



# Installation, Startup and Operation of the World's First Regenerable Resin System for PFAS Removal

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## Presentation outline

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- Site history & background
- How does ion exchange resin remove PFAS?
- Pilot test at Pease AFB former FTA (Site 8)
- Full-scale design and implementation
- PFAS removal results
- Lessons learned
- Drinking water pilot test
- Summary



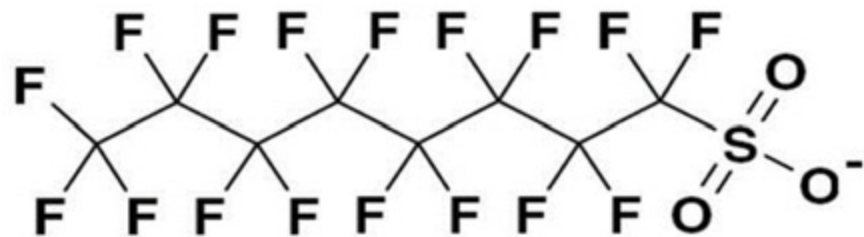
## Site history and background: Former Pease AFB

- ✓ History of Site and circumstances leading up to action
  - Sampling in 2014- first detected in drinking water well
  - Receptor survey- complete pathway to on-site day care and off-site residents
  - AOC issued in 2015- August
    - ✓ Citing the SDWA
    - ✓ Interim Emergency Actions and design build and operate of remediation systems within 8 and 16 months
    - ✓ New criteria in May 2016
- ✓ 2019-
  - ✓ Two mitigation systems operating along with one DW treatment system
  - ✓ PFAS Blood Testing Program
  - ✓ Risk assessment and remediation

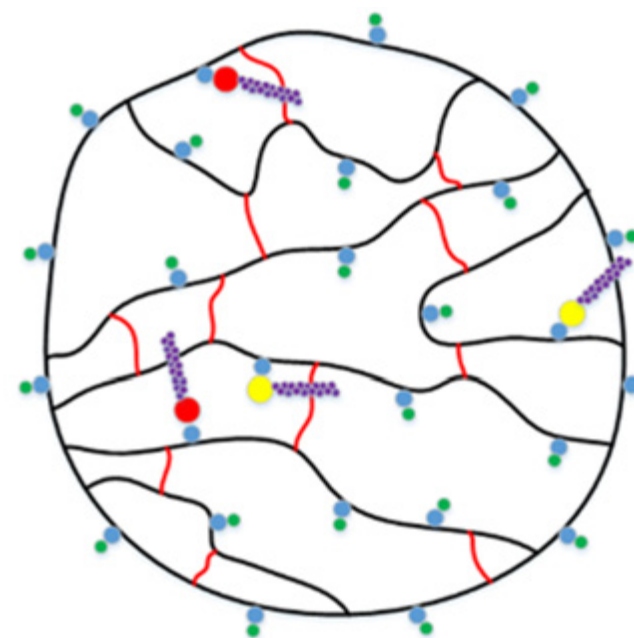


# How does Ion Exchange resin remove PFAS?

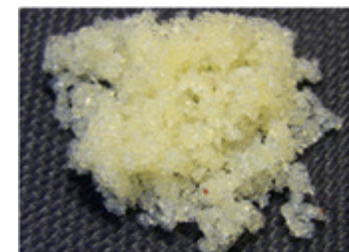
Dual mechanism of removal: IEX and adsorption










**PFOS Molecule**



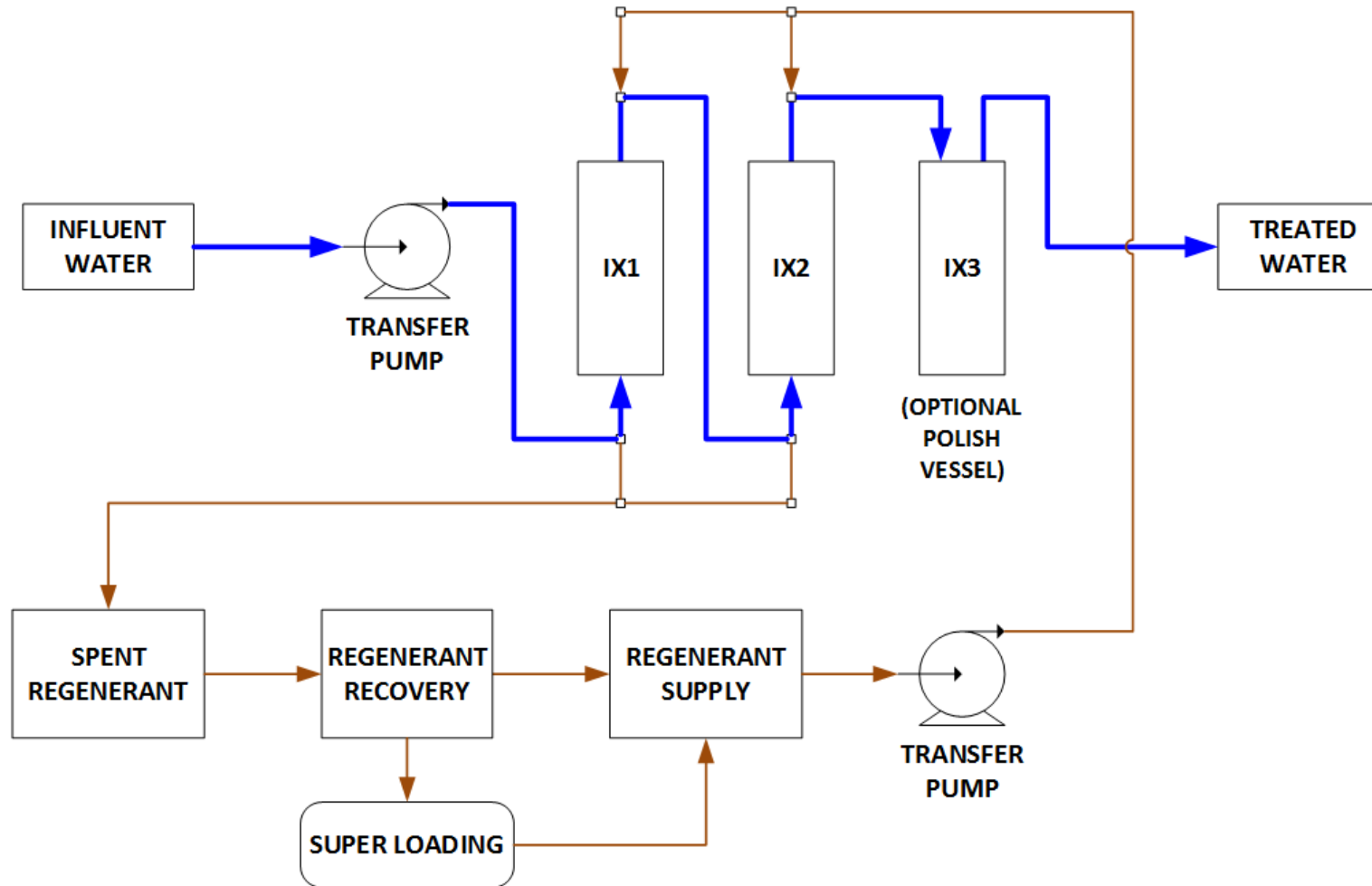
**Simplified Resin Bead**



-  Polystyrene polymer chain
-  Divinylbenzene crosslink
-  Fixed ion exchange group, e.g., quaternary ammonium,  $-\text{N}^+$ , for anion IEX
-  Exchangeable counter ion, e.g., chloride ion,  $\text{Cl}^-$ , for anion IEX
-  Sulfonate group,  $-\text{SO}_3^-$ , of PFAS (e.g., PFOS), replacing exchangeable counter ion
-  Carboxylate group,  $-\text{CO}_2^-$ , of PFAS (e.g., PFOA), replacing exchangeable counter ion
-  PFAS carbon-fluorine tail adsorbing to polystyrene polymer chain or divinylbenzene crosslink via Van der Waals forces

