



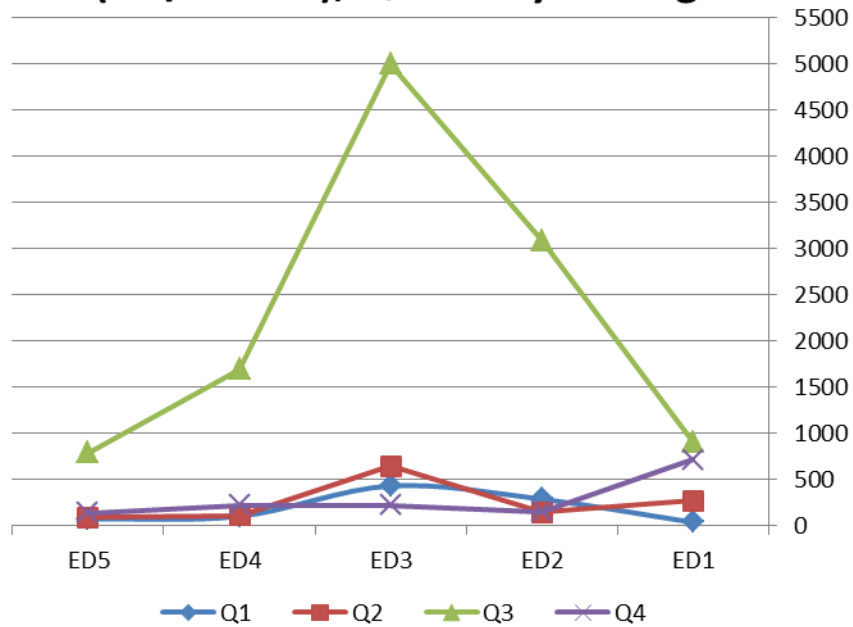
The  
University  
of Akron



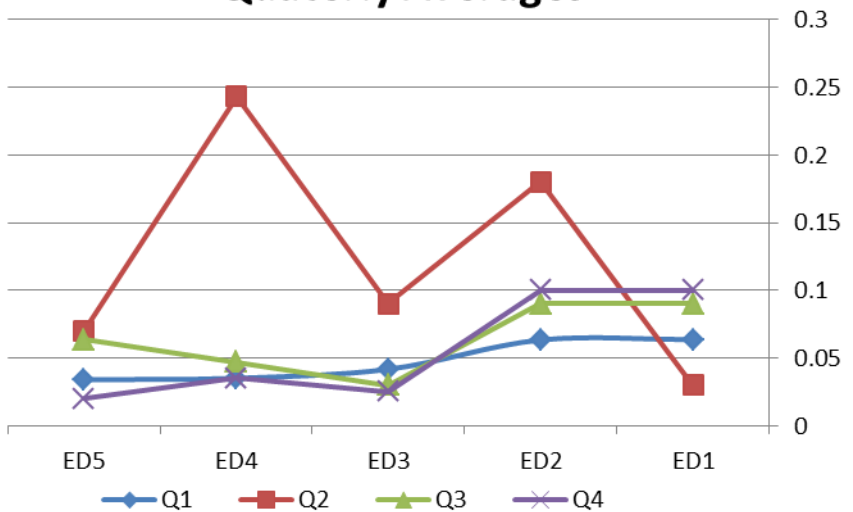
Ohio Water Development  
Authority (OWDA) R&D  
Grant and OEPA 319:  
Collaboration with the University  
of Akron College of Engineering



