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**MEETING DOCUMENT**

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| From: | General Secretariat of the Council |
| To: | Working Party on the Environment |
| N° Cion doc.: | ST 14265/22 + ADD 1 |
| Subject: | Priority Substances in Water Directive: WPE on 2 July 2025 – Incoming Presidency Steering Note |

With a view to the WPE on 2 July 2025, delegations will find attached an incoming Presidency Steering Note on Priority Substances in Water Directive.

# Priority Substances in Water

Wednesday 2nd of July 2025

## Presidency steering note

The aim of the incoming DK Presidency on the priority substances file is to continue the good work of the PL Presidency and to conclude a 4th trilogue with the European Parliament in the beginning of the DK Presidency term.

At the Working Party on Environment on 2nd of July, the DK Presidency intends to discuss the updated compromise proposals on some of the outstanding political issues, also taking into account previous comments received from delegations during the PL Presidency. The DK Presidency proposes to organise the discussions into two table rounds; one table round for substances, and one table round for non-deterioration, compliance and timelines cluster. For the last cluster on compliance and timelines, the DK Presidency will present some overall reflections on possible landing zones with the European Parliament, based on discussions at technical level.

To get a clearer picture, and with a view of reaching an interinstitutional agreement with the European Parliament soon, Delegations will be asked whether they can show flexibility and accept the proposed compromises set out in the annex to this steering note, and if this is not the case, the DK Presidency kindly requests Delegations to clarify any major potential concerns and red lines.

1. **Substances cluster**
   - **Total / sum compromise**
     - **Pharmaceuticals**
     - **Pesticides**
     - **Bisphenols**
     - **PFAS and TFA**
   - **Deselection of substances**
   - **Synthetic substances (repository)**
   - **Effect-based monitoring**

2. **Horizontal issues**
   - **Non-deterioration**

3. **Compliance and timelines cluster**
   - **Compliance**
   - **Transposition**
   - **Mutatis mutandis**

1. **Substances cluster**

   Several changes have been made to the compromise (annex I to this steering note) in since being discussed previously during the PL Presidency, also taking into consideration the latest round of comments by Delegations.

   <u>Pharmaceuticals and effect-based monitoring</u>

Pharmaceutical substances for both surface water and groundwater are part of the compromise proposal of total/sums.

In **groundwater**, the DK Presidency suggests **placing sum of pharmaceuticals in a new Annex V to Directive 2006/118/EC as a holding place for a next review**. Many Member States questioned the reasoning behind the eight selected pharmaceuticals and the sum of them. A sum should be based on modes of action, and therefore more work is needed before scientifically meaningful sums can be suggested.

As in the Council mandate, the following three individual pharmaceutical substances in groundwater are placed in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC: Carbamazepine, sulfamethoxazole and primidone. In Annex II part D 'individual pharmaceutical substances' is placed.

For the European Parliament, it is important that work on **effect-based monitoring** is still proceeding. For that reason, the DK Presidency proposes to still make effect-based monitoring for estrogenic pharmaceuticals mandatory in **surface water**. No changes have been made to the previous PL Presidency compromise.

As a part of the compromise, the Commission should also consider setting standards for the **sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals, based on mode of action, in a next review**. This will be done by the re-introduction of Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC as a holding place. Furthermore, the Commission should also consider setting standards for the total pharmaceuticals, supported by appropriate monitoring methods.

Pesticides

Pesticides are part of the compromise proposal of total/sums.

The compromise for sum of pesticides in **surface water** is an EQS for the **sum of the pesticides that are already included in the list of priority substances** to be monitored in water, except the four pesticides to be monitored in biota or sediment (hexachlorobenzene, tributyltin, dicofol, heptachlor) and glyphosate. The suggested EQS is 0,1 µg/L, and this EQS should be taken into account when assessing chemical status.

As a part of the compromise, the Commission should also consider setting a standard for the **sum(s) of selected pesticides by mode of action** in the new Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC. For the next review, the Commission should also consider setting a total pesticides EQS in surface waters, supported by an appropriate monitoring method.

Regarding the **list of non-relevant metabolites of pesticides** to be established by the Commission for the Groundwater Directive, the DK Presidency – as previously suggested by the PL Presidency – asks Delegations to show flexibility as the deadline of 6 months has been considered non-feasible. More time is needed in order to ensure coherence with pesticides and drinking water legislation. In footnote 4, this list of non-relevant metabolites of pesticides to be made available by Commission is deleted as it must be included in the operative text (proposal is underway).

**The EQS for non-relevant metabolites of pesticides** is still under discussion, however, the DK Presidency suggests to raise this for the total to 12,5 µg/L to create more flexibility for Member States.

Bisphenols

Bisphenols are part of the compromise proposal of total/sums.

