

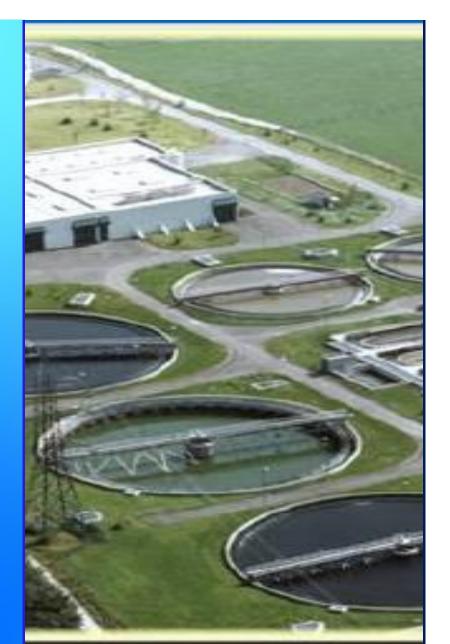


Challenging today. Reinventing tomorrow.

## Adaptive Master Planning to Manage PFAS in Biosolids

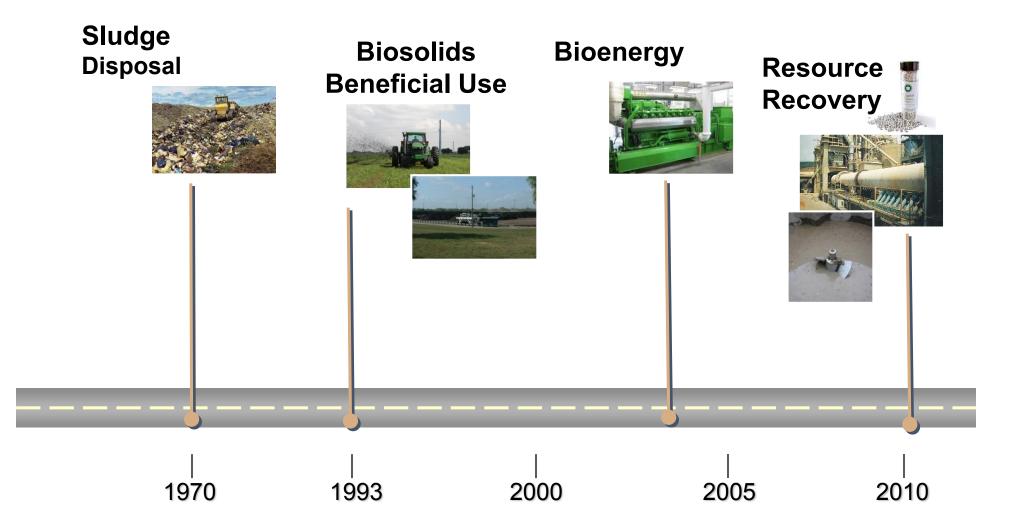
October 7, 2021

**Todd O. Williams**, PE, BCEE Jacobs Residuals Resource Recovery Global Technology Leader



#### Our Changing View of Biosolids Management





From Charting the Future of Biosolids Management, a State-of-the-Industry Review (2010)

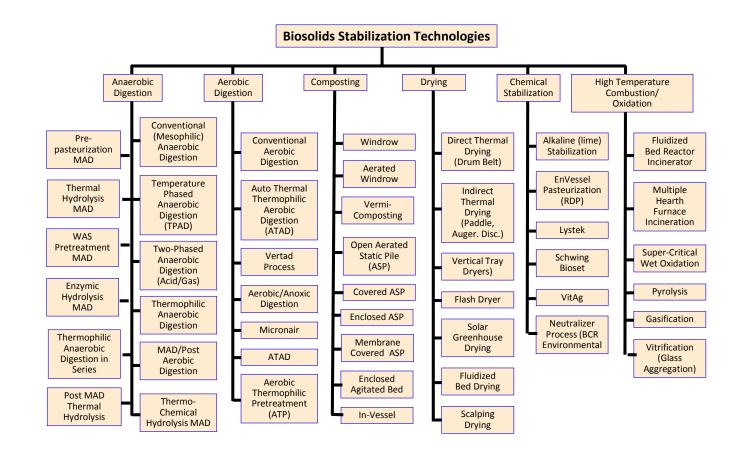
## Future Trends in Biosolids Management

