

The background of the slide is a light gray gradient. It is decorated with numerous water droplets of various sizes, some of which are in sharp focus while others are blurred, creating a sense of depth. The droplets are scattered across the slide, with a higher concentration in the top left and bottom right corners.

PFAS AT THE LANDFILL

FOREVER WORKING WITH FOREVER CHEMICALS

DR JOE ACKERMAN

BIOSYSTEMS ENGINEERING

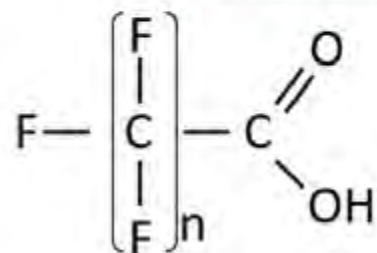
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

- WHAT ARE PFAS?
- HISTORY
- USES AND SOURCES
- LANDFILL PFAS
- TREATMENT AND REMEDIATION

WHAT ARE PFAS?

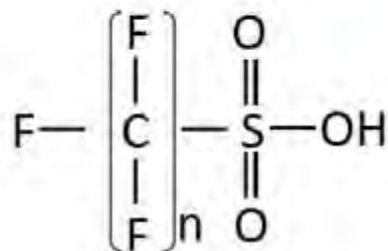
- CARBON BACKBONE WITH FLUORINE SATURATION (HYDROPHOBIC TAIL)
- “ACTIVE HEAD” OF ACID, SULFUR, OR OTHER GROUP (LIPOPHOBIC HEAD)
- 12,000 KNOWN, 4000 USED COMMERCIALY, 200 TESTED FOR, BUT MOST STUDIES INCLUDE ONLY 10-20
- AMAZING QUALITIES: REPEL WATER, REPEL OIL, QUENCH FIRE, HEAT RESISTANT AND LAST FOREVER

Perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acids



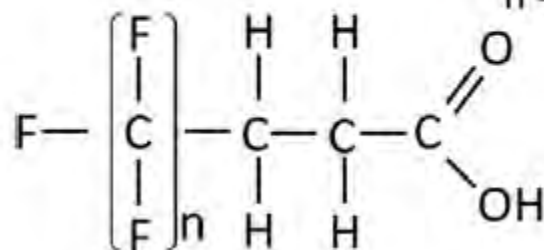
- n+1= 4, perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)
= 5, perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)
= 6, perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)
= 7, Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)
= 8, perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
= 9, perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
=10, Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)

Perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acids



- n= 4, perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)
= 6, perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
= 8, perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)

Fluorotelomer acids



- n = 5, 5:3 fluorotelomer carboxylic acid (5:3 FTCA)

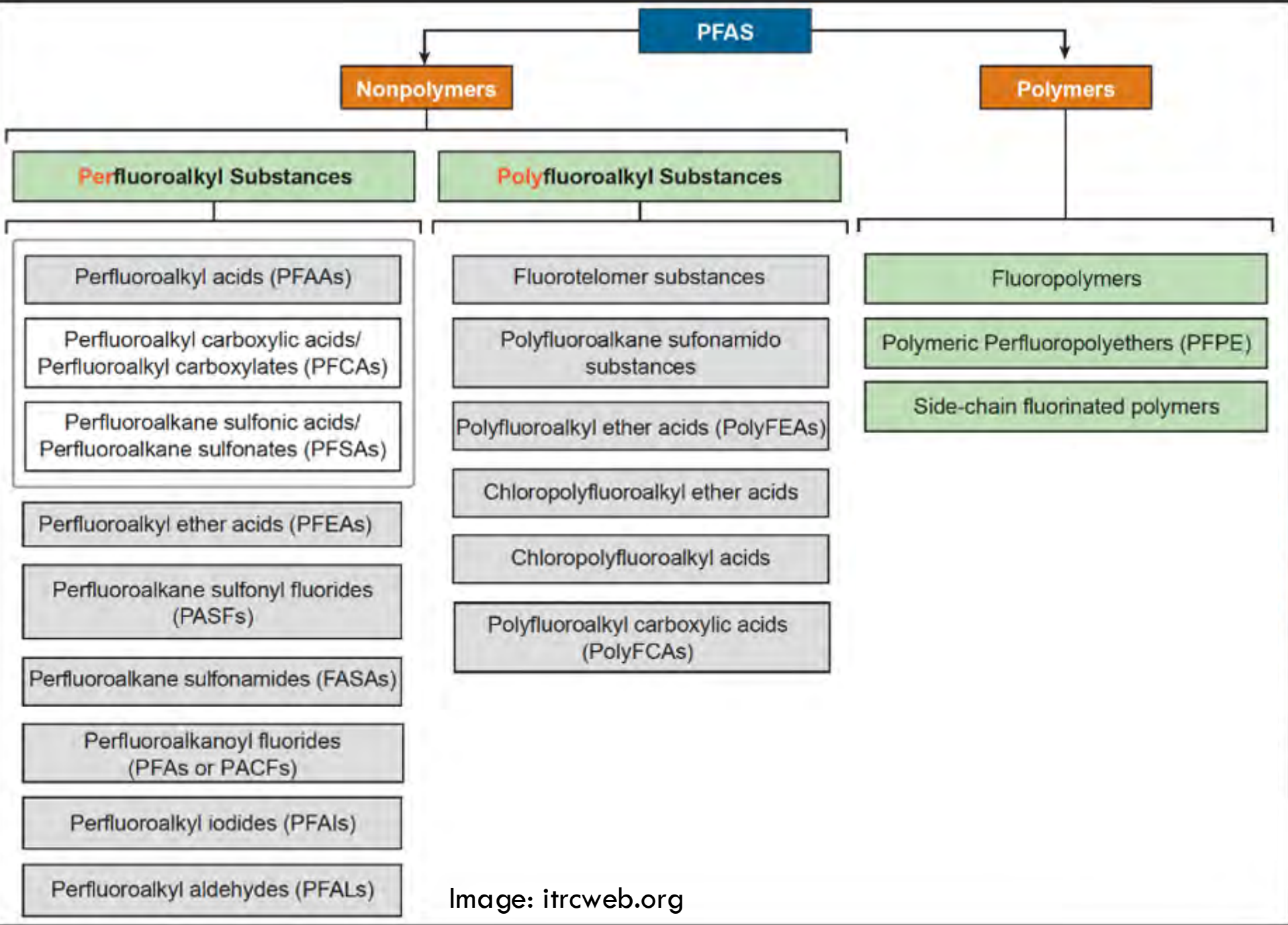
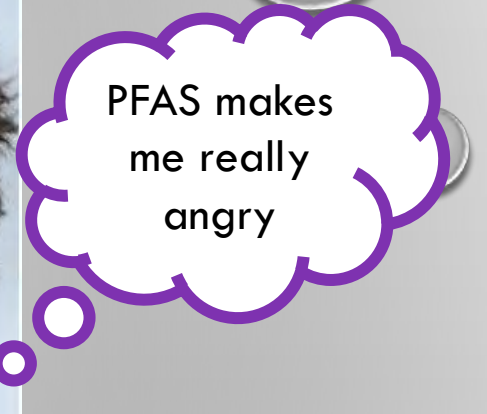


