

Michigan State University

Dept. of Civil & Environmental Engineering

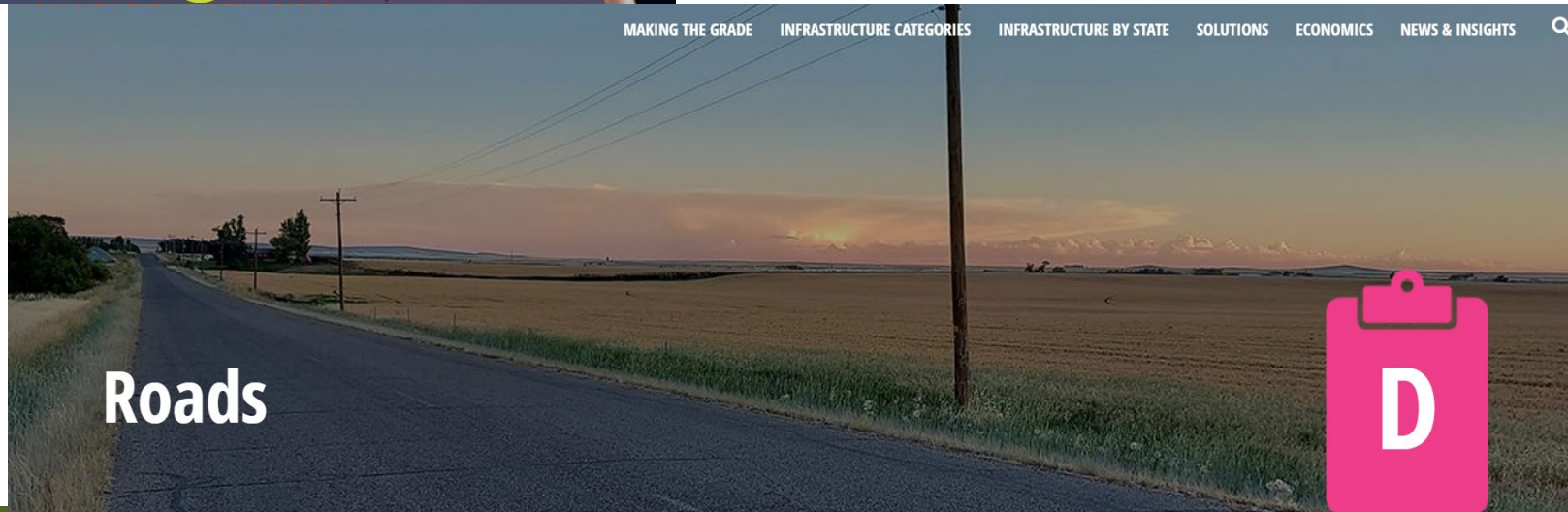
Experimental and Numerical Analyses of Leachate from Air Cooled Blast Furnace Slag Materials

Bora Cetin, PhD

National Slag Association Conference

September 19, 2022

PROBLEM STATEMENT



PROBLEM STATEMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

The number of vehicle miles traveled on roads in “poor” condition has risen from

15% to more than 17% over the last decade.

Our nation’s highways and roads move 72%, or

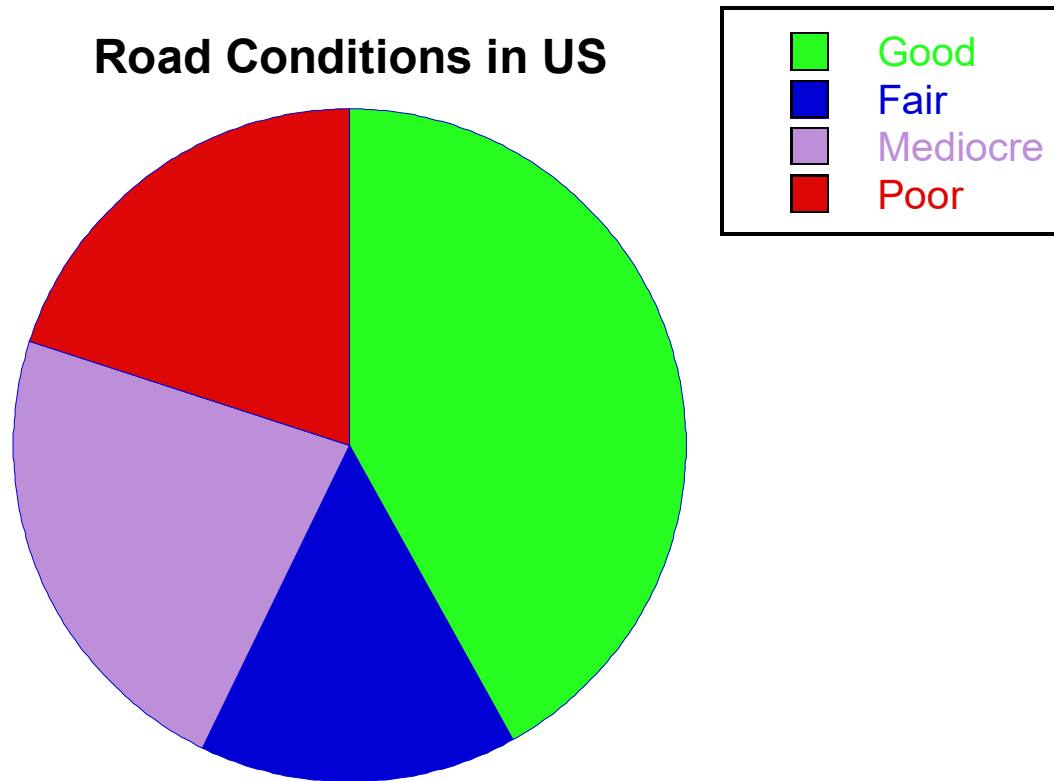
nearly \$17 trillion, of the nation’s goods;

43% of our public roadways

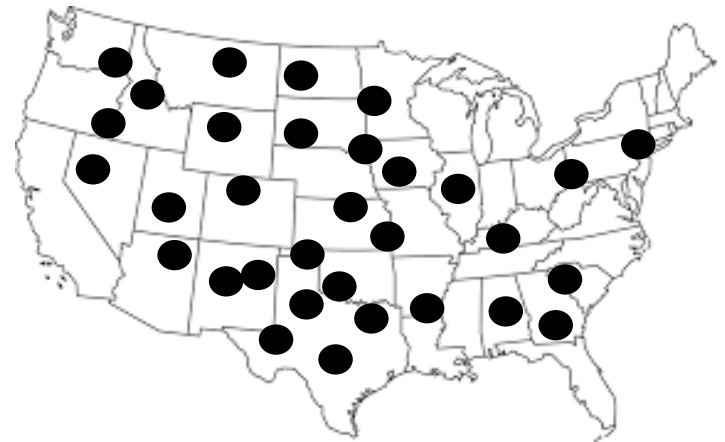
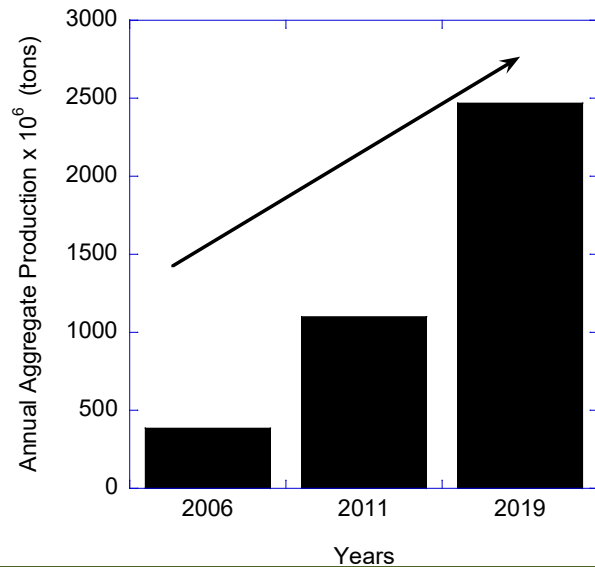
are in poor or mediocre condition.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- 4 million miles of public roadways in the United States
- Vehicle miles traveled reaching more than 3.2 trillion in 2019, an 18% increase from 2000.