NEWEA

- What are the trends?
  - Improved quality due to regulatory and public concerns
    - Class B to Class A
    - Research into eliminating trace constituents of concern
  - Side Stream Treatment and Nutrient Recovery
  - Energy efficiency/optimization
    - Advanced anaerobic digestion
      - Thermal hydrolysis/Micro hydrolysis
    - Co-Digestion (FOG and HSW) to generate more biogas
      - Biogas for driving CHP and biogas upgrading
    - Whole plant optimization
      - Carbon redirection
  - Interest in non-land-based alternatives and future technology development
    - Pyrolysis
    - Gasification
    - Hydrothermal liquefaction
    - Supercritical water oxidation
  - How to manage PFAS



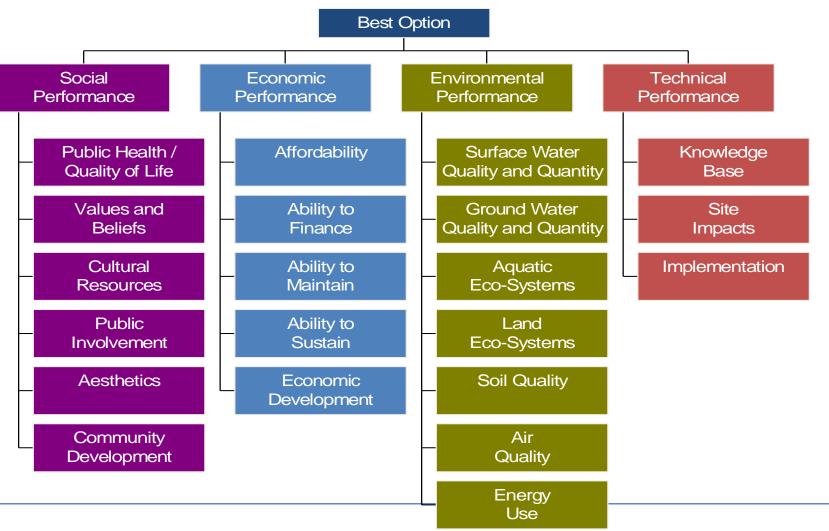
#### There are Dozens of Technology Options How Do We Sort Through Them All?







Identifying Appropriate Technology Solutions – Non-Monetary Criteria Development Screening criteria are selected and weighted to ensure most costeffective and sustainable process - Example



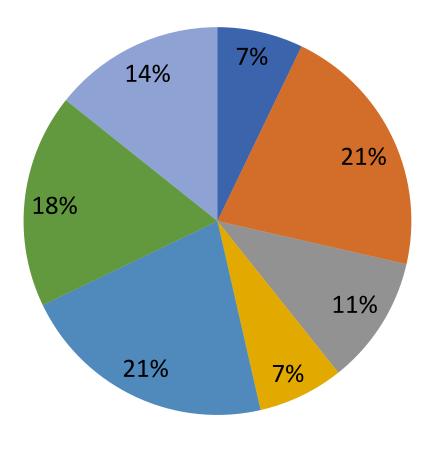
©Jacobs 2021



# Example of Non-Monetary Criteria Weighting



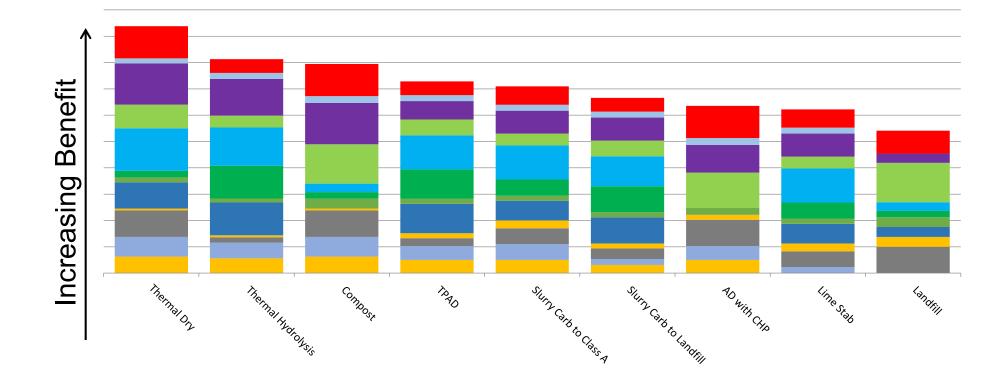
• Forced-weighting results



- A. Future Regulatory Risk, 7%
- B. Beneficial Use / Marketability, 21%
- C. Compatibility with Existing Systems, 11%
- D. Operational Complexity and Serviceability, 7%
- E. Alignment with City's EAP, 21%
- F. Sustainability/Long term viability, 18%
- G. Potential public Impacts, 14%

