



# **Pesticides in Swedish surface and groundwater – results from a comprehensive screening study 2015**

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**CKB**

Center for Chemical Pesticides

# Background

- The long-term Swedish national pesticide monitoring program includes 4 smaller catchments and 2 rivers – started in 2002
- In 2015 the Swedish EPA was commissioned by the government to conduct a comprehensive screening of pesticides (and PFASs)
- The aim was a spatial extension of the national monitoring program for both surface and groundwater
  - With focus on agriculturally intensive areas and, for groundwater, potentially vulnerable drinking water wells
- Regional authorities were invited to add sampling sites, at their own expenses, to extend the national screening program
- CKB at SLU executed the screening program



# Overview



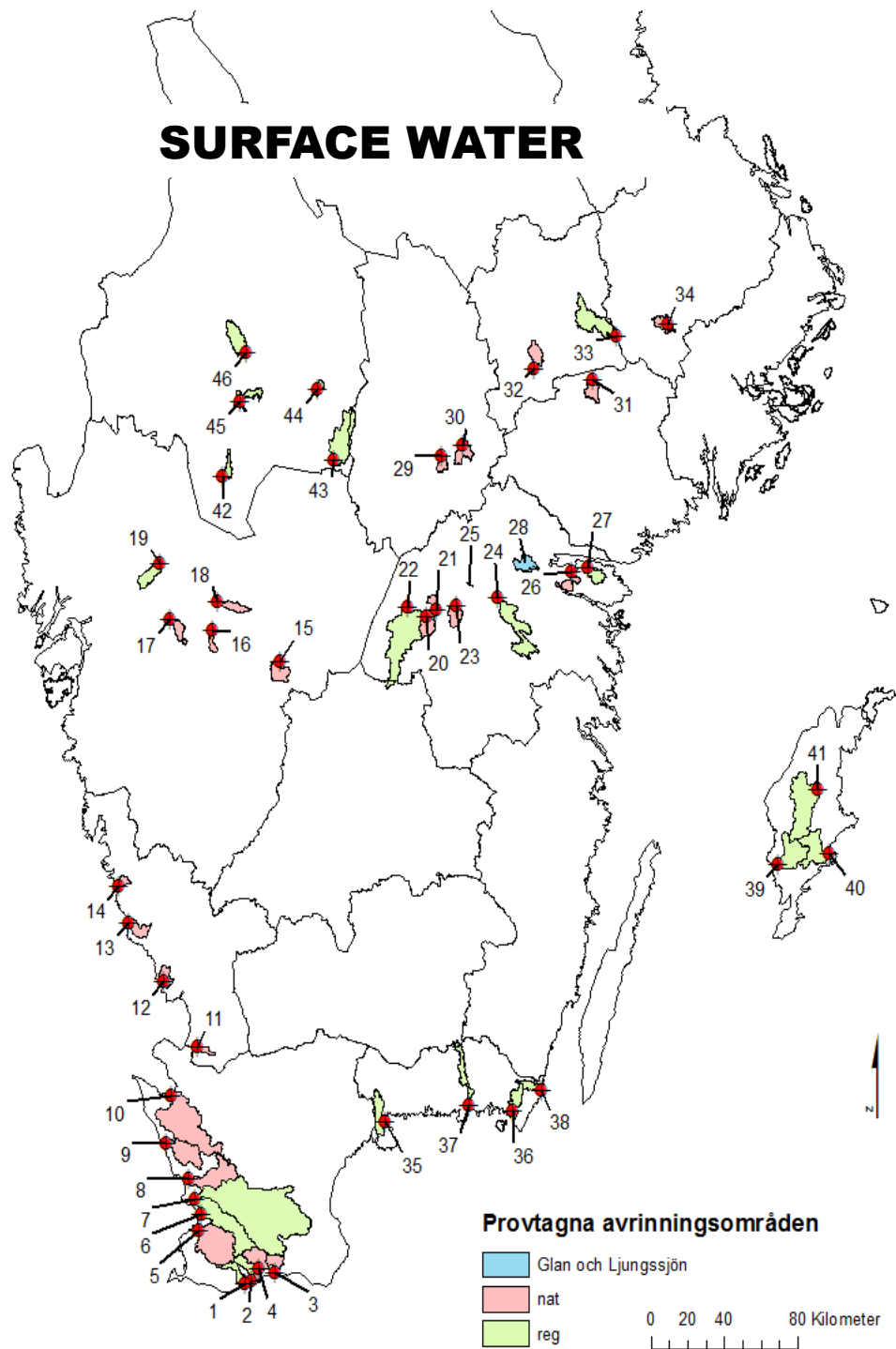
## Surface water

- 46 rivers (incl. regional)
- Medium sized catchments (ca 20-100 km<sup>2</sup>)
- > 40% arable land (typically)
- 1 - 5 samples/location
- May - October
- 131 substances analysed, LOD ca 0.1 - 10 ng/L

