

MS Approaches – Overview of Questionnaire Outcome

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Questionnaire

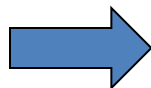
- 29 countries were contacted, 27 responses received (25 EU MS, NO and CH)
- Responses will be compiled to a report
- National RBSP lists and supplementing material (reference documents, reports) will be made available to participants

Questionnaire

1. Could you describe in brief the procedure applied in your country for the selection of the river basin specific substances (RBSP)?
2. Is there a reference document with the full description of the procedure? If yes, please attach, even if in the national language.
3. What are the critical points/limitations of the procedure applied in your country that you think could be improved in the future? Please, describe.

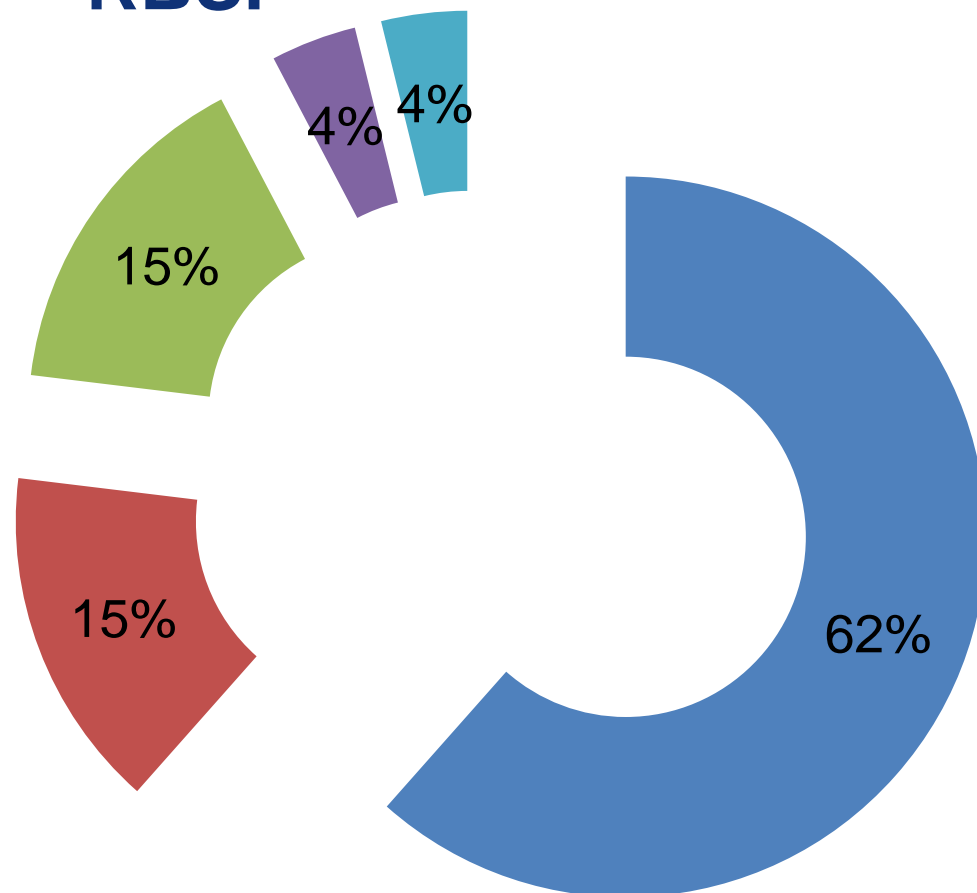
Questionnaire

4. Have there been dedicated previous monitoring efforts in order to identify RBSP? If yes, please describe them (project title, duration) and attach/provide links to relevant reports if available.
5. Does your organisation intend to participate in this workshop?
6. If yes, would you be available for a presentation about the experience in your country?
7. Name, Institution and contact details



In the following, an overview of responses to questions number 1-4 will be given

1. Procedures applied by MS for the selection of RBSP



■ Two-tiered approach: preselection of substances -> emission/usage data + monitoring vs. toxicity data

