



## Source-separation for circularity of nutrients and reuse in agriculture

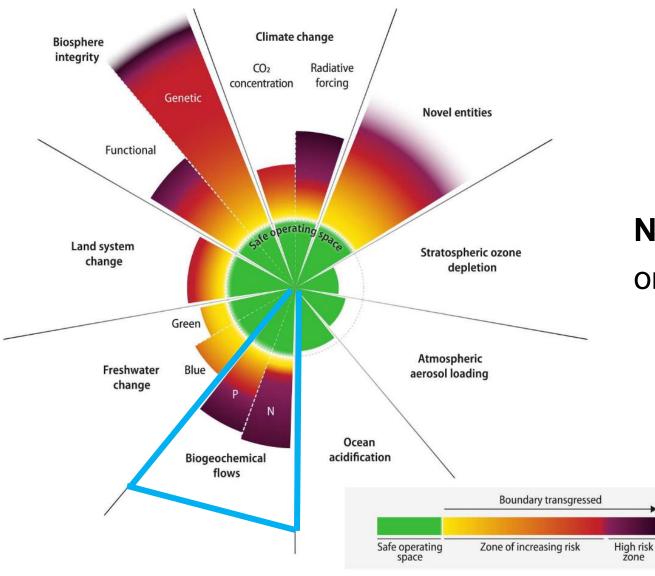
Julien Le Roux, Régis Moilleron, Fabien Esculier, Tanguy Fardet, Thomas Starck





18-20. Septembar 2024. Novi Sad

## **Planetary boundaries**



#### Nitrogen and phosphorus cycles:

one of the six transgressed boundaries

## The nitrogen path to our plates





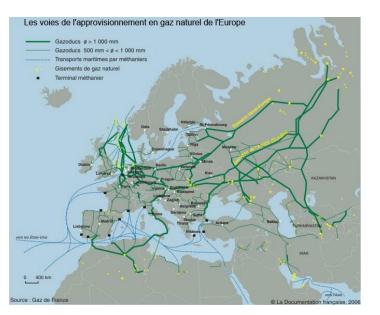
 $\overrightarrow{N}_2$ 

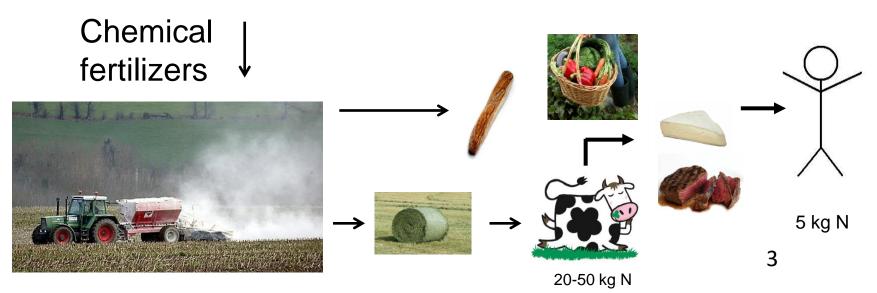
Haber-Bosch process



2.5% of greenhouse gases emissions in France

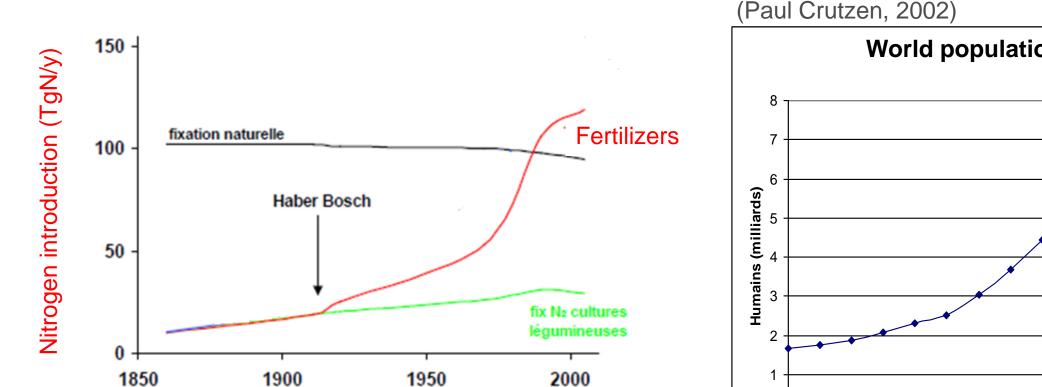
> Methane (natural gas)