As a compromise, Bisphenol-A is added to the list of substances in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC and designated as a priority hazardous substance. Furthermore, a **sum of Bisphenols is included in Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC as a holding place,** for the Commissions to consider for a next review. The

Commission should also consider establishing an EQS for 'Bisphenols Total' though this is not a part of the annex.

It is important for the European Parliament that Bisphenols are handled, and it is suggested that Member States should give particular consideration to identify and monitor at least Bisphenol B and Bisphenol S as River Basin Specific Pollutants, and where relevant, report these in line with Article 8(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC so that the risk from the sum of those can be properly assessed in the next review. The Commission should also consider listing the **sum of Bisphenols** in a next review, which is why it is proposed to be part of the new **Annex V in Directive 2006/118/EC.** Appropriate monitoring methods should be available for both groundwater and surface water.

PFAS including TFA

PFAS are part of the compromise proposal of total/sums.

The current compromise for **groundwater** is that **TFA is added to the sum of 4 PFAS**. The quality standard for this sum is suggested to be 0.0044 µg/L in PFOA equivalents because of the difference in toxicity of the substances. TFA is found widespread in the environment, and there are many sources. One source is from degradation of pesticide active substances, and TFA is considered a relevant metabolite. This means that for TFA, **the quality standard for relevant metabolites in groundwater apply to TFA.**

Furthermore, **a quality standard for the group of 20 PFAS** as listed in point 3 of Part B of Annex III to Directive 2020/2184 is set in Annex I of Directive 2006/118/EC, by way of reference to the parametric value and for the substances for that group in Directive 2020/2184 in order to ensure that any change to that value and the substances should automatically be incorporated into Directive 2006/118/EC.

For **surface water** the compromise is that a sum of 25 PFAS (24 PFAS + TFA) is included in Annex I to Directive 2008/105 with a quality standard of 0,0044 µg/L in PFOA equivalents.

Synthetic substances

Primidone is deleted in Directive 2006/118/EC Annex II, part B, point 2, as it is already included in Directive 2006/118/EC Annex I. These changes can be found in annex II of this steering note.

Deselection of substances

According to existing rules, if these substances are not found in the monitoring by Member States, the frequency for monitoring can be extended to up to every 18 years (every 3rd River Basin Management Plan). For the European Parliament, it has been important to keep atrazine in, which is why the DK Presidency seeks flexibility on this substance. The EQS for atrazine has also been lowered.

The current proposal is to keep as deselected substance 31 (trichlorobenzene) but to reinsert:

- Atrazine (4). Delegations are asked to show flexibility to reinstate atrazine in Annex I even though atrazine has not been approved as a pesticide active substance since 2004. The EQS is suggested to be 0.1 µg/L I fresh water and 0.01 µg/L in salt water.
- Benzene (5) – as it is a genotoxic carcinogen, still in widespread use.
- Cyclodiene pesticides (9A) – Covered by Stockholm Convention on POPs.
- DDT and para-para DDT (9b) - Covered by Stockholm Convention on POPs.
- 1,2 Dichloroethane (10) - as it is carcinogenic, there is no safe threshold, and substance is still in use. It is problematic for drinking water.

- Dichloromethane (11) - as it is carcinogenic and still in use, and still causing failures.
- Isoproturon (19) - as still causing several failures; need to be sure that downward trend occurs following EU non-renewal, in case of illegal use/emergency use.

Questions for Delegations:

- Can you show flexibility to the revised compromise package on substances?
- If not, where do you see any major potential concerns and red lines?

**2. Horizontal issues**

The DK Presidency suggests some flexibility towards Parliament, amending the Council mandate for short-term deteriorations and relocations without a net increase in pollution, by adding safeguards and making existing safeguards explicit and/or more specific (annex III to this steering note).

For **short-term deteriorations**, the proposal emphasizes the need for reliable ex-ante assessments, introduces ad hoc ex-post verifications where current monitoring is insufficient, and requires that relevant ex-post findings be integrated into the River Basin Management Plans. Regarding **relocations** without a net increase in pollution, the proposal specifies that treatment should be applied where feasible to minimize the transfer of pollutant load. It also clarifies that the ecological status of the water body should not fall into a lower class and that the receiving water body is already not in good chemical status, particularly as regards the most persistent

Question for Delegations:

- Can you accept the revised text on the non-deterioration exemptions?

and bioaccumulating pollutants that are relocated. Additionally, it emphasises the protection of drinking water resources at the abstraction point through prohibiting relocation in a zone around such points and mandates that relocation should not result in increased purification requirements for drinking water.

**3. Compliance and timelines cluster**

In order progress further on technical level, the DK Presidency would like to present some overall ideas on possible landing zones regarding **compliance, timelines, transposition and mutatis mutandis**. Delegations will have the opportunity to send comments after the Working Party on Environment, however, the DK Presidency hopes to get some preliminary views from Delegations on this cluster at the meeting.

Question for Delegations:

- If possible, which parts of the compliance cluster are the most important to you (timelines, transposition, mutatis mutandis…)?

