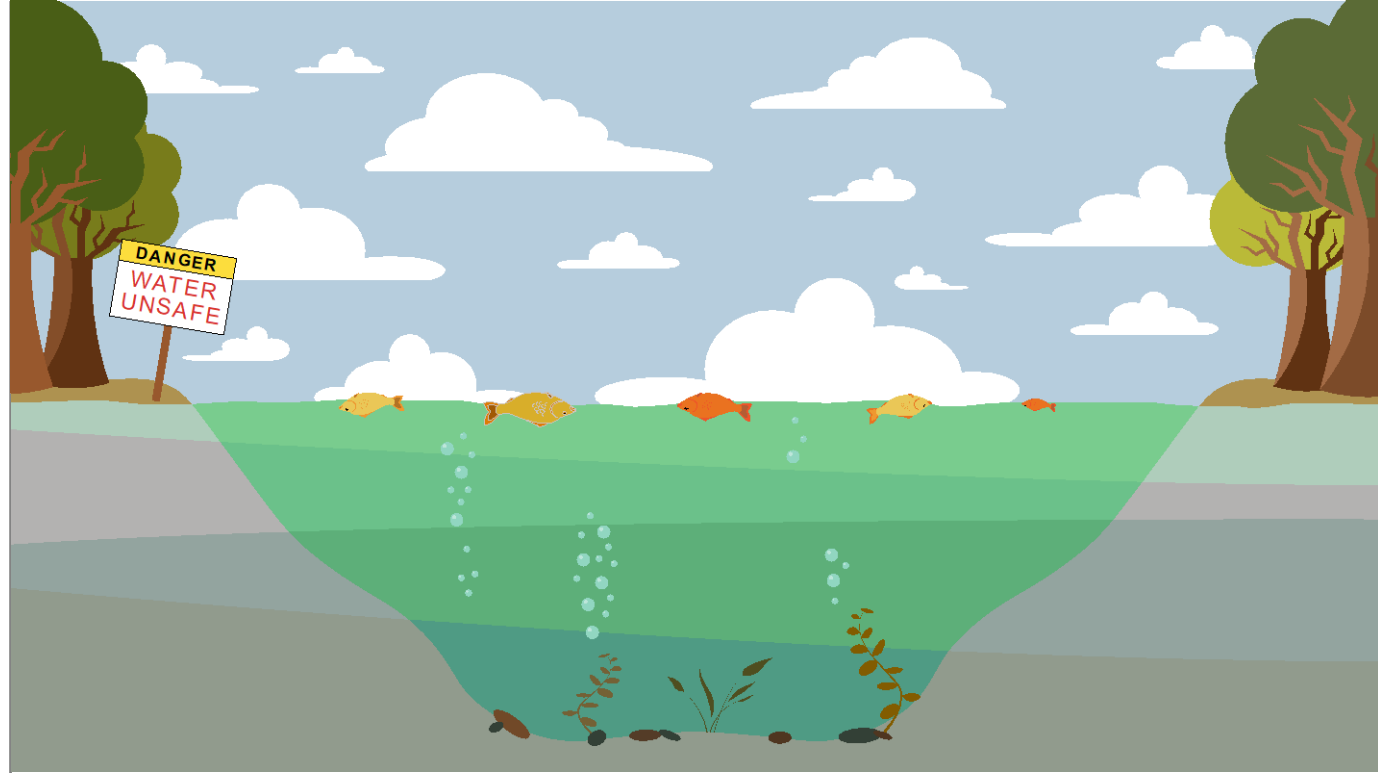


Use of Alum to Improve Lake Water Quality



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HAB Aquatic Solutions
Alberta Lake Management Society
September 28, 2018

The Problem: Poor Water Quality



- Poor water quality in lakes has many symptoms, most of which are associated with *excessive algal growth*.

The Problem: Poor Water Quality

● NUISANCE ALGAL BLOOMS



● ALGAL TOXINS



● LOW WATER CLARITY

● NOXIOUS ODORS

● LOW OXYGEN LEVELS



The Problem: Poor Water Quality

- POTENTIAL FISH KILLS



- REDUCED RECREATIONAL
VALUE

- REDUCED PROPERTY VALUES



Property Values

* Canadian dollars

● BEMIDJI STATE UNIVERSITY

- Examined 1205 residential property sales on 37 lakes from 1966-2001 in Minnesota
- “We concluded that water clarity is very significant related to the price per foot of lakeshore”

● EXAMPLE: LEECH LAKE

- A 1 m INCREASE in water clarity increased property values \$740 per foot or \$29,600 gain on a 12 m lake front lot
- A 1 m DECREASE in clarity would cut values by \$870 per frontage foot, or \$34,800 decline on a 12 m lake front lot

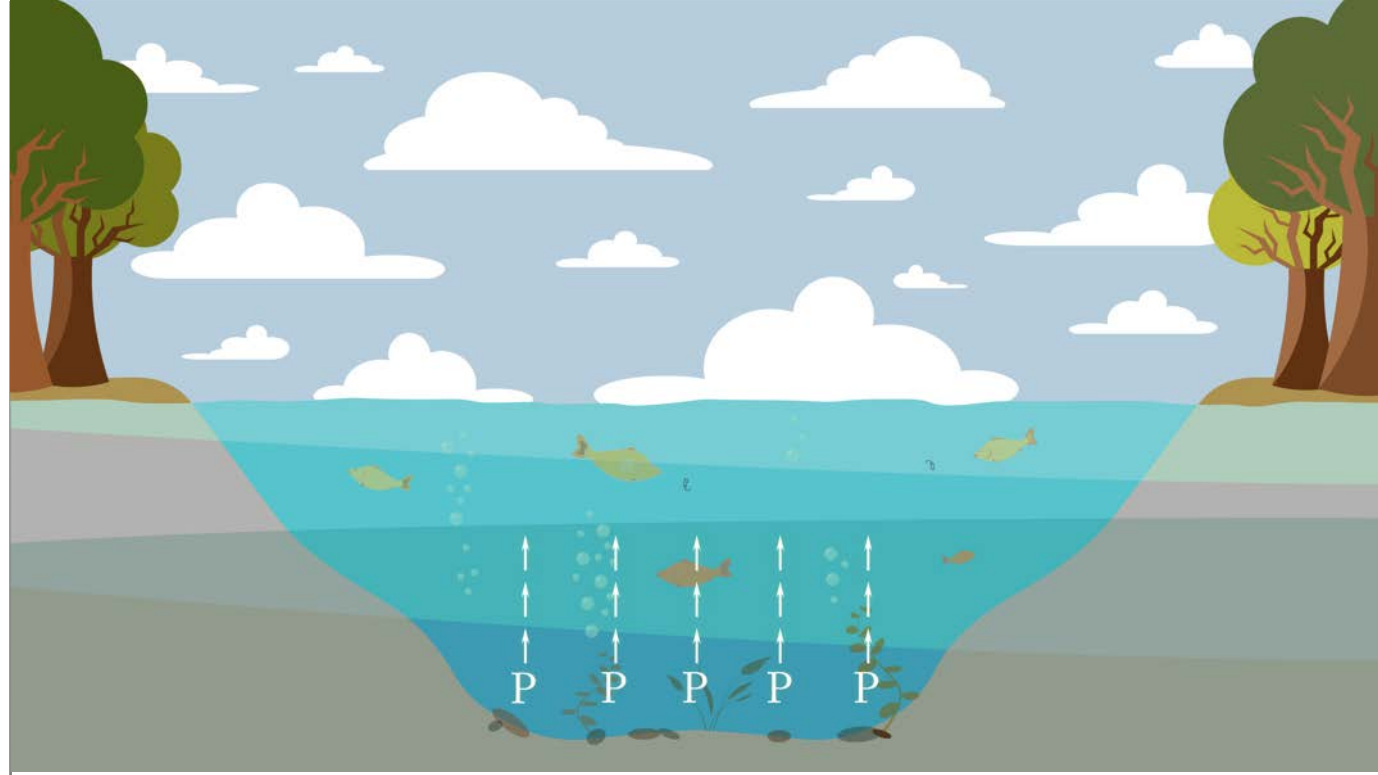
Property Values

● UNIV OF WISCONSIN – EAU CLAIRE

* Canadian dollars

- Examined 324 recent residential property sales on lakes from in northern Wisconsin
- Reported a 3-16% increase in home value with a 1 m increase in water clarity
- Average values increased by \$32,760 (\$306,684 to \$339,444) with a 1 m clarity improvement

