



Landfill Leachate Treatment: The UK Approach

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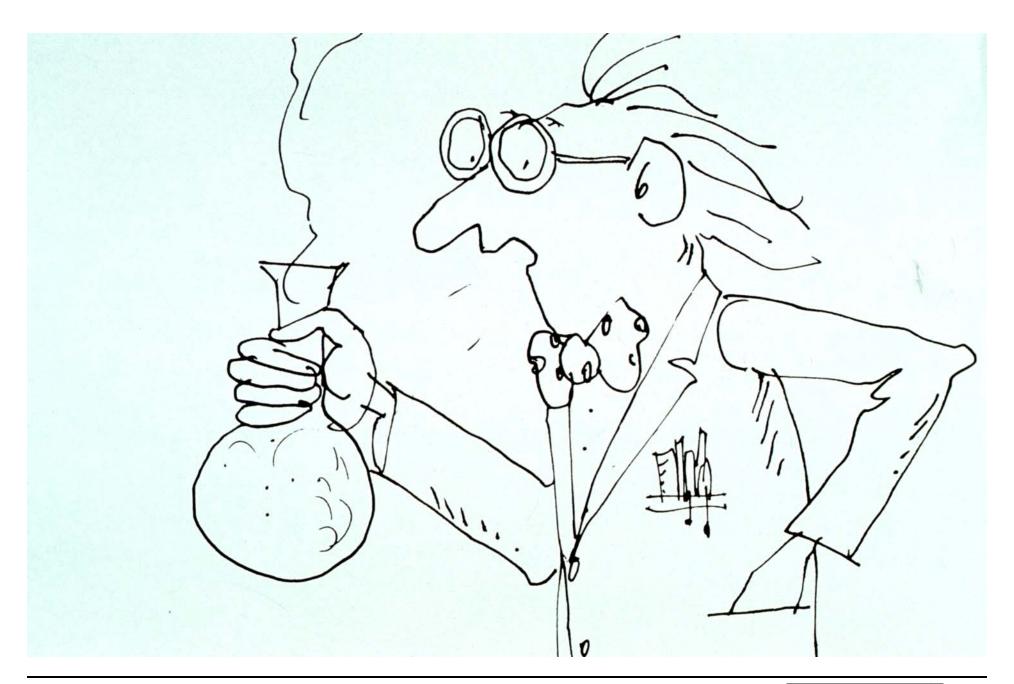


The UK approach to leachate management has for many years been based on:

- Applied and experimental research data
- Site-specific risk assessment
- Best Practical Environmental Option
- BATNEEC
- Principles of Sustainability























Loving husband in anniversary tragedy

Romantic Len, 86, crushed by dustcart

A MAN of 86 out shopping for a 35th wedding anniversary present for his wife was crushed by a dustcart.

But the accident could not stop Leonard Redfern, of Warwick Road, Thorpe Bay, handing to his wife Olive a pink coral necklace he had bought as he lay in Southend Hospital with two broken hips, a broken ankle, a fractured pelvis and a broken thumb.

The old romantic had his accident with the dustcart in a service road behind Marks and Spencer, in Southend High Street.

Transport

He was walking to catch a bus after buying the present. He was pinned under the cart, and police say he is lucky not to have lost his legs. Olive, 64, had to make a mad dash from the Chelsea Flower Show to be by his side.

She said last night: "They called me over the loudspeaker and even tried to arrange transport across London.

"But he's OK, a little shocked and with quite a few broken bones, but he's tough.

"I told him a few days ago our 35th anniversary on June 7 is our coral or jade one. He must have gone out specially to buy the necklace.

"When I arrived at the hospital, he held it out and just said: 'Here's your coral'." "Now we won't be able to celebrate because he'll be in traction for about six weeks."

Active

Olive said of her husband: "He is still a very active man for his age.

"We're all hoping this doesn't slow him down too much."

The dustcart was driven by Mr Dennis Henderson, 30, of Cunningham Close, Shoebury.



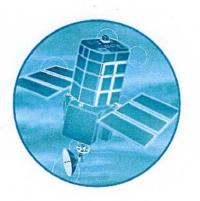


Health service





A Review of the Composition of Leachates from Domestic Wastes in Landfill Sites







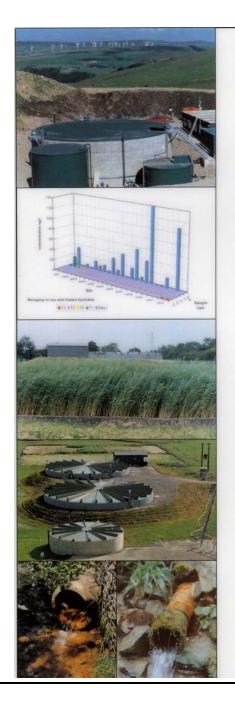
Research and Development

Technical Report CWM 072/95











FINAL REPORT

Pollution Inventory discharges to sewer or surface waters from landfill leachates

