

Estimating Leaching Behavior of Arsenic-Bearing Solid Residuals

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide consists of a vertical black line intersecting a horizontal black line. To the left of the intersection, there are three overlapping rectangular blocks: a blue one at the top, a yellow one in the middle, and a red one at the bottom. The blocks have a soft, blurred edge effect.

Rio Rico Workshop

February 2006

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Background

- **2001 revised arsenic in D.W. standard**
 - 10 ppb MCL (from 50 ppb)
- **Estimated impacts**
 - 4000 new utilities impacted (>95% small)
 - ~ 400 Arizona utilities impacted
 - 6 - 24M lb solid residuals annually
 - ~ 30,000 # As /yr
 - arsenic-bearing solid residuals (ABSR) pass TCLP
 - ABSR suitable for non-hazardous landfill disposal
(California exception: WET & TTLC)

ABSR

Spent Solid Sorbents

Alumina-based Media (Alcan AA)

Iron-based Media (GFH, Sorb 33, greensand)

Zeolites (Z33)

Other Sorbents (SAMMS, Mn Oxides, TiO₂)

Precipitated Sludges

- **Direct**

Precipitation/Softening

Conventional coagulation / flocculation

Coagulation assisted microfiltration

- **Indirect**

Anion exchange (incl. enhanced media & recovery*)

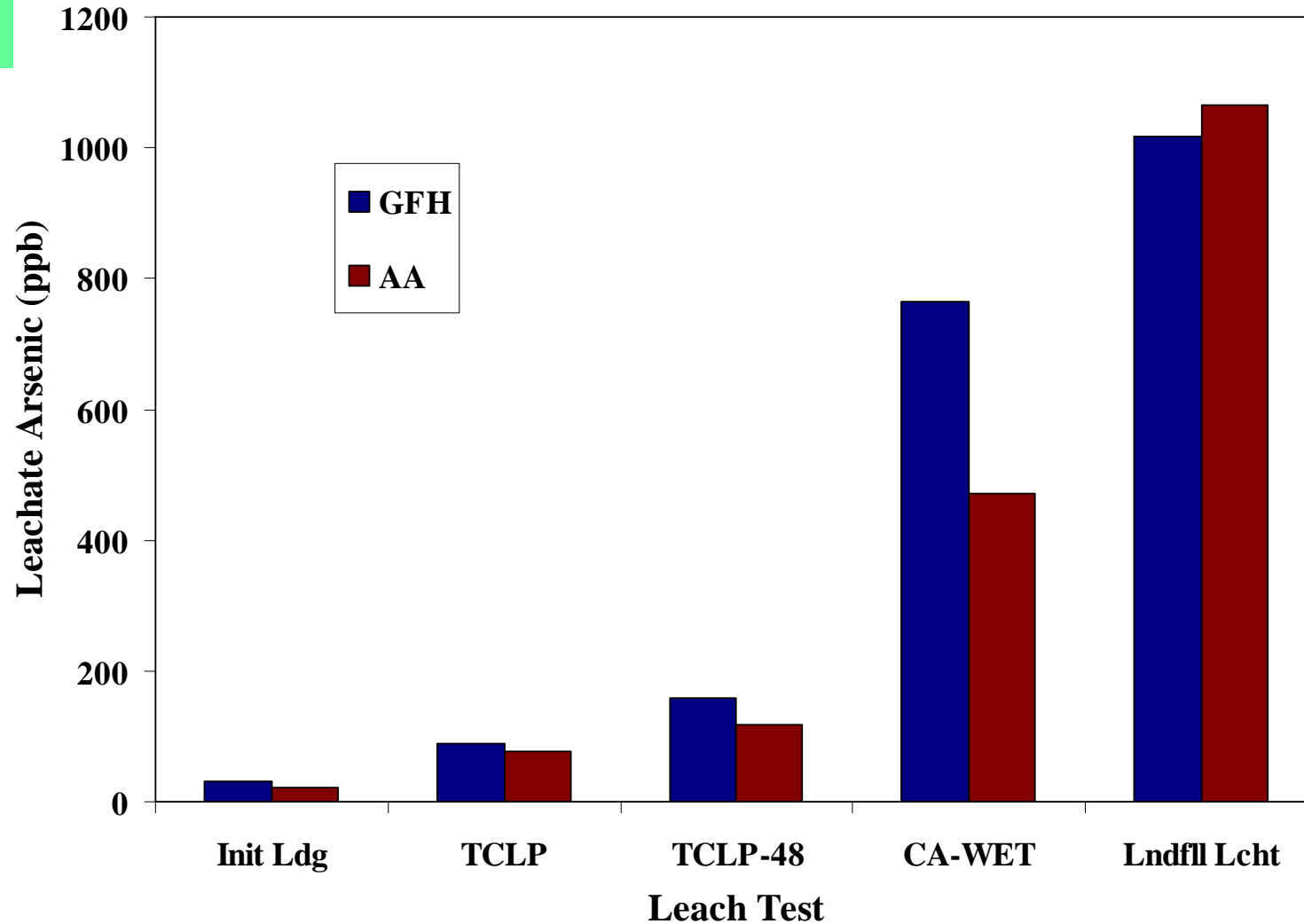
Regenerable sorbents (ArsenX^{np}, AA)