The Cause: Excessive Amounts of Phosphorous

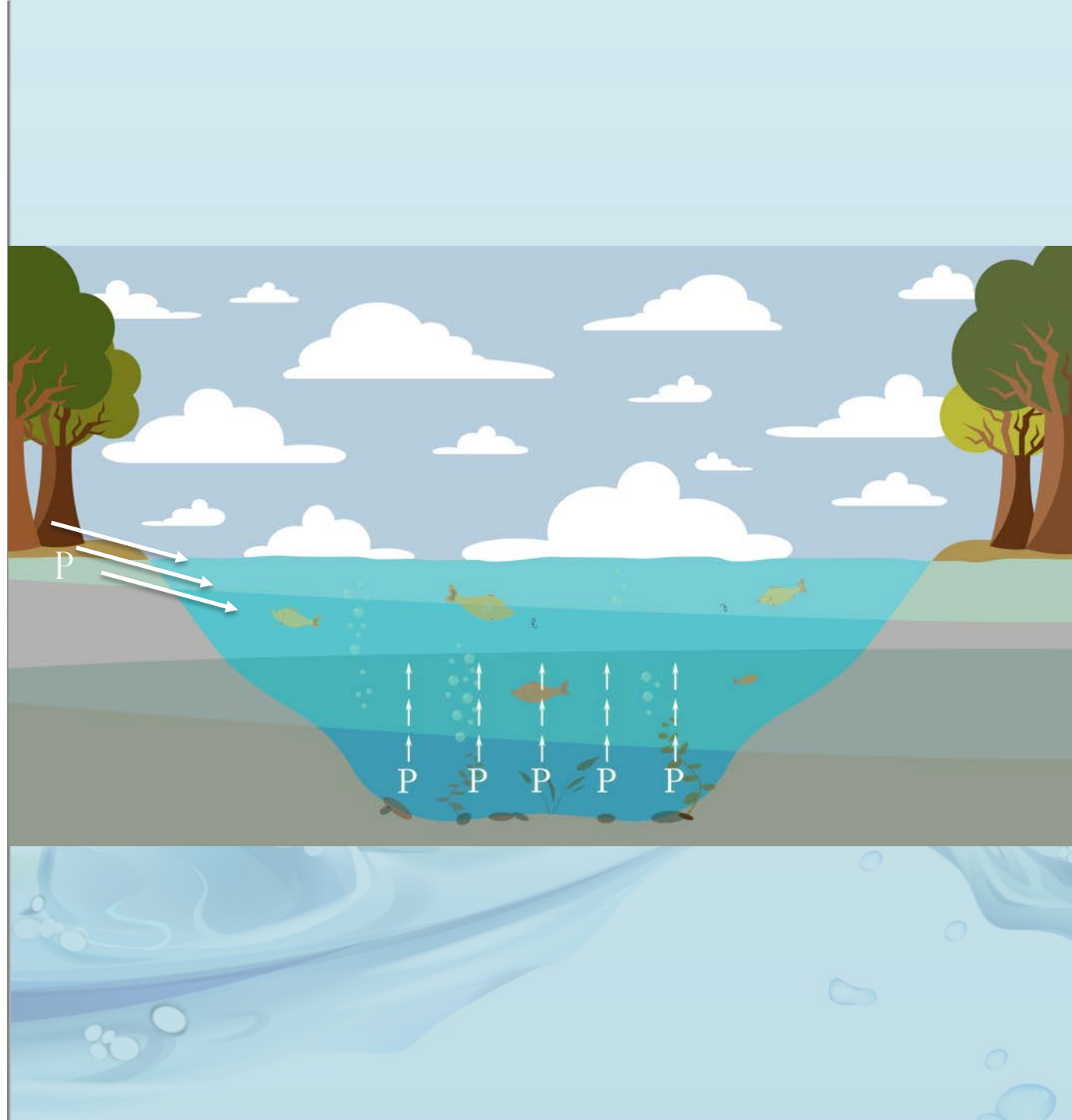


- High phosphorus levels lead to nuisance algal blooms and associated water quality problems

Where Does The Phosphorus Come From?



