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Storm-Klear[™] (Chitosan) Toxicity and Applications Construction Stormwater Treatment

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Presentation Overview:

- Chitosan is a powerful cationic biopolymer.
- Chitosan is removed in the treatment process.
- Residual chitosan is less than 1/10th the toxic threshold.
- Residual chitosan can be detected down to 100 μ g/L in treated water using a simple field test.
- Chitosan treatment systems are extremely effective in removing turbidity and other pollutants.

Polyglucosamine (Chitosan) Structure A cationic polysaccharide biopolymer



Extraction Process







Commercial Forms of Chitosan

(Chitosan Acetate/Lactate)

- Storm-Klear Liqui-Floctm (1% liquid form)
- Liqui-Floctm Concentrate (2% liquid form)
- Storm-Klear Gel-Floctm (100% solid form)
- Manufactured by Vanson, Inc. of Redmond, Washington

Chitosan Can Remove:

- Suspended Sediment (turbidity)
- Total Phosphorus
- Total & Dissolved Metals
- PAHs/PCBs/other Organics
- Chitosan is effective on 95% of soils tested

Coagulation - Flocculation



Stormwater contaminated with sediment before and after coagulation with chitosan





Chitosan is Insoluble at pH > 6.5

Soluble chitosan in supernatant <0.10 mg/L

2,000 mg/L chitosan acetate with pH raised to 7.2 Chitosan (a) pH 7.2 Chitosan @ pH 4.0



General Environmental Safety

U.S. EPA Says:

"Given its low potential for toxicity and its abundance in the natural environment, chitosan is not expected to harm people, pets, wildlife, or the environment when used according to label directions."

...and

"Risks to the environment are not expected because chitosan has not shown toxicity in mammals, it is abundant in nature, and it is used in tiny amounts."

Source:

http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/biopesticides/ingredientsfactsheets/factsheet_128 930.htm Posted June 2003

Chitosan Aquatic Toxicity

Chitosan Acetate

Typical dose rate 0.3 to 3.0 mg/L



Liqui-Floc (chitosan acetate) Definitive Aquatic Toxicity Results (in clean water)							
TEST ORGANISM	TEST ENDPOINT EC50 OR IC50 EC25 ¹ OR IC25 ¹						
Fathead minnow	96-hr survival	6.42 mg/L	NC ²				
	7-day survival	>10.0 mg/L	NC				
	7-day growth	>10.0 mg/L	NC				
	7-day teratogenicity	10 – 100 mg/L	NC				
Daphnia pulex	48-hr survival	13.69 mg/L	NC				
Rainbow trout	96-hr survival	1.73 mg/L	1.28 mg/L				
	* 7-day survival	1.54 mg/L	1.21 mg/L				
	7-day growth	1.52 mg/L	1.16 mg/L				
	7-day embryo	>10.0 mg/L	NC				
 ¹ Toxic Threshold. ² NC = not calculated because they do not represent the most sensitive species. 							

Liqui-Floc (mg/L)	Control	50 NTU 200 NTU		500 NTU			
0	100.0 ± 0.0	97.5 ± 5.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0			
0.25	100.0 ± 0.0						
0.50	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0					
1.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0			
2.0	25.0 ± 10.0	57.5 ± 15.0	100.0 ± 0.0	100.0 ± 0.0			
4.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	67.5 ± 22.2			
8.0		0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0			
16.0			0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0			
Chronic (7-day) Rainbow trout survival test in turbid water.							
LC50	1.68	2.11	2.83	4.52			
Toxic threshold*	1.21	1.52	2.03	3.25			

* Defined as lowest 25% point estimate – in these tests it is equivalent to the LC25





Exaggerated Chitosan Dose Toxicity Test

TEST # 03-19-99 (20.4 mg/L dose rate)								
Time	Dose Rate	Before Filtration			After Filtration			
(μg/L)	(μg/L)	Turbidity (NTU)	рН	Conductivity (µS/cm)	Turbidity (NTU)	рН	Conductivity (μS/cm)	
1440	20,400	643	7.1	143	3.1	7.1	111	
Whole effluent exhibited no acute mortality to Rainbow trout or Daphnia magna.								

What does all this Mean?

For the most sensitive species:

- The residual chitosan concen. <0.10 mg/L
- The toxic threshold is 1.21 mg/L
- The chtosan safety factor is > 12.1
- EPA considers a safety factor > 3 adequate

Liqui-Floc (chitosan acetate)

Chitosan Aquatic Toxicity Chitosan Lactate (Gel-Floc) Typical dose rate 0.3 to 3.0 mg/L



Gel-Floc (chitosan lactate) Definitive Aquatic Toxicity Results							
(in clean water)							
TEST ORGANISM	TEST ENDPOINT EC50 OR IC50 EC25 ¹ OR IC25 ¹						
Fathead minnow	96-hr survival	23 mg/L	NC ²				
	7-day survival	25 mg/L	NC				
	7-day growth	23 mg/L	NC				
	7-day teratogenicity	10 – 100 mg/L	NC				
Daphnia pulex	48-hr survival	93 mg/L	NC				
Rainbow trout	96-hr survival	6.4 mg/L	4.4 mg/L				
	* 7-day survival	5.3 mg/L	4.8 mg/L				
	7-day growth	4.0 mg/L	3.5 mg/L				
	7-day embryo	>1,000 mg/L	NC				
¹ Toxic Threshold. ² NC = not calculated because they do not represent the most sensitive species							

Gel-Floc (chitosan lactate) **Dose, Toxicity, Turbidity**



And Again, What does all this Mean?

