

Workshop on Sludge management in the Danube Region for a greener EU

10 June 2021

Legislation and experience in Germany

EU GREEN WEEK 2021 PARTNER EVENT

ZERO #EUGreenWeek
POLLUTION
for healthier people and planet



German Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

Legislation and experience in Germany

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Unit III 2.6 - Wastewater Technology Research, Wastewater Disposal

1. Position and background

Sewage sludge

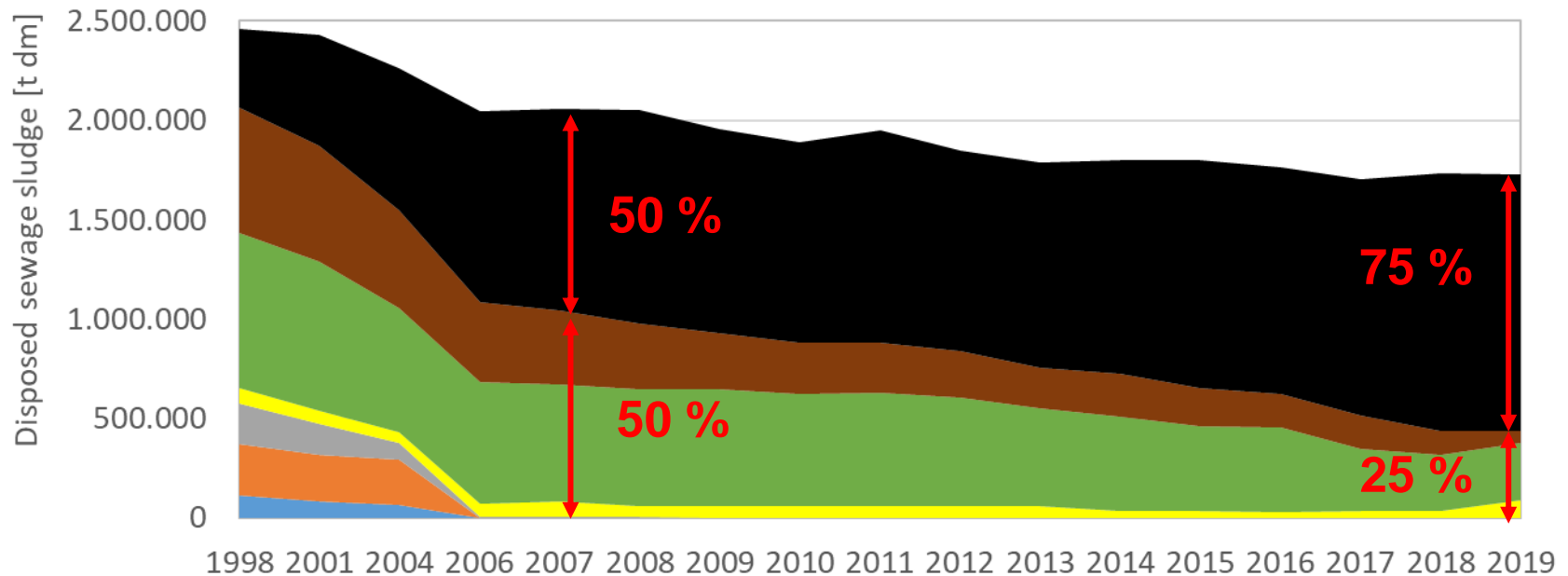
- contains unwanted and potential dangerous substances from sewage treatment (e.g. heavy metals, organic pollutants e. g. drugs, multi resistant microorganisms, nano materials, micro plastics)
- not possible to ban all substances from sludge
 - no save fertilizer
- contains valuable nutrients such as Phosphorus (P)
- Phosphorus as an essential, local and non renewable resource
- sustainable use of resources esp. P and closing of nutrient cycles

⇒ exit from agricultural use of sewage sludge (→ incineration)

