



Science and Policy of Organohalogens pre-Dioxin Symposium 28. August 2016, Firenze, Italy

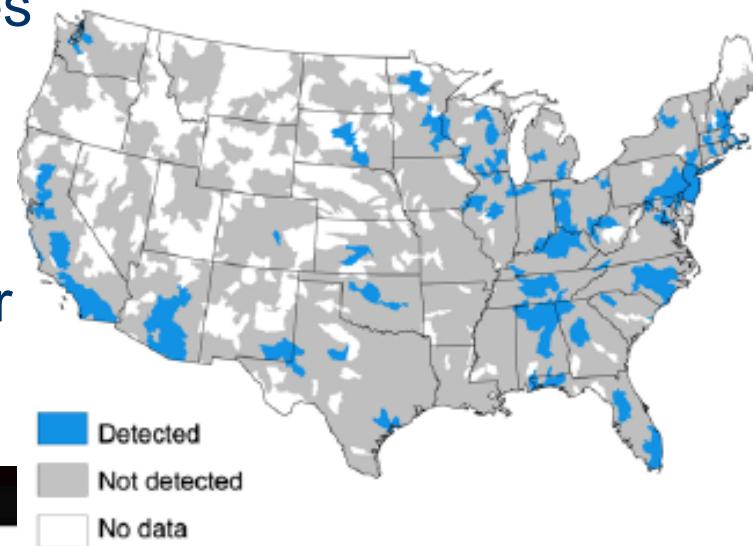
Some lessons learned from PFOS/PFAS management in Germany

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Monitoring contaminated drinking water US

- Based on more than 36,000 water samples collected nationwide by the U.S. EPA (2013–2015), the drinking water supplies for 6 million U.S. residents exceed US EPA's lifetime health advisory (70 ng/L) for PFOS and PFOA.

Hydrological units with detectable PFASs



The Washington Post

Energy and Environment

Researchers find unsafe levels of industrial chemicals in drinking water of 6 million Americans

ENVIRONMENTAL
Science & Technology **LETTERS**

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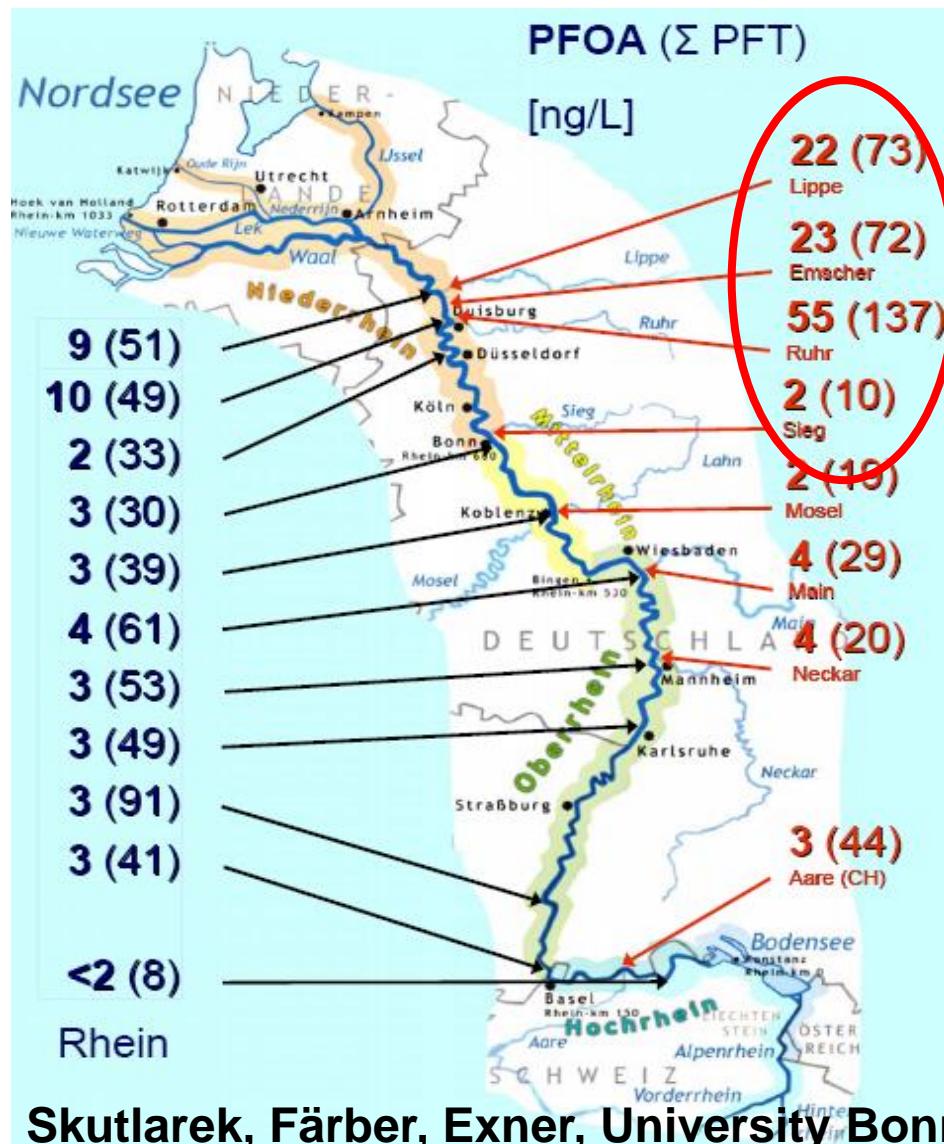
Letter

pubs.acs.org/journal/estlcu

Detection of Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in U.S. Drinking Water Linked to Industrial Sites, Military Fire Training Areas, and Wastewater Treatment Plants

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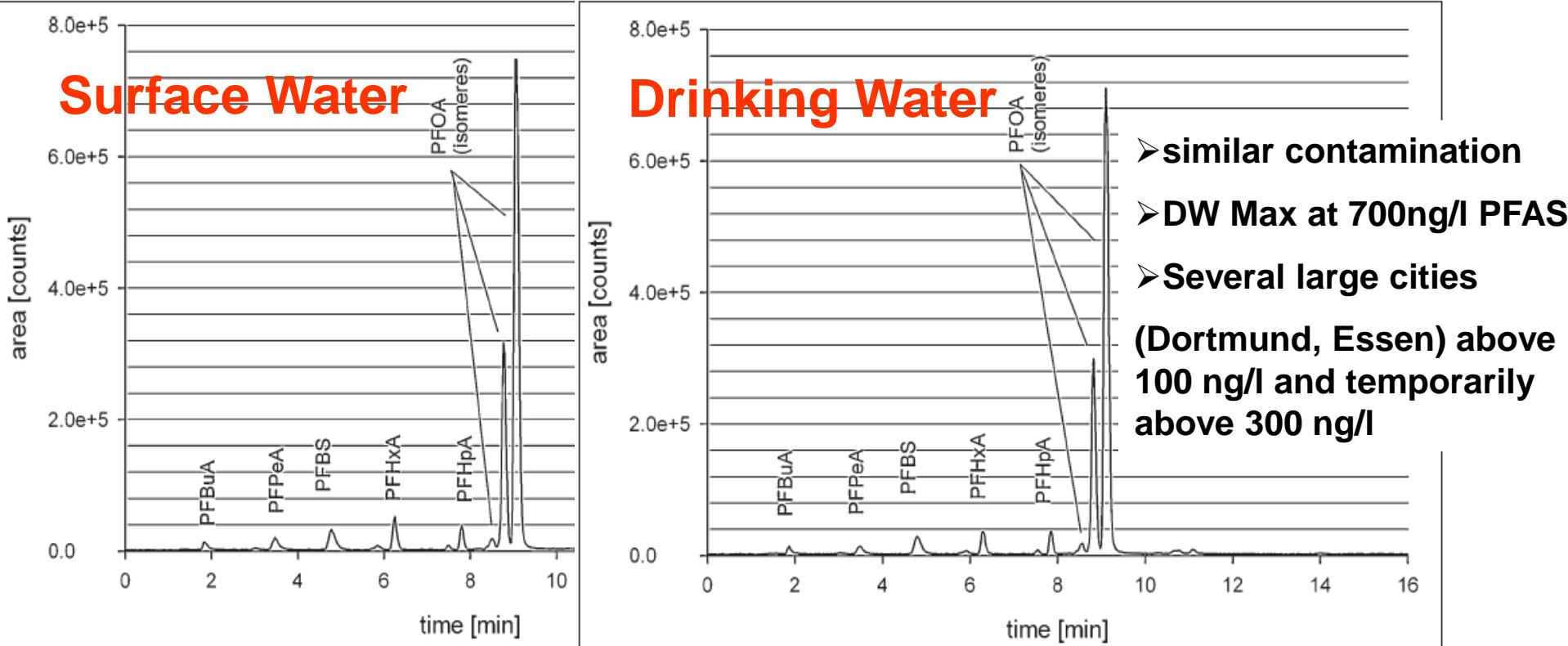
PFAS pollution in Ruhr & tributaries (2006) impacting drinking water of 5 million people