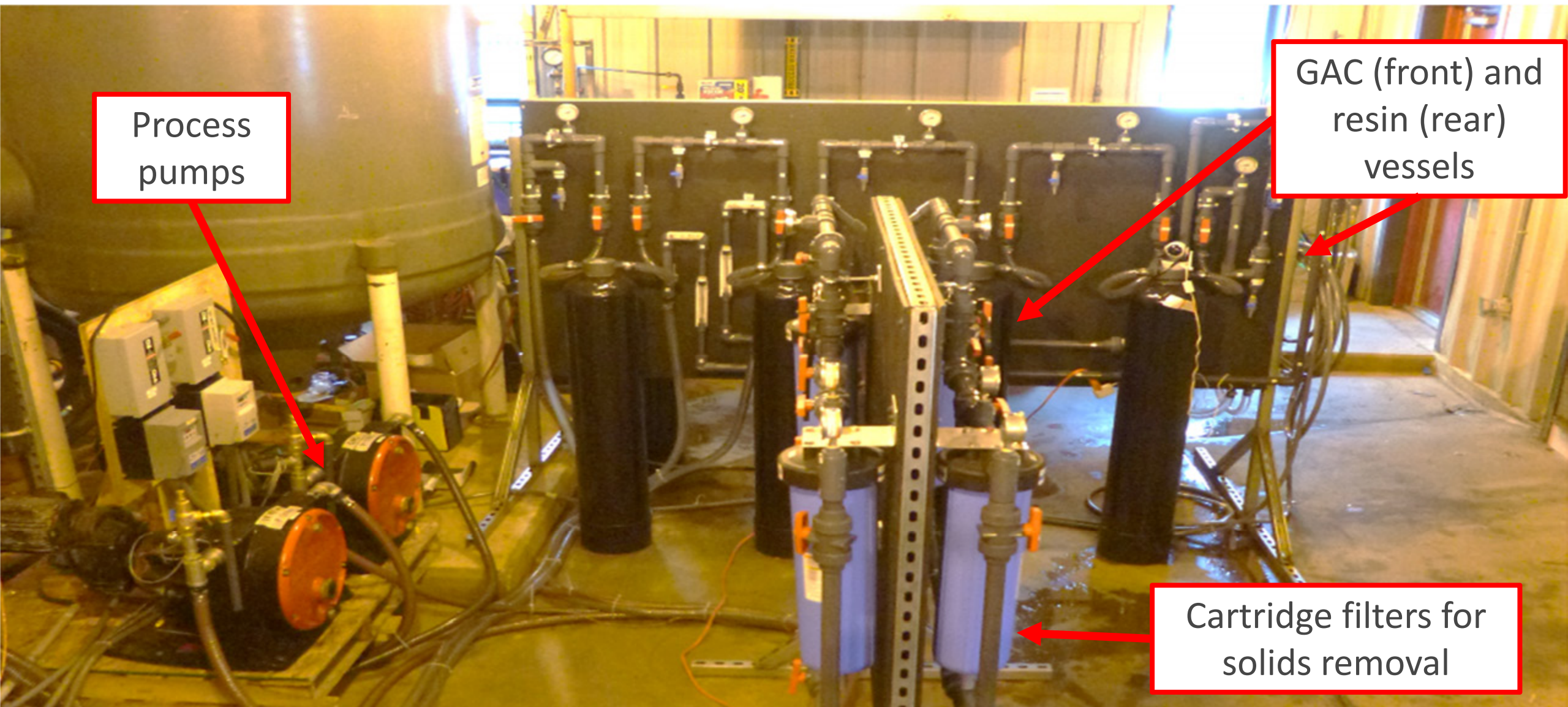
**GAC only has Adsorption**

# SORBIX™ A3F Regenerable Process Flow



Regenerable IEX Resin  
SORBIX A3F

# Former FTA (Site 8) pilot test: IX resin vs. GAC



Process pumps

GAC (front) and resin (rear) vessels

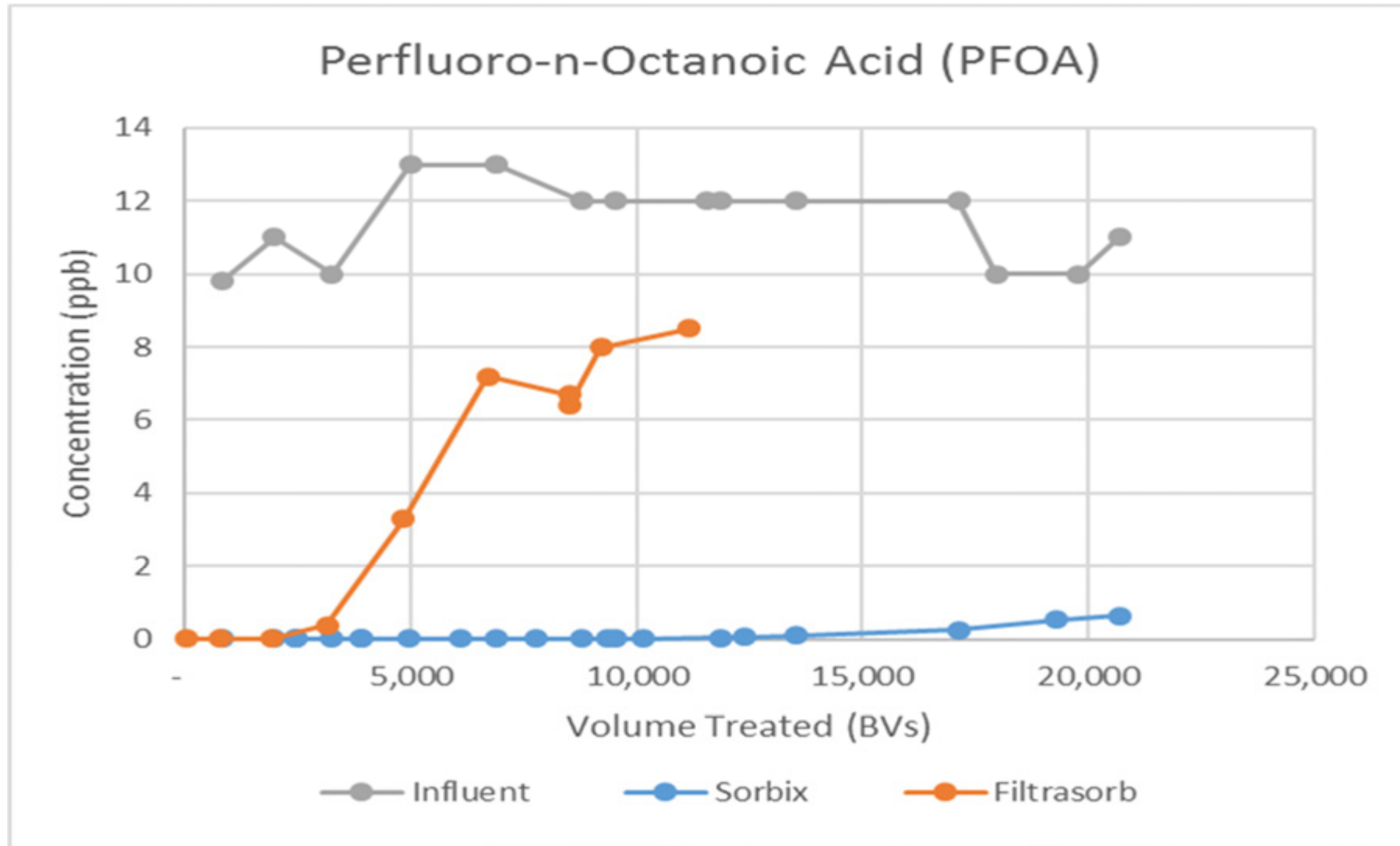
