

Water for All Summit

Peter Grevatt, PhD – Chief Executive Officer

advancing the science of water®



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Source: www.dailymail.co.uk



Source: www.nytimes.com



Cuyahoga River Fire Nov. 3, 1952 <u>Cleveland Press Collection at</u> Cleveland State University Library



Source: <u>https://pixels.com/featured/cleveland-skyline-reflecting-on-the-cuyahoga-river-denis-tangney-jr.html</u>

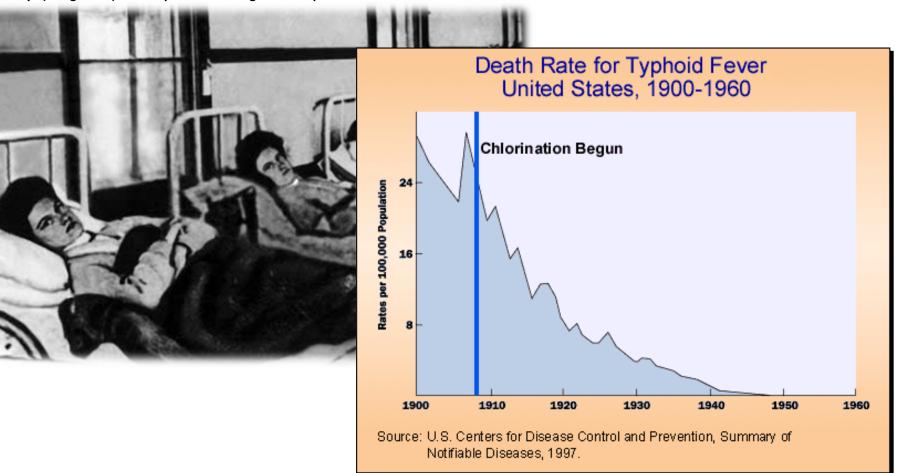
Typhoid Mortality Rates: New York City

"Typhoid Mary" (foreground) in a hospital bed during her first quarantine

1870 Typhoid 39.3/100,000

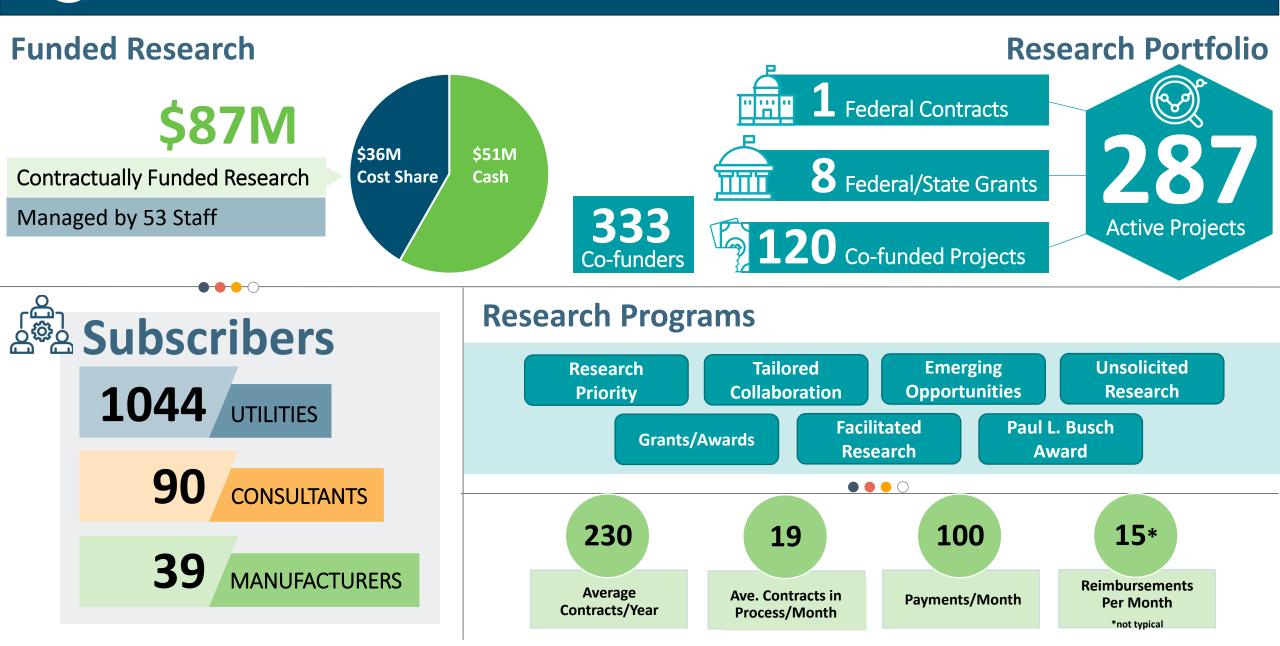
1910 Chlorination begins in NYC

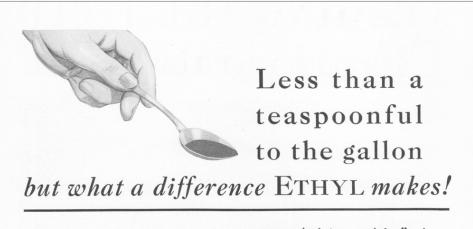
1930 Typhoid 1/100,000



safedrinkingwaterdotcom.wordpress.com – John L. Leal-Hero of Public Health Photo: Wikimedia Commons, "Mary Mallon"

Water Research FOUNDATION* THE WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION - AT A GLANCE







