

A Simple, Rapid Method for the Analysis of Perfluorocarboxylic Acids in Drinking, Ground and Waste Waters Using GC/MS/MS

Megan Pennington-Boggio, PhD

Catherine Svingos, Eva Doty, Gary Schafran, PhD

August 2025

Hampton Roads Sanitation District



Nation's 14th largest wastewater utility
Population served: 1.9 million



Political Subdivision created in 1940
Serves 20 cities and counties



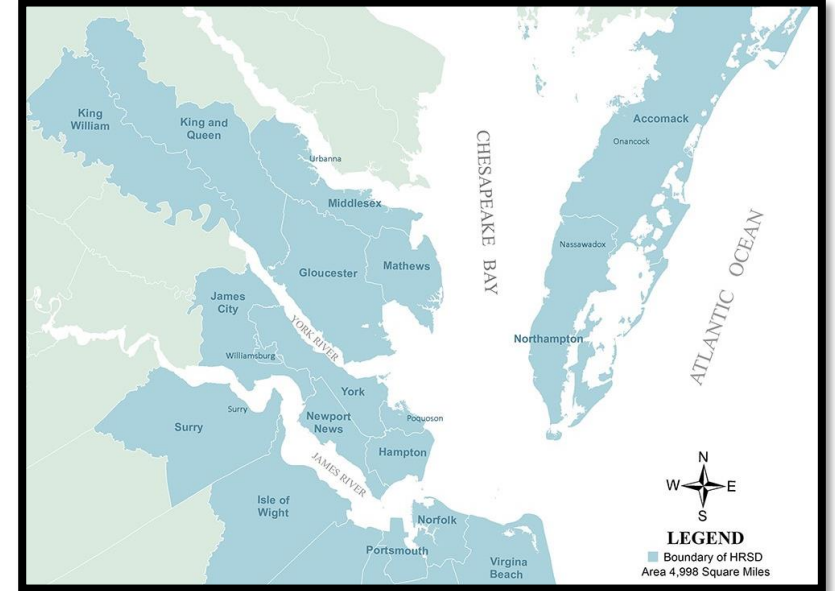
Combined treatment capacity:
225 million gallons per day



Sustainable Water Initiative for Tomorrow (SWIFT): Indirect
Potable Reuse



Central Environmental Laboratory:
Annually ~230k results, 75k samples, 389 fields of accreditation



Potomac Aquifer Recharge Monitoring Laboratory (PARML)



Established by Virginia Legislation in 2019



Jointly operated by Old Dominion University and Virginia Tech



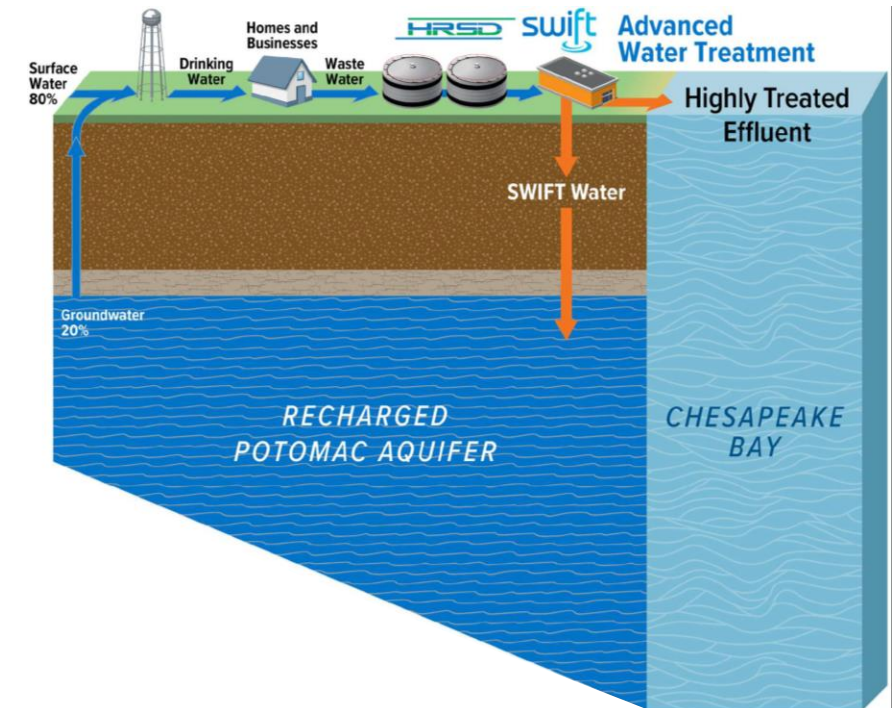
Independent oversight of HRSD's SWIFT



Monitors: Quality of recharge water
Response of the aquifer

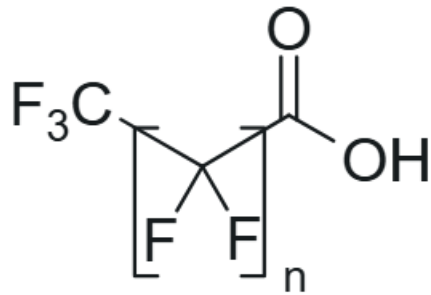


Conducts research to advance the field of water reuse

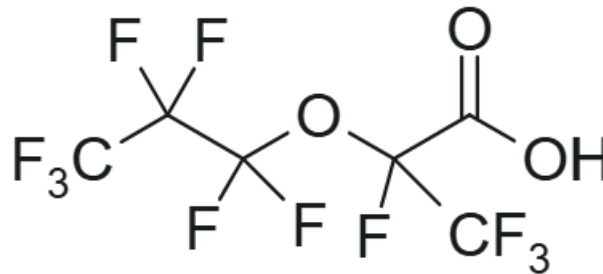


Obligatory PFAS Slide

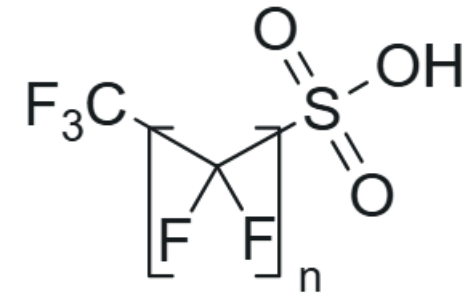
- PFAS – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
 - Persistent in the environment
 - Cause cancer, hormone disruption, reproductive issues, etc.



PFCAs



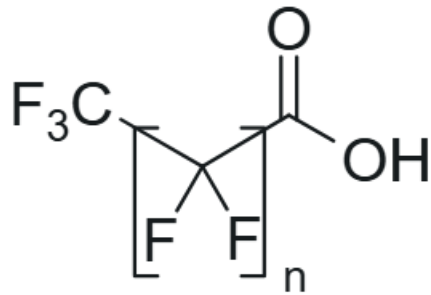
HFPO-DA (GenX)



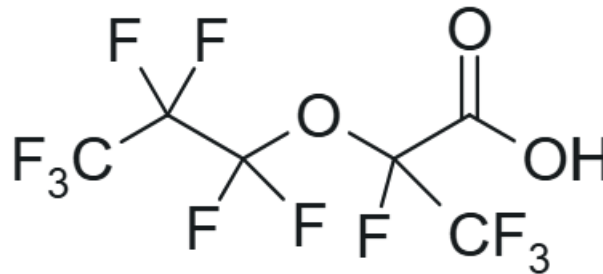
PFSAs

Obligatory PFAS Slide

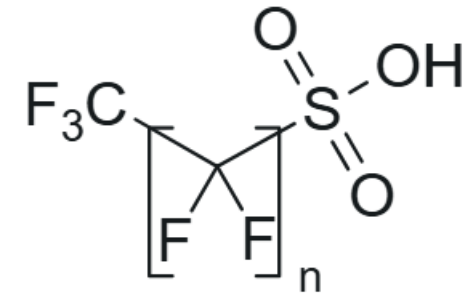
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PFCAs



HFPO-DA (GenX)



PFSAs

EPA Methods

- EPA 533, EPA 537.1, EPA 1633
 - Solid Phase Extraction
 - Analysis by LC/MS/MS
 - LLOQ's $\approx$ 1-5 ng/L
- EPA 8327
 - Dilute & Shoot
 - LLOQ's $\approx$ 10 ng/L

Media	Method	Scope
Potable Water	Method 537.1	18 PFAS Drinking water
	Method 533	25 PFAS Drinking water
Non-Potable Water	Method 8327	24 PFAS Non-drinking water aqueous
	Method 1633	40 PFAS Wastewater Surface water Groundwater Landfill leachate

