







#### **Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions**



#### UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente Программа Организации Объединенных Наций по окружающей среде برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة.



联合国环境规划署

#### Seminar on the Environmentally Sound Management Of Used Lead Acid Batteries (ULAB) In The ECOWAS Region

Dakar, Senegal 14-16 December 2016









## Environmentally Sound Used Lead Acid Battery Recycling: "Risks, Mitigation and Opportunities"



## Environmentally Sound Used Lead Acid Battery Recycling: "Risks, Mitigation and Opportunities"

## Brian Wilson International Lead Association





### **Sustainable with ESM and Profits**



## **Sustainable with ESM and Profits**

**Environmentally Sound Management:** 

- **Protection of:** 
  - ✓ human health & the environment
- Advocates "integrated Life Cycle Approach"
  - control at every stage of manufacturing use- recycling or disposal.....

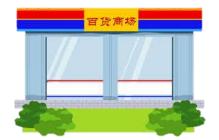


#### ULAB are recycled & components used to produce LAB

**Closed Loop** 



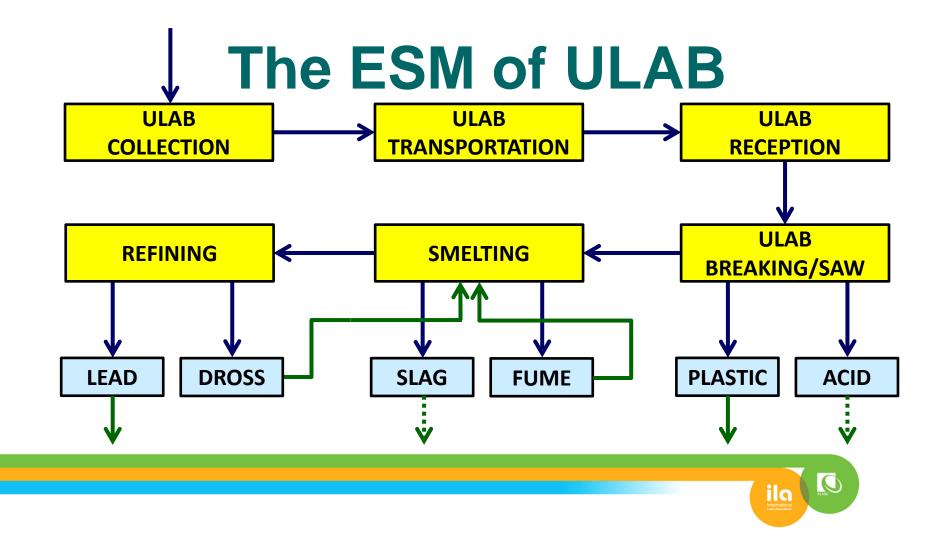
Batteries are delivered to the retailers



ULAB are collected and delivered to the recycler New batteries are sold & ULAB returned

Key Steps:

ULAB Collection, Packaging & Transport
 Drain the acid and treat it for disposal
 Separate the organic and non-organics
 Smelt the Pb grids, terminals and paste
 Refine the Pb bullion



#### **Current Technologies Used to Recycle ULAB**

- Rotary Furnace
- Blast Furnace



#### **Current Technologies Used to Recycle ULAB**

- Rotary Furnace
- Blast Furnace
- Ausmelt / IsaSmelt
- Bottom Blown



#### Key Steps in ULAB Recovery and Recycling

#### 1. ULAB Collection, Packaging & Transport



## **ULAB Packaging**







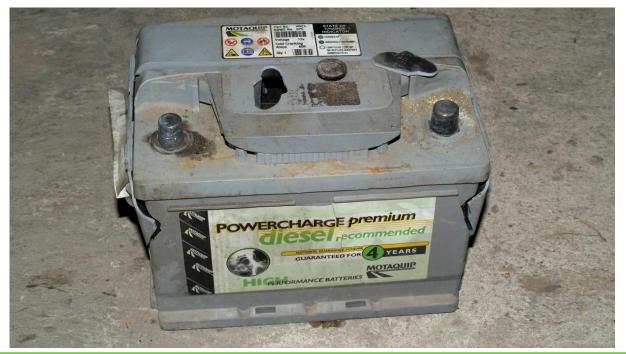
# **ULAB Unsorted & No Packaging**







# Leaking ULAB



#### **Central America**



# **ULAB Packaging**

#### **UN Certified**



# Plastic Leak Proof Container

## **ULAB Packaging**



# Shrink Wrapped and Banded



## **ULAB Transportation**



#### **Dedicated Truck with Decals**



Key Steps in ULAB Recovery and Recycling

1. ULAB Collection, Packaging & Transport

2. Drain the acid & treat for disposal/reuse



## **Untreated Effluent**







# **Electrolyte Containment**



### **Containment and Evaporation**



## **Electrolyte Refurbishment**



#### **Refurbished for Re-Use**



## **Electrolyte Refurbishment**



#### **Refurbished for Re-Use**



## **Electrolyte Neutralization**



# **Electrolyte Neutralization**

#### **Chemical Equations for Acid Neutralization**

#### $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH = Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$



# **Electrolyte Neutralization**

**Chemical Equations for Acid Neutralization** 

 $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH = Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$  $H_2SO_4 + Na_2CO_3 = Na_2SO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$ 

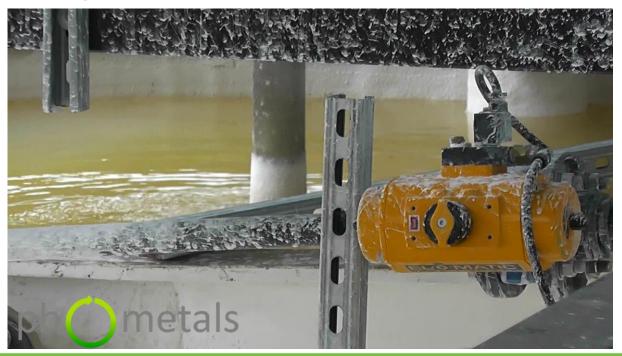




# Chemical Equations for Acid Neutralization $H_2SO_4 + 2NaOH = Na_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$ $H_2SO_4 + Na_2CO_3 = Na_2SO_4 + H_2O + CO_2$ $H_2SO_4 + Ca(OH)_2 = CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O \dots$

