



TCLP and SPLP

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

(TCLP US-EPA 1311)

TCLP is the US-EPA Method 1311 used for evaluating whether a waste material is hazardous or non-hazardous under municipal landfill conditions. The results of the TCLP then dictate the type of landfill the waste material is disposed into. Please contact the landfill for specific testing required.

The TCLP procedure is a sample processing procedure that precedes any analytical procedure (eg Organic or In-organic analyses).

Semivolatile Organic and Inorganic Parameters

A sample of waste must first have any associated liquid phase separated. This liquid phase is later combined with the TCLP extract. The separated solids are then subjected to particle size reduction to less than 1 cm then a 100 gram portion weighed out and extraction buffer added.

The buffer chosen for the extraction depends on the pH of the sample. For acidic or neutral samples an acetic acid – sodium acetate buffer (pH of 4.93+0.05) is used while for basic materials, an acetic acid solution (pH 2.88 + 0.05) is used.

The extraction involves a rotating extraction at 20°C for 18 + 2 hr at 30 + 2 rpm (see figure 1). Following the extraction the TCLP extract is separated from the solids by filtering through a glass fiber filter paper with a pore size of 0.6 to 0.8 µm. It is this extract that is then analysed as a water sample for the parameters of interest.

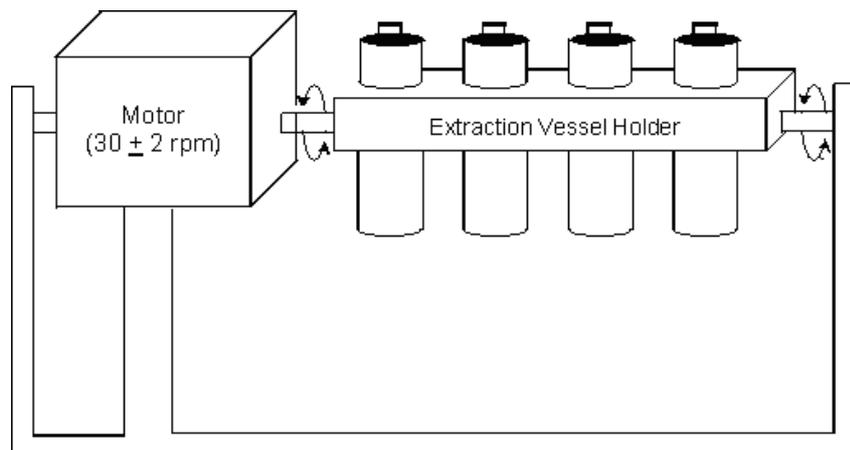


Figure 1. Rotary Agitation of TCLP

Hamilton

1 Clyde Street
Hamilton 3216
Private Bag 3205
Hamilton 3240
New Zealand
T +64 7 858 2000
F +64 7 858 2001

Christchurch

101c Waterloo Road
Hornby Christchurch 8042
PO Box 16607
Christchurch 8441
T +64 3 377 7176
F +64 3 377 7276

The procedure sounds simple enough but in practice there are a lot of complications as a result of the method being very dependant on the sample matrix, obtaining a representative sample from a pile of assorted waste material (soils are normally not a problem) and the method is very dependant on exacting conditions during the extraction. Interlaboratory comparisons demonstrate notoriously poor precision.

Samples that are multi-phasic such as a solid waste with associated water and oil phases present many complications and require analysis of the TCLP extract and separate analysis of the oil phase with the final TCLP reported as a mathematical recombination of both sets of results.

A flow diagram of the method is presented in figure 2 below.

