

# *PFAS Treatment with Single-use Ion Exchange Resin*



## *Case Histories and Cost vs GAC*

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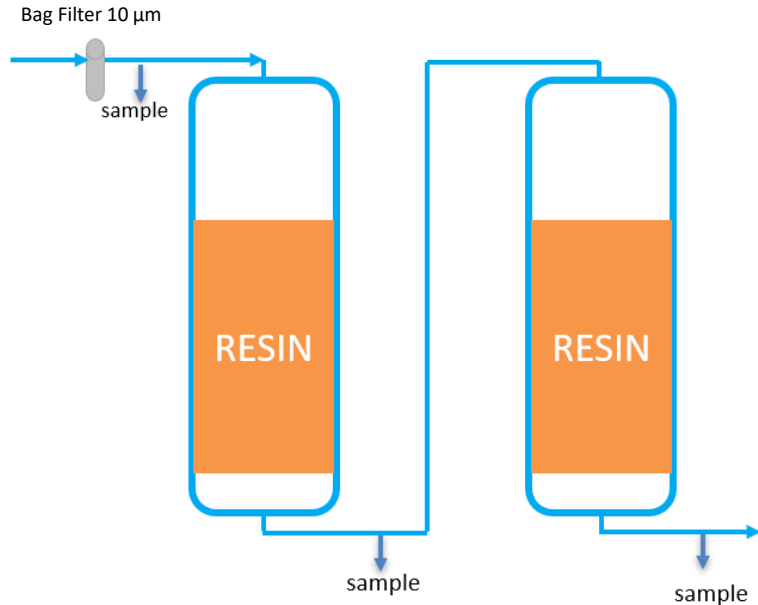
Jord Yniguez

Authors

# Topics

- Case Histories – Resin vs GAC
- O&M Cost Estimates
- Modeling vs Accelerated Pilots vs Full Pilots
- Buffered resin

# Simple & Easy to Operate Lead-Lag Vessels



- Reduces PFAS to ND
- 1.5 to 3 minutes EBCT
- 20 to 40 BV/h 3 to 4 gpm/ft<sup>3</sup> resin
- 36 inches bed depth
- 6 to 12 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> (15 to 30 m/h)
- 8-ft diameter for 500 gpm flowrate
- Minimal operator attention

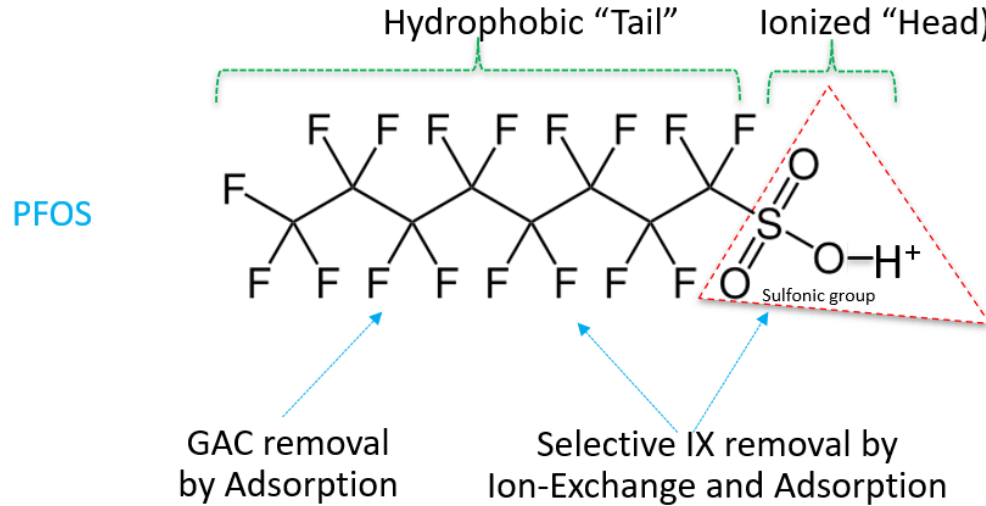
# Compact Vessels – minimum footprint and overhead space



- Long resin life ~ 2 to 3 years
- No Backwash Tank or backwashing
- No liquid waste to drain
- No chemicals or regeneration
- Minimal operator attention

Courtesy Orion Equipment

# PFAS-selective resin: Dual removal mechanism

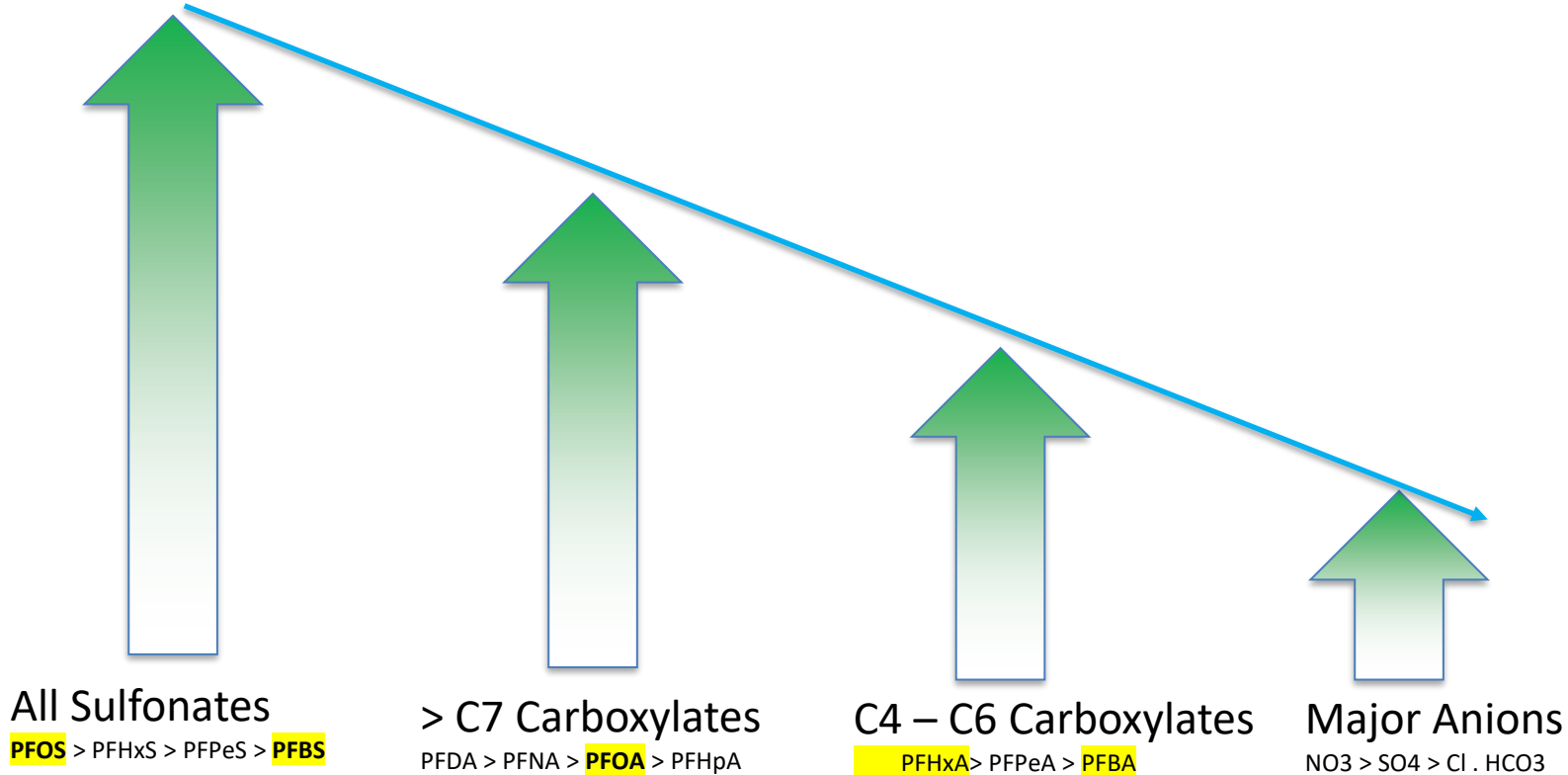


Adsorption



Ion Exchange  
&  
Adsorption

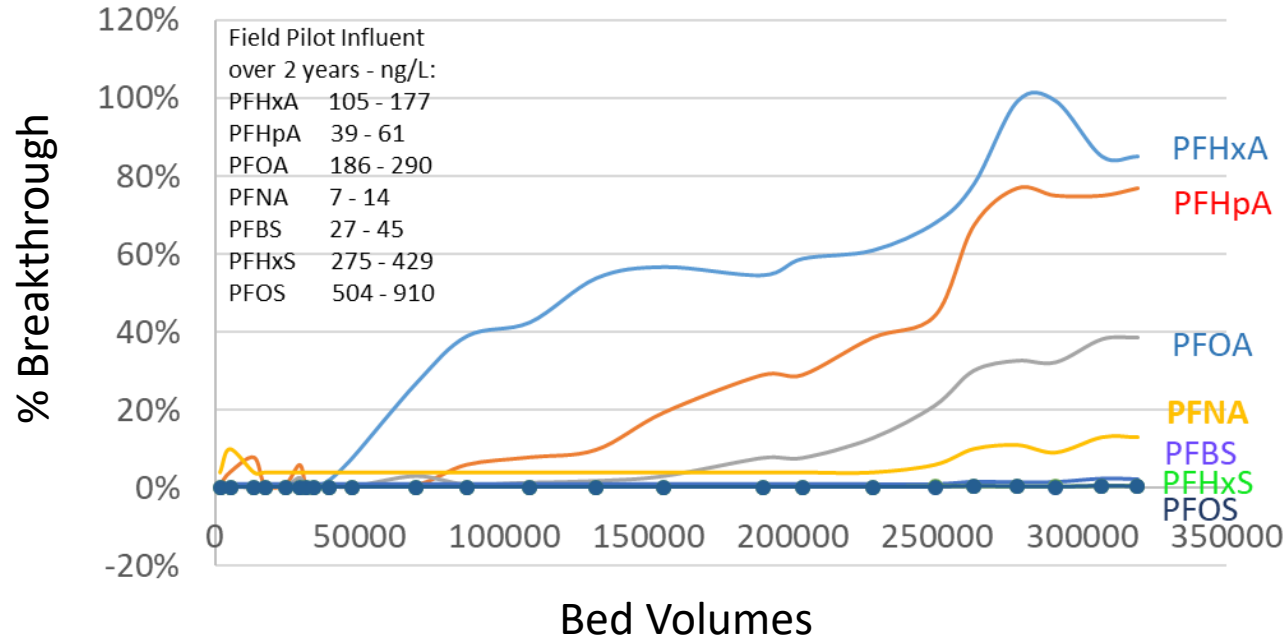
# Affinity of PFAS-Selective Resin



- PFOS
- PFHxS
- PFBS
- PFTrDA
- PFTA
- PFDoA
- PFUnA
- PFDA
- PFNA
- PFOA
- ADONA
- PFHpA
- GenX
- PFHxA
- PFPeA
- PFBA
- NO3
- SO4
- Cl
- HCO3

