

**SHORT-TERM LEACHING OF HEAVY METALS FROM
CEMENT FROM CO-PROCESSING OF INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE
CONTAINING PETROLEUM AND HEAVY METALS AS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL**

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ปัญหาหนึ่งที่เกิดจากการพัฒนาประเทศ คือ การของเสียอันตรายที่เพิ่มขึ้น การจัดการกับกาของเสียอันตรายเหล่านี้ โดยการปรับเปลี่ยน การทำก้อนแข็ง เพื่อลดความเป็นพิษ ก่อนนำไปฝังกลบยัง หลุมกลบเฉพาะ ที่เรียกว่า Secure landfill ซึ่งก่อให้เกิดปัญหาตามนานาภัย เช่น พื้นที่ฝังกลบที่มีอยู่ อย่างจำกัด, ประสิทธิภาพในการดำเนินงาน, การบำรุงรักษา เป็นต้น การจัดการของเสียอันตรายที่มี ประสิทธิภาพอีกวิธีหนึ่งคือ การนำของเสียอันตรายเข้าไปเพื่อร่วมในกระบวนการผลิตปูนซีเมนต์เพื่อ เป็นวัตถุคิดและเชื้อเพลิงทดแทน ซึ่งเป็นการลดการใช้พลังงานและลดปัญหาสิ่งแวดล้อม การวิจัยนี้ เป็นการศึกษาการชະละลายของโลหะหนักในปูนซีเมนต์จากการเผาร่วมกับกากอุตสาหกรรมที่ มีปิโตรเลียมผสมโลหะหนักเป็นเชื้อเพลิงทดแทน ในปริมาณร้อยละ 0 ถึง 20 โดยนำหัวนักของวัตถุคิด ทั้งหมด ผลการวิเคราะห์โลหะหนักในกากอุตสาหกรรมที่มีปิโตรเลียมผสมโลหะหนักแสดงให้เห็น ว่ามีโลหะหนักที่น่าสนใจ คือ โตรเมียน นิกเกิล ตะกั่ว และสังกะสี เมื่อปริมาณร้อยละการผสม ปิโตรเลียมเพิ่มขึ้น ปริมาณ โลหะหนักในปูนเม็ดเพิ่มขึ้น เช่นกัน การศึกษาพฤติกรรมการชະละลาย ของโลหะหนักในมอร์ตาร์ตามมาตรฐานของประกาศกระทรวงอุตสาหกรรมฉบับที่ 6 พ.ศ. 2540, ประกาศกระทรวงอุตสาหกรรมเรื่อง การกำจัดสิ่งปฏิกูลหรือวัสดุที่ไม่ใช้แล้ว พ.ศ. 2548 และ การทดสอบโดยวิธี Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) ของสหรัฐอเมริกา รวมถึง การศึกษาการสกัดแยกองค์ประกอบทางเคมีของโลหะหนัก โดยวิธีการสกัดแบบต่อเนื่อง ผลการของ ชະละลายโลหะหนักในมอร์ตาร์ตามมาตรฐานดังกล่าวพบว่ามีค่าต่ำกว่าค่ามาตรฐานที่กำหนดไว้ จาก การทดลองสกัดแยกองค์ประกอบทางเคมี พบว่า 5% to 45 % ของโลหะหนักจะถูกสกัดออกมานอกหัวนักในขั้นที่ 3 และ โลหะหนักส่วนใหญ่ถูกสกัดออกมานอกหัวนักในขั้นตอนที่ 5 ซึ่งแสดงว่าเป็นโลหะหนักที่มีความเสถียรสูง นอกจากนี้มีการทดสอบกำลังรับแรงอัดของหัวนักมอร์ต้า ผลการทดสอบกำลังรับแรงอัดของมอร์ต้ามี ค่าผ่านเกณฑ์มาตรฐานของ ASTM C109/C109M-95

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One of the severe environmental problems in developing countries involves hazardous waste. The traditional management of hazardous wastes usually employs physical and chemical processes to stabilize or reduce the toxicity of them. Then, the wastes are taken away to a secure landfill, which is nowadays hard to site, build, operate, and maintain effectively. A viable waste management option is co-processing in cement production. The co-processing technology consists of partial application of hazardous waste as alternative fuels and raw materials (AFR). It can reduce the use of non-renewable energy and natural resources as well as environmental problems stemming from mishandling by other management options. This research studied leaching of heavy metals from cement produced from the co-processing of industrial sludge containing petroleum and heavy metals as an alternative fuel. The sludge was utilized up to 20% by weight in raw meal. Analysis results of industrial sludge containing petroleum and heavy metals were used as a basis for selection of four heavy metals; namely, Cr, Ni, Pb and Zn. To study the sequential extraction test, approximately 5% to 45% of heavy metals were distributed in Fraction 3 (bound to iron and manganese oxide), and a major concentration of the heavy metals (54% to 87%) were found in Fraction 5 (residual fraction). The more the percentage of sludge increased, the more the concentrations of heavy metals in the clinker increased. In addition to the analysis, compressive strengths and leaching tests of cement mortars were also evaluated. The compressive strengths results were satisfactory according to ASTM C109/C109M-95 and the leached metal concentrations did not exceed the limits set by the Notification of the Ministry of Industry No.6 B.E.2540 (1997), the Notification of the Ministry of Industry B.E.2548 (2005) and the US Regulatory Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

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NOMENCLATURES

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AFR | Alternative Fuels and Raw materials |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing of Materials |
| °C | Degree Celsius |
| C ₂ S | 2CaO·SiO ₂ , dicalcium silicate |
| C ₃ A | 3CaO·Al ₂ O ₃ , tricalcium silicate |
| C ₃ S | 3CaO·SiO ₂ , tricalcium silicate |
| CH | Ca(OH) ₂ , calcium hydroxide |
| C-S-H | calcium silicate hydrate |
| Cr | Chromium |
| Cr(III) | trivalent Chromium |
| Cr(VI) | hexavalent Chromium |
| DI | deionized water |
| ICP-OES | inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer |
| ksc | kilogram per square centimeter |
| LOI | Loss on Ignition |
| M3052 | Microwave-assisted leach method 3052A |
| MOI | the Notification of the Ministry of Industry |
| Ni | Nickel |
| Pb | Lead |
| SEM | Scanning electron microscope |
| STLC | Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration |
| TTLC | Total Threshold Limit Concentration |
| TCLP | Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure |
| WET | Waste Extraction Test |
| XRD | X-ray diffraction spectrometer |
| XRF | X-ray fluoresce spectrometer |

NOMENCLATURES

| | |
|------------------|---|
| AFR | Alternative Fuels and Raw materials |
| ASTM | American Society for Testing of Materials |
| °C | Degree Celsius |
| C ₂ S | 2CaO·SiO ₂ , dicalcium silicate |
| C ₃ A | 3CaO·Al ₂ O ₃ , tricalcium silicate |
| C ₃ S | 3CaO·SiO ₂ , tricalcium silicate |
| CH | Ca(OH) ₂ , calcium hydroxide |
| C-S-H | calcium silicate hydrate |
| Cr | Chromium |
| Cr(III) | trivalent Chromium |
| Cr(VI) | hexavalent Chromium |
| DI | deionized water |
| ICP-OES | inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer |
| ksc | kilogram per square centimeter |
| LOI | Loss on Ignition |
| M3052 | Microwave-assisted leach method 3052A |
| MOI | the Notification of the Ministry of Industry |
| Ni | Nickel |
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| SEM | Scanning electron microscope |
| STLC | Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration |
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