

UPDATE ON RECLAMATION AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES UTILIZING BIOCHAR

Andrew Harley, PhD





July 2010

FOR 60 YEARS IT LOOKED LIKE THIS...



NOW IT LOOKS LIKE THIS

August 2011

www.biocharreclamation.com ©



BIOCHAR



- Charcoal used for particular purposes, especially as a soil amendment. Like all charcoal, biochar is created by pyrolysis of biomass.
- Biochar is a stable solid, rich in carbon and can endure in soil for thousands of years.
- Biochar is proposed as an approach to carbon sequestration to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.
- Independently, biochar can increase soil fertility, increase agricultural productivity and provide protection against some foliar and soil-borne diseases.



BIOCHAR

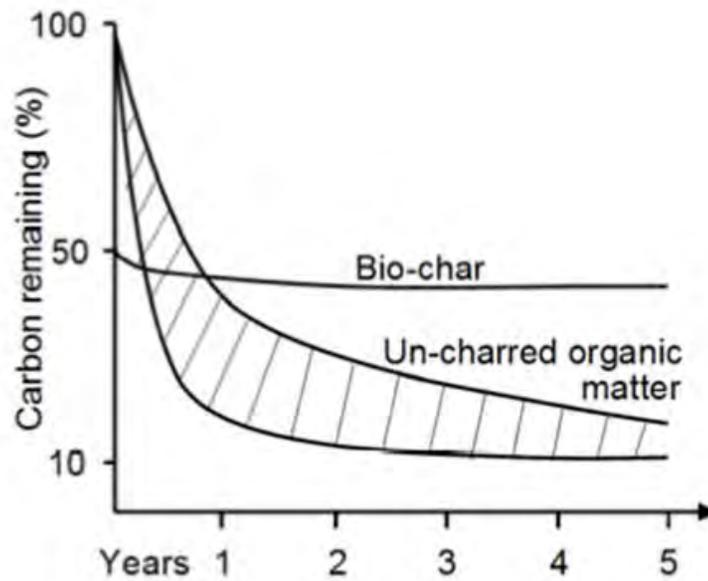


Figure from Professor Johannes Lehmann et al, 2006, *Mitigation and Adaptation*



RECLAMATION

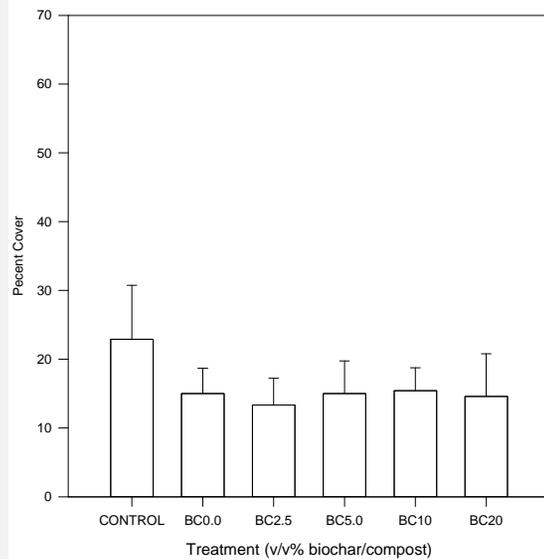


HOPE MINE WHITE RIVER NF

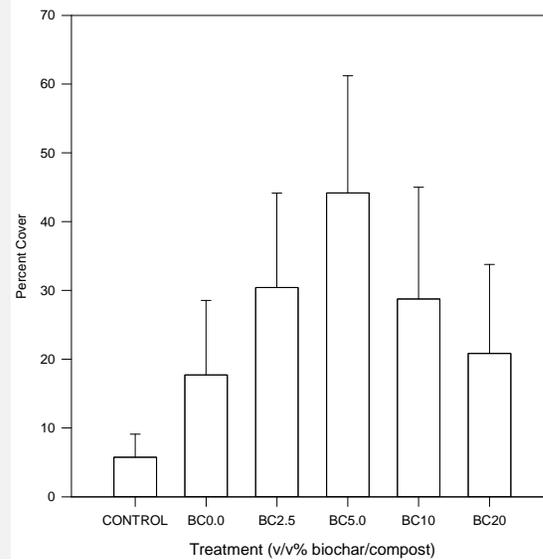


HOPE MINE WHITE RIVER NF

Spring, 2011



Fall, 2011



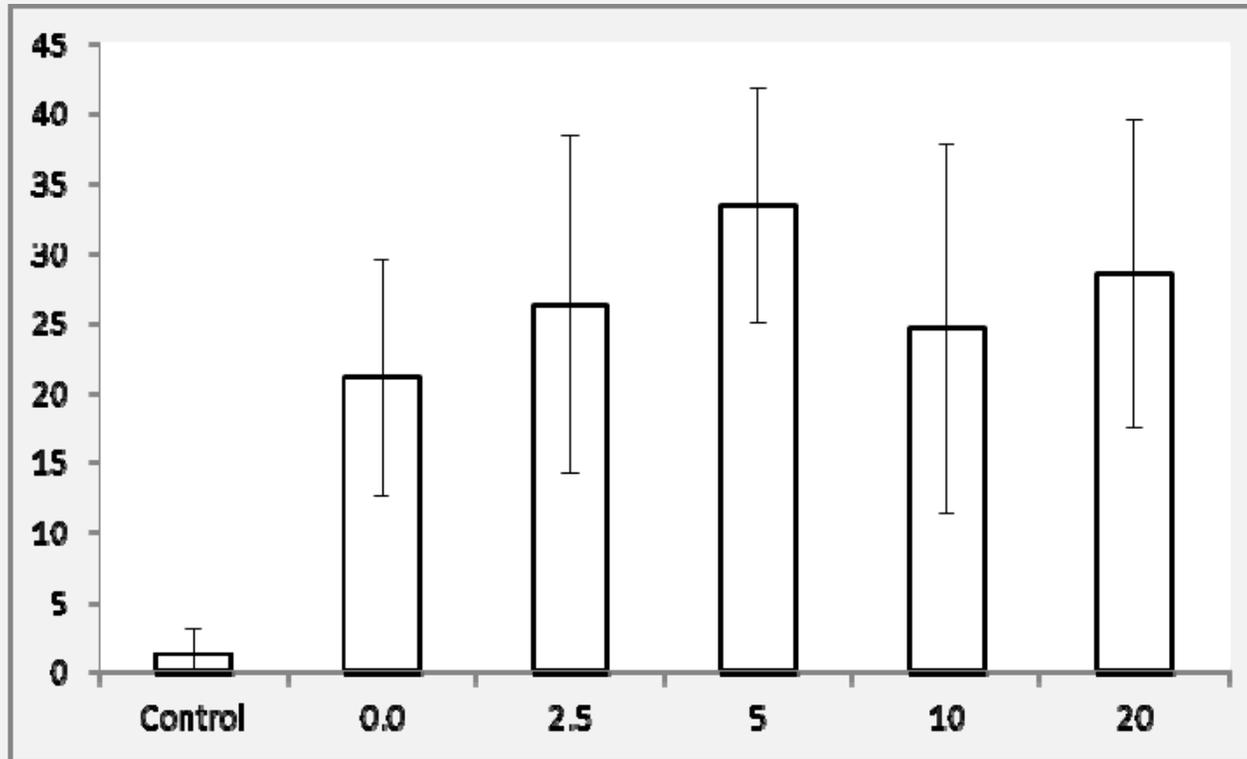
HOPE MINE

WHITE RIVER N.F.

