

PFAS Fate and Transport in the Subsurface and Remediation Approaches



VEGAS Vision & Strategy

Bridging the Gap Across Scales

High Information Density



Batch

Varying concentrations and behavior of reactions



Columns

Interaction with porous media, hydraulic processes



„Sand box“

Additional processes, contaminant migration



VEGAS tank™

9 m x 6 m x 4 m

Verification, heterogeneity, density-effects, pilot-scale

0D

1D

2D

3D

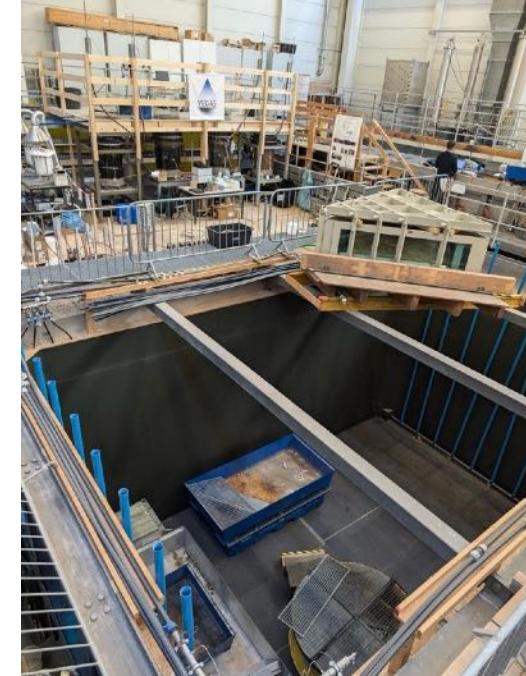
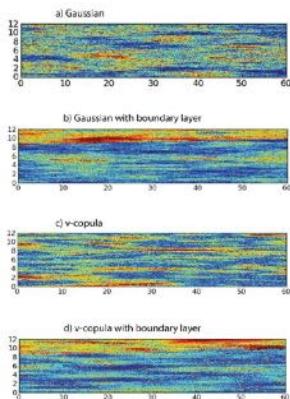
VEGAS Methods



analytical chemistry lab
all major contaminants
(e.g., Orbitrap, CIC, ICP)



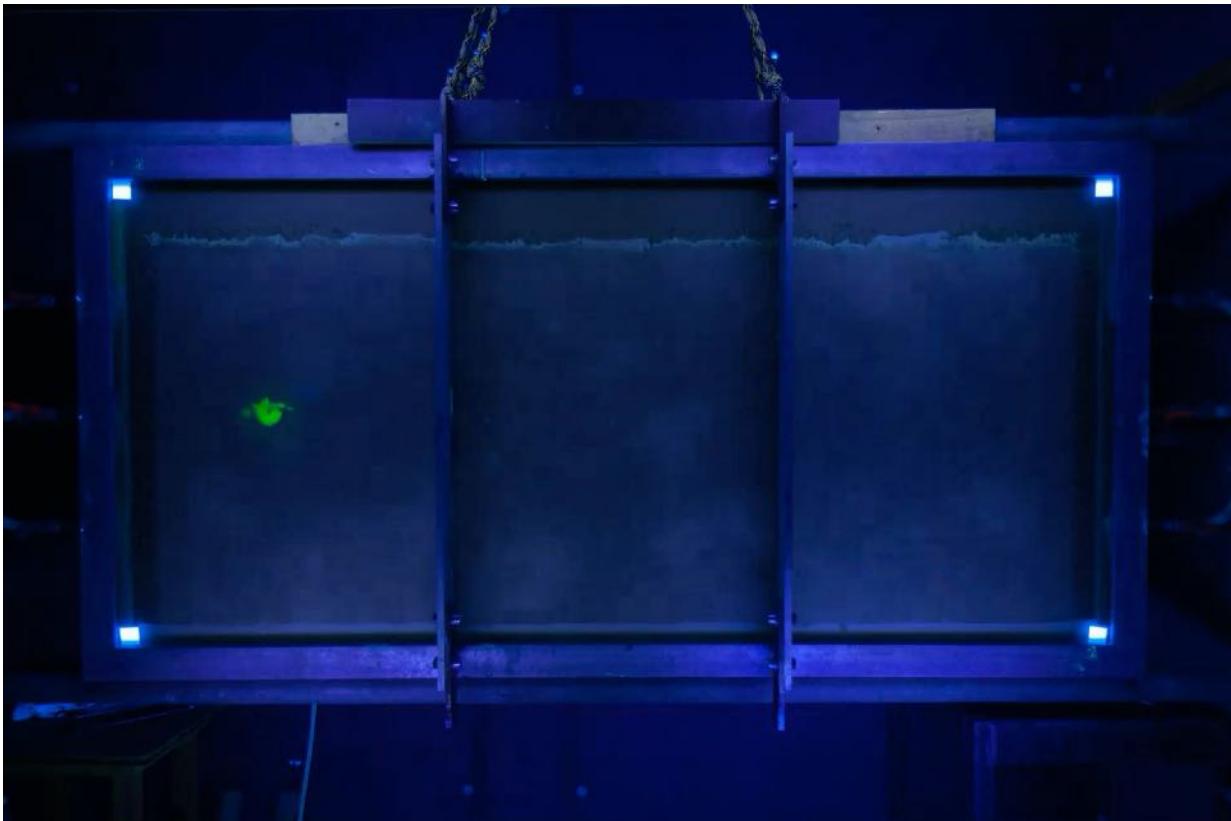
**well-controlled experiments at
various scales**



**mathematical description
of processes, heterogeneity, prognoses**

VEGAS Vision & Strategy

example of basic research: heterogeneity



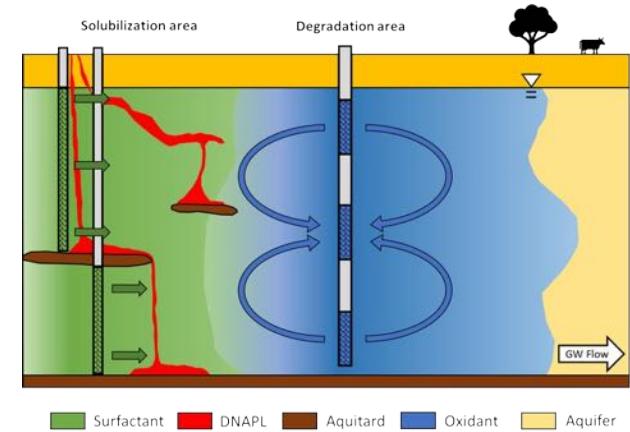
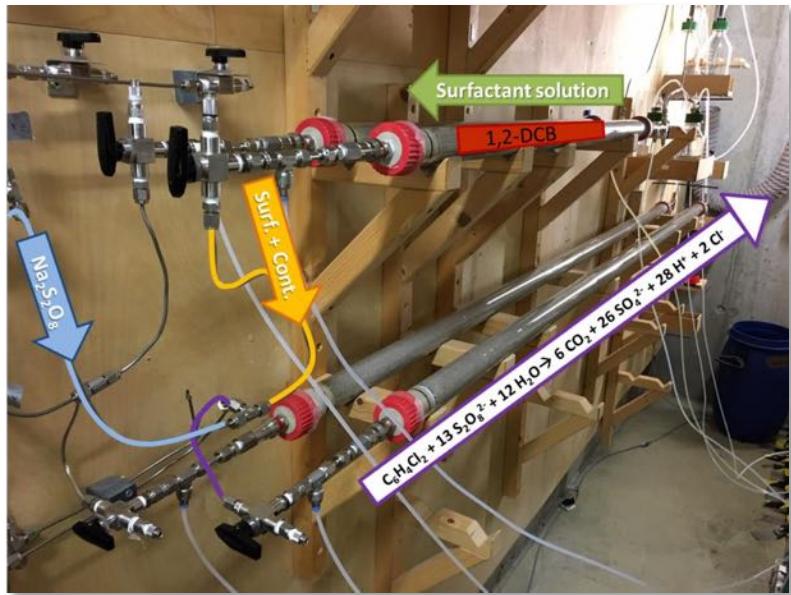
VEGAS Research

