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STUDY ON EFFECT OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LEACHATE ON INDEX PROPERTIES OF SOIL

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Abstract - *Leachate is fluid waste delivered from local families or modern waste items. Metropolitan strong waste (MSW) is the principle cause of leachate in urban regions. Soil contamination caused because of dumping of civil strong waste at dump yards straightforwardly on surface of land. In India urban areas are thickly populated henceforth it turns out to be hard to oversee city strong waste. It turns out to be very testing a result of expanding industrialization just as expanding modernization. Informal removal of MSW ashore prompts soil contamination which brings about loss of solidarity of soil. Here in my venture work an endeavor is made to comprehend the contaminations present in MSW which will hurt the physical properties and concoction properties of soil. Precipitation which penetrates by MSW filter all the constituents from deteriorated squander mass and keeping in mind that going down makes subsurface soil dirtied by natural just as inorganic salts.*

In this investigation the geotechnical boundaries of leachate influenced soil are concentrated in detail and are contrasted and various kinds of soil. In a similar time synthetic properties of a similar soil are examined and results are conveyed. Leachate was gathered from MSW dump yard of Bidar which is situated close Sultanpur town. Geotechnical boundaries like Free Swelling Index, Grain Size Analysis, Liquid breaking point, Plastic cutoff, Plasticity list, California Bearing Ratio, and Shear quality of leachate influenced soil are resolved and are contrasted and the consequences of that of uncontaminated soil test of various sort of soils. Substance properties of leachate i.e Biochemical Oxygen Demand, COD, PH, Magnesium hardness, Zinc, Chloride, Iron, and so on are resolved.

The undertaking contains near examination of three diverse soil tests so as to draw out the difference in the adjustment in properties of the influenced soil. Huge examination is being done in the field of ecological science to counter the issue of leachate and to treat the influenced soil. As it is realized that leachate isn't any extraordinary organized synthetic compound nor it is a profoundly receptive atomic waste, it is simply fluid which through the draining activity gathers all the fixings presents in that layer it cruises by. It is a normally happening fluid which is receptive to the point that it can totally disintegrate the dirt and make it infertile. Leachate influenced soil is settled with the Rice Husk to improve its quality properties.

***Key Words*: leachate, rice husk, black cotton, CBR, Atterberg's limit, OMC, MMD**

1. INTRODUCTION

In excess of 80 percent of country's waste is arranged legitimately ashore. In light of experience saw from the past in India and over the globe the land filling is closed as most efficient method of strong garbage removal. Arranging and structuring of landfill has developed as an entangled innovation It is more complex plan and it will proceed until landfills are unified piece of strong waste administration.

Landfills ought to be planned so that their impact on condition and wellbeing ought to be brought to negligible levels which will lessen nearby, provincial and public concerns. Fantastic plan and sound development of a landfill ought to be joined with current innovation which will defend arrival of contaminants into environment, surface water and underground water decreasing worries in its whole working framework. Numerous geographical just as hydrological building concerns will be limits by a decent landfill structure. Composite liners must be set cautiously at the base which contains 3 to 5 feet of re compacted earth liner over lain by a geo layer.

Attributes of leachate will vary contingent on the age of the leachate and sythesis of the dumping yard utilized. The leachate is principally created by the cycle of precipitation that permeates through waste stores at landfill site. Also, when it interacts with disintegrating strong waste the

streaming water will be defiled and when itr leaves the waste material it will be known as leachate.

Leachate influenced soil can be utilized by settling measure. Adjustment should be possible by different ways. Probably the most ideal ways is adding Rice husk to the waste soil. Rice husk debris (RHA) is by item created from the creation of white rice. Balancing out the leachate influenced soil with Rice husk will improve the shear quality and all other geotechnical boundaries of soil will be improved. So by this we can utilize the dirtied soil by balancing out with the end goal of developments like banks and so on.

2. MATERIALS

Materials used for this project are as following.

