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## CONTAMINANTS OF EMERGING CONCERN

### Revision of operational Trigger Values in Austria

#### **Acknowledgements:**

Philippe BRANDNER (blp geoservices);

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Dietmar MÜLLER-GRABHERR; 7. October 2025

# OUTLINE

- **Policy frame & legislation in Austria**
- **Overviewing Threshold Values**
  - *'Trigger Values' - an important building block for risk-informed & stepwise approaches*
- *Understanding the systemic context (or 'painting by numbers'?)*
- *Understanding natural systems (how to deal with irreversibility?)*

# LEGISLATIVE FRAMES

## undergoing changes

✓ **ALSAG (2024)**

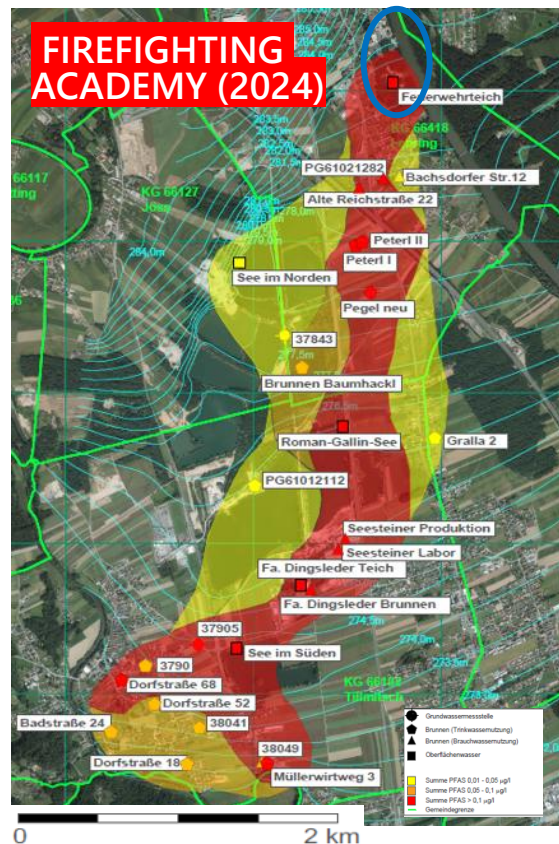
➤ **DRINKING WATER (2024)**

**PFAS-20: 0,1 µg/l**

- [EFSA: PFAS-4: 0,002 µg/l]
- [proposal EU Water EQS]
  - PFAS-24: 0,0044 µg/l]
  - Relative Potency Factors

**LEAD: 5 µg/l (until 2036)**

# POLLUTION AS A REALITY





# LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK IN AUSTRIA

## ❑ Water Act (WRG 1959)

- **strict “zero-contamination”-policy** (2002 adopting EU WFD)

