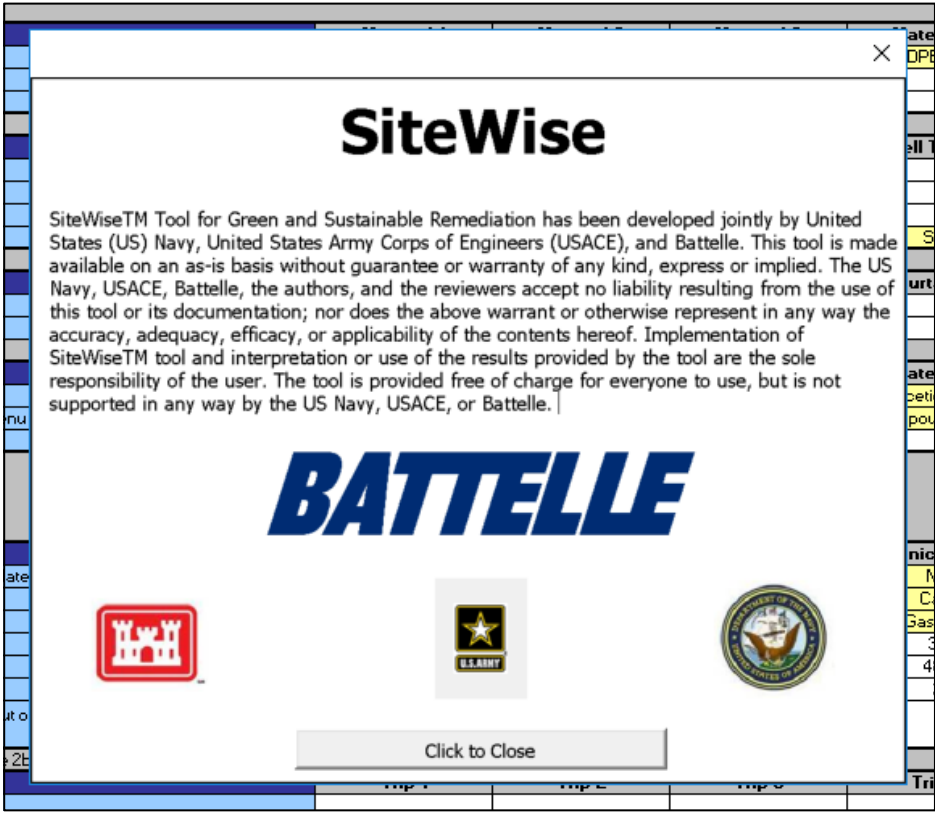
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High volume: potential source area contamination on a site









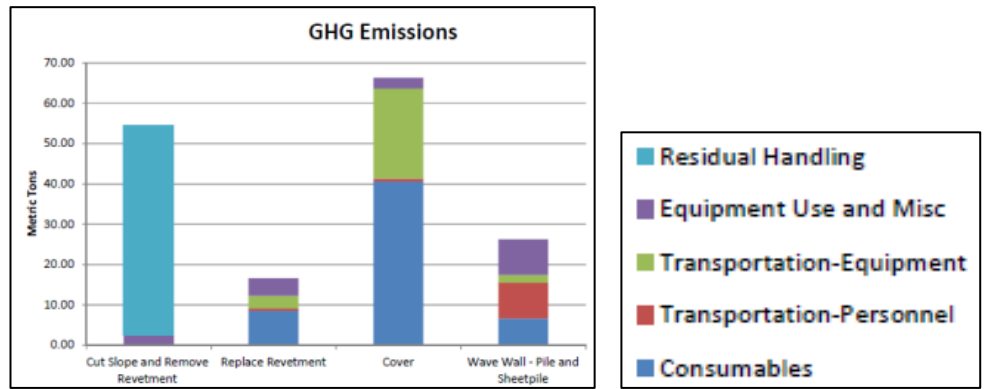
Inputs

BULK MATERIAL QUANTITIES		
Choose material from drop down menu	Material 1	Material 2
Choose units of material quantity from drop down menu	Bentonite	Virgin GAC
Input material quantity	pounds	pounds
	165,000	300

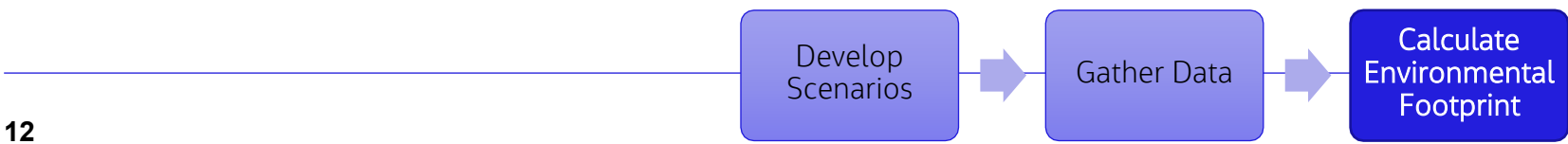
DRILLING		
Input number of drilling locations	Event 1	Event 2
Choose drilling method from drop down menu	5	25
Input time spent drilling at each location (hr)	Sonic Drilling	Direct Push
Choose fuel type from drop down menu	5.00	5.00
	Diesel	Diesel

