

Global imbalance in nutrients and need to change nutrient management

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PROGRAMME

WATER TECHNOLOGY UNLOCKING AND SCALING UP THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Date: May 30th 2018
Time: 08:30 - 17:30
Venue: Committee of the Regions (Belliardstraat 99-101, 1040 Brussels, BE)
Room: JDE 52
Please register before May 25: [LINK](#)

08h30 Registration and Coffee

09h00 Setting the scene: the role of water technology in unlocking the circular economy

Welcome by [Kees Kielstra \(NL/ ALDE\)](#), CoR-Member, [Province of Fryslân](#)

Jan Weijma, [LEAF](#) and [WUR](#), introducing the global imbalance in nutrients and need to change nutrient management. (20 min) (questions 5 min)

Hans Stielstra, Deputy Head of Unit [Clean Water DG ENV](#), EU Water legislation supporting drinking water, water reuse and circular economy. (20 min) (questions 10 min)

Cees Buisman, [Wetsus](#), High-risk research transforming new ideas into breakthrough innovations and start-ups. (20 min) (questions 5 min)

(10 min for late arrivals, or more time for questions or coffee later)

10:30 coffee break, cake

11h00 Research and Scaling up Inventions: Barriers and Financing

Stephan Bocken, CEO [Purugas BV \(NL\)](#), CEO, transforming waste water into biogas and bioplastics (30 min) (questions 5 min)

Marc Feytaerts, [Ecoloro \(NL, SME\)](#), innovative waste water treatment for textiles sector (10 min) (questions 5 min)

Erik Pijman, CEO [KNN Cellulose \(NL, start-up\)](#), cellulose recovery from waste water (10 min) (questions 5 min)

Leon Korving, [Green Water Solution \(USA, start-up\)](#), nutrient removal and recovery. How to win the [George Berley Water Prize](#) and cash 10 million dollars? (10 min) (questions 5 min)

(5 min for changes and 5 minutes for extra questions)

12:30 lunch

Why are nutrients important?

Group →	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
↓ Period																		
1	1 H																	2 He
2	3 Li	4 Be														8 O	9 F	10 Ne
3	11 Na																17 Cl	18 Ar
4	19 K	20 Ca															35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr														52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba														84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra														116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
Lanthanides	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu			
Actinides	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr			

Estimates of increase in food demand

	2050	2100
Alexandratos & Bruinsma (2012)	55 %	
Tilman et al (2011)	100 – 110 %	
Bijl et al (2017)	55 – 80 %	40 – 175 %
OECD (2016)	25 – 85 % (cereals) 0 – 90 % (animal)	

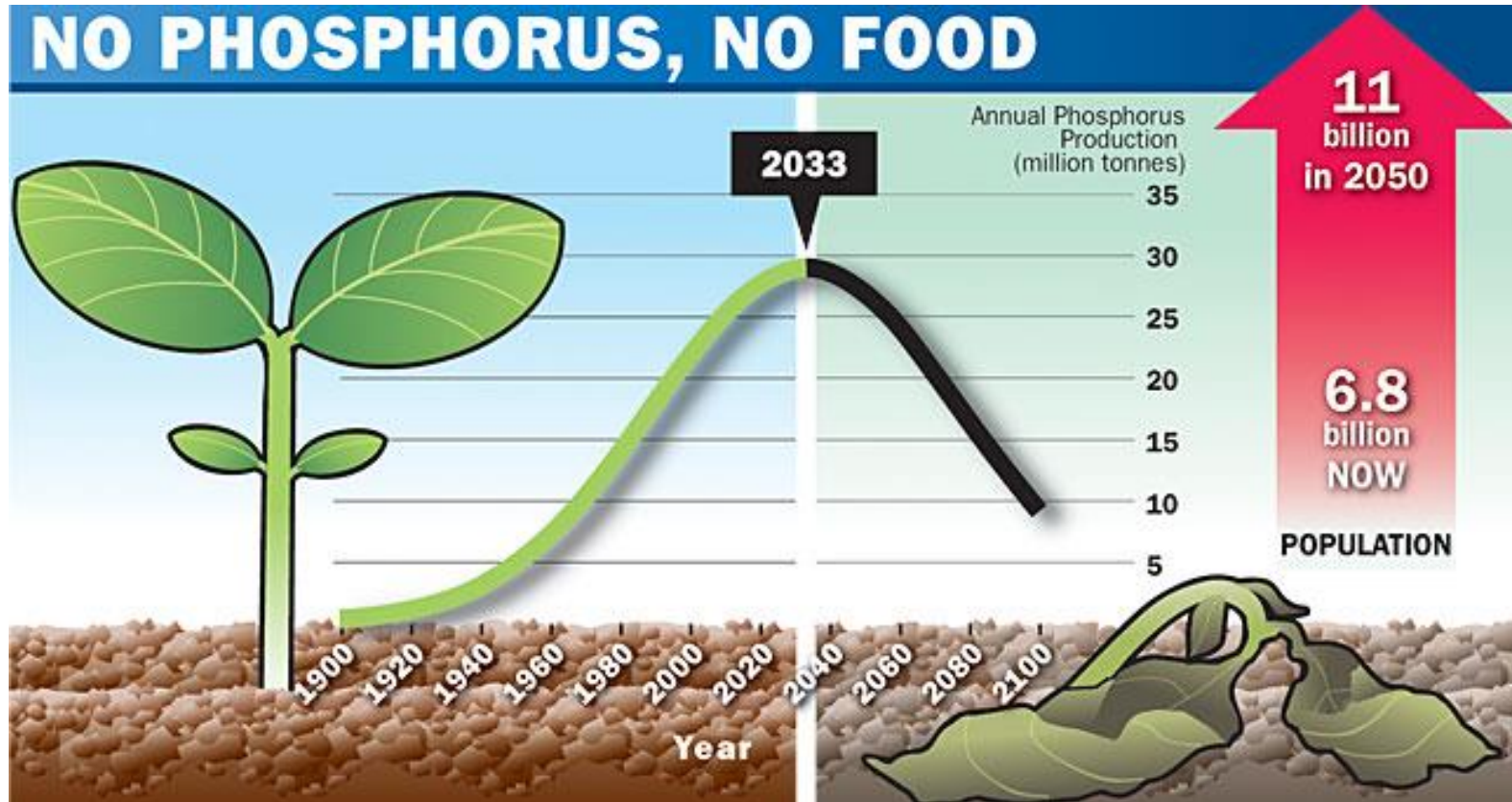
More food, more fertilizer needed

Case nitrogen

Study	Baseline year	Fertilizer use in baseline yr Tg/y	2030	2050
Alexandratos and Bruinsma (2012)	2005/ 2007	95	132	150
Tilman et al. (2011)	2000	87		100-225
FAO (2017) Fertilizer outlook	2015	110	119	

+15 to 158%

Scarcity of Phosphorous threatens food supply on human times scales



Cordell et al. 2009, 2011

Not only P nutrient reserves are limited

Element	R/P ¹⁾	Econ. ²⁾	Supply Risk ³⁾	Use in Agric. (%)	Recycling (%)
B	49	5.0	0.6	12	0
Co	77	7.2	1.1	<1	24
Cu	43	5.7	0.2	<1	32
Mo	40	8.9	0.5	<1	30
Se	47	?	?	10	0
Zn	20	9.4	0.4	<1	27
P	40-400	?	?	90	10-50