**Eckert Ditch 2018 *E. coli* (col/100mL), Quarterly Averages**



**Eckert Ditch 2018 O-Phos (mg/L) Quarterly Averages**

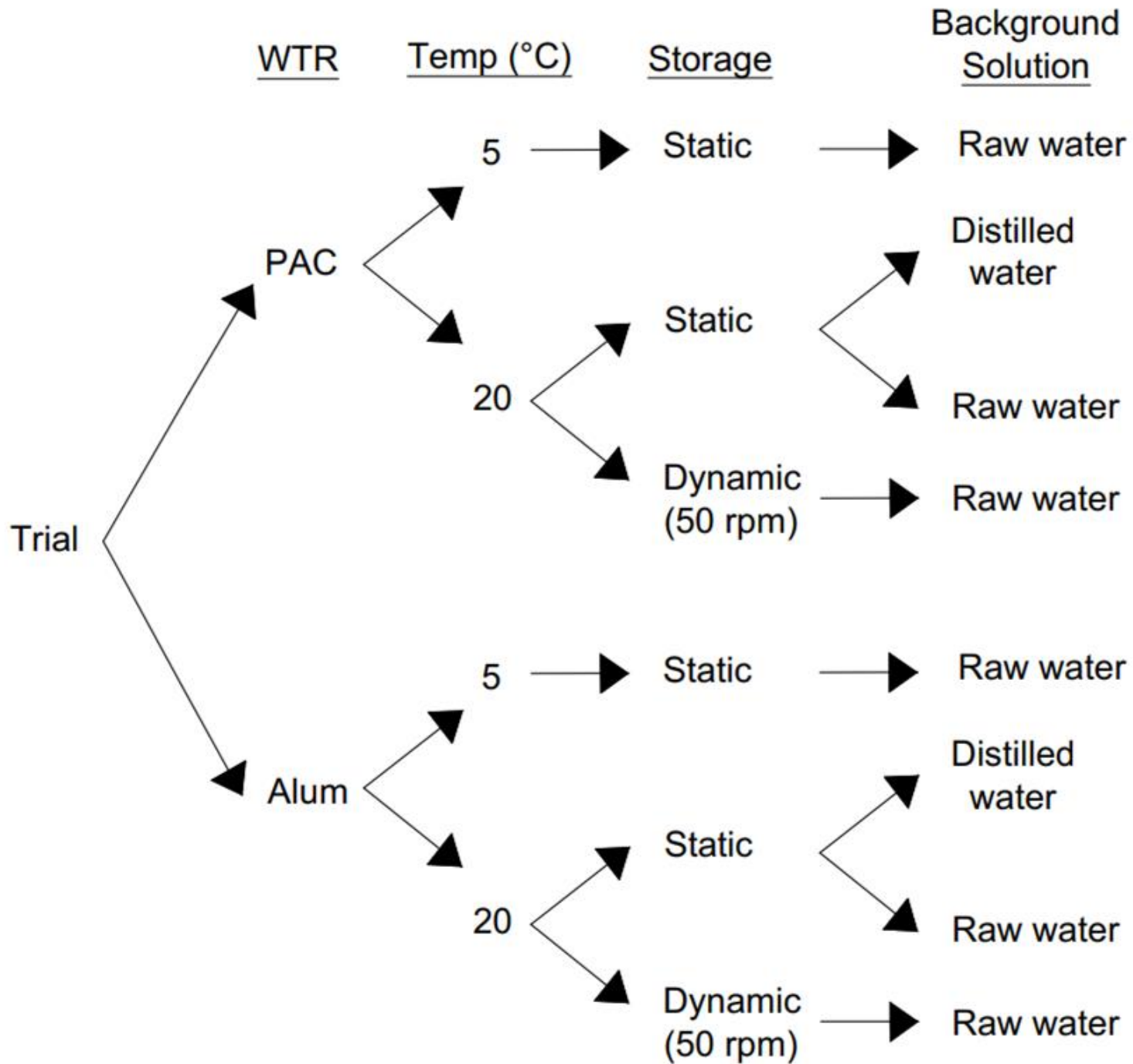


Characteristic	Alum WTR	PAC WTR
Water Content	48.42%	84.00%
pH	6.99	6.81
Dominant Particle size	Sand	Sand

