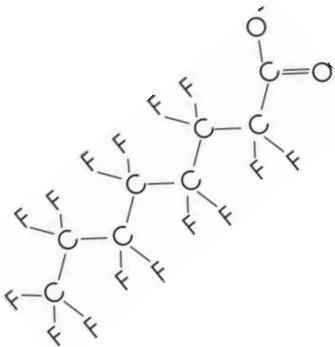


PFAS treatment techniques – Needs for the future?

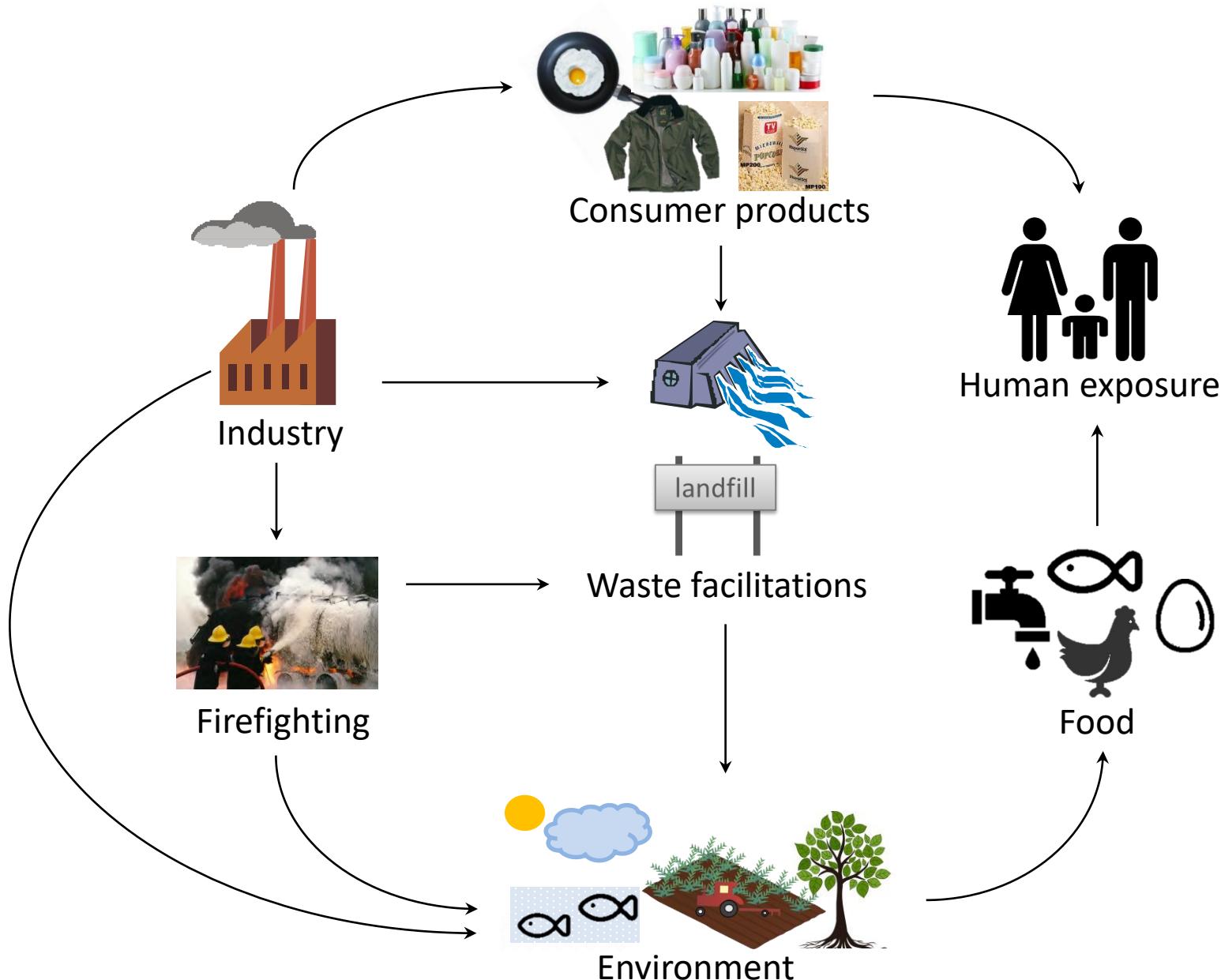
Lutz Ahrens

Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, SLU, Uppsala, Sweden

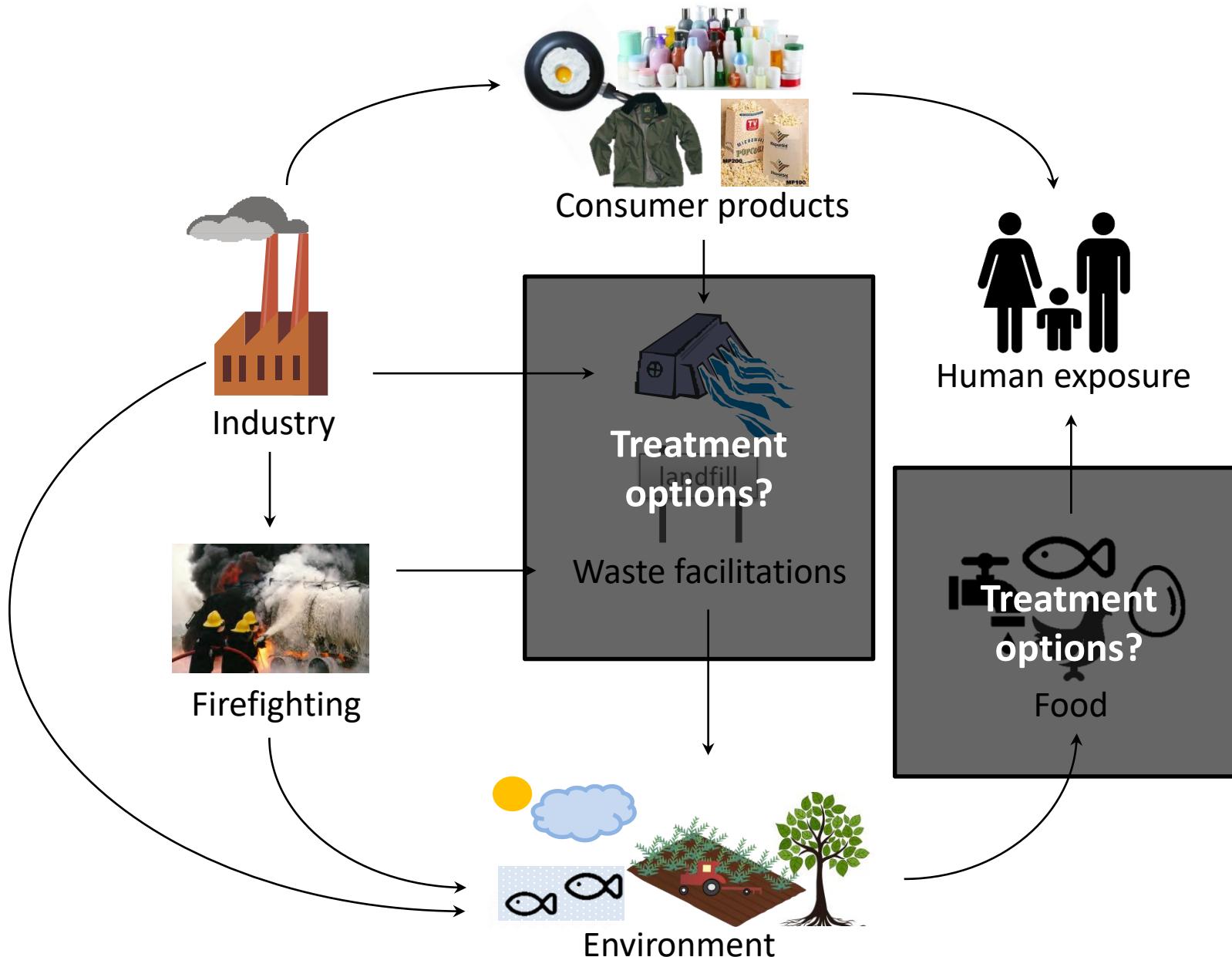
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs)



