

Perspectives on Mixed Waste Treatment

By

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MWT Operations



- Clive Mixed Waste Treatment and Disposal
 - Stabilization and Amalgamation (Hg)
 - Solidification
 - Vacuum Thermal Desorption (VTD)
 - Macroencapsulation
- Bear Creek Waste Treatment and Processing
 - Macroencapsulation
 - Stabilization and Amalgamation (Hg)









Current Outlook



- Lots of Treatment Capacity
- Intermittent Funding Availability/Priority

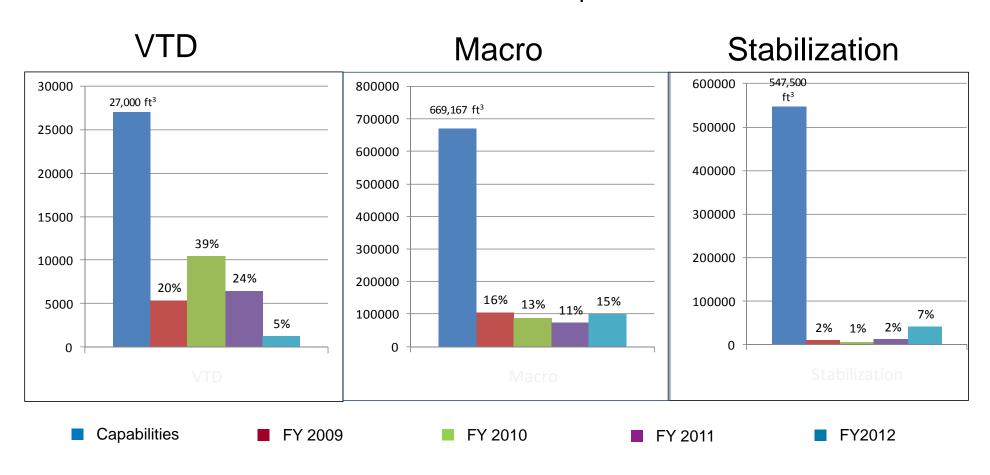
A Decade ago plenty of waste For Mixed Waste Treatment

Recently not so much





Clive MWT Estimated Capabilities



PCB Treatment Capabilities at Clive



- ANY type of PCBs No limits, No restrictions: 1,000,000 ppm
- Approval to shred PCB Large Capacitors (and other waste contaminated with PCBs)
- Approval to drain and flush PCB Transformers
- Aqueous incidental PCB liquids may be solidified and disposed
 - EPA Region 8 Coordinated Approval Jan 28,
 2010 (for above three items)
- Now may receive air and water reactive wastes (previously restricted)



Mercury Treatment Capabilities at Clive



- Waste arrives in debris form, elemental Hg form, or in switches, thermometers, etc., and is sorted out for appropriate treatment
- Macroencapsulation
 - Encapsulation of radioactive Hg debris in a jacket of inert inorganic material, significantly reducing leachability of toxic constituents
 - Waste arrives in debris matrix, left in its shipping container and filled with a controlled low-strength material to create a monolith
 - Options allow for size-reduction, sort/seg, or repackaging
 - Containers transferred to the landfill and placed on risers; forms set up around the lot, which can vary with vault size, and poured with proprietary "Macro Mix" (batched at a plant on-site)





Mercury Treatment Capabilities at Clive (cont.)



Amalgamation

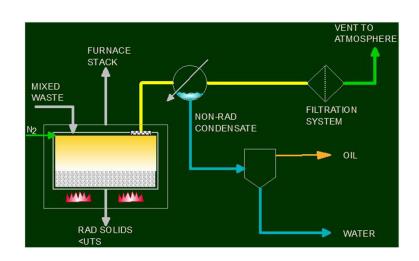
- Elemental Hg contaminated with radioactive materials must be treated via amalgamation per 40 CFR 268.40
- EnergySolutions treats both Low (< 260 ppm Hg)
 and High Subcategory Hg waste (≥ 260 ppm Hg)
- Process
 - Step 1: Elemental Hg is amalgamated in a small volume mixer (adding chemicals with Hg and mixing)
 - Step 2: Stabilize Hg to meet the characteristic standard of 0.2 mg/L (treatment in a large volume mixer, adding reagents to make hazardous constituents insoluble)
 - Samples are collected and verified to ensure that waste meets the characteristic standard



Mercury Treatment Capabilities at Clive (cont.)



- Vacuum Assisted Thermal Desorption (VTD)
 - Used to separate organic, PCB, mercury, and other volatile compounds from bulk waste matrices
 - Process uses heat to vaporize volatile compounds and then condenses these compounds into a holding tank for incineration or other destructive treatment







Looking Ahead



- Treatment Capacity continues to not be an issue
- Significant Hg treatment capacity exists
- All subcategories:
- Elemental
 - Must meet characteristic concentration (0.2 mg/L TCLP)
 - Use a proprietary 2-step process (AMLGM STABL)
- Low Subcategory (<260 mg/kg total mercury)
 - Must meet UTS (0.025 mg/L TCLP)
- High Subcategory (>260 mg/kg total mercury)
 - Variance from State of Utah to perform Stabilization-type treatment
 - Must meet characteristic concentration (0.2 mg/L TCLP)
 - Variance renewed annually (per rule)
- Renewed 10 times since November, 2001



Mercury Treatment Capabilities at Bear Creek



Macroencapsulation

- Augments capability at Clive
- Stabilization/solidification treatment of radioactive mercury debris to meet Utah Land Disposal Restrictions for Clive
- Macroencapsulation is used to treat debris contaminated with low-subcategory (< 260 ppm Hg) or high-subcategory mercury (≥ 260 ppm Hg)
- Stabilized waste form analyzed posttreatment to ensure TCLP results are <
 0.2 mg/L Hg per Clive's variance from State of Utah

Amalgamation

- Augments capability at Clive
- Permitted, but to date has not been used to treat customer waste









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