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SEQUENTIAL EXTRACTION PROCEDURE: A VERSATILE TOOL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT: The sequential extraction procedure as a tool to assess the environmental risk of metals in solid matrices has been widely studied. In this work, other promising application of these methods is proposed: the evaluation of the recoverability of critical raw materials from a solid matrix. To this aim, the normalized sequential extraction procedure BCR was applied to a real contaminated soil from the south of Spain. In addition to this, the influence of the incomplete dissolution of carbonates contained in the soil on the fractionation results has been also studied. The high percentage of metal in the most mobile fractions suggested the potential use of the solid matrix as secondary source. The use of this approach together with environmental and economic feasibility studies would be an approach toward the circular economy

Keywords: Sequential Extraction Procedure, Metal recovery, Critical Raw Materials, Solid matrices, Circular economy

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of Sequential Extraction Procedures (SEPs) to assess toxic elements in a wide range of sample types has rapidly increased since their introduction in 1979. Tessier et al. (1979) presented the first influential SEPs based on a five-stage extraction to fractionate several metals (Cd, Co, Cu, Fe, Pb, Mn, Ni and Zn) in river sediments. This analytical procedure consists in the partitioning of particle trace metal into five fractions: exchangeable, bound to carbonates, bound to Fe-Mn oxides, bound to organic matter, and residual using appropriate reagents. The extraction steps pretended to simulate real changes in environmental conditions affecting metal binding in freshwater sediments, such as acidification by rainwater, reduction because of the post-depositional burial in a sediment column and oxidation after dredging and land-deposition of anoxic sediments. Although SEPs were originally described for sediments, they were soon applied to soil considering the similarities between soils and sediments (Sutherland, 2010). The increase use of SEPs in a variety of samples using different experimental conditions made needed to standardize the procedure. Hence, the Commission of the European Communities developed the protocol known as BCR consisting in a three-stage procedure to split the total metal into three fractions: exchangeable, reducible and oxidizable (Rauret et al., 2000). In addition to the aforementioned fractions, it was recommended to carry out an acid digestion of the solid residue from oxidation step to obtain the total metal in the solid sample. Since the development of the standardized protocol, a wide variety of samples, such as soil, sediment, mine spoil, sewage sludge, compost, incinerator ashes and electric furnace dust, has been analyzed following this approach (Bacon & Davidson, 2008; Shehu et al., 2009).

It is widely accepted that the extensive use of SEPs entailed wrong interpretation of results such as

the association of metal fractions with specific mineral phases. Therefore, it is important to highlight that this procedure only divides the metal content into several fractions soluble in specific reagents under particular experimental conditions. In addition, some limitations of SEPs should be considered to properly interpret the experimental results. As a case in point, incomplete metal dissolution during the first step of the procedure for solid matrices with high concentration in carbonates entailing the overestimation of the next steps has been reported (Sulkowski & Hirner, 2006). This fact has been related to the non-complete recovery of carbonate-bound metals and the influence of the increased pH value on the partitioning of elements in subsequent steps. Although some studies have proposed different approaches to avoid these interferences, researchers usually follow the standard method as described in the guidelines.

Regarding applications, the SEPs are one of the most promising tool for the risk assessment and the feasibility studies of the remediation techniques. The most used approach is the “before and after” application of the protocol to obtain information about the changes in the contaminants mobility because of the applied treatment (Reddy et al., 2001; Yuan & Weng, 2006). In some cases, these changes are even more important than the total amount of contaminant removed during the treatment (García-Rubio et al., 2011). Some studies reported the use of SEPs to predict the maximum amount of metal removable from the solid matrix (Subirés-Muñoz et al., 2011; M. Villen-Guzman et al., 2014, 2015). The evaluation of the time-dependence of contaminants in solid matrixes, named as “aging”, has been also based on SEPs. In these studies, the incorporation of heavy metals from more mobile fractions into more stable fraction could be detected applying SEPs (Alexander, 2000; Jalali & Khanlari, 2008; M. Villen-Guzman et al., 2018).