⇒ recovery of P and use of P-recovery products esp. as fertilizers

2. Situation

Sewage sludge disposal in Germany



- Thermal treatment
- Landscaping
- Agricultural use
- Other recycling
- Landfill (ends)
- Other treatment plant

- **Thermal use increases!**
- **Agricultural use decreases!**

2. Legislation

New German Sewage sludge ordinance in 2017:

Regulates

- use of sewage sludge, mixed sludge and sludge compost as fertilizer on land = **agriculture, landscaping (new), forests and gardens**
- **restrictions** (no use for different crops, grassland, in forests, protection zones, national parks etc.)
- **limit values** and analysis of soil and sludge
- cross references to **fertilizer regulation**
- sewage sludge treatment, sewage sludge disposal, **P-recycling/ P-recovery**

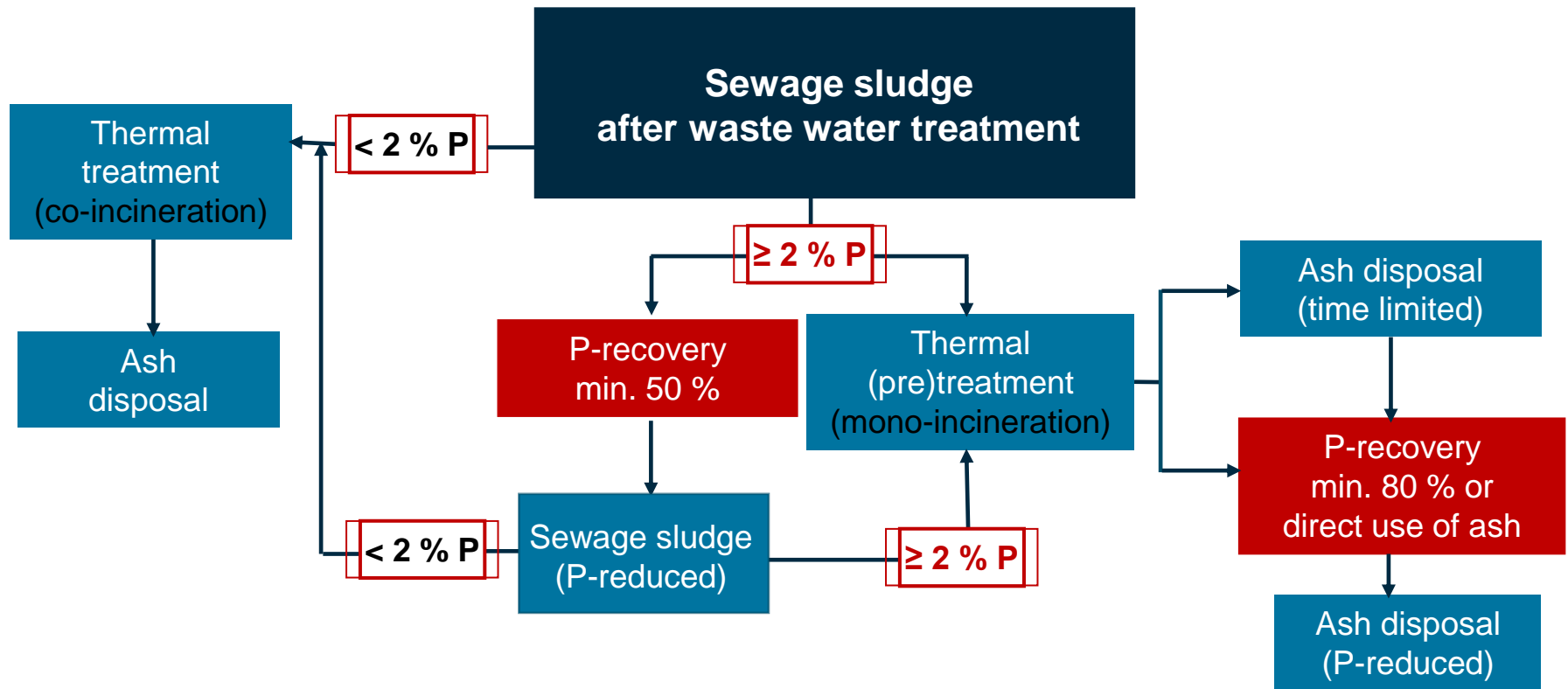
2. Legislation

German Sewage sludge ordinance: sewage sludge disposal, P-recycling

Waste water treatment plants:	up to 50,000 P. E.	from 50,000 P. E.	from 100,000 P. E.
