

# ***Landfill Leachate Treatment***

## ***Engineered Wetlands***

**Parc d'entreprises St-Charles, Montreal**

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**and**

**Marc L'Écuyer, Eng.**

**RemTech 2007**

# Types of Wetlands

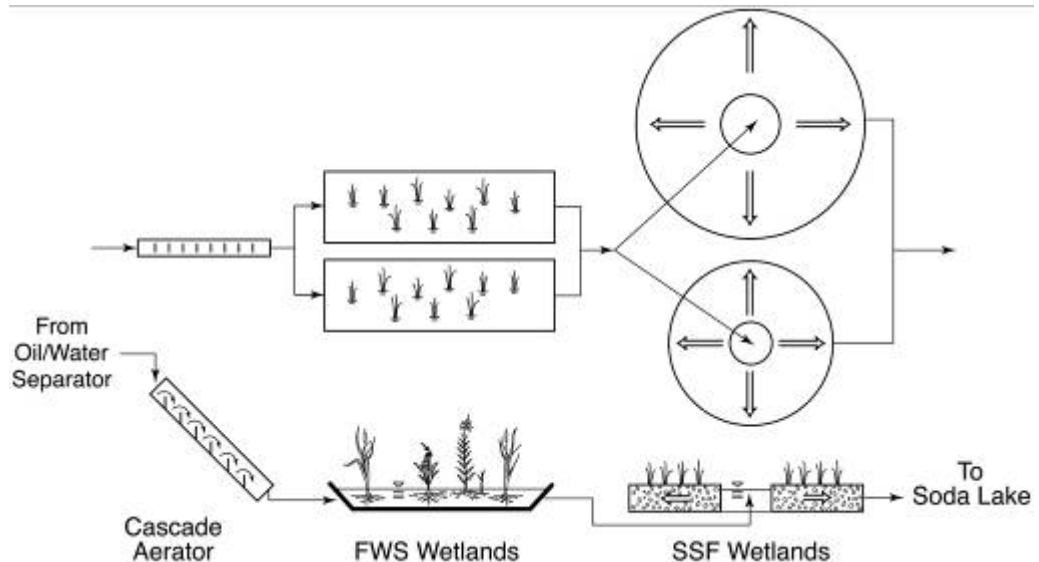
- **Free Water Surface (FWS)**
  - “surface flow”
- **Horizontal Subsurface Flow (HSSF)**
  - “vegetated submerged bed” (VSB)
- **Vertical Flow (VF)**
- **Engineered Wetlands**
  - aerated, fill-and-drain, reactive media, geometric configurations, etc



# Engineered Wetlands

*“A little less passive”*

- **Engineering Tools**
  - **Wetland Geometry**
  - **Aeration**
  - **Gravel type and size**
  - **Insulation**



# *Typical Applications For Engineered Wetlands*

- **Petroleum Hydrocarbons**
- **Chlorinated Solvents**
- **Landfill Leachate**
- **Industrial Wastewaters**
- **Glycols (aircraft deicing)**
- **Mining Waste (sulfides and metals)**
- **Municipal Wastewaters**

# ***Engineered Wetlands for Landfill Leachate Treatment***



# ***Landfill Treatment Goals***

- **What are the goals?**
  - **Simple and robust**
  - **Minimize environmental impacts**
  - **Minimize costs**
  - **Long life**
- **What will it be like in 100 years?**
  - **What legacy do you leave**
  - **What impact does it have**
  - **Aesthetics (How does it fit the site?)**

# ***Landfill Leachate***

- **What does an engineer need to know?**
  - **Flow**
  - **Influent composition**
  - **Effluent limits**
- **For leachate, we know:**
  - **Flow is variable**
  - **Composition is complex and ever-changing**
  - **Effluent limits are based on means of disposal**