**Electrolyte Neutralization** 





#### Pb Metals – Costa Rica







#### MAC - Colombia





#### **Gypsum Wall Boarding**



# The ESM of ULAB

Key Steps in ULAB Recovery and Recycling

1. ULAB Collection, Packaging & Transport

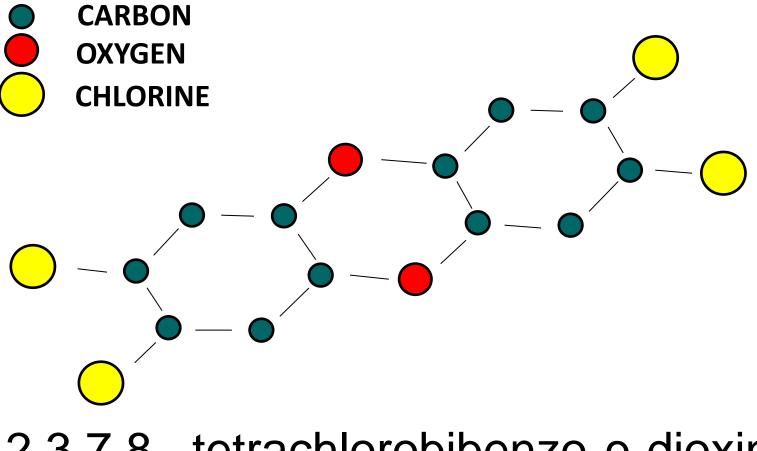
2. Drain the acid & treat for disposal/reuse

3. Separate the organic and non-organics

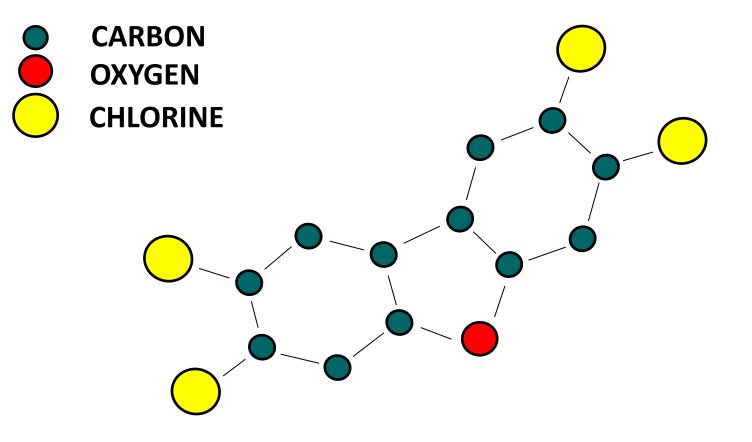


#### **Dioxins and Furans**

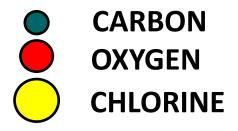


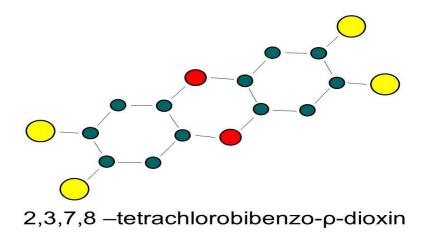


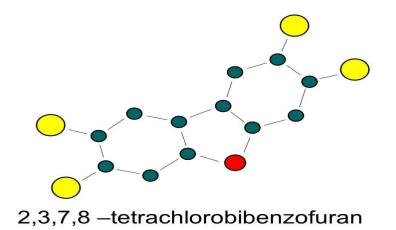
2,3,7,8 --tetrachlorobibenzo-p-dioxin



#### 2,3,7,8 -tetrachlorobibenzofuran







#### **Dioxins and Furans**

## **Battery Breaker**



#### **Battery Breaker**







## **Battery Breaker**



### **Battery Saw**



### **Battery Saw**



# EcoGlobal – The Philippines



### **Battery Saw**



### **Sulfur Dioxide Emissions**



SO<sub>2</sub> – Contributes to Acid Rain

#### **De-Sulfurization**



ila

#### **Three Options:**

- Before Smelting
- During Smelting
- After Smelting

ila

#### **Three Options:**

- Before Smelting
- During Smelting
- After Smelting



After Smelting

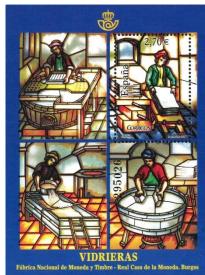


#### **Two Options: 1**

- $PbSO_4 + Na_2CO_3 = PbCO_3 + Na_2SO_4$
- Lead + Sodium = Lead + Sodium Sulfate Carbonate Carbonate Sulfate

#### Other compounds: Pb<sub>3</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>, NaPb<sub>2</sub>(CO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>OH

#### Two Options: 1 PbSO<sub>4</sub> + Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> = PbCO<sub>3</sub> + Lead + Sodium = Lead + Sulfate Carbonate Carbonate



#### Paper Production: 1883 - Carl Dahl - Kraft Process





# Kraft Paper Making Process



#### **Two Options: 2**

#### $PbSO_4 + (NH_4)_2CO_3 = PbCO_3 + (NH_4)_2SO_4$ Lead + Ammonium = Lead + Ammonium Sulfate Carbonate Carbonate Sulfate



#### **Two Options: 2**

#### $PbSO_4 + (NH_4)_2CO_3 = PbCO_3 +$ Lead + Ammonium = Lead + Sulfate Carbonate Carbonate



Sulphate of Ammonia

Ready-to-Use

 Quick acting fertiliser providing Nitrogen, promotes leafy growth and green foliage
 For use on vegetable crops such as brassicas, lettuce, spinach, leeks and onions
 The perfect cure for chlorosis (leaf yellowing) in plants and hedges

A quick acting 'pick me up' for tired lawns







# The ESM of ULAB

Key Steps in ULAB Recovery and Recycling

- 1. ULAB Collection, Packaging & Transport
- 2. Drain the acid & treat for disposal/reuse
- 3. Separate the organic and non-organics
- 4. Smelt the Pb grids, terminals and paste

