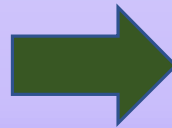
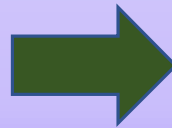


Opportunity, Trends and Issues in Organic Waste Management



There is one opportunity, and several trends. If we simply follow trends, we may miss the opportunity resulting in issues



Trends

- Diverting Organics to Reduce GHG
- Diverting Organics to Increase Landfill Life
- Anaerobic Digestion
- State of the Art Composting
- Kitchen “composters”



Issues

- Plastics and other contamination
- Greenhouse gas emission during composting
- Creating misplaced landfills
- Odour
- PFAS - polyfluoroalkyl substances



The Opportunity

In our communities, we produce organic waste. We are continually learning why recycling this organic matter and nutrients is so important for the health of our planet, including managing greenhouse gas during the process as well as emissions from the soil on which the compost is applied.

How do we do this and what is it that is so important?



The Opportunity – What's Important

The organic material must go back to the soil to recycle the nutrients and organic matter – why?

- There is an incredible cost to losing carbon in our soil – we need to replace and maintain it.
- The climate change benefit to adding organic matter is staggering
- We need to recycle nutrients in organic waste

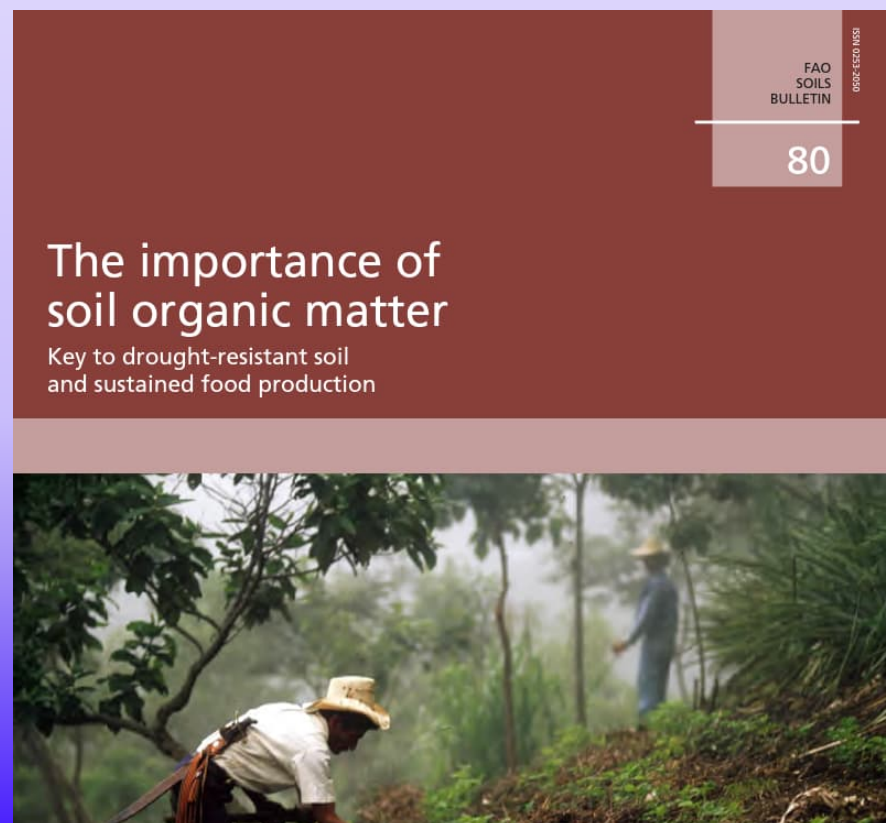


The Opportunity – The Cost of Losing Soil Organic Matter

- Worldwide, we have already lost 130 billion tonnes of soil carbon (8% of soil carbon)

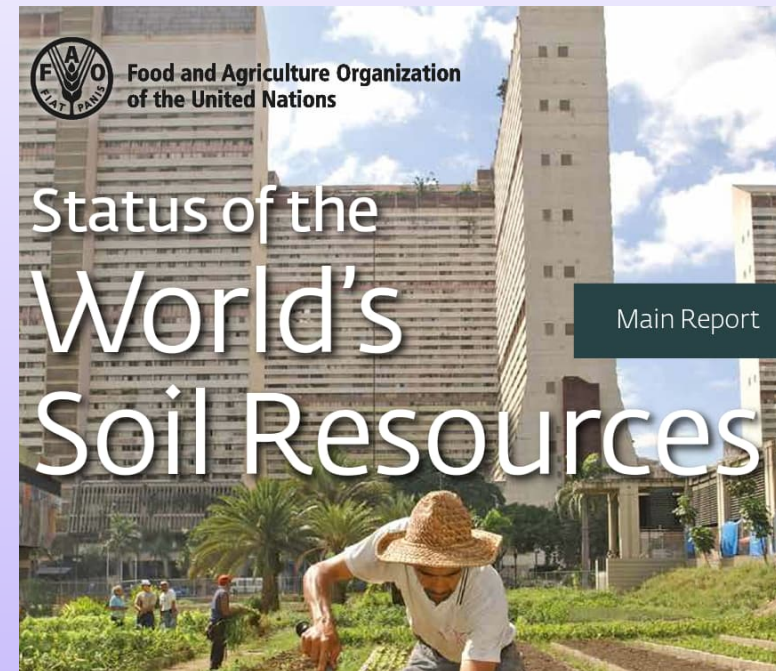


“Composting can be an important method of sustainable and productive agriculture. It has ameliorative effects on soil fertility and physical, chemical and biological soil properties. Well-made compost contains all the nutrients needed by plants. It can be used to maintain and improve soil fertility as well as to regenerate degraded soil.”