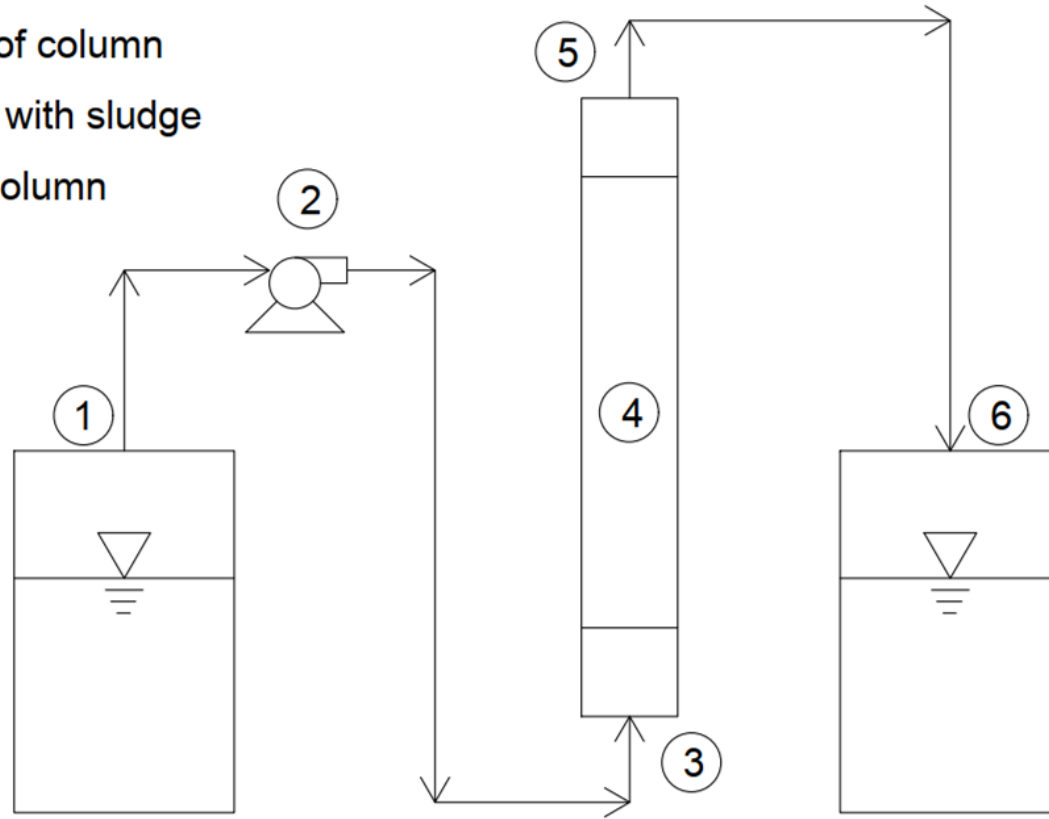


WTR Characteristics





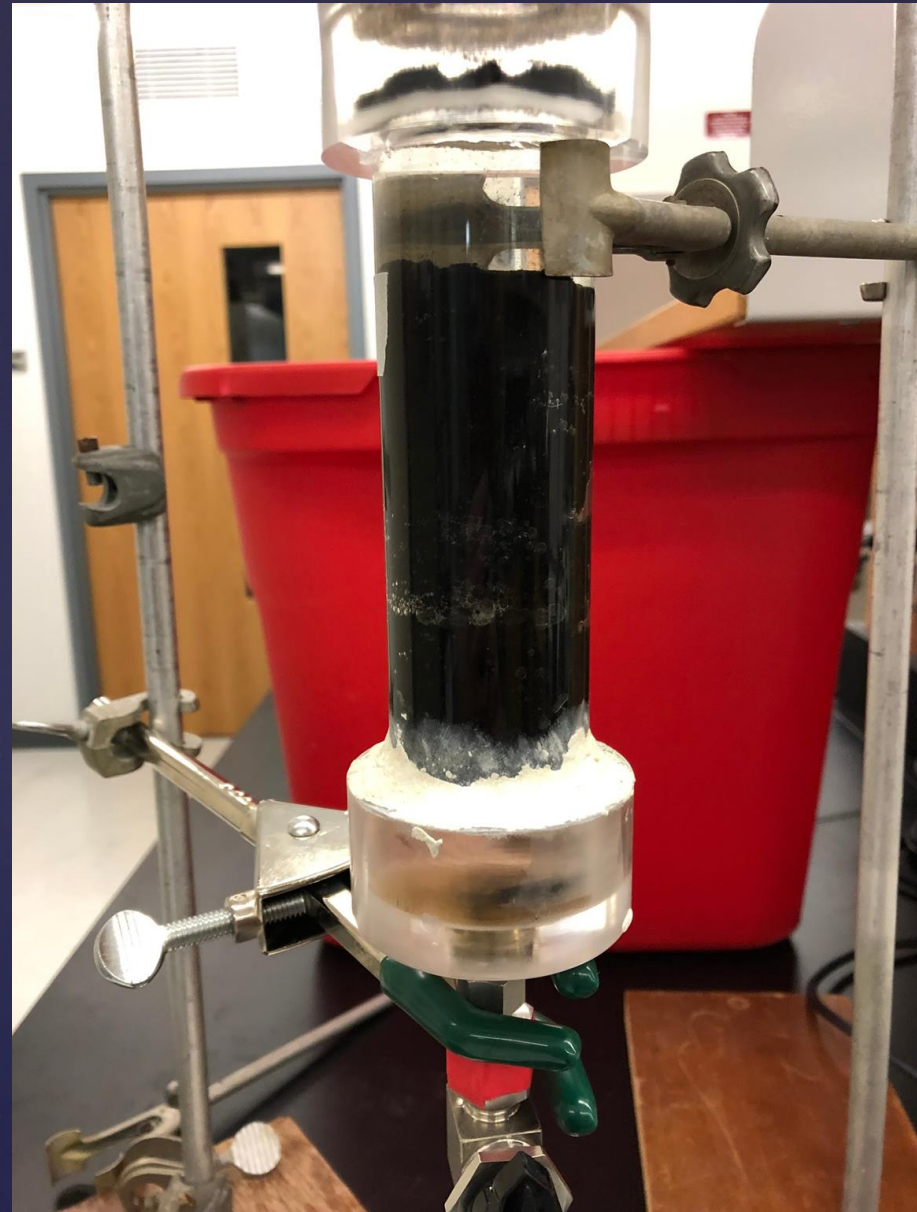
- ① Supply
- ② Peristaltic pump
- ③ Bottom of column
- ④ Column with sludge
- ⑤ Top of column
- ⑥ Effluent



