

Precision and Accuracy Data of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Multiple Soil Matrices Using ASTM Standard D7968

Danielle Kleinmaier¹, Lawrence Zintek¹, Solidea Bonina²,
Carolyn Acheson³, Ronald Herrmann³, George Schupp¹

¹US EPA – Region 5 Analytical Services Branch (formerly Chicago Regional Laboratory), ²Pegasus
Technical Services, Inc., ³US EPA – ORD/NRMRL



Disclaimer

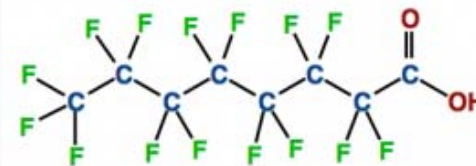
Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government.

The views and opinions of the author expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or the United States Environmental Protection Agency and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

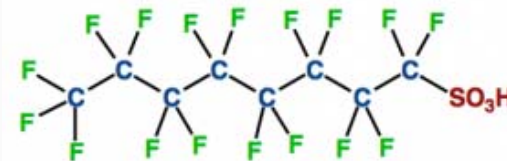


PFAS Background

- Compounds manufactured to make products more resistant to stains, grease, and water
- Found in many products:
 - Foams used for fire suppression
 - Non-stick cookware
 - Waterproof and stain-resistant textiles
 - Water and oil resistant papers
 - Metal plating and etching fluids
- Most studied PFAS:
 - Perfluorooctanoate (PFOA)
 - Perfluorooctyl sulfonate (PFOS)



PFOA - perfluorooctanoic acid



PFOS - perfluorooctanesulfonic acid



PFAS Background

- PFAS are commonly observed, persistent, and appear to be resistant to many treatment processes
- EPA has issued Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS
- EPA has a PFAS Action Plan
- EPA methods for PFAS:
 - 537/537.1 (drinking water)
 - 8327 (surface/ground water, wastewater, etc.)
- No EPA method exists for PFAS in soil matrices



ASTM Standard D7968

- Standard Test Method for Determination of Polyfluorinated Compounds in Soil by Liquid Chromatography Tandem Mass Spectrometry (LC/MS/MS)
 - Developed at R5 lab
 - Single-lab validated according to ASTM validation protocol (sand, lean clay, fat clay, silt)
- External standard method
 - Published in D7968: 31 target analytes, 14 surrogates
 - Current R5 lab list: 23 target analytes, 18 surrogates



ASTM Standard D7968

- Preparation:
 - 2 gram sub-sample
 - Spike with surrogates, extract via tumbling with 10 mL 1:1 methanol/water at pH 9 – 10 (adjusted w/ammonium hydroxide) for 1 hour
 - Centrifuge extract, filter through hydrophilic polypropylene membrane, acidify w/acetic acid (pH 3 – 4)
 - 10 mL final volume
- Analysis by UPLC/MS/MS
 - 21 minute run time
 - Ternary LC gradient (95:5 water/ACN, ACN, 400 mM ammonium acetate solution in 95:5 water/ACN)



ASTM Standard D7968

- “Direct injection” method
 - Minimal sample manipulation reduces prep time
 - Minimizes risk of blank contamination
- Labelled surrogates for many target analytes
 - Used to evaluate method performance
- Confirmatory transitions for almost all target analytes
 - Ion ratios calculated to support qualitative IDs



Target Analyte	Reporting Limit (ng/kg)	Labelled Surrogate
PFBA, PFPeA	125	x
PFBS	25	x
PFPeS	25	
PFHxA	50	x
PFHxS, PFHpA, PFOA, PFNA, PFDA, PFUnA, PFDoA, PFTreA	25	x
PFHpS, PFNS, PFDS	25	
PFOS	30	x
PFTriA	25	
FOSA, 4:2 FTS, 8:2 FTS, N-EtFOSAA, N-MeFOSAA	25	x