# Order of PFAS Breakthrough

PFBA < PFPeA < PFHxA < PFHpA < PFOA < PFNA < PFBS < PFHxS < PFOS



PFBA at inlet of 42 ppt is not shown but will break before all other PFAS

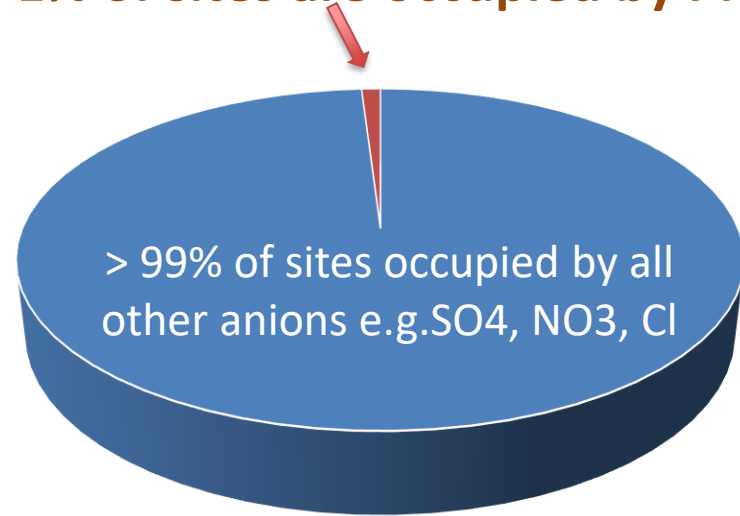


# How Selective is Resin?



<https://www.aliexpress.com/item/32698329541.html>

< 1% of sites are occupied by PFAS



Concentrations of major anions are ~ 1 million times higher than PFAS

# Resin easily handles a wide range of PFAS: ppt to ppm levels

PFOS  
PFOA  
**1,200,000 ppt (1Mgal)**

**40 ppt**

PFBS,  
PFHpA  
PFHxS  
PFOA  
PFNA  
PFOS  
**20,000 ppt**

**ND**

High resin capacity over varying PFAS levels

**300,000 BV**

PFBS,  
PFHpA  
PFHxS  
PFOA  
PFNA  
PFOS  
**1,500 ppt**

**ND**

**450,000 BV**

PFBS,  
PFHpA  
PFHxS  
PFOA  
PFNA  
PFOS  
**140 ppt**

**ND**

# Case History: Horsham Well 10

**140 ppt Total PFAS**  
**PFAS Reduced to Non-Detect**  
**using**  
**GAC and PFAS-Selective Resin**

# Well 10

Suspended Solids Filter

GAC 1

GAC 2

PFA694E resin

Flow of water



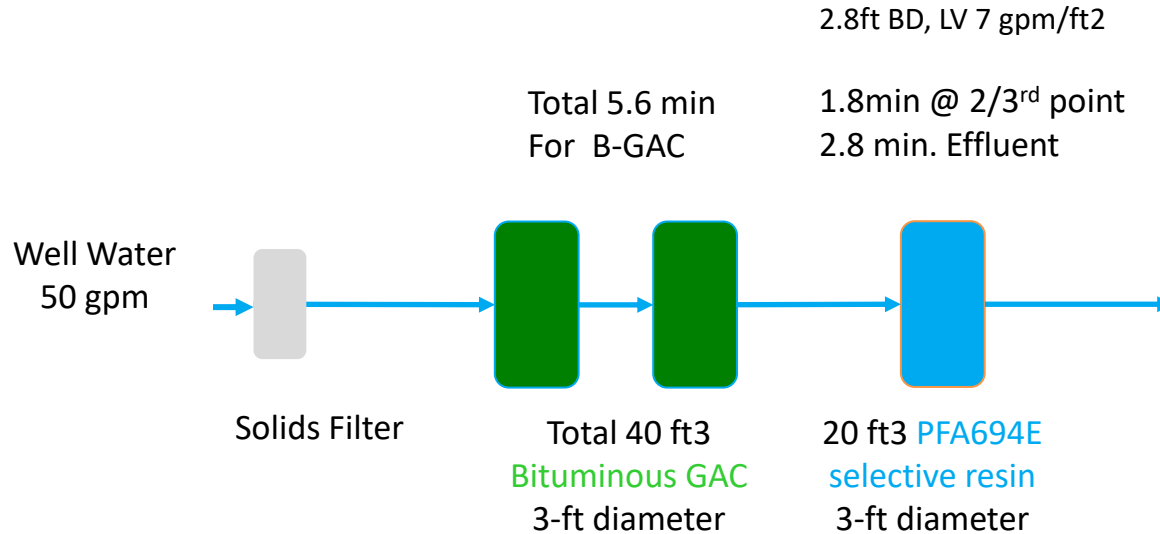
Photo courtesy Altair Equipment

# Well 10 - Initial Treatment: GAC > GAC > Single-use Resin

Inlet Water:

PFOS	55 ppt
PFOA	27 ppt
PFBS	8.4 ppt
PFHxA	9.6 ppt
PFHpA	4.7 ppt
PFHxS	36 ppt

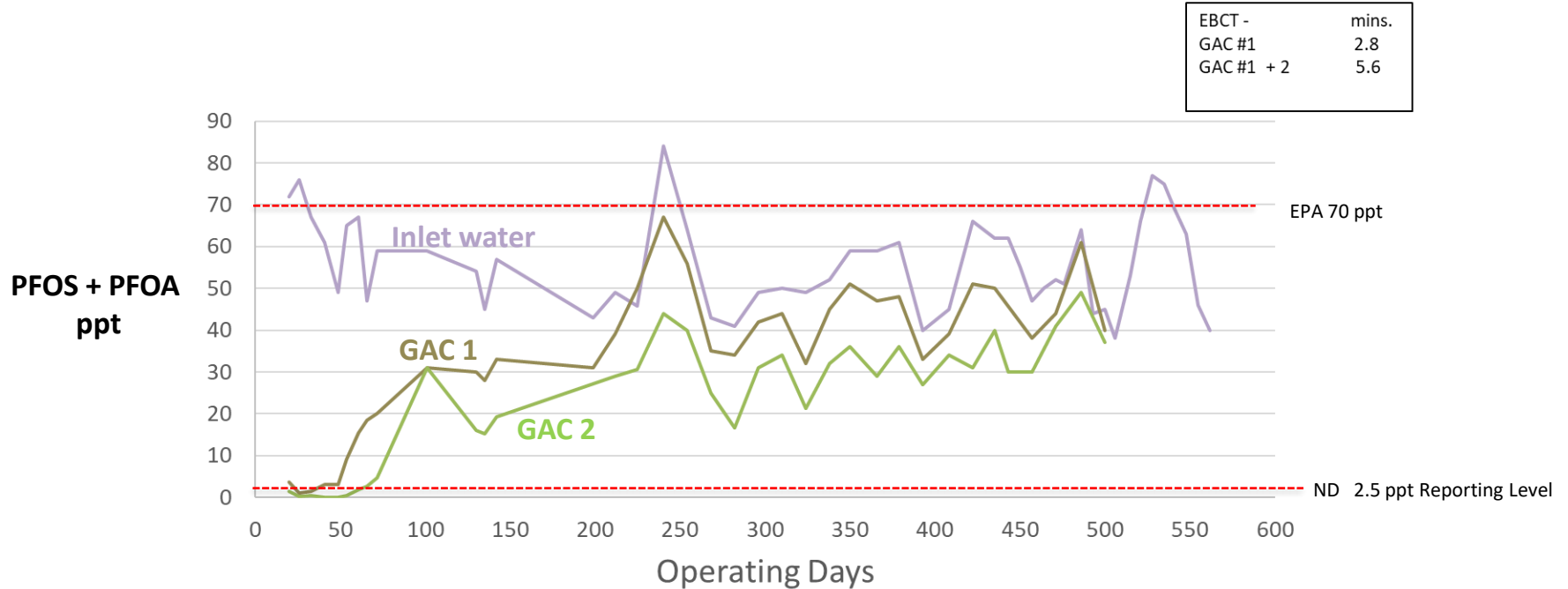
Total PFAS 140 ppt



No regeneration or other chemicals are used.

