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# Use of ion exchange resins to remove PFAS

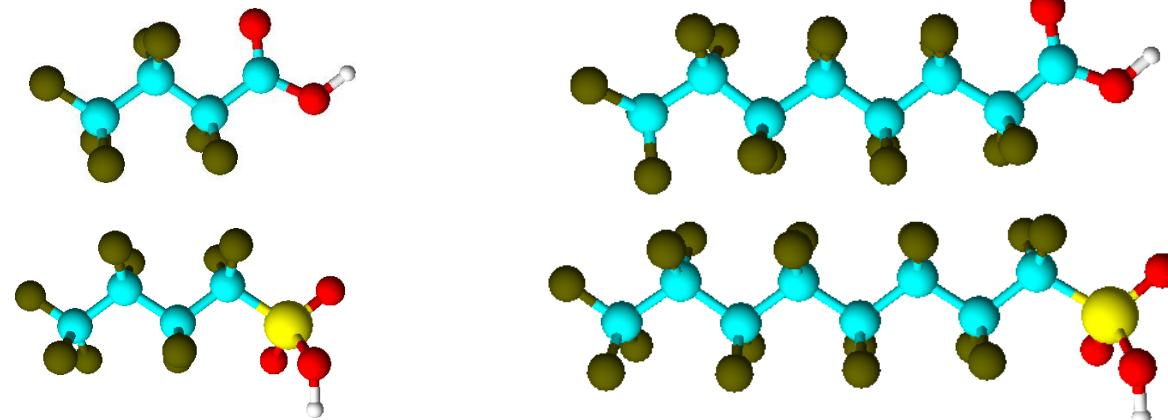
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- **What is PFAS?**
- **Methods of treatment**
  - Active carbon
  - Ion exchange
- **Case: Fanø**
  - What was the problem?
  - Results from tests with AC and IEX
  - Status

# PFAS – Physiochemical overview

Short	Formula	MW (g/mol)	Md (nm)	LogK <sub>ow</sub>	Charge
<b>PFAS</b>					
PFOS	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>17</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	500.1	-	-	n
PFOA	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>15</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	414.1	-	-	n
PFBS	C <sub>4</sub> HF <sub>9</sub> O <sub>3</sub> S	300.1	-	-	n
PFBA	C <sub>4</sub> HF <sub>7</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	214.0	-	-	n



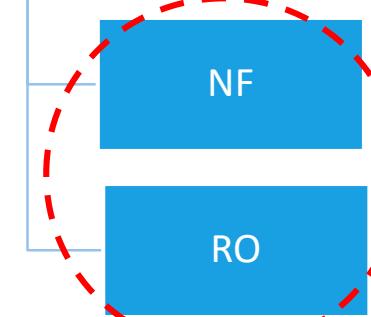
## PFAS characteristics

- Non-polar fluoro-carbon-chain (the "tail")
- Polar and ionic functional group (the "head")
- **Variation in behaviour with "tail" length**
- Functional group is typically either carboxylic acid or sulfonic acid (A/S)

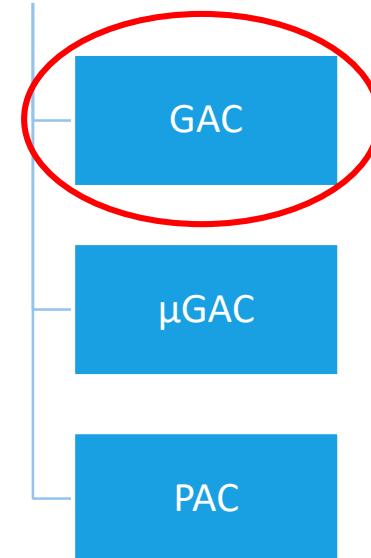
# Overview

## Treatment technologies

### Membrane filtration



### Activated carbon



### Ion exchange

#### PFAS selective adsorption



### AOPs

UV/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

UV/O<sub>3</sub>

Electro-  
chemical  
oxidation

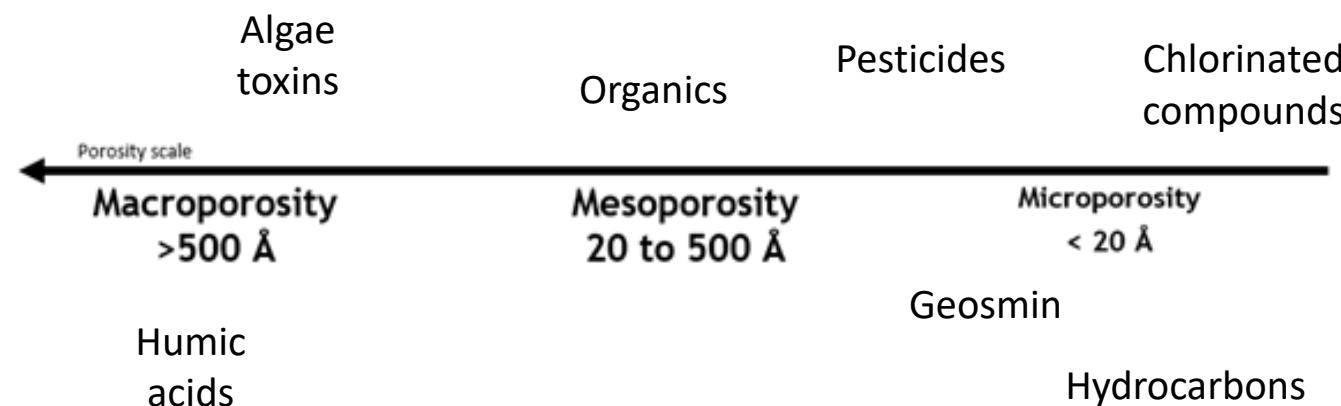
Fotocatalysis

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### Micro- biological treatment