Ethyl Gasoline is colored red for identification but not all red gasolines contain ETHYL, whose active ingredient is tetraethyl lead. It takes more than dye to make an "anti-knock" (high compression) fuel. E^{THYL} is the name of the "antiby General Motors Research Laboratories to make motor gasoline more efficient.

Leading oil companies mix it with their gasoline at their refineries to form *Ethyl Gasoline* — the standard high compression fuel.

There is less than a teaspoonful of ETHYL fluid in a gallon of Ethyl Gasoline — but what a difference it makes!

In cars of ordinary compression, ETHYL eliminates that "knock" and power loss as carbon forms—and turns the higher compression created by the carbon deposits into extra power. As for the new high compression cars, ETHYL made them possible!

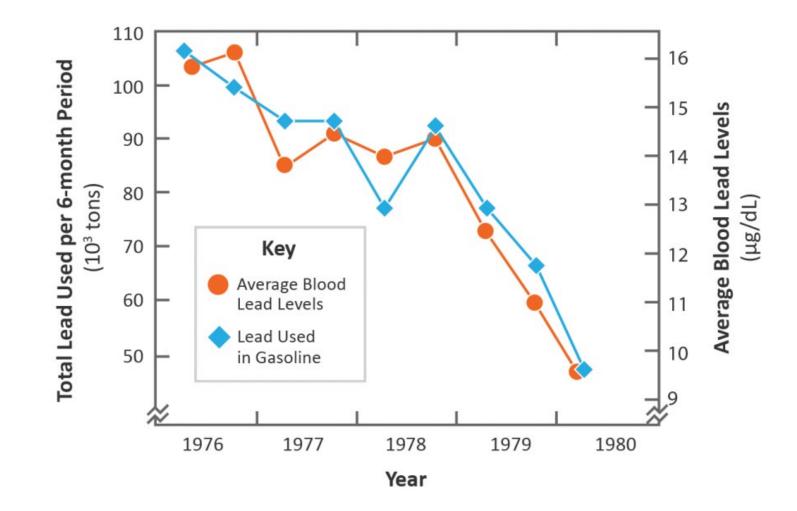
Ethyl Gasoline is now available throughout the United States and Canada at pumps bearing the ETHYL emblem. Ride with ETHYL today.

ETHYL GASOLINE CORPORATION 25 Broadway, New York City 56 Church St., Toronto, Ont., Can.