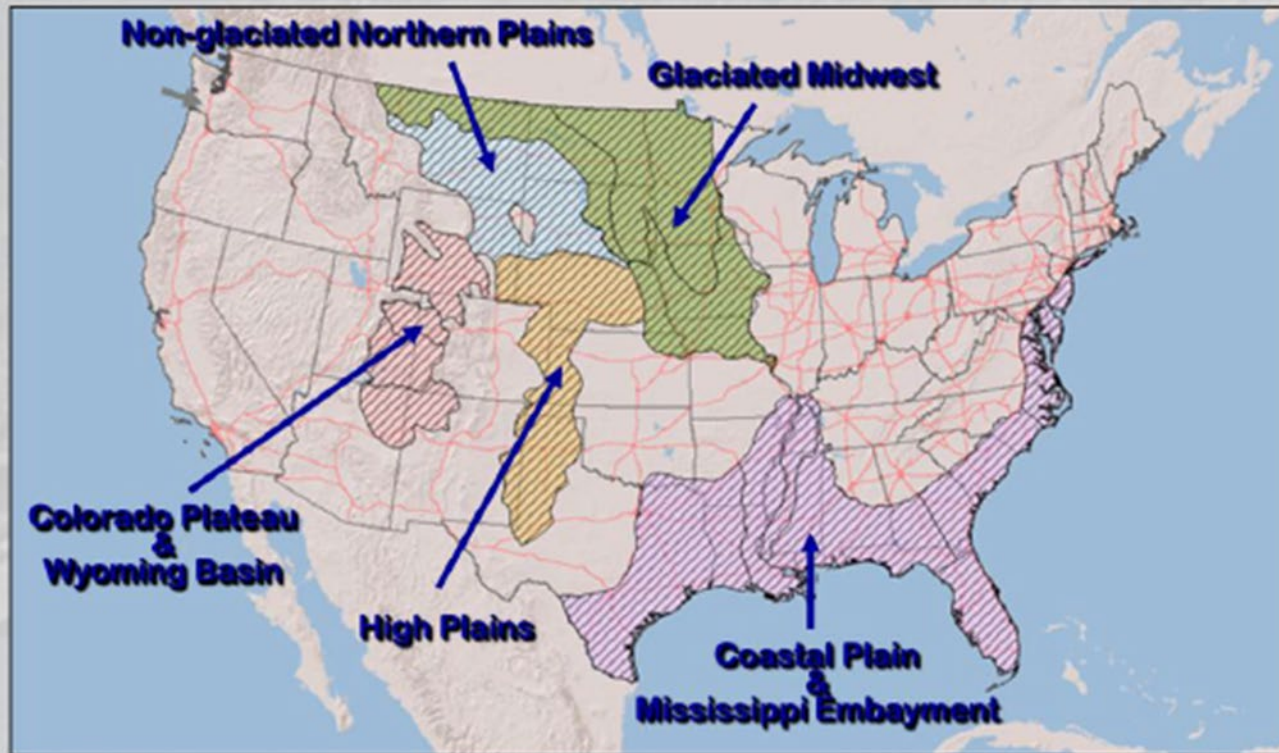


PROBLEM STATEMENT

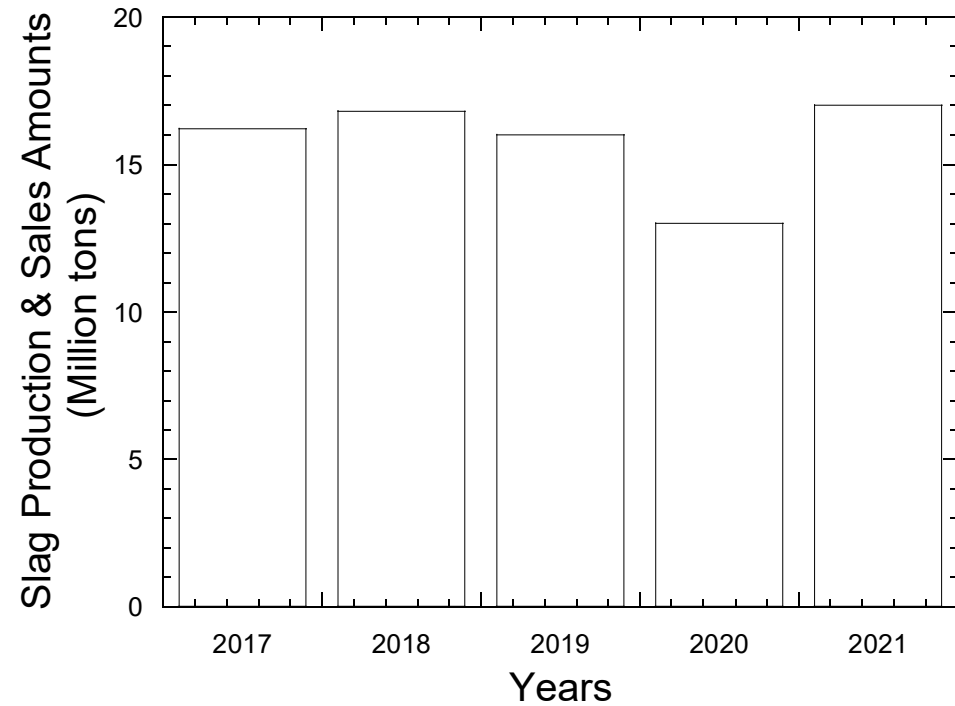


PROBLEM STATEMENT

**Where aggregate is
in limited occurrence**

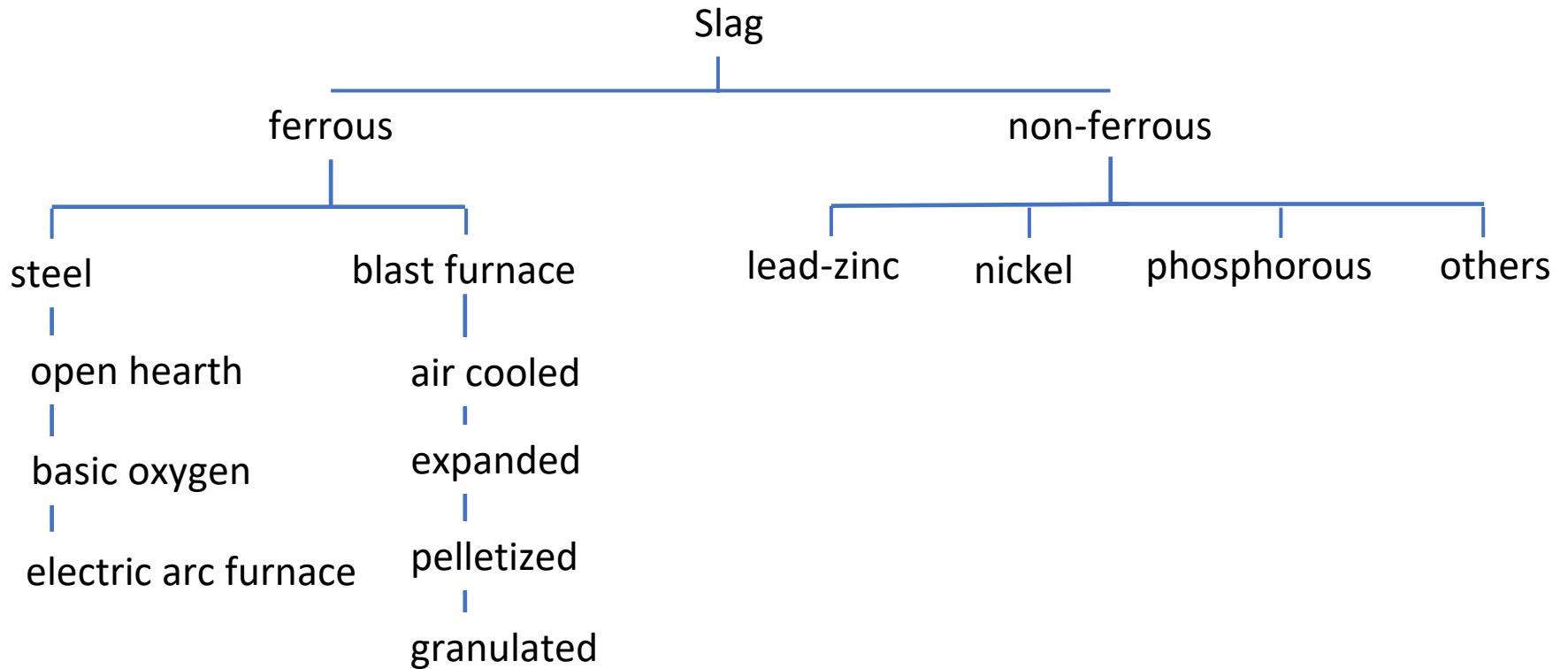


PROBLEM STATEMENT

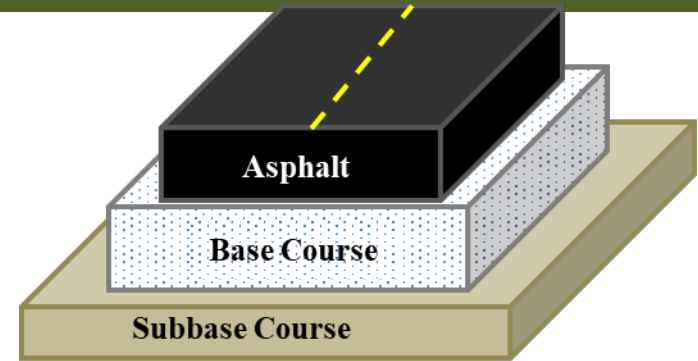


USGS (2022)

PROBLEM STATEMENT



PROBLEM STATEMENT



Environmental Impact

OBJECTIVES

Overall Goal: is to develop the leaching behavior of ACBFS generated leachate as well as guidance towards testing these materials for leachate

1st Goal – Literature Review

- Specific to ACBFS including unpublished industrial work

2nd Goal – Laboratory Tests

- Batch test
 - Rotating or stagnated condition
 - Impact of aging
 - Odor, pH, sulfur, calcium, metals, color in particular
- Sequential column leach tests

