

Chemistry 321
The Sustainable World

UNIT 1: What is sustainability?

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A. An Introduction to Sustainability

The old view: A world without limits

- The traditional view is that the world is so vast that it is in effect infinite.
- Pollution can be dumped in rivers & oceans- it will disperse.
- Resources (ores, coal, oil) will never run out.

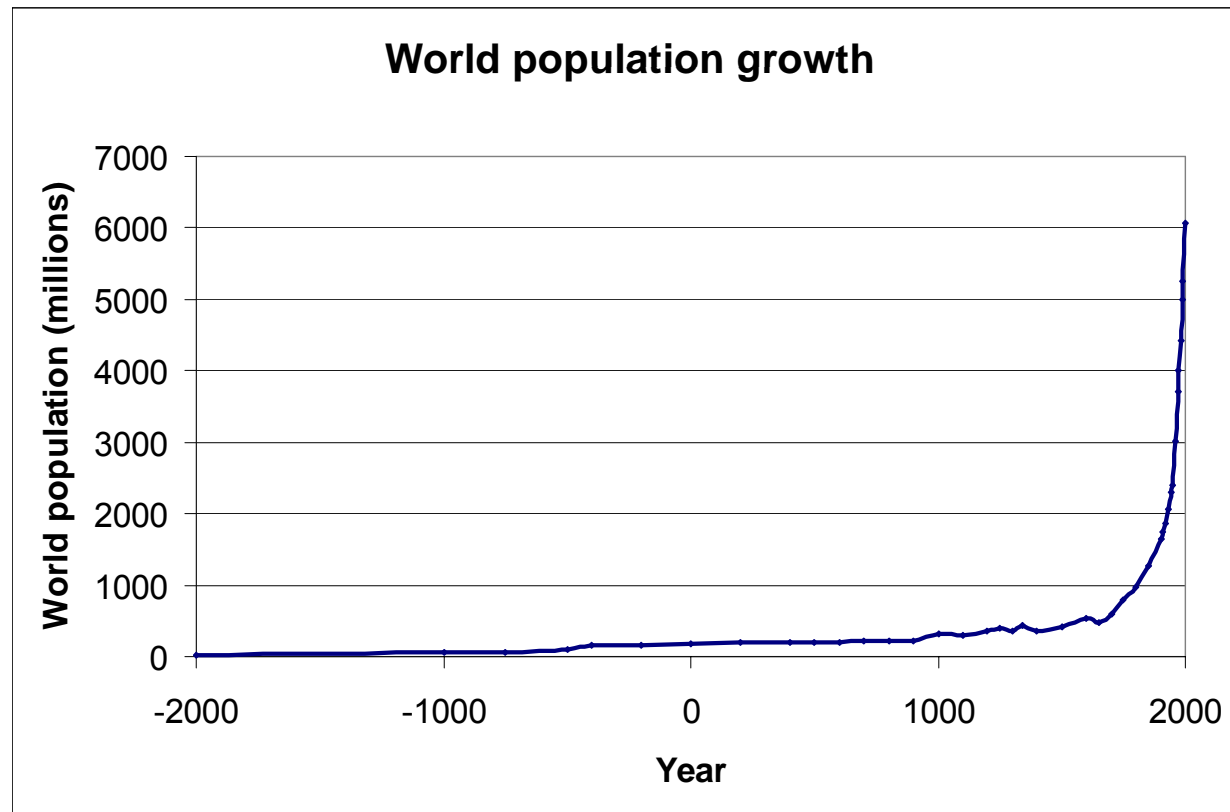


The old view: “Dilution is the solution to pollution”

- In an “infinite world,” all we need to do is to get our waste to the oceans or into the air, and it will be dispersed completely....



The old view: limitless resources



When the world population was very low, it seemed that resources, other than food, were limitless. If you ran out of wood in one forest, you could just go to the next!

The old view: Industrial power = political strength



- *“The smoke of chimneys is the breath of Soviet Russia”*

But after World War II, a new world view began to emerge.

Silent Spring by Rachel Carson

Minamata Disease

Flower power!

The environmental movement

ppm ppb

Love Canal

Toxicology

Spectroscopy

US EPA

What tells us we live in a finite world?

- Global warming
- Depletion of the ozone layer
- Acid rain
- Toxic materials in the environment
- And pictures like this...!



The new world view

- **Sustainability**

We must try not to consume more than the Earth can produce and replace.

- **Responsibility**

We need to ensure that the environment is safe and healthy – now and in the future.

We must work to prevent global warming, acid rain, etc.

- **The solution is global, not national**

We need global solutions to global problems, we can't just export our pollution!