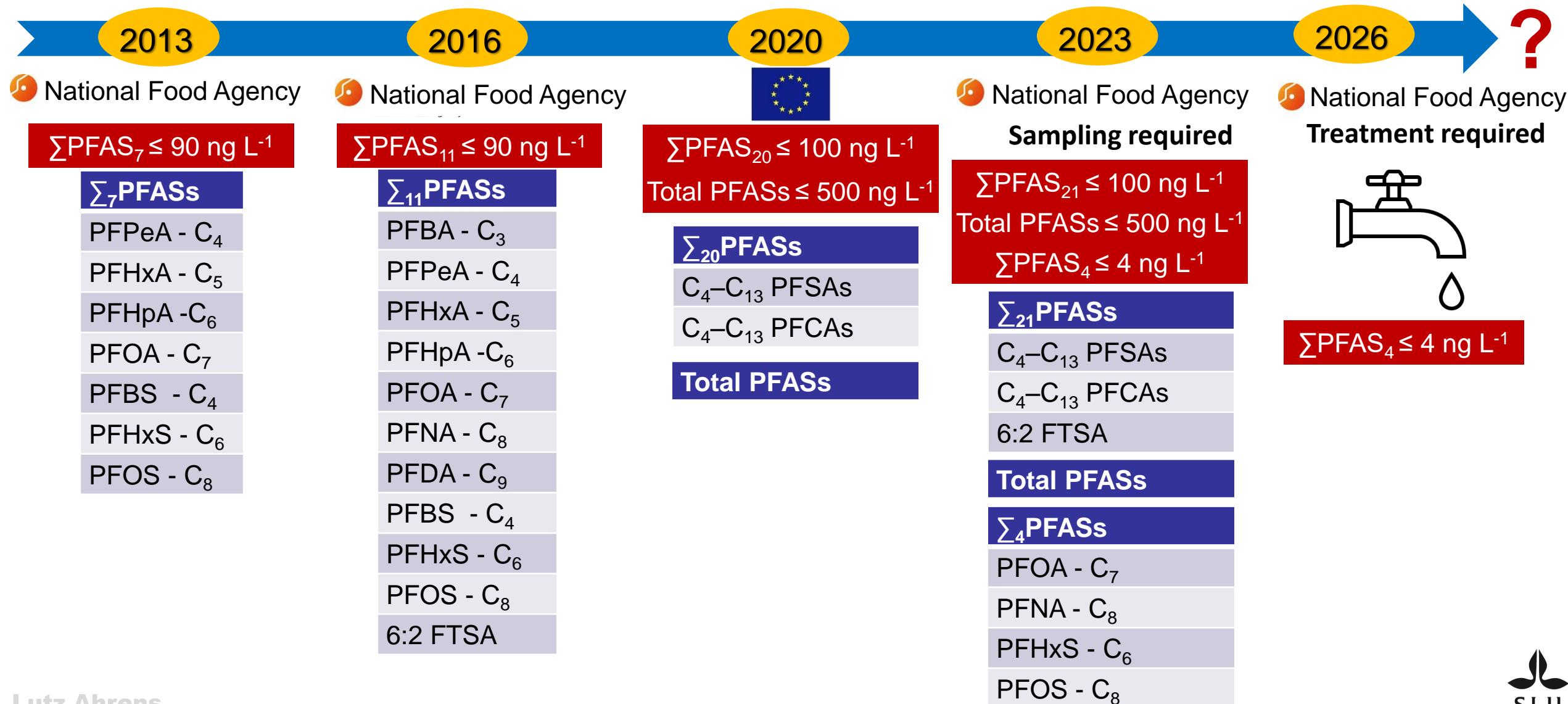
Circulation of PFASs in the Environment



Circulation of PFASs in the Environment



Guideline Values for PFASs in Drinking Water





PFASs in Drinking Water

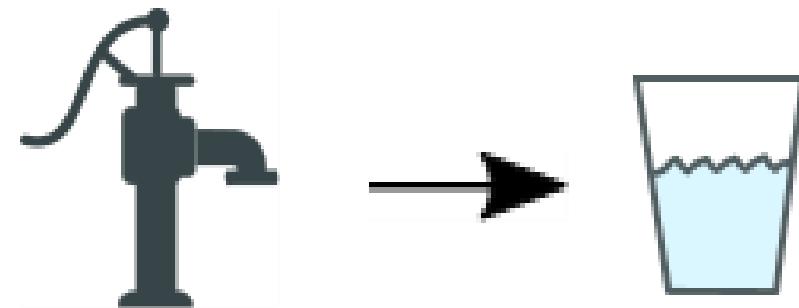
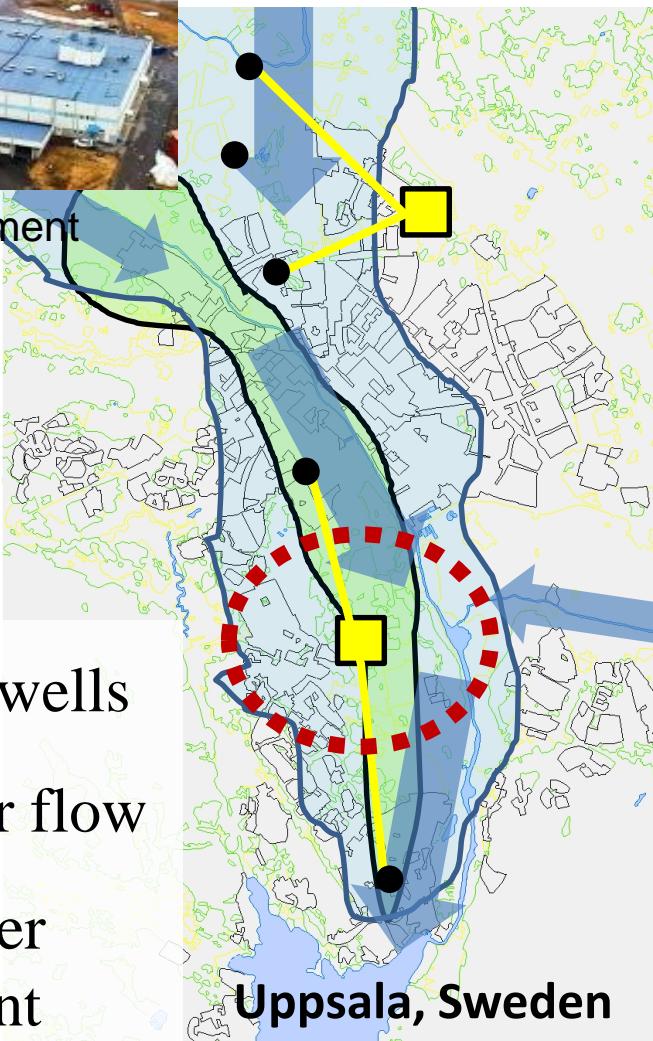