Sources of Phosphorus in Lakes



External Sources of Phosphorus in Lakes

● SEPTIC SYSTEMS



● AGRICULTURE



External Sources of Phosphorus in Lakes

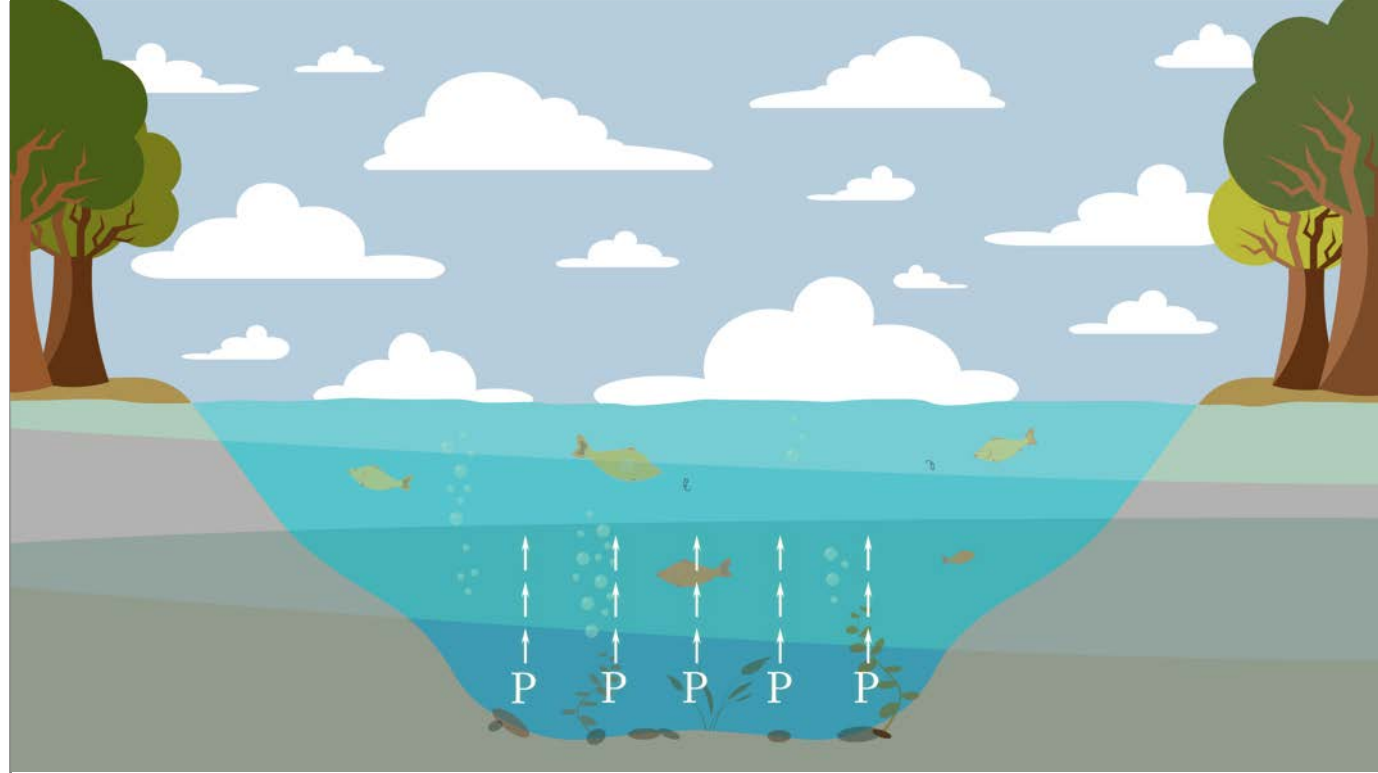
● **LAWN FERTILIZER**



● **STORMWATER**

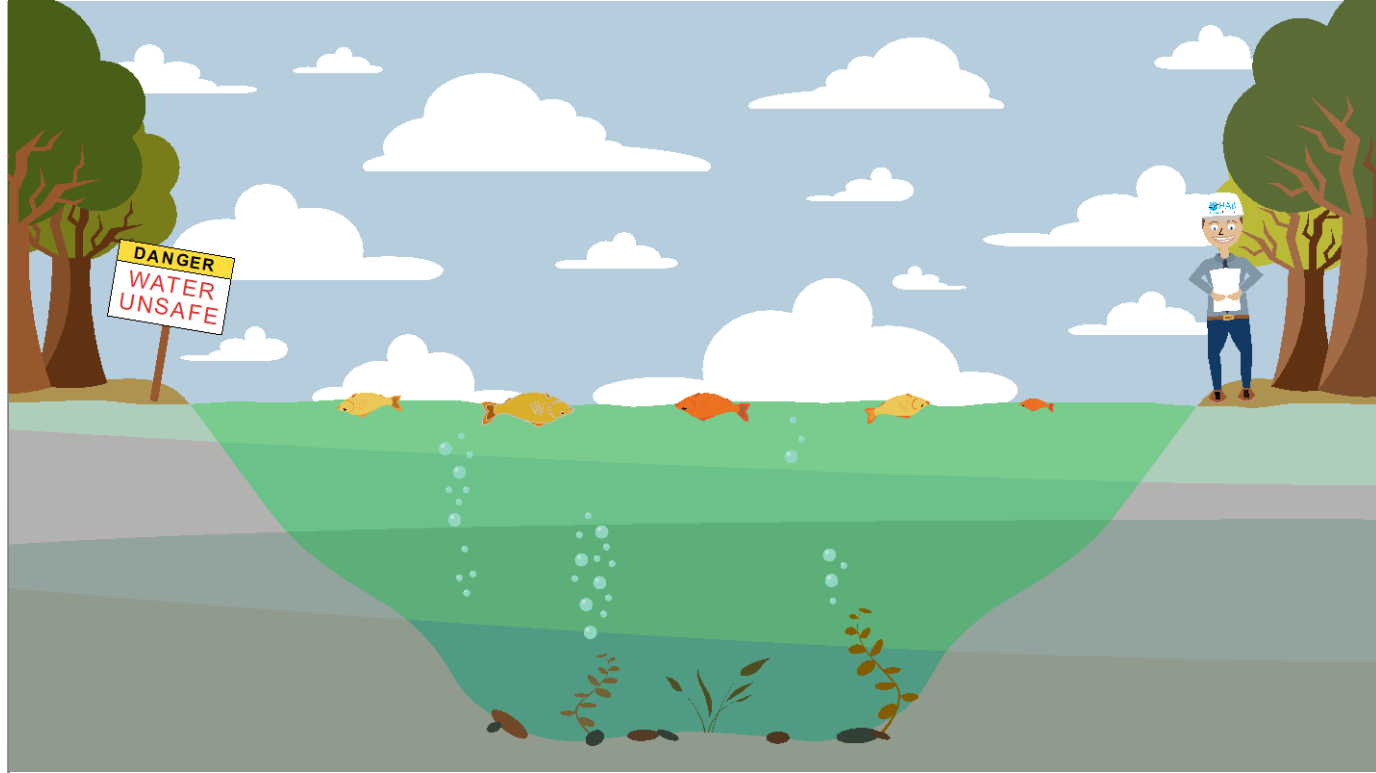


Internal Sources of Phosphorus in Lakes



- Phosphorus released from the bottom sediments triggers algae growth

Measuring Internal Sources of Phosphorus



- Nutrient Budget Study
- Lakebed Coring Study
- Sediment Phosphorus Analysis
- Phosphorus Flux Study



Alum Application Systems

"Resetting the Lake"



What are Alum Applications?

- HAB uses an aluminum formulation that maximizes treatment effectiveness
- It retards phosphorus inputs from sediments, which ultimately reduces the amount of phosphorus available for the algae
- Not toxic to algae. It reduces amount of algae by reducing phosphorus and limiting growth

History of Aluminum Sulfate Use

- Alum has been used for more than 200 years for drinking water clarification and it's use is essential in wastewater and drinking water treatment plants today
- First suggested for use in lakes in 1955
- First lake application in Sweden in 1968
- First USA application occurred in 1970 (Wisconsin)

Alum Safety



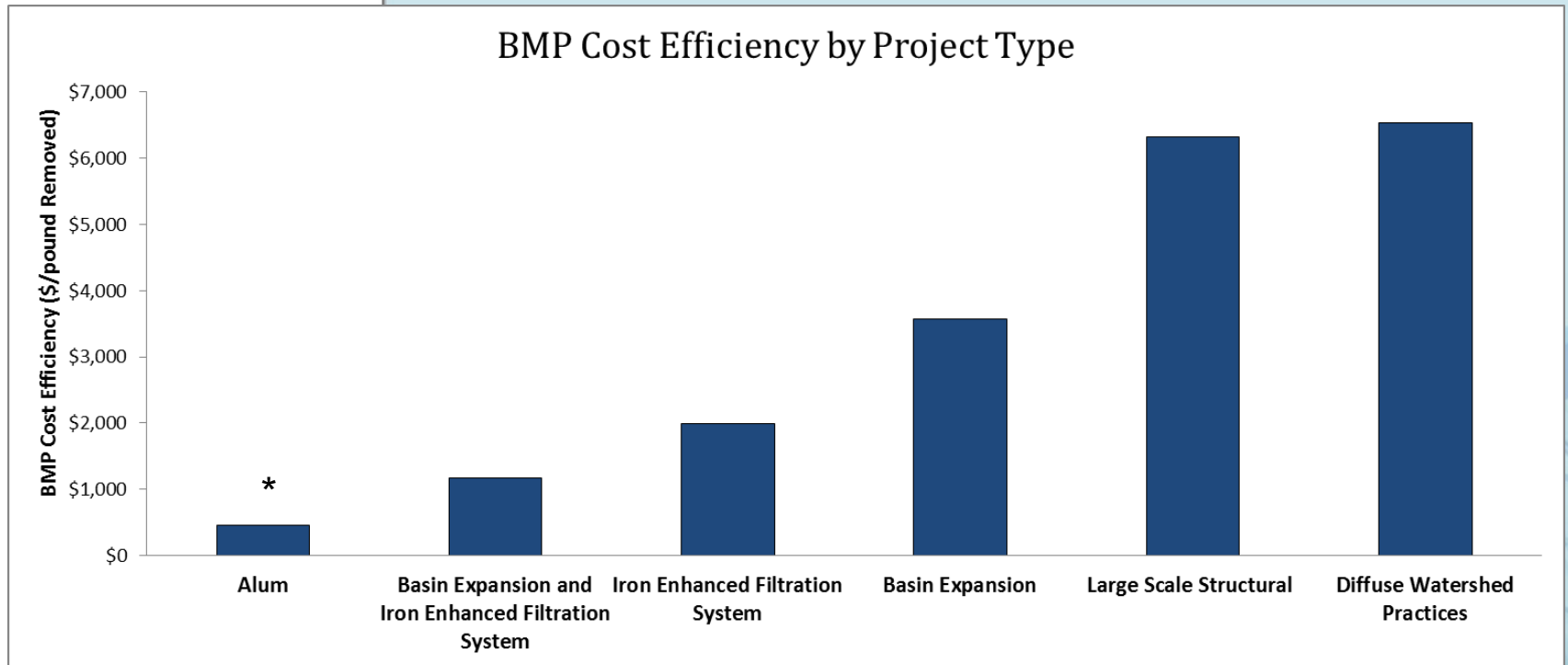
- Alum is common food additive and used to clean drinking water
- Drinking water grade alum is used in lakes
- Aluminum is the 3rd most abundant element in the Earth's crust
- Most food, water, air & soil contain aluminum and average adult consumes 7-9 mg/L (Maalox = 400 mg/L)
- Exposure to alum in lakes is very low