Image: itrcweb.org



Dark Waters

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RvAOuhyunhY>

The Devil We Know

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7cCkADnhRqk>

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USES

- FOOD RELATED PACKAGING
- CARPETS, FABRIC FURNITURE, OUTDOOR CLOTHING
- GREASE, SEALANTS
- FFF





Image:switchbacktravel.com



Image: myheavensbest.com

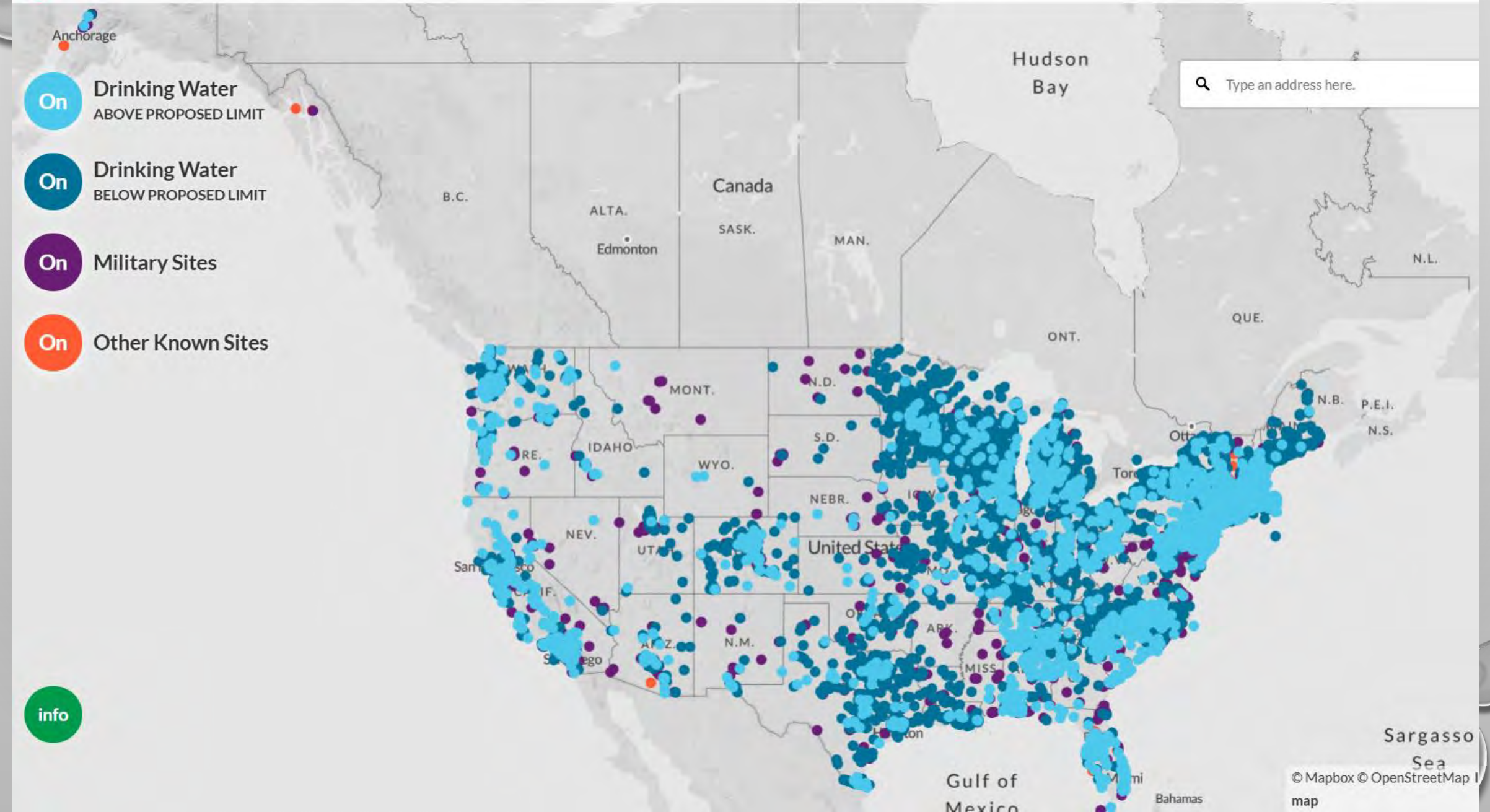


Image: thefunctionalbody.com

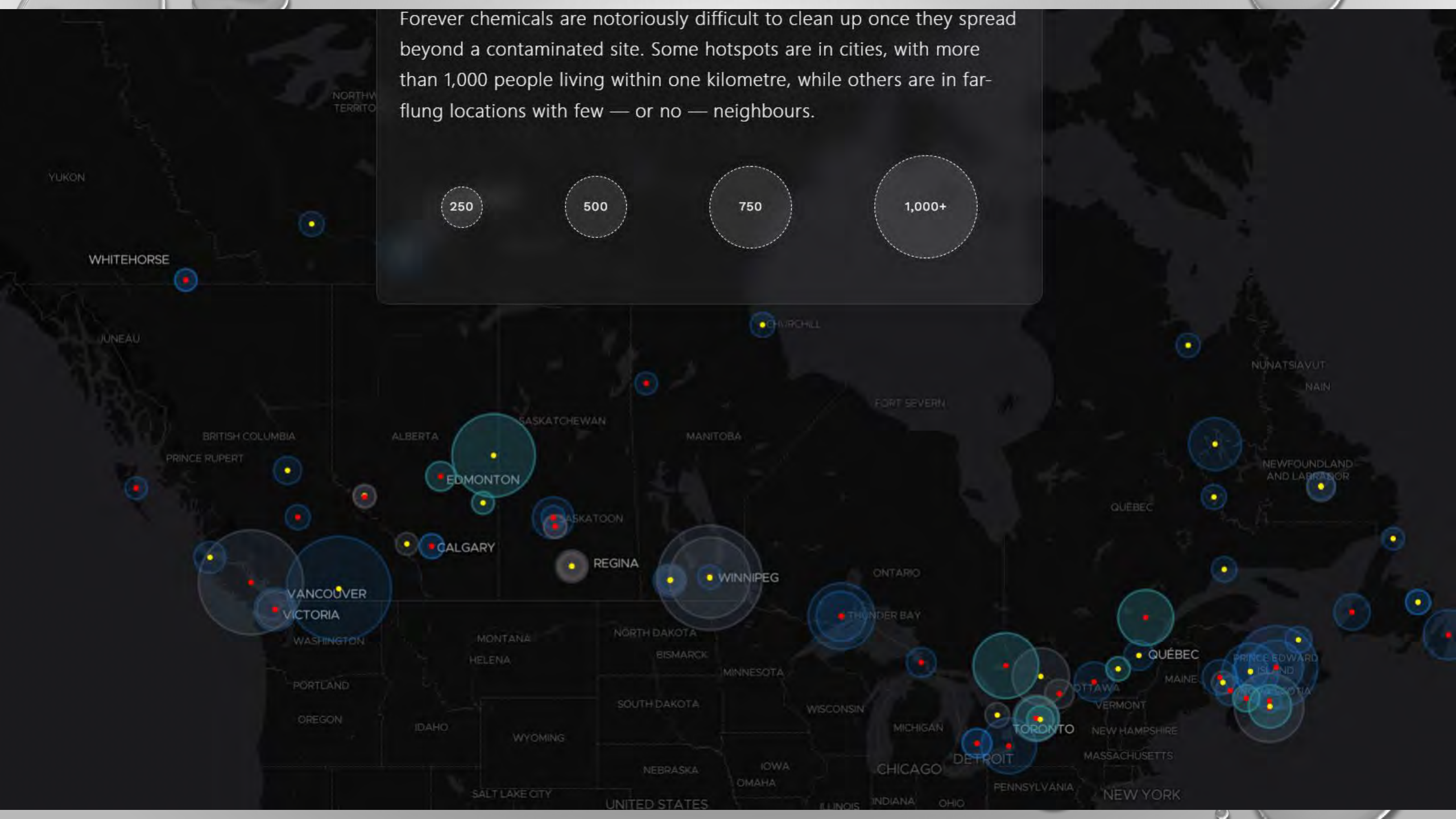




PFAS contamination in the U.S. (March 24, 2025)



Forever chemicals are notoriously difficult to clean up once they spread beyond a contaminated site. Some hotspots are in cities, with more than 1,000 people living within one kilometre, while others are in far-flung locations with few — or no — neighbours.



CHALLENGES OF PFAS MONITORING

- DIFFICULT CHEMISTRY = EXPENSIVE
- WHAT ARE YOU SAMPLING? ACCESSING STANDARDS FOR INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION: 5,000 COMPOUNDS TO CHOOSE FROM. IONIC, NEUTRAL, VOLATILE, LONG CHAIN, SHORT CHAIN, ESTERS, SULFONATES, PHOSPHATES, TELOMERES, ETC.
- CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION

What is 4 ng/L ?

weight	volume	1000 gradations
Kg	L	1:1
g	mL	Part per thou
mg	μ L	ppm
μ g	nL	ppb
ng	pL	ppt

