



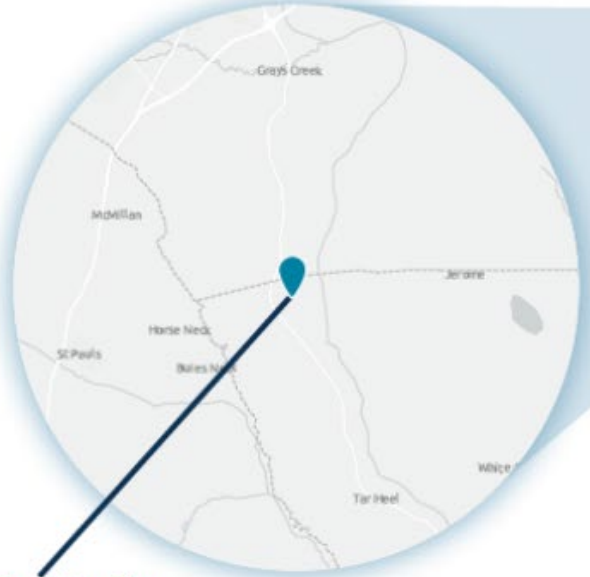
PFAS Air Emissions, Atmospheric Deposition, and Source Control ***How is NC addressing it?***

November 12, 2020

Mike Abraczinskas, Director, NC Division of Air Quality

Department of Environmental Quality





Chemours Fayetteville Works Facility



State Perspective – NC's PFAS Experience

- **Around 1980, DuPont began manufacturing products using fluorinated compounds.**
- **GenX**
 - **Commercial manufacturing began after a 2009 Consent Agreement under TSCA was signed by EPA and the company.**
 - **Has been a byproduct of the vinyl ether production line for many years prior to the commercial manufacturing.**
- **DuPont transitions site ownership to Chemours in 2015.**



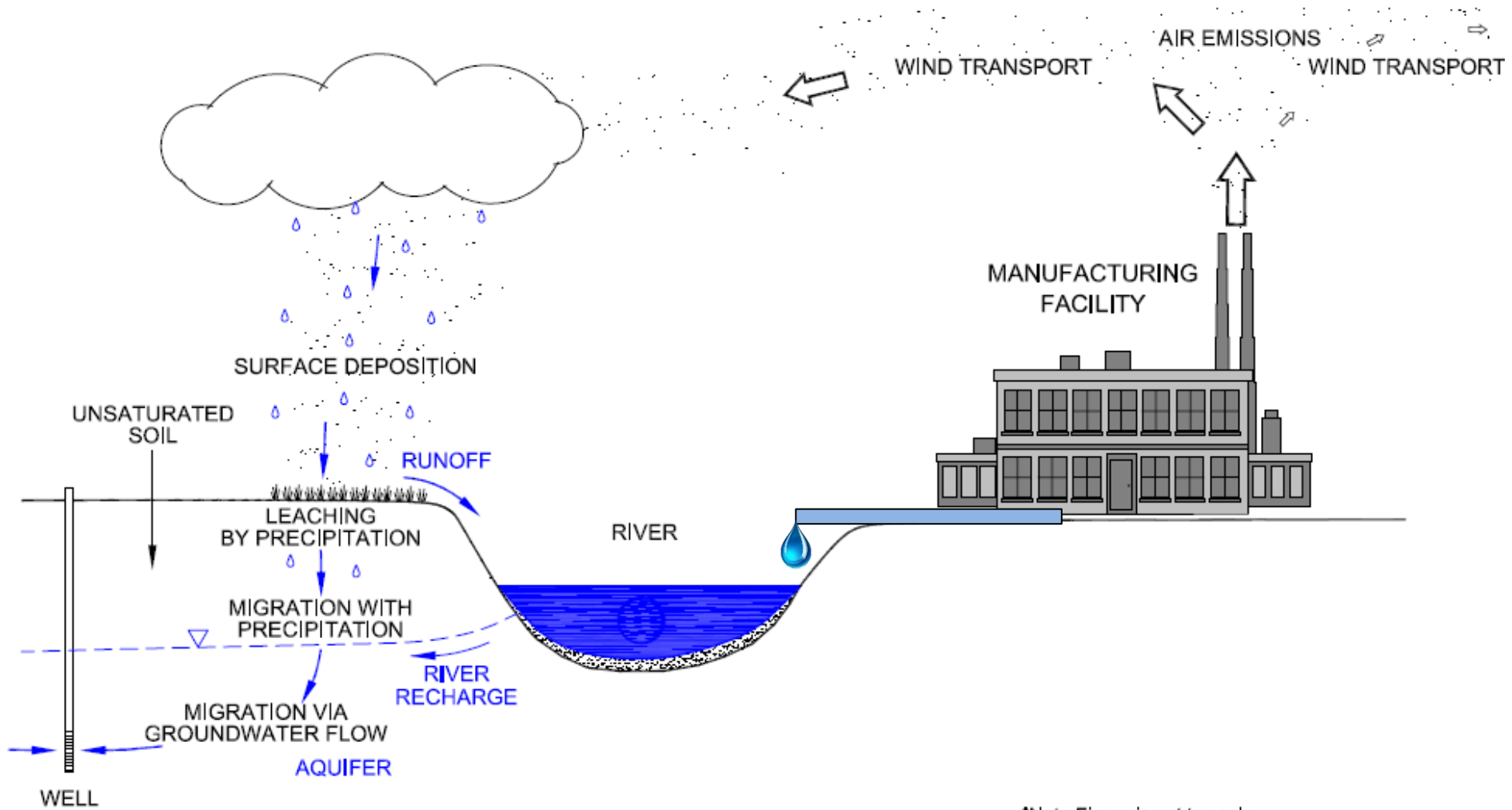
State Perspective – NC's PFAS Experience

