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Compost and biochar for the remediation of PAH and NSO-PAH contaminated soils





Residual soil contaminations



- Hotspots are typically excavated
- Residual soil can remain diffusely contaminated
- Ex-situ treatment too laborious and costly



Compost

- Decomposed biomass
- Recycling of organic waste
- Rich in soil nutrients, so it increases soil fertility
- Can enhance **degradation** of some organic contaminants





Biochar



- Biomass pyrolysis ($< 700^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Increases soil water holding capacity
- Carbon sink
- Strong **sorption potential** for organic contaminants



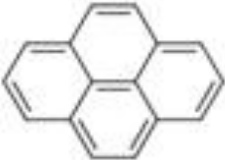
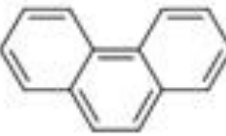
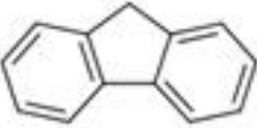
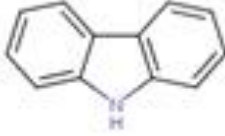
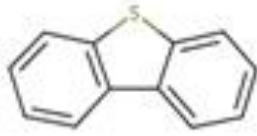
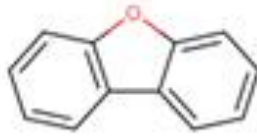












AIM

**Investigate the remediation potential of compost & biochar,
specifically effects on**

- i. **Sorption** of PAHs and NSO-PAHs
- ii. Changes in **microbial community structure**
- iii. **Degradation** of PAH and NSO-PAH