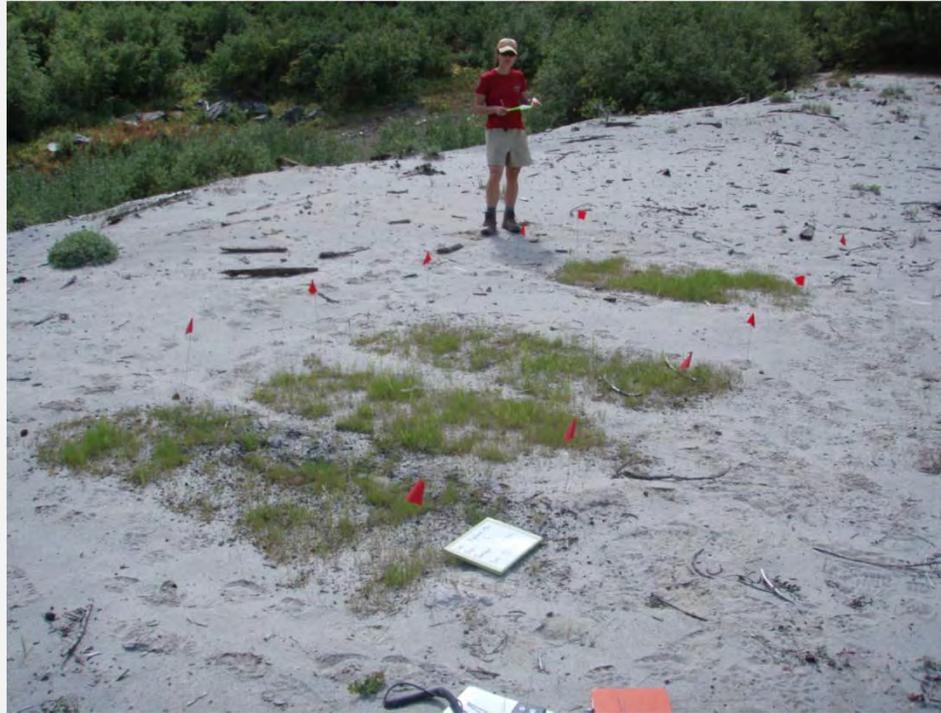
Fall 2012



HOPE MINE WHITE RIVER N.F.

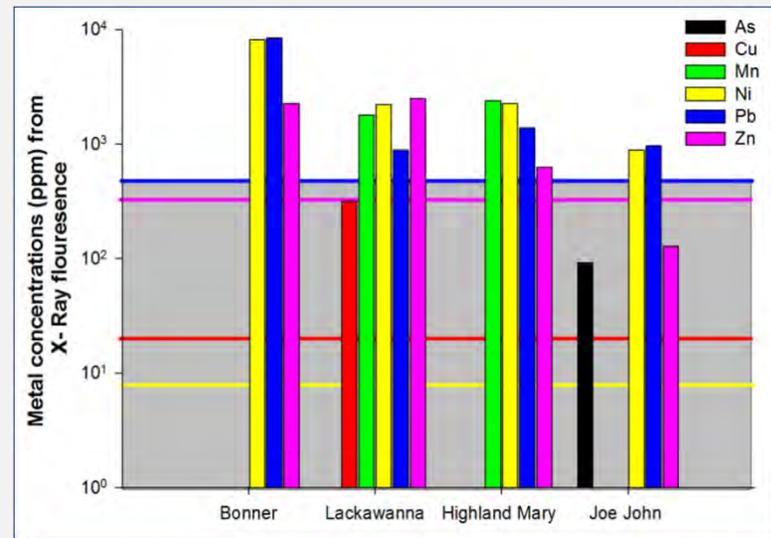
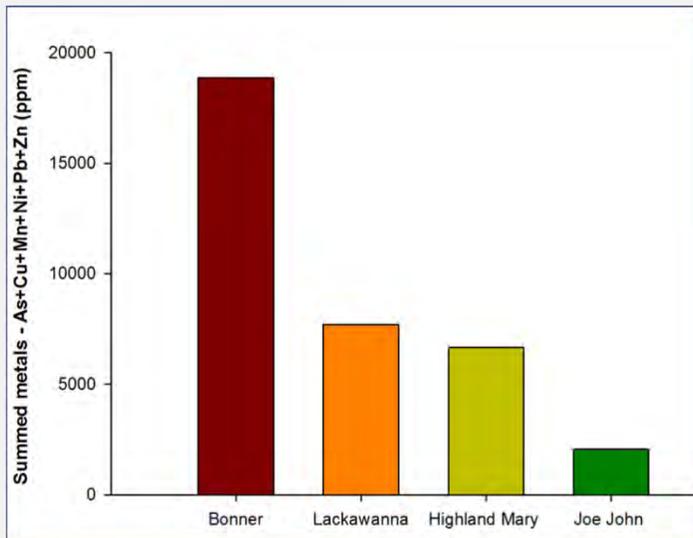


