

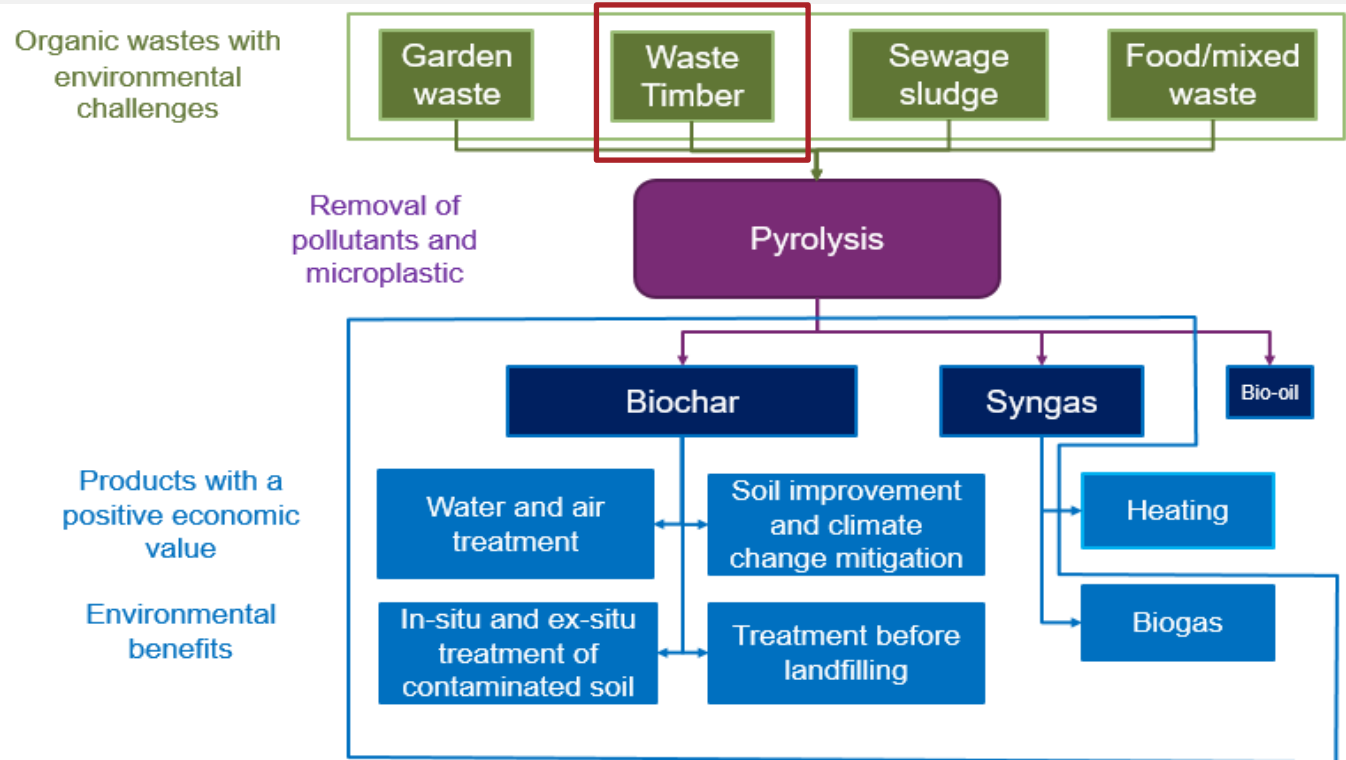


# **VOW – Valorization of Organic Waste as Biochar for the Cleanup of Water, Soil and Air**

**Valorization of Organic Waste, WASTE2ROAD Webinar, March 10th 2022**

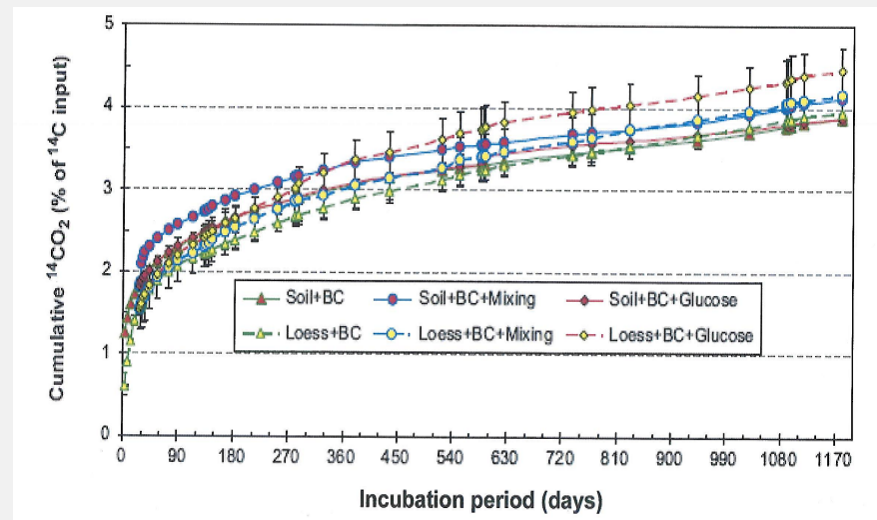
**Erlend Sørmo and Gerard Cornelissen, NGI**

# VOW: Valorization of Organic Waste into Sustainable Products for Clean-up of Contaminated Water, Soil, and