

# quantifying emissions to water: sources, regional input patterns and reduction measures

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# emission inventories – sources, pathways, loads

during the 1980s

- ▶ national developments in Germany
  - ▶ application of BAT as requirement for waste water discharges
    - ▶ sector regulations (generally binding rules)
    - ▶ requirements also for sewer discharges (incl. SME)
    - ▶ start of implementation of nutrient removal in UWWTs
- ▶ international initiatives in the marine conventions
  - ▶ common goal »50-80% reduction of inputs to the marine environment from nutrients and certain hazardous substances«  
« from 1985-1995

# emission inventories – sources, pathways, loads

problem – how to determine input loads?

- ▶ riverine loads
  - ▶ influence of discharge pattern
  - ▶ demonstration of effect of measures difficult
- ▶ regionalised input balances – point and diffuse sources

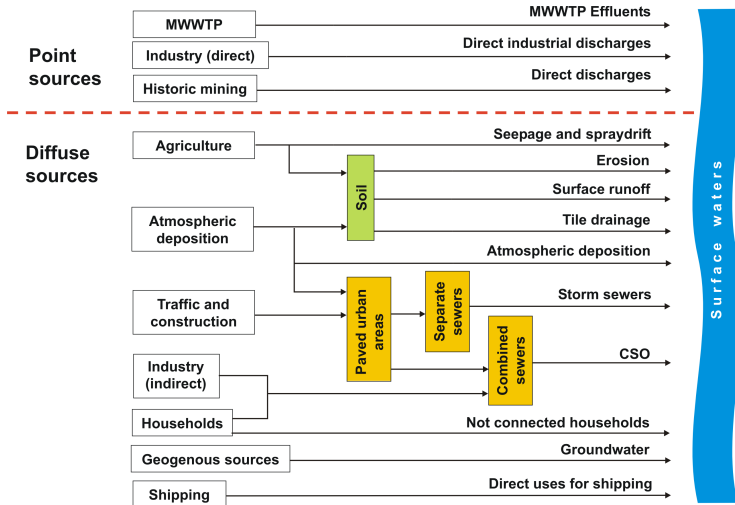
solution – MOdelling of Nutrient Emissions in RIver Systems

- ▶ MONERIS developed as reporting tool <sup>a</sup>
  - ▶ currently available for nutrients, heavy metals and selected organics
  - ▶ continuous development for growing number of applications

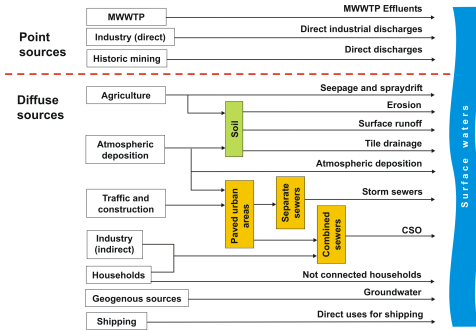
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<sup>a</sup>Behrendt u. a. (1999), Fuchs u. a. (2002)

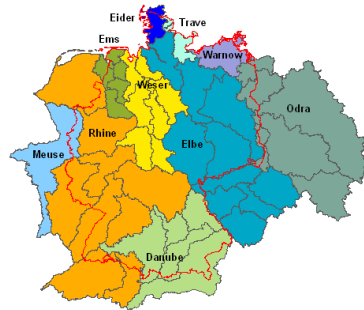
# MONERIS - conceptual approach



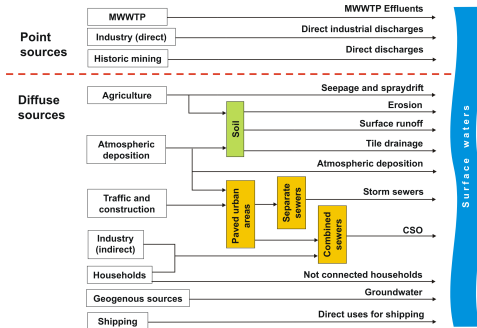
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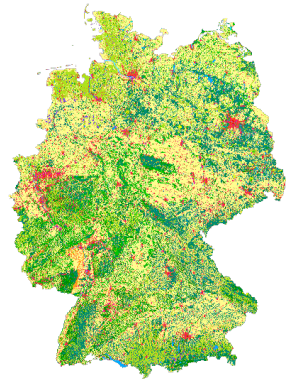
regionalisation:  
 river catchments



