

A landscape photograph showing a wide, plowed field in the foreground, with a line of trees and a fence in the middle ground, and a range of large, snow-capped mountains under a clear blue sky in the background.

The Beneficial Reuse of Biowastes to Improve Contaminated Soils

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Soil contamination: the presence of an unwanted chemical that reduces soil function

- Healthy food
- Healthy water
- Healthy ecosystems
- Healthy people





Fertilisers can contain unwanted passengers, such as cadmium

Topsoil* Cadmium New Zealand

Cadmium ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)

- 0 - 0.25
- 0.26 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 0.75
- 0.76 - 1.00
- > 1.00

Legend

- Region Boundary
- Coastline

1443 samples
Values range from
0.00 - 2.52 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ Cd

0 50 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

* Topsoil depth ranges from 3 to 40 cm

1990~2000

Cd [mg/kg]

- 0 - 0.25
- 0.26 - 0.50
- 0.51 - 0.75
- 0.76 - 0.100
- > 1.00

0 50 100 200 Kilometers

2010







Sunbeam
LAN-O-LEEN
(IMPROVED FORMULA) TRADE MARK

SHEEP DIP

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS 32.5% w/v

ARSENIC TRIOXIDE As_2O_3

AS SODIUM ARSENITE

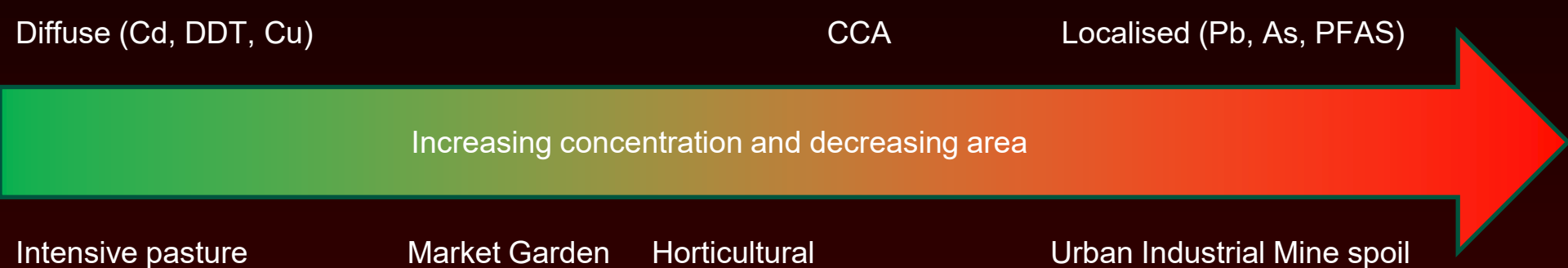








Contaminated soil in New Zealand



- Often depleted in organic carbon
- May be deficient in essential trace elements

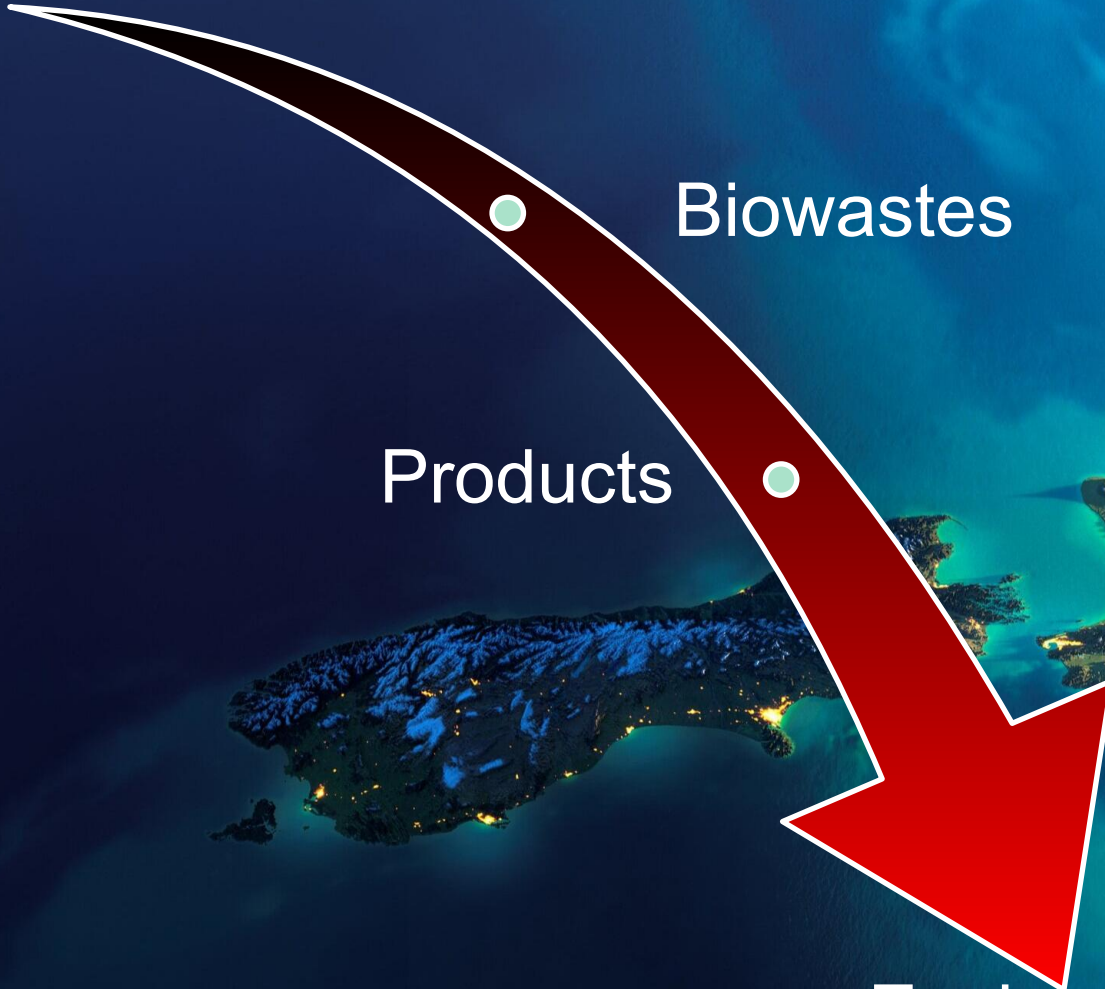
Soil contamination exacerbated by linear bio-economy

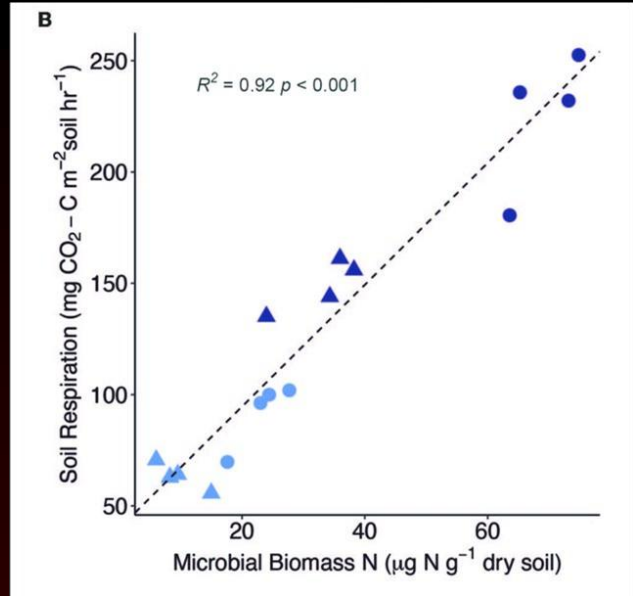
Fertiliser

Biowastes

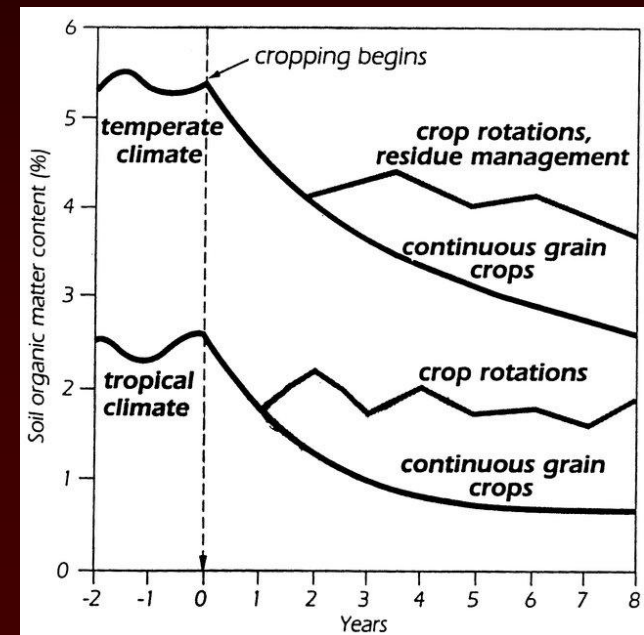
Products

Environment





(Kerdran et al. 2020 Frontiers in Forests and Global Change DOI: 10.3389/ffgc.2019.00090)



(Ayala & Rao 2002. Current Science 82(7))

Linear bioeconomy: contaminant accumulation, loss of soil carbon



12.6 million tonnes of waste sent to landfill

2.9 million tonnes of organic matter (23%)

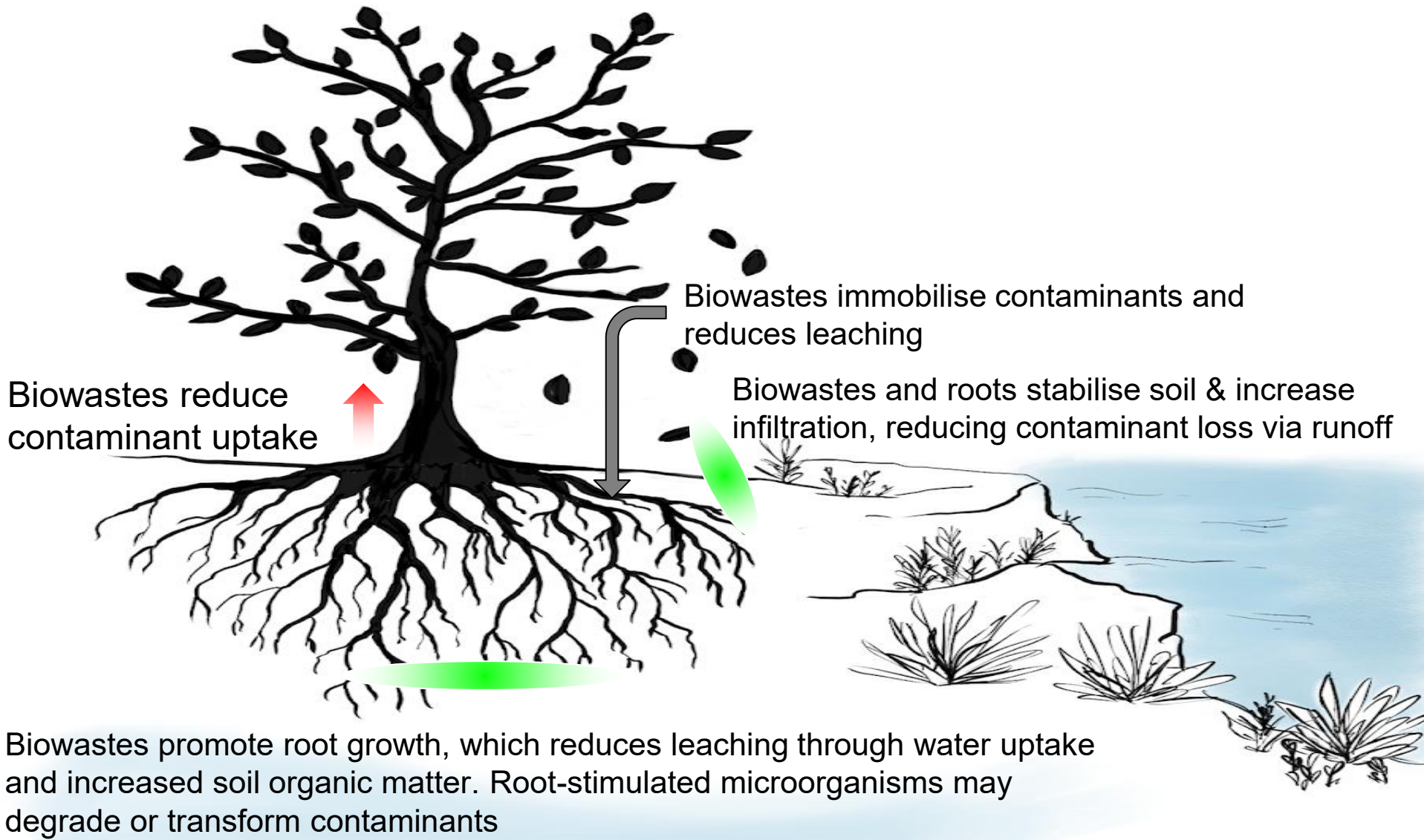
Assuming NZ\$150 per tonne = NZ\$435 million





