

Extraction and Analytical Challenges for PFAS in Biosolids

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NEWMOA: The Science of PFAS

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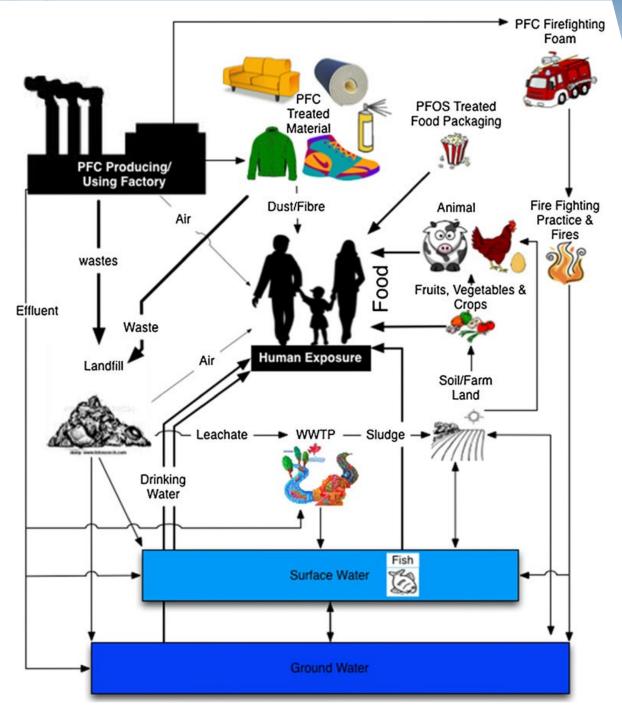


- Why might PFAS be in biosolids, and why does it matter?
- Analytical challenges for biosolid and sludge matrices.
- Methods available for biosolids.
- Comparison of different extraction techniques.
- Summary of method performance





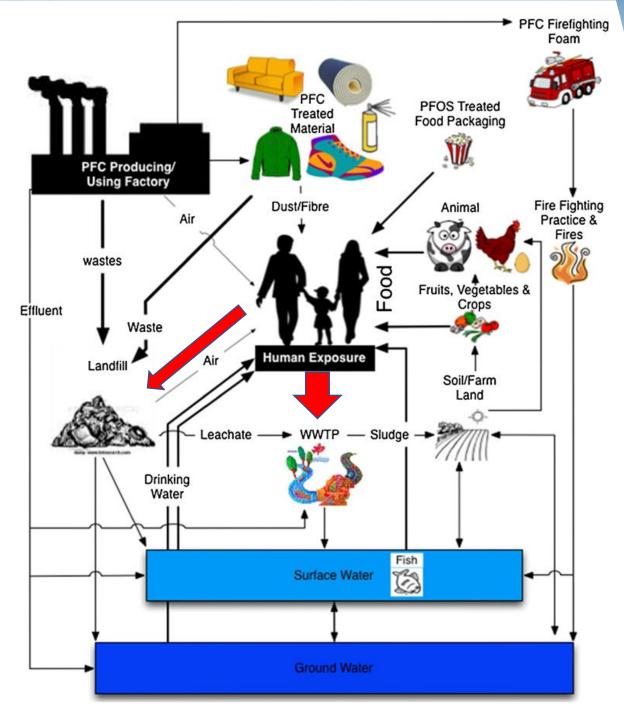
PFAS sources and pathways within the environment



Oliaei, F et. al. (2012). PFOS and PFC releases and associated pollution from a PFC production plant in Minnesota (USA). Environmental science and pollution research international. 20.



- Biosolids are separated from wastewater during WWTP processing.
- Spreading of biosolids on farmland is common practice in North America.
- Land applied biosolids can cause PFAS to reenter the food chain creating a positive cycle.



Oliaei, F et. al. (2012). PFOS and PFC releases and associated pollution from a PFC production plant in Minnesota (USA). Environmental science and pollution research international. 20.



News reporting and public interest in PFAS is growing

'I don't know how we'll survive': the farmers facing ruin in Maine's 'forever chemicals' crisis

Maine faces a crisis from PFAS-contaminated produce, which is causing farms to close and farmers to face the loss of their livelihoods

Lethal 'forever chemicals' taint our food, water and even blood.

There is no longer any population or place on earth untouched by PFAS contamination.

Michigan beef found to contain dangerous levels of 'forever chemicals'

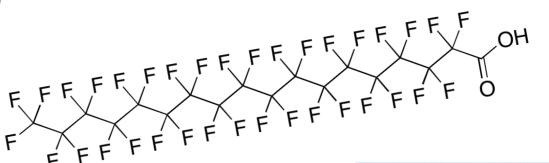
Contamination at a small farm discovered after sewage sludge was tested for PFAS, but officials downplayed incident as 'isolated'

'Forever chemicals' found in home fertilizer made from sewage sludge

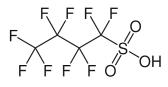
Alarming toxic PFAS levels revealed in new report raise concerns that the chemicals are contaminating vegetables

Toxic 'forever chemicals' have made their way from sewage to fertilizer to American beef

Analytical challenges for biosolids



Complex Matrix

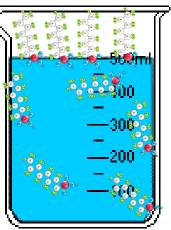


Contaminants from waste water sources such as metals, hydrocarbons and personal care products



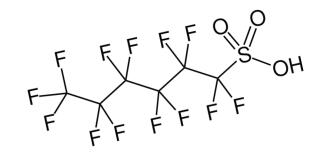
Hydrophobic analytes at the interface of biphasic samples

Interferences affecting instrument response: High total organic matter, lipids Surface sorption on to particles and container surfaces.