Lead Content in Gasoline and Average Blood Lead Levels

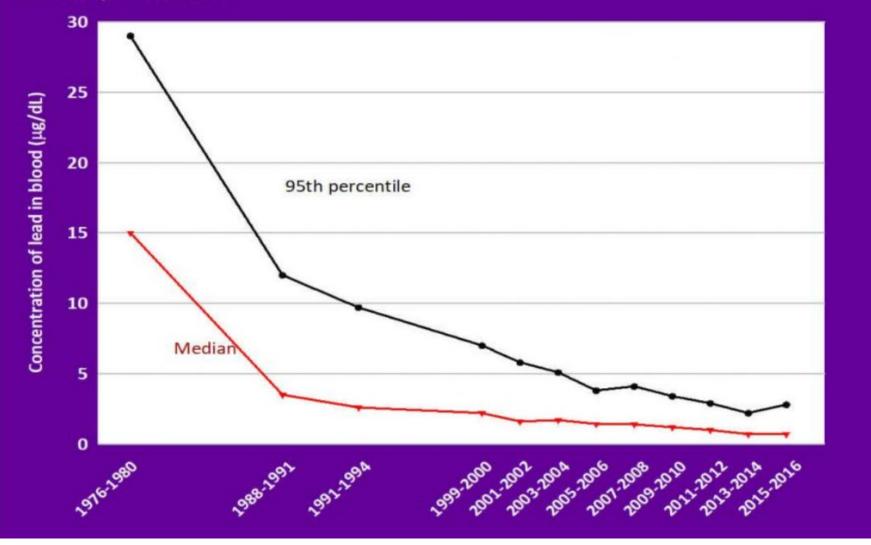


EPA standards led to parallel decreases in lead content of gasoline and blood lead level of the average American.

Source: www.epa.gov

Indicator B1

Lead in children ages 1 to 5 years: Median and 95th percentile concentrations in blood, 1976-2016





Indicator B2 Lead in children ages 1 to 5 years: Median concentrations in blood, by race/ethnicity and family income, 2013-2016 All Races/Ethnicities White non-Hispanic All Black non-Hispanic Incomes Mexican-American All Other Races/Ethnicities All Races/Ethnicities At or White non-Hispanic Above Black non-Hispanic Poverty Mexican-American Level All Other Races/Ethnicities All Races/Ethnicities

0.5 1.0 1.5 Concentration of lead in blood (μg/dL)

