



Mapping and managing sediment-bound pollutants in estuaries – *Closing knowledge gaps at the Elbe*

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IMMERSE Transnational Exchange Estuary Lab
22.03.2023, Hull UK



Outline

1. Introduction – pollution loads into the estuary
2. Modelling transport of sediment-bound pollutants
3. Partitioning of heavy metals in the phases water and SPM in the estuary

II Part:

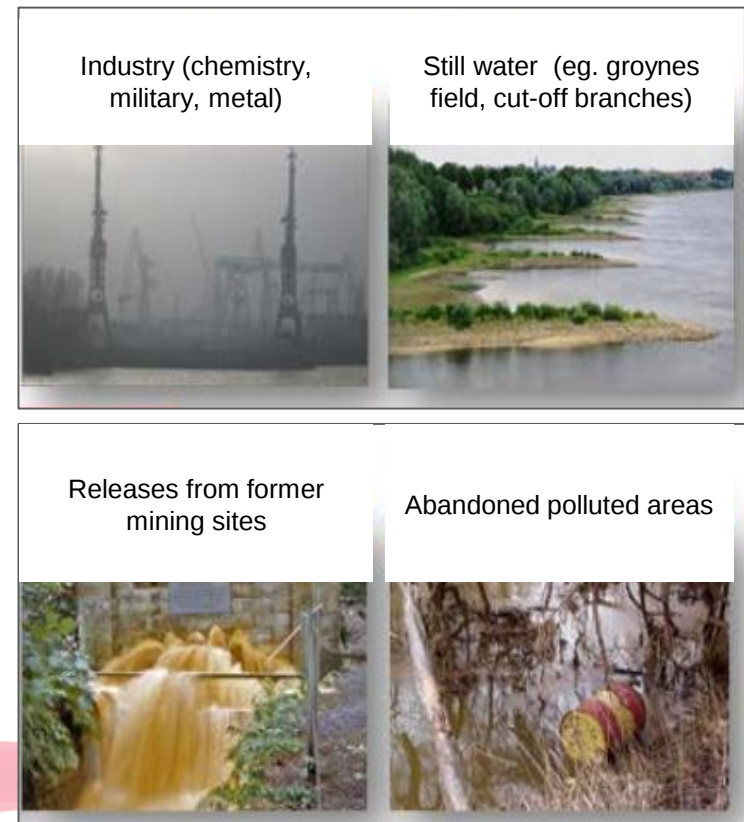
The analytical procedure of important pollutants of the Elbe River, Pascal Richtarski



Banned but still found in the environment

- + Human-made contaminants were once released into water, air, or on land and **end up in rivers and estuaries often.**
- + Toxic chemicals that degrade very slow **linger in soil, sediments and water.**
- + Even when banned decades before, they can still be found bound to soils and sediments and in **blood and tissues of organisms.**

