
1. What are the expectations from the new e-PRTR to improve knowledge about HS in the DRB?



1. It is necessary to link the e-PRTR with the Danube Emission inventories.
2. This link will enable us in the future to close the knowledge gaps regarding point sources.
3. In future it will cover most of the relevant point sources and via time series the development of the standard of waste water treatment.
4. This will allow the monitoring of the implementation of IPPC and the development of more targeted measures in future.

2. What are the anticipated developments in agriculture, industry etc. in the Danube countries which can influence the HS inputs?



1. Implementation of BAT waste water treatment will reduce the input of hazardous substances significantly.
2. The focus of the remaining inputs will shift of inputs from production related discharges to product related inputs.
3. This will shift the attention from installation related treatment technologies to substance regulations.

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2. What are the anticipated developments in agriculture, industry etc. in the Danube countries which can influence the HS inputs?



1. For agriculture an intensification from the very low standard in the lower basin can be expected.
2. This does not necessarily mean an increase of pesticide inputs to the waters, as this depends strongly on equipment, boundary conditions (e.g. buffer strips, erosion prevention etc.) and knowledge and training of the farmers.
3. In this context also the problems of cooperation with the agricultural sector and the role of public awareness were discussed.



2. What are the anticipated developments in agriculture, industry etc. in the Danube countries which can influence the HS inputs?



1. Climate change and water scarcity may boost the development and application of water reuse technologies in future (zero discharge concept) beyond the level which is part of today's BAT, f.e. described in the BREF-Notes.
2. Emerging technologies in urban waste water treatment will allow the breakdown of persistent hazardous substances in future, at present they are economically not feasible in the whole basin

3. Which of the measures can be implemented easier which harder and why?



1. The implementation of IPPC or other point sources related measures are --despite all problems, f.e. in coordination of authorities -- are likely to be easier implemented compared to substance specific regulations.
2. The enforceability of measures have to be taken into account to reach real progress
3. The practicability and effectiveness of the just starting REACH processes has to be closely monitored.

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3. Which of the measures can be implemented easier which harder and why?



1. The Art. 5 emission inventory of the priority substances directive will also lead to an improvement of knowledge. A coordinated approach should be taken.
2. The experiences of other countries in relation to smaller scale measures should be evaluated (example mercury from dentist shops).
3. Education and raising of public awareness is a very important long term measure.

4. How will wastewater treatment, agriculture, industry etc. look like in 2015? Can we gain a common picture of what will really be reached?



1. A clear picture cannot be drawn due to
 - * heterogenous starting situation
 - * lack of data on both emissions and
 - * in-stream concentration
1. Due to the high costs for state-of-the-art analytics to monitor hazardous substances it will be a challenge to mobilize the necessary resources for monitoring



4. How will wastewater treatment, agriculture, industry etc. look like in 2015? Can we gain a common picture of what will really be reached?

1. Regional cooperation could be a way to address the problem, at present only applied with the JDS.
2. 2015 is not so far in the future so that expectations should not be too high to avoid (unnecessary) disappointment.

5. How far is the JPM for hazardous substances effective to achieving the environmental objectives for groundwaters?



1. In principle the discussion and the results for surface water also applies to groundwater.
2. The problem of contaminated sites will be very important for groundwater, remediation measures are very costly.

5. Participants



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