

The Environmental Scrutiny Panel have asked the public to comment on how we are

### Protecting our Marine Environment

I was extremely pleased to read the above notice in the JEP on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2010, hoping that all they need is additional information to that which should already be easily available. I have to presume that there are regular independent analytical tests carried out for the islands Environmental Protection Department from around the island coast.

I would also expect that similar regular independent tests are carried out on all of our major sources of drinking water or any water that may eventually reach the sea.

The Scrutiny panel must be able to access to all previous reports which will also include tests carried out on shellfish, etc.

I would imagine that the Scrutiny Panel are reacting to numerous JEP reports in the past, ie.

- Approximately 20,000,000 gallons of partially treated sewage enter St Aubin's Bay daily – I believe that this bay was not included on the recent list of beaches for good bathing water.
- There are legal proceedings presently in progress relating to discharges of polluted water during the excavations for the new Mass Burn Municipal Waste Incinerator at the Collette reclamation site in areas containing toxic waste products.
- 2 well respected members of staff from the Environment Department who did not give evidence to a scrutiny panel looking at issues on the La Collette site, subsequently retired.
- Water discharge permits into the sea for the operation of the new incinerator have been requested for upto 15,000,000 gallons daily.
- A request for the continued permission to use strong chemicals in (larger volumes) to kill off marine growths in the inlet and exhaust water pipes for the new Incinerator in the area surrounding the La Collette site which includes the Harbour was published in the Gazette and was apparently approved the same day.
- These discharges are believed to be potentially extremely harmful to the nearby Internationally recognised Ramsar site, especially as the volumes are expected to considerably increase over the previous approval. This will naturally have an impact upon the food stored for human consumption both locally and export in the Viviers and Nourrices in the harbour area who rely upon high quality clean water. These discharges and those from the St Aubins Bay outfall from the Sewage Treatment Plant at Bellozanne will also affect the Ramsar site, bathing water at Havres des Pas and other shell fish farming areas as far as Gorey.
- After an introductory meeting of the Ramsar Management group the first business meeting has yet to be held. The group does not yet appear to be showing sufficient concern about the application mentioned above or any of the potential harm done over the past 20 years under the successive management of States Departments.
- All of the building work carried out on the West of Albert reclamation site has been subject to some degree of sea-water flooding during previous excavation work, and monitoring of the water contents was criticised.
- The most recent flooding was estimated to be in excess of 10,000,000 gallons daily, entering and exiting into areas where Toxic waste had been previously dumped in a indiscriminate fashion.

- The Planning & Environment Minister made changes to the Planning procedures to include improved consultation processes with local environmental groups. He was also instrumental in ensuring that the methods to be used on latest excavations on the West of Albert reclamation site will be vastly improved, to help reduce the leaching out of toxic waste products. This is a major improvement on methods previously permitted over the past 10 years.
- There have been reports of e coli and Noro Virus pollution found in shellfish in some East Coast locations.
- There are Fish and Shell fish storage tanks (Viviers and Nourrices) located in the Harbour approaches and on the Elizabeth Quay.
- Jersey shellfish standards have been criticised and following tests additional cleansing had to be introduced.
- Yet the Italian government still placed a ban on some Jersey Shellfish recently.
- Jersey drinking water has certain chemicals in relatively high levels of concentration which in many cases enters both the land food or sea food chains in high volumes.

I would suggest that the starting point for any Scrutiny investigation is the widely held believe that both the Islands Drinking and Bathing water has been so seriously deteriorating over the past 30 years, and has not been managed as well as it could or should have been, and therefore may not be fit for purpose.

Kind Regards



Keith Shaw