# ***Engineered Wetlands***

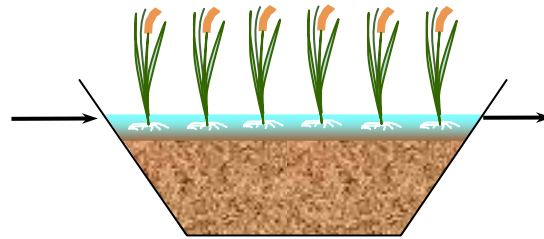
- **Engineered wetlands are flexible**
  - **Physical**
    - Solids removal by filtration and sedimentation
  - **Chemical**
    - Precipitation of metals
  - **Biological**
    - Aerobic/anaerobic bacterial degradation
    - Plants: enhance microbial growth and evapotranspiration



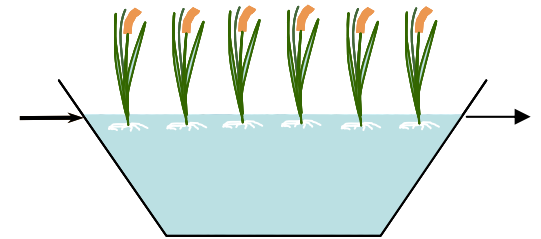
# Engineered Wetland Cell Options



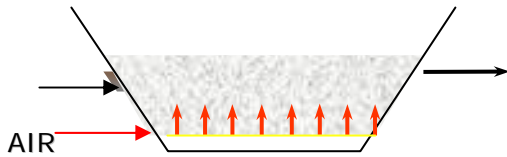
SEDIMENTATION  
POND



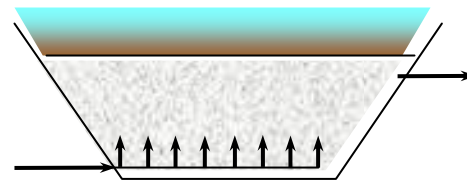
SSF WETLAND CELL



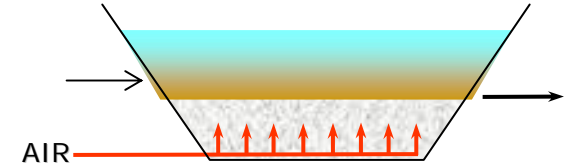
FWS WETLAND  
CELL



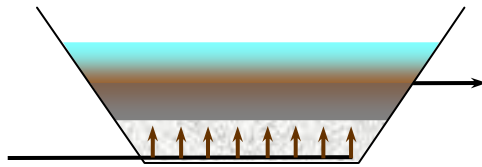
NITRIFICATION CELL



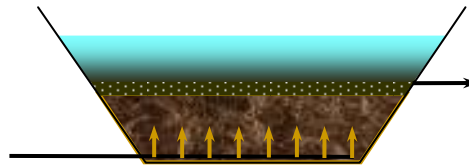
(AN)OXIC LIMESTONE  
DRAIN OR SAPS CELL



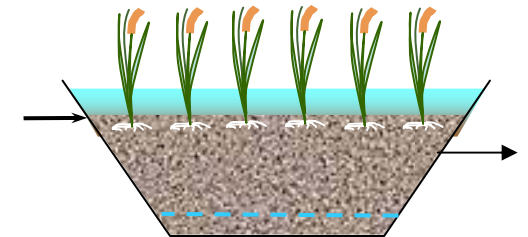
AEROBIC  
BIOREACTOR  
CELL



VFR CELL



ANAEROBIC  
BIOREACTOR CELL



PEAT OR  
COMPOST  
CELL

# ***Aerated Wetland Systems***



# ***Aerated Vertical SSF Engineered Wetland Cell***



# ***Benefits of Wetland Aeration***

- **Low Energy Input (About 10% Of Activated Sludge Processes)**
- **10-Fold Increase in Nitrification**
- **Much Smaller Wetland Footprint**
- **North Glengarry, ON,**