Cartridge filters for solids removal

## Influent PFAS concentrations

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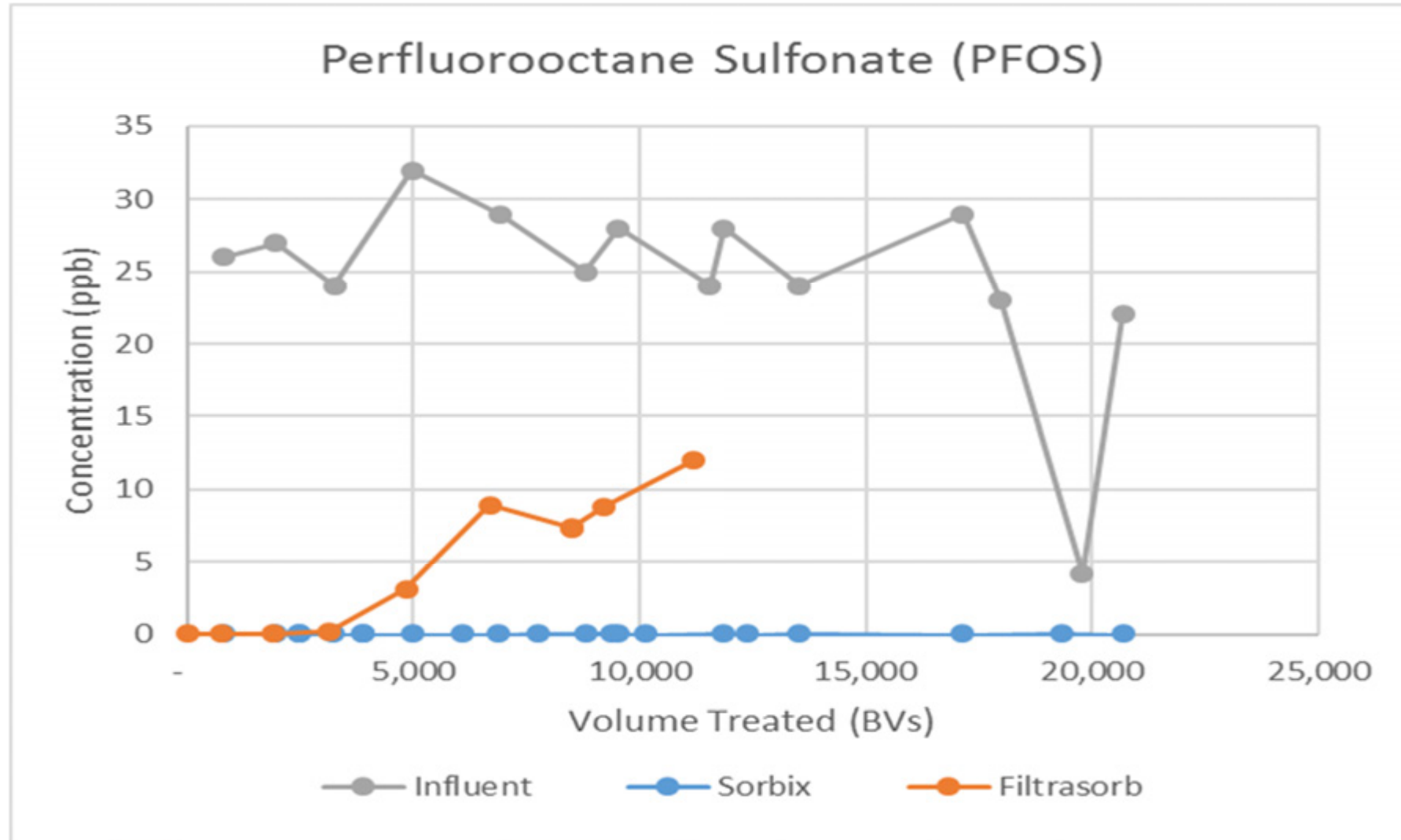
PFAS Compound	Average Influent Concentration (µg/L)
PFOA	11.5
PFOS	27.4
Other PFAS	55.6
<b>Total PFAS</b>	<b>94.5</b>

