



Selective Lewatit[®] ion exchange resins for efficient removal of PFAS contaminants from water

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Versatile specialists – comprehensive product portfolio provides advanced solutions

Products and brands

X Lewatit®

X Lewatit®
Scopeblue

- Ion exchange resins, adsorbers, and functional polymers for use in many industries and applications

X Bayoxide®

- Granular iron oxide adsorbers for water treatment

LewaPlus®

- Software for designing and optimizing ion exchange resin plants

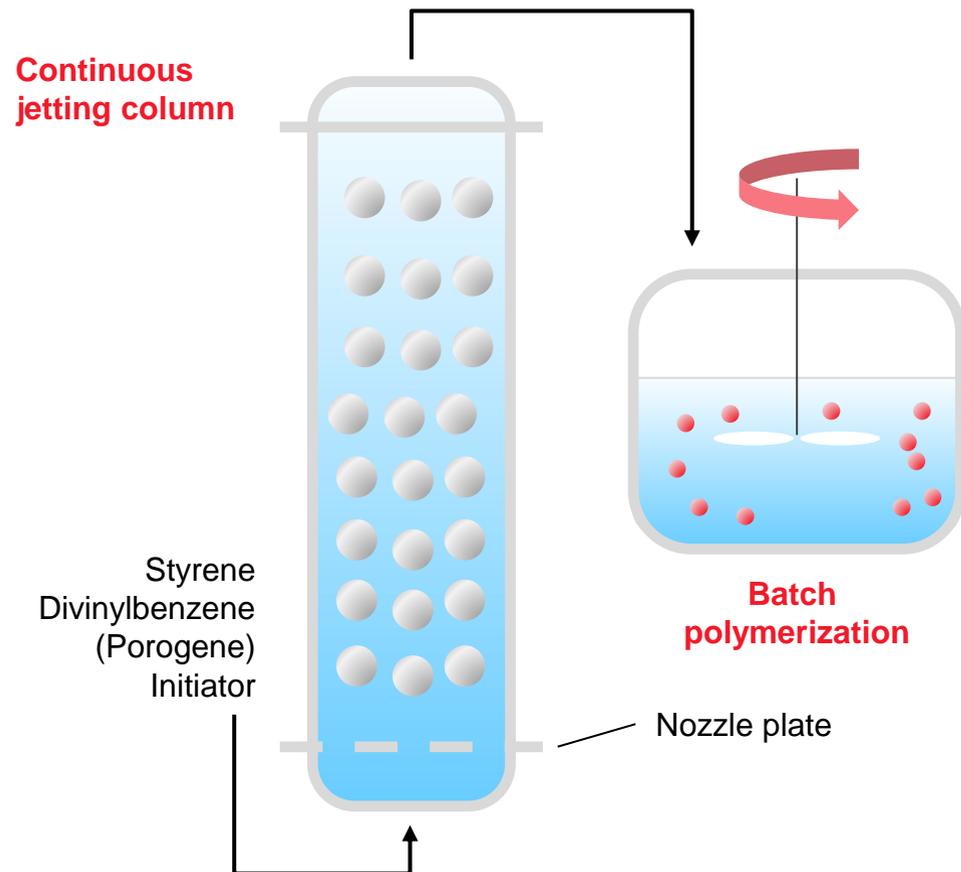
Customer industries



Monodisperse droplet generation by jetting process

Stable scaffolds for demanding water purification applications!

Formation of monodisperse droplets



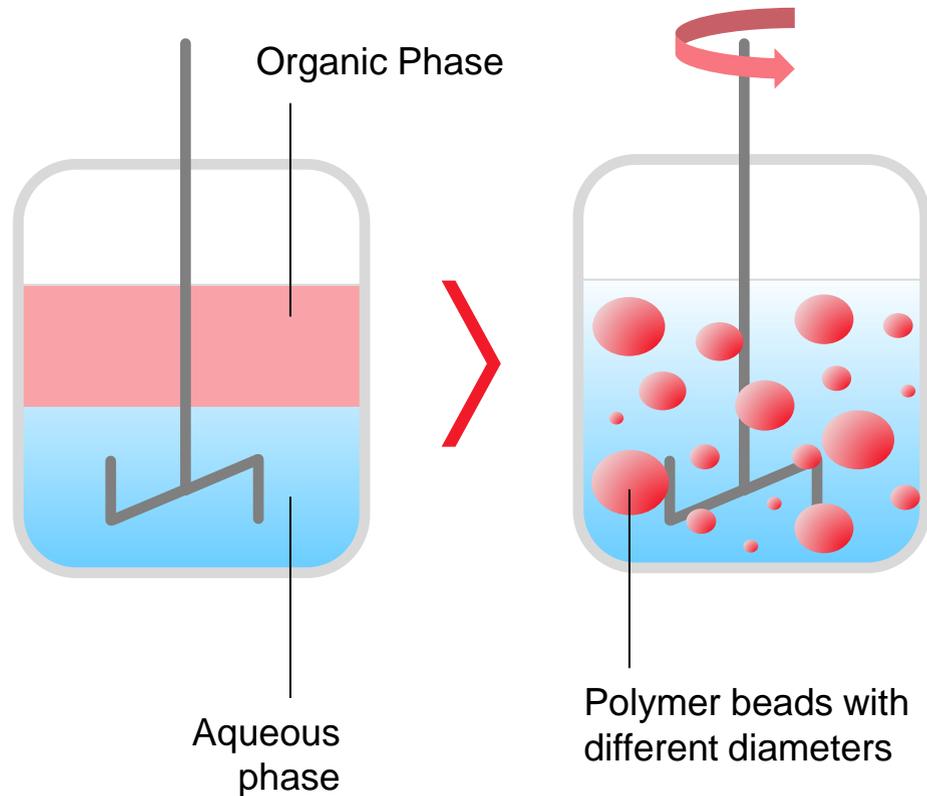
Description

- Continuous process
- Raw materials are fed through a nozzle plate at the bottom of the column
- The resulting monomer jet is chopped into droplets of the same size
- Particle size can be controlled by adjustment of the whole width of the nozzle plate
- The droplets formed at the bottom start to encapsulate as they proceed to the column head
- Polymerization of the monodisperse encapsulated droplets is completed afterwards

Suspension polymerization

A powerful tool to prepare stable Lewatit® ion exchange resins with superior properties