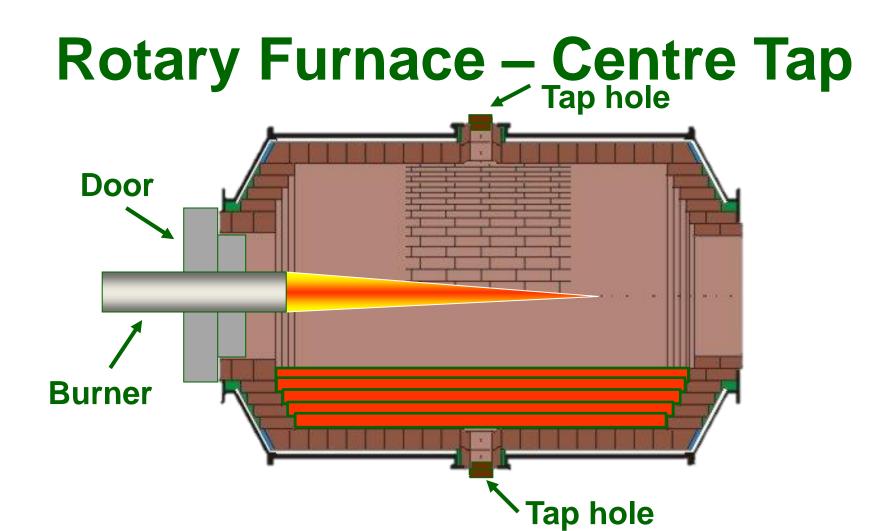
### **Rotary Furnace**

#### **Rotary Furnace**



#### Pb Metals – Costa Rica

### **Rotary Furnace**



# **Rotary Furnace – Centre Tap**

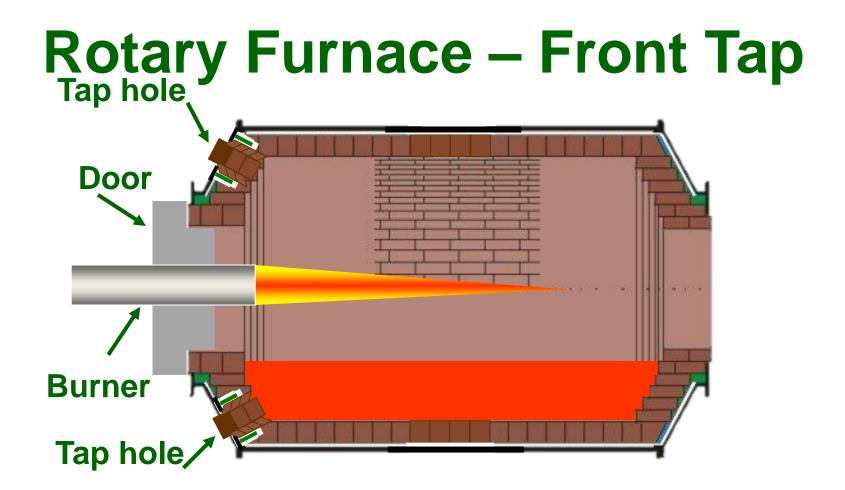
# **Rotary Furnace – Centre Tap**



#### EcoGlobal – The Philippines 😬



# **Rotary Furnace – Centre Tap**



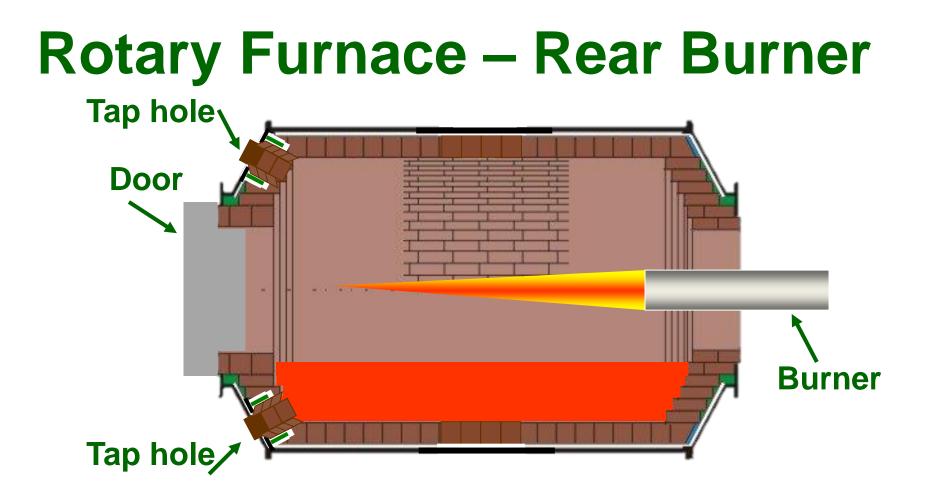
# **Rotary Furnace – Front Tap**

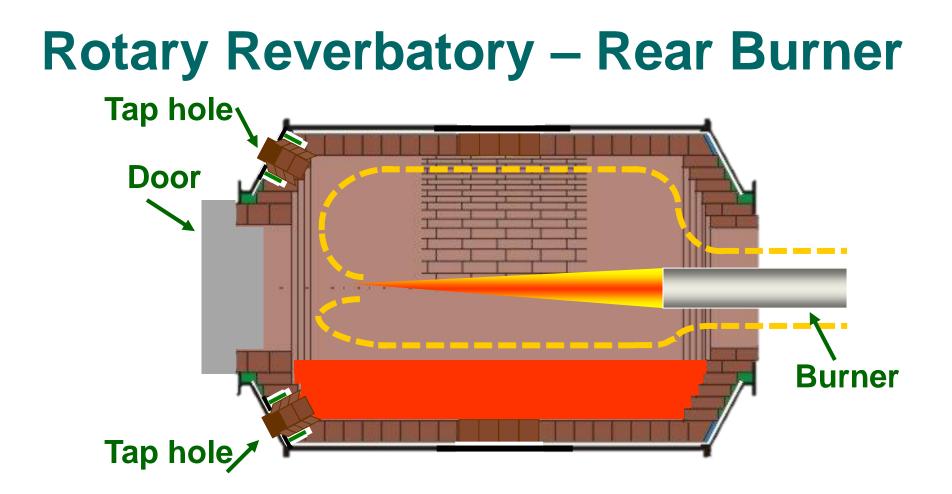
# **Rotary Furnace – Front Tap**





# **Rotary Furnace – Front Tap**





### **Tilting Rotary Furnace**



#### **Major Engineering Group**



### **Tilting Rotary Furnace**







#### **Paste De-Sulfurization**

#### **Three Options:**

- Before Smelting
  During Smelting
- After Smelting





#### $PbSO_4 + C \rightarrow PbS + CO_2$





#### $PbSO_4 + C \rightarrow PbS + CO_2$

#### $PbS + Fe \rightarrow Pb + FeS$





#### $PbSO_4 + C \rightarrow PbS + CO_2$

#### $PbS + Fe \rightarrow Pb + FeS$

 $PbSO_4 + Na_2CO_3 + Fe + C \rightarrow Pb + "FeS.Na_2S" + CO/CO_2$ 





#### $PbSO_4 + C \rightarrow PbS + CO_2$

#### $PbS + Fe \rightarrow Pb + FeS$

 $PbSO_4 + Na_2CO_3 + Fe + C \rightarrow Pb + "FeS.Na_2S" + CO/CO_2$ 

**Erdite Slag with the formula NaFeS<sub>2</sub>** 





#### **Metallurgical Equations for the Production of Lead:**





**Metallurgical Equations for the Production of Lead:** 

#### $PbO_2 + Heat + C \rightarrow PbO (315^0) + CO$





**Metallurgical Equations for the Production of Lead:** 

# $PbO_2$ + Heat + C → PbO (315<sup>0</sup>) + CO PbO + CO → Pb + CO<sub>2</sub>

 $2PbO + C \rightarrow Pb + CO$ 



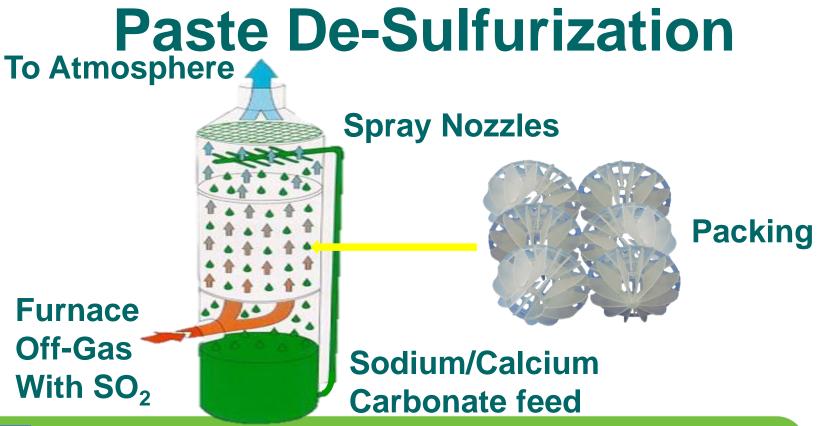
**Metallurgical Equations - Sulfur Dioxide Production** 

