

Biopolymer based remediation of PFAS contaminated soils

- on-site treatment in leaching piles

Anja Wilken, M.Eng.

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- Introduction
- Remediation Approach
 - on-site remediation process
 - biopolymers
- Water Treatment Technologies
 - flotation
 - electroad/desorption modules
- Pilot Tests
- Conclusion & Outlook

- Anja Wilken
- environmental engineer
- since 2017 with Sensatec GmbH (www.sensatec.de)
 - current position: co-branch manager – Kiel office
 - responsible for PFAS remediation projects
- Sensatec = technology provider for in-situ soil and groundwater remediation
 - drilling technology
 - laboratory for feasibility studies & cultivation
 - custom-made remediation units
 - execution of in-situ remediation



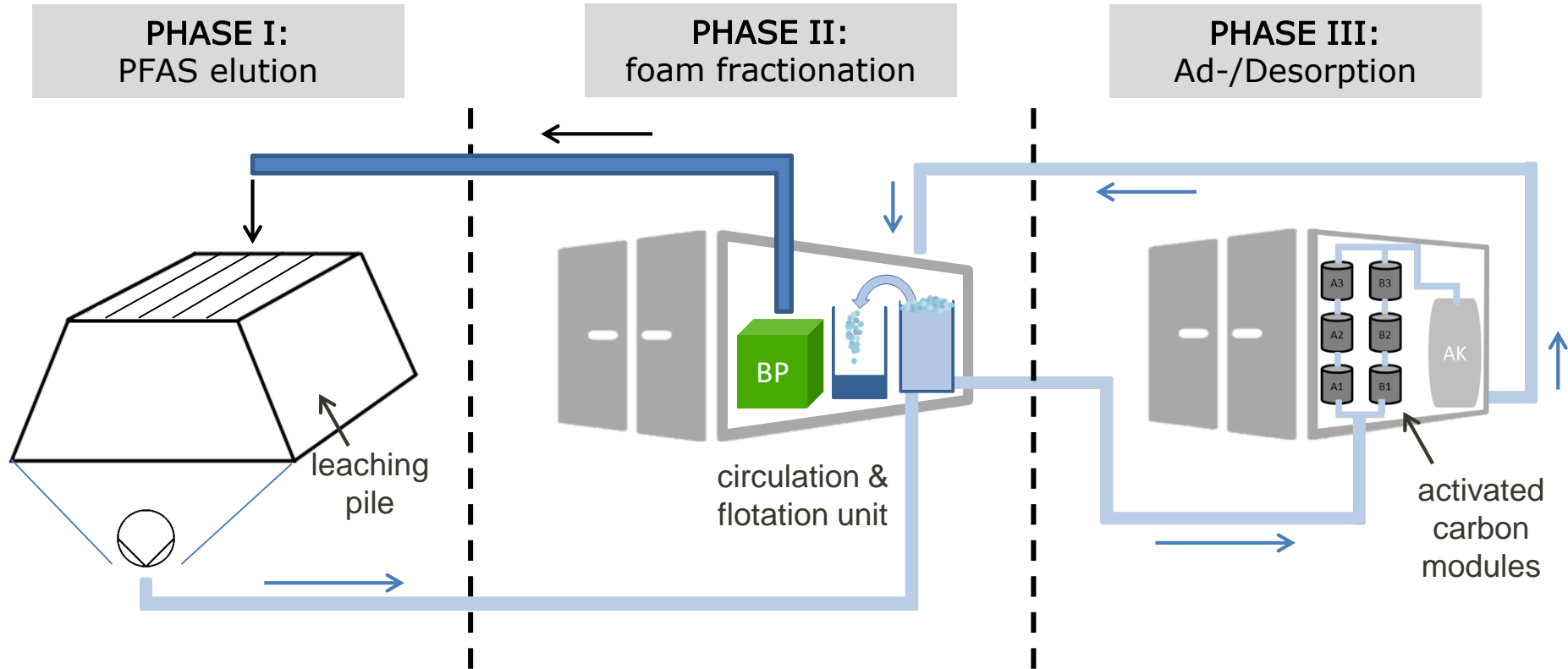
- joint research project funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research
- project duration: 03/2021 – 02/2024
- partners:
 - GEOlogik Wilbers & Oeder GmbH – Münster
 - Mull und Partner Ingenieurgesellschafts mbH – Osnabrück
 - Sensatec GmbH – Kiel
 - Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) – Leipzig
- Aim: Adaptation of the biopolymer-based in situ PFAS elution for on-site piles AND establishment of electroad/desorption modules for water treatment

