





Pilot Scale Ball Milling of PFAS Impacted Soil from a Firefighting Training Area – Key Operational Parameters

Nicholas Battye, **David Patch**, Natalia O'Connor, Dylan Roberts, and Kela Weber (Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, ON, Canada)

Lauren Turner and Bernard Kueper (Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada)

Stefano Marconetto and Tony Lyon (WSP Golder, Ottawa, ON, Canada)

Brenda Harris (Sarnia Technology Applications & Research, Imperial Oil Ltd., Sarnia, ON)





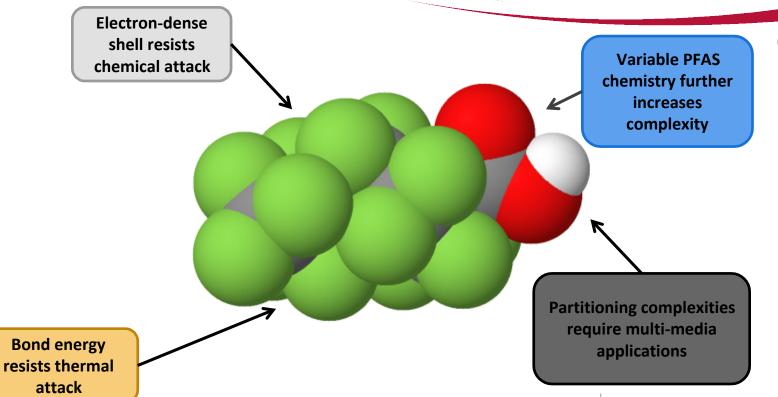


Why Are They Hard to Destroy?



GOLDER

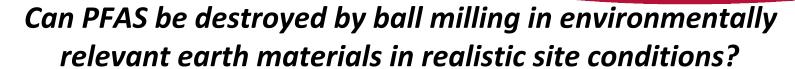














PFOS and PFOA Spiked Sands

AFFF Spiked Sands

AFFF impacted soils from a Canadian FFTA



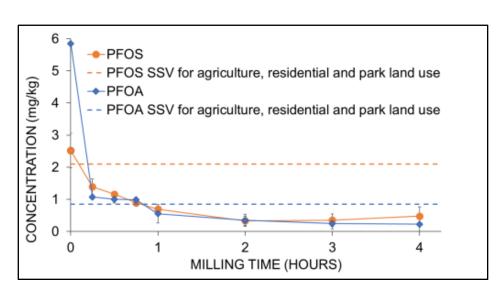


Success at Lab Scale











Science of The Total Environment Volume 765, 15 April 2021, 142722



Mechanochemical remediation of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) amended sand and aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) impacted soil by planetary ball milling

Lauren P. Turner ^a, Bernard H. Kueper ^a, Kevin M. Jaansalu ^{b, 1}, David J. Patch ^b, Nick Battye ^b, Omneya El-Sharnouby ^{a, 2}, Kevin G. Mumford ^a, Kela P. Weber ^{a, b} 유 B