 $PbSO_4 + Heat + C \rightarrow PbO + CO + SO_2$  $PbO + CO \rightarrow Pb + CO_2$  $2PbO + C \rightarrow Pb + CO$ 

#### **Paste De-Sulfurization**

- **Three Options:** 
  - Before Smelting
  - During Smelting
     After Smelting





#### **Scrubbing Tower**



# **Flue Gas De-Sulfurization**

#### **Two Options:**

 $2Na_2CO_3 + 2SO_2 + O_2 = 2Na_2SO_4 + 2CO_2$ Sodium + Sulfur + Oxygen = Sodium + Carbon Carbonate Dioxide Sulfate Dioxide



#### **Flue Gas De-Sulfurization**



#### **Scrubbing Tower**



### **Paste De-Sulfurization**

#### **Three Options: Preferences**

- Before Smelting
- During Smelting
- After Smelting



#### **Paste De-Sulfurization**

#### **Three Options: Preferences**

- Before Smelting
  During Smelting
- After Smelting





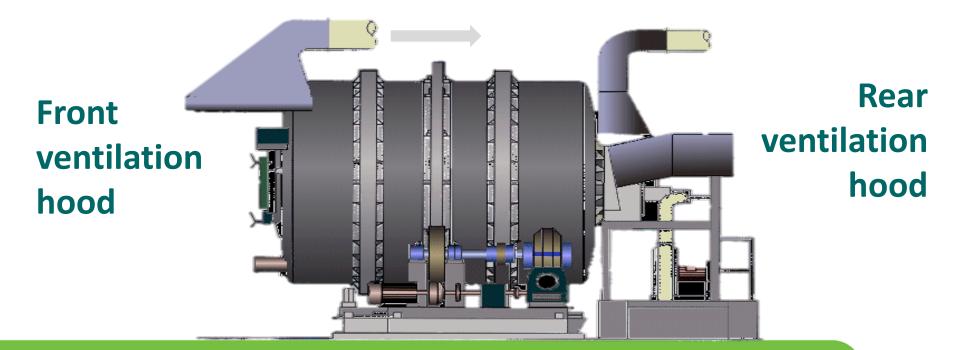
- A lack of effective ventilation causes:
  - High levels of Occupational Exposure
  - High levels of Lead dust emissions
  - Site and location contamination
  - Loss of recycling material











# Rotary Furnace Ventilation





# **Rotary Furnace Ventilation**





#### **Rotary Furnace Boxed Ventilation**



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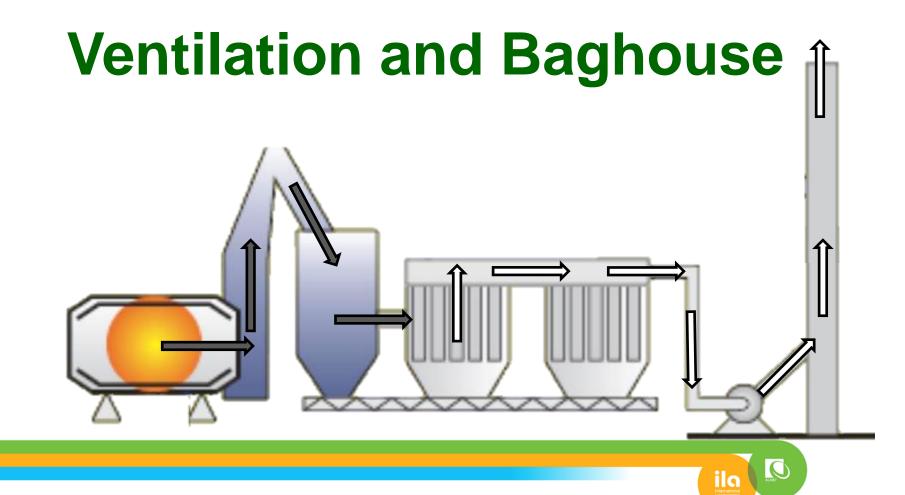
# **Ventilation and Baghouse**

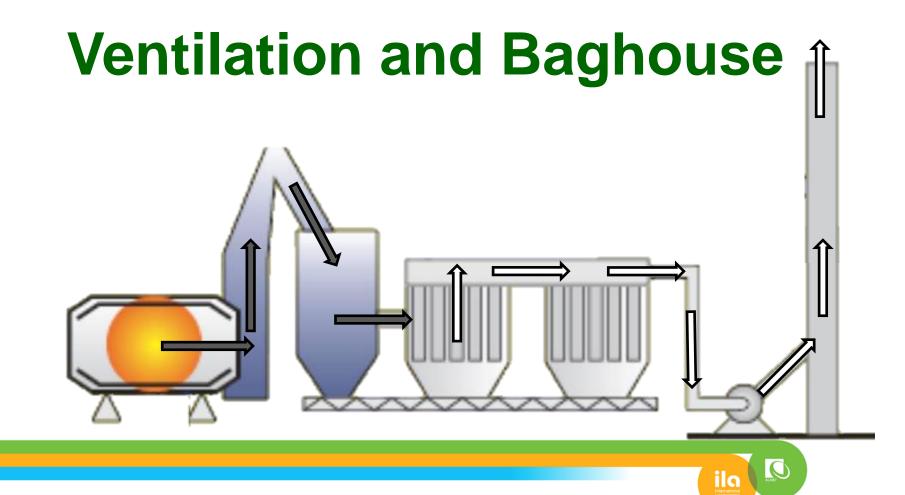




# **Ventilation and Baghouse**







## **Ventilation and Baghouse**



Zhejiang Changxing Jintaiyang Power Co., Ltd



## **Furnace Slag**







#### MAC – Colombia – Ornamental House Bricks



ila



#### KONVERSI BENTUK PEMANFAATAN LIMBAH B-3 MENJADI BATAKO / PAVING

 1. PASIR
 : 15 kg

 2. KAPUR
 : 8 kg

 3. BOTTOM ASH
 : 10 kg

 4. LIMBAH CAMPURAN
 : 10 kg

 5. SLAG BESI
 : 25 kg



#### THE CONVERSION AND THE REUSE OF WASTE B-3 INTO BRICKS / PAVING

- 1. SAND 2. LIME 3. LEAD SLAG 4. MIXED WASTE 5. IRON SLAG
- : 15 kg
- : 8 kg
- : 10 kg
- : 10 kg
- : 25 kg



