



Electrochemical Destruction of PFAS in Water

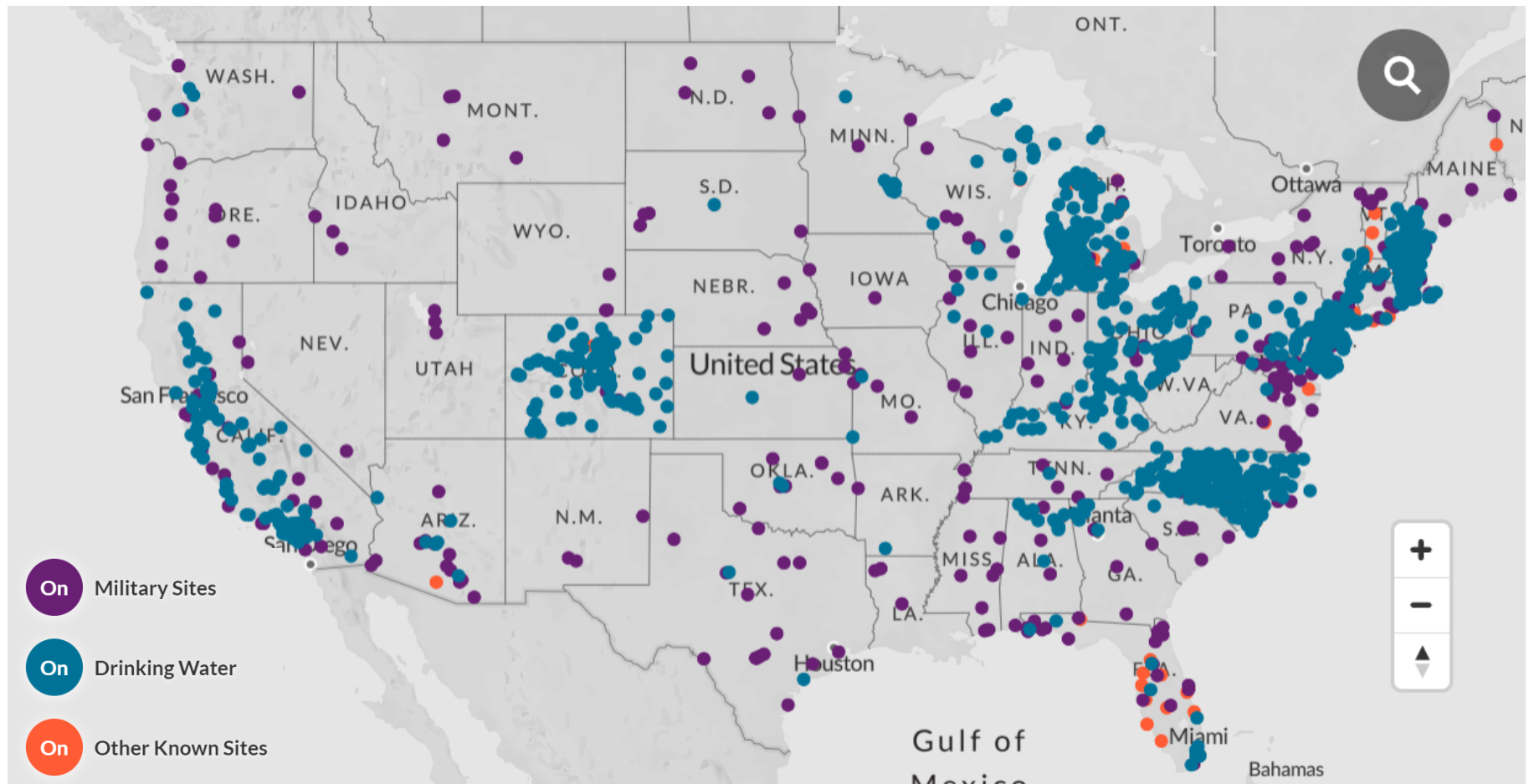


Julie Bliss Mullen, CEO
julie.mullen@aclaritywater.com

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Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) is everywhere!