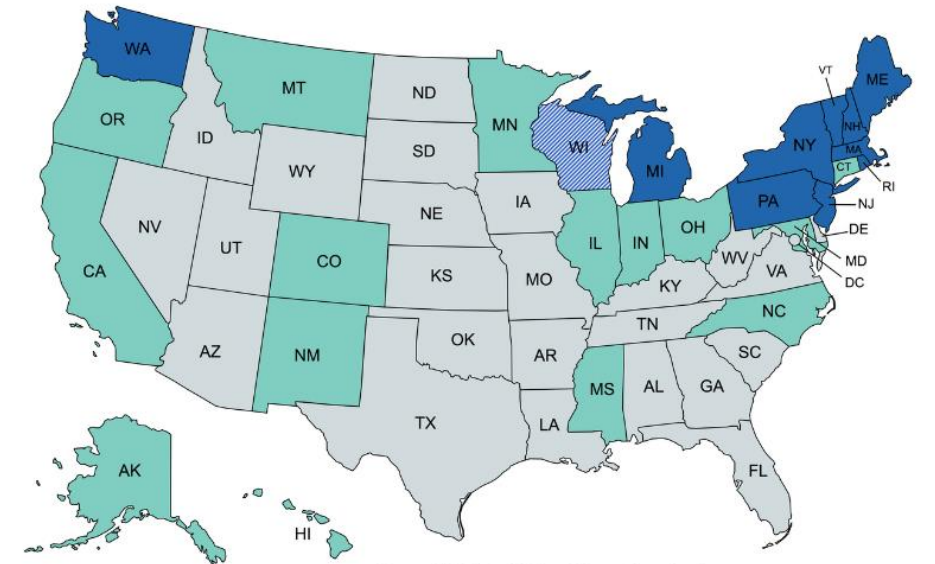
Treatment and Monitoring

Expanding regulation ->

Treatment is increasingly important

Effective treatment requires
frequent monitoring

Long turnaround times are not conducive to
decision making



State PFAS Drinking Water Standards

- Enforceable Drinking Water Standards
- Both Enforceable Drinking Water Standards and Other
- Guidance Levels, Notification Levels, and/or Health Advisories

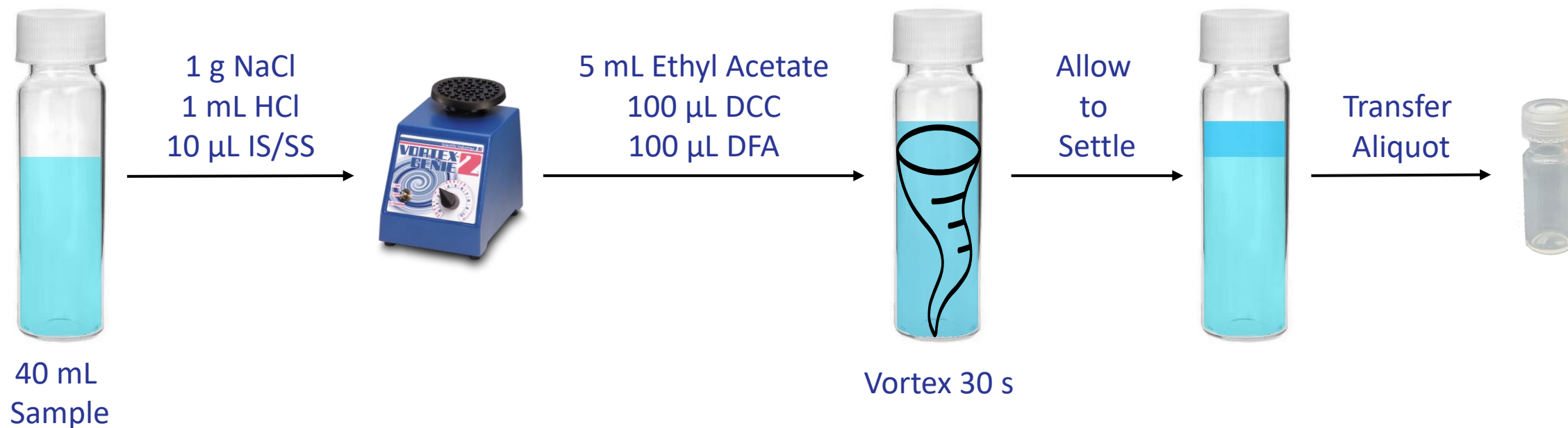


<https://www.saferstates.org/priorities/pfas/>; 7/1/2025

Simple, Rapid Monitoring Method

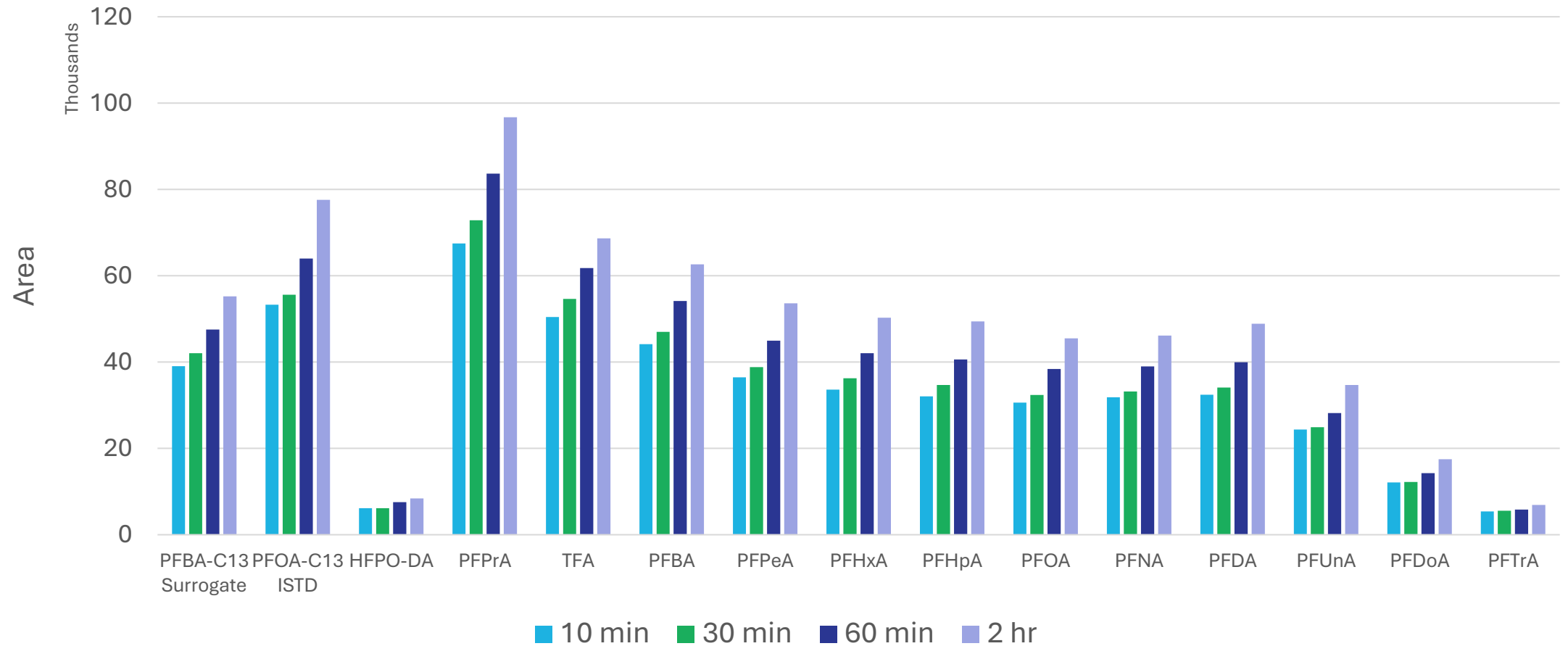
- Quick, Easy, Cheap, Effective, and Rugged
 - **Quick**: Turnaround in < 1 hour is possible
 - **Easy**: Room temperature derivatization and micro-extraction
 - **Cheap***: Affordable reagents
 - *GC/MS/MS not included
 - **Effective**: Most recoveries within 70-130%
 - **Rugged**: Drinking Water to Industrial Waste
 - **13 Analytes**: C2-C13 PFCAs and HFPO-DA
 - **Sensitive**: LOQs as low as 1 ng/L