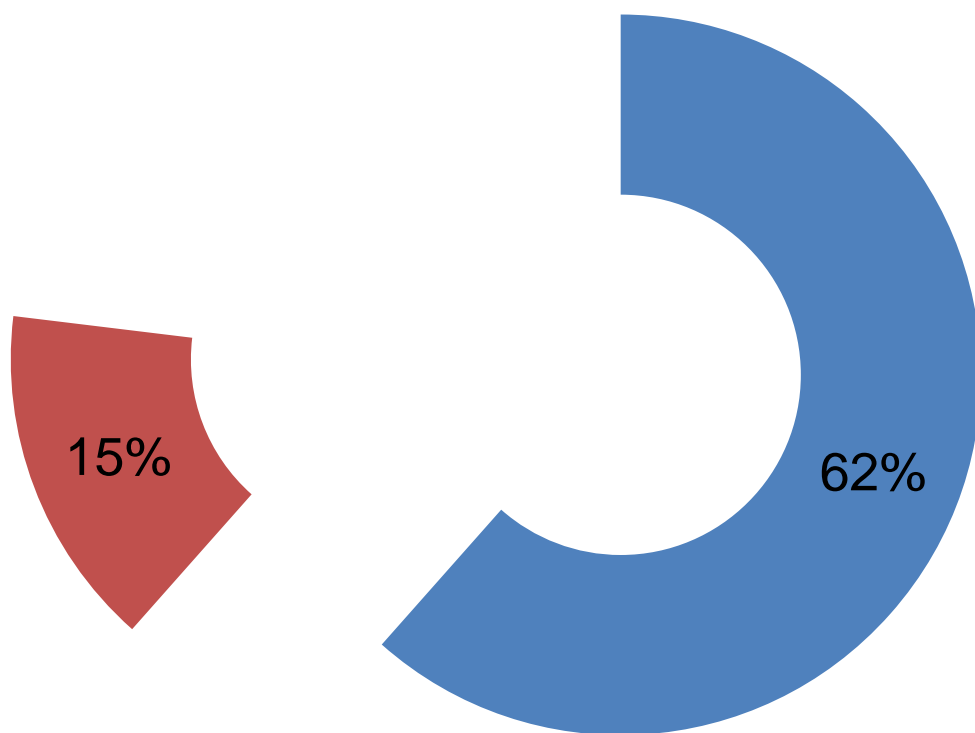
■ Two-tiered approach: identification of pressures -> monitoring data

