

# An Industry Perspective on Understanding and Abating Organic Fluorinated Compounds

October 24, 2019

# Modern Use of Fluoroproducts

## Communication



## Low-GWP Refrigerants



## Automotive



## Renewable Energy

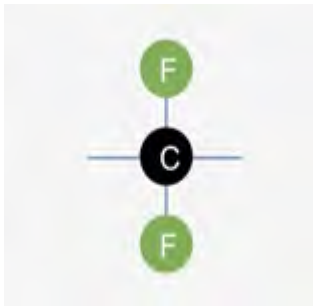


## Aerospace



# Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)

## Similarities

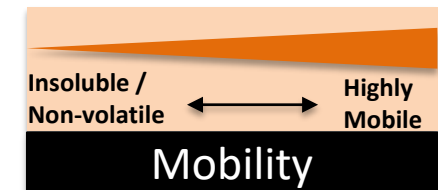
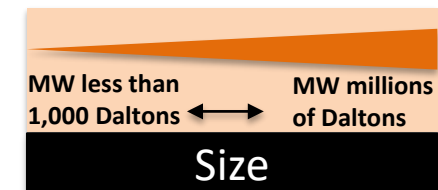
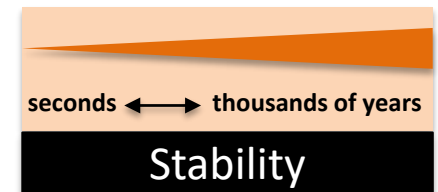
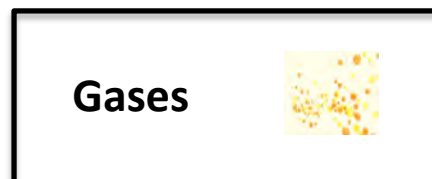
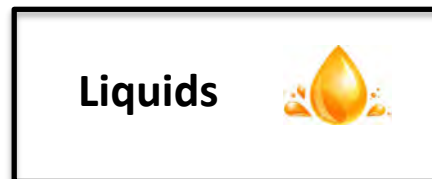


“highly fluorinated aliphatic substances that contain 1 or more C atoms on which all the H substituents .... have been replaced by F atoms, in such a manner that they contain the perfluoroalkyl moiety  $C_nF_{2n+1}$ .”

\*IEAM 2011, 7(4):513-541.

