

PAM

Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean Meeting

Pavia, 11th of June 2015

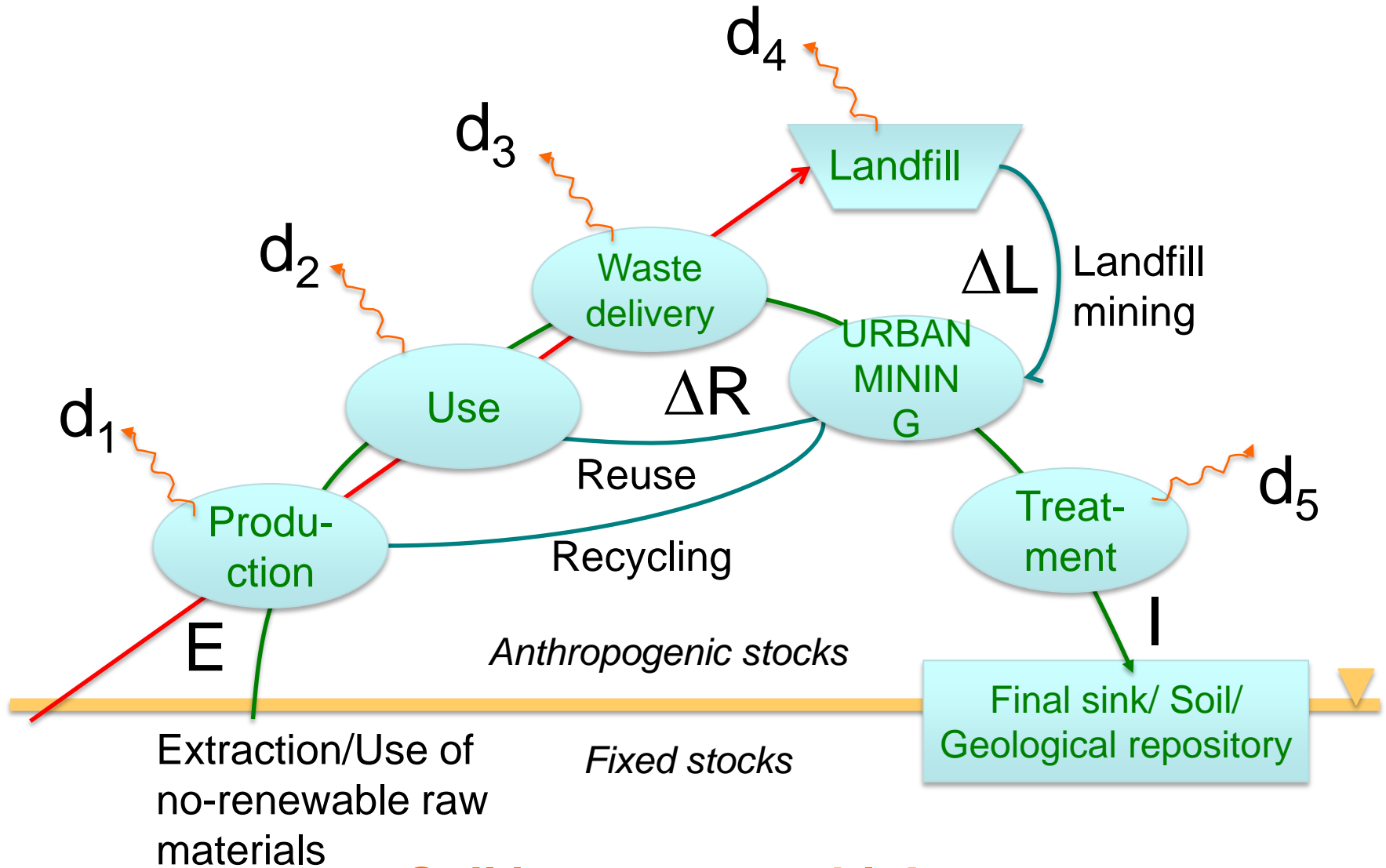
Wrapping up speech

Raffaello Cossu

University of Padova



Materials life cycle: Lavoisier law



The mass balance in material life cycle

A mass balance can be written:

$$E = \Delta R + \Delta L + \sum d_i + I$$

where:

E: extracted raw material/No-renewable resources (soil)

ΔR : recycled and reused material (secondary raw materials);

ΔL : recovered material from landfill mining (secondary raw materials);

d_i : diffuse mass emissions/loss associated to the specific steps and processes;

I: immobilized material to send back to the final sink.



