



Miljøministeriet  
Departementet

# Short Presentation from Working Group 3 Environmentally Hazardous Substances

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WFD  
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# Take aways from WG3 deliberations

## Topic: Measures to reduce discharges of environmentally hazardous substances to surface water and groundwater

- Sharing of knowledge concerning source tracing of pollution, types of discharges and their level of pollution
- Sharing of existing substance- specific measures, both general and specific, and grouped by surface and ground water, as well as outcomes of such measures.
- Technical discussion of possibilities/suggestions for new substance-specific measures, and grouped by surface and ground water, both general and specific.
- How are the Nordic MS planning to follow up on the effect of implemented measures? For example, how are other MS making sure that point emissions from ongoing operations are reduced?
- There is a need for harmonization of different in EU regulations e.g. WFD, IED, E/PRTR
- Have common data base where the industry reports its own emissions and available for the public to see
- Measures are difficult for the more heavily polluted areas e.g. water bodies that are difficult to monitor (deep fjords and deep in groundwater)

# Take aways from WG3 deliberations

## Various challenges

- The Watch List updates every 2 years regarding surface water: How to monitor the substances, i.e. have the necessary analytical methods and the capacity to conduct the analyses during the 2-year period?
- How is it dealt with concerning the voluntary watch list for groundwater?
- How will the Nordic MS approach the data collection for emissions of PFAS, for example considering that emissions of PFAS are not covered by the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)?
- What does MS do re. strategies to group surface water bodies together for the purpose of monitoring priority substances?
- How MS interpret Art. 4, para 4, WRD:
  - in regard to the priority substances that were introduced or got updated EQS in (2013/39/EU). In other words, how should the text in Art 3 para 1 be interpreted “*Article 4(4) to (9) of Directive 2000/60/EC shall apply mutatis mutandis to the substances listed in points (i) and (ii) of the first subparagraph.*”
  - in regard to very persistent substances such as Hg or PFOS? Can extremely long half-life be a reason for extensions that are not limited to a maximum of two further updates of the river basin management plan?
- Concerns on the analytical methods not keeping up with changing of the list
- voluntary watch list for groundwater not dealt with in any systematic way
- .....
- DK did a presentation on the METSTAT modelling tool for assessing 5 metals
- Yes, it is possible to use the Art 4(4) extension for updated EQS
- No, it is not possible to

# Take aways from WG3 deliberations

## The 2027 Challenge

- How are water bodies that are not in good chemical status at the end of 2027 for environmentally hazardous substances handled by the member States?

- Its a challenge... 😊
- Three options:
  1. Good status
  2. Extended deadlines due to natural conditions, art 4(4)
  3. Less stringent objectives, art 4(5)

# Take aways from WG3 deliberations

Methods for calculating/assessment of the deterioration of the status of waterbodies where the EQSs for respectively surface water and for groundwater is already in the lowest class

- Interpretation of the Weser (surface water) and the Detmold (groundwater) ECJ rulings
- Calculation of measurable increase in the concentration at the monitoring site that is representative of the surface waterbody as a whole, incl. focus on the particular challenge this is for substances that have an EQS for biota.
- Sharing of information of other approaches for handling permits of discharges into waterbodies where EQSs for surface water and/or groundwater are exceeded.

- Joint challenge of where to set monitoring stations and which are used for classification
- The use of mixing zones differs between countries
- Definition of representative monitoring stations