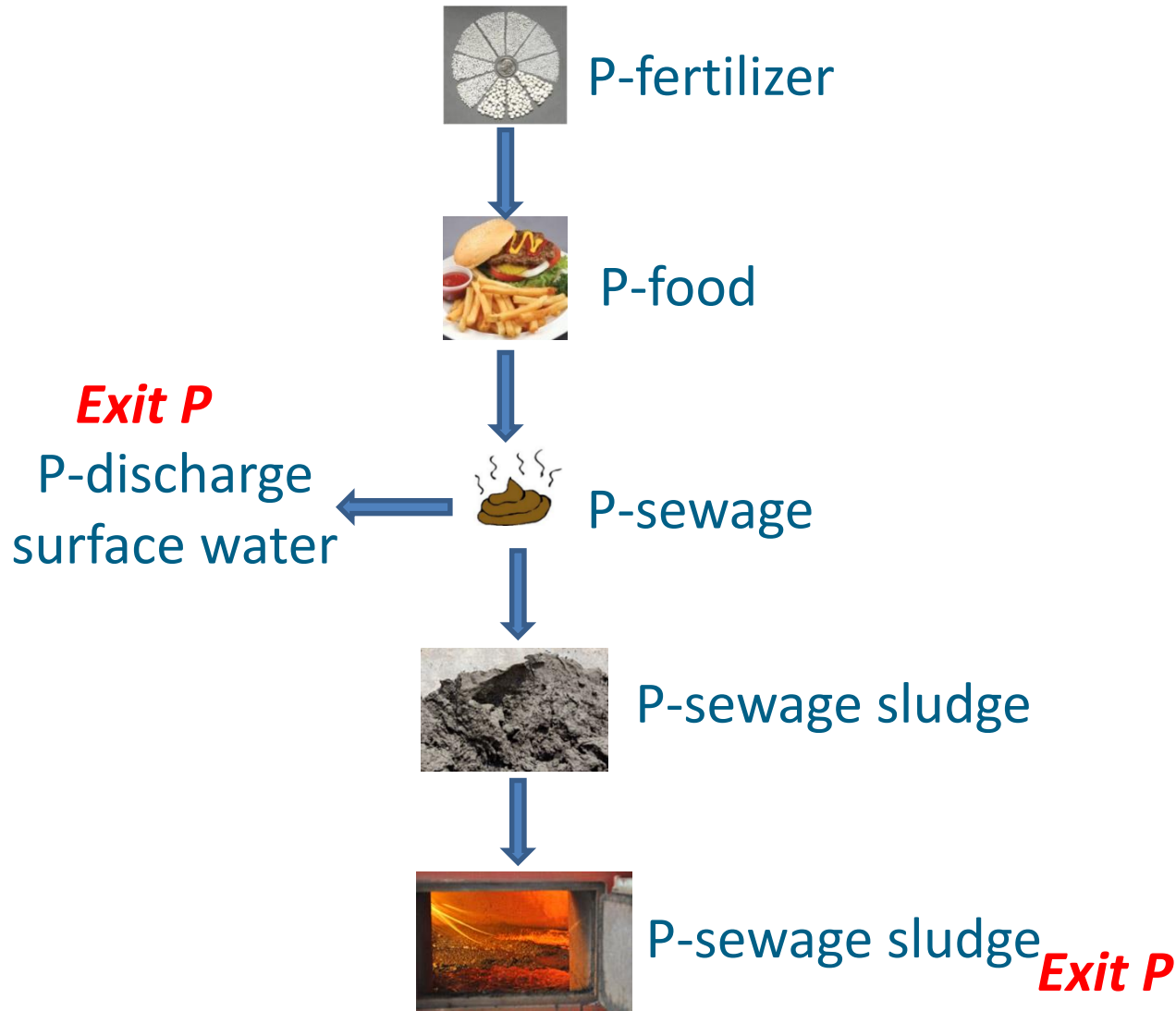
1) R/P = Reserves (known) / Production (annual)

2) Economic importance, with 10 most important

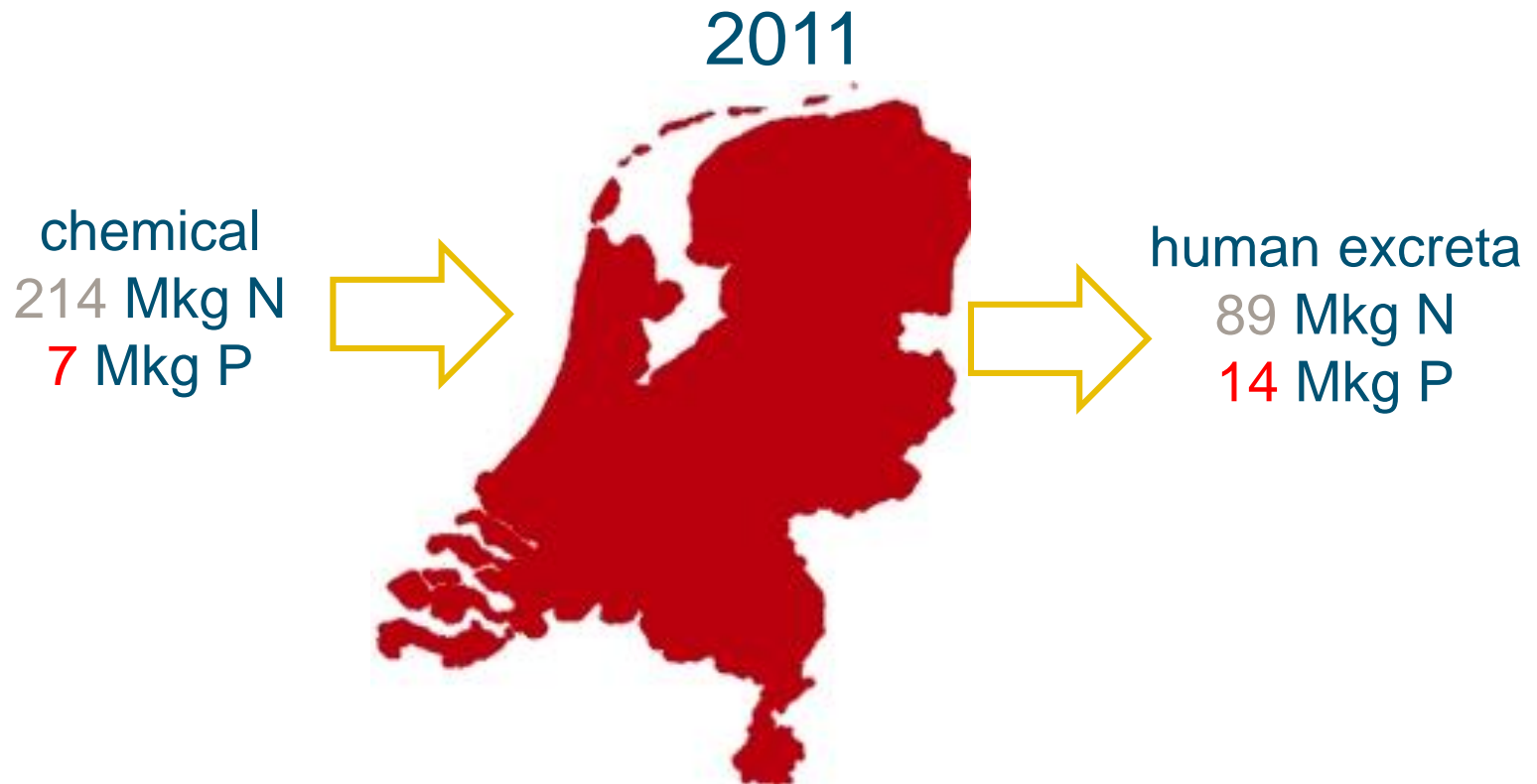
3) Supply risk is high if value >1 and low when value is <1

