

Phosphorus recovery from wastewater: strategies and technologies

Overview of driving forces and challenges

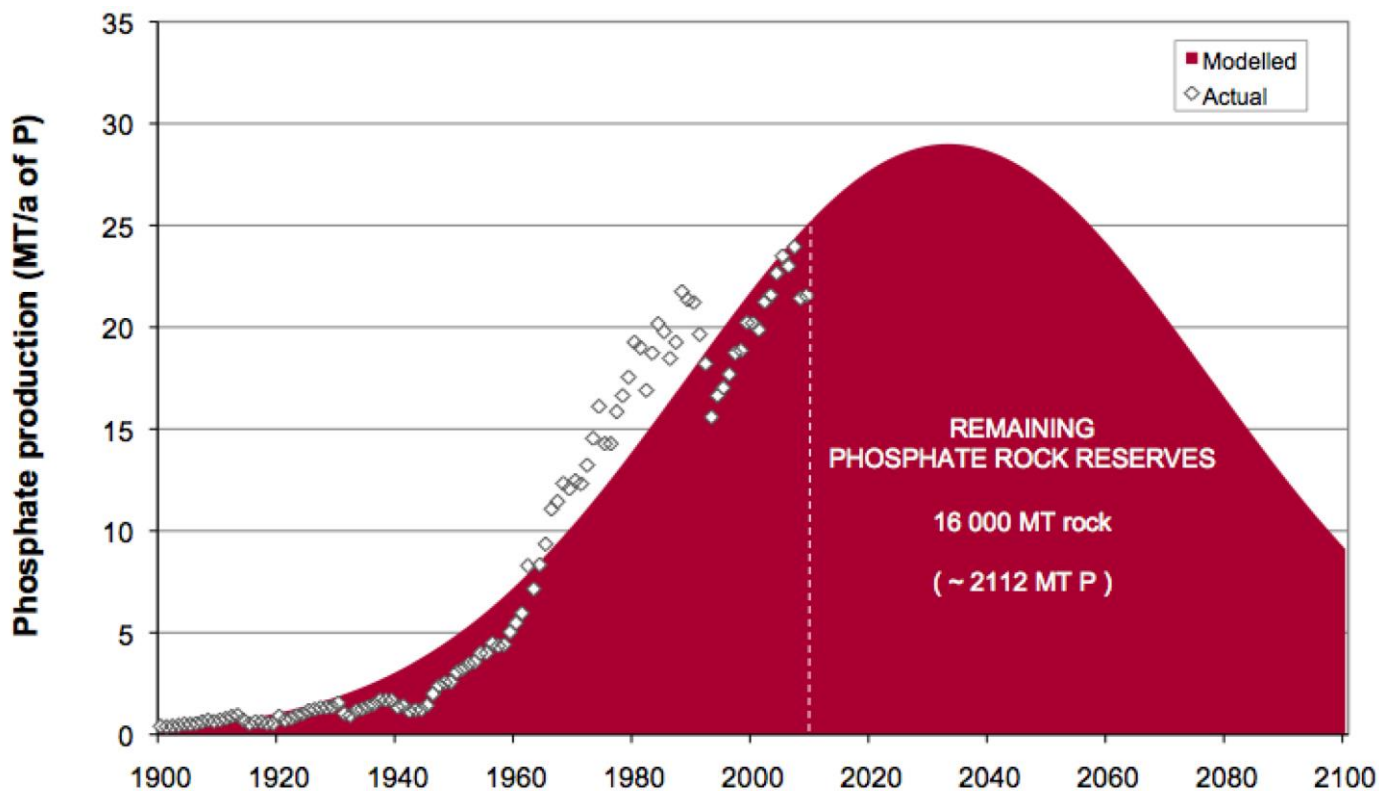


Event / Date
Gdansk/ 12.6.2018

Organisation
Contact

John Nurminen Foundation
Marjukka Porvari

GLOBAL PHOSPHORUS RESERVES?



