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Modified sequential extraction for biochar and petroleum coke: metal release potential and its environmental implications

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11 Abstract

A modified Community Bureau of Reference (CBR) sequential extraction method was tested to 12 13 assess the composition of untreated pyrogenic carbon (biochar) and oil sands petroleum coke. Wood 14 biochar samples were found to contain lower concentrations of metals, but had higher fractions of 15 easily mobilized alkaline earth and transition metals. Sewage sludge biochar was determined to be 16 less recalcitrant and had higher total metal concentrations, with most of the metals found in the more 17 resilient extraction fractions (oxidizable, residual). Petroleum coke was the most stable material, with 18 a similar metal distribution pattern as the sewage sludge biochar. The applied sequential extraction 19 method represents a suitable technique to recover metals from these materials, and is a valuable tool 20 in understanding the metal retaining and leaching capability of various biochar types and 21 carbonaceous petroleum coke samples.

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