- **Summer 2017 –**
 - **DEQ presented with Cape Fear river sample analysis demonstrating high levels of PFAS (including GenX) in water downstream of Chemours facility**
 - **Downstream drinking water utilities measured high levels of PFAS in drinking water**
- **October 2017 –**
 - **Chemours wastewater discharge to Cape Fear River is severed**
- **Nearfield to the facility**
 - **Private citizen wells, up-gradient of the facility were sampled and high levels of PFAS were measured**
 - **Air deposition identified as the contamination method**



WELL FIELD

SITE



*Note Figure is not to scale



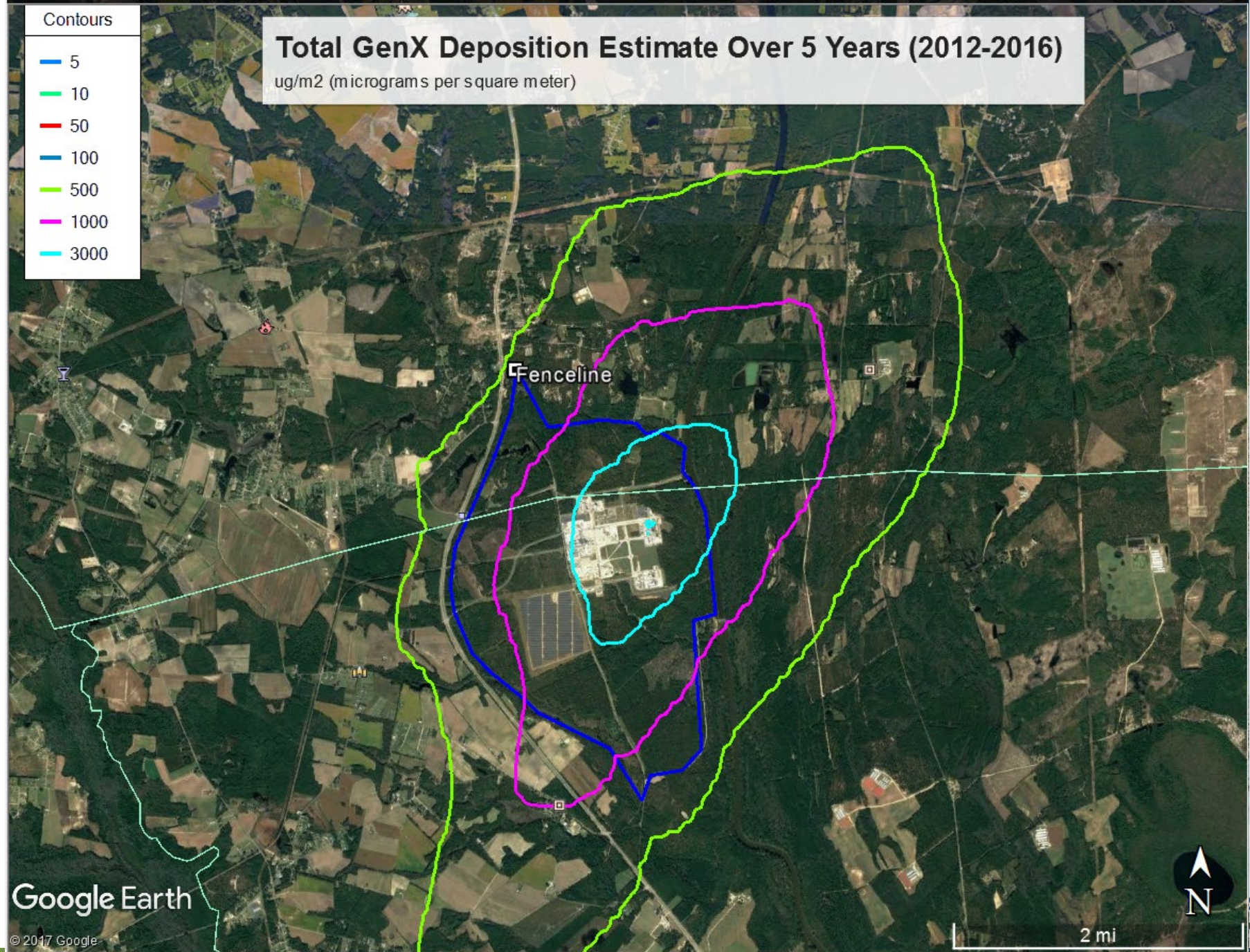
GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

- 1. How much is being emitted?**
- 2. How much is in ambient air?**
- 3. What's the source's ability to control?**

Contours	
— 5	Blue
— 10	Green
— 50	Red
— 100	Dark Blue
— 500	Light Green
— 1000	Magenta
— 3000	Cyan

