Natural resources

Topic 7 · SL

Capacity is not generated energy

IEA report published 2024

China commissioned as much **solar** PV capacity in 2023 as the world did in 2022.

New capacity is not annual electricity generated.

Resource choices change

Technology, cost, geography, policy and values shape use.

Sunlight supported human activities long before modern panels.

Classify resources carefully

Stocks and recurring flows

Natural capital supplies goods and services as **natural income**.

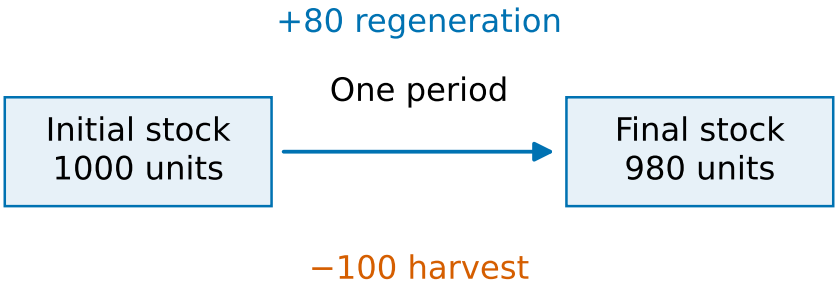
Renewable growth/recharge can be exceeded; sunlight/wind are finite-power flows.

Timescales and losses

Soil formation and fossil groundwater can be effectively non-renewable.

Metals can be recycled, but collection, energy, contamination and losses matter.

An invented stock budget



1000 + 80 − 100 = 980 units; use exceeds regeneration by 20 units.

Goods, services and values

Examples

Timber and fish are goods; flood regulation and nutrient removal are services.

Forests, rivers and wetlands support several functions at once.

Different values

Aesthetic, cultural, economic, environmental, health, social, spiritual and technological.

Intrinsic worth is independent of human usefulness; a market price does not capture every value.

Resource value and local choice

Dynamic examples

Lithium demand changed with batteries; whale oil lost its lighting role to alternatives.

Lithium is not a rare earth; different materials serve different functions.

Evaluate perspectives

Culture, history, cost, technology, policy and environmental concern.

Neutral voluntary surveys: willingness to pay also reflects income and access.

Resource security: two water contexts

Singapore

Four National Taps: catchments, imports, NEWater and desalination.

Diversity improves resilience but needs energy, finance and quality management.

Jordan, 2023 strategy

About 61 m^3 **renewable** freshwater/person/year in the dated account.

Scarcity, demand, groundwater and unequal access; planned supply is not delivered capacity.

Manage demand and ecological functions

Strategies

Efficiency, durability, **substitution**, repair, reuse and suitable **recycling**.

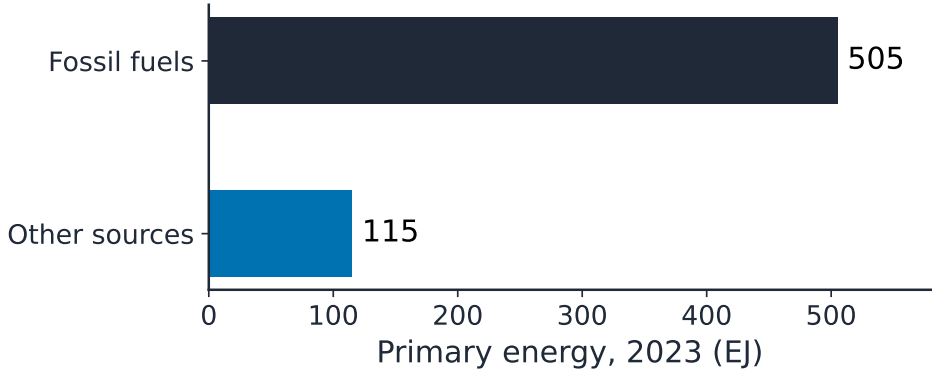
Diverse supply and trade can improve security.

Limits

Harvest at estimated growth does not alone conserve habitat or soil.

Pollutant loading must avoid harmful accumulation; security is not identical to sustainability.