Chardon & Oenema, 2013

Wastewater now: “dead end” for nutrients



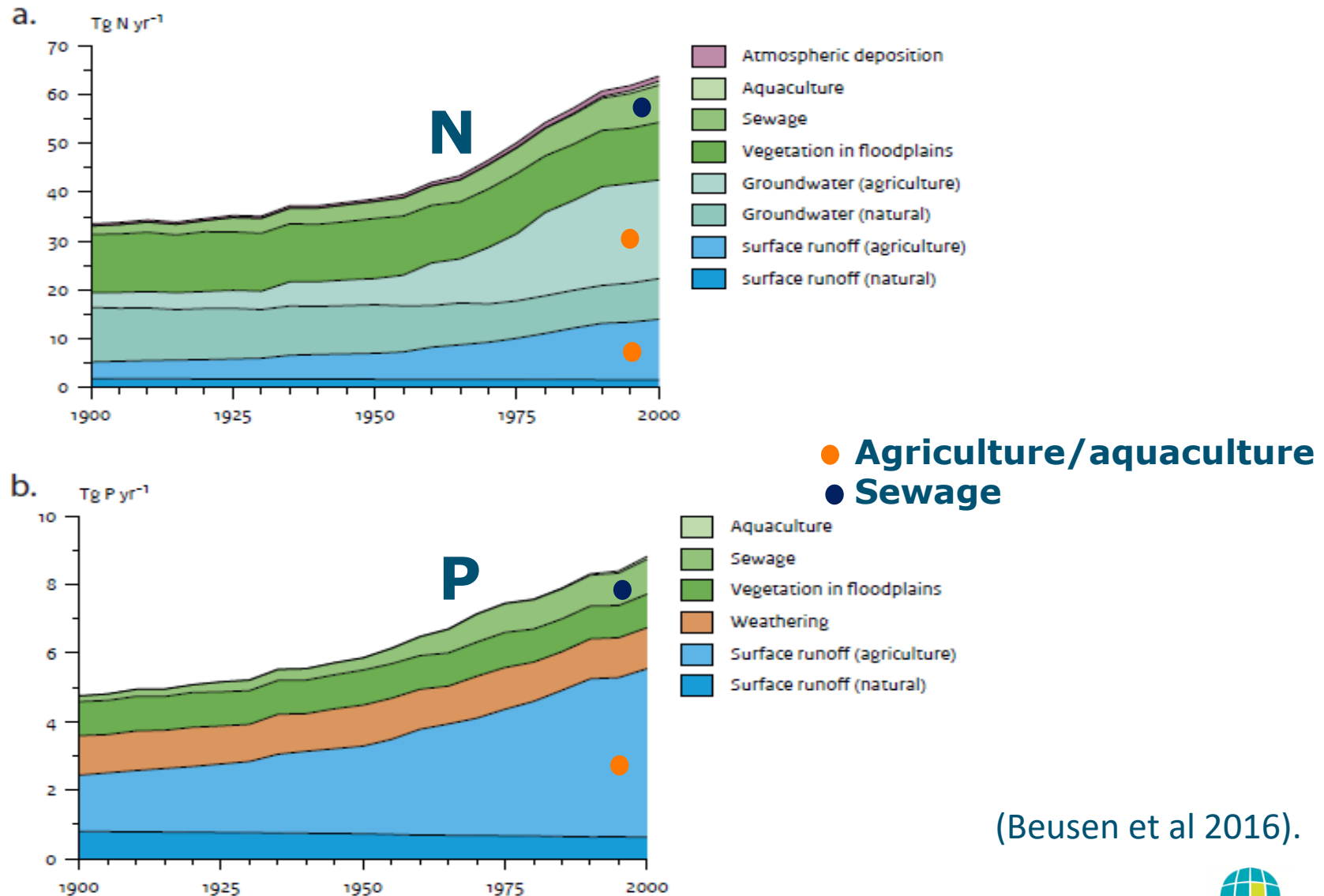
Nutrient losses from wastewater are large



CBS. <http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb>. (2017).

Smit, A., Van Middelkoop, J., Van Dijk, W. & Van Reuler, H. A substance flow analysis of phosphorus in the food production, processing and consumption system of the Netherlands. *Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems* **103**, 1-13 (2015).

Global N and P delivery to surface waters

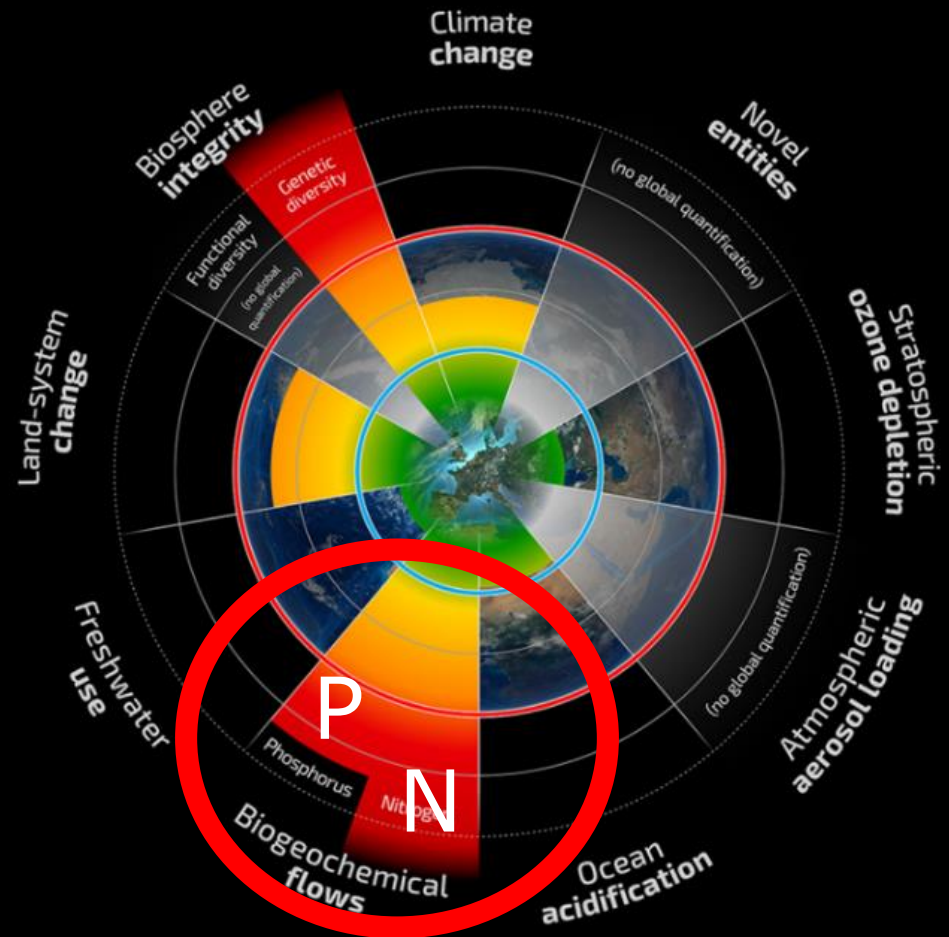


(Beusen et al 2016).

