

Our Water Experts



CHRIS
HILL
Marketing Manager



RICHARD
WATEROUS
Sr Account Manager



RICARDO
COLON
Sr Application
Specialist

SUSTAINABLE CHEMICAL PHOSPHORUS REMOVAL

You Will Learn About

- → Consequences of Phosphorus in the Environment
- → Regulatory Pressures to Control Phosphorus
- → Sustainable Management of Phosphorus Discharges





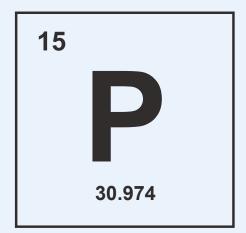
Phosphorous

Naturally occurring element found in mineral deposits as an inorganic trivalent phosphate ion (PO₄)³⁻

Essential to all life on earth

Biological Phosphorous

- → Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
- → Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
- → Phospholipids (cell membranes)
- → Mineral component of bones & teeth





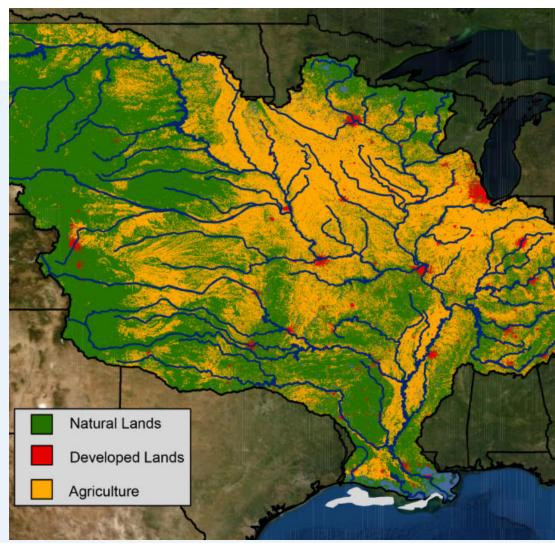
Excessive Phosphorous

Sources:

- → Agricultural Fertilizers
- → Municipal Wastewater

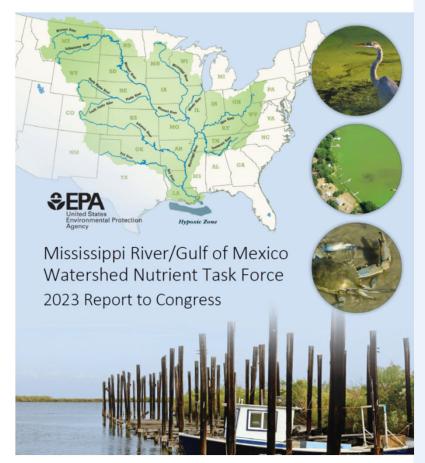
Unintended Impacts:

- → Toxic harmful algae blooms (HAB)
- → Algae w/excessive biomass
- → Water taste & odor problems
- → Dissolved oxygen(DO) depletion/ hypoxic zones
 - < 5 mg/L DO stressful to fish
 - < 3 mg/L DO no fish
 - < 1 mg/L DO no life



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics. AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community (Image credit: USGS)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER/GULF OF MEXICO HYPOXIA TASK FORCE



https://www.epa.gov/ms-htf/reports-point-source-progress-hypoxia-task-force-states

Kemira

PHOSPHOROUS WEBCAST

Hypoxia Example

Tributaries to Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basin (MARB)

Encompasses watersheds with significant contributions of nitrogen & phosphorus to the surface waters of the MARB

