RESEARCH ON PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS (PFCS or PFAS)

Issue:

PFCs are fully fluorinated long chain organic compounds and part of a family of anthropogenic chemicals used for decades to make products resistant to heat, oil stains, grease and water. Perfluoroctane sulfonate (PFOS) and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) are the most prevalent PFCs in the U.S. Regarded by the EPA as an "emerging contaminant," the chemicals were phased out of production in the U.S in the early 2000s. Perfluorochemical concentrations in blood serum have fallen since 1999.

Regulations for PFOS and PFOA:

Tolerable daily intake (TDI) PFOS = $0.02 \,\mu g/kg$ body weight PFOA = 0.16 μ g/kg body weight EPA Health Advisory Levels for drinking water January 2009 PFOS = 200 ng/L (ppt) and PFOA = 400 ng/L (ppt) November 2016 Combined PFOS + PFOA \leq 70 ng/L (ppt)

PFCs from Biosolids:

- PFC exposure from land application of biosolids is minimal.
- Other than biosolids contaminated from industrial sources, all PFCs in biosolids result from human excretion.
- While Class B biosolids are not likely a concern, land application in areas with groundwater is jeopardized.
- Currently there is a moratorium on land application in Pima County, AZ.
- A ban could happen anywhere in the US.

WEST CENTER EXPERTISE / 2020 STUDY

The University of Arizona has technical expertise and instruments to conduct in-depth PFAS research.

UA WEST is currently conducting a study to document that Class B biosolids are not a significant source of PFAS. Features of the 2020 study:

- Surface and subsurface soil samples collected from land applied with Class B biosolids since 1985.
- Groundwater samples collected from wells close to land application sites.
- Current Class B biosolids samples collected from Tres Rios WWTP in Pima County, AZ.
- All samples analyzed for PFAS.

IREAT TO BIOSO 101

AND LAND APPLICATION





Figure 1. PFCS / PFAS molecules