Source:
<http://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/3/10/2027/htm>

NUTRIENT IMBALANCE IS A GLOBAL PROBLEM

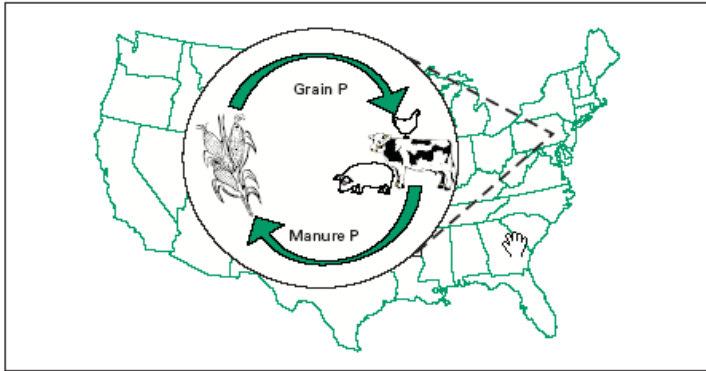


Figure 34-6. Before World War II, nutrient cycling was localized and sustainable within watersheds.

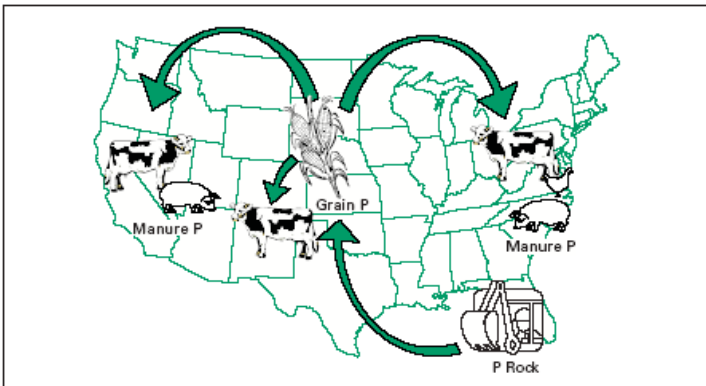
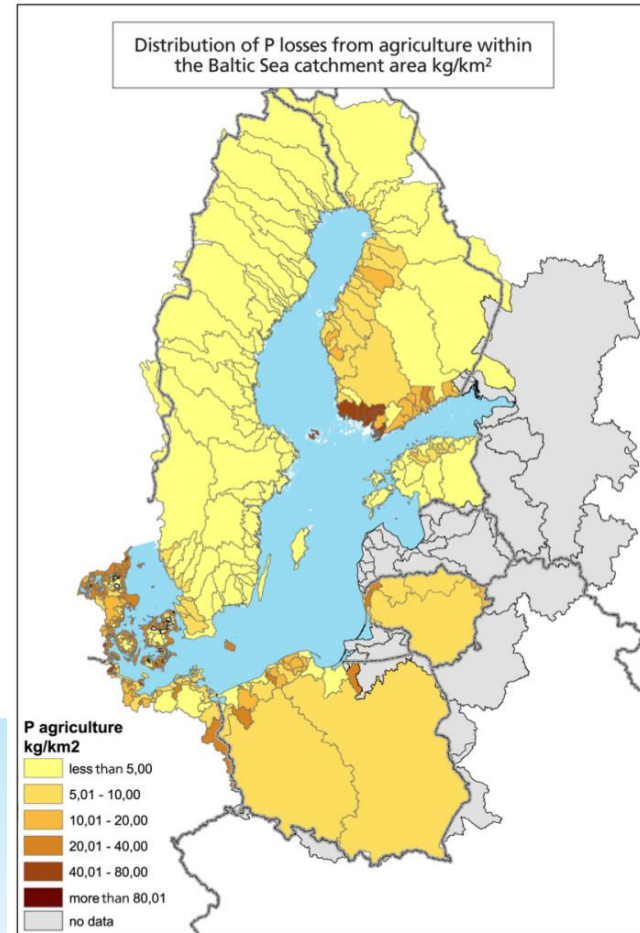


Figure 34-7. Since World War II, the nutrient cycle has been broken on a national level, with P tending to move from areas of grain production to areas of livestock production.



Source:
HELCOM
PLC-6

Source:http://www.lpes.org/Lessons/Lesson34/34_4_Phosphorus_Increase.pdf

OVERABUNDANCE AND REGIONAL ACCUMULATION OF PHOSPHORUS

PHOSPHORUS USE EFFICIENCY VARIES GREATLY AROUND THE BALTIC SEA

Tons P	Outputs		Inputs		PUE*	Human excreta
	Crop harvest	Fertiliser	Livestock excreta			
Belarus	36 400	69 400	46 300		0,3	5 400
Denmark	45 400	11 200	55 200		0,7	7 200
Estonia	6 400	3 000	3 800		0,9	1 400
Finland	21 600	12 200	15 600		0,8	6 600
Germany	55 000	19 200	34 100		1	6 500
Latvia	12 700	7 100	5 900		1	2 300
Lithuania	25 300	14 400	12 200		0,9	4 100
Poland	165 100	170 300	154 000		0,5	45 000
Russia	4 500	2 600	16 800		0,2	13 200
Sweden	34 000	10 500	22 700		1	11 800
Total	406 400	319 900	366 600		0,6	103 500

