

SPANISH TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS ON Hg STABILIZATION AND Hg CONTAINING WASTES

**WORKSHOP ON MERCURY MANAGEMENT IN THE LATIN AMERICA
AND CARIBBEAN REGION**

Brasilia, 21st / 22nd May 2012



MERSADE Project main tasks (2006-2010):

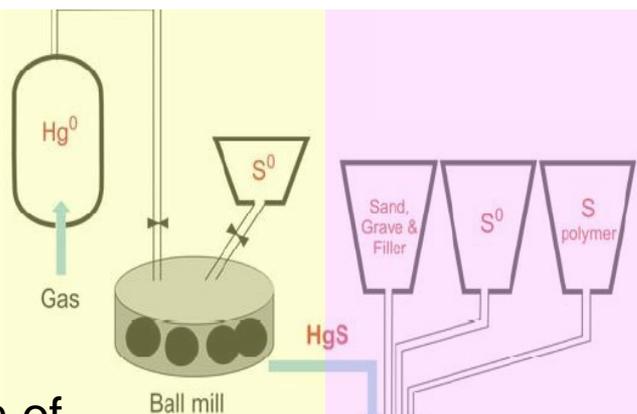
1. Container for the safe temporary storage of metallic mercury



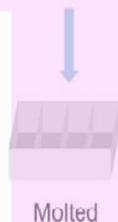
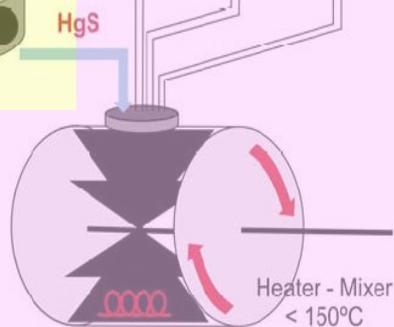
2. Stabilization / Microencapsulation technique.



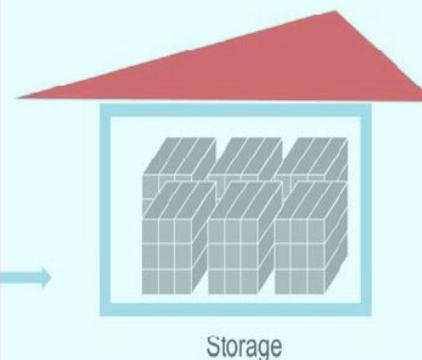
Phase 1:
Stabilization of
HgS



Phase 2:
Microencapsulation



Final product



Patent: P200930672



Obtaining mercury sulphide:



Metallic Hg + Elemental sulfur particles (< 60 μm) react in a ball mill to obtain HgS (Cinnabar)



Microencapsulation in a sulphur matrix:



HgS

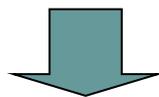


S



S polymer

HEATER-MIXER ($<140^{\circ}\text{C}$)



POLIMERIC CEMENT OF SULPHUR (Artificial rock)





ADVANTAGES AND GUARANTEES :

- **Inert solid, more resistant than concrete, with low porosity and impermeable.**
- **No emissions to atmosphere . The final product has 100-150 times lower emissions than mercury sulphide (natural cinnabar ore).**
- **Safer product and easier to handle: its environmentally sound management is easier, safer and less expensive as well.**
- **During the process, 100% of Hg is transformed.**
- **Low energy consumption.**
- **No water consumption, and neither effluents nor wastes are generated**
- **Ordinary, abundant and affordable reagents**



- The estimated cost of the stabilization process is around 2,000 €/t of metallic mercury
- The CTNDM has experts to carry out a safe and environmentally sound comprehensive management of mercury (including collection, transport, temporary storage and disposal).
- Facilities for the environmentally sound permanent storage with absolute environmental guarantees already exist in Almaden.
-



¿ what 's next step ?



