



# Pathway for Land Application of Biosolids Derived Biochar

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South East  
Water 

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Transforming  
Biosolids

**Acknowledgements**

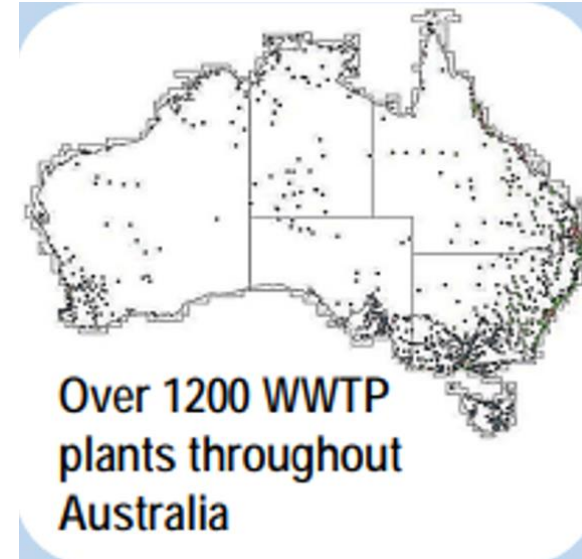
# Outline



- 01** Background
- 02** Biochar production and analysis
- 03** Will biochar meet resource quality criteria in the Qld End of Waste Code Biochar ?
- 04** What are the conditions for biochar use in soil application?
- 05** What are the concerns with End of Waste Code Biochar ?

# Background

- Biosolids production in Australia is 372,000 dry tons/year
- 80% of biosolids are used in agriculture
- Land application might not be a feasible option due to regulatory environment around PFAS limits in biosolids and receiving soils
- PFAS NEMP 3.0 released in March
- Biosolids management is becoming complex and challenging
- Biochar is a Plan B option
- Qld End of Waste Code Biochar released in May 2025



## ANNUAL AUSTRALIAN BIOSOLIDS PRODUCTION

~1.5 million tonnes/yr wet biosolids (1 MCG)



## POSITIVES & NEGATIVES OF BIOSOLIDS



- Macro & micro nutrients
- Organic Matter



- Odour
- Pathogens
- Contaminants
- Microplastics
- Pharmaceuticals
- Pesticides
- Heavy metals

# Applying for a permission for the application of biosolids to land

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## Notification from EPA Vic - August 2021

- “When applying to EPA for a permission for the application of biosolids to land (A15 Biosolids supply or use), EPA recommends that you look to the PFOS, PFHxS and PFOA concentration values outlined in the Queensland Department of Environment and Science [‘End of Waste Code Biosolids \(ENEW07359617\)’](#) publication, published in January 2020 until otherwise advised”.
- “This document forms part of the state of knowledge on this topic. EPA Victoria recognises the values in this document as suitable in preventing harm to human health and the environment. EPA will assess any applications received against these criteria”.
- Table 7 – Maximum Allowable Soil Contaminant Concentrations (MASCC) for PFAS
- [PFAS National Environmental Management Plan 3.0](#) released in March 2025

# End of waste code (EWOC) for biochar

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- First approval for regulatory use of biochar in Australia

[Biochar \(EOWC010002177\)](#) May 2025

- One of the most consulted and complex codes
- Biochar producers and users are required to register with the regulator
- Any organic waste matter is biochar feedstock