- Fate and Transport of Contaminants
 - all relevant contaminants:
e.g., CHCs, PAHs, heavy metals, tar oil,
[PFAS](#), pesticides, pharmaceutics
 - under various conditions
 - heterogeneity
- Remediation Technologies
 - chemical
ISCO, ISCR
 - thermal
 - treatment trains
 - electro-nano-bio-remediation



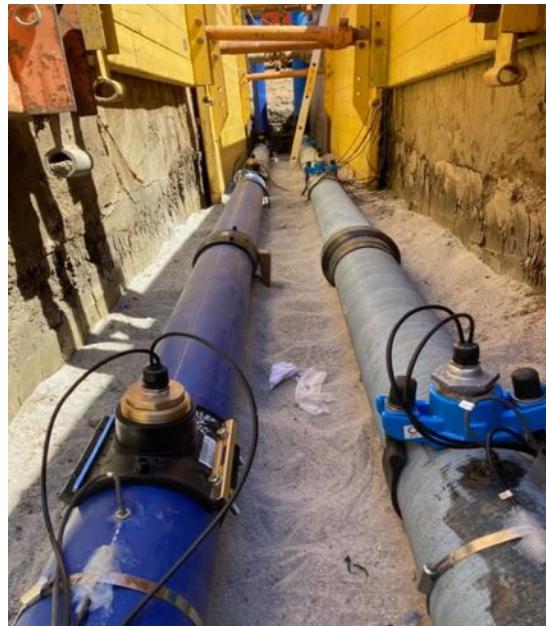
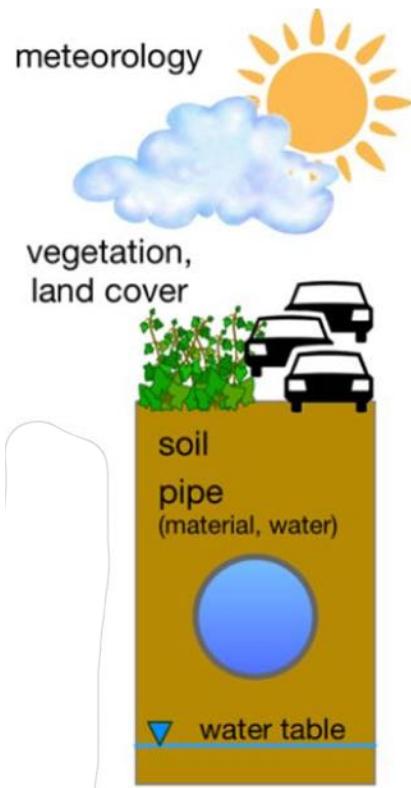
VEGAS Research: S-ISCO

Surfactant-enhanced In-Situ Chemical Oxidation



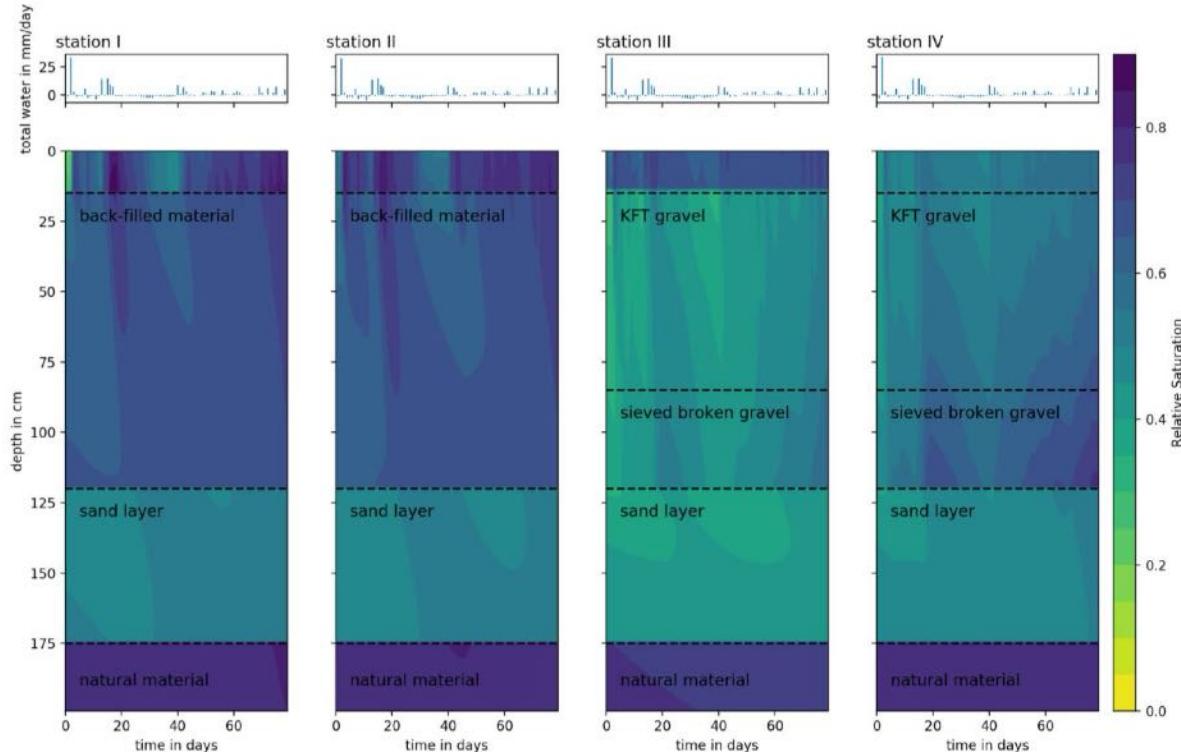
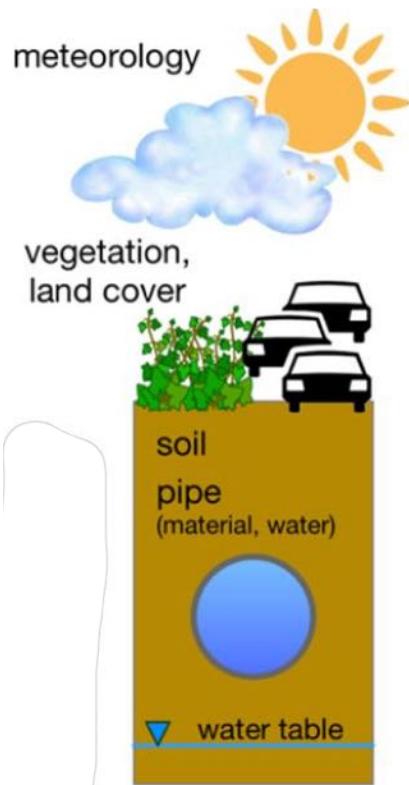
VEGAS Research: Heat in the Subsurface

Water quality in drinking water supply networks:
Heat- and water transport driven from atmospheric boundary layer



VEGAS Research: Heat in the Subsurface

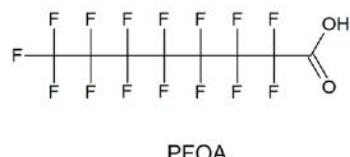
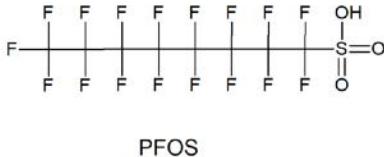
Water quality in drinking water supply networks:
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PFAS

What are they and why should we care?

- per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances



- do not occur naturally
- high water and oil repellency
- persistent, ubiquitous,
→ “forever chemicals”
- thousands of different substances¹
 - limited analytical standards



¹ <https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/chemical-lists/pfasmaster>; Graph: <https://pinellas.gov/per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas/>

Where is the Problem?



