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# Process Development for removal of Ultra-Short-Chain PFAS and TOC using regenerable resin

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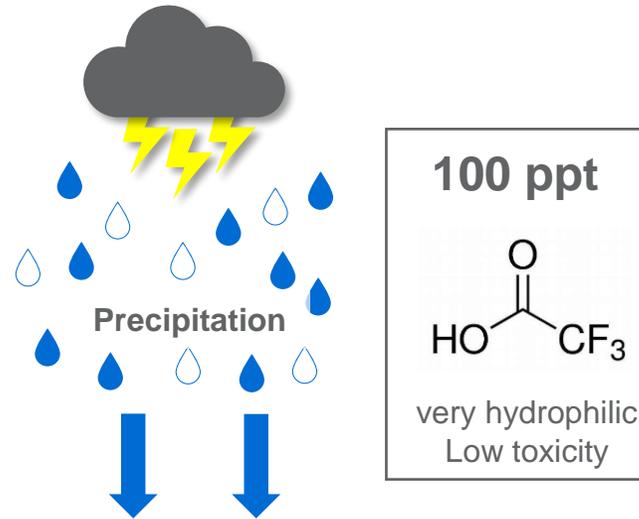
Rev 28 May 2024



# Ultra-Short-Chain PFAS in Rainfall

Due to degradation of fluorinated refrigerants as well as from industrial discharges

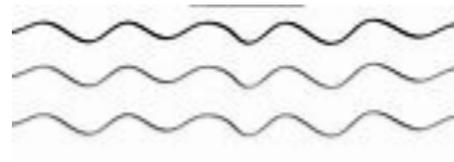
Atmospheric breakdown  
of fluorinated  
refrigerants  
HFC-134a



