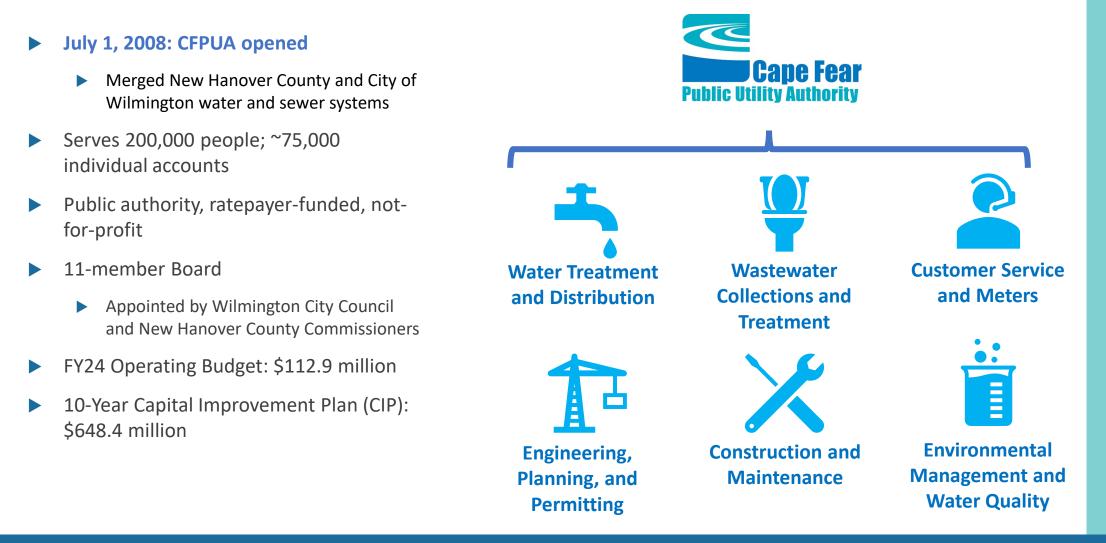
### Overview of Cape Fear Public Utility Authority PFAS Response and Request for Assistance from SSAB

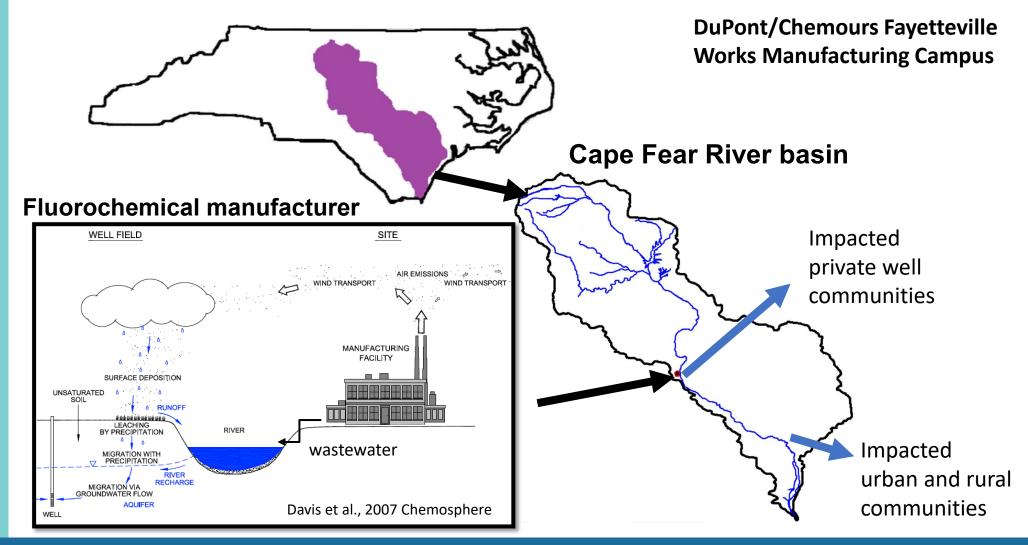
Secretaries' Science Advisory Board

Kenneth Waldroup, P.E., CFPUA Executive Director

### **CFPUA** Overview



### PFAS Manufacturing Above Water Source



## PFAS in the Cape Fear

- 2017: Community made aware of PFAS contamination in Cape Fear River
  - Numerous PFAS compounds, among them GenX
- Contamination caused by decades of releases from Fayetteville facility operated by DuPont and later Chemours, upriver from Kings Bluff
- Customer demand for CFPUA to respond to PFAS in drinking water