Reverse osmosis

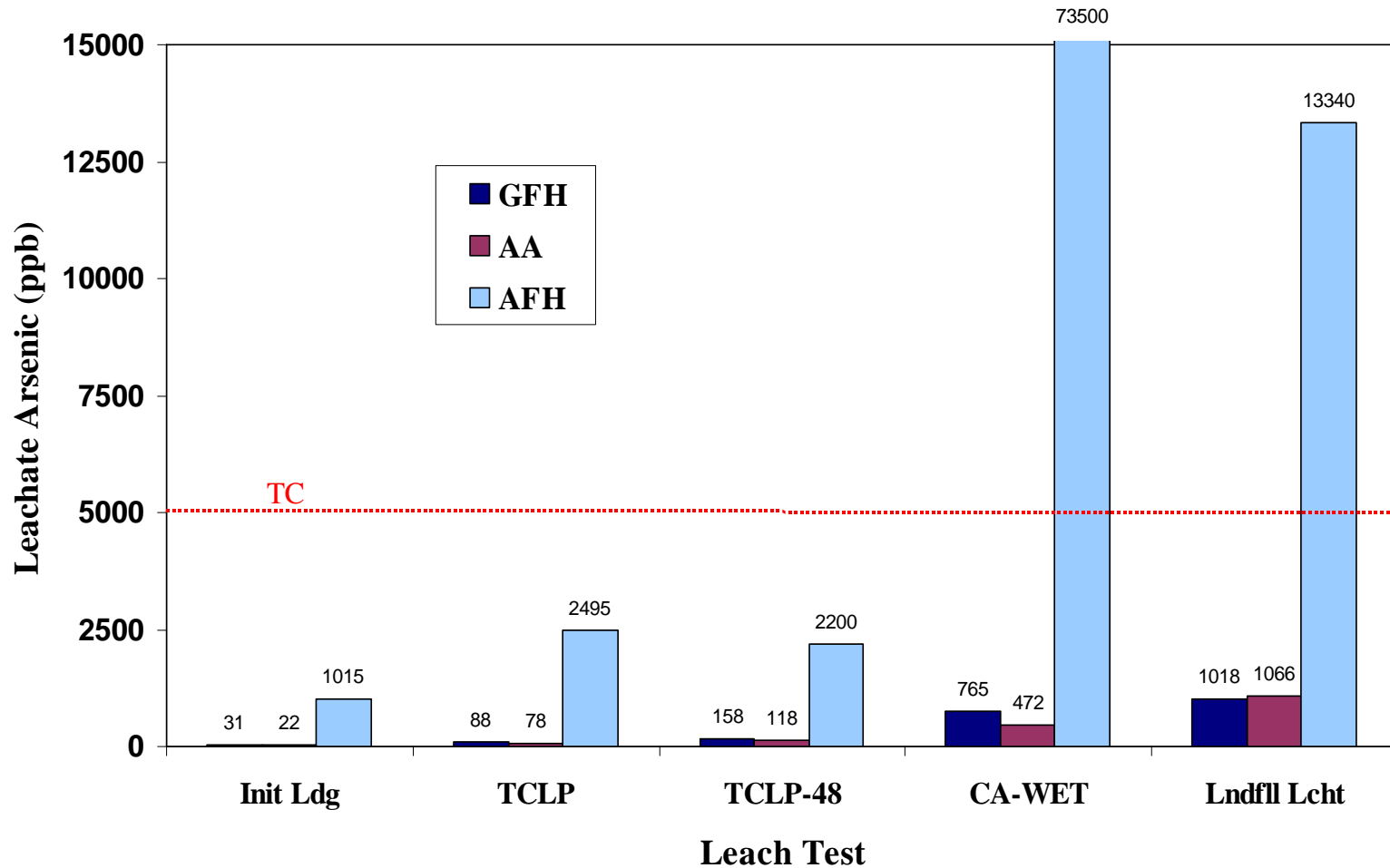
Leaching Estimation Tools

- **Batch “Equilibrium” Tests**
Standard (TCLP, WET), Alternative (LL, SL, tiered)
- **Bench/Pilot Column Tests**
- **Full-scale Tests**
- **Empirical and Mechanistic Models**
Kinetic, equilibrium, hybrid