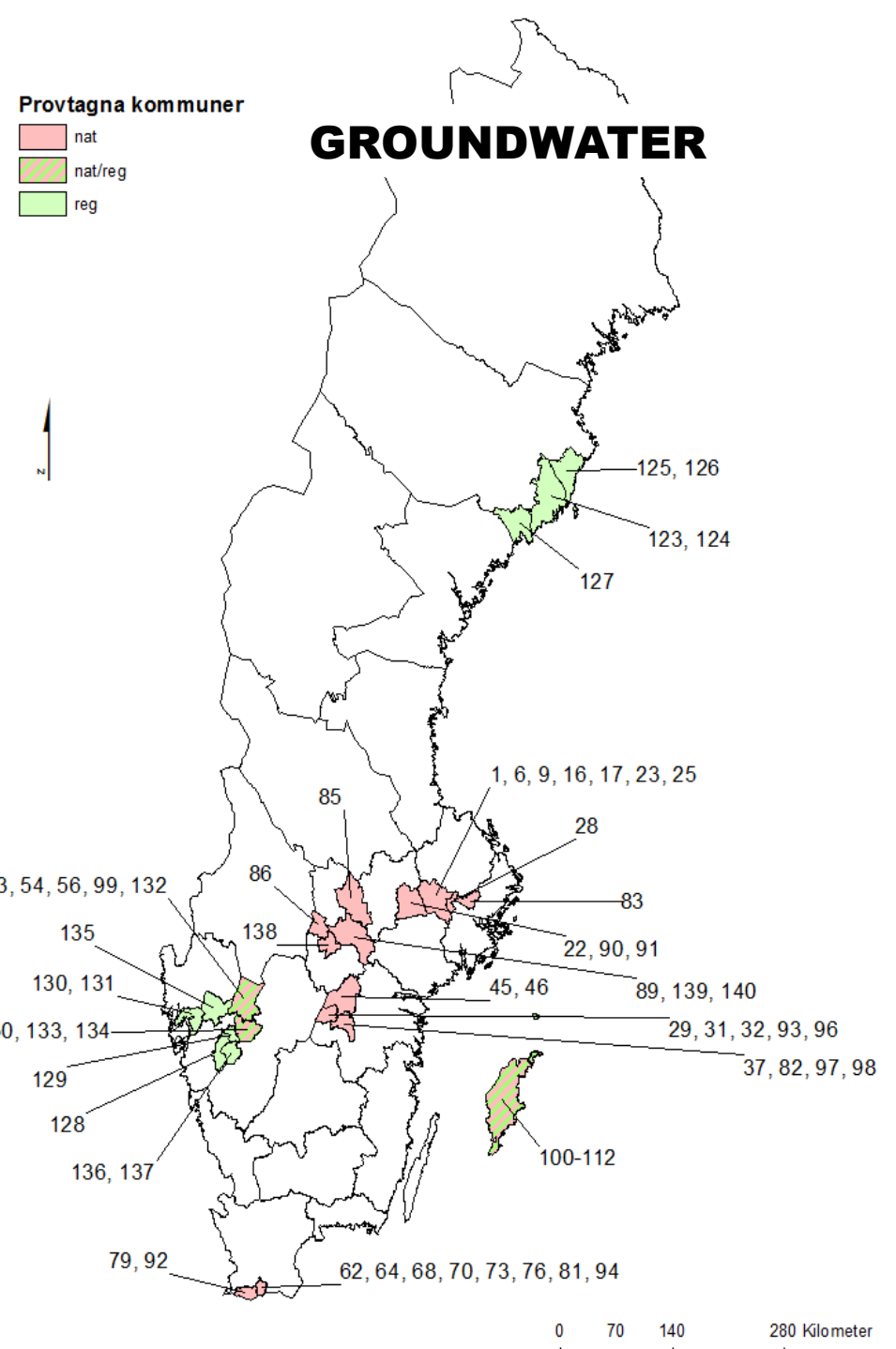
## Groundwater

- 54 private drinking water wells
- 18 municipal groundwater works (regional)
- 1 sample/location
- July - October
- 108 substances analysed, LOD ca 1 - 10 ng/L (plus nutrients and microbes)