**Trifluoroacetic Acid (TFA)**  
a type of PFAS in rainfall

+

**Industrial discharges at  
~5,000 ppt levels**



160 – 200 ppt  
in oceans

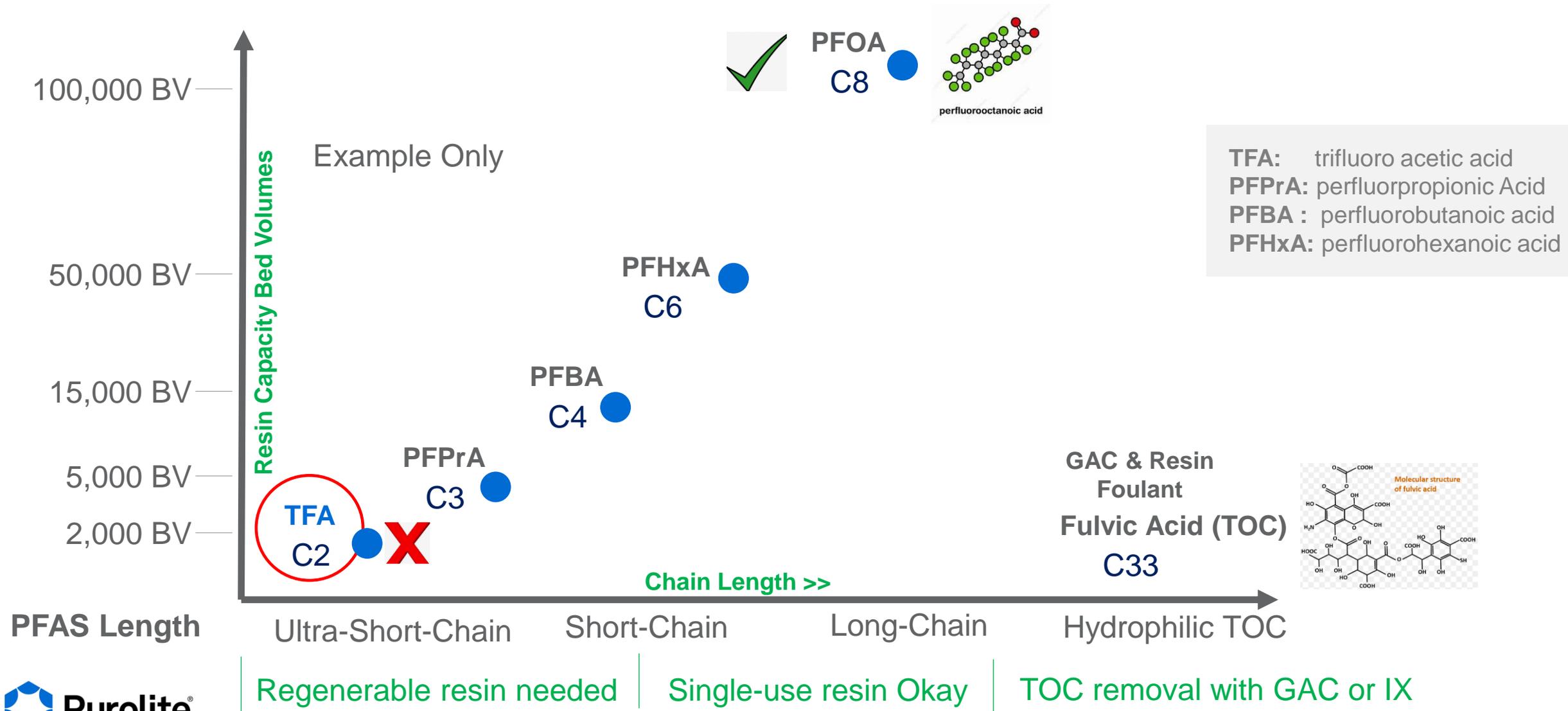


Source: kanvag /Folia.com

[Trifluoroacetic acid from fluorinated refrigerants  
contaminates rainwater | Umweltbundesamt](#)

- TFA target in Germany < 10 ppb
- Trihaloacetic Acids (THAAs) target in USA < 60 (ppb) will likely include TFA
- ~ 5 to 5000 ppb industrial discharges in Europe
- Very low removal rates on both GAC and Resin ~1000 to 3000 BV
- Economically unfeasible to use Single-use resins
- Better to use regenerable resins

# Rapidly declining resin capacity vs. PFAS chain length



# Customer Goals



**Comply with PFAS Regs**

Remove Ultra-Short, Short- and Long-Chain PFAS



**Reduce TOC interference on IX PFAS capacity**

Reduce TOC to avoid major loss in PFAS capacity of single-use resin



**Comply with DBP Regs**

Keep THAAs + TFA < 60 ppb

THAAs = tri-haloacetic acids; TFA = trifluoroacetic acid (which is an ultra-short-chain PFAS)