Air



# Pyrolysis – the basics

- Heating of organic matter residues in an  $O_2$ -free environment produces a carbon-rich charcoal material → **biochar**<sup>1</sup>
- When biochar is added to soil, it remains stable for a long time = carbon storage<sup>1</sup>
  - Half life of 1400 years<sup>2</sup>
  - MRT 2000 years<sup>2</sup>



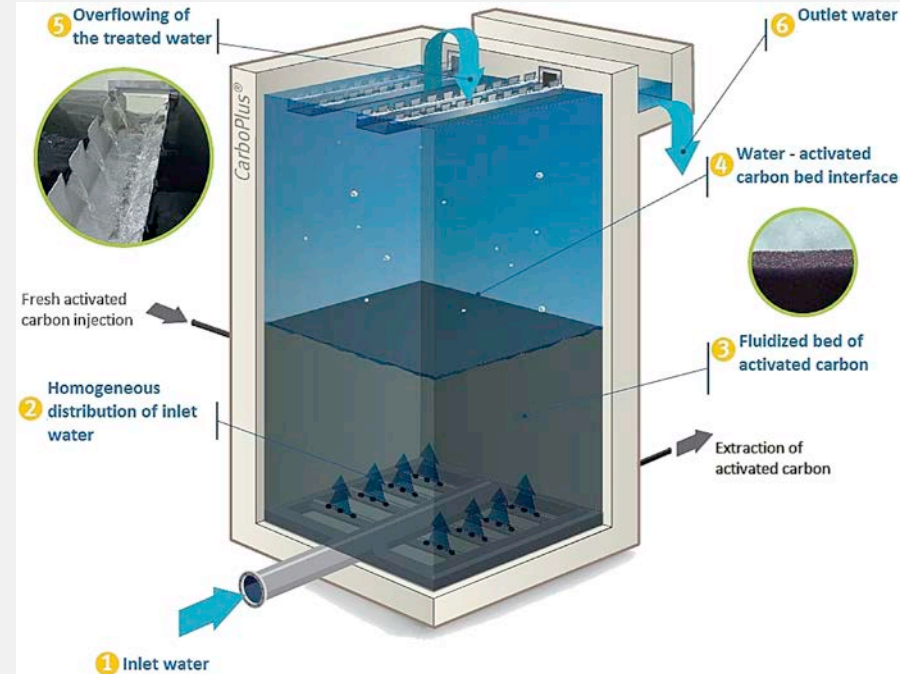
# What is a sorbent?