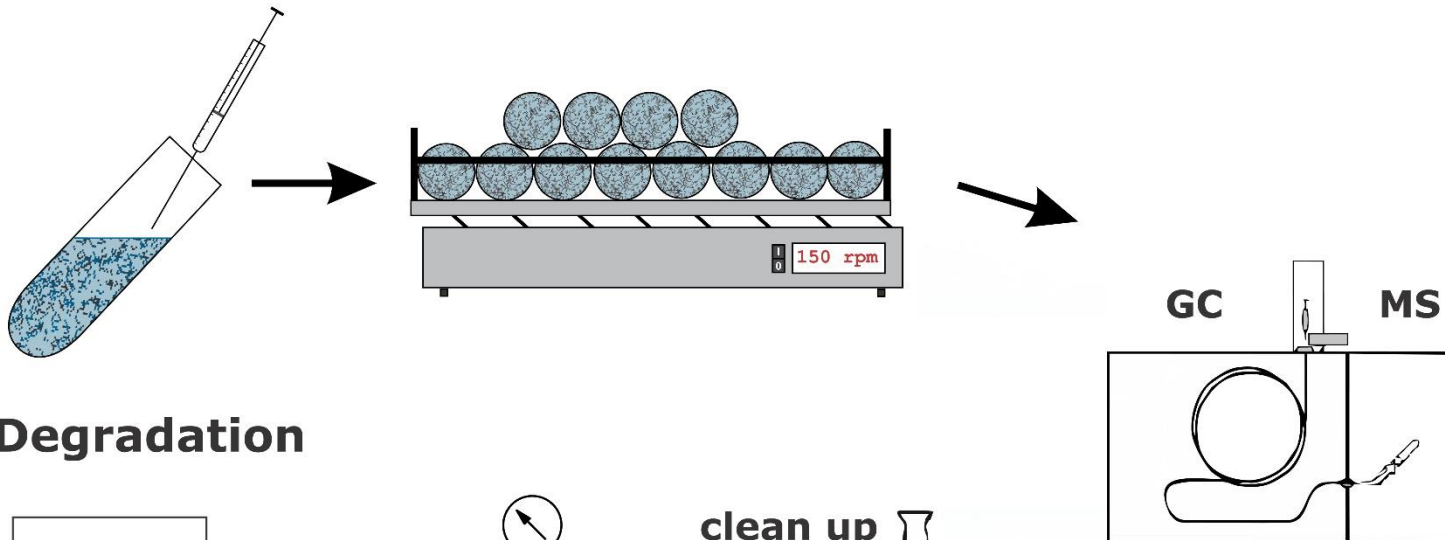


Materials

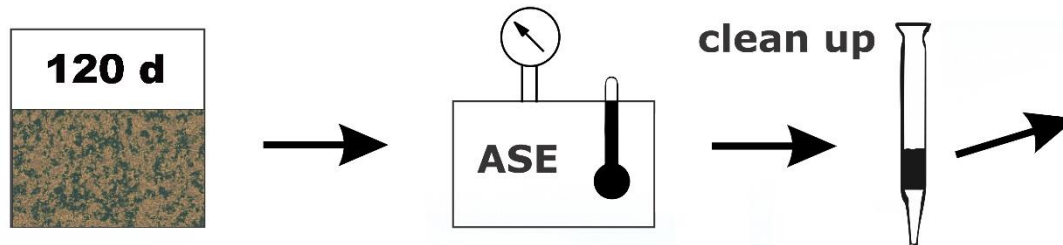
	pyrene	phenanthrene	fluorene	carbazole	DBT	DBF
log K_{ow}	4.88	4.46	4.18	3.37	4.38	4.12
structure						
CL						
SL						