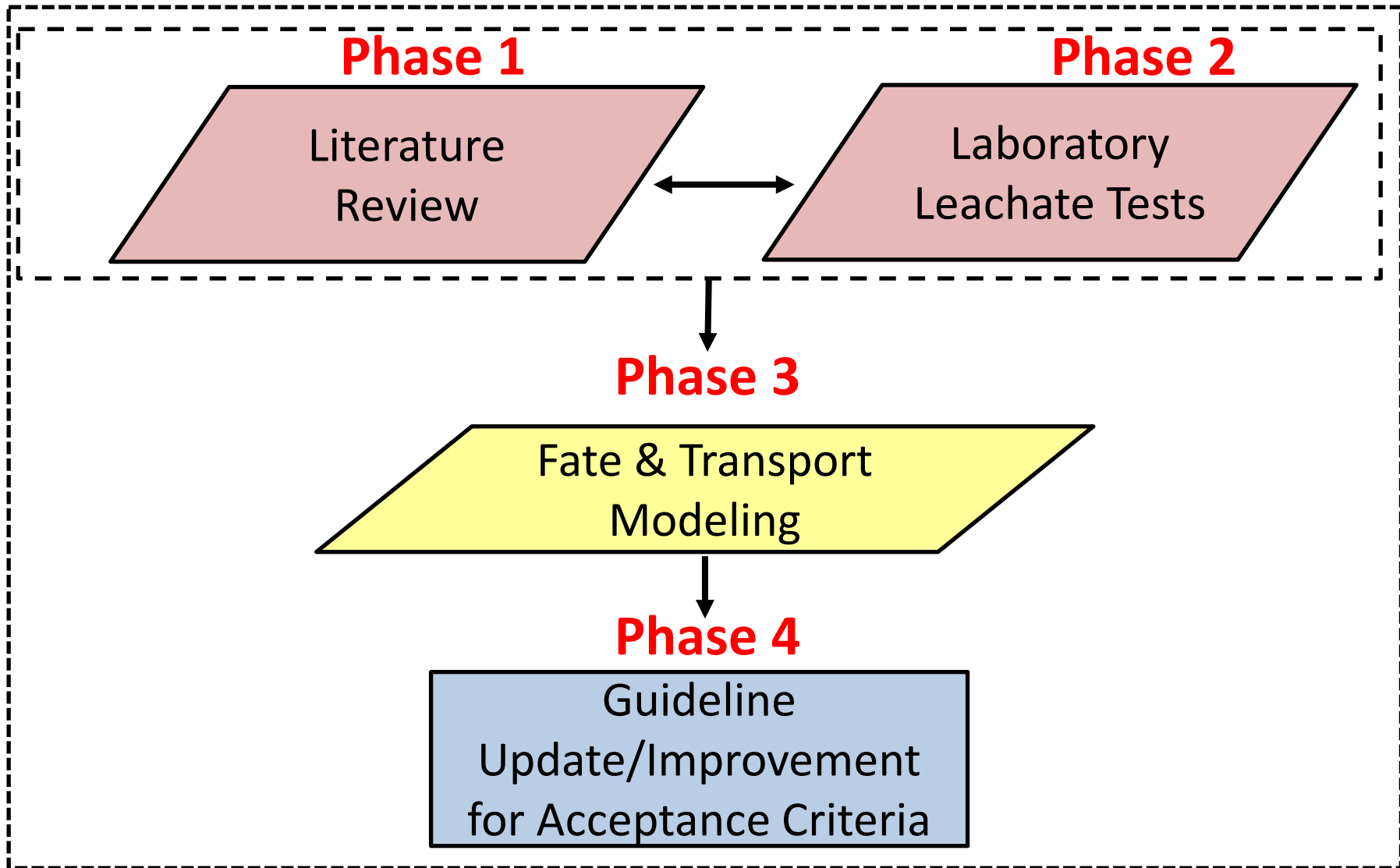
3rd Goal – Modeling

- Fate & transport modelling

4th Goal – Guideline development

- Develop acceptance procedures for ACBFS leachate

Overall Research Methodology



Objectives will be addressed with seven tasks

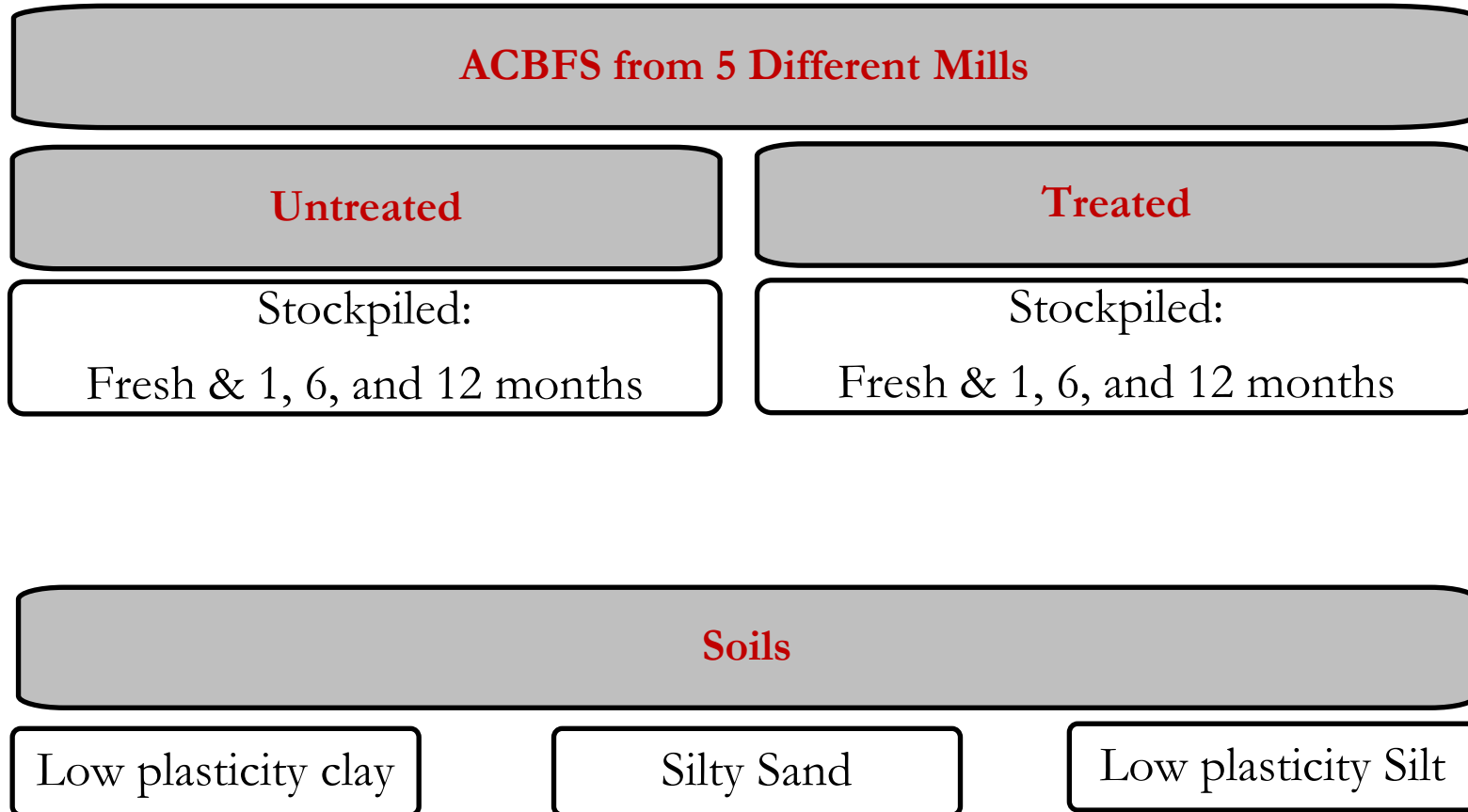
1. Project scope discussion meeting
2. Literature review
3. Collection of materials & physicochemical properties tests
4. Laboratory batch leachate tests
5. Laboratory column leachate tests
6. Chemical fate & transport modeling
7. Final report

Task 2 – Literature Review

Specific attention will be given

- ☐ Sulfur leaching and sulfate formations in ACBFS and similar materials
- ☐ pH, oxidation-reduction potential (Eh), electrical Conductivity (EC)
- ☐ Potential leachable elements from ACBFS
