



# Residue

Risk reduction of chemical residues in soils and crops:  
impact due to wastewater used for irrigation

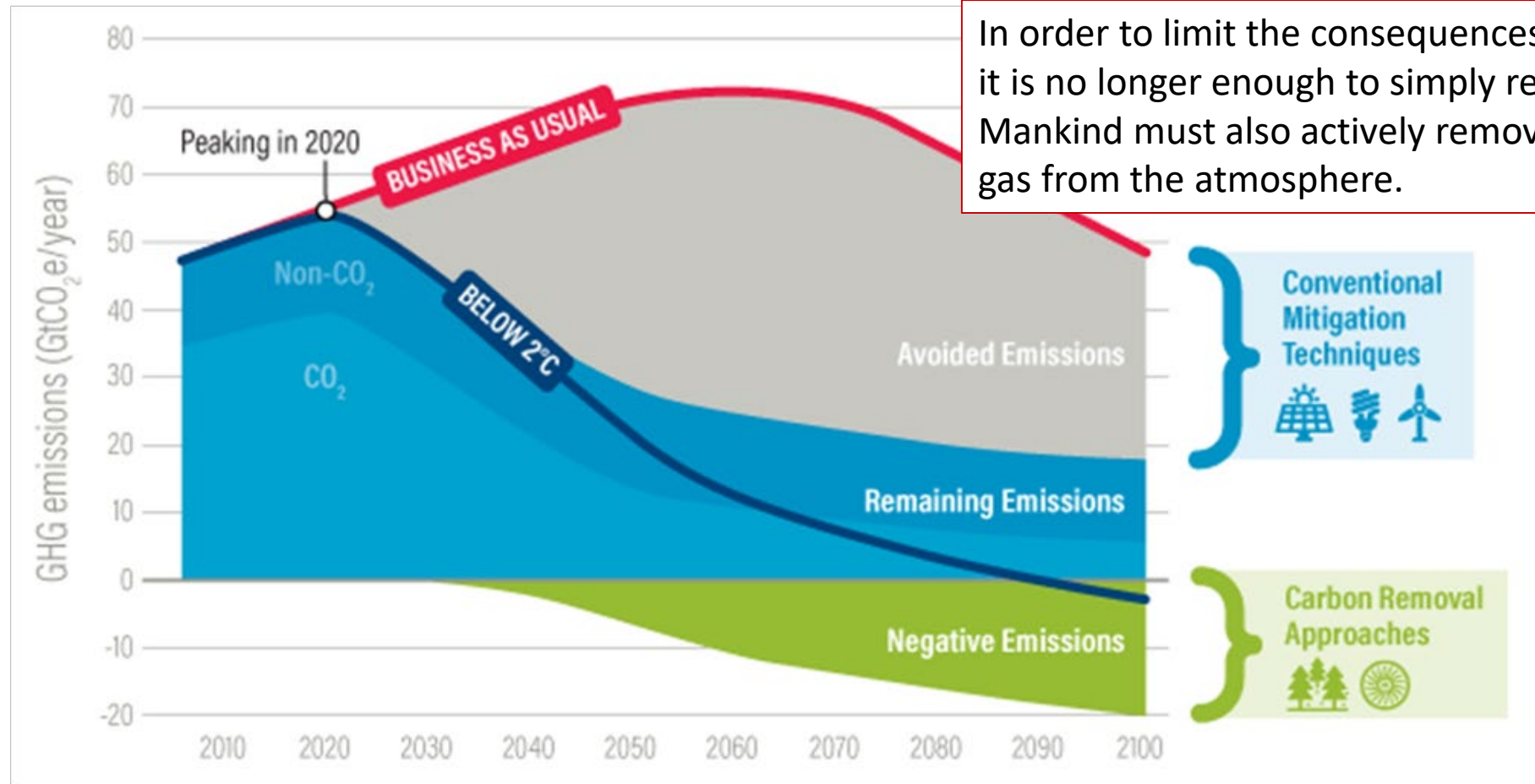
## Biochar and its use as an amendment in the composting process

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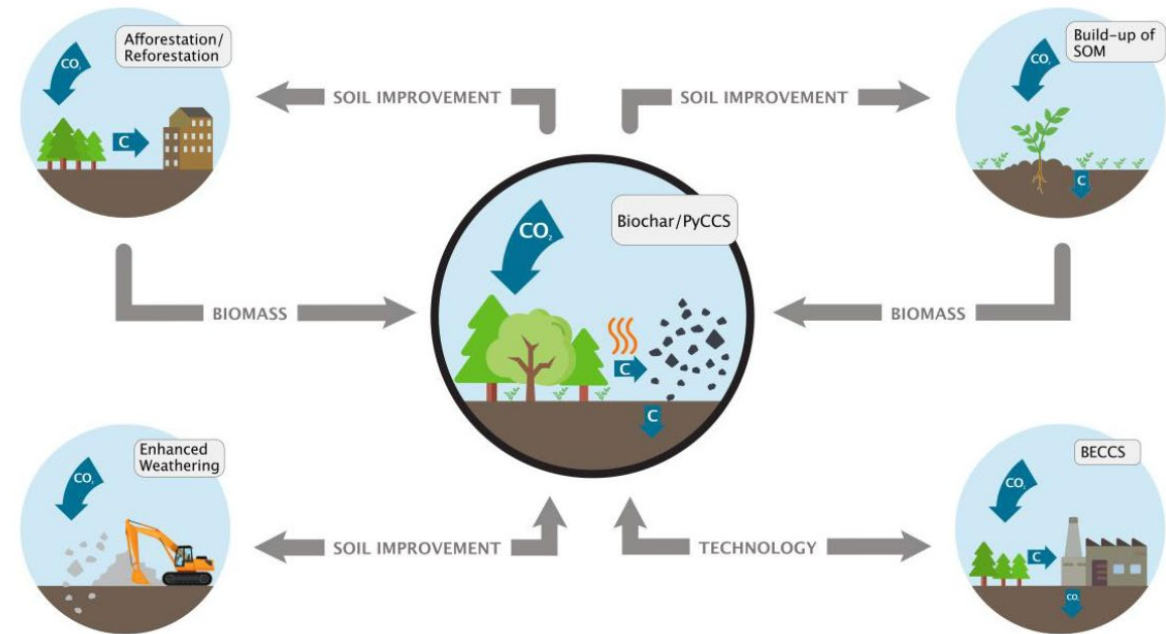
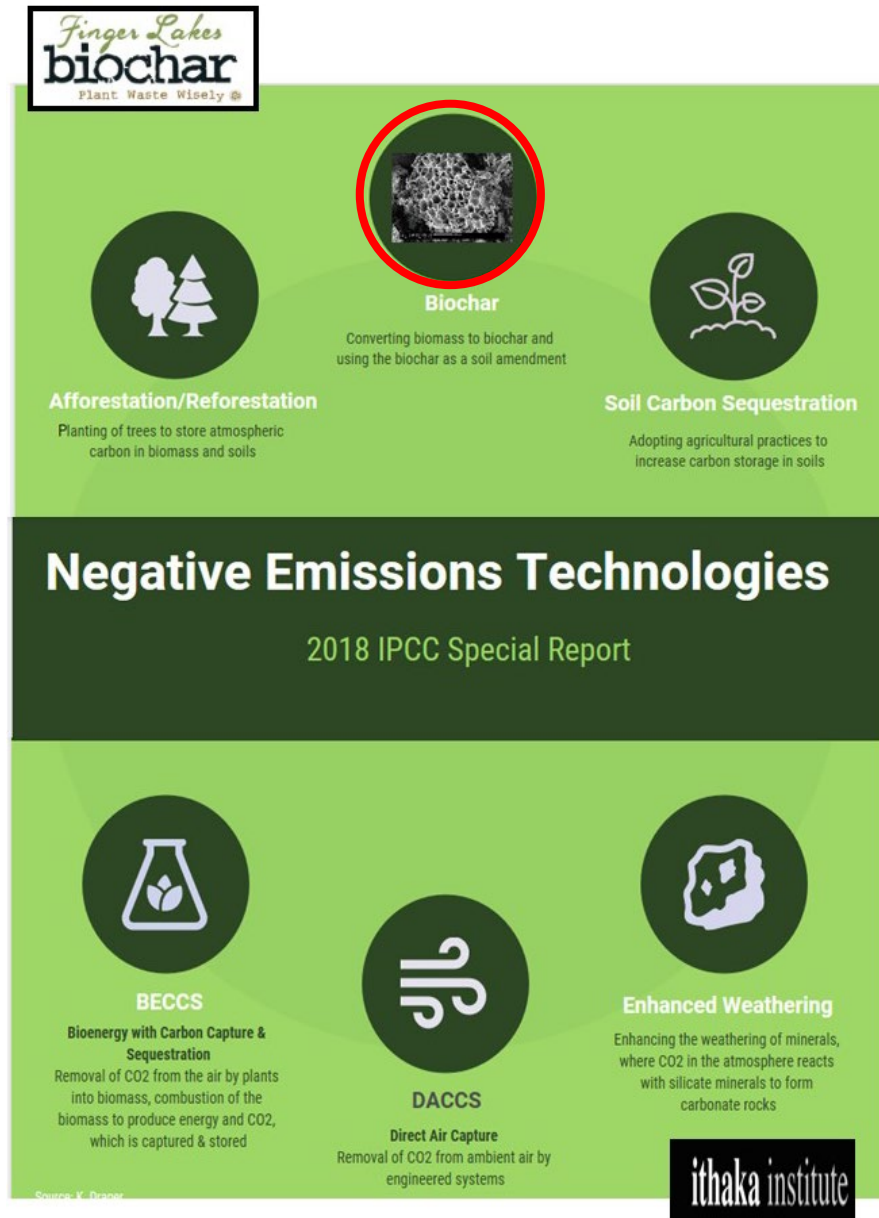
April 26th, 2022 (Online Workshop RESIDUE)