RECAP: BIOKON PRELIMINARIES

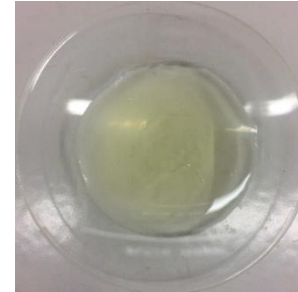
- series of column tests with PFAS contaminated soil
 - biopolymer screening
 - varying BP concentration
 - pH-value adaptations
- verification of biopolymer elution system in a lysimeter test
- in-situ pilot test in Southern Germany
 - paper sludge contaminated site
 - 80% removal



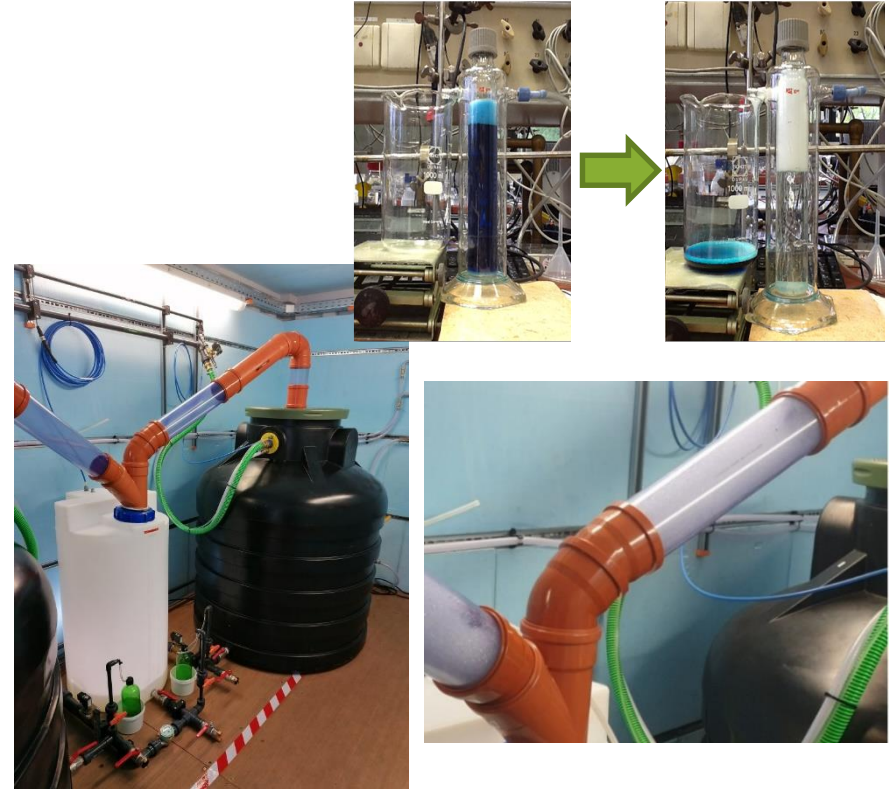
ON-SITE REMEDIATION PROCESS



- biopolymer selection in previous research project - BioKon
- biopolymer characteristics
 - consisting of amino acids, fatty acids & lipids
 - readily biodegradable
 - amphiphilic
- formation of biopolymer-PFAS-complexes
- biopolymer use enables improved PFAS elution in contaminated soils



- treatment of PFAS contaminated water
 - adding biopolymer
 - air injection
 - transfer of PFAS into concentrate
- 95 % removal on lab scale
- field application as a sequential batch
 - 2 m³/h
- 75% removal in pilot
- optimization in progress



