



# PFAS in Air – Method OTM-50

Kesavalu M. Bagawandoss, Ph.D., J.D.

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# Agenda

- Background
- PFAS Volatility
- PFAS in Ambient Air Drivers
- SVOA vs VOA compounds
- Methods (OTM-Other Test Methods)
- OTM-50 Analyte List
- OTM-50 Stability of Standards – 23-Week Study
- OTM-50 Detection and Quantitative Reporting Limits
- Sampling Methods
- OTM-50 Sample Train
- OTM-50 Chromatogram
- SVOA Air PFAS - Examples
- Challenges and questions
- Stack Testing Drivers
- Methods
- Summary



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## Background PFAS in Air



## Background

- OTM-50
- Based on method TO-15A
- 30 compounds listed
- No specificity on IS or SS
- Use of one IS and SS from TO-15A is acceptable
- Standards are available from two nontraditional vendors
- One traditional vendor resells from one of the vendors
- PIC's and PID's

# Background PFAS Volatility

- Remediation
  - Emergency Response Sites
  - Firefighter Training Facilities
  - Former Manufacturing Sites
- Emissions
  - Product Manufacturers
  - Incinerator Facilities
  - Landfill Sites
- Occupational Health/Personal Monitoring
  - Wastewater Treatment Facility
  - Firefighter Training area



# Background PFAS in ambient air drivers

- Are air emissions a significant part of the emission profile?
- Both point and non-point source considerations
  - Factories using PFAS
  - Factories producing PFAS
  - Wastewater treatment plants, especially aerators
  - Landfill gas?
  - Other?
- Understanding deposition: PFAS can go very far: Arctic levels linked to mid latitude PFAS
- Early on, no standard methods or EPA development

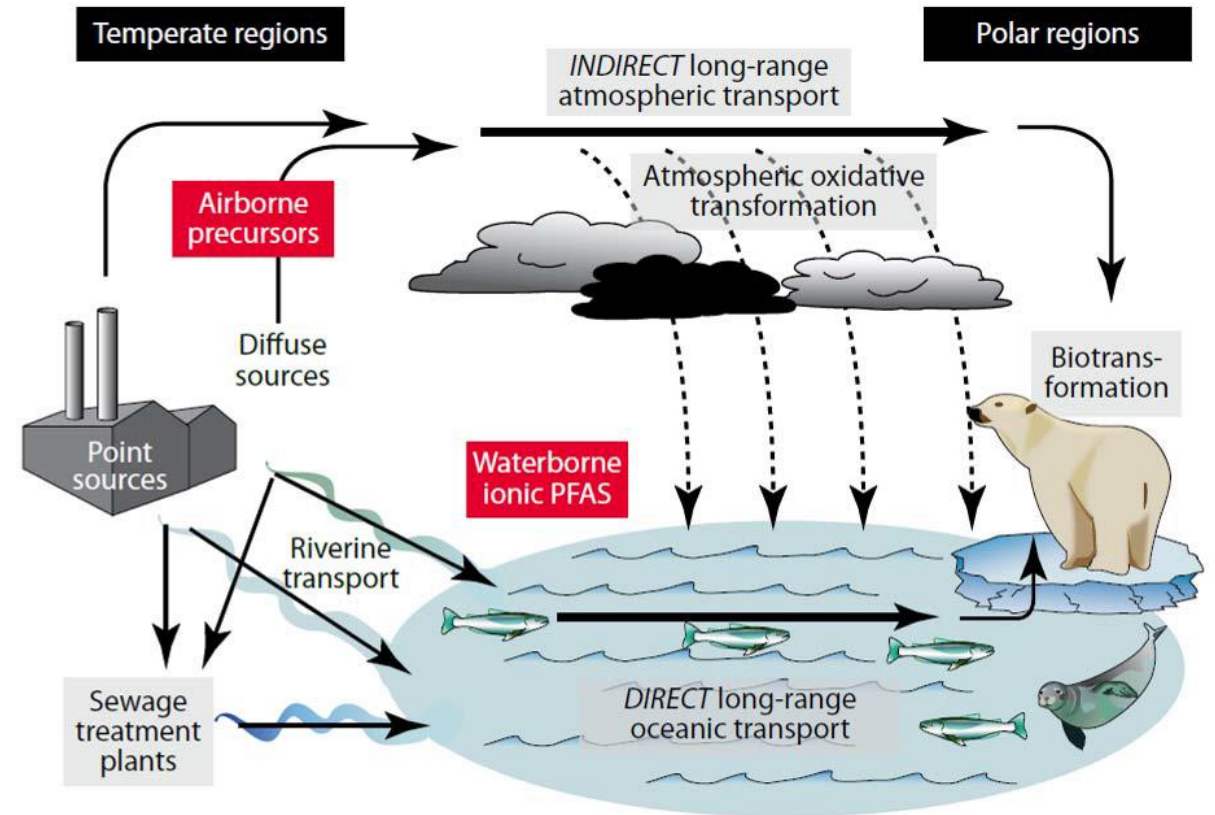
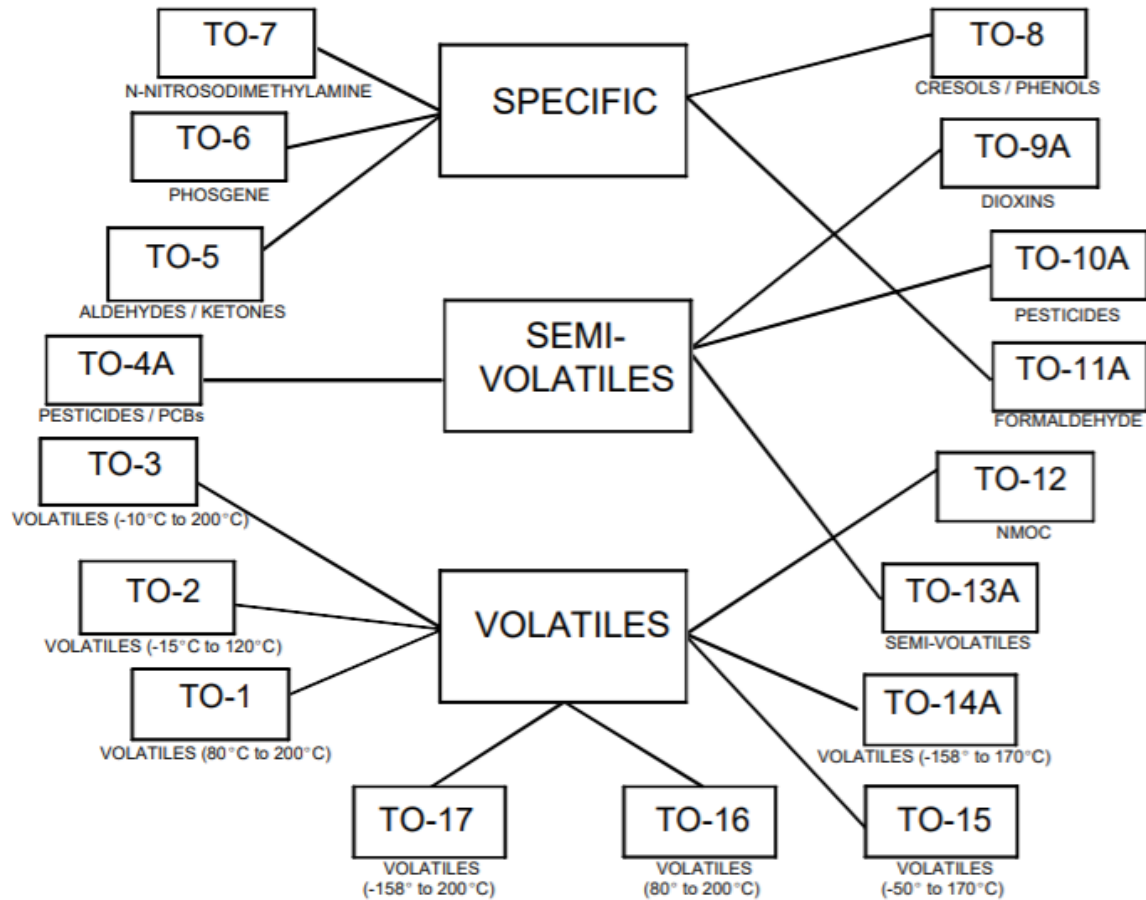
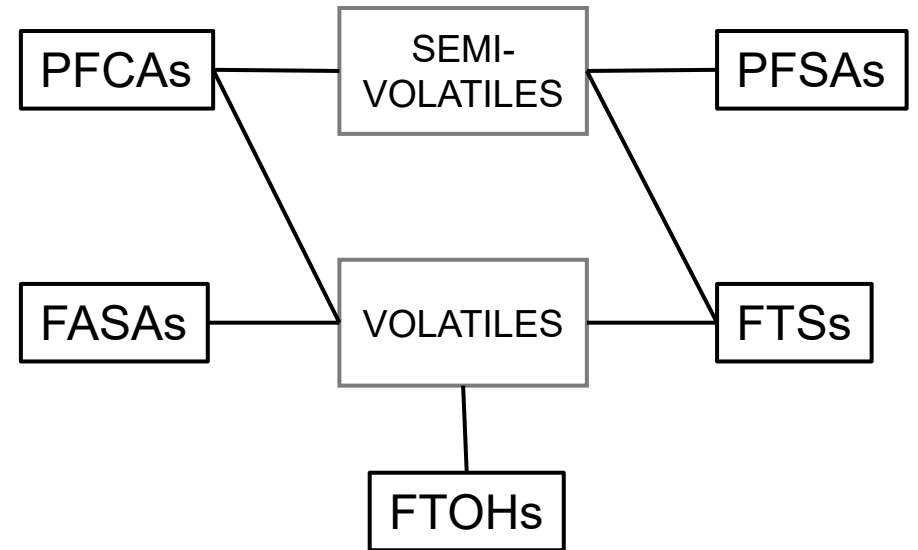


