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# GROUNDWATER – QUALITY ISSUES OF A TECHNICAL AND REGULATORY NATURE

NON POINT SOURCE POLLUTION

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### **FACTS & FIGURES**

- founded in 1985 under the Environmental Control Act
- since 1999 under the legal status of a Limited Liability Company
- more than 500 employees
- more than 49 Mio.€ turnover
- experience in more than 60 countries
- partner in numerous networks







### SERVICES

- providing the basis for decision making and implementation of sustainable strategies and measures
- recommendations for decision-makers in politics, administration and business in Austria, the EU and international
- development of scenarios
- providing quality assured data incl. monitoring, management and assessment

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### CONTENT

- EU (Ground)Water Policy brief overview
  - Environmental objectives for groundwater
- Groundwater Bodies Characterisation and Assessment at European level
- Groundwater Monitoring requirements and implementation
- Chemical Groundwater Monitoring in Austria
- River Basin Management Plan





# EUROPEAN (GROUND)WATER POLICY



### DIVERSITY OF USES, PRESSURES AND IMPACTS



Source: European Commission 2008: Groundwater Protection in Europe



### SOME GROUNDWATER USES & RECEPTORS

In many EU Member States
> 50% groundwater used for drinking water



Groundwater dependent terrestrial ecosystems



Source: 'Pressures and Measures study' - taken from EC SWD (2012) 379 final; CIS Technical Report No. 6 on Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems

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# STATUS ASSESSMENT ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVES

- All relevant test must be completed
- Quantity
  - Balance between natural recharge and abstractions
- Chemistry
  - No saline or other intrusion
  - Compliance with numerical quality standards (EU-wide and national)
  - No diminution of associated aquatic ecosystems
  - No deterioration of dependent terrestrial ecosystems



groundwater status and trend assessment



# WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE - MAIN GOAL

### 2015: Good status for all waters

### Groundwater

- chemical status
- quantitative status
- no significant upward trend & trend reversal



Innovation: integrated management for surface and groundwater at the EU level & policy integration \_\_\_\_\_\_

## WFD IMPLEMENTATION STEPS





GROUNDWATER BODIES – CHARACTERISATION AND ASSESSMENT AT EUROPEAN LEVEL



### **DELINEATION - WHAT IS A GROUNDWATER BODY**

### Background

- a groundwater body (GWB) is a coherent management unit which has to meet the environmental objectives
- a GWB is a distinct volume of groundwater within an aquifer or aquifers
- the identification of GWBs is a tool and not an objective in itself

### Main purpose of groundwater bodies

- to enable accurate description of status (quantitative and chemical) and comparison to environmental objectives
- to **implement the measures** necessary for achieving the objectives



### 13,261 GWB in the EU 27, > 80% in the 1<sup>st</sup> horizon



# **GW-BODY DELINEATION**

### Challenges for delineation

- GWB is a 3-D body → delineation comprises both, the horizontal and vertical dimension
- Efficient and practical management units
- Variation of characteristics and pressures
- Appropriate administrative burden.
- Grouping of bodies can support efficiency



Source: WFD Reporting Guidance 2016



### **CONCEPTUAL MODEL / UNDERSTANDING**



Source: CIS Guidance Document No. 7 on monitoring under the Water Framework Directive

Source: CIS Technical Report No. 9 on groundwater associated aquatic ecosystems, modified Hinsby et al., 2008, 2012



### CHALLENGES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

### • Main pressures and impacts (% of total groundwater area of 4.3 million km<sup>2</sup>)



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#### Figure 4.3 Groundwater pollutants causing poor chemical status in at least five Member States

### CHALLENGES IN THE EU CHEMISTRY

- A few pollutants cause poor chemical status in many groundwater bodies
  - E.g. nitrate, pesticides, ammonium, sulphate



- Notes: Pollutants causing failure shown by proportion of total groundwater body area. The substances shown have caused failure in groundwater in at least five Member States.
- Source: Results based on the WISE-SoW database including data from 25 Member States (EU-28 except Greece, Ireland and Lithuania). Groundwater bodies: Pollutants — overview and Groundwater bodies: Pollutants.