- use of flat, fine-fibre activated carbon felts
 - high PFAS sorption selectivity
 - specially activated
- Regeneration
 - by applying a negative potential
 - flush-back
 - several flush-back cycles possible
- promising removal rates on lab scale (95% PFDA, 70% PFBA with residence times of < 5 min.)
- transfer to pilot cell with 0.25 m³/h



Laborzelle ca. 200 ml



Pilotzelle ca. 25 l

- Southern Germany
- $\sum \text{PFAS}_{\text{soil}} \approx 300 \mu\text{g/kg}$
- contaminant origin: paper sludges
- Main contaminant: PFDA

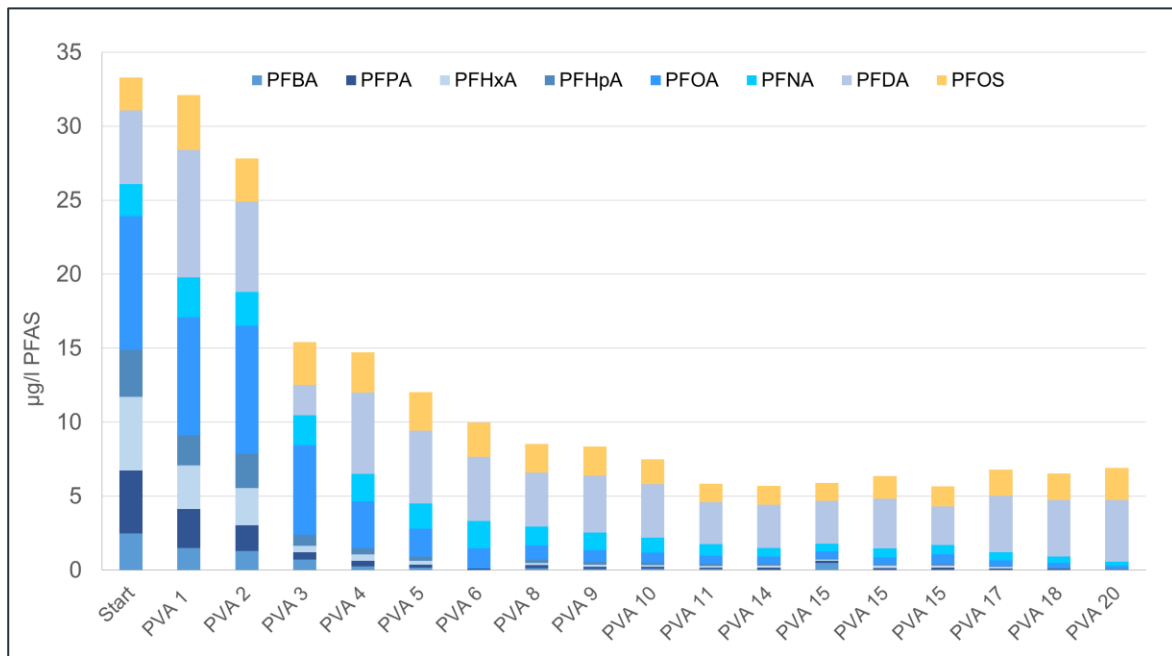


SITE 1
agricultural site

- Northern Germany
- $\sum \text{PFAS}_{\text{soil}} \approx 340 \mu\text{g/kg}$
- contaminant origin: AFFF
- Main contaminants:
PFOS, PFUnA

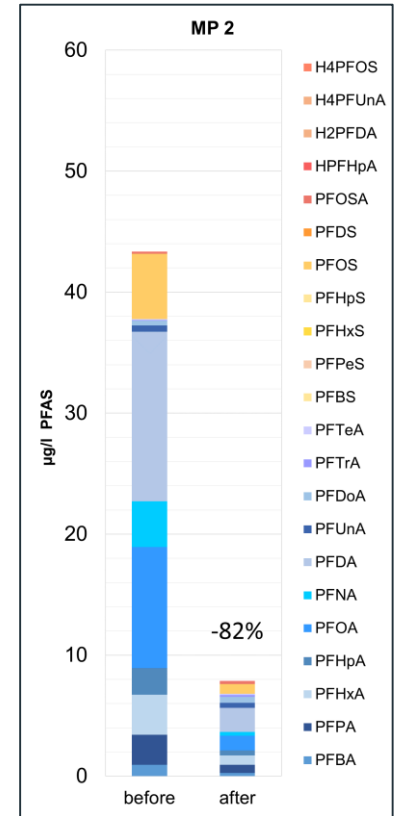
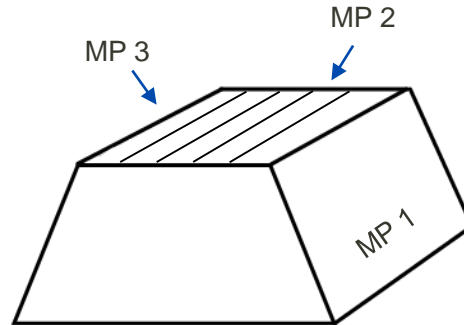
SITE 2
airport site

