



NAVFAC
Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command

PFAS Overview

Treasure Island RAB

07 February 2023

What are Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (aka PFAS)?

- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a class of man-made chemicals found in many consumer products such as stain-resistant textiles, nonstick cookware, food packaging, cleaning products, cosmetics, and some firefighting foams such as aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). These chemicals are useful for resisting heat, stains, grease, and water.
- DON's most common operational use of PFAS has been associated with AFFF used primarily for firefighting, including historic training and equipment testing.
- On, Treasure Island, firefighting foam is most common source of PFAS impacts.

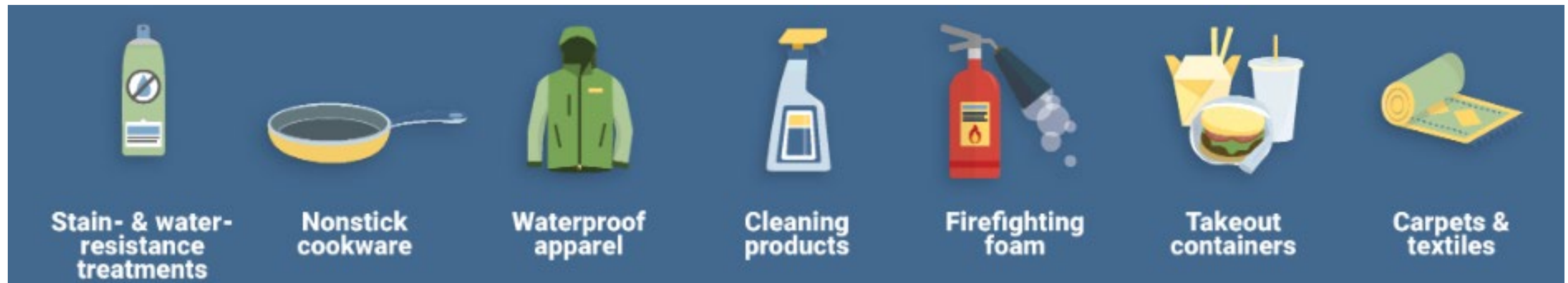


Image Source: Department of Ecology, State of Washington

PFAS on a Molecular Level

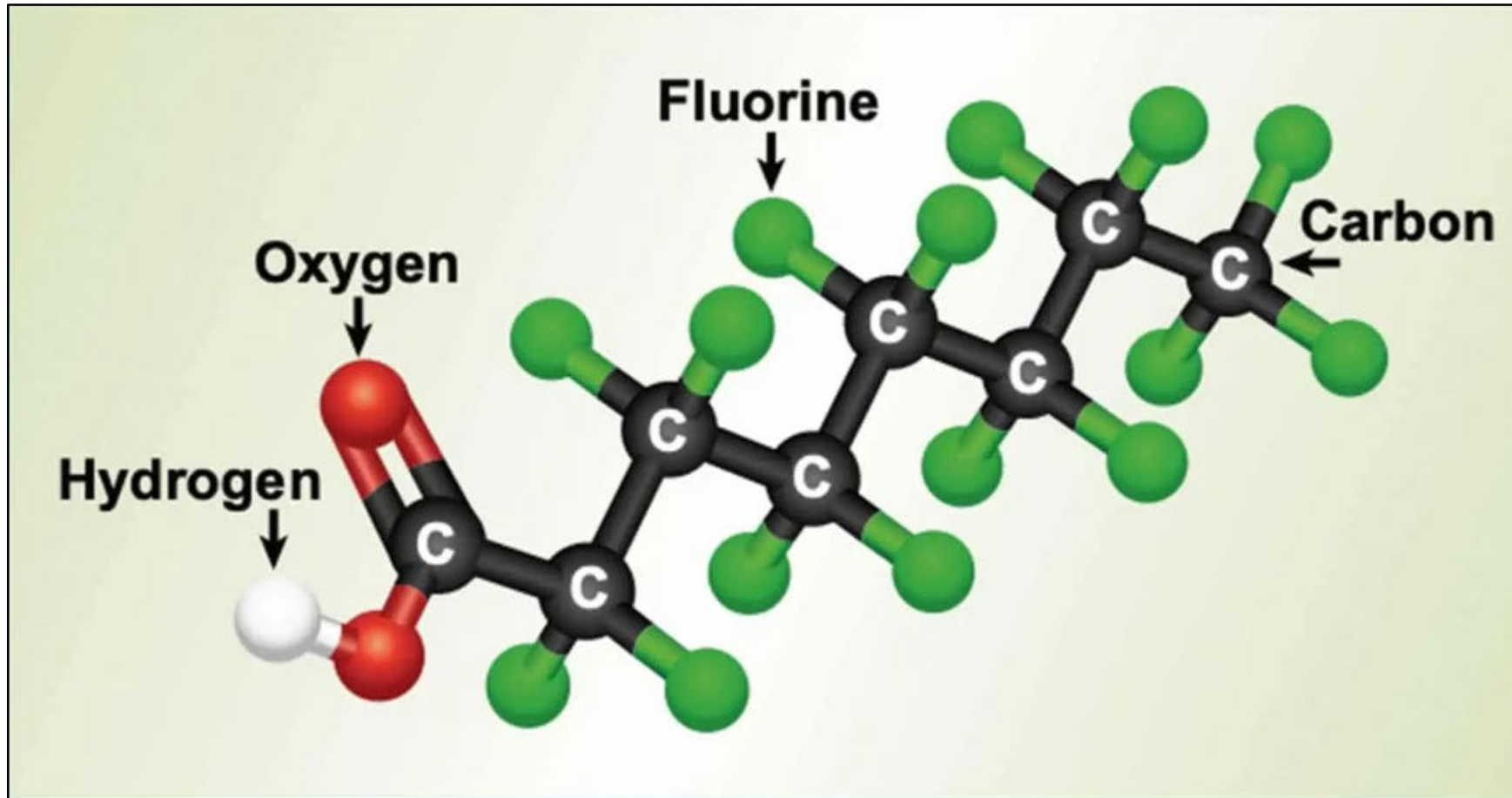


Image Source: National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, March 2019

Possible Routes of PFAS to the Environment

- Spills during the following activities are the primary sources for PFAS entering our groundwater/surface water
 - *Drinking water at Treasure Island comes from off-island*
 - Firefighting Activities using Firefighting Foams
 - Industrial Sites
 - Wastewater Treatment Plants/Biosolids

