

Phosphorus

15

P

30.974

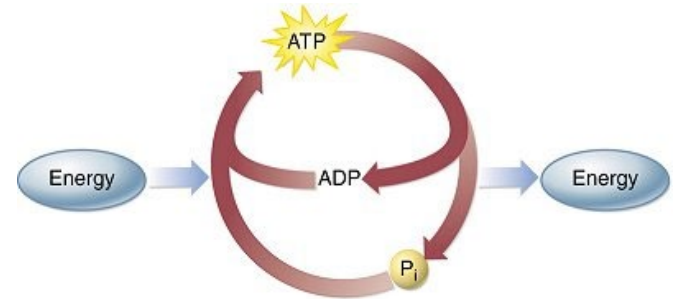
# A Valuable Nutrient: Integral to Food Security

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# Importance of Phosphorus

One of three macro nutrients:

- Nitrogen
- Phosphorus
- Potassium

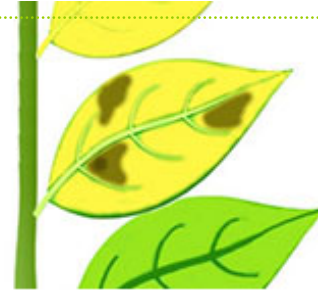


Present in all living things – vital component of DNA and RNA

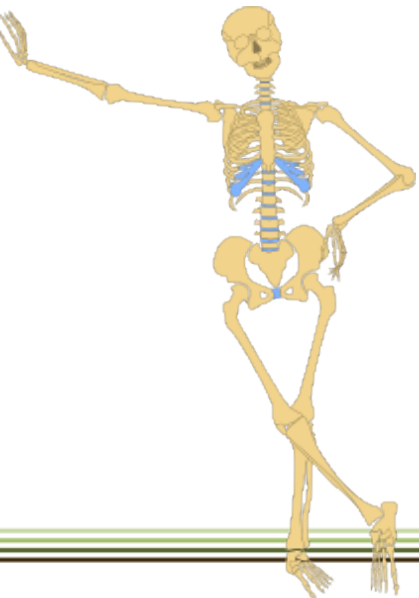
Defining metabolic pathway of all life on earth (ATP cycle)

# Importance of Phosphorus

- Important for plant growth:
  - Photosynthesis
  - root development
  - flower formation and seed production
  - resistance to plant diseases

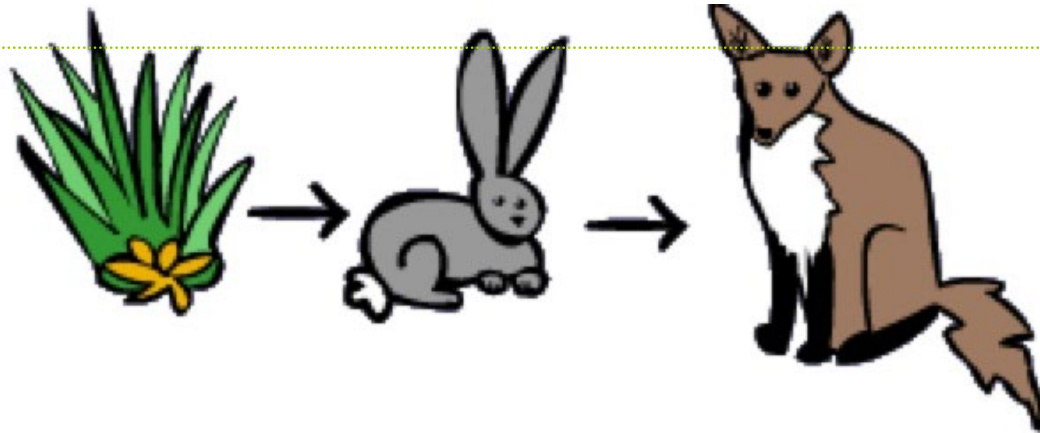


**Phosphate deficiency**  
Yellowing and death patches on older leaves. The leaves die and falls off rather quickly.



- Important for Animals
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> most abundant mineral in the body (3% of body mass)
  - 80% is in skeleton and Teeth
  - Role in Brain health and hormone Regulation

# Sources of Phosphorus



Animals get their P from eating plants or by eating other animals that eat plants

Plants get their Phosphorus from the soil.