➤ A material that absorbs/adsorbes a contaminant strongly

- Ion exchange resins
- Metal oxides
- PP-fibers/Cellulose fibers
- Activated carbon (AC)
- **Biochar**

➤ Some current uses:

- Waste water treatment plants
- Landfills
- Water purification
- Oil spill clean-up
- Industrial air filters
- Gas masks
- *Remediation of soil and sediment*

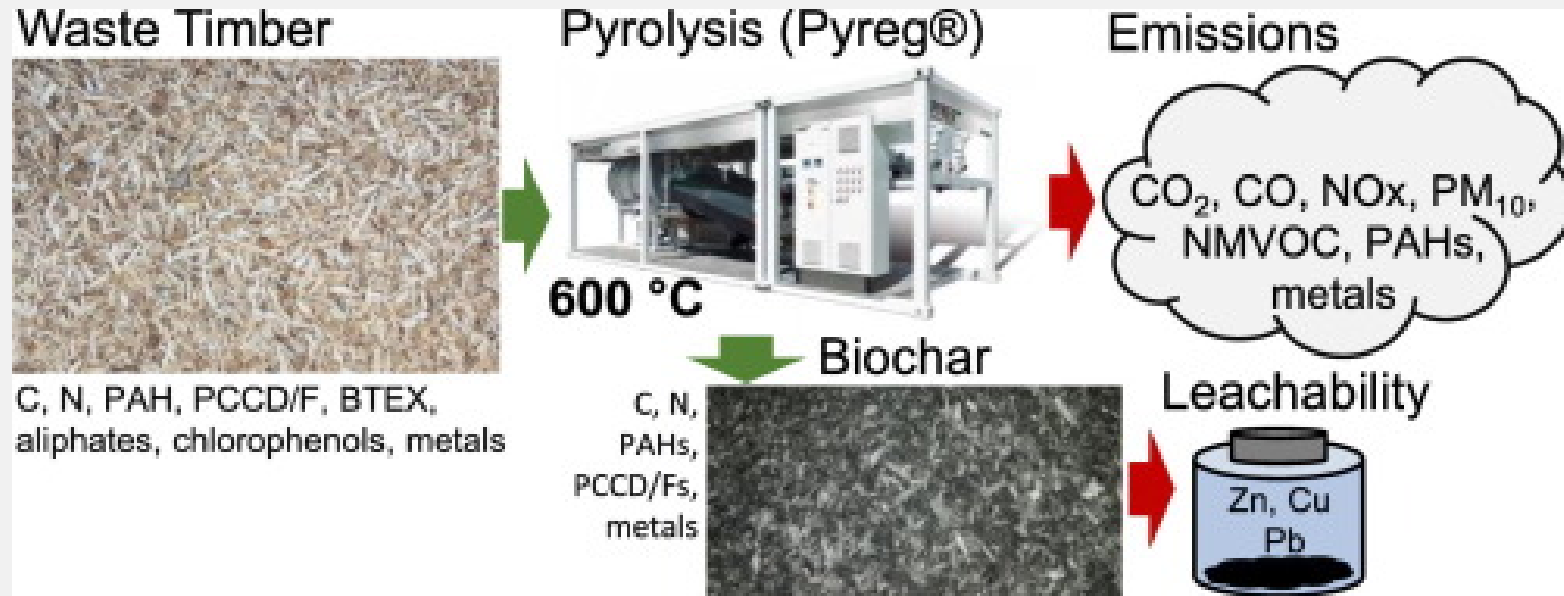


# Waste timber (WT)<sup>1</sup>

- Discarded wood and wood products
  - Wooden beams, panelling and flooring
  - Pallets, furniture and other wooden objects
  - Hard- and softboard
  - 750 000 t/y
- Lightly contaminated
  - Paint residues
  - Binders
  - Metals (remains of nails, hinges etc.)
  - No impregnated wood!