Image from AMAP Arctic Pollution 2009

# Background Semi-Volatile vs. Volatile



<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2019-11/documents/tocomp99.pdfxt>



(Roth, 2021)

## Key Takeaway

With thousands of PFAS compounds, there will likely need to be more than one analytical method to determine volatile and semi-volatile PFAS concentrations in air.

# Methods

- Analytical Methods:
  - GC/MS Method for OTM-50 (No MRM transitions)(Full scan method) (SGS uses GC/MS/MS)
  - LC/MS/MS
  - LC qTOF HRMS (NTA)
  - GC qTOF HRMS (NTA)
- OTM-50 (Regular GC/MS method)
- OTM-45 (EPA 1633)
- ASTM D8591 (Fluorotelomer Alcohols) (TD)



# OTM-50 Analyte List

Compound Name	CAS #	Chemical Formula
Carbon tetrafluoride	75-73-0	CF <sub>4</sub>
Hexafluoroethane (FC-116)	76-16-4	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>
Tetrafluoroethene	116-14-3	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub>
Trifluoromethane (HFC-23)	75-46-7	CHF <sub>3</sub>
Octafluoropropane	76-19-7	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
Difluoromethane (HFC-32)	75-10-5	CH <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>
Fluoromethane (HFC-41)	593-53-3	CH <sub>3</sub> F
Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125)		354-33-6 C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>5</sub>
Hexafluoropropene	116-15-4	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub>
Hexafluoropropene oxide (HFPO)		428-59-1 C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub> O
Decafluorobutane	355-25-9	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>
Dodecafluoropentane	678-26-2	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>
Tetradecafluorohexane	355-42-0	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>
1H-Perfluoropentane	375-61-1	C <sub>5</sub> HF <sub>11</sub>
Hexadecafluoroheptane	335-57-9	C <sub>7</sub> F <sub>16</sub>
Heptafluoropropyl-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether (E1)	3330-15-2	C <sub>5</sub> HF <sub>11</sub> O
1H-Perfluorohexane	355-37-3	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>13</sub>
1H-Perfluoroheptane	375-83-7	C <sub>7</sub> HF <sub>15</sub>
2H-Perfluoro-5-methyl-3,6-dioxanonane (E2)	3330-14-1	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>17</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
1H-Perfluorooctane	335-65-9	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>17</sub>
Octadecafluorooctane	307-34-6	C <sub>8</sub> F <sub>18</sub>
1H-Nonafluorobutane	375-17-7	C <sub>4</sub> HF <sub>9</sub>
1H-Heptafluoropropane	2252-84-8	C <sub>3</sub> HF <sub>7</sub>
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a)	811-97-2	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub>
1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)	420-46-2	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub>
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	75-45-6	CHClF <sub>2</sub>
Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13)	75-72-9	CF <sub>3</sub> Cl
Octafluorocyclobutane (FC-C318)	115-25-3	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
Octafluorocyclopentene (FC-C1418)	559-40-0	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
Trichloromonofluoromethane (CFC-11)	75-69-4	CCl <sub>3</sub> F