Swedish Defense Department

- Drinking water wells

→ Groundwater flow

- Drinking water treatment plant

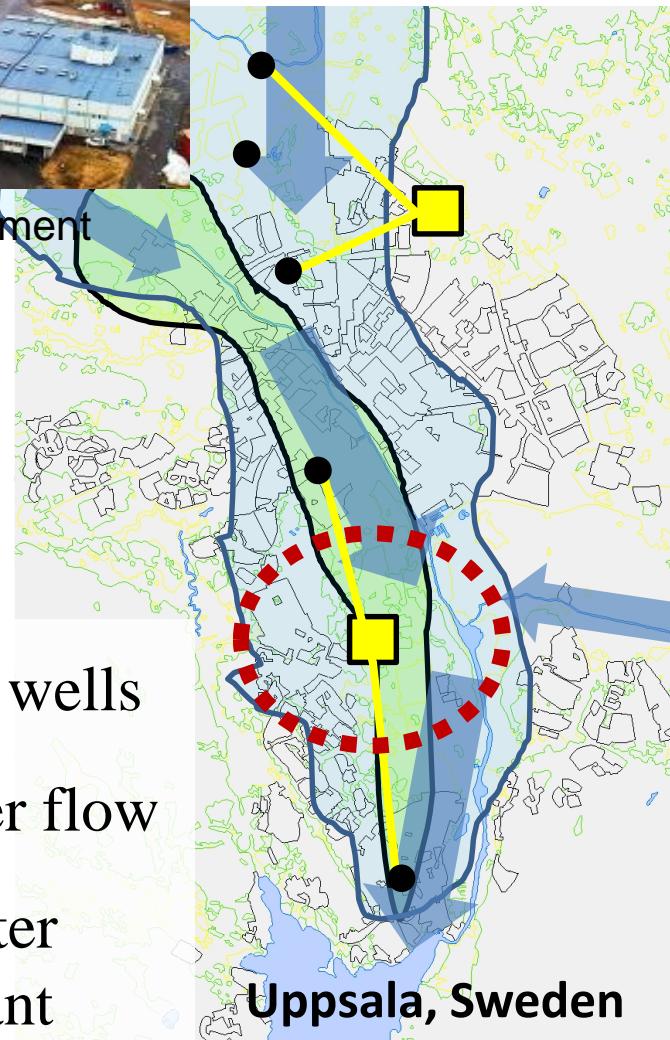


$$\text{PFAS}_{\text{in}} \approx \text{PFAS}_{\text{out}}$$

PFASs in Drinking Water



Swedish Defense Department



Raw water

- 100-200 ng/L for $\sum_{21}\text{PFAS}$
- ~80 ng/L for $\sum_4\text{PFAS}$

Drinking water limits

- $\sum\text{PFAS}_{21} \leq 100 \text{ ng/L}$
- $\sum\text{PFAS}_4 \leq 4 \text{ ng/L}$

PFASs in Drinking Water

what can we do?

- Drinking water wells
- Groundwater flow
- Drinking water treatment plant



Raw water

- 100-200 ng/L for Σ_{21} PFAS
- ~80 ng/L for Σ_4 PFAS

Drinking water limits

- $\Sigma\text{PFAS}_{21} \leq 100 \text{ ng/L}$
- $\Sigma\text{PFAS}_4 \leq 4 \text{ ng/L}$

PFAS Treatment Options for Water

Concentration

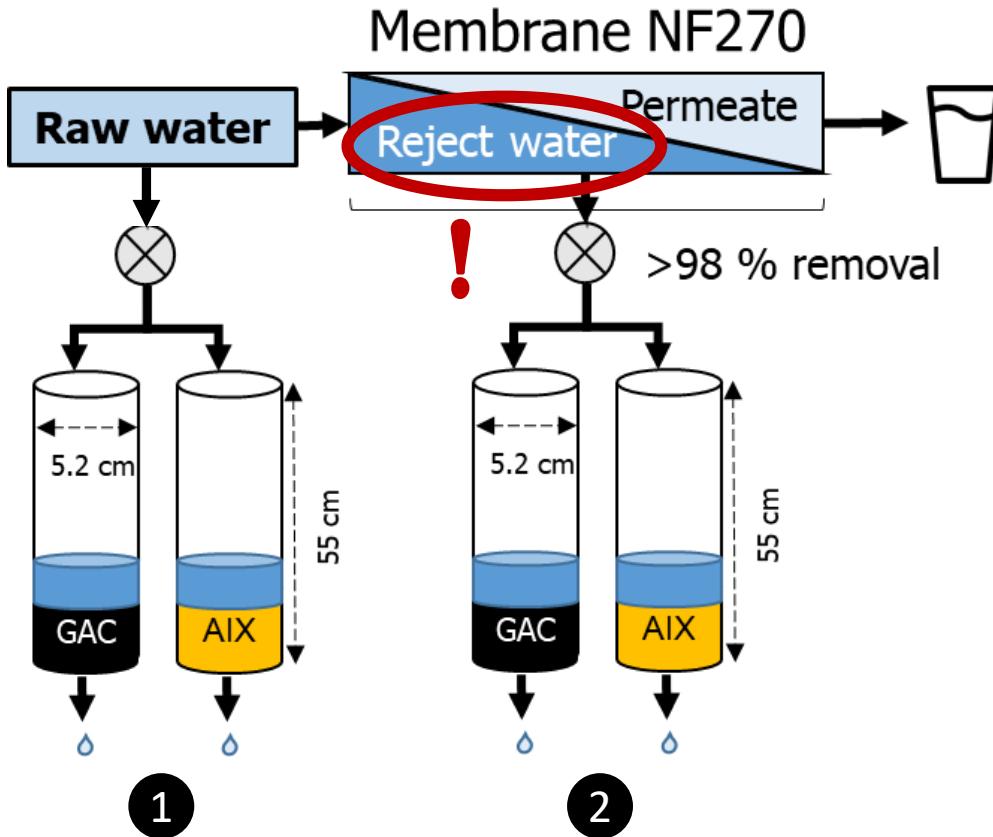
Adsorption
treatment

Degradation

PFAS Treatment Options - Concentration

Concentration

Membranes
• NF, RO



Cite this: DOI: 10.1039/c9ew00286c

Received 6th April 2019,
Accepted 11th June 2019

DOI: 10.1039/c9ew00286c

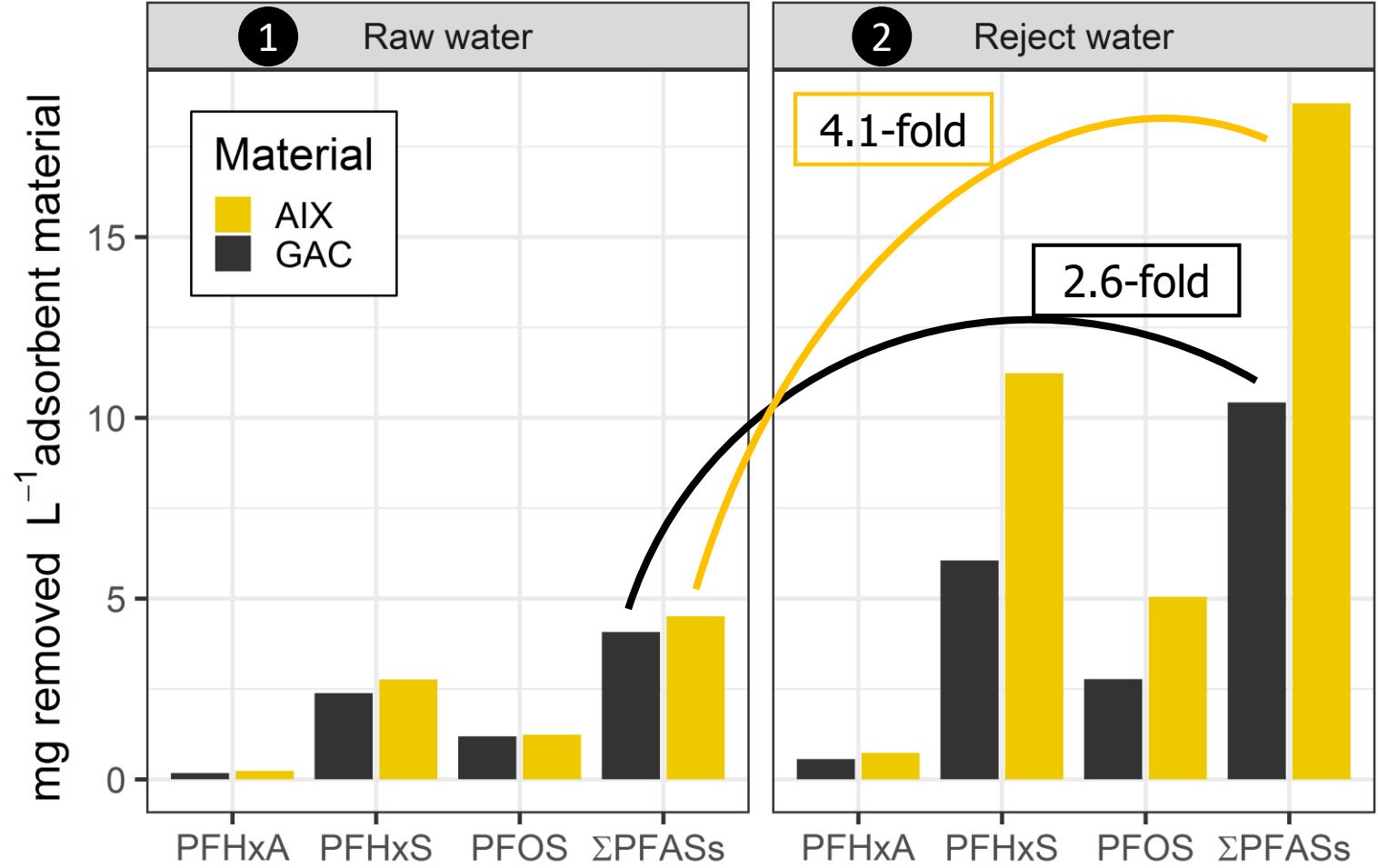
Efficient removal of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in drinking water treatment: nanofiltration combined with active carbon or anion exchange†

