

Life cycle assessment (LCA) of bio-based fertilizers from fisheries and aquaculture sidestreams

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Introduction



Fertilizer:

- EU strongly depends on fertilizer imports
- Mineral fertilizer have large environmental impacts (during production and application)



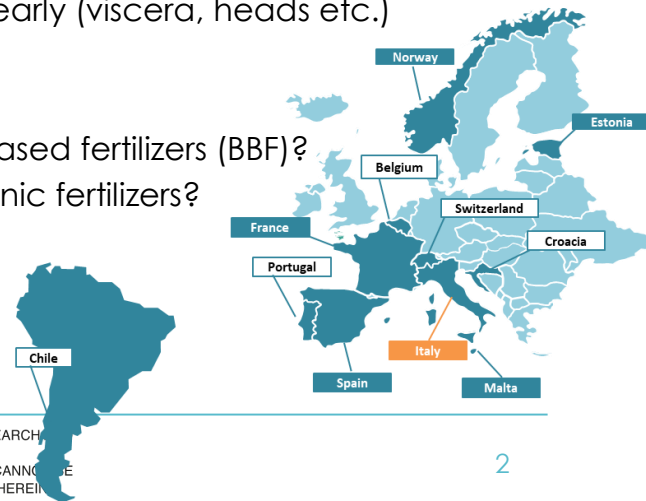
Fisheries:

- Worldwide fish consumption strongly increasing
- In the EU, around 2.3 million tonnes of fish sidestreams generated yearly (viscera, heads etc.)



Horizon2020 Sea2Land project:

- How can fish sidestreams be sustainably valorized to produce biobased fertilizers (BBF)?
- How sustainable are biobased fertilizers compared to mineral/organic fertilizers?
- 7 demonstration pilots in 6 case-study regions
→LCA of Italian case-study presented here.



Methods – Life Cycle Approach (LCA) approach

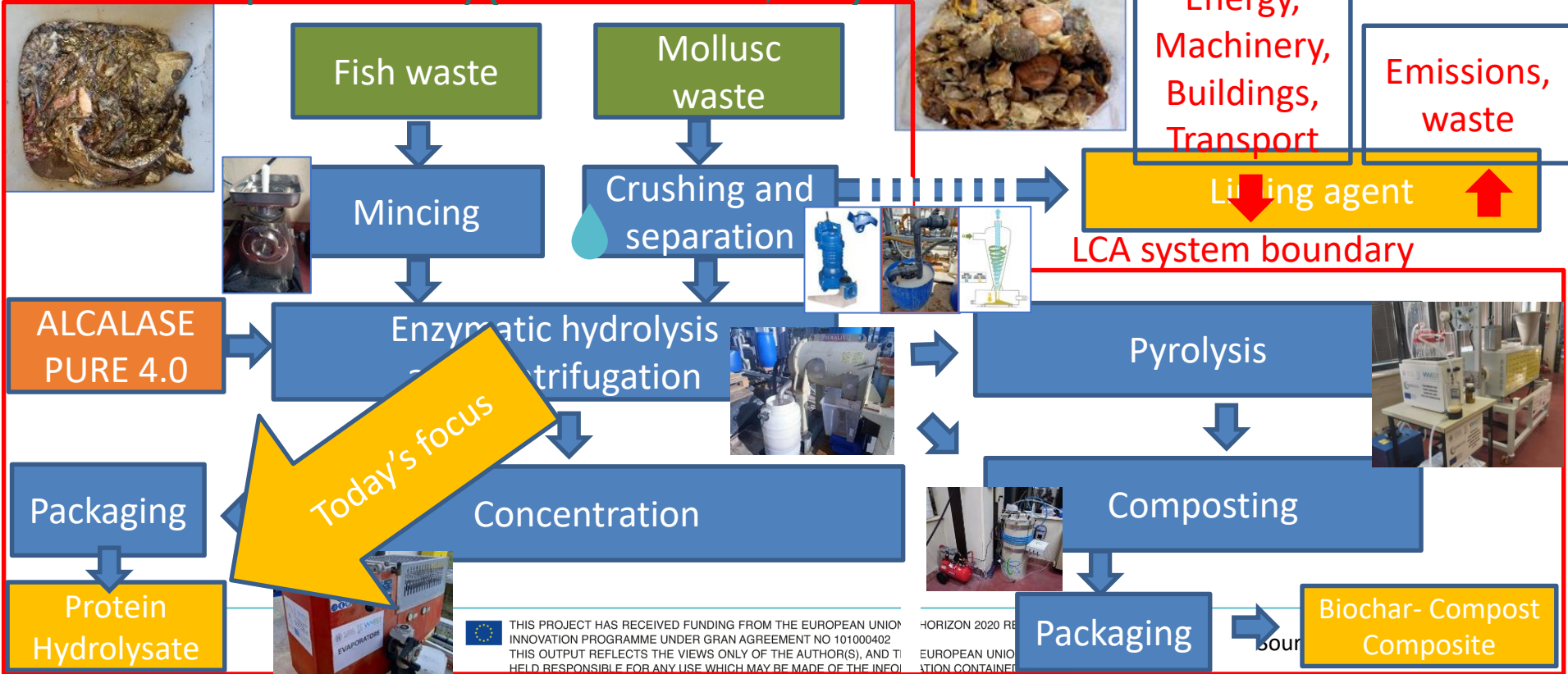
- **Aims:**
 - **Pilot scale: Identify hotspots** to optimize environmental performance of BFF production
 - **Industrial scale:** Analyse relevant changes in environmental impacts for an **upscaled** production
 - **Compare** environmental performance of BFF with other fertilizers.