Nutrient losses
from food systems
are too high

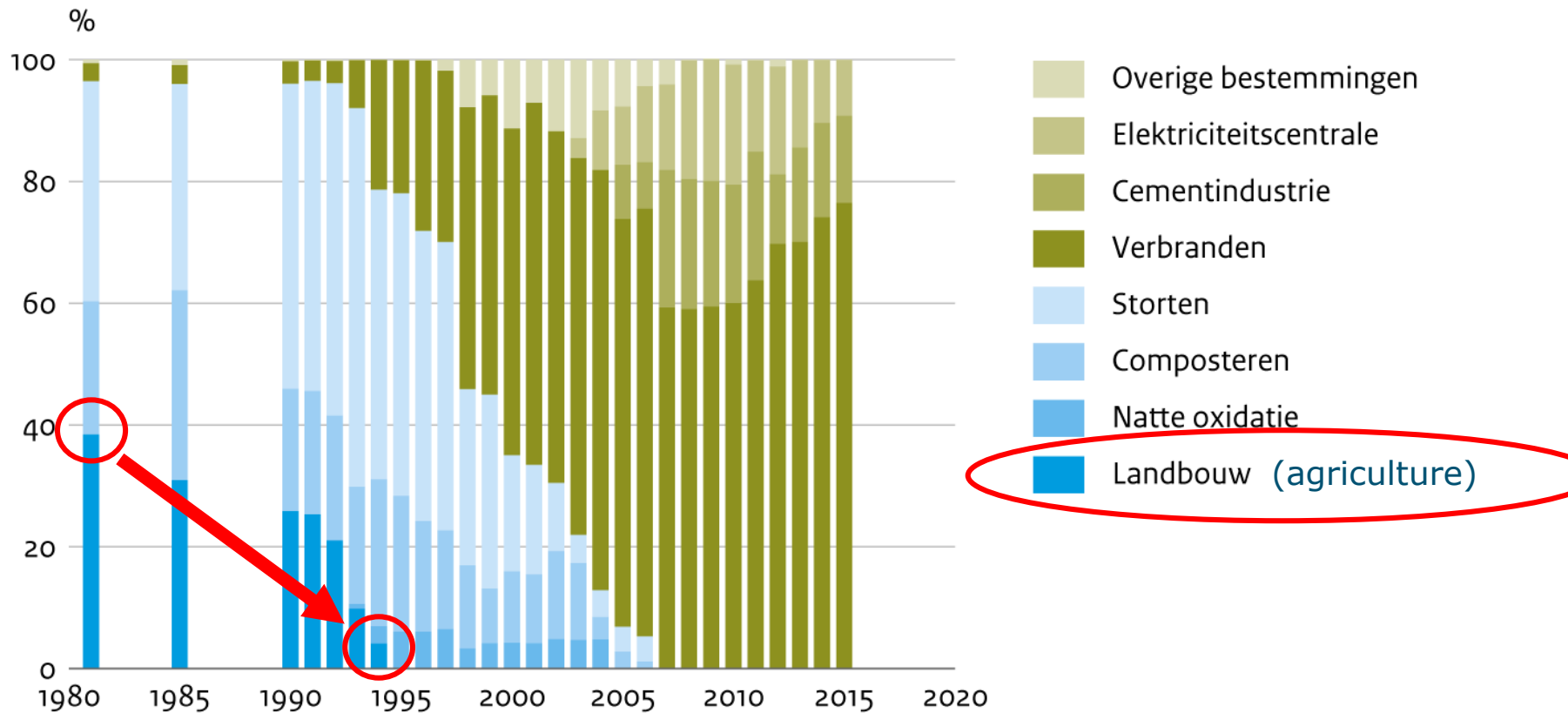
Planetary Boundaries

A safe operating space for humanity



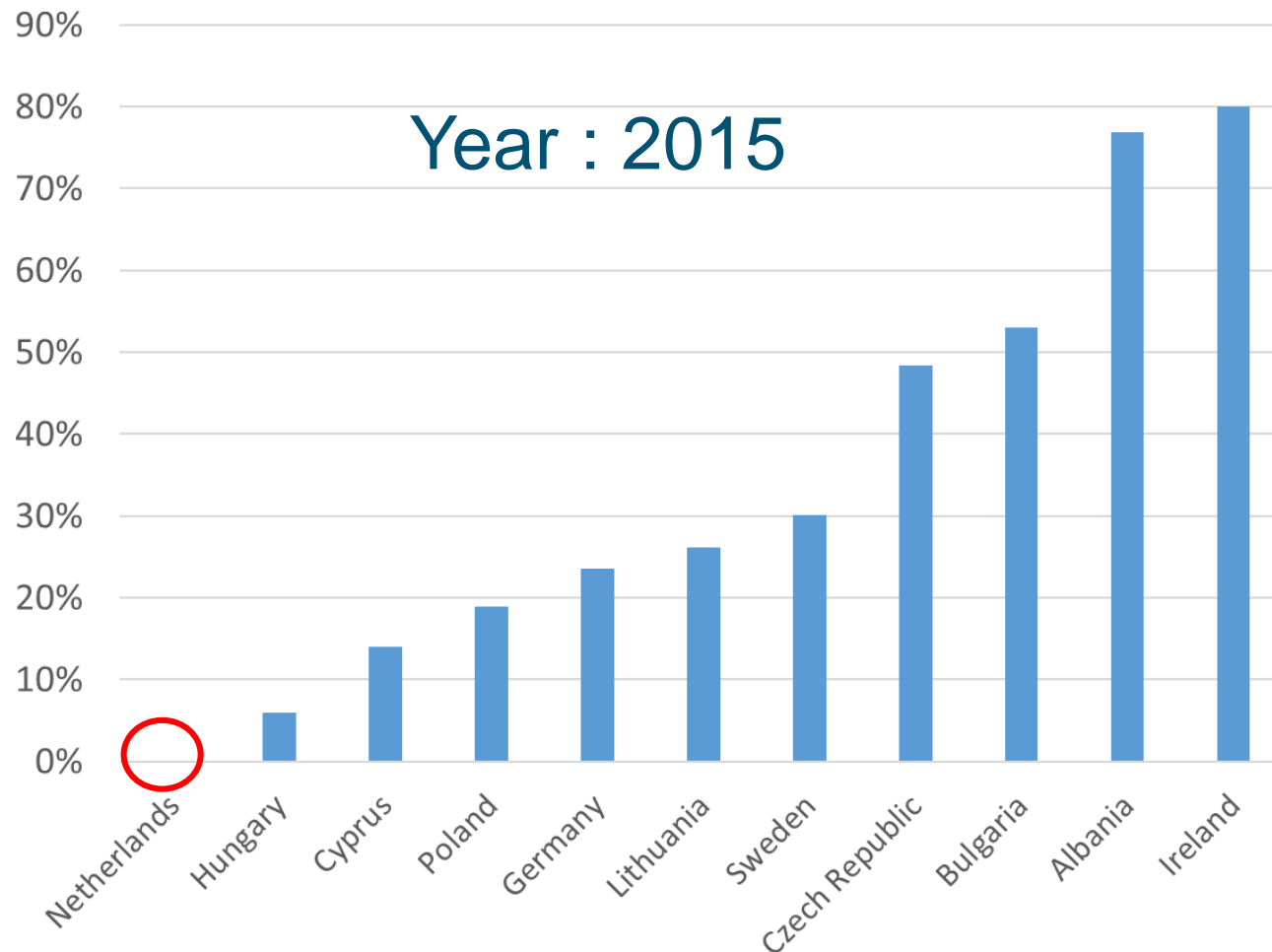
- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Below boundary (safe)
- Boundary not yet quantified