# Emission budget for the pyrolysis of waste timber biochar

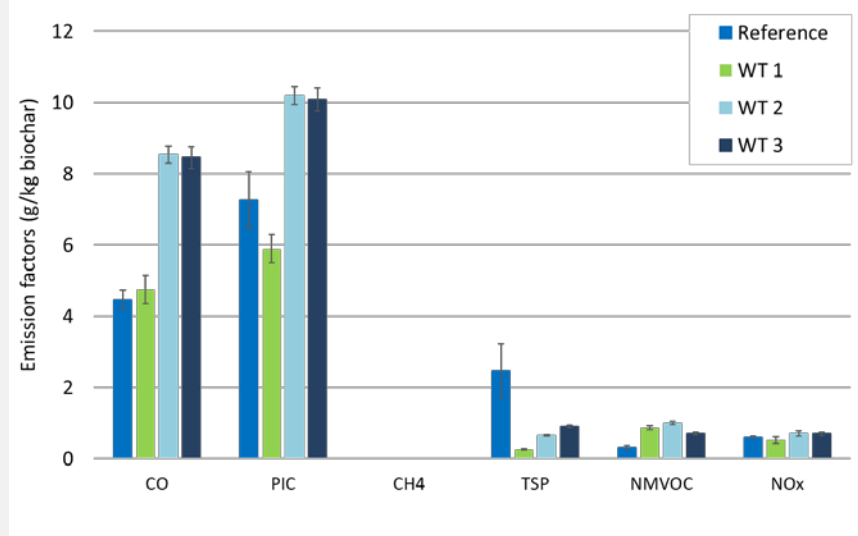


Sørmo et al 2020, STOTEN, 718, 137335

# Main findings<sup>1</sup>

- Organic contaminants present are destroyed during pyrolysis
- Some heavy metals accumulate in the biochar (Cu, Pb, **Zn**), but do not leach to water at ambient pH
- Pyrolysis emission data show promising results for setup with combustion of pyrolysis gasses

## Optimization needed



CO = carbon monoxide, PIC = products of incomplete combustion, CH4 = methane, TSP = total suspended solids, NMVOC = non-methane volatile organic carbon, NOx = nitric oxides

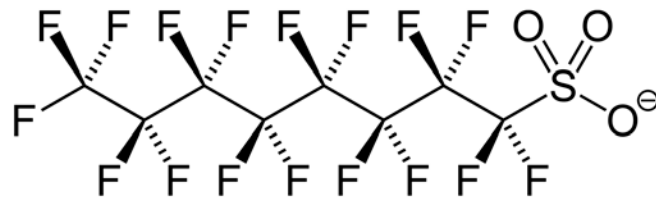
Where is our waste timber biochar best applied as a sorbent and will it work?



# Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) – a threat to our food and drinking water

- PFAS belong to the PMT-class of chemicals
  - Persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT)
- Where do they come from?
  - Fire fighting foam, GoreTex® clothing, Teflon® cookware, paper products (non-stick surfaces), industrial applications
- How do they end up in our drinking water and food?
  - **Point source release**, atmospheric transport, bioaccumulation
  - Fire fighting training sites, sewage sludge fertilizer, industry

Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)



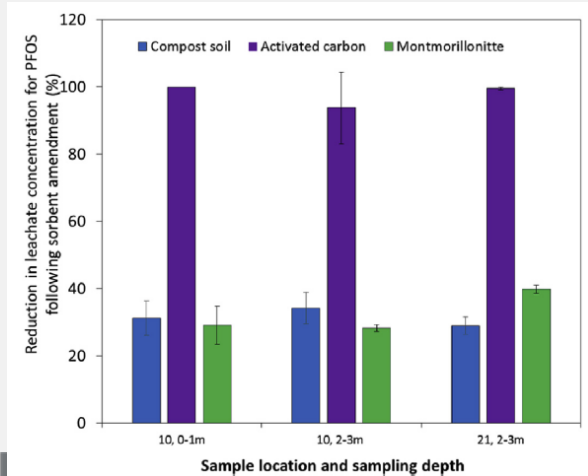
Source: Wikipedia



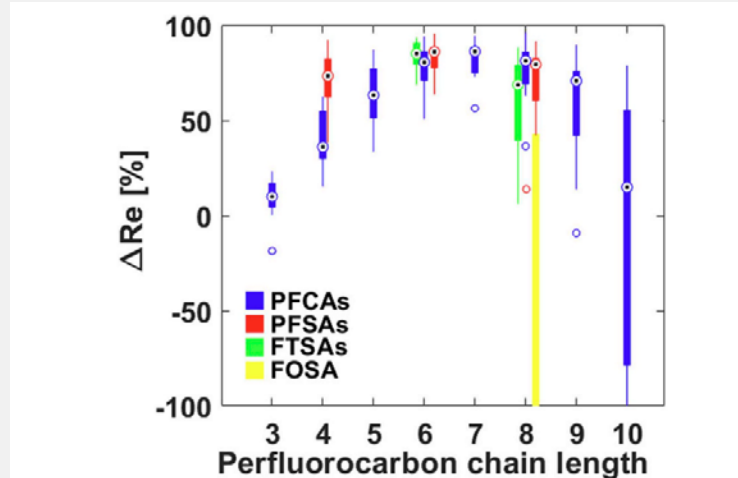
Photo: NGI

# AC has been used to remove PFAS from soil solutions

- AC suited for PFOS sorption
- Varied effects for other PFAS congeners
- Hydrophobic interactions the dominant mechanism

