The Dark Matter of PFAS in Environmental Real Estate Assessments

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Thank You

Environmental Federation of Oklahoma

- > Howard (Bud) Ground
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Environmental Federation of Oklahoma

Working for Oklahoma's Economic and Environmental Future

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- > This presentation is provided for informational purposes only and should not be construed as legal or other professional advice on any subject matter.
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Today's Problem vs. Tomorrow's Problem

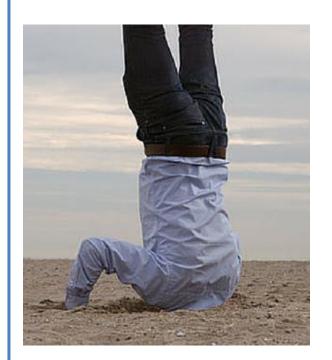
- A Greenpeace activist was recently asked the following question:
- > Q: "Today, why is PFAS the most prominent environmental problem?"
- > A: "People see climate change as a tomorrow problem"
- "PFAS is a today problem"
- Just one percent of voters in a recent New York Times/Siena College poll named climate change as the most important issue facing the country

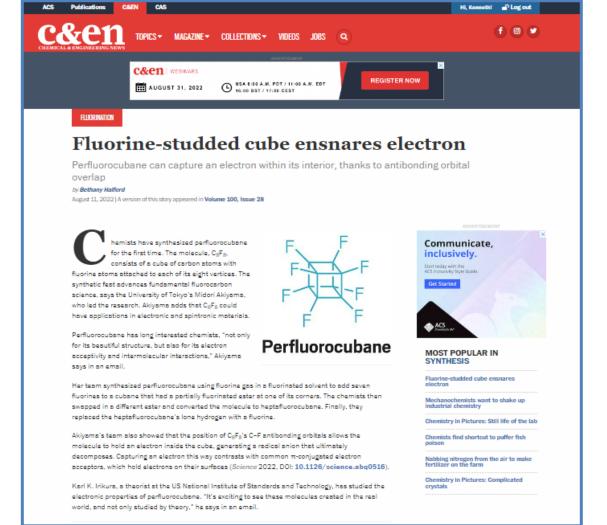
PFAS the Last 12 months

➤ Question: "You gave a PFAS presentation last year. What has really changed over just the last 12 months regarding PFAS?

One thing that has not changed!

- ➤ Chemists are still Chemists!
- > The rest of the world will be spending millions, billions or may be trillions of \$\$\$ DOLLARS \$\$\$ getting rid of PFAS molecules





Fluorine-studded cube ensnares electron

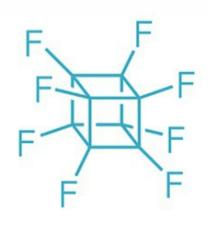
Perfluorocubane can capture an electron within its interior, thanks to antibonding orbital overlap

by Bethany Halford

August 11, 2022 | A version of this story appeared in Volume 100, Issue 28

hemists have synthesized perfluorocubane for the first time. The molecule, C_8F_8 , consists of a cube of carbon atoms with fluorine atoms attached to each of its eight vertices. The synthetic feat advances fundamental fluorocarbon science, says the University of Tokyo's Midori Akiyama, who led the research. Akiyama adds that C_8F_8 could have applications in electronic and spintronic materials.

Perfluorocubane has long interested chemists, "not only for its beautiful structure, but also for its electron acceptivity and intermolecular interactions," Akiyama says in an email.



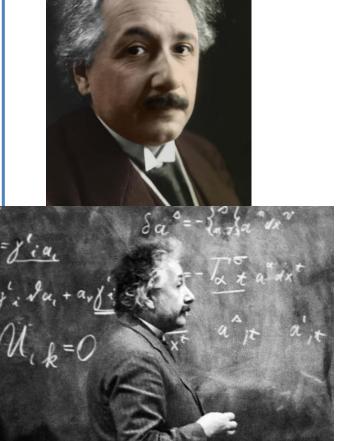
Perfluorocubane



MOST POPU SYNTHESIS

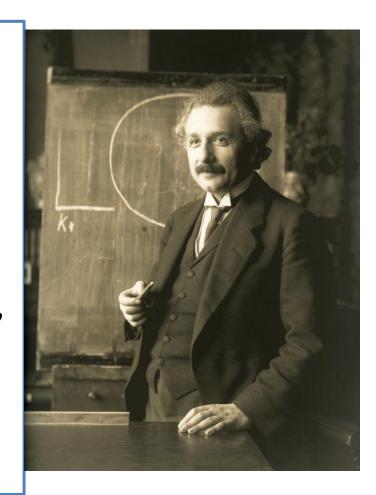
From last year to this year!