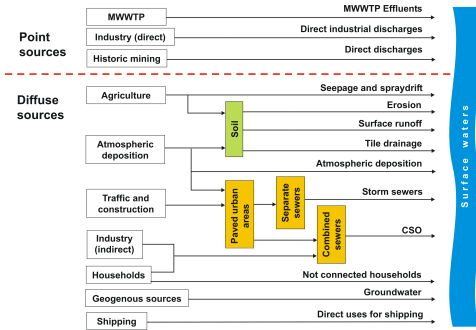
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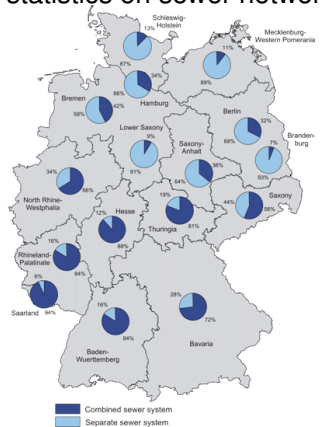
input data  
corine land cover



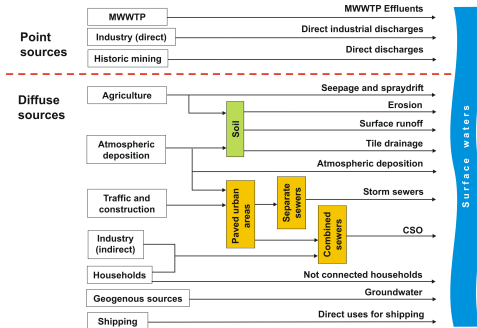
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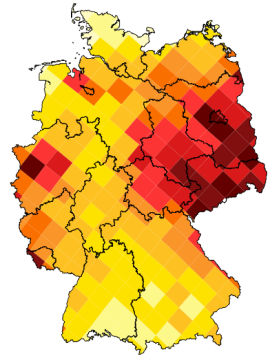
## input data statistics on sewer network



# MONERIS - conceptual approach



input data:  
 deposition data





# MONERIS - conceptual approach

- ▶ empirical catchment based model
  - ▶ semi-static model for nutrients and heavy metals
  - ▶ suited for catchments  $\geq 100 \text{ km}^2$ : in DE ~ 3000 catchments
- ▶ approach
  - ▶ annual loads per catchment via various »pathways« including diffuse and point sources
  - ▶ short term hydrological effects averaged out thru 3-5 year aggregation
- ▶ results
  - ▶ riverine outflows using retention along river net
  - ▶ aggregation of pathways for origin (e.g. agriculture)
  - ▶ good agreement with measured load
- ▶ ongoing extension als scenario tool

# MONERIS - conceptual approach

*but:*

- ▶ no explicit information and quantification of sources (e.g. use pattern of substances)

*so:*

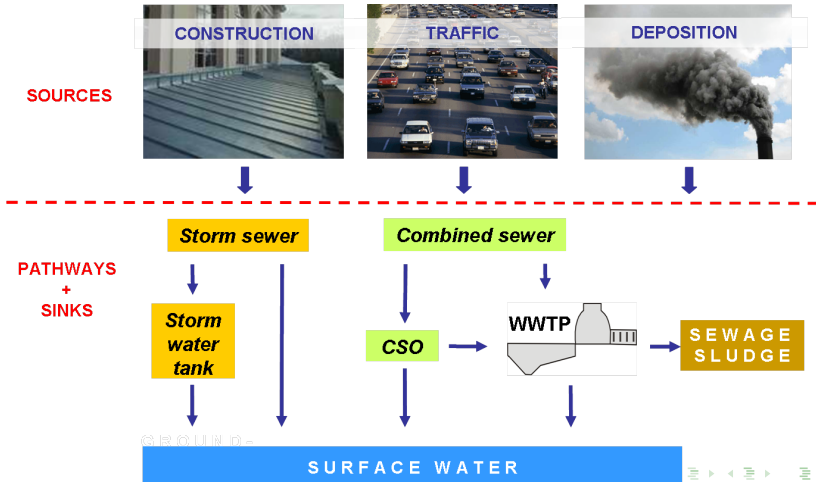
- ▶ complementary approach necessary – material flow balance<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup>Böhm u. a. (2002), Hillenbrand u. a. (2005), Hillenbrand u. a. (2007)