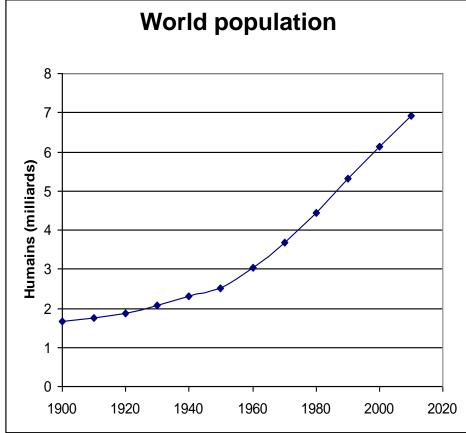
## More than a revolution





#### « Anthropocene »

(Paul Crutzen, 2002)



US Census Bureau ; ONU, 2012

4

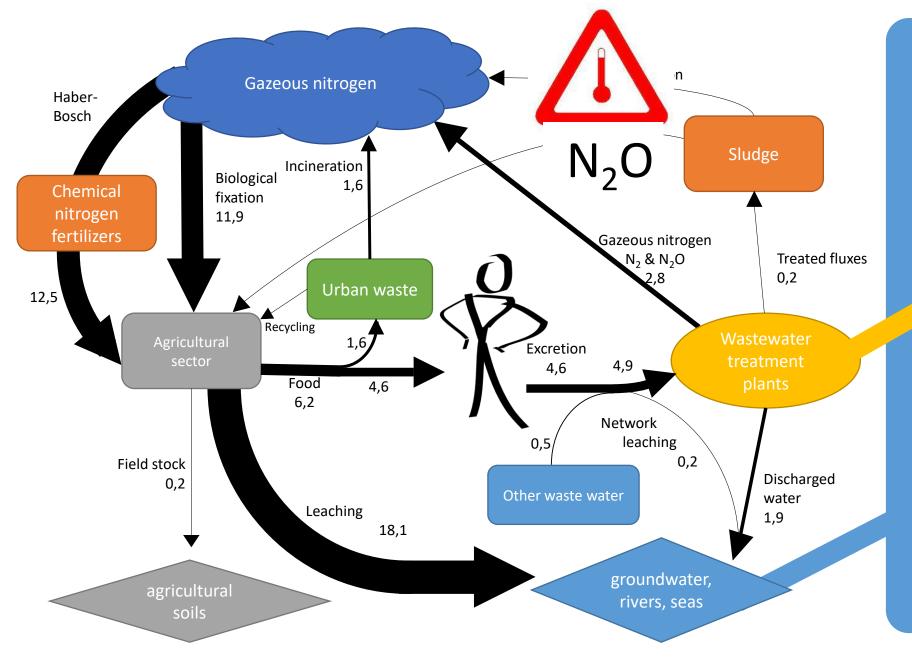
#### A crazy nitrogen cycle ? (kgN/year/inhab)

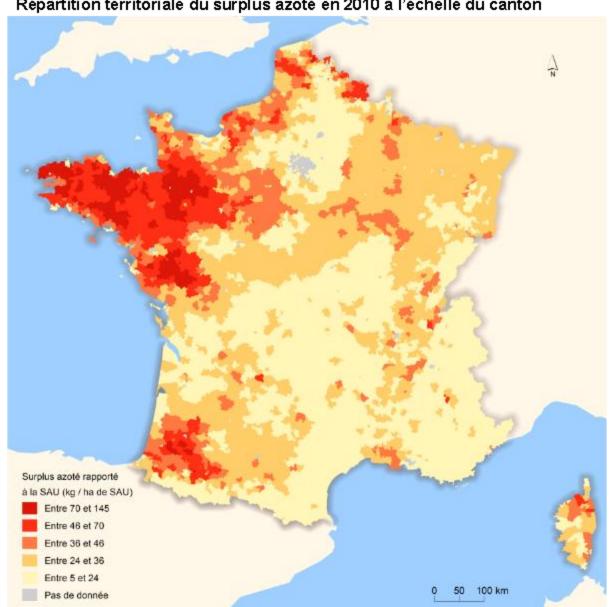


eutrophication

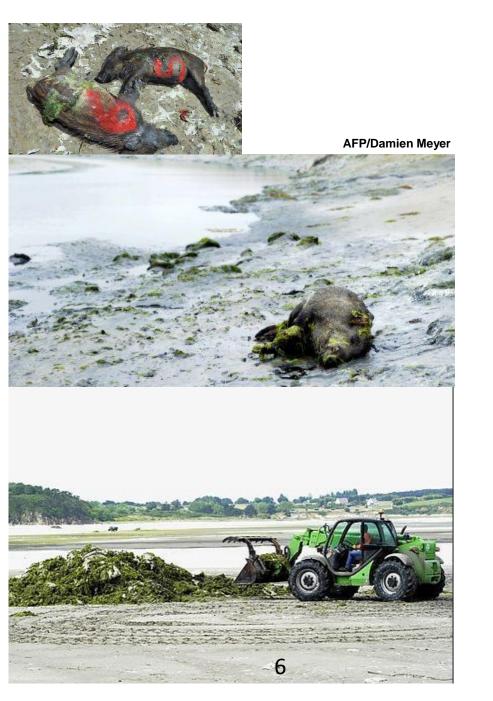
E.