## ANNEX I: Bisphenols, PFAS, pesticides and pharmaceuticals in surface and groundwaters (EQSD and GWD)

Bisphenol A is listed as a priority (hazardous) substance, with an EQS in biota (which must be applied) and AA and MAC-EQS in water.

Annex III to the EQSD has been re-established as a "holding place" for substances which should be considered for inclusion in the PS list at the next review, but which should in the meantime be monitored as RBSPs where relevant. At least bisphenol-B and bisphenol-S should be included in this monitoring. Methods already exist so there should be no need for the EC to publish guidelines. See for example: Simultaneous determination of seven bisphenols in environmental water and solid samples by liquid chromatography–electrospray tandem mass spectrometry - ScienceDirect

Sum of pesticides in surface water

Sums of pesticide active substances is placed in Annex III to the EQSD. To make scientifically sense the sums should be based on modes of action, so that active substances with similar modes of action are added.

There is also a sum in Annex I to the EQSD of the pesticide active substances which are already measured.

TFA (trifluoroacetic acid) in groundwater

TFA is added to the sum of 4 PFAS. The quality standard for this sum is suggested to be 0.0044 µg/L in PFOA equivalents because of the difference in toxicity of the substances.

Sum of pharmaceuticals in groundwater

It is suggested to place sum of pharmaceuticals in Annex V as a place holder. Many member states have questioned the reasoning behind the eight selected pharmaceuticals and the sum of them. A sum should be based on modes of action, and therefore more work is needed before scientifically meaningful sums can be suggested.



| Recital 8 | | | | |
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| 18 | (8) The new scientific knowledge points to a significant risk from several other pollutants found in water bodies, in addition to those already regulated. In groundwater, a particular problem has been identified through voluntary monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and pharmaceuticals. have been detected at more than 70% of the groundwater measuring points in the Union and existing national thresholds are clearly exceeded at a considerable number of locations, and pharmaceutical substances are also widely found. In surface waters, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives are already listed as priority substances, but other PFAS are now also recognised to pose a risk. Watch-list monitoring under Article 8b of Directive 2008/105/EC has | (8) The new scientific knowledge points to a significant risk from several other pollutants found in water bodies, in addition to those already regulated.– In groundwater, a particular problem has been identified through voluntary monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and pharmaceuticals. PFAS have been detected at more than 70% of the groundwater measuring points in the Union and existing national thresholds are clearly exceeded at a considerable number of locations, and pharmaceutical substances are also widely found. ***A subset of specific PFAS as well as of PFAS total should therefore be added to the list of groundwater pollutants.*** In surface waters, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives are already listed as priority substances, but other PFAS are | (8) The new scientific knowledge points to a significant risk from several other pollutants found in water bodies, in addition to those already regulated.– In groundwater, a particular problem has been identified through voluntary monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)**, trichloro-ethylene and tetrachloro-ethylene** and pharmaceuticals. PFAS have been detected at more than 70% of the groundwater measuring points in the Union and existing national thresholds are clearly exceeded at a considerable number of locations, and pharmaceutical substances are also widely found. In surface waters, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives are already listed as priority substances, but other PFAS are now also recognised to pose a risk. Watch- | (8) The new scientific knowledge points to a significant risk from several other pollutants found in water bodies, in addition to those already regulated. In groundwater, a particular problem has been identified through voluntary monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and pharmaceuticals. PFAS have been detected at more than 70% of the groundwater measuring points in the Union and existing national thresholds are clearly exceeded at a considerable number of locations. A subset of specific PFAS should therefore be added to the list of groundwater pollutants. In surface waters, perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives are already listed as priority substances, but other PFAS are now also recognised to pose a risk. A subset of specific PFAS should therefore |

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| | confirmed a risk in surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical substances which should therefore be added to the priority substances list. | now also recognised to pose a risk. ***A subset of specific PFAS as well as of PFAS total should therefore be added to the list of priority substances. In order to ensure a harmonised approach and level playing field in the Union, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission to amend Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC by setting a quality standard for PFAS total.*** Watch-list monitoring under Article 8b of Directive 2008/105/EC has ***also*** confirmed a risk in surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical substances which should therefore be added to the priority substances list. | list monitoring under Article 8b of Directive 2008/105/EC has confirmed a risk in surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical substances which should therefore be added to the priority substances list. | be added to the list of priority substances. Voluntary monitoring in groundwater, and watch-list monitoring under Article 8b of Directive 2008/105/EC have also confirmed a risk in groundwaters and surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical substances which should therefore be added to the list of pollutants in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC or to the priority substances list as relevant. In groundwater, the Commission should consider addressing the cumulative risk from pharmaceuticals, by setting quality standards for the sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals, potentially based on mode of action, at the next review. For this reason "sums(s) of selected pharmaceuticals" should be added to the Annex V to Directive 2006/118. In surface water, cumulative risk from estrogenic pharmaceuticals should be addressed by effect-based monitoring and, taking into account data from more recent and ongoing watch-list monitoring, the Commission should consider setting standards for the sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals, potentially based on mode of action, at the next review; for this |

