



PFAS in Landfills

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The background image shows a landfill site. In the upper half, a large pile of dark, mixed waste is visible. A blue truck is parked on a dirt path in the middle ground. The lower half of the image is a solid orange-brown color, which serves as a base for the text.

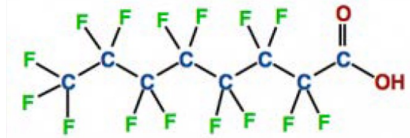
Message is simple: Landfills
are not at all adequate
disposal methods for PFAS

A Few Basics

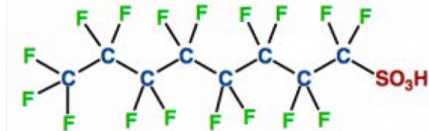
Landfills



PFAS



PFOA - perfluorooctanoic acid



PFOS - perfluorooctanesulfonic acid

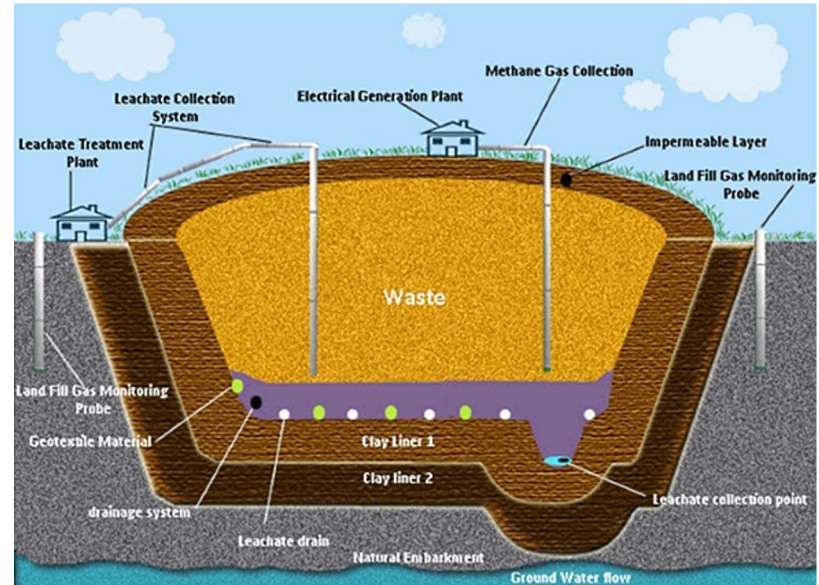
What is a Landfill?

- Landfills are essentially facilities where waste is thrown and buried
- Often sited near poor neighborhoods where public influence is not strong or organized
- Often the source of serious air, ground water, or even drinking water contamination
- There are three different types of landfills
 - Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
 - Industrial Waste Landfills
 - Hazardous Waste Landfills



Classic Landfill Design

- Most landfills have a 4-layer design that consists of:
 - A bottom liner
 - A drainage system
 - A gas collection system
 - The waste



PFAS Characteristics in the Environment

- They are water soluble
 - Dissolve and travel well in water
 - Also dissolve and travel well in oils
- Some have the ability to volatilize into the air
 - Found as far as the arctic
- Accumulate in the environment
 - Because of their resistance to chemical, biological and physical degradation processes



PFAS in Landfills: A Very Serious Problem for the Surrounding Community



Problems with Landfills

- **ALL** landfills leak
 - Water eventually enters the system and washes through the waste picking up chemicals and accumulating at the bottom of the landfill – leachate.
 - Clay liners develop cracks in less than 5 years, plastic liners are degraded by alcohols and bases in less than 10 years, and composite liners are just a combination of the two
- **ALL** landfills are poorly regulated
 - Lack of funding and poorly established financial incentives make regulations often not followed
 - Result is toxic and other hazardous materials making their way into municipal landfills
- **ALL** landfills are built to fail
 - Landfill design is inherently flawed - full containment of waste is impossible in a dynamic environment.
 - The basic design of a landfill has not changed in 60+ years.

Problems with PFAS in Landfills

- Since ALL landfills leak
 - PFAS will inevitably escape into the surrounding environment
 - Potentially affect the health of the surrounding community
- Since ALL landfills are poorly regulated
 - Despite any future regulations, if allowed to go into landfills, PFAS of all types and amounts will make their way in
- Since ALL landfills are built to fail
 - Landfills will turn into PFAS sinks that continuously expand as PFAS accumulates



Conclusion: PFAS Simply Cannot be
Successfully Disposed of in Landfills

Solutions

- Continue to research other methods of disposal
- Invest in treatment/destruction technologies
- Actively prevent PFAS accumulation in landfills, where they would disproportionately impact minority and low-income communities



Questions?