POP's Reduction Strategy in Surface Water of Industrialized Regions, Kłodnica River Case Study

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NATO/CCMS Pilot Study Meeting Ljubljana, Slovenia, June 17-22, 2007

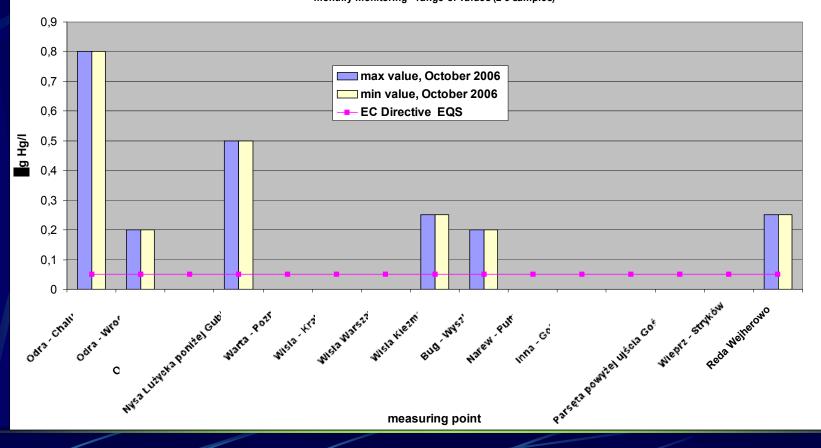
Water regions in Poland





Mercury in Polish rivers

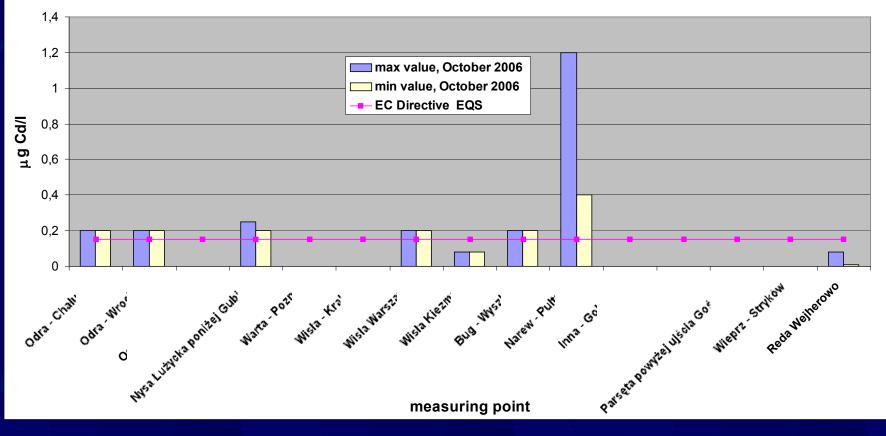
Mercury concentrations in Polish rivers monthly monitoring - range of values (2-3 samples)



