

The RESIDUE project: reclaimed wastewater use in agriculture

<u>Dr. Dieter Hennecke</u>, Fraunhofer IME Online workshop April 26, 2022















Framework



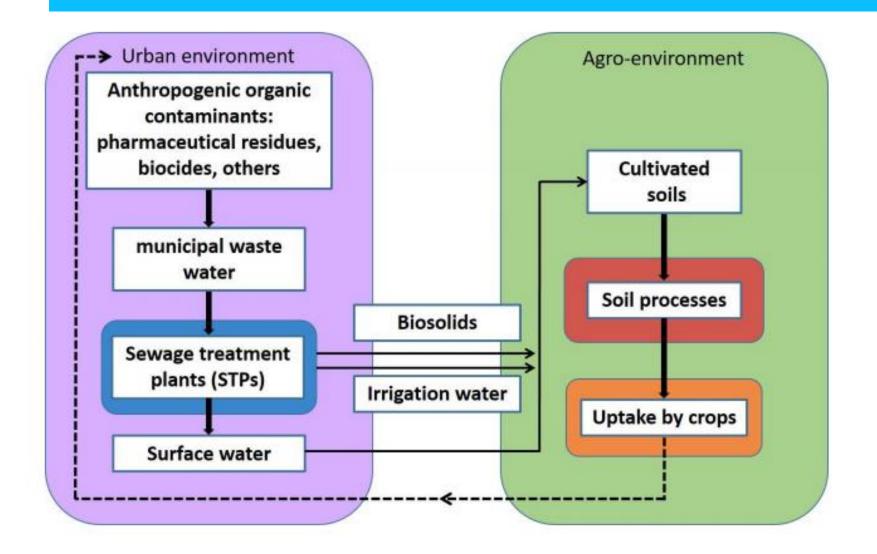


PRIMA programme is supported by Horizon 2020, the European Union's Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

About PRIMA

PRIMA —Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area— is an ambitious science diplomacy program that aims to build R&I capacities and develop innovative solutions for agro-food systems and integrated water provision and management in the Mediterranean area competitive calls for funding. The partnership consists of 19 countries, including 11 EU Members States and eight non-EU Mediterranean Countries, on an equal footing basis (co-ownership, co-management and co-funding) supported by the European Commission.





- Use of waste water in agriculture inevitable due to water scarcity
- Potential exposure of crops with anthropogenic organic chemicals
- Risk of food contamination



Project goal

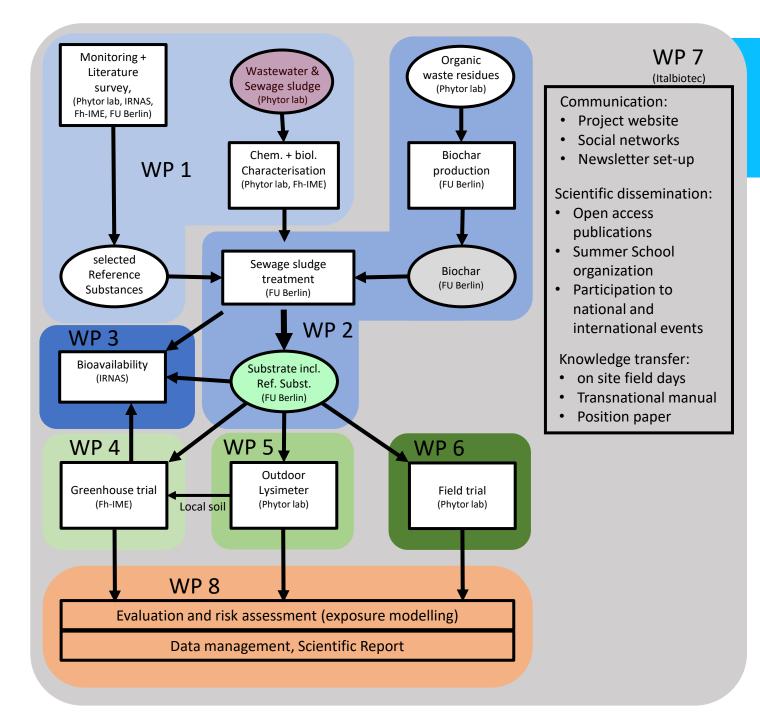
- improve the safety of agricultural products grown in countries, which are obliged to use waste materials for irrigation and fertilization in agriculture
- > no setting of new limits but develop a technology with significantly reduced risks of transfer of organic contaminants into the agricultural products
- > to enhance the in situ removal and detoxification of introduced organic pollutants by the improvement of soil functions
- > new production methods for safe soil amendments using local waste streams