Environmental Pollution 252 (2019) 1335–1343

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Pollution

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envpol



Bioaccumulation and biomagnification of perfluoroalkyl acids and precursors in East Greenland polar bears and their ringed seal prey[☆]

Gabriel Boisvert ^a, Christian Sonne ^b, Frank F. Rigét ^c, Rune Dietz ^b, Robert J. Letcher ^{a,*}



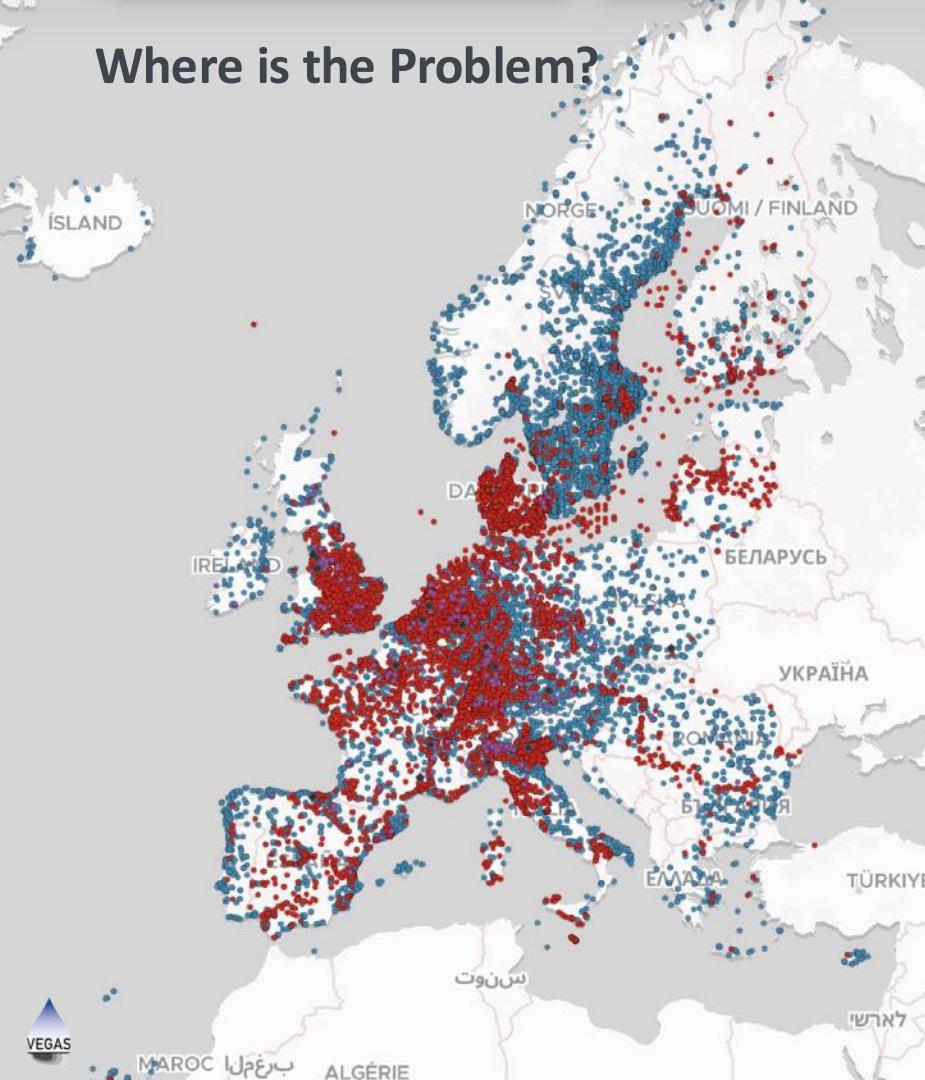
Where is the Problem?

A wide-angle photograph of a beach covered in thick, white, bubbly sea foam. In the background, several people are walking along the shore under a clear blue sky.

The Netherlands warn: don't touch Sea-Foam
“North Sea foam contains poisonous substances”

<https://www.kreiszeitung.de/welt/niederlande-belgien-nordsee-schwimmen-verbot-pfas-meerschaum-algen-92738106.html>

Where is the Problem?



the FPP identified **22,934 known contamination sites**, including 20 PFAS manufacturing facilities, and 21,426 “presumptive contamination sites”, including 13,745 sites presumably contaminated with fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) discharge, 2911 industrial facilities, and 4752 sites related to PFAS-containing waste.



pubs.acs.org/est

Article

PFAS Contamination in Europe: Generating Knowledge and Mapping Known and Likely Contamination with “Expert-Reviewed” Journalism

Alissa Cordner, Phil Brown, Ian T. Cousins, Martin Scheringer, Luc Martinon, Gary Dagorn, Raphaëlle Aubert, Leana Hosea, Rachel Salvidge, Catharina Felke, Nadja Tausche, Daniel Drepper, Gianluca Liva, Ana Tudela, Antonio Delgado, Derrick Salvatore, Sarah Pilz, and Stéphane Horel*



Cite This: Environ. Sci. Technol. 2024, 58, 6616–6627



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THE COST OF INACTION

A socioeconomic analysis of environmental and health impacts linked to exposure to PFAS



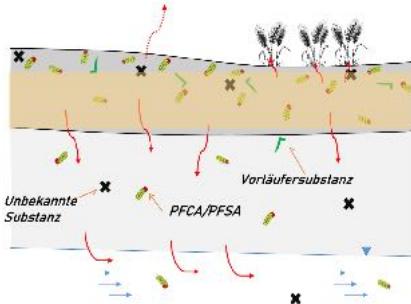
“The costs for remediating some cases of contamination run to many millions of EUR. Total costs at the European level are expected to be in the hundreds of millions of EUR as a minimum”

- cancer causing
- DNA altering
- accumulating

Table 1: Estimates of annual health impact-related costs (of exposure to PFAS)

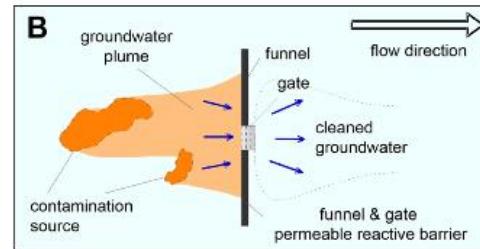
Exposure level	"Exposed" population and source	Health endpoint	Nordic countries		All EEA countries	
			Population at risk	Annual costs	Population at risk	Annual costs
Occupational (high)	Workers at chemical production plants or manufacturing sites	Kidney cancer	n.a.	n.a.	84,000–273,000	EUR 12.7–41.4 million
Elevated (medium)	Communities near chemical plants, etc. with PFAS in drinking water	All-cause mortality	621,000	EUR 2.1– 2.4 billion	12.5 million	EUR 41–49 billion
		Low birth weight	8,843 births	136 births of low weight	156,344 births	3,354 births of low weight
		Infection	45,000 children	84,000 additional days of fever	785,000 children	1,500,000 additional days of fever
Background (low)	Adults in general population (exposed via consumer products, background levels)	Hypertension	10.3 million	EUR 0.7– 2.2 billion	207.8 million	EUR 10.7–35 billion
Totals			Nordic countries	EUR 2.8–4.6 billion	All EEA countries	EUR 52–84 billion

immobilisation



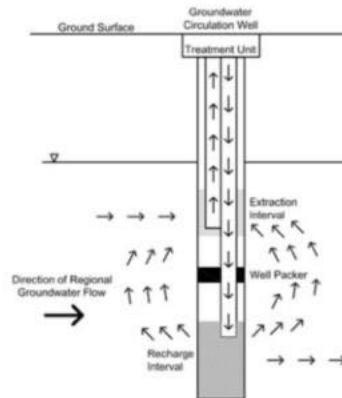
pilot site Hügelsheim,
variably saturated

“enhanced sorption”