## PFOA breakthrough at 5-min EBCT

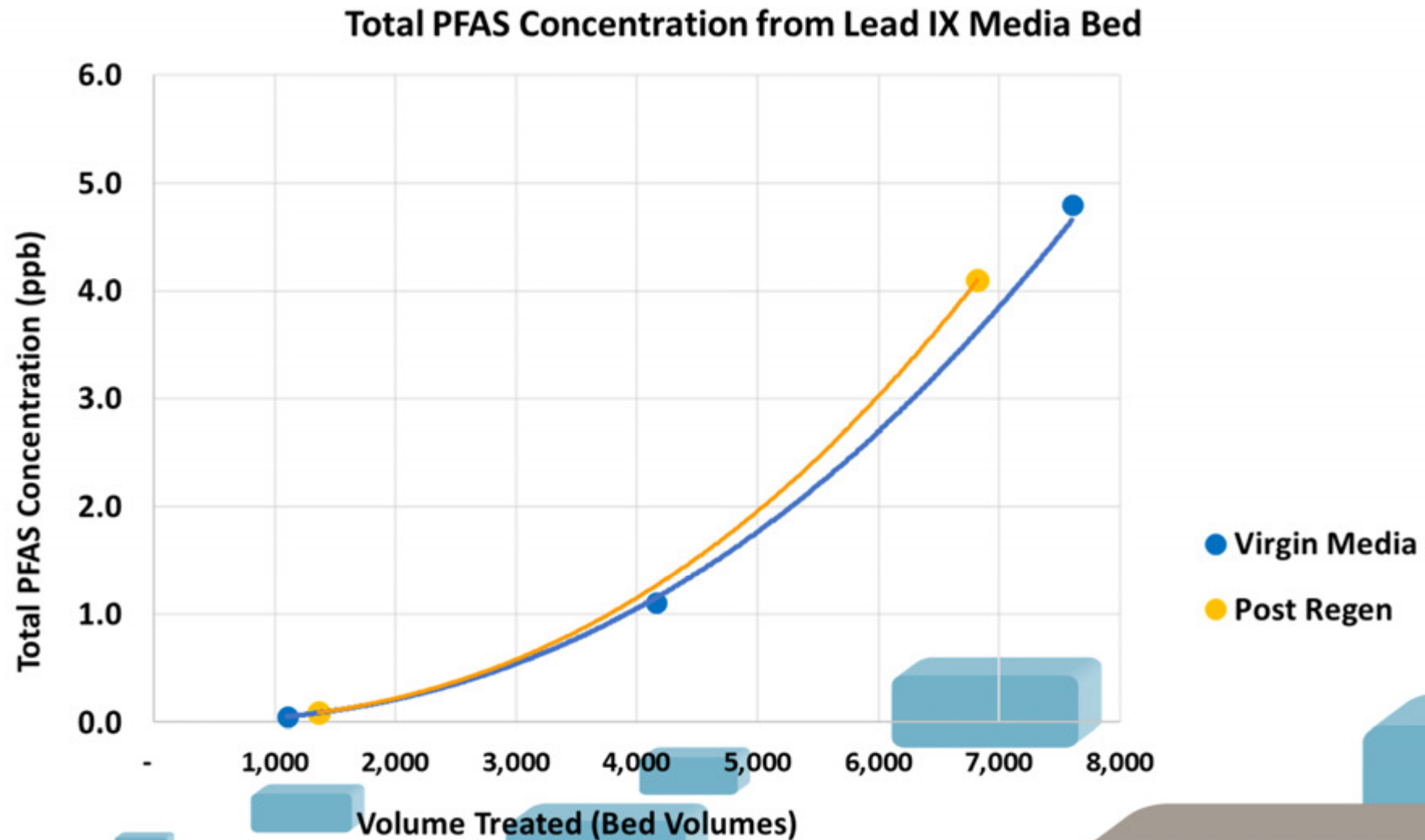




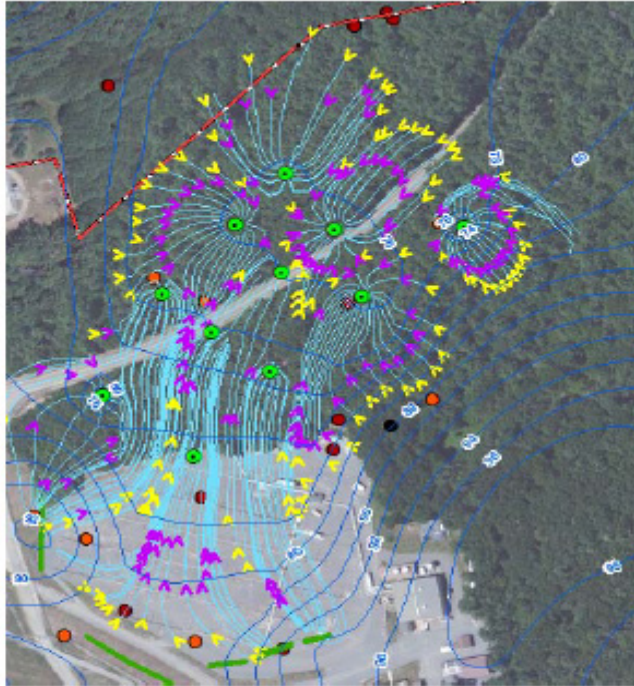
## PFOS breakthrough at 5-min EBCT



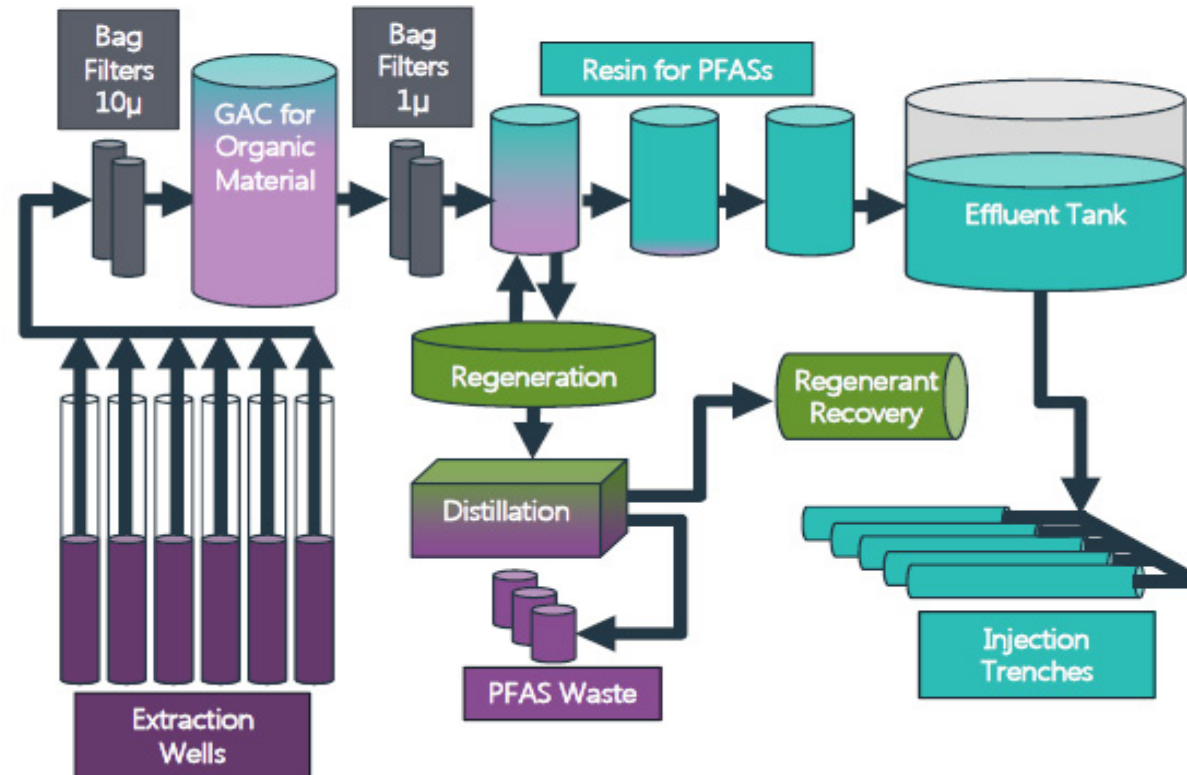
## Successful regen at pilot scale



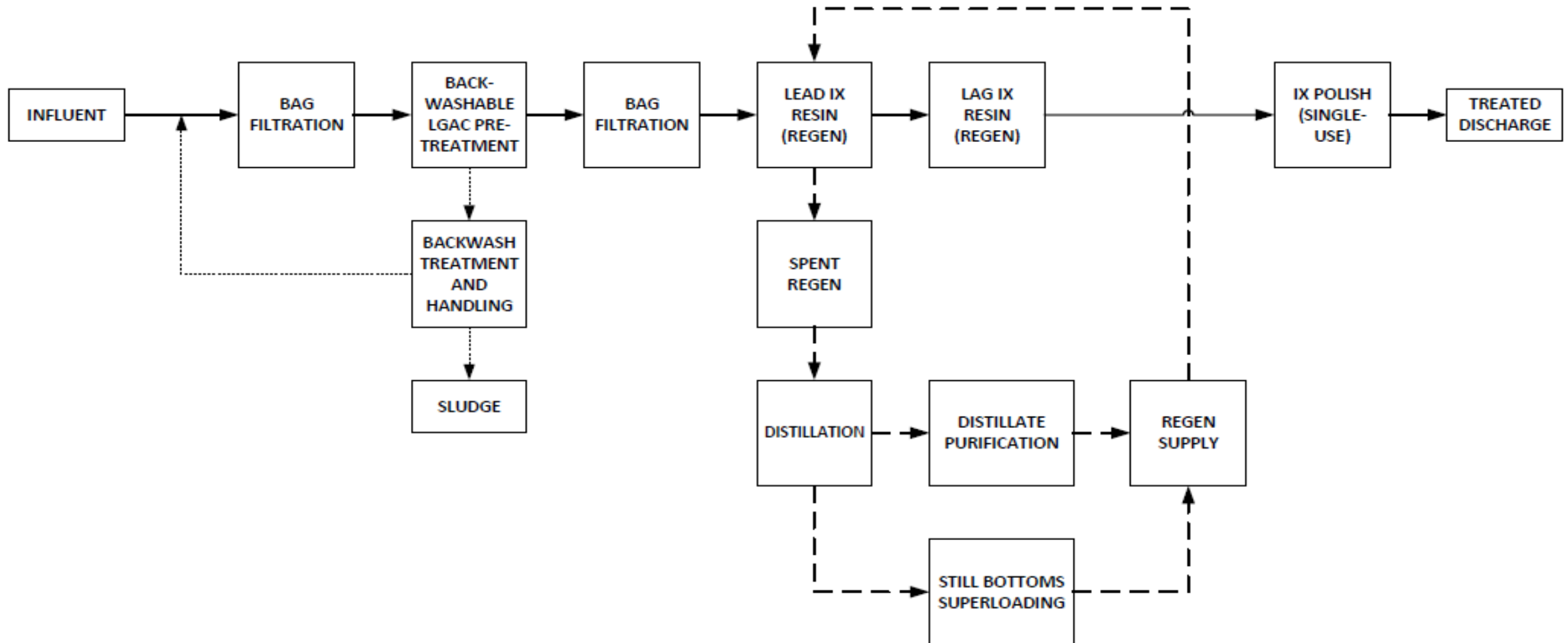
## Full-scale design and implementation



- Extraction design: 110 gpm