- Screening of PFAS in the Rhine river and tributaries (2006).
- High PFAS-contamination in Rhine tributary rivers Ruhr, Emscher and Lippe above 70 ng/l drinking water advisory US today.
- Dutch RIVM Institute (2010): PFOS maximum permissible concentration (MPC) for surface water: 0.65 ng/l (based on EFSA TDI 150 ng/kg/d). Exceedance!

PFAS pollution in Ruhr & tributaries (2006) impacting drinking water of 5 million people

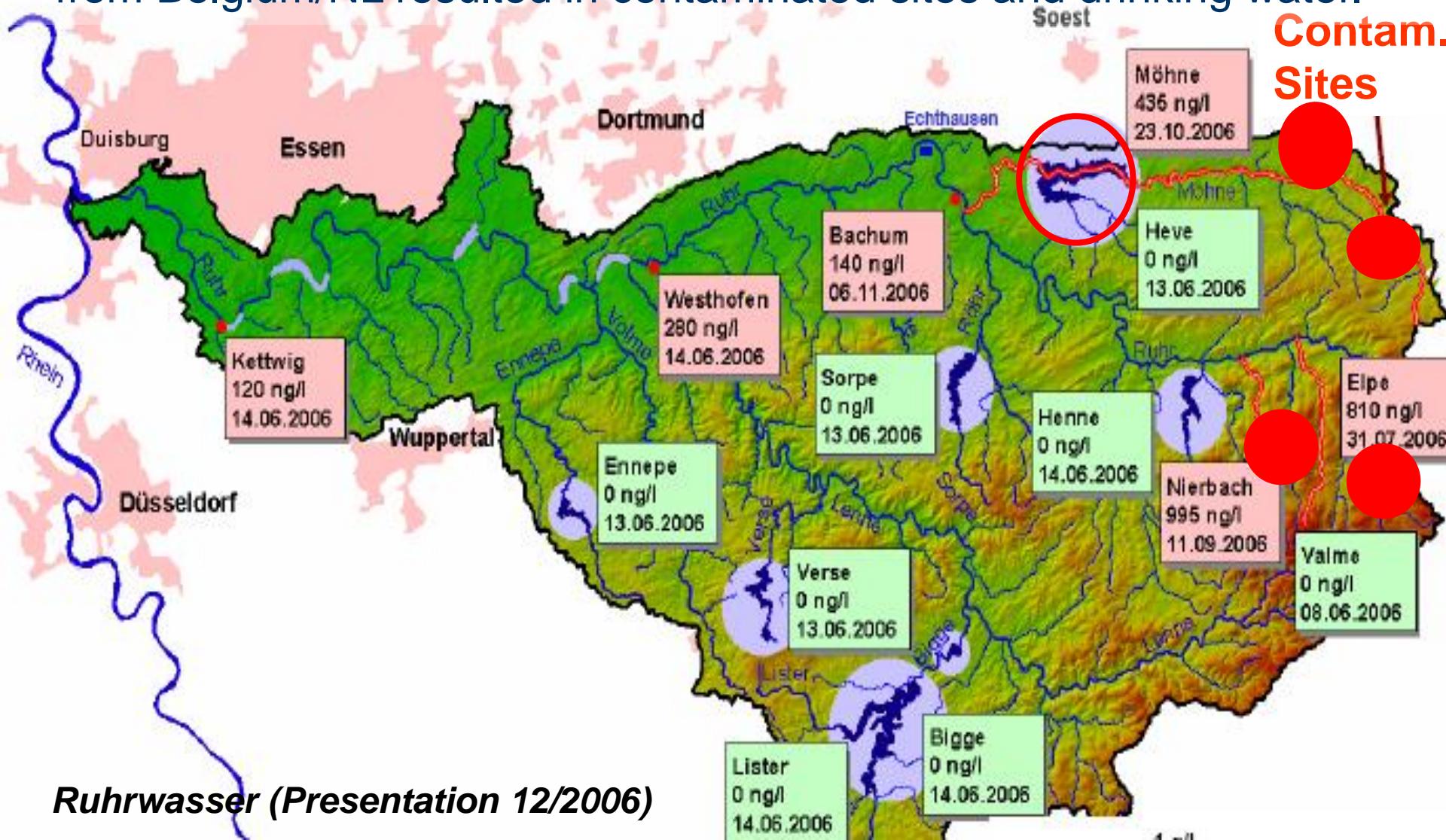
- Discovery 2006: Large challenges to manage PFAS contamination in drinking water. German water works did not eliminate PFAS in 2006.
- The drinking water treatment in several WW needed to be upgraded (e.g. AC filters) to reduce exposure (**cost** approx. **100 million EURO**).
- Lessons learned 1: Huge costs to filter drinking water for PFOS/PFOA and other PFAS and the upgrade of water works can take years.



PFOS/PFOA pollution in Ruhr & tributaries (2006)⁵

impacting drinking water of 5 million people

- In the Ruhrgebiet/Germany the mismanagement of industrial sludges from Belgium/NL resulted in contaminated sites and drinking water.



Prel. Recommendation of German ⁶ Health Agency for Drinking Water

Type of Limits	Abrev.	PFOA	Reasoning
Target value (minimum quality)	GOW	0.1 µg/l	Health precaution (Life span)
Health guiding value	LWTW	≤0.3 µg/l	Acceptable value (Life span)
Precautionary action value infants	VMW _{SK}	0.5 µg/l	Precautionary protection infants
Action value adults	VMW _E	5.0 µg/l	Recom: Not use for nutrition purpose

Stellungnahme Trinkwasserkommission BMG (beim UBA) 21.06.06; revised 13.07.06

New Jersey (2007): drinking water limit RA based PFOA 40 ng/l.

Lesson learned 2: Drinking water limit rather set by achievable level. After 10 years they are still valid! Currently evaluated....

