
2021

Analyzing Piney Point's Wastewater Discharge Rate

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Recommended Citation

Reyman, Josephina (2021) "Analyzing Piney Point's Wastewater Discharge Rate," *Undergraduate Journal of Mathematical Modeling: One + Two*: Vol. 11: Iss. 2, Article 6.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5038/2326-3652.11.2.4934>

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.usf.edu/ujmm/vol11/iss2/6>

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Abstract

Implicit differentiation is used in order to find the cubic feet of water dumped into Tampa Bay per hour from the Piney Point reservoir. To get to moles from cubic feet, a series of conversions is done while Le Chatelier's principle explains how an increase in HPO_4^{2-} (hydrogen phosphate) in Tampa Bay is going to affect algae growth. The rate of moles of HPO_4^{2-} is analyzed as well as the consequences that come with dumping copious amounts of fertilizer water into an aquatic environment.

Keywords

aquatic ecosystem, hydrogen phosphate, algae growth, fertilizer water, red tide, discharge rate, Le Chatelier's principle

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Problem Statement

Analyze the rate at which water from the Piney Point phosphate reservoir is flowing into Tampa Bay and determine its effects.

Motivation

Excess nutrients from fertilizer, such as phosphorous, have been known to ruin aquatic ecosystems through red tides caused by large algae blooms. In order for fertilizer to be made, phosphate rock is mined mostly by surface methods. Once the phosphates are mined, they are then taken to a processing plant to be converted into HPO_4^{2-} which is a necessary component for most fertilizers. The waste left behind from phosphate mining is known as phosphogypsum. Sacks of phosphogypsum are normally filled with fertilizer wastewater containing HPO_4^{2-} which creates a reservoir that prevents damage to surrounding ecosystems. On March 27, 2021 site operators at Piney Point in Manatee County, Florida noticed a leak coming from the site's largest wastewater reservoir (see Figure 1). The reservoir contained fertilizer wastewater from a closed phosphate plant. Before the leak started the reservoir contained almost 480 million gallons of wastewater. To keep the leak from flooding Manatee County, site operators began pumping water out of the reservoir into Tampa Bay. This is a serious issue as the contaminated water from the reservoir is likely to cause a red tide in Tampa Bay which would be detrimental to its marine ecosystem. The objective of this project is to determine how many moles of HPO_4^{2-} are being dumped into Tampa Bay per hour from Piney Point and the effects that could occur.



Figure 1. Google Earth image of leak location

Mathematical Description and Solution Approach

The dimensions of the leaking reservoir are 2370 feet long and 1410 feet wide with an original water height of 19.2 feet high. The total volume of the container is 64160640 cubic feet. The water height of the reservoir is decreasing at a rate of $0.05\bar{3}$ feet per hour. The shape of the reservoir is a rectangular prism so in order to find the decreasing volume in cubic feet, the volume equation for a rectangular prism is needed and is as follows:

$$V = L \times w \times h \quad (1)$$

2370 is then plugged into equation (1) as L while 1410 is plugged in as w . The new volume equation (2) is:

$$V = 2370 \times 1410 \times h \quad (2)$$

$$V = 3341700h$$

Next, the derivatives of V and h are taken with respect to time:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3341700 \frac{dh}{dt} \quad (3)$$

Since the height is decreasing at $0.05\bar{3}$ feet per hour, this will be the $\frac{dh}{dt}$ that can be substituted into equation (3). The volume is found in cubic feet, so it is multiplied by 7.481 to be converted into gallons. This gives the following:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = 3341700 \times 0.05\bar{3} = 178224 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{178224 \text{ ft}^3}{1} \times \frac{7.481 \text{ gallons}}{1 \text{ ft}^3} \approx 1333293.7 \text{ gallons per hour}$$

