

Traceability report Östra Göinge 5

Östra Göinge kommun

2012

Product Sheet

Östra Göinge kommun
Broby ARV

Plant Nutrition

5 years application rate
Sludge Batch: ÖGö Broby 2012/2

Nitrogen: 171 kg / ha

NH₄-N: 28 kg/ha

P: 70 kg/ha

Lime effect: 0 kg/ha

Sludge application rate

5 years

17,2 tonnes/ha

If another annual application rate is desired, see table below

Cultivation Recommendation

Reduce the nitrogen rate the first year with full NH₄ application rate, and 20% of nitrogen application rate.

Do not fertilize with phosphorus in the next three years, thereafter after soil map.

More information about sludge Party - see below

Sludge batch:

ÖGö Broby 2012/2

Current phosphorus dose/ha and year: **14,1 kg**

Produced: 2012	mg Cd/kg P
Ton in batch:	30
Stored in:	
Salmonella sampling	
Dated:	

Sludge batch assay values:

pH	6.8		Level mg/kg TS	
	%	Lead	15	100*
TS-level	17,8	Nickel	13	50*
	% of TS	Copper	490	600*
TotN	5,6	Chromium	95	100*
NH₄-N	0,9	Zinc	610	800*
TotP	2,3	Mercury	0,49	2,5*
CaO	0	Cadmium	0,69	2*
		Nonylphenol		50**
		PAH		3**
		PCB		0,3**

*Terms acc SNFS 1998: 944 **Guidelines for value of limitation acc "Slamöverenskommelsen"

(LRF, VAV, NV 1994)

In cases where the value is missing, they are either not analyzed or because the merger of thesis monthly parties is not relevant to application rate of spreading

The supply of metals to soil, grams / ha and year at the current P give

Terms acc SNFS1994:2 (year 2000)	Lead	Nickel	Copper	Chromium	Zinc	Mercury	Cadmium
	25	25	300	40	600	1,5	0,75
Grams / ha and year	9,2	8,0	300	48,2	374	0,30	0,42

Application rate of spreading, tons of sludge / ha

1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years
3,44	6,88	10,32	13,76	17,20

In connection with this sludge usage we would like to inform you about the following:

The management of sewage sludge on fields is regulated by SFS 1998:808 Miljöbalken, SJFS 2004:62 about environmental concerns in agriculture, SFS 1998:899 "Ordinance on environmentally hazardous activities and health protection and where they exist, and local regulations with the receiving municipality.

The sludge batch's quality is regulated by SNFS 1994:2 the " Proclamation of regulations on the protection of the environment, particularly the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture" with modifications SNFS 1998:4 and NFS 2001:5, SFS 1998:808 Miljöbalken, "Regulation on prohibition etc. in some cases in connection with handling, import and export of chemical products" and the rules for the certification system REVAQ recycled nutrients certified sludge.

The supply of arable land, i.e., the amount of sludge that can be applied per unit area follows current values given in SNFS 1994:2 "Proclamation of regulations on the protection of the environment, particularly the soil, when sewage sludge is used in agriculture" with the last update SNFS 2001:5.

SJFVS 2004:62 "Regulations on environmental concerns in agriculture regarding nutrients with recent environmental code. Consideration for the natural and cultural values, as well as local regulations. In those areas there is the potential for enhancing metal, acc, the soil samples taken prior to sludge application. Prior to dissemination, the soil's natural cadmium analyzed. this can be coordinated with other sampling.

**No Use of sewage sludge is a way to use community resources.
Specifically, it means that phosphorus can be utilized efficiently.**

We would therefore urge you to;

- Have a current soil map of the parcels on which you are using slurry. The use of sludge is an excellent way to increase phosphorus class of phosphorus poor soils.
- When using phosphate fertilizers in your plant growing where sludge has been spread, you should take into account the phosphorus dose that resulted in sludge spread.
- Reduce the use of nitrogen.
- Write values from sludge analysis in your crop planning for future years.

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