Ref: REGCON 70 May 2001

Enviros Aspinwall Walford Manor Baschurch Shrewsbury Shropshire SY4 2HH Knox Associates Barnston Lodge 50 Lucknow Avenue Mapperley Park Nottingham NG3 5BB





In the UK, the EU Landfill Directive is causing huge changes in the way that we manage wastes





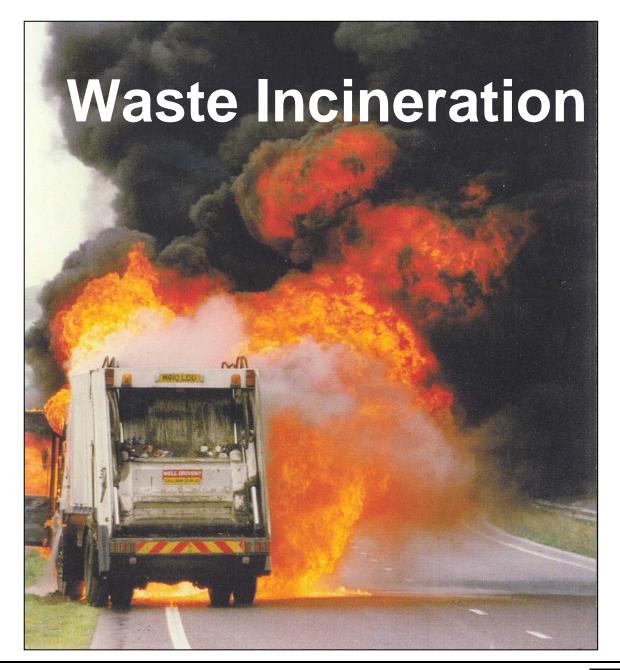
Greenhouse gas concerns



















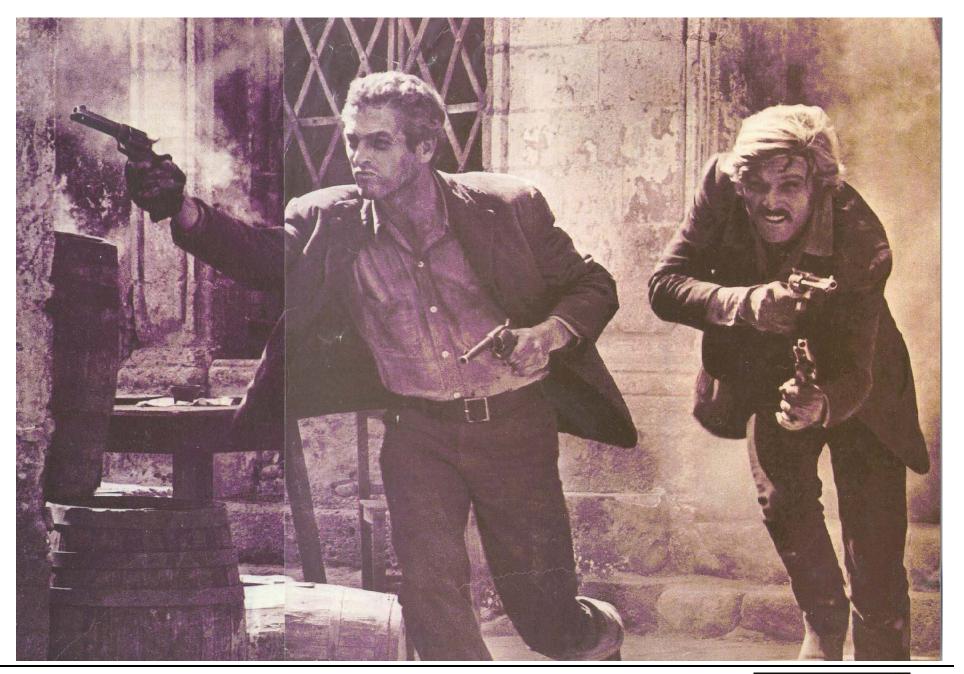


Increased environmental awareness



























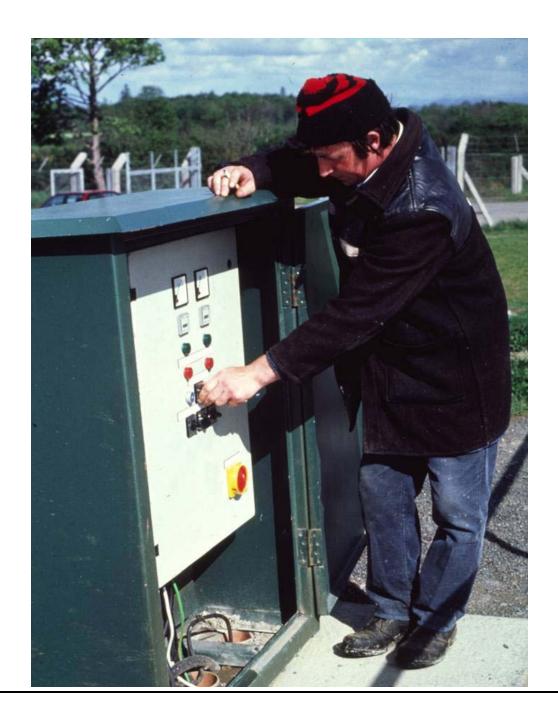






























































































Arpley Landfill Site

- 130 hectares, west of Warrington
- Between River Mersey and Manchester Ship Canal