SAN JUAN PUBLIC LANDS
CHRIS PELTZ, RESEARCH SERVICES, LLC



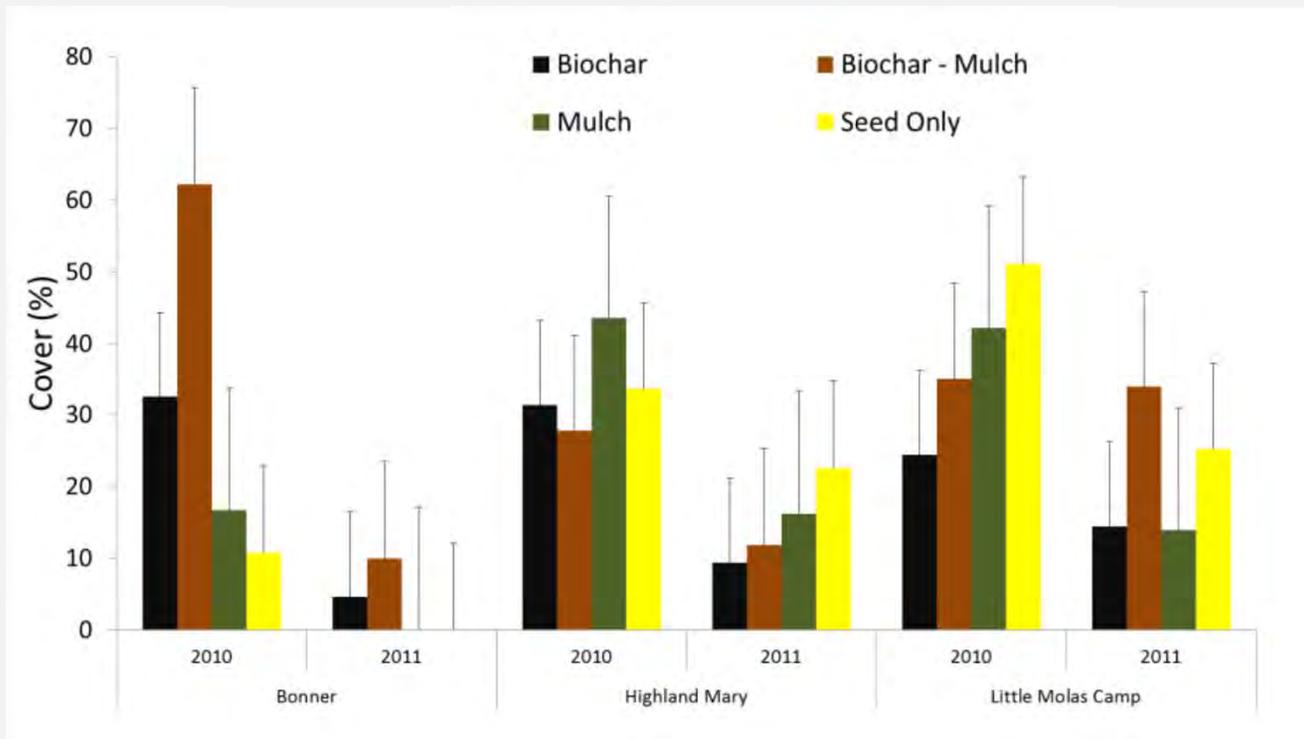
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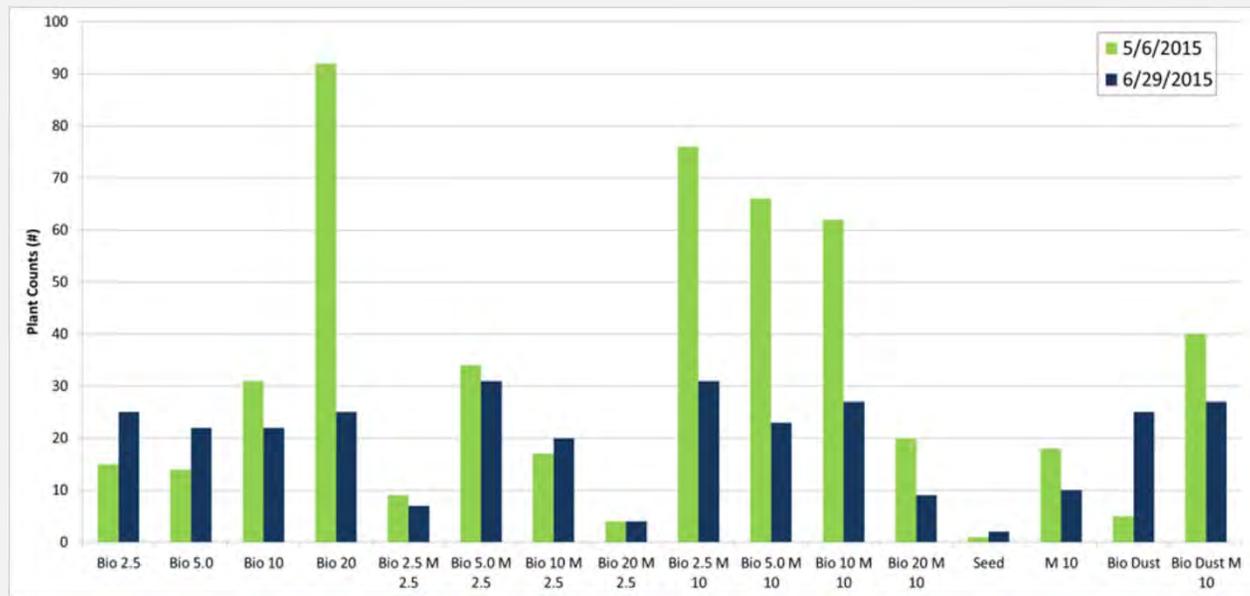


RUBY HILL MINE -EUREKA, NV
CHRIS PELTZ, RESEARCH SERVICES, LLC



RUBY HILL MINE -EUREKA, NV

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COAL BASIN SUTEY PILE
WHITE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST, BRIAN McMULLEN, WAYNE IVES