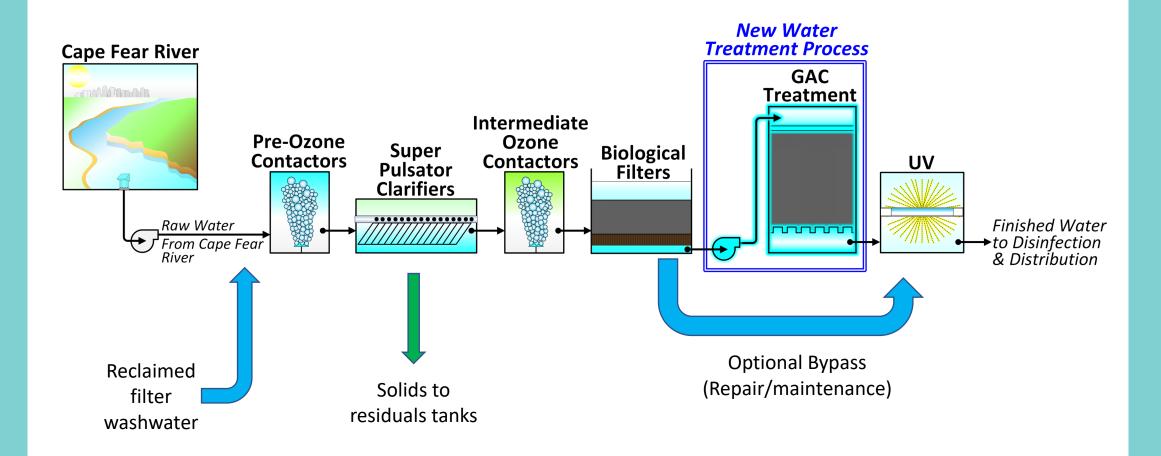
Lock & Dam 1 at Kings Bluff, Cape Fear River

# Design Summary

#### **Granular Activated Carbon Contactor Design Summary**

| Number of GAC Contactors    | 8              |  |
|-----------------------------|----------------|--|
| Design Flow Rate (each)     | 3,823 GPM      |  |
| Туре                        | Concrete Basin |  |
| Size (each)                 | 22 x 38 feet   |  |
| GAC Media Depth             | 12.5 feet      |  |
| Contact Time at Design Flow | 20 minutes     |  |

### GAC Treatment Location



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# GAC Contactor Overview

- 44 MGD treatment capacity
- At peak capacity, takes 20 minutes for the water to flow through
- Almost 3,000,000 pounds of GAC media
- 14 inches of graded gravel
- 12.5 feet of GAC media (Calgon F400)
- Up to 375,000 pounds of GAC per contactor
- GAC media cost per contactor is about \$670,000



# GAC Filters Optimization: Year One

- October 2022: Deep-bed GAC filters come online at the Sweeney Plant.
- PFAS initially removed to at or near nondetectable levels in the finished water, but shortly afterwards we saw some breakthrough, especially from shortchain compounds.
- Using PFMOAA as the indicator compound for filter changeout.
- March 2023: EPA Proposes first time National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) for PFAS.
- Year One is focused on optimization and learning to use and manage the facility.

#### **EPA's Proposed Action for the PFAS NPDWR**

| Compound   | Proposed MCLG  | Proposed MCL<br>(enforceable levels) |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| PFOA   | 0 ppt*         | 4.0 ppt*                             |
| PFOS   | 0 ppt*         | 4.0 ppt*                             |
| PFNA   |                |                                      |
| PFHxS  | 1.0 (unitless) | 1.0 (unitless)                       |
| PFBS   | Hazard Index   | Hazard Index                         |
| HFPO-DA (commonly referred to as GenX Chemicals) |                |                                      |

The Hazard Index is a tool used to evaluate potential health risks from exposure to chemical mixtures.

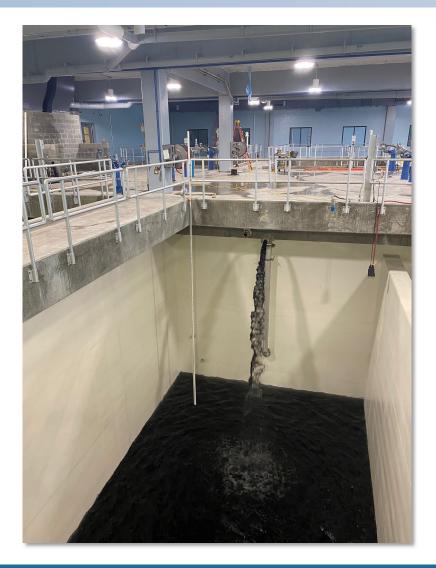
\*ppt = parts per trillion (also expressed as ng/L)