- ☐ Alternative practical leachate test methods

Task 2 – Material Collection



Task 2 – Material Collection

PHYSICAL ANALYSES

- Standard Proctor (AASHTO T99)
- Moisture content (AASHTO T265)
- Sieve/hydrometer analyses (AASHTO T27)
- Atterberg limit (AASHTO T89, AASHTO T90)
- Specific gravity (G_s) (ASTM C127, C128, D854)
 - Oven dry G_s
 - Saturated-surface dry G_s
 - Apparent G_s

CHEMICAL ANALYSES

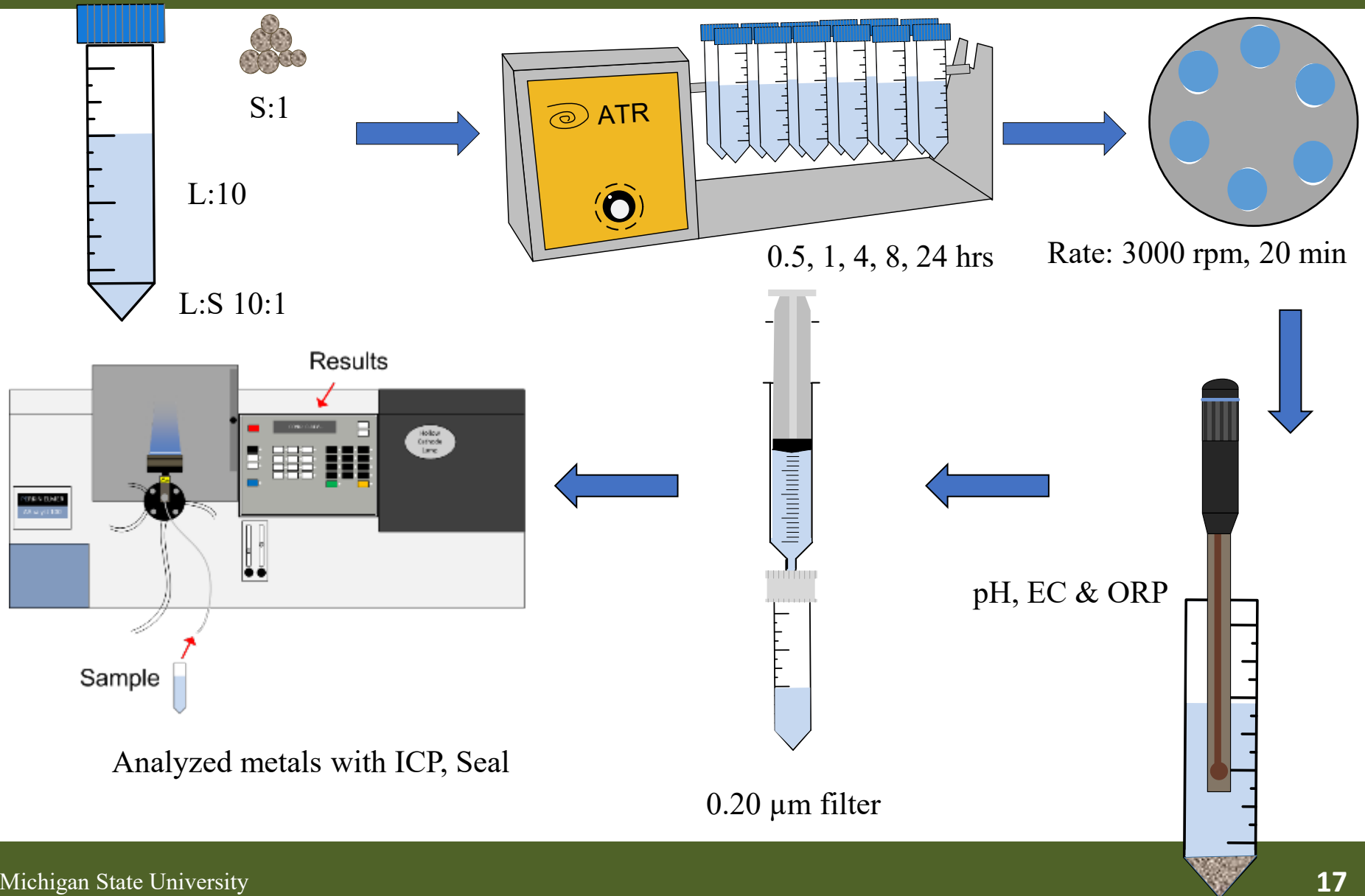
- pH
- Electrical conductivity (EC)
- Oxidation-reduction potential (Eh)
- XRF & XRD
 - Oxide contents and mineralogy
- Total Element Analyses

Task 4 – Laboratory Batch Leachate Tests

Test Method 1: Acceptance Procedures of ACBFS for Leachate Determination—ITM No. 212-19

Test Method 2: Standard Batch Leach Test – as a function of liquid-solid ratio in solid materials.

