

Extractable organofluorine, per/polyfluoroalkyl substances and total oxidizable precursor assay on contaminated soil

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Aims and goal

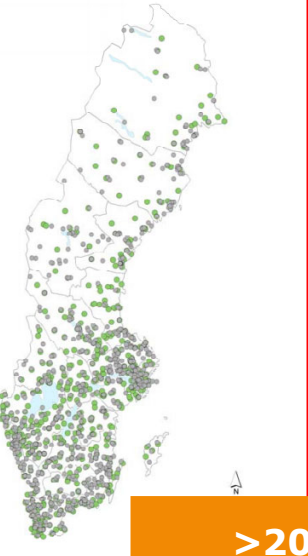
- The **aim** of this presentation is to rise the awareness of PFASs and PFAS-precursors in soil.

Sub goals:

1. Investigate if PFOS the major compound in the contaminated sites?
2. Investigate how much of PFOS or other regulated PFAS are present in the contaminated sites?
3. Investigate if there are any precursor compounds of PFOS or other regulated PFAS in the contaminated sites?
4. How good mass balance of PFAS can we assemble in soil?

Identified PFAS sources and NIRAS work with PFAS in Sweden

NATUR VÄRDS VERKET



Högfluorerade ämnen (PFAS) och bekämpningsmedel

sammantagen bild av förekomsten i miljön
Redovisning av ett regeringsuppdrag

RAPPORT 6709 • MARS 2016

>2000 sources
Including:

- Industries
- Landfills
- Firefighting training sites

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Flygplatser med brandövningsplats

Kartan visar geografisk spridning av militära och civila flygplatser som har en brandövningsplats.

Report 6709
March 2016



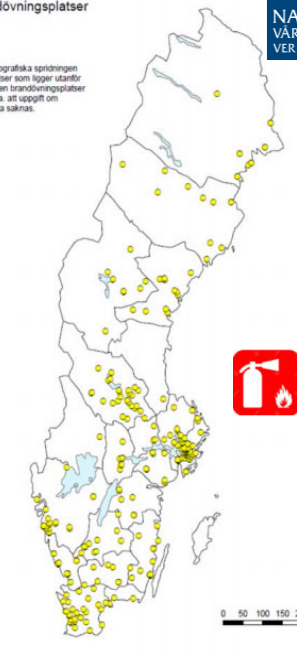
0 50 100 150 200 km

28 firefighting training sites in connection with military and civilian airports have been identified in the geographical survey.

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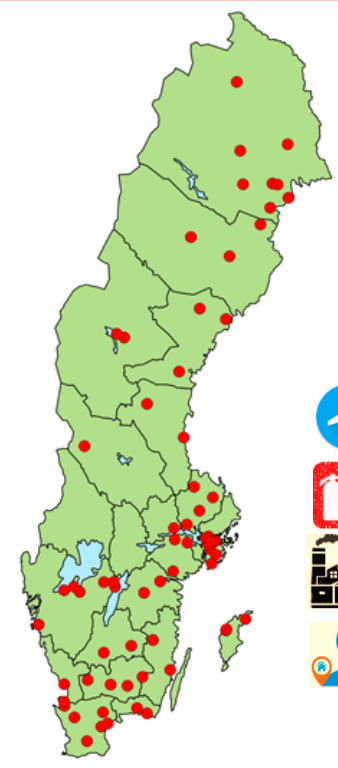
Övriga brandövningsplatser

Kartan visar den geografiska spridningen av brandövningsplatser som ligger utanför flygplatser. 35 stycken brandövningsplatser saknas i kartan p.g.a. att uppgift om koordinater för dessa saknas.



0 50 100 150 200 km

According to the survey, **323 fire training sites** are in operation or dismissed in Sweden.



Investigations performed by **NIRAS** in Sweden encompassing various sectors such as: fire training sites, industries and private sector.