- Treatment capacity: 200 gpm



# Full-scale process flow diagram





## Full-scale Site 8 resin system



## In-vessel resin regen system

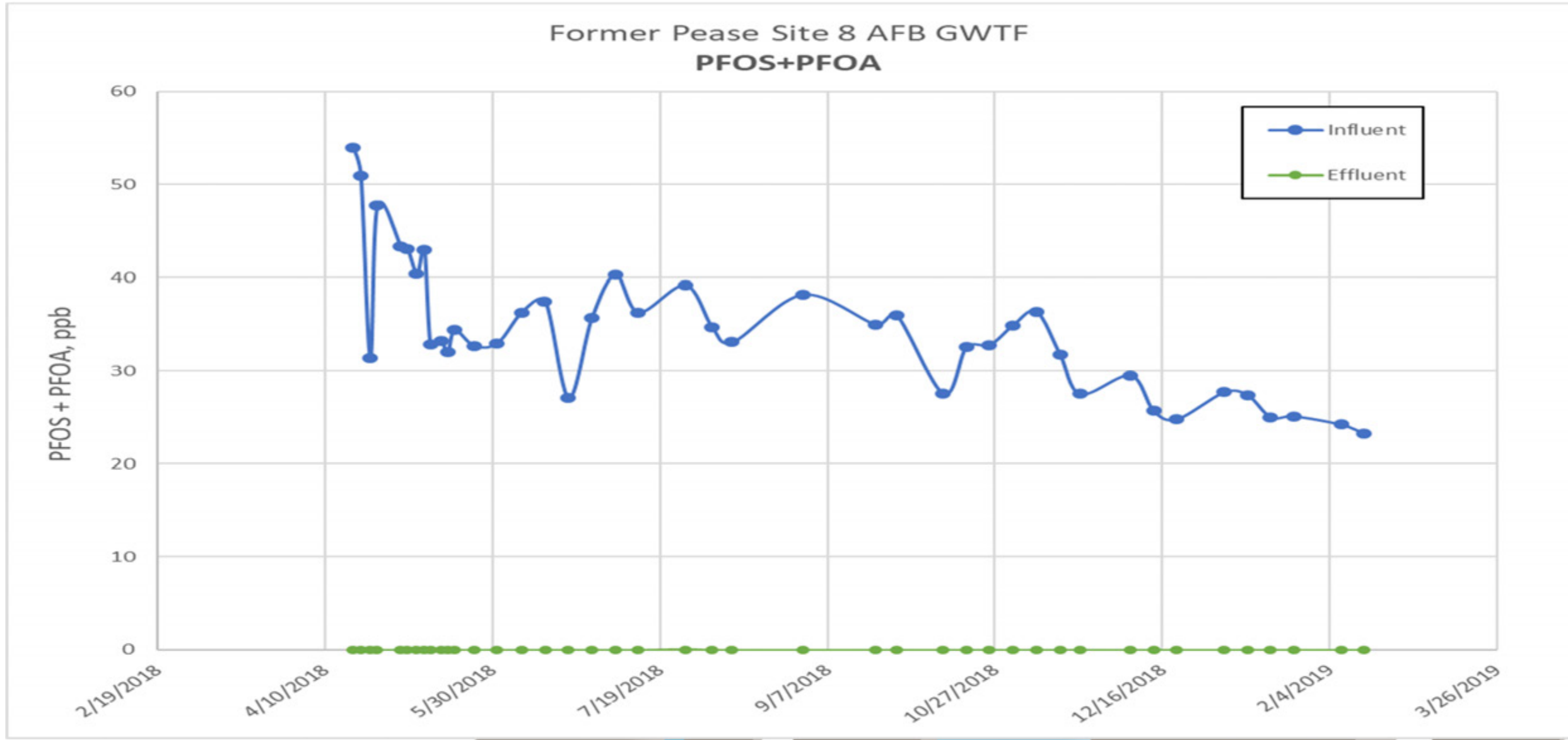


## Distillation for recovery/reuse of regen solution



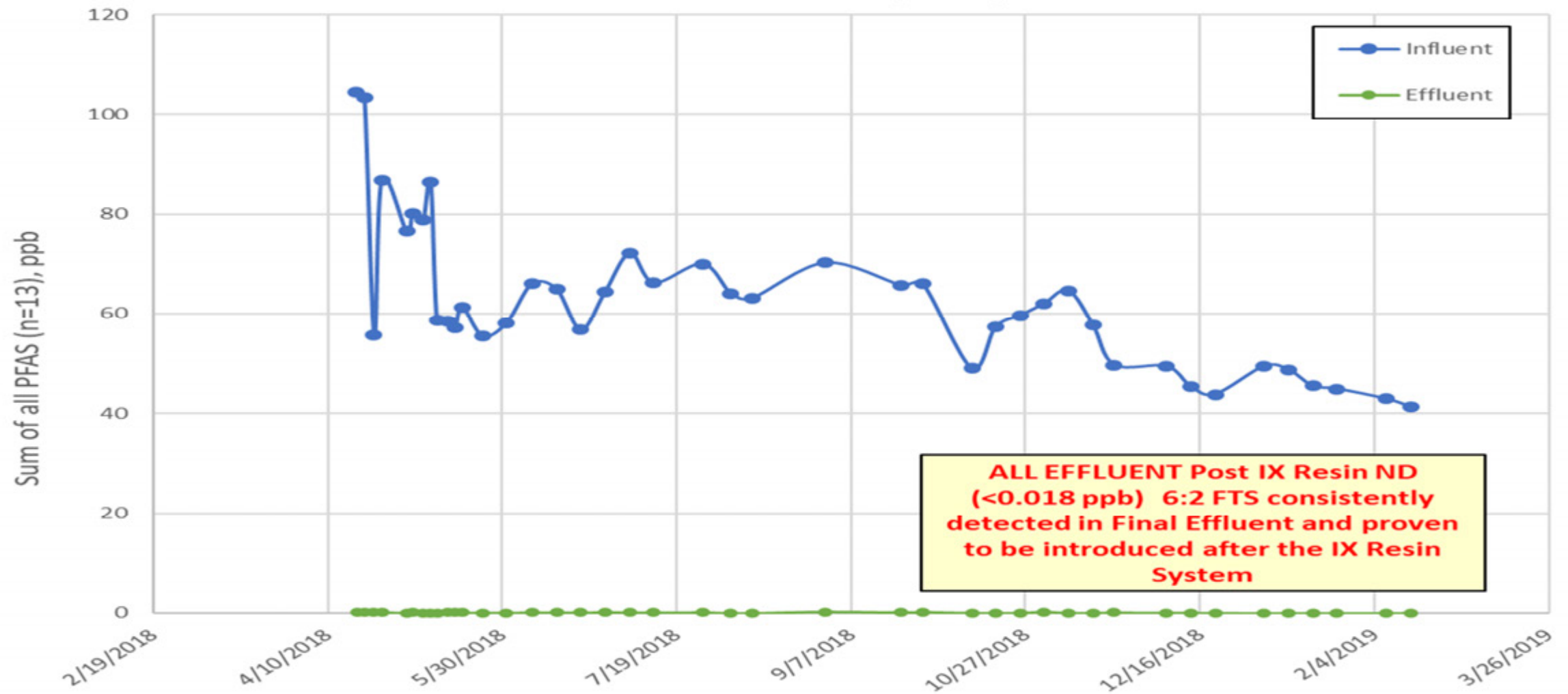


# Influent and effluent PFOS + PFOA



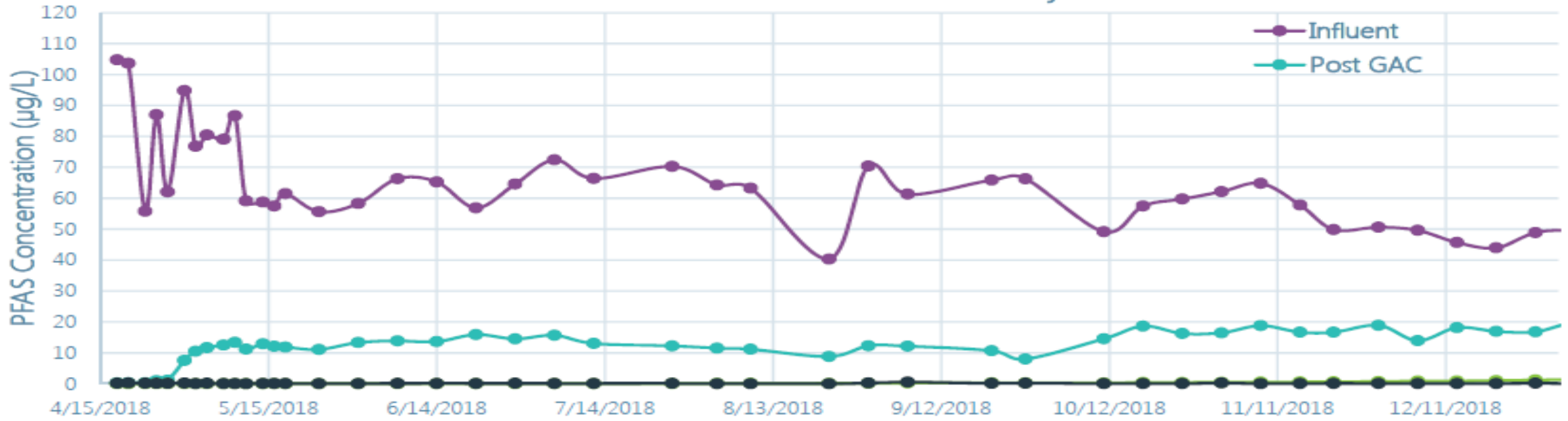