now	- agricultural use possible	- agricultural use possible	- agricultural use possible
in 2023	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - report measures of planned P-recovery or agricultural use and other disposal of sludge - analyse P-value in sludge 		
from 2029	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use possible (as P-recycling) - P-recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use possible (as P-recycling) - P-recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use not possible - P-recovery
from 2032	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use possible (as P-recycling) - P-recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use not possible - P-recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural use not possible - P-recovery

3. Strategies

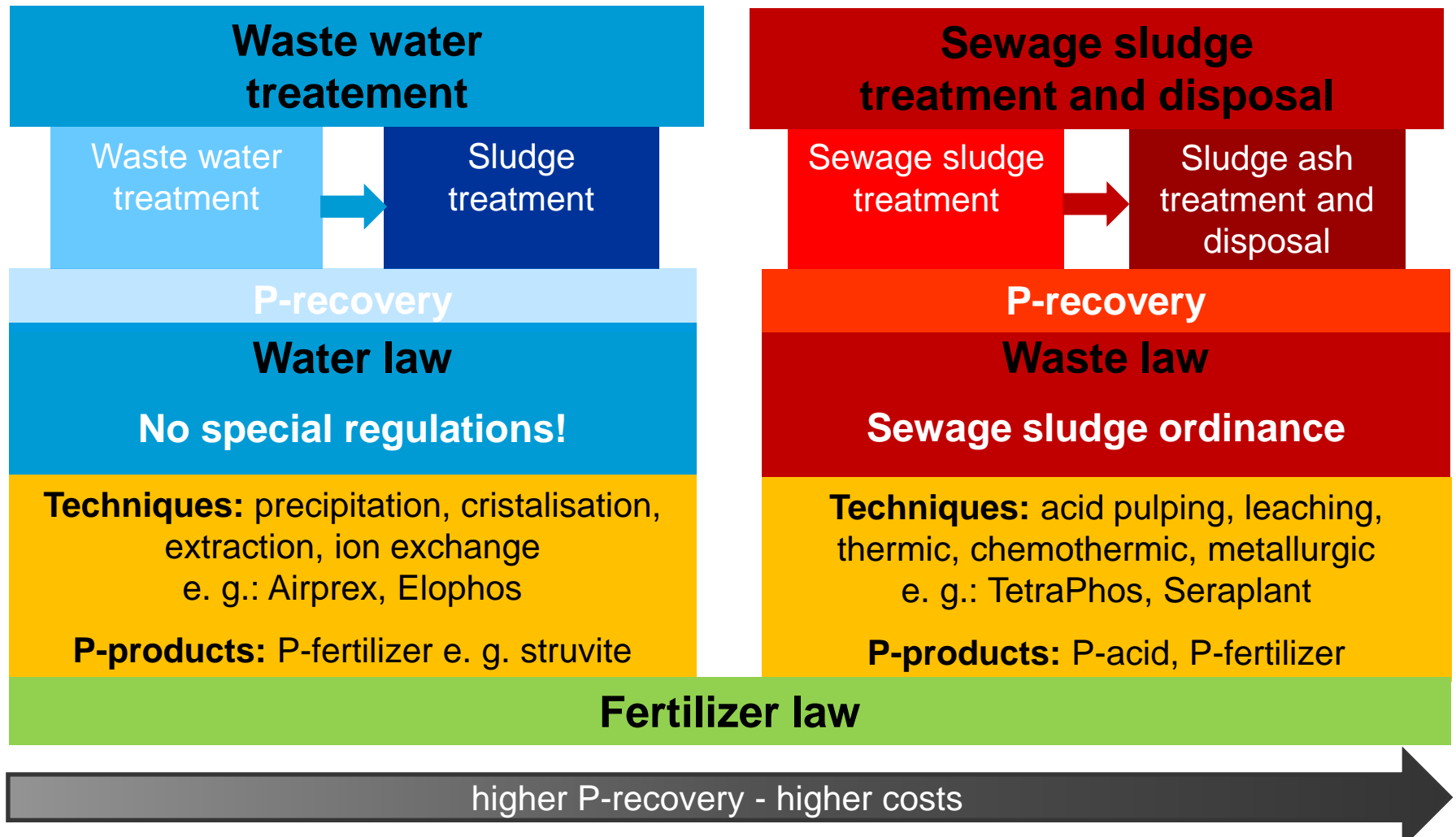
German Sewage sludge ordinance: sewage sludge disposal, **P-recovery** if sewage sludge is not/ not allowed to use on land