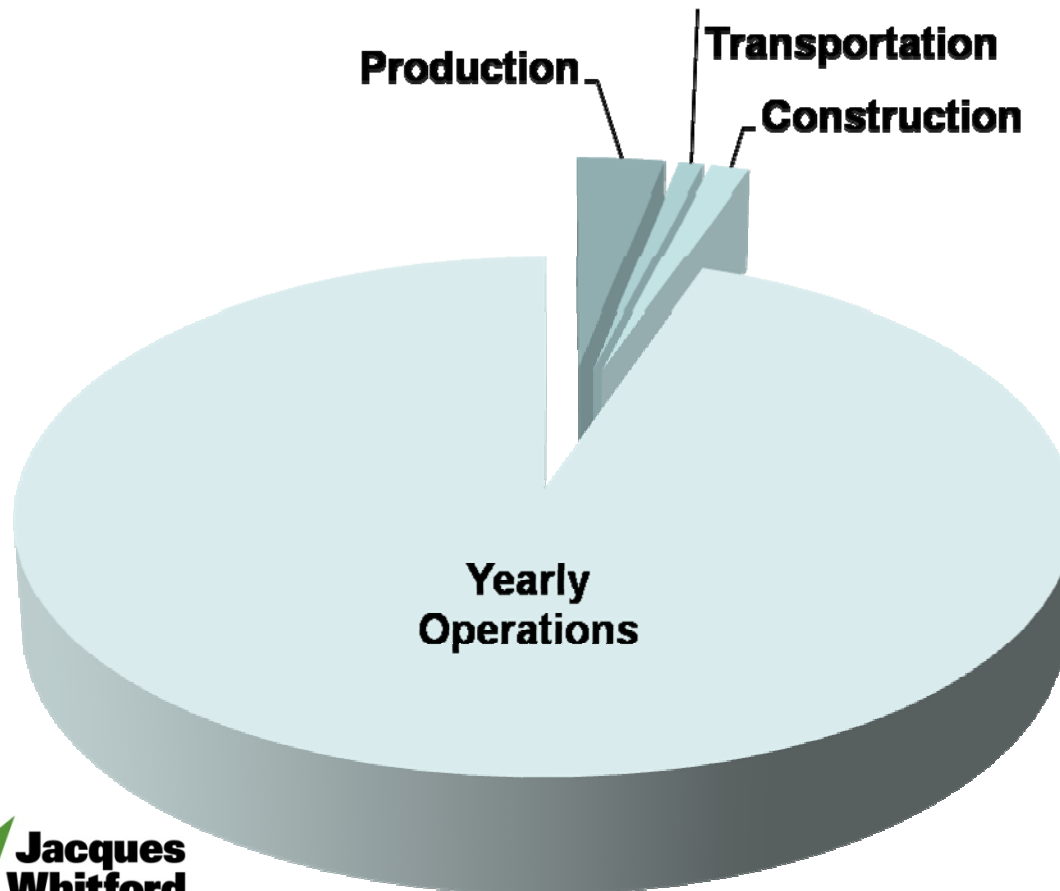
## **Example**

**30.4 ha non-aerated CW**

**1.4 ha aerated EW**

# ***Carbon Analysis - Horizontal Flow Wetland and Infiltration Beds***

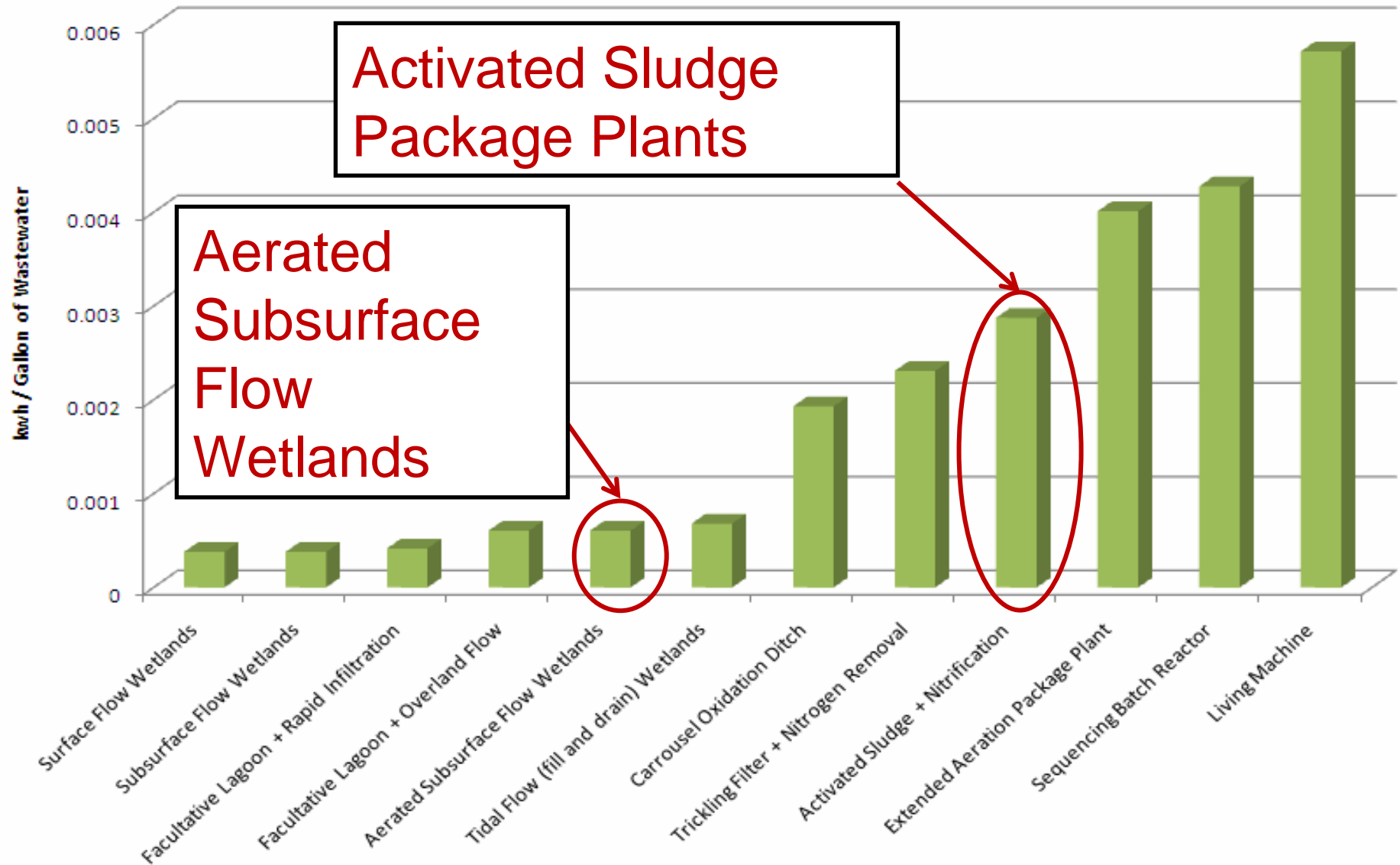
**Yearly CO2 Emissions from a 15,000 gpd  
HFW and Infiltration Bed Wastewater System**



**CO2 Emissions (lbs)**

Production	2650
Transportation	750
Construction	1170
Yearly Operations	81000
<i>Total Yearly</i>	<i>85570</i>

# Wastewater System Energy Requirements = Carbon Emissions



# *Landfill Design Process*

- **Desk Top Study**
  - Define unit processes
- **Treatability Test**
  - Determine sizing kinetics
- **Onsite Pilot**
  - Verify performance under actual site conditions
- **Detailed Design**