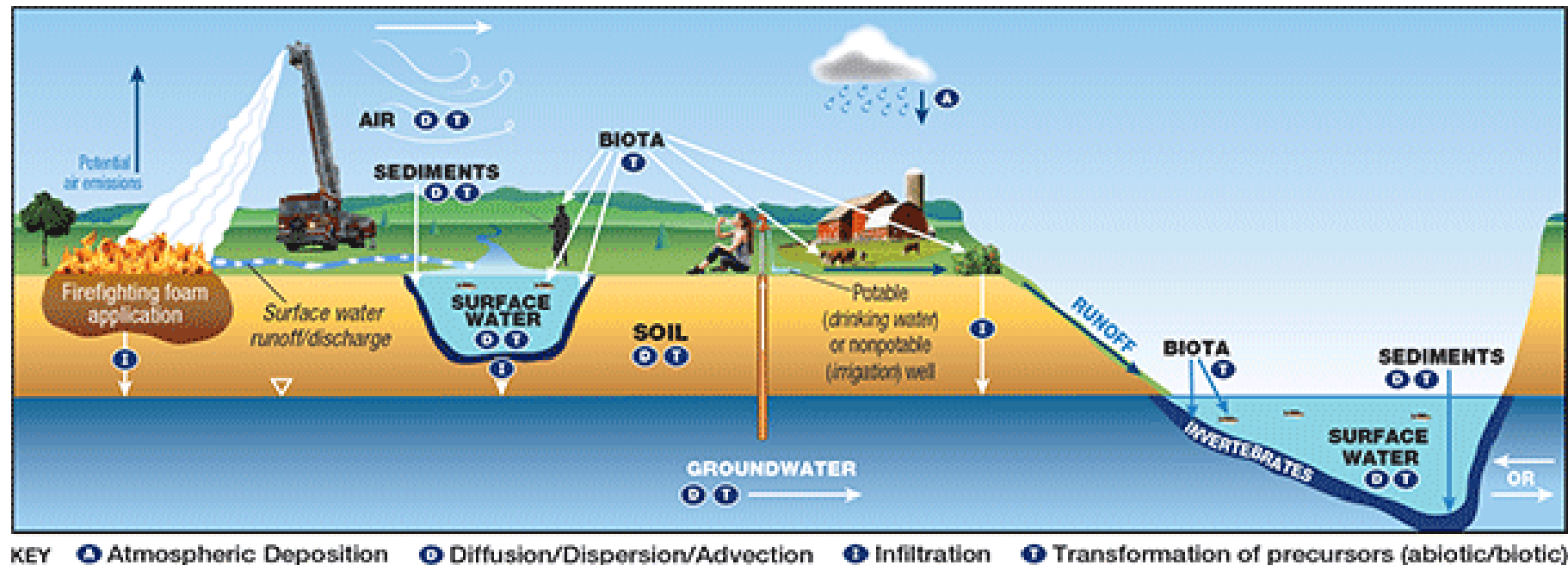