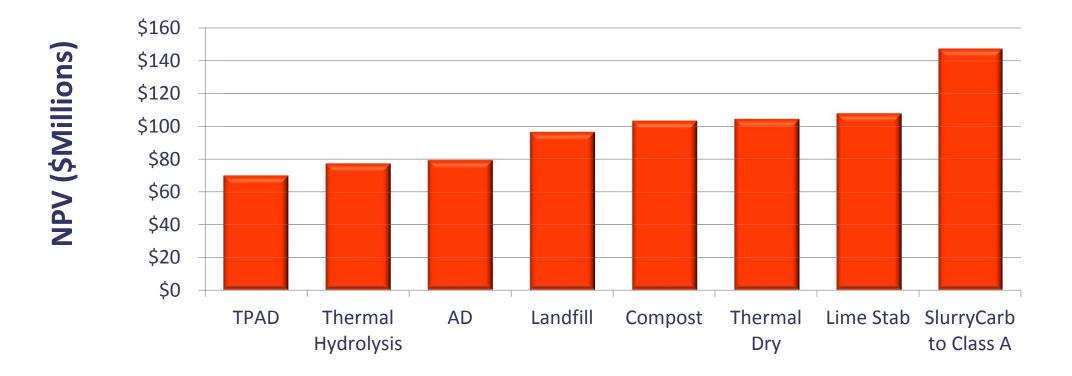


## Example of Benefit Scores for a Utility





### Example of Comparative Net Present Value Results



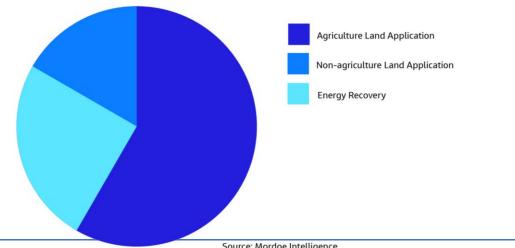
#### Example of Relative Benefit-Cost Results **Anaerobic Digestion Alternatives** 1.00 **Benefit-Cost Score** Benefit 0.80 0.60 Increasing 0.40 0.20 0.00 AD with CHP Landfill Thermal Compost TPAD Lime Hydrolysis **Stabilization**

# PFAS in Biosolids – Why should we care?



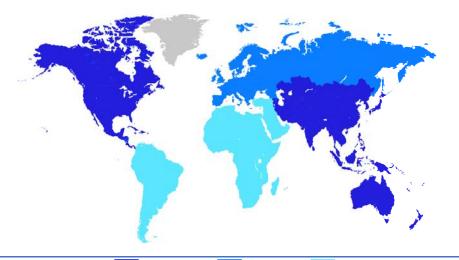
- Land application makes up 60% of the global biosolids market
- In the US, half of the 7.2 M dry tons per year of WWTP biosolids are land applied.
- The US biosolids land application market is valued at \$600M/year and growing 4% per year or more

#### Biosolids Market, Volume (%), by Application, Global 2018



- Problems with landfills is forcing even more biosolids to land application
- What are the concerns?
  - Surface water, ground water, plant uptake
- **Obvious regulatory development**
- More importantly, what do farmers think?