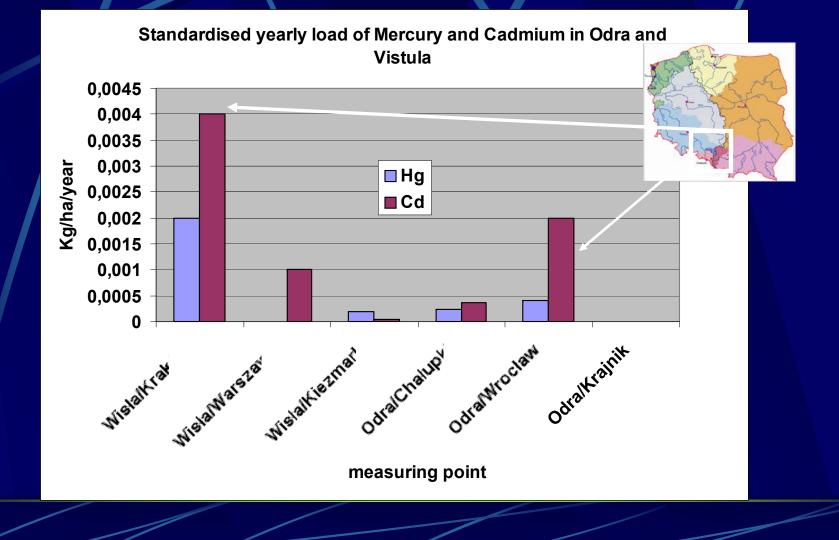
Cadmium in Polish rivers

Cadmium concentrations in Polish rivers

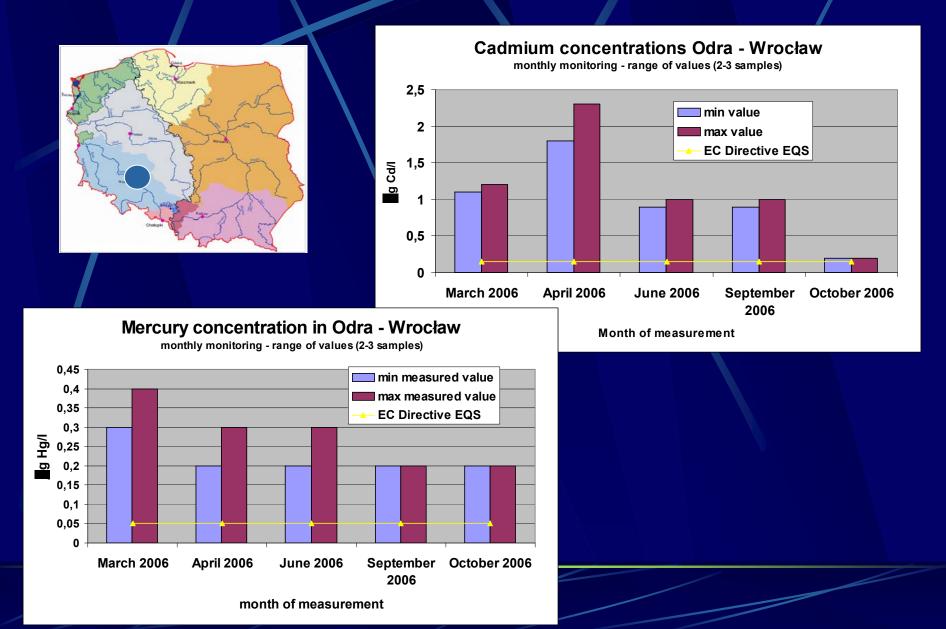
monthly monitoring - range of values (2-3 samples)



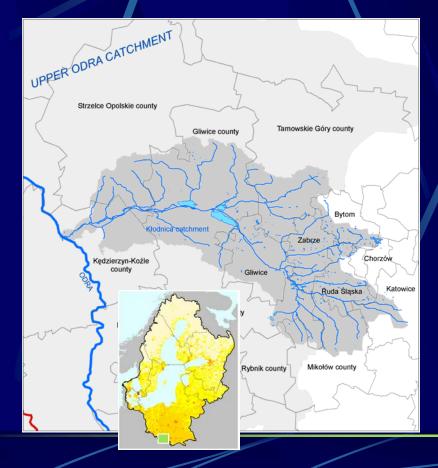
Cadmium and Mercury load



Mercury and Cadmium - Odra



Kłodnica - main features



Substances

Cadmium
Mercury
PAH



Catchment area 1125,8 km² (Odra river basin) Population of 1 mln. inhabitants (Upper Silesia region)

Agriculture (40 % cultivated)

Industry (coal mining, energy sector, metallurgy, metal production, mechanical sector, chemical industry)

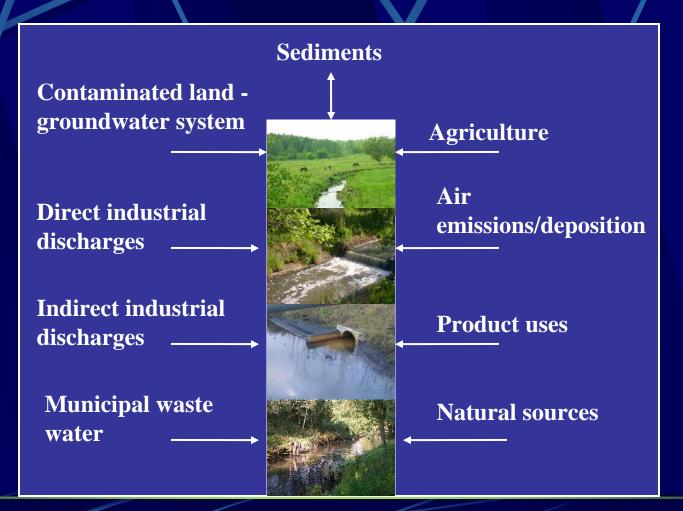
Functions: receptor for anthropogenic water, water retention, recreation and source of water for industry

