



Ali trajnostno upravljanje z biorazgradljivimi blati sploh obstaja?

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Or sustainable management with biodegradable sludge exists?

DR. MARKO LIKON¹

¹ *Insol d.o.o., Cesta 8. Avgusta 17D, PTUJ*
marko.likon@telemach.net

Povzetek

Namen predstavljene študije je določitev stopnje trajnosti upravljanja z biorazgradljivimi blati, ki nastajajo pri čiščenju odpadnih vod. Z uporabo LCA analize so bile analizirane splošno uporabljene tehnologije predelave biorazgradljivih blat nakar je bila izvedena konsistentna primerjava teh tehnologij naproti majhnim decentraliziranim tehnologijam, ki omogočajo njihovo snovno izrabo. Glede na negativne vplive na okolje in zdravje ljudi lahko analizirane tehnologije razvrstimo (od bolj do manj trajnostne): snovna izraba - BACOM < piroliza – bio oglje < AD&L < kompostiranje < odlaganje. LCA v splošnem pokaže, da so decentralizirane tehnologije, ki omogočajo snovno izrabo biorazgradljivih blat bolj trajnostno naravnane kot centralizirane tehnologije kompostiranja biorazgradljivih blat v velikih količinah.

Ključne besede: biorazgradljiva blata, LCA, snovna izraba, trajnost.

Abstract

The aim of present study is determination of sustainability of management with biodegradable sludge which are forming during the waste water treatment processes. By using the LCA, commonly used technologies for processing biodegradable sludge were analyzed and then consistent comparison of these technologies towards small decentralized technologies has been carried out. Taking into account negative impacts on the environment and human health, analyzed technologies can be listed as follows (from more to less sustainable): material recovery - BACOM < pyrolysis – bio char < AD & L < composting < landfilling. LCA in general shows that decentralized technologies which are enable to recovery of biodegradable sludge into products are more sustainable than centralized technologies in large scales.

Key words: biodegradeble sludge, LCA, material recovers, sustainability.