## ❑ Waste Management Act (AWG 1990/2002)

- addressing contaminated soil

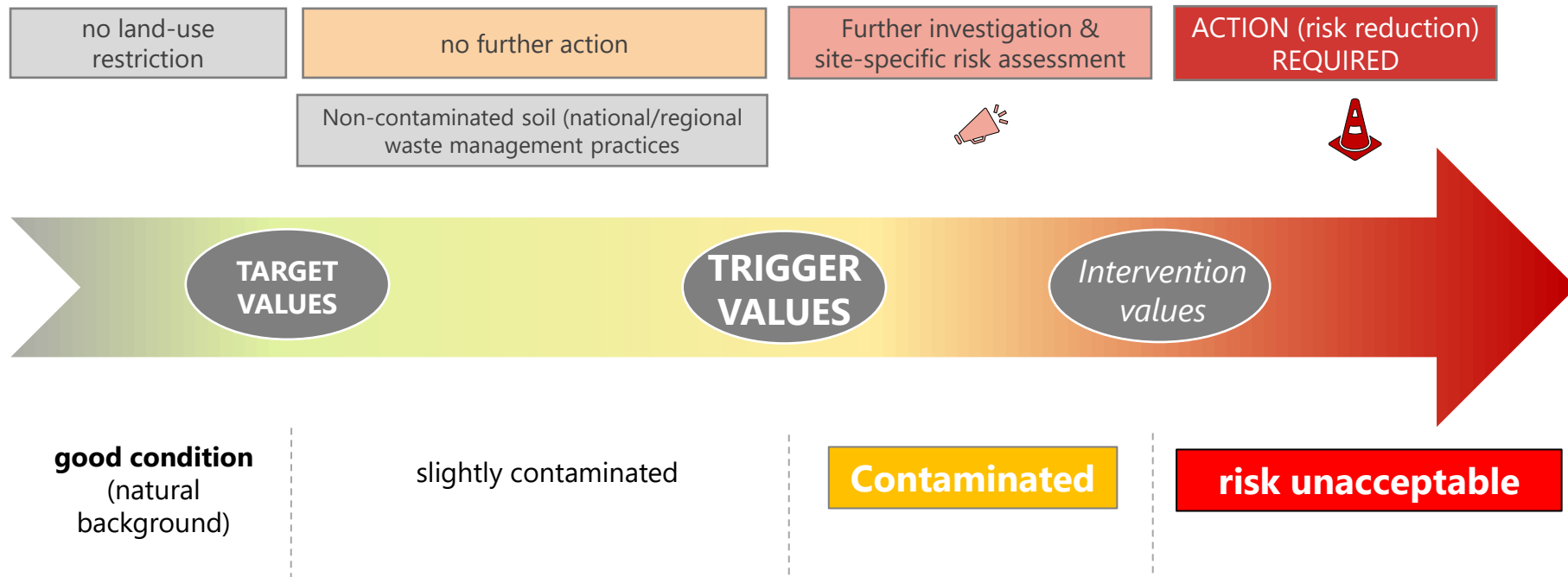
## ○ **Soil legislation** (no legislation at federal level)

→ ***soil protection responsibility of 9 provinces***

## ❑ Contaminated Sites Remediation Act (ALSAG 1989)

- waste taxation system to finance **historically contaminated sites**
- **‘serious hazard’ (1992)** – but not providing any threshold values

# (generic) Threshold Values



# THRESHOLD VALUES – AUSTRIA: How we started ...

## TECHNICAL GUIDANCE: **Austrian Standards**

### ❑ **ÖNORM S 2088-1 (1998): Groundwater**

- rather strict “zero-contamination”-policy (+ WFD since 2002)
- trigger values (=  $DWS * 0,6$ ) & intervention values (= DWS)
  - difference threshold values (!): to verify input & account for local background

### ❑ **ÖNORM S 2088-2 (2000): Soil**

- protecting soil functions (to control humans exposure & plants uptake)
- trigger values: children & playgrounds, residential
- intervention values”: children & playgrounds
- agriculture; recreational, industry (HHRA): no TV's