- ➤ 1942: Albert Einstein was teaching a graduate-level class in theoretical physics
- > After Einstein passed out an examination, his teaching assistant, realized that Dr. **Einstein gave the exact** same examination to the exact same students just one year ago



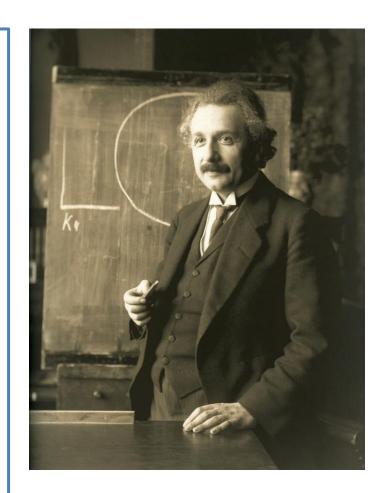
Albert Einstein

- The teaching assistant was alarmed at what he saw and thought that this mistake was the result of the professor's absentmindedness
- Figure 12 "Excuse me, sir, Dr. Einstein, I'm not sure if you realize it, but you gave out this same examination to the same students last year"



Albert Einstein

- > Einstein paused to think for a moment, then said,
- > "Yes, it is the same examination, it is the same questions, however
- > the answers have changed."

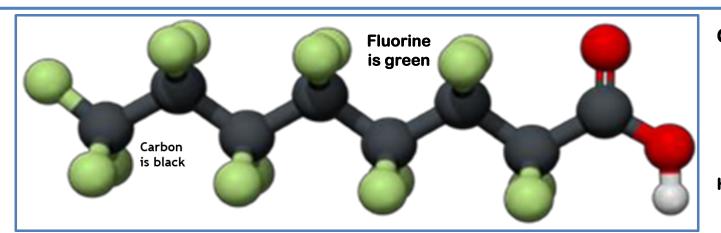


Q&A vs. Lecture

- Rather than lecture about PFAS, I want to address specific questions I receive on a weekly basis
- By the way, please feel free to contact me with any additional questions:
- > Kenede115@gmail.com

What is PFAS?

- Per- & Poly-Fluoro-Alkyl Substances (PFAS)
- > Per- or Poly: All or more than one
- > Fluoro: contains <u>fluorine</u>
- > Alkyl: Contains carbon

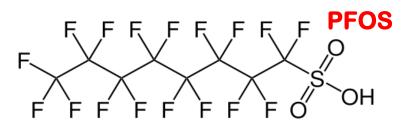


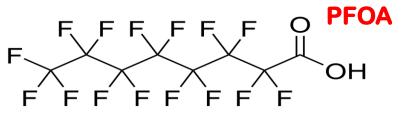
Oxygen is red

Hydrogen is white

PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS)

- > PFAS: Umbrella term
- > PFAS are family of > 12 000 manmade chemicals
- > PFOS, PFOA, etc..... X 12 000
- ➤ Most common names: Teflon (PTFE), Kynar, Gore-Tex, Scotchgard, AFFF, etc.







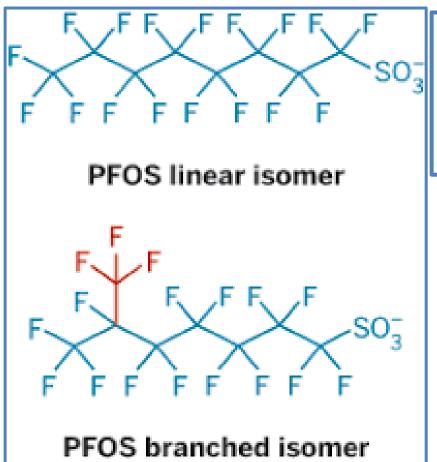
Q: How many PFAS substances are there?

