

# Pilot Scale Thermal Soil PFAS Remediation test

PFAS I JORD:  
FRA 7 ÅRS LABORATORIE-  
TEST TIL FIELD STUDY

Erstatte ved Krügers teknologi:  
Energiforbrug - anvender ikke  
kuldioxid - reducerer end nødvendigt  
når den er grøn og billigst  
PFAS gennemføres

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WATER TECHNOLOGIES

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# Background

Pilot test site with AFFF contaminated soil: Mainly PFOS.

Lab testing and industry "standard": Target treatment temperature of at least 350°C

Lab testing results indicate degradation and mineralization

# Test purpose

Demonstrate treatability of PFAS contaminated soil at “standard” 350°C

Optimize PFAS mineralization

Follow PFAS through detailed analytical program

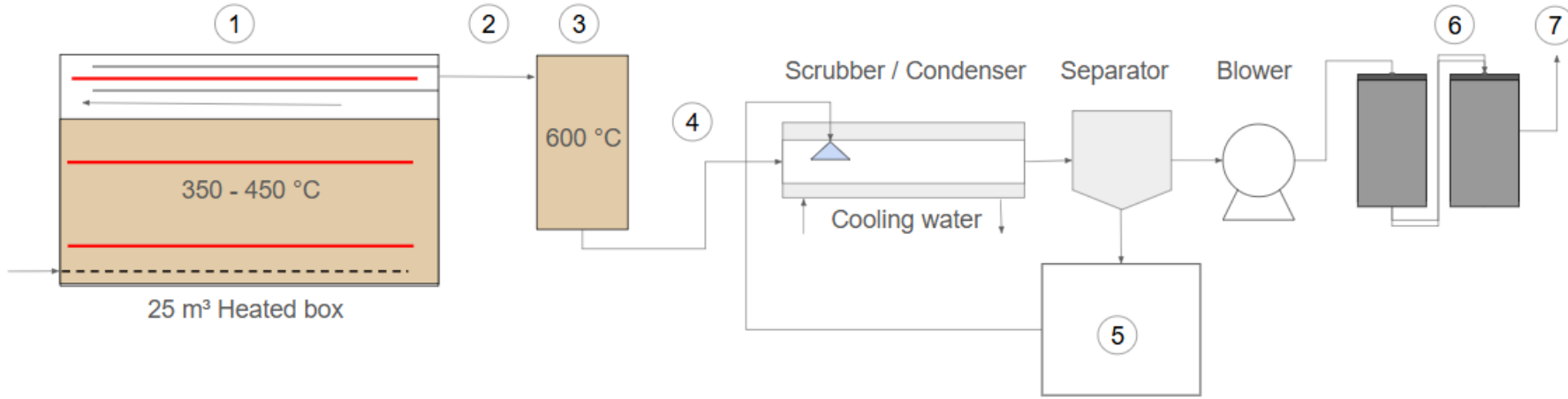
- Non Target Screening (NTS)
- OTM 45 and OTM 50
- Real time HRMS

Test vapor treatment plant design

# Test set-up

Heated box with DeFluorinator and condensing front end vapor treatment plant

DeFluorinator is by-passed until soil is dry



# Test design

Limit energy consumption - reach soil criteria - optimize mineralization

- Soil temperature > 350°C - hold for 2-4 weeks
- Limit over-temperature by heater temperature <550°C
- DeFluorinator operated at 600°C
- Avoid thermal treatment of water vapor

Controlled heating optimizing PFAS residence time in the hot soil

- Avoiding high temperatures i.e. heaters <250°C during dry out step
- Low 1 m<sup>3</sup>/h ventilation rate for optimal residence time and minimal dilution during high temperature step



# Does it work?

Yes!

