



UNEP Mercury Partnership Supply & Storage Area Experts Group Meeting

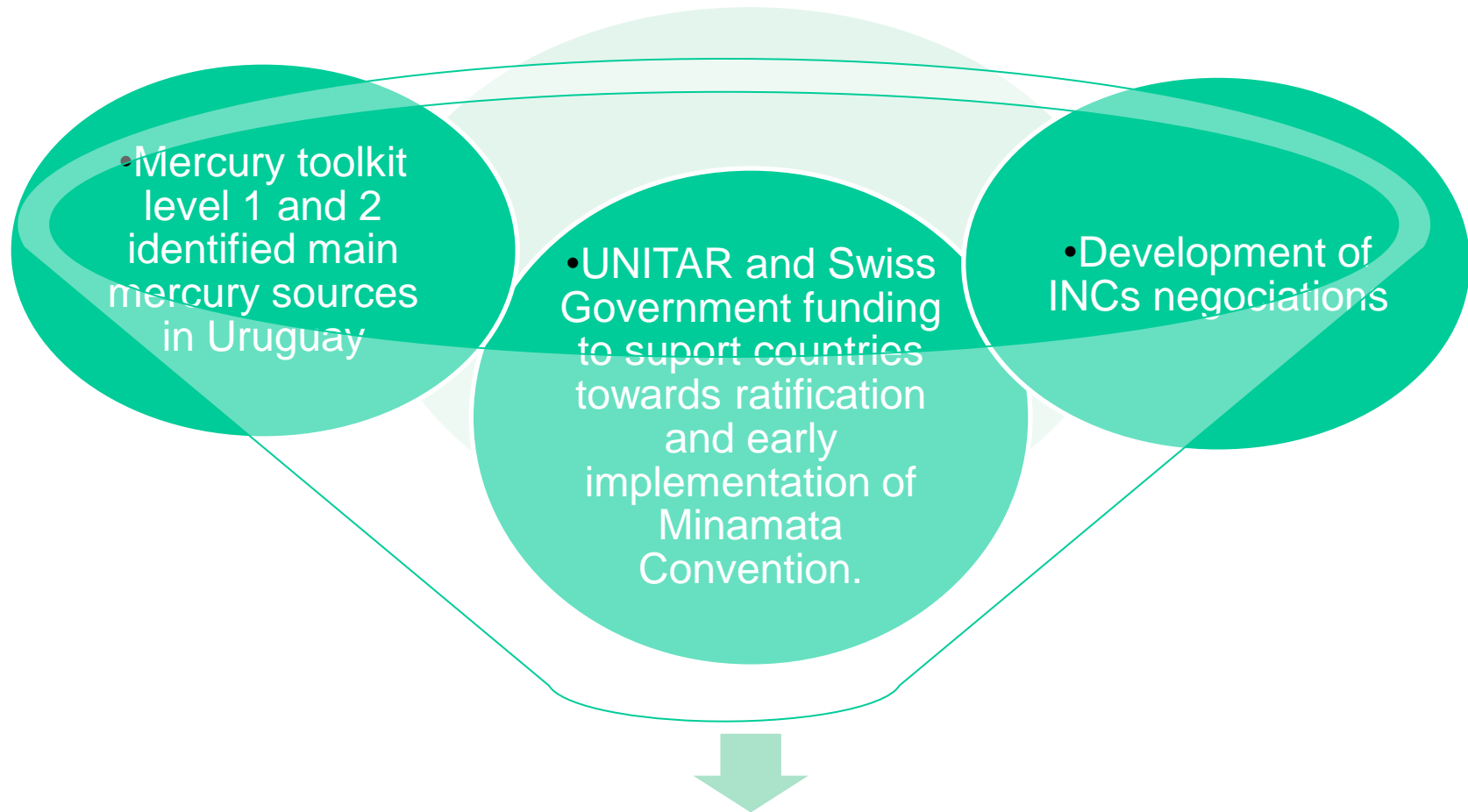
Madrid, Spain

October, 25th and 26th, 2016

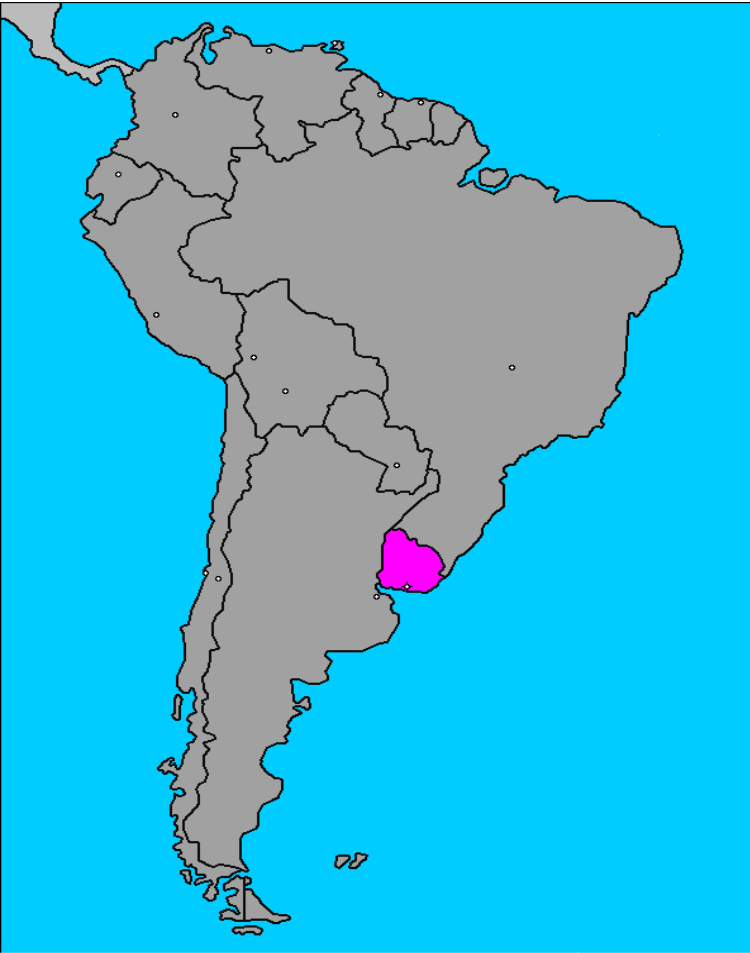
Projects and experiences on the application of mercury stabilization and solidification technologies

1. Demonstration Project: stabilization technologies for chlor-alkali mercury waste.
Unitar and Swiss Government
2. Development of Mercury Risk Management approaches in Latinamerica.
GEF, BCCC Uruguay, Argentina Ecuador;
Peru, Uruguay.

Background



Demostration Project: stabilization technologies for chlor-alkali mercury waste



Mercury inventories in Uruguay

URUGUAY

Hab. 3.431.555, Area: 176,215 km²

main mercury sources of mercury:

1. Chloralkali sector

- 1 facility operating since 1950
- mercury cells from different data
- various types of waste

2. Waste coming from end-of-life articles and products containing mercury:

- lamps, CFLs, medical devices, dental amalgam

main sources	%
chloroalkali sector	38
waste sector from articles containig mercury	36
releases to water from dental amalgam	11
emissions due to informal waste burning	11
others	2



Demonstration Project: stabilization technologies for chlor-alkali waste

There are different types of mercury waste in a chloralkali facility, derived from the various materials utilized to operate the process and to eliminate mercury from the final products.

Type of chloralkali mercury waste selected to be stabilized according to the following criteria:

- **Small volumen and high content of mercury**
- **Large volumen and low mercury content**



Demonstration Project: stabilization of chlor-alkali mercury waste

Stabilization/ solidification process performed in two centers in Spain:

1. Stabilization and microencapsulation in a sulphur polymeric matrix by **National Technological Center for Mercury Decontamination (CTNDM)**