NIRAS

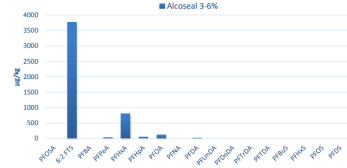
PFAS IN AFFF

KEMI
Swedish Chemicals Agency

Chemical Analysis of Selected Fire-fighting Foams on the Swedish Market 2014

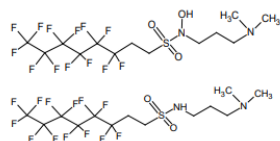
ALCOSEAL 3-6%

Levels of selected target PFAS (µg/kg) in Alco seal 3-6%. The sample origins from a user.



Tentatively identified PFASs as main ingredients are 6:2 FTSAS

Tentatively identified PFAS as a main ingredient is 6:2 fluorotelomer sulfonamide amine (CAS: 80475-32-7).



kemikalieinspektionen.se

PM 6/15

Environmental Science & Technology

Article
pubs.acs.org/est

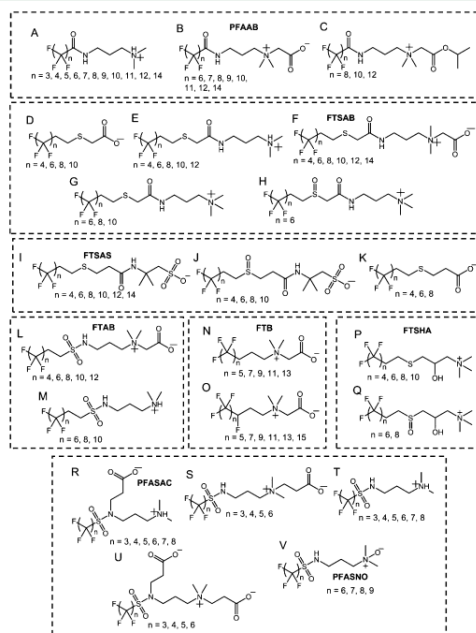
Identification of Novel Fluorinated Surfactants in Aqueous Film Forming Foams and Commercial Surfactant Concentrates

Lisa A. D'Agostino and Scott A. Mabury*

Department of Chemistry, University of Toronto, 80 St George Street, Toronto, M5S 3H6 Ontario, Canada

Environmental Science & Technology

Article



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Identification of Novel Fluorochemicals in Aqueous Film-Forming Foams Used by the US Military

Benjamin J. Place[†] and Jennifer A. Field*[‡]

[†]Department of Chemistry, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

[‡]Department of Environmental and Molecular Toxicology, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon

Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Aqueous film-forming foams (AFFFs) are a vital tool to fight large hydrocarbon fires and can be used by public, commercial, and military firefighting organizations. In order to possess these superior firefighting capabilities, AFFFs contain fluorochemical surfactants, of which many of the chemical identities are listed as proprietary. Large-scale controlled (e.g., training activities) and uncontrolled releases of AFFF have resulted in contamination of groundwater. Information on the composition of AFFF formulations is needed to fully define the extent of groundwater contamination, and the first step is to fully define the fluorochemical composition of AFFFs used by the US military. Fast atom bombardment mass spectrometry (FAB-MS) and high resolution quadrupole-time-of-flight mass spectrometry (QTOF-MS) were combined to elucidate chemical formulas for the fluorochemicals in AFFF mixtures, and, along with patent-based information, structures were assigned. Sample collection and analysis was focused on AFFFs that have been designated as certified for US military use. Ten