- **Approach of cradle to factory gate LCA:**



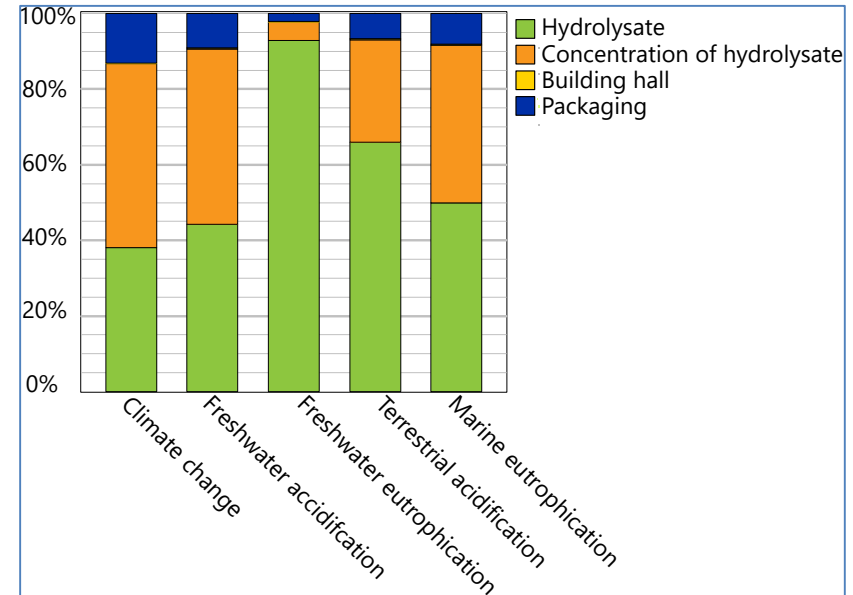
- **Upscaling:** changes in processes, changes in inputs and wastes, size scaling, external factors (framework of van der Hulst et al., 2020)
- **Function unit:** Environmental impact of **1 kg fertilizer produced**
- **Impact assessment:** Indicators from ImpactWorld+

Adriatic pilot case study (cf. Andreola et al., 2023)



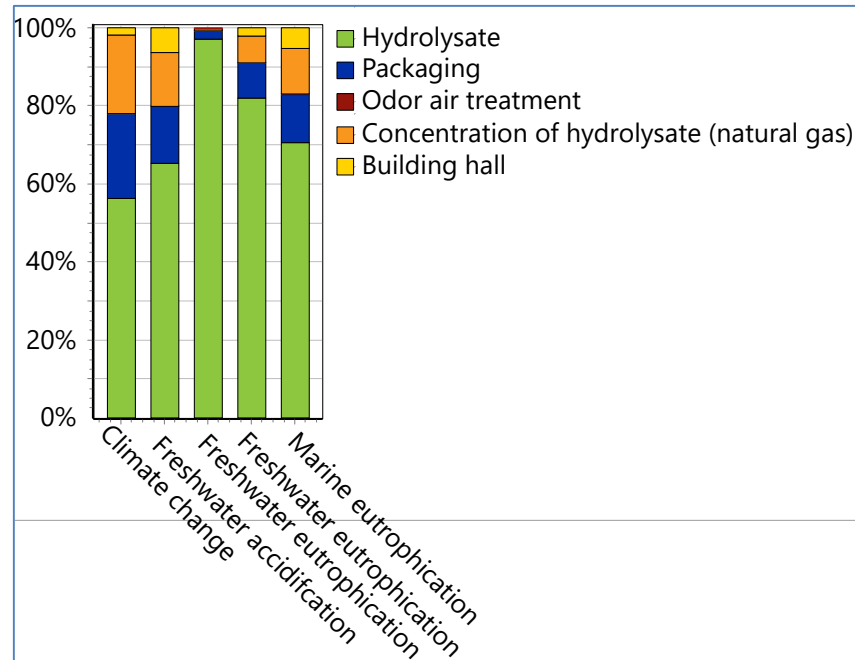
Preliminary results: Pilot scale: identify hotspots for optimization

- **Enzymes** in enzymatic hydrolysis: growth-substrate starch
→ high eutrophication and climate warming potential.
- **Concentration step** after enzymatic hydrolysis
(Andreola et al., 2023)
- **Packaging** (polyethylene, manufacturing)



Preliminary results: Prospective LCA: Upscaling to industrial scale

- Concentration:** Substantial reduction in environmental impacts (electricity → gas) → Higher energy efficiency and less SO₂ and NO_x-Emissions
- 40% reduction** of GWP100: From 2.0 to 1.2 kg CO₂eq / kg protein hydrolysate.
- New odor treatment** in industrial plant not relevant for environmental impacts.



Discussion and Conclusions

- **Pilot production:** most of the data directly from pilot case studies → high certainty
- **Industrial production:** expected future changes difficult to quantify → higher uncertainty
- General, main uncertainties introduced by assumptions: **Price of BBF and burden-free assumption for sidestreams.**

Outlook

- **Comparison** of BBF from the 6 case studies with other fertilizers: do BBF have lower environmental impacts as mineral or organic fertilizers?
- **LCA of fertilizer application:** Environmental impact of 1 kg crop produced (cradle to farm gate LCA), analysed with FarmLCA tool.



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