In this work, the use of SEP to evaluate the recovery of Critical Raw Materials (CRM) from solid matrixes is proposed. On this matter, the European Commission (EC) launched a directive in 2008 aiming, among other goals, at the identification of CRMs. After the assessment of 41 raw materials, 14 materials were identified as critical in 2011 (European Commission, 2011). List of CRM are regularly updated to consider the market and technological development (European Commission, 2014, 2017a). The contrasting of two parameters (Economic Importance and Supply Risk) with established threshold values allows the evaluation of the criticality: Economic Importance (EI) in terms of end-use applications and the value added of corresponding European Union (EU) manufacturing sectors; and Supply Risk (SR) based on the concentration of primary supply from raw materials producing countries, considering their governance performance and trade data. Therefore, CRMs are both of high economic importance for the EU, *i.e.* relevant for industry sectors that create added value and jobs, and vulnerable to supply disruption since the supply is associated with high risk of not being adequate to meet EU industry demand (Blengini et al., 2017). The use of BCR protocol to assess the recovery of metals from two real soils with a high carbonate content is presented in this work.

2. EXPERIMENTAL

2.1 Soil collection

The soil samples (S1 and S2) were collected at 10–30 cm from two different places of the mining district of Linares (Spain) (Figure 1). A detailed description of these soils has been previously presented (M. Villen-Guzman et al., 2018).

(Figure 1)

2.2.1 Total metal concentration and carbonate content.

The total content of metals was determined following the EPA method (3051A): a solid sample of 100 mg was extracted with 6 mL of concentrated nitric acid and 9 mL of concentrated hydrochloric acid for 10 minutes using microwave digestion. This procedure was carried out by triplicated to assure reproducible

results. The metal concentration of aqueous solution was determined by Atomic Absorption (Varian SpectraAA-110). The carbonate content was obtained by thermogravimetry (TGA) together with differential scanning calorimetry analysis (DCS) (TA SDT Q600 instrument).

2.2.1 Sequential Extraction Procedure.

The BCR protocol consists of three sequential steps to obtain different fractions of each metal present in the solid with different mobility (Rauret et al., 2000). A solid sample is first treated with acetic acid solution to release the exchangeable and the acid-extractable metals known as the weak acid soluble (WAS) fraction. Then, the remaining solid phase is separated by centrifugation and a solution of hydroxylamine hydrochloride is added to solubilize the metals associated with the reducible fraction (RED). In the third sequential step, the residue of the second step is treated with hydrogen peroxide to obtain the oxidizable fraction. As a final point, an acid digestion of the solid sample is performed to obtain the residual content (RES) of metals in the soil. With the aim of assuring reproducible results, the procedure was performed by triplicated.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Total metal concentration and carbonate content

Figure 2 shows the total concentration of the most representative metals for the soil samples S1 and S2. The total concentration of metals under studied was significantly higher in the soil sample S2. The most relevant metal was Pb, which represent a serious environmental risk. The high concentration of Pb is due to the historical exploitation of galena ore (PbS) in this region. In addition to Pb, high concentrations of Fe and Ca, 18500 mg kg⁻¹ and 34000 mg kg⁻¹, respectively for soil S2 were reported.

Figure 2

The carbonate content was 37 250 ± 800 and 85 000 ± 1900 mg Kg⁻¹ for S1 and S2 samples, respectively. As aforementioned, these results indicated that incomplete metal dissolution could occur during the first step of BCR.