Environmental Science & Technology

Article

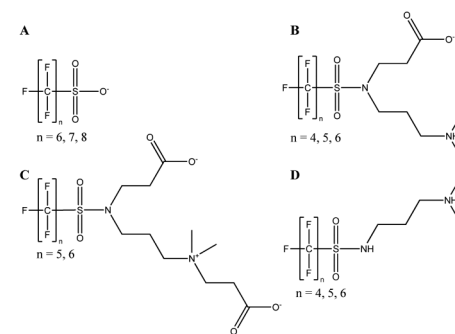
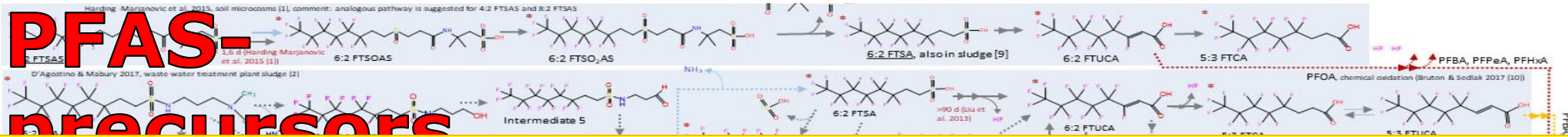
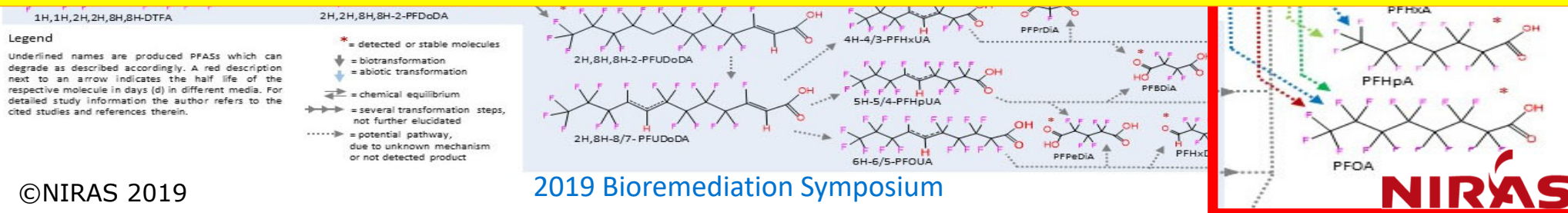


Figure 3. Electrofluorination-based fluorinated surfactants identified in AFFF. The perfluoroalkyl chain lengths identified in AFFF are shown as the number of *n* fluorine atoms. The ionic species shown are estimated at an environmentally relevant pH.



The complex degradation pathways of selected PFAS-precursors



Swedish guidelines for riskassessment of PFAS contaminated land

Vägledning om att riskbedöma och åtgärda PFAS-föroreningar inom förorenade områden

RAPPORT 6871 • JANUARI 2019



The Swedish EPA has, in collaboration with the Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI), developed a joint guidance document regarding risk assessment and remediation of sites contaminated by highly fluorinated substances (per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances, PFAS).

This guidance document is primarily intended for authorities that conduct regulatory supervision on contaminated sites.

The Swedish preliminary guideline **values for PFOS:**

- **in soil:**
 - **3µg/kg d.w.** for areas of sensitive land use
 - **20µg/kg d.w.** for less sensitive land use
- **in groundwater: 45 ng/L**

*Potable water: Swedish National Food Agency suggest guideline values (**90 ng/L and 900 ng/L**) Σ 11 PFASs Sum of PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS, 6:2 FTSA, PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA and PFDA*

2019 Bioremediation Symposium

Are available evaluation methods for PFAS-contaminated areas sufficient?

Sample information

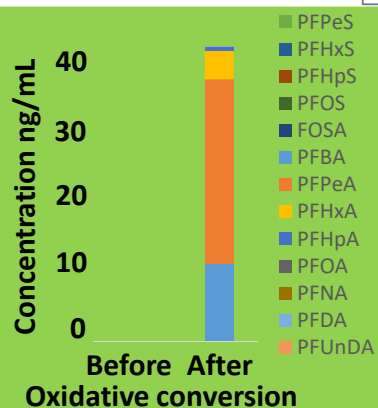
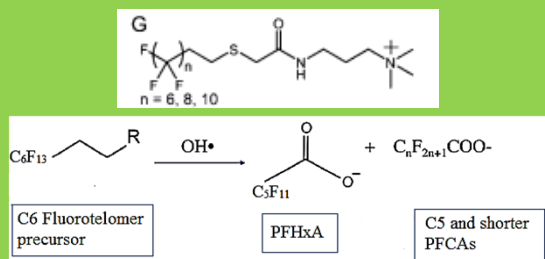
- **Ten potential PFAS hot-spot areas** were investigated within one airport.
- **Training with PFAS containing AFFF** since 1970s.
- **Aqueous film forming foams (AFFFs) are and have been** historically used at the investigated site.
- In total >200 top soil samples were collected whereas **10 samples were selected for the current investigation.**



