Technological Processing of Oil Waste

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• Biological: Microbiological decomposition in the ground directly in the place of keeping and biothermical decomposition;

Di culty of oil waste recovery is determined by the following factors:

- Oil waste is a hardly-separated emulsion;

- Oil waste has its own features about the environmental safety;

- Oil waste provokes corrosion and this circumstance requires using high-quality sorts of metal for equipment production.

Among all existing methods of waste recovery and utilization, the most e ective are:

- Delivery of waste to the re nery, where bruigetted fuel is

e chemical way of oil emulsion separating for its regeneration and recycling of hydro carbonaceous products by direct appointment (light fractions, oil etc.) is based on using special surfactants as the demulsifying agents. e main disadvantage of this process is the cost of reagents and their high consumption by one ton of oil waste. Since practically all liquid hydrocarbons arne176 Tw T?21demulsifng for iof mulsion separatiTjaccompaniingoneregmts. lay30.atiTand Tw T?8dem

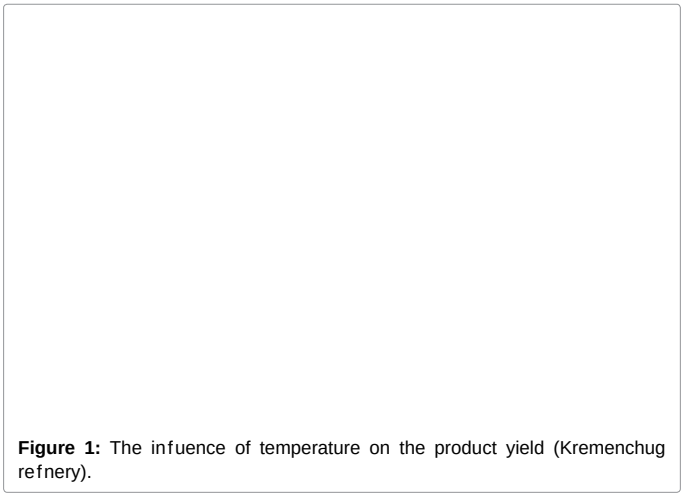

Figure 1: The influence of temperature on the product yield (Kremenchug refnery).

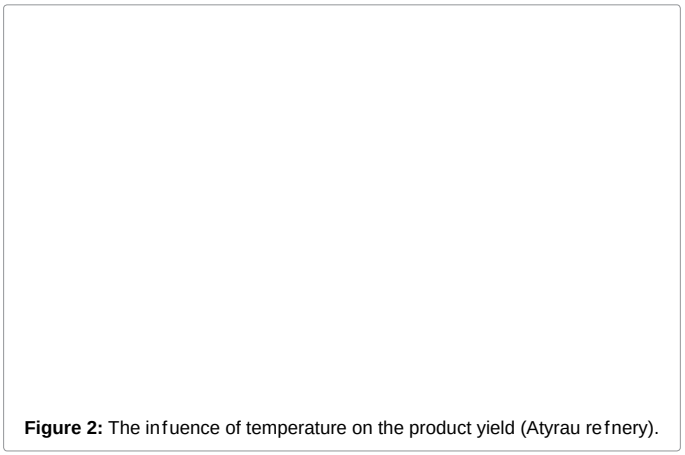

Figure 2: The influence of temperature on the product yield (Atyrau refnery).

it is 303 K. e results show that the molecular structure of residue of processed waste from Atyrau oil re nery is more complex that structure of residue from Kremenchug oil re nery. A narrow fraction (boiling point is about 630…690 K) was taken for further investigations. It's congelation point was determinated, it is about 286 and 280 K for Kremenchug and Atyrau re neries respectively [5]. e main product of waste cracking, independently of its origin, is diesel fraction. e results of investigation show that density of this fraction is about 855 kg per m^3