Esculier & Créno 2015





Champ : France métropolitaine. Source : SOeS. Nopolu - αατί 2010. Traitements : SOeS. 2014



Répartition territoriale du surplus azoté en 2010 à l'échelle du canton







#### **Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive**

European Framework Directive 21 may 1991 (91/271/CEE)

French Water Law 1992 - Decrees n°94-469 & 2000-318

→ France : Decree 21 july 2015 for collection, transportation and treatment of wastewater in urban areas, and for individual *on-site* sanitation systems

(+ modifications in decree 31 july 2020)

- Minimum levels of treatment

- deadlines for **conformity of WWTPs** (depends on city size, and sensitive areas)

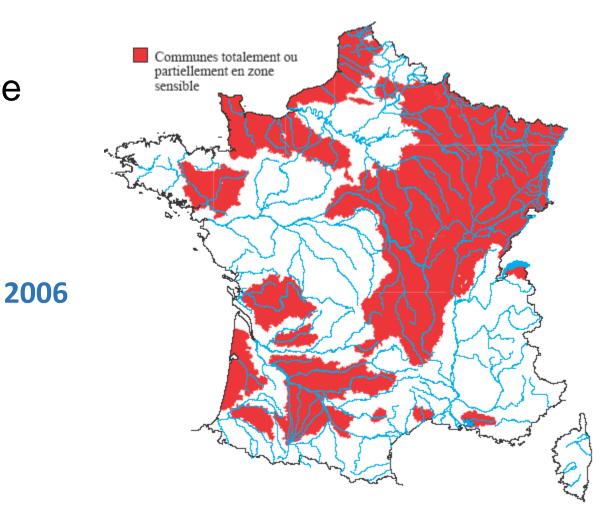
#### → sensitive areas

Sensitive to eutrophication: N & P discharges to be reduced Specific protections of: water intakes, swimming areas, fish farming...

