

# LIFE PHOENIX:

## Project updates and implementation of forecast tools to support decision-making

*Roberto Lava, Giovanni Onofrio ARPAV (Italy)*

*ENSOR online, 18 May 2020*

*International workshop Emerging policy challenges on New Soil contaminants*

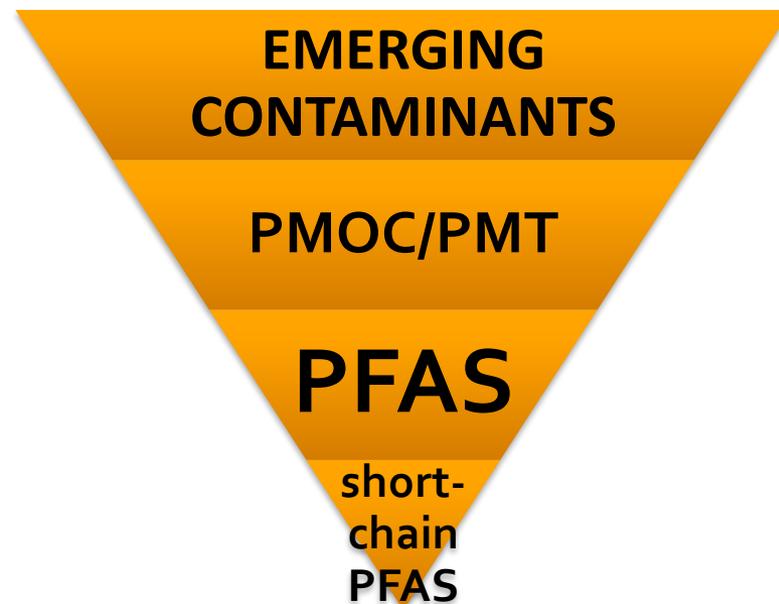
# AIM OF LIFE PHOENIX

LIFE Programme  
Total budget: 2.176.493 €  
End Project: March 2021

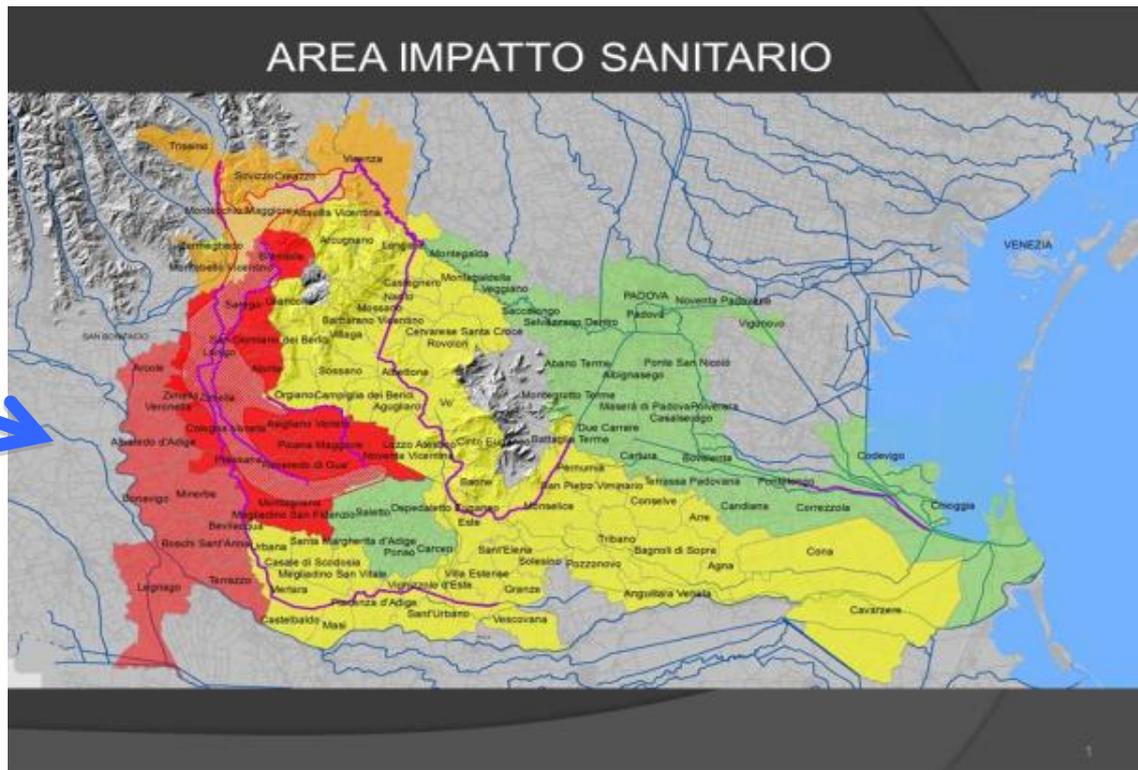


Innovative interinstitutional governance system for managing risks related to the diffusion of emerging contaminants in the environment

- **PMOC → PMT**  
focus on **short-chain PFAS** ( $C_4 - C_6$ )
- supported through **INNOVATIVE FORECAST TOOLS**  
and **MITIGATION ACTIONS**
- this system will help **to avoid or at least reduce public expenditure** on damages caused by persistent emerging pollutants  
(environment → human health)



**prompt, effective, efficient action**



**Estimation of 350000 people exposed to the contamination (930 km<sup>2</sup>)**

**Research**

A Section 508-conformant HTML version of this article is available at <https://doi.org/10.1289/EHP5337>.

**Serum Levels of Perfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Adolescents and Young Adults Exposed to Contaminated Drinking Water in the Veneto Region, Italy: A Cross-Sectional Study Based on a Health Surveillance Program**

*Giisella Pitter,<sup>1</sup> Filippo Da Re,<sup>2</sup> Cristina Canova,<sup>3</sup> Giulia Barbieri,<sup>3</sup> Maryam Zare Jeddì,<sup>3</sup> Francesca Daprà,<sup>4</sup> Flavio Manea,<sup>4</sup> Rinaldo Zolin,<sup>5</sup> Anna Maria Bettega,<sup>5</sup> Giampaolo Stopozzolo,<sup>5</sup> Silvia Vittoriù,<sup>5</sup> Lorena Zambelli,<sup>6</sup> Marco Martuzzi,<sup>7</sup> Domenico Mantoan,<sup>8</sup> and Francesca Russo<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Screening and Health Impact Assessment Unit, Azienda Zero—Veneto Region, Padua, Italy  
<sup>2</sup>Directorate of Prevention, Food Safety, and Veterinary Public Health—Veneto Region, Venice, Italy  
<sup>3</sup>Unit of Biostatistics, Epidemiology, and Public Health—University of Padua, Padua, Italy  
<sup>4</sup>Laboratory Department—Regional Agency for Environmental Prevention and Protection—Veneto Region, Venice, Italy  
<sup>5</sup>PFAS Team—Local Health Unit “Azienda ULSS 8 Berica”, Vicenza, Italy  
<sup>6</sup>Epidemiology, Prevention of Chronic Disorders, Screening and Health Promotion Unit—Local Health Unit “Azienda ULSS 9 Scaligera”, Verona, Italy  
<sup>7</sup>Regional Office for Western Pacific—World Health Organization, Seoul, Republic of Korea  
<sup>8</sup>Health and Social Area—Veneto Region, Venice, Italy