Utilization of Waste by Conversion into Paving

Sand, Lime & Furnace Ash Mixed Waste Iron Slag





Sand, Lime & Furnace Ash Mixed Waste Iron Slag

# Slag reclamation - Paving

Utilization of Waste by Conversion into Paving





## Process Controls – Clean & Tidy







# Process Controls – Damp Down





**Personal Protection** 

**1.** Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)















<u>Most Important</u>! Use the metal strip to ensure a good fit around the nose







<u>Most Important</u>! Use the metal strip to ensure a good fit around the nose

#### Respirators



<u>Most Important</u>! Use the metal strip to ensure a good fit around the nose







<u>Most Important</u>! Use full mask and coveralls when working in a Baghouse









Most Important! Use full mask and coveralls when working in a Baghouse





Most Important! Use full mask and coveralls when working in a Baghouse

# **Respirators - Baghouse**



<u>Most Important</u>! Work done – Shower wearing the Protective Suit and Respirator to remove dust – then remove them



**Furnace Operations** 

# Helmet, face visor, boots, respirator, gloves, protective overall or coat







#### **Clean Work Clothes**





#### **Clean Work Clothes**









# 1. Segregate home and work clothing in a changing room

#### 2. All personnel to shower at the end of the day or shift







#### Showers – Dong Mai



- **1. Segregate home & work clothing in changing rooms**
- 2. All personnel to shower at the end of the day/shift
- 3. Only wear home clothes when leaving the plant



## **Industrial Hygiene**

# Provide a clean place to eat Air condition the canteen





### **Industrial Hygiene**



### **Canteen - Guatemala**





**Criteria for a Sustainable Secondary Lead Smelter** 

#### 1. Health and Safety

✓ A safe, hygiene and healthy working environment

#### 2. Environmental

- Efficient resource use: energy, water, land and reagents
- ✓ Controlled atmospheric emissions to International norms
- ✓ No process effluent discharges to water courses
- ✓ No solid hazardous waste disposal
- ✓ Only saleable products to be produced
- ✓ ESM of the ULAB collection system

**Criteria for a Sustainable Secondary Lead Smelter** 

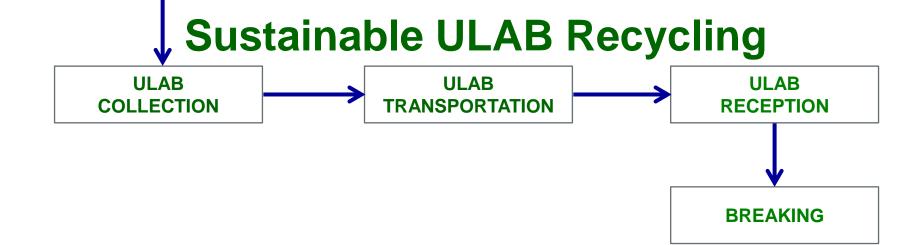
- 3. Financial
  - ✓ Low cost SLS design and O&M with regard to 1 and 2.
  - ✓ Cost effective, optimising resources to max. results
- 4. Techincal
  - Quality engineered design and equipment
  - ✓ Reliable and easy to maintain equipment
  - ✓ After sales support and equipment spares

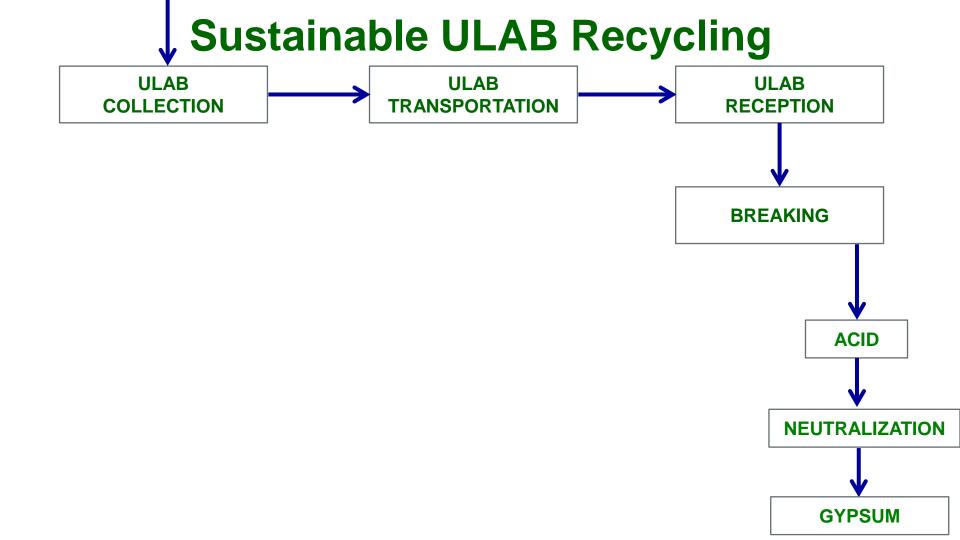
**<u>Criteria for a Sustainable Secondary Lead Smelter</u>** 

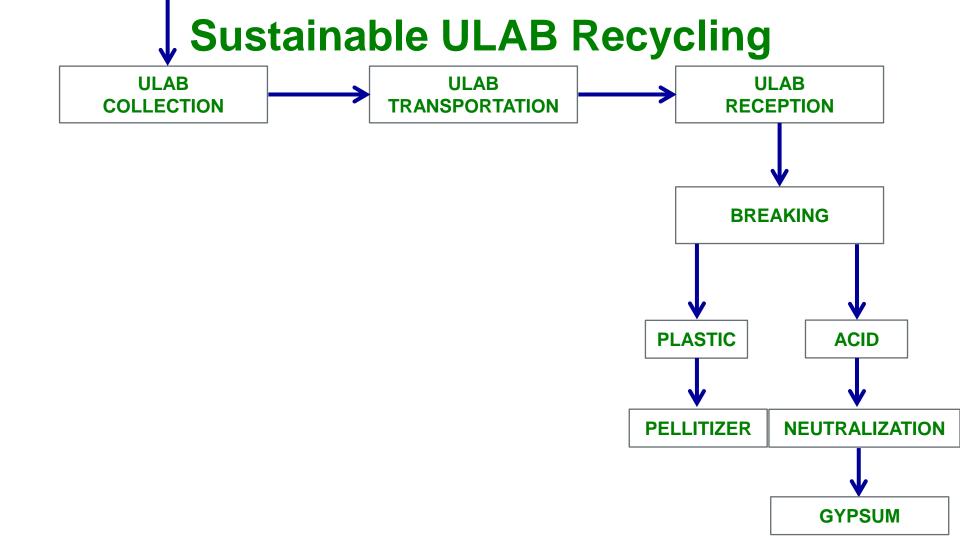
- 5. Capacity
  - Capacity tailored to recycle all domestic ULAB
  - ✓ Modular: allows expansion for increase in ULAB.
- 6. Inputs
  - ✓ Recycles all types of ULAB generated
  - ✓ Recovers 99% of recyclable material in every ULAB