Dated world primary-energy quantities



EI 2024 edition: rounded 2023 total 620 EJ, with 505 EJ fossil and 115 EJ other sources.

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Calculate a fossil-energy share

1. **Dated rounded values.** Fossil 505 EJ; total 620 EJ.
2. **Share.** $505/620 \times 100 = 81.45\%$, approximately 81.5%.
3. **Boundary.** Primary energy, under this report's accounting; not electricity shares.

Decision

Do not splice datasets with different primary-energy methods or compare MW directly with MWh.

Primary energy and industrial services

Needs and change

Population and per-person demand influence totals.

Transport, heat, steel, cement and fertiliser need specific services.

Carriers

Electricity and hydrogen are energy carriers.

Hydrogen production needs energy/feedstock; fuel cells are not a free primary source.

Evaluate non-renewable sources

Fossil fuels

Coal, oil and gas: useful energy and feedstocks, with emissions and extraction impacts.

Gas may lower direct CO_2 compared with coal, but upstream methane matters.

Nuclear

Generally low lifecycle carbon; high availability and small fuel mass.

Mining, cooling, accidents, waste, financing and decommissioning need a full boundary.

Renewables differ in constraints

Solar and wind

PV needs sunlight; **wind** varies with weather.

Land, materials, construction, ecology and end-of-life management matter.

Water, heat and biomass

Reservoir/run-of-river hydro differ; drought and ecology constrain both.

Geothermal is not only volcanic; tides are predictable, waves weather-dependent; **biomass** is not automatically carbon-neutral.

Compare Norway and Japan

Norway

Hydro-rich electricity, reservoirs and interconnections.

Geography, rainfall and existing infrastructure; ecological flows, drought and costs.

Japan: IEA 2021 context

Import dependence and post-Fukushima supply disruption.

Diversification, efficiency, resilience, renewables and **nuclear** safety; dated context, not unchanged current shares.

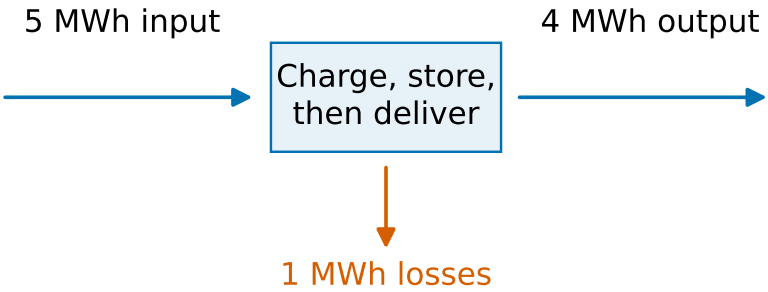
Capacity factor is not efficiency

1. **Invented installation.** Rated power 50 MW; capacity factor 0.30; interval 8760 hours.
2. **Generated energy.** $50 \times 0.30 \times 8760 = 131400$ MWh$=131.4$ GWh.
3. **Interpret.** Ratio to continuous rated output, not thermodynamic conversion efficiency.

Decision

Choose a power unit for rate and an energy unit for accumulated output.

Storage shifts energy with losses



Invented round trip: 5 MWh input yields 4 MWh output and 1 MWh losses.

Match storage power and duration

1. **Invented delivered energy.** 4 MWh at 1 MW can cover 4 hours.
2. **Round-trip efficiency.** $4/5 \times 100 = 80\%$.
3. **System choice.** Batteries, pumped hydro, thermal storage, grids and flexible demand serve different needs.

Decision

Finite energy and power cannot guarantee unlimited backup through a long shortfall.

Conservation, efficiency and rebound

Two mechanisms

Behaviour can reduce service use; efficiency reduces input for comparable service.

Insulation and efficient lighting need measured comfort/illumination comparisons.

Invented conversion

30 MJ useful from 100 MJ input gives 30% efficiency.

Rebound can offset engineering savings; a lower impact per service need not lower total use.

Classify waste by source and type

Source

Domestic, industrial and agricultural.