# EWOC for biochar – Approved uses

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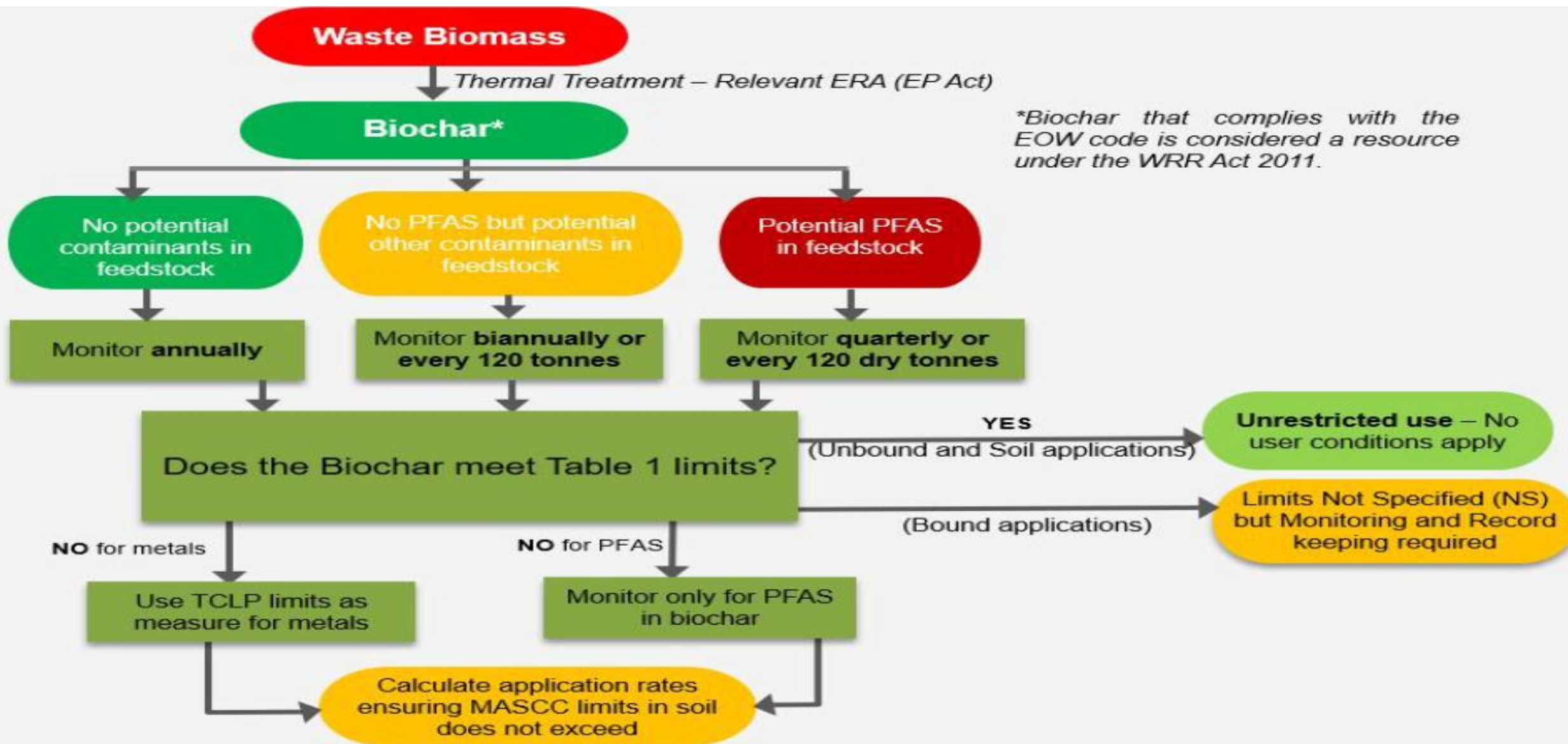
**1. Soil applications** – composting, fertilisers, land remediation & stabilisation, soil conditioner

## **2. Construction applications**

Bound – concrete, asphalt for road pavement, building and construction materials for insulation, tiles and light weight aggregates

Unbound – Road stabilisation (dirt roads, road base and embankments)

# End of waste code (EWOC) for biochar



# South East Water Biosolids to Biochar Journey

1. Series of studies
2. Industry insights
3. Basic lab experiments
4. Pyrolysis at multiple scales



**2015-16**

**Masters Projects** – Preliminary biosolids pyrolysis study



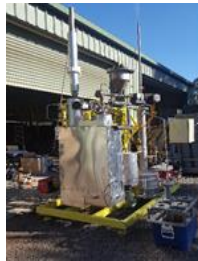
**2017**

**R&D Project** development and funding success



**2018**

**Bench-scale** trials (20-50 gm) and preliminary techno-economic assessment



**TRL 4**

**2019 -2021**

**Semi-pilot scale** trials (0.5-1 dry kg/hr) and **Pilot-scale trials (MK1)** (12-16 dry kg/hr)



**TRL 5**



**TRL 6**

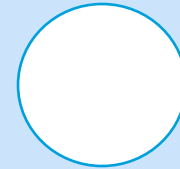
**2023**

**Pilot Plant (Mk2) Phase 1**- (15-30 dry kg/hr) – integrated pyrolysis and gas producer



**2025**

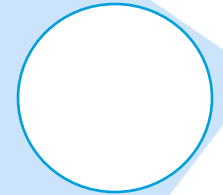
**Pilot Plant (Mk2) Phase 2** – expanded feedstocks