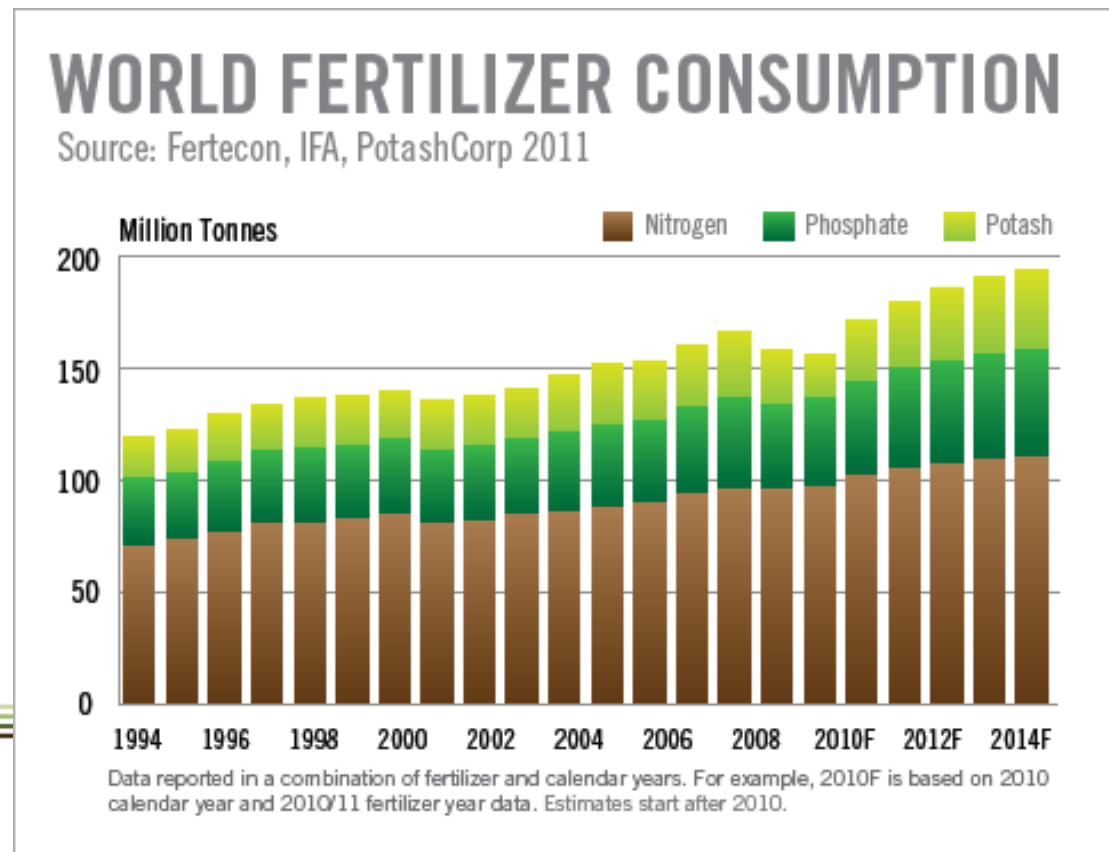
P is naturally occurring in the soil

- highly variable but may not be in a readily available form or may not be optimal for the crops we wish to grow.
- depleted through continuous removal of biomass as in agriculture