Source: Adapted from EWG 2021

Common PFAS treatment requires disposal

GAC

Pros:

- Industry standard
- Lowest CapEx
- Spent GAC is reactivated
- Established supply chain
- Familiarity of disposal

Cons:

- Fast breakthrough
- Ineffective for smaller-chain PFAS
- High OpEx
- Incineration or landfill

IX

Pros:

- Regenerable options
- Smaller infrastructure footprint
- Effective for wider range of PFAS

Cons:

- Limited capacity
- PFAS specific are expensive
- Less common
- High OpEx
- Incineration or landfill

RO

Pros:

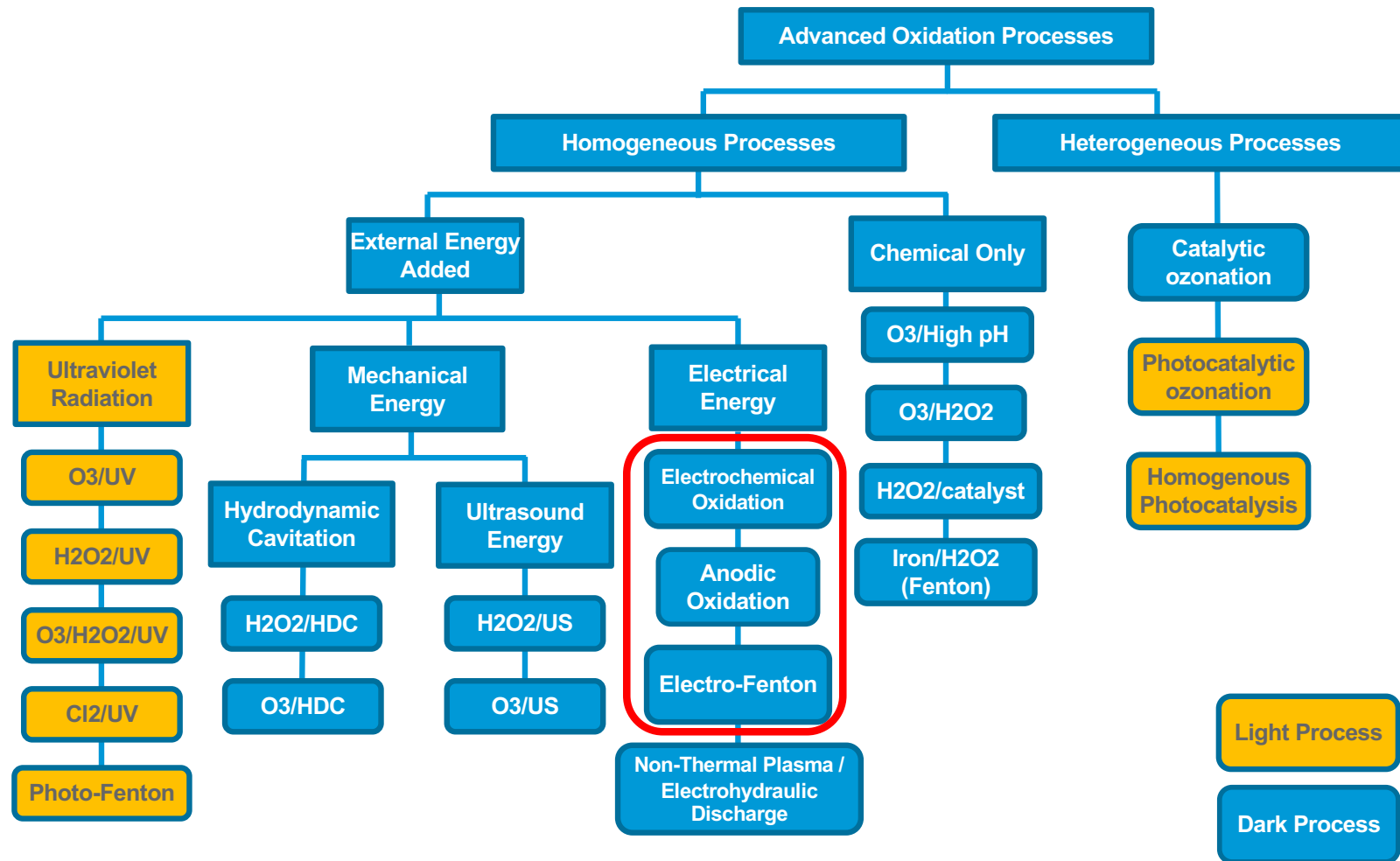
- Removal of all-chain compounds
- Comprehensive process

