

Soontree Khuntong 2010: Adsorption Kinetics of Carbamate Pesticides in Rice Field Soil. Doctor of Engineering (Environmental Engineering), Major Field: Environmental Engineering, Department of Environmental Engineering. Thesis Advisor: Assistant Professor. Cheema Soralump, Ph.D. 115 pages.

Two extractive methods: ultrasonic and Soxhlet extraction with petroleum ether:acetone (1:1, v/v) were compared for extraction efficiencies of carbofuran in rice field soil. In this study, Soxhlet provided slightly higher extraction efficiency (83.13%) than ultrasonic extraction (75.55%). The amount of carbofuran was determined by ultrasonic extraction followed by reverse phase HPLC: Intersil ODS as analytical column and 50% acetonitrile-water with flow rate of 1.2 ml/min as mobile phase and detector at 210 nm. The relative error of the method was 0.47% with percentage of recoveries varied from 84 to 77% in the concentration ranges of 10 – 40 mg l<sup>-1</sup> of spiked soil samples. High amount of residues found in the plots that contained high organic contents. .  $K_{oc}$  were  $1.91 \times 10^{-3}$  and  $7.46 \times 10^{-3}$  mg l<sup>-1</sup> calculated from  $K_d$  and half-life of adsorbed carbofuran and GUS indexes (6.37 and 5.82) calculated from  $K_{oc}$  presented an high lixiviation potential. The adsorption of carbofuran in soil reached equilibrium within 23 h. The percentage of adsorption varied from almost 30% to 80% depending on concentrations of carbofuran. The Freundlich isotherms;  $q = KC_f^{1/n}$ ; for the two lines provided the correlation coefficients of 0.9281 and 0.9097, respectively. The distribution coefficients,  $K$  were  $7.07 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $2.79 \times 10^{-5}$ . The Freundlich adsorption exponent (1/n) values which were greater than unity (2.5092 and 2.1248) in the two adsorption time. The positive  $\Delta G$  indicated nonspontaneous reaction. The adsorption kinetics corresponded to the first order reaction with the half-life of 8.9 days and 0.0799 mg d<sup>-1</sup> of adsorption rate. The desorption rate was 0.0288 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, soil d<sup>-1</sup>. The percentages of desorption was approximately 55% from the beginning to 21 h.

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