



SAND2009-4294P



Disposal of Hazardous Chemicals

What Should be Done and How

July 13 – 16, 2009

Hosted by:

**Jordanian Armed Forces
&
U.S. Central Command**



Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.





Chemicals for Disposal

Chemicals that are:

- Still good ... but no longer needed for use
(e.g., do not perform that work anymore, excess)
- Out of Date (i.e., expired shelf-life)
- Have impurities and can not be used
(e.g., contaminated)





Chemicals for Disposal (Cont.)

Typically not safe to throw away in the regular trash, and may be hazardous waste

- If hazardous waste, it must be managed per regulations
- If not hazardous waste, it must still manage safely (e.g., segregated storage)





Pollution Prevention

- **Reduce**

- Probably not applicable, since already have it

- **Reuse**

- Find someone else that needs or can use it within your organization
 - Contact the original manufacturer:
 - Can the expiration date be extended (typically dependant upon storage conditions)?
 - Is there another facility nearby that uses the chemical?
 - Will they take it back?





Pollution Prevention (Cont.)

- **Recycle**

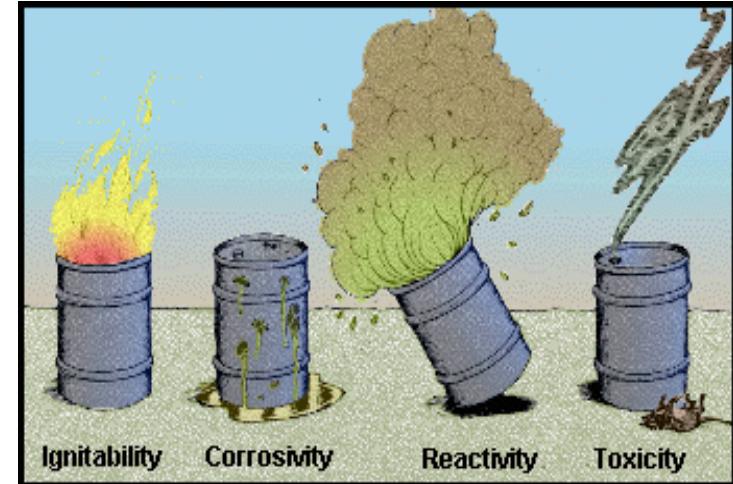
- Locate a recycling facility that handles the chemical and can:
 - Broker the chemical to another user
 - Re-evaluate the expiration date - to extend it
 - Remove contaminants and certify purity
 - Otherwise beneficially use the chemical (e.g., burn for energy generation)





Disposal Consideration

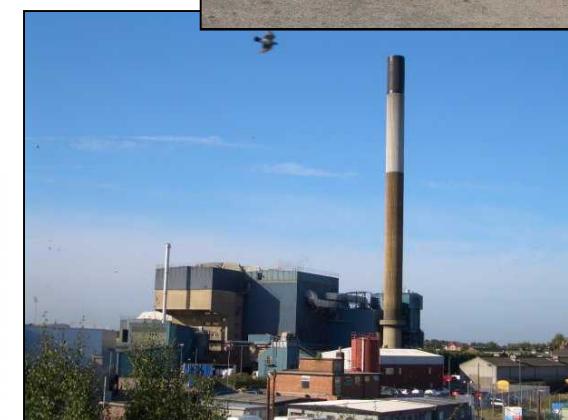
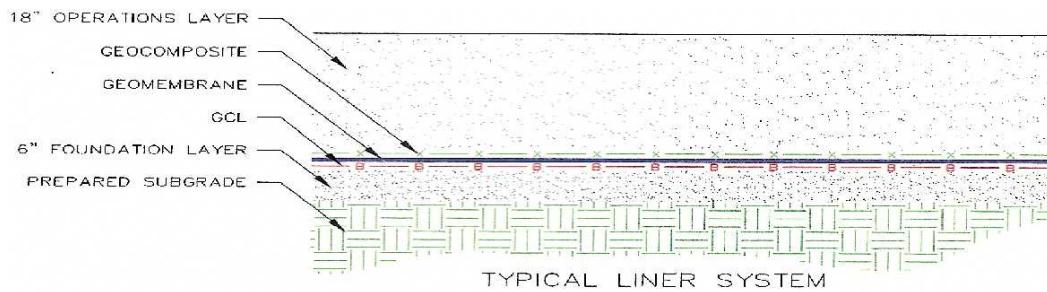
- What type of hazard does the chemical present?
 - Ignitability
 - Corrosivity
 - Reactivity
 - Toxicity
- Type of hazard drives the type of treatment and disposal
- Consider multiple hazards