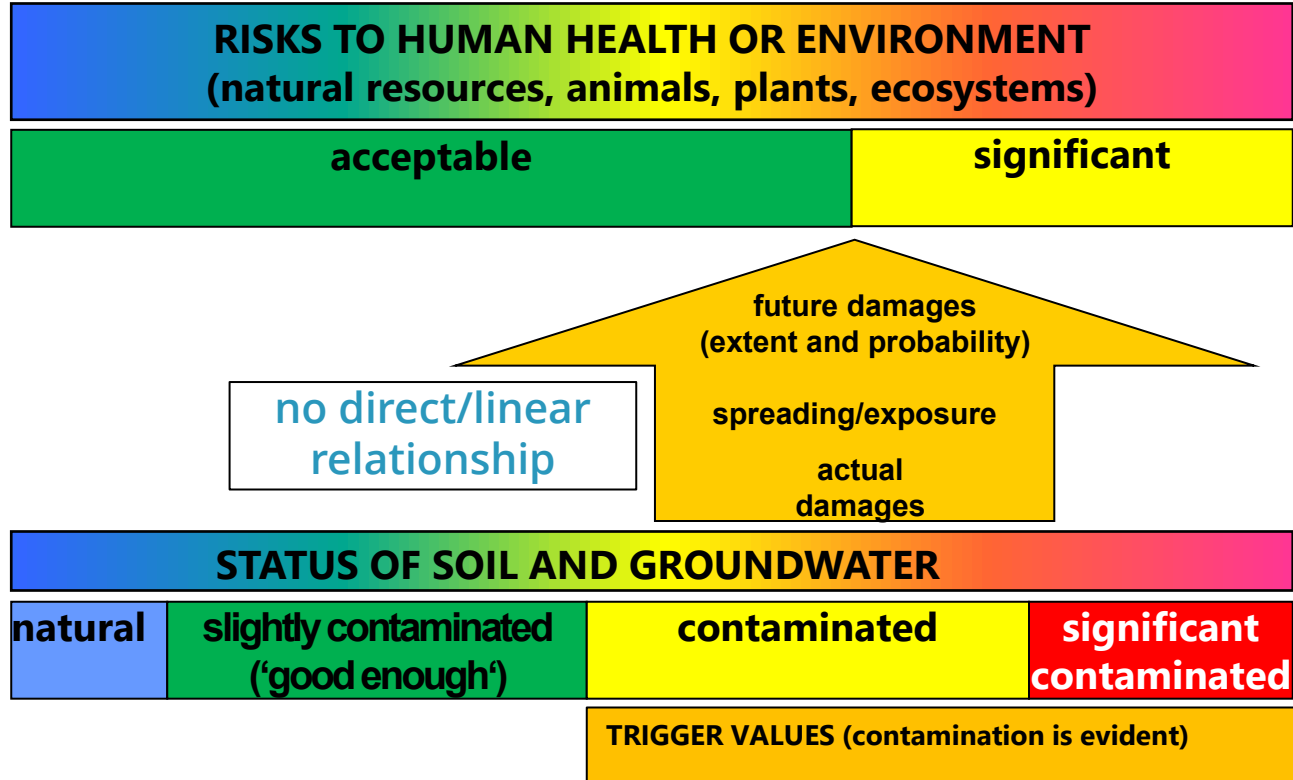
### ❑ **ÖNORM S 2088-3 (2004): Vapour and landfill gas migration**

# Contaminated Sites Remediation Act (ALSAG 2024)

## Assessment criteria (ALSAG 2024; Art. 14 (4) & (7))

- i. Contaminants of Concern (**Properties**)
  - ii. Intensity/concentration & **extent** of the '**source**'
  - iii. ground-/water: contaminant mass flow
  - iv. length and trends of contaminant plumes
  - v. Impacts on soil functions, water resources and uses
  - vi. Human health risk analysis (contaminant exposure)
- 
- The diagram uses curly braces to group the assessment criteria into two categories. The first category, 'significant contamination', is represented by a yellow box and includes criteria i, ii, and iii. The second category, 'significant risk', is represented by an orange box and includes criteria iv, v, and vi.
- significant contamination**
- significant risk**