The Opportunity – The Cost of Losing Carbon in our Soil

“Soils are the foundation of food production and food security, supplying plants with nutrients, water, and support for their roots. Soils function as Earth’s largest water filter and storage tank; they contain more carbon than all above-ground vegetation, hence regulating emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases; and they host a tremendous diversity of organisms of key importance to ecosystem processes.”



“Without soil organic matter – there is no life.” *Dr. John Paul*

The Opportunity – Impact on Climate Change

The organic material must go back to the soil to recycle the nutrients and organic matter – why?

- There is an incredible cost to losing carbon in our soil – we need to replace and maintain it.
- The climate change benefit to adding organic matter is staggering
- We need to recycle nutrients in organic waste



The Opportunity – Impact on Climate Change

With adoption of best management practices, two thirds of lost SOC [soil organic matter] can be recovered. If the two-thirds figure is accurate, then SOC sequestration has the potential to offset 88PgC (322PgCO₂) of emissions.

Soil carbon debt of 12,000 years of human land use

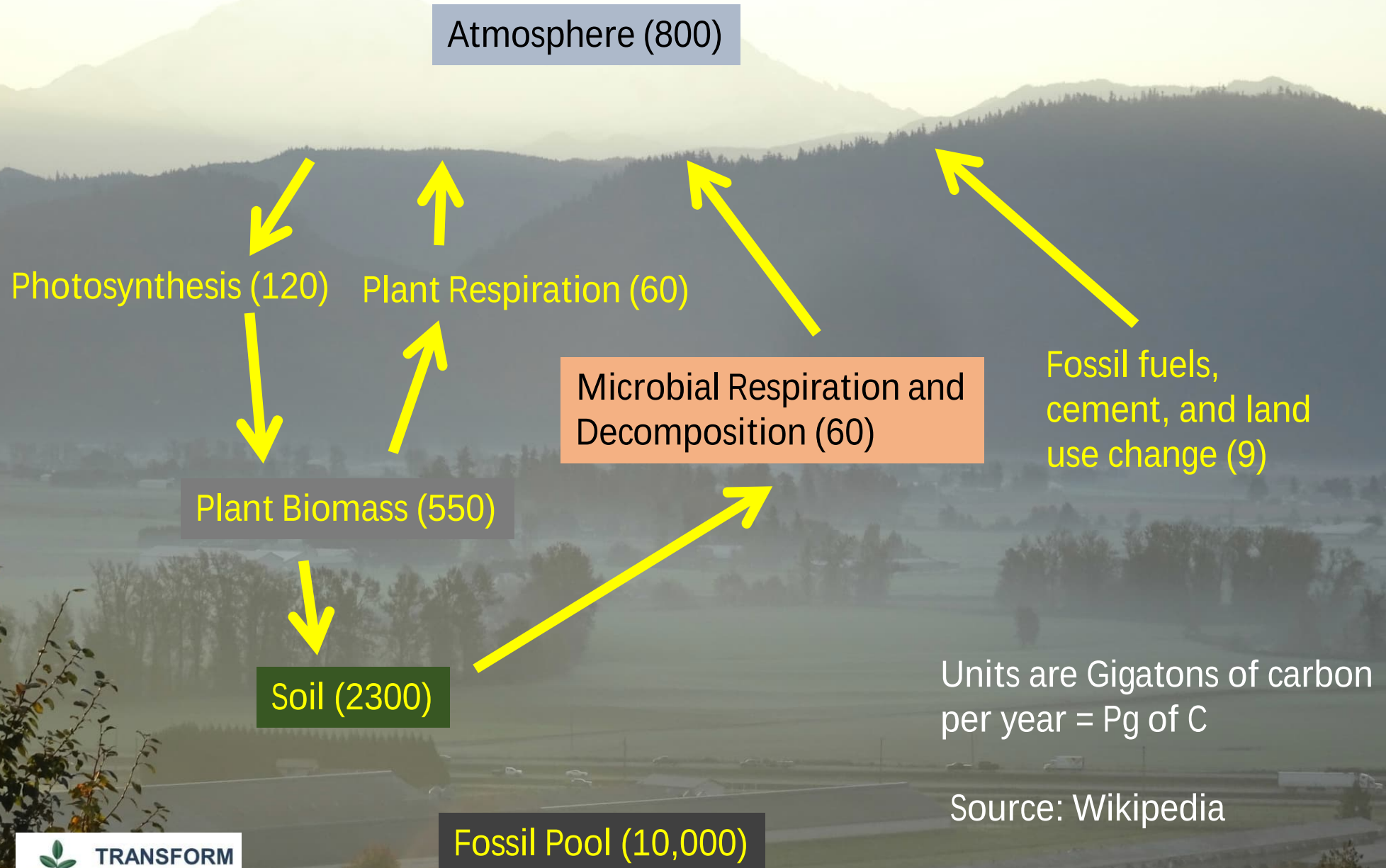
Jonathan Sanderman^{a,1,2}, Tomislav Hengl^{b,1}, and Gregory J. Fiske^a

