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Arsenic Residuals: Assessment, Disposal and Stabilization

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Background

- **2001revised arsenic in D.W. standard**
  - **10 ppb MCL (from 50 ppb)**
- **Predicted impacts**
  - **4000 new utilities impacted (>95% small)**
  - **~ 400 Arizona utilities impacted**
  - **6 - 24M lb solid residuals annually**
  - **~ 30,000 # As /yr**

Chemistry

- **Arsenate ($HAsO_4^{-2}$/ $H_2AsO_4^{-1}$) or arsenite (H_3AsO_3)**
- **As(III) more mobile and more toxic**

Residuals from Treatment

Solid Adsorption Residuals

- Alumina-based Media (Alcan AA)
- Iron-based Media (GFH*, Sorb 33*, greensand)
- Zeolites (Z33*)
- Other Sorbents (SAMMS*, Mn Oxides*, TiO_2)

Metal (Fe, Al, Mn, Ca, etc.) Sludges

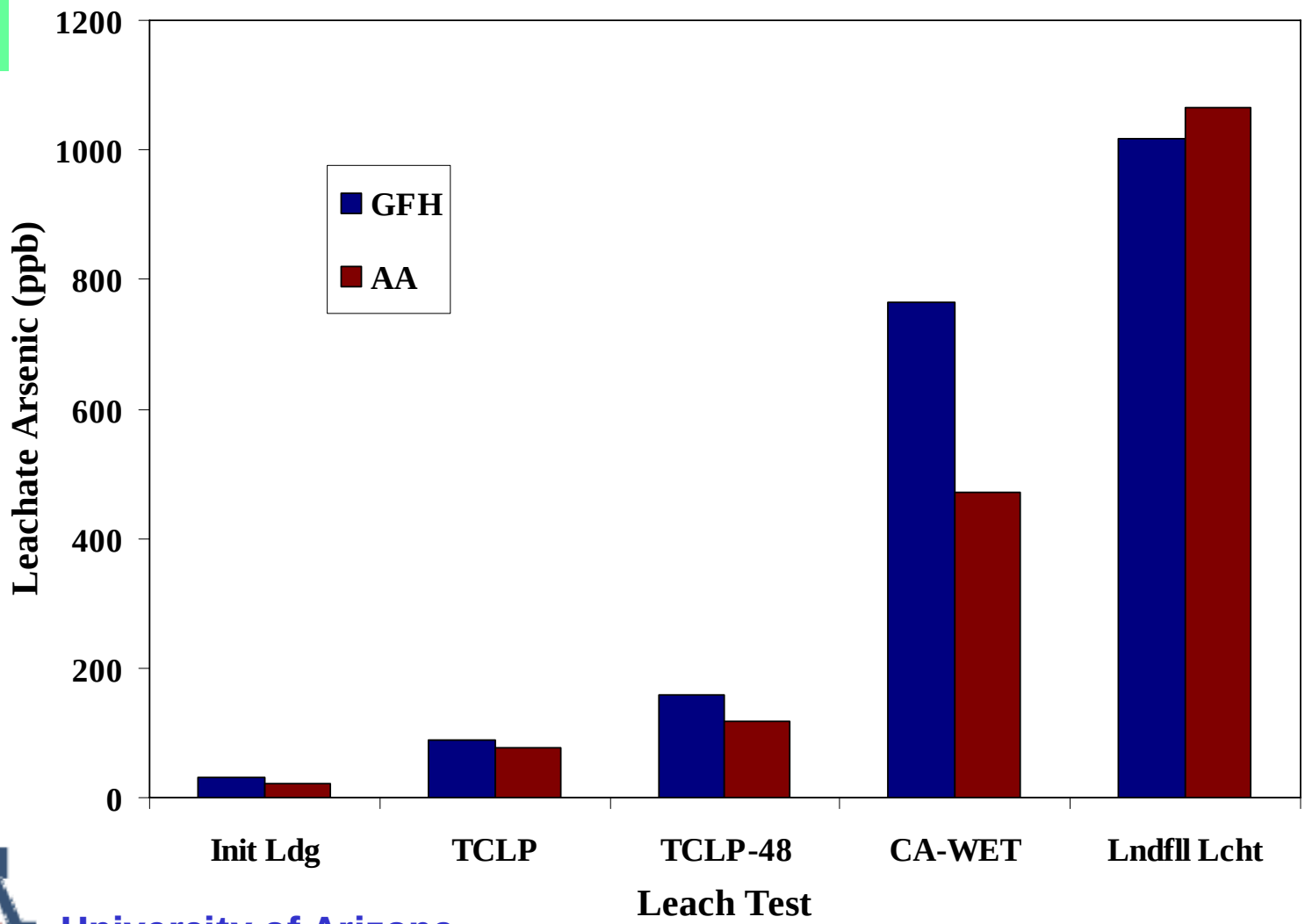
- Anion exchange (incl. enhanced media & recovery*)
- Regenerable sorbents (ArsenX^{np}, AA)
- Reverse osmosis
- Precipitation/Softening
- Conventional coagulation / flocculation
- Coagulation assisted microfiltration

Residuals Assessment Tests

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
Active Reagent	acetate	citrate	mix of organics & inorganics
Redox Condition	oxidizing	neutral	reducing