# Influent and effluent total PFAS

Former Pease Site 8 AFB GWTF  
Total PFAS (n=13)



# Breakdown of PFAS compound removal

Total Concentration of 13 PFAS Analyzed



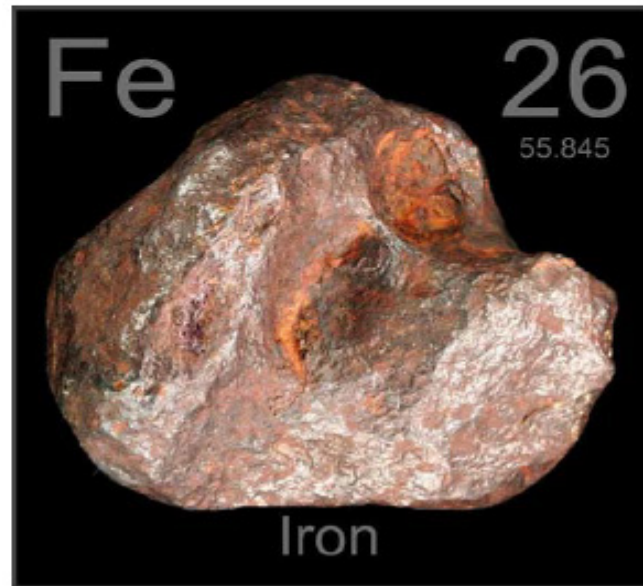
Relative PFAS Component in Influent



■ PFOS 
 ■ PFHxS 
 ■ 6:2 FTS 
 ■ PFOA 
 ■ PFHxA 
 ■ PFPeA 
 ■ [PFHpA PFHpS 8:2FTS PFBA PFBS PFNA PFOSA]

