

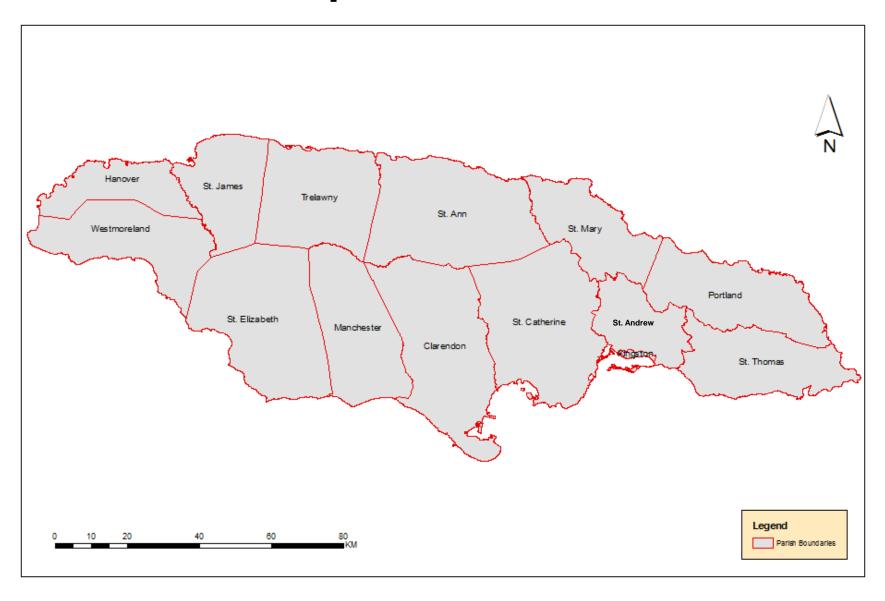
Nutrient Management using Wastewater and Sludge – Jamaica's Approach

Global Conference on Land-Ocean Connection
Building Bridges through Partnerships
Hilton Hotel, Rose Hall
Jamaica
2 – 4 October 2013

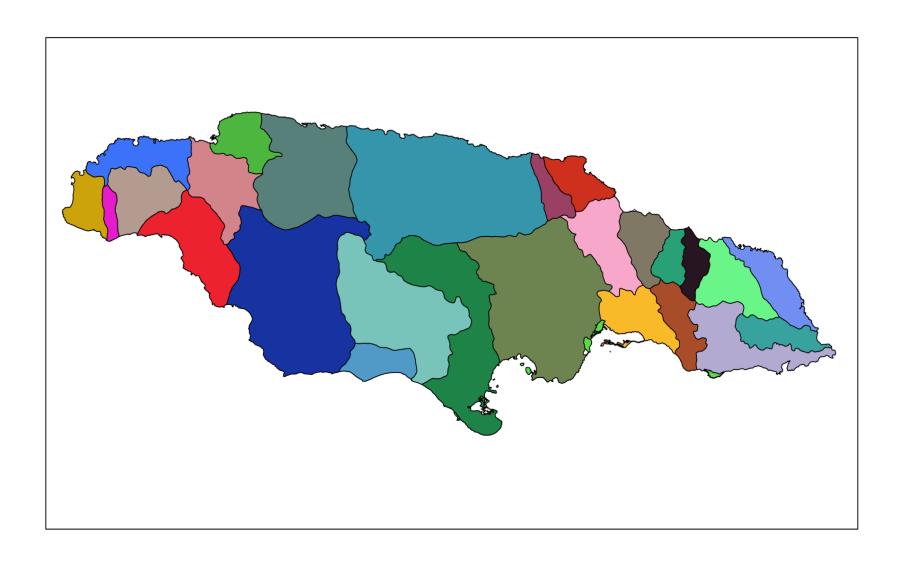
Overview

- Jamaica
- Context for Nutrient Management
- Value of Using Wastewater Products as Nutrient Source
- Initiatives And Actions Taken To Minimize Pollution of The Natural Resources
- Policy and Legislative Framework
- Factors for Consideration
- Nutrient Management

