

Novel tools for an integrated governance of pollution from Perfluorinated Compounds

Lessons from the LIFE PHOENIX Project

<i>Scientific program</i>		Chairman
24 February 2021	Management of PFAS pollution in the framework of Water Safety Plans	Stefano Polesello - Institute for Water Research (IRSA-CNR), Italy
3 March 2021	Modelling and monitoring legacy and emerging PFAS pollution at a catchment scale	Massimo Mazzola - Veneto Regional Agency for Environment Protection (ARPAV), Italy
10 March 2021	Impact of PFAS on agricultural soil and plants	Stefano Polesello - Institute for Water Research (IRSA-CNR), Italy



Modelling and monitoring legacy and emerging PFAS pollution at a catchment scale

Scientific program

10:00	Brief introduction on the LIFE PHOENIX Project	Vanessa Groppi
10:15	3D modelling for assessing and forecasting PFAS distribution and evolution in a groundwater at a catchment scale	Massimo Mazzola
10:45	Environmental distribution and monitoring of new alternative PFAS in contaminated sites	Sara Valsecchi
11:05	Substituting harmful chemicals. The challenge of perfluorinated compounds	Emilio Benfenati
11:35	The paper industry as a source of precursors to Perfluorinated Alkyl Acids (PFAA) in a Norwegian lake	Håkon Austad Langberg
11:55	Final remarks and discussion	

Webinar – 3rd March 2021

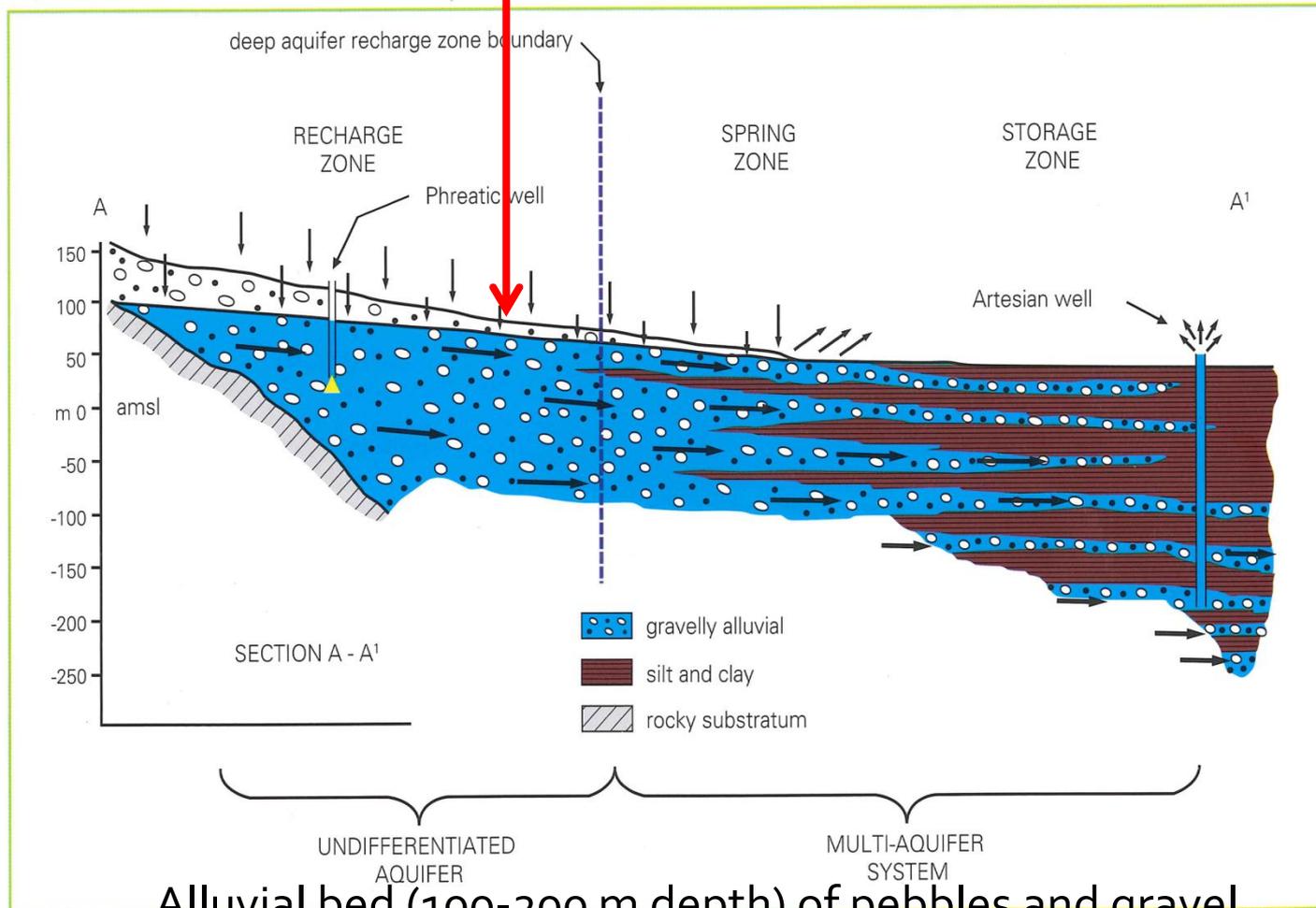
Modelling and monitoring legacy and emerging PFAS pollution at a catchment scale

