

# **Outline**

- The Present
  - PFAS Policy and Roadmap
- The Past
  - Historic & Current Uses at DOE
  - Challenges and Analogues
- The Future
  - Role of National Labs and R&D





# **DOE Actions: Timeline**



## September 2019

**DOE PFAS Work Group** established

## September 2019

Operating Experience Level 3 Document PFAS Awareness, published

#### **March 2020**

Emerging Contaminants in Groundwater at Brookhaven National Laboratory, published

# September 2021

**Deputy Secretary memorandum** addressing PFAS at DOE









# August 2022

**PFAS Roadmap** released



# August 2022

**DOE PFAS Website went live** 



### December 2021

DOE Guidance on Reporting PFAS-Containing AFFF Releases or Spills to the Environment issued



#### November 2021

**PFAS Coordinating** Committee (PCC) established



### November 2022

*Initial Assessment Report* released

## December 2022

**R&D** Report published



## January 2023

Historical/Current Use Records Search issued



# August 2023

**Environmental Sampling Guidance** issued







# **PFAS Coordinating Committee Actions: DOE PFAS Roadmap**

The *PFAS Strategic Roadmap: DOE Commitments to Action 2022-2025* was published on August 18, 2022.



# **PFAS Strategic Roadmap:**















# DOE Actions: DOE PFAS Roadmap



# **UNDERSTAND**

**MANAGE & PROTECT** 

**ADVANCE SOLUTIONS** 

COMMUNICATE & COLLABORATE

#### GOAL:

Develop information concerning PFAS uses and environmental releases to characterize and assess the Department's potential liabilities and risks

**OBJECTIVES** 

**ACTIONS** 

#### **GOAL**:

Safeguard the health and well-being of ou employees, the public, and the environment by minimizing exposure to PFAS and addressing PFAS releases

**OBJECTIVES** 

**ACTIONS** 

#### GOAL:

Leverage expertise at DOE's National Laboratories and collaborate with research partners to enhance PFAS knowledge and develop technological solutions

**OBJECTIVES** 

**ACTIONS** 

## **GOAL:**

Engage with
regulators, tribal
nations, local
communities, and
stakeholders to
ensure transparency
on DOE's PFAS
progress and develop
effective PFAS
strategies

**OBJECTIVES** 

**ACTIONS** 







Actions

# **DOE Actions: Historical and Current Use Guide**

The *Guide for Investigating Historical and Current Uses of PFAS at DOE Sites* was published on February 16, 2023.



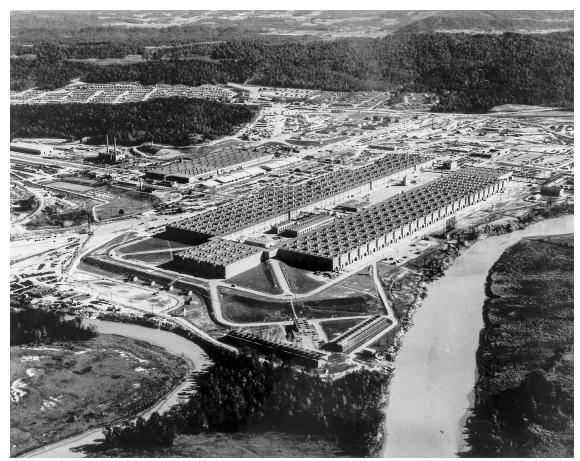
Guide for Investigating Historical and Current Uses of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances at Department of Energy Sites



# DOE's unique historic role with PFAS

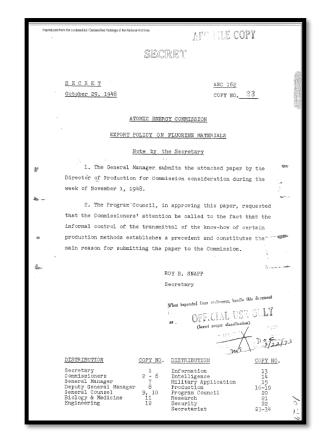
PFAS were first produced on an industrial scale for use in uranium separation activities during the Manhattan Project.

- 1938 Teflon® (polytetrafluoroethylene,
   PTFE) discovered by DuPont scientists
- Enrichment of U235 for a-bomb project used gaseous UF6 (highly corrosive).
- Teflon® and other liquid fluorocarbons found to be highly resistant to corrosion
- First (classified) industrial use of PFASidentified through historical record review in March 2020.
- Fluorocarbon chemistry declassified after the war, begins commercial use in 1949



# **Example from Unclassified NARA Records: Export Policy on Fluorine Materials**

- "About 2,000 tons of fluorocarbons were produced by the Manhattan District."
- "Nearly all the project fluorocarbons and the required fluorine for their production was prepared in Manhattan District plants...operated by DuPont and Hooker Electrochemical."
- Many companies were already seeking peacetime applications for fluorocarbons
- Report included annual estimated volumes used



Office of the Secretary General Correspondence, "AEC Export Policy on Fluorene Materials," 1948, NARA, A1E67-A1 NN3-326-93-007.



# The Challenges of PFAS

- PFAS rapidly became invisibly ubiquitous
  - Used in dizzying array of products and applications
- Industries (and USG essential missions) rely on PFAS
  - The properties that make them useful also make them challenging
- Knowledge of health impacts continues to grow
  - Challenge of regulating at PPT/PPQ levels

# What are right historic analogues and mental models to help us understand PFAS?

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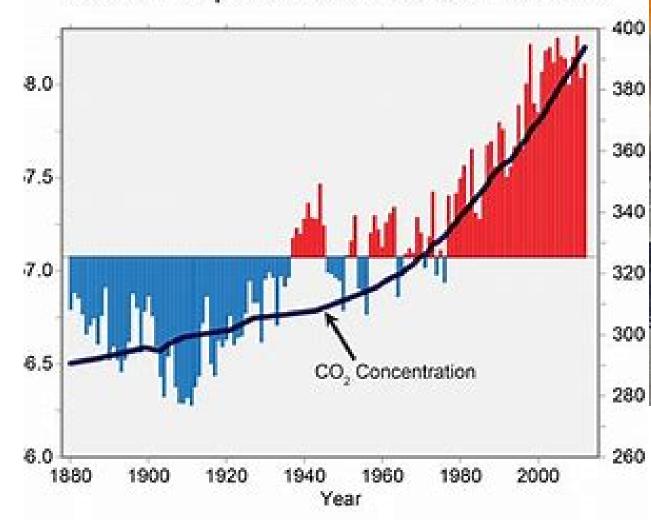
DDT

HCFCs

Lead

Climate Change

# Global Temperature and Carbon Dioxide



# The Future: What do we need from R&D?



Detect, Measure, Monitor Identify more types of PFAS in more types of media with greater precision at lower cost to track pathways and mobility

Destroy

Break the carbon-fluorine bond at scale, affordably, without emitting toxins or greenhouse gases

Replace

Identify low-risk materials with properties that have potential to support key applications

Communicate & Collaborate

We cannot do this alone