Solid Media Leaching



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Next Steps for As Residuals

S1. Simulate landfills/repositories to determine appropriate performance bar

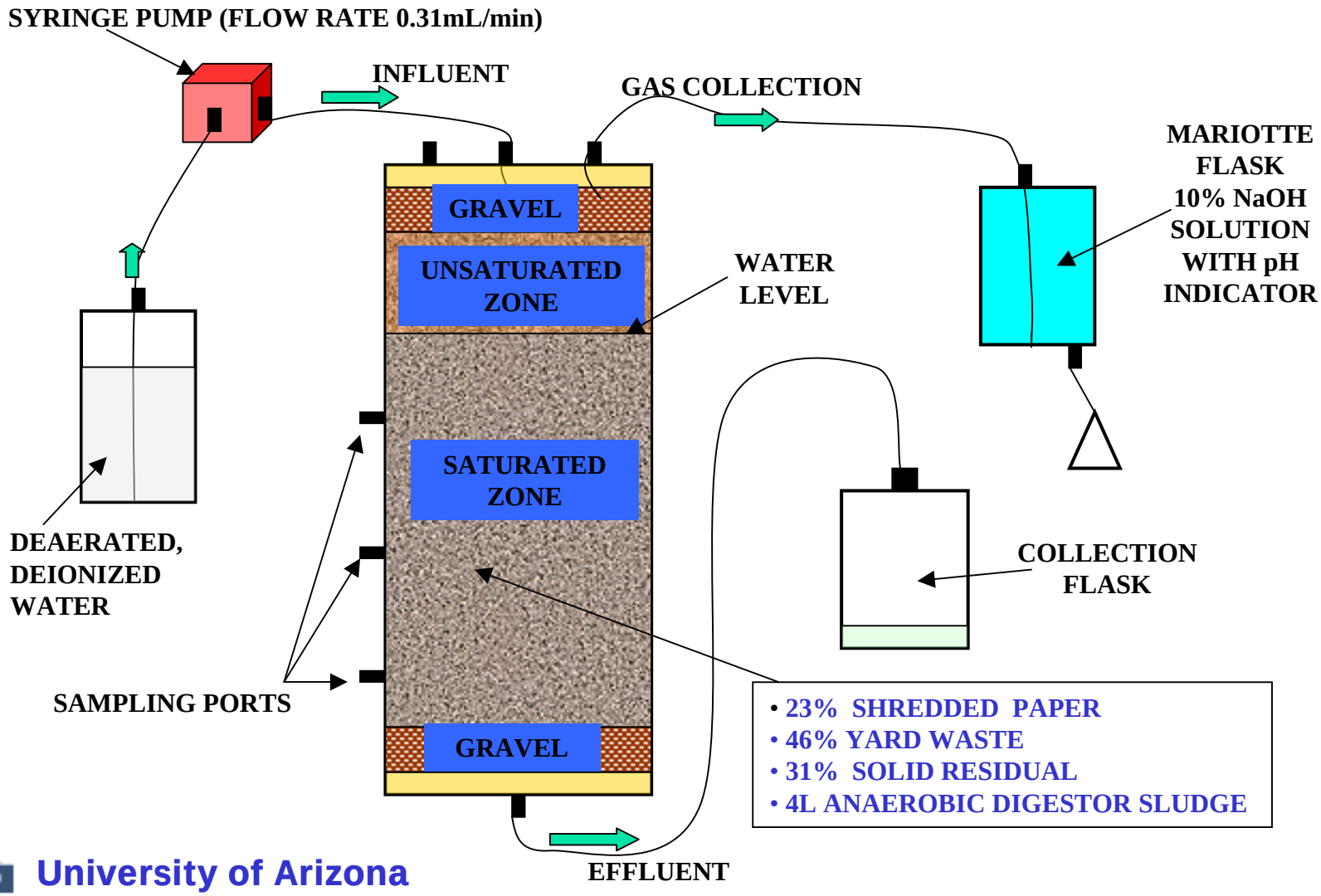
S2. Develop tractable protocols based on engineering critical leaching mechanisms to clear bar

S3. Evaluate (technically & economically) treatment options, including potential for stabilization

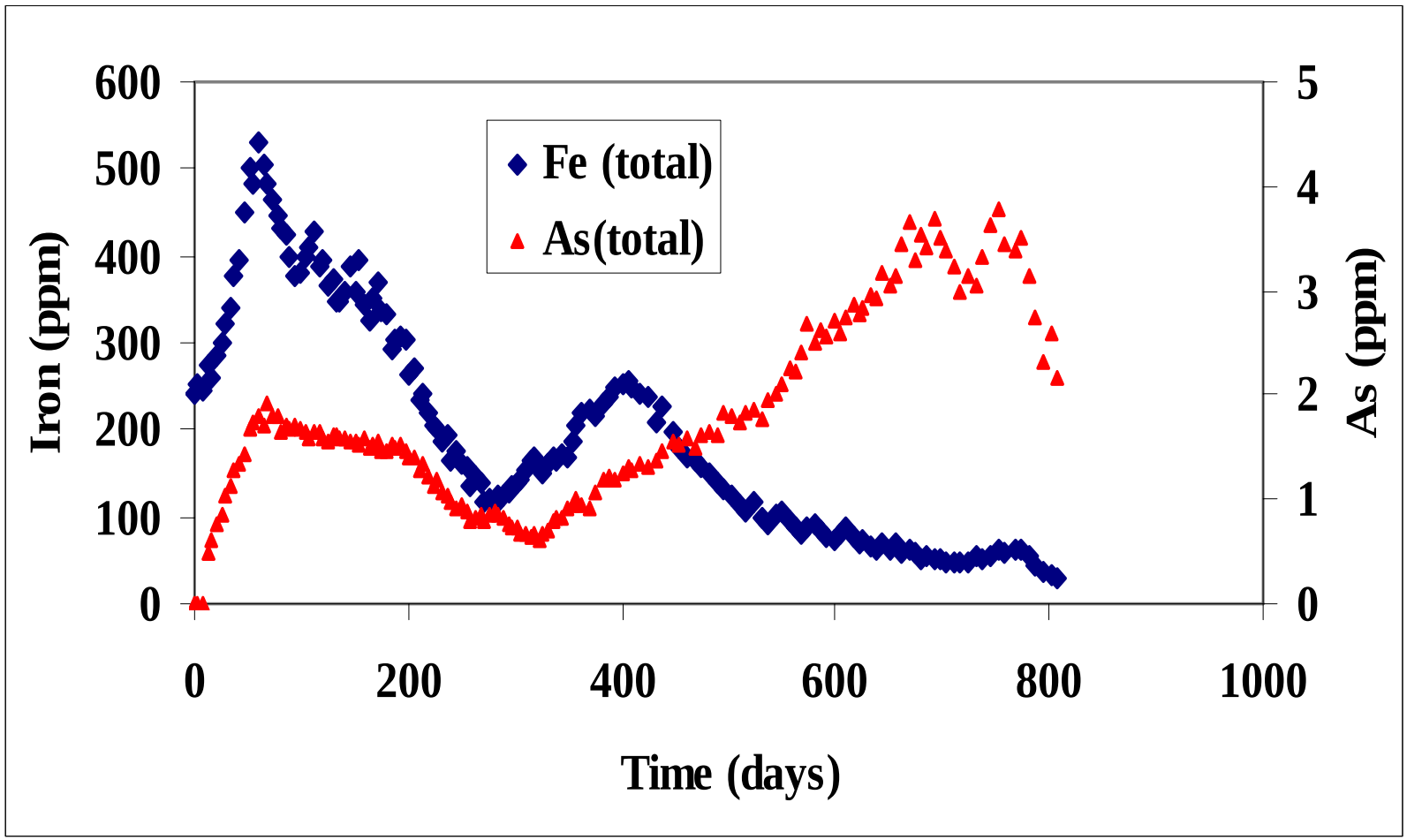
S4. Develop and evaluate hybrid (conventional & innovative) disposal options