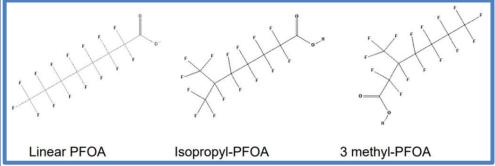
- >A: The number have changed over the years:
- >200 \rightarrow 500 \rightarrow 1000 \rightarrow 5000 \rightarrow 10 000
- > Presently > 12 000 different molecules

- > FR September 6, 2022:
- ➤ EPA is proposing to designate both PFOA and PFOS, including their <u>Salts and</u>

 <u>structural isomers</u> -- as hazardous substances under the CERCLA, also known as Superfund

- ➤ Therefore, EPA has included: All <u>Isomers</u>: Chemicals with the same chemical formula, but different molecular structures
- Therefore, a PFAS isomer contains the same number of atoms of each element, but have different arrangements of their atoms





PFOA Isomers

- > In addition, EPA including their **Salts**
- > PFAS can exist in various ionic states
- Neutral (no charge) or
- Anion (negatively charged) or
- > Cation (positively charged) or
- Zwitterions (both positively and negatively charged dipolar molecules),
- PFAS can exist in different salts including sodium, lithium, potassium, or ammonium
- Each of these salts will have a different CAS number

- Q: We tested our wastewater and found PFAS, however none of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) show PFAS? Is the laboratory wrong?
- >A. No, at the present time, PFAS substances are not considered a known carcinogen, therefore the manufacturer of the chemical* does not need to report as an active ingredient unless it exceeds 1%

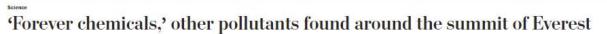
Q: SDSs & PFAS

- > 1% \approx 10 000 PPM (parts per million) =
- > 10 000 000: Parts per Billion (PPB) =
- > 10 000 000 000: 10 BILLION parts per Trillion
- > Therefore:
- $> 1\% \approx 10\,000\,000\,000\,PPT$
- > And does NOT need to reported on the SDS!
- > EPA's health advisories for PFOA = 0.004 PPT

Q: SDSs & PFAS

- > Look at the products in question
- > Does it bead-up water? (hydrophobic)
- Does it make it stain resistant, waterproof, water resistant, leak-proof or slick?
- > Does the chemical make it fireproof, fireretardant or antifog?
- > It probably contains PFAS!

PFAS found on Mt. Everest





above him was another startling sight; a line of climbers so dense that a photo of it went viral.

Everest's massive climber traffic jam

His team had stopped at a resting spot climbers call "The Balcony," and the snow there was littered with feces, oxygen bottles and other trash. But he wanted to gather what samples he could, so he ascended a short distance to find some cleaner snow off to the side of the trail. "I just pulled out the bottles and took samples." he said.



Mount Everest?

McDonalds (PPT)



Bag for French Fries	250 300 000
Bag for Cookies	250 000 000
Bag for Chicken McNuggets	219 000 000
Container for Big Mac	195 300 000
Wrapper for Double Cheeseburger	15 000 000
Container for Chicken McNuggets	13 500 000

https://www.consumerreports.org/pfas-food-packaging/dangerous-pfas-chemicals-are-in-your-food-packaging-a3786252074/# all Results and the sum of the sum

Burger King (PPT)



Bag for Cookies, French Toast Sticks	345 700 000
Wrapper for Whopper	249 700 000
Bag for Chicken Nuggets	165 000 000
Container for French Fries	13 000 000
Container for Chicken Sandwich	12 000 000

https://www.consumerreports.org/pfas-food-packaging/dangerous-pfas-chemicals-are-in-your-food-packaging-a3786252074/#allResults

EPA has established a lifetime health advisory level for PFOA = 0.004 PPT



Chick-fil-A (PPT) Chick-file



Wrapper for Sandwich Wrap	553 500 000
Bag for Sandwich, Foil-lined	10 500 000
Container for Sides	8 500 000

Taco Bell (PPT)



Paper Bag for Chips	145 000 000
Wrapper for Taco	10 000 000
Wrapper for Burrito	9 300 000

https://www.consumerreports.org/pfas-food-packaging/dangerous-pfas-chemicals-are-in-your-food-packaging-a3786252074/# all Results

Q: If PFOA & PFOS become a CERCLA hazardous substances, will they also be controlled under US DOT?