^aWoods Hole Research Center, Falmouth MA 02540; and ^bThe International Soil Resource and Information Center – World Soil Information, 6708 PB Wageningen, The Netherlands

Edited by William H. Schlesinger, Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, NY, and approved July 14, 2017 (received for review April 12, 2017)

Soil carbon sequestration is a potential strategy to mitigate climate change, but the magnitude of the carbon debt incurred by human land use is unknown. We used a global soil carbon model to estimate the carbon debt of human land use, defined as the difference between the current soil carbon content and the pre-human land use level. The carbon debt is estimated to be 12,000 years of human land use, or 88 PgC (322 PgCO₂), which is equivalent to the total soil carbon content of the world's soils. This debt is incurred by human land use, and it is not clear how long it will take to pay back. Our results suggest that soil carbon sequestration is a potential strategy to mitigate climate change, but the magnitude of the carbon debt incurred by human land use is unknown.

Terrestrial Carbon Balance



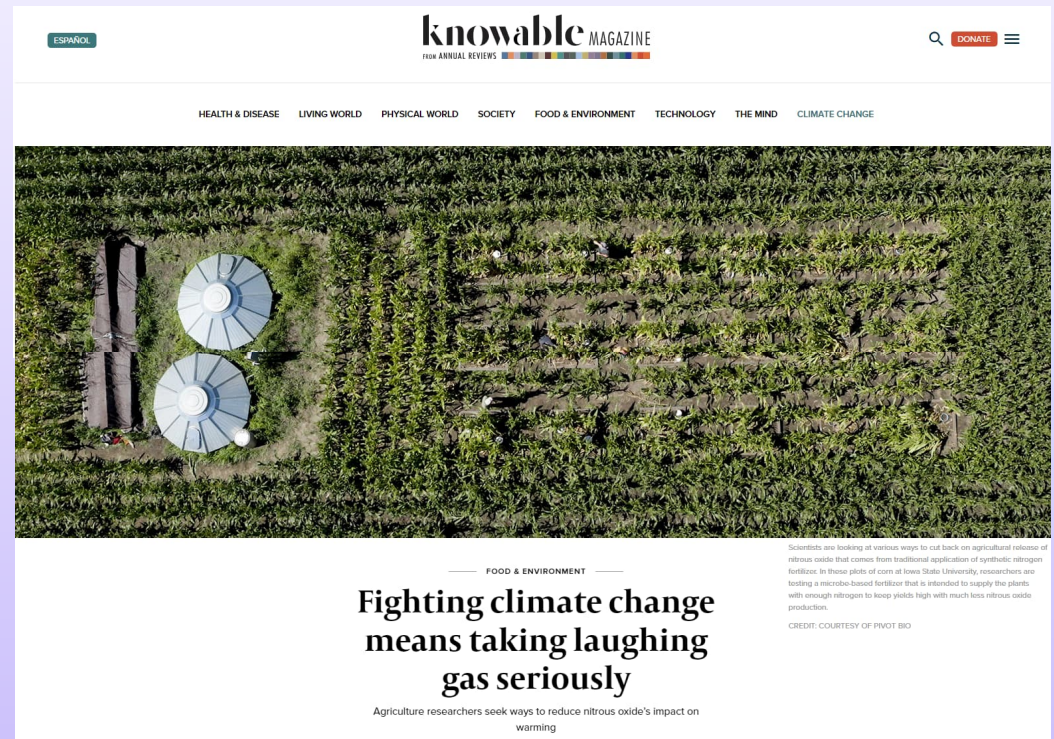
FEATURE

Can Dirt Save the Earth?

Agriculture could pull carbon out of the air and into the soil — but it would mean a whole new way of thinking about how to tend the land.

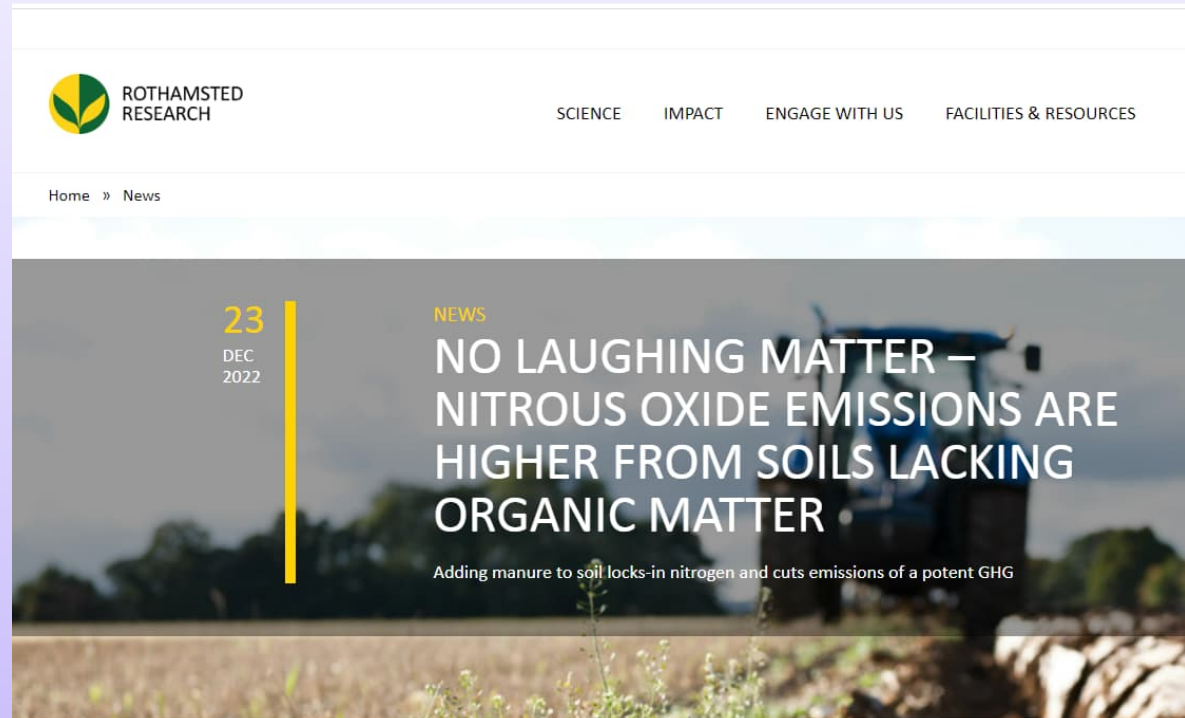
The Opportunity – Impact on Climate Change