Alum Safety

- Many studies documenting the safe use of alum in lakes
- Use in lakes endorsed by the North American Lake Management Society
- Alum doesn't harm plants and fish. Fishery improvements common after alum due to increased clarity and habitat
- Many benefits of more aquatic plants
- Aquatic Plant Management Plans

Cost
Effectiveness (US
Dollars)

Wenck Associates



How Alum Applications Work



- The treatment forms a chemical barrier between the bottom sediments and the water

HAB's Application Vessels

● INTERMEDIATE VESSELS



HAB's Application Vessels

● LARGE VESSELS



How Alum Applications Work

- Alum arrives on tanker trucks and is stored on the shore



- The product is added to the water with a barge and forms a colloidal aluminum hydroxide floc which binds to phosphorus



How Alum Applications Work

- Floc settles to the sediment and continues to bind and retain phosphorus for years



- Suspended floc takes a few days to completely settle



How Alum Applications Work



Case Studies

See www.habaquatics.com
for more info



Bald Eagle Lake, MN

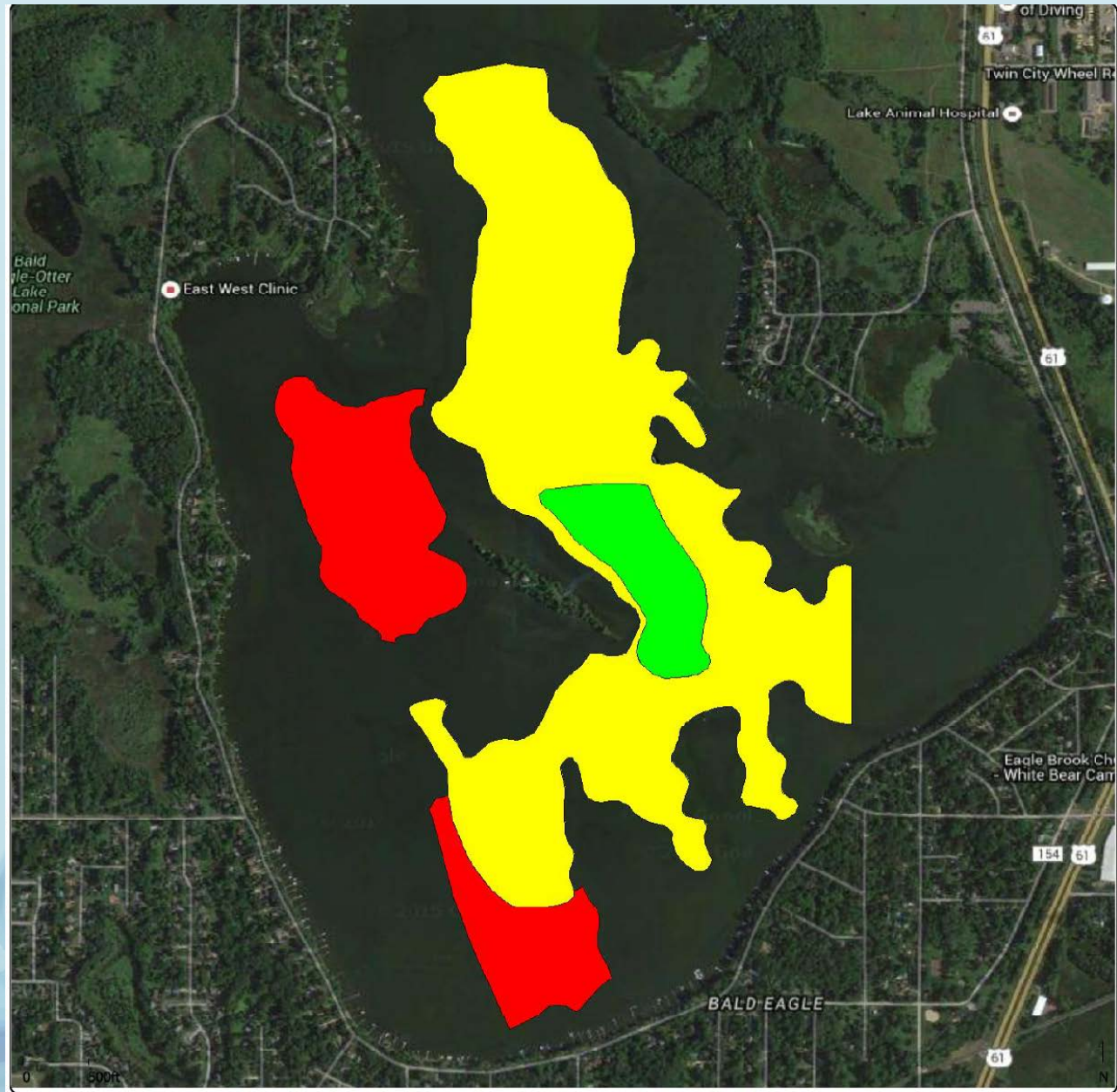


Bald Eagle

Lake, MN

- 1,270 acre (5.14 km²) lake near Minneapolis, MN
Total Phosphorus = 80 ppb
Chlorophyll a = 30 ppb
Water clarity = 1 meter
- Elevated phosphorus levels resulted in cyanobacteria blooms and a violation of state phosphorus standards
- A split dose alum application was designed and the first dose was applied in May 2014 and the second in 2016