- continuous analysis of the percolate
- decreasing elution over time
- short-chain PFAS only detected in the beginning
- data for process control
- Elution data used for modelling
 - site assessment tool

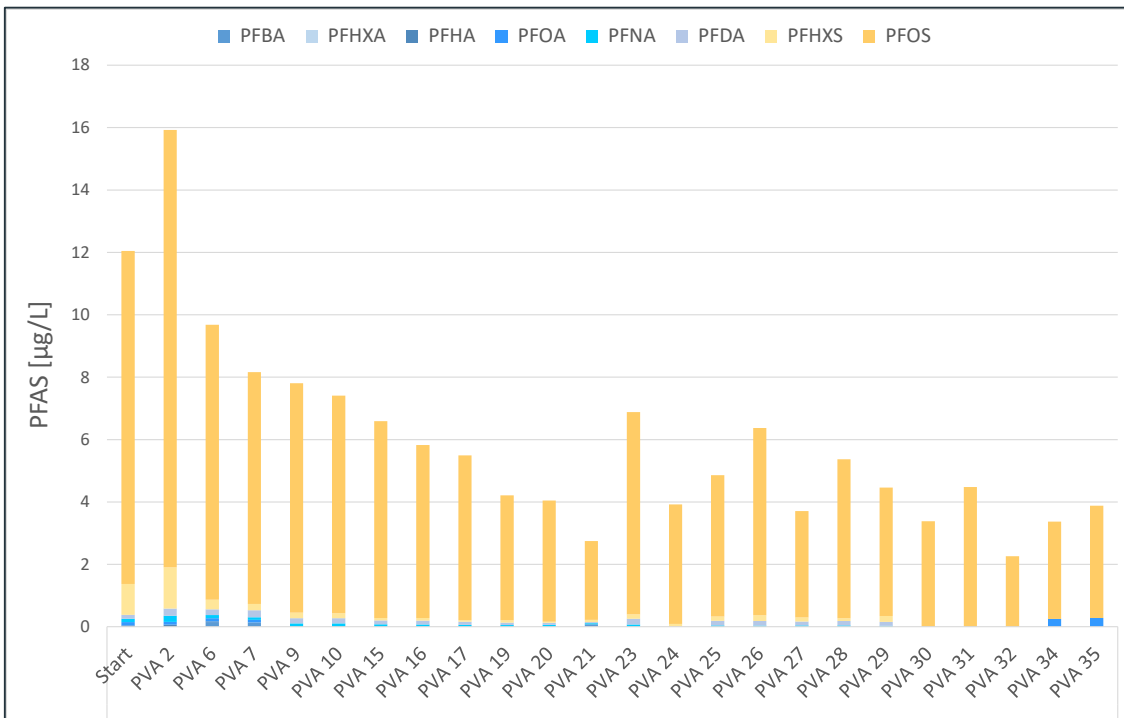


PILOT 1 – RESULTS SOIL REMOVAL

- collection of several mixed samples
- soil analysis and 2:1 eluate analysis
- **82% removal in MP 2**
- removal of perfluorinated sulfonic & carboxylic acids
- no PAP removal
 - transformation processes stimulated