“Agriculture accounts for 16 to 27 percent of human-caused climate-warming emissions (IPCC). But much of these emissions are from nitrous oxide.”



The Opportunity – Impact on Climate Change

“This means wider application of organic matter in arable systems has the potential to reduce nitrous oxide emissions and agriculture’s contribution to climate change.”



The Opportunity – Importance of Recycling Nutrients

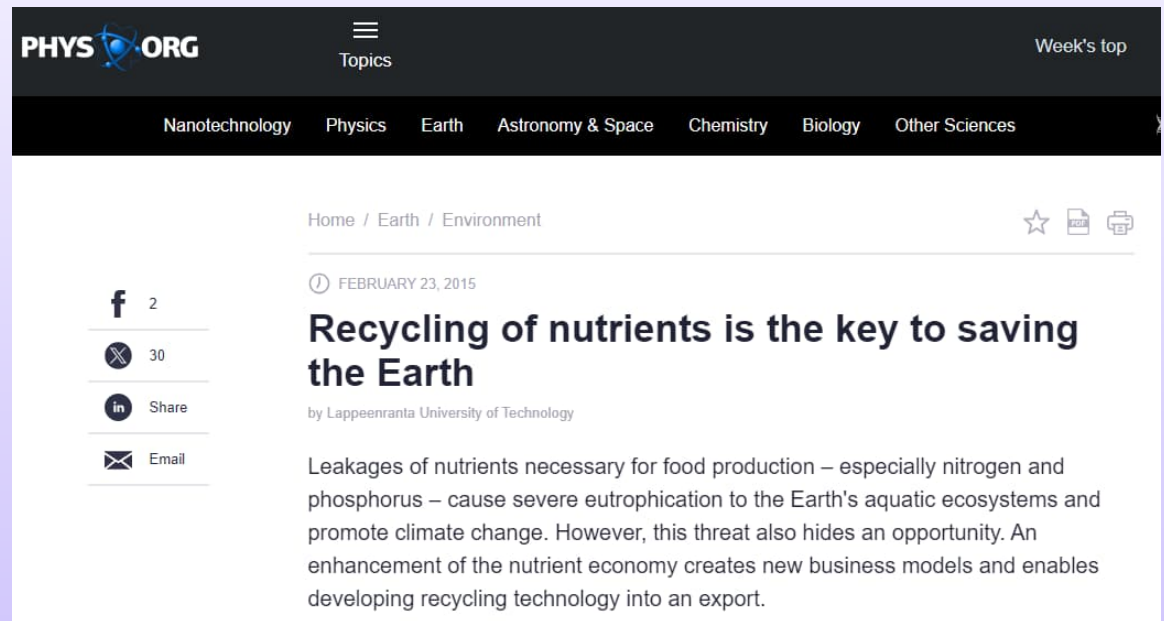
The organic material must go back to the soil to recycle the nutrients and organic matter – why?

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- The climate change benefit to adding organic matter is staggering
- We need to recycle nutrients in organic waste



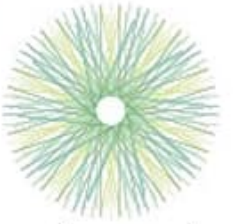
The Opportunity – Importance of Recycling Nutrients

“Leakages of nutrients necessary for food production – especially nitrogen and phosphorus – cause severe eutrophication to the Earth’s aquatic ecosystems and promote climate change.”