# SURFACE WATER



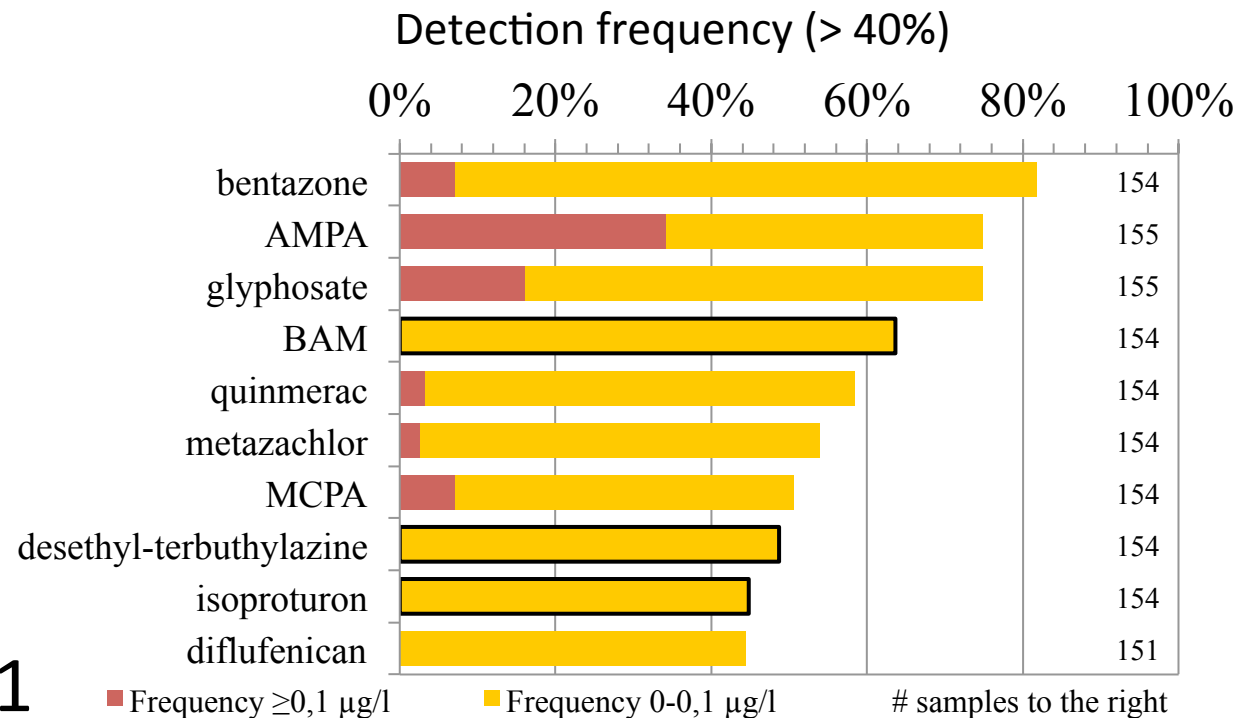
# GROUNDWATER



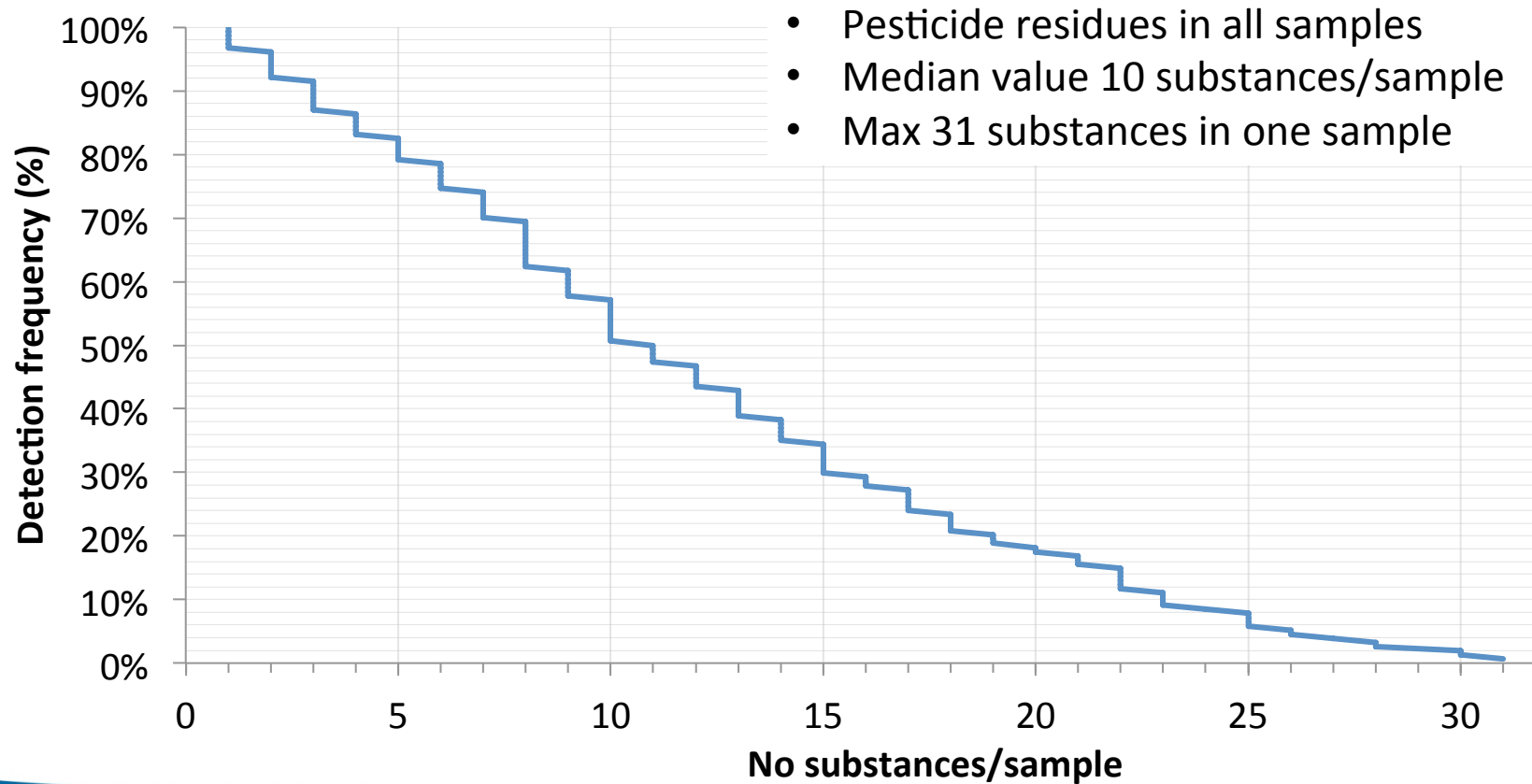
# Results surface water



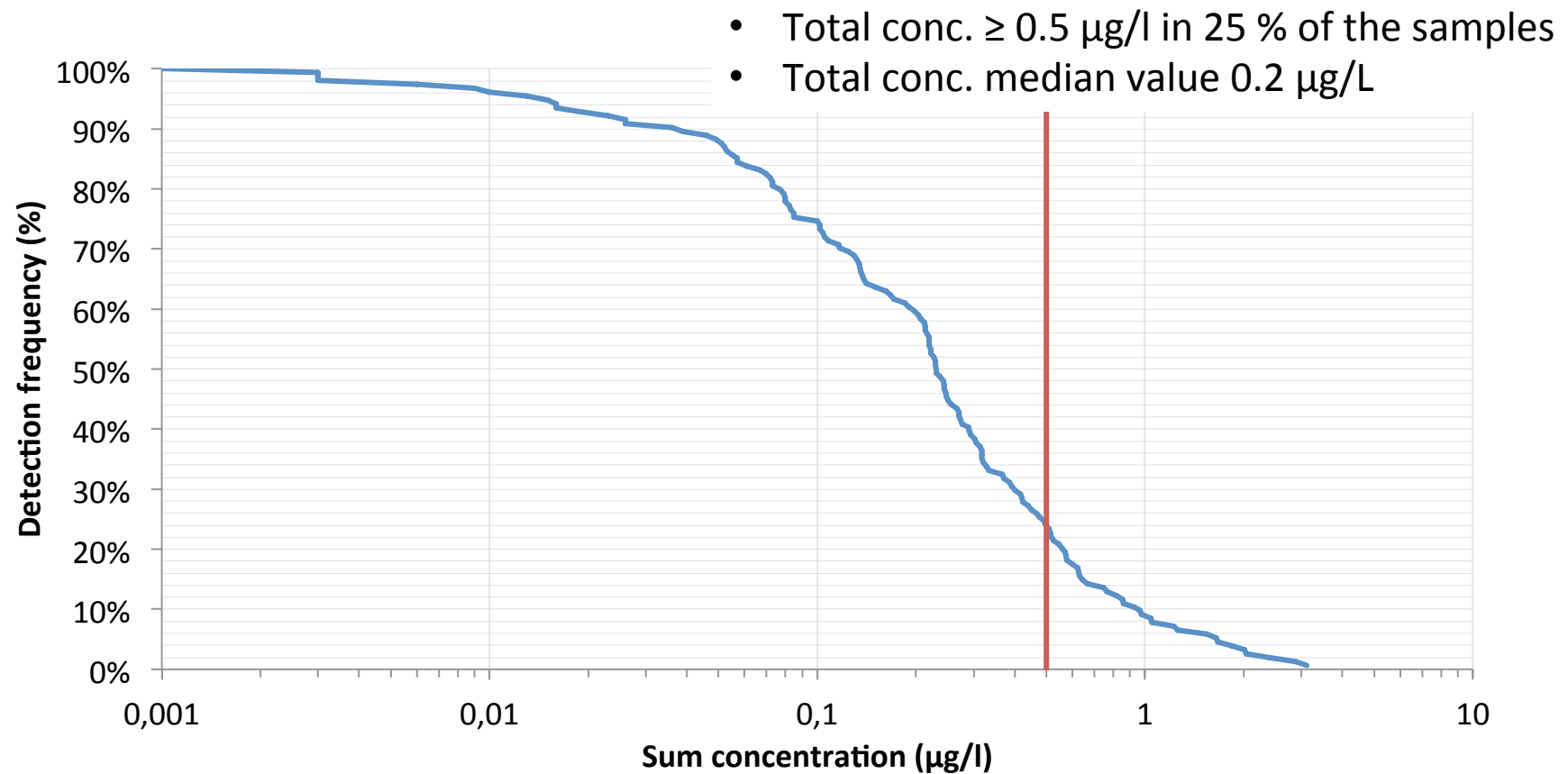
- Widely used herbicides dominated
- Overall 72 different substances detected
- At least one substance  $\geq 0.1 \mu\text{g/l}$  in 45 % of samples