PFAS pollution in Ruhr & tributaries (2008) impacting drinking water of 5 million people

- After assessment it was found that contaminated sites & industry were responsible for contamination

In 2008 still
 >100 ng/l

**100 ng PFASs
Slow reduction
from reservoir**

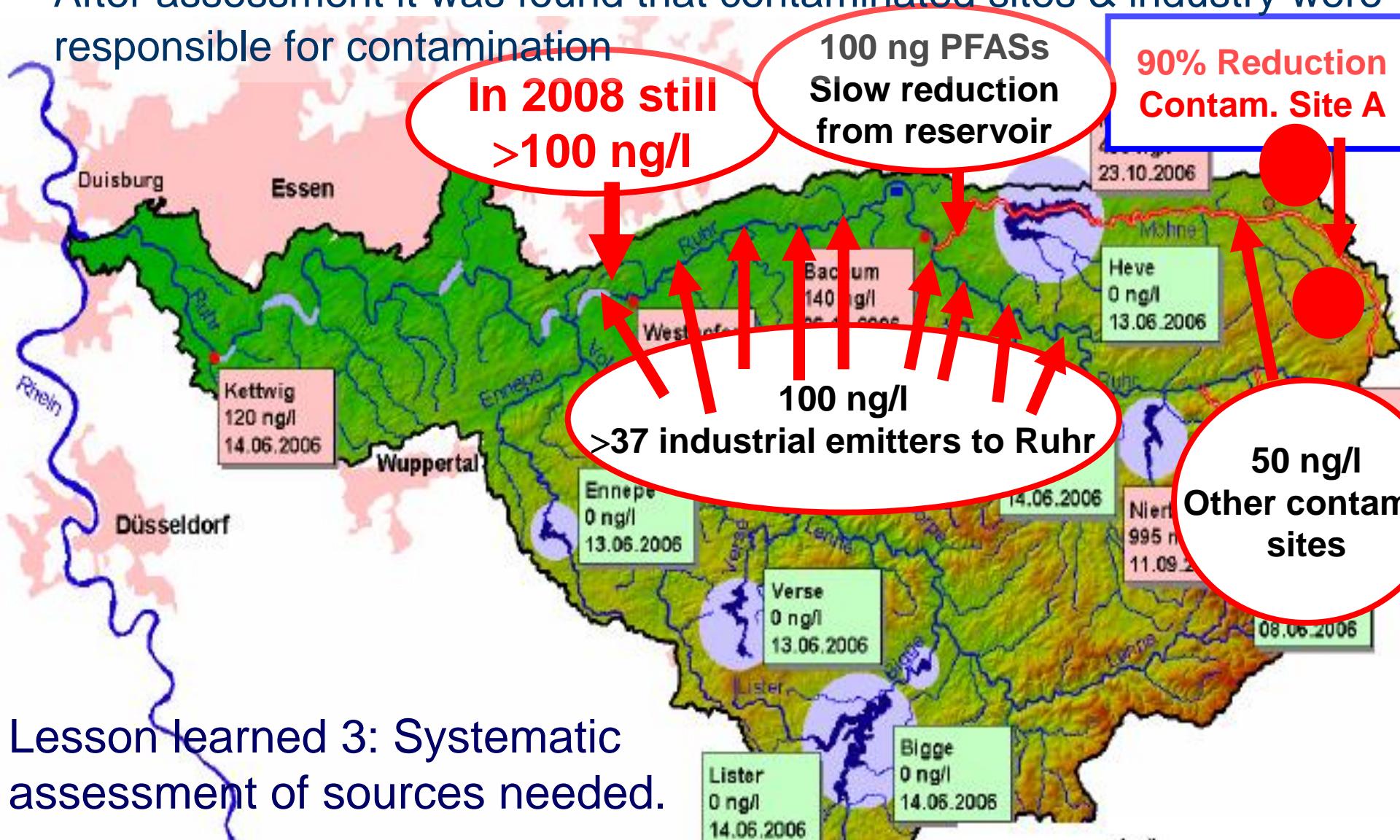
90% Reduction
Contam. Site A

100 ng/l
trial emitters to Ruhr

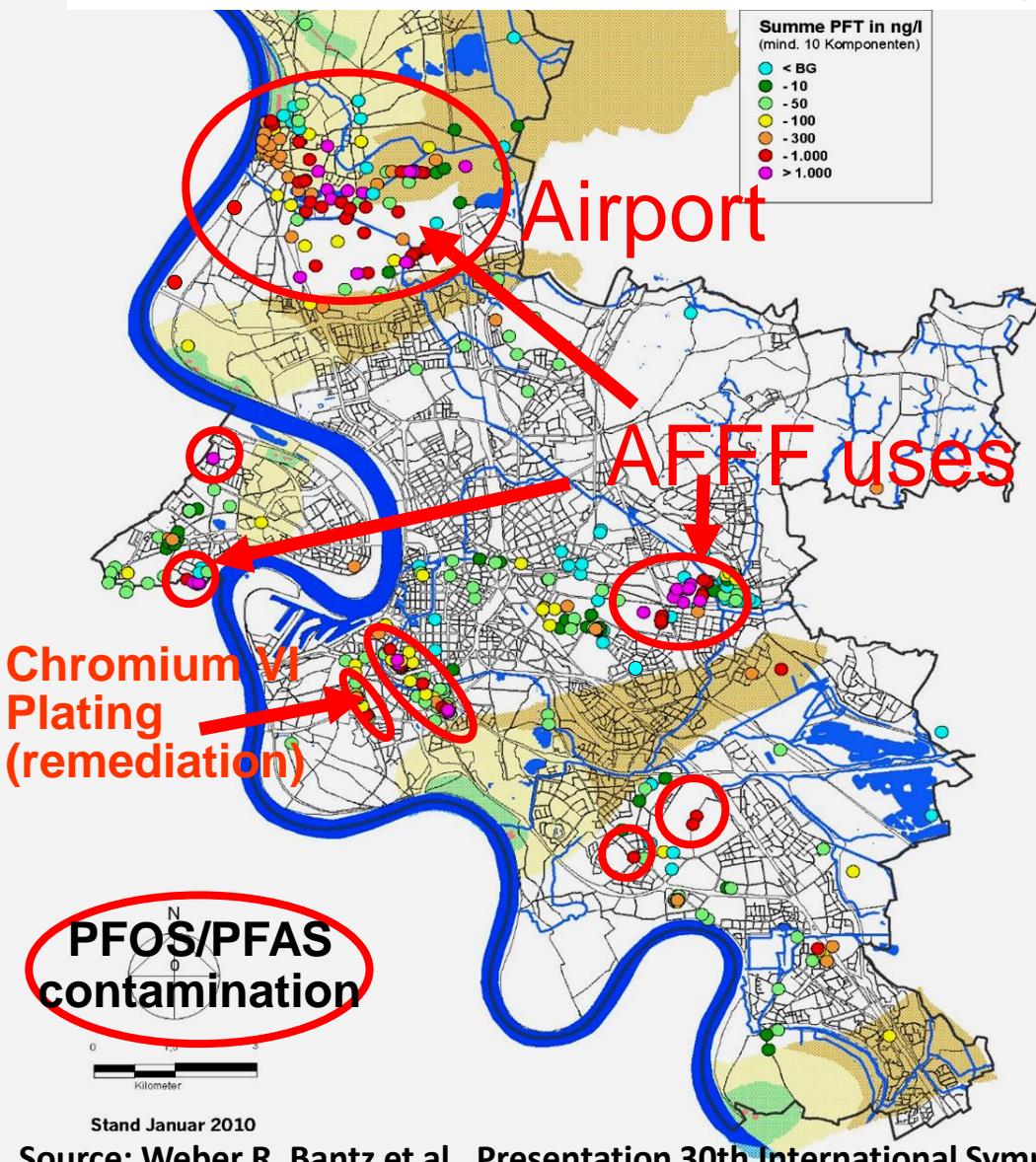
>37 industrial emitters to Ruhr

50 ng/l
Other contam
sites

Lesson learned 3: Systematic assessment of sources needed.