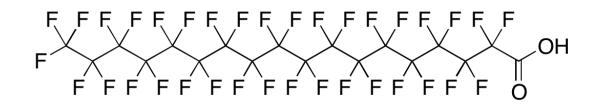


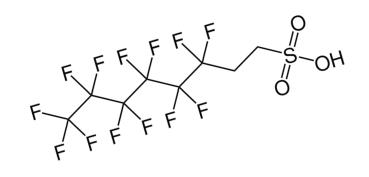


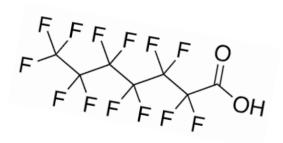
Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances



Vista

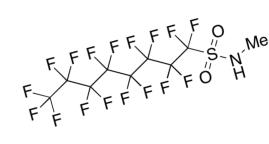




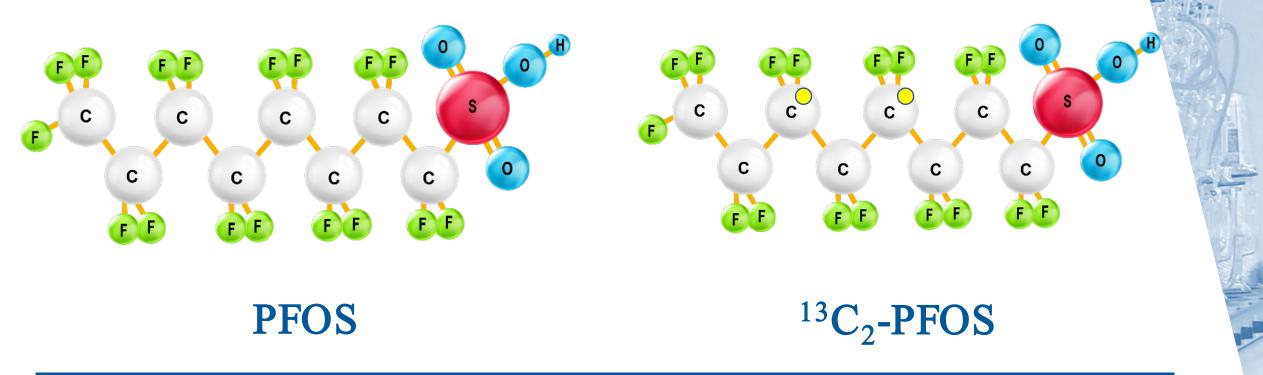


Highly variable physical properties such as particle size and percent moisture.

Analytes with Different Chemical Properties







Atoms with the same number of protons, but different neutrons; e.g., Carbon-12, Carbon-13



Isotope Dilution: Crucial for difficult matrices

Results are automatically recovery-corrected for effects of the analytical process

Mitigates the effects of ion enhancement / suppression caused by interferences

Improved analyte identification when matrix affects retention times

Results are highly accurate and precise

Selecting a method for biosolid analysis To Maximize Internal Standard Recovery



- Isotope dilution methods:
 - Proprietary isotope dilution methods optimized for solids.
 - Draft Method 1633

- Wet or dry solid processing
- Pre-extraction procedures
- Cleanup via SPE and/or ENVI-Carbï

Zhang et al. (2018) Determination of perfluoroalkyl acid isomers in biosolids, biosolids-amended soils and plants using ultra-high performance liquid chromatography tandem mass spectrometry. Journal of Chromatography B, 1072



Two different variables were tested in this study:

- Sample processing before extraction:
 - Air drying a 5% biosolid sludge for solid only extraction.
 - Centrifuging and splitting the total biosolid into solids and aqueous components. The solid component was extracted and the aqueous fraction added in before SPE.
- Solid Matrix Pre-extraction comparison:
 - Basic Methanol solid/liquid extraction
 - ▶ Ion pair extraction (Zhang et al. 2018)



For consistency, these were kept constant:

- Internal standards were added before extraction (isotope dilution).
- ▶ 1g dry weight equivalent of each sample was extracted.
- All extracts went through the same SPE and cleanup.
 - Weak Anion Exchange SPE
 - ENVI-Carbï
 - Analysis by LC-MS/MS





- Digestion in basic solution for solid matrix
- SPE followed by ENVI-Carbï cleanup
- Can be expensive and time consuming
- Best results for the short-chain aqueous-amenable PFAS. Internal standard recoveries for the long chains can be low.



Similarities to Draft EPA Method 1633:

Same cleanup steps, although sorbent size was different.

(1633 SPE 15mg, 10mg of dispersive ENVI-Carbi).