- Leachate affected soil sample.
- Uncontaminated black cotton soil.
- Uncontaminated laterite soil.
- Liquid waste collected from industrial area.

Leachate affected soil:

Soil sample was collected from MSW dump site of Bidar which is located near Sultanpur . Garbage was placed layer by layer which includes soil also. The sample was collected from 1 to 1.5 meter depth.

TABLE I. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF LEACHATE AFFECTED SOIL

S No	Properties	Leachate soil
1	FSI(%)	60
2	Specific gravity	1.6
3	LL (%)	54
4	PL (%)	17.77
5	SL(%)	15.20
6	PI	36.23
7	MDD (g/cc)	3.15
8	OMC (%)	25.25
9	CBR (%) soaked	2.12

1) ***Black cotton soil:*** Black cotton soil used in this project was collected from a excavation that is carried out at major bridge near Bidar karanja dam, soil collected from the depth of 1.5m.

2) ***Laterite soil:*** Laterite soil used in this project work was brought from the site of minor bridge construction near Bidar, soil was collected from the depth of 1.5m.

3) ***Liquid Waste Collected From Industrial Area:*** Liquid waste was collected from Kolar Industrial area which is located near Bidar. The sample was taken to laboratory and chemical properties of sample were tested in laboratory. Chemical composition of liquid waste has a adverse effect on physical and chemical properties of soil.

TABLE II. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF LEACHATE

S. No	Properties	B.C soil
1	pH value	6.2
2	COD	22600
3	BOD	10900
4	Fatty acids	5688
5	Total organic carbon	18.12

3. Methodology

Most importantly the site determination for gathering test will be distinguished. There are many dumping destinations where MSW is legitimately taken and dumped on to open land. Newly developed landfill site won't yield you the correct outcomes. Matured landfill site will be picked so as to get proper outcomes. Here I have gathered the waste example from nearly around 7 years of age landfill site.

Civil Solid Waste i.e Leachate is tried for essential tests and after that it will be supplanted with 10%, 20%, 30% by dark cotton soil and the geotechnical boundaries will be tried in tha research center. Leachate will be then supplanted with10%, 20%, 30% by laterite soil and the geotechnical boundaries will be tried in tha research center, results acquired are contrasted and one another and results are talked about.

To reinforce the frail soil that is leachate influenced soil, Rice husk debris (RHA) will be added to the dirt to settle the dirt example and the geotechnical tests are led in the research center and increment in the quality of soil are watched. Rice husk will be included 10%, 20%, 30% and half and contrast will be watched. LL, PL, PI, are tried and results were examined. Water content (OMC) and dry thickness (MDD) are gotten by leading adjusted delegate test. CBR test is directed and attributes of soil when exposed to blending in with RHA will be inspected. Rice husk debris is brought from Raychur rice factory.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

OMC and MDD results for Leachate affected soil replaced by different percentage of soil and Rice husk

Leachate affected soil is mixed with different percentage of black cotton soil which varies from 10 to 30 percent with a rise of 10% per interval. Heavy compaction tests were conducted to determine OMC and MDD and the results are discussed.

It is again mixed with the same combination of laterite soil and OMC and MDD are determined with the help of determined OMC and MDD we will further proceed to calculate California bearing ratio from which we may come to know the shear strength of soil.

TABLE III. OMC AND MDD FOR LEACHATE WITH VARIATION OF SOIL PERCENTAGE

SL.NO	Description	MDD (g/cc)	OMC (%)
1	Leachate + 10% B.C soil	1.930	8.20
2	Leachate + 20% B.C soil	2.04	9.20
3	Leachate + 30% B.C soil	2.220	9.40
4	Leachate + 10% Laterite soil	4.1	12.8
5	Leachate + 20% Laterite soil	3.0	13.9
6	Leachate + 30% Laterite soil	4.1	12.45
7	Leachate + 10% Rice husk	1.345	36.48
8	Leachate + 20% Rice husk	1.6	38.1
9	Leachate + 30% Rice husk	1.61	37.85
10	Leachate + 50% Rice husk	1.9	41.25