PFOS/PFAS contaminated sites? Groundwater screening in Düsseldorf city



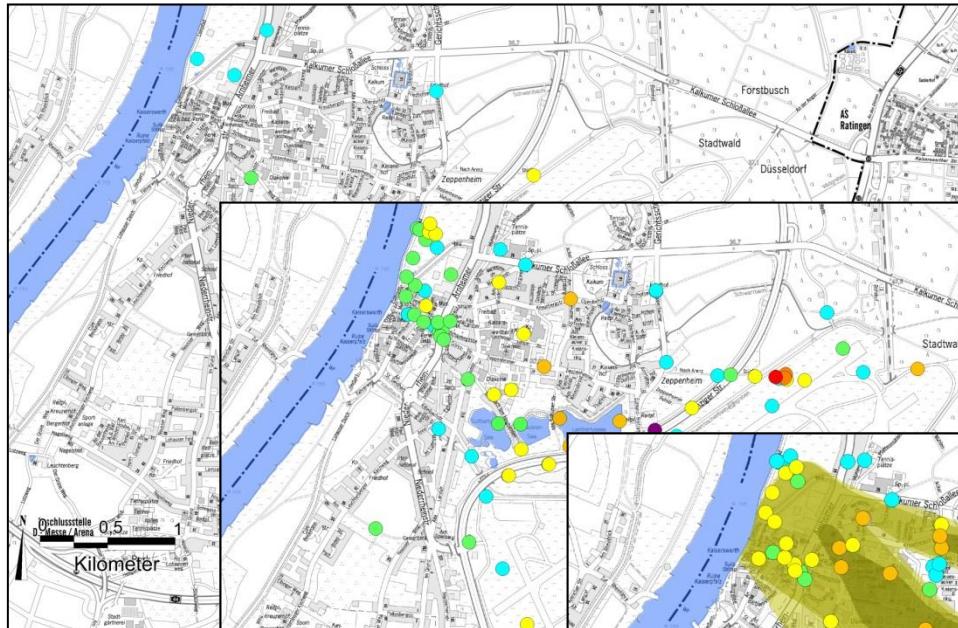
- Ruhr/Möhne case triggered assessment of PFAS contamination in the area.
- Düsseldorf has an ongoing program and screen of PFAS contaminated sites.
- PFOS/PFAS contamination @
 - Sites of major fires & AFFF
 - Airport (AFFF + other?)
 - Fire fighting practice areas
 - At chromium plating factories

PFAS plume Düsseldorf Airport Lohausen / Kaiserswerth



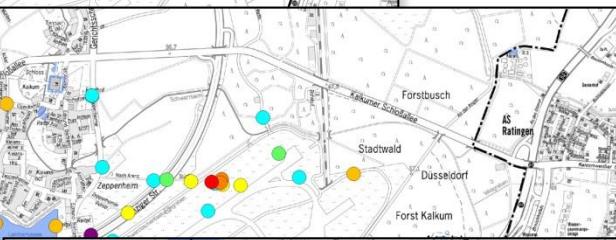
Landeshauptstadt
Düsseldorf

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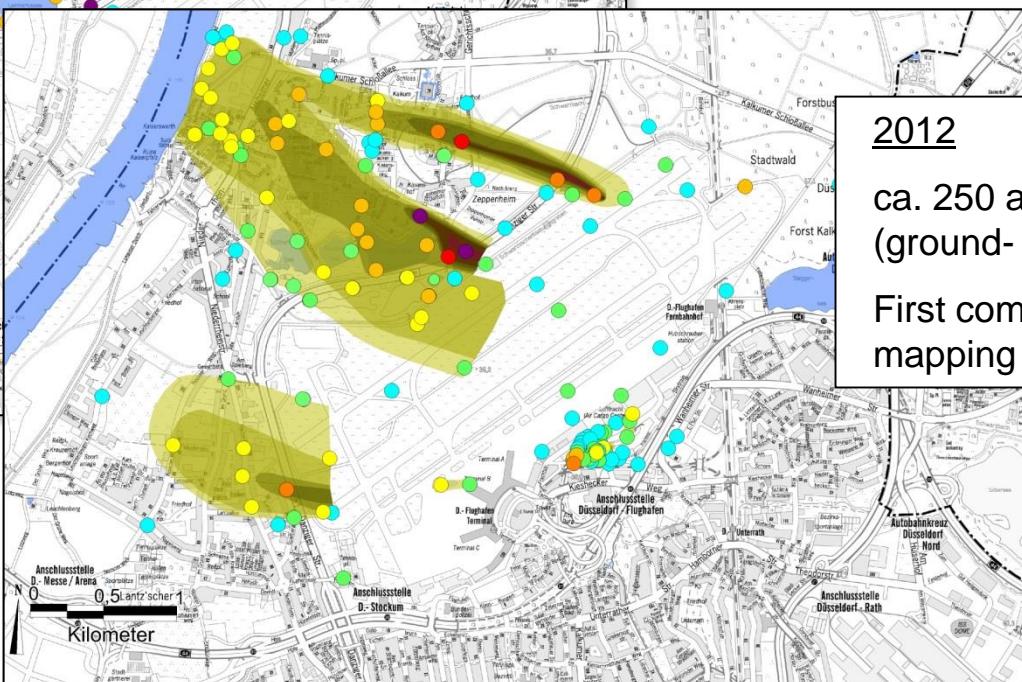
2007

11 analysis of PFC
(groundwater, only PFOS and PFOA)



2009

ca. 180 analysis of PFC
(ground- and lakewater)



2012

ca. 250 analysis of PFC
(ground- and lakewater)

First complete extensive
mapping of the plume

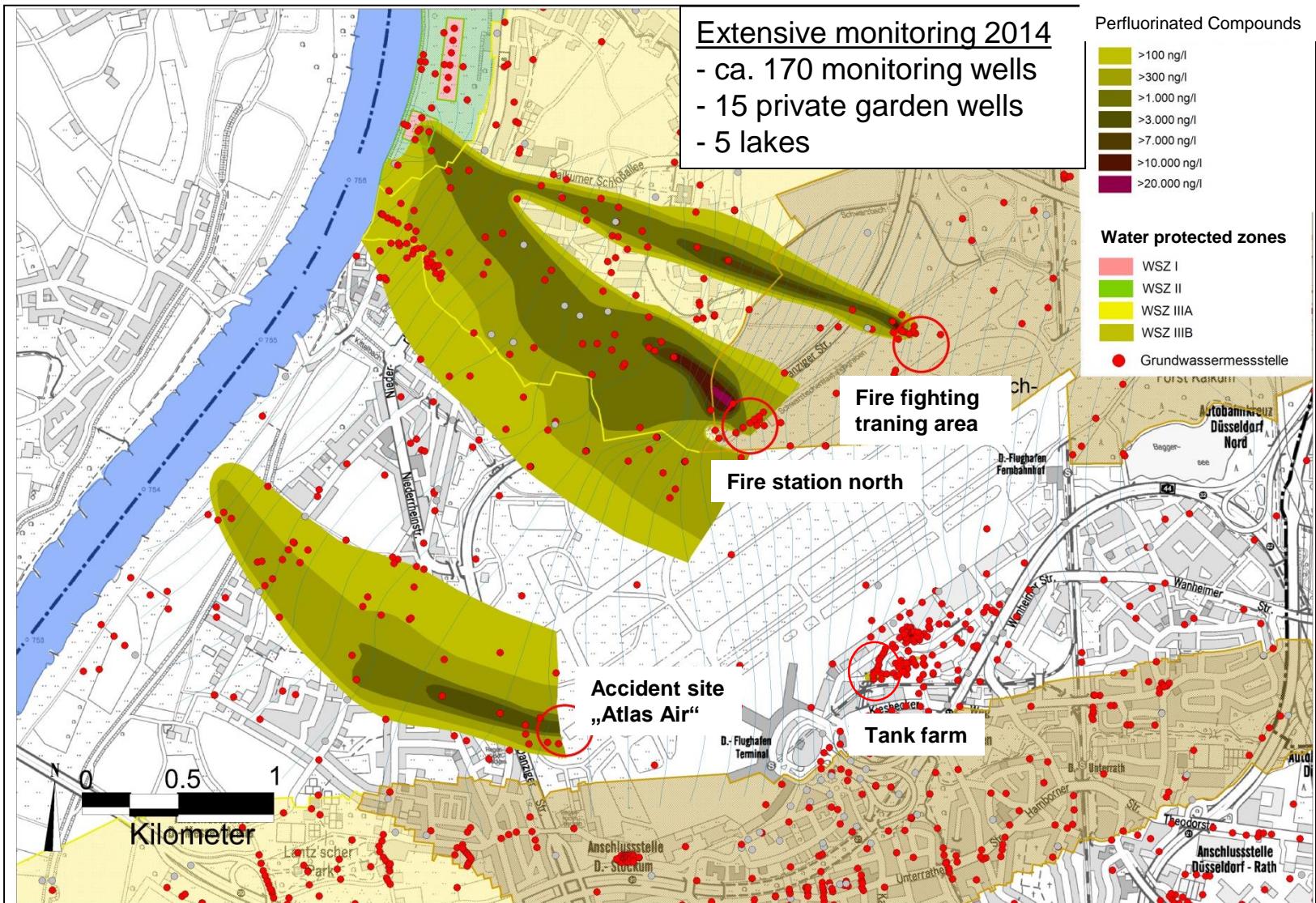
Perfluorinated Compounds (PFC)