Office of Water

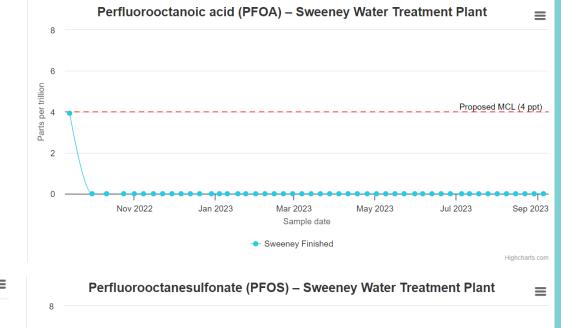
# GAC Media Exchange

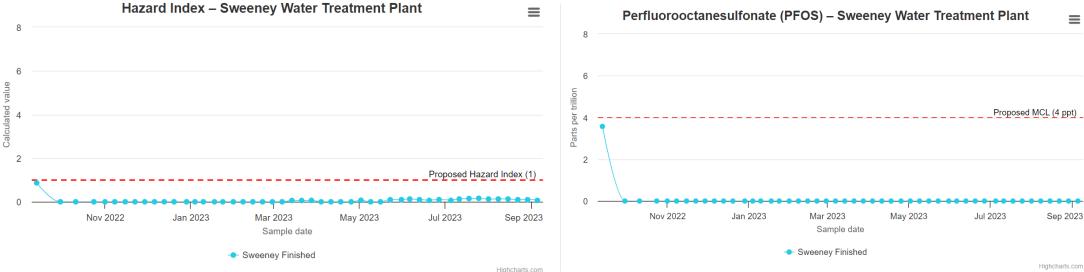
- GAC removes PFAS from water through a process called adsorption (with a "d")
  - Water flows over the GAC and PFAS compounds cling to the surface area of GAC particles
- Over time as GAC adsorbs PFAS, there is less surface area to treat water
- GAC media must be periodically replaced to achieve high level of PFAS removal
- Four replacements completed so far (2023)
  - Filters are drained one by one, and GAC removed
  - Carbon will be taken offsite by vendor for "regeneration" (PFAS destroyed by exposing GAC to extreme temperatures) and returned to Sweeney for reuse
  - ▶ 60-day turn-round per filter



# **GAC Filters Optimization Successes**

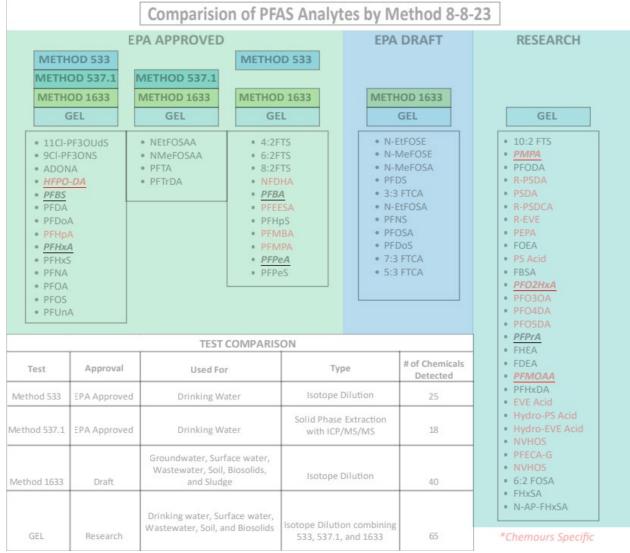
- GAC facility <u>easily meeting</u> the proposed NPDWR standard for PFOA, PFOS, and the Hazard Index for PFHxS, PFNA, PFBS, and HFPO-DA (GenX).
- Optimization continues for non-regulated compounds





# **Evolving Understanding of PFAS**

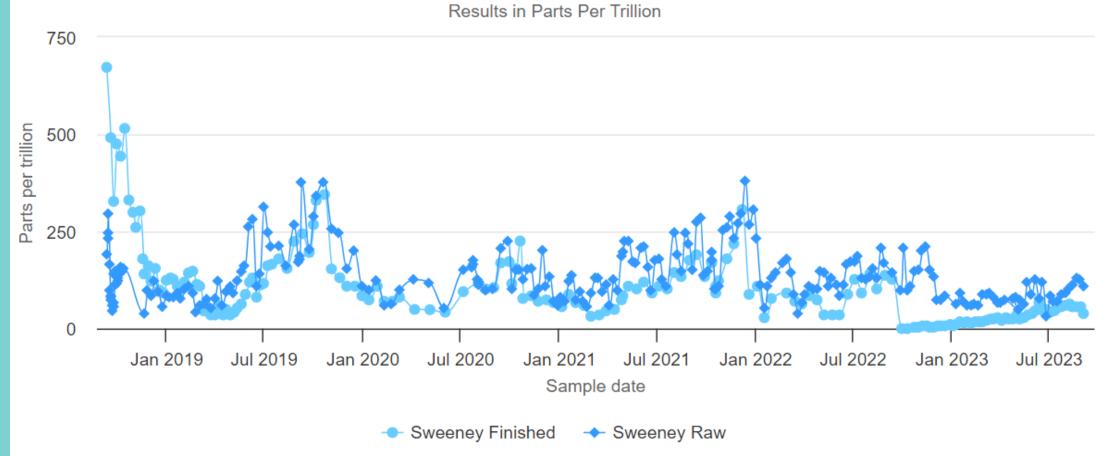
- EPA Approved Standard Methods for 29
  PFAS compounds (M533, M537.1; M1633)
- Experimental methods now are identifying approximately 70 compounds (MM533 and MM537.1)
- The National Resource Defense Council (NRDC) conducted a pilot study across 16 states. This study used experimental methods from contract laboratory Eurofins.
- This study found that ultra-short-chain PFPrA was the most frequently occurring compound in drinking water systems, detected in 24 of 30 samples.
- PFPrA was also the PFAS compound reported at the highest concentrations in 15 of 30 samples.