Figure illustrated by Andreas Ekoutsidis©

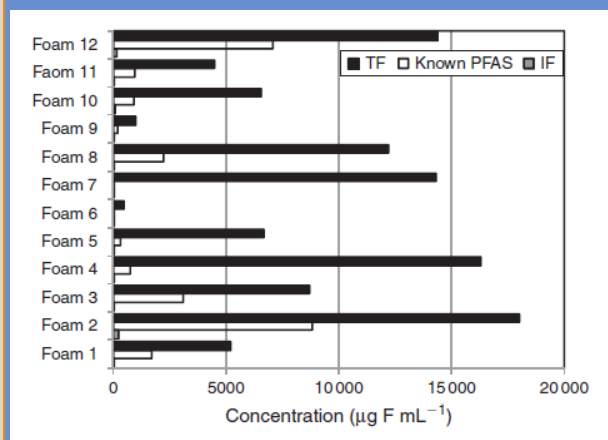
Methods of measuring unidentified PFAS

Total oxidizable precursor (TOP) assay



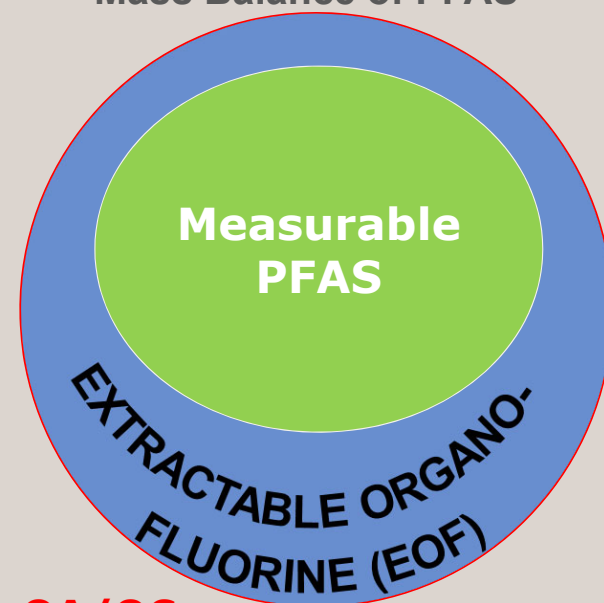
Houtz and Sedlak 2012. Environ. Sci. & Technol., 46, 9342.

Extractable organofluorine (EOF) analysis



Weiner et al. 2013 Environ Chem 10, 486

Mass Balance of PFAS



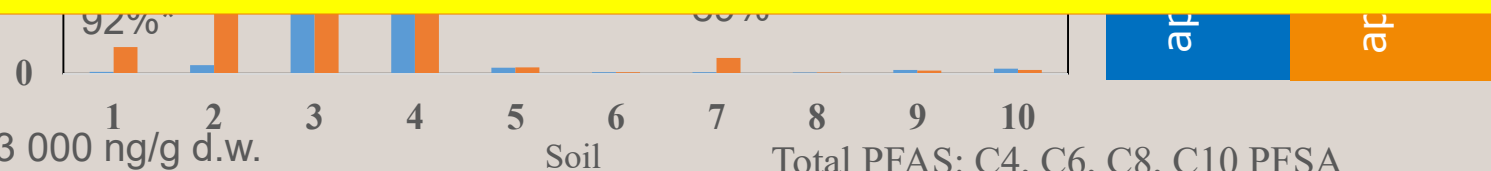
QA/QC

- Extraction blank
- Samples were extracted in duplicate (RSD % of the measured levels <10% for PFAS and <20% for EOF)
- Recoveries: 85 – 103%

PFAS levels –TOP assay

Total PFAS levels (ng/g d.w.) in soil samples
from different locations

1. Investigate if PFOS the major compound in the contaminated sites?
2. Investigate how much of PFOS or other regulated PFAS are present in the contaminated sites?



Before TOP: 51 – 23 000 ng/g d.w.
After TOP: 47 – 23 200 ng/g d.w.