Task 4 – Laboratory Batch Leachate Tests



Task 4 – Laboratory Batch Leachate Tests

- **Initial Leachate Analysis:**
 - pH
 - Odor
 - Color
 - Electrical conductivity (EC)
 - Oxidation-reduction potential (Eh)
- **Heavy and Trace Metals of Concern:**
 - Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Iron (Fe), Manganese (Mn), Zinc (Zn) and others.
- **Other Metals and Anions of Interest:**
 - Calcium (Ca)
 - Magnesium (Mg)
 - Sulfate (SO₄) Total inorganic Carbon (TIC)
 - Total organic Carbon (DOC)

Equipment



Tumbler



Inductively coupled plasma (ICP-MS)



TOC Analyzer

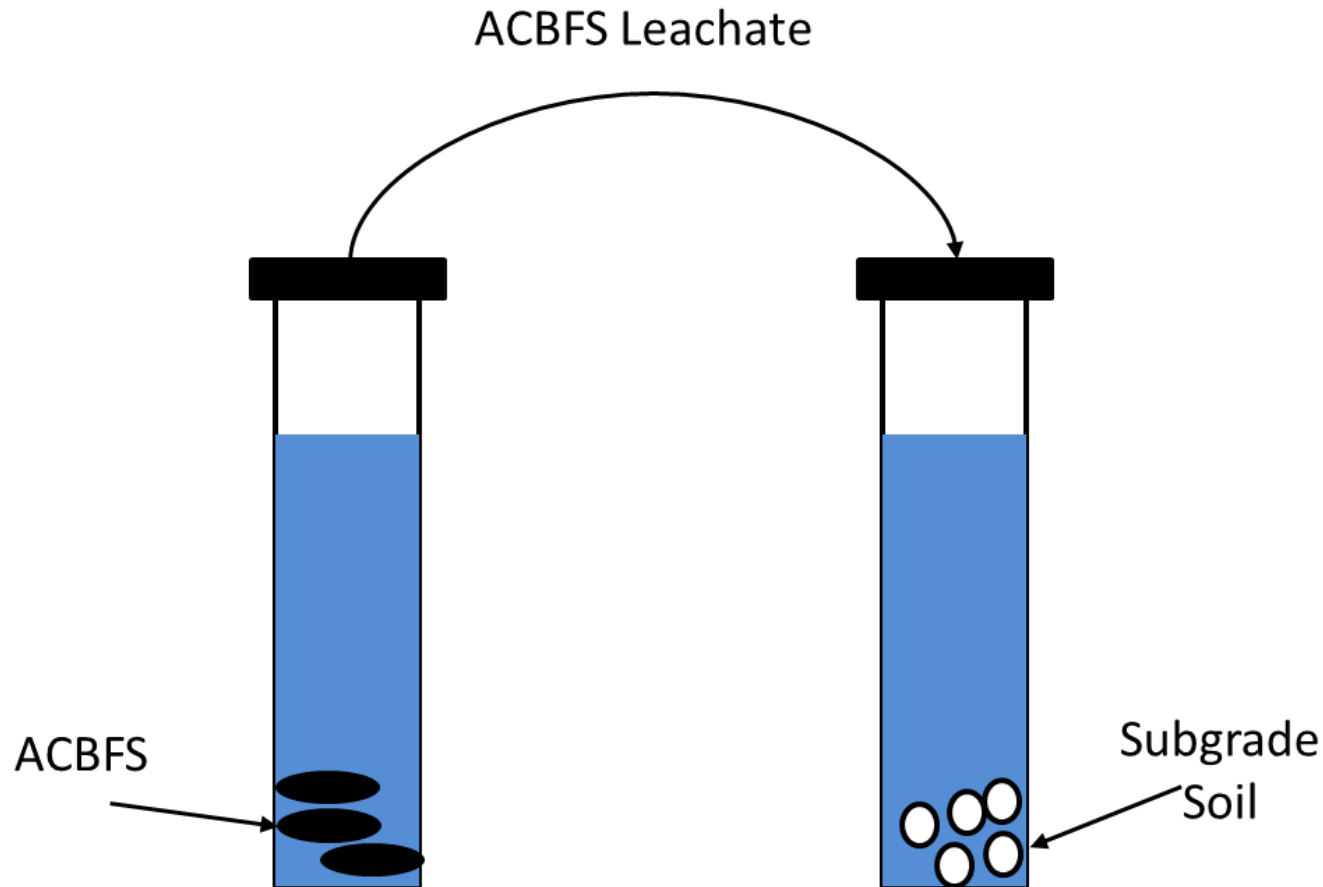


Seal AQ2 Analyzer

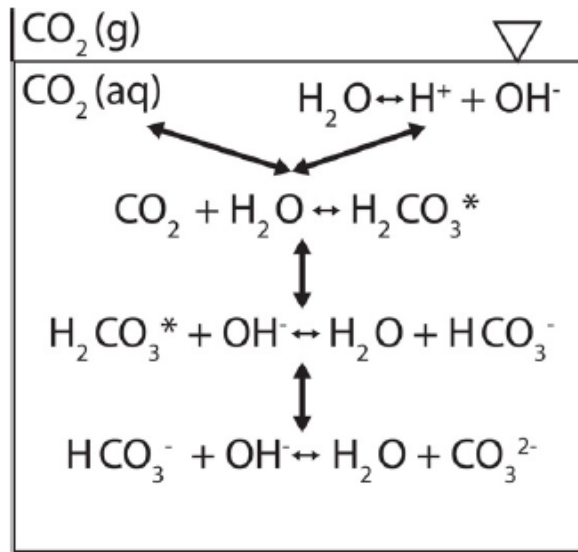


pH Meter

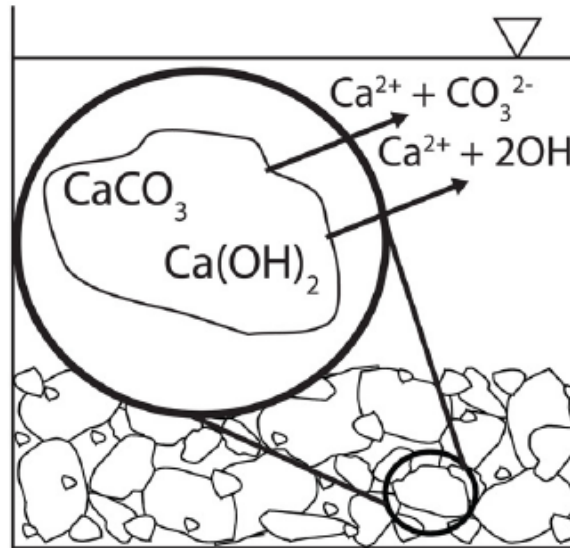
Task 4 – Sequential Batch Leachate Tests



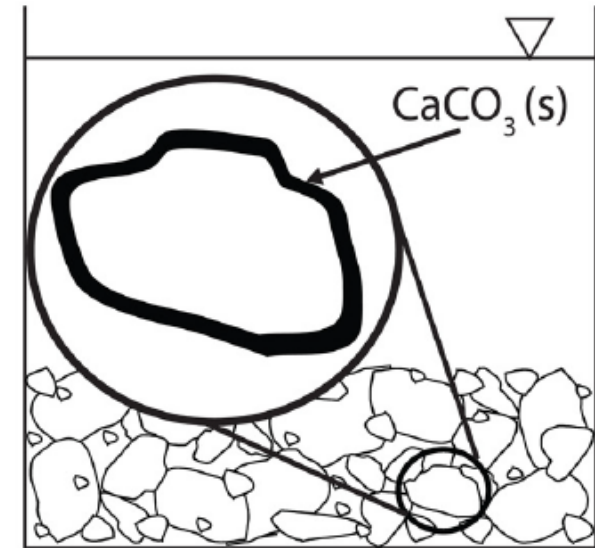
Impact of Carbonation on Leachate Characteristics



(a)