# Climate change and Carbon Removal Approaches



In order to limit the consequences of global warming, it is no longer enough to simply reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Mankind must also actively remove the greenhouse gas from the atmosphere.

# Negative Emission Technologies (NETs) currently discussed



**Synergies of biochar with other NETs** (EBI Whitepaper, 2020; [http://www.biochar-industry.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Whitepaper\\_Biochar2020.pdf](http://www.biochar-industry.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Whitepaper_Biochar2020.pdf))

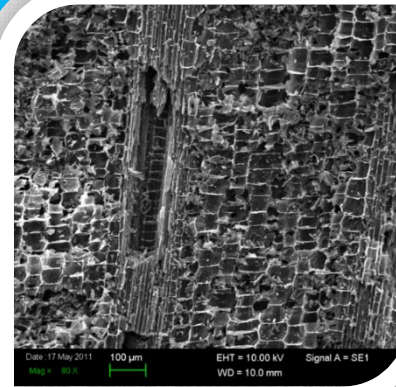
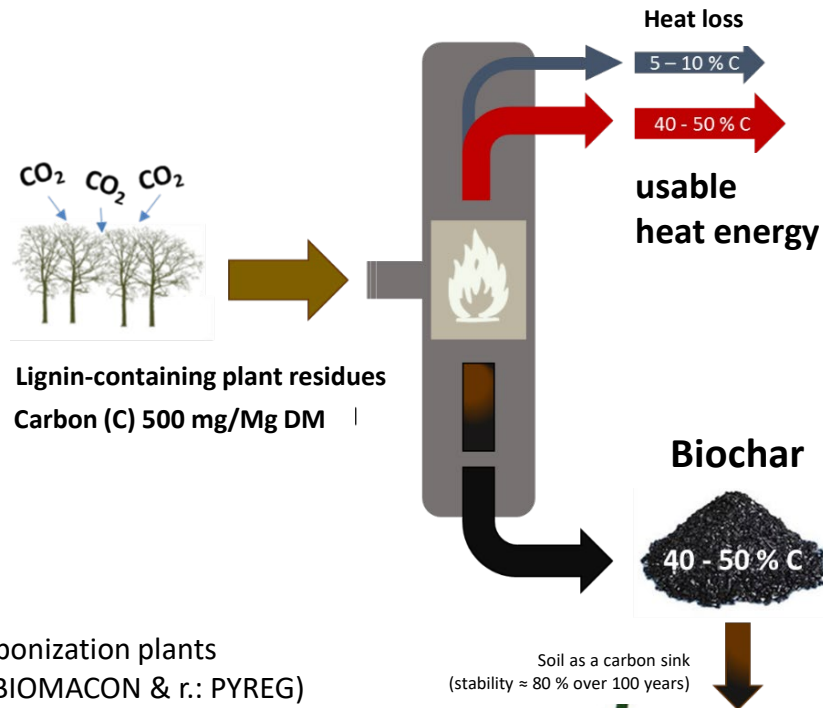
Currently six negative-emission technologies have sufficient potential for C-sequestration under current or foreseeable economic conditions including a risk profile that is at the very least manageable in terms of its ecological impact. **Biochar is one of these NETs.** (EBI Whitepaper, 2020)



# What is biochar?

Product of carbonization of biomass (or other) residues

With the production of biochar, about 920 kg of CO<sub>2</sub> can be stored from one ton of wood.