RESIDUE DISPOSAL/RECYCLING		
Will DIESEL-run vehicles be retrofitted with a particulate reduction technology?	Soil Residue	Residual Water
Input weight of the waste transported to landfill or recycling per trip (tons)	No	No
Choose fuel used from drop down menu	20.0	16.0
Input total number of trips	Diesel	Gasoline
Input number of miles per trip	4.0	2.0
	100.0	300.0

Outputs

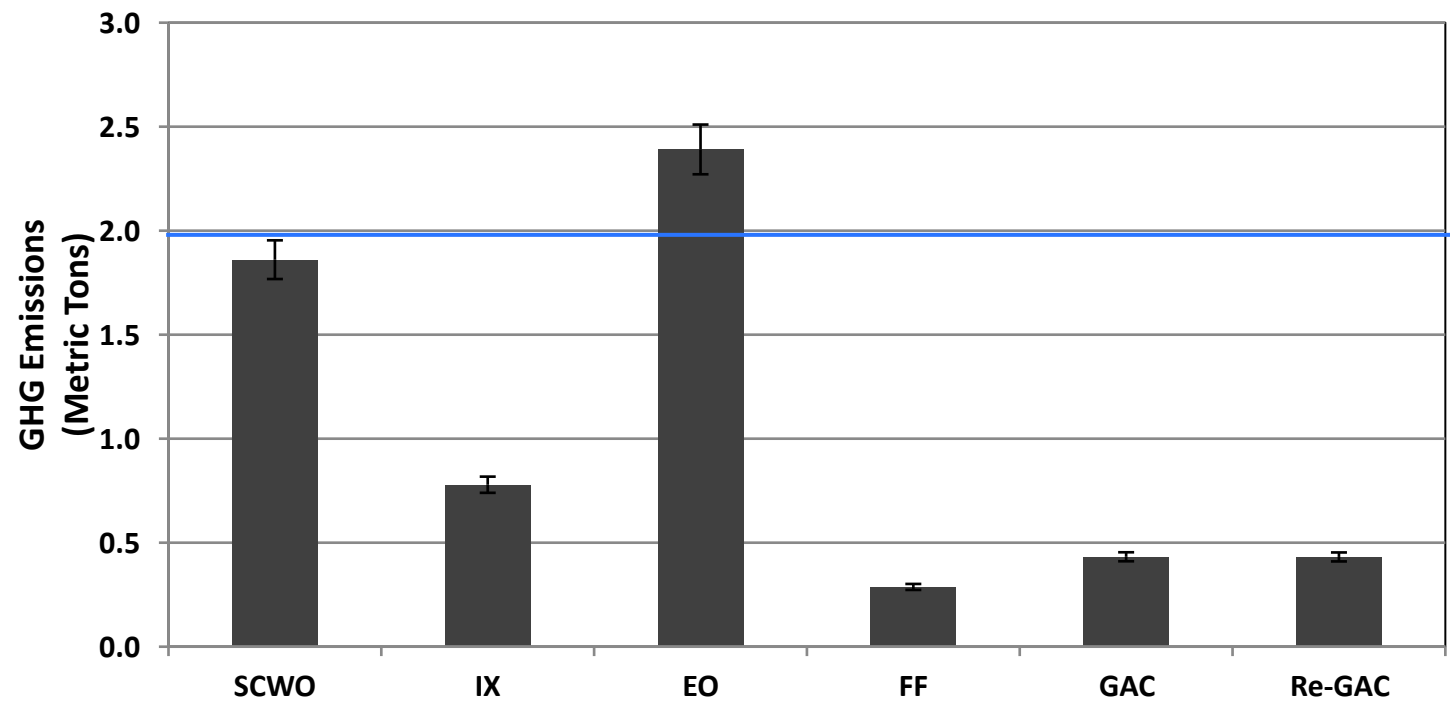


Remedial Alternatives	GHG Emissions	Energy Usage	Water Usage	Electricity Usage	Onsite NOx Emissions	Onsite SOx Emissions
Alternative 1	High	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium
Alternative 2	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	High	High
Alternative 3	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High	High

