



Jamaica's Ambient Air Quality Standards

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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

VISION 2030

Goal 3: Jamaica's economy is prosperous

National Outcome:

Enabling Business Environment

Goal 4: Jamaica has a Healthy Natural Environment

National Outcome #13: Sustainable Management and use of Environmental and Natural Resources

NEPA Strategic Action Plan 2014 - 19

Goal 1: Effective spatial planning and environmental protection

(1) NRCA (Air Quality) Regulations, 2006

(2) Jamaica Air Quality Management Programme (JAQMP), 2010

NEPA Strategic Objective

To improve the management of ecosystems so that their ecological values or functions are sustained or enhanced through regulation of development

NEPA Strategic Objective

To improve compliance with environment and planning laws and guidelines

JAQMP: To achieve comprehensive management of air quality for Jamaica

JAQMP: To achieve and maintain a quality of ambient air that is amenable to human and environmental health.



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 μg/m³)
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 μg/m³ 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!