# Results surface water



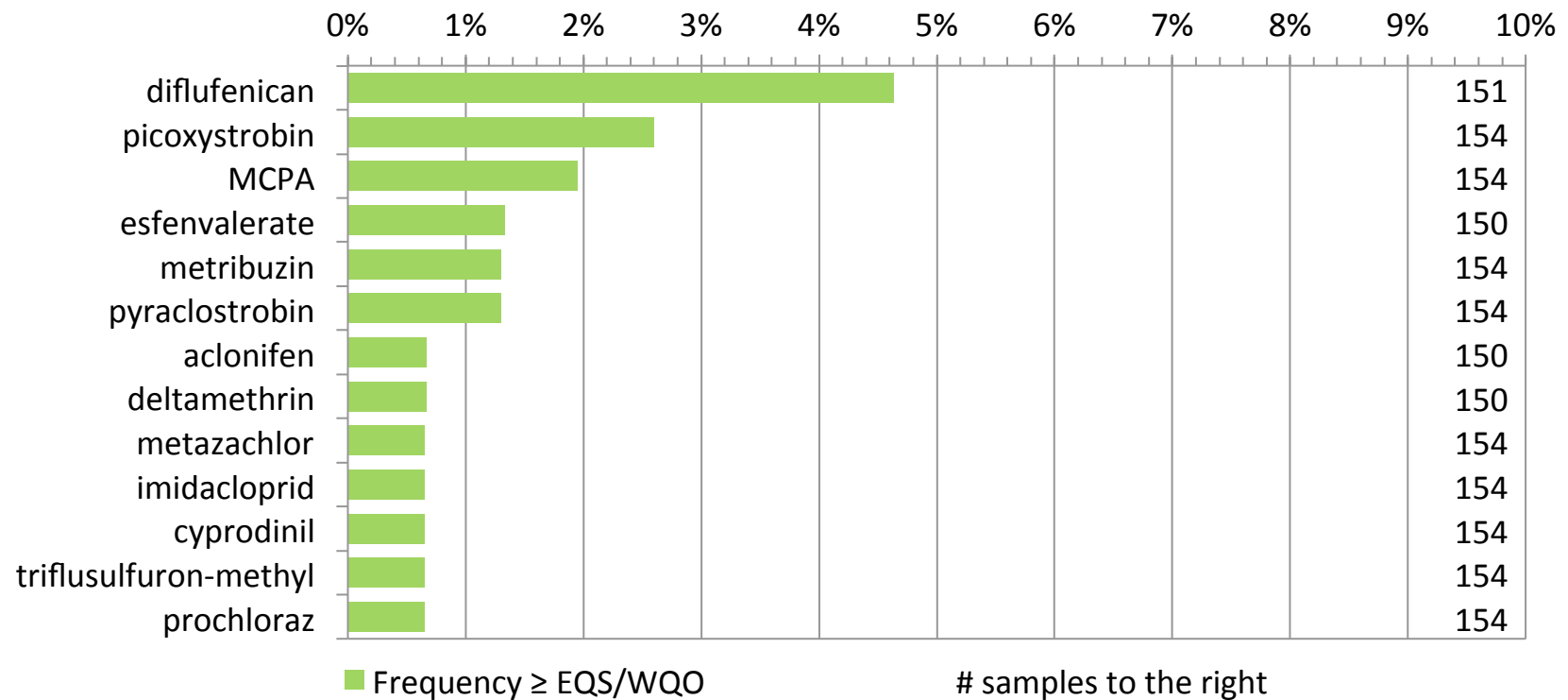
# Results surface water



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- Fewer detects  $\geq$  EQS/WQO than the national program
- Not only herbicides dominating
- At least one substance  $\geq$  EQS/WQO in 10 % of the samples