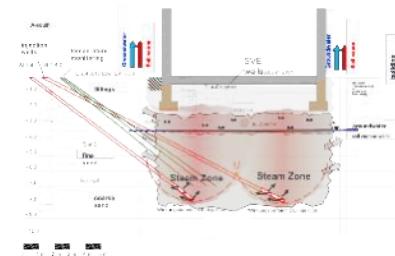


pilot site Reilingen,
AFFF, aquifer

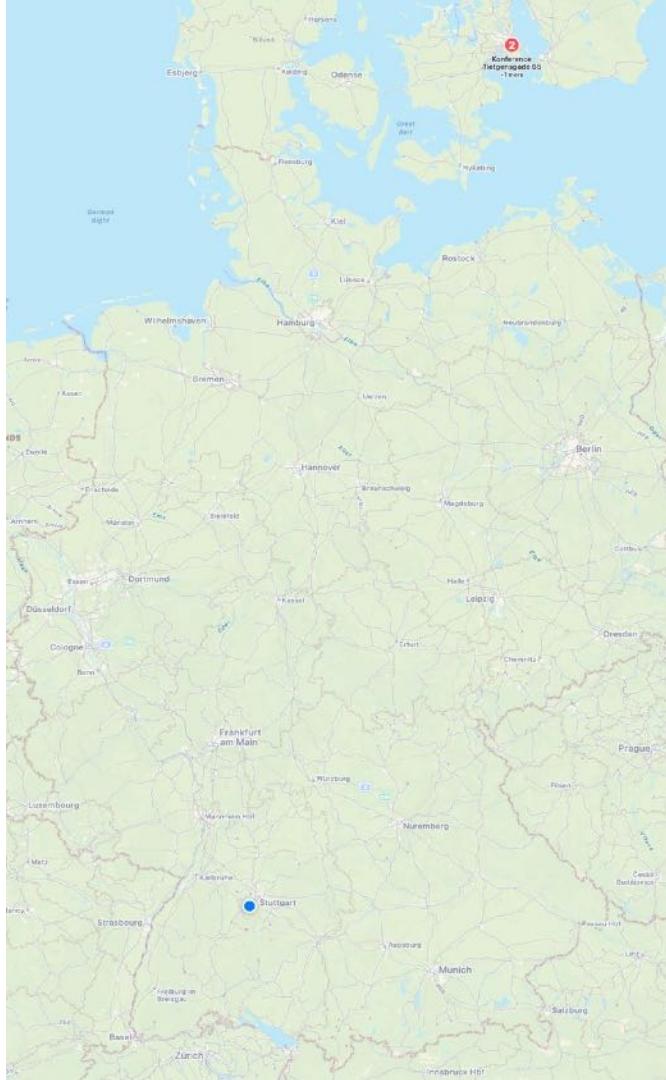
mobilisation



thermal desorption

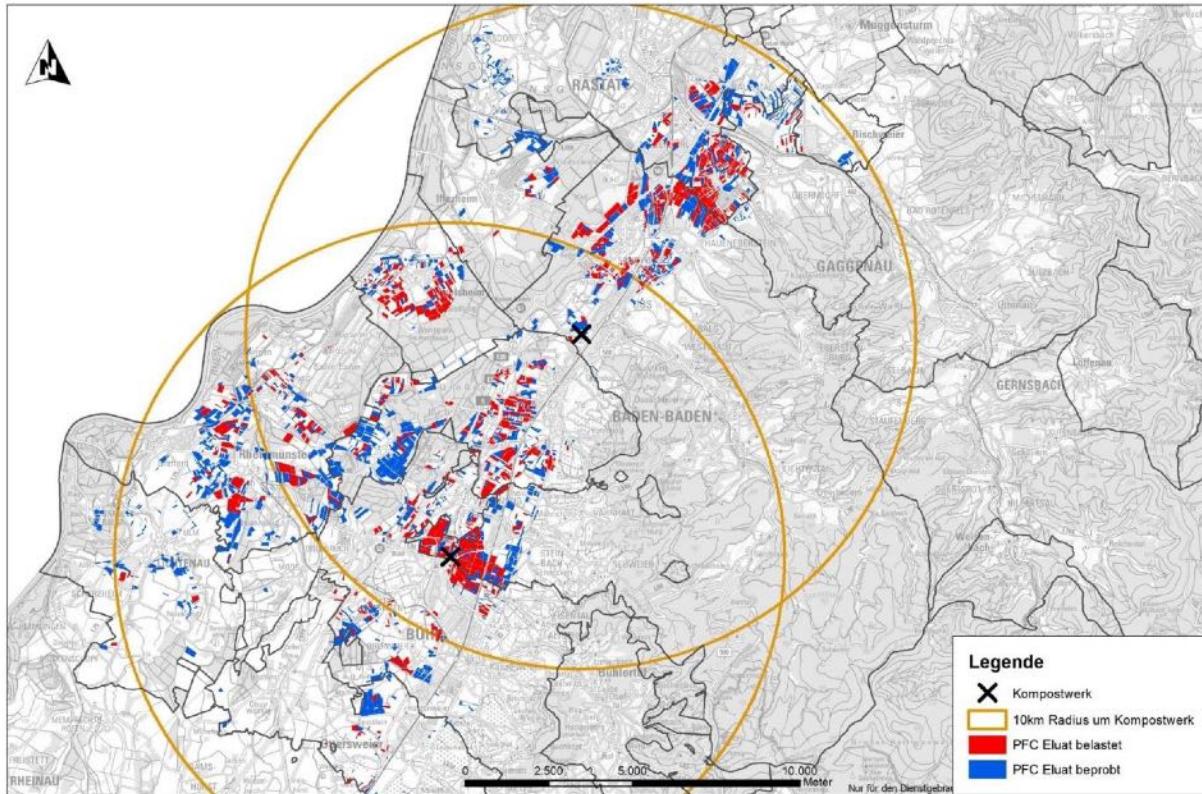


exploratory;
lab- & technicum



Test-Site 1: Rhine Valley – Hügelsheim

Non-point, "biosolid"



- Geobasisdaten © LGU, www.lgu-hw.de
- Grunddaten © LRA-RK, www.landkreis-rastatt.de

Test-Site 1: Rhine Valley – Hügelsheim

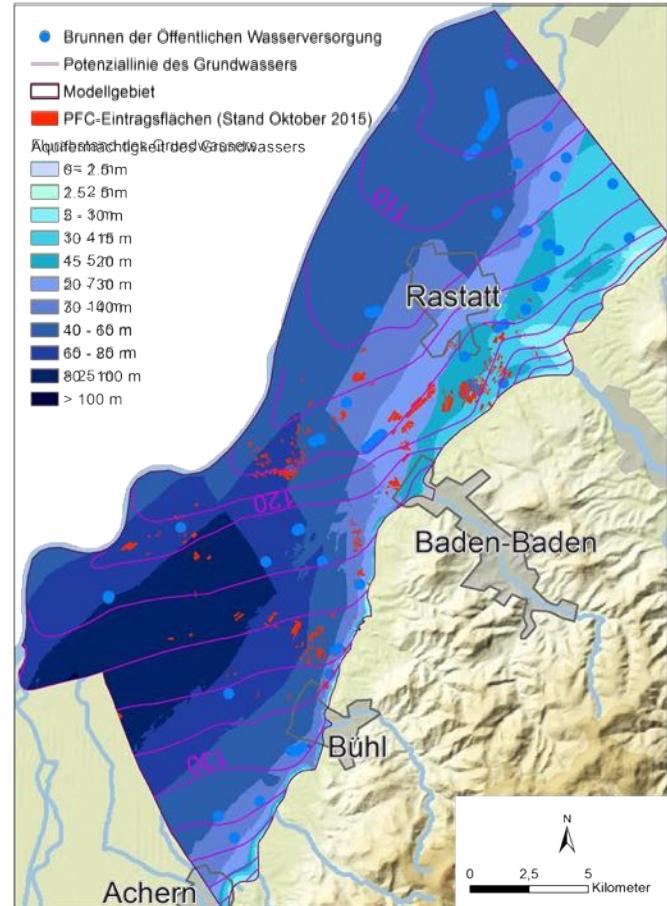
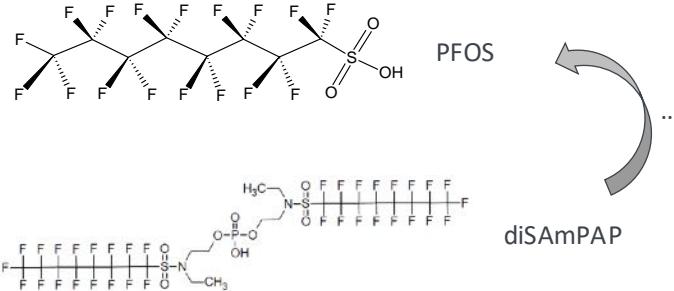
application of "biosolids"



Test-Site 1: Rhine Valley – Hügelsheim

non-point, "biosolid"

- mainly agricultural land-use
- large area known contaminated (>1200 ha with >1 mg/kg PFAS measured in topsoil)
- “compost” from paper industry (2005 - 2008)
- complex infiltration processes (sorption, transformations)



BUSINESS

Grosse Sorgen wegen Giftfleisch

'Forever'

GRANDVIEW, TEXAS

The toxic contaminants were detected in fertilizer made from city sewage.

