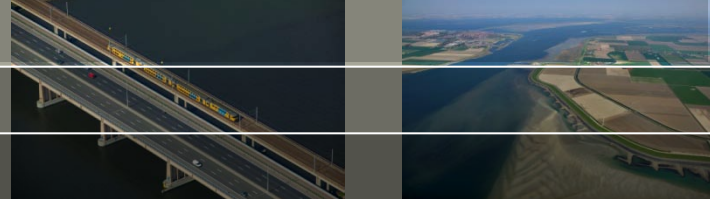
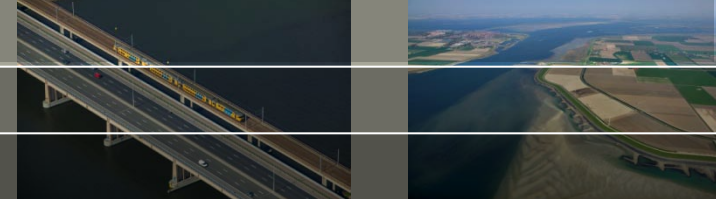


Recap statements



- River basin management should take into account that extreme river discharges and flooding may present not only physical but also ‘chemical danger’, resulting from the remobilization of historically contaminated sediments.
- Resuspension of contaminated sediment can lead to much higher initial dissolved contaminant concentrations than predicted by equilibrium partitioning theory.
- Although many factors have been identified that play a role in the desorption (kinetics) of contaminants from resuspended particles, there are still no reliable (generic) models to describe this process well enough. Will we ever be able to predict desorption accurately for any given resuspension event?



1st Statement – Could not generalize like that

Natural vs Channelized rivers

Industrial vs mining sources – different parts of catchment

Coarse vs fine sediments

Gaps- Lack of data on what happens during extreme events

2nd Statement – It all depends on

Lack of understanding ,

Potential literature review before new R&D

3rd Statement – As above plus

Models – location specific might be possible for well understood systems but not river basins due to large uncertainties.

However, uncertainties exists for using hydrological data to predict extreme events