Source: Stockholm University/Baltic Sea Centre. Policy Brief, Nov. 2017

4

MARKET FORCES ARE NOT YET THERE



5

WWT SLUDGE IN AGRICULTURE - CHALLENGES

- Heavy metals: e.g. cadmium, chromium, mercury and lead from industry, copper and zinc from households
- Organic compounds such as polybrominated flame retardants and pharmaceuticals coming from households
- Microplastics an emerging issue



- Perception and fears of food industry, farmers and consumers

DIFFERENCES IN REGULATIONS AND RISK PERCEPTIONS OF WWT SLUDGE UTILISATION

Country (substance analyzed)	Cd	Cr	Cu	Hg	Ni	Pb	Zn	
FINLAND (<i>in sludge</i>)	3	300	600	2	100	150	1500	
SWEDEN (<i>in sludge</i>)	2	100	600	2.5	50	100	800	
DENMARK (<i>in sludge</i>)	0.8	100	1000	0.8	30	120	4000	
GERMANY (<i>in sludge</i>)	10 (5)*	900	800	8	200	900	2500 (2000))*	
EU Directive 86/278 (<i>in sludge</i>)	20-40	-	1000- 1750	16- 25	300- 400	750- 1200	2500- 4000	

Source: Project PURE sludge handbook

PHOSPHORUS RECOVERY METHODS

aqueous phase	sewage sludge [SS]	sewage sludge ash [SSA]
<p>REM-NUT®¹ [2; ion exchange, precipitation]</p> <p>AirPrex®² [3.1; precipitation/crystallization]</p> <p>Ostara Pearl Reactor®³ [3.2; crystallization]</p> <p>DHV Crystalactor®⁴ [3.2; crystallization]</p>	<p>Gifhorn process⁷ [4.1; wet-chemical leaching]</p> <p>Stuttgart process⁸ [4.1; wet-chemical leaching]</p> <p>PHOXNAN⁹ [4.2; wet-oxidation]</p> <p>Aqua Reci®¹⁰ [4.2; super critical water oxidation]</p>	<p>AshDec® depollution¹² [5; thermo-chemical, ash depollution, Cl-source: e.g., MgCl₂]</p> <p>AshDec® Rhenania¹³ [5; thermo-chemical, Rhenaniaphosphat, Na₂SO₄]</p> <p>PASCH¹⁴ [5; acidic wet-chemical, leaching]</p> <p>LEACHPHOS®¹⁵ [5; acidic wet-chemical, leaching]</p>
<p>P-RoC®⁵ [3.2; crystallization]</p> <p>PRISA⁶ [3.2; precipitation/crystallization]</p>	<p>MEPHREC®¹¹ [4.3; metallurgic melt-gassing]</p>	<p>EcoPhos®^{16*} [5; acidic wet-chemical, leaching, P-acid production]</p> <p>RecoPhos®¹⁷ [5; acidic wet-chemical, extraction]</p> <p>Fertilizer Industry^{18*} [5; acidic wet-chemical, extraction]</p> <p>Thermphos (P₄)^{19*,**} [5; thermo-electrical]</p>

Source: L. Egle, H. Rechberger, J. Krampe, M. Zessner
2016: Phosphorus recovery from municipal wastewater:
An integrated comparative technological,
environmental and economic assessment of P recovery
technologies. Science of the Total Environment.

PHOSPHORUS RECOVERY - CHALLENGES

- Costs much higher than in traditional usage of sewage sludge in agricultural fields
- Quality of end products:
 - P content varies, low in some methods
 - Hazardous substances: heavy metal contents high when recovering P from ashes, the amount of micropollutants often unknown
 - Plant availability of P may be low in some methods
- Technological maturity: most processes still in piloting phase





THANK YOU!

Marjukka Porvari

[Marjukka.porvari\(at\)infoundation.fi](mailto:Marjukka.porvari(at)infoundation.fi)

+358-41-549 1535

10