From Monitoring to Measures: Historical Contaminated Sediments in the Elbe River Basin

Ulrich Förstner (TUHH), Susanne Heise (BIS) and Peter Heininger (BfG)

5th International SedNet Conference, Oslo 27th-29th May 2008 Day 3: River Basin Management – Aspects of Sediment Quality

From Monitoring (2006) to Measures (2009)

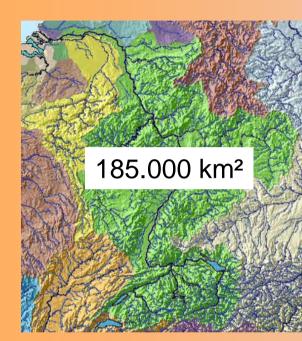
WFD Expert Groups on Monitoring & Emission Control June 2004

"Compliance monitoring for sediment is not appropriate because of **lack of definition** of valid Environmental Quality Standards (**EQS**) in a European context" (AMPS 2004) Screening of generic sources that can result in releases of PS/PHS (WFD Article 16) will include the specific source/pathway "historical pollution from sediments" (EAF 2004)

Report on the SedNet Round Table Discussion – Venice Nov. 2006

"EQS should only be regarded as **high-level screening values** as a start of diagnostics, using **different lines of evidence**, and linking sediment state to impacts" (SedNet 2007) "For certain **measures** (such as source control) **target values** and a good understanding of the system (different in the upstream and downstream parts) are necessary" (SedNet 2007)

Monitoring Historical Pollution from Sediments The Rhine Basin The Elbe Basin



(commissioned by the Port of Rotterdam, 2004)

SPM/Pollutant – Full Flood Cycles Target Values – CTT Threshold V. Critical Pollutant in Main Stream Tracers, Models and Experiments

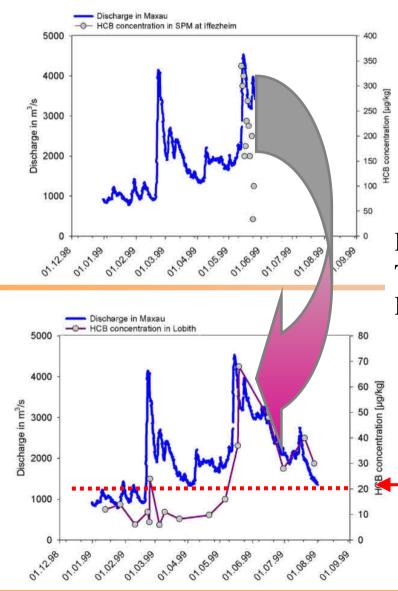
3-Step Approach Heise et al. 2004

- 1) S.o.C.
- 2) A.o.C.
- 3) A.o.R.



(commissioned by HPA and FGG, 2005, 2008)

Analysis of Flood Events, e.g. in 1999



Resuspension of HCB in Iffezheim

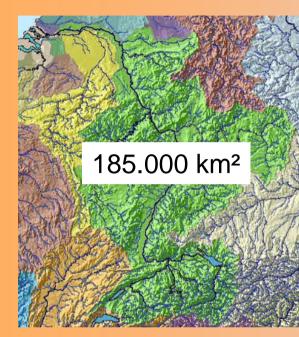
(Upper Rhine Barrage)

Distance: ca. 500 km Time delay: ca. 5 days Decrease (HCB): 350 µg/kg → ca. 70 µg/kg

HCB-concentrations in Lobith (Dutch-German-Border) 20 µg/kg limit value for POR for relocation at sea (CTT-Value)