**Easily Disposable Waste**

No brine haulage — Want to dispose of wastewater at local WWTP



**Easy to Operate Process**

Minimal operation attention - automatable

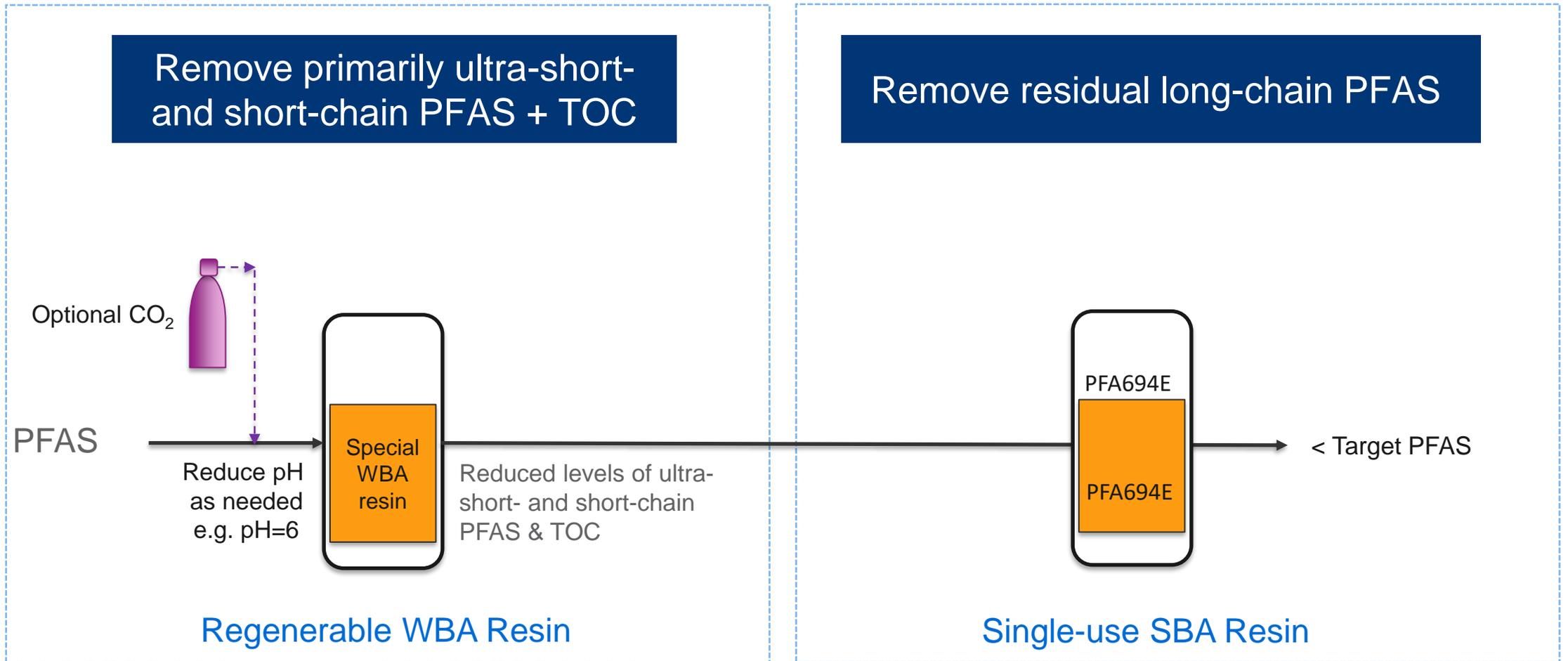
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# Purolite's Process Concept

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# Service

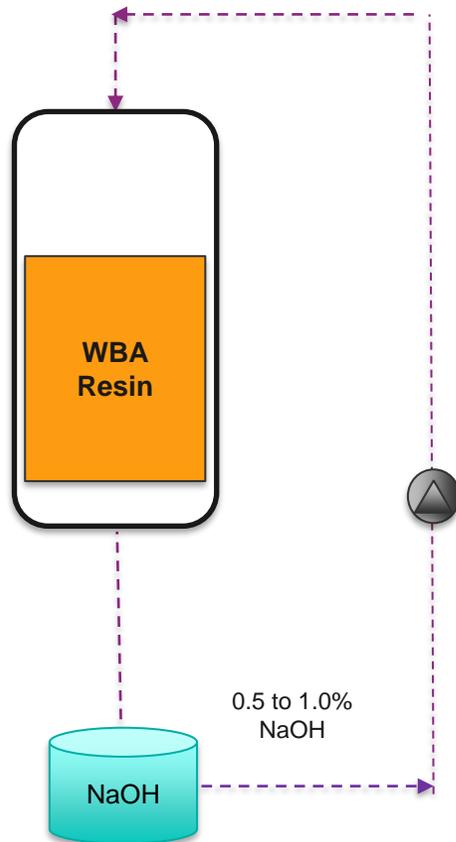
## Remove Ultra-Short, Short- and Long-Chain PFAS