Resin is disposed of after a single use

# PFOS + PFOA Removal – Bituminous GAC 1 + 2

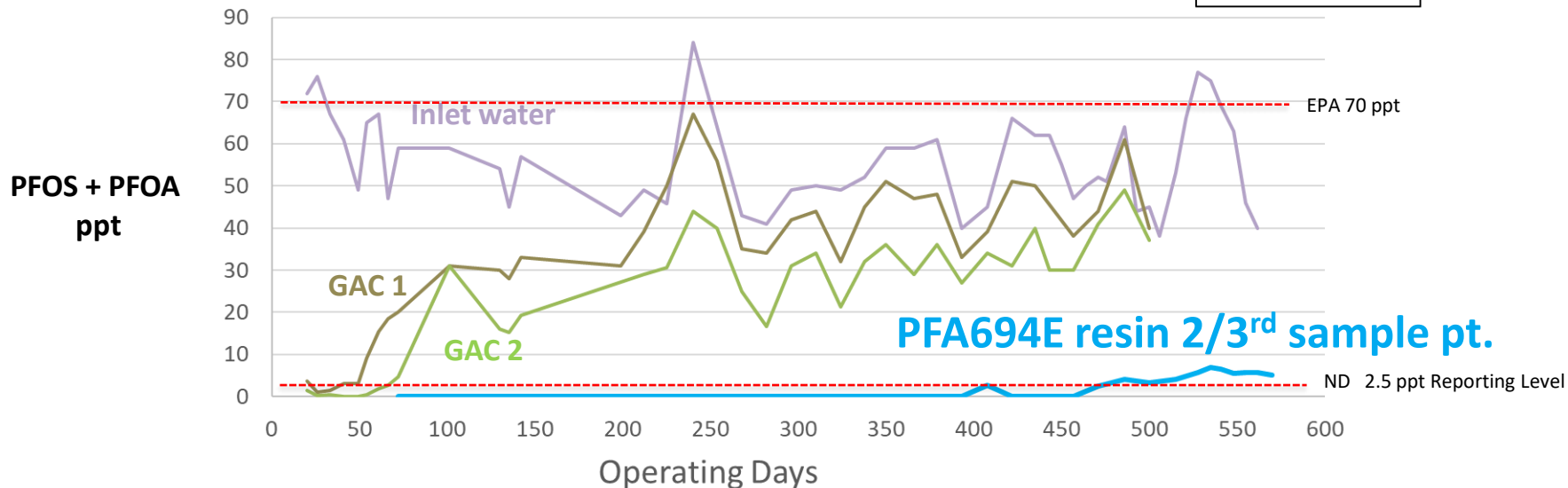


B-GAC at 17,000 BV to reach MRL of 2.5 ppt at 5.6 mins EBCT

# PFOS + PFOA Removal – In service for 570 days

20 times higher capacity with IX

EBCT -	mins.
GAC #1	2.8
GAC #1 + 2	5.6
PFA694E 2/3 bed	1.8

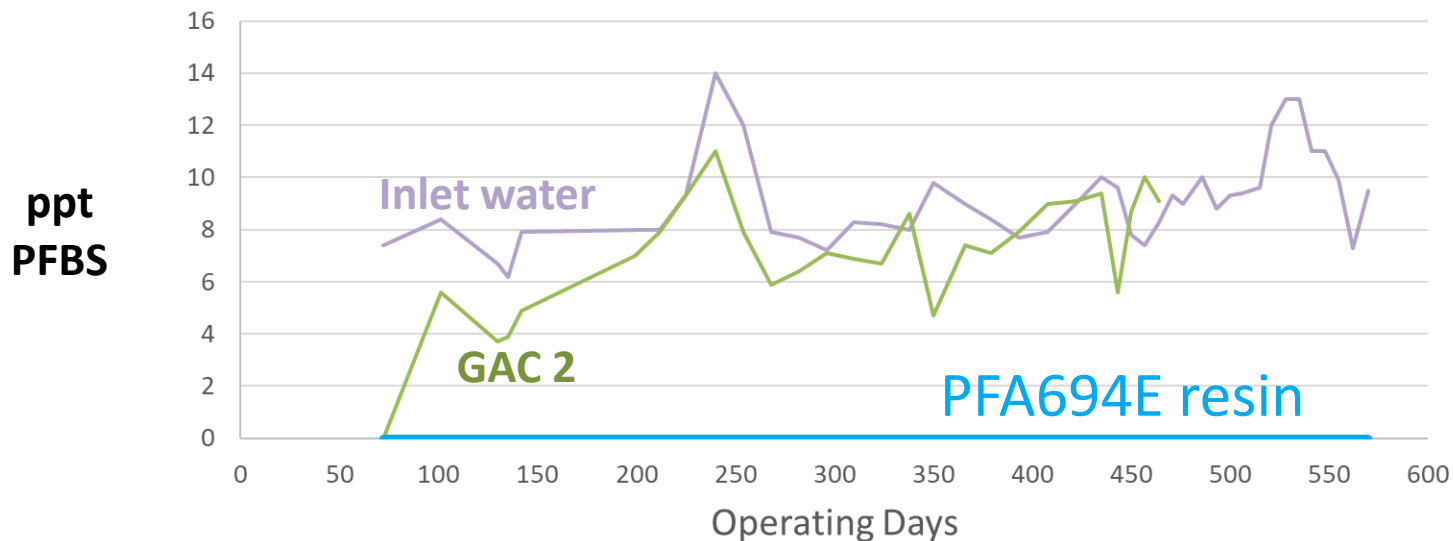


1 liter resin treats > 456,000 liters of water to ND

# PFBS – Short Chain Sulfonic Type PFAS

20 times higher capacity with IX

EBCT -	mins.
GAC #1 + 2	5.6
PFA694E 2/3 bed	1.8

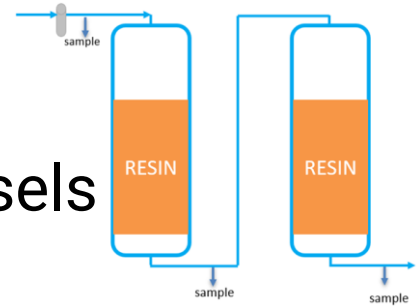


PFBS – Perfluorobutanesulfonate,  $C_4F_9SO_3H$ ; Mol.Wt. 300



# Update on Horsham Well 10

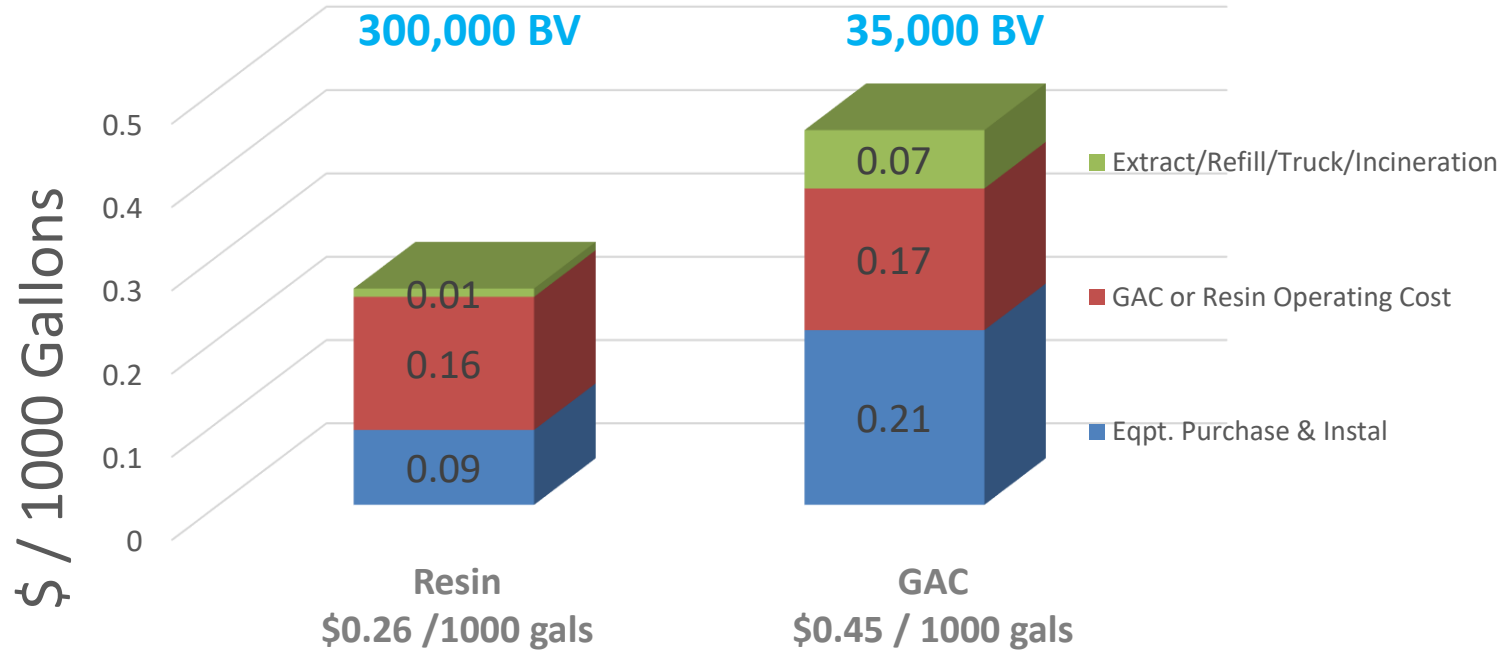
- Permanent System handles 100 gpm flow
- GAC is no longer used
- Single-use PFA694E installed in Lead-Lag Vessels
- Now targeting short-chain PFAS removal



# Total Cost \$ /1000 gals



## Capital + Operating Cost - 500 gpm system



Treatment to < 5 ppt of combined PFOS + PFOA

# Case History: Warminster Well 26

2000 ppt Total PFAS

Compared:

Bituminous GAC

Coconut Shell GAC

Single-Use PFAS-Selective Resin

# Warminster Well 26 - Medium PFAS Levels

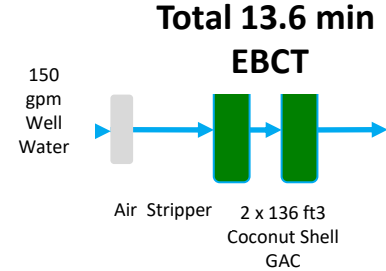
	Min.	Avg.	Max.	Eurofins Lab#
	ppt	ppt	ppt	Det. Level ppt
PFBA *	55	55	55	1.8 - 2
PFBS	27	34	45	0.3 - 4
PFPeA *	138	138	138	1.8 - 1
PFHxA	105	141	177	0.4 - 2
PFHxS	275	316	429	0.4 - 4
PFHpA	39	52	61	0.3 - 1
PFOA	<b>186</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>290</b>	0.3 - 1
PFNA	7	10	14	0.4 - 1
PFOS	<b>504</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>910</b>	0.3 - 4
Sum	<b>1336</b>	<b>1632</b>	<b>2119</b>	

- Limited analyses
- # for 2018 to 2016

TOC	730,000 ppt
VOCs (TCE, PCE, CCl4)	230,000 ppt

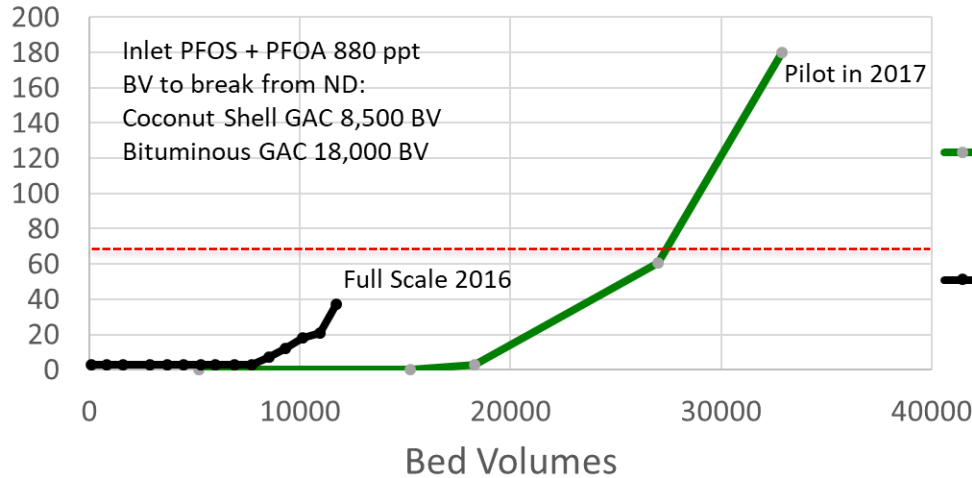
Expect < 500 ppt VOC in stripper effluent

