

Public Monitoring Data Collection and Evaluation



Purpose of Public Environmental Monitoring Data Collection

Annex I Renewal. Readily available monitoring data to support Annex I renewal (EC 283/2013).

Regulatory Requests. Address/respond to specific requests from regulatory agencies.

Surveillance. Proactive collection and evaluation of monitoring data to support decision making and increase stakeholder awareness.

Environmental Stewardship. Evaluate success of stewardship programmes e.g., Emission Reduction Plans, BMPs, and inform environmental stewardship programs.

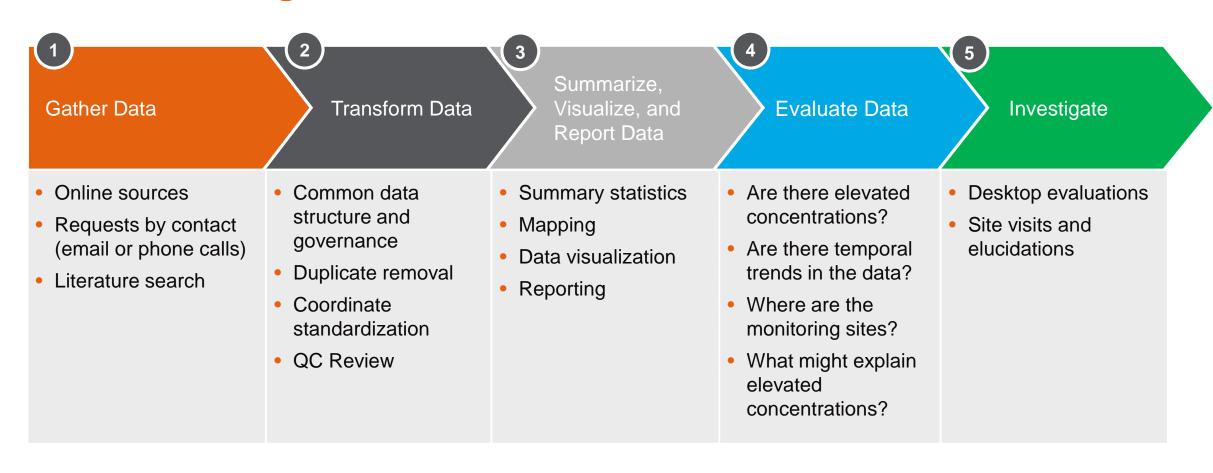
Refine Monitoring Requirements. Assess impact to water resources in areas with vulnerable environmental settings and high pressure of use.

Benchmarking. Evaluation of other active substances and comparison to known groundwater contaminants.

1 May 2023



Data Gathering and Evaluation





Summary of Data Collection Experience

Data Search & Gathering	Total Number of Compounds:	>200	Active substances, metabolites, other chemicals
	Total Number of Countries:	30	EU-27, UK, Switzerland, and USA
	Total Number of Media:	7	Groundwater, surface water, sediment, soil, air, precipitation, drinking water
	Total Number of Key Sources:	80 +	Environmental authorities, ministries, institutes, river basin districts, etc.
	Total Number of Other Sources	>100	Secondary sources
Data Transformation To	Number of Datasets	>300	Wide variety
	Number of Data Files	>1,600	Excel, CSV, Access, SQL, HTML, PDF, APIs, etc.
	otal Number of Reported Results:	>13 Million	Compiled, summarized, reported, or delivered
	Total Number of Results:	>34 Million	Internal SQL database of processed data
Summarize and Report Data	Total Number of Reports	~40	Non-GLP and other summary documents
	Number of Dashboards/Other	7	Data presentation, contextualization, vulnerability assessments

Site Elucidations



Elucidation Approaches

Desktop

- GIS data layers (e.g., soils, leaching vulnerability, land use, etc.)
- Climatic data
- Aerial and street view imagery

Site Screening

- Site visits to assess sampling location integrity, environmental setting, and potential shortcut pathways
- Cost-effective approach to rapidly assess multiple monitoring sites

Detailed Elucidation

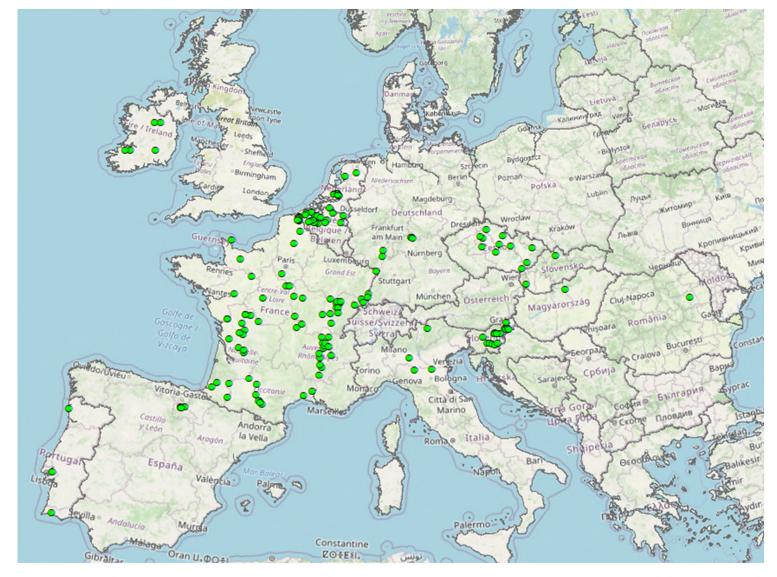
- Site visits to assess sampling location integrity, environmental setting, and potential shortcut pathways
- Detailed farmer pesticide usage interviews
- Mapping of soils, hydrology, and geology
- Sample collection