Gulf of Mexico hypoxic (dead) zone is the largest in the USA

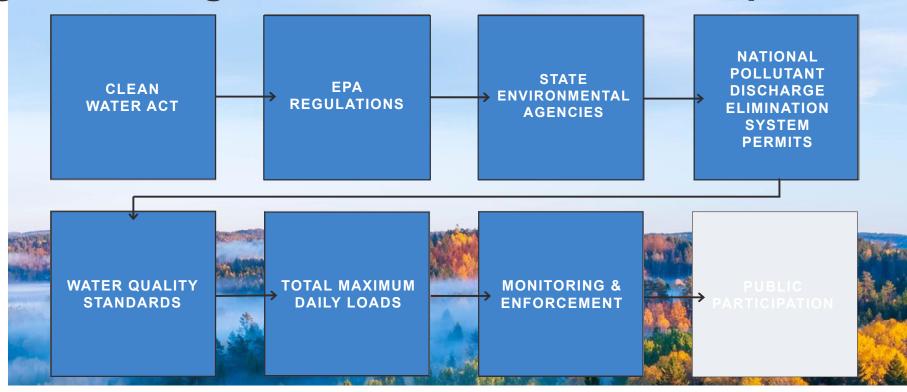
- → 2017 it covered 8,494 square miles
- → area contains ~ half of the nation's coastal wetlands
- → Supports fisheries generating \$1 billion/year

Chesapeake Bay - also a major dead zone

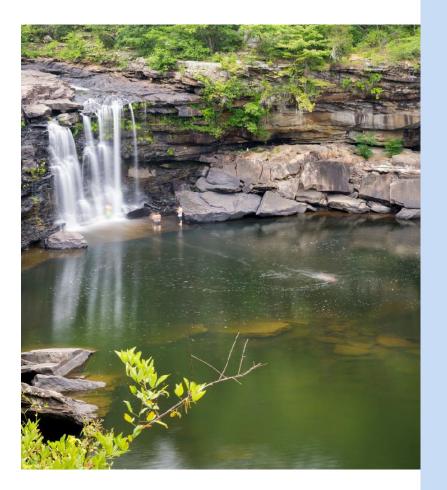
→ Each summer > 40% of area and 5% of volume



Legislation Regulation Enforcement Roadmap



kemira



DESIGNATED USES

National Water Quality Criteria

Numerical limits on toxic chemicals, nutrients, bacteria, heavy metals & other contaminants

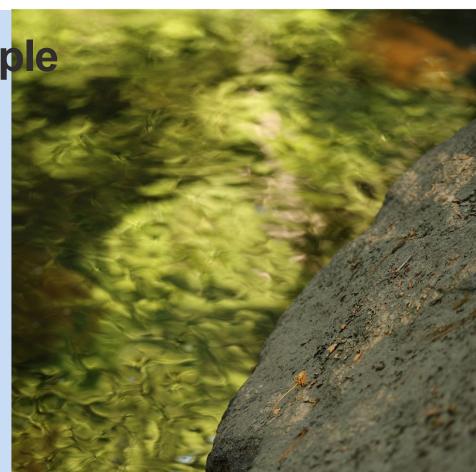
- → Drinking water
- → Fishing
- → Recreational water
- → Habitat preservation & endangered species protection

Impaired Water - if contaminants exceed water quality standards for a designated use