# Regeneration

## Dilute NaOH - Recirculated Multiple Recovery/Reuse of Spent Regenerant

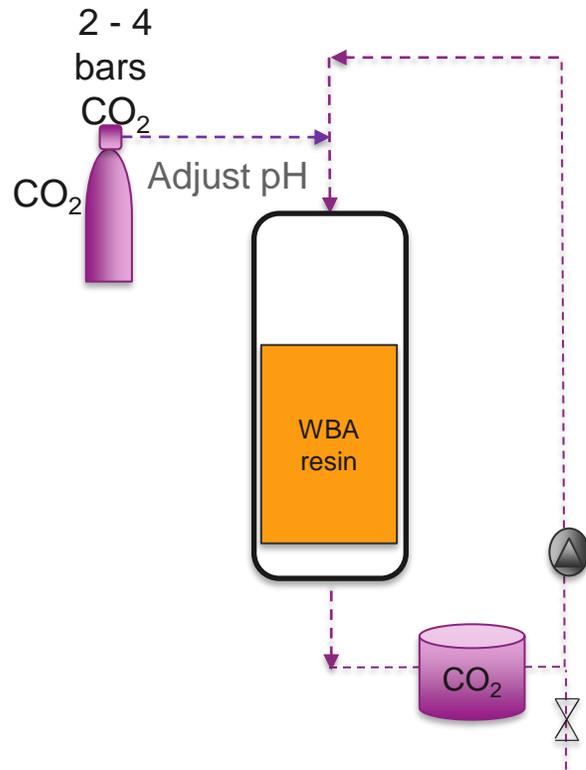
Automatable  
chemical dosing  
process



- Very dilute NaOH regenerant (e.g. 0.5 to 1%) is recirculated & reused over multiple regenerations.