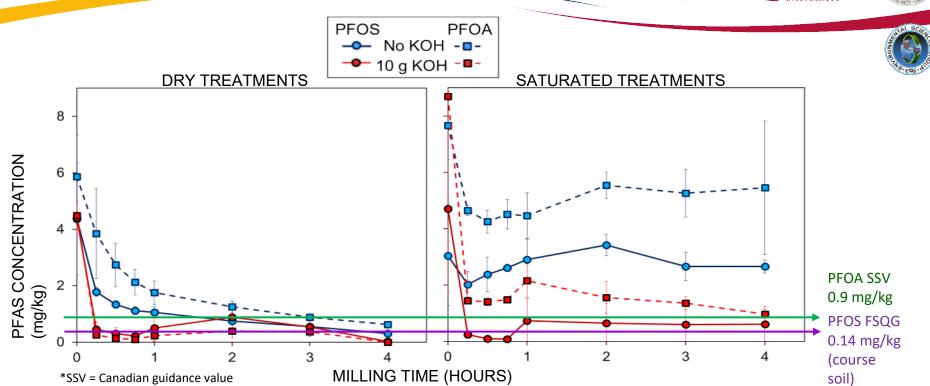


^{*}SSV = Canadian guidance value 2018

Success at Lab Scale









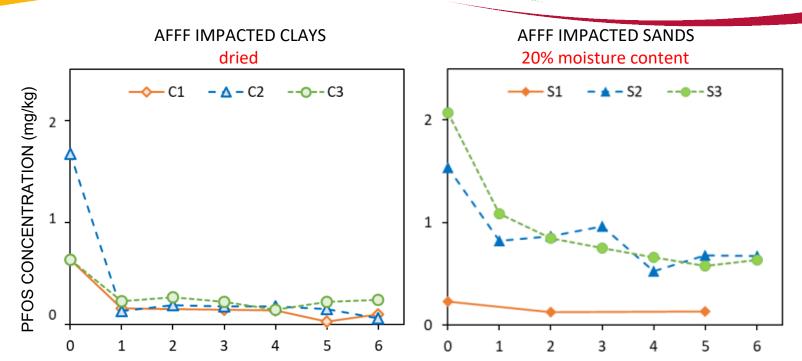




Success at Lab Scale













Lab Scale Fluoride Recovery





L.P. Turner, B.H. Kueper, K.M. Jaansalu et al.

Science of the Total Environment 765 (2021) 142722

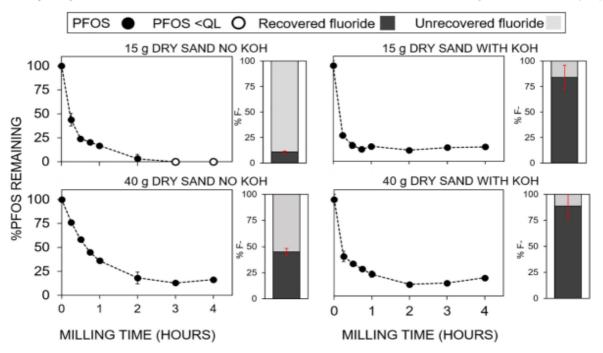


Fig. 3. Dry PFOS-amended sand treatment combinations destruction profiles and percent fluoride recovery. Error bars indicate ±one standard deviation. Concentrations below quantification limit (<QL).



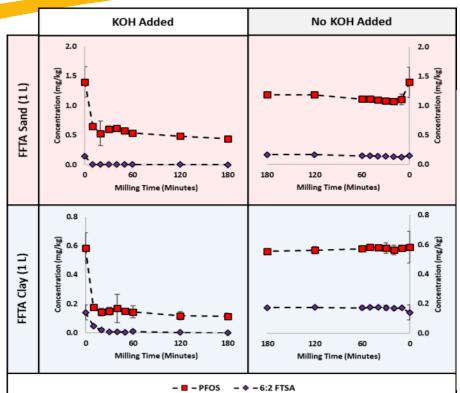




Success at Horizontal Ball Mill (HBM) Scale











Volume 835, 20 August 2022, 155506



Use of a horizontal ball mill to remediate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in soil

Nicholas J. Battye ^a, David J. Patch ^a, Dylan M.D. Roberts ^a, Natalia M. O'Connor ^a, Lauren P. Turner ^c, Bernard H. Kueper ^c, Michael E. Hulley ^b, Kela P. Weber ^a, ^c A 🖾