Common Contamination Sources in the Lab

- Teflon® (or PTFE)-containing products
- Waterproof, water-resistant, or stain-resistant clothing/products (lab coats)
- Plastic clipboards, binders, or spiral hardcover books
- Post-it notes
- Chemical (blue) ice packs
- Disposable glass pipettes
- Aluminum foil
- Kim wipes

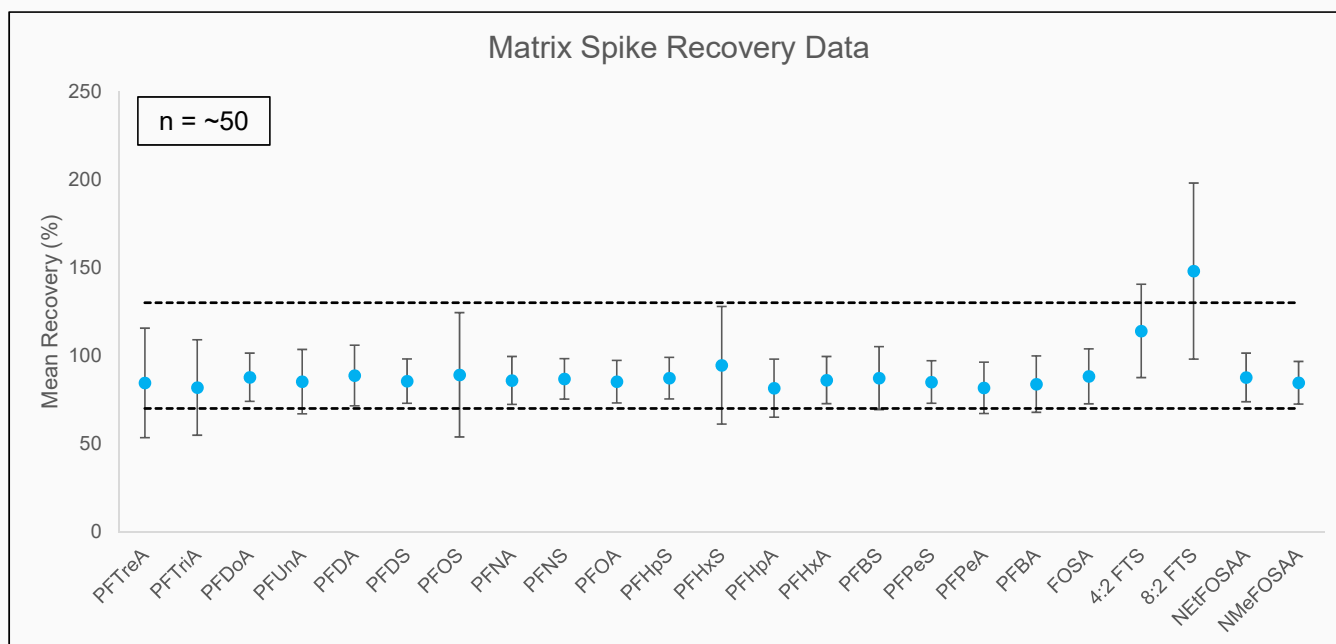


Contamination Solutions

- Replace all PTFE tubing in your LC
 - Install an isolator column between the degasser and the sample injection valve to isolate any low-level PFAS that may still be in your system from samples
- Thoroughly rinse filter syringes and polypropylene filter units before use with acetonitrile and methanol
- Use polyethylene LC vial caps (not PTFE)
 - Polyethylene caps don't re-seal after they're punctured, so LC vials must be re-prepared for every analysis sequence
- Blank check everything, all the time