"Carbon is not just carbon"



## Activated carbon

Removal through adsorption

→ Preference for long chain PFAS

Large molecules use macropores

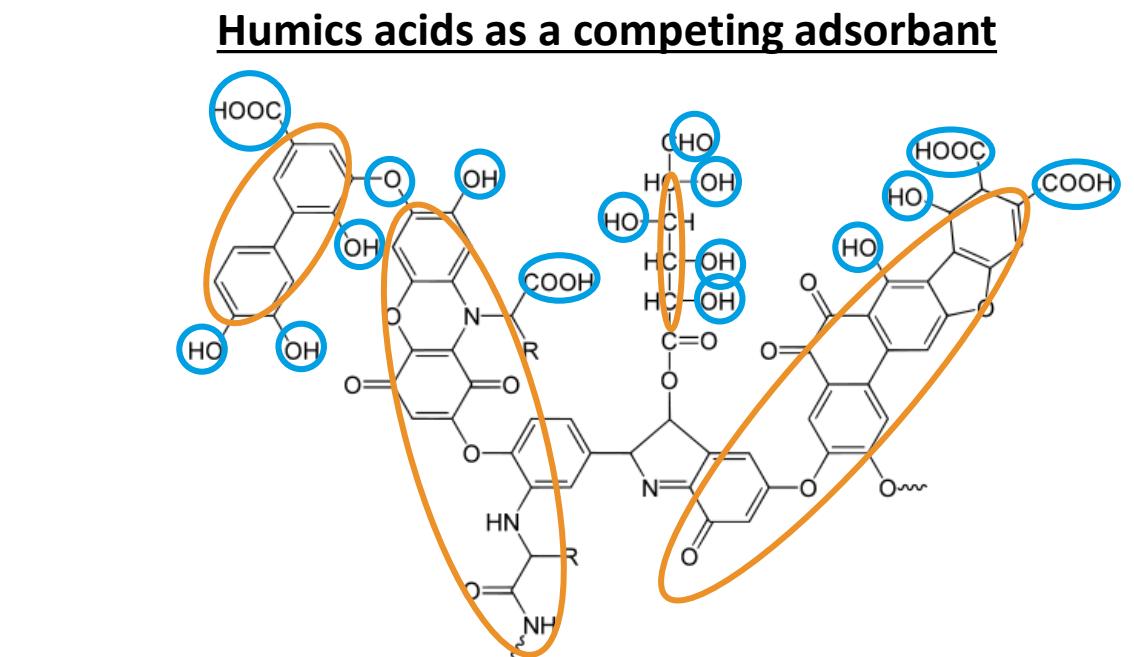
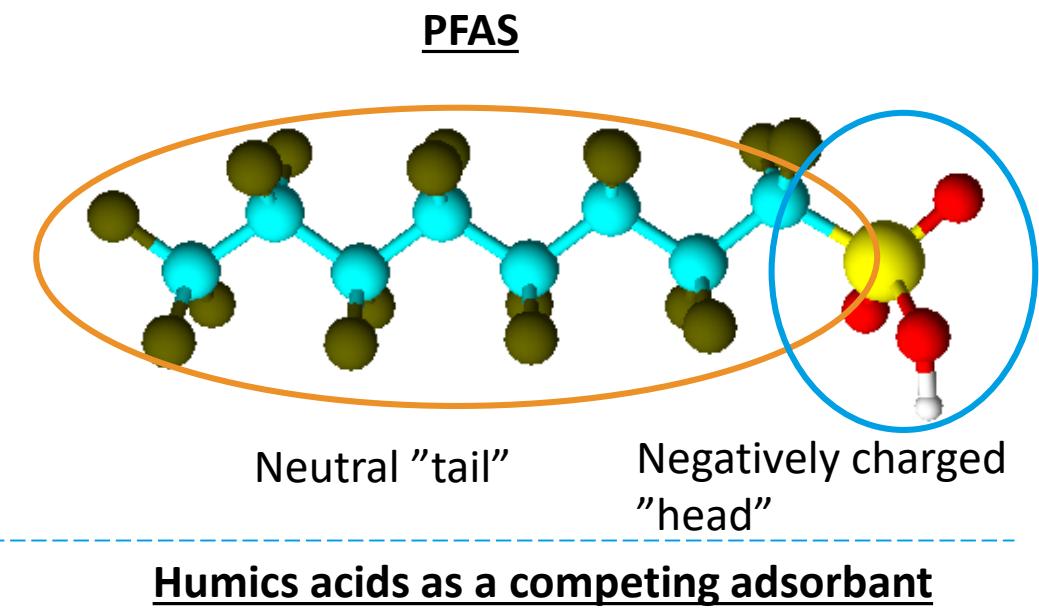
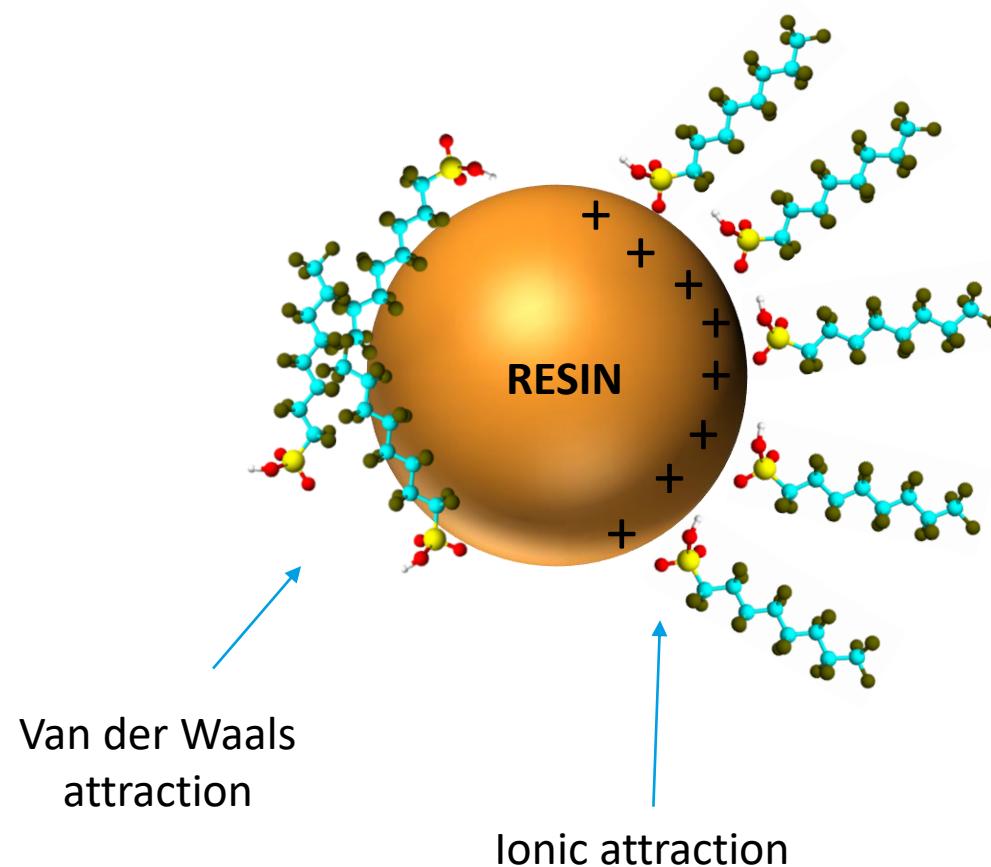
Small molecules use micropores

