WHAT'S ALL THE STINK ABOUT BIOSOLIDS

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WHAT ARE BIOSOLIDS

BIOSOLIDS ARE THE BY-PRODUCTS OF THE BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF ORGANIC WASTES

THEY ARE COMPOSED OF ORGANIC MATERIAL, PLANT NUTRIENTS, AND OTHER ELEMENTS WHICH REFLECT THE ORIGIN OF THE WASTE

TYPICALLY FROM SEWAGE, HOWEVER OTHER ORGANIC WASTEWATERS CAN PRODUCE SIMILAR MATERIALS

AKA = SLUDGE

BIOSOLIDS CATEGORIES

(MUNICIPAL SEWAGE SLUDGE)



CLASS "A"

MANAGED FOR:

- PATHOGENS
- HEAVY METALS
- VECTOR ATTRACTION

CLASS "B"



APPLYING BIOSOLIDS IN WISCONSIN

NR 204 CREATED TO REGULATE THE USE AND DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE SLUDGE

THE INTENT OF THE CODE IS TO: "PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH, AND TO PROTECT AND RESTORE THE PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF THE SOIL, AIR, AND WATER"

LAND APPLICATION IS ENCOURAGED OVER LANDFILLING AND INCINERATION

APPROXIMATELY 80,000 ACRES ARE APPROVED FOR APPLICATION IN WISCONSIN

TOP TEN EXPRESSED CONCERNS FOR LAND APPLICATION OF BIOSOLIDS

- 1. WHAT ARE BIOSOLIDS
- 2. WHO CONTROLS BIOSOLID APPLICATION
- 3. IS THERE A HEALTH RISK
- 4. WHAT IS NEEDED TO APPROVE A SITE
- 5. BIOSOLIDS AND NUTRIENT PLANNING
- 6. IS THERE TOO MUCH PHOSPHORUS
- 7. ARE HEAVY METALS A PROBLEM
- 8. WILL NITRATES LEACH TO GROUNDWATER
- 9. LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF BIOSOLID USE
- 10. HOW CAN WE FINE-TUNE BIOSOLID MGT.

IS THERE A HEALTH RISK

THERE IS A POTENTIAL FOR PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS AND HEAVY METALS IN BIOSOLIDS

ACCESS TO CLASS "B" BIOSOLID AMENDED LAND IS DETERMINED BY THE TYPE OF CROP GROWN AND WHETHER THE BIOSOLID IS INCORPORATED INTO THE SOIL

ADJUST SOIL pH AND LIMIT CONCENTRATION TO REDUCE HEAVY METAL RISK

DURATION BETWEEN APPLICATION AND HARVEST/GRAZING/ACCESS FOR CLASS B BIOSOLID (NR 204)

CROP SITUATION	WAIT PERIOD (mo.)
FOOD CROP TOUCHING SOIL (BEANS, MELONS)	14
FOOD CROP GROWN IN SOIL	
(POTATO, CARROT)	20/38
OTHER (FIELD CORN, HAY SWEET CORN)	1
LIVESTOCK GRAZING	1
PUBLIC ACCESS	
- HIGH POTENTIAL	12
- LOW POTENTIAL	1

SELECTED SITE RESTRICTIONS FOR BIOSOLID APPLICATION (NR 204)

SITE CRITERIA	SURFACE	INCORP.	INJ.
BEDROCK	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.
GROUNDWATER	3 ft.	3 ft.	3 ft.
WATER SETBACK			
-0-6 % SLOPE	200 ft.	150 ft.	100 ft.
-6-12 % SLOPE	NA	200 ft.	150 ft.
SLOPE	0-6 %	0-12 %	0-12 %
COMM. WELL	1000 ft.	1000 ft.	1000 ft.
PRIVATE WELL	250 ft.	250 ft.	250 ft.
SCHOOLS	1000 ft.	1000 ft.	500 ft.
PROPERTY LINES	50 ft.	25 ft.	25 ft.