- >10 million tonnes of domestic, commercial and industrial wastes deposited since opened in 1988
- Operated by Cheshire County Council (3c Waste)
- Acquired by Waste Recycling Group in Spring 1999















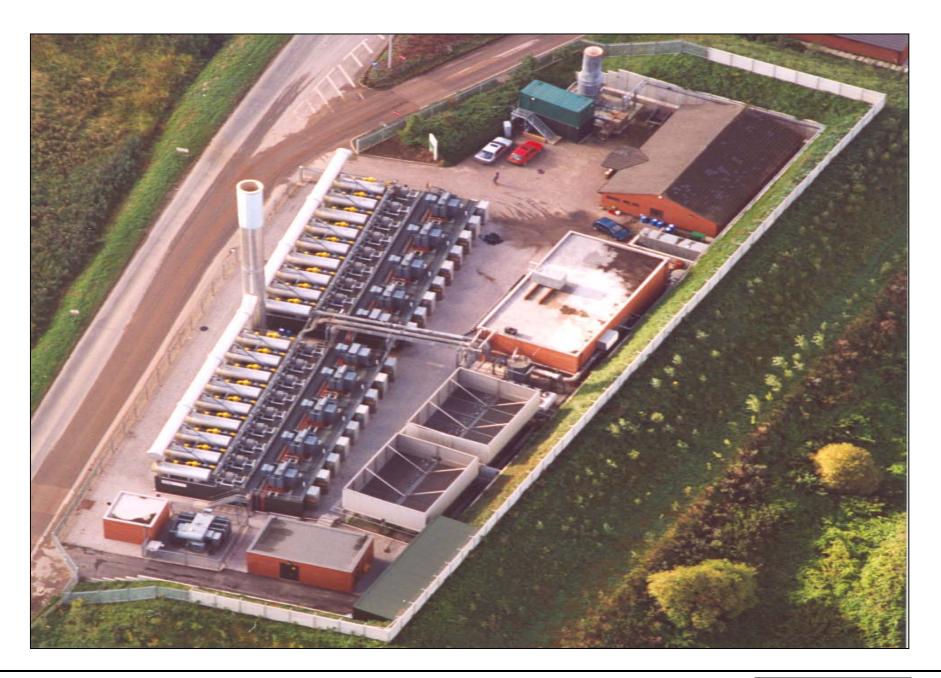


Leachate Control at Arpley

- 3 Phases: Birchwood, Lapwing and Walton
- Increasing degrees of containment
- When acquired by WRG, leachate not under control
- No adequate leachate extraction infrastructure
- Leachate heads up to 8m above compliant levels











Initial data for leachate strength in phases at Arpley, chloride and ammoniacal-N (in mg/l)

Landfill Phase	chloride		ammoniacal-N	
	Mean	Maximum	Mean	Maximum
Birchwood	641	2560	274	848
Lapwing	2816	12700	1048	3380
Walton	3522	5500	1695	3910