Olympic pool volume: 2,500,000 L

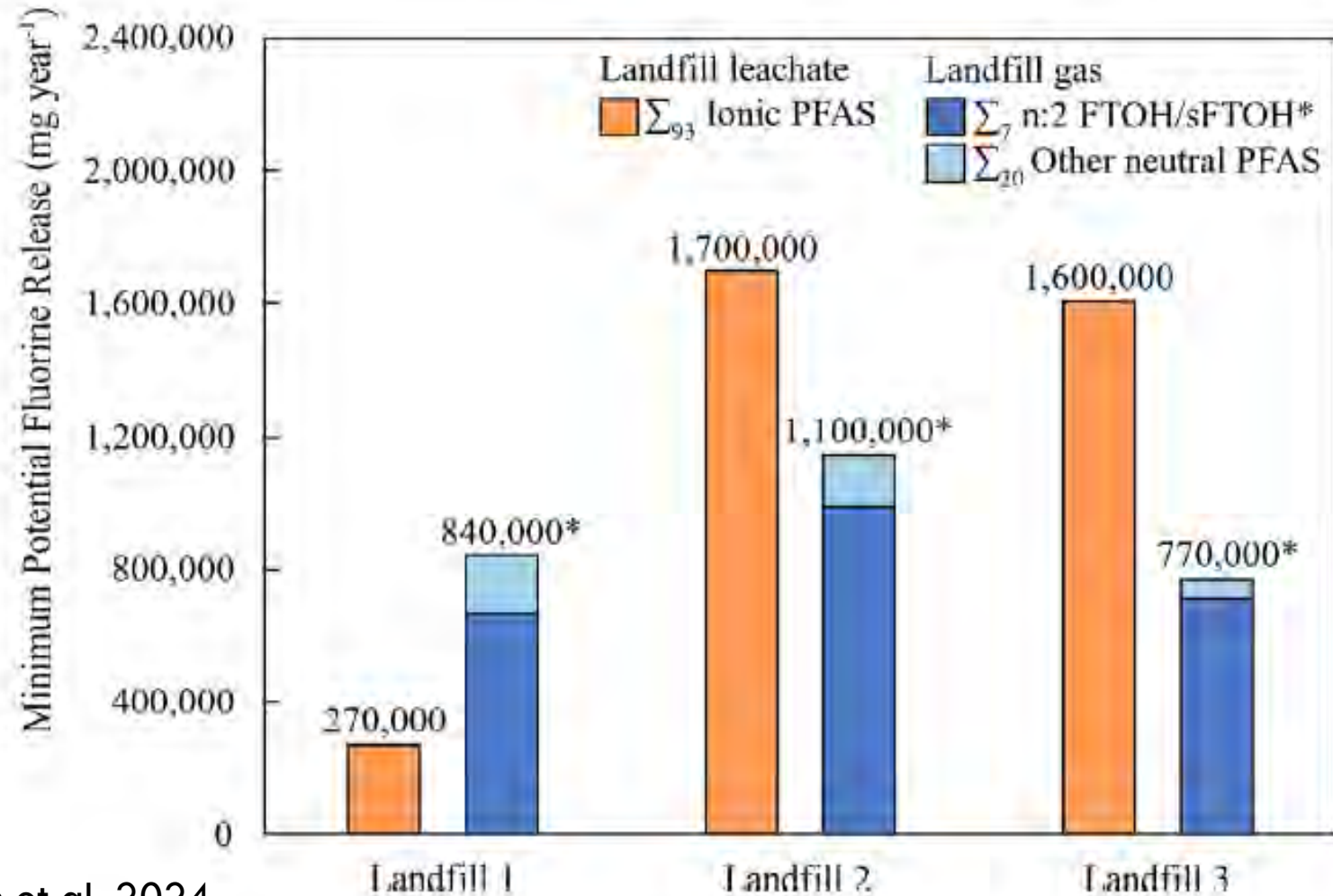
One drop: 0.05ml or 0.00005 L

$2,500,000 / 0.00005 = 50,000,000,000$