Soil treated at  $\geq 350^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 weeks has:

- PFAS 35 and PFAS 35 TOP below detection limit (2 samples)
- PFAS 22 below detection limit (1 sample per ton)
- PFAS 22 Leachability test ( $\text{L/S} = 2$ ) below detection limit

Soil treated at  $250\text{-}300^{\circ}\text{C}$  for 4 weeks has:

- $0.5 \mu\text{g/kg}$  PFOS and  $0.1 \mu\text{g/kg}$  PFHxS
- All remaining PFAS 35 and PFAS 35 TOP below detection limit

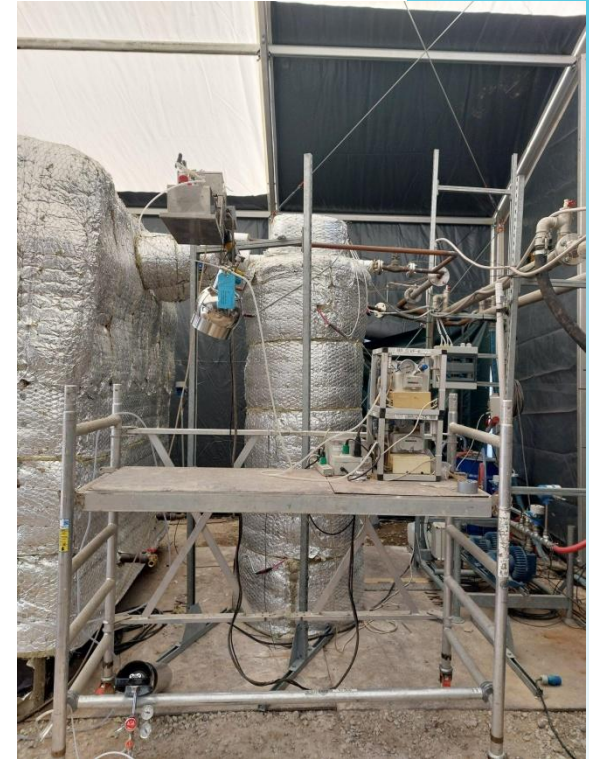


# Is there more to the story than soil target PFAS concentrations?

Indeed! Lot of data collected:

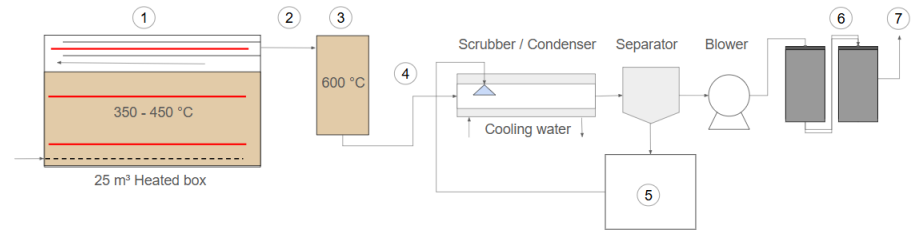
- Soil temperatures, real time mass spectre
- Temperature and time dependence
- PFAS mass balances
- Vapor treatment train experiences

Come and discuss!





# Analysis



Soil (1)	PFAS 22, PFAS 35 TOPA, NTS, EOF, water soluble F <sup>-</sup>
Air (2, 4, 7)	OTM 45, OTM 50, NTS of OTM 45 extract, HRMS real time
Catalyst (3)	PFAS 35, EOF, water soluble F <sup>-</sup>
Condensate (5)	PFAS 22, PFAS 35 TOPA, NTS, AOF, dissolved F <sup>-</sup>
Activated carbon (6)	PFAS 22

# PFAS fate

PFAS 35 (TOP) in untreated soil:	4800 (6500) mg	
PFAS 35 (TOP) in treated soil:	0.17 (0.13) mg	0.004%
PFAS 35 in spent catalyst:	– (< DL)	–
PFAS 35 (TOP) in condensate:	0.58 (0.79) mg	0.012%
PFAS 22 in spent GAC:	110 mg	2.3%
PFAS 22 in air (OTM 45)	0.0003 mg	–
Other degradation products	estm. 200 mg	estm. 3% of total F

# Thoughts on Implementation

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# Container scale treatment

20 m<sup>3</sup> scale is too small for most applications => too many batches

Large heat loss > 80%

Same operation and monitoring effort as larger scale





# Piles build to fit project scale



1000 - 10000 m<sup>3</sup>  
Single or a few batches  
~50% heat loss



# Da Nang Airport, Vietnam, Phase 2: 45 000 m<sup>3</sup> IPTD



COCs

Dioxins (2,3,7,8-TCDD)