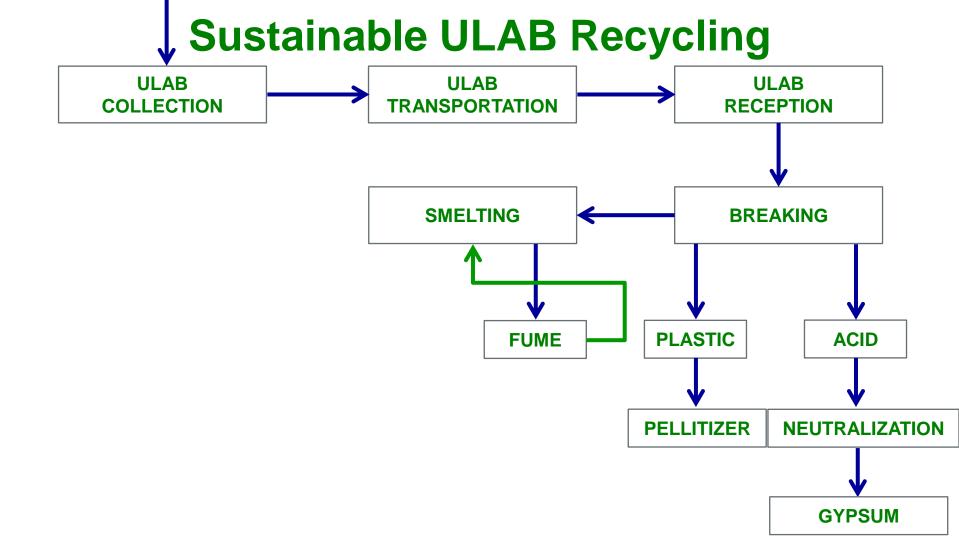
- **<u>Criteria for a Sustainable Secondary Lead Smelter</u>**
- 7. Outputs High Quality Saleable Products
  - ✓ Refined Lead ingots of 99.97% 99.99% purity
  - ✓ Refined Lead Alloys for LAB manufacturing
  - ✓ Clean Polypropylene Pellets
  - ✓ Hexagonal paving slabs to building standards