The Opportunity – Importance of Recycling Nutrients

“Nutrient recycling is mainly focused on nitrogen (N) and phosphate (P) as these components can replace chemical fertilizers to minimize extraction of fossil P resources and to reduce the environmental impacts of mineral nitrogen fertilizer production.”



eip-agri
AGRICULTURE & INNOVATION

EIP-AGRI Focus Group - Nutrient recycling

The value of recycling organic matter to soils
Classification as organic fertiliser or organic soil improver

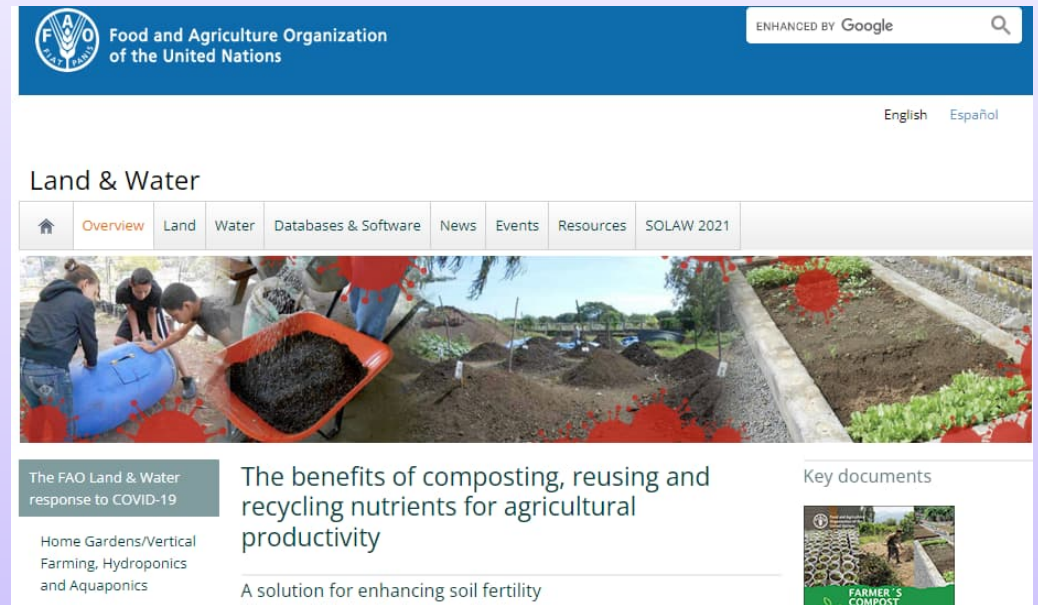
Adrie Veeken (NL), Fabrizio Adani (IT), David Fangueiro (PT), Lars Stoumann Jensen (DK)