National Technological Center
for Mercury
Decontamination

...from results and keeping as main TARGET:

***TO DEVELOP TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
FOR MERCURY ISSUES...***



ACTIVITIES:

- **Application of the stabilization/encapsulation technique to Hg containing wastes**

- **to improve the technique: i.e. non addition of aggregates.**



INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AS Hg WASTE PRODUCERS:

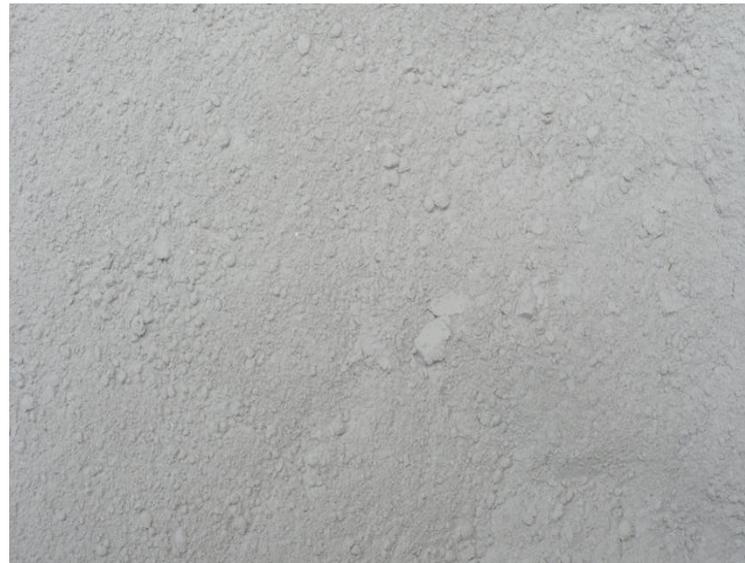
- * i. Hg fluorescent dust (FD) from the recycling plants.
 - * ii. Hg wastes from the Zn primary production industry.
 - * iii. Hg wastes from the Al primary production industry.
 - iv. Hg wastes from the Cu primary production industry.
 - v. Hg from Gold mining industry.
 - vi. Wastes from dental amalgams.
 - vii. ... //
- * Works to show now

Providing cooperation:

CTNDM



an Spanish association / recycling plant



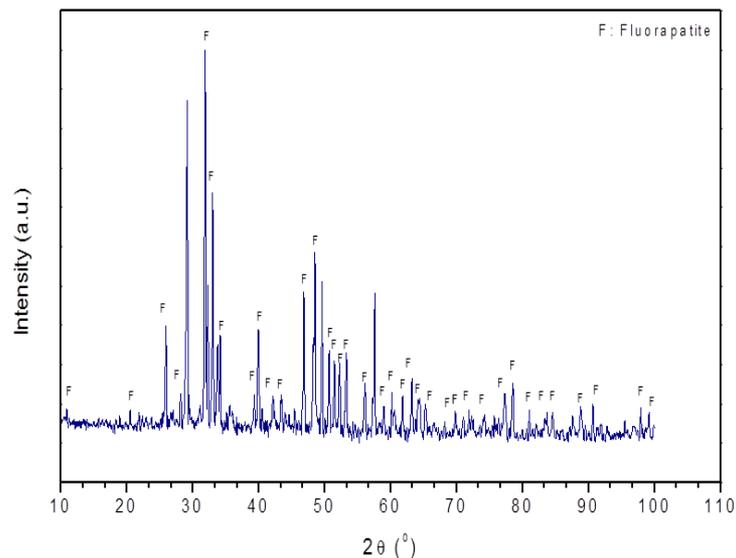
.Appearance of fluorescent dust (FD)