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| | | | | reason “sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals’ should be added to Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC. The Commission should also consider setting standards for total pharmaceuticals, supported by appropriate monitoring methods.<br>Member States are encouraged to monitor also PFAS Total in groundwater using the guidance adopted under Article 13(7) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption. The Commission should consider the guidance and the results obtained by Member States in defining a monitoring method for PFAS Total specifically in groundwater, and encourage Member States to apply it. The Commission should adapt the method to facilitate the monitoring of PFAS Total in surface water and encourage the Member States to apply it. The Commission should also consider setting quality standards for PFAS Total in groundwater and surface waters during the next review of the lists of pollutants in Annexes I |

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| | | | | to Directives 2006/118/EC and 2008/105/EC. |
| Recital 8a | | | | |
| 18a | | ***(8a) Glyphosate is the most frequently used herbicide within the Union for agricultural use. As an active substance, it has raised serious concerns in terms of its impact on human health and aquatic toxicity. In December 2022, the Commission decided to grant a temporary extension of the glyphosate marketing authorisation for one additional year, pending the European Food Safety Authority's reassessment of the active substance due in July 2023. Various recent scientific studies[1] suggest, however, that an environmental quality standard (EQS) lower than 0,1 µg /L for all surface water bodies should be considered based on the aquatic toxicity of glyphosate, AMPA and glyphosate-based herbicides. Considering the ongoing assessments by competent Union regulators and the scientific findings of relevant studies regarding the impacts of glyphosate on aquatic life, and for the purpose of ensuring the good chemical status of the majority of*** | | Given that there is a very large difference between the EQS for glyphosate required to protect the environment and that required to human health, different EQS should apply depending upon whether the surface water body is to be used for the abstraction of drinking water. |

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| | | ***Union waters, based on the precautionary principle, a common and unified AA-EQS for inland surface waters and, separately, for other surface waters, should be adopted in relation to glyphosate.***<br><br>_____<br>***1. Transcriptomic signalling in zebrafish embryos exposed to environmental concentrations of glyphosate, 2022. Effects of low-concentration glyphosate and aminomethyl phosphonic acid on zebrafish embryo development, 2021. Global transcriptomic profiling demonstrates induction of oxidative stress and compensatory cellular stress responses in brown trout exposed to glyphosate and Roundup, 2018.*** | | |
| Recital 8b | | | | |
| 18b | | ***(8b) Atrazine is a herbicide used for annual broad-leaved weeds and annual grasses in cereals. The use of atrazine in plant protection products is no longer authorised within the Union pursuant to Commission Decision 2004/248/EC[1]. Atrazine has been proven to be an endocrine disruptor, with evidence that it interferes with reproduction and development, and it could be a cause of cancer. The European Environmental Agency, assessing pesticides against effect or quality*** | | Suggestion not to deselect atrazine. |

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| | | ***thresholds between 2013 and 2020, found that exceedances of one or more pesticides, mainly exceedances of atrazine and its metabolites, were detected at between 4% and 11% of groundwater monitoring sites. Considering its persistent presence in Union surface and groundwater and in order to ensure the threshold values for atrazine do not exceed the total pesticides and metabolites EQS, the threshold value for atrazine in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/ EC should be adjusted, also in accordance with the threshold value for the same substance set in Directive (EU) 2020/2184[2].***<br><br>***1. Commission Decision 2004/248/EC of 10 March 2004 concerning the non-inclusion of atrazine in Annex I to Council Directive91/414/EEC and the withdrawal of authorizations for plant protection products containing this active substance (OJ L 78, 16.3.2004, p. 53).***<br>***2. Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption (recast) (OJ L 435, 23.12.2020, p. 1).*** | | |
| Recital 8c | | | | |
| 18c | | ***(8c) According to SCHEER[1] and EMA[2], the generic quality standard of 0,1 µg/L and*** | | See Recital 11b below. |

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| | | ***0,5 µg/L for groundwater, suggested for individual pesticides and for the sum of all pesticides respectively, as specified in Directive 2006/118/EC, was established in the 1980s, based on the chemical-analytical sensitivity available at that time. The default value of 0,1 µg/L for individual pesticides is not proven to be sufficiently protective for human health and the groundwater ecosystem, and is sometimes significantly higher in comparison to threshold values for many pesticides and fungicides on the list of priority substances in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. Taking into consideration also SCHEER's opinion that no groundwater threshold values should be higher than the EQS for surface water, the Commission should review the threshold values for individual pesticides and the sum of all pesticides, including their relevant metabolites, in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC by applying modern analytical methods and comparing them in relation to the best available toxicological knowledge. Pending this review, and in line with the precautionary approach expressed*** | | |