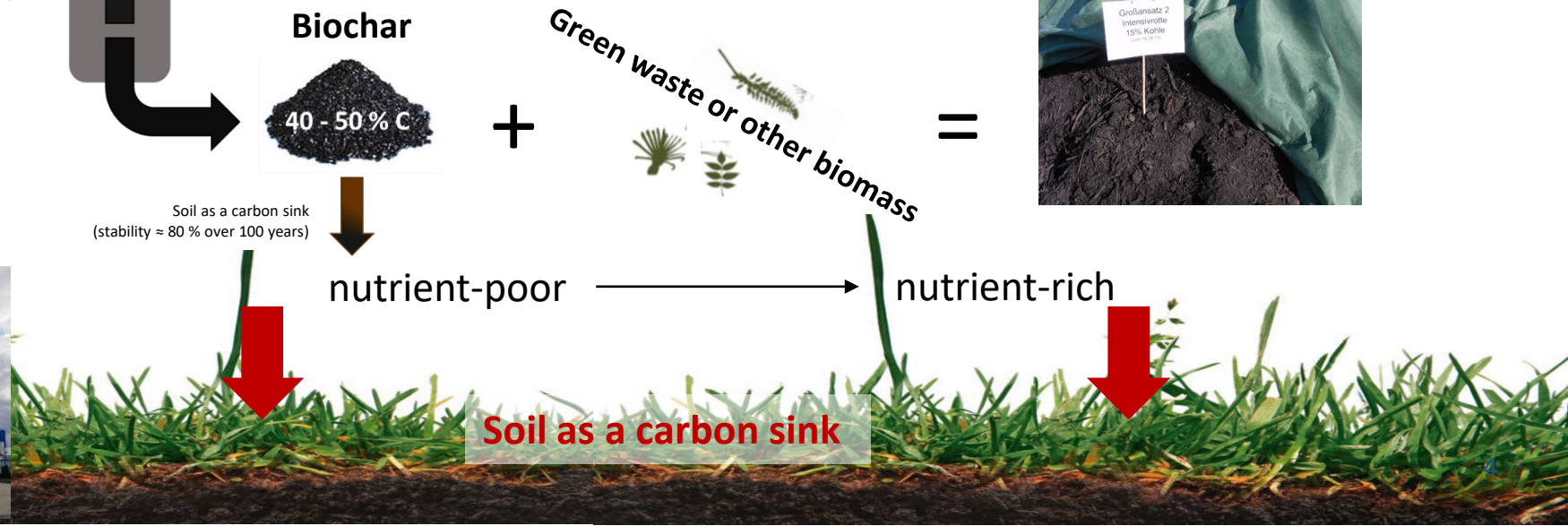
- C storage
- Nutrient storage
- Water retention

*Biochar, close-up SEM*

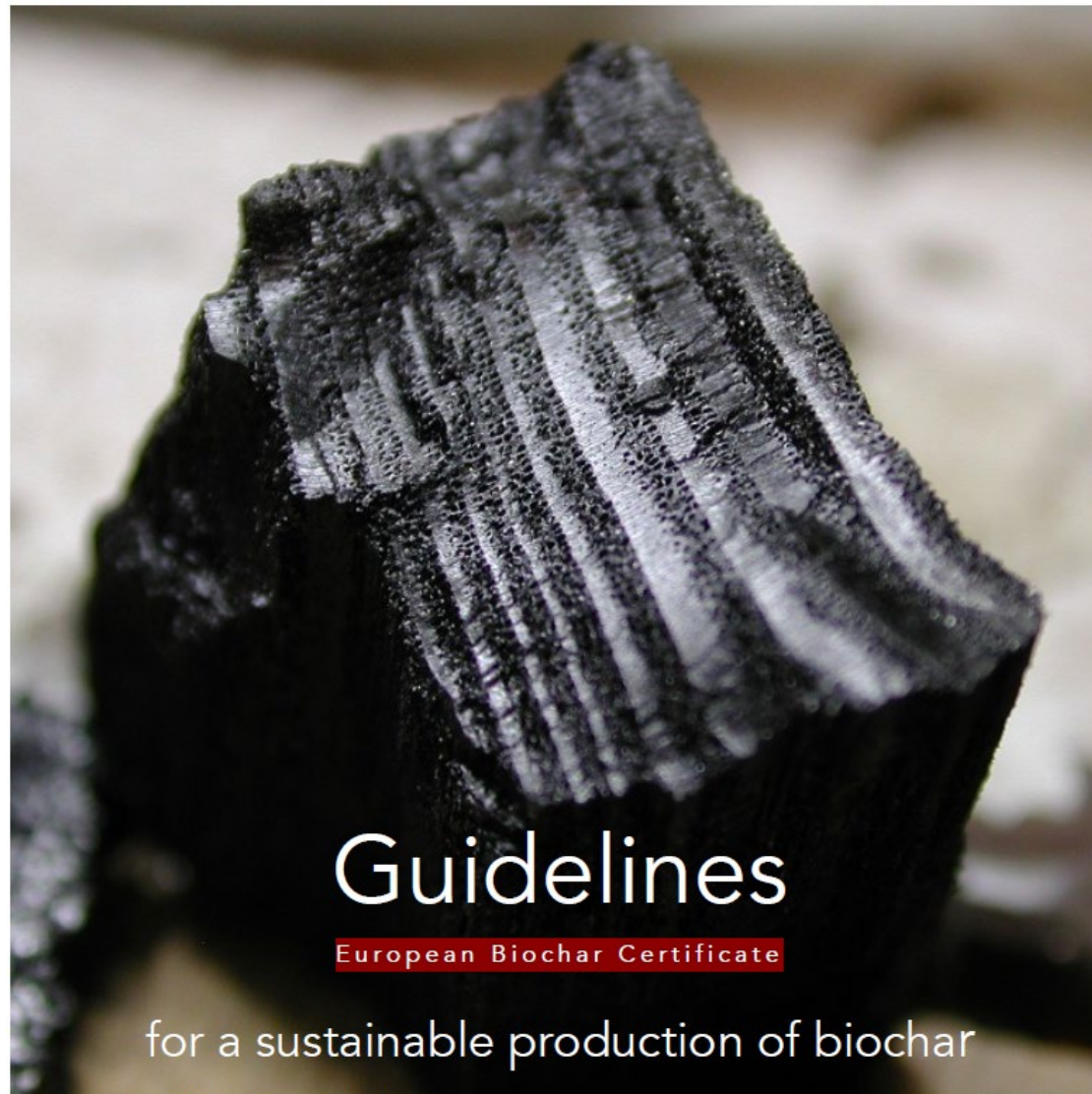
Pyrogenic carbon is a key component of the high fertility of Terra Preta do Indio. (Glaser & Woods, 2004; Lehmann & Joseph, 2009)



Carbonization plants  
(l.: BIOMACON & r.: PYREG)



# Biochar production – Guidelines EBC - permissible biomasses



Version 10.1E of 10<sup>th</sup> January 2022

April 26th 2022; Online Workshop RESIDUE

“All biomasses included in the EBC Positive list may be used individually or in combination as feedstock for the production of EBC biochar.” (EBC, *Version 10.1 from 10th Jan 2022*)

- [https://www.european-biochar.org/media/doc/2/positivlist\\_en\\_2022\\_1\\_v10\\_1.pdf](https://www.european-biochar.org/media/doc/2/positivlist_en_2022_1_v10_1.pdf)
- Feedstock from agriculture, forestry and wood processing, landscape management, recycling economy, food processing etc.
- Currently mostly wood, woody materials, plant residues
- non-plant biomasses (e.g. **sewage sludge**, livestock manure, manure containing biogas digestates or bones and slaughterhouse wastes) are planned to include **mid 2022 in the EBC feedstock list** following a key review publication about the product safety and conditions of use

EBC (2012-2022) 'European Biochar Certificate - Guidelines for a Sustainable Production of Biochar.' European Biochar Foundation (EBC), Arbaz, Switzerland. (<http://european-biochar.org>). Version 10.1 from 10th Jan 2022



# Biochar production

Residual materials



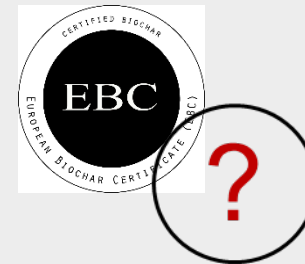
Processing



Biochar



Quality



**Challenge: Reduction of Water and mineral components, especially for sewage sludge**

# Co-composting biochar

Residual  
materials



Biochar

5 - 20% by volume

Composting with biochar  
(8 - 12 weeks)