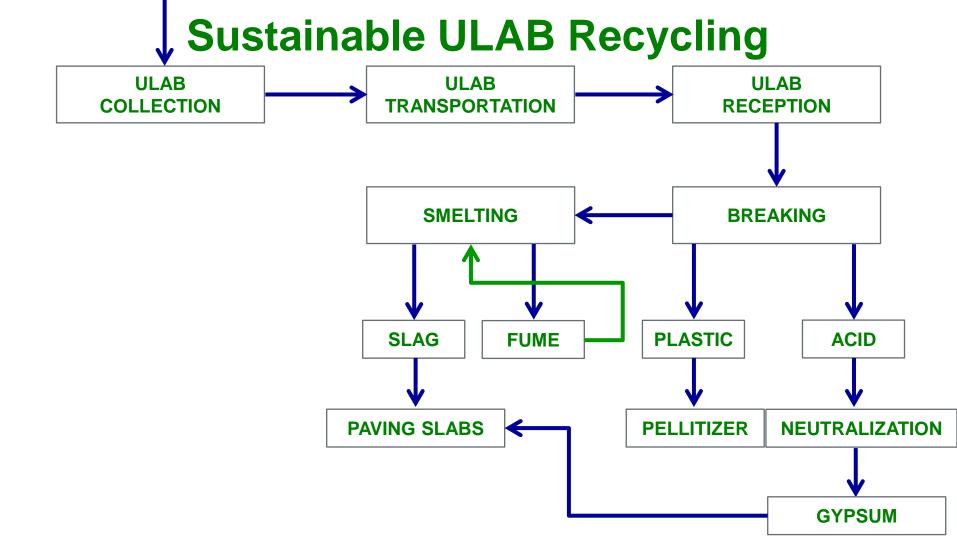


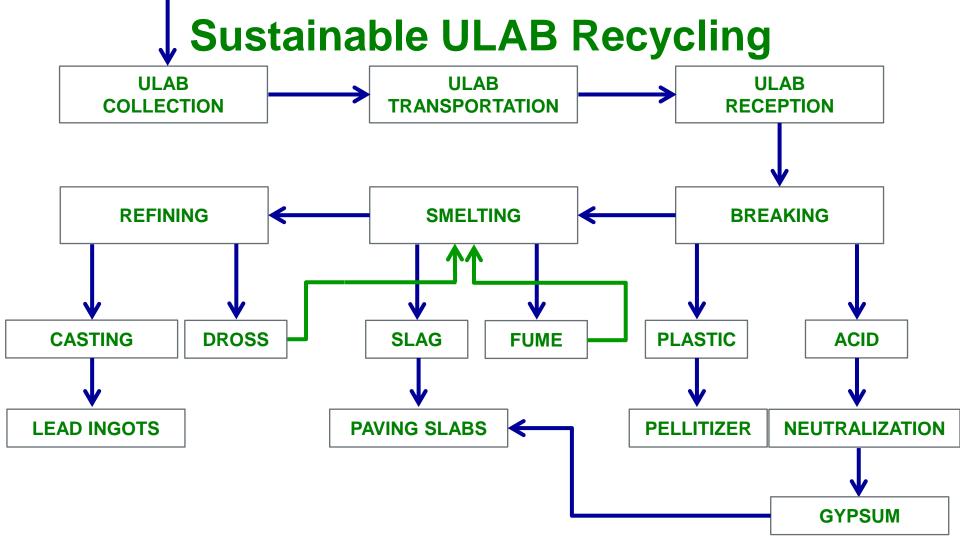


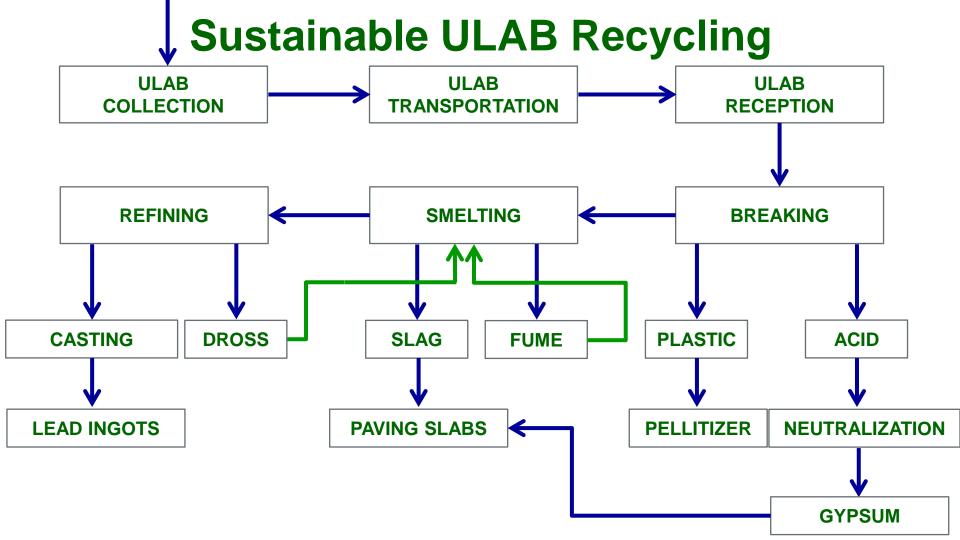


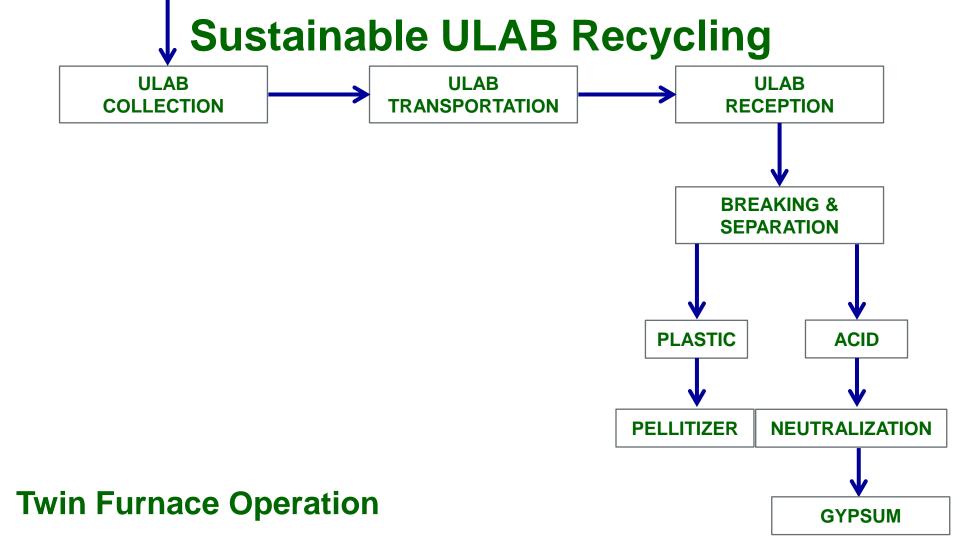


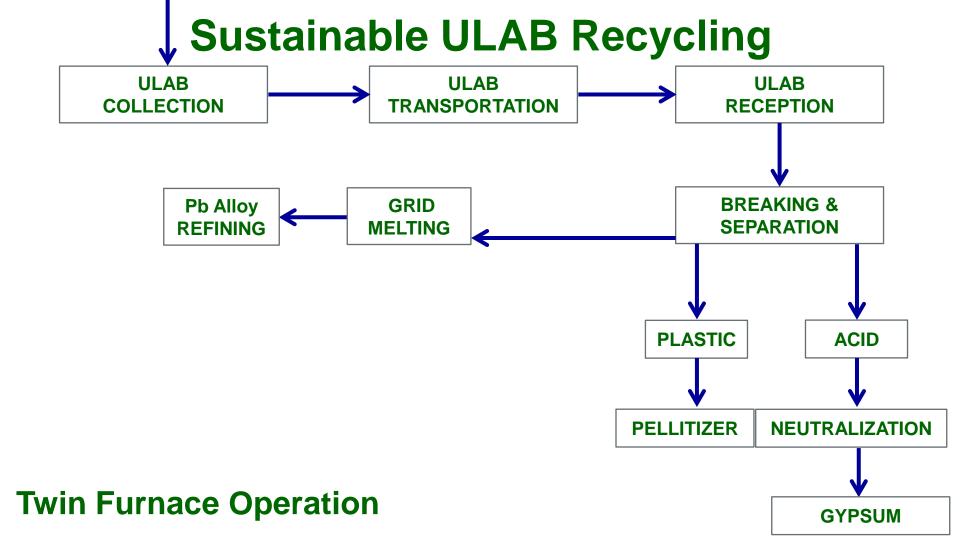


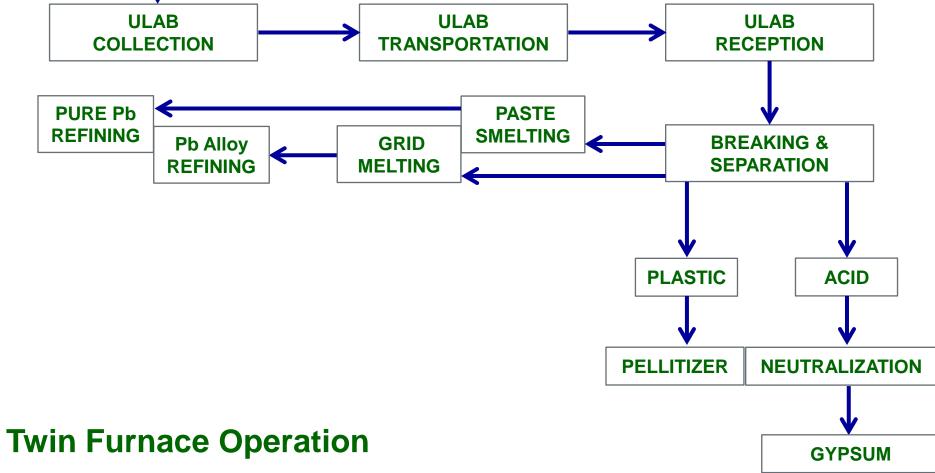


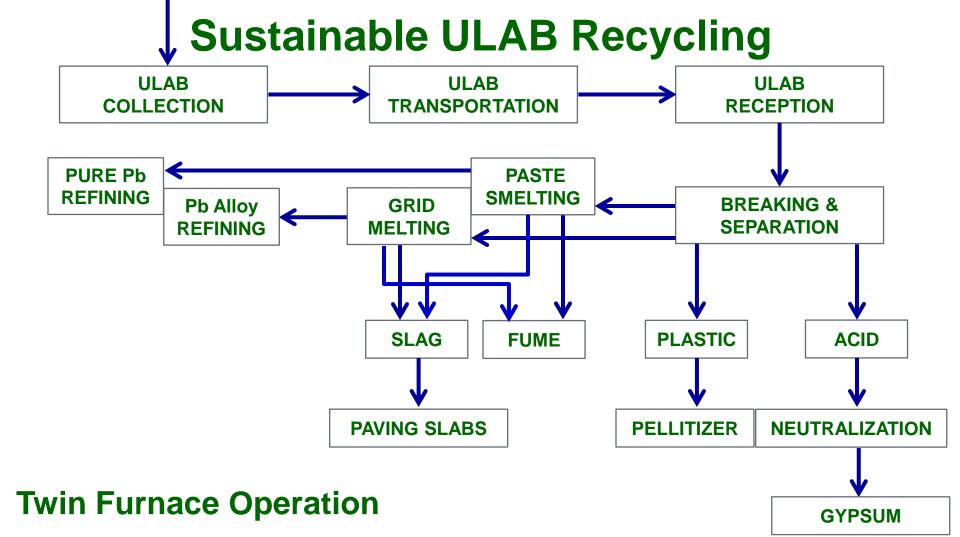