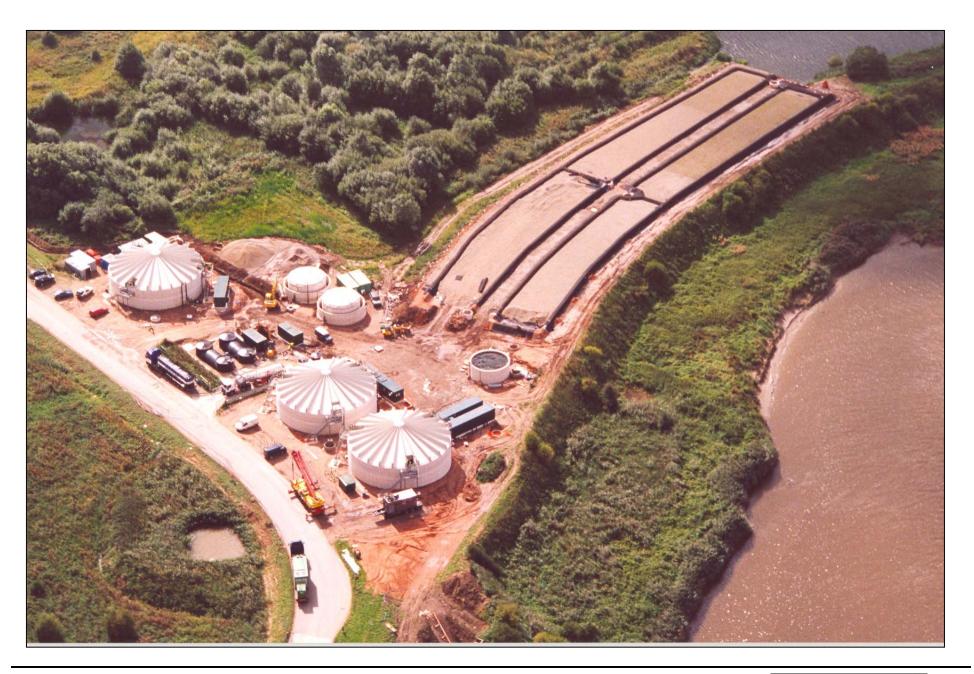


Plant Design

- Maximum treatment rate 450m³/d
- Roofed and bunded raw leachate balance tanks
- 3 Large sequencing batch reactor (SBR) tanks,
 with automated pH control, and nutrient dosing
- Effluent balance tank
- Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) system
- Final polishing in reed beds