Fun fact:

*5 g activated carbon has the same surface area as a football field*

# PFAS removal by IEX

A combination of two mechanisms



# Selective Ion Exchange

## Advantages

- Simple installation
- Very high water recovery
- Removes the contamination selectively
- The contaminants are bound to the resin
- No reject-water with elevated level of contamination

## Disadvantages

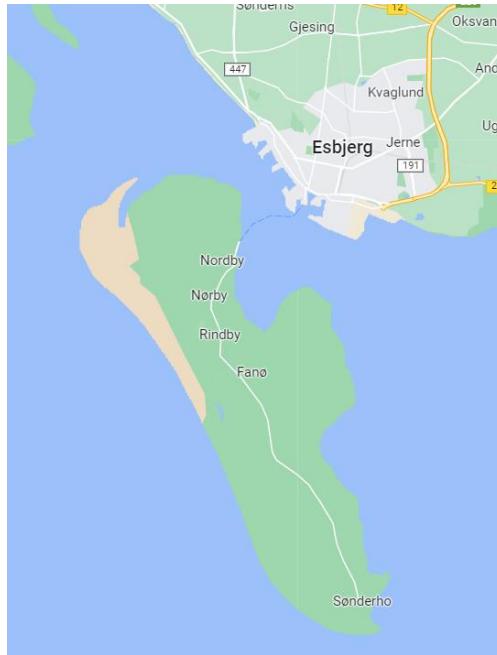
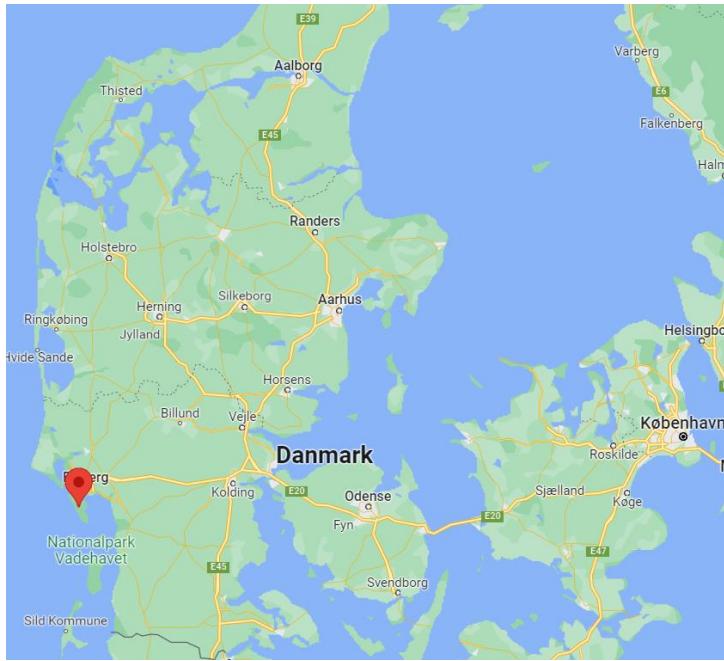
- Expensive resin
- The capacity is consumed, the resin must be replaced
- Handling/disposal of spent resin
- Pretreatment may be required