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| | | ***by drinking water providers in the European Groundwater Memorandum[3], interim threshold values, based on best available scientific knowledge, should be established.***<br><br>_____<br>*1. SCHEER. Contribution to ENV consultation: Comments on the Commission's proposal for amending the WFD/GWD/EOSD, March 2023. SCHEER. Groundwater quality standards for proposed additional pollutants in the annexes to the Groundwater Directive (2006/118/EC), July 2022.*<br>*2. EMA. Assessing the toxicological risk to human health and groundwater communities from veterinary pharmaceuticals in groundwater - Scientific guideline, April 2018.*<br>*3. European Groundwater Memorandum: To secure the quality and quantity of drinking water for future generations, March 2022.* | | |
| Recital 8d | | | | |
| 18d | | ***(8d) Bisphenol-A should be treated as a priority hazardous substance and should be added to the list in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. Scientific reports show that also bisphenols other than bisphenol-A have proven endocrine-disrupting potential and mixtures of those bisphenols represent an ecotoxicological risk. Given that those scientific findings*** | | (8d) Bisphenol-A should be added to the list of substances in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC and designated as a priority hazardous substance. Scientific evidence shows that bisphenols other than Bisphenol-A have endocrine-disrupting potential, and thus that replacing the use of one by the use of another might not have the intended benefit. Further, |

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| | | ***raise concerns regarding the safe use of alternatives to bisphenols that might have a negative impact on human health and the environment, the Commission should establish a 'Bisphenols Total' parameter and an appropriate EQS for the total of bisphenol substances.*** |  | mixtures of bisphenols could pose a cumulative risk. The Commission should therefore review the listing of bisphenols in general at the next review, and consider the establishment of an EQS for 'Bisphenols Total' or at least for the 'Sum of Bisphenols', including at least Bisphenol-B and Bisphenol-S, supported by appropriate monitoring methods. The 'Sum of Bisphenols' should therefore be listed in Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC. Furthermore, Member States should give particular consideration to whether to identify and monitor at least Bisphenol B and Bisphenol S as river basin specific pollutants, where potentially relevant, and to reporting the data in line with Article 8(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC to ensure that the risk from the sum of those bisphenols and Bisphenol A can be properly assessed at the next review. The Commission should also consider establishing quality standards for 'Bisphenols Total' and 'Sum of Bisphenols' in Directive 2006/118/EC. |
| Recital 8a (Council's mandate) | | | | |

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| 18e | | | **(8a) Taking into account that groundwater is the main source of drinking water in Europe, it is essential to harmonize the quality standards in line with the parametric values set for drinking water under Directive (EU) 2020/2184. This is especially the case for PFAS. However, it has recently been demonstrated that the parametric value relating to the sum of the 20 PFAS, as listed in point 3 of Part B of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, is not in line with the latest scientific developments in respect to the list of PFAS to be given priority consideration, the toxicity of these substances, and the variability of this toxicity between the substances in this family. In the absence of a complete and final agreement on the harmonization of standards, a quality standard for the group of 20 PFAS mentioned above is set in Annex I of Directive 2006/118/EC, by way of reference to the parametric value for that group in Directive (EU) 2020/2184 in order to ensure that any change to that value should automatically be incorporated into Directive 2006/118/EC. To** | (8a) Taking into account that groundwater is the main source of drinking water in Europe, it is essential to ensure that the quality standards set in this Directive support the achievement of the parametric values set for drinking water under Directive (EU) 2020/2184. Although it might be appropriate to harmonise the standards for PFAS it has recently been demonstrated that the parametric value relating to the sum of the 20 PFAS, as listed in point 3 of Part B of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184, is not in line with the latest scientific developments with respect to the list of PFAS to be given priority consideration, the toxicity of these substances, and the variability of this toxicity between the substances in this family. In the absence of a complete and final agreement on PFAS standards, a quality standard for the group of 20 PFAS mentioned above is set in Annex I of Directive |

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| | | | **take account of the recent scientific knowledge, a quality standard for the sum of the four most problematic PFAS is added to Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC in accordance with the value proposed by the European Food Safety Authority. Future amendments to Directive (EU)2020/2184 should also apply to this sum parameter.** | 2006/118/EC, by way of reference to the parametric value for that group in Directive (EU) 2020/2184 in order to ensure that any change to the composition of that group or that value be automatically incorporated into Directive 2006/118/EC.<br>To take account of the most recent scientific knowledge, a quality standard for the sum of the four most problematic PFAS and TFA is added to Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC in accordance with the value proposed by the European Food Safety Authority. To account for the difference in toxicity of the four PFAS and TFA the relative potency factors (RPF) of the substances is used when calculating the sum of the five substances. To take account of the most recent scientific knowledge, it is of utmost importance that the parametric values for PFAS, including TFA, in Directive (EU) 2020/2184 be promptly reviewed and revised as |