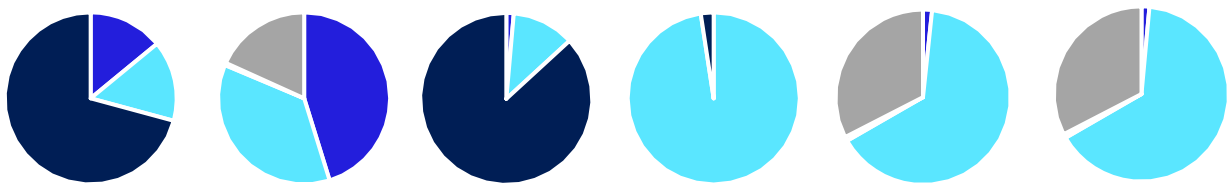


Results

Liquid Scenario 1 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Equivalent to
~5,000 miles driven
by an average
gasoline powered
passenger vehicle



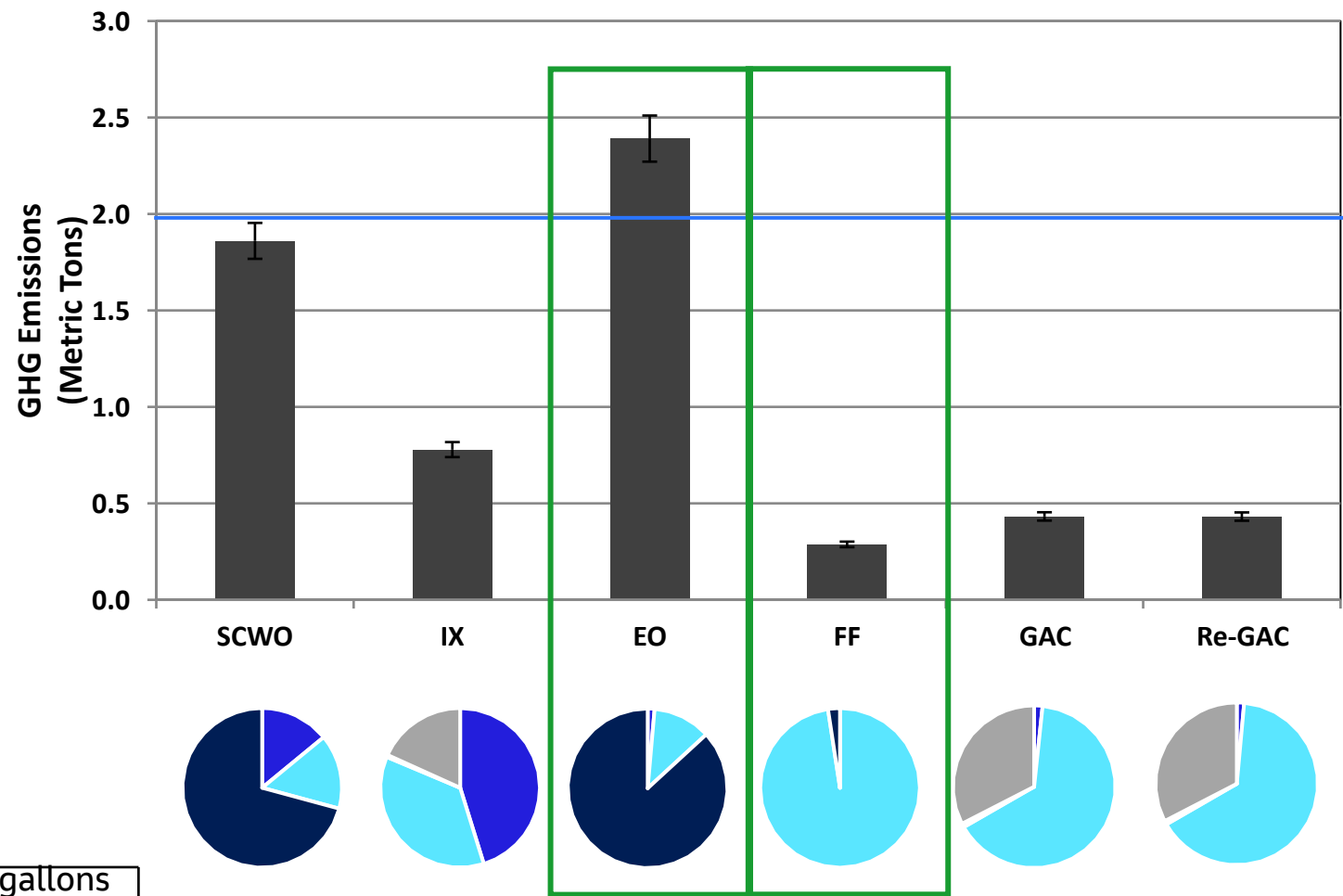
Volume	1,000 gallons
Initial Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	50,000 ng/L
Target Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	10 ng/L

SWCO = supercritical water oxidation
IX = ion exchange
EO = electrochemical oxidation
FF = foam fractionation
GAC = granular activated carbon
Re-GAC = regenerated granular activated carbon