Vera Franke,^a Philip McCleaf,^b Klara Lindgren^a and Lutz Ahrens^a

PFAS Treatment Options - Concentration

Concentration

- Membranes
 - NF, RO

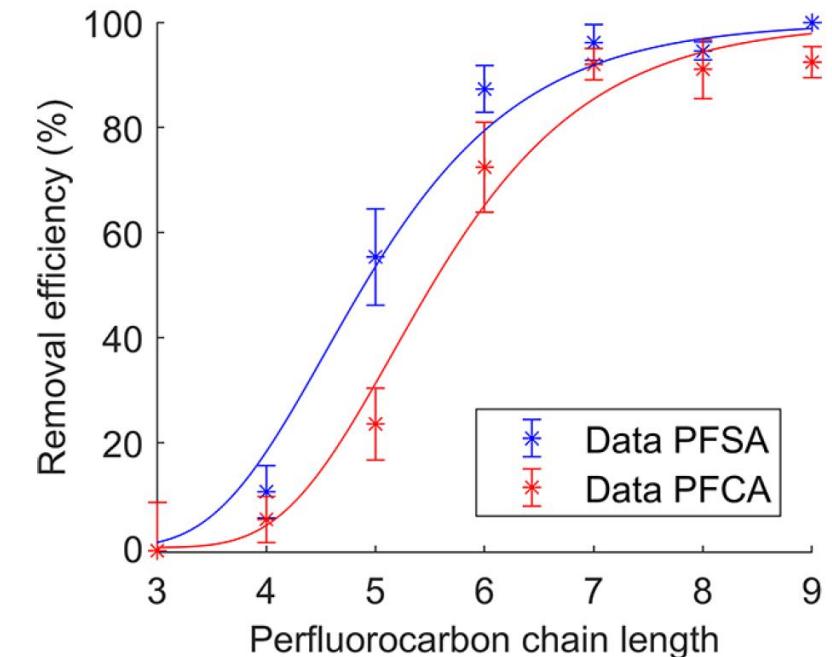
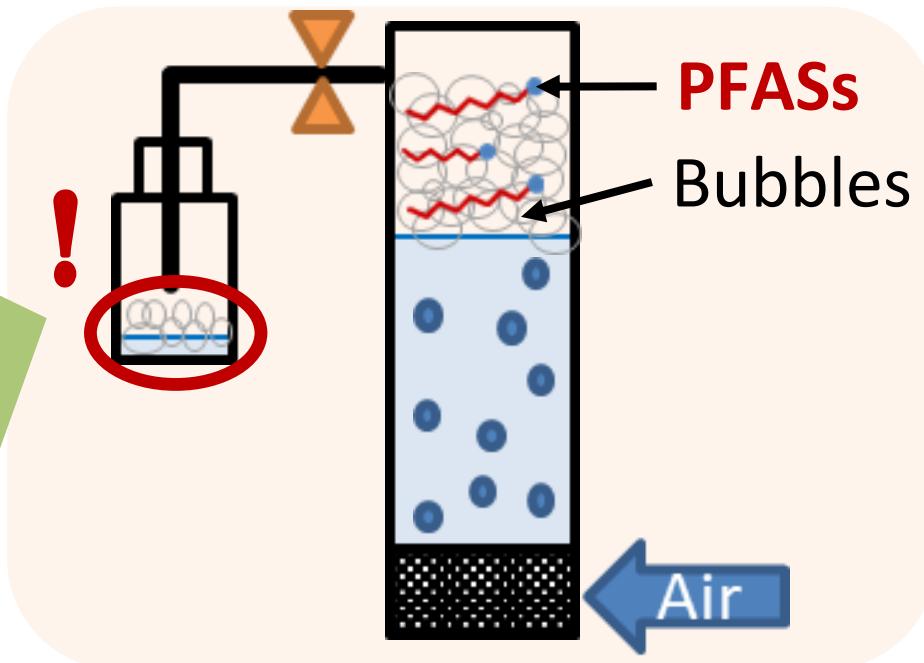


PFAS Treatment Options - Concentration

Concentration

Membranes
• NF, RO

Foam
fractionation



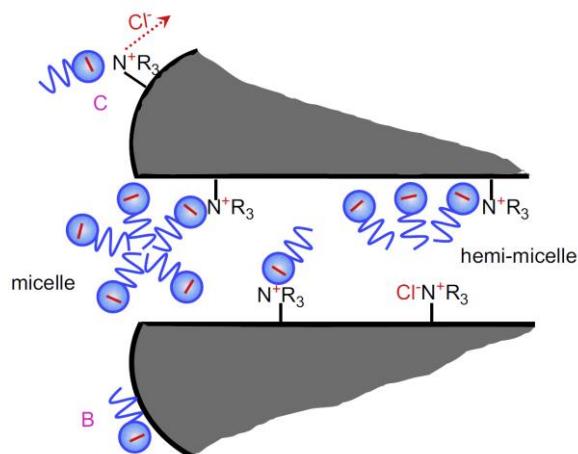
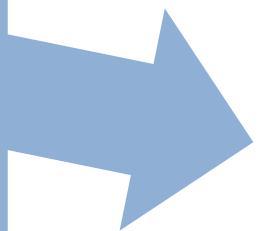
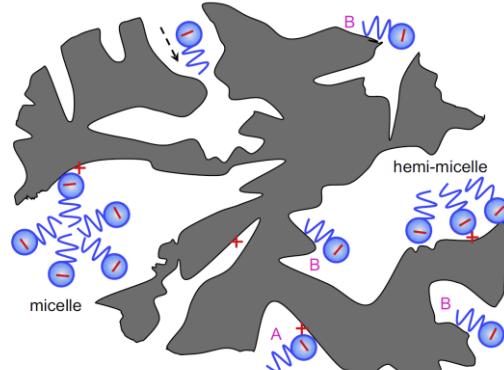
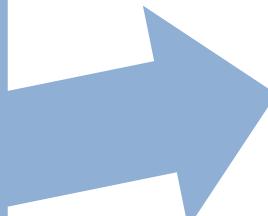
Adsorption Treatment

Adsorption treatment

Activated carbon (AC)
• GAC
• PAC

Anion exchange (AIX)

Other sorbents



- McClean, Englund, Östlund, Lindegren, Wiberg, Ahrens, 2017, *Water Res*, 120, 77-87
Belkouateb N, Franke V, McCleaf P, Köhler S, Ahrens L. 2020. *Water Res*, 182, 115913
Yu, Zhang, Deng, Huang, Yu, 2009. *Water Res*, 43, 1150-1158

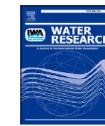
Water Research 120 (2017) 77–87



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Water Research

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



Removal efficiency of multiple poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in drinking water using granular activated carbon (GAC) and anion exchange (AE) column tests

Philip McCleaf ^{a,*}, Sophie Englund ^b, Anna Östlund ^b, Klara Lindegren ^b, Karin Wiberg ^b, Lutz Ahrens ^b

^a Uppsala Water and Waste AB, P.O. Box 1444, SE-751 44, Uppsala, Sweden

^b Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), P. O. Box 7050, SE-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden

Water Research 120 (2017) 77–87



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Water Research

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



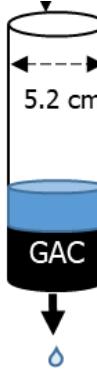
Removal efficiency of multiple poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in drinking water using granular activated carbon (GAC) and anion exchange (AE) column tests

Philip McCleaf ^{a,*}, Sophie Englund ^b, Anna Östlund ^b, Klara Lindegren ^b, Karin Wiberg ^b, Lutz Ahrens ^b

^a Uppsala Water and Waste AB, P.O. Box 1444, SE-751 44, Uppsala, Sweden

^b Department of Aquatic Sciences and Assessment, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), P. O. Box 7050, SE-750 07 Uppsala, Sweden

