# PFAS IN THE NORTHEAST: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

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NEWMOA
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## WHAT ARE PFAS?

## POLY- AND PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

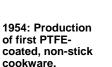
- Carbon-Fluorine (C-F) bond is strongest chemical bond
  - ✓ Poly = partially fluorinated (all C is not bound to F)
  - ✓ Per = fully fluorinated
    - Chemically & thermally stable & hydrophobic/lipophobic = super difficult to break down
    - More carbon atoms = more difficult (referred to as "C6", "C8", "C12",...)
- PFAS Includes: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) both are "C8"
  - ✓ And hundreds (thousands?) of other compounds
    - Including "precursers" "poly" compounds that can transform into "per" compounds



### **Historical Perspective on PFAS**



1938: Roy Plunkett discovers polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)







1968: U.S. Navy develops first PFAScontaining firefighting foams known as AFFF in response to catastrophic ship fires.



1997: PFOS ubiquitously detected in blood bank samples from non-occupationally exposed people around the world



2006: Eight major manufacturers commit to phase out PFOA by 2015 as part of U.S. EPA PFOA Stewardship Program



2013: After 7 years of research, C8 Science Panel determines probable link between PFOA exposure with ulcerative colitis, high cholesterol, pregnancy-induced hypertension, thyroid disease, and kidney and testicular cancer.

1949: Products containing PTFE first used for coatings of pipes and leak proofing of pipe connections.



1956: Products containing perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) become a popular treatment for clothes, carpets, and furniture.

1978: Manufacturers become aware of C8 PFAS in blood of their manufacturing workers



2002: The primary global manufacturer of PFOS phases out PFOS production and related chemistries

2008: The European Food Safety Authority establishes "tolerable daily intake" for PFAS.





2009: The Stockholm Convention classes PFOS as a Persistent Organic Pollutant and add it to Annex B to restrict it's use.



#### **Recent Acceleration of Attention on PFAS**

2015: Phase-out of PFOA completed by eight leading manufacturers as part of US EPA Stewardship Council.



May 2015: Hundreds of prominent scientists and professionals sign on to the Madrid Statement, urging a complete move away from PFAS chemistry.



The Madrid Statement on Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)

http://do.alec.org/10.12896dqs.15099594

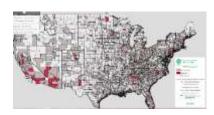
January 2016: Manufacturing facility in Hoosick Falls, NY named first PFAS-related Superfund site for PFOAcontaminated drinking water





June 2, 2016:. 100k Alabama residents advised not to drink their local drinking water

2015: U.S. EPA UCMR3 sampling of public drinking water finds PFAS in 97 public drinking water supplies.



October 2015: A manufacturer was found liable for a woman's kidney cancer in its first of 3500 personal lawsuits related to PFOA contamination of drinking water near a manufacturing facility in Parkersburg, WV.

February 2016: Guernsey, a Channel Island, loses lawsuit against a manufacturer in pursuit of costs related to cleanup of PFOS-contaminated groundwater and soil.



May 2016: US EPA announces drinking water health advisory limit for PFOS and PFOA (separately or combined) at 70 ppt (ng/L)



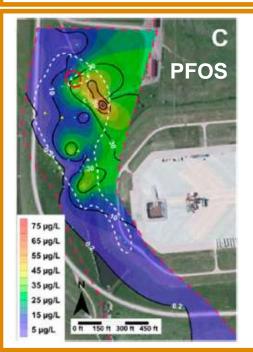
## PFAS USES & SOURCES (slide courtesy of Dr. Guelfo, Brown University)

#### AFFF manufacturers:

- 3M before 2002 Solberg
- ChemguardBuckeye
- Ansul
- National Foam
- Angus

#### **AFFF** end users:

- Department of Defense
- Airports
- Fire stations
- Fire training areas
- Petroleum (NAICS 324)



## Source zone examples: 14-16

- Ellsworth AFB, SD
  - Tyndall AFB, FL
- Wurtsmith AFB, SD
- 14. McGuire, Meghan E., et al. "Evidence of remediation-induced alteration of subsurface polyand perfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) distribution at a former firefighter training area." (2014).
- 15. Moody, Cheryl A., et al. "Occurrence and persistence of perfluorooctanesulfonate and other perfluorinated surfactants in groundwater at a fire-training area at Wurtsmith Air Force Base, Michigan, USA." Journal of Environmental Monitoring 5.2 (2003): 341-345.
- 16. Schultz, Melissa M., et al. "Quantitative determination of fluorotelomer sulfonates in groundwater by LC MS/MS." Environmental science & technology 38.6 (2004): 1828-1835.