Methods

Sorption batch



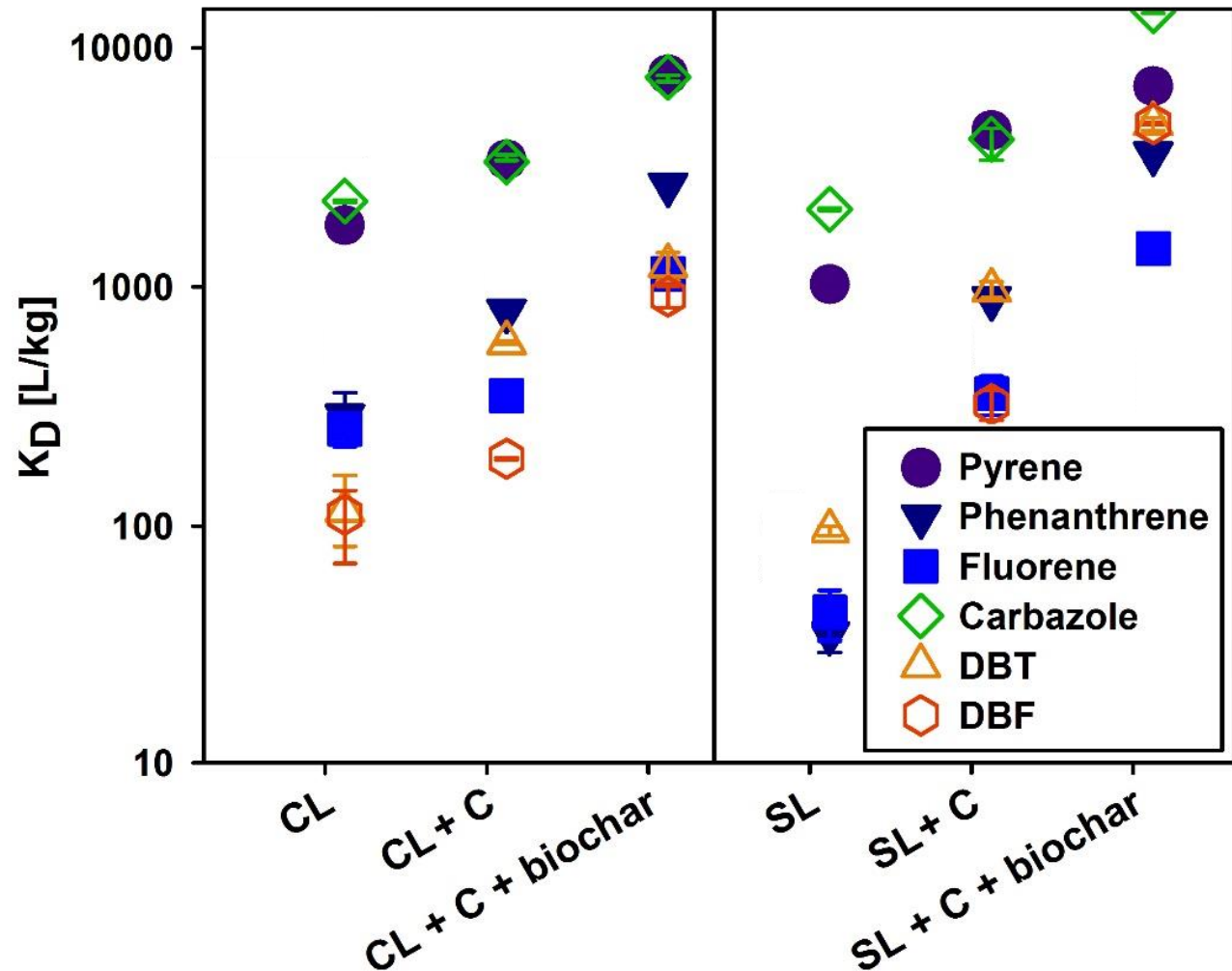
Degradation



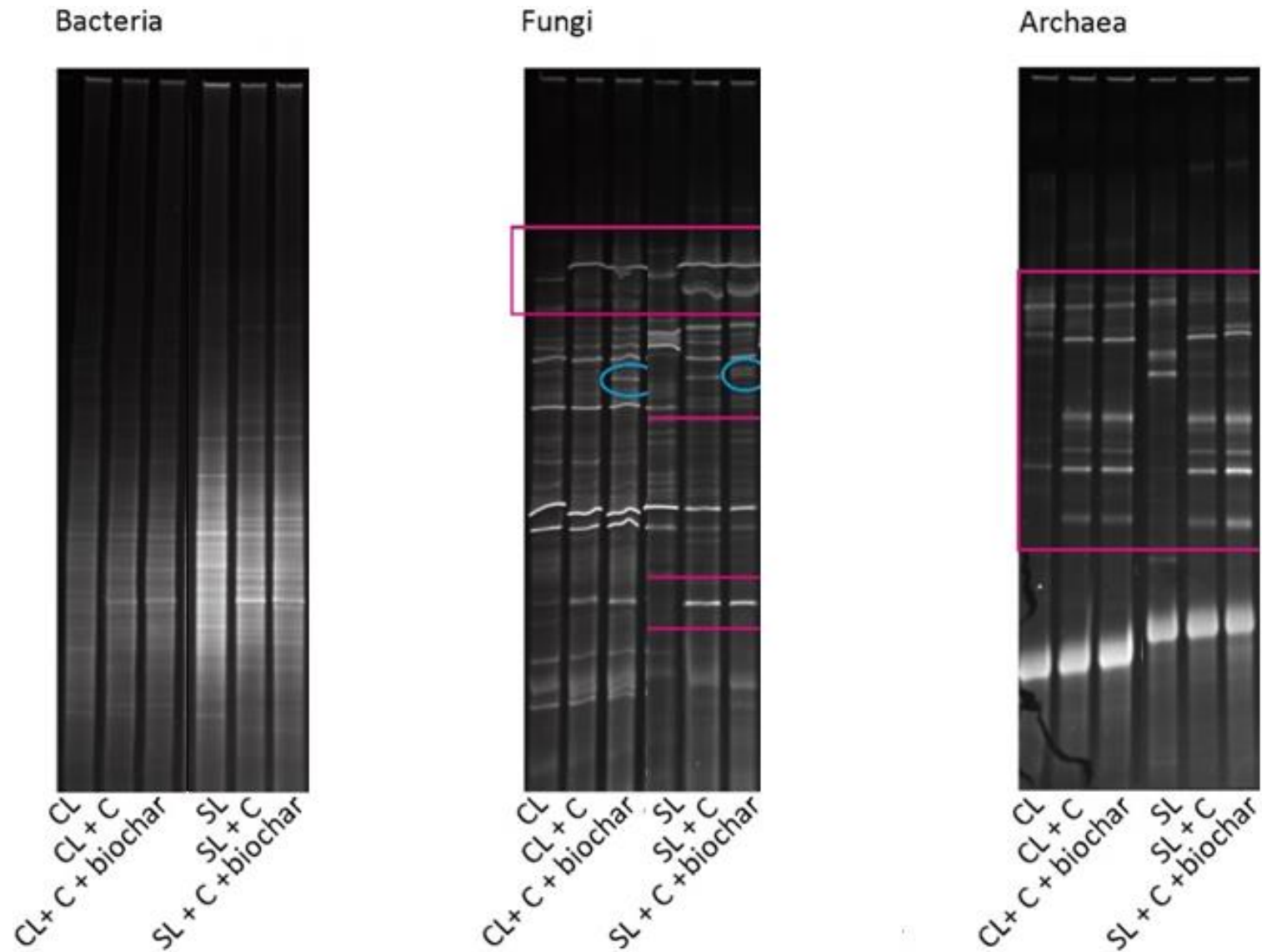


Sorption

- Increased with OC
- Carbazole \leq Pyrene \leq Phenanthrene $<$ Fluorene \sim DBT \sim DBF