Data: Landesumweltamt Baden-Württemberg

Monitoring Historical Pollution from Sediments The Rhine Basin The Elbe Basin



(commissioned by the Port of Rotterdam, 2004) 3-Step Approach Heise et al. 2004

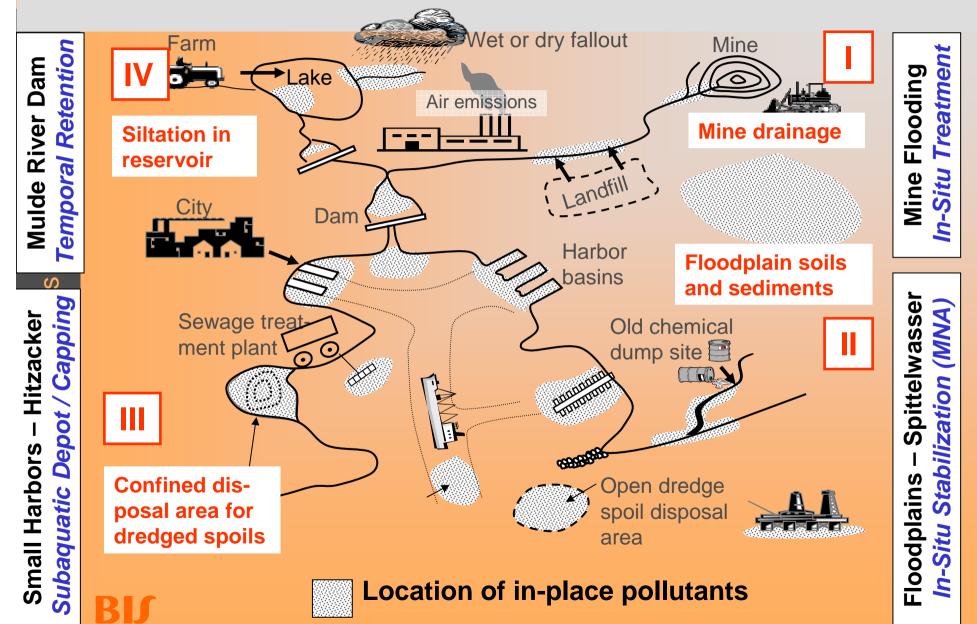
- 1) S.o.C.
- 2) A.o.C.
- 3) A.o.R.



(commissioned by HPA and FGG, 2005, 2008)

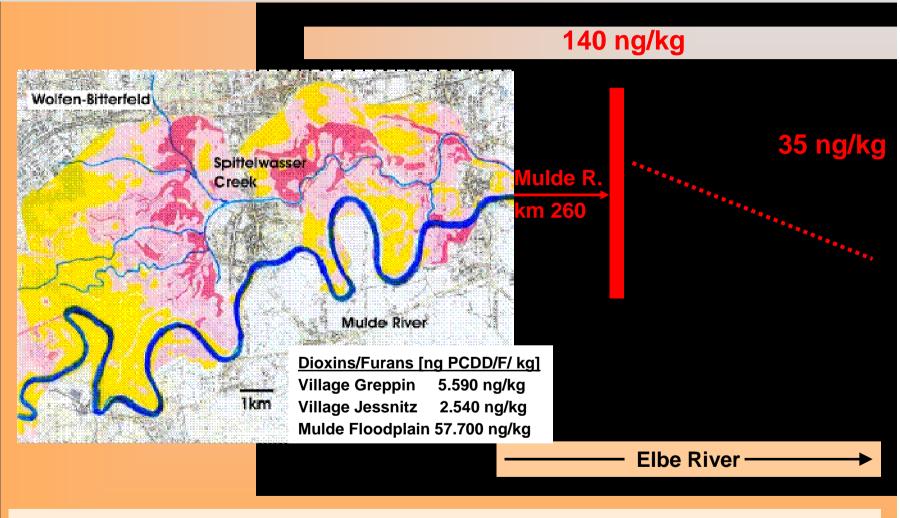
SPM/Pollutant – Full Flood Cycles Target Values – CTT Threshold V. Critical Pollutant in Main Stream Tracers, Models and Experiments Heterogenous Data: BfG, IKSE,... Lack of Target Values for Dioxin Floodplains as Intermediate Sinks **Proposals for Measures (2008)**

Sediment Remediation – River Basin Scale



Dioxin: from Spittelwasser to the Elbe River





Monitoring of PCDD/F in Sediments of the Elbe River Basin: ++ Congeneric Patterns, - - No Target Values for Relocation