$50 \text{ ppb} / 0.004 \text{ ppb} = 12,500$

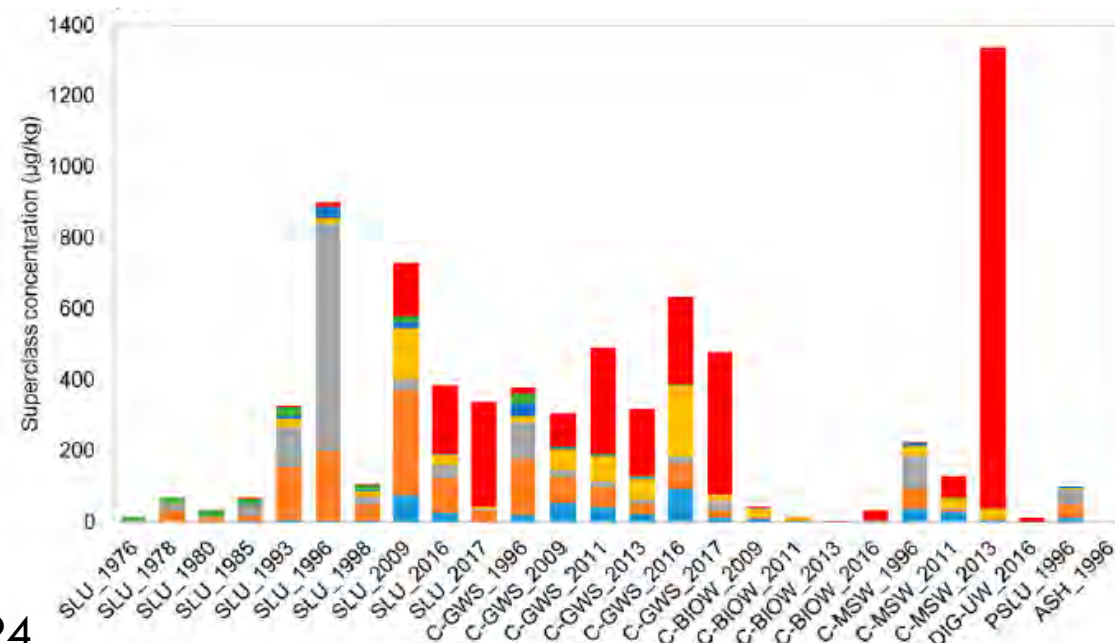
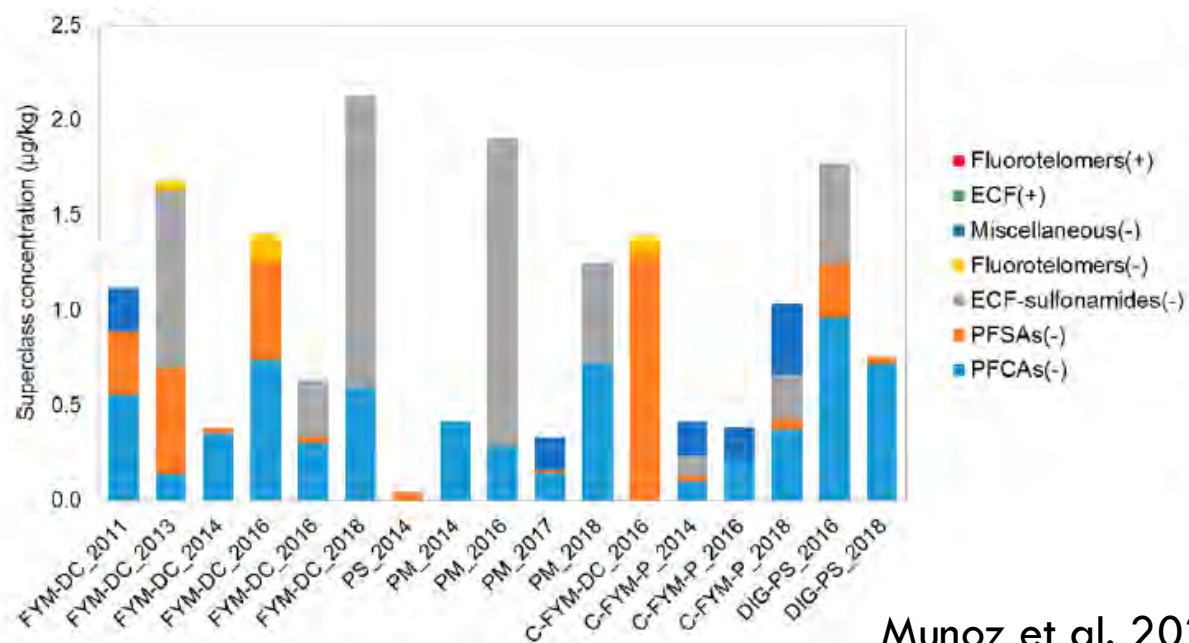