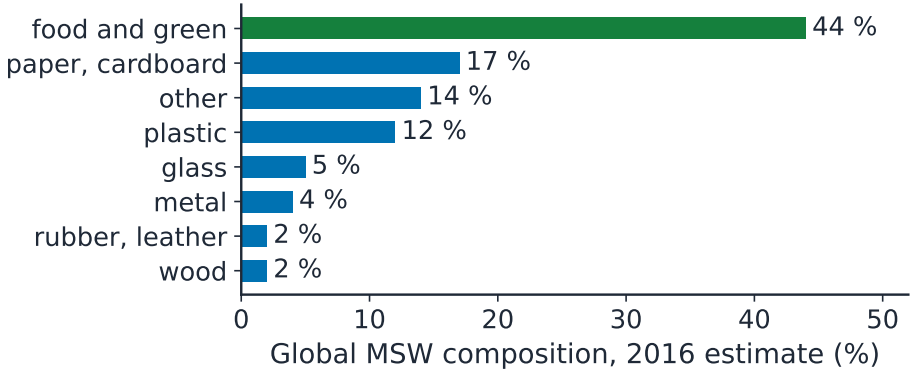
Municipal definitions and collection coverage vary.

Type and measure

Food, e-waste, biohazardous materials, paper, plastic, metals and others.

Categories overlap; mass, volume, moisture basis and per-person rates differ.

A dated global waste composition



World Bank 2018 report: approximate 2016 composition, not every city or a current measurement.

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Trends are conditional and unequal

World Bank 2018 report

2016 estimate 2.01 billion tonnes MSW; conditional 2050 projection 3.40 billion.

Not a current annual count.

Society and time

Income, diet, policy, technology, packaging, season and collection matter.

Do not treat all higher- or lower-income households as identical.

Plastic persistence and exposure

Physical effects

Entanglement, ingestion, habitat effects and fragmentation.

No universal lifetime; a garbage patch is not a solid island.

Read the denominator

OECD: 9% of 2019 plastic waste ultimately recycled after losses.

Microplastic detection establishes exposure, not by itself a particular disease.

Half-life is a conditional model

1. **Invented assumptions.** 80 g substance; fixed 10-year half-life.
2. **After one and two half-lives.** 40 g after 10 years; 20 g after 20 years.
3. **Limits.** Not a universal model for weathering, every polymer or elemental metals.

Decision

Biodegradable does not guarantee rapid harmless breakdown in every environment.

Waste can transfer social costs

Exposure

Leachate, uncontrolled smoke and unsafe recovery affect workers and neighbours.

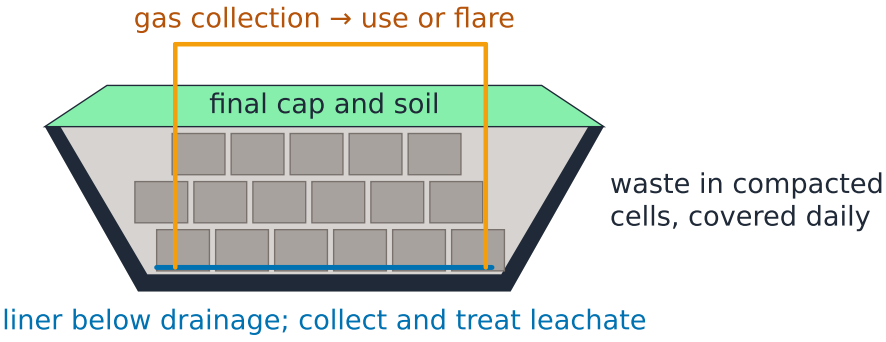
Export may provide materials/income while moving environmental risks.

Governance

Basel e-waste amendments effective January 2025 extend prior-informed-consent controls.

Not proof that illegal movement ended or a universal ban on every working used device.

Engineered landfill reduces rather than eliminates risk



Drainage sits above the liner; treat **leachate**, manage gas and monitor during and after operation.

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Compare treatment pathways

Landfill and incineration

Engineered **landfill** needs containment, gas and long-term monitoring.