Legacy pollution



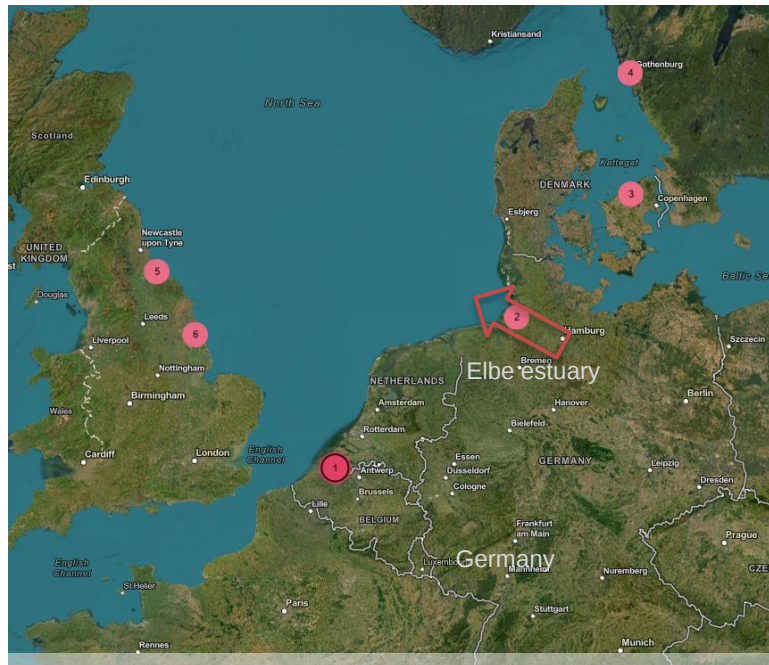
Schwartz (2019), modified



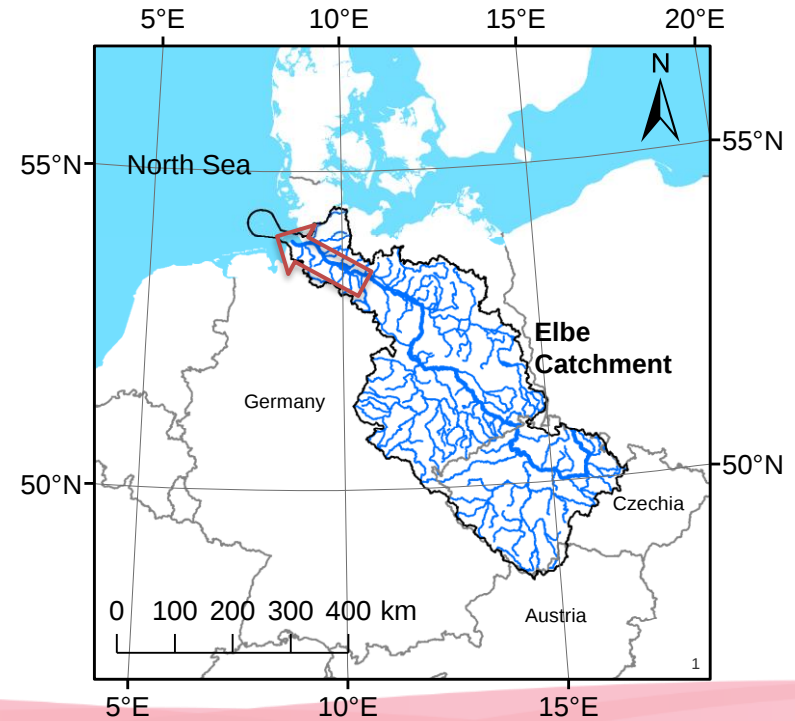
Loads into the Elbe estuary

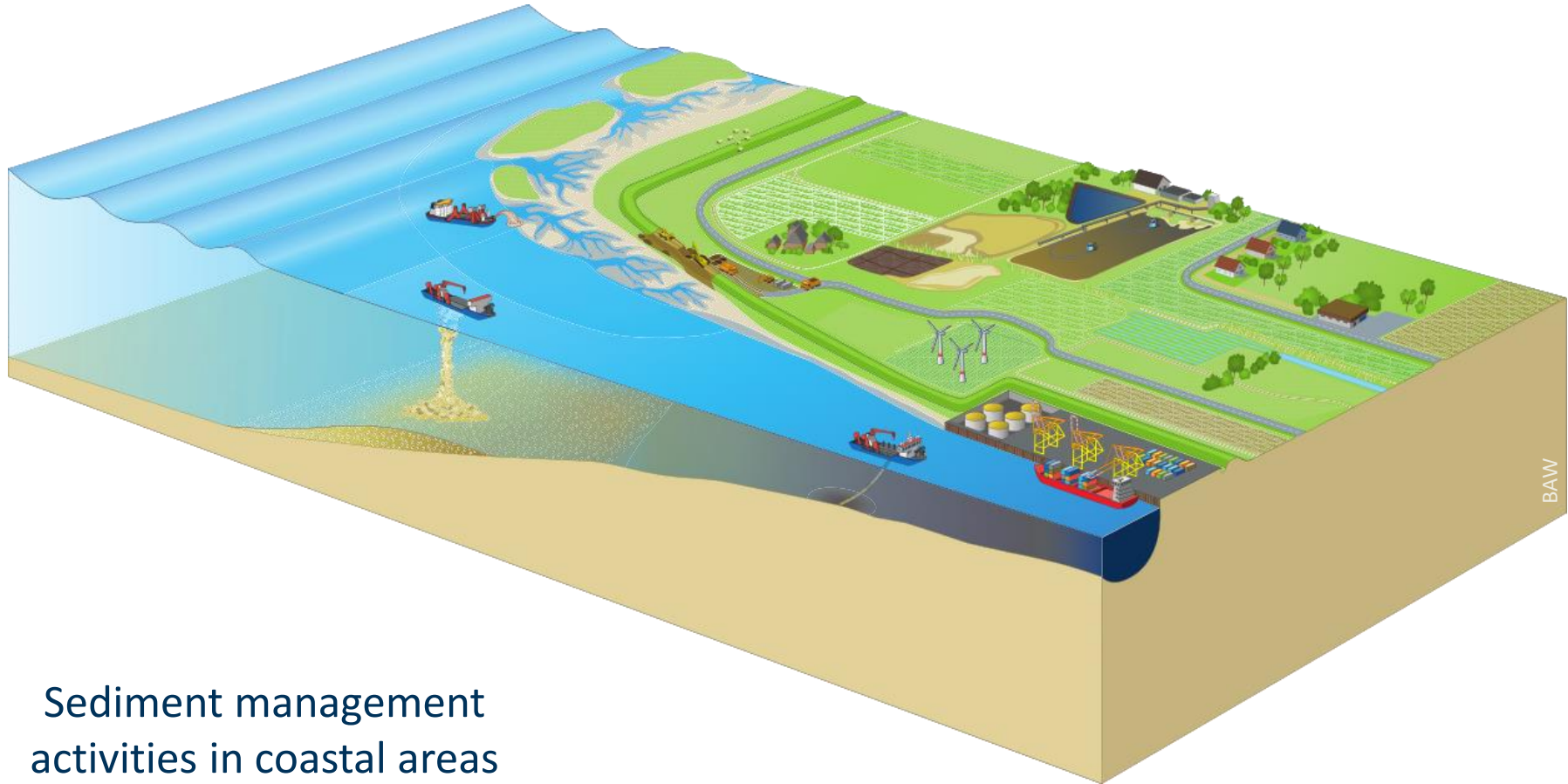
Riverine sediments and SPM from the Elbe basin depict levels of pollution

- Heavy metals (e.g. Hg, Cd, Zn, Cu)
- POP's (e.g. HCB, DDx, PCB's)



IMMERSE-Estuaries (red dots) – Location of Elbe estuary



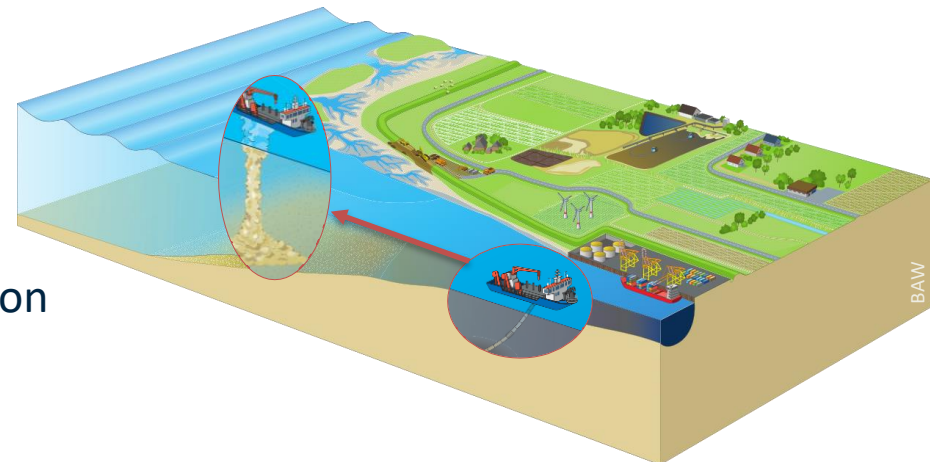


Sediment management activities in coastal areas



Needs of quantitative estimates

- + The pollution of the riverine sediments restricts the estuary management in the tidal Elbe and **strategies for the reuse and relocation of sediments**.
- + For the approval of **future relocation measures**, the forecast of the expected pollutant drift will become even more important, especially for the implementation of the MSFD targets.
- + Estimates of **the effect of remediation measures** in the Elbe (inland waters) or of **climate change** on future management measures