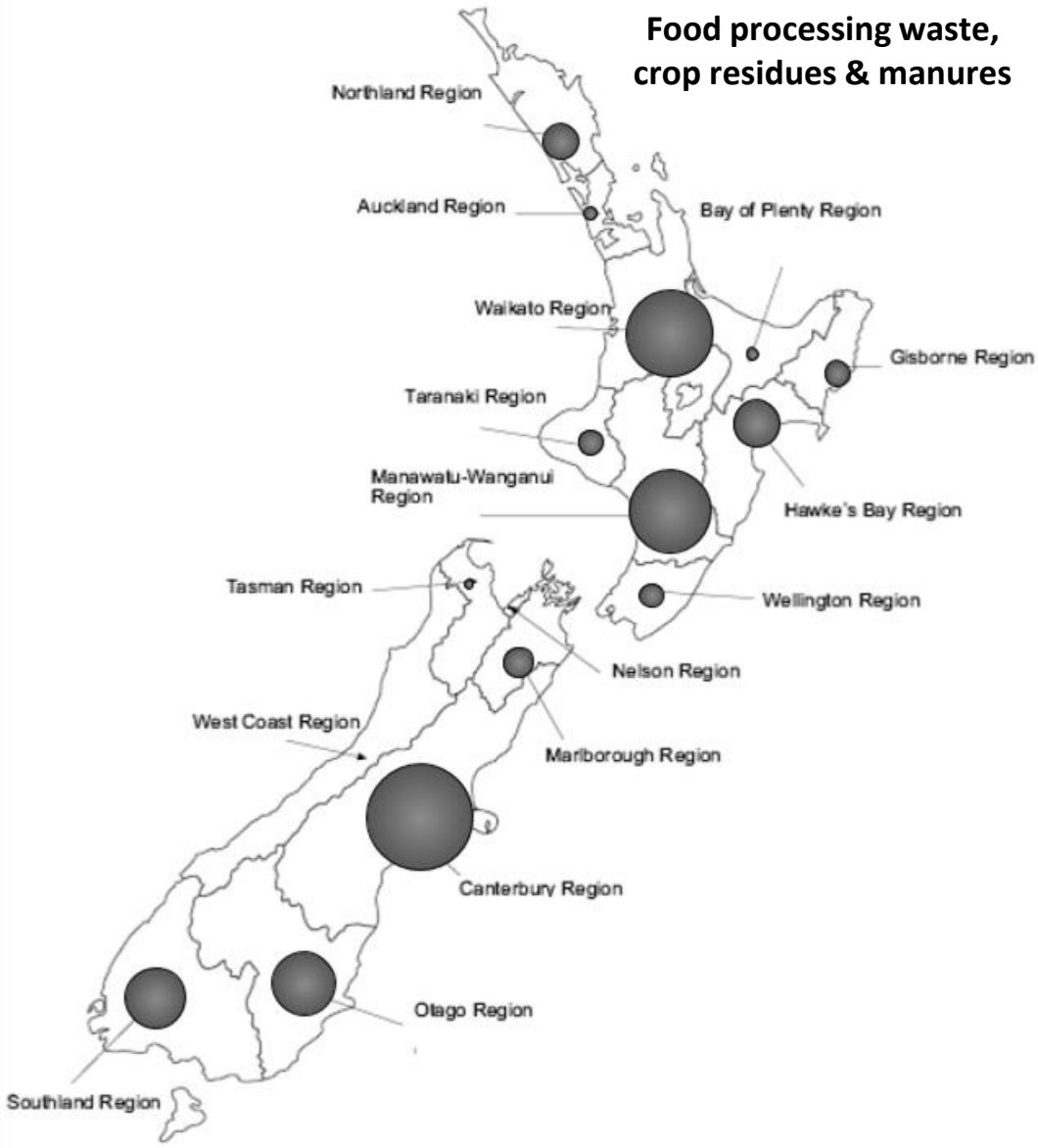
- Expensive
- Environmentally damaging
- Unsustainable
- Squandering value

Improving contaminated soils with biowastes



NZ - biowastes

Food processing waste, crop residues & manures



Wood-waste

>3 million t/yr



Food processing waste

>300,000 t/yr



Crop residues
& manures

>1 million t/yr



Biosolids

64,000 t/yr



Food waste

157,000 t/yr

Biowaste quality

Potential value

Food processing
waste

Reprocessed food products / pharmaceuticals

Food waste

Animal fodder excreted onto high-value soil

Crop residues /
Biochar?