*Case FanØ*

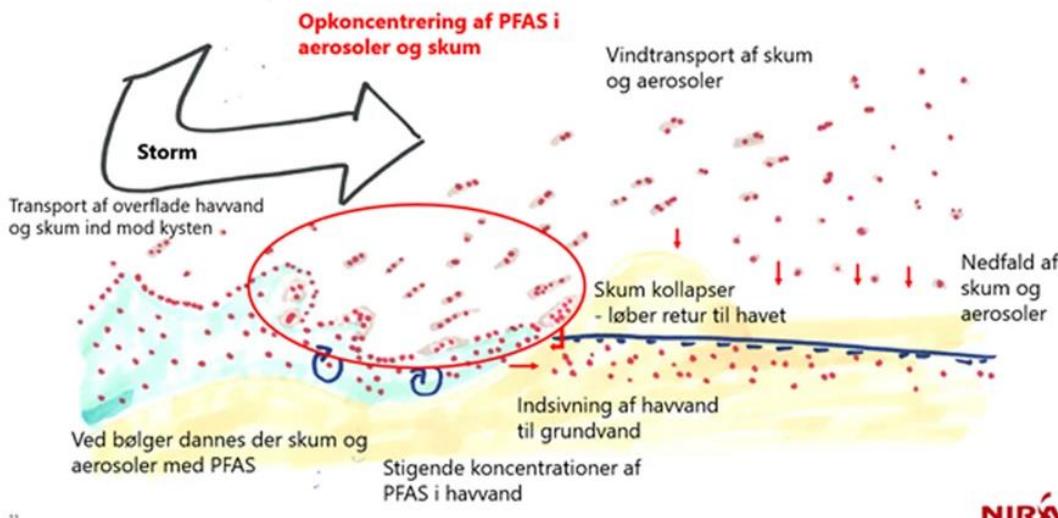


# PFAS on Fanø

HIGH VISIBILITY CASE



### Spredning af PFAS fra havet til land under storm



Source: NIRAS  
<https://www.niras.dk/indsigt/pfas-i-havet-en-kilde-til-forurening-paa-landjorden/>

NIRAS

## THE PROBLEM

- Isolated island
- Several wells on the island, all contaminated
- Contamination ~4 ng/L

## THE POTENTIAL SOLUTIONS

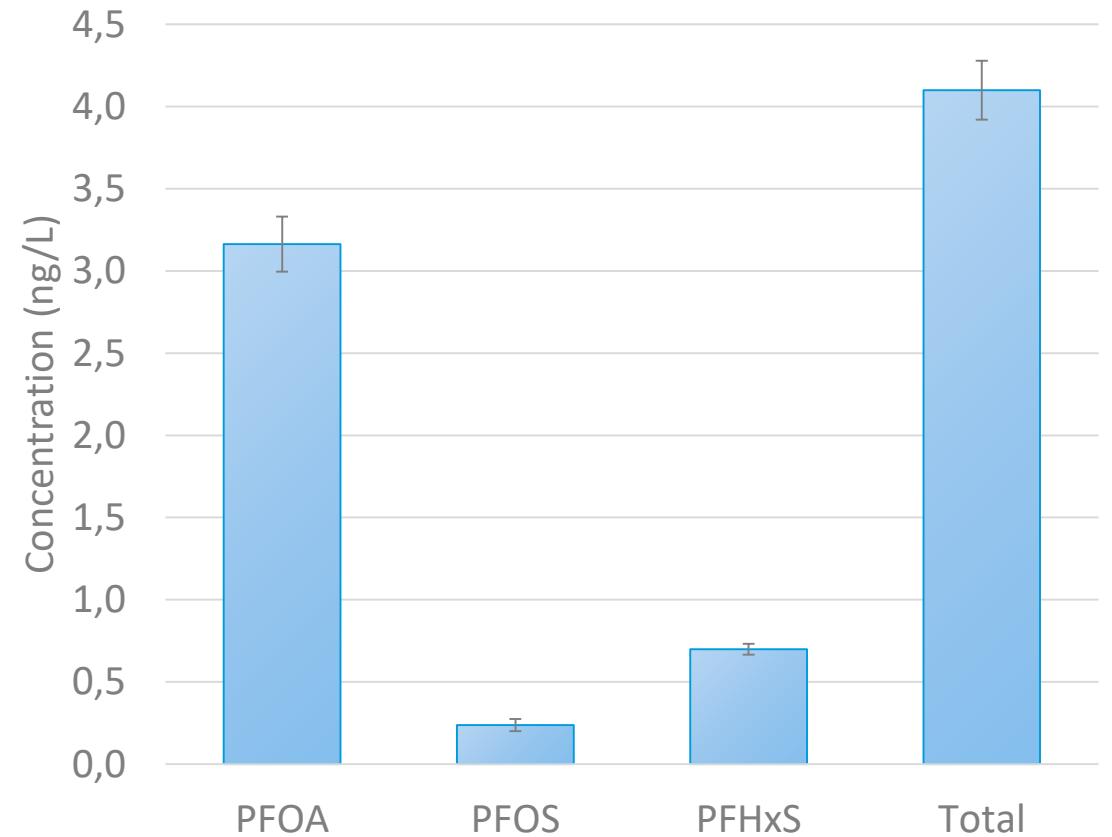
1. Import drinking water from the mainland Esbjerg
2. Treat water for PFAS