Remedial Option A: Monitored Natural Recovery

The Role of Natural Recovery in Sediment Remediation

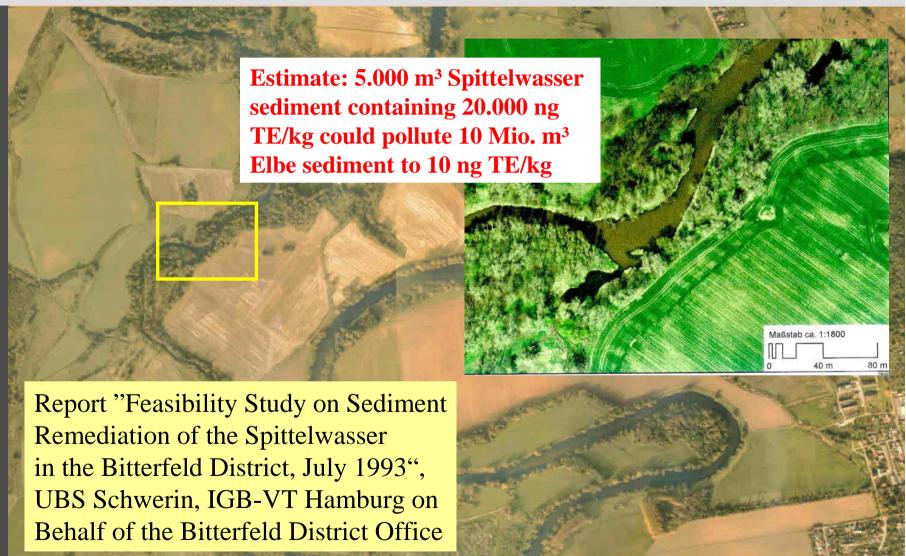
- (1) Contaminant burial vertical contaminant profiles
- (2) Mechanical/chemical stabilisation erosion/elution data
- (3) Chemical/biological transformation prognosis/evidence
- (4) Dilution by dispersion increase risk to downstream areas

Magar & Wenning, IEAM 2006

Spittelwasser floodplain (60 km², fluvisols + sediments):

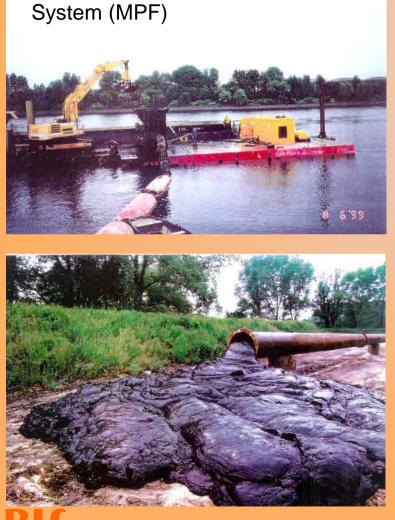
- (1) No clean sediment cover;
- (2) easily erodible old sediment (0.5 Pa in the upper 15 cm);
- (3) degradation of critical Bitterfeld chemicals HCH, DDT, PCDD/F is low, due to toxic effects (Bunge et al., 2007)

Option B: Environmental Dredging/Excavation ...

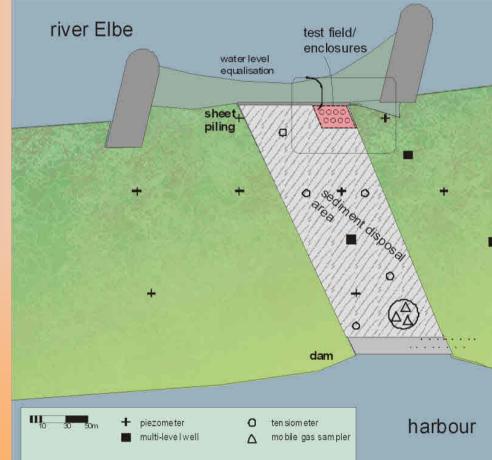


BIJ

..... Excavation, Structural Isolation, and Capping

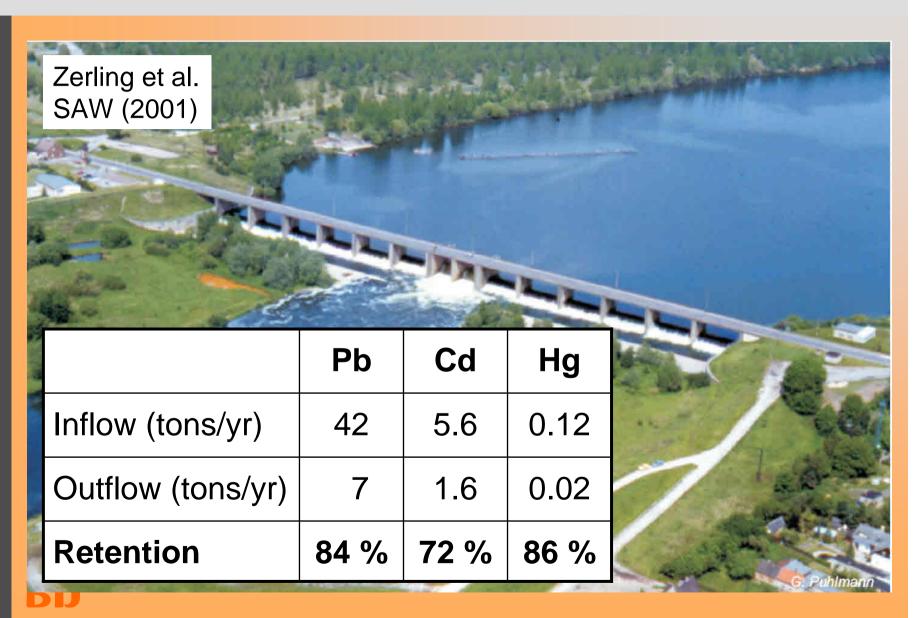


Example: Möbius Press and Hauling



Planning of a Pilot Study on Sediment Excavation/Capping at Hitzacker (Elbe)