Derivatization Procedure



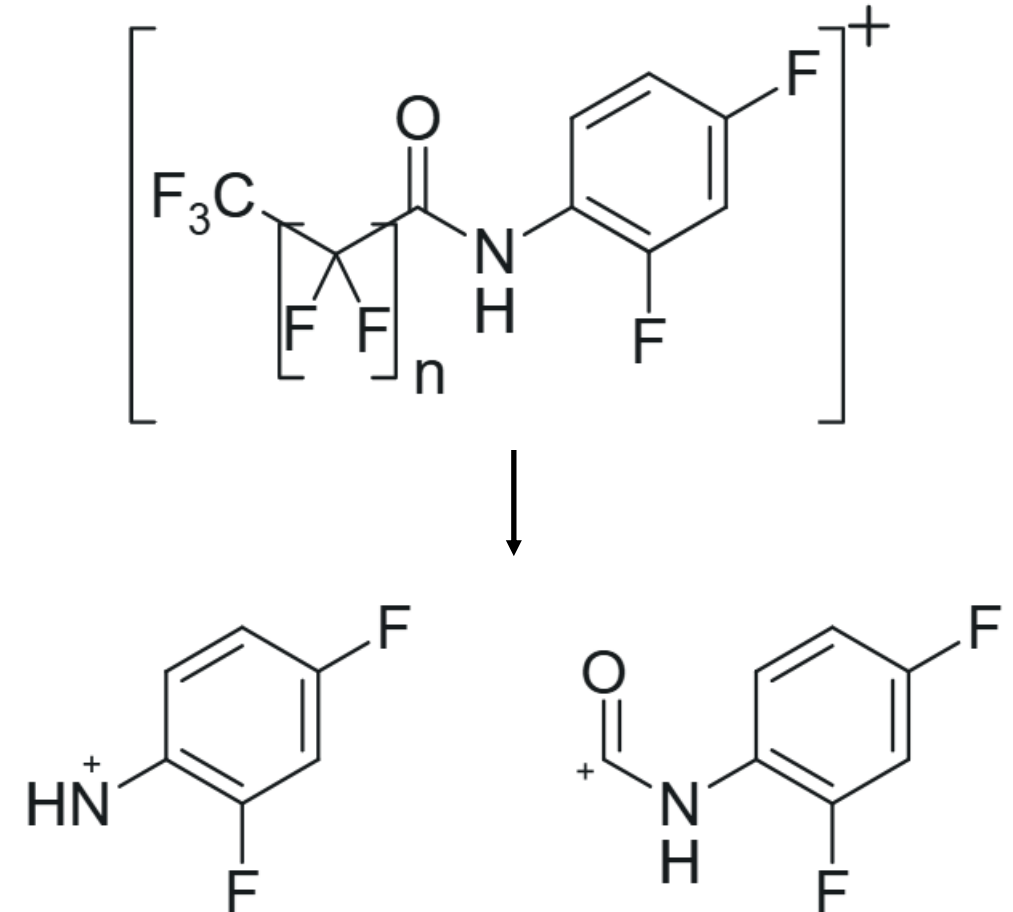
IS/SS: 100 μ g/L PFOA- $^{13}\text{C}_8$, 50 μ g/L PFBA- $^{13}\text{C}_4$ in H_2O
DCC: 100 mg/mL N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide in Ethyl Acetate
DFA: 5% v/v 2,4-difluoroaniline in Ethyl Acetate

Settling Time

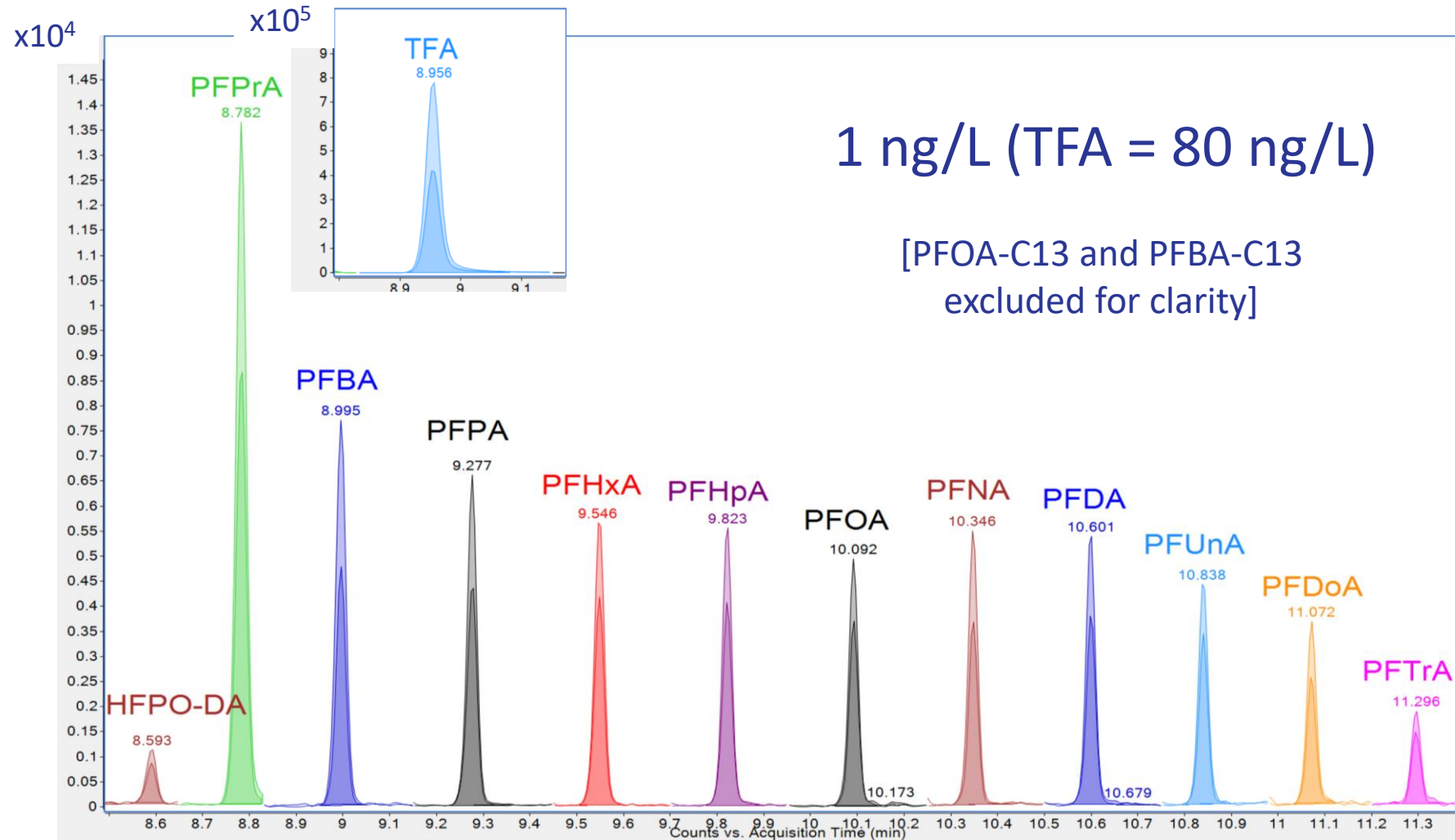


Analysis

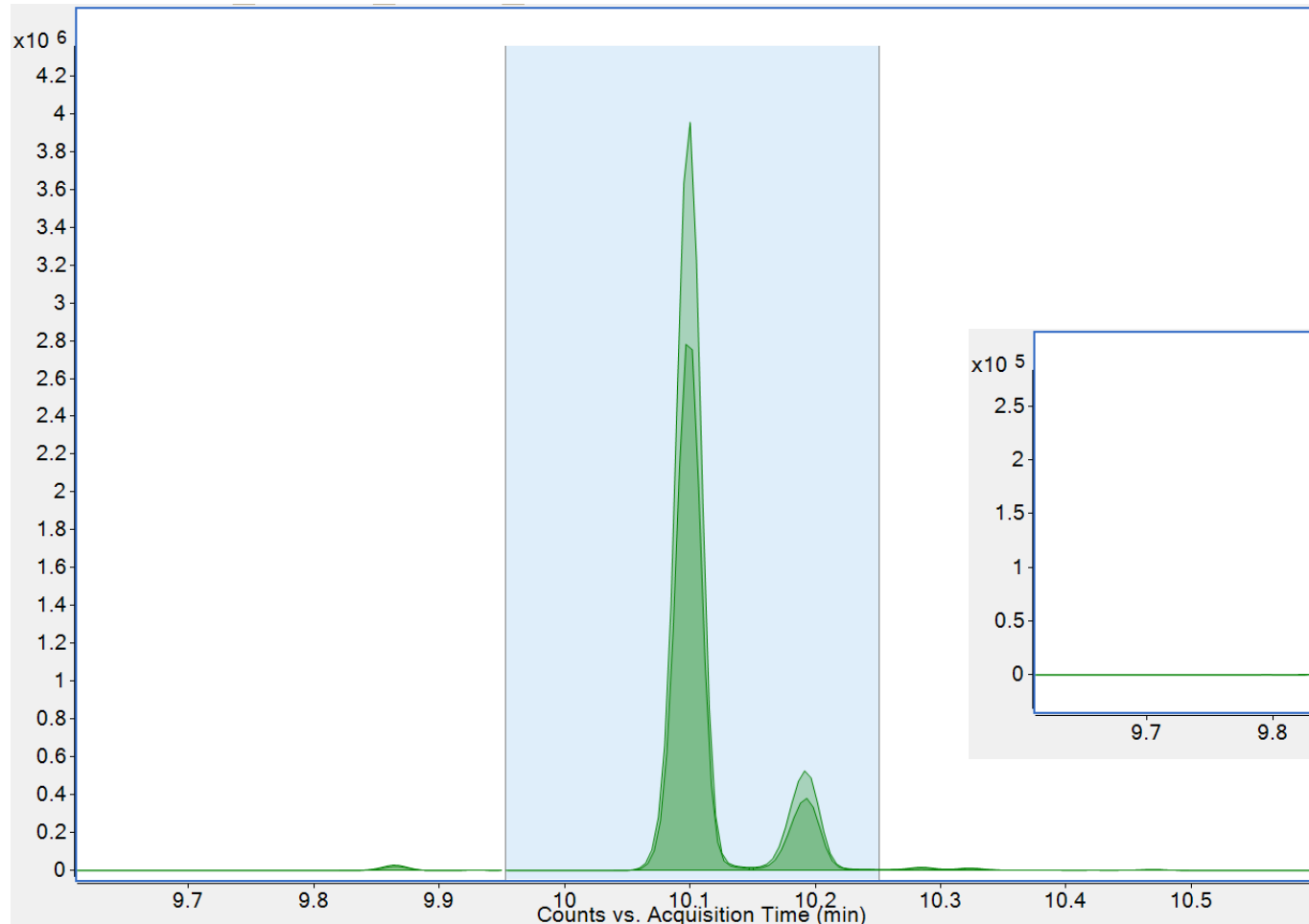
- Analyzed by MRM
 - GC/MS/MS: Agilent 7890B/7010B
 - Column: Agilent J&W DB-1701
- 14-minute run time
- 2 transitions per target
 - $M^+ \rightarrow m/z$ 128
 - $M^+ \rightarrow m/z$ 156