Batch type process



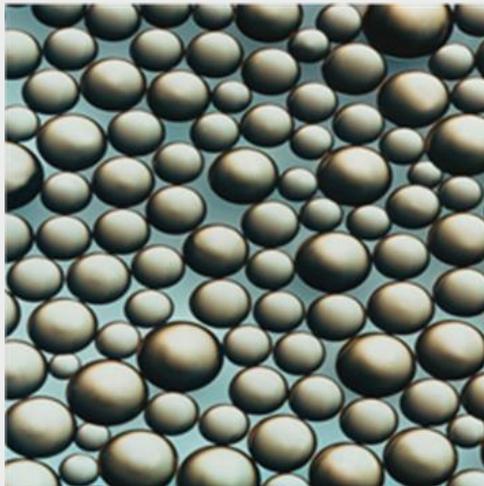
Description

- Batch type process
- Organic phase: monomer styrene, cross-linking agent divinylbenzene, radical initiator and porogen
- Aqueous phase: dispersing agent
- The resulting organic phase is dispersed in water to form small droplets.
- This particle size distribution can be controlled by the shear rate, i.e. stirrer speed

Bead size distribution: HD vs. MD

A flexible portfolio of solutions for critical separation challenges

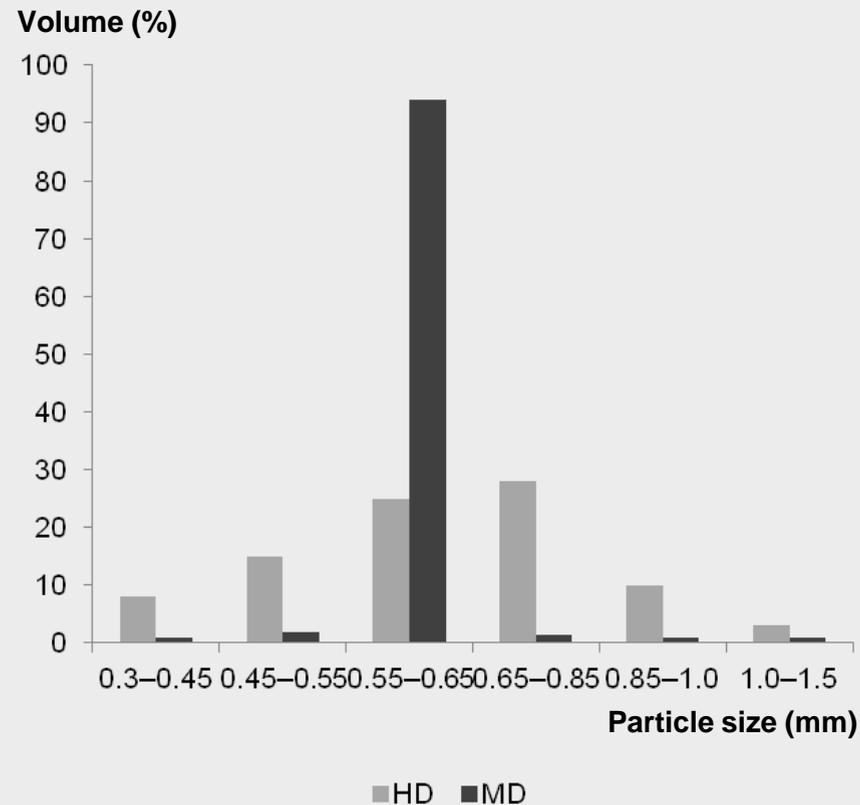
Heterodisperse (HD) beads



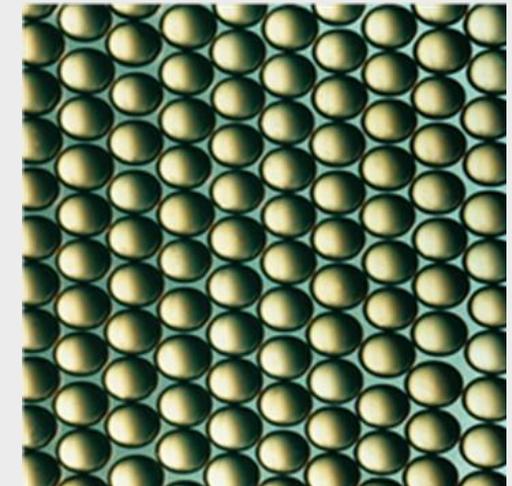
~ 1 mm

- Polymerization in conventional reactors under stirring

Particle size distribution



Monodisperse (MD) beads



~ 1 mm

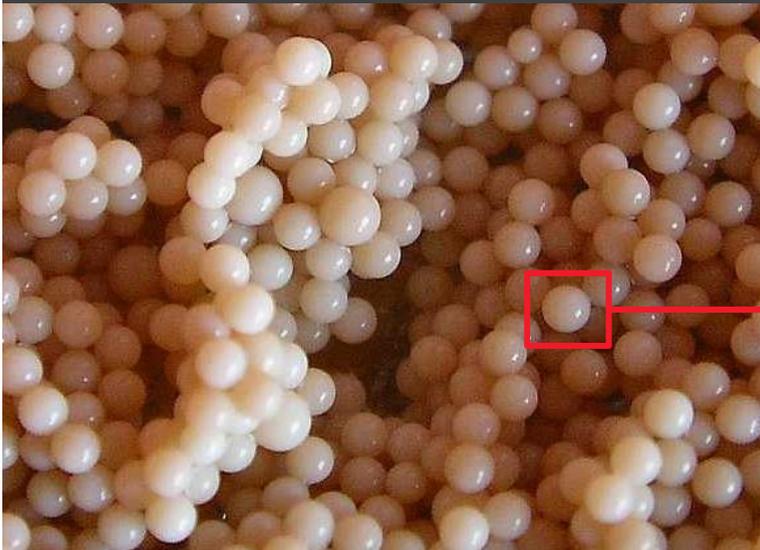
- Polymer manufactured in jetting columns
- Advantages in stability and operating capacity

The structure of macroporous resins

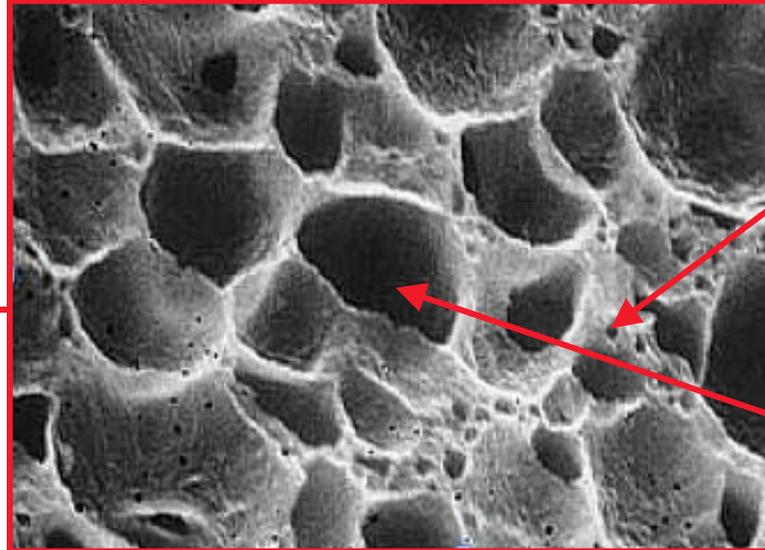
A flexible portfolio of solutions for critical separation challenges

Precise control over porosity for critical separation challenges!