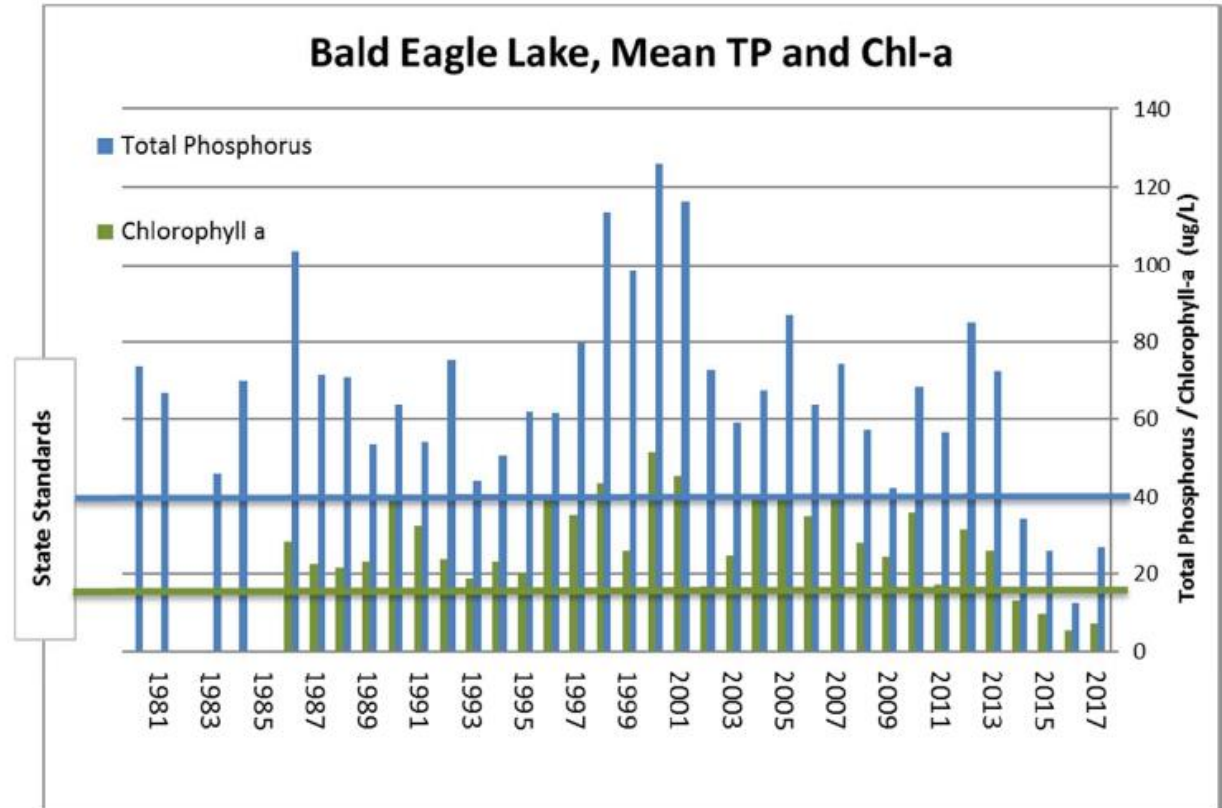
Bald Eagle Lake Application Zone



Total

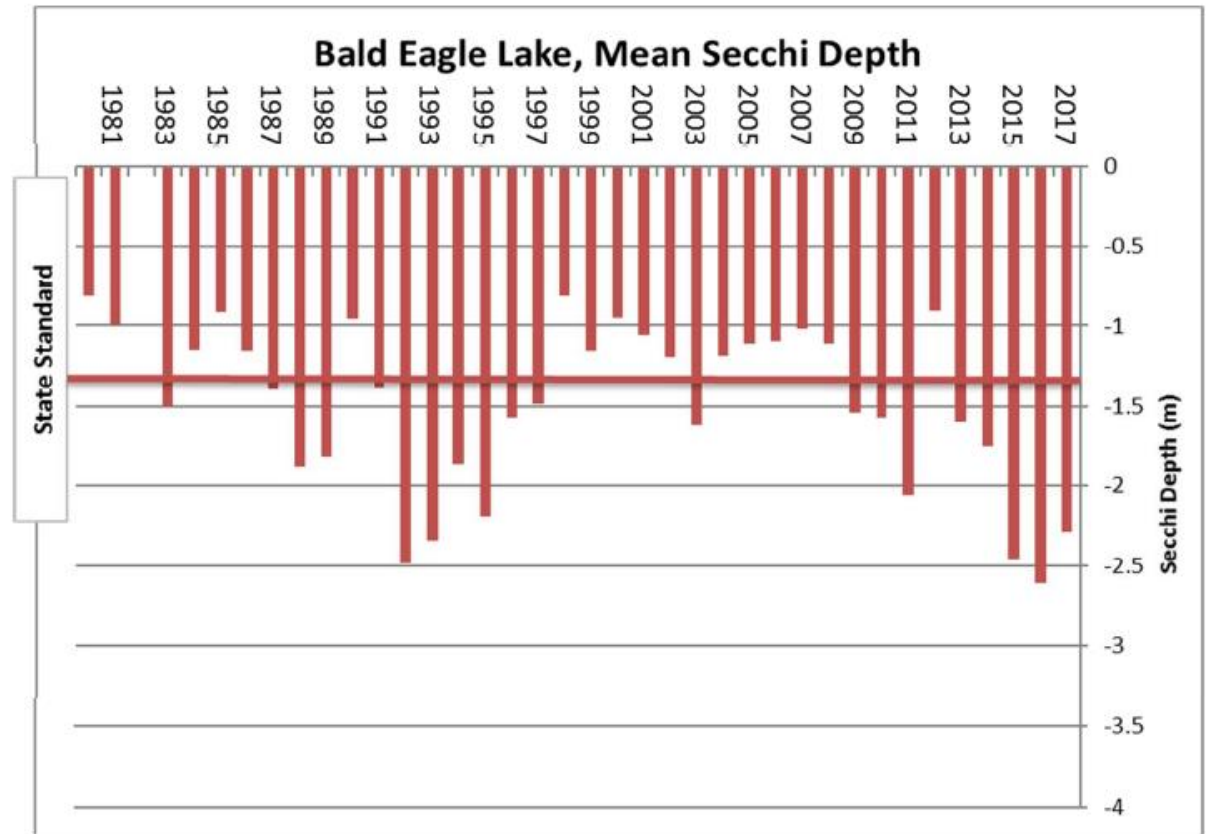
Phosphorus &

Chlorophyll *a*



Secchi Disk

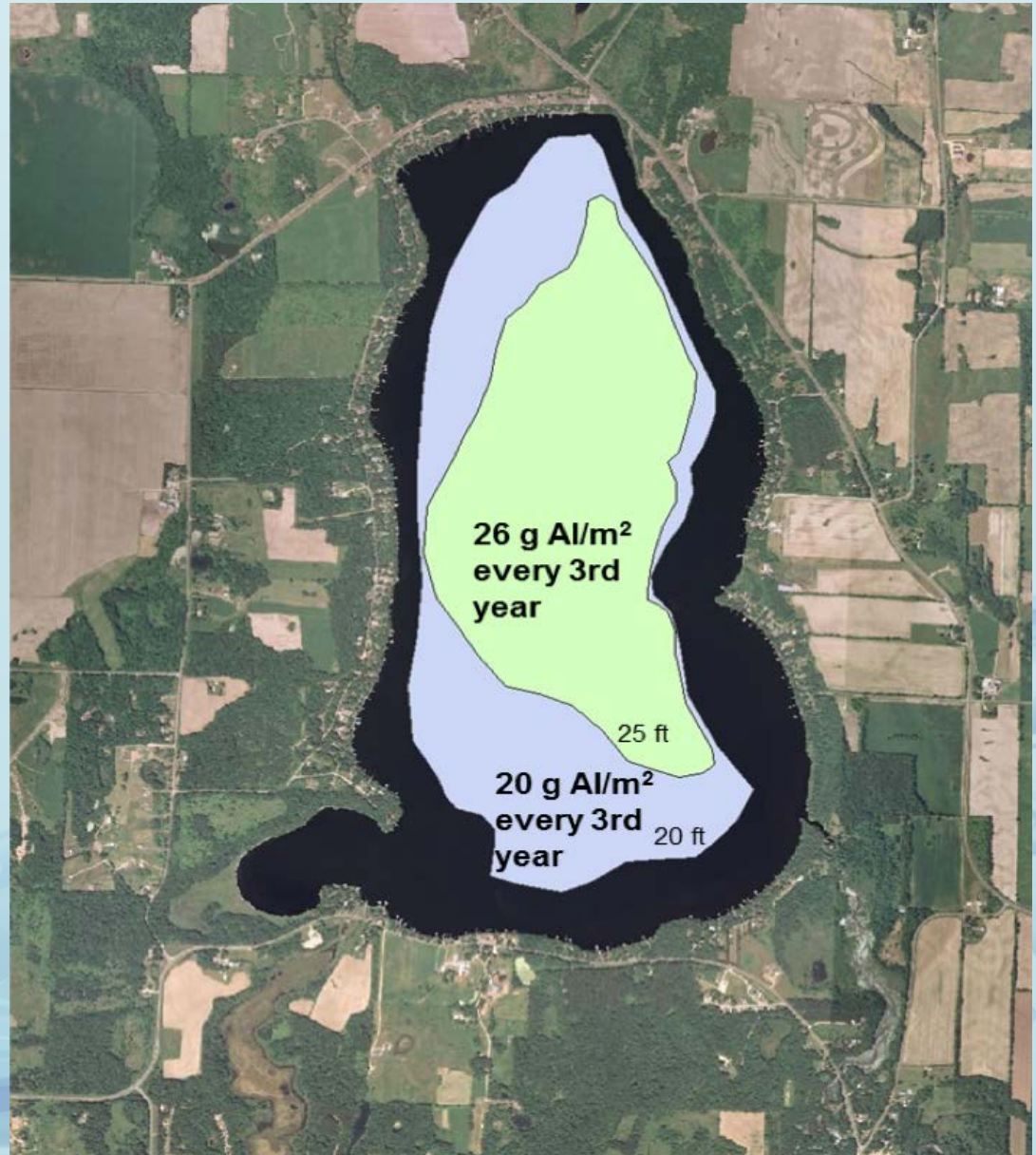
Depth



Cedar Lake, WI
Alum Project
2017

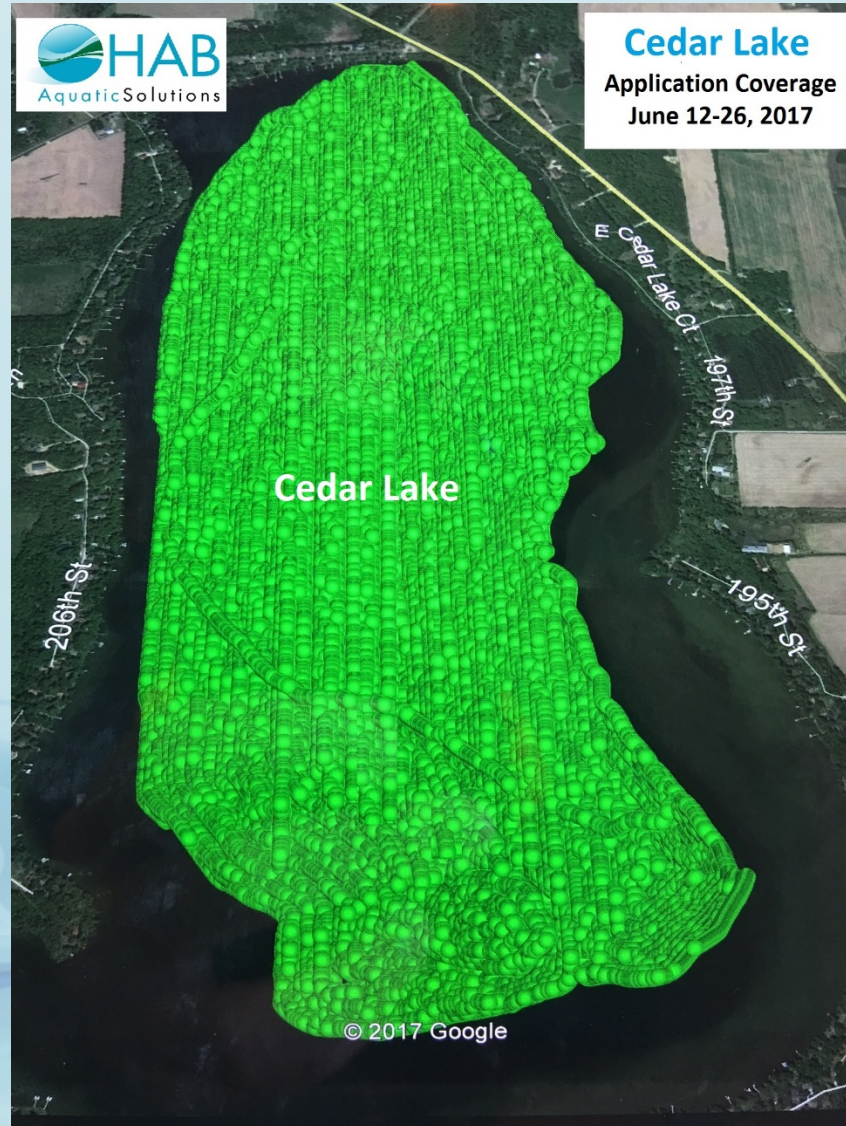


Application Strategy



2017 Application