Show more 🗸

+ Add to Mendeley 📽 Share 🍠 Cite

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.155506

Get rights and content





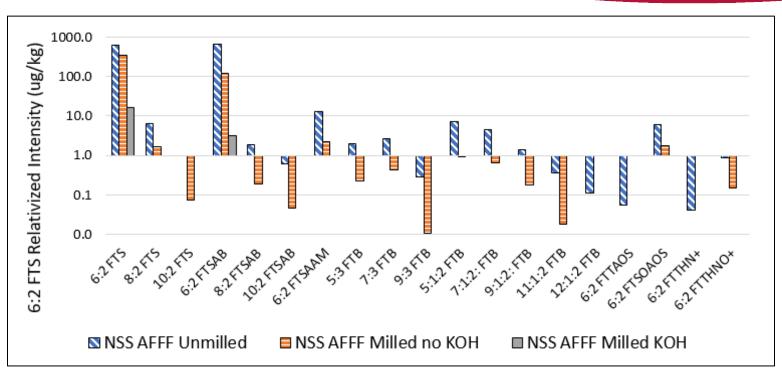


Success at HBM Scale











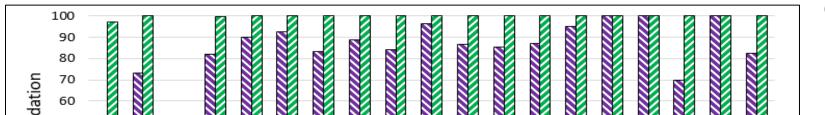




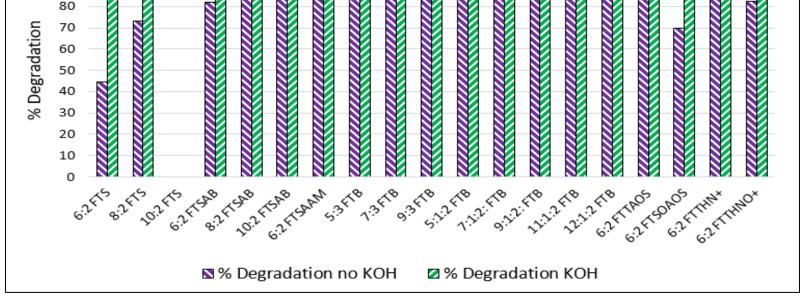
Success at HBM Scale

















Industrial Scale Remediation





- Ball milling has been shown to successfully destroy PFAS at the <1L, 1L, and 25L scales
- Industrial scale remediation tested using 267L horizontal ball mill

Grinding media: mild steel balls (1.3 to 3.8 cm diameter).

RPMs: 42 (75% of the critical speed).







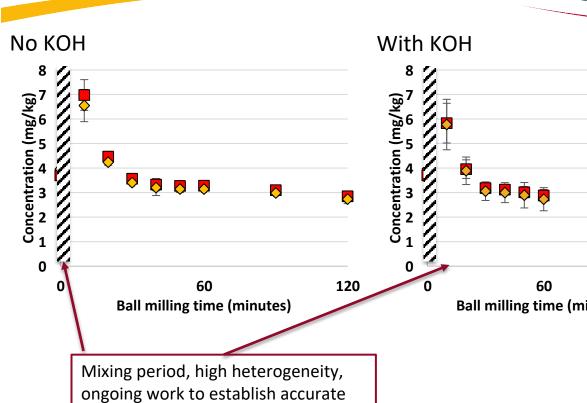


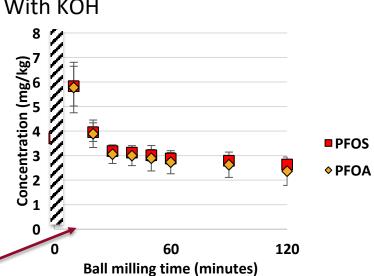


Results – PFOS/PFOA









Similar destruction of both PFOS and PFOA, with and without KOH

Destruction of both linear and branched PFOS isomers

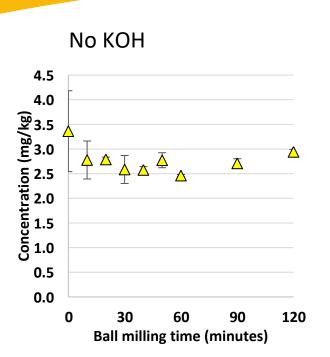


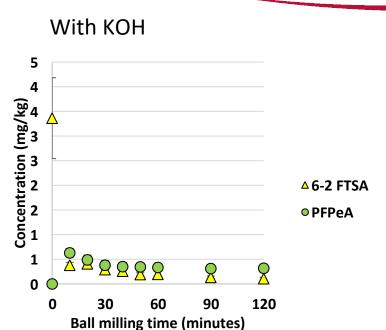
T=0 concentration

Results – 6:2 FTS











- Without KOH no destruction of 6:2 FTS occurs
- Addition of KOH allows for degradation of 6:2 FTS, with minor formation of PFPeA
- PFPeA is in turn destroyed by ball milling