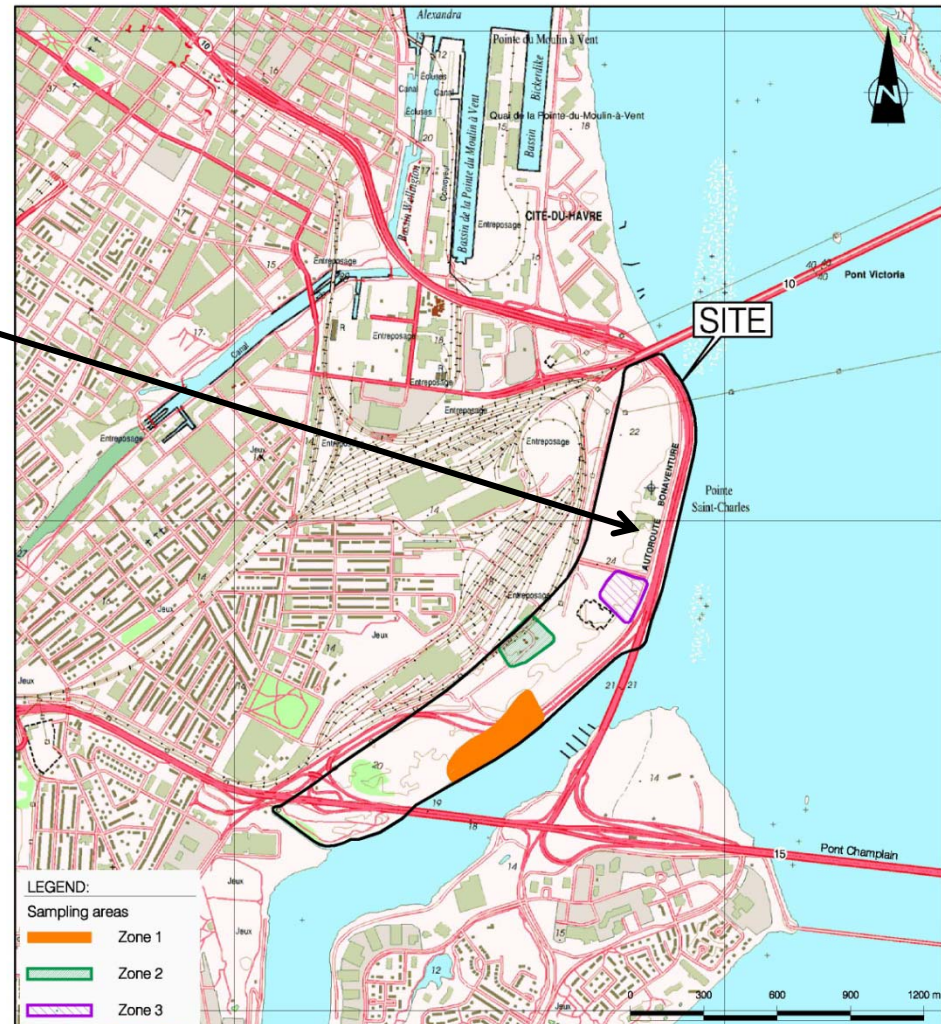
# Results of a Typical Pilot-Scale Treatability Test:

**Parc d'entreprises St-Charles  
Montréal, QC**



# Landfill on St. Lawrence River

Area of Fill



# ***Pollutants of Concern***

- **Ammonia**
- **TSS**
- **Hydrocarbons**
- **Metals (Fe, Cu, Se, Sn, Zn)**
- **Barium**
- **Chronic and Acute Toxicity**

# ***JW's Proposal was...***

- Conduct Pilot-Scale Treatability Testing - JW Campus D'Alfred Test Unit
- **All 3 Technoparc Groundwaters**
- High & Low Temperatures



# Pilot Test

MIXING TANK



HEAT EXCHANGER



ABR



SUBSTRATE (BIOSOLIDS)



REFRIGERATION UNIT (Door opened)



LEGEND:



Pump  
Valve

TRANSPORTATION TANKS USED FOR IMPORTED GROUNDWATER (TOTE)



VEGETATION IN EW CELL



GRAVEL (SUBSTRATE) COVERED BY PEAT



REEDS IN NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



IMPORTED  
GROUNDWATER  
TO BE TREATED

**HEAT  
EXCHANGER**  
- For cooling

TRAIN 5 C°

TREATED EFFLUENT

**STORAGE  
TANK**

**MIXING TANK**  
- Flow control

**ABR**

**VSSF EW CELL**

SUBSTRATE  
(BIOSOLIDS)  
WALK-IN REFRIGERATION UNIT

GRAVEL (SUBSTRATE)  
COVERED BY PEAT  
AIR

STORAGE TANK



# *Specific Objectives*

- **To demonstrate the technology is effective.**
- **To determine components of the system and its potential implementation.**
- **Verify that applicable standards can be met i.e. toxicity**