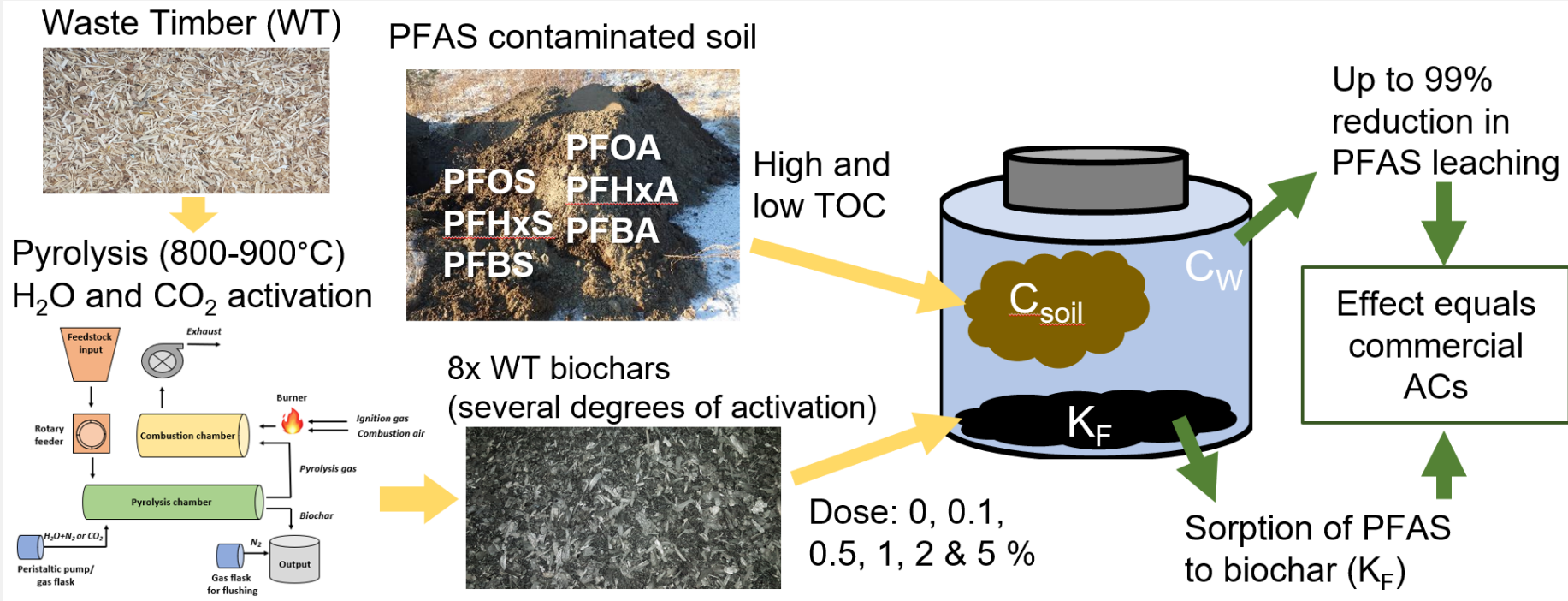


Hale et al., 2017, Chemosphere



Sorengard et al., 2019, Jrn. Env. Man.