# Coconut Shell GAC Full Scale (2016) Bituminous F400 GAC Pilot (2017)



Bituminous F400 GAC vs Coconut Shell GAC  
13.6 mins. EBCT

ppt  
PFOS + PFOA



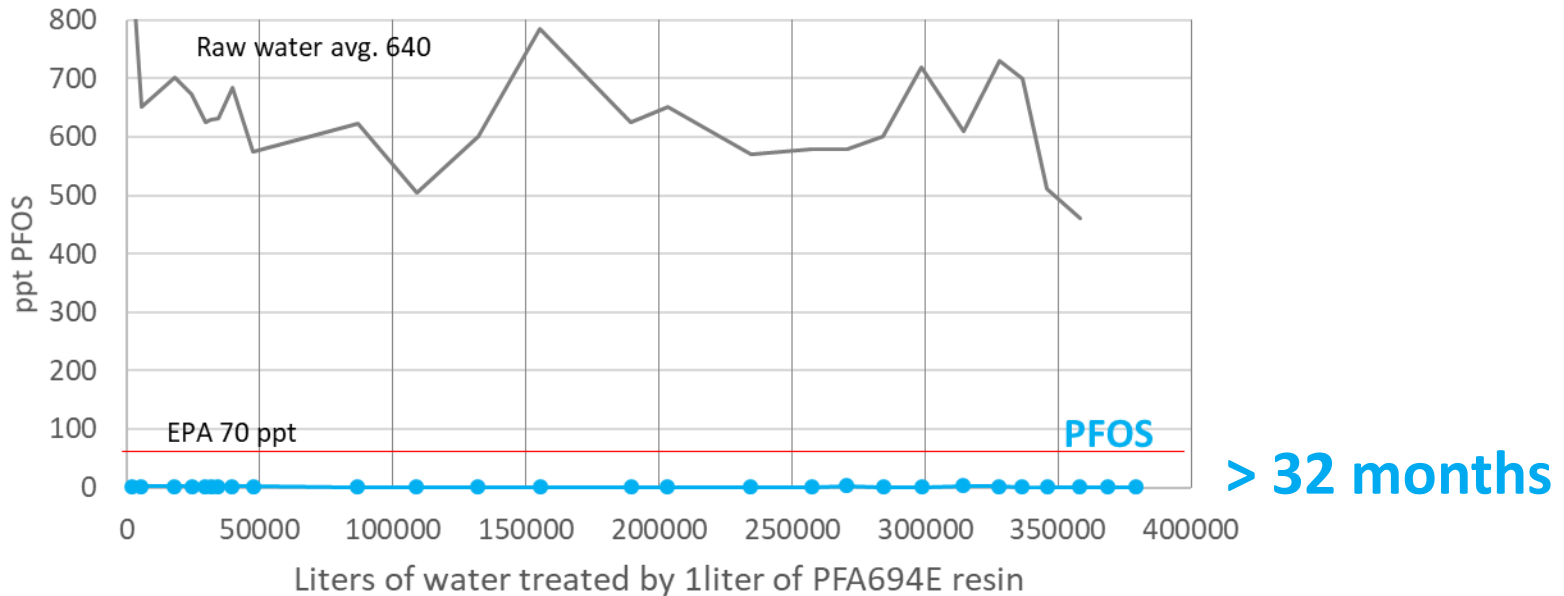
Bituminous F400 GAC ~ 6 months  
Coconut Shell GAC < 3 months

Warminster Well 26

Coconut Shell GAC: 80 days; Bituminous GAC: 170 days

Well 26

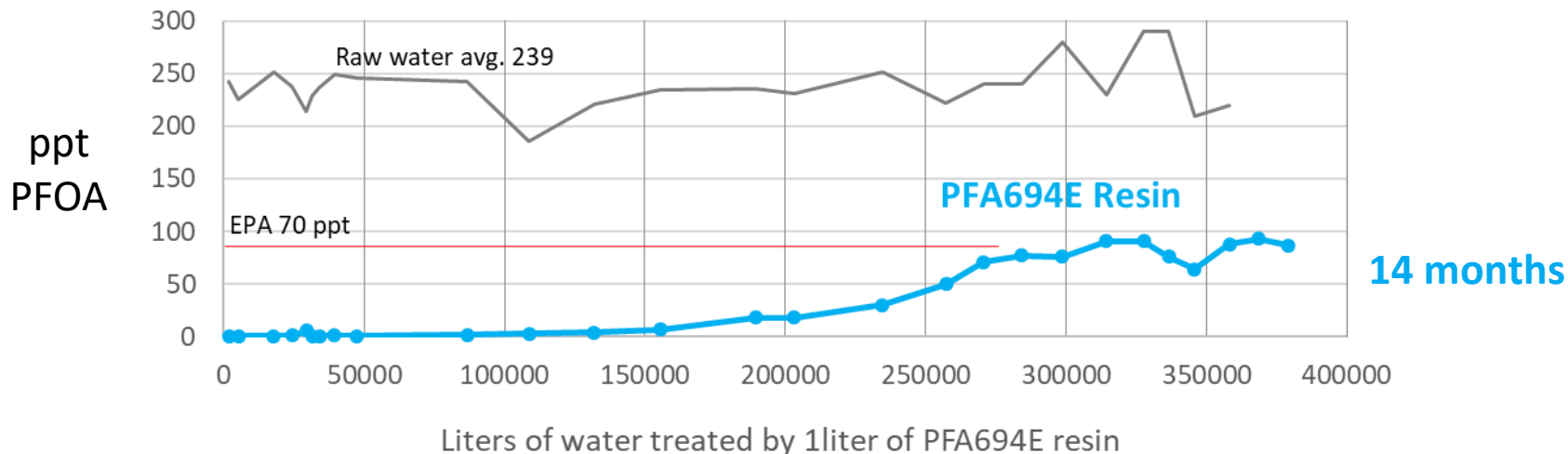
# PFA694E Resin: PFOS Removal 967 days (single vessel 2 to 3 mins. EBCT)



With Lead-Lag Design: ~750,000 BV thru Lead before leakage ex Lag reaches 2 ppt

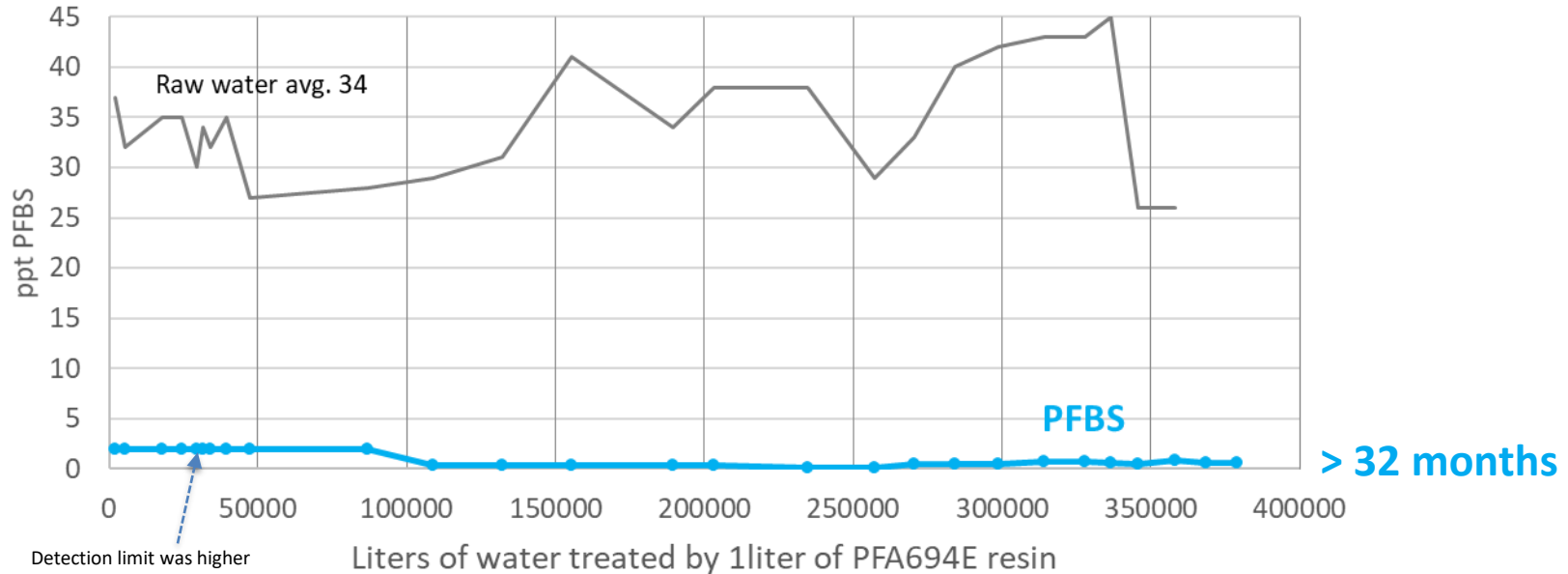
# PFA694E Resin: PFOA Removal 967 days (single vessel 2 to 3 mins. EBCT)

PFOA Control with PFA694E Selective Resin  
Operating 967 days EBCT 2 to 3 mins.



With Lead-Lag Design: ~300,000 BV thru Lead before leakage ex Lag reaches 7 ppt

# PFA694E Resin: PFBS Removal 967 days (single vessel 2 to 3 mins. EBCT)



With Lead-Lag Design: ~750,000 BV thru Lead before leakage ex Lag reaches 2 ppt



# Update on Warminster Well 26

- GAC no longer being used due to higher OPEX
- 500 gpm system uses PFA694E resin in Lead-Lag vessels
- PFA694E resin system continues to meet expectations

# Comparing Resin & GAC Designs for Potable Water

## Design Comparison

	Resin	GAC	
Total System flow - gpm	2000	2000	
Vessel Diameter - feet	12	12	
Number of trains	1	4	4 times more equipment
Flow per train - gpm	2000	500	
Total number of vessels for all trains (lead + lag)	2	8	
Pounds of GAC		20,000	33.6 lb/cu ft density
Media volume per vessel - ft <sup>3</sup>	504	595	
EBCT Contact time per vessel - minutes	2	9	> 4 times more EBCT
<b>Estimated BV for lead vessel change out trigger</b>	<b>280,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>	
Total Water Treated per Year - MMgals/year	1,051	1,051	
Days Between Lead Vessel Change-outs	367	216	
Volume of Media Consumed per Year – ft <sup>3</sup>	502	4015	8 X more media consumed

# Comparing Resin & GAC Designs for Potable Water

	IX	GAC
Media consumed per year – Cubic Feet	502	4015
Media Cost per pound		\$ 2.00
Media Cost per cubic foot	\$ 300.00	\$ 67.20
<b>Media Cost per year</b>	\$ 150,552	\$ 269,790
<b>Operating Cost - \$/1000 gallons</b>	<b>\$ 0.14</b>	<b>\$ 0.26</b>

Resin is ~ half the OPEX for GAC

**Piloting for 2+ years is just too long:**

**Consider Better / Faster Options:**

-  **(1) Predictive Modeling &**
-  **(2) Accelerated Piloting**

# 20-year history of **successful modeling** of contaminant removal with Ion Exchange

- Perchlorate
- Arsenic
- Chromate
- Uranium
- Nitrate
- Bromide
- Routine thruput **guarantees given**



