Interim Guidance on the Destruction and Disposal of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances and Materials Containing Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

Released for Public Comment on December 18, 2020



## Section 7361 of the FY 2020 NDAA required EPA to:

- Publish interim guidance on the destruction or disposal of PFAS and PFAS containing materials including six specific PFAS containing materials
- Take into consideration the potential for PFAS releases during destruction or disposal and potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites
- Provide guidance on testing and monitoring for releases near potential destruction or disposal sites
- Revise the interim guidance at least every 3 years, as appropriate



## Agency Approach to Interim Guidance

- Developed by a workgroup of EPA subject matter experts
- Includes commercially available technologies that have the potential to destroy or control the migration of PFAS
- Explains what is known and not known about each technology
- Highlights EPA's PFAS research program and ongoing research needs
- Posted for public comment to EPA website on Dec. 18, 2020
- Published for public comment in the Federal Register on Dec. 22, 2020
- See www.epa.gov/pfas to review and provide comments!



### Interim Guidance Provides Scientific Information on:

- Manufacture and use of PFAS and PFAS-containing materials
- Three destruction or disposal technologies:
  - Thermal treatment
  - Landfills
  - Underground injection
- Assessment of impacts of potential releases on communities, including potentially vulnerable populations
- EPA's PFAS research program and research needs



### PFAS Containing Materials Identified in the FY 2020 NDAA

### ■ The interim guidance covers the six PFAS containing materials:

- 1) aqueous film-forming foam;
- 2) soil and biosolids;
- 3) textiles, other than consumer goods, treated with PFAS;
- 4) spent filters, membranes, resins, granular carbon, and other waste from water treatment;
- 5) landfill leachate containing PFAS; and
- 6) solid, liquid, or gas waste streams containing PFAS from facilities manufacturing or using PFAS.

#### Discusses:

- Origins
- Potential sources of PFAS
- Current disposal and treatment methods
- Potential releases to the environment



# **Destruction and Disposal Technologies**

- Includes the following information, where available, on thermal treatment, landfills, and underground injection:
  - Types of treatment within the technology
  - Ability to destroy/contain PFAS, and control measures for PFAS if not destroyed
  - Potential for releases
  - Testing and monitoring
  - Uncertainties/unknowns
  - Costs and commercial availability



### Thermal Treatment

- Hazardous waste combustors can potentially achieve temperatures to break the carbon-fluorine bond
- Can achieve 99.99 % destruction of other organic chemicals but info is incomplete on the efficacy of PFAS destruction
- Key uncertainties include:
  - Operating temperatures adequate to completely destroy PFAS break all C-F bonds
  - Formation and ID of Products of Incomplete Combustion (PICs)
  - Lack of emissions characterization data/emission control efficiency
  - Lack of sampling and analytical methodologies
    - —Emissions
    - -PICs



### Landfills

- Permitted hazardous waste landfills employ the most extensive environmental controls to contain waste
- Permitted municipal solid waste landfills with leachate and gas collection and treatment systems can control chemical migration
- Proper management of gaseous and liquid releases is needed to minimize PFAS migration to the environment
- Uncertainties include:
  - Understanding of long-term PFAS fate and migration in landfills
  - Lack of information on the amounts and concentrations of PFAS and precursor compounds in wastes
  - Lack of sampling and analytical methodologies
  - Efficacy of leachate and gas treatment for PFAS



## **Underground Injection**

 Permitted deep injection wells (Class I) for hazardous and nonhazardous materials should minimize migration of PFAS into the environment

#### Limitations include:

- Only liquid waste streams
- Availability of Class I wells
- Suitability of geology for development of new Class I wells
- Cost

### Uncertainty:

• Limited understanding of the long-term fate and transport properties of PFAS (including precursors) in the deep injection zone



# Hierarchy of Destruction & Disposal Technologies

- The interim guidance presents a hierarchy based on the <u>current</u> level of uncertainty:
  - 1. Interim storage if immediate destruction or disposal is not required
  - 2. Permitted deep well injection (Class I)
  - 3. Permitted hazardous waste landfills (RCRA Subtitle C)
  - 4. Solid waste landfills (RCRA Subtitle D) that have composite liners and leachate collection and treatment systems
- Due to higher levels of uncertainty, EPA advises considering interim storage before treatment in:
  - 5. Hazardous waste combustors
  - 6. Other thermal treatment devices



# Hierarchy of Destruction & Disposal Technologies (cont.)

- EPA encourages the PFAS materials manager, hazardous waste combustion facility, and the State to work with EPA on protocols for monitoring, emissions testing and data sharing.
  - The findings will support ongoing research and may allow for more specific recommendations when the interim guidance is updated
  - Comments on how such a collaborative effort would work best are welcome in comments on the interim guidance
- EPA encourages PFAS materials managers to provide disposal and destruction facilities with the relative PFAS concentrations of the waste materials being treated or disposed



## PFAS Destruction or Disposal & Potentially Vulnerable Populations

- Interim guidance includes considerations for potentially vulnerable populations living near likely destruction or disposal sites
  - Provides EPA's existing definition of potentially vulnerable populations and links to related guidance
  - Provides a description and links to EPA's existing guidance on considering vulnerable populations when assessing the potential impact of releases
  - Provides links to EPA's tools on the development of risk assessments including incorporating vulnerability into risk assessment



# Research Needs on PFAS Destruction & Disposal

- The interim guidance identifies three broad areas where further research is needed:
  - 1. Research to better characterize PFAS-containing materials targeted for destruction or disposal
  - Research to measure and assess the effectiveness of existing methods for PFAS
    destruction, improve existing methods, and/or develop new methods for PFAS
    destruction
  - 3. Research to measure and assess the effectiveness of existing methods for PFAS disposal, improve existing methods, and/or develop new methods for PFAS disposal
- EPA, DoD, and others are conducting relevant research under each of these research areas



# EPA Research on PFAS Destruction & Disposal

- EPA's robust PFAS research and development program includes near-term research on:
  - Methods for sampling and analyzing PFAS and PFAS-containing media and waste
  - Incineration conditions needed to fully defluorinate PFAS (break all C-F bonds)
  - Effectiveness of full-scale PFAS incineration operations
  - Review and testing of novel and available PFAS destruction solutions
  - PFAS destruction efficiency during reactivation, regeneration, and disposal of PFAS-containing treatment media (e.g., GAC and ion exchange resins)
  - PFAS management in landfills
  - Alternate PFAS treatment methods for disposal and destruction
- Additional information on EPA's PFAS research is available at <a href="https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas">https://www.epa.gov/chemical-research/research-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas</a>



## **High-Priority Information Needs**

- EPA is seeking data and information to inform future guidance updates
  - Data generated through pilot tests of sampling and analysis methods for PFAS in stack emissions
  - Data generated through thermal treatment tests of different PFAS and PFAS-containing materials under different operational conditions
  - Data and information about approaches for efficiently controlling the emission of PICs
  - Data on PFAS that may be present in air pollution control device media and bottom ash
  - Data on PFAS management in landfills, including presence of PFAS in leachate and PFAS migration from unlined landfills
- EPA seeks collaborative access to facilities to generate additional data to address information gaps



### Next Steps

- Comments due on the interim guidance by February 22, 2021
- See www.epa.gov/pfas for the interim guidance and docket link
- For your comments to be considered in a future revision of the interim guidance, please upload them to the docket by February 22, 2021!

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Destruction and Disposal of
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Substances and Materials
Containing Perfluoroalkyl and
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INTERIM GUIDANCE FOR PUBLIC COMMENT
DECEMBER 18, 2020

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