BIOSOLIDS AND HEAVY METALS

HEAVY METALS IN BIOSOLIDS OCCUR
NATURALLY OR COME FROM INDUSTRY AND
VARY BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

HEAVY METALS ARE TIGHTLY HELD IN SOILS ABOVE pH 5.5

CROP UPTAKE IS MINIMAL (ESPECIALLY IN GRAIN)

NR 204 SETS CEILING CONCENTRATIONS AND MAXIMUM LIFETIME LOADING LIMITS

HEAVY METAL CEILING CONCENTRATIONS AND LIFETIME LOADING LIMITS FOR BIOSOLID APPLICATION (NR 204)

ELEMENT	CEILING CONC. (ppm)	LOADING (lb/a)
ARSENIC	75	36
CADMIUM	85	34
COPPER	4300	1339
LEAD	840	268
MERCURY	57	15
MOLYBDENUM	75	?
NICKEL	420	375
SELENIUM	100	89
ZINC	7500	2500



HEAVY METALS IN WIS. BIOSOLIDS

ELEMENT	CEILING CONC.	APPLETON	WAUPACA	WEYAWEGA
		p	pm	
ARSENIC	75	3.8	7.3	2.0
CADMIUM	85	2.0	8.1	0.5
COPPER	4300	403	700	68
LEAD	840	74	41	6.8
MERCURY	57	1.2	1.1	0.4
MOLYB.	75	2.3	bd	6.8
NICKEL	420	24	16	8.0
SELENIUM	100	1.4	2.7	1.1
ZINC	7500	709	820	123

WHAT IS NEEDED TO APPROVE A SITE

- 1. LOCATION OF THE SITE DELINEATED ON AN APPROVED MAP SHOWING SEPARATION DISTANCES
- 2. OWNERSHIP OF THE SITE
- 3. RESULTS OF A CURRENT UWEX SOIL TEST
- 4. NUTRIENT PLAN IF N > 30 % OF CROP NEED
- 5. PRESENT USE OF SITE AND ADJACENT PROPERTIES
- 6. TOTAL ACREAGE OF SITE
- 7. CROP TO BE GROWN

BIOSOLIDS AND NUTRIENT PLANNING

BIOSOLID APPLICATION RATE BASED ON PLAN PREPARED ACCORDING TO NRCS TECH. GUIDE 590

MAXIMUM APPLICATION RATE BASED ON THE N RECOMMENDATION AS IDENTIFIED BY THE SOIL TEST AND CROP TO BE GROWN (NO 20 % OVERAGE)

ACCOUNT FOR N FROM LEGUMES, MANURE, AND OTHER SOURCES

ASSUMED THAT 25% OF ORGANIC N AND ALL AMMONIUM-N AVAILABLE IN YEAR ONE

NUTRIENT CONTENT OF THREE BIOSOLIDS

PARAMETER	APPLETON	WAUPACA	WEYAWEGA	
	% dmb			
TOTAL SOLIDS	20.8	3.7	32.6	
TOTAL N	3.2	4.8	2.4	
NH ₄ -N	0.7	1.3	0.5	
Р	1.9	2.2	2.0	
K	0.1	0.2	0.1	

