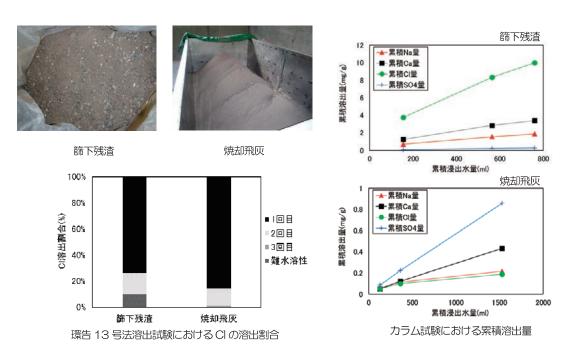
## FAST-BOXを用いた産業廃棄物の脱塩処理

Desalination treatment of industrial waste using FAST-BOX

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## 概要》

建設混合廃棄物由来の篩下残渣や産業廃棄物由来の焼却飛灰の再資源化にあたり課題となる塩素(CI)などの塩類の溶出特性を検討した。また、筆者らが開発を行っている「FAST-BOXシステム」の脱塩性能と室内試験との整合性を評価した。

試験の結果、篩下残渣および焼却飛灰中のCIIは水溶性の形態の割合が高いと推定された。一方で、Calk 難水溶性の形態が多いと推定され、カラム試験の結果より洗浄処理後も継続的な溶出の可能性が考えられた。FAST-BOXを用いた2tの実規模試験では、処理によるCIの液固比あたりの溶出率がカラム試験と同等となり、カラム試験と実規模試験の整合性が確かめられた。

We examined elution behavior of salts from different types of waste. We also examined desalination performance of the "FAST-BOX system" developed by the authors and evaluated the consistency with an indoor test. As a result of the test, it was estimated that the percentage of the water-soluble form of Cl in the under-sieve residue and incinerated fly ash is high. However, Ca was presumed to have a large number of poor water solubility forms, and from the results of the column test, it was considered that there is a possibility of continuous elution after washing treatment. In the 2 t actual-scale test using FAST-BOX, the dissolution rate of Cl by treatment was equal to that of the column test in the under-sieve residue and incinerated fly ash, and the consistency of the column test and the actual-scale test was confirmed.





● 建築