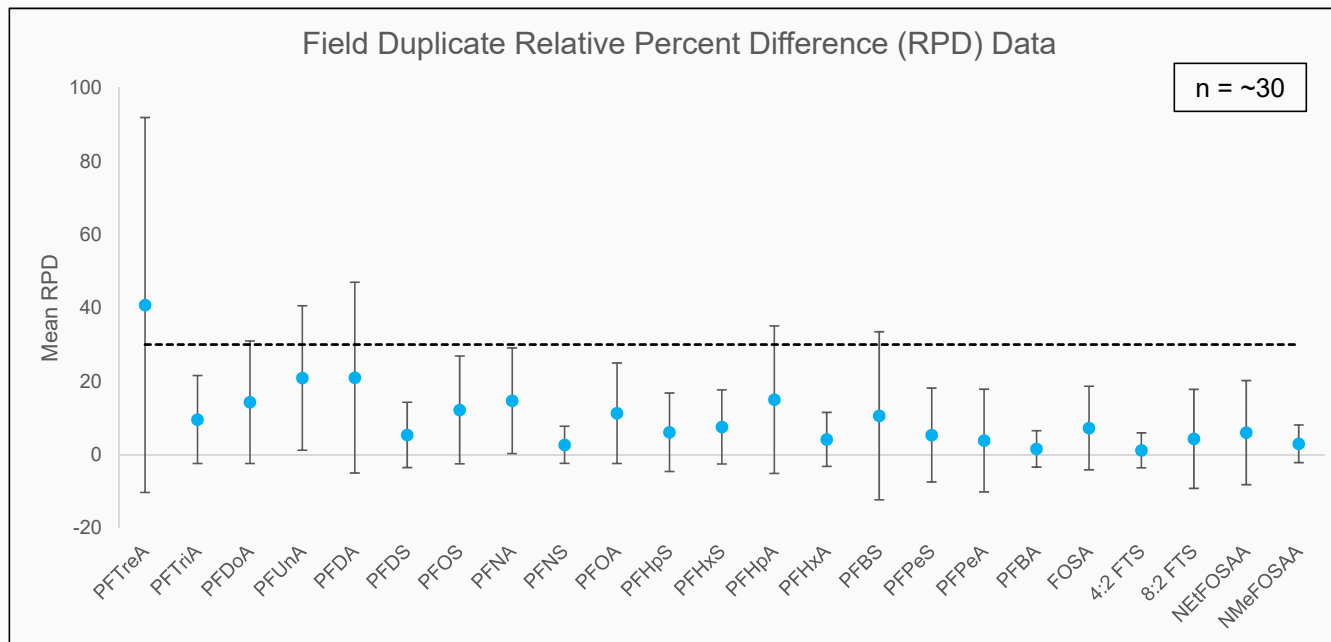


Method Accuracy



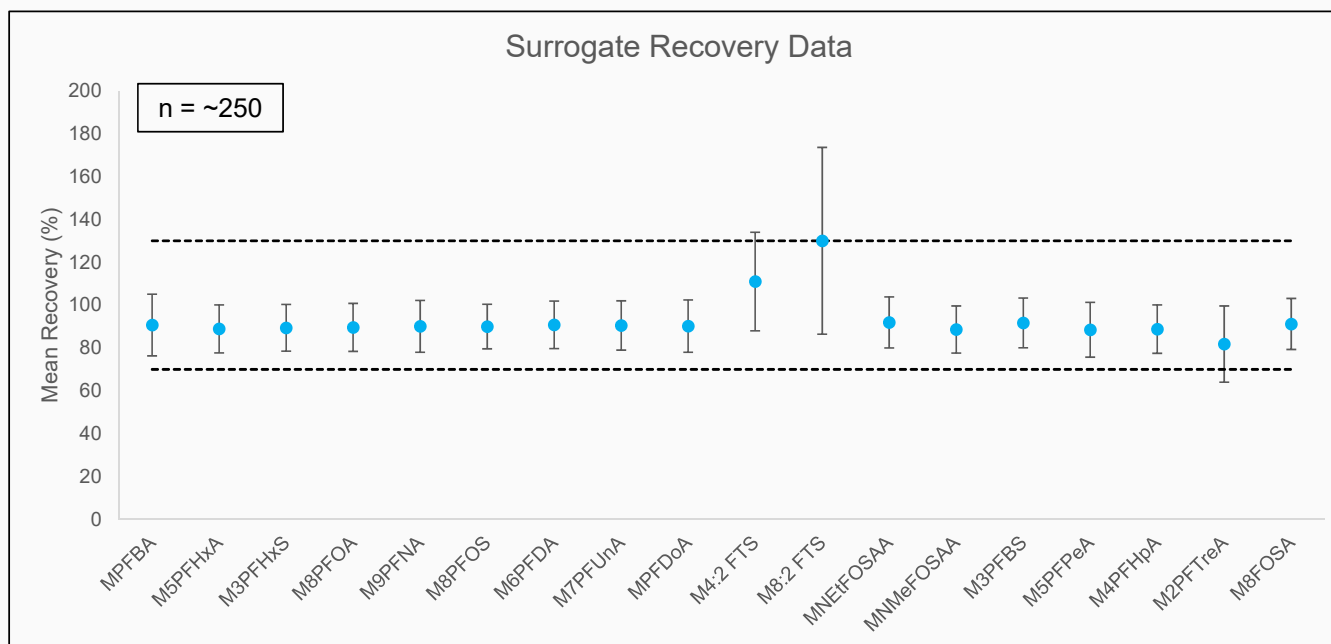


Method Precision





Surrogate Performance in Field Samples





Site-Specific Data: AFFF