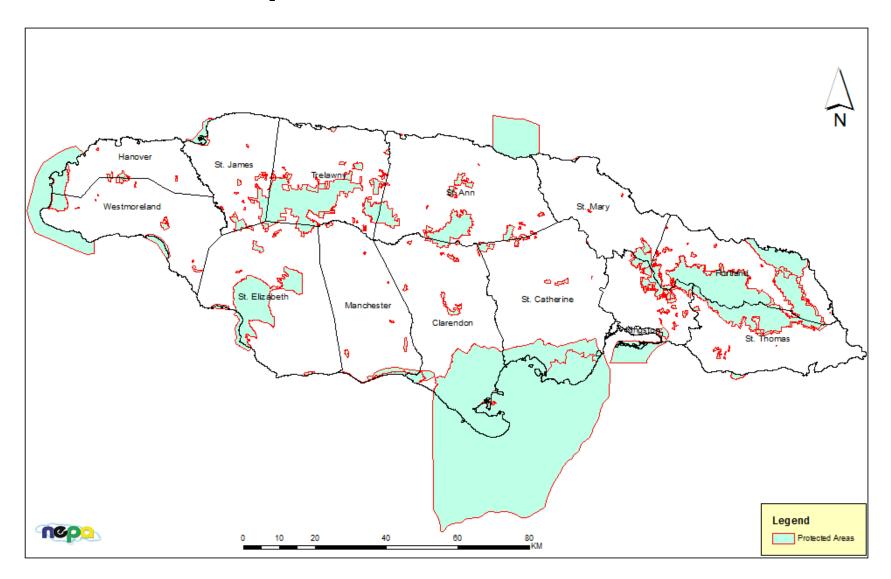
Map of Jamaica



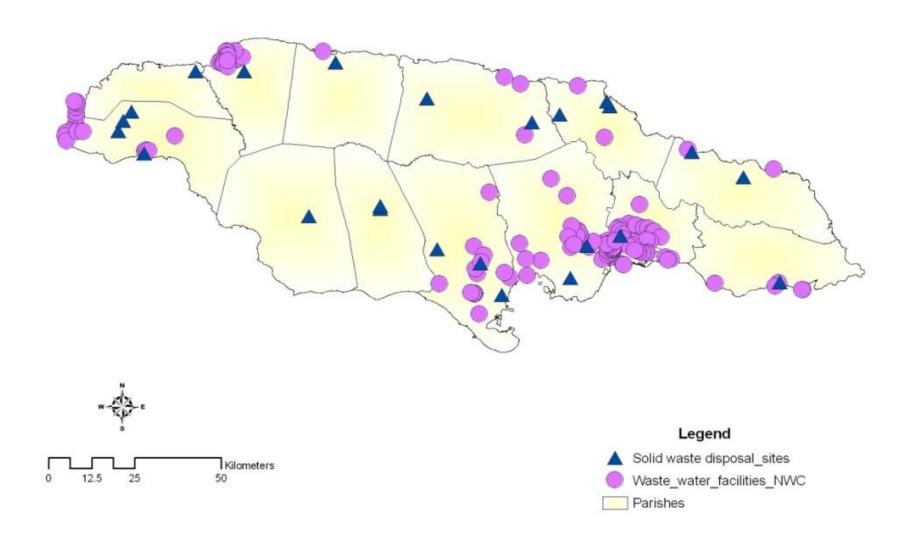
Watersheds Management Units



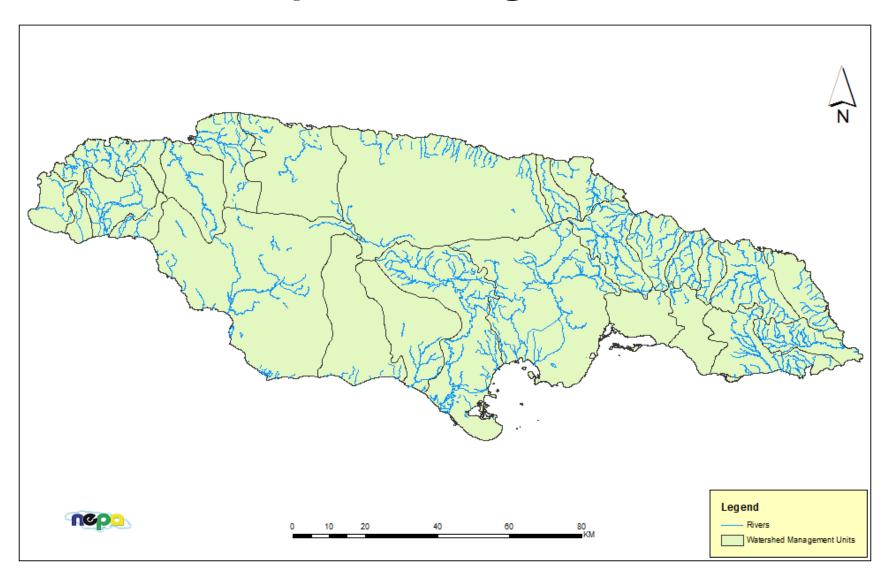
Map of Protected Areas



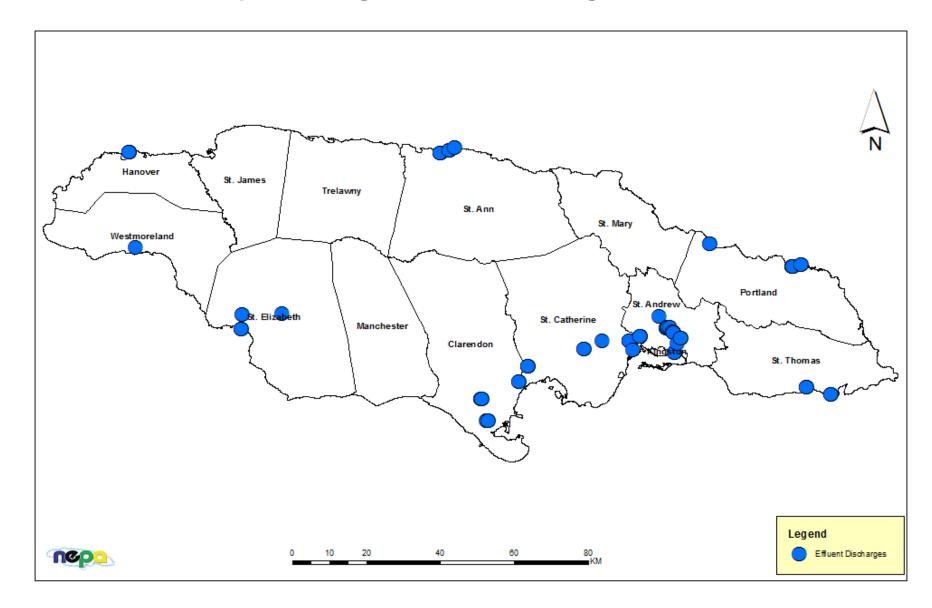
Waste Disposal Sites



Maps showing Rivers



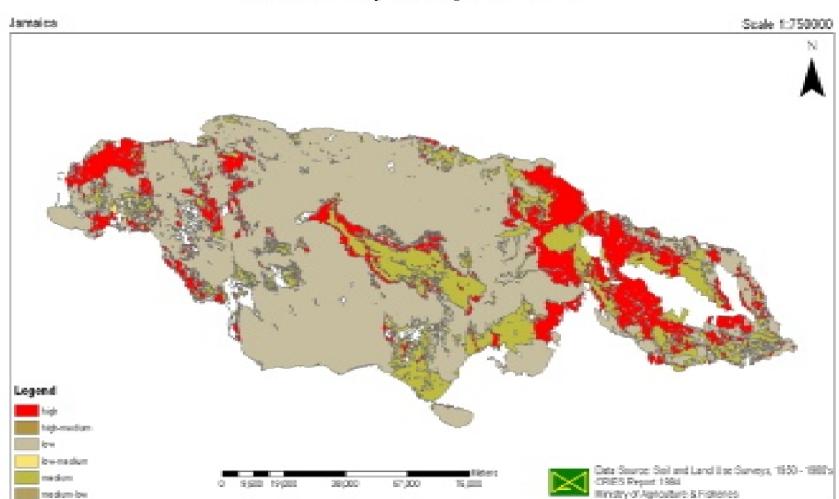
Map Showing Effluent Discharges to Date



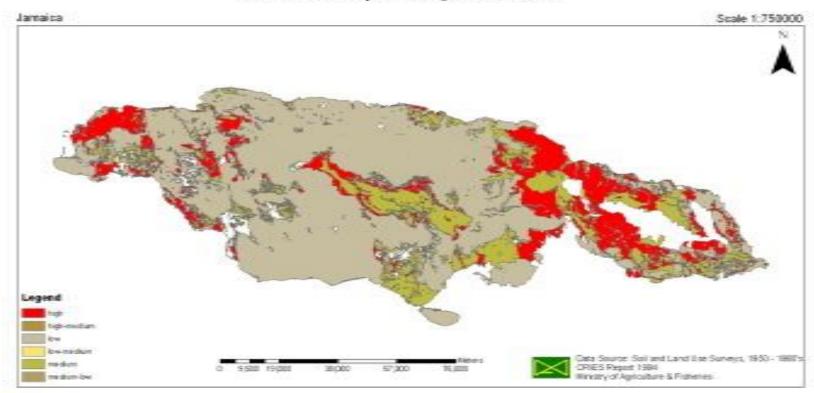
Jamaica's Water Quality Monitoring Sites



Generalized Map of Phosphorus Levels



Generalized Map of Phosphorus Levels



Context for Nutrient Management in Jamaica

- Eutrophication of water resources surface and coastal
- Incidents of Fish Kill s in Surface and Coastal Areas
- High level of nutrients contained in raw and poorly treated Wastewaters (Sewage Effluent, Trade (Industrial) Effluent and Sludge)
- Reuse for selected land applications more benefial than costly tertiary treatment

Value of Wastewater Products as Nutrient Source

Wastewater contains valuable resources such as