# **Sensitive areas**

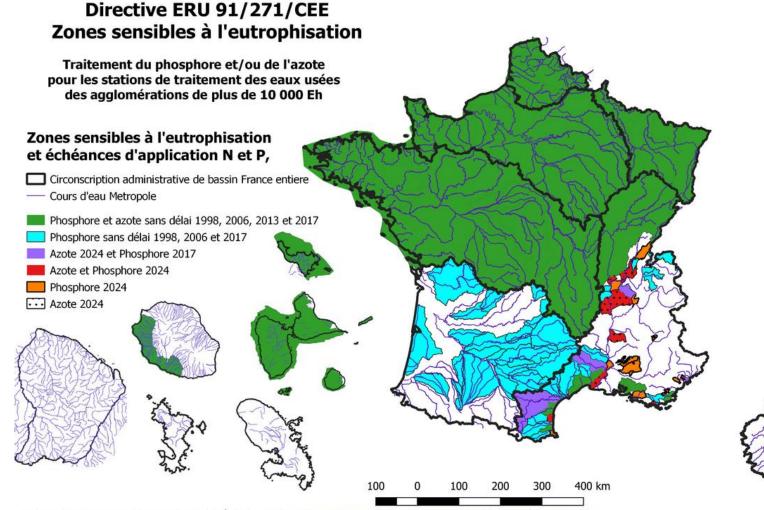


- 1998: 45% of surface
- 2006: 69%



## **Sensitive areas**



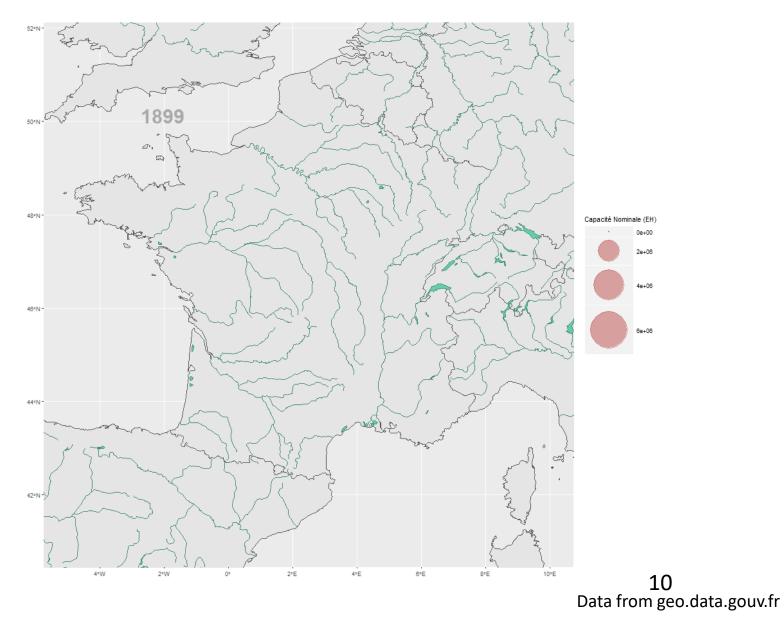


2020

La liste des zones sensibles est disponible à l'adresse: http://assainissement.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/services.php

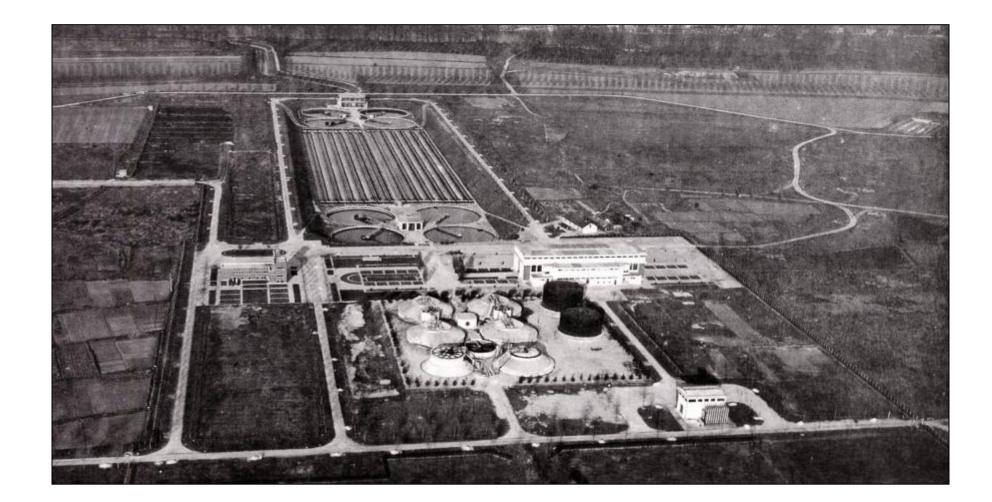
## WWTPs built in France over the years





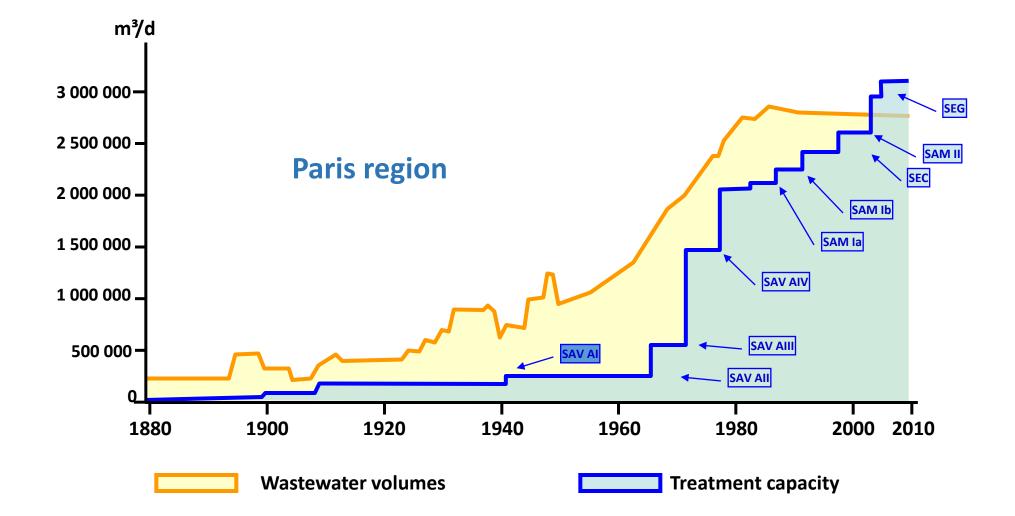
## **1940: Achères 1**







# WWTPs trying to catch up









#### **Conformity of WWTPs in France**

Situation in 12/2019 for 3 989 WWTPs (> 2 000 inh.)

