



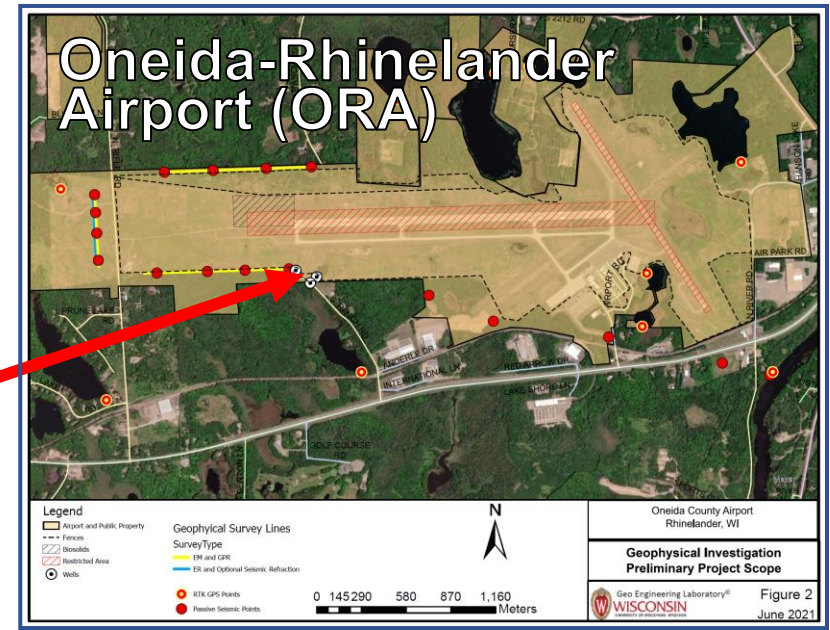
**Multiscale approaches
to investigate PFAS transport and
adsorption in the unsaturated zone**

Will Gnesda and Chris Zahasky
UW – Madison Subsurface Hydrophysics Lab

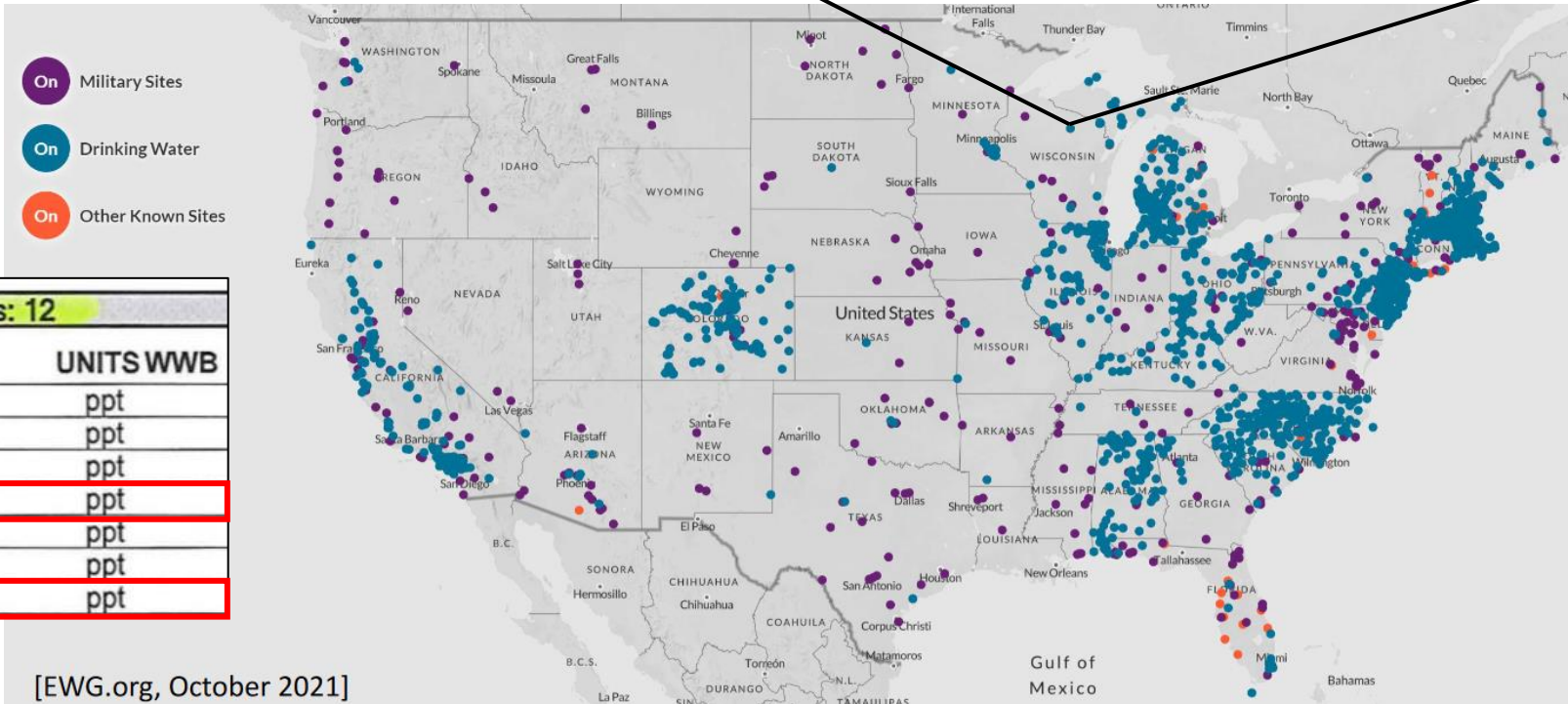
ECEC 2022 Annual Meeting - April 27-28, 2022

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are a growing problem nationally and throughout Wisconsin

Shut down municipal wells



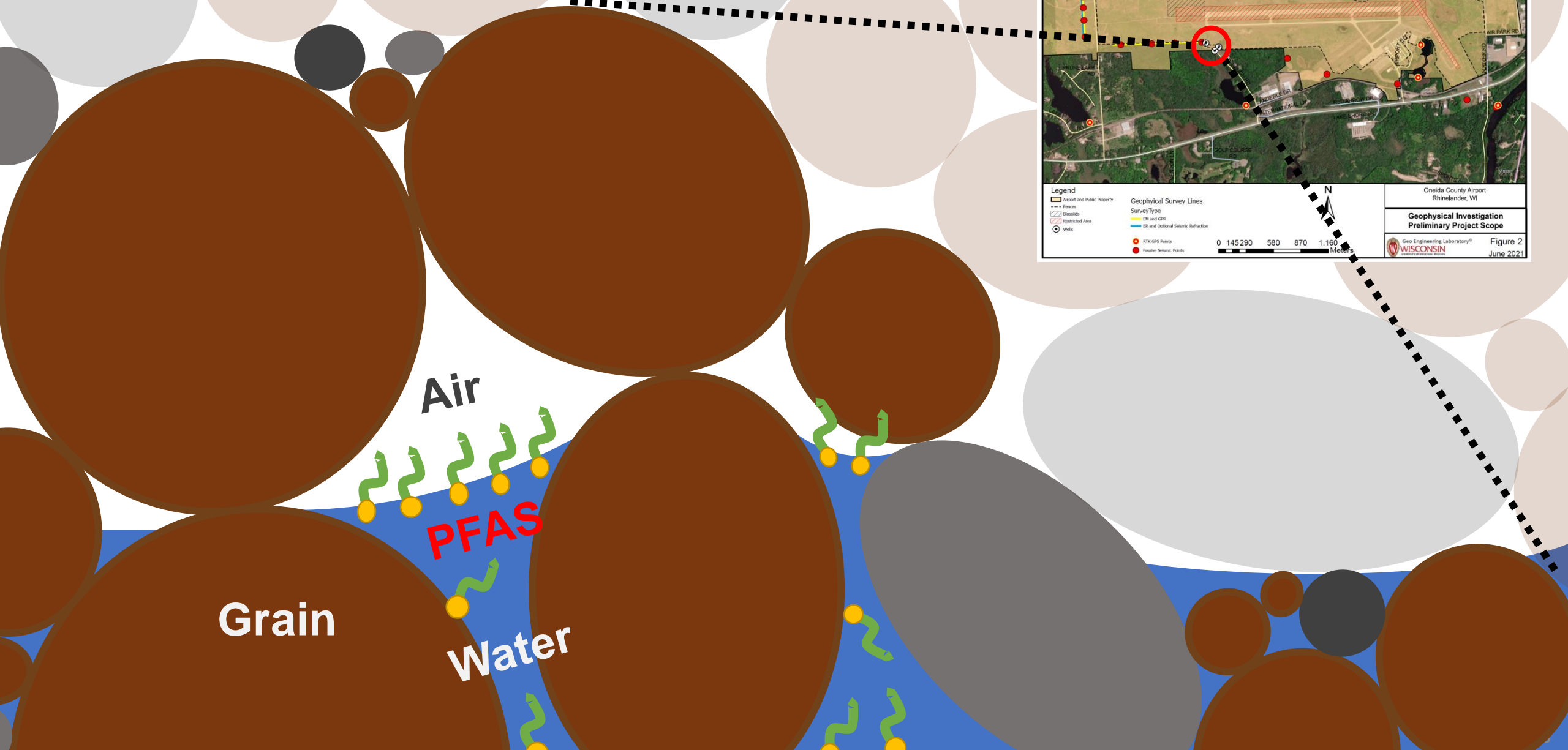
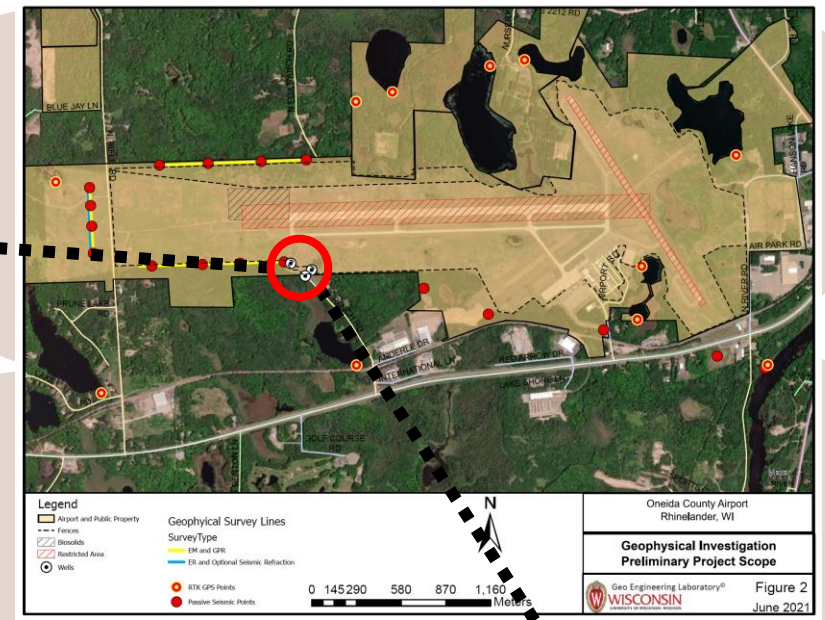
EPA health advisory:
70 ppt PFOA + PFOS