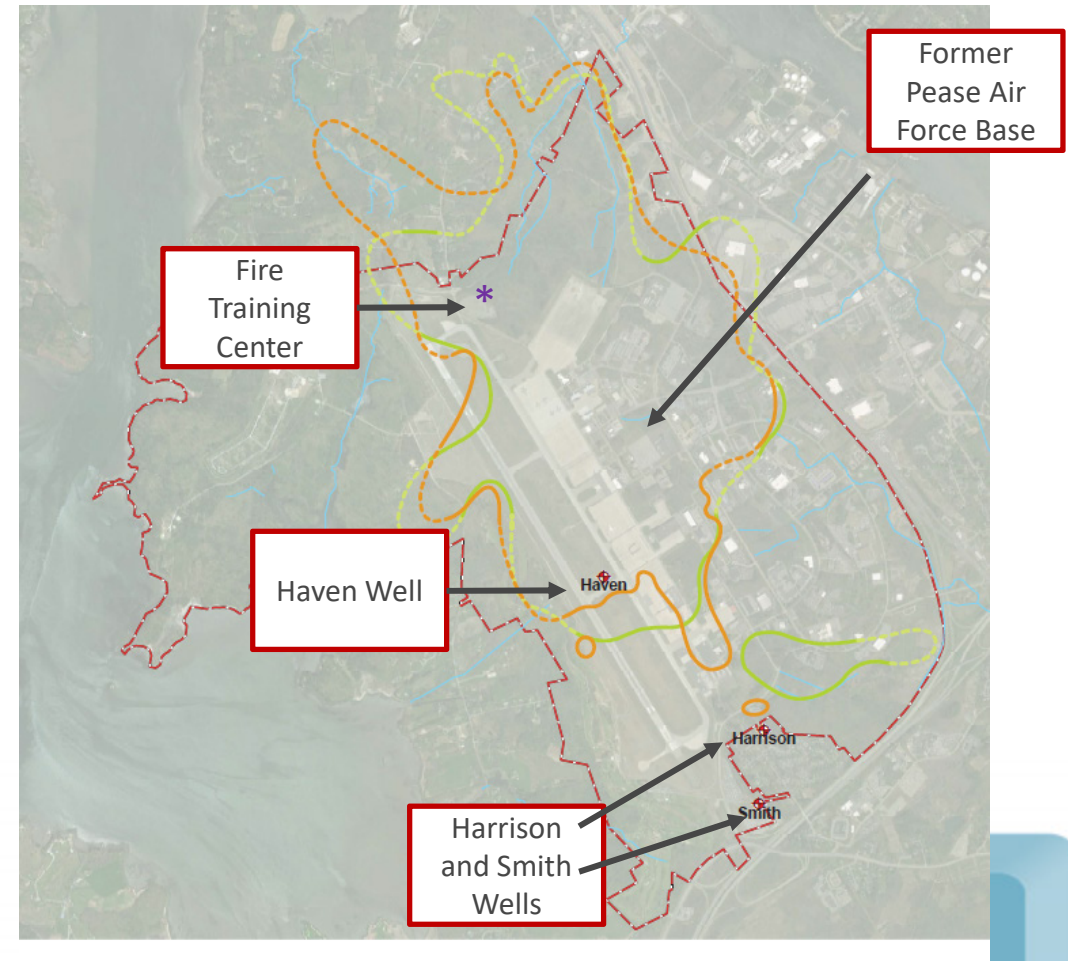
## Challenges and lessons learned

- Iron fouling at the front end of the plant
- Iron <0.5 mg/L during initial pumping tests of three wells
- Iron >8 mg/L with ten wells operational
- Required shutdown of seven wells



# PFAS contamination of City of Portsmouth water supply

- **April 2014** – NHDES contacts **City of Portsmouth** to sample the three Pease Tradeport water system wells for PFAS due to detections at former Fire Training Center and past use of AFFF
- **May 12, 2014** – City staff are notified that PFAS levels in Haven Well exceeded the EPA's Health Advisory Standard for PFOS
  - 2,500 ppt (Preliminary Health Advisory = 200 ppt)
- **May 12, 2014**
  - Haven Well is shut down
  - Smith and Harrison wells remain in service
  - Portsmouth water supplements water lost from Haven Well



Map courtesy of Air Force Civil Engineering Center

## Pilot test at Haven Well

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### ECT's SORBIX single-use resin versus Activated Carbon



Side by Side test



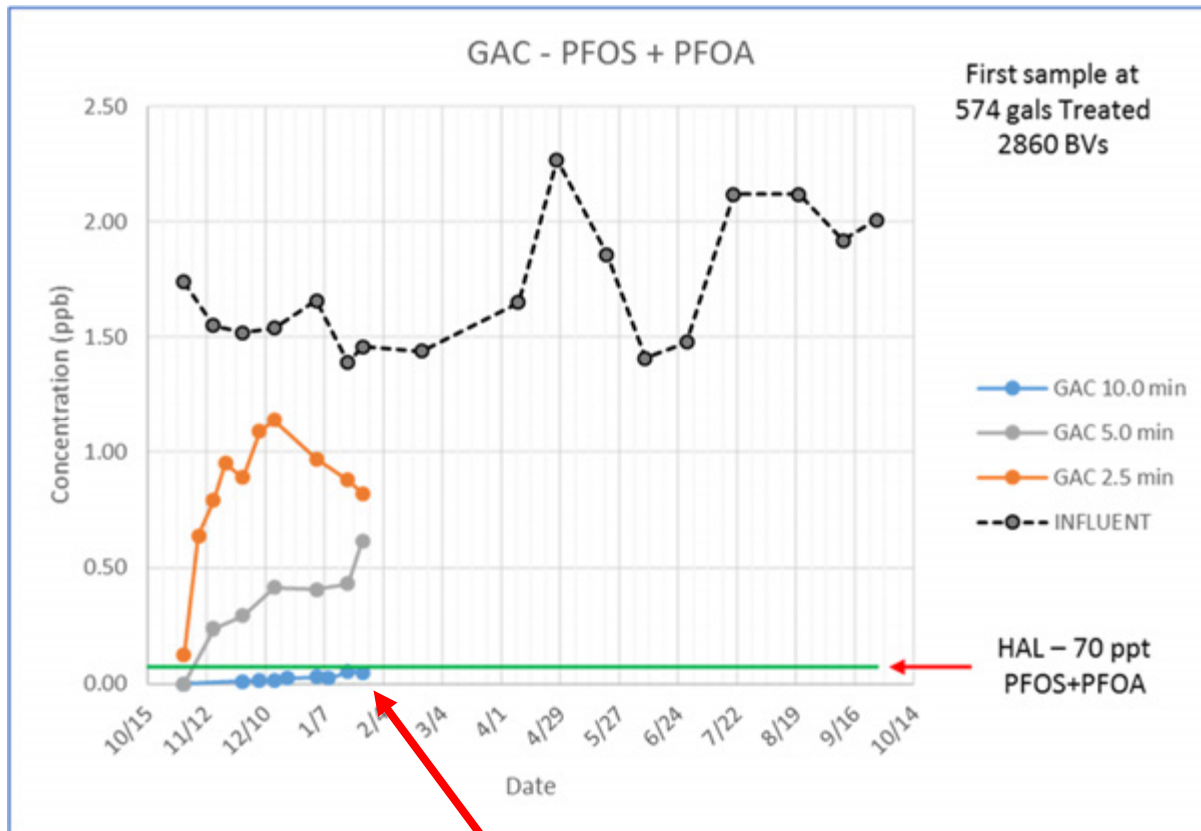
Inlet PFAS = 3,000 ng/l

Public water supply, Portsmouth, NH USA

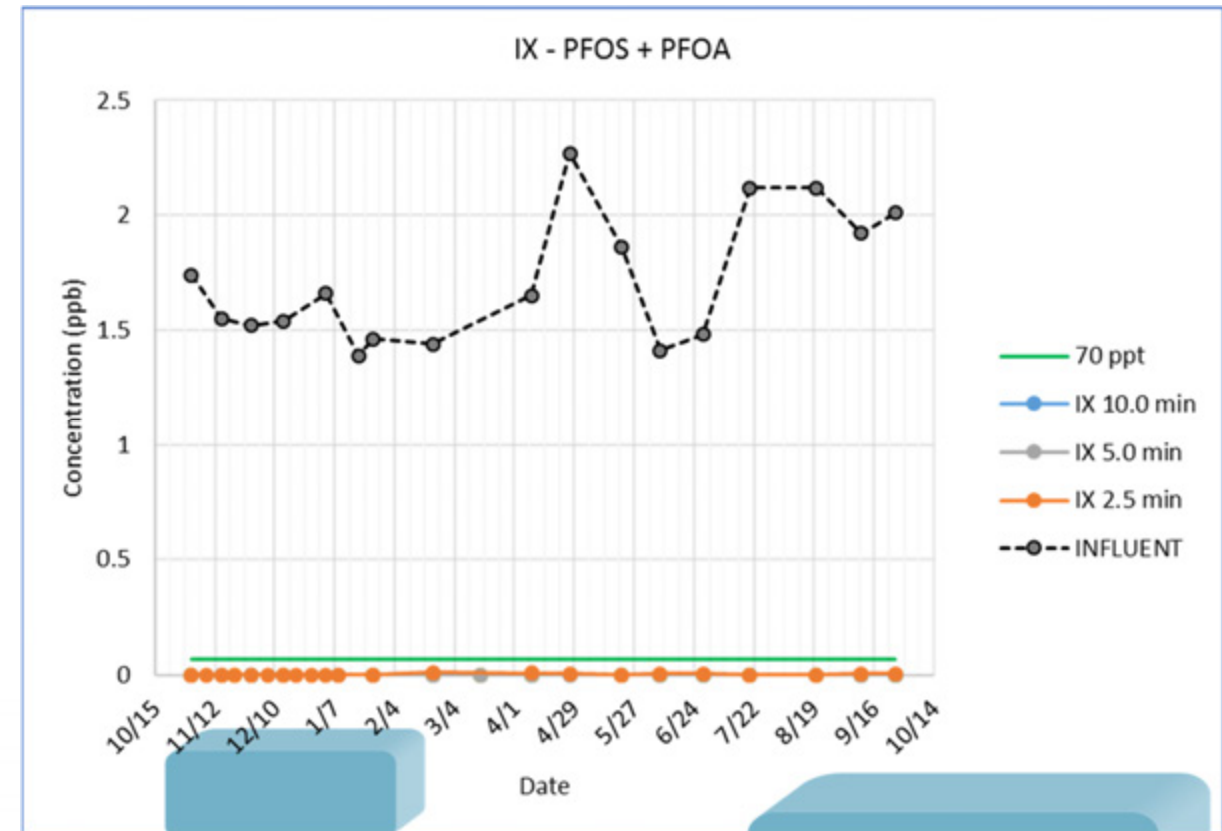
A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide consisting of several 3D rectangular blocks in shades of blue and brown, arranged in a scattered, overlapping pattern.