Methanolic ammonium hydroxide pre extraction

Differences:

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1g d.w. vs 0.5g (1633)
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Extract was not concentrated before SPE

Mobile phase

Recoveries quantified by response area, not against a separate standard

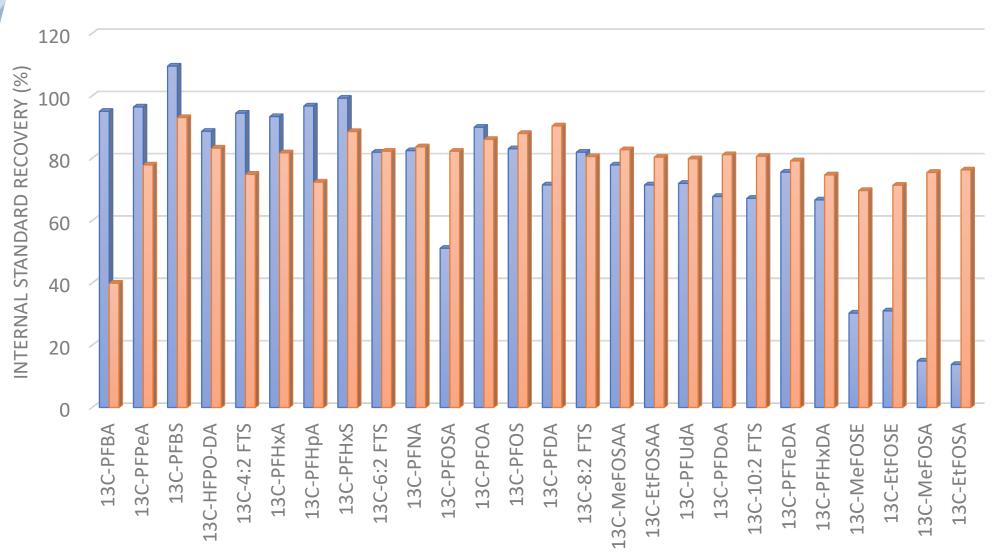
Ion Pair extraction



- Tetrabutylammonium hydrogen sulfate (TBAHS), sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) are added to the samples, as the ion pair reagents.
- Aids the extraction of ionized analytes into organic phases by adding an oppositely charged ion to the extract.
- Uses an alternate extraction solvent, MTBE.
- Requires only basic laboratory equipment and skills.
- Can still be used with traditional cleanup techniques.
- Lesser used extraction technique that would require more research to full optimize for all PFAS chemistries and matrices.

Internal standard recovery in lab sand

■ Methanol ■ Ion Pair



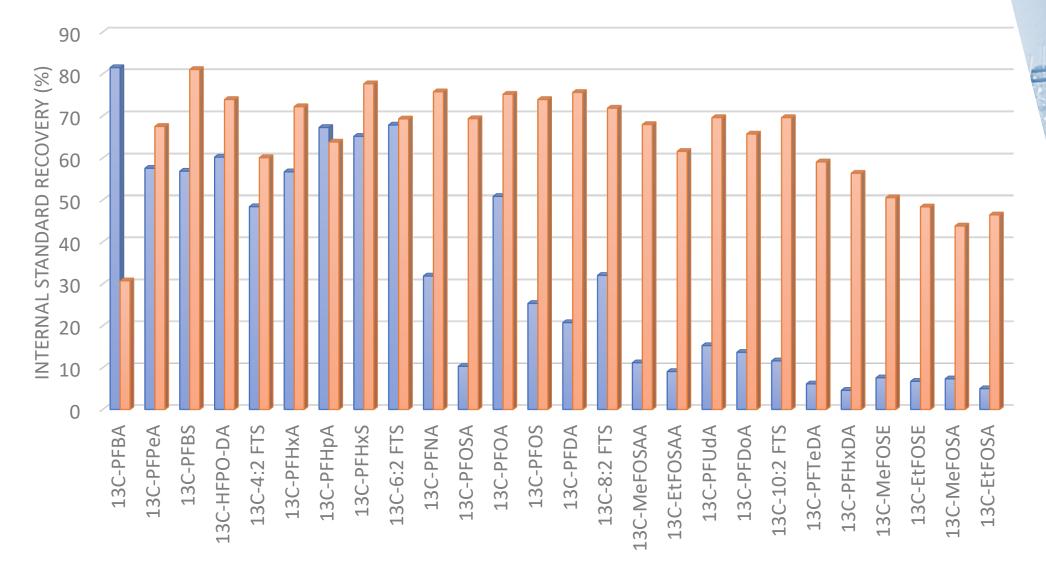
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Vista Marchan

Internal standard recovery in a 5% biosolid matrix

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Methanol Ion Pair





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Internal standard recovery for Ion Pair in wet and air dried biosolids

■ Ion Pair Wet





- Contaminated biosolids can be a significant source of PFAS to the environment.
- Isotope Dilution must be used for confidence in the results for complex matrices such as biosolids.
- Wet sample extractions yielded higher recoveries of PFAS.
- Ion Pair extraction techniques improved recoveries of the long chain and neutral PFAS tested.



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