

MINISTRY OF RECONSTRUCTION OF PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

HELLENIC AGRICULTURAL ORGANISATION «DEMETER»

### Usage of Sewage Sludge in the Agriculture based on Spatial Data and European Directives in the City of Thessaloniki, Greece

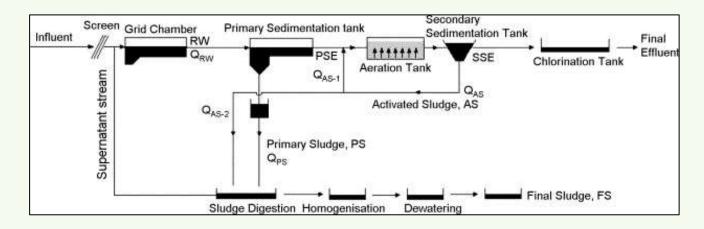
Tziachris P., Papadopoulos F. and Metaxa E. Hellenic Agricultural Organization-Demeter, Thessaloniki, Greece



## Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge (municipal) is one of the final products of the treatment of sewage at wastewater treatment plants.





Katsoyiannis, A. and Samara, C., 2007. Ecotoxicological evaluation of the wastewater treatment process of the sewage treatment plant of Thessaloniki, Greece. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 141: 614-621.



## Sludge treatment-disposal

- Agriculture
- Liming
- Land reclamation-restoration,
- Incineration,
- Composting,
- Pyrolisis,
- Gasification,
- Other: landfill, storage etc.



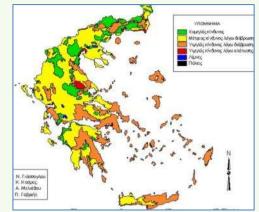
## **Benefits in Agriculture**

 Nitrogen – Phosphorus – Micronutrients.



- Organic matter enhances soil structure and helps soils retain water.
   Greece: 26,5% erosion issues, 70% medium-high desertification risks
- Liming increases soil pH. Greece: **15%-20%** soils with pH under 5,5





Sludge ideal as fertilizer or an organic soil improver.



Sludge issues

### However:

- Heavy metals (Ni, Pb, Zn etc).
- Pathogenic organisms (viruses, bacteria etc).
- Organic Contaminants OCs (PAH, PCB, Dioxins etc.).







- Strict technical requirements
  Minimum quality standards
  - Stringent operational conditions

• Monitoring and controlling (analyses, limits etc.)

## European Union 7th Environment Action Programme

Three key objectives:

- to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital
- to turn the Union into a **resource-efficient**, green, and competitive low-carbon economy
- to **safeguard the Union's citizens** from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing

Two horizontal priorities:

- to make the Union's cities more sustainable
- to help the Union address international environmental and climate challenges more effectively.



## EU Directive 1986/278/EEC

### Objectives:

- Encourage and regulate the usage
- Prevent harmful effects

### How:

- Sampling and analysis of sludges and soils
- Detailed records-Monitoring
- Limit values for concentrations of heavy metals
- Rules