- List of 30 PFAS. Note that OTM-50 is Rev 0, 1/14/2025

# OTM-50 Analyte List

	Compound	Formula
1	Tetrafluoromethane	CF <sub>4</sub>
2	Hexafluoroethane	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>6</sub>
3	Chlorotrifluoromethane	CClF <sub>3</sub>
4	Tetrafluoroethylene	C <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub>
5	Fluoroform	CHF <sub>3</sub>
6	Difluoromethane	Ch <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub>
7	Octafluoropropane	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
8	Fluoromethane	Ch <sub>3</sub> F
9	Pentafluoroethane	C <sub>2</sub> HF <sub>5</sub>
10	1,1,1-trifluoroethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>3</sub> F <sub>3</sub>
11	Hexafluoropropene	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub>
12	Hexafluoropropene Oxide	C <sub>3</sub> F <sub>6</sub> O
13	Chlorodifluoromethane	CHClF <sub>2</sub>
14	Octafluorocyclobutane	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
15	Perfluorobutane	C <sub>4</sub> F <sub>10</sub>
16	1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>4</sub>
17	1H-Heptafluoropropane	C <sub>3</sub> HF <sub>7</sub>
18	Dodecafluoro-n-pentane	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>12</sub>
19	Trichlorofluoromethane	CCl <sub>3</sub> F
20	Octafluorocyclopentene	C <sub>5</sub> F <sub>8</sub>
21	1H-Nonfluorobutane	C <sub>4</sub> HF <sub>9</sub>
22	Tetradecafluorohexane	C <sub>6</sub> F <sub>14</sub>
23	1H-Perfluoropentane	C <sub>5</sub> HF <sub>11</sub>
24	Heptafluoropropyl-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethyl ether	C <sub>5</sub> HF <sub>11</sub> O
25	hexadecafluoroheptane	C <sub>7</sub> F <sub>16</sub>
26	1H-Perfluorohexane	C <sub>6</sub> HF <sub>13</sub>
27	Perfluorooctane	C <sub>8</sub> F <sub>18</sub>
29	1H-Perfluoroheptane	C <sub>7</sub> HF <sub>15</sub>
30	2H-Perfluoro-5-methyl-3,6-dioxanonane	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>17</sub> O <sub>2</sub>
31	1H-Perfluorooctane	C <sub>8</sub> HF <sub>17</sub>

# OTM-50 Stability of standards – 23-week study

**Table OTM-50-8. Volatile VFC Stability Data for the Targeted Analytes – 30 VFC Standard Mix<sub>1</sub> Target Compound**

	Duration (weeks)							
	0	3	5	7	11	13	17	23
Carbon tetrafluoride	100%	89%	87%	105%	85%	97%	57%	54%
Hexafluoroethane (FC-116)	100%	102%	95%	88%	93%	81%	76%	78%

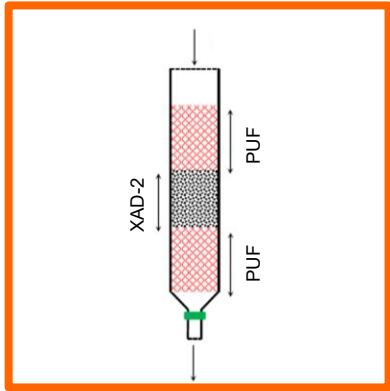
The stability of the 30 components in a canister containing the VFC calibration standard was assessed over a period of 23 weeks. All compounds were present in the standard at 20 ppbv except for CF<sub>4</sub> (200 ppbv). All compounds were stable through 23 weeks other than the 2 compounds listed above where they tail off at week 17 and 23.

*Ref: Method OTM-50*

# OTM-50 Detection and Quantitative Reporting Limits

Target Compound	CAS #	Canister Concentration (ppbv) <sup>1</sup>		MDL (ppbv)	MDL (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	QRL (ppbv)	QRL (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Carbon tetrafluoride	75-73-0	0.125	0.030	0.109	0.09	0.327	
Hexafluoroethane (FC-116) <sup>2</sup>	76-16-4	0.0125	0.0125	0.072	0.037	0.215	
Tetrafluoroethene	116-14-3	0.0125	0.011	0.044	0.033	0.132	
Trifluoromethane (HFC-23) <sup>4</sup>	75-46-7	0.0125	0.050	0.145	0.15	0.435	
Octafluoropropane <sup>2</sup>	76-19-7	0.0125	0.0125	0.098	0.037	0.293	
Difluoromethane (HFC-32)	75-10-5	0.0125	0.016	0.034	0.048	0.102	
Fluoromethane (HFC-41)	593-53-3	0.050	0.019	0.027	0.057	0.081	
Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125) <sup>2</sup>	354-33-6	0.0125	0.0125	0.062	0.037	0.187	
Hexafluoropropene <sup>2</sup>	116-15-4	0.0125	0.0125	0.078	0.037	0.233	
Hexafluoropropene oxide (HFPO)	428-59-1	0.050	0.021	0.146	0.063	0.438	
Decafluorobutane <sup>2</sup>	355-25-9	0.0125	0.0125	0.124	0.037	0.371	
Dodecafluoropentane <sup>3</sup>	678-26-2	0.025	0.023	0.271	0.069	0.813	
Tetradecafluorohexane	355-42-0	0.0125	0.016	0.225	0.048	0.675	
1H-Perfluoropentane	375-61-1	0.0125	0.016	0.180	0.048	0.54	
Hexadecafluoroheptane <sup>2</sup>	335-57-9	0.0125	0.0125	0.202	0.037	0.605	
Heptafluoropropyl-1,2,2,2-tetra							
Fluoroethyl ether (E1)	3330-15-2	0.0125	0.014	0.165	0.042	0.495	
1H-Perfluorohexane	355-37-3	0.0125	0.016	0.206	0.048	0.618	
1H-Perfluoroheptane	375-83-7	0.0125	0.011	0.163	0.033	0.489	
2H-Perfluoro-5-methyl-3,6-dioxanonane							
(E2) <sup>2</sup>	3330-14-1	0.0125	0.0125	0.235	0.037	0.705	
1H-Perfluorooctane <sup>2</sup>	335-65-9	0.0125	0.0125	0.218	0.037	0.655	
Octadecafluorooctane <sup>2</sup>	307-34-6	0.0125	0.0125	0.228	0.037	0.683	
1H-Nonafluorobutane <sup>3</sup>	375-17-7	0.0125	0.011	0.097	0.033	0.291	
1H-Heptafluoropropane	2252-84-8	0.0125	0.014	0.098	0.042	0.294	
1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane							
(HFC-134a)	811-97-2	0.0125	0.016	0.066	0.048	0.198	
1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (HFC-143a)	420-46-2	0.050	0.032	0.111	0.096	0.333	
Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22)	75-45-6	0.0125	0.011	0.038	0.033	0.114	
Chlorotrifluoromethane (CFC-13) <sup>2</sup>	75-72-9	0.0125	0.0125	0.054	0.037	0.163	
Octafluorocyclobutane							
(FC-C 318) <sup>2</sup>	115-25-3	0.0125	0.0125	0.104	0.037	0.311	
Octafluorocyclopentene							
(FC-C1418) <sup>2</sup>	559-40-0	0.0125	0.0125	0.110	0.037	0.331	
Trichloromonofluoromethane (CFC-11)	75-69-4	0.0125	0.014	0.079	0.042	0.237	