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| | | | | appropriate and, in that case also that the quality standards in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC be aligned. |
| Recital 8b (Council's Mandate) | | | | |
| 18f | | | **(8b) Taking into account the most recent scientific knowledge, including on new parameters such as TFA, it is of utmost importance that the parametric values for PFAS in Directive (EU) 2020/2184 be promptly reviewed and revised as appropriate and, in that case also the quality standards in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC be aligned.** | See 18e above. |
| Recital 8c (Council's Mandate) | | | | |
| 18g | | | **(8c) Pharmaceutical active substances are of great concern for ecosystems. Groundwater quality standards for pharmaceuticals should therefore be aligned, for the substances most frequently encountered in groundwater bodies, with the values adopted or proposed as environmental quality standards to be achieved in surface waters. This should ensure the protection of associated aquatic ecosystems** | 8c) There is a need to gather more knowledge about the presence, importance and sensitivity of groundwater ecosystems in order to properly protect them. Additional scientific research should therefore be encouraged, funded and conducted, and the findings should be disseminated, and, where necessary, taken into account, along with existing |

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| | | | **and dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Stricter standards are needed to protect sensitive groundwater ecosystems. Member States should work with the Commission under the Common Implementation Strategy for Directive 2000/60/EC to establish a methodology for identifying such ecosystems. As soon as a reliable method is available, Member States should, where relevant, apply that method. If a Member State identifies the presence of such ecosystems, it should set stricter quality standards or threshold values accordingly, unless the standard has been set to protect human health and is already sufficiently strict to protect the sensitive ecosystems.** | knowledge, when implementing or revising this Directive. The Commission should work with Member States under the Common Implementation Strategy for Directive 2000/60/EC to establish a methodology for identifying groundwater ecosystems. As soon as a reliable methodology is available, Member States should, where relevant, apply that methodology, and set stricter standards where necessary to protect those ecosystems. |
| Recital 8e | | | | |
| 18h | | ***(8e) According to the European Medicines Agency (EMA)[1], groundwater ecosystems are fundamentally different and therefore can be more vulnerable to stressors than surface water ecosystems as they lack the ability to recover from perturbations. Therefore, a precautionary approach should be applied when*** | | Deleted as part of compromise on groundwater ecosystems. |

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| | | ***setting groundwater threshold values to protect human health, groundwater ecosystems and groundwater-dependent ecosystems. In line with advice from EMA, as a result of this vulnerability, the threshold values applicable to groundwater should normally be 10 times lower than the corresponding threshold values for surface waters. However, where the actual risk posed to the groundwater eco-systems can be established, it could be appropriate to set threshold values for groundwater at a different level.***<br><br>*1. EMA. Assessing the toxicological risk to human health and groundwater communities from veterinary pharmaceuticals in groundwater - Scientific guideline, April 2018.* |  | |

| Recital 11 | | | | |
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| 21 | (11) Considering the growing awareness of the relevance of mixtures and therefore of effect-based | (11) ***The current and conventional monitoring methods for the chemical status of water bodies cannot,*** | (11) Considering the growing awareness of the relevance of mixtures and therefore of effect-based | The conventional chemical analytical methods used for monitoring substances under this Directive cannot, in |

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| | monitoring for determining chemical status, and considering that sufficiently robust effect-based monitoring methods already exist for estrogenic substances, Member States should apply such methods to assess the cumulative effects of estrogenic substances in surface waters over a period of at least two years. This will allow the comparison of effect-based results with the results obtained using the conventional methods for monitoring the three estrogenic substances listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. That comparison will be used to assess whether effect-based monitoring methods may be used as reliable screening methods. Using such screening methods would have the advantage of allowing the effects of all estrogenic substances having similar effects to be covered, and not only those listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. The definition of | ***in general, determine the impact of complex mixtures of chemicals on water quality.*** Considering the growing awareness of the relevance of mixtures and therefore of effect-based monitoring for determining chemical status, and considering that sufficiently robust effect-based monitoring methods already exist for estrogenic substances, Member States should apply such methods to assess the cumulative effects of estrogenic substances in surface waters over a period of at least two years. This will allow the comparison of effect-based results with the results obtained using the conventional methods for monitoring the three estrogenic substances listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. That comparison ~~will be used to assess~~***should be included in an evaluation report published by the Commission in which it assesses*** whether effect-based monitoring methods ***deliver*** | monitoring for determining chemical status, and considering that sufficiently robust effect-based monitoring methods already exist for estrogenic substances, Member States **are encouraged to** ~~should~~ apply such methods **on a voluntary basis** to assess the cumulative effects of estrogenic substances in surface waters over a period of at least two years. This will allow the comparison of effect-based results with the results obtained using the conventional methods for monitoring the three estrogenic substances listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. That comparison will be used to assess whether effect-based monitoring methods may be used as reliable screening methods. Using such screening methods would have the advantage of allowing the effects of all estrogenic substances having similar effects to be covered, and not only those listed in Annex I to Directive | general, determine cumulative (or mixture) risk. Considering the growing awareness of the relevance of mixtures and therefore of effect-based monitoring for determining chemical status, and considering that sufficiently robust effect-based monitoring methods already exist for estrogenic substances, Member States should apply such methods to assess the cumulative effects of estrogenic substances in surface waters over a period of at least two years. This will allow the comparison of effect-based results with the results obtained using the conventional methods for monitoring the three estrogenic pharmaceutical substances listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. The Commission should publish a report on that comparison and an analysis of it will be used to assess whether effect-based monitoring methods deliver data robust and accurate enough to allow them to may |