- <100 ng/l
- >100 ng/l
- >300 ng/l
- >1.000 ng/l
- >3.000 ng/l
- >10.000 ng/l
- >20.000 ng/l

Perfluorinated Compounds (PFC)

- >100 ng/l
- >300 ng/l
- >1.000 ng/l
- >3.000 ng/l
- >7.000 ng/l
- >10.000 ng/l
- >20.000 ng/l

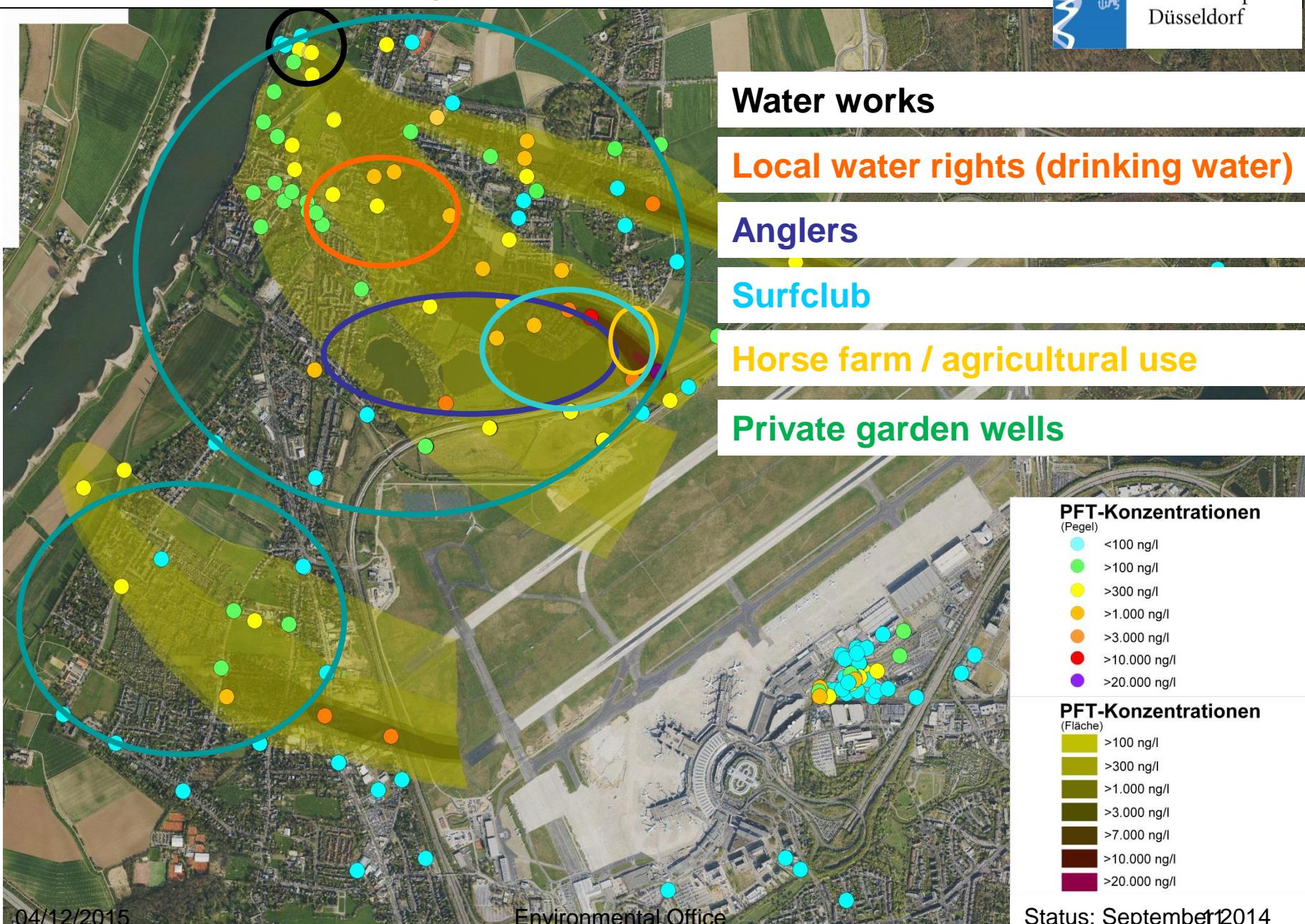
PFAS plume Düsseldorf airport Lohausen / Kaiserswerth 2014