Phosphorus Limits Example

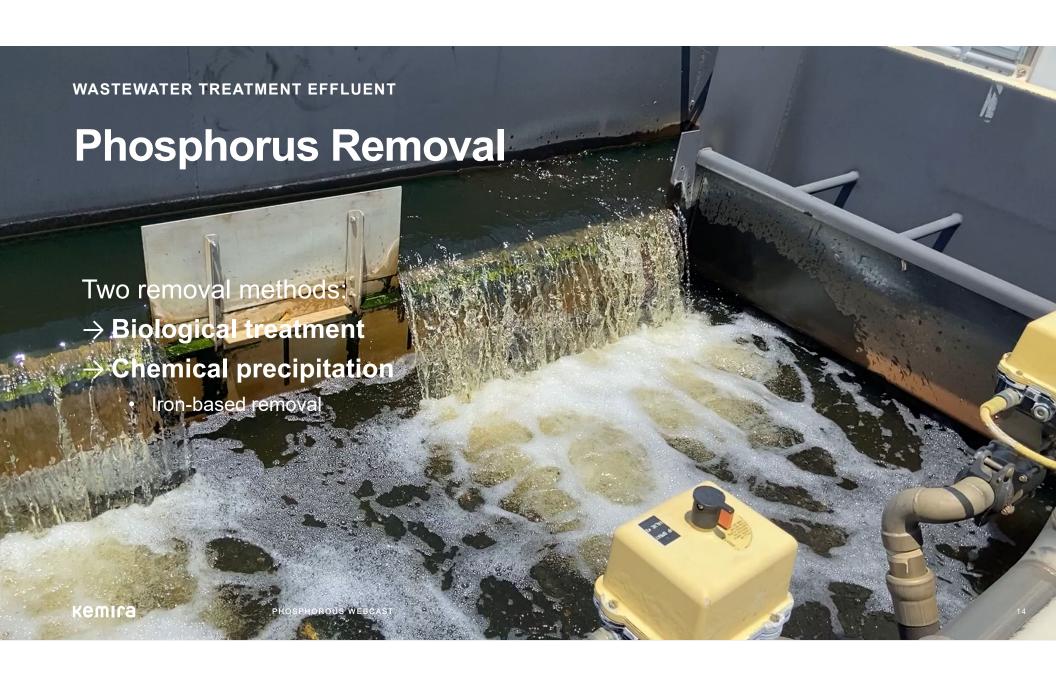
State of Illinois

- → Current Statewide effluent standard for total phosphorus "Total P" limit = 1.0 mg/L
- → May be <u>higher or lower</u> in a specific permit
- → Future effluent limit of 0.5 mg/L Total Phosphorus applicable January 1st, 2030,
- → Exceptions apply, consult with local EPA office or regulatory consultant for site specific requirements



kemira





PHOSPHOROUS QUANTIFICATION

Iron-based Phosphorous Removal

Total-Phosphorous - removed by physical removal & chemical precipitation

Total P = Insoluble + Soluble fractions

Insoluble:

Organically bound particulate phosphorous → physical removal

Soluble (phosphate):

