Best Management Practices (BMPs) in stormwater treatment are a suite of treatment alternatives to deal with pollutant removal problems from stormwater runoff. Biosorption-activated media (BAM) that are green sorption media due to the use of recycled materials have shown excellent nutrient removal as an effective BMP by enhancing physicochemical and microbiological processes. In this study, Iron-Filling Green Environmental Media (denoted as IFGEMâ€“3) and Advanced Green Environmental Media 1 and 2 (denoted as AGEMâ€“1 and AGEMâ€“2) were produced and tested for their adsorption capacities as well as removal and recovery potential for phosphate, nitrate, and ammonia against natural soil (baseline) collected from a stormwater retention basin in Ocala, FL. A set of isotherm and column tests were conducted at room temperature with varying contact times. The two media with the best adsorption performances were further tested to determine life expectancy. The green sorption media characteristics and adsorption behaviors were further analyzed and realized by using a few existing isotherm models. Collected data of physical properties such as hydraulic conductivity, porosity, surface area, and density help justify the comparative results. The results showed that AGEMâ€“2 has the highest average nitrate removal efficiency (76.55%) when compared to IFGEMâ€“3 (39.0%) and AGEMâ€“1 (33.67%). Furthermore, IFGEMâ€“3, AGEMâ€“1 and AGEMâ€“2 achieved the highest phosphate removals immediately after 30 minutes of contact time. It is indicative that IFGEMâ€“3, AGEMâ€“1 and AGEMâ€“2 media all produced ammonia and that production consistently increased as contact time increased. However, AGEMâ€“2 generated an average of 35.22% more ammonia than IFGEMâ€“3 and AGEMâ€“1 suggesting it can be utilized as a soil amendment further. Natural soil showed no nutrient removal, however. The maximum adsorption capacities (qmax) derived by the isothermal test at high influent concentrations of 2mg/L phosphate and 2mg/L nitrate were found to be less than the qmax obtained from the column tests for IFGEMâ€“3 and AGEMâ€“2 with respect to nitrate. IFGEMâ€“3 and AGEMâ€“2 were further tested with respect to nitrate for their maximum adsorption capacities and their life expectancies via column tests. The results indicated that AGEMâ€“2 has a longer life expectancy and a higher adsorption capacity than IFGEMâ€“3, which is consistent with the isotherm results. It is recommended that AGEMâ€“2 be selected for nutrient removal in future stormwater treatment based on its better adsorption performance and recovery potential.

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The public is welcome to attend.