Spent Sorbent Leaching

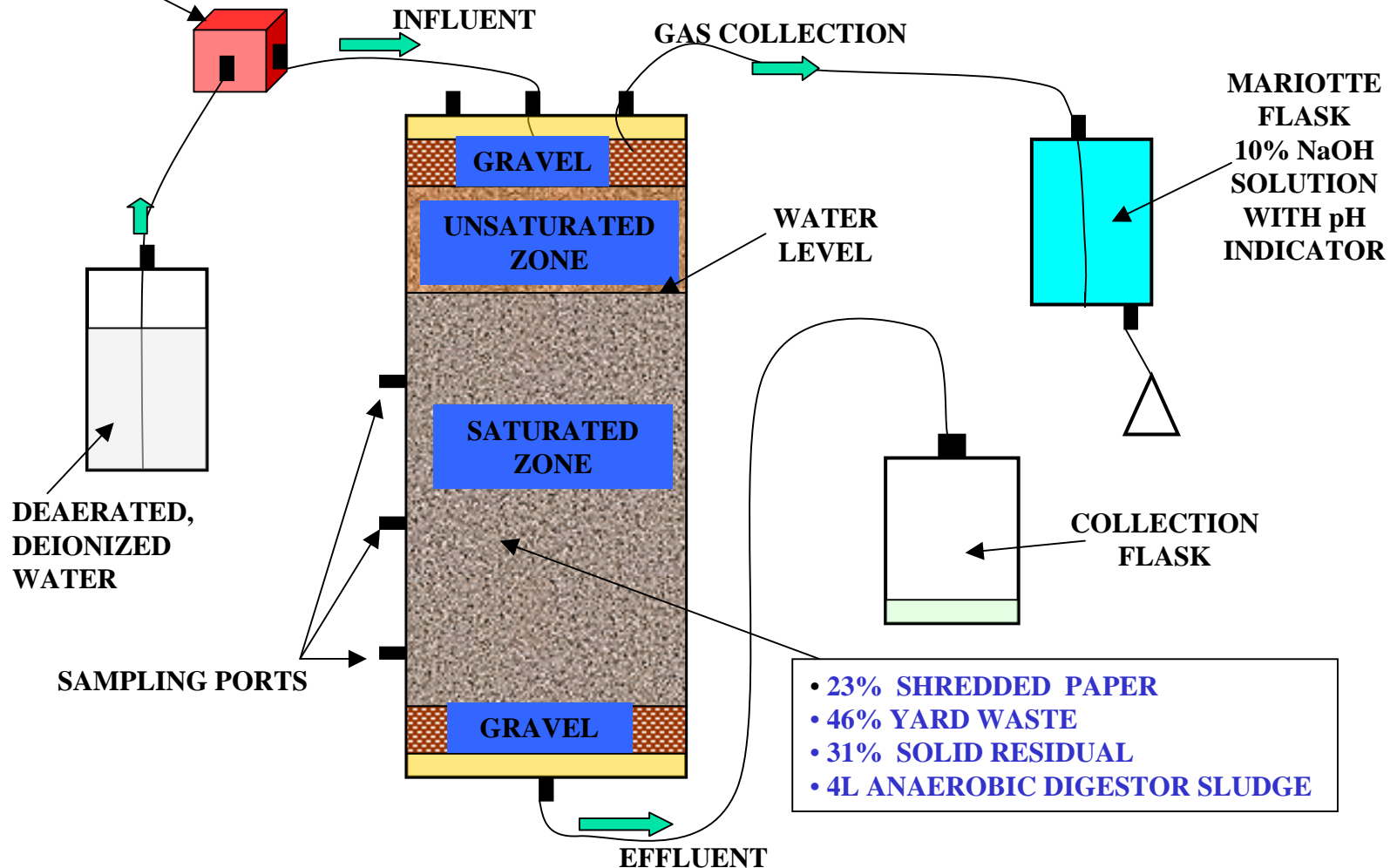


Precipitated Sludge Leaching

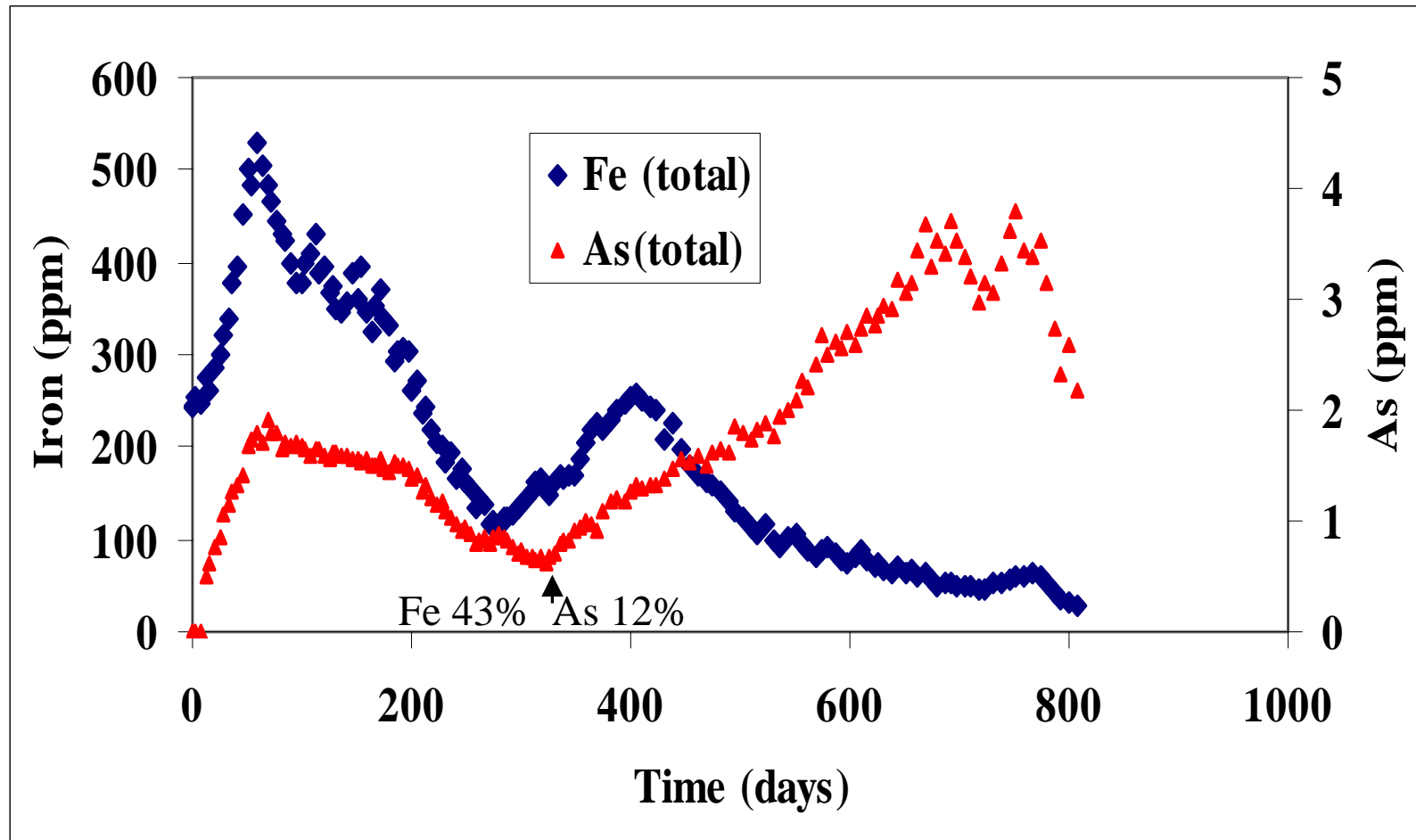


Landfill Simulation Columns

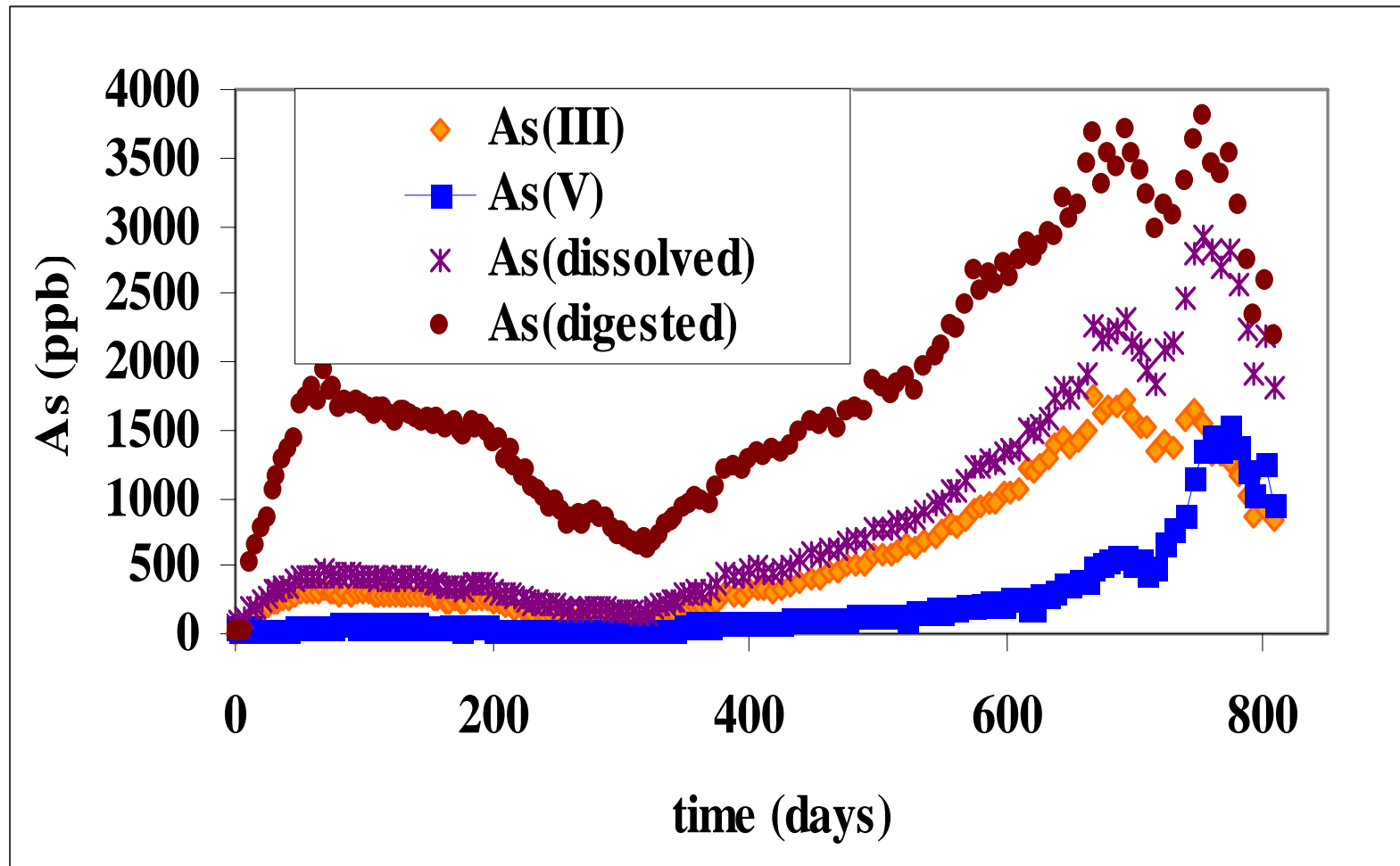
SYRINGE PUMP (FLOW RATE 0.31mL/min)