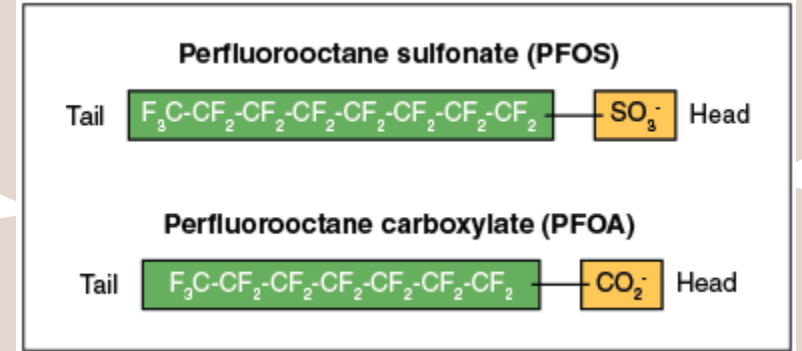
Sample: 1124000 3401 Fox Ranch R06/14/19 - Analytes: 12		
ANALYTE NAME	RESULT	UNITS WWB
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	28.4	ppt
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	49.9	ppt
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	15.9	ppt
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	590	ppt
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	25.2	ppt
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ND	ppt
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	79.6	ppt

[EWG.org, October 2021]

Pore scale view of PFAS in the vadose zone

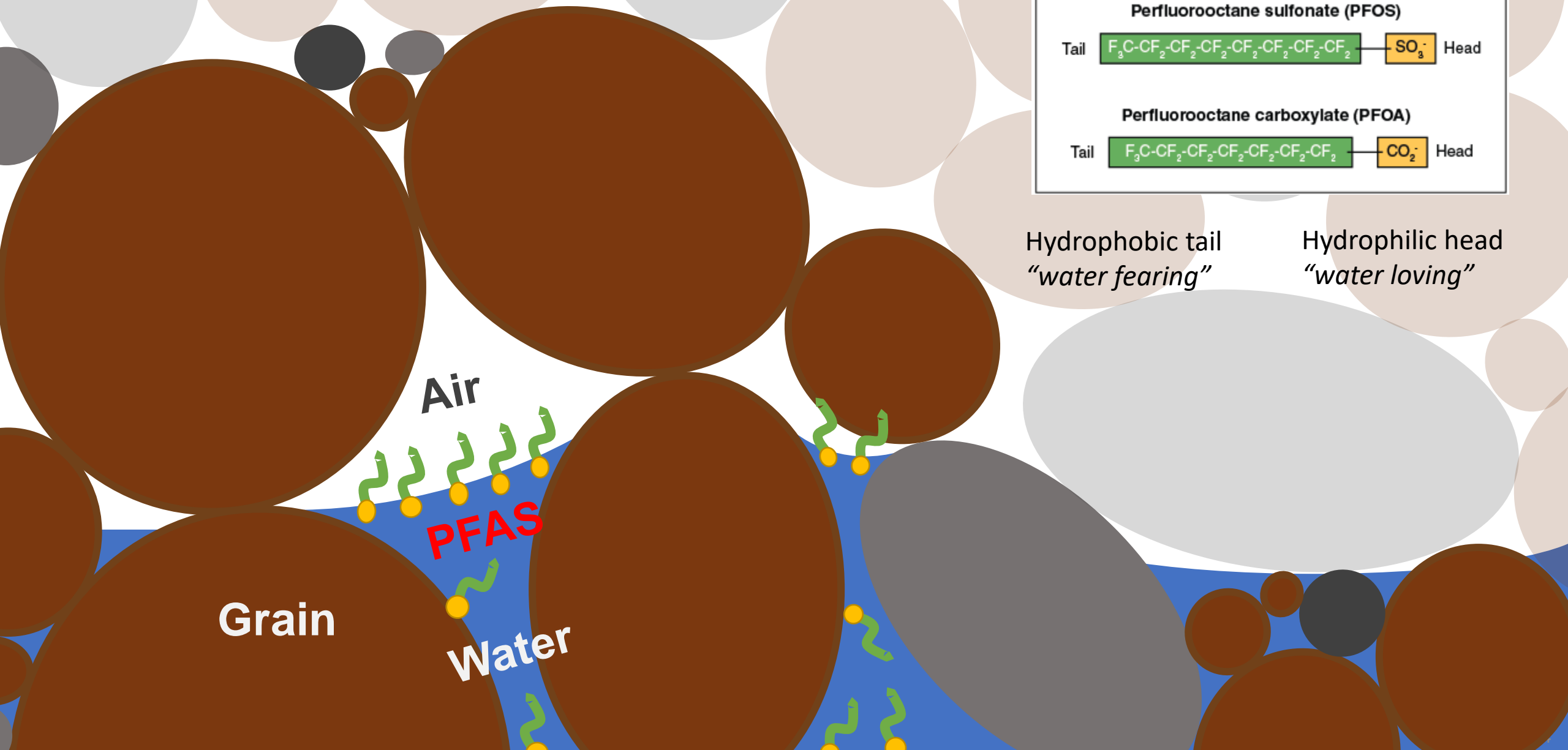


Properties driving long-term PFAS behavior



Hydrophobic tail
"water fearing"

Hydrophilic head
"water loving"



