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HDTMA-modified carbon-zeolite composites as adsorbents of 2,4-D and MCPA pesticides

M. Andrunik, M. Skalny and T. Bajda

AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Geology, Geophysics and Environmental Protection, Department of Mineralogy, Petrography and Geochemistry, Krakow, Poland Presenting author email: magtuch@agh.edu.pl

Introduction

Since the latter half of the nineteenth century, extensive agricultural use of plant

All composites were further modified cationic surfactant. with The



Routes of pesticide spreads in the environment.

protection products, commonly referred to as "pesticides," has seriously impacted soil, air, and water. Thus, the removal of pesticides and their derivatives from water is one of the major environmental concerns. In this study three composites of active carbon and zeolites with faujasite (NaX-C), LTA (NaA-C), and gismondite (NaP1-C) structures were investigated as adsorbents of 2,4-D and MCPA pesticides.



High performacne liquid chromatograpch with diodae array detector.

properties of obtained adsorbents were studied by elemental analysis CHNS, X-ray diffraction (XRD), infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy (FTIR). The adsorption of 2,4-D and MCPA were tested conditions. static under The concentration of pesticides in the remaining solutions was determined by direct injection to a highperformance liquid chromatograph (HPLC) with a UV-Vis detector.

Results & Discussion



	NaA-C	NaX-C	NaP1-C
ECEC [meq/100 g]	20.2	34.2	49.5
Effectiveness of modification	0.95 ECEC	0.91 ECEC	0.93 ECEC

The results of elemental analysis CHNS of zeolite-carbon composites.

FTIR analysis of unmodified and modified zeolite-carbon composites.







Adsorption of 2,4-D onto unmodified and HDTMA-modified zeolitecarbon composites.

Adsorption of MCPA onto unmodified and HDTMA-modified zeolitecarbon composites.



The zeolite carbon composites NaX-C, NaA-C, and NaP1-C are characterized by good sorption abilities towards 2,4-D and MCPA. Modification of the surface of composites with HDTMA enhances their adsorption properties. Moreover, adsorption efficiency depends on the type of pesticide, which suggests that the structure of molecules plays an important role in mechanisms of removal.

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