Characterization of Lakhodair Landfill Leachate

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Abstract

Leachate is the water contained in the solid waste dumped in a landfill and comes out during its decomposition but continues to ooze out even after stabilization of the solid waste and many years after the closure of the landfill. It contains a number of toxic and hazardous compounds, and is likely to contaminate the environmental sinks. Moreover, this leachate varies in its flows and characteristics over different phases of a landfill life. Leachate management is one of the major concerns and tough task associated with the landfill operation, and comprises monitoring and predicting landfill leachate and the variation in its flows and composition, associated risk assessment and hazard rating, and designing the most accurate treatment system before disposing it into environmental sinks. This study has analyzed the characteristics of a newly designed landfill site on modern lines at Lakhodair, Lahore, finding it to be slightly alkaline and high in organic matter (BOD$_5$, COD), Na, K and a few heavy metals (Ni and Cr) of the sixteen pollution indicators (EC, turbidity, hardness, TDS, TSS, BOD$_5$, COD, Na, K, CI, Ni, Cr, Pb, Mn, Cu, Zn), which indicates it can easily be treated with simple physico-chemical methods; such as coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and biological treatment, and brought into some reuse such as irrigation.

Keywords: Leachate; Organic matter; Liquor; Inorganic pollutants

Introduction

Landfills nowadays are very important and essential for the accumulation or storage of solid waste [1]. Rather, these are globally considered the best option for managing municipal solid waste [2,3] and have maintained their status of the eventual fortune for all types of solid waste [4]. Further, this is the cheapest way for the disposal of large amount of waste [5] and is hence a common practice in most of the countries across the globe [6].

Leachate is the liquor that oozes out of the solid waste dumped in a landfill during its decomposition [7,8] and even after hundreds of years of the landfill closure [9]. This leachate varies in its flows and characteristics at different phases of a landfill life cycle [1-3,9,10] and along different seasons [1,10].

Leachate is a source of soil and groundwater contamination, due to the high nitrogen loading and likelihood of high degree of toxicants present [9,11,12]. Strong negative correlation established between the distance from the landfill site and the contaminant loading in the soil and water has confirmed the pollutants to be concentrated at the source or point of generation [13].

Monitoring and predicting landfill leachate and the variation in its flows and composition, associated risk assessment and hazard rating, and designing the most accurate treatment system before disposing it into environmental sinks are the phases of leachate management required to protect environment and the human beings from its harmful impacts [3,13].

Leachate needs to be characterized in order to have an estimate of contamination at the area [1]. Characterization is done in terms of appearance, odor, pH, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), Turbidity, Hardness, Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD$_5$), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), BOD$_5$/COD ratio, Chloride content (Cl$^-$), Nitrate(NO$_3^-$), ammonium nitrogen (NH$_4^+$-N), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Total Phosphorus (P), and Sulfate (SO$_4^{2-}$) loading [2,14].

In Lahore, from different dumping sites different parameters were determined such as pH from 5.5 to 8.7, DO 2.1 to 2.7 mg/L, Turbidity between 23.5 and 73.0 NTU, TSS value of 161-500 mg/L, TDS 3717-3500 mg/L, BOD$_5$ in the range 442-10,000 mg/L, COD ranging from 1925-18,000 mg/L and BOD$_5$/COD ratio of 0.45 to 0.82. The concentration of Sulfates, Phosphates, Nitrates, Chlorides and Total Nitrogen were 55.5-83.7 mg/L, 78.5-84.7 mg/L, 48.0-65.8 mg/L, 232-312 mg/L and 400 mg/L, respectively. Heavy metals (Fe, Cu, Pb, As) were detected in the range of 0.60 to 9.80 mg/L [1,2,15,16].

Materials and Methods

The study methodology comprised leachate sample from the Lakhodair landfill site, sample preservation and transportation, laboratory assessment and descriptive statistical analysis. Leachate sample was collected in a 1 L plastic bottle washed with hot water, nitric acid, tap water and three times with distilled water from the pond receiving the leachate from the drainage pipes underlying the cover of the Lakhodair landfill site; the modern sanitary landfill site newly constructed in Lahore with a covered area of 28 ha and a total area 53 ha, with the remaining area reserved for future extension as may be required. Landfill comprises of 6 plots, of which 2 have yet come into operation since 18 April, 2016. 2000-2500 tpd of waste is being dumped in the working plots of this landfill. After collection, these samples were transported to the laboratory for analysis in ice chests and preserved at 4°C till analysis. APHA described standard methods were followed for all the tests selected to indicate the quality and characteristics of the leachate, pH meter (HI 2210) was first calibrated with distilled water and the buffer in the alkaline range, and used to measure pH of the sample. Calibrated EC meter (HI 8633) was
used to get EC of the leachate. Turbidity of the sample was assessed with turbidity meter (ExTech TB400). Flame photometer (Biotech-Engineering AFP-100) was used to calculate Potassium and Sodium concentration in the leachate. Heavy metals (Ni, Fe, Zn, Cr, Pb, Mg, Cu, Mn) were evaluated with Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (AAS) (Hitachi Z-8230). Total dissolved solids (TDS) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) were checked gravimetrically. Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD) was observed with BOD incubator (SAYO MIR-153). Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), hardness and chloride concentration were determined via titration.