**TRL 8**

**2026**

**Demonstration Integrated Plant (Mk3)**- Operate (30 dry kg/hr)



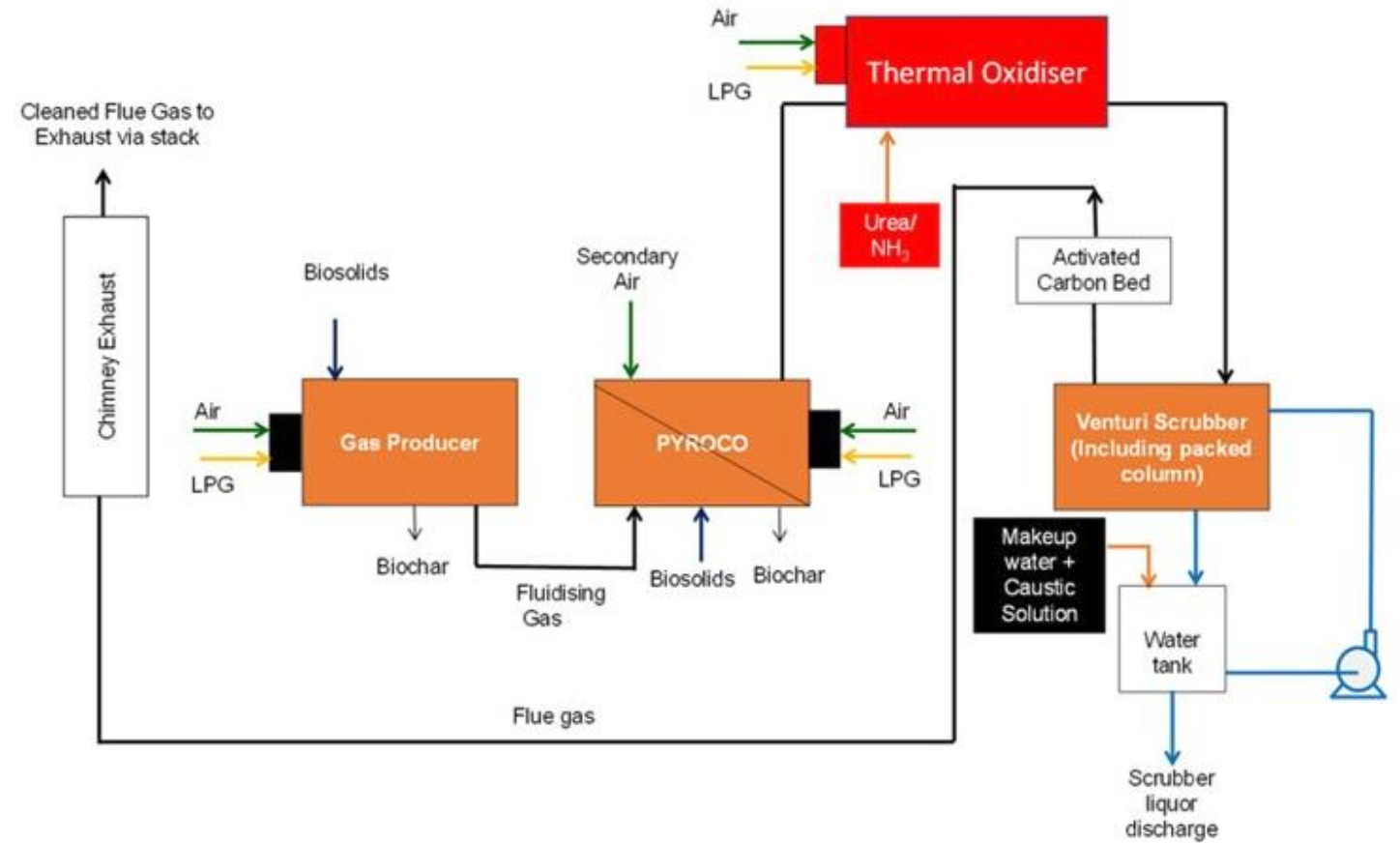
**2027**

**First Commercial Plant**- 180 dry kg/hr (15 wet tons/day from centrifuge)

# Biochar production



PYROCO Mark 2 pilot plant



Process flowsheet

# Biochar analysis for soil application as per EOWC

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- Total metals (As, B, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se and Zn)
- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
- Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)
  - PFOA
  - PFOS+PFHxS
  - Sum of PFAS

# Will biochar meet EOWC resource quality criteria ?

## Total Metals (mg/kg)

	EOWC Table 1 criteria	Pyroco Biochar	Gas Producer Biochar