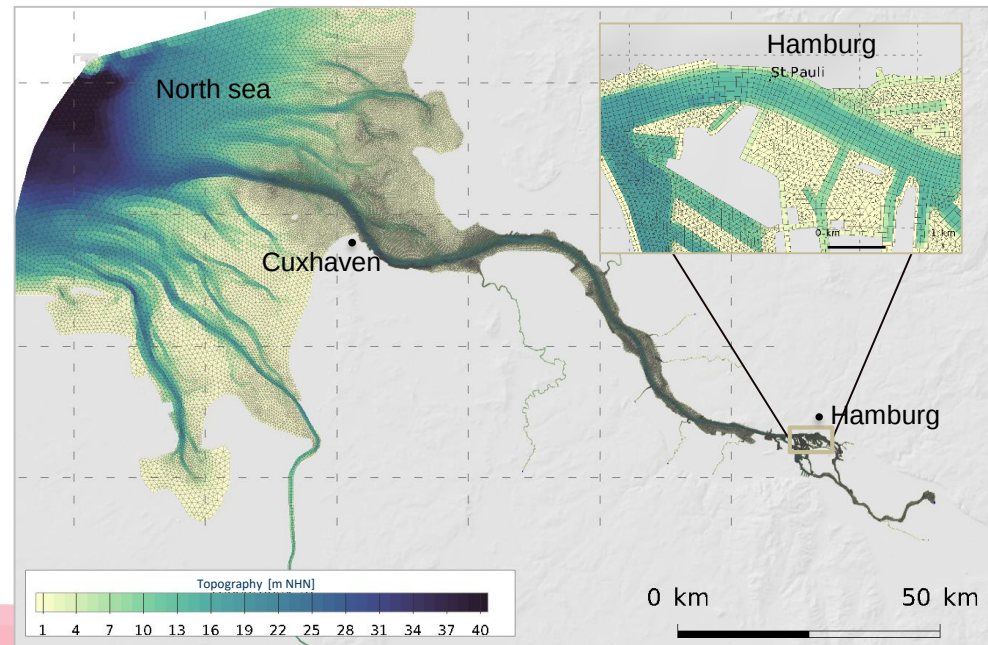
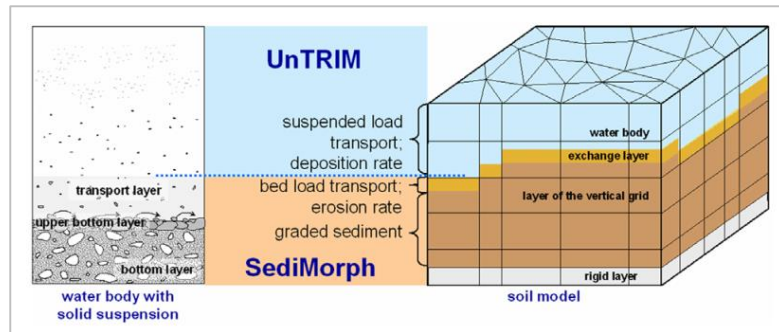
Sediment management activities in coastal areas



3D- HN-model-based investigations

hydrodynamics and sediment transport

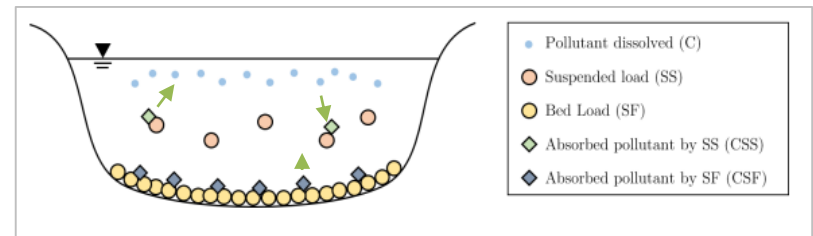
Numerical simulations are used to compute the spread and distribution of pollutants in the water-sediment compartment and thus, to create an improved quantitative **basis for the risk assessment of sediment management** measures.





Modelling the transport of pollutants in tidal rivers

+ Pollutants relevant for the Elbe are **transported by water and SPM** dynamically, which means that their pathway follows the water movement and sediment drift.



Conceptual representation of the distribution of micropollutants

+ Pollutant concentration in the two-phase system water-particle **varies** along the river **in dependency on physicochemical conditions** like pH, Temperature, salinity and organic content (sorption tendency varies)^[1].

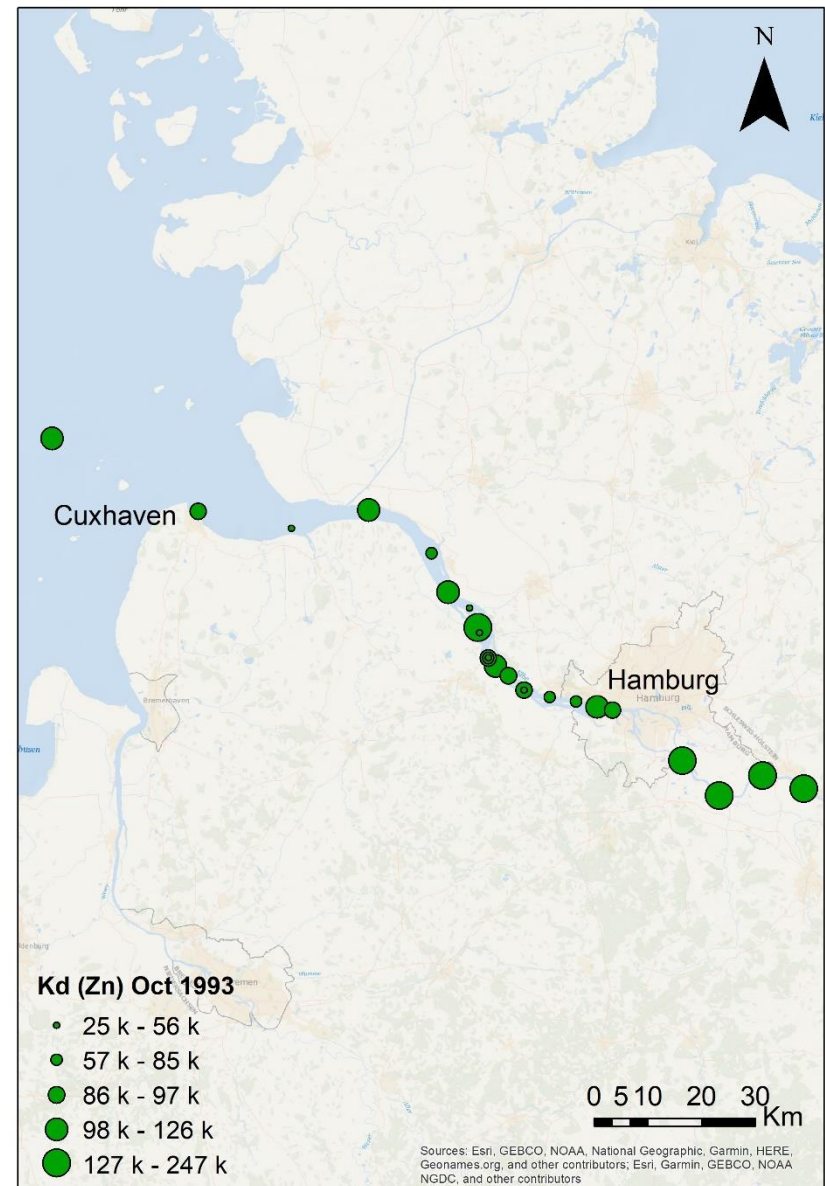
Partitioning coefficient K_D ^[2]
$$K_D = \frac{P}{C}$$