Sewage sludge contains up to 90% of P and up to 30% of N in sewage



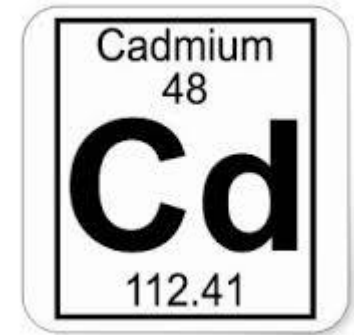
Bron: CBS

No use of sewage sludge nutrients in Dutch agriculture

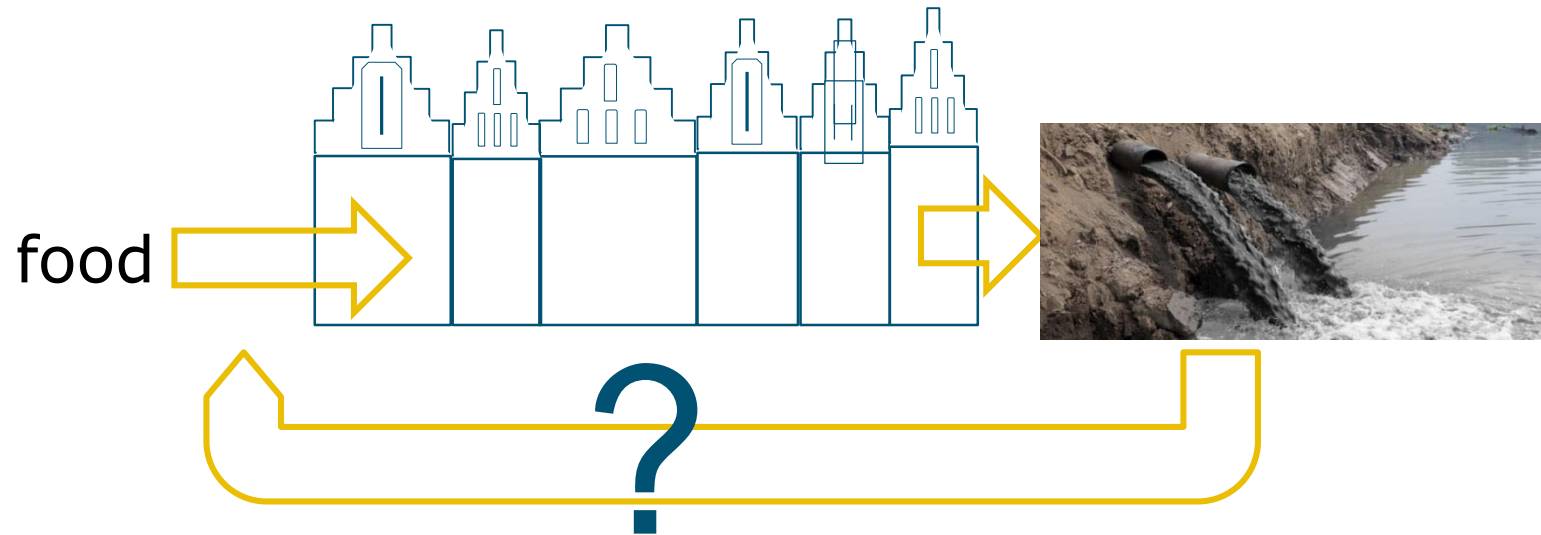


Source: Eurostat

Sewage sludge is a sink for

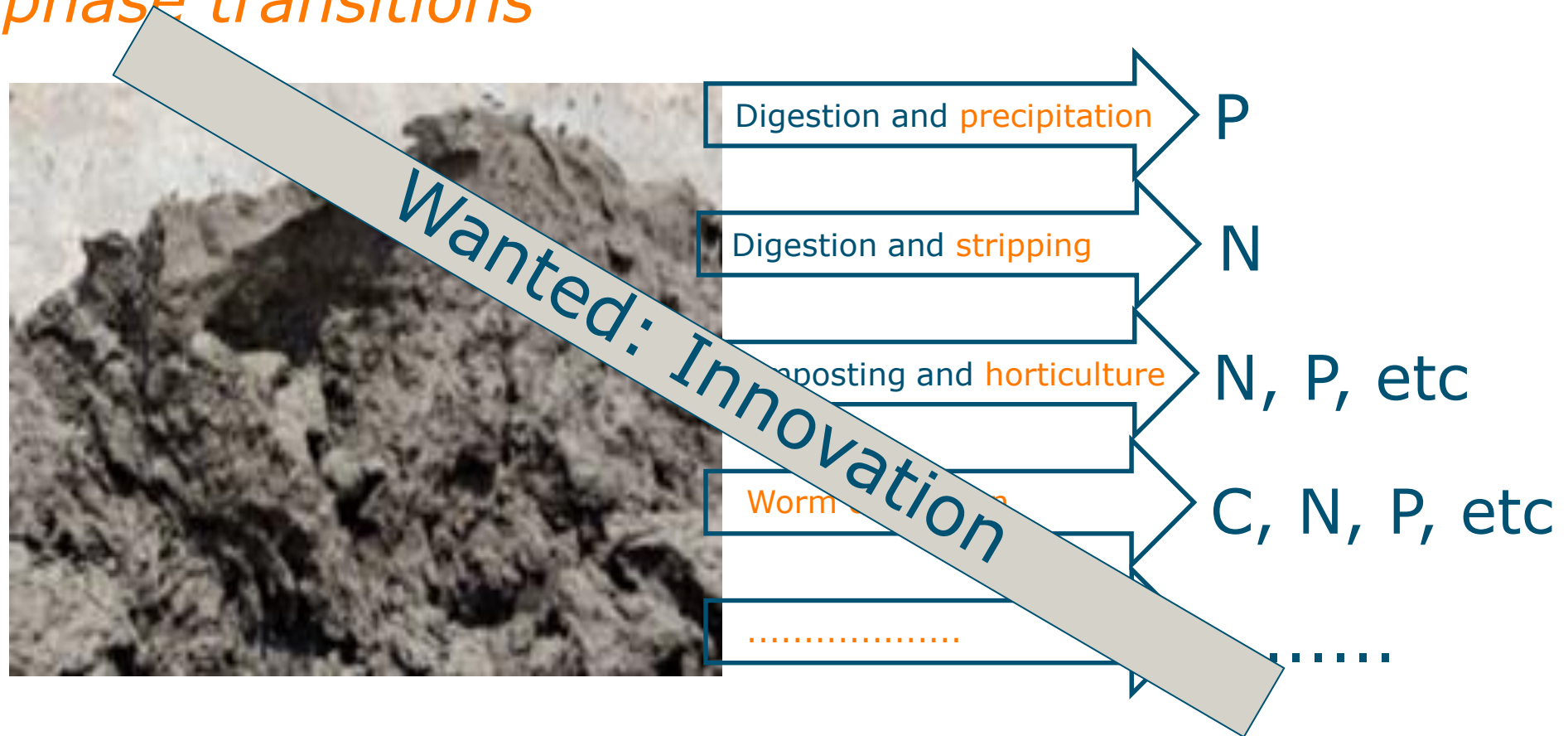


Breach the nutrient deadlock: short-term strategy



Breach the nutrient deadlock: short-term strategy

Nutrient extraction from sewage sludge through phase transitions