PFAS Treatment Options - Adsorption Treatment

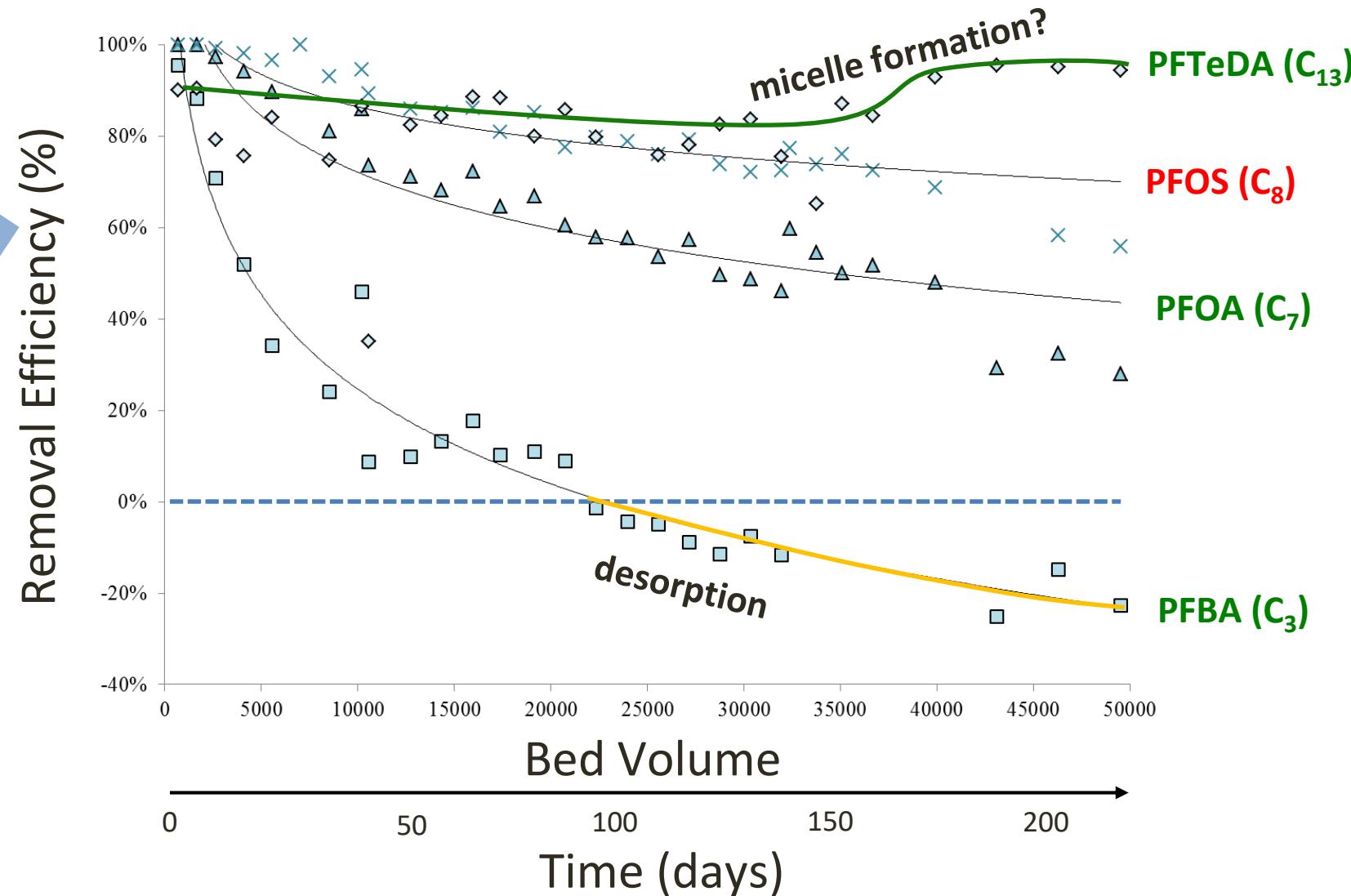
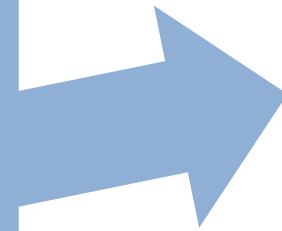


Adsorption treatment

Activated carbon (AC)
• GAC
• PAC

Anion exchange (AIX)

Other sorbents



McClean, Englund, Östlund, Lindgren, Wiberg, Ahrens, 2017, *Water Res*, 120, 77-87
Belkouateb N, Franke V, McCleaf P, Köhler S, Ahrens L. 2020. *Water Res*, 182, 115913

PFAS Treatment Options – Uppsala’s Drinking Water Plant

Adsorption treatment

- Activated carbon (AC)
 - GAC
 - PAC

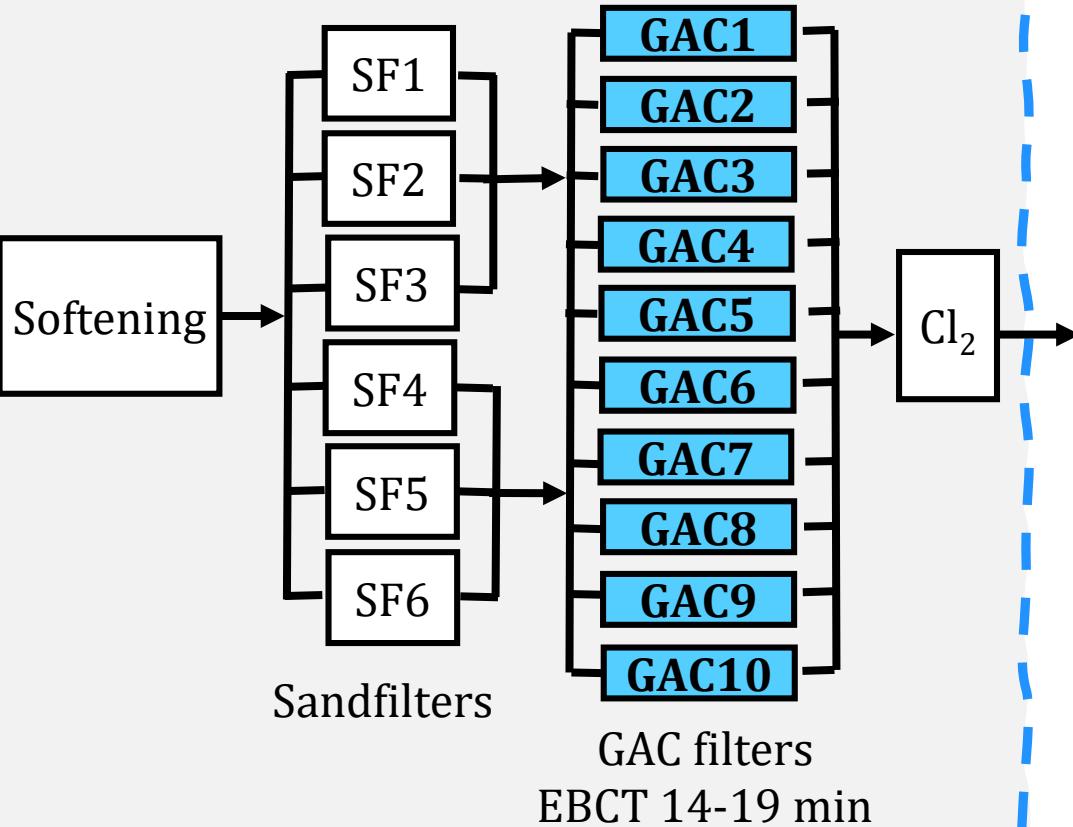
Anion exchange (AIX)

Other sorbents

Raw water

- 100-200 ng/L for \sum_{21} PFAS
- ~80 ng/L for \sum_4 PFAS

Drinking water treatment plant



Drinking water

- ~25 ng/L for \sum_{21} PFAS (since 2015)
- 4-5 ng/L for \sum_4 PFAS (since 2023)

Drinking water limit

- $\sum_{21} \text{PFAS} \leq 100 \text{ ng/L}$
- $\sum_4 \text{PFAS} \leq 4 \text{ ng/L}$