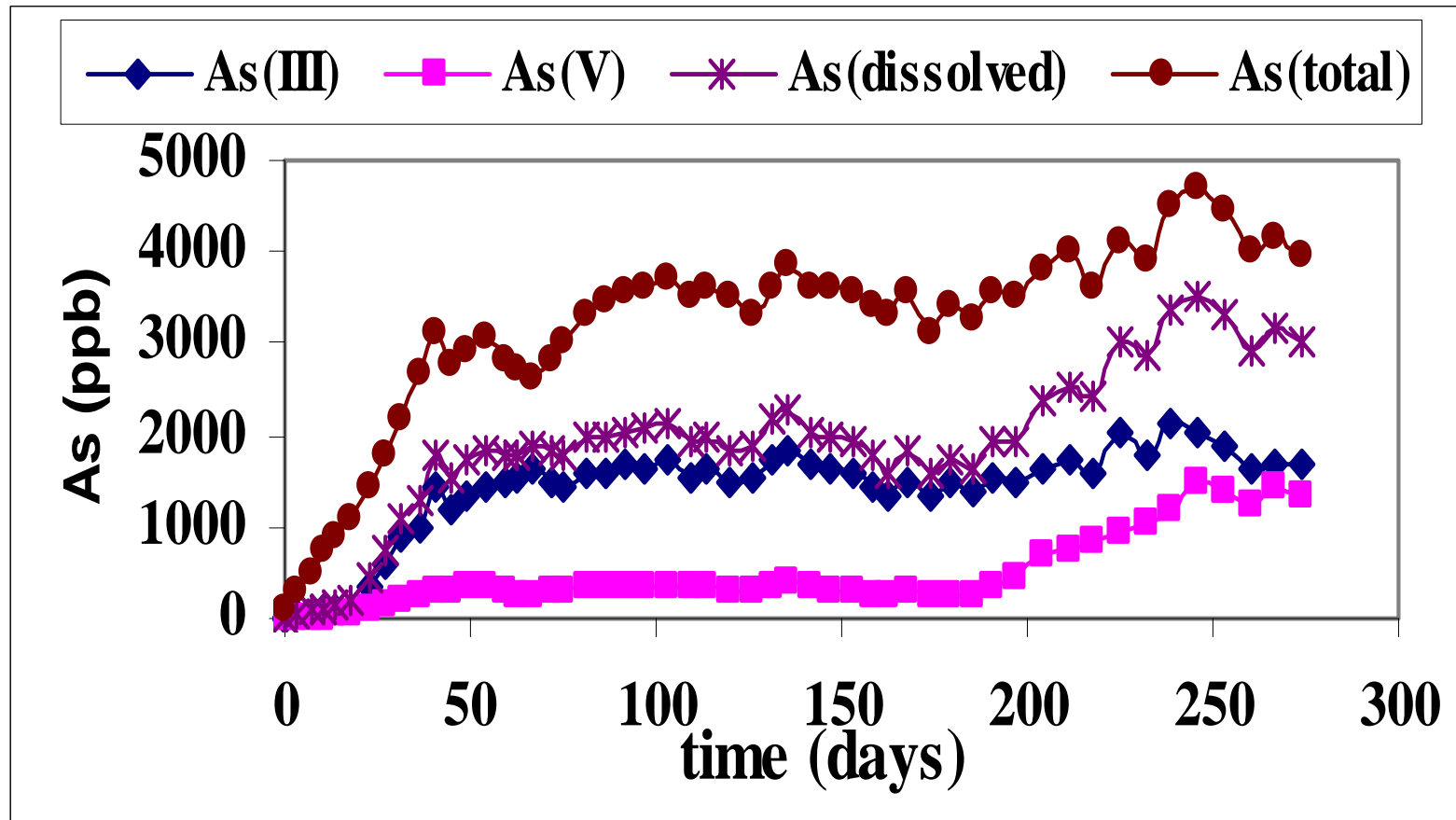
GFH Column Effluent Totals



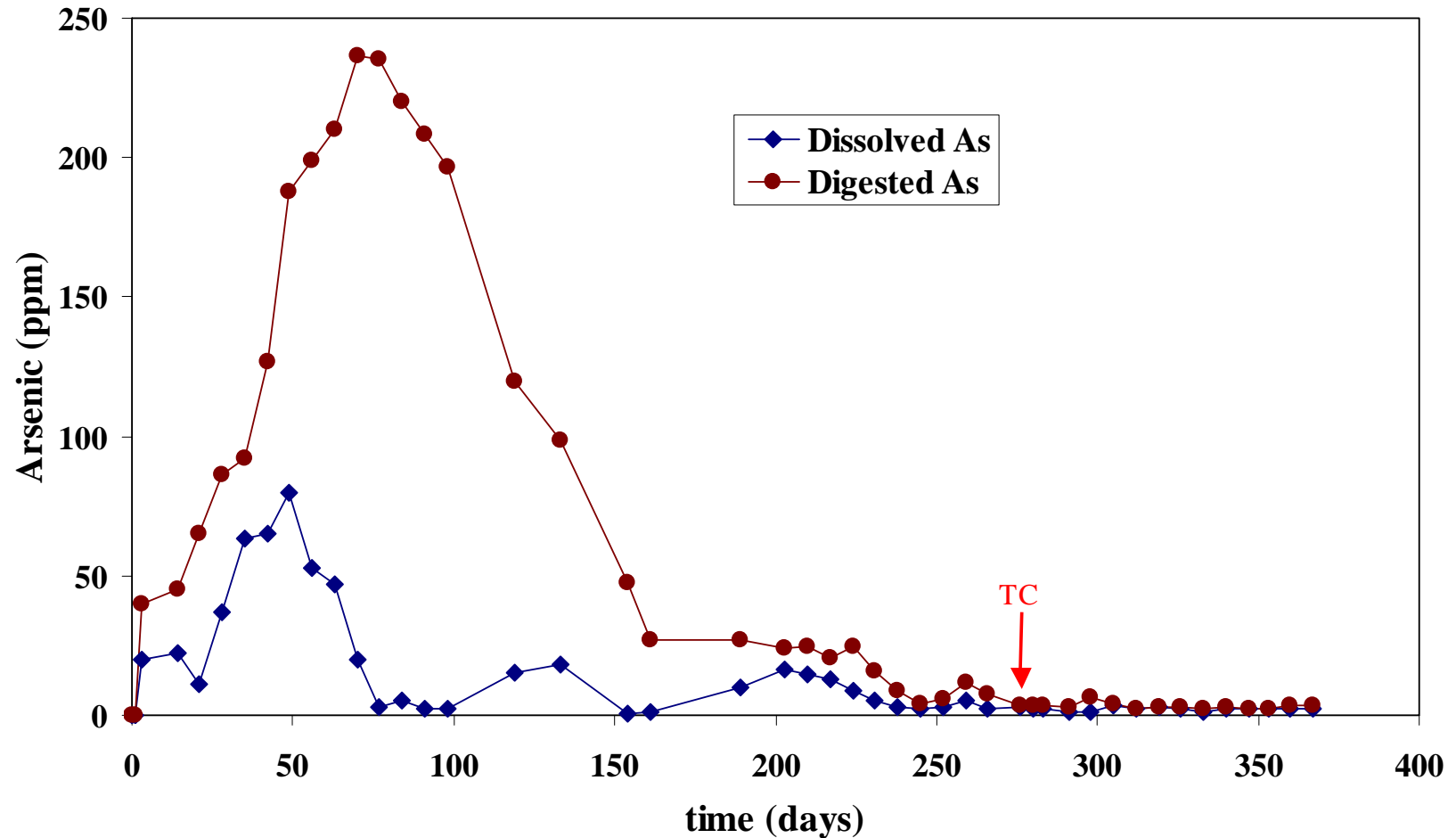
GFH Column Effluent Arsenic



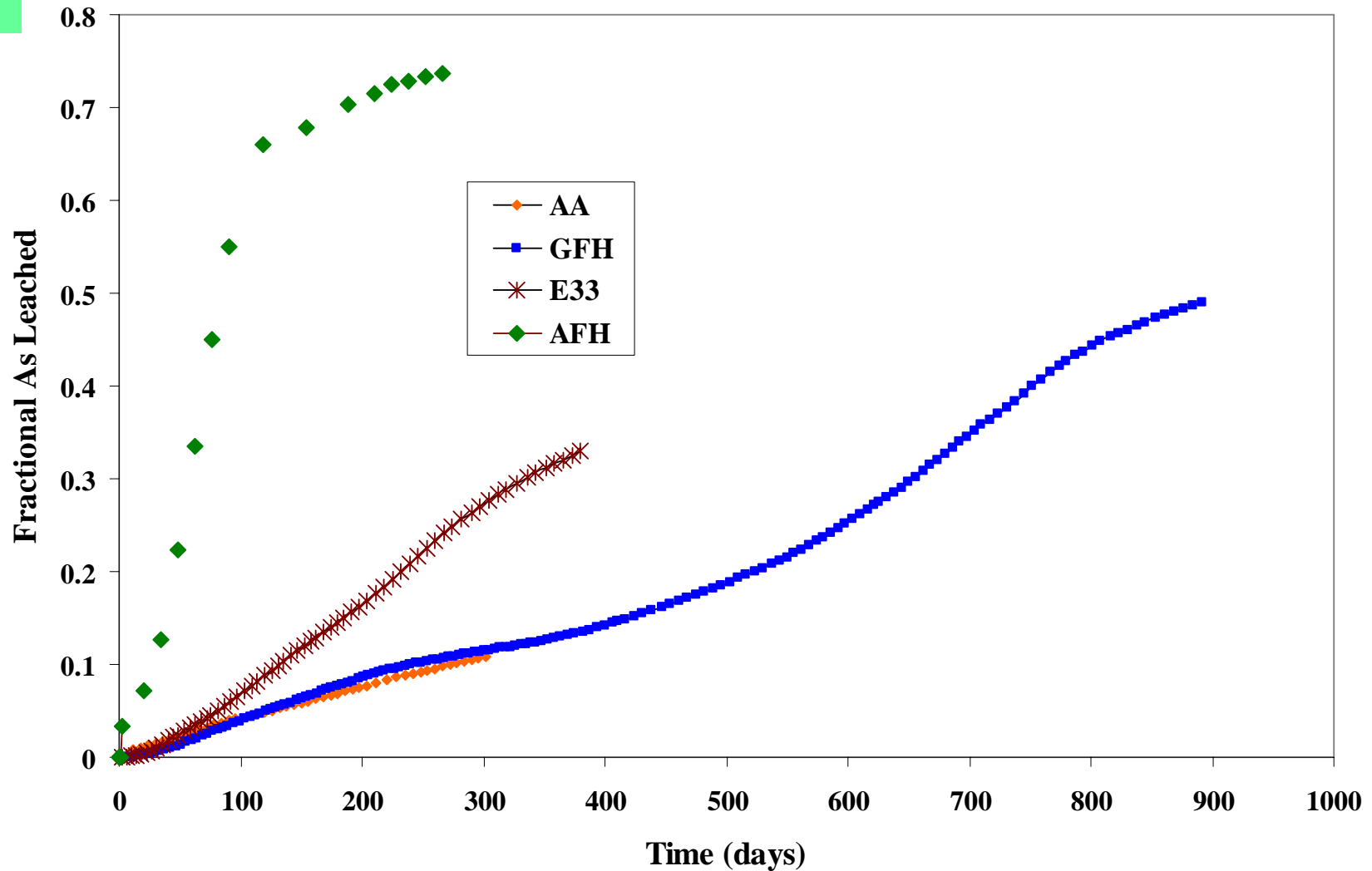
Sorb-33 Column Leachate



AFH Column Effluent Arsenic



Cumulative As Leaching



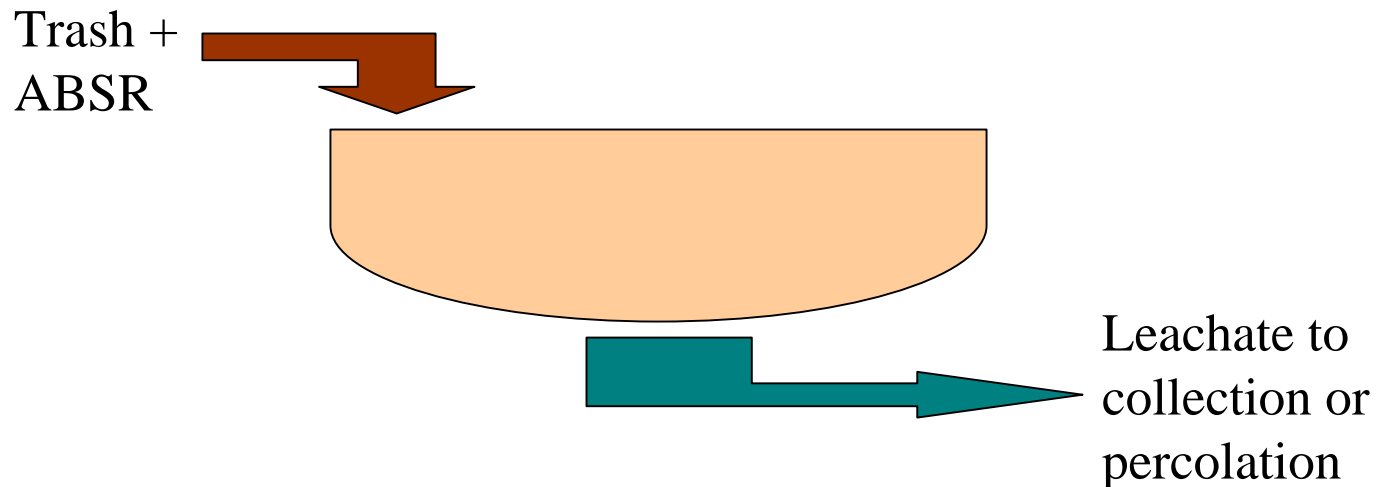
Critical Influences

Guiding Premise: test induces leaching as or more aggressively than conditions of non-hazardous waste disposal

	TCLP	WET	Mature Landfill
pH	4.95	5.05	7-9
Bioactivity	abiotic	abiotic	biotic
Duration	18 hr	48hr	weeks/months
Particles & Colloids	filtered	filtered	downflow, heterogeneous
Redox Condition	oxidizing	neutral	reducing

Simple Blackbox Mass Balance

- Steady State ($ABSR_{As} \text{ In} = \text{Leachate}_{As} \text{ Out}$) after residuals dumping in landfill for **???** years.