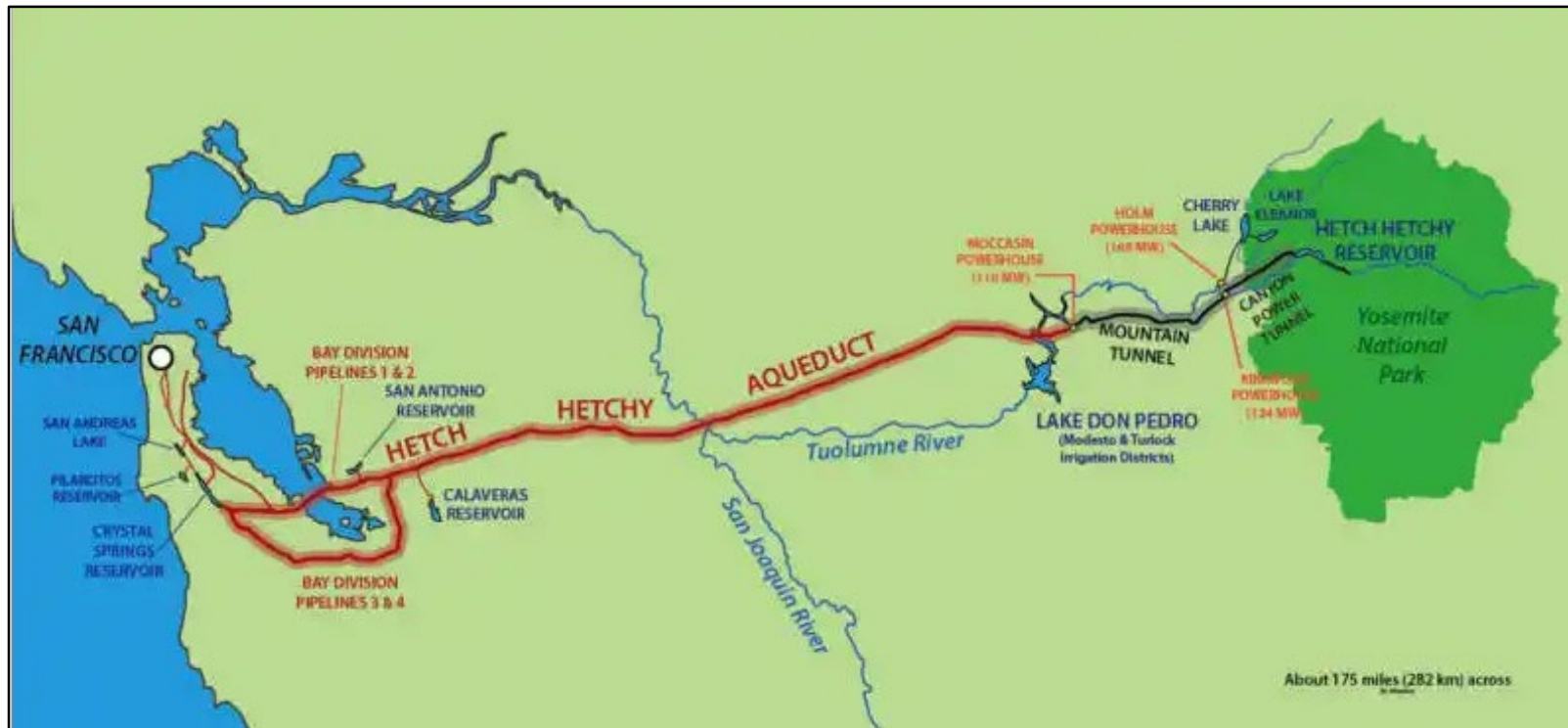