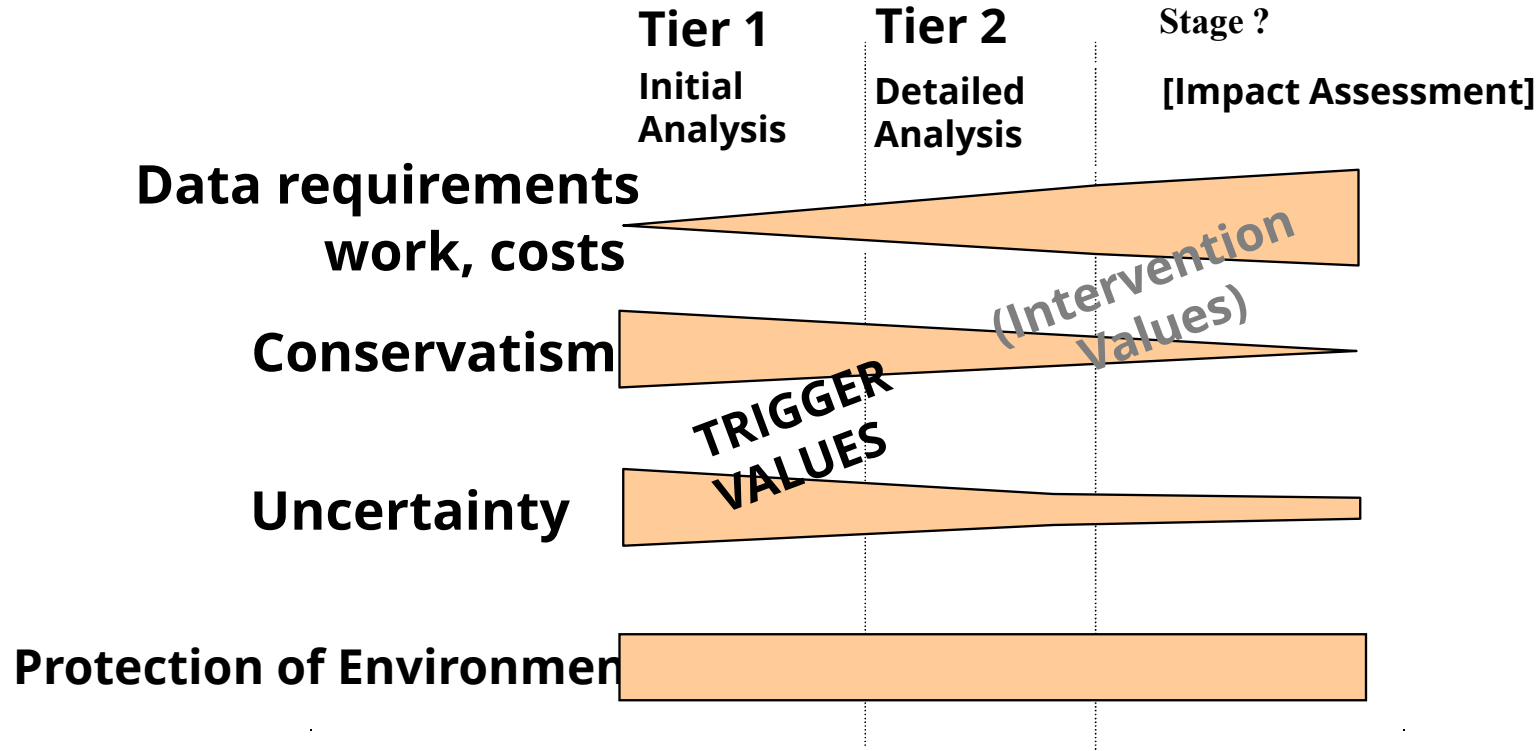
# RISK ASSESSMENT to allow for INFORMED DECISIONS