# Everything starts with the water

## Provide this:

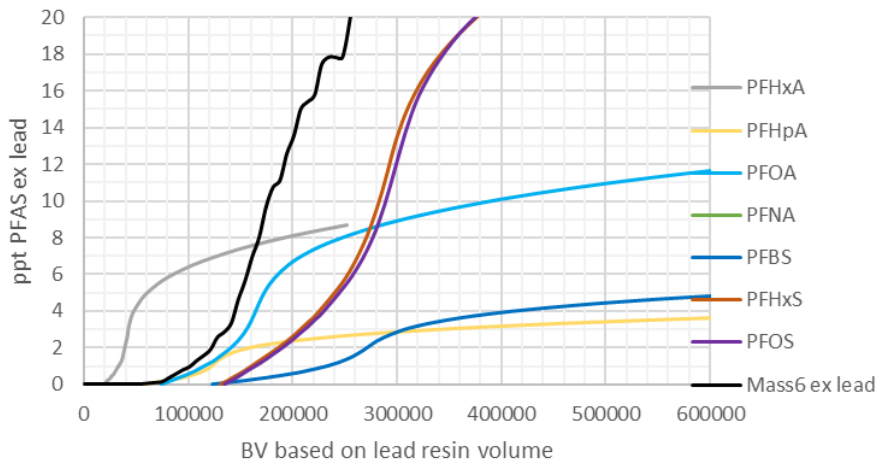
- Critical items shown in **blue**
- If not provided, assumed ND in **green**
- Endpoint target – this is key

Parameter	Units
Operational Flow Rate	gpm
Operational Schedule	hour/day
Daily Volume (average)	Gallons
Sulfate	mg/L
Nitrate	mg/L
Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L
Chloride	mg/L
Fluoride	mg/L
Perchlorate	ppb
Arsenic	ppb
Hexavalent chromium	ppb
Uranium	ppb
Calcium	mg/L
Magnesium	mg/L
Sodium	mg/L
Potassium	mg/L
Iron	ug/L
Manganese	ug/L
pH	
TDS	mg/L

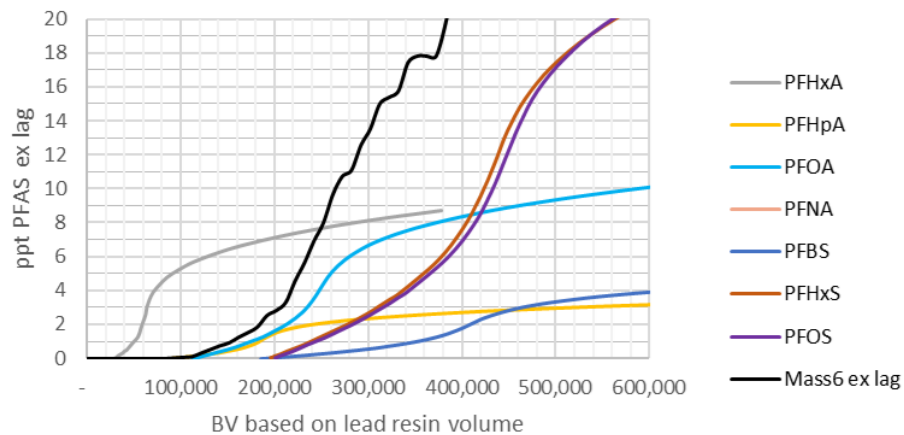
Parameter	Abrv.	Units
Suspended Solids		mg/L
Oil & Grease		mg/L
Total Organic Carbon		mg/L
Perfluorobutanoic acid	PFBA	ppt
Perfluoropentanoic acid	PFPeA	ppt
Perfluorohexanoic acid	PFHxA	ppt
Perfluoroheptanoic acid	PFHpA	ppt
Perfluorooctanoic acid	PFOA	ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid	PFNA	ppt
Perfluorododecanoic acid	PFDoDA	ppt
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid	PFTeA	ppt
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	PFBS	ppt
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	PFHxS	ppt
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	PFHpS	ppt
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	PFOS	ppt
4:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	4:2 FTS	ppt
6:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	6:2 FTS	ppt
8:2 FTS (fluorotelomer sulfonate)	8:2 FTS	ppt
GenX	GenX	ppt
VOC	VOC	ppb

# Simulating breakthrough can save valuable time

PFA694E Lead Virgin Resin - Avg Chemistry  
BV and break based on Lead

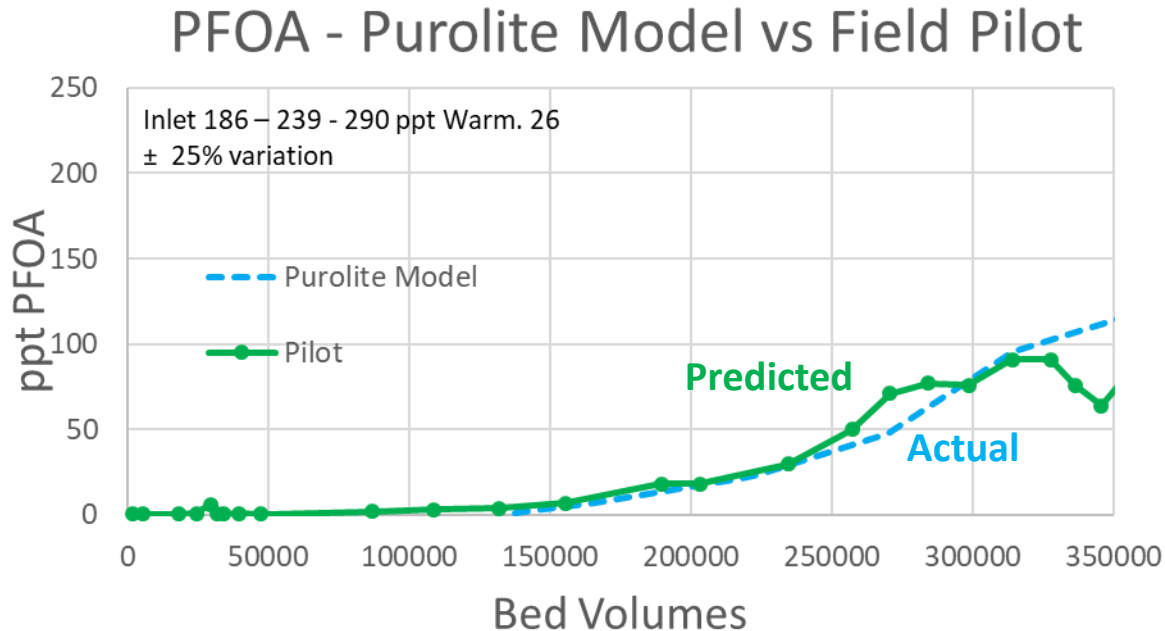


PFA694E Lead-Lag repeatable BV - Avg. Chemistry  
BV based on Lead, Break ex the Lag



# Example Modeling: Warminster Well 26 Pilot

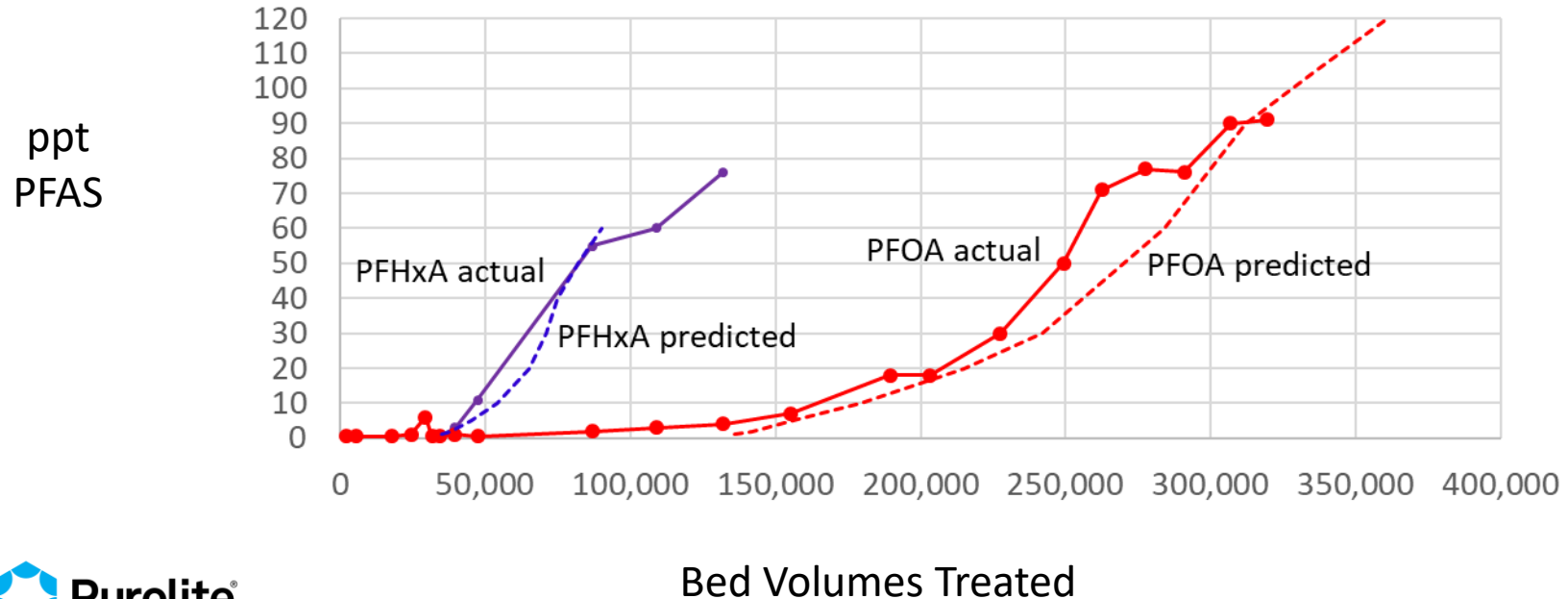
## Predicted vs Actual Modeling – Strong Correlation