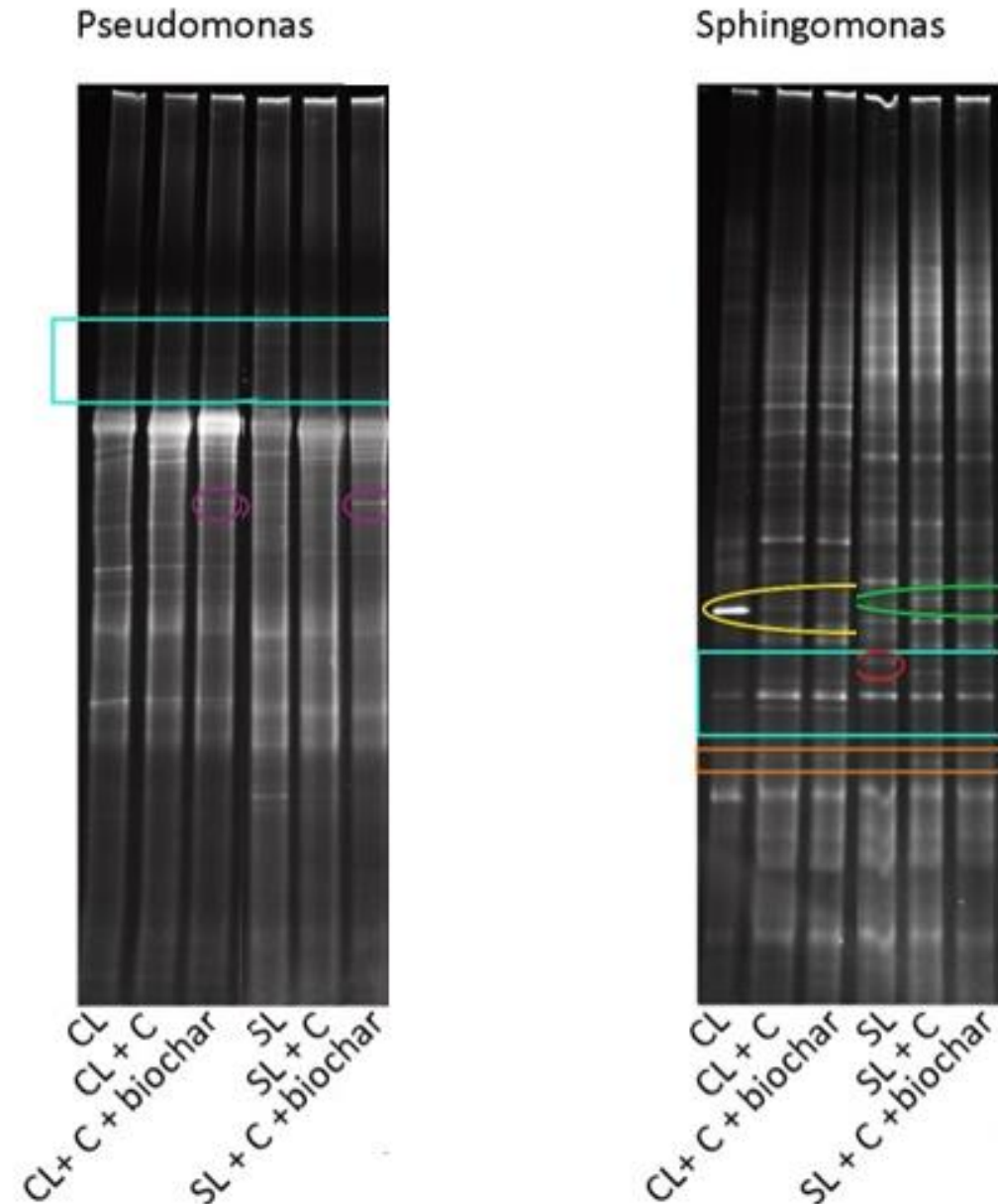


Microbial composition



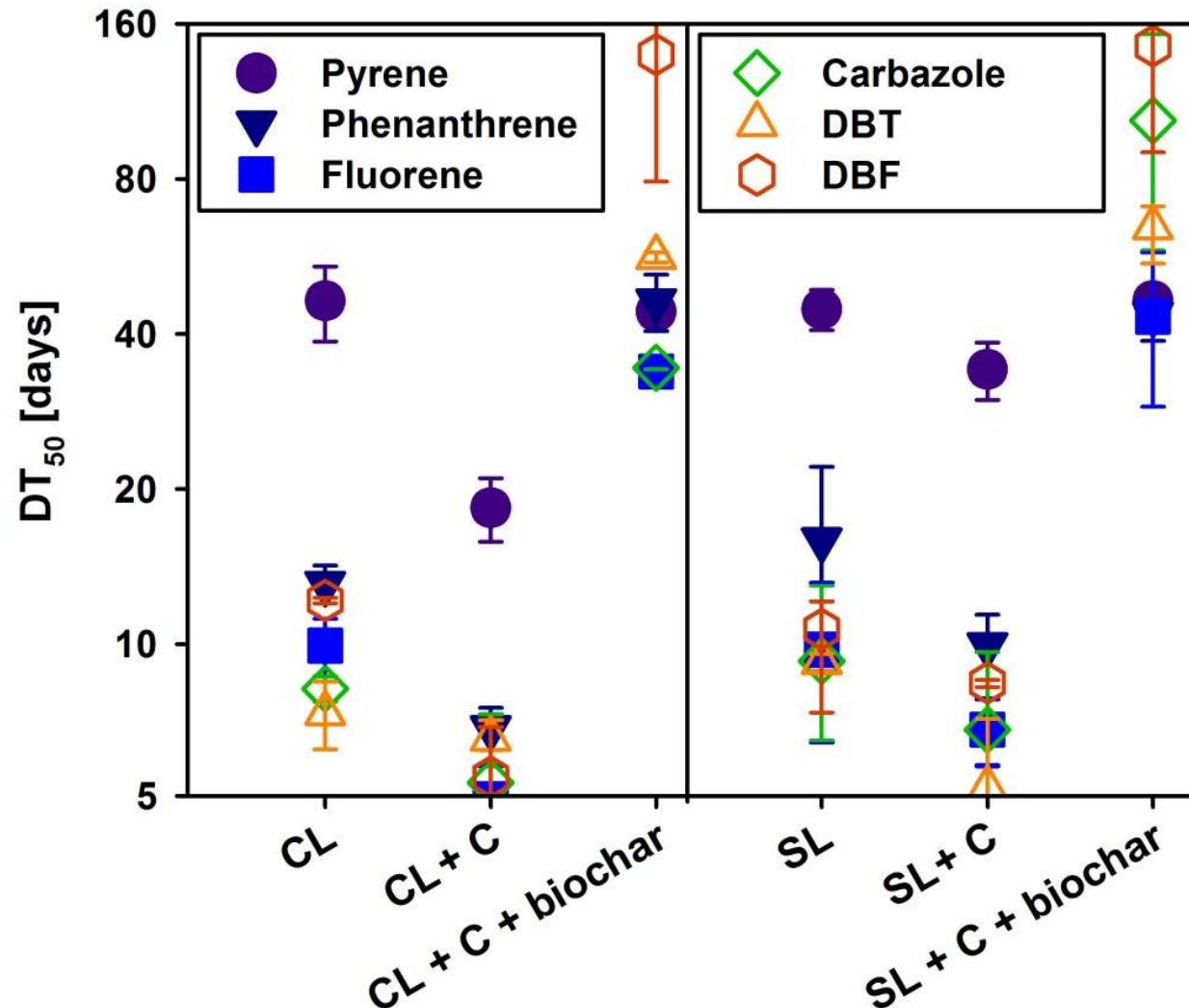
Bacterial composition

- Additional bands after compost addition
- Only small changes after further BC addition