According to the European Commission, the metals contained in the soil to be assessed for its criticality were: Pb, Mn, Cu, Zn and Mg (European Commission, 2017b). The values of the two parameters analyzed to evaluate the criticality of raw materials; SR and EI, for each metal are presented in Figure 3. As observed, Mg is classed as critical since the metal exceeds the minimum SR and EI criticality thresholds. These results are associated with the lack of dolomite and refined magnesium production in the EU (European Commission, 2017b). Mn could be defined as a borderline case with a value for the parameter EI exceeding the threshold and with a value of SR almost at the threshold. These results indicate that Mn should be carefully evaluated in future EU assessment of CRMs. On the other hand, Pb, Zn and Cu exceeds the established threshold for EI. Nevertheless, the SR value, which is based on the concentration of primary supply from raw materials producing countries considering their governance performance and trade data, is far from the established limits. That is to say, Pb, Zn and Cu are far from being considered CRMs for the European Union.

Figure 3

3.2 Sequential Extraction Procedure

Based on previously discussed results, the soil sample S2 was selected to perform further studies. The BCR results for Pb, Mn, Cu, Zn, Ca and Mg are presented in **Figure 4**. The metal obtained in the first step represent the most mobile fraction, namely Weak Acid Soluble (WAS); *i.e.* natural phenomena as rain can mobilized this metal fraction. A very high relative amount of Pb, 64%, is contained as WAS fraction. These results indicate a potential environmental risk and put forward the need for soil remediation. On the other hand, the high concentration of metal in the most mobile fraction could be used to identify the solid sample as secondary source to obtain the metal. That is to say, the S2 soil sample could be an ideal raw material to obtain Pb. The amount of Ca in the WAS fraction was almost 80% which has been associated with high concentrations of CaCO₃. The amount of Mg, metal classified as critical, contained as WAS fraction was 23%. The reducible fraction (RED) is associated with the metal bounded to the Fe/Mn oxides. The most important relative amount of metal present in this fraction was found for Mn (58%) and Cu (45%). The metal attached to organic matter and sulphides is present in the oxidable (OXI) fraction. The relative amount of metals present in this fraction was small with the higher values obtained for the Zn (16%) and Cu (11%). Finally, the residual (RES) fraction provides a comparison of the results obtained in each step with the total metal content obtained from acid digestion. Except for Mg, no important percentages of metal were found in the less mobile fraction. The metal extracted in the residual fraction does not represent a risk for the environment due to its unavailability. That is to say, the Mg contained in this fraction could be classified as inaccessible. According to the results, 3000 mg kg⁻¹ of Mg is found in the most mobile fractions (WAS and RED). The viability of using this soil sample as secondary source of Mg should be evaluated through economic and environmental feasibility studies. Specifically, the extraction of Mg from this soil should be compared with conventional processes of Mg production from dolomite ore, such as the Pidgeon process. At this point, according to Du et al. (2010), the Pidgeon process has an intensive energy usage and generates a large amount of GHG emissions. Hence, the use of secondary raw materials is highly recommended to avoid problems associated not only with the criticality of Mg but also with the negative environmental impacts of conventional extraction methods.

Figure 4

With the aim of evaluating the influence of the high content of carbonates on BCR results, the first step (WAS) was repeated for 11 times before progressing to the next phase (RES). The concentration of Pb has been selected to discuss these results due to its high concentration. **Figure 5** shows the percentage of Pb in each fraction together with the pH value of the solution after each extraction step.

Figure 5

As can be observed, the dissolution efficiency has been enhanced by repeating the first extraction step. Results indicated that the WAS fraction would be underestimated about 34% following the normalized method. The monitoring of the pH value could be a useful approach to decide if it is needed to repeat the first extraction step before progressing to the next. The influence of the solid properties on BCR results should be considered not only in risk assessment studies but also in CRM recoverability studies through sequential extraction procedure.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The recoverability of metals from solid wastes has been properly assessed through the determination of total metal concentration together with the application of a sequential extraction procedure. According to the results, high percentage of metals in the most mobile fractions (WAS and RED) indicated not only a serious threat to the environment but also the possibility of using the solid matrix as secondary source of CRMs. The most environmentally relevant metal present in the soil, Pb, has been previously

categorized as economically important for the European Union. Therefore, the removal of Pb from the soil would entail not only the soil remediation but also the recovery of an important raw material. According to the EU, Magnesium is the most relevant metal contained in the soil with a view to recovering. The low mobilizable concentration of this metal make needed to evaluate the economic and environmental feasibility of the recovery processes. The use of primary source of Mg, such as dolomite ore, should be compared with the use of secondary source to promote circular economy. The procedure here presented offers promising results as a tool to be applied to different solid matrices and CRMs.