Affected usages in the area of the PFAS plume



Landeshauptstadt
Düsseldorf



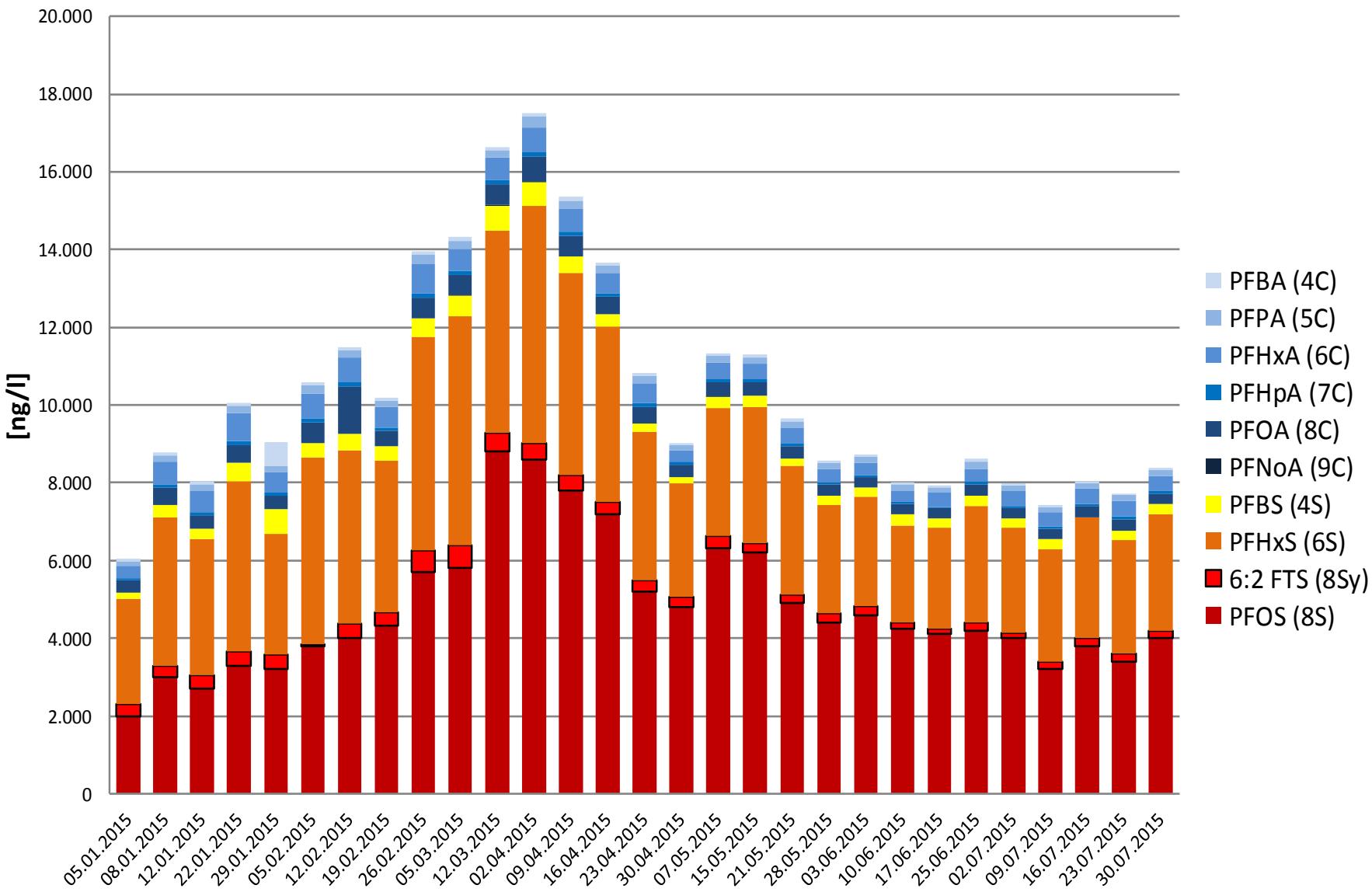
Lesson learned 4: Assessment take years and need dedicated people in competent authority