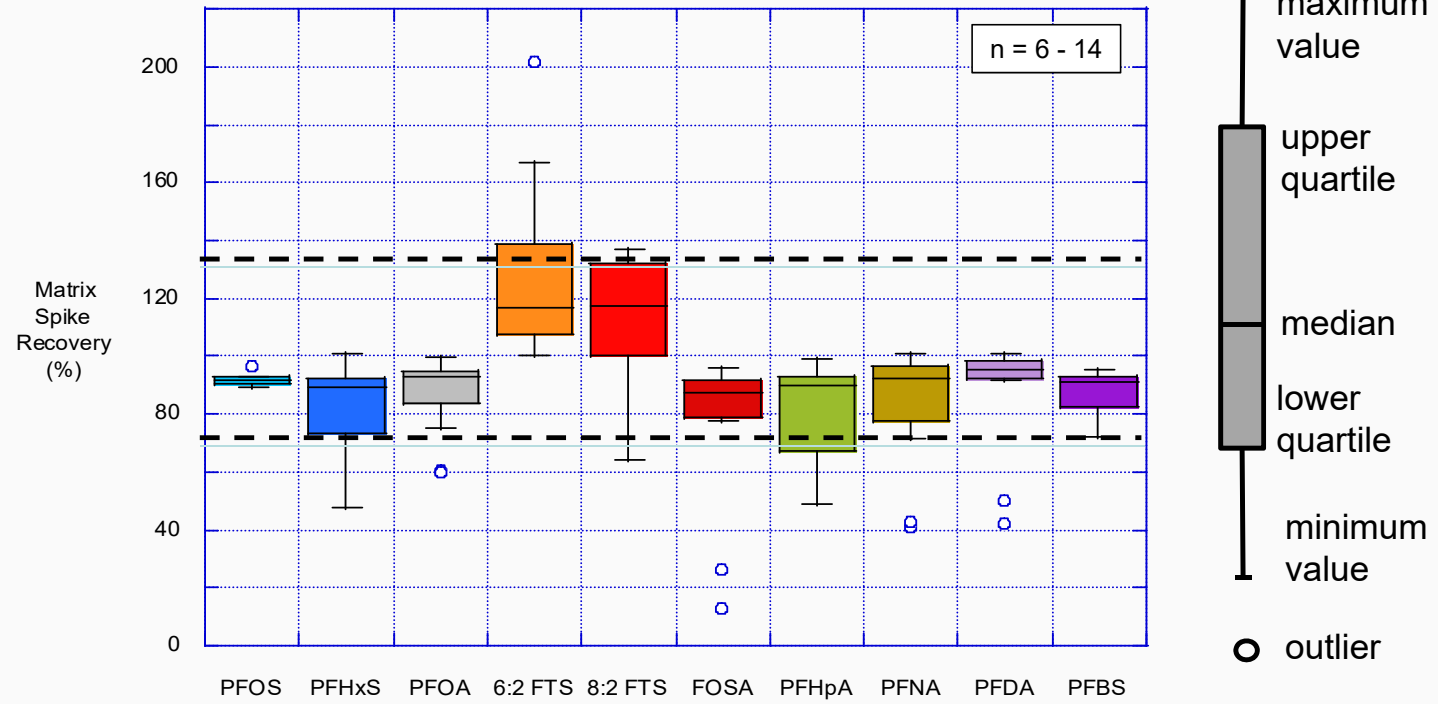
- Large amounts of aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) administered on site
- Sediment and soil sampled from site for analysis by R5 lab (D7968)