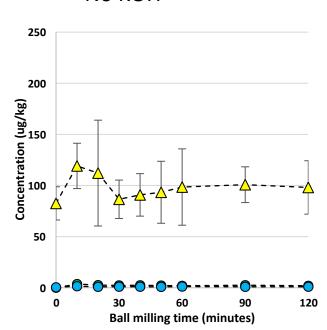


Results – National Foam

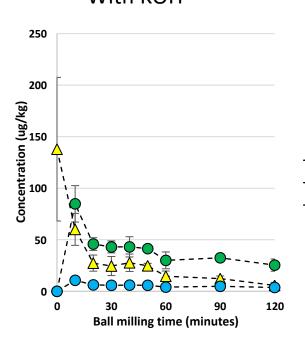








With KOH



- Targeted LC-MS analysis only reveals 6:2 FTS
- Addition of KOH with ball milling results in degradation of 6:2 FTS, with formation of PFPeA
 - Formation of PFPeA is substantially higher than 6:2 FTS, indicating substantial precursor load

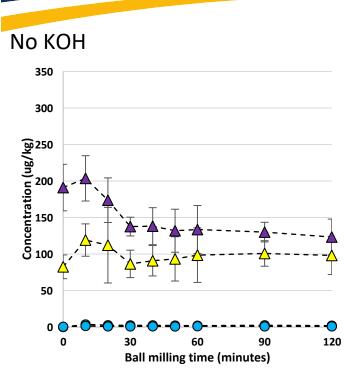


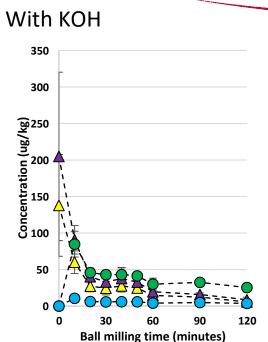


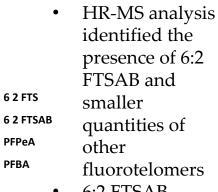
Results – National Foam High Resolution Analysis















- 62 FTS

PFPeA

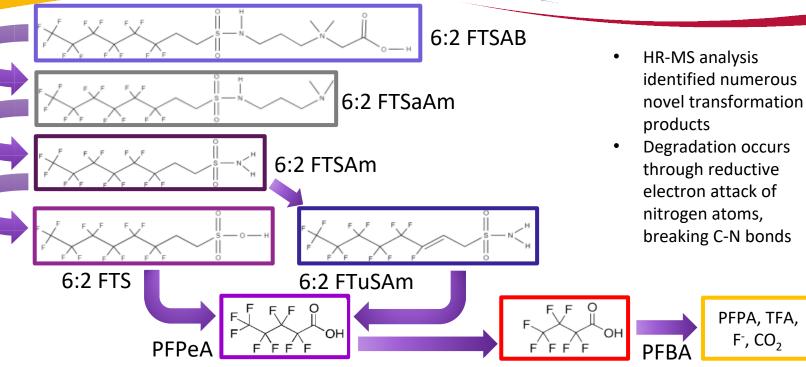
- PFBA



Results – National Foam Degradation Mechanism











PFPA, TFA, F⁻, CO₂



Industrial Scale FFTA Soils







| | Planetary Mill Scale (<1 L, Lab) | Horizontal Mill Scale (25 L, Lab) | Horizontal Mill Scale (265 L, Industrial) | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| PFAS Spiked Sands | Success | Success | Success | |
| AFFF Spiked Sands | In Progress | Success | Success | |
| AFFF Impacted FFTA Soils | Success | Success | ? | |





Initial Evaluation of Degradation

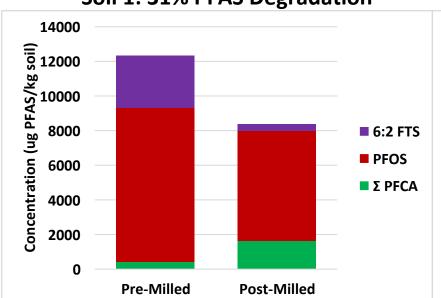




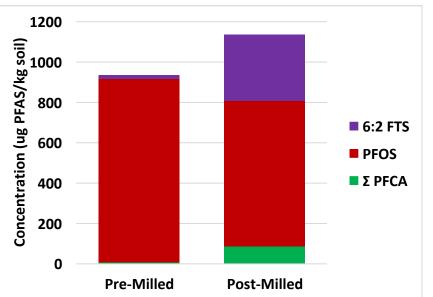
Made conclusive remarks difficult based on standard targeted analysis only