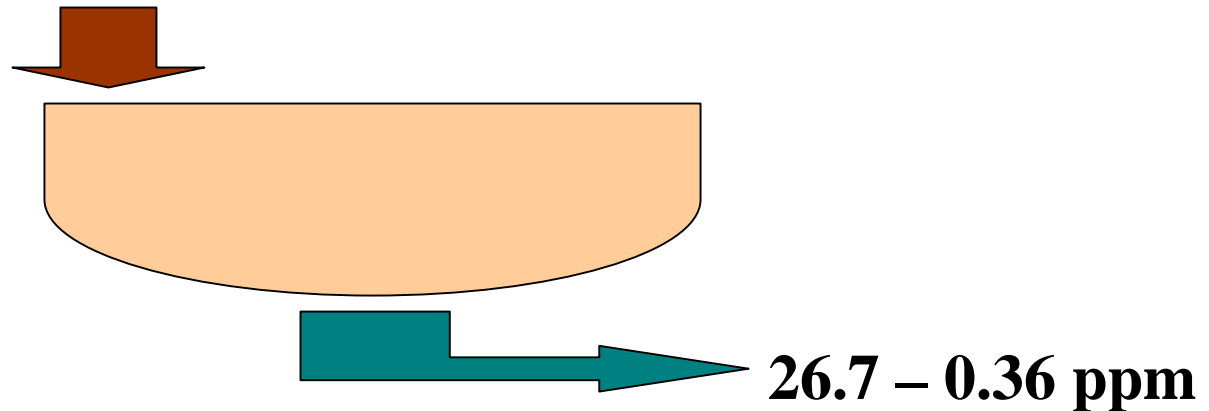


Blackbox Assumptions

- Final drinking water arsenic concentration of 8.0 ppb
- Range of leachate production rates
($0.15 - 1.60 L_{\text{leachate}}/\text{kg}_{\text{waste}}$)
- ABSR are only source of arsenic to landfill
- Source water concentration and population impacted follows EPA final rule estimates
- Landfill only services population impacted by new MCL

Simple Blackbox Estimate

- $2.24 \text{ g}_{\text{As}}/\text{cap}\cdot\text{yr}$
- $560 \text{ kg}_{\text{waste}}/\text{cap}\cdot\text{yr}$
- $0.15 - 11 \text{ L}_{\text{leachate}}/\text{kg}_{\text{waste}}$



A decorative graphic in the top-left corner consisting of overlapping colored squares (yellow, green, red, blue) and a black crosshair.