# Sampling Methods



(Roth et. al, 2020)

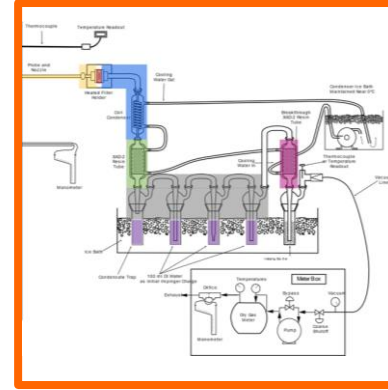
## Filter/XAD/PUF Sampler

- Similar to TO-9/TO-13
- 1-4 Days Sample Duration
- Most widely documented



## Thermal Desorption

- Similar to TO-17
- 5-30 Minutes Sample Duration



## OTM-45 Sampler

- Modified Method 5
  - Filter
  - XADs
  - Impingers

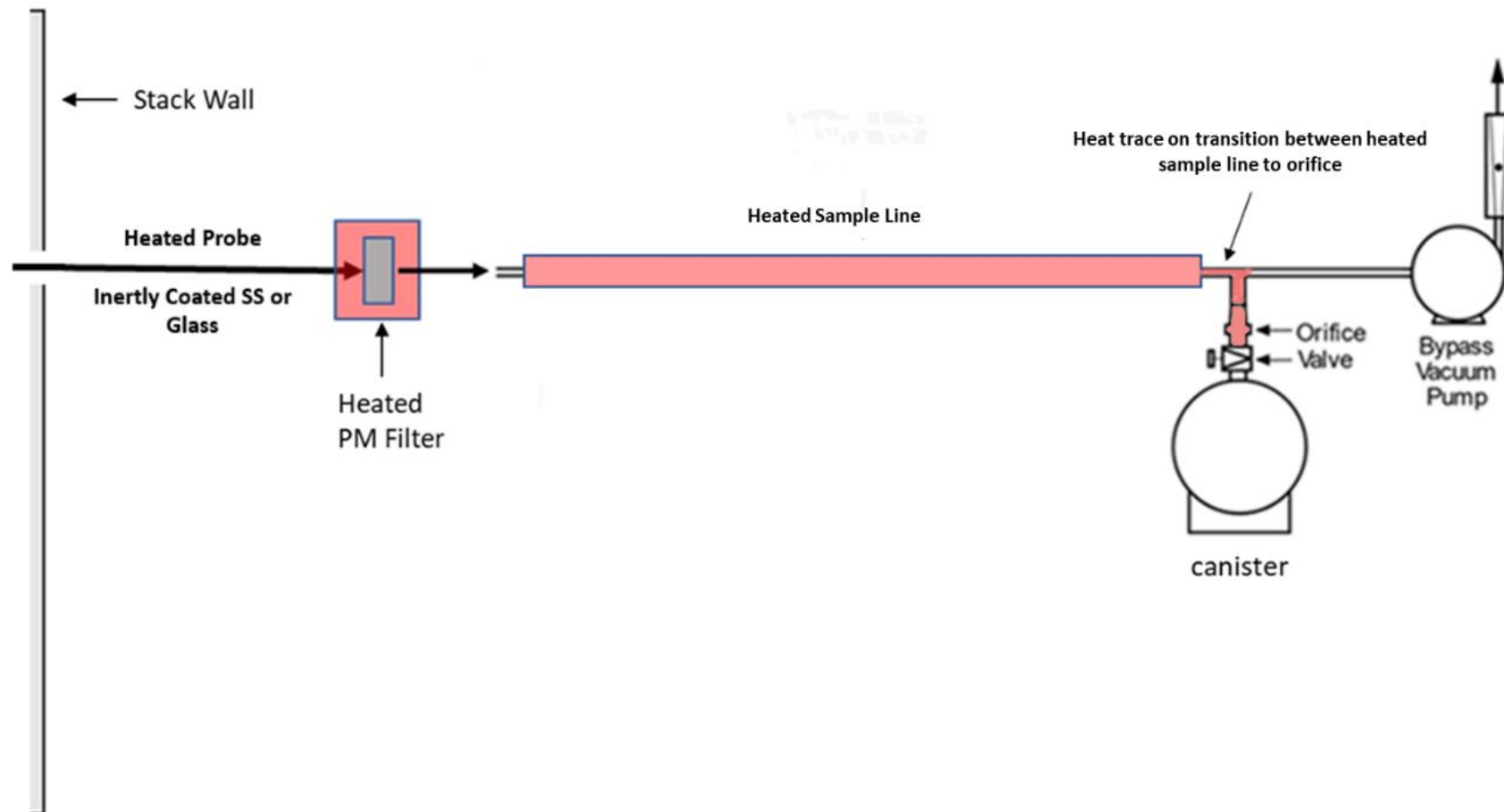


## OTM-50

- SUMMA Canisters
- Passive Sampler

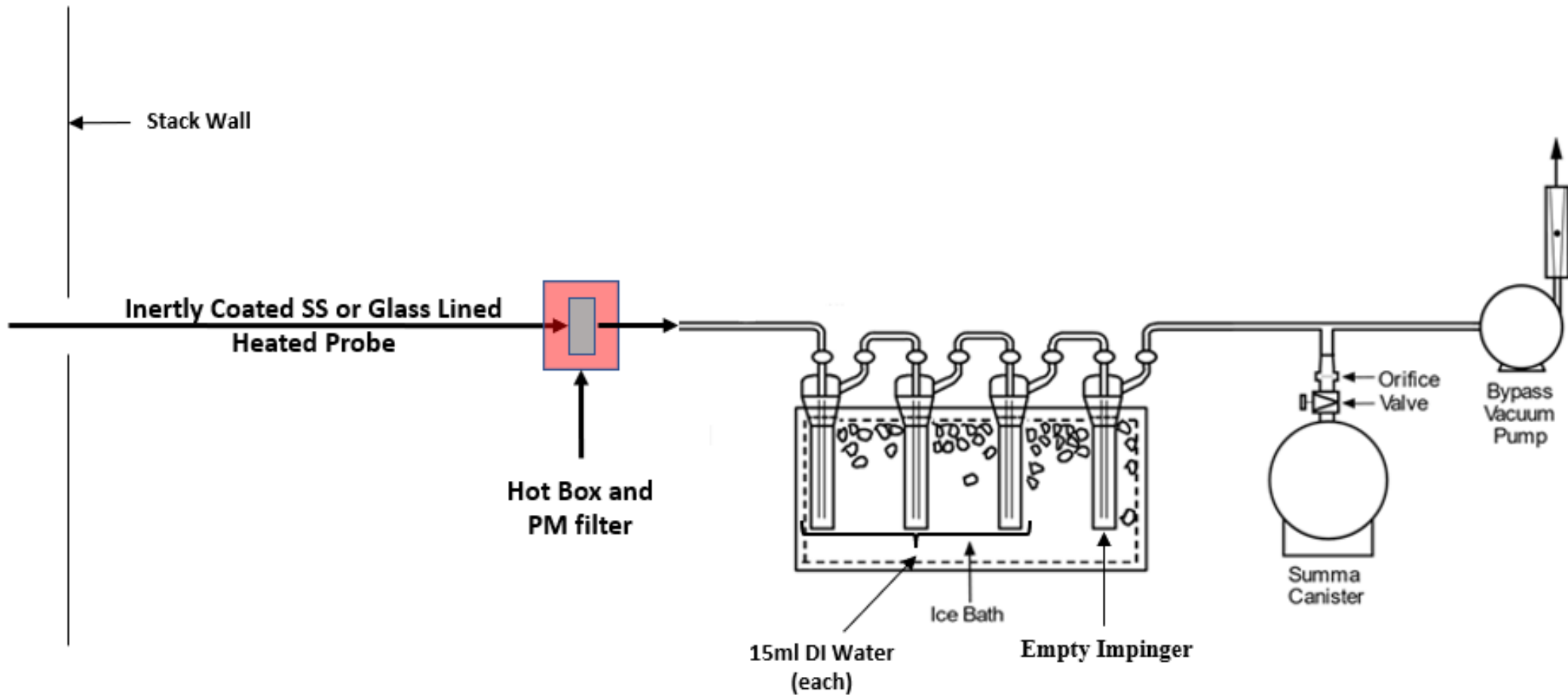
# OTM-50 Sample Train

- Direct Sampling System