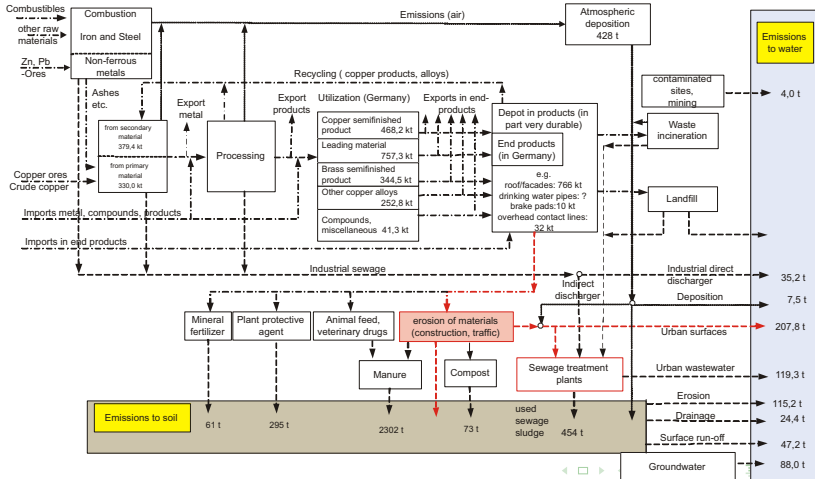
# material flow balance

example copper: production, utilization and emissions



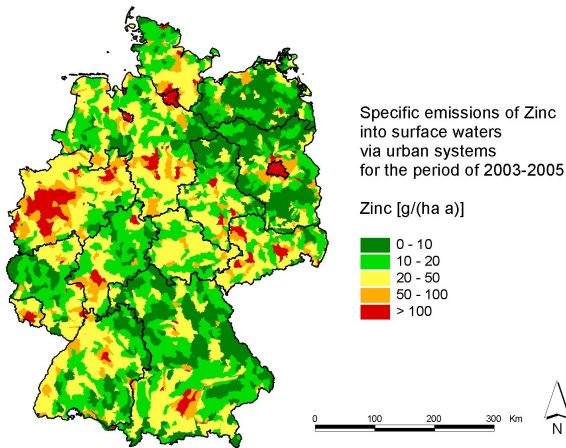
# material flow balance

## example copper: production, utilization and emissions



# results: regionalised emissions

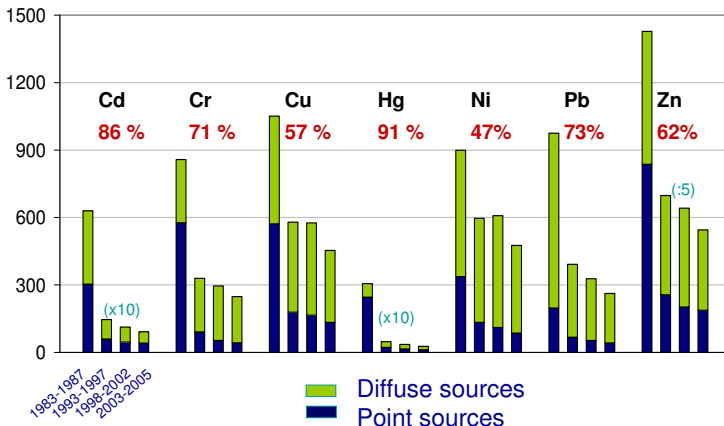
## heavy metal emissions



# changes over time

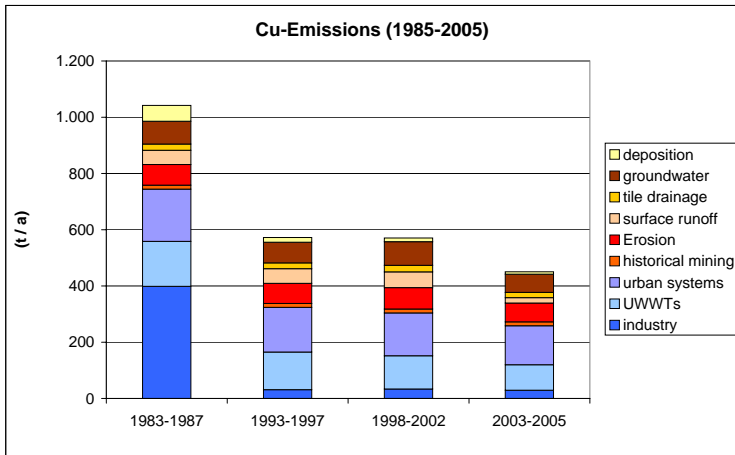
## heavy metal emissions

Discharge in t/a



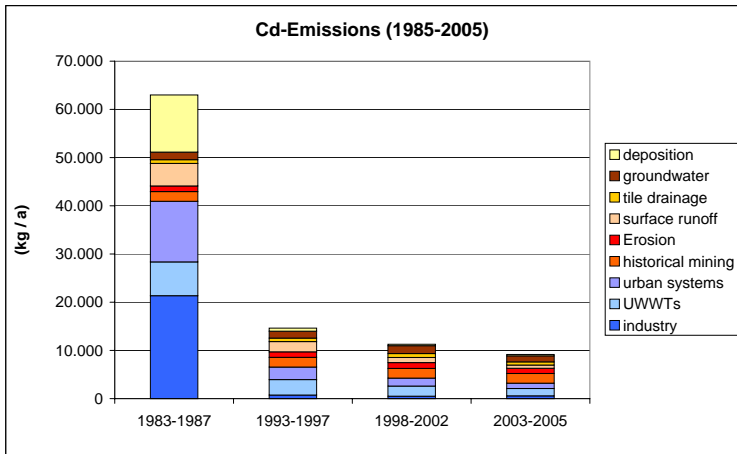