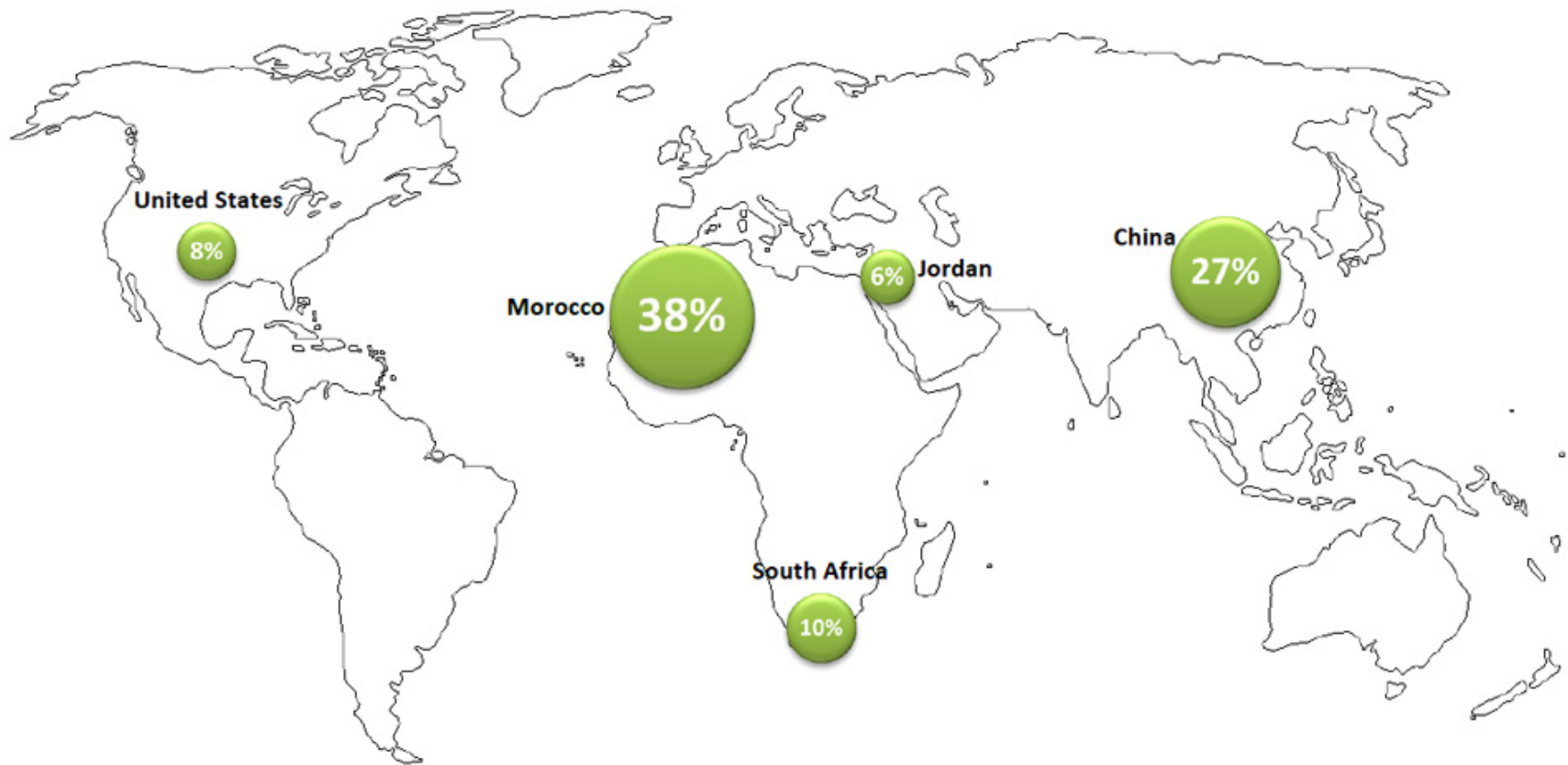
Crop production enhanced by commercial fertilizer application

# Commercial Fertilizer

As need for food production increases with increasing population so does the demand for fertilizer.



## Global distribution of phosphate reserves

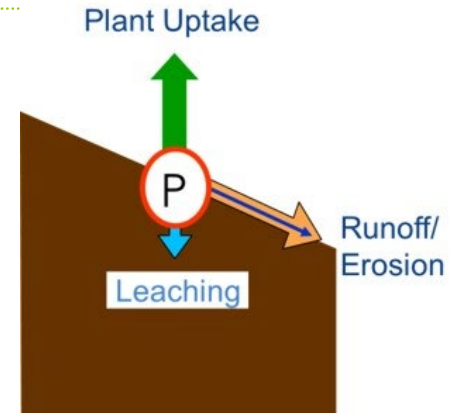


Source: 2009 USGS

# P Leakage from the Agri-Food System

## P migrates from the food system

- Removed with the crop
- Metabolized by humans (and animals) and not returned to farmland – lost to wastewater treatment
- Surface water run off and water erosion
- Also migrates with soil loss (wind erosion)



Credit: Amy Shober, University of Delaware



- **Deposited in Water Bodies**
  - not particularly useful there
  - for all intents and purposes permanently lost from system

# Opportunities for Intervention

Lots of opportunity to change the way we manage P in the Agri-food system to minimize this leakage.