Kłodnica river water quality

μg/l	EU Directive AA-EQS µg/l
0.2-0.6	0.15(class 4) 0.25 (class 5)
0.5	0.05
?	0.1
?	0.05
?	Σ = 0.03
?	Σ = 0.002
	0.2-0.6 0.5 ? ? ?

annual average

Conceptual model



Main sources of water contamination:

- **! Municipal and industrial wastes**
- **! Diffuse pollution sources**
- **! Sediment deposits**



Bielszowicki stream – Ruda Śląska



Stream Czarniawka discharging to Kłodnicy



Ruda Śląska Bielszowice

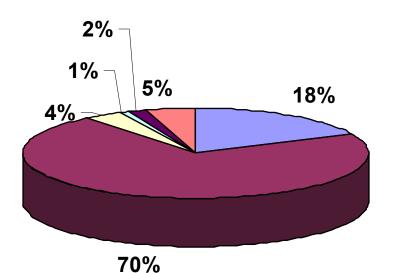
Potential Sources of Hg, Cd, PAH emissions to water

Potential source category	Hg	Cd	PAH
Combustion of fossil fuels	high	low	high
Manufacturing processes	high	high	medium
Atmospheric deposition	high	high	high
Domestic Waste disposal – waste water treatment plants	medium	high	low
Base metal mining and dressing	low	low	low
Primary non-ferrous metal production	low	high	high
Iron and steel production	low	low	low
Mineral oil and gas refineries	medium	none	medium
Basic organic chemicals	low	none	low
Major uses	low	low	low
Road transport and Other mobile sources and machinery	very low	very low	low
Agriculture related sources	very low	very low	low
Sediment re-suspension	low	low	low

Direct and indirect impact

Benzo(a)Pyrene emissions to air

B(a)P emmissions in Europe - prognosis 2010 [Mg]

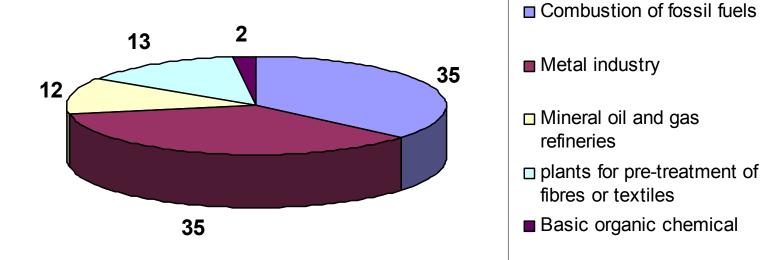




Holland M R, Jones H H, Berdowski J, Bleeker A, Visschedijk A J H March 2001 Economic Evaluation of Air Quality Targets for PAHs Final report for European Commission DG Environment AEA Technology: TNO

PAH emissions to water - IPPC

IPPC installations PAH emmissions to water [%]