*Env. Health Perspectives, 2020*



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# PHOENIX STRUCTURE



## Operative/Implementation actions:

- **B1** Organising a control and risk analysis system
- **B2** Implementing an informative and statistic system
- **B3** Technological innovation and development (Drinking and irrigation waters)
- **B4 Innovative and integrated forecast tools to support decision-making**

## Monitoring actions:

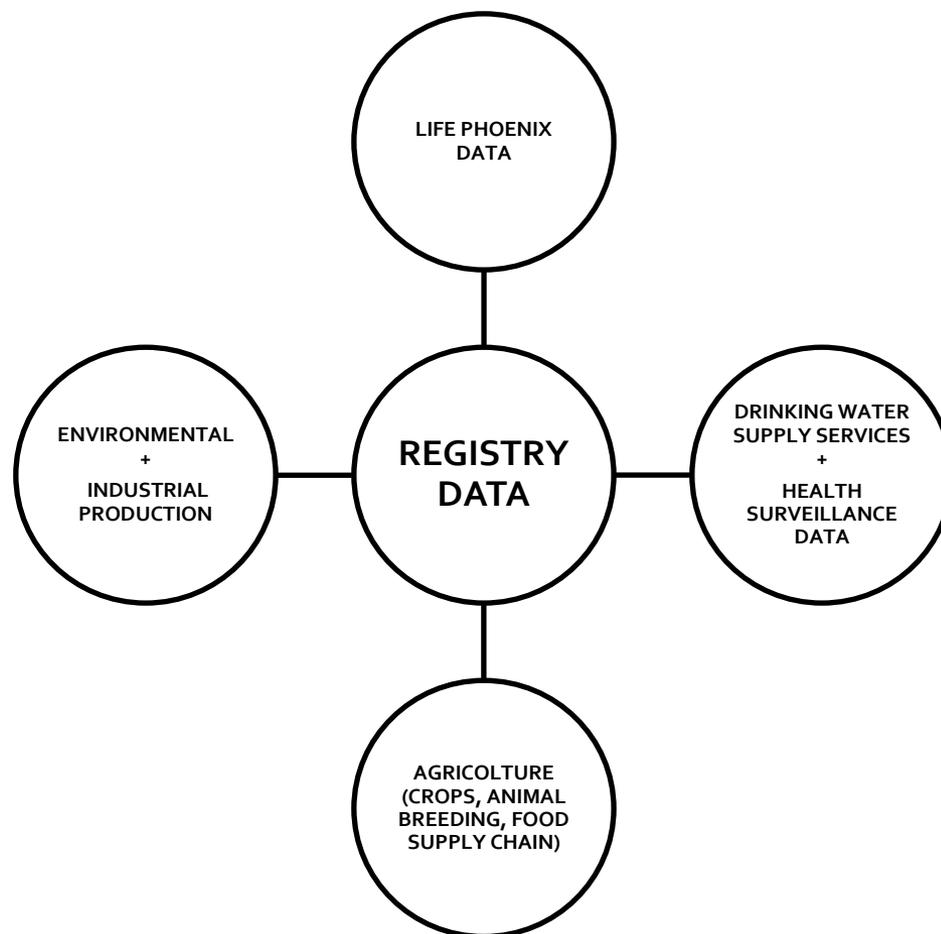
- **C1** Environmental monitoring
- **C2** Socio-economic impact

## Public awareness and dissemination of results:

- **D1** Communication and dissemination to general audiences
- **D2** Communication and dissemination to technical audience and stakeholders

## Project management

# IMPLEMENTING AN INFORMATIVE AND STATISTIC SYSTEM



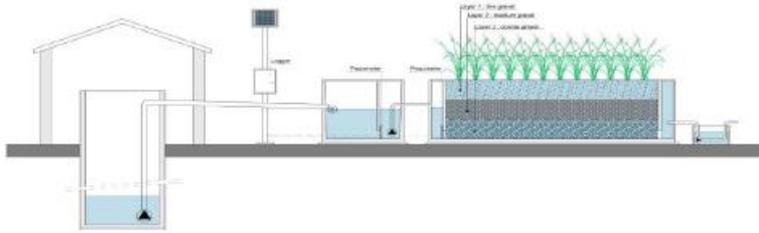
DATA WAREHOUSE almost implemented, SAS Information Technology

# MITIGATION STRATEGIES

## IRRIGATION WATER

Pilot plants based on  
NATURAL SOLUTIONS

PHYTOREMEDIATION



upscale at real size → 3 different wetland systems



# DISSEMINATION OF RESULTS

## Uptake and translocation of PFAS in red chicory

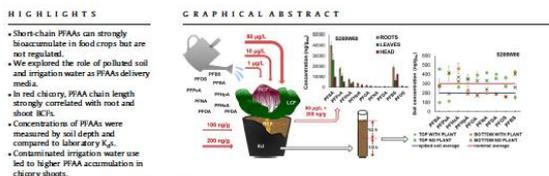
2 peer-reviewed papers



**Uptake and translocation of perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAA) in red chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.) under various treatments with pre-contaminated soil and irrigation water**

Andrea Gredejl<sup>a,\*</sup>, Carlo Nicoletto<sup>b</sup>, Sara Valsecchi<sup>c</sup>, Claudia Ferrario<sup>d</sup>, Stefano Polesello<sup>e</sup>, Roberto Lava<sup>d</sup>, Francesca Zanon<sup>a,e</sup>, Alberto Barausse<sup>a,e</sup>, Luca Palmeri<sup>a</sup>, Laura Guidolin<sup>f</sup>, Marco Bonato<sup>g</sup>

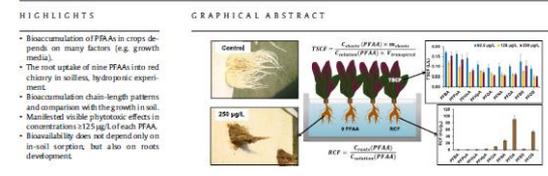
<sup>a</sup> Department of Industrial Engineering, University of Padova, via Marzotto 9, 35131 Padova, Italy  
<sup>b</sup> Department of Agronomy, Field, Natural Resources and Environment (DAPNRE), University of Padova, Viale dell'Università 16, 35020 Legnaro, Italy  
<sup>c</sup> Water Research Institute - National Research Council of Italy (IRSA-CNR), Via del Mulino 1/B, 20091 Brugherio, MI, Italy  
<sup>d</sup> ARPAV (Regional Environmental Agency of Veneto), Via Cassa 6, 35124 Vicenza, Veneto, Italy  
<sup>e</sup> Department of Biology, University of Padova, Via Bassi 58/b, 35131 Padova, Italy  
<sup>f</sup> ARPAV (Regional Environmental Agency of Veneto), Via Cassa 6, 35124 Vicenza, Veneto, Italy  
<sup>g</sup> Department of Biology, University of Padova, Via Bassi 58/b, 35131 Padova, Italy



**Uptake and translocation of perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) in hydroponically grown red chicory (*Cichorium intybus* L.): Growth and developmental toxicity, comparison with growth in soil and bioavailability implications**

Andrea Gredejl<sup>a,\*</sup>, Carlo Nicoletto<sup>b</sup>, Stefano Polesello<sup>c</sup>, Claudia Ferrario<sup>d</sup>, Sara Valsecchi<sup>e</sup>, Roberto Lava<sup>d</sup>, Alberto Barausse<sup>a,e</sup>, Francesca Zanon<sup>a,e</sup>, Luca Palmeri<sup>a</sup>, Laura Guidolin<sup>f</sup>, Marco Bonato<sup>g</sup>

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<sup>g</sup> Department of Biology, University of Padova, Via Bassi 58/b, 35131 Padova, Italy



## environmental monitoring (edible crops impact) + study on cC6O4



**LIFE PHOENIX project**  
 a new project for the management of water pollution from short-chain PFAS in Veneto Region (Italy)

**Background:** Short-chain PFAS (C4-C10) are highly persistent and bioaccumulative. They are found in various environmental compartments (air, water, soil, food) and can be transported over long distances. The Veneto Region is one of the most affected areas in Italy.