Volume

48.778 m<sup>3</sup>

Pile Dimensions

105m by 70m by 6m

Goal

150 ppt for Dioxins (2,3,7,8-TCDD)-TEQ

Duration

9 months of operations

Results

Dioxin concentrations reduced to average of 0.199 ppt

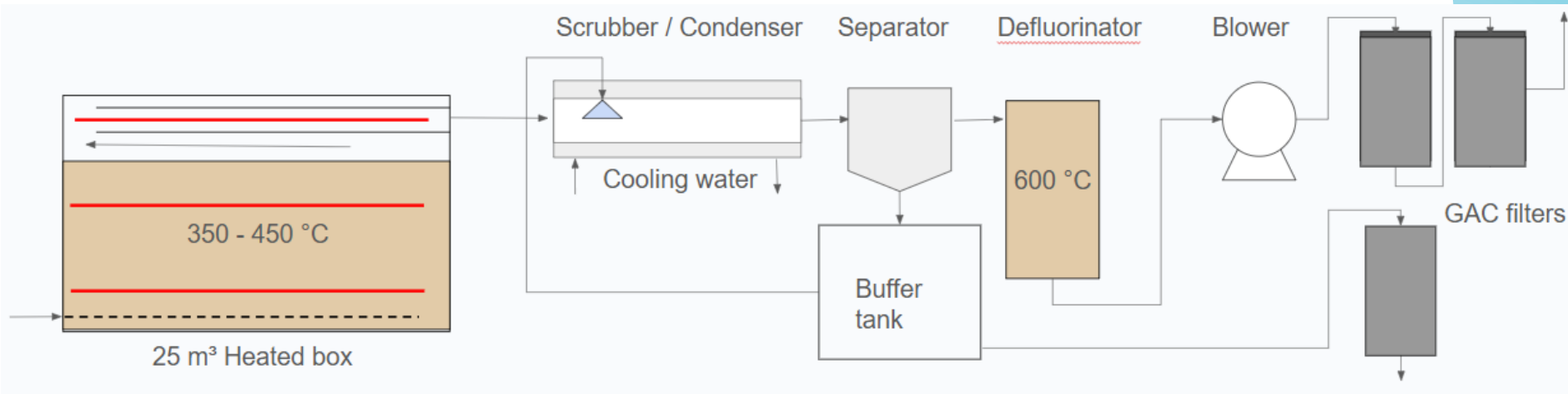
**750 times lower**



# Vapor treatment plant

GAC filtration of water

Thermal defluorination of dried vapors



# Operation

Continuous/fast response analysis of vapor discharge

Continuous/fast response analysis of liquid discharge

Fast detection of remediation end point to conserve energy

# Conclusions

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# Conclusions

Heated box set-up works well

Limited evaporation of 35 PFAS

A number of PFAS compounds detected in treatment system, e.g. PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHxS, 6:2 FTS, 1H-perfluoropentane and 1H-perfluorohexane

Real time HRMS detected relevant compounds

- Hydrocarbons and carboxylic acids
- Short chain PFCAs
- Highly fluorinated fragments

# PFAS compounds are different

## Degradation

- Precursors e.g. 6:2 FTS ☐ PFHxA
- Long chain PFAS ☐ H-Perfluoropentane and H-Perfluorohexane

## Evaporation

- PFHxA: 10% vs. PFOS: 0.006%

## Detection limits in vapor

- H-Perfluoropentane: 35000 ng/m<sup>3</sup> vs. PFOS: 0.08 ng/m<sup>3</sup>

# Comparison with lab scale testing

Temperature & Time: Soil results improve going from 1 week to 4 weeks

Starting concentration: Similar results to lab scale test with up to 200 mg/kg total PFAS 30 TOP

PFAS Fate similar to lab scale tests in spite of differences:

- PFAS concentrations
- Ventilation rate



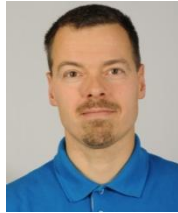
# Thanks

Danish EPA: Financing the pilot test

Tofwerk: HRMS support

Colleagues at Krüger & Veolia

# Thank you for your attention



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