BC-compost



To be considered:

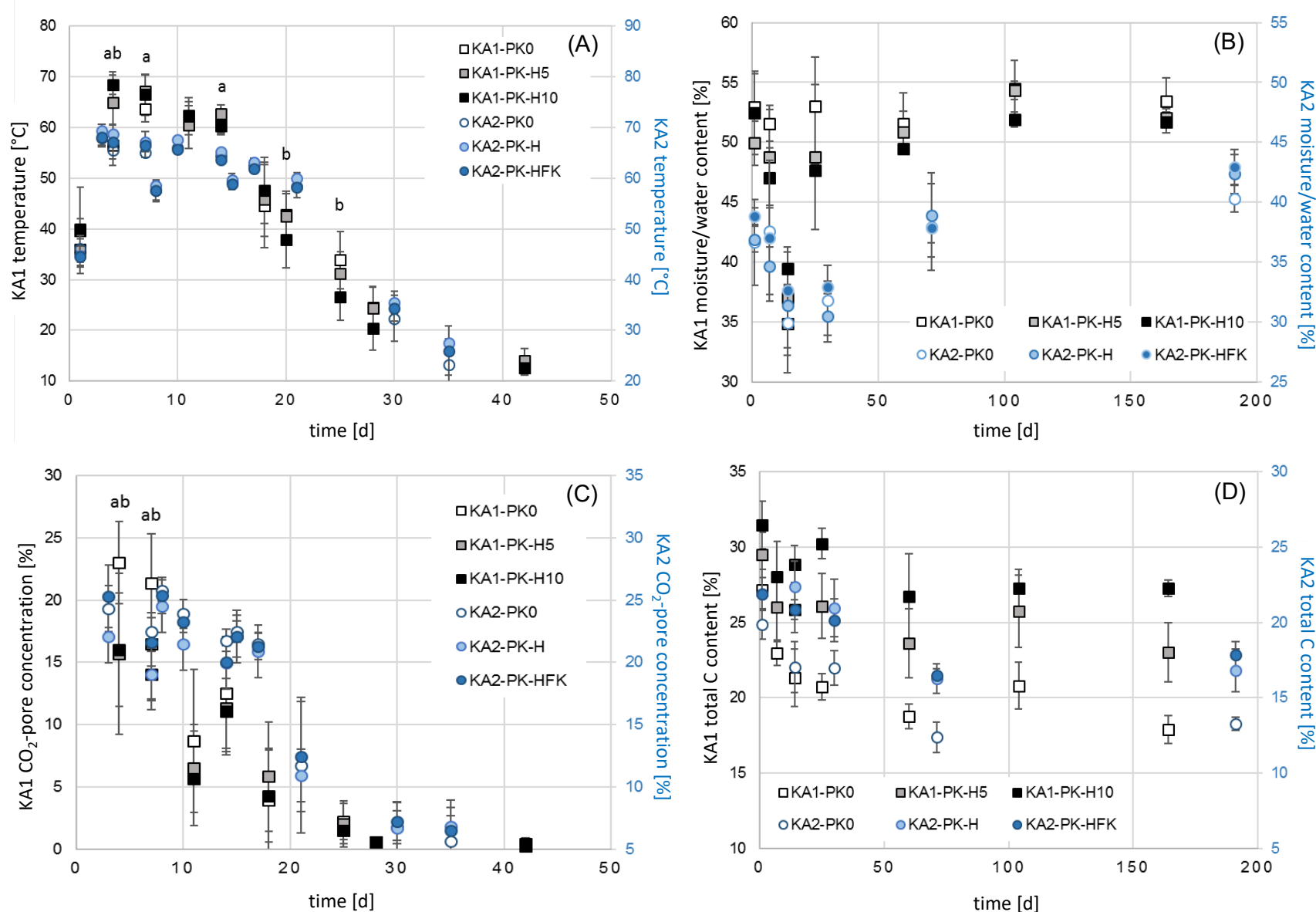
- C/N-ratio compost mix: approx. 30:1
- Chopping/shredding biomass residuals
- Moisture: optimal is 40-60 %
- Mixing (depends on temp. & CO<sub>2</sub>)

Check regularly:

- Smell
- Moisture
- Temperature
- CO<sub>2</sub>
- (Other GHG)



# Parameters composting process (with/without biochar) I

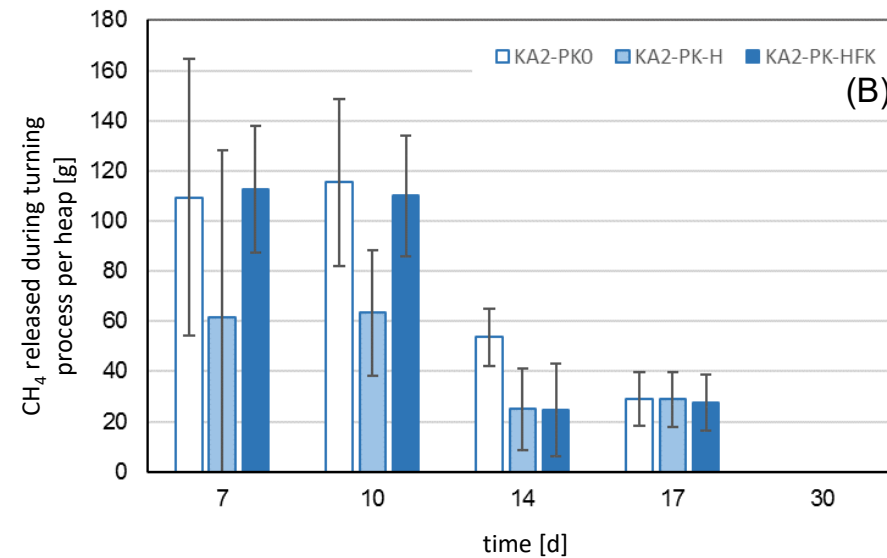
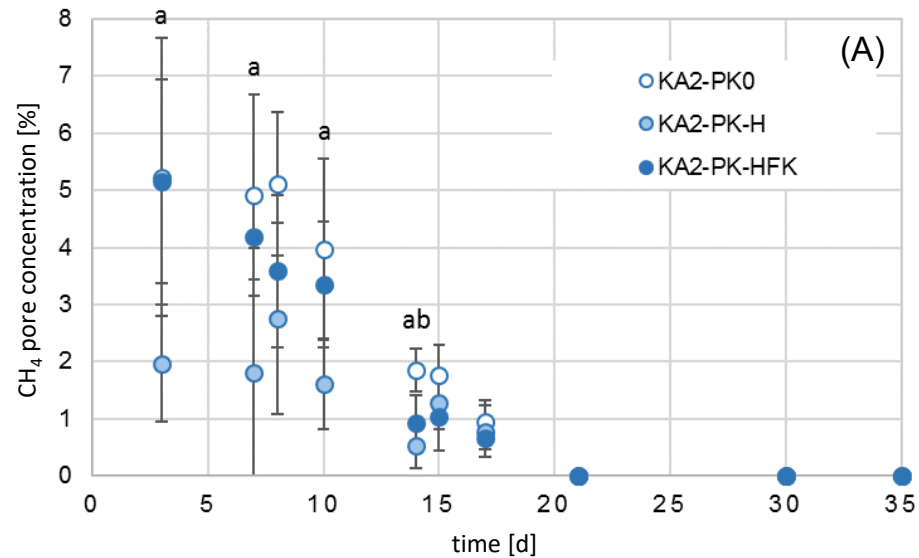