Microscopic image



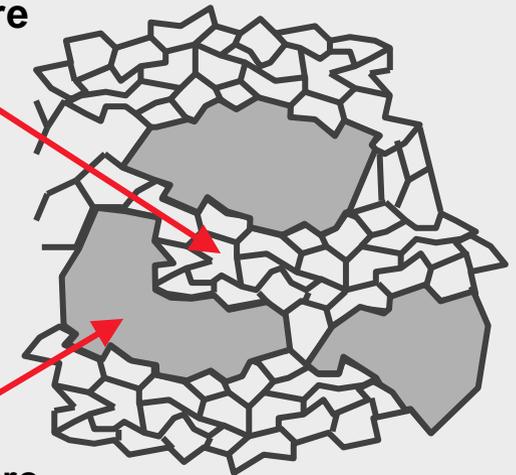
SEM



Schematic structure

Micropore

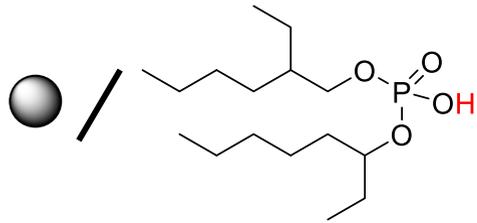
Macropore



Functional groups

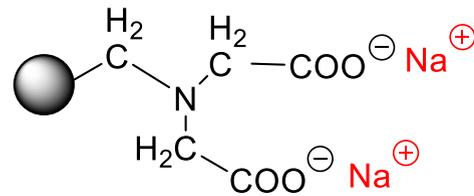
A strong portfolio of solutions for critical separation challenges

Solvent impregnated resins

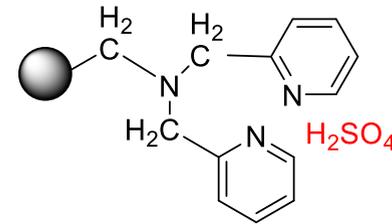


D2EHPA impregnated
Lewatit® VP OC 1026

Selective chelating resins



Iminodiacetic acid (IDA)
e.g. Lewatit® MonoPlus TP 208

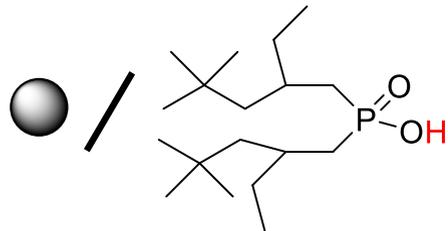


Bispicolylamine (BiPicA)
e.g. Lewatit® MonoPlus TP 220

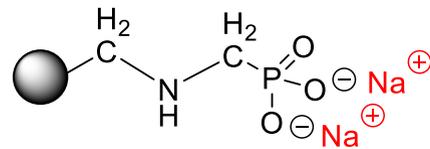
Anion exchange resins



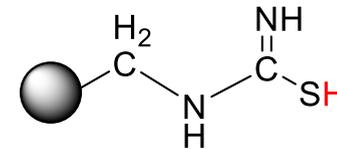
Tri-n-butylammonium
Lewatit® TP 106



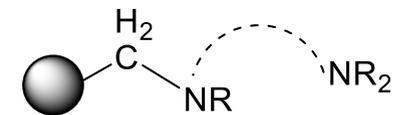
Cyanex 272 impregnated
Lewatit® TP 272



Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)
Lewatit® MonoPlus TP 260



Thiourea
Lewatit® MonoPlus TP 214



Complex amine
Lewatit® A 365 (weak base)
Lewatit® TP 107 (strong base)

Resins and adsorbers for drinking water applications

A strong portfolio of solutions for critical separation challenges



Portfolio of selected LANXESS products

Pollutant		Chelating resin	Strong base anion resin (SBA)					Ferric hydroxide adsorber
		Lewatit® MonoPlus TP 207	Lewatit® TP 107	Lewatit® TP 108 DW	Lewatit® TP 106	Lewatit® S 5128	Lewatit® DW 630	Bayoxide® E33 / E33 HC
Heavy metals	HM	■						
Chromium	CrO ₄ ²⁻		■					
Nitrate	NO ₃ ⁻				■			
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances	PFAS			■				
Perchlorate	ClO ₄ ⁻				■			
Natural organic matter	NOM					■		
Uranium	UO ₂ (SO ₄) ₂ ²⁻						■	
Arsenic	AsO ₄ ³⁻							■

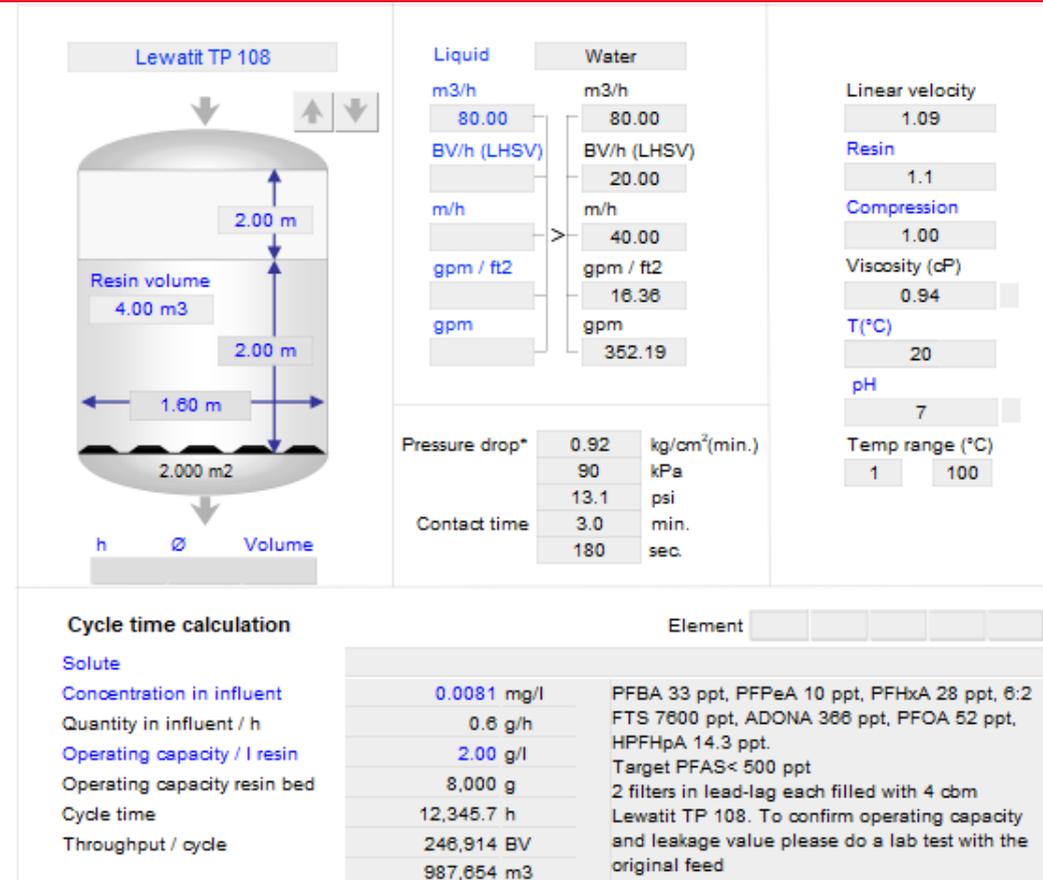
Country specific potable water approval certificates can be received as manufacture's declaration.