White non-Hispanic*

Black non-Hispanic*

Mexican-American

All Other Races/Ethnicities

Below

0.0

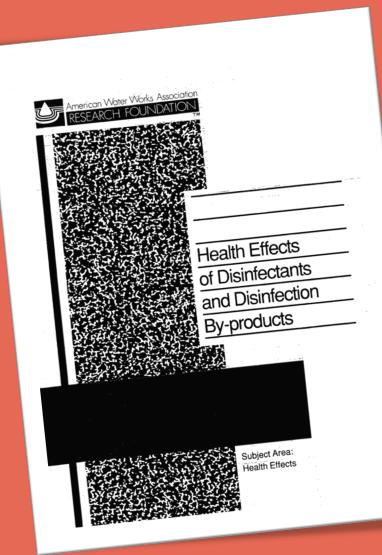
Poverty Level

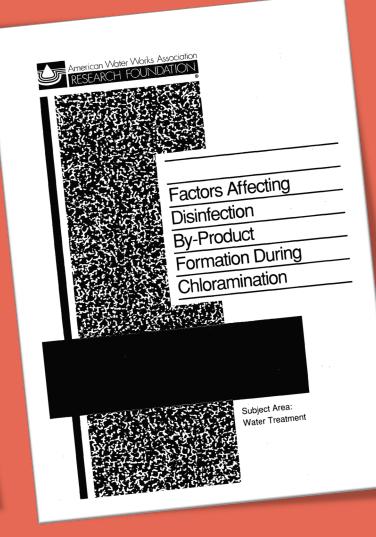
Source: www.blog.epa.gov

2.5

2.0

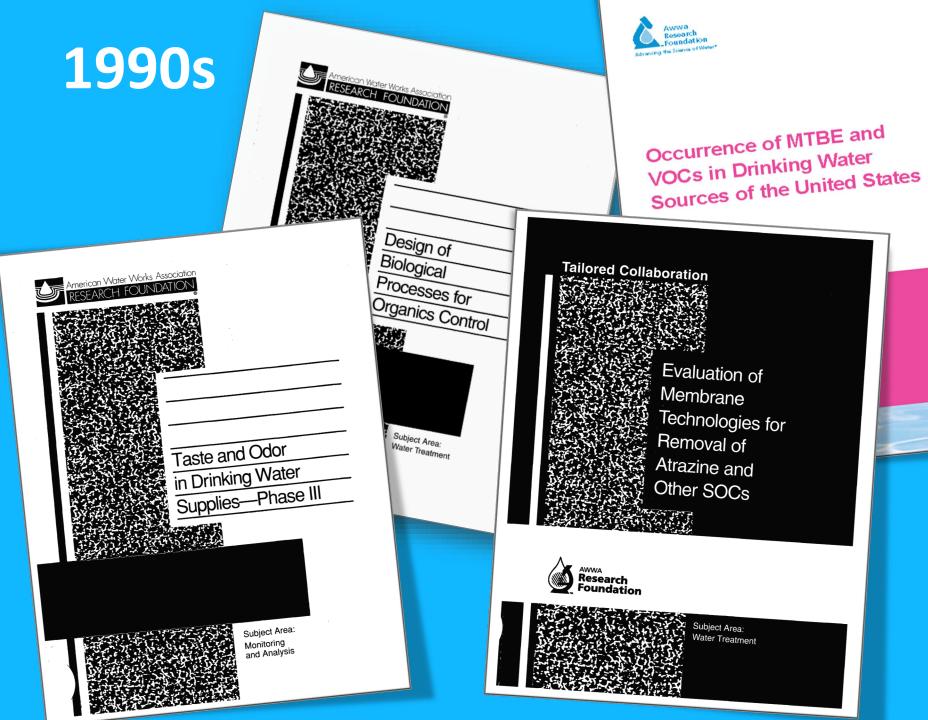
1980s





Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)

Radionuclides



VOCs (MTBE)

Taste and Odor Compounds

Manganese

Herbicides/ Pesticides

Atrazine, Nitrate



2010s

Water Research Foundation

> Treatment Mitigation Strategies for Poly- and Perfluoroalkyl Substa

WATEREUSE

Formation of Nitrosamines and

in Water Reuse Applications

Perfluoroalkyl Acids During Ozonation

WateReuse Research Foundation

Web Report #4322



Awwwa Research Foundation Advancing the Science of Water*



Arsenic Removal with Agglomerated Nanoparticle Media

Water Research Foundation stundation

> Impact of Climate Change on the Ecology of Algal Blooms



Algal Toxins

PFAS

1,4-Dioxane

2010s

Project #4912

Developing Guidance for Evaluation and Implementation for Control of HABs in Source Water Research InvestmentYear Completed\$537,9752022

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Challenges and Opportunities of Nanomaterials in Drinking Water

Web Report #4311

Subject Area: Water Quality



Water Environment & Reuse Foundation White Paper – Microplastics in Aquatic Systems An Assessment of Risk





Microplastics

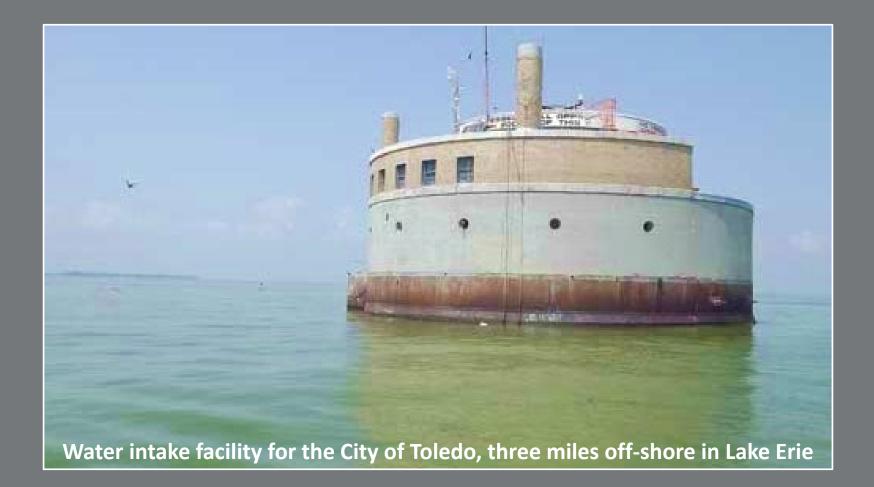
Nanomaterials

Additional Algal Toxins (HABs)

