



Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region - COHIBA

5th HELCOM Stakeholder Conference
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COHIBA - objectives

Objectives for the selected hazardous substances of BSAP:

- to identify the most important sources, basis for control of chemicals and comprehensive Whole Effluent Assessment
- to analyse the flow patterns from production and to quantify inputs to the sea -> and to develop recommendations for adoption by Helcom for cost effective management options to reduce discharges
- to provide input to the development of national implementation programmes, serving also requirements under the EU WFD
- to provide input to the HELCOM integrated assessments on hazardous substances as a basis for decision making
- Overall aim is to give support to the implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan







COHIBA - General information

- Lead partner Finnish Environment Institute
- Involvement of all Baltic Sea countries, 8 countries in work
- 22 partners of 8 countries and several associated organisations
- EU Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013
- Duration 36 months 2009 2012 (Jan Jan)
- Budget ca. 5 million €







Partners

- Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE), FI
- The Copenhagen Municipality, DK
- Copenhagen Waste Water Treatment Plants , DK
- Copenhagen Energy , DK
- Technical University of Denmark DTU, DK
- Baltic Environmental Forum BEF, Estonia
- Estonian Marine Institute, University of Tartu, EE
- Estonian Environmental Research Institute, EE
- Tallinn University of Technology, EE
- Federal Environment Agency of Germany UBA, DE
- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern Ministry for Agriculture, Environment and Consumer
 Protection, DE

- Baltic Environment Forum BEF Latvia
- Latvian Institute for Aquatic Ecology, LV
- Baltic Environment Forum BEF Lithuania
- Center of Marine Research, LT
- Environmental Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment; LT
- Institute of Botany; LT
- Institute of Ecology of Industrial Areas IETU, PL
- IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute, SE
- Swedish Chemicals Agency, SE
- City of Stockholm, SE
- HELCOM



Associated organisations

(4 planned partners)

- St. Petersburg Public Organisation "Ecology & Business"
- St. Petersburg Scientific
 Research Center of Russian
 Academy of Sciences
- Center for Transboundary Cooperation –St. Petersburg
- TS LATI, St. Petersburg

- HELCOM country representatives in HELCOM work
- Swedish and Finnish Water and Wastewater Associations
- Vodokanal, St. Petersburg
- Rozriprodnadzor, Russia
- Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas, DE
- MoE Estonia, MoE Latvia
- EPA Denmark, EPA Sweden







Work packages of the COHIBA project

- 1. Management (SYKE)
- 2. Communication and information (HELCOM)
- 3. Innovative approaches to chemical controls of hazardous substances -Case studies (SYKE)
 - Including introduction of the whole effluent assessment (WEA) approach into the HELCOM framework
- 4. Identification of sources and estimation of inputs (IVL)
 - Analysis of flow patterns from production, processes and uses
 - quantification of inputs/impacts
- 5. Cost effective management options to reduce discharges, emissions and losses of hazardous substances (UBA)
- 6. Capacity building and knowledge transfer (BEF-EE)







Main procedure of COHIBA in 3 years

2011

- WP results completed (WP 3, 4, 5)
- Final report, final workshop
- Training and information exchange EBSR

2010

- Mid-term, intermediate results
- Plans and start for information exchange EBSR (WP 6)

2009

- Sample, analyses and biotest programme
- Data gathering and analysis of information started.







Main procedure of COHIBA 2010

Sources and flows (WP 3, 4)

- Adoption of European SFAs
- National compilation of emissions by summer
- Analyses and tests completed

Inventory of management measures (WP 5)

- By spring
- Effectiveness of methods analysed

Plans for information exchange and training (WP6)

- In the E BSR
- Trainings started







Main procedure of COHIBA 2011 1

Control of waste waters (WP 3)

- WEA, proposal
- Methodological proposals for controls
- National reports on sources
- Investment plans for controls (EBSR)

Sources, flows, discharges (WP 4)

- Generalisation of release patterns and pathways
- Models completed, also contents of the sea
- Completed input to the assessment of management options

Management measures (WP 5)

 11 guidance documents for BSAP substances/ substance groups (drafts March 2011)







Main procedure of COHIBA 2011 2

Training and information exchange in the Eastern BSR completed (WP 6)

Final seminar

Final summary report

WP reports

WP reports (WP 3, 4, 5)

sources, management measures







Progress of COHIBA in the mid-term

Mid-term milestones e.g.

- Baltic Sea Day 2010, St. Petersburg, meeting on all WPs issues (before the official opening, 22 March)
- Mid-term work shop 1, Lithuania 2 3 June 2010, all work of the project, project participants, local experts
- Mid-term work shop 2, Stockholm Oct. Nov. 2010,
 WP4 5, project participants, local experts
- WP3 workshop, Helsinki, late Nov. Dec. 2010, discussion on results of analyses and tests, Whole Effluent Assessment (WEA), methodology







Final seminar and contacts

- Final seminar Oct 2011 Helsinki Finland
- Website of the project

www.cohiba-project.net

- Contact information of the project manager
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CONTROL OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION

www.cohiba-project.net



Baltic Sea Region
Programme 2007-2013







Substances or substance groups of specific concern to the Baltic Sea

- 1. Dioxins (PCDD), furans (PCDF) & dioxin-like PCBs
- 2a. Tributyltin compounds (TBT)
- 2b. Triphenyltin compounds (TPhT)
- 3a. Pentabromodiphenyl ether (pentaBDE)
- 3b. Octabromodiphenyl ether (octaBDE)
- 3c. Decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE)
- 4a. Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)
- 4b. Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)
- 5. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)
- 6a. Nonylphenols (NP)
- 6b. Nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPE)
- 7a. Octylphenols (OP)
- 7b. Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPE)
- 8a. Short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCP)
- 8b. Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCP)
- 9. Endosulfan