For the most sensitive species:

The residual chitosan concen. <0.10 mg/L

The toxic threshold is 4.8 mg/L

The chitosan safety factor is 48

EPA considers a safety factor > 3 adequate

Gel-Floc (chitosan lactate)

BIOLOGICAL DEGREDATION OF CHITOSAN



Chitosan Biodegradation (1% to 10% per Day)



Residual Chitosan Test

Based on the reaction between iodine and polysaccharides



Over 1,000 analyses performed with no positive reactions

Engineered Applications





Two Forms of Chitosan Available

Gel-Floc

Passive Dissolving Chitosan Gel

Liqui-Floc

Liquid Chitosan for Injection





Gel-Floc Sock Installed



Chitosan-Enhanced Sand Filtration

CUD Test Project

800-742-7246

Lakeside Divisions 1, 2 & 3

Redmond, Washington

Lakeside Test Project Stats

Average turbidity reduction:98.4% (SD=1.29%, CV=0.013)Average influent turbidity:248 NTU (42.3 NTU to 917 NTU)Average effluent turbidity:2.98 NTU (0.58 NTU to 5.18 NTU)Residual chitosan concn.:<0.10 mg/L</td>Chitosan dose rate variation:0.3 mg/L to 0.8 mg/L relative to
influent turbidity

Influent Turbidity Vs. % reduction

Lakeside Treatment System Acute Trout Results

Rainbow Trout 96-Hour Acute Toxicity

Sample Date	Sample ID	pН	Cond	Turb	Temp	DO	% Survival
2/5/03	LSB-2/5/03-5-E	7.78	145.1	1.93	4.2	9.95	100
2/18/03	LSB-2/18/03-11-E	7.75	173.1	1.1	9	12.59	100
2/21/03	LSB-2/21/03-17-E	7.76	181.1	1.79	9.2	10.63	100
2/21/03	LSB-2/21/03-23-E	7.75	180.4	0.84	9.1	10.98	100
2/28/03	LSB-2/28/03-21-E	7.64	176.6	0.6	8	12.27	100
3/5/03	LSB-3/5/03-52-E	7.73	175.7	2.31	8.7	10.98	100
3/11/03	LSB-3/11/03-85-E	7.71	172.2	4.08	10.3	10.63	100
3/12/03	LSB-3/12/03-115-E	7.63	161.7	1.79	12.6	12.21	100
3/13/03	LSB-3/13/03-145-E	7.61	104.8	1.52	11.9	11.81	100

Lakeside Treatment System Acute Daphnia Results

Daphnia Magna 48-Hour Acute Toxicity

Sample Date	Sample ID	pН	Cond	Turb	Temp	DO	% Survival
2/5/03	LSB-2/5/03-5-E	7.78	145.1	1.93	4.2	9.95	97.5
2/18/03	LSB-2/18/03-11-E	7.75	173.1	1.1	9	12.59	100
2/21/03	LSB-2/21/03-17-E	7.76	181.1	1.79	9.2	10.63	95
2/21/03	LSB-2/21/03-23-E	7.75	180.4	0.84	9.1	10.98	100
2/28/03	LSB-2/28/03-21-E	7.64	176.6	0.6	8	12.27	97.5
3/5/03	LSB-3/5/03-52-E	7.73	175.7	2.31	8.7	10.98	97.5
3/11/03	LSB-3/11/03-85-E	7.71	172.2	4.08	10.3	10.63	95
3/12/03	LSB-3/12/03-115-E	7.63	161.7	1.79	12.6	12.21	100
3/13/03	LSB-3/13/03-145-E	7.61	104.8	1.52	11.9	11.81	100
3/24/03	LSB-3/24/03-205-E	7.56	152.6	2.04	9.8	10.91	90

Phosphorus Results

14 Phosphorus tests: Average % P reduction = 70.4% Min. = 23.8% reduction Max. = 93.3 reduction Median = 78.6% reduction

Seatac Int'l Airport Seattle 3,500 gpm Storm-Klear™ Sand Filtration System

One Of Seven (600 gpm) Chitosan Treatment Systems Installed at Seatac Int'l Airport

Conclusions

- Chitosan is an effective coagulation/flocculation agent.
- Chitosan dose rates are 0.3 to 3 mg/L.
- Chitosan is removed with sediment in the treatment process.
- Chitosan has a conservative safety factor > 10.
- Water treated with chitosan has never exhibited toxicity.
- Chitosan treatment systems are extremely effective in the purification of construction stormwater.