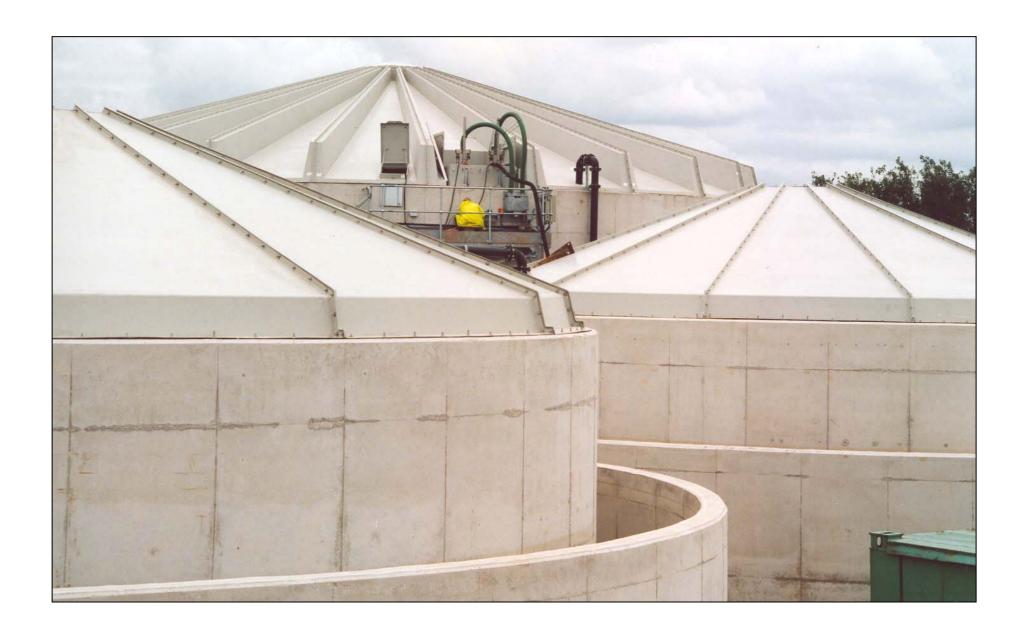






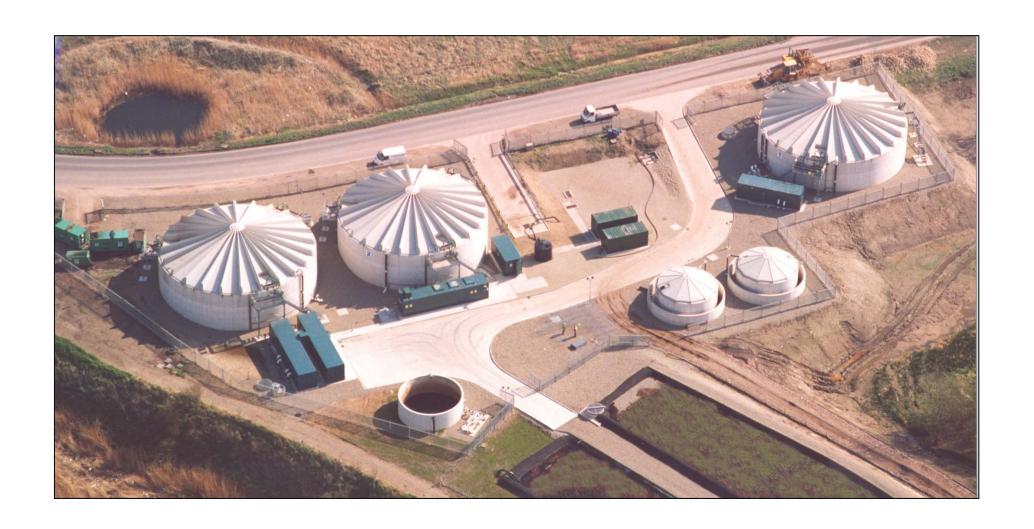




























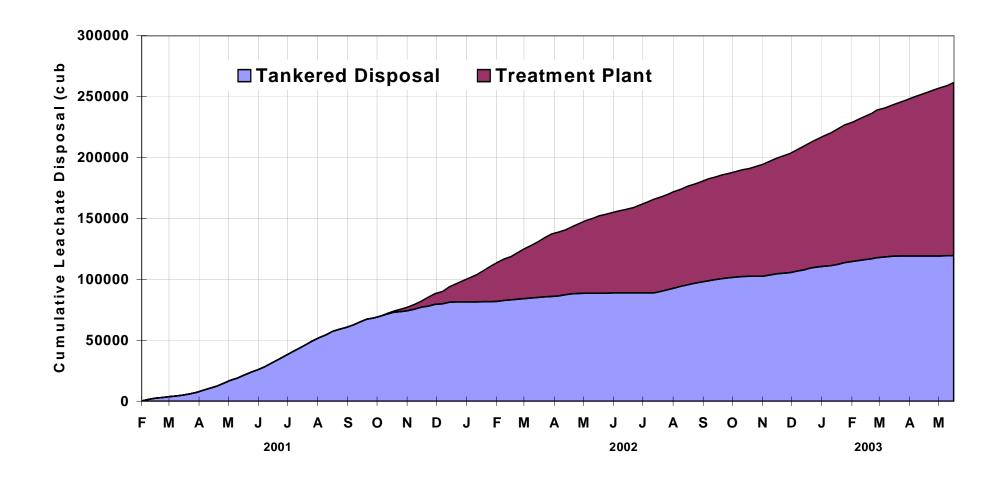
Plant Performance

Determinand	Leachate	Effluent
COD	4730 – 5990	1010
BOD ₅	537 – 688	<1
ammoniacal-N	1240 - 1460	1.5

toxicity: no detectable effluent toxicity to monthly Microtox® tests











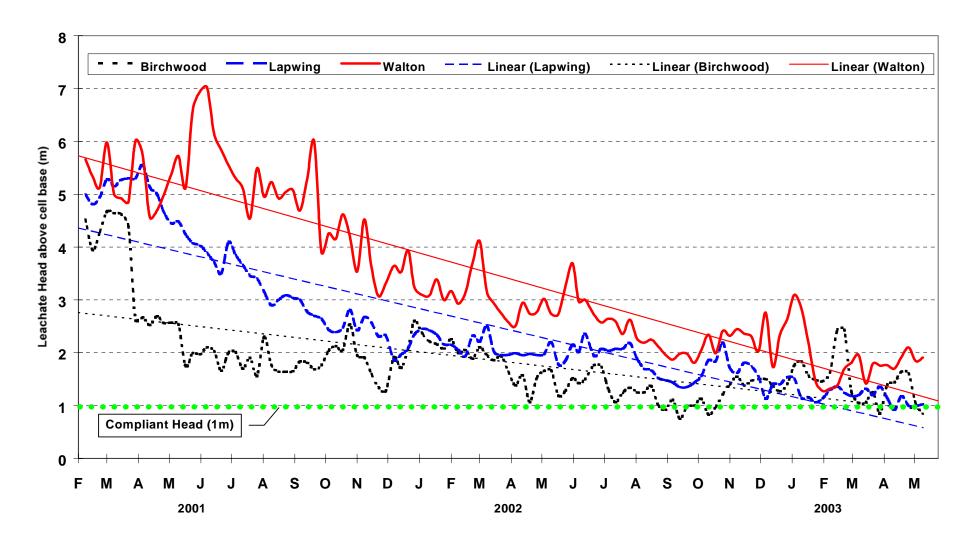


Figure 8: Changes in mean leachate head within each phase, February 2002 to May 2003





Arpley

- LTP commissioned Autumn 2001
- Treating typically 400m³ of leachate each day
- Safe effluent discharge to the River Mersey
- Large impact on leachate levels
- Leachate heads in compliance April 2004