High value soil - diffuse contamination

Municipal green
waste

Moderate value soil

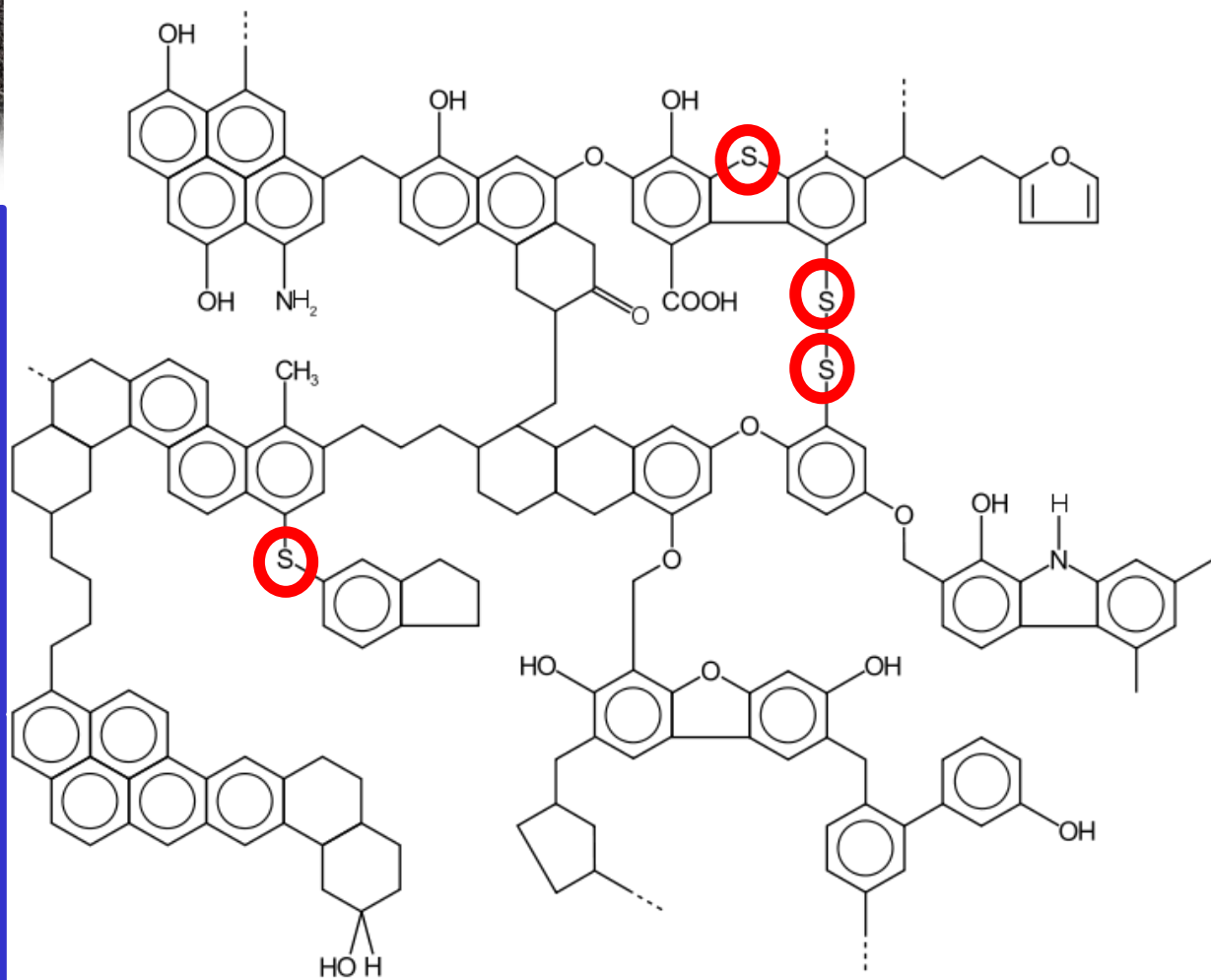
Biosolids

Heavily-contaminated soils



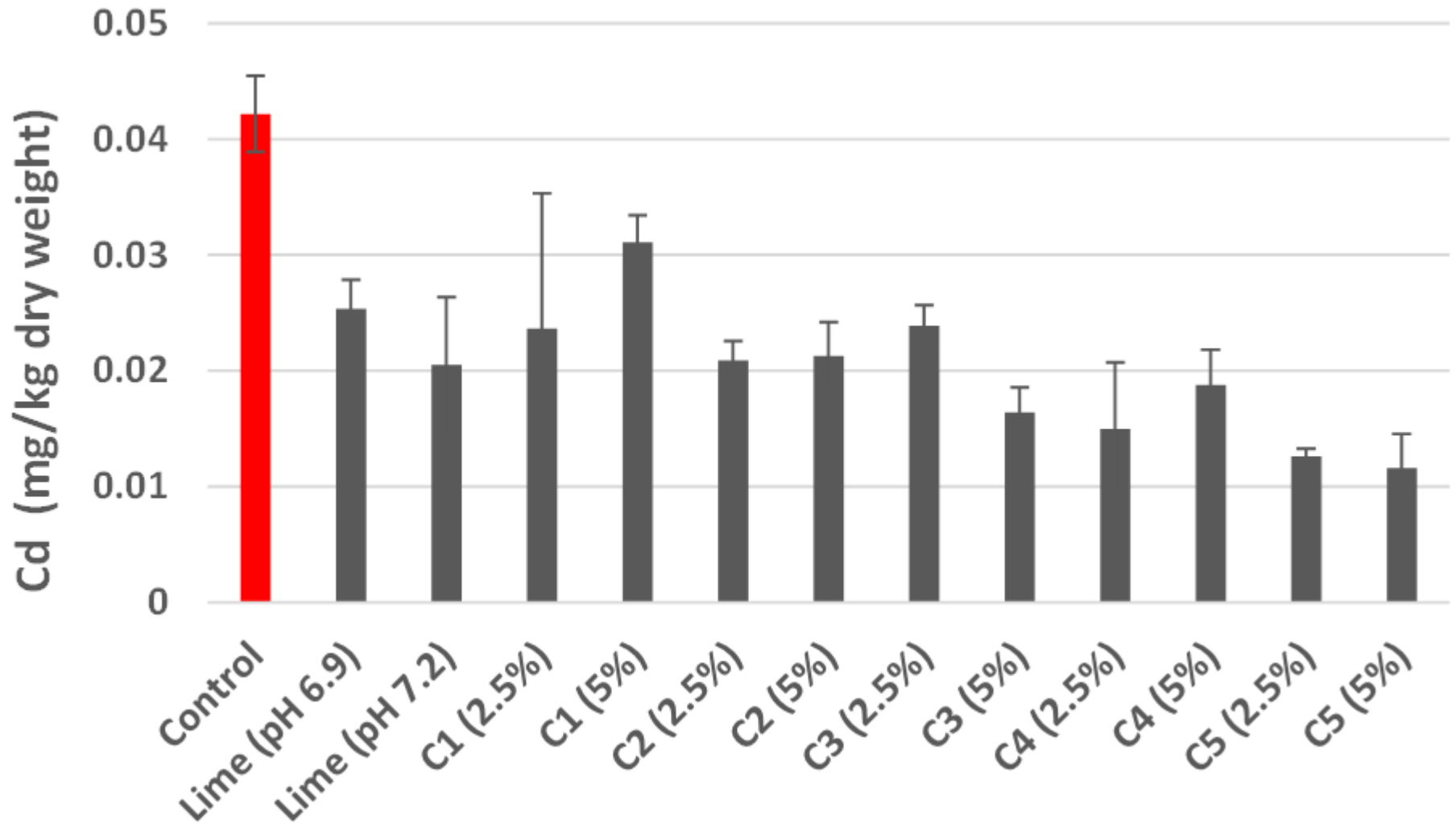


+Zn



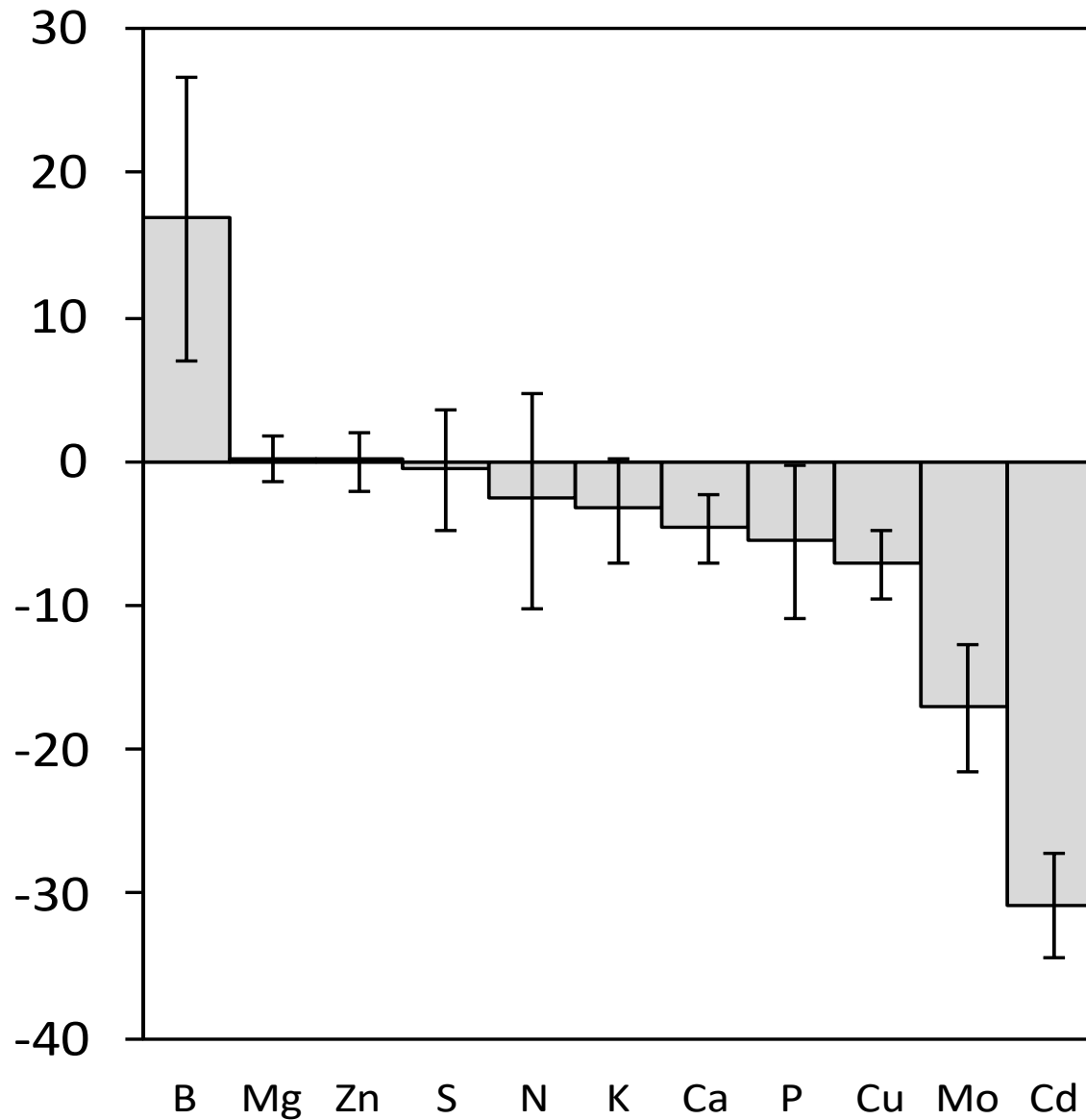
Reduced soil density

Cd in peeled potatoes (var. Nadine)
allophanic loam (1.4 mg Cd/kg pH=6.0)



Change (%) in *Lolium perenne* following 1% lignite addition

(*Environmental Science & Technology* 47, 719-734, 2016)