Sustainability



- Implies a balance (or near balance) between consumption of resources and growth of new resources.
- “Sustainable is not the same as “renewable.”

RESOURCES

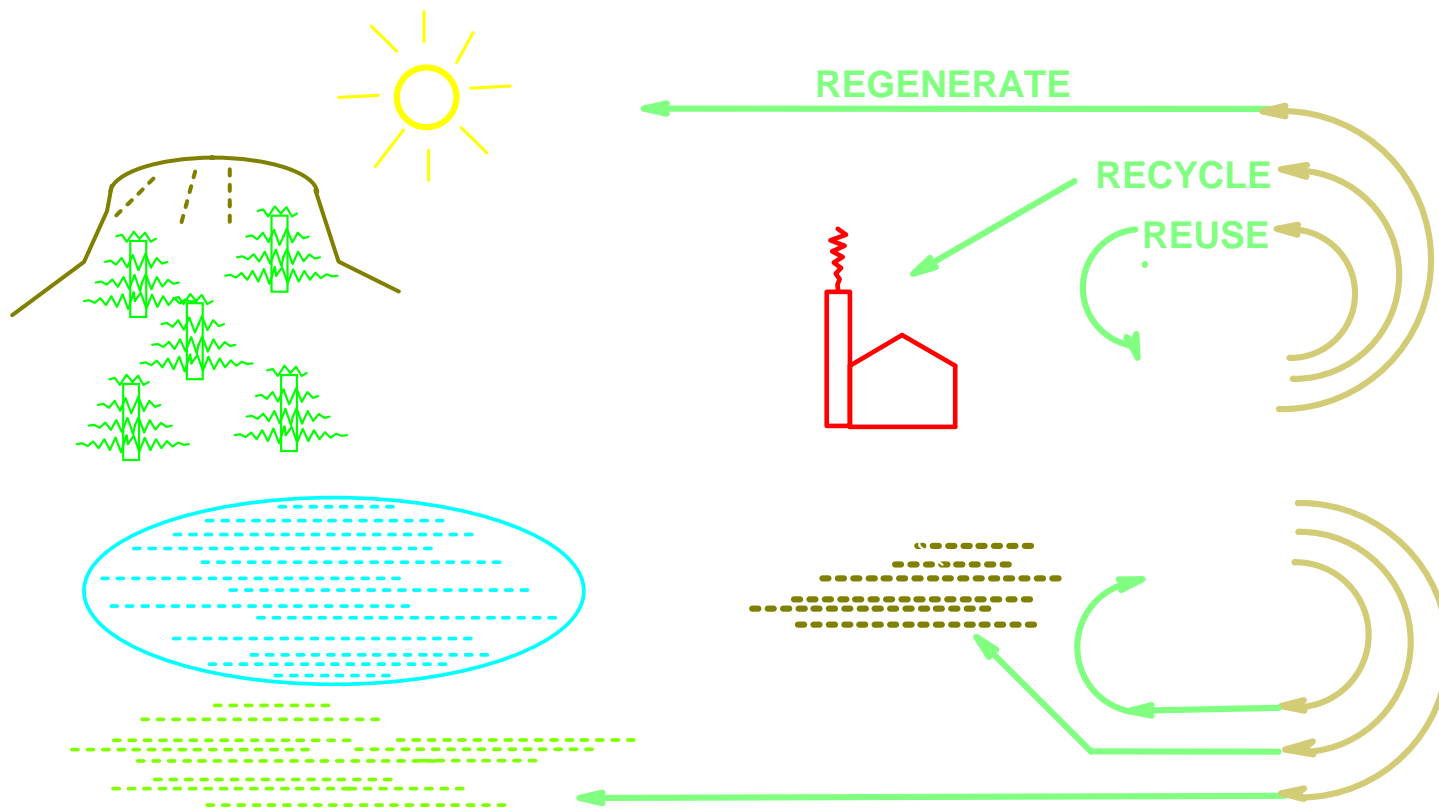
Oil & coal
Other minerals
Air & water
Food

CONSUMPTION

Energy, plastics
Other materials
Healthy life
Healthy life

If we consume more than we can produce, the future looks bleak!

Renewable resources



Resources that can be replenished as rapidly as they are consumed. Often this involves natural processes, for example wood as an energy source.

Renewable resources

*World energy consumption is now seven times what it was when I was born (in 1960).**

QUESTION: Do you think we could we switch to wood & biomass for *all* our present energy needs?