## PFAS USES & SOURCES (slide courtesy of Dr. Guelfo, Brown University)

## Other manufacturing: Miscellaneous

## **Electroplating (NAICS 332)**

PFOS used as mist suppressant

### **Paper**

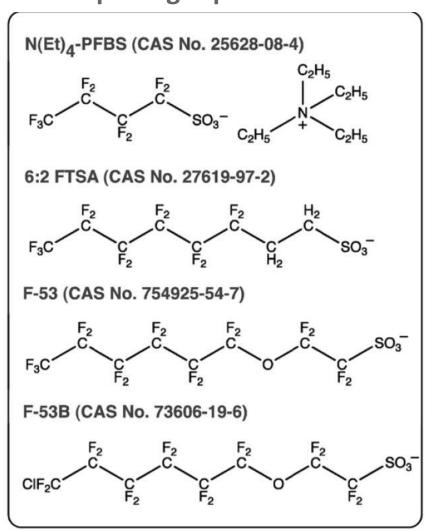
PFAS used as grease/water repellant

Textiles (NAICS 313), carpets (NAICS 314, 561), furnishings (NAICS 423)

- Stain-resistant coatings
- Waterproof coatings

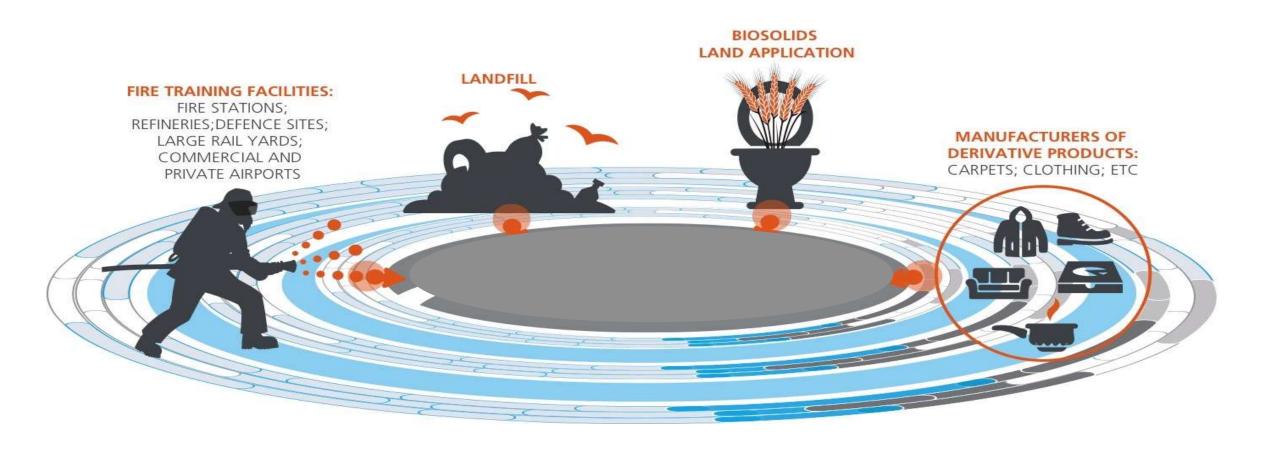
Plus other uses too numerous to list

#### **Electroplating replacement PFAS8**





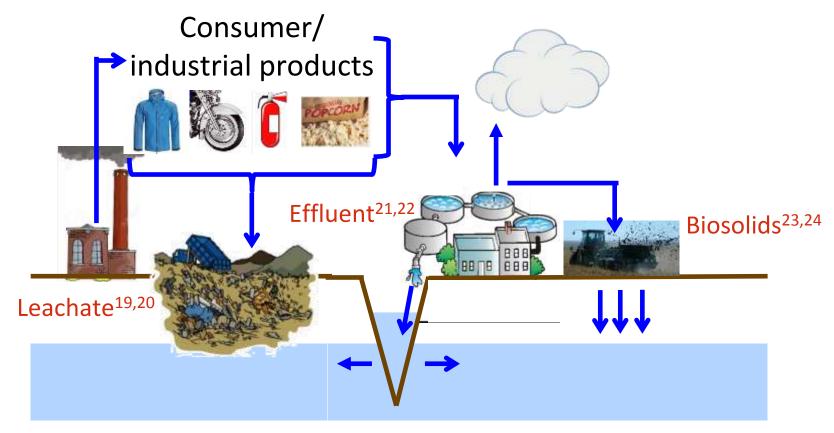
# **Major Sources of PFAS Contamination**