**Objectives:** The project aims to: 1) Monitor the environmental levels of short-chain PFAS in Veneto Region. 2) Assess the impact of short-chain PFAS on the environment and human health. 3) Develop strategies for the management of short-chain PFAS pollution.

**Activities:** The project includes: 1) Environmental monitoring of short-chain PFAS in air, water, soil, and food. 2) Assessment of the impact of short-chain PFAS on the environment and human health. 3) Development of strategies for the management of short-chain PFAS pollution.

**Expected Results:** The project is expected to: 1) Provide data on the environmental levels of short-chain PFAS in Veneto Region. 2) Assess the impact of short-chain PFAS on the environment and human health. 3) Develop strategies for the management of short-chain PFAS pollution.

**Monitoring of PFAS in edible crops of an area impacted by a fluoropolymer plant**

**Background:** The area around the fluoropolymer plant is heavily impacted by PFAS pollution. The presence of PFAS in the environment has led to the contamination of soil, water, and air. This has raised concerns about the potential impact of PFAS on the environment and human health.

**Objectives:** The project aims to: 1) Monitor the levels of PFAS in edible crops grown in the impacted area. 2) Assess the impact of PFAS on the environment and human health.

**Activities:** The project includes: 1) Sampling and analysis of PFAS in edible crops. 2) Assessment of the impact of PFAS on the environment and human health.

**Expected Results:** The project is expected to: 1) Provide data on the levels of PFAS in edible crops grown in the impacted area. 2) Assess the impact of PFAS on the environment and human health.

**Identification and occurrence of novel cyclic and polymeric perfluoroalkyl ethers (PFCEAs) downstream of the fluoropolymer manufacturing plants**

Sara Valsecchi<sup>1</sup>, James McCord<sup>2</sup>, Sonia Dagnino<sup>3</sup>, Francesca Zanon<sup>4</sup>, Francesca Da Prà<sup>5</sup>, Francesca Coppelli<sup>6</sup>, Stefano Polesello<sup>1</sup>, Mark Styrner<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Italian Water Research Institute, IRI-CNR  
<sup>2</sup> IRI-CNR, Office of Research and Development (ORD)  
<sup>3</sup> IRI-CNR, Field, Natural Resources and Environment (DAPNRE), University of Padova, Viale dell'Università 16, 35020 Legnaro, Italy  
<sup>4</sup> ARPAV (Regional Environmental Agency of Veneto), Via Cassa 6, 35124 Vicenza, Veneto, Italy  
<sup>5</sup> Environmental Agency, ARPA Veneto, Italy  
<sup>6</sup> scicon.setac.org

## ACTION B.4:

**Innovative and integrated forecast tools to support decision-making**

### Action B.4.1:

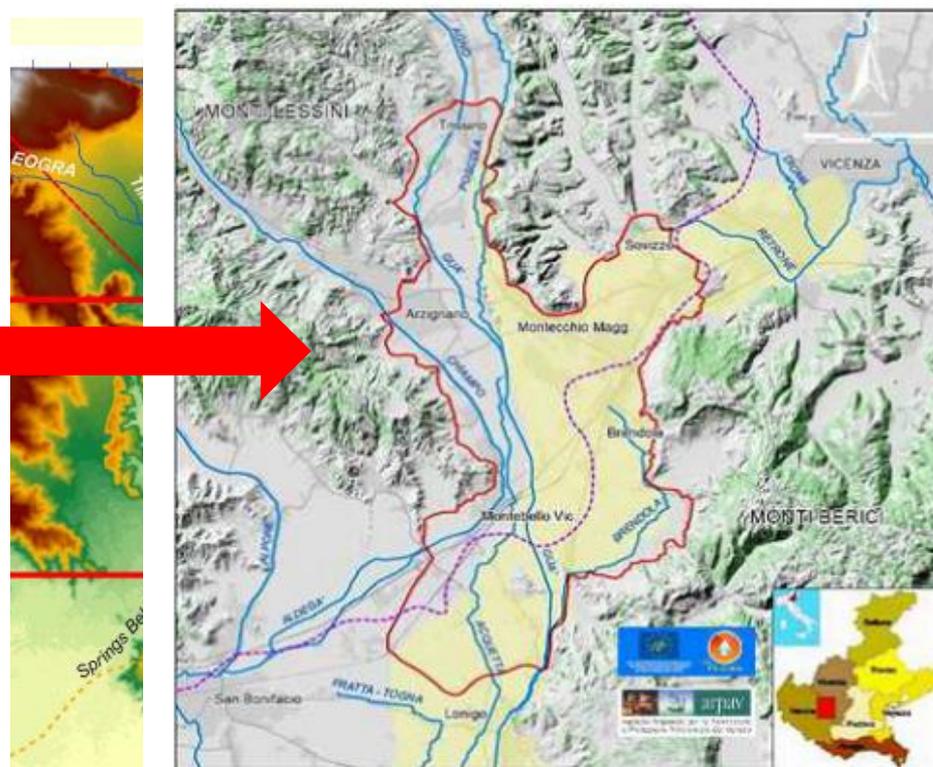
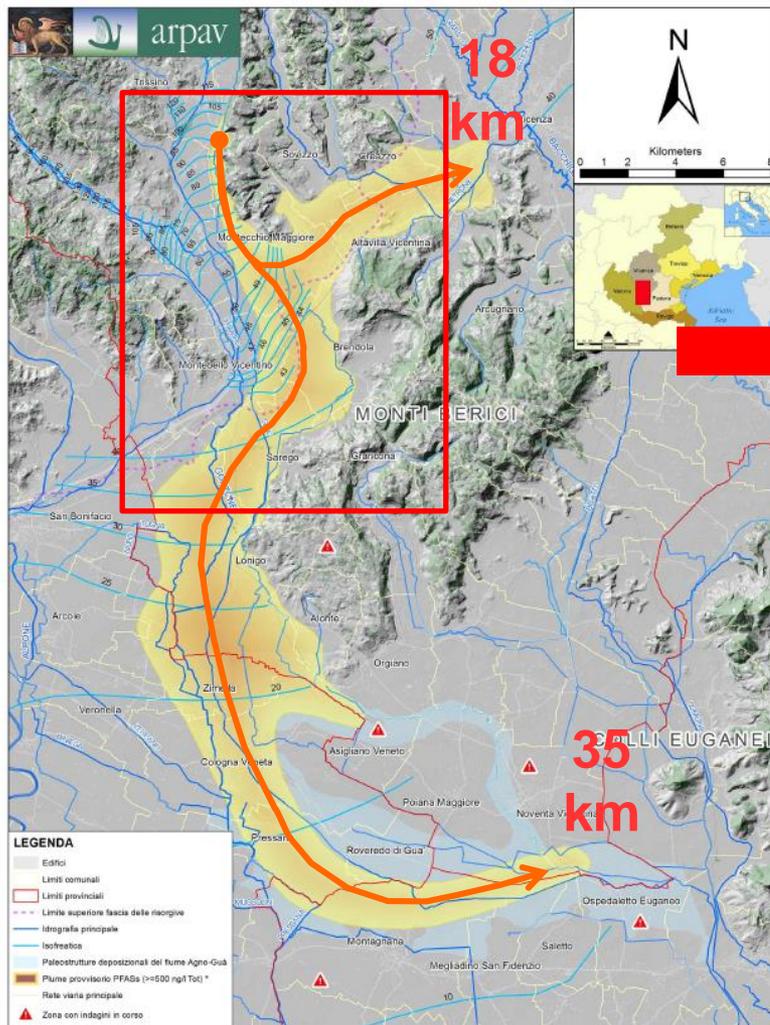
***Production and validation of the flow and transport numerical model***