3234 (81%) with good performances718 (18%) not complying with treatment efficiency (for C and/or P & N)

Each year: 2 à 3% of WWTPs need to be replaced/renovated because of insufficient capacity (or old equipment).

50 to 100 WWTPs each year! (for cities > 2000 inh.)

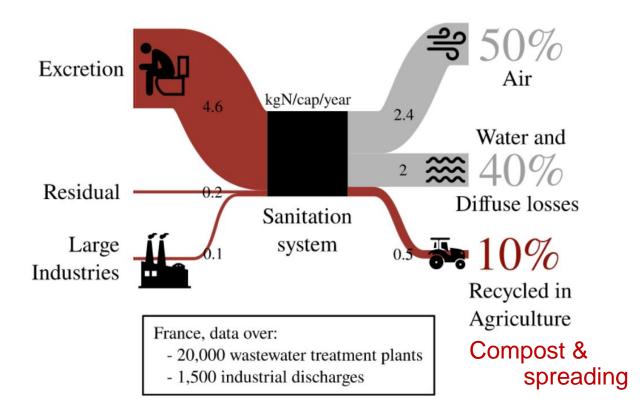








# Nitrogen as a resource?





Science of The Total Environment Volume 912, 20 February 2024, 168978



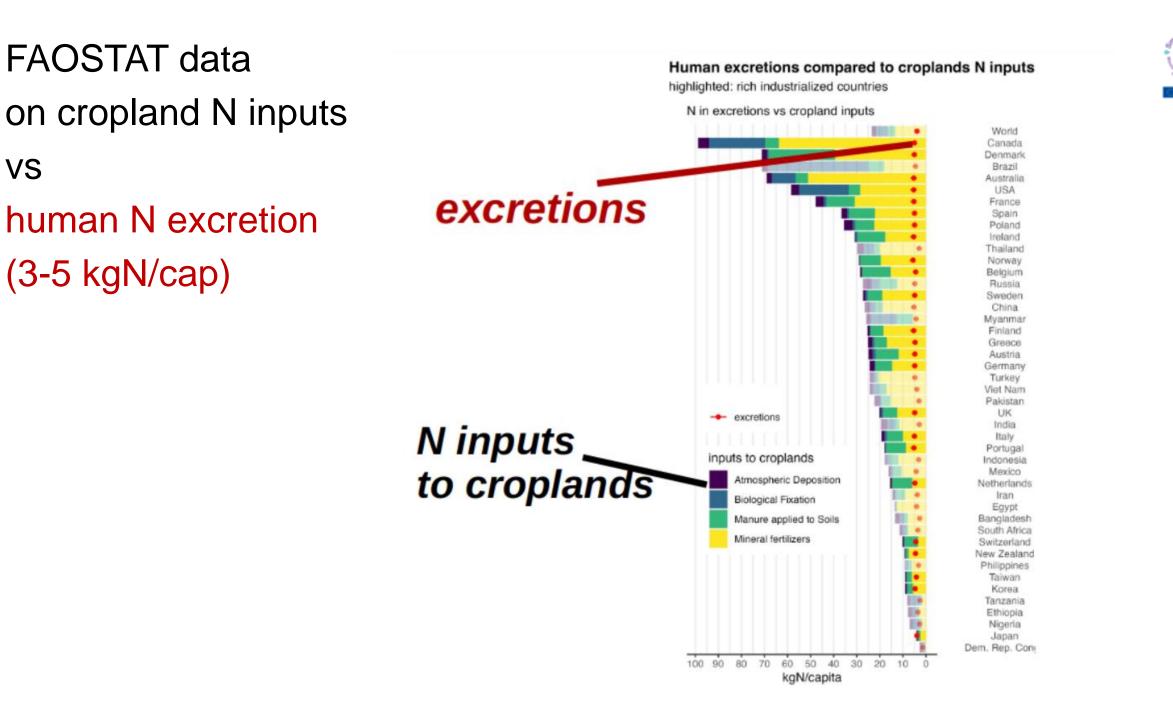
Fate of nitrogen in French human excreta: Current waste and agronomic opportunities for the future

Thomas Starck ° 🕺 🖾 , Tanguy Fardet °, Fabien Esculier ° b

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.168978

Thomas Starck PhD thesis

What is the potential of human N excretions for fertilization? Spatial constraint: How to match excretions and uses in crops?