Now that the rate of gallons of water flowing into Tampa Bay per hour is found to be 1333293.7, it needs to be converted to moles of HPO_4^{2-} . USF researchers reported that dumping 100 million gallons of phosphate water into Tampa Bay from Piney Point is similar to depositing 50,000 of 50-pound bags of fertilizer into the bay. To calculate the bags of fertilizer, a proportion is set up where B is equal to bags of fertilizer dumped per hour:

$$\frac{50000}{100000000} = \frac{B}{1333293.7} \quad (5)$$

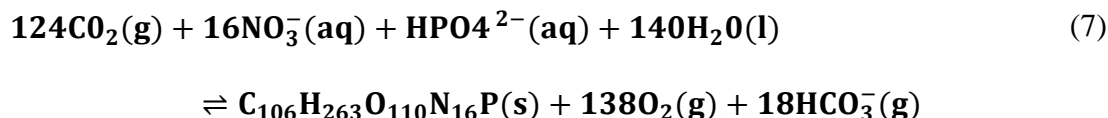
$$B = 666.64685$$

One 50-pound bag of fertilizer contains an average of 5 pounds of HPO_4^{2-} . Once the pounds of HPO_4^{2-} are found, a conversion of bags to pounds to grams to moles is done and results in the following number of moles of HPO_4^{2-} being dumped into Tampa bay per hour:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{666.64685 B}{1} \times \frac{5 \text{ lbs}}{1 B} \times \frac{453.592 \text{ g HPO}_4^{2-}}{1 \text{ lb}} \times \frac{1 \text{ mol HPO}_4^{2-}}{95.979 \text{ g HPO}_4^{2-}} & \quad (6) \\ = 15752.6999648 \text{ moles HPO}_4^{2-} & \end{aligned}$$

Discussion

We found the moles of HPO_4^{2-} , and will now use Le Chatelier's principle to describe the affects that our results could have on the Tampa Bay area. The following equation is used to show chemically how algae is formed:



Le Chatelier's principle states that when a system experiences a new stress, in this case an increase in reactants, it will shift to restore a new equilibrium state. It is important to note that the algae chemical reaction strongly favors the forward reaction over the reverse reaction; however, since equilibrium is being discussed, double arrows are used in equation (7). Figure 2 below gives a visual representation of the reaction quotient Q_c , in relation to the equilibrium constant, K_c .



Figure 2. Representation of K_c and Q_c

Originally, equation (7) shows HPO_4^{2-} on the reactants side where only one mole of hydrogen phosphate is required to make one mole of algae. The leak from the reservoir has increased the mole concentration of hydrogen phosphate to ≈ 15752.7 moles per hour as calculated in equation (6). To compensate for the drastic increase in hydrogen phosphate, the reaction direction is going to shift towards the products side, or the right when looking at Figure 2. This shift will lead to an increase in algae production in order to use up the HPO_4^{2-} and get back to equilibrium leading to a possible red tide. If a red tide were to occur the fish populations and marine plant life populations would drop. The beaches near Tampa Bay would also close which would lead to a decrease in tourism. Overall, the significant increase in moles of HPO_4^{2-} per hour could be detrimental to Tampa Bay's economy as well as its marine ecosystem if a large algae bloom resulting in red tide were to occur.

Our objective to analyze the rate of wastewater being dumped into Tampa Bay from Piney Point has been met. We used implicit differentiation to find the decrease in cubic feet of the reservoir per hour. We then did several conversions to get from cubic feet to moles of HPO_4^{2-} .

Finally, we discussed how the moles of HPO_4^{2-} being deposited into Tampa bay would affect marine ecosystems as well as the Tampa Bay economy.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Our analysis shows that there is a significant amount of HPO_4^{2-} being dumped into Tampa Bay at an hourly rate. Our recommendation is for researchers to closely monitor where in the bay the HPO_4^{2-} is spreading. We would also recommend the fish populations and plant life populations be tracked.

The next important step would be calculating the molarity of the HPO_4^{2-} . If the molarity were found, one would be able to determine the PH of the hydrogen phosphate solution. Research could then be done to determine the effect that the HPO_4^{2-} PH would have on the PH of Tampa Bay's water.

Nomenclature

Symbol	Meaning
g	Grams
$moles$	Moles
lbs	Pounds
V	Volume
L	Length
w	Width
h	Height
$\frac{dV}{dt}$	Derivative of volume with respect to time
$\frac{dh}{dt}$	Derivative of height with respect to time
B	Bags of fertilizer per hour
K_c	Equilibrium Constant
Q_c	Reaction Quotient

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