# Estimating $\text{PO}_4$ Uptake

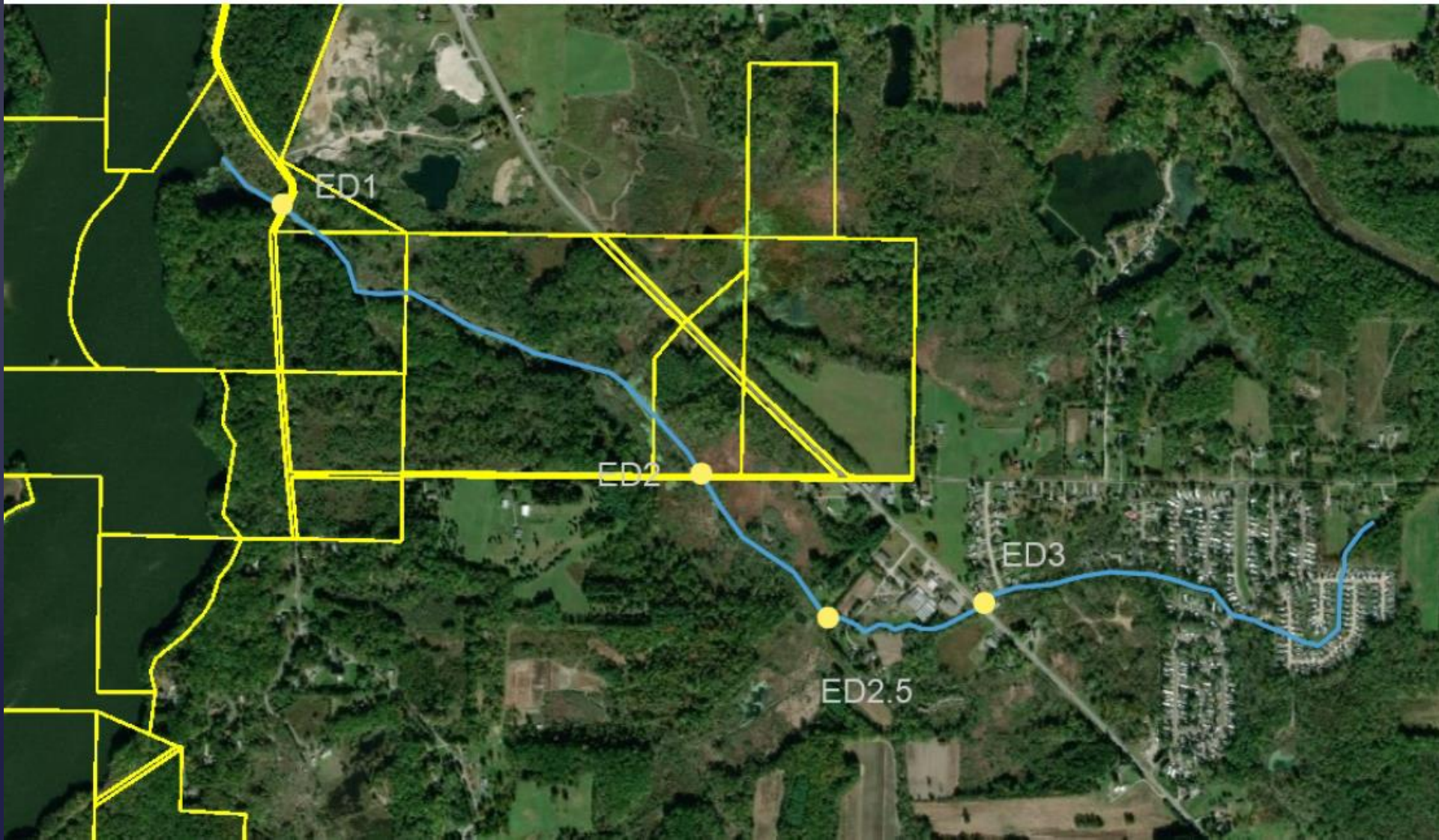
Alum WTR: 9.00 mg/g  
PAC WTR: 7.14 mg/g