***Working Group ARPAV***

**Massimo Mazzola, Giovanni Onofrio, Matteo Cultrera**

# ***Presentation Overview:***

- Brief Overview about Area of Interest and the Model Domain Delineation;
- The Hydro-geological Conceptual flow Model and its implementation;
- Groundwater Recharge (Infiltration Rate);
- Groundwater Withdrawals;
- Hydrostratigraphic Units Delineations;
- The Groundwater calibration process and its outcomes;
- Transport model highlights (Work in progress)



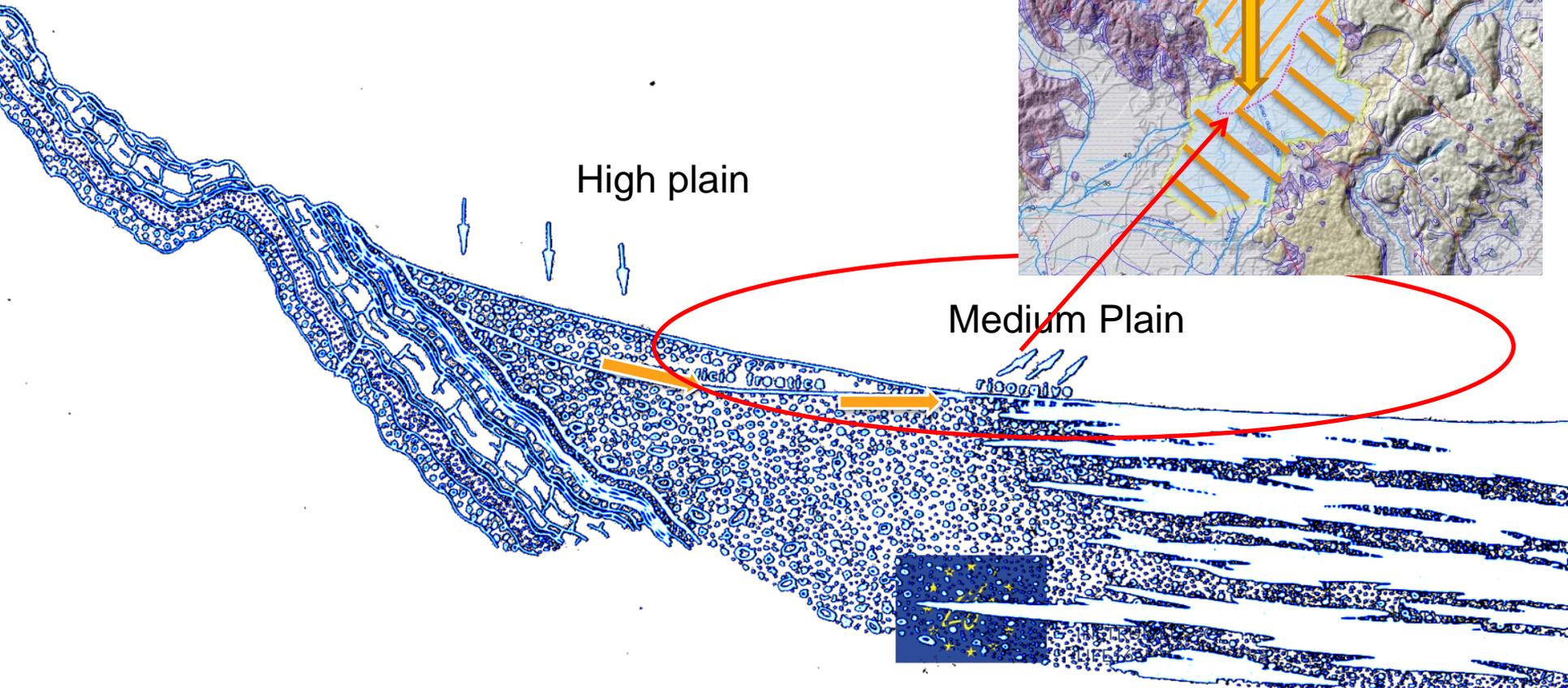
- Pollution processes involved more than 40 years in the whole water cycle;
- ARPAV has been studying it since 2013;
- Effective emergency management, applying groundwater modelling, result in a better outcomes on a scale of 100 km<sup>2</sup>;

fig. 1: study area

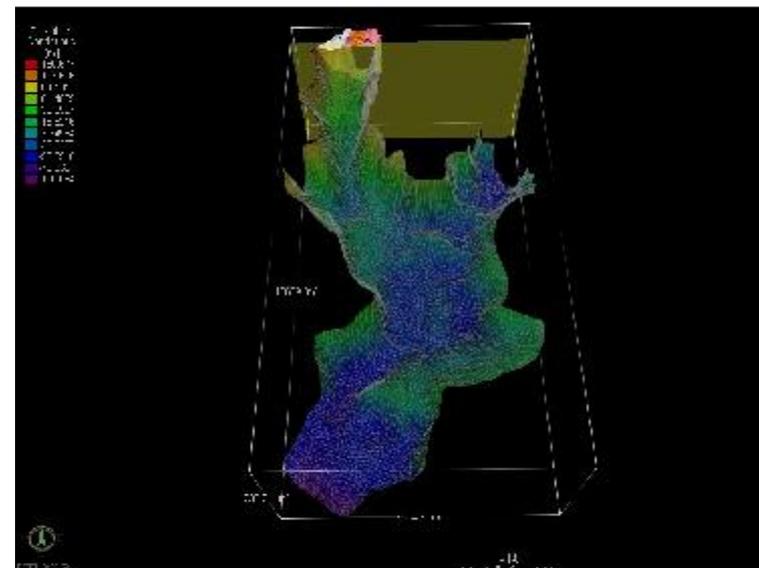
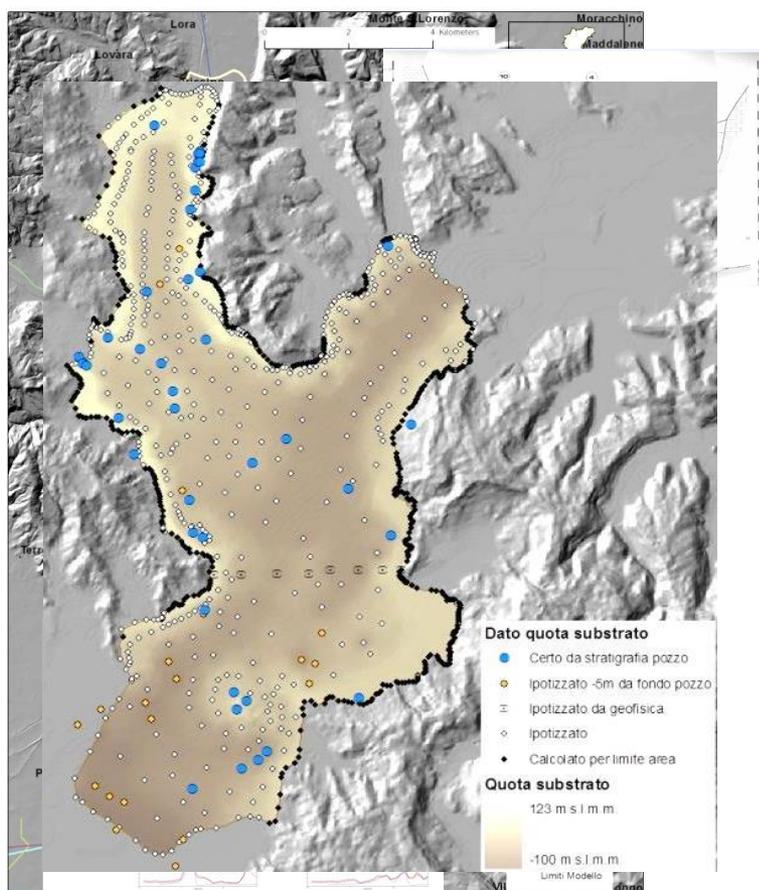