- Treatment Material Production
- Treatment Material and Equipment Transportation
- Equipment and Electricity Use
- Material Disposal

Results

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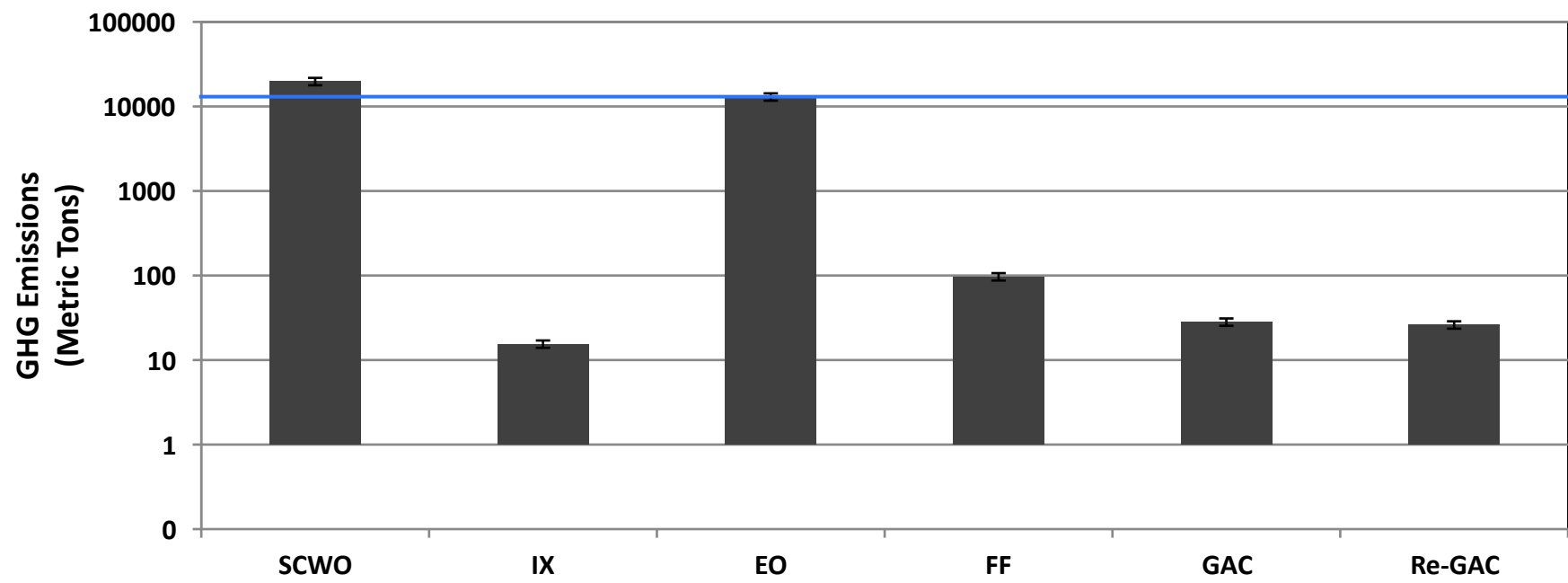
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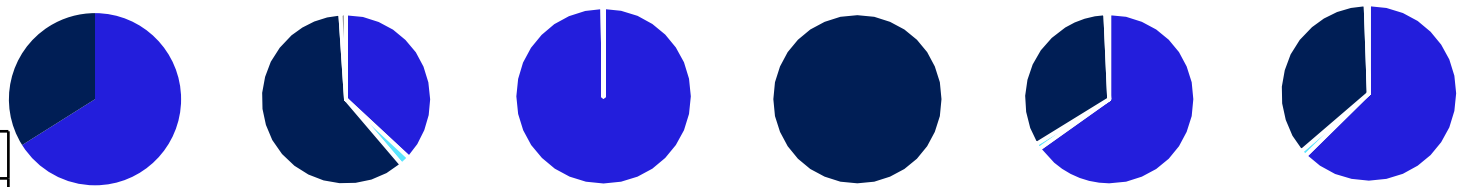
- Treatment Material Production
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Results

Liquid Scenario 2 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Equivalent to
~2,000 homes'
electricity use
for one year



