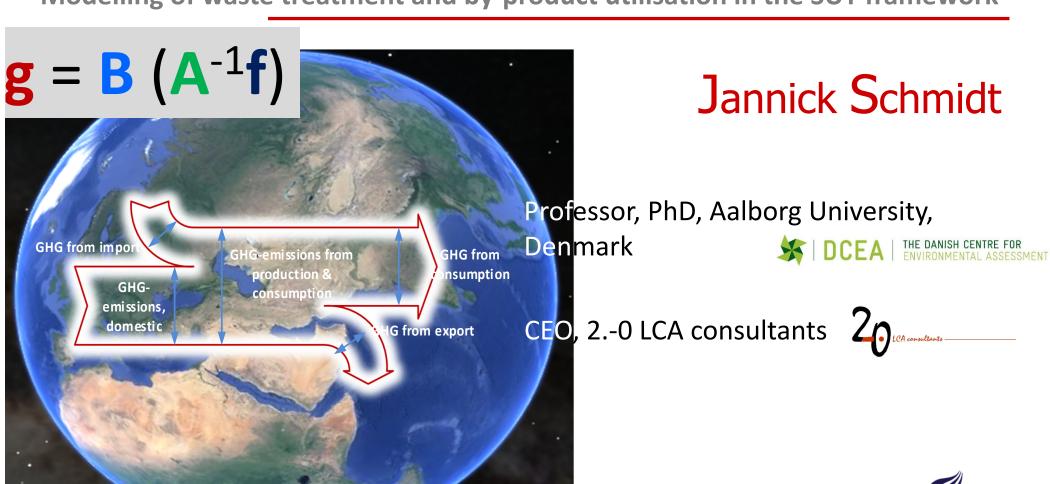
Input-output modelling

Modelling of waste treatment and by-product utilisation in the SUT framework



Agenda



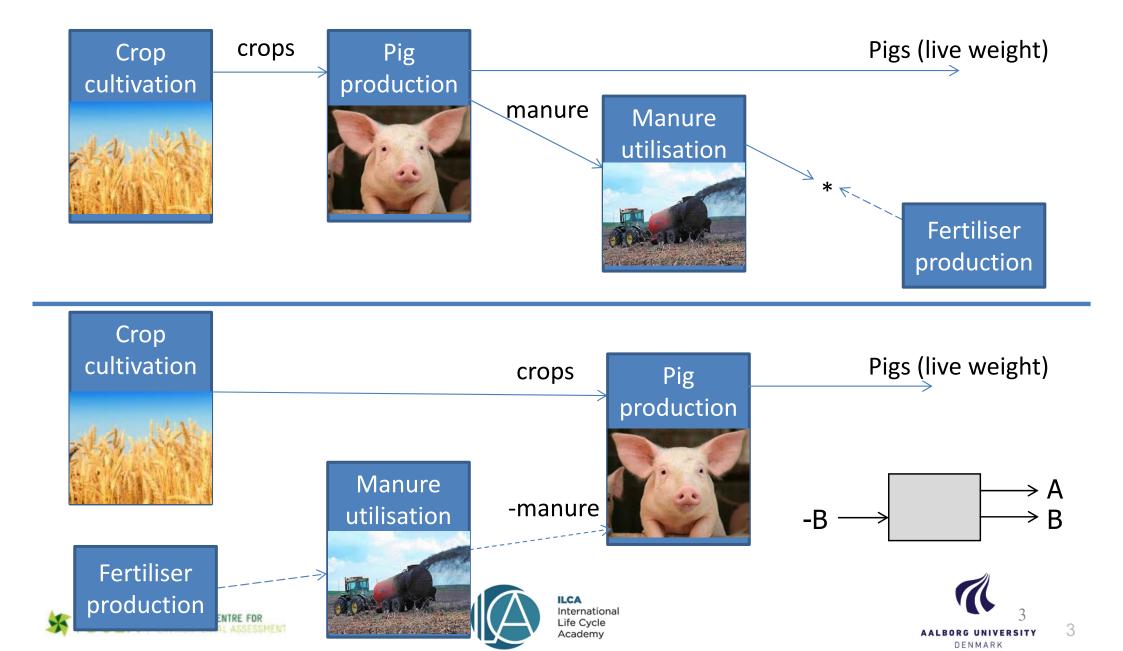
- Principle for organizing materials for treatment in the SUT framework
- Estimating waste quantities and type of treatment