[1] Fitzsimons (2011). [2] Turner (1993).

Application of the concept partitioning coefficient K_D

K_D – Variability in the Elbe

-> Zinc concentration:
bound Zn / dissolved Zn

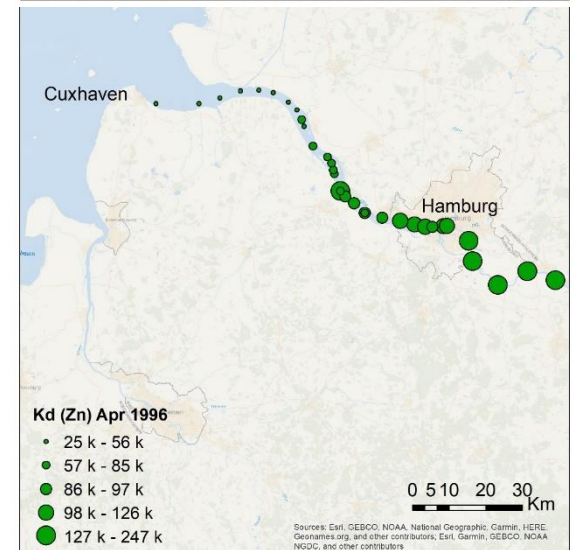
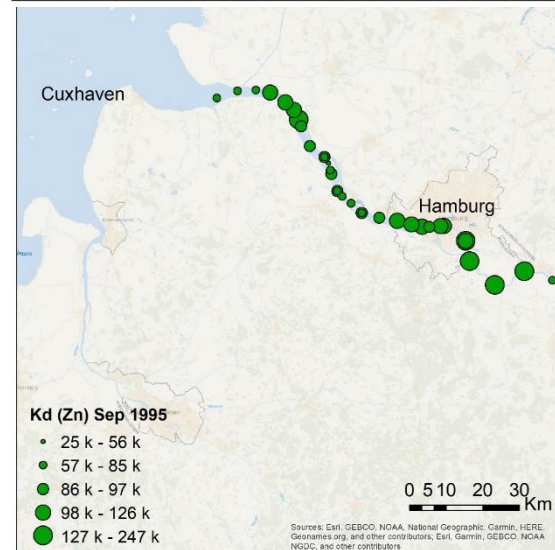
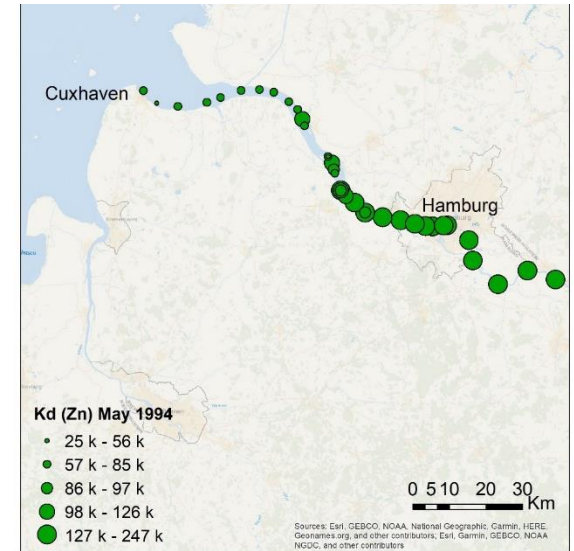
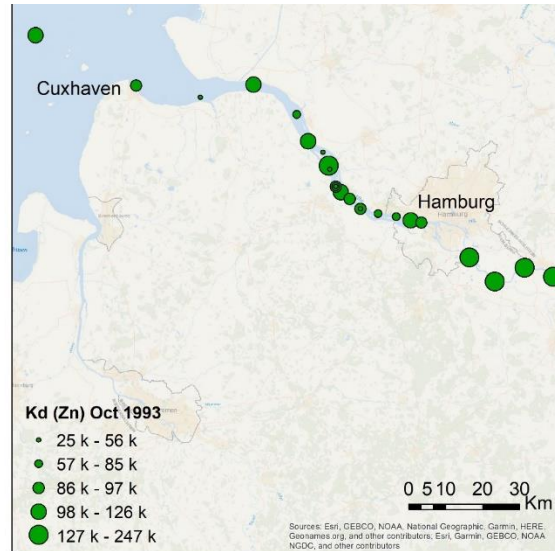