# Stabilizing PFAS-contaminated soil with activated waste timber biochar

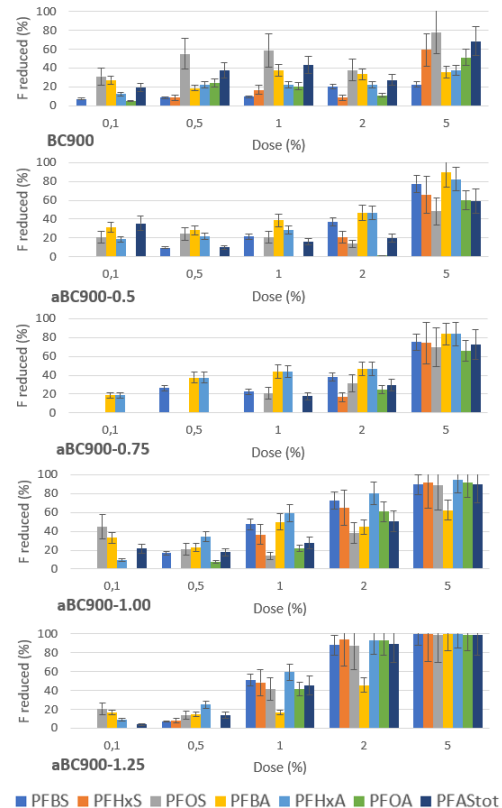


# Main findings<sup>1</sup>

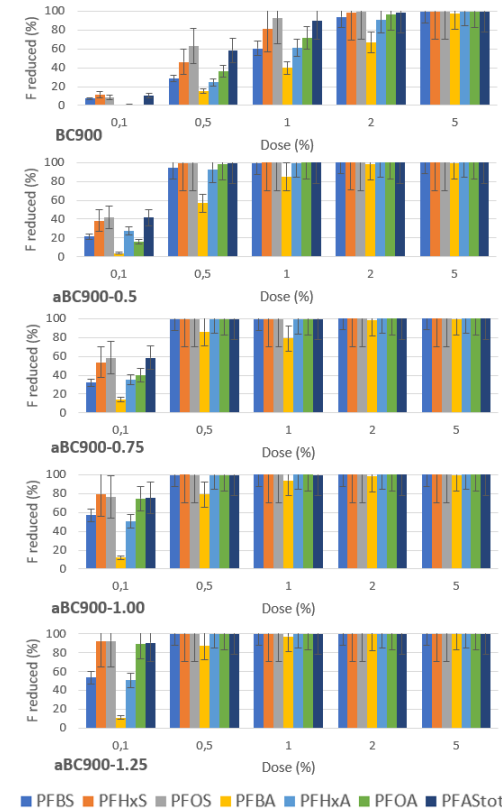
- Effect depends on PFAS congener and soil type
  - High TOC soils more difficult to treat
  - Short chain PFAS more difficult to retain

1) Sørmo et al (2021) STOTEN, 763, 144034

High-TOC



Low-TOC



Increasing degree of activation

Great, this might actually work!  
Now what about other organic waste streams?

# Organic waste in Norway<sup>1</sup>

- Waste timber – 750 000 t/y
  - Heavy metals, traces of organic contaminants from binders, paint etc.
- Garden waste – 195 000 t/y
  - Heavy metals, plastics (plasticisers), pesticides
- Food/biological waste – 470 000 t/y
  - Plastics (plasticisers), PFAS
- Sewage sludge – 260 000 t/y
  - Heavy metals, plastics (plasticisers), PAH, PCB, PFAS, phenols

# Unanswered questions being tackled in 2022-2023

## ➤ Making biochar from waste feedstocks

- Will the biochar be clean enough?
- What feedstocks will result in proper sorbents?
- What pyrolysis conditions/modifications are needed?

## ➤ Residual contaminants

- Some metals are enriched in the biochar and PAHs created during pyrolysis
- Will use as sorbent add contaminants to the soil that are available for leaching or uptake in plants?

## ➤ Does this all make sense in a life cycle perspective?

To be continued.....





Thank you for your  
attention!

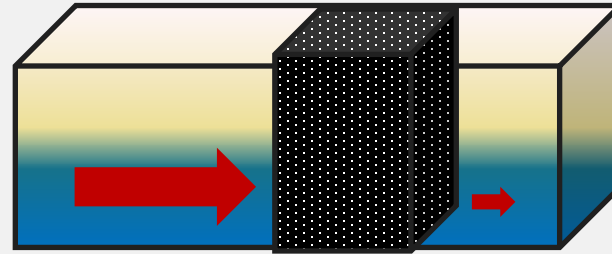


#påsikkergrunn

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# How can we use sorbents for contaminated soil?

