



Treatment Technologies in Hazardous Waste Management (Chapter 44)

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Federal Environmental Regulatory Overview

TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Review Types of Wastes
- ◆ Overview of Treatment Technologies
 - Filtration
 - Neutralization
 - Chemical Precipitation
 - Reduction and Oxidation
 - Biological Treatment
 - Thermal Treatment Processes
 - Chemical Fixation and Solidification
 - Other Physical/Chemical

INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Generators and Treatment, Storage & Disposal Facilities (TSDF)
 - Licensing - RCRA, TSCA
 - Permitting - CWA Categorical Industry
 - Local Limits - MMSD Chapter 11
 - Remediation - CERCLA or Similar Cleanup
 - Improve Process/Reduce/Recycle
- ◆ Physical Treatment
- ◆ Chemical Treatment

INTRODUCTION

◆ Factors

- Nature of Waste Stream(s)
- Process Effectiveness
- Dependability
- Health and Safety
- Economics
- Flexibility
- Public Exposure - Air, Water, Land Disposal
- Future Regulation

REVIEW OF TYPES OF WASTES

◆ Characteristic

- Ignitability (D001) - f.p. $<140^{\circ}\text{F}$
- Corrosivity (D002) - pH <2 or >12.5
- Reactivity (D003) Reacts Violently w/ H_2O
- Toxicity (D004 - D043) TCLP Concentrations

REVIEW OF TYPES OF WASTES (cont.)

◆ Listed

- Non-Specific Source (F)
- Specific Source (K)
- Acute (P)
- Toxic (U)

◆ Mixtures - Listed w/Non-Haz

◆ Declared by Generator

FILTRATION

- ◆ Process Description - Porous medium subjected to pressure gradient such as gravity or pumping
- ◆ Applications
 - Remove Particulates
 - Polishing Step
 - Molecular Separation - UF, RO
 - Limitations

FILTRATION (cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Cartridge
- Sand / Dual with Carbon
- Advancing Media
- Vacuum Filter
- Membrane Technology

NEUTRALIZATION (pH ADJUSTMENT)

◆ Process Description - Reaction Between Acid and Base

- Acids dissociates in solution to produce a proton (H⁺)

- Bases accept a proton



- Titration Curve

◆ Applications

- Discharge Limits - pH 6-9
- Metals Precipitation/Solubility
- Chrome Reduction

NEUTRALIZATION (pH ADJUSTMENT) (cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Reaction tanks with mixing of reagent
- Sulfuric acid - raise pH
- Sodium hydroxide - lower pH

CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION

◆ Process Description - Chemical reaction to change soluble to insoluble form. Solids separated by settling and/or filtration

◆ Applications

- Hydroxide Precipitation for Metals



- Chelated Wastes
- Other

CHEMICAL PRECIPITATION

(cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Batch System
- Continuous System

REDUCTION AND OXIDATION (REDOX)

◆ Process Description

- LEO the Lion Goes GER
- Pretreatment step followed by precipitation or fixation
- ORP Control

◆ Applications

- Cyanide Destruction w/Alkaline Chlorination
- Chrome Reduction - Hexavalent (+6) to Trivalent (+3)
- Phenols

REDUCTION AND OXIDATION (REDOX) (cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Redox Reaction Systems
- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Ozone/UV

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

- ◆ Process Description - Bacteria breakdown and detoxification of organic materials, measured as Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)
 - Aerobic (use of oxygen)
 - Anaerobic (absence of oxygen)
- ◆ Applications
 - POTWs - Domestic, storm water, industrial
 - Pulp and Paper
 - Food Processing - Dairy, Brewing, Candy
 - Hydrocarbon and other organic compounds

BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

(cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Activated Sludge
- Lagoons
- Trickling Filters
- Anaerobic Digestion

THERMAL TREATMENT PROCESSES

- ◆ Process Description - Thermal decomposition by oxidation to primarily reduce carbonaceous matter
 - Products are CO₂, H₂O, ash, heat
 - Waste delivery, combustion, gas scrubbing, ash, energy recovery
- ◆ Applications
 - VOCs
 - Hydrocarbons
 - PCBs
 - Pesticides, Herbicides

THERMAL TREATMENT PROCESSES (cont.)

◆ Example Treatment

- Multiple Hearth
- Fluidized Bed
- Liquid Incinerators
- Kilns
- Industrial Boilers

OTHER PHYSICAL / CHEMICAL

- ◆ Air Stripping (BAB)
- ◆ Oil/Water Separation
- ◆ Settling
- ◆ Dissolved Air Flotation
- ◆ Multiple Unit Processes