Air

PFAS

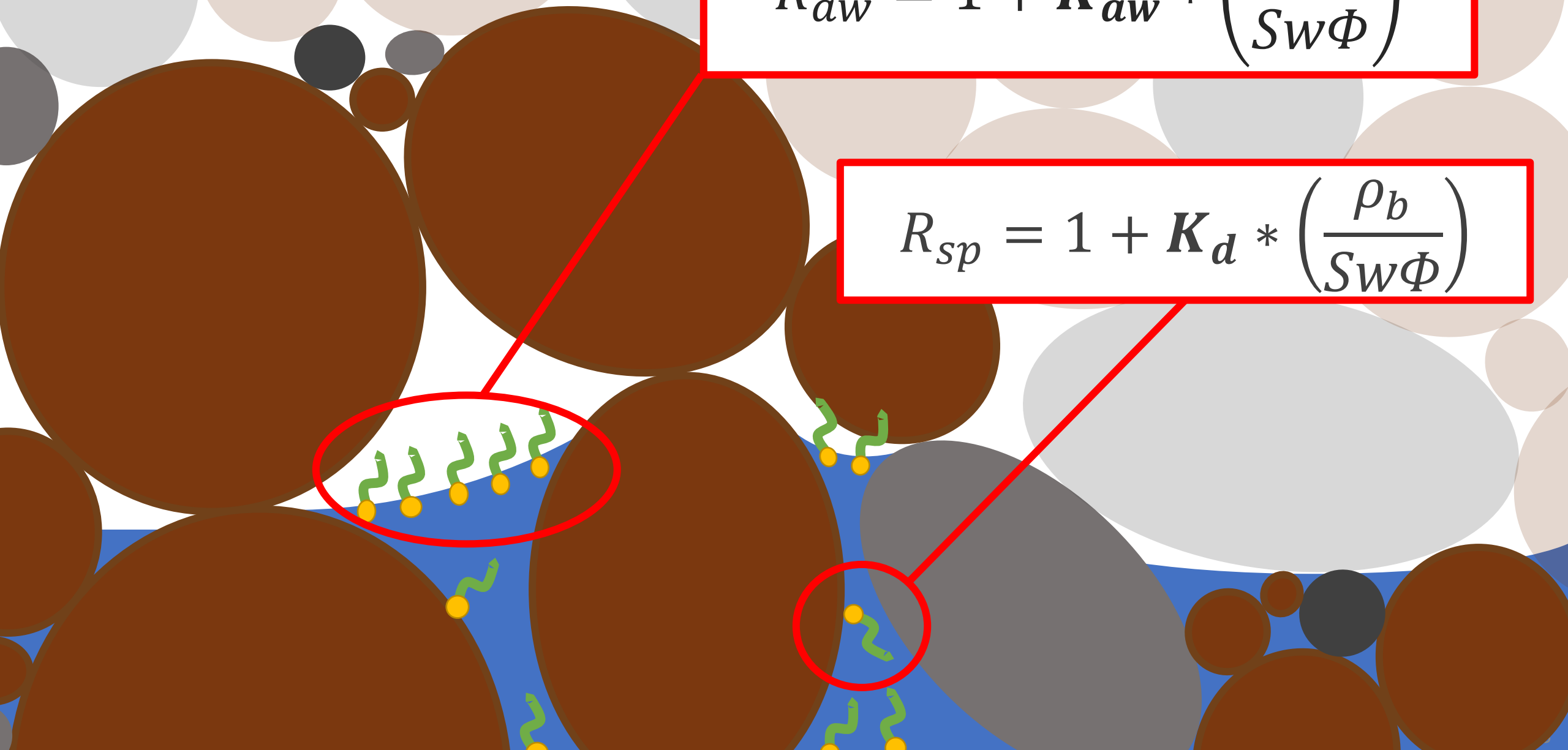
Grain

Water

Adsorption Mechanisms

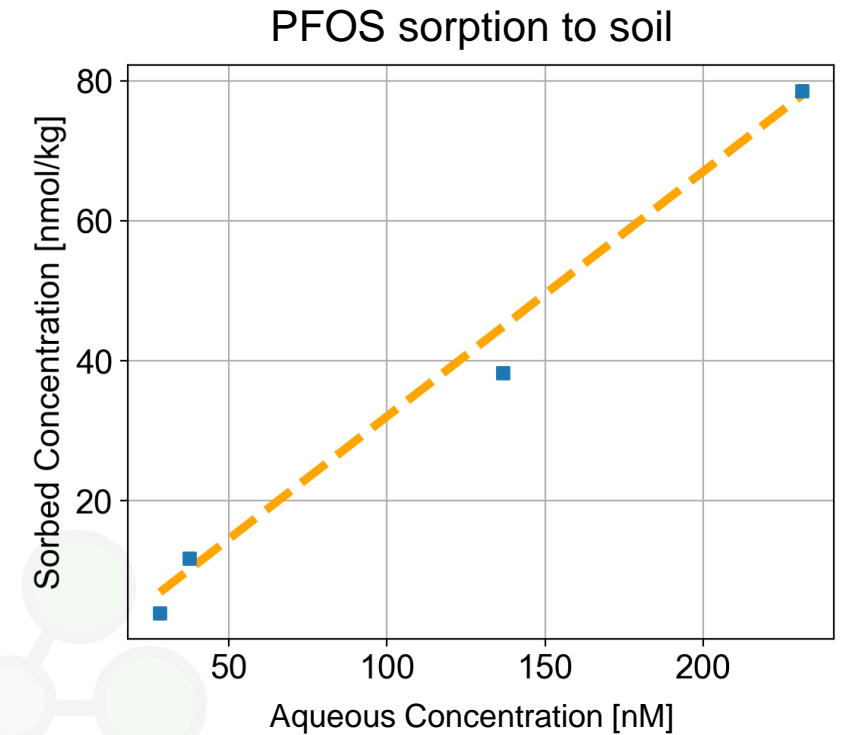
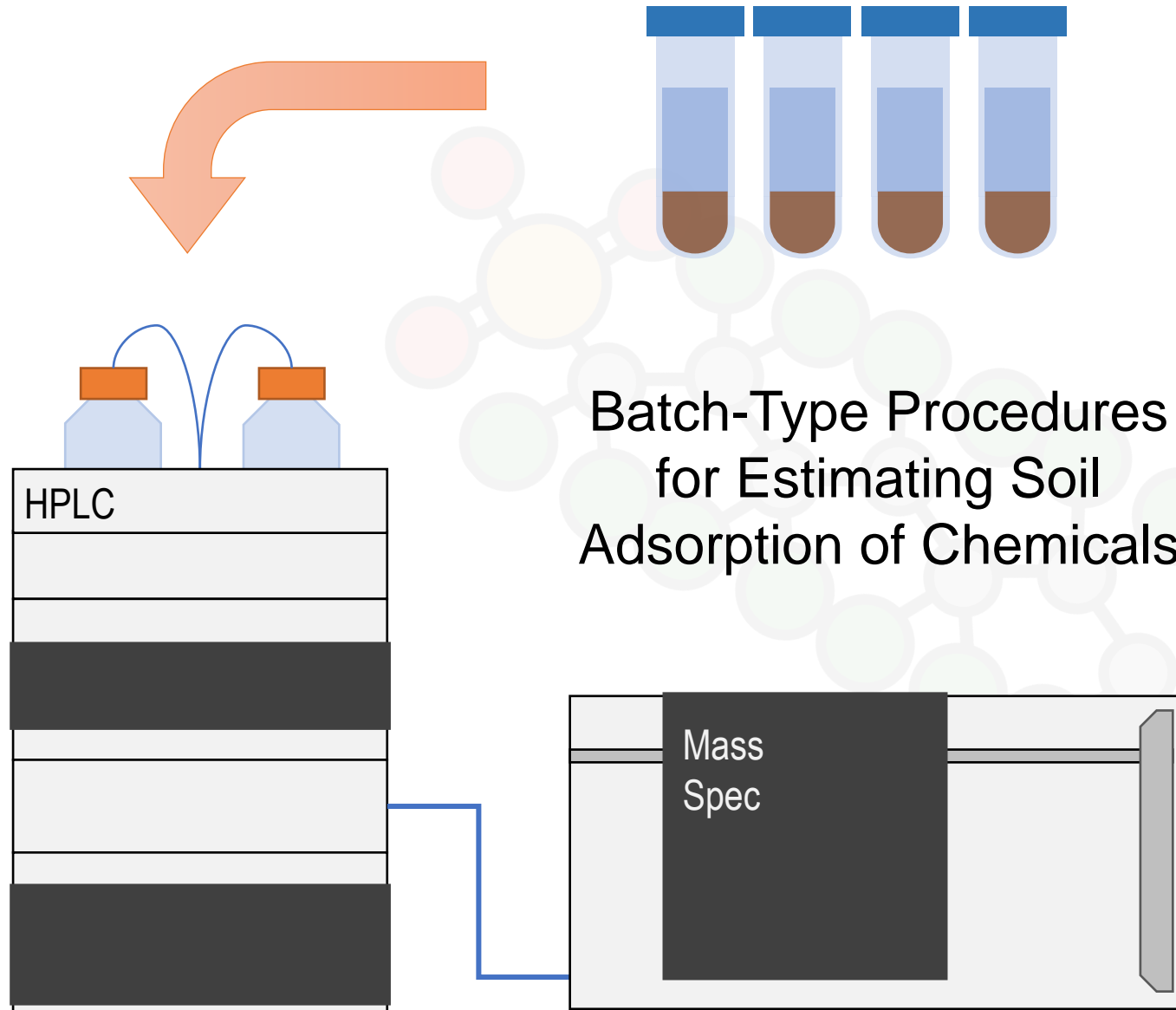
$$R_{aw} = 1 + K_{aw} * \left(\frac{A_{wi}}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$

$$R_{sp} = 1 + K_d * \left(\frac{\rho_b}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$