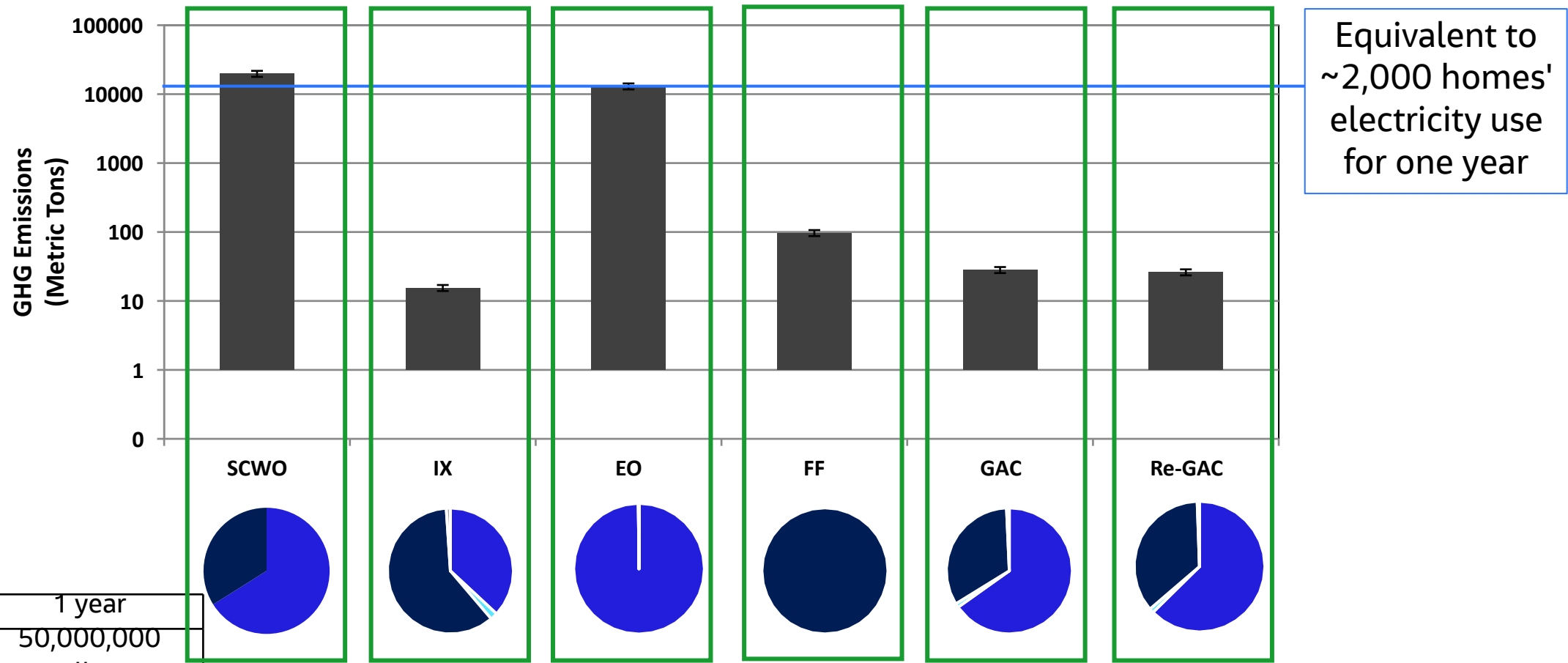
Duration	1 year
Volume	50,000,000 gallons
Initial Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	500 ng/L
Target Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	10 ng/L

