



■ ■ ■ Stabilization / Solidification

Through use of stabilization and solidification, a hazardous waste stream may either be chemically treated, or decharacterized through encapsulation, thus limiting the solubility or mobility of the waste.

These processes may be used individually or in combination, depending on the types and levels of contamination in the waste. Additionally, these techniques can be performed "in-situ" (in place), or off-site.

SOLIDIFICATION

The basic principle of solidification involves the addition of an inert material to a waste. The added material will



encapsulate, or bind the waste, either rendering it less toxic, or reducing the potential for escape into the environment. Cement and kiln dust are two materials that when added to a particular waste, bind the contaminants into solidified blocks—thus eliminating their mobility and/or leachability into the environment.

Waste streams effectively managed through solidification include:

- Electroplating wastes
- Sandblasting media
- General spills
- Characteristic and listed metal wastes

STABILIZATION

Stabilization is the process of adding site-specific materials that alter, change or render inert a particular waste. One example of this method is the addition of lime (CaOH_2) to a metal contaminated site. The lime reacts with the metals, reducing their mobility and environmental risk. Wastes and hazardous debris containing leachable metals, high-filterable solids which are low in total organic content, and also low in oil and grease content are good candidates for this process.

Another example of stabilization is chemical oxidation. This process is effective with inorganic cyanides, some dissolved organic compounds, and sulfides. These contaminants can be chemically oxidized to yield carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, salts, and simple organic acids, and in the case of sulfides, sulfate compounds of low environmental impact.

Waste streams effectively managed through stabilization include:

- Organics
- Organo-metallics
- Cyanides
- Sulfides

After extensive testing to ensure that solidification/stabilization results meet RCRA limits, treated waste products may either be returned to the excavation site, or placed in appropriate "Subtitle D" or "Subtitle C" permitted landfills.

Strong offers a wide range of waste management options, and offers the most cost effective, liability-limiting solutions for all of your waste streams.

Who We Are

Since 1993, Strong Environmental has been providing treatment, recycling and disposal services for a broad spectrum of industrial, non-hazardous, hazardous and special waste materials. We offer our clients the industry's most comprehensive network of waste disposal and treatment providers and a management team of experienced professionals.

Strong Environmental: The Single Source for Waste Management



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