BY HIRONO TABUCHI

For decades, farmers across the country have been encouraged by the government to spread sewage on millions of acres of farmland as fertilizer. It was rich in nutrients and it helped keep the sludge out of landfills.

But a growing body of research shows that this black sludge, made from sewage that flows from home septic tanks, can contain heavy concentrations of chemicals thought to increase the risk of certain types of cancer and cause birth defects and developmental delays in children.

Known as "forever chemicals" because of their longevity, these contaminants are now being found at high levels, on farms across the United States, in Texas, Maine, Michigan, New Tennessee. In some cases they are suspected of sickening livestock and are turning up in meat. Farmers are beginning to fear for their health.

The national scale of farm contamination by these chemicals is vast. They are used in everything from popcorn bags and firecrackers to nonstick pans and stain-resistant clothing.



Bild: ar.ch

Weil ihre Böden mit giftigen Chemikalien verseucht sind, dürfen fünf Bauernbetriebe im Rheintal das Fleisch ihrer Tiere nicht mehr verkaufen. Es ist ein Thema für den ganzen Kanton.

county commissioner, Larry Woolley. "And the amount of beef and milk that's gone into the food chain, who knows what their PFAS levels are."

This year the Colemans and their neighbors James Farmer and Robin Alessi used the biosolids producer Syngenta and also the EPA, saying the agency had failed to regulate the chemicals in fertilizer.

They have stopped sending their cattle to market, saying they don't want to endanger public health. Their days are now filled with long hours of caring for a herd they don't expect to ever ship. To cover the costs, they work extra jobs and have dipped into their savings.

"A lot of people are still scared to talk about it," Mr. Coleman said. "But for us, it's all about being honest. I don't want to hurt anybody else, even though we feel people have hurt us."

MOUNTAINS OF SLUDGE

When the EPA started promoting sludge as nutrient-rich fertilizer decades ago, it seemed like a good idea.

The 1972 Clean Water Act had required industrial plants to start sending their wastewater to treatment plants instead of releasing it into rivers and streams, which was a win for the environment but also produced vast new quantities of sludge that had to go somewhere.

It also meant contaminants like PFAS could end up in the sewage, and ultimately in fertilizer.

The sludge that allegedly contaminated the Colemans' farm came from the City of Fort Worth water district, which



1 grain of sugar = 625.000 ng



1 grain of salt = 58.500 ng

US EPA Lifetime Health Advisory Limits (HALs):

<https://www.eurofinsus.com/environment-testing/pfas-testing/pfas-resources/recent-pfas-news/epa-publishes-revised-lifetime-health-advisory-limits-hals-for-pfas-compounds/>

PFOA: 0,004 ng/L

PFOS: 0,02 ng/L

limits in drinking water

100 ng/L starting 12.1.2026 (PFAS-20, TrinkwV)

20 ng/L starting 12.1.2026 (PFAS-4: PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFOS), TrinkwV)

2 ng/L PFAS-4 since 2021, Danish EPA

background concentrations (LUBW):

200 ng/L ... 700 ng/L

<https://pd.lubw.de/10215>

porewater concentrations in Hügelsheim:

10.000 ng/L

eluate from contaminated soil (30-60cm, Hügelsheim)
(2:1 shaking, 24h, with water)

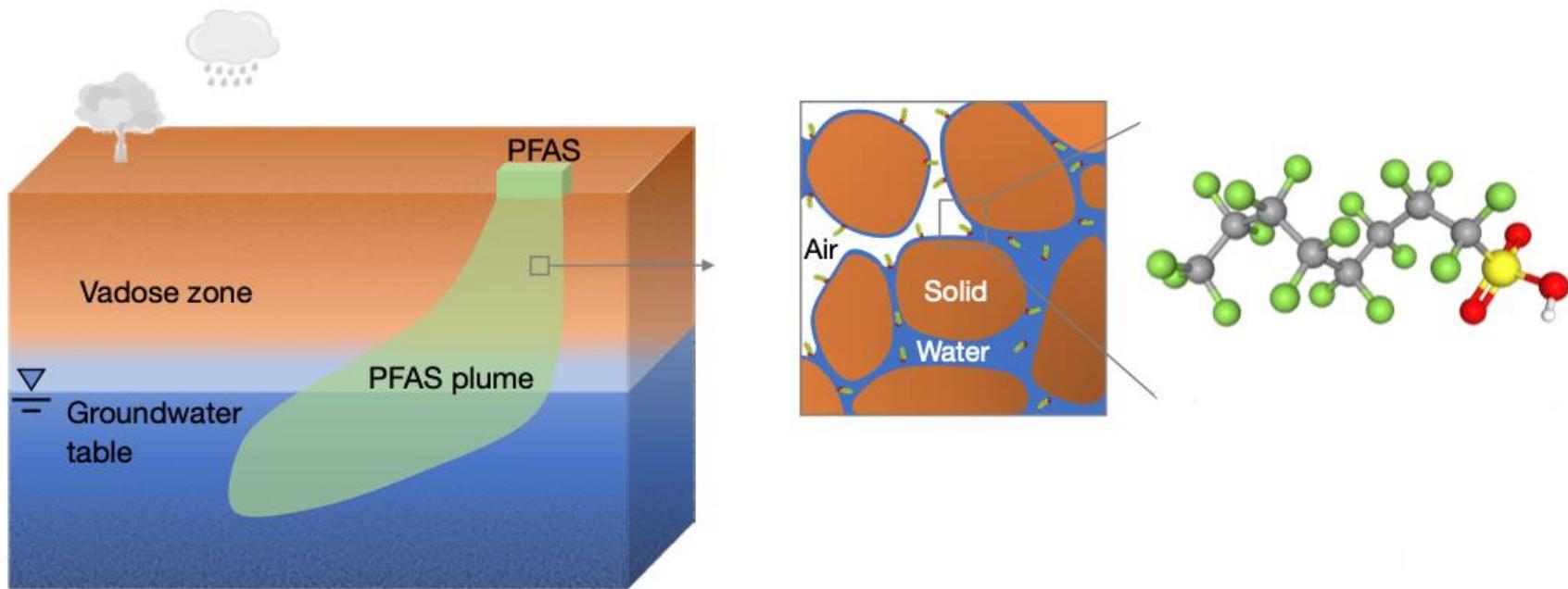
80.000 ng/L

No limits

- WWTPs
- Industrial wastewater
- soil (GFS)