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## Alluvial aquifers in the high and medium plain



A very extensive data collection from different databases and studies (Antonelli 1993; IRSEV 1979, GIADA project 2005-2010) allowed the definition of a three-dimension geological model. Moreover, data collected from public department supported the overall database (Geni civili, Distretto Alpi Orinetai). In addition, a geophysical survey has been performed. When the geological data was not available, the sequence stratigraphies were hypothesized and interpreted.



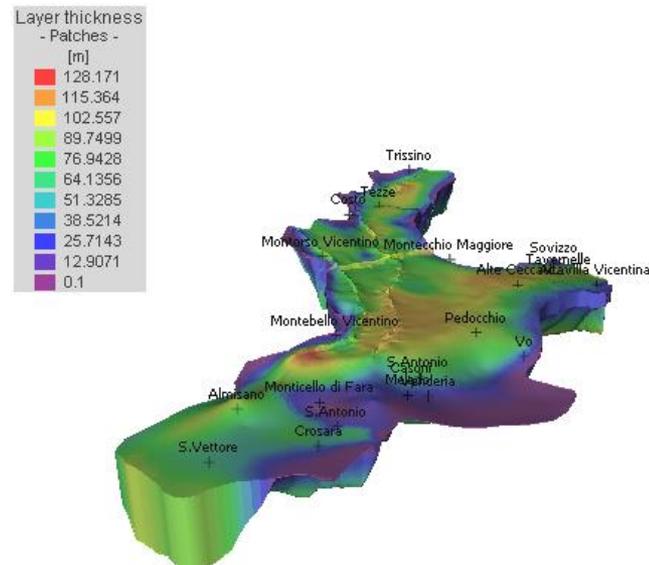
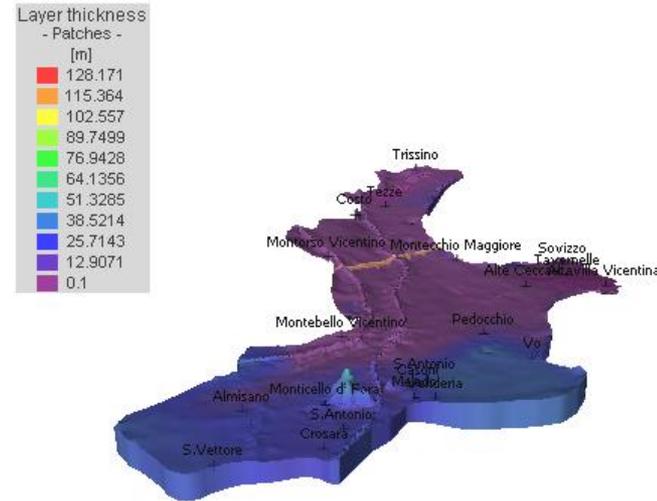
# 3D GEOLOGICAL CONCEPTUAL MODEL

## - 2 LAYERS -

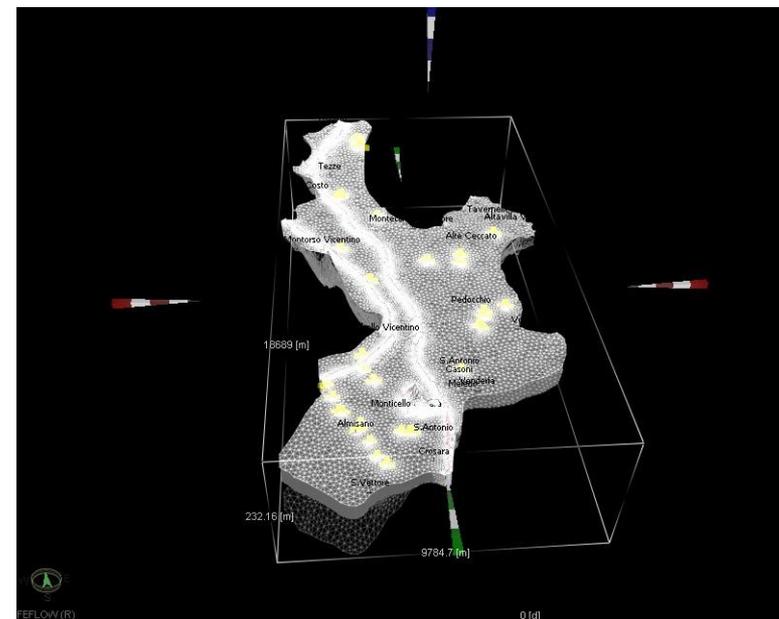
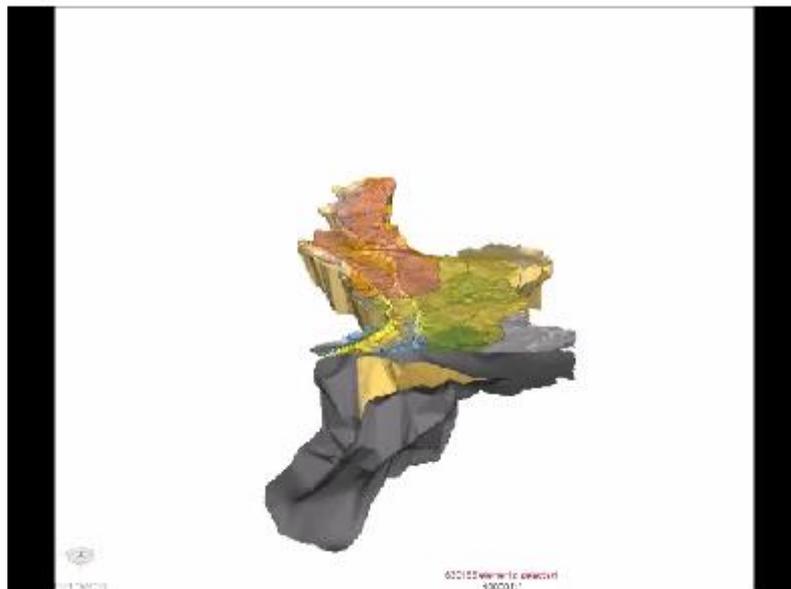
The porous aquifers was simplified in two distinct layers.

