

Determining the Effectiveness of Ferrate-Treated Slurry Precipitate as a Soil Conditioner

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The Indian River Lagoon

≻156 mile long estuary spanning 7 counties

Home to over 2000 species of both plants and animals

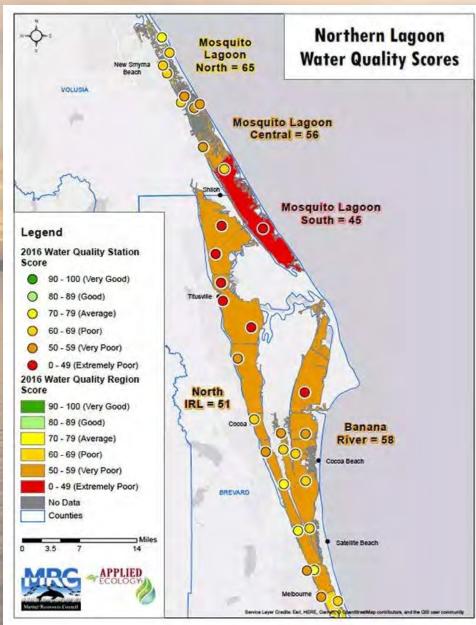
Roughly \$30 Million in annual revenue generated from fisheries (SJRWMD, 2018)

➢Annual economic value of ~\$7.6 Billion (SJRWMD, 2018)



(St. Johns River Water Management District, 2007)

A Mucked Up Situation





Miami Herald, 2016

 ~5 Million yd³ of muck cover the Northern and Central parts of the IRL (Trefry, 2016)

 Muck is between 10-20% organic material and 60-80% clays, silts and fine sands when dry (Trefry, 2016)



Scope of Work

Objective Develop and test Ferrate- based coupled dredge- spoil residuals treatment system

Project Metrics

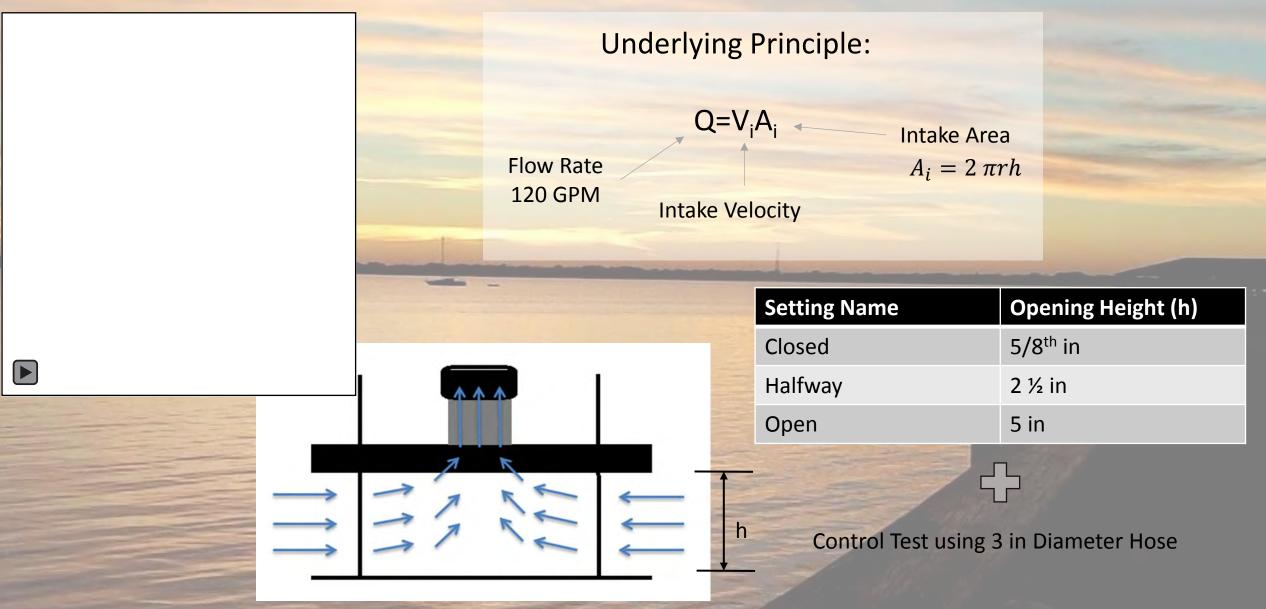
Can a dredge which effectively precludes coarse sediments larger than 0.2mm be developed