WRF Research Investments







Algae crisis is 'game changer' for region's water supply - Toledo Free Press, August 10, 2014 Photo: Sarah Ottney, Toldeo Free Press

A sample glass of Lake Erie water near the City of Toledo water intake crib, August 2014

Photo: Haraz N. Ghanbari, AP





Source: The Independent



CITY of CHARLOTTE Home Services Resident Business City Government -A A A+ Q Lead & Copper Testing



For another year, monitoring results of the drinking water system indicate no lead or copper issues for Charlotte Water customers.

Water Quality Data

Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Lead & Copper Rule 2

Getting the Lead Out - Charlotte's low risk for lead in drinking water

Drinking Water Quality Report

Your Water Quality - Customers can feel confident

Greater Cincinnati Water Works - Lead Service Line Replacements





Source: Greater Cincinnati Water Works

PFAS Management, Analysis, Removal, Fate and Transport of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)



Credit: WRD

Of course you can park your motorcycle in the house, my sweetie.

SCOTCH GARD

> Go ahead. It's O.K. when your carpet is treated with Scotchgard Protector Advanced Repel Technology. www.scotchgard.com



USS Rupertus stands by to assist the burning USS Forrestal - July 29, 1967



This image is available from the Naval History and Heritage Command under the digital ID USN 1124775

Los Angeles Times

POLITICS

'Our voices are not being heard': Colorado town a test case for California PFAS victims





THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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The Philadelphia Suburbs Where Many Don't Drink the Water

About 80,000 people in three townships live in an area where groundwater has been contaminated by chemicals known as PFAS

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Legacy and Emerging Perfluoroalkyl Substances Are Important Drinking Water Contaminants in the Cape Fear River Watershed of North Carolina

Mei Sun*[†][‡], Elisa Arevalo[‡], Mark Strynar[§], Andrew Lindstrom[§], Michael Richardson^{II}, Ben Kearns^{II}, Adam Pickett[⊥], Chris Smith[#], and Detlef R. U. Knappe[‡]