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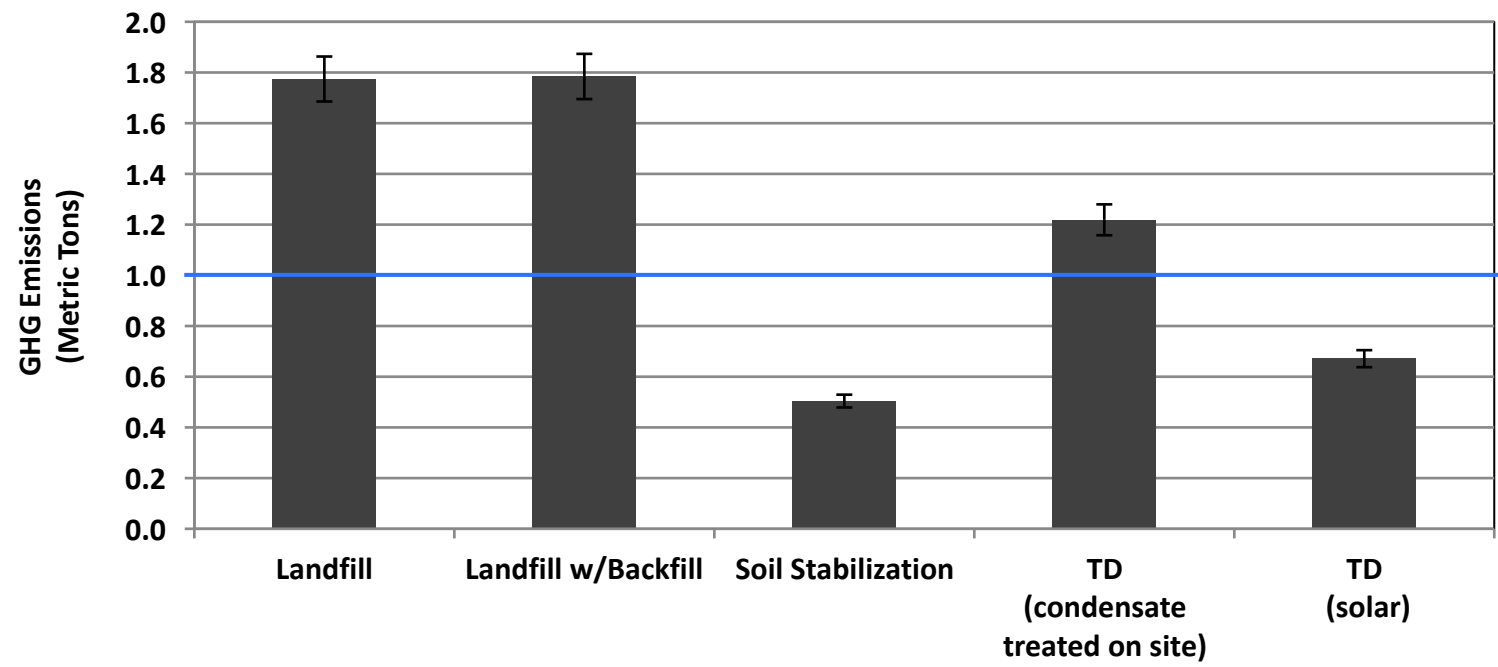
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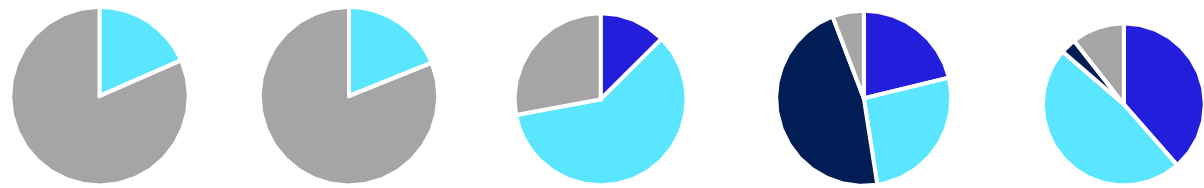
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Solid Scenario 1 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Equivalent to ~2,500 miles driven by an average gasoline powered passenger vehicle



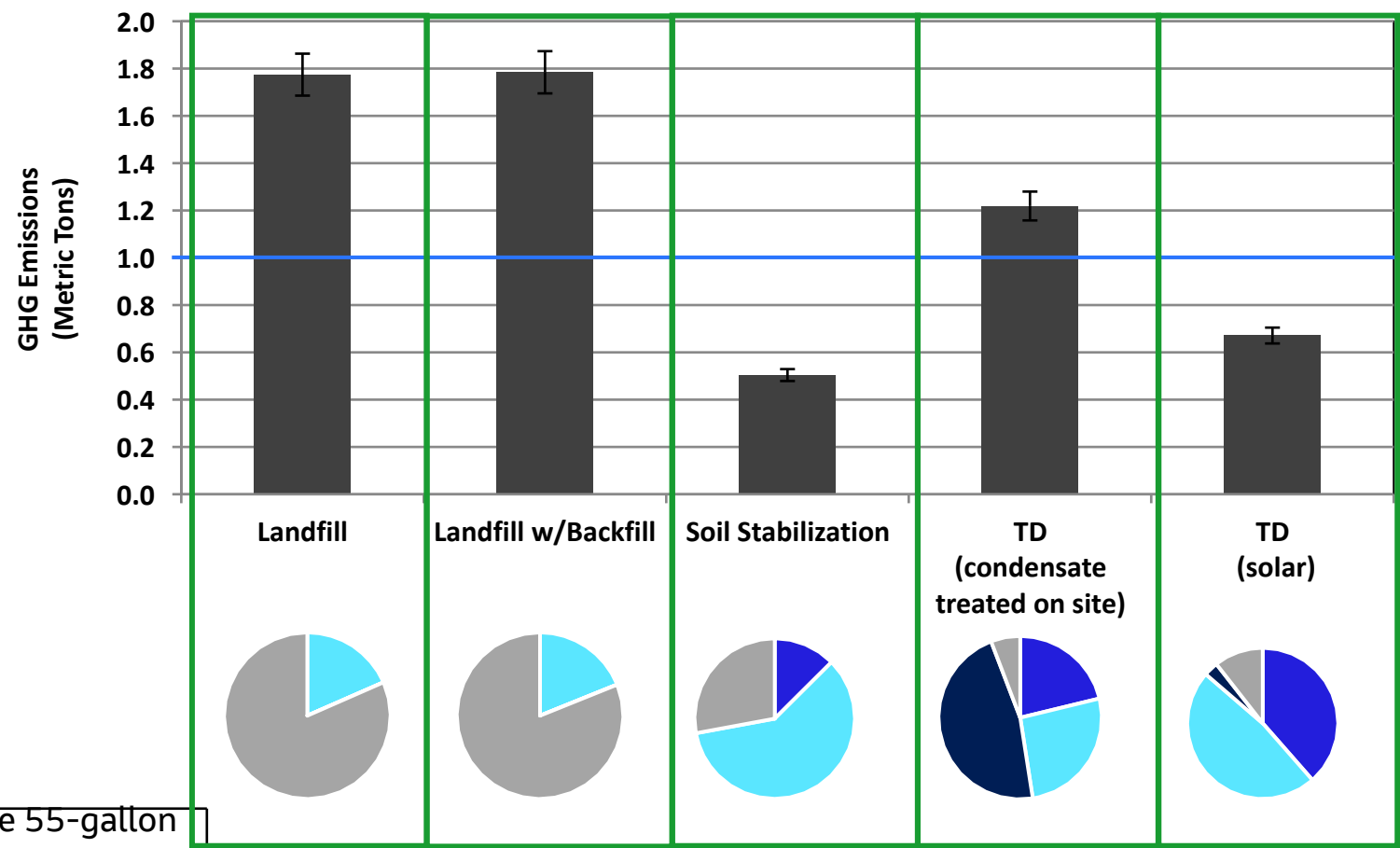
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TD = thermal desorption