Forms of Disposal

- Destruction
- Treatment to make non-hazardous
- Make non-mobile in the environment and place in an engineered landfill





Destruction

Applicability:

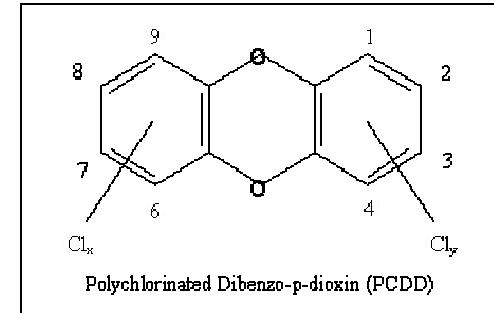
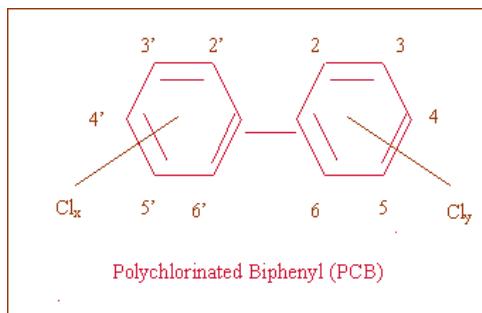
- *Ignitable* hazard
 - Primary method
- *Corrosive* hazard
 - Can be used, but not primary method
- *Reactive* hazard
 - Can be used, but not primary method
- *Toxic* hazard
 - Primary method for organic chemicals, etc.
 - Not typically used for inorganic chemicals, etc.





Destruction (Cont.)

- Never burn chemicals in open air
 - May result in toxic exposures of people
 - May result in environmental damage
 - May not destroy chemical





Destruction (Cont.)

- Physically destroy using combustion:

- Incineration Units
 - Rotary kilns
 - Fluidized bed units
 - Liquid injection units
 - Fixed hearth units
 - Boilers / Industrial Furnaces
 - Typically produce energy for a manufacturing process (e.g., cement kilns, coke ovens)



NOTE: Air emissions control is necessary, and ash may still be hazardous (e.g., for metals)