PFAS Treatment Options - Degradation

Degradation

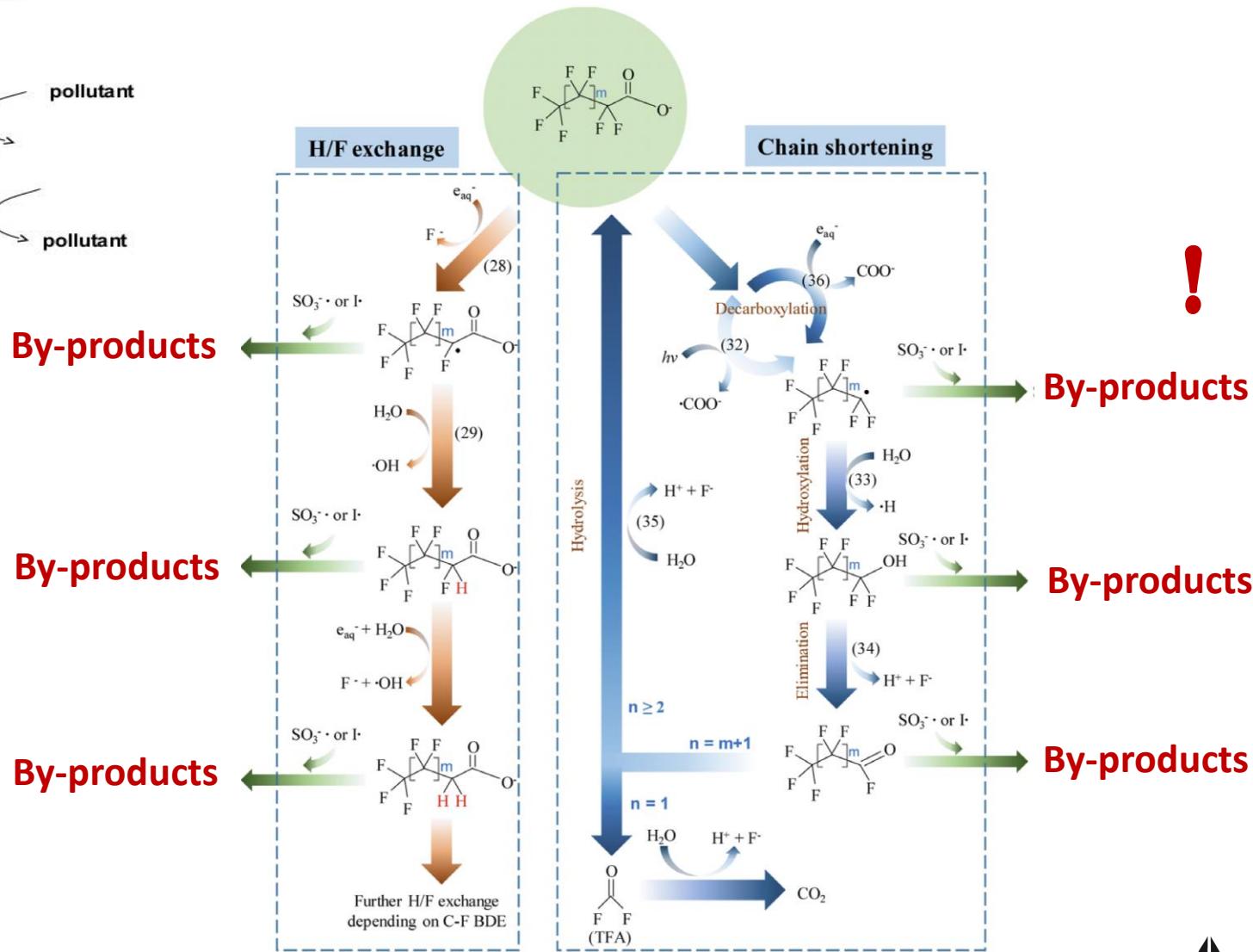
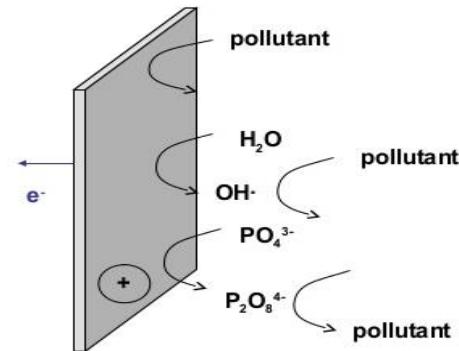
Electrochemical oxidation