Questions and Comments

TABLE 1. Characteristics of the Synthetic Extractants and Landfill Leachates

test	pH	ORP (mV)	alkalinity (mg/L as CaCO ₃)	TOC (mg/L)	TDS (mg/L)	ionic strength (M)
TCLP	4.95	103.5	766	38.6	1480	0.08
WET	5.05	74	7940	55.8	5160	0.10
SL1	7.03	121.4	1500	1050	5200	0.03
SL2	7.55	-37	12 500	1310	8600	0.49
LL ¹	6.82	36.1	1100	160	3600	0.33
LL ²	4.5–9.0	N/R*	300–11 500	30–29000	2000–60000	N/R
LL ³	6.5–8.2	N/R	1250–8050	N/R	1960–16800	N/R
LL ⁴	6.2–7.1	N/R	N/R	236–3160	N/R	N/R

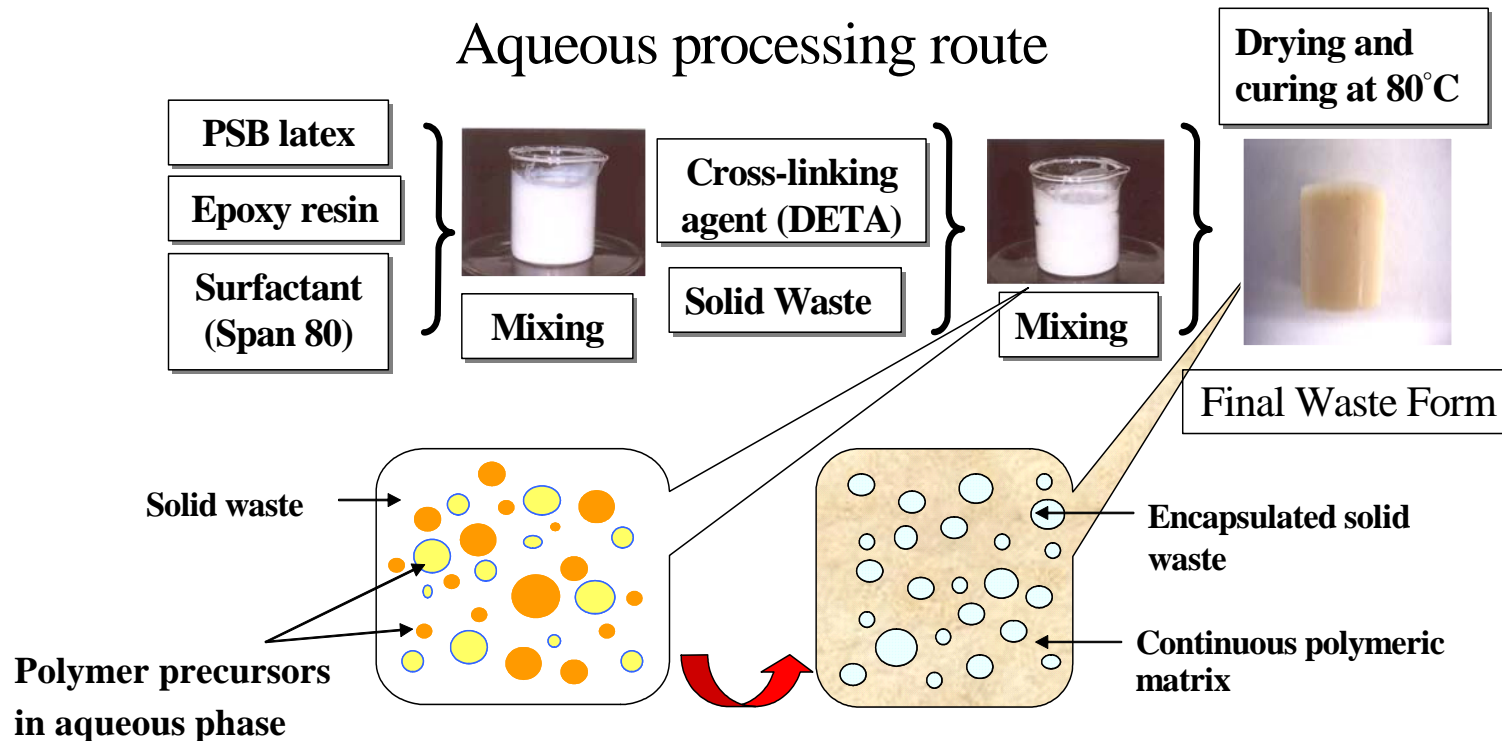
N/R*: Values Not Reported. LL¹: Leachate collected from Tangerine Road Landfill, Tucson, AZ. LL²: Leachate composition reported in Christensen et al., (27). LL³: Leachate composition reported in Jang et al. (22). LL⁴: Leachate composition reported in Hooper et al. (5).

Next Steps for As Residuals

- S1.** Simulate landfills/repositories to determine appropriate performance bar
- S2.** Develop tractable protocols based on engineering critical leaching mechanisms to clear bar
- S3.** Evaluate (technically & economically) treatment options, including potential for stabilization
- S4.** Develop and evaluate hybrid (conventional & innovative) disposal options