2019 Bioremediation Symposium

Total PFAS: C4, C6, C8, C10 PFSA
+ C4-C18 PFCAs

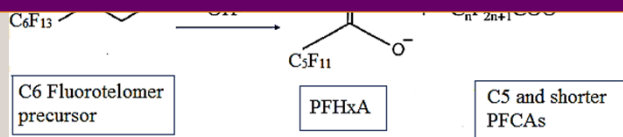
NIRAS

PFAS levels –TOP assay

Total PFSA levels (ng/g d.w.) in soil samples from different locations

Total PFCA levels (ng/g d.w.) in soil samples from different locations

- PFOS is the dominating compound in some soils reflecting usage of different AFFF at the different areas.
- PFSA levels are within the range of method uncertainty.
- PFCAs show a significant increase in 6 soil samples but not all!



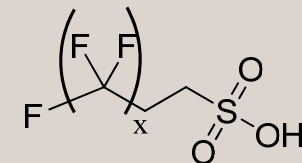
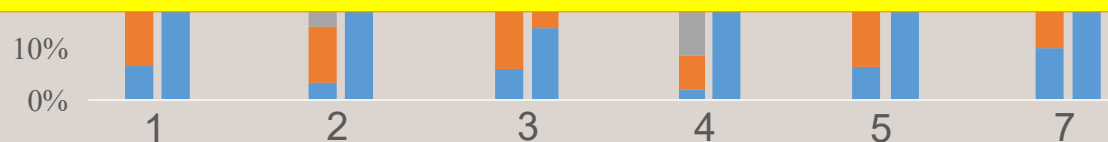
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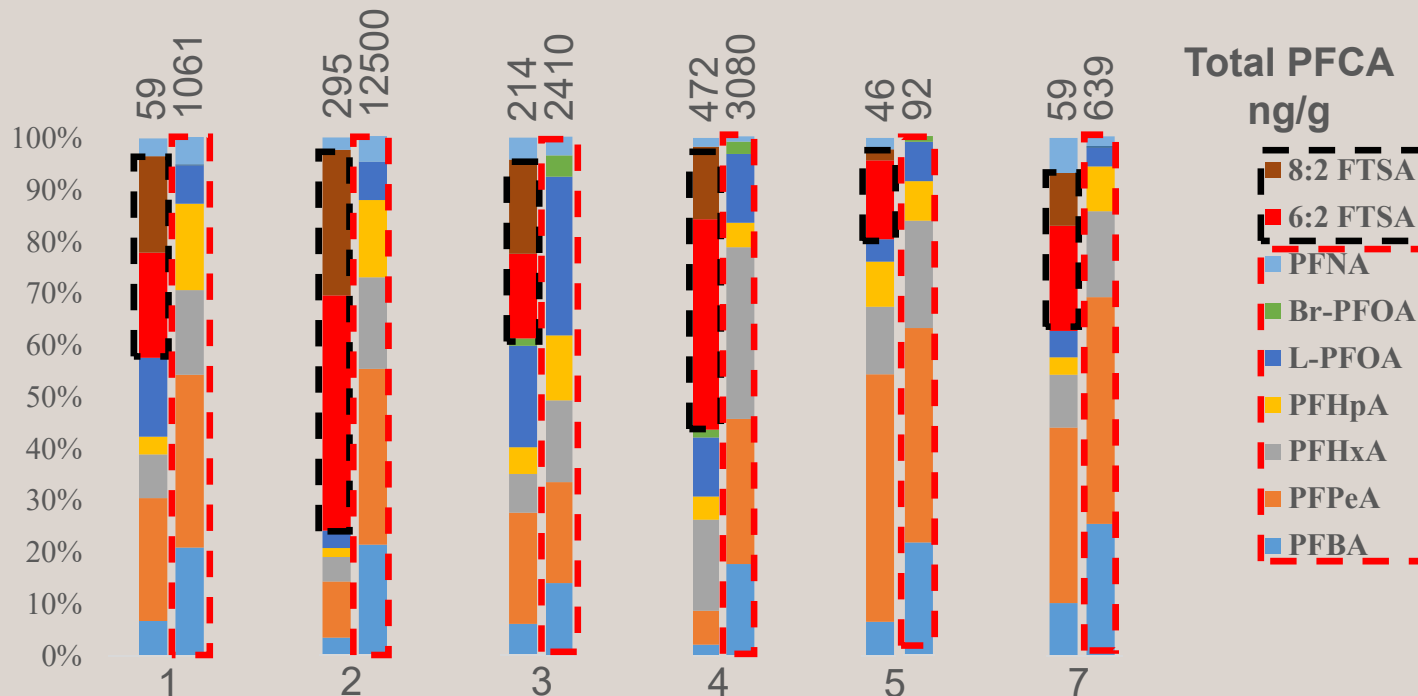
PFSA: C4, C6, C8, C10
PFCA: C4-C18