Super critical water oxidation

Sonochemical

Plasma reactor

Microbial degradation



PFAS Treatment Options - Degradation

Degradation

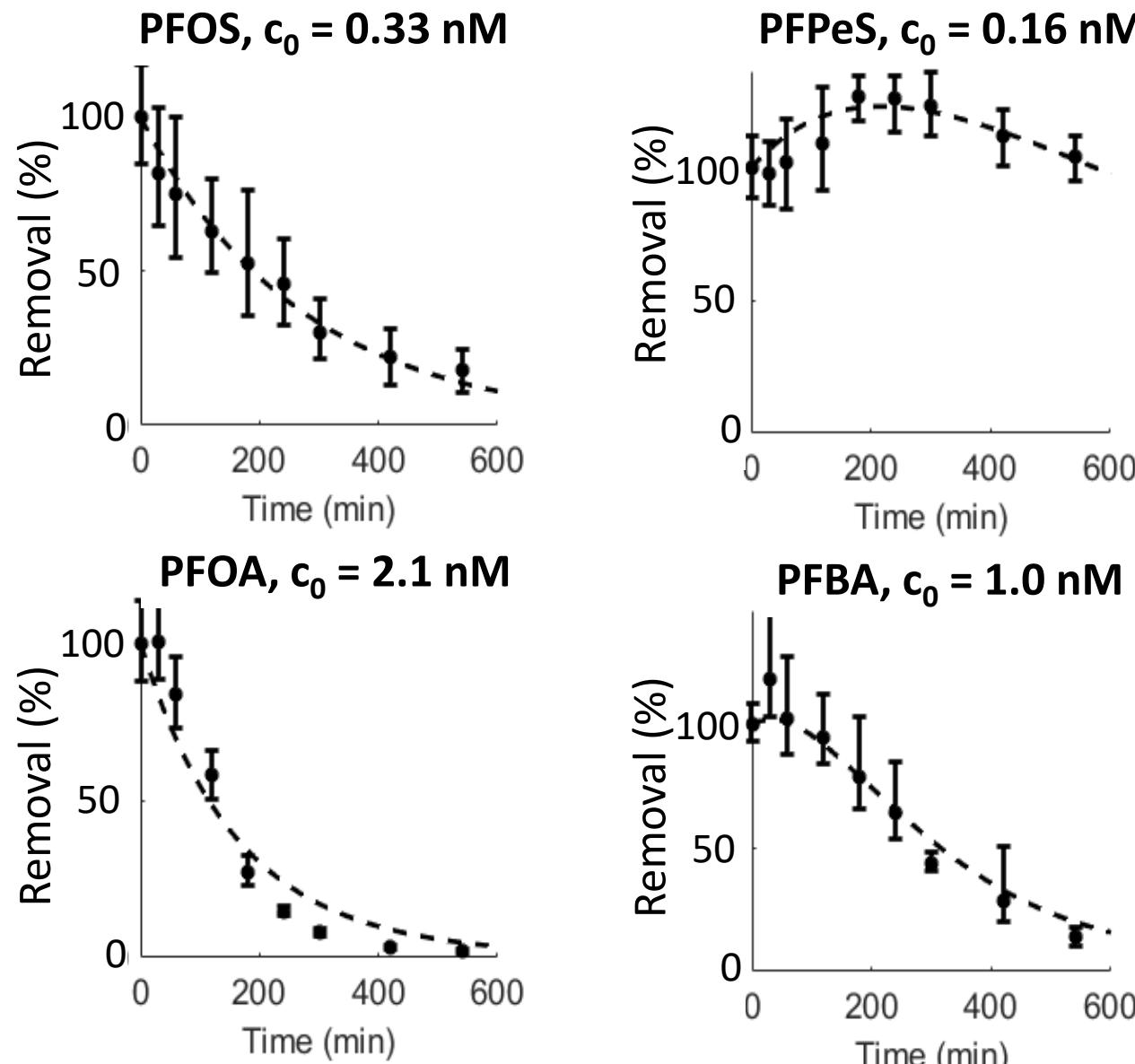
Electrochemical oxidation

Super critical water oxidation

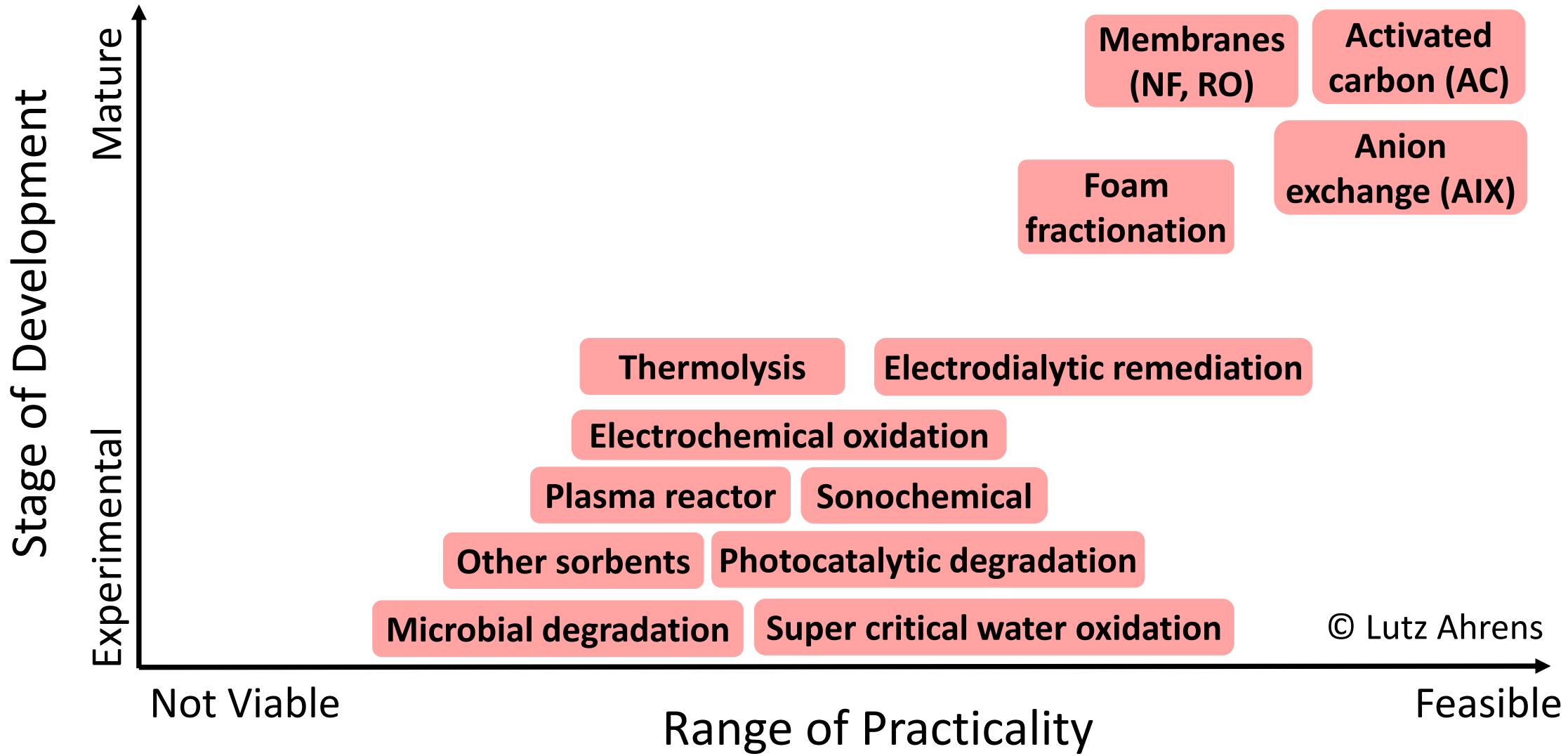
Sonochemical

Plasma reactor

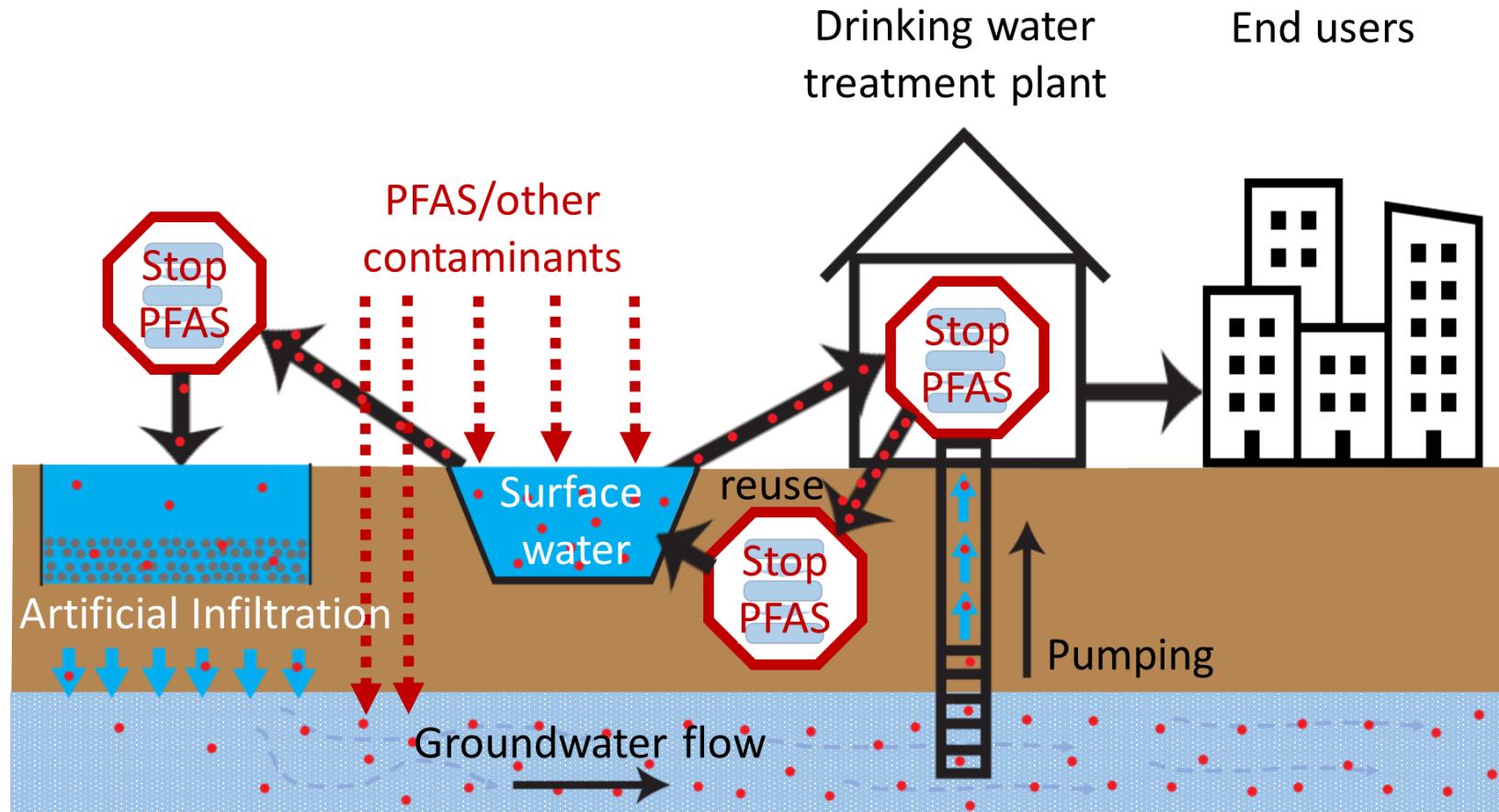
Microbial degradation



PFAS Treatment Options for Water



Sustainable innovative drinking water treatment solutions for large-scale water supply and reuse (SIDWater)