View Author Information ~



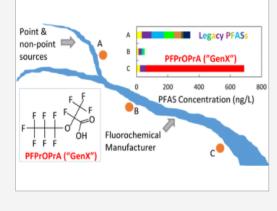


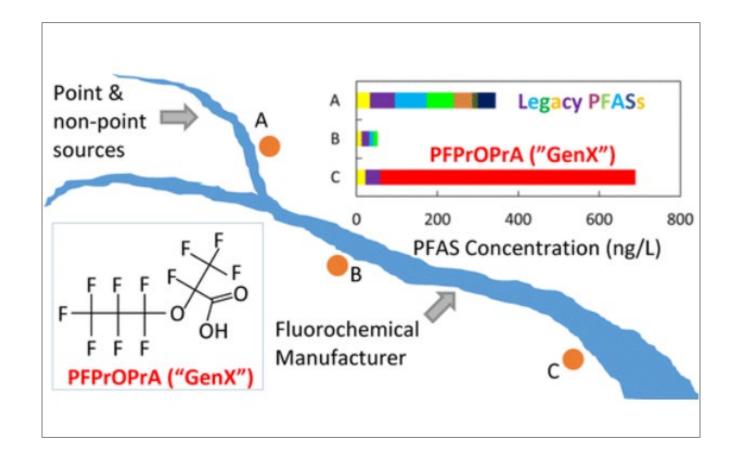


Environmental Science & Technology Letters

Abstract

Long-chain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) are being replaced by short-chain PFASs and fluorinated alternatives. For ten legacy PFASs and seven recently discovered perfluoroalkyl ether carboxylic acids (PFECAs), we report (1) their occurrence in the Cape Fear River (CFR) watershed, (2) their fate in water treatment processes, and (3) their adsorbability on powdered activated carbon (PAC). In the headwater region of the CFR basin, PFECAs were not detected in raw water of a drinking water treatment plant (DWTP), but concentrations of legacy PFASs were high. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's lifetime health advisory level (70 ng/L) for perfluorooctanesulfonic acid and perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) was exceeded on 57 of 127 sampling days. In raw water of a DWTP downstream of a PFAS manufacturer, the mean concentration of perfluoro-2-propoxypropanoic acid (PFPrOPrA), a replacement for PFOA, was 631 ng/L (n = 37). Six other PFECAs were detected, with three exhibiting chromatographic peak areas up to 15 times that of PFPrOPrA. At this DWTP, PFECA removal by coagulation, ozonation, biofiltration, and disinfection was negligible. The adsorbability of PFASs on PAC increased with increasing chain length. Replacing one CF₂ group with an ether oxygen decreased the affinity of PFASs for PAC, while replacing additional CF₂ groups did not lead to further affinity changes.







Toxin taints CFPUA drinking water

By Vaughn Hagerty StarNews Correspondent

Posted Jun 7, 2017 at 10:31 AM

Utility can't filter out chemical produced upriver at Fayetteville plant

WILMINGTON -- A chemical replacement for a key ingredient in Teflon linked to cancer and a host of other ailments has been found in the drinking water system of the Cape Fear Public Utility Authority (CFPUA), which cannot filter it. Known commercially as GenX, the contaminating compound is made by the Chemours Co. at Fayetteville Works, a 2,150-acre industrial site straddling the Cumberland-Bladen county line along the Cape Fear River, about 100 miles upstream from Wilmington.

> <u>Toxin taints CFPUA drinking water - News - Wilmington Star News - Wilmington, NC (starnewsonline.com)</u> Slide credit:<u>Microsoft PowerPoint - Wed-230-Tarte PPT- Legal conf overview (unc.edu)</u>





News & Politics

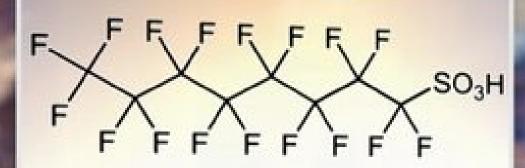
CFPUA approves \$107.3 million bond package including \$43 million for Sweeney upgrades, rates to increase next summer

By Port City Daily staff - September 11, 2019









Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances!

FOREVER CHEMICALS

The Daily Show with Trevor Noah, March 5, 2020

Survey: Which research topics are the most important for your organization? (WERF 2010) 55 55 52 51 The 44 41 ₃₉ 35 33 33 32 32 32 31 percentage 27 27 ₂₄ 25 24 24 of total respondents 18 15 15 13 13 13 selecting that topic Odors TMDLs Polymers Biosolids Nutrients Treatment Process 0&M FROG Trace Organics Energy Optimization **Climate Change** Asset management Sludge reduction Watershed Stormwater Disinfection Pathogens Risk assessment Membranes Risk communications Use attainability Nanotechnology Convey & collect Decentralized Security & Emer resp Mercury

What do consumers want to know?

Consumers want technical details

- Technical detail does not necessarily require technical language
- Water professionals often equate the two

Consumers need to know what we know

- They need information in context that explains "safe"
- What are you doing about it?
- What can I do?
- Where can I get more information?





Improving Analytical Methods

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Impact of New Analytical Techniques

What does this mean for our water resources?

- If we can detect something, is it a problem?
- If it is a problem what can be done?
- What is the role of water utilities in managing these substances?

Common Utility Concerns with CECs

- What's in my influent? What are the sources and what are possible source control options?
- Are there reliable analytical methods?
- Can they be removed from drinking water? What is their fate in effluent and in biosolids?
- Are there potential adverse health or ecological effects?
- What are the regulatory implications?
- What can I tell my customers with certainty?