Cons:

- Energy intensive
- Mineral stripping
- Highest OpEx and CapEx
- Incineration or landfill



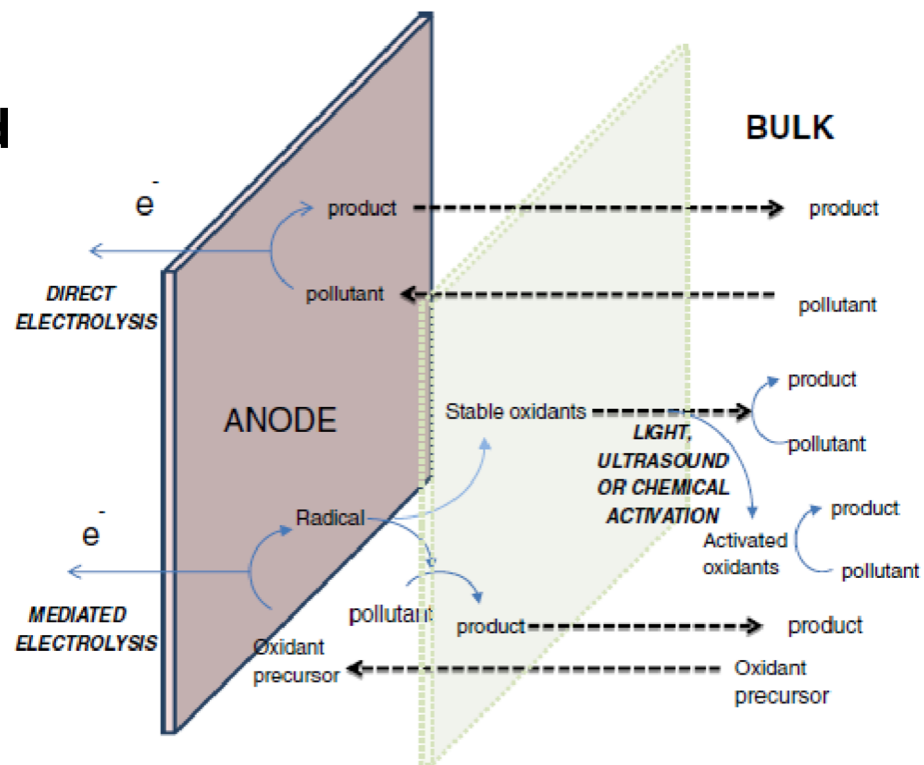
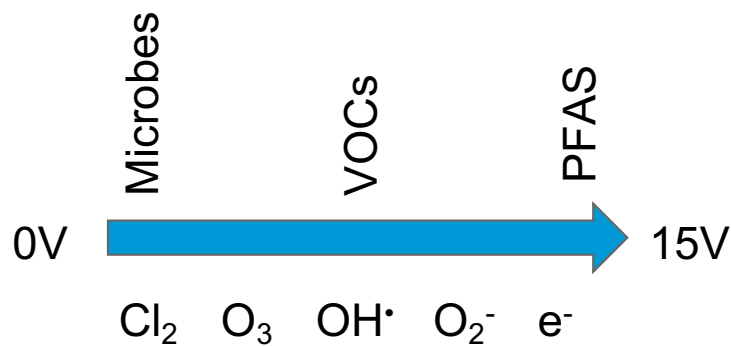
Electrochemical Advanced Oxidation Processes (eAOP) are a Subset of AOPs