(Answer on next slide)

** M. Wackernagel, Ecological Footprint Accounting, Springer 2006*



Renewable resources

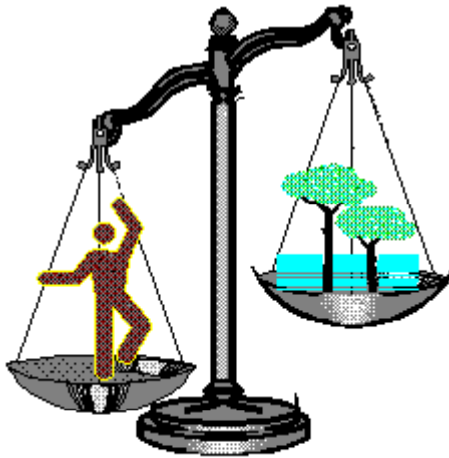
QUESTION: Could we switch to wood & biomass for *all* our present energy needs?

ANSWER: **No**. World energy consumption is currently close to 3×10^{13} W. The total conversion of solar energy via photosynthesis is 4×10^{13} W. Thus we would have to be burning all of the world's plant life. Biomass is renewable, but biomass alone is *not* a sustainable energy supply.



Photo by John
McColgan,
USDA.
Public domain

The earth's carrying capacity



- May refer to the population that a given ecology can support over the long term.
- Alternatively defined as the earth's ability to provide required inputs and outputs as well as assimilate the waste outputs for a given population.

Natural capital

- Those features of nature, such as minerals, fuels, energy, biological yield, or pollution absorption capacity, that are utilized or potentially utilizable in human social and economic systems.



A scene from Sierra Leone.
Picture by Lindsay Stark,
CC by 2.0 license.

Paul Ehrlich's view



Picture credited to
Paul Ehrlich,
[from WM Commons](#)
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- *To put this in context, you must remember that estimates of the long-term **carrying capacity** of Earth with relatively optimistic assumptions about consumption, technologies, and equity ($A \times T$), are in the vicinity of two billion people.*
- -- [Paul Ehrlich \(Sept. 25, 1998\)](#)

Paul Ehrlich's view (contd.)

- *Today's population cannot be sustained on the 'interest' generated by natural ecosystems, but is consuming its vast supply of **natural capital** -- especially deep, rich agricultural soils, 'fossil' groundwater, and biodiversity -- accumulated over centuries to eons. In some places soils, which are generated on a time scale of centimeters per century are disappearing at rates of centimeters per year. Some aquifers are being depleted at dozens of times their recharge rates, and we have embarked on the greatest extinction episode in 65 million years. -- [Paul Ehrlich \(Sept. 25, 1998\)](#)*



Deforestation in Tanzania
Picture [from WM Commons](#)
by Mohsin S. Karmali
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Michael Grubb's view

The atmosphere has been exploited by all without reference to the possibility of ultimate degradation, or to the access rights for the different parties. It has been treated as a free and infinite resource, and humanity is now faced that it is neither, and indeed that a portion of the reservoir has been "used up."

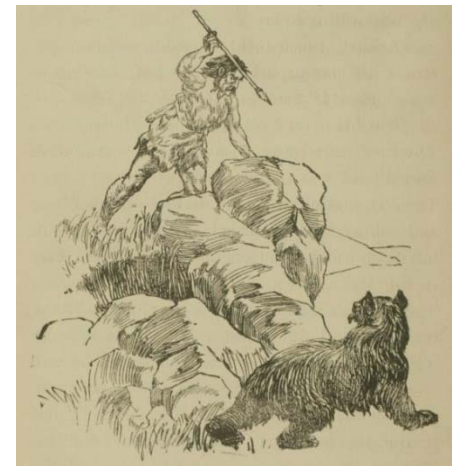
Michael Grubb, Univ. Cambridge, UK, (1989) in *The Greenhouse Effect: Negotiating Targets*, Royal Institute for International Affairs, London.



Photo by Lizette Kabré.
Fair use only

Is it the end of civilization?

- Solution #1- go back to the Stone Age or become ascetics:
 - not politically realistic.
- Solution #2- raise environmental awareness, improve efficiency and equitability in use of energy & materials, reduce consumption, move towards sustainability:
 - the only solution in the long term that avoids destruction
 - but what do we do in the short term?



Picture [by Margaret A. McIntyre](#)
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This course will focus on solution #2 - what needs to be done, why and how, to the best of our current knowledge.