Density: 3.05 gr / cm³

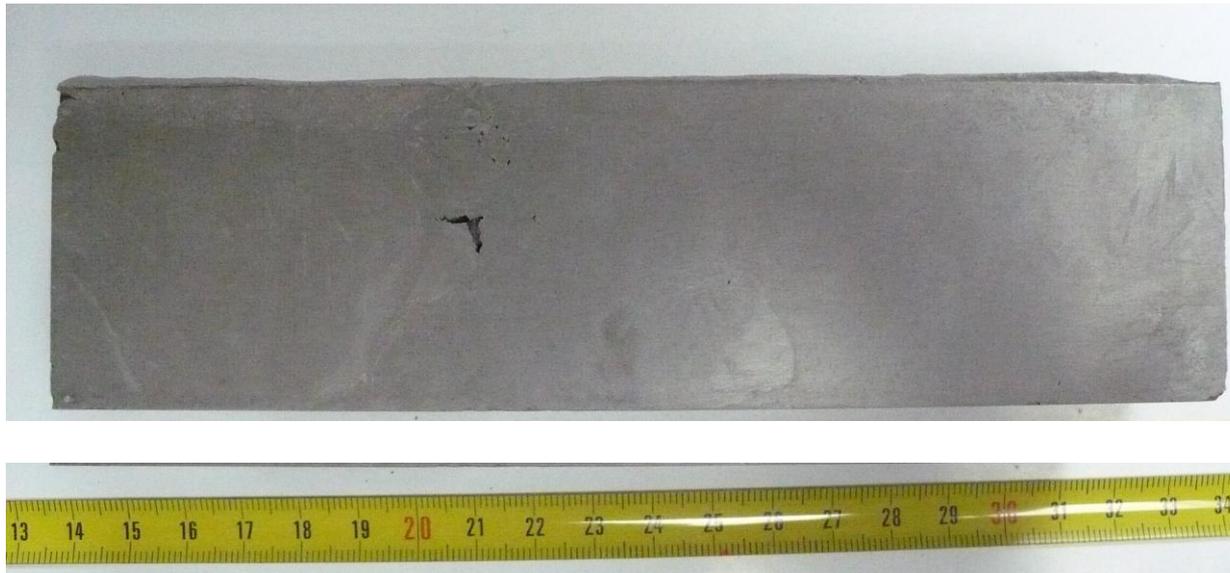
Ø size: < 40 µm

	% weight	error %
CaO	40,67	0,24
P ₂ O ₃	15,93	0,18
SiO ₂	10,28	0,15
Al ₂ O ₃	7,53	0,13
F	3,46	0,26
Na ₂ O	2,65	0,08
MgO	0,83	0,04
HgO	0,03	0,00
Others (SO ₃ , Cl, K ₂ O, MnO, etc)	Up to 99,98	-

Chemical semiquantitative composition by FXR
(in % oxide)



RX diffraction diagram of fluorescent powder



Estabilized FD waste (66,5 % w. of waste)



Providing cooperation:

CTNDM + an Spanish primary Zn producer

- Electrolytic Zn production from Zn concentrate ore.
- By oxidation of zinc sulfide in fluidized bed at 950°C.
- Zn & Hg have similar atomic size.
- Pending from origin, Hg content in concentrates ores is <>
- Hg with many others **impurities**: F, Cl, Se, Pb,...are remobilized to the gas phase.



From the wet gas cleaning process, the waste obtained is
a thick, heavy mud with high water content.