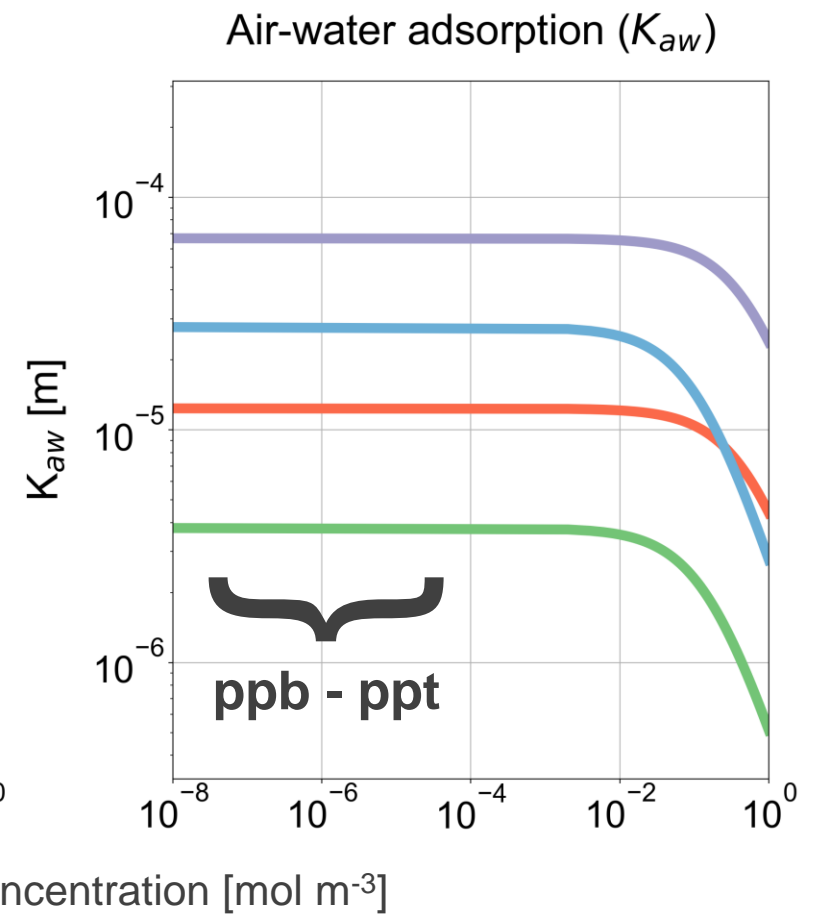
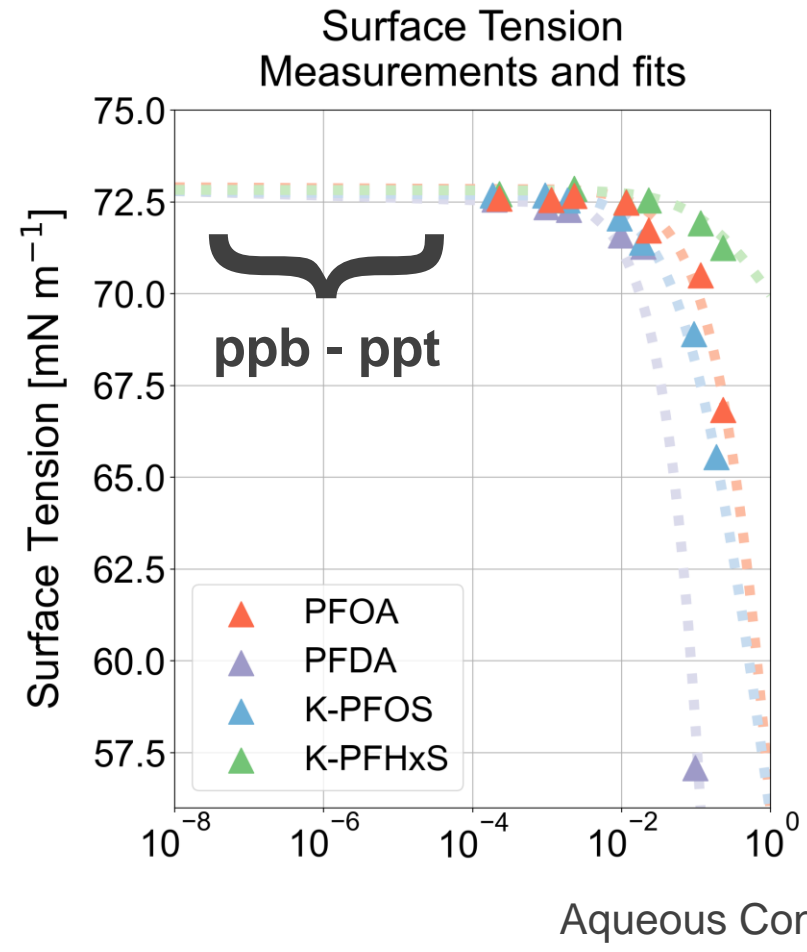
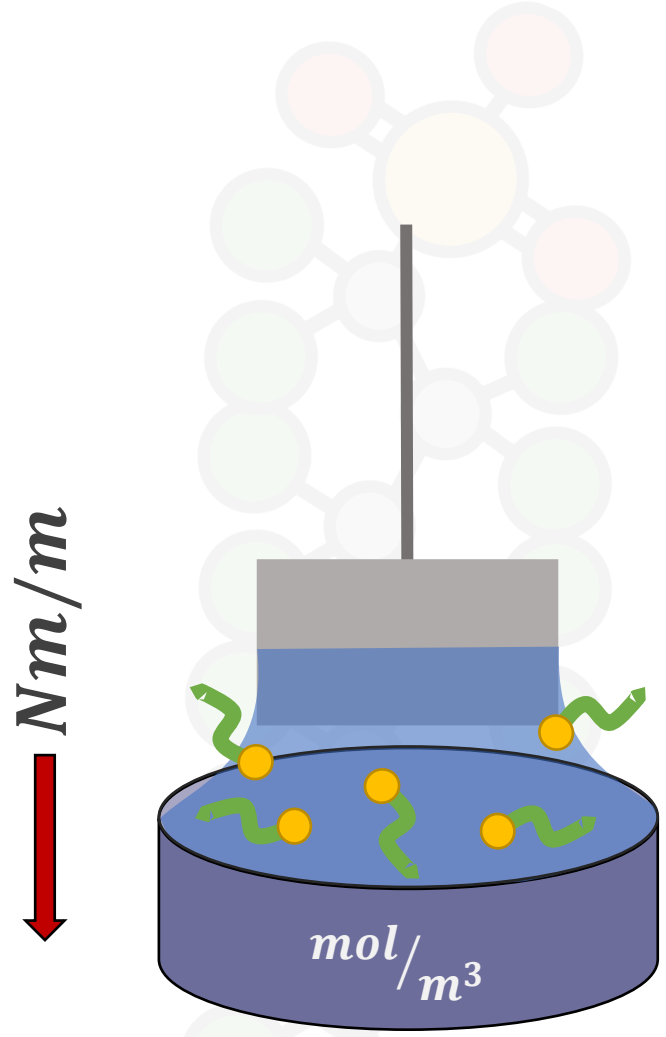
K_d Quantifying Solid-Phase Adsorption by batch-methods

$$R_{sp} = 1 + K_d * \left(\frac{\rho_b}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$



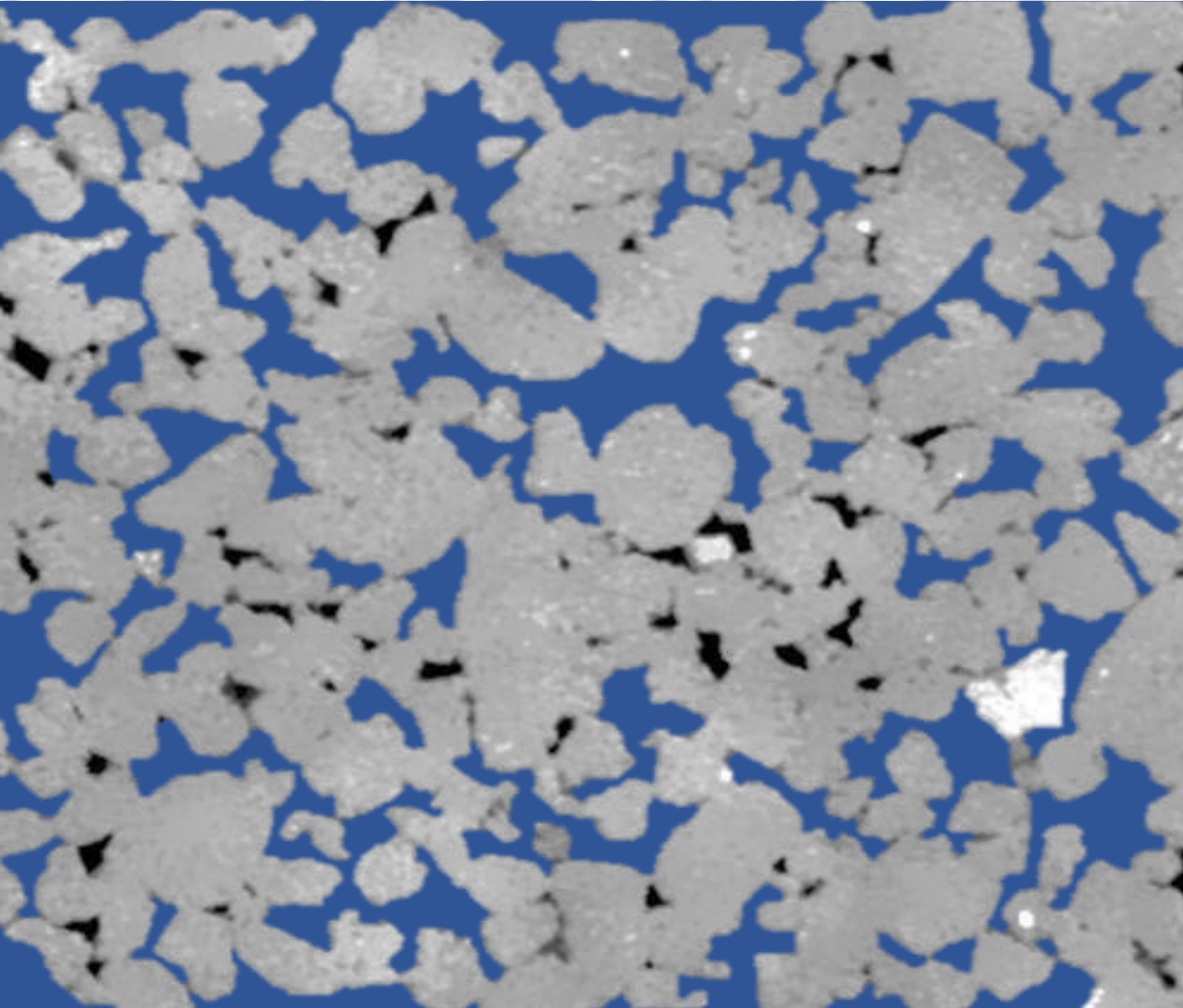
K_{aw} - Quantifying Air-Water Interfacial Adsorption

$$R_{aw} = 1 + K_{aw} * \left(\frac{A_{wi}}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$