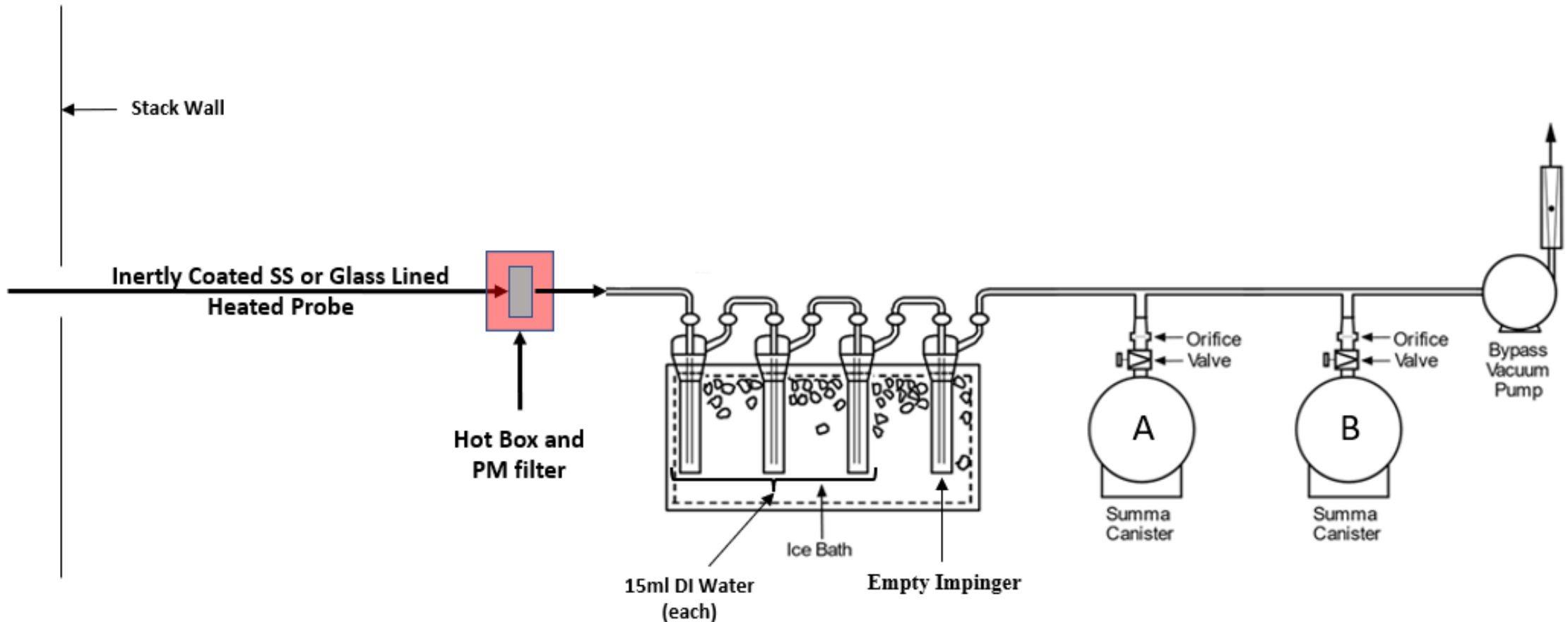
# OTM-50 Sample Train

- Canister Sampling System with Water/Acid Gas Management Direct Sampling System

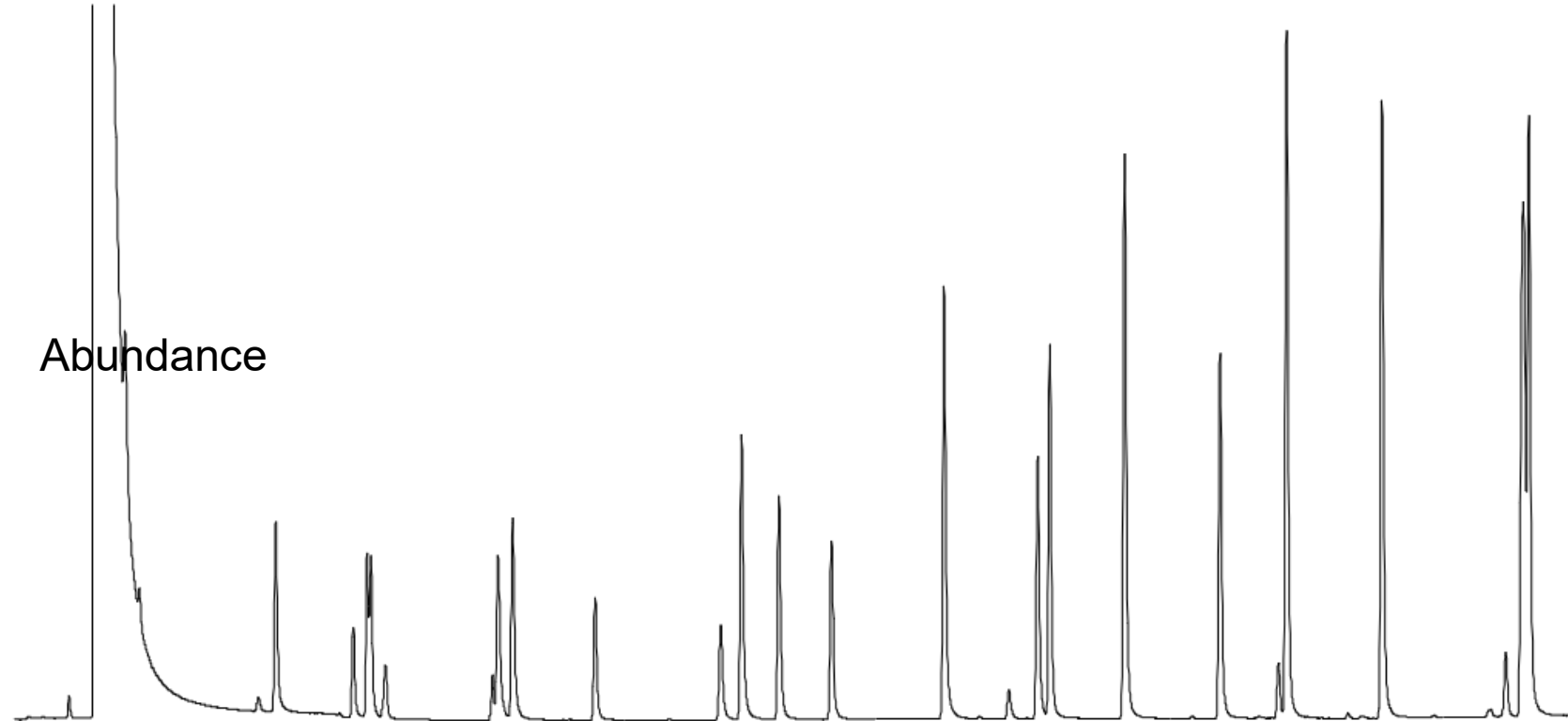


# OTM-50 Sample Train

- Canister Sampling System with Multiple Canisters