## Danish Legislation

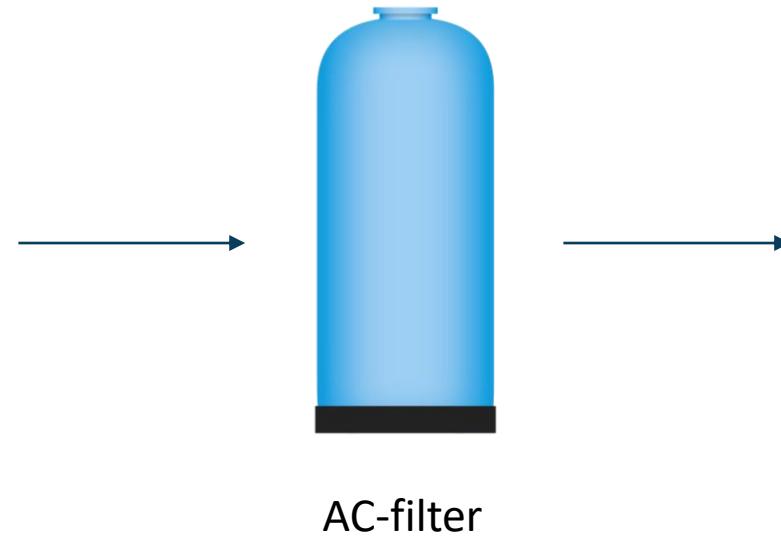
- *Allowed level: 2 ng/L ( $\Sigma$  PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS, PFNA)*
- *Sum of other PFAS: 100 ng/L*