#### Maximum potential substitution of synthetic fertilizers by human urine

highlighted: rich industrialized countries

90 80

N in urine and fertilizers consumption





## How much fertilizer can be replaced by urine?

# 15% in France25% worldwide

https://thomasstarck.github.io/potentialhuman-excretionsfertilization/potential.html

		·····/	
•	World	25% (20-30)	
•	New Zealand	5%(4-5)	
•	Ireland	5%(8-8)	
•	Canada	<b>5%</b> (6-8)	
•	Australia	10%7-10	
•	Denmark	10% (ro-ra)	
•	USA	15% (12:18)	
•	France	15% (12-10)	
	Poland	15% (14-12)	
	Finland	20% (18-23)	
	Spain	20% (18-24)	
	Turkey	20% (19-25)	
	Brazil	20% (18-24)	
	Thailand	15% (12-10) 25% (21-20)	
	China		
	Norway	25% (23-21)	
•	Sweden	20% (21-28)	
•	Germany	25% (21-29)	
•	Viet Nam	20% (18-25)	
•	Greece	25% (zz-31)	
•	UK	25% (24-33)	
•	Pakistan	15% (18-21)	
•	Belgium	25% (25-34)	
•	Austria	30% (29-39)	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	India	20% (18-24)	
•	Netherlands	30% (29-40)	
	Egypt	30% (26-35)	
excretions +	Indonesia	25% (22-30)	
	Mexico	35% (31-43)	
	Portugal	45% (40.54)	
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Russia	40% (37-51)	
	Italy	40% ra-ca	
	Bangladesh	30% (27-97)	
Mineral fertilizers	Iran	40% (19-52)	
	South Africa	40% (27-50)	
	Taiwan	55% (34-73)	
	Philippines	45% (42-57)	
	Switzerland	70% /64-8	e1
		/07010/0	95
	Myanmar		
	Korea		95%
	Japan		
	Ethiopia		
	Nigeria		
	Tanzania		
•	Dem. Rep. Congo		
70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0		0% 20% 40% 60% 80%	100%
kgN/capita			
rginoapia			

based on FAOSTAT data for 2015-2020

# How much fertilizer can be replaced by urine?

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#### Maximum potential substitution of synthetic fertilizers by human urine

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N in urine and fertilizers consumption





#### World 25% (20-30) 5%(4-5) New Zealand 5%(8-8) Ireland exporters 5%(5-5) Canada 10%7-10 Australia 10% (10-13) Denmark 15% (12-10) France 15% (14-19) Poland 20% (18-23) Finland 20% (18-24) Spain 20% (19-85) Turkey Brazil 20% (18:24) 15% (72-70) Thailand 25% (21-28) China 25% (23-21) Norway most 20% (21-28) Sweden 25% (21-39) Germany Viet Nam 20% (18-25) countries 25% (23-31) Greece 25% (24-33) UK 15% (15-21) Pakistan 25% (25-34) Belgium 30% (20-30) Austria 20% (10-24) India 30% (29-40) Netherlands 30% (26-35) Egypt excretions 25% (22-33) Indonesia 35% (31-43) Mexico 45% (40-50) Portugal 40% (37-51) Russia sub-saharan 40% (20-53) Italy 30% @~0 Bangladesh Mineral fertilizers Africa & rich 40% (39-52) Iran the AA A00/ ..... 00% /54-73 idnustrialized Tawan 45% (42-57) Philippines 70% (81-85) Switzerland Asia 95 Myanmar 95° Korea Japan Ethiopia Nigeria Tanzania Dem, Rep, Congo 60 50 40 30 20 kgN/capita

based on FAOSTAT data for 2015-2020

### Most N used for animal production in rich industrialized countries

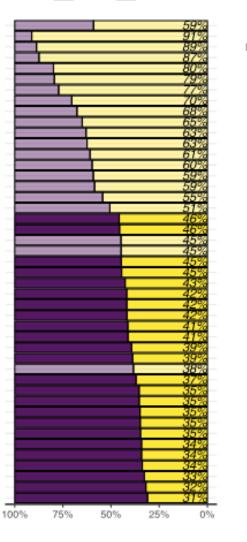
https://thomasstarck.github.io/potentialhuman-excretionsfertilization/potential.html