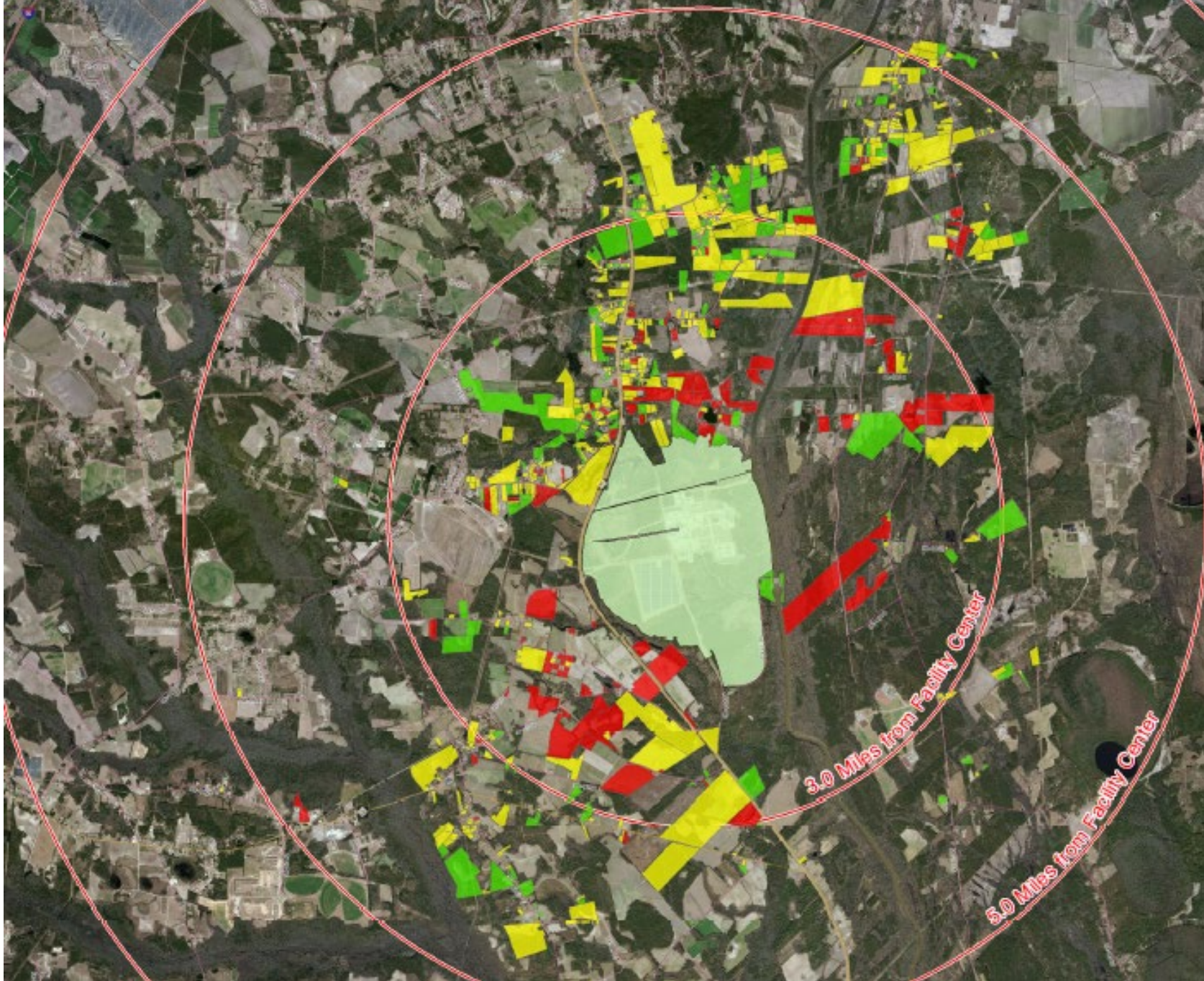
Total GenX Deposition Estimate Over 5 Years (2012-2016)

ug/m2 (micrograms per square meter)



Google Earth
© 2017 Google

2 mi



**Private Well Sampling Results
near Chemours:**

GenX: NC health goal = 140 ppt

Red = > 140 ppt

Yellow = 10 –140 ppt

Green = non-detected

No color = not tested

GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

Q1: How much GenX is being emitted?

- Started with only estimates. **3 pounds**
- Required stack tests
- Method development
- First of its kind measurements

Chemours 2016 emissions estimates as originally reported to DAQ	Chemours revised 2016 emissions estimates as of October 2017	Latest calculations of annual emissions, including stack test measurements
66.6 lb/yr	594 lb/yr	2302.7 lb/yr

GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

Q1: How much GenX is being emitted?