Fixed Hearth Incinerator



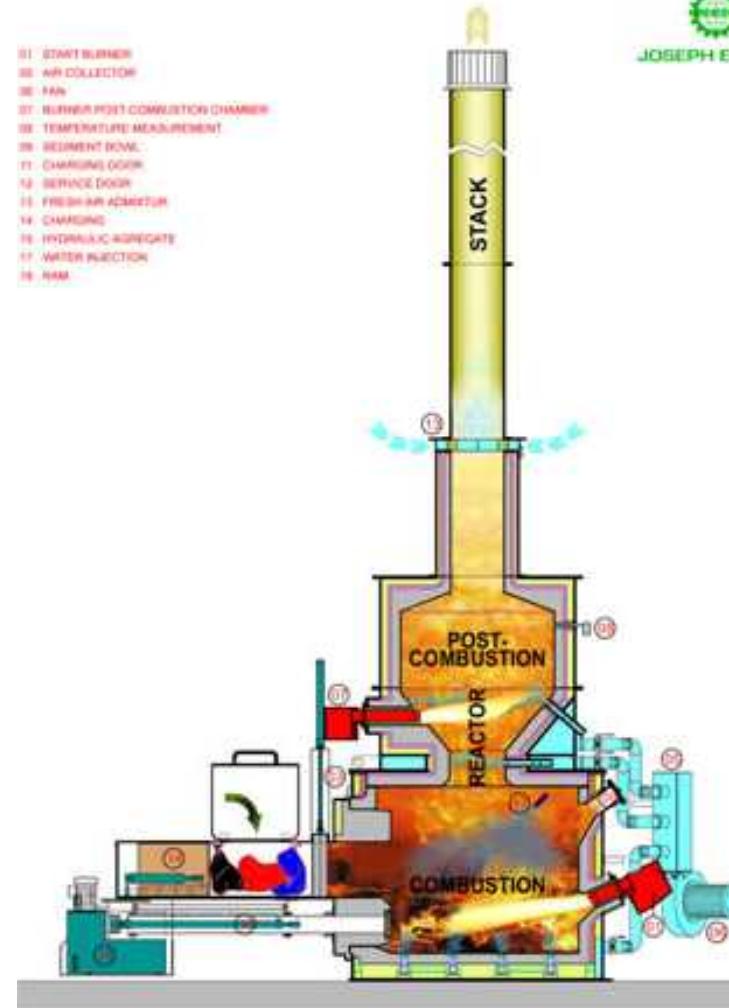
FUNCTIONAL PRINCIPLE

MZ 8 - R



JOSEPH EGGLI AG

- ① START BURNER
- ② AIR COLLECTION
- ③ FAN
- ④ BURNER POST COMBUSTION CHAMBER
- ⑤ TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT
- ⑥ REACTOR BOWL
- ⑦ CHARGING DOOR
- ⑧ SERVICE DOOR
- ⑨ FRESH AIR ADMIXTURE
- ⑩ CHARGING
- ⑪ HYDRAULIC AGGREGATE
- ⑫ WATER INJECTION
- ⑬ RAM