PK = BC (biochar)

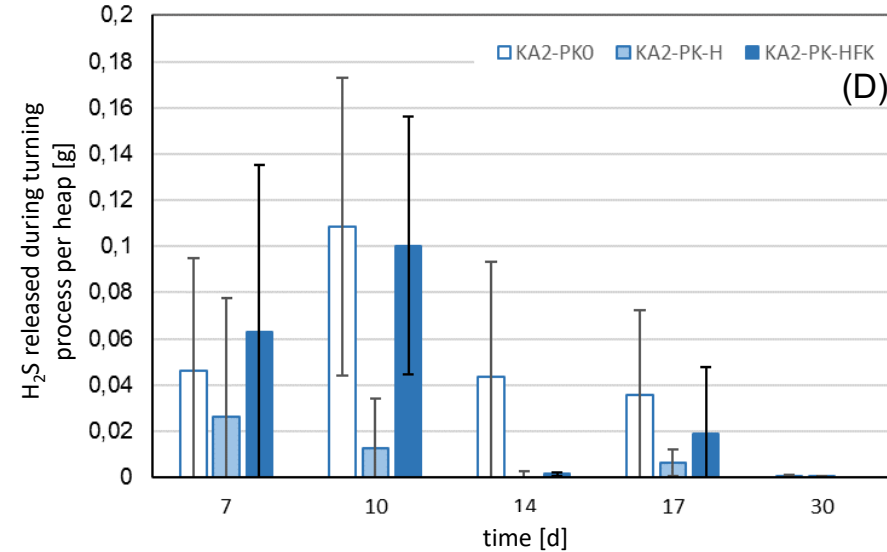
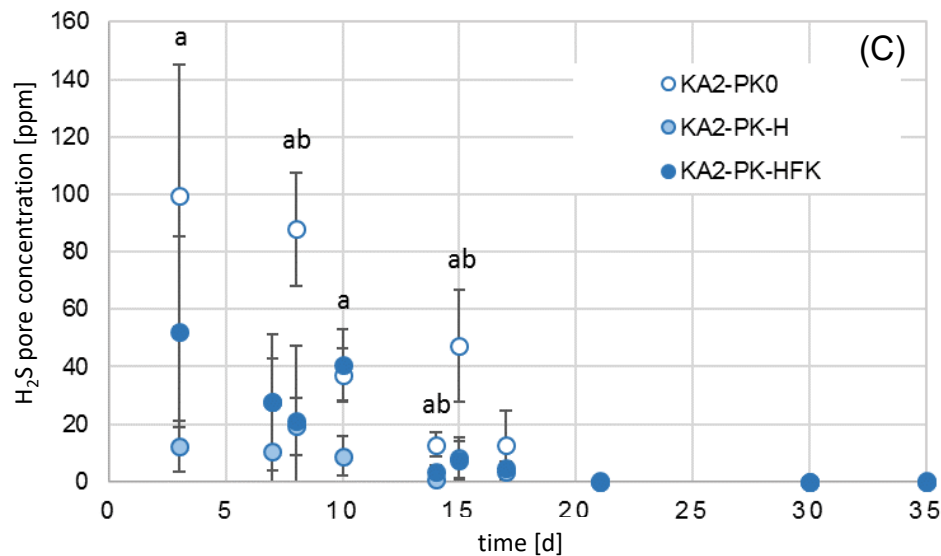
Mean values and standard deviations of the change over time of temperature (n = 12) (A), moisture resp. Water content (n = 6) (B), CO<sub>2</sub> pore concentration (n = 12/6) (C), and total carbon content (n= 6) (D) of compost variants KA1-PK0 (control), KA1-PK-H5, and KA1-PK-H10 (in black) and compost variants KA2-PK0 (control), KA2-PK-H, and KA2-PK-HFK (in blue); letters indicate significances compared to control (Anova/ Tukey's HSD, PK-H5: a, PK-H10: b)



# Parameters composting process (with/without biochar) II

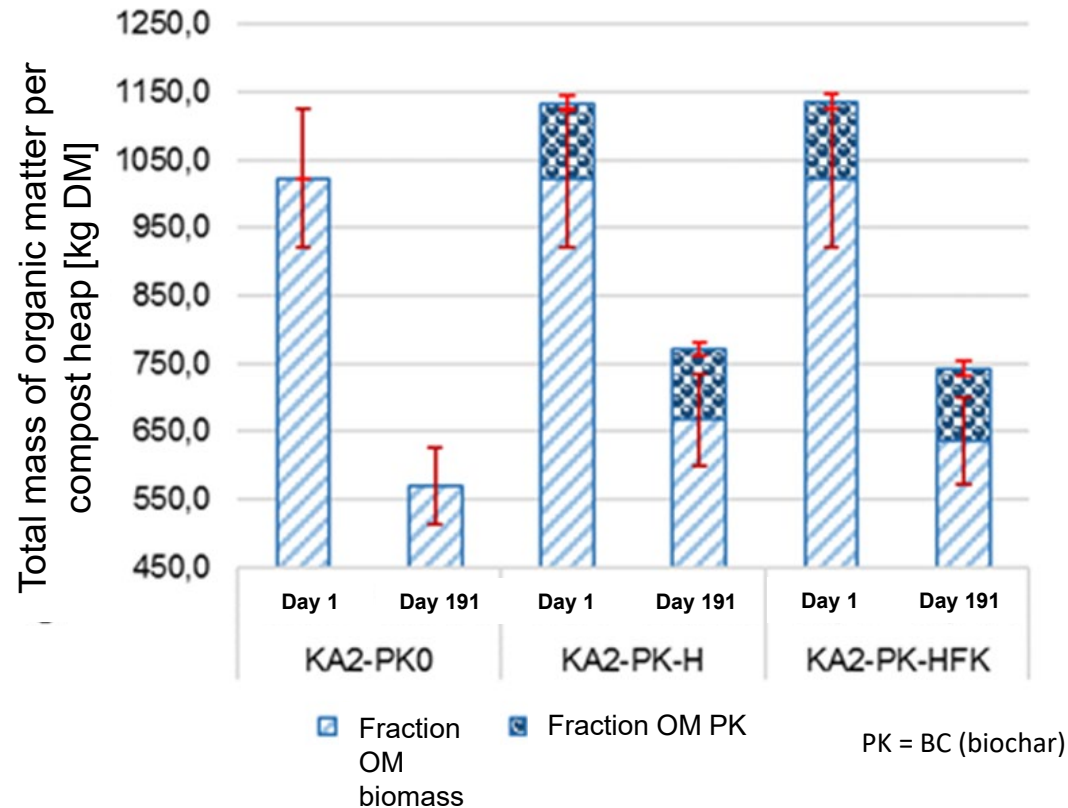


PK = BC (biochar)



Means and standard deviations of change over time in CH<sub>4</sub> pore concentration (n = 6) (A), CH<sub>4</sub> release during turning (n = 6) (B), H<sub>2</sub>S pore concentration (n = 6) (C), and H<sub>2</sub>S release during turning (n = 6) (D), letters denote significances vs. PK0 (t-test, p<0.05; PK-H: a, PK-HFK: b)