# changes over time

## heavy metal emissions



# changes over time

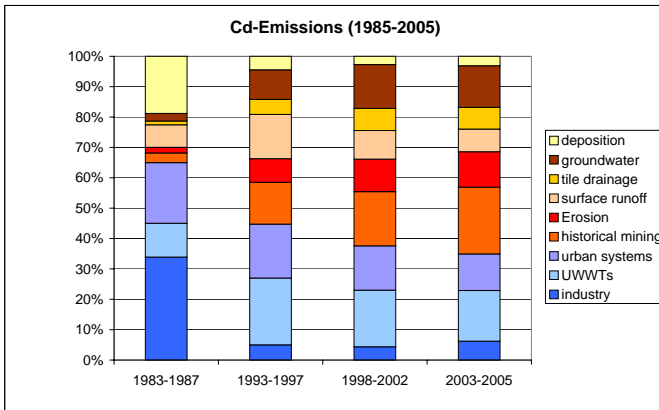
## heavy metal emissions





# changes over time

## heavy metal emissions

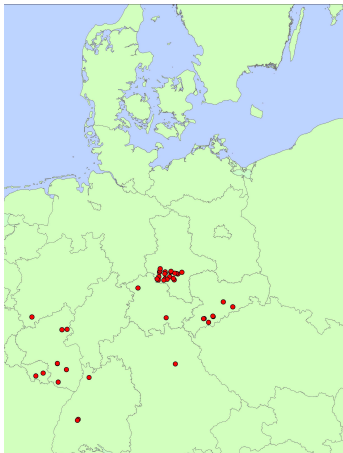


## key findings

- ▶ clear reduction of point sources
  - ▶ industrial direct discharges
  - ▶ municipal discharges
- ▶ less reduction from diffuse sources
- ▶ urban areas important source
  - ▶ no correlation to industrial discharges in sewers (BAT for SME since 1980s)
  - ▶ possible diffuse sources drinking water supply, construction material, traffic
- ▶ erosion processes