Key design properties of selective Lewatit® TP 108 DW

Precise control of resin parameters for critical separation challenges

- Functional group (Type of Amine)
- Polymer matrix (Styrenic or Acrylic)
- Morphology (Gel or Macroporous)
- Crosslinking
- Bead size
- Kinetics
- Resin swelling

Uniformity coefficient	1.7
Effective size	0.40-0.55
Fines	1
Total capacity (delivery form)	0.7
Delivery form	Cl ⁻
Functional group	quarternary ammonium
Matrix	styrenic
Structure	gel
Appearance	white, opaque



Options for treatment of PFAS

Ion exchange most efficient technology especially for short chain PFAS!

Reverse osmosis / nanofiltration

- Effectively removes even smaller chain PFAS
- Capex cost is high
- Operating cost and energy consumption is high
- Results in a relatively large waste stream

Granulated activated carbon

- Low-cost media difficult to change and expensive to reactivate
- Large footprint
- Low selectivity short chain PFAS results short cycles frequent exchanges

Ion exchange

- Fast kinetics, small vessels,
- Spent material is easy to be exchanged
- Very high selectivity, long cycles, low exchange rate

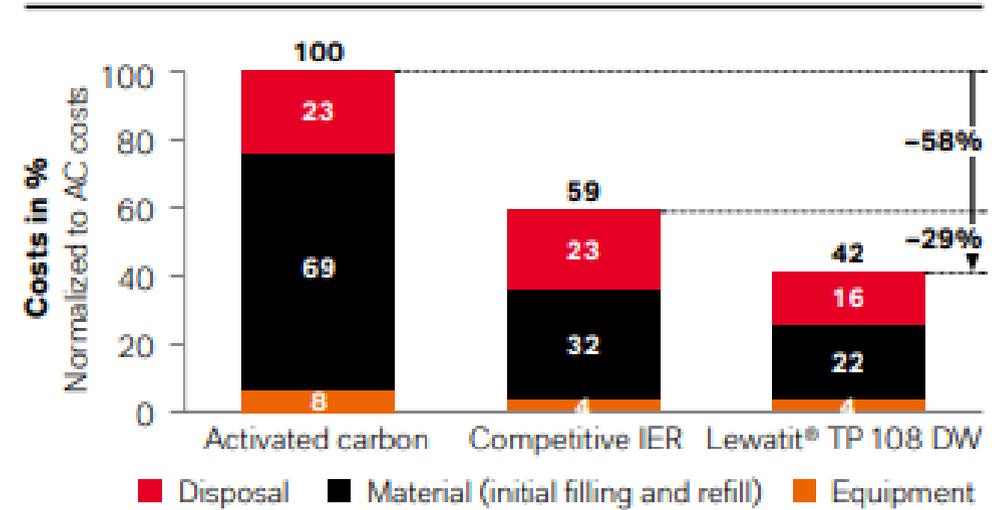


Figure 2: Cost calculation using Lewatit® TP 108 DW, a competitor ion exchange resin (IER), and activated carbon

Lewatit® range of resins offer a customized solution for the growing area of PFAS treatment

Lewatit® TP 108 DW

- **Selective Lewatit® TP 108 DW** has the highest selectivity available for PFAS removal to provide the lowest residual concentration in treated water
- Especially effective against short-chains, e.g. PFBA types
- High total capacity min. 0.7 eq/L
- Resilient against organic fouling

Lewatit® K 6362

- **Lewatit® K 6362** has high capacity for long economical service runs
- Polisher for higher PFAS concentrations in wastewater
- Very high total capacity min. 1.3 eq/L

Lewatit® MP 62 WS

- **Lewatit® MP 62 WS** has medium selectivity for easier regeneration in service
- Suitable for highly contaminated waters such as point sources or aquifers
- Dissolved organic carbon (DOC) can interfere with PFAS adsorption, so pretreatment is important
- A high operating capacity of up to at least 3-4x compared with GAC systems