# Parameters composting process (with/without biochar) III

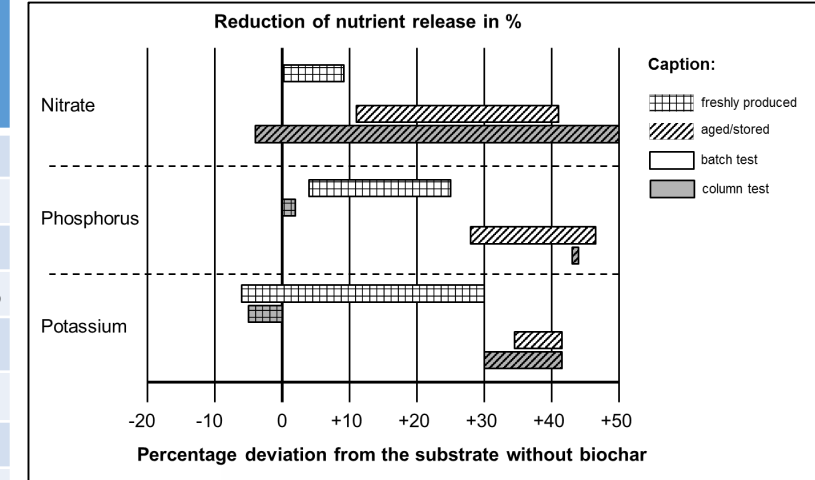


Means and standard deviations of organic matter (OM) degradation in the KA 2 approach comparing OM on day 1 (start of composting) to day 164 and day 191 (end of composting), respectively, separated by plant charcoal and solid manure/green waste fraction (n = 6)

# Biochar composts - Characterization

Comparison of various biochar composts with values from the Federal Compost Quality Association Germany and the quality criteria for substrate composts

Parameter	KA1-BC0	KA1-BC5	KA1-BC10	Biochar composts project TerraBoGa		Value range (BGK eV <sup>1</sup> )	Quality criteria substrate compost (BGK eV <sup>1</sup> )	
				Mean	SD		Type 1	Type 2
pH	7.19	7.61	7.79	7.75	0.18	6.9 – 8.3		
Bulk density g/L FS	804	788	689	813	87.3	500 – 820		
Salt content g/L FS	3.00	2.03	1.63	1.76	0.53	1.9 – 8.0	max 2,5	max 5
Organic Substance %	22.1	26.2	29.7	32.3	8.9	24 – 51		
C %	12.6	19.2	23.1	21.3	6.9	16 - 37		
N %	0.82	0.82	0.80	0.76	0.16	0.5 – 1.5		
P mg/kg	1,585	1,841	1,647	1,382	129			
K mg/kg	6,279	6,774	6,277	7,354	2,044			
Nmin mg/L FS	820	635	310	373	221	0 - 740	< 300	< 600
P <sub>avail</sub> mg/L FS	226	276	221	324	301	176 - 704	< 520	< 1.040
K <sub>avail</sub> mg/L FS	1,428	1,440	1,488	2,232	853	1,245 – 4,565	< 1.660	< 3.320



<sup>1</sup>BGK eV = Federal Compost Quality Association Germany



The composts produced with biochar can comply with the BGK value ranges and can be classified according to quality criteria for substrate compost type 1. Amendment of BC reduced nutrient leaching



# Summary of Co-composting with Biochar: Experiences with green waste & animal manure in Botanic Garden Berlin



- higher temperature during composting, better hygienization
- reducing moisture
- reducing smell and GHG
- reducing carbon decomposition
- better structure – crumble
- reducing nutrient leaching

# Biochar projects carried out at WG Geoecology

## terra|BoGa

Closing cycles through energy and material flow management when using terra preta technology in the Botanical Garden with regard to resource efficiency and climate protection - Urban farming model project (*TerraBoGa*)

[www.terraboga.de](http://www.terraboga.de)



Sustainable land use through regional energy and material flow management when using terra preta technology on military conversion areas and low-yield sites (*LaTerra*)

[www.laterra-forschung.de](http://www.laterra-forschung.de)



## Carbo TIP

Development and establishment of an emission-reducing material flow/waste management system at the Berlin-Friedrichsfelde Zoo using the CO2 sequestration potential of biochar (*CarboTIP*)

[www.carbotip.de](http://www.carbotip.de)



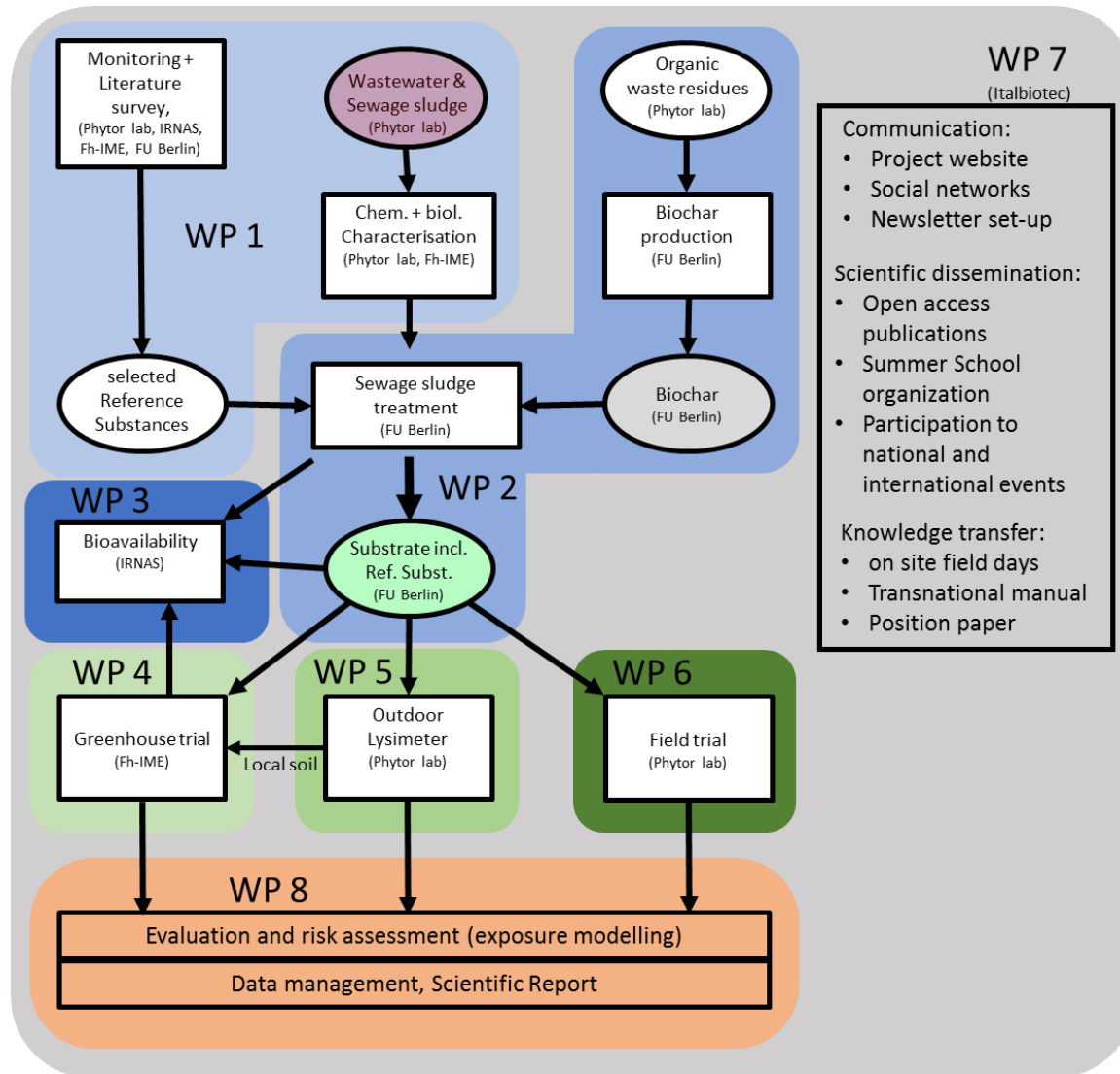
## "Urban Soils Berlin - C-stores of the future?" (*CarbonStoreAge*)