Analyte	Site Conc. Range (ng/kg)
PFOA	33 – 14,300
PFOS	116 – 281,000
PFBS	25 – 2,160





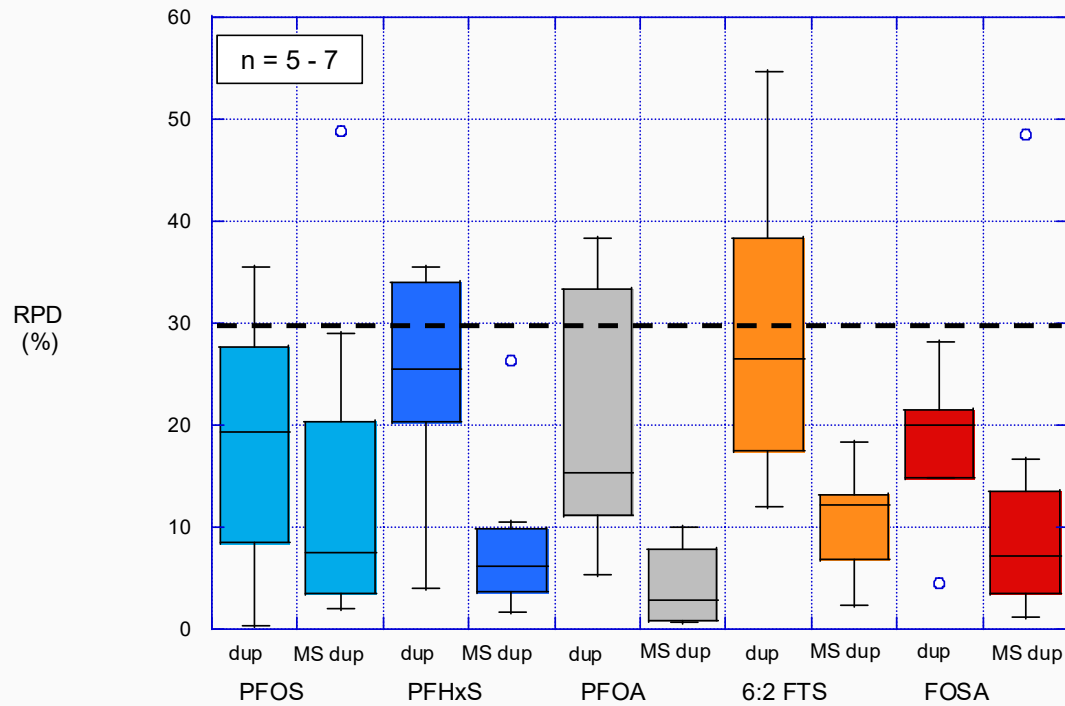
Site-Specific Data: AFFF Matrix Spike Recovery Data