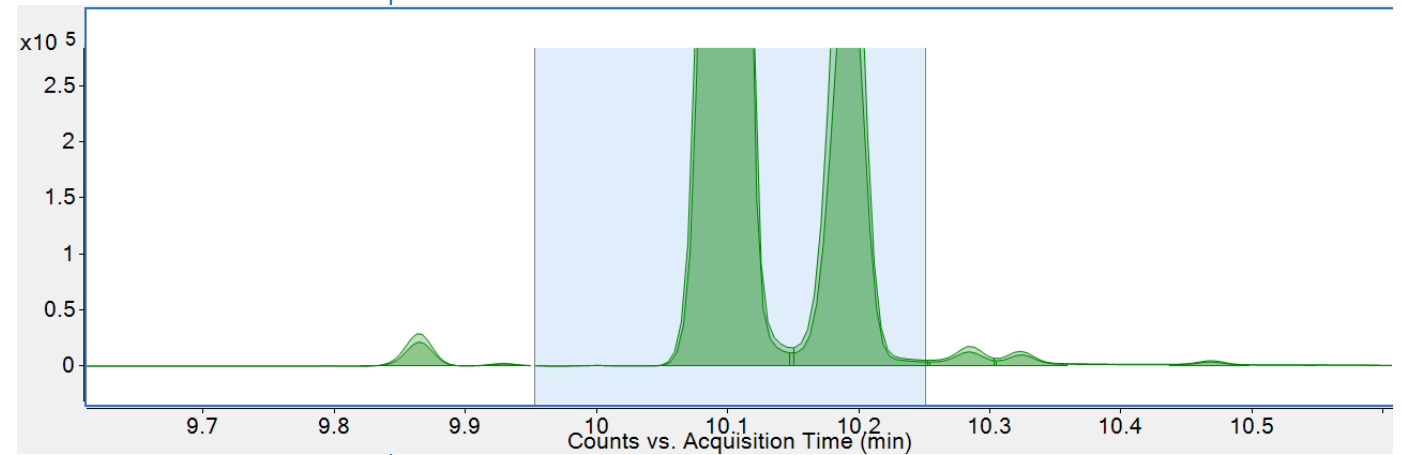
Chromatogram



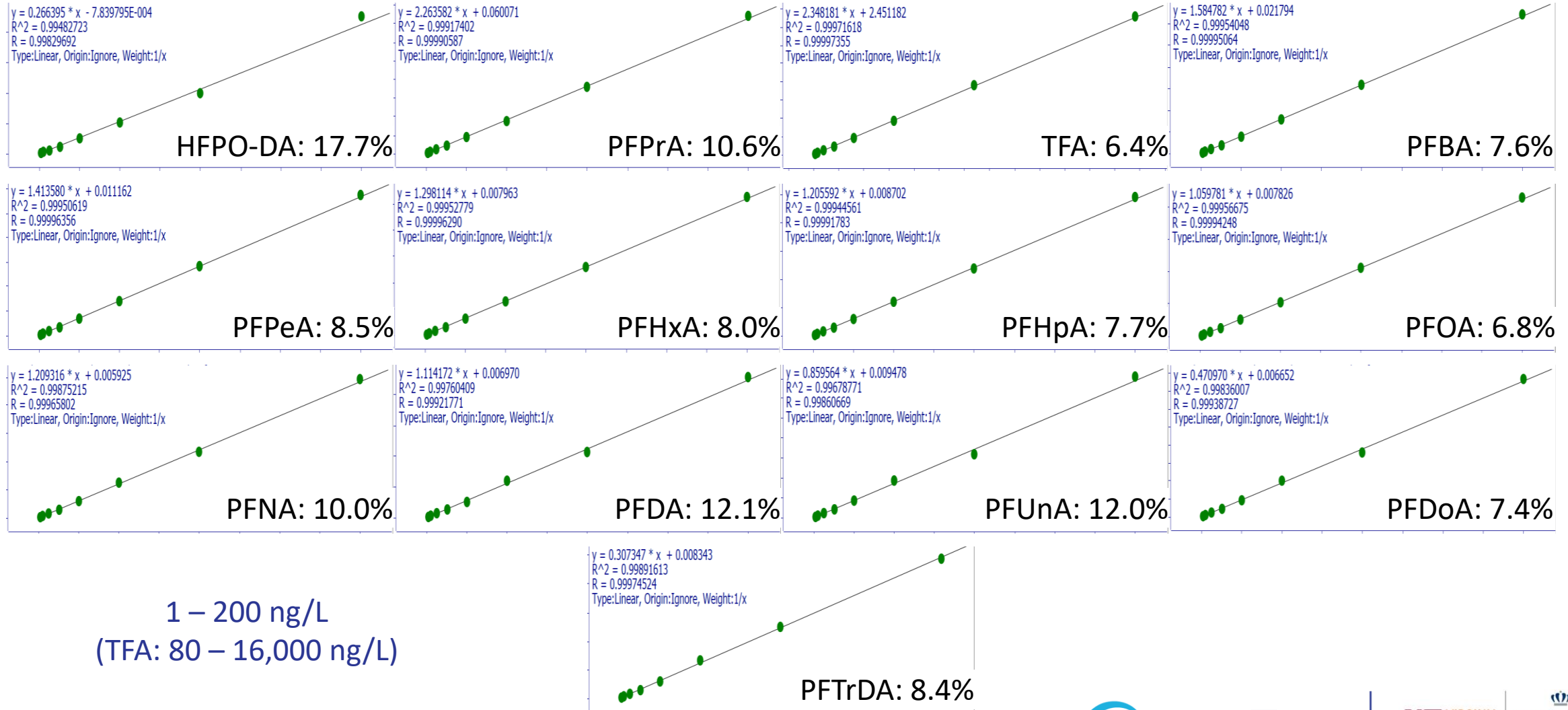
PFOA Isomers



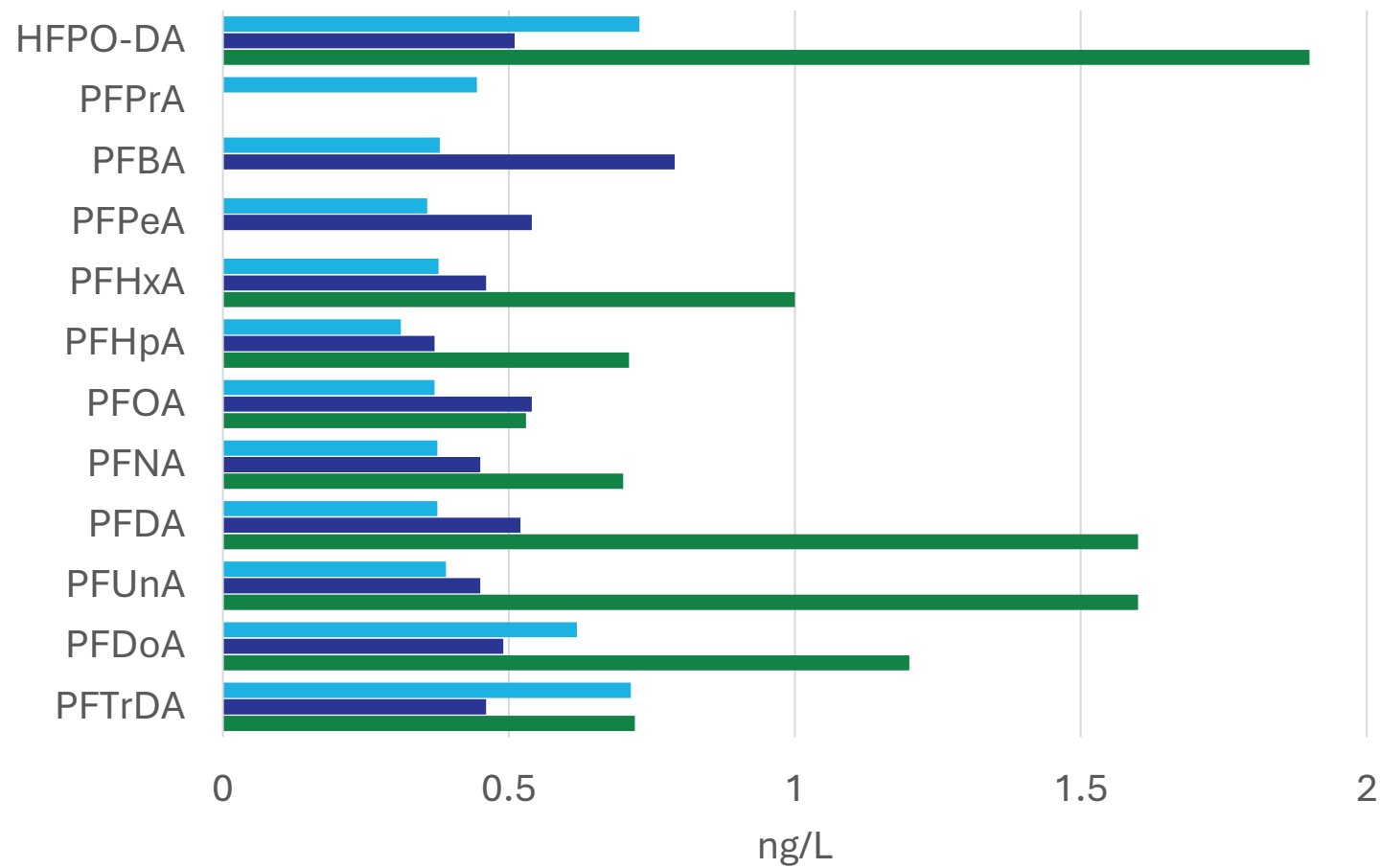
Current method captures
~98% of PFOA isomers



Calibration - %RSE



Spike MDL



Spiked at 1 ng/L

TFA:
Spiked at 80 ng/L
MDL_s = 32.9 ng/L

Blank MDL

Compound	MDL _b (ng/L)
HFPO-DA	0.379
PFPrA	0.129