- 287,840 gallons of alum applied over 13 days
- 682 acres covered

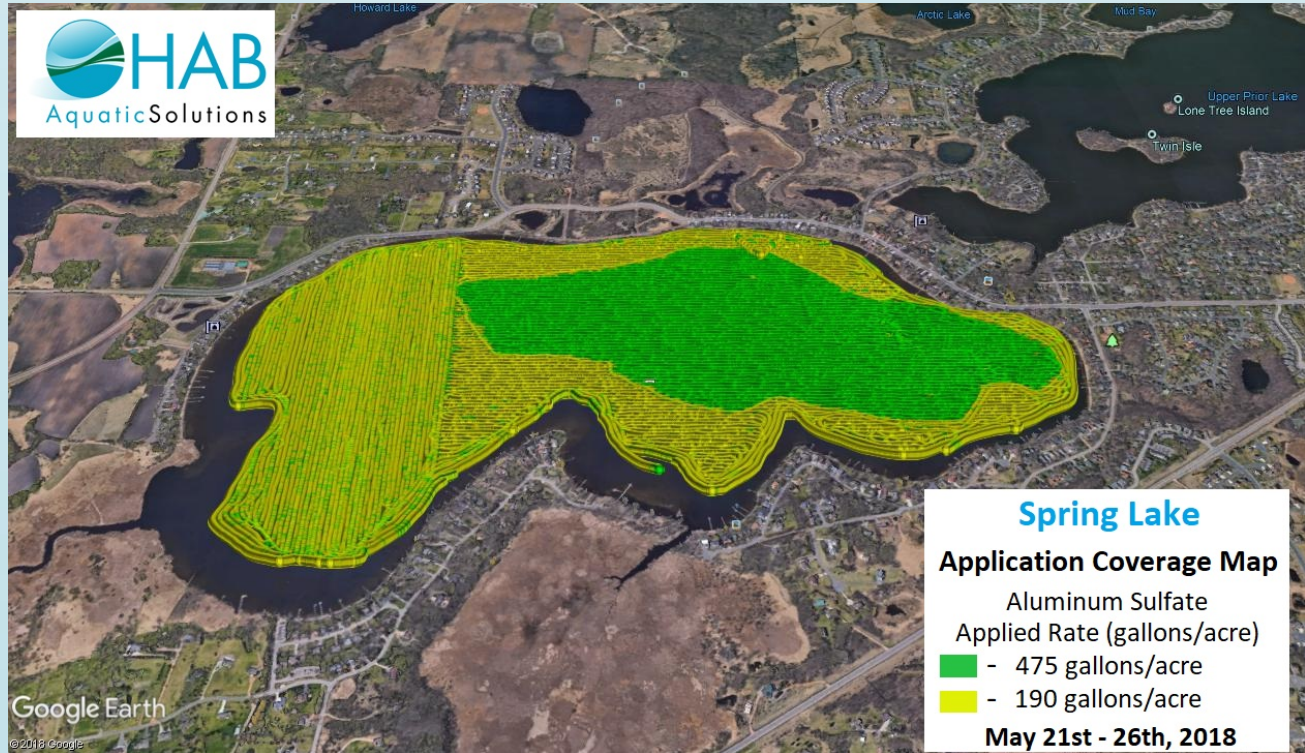


Spring Lake, MN

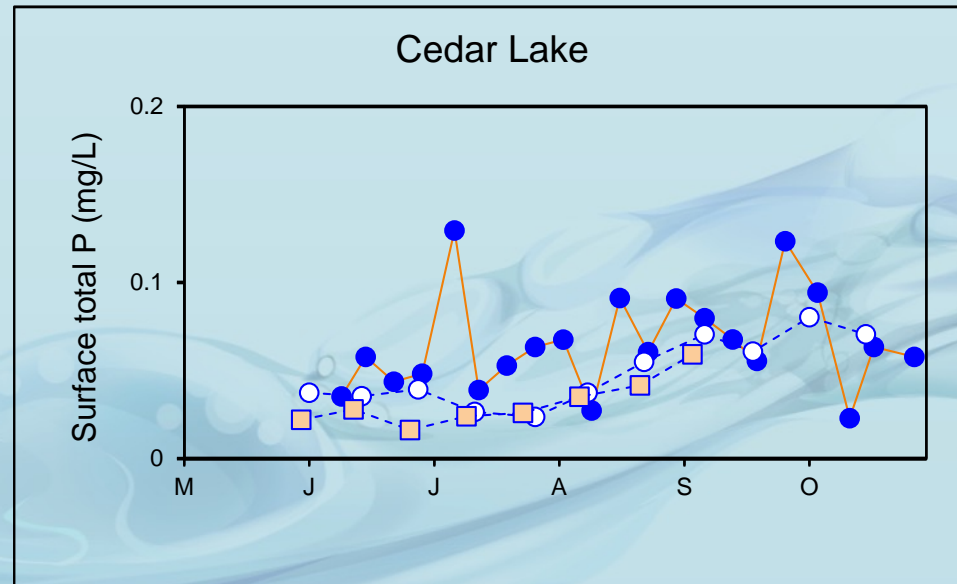
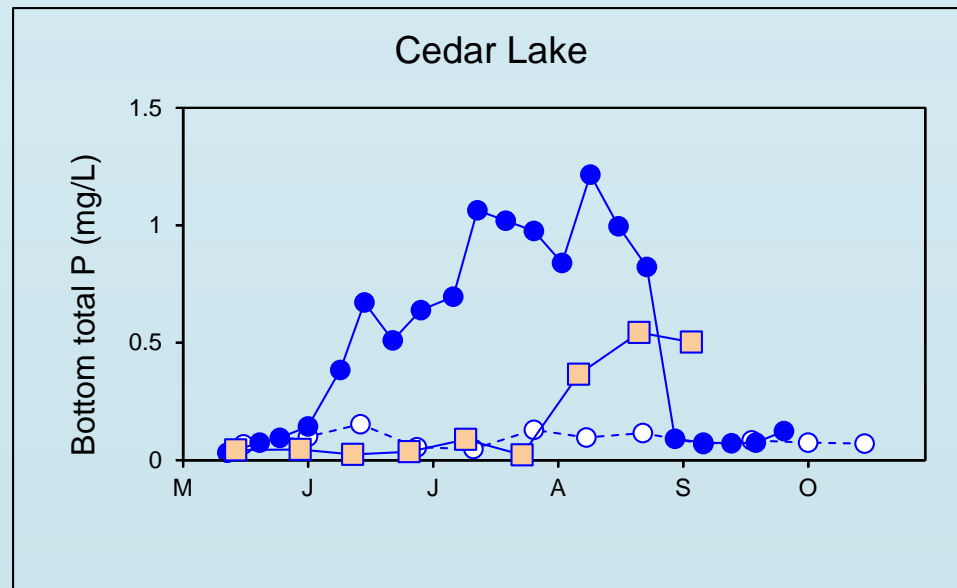
2018

Dual Zone

Application Map



Total Phosphorus



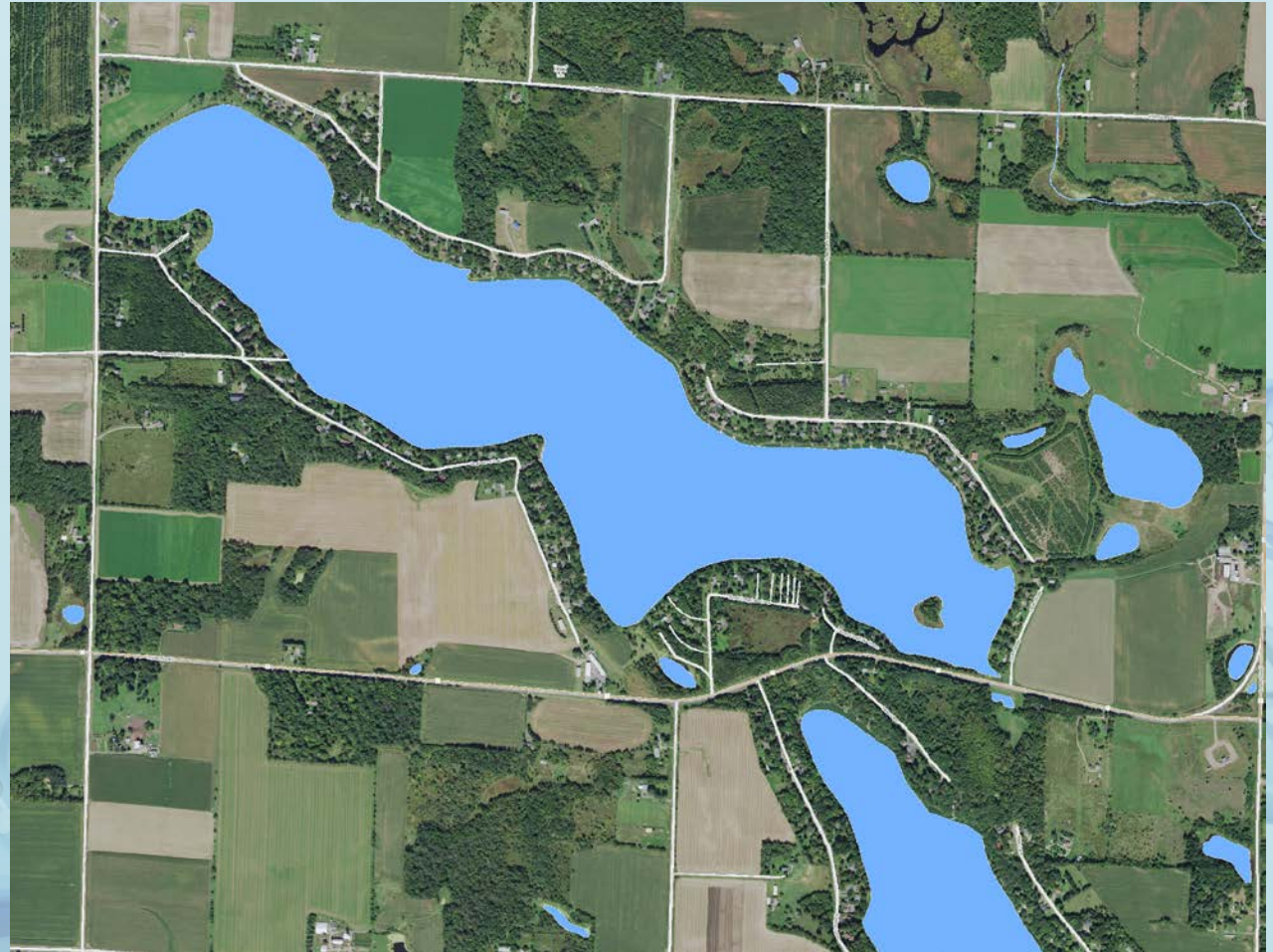
Long Lake, WI

- 272 acre seepage lake located near Balsam Lake, WI
- Average total phosphorus (2012) = 146 ug/L
Average Secchi disk depth (2012) = 2.1 ft
Average Chlorophyll (2012) = 82 ug/L
History of algal toxins
- Total phosphorus criteria = 40 ug/L
Preferred Chlorophyll = 30 ug/L or less
- Relatively shallow, unstratified lake
Maximum depth = 17 ft
Average depth = 11 ft