Air Emissions Testing or “Stack Testing” Target compound – C₃ Dimer Acid (GenX) Week of:

1/8/18 – PPA & Vinyl Ethers (VE) North
1/22/18 - PPA & VE North
2/26/18 - PPA & VE South
3/19/18 - VE North, Polymers, Semiworks
4/3/18 – VE South & VE North for HFPO
4/23/18 – VE North HFPO
5/14/18 – Polymers for E1
6/11/18 – PPA & VE North Carbon bed
7/16/18 – PPA scrubber efficiency
 VE North carbon bed & Scrubber
7/23/18 – PPA scrubber & carbon bed efficiency
8/20/18 – VE South & VE North
11/12/18 – VE North
12/3/18 – VE North
1/7/19 – VE South, PPA & Semiworks
1/14/19 – Polymers, VE North & Semiworks
1/21/19 – Polymers

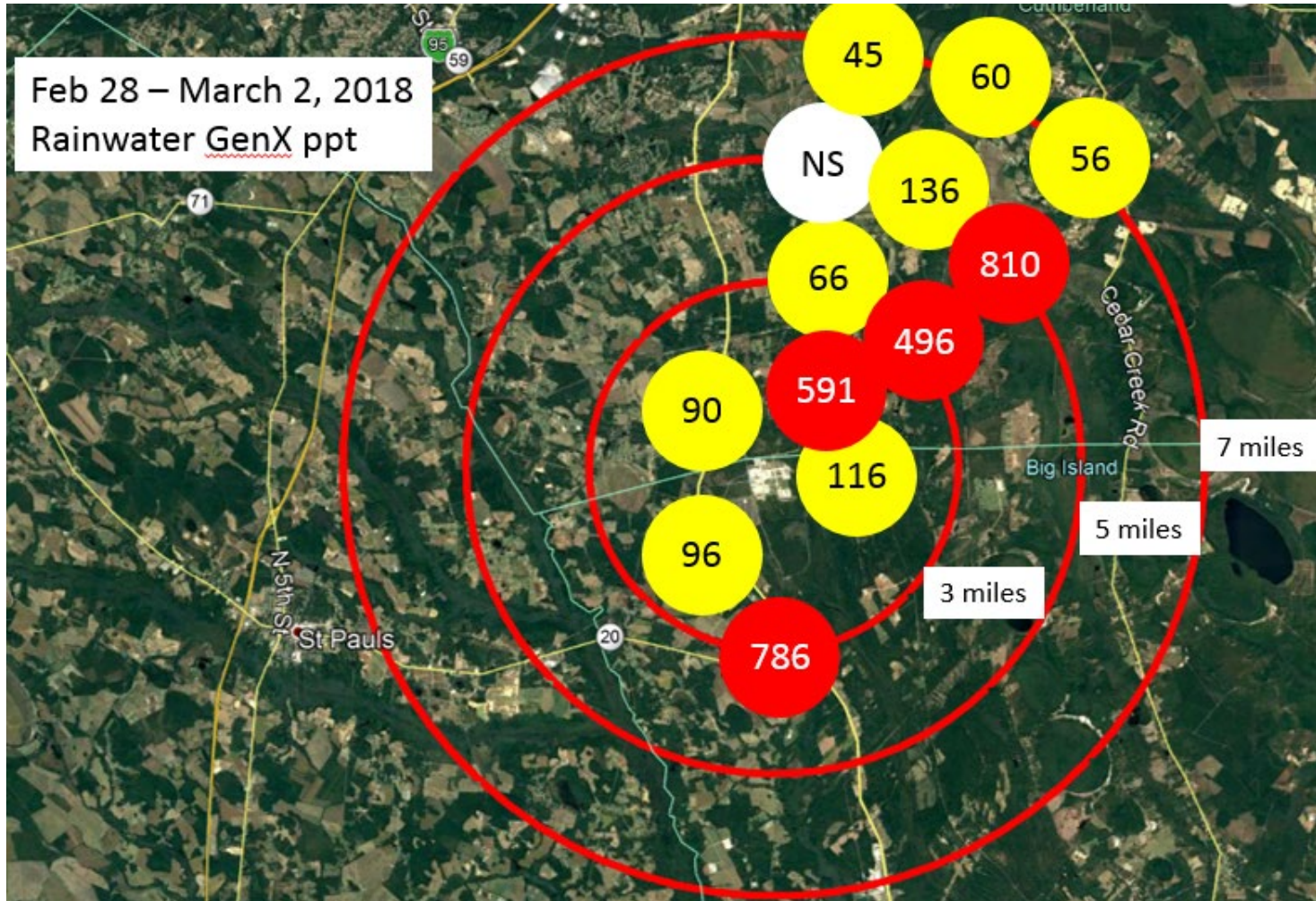
1/28/19 – Semiworks
4/14/19 – VEN & PPA – Scrubber, Stack, Carbon Bed
4/30/19 - PPA – Scrubber, Stack, Carbon Bed
5/22/19 – VES
6/10/19 – Inlet control device testing VEN, PPA,
7/15/19 – VES & VES Carbon Bed Efficiency
9/9/19 – PPA & PPA Carbon Bed Efficiency
9/23/19 – Polymers, VEN & VEN Carbon Bed Efficiency
11/20/19 – VES Carbon Bed
12/2/19 – VEN, E-2 Stack
2/28/20 – Thermal Oxidizer: HFPO-DAF, HFPO Monomer, HFPO-DA, Fluoroether E-1, Carbonyl Fluoride.

<https://deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation/air-quality-samplingConsent order>



GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

Q2: How much GenX is in ambient air?



GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

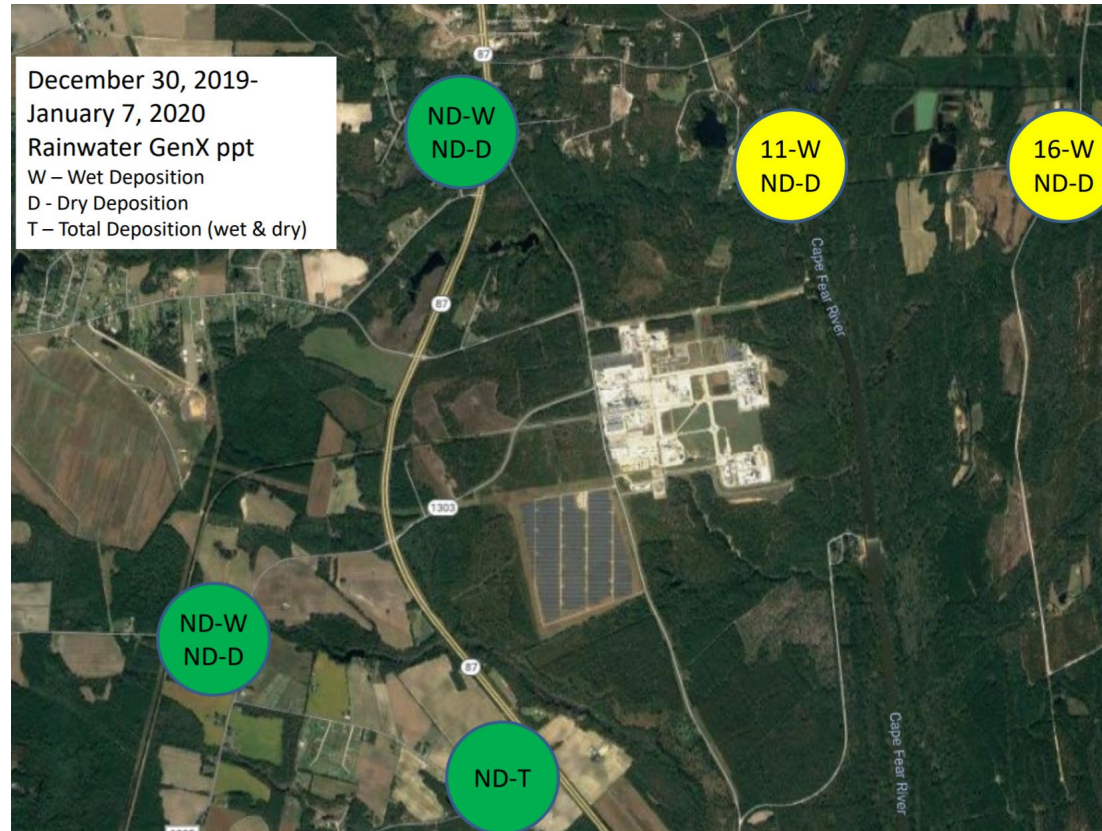
Q2: How much GenX is in ambient air?



GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

Q2: How much GenX is in ambient air?

5 monitoring sites are 1.0 – 2.1 miles from Chemours



<https://deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation/air-quality-sampling>

GenX Investigation – Three Key Questions

Q3: What's the source's ability to control?

- **Source reduction, rather than understanding specific health impacts of these compounds that were prevalent in the environment, was a much shorter timeline to providing necessary relief to the public**
- **Research on control methods**

GenX Investigation – Data, then action

As our investigation progressed... we determined:

- The measured air emissions of GenX compounds are significantly higher than previously understood and reported.
 - **See answers to Q1**
- DAQ has measured GenX deposition through rainfall 20 miles from the facility and the evidence of atmospheric deposition of GenX shows a geographic footprint that is similar to the detection of GenX in groundwater samples.
 - **See answers to Q2**
- Technically feasible air emission controls.
 - **See answers to Q3**

DAQ established a link between the air emissions of GenX, the deposition through rainwater and dry deposition, and contributions to GenX in the groundwater nearfield to the facility.



GenX Investigation – Data, then action

April 6, 2018:

- **60 day notice of intent to modify Chemours’ air permit:**
 - **Required demonstration that emissions of GenX compounds do not or will not cause or contribute to violations of groundwater rules.**

Air quality permit was opened based on authorities in 02Q .0519(a)...

“The conditions under which the permit or permit renewal was granted have changed.”



GenX Investigation – Data, then action

April 27, 2018:

- **Chemours response to 60 day notice**
 - **Chemours committed to:**
- **Install & operate a Thermal Oxidizer/Scrubber system by 2020**
 - **Expected 99% reduction of GenX emissions**



GenX Investigation – Data, then action

CHEMOURS TO PAY \$13M PENALTY, SETTLES WITH DEQ, RIVER WATCH

CHEMICALS
Chemours must pay large fine, slash GenX emissions in N.C.

Consent order would make chemical plant reduce emissions

Opinion

EDITORIAL, Fayetteville Observer: Chemours deal one step on a long road

Chemours to pay \$12 million fine as part of GenX agreement

Cumberland County News

DEQ: Chemours fined \$13 million, must provide permanent drinking water



GenX Investigation – Data, then action

Consent Order

- **2/25/19 - Court order approved.**
- **Comprehensive resolution regarding PFAS originating from Chemours.**
- **Requires Chemours to pay a \$12 million civil penalty and \$1 million for investigative costs.**
- **<https://deq.nc.gov/news/key-issues/genx-investigation>**

2019 FEB 25 P 4:24

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ~~BLADEN COUNTY, C.S.~~ IN THE GENERAL COURT OF JUSTICE
COUNTY OF BLADEN BY  SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION
17 CVS 580

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *ex rel.*,)
MICHAEL S. REGAN, SECRETARY,)
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF)
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY,)

Plaintiff,)

CAPE FEAR RIVER WATCH,)

Plaintiff-Intervenor,)

v.)