P-recycling mandatory > 2 % P = 20 g P/ kg sewage sludge dry mass (dm)

3. Strategies

Statutory framework: sewage sludge management and P-recovery



4. Experiences and outlook

Results from UBA research activities:

- Sewage sludge contains resistance genes, mobile genetic elements and selective substances – size of waste water treatment plant has no influence on numbers!
- P-recovery reduces contamination of soil with organic pollutants such as pharmaceuticals!
- P-recovery is economical and ecological reasonable!

4. Experiences and outlook

What is to do now?

- Installation of (mono)incineration plants to ensure treatment of sewage sludge!
- Further promotion of implementation and demonstration of technical P-recovery (support programs for scaling up the techniques)!
- Increasing acceptance of P-recovery-products!
- Better harmonization of water and waste law!
- Possibilities to recover other valuable substances from sewage sludge?
- Total ban of sewage sludge use in agriculture, horticulture and landscaping?!

Legislation and experience in Germany

Links:

regulations:

- <https://www.bmu.de/en/law/sewage-sludge-ordinance/>
- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/nachhaltiger-umgang-klaerschlamm-in-der>

about sewage sludge and sewage sludge disposal:

- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/sewage-sludge-disposal-in-the-federal-republic-of>
- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/guidance-for-decision-making-on-sewage-sludge>
- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/technical-guide-on-the-treatment-recycling-0>

about organic pollutants in sewage sludge:

- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/arszneimittelrueckstaende-in-rezyklaten-der>
- <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/environmental-risks-from-mixtures-of-antibiotic>

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New sewage sludge ordinance

LIMIT VALUES FOR SLUDGE:

(mg/kg dm)

Parameter	Pb	Cd	Cr	Cr(VI)	Cu	Ni	Hg	Zn	As	Tl	Fe
sludge (old)	900	10	900	-	800	200	8	500	-	-	
sludge (new)			just analysis					4,000			just analysis
fertilizer	150	1.5		2	900	80	1.0	(4,500)	40	1,0	

Parameter	PCB	PCDD/F incl. dl- PCB	AOX	B(a)P	PFT	Hygiene
sludge (old)	0.2	100 ng	500	-		
sludge (new)	0.1	(with PCDF)	400	1		
fertilizer		30 ng			0.1	see § 5

Technical possibilities

on wwt plant:

- sewage, sludge water
- digested sludge

precipitation, cristalisation, extraction, ion exchange

> Struvit, CAP (P-fertilizer)

operational advantages, low costs

possible up to 15-50 % P

needed < 20 g/kg sludge dm

No P-recovery in the context of the sewage sludge ordinance!

sewage sludge after wwt:

- sewage sludge for disposal
- sewage sludge ashes after monoincineration

acid pulping process, leaching, thermic, chemothermic, metallurgic

destroy all organic materials

possible up to 90 % P

needed min. 80 % from the ash

P-recovery in the context of the sewage sludge ordinance!