Bitterfeld Mulde Reservoir as a Sink for Metals



From Monitoring to Measures - Conclusions

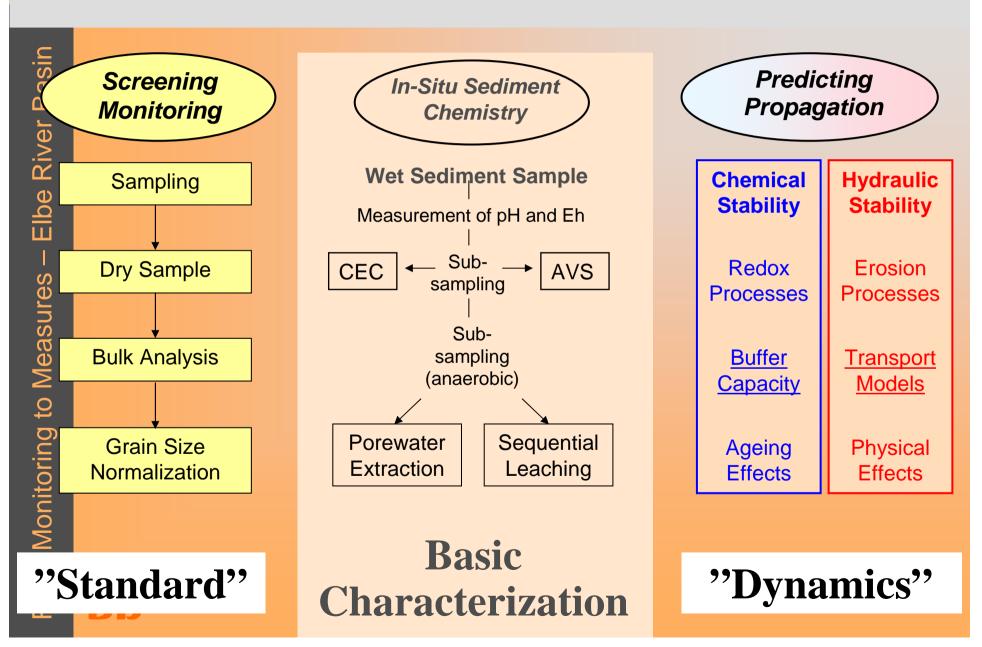
Monitoring Risks from Downstream Propagation

- SPM/pollutant concentrations and loads in flood cycles
- Target values in a well-defined decision-making process
- Propagation concept: Hydrology and erosion potential

RBM requires different levels of sediment monitoring

Measures on Contaminated Sediments in River Basins

Sediment Monitoring Schemes (JEM 2007 p. 947)



From Monitoring to Measures - Conclusions

Monitoring Risks from Downstream Propagation > SPM/pollutant concentrations and loads in flood cycles Target values in a well-defined decision-making process Propagation concept: Hydrology and erosion potential **RBM requires different** levels of sediment monitoring **Measures on Contaminated Sediments in River Basins** Understanding the system – difference up-/downstream Diffuse contamination, e.g., in floodplains: "soft" options > One-approach for monitoring, measures and aftercare Basin-wide cooperation based on technical expertise BIJ

Acknowledgements

BIJ



Hamburg Port Authority

Thanks for (co-)funding BIS-Elbe-studies; problems with dioxin and Ch. 6 "Measures"



River Basin Community of the Elbe Thanks for (co-)funding BIS-Elbe-Study II. Council asked for removal of the FGG-Logo:

Acknowledgements



Hamburg Port Authority

Thanks for (co-)funding BIS-Elbe-studies; problems with dioxin and Ch. 6 "Measures"



River Basin Community of the Elbe Thanks for (co-)funding BIS-Elbe-Study II. Council asked for removal of the FGG-Logo: *"Too much science, little practical statements"*. from: *k.& k. Central Office of Hydrology, Prague (1907)*

Thanks to the co-authors of the Elbe-Study II: Martina Baborowski, Rainer Götz, Frank Krüger, Burkhard Stachel and Fred Walkow