2. Stabilization with sulphur microcements by **Cement International Technologies (CIT)**

Demostration Project: stabilization of chlor-alkali mercury waste

**National
Technological
Center
for
Mercury
Decontamination
(CTNDM)**

RESULTS	Masa desmercurizante	Slude from salt solution
Mercury content (%)	6,51	0,21
[Hg] lecheate mg/L, sludge without treatment	0,500	1,110
[Hg] lecheate mg/L, monolite after stabilization	0,0192	0,0020
Mercury content in the monolite g/Kg	7,2	1,3
[Hg] lecheate μ g/L, monolite after stabilization/solidification	< 10	< 10
Compression resistance, Mpa	< 53-61	
Flexion resistance, Mpa	< 7-10	

Demostration Project: stabilization of chlor-alkali mercury waste

- Monolite of Mercury waste after stabilization is 1,7 in mass from the original waste
- Mercury concentration in leacheate decreases 96% in the final monolite for both types of waste.

It is feasible to stabilize chlor-alkali mercury waste selected though the sulphur polymeric + stabilization, technology as well as stabilization with microcements.

As for mercury concentration in leacheate and in the final monolite, it could be sent to industrial landfill acording to Uruguayan legislation:

- no free liquids
- % Humidity: less than 80
- Hg conc. in leacheate less than 5 mg/L




Project: Development of Mercury Risk Management approaches in Latin America.

Funded by GEF and co-financed by Uruguay, Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay.

Coordinated by Basel Convention Coordinating Center for LAC

- October 18th-20th, 2nd Regional workshop to decide the focus at national and regional level
 - *Storage of waste , mining waste y by-product mercury*
 - *Contaminated sites*
 - *Communication strategies*
 - *Analytical capacity*
 - *Waste and dismantling of chloralkali facilities were identifies as core work areas.*

Definition of ToR and one specifically for chloralkali waste and contaminated sites.



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