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Solid Scenario 1 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



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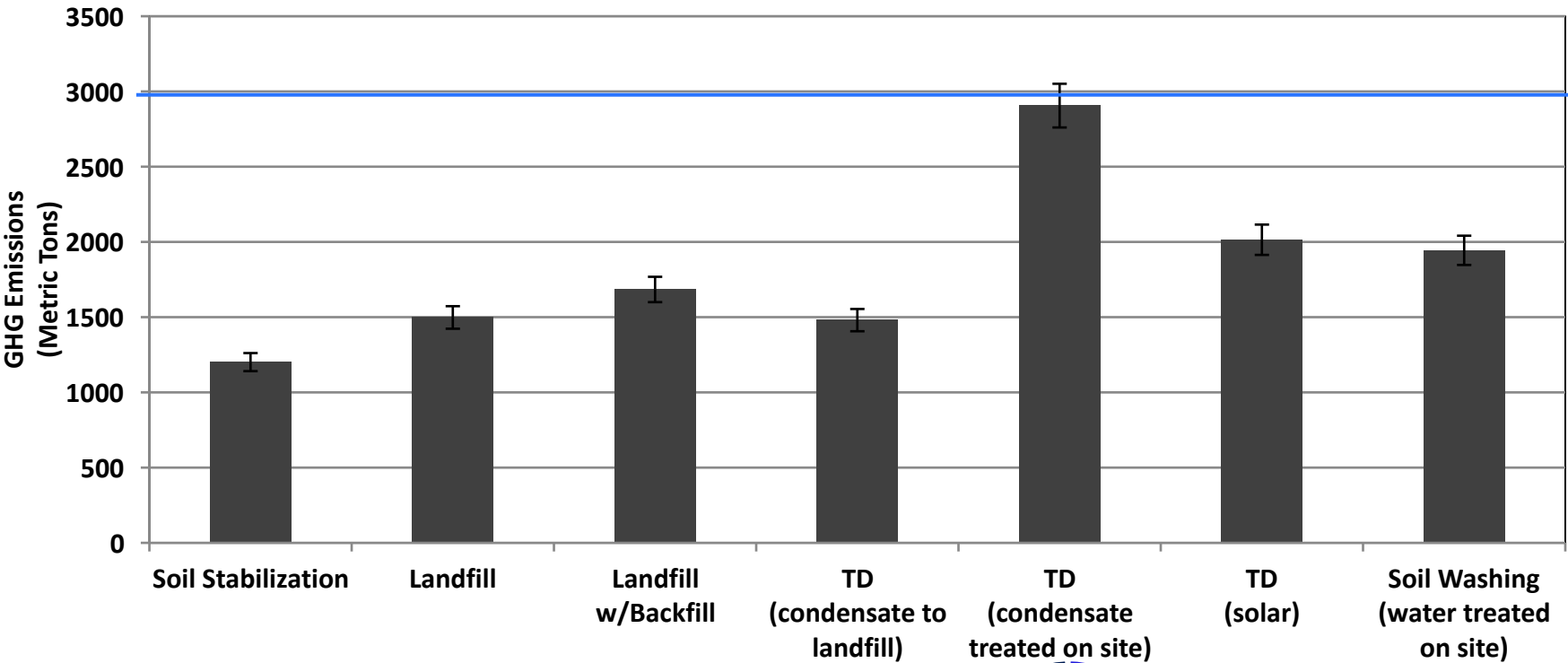
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Results