TFA	36.0
PFBA	0.027
PFPeA	-
PFHxA	0.001
PFHpA	-
PFOA	-
PFNA	0.072
PFDA	-
PFUnA	-
PFDnA	0.118
PFTTrDA	-

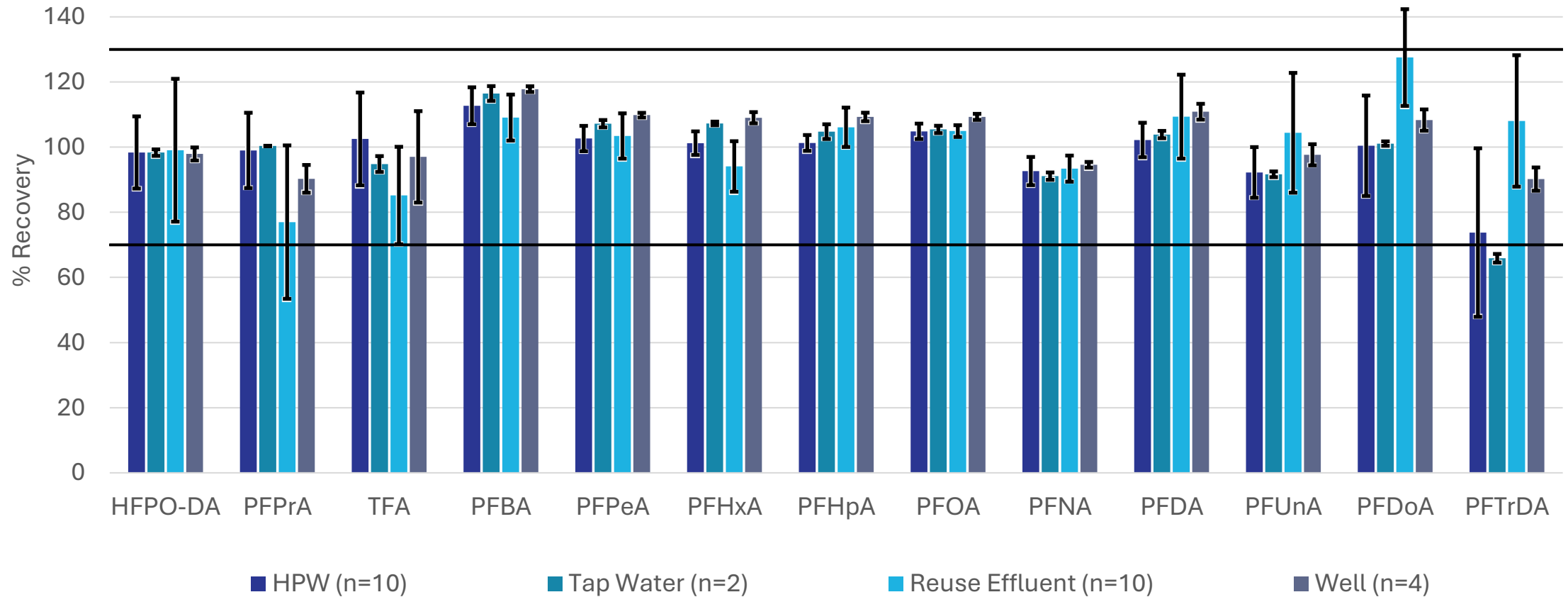
We do:

- Reuse sample bottles
- Use PTFE capped vials
- Use sharpies

We don't:

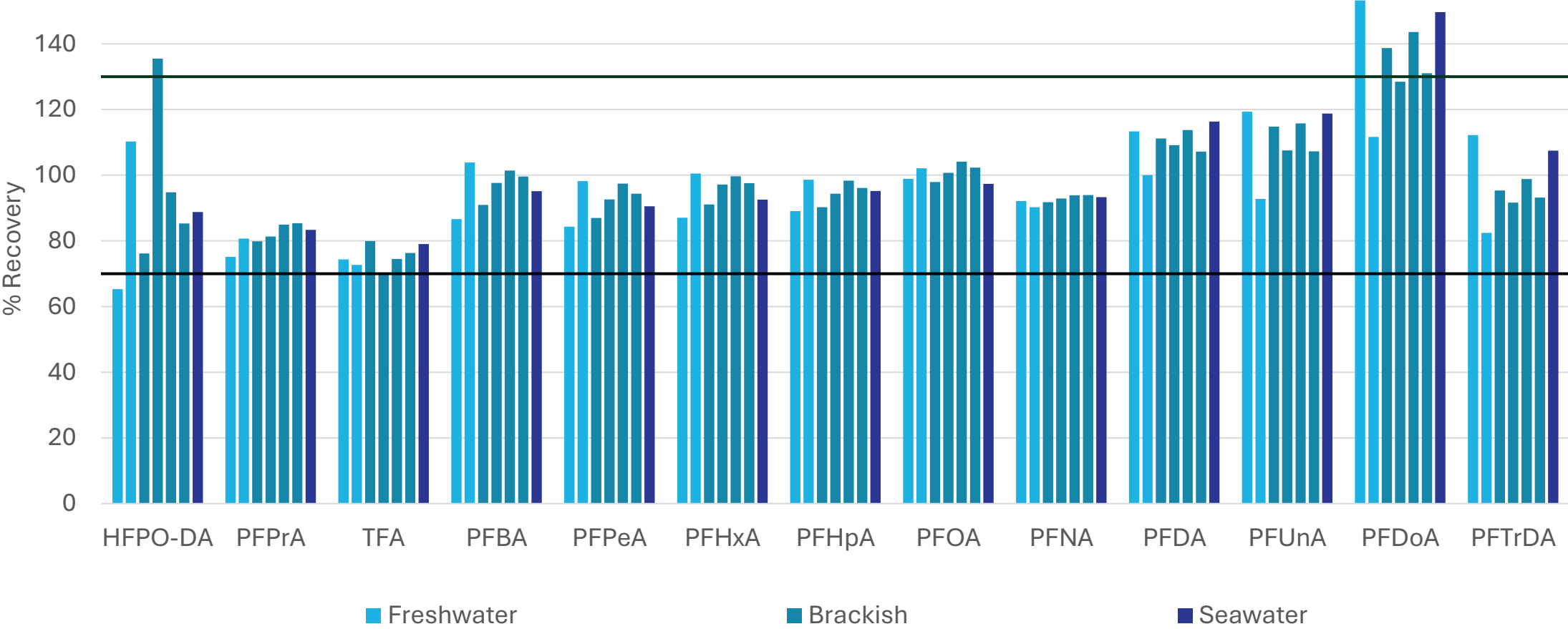
- Rinse pipette tips
- Wipe down surfaces
- Lot check reagents
- Have a dedicated prep area

