



National Environment
and Planning Agency



Jamaica's Ambient Air Quality Standards

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Managing and protecting Jamaica's land, wood and water

Overview

- * Introduction to Jamaica's Regulatory Framework for Ambient Air Quality Management
- * Gap in Management Framework
- * Considerations/Recommendations

Introduction

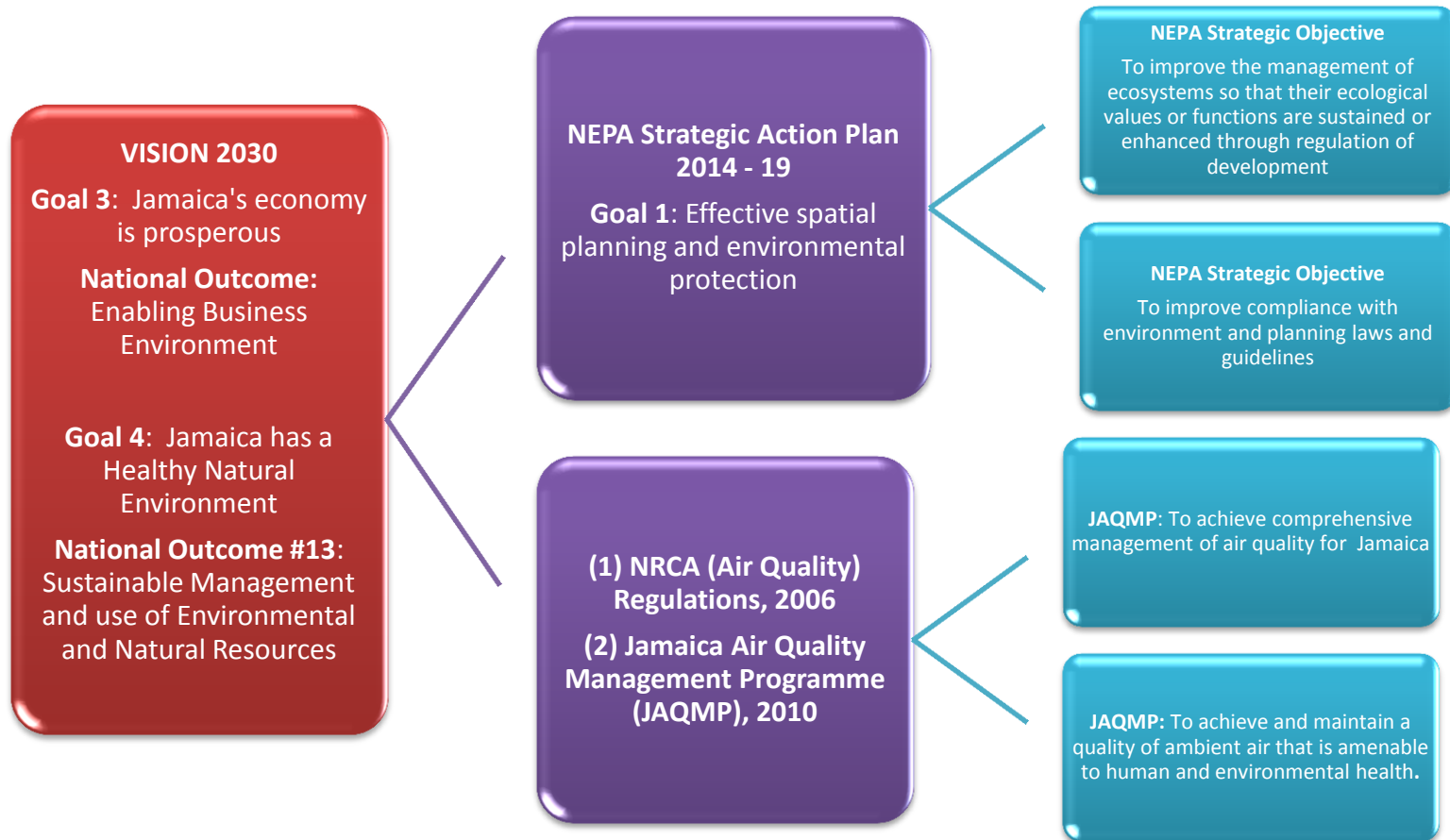
NEPA is the lead Jamaican government Agency with the mandate for environmental management

- Thus responsible for the management the air quality across Jamaica

* Main Regulatory Tools

- Ambient Air Quality Standards Regulations for Jamaica, 1996
- Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Air Quality) Regulations, 2006

Strategic Link between National Strategies and NEPA



Jamaica Air Quality Management Programme (JAQMP) & NRCA (Air Quality) Regulations

- * JAQMP: geared towards achieving **ambient air quality** that is **amenable** to human and environmental health
- * AQ Regulations:
 - **ONLY** controls air emissions from “**major**” and “**significant**” facilities (based on the discharge loading of “**criteria air pollutants**” and “**priority air pollutants**”)
 - Does **NOT** address vehicular emissions

Jamaica Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Standard (maximum concentration in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
TSP	Annual	60
	24h	150
PM10	Annual	50
	24h	150
PM2.5	Annual	12 (Primary)
	Annual	15 (Secondary)
	24 hours	35
Lead	Calendar Quarter	2
Sulphur Dioxide	Annual	80 (Primary), 60 (Secondary)
	24h	365 (Primary), 280 (Secondary)
	1h	700
Photochemical Oxidants (Ozone)	1h	235
Carbon Monoxide	8h	10,000
	1h	40,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	Annual	100
	1h	400

- The Nitrogen dioxide 1-hr standard of $400 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ is stipulated in the NRCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2006

Major Considerations/Recommendations

❖ Draft Air Emissions Policy:

- * will be one of the main legislative instruments to establish a framework for management of vehicular emissions

❖ Jamaica Ambient Air Quality Standards (JAAQS):

- * an **update of JAAQS** to ensure human health and ecosystems are safeguarded
- * develop **ambient PM_{2.5} standards** since inextricable links with mortality and morbidity, increased incidence of lung cancer and respiratory illnesses, impaired visibility and global climate change are established globally

Major Considerations/Recommendations

❖ To expand urban background ambient monitoring programme with the inclusion of kerbside monitoring to further determine exposure and impacts from vehicular emissions.

❖ Increased Air Quality Governance

increased awareness/information dissemination, education and strengthened stakeholder participation to reduce impacts on ambient air



Thank You!

Questions?