Buckden South Landfill Site

- SE England, 400m from River Great Ouse
- Domestic and industrial wastes to 1994
- Taken over by WRG in 1994
- Extensive remedial works needed, including management of high levels of leachate, containing pesticides











Leachate Management Needs

- To reduce high leachate levels
- High concentrations of pesticides eg Mecoprop and Isoproturon
- River Great Ouse the only practical discharge route for treated leachate
- Very tight effluent standards required (requirement that Rainbow Trout have 96 hour LC50 > 50 percent effluent)







Treatability Trials carried out from April to July 1994





Treatment Process:

- SBR biological treatment
- Reed bed polishing (2000m²)
- Ozonation
- Final reed bed (500m²)
- Fully automated process
- Treatment of 200m³ per day
- Treatment plant commissioned Dec 1994

















































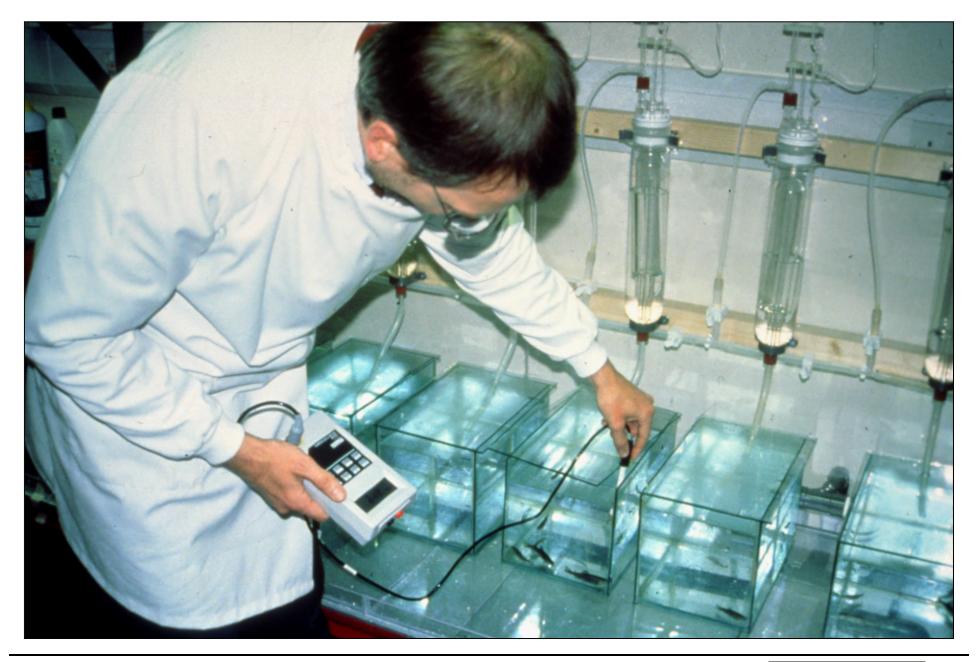














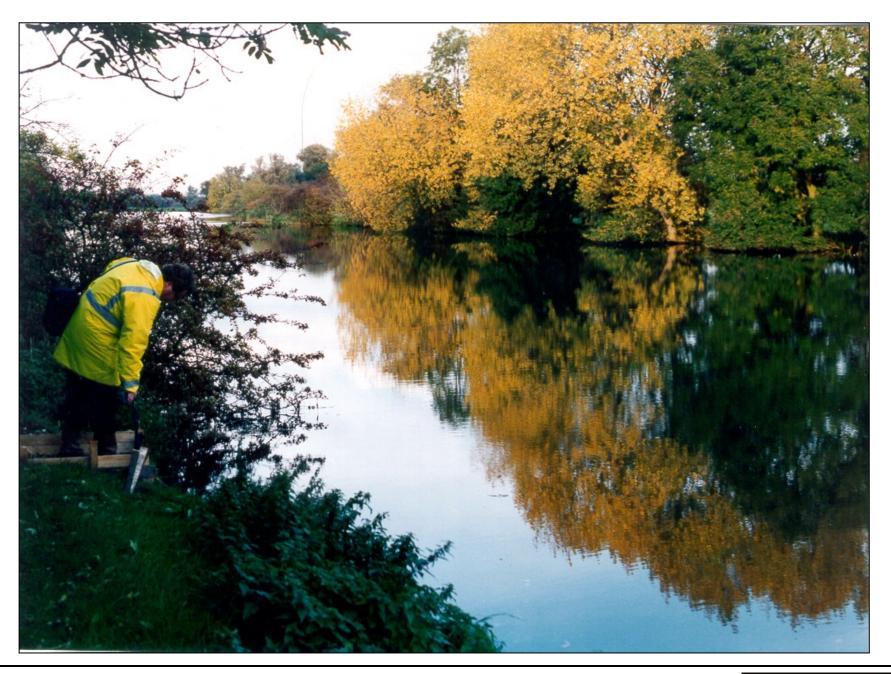


Buckden

- Most advanced leachate plant in the UK
- Operated for nearly ten years
- Toxicity-based consent never exceeded
- SBR proved robust, reliable and readily automated
- Ozonation effective, but site- specific

