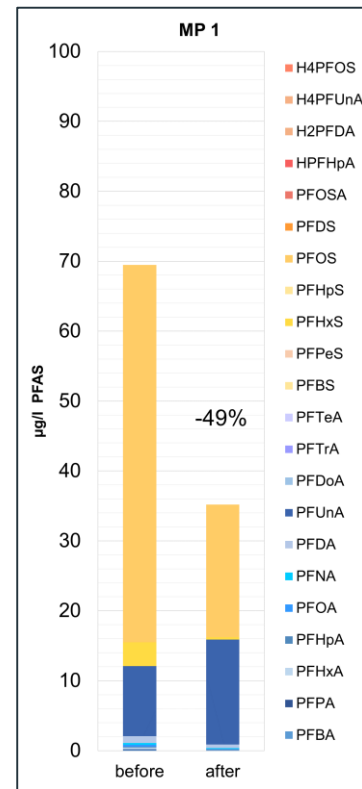
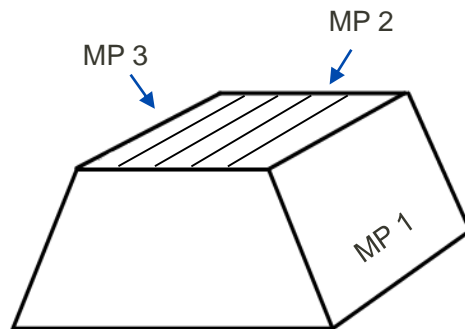


- continuous analysis of the percolate
- decreasing elution over time
- in comparison, lower PFAS concentration
- mainly PFOS
- biopolymer added in second half of pilot



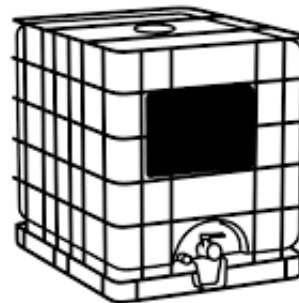
PILOT 2 – RESULTS SOIL REMOVAL

- collection of several mixed samples
 - sample sampling strategy as in Pilot 1
- soil analysis and 2:1 eluate analysis
- 49% removal in MP 1
- removal of perfluorinated sulfonic & carboxylic acids
- consistent saturation in pile necessary

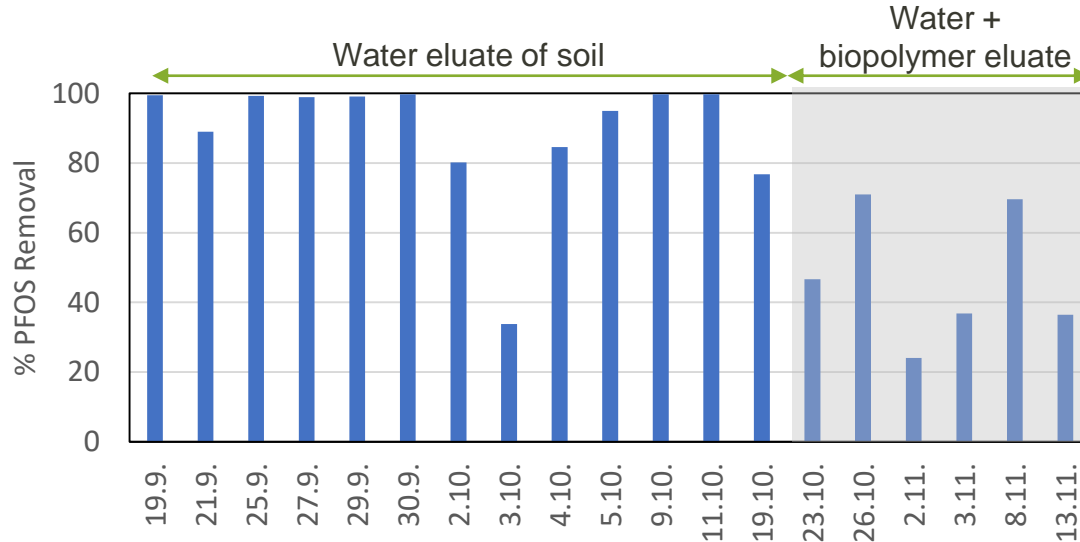


PILOT 2 – RESULTS FULLY SATURATED SOIL

- additional test with AFFF contaminated soil
 - 1m³ soil in IBC container
 - fully saturated conditions
- collection of mixed sample
- soil analysis and 2:1 eluate analysis
- **97% removal in IBC container**