■ RBSP not yet identified / no procedure in place

■ Presence of substances in water bodies

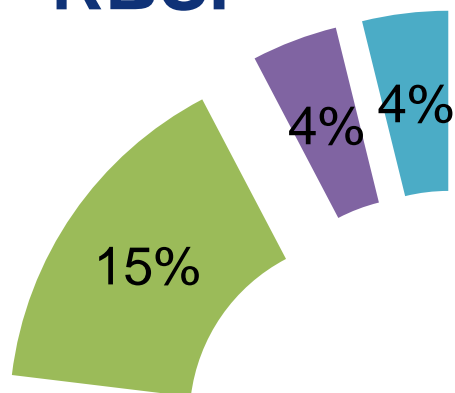
■ Identification of pressures

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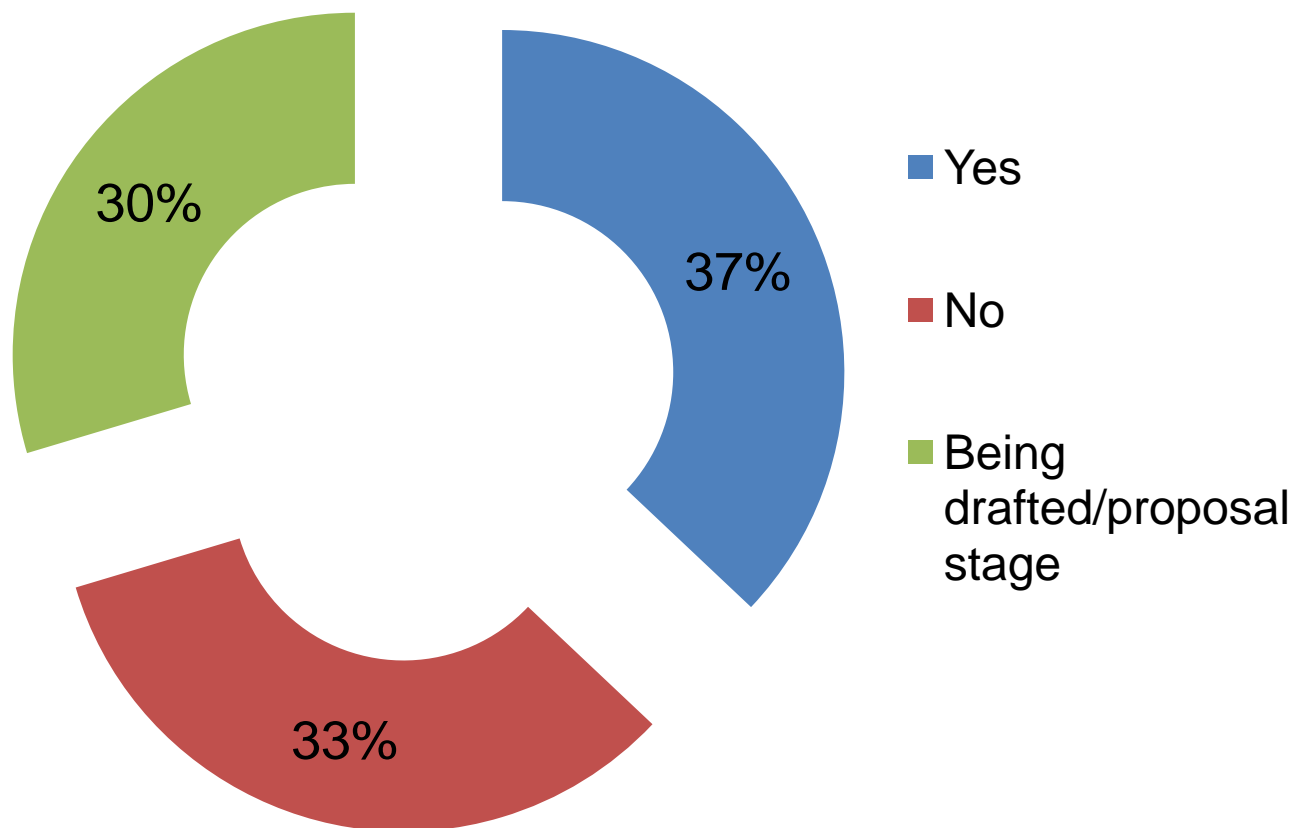
- Two-tiered approach: preselection of substances -> emission/usage data + monitoring vs. toxicity data
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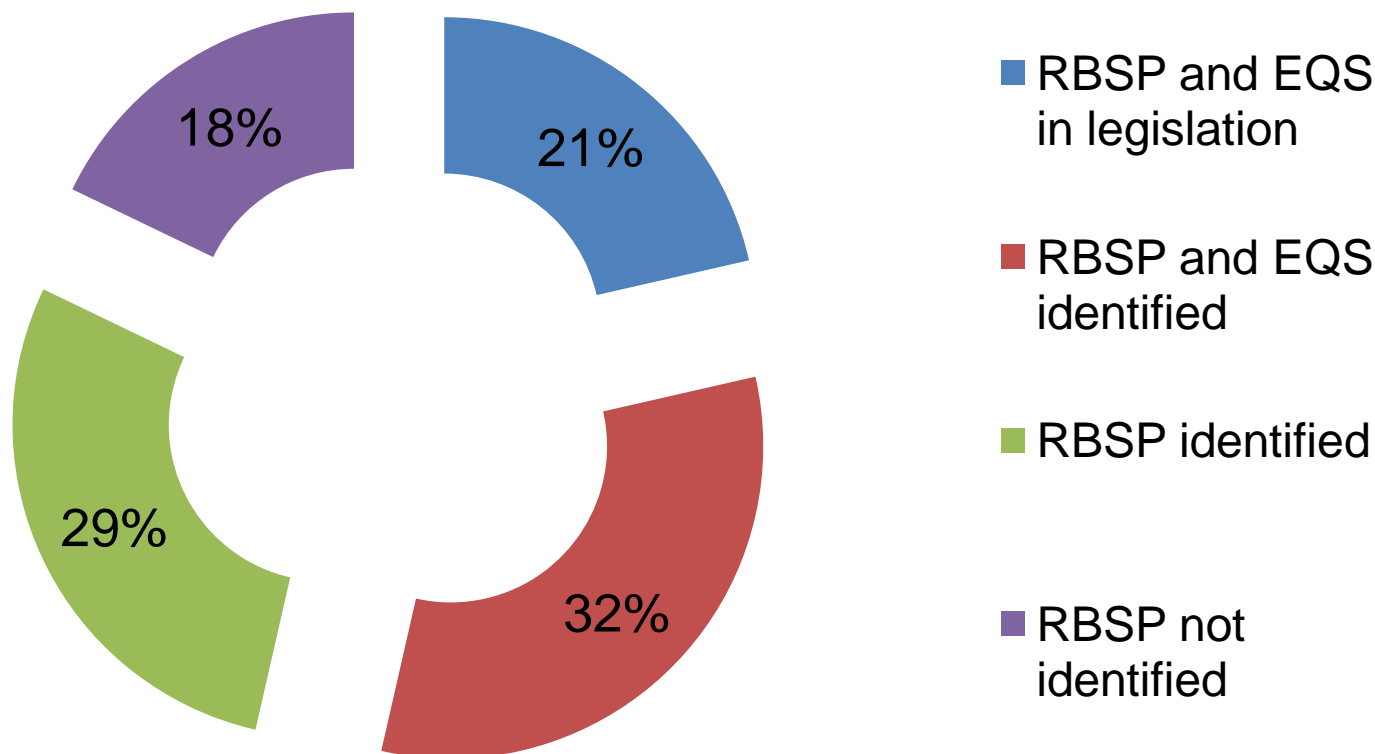