1. Introduction

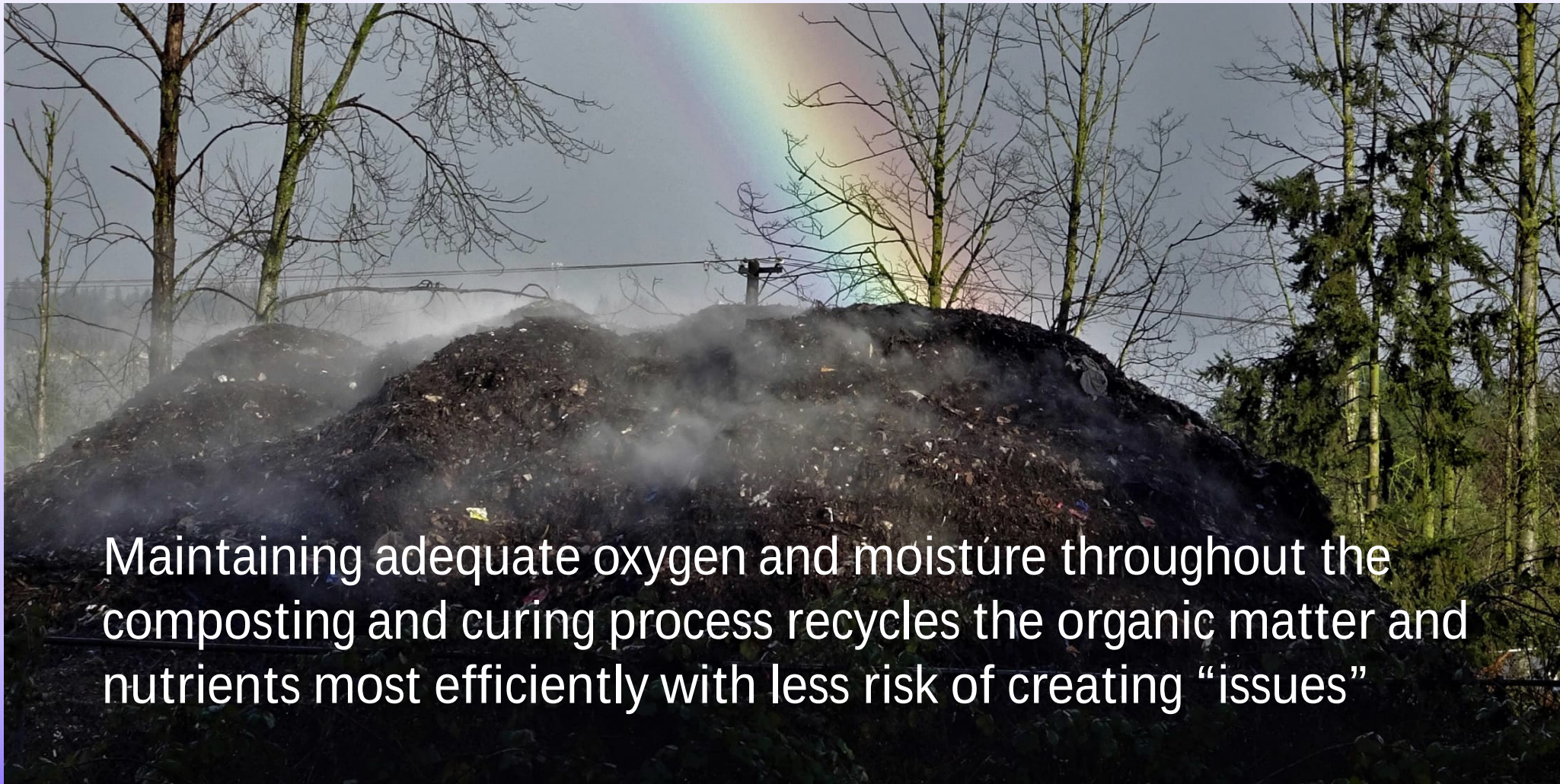


The Opportunity – Importance of Recycling Nutrients

“Composting reduces pollution, reuses organic waste, reduces the cost of fertilizers and agricultural production inputs and more importantly, returns nutrients needed for food production back to the soil”



The Opportunity – What's Important

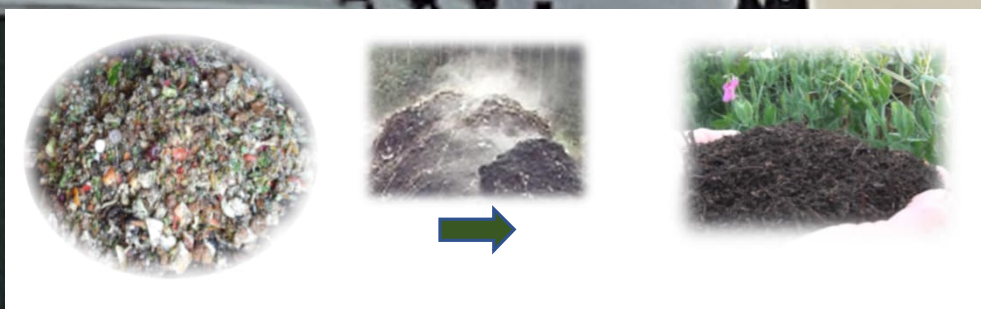


Maintaining adequate oxygen and moisture throughout the composting and curing process recycles the organic matter and nutrients most efficiently with less risk of creating “issues”



Trends

- Diverting Organics to Reduce GHG
- Diverting Organics to Increase Landfill Life
- Anaerobic Digestion
- State of the Art Compost Technology
- Kitchen “composters”



Objectives Of Composting

- Environmental

- Reducing waste to landfill
- Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Recycling organic matter and nutrients



Trends – Reducing GHG from Landfill

“Diverting organic waste away from landfills and processing it at composting or anaerobic digestion facilities avoids the generation of landfill methane and extends the lifespan of the landfill.”



The screenshot shows the Government of Canada website with the following content:

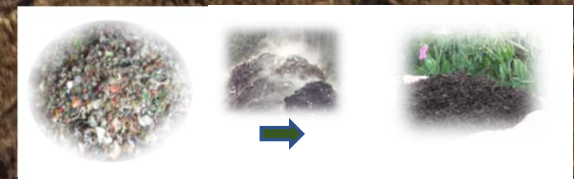
- Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada
- Search ECCC
- Franglais
- MENU
- Canada.ca > Environment and Climate Change Canada > Waste management in Canada > Municipal solid waste management
- Waste and greenhouse gases: Canada's actions**
- When organic wastes – such as food, yard and paper – are disposed in landfills, they produce methane, a powerful greenhouse gas. This process occurs over many years, which means that the methane generated in landfills today is the result of decades of disposal of organic waste.
- According to [Canada's Greenhouse Gas Inventory](#), in 2020:
 - Emissions from Canadian landfills account for 23% of national methane emissions.
 - About 1,401 kilotonnes (kt) of methane were generated, 418 kt were recovered and 885 kt of methane (equivalent to 22 Mt CO₂) were emitted.
 - Of the recovered methane used to create energy, 52% was used to generate low-carbon electricity, 17% to produce renewable natural gas and 30% was used directly at a nearby facility.
- For an overview of how landfill methane emissions in Canada are estimated, please consult the [National inventory report: greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada](#).



Issues – How Much GHG Are We Actually Producing During the Compost Process?

Are we accounting for methane and nitrous oxide emissions during the entire composting process?

- Nitrous oxide emission can be as high as methane emissions (CO₂ equivalents).
- Most of the methane emissions can occur after primary composting



Issues – Are We Creating Secondary Landfills?

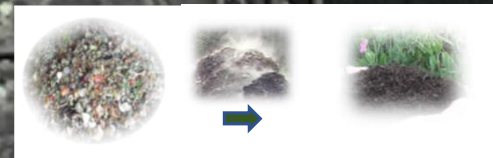
We need to stay focused on the opportunity to recycle organic matter and nutrients to avoid the risk of displaced landfills.



