UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

COURSE SYLLABUS

Environmental Geochemistry

2425-2-F7401Q108

Aims

The environmental geochemistry course offers to the students a wide view about the study of the Geochemistry applied to environmental themes. At the end of the course the students will be able will be able to deal with complex themes related to the environment. Students will be able to apply their knowledge, understanding, and problem solving abilities in the multidisciplinary contexts related to Environmental Geochemistry. The acquired scientific methodologies and knowledge will be essential to plan and solve the problems related to Environmental Geochemistry.

Contents

The Environmental Geochemistry course is specifically concerned with the interconnession between the geochemical processes and the environment. The themes of the course cover: mobility of the elements (dispersibility and bioavailability); evaluation and monitoring of heavy metal pollution; water quality (natural waters and water for drinking, agricultural and industrial use); pollutant agents in water, air and soil; wastes (mine wastes, radioactive wastes, urban wastes); interactions between geochemistry and human health.

Detailed program

1. Arsenic: chemistry and mineralogy of arsenic; arsenic in groundwaters in Southern Asia; Arsenic in soils, mine tailings, and former industrial sites; arsenic in drinking water and its impact on human health.

2. Atmospheric particles: solid particulate matter in the atmosphere; atmospheric brown clouds - from local air pollution to climate change; airborne particles in the urban environment; atmospheric and environmental impact of volcanic particulates; airbornr mineral dust; interactions between mineral dust, climate, and ocean

ecosystems.

3. Deep mined geological disposal of radiocative waste: geological disposal of nuclear waste; geological disposal of radioactive waste in clay; crystalline rock as a repository for Swedish spent nuclear fuel; the Russian strategy of using crystalline rock as a repository for nuclear waste; salt as a host rock for the geological repository for nuclear waste; geological disposal of nuclear waste in tuff: Yucca Mountain (USA); selecting a site for a radioactive waste repository: a historical analysis.

4. Deep-ocean mineral deposits: metal resources and windows into Earth's processes; metal extraction from deep-ocean mineral deposits; mining deep-ocean mineral deposits: what are the ecological risks?; deep-sea mining: international regulatory challenges and responses.

5. Global water sustainability: water and sanitation in developing countries; hydrogeochemical processes; groundwater: a resource in decline; water management in production of shale gas; conservation, efficiency, and reuse.

6. Kaolin: kaolin-group minerals as environmental recorders; interactions in the environments, kaolins and health.

7. Medical mineralogy and geochemistry: toxic potential of mineral dusts.

8. Metal stable isotopes: mercury cycling in ecosystems; isotope fractionation by plants; environmental applications.

9. Mine wastes: geochemistry and mineralogy of solid mine waste, essential knowledge for predicting environmental impact; waste streams of oil sands: characteristics and remediation, mine waters; mine wastes and human health; recycling, reuse and rehabilitation of mine wastes.

10. Phosphates and sustainability: phosphate mineral reactivity and global sustainability; the phosphorus cycle; phosphate minerals and environmenatl pollution; phosphorus removal and recovery from municipal wastewaters; phosphates and nuclear waste storage.

11. Social and economic impact of geochemistry: the impact of geochemistry; applied geochemistry in mineral exploration and mining; environmental mineralogy: new challenges, nes materials; geochemically based solutions for urban society: London, a case study; stable isotopes from adulterated foods to crime scenes; mestal stable isotopes in the human body.

12. Sustainable soils remedation: the need for sustainable soil remediation;mineral-based amendments for remediation; nanoparticles for remediation: solving big problems with little particles.

13. The nuclear fuel cycle - environmental aspects: the role of mineralogy and geochemistry; uranium mill tailings: geochemistry, mineralogy, and environmental impact; spent nuclear fuel; uranium mineralogy and neptunium mobility; nuclear waste glasses - how durable?; ceramic waste forms for actinides.

14. Toxic metals: the role of surfaces; Earth's nano-compartment for toxic metals; metal retention and transport on colloidal particles in the environment; shining light on metals in the environment; synchrotron X-ray investigations of minerals-microbre-metal interactions; trace metal retention on biogenic manganese oxide nanoparticles.

15. Urban geochemistry: why urban geochemistry?; legacy problems in urban geochemistry; impact of urban development on physical and chemical hydrogeology; urban geochemistry and human health; greenhouse gas emissions at the urban scale; environmental and medical geochemistry in urban disaster response and preparedness.

Prerequisites

Good knowledge of chemistry and geochemistry.

Teaching form

26 two-hour lectures, in person, Delivered Didactics

6 ECTS

Textbook and teaching resource

powerpoint presentations provided by the professor

Semester

first semester

Assessment method

Oral exam, after the conclusion of the course (tests during the course are not established), consisting of an interview on three topics, chosen by the student, covered during the course. The exam will take place with a minimum of three questions about the topics chosen by the student. The following points will be evaluated: The degree of knowledge and in-depth analysis of the various topics; the ability to make connections; the clarity of language as well as the use of appropriate technical-scientific language.

Office hours

by appointment via email: alessandro.fabbrizio@unimib.it

Sustainable Development Goals