DOCTOR MINE TAILINGS/WETLANDS

ARAPAHO NF, TREZ SKILLERN

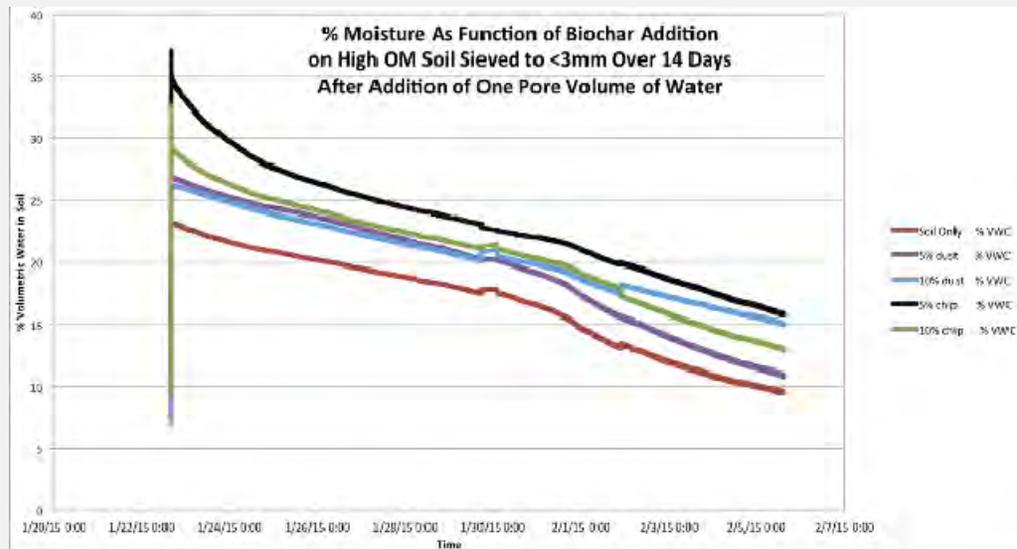


WATER CONTENT



MOISTURE CHARACTERISTIC TRIALS

MORGAN WILLIAMS, APPLIED SOILS; JONAH LEVINE
CONFLUENCE ENERGY



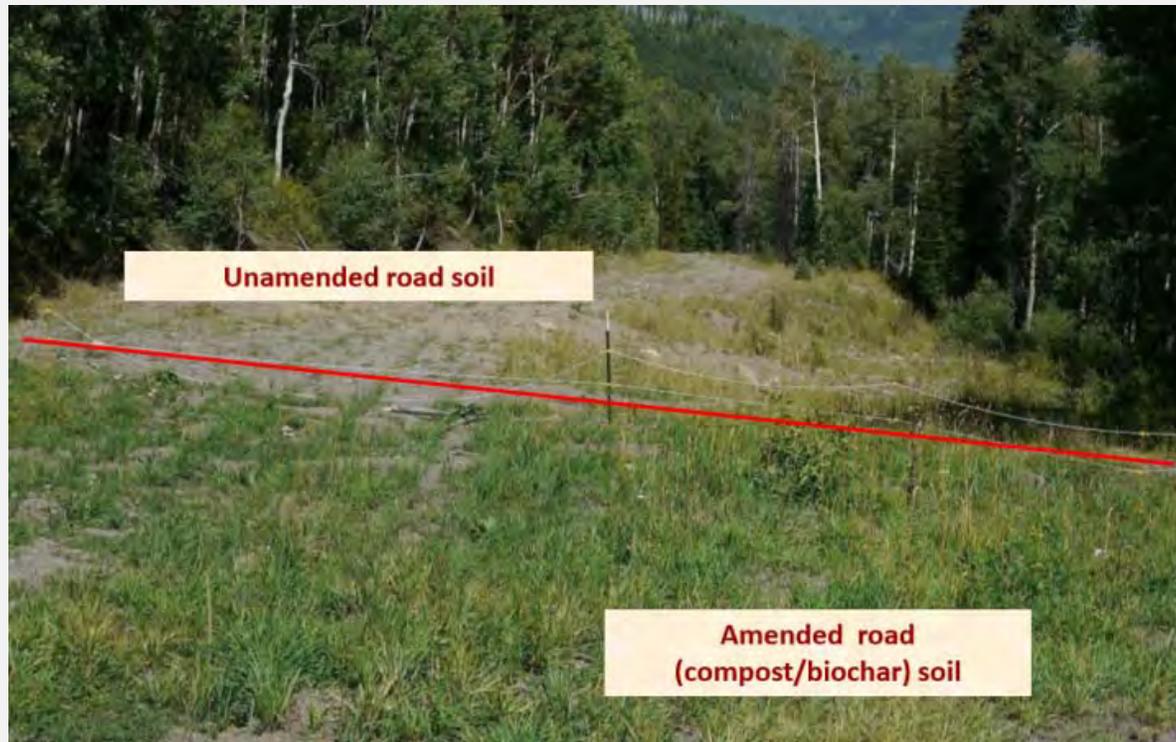
COAL BASIN

WHITE RIVER NF, BRIAN McMULLEN



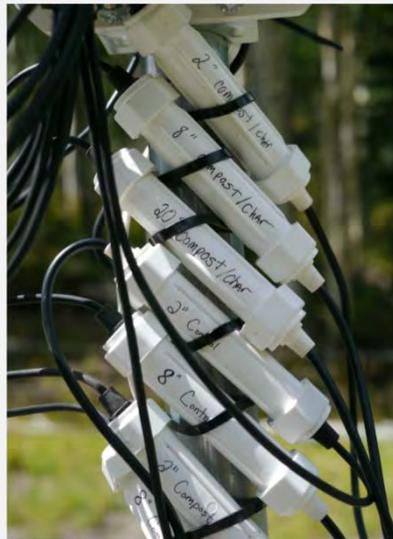
COAL BASIN

WHITE RIVER NF, BRIAN McMULLEN



COAL BASIN

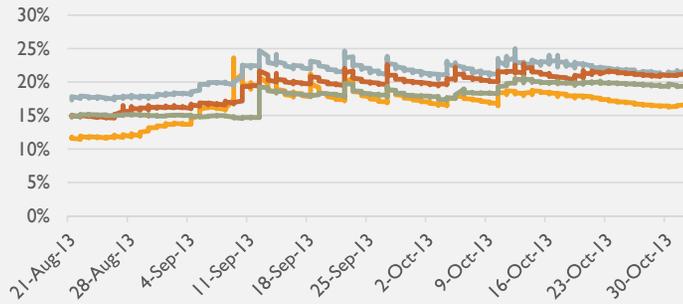
WHITE RIVER NF, BRIAN McMULLEN



COAL BASIN

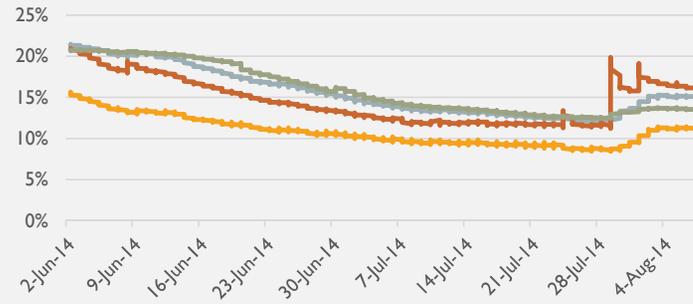
WHITE RIVER NF, BRIAN McMULLEN

2013 Growing Season



- Water Content, 8 Control"
- Water Content, 8" Compost
- Water Content, 8" Compost Char
- Water Content, 20" Compost Char

2014 Growing Season



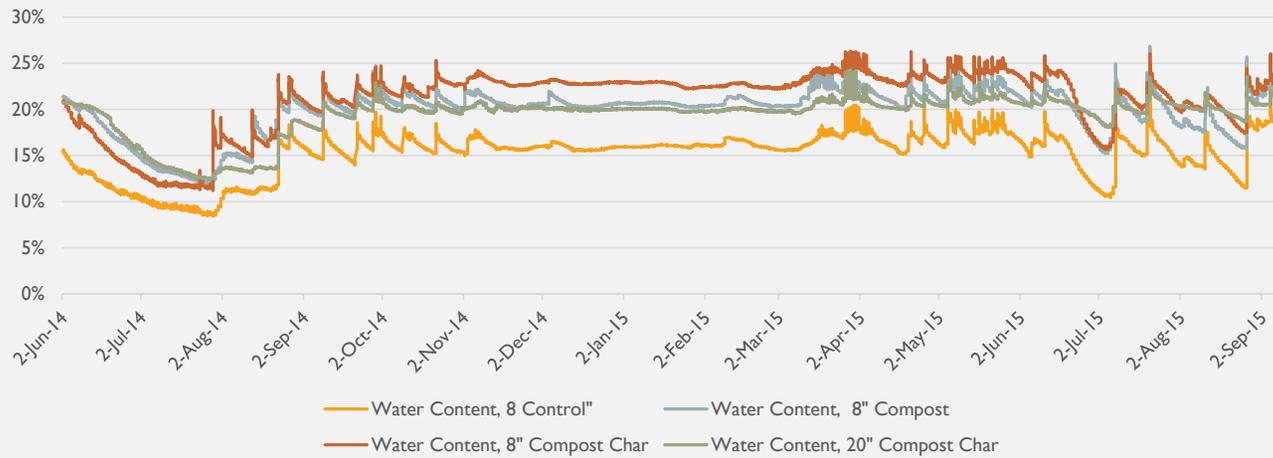
- Water Content, 8" Control
- Water Content, 8" Compost
- Water Content, 8" Compost Char
- Water Content, 20" Compost Char