Municipal compost 60 t/ha

≈1000 kg N

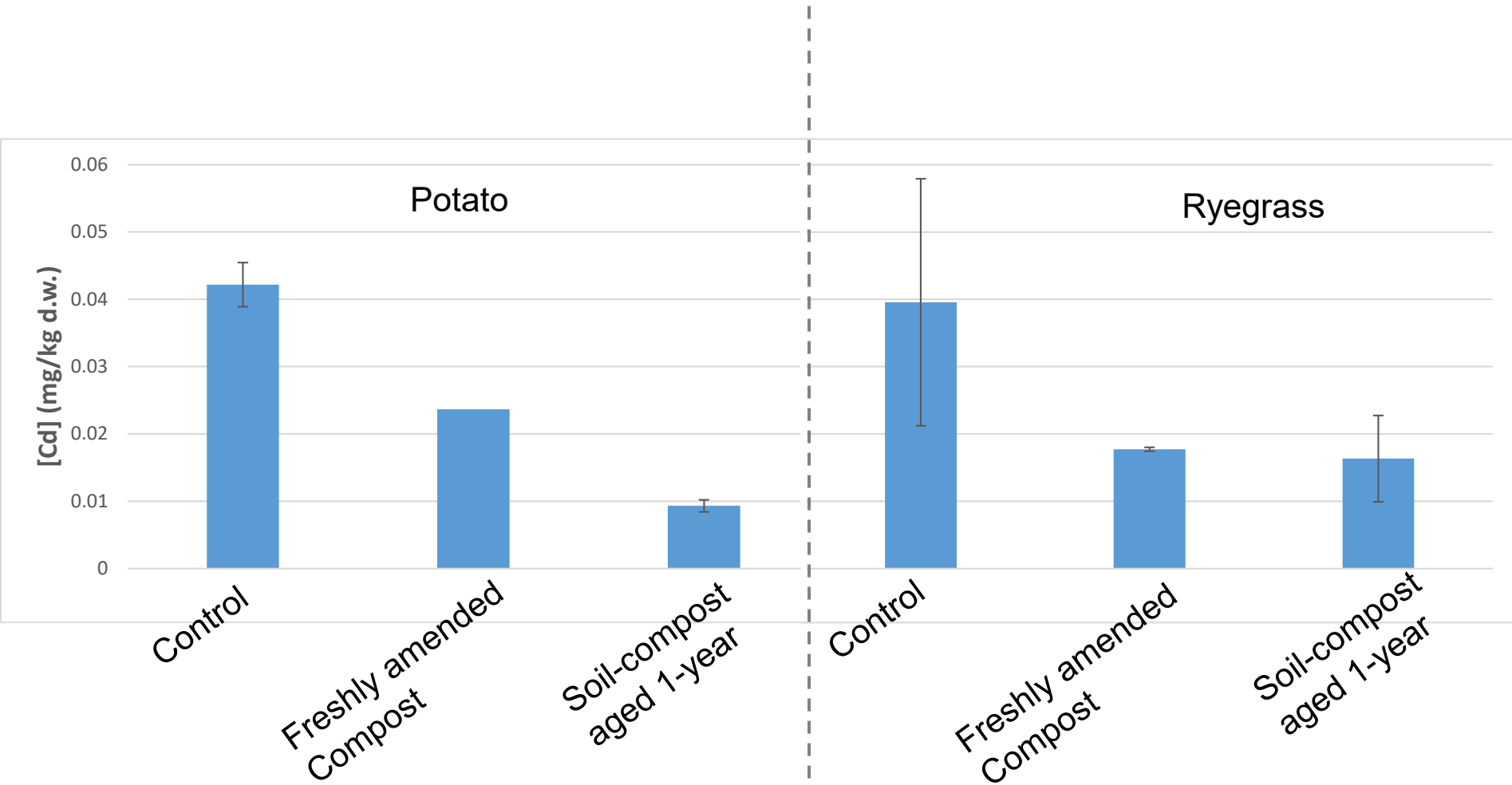
≈240 kg P

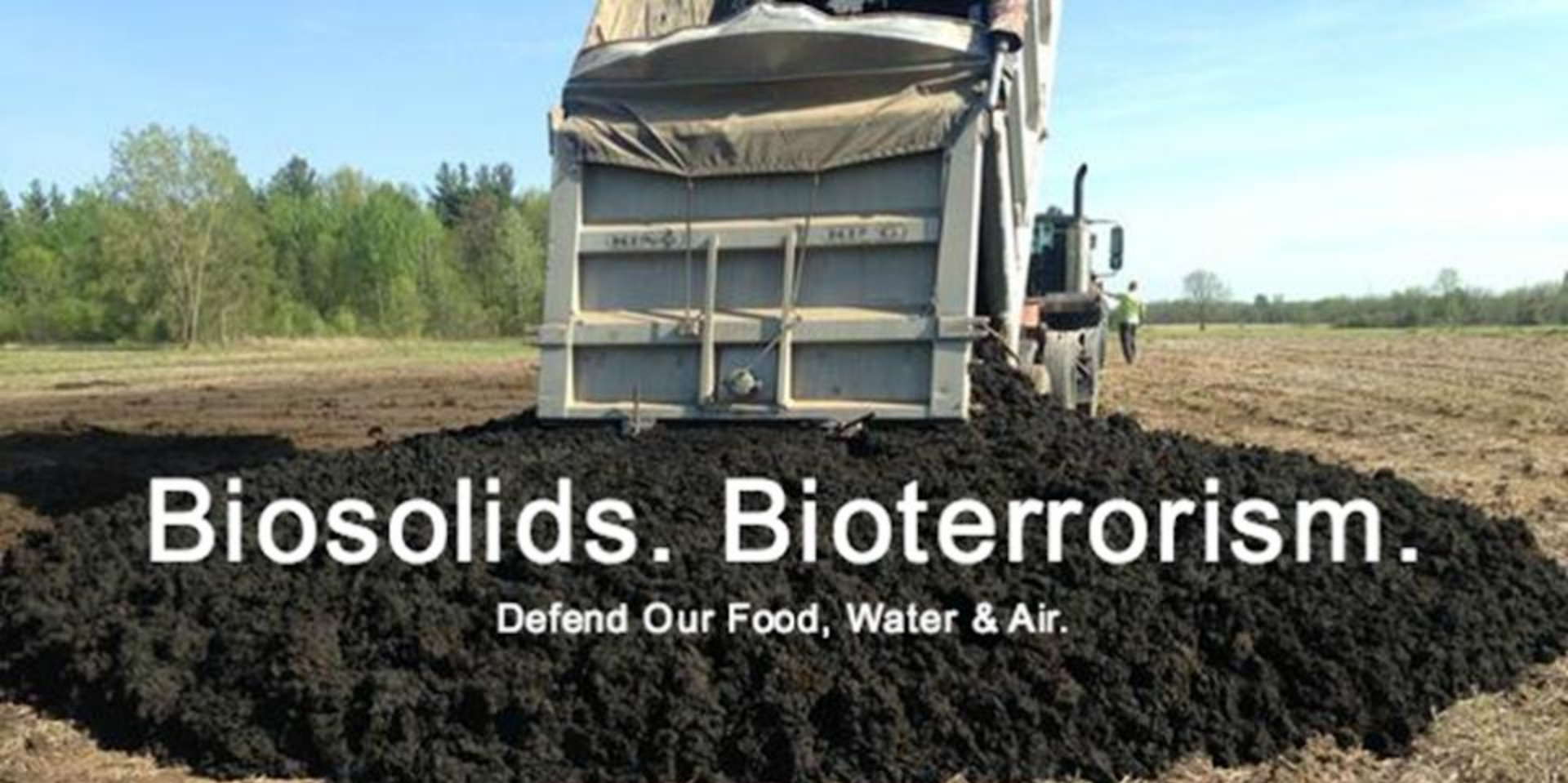
≈900 kg K

But how long does it last?

Compost retains Cd for at least 1 year

2.5% compost in allophanic soil (1.4 mg Cd/kg pH=6.0)



A white dump truck is shown from the rear, with its bed raised and dumping a large pile of dark, sludgy material (biosolids) into a field. The material is piled high, reaching up to the side of the truck. In the background, there is a line of green trees under a clear blue sky. A person in a yellow safety vest is visible near the truck's cab. The text "Biosolids. Bioterrorism." is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image, and "Defend Our Food, Water & Air." is written in smaller white letters below it.

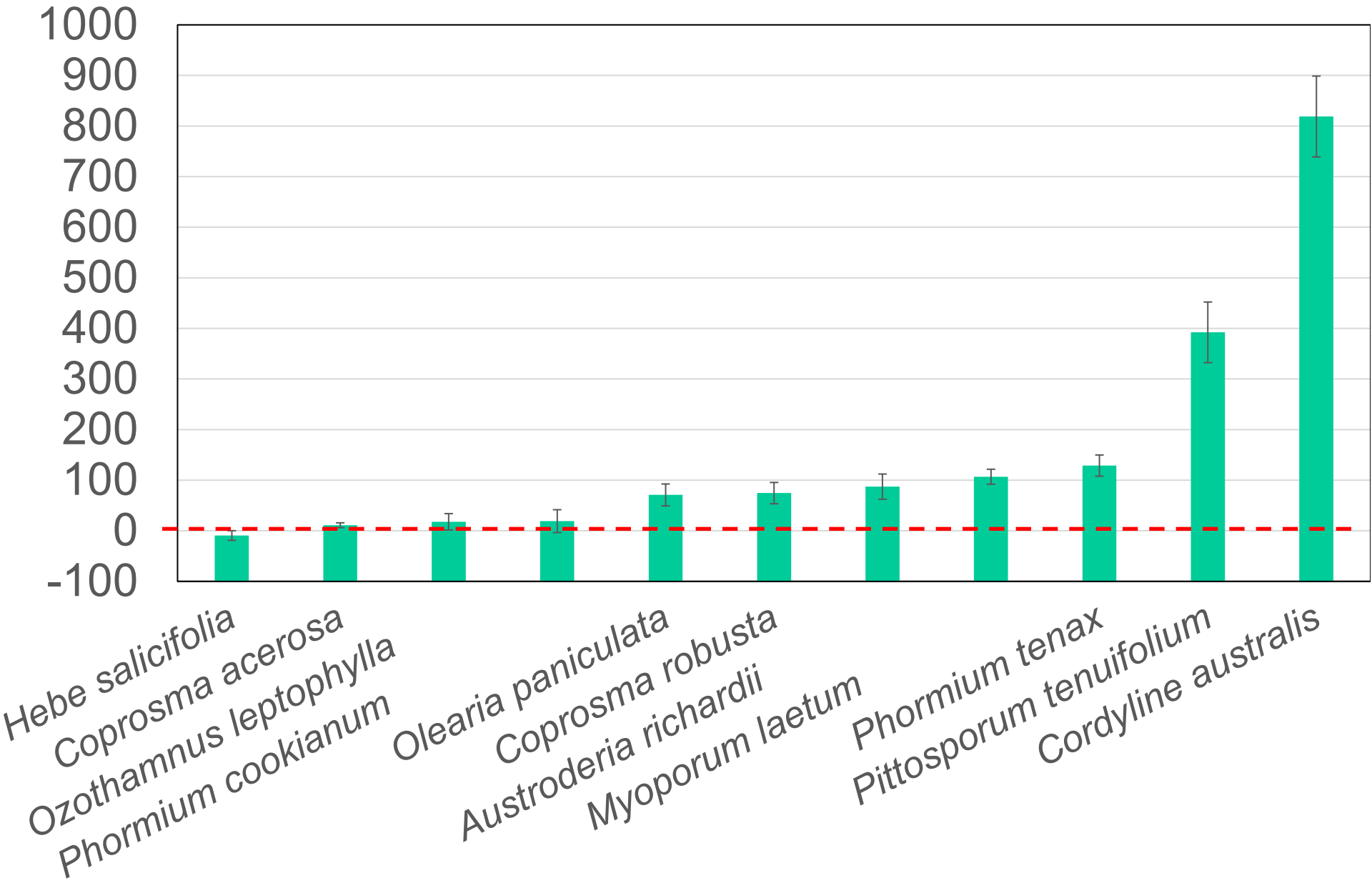
Biosolids. Bioterrorism.

Defend Our Food, Water & Air.

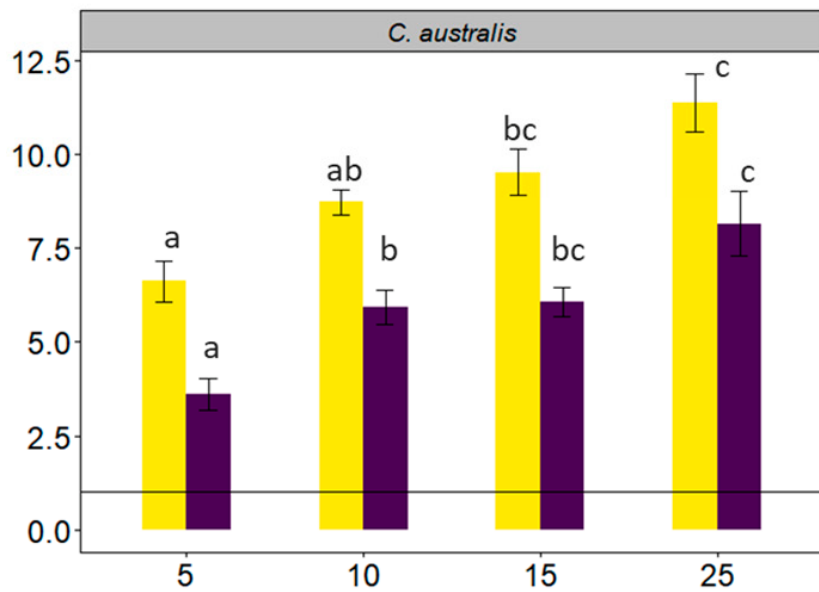
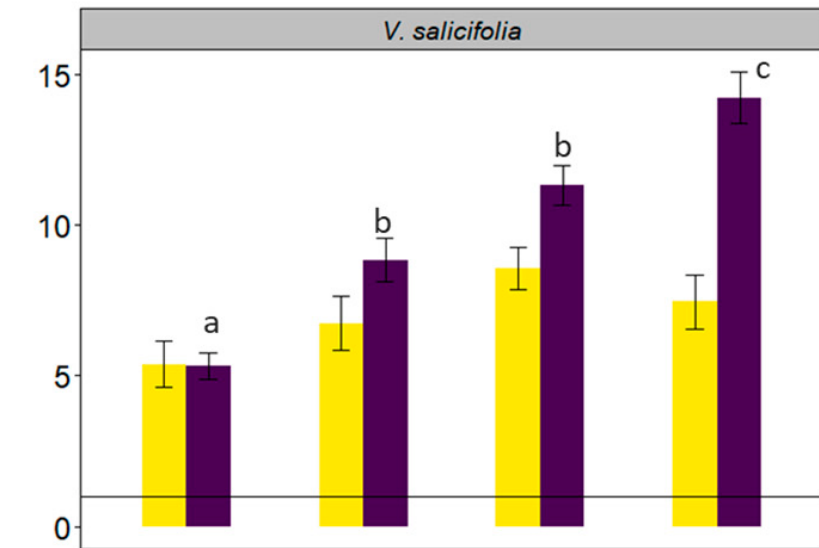


- High soil N loading
- High Cu & Zn, xenobiotics, EOCs
- Pathogens

Response of NZ plants to 5% biosolids in degraded soil



Biomass index



Bark (% biosolids)