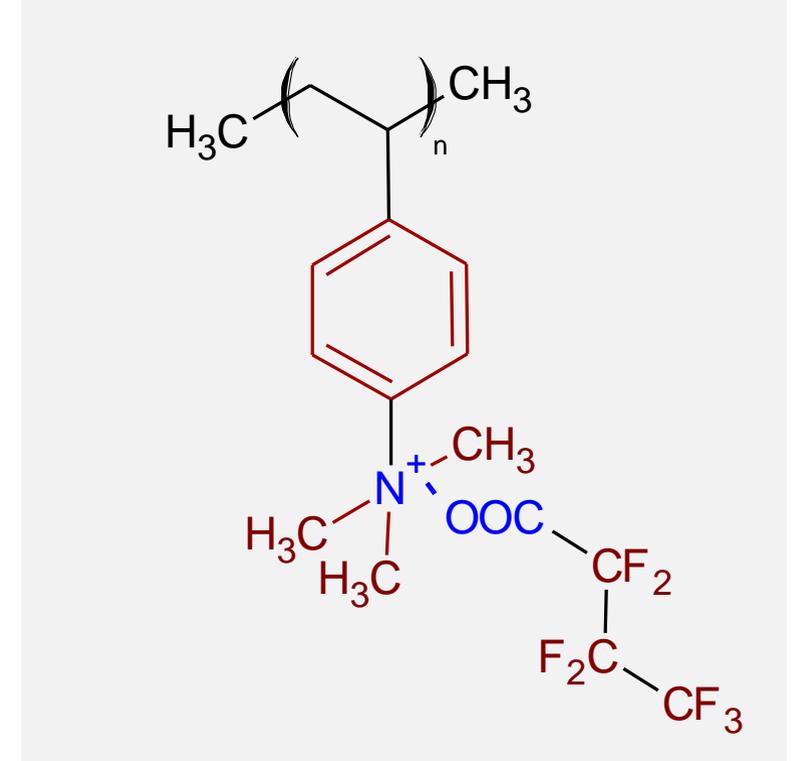
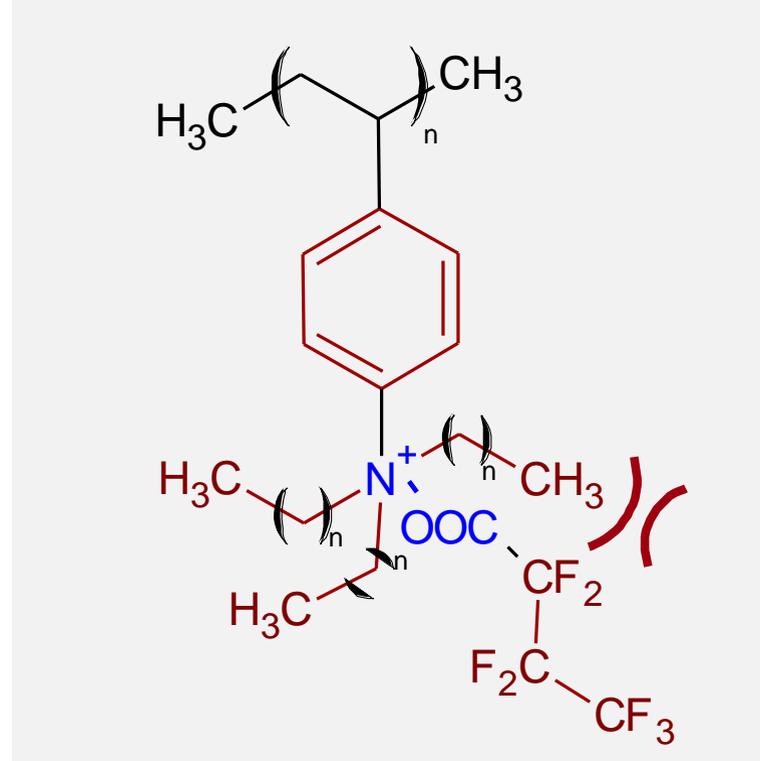
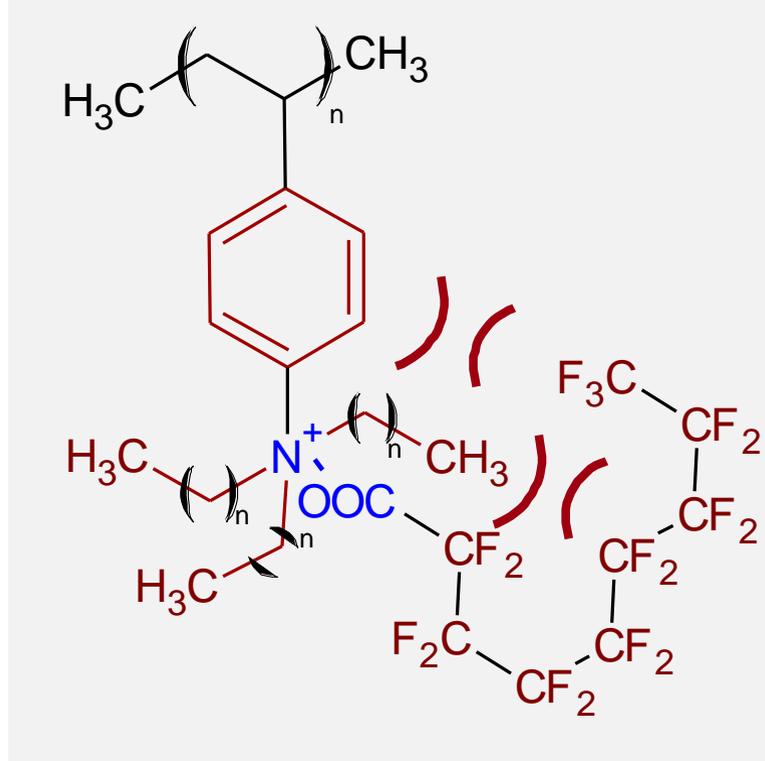
Interactions of PFAS with anion exchange resins