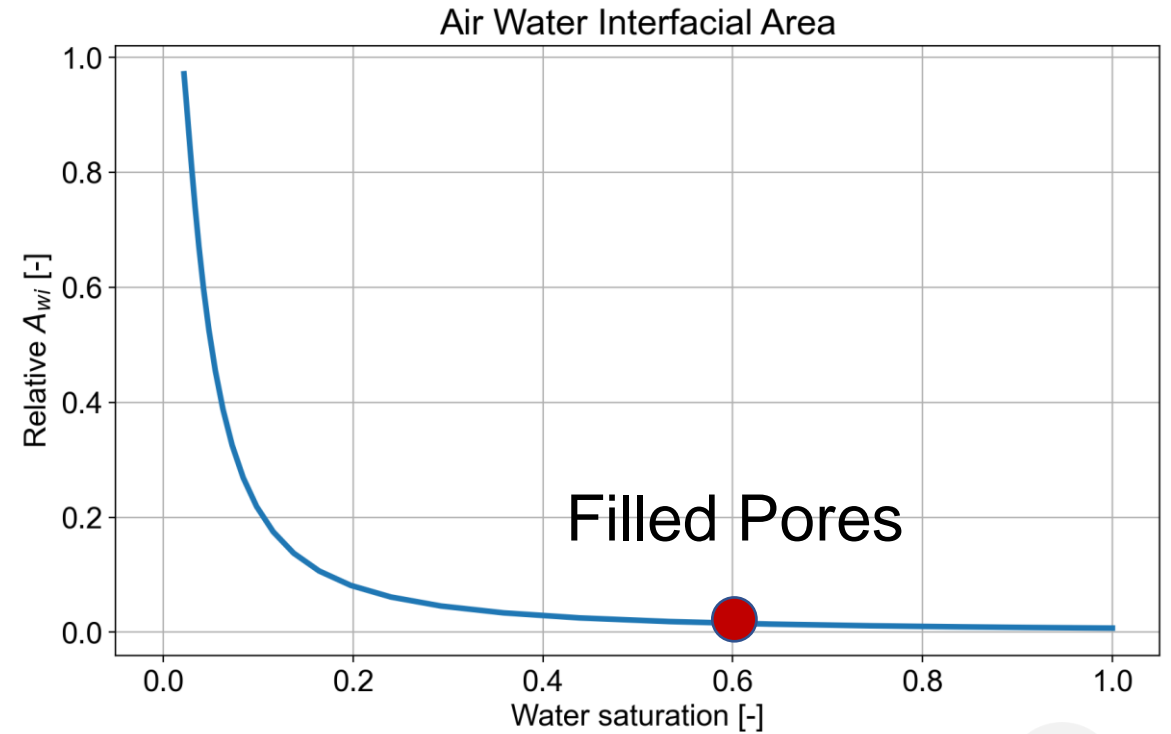


Goal: Approximate K_{aw} at concentrations below $10E-4 mol/m^3$ (~ ppt – ppb range)

A_{wi} - Quantifying Air-water Interfacial Area

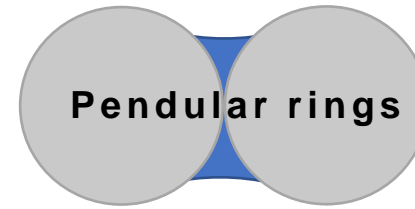
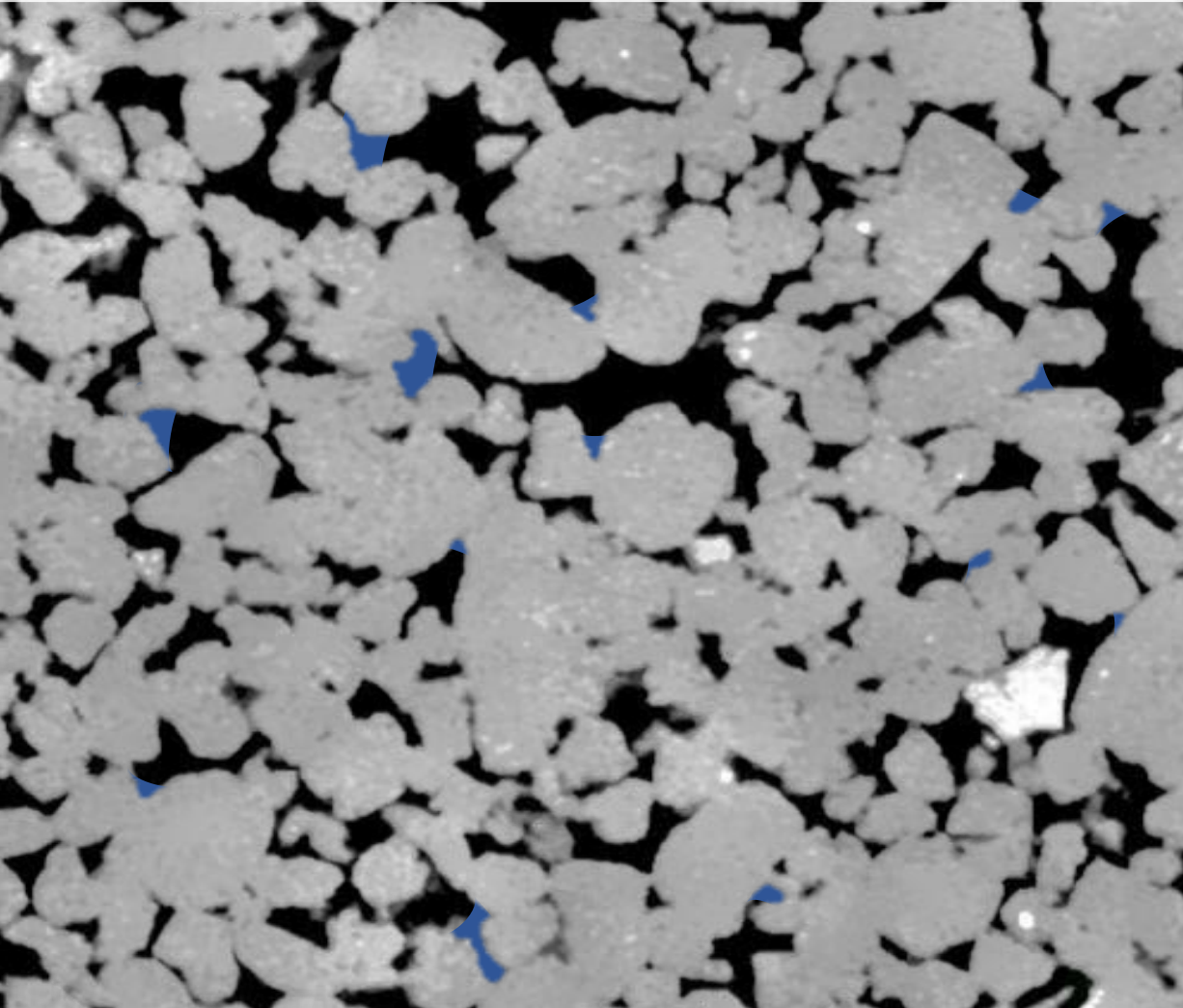


$$R_{aw} = 1 + K_{aw} * \left(\frac{A_{wi}}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$

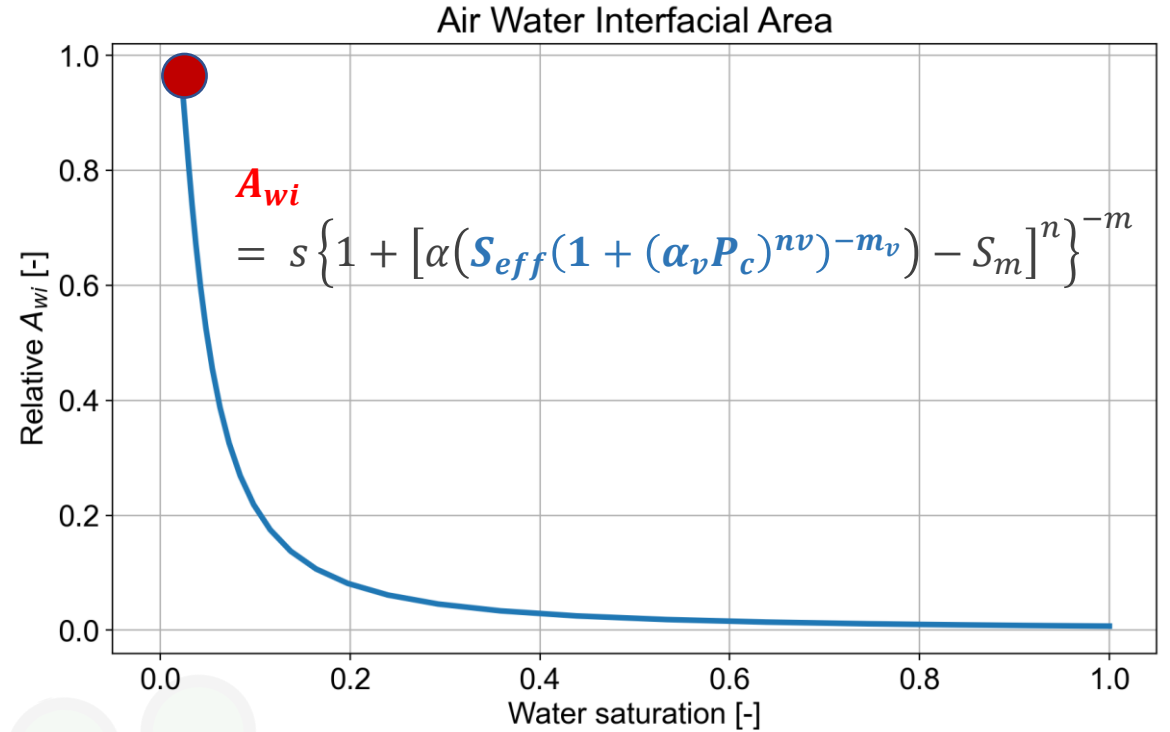


- How does water/fill drain pore space?
- How much water is left behind?
- What is the distribution of residual water