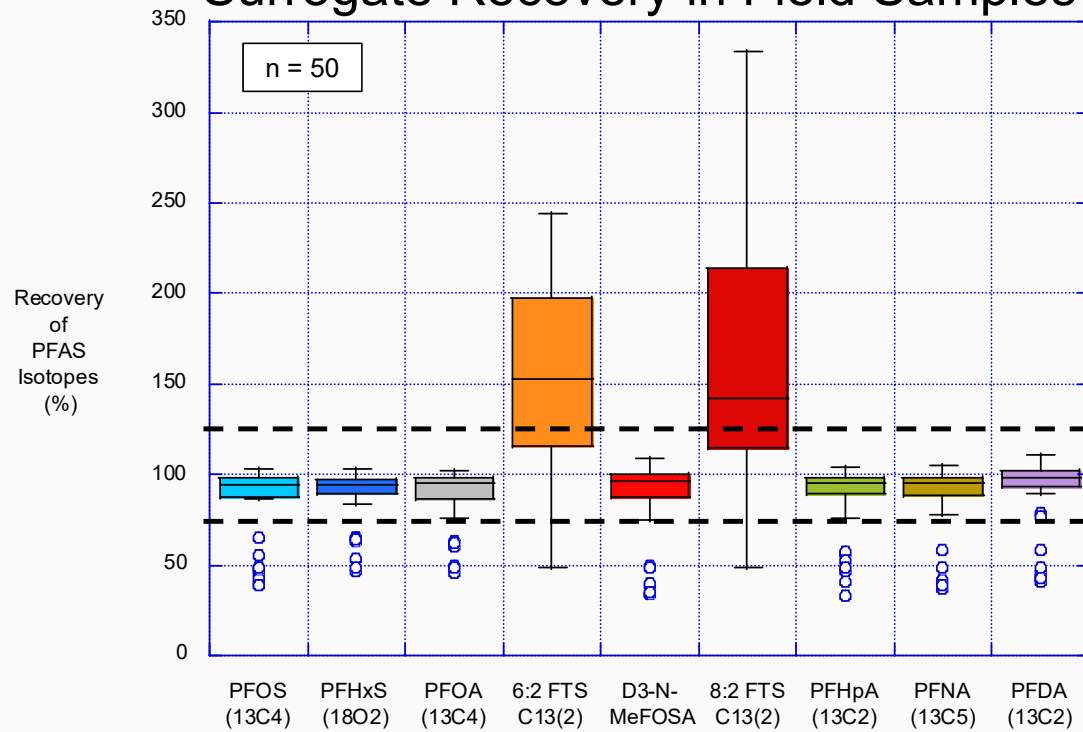
Site-Specific Data: AFFF

Field and Matrix Spike Duplicate Data





Site-Specific Data: AFFF Surrogate Recovery in Field Samples





Site-Specific Data: Biosolids

- Class B biosolids from WWTP applied on field study site
- Soil sampled from site over 13 month period for analysis by R5 lab (D7968)



