





Clear Waters from Pharmaceuticals

Helene Ek Henning County Administrative Board of Östergötland

Joint Technical Workshop in Linköping, 14 March 2019

Background

- Growing concern over potential environmental impacts of pharmaceutical residues.
- HELCOM and UNESCO identified knowledge gaps.
- Need to reduce emissions: advanced treatment of wastewater and upstream measures.

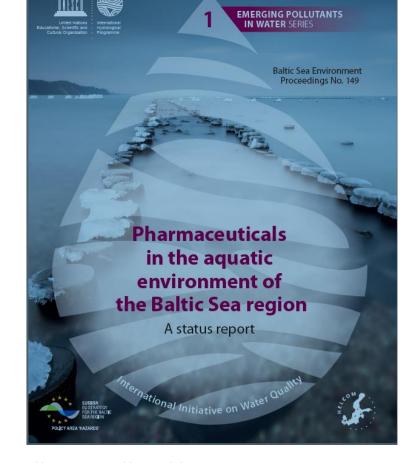


Table 1. An overview of data provided in response to a HELCOM questionnaire on occurrence, sources and pathways of pharmaceuticals in the Baltic Sea region.

Source: Original data.

Country	Production & waste		Sales, Consumption		Monitoring data					
	Production	Waste management	Human	Veterinary	WWTPs	Sludge	Rivers	Sea water	Sediments	Biota
Denmark					•	•	•	•		
Estonia		•	•		•		•	•	•	
Finland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Germany		•	•	•	•		•	•		
Poland								•		
Russia			•		•			•		
Sweden		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•



Overall aim

Decrease the emissions and adverse effects of pharmaceuticals in the Baltic Sea region.

Give tools and recommendations to policy makers, authorities and municipalities on the best ways to

reduce emissions.





CWPharma – brief facts

Funding:

EU:s Interreg Baltic Sea Region Programme: 2.9 M€

Total budget: 3.7 M€

Duration: October 2017 – September 2020

- Flagship project
- Baltic Sea Pharma Platform





EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND







15 project partners from 7 countries

Country	Organisation
FI	Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) – Lead partner, WP4 leader
FI	Finnish medicines agency (Fimea)
FI	Helsinki Region Environmental services Authority (HSY)
SE	County administrative board Östergötland (CAB) – WP2 leader
SE	Tekniska Verken i Linköping (TVAB)
EE	Estonian Environmental Research Centre (EERC)
EE	Estonian Waterworks Association (EVEL)
DK	Aarhus university (AU)
DK	Kalundborg Utility – WP5 leader
PL	Institute of Environmental Protection – National Research Institute (IO
LV	Latvian Institute of Aquatic Ecology (LIAE)
LV	Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre (LEGMC)
DE	Berlin Center for Competence of Water (KWB) – WP3 leader
DE	German Association for Water, Wastewater and Waste (DWA)
DE	German Environment Agency (UBA)







20 associated organisations

	Organisation Type	Organisation (English)
FI	National multipanth authority	Ministry of the Environment
EE	National public authority	Ministry of the Environment
FI		Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment for Uusimaa
FI	Regional public authority	Regional State Administrative Agency for Southern Finland
SE		Region Östergötland, Environment and Security department
SE		Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
SE	Sectoral agency	Medical Products Agency
SE		The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
DK		Danish Environmental Protection Agency
SE		The Swedish Association of the Pharmaceutical Industry AB LIF
SE		The Swedish Water and Wastewater Association
FI		Finnish Water Utilities Association
FI	Interest groups	Pharma Industry Finland (PIF)
FI	including NGOs	Association of Finnish Pharmacies
SE		Coalition Clean Baltic
DK		Danish Waste and Wastewater Association (DANVA)
BY		Center for Environmental Solutions
LV	Infrastructure and public	Riga water, Ltd.
DE	service provider	Berlin Water Company, Research and Development
SE	Higher education and research institution	IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute





Five work packages



Work packages (WP2)

Emissions, levels and risks



Work packages (WP3)

Advanced wastewater treatment



Work packages (WP4)