TABLE IV. TABULAR COLUMN AND CALCULATION FOR OMC AND MDD

Sl No	Trial No.	1	2	3	4
A	Wt.of wet soil + mould	10450	10865	11158	11259
B	Wt.of wet soil (B = A-L)	4668	5083	5376	5477
C	Wet density of soil, (C=B/V)	2.075	2.259	2.389	2.434
D	Container No.	**A-36**	**A-37**	**A-38**	**A-39**
E	Wt.of container	53.61	56.75	59.12	57.54
F	Wt.of wet soil+Container	153.77	161.07	166.54	171.19
G	Wt.of dry soil+Container	149.73	155.01	158.48	160.77
H	Wt.of water(L=F-G)	4.04	6.06	8.06	10.42
I	Wt.of dry soil(M=G-E)	96.12	98.26	99.36	103.23
J	Moisture content [J = 100X(L/M)]	4.20	6.17	8.11	10.09
K	Dry density[K=100x(F/(100+N)]	1.991	2.128	2.210	2.211

Report of site soil sultanpur(given by U.P. GOVT)

Major Soils (common names like red sandy loam deep soils	Percent (%) of total	Bearing Capacity (KN\m²)
Silty Loam soils	80%	250-265
Gray soils	10-15%	280-320

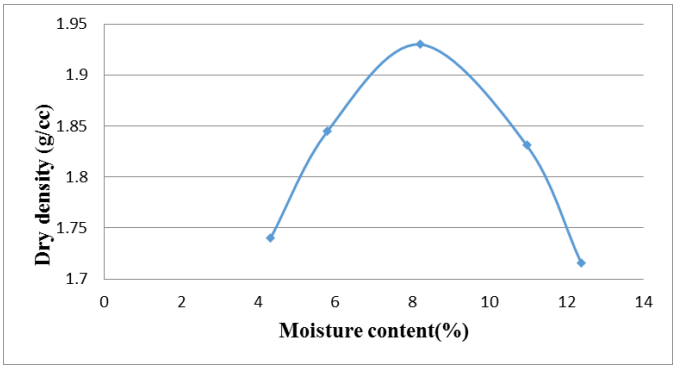

Fig.MDD and OMC for Leachate replaced by 20% of soil.

5. CONCLUSION

There are a few investigations directed to comprehend the properties of engineered leachate and how it responds when certain measure of uncontaminated soil is added to it with the goal that the quality boundaries of the debased soil gets improved. Rice husk debris (RHA) can assume a

fundamental job in settling the leachate influenced soil. It will expand the shear quality of soil by going into the voids and permeable of the sullied soil. So in this undertaking it was seen that RHA can be signified half in debased soil, and uncontaminated laterite soil and uncontaminated B.C soil can be added upto 30% to conquer the shortcoming of leachate influenced soil. It was seen that the waste water produced from enterprises and family units contains dangerous toxins.

Salient points that can be concluded are as below.

- Dumping of municipal solid waste at dump yards will increase the toxic substances in it.
- Laterite soil and B.C soil can be added up to leachate to increase its strength properties.
- Optimum moisture content and maximum dry density will be increased after blending leachate affected soil with uncontaminated soil.
- Liquid limit and plastic limit will be increased if MSW soil is blended with uncontaminated soil and RHA.
- CBR values vary in concentration of variation in percentage of soil and RHA.
- Blending with RHA will lead to increase in OMC and decrease in MDD.
- CBR increases with increasing in % of Rice husk ash.
- On the basis of this study it can be concluded that the addition of leachate to soil will results in bringing negative impact on geotechnical properties of soil.
- Proper care should be taken while dumping solid waste directly on to the land and composite liners should be provided before dumping.

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