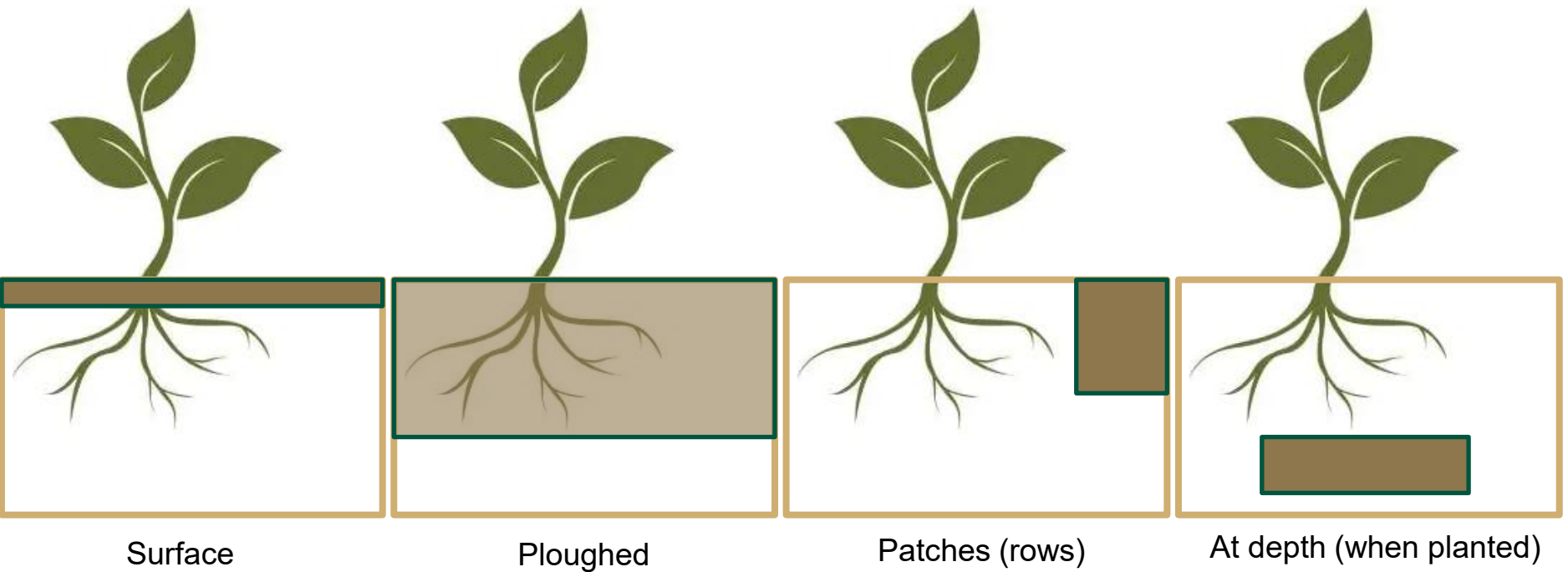




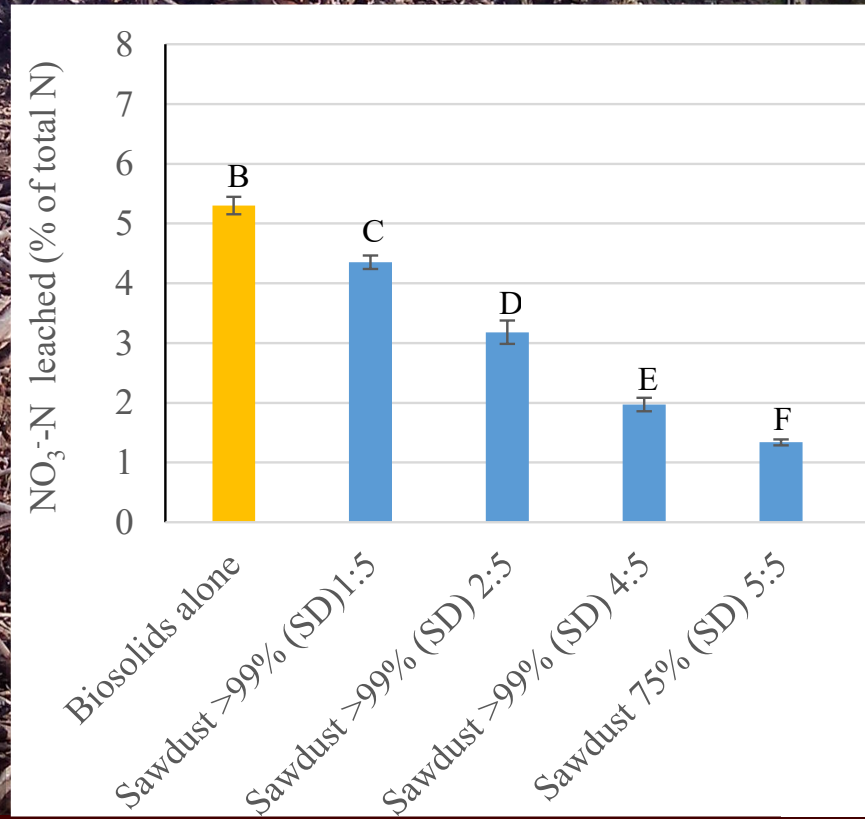
Effective rates of biosolids addition for contaminated environments results in:

- Excessive nitrate leaching
- Excessive growth of exotic weeds (compared to NZ-native species)

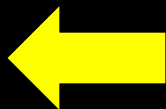
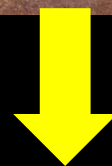
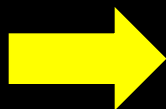
Application configurations