Source: Adapted from Sharma et al. 2011

eAOPs 101

- **Electrodes placed in water**
 - Heavy Metal Oxide Electrodes (SnO_2 , Pt, TiO_2 , IrO_2 , etc.)
 - Boron Doped Diamond (BDD)
- **Electric potential above 1.23 V applied**
 - Surficial voltage at which water splits to O_2 and H_2
- **Mixed oxidant production with increasing voltage**




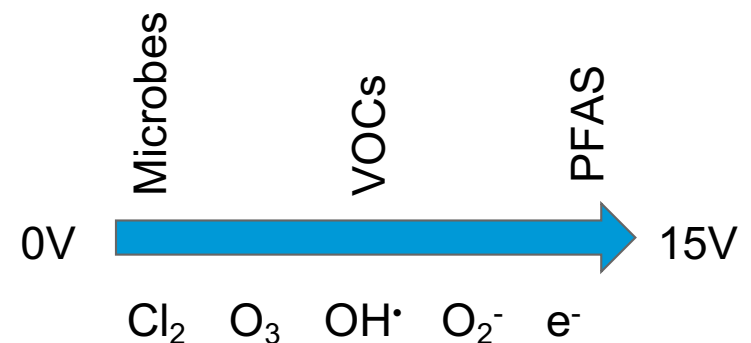
PFAS destruction is necessary but costly!



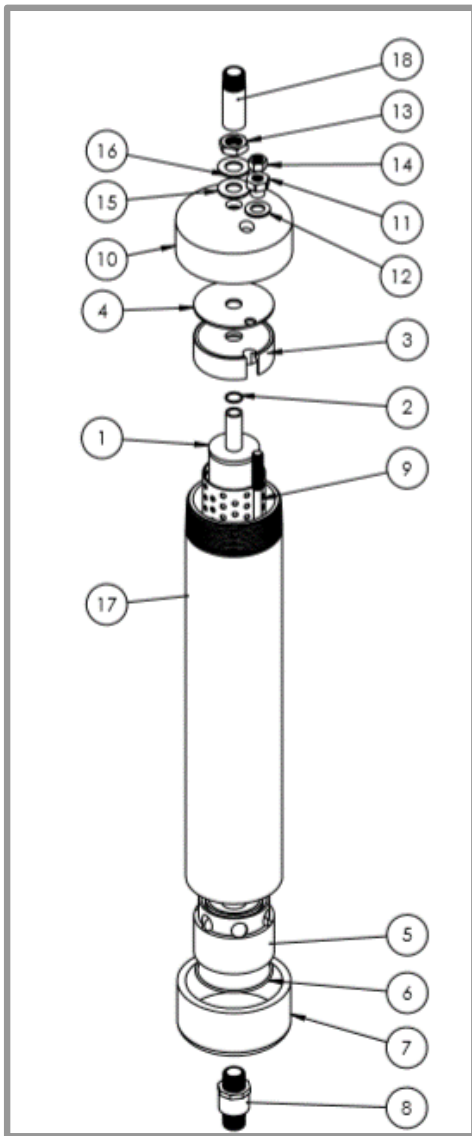
Aclarity: most powerful, least expensive destruction solution on the market

- High oxidation potential
- 1/10th cost BDD
- Low energy (<0.5 kWh/gal)
- Long-lasting electrodes (years)
- No moving parts
- Low maintenance
- No chemical storage
- Modular, stackable
- Suitable for low and high flows

Electrode Material	Overpotential (V)
	2.5+
BDD	2.2-2.6+
Ti/SnO ₂ -Sb ₂ O ₅	1.9-2.2
Ti/Pt	1.7-1.9
IrO ₂ /Ta ₂ O ₅	1.5-1.8
RuO ₂ /TiO ₂	1.4-1.7



