**Immobilization of PFAS in Soil Amended with Geosorbents**

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The contamination of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in agricultural land is widespread across the United States due to exogenous inputs from irrigation with treated water and land application of biosolids. PFAS can be taken up and accumulated in plants, raising a significant concern about food safety and human health. Amendment with geosorbents and carbonaceous adsorbents to PFAS-contaminated soil could be an effective approach to reduce the bioavailability and ecotoxicity of PFAS in the environment. However, currently there is no general framework available to guide the selection of appropriate sorbents or determination of amendment application rate to balance economy and environmental mitigation effectiveness. This study was conducted using the batch equilibration method to measure sorption of a series PFAS and their precursors by four types of amendment sorbents. Sorption and desorption isotherms of PFAS in water-soil systems amended with 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 5%, and 10% of selected sorbents (based on the soil weight) were measured to evaluate the effectiveness of the amendments in the immobilization of PFAS in soil matrices. The results obtained here will serve as the initial estimates of the cost-effective framework of the practice of amending geosorbents to PFAS-contaminated soils to limit PFAS movement and plant uptake in agricultural land.