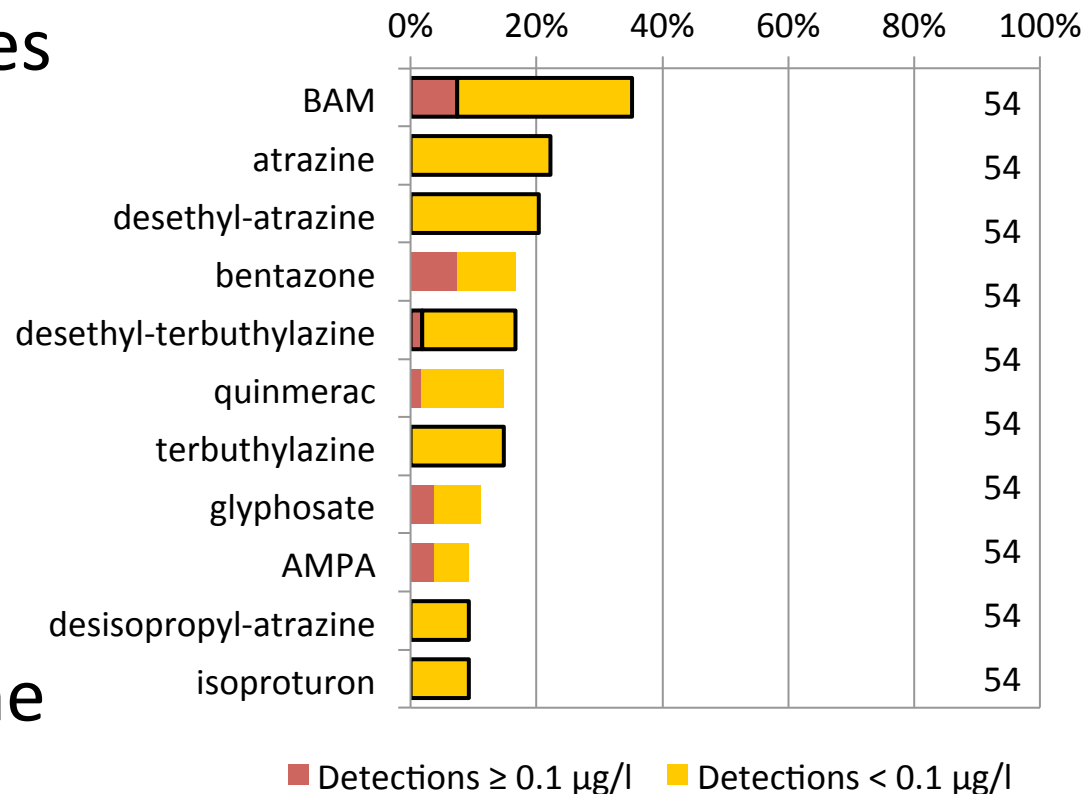




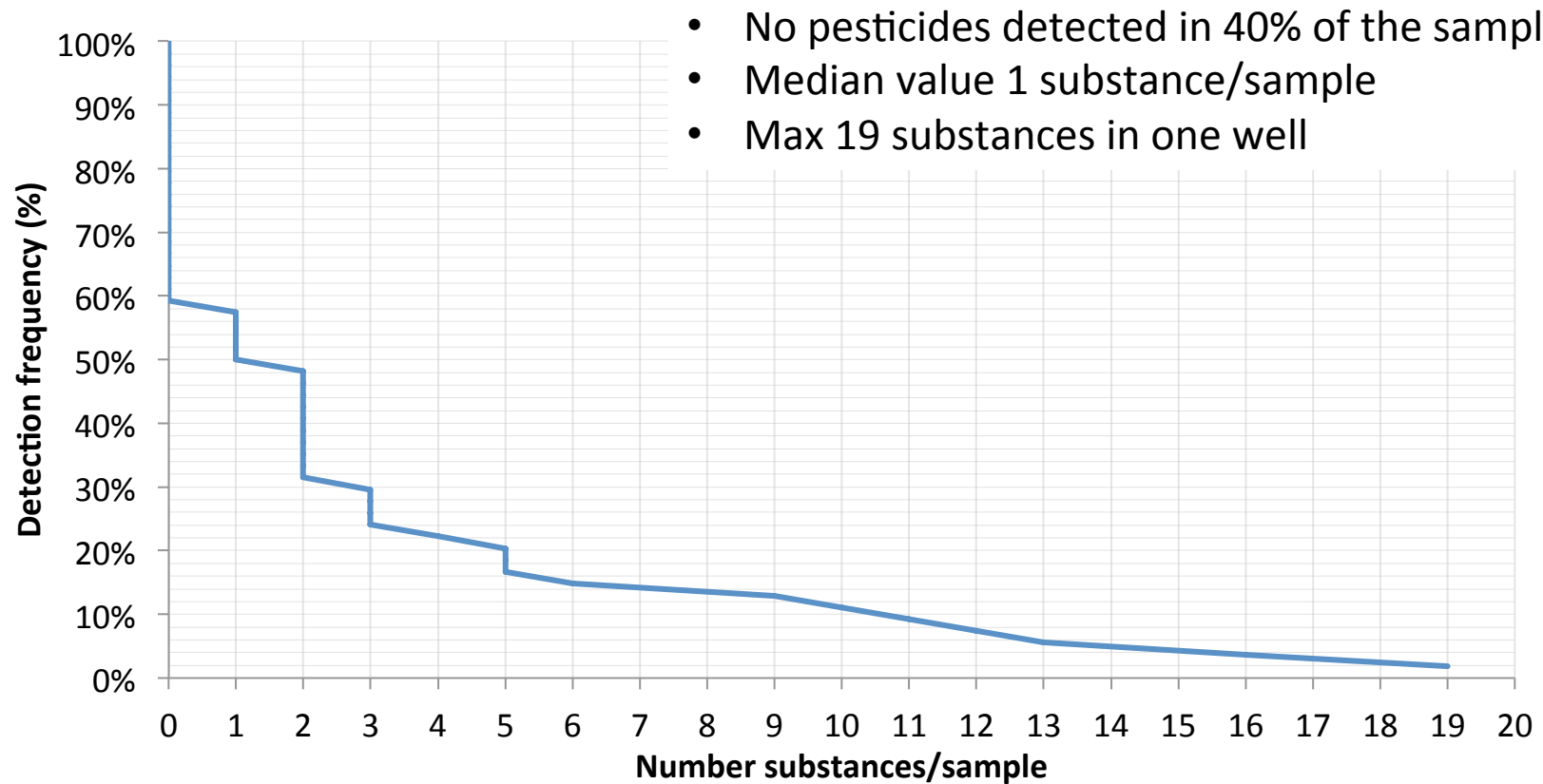
# Results private drinking water wells



- Banned herbicides dominated
- Overall 42 different substances detected
- At least one substance  $\geq 0.1 \mu\text{g/l}$  in 20 % of the wells