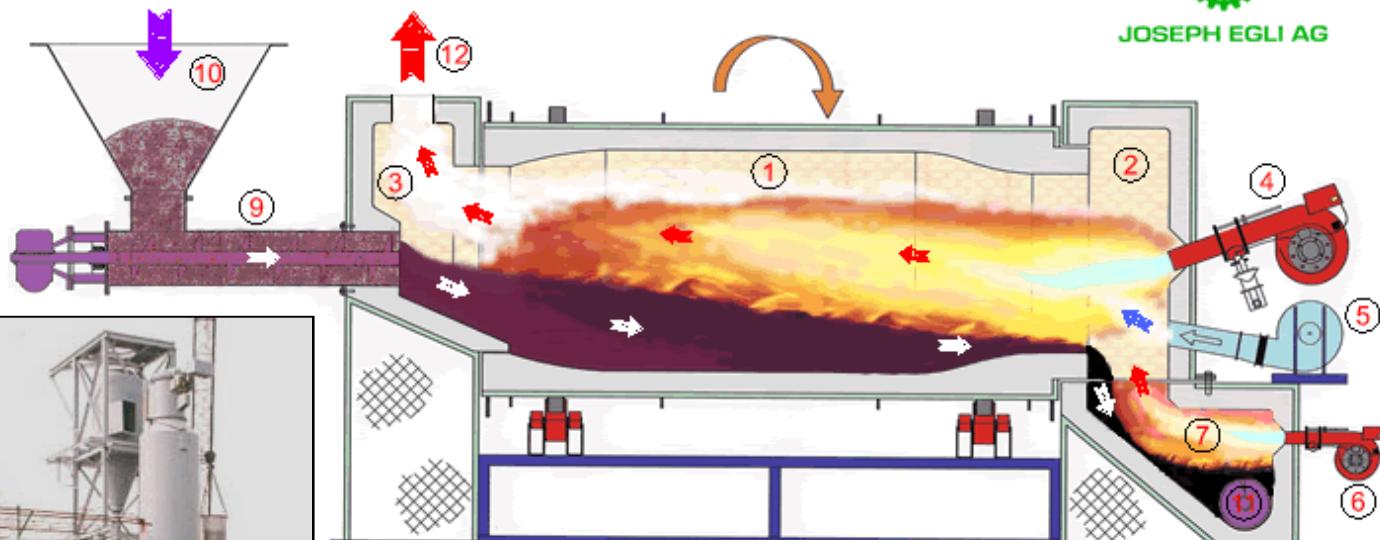




Rotary Kiln Incinerator

FUNCTIONAL PRINCIPLE OF THE ROTARY KILN

1 ROTATIVE COMBUSTION CHAMBER	6 AUTOMATIC ASHES CHAMBER BURNER	12 GAS TO POST-COMBUSTION CHAMBER
2 FRONT HEAD	7 ASHES CHAMBER	
3 REAR HEAD	9 WASTE FEEDER	
4 START AND SUPPORTING BURNER	10 SOLID, LIQUID, PASTY AND SLUDGY HAZARDOUS WASTE	
5 PRIMARY AIR FAN	11 ULOADING ASHES COCHLEA	





Make Non-Hazardous

Applicability:

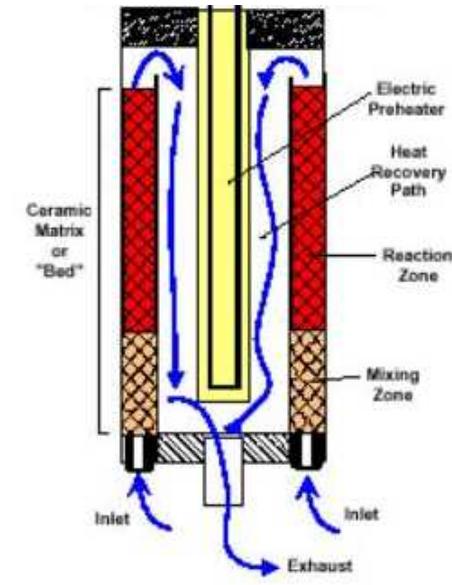
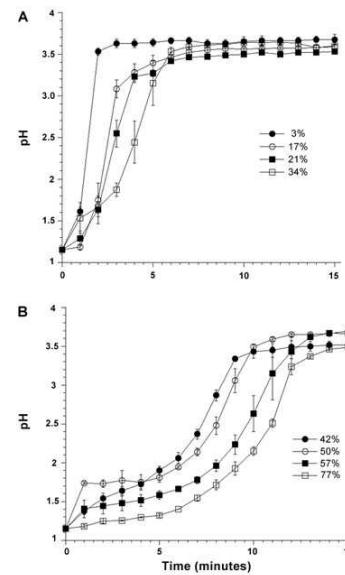
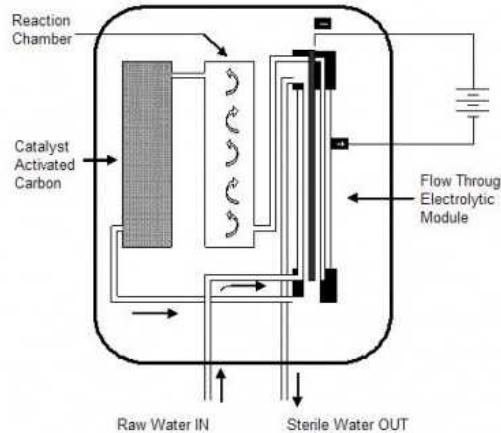
- *Ignitable* hazard
 - Not typically used
- *Corrosive* hazard
 - Primary method
- *Reactive* hazard
 - Primary method
- *Toxic* hazard
 - Can be used for organic chemicals, etc.
 - Can be used for inorganic chemicals, etc.