# historical mining activities

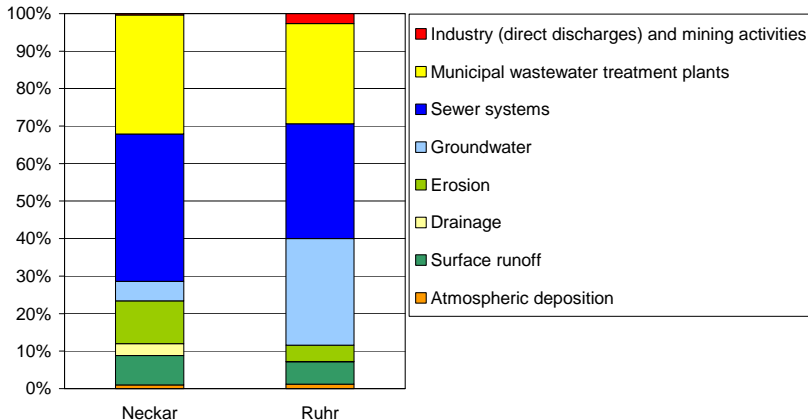
relevance and regional distribution



- ▶ relevant source for DE
- ▶ ~ 20 % Cd, 14 % Zn load for Germany
- ▶ regional problem
- ▶ ongoing data collection
- ▶ long term treatment required

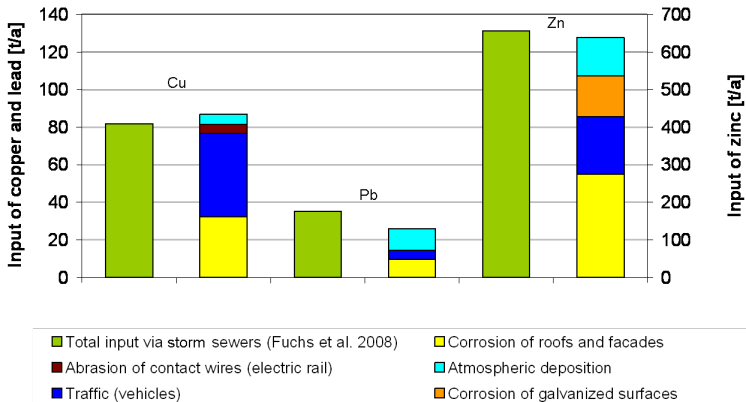
## regional relevance

Zn emissions from two middle sized catchments in Germany



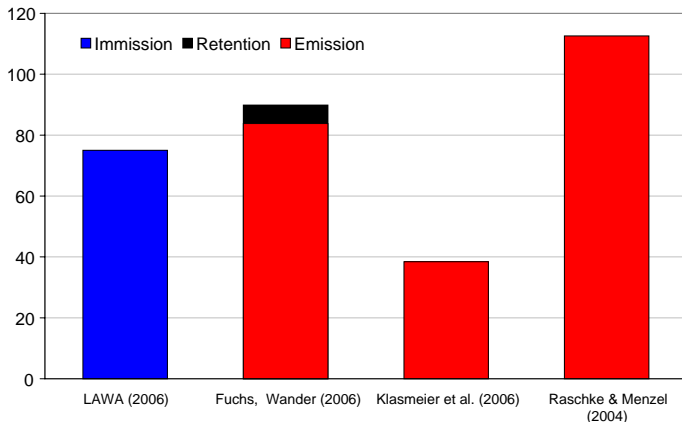
# comparison of MONERIS and material flow balance

Cu, Pb and Zn emissions in DE



# comparison of different quantification approaches

Zn emissions into the Ruhr catchment



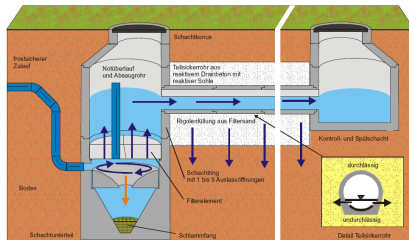
## reduction measures

- ▶ tool box approach
  - ▶ develop variety of tools
  - ▶ adapt to region and substance
- ▶ tailor made strategies necessary
  - ▶ input pattern
  - ▶ regional patterns
  - ▶ use patterns
  - ▶ cost effectiveness
- ▶ overall legal considerations
  - ▶ product measures best at European level
  - ▶ interface problems in European legislation

## non substance-specific measures

### improved stormwater handling

- ▶ decentralized pretreatment of stormwater at source
- ▶ surface desealing and infiltration of surface run-off
- ▶ improved treatment of stormwater from combined and separate sewer systems





# non substance-specific measures

## improved stormwater handling

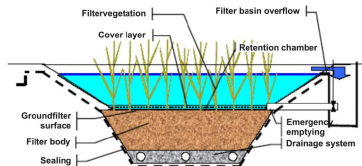
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## non substance-specific measures

improved stormwater handling

- ▶ decentralized pretreatment of stormwater at source
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## substance specific measures

- ▶ substitution, product bans (e.g.)
  - ▶ Cu, Pb containing brake pads
  - ▶ products (batteries)
  - ▶ Pb use as construction material
  - ▶ lead shot, angling equipment ...
- ▶ additional treatment as requirement
- ▶ additional coating of zinc galvanized materials
- ▶ central softening of drinking water ....