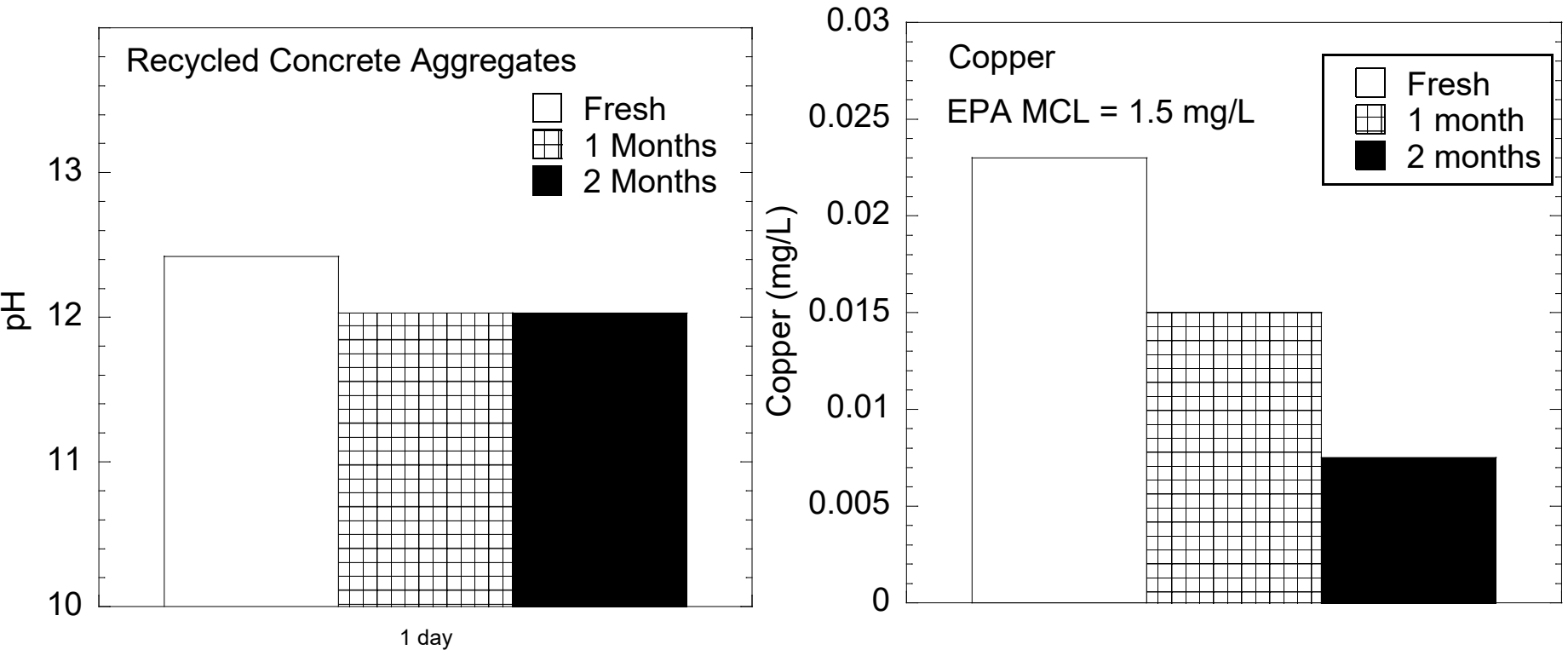
(b)



(c)

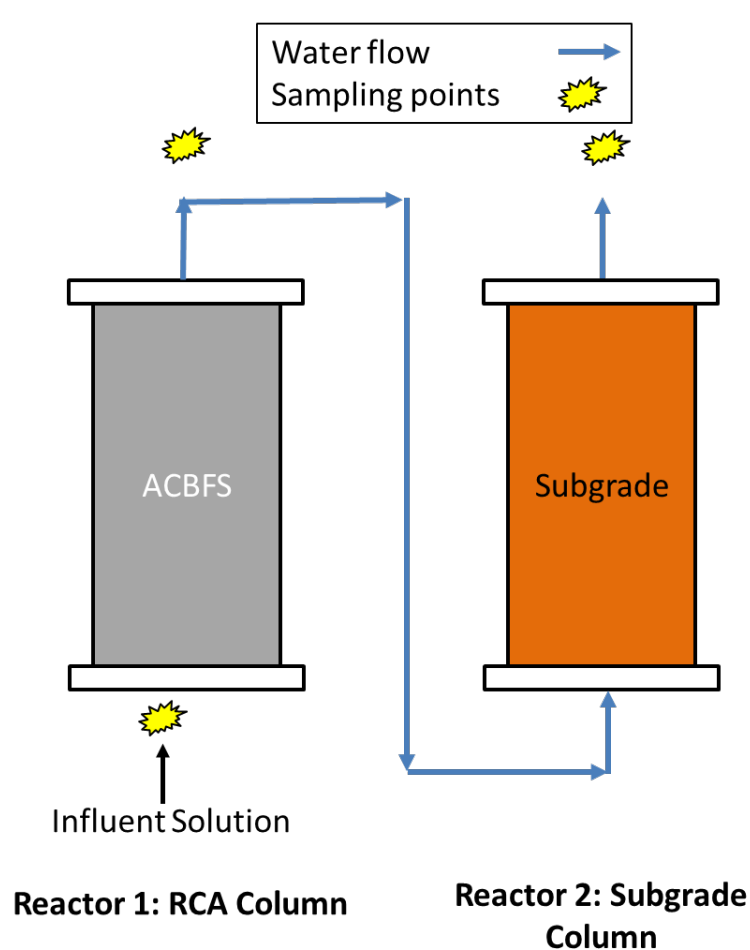
(a) Carbonate system of natural waters; (b) dissolution of calcium hydroxide and calcium carbonate from RCA surface; (c) carbonation of RCA surface as represented by the black layer. Notes: RCA = recycled concrete aggregate

Impact of Carbonation on Leachate Characteristics

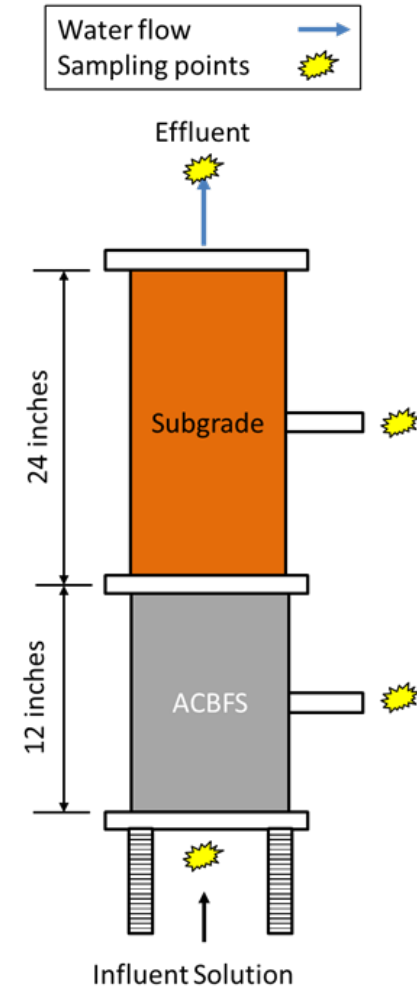


Bestgen et al. (2016)

Task 5—Laboratory Column Leach Test (CLT)



METHOD 1



METHOD 2

Task 6 – Chemical Fate & Transport Modeling

HP1-Coupled Hydrus-1D and PHREEQC

Introduction to HP1:

- A reactive transport model incorporating advection, diffusion, and reaction will be used to model the change in pH and leached chemicals as a function of time, travel distance through subgrade and adjacent soils.