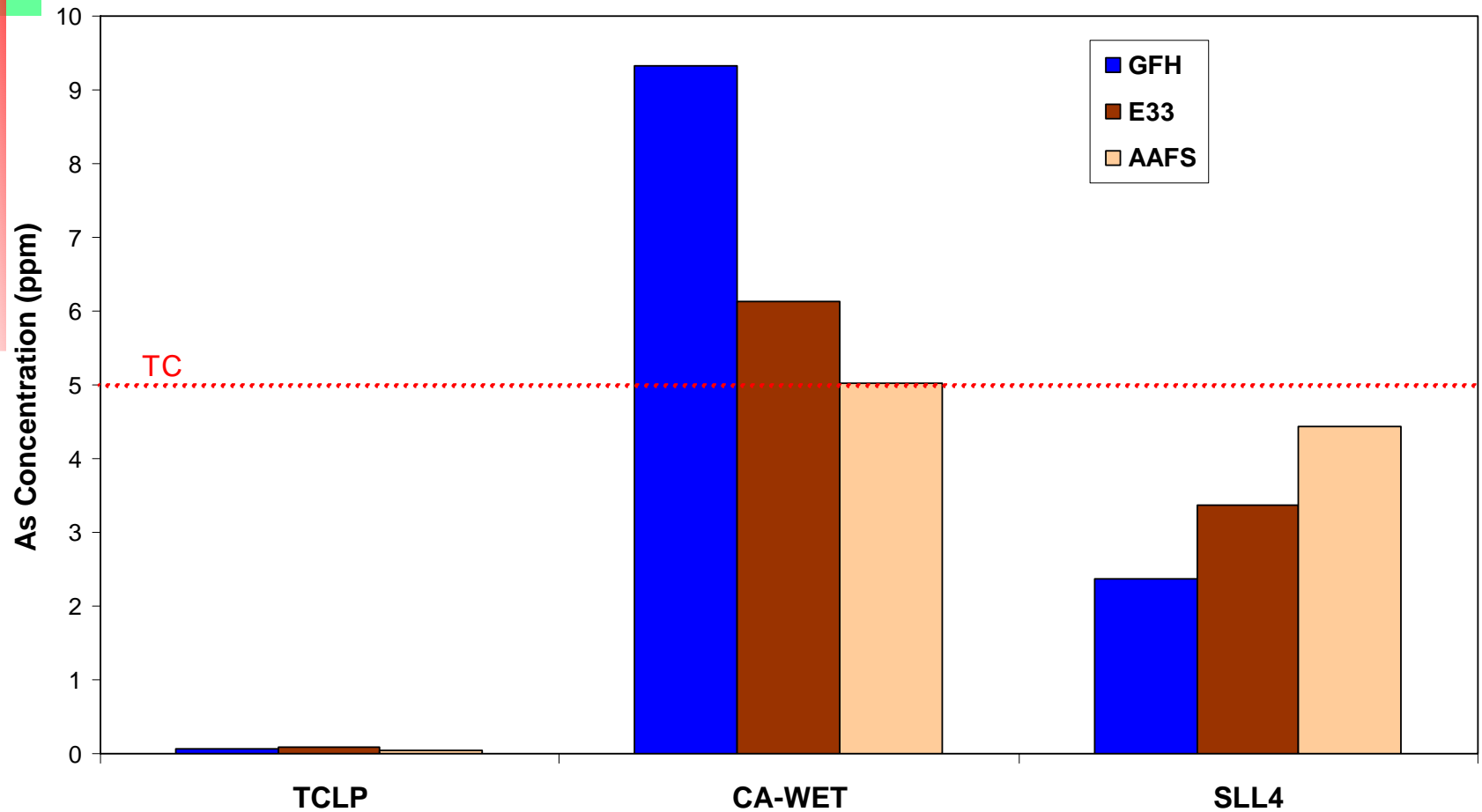
Polymeric Encapsulation

Polymeric Waste Form Synthesis

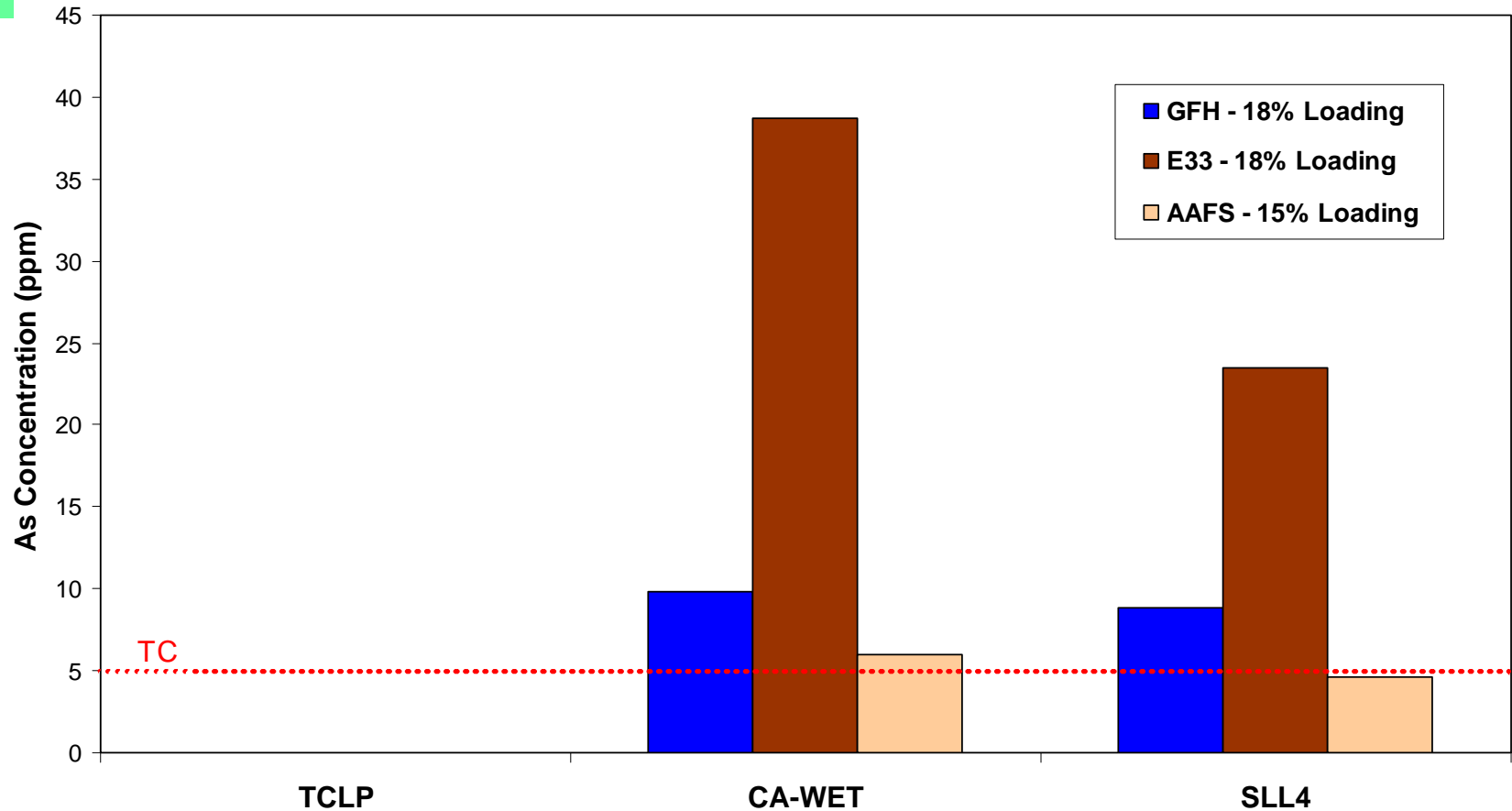


Phase inversion: polymers go from being the discontinuous phase to being the continuous phase, encapsulating solid waste