Final Remarks



Fluorochemical factory

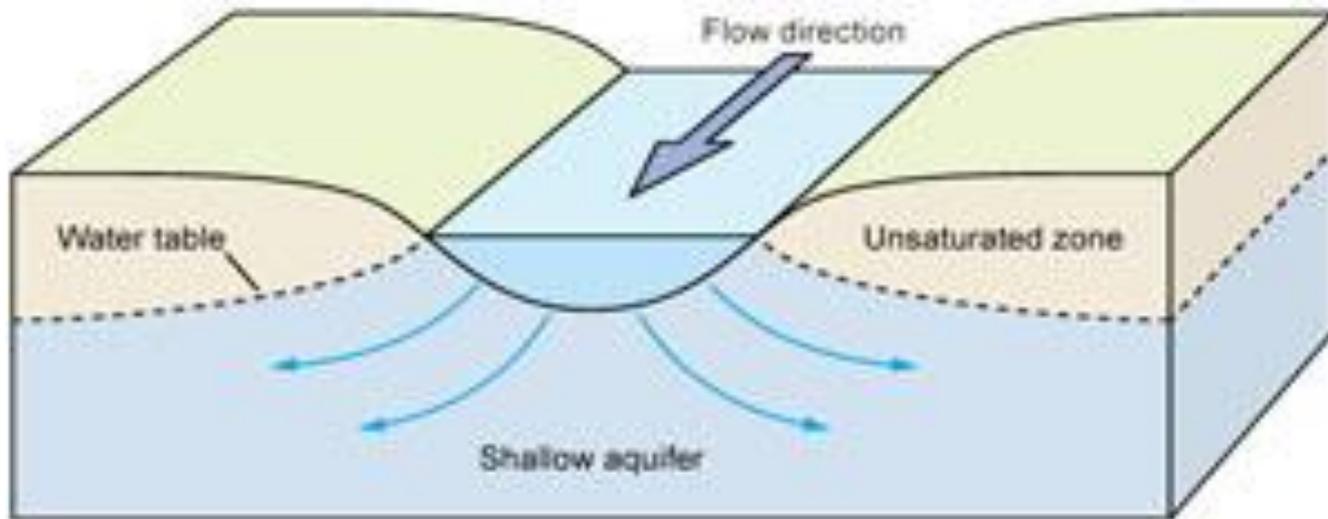
Figure 7 - Hydrogeological diagram of the upper and middle Veneto Plain (A. Dal Prà)



Alluvial bed (100-200 m depth) of pebbles and gravel
with high permeability (coefficient of permeability $k = 10^{-3}-10^{-4}$ m/s)

Hydrogeological characteristics

- Factory is sited in an area of high permeability close to the spring line
- In this area streams, receiving discharges, are losing toward groundwaters
- Riverbeds are often dry during summer season



Lessons from the LIFE PHOENIX Project

- 1) It is fundamental the knowledge of hydrographic basin in terms of
 - hydrogeological characteristics
 - pressures and pollution sources
 - uses of waters
- 2) Lack of water safety plans caused a failure in pollution prevention
- 3) Serious consequence of past lack of prevention: End of pipe treatments are very expensive, especially during emergency events (climate constraints, high water demand)
- 4) Water safety plan is effective in post-emergency management of DW chain

Lessons about new substances

- Needs for industry collaboration and screening method so the right substances
- Needs for pure standards. Patent can not be used as an obstacle to assess the risk for new substances
- The fundamental role of in-silico models. Needs for harmonizing and assessing reliability and comparability of different predictive models
- Also experimental values have high uncertainty.

Way forward (after project end)

- Integration of experimental and predicted toxicological and ecotox data. Need for validation of predicted ones with tests and field studies especially for ecosystem diffusion and bioaccumulation
- Assess the role of the waste cycle, landfills and past-industrial sites especially for very persistent PFAS
- PFAS are an hard Inheritance for the next generations

Impact of PFAS on agricultural soil and plants

3° Webinar – 10 March 2021

Scientific program

10:00	Brief introduction on the LIFE PHOENIX Project	Stefano Polesello
10:15	Lesson learnt from three-years monitoring of irrigation waters, agricultural soil and plants	Claudia Ferrario
10:45	Phytodepuration as a nature-based solution for PFAS mitigation	Marco Bonato
11:00	Greenhouse experiment of edible plant exposition to PFAS under a controlled environment	Marco Bonato, Carlo Nicoletto
11:15	Soil policy on PFAS in Flanders	Griet Van Gestel
11:45	Final remarks and discussion	





Thank all of you for your
partecipation.
See you on next Wednesday