Layer 1: The first represents the total clay thickness under the spring wells which is thicker in the low plain (Top Figure);

Layer 2: The second one represents the porous layers such as gravels and sands sediments, which are merged in one level across the whole domain; (Bottom Figure);



# 2 LAYERS – 3D MODEL



**Area** : 93.8 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Volume** : 6.8 Km<sup>3</sup>

*Undifferentiated Aquifer (North of the spring wells in gold color):*

- Magnitude thickness range: average of 60 m with values that can reach 100 meters in the center of the valley and becoming thinner and thinner toward borders domain according to the original fluvial deposition ;

*Aquifers in the south of the spring gray color:*

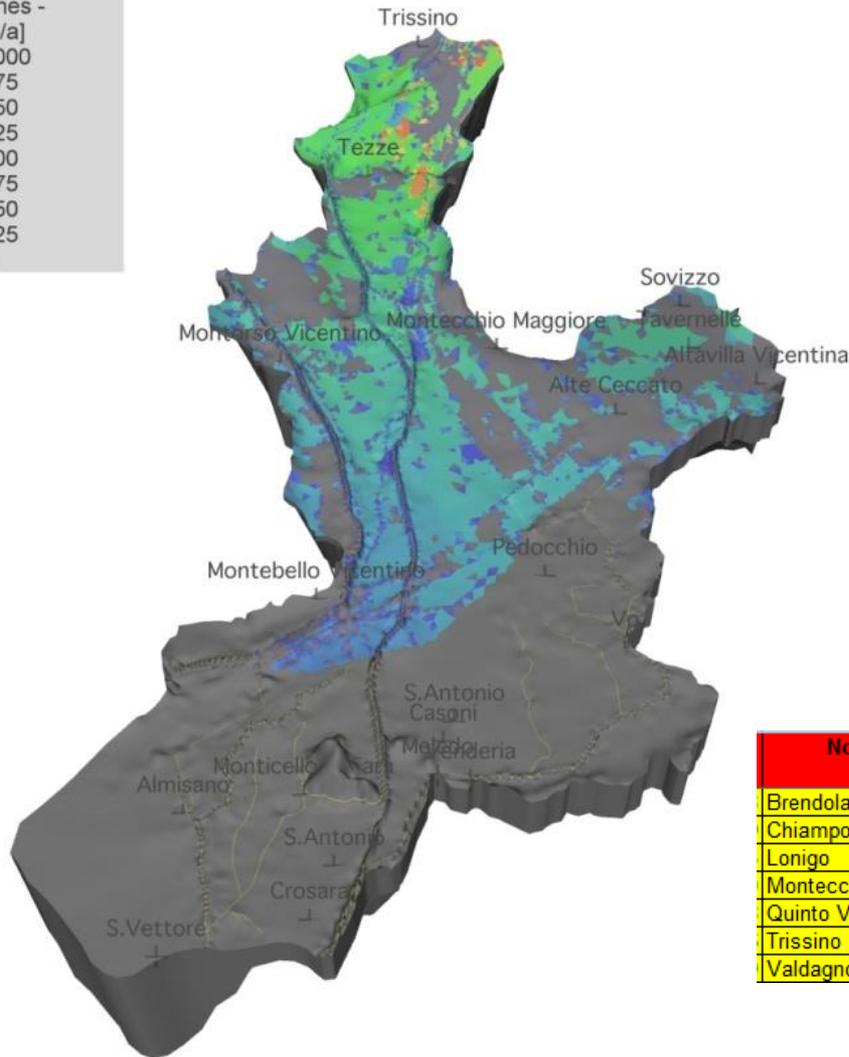
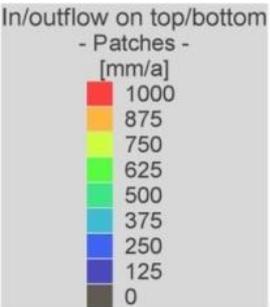
- Total Thickness Range : in about 50 - 60 m

Mesh	
Number of Dimensions	3
Nodes per Element	6
Element Type	Triangle prism
Mesh Elements	360,540
Mesh Nodes	271,413

Mesh Quality	
Interior Holes	0
Obtuse-angled triangles	0.0% > 120°, 5.1% > 90°
Delaunay-violating triangles	0.1%

# GROUNDWATER RECHARGE (Infiltration Rate)

Perfluorinated compounds  
HOlistic ENvironmental  
Interinstitutional eXperience



- The infiltration rate was obtained indirectly by the run-off coefficient, **estimated by Kennesey methodology that extracts the run-off coefficient as sum of 3 physic components: permeability, acclivity, vegetation cover;**
- 7 rain-gauge stations (average of the last 10 years);
- Keep in account the kind of Irrigation over the model domain (Sprinkling or flooding);
- the infiltration rate has been estimated equal to zero in urban areas and below the spring belt system ;
- To sum up: The effective infiltration varies from 0 to 1000 mm per year (See figure);
- Under Revising by *Soil Water Balance Model*;

Nome Stazione	X	Y	Indici di aridità (Ia)		Infilmm/a	Infilmm/a
			<25	25<=Ia<=40		
Brendola	1693037	5038382	1179,9	892,5	287,4	287,4
Chiampo	1679112	5045126	1528,3	845,9	682,4	682,4
Lonigo	1686304	5029116	835,8	884,2	-48,4	0
Montecchia di Crosara	1678503	5037502	1044,4	919,8	124,6	124,6
Quinto Vicentino	1705283	5049560	1174,6	909,5	265,1	265,1
Trissino	1683986	5050040	1497,2	822,1	675,1	675,1
Valdagno	1679980	5055700	1782,4	849,5	932,9	932,9
Cp2	Media		0.12	0.16		0.20
Cp3	Buona		0.06	0.08		0.10
Cp	Elevata		0.03	0.04		0.05

# GROUNDWATER WITHDRAWALS (SINGLES OR WIDESPREADS)

Groundwater withdrawals were acquired by *Giada project database (LIFE 00 ENV/IT/00184)*. Data was split in **single or widespread ones if the water pumping is greater or no than 10 l/s** respectively.