Sustainable development

- “Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.”
 - *The [Brundtland Report](#), 1987.*
- Adopted by the UN after the Rio summit (1992)





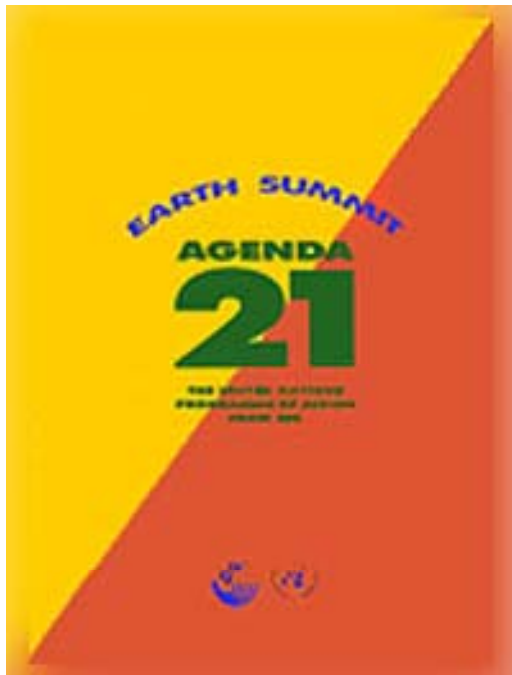
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**DISCUSSION POINT:
IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REALISTIC?**

Key dates

- 1987: “[Our Common Future](#)” (the Brundtland Report) advocates sustainable development
- 1992: Rio “[Earth Summit](#)”- UN conference. By 1994, govts. around the world sign on to support sustainable development.
- 1997: [Kyoto protocol](#)
- 2002: [World Summit for Sustainable Development](#) in Johannesburg.
- 2007: [Bali Summit on Climate Change](#)
- 2009: Copenhagen Summit on Climate Change

United Nations response



- “[Agenda 21](#)” is a 1992 UN policy statement adopted as a result of the Rio summit.
- The UN “[Commission on Sustainable Development](#)” was established in 1992. It monitors progress and organizes conferences.

Government response (US)



Picture by Pete Souza / [Notwist](#)
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- "Each of us has a part to play in a new future that will benefit all of us. As we recover from this recession, the transition to clean energy has the potential to grow our economy and create millions of jobs -- but only if we accelerate that transition."

[President Obama, June 15, 2010](#)

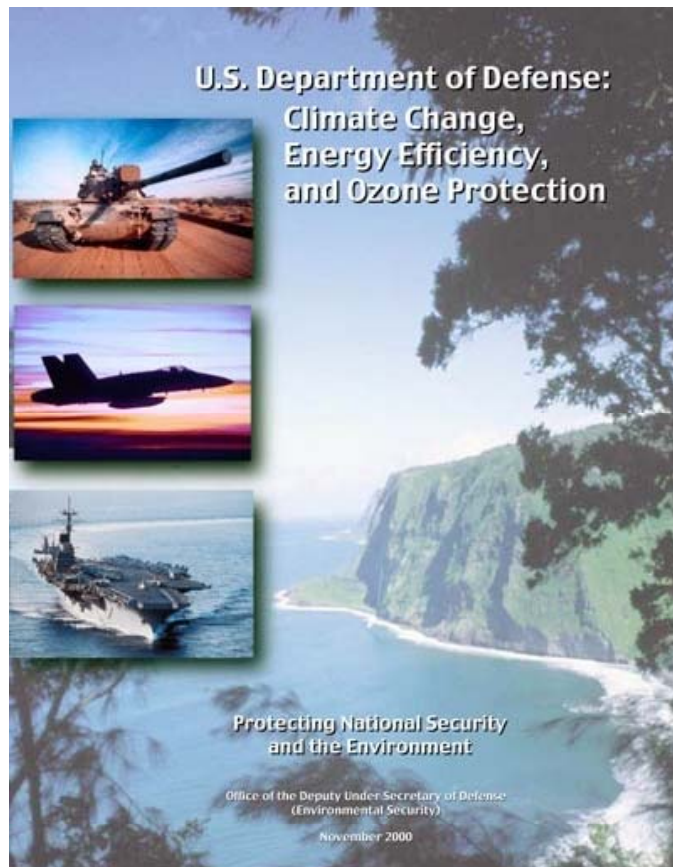
- For the first time, the U.S. will [catalogue greenhouse gas emissions](#) from large emission sources
- Federal agencies [now committed](#) to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 2020.