NDMA Research Area Objectives

Investigate the contributions of

- source water quality
- treatment processes
- distribution system operations

Develop control strategies to prevent or minimize the formation of nitrosamines



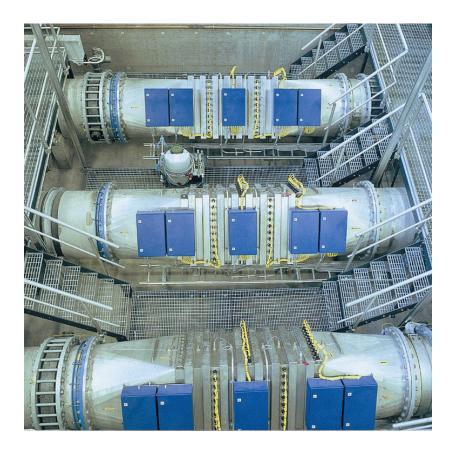
Identify unintended consequences and cost of implementation



Microplastics in Water Occurrence, Removal, Fate, and Transport in Water Treatment

Advanced Treatment

- Oxidation
 - Ozone
 - -UV
- Adsorption
 - Carbon
 - Ion exchange
- Filtration
 - Membranes
- Biological Filtration



Advanced Treatment Costs

- Up to 9 times more energy than conventional treatment
- Higher capital and operating costs
- Skilled operations staff



Exhibit 6-4—National Annualized Sampling Costs—All PWS at 7% Discount Rate

[2016\$]

	Low cost estimate			High cost estimate		
	Previous LCR	Final LCRR	Incremental	Previous LCR	Final LCRR	Incremental
Lead Tap Sampling Monitoring	\$33,746,000	\$47,597,000	\$13,851,000	\$36,573,000	\$58,566,000	\$21,993,000
Lead Water Quality Parameters Monitoring	6,986,000	7,980,000	995,000	8,397,000	10,683,000	2,286,000
Copper Water Quality Parameters Monitoring	133,000	145,000	12,000	128,000	143,000	15,000
Source Water Monitoring	25,000	13,000	-12,000	66,000	45,000	-20,000
School Sampling	0	14,461,000	14,461,000	0	14,969,000	14,969,000
Total Annual Sampling Costs	40,890,000	70,197,000	29,307,000	45,164,000	84,407,000	39,243,000



Source: Wikimedia Commons.

VALLE LEPP

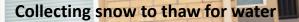
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Houston, TX – February 14, 2021

KPRC/click2Houston.com



International for the New York Times

Christopher Lee for The New York Times

Water for flushing toilet

Clean-up after burst pipe

Tamir Kalifa for The New York Times

New Melones Lake Reservoir, May 24, 2015 Photo: Mark Ralston, AFP/Getty Images

Voelvlei Dam near Cape Town, South Africa, January 2018

Photo: Mike Hutchings, Reuters



California households owe \$1bn in water bills as affordability crisis worsens

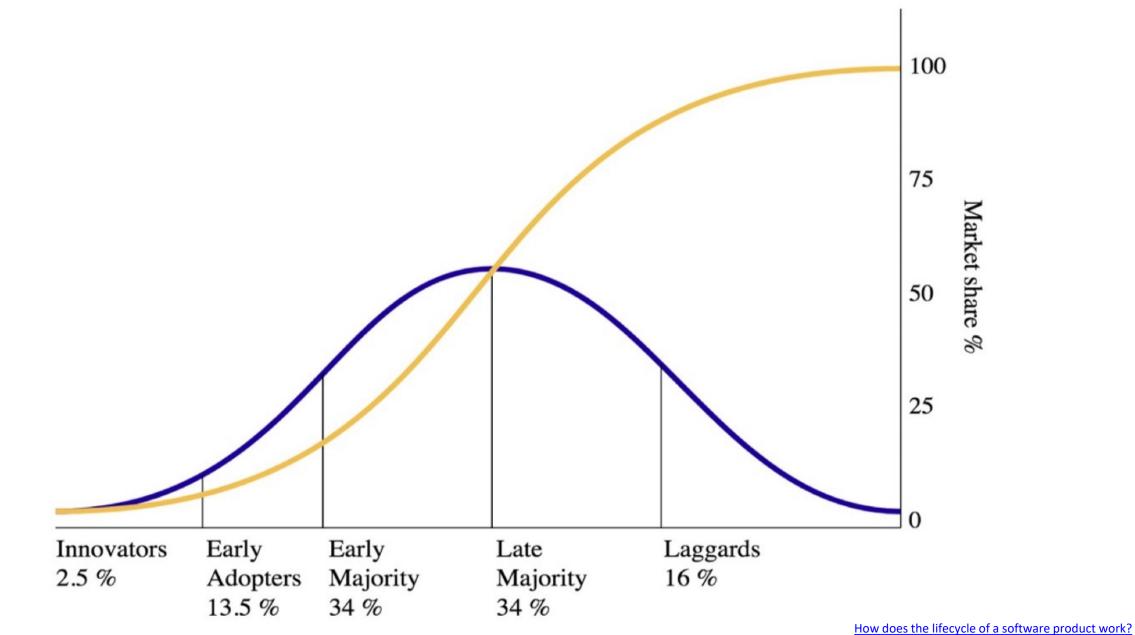
One in every eight households owes water debt, survey shows, with Black and Latino neighborhoods more likely to be in arrears