S1. Setting the bar

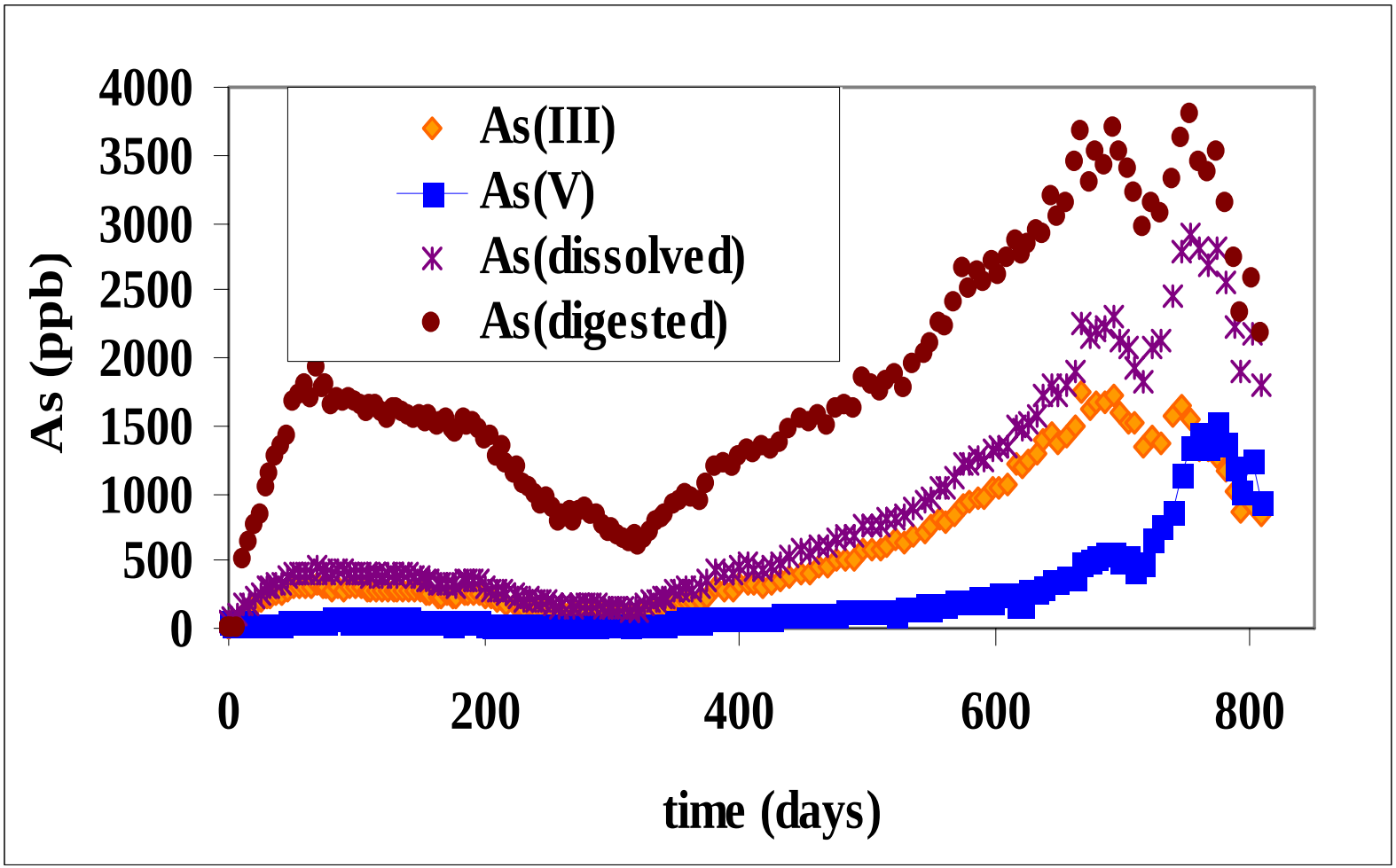
Landfill Simulation Columns



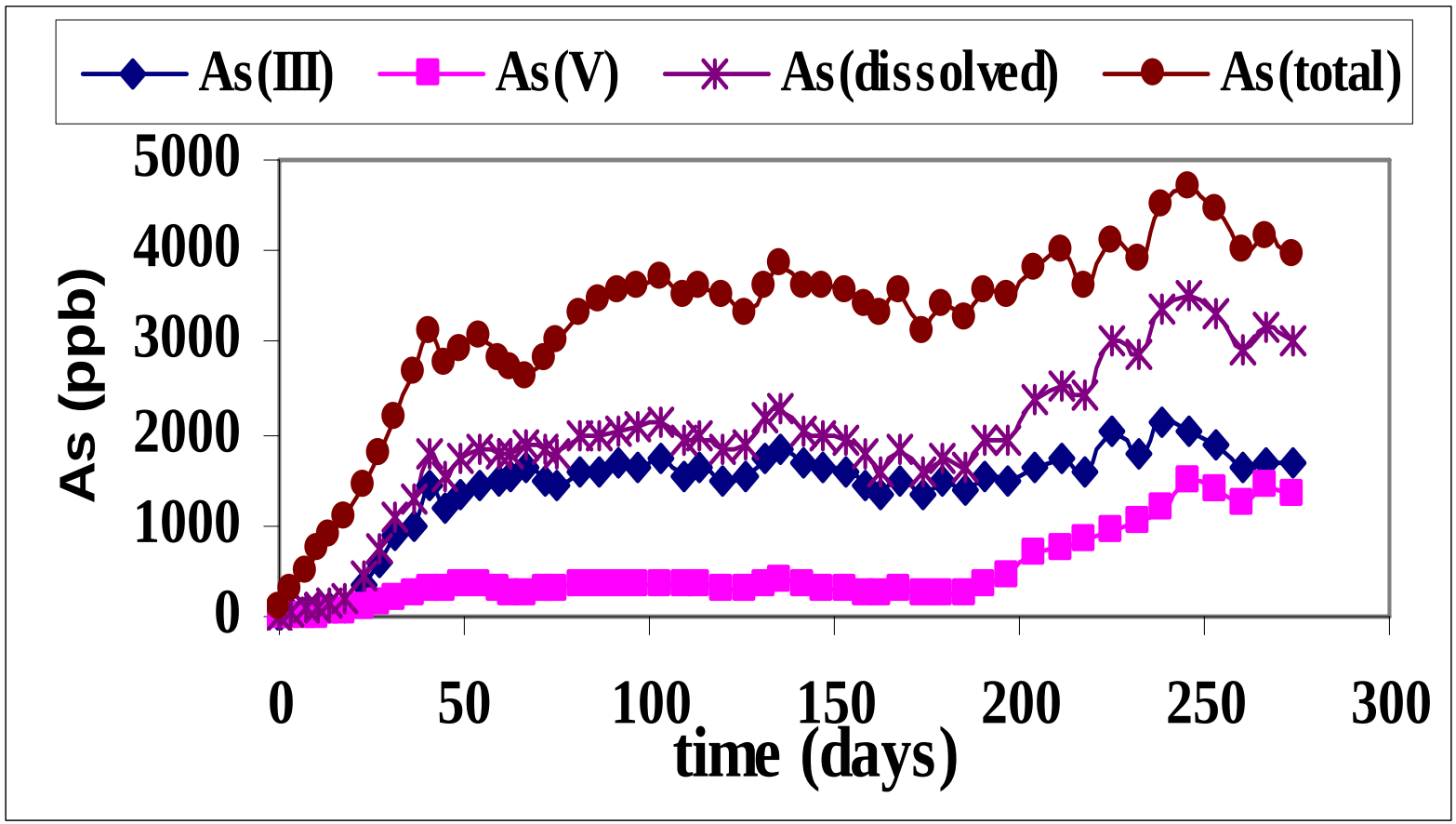
GFH Landfill Column Leachate



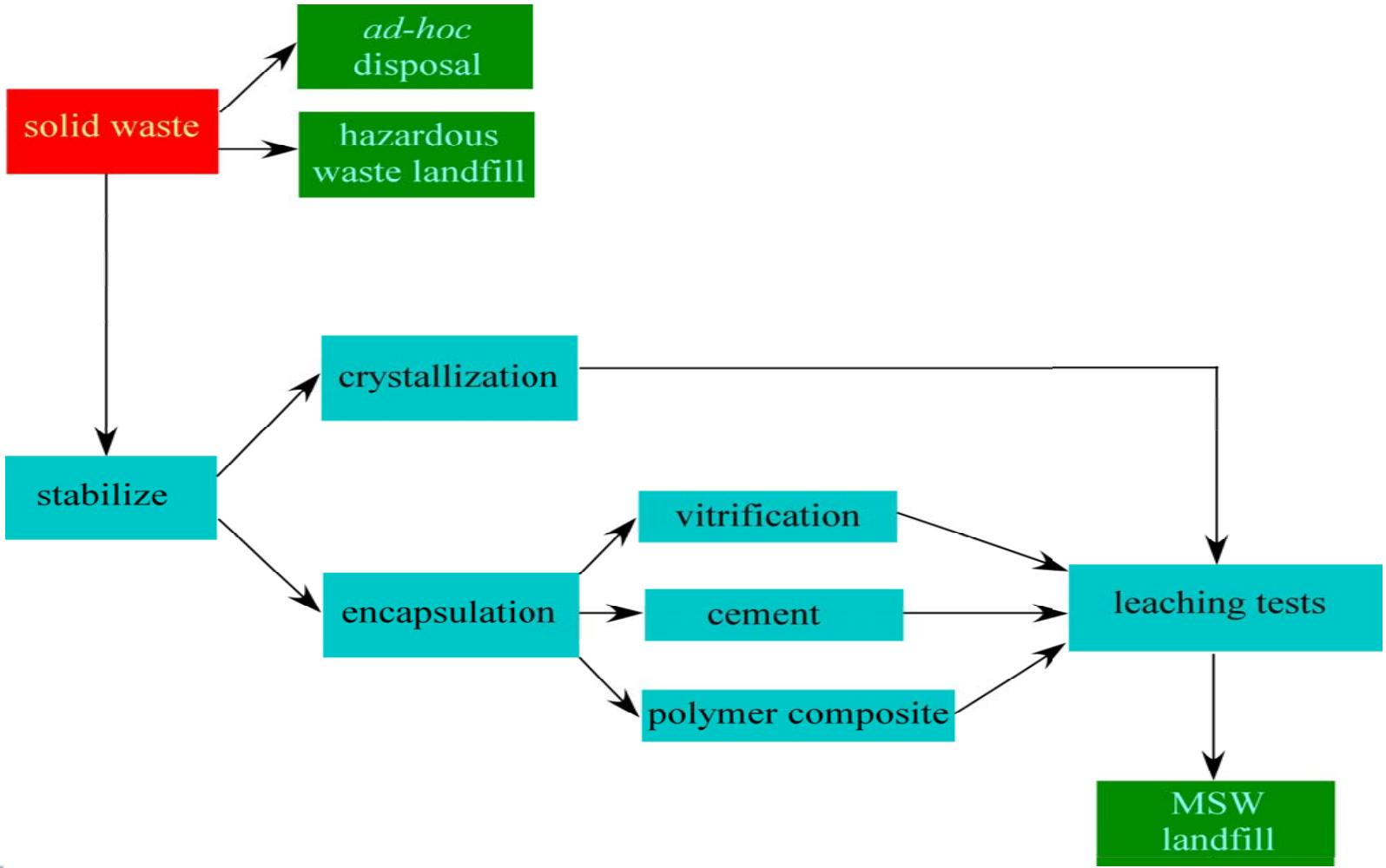
GFH Column Leachate: Arsenic Speciation