- This is expected to elute largely the ultra-short- and short-chain, but also a small portion of the long-chain PFAS.

# Rinse

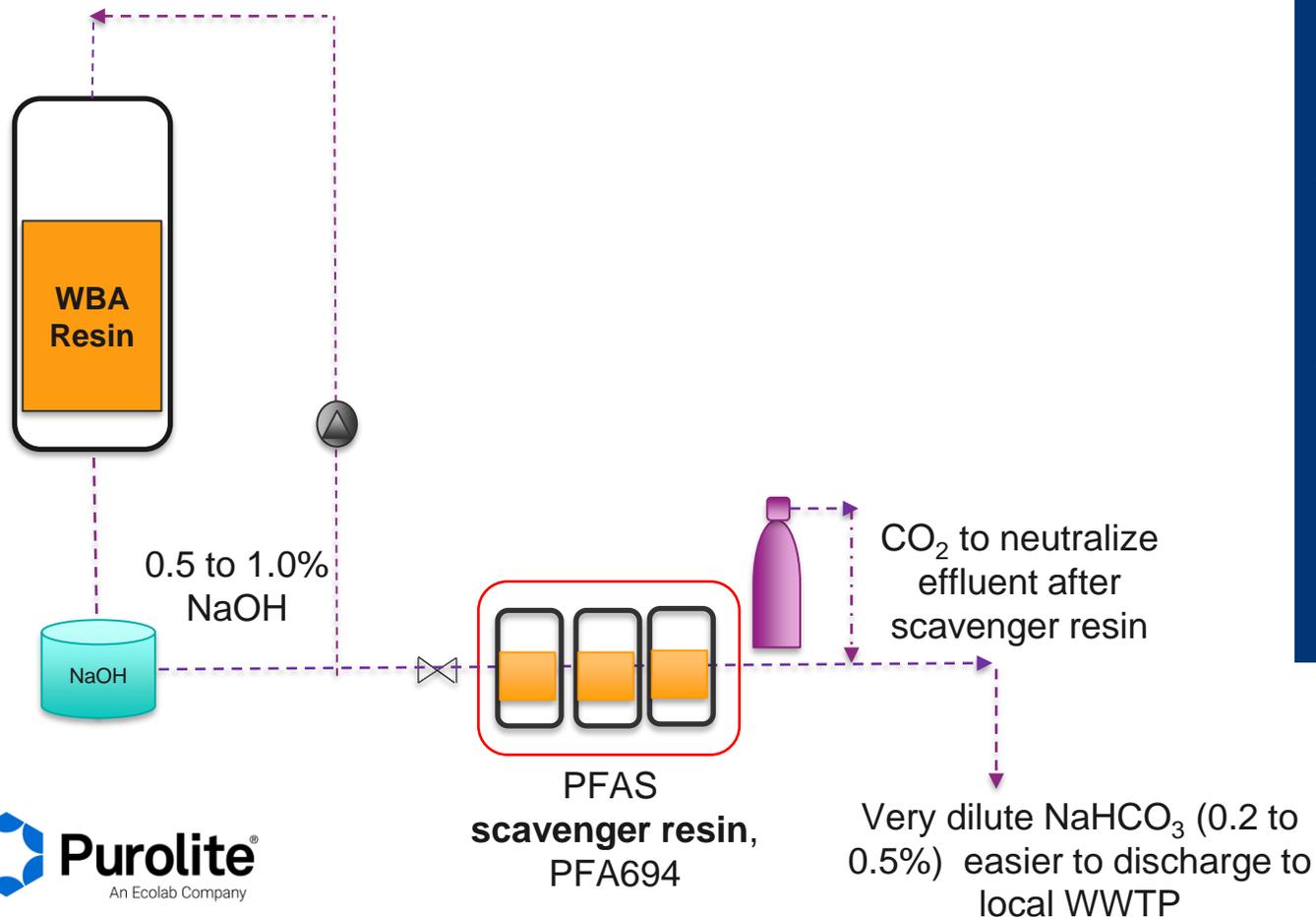
Recirculate CO<sub>2</sub>-infused rinse water to neutralize resin