Soil 1: 31% PFAS Degradation



Soil 2: +18% PFAS 'Creation'



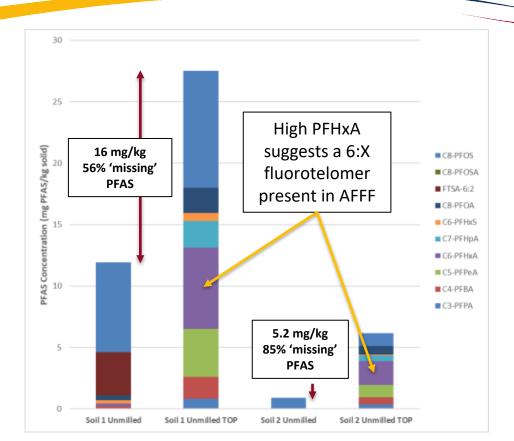




Characterization of PFAS on FFTA Soils









 PFAA precursors present in both types of soil





Total PFAS destruction estimates





• Free fluoride analysis – best evidence of PFAS destruction.

| Trial | Fluoride (mg/kg) | Equivalent PFOS destruction (mg/kg) | Targetted analysis PFOS destruction (mg/kg) | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Soil 1, dry, spiked, 100:1 KOH (1) | 12 | 19 | 35 | |
| Soil 1, dry, spiked, 100:1 KOH (2) | 12 | 19 | 13 | |

Discrepancies in mass balance imply hidden PFAS transformations and/or destruction.



Targeted analysis alone cannot be used to judge remedial effectiveness for these two soils.









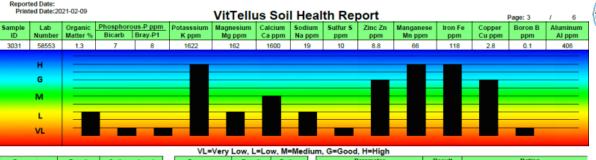


Leachability and Soil Quality Health





- Soil health testing performed by A&L Canada Laboratories
- Synthetic precipitation leachability procedure (SPLP) performed by ESG



| Parameter | Result | Optimum Level | | Parameter | Result | Rating | | Parameter | Result | Rating |
|---------------|--------|---------------|---|-----------------|--------|--------|----|--------------------|--------|------------|
| CEC, meg/100g | 13.6 | | | pH | 9.2 | VH | | 0-1-11 | | |
| K/Mg Ratio | 3.09 | 0.25-0.35 | | Buffer pH | | | | Solvita CO2-C, ppm | 5 | |
| GFI | 46 | L | | EC, ms/cm | 0.18 | VL | | | | |
| %K | 30.6 | 3-5 | | Saturation %P | 3 | L | | Reactive C, ppm | 151 | |
| %Mg | 9.9 | 10-20 | 1 | Saturation % Al | 0 | G | | | | |
| %Ca | 58.9 | 65-72 | | Nitrate-N, ppm | 1 | VL | | Soil Health Index | 23 | |
| %H | 0 | 5-15 | | Chloride, ppm | 7 | VL | | Soil Health Index | 23 | AL T W C H |
| %Na | 0.6 | <1 | 1 | PMN, ppm | 6 | | ١. | | | |



- 0-1: Very Low Soil Microbial Activity- Associated with dry sandy soils and little to no organic matter.
- 1-2.5: Low Soil Microbial Activity- Soil is marginal in terms of biological activity and organic matter.
- 2.5-3.5: Medium Soil Microbial Activity- Soil is in moderately balanced condition.
- 3.5-4: Ideal Soil Microbial Activity- Soil is well supplied with organic matter and has an active population of microorganisms.
- >4: Unusually High Soil Microbial Activity- Soil has very high level of microbial activity. May have excessive organic matter.