# OTM-50 Chromatogram



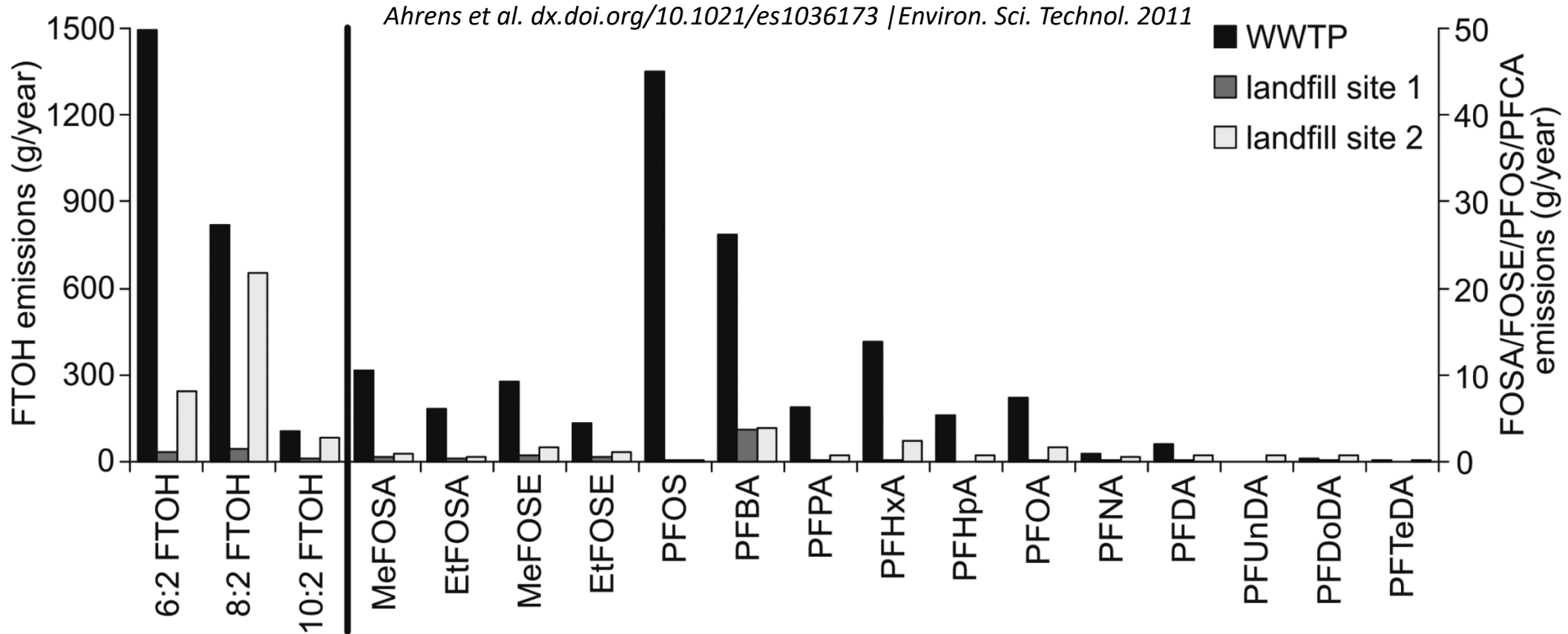
*Ref: Markes International Application Note 177*



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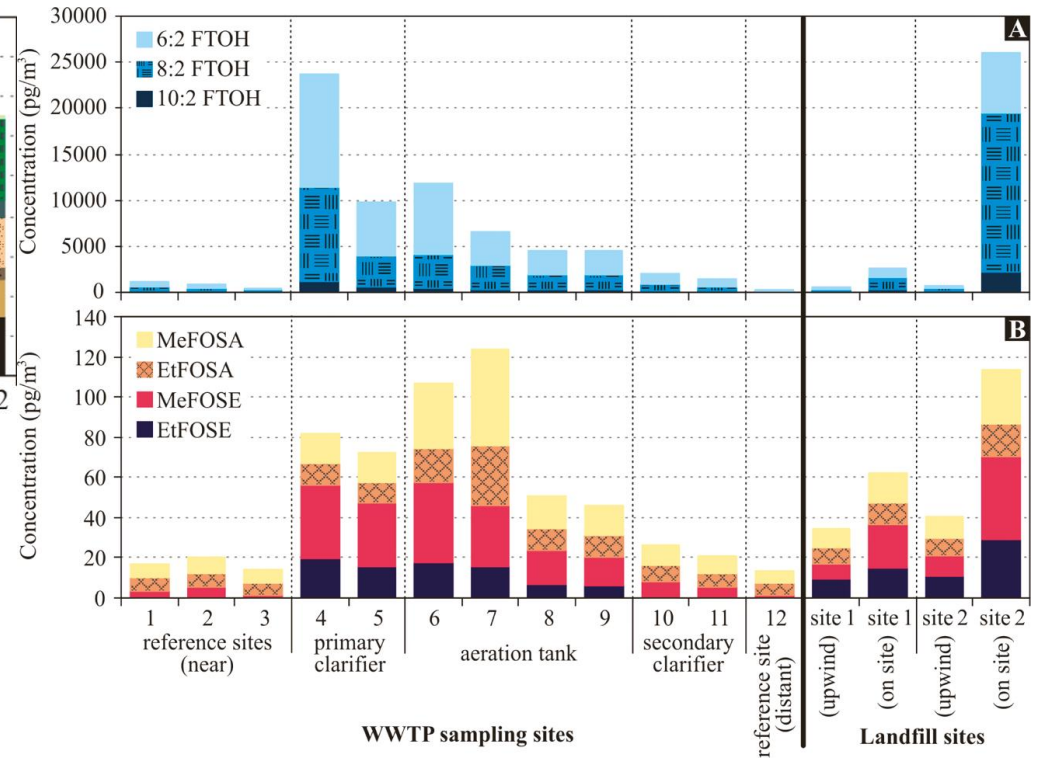
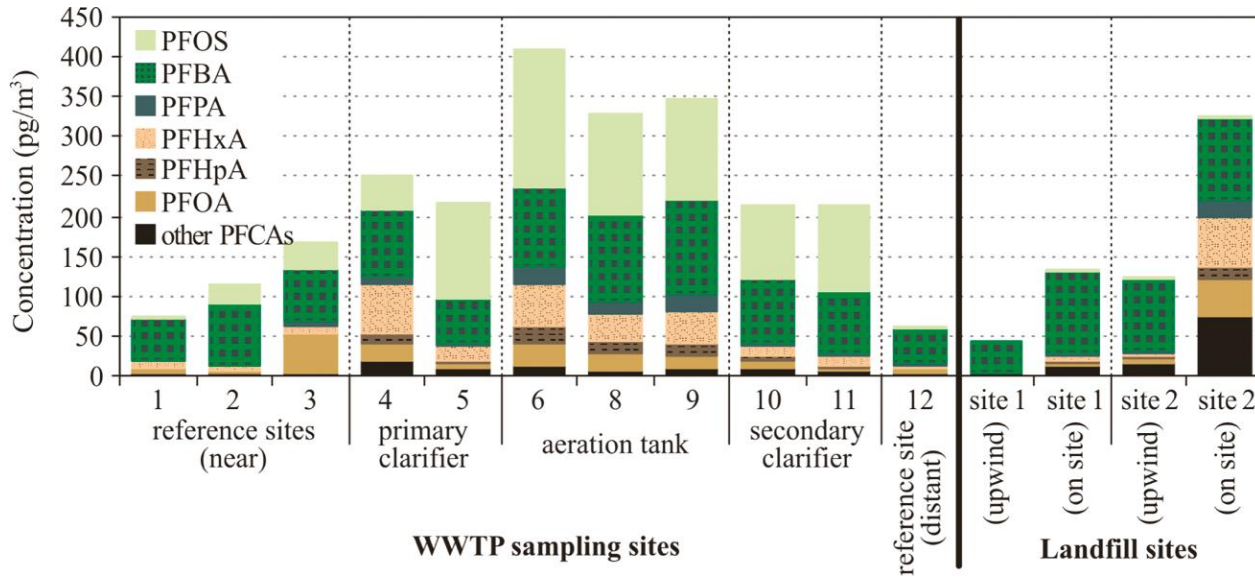
## Examples of PFAS in Air (SVOA)