COAL BASIN

WHITE RIVER NF, BRIAN McMULLEN

2014-2015 Growing Season



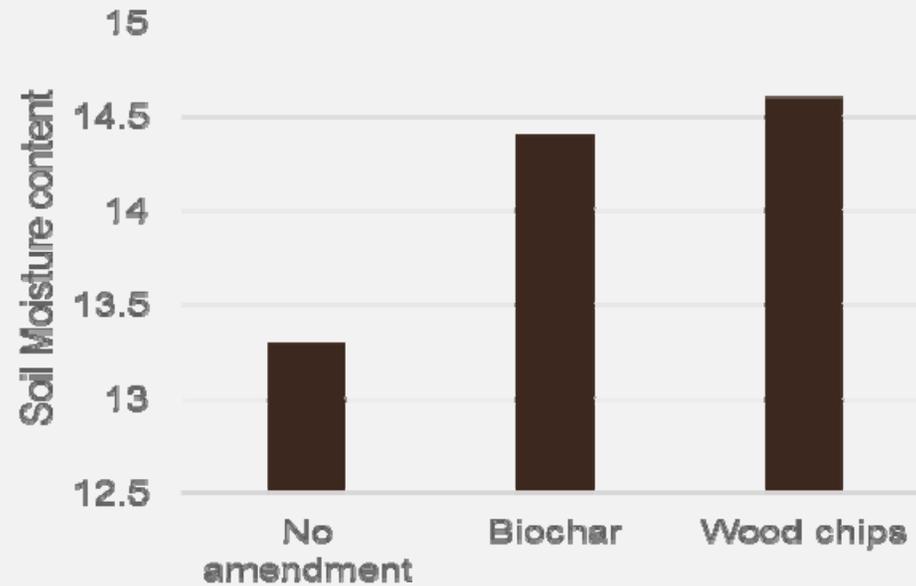
UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST

DEB DUMROESE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESEARCH STATION



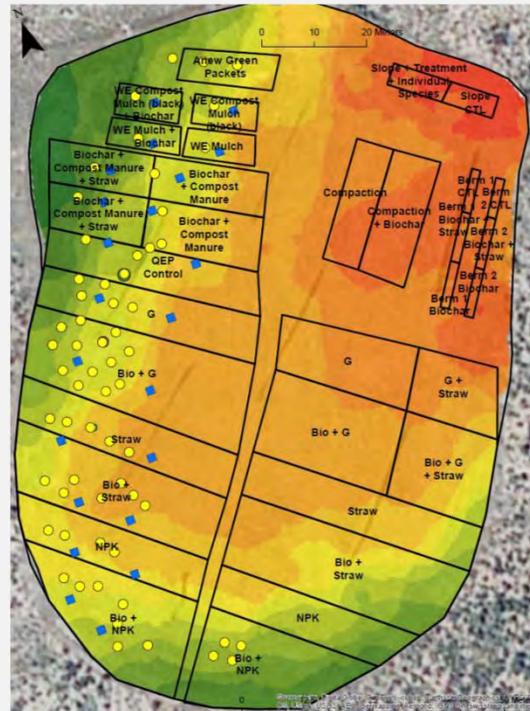
UMATILLA NATIONAL FOREST
DEB DUMROESE, ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESEARCH STATION