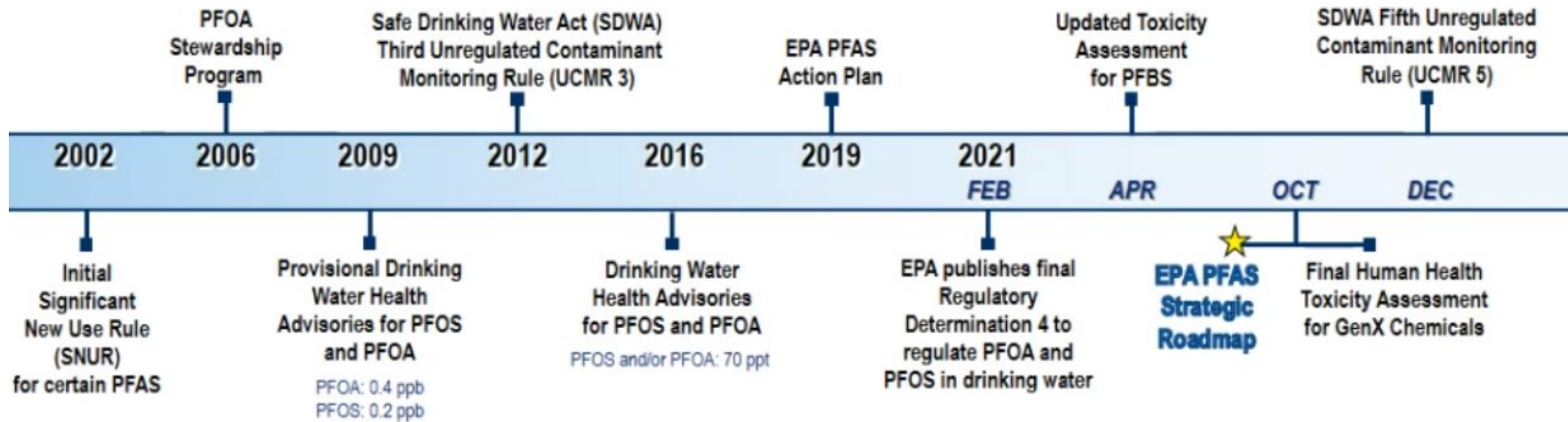
Image Source: ITRC

Treasure Island Drinking Water Provided by SFPUC

- Treasure Island Residents are not exposed to PFAS via drinking water.
- Drinking water is provided by San Francisco Public Utilities Commission via pipeline from Hetch Hetchy Reservoir



History of EPA Milestones Addressing PFAS as an Emerging Chemical of Concern



Primary goal is to determine what chemicals will be listed as hazardous substances.

Tracking DON/DoD Response to PFAS – 2014-2019

Policy	Date
Department of the Navy, Office of the Assistant Secretary (Environment) [DASN (E)] Policy Memo - Policy requiring on-base drinking water sampling for PFOA and PFOS for bases where groundwater was used as drinking water	October 21, 2014
Chief of Naval Operations (CNO) Policy Memo - Specified that if levels of PFOS and/or PFOA in drinking water exceeded the current EPA health advisory, then alternative drinking water must be supplied	September 14, 2015
Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD) Policy Memorandum - Specified that decisions regarding drinking water should be based on the lifetime health advisories issued by EPA's Office of Water in May 2016	June 10, 2016
DASN (E) Policy Memo - Expanded the sampling PFOA and PFOS at all Navy installations where such sampling was not previously completed under EPA's UCMR3	June 14, 2016
DASN (E) Policy Memorandum - This policy defines the DON's intention to remove, dispose, and replace legacy AFFF that contains PFOS and/or PFOA	June 17, 2016
DASN (E) Policy Memo - Identify and prioritize sites for investigation if drinking water resources, on- or off-installation, are thought to be vulnerable to PFOA/PFOS impacts	June 20, 2016
Secretary of Defense Memorandum - Established a PFAS task force to ensure a coordinated, aggressive, and holistic approach to DoD-wide efforts to proactively address PFAS	July 23, 2019