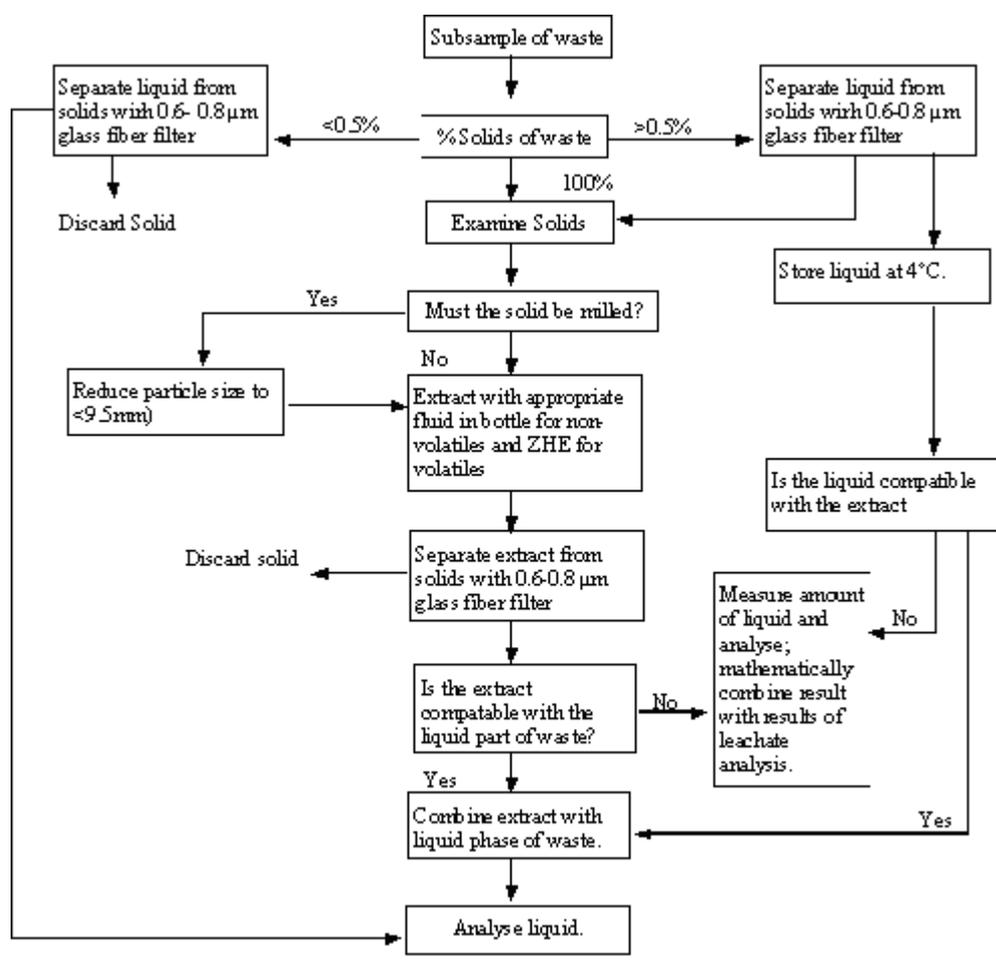


Figure 2. TCLP Extraction Procedure

Volatile Organic Compounds by TCLP

In the case of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) a special type of extraction apparatus is required in order to minimise loss of the volatile compounds during the extraction procedure. This extraction apparatus is referred to as a Zero Headspace Extractor (ZHE, see figure 3) and the only buffer that is used is the acetic acid – sodium acetate buffer (pH of 4.93±0.05). The extraction process is the same as for the usual procedure and the final filtering is done via the ZHE and under gas pressure. The extract is collected directly into a VOC vial ready for analysis.



TECHNICAL NOTES

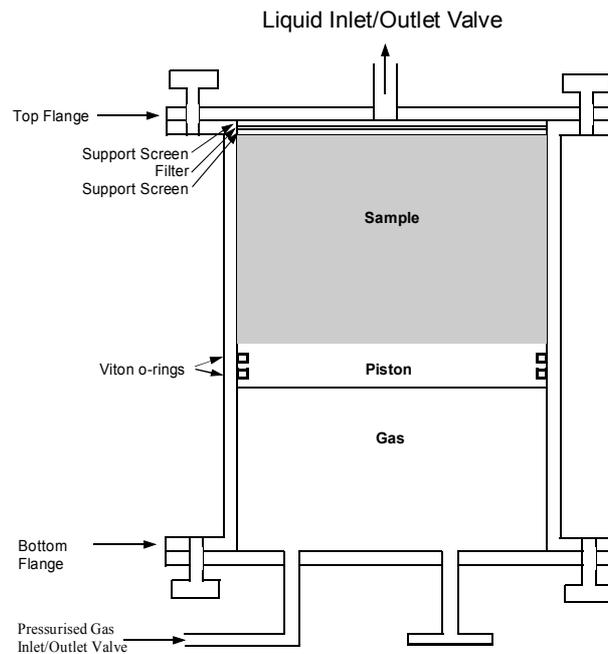


Figure 3. Zero Headspace Extractor.

Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

(SPLP, US-EPA Method 1312)

This method is designed to mimic the effect of acidic rainfall on wastes and soils. Operationally it is very similar to the TCLP procedure except the extraction fluids are;

- #1 is pH 4.20 (made of sulfuric/nitric acid in reagent water) for soil samples east of the Mississippi river and for all wastes and wastewaters.
- #2 is pH 5.00 (made of sulfuric/nitric acid in reagent water) is for testing leachability of soils west of the Mississippi river
- #3 is reagent water for extraction of volatile organics and cyanide.

In NZ many people are choosing to use reagent water as the extractant for all analytes.

Hamilton

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Hornby Christchurch 8042
PO Box 16607
Christchurch 8441
T +64 3 377 7176
F +64 3 377 7276