PFAS Transport in the Unsaturated Zone

air-water interfaces, transformation processes



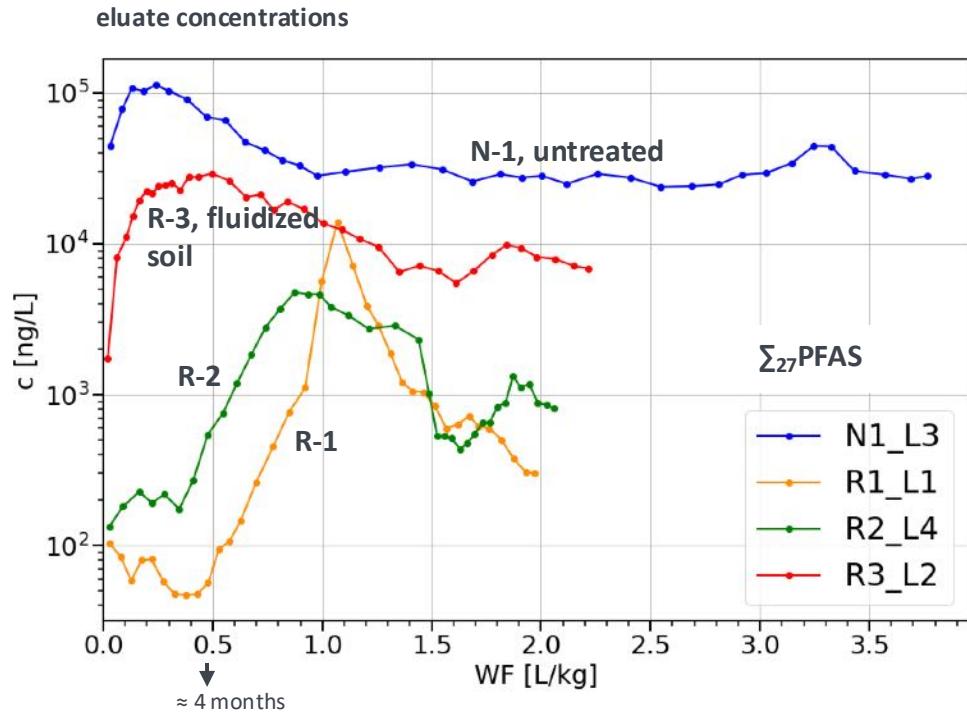
PFAS Transport in the Unsaturated Zone

air-water interfaces, transformation processes



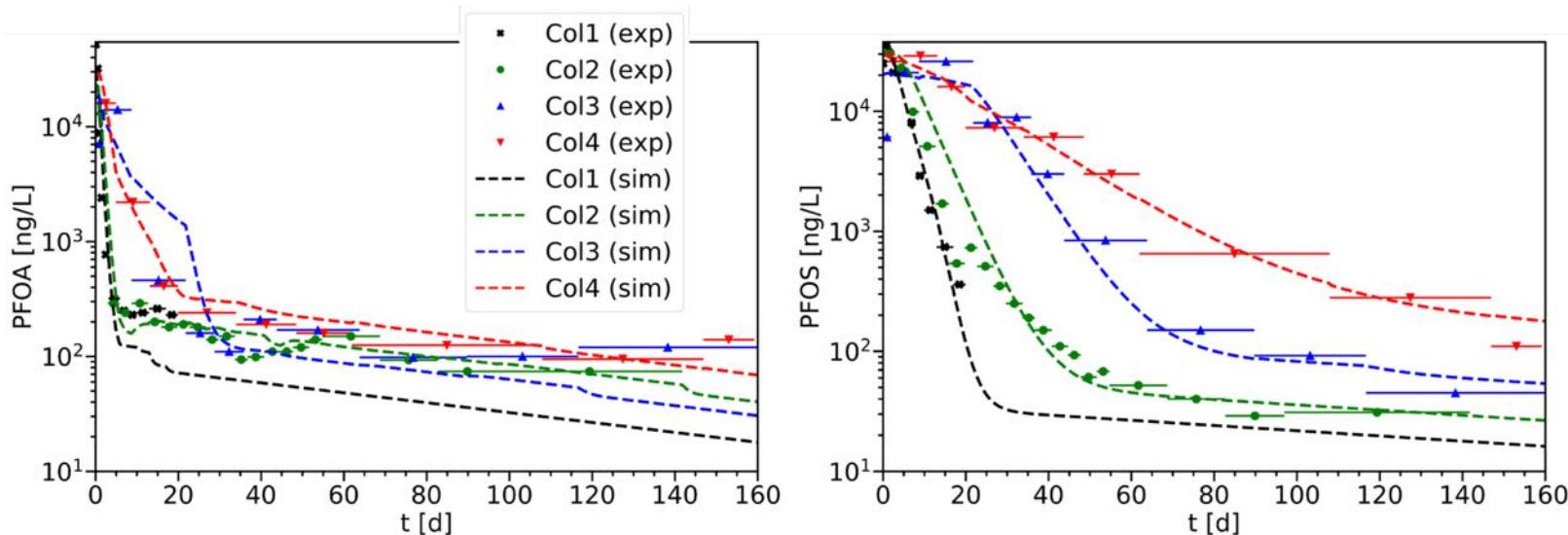
PFAS Transport in the Unsaturated Zone

air-water interfaces, transformation processes



PFAS Transport in the Unsaturated Zone

air-water interfaces, transformation processes



- The long tailing can not be represented using **non-linear sorption isotherms** but in combination with **kinetic sorption**
- K_d from f_{oc} **not** sufficient



PFAS Transport in the Unsaturated Zone

air-water interfaces, transformation processes

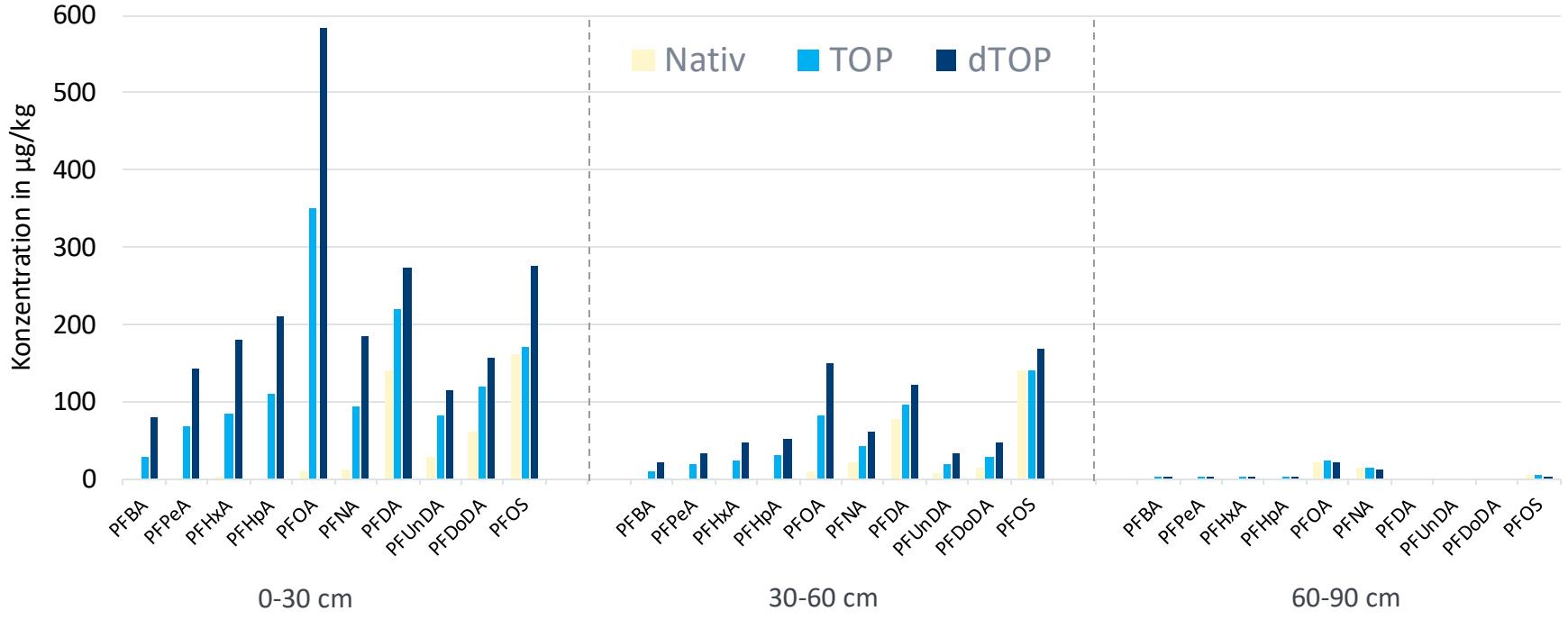


- field
- laboratory with controlled
 - water input,
 - transformations,
 - AC
- modelling