Inorganic ortho phosphate + polyphosphate → chemical precipitation





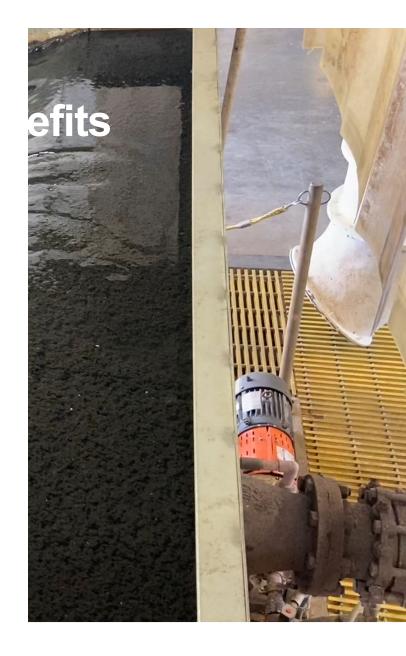
PHOSPHOROUS REMOVAL US

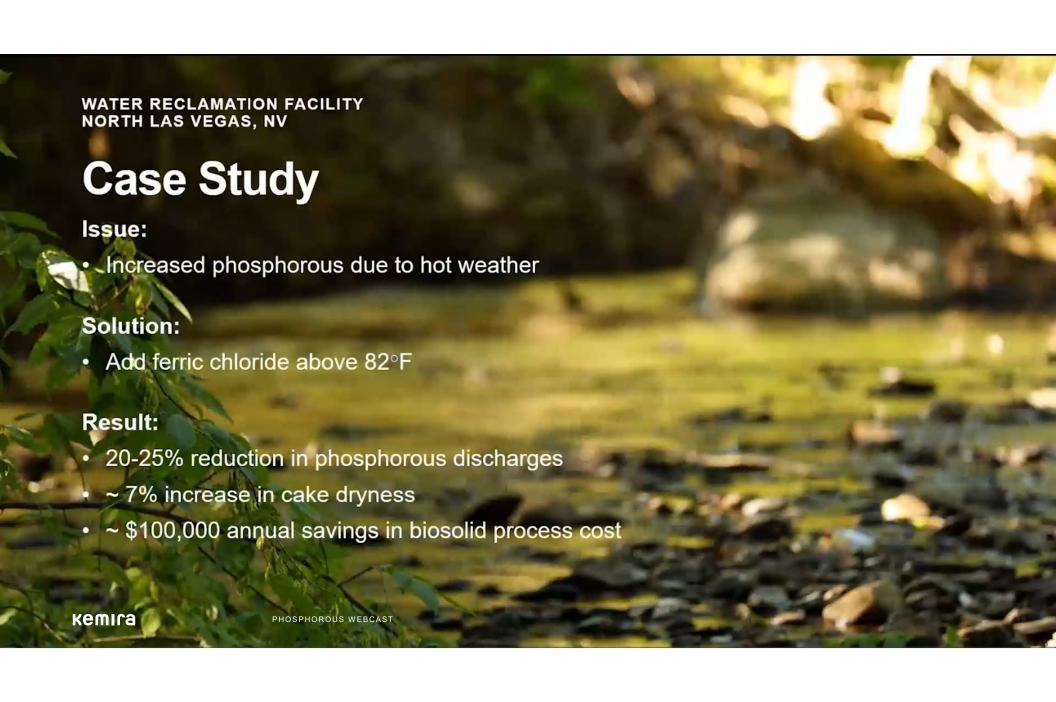
Sustainable

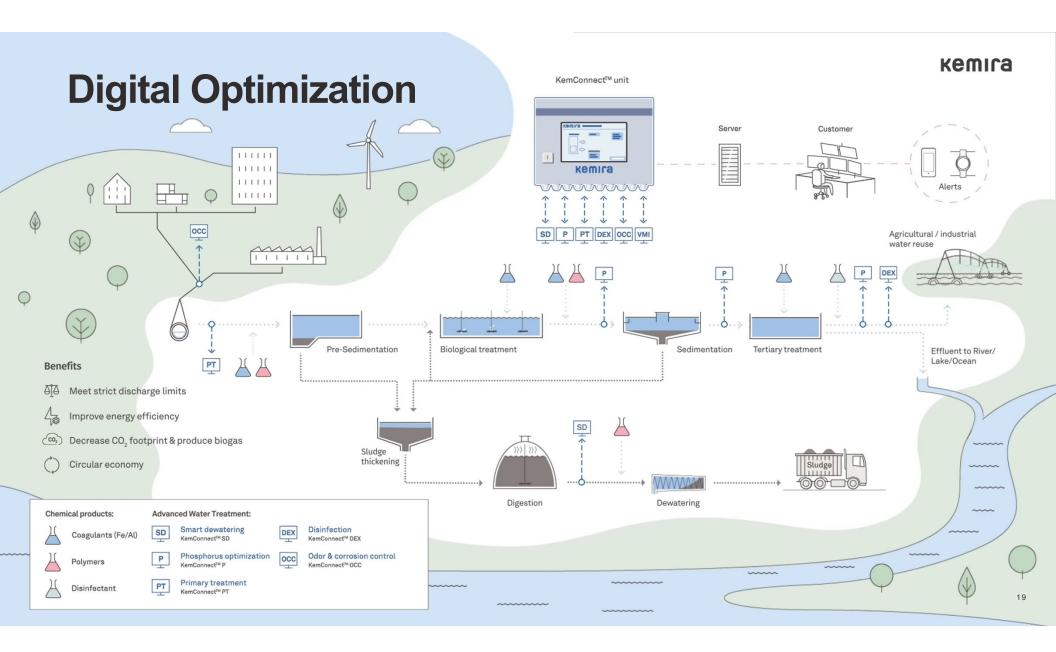
- → Reduction of H₂S gas
 - Odor & corrosion cor increased equipment
- → Struvite control
- → Dryer cake solids
 - Less solid transport in CO₂ emissions
- → Cost savings
 - Reduced solid dispo
 - Reduced chemical tr
 - → Reduction in dewatering

kemira

PHOSPHOR







CONCLUSION

Benefits of Iron Coagulants for Phosphorous Removal





PHOSPHOROUS DISCHARGE LIMIT COMPLIANCE



COST SAVINGS



SUSTAINABLE DOWN-STREAM BENEFITS

Kemira Phosphorous webcast

20