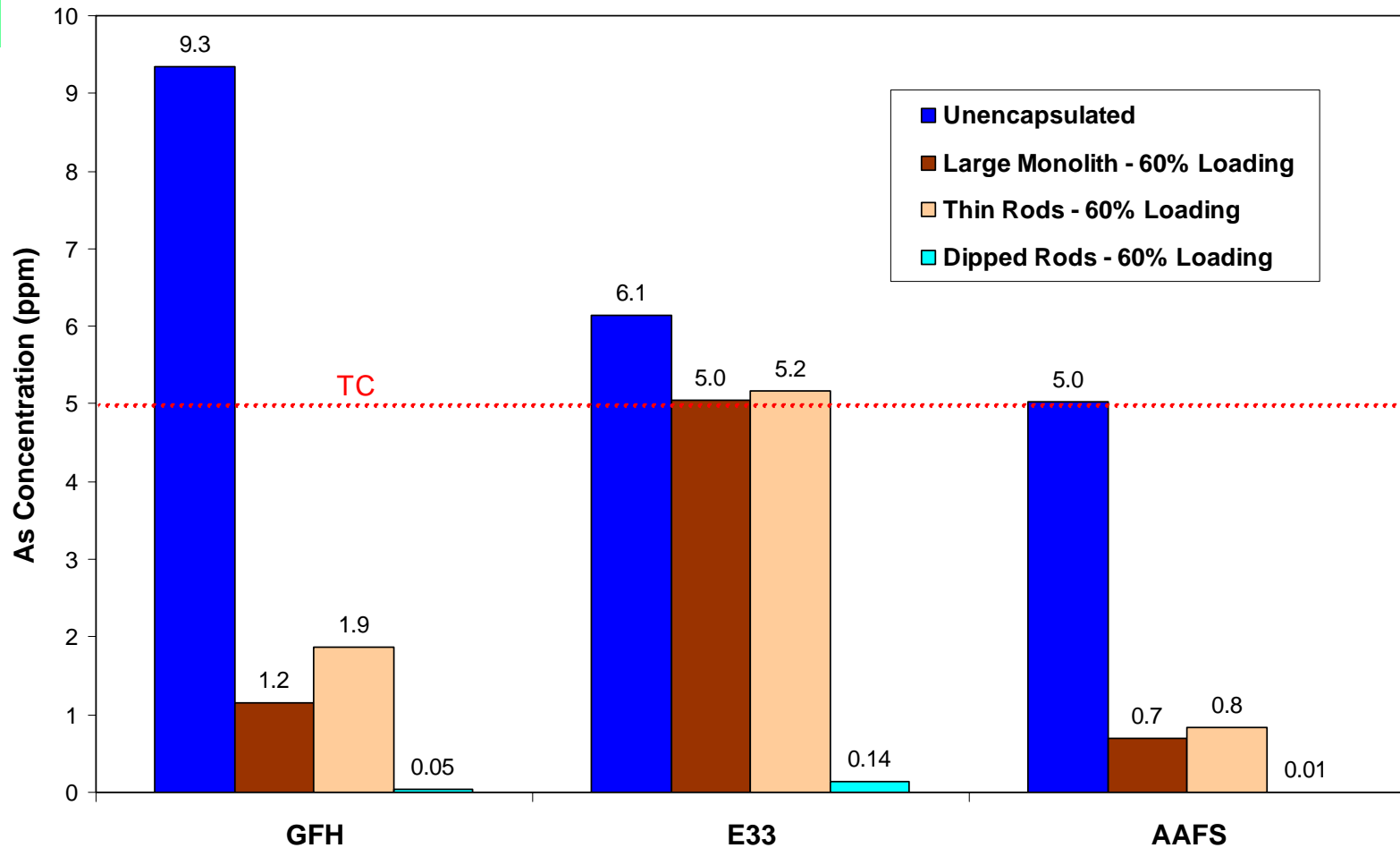
Unencapsulated Leaching



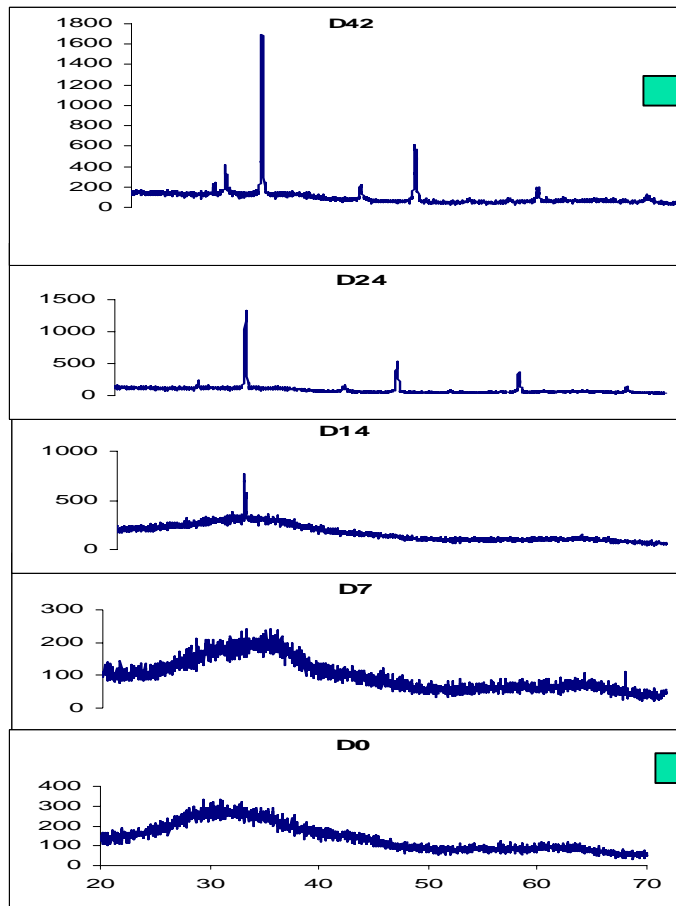
Cement Encapsulated Leaching



Polymer Encapsulated Leaching

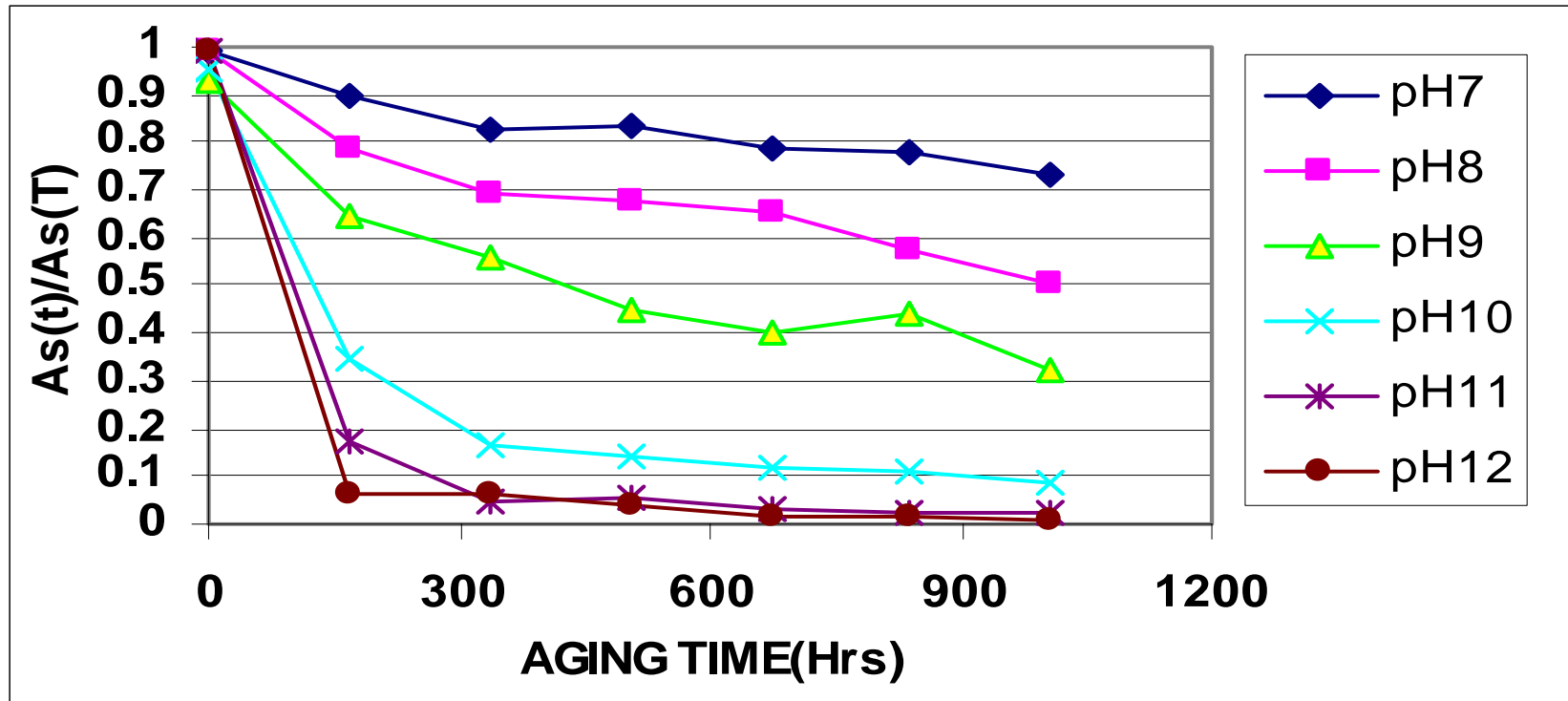


Crystallization



Crystallization Leaching

Weak HCl Leachate



Residuals Recommendations

- Push for appropriate leaching test
- Avoid mass loading based standards
- Investigate organic free, contained landfills
- Develop stabilization technologies
- Involve wastewater/solid waste utilities
- Avoid drying bed type options w/out resuspension and final fate controls
- Consign as hazardous waste or hold on-site