Soil Moisture 1 year after
adding amendments



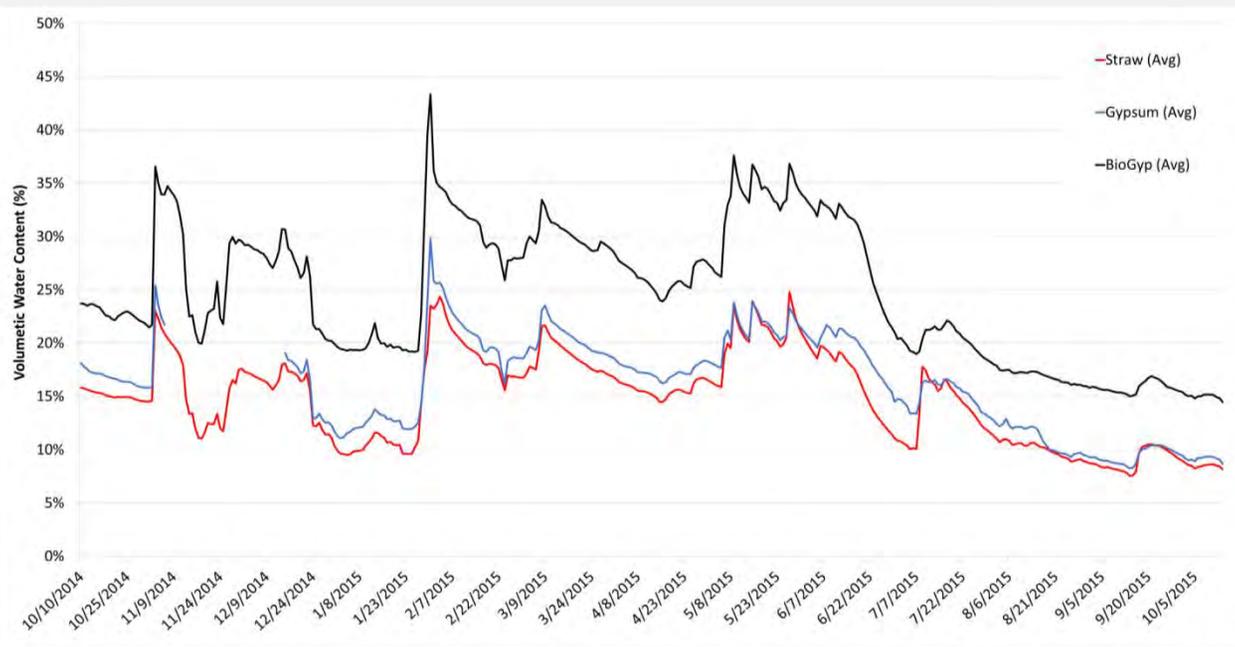
UTAH STATE BIOMASS RESOURCE GROUP/QEP RESOURCES BIOCHAR TRIALS

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UTAH STATE BIOMASS RESOURCE GROUP/QEP RESOURCES BIOCHAR TRIALS

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METAL REMEDIATION

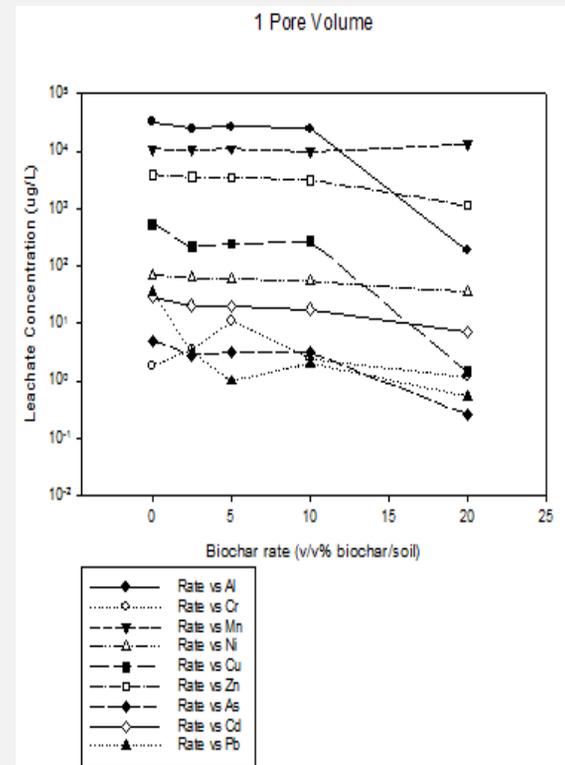
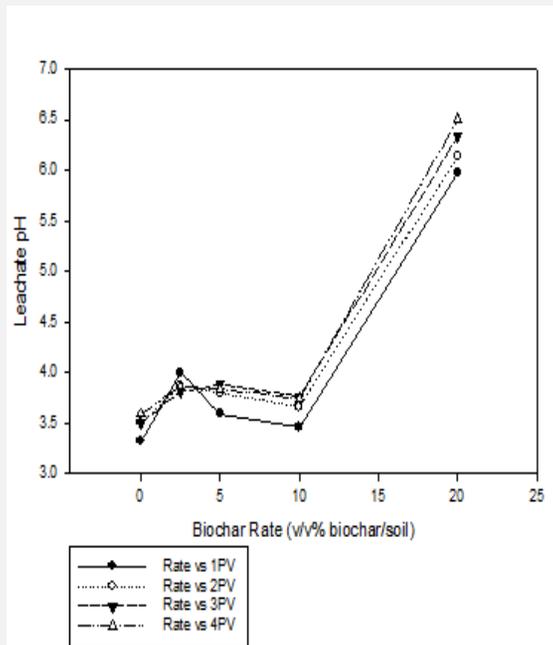


METAL SORPTION



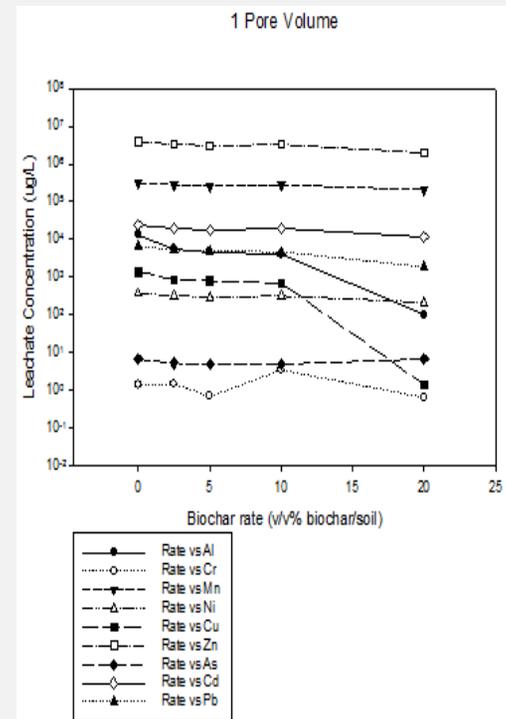
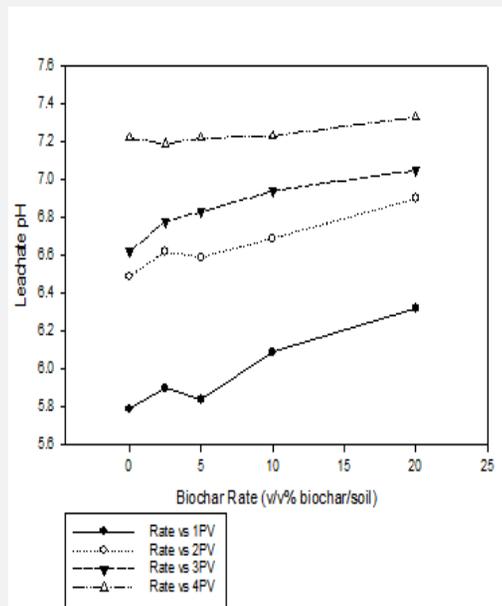
METAL SORPTION

ACIDIC MINE WASTE

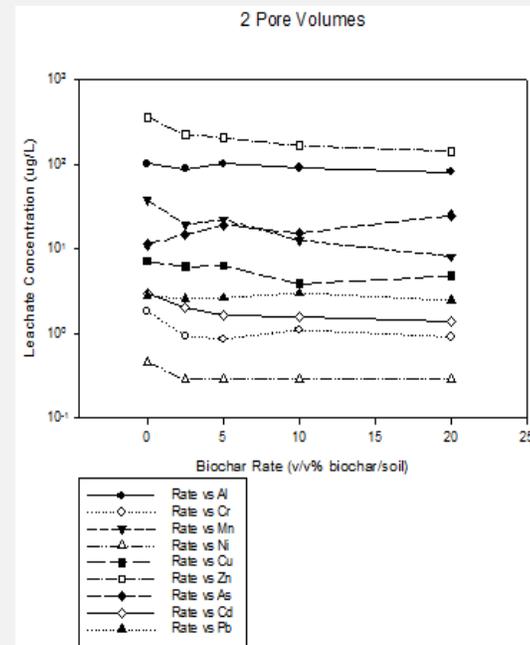
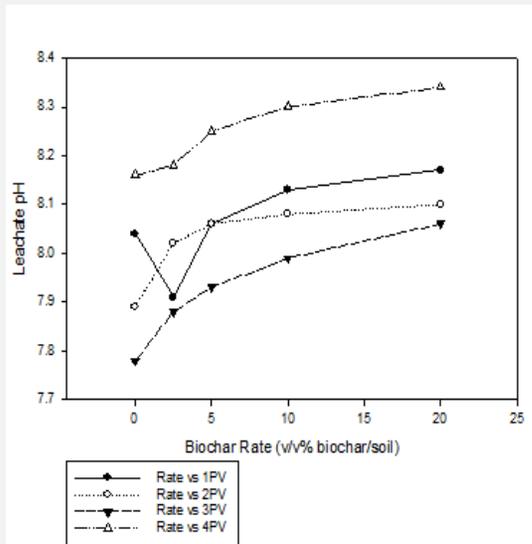