Tracking DON/DoD Response to PFAS Continued – 2019-2020

Policy	Date
ASD Memorandum – Provided clarification of toxicity values for PFOA and PFOS	October 15, 2019
ASD Memorandum – “Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Cleanup Cost Reporting”, Identifies new reporting requirement for funding data associated with investigating and cleaning up PFAS	October 15, 2019
ASD Memorandum – Revised quarterly progress reporting requirements for installations with known or suspected PFAS releases.	October 23, 2019
ASD Memorandum – Conduct community engagement with respect to PFAS issues	November 22, 2019
ASD Memorandum – “Establishing a Consistent Methodology for the Analysis of Per-and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Media Other than Drinking Water”, Guidance on use of Draft Method 1633	November 22, 2019
ASD Memorandum – Establishes annual reporting requirements for AFFF usage or spills	January 13, 2020
Marine Corps Bulletin 11000 – Assigns responsibility for a wide range of PFAS-related issues in the USMC	February 20, 2020
ASD Memorandum – Requirements for PFAS drinking water sampling on DoD installations where DoD is the drinking water purveyor	March 2, 2020

ASD = Assistant Secretary of Defense

Tracking DON/DoD Response to PFAS Continued - 2021-2022

Policy	Date
ASD Memorandum – “Department of Defense Guidance on Using State Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances Drinking Water Standards in Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Removal Actions”	December 22, 2021
ASD Memorandum – “Response and Reporting of Aqueous Film Forming Foam Usage, and Accidental Releases/Spills on Military Installations and National Guard Facilities”	April 7, 2022
ASD Memorandum – “Public Disclosure of Department of Defense Testing Results of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances in Drinking Water Within a Covered Area”	April 26, 2022
ASD Memorandum – “Temporary Prohibition on Incineration of Materials Containing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)” Prohibits the incineration of DoD PFAS materials after April 26, 2022	April 26, 2022
ASD Memorandum – “Addressing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances at Base Realignment and Closure Locations” DoD Components will follow a consistent approach, based on risk, under CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan (NCP), and the DERP, as well as DoD PFAS guidance, to investigate and implement appropriate response actions for PFAS releases at DoD facilities, including BRAC locations, based on risk	May 11, 2022

Full list of DoD/DON PFAS Policies can be found at <https://denix.osd.mil/dod-pfas/osd-policies/>
<https://www.secnv.navy.mil/eie/Pages/DON-PFAS-POLICIES-AND-GUIDANCE.aspx>

PFAS Investigation at Treasure Island



Image Source: SPUR

PFAS Focus at TI

- **Site 6 - first site investigated - 2014**
- **Basewide investigation ongoing**
 - **Evaluation of onshore pathways**
 - Except drinking water as all water is piped onto Treasure Island
 - **Potential Eco Risk to Nearshore Environment**

Treasure Island – Site 6

- Former Fire Fighting Training School 50 Years
- Training overlapped with Navy's use of AFFF
- PFAS chemicals identified in soil in 2015 and groundwater in 2017 & 2020
- First area on TI investigated for PFAS. Most advanced in the CERCLA process (RI)



Site 6 Aerial



Training Facility Buildings (demolished)

PFAS Site 6 Remedial Investigation

- **2023 - Draft PFAS Remedial Investigation to be Issued**
 - Characterization of PFAS at Site 6
 - Soil and Groundwater Data
 - Preliminary Human Health Risk Assessment
- **Recommendations to include:**
 - Supplemental RI for Nearshore
 - Supplemental risk assessment



PFAS Supporting Tasks - 2023

- **Background Ambient Sample Collection**
 - Minimum of 20 Samples
 - Evaluate Data Distribution
 - SFEI (San Francisco Estuary Institute)
 - Historical TI nearshore
 - Paradise Cove
- **Watershed Contamination Source Document**
 - Evaluate of potential Navy and non-Navy PFAS sources
- **Shoreline Pilot Study**
 - Plume Stop technology
 - Granulated Activated Carbon



Coordination with San Francisco Estuary Institute & The Aquatic Science Center

- SFEI monitors for the presence of PFAS in Sediment, Surface Water, Fish, and Marine Mammals
 - Sediment
 - Surface Water
 - Fish
 - Marine Mammals



Image Source: SFEI, 2022 RMP Annual Meeting

Remediation Technology – Capture of PFAS

PLUME STOP
Liquid Activated Carbon

What is it?