PFAS LEAVING THE LANDFILL: LEACHATE, GAS, COMPOST



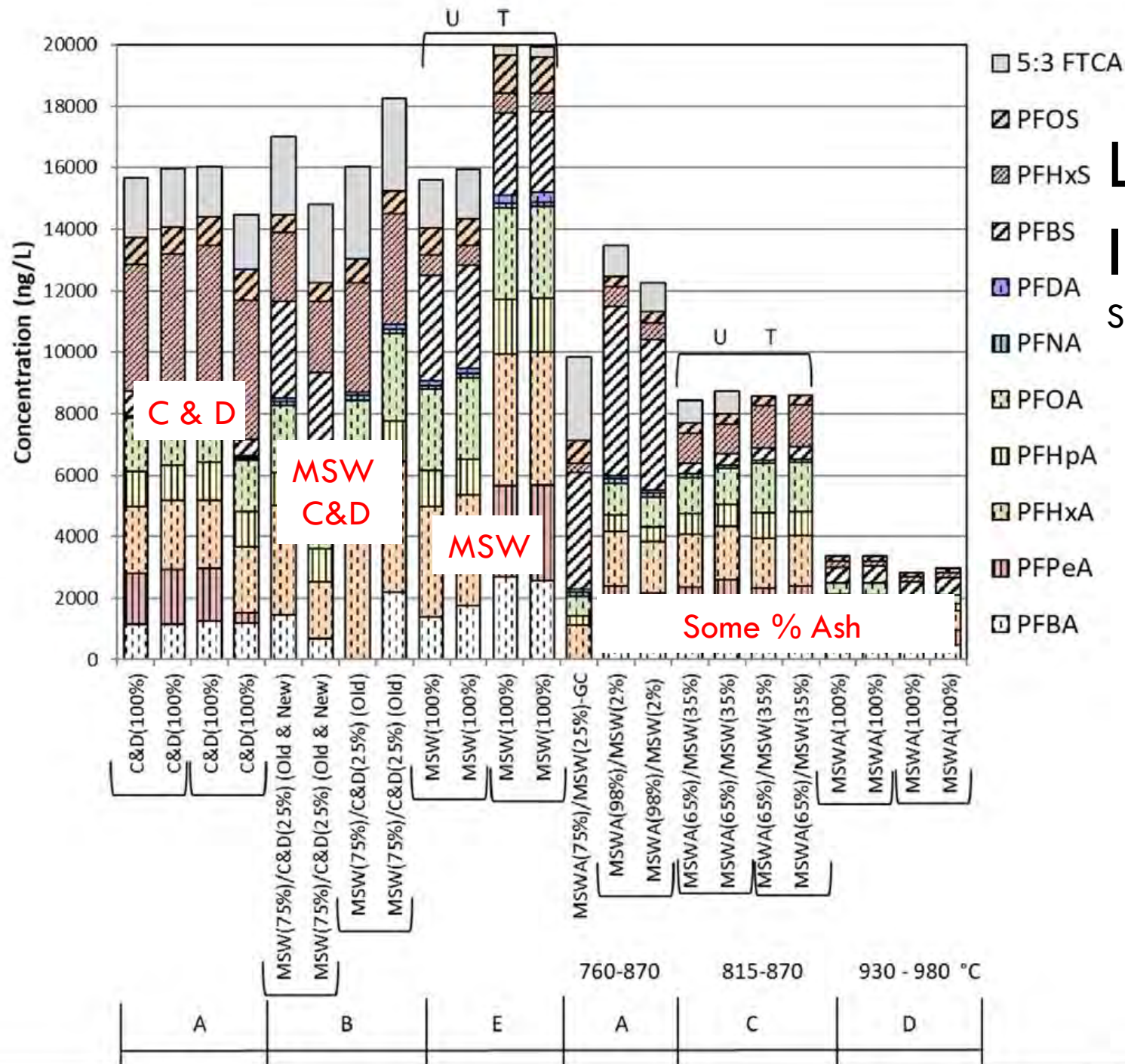
PFAS IN COMPOST

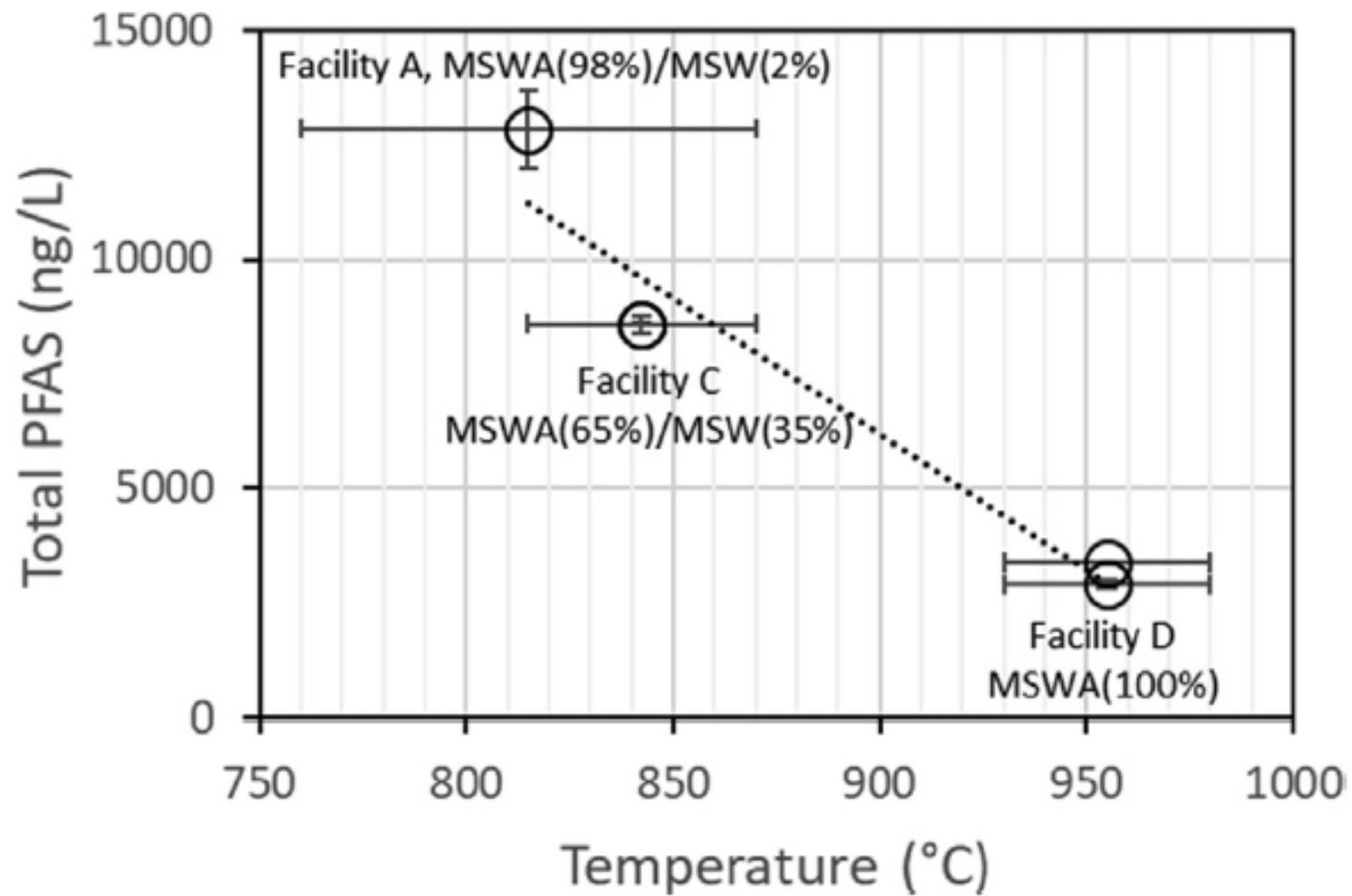
- SEWAGE SLUDGE: 539 ± 224 NG/G (DRY WEIGHT) [TOTAL OF 13 PFAS]
- MSW COMPOST (INC. FOOD PKG): 29 TO 76 NG/G (DW)
- MSW COMPOST (NO FOOD PKG): 2.4 TO 7.6 NG/G (DW) [TOTAL 17 PFAS]