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| | EQS in Directive 2000/60/EC should be modified to ensure that it may, in the future, also cover trigger values that might be set for assessing the results of effect-based monitoring. | ***robust and accurate data and*** may be used as reliable screening methods. Using such screening methods would have the advantage of allowing the effects of all estrogenic substances having similar effects to be covered, and not only those listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. The ***Commission should be empowered to adopt delegated acts to supplement Directive 2008/105/EC to set out modalities for the Member States to use the effect-based methods for monitoring to assess the presence also of other substances in water bodies, in anticipation of a possible setting of effect-based trigger values in the future. The*** definition of EQS in Directive 2000/60/EC should be modified to ensure that it may, in the future, also cover trigger values that might be set for assessing the results of effect-based monitoring. | 2008/105/EC **and could also replace substance-by-substance monitoring. The concept of effect based trigger values should be defined**~~. The definition of EQS~~ in Directive 2000/60/EC **and the definition of good chemical status** should be modified to ensure that it may, in the future, also cover trigger values that might be set for assessing the results of effect-based monitoring. | be used as reliable screening methods. Using such screening methods would have the advantage of allowing the effects of all estrogenic substances having similar effects to be covered, and not only those listed in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC, and could also replace substance-by-substance monitoring at many locations. The concept of effect-based trigger values should be defined. The definition of EQS in Directive 2000/60/EC and the definition of good chemical status should be modified to ensure that it may, in the future, also cover trigger values that might be set for assessing the results of effect-based monitoring. |
| Recital 11b | | | | |

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| | | | | Whereas the risk from mixtures of pesticides is to some degree covered in Directive 2006/118/EC by the quality standard for total pesticides, the risk from such mixtures is not addressed in Directive 2008/105/EC. To at least partly address that cumulative risk, an EQS should therefore be set for the sum of the pesticides that are already included in the list of priority substances that are to be monitored in water, and that EQS should be taken into account when assessing chemical status.<br><br>To take better account of mixture risk in the future, the Commission should consider setting standards for the sum(s) of selected pesticides, potentially based on mode of action and possibly covering more pesticides than those listed individually in Annex I, at the next review; for this reason "sum(s) of selected pesticides' should be added to Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC. It should also |

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| | | | | consider whether a risk-based approach could be taken to establishing an EQS for total pesticides, supported by an appropriate monitoring method.<br><br>Because the generic quality standards of 0,1 µg/L and 0,5 µg/L for individual and total pesticides in groundwater specified in Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC were established in the 1980s, and limited by the sensitivity of the analytical methods available at that time, they may not be sufficiently protective of human health or the environment, and the Commission should therefore review these values at the next review of the list of pollutants in groundwater. |
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| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a) | | | | |
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| 211c | | ***6a. By 12 January 2025, the Commission shall establish technical guidelines regarding methods of analysis for monitoring of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the parameters 'PFAS Total'. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 8a amending this Directive by setting a quality standard for 'PFAS total' and amend Annex I accordingly. The Commission shall adopt these delegated acts by 12 January 2026.*** | | See para 7a below. |

| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7a) | | | | |
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| 212a | | | **7a. Member States may from … [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following 24 months after the publication of the method developed in accordance with Article 13(7) of the Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality** | (See Recital 8 (line 18) – which applies also to SW.)<br>The Commission shall consider establishing a quality standard for PFAS Total in groundwater at the next review, and aim to complement the guidance on monitoring PFAS Total in drinking water, developed in accordance with Article 13(7) |

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| | | | **of water intended for human consumption], for a period of two years, monitor "total PFAS" using the method developed in accordance with Article 13(7) of the Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption. Where the Member States decide to do so, they shall conduct the monitoring at appropriate locations and select a number of sites in representative groundwater bodies.";** , | of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption, to make it applicable to monitoring PFAS Total in groundwater. Member States are encouraged to already apply that guidance to monitor PFAS Total in groundwater and to report the the data in line with Article 8(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC. |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7b) | | | | |
| | | | | The Commission shall consider at the next review whether to establish quality standards for the sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals and for the sum of bisphenols; for this reason "sums(s) of selected pharmaceuticals" and "sum of bisphenols" shall be added to Annex V to Directive 2006/118. The Commission shall also consider whether a |