Leachate Treatment in South Africa

- Enviros involved since 1992
- Cost-effectiveness paramount
- Water resources scarce
- Appropriate technology needed for operators
- Landfill standards high at largest sites
- Rapidly advancing regulatory control
- "Minimum Standards" document





Vissershok Landfill, Cape Town

- Long-established site
- 750,000 tpa municipal & industrial wastes
- Inputs include low-medium hazardous wastes
- Need to use effluent for dust suppression on roads, to replace existing use of potable water





Vissershok Leachate

- Very strong and methanogenic
- Up to 80 m³/d produced
- ~20% from hazardous waste cell
- COD values 4000-9000 mg/l
- Ammoniacal-N 1500-2000 mg/l













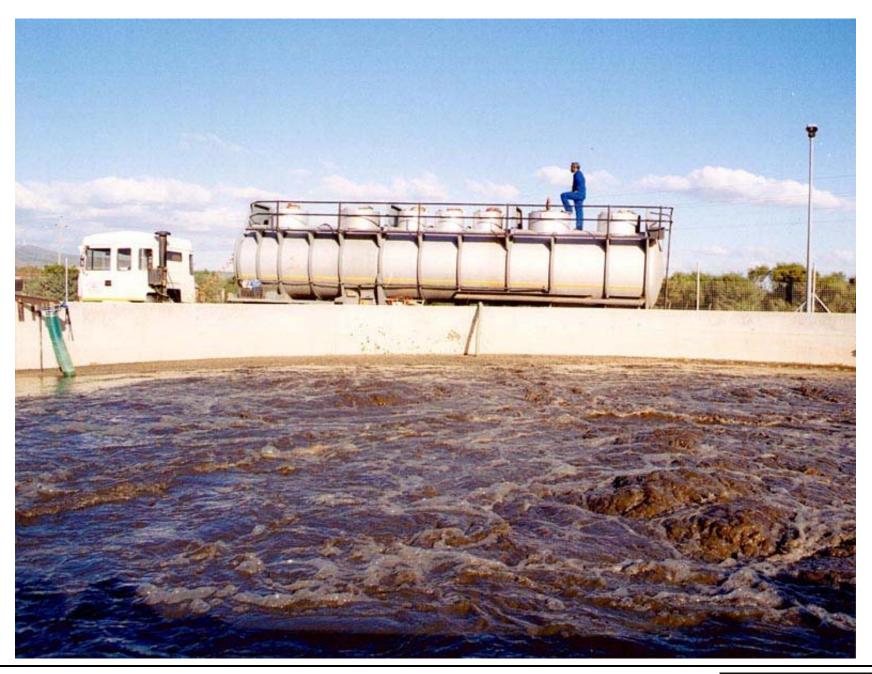




















Typical Performance

	<u>leachate</u>	<u>effluent</u>
COD	8930	680
BOD ₅	588	20
ammonia-N	1517	2.3
solids	-	21
mg/l		





Mariannhill Landfill, Durban, KwaZulu Natal

- New landfill developed by eThekwini Municipality
- Opened in July 1997, life 25 years
- 250,000 tpa of household & commercial wastes
- Became a nature reserve in September 2002
- Plant Rescue Unit (PRUNIT) Nursery
- Very high standards indeed in housing area





Mariannhill Landfill

"Nothing short of a valley of environmental treasures, and engineering ingenuity"

Resource Magazine, South Africa, Feb 2004





Mariannhill Leachate

- 30-40 m³/d (more after tropical storms)
- COD typically 2000-3000 mg/l
- ammoniacal-N typically 400-500 mg/l
- surface water discharge required

