A more recent BFOF estimation of scalability looks like this:

*Following some earlier private discussions, a change to the mineral mix, and the realisation that leavening the flakes would allow them to carry a larger load of mineral nutrient, I have reworked the annual fertilisation potential of Buoyant Flake application. I then calculate the potential fertilisation that would apply to a square kilometre of oligotrophic high seas. From this, and after applying both likely nutrient losses, and the fact that much of the resulting marine biomass and partially recycling nutrients would be somewhat cumulative over the decades, one should be able to arrive at a measure of the ocean regeneration that is possible using this method.*

*Now, there are about 100Mt/yr of rice husk that is currently wasted. Leavened flakes with this amount of husk should be able to carry, perhaps, 325Mt/yr of mineral (plus some lignin powder hot-melt glue and dried, rice water glue). Should the mineral mix consist of 25% red mud and 75% phosphatic clay waste, then the iron content of the red mud would weigh 325x0.25x0.3 =****24Mt/yr Fe****, whereas the phosphorus content of the clay would weigh 325x0.75x0.14 =****34Mt/yr P****. As silica is present in the husks, the red mud and the clay, the calculation is more complicated as 100x0.22 + 325x0.25x0.085 + 325x0.75x0.07 =****46Mt/yr SiO2****around half of which is in the more soluble, opaline form of the husks. Spread over the oligotrophic high seas estimated to be 70% of the global ocean 0.7x361Mkm2 = 253Mkm2,****annual****disseminations of buoyant flakes would add (most of) these nutrients to the surface waters, namely: 24/253 =****95kgFe/km2****, 34/253 =****134kgP/km2****, and 46/253 =****183kgSiO2****/km2. I suggest that this level of nutrient supplementation would indeed have substantial net positive effects on ocean surface albedo enhancement, on marine biomass regeneration, and on atmospheric carbon sequestration in the deep ocean - much of which would end up as benign, dissolved bicarbonate.*