# STEPWISE (TIERED) APPROACHES

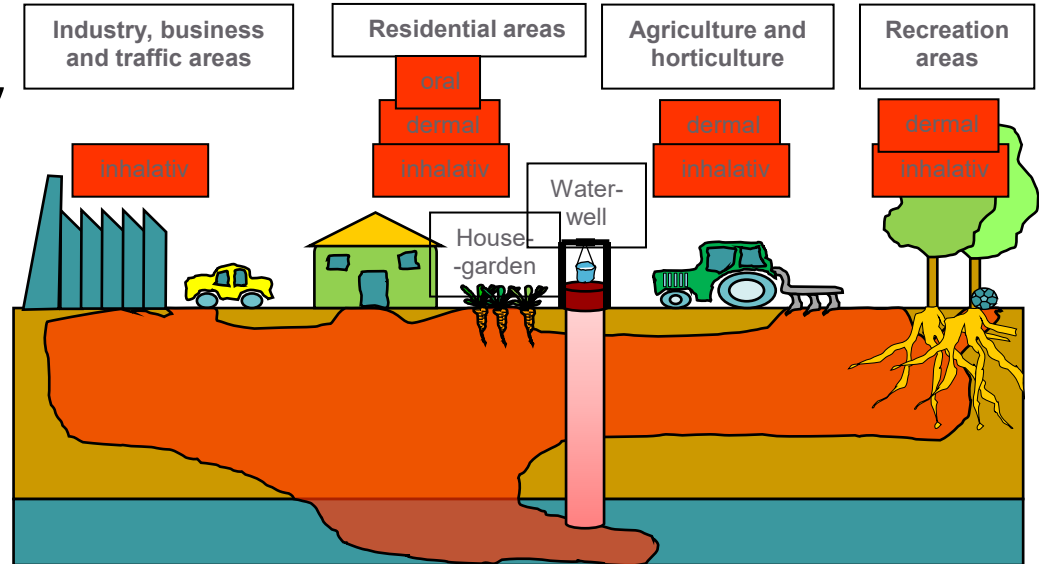
... to support risk-informed decisions



# Soil contamination and human health

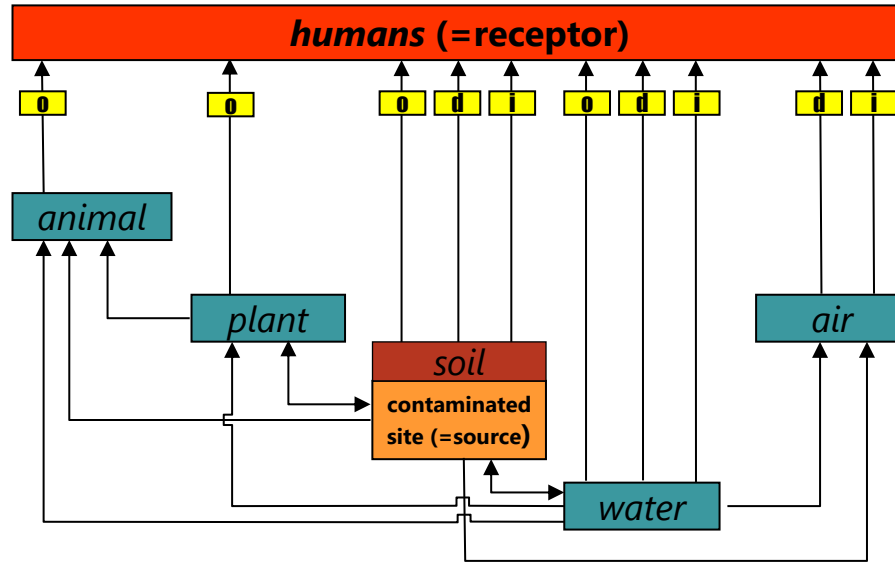
## Use- & Site-specific characterisation

- Contaminants (e.g. physico-chemical characteristics, toxicological profiles) and 3-dimensional distribution (-> *Conceptual Models!*)
- Land use & “activities”



# Soil contamination & Soil Trigger Values in HHRA

## SIMPLIFIED (no modelling): activity, pathway & user group



... which pathways are relevant for specific land uses?