Open access: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ieam.258>

## Differences



Thousands of substances  
with *very different* properties

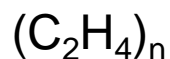
# Hydrocarbon Analogy

## A Big Universe of Very Different Substances

SOLID



Polyethylene



LIQUID



Ethyl Alcohol



GAS

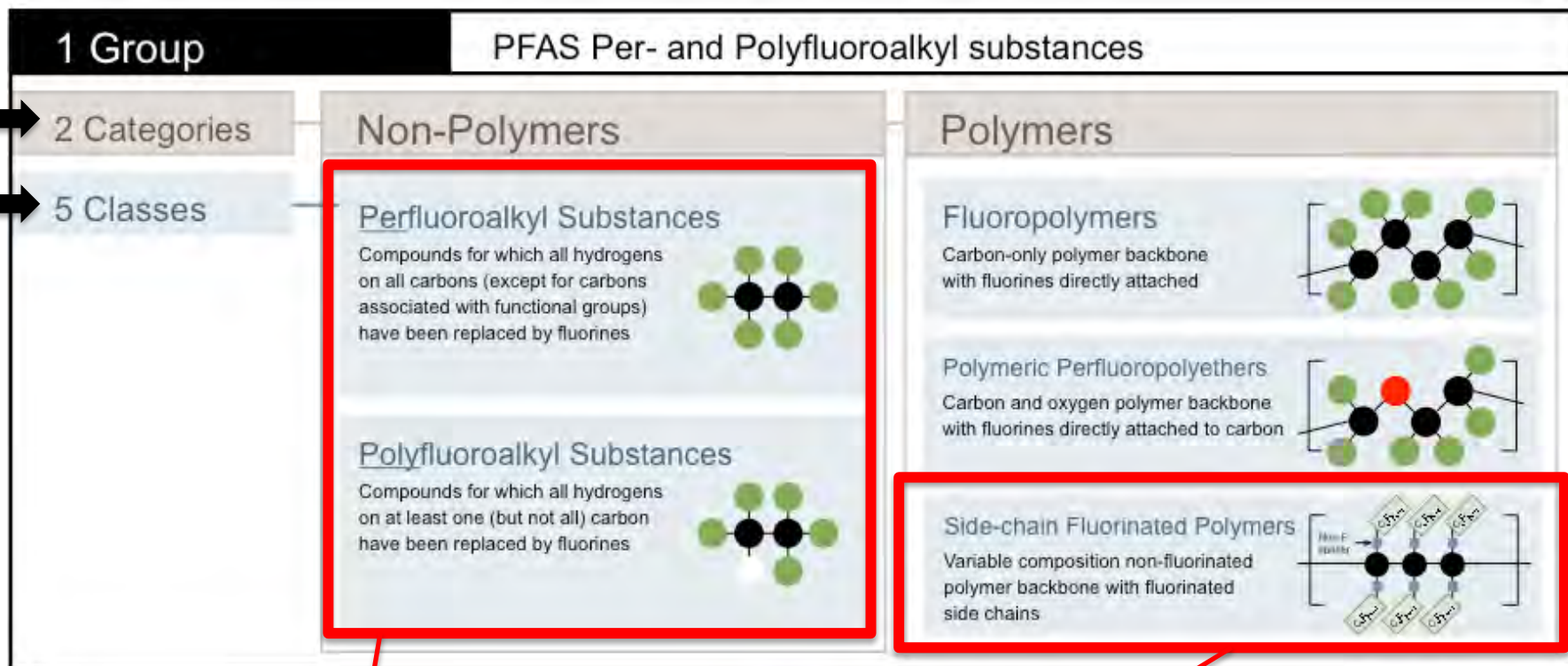


Propane



The PFAS Universe is equally diverse  
Need to use clear, specific and descriptive terms

# PFAS Overview

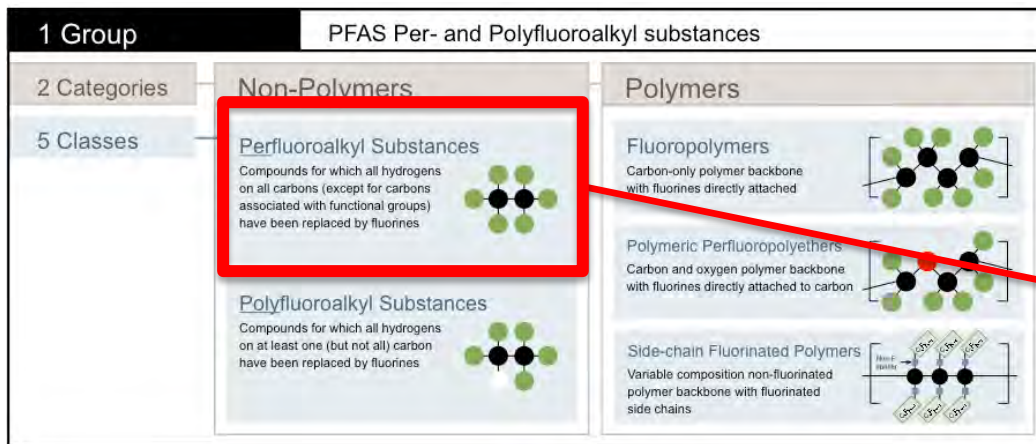


Small molecules like Perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs). EPA 537.1 analytes are all non-polymer PFAS

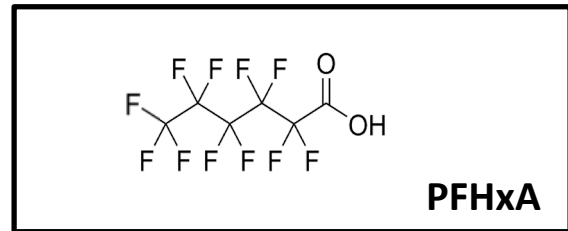
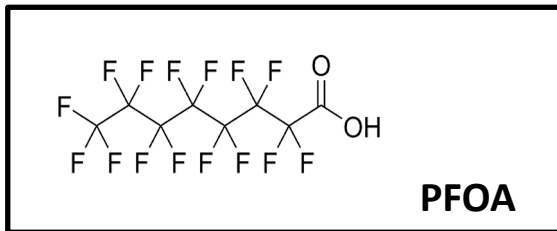
Substances that may degrade in the environment to form non-polymer PFAS

