



Environmental monitoring of biocides in Europe - from prioritization to measurements, November 5-6, 2012 in Berlin

PREPARATION OF A PRIORITIZATION CONCEPT FOR THE MONITORING OF BIOCIDES - REFINEMENT OF THE DATA SET USED FOR THE REGULATION OF BIOCIDES

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Goals and motivation

With the entry into force of the European Biocidal Product Directive (BPD) 98/8/ECa in 1998 changes in the use patterns and environmental discharges of biocidal active substances are assumed. At the same time, non-inclusion decisions of substances into the positive lists of annex I or IA of the BPD change the range of active substances that are available. Currently, there is only a poor data set concerning biocides in the environment. The intended improvement of the data will enable a more realistic evaluation of the actual contamination of the environment with biocides. Additionally, the data is a precondition as well as a supportive instrument for an effective and realistic enforcement of the BPD with the following goals:

- Examination of the actual reduction of biocides in the environment
 Monitoring of potentially alternative active substances
- Review and adjustment of risk mitigation measures
- Review and adjustment of used emission scenarios
- Improvement of environmental protection
- The preparation of a prioritization concept is necessary due to the cost-intensive monitoring and chemical analysis.

Prioritization step 1: Emission relevance

Poor data on consumption or emission of biocides in Germany. Hence, prioritization on the basis of:

- Emission relevant product types (PTs)
- Number of products with the respective active ingredient in the biocide register at Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health^b
- Production and/or import volumes (ESIS data base^c)
- Concurrent use as plant protection product or pharmaceuticals

Prioritization step 2: Ecotoxicological effects & bioaccumulation

- PNEC derived for aquatic organisms
- Results of PEC/PNEC-assessment in the EU Doc I assessment report for one ore more scenarios > 1
- Classification as T or T+
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF) fish

unkten werden bzw. wurden die Probenahmestr sammen-gestellt wurden, wären wir Ihnen dankbar, wenn Sie uns diese zur Verfügung

Questionnaires

Monitoring programs and studies on biocides

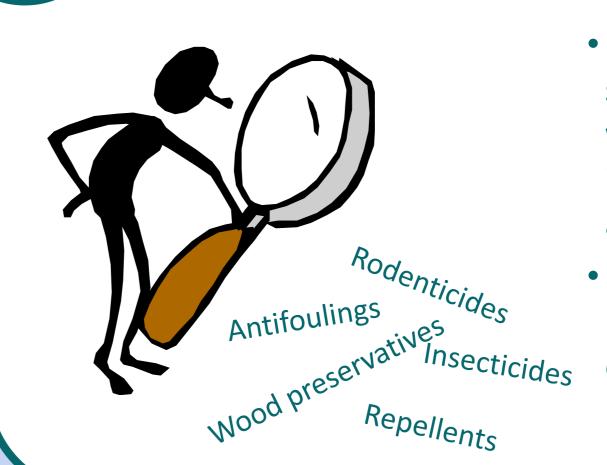
- 95 organizations in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (Response rate ca. 30 %)
- Data for surface water available in federal states (monitoring obligations by EU WFD or German surface water ordinance (OGewV))
- Only few data for other environmental compartments
- Data often only available for active substances regulated as plant protection product or pharmaceuticals as well
 - > Only few data on biocides available

Point system/Summation

Prioritization step 3:

Identification of relevant environmental compartments for a monitoring of biocides^d Surface water Direct or indirect Sewage Aquatic release sludge biota Emission to STP, persistent, BCF > 100 Koc > 10000 Sediment, STP effluent suspended **Prioritized Emission to STP** solids substances Koc > 10000, persistent for a monitoring Atmo-Soil sphere Koc > 10000, Vapour pressure> 0,01 persistent Pa, $DT_{50} > 2d$ Terrestr. Ground biota water Evaluation of BCF_{Fish},

Plausibility check of the prioritization concept Prioritization of ~80 active



- substances (rodenticides, wood preservatives, insecticides, repellents and anti-foulings)
- Check for plausibility through matching with monitoring data from the survey or literature reports

Outlook Follow-up project

The research project "Environmental impact of biocides: Development of the cornerstones for a monitoring program focusing on biocidal contaminations in the environment" (FKZ 3712 67 403, duration 08/2012-07/2015) focuses on:

- Examination and completion of the preliminary monitoring concept
- Development of a draft monitoring program
- Sampling, sample preparation and analysis of several substances identified as relevant monitoring candidates
- Evaluation of monitoring data and validation of prioritization concept and monitoring program
- ^aEU 1998a, Directive 98/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the placing on the market of biocidal products http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:1998:123:0001:0063:EN:PDF

GUS** > 2,8

^b Biocide register at Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health: https://www.biozid-meldeverordnung.de/offen/

persistent,

BCF_{Fish} > 2000*

- ^c ESIS (2011): European chemical Substances Information System, JRC, online database: http://esis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/
- ^d Data basis EU Competent Authority Reports: https://circabc.europa.eu

This study was conducted by the Fraunhofer IME - Institute for Molecular Biology and Applied Ecology in Schmallenberg within the report "Prioritization of biocidal substances for environmental monitoring" (FKZ 360 04 036) on behalf of the Federal Environment Agency (Germany).

because of lacking

terrestrial BCFs

** **GUS:** Groundwater

Ubiquity Score