PO<sub>4</sub> Uptake





# Potential approaches to addressing Eckert Ditch nutrient loading

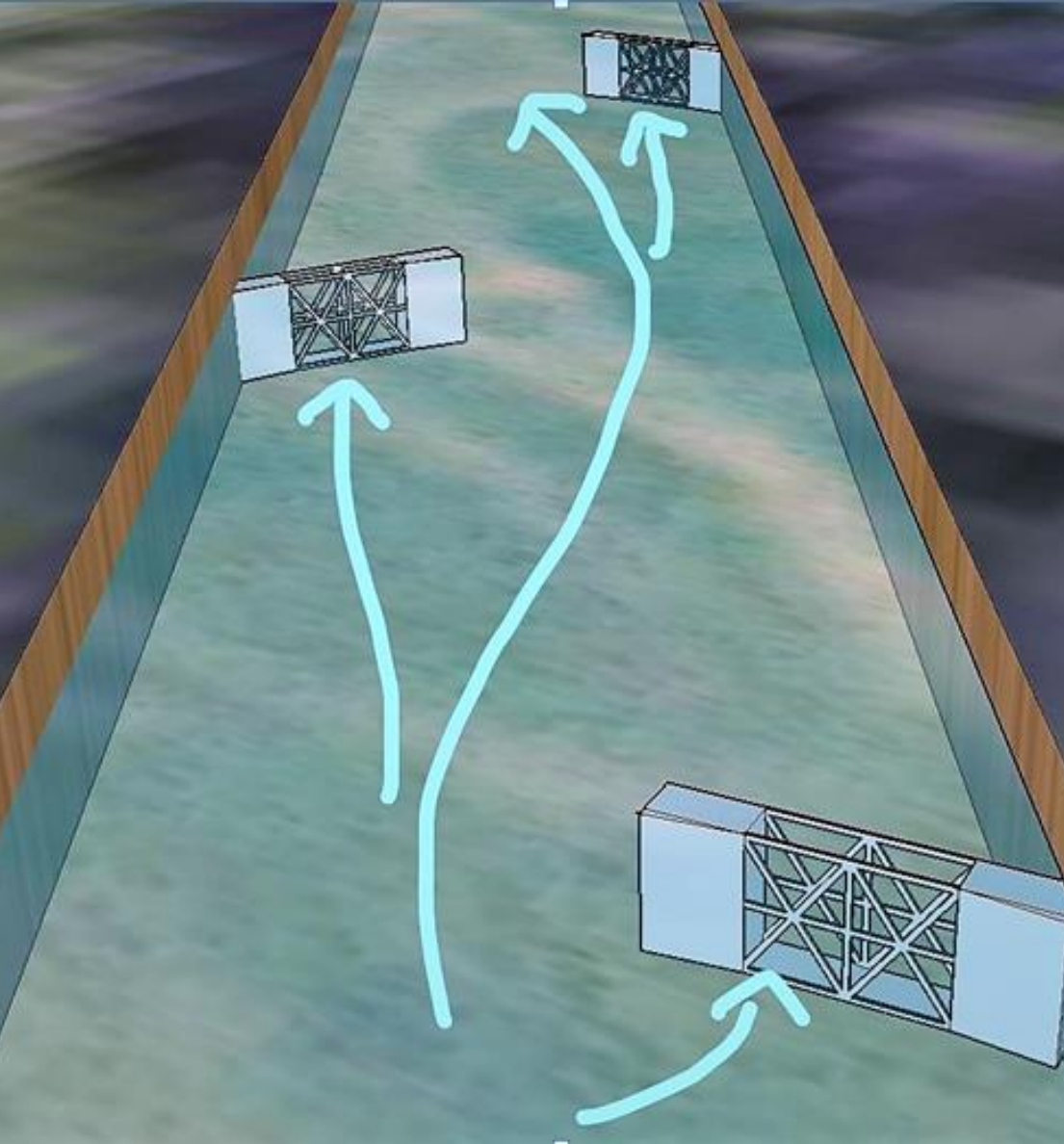
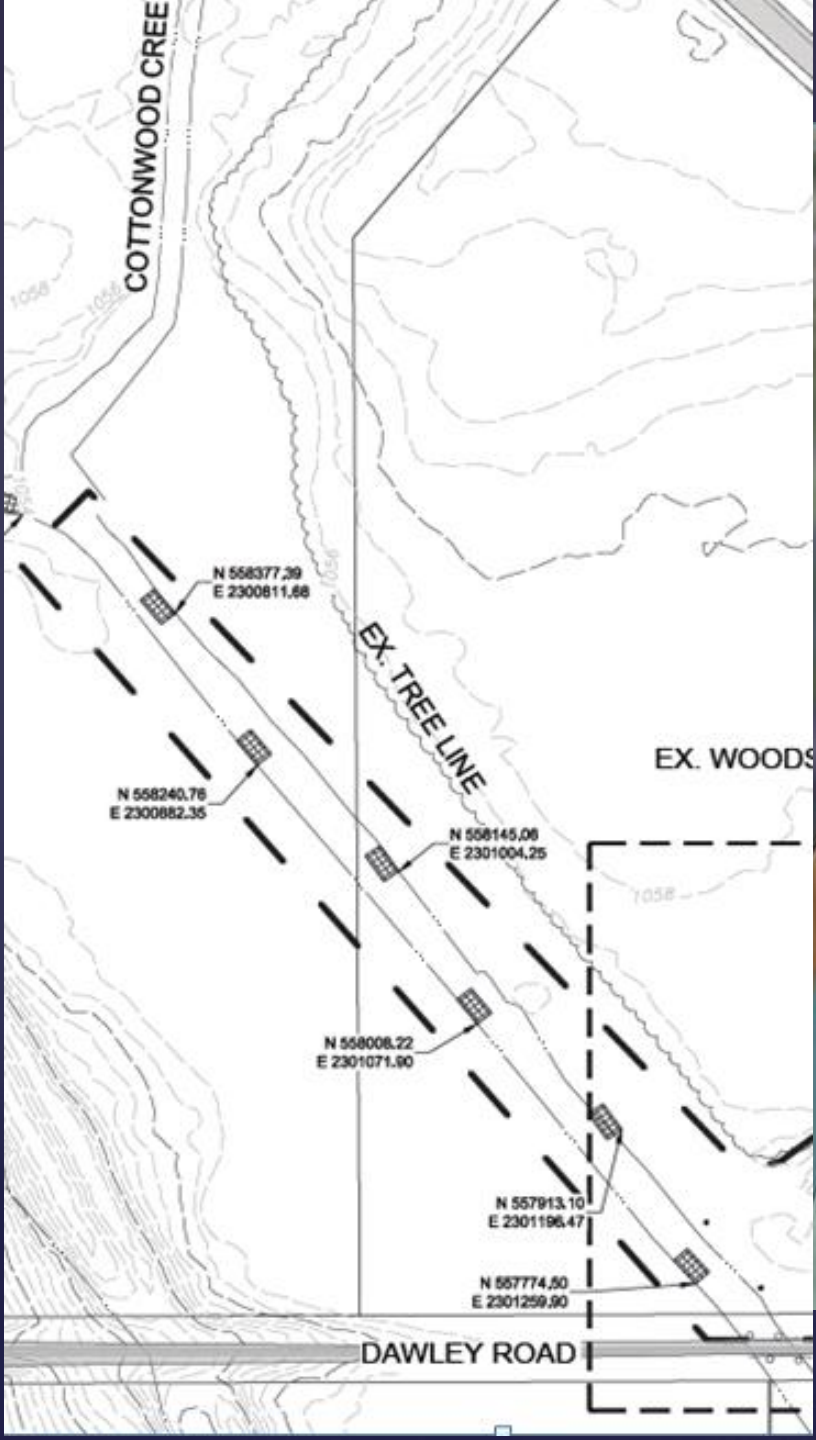