### No provision for spatial data



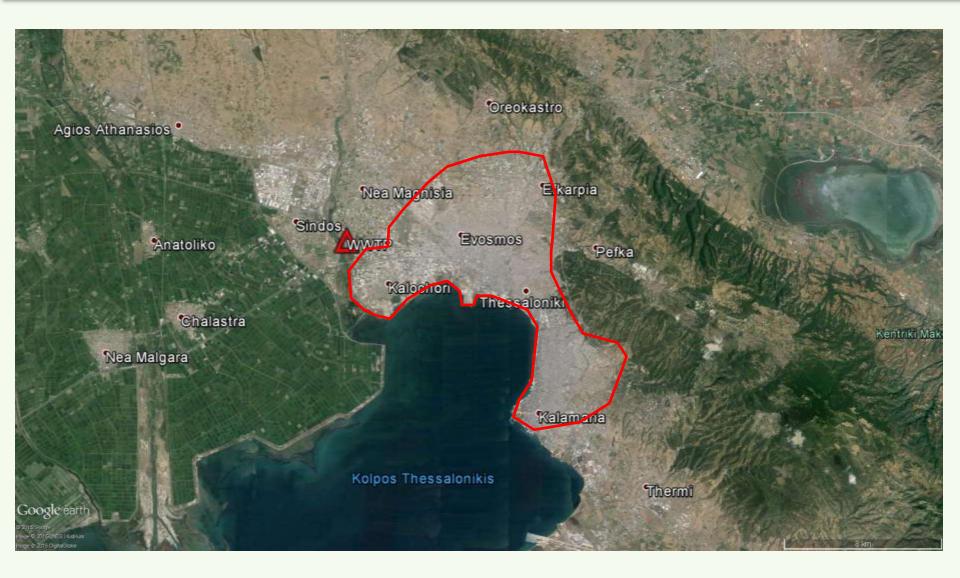


National requirements compared to EU requirements				
Much more stringent	Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Netherlands			
More stringent	Austria, Belgium, France, Germany			
Similar	Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, UK			

### The case of municipality of Thessaloniki



### Greece - Thessaloniki





### Sludge usage in Agriculture (Thessaloniki)





### Sludge usage in Agriculture (Thessaloniki)



# Chemical properties of the **Sludge**

Parameter	Sewage Sludge	Limits EU Directive 86/278/EC	
рН	8.2		
Total metal content (mgkg <sup>-1</sup> d.w.)			
Cu	69	1000-1750	
Zn	406	2500-4000	
Pb	163	750-1200	
Cd	1	20-40	
Ni	26	300-400	
Cr	281	500	

# Comparison before (2013) and after sludge application (2014) in farm **soil.**

Parameter	Soil Group A		Soil Group B		Soil Group C	
	(pH = 5.00-6.50)		(pH = 6.55-7.50)		(pH = 7.51-7.97)	
	-2013-	-2014-	-2013-	-2014-	-2013-	-2014-
рН	5.77	6.62	7.10	7.32	7.72	7.74
DTPA extractable metals (mgk	g⁻¹ d.w.):					
Cu	2.83	2.484	2.46	2.16 🕹	2.87	2.35 🗸
Cd	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04
Со	0.44	0.264	0.25	0.16 🗸	0.16	0.11 🗸
Cr	0.23	<0.01	0.13	<0.01	0.14	<0.01
Ni	2.36	1.46 🕂	1.20	0.84 🕂	0.60	0.49🕂
Pb	4.27	2.37 🕂	4.03	2.39 🗸	3.71	2.26
Zn	0.93	1.92 🚹	0.91	1.57 🚹	0.86	1.53 🚹

"Application of sewage sludge and influence on soil properties and heavy metal availability. A case study in the Thessaloniki Plain – Greece."

P. TZIACHRIS, E. LEKAKIS, K. ZAMBETOGLOU, I. METAXA and F. PAPADOPOULOS





Sewage sludge is safe regarding:

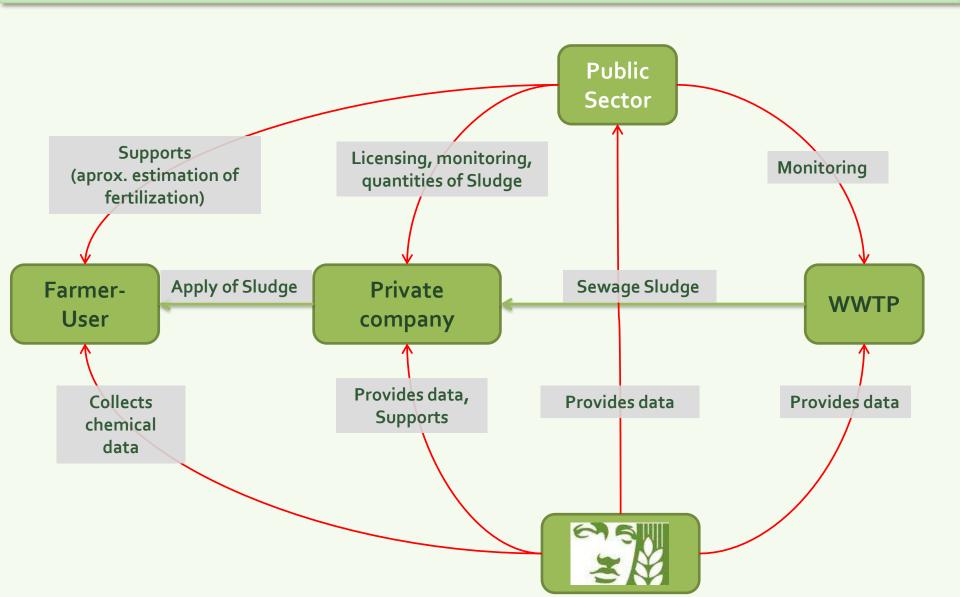
Heavy metals.