#### Biosolids Market – Growth Rate by Region, 2019-2024



Medium

#### 12

## Implications of PFAS on biosolids land application

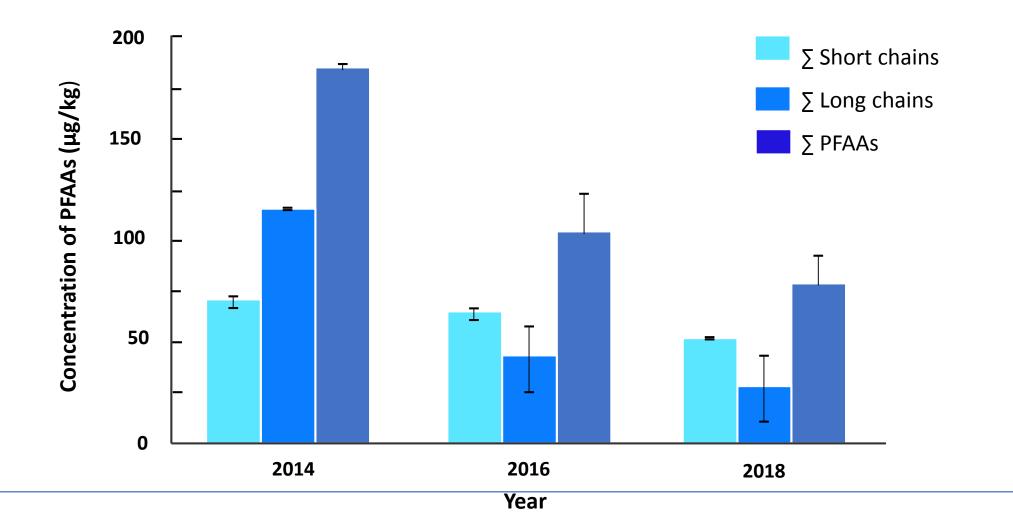
- PFOS and PFOA concentrations are decreasing
- EPA is working through risk analysis process for PFAS
- Some states will issue guidance recommendations on land application of biosolids based on concentration levels. MI has already done so, and WI has draft guidance
- Most data on PFAS impact in field studies has been gathered on industrially impacted biosolids. Very little data on impact (leachability, plant uptake, etc.) in US of PFAS from non-industrially or non AFFF impacted biosolids/soils
- Studies are being done to evaluate various biosolids process impacts including composting, incineration and pyrolysis. Jacobs and others are gathering more data this year.
- So what do we know?





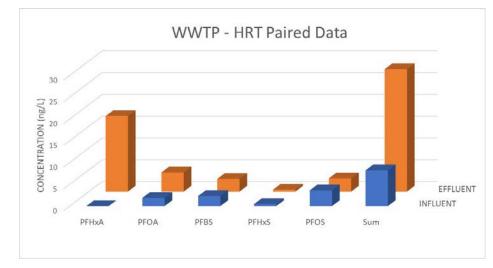
PFAA concentrations in biosolids have dropped as PFOS and PFOA were phased out of production in the US (one dried biosolids case study)



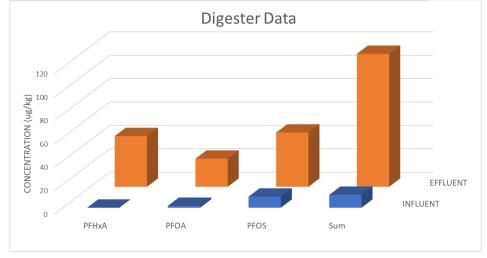


#### **PFAS Precursor Transformation**

Example Plant: Confirmed no Landfill or Industrial Contributions



- 3 days of influent and effluent grab sampling
  - Morning, afternoon, night
- Effluent data timed according to hydraulic ٠ residence time (HRT)
- Measured PFAS pass through WWTP with ٠ limited/no reduction
- Precursors discharged to WWTP cause PFAS ٠ increase across aeration