METAL SORPTION

CIRCUMNEUTRAL MINE WASTE



METAL SORPTION – ALKALINE (CARBONATE) MINE WASTE



HEAVY METAL SEQUESTRATION

JIM IPPOLITO, NORTHWEST IRRIGATION & SOILS RESEARCH
LABORATORY

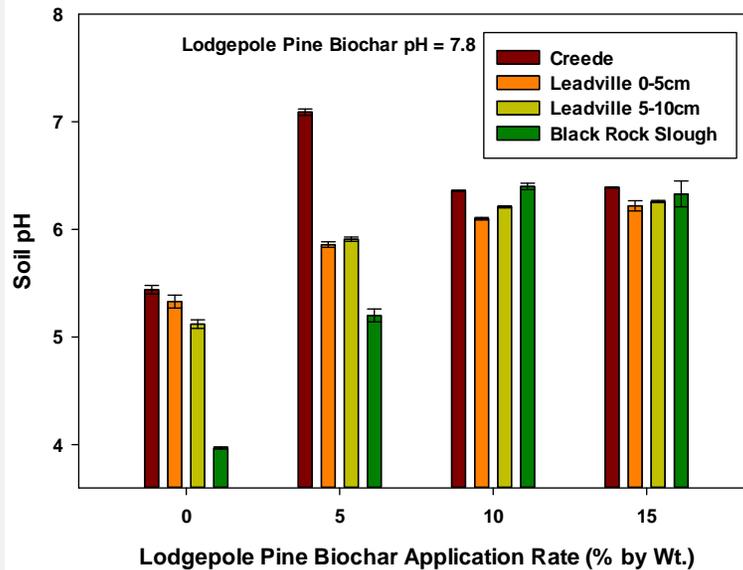
- Soils from:
 - Leadville, Colorado (Cd, Cu, Mn, Zn); 0-5 and 5-10cm depths
 - Creede, Colorado (Cd, Cu, Mn, Pb, Zn)
 - Black Rock Slough in Northern Idaho (Mn, Pb, Zn)
- Feedstocks: Lodgepole pine, tamarisk, switchgrass; 500 °C
- Metal bioavailability test (e.g. plant-availability):
 - 3 g soil:biochar equivalent to 0, 5, 10, and 15% by weight
 - 30 mL 0.01M CaCl₂; shake 2 hours; centrifuge.
 - Analyze solution pH; Filter through 0.45 um and analyze heavy metals via ICP-OES.



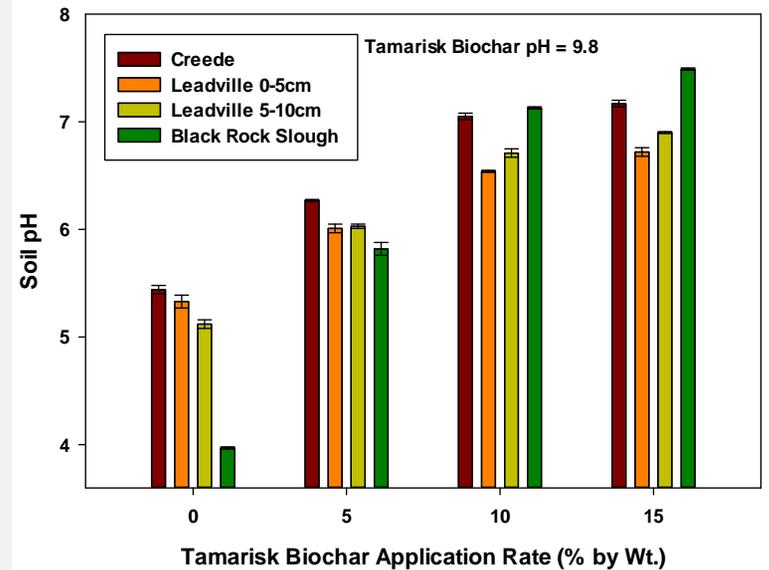
HEAVY METAL SEQUESTRATION

JIM IPPOLITO, NORTHWEST IRRIGATION & SOILS RESEARCH
LABORATORY

Lodgepole Pine Biochar
and
Soil pH



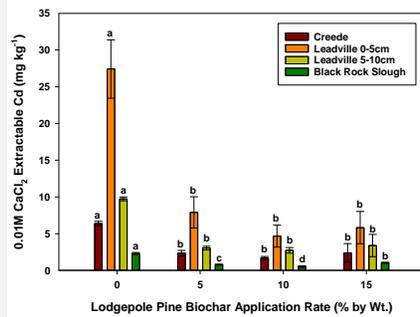
Tamarisk Biochar
and
Soil pH



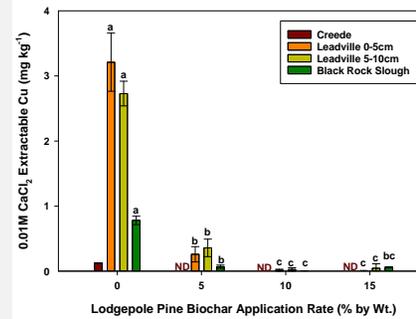
HEAVY METAL SEQUESTRATION

JIM IPPOLITO, NORTHWEST IRRIGATION & SOILS RESEARCH
LABORATORY

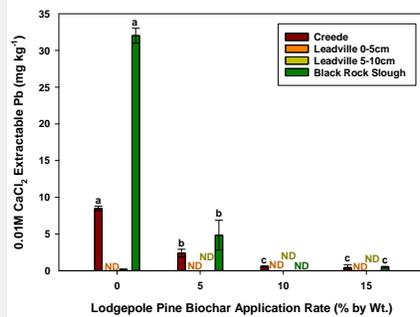
Lodgepole Pine Biochar
0.01M CaCl₂ Extractable Cd
(Biochar Dilution Accounted)



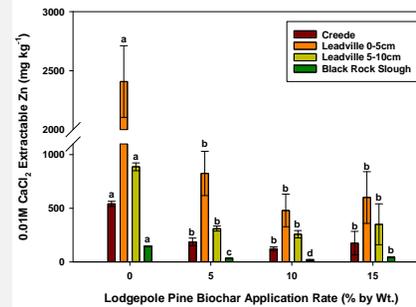
Lodgepole Pine Biochar
0.01M CaCl₂ Extractable Cu
(Biochar Dilution Accounted)



Lodgepole Pine Biochar
0.01M CaCl₂ Extractable Pb
(Biochar Dilution Accounted)



Lodgepole Pine Biochar
0.01M CaCl₂ Extractable Zn
(Biochar Dilution Accounted)



HEAVY METAL SEQUESTRATION

- Some biochars can cause decreases in plant-available heavy metals
- Knowing the metal binding phase(s) is important for long-term mine land site reclamation
 - Binding to organic functional groups
 - Binding to Fe/Mn oxyhydroxides
 - Precipitation of insoluble carbonates/oxides



EPA SCREENING BIOCHARS FOR POTENTIAL TO SORB METALS FROM MINE LAND AFFECTED SOILS

- Central OR; Tri-State Mining District
- Mainly Zn, lesser Cd, Cu
- Screened 38 biochars, variety feedstock
- 1, 2.5%, 5% w/w, followed by SPLP
- SPLP
- 13/38 reduced Zn concentrations
- 7/13 did not re-release Zn
- Currently doing greenhouse trials