Pathogenic organisms.

Organic Contaminants – OCs .



# Partnership structure-roles





Two drawbacks:

- Manual calculation of sludge quantities and soil fertilization.
- No provision for digital spatial data.

# Our contribution

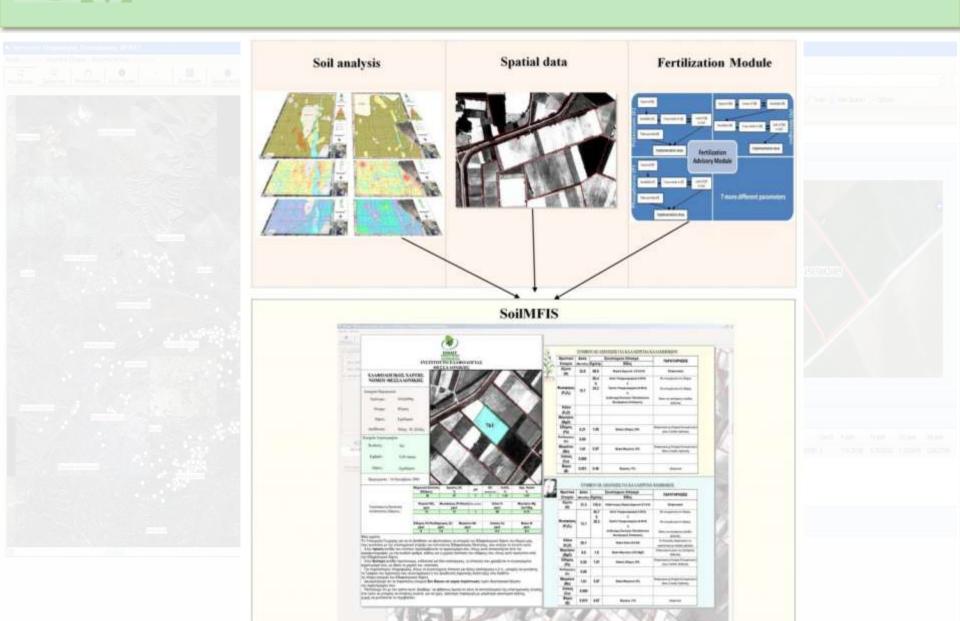
- In the public sector: Automated calculation of quantity and associated elements of the Sludge
- In the farmers: Automated detailed guidance regarding their fertilization after the Sludge treatment.
- In the Process: Collection and dissemination of digital spatial data



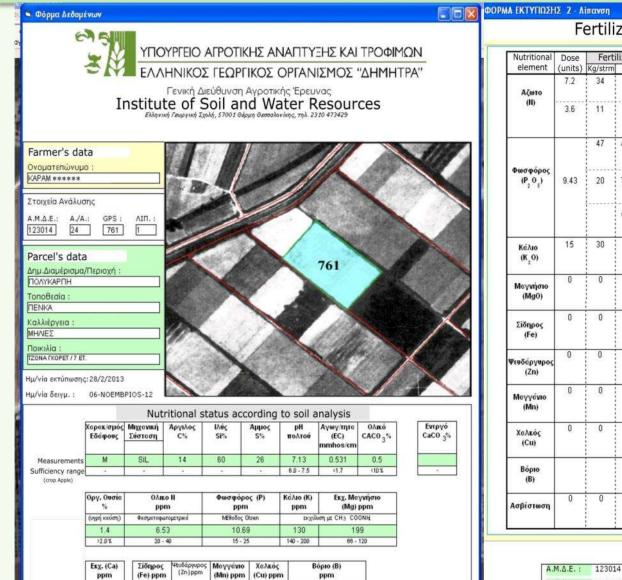


### **Automated calculations**

## Soil software



### Soil software



(υγρή κκύση)