Low-tech risk reduction



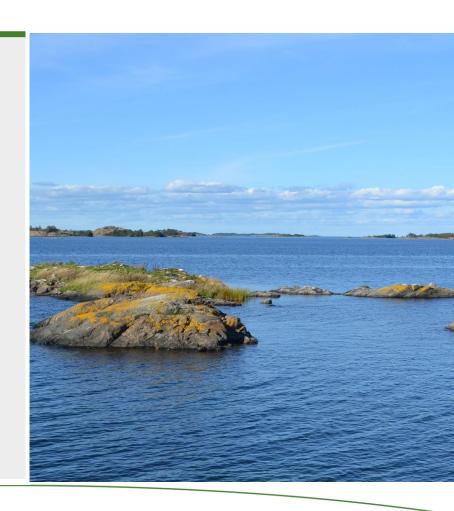
Work packages (WP5)

Conclusions and Action Plan



Work packages (WP1)

Project management









WP2: Comprehensive status of pharmaceuticals

GoA 2.1 Sources and environmental levels of pharmaceuticals

Sampling in case study areas and mapping of consumption of pharmaceuticals.

GoA 2.2 Environmental risk assessment of pharmaceuticals

Identify environmental risky compounds.

GoA 2.3 Upscaling of screening data to BSR

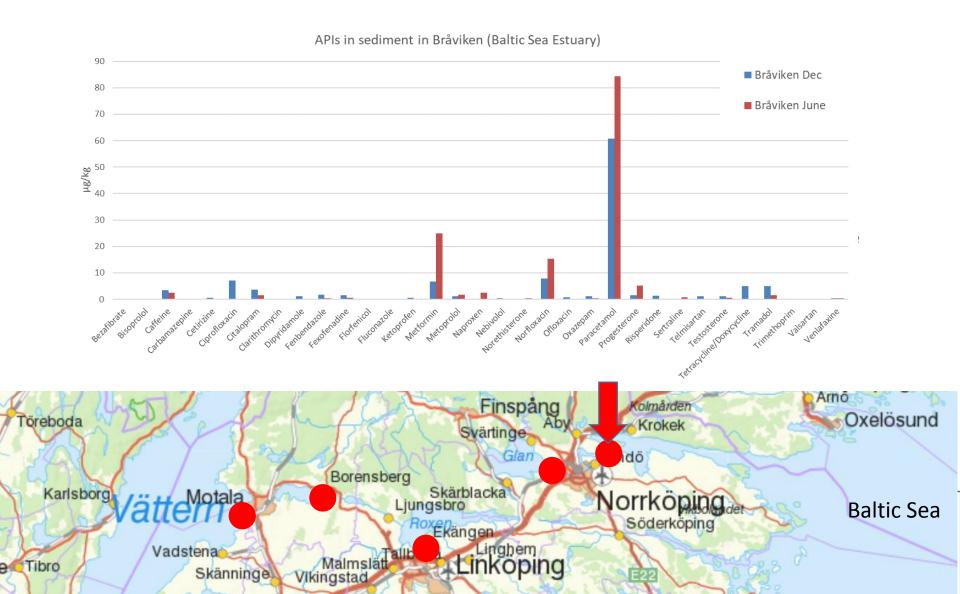
To get an overall picture of sources and the occurrence of pharmaceuticals.