# Example Modeling – Warminster Well 26: Full Scale 2 mins. EBCT Predicted vs Actual – **Very Strong Correlations**

*Inlet: 141 ppt PFHxA, 234 ppt PFOA*

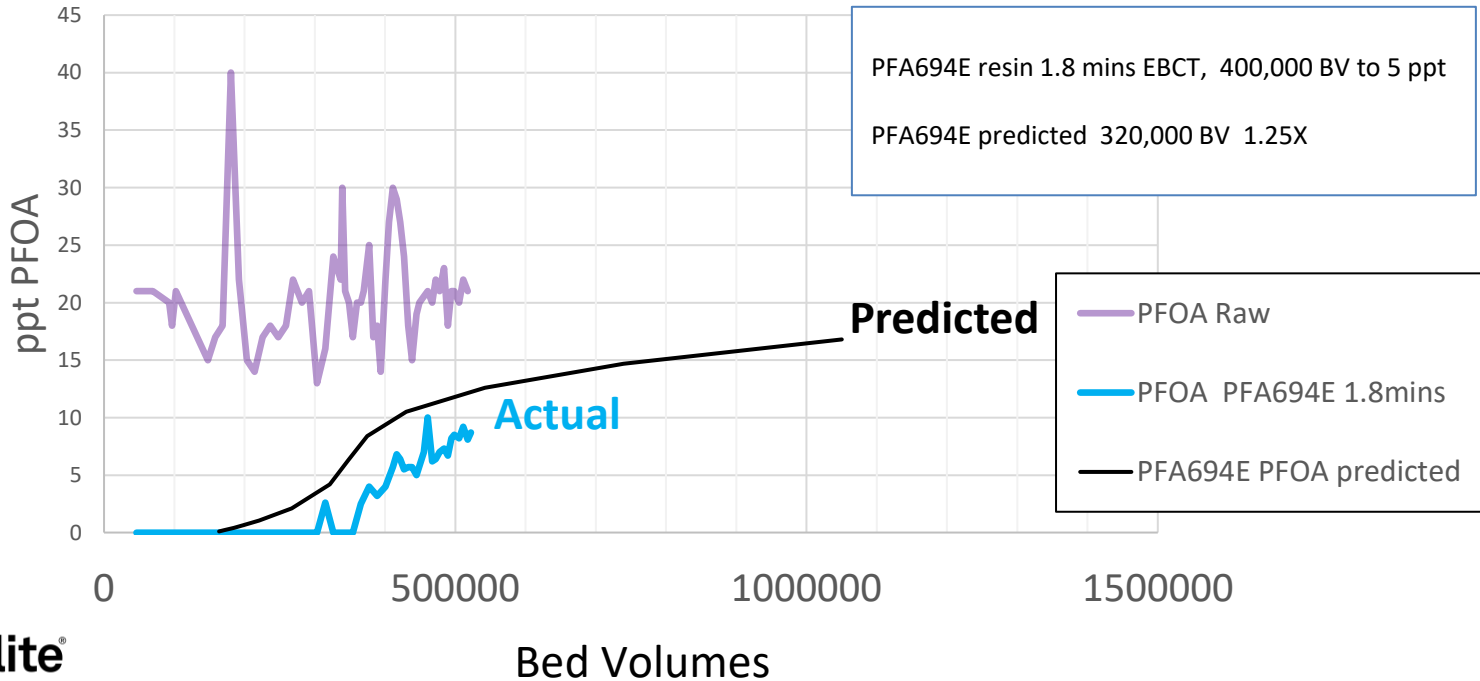


# Example Modeling – Horsham Well10:

## Full Scale 2 mins. EBCT

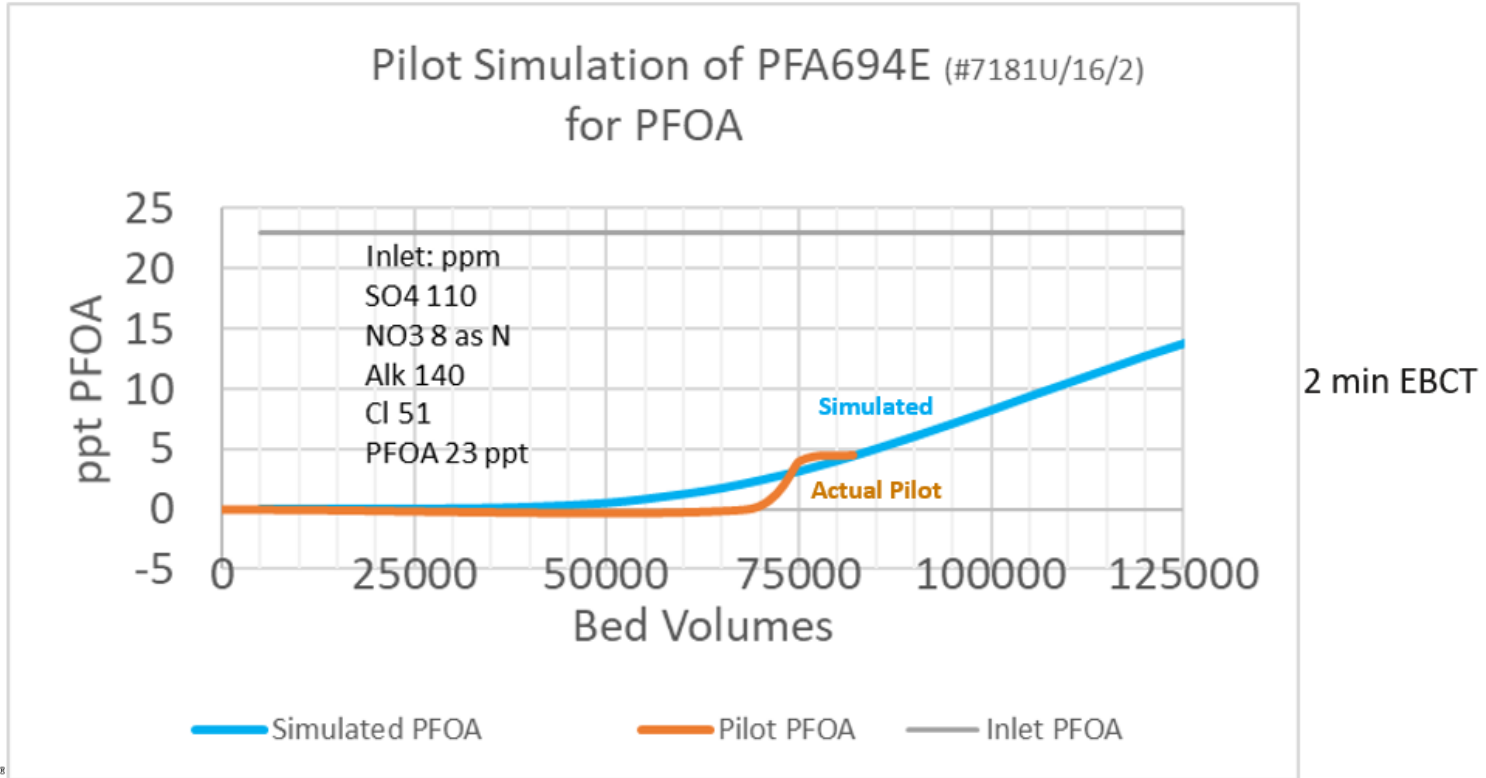
### Predicted vs Actual - Conservative

PFOA with PFA694E resin



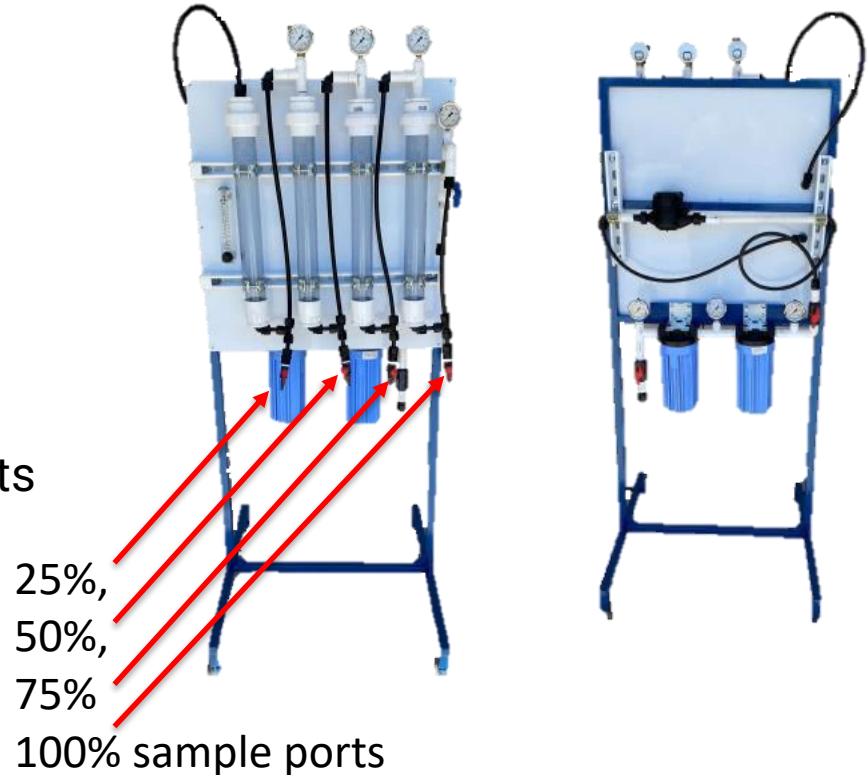
# Example Modeling - Colorado Pilot

## Predicted vs Actual – Strong Correlation



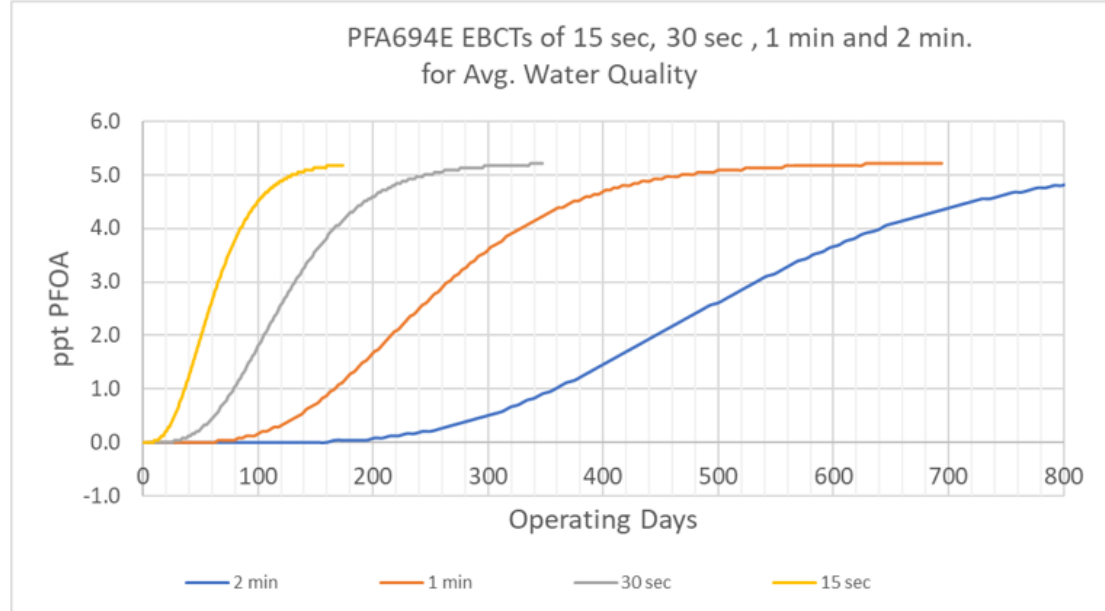
# Accelerated Piloting – 4 times faster

- Validates predictive modeling
- Faster decisions
- Quick pilot for uncommon PFAS
- Segmented Columns & sampling  
ports at 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% points
- Get results 4 times faster from 25% port
- EBCT (minutes): 0.5, 1, 1.5 and 2