THE CHEMOURS COMPANY FC, LLC,)

Defendant.)

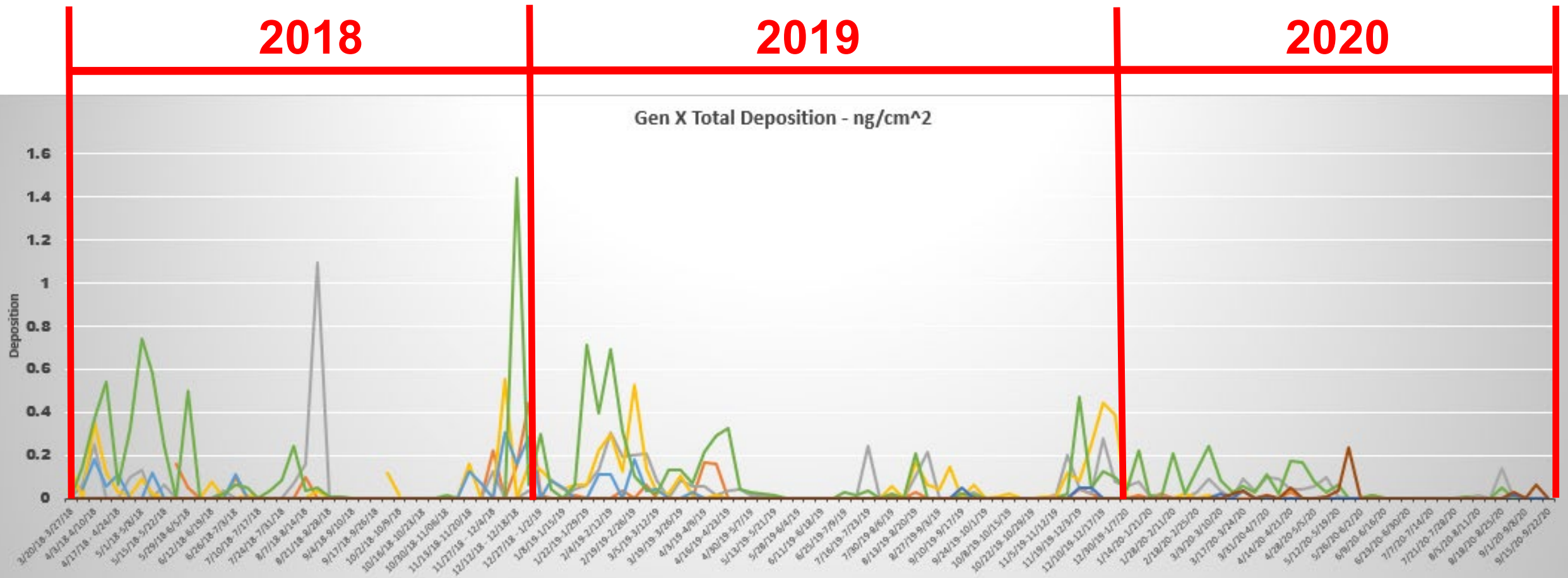
CONSENT ORDER

DAQ Required Chemours to Complete the Following Actions Through the Consent Order

- ***Control Technology Improvements: Thermal Oxidizer/Scrubber system***
- **By December 31, 2019, control all PFAS in process streams routed to the control system at an efficiency of 99.99%.**
- **Perform Stack Tests and submit a report to DAQ within 90 days.**
 - **Thermal Oxidizer/Scrubber system - installed and operational on December 27, 2019**
 - **Testing for the 99.99% control efficiency - occurred in February 2020**
 - **Test report submitted to DAQ in March 2020**
 - **DAQ reviewed results: 99.99% control efficiency confirmed**

Near-field Atmospheric Deposition of GenX in North Carolina

5 monitoring sites are 1.0 – 2.1 miles from Chemours



Background Atmospheric Deposition Network

PFAS in North Carolina

- **Network of seven background sites generally oriented near our regional offices**
 - **Asheville – start 11/20/18**
 - **Fayetteville (Candor) – start 10/24/18**
 - **Mooreville – start 3/12/19**
 - **Raleigh – start 4/24/18**
 - **Washington – start 2/12/19**
 - **Wilmington – start 1/8/19**
 - **Winston Salem – start – 3/19/19**



Background Atmospheric Deposition Network PFAS in North Carolina

North Carolina: Background Rainwater PFAS Concentrations
Measured in ppt; ND = Not detected; NS = No sample for the time period