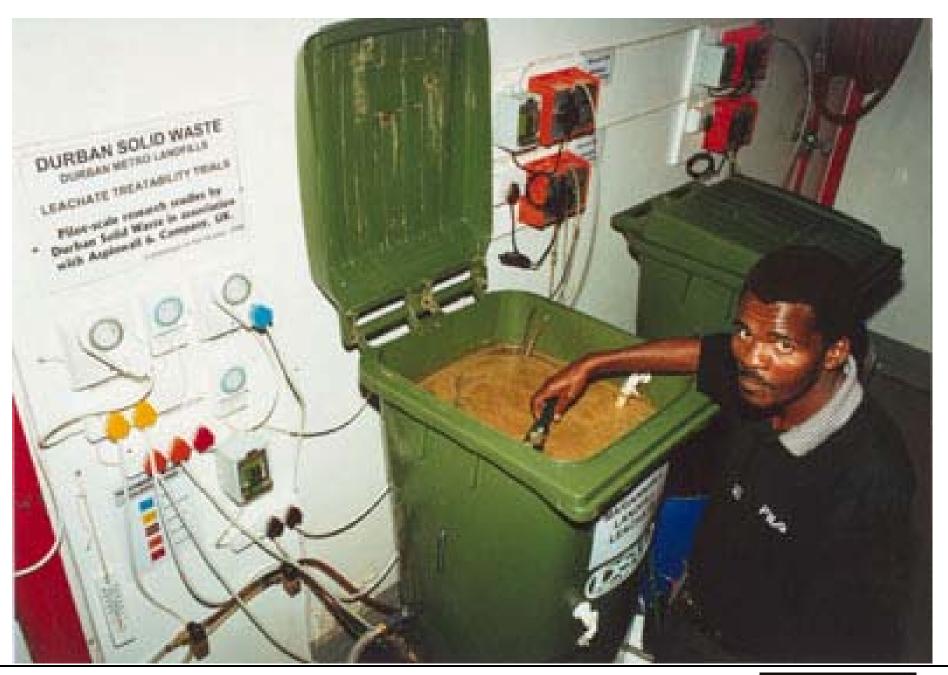
















From rubbish dump to nature reserve

Site gives regular educational visits to schools

An ambitious plan is afoot to beautify the Mariannhill landfill site, writes Tony Carnie

can be an odd bunch fallen off their perches by trying trees. to turn one of Durban's biggest rubbish tips into a nature reserve?

a nature reserve.

And when the dump ... er, landfill, was still in the planning stage. the monitoring committee recommended that destruction of the Richard's establishment of a plant E ALL KNOW that indigenous coastal bush be limitenvironmentalists ed, and that a buffer zone should enous nursery at Mariannhill. be created around the site and but have they finally screened with local plants and when new landfill cells were

landfill, the remaining 30 hectares

we get regular visits from indigenous plant and butterfly interest groups."

One of the big successes was rescue unit and massive indig-

It started about three years ago. carved into the valley. Rather than Although 20ha will be used for flattening the indigenous vegetation completely Richard began

























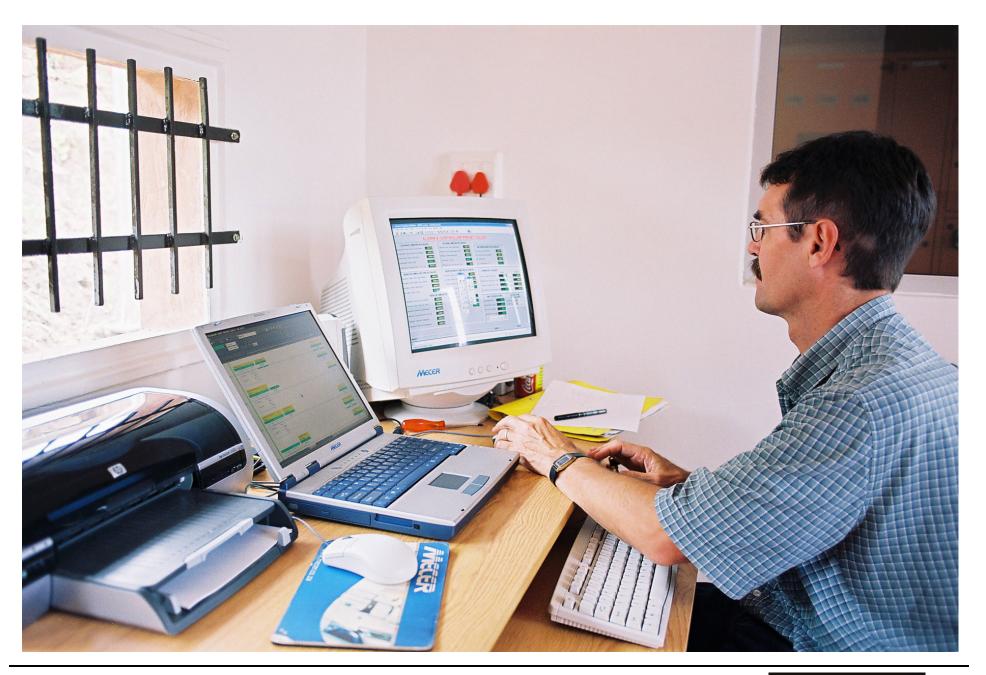






















Technologies

for

Leachate Treatment





The minimum acceptable standard is complete compliance with a specific discharge consent





Well-established and tested techniques are available to provide reliable and consistent treatment of landfill leachates





There are no technical obstacles to the treatment of landfill leachate to extremely high standards