Leachate PFAS levels

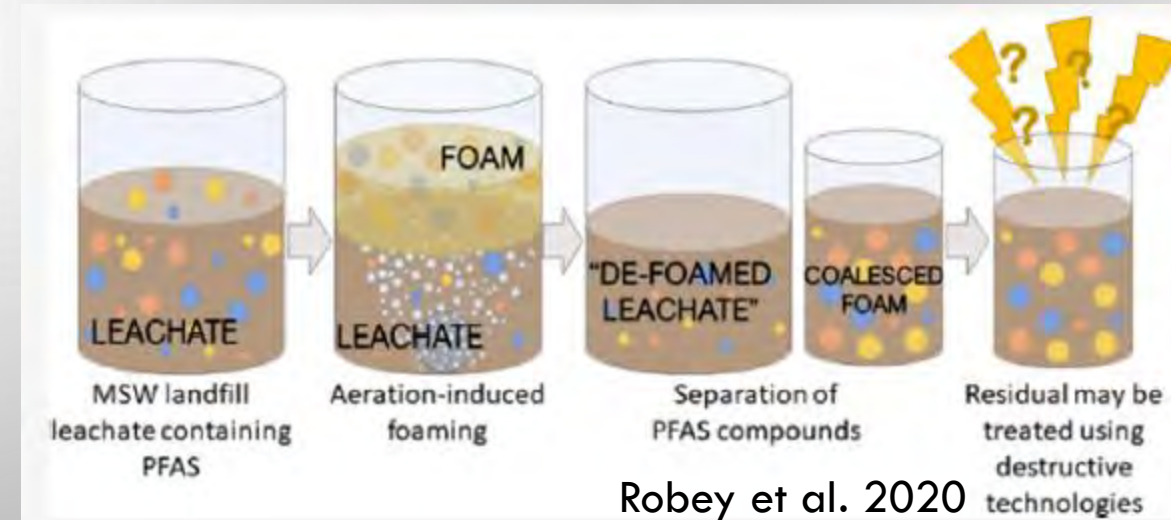
Solo-Gabriele et al. 2020



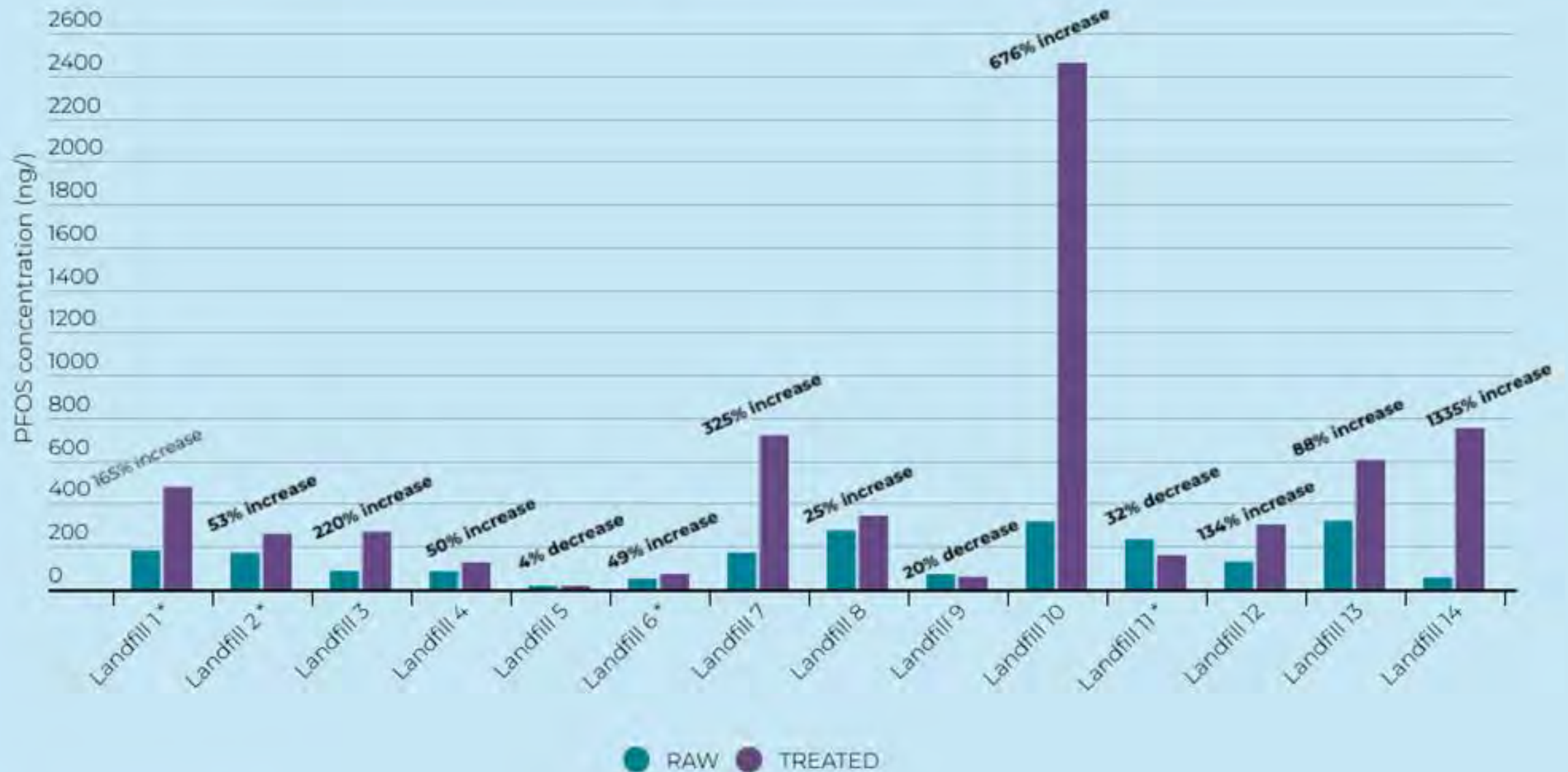


TREATMENT OPTIONS


- AERATION OF LEACHATE
- DAF-TYPE FOAM SKIMMING
- GAS CONDENSATE TO WWTP
- AC FILTER: 90% LONG CHAIN, 10% SHORT CHAIN REMOVED. FOULING WITH HIGH DOM. RINSE WITH MEOH AND INCINERATE A 900 C
- ION EXCHANGE RESINS: GOOD FOR SHORT CHAIN, FOULING TROUBLE
- RO CONCENTRATES PFAS IN WASTE WATER (25% OF TOTAL)
- MICROBIAL DECOMPOSITION: AEROBIC PROCESS DEVELOPED FOR SOIL CONTAMINATION



PFOS levels in raw vs treated landfill leachate



Evolutionary obstacles and not C–F bond strength make PFAS persistent

Lawrence P. Wackett 

First published: 09 April 2024 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/1751-7915.14463>