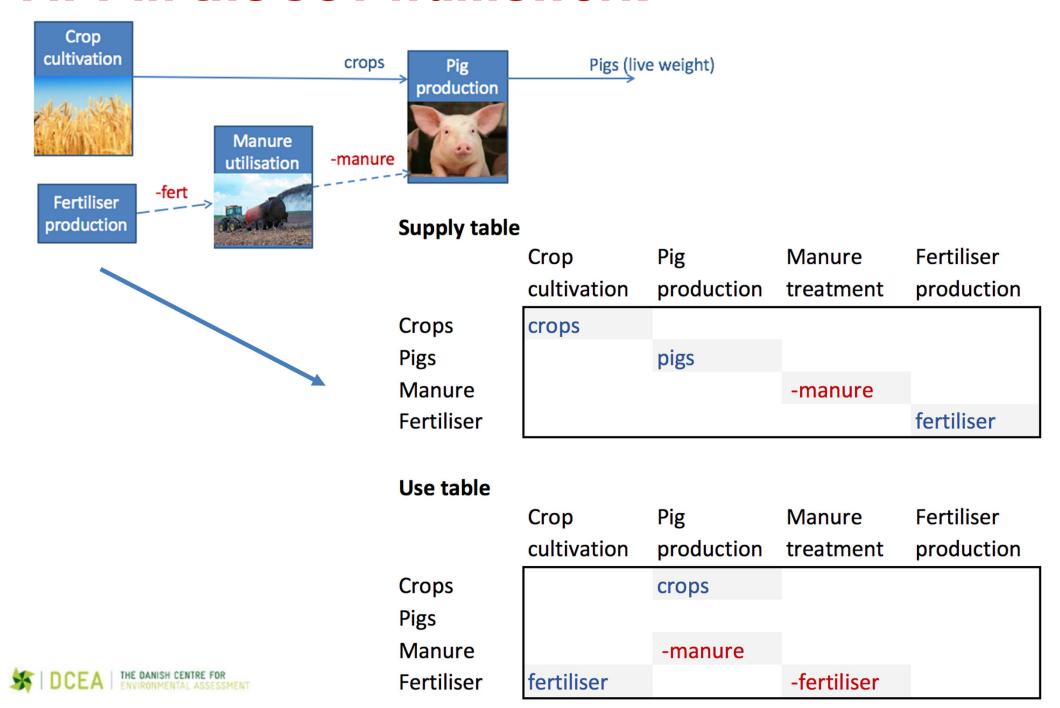




Materials for treatment in the SUT framework



MFT in the SUT framework



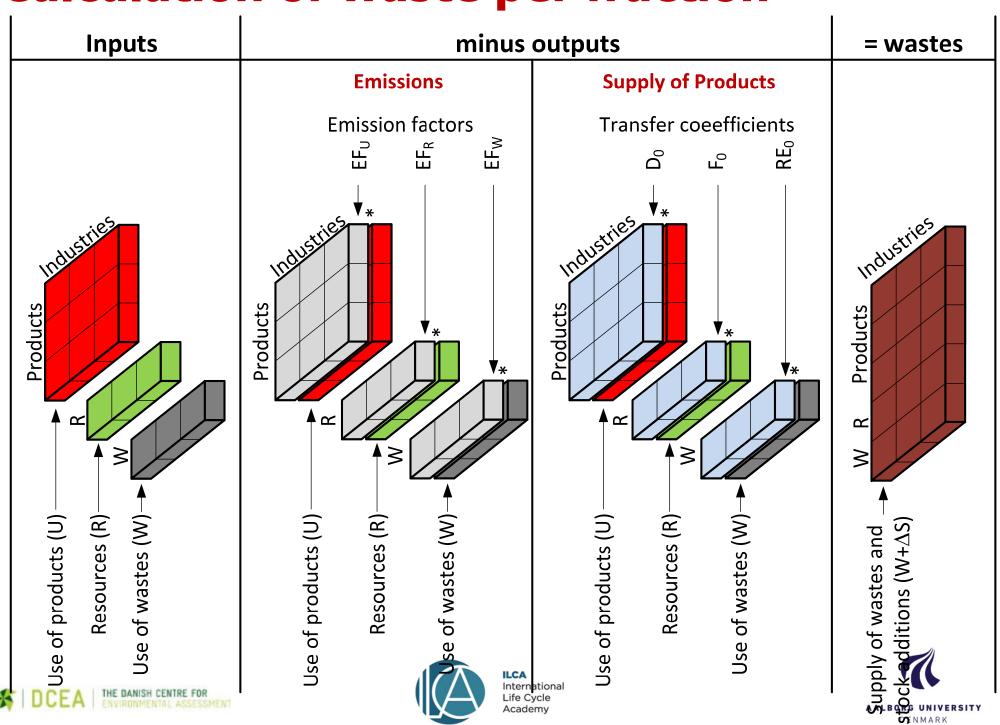
Agenda



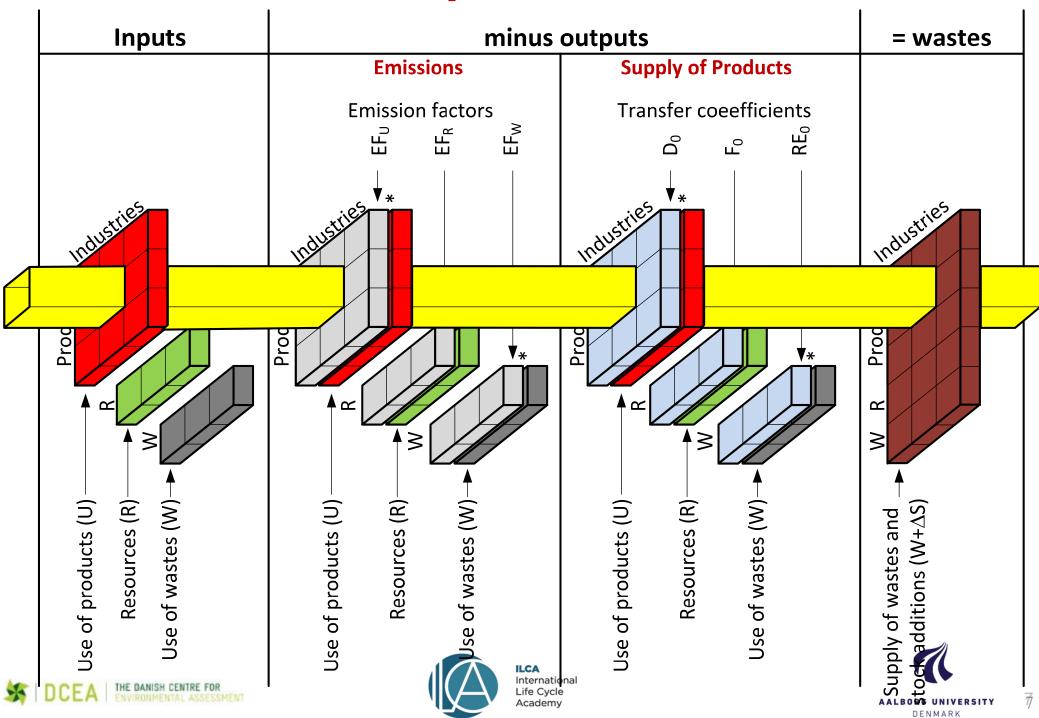
- Principle for organizing materials for treatment in the SUT framework
- Estimating waste quantities and type of treatment



Calculation of waste per fraction



Calculation of waste per fraction



Materials for treatment (waste) in the SUT framework – supply table

- Input of waste $(\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{U}})$ appears in supply table $(\mathbf{V'})$
- Estimating waste quantities:
 - Totals per waste fraction calculated (previous slide)
 - Waste inputs to recycling:
 - a) Known: quantities of by-products from recycling
 - b) Known: ratio between ingoing waste and outgoing by-product
 - c) Calculated: ingoing waste = (a) x (b)
 - Waste inputs to landfill/incin
 - Statistics or calculated