# Results

- **Contaminated groundwater was successfully treated by engineered wetlands.**
- **Ammonia can be treated at low temperatures (<5 °C) even lower than anticipated on-site.**

# Results

- **No detectable concentrations of PCBs, nor Petroleum Hydrocarbons (C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>) were found in the groundwater to be treated.**
- **Previous pilot tests revealed that those compounds could be easily treated through an Engineered Wetlands.**

# Results

- **PAH Compounds can be easily treated**
- **Metallic compounds will precipitate as metal salts through the use of anaerobic bio reactors.**



# Results

- No compounds identified in the groundwater from the site had any negative impacts on the bacteria metabolism.
- After acclimation, the effluent is non-toxic.
- No environmental impact is anticipated for residuals generated after treatment.

# ***Results - % of Removal***

- **Physico-chemical Parameters**
  - **Ammonia: 98%**
  - **PAHs: 99%**
  - **Metals: up to 98%**
- **Ecotoxicological Parameters**
  - **Non-toxic**

# ***Advantages of Engineered Wetlands***

- **Low Maintenance**
- **Low Energy Requirements**
  - **Solar Powered!**
  - **Gravity Powered!**
- **Applicable In Remote Locations Without Utility Access.**
- **Decreased Emissions And Sludge Production Compared To Conventional WW Treatment Plants**



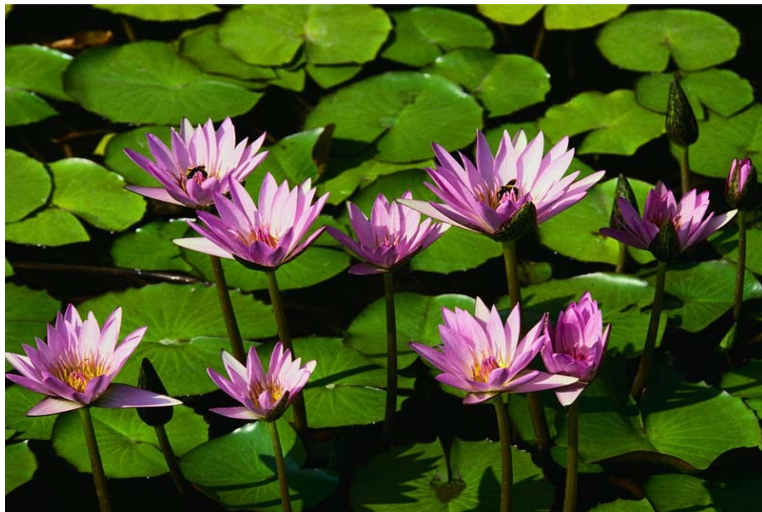
# **More Advantages...**

- **Effective Reliable Treatment**
- **Inexpensive To Construct**
- **Economical To Operate Due To Low Labour Requirements**
- **Can Accept Varying Loads**
- **Tolerant Of Fluctuating Hydrological Conditions**
- **Able To Remediate Sites With Multiple Or Mixed Contaminants**



# ...*Added Benefits*

- **Habitat Creation**
- **Favorable Public Perception, Increased Aesthetics and Lower Noise Than Mechanical Systems**
- **Increasing Regulatory Acceptance And Standardization**
- **Lowest Greenhouse Gas Footprint**



# ***Why Engineered Wetlands?***

- **Plants And Bacteria Work For Free, People And Machines Don't**
- **Trade Land for Mechanical Complexity**
- **Sites with Very Long Time Horizons**
- **Remote, Difficult to Access Sites**
- **Life Cycle Cost Savings Due to Low O&M**

# Questions?