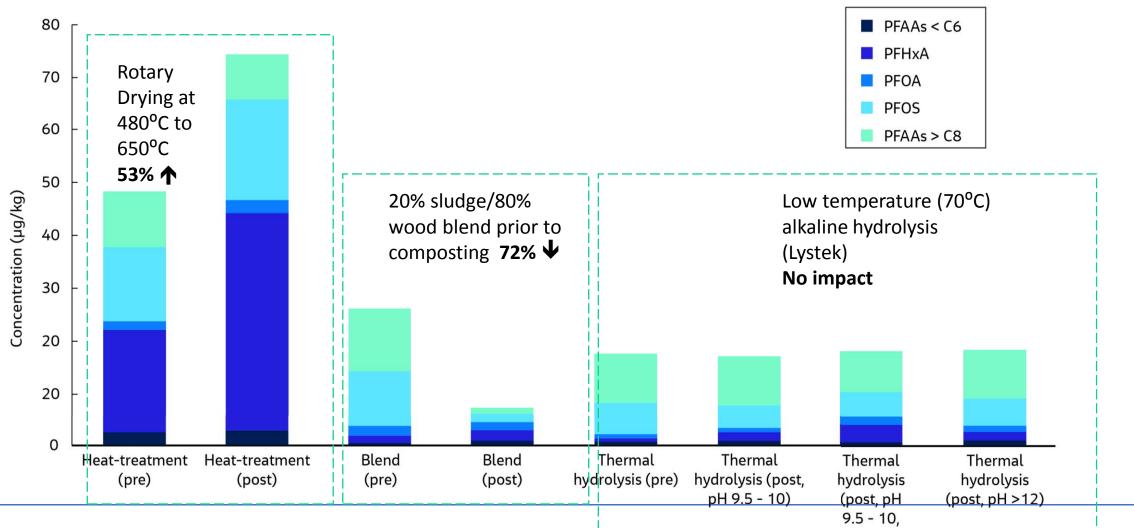


(PFBS and PFHxS not detected)

- 100% WAS treated through ATAD system
- Increase across digestion from precursor conversion and/or changes in % solids
- PFAS also leaves plant through biosolids



Impact of thermal drying, blending with bulking agent, and chemical/thermal hydrolysis treatment (not THP)



Source: Lazcano, et.al, 2019 Water Environment Research

lagoon)

### Pyrolysis - Biochar from BioForceTech Corp.



- One set of samples 2019, confirmed in duplicate in 2020
- Pyrolysis at 1100°F (600°C)
- We know soil sampling needs to be above 1000°C for destruction of PFAS

	12	7 Hay	
	1/		
	A		
*		4	



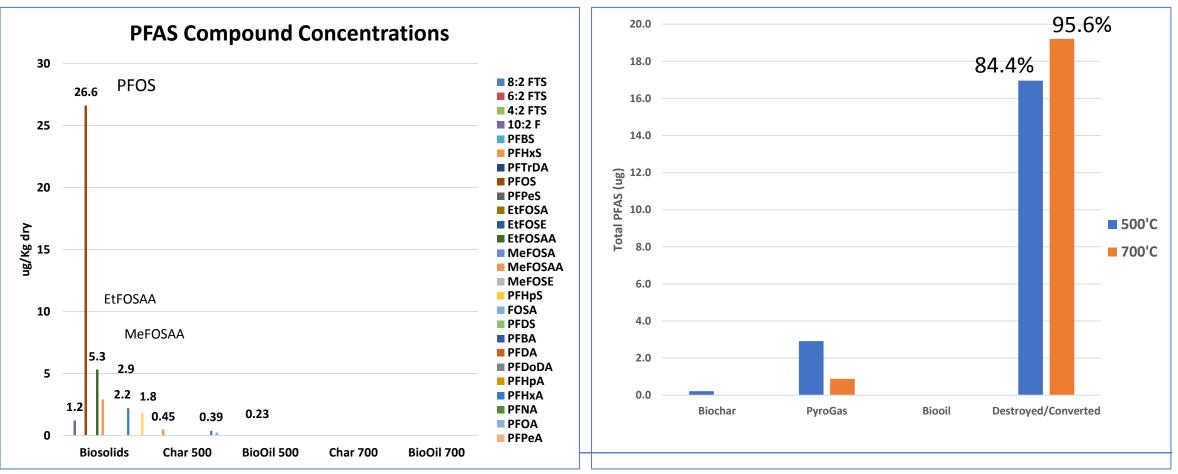
Compound Name	Dry Biosolids (ng/g)	Biochar (ng/g)
PFBA	7.03	Not Detected
3:3 FTCA	ND	Not Detected
PFPeA	5.94	Not Detected
PFBS	2.3	Not Detected
4:2 FTS	ND	Not Detected
PFHxA	33.7	Not Detected
PFPeS	ND	Not Detected
HFPO-DA	ND	Not Detected
PF PFOS =	89.1 & 26.3	All ND @ 2ppb
6: PFOA	89.1	Not Detected
PFHpS	ND	Not Detected
7:3 FTCA	40	Not Detected
PFNA	5.3	Not Detected
PFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFOS	26.3	Not Detected
9CI-PF3ONS	ND	Not Detected
PFDA	11.3	Not Detected
8:2 FTS	5.68	Not Detected
PFNS	ND	Not Detected
MeFOSAA	23.5	Not Detected
EtFOSAA	19.6	Not Detected
PFUnA	3.39	Not Detected
PFDS	ND	Not Detected
11CI-PF3OUdS	ND	Not Detected
10:2 FTS	ND	Not Detected
PFDoA	5.85	Not Detected
MeFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFTrDA	ND	Not Detected
PFTeDA	2.44	Not Detected
EtFOSA	ND	Not Detected
PFH×DA	ND	Not Detected
PFODA	ND	Not Detected
MeFOSE	17.1	Not Detected
	ND	Not Detected