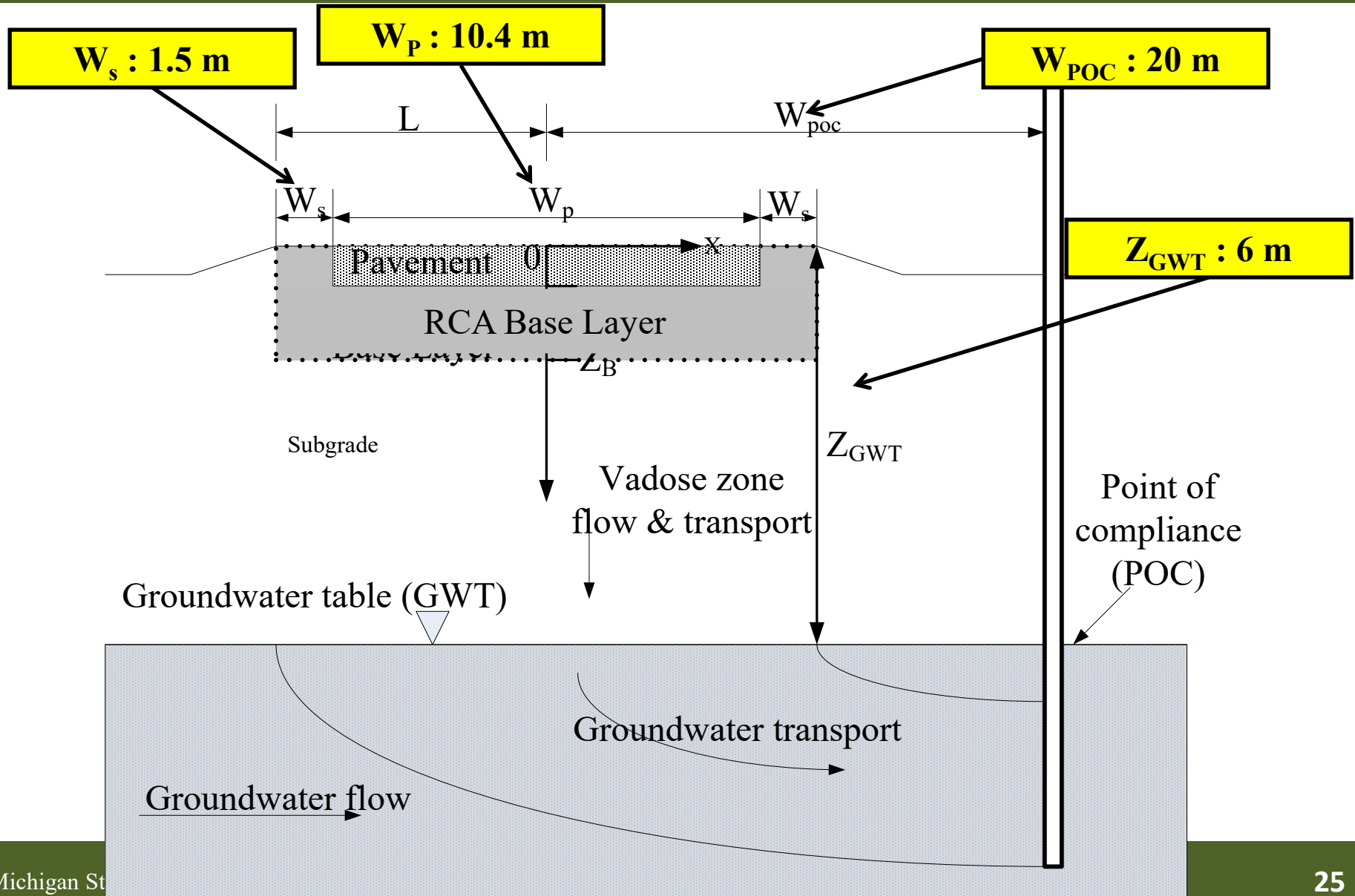
Advantages of HP1:

- Contains modules simulating (1) transient water flow, (2) the transport of multiple components, (3) mixed equilibrium/kinetic biogeochemical reactions, and (4) heat transport in one-dimensional variably saturated porous media (soils). HP1 is a significant expansion of the individual Hydrus-1D and PHREEQC programs by preserving most of their original features.

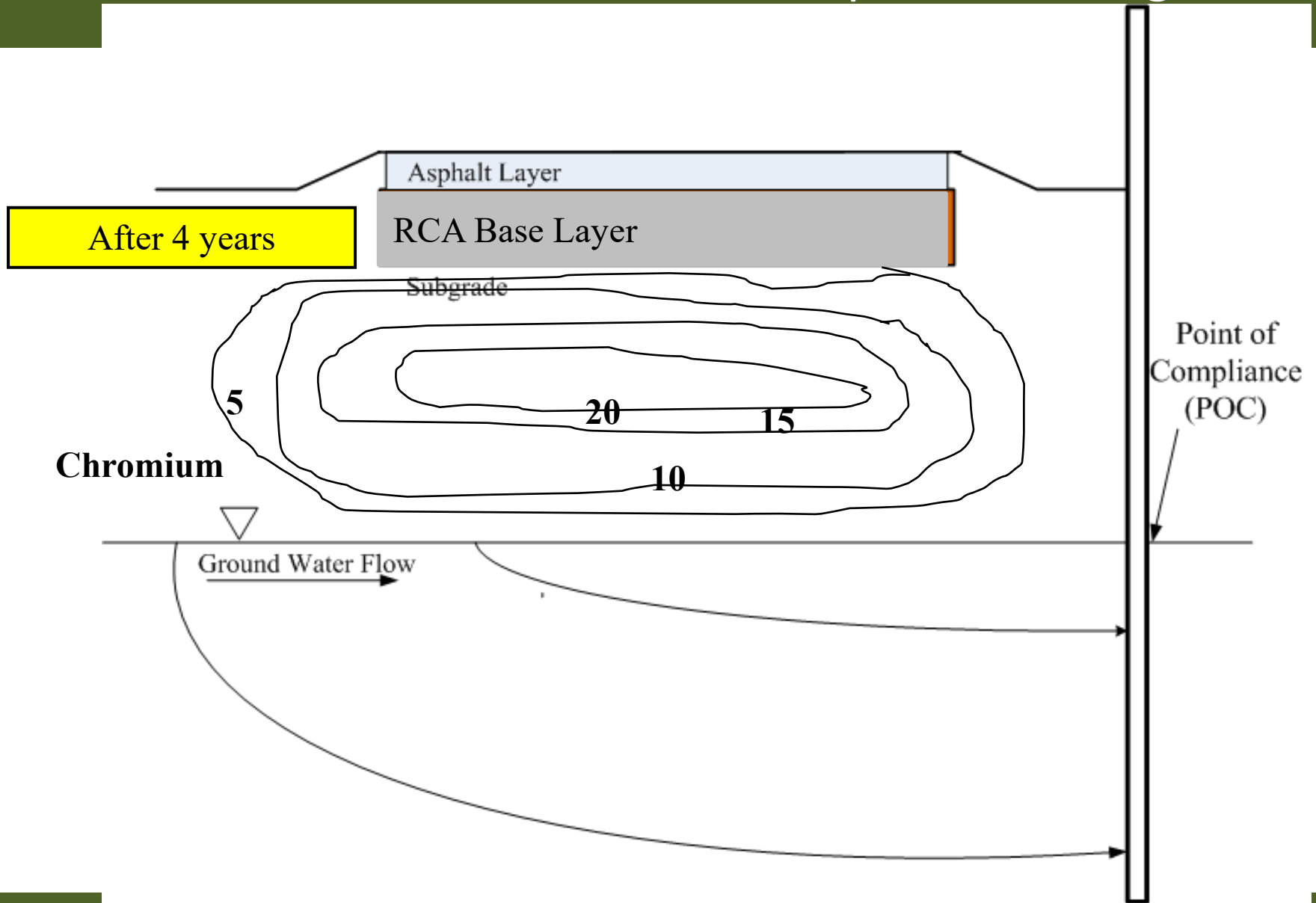
Outcome of HP1:

- Determining pH and transported leached chemicals from slag at a specific location (both in horizontal and vertical directions) in the field scenario.