Nutrient extraction through phase transitions separates nutrients from contaminants

Safe fertilizers, organic products



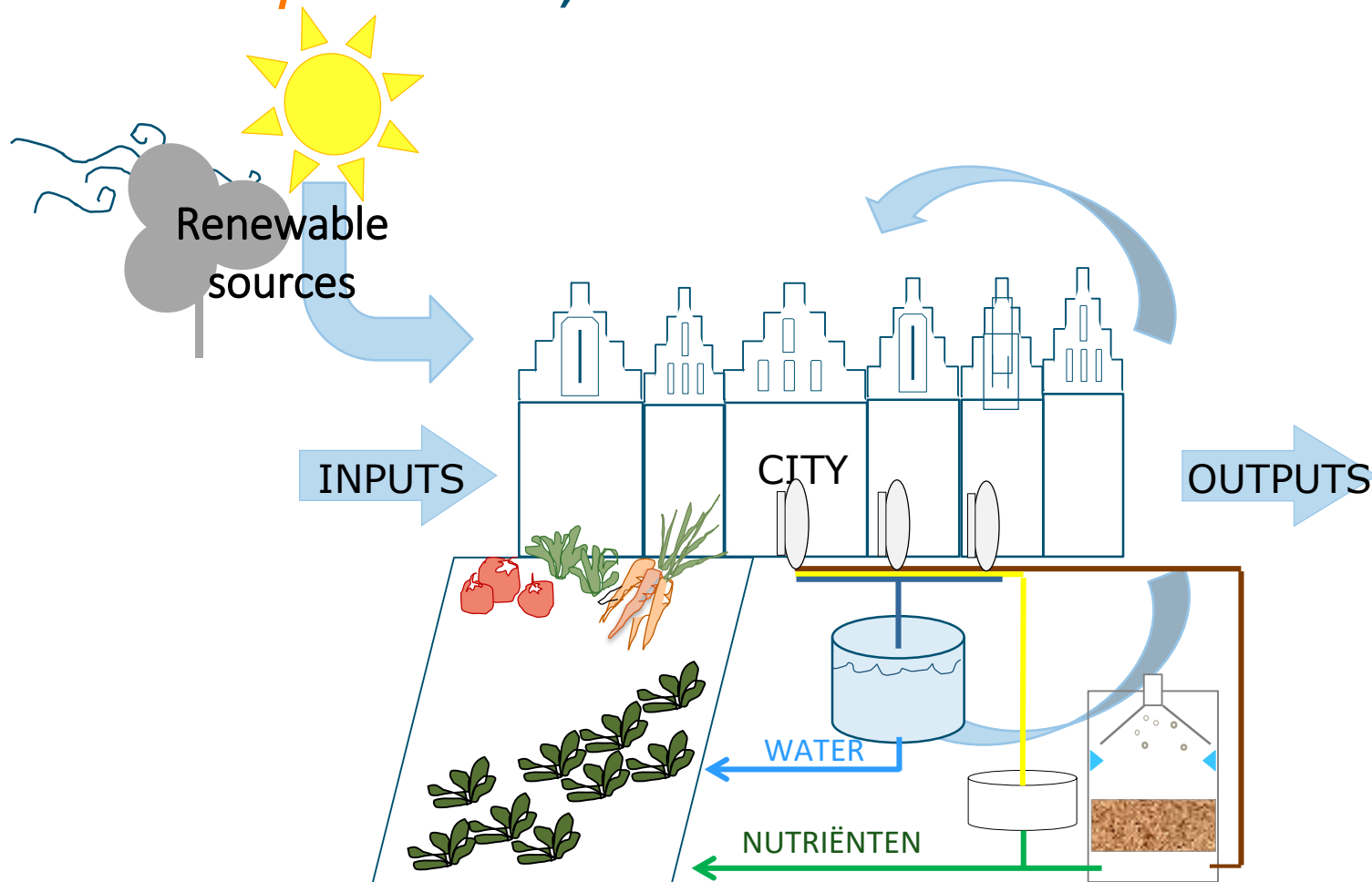
Sludge residue, chemical waste



But: only a fraction of nutrients
maximally recovered

Breach the nutrient deadlock: long-term strategy

Source separation, no mutual contamination



(Wielemaker, 2015)

Nutrient extraction from source separated streams prevents contaminants of nutrient products