LUND'S
UNIVERSITET



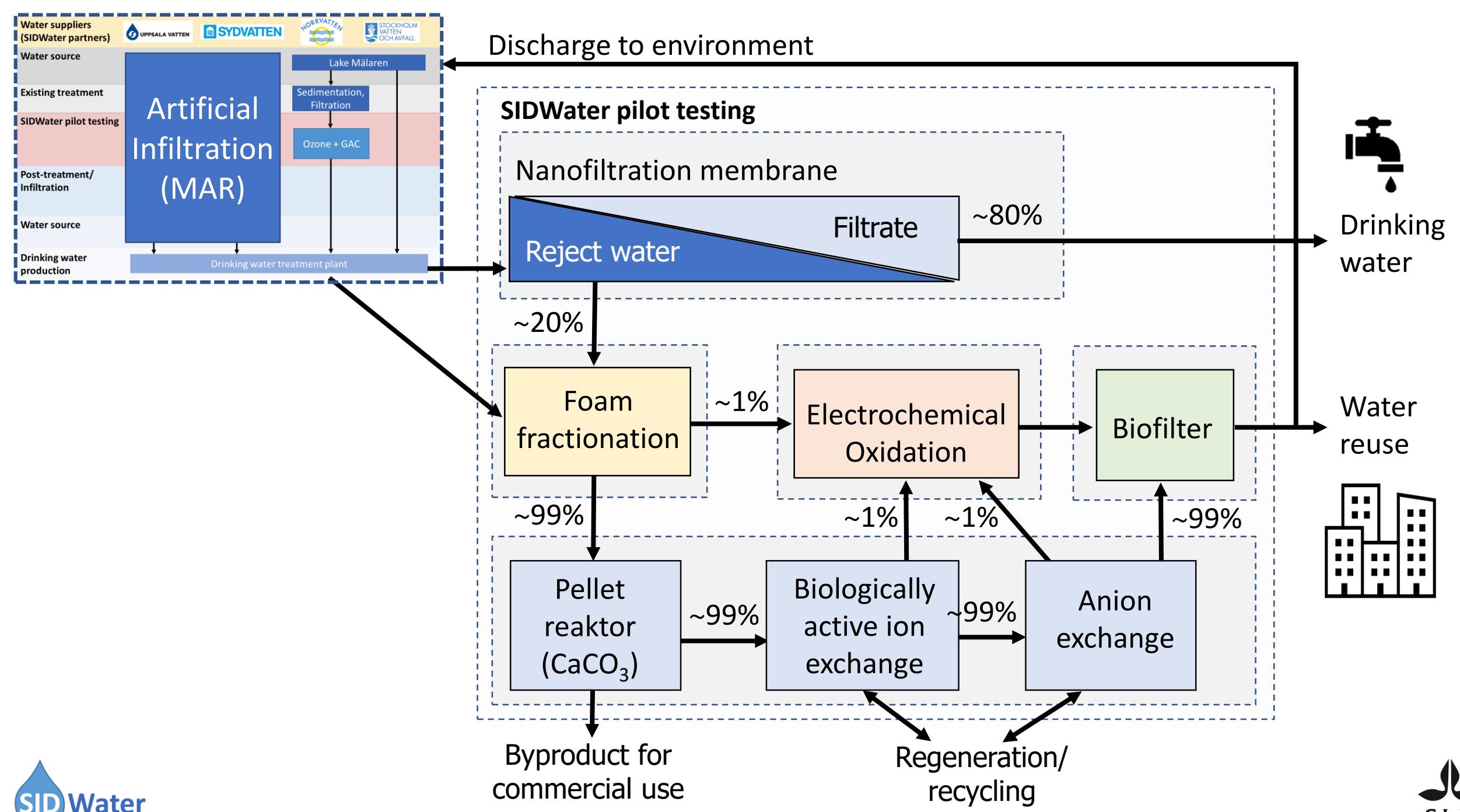
UPPSALA
UNIVERSITET



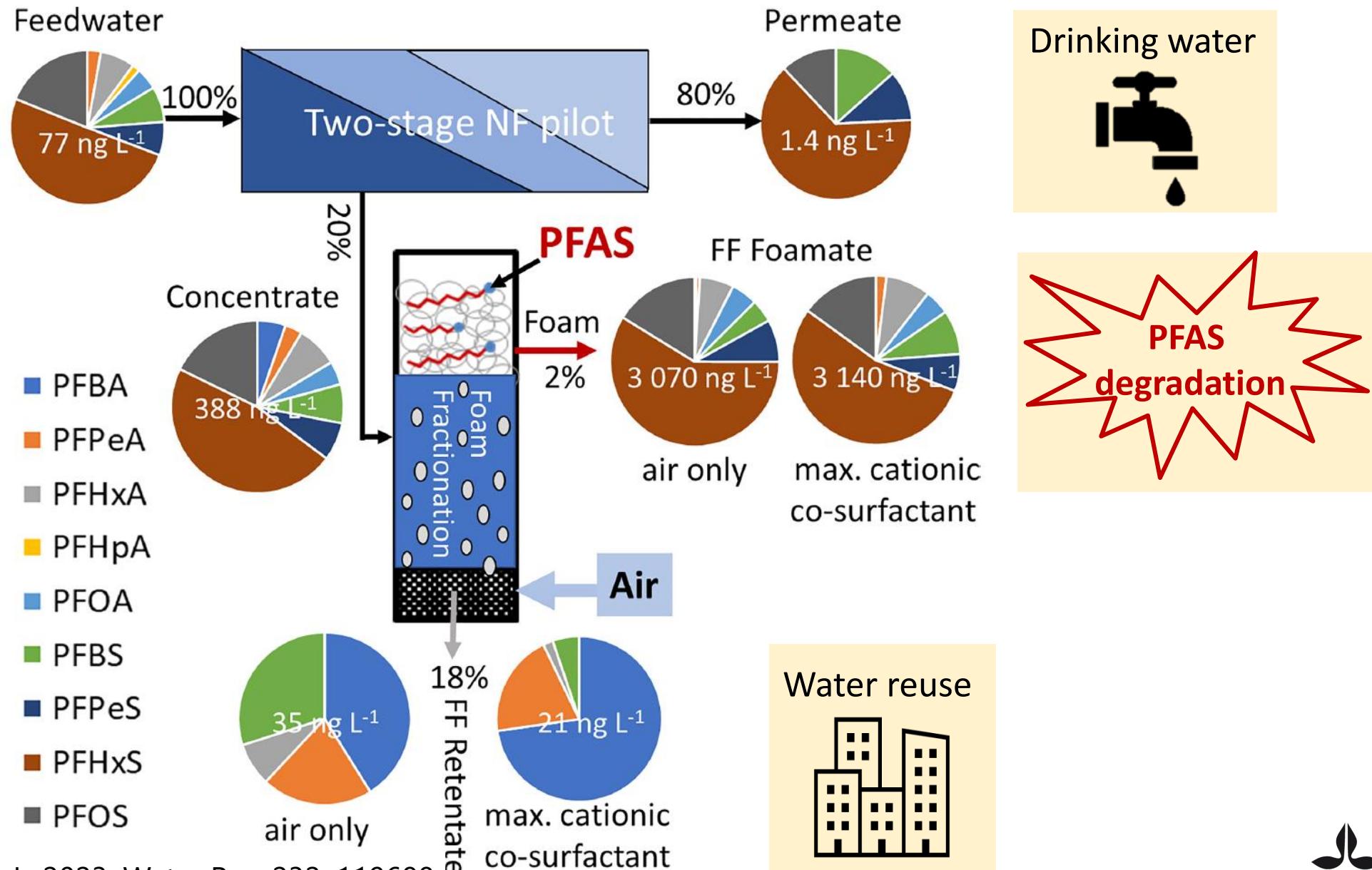
CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



FORMAS



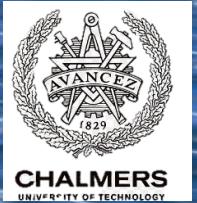
Combination of Nanofiltration + Foam Fractionation



Take Home Message

- ❖ Each treatment technique has their **advantage** and **disadvantage**, so **combination of different treatment techniques is often the best solution**

Thank you!



The LIFE SOuRCE project (LIFE20 ENV/ES/000880) has received funding from the LIFE Programme of the European Union



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 860665.

Contact: lutz.ahrens@slu.se

PERFORCE³

LIFE
SOuRCE