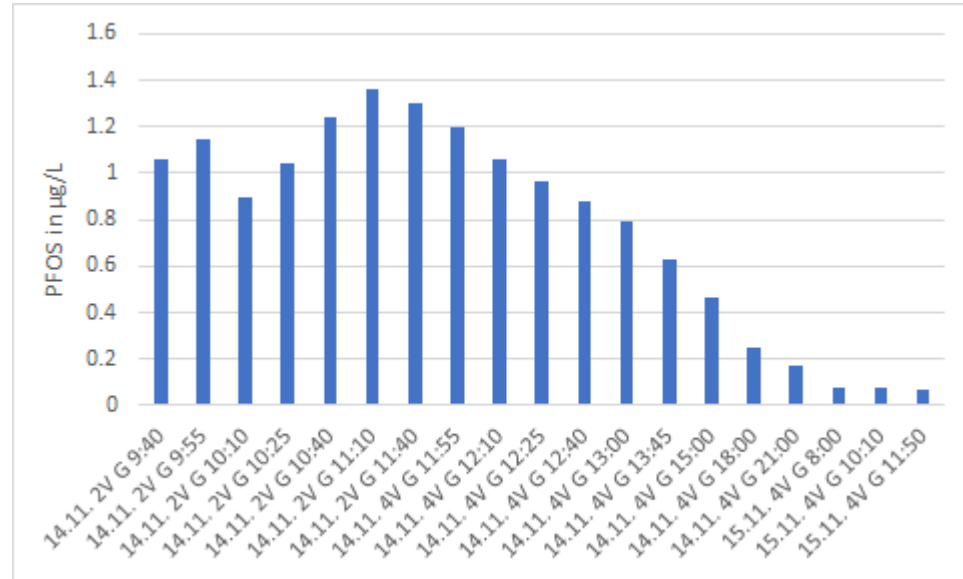


- high removal degree for PFOS in water despite high flow rate, reduced removal for water + biopolymer
- biopolymer is reducing adsorption → optimize biopolymer removal by flotation



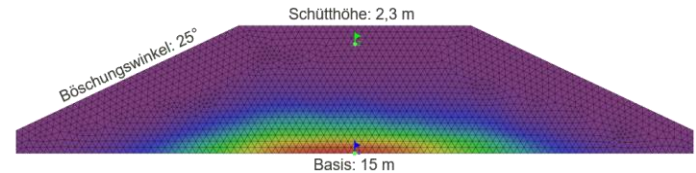
- 3 modules in sequence
- 4 kg activated carbon in total
- ca. 500 L/h
- ca. 7 min residence time
- up to 99% removal (w/o biopolymer)

- e-desorption was realized with 2 to 4 V cell voltage over 24 h
- adsorbing ACF = cathode
- safe operation, no water electrolysis
- recovery of PFOS still low in field test desorption (24 h, 1.2 m³)
- PFOS prediction: treat > 4000 m³ and desorb into 130 m³ (conc. factor = 10)
- PFBA e.g. 80% recovery in E-desorption with 0.3 m³ water achieved



- biopolymer based PFAS elution is applicable in leaching piles
 - up to 97% removal
- removal efficiency in the soil strongly depends on
 - soil type
 - saturation in leaching pile
 - biopolymer system applied
- electrostimulated activated carbon adsorption/ desorption modules show up to 99% removal
 - desorption works better for short-chain PFAS than long chain PFAS

- developed technology is available for field application
- site-specific feasibility study on lab scale is a prerequisite
- feasibility strongly depends on
 - PFAS source component
 - soil type
- on-site and in-situ approach possible depending on site conditions
- site assessment tool based on BioKon & FABEKO results is being set up





FABEKO

REMEDIATION OF PFAS IN
SOIL & GROUNDWATER

Sensatec GmbH
Friedrichsorter Straße 32
D- 24159 Kiel

Anja Wilken, M.Eng.

phone: +49 431 389 00 911

mail: a.wilken@sensatec.de

web: www.sensatec.de