Make Non-Hazardous (Cont.)

- Chemically change into non-hazardous form
 - Acid/Base neutralization
 - Controlled reaction of reactive chemicals
 - Oxidation to cause chemical break-down

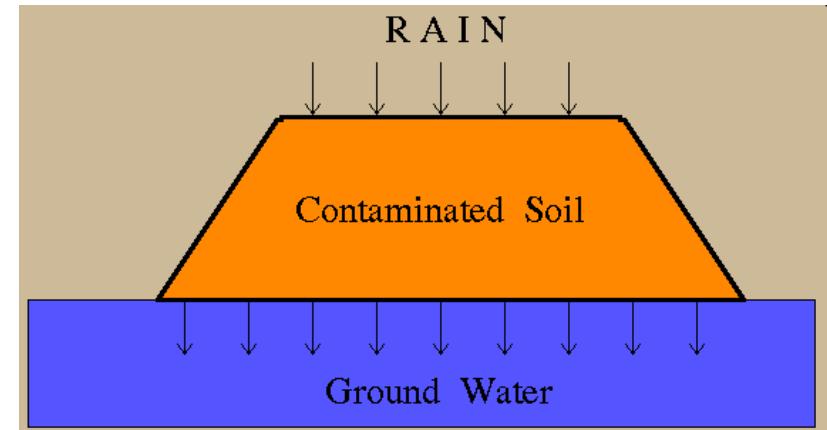




Make Non-Mobile

Applicability:

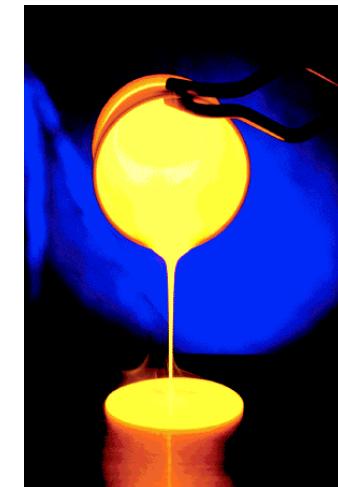
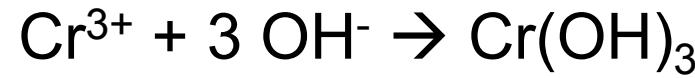
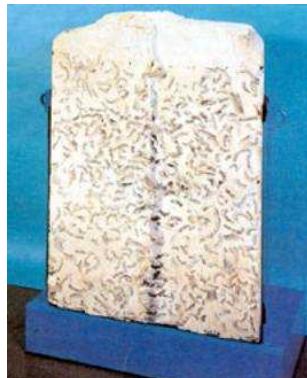
- *Ignitable* hazard
 - Not typically used
- *Corrosive* hazard
 - Not typically used
- *Reactive* hazard
 - Not typically used
- *Toxic* hazard
 - Can be used for organic chemicals, etc.
 - Primary method for inorganic chemicals, etc.





Make Non-Mobile (Cont.)