Can ferrate treatment reduce phosphorous concentrations, as well as ammonia and suspended solids

Can an efficient disposal method for solids be established

Funded By: State of Florida Department Environmental Protection, Natural Resources Management Department, Brevard County, FL

Approach: Dredge Head Design



Lab Testing Dredge Head



Settlement Issues

Settled Slurry Sample



	Time (min)	Level of	Net settling (mL)
Poor		suspended particles (mL)	
water	0	2020	0
quality	16	1940	80
	30	1900	40
- starting long	45	1820	80
	60	1700	120
	75	1625	75
Settled	90	1590	35
Material	105	1555	35
	120	1530	25
	135	1500	30
	168	1460	40

Ferrate Synthesis

 $2FeCl_3 + 3NaOCl + 10NaOH \rightarrow 2Na_2FeO_4 + 9NaCl + 5H_2O$

$2FeO_4^{2-} + 5H_2O \rightarrow 2Fe(OH)_3 + 1.5O_2 + 4OH^{-1}$

(Waite, 2012)

Ferrate is added to water sample and mixed

Acid is added to sample and mixed to neutralize pH The sample is given time to settle (minutes rather than hours)



Coupled Slurry Treatment System

Λ

Treatment Trailer Phases:

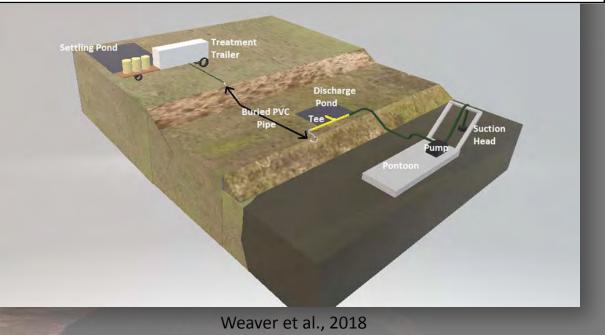
- 1. Dual Hydrocyclones (particle separation)
- 2. Ferrate Injection+mixing (Coagulating agent)
- 3. Acid Injection +mixing (pH Control)
- 4. Settling (fine particulate separation)