BIOSOLIDS AND PHOSPHORUS LOADING

1 ppm P IN EFFLUENT REQUIRED, THEREFORE P IS CONCENTRATED IN BIOSOLID

BIOSOLID APPLICATION RATES BASED ON CROP N NEED WILL OVER APPLY P

EXEMPTION ALLOWS BIOSOLID TO BE APPLIED ACCORDING TO NR204, NOT NR151

- PERMITS APPLICATION TO HIGH P SOILS

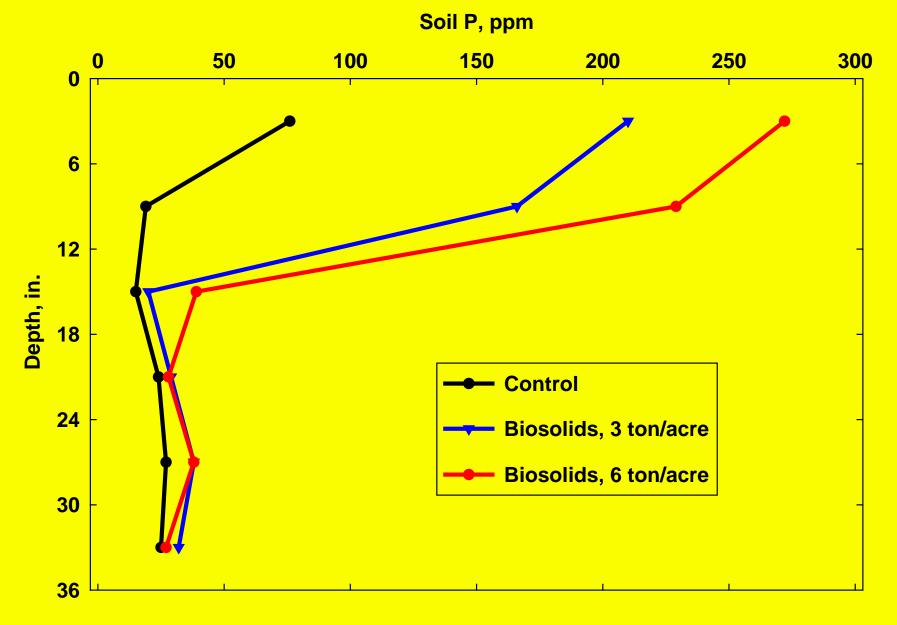
MANAGEMENT:

- APPLY TO LOWER P TESTING FIELDS PERIODICALLY
- USE SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES
- PLANT CROPS THAT REMOVE LARGE AMOUNTS OF P

PHOSPHORUS INPUTS, REMOVALS, AND CHANGE IN SOIL P IN BIOSOLIDS TREATMENTS, ELKHORN, WI, 1979-2002 (L.G. BUNDY)

	Biosolids P	P crop	Soil test P	
Treatment	added	removal *	1979	2002
	lb P/acre		pp	m
Control	0	1080	115	76
Biosolids, 3 t/a	2100	1080		210
Biosolids, 6 t/a	4200	1080		272

^{*} Estimated @ 45 lb P/acre /yr



Effect of long-term biosolids application (1979 - 1993) on soil test P distribution with depth at Elkhorn, WI, December 2002.

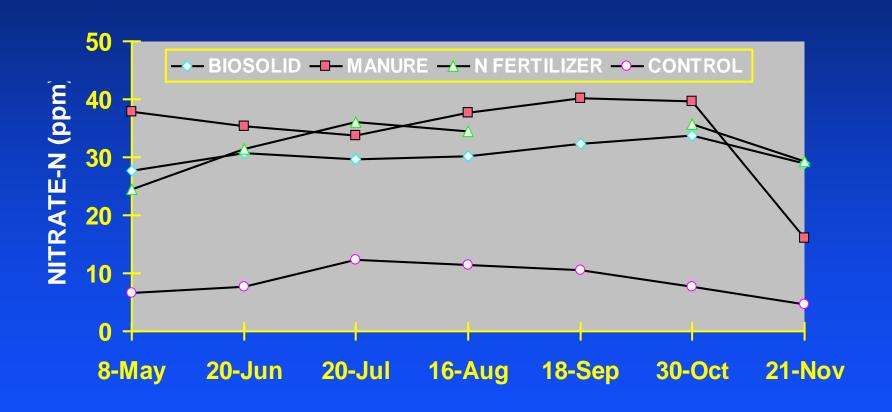
WILL NITRATE LEACH TO GROUNDWATER WHERE BIOSOLIDS ARE APPLIED

NITRATE LEACHING IS A CONCERN REGARDLESS OF NUTRIENT SOURCE

FOLLOWING SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATION WILL MINIMIZE CONCERN

CONSIDER DELAYING FALL BIOSOLID
APPLICATION ON SANDY SOILS UNTIL SOIL
TEMPERATURE IS BELOW 50 F

NITRATE-N MEASURED IN POROUS CUP SAMPLERS IN BIOSOLID, MANURE AND FERTILIZER AMENDED PLOTS, MADISON, WIS., 1995 (A. PETERSON)