Density: 6,15 gr / cm³

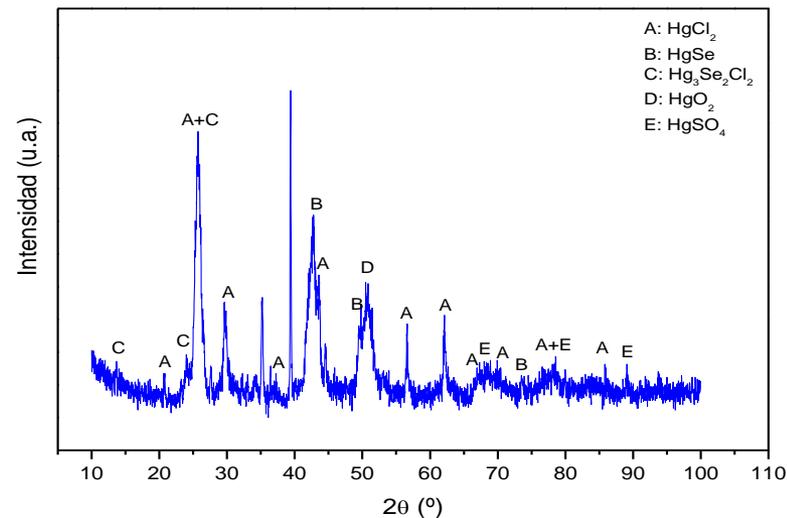
Ø size: < 40 µm

Humidity: 33,2 %

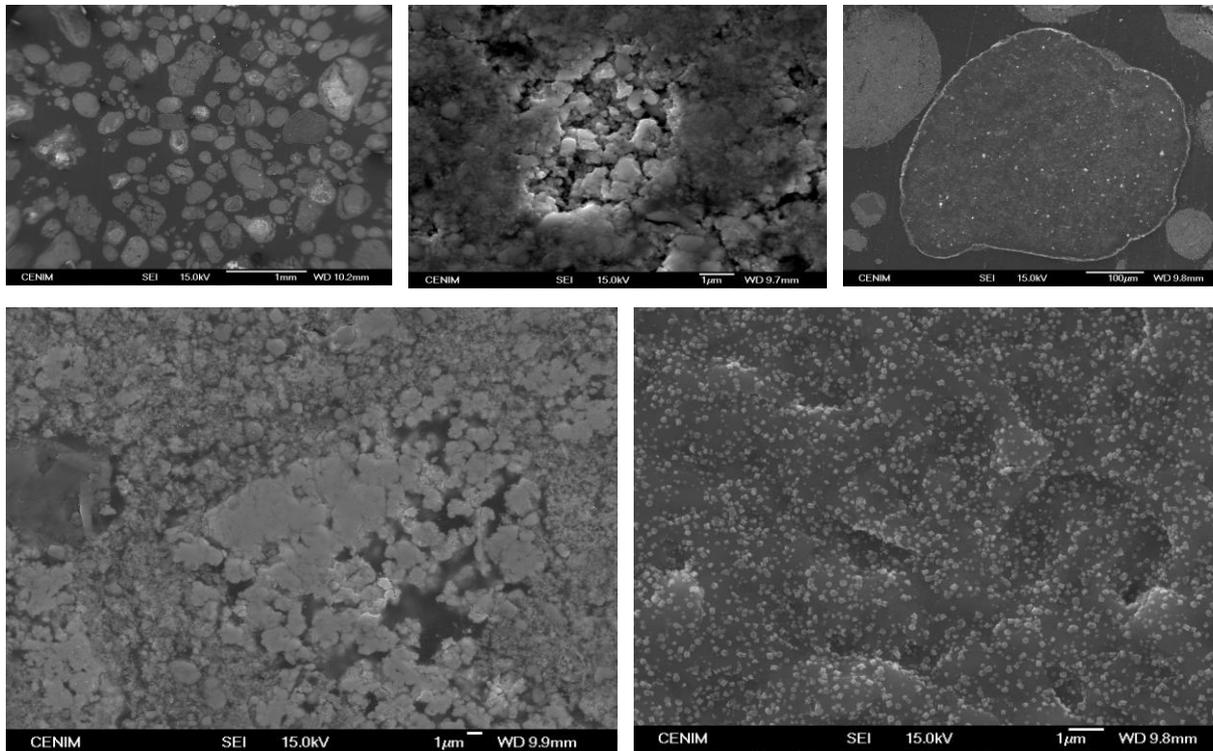


	% peso	error %
HgO	45,60	0,25
SeO ₂	15,79	0,18
Re ₂ O ₇	10,59	3,22
Fe ₂ O ₃	7,85	0,13
SO ₃	5,99	0,12
PbO	5,22	0,11
ZnO	1,83	0,22
SiO ₂	1,54	0,06
Others (Mn,Cu, Br,etc)	4,60	-

