Use of biochars for the sorption of poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances (PFAS) and heavy metals from contaminated soils

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Sustainable and cost-effective sorbent

high and low TOC soils

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS



PFAS soil:

<u>BC</u>:

✓ 86 % PFOS removal from the leachate (20% BC); ✓ Freundlich model: $\log K_{Fr} 4.6 (ng kg^{-1}) (ng L^{-1})^{-n}$; \checkmark Dose effect

BC high TOC soil - 10





<u>aBC</u>:

✓ PFOS removal in the leachate > 99% (1% aBC); ✓ Freundlich model: $\log K_{Fr} 6.5 (ng kg^{-1}) (ng L^{-1})^{-n}$; \checkmark Dose effect

Shooting range soil:

<u>BC</u>:

- ✓ 40 % Pb removal from the leachate (20% BC); ✓ 90 % Sb removal from the leachate (20% BC);
- \checkmark Dose effect for Pb;
- \checkmark No dose effect for Sb.

<u>Fe-BC</u>:

✓ 75 % Pb removal from the leachate (20% Fe-BC); ✓ 86 % Sb removal from the leachate (5% Fe-BC); \checkmark Dose effect for Pb; \checkmark No dose effect for Sb.

CONCLUSIONS

PFAS soil





\checkmark TOC soil 1.6 %;

✓ PFOS leachate $242 \pm 16 \,\mu g \, L^{-1}$;

PFOS 3400 µg kg⁻¹

- ✓ BC made from wood waste and aBC can be used as costeffective sorbents for PFAS;
- \checkmark Activation of the BC increases sorption strenght.

Shooting Range Soil

- ✓ BC and Fe-BC can be used as cost-effective sorbent for heavy metals in soil
- ✓ Soil TOC% affect the sorption depending on the contaminants;
- \checkmark Fe enrichment of the BC increases sorption strenght.

 \checkmark TOC soil 10.2 %; ✓ Pb leachate $243 \pm 30.6 \ \mu g \ L^{-1}$, Sb leachate $307 \pm 5.8 \ \mu g \ L^{-1}$;

✓ Pb 6600 mg kg⁻¹, Sb 210 mg kg⁻¹

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