Novel reactor design and electrodes



Electrode materials

Unique profile of inherent power, low cost anodes; pairing right cathodes increase this further



Geometry

Radial, porous shape with small band gap optimizes efficiency and speciation



Reactor flow

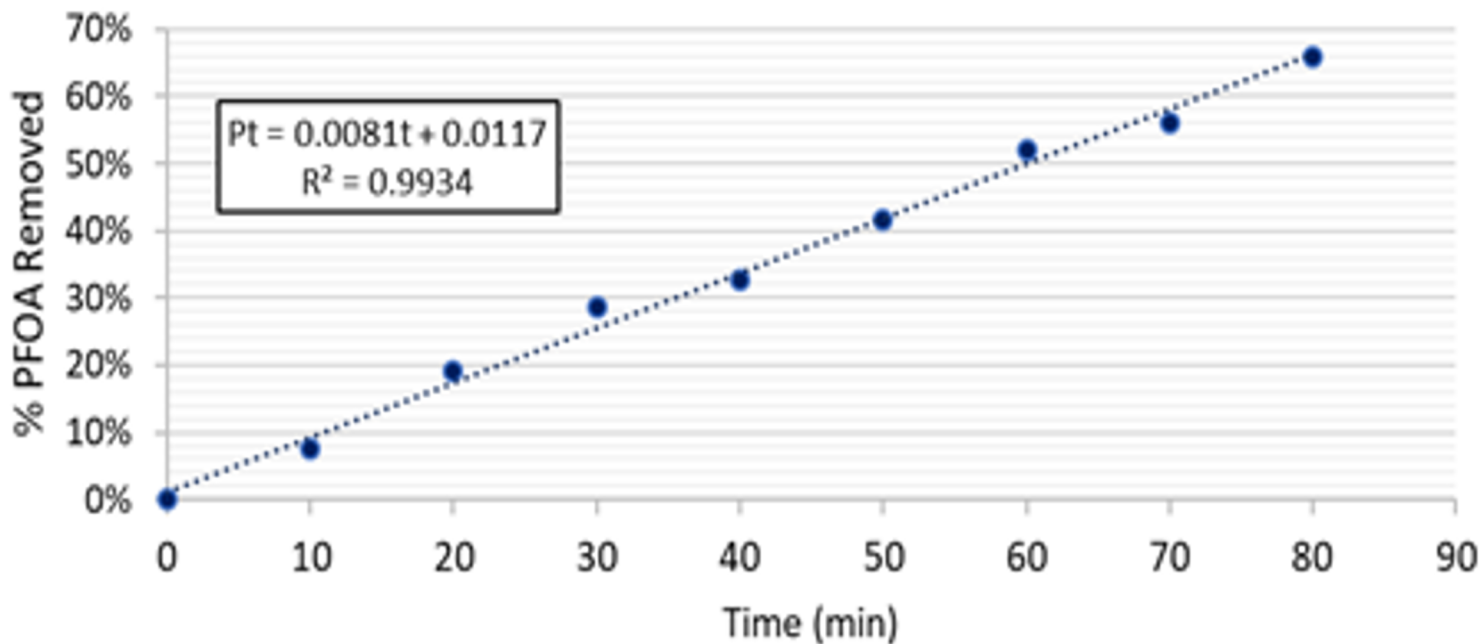
Flow-through path, mixing, and detention time ensure oxidants are used



PFAS at ppb range

PFOA brine pilot:

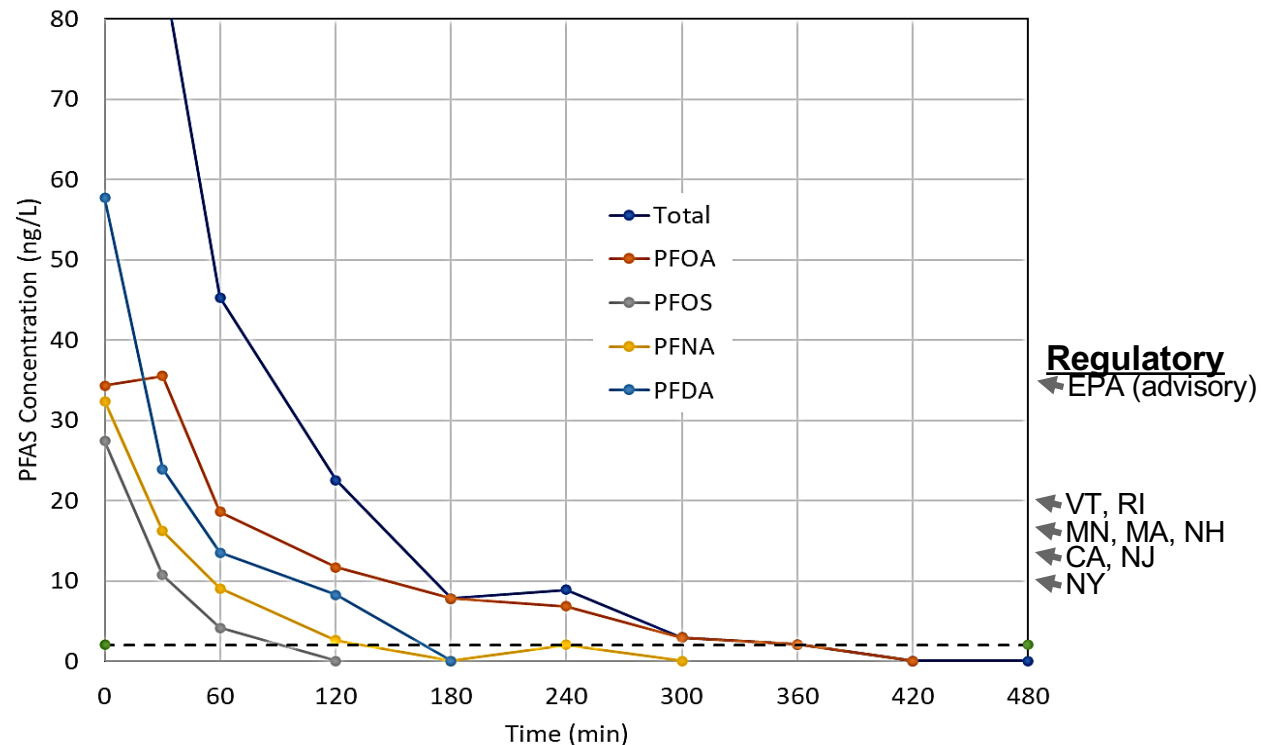
- Influent PFOA= 300 µg/L
- Treated via Aclarity Mobile Pilot System= 132 µg/L in closed loop for 80 minutes
- 0.36 log or 66% removal
- 890 A/m²
- 0.078 kWh/gal



PFAS at ppt range

PFAS pilot:

- Influent PFAS= 150 ng/L, each starting between 27 and 58 ng/L
- Treated via Aclarity Mobile Pilot System= 8 ng/L in closed loop for 180 minutes
- 1.5 log removal
- 605 A/m²
- 0.144 kWh/gal



Source: Alpha Analytical (report 5/4/20 with Aclarity samples);

Bryan Cave Leighton Paisner, "State-by-State Regulation of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Drinking Water" (July 2019)

Note: EPA and MA levels are the sum of individual levels, shown here as the average allowed for each; median used if state has different limits for individual chemicals