# PFAS from WWTP/landfills



2560 g PFAS/year for the WWTP tested, mostly FTOHs. Compared with 200-15000 g/year from effluent + biosolid (Guerra et al. 2014),

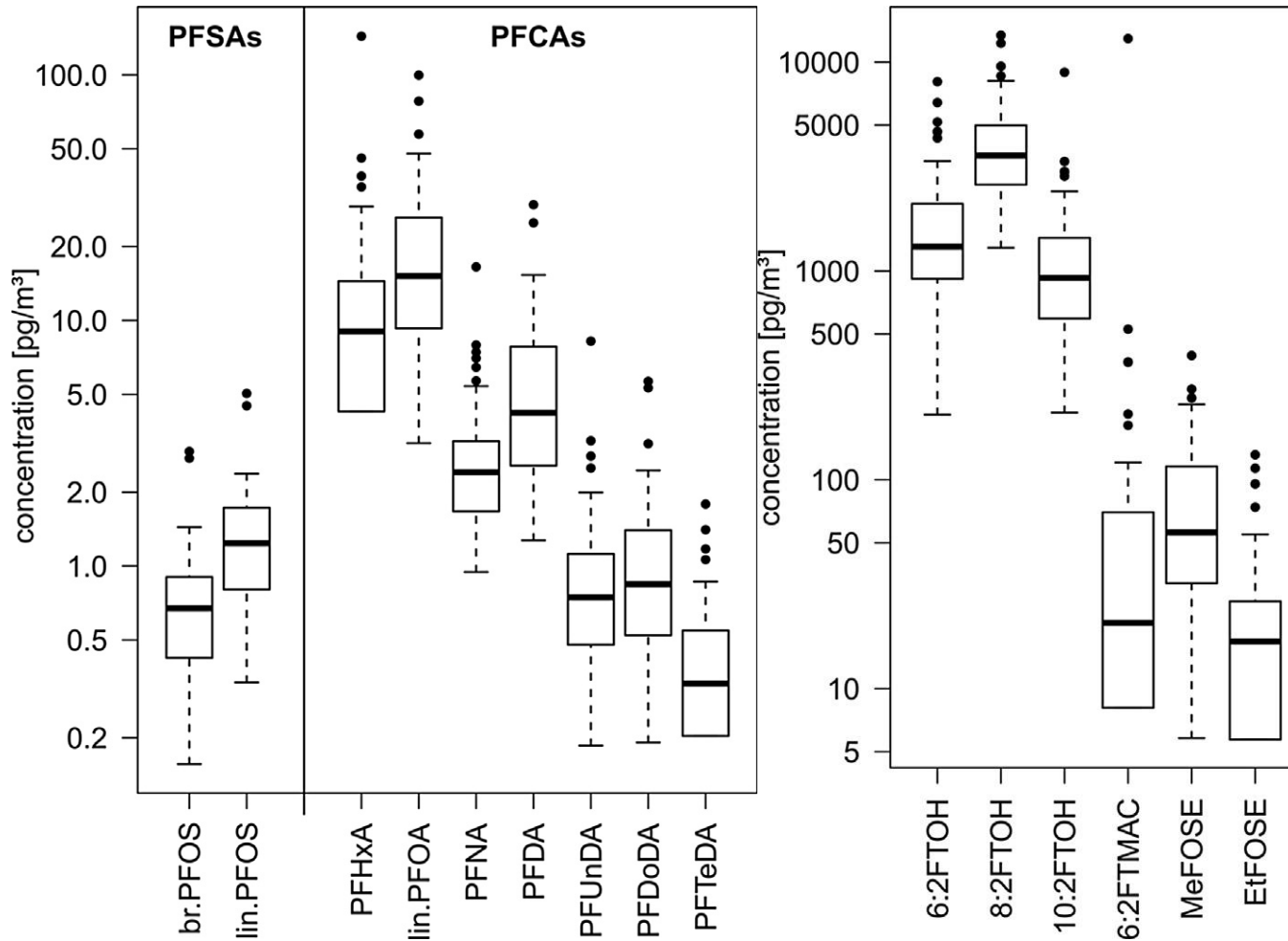
# Wastewater treatment plants as sources



Ahrens et al. [dx.doi.org/10.1021/es1036173](https://doi.org/10.1021/es1036173) | Environ. Sci. Technol. 2011

- Of target PFAS, fluorotelomer alcohols 2 orders of magnitude higher

# Indoor environments (Children's bedrooms)



- More carboxylates than sulfonates in indoor air
- FTOH predominate
- High variability due to varied sources

Winkens et al.. Environmental Pollution. 2017 .

# Challenges and questions

## Sampling

- How? What sampling media?
- For how long? Flow rate?
- Breakthrough, filter sorption, other

## Measurement

- What targets to measure?
- Field standards
- PFAS methods
- Specific issues with air

## Modeling and Data interpretation

- Big uncertainties in dispersion, calculated partitioning coefficients, other modeling parameters
- Role of precursor transformation

# Stack testing drivers

- Incinerators, especially those handling AFFF and hazardous waste
- Factories producing PFAS or polymers
- Factories using PFAS
- Still very early, mostly driven by PFAS measured in soil/water adjacent to sites





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# Summary

# Summary



<https://xkcd.com/2191/>

- Complex Analysis
- Develop method-specific technical (and robust QC) requirements
- Even though the method is based on TO-15 it is comparatively complex
- Standards for the 30 compounds
- Management of CO2
- OTM-50 is not prescriptive as written (revisions must be made)



# Thank you!

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[dr.doss@sgs.com](mailto:dr.doss@sgs.com)

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EPA ORD Staff

Markes International Staff