Trends – Anaerobic Digestion

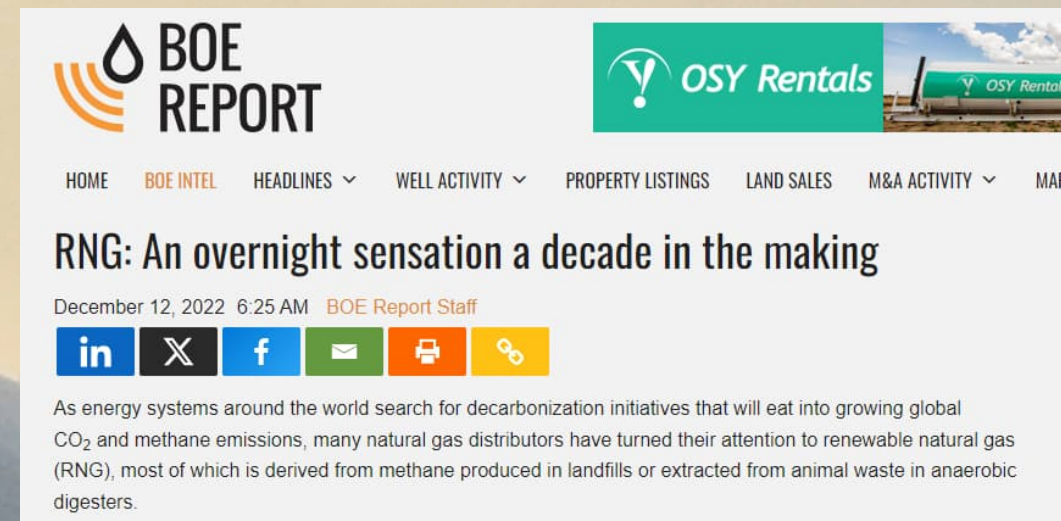
In a new, more nuanced model, the EPA is putting renewed attention on anaerobic digestion

<https://www.wastedive.com/news/epa-wasted-food-scale-food-waste-landfill-methane-emissions/697294/>



Trends – Anaerobic Digestion to Produce Renewable Natural Gas (RNG)

By injecting this RNG – some of which can actually yield “net negative” greenhouse gas emissions – they can lower the carbon footprint of their supply and avoid the production of fossil natural gas elsewhere in the value chain.



Issues – Anaerobic Digestion

“Several challenges remain for the digestion of potential feedstocks. Low biodegradability, process inhibitions, and digester toxicity are still limiting the adaptation of many potential feedstocks. Although various techniques are being investigated to mitigate these challenges, economic viability is a major roadblock for their implementation.”

<https://zerowasteurope.eu/press-release/policy-briefing-food-systems/>



Open Access Published by De Gruyter January 13, 2022

Anaerobic digestion fundamentals, challenges, and technological advances

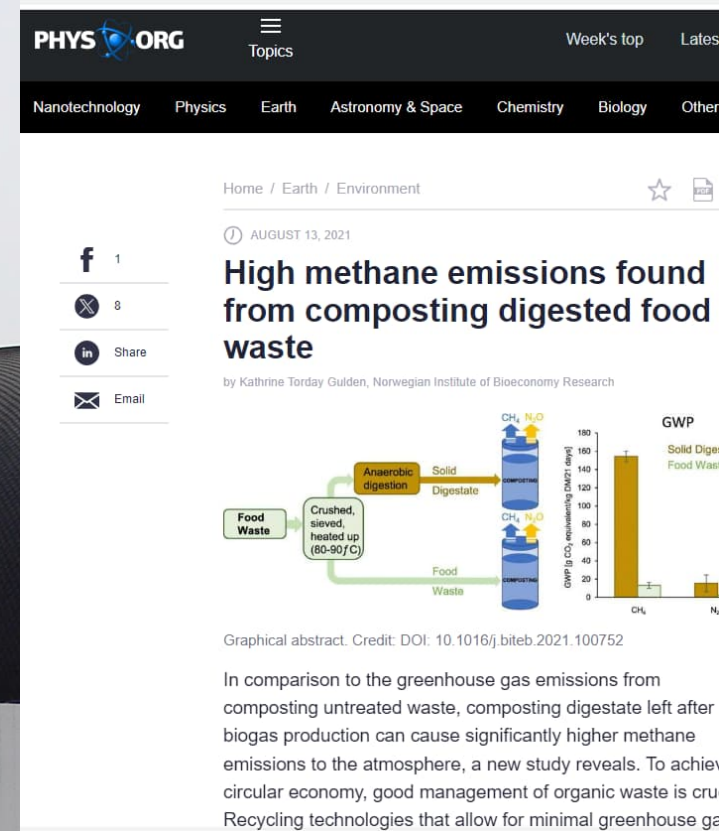
Md Mosleh Uddin and Mark Mba Wright

From the journal *Physical Sciences Reviews*



Anaerobic Digestion – Staying Focused

We need to understand and quantify lifecycle GHG emissions – and stay focused on the opportunity we have to recycle organic matter and nutrients safely and effectively.



Anaerobic digestion does have a place in recycling organic matter and nutrients to improve the health of our planet



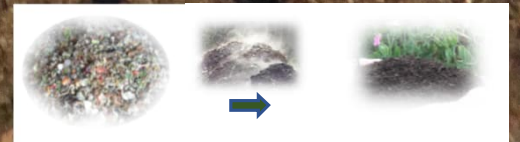
Trends – State of the Art Composting

- Are we considering the entire process, or just the primary aerated portion?
- Are we considering feedstock preparation?
- Are we considering the non-compostable material?