▲ Low-income households hit hard by the pandemic are likely prioritizing food, medication and other basic necessities over paying their water bill. Photograph: Mackenzie Lad/AP

The Guardian, January 19, 2021

Fostering Innovation



By Joca Tores, Medium.com, April 4, 2017



Halifax Water-Energy Recovery

Collaborative Technology Evaluation (CTE) Portfolios



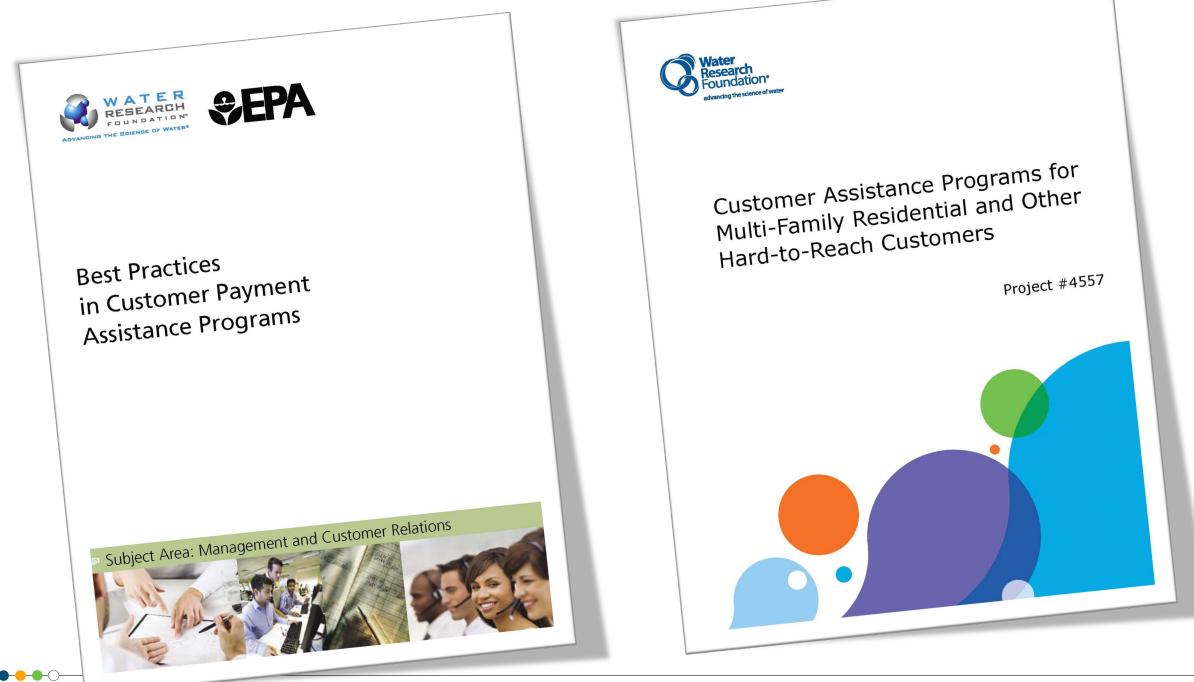
ENERGY EFFICIENCY – 2 grants funded by the U.S. Department of Energy

NITROGEN REDUCTION – Funded through philanthropic partnership

PFAS DESTRUCTION – Grant application submitted to Department of Defense



WATER REUSE – Identifying topics, partners and funding opportunities





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