- > Yes, CERCLA requires that US DOT regulate all listed "hazardous substances" as hazardous materials in transportation
- ➤ Once a new hazardous substance is added to the CERCLA list, it also becomes a regulated hazardous material for transportation purposes with a RQ of 1 pound

Q: Assume we have just a 1% PFOA solution in one of our carwash products or fire extinguishers, how much can we spill without reaching a CERCLA Reportable Quantity of <u>1 pound</u>?

1. CONVERT: mg/L to pounds

$$\frac{\text{\# gal.}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{\text{\# mg}}{1 \text{ L}} \times \frac{1 \text{ gram}}{1000 \text{ mg}} \times \frac{1 \text{ pound}}{454 \text{ g}} \times \frac{3.78 \text{ liters}}{1 \text{ gallon}} = \text{Lbs spilled}$$

$$\frac{\text{X gal x } 10\,000\,\text{mg}}{1\,\text{L}} \times \frac{1\,\text{gram}}{1000\,\text{mg}} \times \frac{1\,\text{pound}}{454\,\text{g}} \times \frac{3.78\,\text{liters}}{1\,\text{gallon}} = 1\,\text{pound}$$

Q: If PFOA & PFOS CERCLA HS?

- ➤ Therefore, if you have just a 1% solution of PFAS and you spill or ship 12 pounds or more you have a REPORTABLE QUANTITY
- CERCLA (SPILL REPORTING): For a SPILL that reaches a RELEASE VALUE WITHIN 24 HOURS to the ENVIRONMENT this report is phoned to the National Response Center, ASAP
- **DOT:** NOTE ON MANIFEST: RQ, Proper shipping name

Fire Suppressant Foams











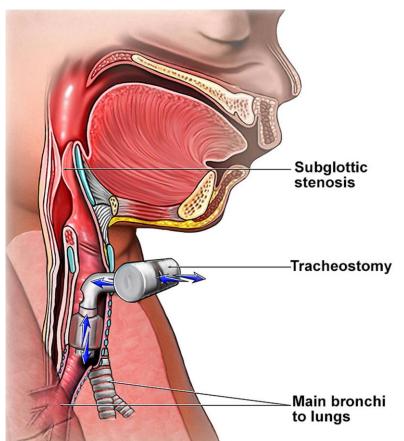








Tracheostomy





PFAS Products Amazon > 10 000 products with PTFE









Chick-fil-A (PPT)



Wrapper for Sandwich Wrap	553 500 000
Bag for Sandwich, Foil-lined	10 500 000
Container for Sides	8 500 000

Q: After PFOA & PFOS become a CERCLA hazardous substances, what will be the next set of molecules to be regulated under CERCLA?

- >Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid and
- >Its ammonium salt (HFPO-DA) AKA =
- >"GenX Chemicals"
- > Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
- > Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)
- > Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)

Q: According to USEPA what are the adverse human health effects of PFOA & PFOS?

- > High Cholesterol
- > Changes in Liver Enzymes
- Decreased Immune Response to Vaccination
- > Thyroid Disorders,
- > Pregnancy-induced Hypertension
- > Preeclampsia
- Cancer (Testicular, Kidney, Liver, Thyroid)

Which PFAS Analysis should I use?

Method
USEPA 533
USEPA 537.1
USEPA Method 1633
USEPA SW-846 Method 3512
USEPA SW-846 Method 8327
DoD AFFF01
ISO 21675:2019
ISO 25101:2009
ASTM D7979-20
ASTM D7968-17a
FDA CAM Method:
C-010.01, Version 2019
CDC: 6304.09

Which PFAS Analysis should I use?