Control of diffuse pollution in WM

$$\Sigma d_i = E - \Delta R - \Delta L - I$$

In order to control emissions, it is thus clear that it is necessary to minimise raw material extraction and indiscriminate use of soil and to maximize recovery, recycling and reuse of secondary raw materials through urban mining processes and mining of old landfills and to increase the immobilisation of materials in final sinks/soil sink /geological repositories



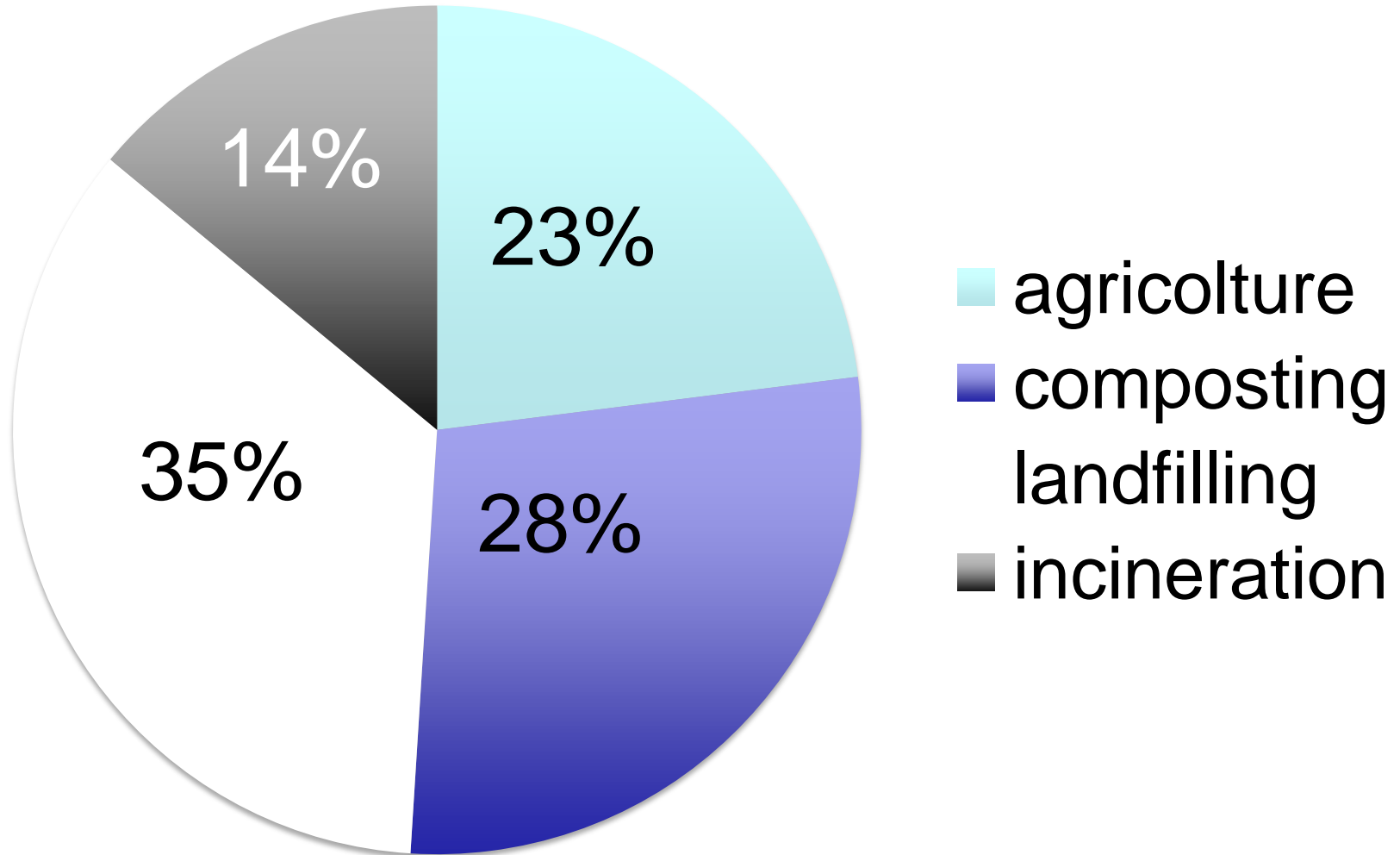
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- ✓ Soil Organic Matter (SOM) is the key factor for maintaining soil fertility
 - ✓ If SOM decreases, productivity decreases, use of mineral fertilisers increases
 - ✓ Fertilisers are worth the 25% of the total food production costs
 - ✓ SOM plays a mayor role in controlling global climate change