εκχύλιση με DTPA

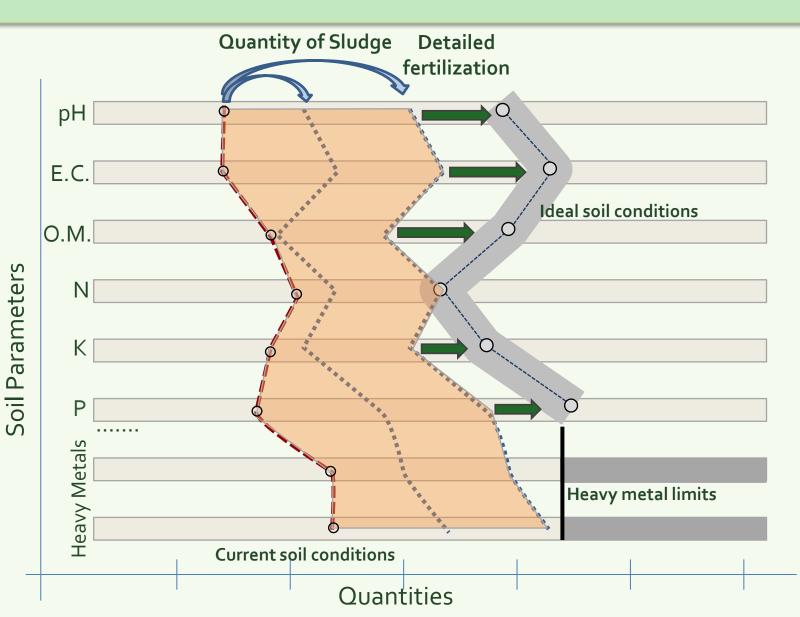
#### Fertilization advice for crop: Apples

Nutritional	Dose	Fertilizer Recommendations		Guidelines of Fertilizer implementation		
element	(units)	Kg/strm	Туре			
Αζωτο (ΙΙ)	7.2	34	Θείική Αμμωνία (21-0-0)	θεσική Λίπανση με 34. Κρίστρ. Θειϊκή Αμμανία (21-0-0) με διεσπορά και ενσωμάτωση στο έδαφος, τέλος Χειμώνα, 30-40 ημέρες πριν την άνθηση.		
	3.6	11	Νιτρική Αμμωνία (33,5-0-0)	Επιφαντιακή Απανση με 11 Καλτρ. Νηραή Αμμανία (33,5-0-0) μετά την καρπόδεση. Δεν Ιαπαίνουμε επιφανειακά, εάν δεν υπάρχει καλή καρπόδεστ		
		47	Απλό Υπερφωσφορικό (0-20-0) ή			
Φωσφόρος (Ρ <sub>2</sub> Ο <sub>3</sub> )	9.43	20	Τριπλό Υπερφωσφορικό (0-46-0) ή	Τέλος Χειμώνε (β΄ 15νθήμερο Φεβλρίου), με καλή ενσαιμέταση στο έδαφε βάθος τουλάχιστον 26 cm. Η εφαρμογή γίνεται στην προβολή της κόμης δένδραν ή κατά λαφίδες εάν πρόκειται ψα ποκνές φυτεύστις. Η προτεινόμενη δόση ισχιίει ματά από την ασβέσταση.		
			αντίστοιχη ποσότητα λιπάσματος Υδατοδιαλυτού Φωσφόρου			
Κάλιο (Κ <sub>2</sub> Ο)	15	30	Θείϊκό Κάλιο (0-0-50)	Βραρμόζεται τέλος Χειμώνα (β' 15νθήμερο Φεβιρίου), με ενσωμάτωση στην προβολή της κόμης των δένδρων ή κατά μήκος της γραμμής φύτευσης στ πυκνές φυτεύσεις, στε βάθος τουλάχιστον 10 στι (η κρυσταλλική μορφή μπορεί να δοθεί και με το σύτσημα της Στάγδην Άρδευσης).		
Μαγνήσιο (Mg0)	0	0				
Σίδηρος (Fe)	0	0				
Ρευδάργυρος (Zn)	0	0				
Μαγγάνιο (Mn)	0	0				
Χαλκός (Cu)	0	0				
Βόριο (Β)			Βορικό Οξύ 18%	Βραρμόζεται στο στάδιο της ροζ κορυφής, σύμφωνα με τις οδηγίες του παρασκευαστή (συντήθης συγκέντρωση 0.1%). Είκν χρειαστό, επαναλαμβάνεται ο ψεκασμός μετά από 15 ημέρες, με χαμηλότερη συγκέντρωση.		
Ασβέστωση	0	0				