Issues – State of the Art Composting

- What about methane and nitrous oxide emissions following the state of the art composting?
- Are we dealing with the non-compostable material?



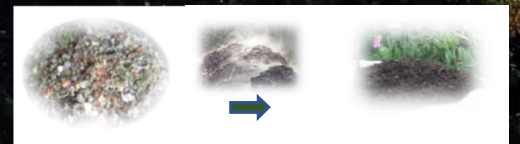
Issues – State of the Art Composting

We need to keep our focus on recycling organic matter and nutrients to create healthy soil



Issues – State of the Art Composting

- Odour – odour management is more about understanding the process and managing it effectively than about a particular technology
- The conditions for good composting are good air supply, mixing and addition of water to maintain uniform water content (Nordic Ministers for the Environment 2009)



Trends – Kitchen “Composters”

CHATELAINE

Food Style Living Health Horoscopes MORE

LIVING



We Tried 5 Countertop Composters— Here’s How They Stacked Up

If you don’t have a curbside green bin program, a countertop composter could be just the ticket.

Natalie Michie
Updated April 20, 2023

Every year, Canadians throw away nearly 2.2 million tonnes of food. Not only is this
incredibly wasteful, but it’s also awful for the environment. With an estimated 1 in 10



Trends – Kitchen “Composters”

- An excellent way to dry and grind food scraps – avoiding issues with outdoor collection bins – wildlife etc.
- Great option if material composted or sent to anaerobic digestion



Issues – Kitchen “Composters”

- This is not compost – it will mold and smell if it gets wet



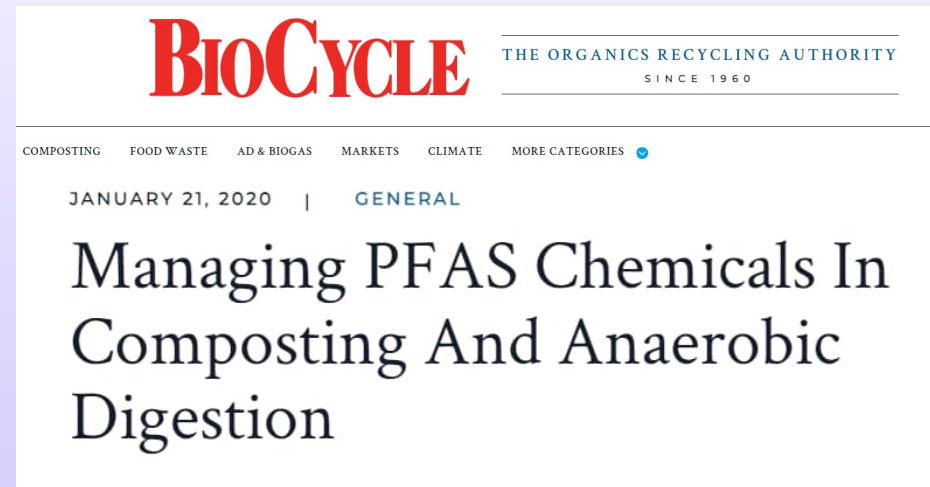
Issues – Kitchen “Composters”

- When added to soil – may mold, attract rodents and does not grow as well as with compost



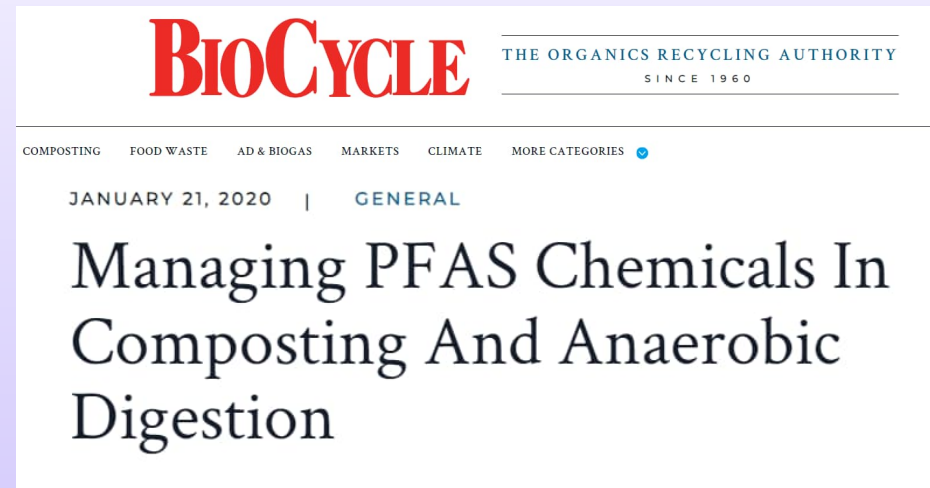
Issues - PFAS

“Polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a large group of compounds used in nonstick coatings, textiles, paper products, some firefighting foams, and many other products. These compounds have many manufacturing and product applications because they repel oil and water, resist temperature extremes, and reduce friction.”

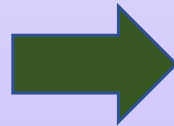


Issues - PFAS

“If you make compost from biosolids and/or from food scraps, it is likely your compost does contain PFAS chemicals.”



Opportunity, Trends and Issues in Organic Waste Management



Let's learn to focus on what really matters – and have that direct our planning and implementation!