- Testing the suitability of soils of former sewage fields
- Testing the suitability of biochar as an additive in tree substrates for street tree plantings

<https://www.geo-fu-berlin.de/v/carbonstoreage/index.html>



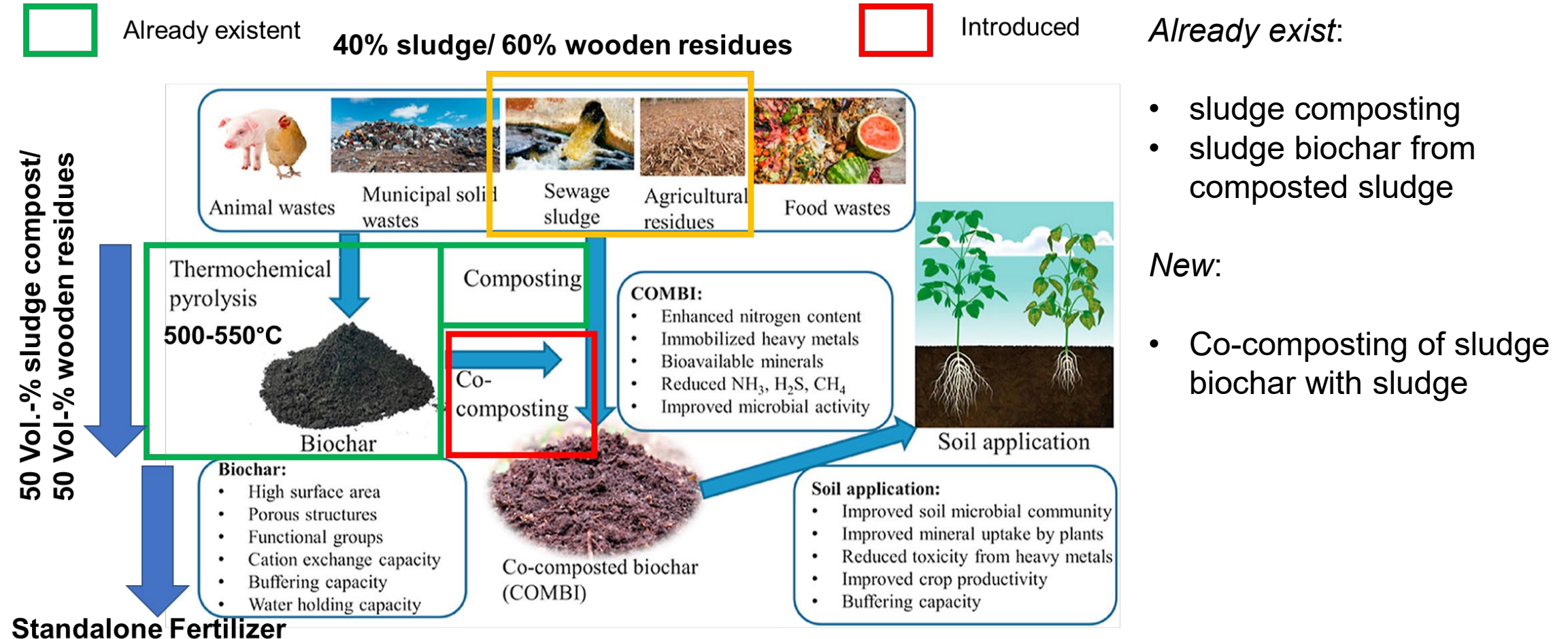
# Biochar project RESIDUE – What's new?



- Transfer the experiences into RESIDUE
- sewage sludge as main input material for carbonization & composting
- More wood chips and less green waste