Ημ/νία εκτ. : 28/2/2013 Ηλικία Φυτού : 7

Ονοματεπώνυμο : ΚΑΡΑΜ

# Sludge advisory module - concept



### **Digital Spatial Data**



## Digital spatial data

### It was imperative to include spatial data

However:

- Not mandatory
- Step by step introduction
- Simplicity
- Low cost
- Immediate results

# Digital spatial data processing

- Usage of GPS in the soil sampling procedure.
- Elaboration of spatial data :
  - ✓ transformation,
  - ✓ georeference,
  - ✓ different formats,
  - ✓ different tools



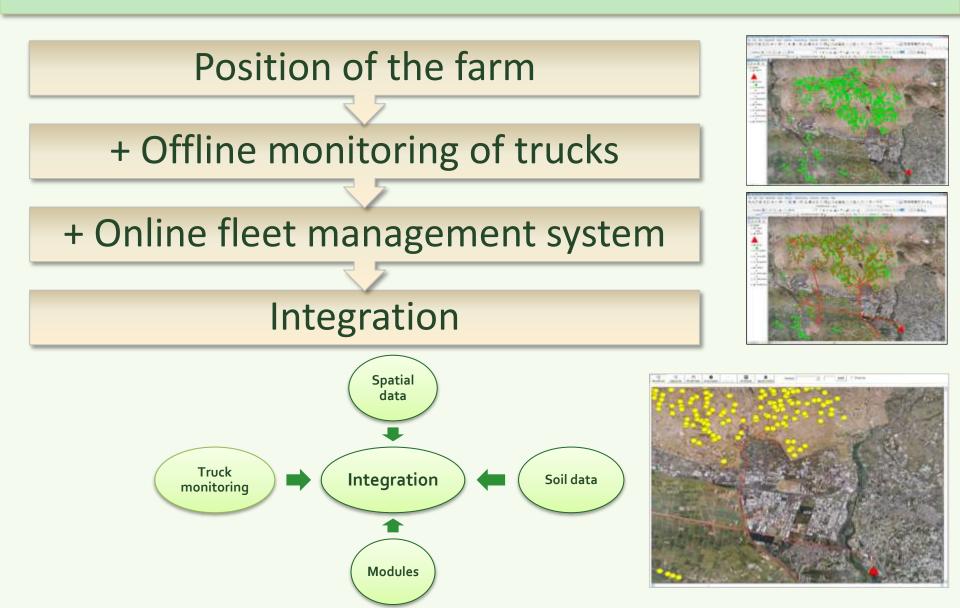
## Digital spatial data usage

### Benefits:

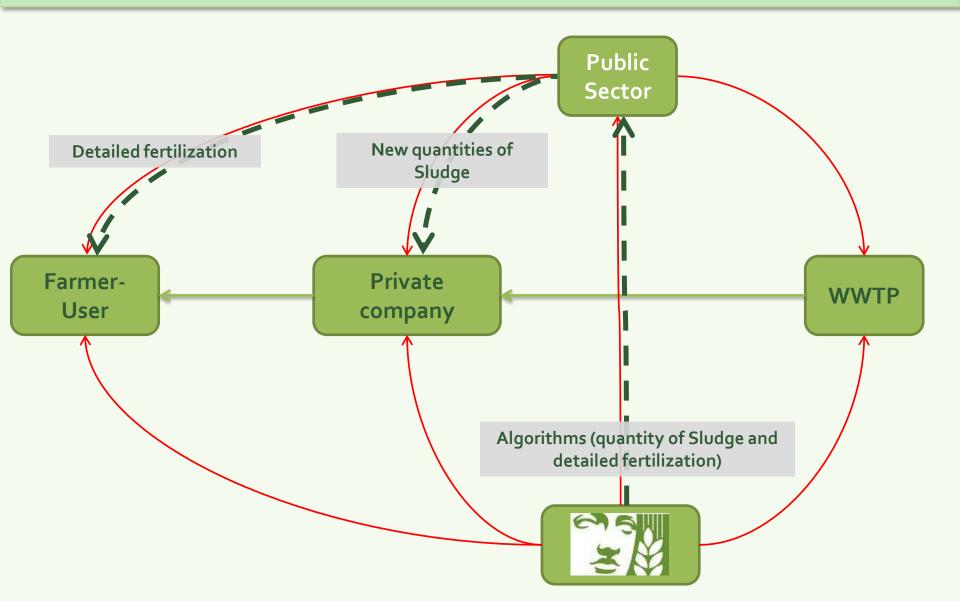
- Enhancement of monitoring and control
- Better management and accountability
- Increased efficiency-better results
- Necessary core information for other processes like:



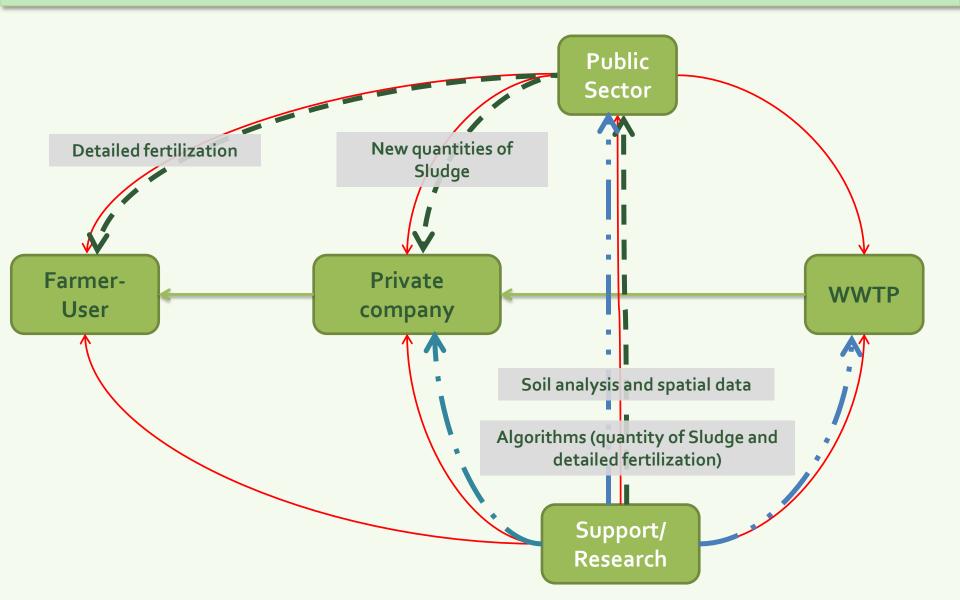
## Digital spatial data usage



# Updated partnership structure-role



# Updated partnership structure-role



# ST.

# Why we did it?

- Greek soil database
- Improve our Fertilization module.
- Enhance our research on the issue of sewage sludge
- Support our partners





Conclusions

### Usage of sewage sludge in agriculture for Thessaloniki case, is **safe** and with **multiple benefits.**

However:

- Every case is different
- Monitoring, controlling, rules, technical requirements
- Update of the EU directive/Greek law
- More research



## Conclusions

• Digital spatial data are core components for the management and use of sewage sludge in agriculture

 Increased demand for more spatial data and related technology - integration



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### Thank you