- Fluorine
- Carbon
- Oxygen
- Hydrogen

# PFAS Overview – Continue to Converge



Perfluoro carboxylic acids (PFCAs)

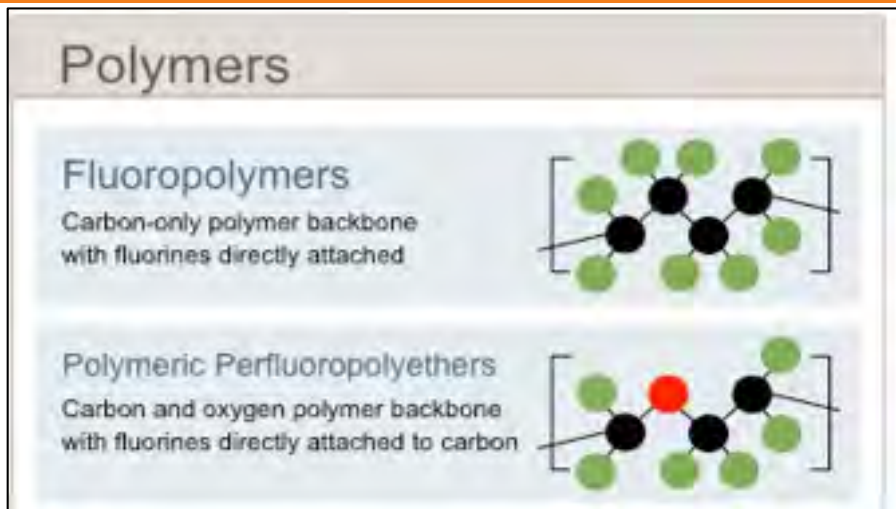


Michigan “Draft Regulations for PFAS MCL”\*

**8 ng/L (ppt)** **400,000 ng/L (ppt)**

\* [https://www.michigan.gov/egle/0,9429,7-135-3308\\_3323-509830--,00.html](https://www.michigan.gov/egle/0,9429,7-135-3308_3323-509830--,00.html)

# Polymer Category is Different



- Fluorine
- Carbon
- Oxygen
- Hydrogen

Thermal, chemical and biological stability\*

High Molecular Weight;  
Not bioavailable or subject to long-range transport

Fluoropolymers shown to meet OECD Polymer of Low Concern (PLC) criteria\*

\*IEAM 2017, 14(3):316-334

Open access: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/ieam.4035>

## Electronics



High frequency signal transmission

## Medical Devices



High dielectric insulators in medical equipment that relies on high frequency signals

## Aerospace/Auto



Weight reducing fuel lines; heat/chemical resistant wire coatings

## Semiconductor Manufacturing



Providing pure environments to transport/store harsh chemicals

## Alternative Energy




Insulation properties, durability, and safety enabling, fuel cells and solar panels

# Fluoropolymer Manufacturing


Major manufacturers phased out the use of PFOA and moved to approved alternatives\*.

**Non-Polymers**

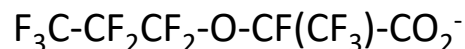
**Perfluoroalkyl Substances**  
Compounds for which all hydrogens on all carbons (except for carbons associated with functional groups) have been replaced by fluorines



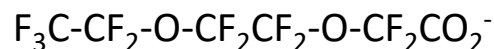
**Polyfluoroalkyl Substances**  
Compounds for which all hydrogens on at least one (but not all) carbon have been replaced by fluorines



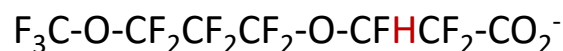
**HFPO-DA**, CAS# 62037-80-3



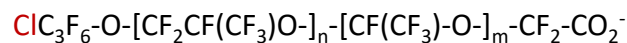
CAS# 908020-52-0



**ADONA**, CAS# 958445-44



CAS# 329238-24-6



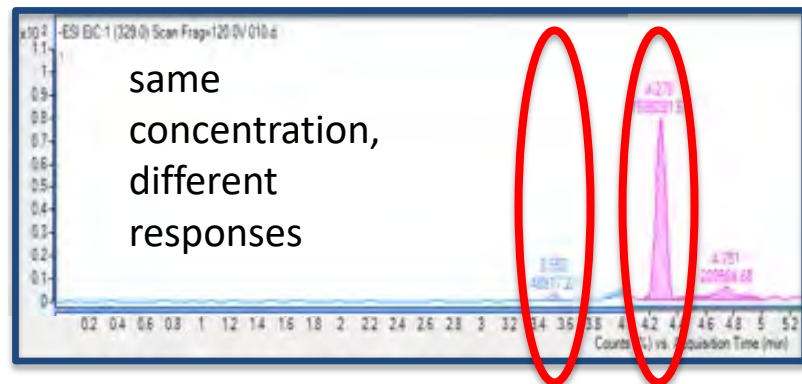
Why do we need to be specific and descriptive?  
Characterizing emissions requires authentic reference standards and validated analytical methods