Wood-waste mitigates N leaching

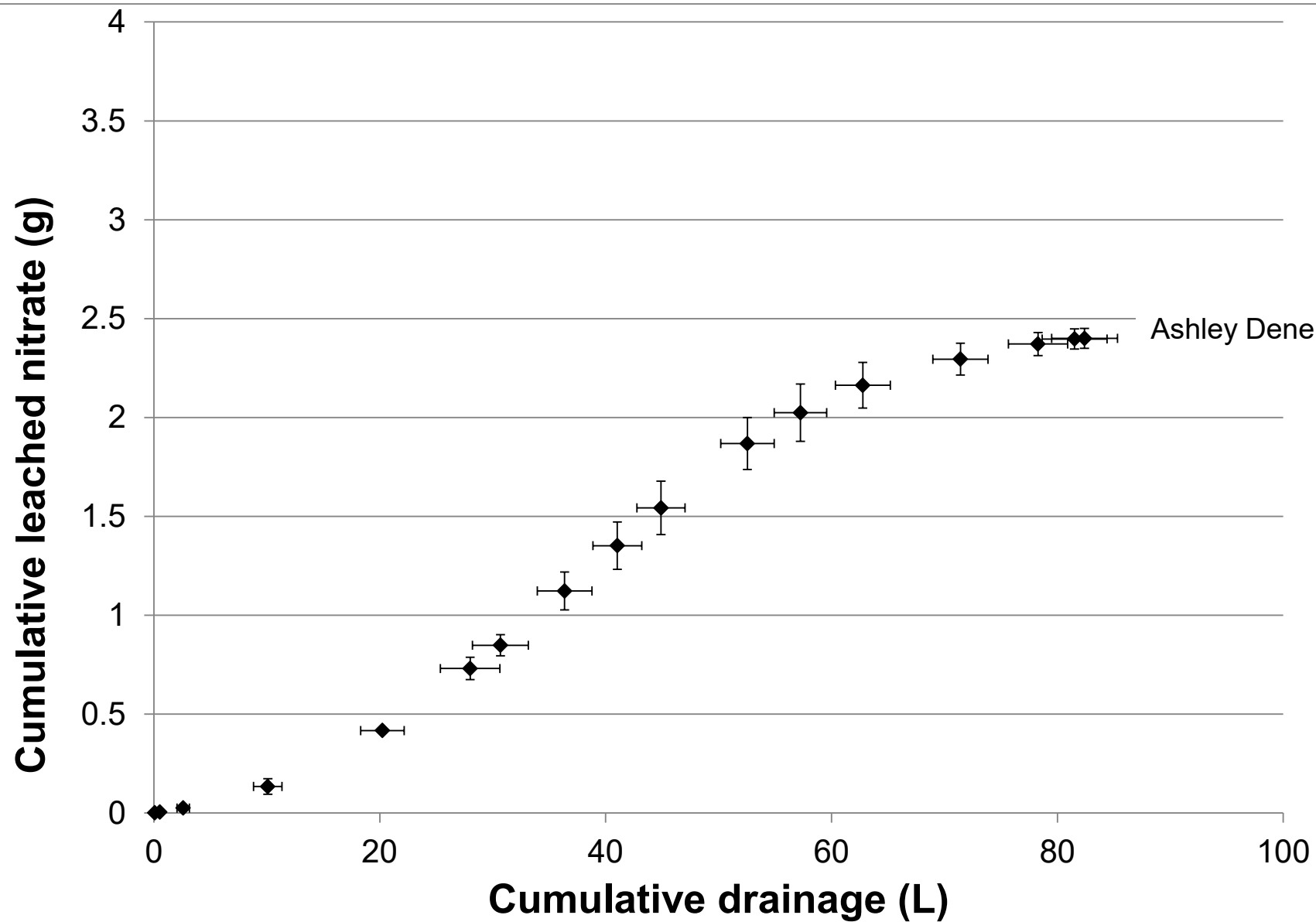


Paramashivam et al. *Journal of Environmental Quality*. 45, 360-367, 2016

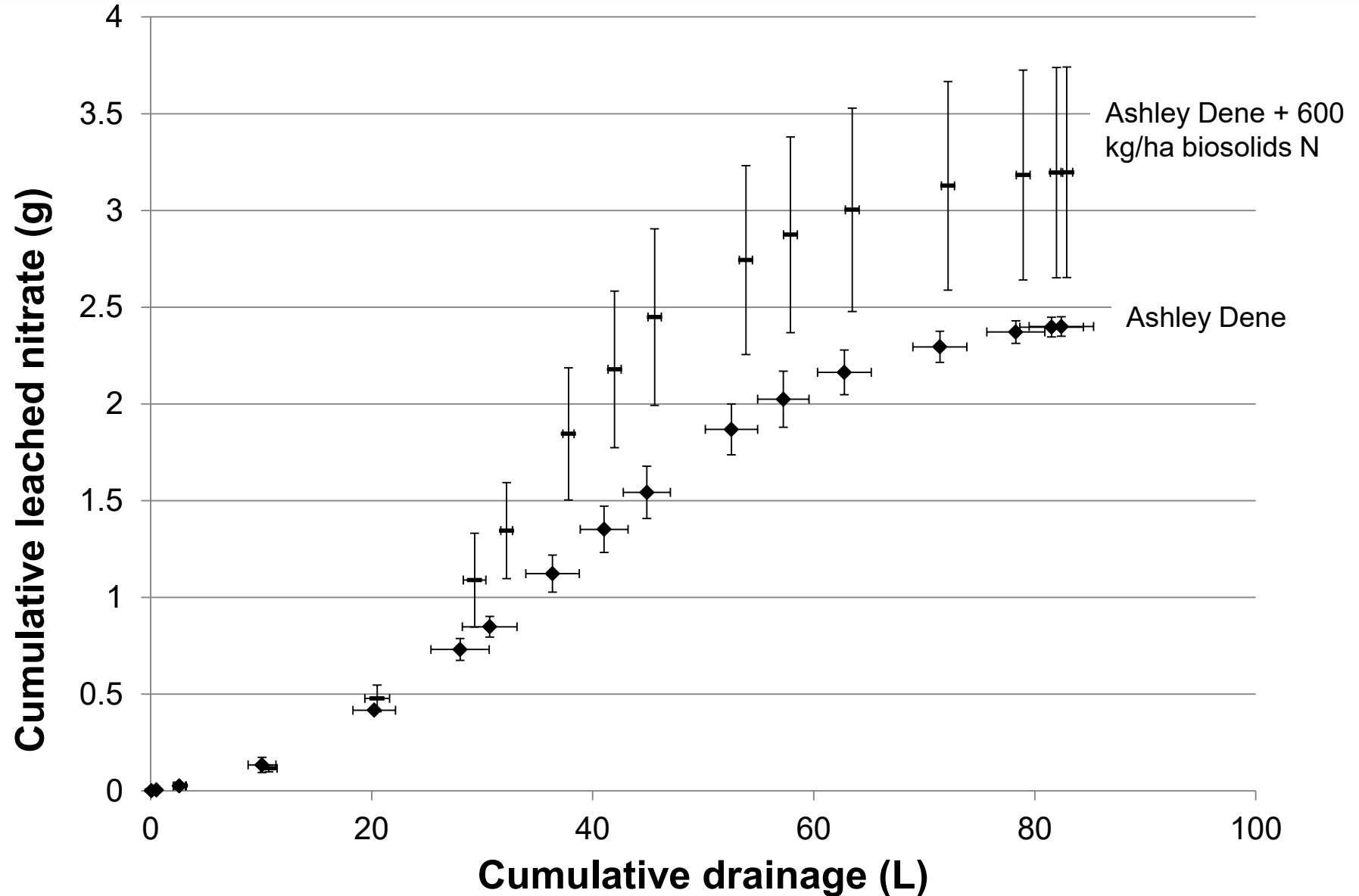




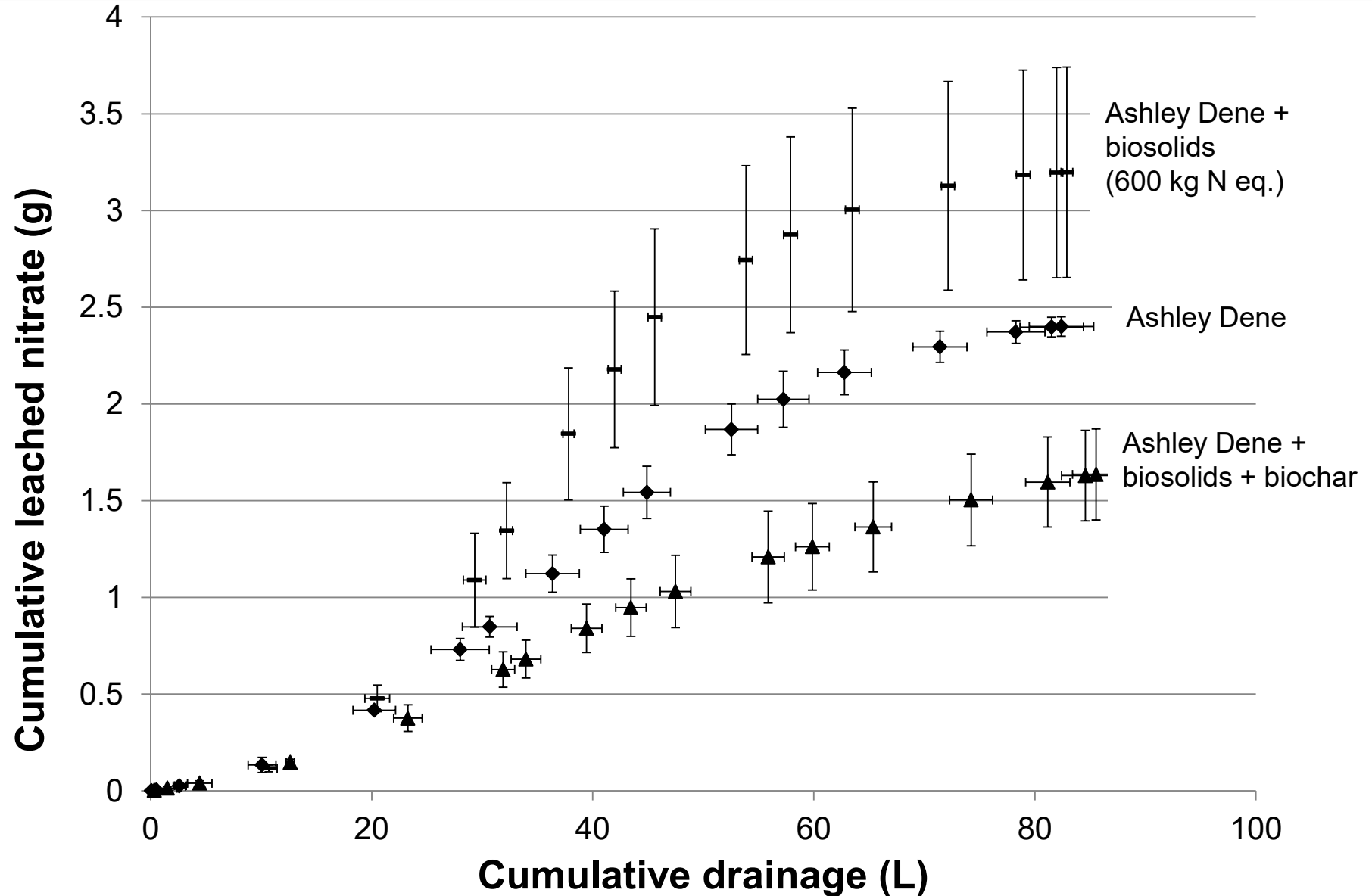
Cumulative nitrate leaching



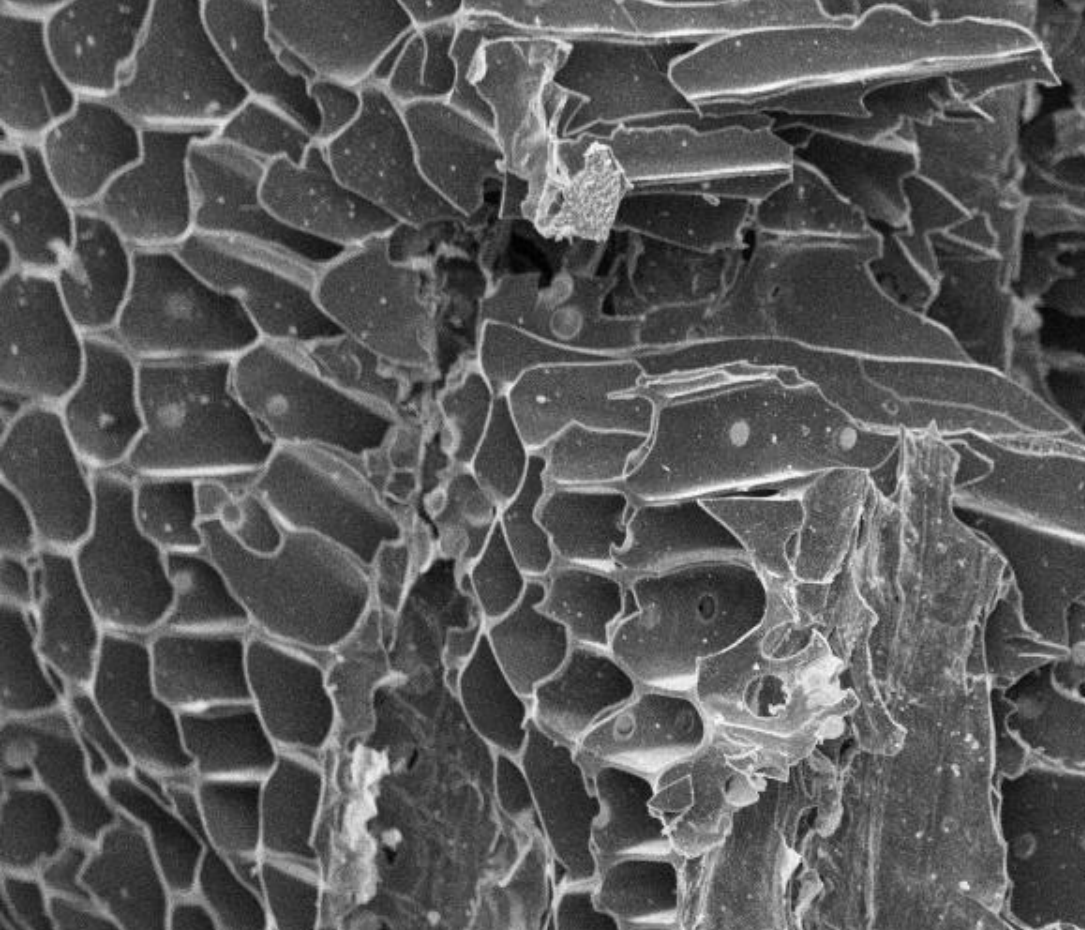
No surprises: nutrients exacerbate nitrate leaching



Some biochars mitigate nitrate leaching from biosolids...



2023 Biochar Market Report US\$400 - 1,800 per tonne!



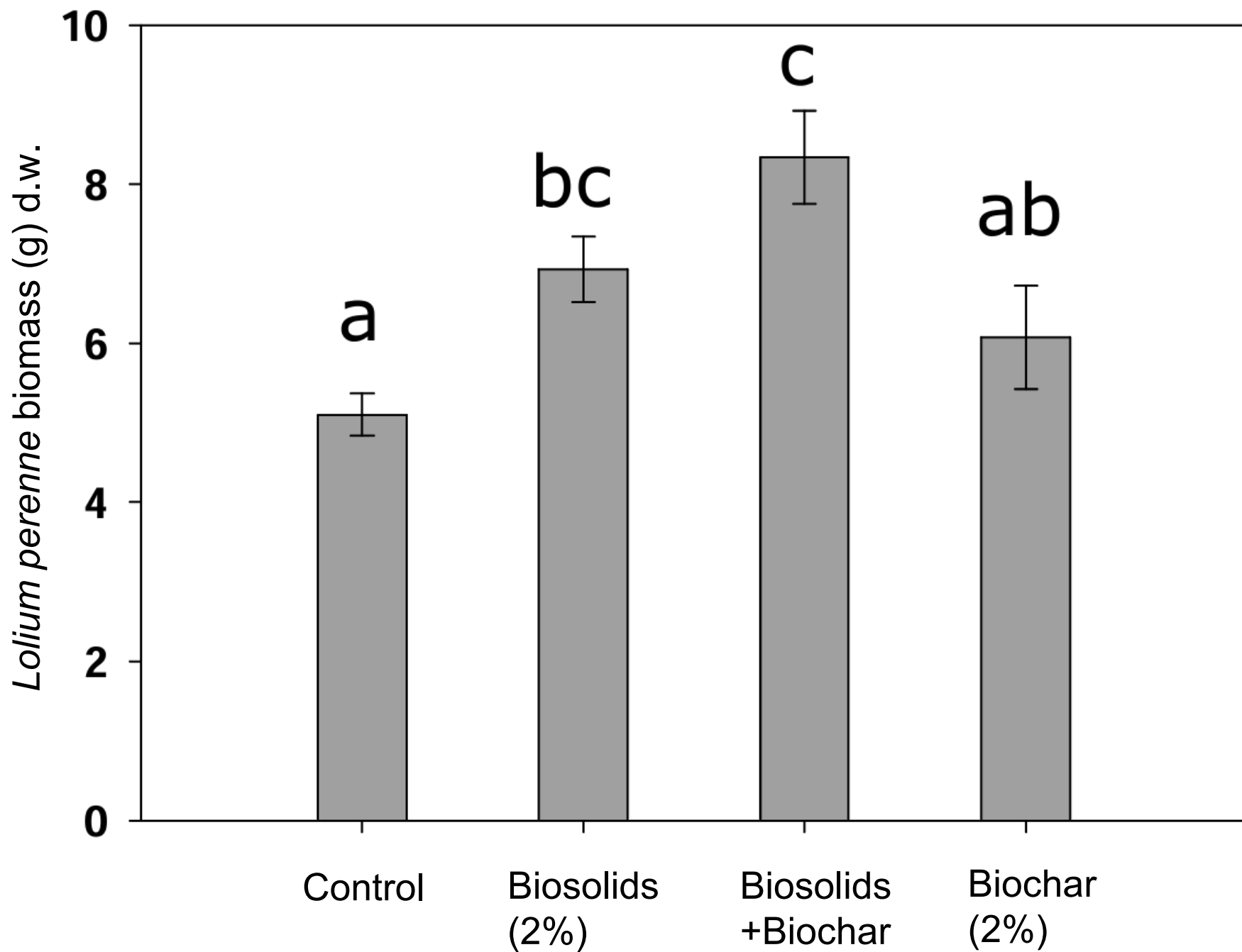
Only useful for high-value contaminated land e.g.
Christchurch Red Zone