# REVISING TRIGGER VALUES

**DERIVATION** (for transparency reported in Annexes):

- specified references (& tox-data sources)
- back-calculation:
  - Groundwater: allowing for 60 % of the DWS
  - Soil: simple exposure equations allowing for 20 % of the TDI
- **'cross checks':**
  - *urban background values*
  - *other threshold value lists (EU member states)*
- *Rounding off*

→ **'systemic controls' (new):**

- *science (e.g. 'endpoints' in toxicity)*
- *policy – plausibility and systemic consistency*

# SOIL TRIGGER VALUES ÖNORM S 2088-2 (2014 )

Parameter	Dimension	Trigger value		
		playground	residential*	agriculture**
Antimony	mg/kg	5	60	2
Arsenic	mg/kg	20	50	20
Lead	mg/kg	100	500	100
Cadmium	mg/kg	2	2	0,5
Chromium	mg/kg	100	75	100
Cobalt	mg/kg	-	-	50
Copper	mg/kg	100	500	100
Molybdenum	mg/kg	-	-	2,5
Nickel	mg/kg	70	-	100
Mercury	mg/kg	1	10	0,5
Selenium	mg/kg	-	-	1
Thallium	mg/kg	-	-	1
Vanadium	mg/kg	-	-	100
Zinc	mg/kg	-	-	300
Fluoride	mg/kg	-	-	200
Cyanide	mg/kg	5	-	5
TPH	mg/kg	50	-	200
PCDD/F	ng TE/kg	50	600	10
PCB	mg/kg	0,2	2	0,1
PAH	mg/kg	4	10	2
Benz(a)pyren	mg/kg	0,1	0,5	-



## REVISION (upcoming 2026)

### ☑ Lead (Pb)

#### Cross check:

– background value: 100 mg/kg

#### Systemic check

EFSA (2011): ref. value 0.5 mg/kg/day

■ toxicological endpoint:

❖ effects on childrens'

❖ central nervous system (IQ loss)

#### PROPOSAL:

➤ playground: 50 mg/kg

☹ **PFAS: policy consistency weak**

➤ 'no generic trigger values (in CLM)

**WATCH OUT: limit values for soil reuse**

# GROUNDWATER TRIGGER VALUES

## ÖNORM S 2088-1 (2025 )

### ☑ Lead (Pb)

#### Cross check:

- background value:  $<2 \mu\text{g/l}$

#### Systemic check

- ☑ DWS (2024):  $5 \mu\text{g/l}$
- policy frame consistent  $\text{mg/kg/day}$

#### Revised TV's:

- leachate:  $5 \mu\text{g/l}$
- groundwater:  $3 \mu\text{g/l}$

### ☹ PFAS:

#### Cross check:

- atmospheric deposition:
  - PFOS max.  $0,01 \mu\text{g/l}$
- background values (PFAS-20)
  - generally low
  - urban areas  $0,005 - 0,01 \mu\text{g/l}$

#### Systemic check

- DWS: PFAS-20  $0,1 \mu\text{g/l}$
- *[EFSA: PFAS-4:  $0,002 \mu\text{g/l}$ ]*
- *[proposal EU Water EQS]*
  - *PFAS-24:  $0,0044 \mu\text{g/l}$*

# PFAS: RELEVANT „VALUES“ IN AUSTRIA

## ÖNORM 2088-1 (Groundwater, 4<sup>th</sup> edition)

- Table 2 (total content): No trigger value (!)
- Table 3 (leachate): PFAS-20: 0.1 µg/l (in 2:1-eluate)

### Table 4 (groundwater)

Parameter	Dimension	Quant. Limit	dA	dB	Trigger Value
Σ PFAS 20 <sup>m</sup>	µg/l	0,001 <sup>n</sup>	300 %	100 %	0,05
PFAS (single compounds) h (min: 28)	µg/l	0,001	300 %	100 %	0,01

# CONCLUDING REMARKS

## Challenges in a new era of CLM

- Do we understand and translate new scientific findings well?
- Are robust sampling & analytical means available?
- Do we need & how to consider/account for:
  - uncertainties (conservatism & safety factors)
  - ubiquitous background concentrations?
  - fate, transport & bioaccumulation of contaminants?

*IRREVERSIBILITY: We want to prevent, but how to know when do we will need to accept?*



## Contact & Information

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QUESTIONS AND REMARKS WELCOME !

# MANY THANKS!



ENSO<sup>r</sup> 6

Brussels; 13 October 2025