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FIGURES

Figure 1. Sampling zone located at the south of Spain for soils: a) S1, b) S2.



Figure 2. Total metal concentration in solid samples.

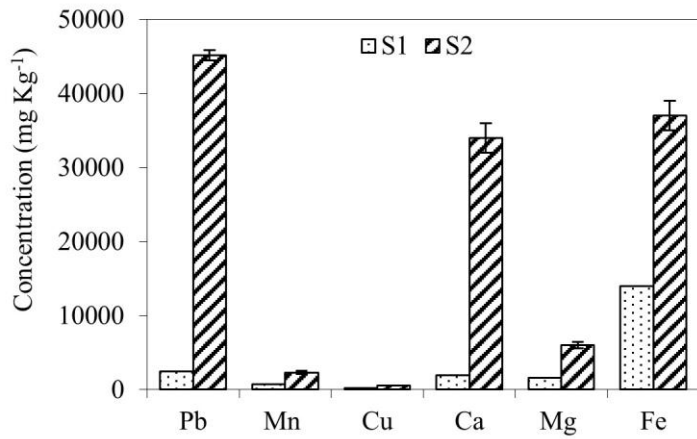


Figure 3. Criticality assessment results for Mn, Pb, Cu, Zn and Mg.

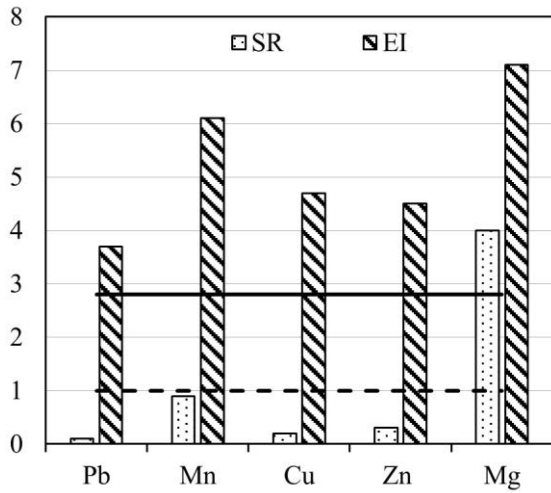


Figure 4. Sequential Extraction Procedure results of Pb, Mn, Cu and Zn for soil sample S2.

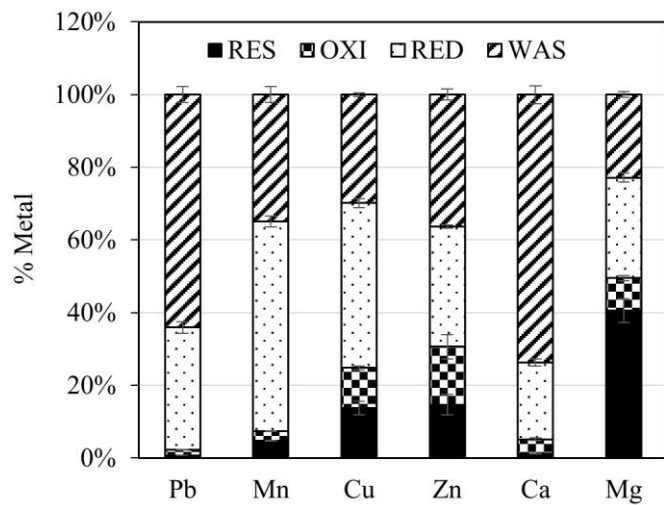


Figure 5. Sequential Extraction procedure of Pb for soil sample S2 repeating WAS step.