As	20	5	5
B	100	114	153
Cd	1	2	<0.2
Cr	100	59	94
Cu	150	1400	1500
Pb	150	70	9
Hg	1	<0.05	<0.05
Ni	60	26	99
Se	5	8	4
Zn	300	2233	1287



# Will biochar meet EOWC resource quality criteria ?

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure – TCLP (mg/L)

	EOWC Table 2 criteria	Pyroco Biochar	Gas Producer Biochar
As	0.1	0.02	0.02
<b>B</b>	0.5	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Cd	0.01	0.004	ND
Cr	0.1	0.002	ND
<b>Cu</b>	0.2	<b>0.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Pb	0.0034	0.005	0.002
Hg	0.002	ND	ND
Ni	0.2	0.045	0.076
Se	0.02	0.003	0.003
<b>Zn</b>	2	<b>2.2</b>	1.3



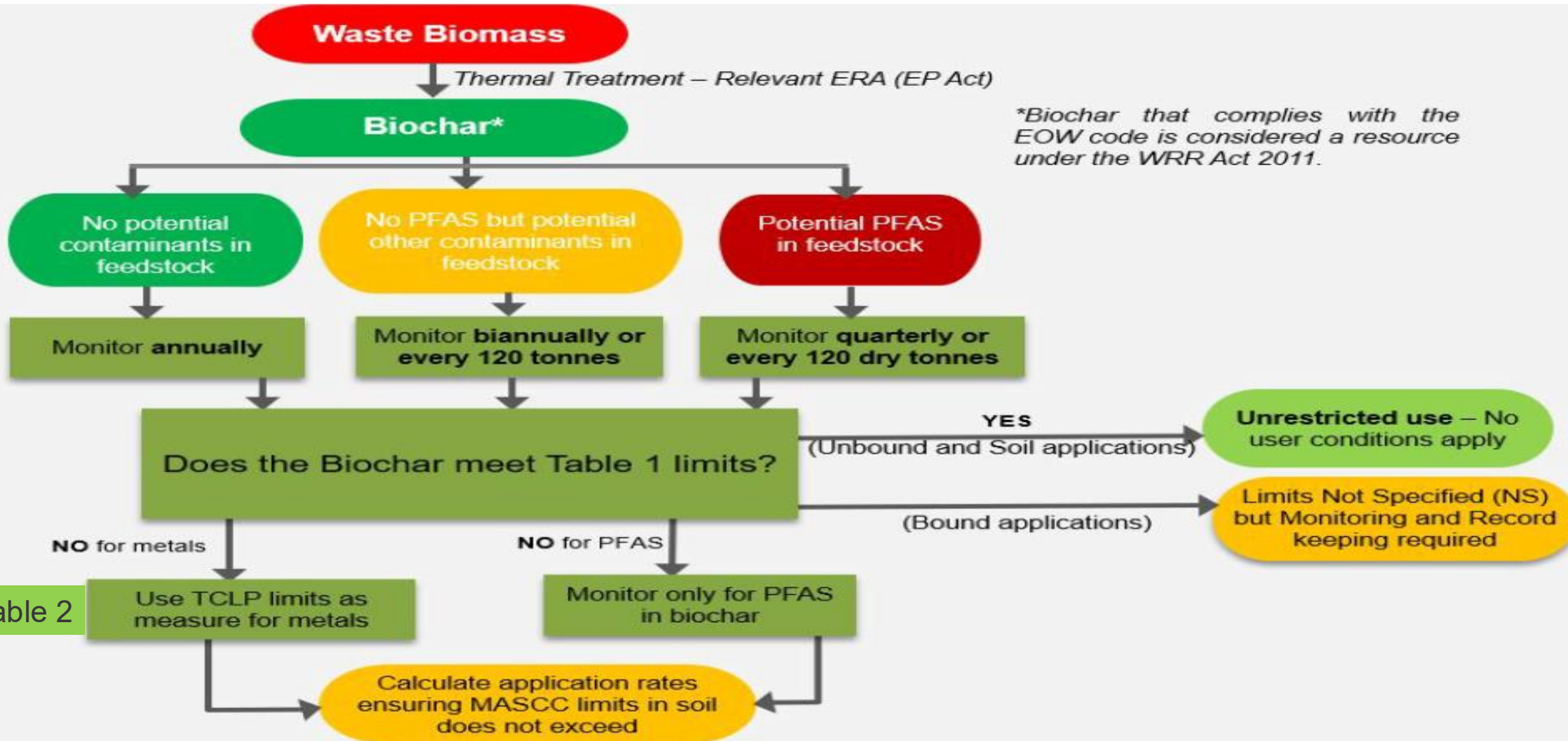
# Will biochar meet EOWC resource quality criteria ?