A_{wi} - Quantifying Air-water Interfacial Area



$$R_{aw} = 1 + K_{aw} * \left(\frac{A_{wi}}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$



- How does water/fill drain pore space?
- How much water is left behind?
- What is the distribution of residual water

Vadose Zone Adsorption Model

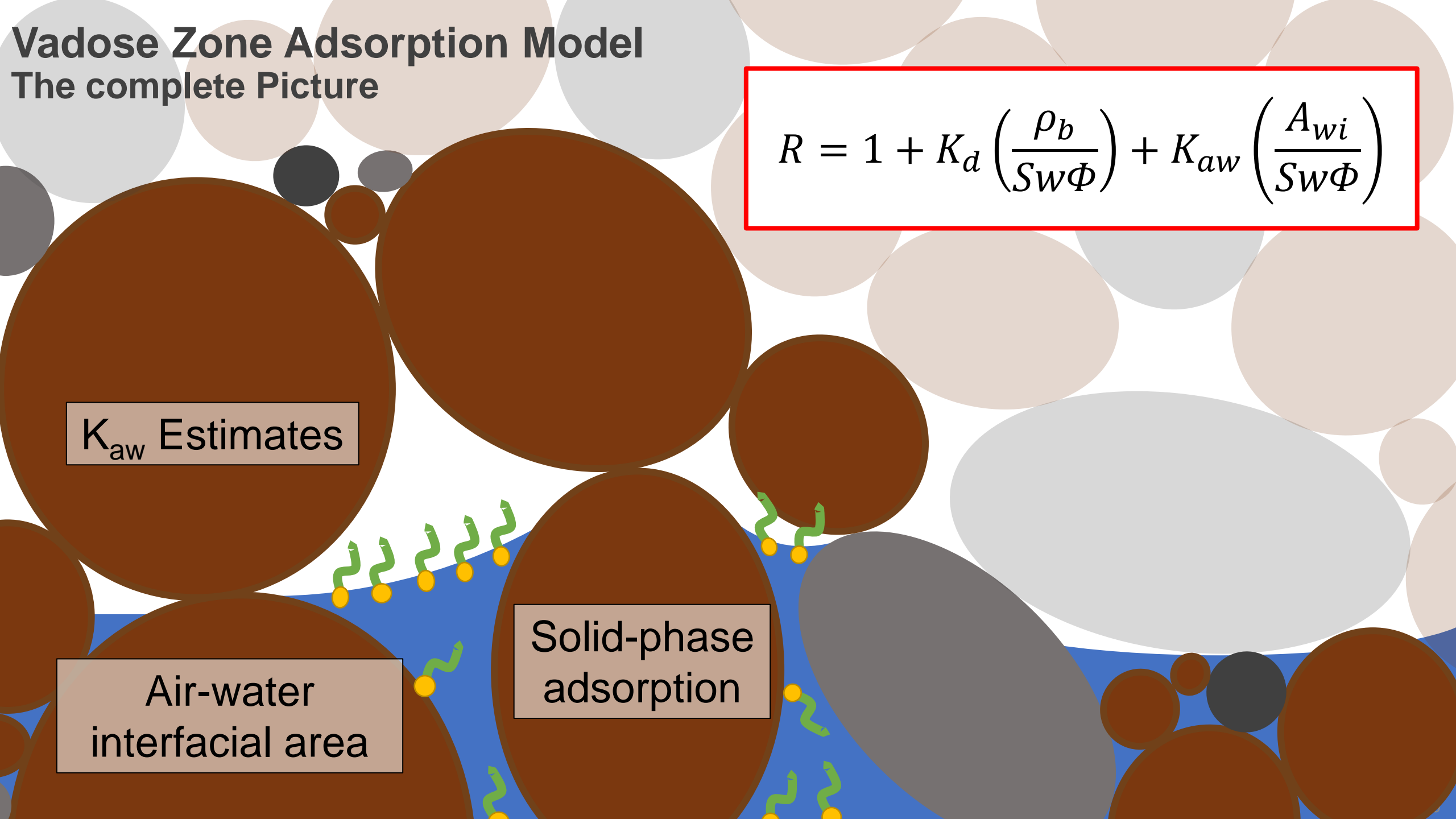
The complete Picture

$$R = 1 + K_d \left(\frac{\rho_b}{S_w \Phi} \right) + K_{aw} \left(\frac{A_{wi}}{S_w \Phi} \right)$$

