

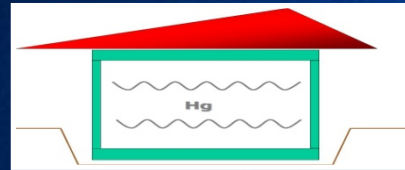


National Technological Center  
for Mercury  
Decontamination





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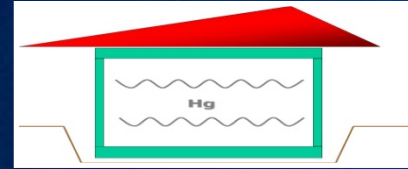


# MERSADE

(LIFE06 ENV/ES/PRE/03)



National Technological Center  
for Mercury  
Decontamination

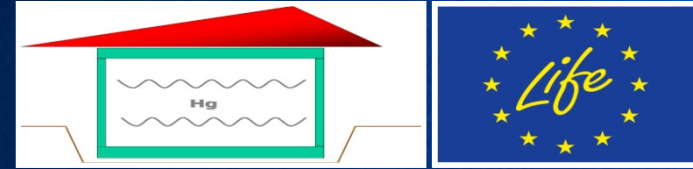


# MERSADE STABILIZATION PROCESS:

As a form for the permanent storage of mercury

Patent : P200930672



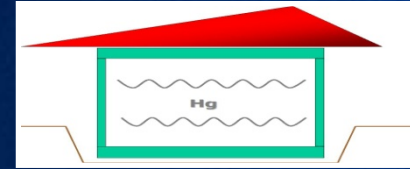


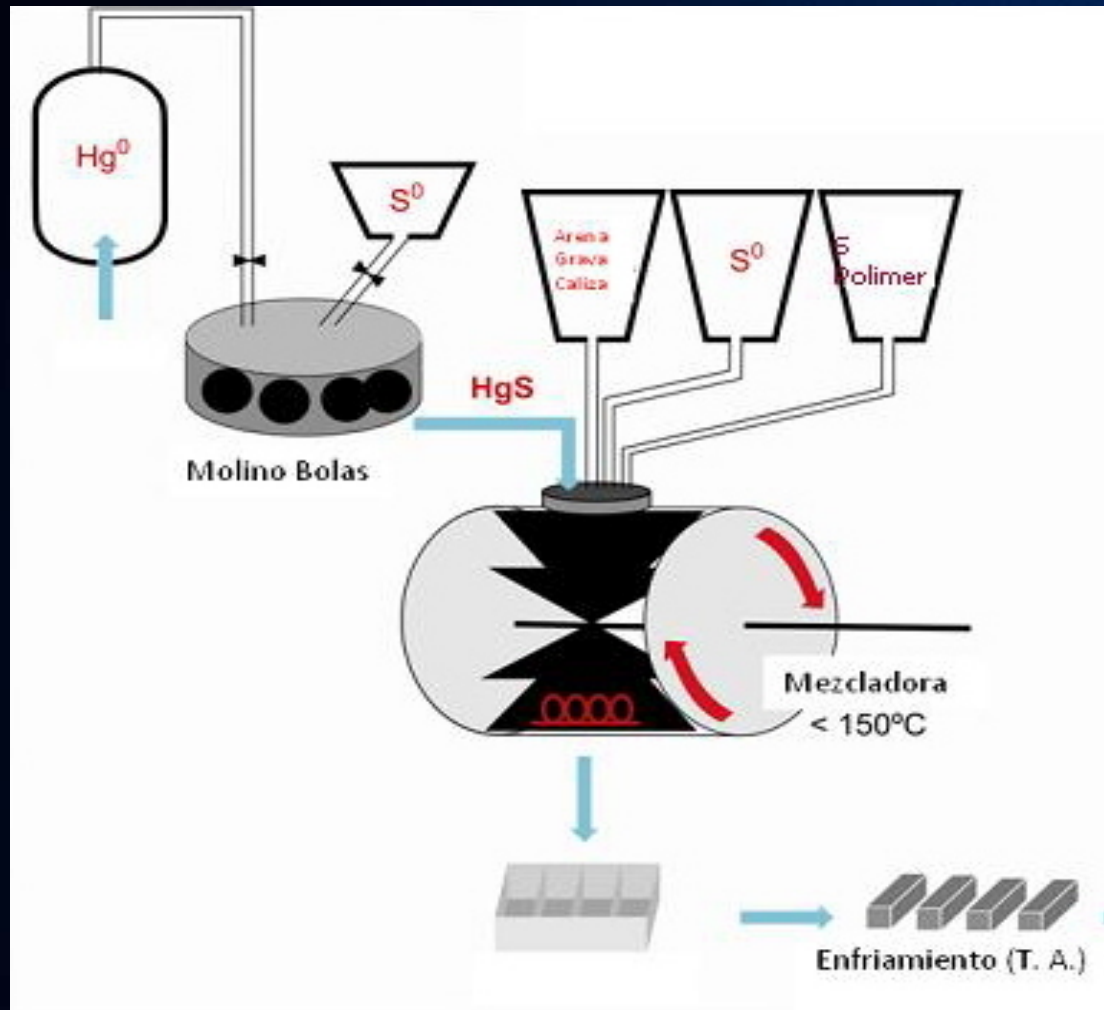
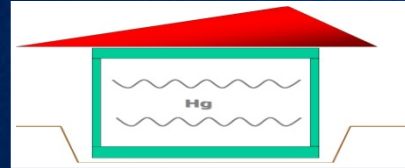
***1.- Transformation of liquid mercury in HgS (metacinnabar) by reaction between liquid mercury and elemental sulfur, using the mechanical energy supplied by a planetary ball mill.***