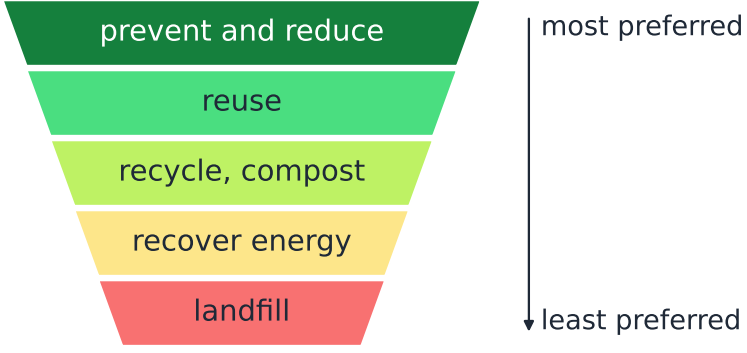
Incineration may recover energy but needs emissions control and ash management.

Biological and material routes

Compost needs sorted organics, oxygen and quality control.

Digestion yields biogas/digestate; **recycling** needs collection, clean streams, energy and markets.

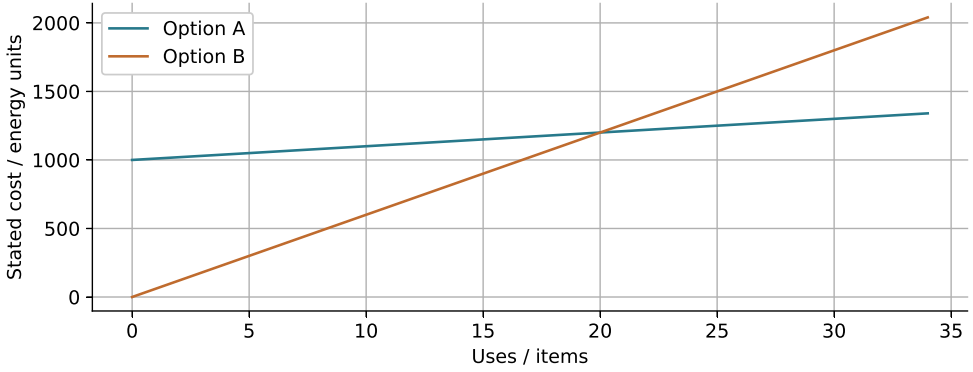
Prefer prevention with safe residual treatment



Avoid upstream demand where possible; hazardous contamination can limit safe recovery.

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A matched-service lifecycle model



Invented energy boundary: reusable $1000 + 10n$, disposable $60n$; equality at 20 uses.

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Use an inequality for lower energy

1. **Invented bottle.** Reusable: $1500+15n$ kJ; disposable: $90n$ kJ.
2. **Lower energy.** $1500+15n<90n \rightarrow n>20$.
3. **First whole-number use.** 21; equality at 20 is not a saving.

Decision

One wash per use is assumed; water, transport, detergent, breakage and other impacts remain outside the model.

Shanghai sorting: stages need evidence

Regulation effective July 2019

Recyclables, hazardous, wet/food and dry/residual streams.

Labels, facilities, education, monitoring and penalties can support behaviour.

Evaluate downstream

Track contamination, processing, recovered output and residues.

Before/after sorted collection alone does not prove causation or complete **recycling**.

Follow a material through circular recovery

1. **Pathway.** Ore $\rightarrow$ refining $\rightarrow$ aluminium can manufacture $\rightarrow$ use $\rightarrow$ collection $\rightarrow$ sorting/remelting.
2. **Invented efficiencies.** 100 units $\times$80% collected $\times$90% recovered $=$72 units returned.
3. **Loss.** 28 units uncollected or lost; prevention/reuse can reduce primary demand earlier.

Decision

Technical recyclability differs from observed recovery; growth in demand can outweigh lower use per item.

Exam tips

State the quantity

Stock/flow; MW/MWh; primary energy/electricity; capacity factor/efficiency.

Collection versus actual recovery; mass versus volume.

Evaluate

Named context, full boundary, equity and evidence.

Renewable/recyclable labels are not outcomes; equality is not a strict saving.

Check yourself

Your turn

A reusable item matches disposable energy at 20 uses and grows more slowly thereafter. At which whole-number use does it first use less?

A. 21 uses.

B. 20 uses.

C. 19 uses.