PCBs and PFAS and the Mississippi River Basin

Ali Ling, PhD, PE November 8, 2023









- What are PCBs and where do they come from
- What are PFAS and where do they come from
- Potential Sinks in the Mississippi River Watershed today

What are PCBs and where do they come from?



PCB Uses

- Monsanto sole producer in North America starting 1929
- Phase-out started in 1970
- Banned in 1979 in US

• Still produced elsewhere.



Nisbet and Sarofim, 1972. Environmental Health Perspectives 1

PCB Release



80% of all PCBs produced are still in the environment (Othman, 2022)

In the 1970's, release rates estimated around 10,000 tons/year (1/3 of production)

PCB Fate and Transport



Figure PNNL

Major PCB Sinks

Aquatic Food Webs

- Small mass of PCBs in animals and plants compared to total in environment.
- But impacts environmental and human health

Freshwater Sediments

 PCBs in water sticks to solids and eventually sediments out

Marine Sediments

- Sediments washed out from rivers
- Dredged soils and sediments dumped to ocean

7

What are PFAS and where do the come from?



PFAS Use and Emission Sources

Production and Manufacturing

- Direct emissions to air and subsequent transport and deposition
- Discharges to wastewater treatment
- Discharges to surface waters



PFAS Use and Emission Sources



Product Use

- Air emissions during use
- Weathering to local environment
- Weathering to wastewater



PFAS Use and Emission Sources



Waste Management

- Leaching from landfilled materials
- Leaching from composted materials
- Loss to wastewater and pass through to effluent and biosolids

PFAS Fate and Transport



PFAS are:

- Persistent (don't break down to non-PFAS)
- Mobile (continue to cycle)
- Bioaccumulate (some PFAS)

Figure from Evich, M. G. *et al.* (2022). Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances in the environment. *Science* **375**, ¹²

PFAS and PCB chemistry

PFAS: Per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances



C

PCBs: Poly-chlorinated byphenyls

Cl

PFAS and PCB chemistry



PFAS and PCB chemistry

PFAS: Per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances



More water soluble and mobile

PCBs: Poly-chlorinated byphenyls



Likes dirt, not water

PFAS and PCB are numerous

PFAS:

10,000s of different chemicals

Differ by size, structure number and position of fluorine

• Large class of compounds

PCBs:

209 different chemicals

Differ by number and position of chlorine

PFAS and PCB are persistent

PFAS:

PCBs:

Effectively does not degrade in environment

• Large class of compounds

•Persistent!

Degrades over decades

The Problem with Persistence

Global PFAS Stocks in Environment



Consistently increasing mass stocks and concentrations in environmental media The Risks are too High.

Increased potential to exceed known and unknown thresholds to impact human and environmental health

PFAS and PCB bioaccumulate

PFAS:

PCBs:

- Large class of compounds
- Persistent!

Bioaccumulate

PFAS and PCB behave differently in the environment

PFAS:



- Large class of compounds
- Persistent!
- Bioaccumulate

Stick to solids

PCBs:



Potential PCB and PFAS in Mississippi River Basin



Potential Sinks



Potential Sinks

What media to sample, how often and for what depends on specific questions. For example:

- 1. Is it safe to each fish from specific locations?
 - Sample food fish from specific locations
- 2. Where in the watershed are PCBs still present in sediments?
 - Sample multiple locations at one depth
- 3. How does the amount of PCBs in sediments change with depth?
 - Sample sediments at specific locations at multiple depths

Sampling Options

PFAS

- Some publicly available data on water, sediments, and wildlife – I'm working on these now
- Sample cost: ~\$500/sample

PCBs

- Likely present in sediments and wildlife
- Sample cost: ~\$300/sample

Sampling options:

- water
- sediments
- fish and aquatic life

Ali Ling Assistant Professor Civil Engineering

aling@stthomas.edu

St. Thomas

Thank you