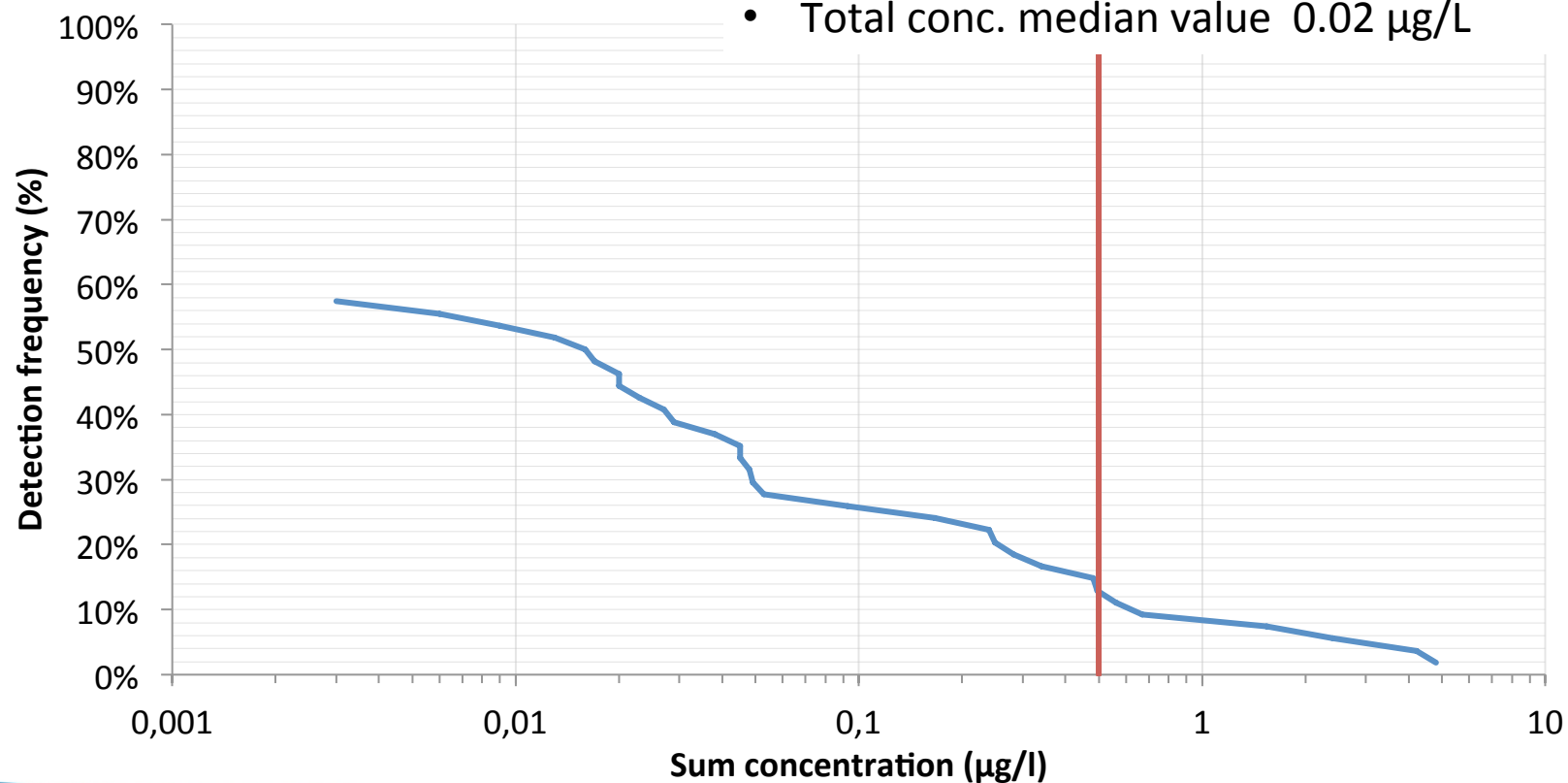
# Results private drinking water wells



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- Total conc.  $\geq 0.5 \mu\text{g/l}$  in 11 % of the samples
- Total conc. median value  $0.02 \mu\text{g/L}$



# Results private drinking water wells



- 39 % of the wells had unsuitable water due to high levels of bacteria (E. coli and/or coliform bacteria) and nitrate
- Wells owners with findings  $\geq 0.1 \mu\text{g/l}$  (i.e. 20 % of the wells) were offered a new analysis (9 out of 11 accepted)
- Results were in most cases altered
  - In 3 wells total conc. increased
  - In 5 wells total conc. decreased
  - In 2 wells additional substances  $\geq 0.1 \mu\text{g/l}$
  - Only in 1 well no longer any exceedances of a limit value (glyphosate conc. of  $0.24 \mu\text{g/l}$  in first sample now  $< \text{LOD}$ )

# Conclusions



- Screening results 2015 were consistent with the results from the long-term national monitoring programme, though generally lower concentrations and fewer findings above EQS/WQO (ecotox) values
  - Larger catchments and less arable land in the screening study vs the long-term monitoring program
- In surface water mainly currently used herbicides with widespread agricultural applications
  - Median 10 substances/sample
- In private drinking water wells mainly banned pesticides – originating from non-agricultural applications
  - Median 1 substance/sample

# Thank you for your attention!

- The report (in Swedish, with English summary) can be downloaded from [www.slu.se/ckb](http://www.slu.se/ckb)
  - (headline: [Publikationer/Rapporter från CKB](#))
- Funding from the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency is gratefully acknowledged