Drinking Water and Groundwater

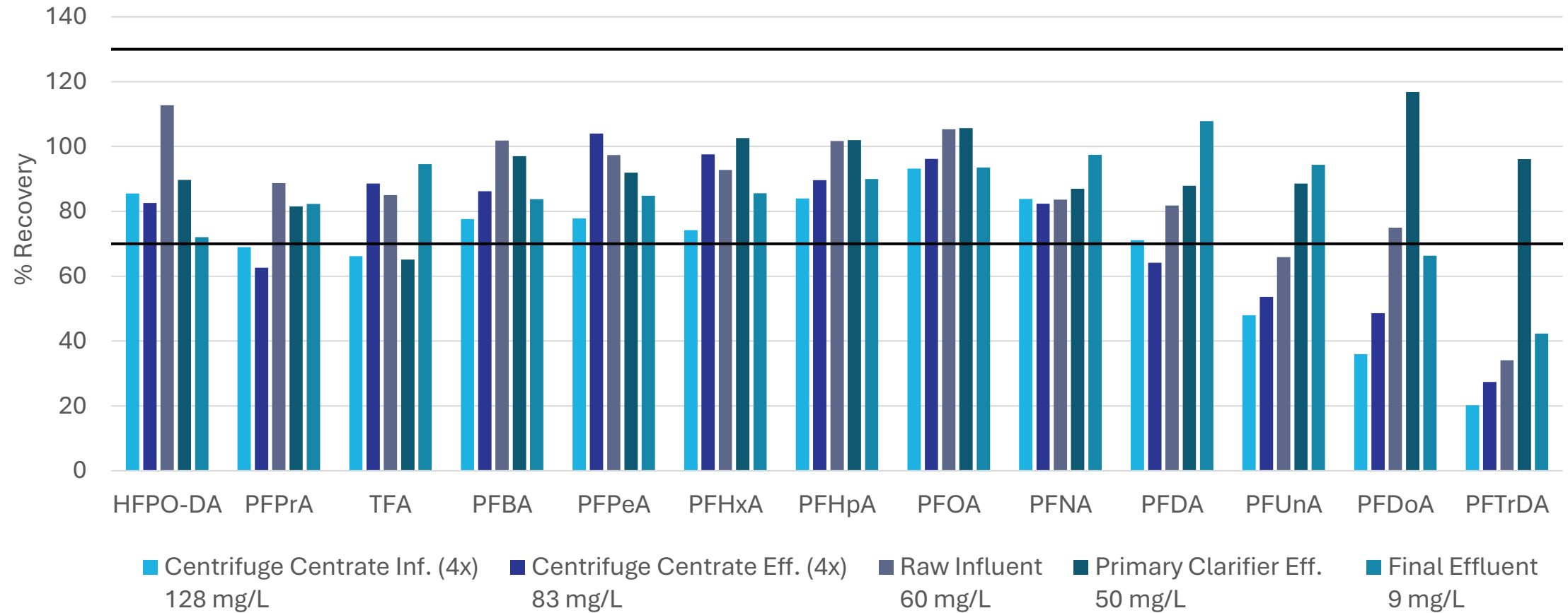


Error bars represent ± 1 SD

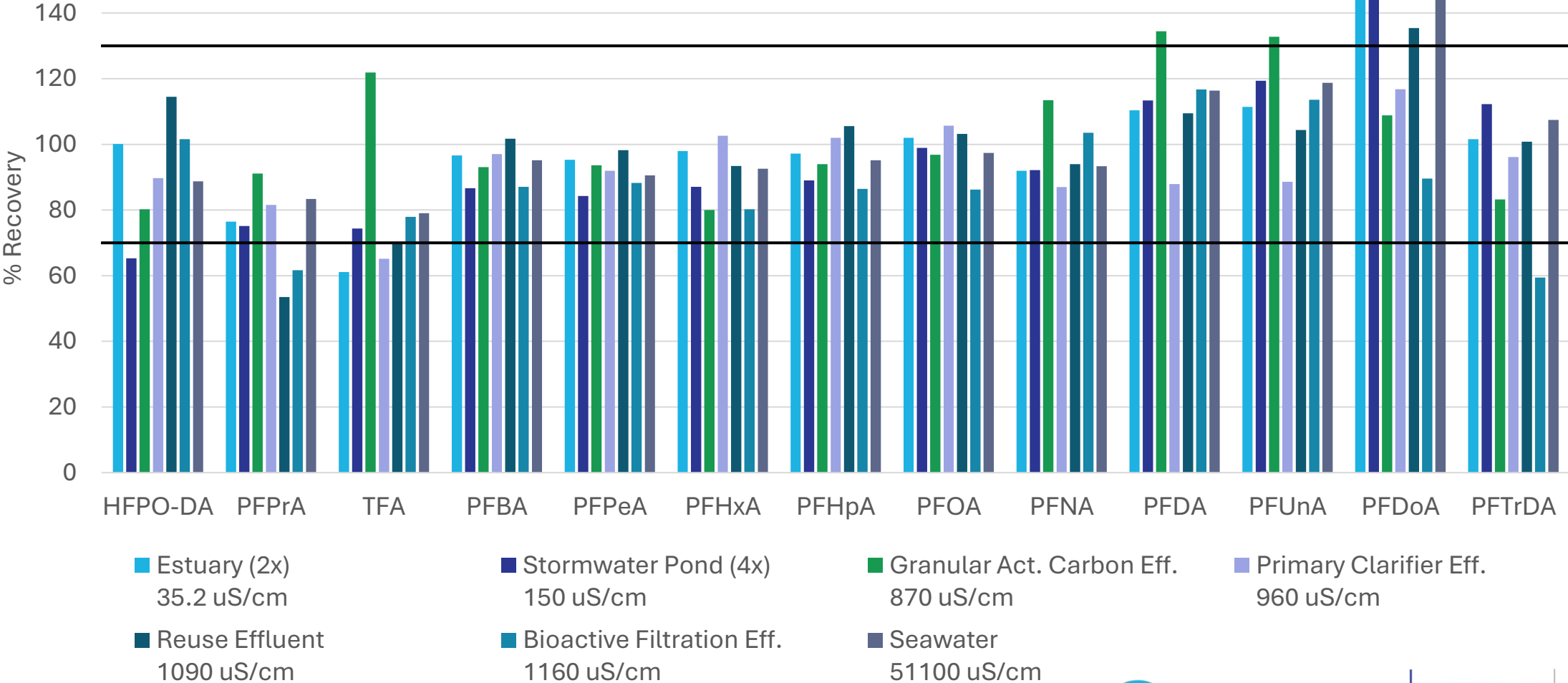
Surface Water



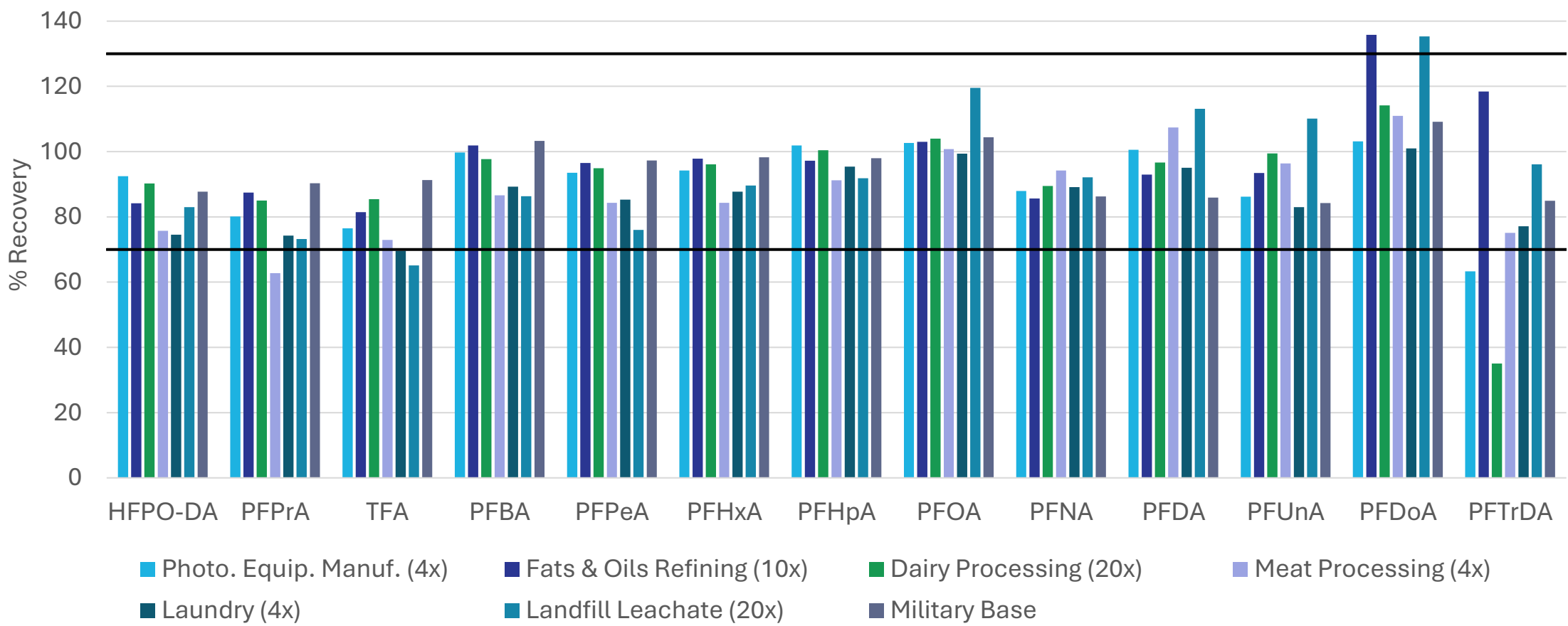
Wastewater Treatment and TOC



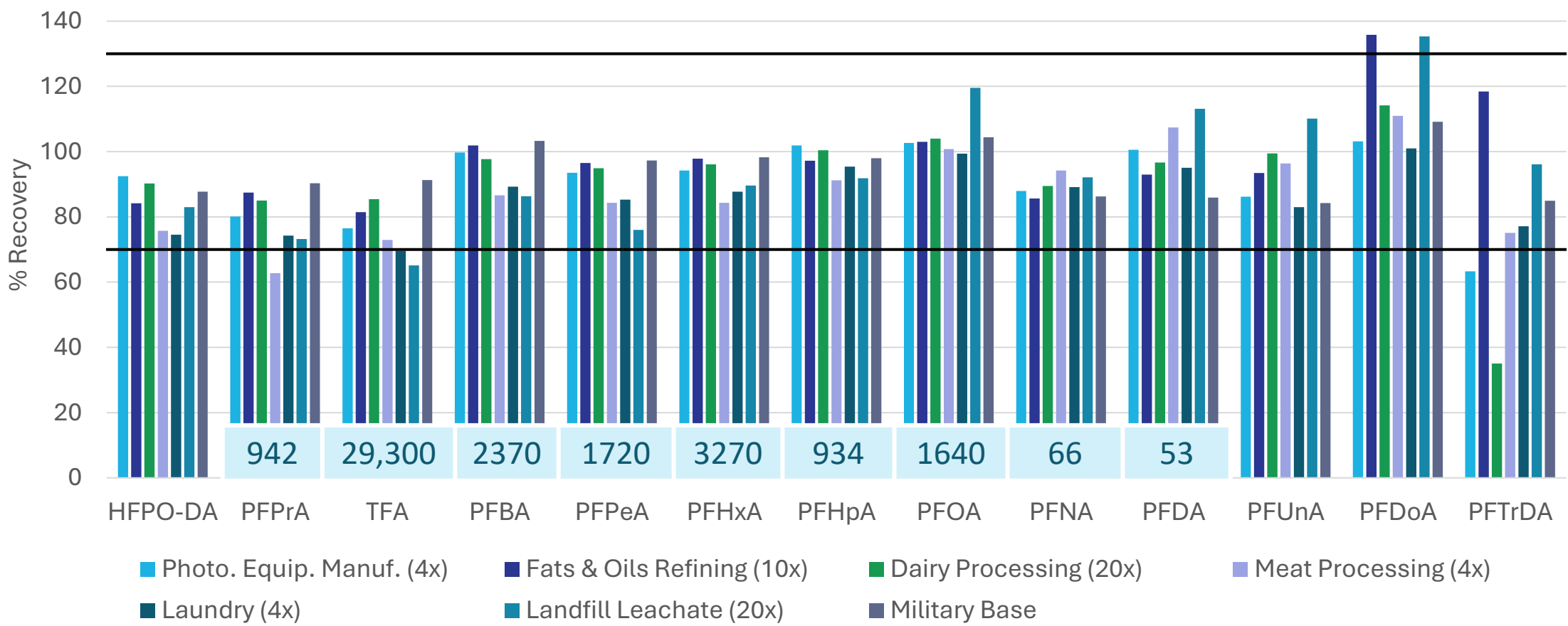
Conductivity



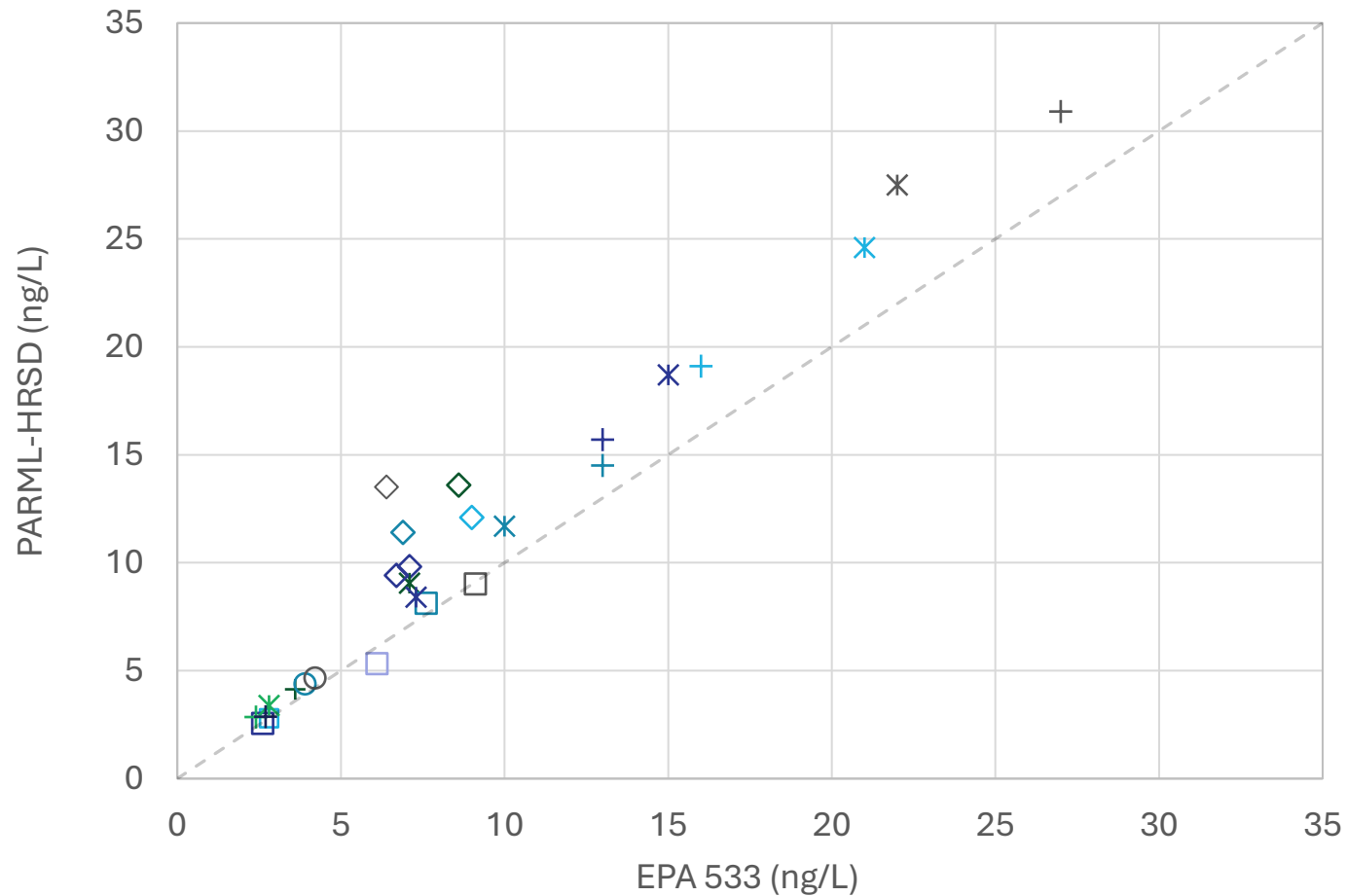
Industrial Waste



Industrial Waste



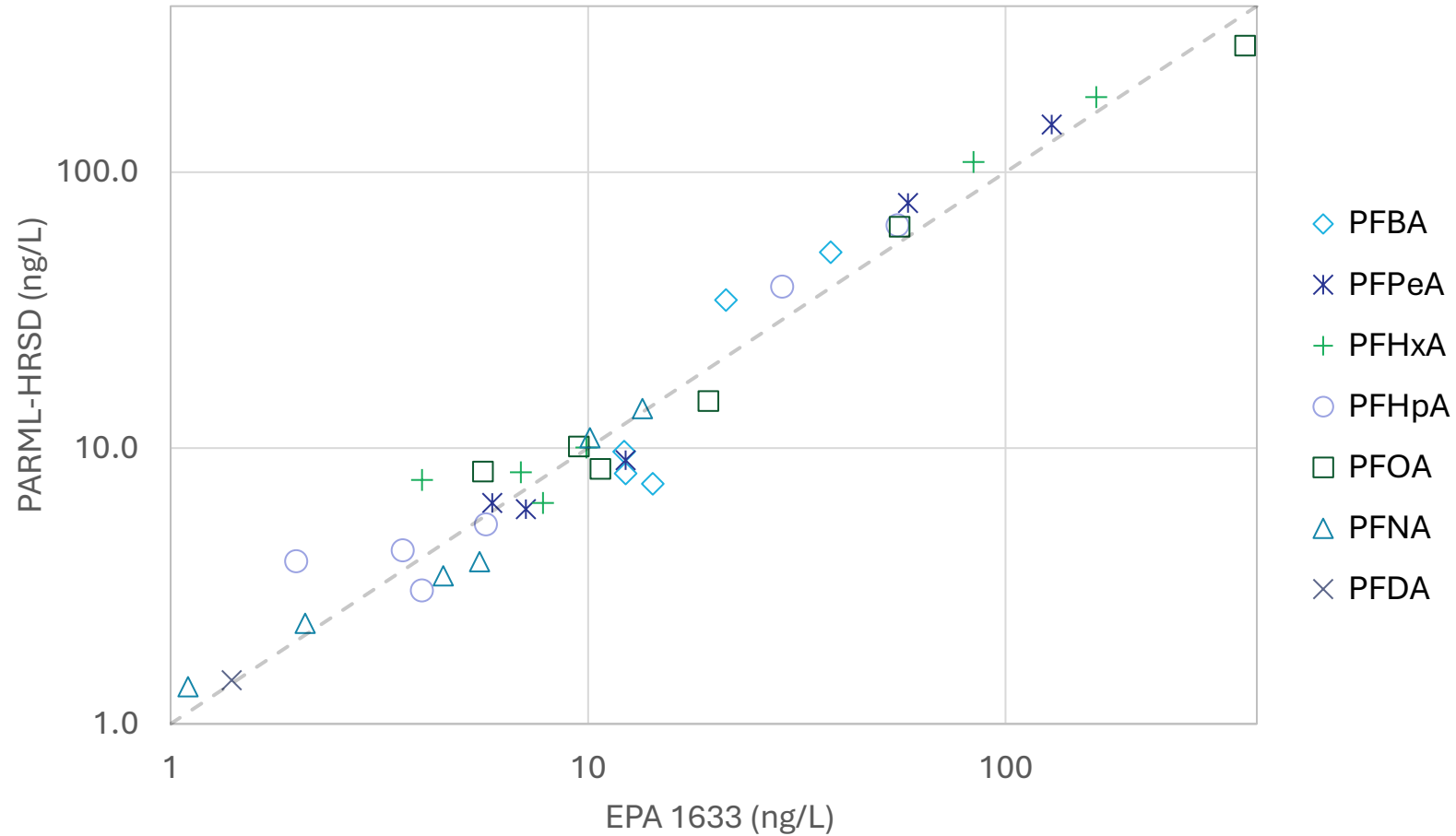
Comparison to EPA data – 533



- ◇ PFBA
- ✱ PFPeA
- + PFHxA
- PFHpA