Application of the concept partitioning coefficient K_D

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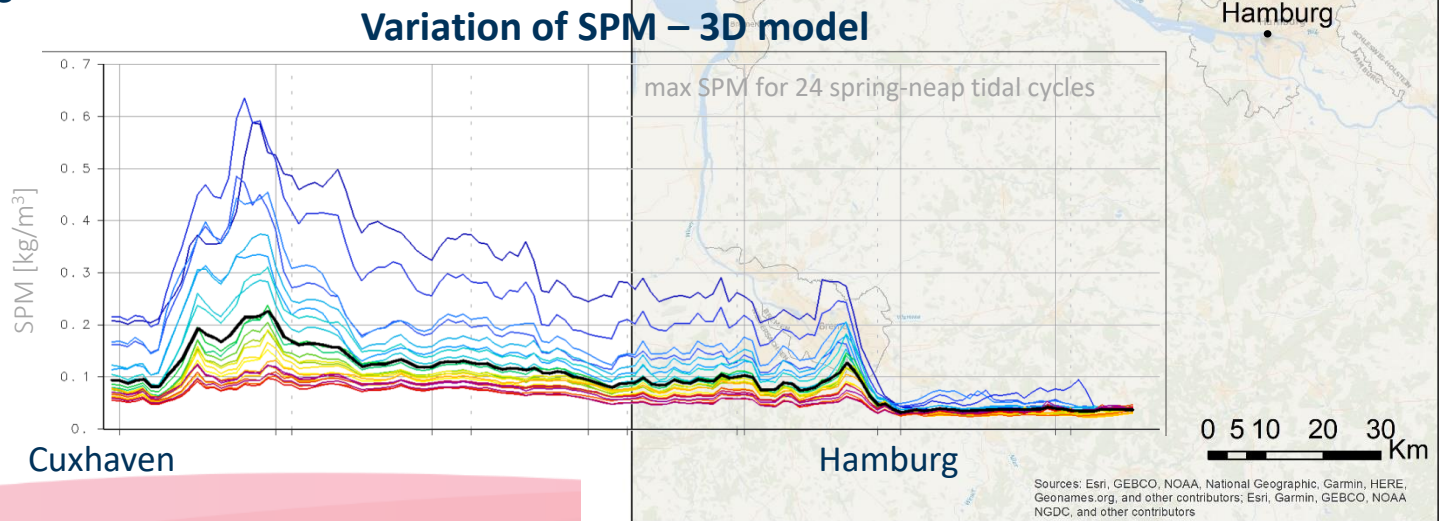
Field campaign in Prange (1997). Data provided by Hereon

Application of the concept partitioning coefficient K_D

Influence of:

- SPM dynamic

- Salinity

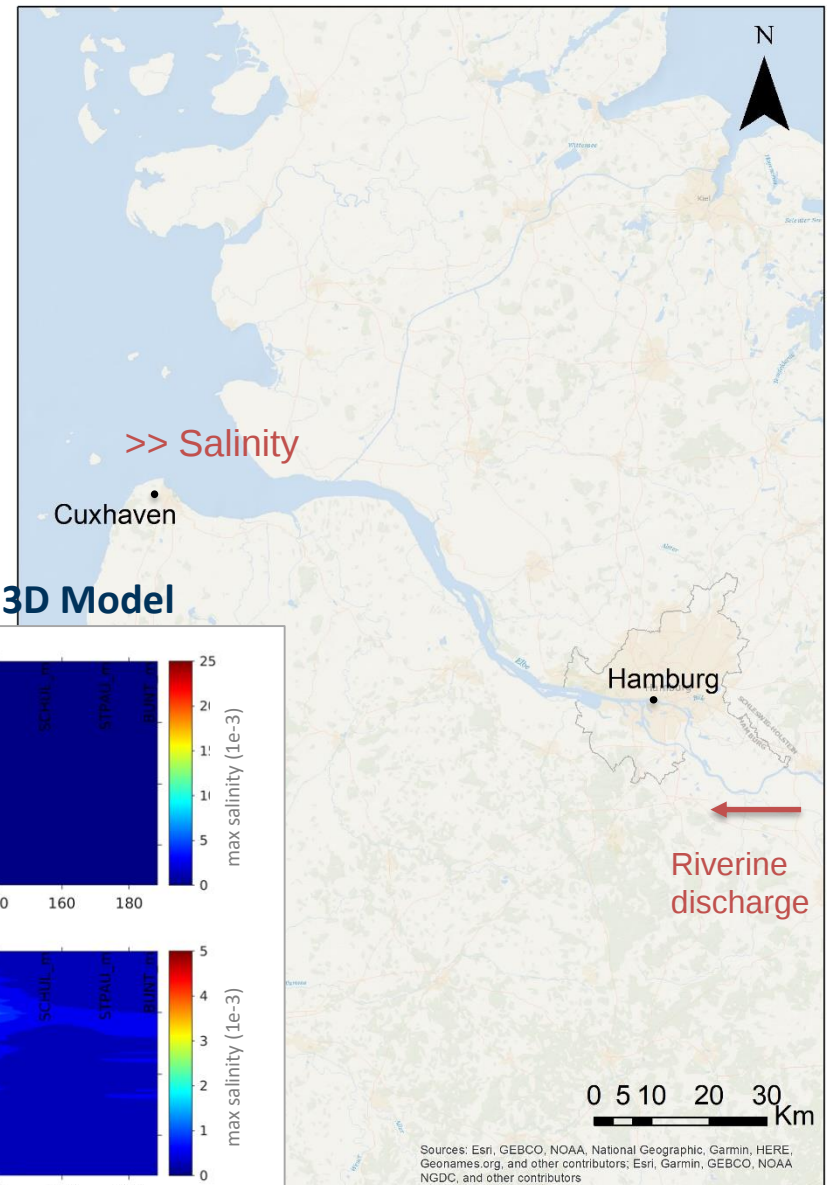
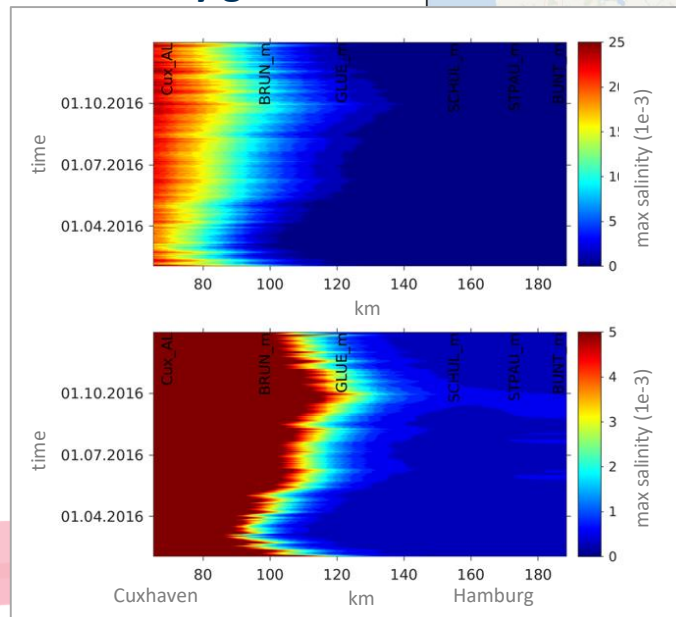