Sorb-33 Column Leachate: Arsenic Speciation

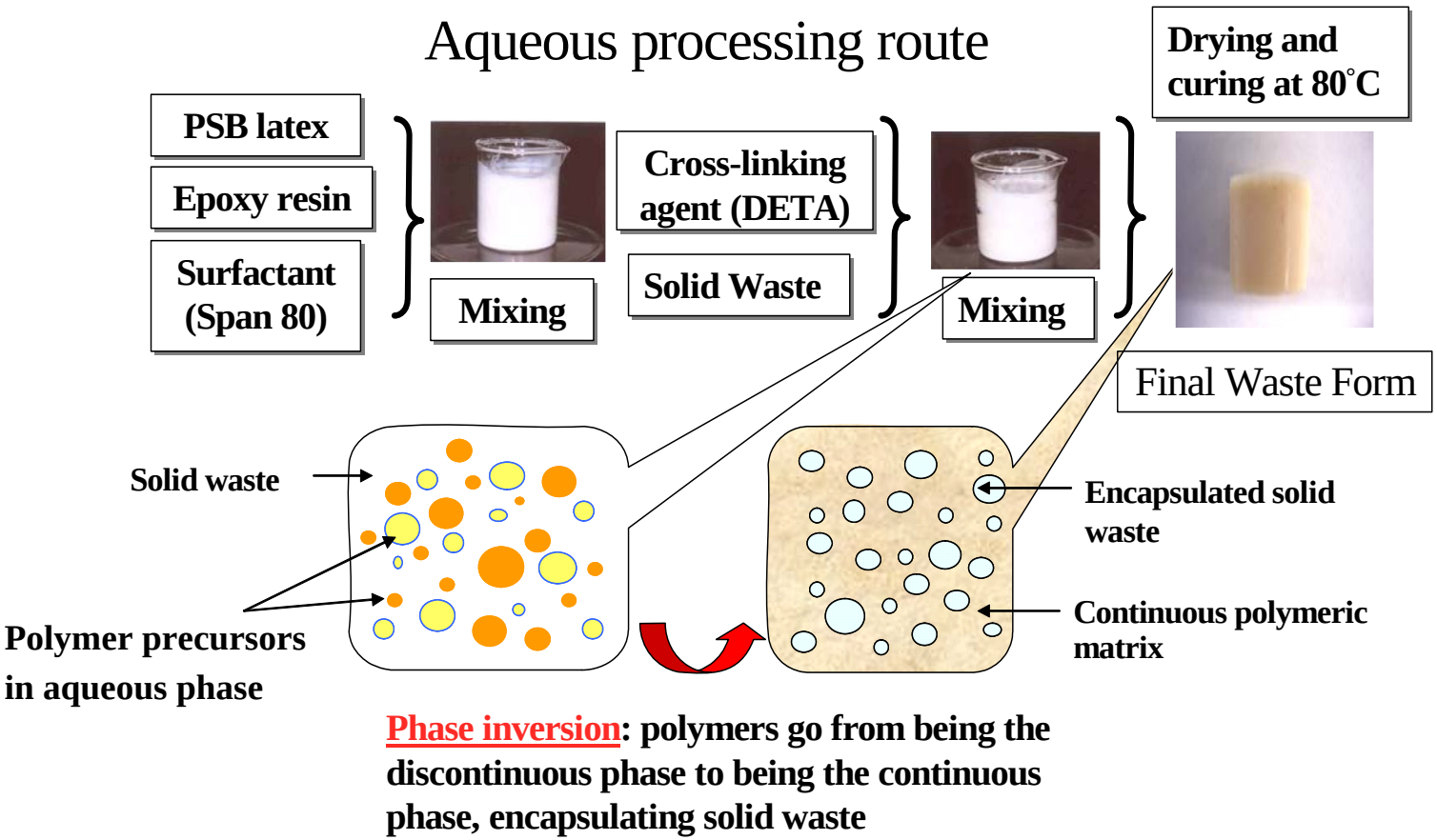


Residuals Disposal



Polymeric Encapsulation

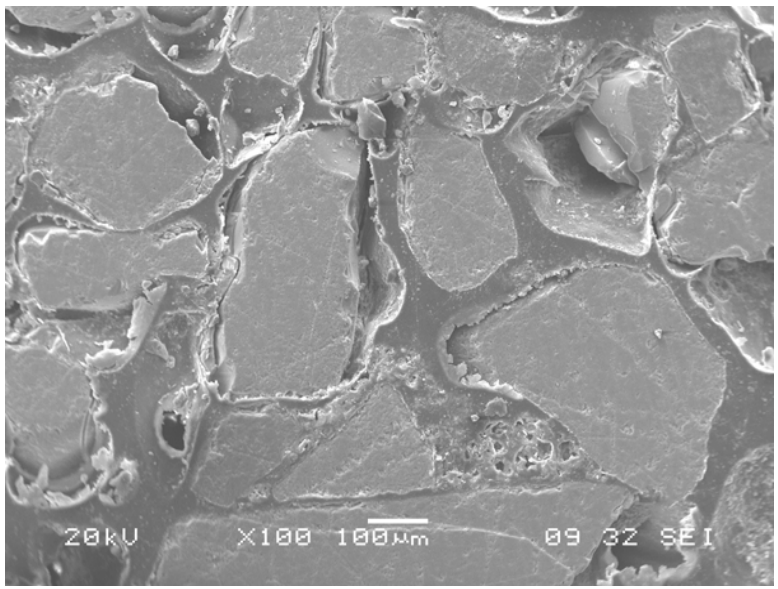
Polymeric Waste Form Synthesis



