

Treating the Contaminants PFAS

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances

What are PFAS Contaminants?

They are a group of synthetic chemicals that include PFOA and PFOS and have been used for manufacturing in a multitude of industrial and consumer-based products including coatings, carpeting, and fire-fighting foams. Testing has indicated these chemicals in the body can cause serious health issues with the reproductive, developmental, and immune systems.

The TIGG® Solution

Our water-purification systems, the TIGG Series of CP units, along with our granular activated carbon media are currently removing PFOA and PFOS contaminants from municipal drinking water to non-detectable levels. When operated in a series flow pattern, our systems will provide 100% redundancy to ensure a safe water supply.

Dual GAC Vessel Adsorption Systems

TIGG dual-vessel activated carbon systems are ideal for municipalities looking to upgrade current capabilities to meet the challenges of complying with state and federal regulations. The back washable CP systems hold up to 40,000 lbs per vessel of activated carbon and have flow rates up to 1,000 gpm.

Resin

Ion exchange has proven to be a meaningful process for removing the short-chain compounds of PFAS using a selective resin. TIGG integrates resin into the process as a stand-alone or as a polishing process when the water quality is suitable.

Pilot Studies

No water from two locations is exactly the same. Rapid Small Scale Column Tests (RSSCT) can assist in predicting life expectancy and performance properties when comparing several types of GAC. The testing requires weeks, rather than months to perform and can be included for most state review and acceptance requirements.

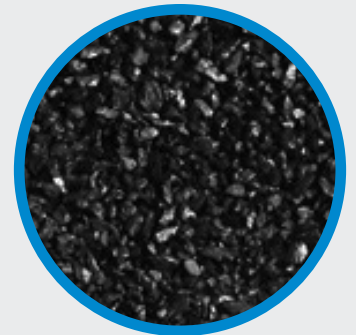
What is Granular Activated Carbon (GAC)?

Activated carbon is a material that is produced from carbonaceous source materials, such as coal, coconuts, nutshells, peat, wood, and lignite. The primary raw material used for activated carbon is any organic material with a high carbon content. The carbon-based material is converted to activated carbon through physical modification and thermal decomposition in a kiln, under a controlled atmosphere and temperature. The finished product has a large surface area per unit volume and a network of submicroscopic pores where adsorption takes place.



Industries Affected

- Aviation
- Oil & Gas
- Defense
- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Municipal



Granular Activated Carbon