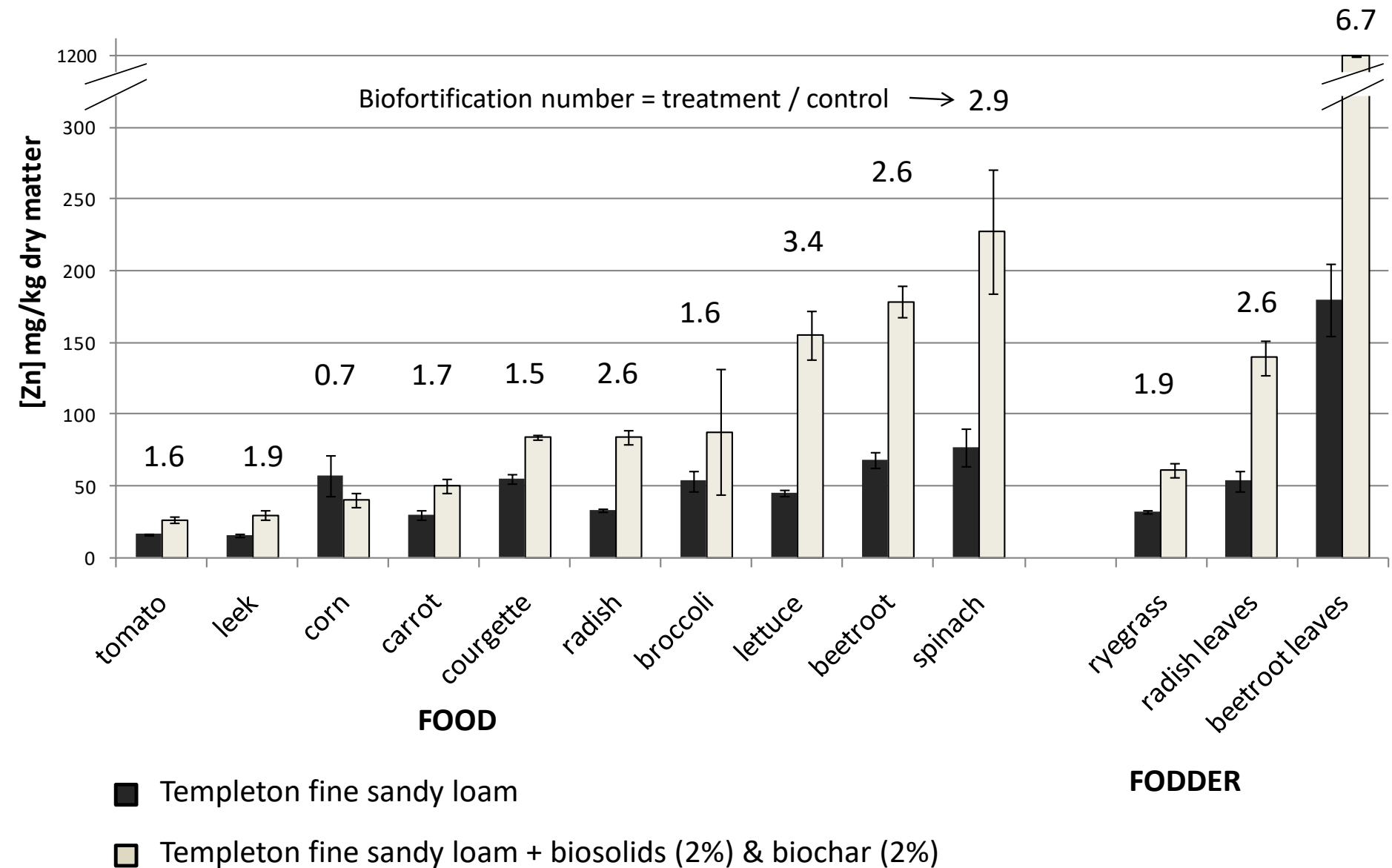
10µm
H

Low-cost charcoal has been produced for millennia



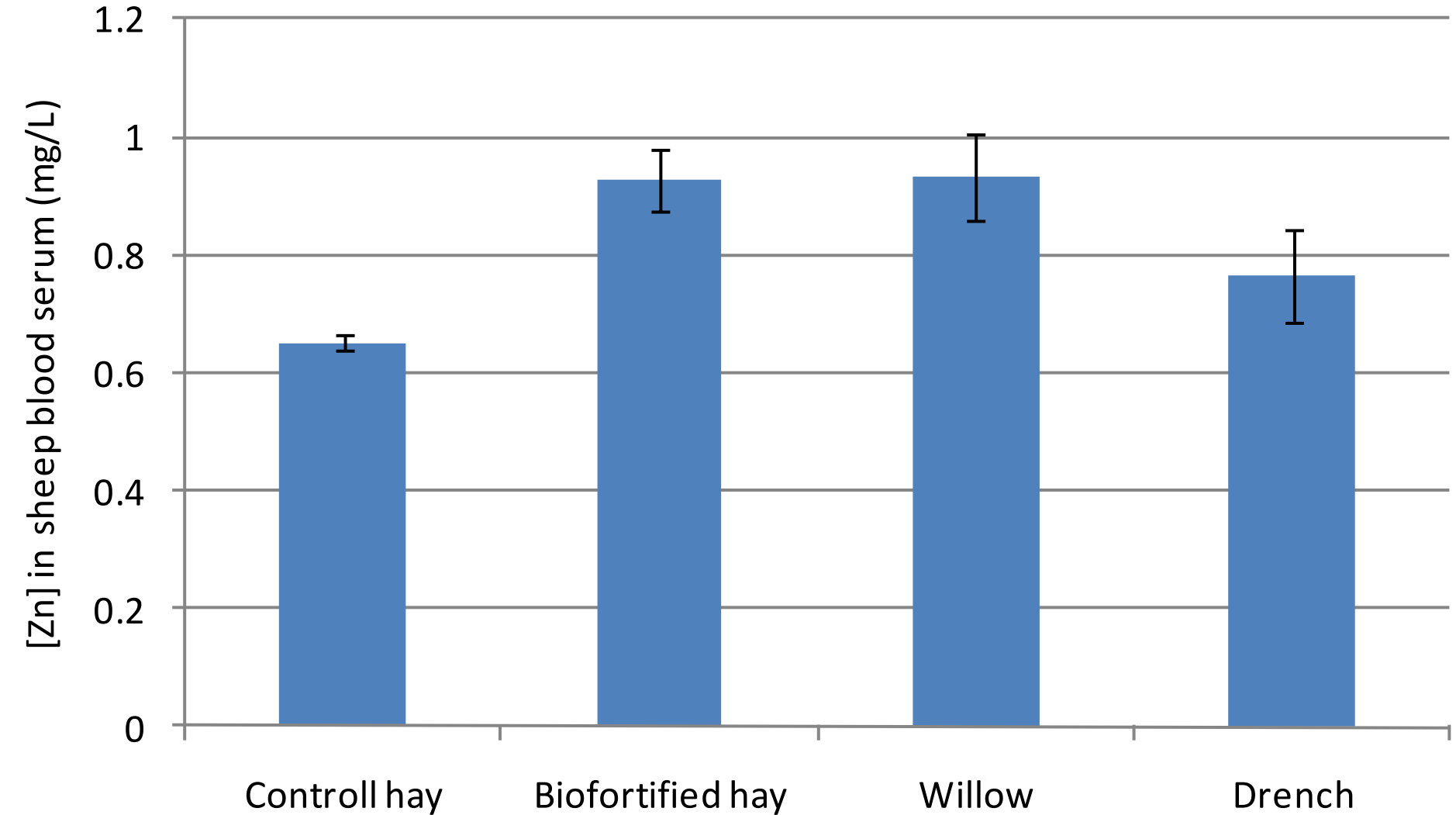








Sheep blood serum 10 days after treatment (5 replicates)