Organic matter, Nutrients and Water

It may also contain varying concentration levels of:

- chemical contaminants nitrates, phosphates, metals, organic compounds, chlorides, sulphates
- pathogens that are potentially detrimental to soils or plant growth and/or
- pose a risk to the wider environment and public health

Initiatives and Actions Taken in Jamaica To Minimize Pollution of The Natural Resources

- Policies
- Legislation
- Collaborate with Government Agencies and Industry

Policy Framework

- Voluntary Compliance
- Standards to protect the natural resource
- Collaboration with Stakeholders

Voluntary Compliance

Promotion of

- Environmental Stewardship
- Environmental Management Systems
- Reuse of Treated Wastewater and Sludge

Standards Developed

- Ambient Freshwater Water Quality Standards
- Ambient Coastal Water Quality Standards
- NRCA Trade Effluent Standards
- NRCA Sewage Effluent Standards
- NRCA Sewage Irrigation Standards
- NRCA National Treated Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Standards

Reuse of Treated Wastewater Products

- Nutrient Management Plans
- Land Application for Reuse of Effluent and Sludge under specific conditions
- Licensing arrangement for wastewater reuse under stipulated conditions

Collaboration with Industry Consumers and Regulators

 Elimination of Phosphates in Detergents – by amendment of the Commodity Standard Phosphate in Synthetic laundry Detergent (JS 73)

Legislative Framework

- The Natural Resources Conservation Authority Act, 1991
 - NRCA Permits & Licences Regulations
 - NRCA Wastewater and Sludge Regulations (2013)
- The Beach Control Act, 1956
- The Town and Country Planning Act, 1958

Legislative Framework

- Watershed Protection Act, 1945
- Endangered Species (Protection,
 Conservation and Regulation of Trade) Act,
 2000
- The Water Resources Act
- The Public Health Act
- Wildlife Protection Act, 1945
- Access to Information Act