PFAS contamination in extracted groundwater Düs AP

- Pump trials at the fire fighting training area

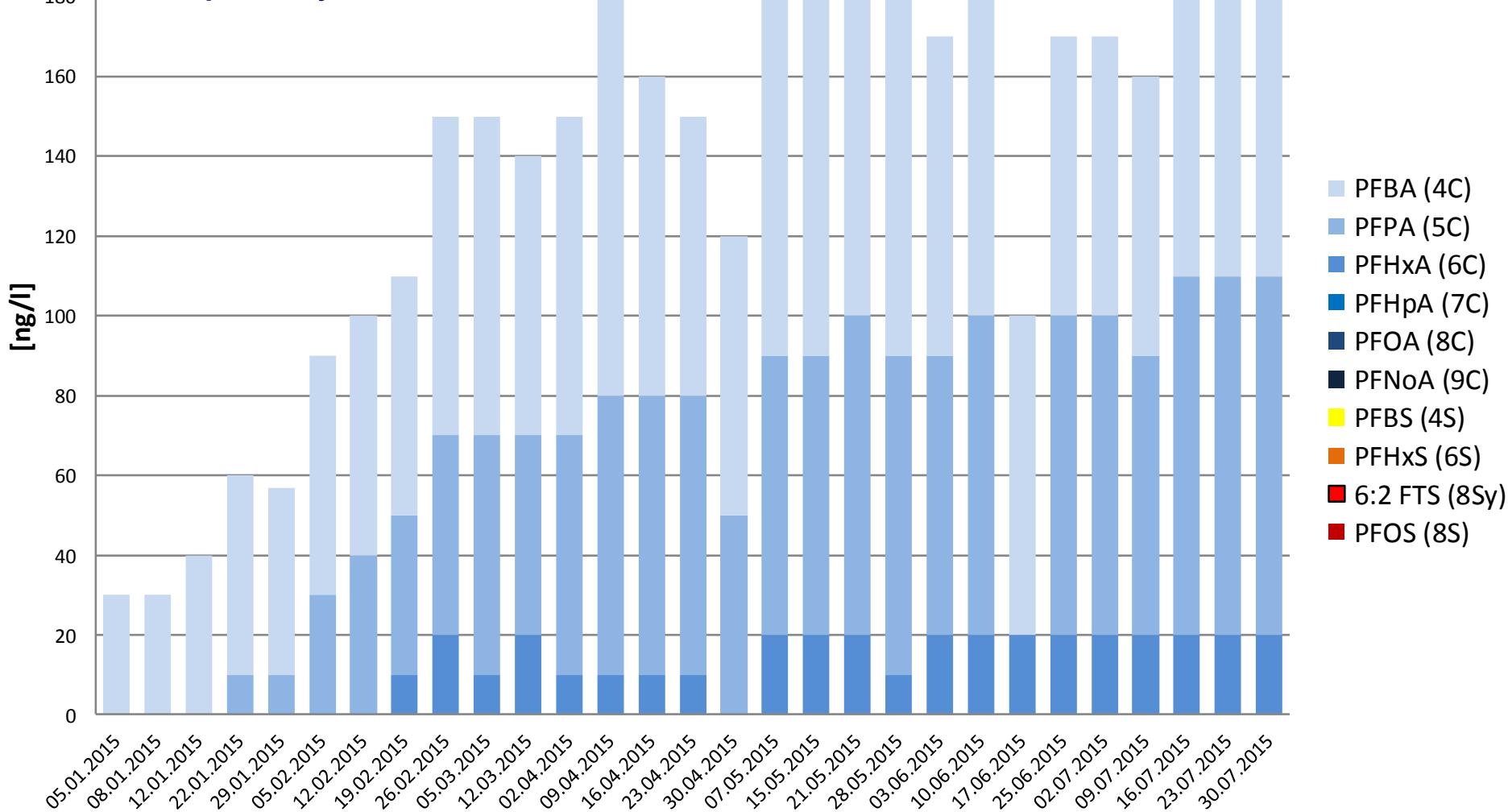


Landeshauptstadt
Düsseldorf



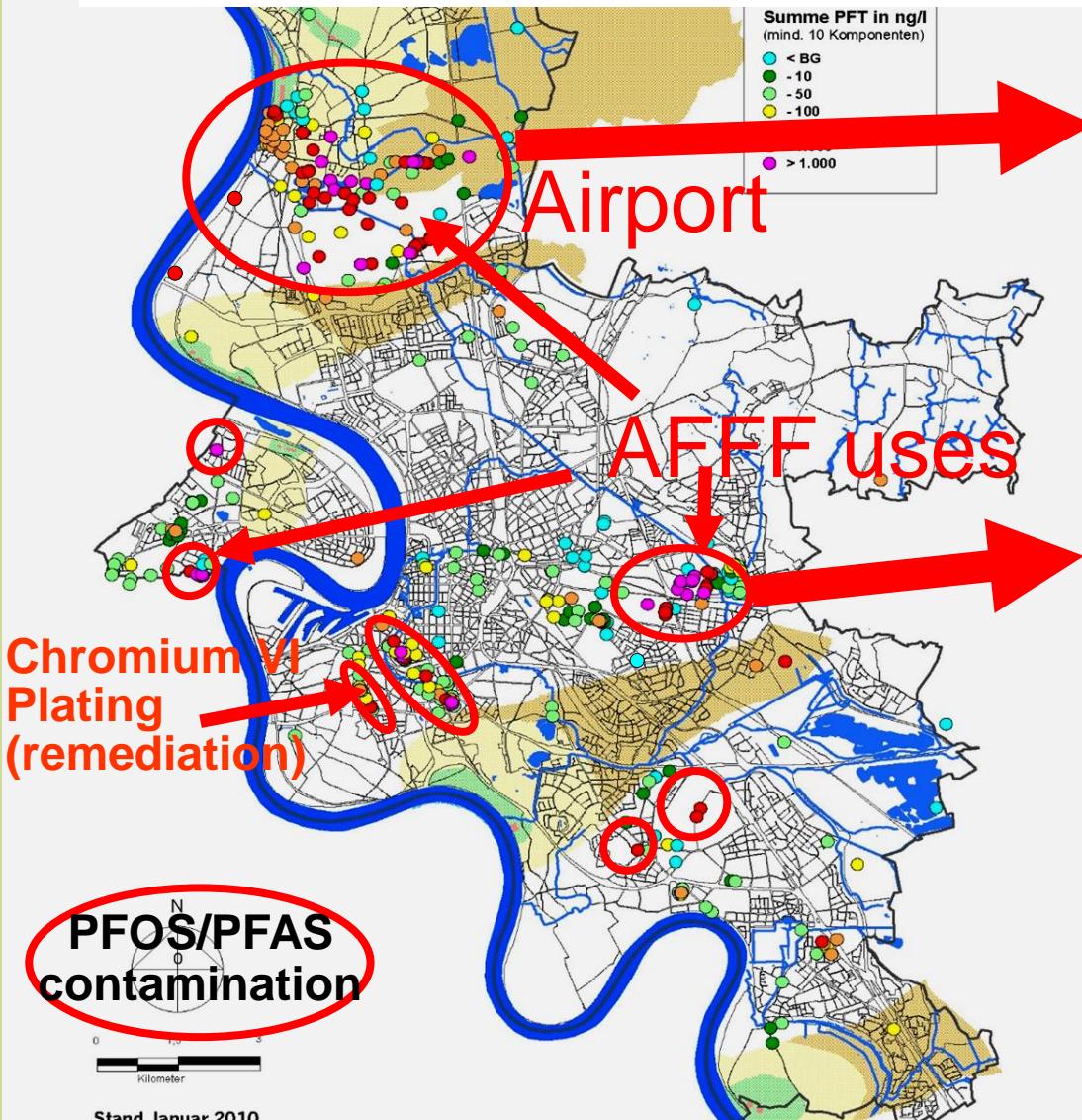
PFAS concentration in treated groundwater after ion exchange resin (Düsseld. Air Port)

Lesson learned 5: Even BAT adsorbents can not adequately remove the short chain PFAS acids.



PFOS/PFAS contaminated sites ?

Groundwater screening in Düsseldorf city



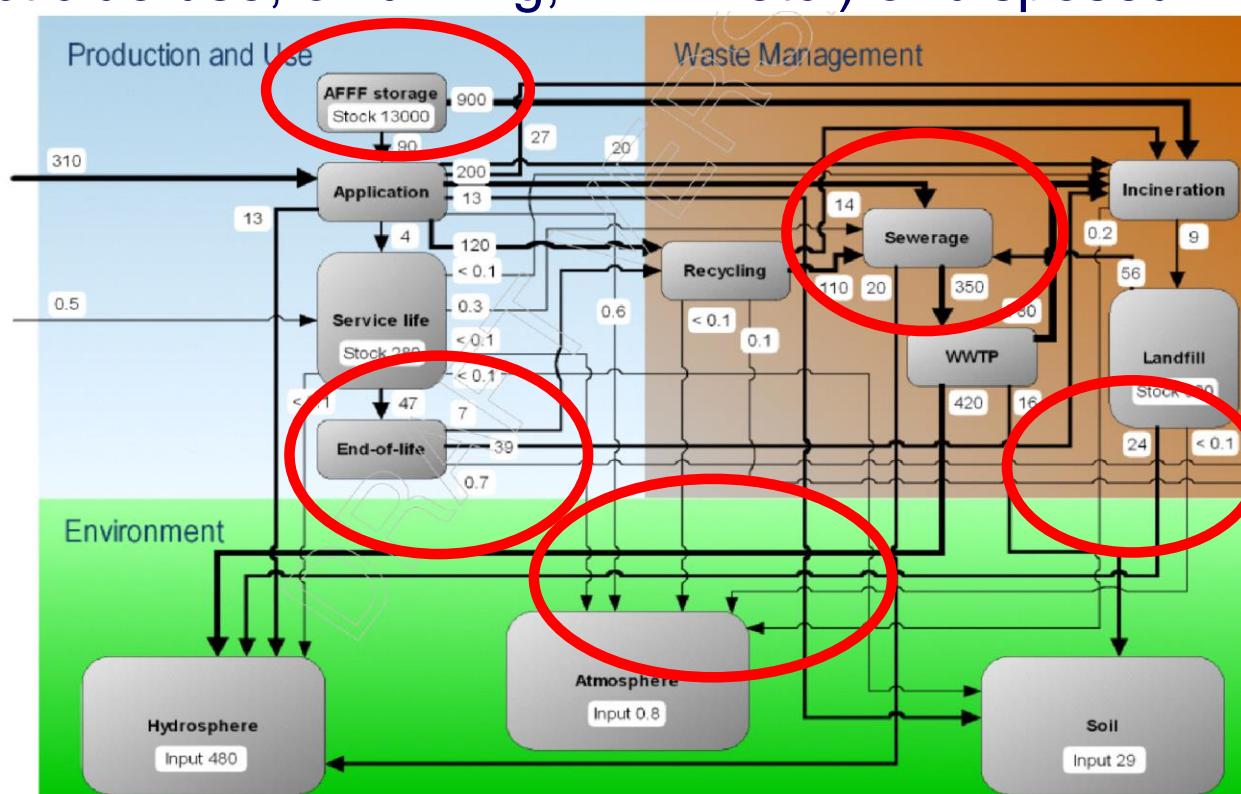
- Cost of three wells controlling the point sources were **2 million €**.
- Total remediation estimate for the airport: might reach **100 million €**.
<http://www.derwesten-recherche.org/2013/10/pft-alarm-am-flughafen-dusseldorf-verseuchung-noch-extremer-sanierung-konnte-100-millionen-kosten/>
- Remediation cost of a fire were **42 m3 AFFF** were used:
 - 1 million Euro assessment.
 - >10 million Euro remediation.
- Ongoing case Baden-Württ. **Soil exchange estimate 1-3 billion €**.
<http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wissen/baden-wuerttemberg-chemische-abfaelle-auf-dem-acker-14419295.html>

Lesson learned 6: Remediation of PFAS from groundwater/soil is challenging and expensive. No natural degradation!

Tracking PFOS/PFAS contamination sites

- In most cases no official cost estimates yet. Nürnberg airport (South/East Germany) set 10 million Euro for initial remediation.
- Other airports found contaminated (all? if AFFF fire fighting practice).
- All other sites where F-AFFF etc. have been used the last 30 years.
- Sites where PFOS/PFAS has been produced, used (metal plating, surface treatment, insecticide use, oil drilling, PTFE etc.) or disposed.