# Shorter Bed Depths – Faster Results

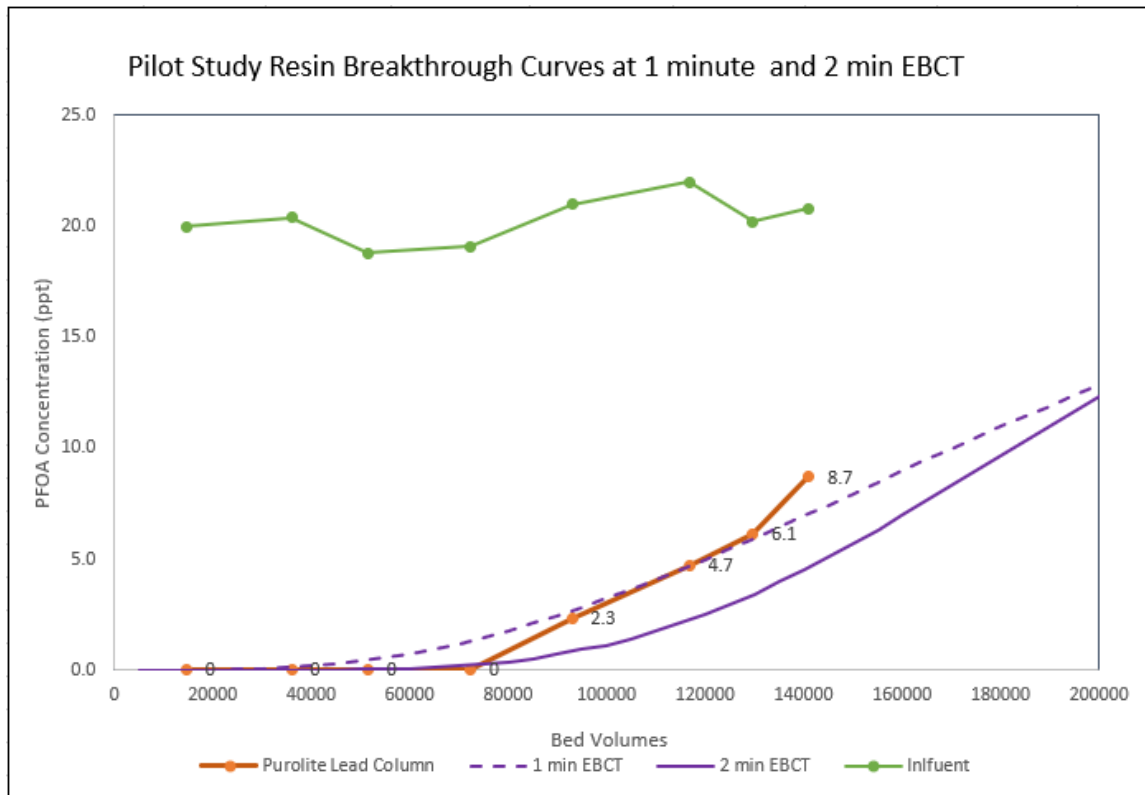
Time to breakthrough is not linear to the bed volumes!



# Modeling 1 minute vs 2 minutes EBCT

## Predicted vs Actual – Strong Correlation

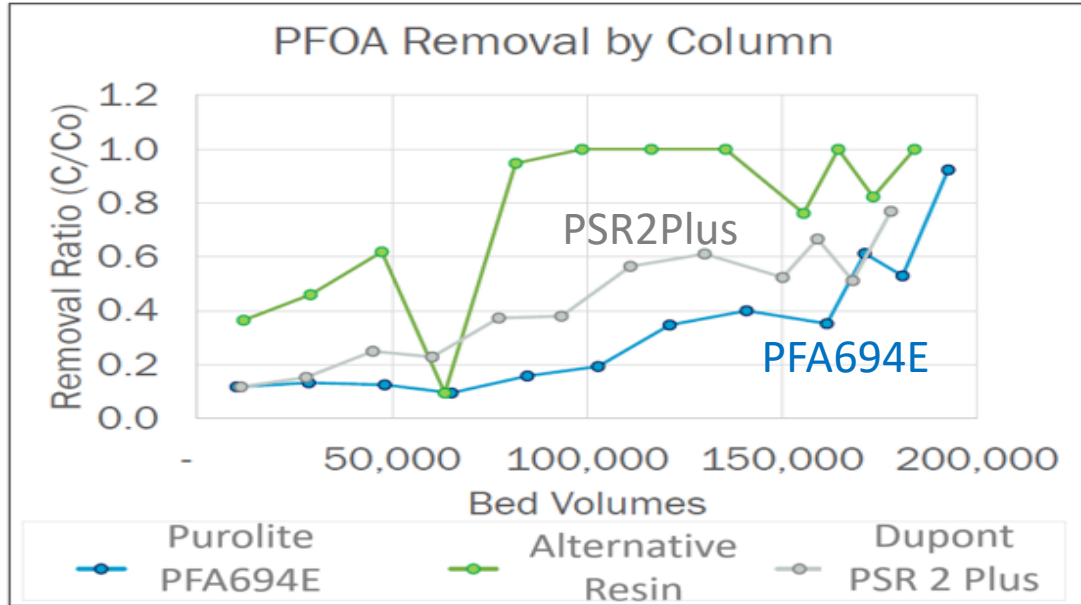
Modeling can account for shorter bed depths



# Brown & Caldwell Pilot in Colorado - Published Results

## Water Quality

Sulfate: 192 ppm  
Nitrate: 7.5 ppm  
Alkalinity: 212 ppm  
PFOA: ~20 ppt  
PFOS: ~140 ppt

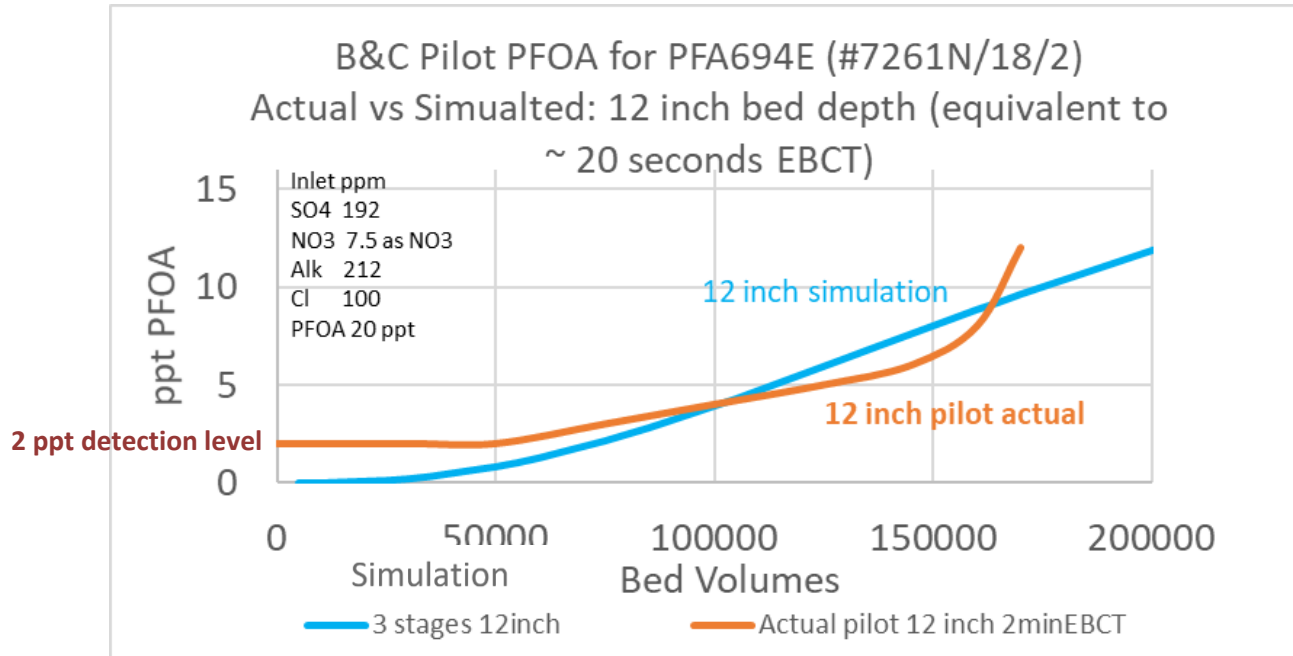


Used a short resin bed equal to 20 seconds EBCT

Source: 0-60 in the PFAS Lane – A Colorado Case Study  
Jeff Jackson, Erin Mackey, Brown and Caldwell  
Presented at the CA NV Section AWWA Conference  
San Diego, California, October 22, 2019