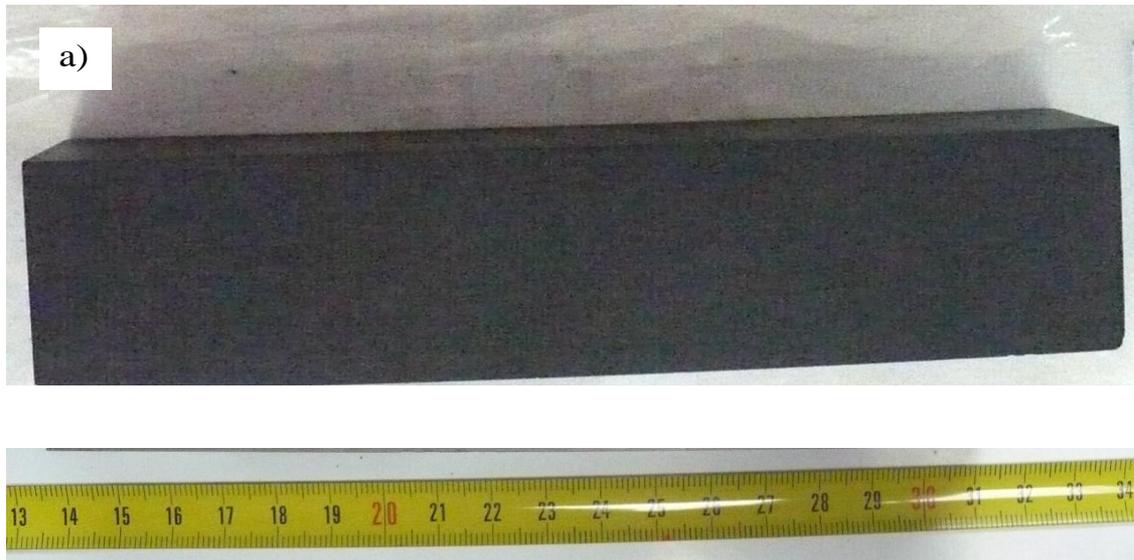
Chemical semiquantitative composition by FXR
 (in % oxide)



RX diffraction diagram of zinc waste



• Different SEM pictures of Zn wastes



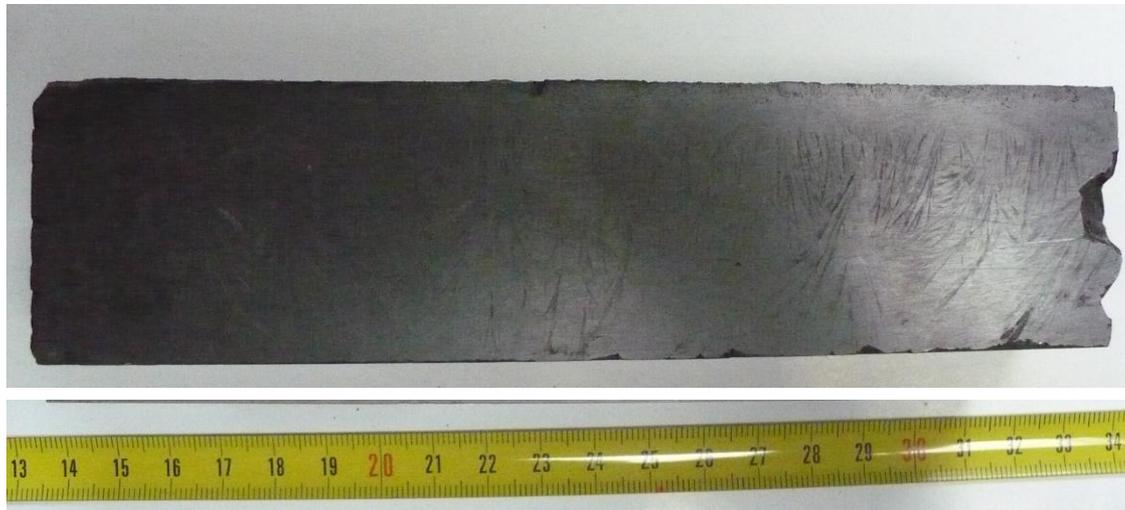
Estabilized Zn waste (65,2 % w. of waste)



Providing cooperation:

CTNDM  an Spanish Al producer

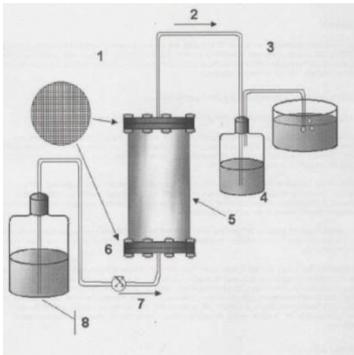
- Al_2O_3 production from bauxite as first step of Al production. By mixing with caustic soda and increasing T^a .
- Pending from origin, Hg content in bauxite is $\langle \rangle$.
($X = 0,11$ ppm average)
- Hg vapor in gases from process.
- Hg extracted from gas treatment system and obtained as **metallic mercury (99 to 99,9 %)** by condensation.