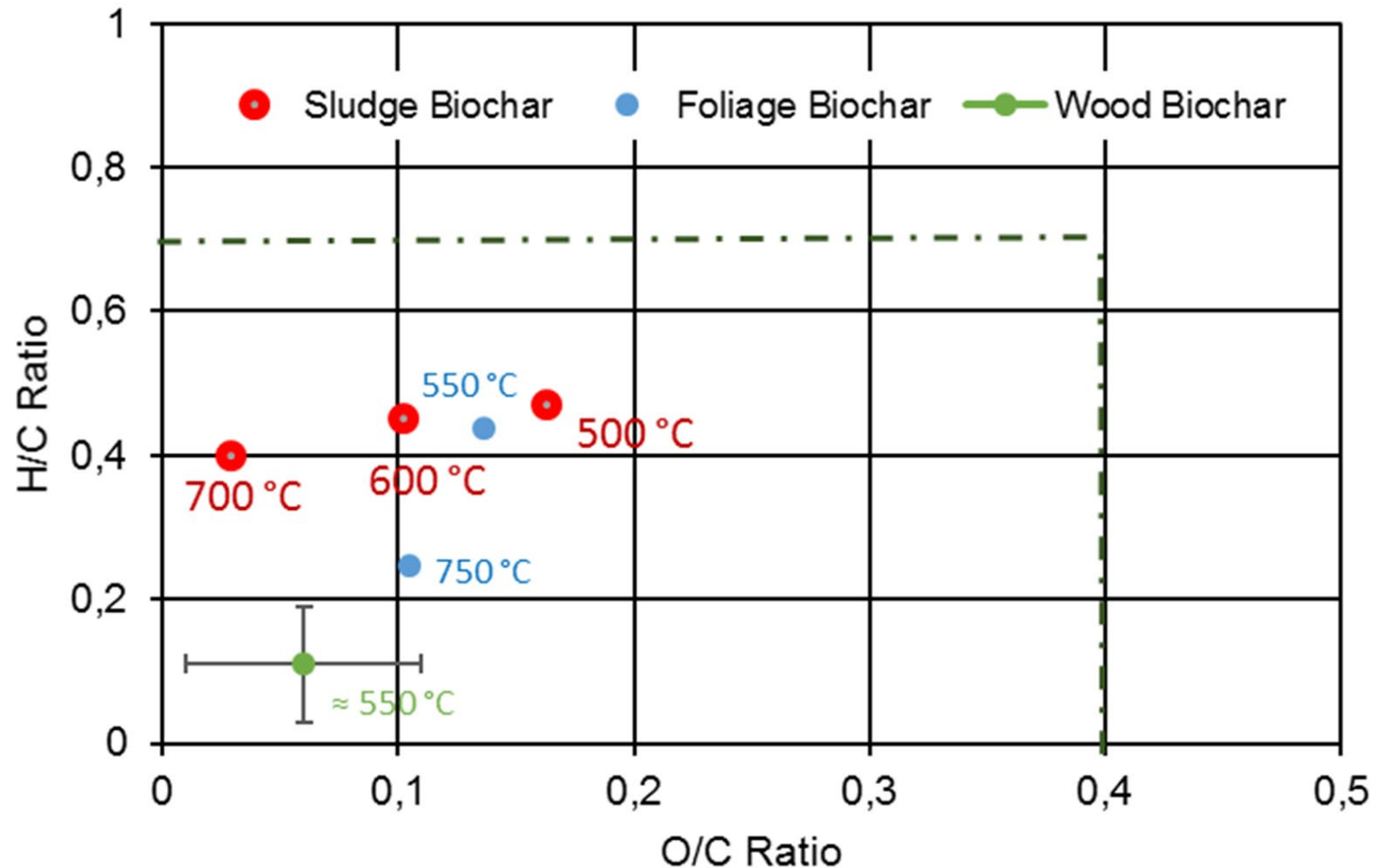


# Main idea biochar amendment in RESIDUE



Source: Adapted from Antonangelo et al. 2021

# Biochar from sewage sludge



*Van-Krevelen-Diagram* shows stability of different biochars derived from H/C- and O/C-ratio. Sludge biochars produced at different temperatures show high stability

# Biochar from sewage sludge

<i>Pflanz available nutrients</i>		Composted Sewage Sludge	Sludge Biochar 500°C	Sludge Biochar 600°C	Sludge Biochar 700°C
Phosphorus (P)	mg/100 g	<b>620</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>32</b>
Potassium (K)	mg/100 g	<b>312</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>87</b>
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/100 g	<b>67,4</b>	<b>4,7</b>	<b>0,61</b>	<b>0,14</b>





# Co-composting: first trial



*Mixing of 3 components: wood chips, sludge and biochar (from left to right)*

# Co-composting: trial set-up at Compost Or facility in Israel



*Co-composting trial* with forced ventilation established at Compost Or Facility

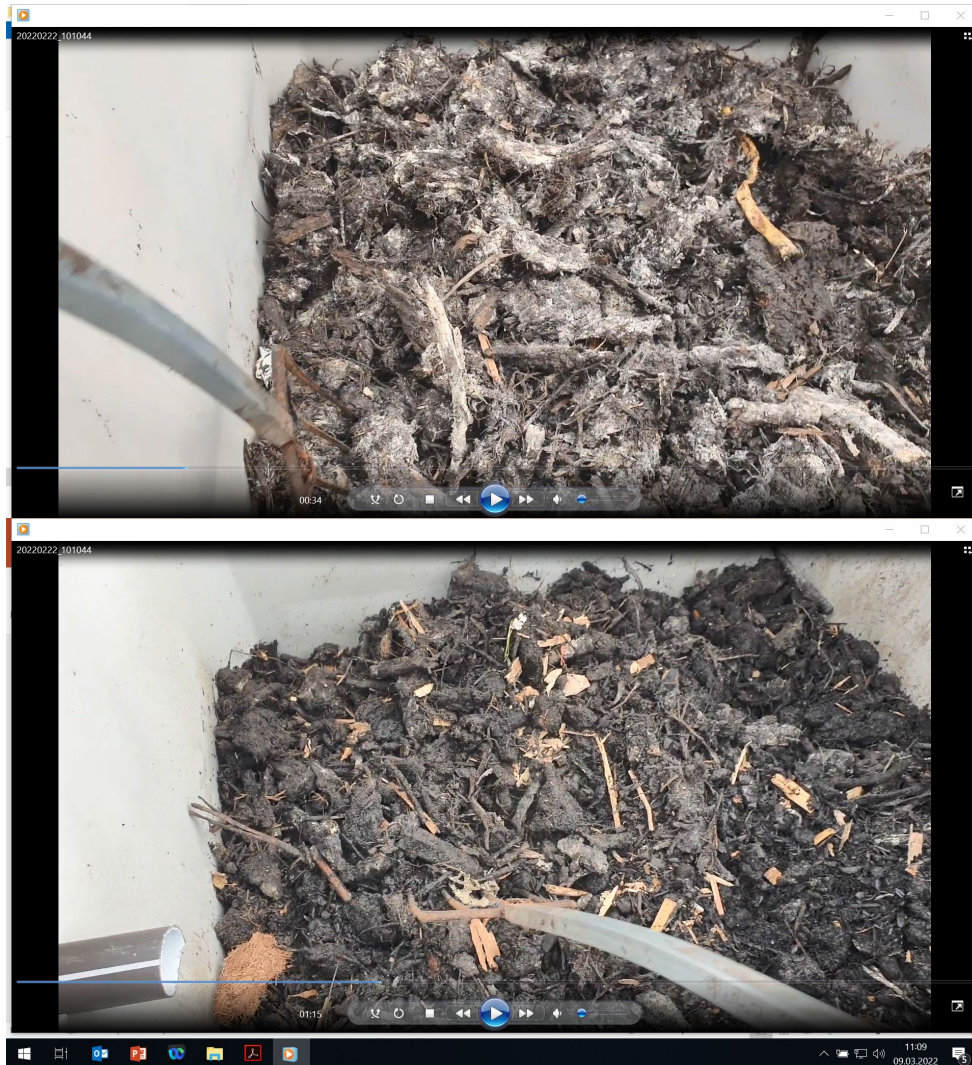
*4 Variants:*

- control (without biochar)
- 10% biochar
- 20% biochar
- 30% biochar

Source: Nadav Ziv



# Co-composting: results



- prevents mold
- prevents smell
- significantly better compost structure (crumble)
- Further trial at larger scale planned at Compost Or

Resulting composts –  
control (top) and with  
30% biochar amendment  
(bottom).  
Source: Nadav Ziv



# References

- Antonangelo et al. (2021): The roles of co-composted biochar (COMBI) in improving soil quality, crop productivity, and toxic metal amelioration. *Journal of Environmental Management* 277.
- EBC (2012-2022) 'European Biochar Certificate - Guidelines for a Sustainable Production of Biochar.' European Biochar Foundation (EBC), Arbaz, Switzerland. (<http://european-biochar.org>). Version 10.1 from 10th Jan 2022
- EBC Positive list of permissible biomasses for the production of biochar [https://www.european-biochar.org/media/doc/2/positivlist\\_en\\_2022\\_1\\_v10\\_1.pdf](https://www.european-biochar.org/media/doc/2/positivlist_en_2022_1_v10_1.pdf)
- EBI Whitepaper, 2020; [http://www.biochar-industry.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Whitepaper\\_Biochar2020.pdf](http://www.biochar-industry.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Whitepaper_Biochar2020.pdf)
- Racek et al. (2019): Biochar – Recovery Material from Pyrolysis of Sewage Sludge: A Review. *Waste and Biomass Valorization* 11:3677–3709.

# Many thanks for your attention

Save the date\_  
SETAC Europe 2022 in Copenhagen  
Poster presentation Thu May 19<sup>th</sup>

## Contact

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