- PFOA

Well #1
Well #2
Well #3
Reuse Effluent
Raw Influent
Secondary Clarifier Eff.
Bioactive Filtration Eff.
Granular Act. Carbon Eff.

Comparison to EPA data - 1633



Conclusions

- Simple, Rapid Analysis for PFCAs
- Compatible with many matrices
- Not susceptible to contamination
- Not a replacement for approved EPA methods

A useful tool for process monitoring to enable near real-time decision making

Acknowledgements

- PARML – Dr. Hadi Khatami
- CEL Organics
 - Especially Cat Svingos!
- HRSD Water Quality Division

Contact information:

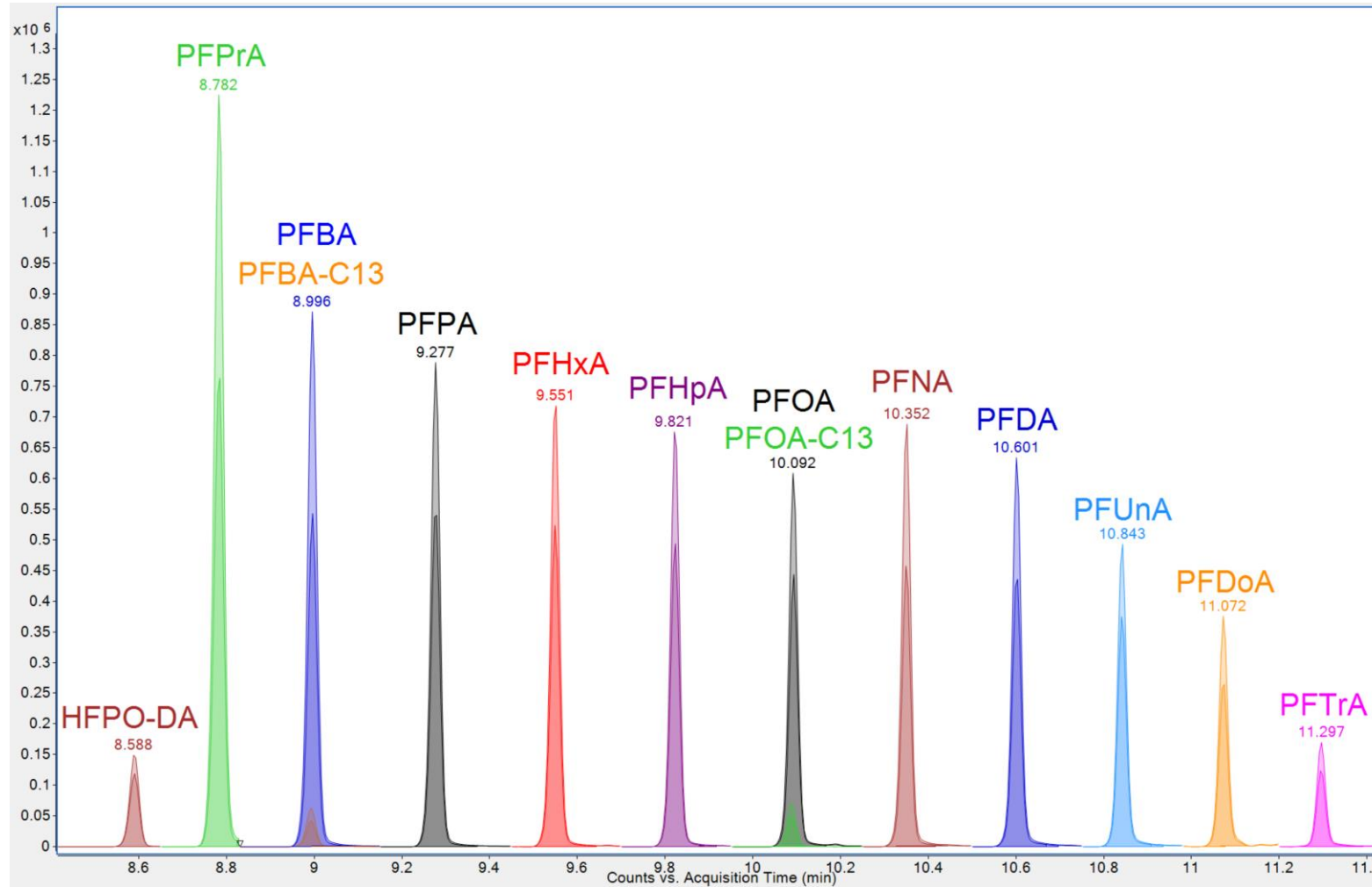
Megan Boggio
mboggio@hrsd.com
757-460-4286

Dr. Gary Schafran
gschafra@odu.edu



Bonus Slides

200 ng/L Chromatogram



MRL Verification

Compound	Lower PIR Limit	Upper PIR Limit
HFPO-DA	81	148
PFPrA	97	117
TFA	98	116
PFBA	85	129
PFPeA	82	128
PFHxA	72	139
PFHpA	77	134
PFOA	76	140
PFNA	78	141
PFDA	65	150
PFUnA	82	145
PFDaA	67	145
PFTTrDA	59	144

Spiked at 1 ng/L
(TFA = 80 ng/L)