Government response (US)



- *We must lead the world to produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions, and we must do it in a way that does not undermine economic growth or prevent nations from delivering greater prosperity for their people. We know this can be done. Last year America grew our economy while also reducing greenhouse gases."*
- [President George W. Bush, September 28, 2007](#)

Government response (US)



- The US Department of Defense is not taking chances. They need to consider “worst case scenarios” such as the wars triggered by climate change envisaged in their [2004 report](#). Under Clinton, they pledged to [reduce greenhouse gas emissions](#) by the military, without compromising national security. They even looked at [hybrid Humvees!](#)

Government response (Japan)



Former Japanese
PM Yasuo Fukuda

- "Global environmental problems could threaten the very foundation of human existence and must be dealt with immediately through the mutual cooperation of countries around the world. Developed countries should take the initiative in addressing the

From Japan's "[National Action Plan for Agenda 21](#)"



Tokyo Governor
Shintarō Ishihara

- "Tokyo has stolen a march on the national Japanese government by introducing the country's first mandatory carbon trading scheme as part of new environmental regulations that will force thousands of businesses to cut their greenhouse gas emissions..... the capital's most energy-hungry office buildings, factories and universities must cut emissions by between 6 and 8% over the next five years. Those that fail to do so will have to buy pollution credits..."
- [Financial Times, April 7 2010](#)

Government response (Japan)



Japanese PM
Naoto Kan

- Under the Kyoto protocol, Japan is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions to 6% below 1990 emissions
- “Japan’s capital started its cap-and-trade program in April as national government talks on a countrywide carbon trading program bogged down. The resignation of Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama in June (2010) further delayed progress.
Prime Minister Naoto Kan told parliament today he plans to submit a new climate change bill this session. He didn’t say whether it would include national emissions trading.”

carbonoffsets.com/Bloomberg, October 2010

Government response (China)



Wen Jiabao
Chinese premier

- “China has formulated and implemented a national plan for coping with climate change, and adopted a series of policies and measures in this regard. China combines the handling of climate change with its execution of its sustainable development strategy, acceleration of building a resource-conserving and environmental-friendly society and construction of a country of innovation.”

From 2008 white paper:

[China's policies and actions on climate change](#)

Government response (Germany)



Angela Merkel,
German Chancellor.

Credit: "Photo
European Parliament"
Read her [1998 essay
on sustainability](#).

- In 1994 the German Bundestag amended the Basic Law, the *de facto* constitution of Germany. It states that being aware of the Federal State's "*responsibility toward future generations, it shall protect the natural basis of life*" whenever a state organ takes up action. .
- In 2000, the German government formed the National Council on Sustainability (the [Nachhaltigkeitsrat](#)), to create a national sustainability strategy.
- On 17 April 2002 the Federal cabinet passed the German [Strategy for Sustainable Development](#). This is based on the idea that "The model of sustainable development is the leitmotif which will guide us into the 21st century." The strategy is "for devising a form of development which is economically, ecologically and socially sustainable."

Government response (UK)



David Cameron
British PM

- “Since becoming leader of the Conservative Party I have sought to push the environment up to the top of the political agenda. Not only is it something that I feel strongly about, but I am aware that my position has given me a unique opportunity to stimulate national debate on an issue that we cannot afford to ignore. I intend to take it.”
David Cameron, [Interviewed in The Independent](#), 2006
- The UK is committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 levels. We need a transformation of the UK economy while ensuring secure, low carbon energy supplies to 2050.
- 23 Mar 2011: Green Investment Bank established. Carbon Price support to maintain price of carbon to minimum 16UKP/tonne by 2013 (30UKP by 2020).
- 30 Mar 2011: Smart electricity meters for all homes
<http://www.decc.gov.uk/>



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**DISCUSSION POINT:
WHAT SHOULD *OUR* GOVERNMENT BE
DOING?**

**WHAT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
MEANS
IN PRACTICE**

Sustainable development

- We don't need to return to the Stone Age, and maybe we even keep our cars, though they may be smaller and use fuel cells.
- We must consider the environmental impact of all technology and new development, and aim for minimal impact.
- Use science & technology as a solution to current problems.
- Must also be viable in economic terms.

A sustainable economy

- “Rates of use of renewable resources do not exceed regeneration rates.
- Rates of use of non-renewable resources do not exceed rates of development of renewable substitutes.
- Rates of pollution emission do not exceed assimilative capacities of the environment.”
 - Daly, H. *Beyond Growth*, Beacon Press, Boston, 1996.



A biodiesel refinery
In Germany

*Image under GNU,
by Wolfgang Priwo,
[Wikimedia Commons](#)*

A sustainable society

- We need to set realistic yet desirable goals for society:
 - Permanent prosperity, with constraints of the real world
 - This prosperity distributed fairly and equitably to all of humanity, to other species, and to future generations.