PCBs, PAHs and PFAS (mg/kg)

	EOWC Table 1 criteria	Pyroco Biochar	Gas Producer Biochar
PCBs	<0.2	<0.6	<0.6
PAHs - ALS	6	7 (n=3)	0.6
PAHs- Leeder	6	2.1 (n=7)	0.07
PFOS+PFHxS	0.002	<0.0002	<0.0002
PFOA	0.001	<0.0002	<0.0002
Sum of PFAS	Not specified	<0.0002	<0.0002



# End of waste code (EWOC) for biochar



# What are the conditions for biochar use in soil application?

- All reasonable and practical measures must be taken to prevent or minimise environmental harm caused using biochar in line with biosolids guidelines.
- Must not result in soil contaminant concentrations exceeding the MASCC limits in the EOWC.
- Estimate receiving soil heavy metals concentrations (mg/kg) at various biochar application rates

# Estimated receiving soil heavy metal concentrations (mg/kg) at various biochar application rates

Biochar application rate (t/ha)	Cu	Zn
10	14	20
25	33	49
50	65	97
60	78	115
90	102	151
MASCC limits (mg/kg) in EOWC	100	200

Soil mixing depth = 10 cm  
Soil bulk density = 1.1 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
Soil mass = 1100 kg/m<sup>2</sup>

# EVALUATION OF AGRONOMIC BENEFITS OF BIOSOLIDS BIOCHAR



THE UNIVERSITY OF  
NEWCASTLE  
AUSTRALIA



**SOIL**  **CRC**

Performance through collaboration

# Soil CRC Project Partners



# Soil CRC Project Objectives

1. To evaluate agronomic effectiveness of biosolids derived biochar
2. To fortify biochar with nutrient-rich minerals to enrich available plant nutrients
3. To assess fate of heavy metals in receiving crops (wheat and canola) and soil



# What are the concerns with EOWC Biochar ?

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- Stringency of PFAS limits
- Total Oxidisable Precursor Assay (TOPA) testing requirements
- PFAS testing requirements

# Conclusions

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- Biochar is unlikely to meet all the EOWC requirements
- Biochar EOWC lacks proportionality and scientific justification
- A revised risk-based framework is needed
- Biochar in soil application - Soil CRC project underway
- Biochar in construction application - Plan B option for biochar use

# New Project

Upcycling of biosolids biochar for low-carbon concrete products



TRANSFORMATION OF RECYCLED WASTE INTO  
ENGINEERED MATERIALS AND SOLUTIONS