## Contamination

- *Total: ~4 ng/L*
- *Compounds: PFOA, PFOS, PFHxS*



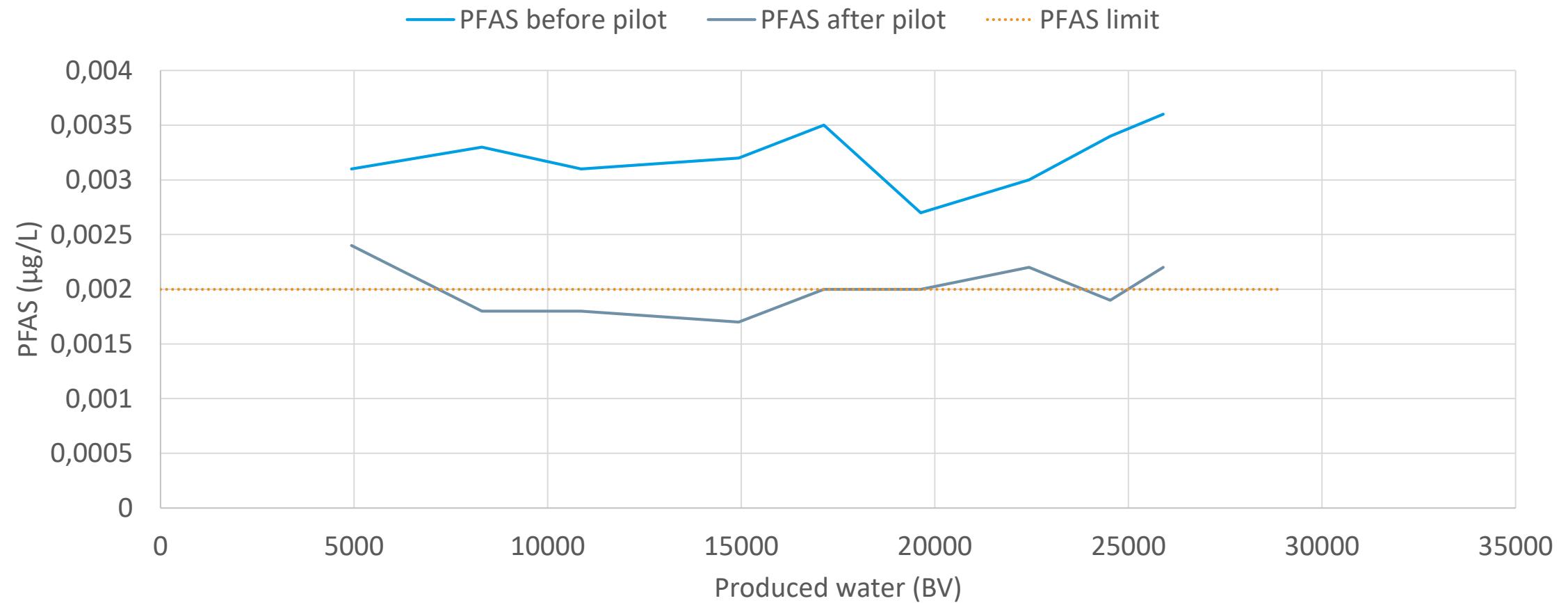
Closer look at the contamination



AC-filter

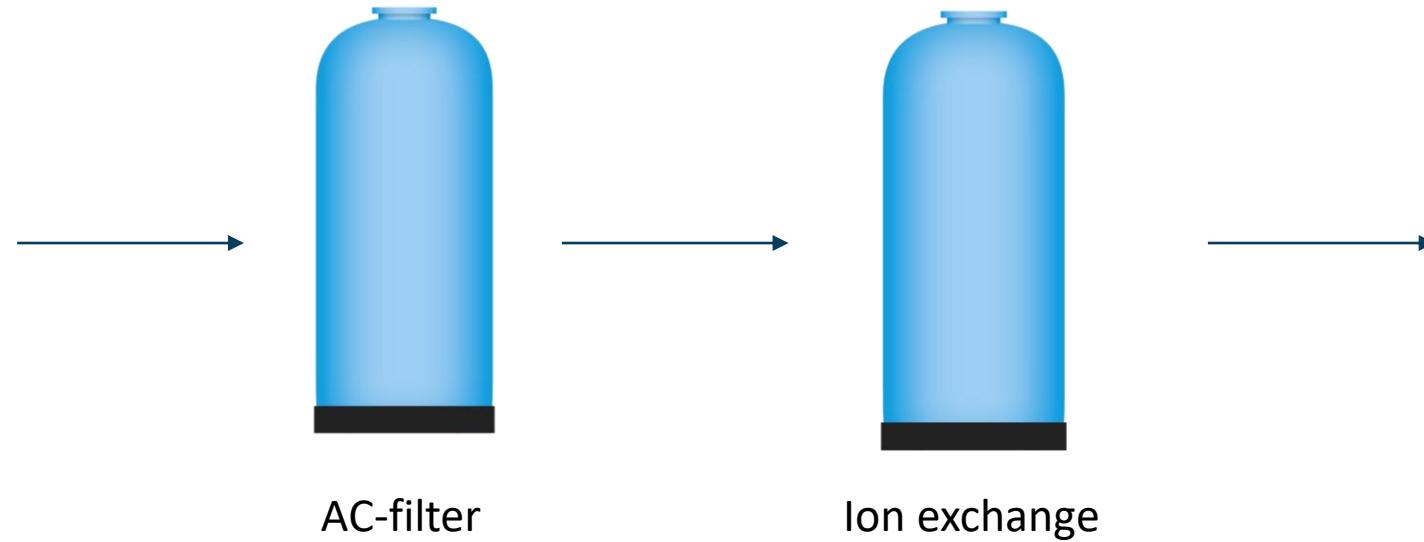
Case: PFAS on Fanø

Test 1



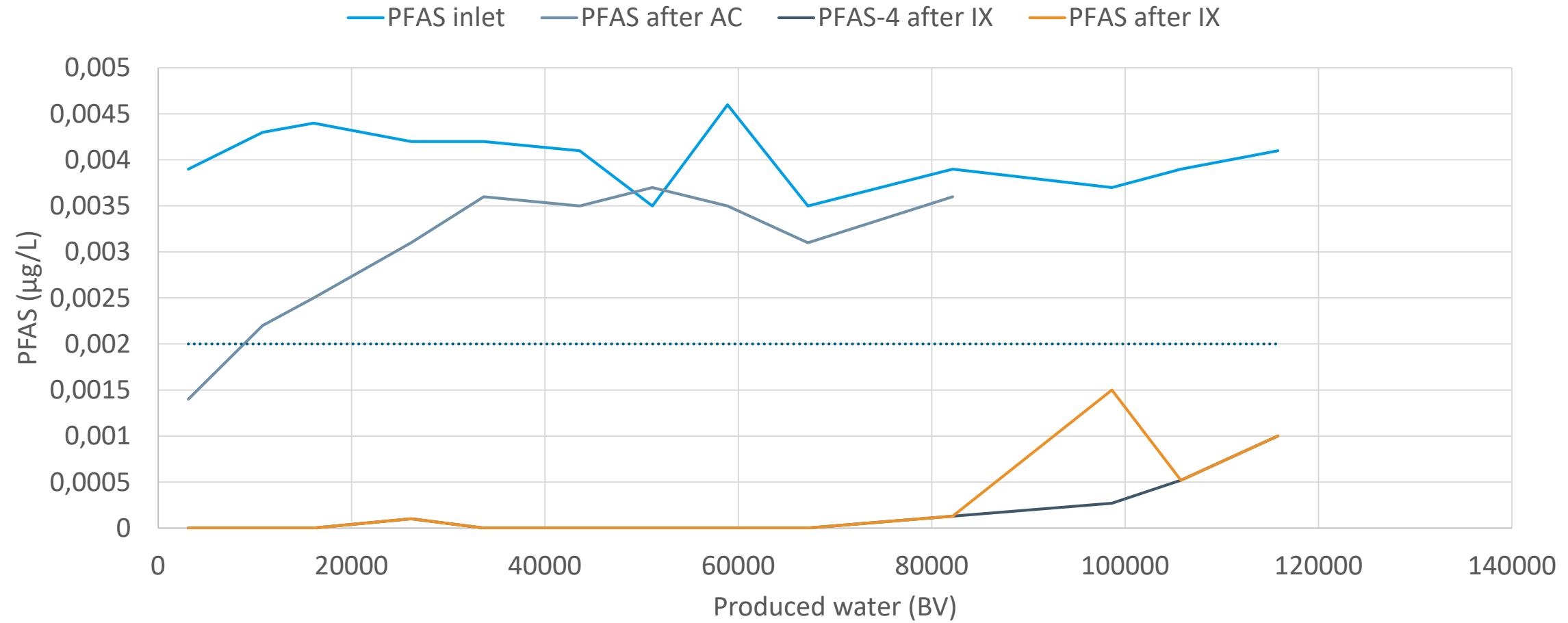
Case: PFAS on Fanø