PFAS composition – pre/post TOP assay

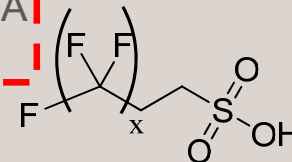
3. Investigate if there are any precursor compounds of PFOS or other regulated PFAS in the contaminated sites?



PFAS composition – pre/post TOP assay



8:2 FT-based => PFNA + PFOA + PFHpA + PFHxA + PFPeA + PFBA
 6:2 FT-based => PFHpA + PFHxA + PFPeA + PFBA



PFAS composition – pre/post TOP assay

						Total PFCA ng/g
59	295	214	472	46	59	
1061	12500	2410	3080	92	639	

- There is a high presence of PFAS-precursors of multiple regulated PFAS.
- We observe an increase of Br-PFOA after TOP-assay in some samples. We assume that there might be presence of PreFOS.
- Increasing the number of target precursors might improve the understanding of PreFOS in the samples.

Formation of branched PFOA is probably due to precursors produced by ECF which could potentially include PreFOS compounds.

Mass balance analysis

■ EOF ■ EOF (Neutral/cationic) ■ EOF (Anionic) ■ PFAS
 30000



- By combining the TOP-assay we are able to increase the percentage of measurable PFAS to extractable organofluorine (EOF).
- EOF shows a high presence of neutral/cationic PFAS which we are not measuring in our current HPLC-MS/MS method.
- EOF fractionation of neutral/cationic and anionic PFAS can be used as a tool to better understand which PFAS-groups we lack knowledge about.

Measurable PFAS (after TOP)/EOF	%	24.2	33.6	42.9	77.9	11.1	7.1	17.3	7.6	17.3	29.2
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Conclusion

- This investigation highlighted the range and levels of known PFAS showed huge variation among AFFF polluted site. PFOS is not always the most dominant PFAS in soil.
- **TOP assay** “visualized” unknown precursors to a varying extent in several samples.
- After TOP assay, substantial increases were observed for **C4-C6 PFCAs** with the greatest level for **PFPeA**. Results were consistent with the **degradation pattern of 6:2 precursors**, and that suggest the 6:2 structures, the **backbone of more modern AFFF**, present in the contaminated soils.
- The **PFAS/EOF** demonstrated that the degree of explanation is highly dependent upon the PFAS and precursor composition.
- **The F budget** showed that the **TOP-assay increases** the **explanation** level of **EOF**.

The research team



Leo Yeung



Patrick van Hees



Patrik Karlsson



Marko Filipovic

Thank you for your attention

Contact

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Highly appreciated scientific review

○ >6200 downloads

Ambio 2017, 46:335–346
DOI 10.1007/s13280-016-0848-8

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REVIEW

A review of contamination of surface-, ground-, and drinking water in Sweden by perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)

Stefan Banzhaf , Marko Filipovic , Jeffrey Lewis,
Charlotte J. Sparrenbom, Roland Barthel 

Received: 2 June 2016/Revised: 30 August 2016/Accepted: 25 October 2016/Published online: 14 November 2016

Abstract Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are found in aquatic systems, flora, and fauna worldwide. These potentially harmful compounds are also frequently detected in Sweden and have already resulted in (PFCAs) and perfluoroalkane sulfonic acids (PFASs). PFCAs and PFASs, including their precursor, have shown to be persistent in the environment. Recent studies have shown that some PFASs are toxic for both animals and

The power to question
is the basis of all
human progress.

Indira Gandhi

Lets progress

Question time!