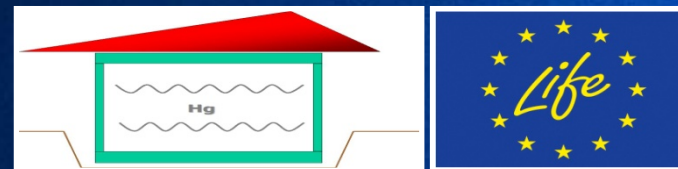


***2.- Incorporation of metacinnabar into a polymeric S-concrete matrix composed of gravel, sand, filler, elemental sulfur and modified sulfur to obtain a final material similar to a concrete.***



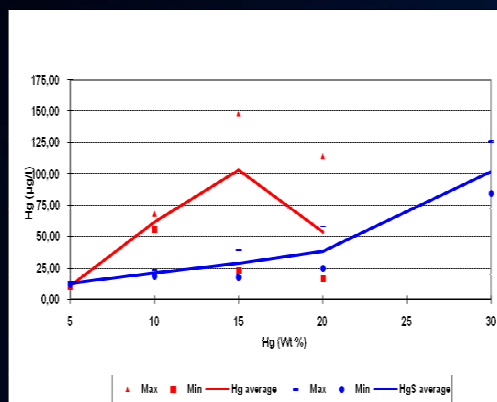






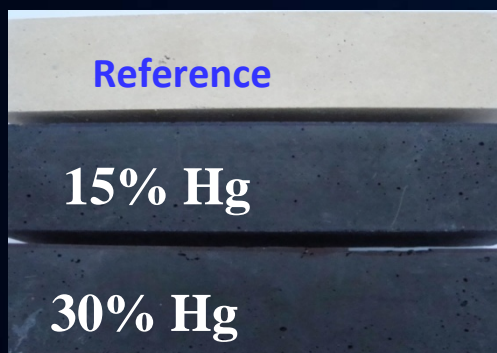
**FINAL PRODUCT:** Monolithic sample (rectangular parallelepiped of 16x16x4cm).

### TOXICITY TESTS:



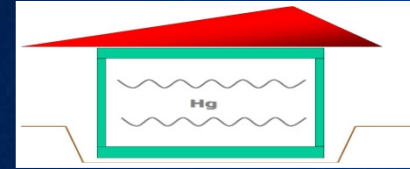
- Leachability test TCLP (EPA1311) (on crushed samples):

The content of Hg in the leachates is ~100 µg/l, **lower than** the maximum value accepted as limit for mercury in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Regulatory (**200 µg/l**)



- Hg emissions:

Mercury emission of samples were lower than those of cinnabar (100-150 times) and metacinnabar (15-20 times)

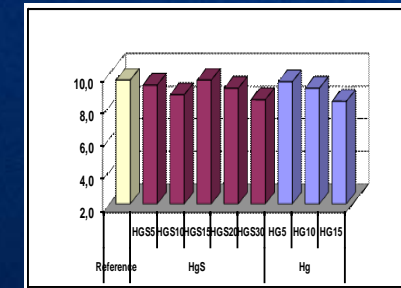


- Mechanical properties: (UNE 196-1:2005)**

- Very high resistance to compression ( $> 55 \text{ Nmm}^2$ )
- High flexural resistance ( $> 8.5 \text{ Nmm}^2$ )