Strongest interaction between Lewatit® TP 108 DW and long chain PFAS

Strong interactions between TP 108 DW and PFNA

Medium interactions between TP 108 DW and PFBA

Weak interaction between K 6362 and PFBA



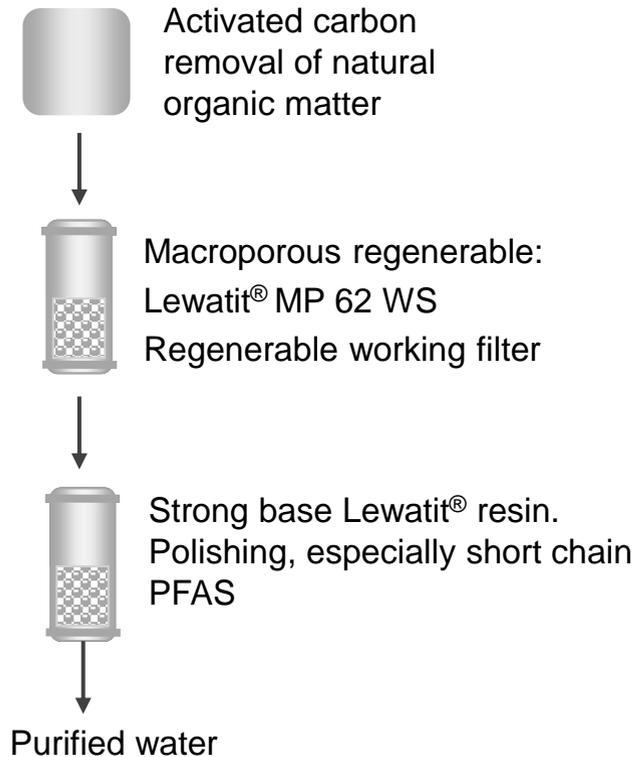
 Hydrophobic interaction

$n > 1$

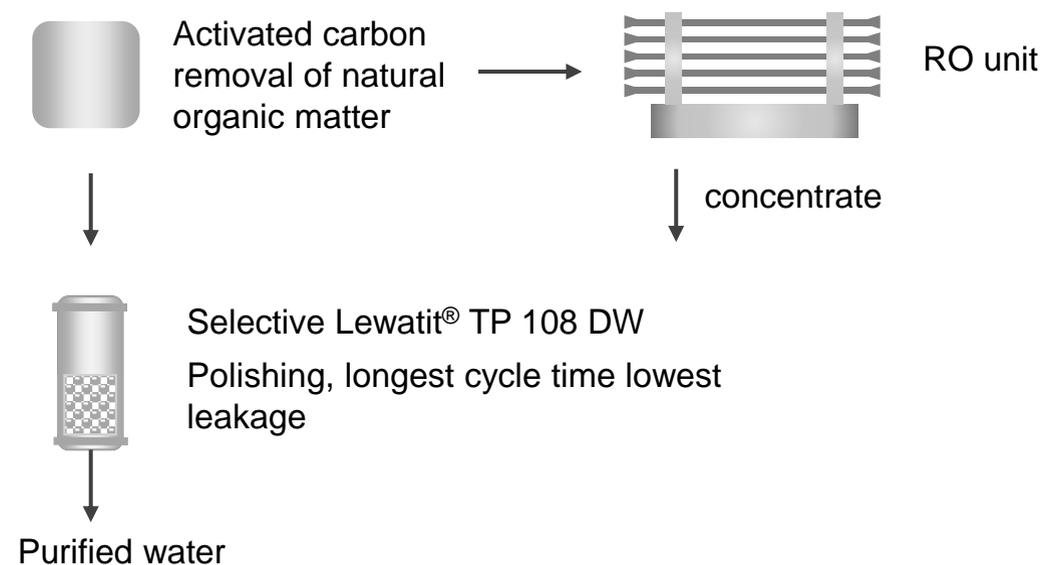
N^+COO^- Ionic interaction

Required resins and filter arrangements

1) Waste water leachates from hot spots (PFAS influent: ppm-ppb)



2) Ground water (PFAS influent: ppt)



PFOA and PFOS removal from ground water

Lewatit® TP 108 DW offers longer lifetime than competitor resin and activated carbon



Operating Conditions

Resin in Cl form

PFOS 61 ppt

PFOA 44 ppt

Volume 75 L

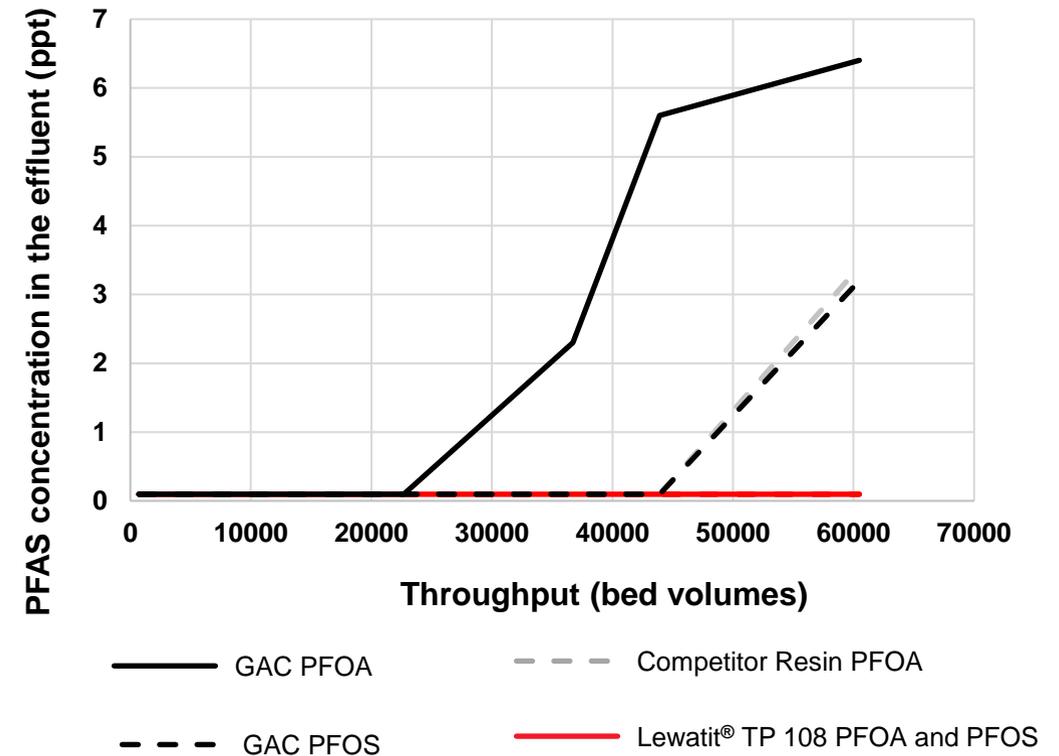
pH 7

SV 15 BV/h

Temp 20°C

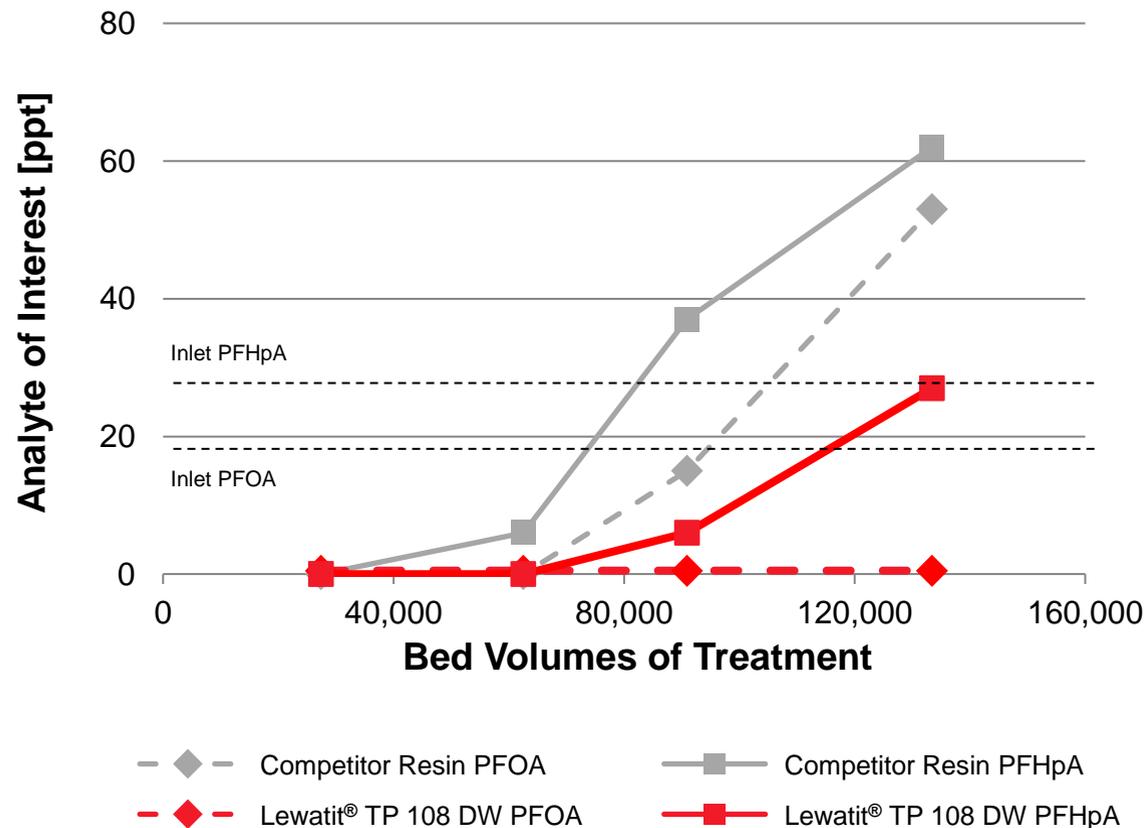
Breakthrough > 1 ppt

PFOA and PFOS removal pilot in Italy



Lewatit® TP 108 DW offers the highest capacity for most PFAS species found in drinking water sources