- In landfills
  - Ex situ stabilisation
  - Limits leaching
  - Reduces need for landfill leachate treatment
- Active barriers
  - Across groundwater flow path
  - Limit transport
- Mixed into top-soil
  - Limit uptake in plants
  - Reduce effect on soil microorganisms
  - Limits downward transport to groundwater



Photos: NGI



# Can we use biochar as a sorbent for PFAS?

## Yes!

- It has been done
- Sorption mechanisms similar to AC

## Pros:

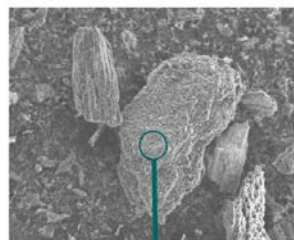
- Sustainable version of AC
- *Biochar properties more variable than AC*

## Cons:

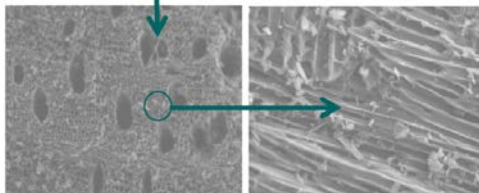
- Less efficient than AC
- *Biochar properties more variable than AC*

## What is needed?

- Large internal surface area ( $>100 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ )
- High degree of aromaticity
- Modifications (!)



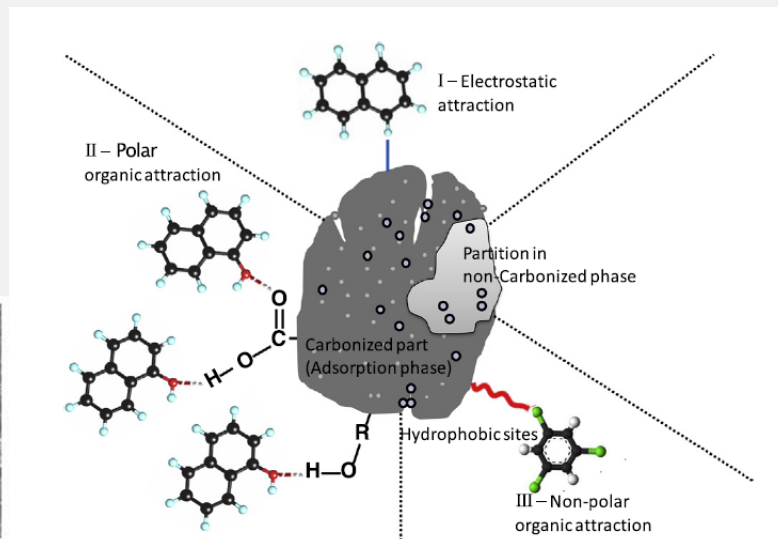
— 1 mm —



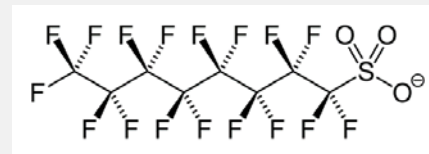
— 300 μm —

— 100 μm —

Beesley et al., 2011, Env. Poll.



Ahmad et al., 2014, Chemosphere



# Properties of steam activated WT biochar

| Sorbent     | Molar ratio of oxidant to BC carbon (-) | Temp. (°C) | Biochar Yield (%) | N <sub>2</sub> adsorption – pores >1.5 nm |                    | CO <sub>2</sub> adsorption – pores 0.3-1.5 nm |                    | Elemental content |             |
|-------------|---|------------|-------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|
|             |   |            |                   | Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)          | Pore volume (cc/g) | Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> /g)              | Pore volume (cc/g) | Total C (%)       | Total O (%) |
| BC900       | 0                                       | 900        | 19.0              | 411                                       | 28 %               | 840   | 24 %               | 89                | 6.8         |
| aBC900-0.50 | 0.50                                    | 900        | 12.2              | 550                                       | 45 %               | 744   | 22 %               | 91                | 5.9         |
| aBC900-0.75 | 0.75                                    | 900        | 12.1              | 605                                       | 52 %               | 746   | 23 %               | 89                | 5.6         |
| aBC900-1.00 | 1.00                                    | 900        | 8.9               | 713                                       | 83 %               | 750   | 24 %               | 88                | 8.0         |
| aBC900-1.25 | 1.25                                    | 900        | 8.0               | 623                                       | 51 %               | 846   | 28 %               | 87                | 5.7         |

Sørmo et al (2021) STOTEN, 763, 144034