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### All Compounds using Experimental Testing Methods

### Total of all Compounds - Raw and Finished Water at Sweeney Water Treatment $\equiv$ Plant



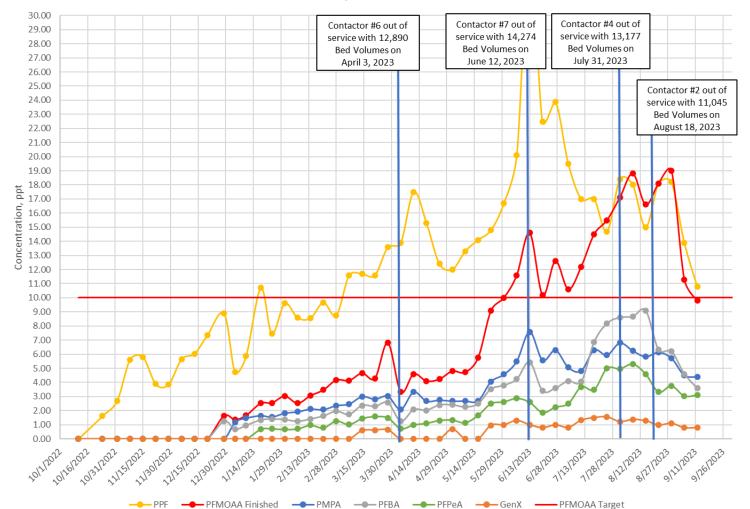
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# Next Steps

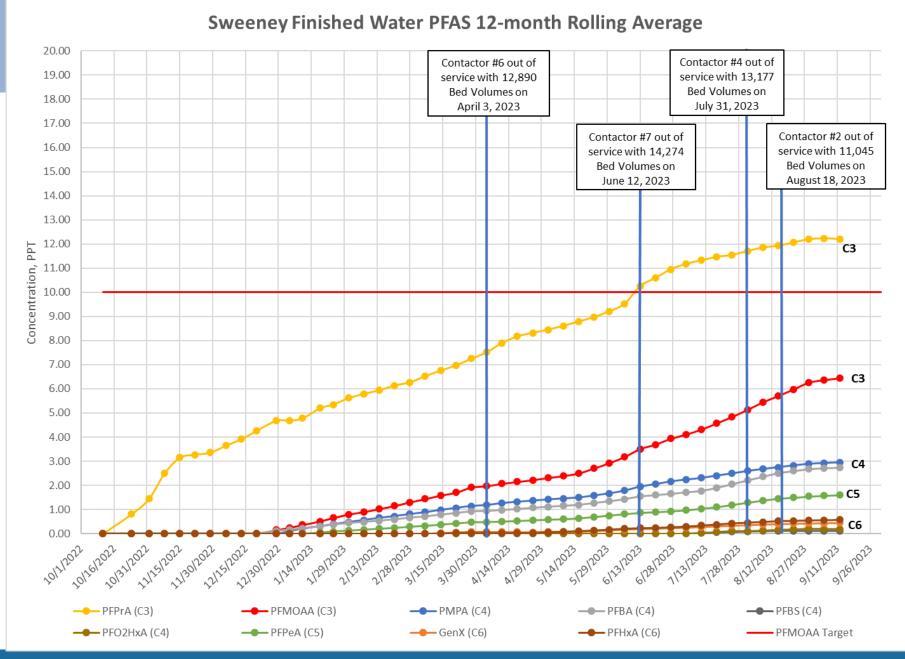
 Moving to a dual trigger for media exchange (10,000 bed-volumes or 10 ppt for PFMOAA).

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- Near future: testing of new combinations of GAC and new novel sorbents with our inhouse pilot plant.
- CFPUA has asked North Carolina's Secretary's Scientific Advisory Board to add PFPrA and other ultra-short chain PFAS to their PFAS Action Plan.



#### **Sweeney Finished Water**



Secretaries' Science Advisory Board

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# Questions?