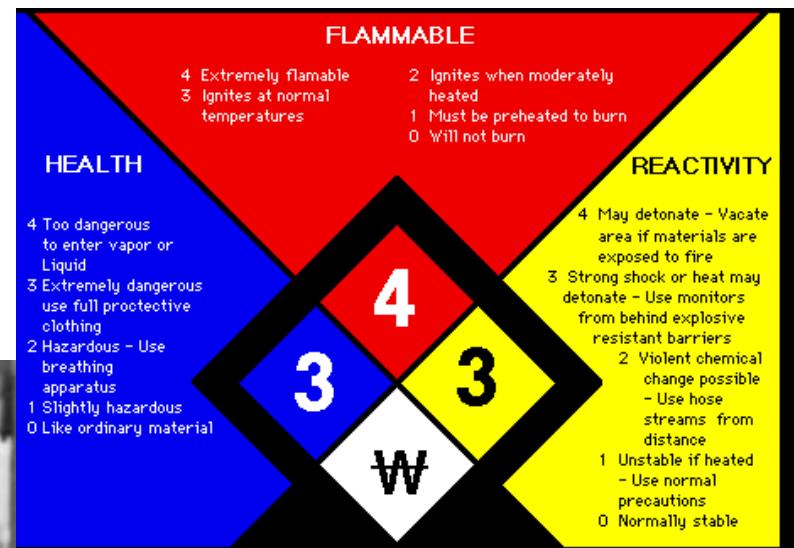
- Treat chemical such that it does not leach
 - Chemically bind
 - Chemical precipitation (e.g., insoluble salts)
 - Physically bind
 - Solidify by embedding in a matrix (e.g., cement, vitrification)
 - Encapsulate (e.g., polymer)





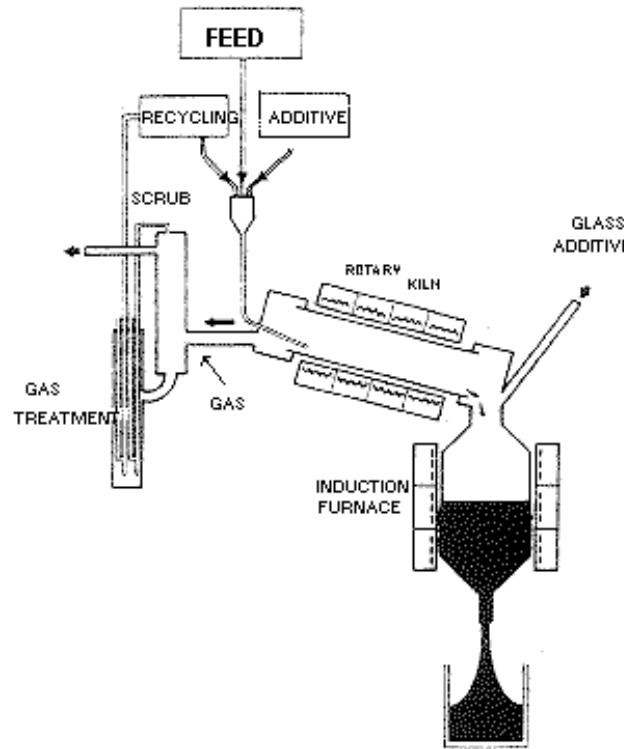
Chemically Bind

- Dilution is **NOT** the solution to pollution!





