The Impact of Elevated Leachate Levels on LFG Generation and Recovery at MSW Landfills in Asia

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Presentation Outline

- □Formation of Leachate?
- □Observations at LF sites in Asia
- □Impacts Due to High Leachate Levels
- □ Leachate Collection
- □Leachate Treatment
- **□Minimization of Leachate**
- □Improving LFG Recovery
- □Q&A



Landfill Leachate

Formed from a combination of sources

- Moisture deposited with the waste
- Moisture from decomposition process
- Moisture contacting the waste (i.e. not diverted away from waste)
- Infiltration of precipitation though cover materials
- Groundwater or tidal influences through un-lined areas

Leachate Characteristics

- **⊗Black liquid (Anoxic and Acetic)**
- **⊗Strong Odor**
- **⊗High in Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)**
- High in metals & chlorinated compounds
- **®High in Ammonia, BOD, and COD**
- **⊗Also high in**
 - **8** Hydrogen Sulfide
 - **⊗Mercaptans**
 - **Other VOCs**
- **⊗Foam** methane in solution



Observations at Sites in Asia

- Wet waste with high organic fraction
- Unconfined tipping areas
- Scavengers
- Poor cover conditions
- Lack of surface water management
- Elevated leachate levels
- Inadequate leachate treatment systems
- Slope Failures
- Discharge to nearby rivers and lakes

Lower LFG Recovery Rates!



Signs of High Leachate Levels

<u>Visual</u>

- Foam from leachate or gas wells / boreholes
- Seepage along landfill slopes
- Excavation (trenches / pits) full of leachate
- Discoloration of nearby water bodies
- Leachate in surface water channels
- Ponds on landfill surface
- Slope Failures

Quantitative

- Measurement of liquid levels in vertical wells / boreholes
- Sampling and analyses of leachate characteristics

Signs of Leachate





Pond on LF surface



Impacts to LFG production

- Elevated leachate levels can reduce LFG generation and collection efficiency
 - (2) Impedes methane production process
 - **Excessive Ammonia levels**
 - Excessive moisture percentage
 - ⊗ Reduces LFG collection efficiency
 - **⊗ LFG** collection components flooded
 - **Dewatering required**
- Other Operational Impacts
 - **Overloads leachate collection and treatment systems**
 - Seepage can overload surface water management systems
 - Erosion and potentially Slope failures







Environmental Impacts

- Leachate Contamination and Potential Toxicity Issues
 - Groundwater contamination in some areas this means drinking water!
 - Contamination of rivers and lakes
 - Aquatic ecosystem toxicity,
 - Detrimental to fish population and fishing industries
 - Odor issues (Ammonia, H2S, Mercaptans)
 - Potential hazards due to offsite migration of leachate (explosive gases and H2S in confined spaces)



Issues with Slope Stability





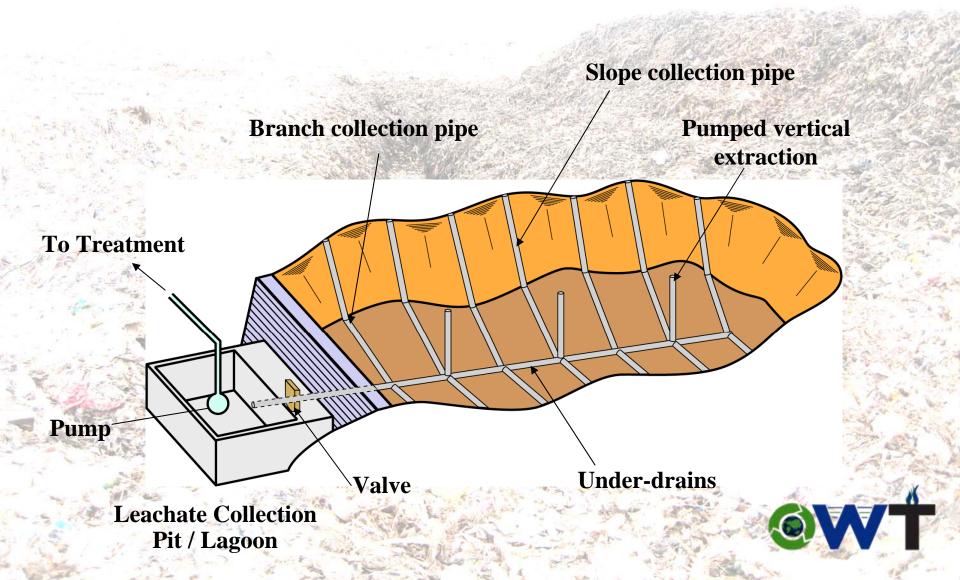


Leachate Collection Methods

- Lining system containment is key!
 - Gravity flow under-drains
 - Installed (above liner) prior to waste placement
 - Extraction via pumps in vertical wells
 - Pneumatic or Electrical
 - Combined Extraction
 - LFG and Leachate
 - Vertical wells
 - Horizontal trenches



Leachate Collection





Leachate Treatment Methods

- Often a combination of mechanical, chemical or biological technologies:
 - Lagoon Evaporation
 - Aeration
 - Sedimentation
 - Ammonia Stripping
 - SBR anaerobic treatment Aerobic polishing
 - Reverse Osmosis
 - Leachate Evaporation
 - Reed Beds
 - Carbon Adsorption
 - Transfer to Public Pre Treatment Works







Extended Aeration









Reverse Osmosis



Sequential Batch Reactor (SBR)



Chemical Additives





Volume reduction up to 97% - residual returned to Landfill

Leachate Re-Circulation

- Control of leachate level within landfill by recirculation
 - Pumps and injection wells / trenches
 - Sprinkler systems
- Promote biodegradation through recirculation of nutrients and distribution of moisture
 - Improves LFG production
 - Lowers leachate treatment requirements
 - Additional air space created
 - Close monitoring required



Capping / Cover Systems

Temporary / intermediate / final capping

layer system

- Minimize infiltration
- Limit air intrusion
- Composite systems
- Daily Cover
- HDPE / LDPE
- Clayey Soils





Interim Cover



Surface Water Management

Goal is to minimize water entering waste mass, reducing the levels of leachate, and the amount for collection and treatment

- Temporary drainage berms and channels to partition or segregate surface water from entering the active filling area
- Channels on the side slopes drain to perimeter channels for storm water runoff



Surface Water Management



Results: Improved LFG Recovery

- Removal of excess leachate from the landfill (in conjunction with proper maintenance of capping and surface water management systems):
 - Improved methane generation rates
 - Improved LFG collection efficiency
 - Allows extraction from a larger prism of waste
 - Increases radius of influence
 - Reduced Infiltration of precipitation
 - Reduced fugitive emission of LFG
 - Reduced air intrusion
 - Reduced environmental and operational impacts



Additional LFG-to-Energy



Lessons Learned at Several Landfills in Asia

- Improving leachate, capping, and surface water management practices has resulted in the following trends:
 - Increases in LFG recovery ranging from 30% to 100 % in LFG
 - Additional revenue from power generation, gas export, renewable credits, and CER
- Operation practices can be improved with proper training and time for implementation
- More data collection is ongoing to determine the long-term results!



Thank you for your kind attention!

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