Media	Method
Drinking water	USEPA 533
Drinking water	USEPA 537.1
Surface water, groundwater, wastewater, landfill leachate, soil, sediment, biosolid, and tissue	USEPA Method 1633
Surface water, groundwater, and wastewater	USEPA SW-846 Method 3512
Surface water, groundwater, and wastewater	USEPA SW-846 Method 8327
AFFF Concentrates	DoD AFFF01
Unfiltered drinking water, groundwater, and surface water	ISO 21675:2019
Unfiltered drinking water, groundwater, surface water, and wastewaters containing less than 2 g/L solid particulate material	ISO 25101:2009
Water sludge, influent, effluent, and wastewater	ASTM D7979-20
Soil	ASTM D7968-17a
Food (Bread, Lettuce, Milk, and Fish)	FDA CAM Method:
	C-010.01, Version 2019
Blood Serum	CDC: 6304.09

Which PFAS Analysis should I use?

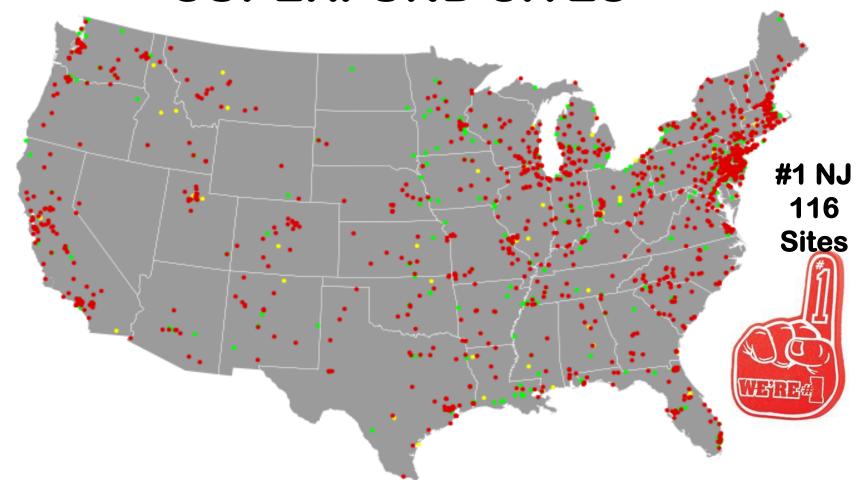
Media	Method
Drinking water	USEPA 533 25 molecules
Drinking water	USEPA 537.1 18 molecules
Surface water, groundwater, wastewater, landfill leachate, soil, sediment, biosolid, and tissue	USEPA 1633 40 molecules
Everything	Total Organic Fluorine ∑ > 12 000 molecules

What is the "Dark Matter" of PFAS?

- ➤ USEPA 1633 can analyze for 40 unique PFAS molecules
- > TOF can analysis for > 12 000 PFAS molecules
- > The "Dark Matter" is the difference between 12 000 and 40 =
- 11 960 molecule we cannot test for today!

- 1. "Closed" Superfund sites may be reopened!
- \$ 1,303 Superfund sites in US
- Approximately a quarter of these sites have been fully remediated and officially closed
- For Superfund there are no time limits
- All sites are subject to "reopener" clauses
- This will enable EPA to reopen previously closed cleanup sites with new testing and remediation requirements

