

Nanomaterials for the Remediation of agriculture Metal contaminated soils surrounding the Estarrejachemical complex (NAMELESs)

Ruth Pereira, Anabela Cachada, Nuno Durães, Carla Patinha, Andrés Rodríguez-Seijo

▶ To cite this version:

Ruth Pereira, Anabela Cachada, Nuno Durães, Carla Patinha, Andrés Rodríguez-Seijo. Nanomaterials for the Remediation of agriculture Metal contaminated soils surrounding the Estarrejachemical complex (NAMELESs). 5th Colloque de Restitution do OHM-Estarreja, Nov 2017, Aveiro, Portugal. hal-03466152

HAL Id: hal-03466152 https://hal.science/hal-03466152v1

Submitted on 4 Dec 2021

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Nanomaterials for the Remediation of agriculture Metal contaminated soils surrounding the Estarreja chemical complex (NAMELESs)

Ruth Pereira^{1,2}, Anabela Cachada^{2,3}, Nuno Durães⁴, Carla Patinha⁴ & Andrés Rodríguez-Seijo^{1,5}

¹Department of Biology & GreenUP, Faculty of Science, University of Porto, Rua do Campo Alegre 4169-007 Porto, Portugal ²CIIMAR, Terminal de Cruzeiros do Porto de Leixões, Avenida General Norton de Matos, S/N4450-208 Matosinhos, Portugal ³CESAM & Department of Chemistry, University of Aveiro, Campus de Santiago, 3810-19, Aveiro, Portugal ⁴ GeoBioTec & Department of Geosciences, University of Aveiro, Campus de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal ⁵Department of Plant Biology and Soil Science, Universidade de Vigo, Vigo, Spain









Overview

- > Estarreja Chemical Complex (ECC) is the second largest chemical complex in Portugal and has been classified as a "site of priority actions in terms of rehabilitation".
- > Previous studies found that potentially toxic elements (PTEs) in Estarreja agricultural soils are associated with labile fractions (risk of translocation, bioaccumulation, and a potential risk of transfer to the food web).

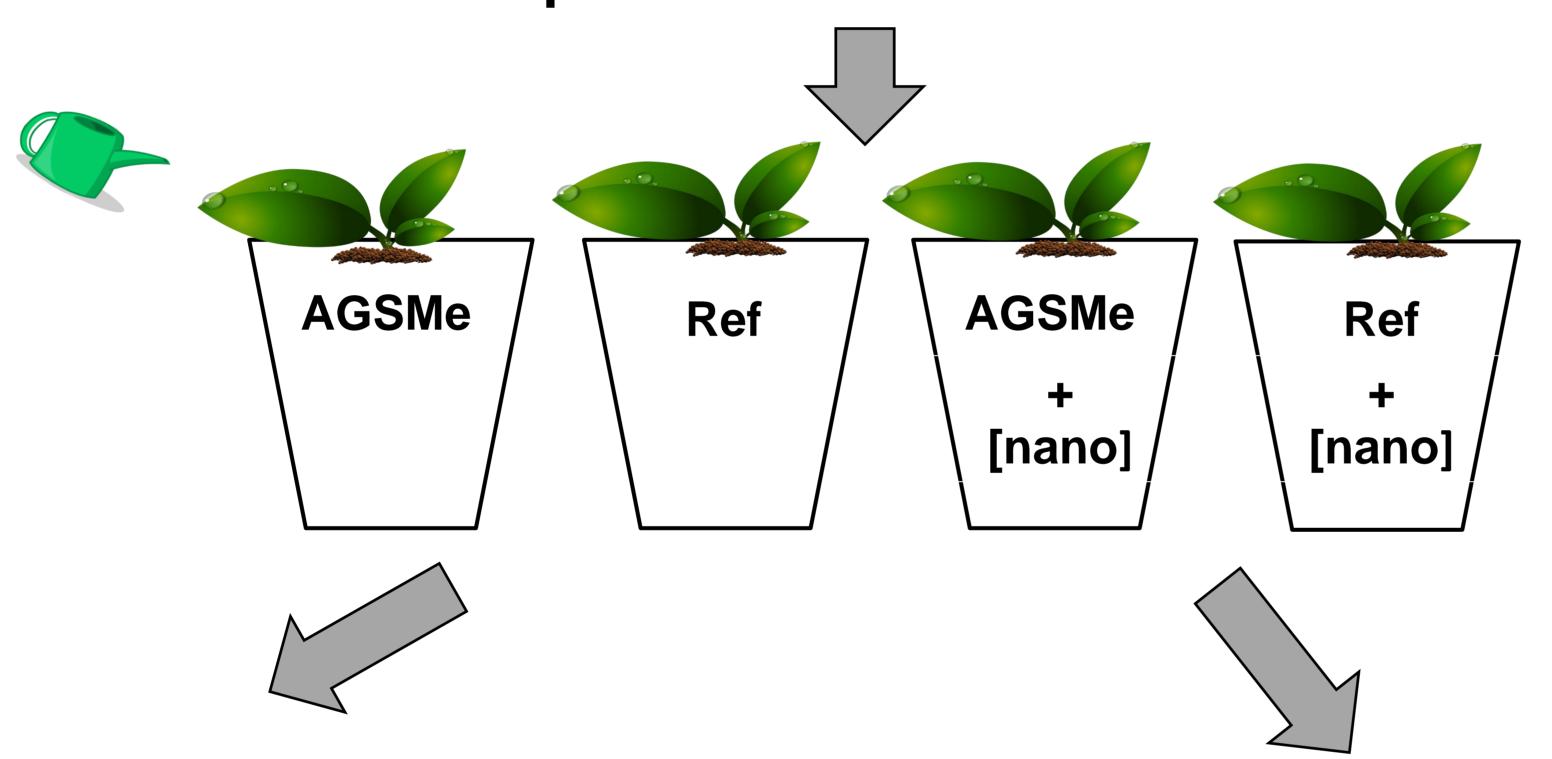


Main Goals

- > This project aims at evaluating the ability of nanoparticles to reduce PTEs mobility and their uptake by plants.
- > The ability of nanoparticles to reduce the mobility of PTEs will be assessed though selective chemical extractions and ecotoxicological assays.

Methodology

Data compilation and soil characterization



Proposed treatments

- 1. Agriculture soils contaminated with PTEs (AGSMe)
- 2. Reference soil (Ref)
- 3. AGSMe + nanoparticles at a given range of concentrations.
- 4. Ref + nanoparticles at a given range of concentrations.

Physical and chemical soil properties

- Characterization of studied soils before nanoparticles application (pH, organic matter %, water holding capacity, PTEs concentrations).
- Soil extractions before and after nanoparticles application: 0.01M CaCl₂, 0.05M DTPA, 10 mM LMWOAs (low molecular weight organic acids).
- Changes in pore-water PTEs concentrations before and after nanoparticles application.

Biological analysis

- Plant analysis: assessment of PTEs transfer and bioaccumulation soil-plant system.
- Ecotoxicological aquatic tests (Daphnia magna and the green algae R. subcapitata) for assessing the soil retention function.
- Ecotoxicological terrestrial tests (earthworms) for assessing the soil habitat function: reproduction and PTEs bioaccumulation.

Expected Results

- Soil system: Immobilization and reduction of available PTEs contents in studied soils after nanoparticles application.
- Plant system: Low translocation and bioconcentration of studied PTEs.
- General results: Assessment of the economic costs and ecotoxicological risk of nanoparticles application.