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## PFAS USES & SOURCES (slide courtesy of Dr. Guelfo, Brown University)

#### Other sources: WWTPs, biosolids, landfills



#### **Considerations**

- PFAS occur in industrially- and municipally- sourced waste streams
- Target PFAS will vary based on waste received

# NEWMOA STATE EXPERIENCE

- High profile sites in NH, NY, and VT
  - ✓ St Gobain: manufacturer of coated fabrics and plastics (a user of PFAS)
  - ✓ Also DOD firefighting-related sites & others
- ME, MA, and NJ have established sites
  - √ Mainly DOD sites
  - √ Manufacturers of PFAS in NJ
- VERY generally:
  - ✓ AFFF = PFOS & released in defined area
  - ✓ Uses in manufacturing = PFOA & can include soil/groundwater contamination from air deposition

## PFAS REGULATION, SAMPLING & ANALYSIS (slide courtesy of Dr. Guelfo, Brown University)



# Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA, PFOS 70 ng/L: individually or in combination

State	Drinking Water	Other Matrices?	Which?
	70 ng/L ∑ PFOA, PFOS, PFNA,		
Connecticut	PFHxS, PFHpA	Yes	Soil, groundwater
			Soil, sediment,
			groundwater, surface
Maine	70 $ng/L \Sigma PFOA$ , $PFOS^1$	Yes <sup>1</sup>	water, fish
Massachusetts	70 ng/L ∑ PFOA, PFOS	No	NA
New Hampshire	70 ng/L ∑ PFOA, PFOS	Yes	Soil
	40 ng/L PFOA <sup>2</sup> 10 ng/L		
New Jersey	PFNA <sup>2</sup>	No	NA
New York	70 $ng/L \Sigma PFOA$ , $PFOS^3$	No	NA
Rhode Island	70 ng/L ∑ PFOA, PFOS	No	NA
Vermont	20 ng/L ∑ PFOA, PFOS	Yes	Soil

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>.Guidelines (not standards)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>.Standard under review

<sup>3.</sup>Other PFASs may be considered if ∑PFOA,PFOS is slightly less than 70 ng/L

## PFAS REGULATION, SAMPLING & ANALYSIS (slide courtesy of Dr. Guelfo, Brown University)

			Ground- and	
State	<b>Drinking Water</b>	Soil	Surface water	Target PFAS
СТ	EPA 537	ASTM D-7968-14	ASTM D7979-15	No set list (more is better)
ME	EPA 537	EPA 537	EPA 537	26 PFAS (list not provided)
	EPA 537 or other			
MA	approved method	NA	NA	UCMR 3
	DoD/NELAP			PFBA, PFPeA, PFHxA,
	certified lab or	DoD/NELAP	DoD/NELAP	PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA, PFBS,
NH	EPA 537	certified lab	certified lab	PFHxS, PFOS
				PFHxA, PFHpA, PFOA,
				PFNA, PFDA, PFUnA,
				PFDoA, PFTrDA, PFTA,
NJ	EPA 537 <sup>1</sup>	NA	NA	PFBS, PFHxS, PFOS
	EPA 537 (past)			UCMR 3 + others
NY	ISO 25101 (now)	NA	NA	depending on lab
RI	EPA 537	NA	NA	See New Hampshire
				UCMR 3 required, 12
VT	EPA 537	EPA 537		usually reported

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>.At NJDEP-certified lab with RL  $\leq$  6ng/L for PFOA and  $\leq$  10 ng/L for all other PFASs

# WHAT IS NEWMOA DOING?

- Regional States/EPA Meeting: May 2016
- Monthly States/EPA Conference Calls: Ongoing
- Five-part Webinar Series: August December 2016
- PFAS Workshops for Regulators, Consultants, & Others: May 2017
- Information & Presentations at:
  - www.newmoa.org/cleanup/projects/pfas.cfm
    - ✓ Includes links to PFAS websites in states, EPA, Navy, ITRC & ASTSWMO



## **QUESTIONS?**

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