

# Drinking Water Relevant Substances in the Meuse

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## Project description

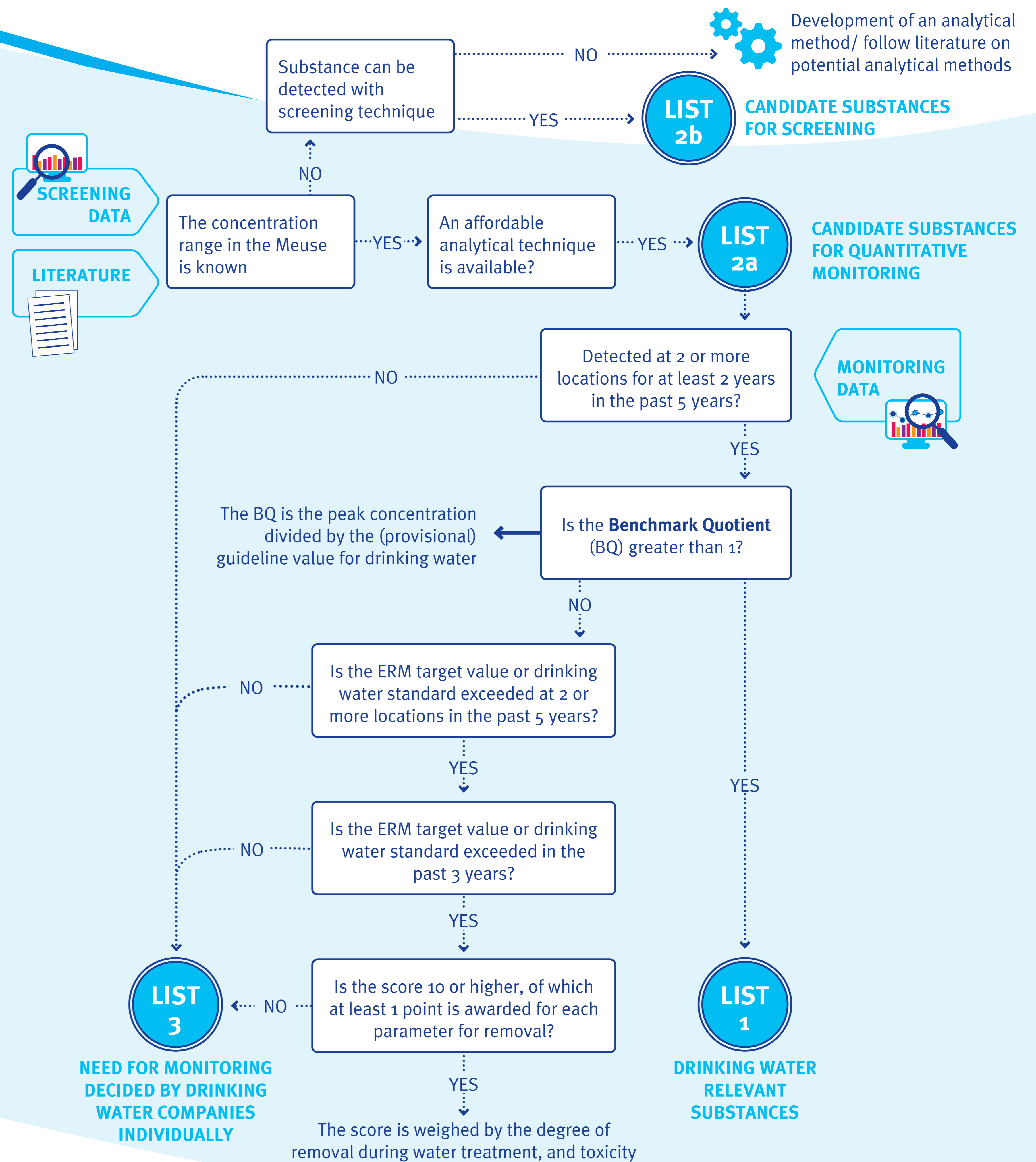
The river Meuse is used as a drinking water source for 7 million people in Belgium and the Netherlands. RIWA-Meuse, the Association of river water works along the Meuse, represents the interests of the drinking water companies in Belgium and the Netherlands.

RIWA-Meuse set up a framework that helps setting the target on reducing the level of purification treatment required in the production of drinking water. River water companies published target values that permit sustainable production of drinking water with basic natural treatment methods.