Test-Site 1: PFAS in the Soil

optimizing chemical extraction for PFAS residuum



Test-Site 1: Rhine Valley – Hügelsheim

Immobilisation

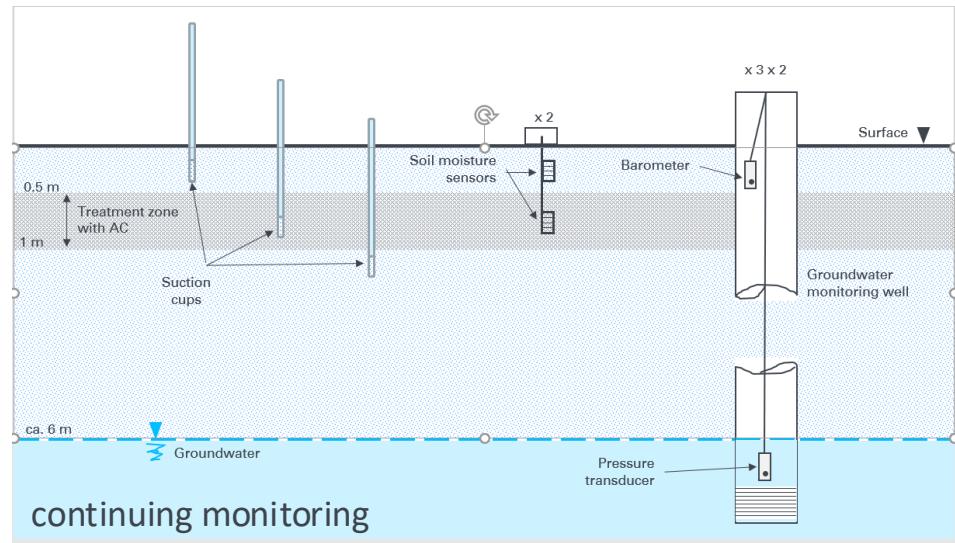


- GAC with high sorption capacity
- „filter carpet“, well-mixed GAC
- detailed monitoring
(groundwater, pore water, soil)

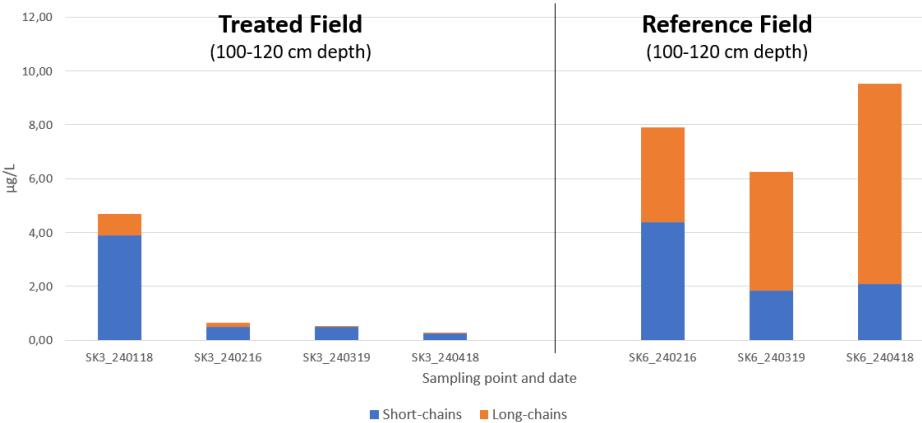


Test-Site 1: Rhine Valley – Hügelsheim

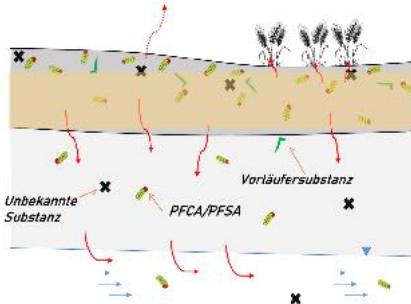
Immobilisation



preliminary results

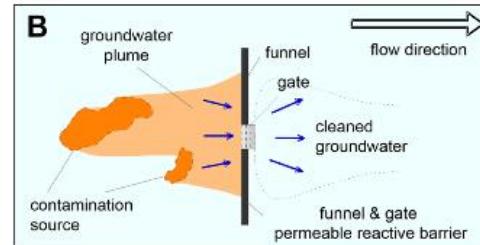


immobilisation

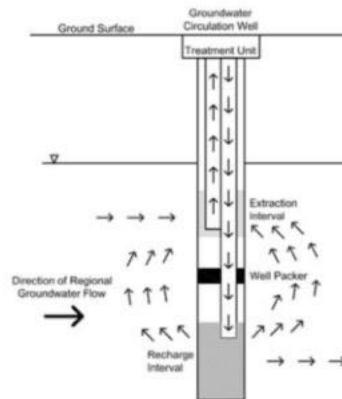


pilot site Hügelsheim,
variably saturated

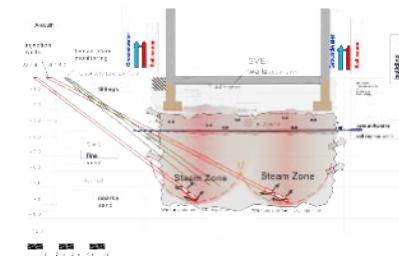
“enhanced sorption”