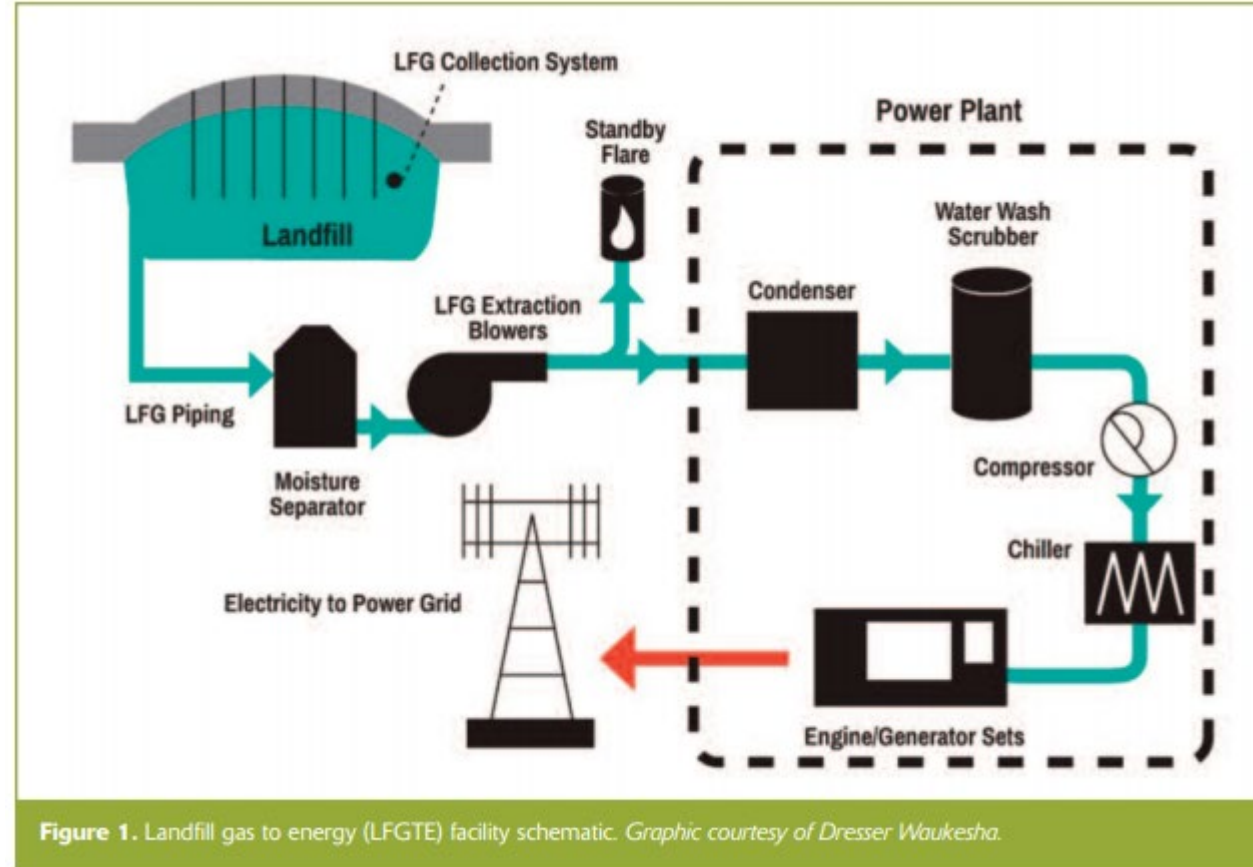


State Perspective – Challenges ahead?



Challenges ahead?

- Landfills
 - Leachate
- Air emissions??
 - Leachate evaporator
 - Flares
 - RICE



Challenges ahead?

- Sewage Sludge Incinerators (SSI)
 - PFAS laden sludge?
 - Time, Temperature, Turbulence? Additional removal controls?
 - Sufficient to destroy & capture PFAS?

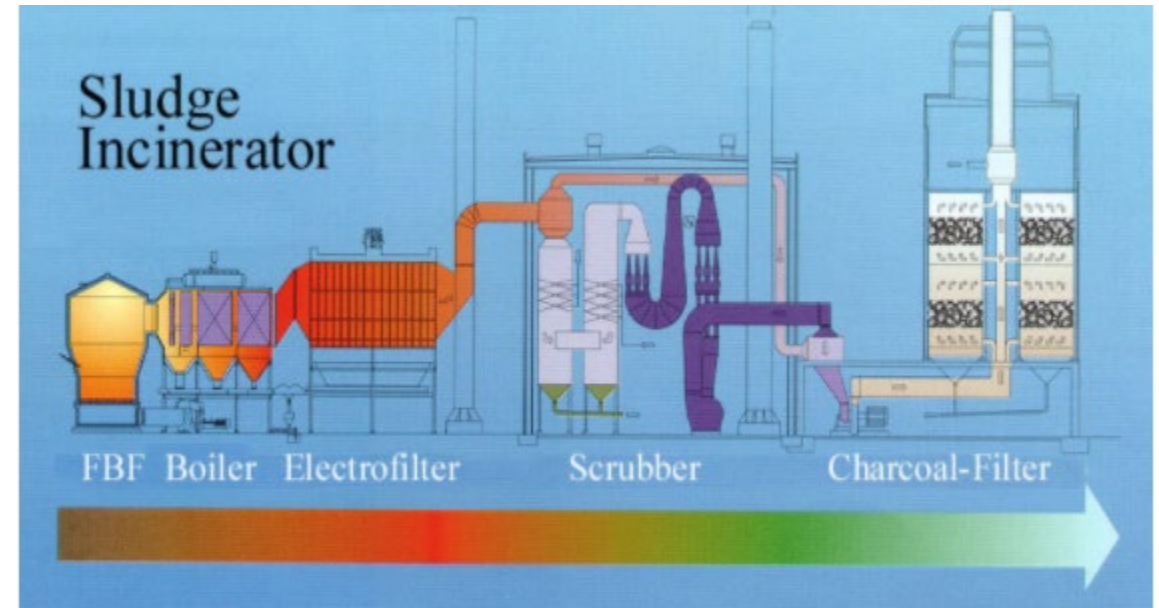


Image courtesy of: <https://biophysics.sbg.ac.at/waste/sewage.htm>

Challenges ahead?