Biowastes in the soil – plant system

Unique root zones



*Pittosporum
tenuifolium*



Coprosma robusta



Kunzea robusta



*Cordyline
australis*

Austroderia richardii

Carex secta



*Phormium
tenax*



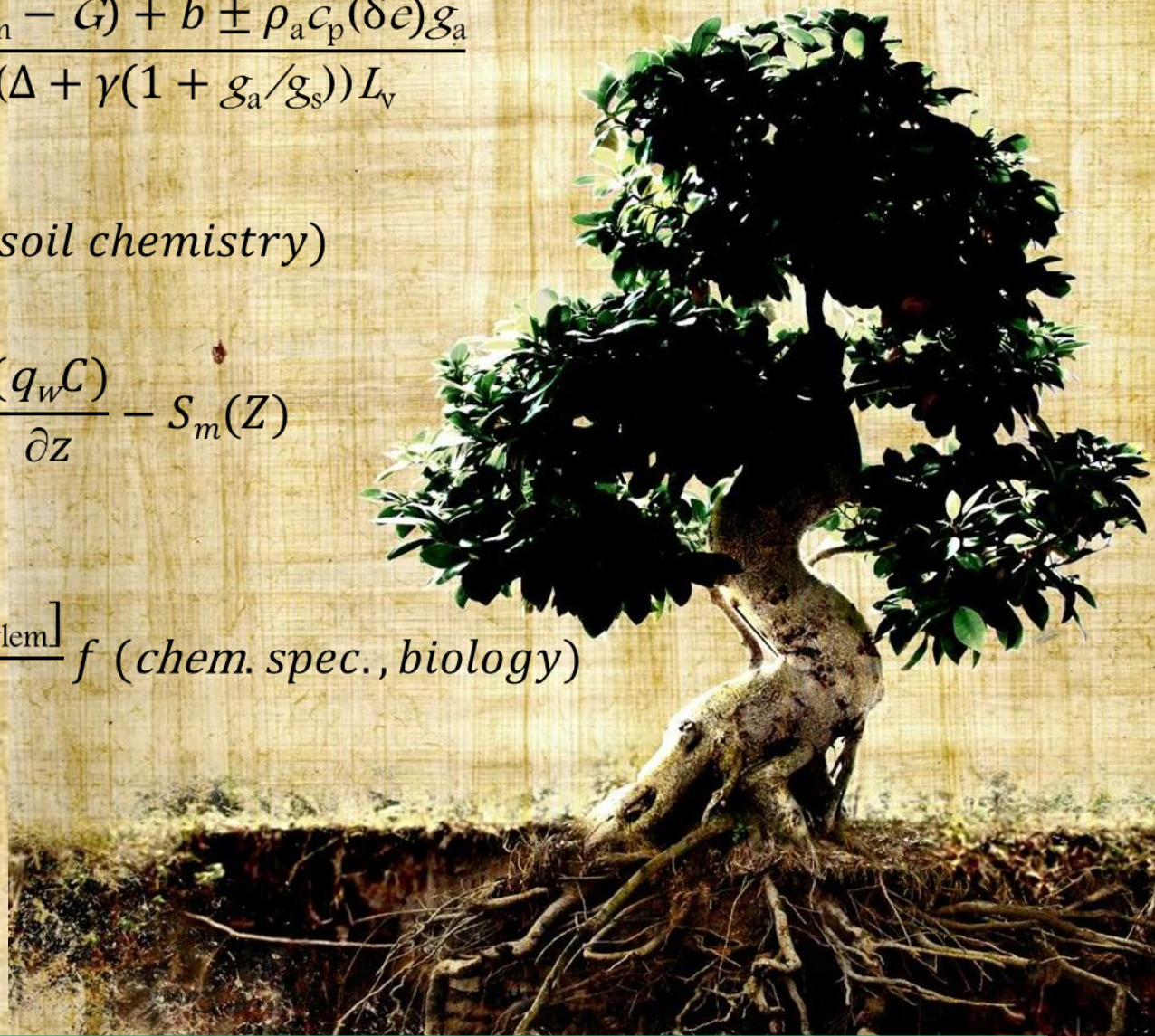


$$M \propto T = K_c \frac{\Delta(R_n - G) + b \pm \rho_a c_p (\delta e) g_a}{(\Delta + \gamma(1 + g_a/g_s)) L_v}$$

$$M \propto C = f(M_{soil}, \text{soil chemistry})$$

$$\frac{\partial M_{soil}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [(\theta D_s) \frac{\partial C}{\partial z}] - \partial \frac{(q_w C)}{\partial z} - S_m(Z)$$

$$M \propto \phi = \frac{[C_{\text{root xylem}}]}{[C]} f(\text{chem. spec., biology})$$



$$M(t) = \int_0^{z_R} \int_0^t R(t', z) T(t') C(t'z) \phi(C(t'z)) dt dz$$

Inputs

Outputs

Scenarios

Save Scenario

Calculate

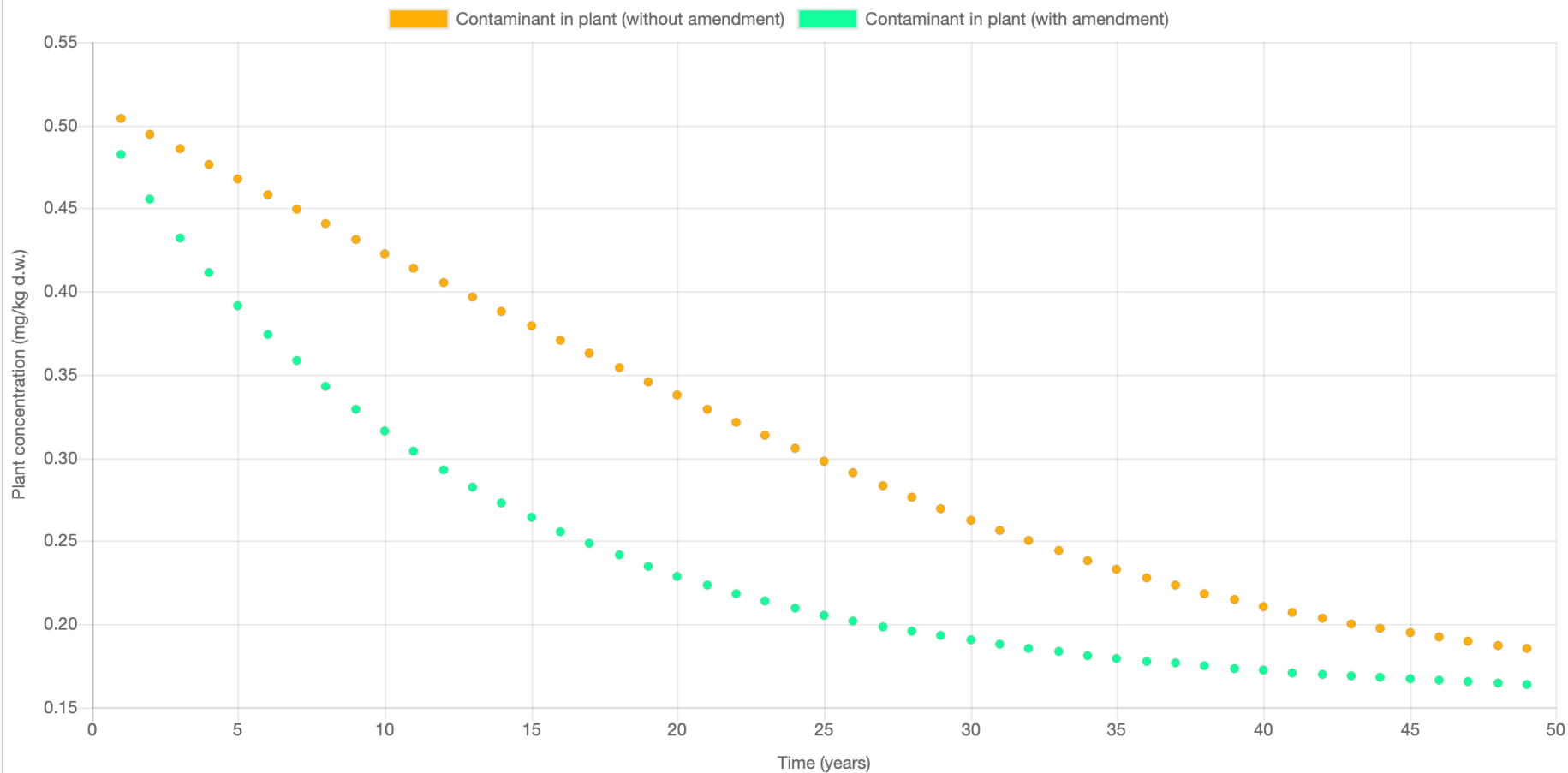
Mass Balance

Plant

Soil

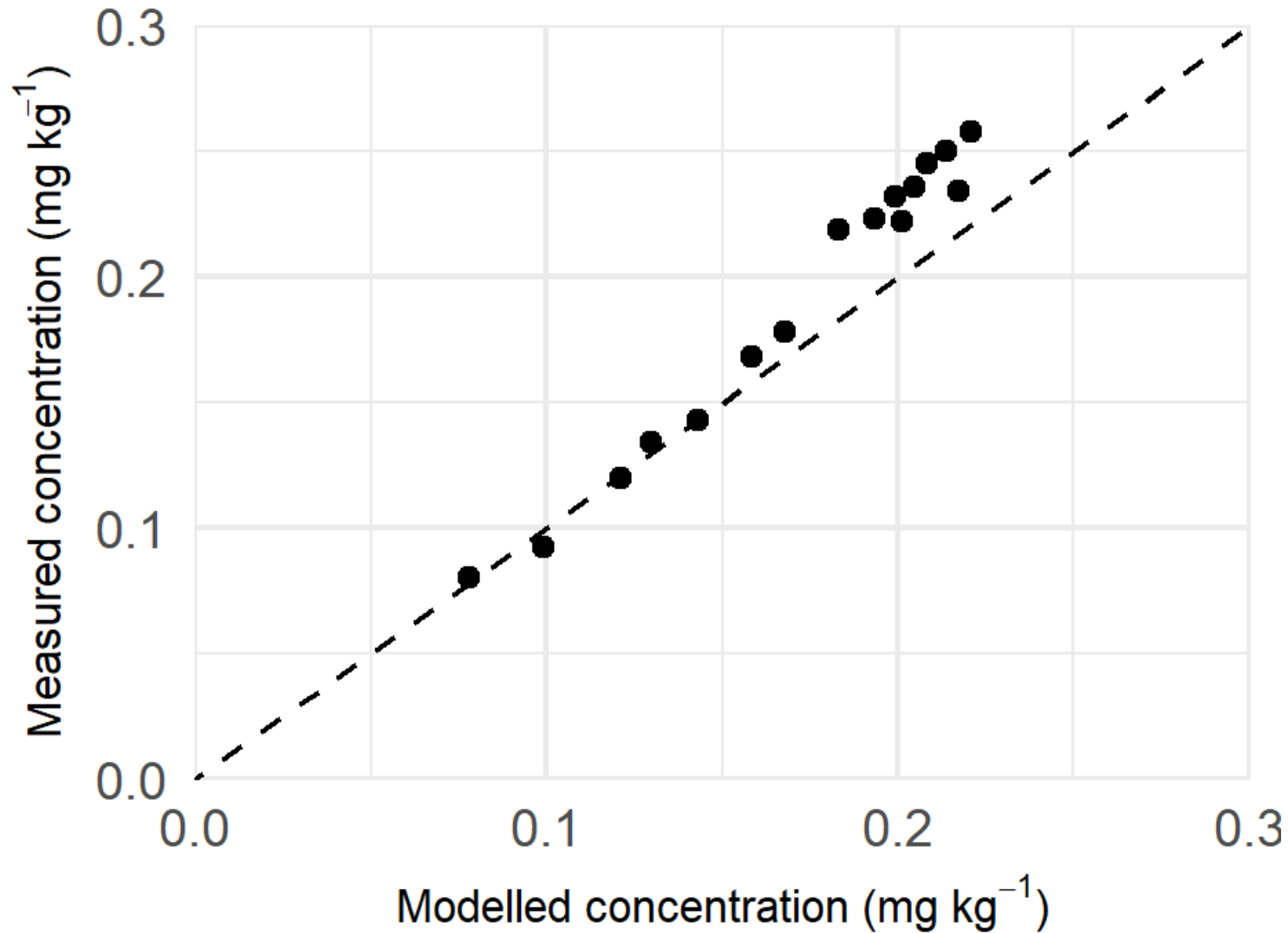
Leaching

Final Profile



Export to XLSX

Validation in field: Cd



Outcomes

- Matching biowastes, particularly biowaste mixtures with contaminated soils can improve food quality, reduce environmental risk, and eliminate disposal costs.
- Mismatch between biosolids safety and biosolids acceptance
- Models are needed to allow the optimisation of biowaste mixtures in complex soil – plant systems

Publications, DSTs and other info:



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