 - Residual = Total recycled landfill incin
 - categorised as: 'Uncontrolled landfill'.

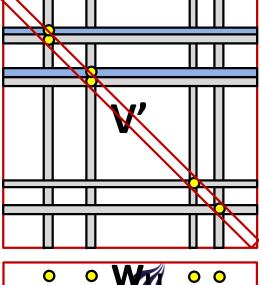
Recycling of paper waste

Recycling of iron scrap

Incineration Landfill

Recycling of paper waste

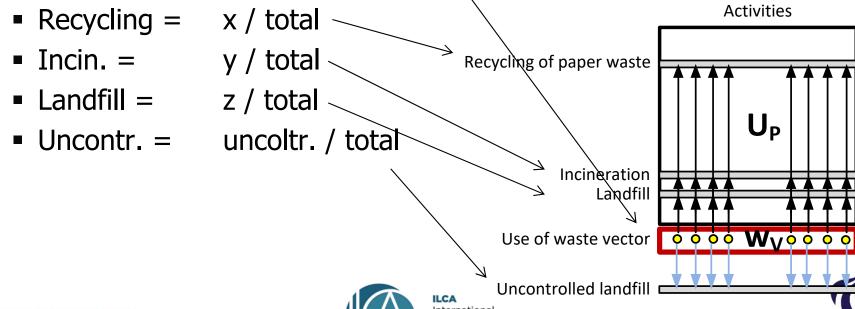
ncineration





Materials for treatment (waste) in the **SUT framework – use table**

- Output of waste $(\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{v}})$ appears in use table (\mathbf{U})
- From mass balance calc, we have total output of each waste fraction ($\mathbf{W}_{\mathbf{V}}$)
- Previous slide (supply-side data):
 - x tons recycling
 - y tons incin
 - z tons landfill
 - Then the 'uncontrolled landfill' will be = total x y z
- Waste treatment mix (**J**) for each fraction can be calculated as:



Life Cycle Academy



... if you want to know more

- The International Life Cycle Academy (https://ilca.es/)
- Consequential LCA (https://consequential-lca.org/)