Leachability and Soil Quality Health





| Soil Health Values | Soil 1 Unmilled | Sail 1 Millad | Soil 1 KOH Milled | Sail 2 Unmilled | Soil 2 Milled | Soil 2 KOH Milled | |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| 3011 Health Values | 3011 I Ollillilled | 3011 I Willied | 3011 I KOH WIIIIEU | 3011 2 Offiffified | 3011 Z IVIIIIEU | 3011 2 KOH Willied | |
| Potassium (ppm) | 1622 | 2032 | 6409 | 442 | 1010 | 5878 | |
| Calcium (ppm) | 1600 | 3370 | 2750 | 350 | 770 | 740 | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 19 | 107 | 156 | 6 | 140 | 79 | |
| Iron (ppm) | 118 | 216 | 192 | 54 | 156 | 140 | |
| Aluminum (ppm) | 406 | 835 | 907 | 1747 | 1986 | 2119 | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 7 | 43 | 118 | 7 | 53 | 254 | |
| Cation Exchange | | | | | | | |
| Capacity (meq/ 100g) | 14 | 26 | 34 | 4 | 9 | 20 | |
| рН | 9.2 | 9.0 | 10.4 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 10.2 | |
| Soil Health Index | 23 (Low) | 24 (Low) | 17 (V. Low) | 16 (V. Low) | 16 (V. Low) | 10 (V. Low) | |
| Biological Quality | 1 (V. Low) | 1 (V. Low) | 0 (None) | 3 Medium | 1 (V. Low) | 0 (None) | |
| Organic Matter | 5 (Low) | 5 (Low) | 2 (Low) | 20 (Moderate) | 7 (Low) | 2 (Low) | |
| Mineralizable Nitrogen | | | | | | | |
| (lbs/ac) | 12 | 12 | 6 | 36 | 16 | 6 | |
| PFAS Leachability (%) | 91 | 93 | 93 | 100 | 100 | 96 | |



Legend

INCREASE

DECREASE





Key Operational Parameters





- Evaluation of success across multiple scales (PBM, HBM, industrial) has allowed for identification of key parameters
- PFAS destruction and fluoride recovery is highest with:
 - Dry soil
 - KOH amendment
- Upcoming work is being performed to optimize additional operational parameters





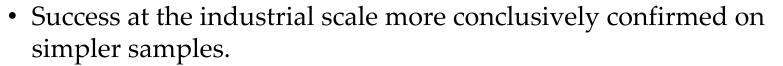




Conclusions









- Results identify KOH plays a key role in enabling destruction of polyfluorinated (fluorotelomer) PFAS
- Enhanced analytical protocols, including free fluoride analysis, TOP assay, and high resolution mass spectrometry is critical to understand extent of degradation, transformation, and destruction
- Ball milling has shown potential to be a promising technology for destruction of PFAS

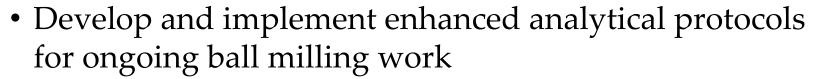




Next Steps









- Optimize operational parameters
- Conduct on-site pilot-scale testing















Questions



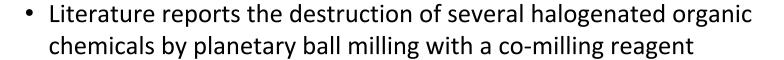




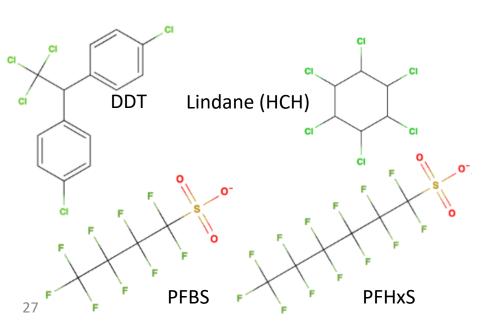
Mechanochemical Destruction via Ball Milling



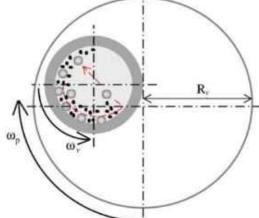












Planetary ball mill





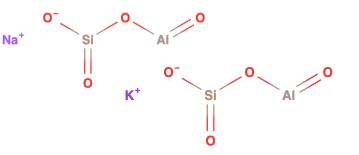
Mechanochemical reactions







Al₂KNaO₈Si₂



 Mechanical action promotes reactivity and surface chemistry states that are not attainable in ambient conditions

INITIATES