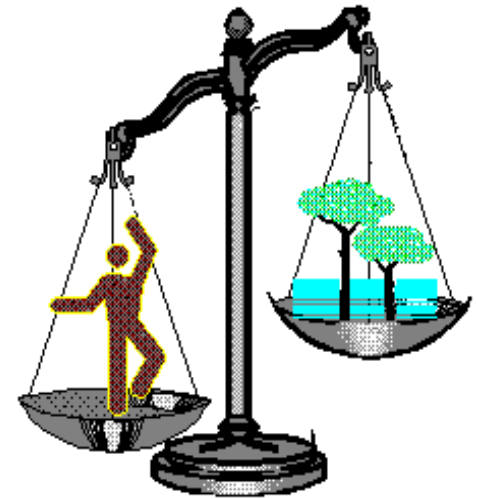
Principles of ecosystem sustainability

- The necessary conditions for processes in an ecosystem must be maintained.
- Operation must be within the carrying capacity of the ecosystem.
- Harvesting rates should not exceed the regeneration rate.
- Waste emissions should not exceed the assimilative capacity.
- The rate of exploitation of non-renewable resources should be equal to or less than the rate of development of renewable substitutes.

See Dorf, p11.

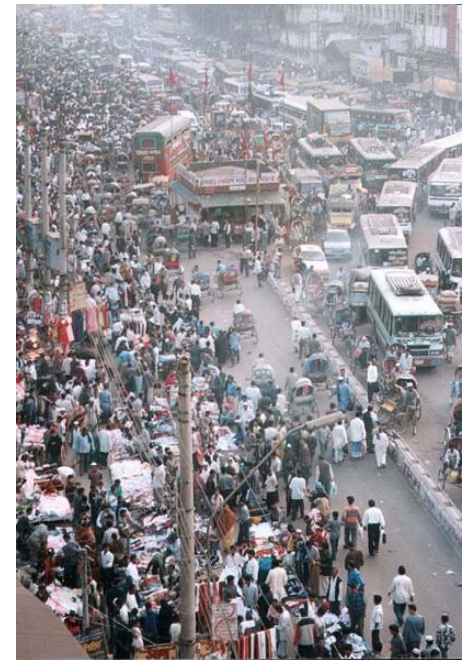
Factors affecting the sustainability balance

- Population
- Consumption of resources per capita, based on
 - Wealth
 - Efficiency of resource utilization
- Intellectual capital
- Natural capital
- Food/water production and land use
- Human organization
- Waste



Population

- By 1999, world population exceeded 6 billion. Expected to pass 7 billion by 2012.
- Improving sanitation & medicine have led to falling death rates
- However, increasing urbanization and affluence tends to cause lower birth rates.
- Improvements in agricultural productivity have allowed the world to support a much higher population than hitherto possible.



Dhaka street crowds

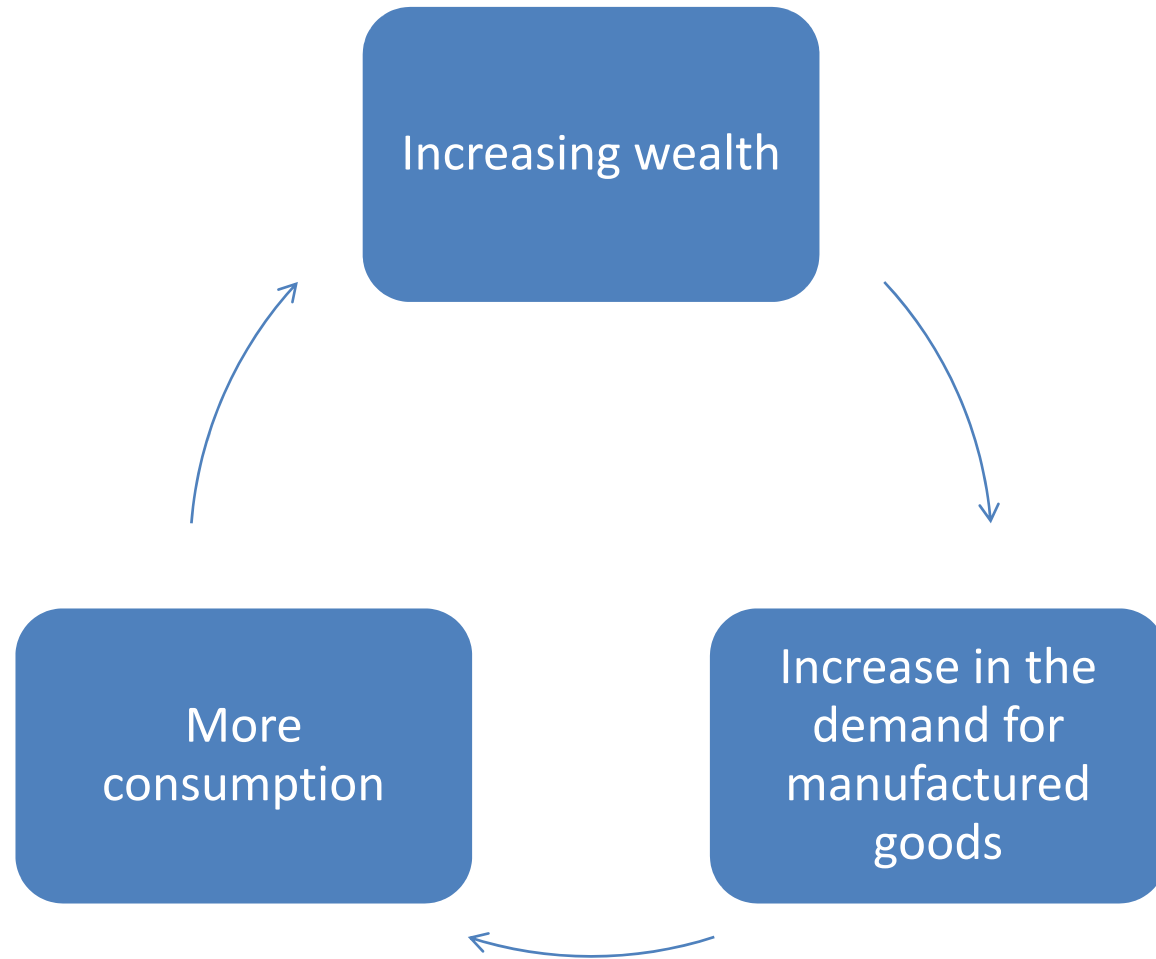
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by Ahron de Leeuw
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Per capita consumption