### CHALLENGES IN THE EU CHEMISTRY

Upward trends for some pollutants

Figure 4.4 Pollutants with an upward trend by area of groundwater bodies



**Note** Substances shown are causing failure in at least four Member States.

Source: Results based on WISE-SoW database including data from 25 Member States (EU28 except Greece, Ireland and Lithuania). Groundwater bodies: Pollutants — Upward trend

### POLIY INTEGRATION WITH AGRICULTURE: CROSS-COMPLIANCE

Establishing a link between:

- 1. The granting of income support (direct payments) and
- 2. Compliance by beneficiary with specified requirements of public interest

**Objectives of Cross-Compliance:** 

- Improve sustainability of European agriculture and rural areas
- Make the EU Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) compatible with the expectations of modern society and of consumers
- Strengthen the CAP's legitimacy and public acceptance





### GROUNDWATER CHEMICAL MONITORING



### CHALLENGES IN THE EU: CHEMISTRY

- Groundwater chemical status
  - Percentage of the area of groundwater bodies not in good chemical status in the second RBMPs





Source: Results are based on the WISE-SoW database including data from 24 Member States (EU-28 except Greece, Ireland, Lithuania and Slovenia). Groundwater bodies failing to achieve good status, by RBD.



### WFD GROUNDWATER MONITORING



GW monitoring density in Europe – sites per 1000 km<sup>2</sup>



Data source: WISE



Source: European Commission map of groundwater monitoring stations in River Basin Districts, Version of 29 October 2012

### WFD GROUNDWATER MONITORING



Groundwater Management under EU water legislation 22



GROUNDWATER MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT IN AUSTRIA



### **GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING NETWORK**



- Monitoring:
  - 138 groundwater bodies
  - ~ 2000 chemical monitoring sites (1 site / 40 km<sup>2</sup>)
- Monitoring frequency: 1-4 samples/year
- Monitoring scope:
  - 183 chemical parameters
    - 11 field parameters
    - 17 chemical analytical parameters
    - 12 dissolved metals
    - 13 volatile halogenated hydrocarbons
    - 126 pesticides and their metabolites

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### AUSTRIA – KEY FIGURES

- Federal State with 9 "Bundesländer" (Provinces)
- 8.3 mio. inhabitants on ~84,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- 62 % mountainous terrain
- 46 % forested area
- 96 % of territory in Danube, 3 % in Rhine, 1 % in Elbe Basin
- 1,170 mm precipitation (average annual), 596 mm run-off
- **100 %** drinking water from groundwater, ~ 135 l/person.day
- 95 % linked to waste water treatment plants



## **LEGAL PROVISIONS**

- Austrian Federal Water Act (Wasserrechtsgesetz 1959 – WRG 1959 i.d.g.F)
  - General Provisions concerning monitoring of both groundwater and surface water
  - Provisions concerning financing/covering of costs
- Austrian Ordinance on the Monitoring of the Status of Water Bodies (Gewässerzustandsüberwachungsverordnung – GZÜV)
- Complemented by Ordinances e.g. concerning chemical status assessment for groundwater, .....
- legal implementation of the European Water Framework Directive in the year 2003



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### NITROGEN BALANCE IN AUSTRIA



Report: https://www.bmnt.gv.at/wasser/wasserqualitaet/grundwasser/Stickstoffbilanzen.html

#### Nitrogen balance for groundwater bodies

- High surpluses in some regions with high numbers of cattle
- Surpluses in areas of concern mostly below Austrian average but:
  - High percentages of agricultural area
  - High variability of surpluses in the east due to variability of yields
  - Frequently negative average climatic water balance
  - Low groundwater renewal rate

# → Low surpluses can lead to high nitrogen concentrations in infiltrating water!



### **NITRATE IN GROUNDWATER (Austria)**



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### **RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN (RBMP)**

- RBMP is a framework planning and includes:
  - General characterisation of river basin districts and protected areas
  - Significant pressures and anthropogenic impacts on the status of surface water and groundwater
  - Economic analysis
  - Monitoring network
  - Environmental objectives
  - Programme of measures
  - Public participation
  - Competent authorities and contact points for background material and underlying documents
  - Climate Change
- RBMP is based on objectives and underlying principles as laid down in the Federal Water Act





## **CONTACT & INFORMATION**

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