### Results and Discussion

Results of sixteen quality parameters besides pH, indicating pollution load of the leachate collected from Lakhodair landfill side; a modern sanitary landfill side newly designed in Lahore are summarized in Table 1 given below. Values for the parameters whose tolerable level have been established in Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS) have also been compared with those standard value in the underlying table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatments</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>EC (ms/cm)</th>
<th>Turbidity</th>
<th>TDS (mg/L)</th>
<th>TSS (mg/L)</th>
<th>Hardness (mg/L)</th>
<th>BOD5 (mg/L)</th>
<th>COD (mg/L)</th>
<th>Cl-I (mg/L)</th>
<th>Na (ppm)</th>
<th>K (ppm)</th>
<th>Ni (ppm)</th>
<th>Cr (ppm)</th>
<th>Pb (ppm)</th>
<th>Mn (ppm)</th>
<th>Cu (ppm)</th>
<th>Zn (ppm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leachate</td>
<td>8.43</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>8000</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>724</td>
<td>1701</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4150</td>
<td>4670</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.06</td>
<td>0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEQS</td>
<td>06-09-2</td>
<td>017</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3500</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1: Leachate parameters readings before and after treatment.

Solid waste dumped at a landfill site undergoes four phases of degradation characterized by aerobic, acidogenic and methanogenic degradation phases followed by stabilization. Leachate generated in the four phases differs significantly in its composition and quantity; initially being high in degradable organic matter and soluble metal salts, and in non-biodegradable inorganic pollutants in later stages [14]. Since, leachate was collected from Lakhodair landfill site within six months of its inauguration; it was assumed that the leachate could be characterized to experience the aerobic degradation phase. Most of the characteristics confirmed this assumption. As expected, the leachate was high in BOD5, COD, Sodium, Potassium sand a few heavy metals; especially Ni and Cr. Chromium comes into the leachate from fermention decomposition, the leachate is rich in organic contaminants, and is hence suitable for reuses as in irrigation of crops other than food crops, or which are to be used after some processing, or for landscape irrigation, in flushing systems, or in industrial systems, after some primary and/or secondary level of treatment, provided the organic compounds are not persistent. After this study, the organics in the leachate need to be characterized and checked for their persistence, Lakhodair landfill leachate needs to be optimized for various treatment options and brought to some economical reuse. Since the leachate did not match municipal sewage in its characteristics, its combined treatment with domestic wastewater in an ordinary Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is not suggested. Economical and easy-to-handle treatments such as coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, floatation, activated sludge process, aerated lagoons are best recommended.

### Conclusions and Recommendations

Results for the pollutant loading in the Lakhodair landfill leachate have confirmed that the landfill is rightly claimed to be modern and sanitary in its design. The pollutant load aligns with the pollutant loading of similar landfill sites around the world, as found in the literature. The leachate was found to be non-toxic; especially in regards to the heavy metal contamination since their concentration was within the limits as specified by the Punjab Environmental Quality Standards (PEQS), except nickel. Other parameters; like BOD, TDS, TSS, chlorides, however, exceeded their prescribed values. But since, as expected in its early stage of operation when the waste is experiencing aerobic phase of degradation, and has not yet undergone acidic or fermented decomposition, the leachate is rich in organic contaminants, and is hence suitable for reuses as in irrigation of crops other than food crops, or which are to be used after some processing, or for landscape irrigation, in flushing systems, or in industrial systems, after some primary and/or secondary level of treatment, provided the organic compounds are not persistent. After this study, the organics in the leachate need to be characterized and checked for their persistence, Lakhodair landfill leachate needs to be optimized for various treatment options and brought to some economical reuse. Since the leachate did not match municipal sewage in its characteristics, its combined treatment with domestic wastewater in an ordinary Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) is not suggested. Economical and easy-to-handle treatments such as coagulation/flocculation, sedimentation, floatation, activated sludge process, aerated lagoons are best recommended.

### References