Test 1: AC



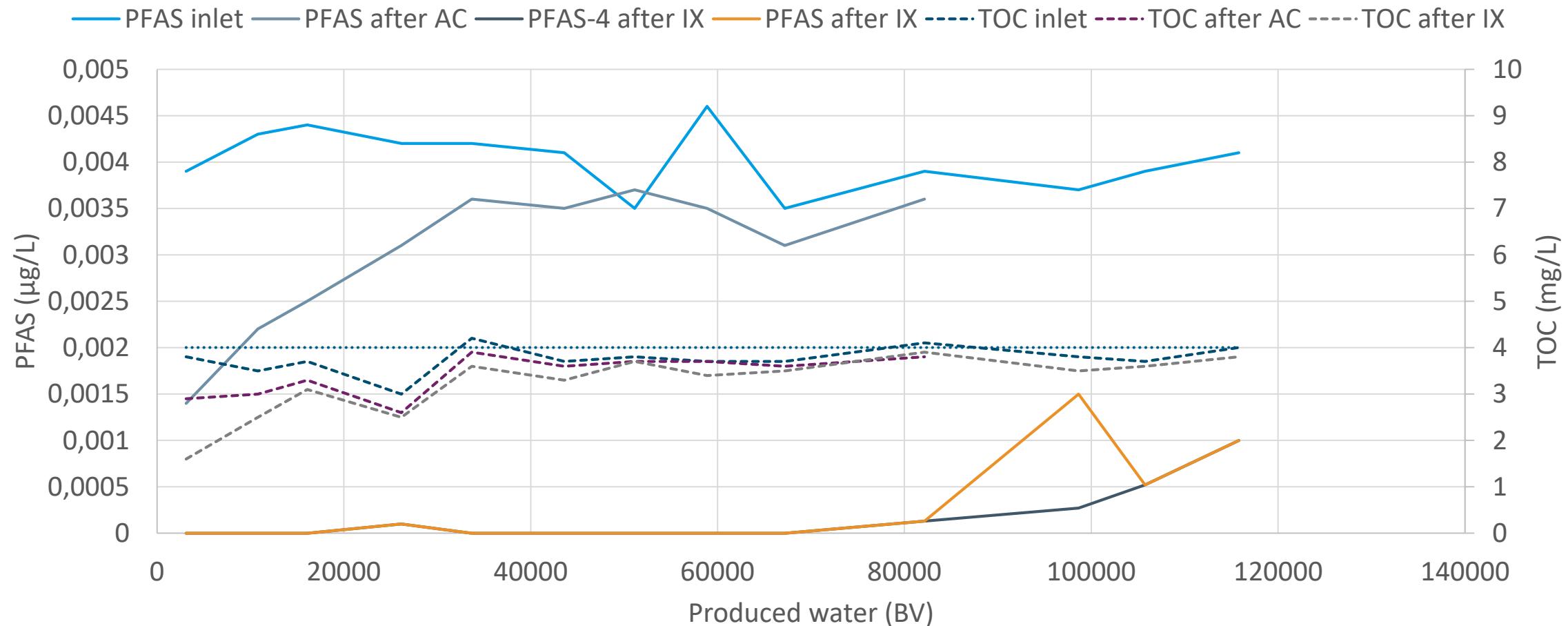
Case: PFAS on Fanø

Test 2



Case: PFAS on Fanø

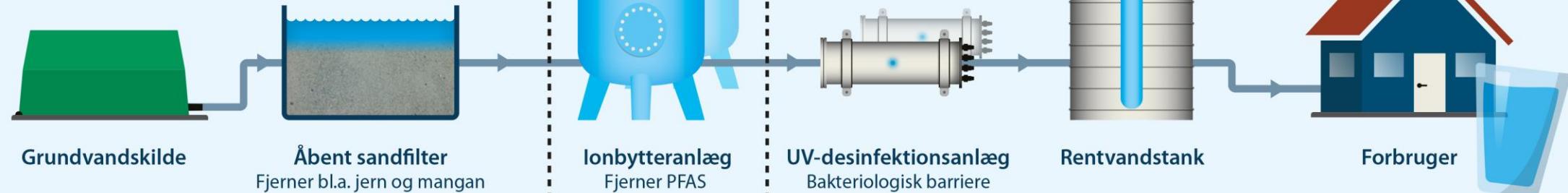
Test 2, AC+IX



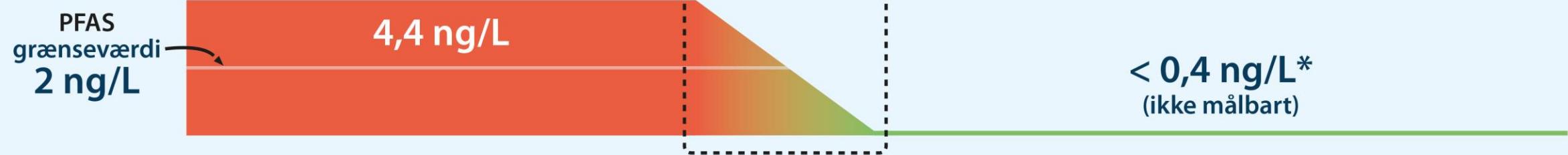
## Case: PFAS on Fanø

Test 2, AC+IX

## Fanø Vandværk

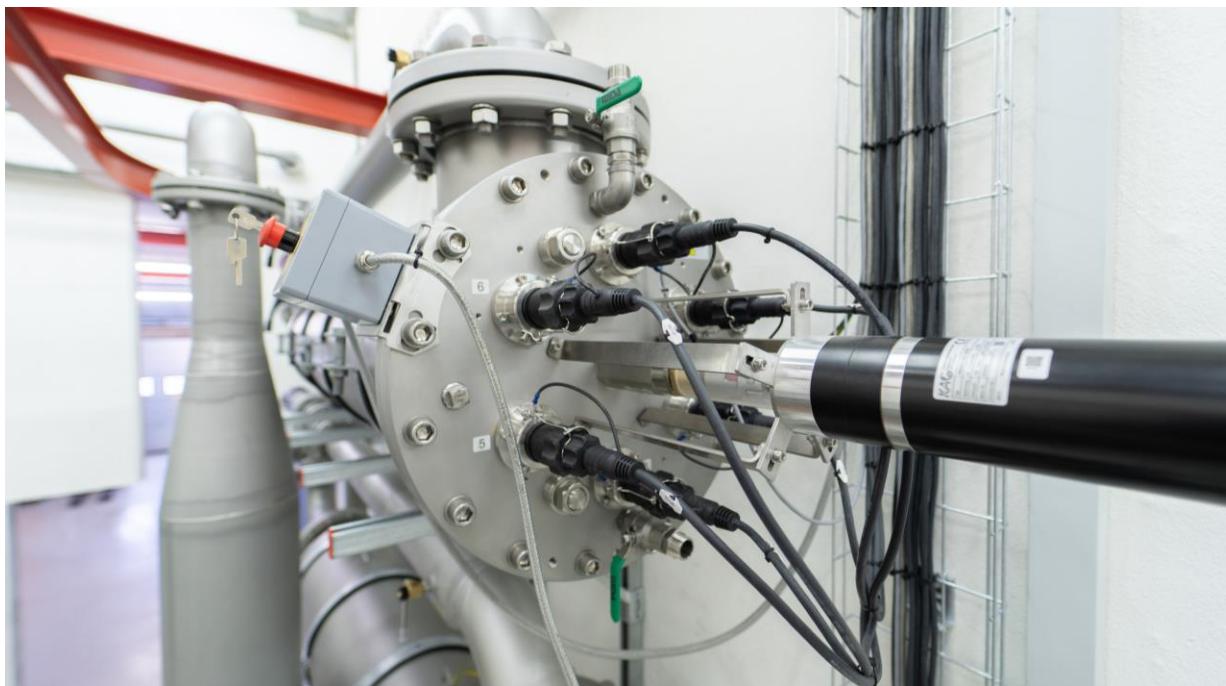


## PFAS i vandet



\* Målingerne er foretaget på PFAS-4, der er en kombination af stofferne PFOA, PFOS, PFNA og PFHxS. De har hver især en detektionsgrænse på 0,1 ng/L, og alle fire stoffer er under denne værdi på Fanø Vandværk.

Final design



*END*

# One solution fits all?