- The major stock of PFAS are most probably in landfills. Assessment of long term release and fate to groundwater needed.



Assessment need for large unknown stock

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Estimated former PFOS use area in the EU (2000)

Industrial application	EU consumption (Tonnes/year)	PFOS & PFOS-related chemical
Verchromung Plating	10	PFOS, FOSE
Fotolithografie	0,47	
Fotografie	0,85	FOSAAcOH
Photographic	0,75	Polymer
Luftfahrt Aviation	0,73	Perfluorsulfonate
Feuerlöschmittel FFF	0,57	FOSA
Faserveredelung Fiber coating	240	FOSE-Polymer
Papierveredelung Paper	160	FOSE-Polymer
Beschichtung Surface	90	

Source: Risk and Policy Analysts (2004); Fricke & Lahl, UWSF 17, 36 – 49 (2005)

Major former PFOS use area in the EU were in applications like carpets, textiles and paper which have ended in landfills

Development of guidelines for systematically tracking PFAS contaminated sites in Germany

- Current monitoring activities should **only be the start of a systematic national and global assessment** of pollution & remediation needs.
- The **German federal states contaminated site working group has developed a guidance** for competent authorities (+other stakeholders) for systematic **monitoring of PFAS contaminated sites (in German)**.
- Also the German military has developed a guidance for monitoring of contaminated sites since military areas have been found contaminated.
- For PFOS and precursors this is in line with the Stockholm Convention Article 6 including contaminated site assessment (“and if remediation is conducted then to do it in an environmentally sound manner”).
- Contaminated sites & impacted population are associated with costs.
- Lesson learned 7: Along with the associated cost, the liability question and financing need to be raised (Extended Producer Responsibility; substitution of PFAS – Madrid Statement).

The Madrid Statement on PFASs

- Dioxin Conference in Madrid in 2014
- Builds on Helsingør Statement (2014)
- Documents the scientific consensus regarding the persistence and potential for harm of poly- and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
- **Lays out a roadmap to gather needed information and prevent further harm.**
- Dialogue with industry (Fluorocouncil)

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1509934/>

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1509910/>

<http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1510207/>



Helsingør Statement on poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFASs)
Martin Scheringer^{a,*}, Xenia Trier^b, Ian T. Cousins^c, Pim de Voogt^d, Tony Fletcher^e, Zhanyun Wang^d, Thomas F. Webster^f



Perspectives | Brief Communication

The Madrid Statement on Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs)

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1289/ehp.1509934>

Madrid Statement signed by >200 scientist
<http://greensciencepolicy.org/Madrid-Statement>

Stockholm Convention POPs free initiative: Substitution¹⁹ of POPs with green & sustainable alternatives

- A ‘POPs-free initiative’ has been initiated by the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to improve the exchange of information on alternatives to POPs.
- Here an electronic publication “*POPs in articles and phasing-out opportunities*” has been developed compiling information on alternatives to POPs & phase out and how to assess and select alternatives (Web-version with Basel/Stockholm Convention Regional Centre Asia & the Pacific).<http://poppub.bcrc.cn/>
- POP Review Committee is updating compilation on alternatives to PFOS.
- SAICM has PFAS as focal topic.

PUBLICATION

POPs in Articles and Phasing-Out Opportunities

Search the Publication

Preface, Acknowledgements, Abbreviations and Acronyms **More>**

The electronic publication on POPs in Articles and Phasing-Out Opportunities aims at assisting Parties and others in their implementation by providing a compilation of information on alternatives to POPs in current uses. To support Parties in meeting these obligations, a methodology has been developed to ensure that source inventories and release estimates are complete, transparent, as well as consistent in format and content. It allows Parties to compare results, identify priorities, mark progress and follow changes over time at the national, regional and global levels.

Part I Introduction

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of chemicals which persist in the environment for long periods; become widely distributed geogra ...[More>](#)

Part II Snapshots of information on each chemical in articles and products

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of chemicals which persist in the environment for ...[More>](#)

Part III POPs-free/POPs alternatives – overview and case studies

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of chemicals which persist in the environment for[More>](#)

Part IV How can we add more understanding on the use of POPs and alternatives in products and articles?

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of[More>](#)

Part V Conclusions and recommendations

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of chemicals which persist in the environment for[More>](#)

Part VI Annexes

The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) was adopted in 2001 and entered into force in 2004. It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a It is a global environmental treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from a group of chemicals which persist in the environment fromup of[More>](#)

How to use the electronic Publication

Contact Us

Disclaimer

⇒ Global progress to safer alternatives.

Thank you for your attention ! Questions?

More Information <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/1509934/>

Basel Convention: www.basel.int



Rotterdam Convention: www.pic.int

Stockholm Convention: <http://chm.pops.int/>

Montreal Protocol/Vienna Convention: <http://ozone.unep.org>

SAICM: <http://www.saicm.org/>

POPs phase out & alternatives <http://poppub.bcrc.cn/>

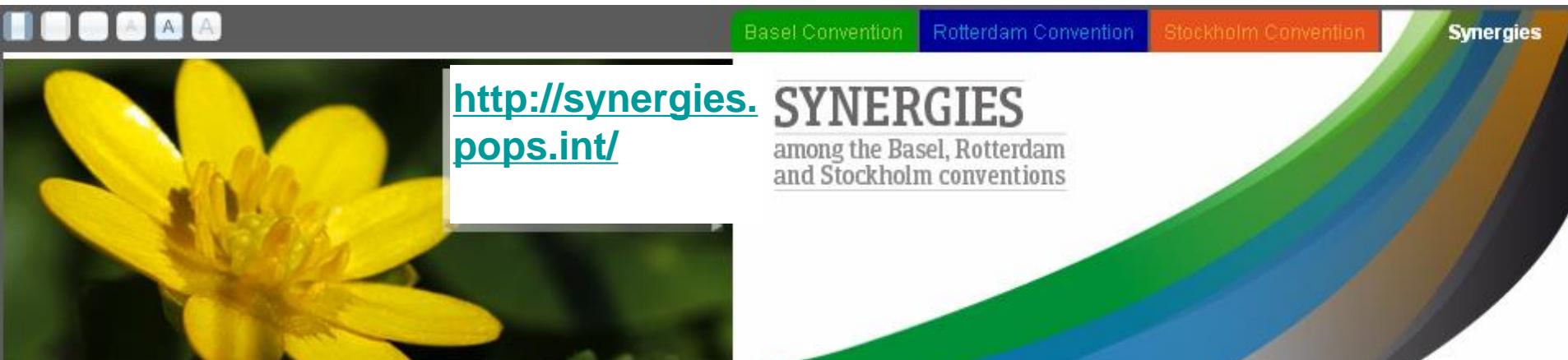


OECD/IOMC: <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/>

Science: www.ipcp.ch; <http://greensciencepolicy.org/>

NGO: www.ban.org; www.ipen.org; www.ihpa.info; www.chemsec.org

Better-world-links: <http://www.betterworldlinks.org/>

A banner at the bottom of the slide. On the left is a close-up photograph of a yellow flower. To the right, there is a white box containing the text 'http://synergies.pops.int/' in blue. Below this box is a logo for 'SYNERGIES among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions'. The logo features the word 'SYNERGIES' in large, bold, black capital letters, with 'among the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions' in smaller black text underneath. To the right of the logo is a graphic of three overlapping curved bands in green, blue, and orange. At the bottom right, the word 'Synergies' is written in a small, black, sans-serif font. A navigation bar at the top of the banner includes links for 'Basel Convention', 'Rotterdam Convention', 'Stockholm Convention', and 'Synergies'.