Project Partner

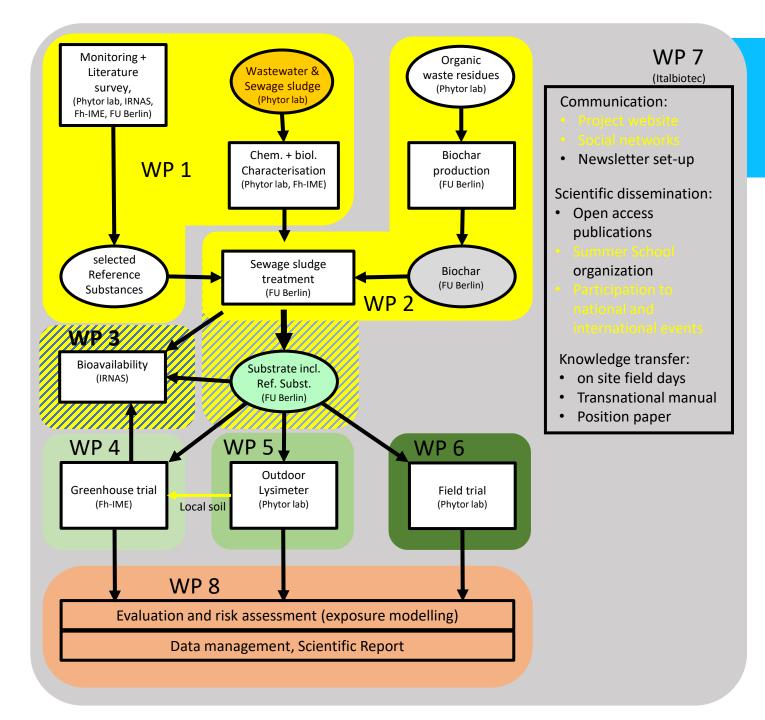
- Fraunhofer IME, Schmallenberg, Germany (Project coordination)
- PHYTOR Ltd. LAB Jerusalem, Israel,
- Institute of Natural Resources and Agrobiology of Sevilla (IRNAS)-CSIC, Seville, Spain
- Working Group Geoecology Free University, Berlin, Germany
- Consorzio Italbiotec, Milan, Italy
- Faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel





Project Structure







WP 1 finished: selection and shippment of input material for Biochar production

Input material: composted sewage sludge

regional residual materials from Israel

60% green waste and 40% sewage sludge

originate from wooden residues from garden pruning and sewage treatment plants

from all over the country (collected in the largest production plant of Israel)

Composting process:

2 months (8 weeks) for the maturation phase & 3-4 months for the curing phase max. temperatures up to 70°C

Pre-treatment (drying, autoclaving) and shipment of 40 kg composted sewage sludge for a test carbonization from Israel to Berlin, Germany



WP 1 finished: selection and purchase of ¹⁴C-radiolabelled test substances

Carbamazepin (antiepileptic)

¹⁴C-phenyl-label, specific radioactivity: 11,67 MBq/mg Lamotrigine (anticonvulsant)

$$H_2N$$
 N
 CI
 CI
 NH_2

14C-triazinyl-label7,77 MBq/mg

¹⁴C-label enables

- Mass balance
- To follow unknown pathways
- Detect metabolites in any matrix



Fotos: outdoor carbonization plant FU Berling

Project status

WP 2 finished: Biochar production

Carbonization

- Pyrolysis plant with continuous mass flow
- Three temperatures (500/600/700°C) were applied to determine an optimal carbonization process
- Mass balance determination and characterization of resulting biochar



Challenge

Composting of fresh sewage sludge with biochar amendment:

- no import of fresh sewage sludge possible
- composting process affected by biochar

=>Details see Dr. D. Drabkin, R. Schatten





WP 3 status: bioavailability testing with pre-substrates and

¹⁴C-labelled test substances. Details see Dr. J. J. Ortega-Calvo

WP 4 status:

sampling and import of 8 tons of soil from Israel to Germany for greenhouse trial. Soil sampling and shipment organised by Phytor Lab and University Jerusalem on behalf of Fraunhofer IME

development of analytical methods of reference substances from relevant matrices



Soil sampling at Nir Oz (Southern Israel)









Soil arrival at Fraunhofer IME





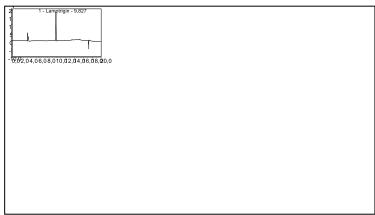
Preparation of plots at IME-greenhouse, 0.5 m² per plot

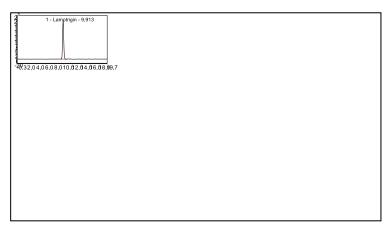




Development of analytical methods, radio HPLC, radio TLC

Lamotrigine by HPLC





Preparation for greenhouse trial

- Extraction and recovery from soil
- Extraction and recovery from plant material (Alfalfa)



Waiting for the biochar substrate



UV

¹⁴C

Time Schedule

							<u>: </u>					
Workpackage	Project period in quarter years											
	4/20	1/21	2/21	3/21	4/21	1/22	2/22	3/22	4/22	1/23	2/23	3/23
WP1: Collection and characterisation of the source material												
WP2: Composting and characterisation of resulting substrates												
WP3: Bioavailability of organic contami-nants												
WP4: Greenhouse trial												
WP5: Long term plant uptake and remobibzation												
WP6: Field trial												
WP7: Communication, training and policy legislation support												
WP 8: Project management, DMP, Reporting	K	DM P	M SR		M SR			M SR				W FR

Project now almost exactly half time.

Delay because of unexpected findings, but should still fit in original schedule

Project Meetings so far only virtually possible.

with: K kick-off Meeting

M Project Meeting

W Workshop with international experts

SR Status Report

FR Final Report + Publication

DMP Data Management Plan





Many thanks for your attention

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