Hg estabilized (65 % Hg)

European leaching limits values as acceptance criteria:

Leaching columns according to Standard CEN/TS 14405:2004 - (UNE-EN-12457)



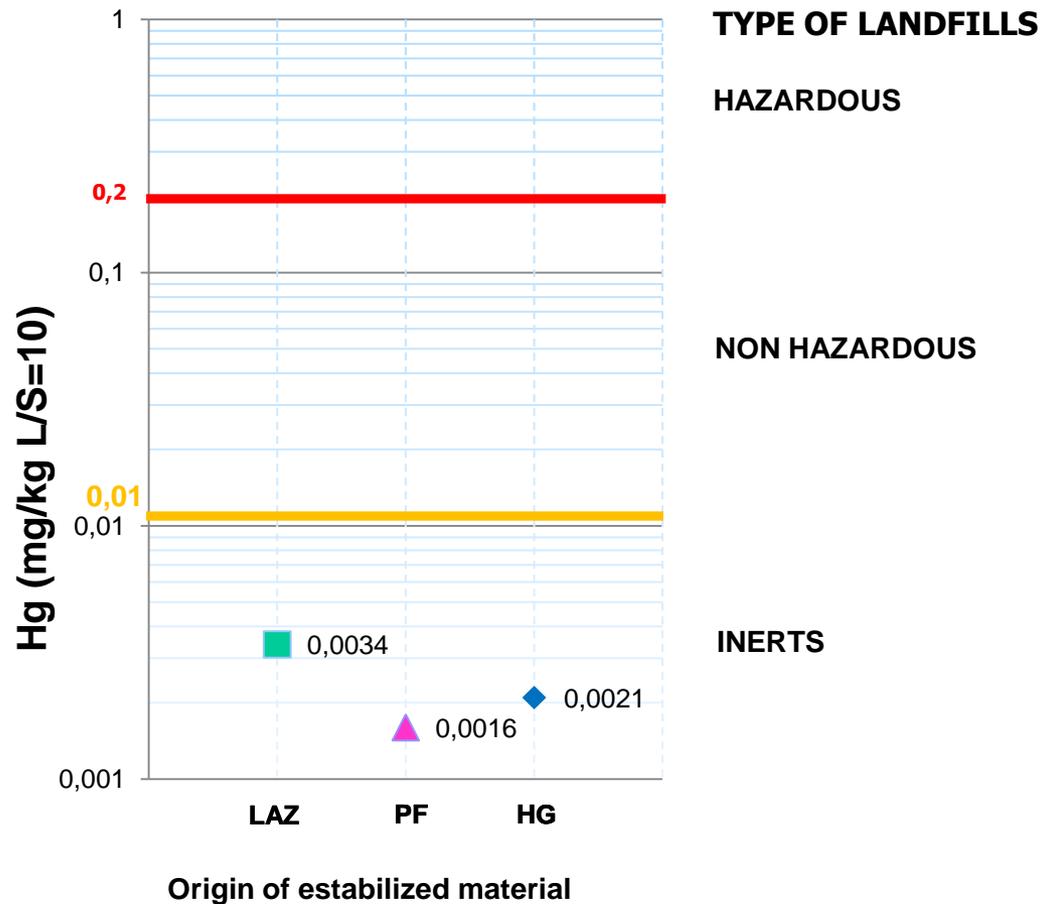
Leaching limits:

Hg for L/S=10

Monolithic waste



Decision 2003/33/EC



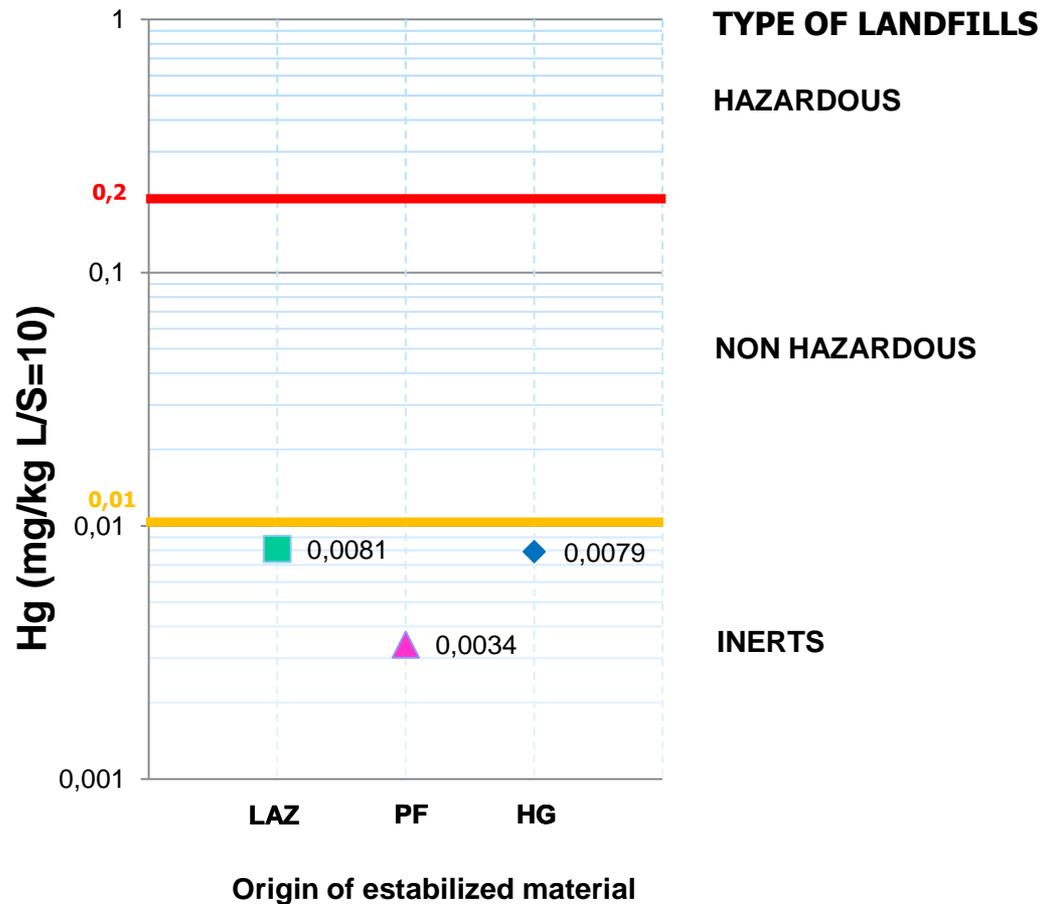
Leaching limits:

Hg for L/S=10

Granular wastes



Decision 2003/33/EC



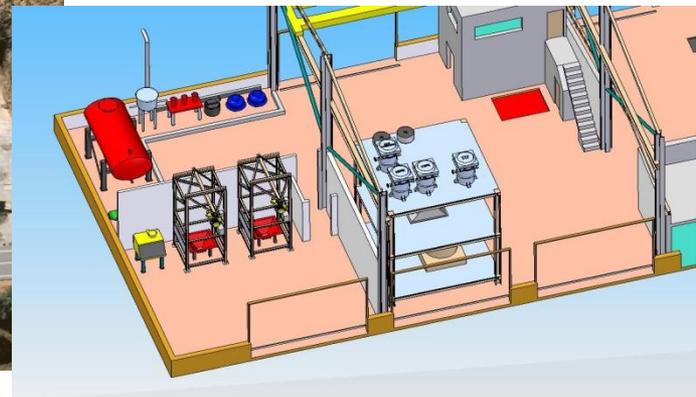
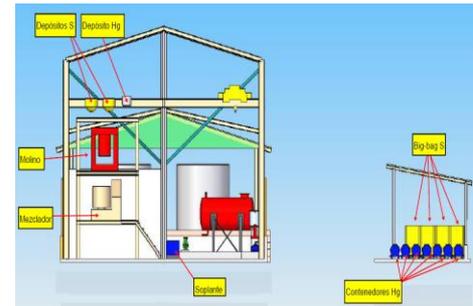


Steep in progress: **CONSTRUCTION**

“PILOT PLANT OF ESTABILIZATION FOR MERCURY AND MERCURY CONTAINING WASTES.”



- 2,5 t Hg / day treatment capacity.
- Treatment of different wastes but same plant.
- Plants at lower scales for “in situ” applications.





National Technological Center
for Mercury
Decontamination



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

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Brasilia, 21st / 22nd May 2012