## PFAS Testing Results Before and After Pyrolysis

PFAS Mass and % Reductions out of 20 ug PFAS

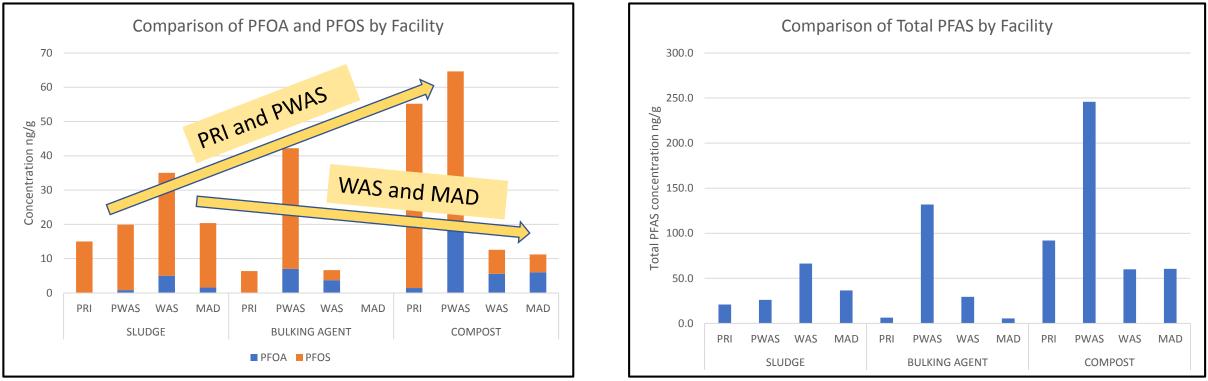
in biosolids



Source: Jacobs, WEF RBC 2021

#### PFOA, PFOS and Total PFAS in 4 Composts by Sludge Type





Appears to be more precursor transformation of primary sludge vs. waste activated sludge or digested sludge

## So What's the Impact of Biosolids Processes on PFAS?





- Limited data....but...
  - Digestion may change precursors, but does not reduce overall PFAS levels
  - Short duration thermal drying appears to increase PFAS concentrations
  - Addition of bulking agent (composting) can dilute PFAS concentrations
  - Pyrolysis (and longer duration desorption) can eliminate PFAS
- Research on non-industrially impacted biosolids is progressing
  - Dr. Linda Lee at Purdue and others doing much research in this area
- Studies are being initiated to evaluate process impacts
  - Look for more data to be published soon

#### 20

## Biosolids PFAS Management Summary Thoughts...

- Follow studies and regulation development
- It is important to update biosolids management plans
- It is important to develop flexible biosolids programs that can be modified as regulations and/or public demand require
- Consider testing biosolids to understand PFAS levels
- Look upstream for industries that may use PFAS (SIC search)
- Prepare for questions from the public as they will come
- Fact sheets are available from several sources
  - https://www.nacwa.org/advocacy-analysis/campaigns/pfas
  - https://pfas-1.itrcweb.org/
  - Jacobs PFAS fact sheet





### Summary thoughts for Adaptive Biosolids Management

- Leadership must articulate a vision for the future *be bold!*
- Consider non-traditional approaches to bridge gaps dare to disrupt!
- Staff must be involved, empowered, motivated, and accountable – seek buy in!
- Know where are you starting from *develop a baseline!*
- Implement changes incrementally, reassess frequently, and have a contingent plan that is adaptable – *no regrets!*
- Involve the community you serve communicate!
- Learn from others; share results *collaborate!*









Challenging today. Reinventing tomorrow.

## Adaptive Master Planning to Manage PFAS in Biosolids

### **Thank You!**

#### Todd O. Williams, PE, BCEE todd.williams3@jacobs.com