#### Repartition of vegetal and animal products in N food supply

highlighted: rich industrialized countries

relative shares

animal vegetal



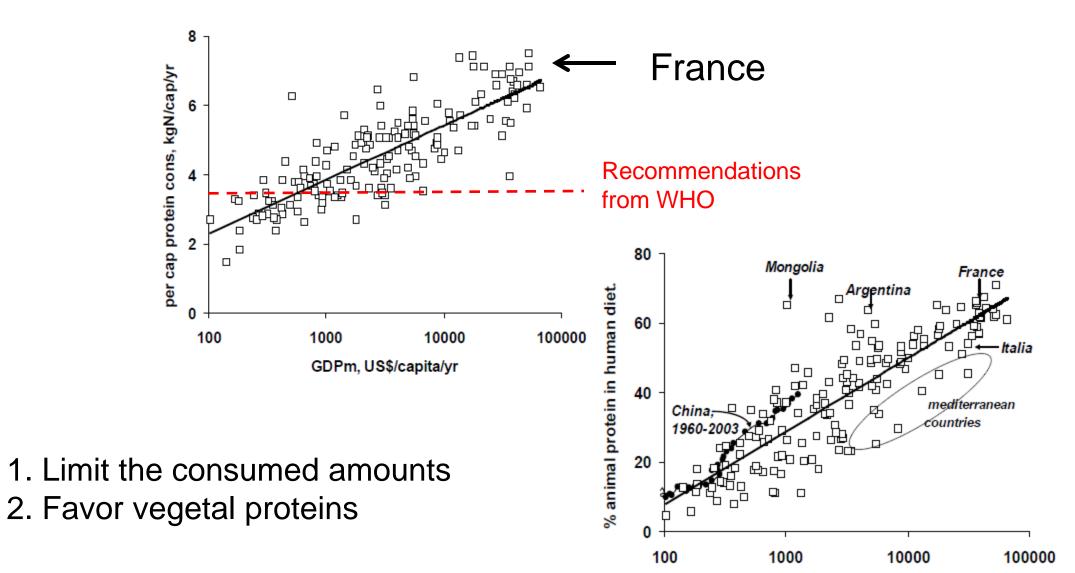
5.1 World Ethiopia Dem. Rep. Congo Nigeria 3.63.4 Tanzania Bangladesh 3.6 3.9 India 4.9 Egypt Iran 42 Indonesia 6.4Turkey Viet Nam 5.3 China Pakistan 4.3Philippines 3.9 Thailand Myanmar 5.5 4.6 South Africa 7.4 Norway Japan 5.3 5.6 Mexico 6.4 Russia Taiwan 5.6 Korea 6.2 6.6 Italy 5.9 New Zealand 6.6 6.6 Canada Poland 6.5 UK 6.2 Greece Belgium 6.4 Austria Brazil 7.1 Ireland Germany 6.5 Finland France 6.9 Portugal 5.9 Switzerland Spain 6.66.5 6.4 Sweden Netherlands 6.7 Denmark 7.1 USA Australia kgN/cap 20 based on FAOSTAT data for 2015-2020

absolute quantities



# **Protein consumption**





GDP, US\$/capita/an

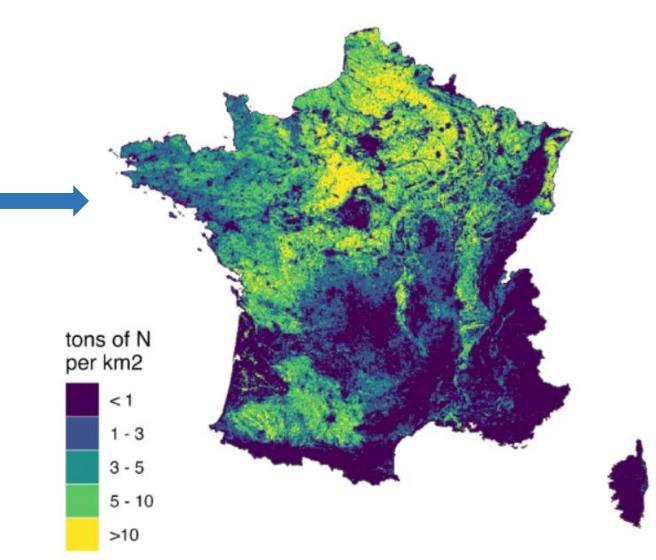
Billen 2015

# Where can we use source-separated urine?

#### Mineral fertilization

(~2000 ktN)

Substitute this by human N excretions? (~300 ktN/y)