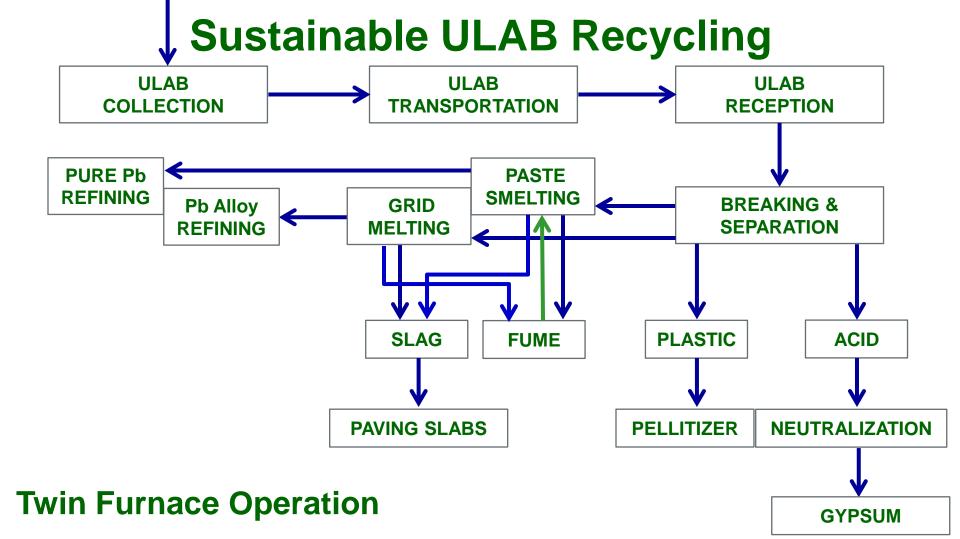


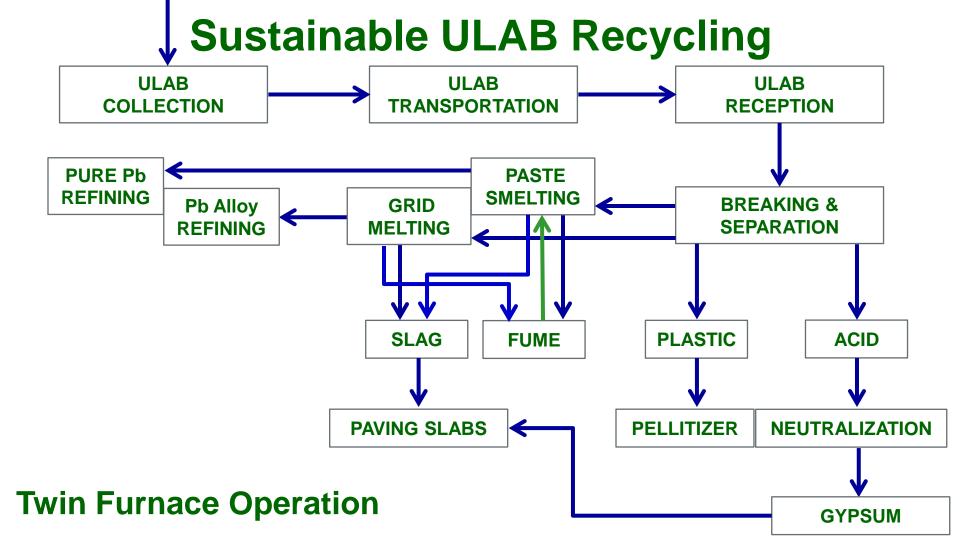


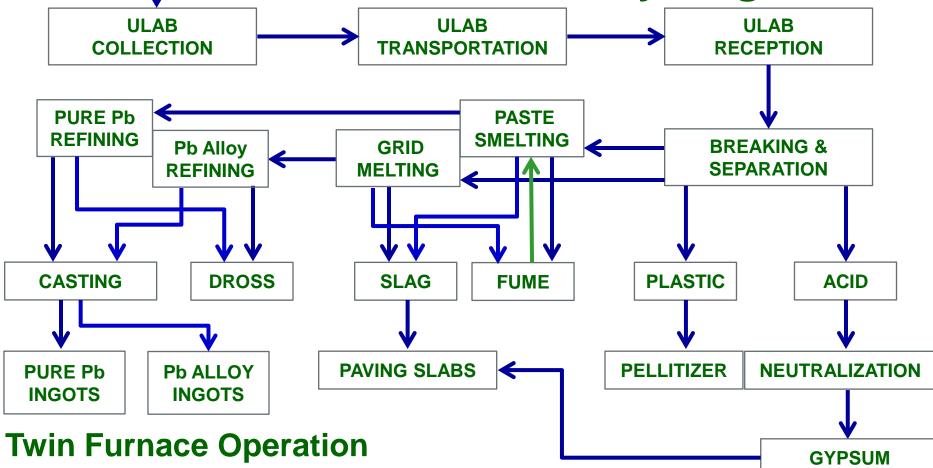


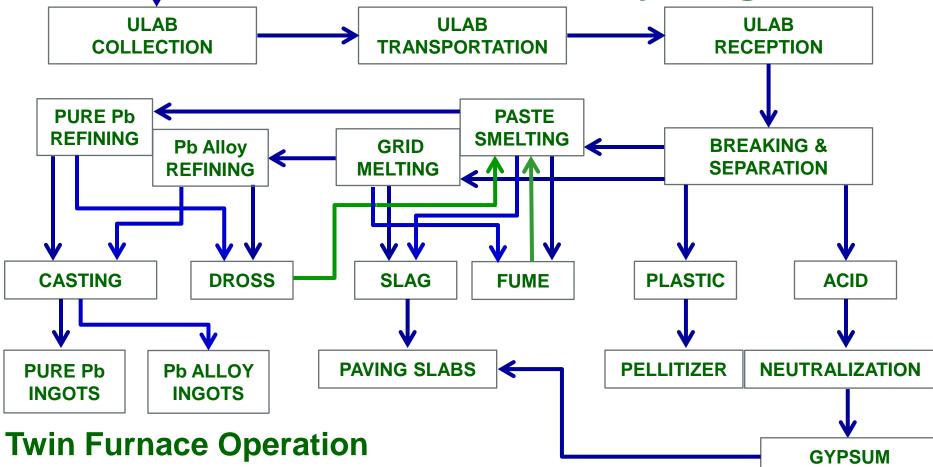












#### What Else Can We Do?





#### Solar Energy – 300 KW





# **Thank You**