- Two main categories- materials and energy.
- Materials in a sustainable economy must either be renewable (e.g., wood) or extremely plentiful (e.g, MgCl_2 in seawater).
- Energy sources may be based on material fuels (oil, gas, uranium, etc.) or on natural phenomena (solar radiation, wind power, tidal power, etc.)

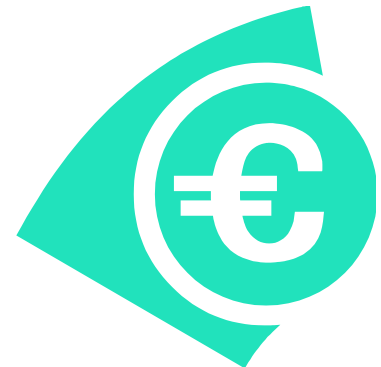


Wealth



Wealth

- Fortunately science & technology have allowed goods to be manufactured more efficiently, using fewer resources.
- On balance, per capita consumption of resources has risen as wealth has increased.



Intellectual capital

Two sources of intellectual capital in an organization- *human capital* and *organizational capital*.

- *Human capital* = knowledge & ability.
- *Organizational capital* = hardware, software, technology, management methods.
- An increase in intellectual capital leads to a more efficient use of resources and reduces waste.



Figure 1.1 Lateral surface of the cerebral hemisphere, brain stem, cerebellum, and rostral spinal cord.

Natural capital

- Those features of nature, such as minerals, fuels, energy, biological yield, or pollution absorption capacity, that are utilized or potentially utilizable in human social and economic systems.
- This **must be maintained** in a sustainable economy.



