ESTIMATION OF POINT POLLUTION LOADS COMING FROM SOURCES AND LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES IN THE WIDER CARIBBEAN REGION

General Guidelines

1. In the determination of point sources, the parameters established in CEP Technical Report No. 33 remain effectives (Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD_5), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN), Total Phosphorous (TP) and Oil and Greases). Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) will be included because it is considered that region countries have available information on this parameter and besides COD has a direct relationship with BOD_5. Pesticides, heavy metals and microbiology might be included in the analysis.

2. Direct methods of determination will be applied. However, the use of indirect methods will be allowed in those cases where information, data or resources are not available.

3. Standard Methods will be used for laboratory analysis performance.

4. For the determination of pollution loads from sewage the following values are proposed to be considered:

Parameter	Value (g/person/day)
BOD_5	30 – 60
TSS	50 – 90
COD	80 – 120
TKN	1.5 – 2.2
TP	0.5 – 1.0

5. For the determination of pollution loads from sewage, the 2002 population should be taken as reference.

6. The use of the United Nations International Code for Industrial Wastes Classification (CIIU), version N 2, is recommended.

7. It was stated that for the use of pollution indexes, at least, there should be information related to number of employees and the enterprise productivity, allowing a reliable industrial inventory. The determination of concentration and flow values are the key factors of success.

8. The application of the attached questionnaire is recommended

9. It is recognized that each country has the right to define the analysis priorities which will depend on the nature of the existent point sources of pollution.

10. In the update CEP Technical Report No. 33, rivers will be considered as point sources and therefore, point and non-point sources entering the rivers would not be included in the analyses of independent loads avoiding the duplication of pollution loads estimations.