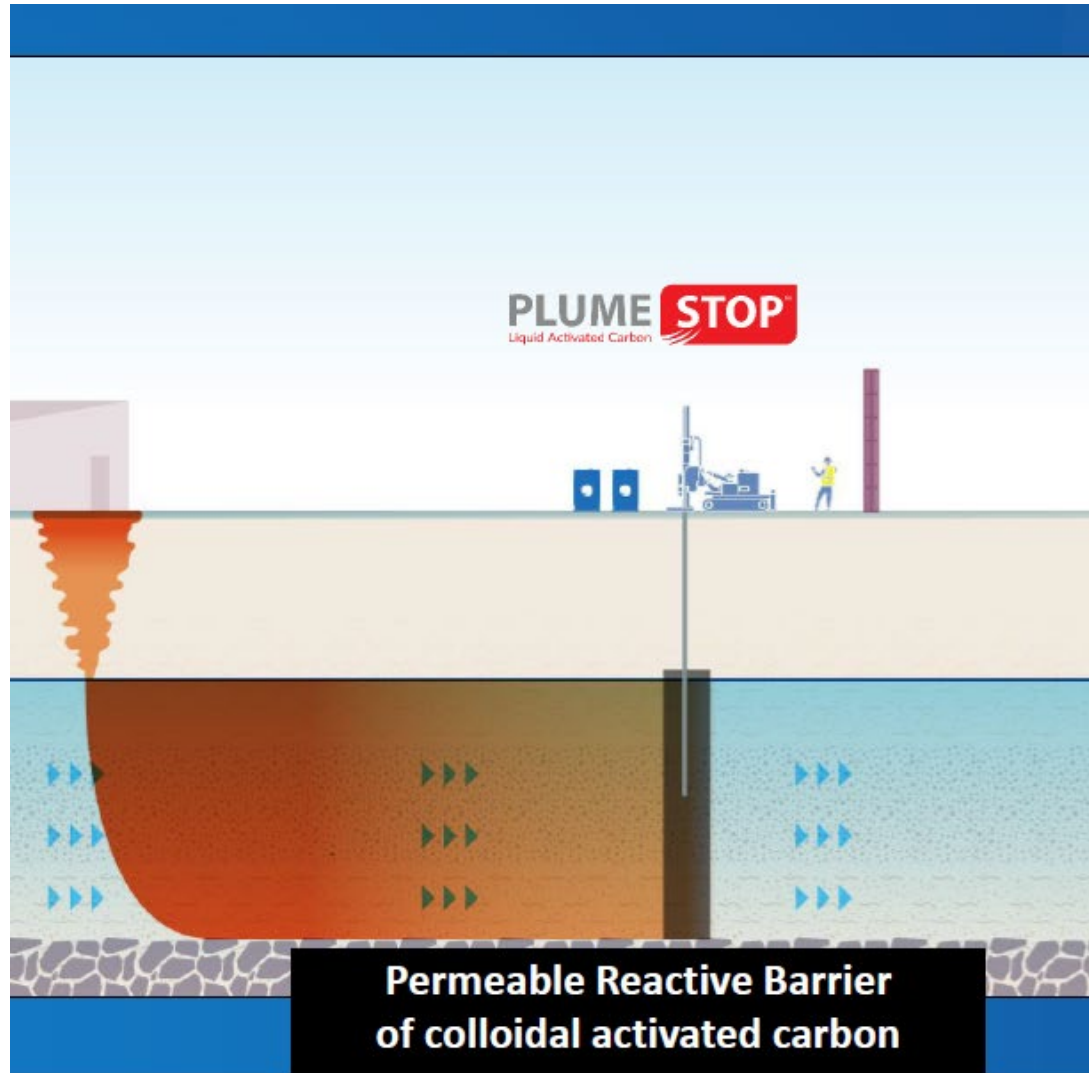
- Form of Colloidal Activated Carbon
- Particle Sizes 1 – 2 μm
- Suspended as a colloid in a polymer solution
- Distributes Widely Under Low Pressure
- Provides extremely fast sorption sites
- Converts underlying geology into purifying filter

 REGENESIS



Image Source: RegenesiS

Remediation Technology - Continued



Approach Overview:

- Install an injectable, permeable barrier of colloidal activated carbon
- Significantly increasing the retardation of the contaminants
 - SLOW migration
- Attenuate the plume

Enhanced Attenuation (ITRC):

“the result of applying an enhancement that **sustainably** manipulates a natural attenuation process, leading to an increased **reduction in mass flux of contaminants.**”