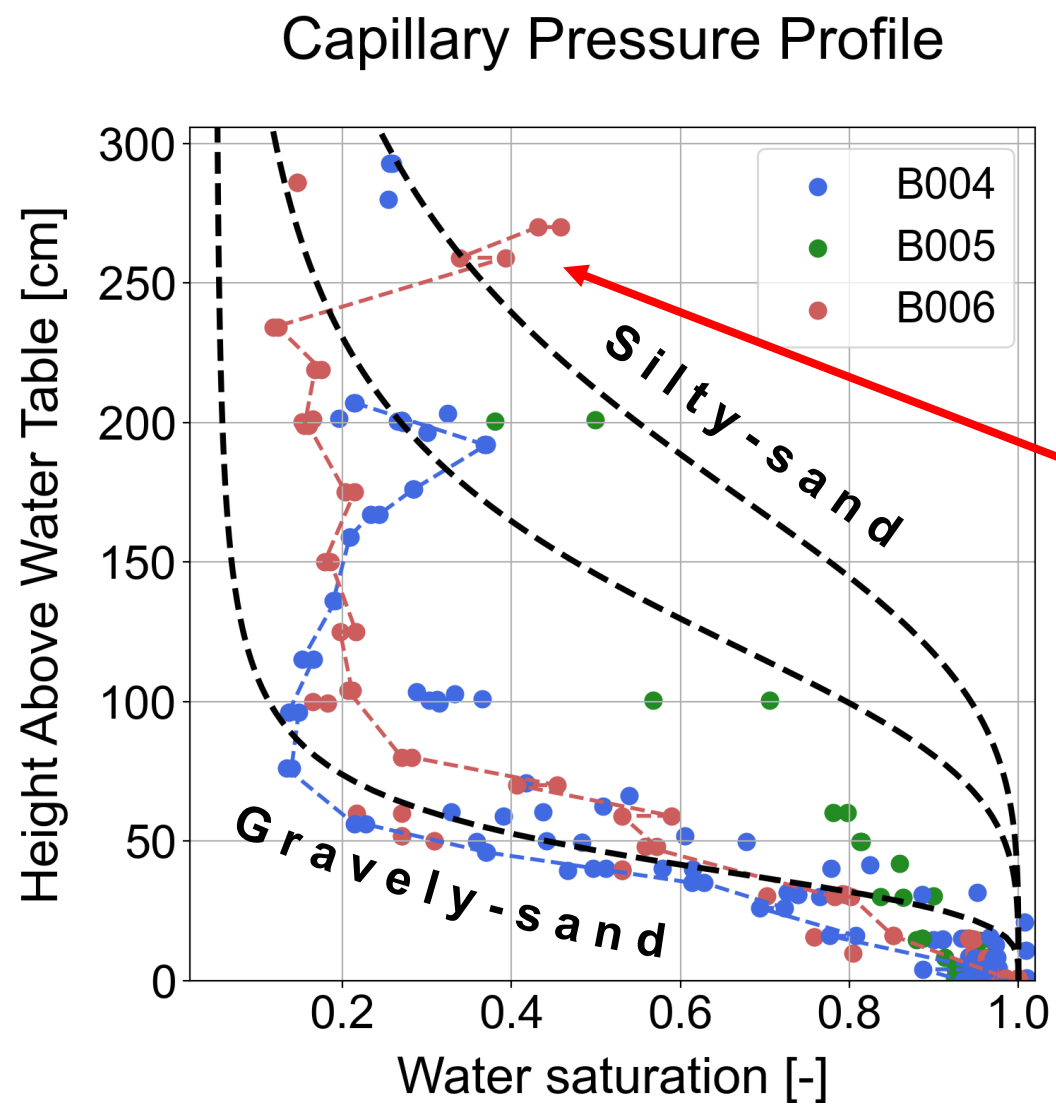
K_{aw} Estimates

Air-water
interfacial area

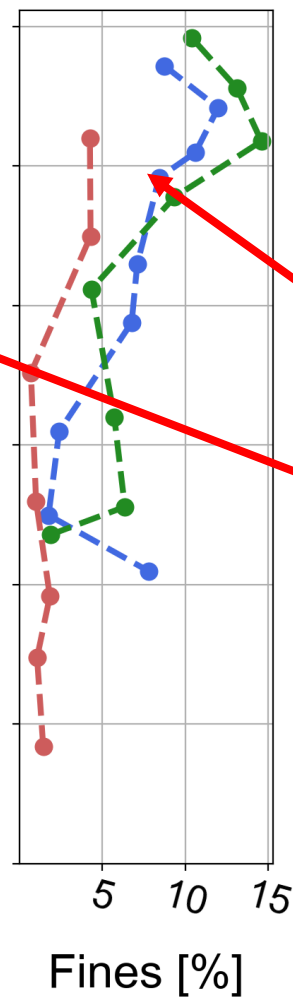
Solid-phase
adsorption



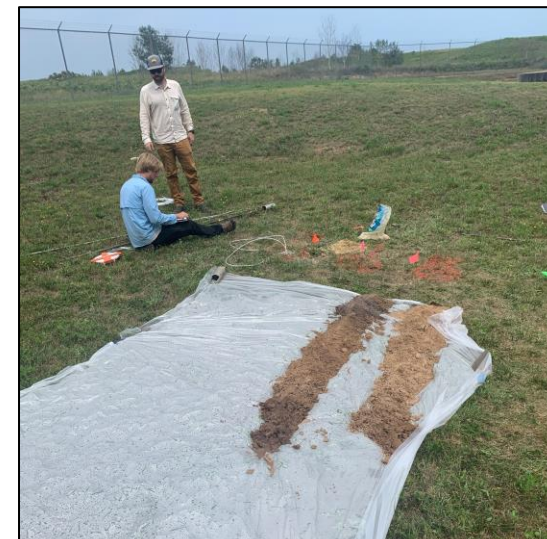
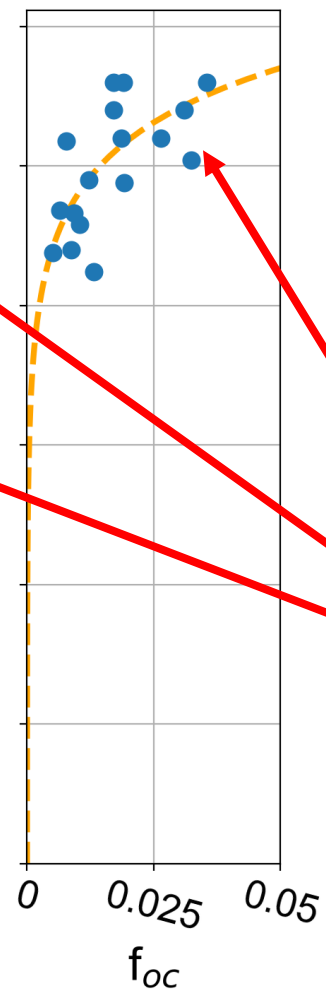
Field-scale heterogeneity introduces complexity



Grain Size Distribution

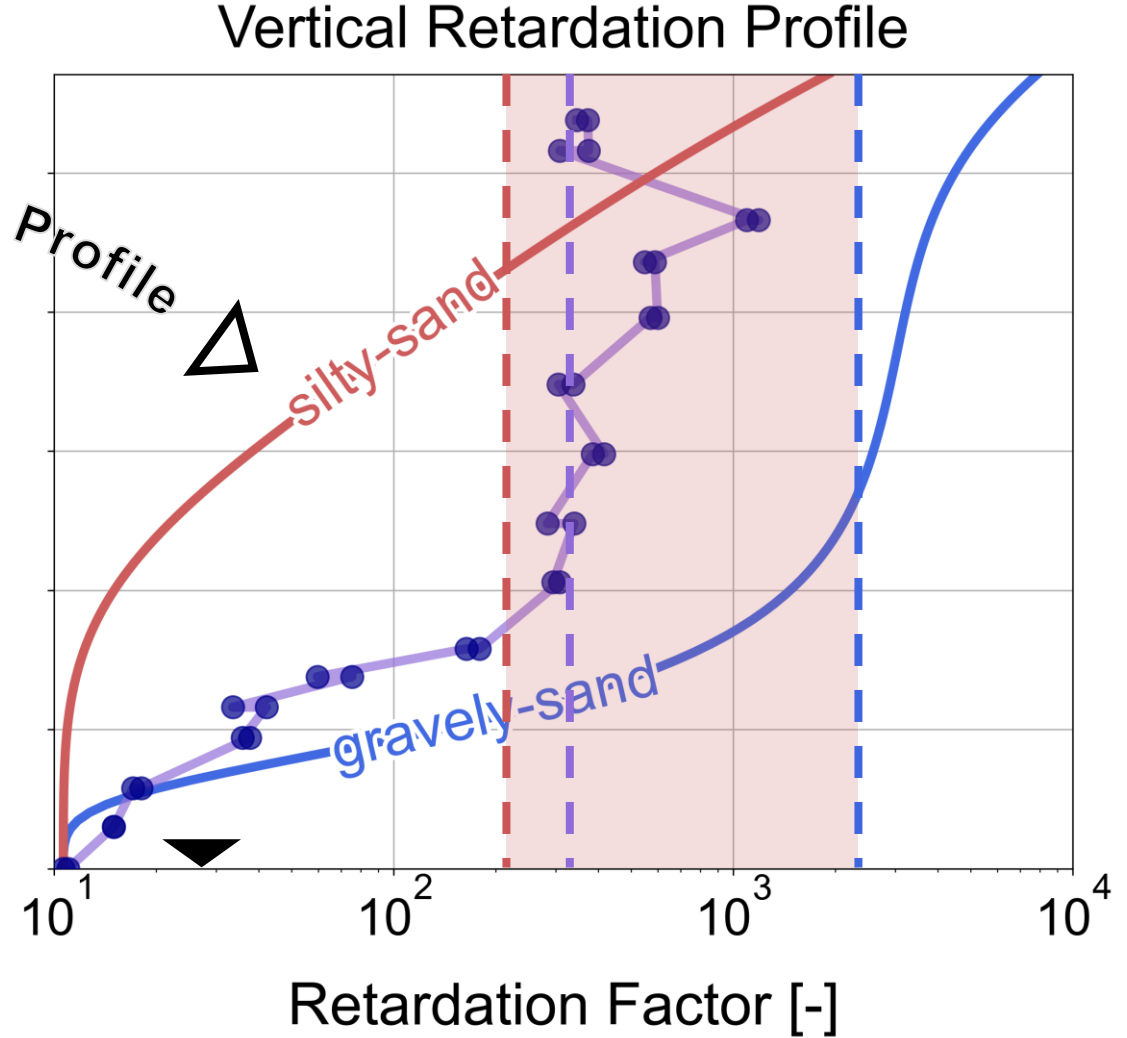
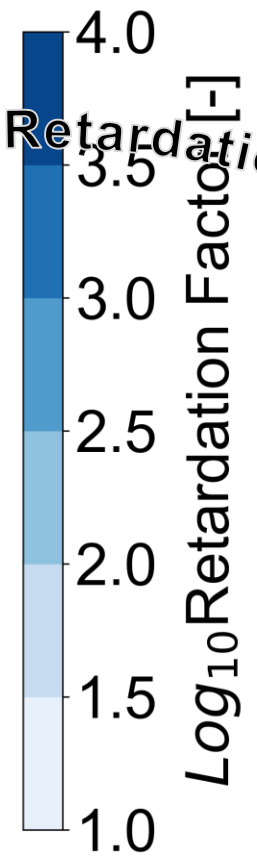
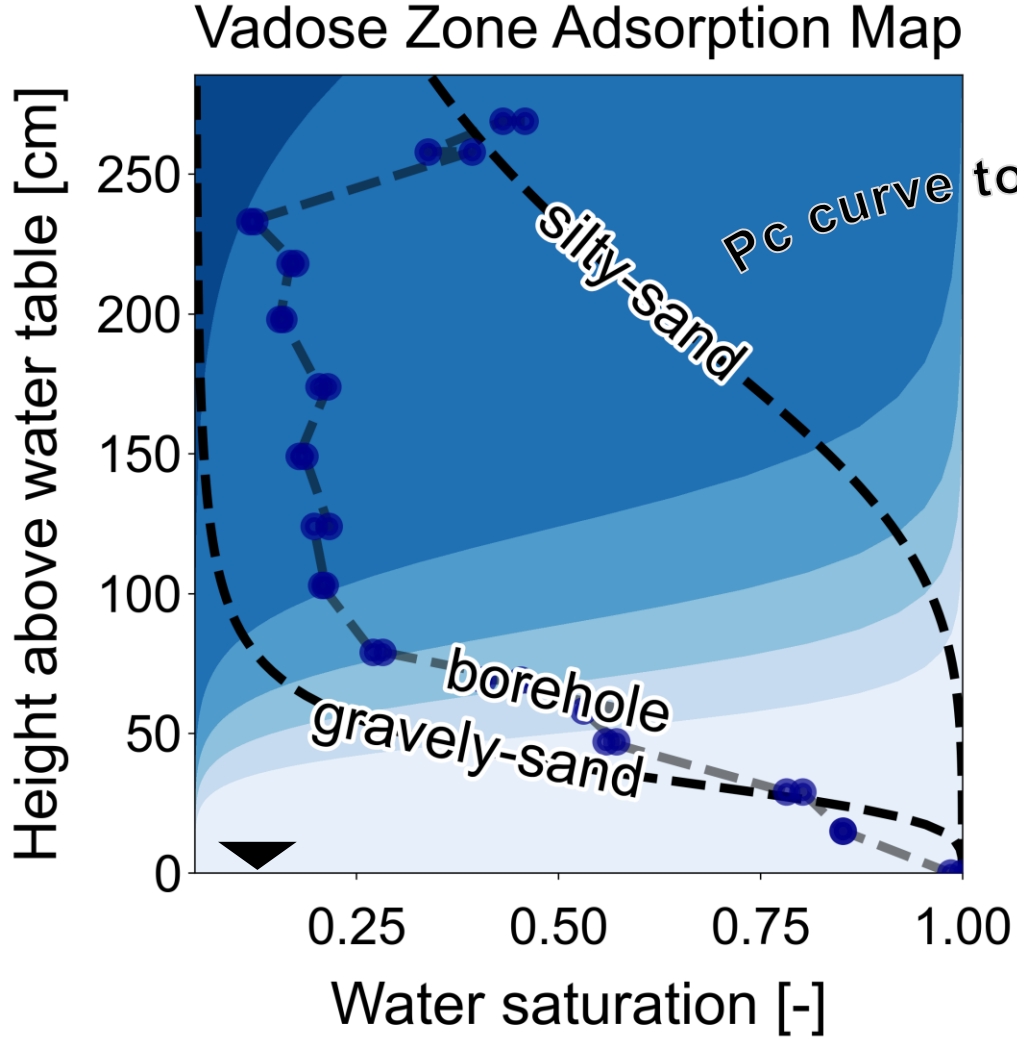