# Removal Comparison – PFOA + PFOS

## GAC



## IX Resin

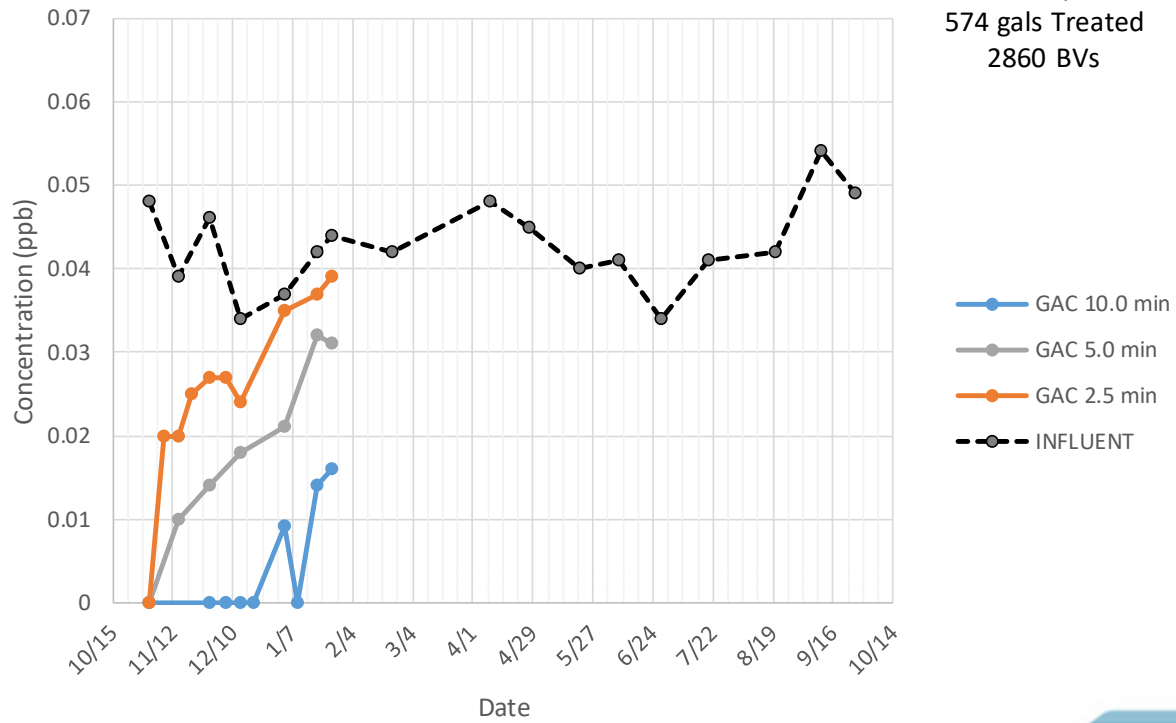


City Stopped GAC at 10,400 gal Treated

# Short Chain Sulfonic Acid - PFBS

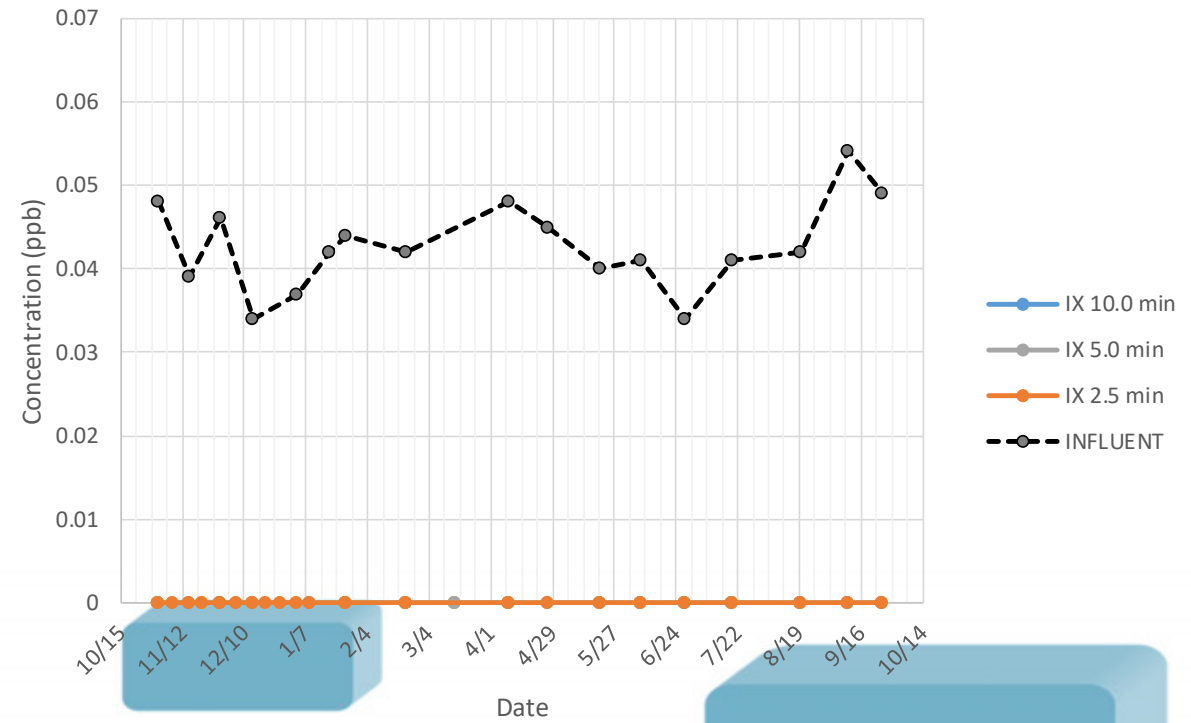
## GAC

GAC - PFBS



## IX Resin

IX - PFBS





## Summary & conclusions

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- The regenerable resin system is very effective at treating waters impacted by PFAS
- The ability to regenerate on site, coupled with distillation and super-loading greatly reduces waste generation and provides protection against fluctuations in PFAS concentration
- The technology reduces the liability associated with transporting waste offsite
- Single-use IX resin significantly out-performed GAC in a head-to-head pilot test on the Haven Well drinking water supply
- The combination of regenerable and single-use resin systems can be a powerful combination to provide both source zone PFAS remediation and drinking water treatment



Thank you!



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