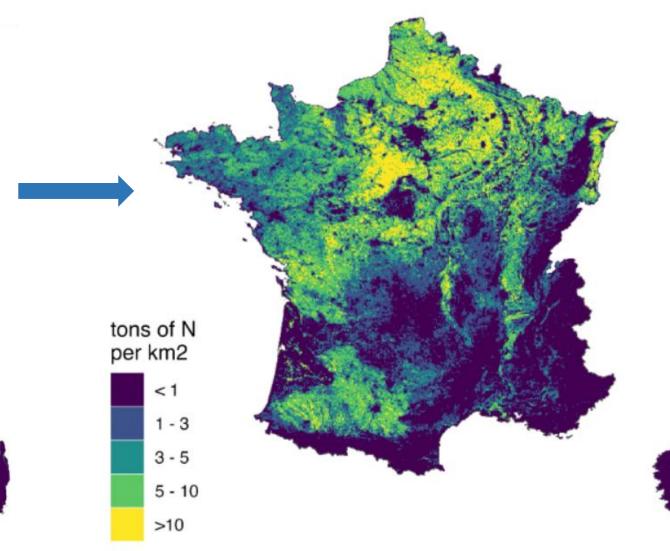
# Where can we use source-separated urine?

N excretions

population data + N ingestion

#### Mineral fertilization

(~2000 ktN)



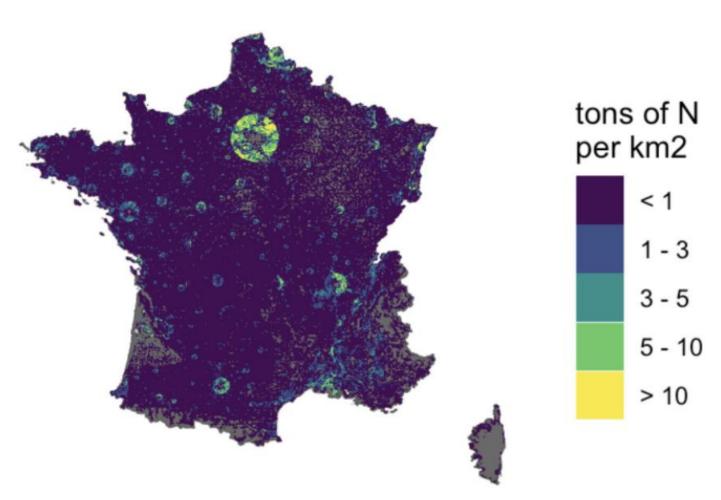
### Where can we use source-separated urine? fertilizati



fertilization with excretions

Algorithm to substitute mineral N by human excretions on neighbouring parcels

Most excretions could be spread at < 10 km!



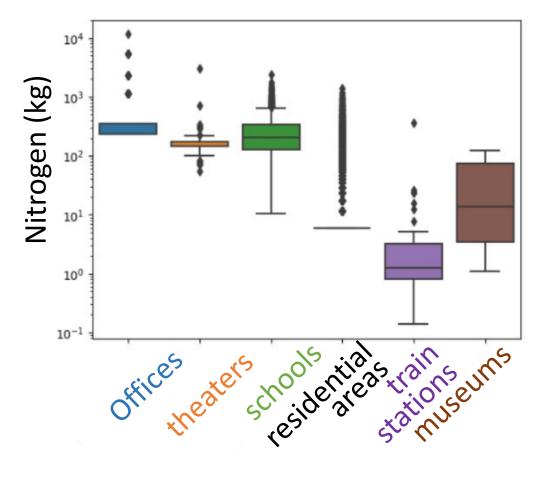


## **But how?**

# **CAFE project: optimize recovery** (T. Fardet)

- Identify largest deposits in cities
- establish recovery scenarios
- LCA to assess impacts



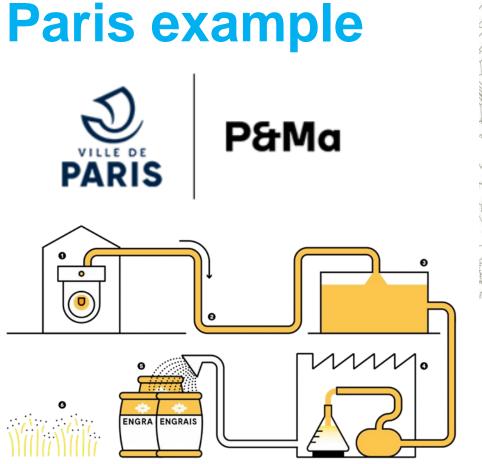














47 000 L/y: Used for green spaces in Paris



Saint-Vincent-de-Paul neighborhood - Paris 2018-2020 then 2024: 1<sup>st</sup> project for whole neighborhood (600 dwellings) with urine diversion and production of Aurin (nitrification <sub>27</sub>distillation)









## Conclusions



- 10% of N from WWTPs reused in agriculture in France
- Most N excretions could be spread at < 10 km</li>
- Need for low-tech concentration/recycling systems
- But also moderation (meat consumption)

Hvala na pažnji! Хвала на пажњи!