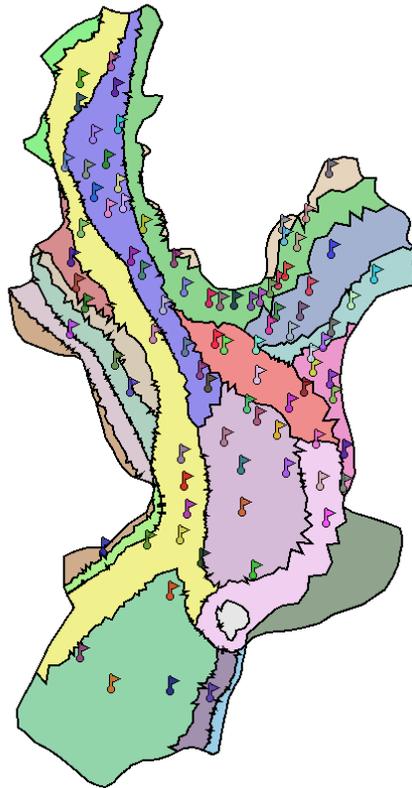
0 [d]

Comune	Tipologia utilizzo				Totale (mc/anno)
	igienico e assimilato (mc/anno)	industriale (mc/anno)	irriguo (mc/anno)	potabile (mc/anno)	
ALONTE	662,256		2,002,536	315,360	2,980,152
ALTISSIMO		31,536			31,536
ARZIGNANO	126,144	12,898,224	488,808	4,667,328	18,180,504
BRENDOLA	63,072	946,080	4,399,272	1,513,728	6,922,152
CASTELGOMBERTO	94,608	126,144	141,912	409,968	772,632
CHIAMPO	157,680	8,325,504	47,304	1,261,440	9,791,928
CORNEDO VICENTINO	189,216	368,971	1,214,136	2,712,096	4,484,419
CRESPADORO	0			1,261,440	1,261,440
GAMBELLARA	1,072,224	283,824	646,488	504,576	2,507,112
LONIGO	2,838,240	2,680,560	14,168,179	15,137,280	34,824,259
MONTEBELLO VIC.NO	1,768,854	4,020,840	6,316,661	1,324,512	13,430,867
MONTECCHIO MAGGIORE	473,040	4,572,720	3,216,672	3,090,528	11,352,960
MONTORSO VIC.NO	63,072	2,175,984	1,072,224	473,040	3,784,320
NOGAROLE VIC.NO				1,261,440	1,261,440
RECOARO TERME			47,304		47,304
S. PIETRO MUSSOLINO		2,018,304		1,261,440	3,279,744
SAREGO	1,261,440	3,118,910	5,488,525	567,648	10,436,524
TRISSINO	220,752	1,595,722	867,240	1,513,728	4,197,442
VALDAGNO	94,608	1,923,696		946,080	2,964,384
ZERMEGHEDO		2,049,840	189,216	126,144	2,365,200
<b>Totale</b>	<b>9,085,206</b>	<b>47,136,859</b>	<b>40,306,477</b>	<b>38,347,776</b>	<b>134,876,318</b>



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Hydrostratigraphic Units Delineations were chosen according to:  
Old watercourses (IRSEV) - groundwater drainage axes - geological evidences (K-Pumping tests);



**Hydrostratigraphic Units  
Delineations**

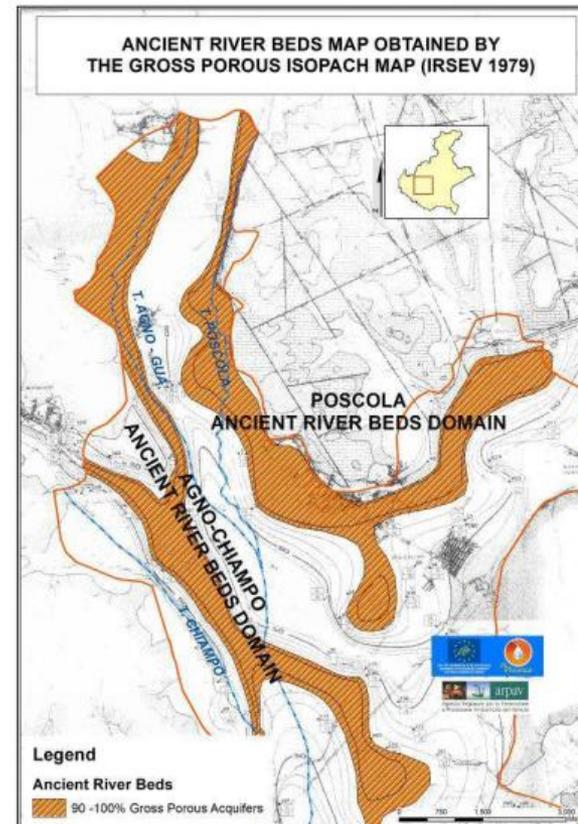
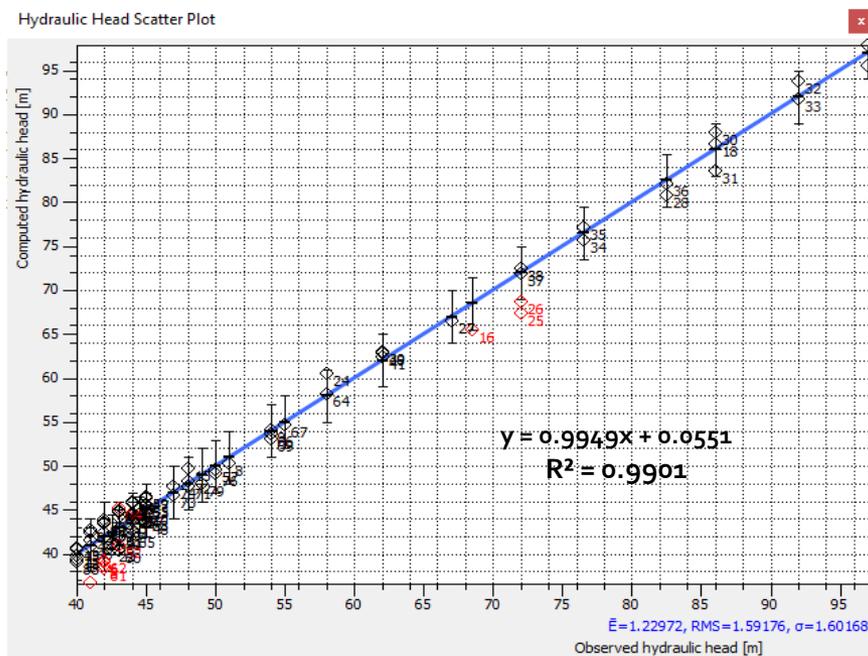
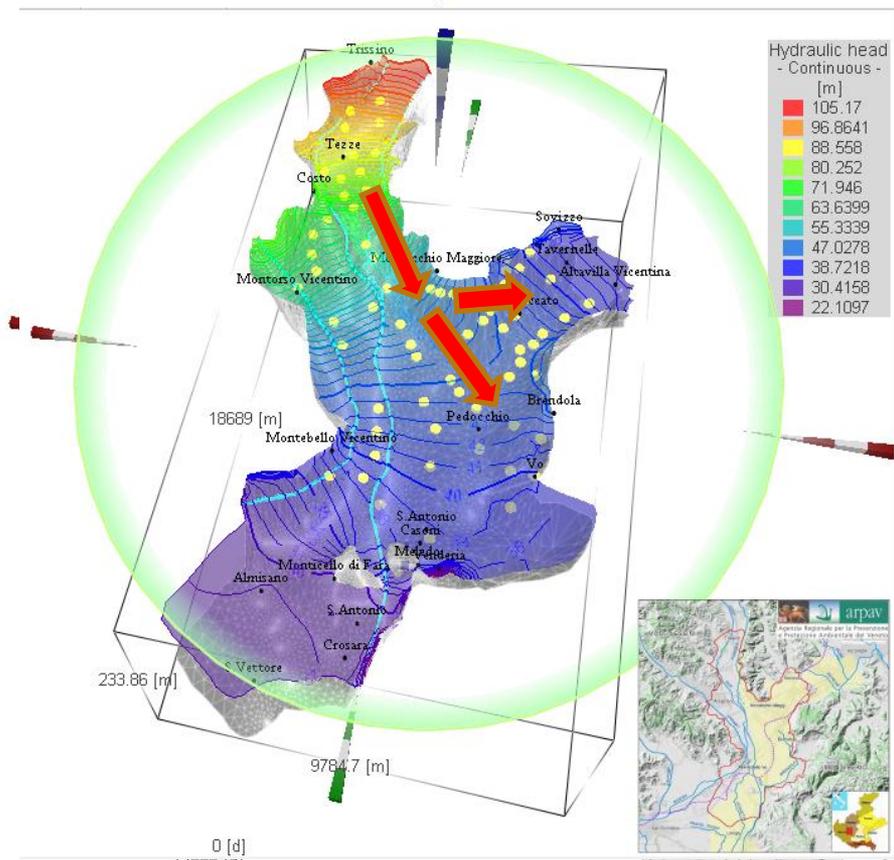
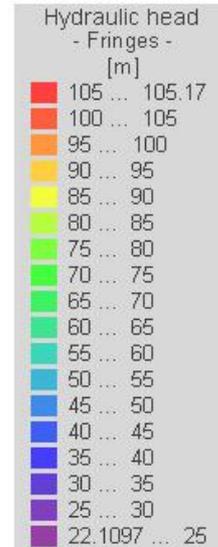
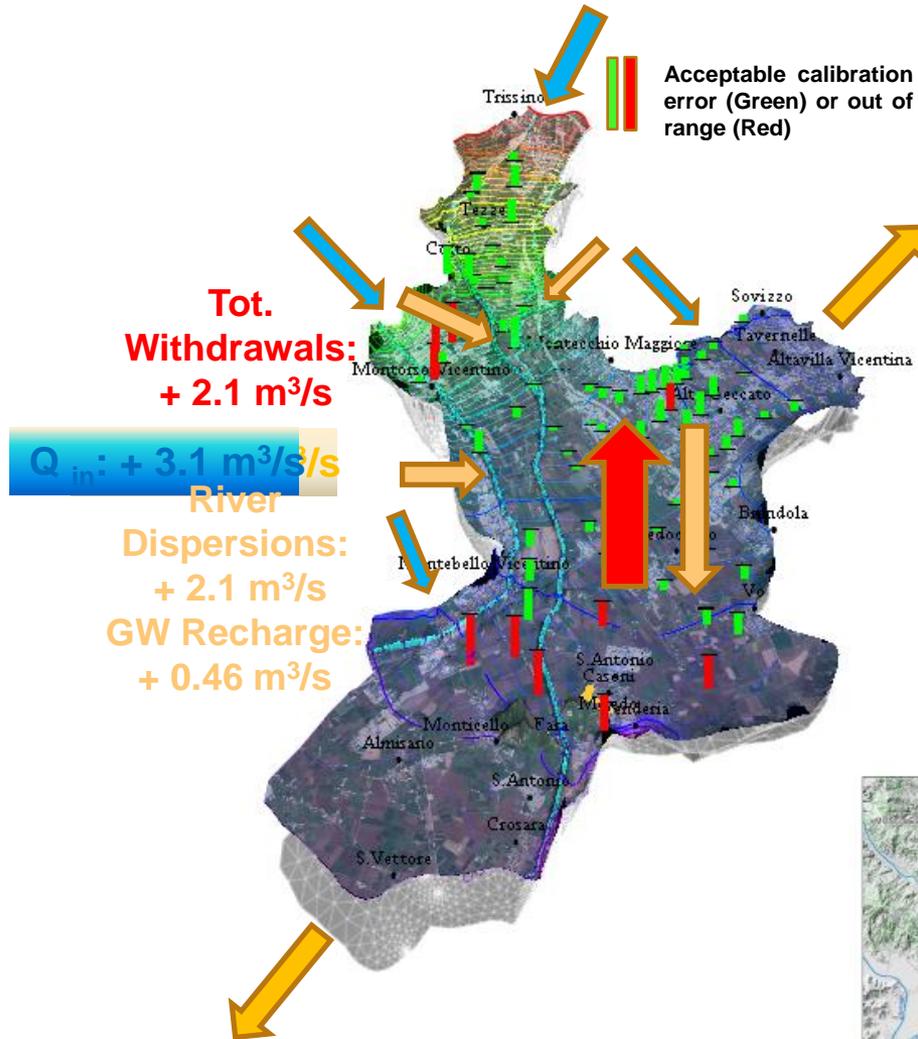