Organic Carbon



Merging lab and field measurements

Assessing adsorption across heterogeneity

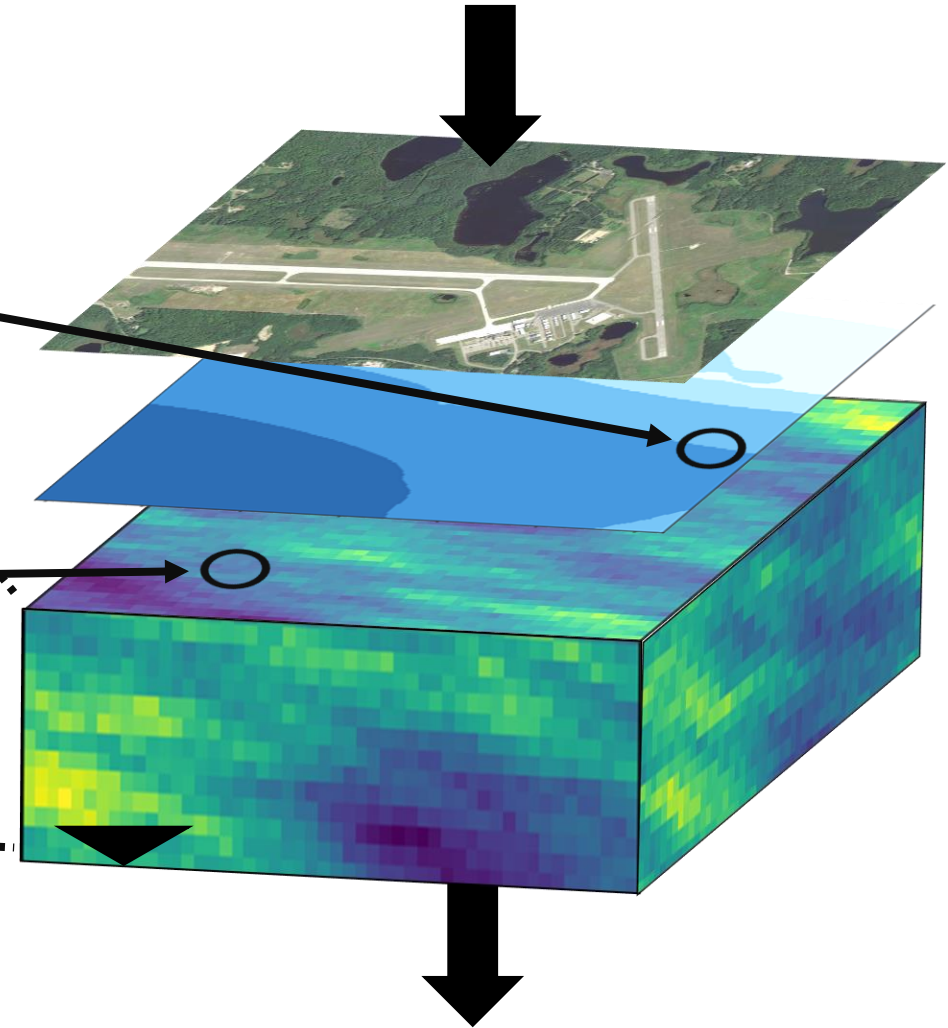
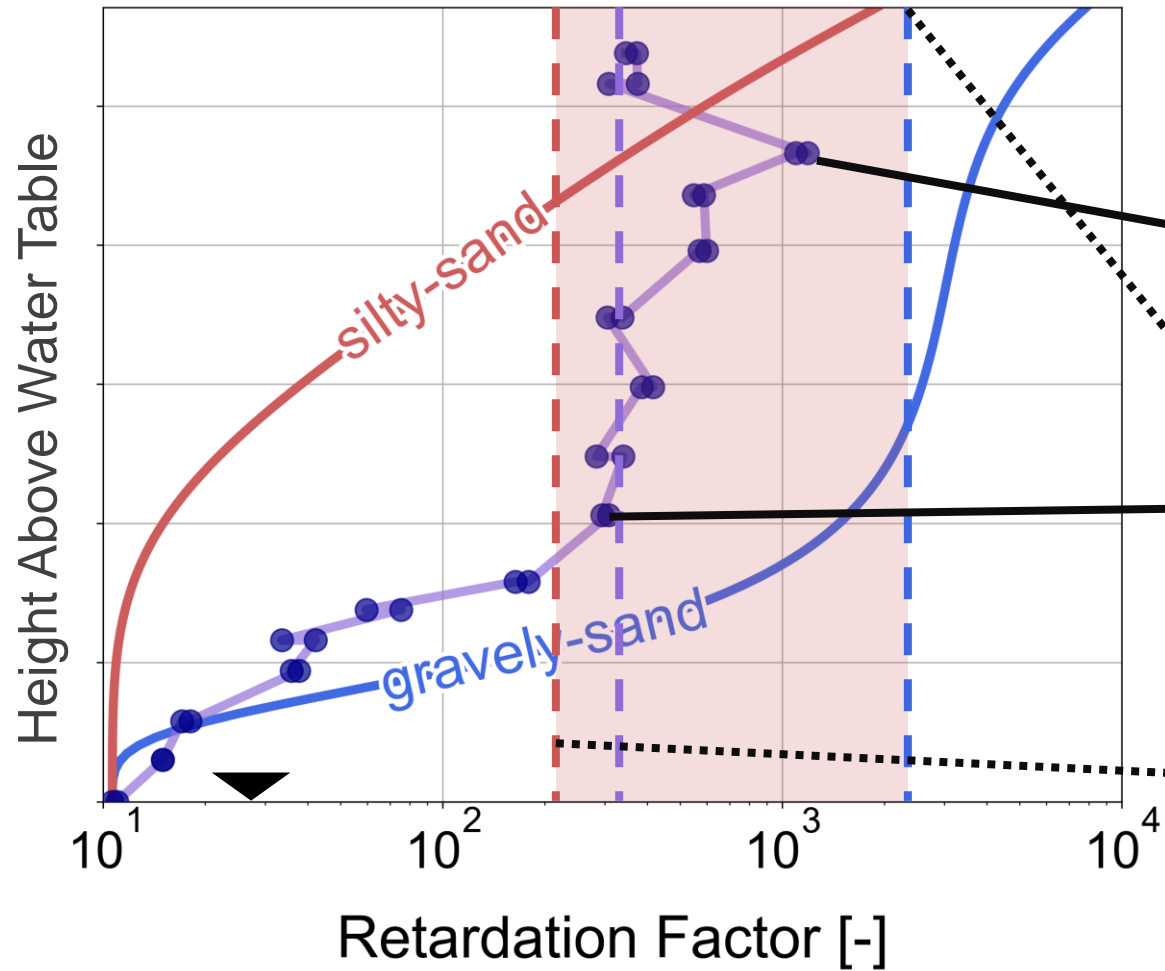


Synthesize complex retardation profiles in the vadose zone

Future Work: Geostatistical Approaches, transience, etc.

From generalizations to predictive transport models

Vertical Retardation Profile



Take aways

- With a few **routine site parameters**, PFAS retention in the vadose zone can be assessed
- Vadose zone transport of PFAS may be subject to periodic immobilization due to adsorption at **air-water interfaces**, explaining observations of long-term leaching

“This finding suggests that the unsaturated zones beneath fire training areas and wastewater infiltration beds at other sites can act as long-term PFAS sources to groundwater over several decades” – Weber et al. 2017



Curious about our science?

Acknowledgements

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