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

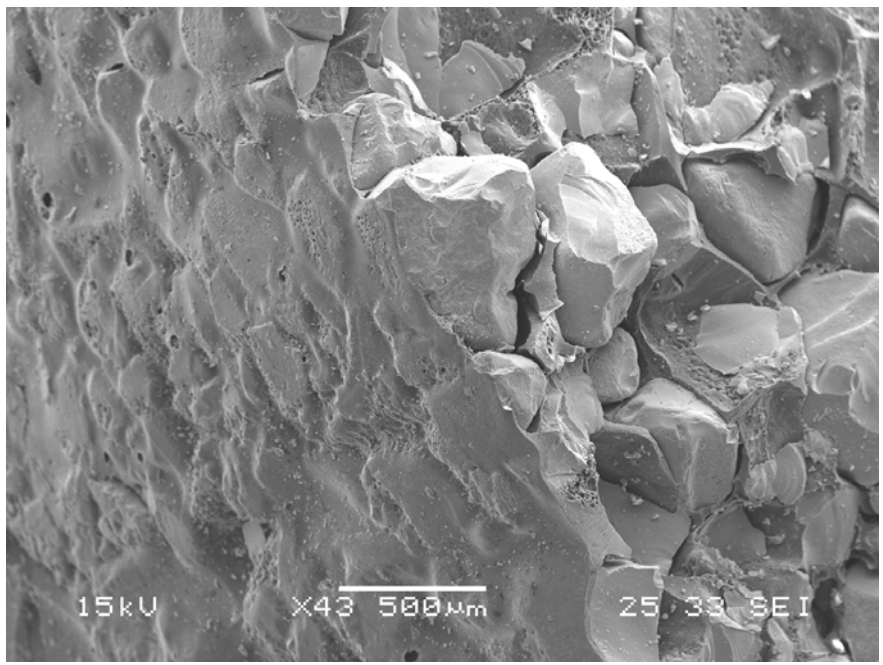
Polymeric Encapsulation

60% w/w GFH Loaded Wasteform

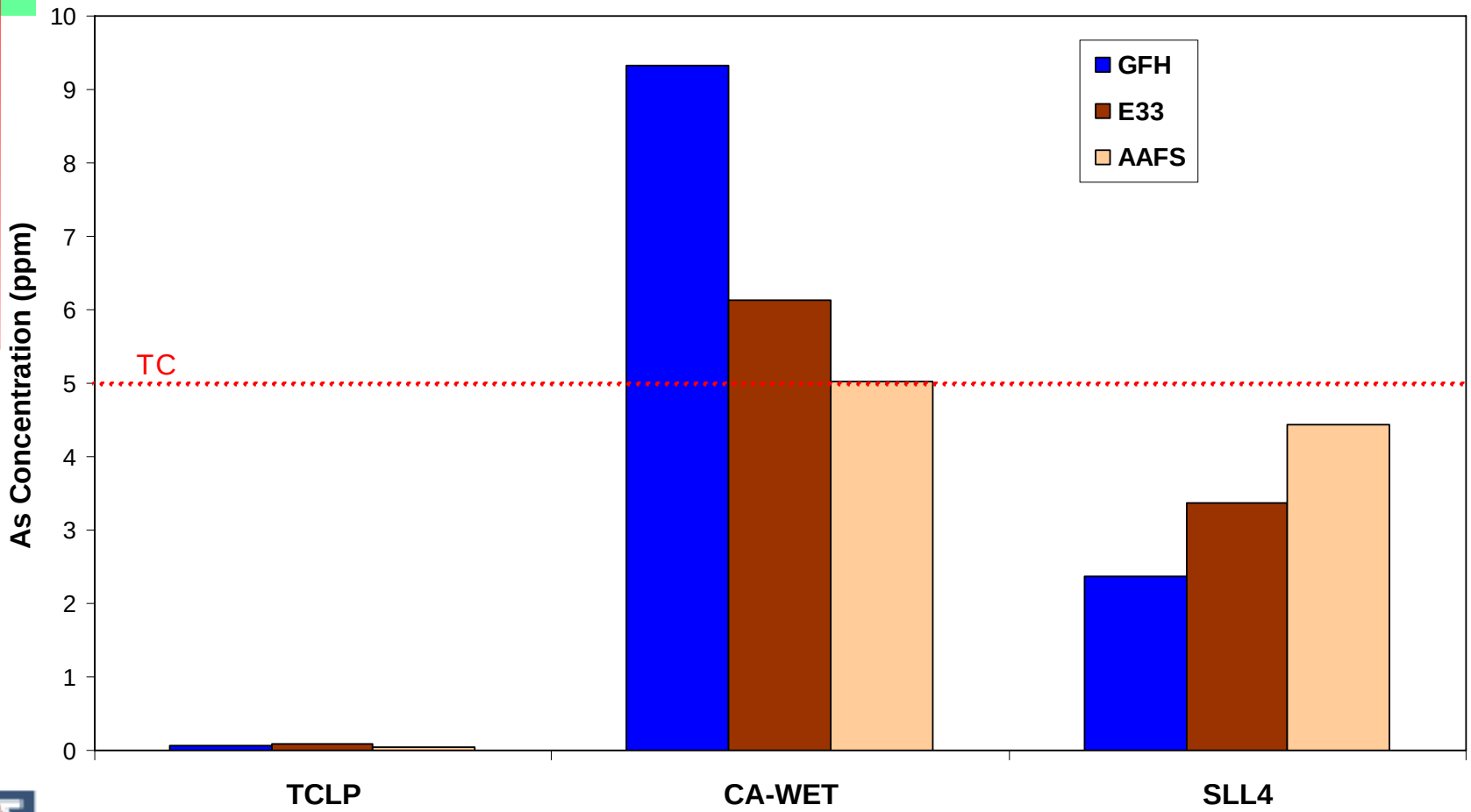


Cut Interior of Wasteform

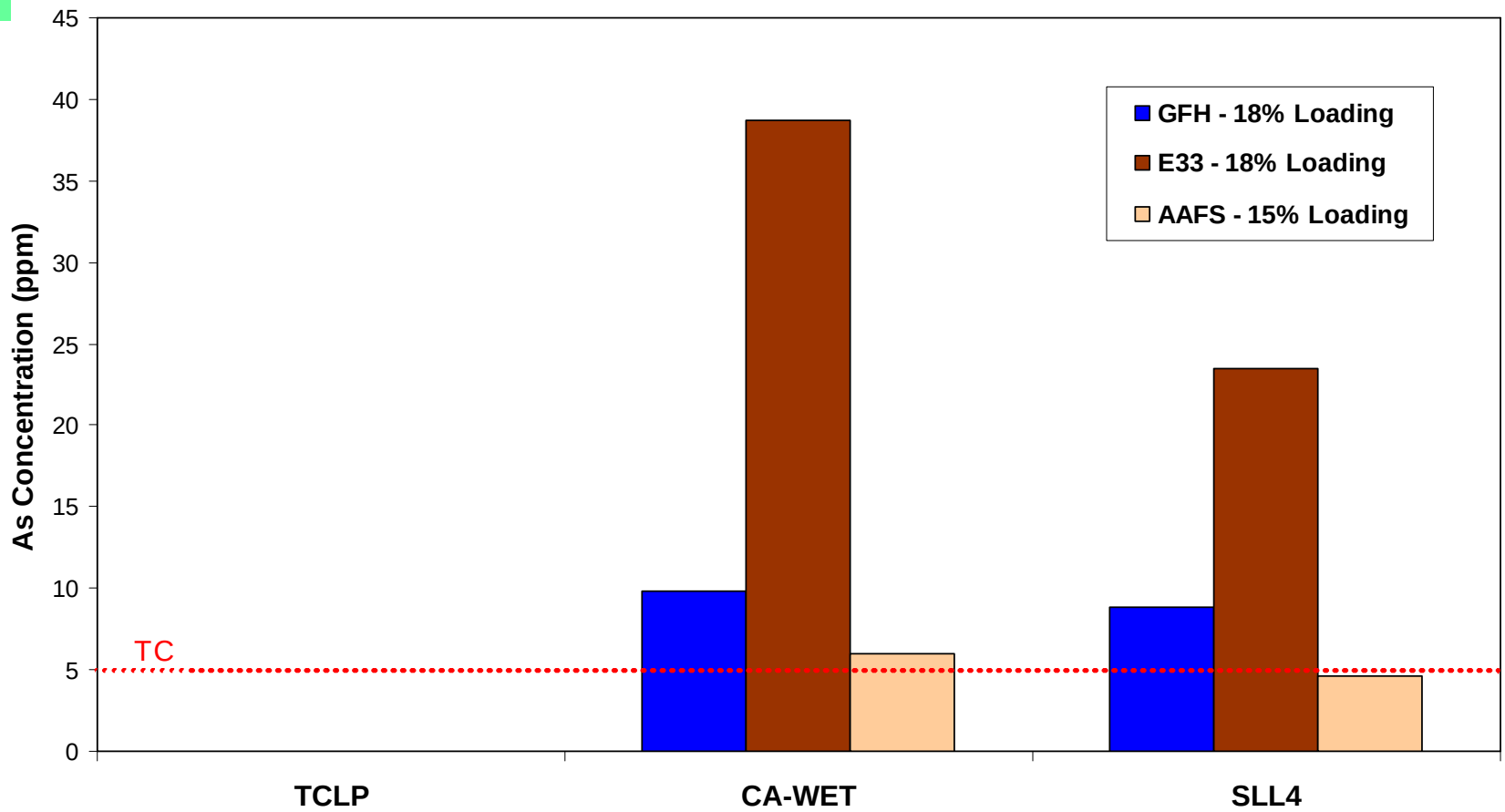