mobilisation



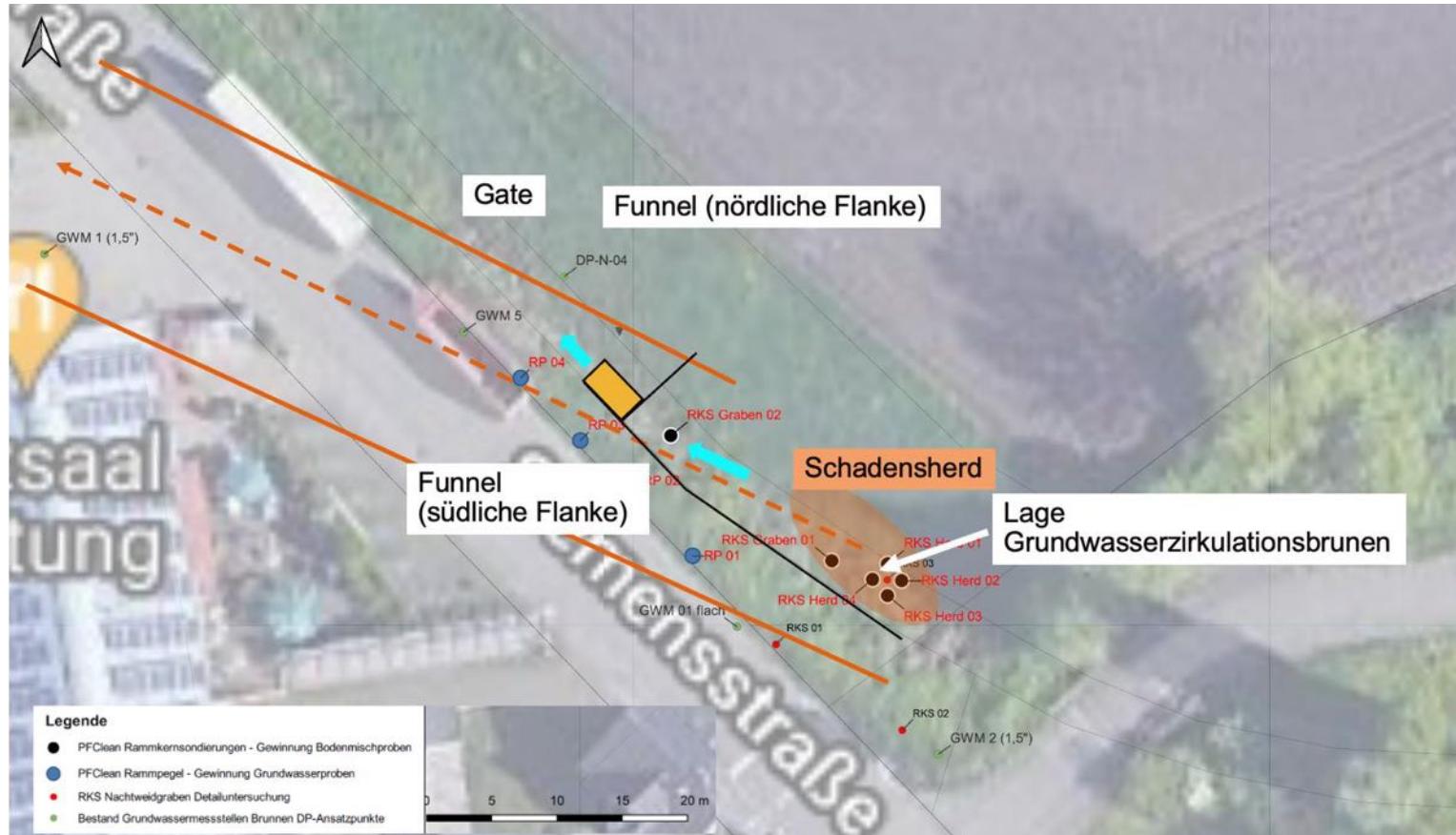
thermal desorption



pilot site Reilingen,
AFFF, aquifer

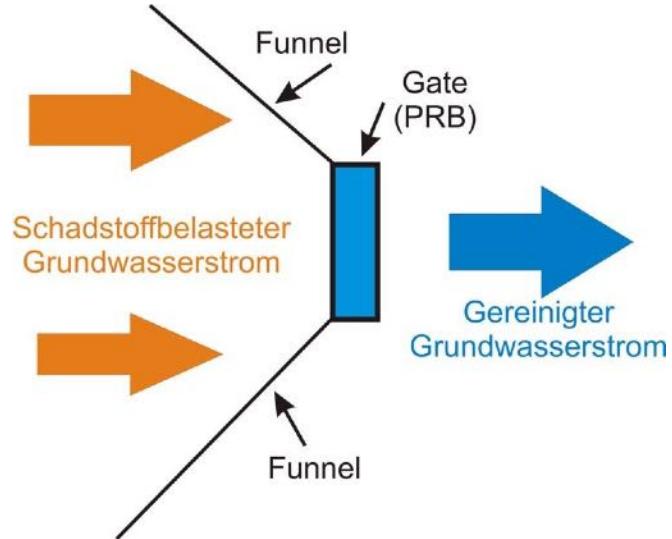
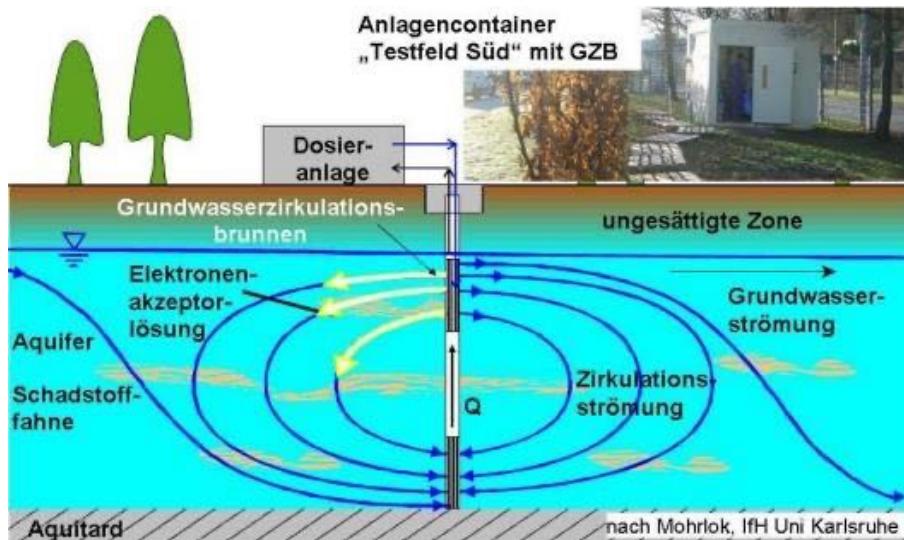
exploratory;
lab- & technicum

Test-Site 2: Reilingen AFFF



Funnel & Gate; Groundwater Circulation Well (GCW)

Electrically polarised transformation; forced transformations

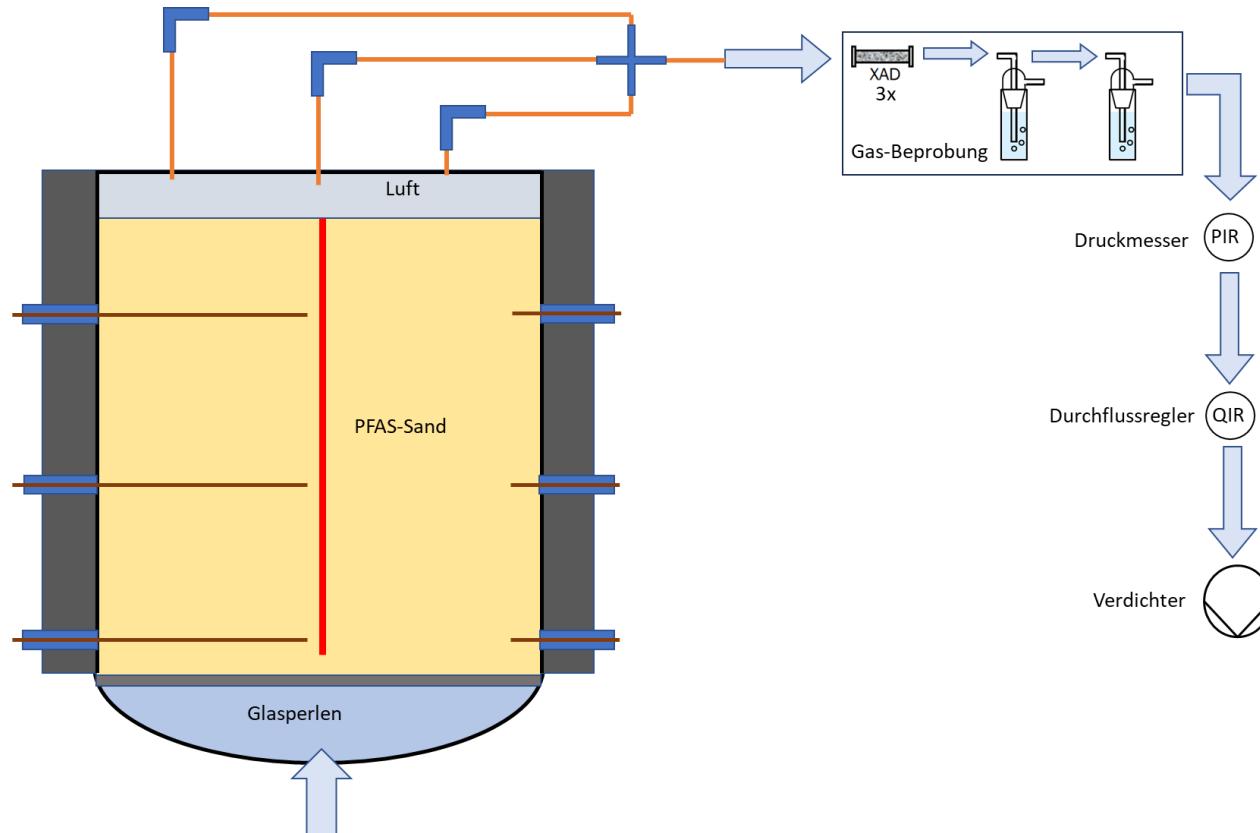


Groundwater Circulation Well (GCW)



Thermal Desorption

at technicum-scale



Thermal Desorption at technicum-scale





Michael Reinhard

LANDKREIS
RASTATT



Reiner Söhlmann

Geiger

Entsorgung

Martin Haberstock



Werner Bock



EBERHARD KARLS
UNIVERSITÄT
TÜBINGEN

Christian Zwiener



Versuchseinrichtung
zur Grundwasser- und
Altlastensanierung

Claus Haslauer



Marc Sick



TZW

Technologiezentrum
Wasser

Frank Thomas Lange



VEGAS



University of Stuttgart

Institute for Modelling Hydraulic and Environmental Systems
Research Facility for Subsurface Remediation

Thank you!



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