PFOA/PFHpA breakthrough curves generated USA

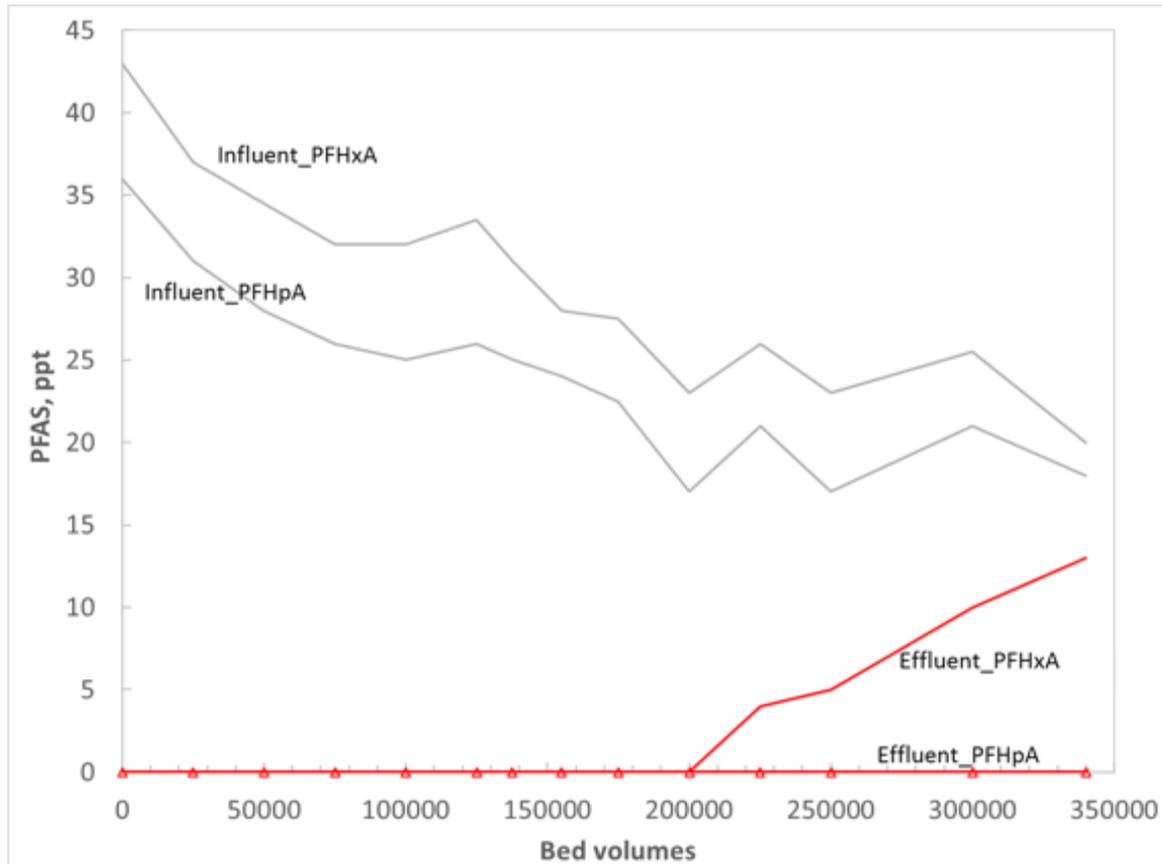


Potable grade resins

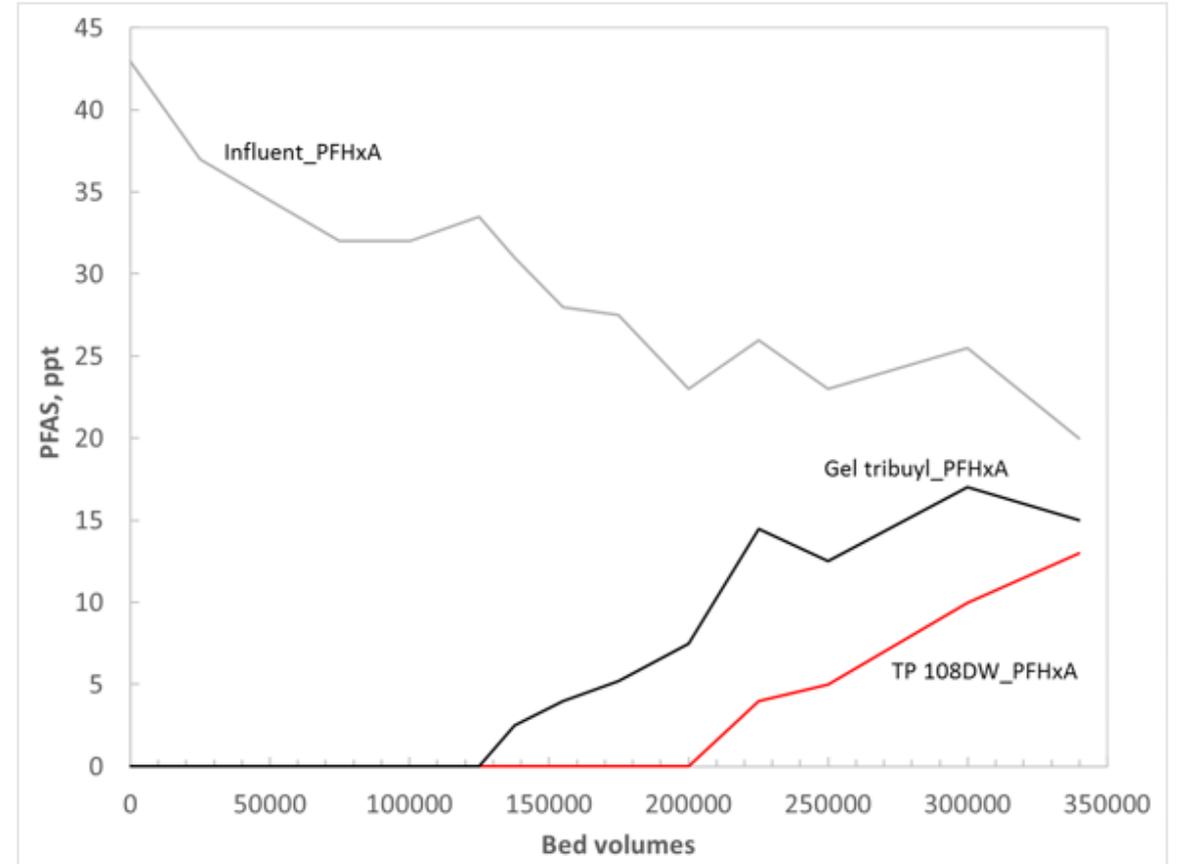
- Superior selectivity of one **Lewatit® TP 108 DW resin**:
 - Results in longer cycle times, 5-10 times the length of granular activated carbon
 - Means reduced leakage of lower Mw components
- Process changes such as backwash or flow rate changes don't result in leakage
- Easy to change out media
- Low water requirement during start up