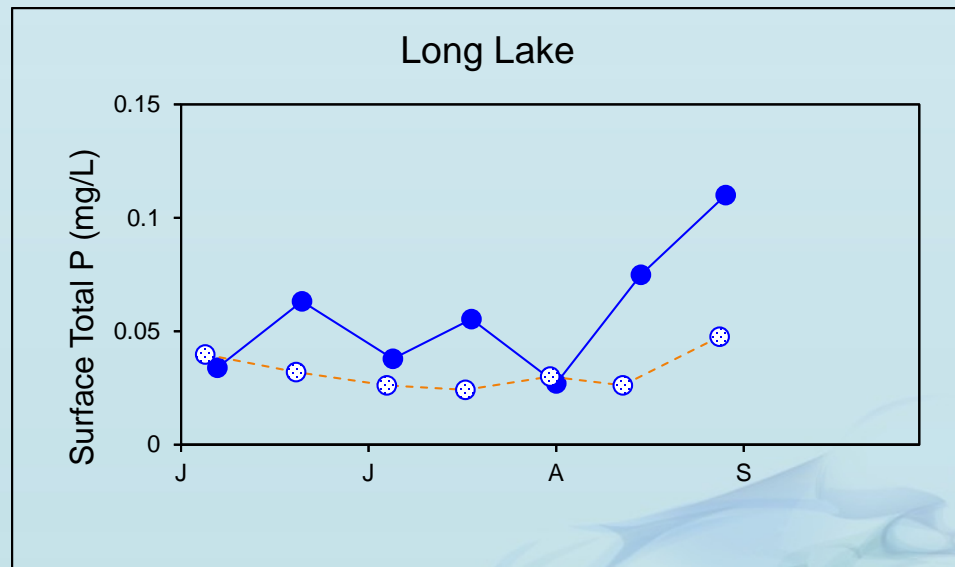
Long Lake, WI 2018

Application

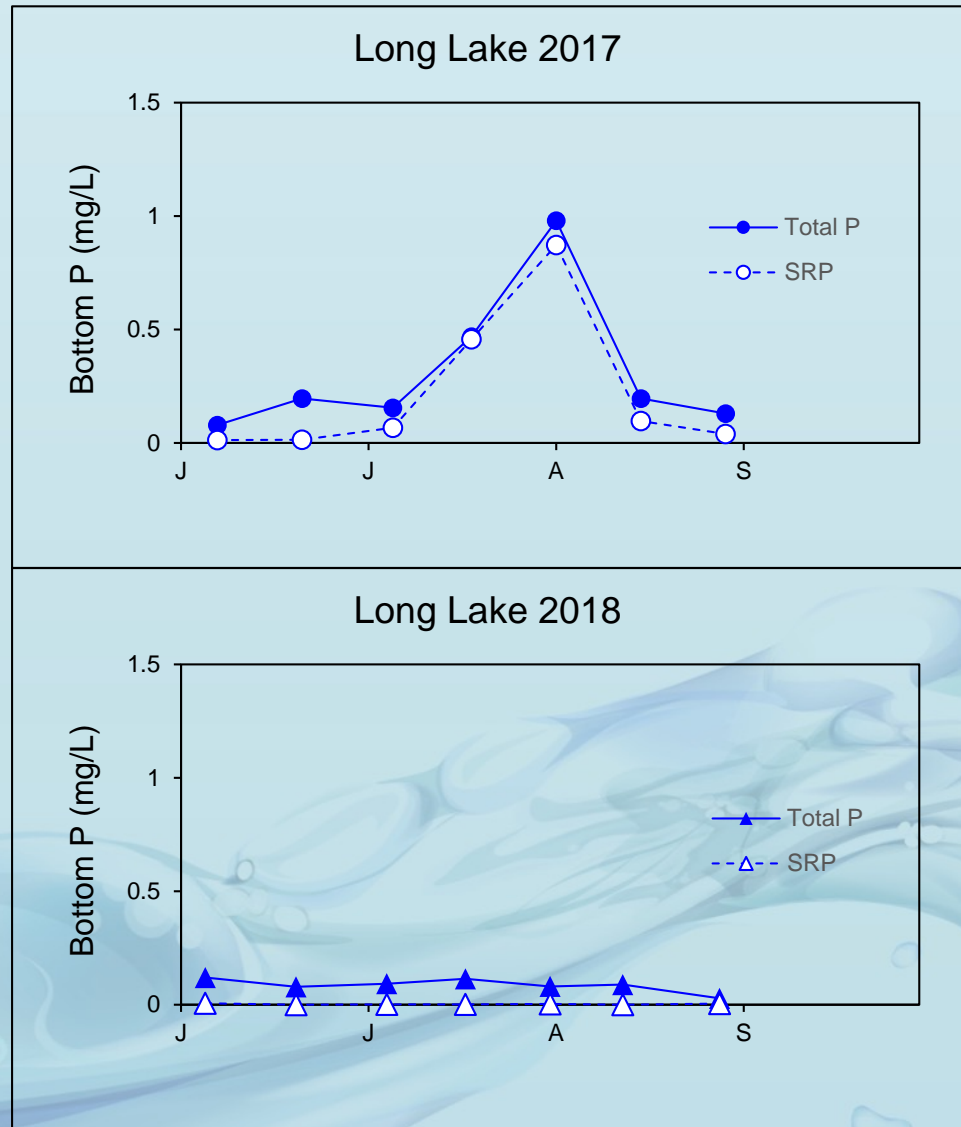
- 42,246 gallons of alum
- 21,123 gallons of sodium aluminate
- 88 acres covered in 3 days



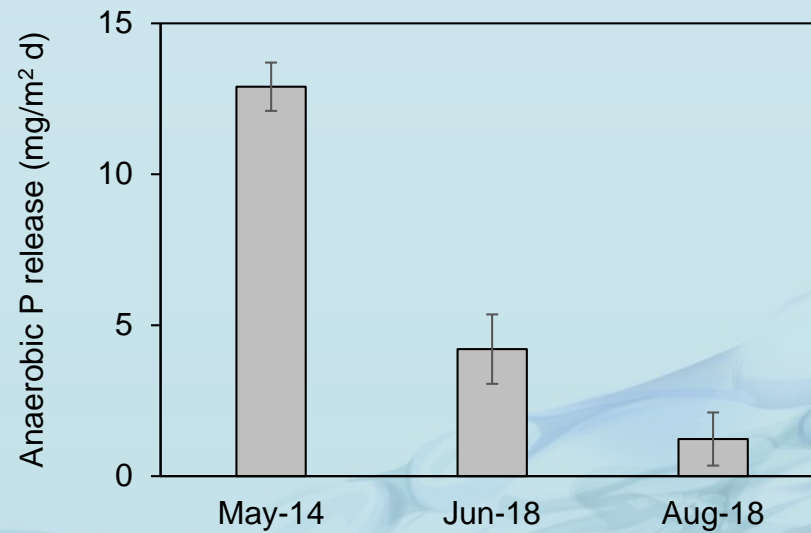
Epilimnetic Total Phosphorus



Hypolimnetic Total Phosphorus



Anaerobic Phosphorus Release



Grand Lake

St. Mary's, OH



Grand Lake

St. Mary's, OH

- 2011
 - 29 day application period (June 1 – June 29, 2011)
 - 1,754,200 gallons of alum
 - 415 trucks (average = 14.3 trucks per day)
 - 877,100 gallons of sodium aluminate
 - 229 trucks (average = 7.9 trucks per day)
- 2012
 - 29 day application period (April 2 – April 30, 2012)
 - 1,808,888 gallons of alum
 - 429 trucks (average = 14.8 trucks per day)
 - 904,344 gallons of sodium aluminate
 - 241 trucks (average = 8.3 trucks per day)

Why Alum?

Proven

- Long track record of successful use in lakes (50 yrs)
- Aluminum chemistry is well-studied, well-understood and predictable
- Large body of peer-reviewed scientific literature exists on the use of alum in lakes
- Scientifically Transparent
 - Dosing (accepted and effective binding ratio)
 - Independent review of dose

Why Alum?

Safe

- Long history of safe use in lakes
- Commonly used in drinking water treatment. HAB uses the same alum/purity grade in lakes
- Well-understood/studied aluminum chemistry (pH driven)
- HAB's flawless safety record (76 projects to date). Safety plan developed and enforced for every project.

Why Alum?

Cost Effective

- Alum is the most cost effective management tool
- Cost to remove inactivate a pound of P is \$60-70 (USD)

Function of cost and binding efficiency

- Alum is widely available and relatively inexpensive
-

Why Alum?

Feasible

- HAB's application methodology is proven for small to large projects
- HAB has the required and proven application equipment
- HAB has relevant project management experience
- HAB has project experience in Canada
- Alum is locally available

Next Steps: Pigeon

Lake

Next Steps:

- Obtain and review all reports and data
- Conduct nutrient budget study
- Conduct lakebed sediment coring study
- Determine amount of P to be inactivated
- Develop/confirm alum dose
- Negotiate alum pricing
- Develop alum application strategy and cost estimate

Final Thoughts

- Sediment P fractionation, P flux and internal loading studies
- High resolution P budget
- Alum for sediment P inactivation
- Alum for water column P inactivation
- Cost effectiveness of management practices (\$/lb P removed)
- Economic value of the lake/property values

Questions?

www.pintolakealum.com

www.cedarlakealum.com

www.fishlakealum.com

Please contact us at jholz@habaquatics.com