# Advancements – Analytical Methodology

Reliable, validated, reproducible analytical methods are essential to be able to make *sound, fact-based decisions*

- Instrumentation - non-targeted and targeted analysis
- Authentic reference standards
- Method development



In order to accurately *identify* compounds and determine *concentrations*, authentic reference standards are required.

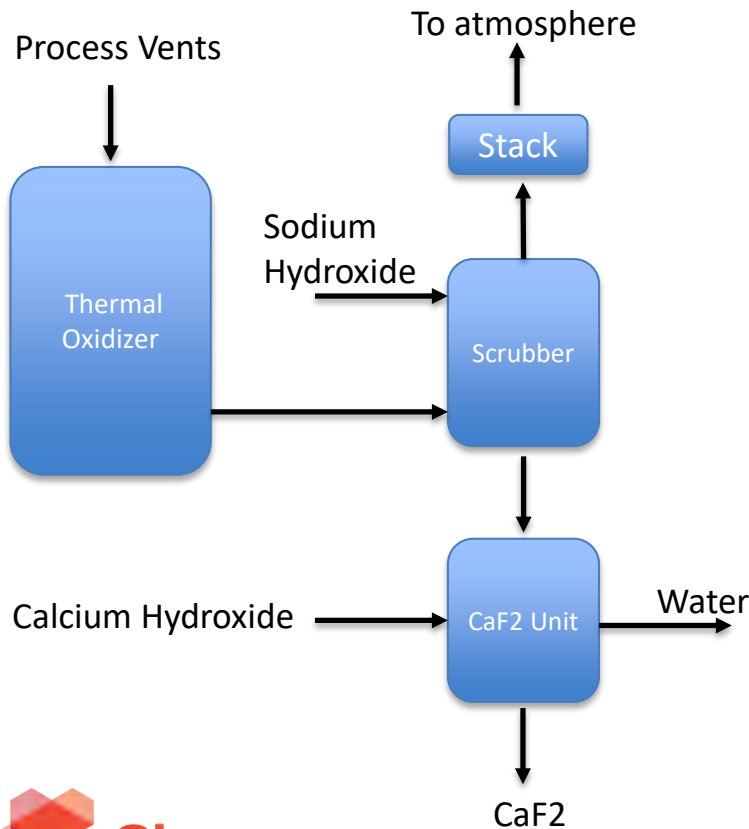
# Recent Advancements

- Analytical detection capability
- Sampling - stack testing methods for non-polymer PFAS
- Significant baseline emissions and abatement technology research with low detection capability.
- Progress towards our 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment

# Abatement Technology - Vapor

- Concentrated Vapor – Thermal Oxidizer

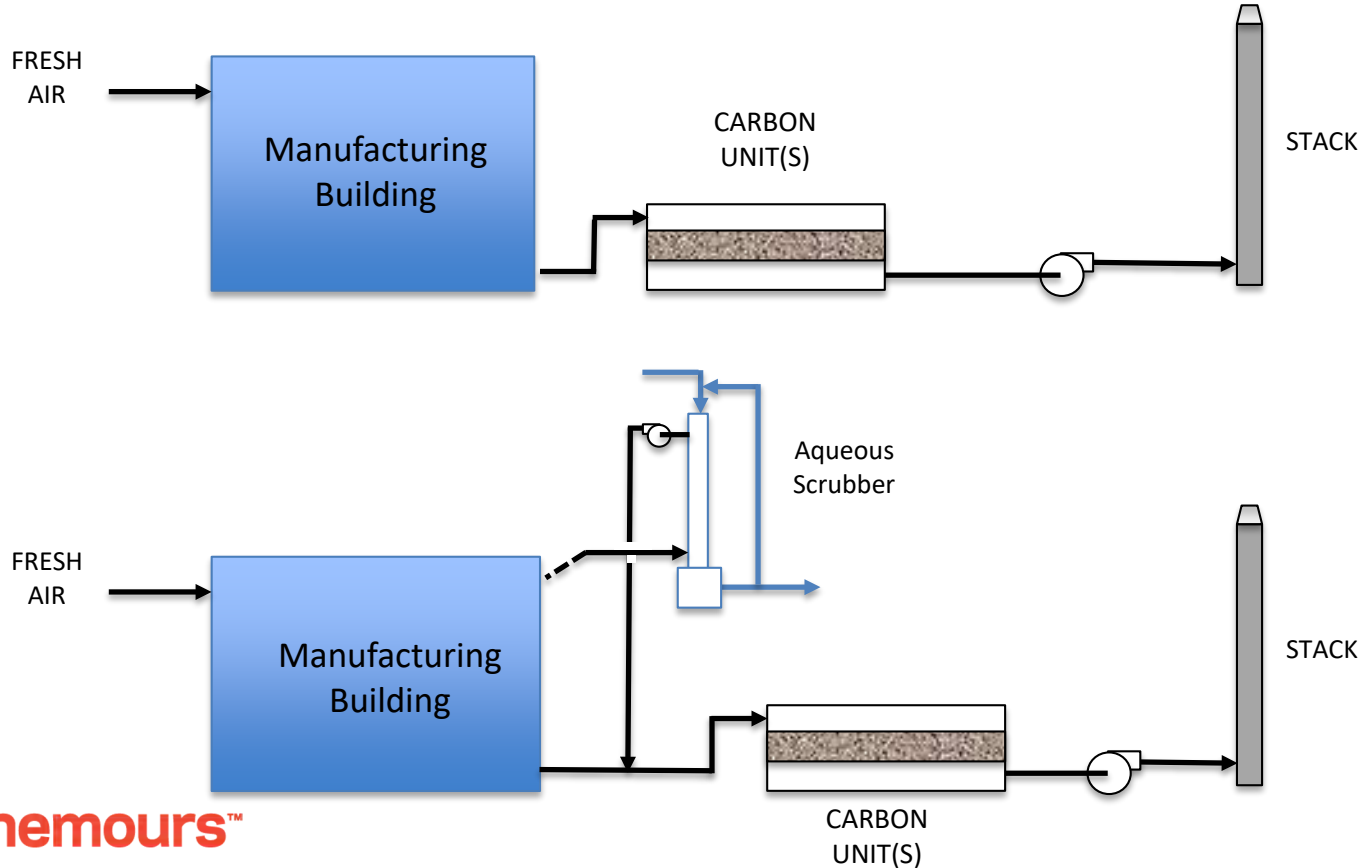
- Inputs mixed with oxygen at high temperatures to oxidize fluorinated organic compounds. 99.99% destruction capability.



# Abatement Technology - Vapor

- Dilute Vapor

- Adsorption utilizing granular activated carbon (GAC) for higher molecular weight, higher boiling non-polymer PFAS.



# Abatement Technology - Aqueous

- Adsorption (GAC) and ion exchange.
  - Used in both process water and finished product applications.
- Significant research ongoing
  - Thermolysis for more concentrated aqueous streams
  - Have tested several types of adsorbents and ion exchange resins vs non-polymer PFAS compounds.
  - Researching combinations of technologies that ultimately enable recycle of process water internal to the manufacturing facilities.

# Our 2030 Corporate Responsibility Commitment



## Inspired People

### Safety Excellence

- Improve employee, contractor, process, and distribution safety performance by at least 75%.

### Vibrant Communities

- Invest \$50M in our communities to increase access to STEM skills and improve lives through environment and safety programs.

### Empowered Employees

- 50% of all positions globally filled with women.
- 20% of all US positions filled with ethnically diverse employees.



## Shared Planet

### Climate

- Reduce greenhouse gas emission intensity by 60%.
- Progress our plan to become carbon positive by 2050.

### Water

- Reduce air and water process emissions of fluorinated organic chemicals by 99% or greater.

### Waste

- Reduce landfill volume intensity by 70%.



## Evolved Portfolio

### Sustainable Offerings

- 50% or more of our revenues will be from solutions that make a specific contribution to the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

### Sustainable Supply Chain

- Baseline the sustainability performance of 80% of suppliers by spend and demonstrate 15% improvement.