fig. 3: Map of Holocenec and Pleistocenec riverbeds obtained by the non-cohesive porous isopach maps (IRSEV, 1979).

# GROUNDWATER FLOW CALIBRATION PRE-POST (TRIAL AND ERROR - FEPEST)



# GROUNDWATER FLOW AND ITS BALANCE



Rate Budget

Domain of Interest (DOI)

Domain

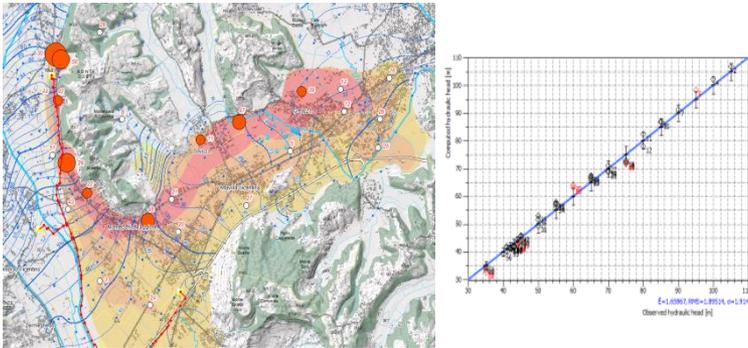
	[m <sup>3</sup> /s]	Fluid
<b>Dirichlet BCs</b>		
-3.978	+3.1246	
<b>Neumann BCs</b>		
	+0.3825	
<b>Cauchy BCs</b>		
-4.6632e-12	+2.1019	
<b>Wells</b>		
-1.4141		
<b>Distributed Sink(-)/Source(+)</b>		
-0.68151	+0.4646	
<b>Storage Capture(-)/Release(+)</b>		
-4.9063e-09	+3.3058e-08	
<b>Imbalance</b>		
<b>-1.0665e-07</b>		



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- Perform groundwater flow validation in extreme condition (Water scarcity...) ;
- Sensitivity analysis by FEPEST;

## • Develop the transport Model (Advection – Dispersion)



- Design specific predictive scenarios after a suitable calibration

- When did the pollution start?
- What's the amount of contaminated mass that has been leaked in the groundwater?
- Why do exist different contamination plumes? (one for each PFAS species) What's kind of implication could be involved in?
- In which way is possible to interpret the detected concentration anomalies? (e.g. at Monticello Farra,..
- How long the pollution could be still present?
- .....



# THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

e-mail Address: [giovanni.onofrio@arpa.veneto.it](mailto:giovanni.onofrio@arpa.veneto.it)

e-mail Address: [roberto.lava@arpa.veneto.it](mailto:roberto.lava@arpa.veneto.it)



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