# Brown & Caldwell Colorado Pilot – Post modeling Predicted vs Actual

Strong correlation even with a short 12” bed depth

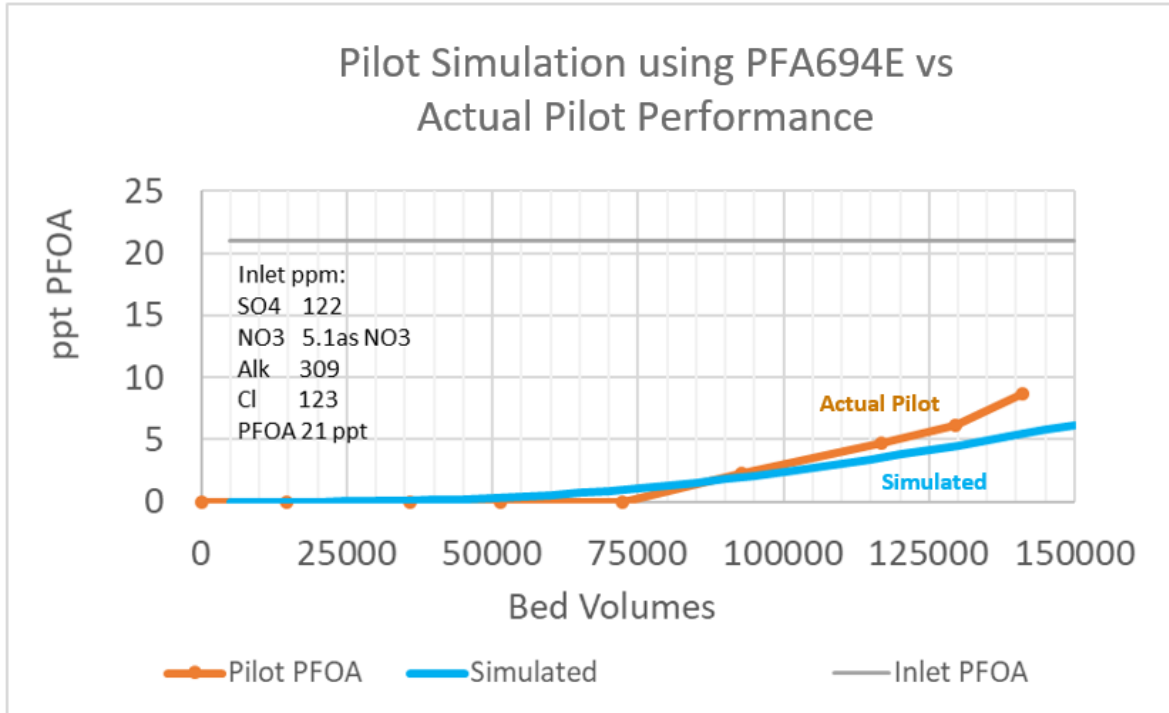


Used 12-inch bed depth equivalent to ~20 seconds EBCT



# Example Modeling - California Pilot #1

## Predicted vs Actual – 1min EBCT

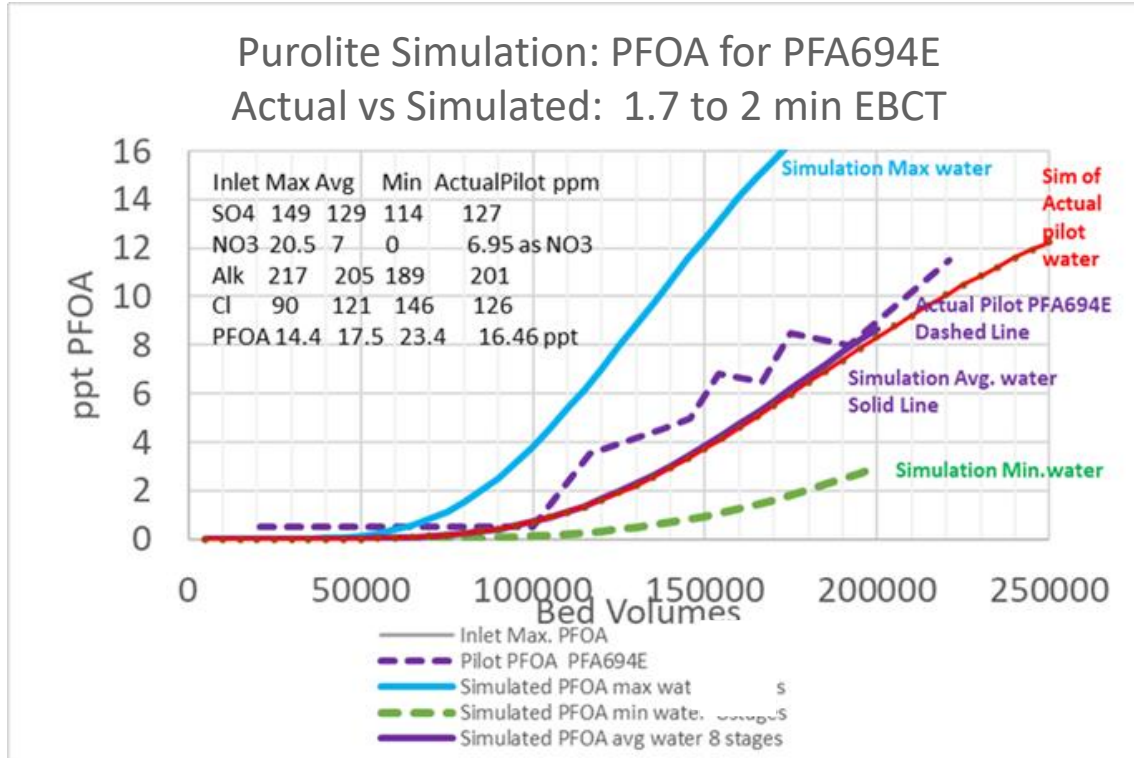


**Strong  
Correlation**

1 minute EBCT

# Example Modeling - California Pilot #2

## Predicted vs Actual - 95% Correlation

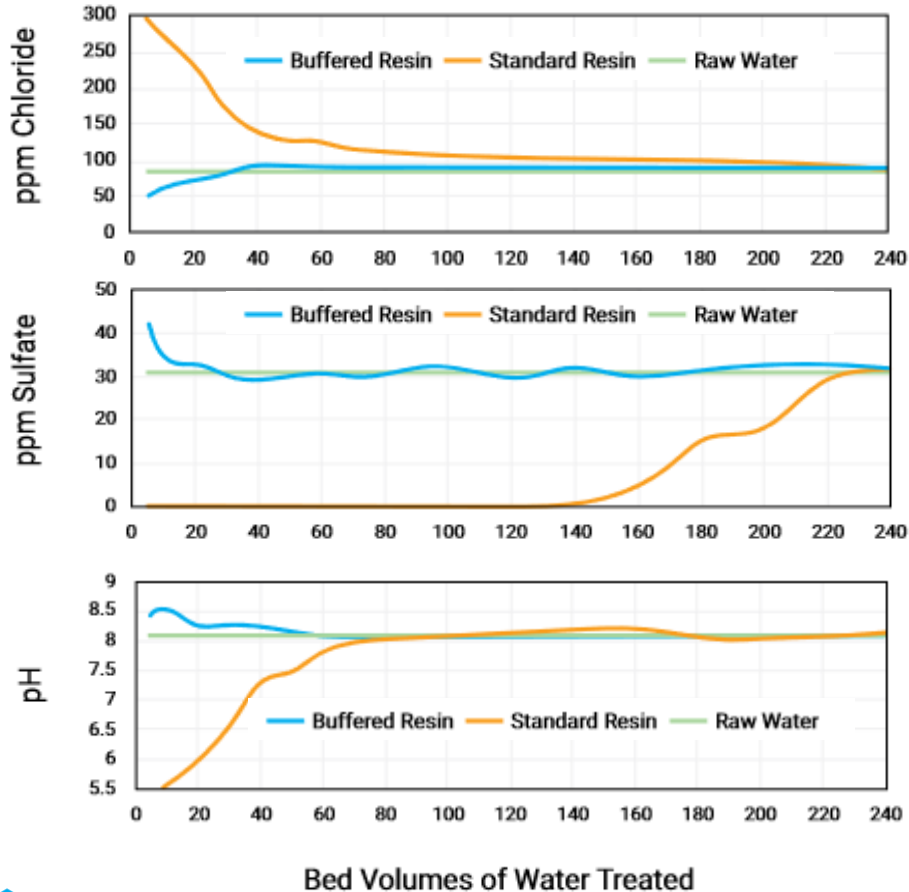


Generating a Prediction Envelope: For Min., Max., Avg.

for variable influent water quality is a major benefit for OPEX planning.

Actual Pilot and Predicted Average were very close!

## PFA694EBF Buffered Resin



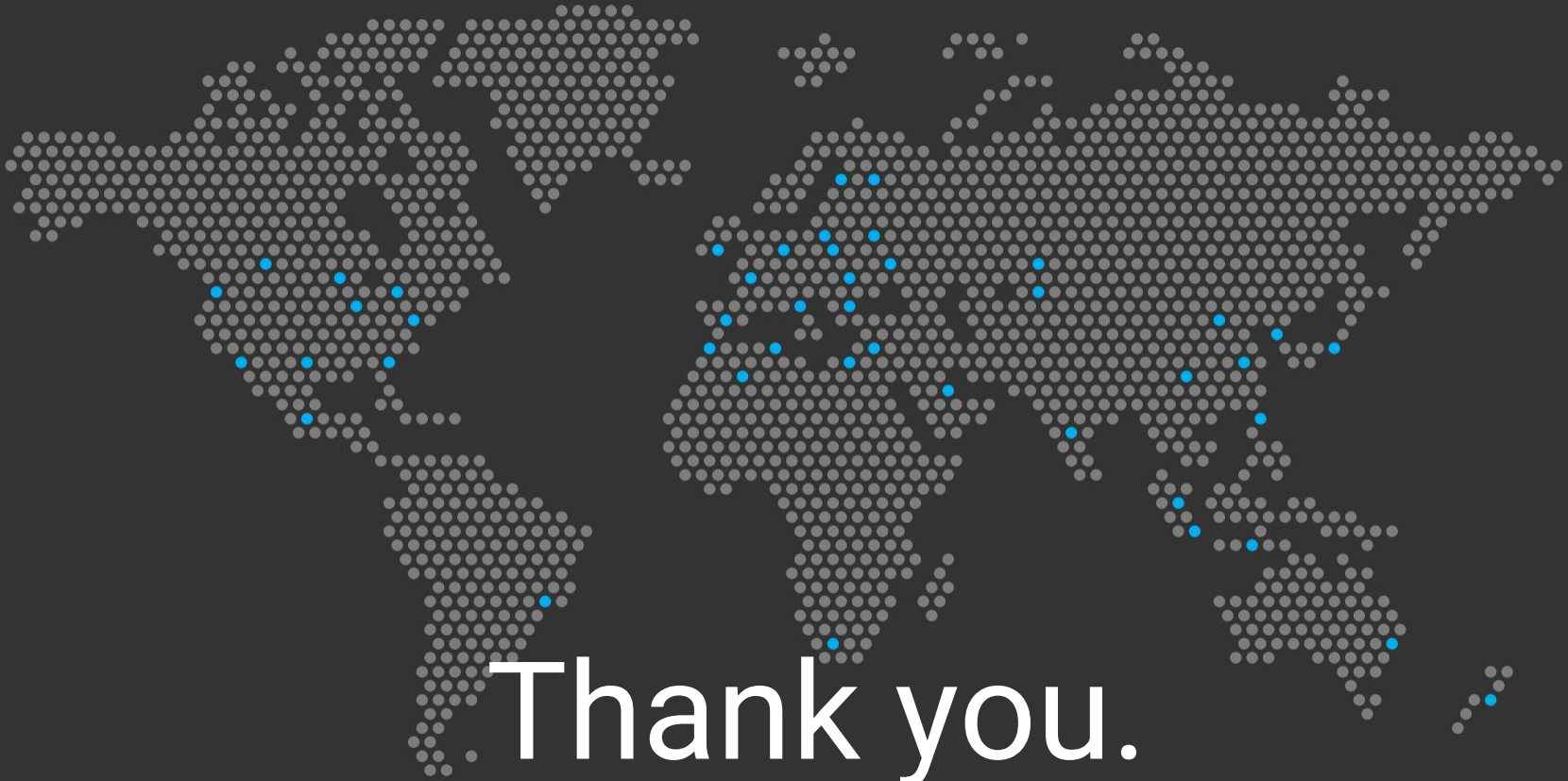
# Buffered PFAS Resin

## No CSMR issues

- Unbuffered resin starts-up with
  - High Chloride,
  - Low sulfate, pH and alkalinity
  - High CSMR & low pH can cause corrosion
- PFA69EBF buffered resin starts with buffered levels of Cl, SO<sub>4</sub> HCO<sub>3</sub> & pH
- Better corrosion control at start-up

# Conclusions

- PFAS-selective resin is **cost-effective** for PFAS
- Modeling is **accurate & conservative** allowing **reliable O&M cost estimates**
- Modeling excels for **widely-changing water chemistries**
- **Accelerated Piloting** provides results 4 times faster & is also conservative
- **Buffered** resin can help with CSMR issues



Thank you.