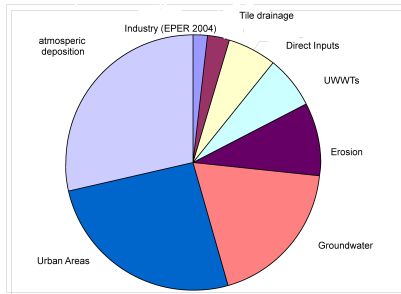
## conclusions

- ▶ input pattern with high variability in several dimensions
- ▶ models necessary *but* careful interpretation of results
- ▶ urban areas important source
- ▶ tool box approach for reduction measures required

# ongoing development for priority substances

## current emission inventory for PAH

- ▶ data availability problems
- ▶ analytical problems
- ▶ high uncertainty for groundwater (low concentration, high volume)
- ▶ high importance deposition
- ▶ first estimates of regionalisation and pathway separation



# scenario analysis

model development for scenarios

goal: estimate effects of planned measures  
ongoing work

- ▶ different time scales for noticeable effects
  - ▶ short term - point sources
  - ▶ long term - nutrient inputs from groundwater
- ▶ finer spatial differentiation of processes
- ▶ more process detail
- ▶ quantification of effectiveness
  - ▶ technical
  - ▶ economic
  - ▶ cumulative

## further reading

available from [www.umweltbundesamt.de](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de)

- [Behrendt u. a. 1999] BEHRENDT, Horst ; HUBER, Peter ; OPITZ, Dieter ; SCHOLL, Oliver ; SCHOLZ, Gaby ; UEBE, Roger: Nährstoffbilanzierung der Flußgebiete Deutschlands / Umweltbundesamt. 1999 (75/99). – UBA-Texte
- [Böhm u. a. 2002] BÖHM, Eberhard ; HILLENBRAND, Thomas ; MARSCHIEDER-WEIDEMANN, Frank: Ermittlung der Quellen für die prioritären Stoffe nach Art. 16 WRRL und Abschätzung ihrer Eintragsmengen in die Gewässer in Deutschland / Umweltbundesamt. 2002 (68/02). – UBA-Texte
- [Fuchs u. a. 2002] FUCHS, Stephan ; SCHERER, Ulrike ; HILLENBRAND, Thomas ; MARSCHIED-WEIDEMANN, Frank ; BEHRENDT, Horst ; OPITZ, Dieter: Emission of Heavy Metals and Lindane into River Basins of Germany / Umweltbundesamt. 2002 (55/02). – UBA-Texte
- [Fuchs und Wander 2007] FUCHS, Stephan ; WANDER, Ramona: Relative Significance of the Different Zinc Emissions for the Regional Zinc Concentrations in German Surface Waters / Umweltbundesamt. 2007 (FKZ 360 12 015). – Final Report
- [Hillenbrand u. a. 2007] HILLENBRAND, Thomas ; MARSCHIEDER-WEIDEMANN, Frank ; STRAUCH, Manuel ; HEITMANN, Kerstin ; SCHAFFRIN, Dora: Emissions reduction for priority and priority hazardous substances of the Water Framework Directive / Umweltbundesamt. 2007 (28/07). – UBA-Texte
- [Hillenbrand u. a. 2005] HILLENBRAND, Thomas ; TOUSSANT, Dominik ; BÖHM, Eberhard ; FUCHS, Stephan ; SCHERER, Ulrike ; RUDOLPHI, Alexander ; HOFFMANN, Martin: Einträge von Kupfer, Zink und Blei in Gewässer und Böden - Analyse der Emissionspfade und möglicher Emissionsminderungsmaßnahmen / Umweltbundesamt. 2005 (19/05). – UBA-Texte