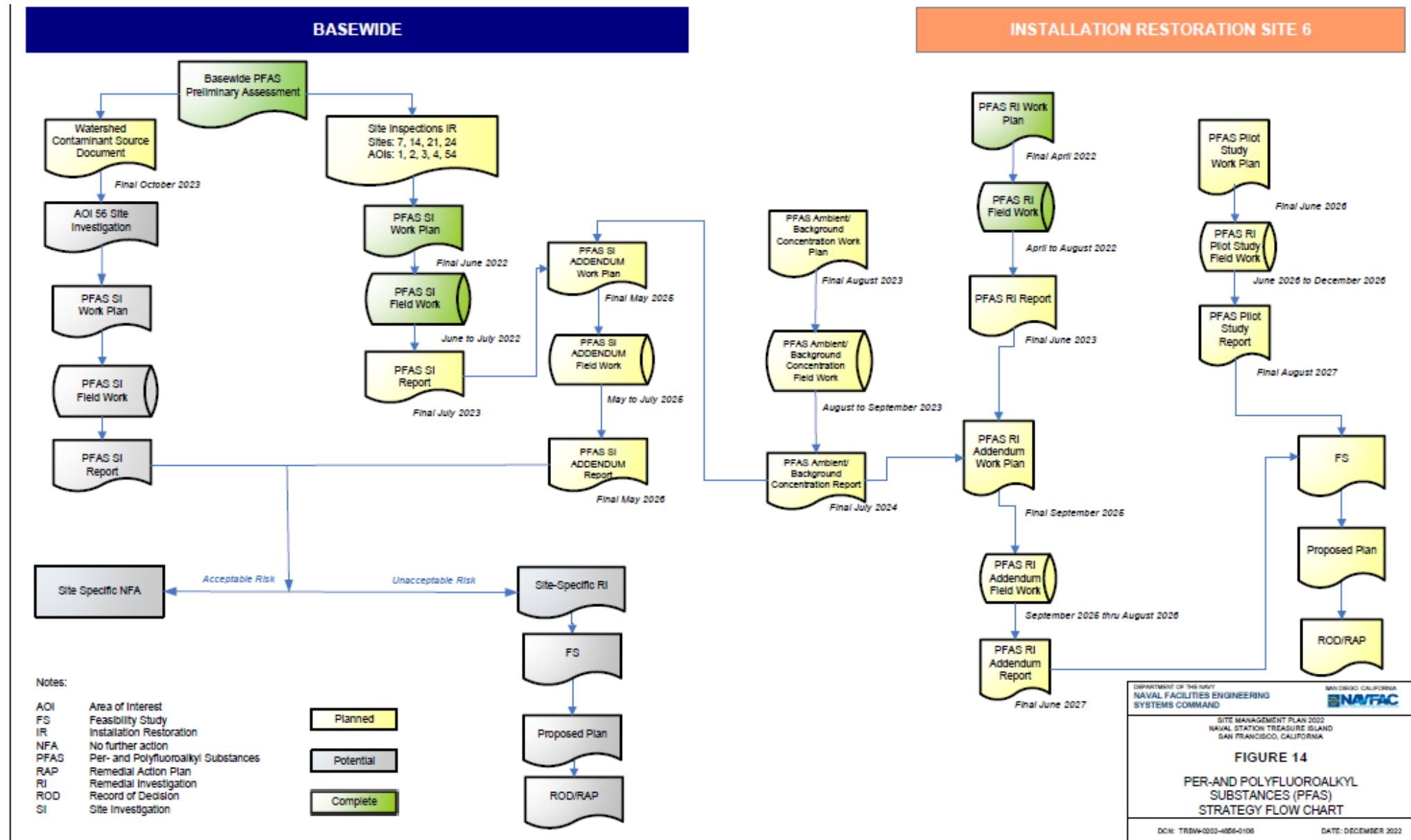
Image Source: RegenesiS

Basewide PFAS

- **2020 – Basewide PA evaluating 89 Areas Completed**
 - Areas with potential PFAS based on previous activities
 - Areas requiring further investigation
 - Areas with no release of PFAS
- **12 of 89 Areas Identified for further investigation in an SI**
 - 2022 Draft results and findings set to be published in Spring 2023



PFAS Path Forward – Following the Process



Questions?