WATER TREATMENT



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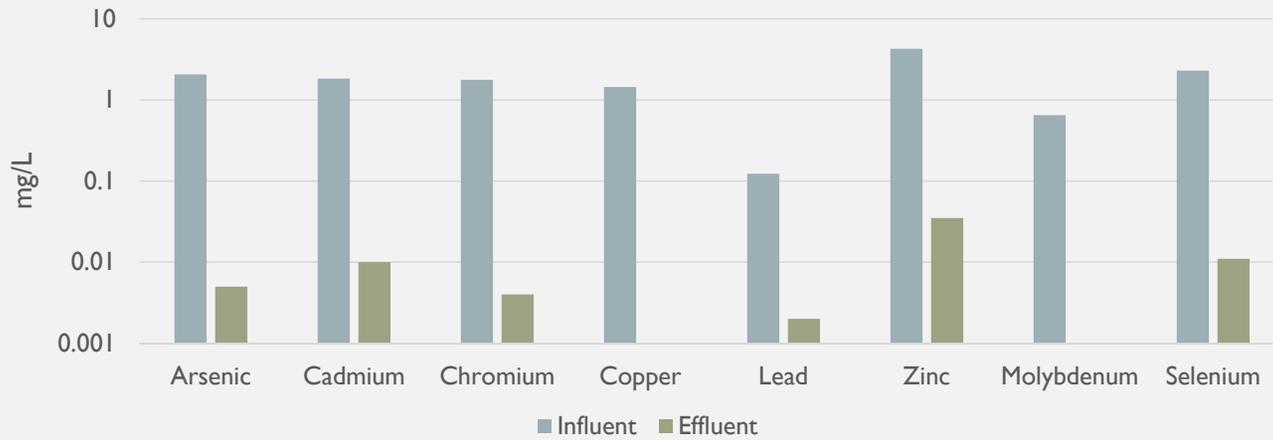
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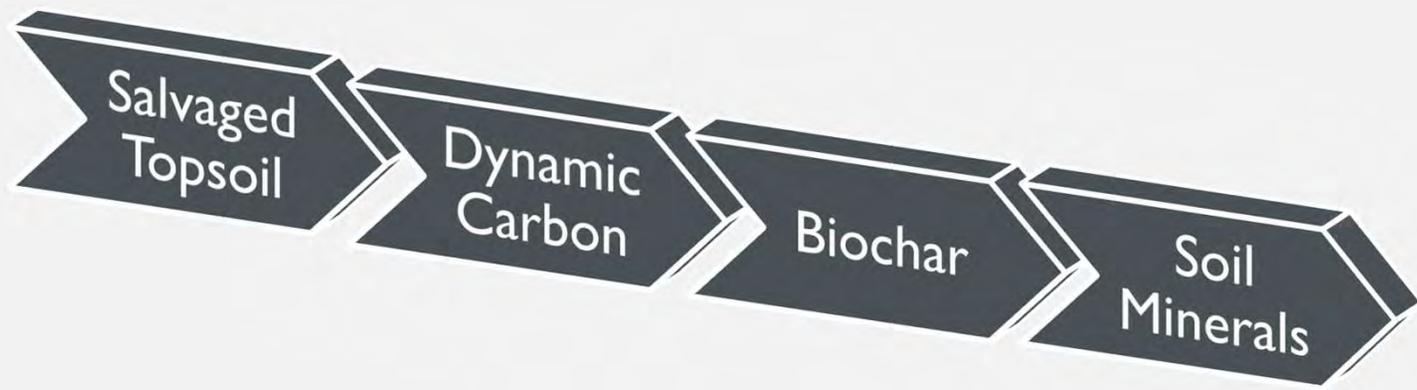


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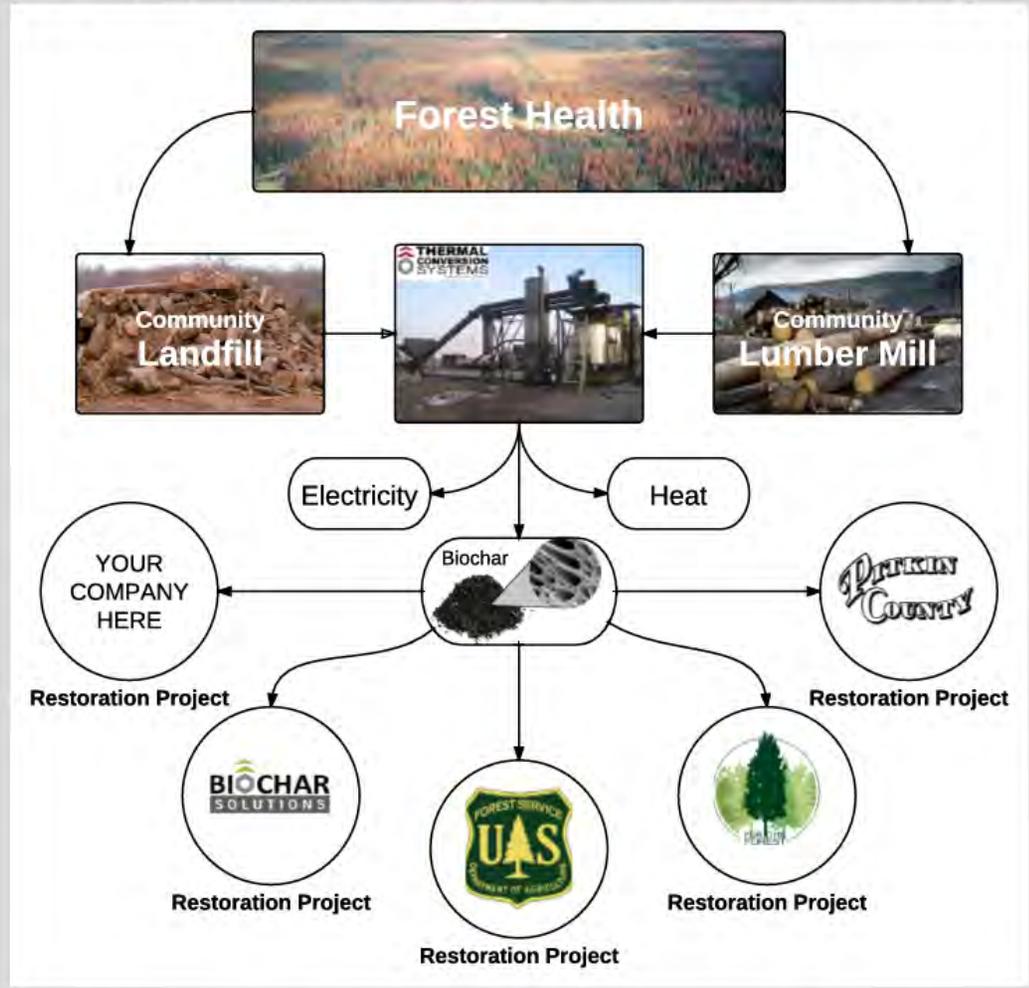
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Ecochar > 3/8" Sample 01-5010442





Community Participation in Sustainability



Multi-Stakeholder Participation in Restoration