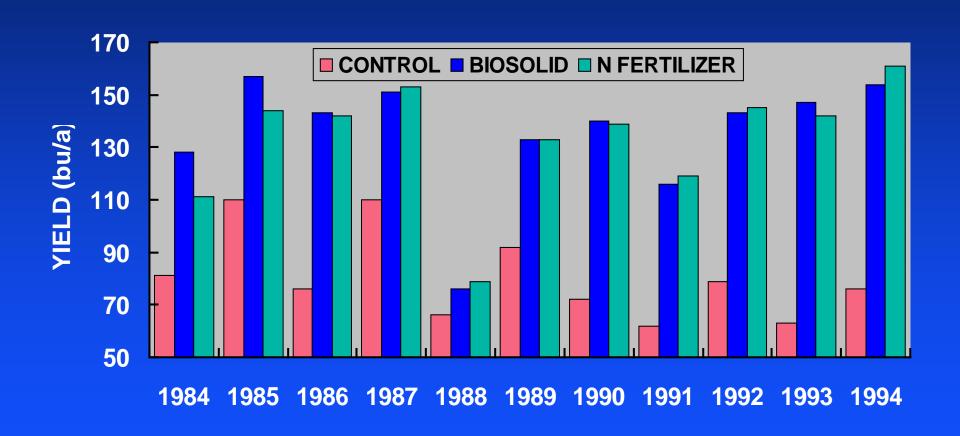
SAMPLING DATE

LONG-TERM BIOSOLID APPLICATION AND CROP PRODUCTION





LONG-TERM EFFECT OF BIOSOLID APPLICATION ON CORN YIELD, ELKHORN, WIS. 1984-1994 (A. PETERSON)

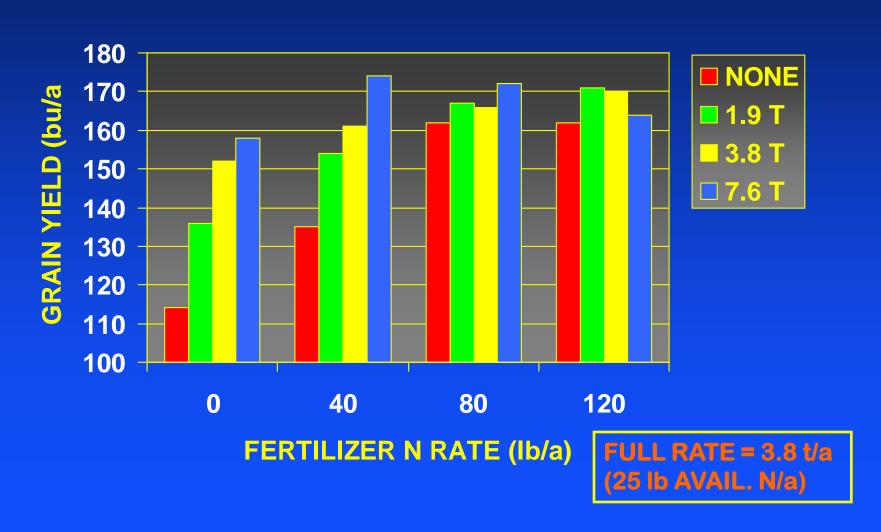


ASK GENE OR MARK HOW TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF A LIME-AMENDED BIOSOLID

EFFECT OF A LIME-AMENDED BIOSOLID ON SOIL pH, ARLINGTON, WIS. (2000-2002)

TREATMENT	2000	2001	2002
CONTROL	5.8	5.9	6.6
1.9 T DM/A	6.1	6.2	6.6
3.8 T DM/A	6.7	6.9	6.8
7.6 T DM/A	6.9	7.0	7.1

CORN RESPONSE TO A LIME-AMENDED BIOSOLID, ARLINGTON, WIS. 2000-2001 (2 YEAR AVG.)



FINE-TUNING BIOSOLIDS MANAGEMENT

- 1. WORK WITH MUNICIPALITIES OR COMPANIES TO EVALUATE THEIR MATERIAL
- 2. INSIST ON PROPER APPLICATION ON APPROVED SITES ONLY
- 3. USE UWEX NUTRIENT RECOMMENDATIONS AND ADJUST FOR NUTRIENT CREDITS
- 4. APPLY TO LOWER P TESTING FIELDS FIRST
- 5. MAINTAIN CROP RESIDUE AND OTHER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
- 6. ROTATE TO DIFFERENT FIELDS EACH YEAR