Lewatit® TP 108 DW offers the highest capacity for most PFAS species found in drinking water sources

PFHxA and PFHpA breakthrough curves generated USA



PFHxA breakthrough curves generated USA



Case study at fire training site Australia

One of the most successful PFAS water treatment plants

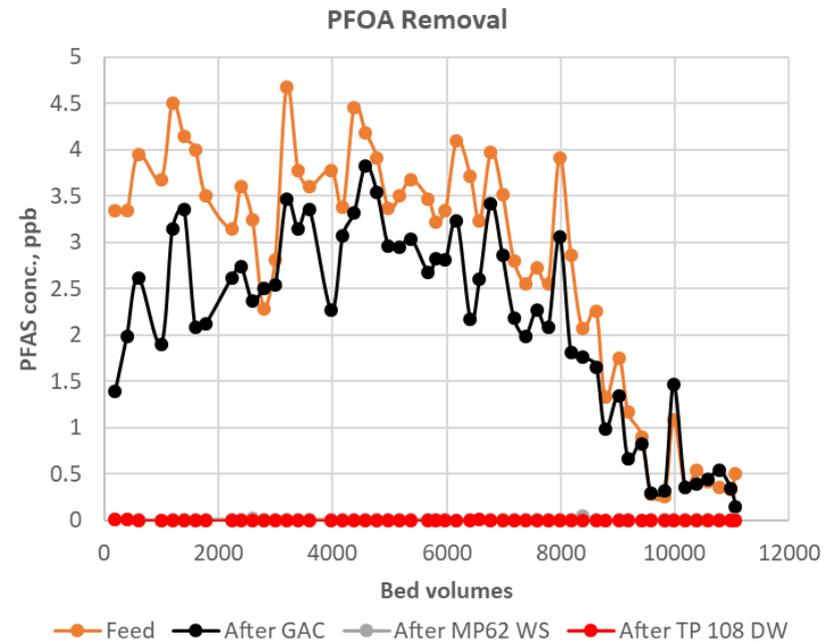
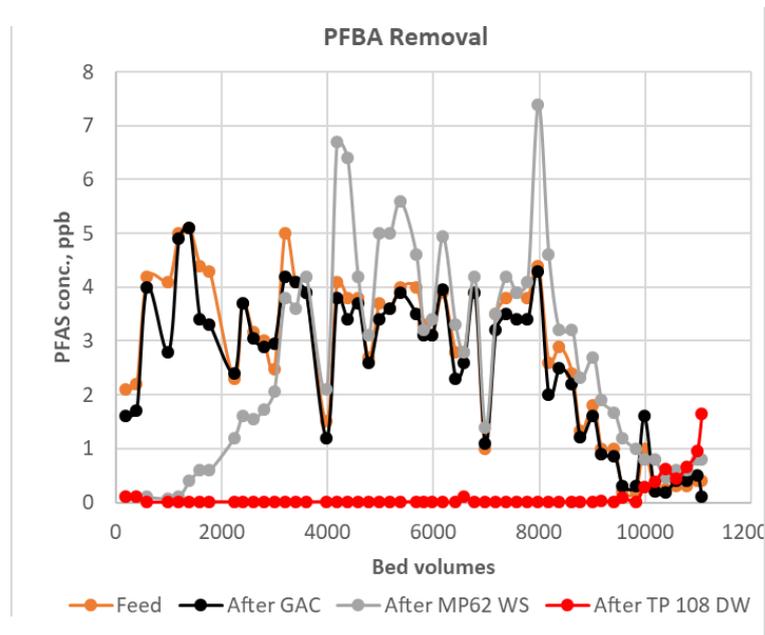
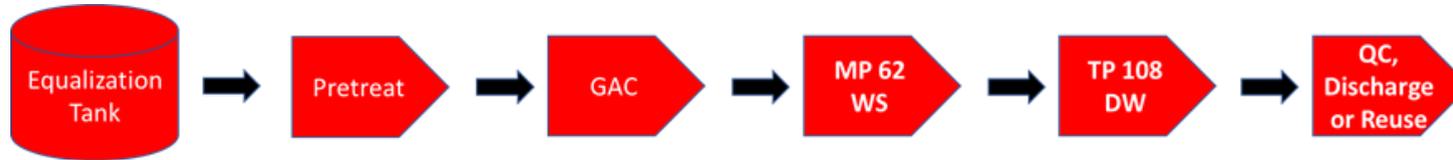
Containerized PFAS treatment plant



Characteristics

- Training using aqueous fire-fighting foam (AFFF) containing per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- PFAS leached into groundwater.
- Discharge criteria for **long and short-chain PFAS** to comply with
- Processes: oxidation, pH adjustment, flocculation, solids separation, media filtration, ion exchange and adsorption

PFAS treatment in a fire-fighting facility



PFAS treatment summary

- Influent: total PFAS up to 200 ppb
- **Effluent targets:**
 - PFOS and PFHxS combined total less than 0.07 ppb
 - PFOA less than 0.56 ppb
 - PFBA to non-detect level up to 10,000BVs
- 20 m³/hour flow rate
- In operation for 12 months and treating nearly 14 million gallons of water
- Deemed one of the most successful PFAS water treatment plants in Australia

Lewatit® TP 108 DW reduced most PFAS compounds to non-detect!

LANXESS has the right products and technical expertise for every application

PFAS can be found in a wide range of concentrations and therefore, efficient purification solutions are required



Lewatit® offers unique resins for unsurpassed performance in even the most challenging scenarios



Lewatit® ion exchange resins have proven reliability on commercial scale



Longer run length between resin exchange results in a significant reduction in operating cost



Lewatit®
X

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