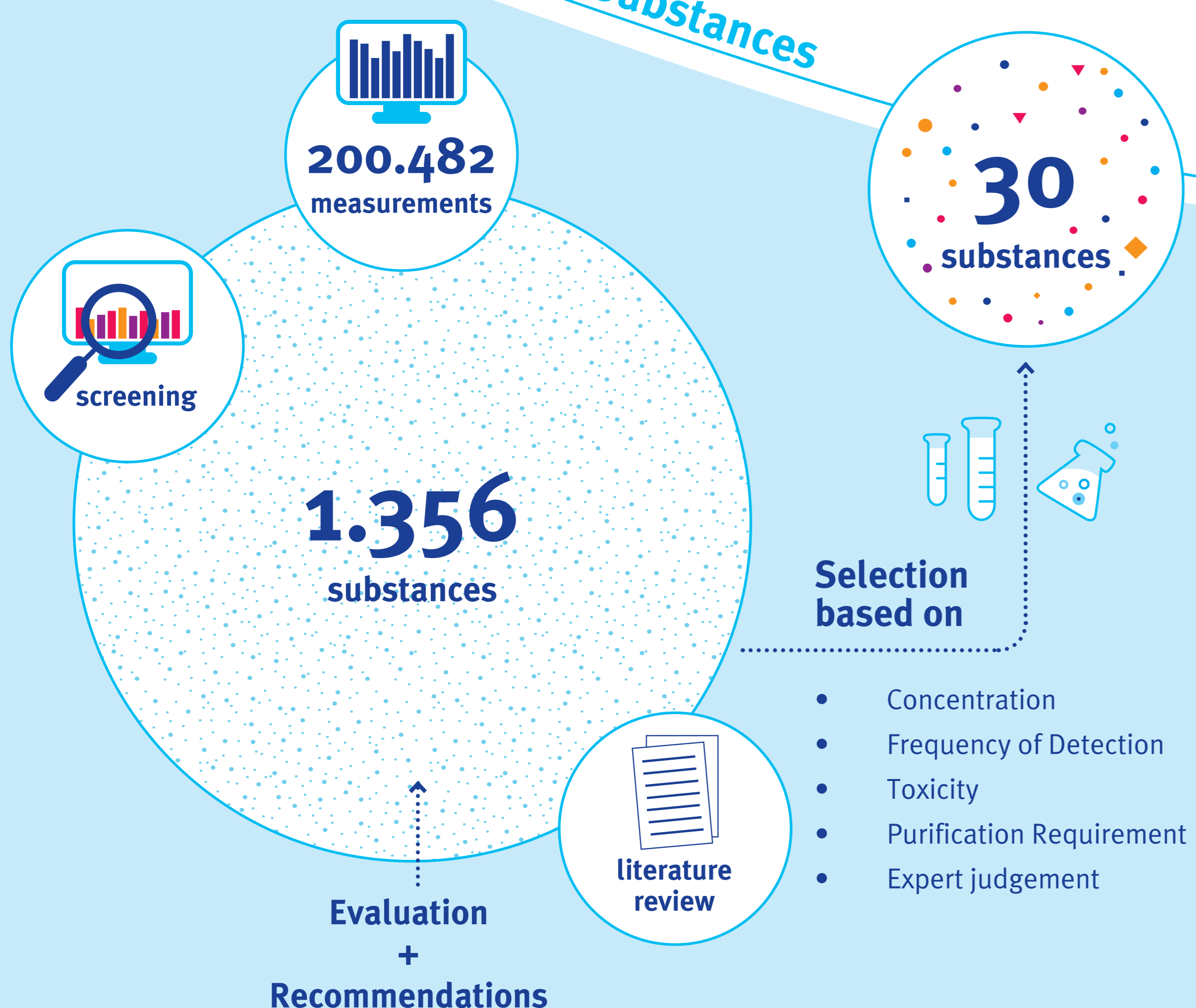
In 2007 RIWA-Meuse drafted a list of specific substances which are relevant for the production of drinking water. Since more and more chemicals are being produced that can enter the environment, it is important to keep the list up to date. The criteria used for determining the relevance of substances for drinking water production have evolved over the years.

## Aim

The goal of this study was to evaluate the current list of drinking water relevant substances, identify new candidate relevant substances and where necessary refine the ranking methodology.



## Drinking Water Relevant Substances



### LIST 1 DRINKING WATER RELEVANT SUBSTANCES

- Industrial compounds and consumer products**
  - 1,4-Dioxane
  - Melamine
  - Cyanuric acid
  - Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid (DTPA)
  - Ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA)
  - Nitriloacetic acid (NTA)
  - Benzothiazole
  - Bromate
  - Di-N-butyltin
  - Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)
  - Diisopropyl ether (DIPE)
  - Trifluoroacetic acid
  - Sulfamic acid
  - Fluoride
  - PFAS\*
- Pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDC's)**
  - Valsartan
  - Valsartanic acid
  - Metformin
  - Guanylurea
  - Lamotrigine
  - Hydrochlorothiazide
  - Tramadol
  - N-Formyl-4-aminoantipyrine
  - Ketoprofen
  - Naproxen
- Pesticides, biocides and their metabolites**
  - Dibromoacetic acid
  - Metolachlor
  - Terbutylazine
  - Monobromoacetic acid
  - Prosulfocarb
  - Glyphosate
  - Aminomethylphosphonic acid (AMPA)
  - Chloridazone-desphenyl

\* PFAS is a group of substances

For the lists the following monitoring frequencies are maintained:

LIST 1 **13x** a year for 5 years

LIST 2a **13x** a year for 1 year

LIST 2b **13x** a year via targeted screening

LIST 3 need for monitoring decided by drinking water companies individually



evaluated every **3** years

## Prospect

The ranking methodology resulted in a well-founded list of substances. The strong point of the joint list is that it can be used for communication to stress the importance of the Meuse as a source for drinking water. Also, it can be used to initiate targeted actions to reduce the emission of a substance in the Meuse.

Link to report