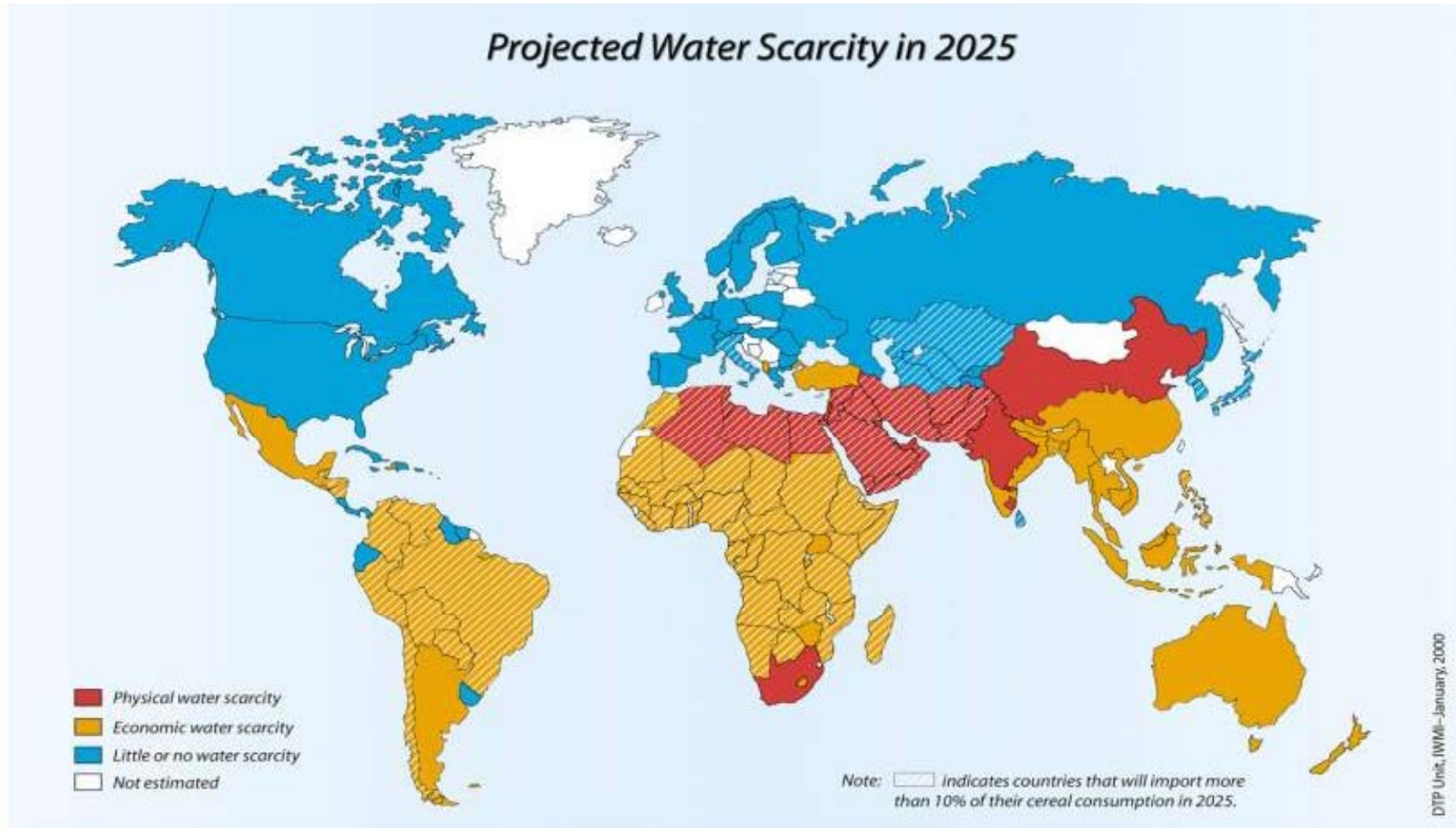
Picture by my wife! Spain, 2004

Food/water & land use

- Increasing population & wealth lead to increasing demand for food and water, and also land.
- The amount of land used for agriculture depends on climate, fertility, human occupation and type of agriculture.
- Fertile soil is being lost due to overuse & erosion (30% since 1960).
- Water is needed both for human consumption and by agriculture.
- Some predict severe land/water shortages.

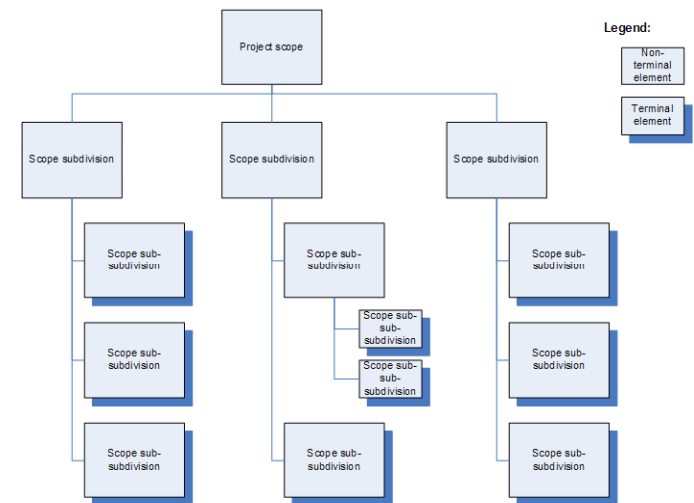


Water is running out...



Human organization

- Different political & economic systems will affect the balance in different ways.
- Within a business, a company that considers sustainability a priority is likely to have a much lower impact on ecosystem.
- If science & technology are focused on the environment, great improvements may be made.



GNU license, [diagram by Mkoval](#)

Waste



- When waste is large-scale or highly toxic, it may exceed the assimilative capacity of the ecosystem (global and/or local).
- “Waste Reduction at Source” (WRAS) or Pollution Prevention (P2) can have a huge impact on reducing waste, *and* make the process more efficient.



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**DISCUSSION POINT:
WHICH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT? WHAT ARE WE
MISSING?**

End