Field Testing Site

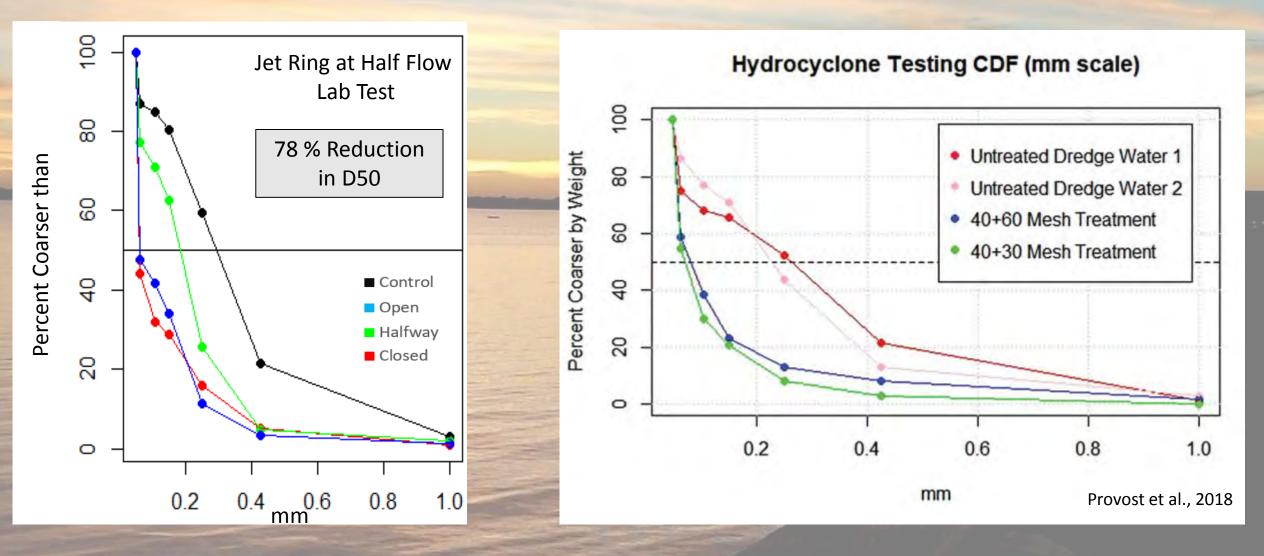


Melbourne-Tillman, 2018

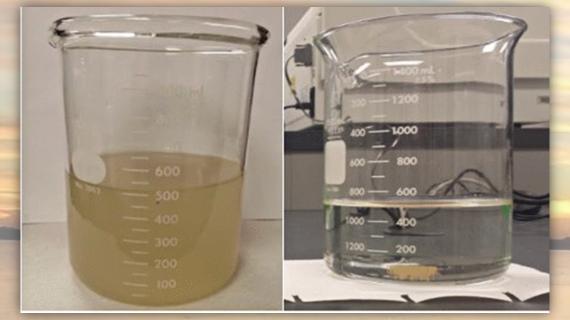


Results: Grain Size Reduction

Sediment analysis performed used 7 different sieve sizes to generate CDF curves



Results: Water Quality Improvement



Provost et al., 2018

Percent Reduction in Nutrients from untreated slurry to hydrocyclone treated (Provost et al., 2018)

	Ammonium	Phosphate
40 + 30 Mesh Treatment	28.94%	37.19%
40 + 60 Mesh Treatment	21.82%	57.64%

	NH4-N	NO ₃ -N	PO ₄ -P	Fe(TOTAL)	Turbidity
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	NTU
Control	0.49	1.25	0.33	>3.0	245
Treated	<0.18 (BDL)	1.43	0.03	0.31	0.41
% Change	(-)>65	(+) 1	(-) 90	(-)>90	(-) 99.8

Soil Conditioning Capability

Iron and nutrient content of precipitate allows for potential as a soil conditioner



Planting and Treatment
(Provost et al.,2018):
◆ 80 pepper seeds

planted total (40
control, 40 treated)

◆ 4mL of ferric-phosphate

treatment bi-weekly
◆ 0.22 mg of iron and
0.05 mg of OP



Soil Conditioning Capability

	Control Group	Test Group
Germination	80%	85%
Production	5 Peppers	9 Peppers

Provost et al., 2018





Soil Conditioning Feasibility

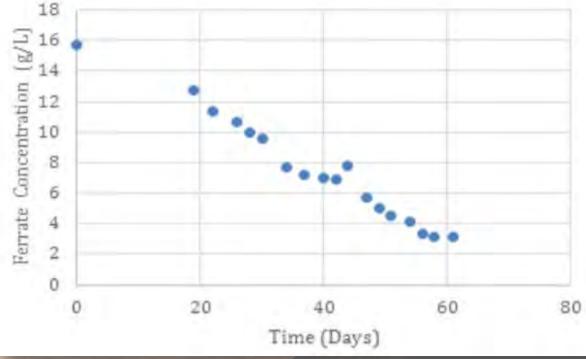
Pros

- Ferrate cost can be reduced from \$60/lb to \$5/lb when produced on site (Waite, 2012)
- ~\$0.3/lb to remove N+P+TSS (Waite, 2012)
- Coupled system lessens slurry disposal volumes

Cons

- Stability
 - Storage
- Potential environmental risks?

Ferrate Concentration vs. Time *-6°C



Weaver et al., 2018



Thank you!

Florida Legislature Brevard County Natural Resources Management Department Brevard County, FL Melbourne-Tillman Water Control District Indian River Lagoon Research Institute Florida Institute of Technology





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