Application of the concept partitioning coefficient K_D

Influence of:

- SPM dynamic
- **Salinity**

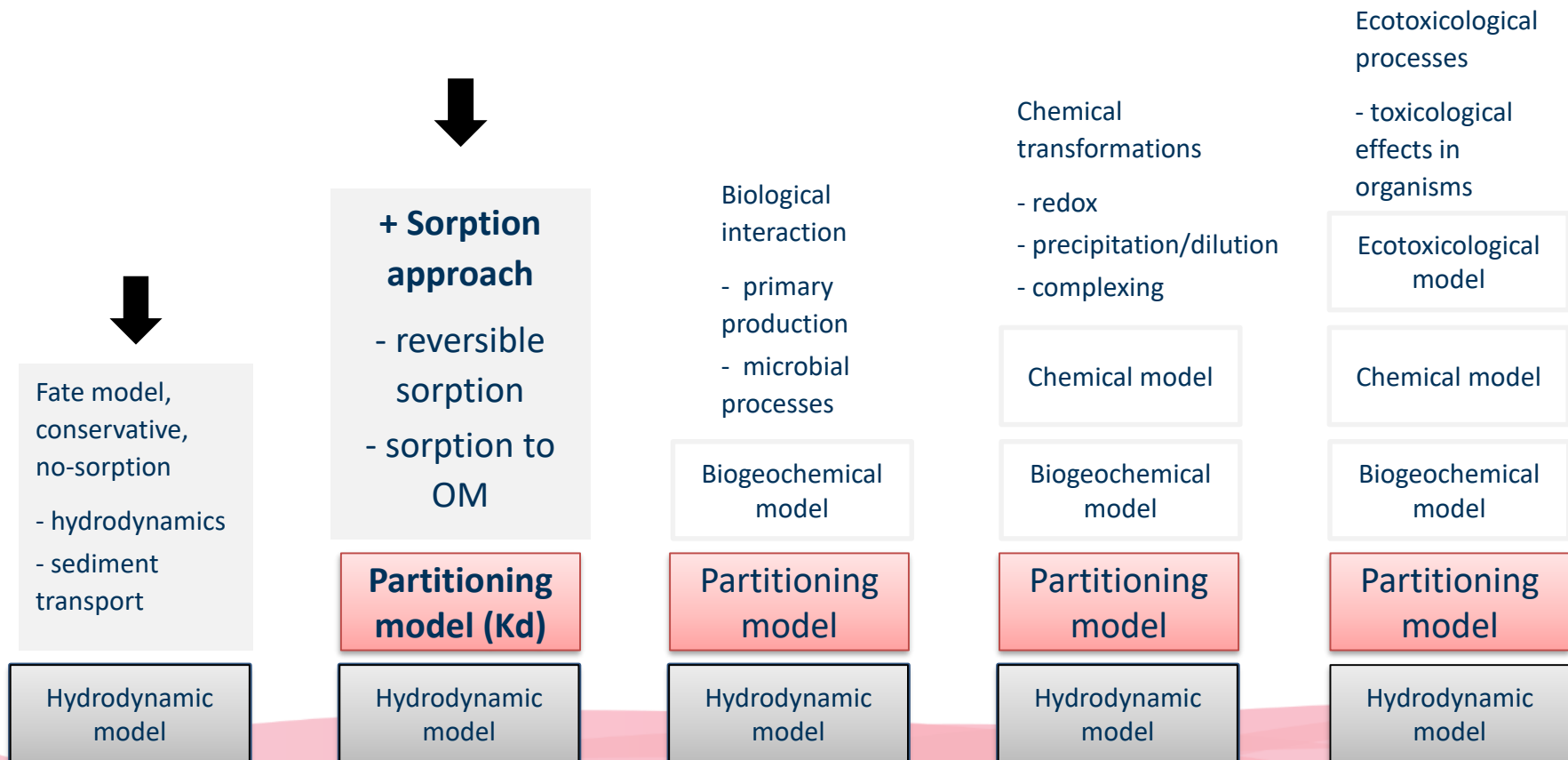
Salinity gradient – 3D Model





Modelling framework

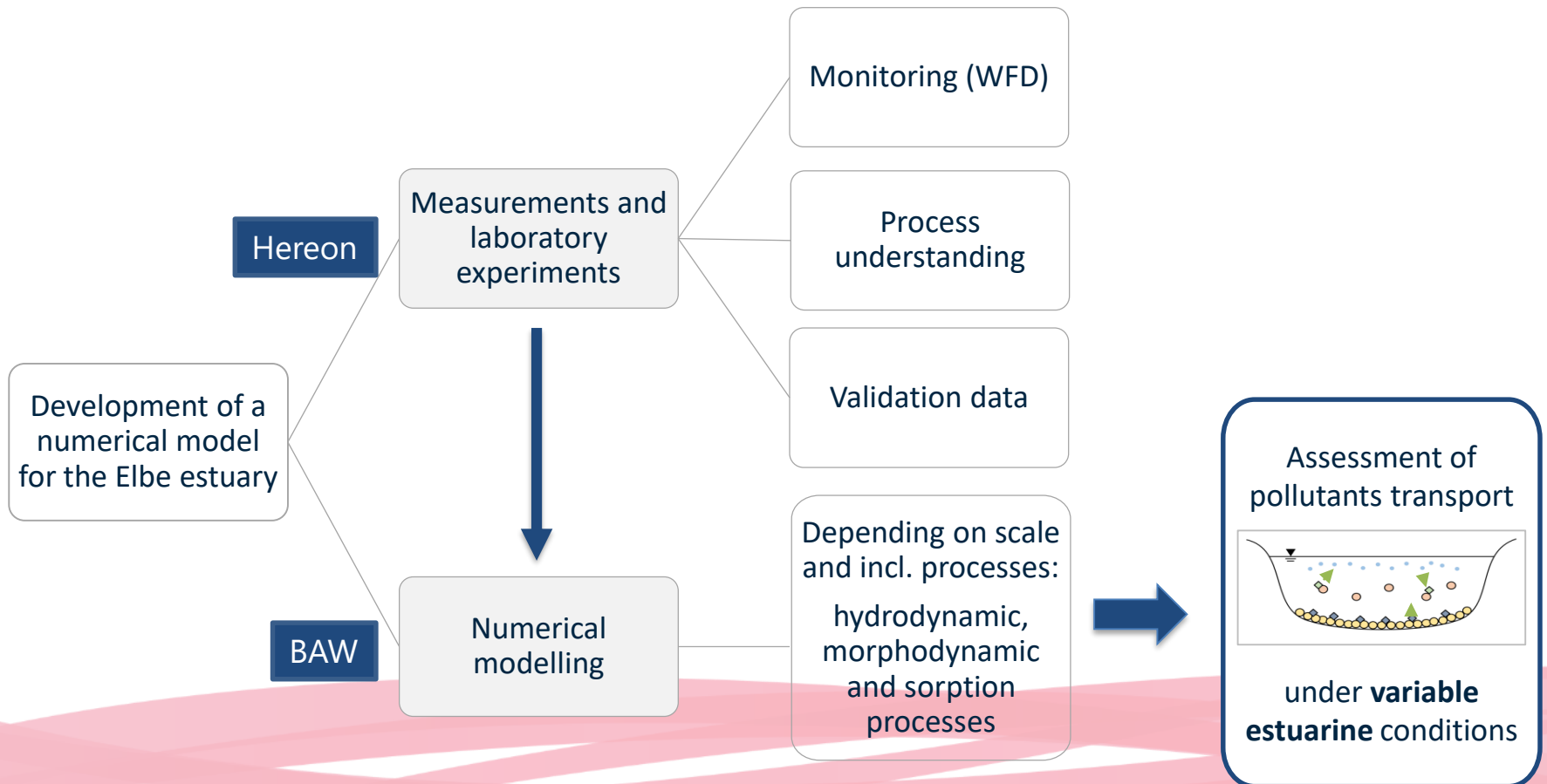
Complexity levels modelling contaminants in water bodies





CTM-Elbe (Contaminant Transport Modelling -Elbe)

Laboratory & modelling experiments





References

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Turner, A.; Millward, G. E.; Bale, A. J.; Morris, A. W. (1993): Application of the KD Concept to the Study of Trace Metal Removal and Desorption During Estuarine Mixing. In: *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science* 36 (1), S. 1–13. DOI: 10.1006/ecss.1993.1001



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The analytical procedure of important pollutants in the Elbe River

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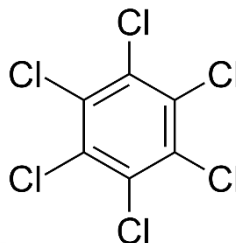
Relevant pollutants in the Elbe River

Inorganic pollutants

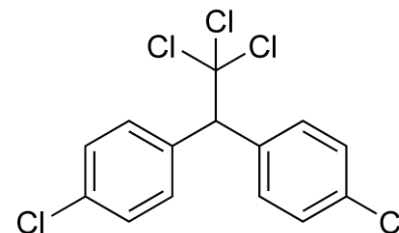
- Cadmium (Cd)
- Mercury (Hg)
- Copper (Cu)
- Zinc (Zn)

Organic pollutants

- Hexachlorobenzene (HCB)
- Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT and metabolites DDD, DDE)
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) like PCB28, PCB52, PCB101, PCB138, PCB153, PCB180