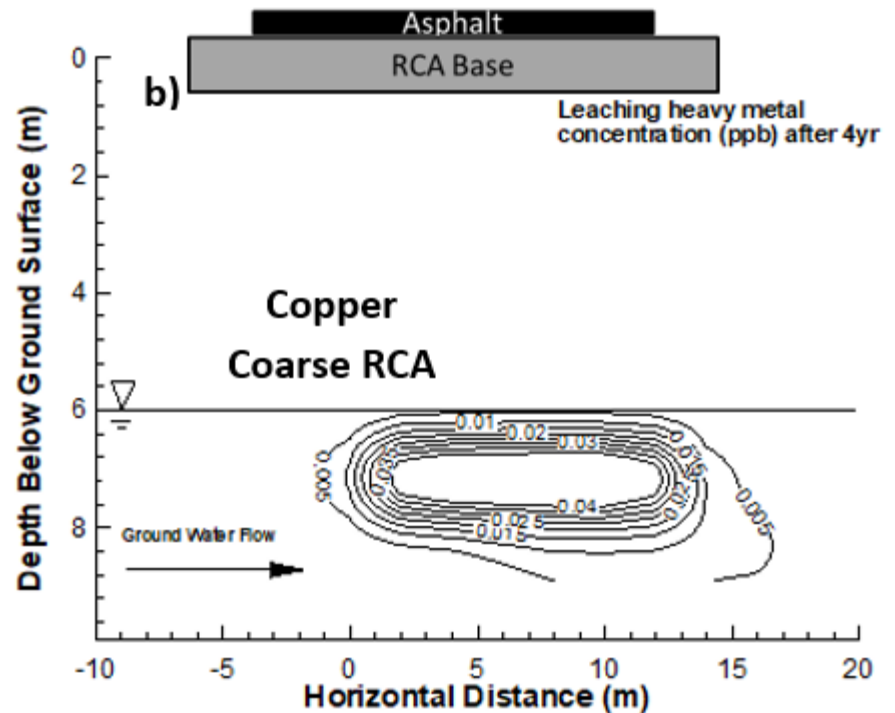
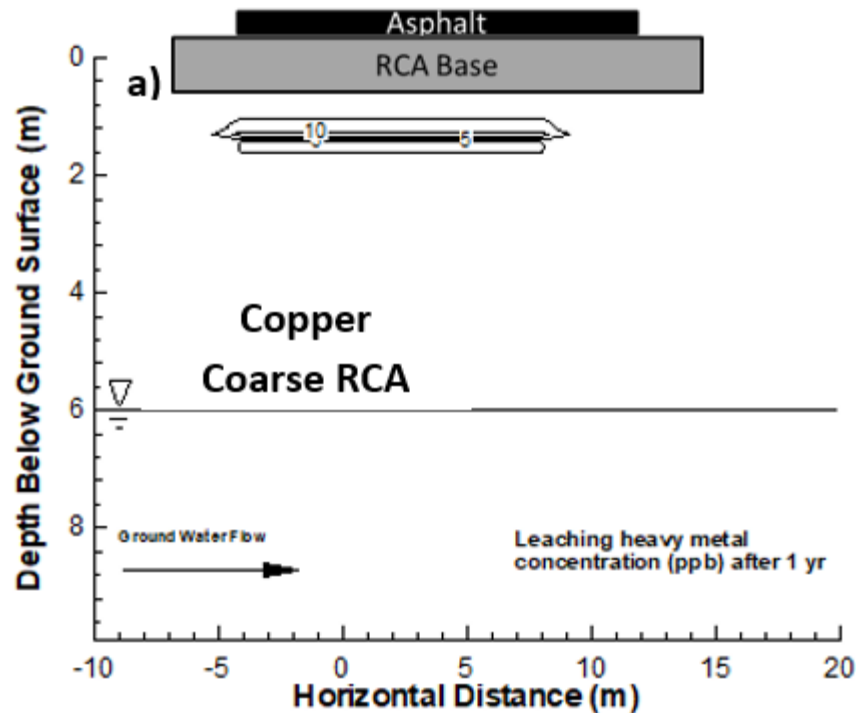
Task 6 – Chemical Fate & Transport Modeling



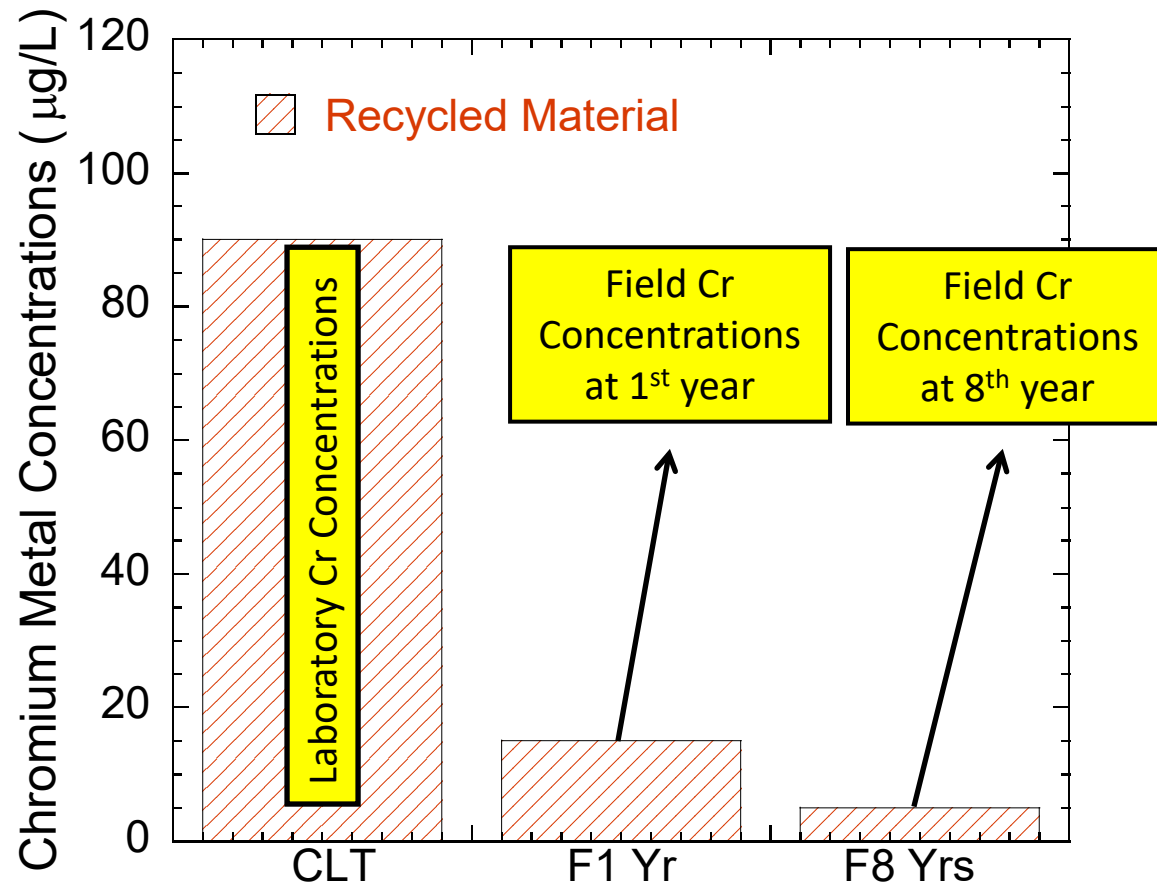
Task 6 – Chemical Fate & Transport Modeling



Task 6 – Chemical Fate & Transport Modeling



Task 6 – Chemical Fate & Transport Modeling



Notes: CLT=Column leach tests, F1 years,=Field concentrations at 1st year, F8 years, Field concentrations at 8th year

Questions to be Addressed

- ☐ What is causing the leachate to form from ACBFS (e.g., mineral formation, percentages of the minerals)?
- ☐ How does ACBFS leachate behavior change over time?
- ☐ What is the environmental impact of ACBFS use in roadway systems?
- ☐ What is the predicted impact of leached elements from ACBFS in the field?
- ☐ Do the current methods need an improvement to determine the acceptance of ACBFS materials?

Experimental and Numerical Analyses of Leachate from Air Cooled Blast Furnace Slag Materials

Questions?