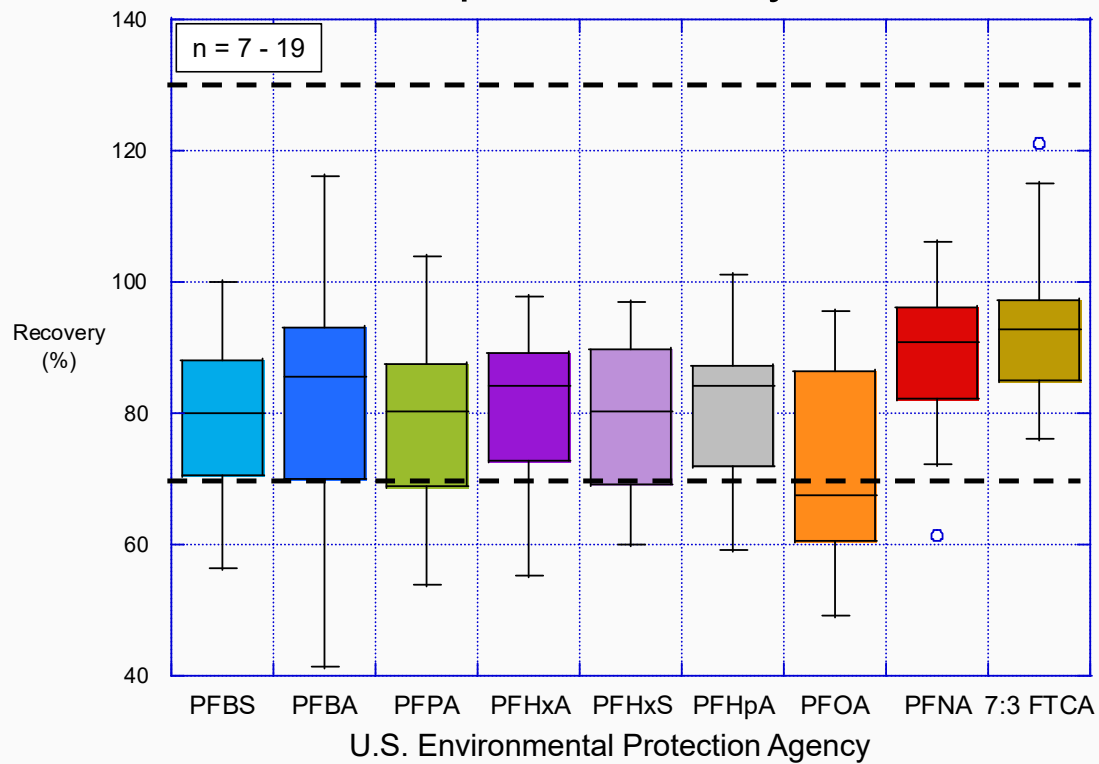
Analyte	Site Conc. Range (ng/kg)
PFOA	291 – 19,700
PFOS	6,220 – 27,100
PFHxA	81 – 36,000