- Physical Properties:**

- Very Low porosity ( $P_T = 1.97\%$ )
- Very low pore volume ( $V_p = 0.63 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ )
- Very high density:  $3.181 \text{ gr/cm}^3$  for content of 30 % Hg w/w



- Hydrical properties:**

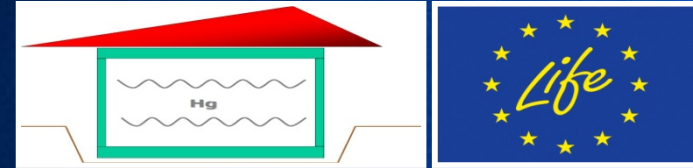


- Water Absorption under low pressure (RILEM N.4): negative. Rain drops at high velocity will not modify the surface of the sample.



- Water Absorption by Capillarity (UNE-EN-480-5): Extremely low capillarity coefficient ( $0,07 \text{ gr/cm}^2$ ) very low permeability





## Durability

### \*Water absorption and resistance to alkali for hydrophobic impregnations

UNE-EN 13580:2003

The water absorption coefficient is very low → a high resistance to alkali.

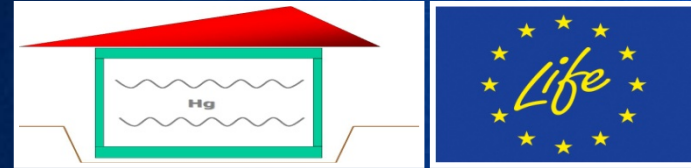
### \*Resistance of ageing by salt mist UNE-EN 14147:2003

The samples exhibited good aspect without cracks, scales or other kind of external damage or degradation

### \*Determination of freeze-thaw resistance ISO 20394: 2007

The samples exhibited good aspect after test, without cracks, scales or other kind of external damage or degradation

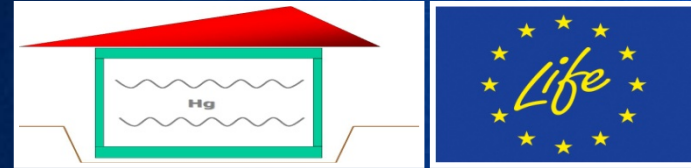
### •Resistance to direct fire EN-ISO-11925-2:2002: passed



## CONCLUSIONS:

### In respect to the process:

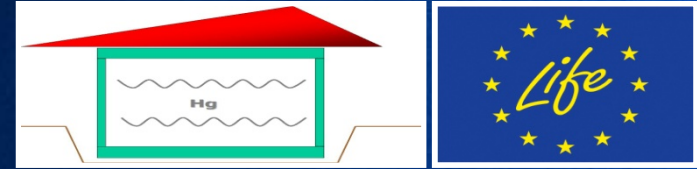
- It is conducted under dry conditions; there is no water consumption, nor effluents, nor any solid waste.
- 100 % metallic mercury is transformed into an inert solid material. The hazardousness of this metal disappears.
- No curing or aging times are required for the final product.
- Raw materials and reactives are cheap.
- It is conducted under normal atmospheric conditions. The biggest energy consumption is related to the heating of material to 140 ° C.



## CONCLUSIONS (II):

### **In respect to the final product:**

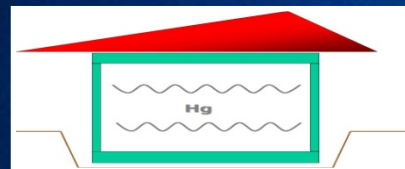
- The polymeric matrix eliminates the leaching and emissions of mercury to the ground, to the water and to the atmosphere, offering good environmental guaranties.
- The final product displays excellent physical and mechanicals properties, along with excellent behaviour in different aggressive environments guranteeing its safe permanent storage.
- It is flexible in terms od its dinal shaping: monolithic blocks/bricks, or any other shape depending on the final destination.



## CURRENT ESTIMATED COST AT THE EUROPEAN UNION:

EUR 3500 to 4000 / t Hg.

(Including: collection, transport, estabilization process and final disposal.)



*GRACIAS /  
THANKS*