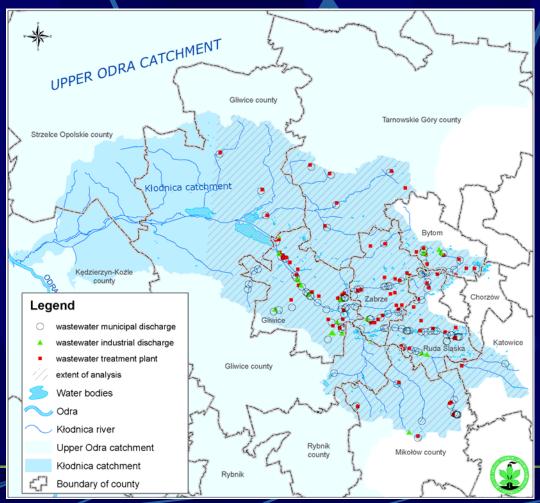


PAH emissions trends in Europe

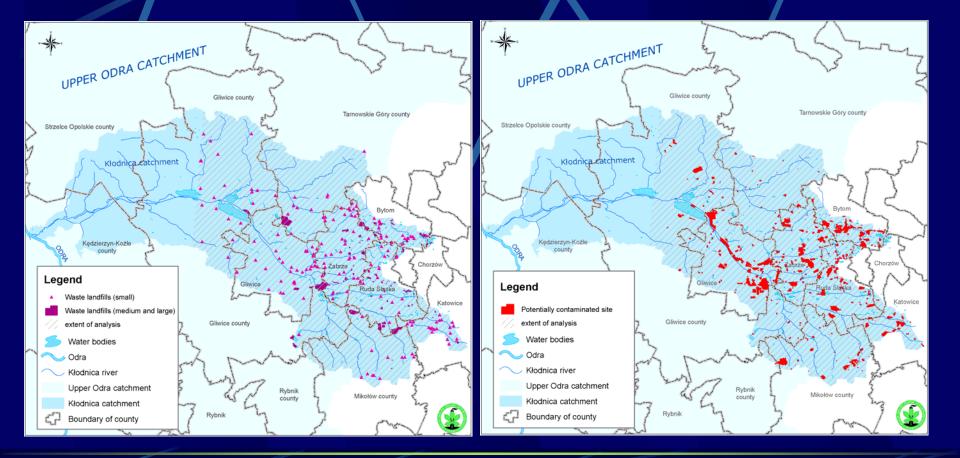
 Decrease of PAH emissions between 1990-2003
 Benzo(a)pyrene 30%
 Benzo(b)fluoranthene 28%
 Benzo(k)fluoranthene 33%
 Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene 18%

A. Gysev, E. Mantseva, O Rozovskaya, V. Shatalov V., B. Strukov, N. Vulykh, W. Aas, K. Breivik, Persistent Organic Pollutants in the Environment, Status report 3/2005 June 2005, EMEP, Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, Cooperative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe.. Meteorological Synthesizing Centre- East, Chemical Coordinating Centre

Wastewater discharges and treatment plants



Landfills and industrial sites



Further investigation

- Revision of the point sources environmental performance (incl IPPC)
- Identification and assessment of the fdiffuse sources inluding rain water run off
- Investigation and asessment of contaminated land
- Studies on the river sediments analyses and modeling
- Verification of the flow model of Kłodnica river for mercury, cadmium and PAH
- Determination of the contaminants balance in the catchment

Management activities

- Water Catchement Management Plan prepared by Regional Water Management Board
- Development of infrastructure including wastewater treatment plants
- Industry technological changes
- Regional initiatives e.g. "Przyjazna Kłodnica"

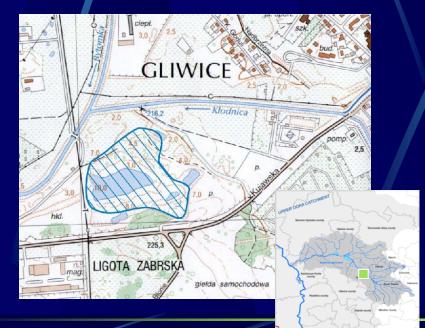


Source control measures

- Improved technologies: BAT required by the IPPC Directive
- Industry profile changes and product substitutions
- Wastewater management improvement in the drainage system and wastewater treatment
- Improvement in industrial and municipal waste management
- Implementation of measures for diffuse sources including contaminated soil and rain water run-off

Example

sedimentation pond to be constructed on the base of existing pond



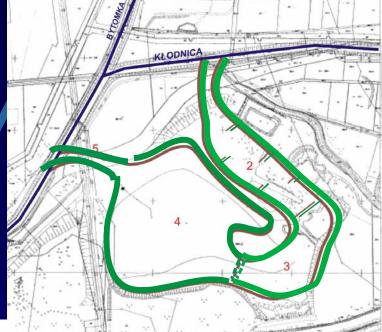


- Reduction of suspended matter as to achive clarity
- Reduction of organic matter, BOD and COD 30 – 50%;
- Reduction of Nitrogen and Phospohrous compounds

Engineering concept for the proposed sedimentation pond

- 1 inflow
- 2- sedimentation
 3- biological treatment (plants)
 4-central part (recreation)
 5- outflow .





Strategic approach

- Improved understanding of the water system
 - Revision of the results of current management
- Identification, assessment and targeting potential sources which are not covered by the current management

Thank you for your attention