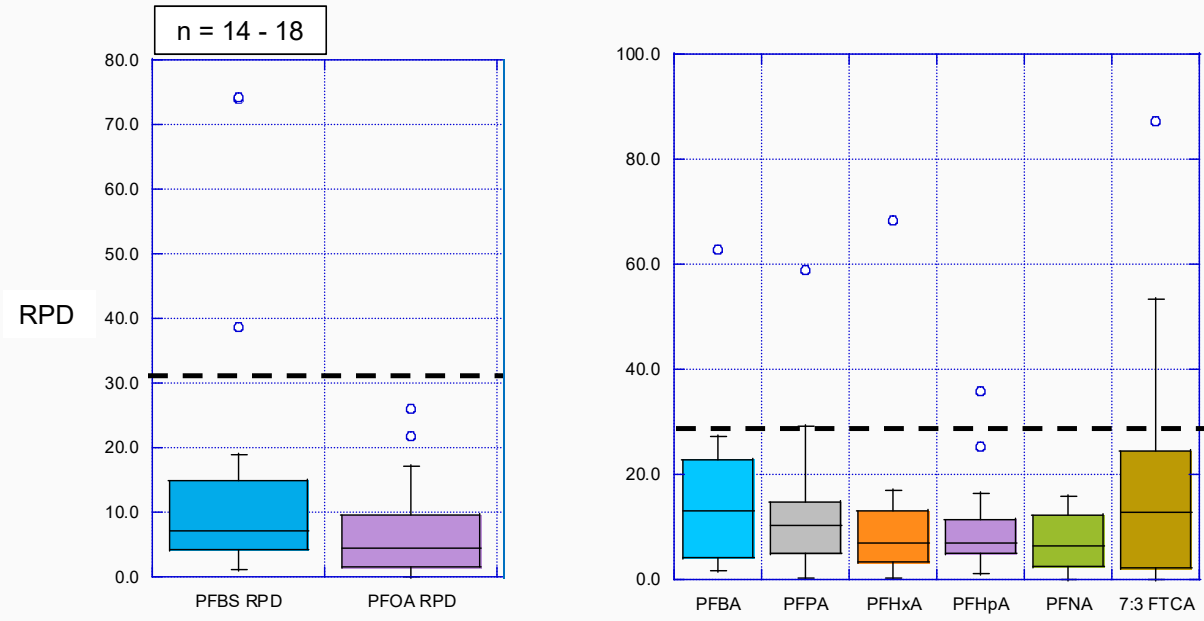
Site-Specific Data: Biosolids

Matrix Spike Recovery Data



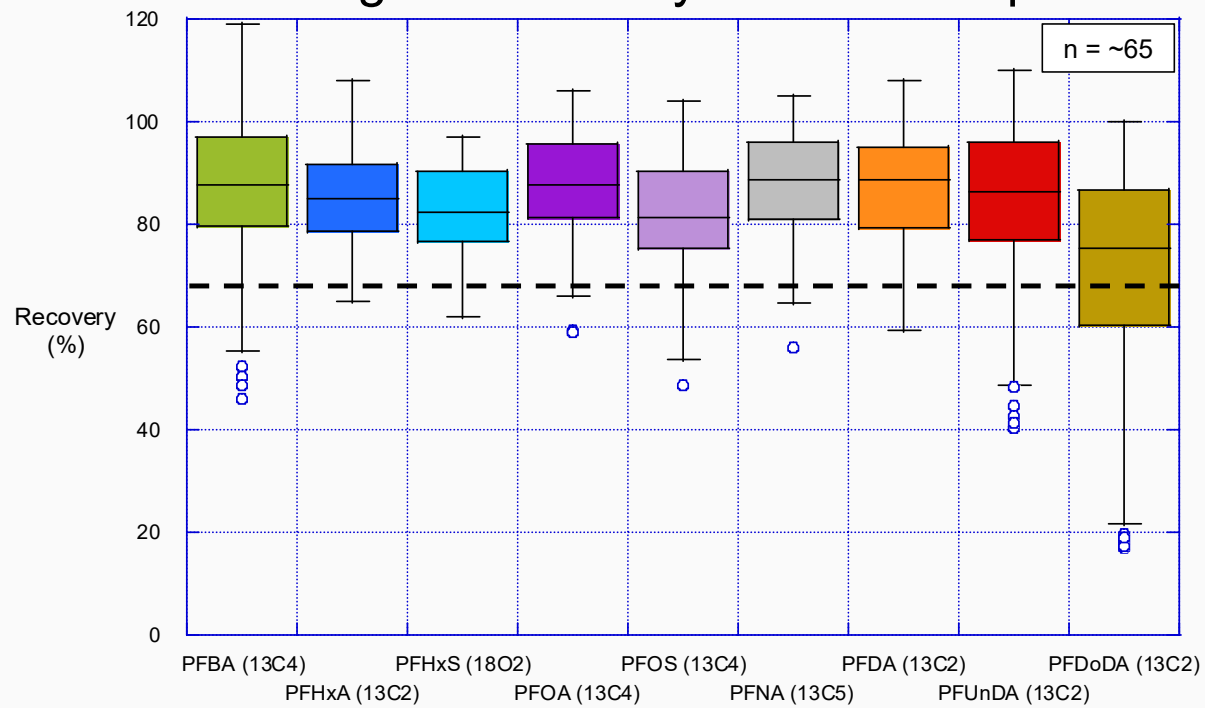


Site-Specific Data: Biosolids Field Duplicate Data





Site-Specific Data: Biosolids Surrogate Recovery in Field Samples





Acknowledgements

Sandra Halstead
US EPA – Region 10

Katrin Friesen
University of Alabama

R5 Lab Contact Info

Larry Zintek
zintek.lawrence@epa.gov
(312) 886-2925

Danielle Kleinmaier
kleinmaier.danielle@epa.gov
(312) 353-9771