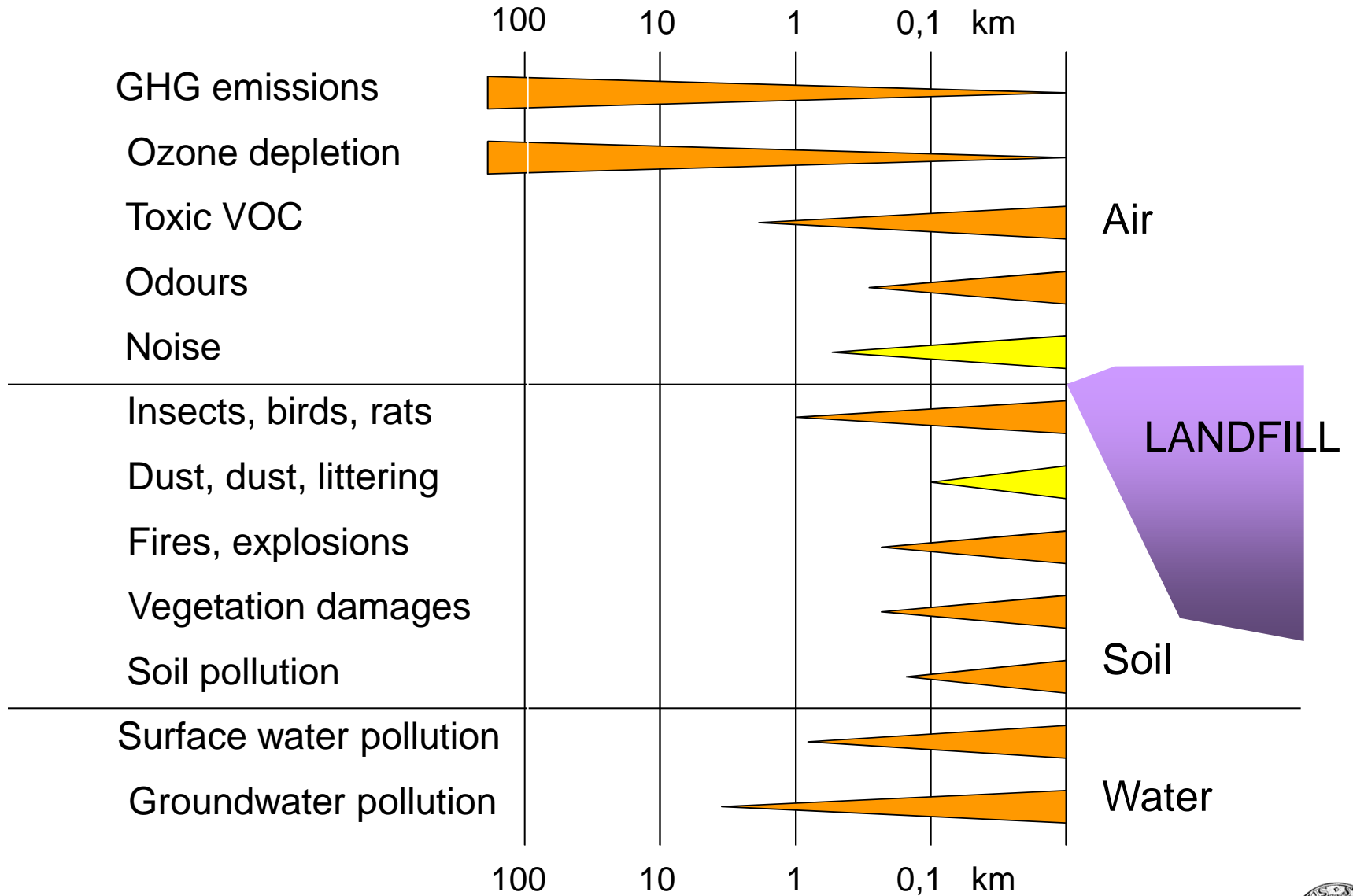
**Organic waste has
been always a big
problem in Waste
management and one
of the major
environmental hazards**



Sewage sludge management



Impacts of landfilling



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- ✓ Nowadays Organic waste (can be part of the solution
 - ✓ Sewage sludge will be the future source for Phosphorous
 - ✓ Recycling of nutrients to soil
 - ✓ Carbon and element final sink
 - ✓ Control of global climate changes
 - ✓ Energy production



Merci
Thank you
Grazie

Shukaran
Hvala
Eukaristò