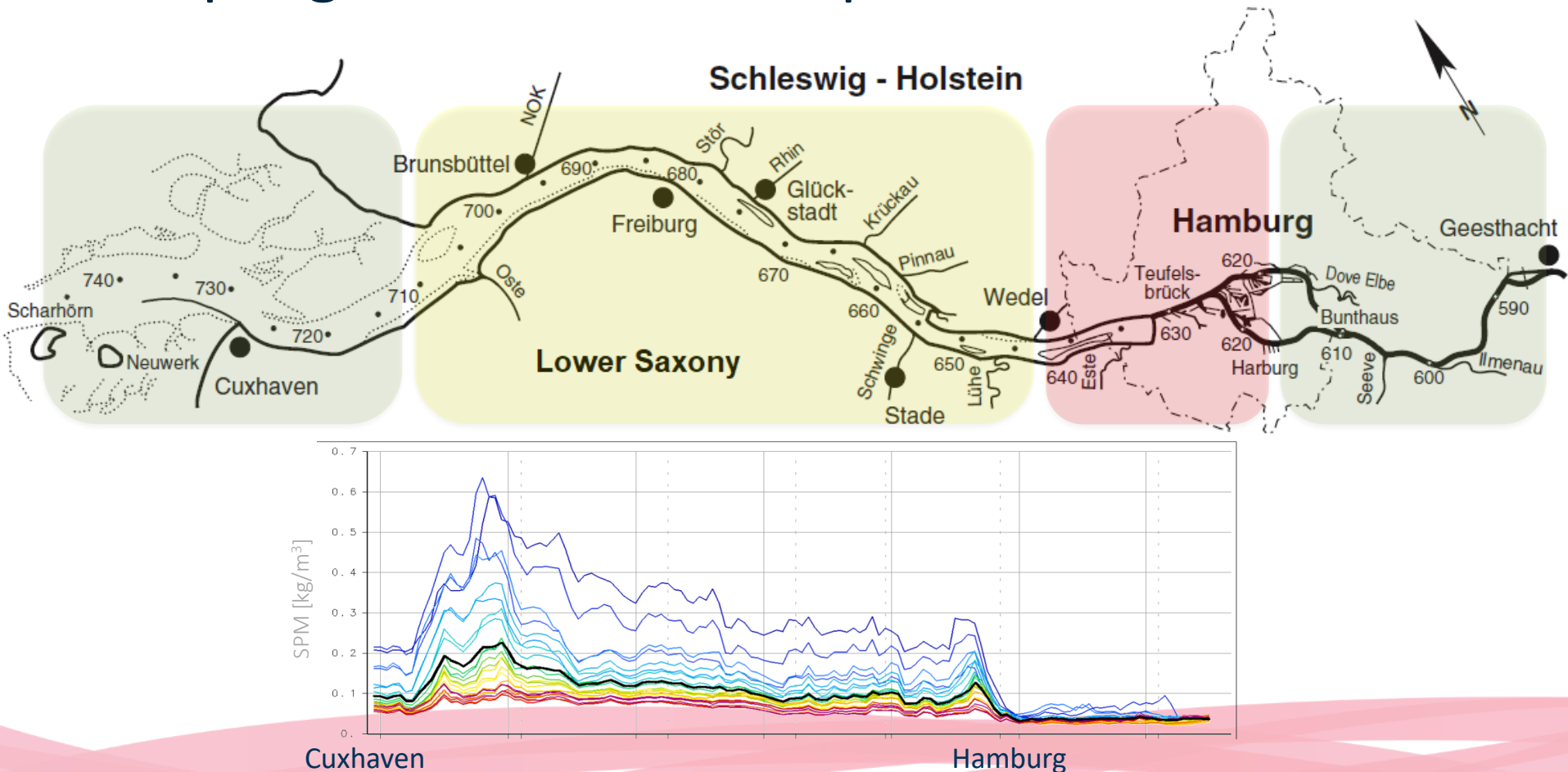
Structural formula of HCB



Structural formula of DDT

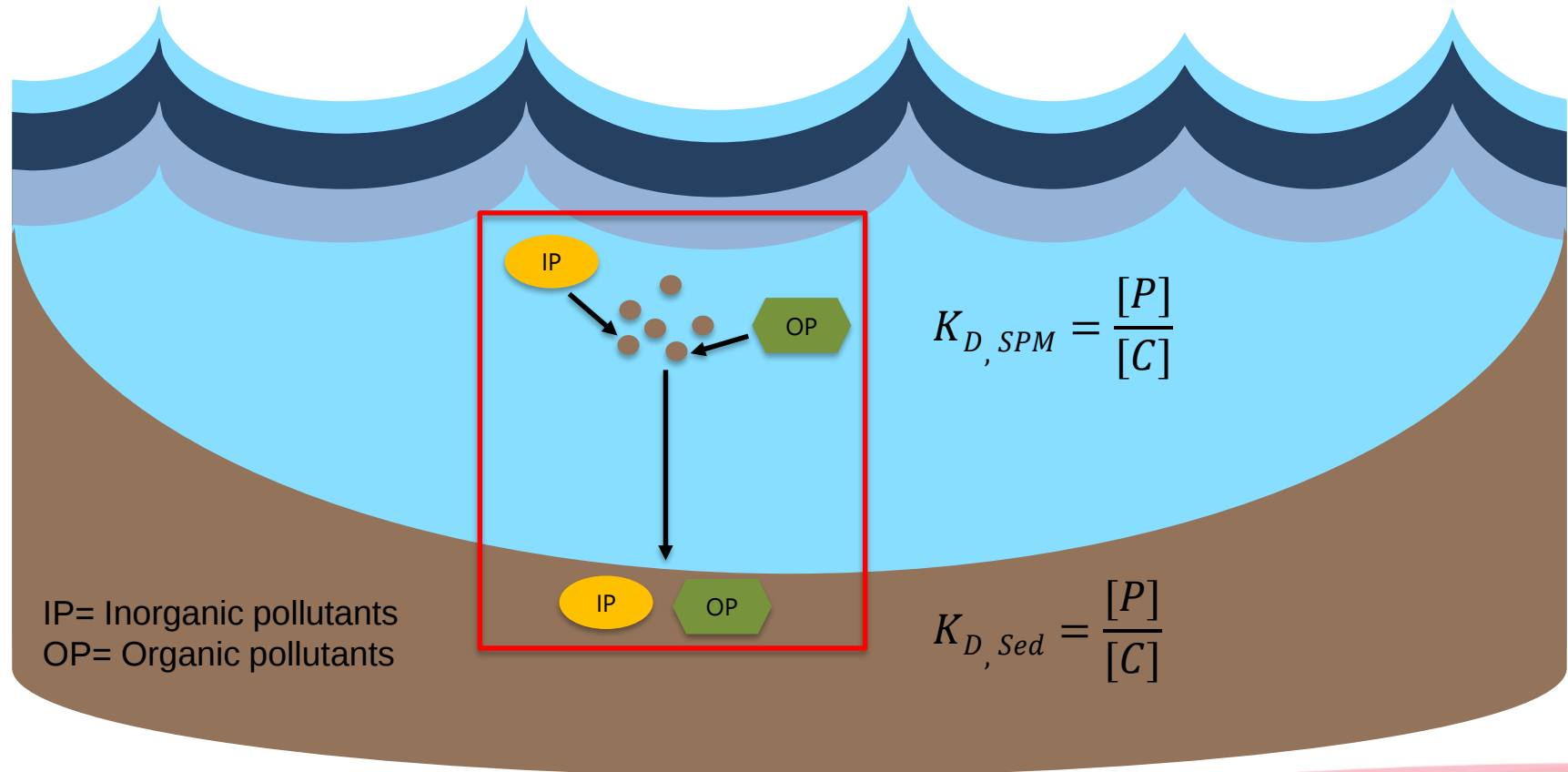


Sampling location and samples





Sampling location and samples





SPM sampling techniques

Two methodes tested:



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“Conventional” sampling



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Hydro-cyclone pumping



Sample preparation and analysis



Experimental setup of the CFC



Isolated SPM



Sample preparation and analysis



ICP-MS/MS in the clean room^[2]



GC-MS/MS^[3]

Planned sampling campaign

- From 02.04. to 06.04.2023
- Sampling of water, SPM and sediment
- 14 sampling stations from Cuxhaven to Geesthacht



Research vessel "Ludwig Prandtl"



Thank you for your attention!

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- [1] M. Bergmann, Die Trübungszone in der Tideelbe - Beschreibung der räumlichen und zeitlichen Entwicklung, Wassergütestelle Elbe, S. 3, **2004**, to be found at: <https://www.fgg-elbe.de/files/Download-Archive/Fachberichte/Truebungsverhaeltnisse/04Truebungsz.pdf>
- [2] T. Zimmermann, M. Von der Au, A. Reese, O. Klein, L. Hildebrandt and D. Prüfrock, *Anal. Methods*, **2020**,12, 3778-3787.
- [3] M. Anastassiades, S. J. Lehotay et al., *WTQA* **2002**, 18, 231–241