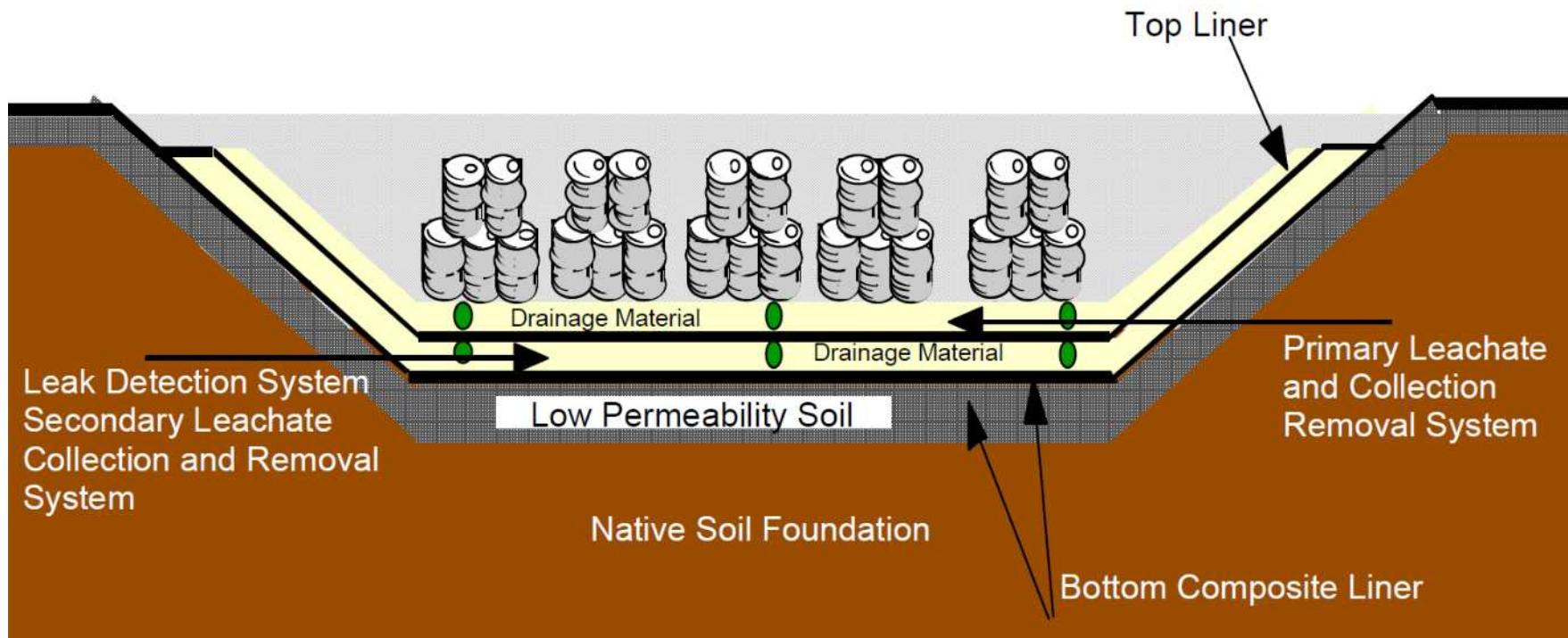
Physically Bind





Engineered Landfill

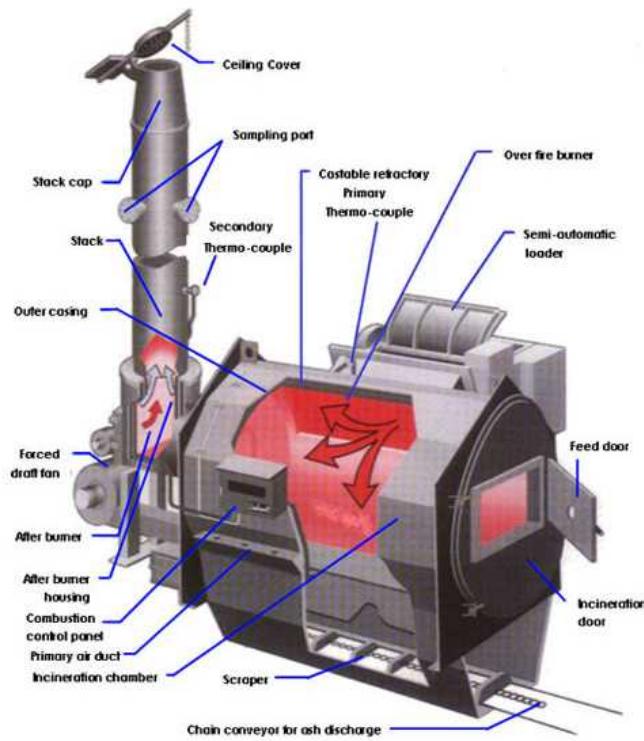
CROSS-SECTION OF A LANDFILL AND ITS MINIMUM TECHNOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS





Summary

- Eliminate Hazardous Characteristic(s)
 - Treatment is technology and characteristic driven
- Render safe for environmental disposal
- Treat and dispose appropriately
 - Typically not the local landfill



Portable incinerator