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More than **130** groundwater site-specific elucidations across Europe



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Site Screening/Detailed Elucidation Approach

- Evaluate sampling location for quality, integrity, and suitability for sampling.
- Obtain well construction details, boring logs, groundwater depth data, sampling and analytical data, and local historical weather data.
- Evaluate surrounding area (100 m) for surface water bodies, slope, nearest agricultural field, mixer load locations, slurry pits, erosion/runoff, drainage features, open wells, conduits etc.
- Compile analytical results for other constituents to assess temporal trends, correlations amongst analytes, and magnitude of residues.
- Compile observations, photos, maps, analytical results into detailed site-specific reports.
- Delineate groundwater catchment, estimate groundwater flow direction, flow velocity/horizontal travel time, generate hydrogeology and geology maps.
- Interview farmers within catchment or 1,000 m radius of monitoring location to capture pesticide use history and agronomic practices for last 5-years.
- Collection of additional samples (e.g., soil, groundwater).

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Leaching Pathway Classification

 Data and observations from groundwater monitoring sites with elevated detections or exceedances assessed for shortcut/non-leaching pathways

Category	Observations
High	Clear evidence and strong level of confidence
Medium	Some, but not conclusive/consistent evidence
Low	No evidence

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Observations and Findings











Example Groundwater Monitoring Locations

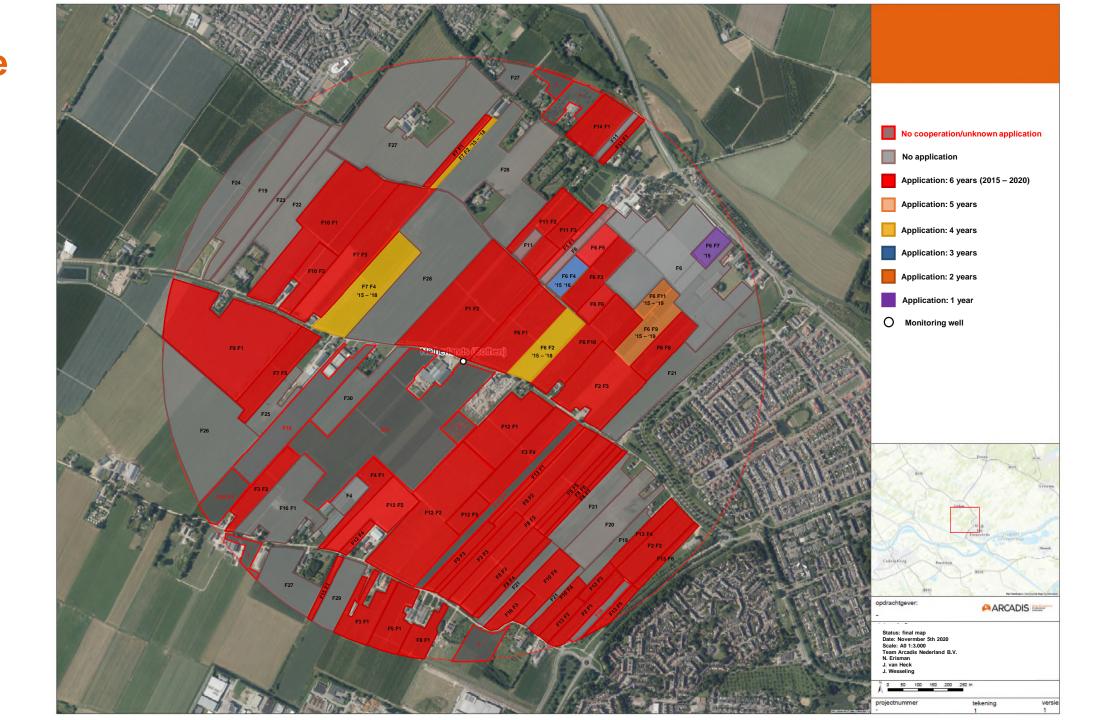






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Example Usage Map





Observations and Findings

- The quality and integrity of sampling locations varied significantly.
- Approximately 30% of site elucidations performed revealed clear evidence of shortcut/non-leaching pathways.
- Approximately 40% of site elucidations performed revealed no clear evidence of any shortcut/non-leaching pathways

Category	Total Number*	Shortcut/non-leaching Pathway
High	37	Clear evidence and strong level of confidence
Medium	32	Some, but not conclusive/consistent evidence
Low	52	No evidence

^{*121} sites with groundwater detections or exceedances

Sites in "High" Category – Strong Evidence of Non-Leaching Pathways





Total Number	Observation Type
20	Well integrity / quality
9	Point source
8	Groundwater/surface water interaction





Conclusions

- Publicly available monitoring data for active substances and their metabolites can provide important insight and knowledge about their leaching potential under actual use conditions.
- Site elucidations highlighted several complex issues impacting the quality of groundwater in the vicinity of the sampling locations.
- Approximately 30% of site elucidations performed revealed clear evidence of shortcut/non-leaching pathways.
- Findings from the site elucidations demonstrated the need to assess the utility and quality of public monitoring data generated.



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Thank You