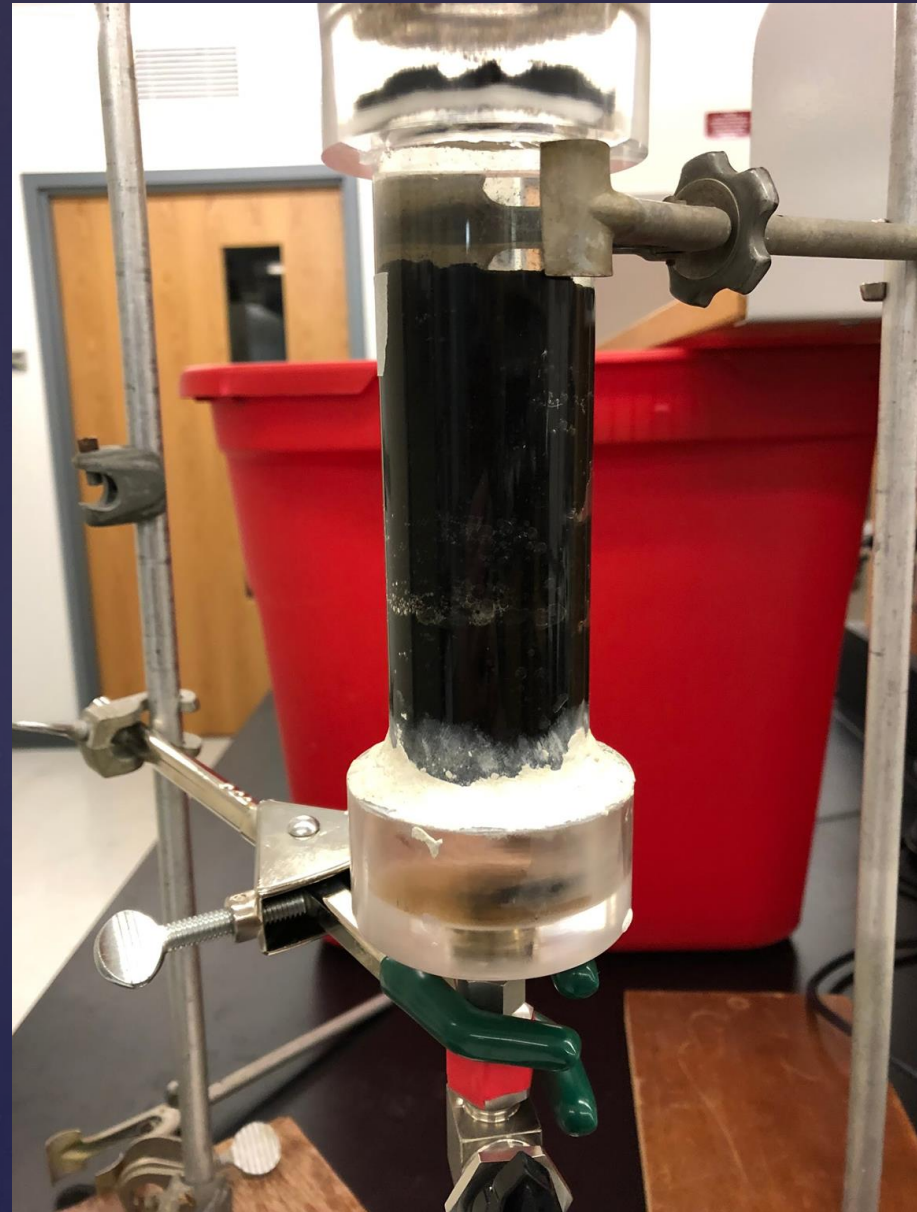
ED2



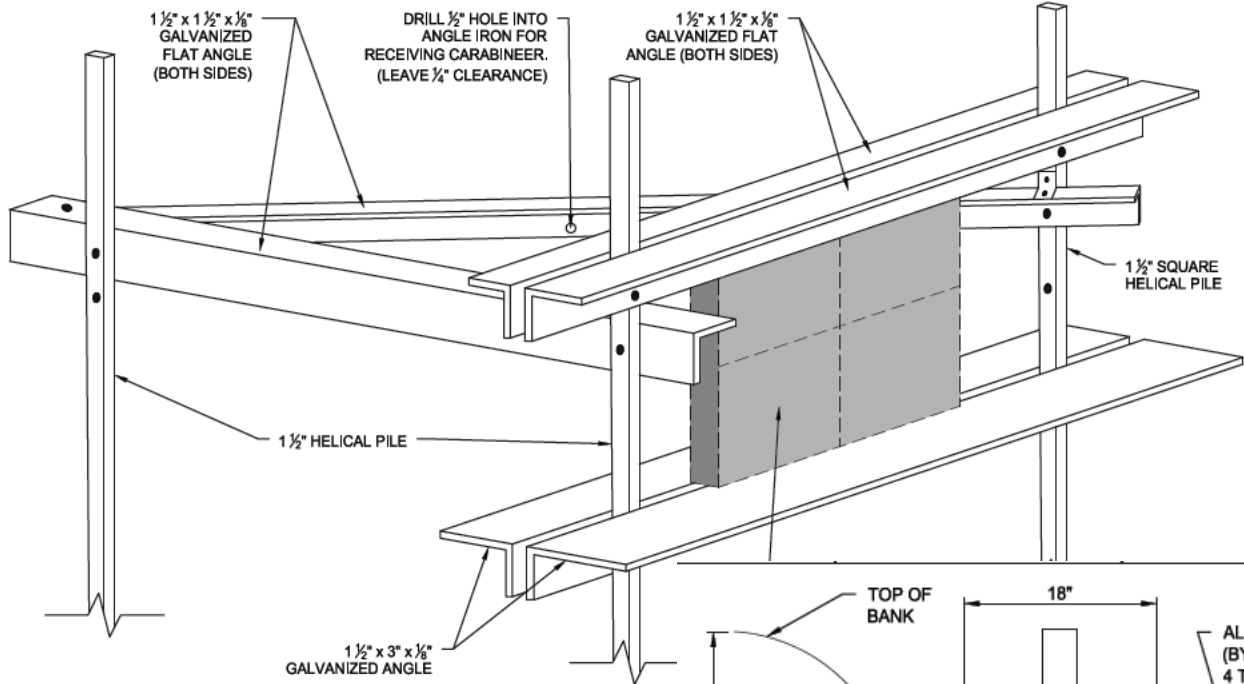


Alum WTR: 9.00 mg/g  
PAC WTR: 7.14 mg/g

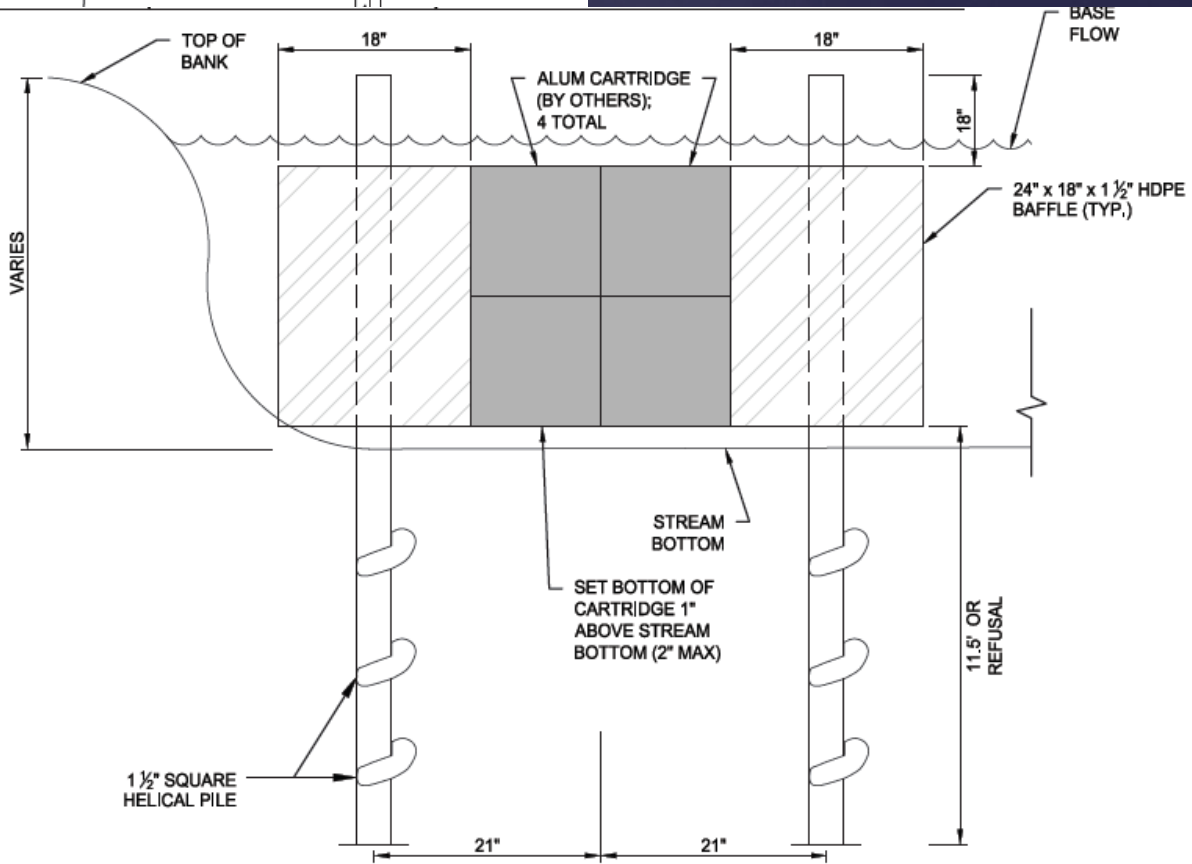
PO<sub>4</sub> Uptake







# A1-WTR structure



# But, why?

## ↳ Cartridge system pros:

- ⌘ Relatively low impact installation
- ⌘ Measurable removal
- ⌘ Ability to refresh material and permanently remove contaminants
- ⌘ Beneficial reuse of regular water treatment material residuals
- ⌘ Customizable and scalable
- ⌘ Something fun for interns to do!

## ↳ Cartridge system cons:

- ⌘ Not a “set it and forget it” solution
- ⌘ Requires in-channel work
- ⌘ Currently cartridges are customized, can be expensive
- ⌘ Not intended for larger waterways
- ⌘ Not the end-all be-all solution
- ⌘ Maybe you don't have interns?