Solid Scenario 2 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Equivalent to
~600 homes'
electricity use
for one year



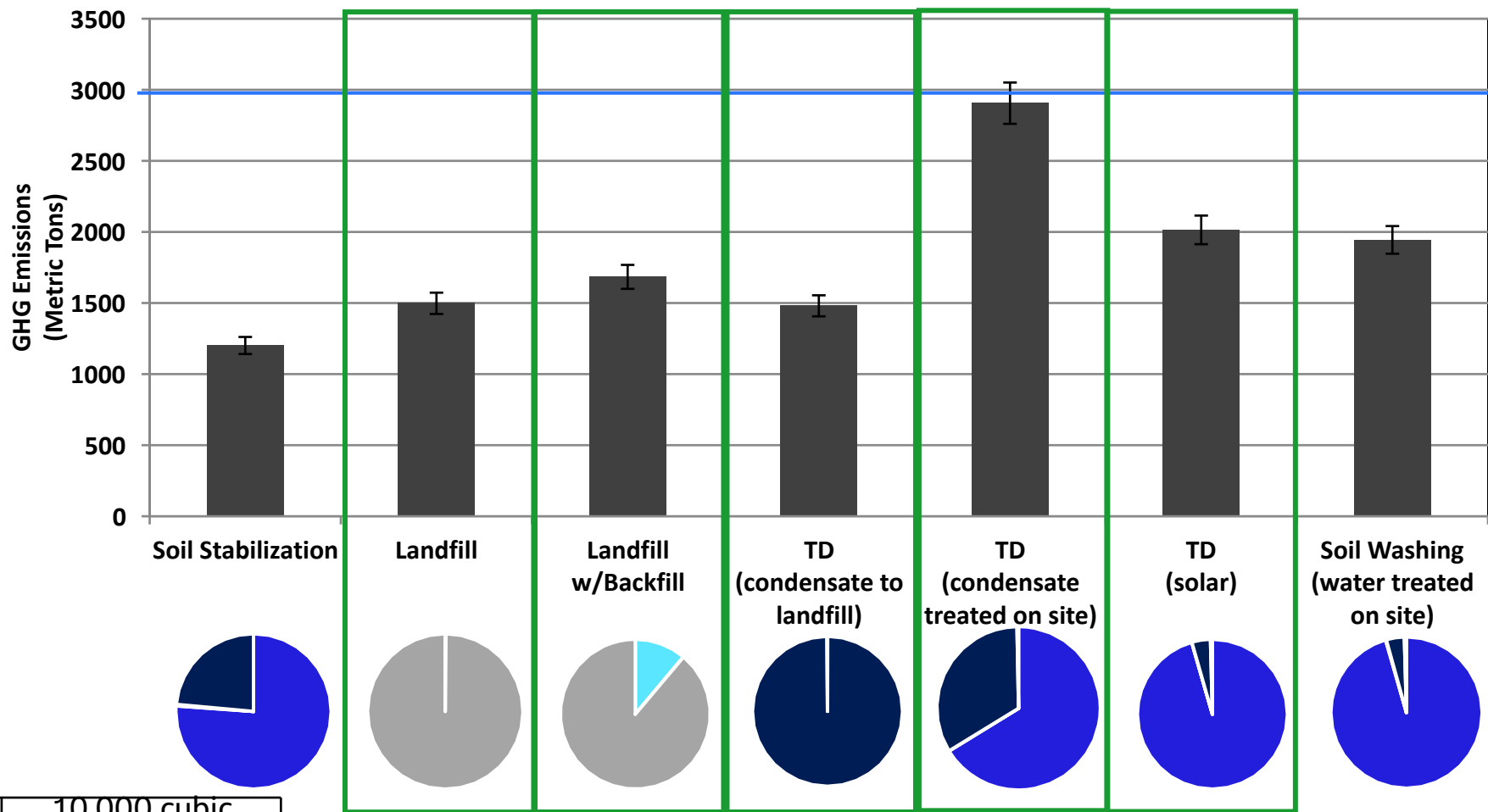
Volume	10,000 cubic yards
Initial Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	10,000 µg/kg
Target Concentration (PFOA+PFOS)	1 µg/kg

TD = thermal desorption

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Considerations and Opportunities

- Long-term resiliency
 - Risk mitigation vs. destruction of PFAS
- Main contributors: electricity use and transportation
 - Solar panels
 - Higher percentages of renewables
 - Electric vehicles
- Treatment Trains
 - Combine technology types
 - Create efficiencies, reduce overall environmental footprint
- Consideration of additional sustainability factors in future evaluations
- PFAS treatment will have an impact, consider opportunities for reductions

Thank you!

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