Skin and Fracture Surface of Wasteform



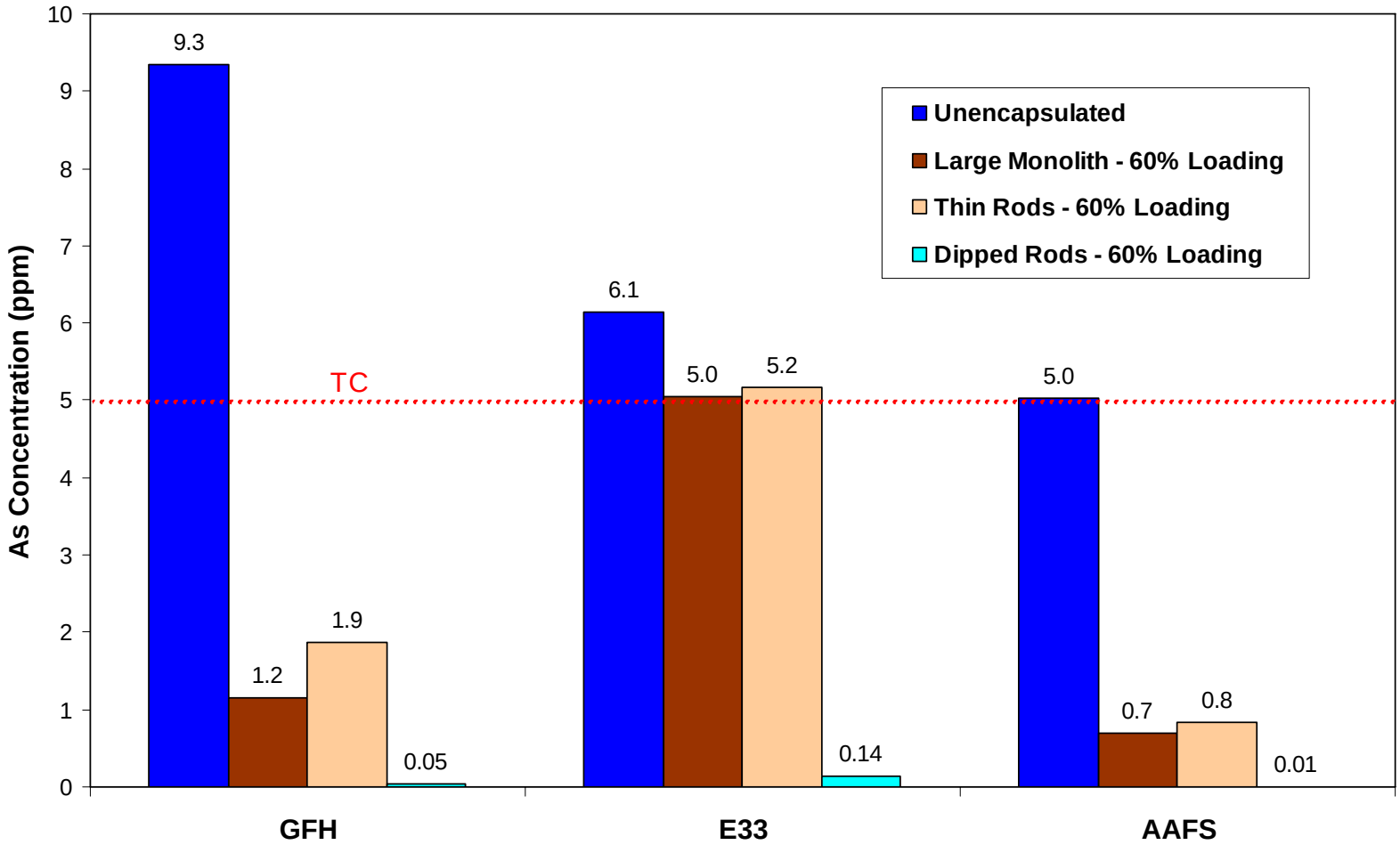
Unencapsulated Leaching



Cement Encapsulated Leaching



Polymer Encapsulated Leaching



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