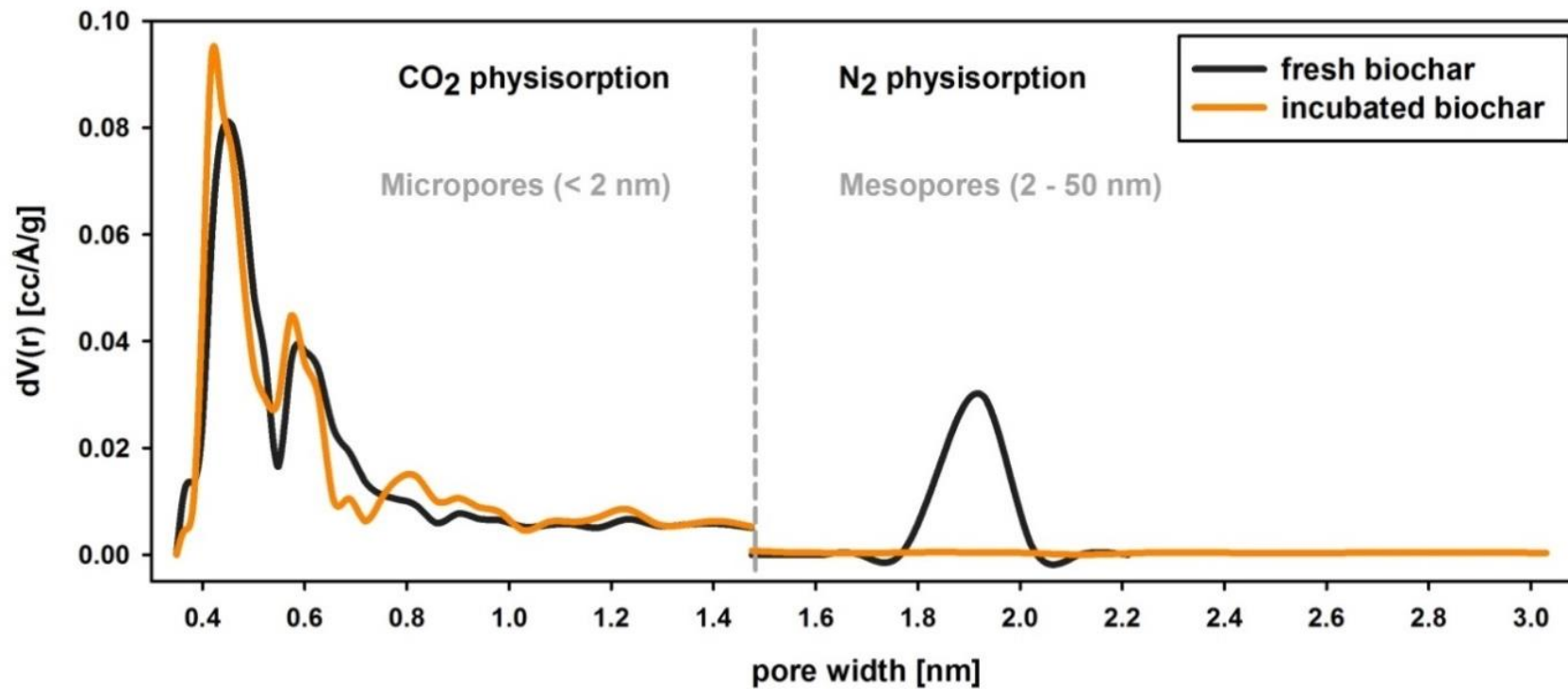
Degradation

- Increased 2* with compost
- Decreased 10* with biochar
- Changed order after BC addition





Biochar poresize distribution





Conclusion

- **Sorption** increased with both compost and biochar
- **Microbial diversity** increased with compost
- **Degradation** increased twofold with compost and decreased up to tenfold **with biochar**, thus **desorption** was a rate limiting step



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VIBT
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Thank you for your attention!

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