SUPERFUND SITES



Superfund Sites in Oklahoma

Superfund Sites in Oklahoma

- 1. Compass Industries, Tulsa County: Landfill was contaminated with jet fuel, oily sludge, solvents, acids, caustics, bleaches and benzene. Cleanup was completed in 1991.
- refinery was contaminated by solidified waste oils that contain lead and other metals. In the process of being removed from the hazardous site list.
- 3. Hardage/Criner, McClain County: Industrial waste site was10.Tar Creek, Ottawa County: Zinc and lead mining site contaminated by pesticides, solvents, arsenic, acids, oils, paint sludge, ink and heavy metals. Monitoring continues.
- 4. Hudson Refinery, Payne County: Oil refinery was contaminated by more than 70 chemicals, some carcinogenic. EPA outlined a cleanup plan in 2007.
- 5. Imperial Refining, Carter County: Oil refinery was contaminated by metals and refining wastes. EPA is transporting contaminated soil off site for disposal So far, more than 43,000 tons have been removed.
- 6. Mosley Road Sanitary Landfill, Oklahoma County: Once accepted about 2 million gallons of hazardous waste, which was dumped into unlined pits. The site is being reviewed for early deletion from the hazardous waste list.
- 7. National Zinc Co., Washington County: Land was contaminated with lead, zinc and cadmium. Yards were dredged. Cleanup found to be complete in 2006.

- 8. Oklahoma Refining, Caddo County: Soil was contaminated with sludge and refining waste. About 153,000 cubic yards of soil have been cleaned.
- 9. Sand Springs Petrochemical: Complex, Tulsa County: 2. Fourth Street: abandoned refinery, Oklahoma County: Oil Former Sinclair refinery left behind petroleum and acid sludge waste. The Arkansas River was made safer for recreational use. Contaminated soil cleaned up, according to most recent report.
 - contaminated land with heavy metals. Children tested high for lead. Rivers that connect to the area are being tested for contamination, and EPA will devise a multistate plan for cleanup.
 - 11. Tenth Street dump/junkyard, Oklahoma County: Oklahoma City landfill was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls. Contaminated ground has been capped. Monitoring continues.
 - 12. Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma County: Industrial hazardous wastes were disposed of at the base between the 1940s and 1970s. The EPA has removed contaminated storage tanks and soil, and plugged wells to reduce contamination of groundwater.
 - 13. Tulsa Fuel & Manufacturing, Tulsa County: Contaminated with lead and zinc. The state has assessed health risks, and is testing water and soil. A cleanup plan is being drafted.

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

2. New cleanup sites may be identified and listed

- A number of states have adopted testing requirements for PFAS in water and soil, with a focus on sites with special risks
- For example, California has been requiring testing at airports, wastewater treatment plants, and certain manufacturing facilities since 2019
- Under CERCLA, this testing could lead to the identification and prioritization of new PFAS "hotspots" that could meet the criteria for listing as Superfund sites

- 3. New state action and litigation could follow
- Public awareness of PFAS contamination is likely to increase as expanded federal testing and remediation requirements are implemented
- ❖ Federal listing will also bolster claims by plaintiffs and increase the likelihood that courts will grant claims for medical monitoring and other relief

4. Diligence requirements will expand

- Proposed industry standards for "all appropriate inquiry" (AAI) by prospective purchasers of property already recognize that PFAS is a concern
- Once listed, assessment of PFAS will become mandatory for fulfilling AAI requirements
- The identification of PFAS as a Recognized Environmental Condition in Phase I Environmental Site Assessment reports may impact many transactions

IF PFOA/PFOS becomes a CERCLA hazardous substance? Will I need to test for PFAS for every Phase I Real Estate Assessment?

- > My recommendation: NO
- > This is where a risk-based analysis is needed
- However, USEPA has given some guidelines:
- > Federal Register Volume 87, Number 171 (Tuesday, September 6, 2022

Federal Register Volume 87, Number 171

- Aviation operations
- Carpet manufacturers > Firefighting foam
- Car washes
- Chemical manufacturing
- > Chrome electroplating, > Any fire department or anodizing, and etching services
- Coatings, paints &

- varnish manufacturers
- manufacturers
- > Landfills
- > Medical Devices
- firefighting training centers
- > Paper mills

Federal Register Volume 87, Number 171

- > Pesticides and Insecticides
- Petroleum & coal product manufacturing
- terminals
- > Photographic film manufacturers
- > Polish, wax, and cleaning > Wastewater treatment product manufacturers

- > Polymer manufacturers
- > Printing facilities where inks are used in photolithography
- > Petroleum refineries and > Textile mills (textiles and upholstery
 - Waste management and remediation services
 - plants

Not mentioned in Federal Register Volume 87, Number 171

- > Dry cleaners
- Commercial Laundry cleaners (uniforms & red rags)