Legislative Framework

- Ministry of Agriculture Act
- National Irrigation Commission Act

Institutional Arrangements

- National Environment and Planning Agency
- Water Resources Authority
- Ministry of Agriculture and Fisherie
 - Rural Physical and Planning Department
 - National Irrigation Commission
 - Rural Agricultural Development Authority
- Jamaica Bureau of Standards
- Ministry of Health
 - Environmental Health Unit
 - Environmental Health Laboratory

- Sustainable use of the land in the long term avoiding build-up of substances in the soil
- Soil type (physical structure and chemical)
- Soil structure potential for runoff to surface waters, percolation to groundwater (adsorptive capacity)
- Slope stability
- Land area for fertigation and/or irrigation
- Precipitation and evaporation pattern

- Type of crop and growth rate (nutrients requirement at different stages in the growth cycle)
- Location of the land and identification of any relationship with sensitive ecosystems
- Buffer zones
- Effect, if any, of the effluent on the vegetative cover
- Pollutant loading including agro-chemical loading of the receiving environment

- Source and quality of the effluent
- Nutrient levels in the effluent
- Potential for effluent reuse
- Wastewater quantity
- Application rate to the soil
- Moisture content in soil
- Reliability of supply

- Method of managing the operation (how, when, where, what to apply the wastewater)
 - » Mechanisms for sampling,
 - Moisture content in soil
 - Monitoring and reporting to regulators and
 - Potential for gaseous emissions to cause nuisance odour.

- Changes in the characteristics of the product, effluent and/or sludge, due to:
 - 1. changes in the treatment process
 - 2. changes in the sewage or trade effluent being treated
- Reporting requirement from end-user
 - Time intervals, Format and
 - Nature of the information

Mechanism for Reuse of Wastewater and Sludge

- Approval process guided by legislative mandates of the regulatory agencies involved
 - Preparation of Nutrient Management Plan by Applicant
- Assessment of Efficacy by Regulators
- Reporting Regime
- Compliance Monitoring
- Enforcement and Legal actions

Management of Nutrients in Wastewater

Limit the concentrations in effluent discharges

 Maximum permissible levels in Sewage Effluent for

Total Nitrogen 10 mg/L

Phosphates 4 mg/L

Management of Nutrients in Wastewater

 Maximum permissible Limit in Industrial Effluent

- Phosphates 5 mg/L

- Nitrates 10 mg/L

- Limits in Sewage Irrigation Standards
 - Rous

Fael Coliform12 MPN/100 mls

Management of Nutrients in Sludge

Sludge derived from treated sewage and industrial effluent permitted for Agricultural Applications

- No limits for Nitrogen and Phosphorous
- Limits for organic compounds and metals

Nutrient Management Plan

- To use sewage products as soil conditioner ('fertilizer') requires an approved nutrient management plan that contains the following:
- An aerial photograph or map,
- A soil map of the fields on which it is proposed to apply effluent derived fertilizer with each field distinguishable with a unique identification (ID) number
- A current and/or planned crop production sequence or crop rotation.

Nutrient Management Plan

- Analytical results for samples of soil, plant, water, manure or organic by product.
- Realistic yield potentials for crops in the rotation.
- A quantification (listing) of all nutrient (fertilizer) sources.
- Recommended nutrient rates, timing, form and method of application including incorporation of timing for the time period of the plan.

Nutrient Management Plans

- Location of designated sensitive areas or resources and the associated nutrient management restriction.
- Guidance for implementation, operation, maintenance, record keeping, and complete field-by-field nutrient budget for nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for the rotation or crop sequence.
- A statement that the plan was developed based on current standards and that changes in any of these requirements may necessitate a revision of the plan.

Reporting by Owners of Landfill and Other Sewage Disposal Sites

 Approval required for sewage sludge that does not satisfy the National Treated Sewage Sludge/Biosolids Standards for application to agricultural land for disposal in a licensed landfill or other locations approved

Monthly analytical data for sludge

Leachate quality

General Reporting Requirements

- Regular effluent monitoring
- Report in the event of plant malfunction
- Report in the event of an emergency
- Report in the event of transfer in ownership
- Report in the event of major maintenance or upgrade
- Report for Pollution incidents
- Compliance Plan reports

Thank YouFor Your Kind Attention

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