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2. Availability of reference documents describing the procedure



1.+ 2. Identification of RBSP



1.+ 2. Identification of RBSP

- Received substance lists from 16 countries
- The number of substances for which national EQS have been derived or have been selected as RBSP range from 4 to 170

3. Critical points/limitations of the applied procedure

General

- Restriction of potential candidate substances to a manageable amount
- Insufficient co-operation between different authorities/stakeholders
- Procedure needs a lot of time and money
- Disunity of RBSP selection; different procedure for each river basin
- Determination of a criterion for “significant” quantities of pollutants discharged/released into water bodies

3. Critical points/limitations of the applied procedure

Data quality

- Unreliable monitoring results
- Incomplete registers and databases
- Improvement of analytical methods to achieve the required EQS values

3. Critical points/limitations of the applied procedure

Uncertainty in assessment due to data gaps

- Lack of quality standards, emissions data, ecotoxicology and concentrations data
- Insufficient /inaccessible knowledge of sources and pathways (particularly diffuse sources)
- Use/production volumes and import data not available for all substance groups of concern, e.g. pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, pesticides

3. Critical points/limitations of the applied procedure

Danger of less consideration of emerging substances

- Limited resources for setting up research programmes for emerging substances
- Limited use of screening

4. Monitoring efforts to identify RBSP

- Monitoring of pollutants ongoing in all countries, but seldom dedicated projects/programmes on RBSP identification
- Sources used in the identification of RBSP
 - National environmental monitoring programmes
 - Specific projects
 - Screening campaigns
- Monitored matrices include natural surface waters, biota, sediments, wastewater

- **MS examples will be given by AT, DE, UK and FR
– after the coffee break !**