SECTIONS



PDF



TOOLS



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Abstract

The fate of organic matter in the environment, including anthropogenic chemicals, is largely predicated on the enzymatic capabilities of microorganisms. Microbes readily degrade, and thus recycle, most of the ~100,000 commercial chemicals used in modern society. Per- and polyfluorinated compounds (PFAS) are different. Many research papers posit that the general resistance of PFAS to microbial degradation is based in chemistry and that argument relates to the strength of the C–F bond. Here, I advance the opinion that the low biodegradability of PFAS is best formulated as a biological optimization problem, hence evolution. The framing of the problem is important. If it is framed around C–F bond strength, the major effort should focus on finding and engineering new C–F cleaving enzymes. The alternative, and preferred approach suggested here, is to focus on the directed evolution of biological systems containing known C–F cleaving systems. There are now reports of bacteria degrading and/or growing on multiply fluorinated



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This article also appears in:
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Figures



References



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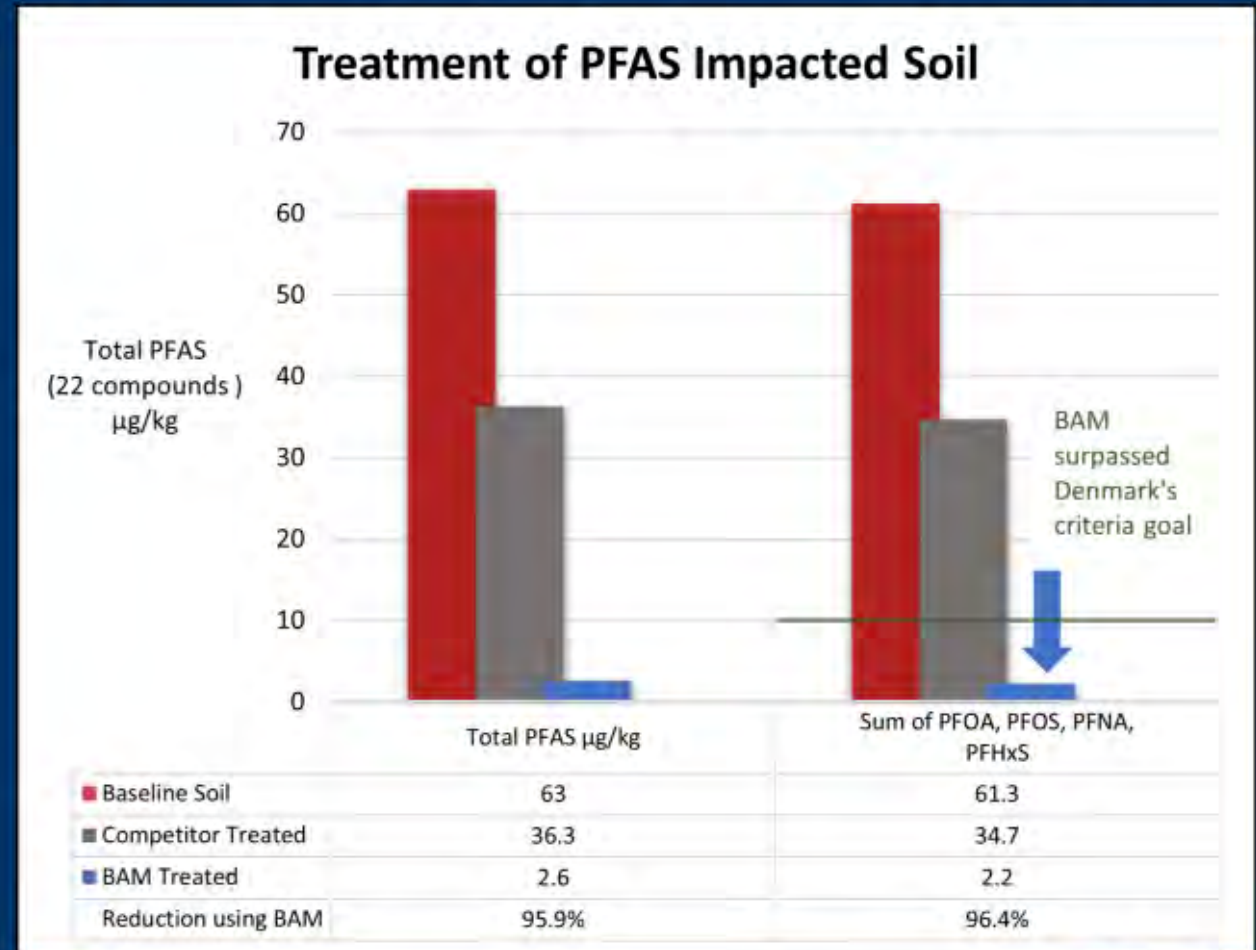
BAM

- Particle size ranges based on milling procedure
- Surface functional groups (carboxyl, hydroxyl, phenolic hydroxyl, and carbonyl groups)
- High cation exchange capacity
- Vapor Migration & Odor Control
- Immediate clean up of soil & groundwater through absorption and surface area remediation
- Effective on wide range of contaminants
 - Hydrocarbons
 - Chlorinated solvents
 - 1,4 – Dioxane
 - Some heavy metals
 - PCBs
 - PFAS



Fire Fighting Training Facility—Denmark

- A third-party test was performed by a Danish government contractor comparing multiple stabilization technologies.
- BAM was tested.
- Denmark criteria is 10 ug/kg in soil.
- Achieved the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's remedial goal.



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- ROBey ET AL 2020. CONCENTRATING PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) IN MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL LEACHATE USING FOAM SEPARATION. ENVSCI&TECH.
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- NEILL & MEGSON 2024. LANDFILL LEACHATE TREATMENT PROCESS IS TRANSFORMING AND RELEASING BANNED PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES TO UK WATER. FRONTIERS IN WATER.