- Nutrient Management (targeted application) (reduce use)
- Cropping practice changes (reduce runoff and erosion)
- Recovery from WWRF residuals and discharges (return removed P)



# Non-Agricultural Opportunities

## Recovery from already impacted waterbodies

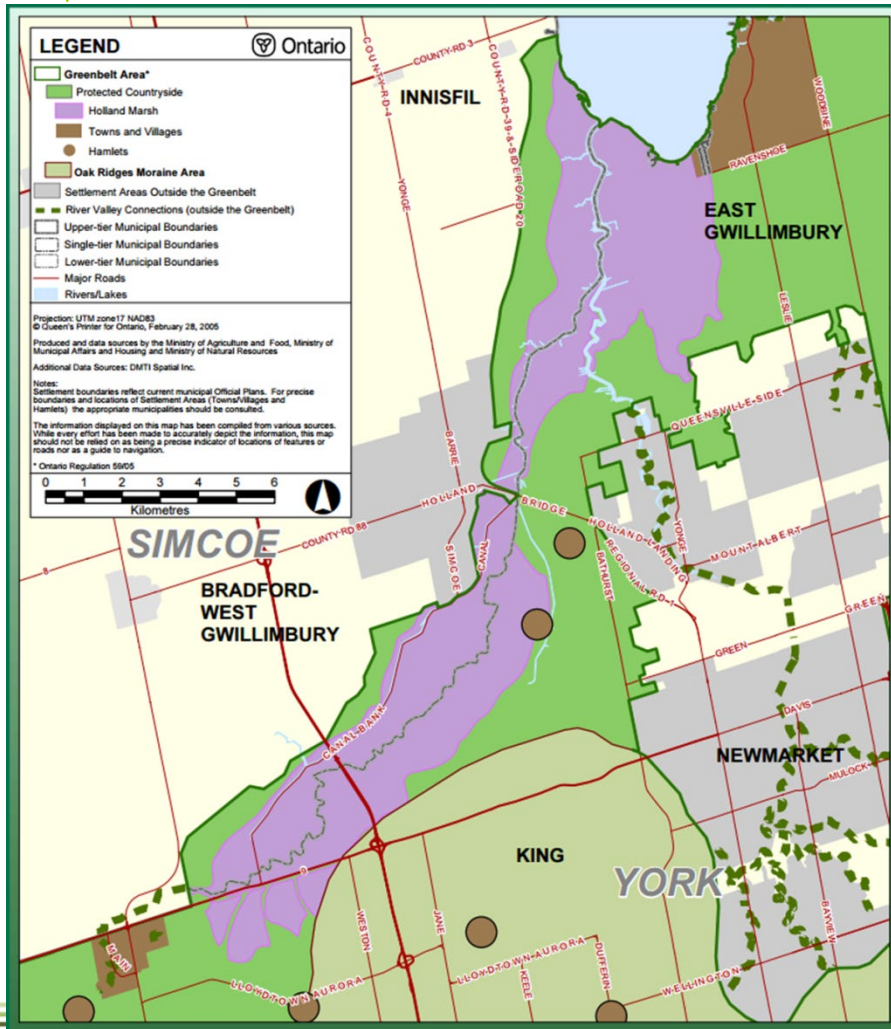
- George Barley Water Prize
- X Prize type of competition (\$19M total)
- Potential Cold Weather Component of Challenge is “Made in Ontario” – Demo’s are underway now!



## Enhanced recovery from WWRF facilities

- Technology Change – New Tech
- Change in Philosophical Approach?  
(prevention – substitution, point source capture)

# Food For Thought?



## Upper York Sewage Solutions – New Quaternary Treatment System designed to accommodate growth in East Gwillimbury, Aurora and New Market

- Membrane Filtration of WWRF effluent
- Highly purified water stream (permeate) – industrial uses and discharge to Lake Simcoe.
- Concentrated N and P rich stream (retentate) – initially to be conveyed to Duffins Creek WRRF
- 80 km away on Lake Ontario!
- A deployable Technology Solution does not exist.

# Let's Dream Big

- This is the fourth workshop I have attended on this subject, 2014,2015, 2016, 2018....
- Sadly (at least for me) my remarks from the 2015 session are still largely applicable.
- All of us are responsible to make this happen.
- There may be no I in TEAM, but there is an M and an E. So if you are wondering who should do this think to yourself “ME”

# Let's Dream Big

- We will need to feed 10 Billion people
- The concept of a water constrained future is well understood and readily appreciated.
- No One is talking about a phosphorus constrained future.
- We are not talking about the food security risk we face due to our need to rely on imported Phosphorus fertilizers in Canada.
- Change attitudes to conserve this valuable resource.
- Close the loop.
- We need a technological and attitudinal change to the way we manage this non-renewable resource.