Safe fertilizers, organic products

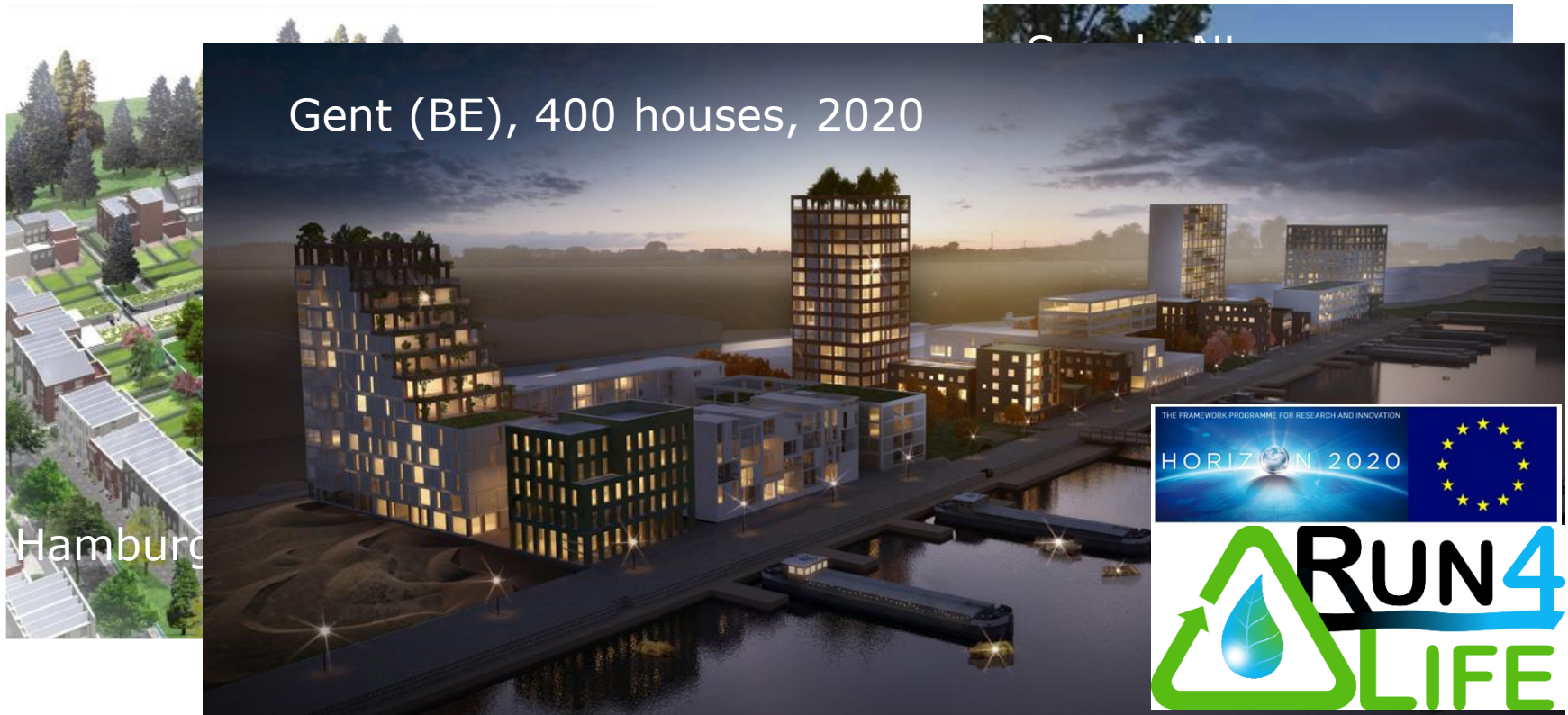


Innovation needed

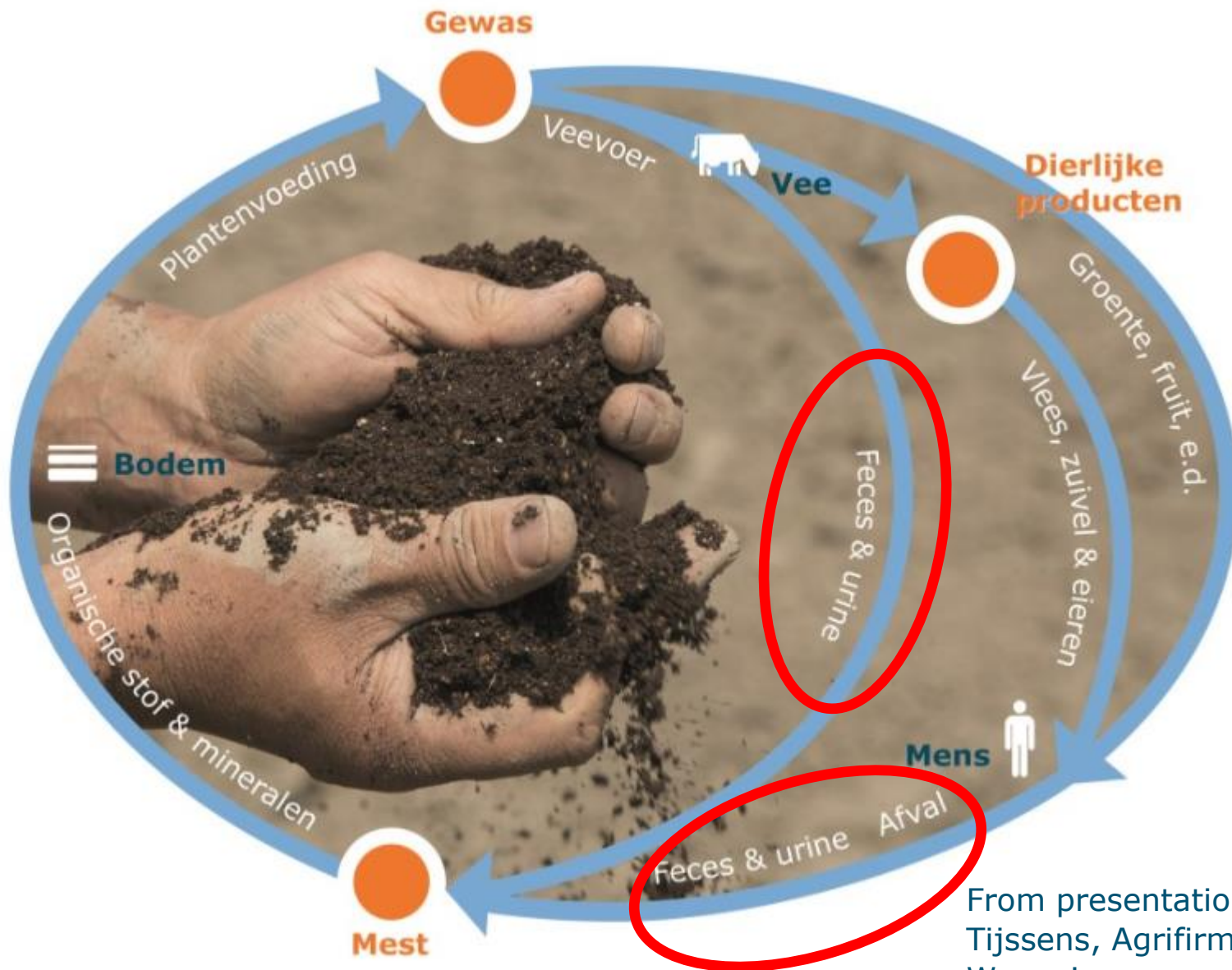


System change for the 21st century

Nutrient extraction from source separated streams

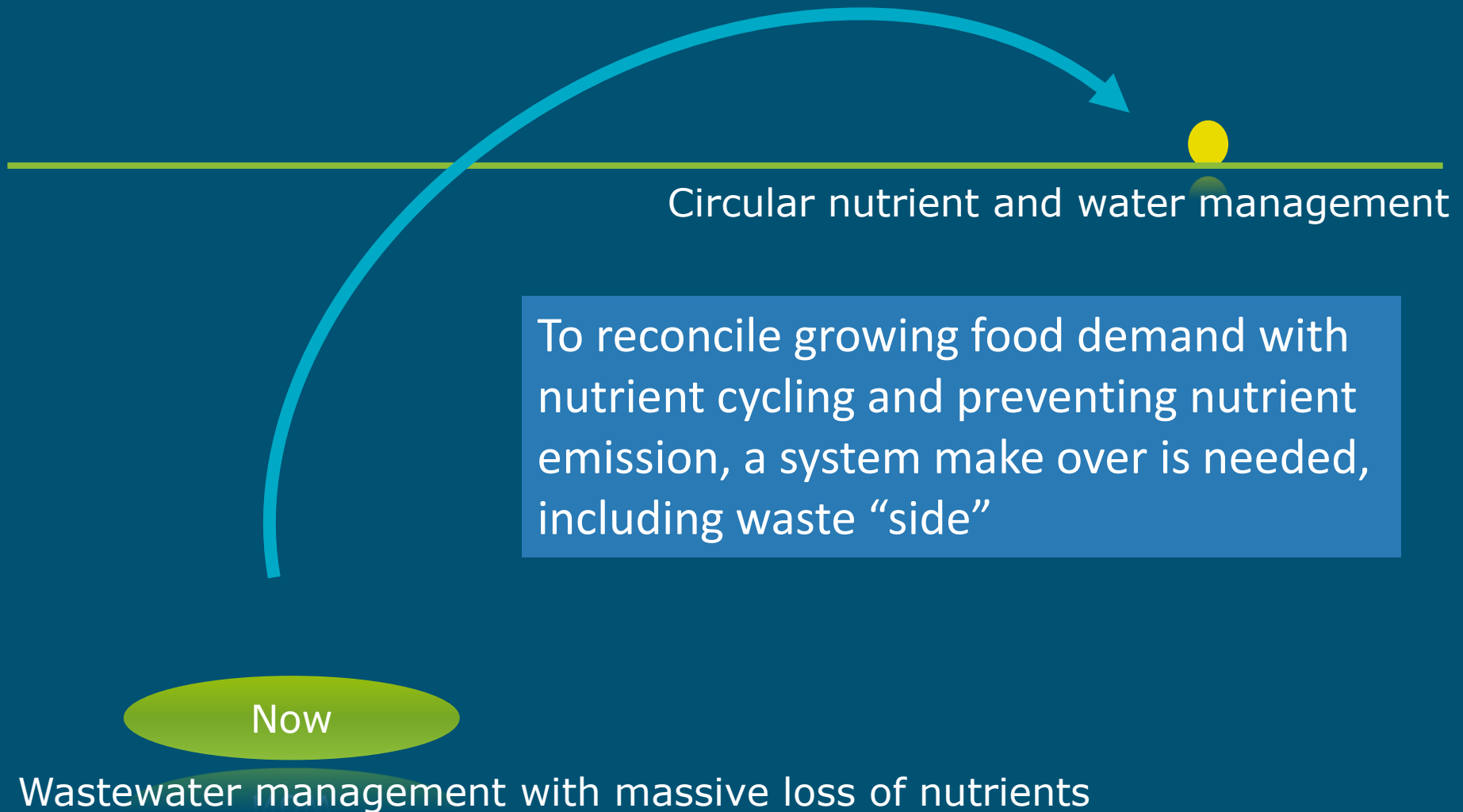