CO<sub>2</sub>-infused rinse water is used to neutralize residual caustic and the rinse is recirculated & reused for multiple regenerations.

# Wastewater Disposal Option

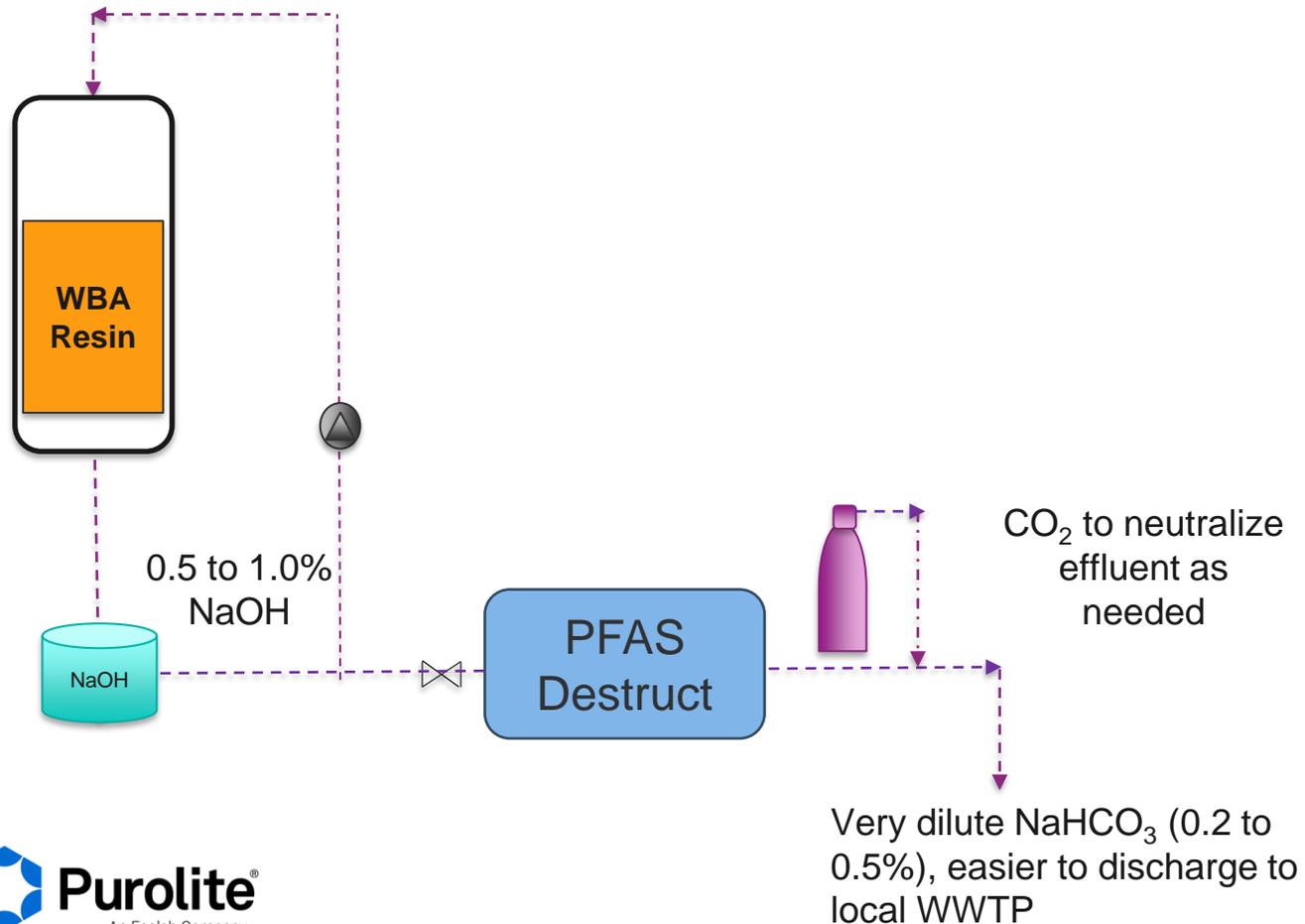
**Use Scavenger Resin to remove PFAS from spent regenerant; Dispose wastewater at local WWTP**



- Use single-use PFA694 resin to remove PFAS from spent caustic regenerant.
- Use CO<sub>2</sub> downstream to neutralize NaOH before discharge.
- The resulting dilute sodium bicarbonate (0.2 to 0.5%) is easily disposed at local wastewater plant (no expensive offsite brine hauling/disposal is needed).

# Wastewater Disposal Option

Use PFAS Destruct Process then dispose at local WWTP (e.g. SCWO, Electrochemical, Sonochemical, Plasma)



- Use SCWO, Plasma, Electrochemical, or Sonochemical process to destroy PFAS.
- Neutralize NaOH with CO<sub>2</sub> as needed.
- Easily dispose of the resulting dilute (0.2 to 0.5%) sodium bicarbonate to local wastewater plant (no expensive offsite brine haulage needed).

# Example Rough Cost Estimate:

## PFAS + TOC Removal

<b>PFAS + TOC removal WBA Capacity 1000 BV; 0.2% wastewater SBA Capacity 100,000 BV</b>	<b>EUR € Per Million Liters</b>
WBA resin: Ultra-Short- and Short-Chain PFAS + TOC	53
CO <sub>2</sub> for pH	25
Scavenger resin	28
Caustic	3
Rinse water	1
SBA resin: Long-Chain PFAS	123
<b>Combined OPEX</b>	<b>233</b>

# Customer benefits from the process concept

Greater Compliance - remove ultra-short-, short-, and long chain PFAS + TOC

Lower OPEX – No expensive offsite brine haulage

Extended life of downstream PFAS-selective single-use resin

The process can be automated with minimal operator input



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