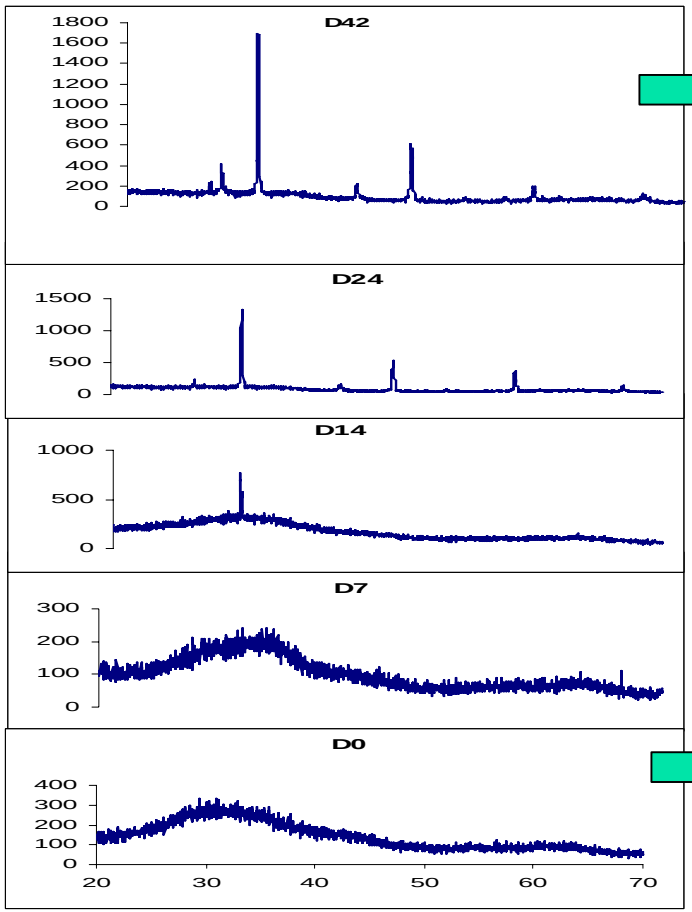
Questions and Comments

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. LL[1]: Leachate collected from Tangerine Road Landfill, Tucson, AZ. LL[2]: Leachate composition reported in Christensen et al., (*21*). LL[3]: Leachate composition reported in Jang et al. (*22*). LL[4]: Leachate composition reported in Hooper et al. (*5*).

Crystallization



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Crystallization Leaching