Water technology in the nutrient system

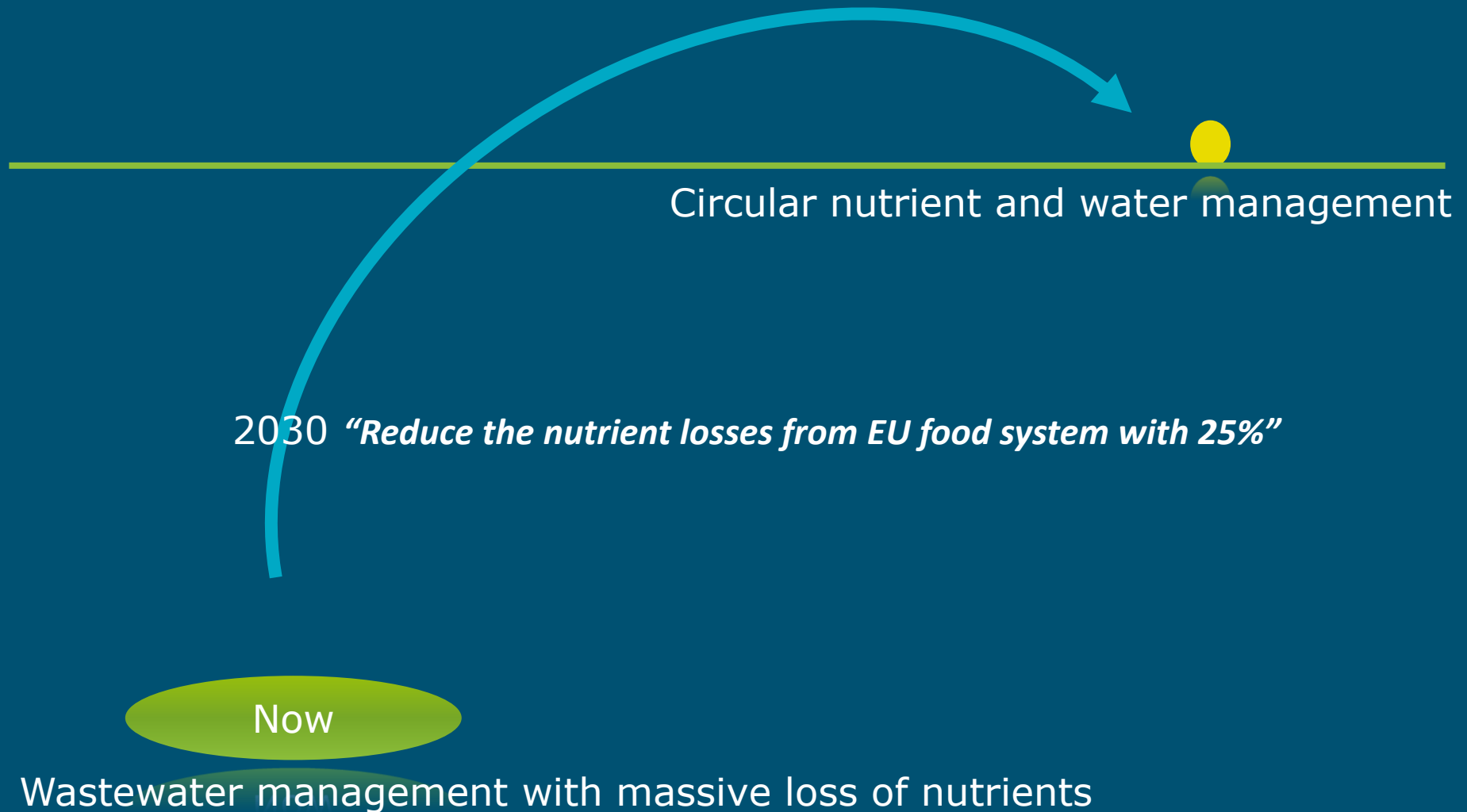


From presentation Ruud
Tijssens, Agrifirm,
Wageningen, nov 2017

Conclusion



Mission



Thank you for your attention

Agile Team
CirculaResource



Oene Oenema
Theun Vellinga
Pieter de Wolf
Piet Derikx
Krijn Poppe
Jan Weijma

