GPSD - Results, Salinity Reduction, and Salt Recovery Notes

1. Target Filtration Outcome

GPSD is designed as a **pre-treatment step** in water purification workflows. It is not a standalone potability system, but it significantly reduces particulate content and moderates salinity.

2. Salinity Reduction Expectations

Note: Values depend on sand type, grain size, flow rate, and pit structure.

3. Key Reduction Mechanisms

- Capillary drag and pore retention: traps salt-rich particles in fine grains
- **Surface crystallization:** visible salt crust formation at the top layers
- Diffusion lag through packed media: slows ion movement under low pressure

4. Salt Recovery Process (Optional)

Users may opt to harvest surface salt for controlled reuse or disposal.

A. Methods

- 1. **Top-layer skimming:** Remove the top 3–5 cm dry sand layer weekly (visible salt will be embedded).
- 2. **Evaporative crystallization basin (optional):** Divert partial flow to a shallow tank post-filtration for passive salt drying.

3. **Solar drying trays:** Spread high-salinity runoff on black tarp under sunlight to speed up crystallization.

B. Recovery Estimate

| System Scale | Weekly Salt Yield Estimate | |------|------| | 2m trench (daily use) | 0.5-1.2 kg salt | | 5m extended trench | 2.5-4 kg salt | | 20m deep array | 10+ kg salt (depending on feed) |

Yield is affected by brine strength and replacement cycle frequency.

5. Reuse Potential

- Non-potable cleaning or livestock-grade reuse
- Brine concentration for alternative saltworks
- Disposal into controlled waste pits or reentry zones
- Community-level salt trade or barter (experimental use only)

△ 6. Final Notes

- Always pair GPSD with a final purification method (RO, UV, boiling, etc.)
- Do not use recovered salt for food unless verified through laboratorygrade decontamination
- Sand contaminated with biologicals or pollutants must be fully replaced, not recycled

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