Aqueous film forming foam (AFFF)

- **Primarily a water issue?**
- **Manufacturing/mixing sites**
- **Training sites**
- **Locations where it has been applied**

Can you Regulate Emerging Compounds?

- **Common thought initially was...**
“This is an unregulated compound. We can’t do anything.”
- **“Regulations” specific to PFAS air emissions do not exist**
- **However... positive environmental outcomes can result from using existing authority, sound science and quality data.**
- **We could do something... and we did do something.**



NC's PFAS Experience – Final Thoughts...

- Eye-opening experience to the world of emerging compounds.
- Having real data and following the scientific process is very powerful.
- **Industry:** Know what's in your air emissions, waste and water streams!
- **EPA:** We need each other!
 - Emissions stack test method development
 - Source attribution starts with good emissions data
 - Ambient air monitoring
 - Does EPA have capabilities that states don't?
 - How to prioritize emerging compounds?
 - Prevalence, concentrations, toxicity.



NC's PFAS Experience– Final Thoughts...

- **Regulatory Agencies:**

- Have some awareness that “the water issue” may not be just a water issue.
- Relatively modest amounts of emissions can lead to widespread groundwater issues via atmospheric deposition.
- Monitoring and surveillance is a must!
- Emerging/unregulated compounds are prevalent in the environment.
- At what concentration? Can you measure? Can someone else measure it?
- Do we have the lab and field equipment that we need?
 - Do you know who does?
- What are you going to do with that measurement when you get it?
- What are they going to do with that measurement when they get it?
- Risk communication is a must !!!

Emerging Compounds

144,000,000

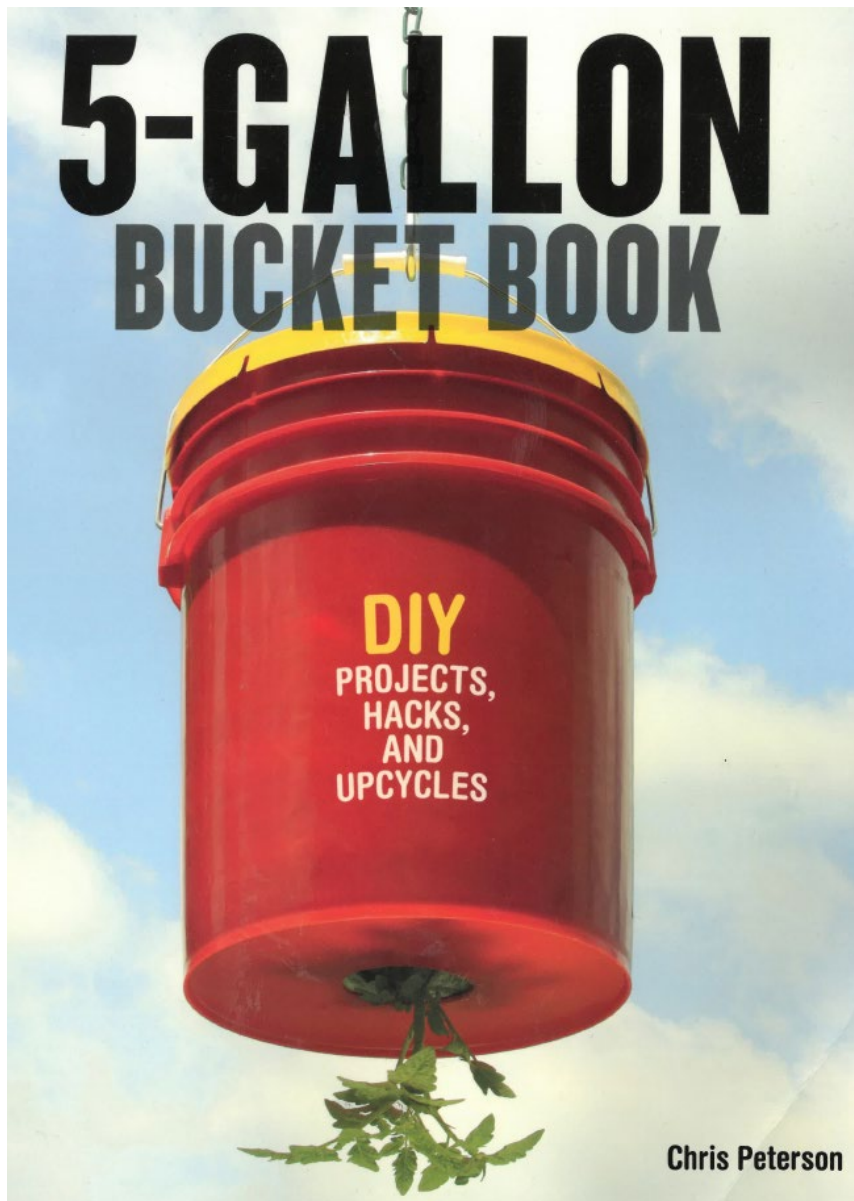
83,000

5,000

187

91

6



Thanks!

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NC DEQ

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