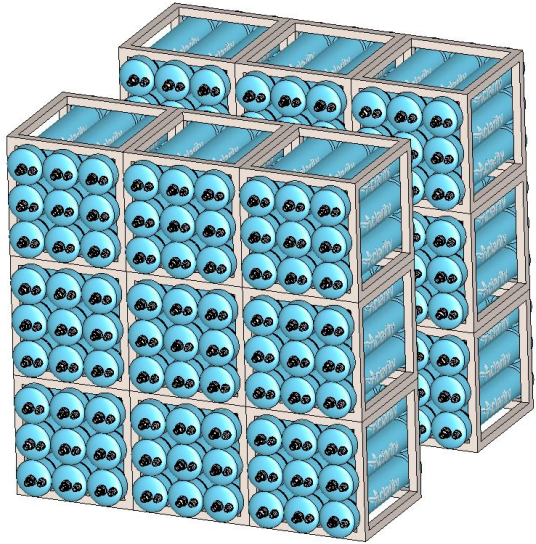


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julie.mullen@aclaritywater.com



Aclarity Mobile Pilot: 1-day pilot test for full-scale sizing



PFAS Destruction Economics

Example bench testing results with porous anode

- Initial concentration of PFAS: 50 ng/L
- Target concentration of PFAS: 5 ng/L
- Volume treated: 5 gallons
- Voltage: 15 V
- Amperage: 56 A
- Testing time required: 180 min

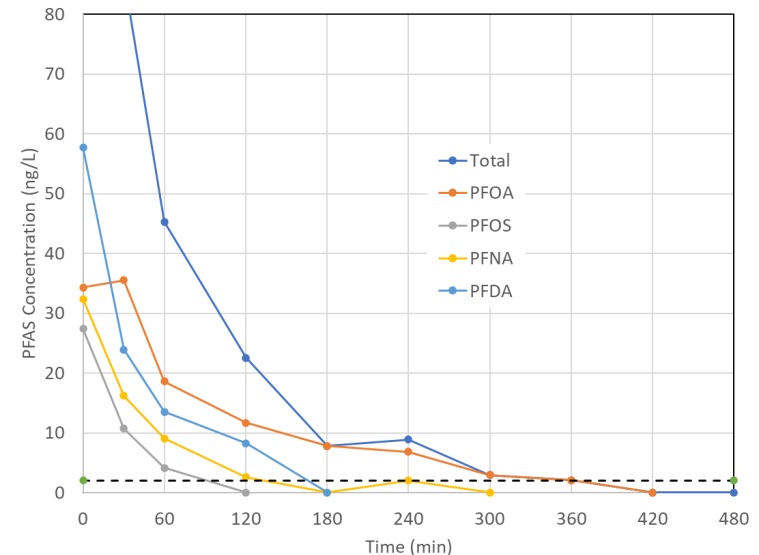
Conversion to full-scale using

Porous Anode:

- Design flow rate: 20,000 GPD
- Reactor CapEx + 10% redundancy: \$325K
- Electrical cost per year: 0.093kWh/gal, \$69K/yr
- Replacement cost per year: \$32.5K

Solid Anode:

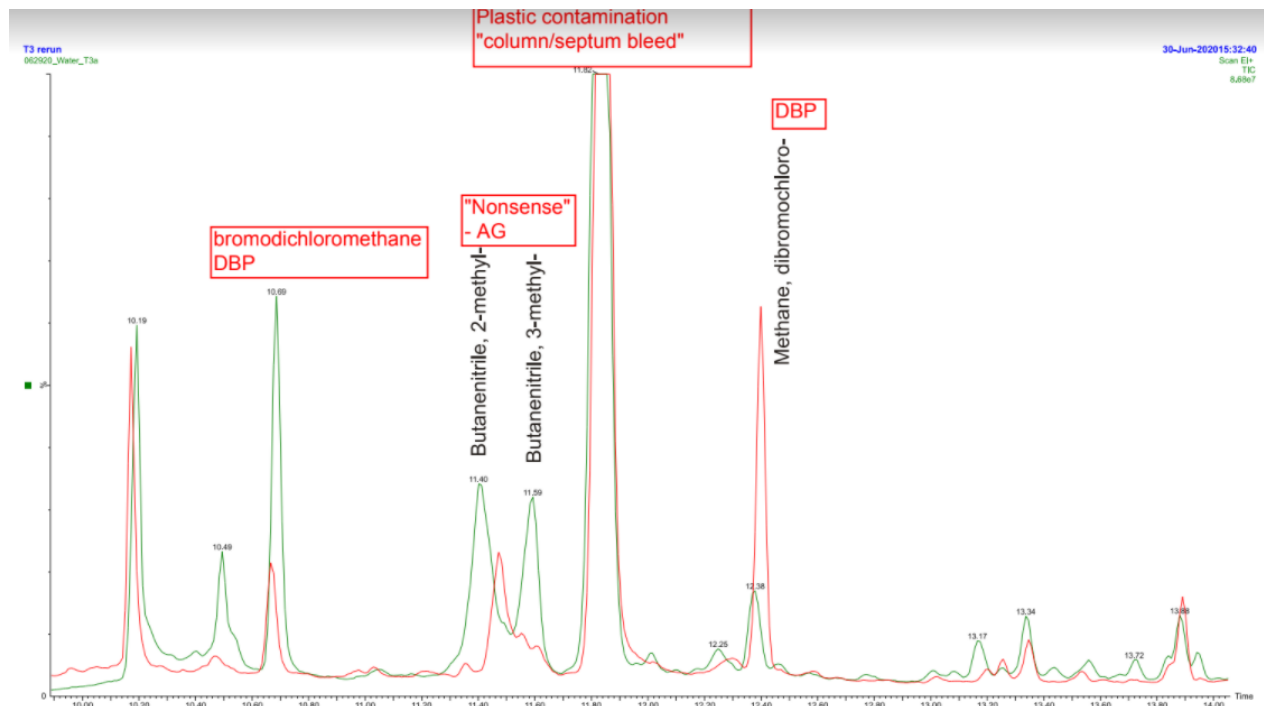
- Design flow rate: 20,000 GPD
- Reactor CapEx + 10% redundancy: \$160K
- Electrical cost per year: 0.110kWh/gal, \$82.6K/yr
- Replacement cost per year: \$16K



PFAS mineralization and byproducts study

Aclarity method for PFAS destruction:

- C-F bonds broken by free electrons
- Fragments mineralized by OH•
- CO₂, HF, F⁻, and leftover products in very small quantities










Ongoing PFAS pilots

Water Matrices:

- Landfill leachate
- Oil and Gas AFFF
- Military fire pit effluent
- Groundwater remediation
- Wastewater brines
- Municipal drinking water residuals



AES is proven in different use cases

		Examples	Status	Case Studies
Organics	Microbes	Bacteria, virus, algae, cysts	✓ Live in field	 NSF/ANSI P231 >6.3 log removal for bacteria and viruses  Active municipal water system in Bamako, Mali
	Chemicals	PFAS, VOCs, 1,4-dioxane, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, alcohols	✓ Field tested	 Sizing 2 full-scale systems for automotive wastewater reuse  Groundwater VOC pilot for town wells  15 pilots for PFAS contaminated wastewater
Inorganics	Non-metals	Ammonia, nitrates, cyanide	✓ Field tested	 Treatment of ammonia in landfill leachate  Destruction of cyanide and chelating agents in electroplating
	Metals	Arsenic, hardness, iron	✓ In development	TBD
	Salinity	Sea water	-- Future device	TBD

Looking Forward

Applications

- Pharmaceuticals, reuse, pesticides
- Reduction processes— perchlorate, nitrate, hexavalent chromium, etc.

Engineering

- Testing 7-cell reactors to be ready for sale Q4 2021
- Manufacturing solid electrode reactor for high turbidity applications
- Find where economy of scale ends

Sales Channel Partners

- 1 day pilots for sizing full-scale systems
- Expanding partnerships with engineering firms, OEMs, and technology providers

Fundraising

- Awarded \$1M NSF SBIR Phase II, raised \$700K Seed VC
- New hires: Director of Industrial Sales, VP Finance, R&D Engineer II

Aclarity

Thank you!



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