Case study Motala ström

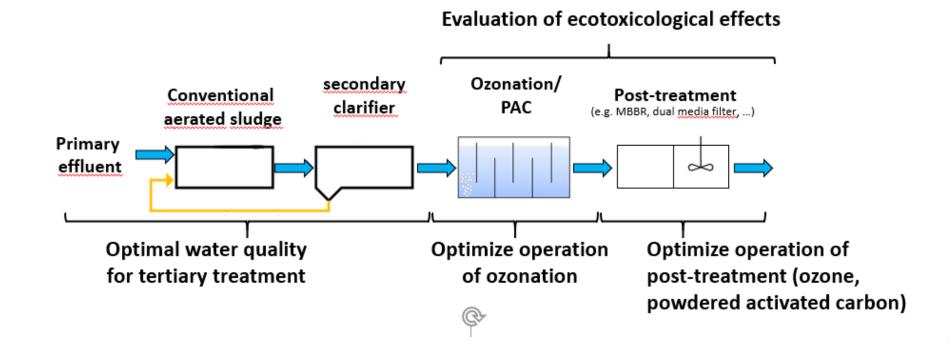


WP3: Advanced wastewater treatment

GoA 3.1
Pharmaceutical removal at full scale

GoA 3.2
Flexible use of existing infrastructure

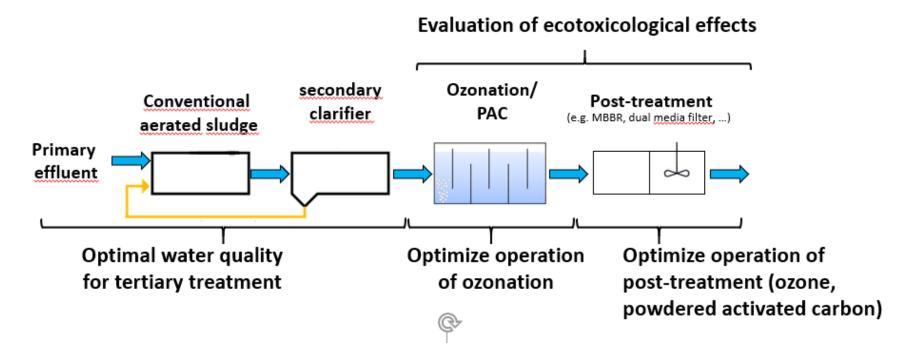
GoA 3.3 Comparison of post-treatment options GoA 3.4
Optimization and control of advanced treatment



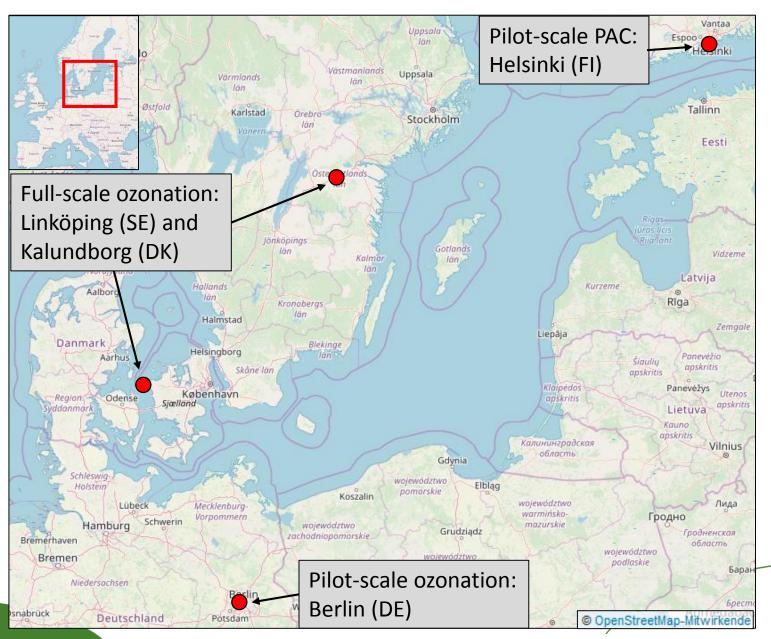
WP3: Advanced wastewater treatment

Focus on the whole WWTP process:

- What is important for WWTP operation to provide a good water quality for tertiary treatment (e.g. DOC, nitrite and TSS)?
- Do's and Don'ts at the design and operation of an ozonation for API elimination.
- Can ecotoxic effects be found, and does ozonation and post-treatment affect it?
- Impact of ozonation post-treatment and how to operate it optimally.
- Also topics linked with the use of activated carbon will be answered e.g. how to remove PAC from treated water.



Four sites: 2 x full-scale, 2 x pilot-scale



WP4: Low-tech risk reduction



GoA 4.1
Take-back and
disposal of unused
medicines

GoA 4.2 Increased awareness of API's environmental impacts GoA 4.3 Enhanced environmental permitting of pharmaceutical plants

 Good practices that already exist in some Baltic Sea countries will be spread to other countries where such practices and systems are inefficient or not yet in place.

API=Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient





Main outputs

- Estimation on current API emissions for the Baltic Sea region (WP 2)
- Guidelines on advanced wastewater treatment (WP 3)
- Recommendations on low-tech practices to control and reduce API emissions (WP 4)
- An overall Action Plan on the best emission reduction measures (WP 5)

API=Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient







Thanks for your attention!

Helene Ek Henning, PhD
Department of Environmental Protection,
County Administrative Board of Östergötland

Phone: + 46 10 223 54 40

E-mail: helene.ek@lansstyrelsen.se

www. http://www.cwpharma.fi/en-US







EUROPEAN UNION

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

