SCG's PFAS Contaminated Water Remediation Solution



The STORY



In the early 1990s, the remediation industry in Canada took off mostly with US-imported technologies.

As a result, SCG Remediation was founded in 1992 seeing an opportunity to provide Canadian remediation services, led by Canadian-made technologies and local expertise, and has remained competitive, bringing the most innovative solutions to the industry through the years.

Today, SCG has consolidated as a preferred remediation and water treatment equipment and systems manufacturer through its strength in design and ability to leverage practical and technical understanding of technology applications. This experience enabled SCG to help its clients by customizing systems designed to meet the most demanding project requirements.

In 2018, SCG became part of the NELSON Environmental Group.



The SERVICES

30 Years of Technology Manufacturing and Design

By acting as both the manufacturer and the operator, SCG Remediation has a unique perspective on site characterization, remedial action planning, system design, operation, and application. The technologies used and manufactured by SCG are user-friendly and remediation programs are tailored to the site-specific goals of our clients.





NELSON Environmental Group Inc.

NELSON Environmental Group combines decades of expertise in contaminated soil and groundwater. Our team delivers complete ex-situ and in-situ remediation solutions to Canadian and international projects.



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Support Services



Projects

SCG Remediation provides services in Canada, the US, and the Caribbean, and has completed over 1,200 successful projects.

This spirit will help the company and its team to continue to provide exceptional technologies and services to our clients over the years to come.





Per and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION

What is PFAS, How is it Made, and Why is it Harmful

Human-made family of thousands of chemicals that are prized for their flame-retardant and non-stick properties. The production of PFAS is a complex process that involves the use of several chemicals.

PFAS have variousThe exact processvaries depending onvaries depending onchemical structuresthe specific type ofand range in sizePFAS being produced.from small to largeFrance

PFAS do not easily breakdown and can accumulate in water, soil, animals, and humans. Exposure to certain PFAS can cause serious health effects like cancer and other medical problems.



polymers.

As of today, several treatment technologies have been used to reduce or destroy PFAS in the environment, with more focus on the treatment of aqueous environments.

How Can PFAS be Treated



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 Treatment of soil is challenging with most methods involving immobilization; however, some effective methods are:

 Indirect/Direct Thermal Fired Treatment

 \circ Bioremediation

Chemical Oxidation



WAT

- Multiple filtration systems can remove PFAS from tap and well water
- The most effective methods are:
 Oranular activated carbon
 - \circ lon exchange resins

 \circ Reverse osmosis



PFAS' Regulations







Proposed further regulation of PFAS in Canada

- Notice of intent (2021) to move forward with activities to address PFAS as a class, since substance-specific information was lacking for most PFAS that are used in Canada, including those that are commonly used by industry to replace those PFAS currently restricted for use in Canada (as above, PFOS, PFOA and LC-PFCAs).
- Draft State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Report (2023) and a complimentary <u>Risk Management</u> Scope for PFAS Report:
 - Introducing regulations and/or other instruments to minimize environmental and human exposure to the class of PFAS from firefighting foams
 - Gathering information (including through mandatory reporting) needed to identify and prioritize options for minimizing environmental and human exposure to PFAS from other sources and products
 - Aligning with actions in other jurisdictions, where appropriate

The Pilot PROJECT

- The client: Department of National Defense (DND).
- Location: Oil Disposal Pit, CFB Cold Lake, AB.
- Objective: to evaluate the efficacy of granular activated carbon and ion exchange media for the removal of PFAS in contaminated groundwater.

PFAS Groundwater Treatment Pilot Project



In 2012, Environment Canada's (EC) Emergencies Science and Technology Section (ESTS) put out a request for a feasibility study on PFAS remediation to be conducted at the CFB Cold Lake, AB.

This project was organized under the Canadian Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP).



Potential Treatment Technologies



PFAS water treatment systems are designed to remove PFAS, from contaminated water.

The most studied and effective treatment processes are activated carbon, ion exchange, and high-pressure membrane filtration:

- Activated carbon has a large adsorption surface area, making it ideal for PFAS remediation.
- Ion exchange resin is designed to be more selective and preferentially absorbs targeted PFAS.
- High-pressure membrane filtration (reverse osmosis) can reject PFAS by size and concentrate it in a waste stream.



Potential Treatment Technologies





Activated Carbon

Commonly used in drinking water treatment systems to adsorb various contaminants, including **PFAS**.

Adsorption is the process of accumulating a substance (such as **PFAS**) at the interface between liquid and solid phases.

Granular activated carbon (GAC) filters are particularly effective for **PFAS** removal.

Ion Exchange

Ion Exchange Resins have negatively or positively charged sites that attract charged ions, including **PFAS**.

When water containing **PFAS** passes through the resin bed, the **PFAS** ions are captured by the resin, effectively removing them from the water.

lon exchange resins can be selected to preferentially target PFAS compounds.





- Designed, manufactured, and rented out the water treatment system.
- Designed, supplied, and installed the well network (pumps, piping, and infrastructure).
- Extracted and operated groundwater treatment system.

NOTE: All guidelines were met on TSS, metals, hydrocarbon, and PFAS removal.

PFAS Groundwater Treatment Pilot Project



RESULTS:

The results (**Confidential**) generated enough engineering data to be used to design water treatment systems for PFAS treatment in complex, contaminated water sources.

CONCLUSION:

Adoption of a technology able to pump and treat, using an adsorption treatment approach.



The Case STUDY

Background

Year: 2021

Location: Hanger 2 Lift Station at

CFB Edmonton.



NELSON Environmental Group Inc. (Parent Company) reached out to SCG Remediation Services to respond to a release of AFFF foam entering the sanitary system at the Hanger 2 Lift Station at CFB Edmonton.

The initial clean-out was conducted by NELSON.

Scope of Work

SCG provided a preliminary estimate for treatment requirements based on limited analytical data received in 2021 which consisted of the following:

- Equipment mobilization, manpower, and materials to NELSON's facility in Spruce Grove, AB.
- Preparation, set up, and operation of the water treatment system for contaminated groundwater.
- The processing of 6,000 L of contaminated water over five days of operation (including set up, tear down, etc.).
- Provision of analytical sampling.





System Design and Project Details





Our Approach: A combination of Adsorption Media and Filtration

- Bag/Cartridge Filters
- Sediment filtration (sand filter)
- Iron removal (ion exchange media)
- Granular Activated Carbon
- Polystyrenic Gel Resin (PFAS Removal Media)

Results: Non-Detect PFAS



The water treated met Health Canada's (HC's) Drinking Water Screening Values for PFAs and HC's Drinking Water Quality MAC's for PFOS and PFOA.





Tank #1 First Pass (21E2296-01) | Matrix: Water | Sampled: 2021-05-19

Perfluorinated Compounds

	Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS)	< 10.0	10.0	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	< 0.010	0.010	µg/L	2021-06-05
ľ	Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	< 0.010	0.010	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluoroheptane sulfonate (PFHpS)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
1	Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorodecanesulfonate (PFDS)	< 0.040	0.040	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	< 0.030	0.030	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrA)	< 0.020	0.020	µg/L	2021-06-05
	Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	< 10.0	10.0	µg/L	2021-06-05

SCGRemediationServicessuccessfullytreatedallcontaminated water at the site andmet regulated guidelines.

SCG is continuously exploring technologies for the treatment of PFAS in soil and groundwater leveraging 30 years of experience in remediation and water treatment.

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Thank You