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| | | | | risk-based approach could be taken to establishing a quality standards for total pharmaceuticals and total bisphenols in groundwater, supported by suitable monitoring methods. |
| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7c) | | | | |
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| Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7d) | | | | |
| | | | | The Commission shall consider at the next review whether to revise the quality standards in Annex I to this Directive for pesticides (individual and total) and for non-relevant metabolites in groundwater. |

| *Article 3, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a)* | | | | |
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| *292a* | | ***6a. By 12 January 2025, the Commission shall establish technical guidelines regarding methods of analysis for*** | | The Commission shall consider establishing quality standards for PFAS Total in surface waters at the next review, and |

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| | | ***monitoring of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the parameters 'PFAS Total'. By 12 January 2026, the Commission shall adopt a delegated act in accordance with Article 9a amending this Directive by settting a quality standard for 'PFAS total' and amending Annex I accordingly.*** | | aim to complement the guidance on monitoring PFAS Total in drinking water, developed in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption, to make it applicable to monitoring PFAS Total in surface waters. Member States are encouraged to already apply that guidance to monitor PFAS Total in surface waters and to report the the data in line with Article 8(4) of Directive 2000/60/EC. |
| Article 3, first paragraph, point (5), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6b) | | | | |
| 292b | | ***6b. By... [two years after the entry into force of this Directive], the Commission shall establish technical guidelines regarding methods of analysis for monitoring of bisphenols, including at least bisphenol-A, bisphenol-B and bisphenol-S, under the parameter 'Bisphenols Total'. By... [three years after the entry into force of this Directive] the Commission shall adopt a*** | ' | 6b. A parameter 'Sum of Bisphenols' and parameters for the sum(s) of selected pesticides and selected pharmaceuticals shall be included in Annex III to Directive 2008/105/EC. The Commission shall review the possible inclusion of these parameters in the priority substances list at its next |

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| | | ***delegated act in accordance with Article 9a amending this Directive by setting an EQS for 'Bisphenols Total' using a relative potency factor approach and amending Annex I accordingly.*** |  | review, and set EQS as appropriate. The Commission shall also consider at the next review whether a risk-based approach could be taken to establishing EQS for total bisphenols, total pesticides and total pharmaceuticals in surface waters, supported by suitable monitoring methods. |

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GWD Annex I – Council version, edits in TC



| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Entry] N° | Name of substance | Category of substances | CAS number ([1]) | EU number ([2]) | Quality Standard ([3]) [µg/l unless otherwise indicated] |
| 1 | Nitrates | Nutrients | not applicable | not applicable | 50 mg/l |
| 2 | Active substances in pesticides, including their relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products ([4]) | Pesticides | not applicable | not applicable | 0,1 (individual) |
| | | | | | 0,5 (total) ([5]) |
| **3** | **PFAS** | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | Sum of PFAS | Industrial substances | See table note 6 | See table note 6 | 0,0044 (7)<br>The parametric value as defined in Annex I part B of Directive 2020/2184/EC |
| 3.2 | Sum of 5 PFAS (6.2) | Industrial substances and degradation product. | See table note 6.2 | See table note 6.2 | 0,0044[6.2] |
| ~~3.3~~ | ~~Trifluoroacetic acid~~ | | ~~76-05-1~~ | ~~200-929-3~~ | ~~2,2**~~ |
| 4 | Carbamazepine | Pharmaceuticals | 298-46-4 | not applicable | **2,5**[(13)] |
| 5 | Sulfamethoxazole | Pharmaceuticals | 723-46-6 | not applicable | **0,1**[(13)] |
| 6 | **Primidone**<br>~~Pharmaceutical active~~ | Pharmaceuticals | **125-33-7**<br>~~not applicable~~ | | **(2,5)** [(13)] |

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| | ~~substances – total (8)~~ | | | | |
| 7 | Non-relevant metabolites of pesticides (nrMs) | Pesticides | not applicable | not applicable | 5 (individual)<br>5 or 12,5 (total) ([12]) |
| 8 | Trichloro-ethylene and Tetrachloroethylene (sum of two) | Industrial substances | 79-01-6 and 127-18-4 | 201-167-4 and 204-825-9 | 10 (total) ([14]) |

([1]) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

([2]) EU number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) or European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

([3]) This parameter is the QS expressed as an annual average value. Unless otherwise specified, it applies to the total concentration of all substances and isomers.

([4]) 'Pesticides' means plant protection products and biocidal products referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products, respectively.

For this parameter, Member States shall monitor the active pesticide substances present in the products currently or previously used in their territory and any found to be present as a result of transboundary pollution, and their relevant metabolites, drawing, when it becomes available, on the list to be established in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2a of this Directive.

A pesticide metabolite shall be deemed relevant if there is reason to consider that it has intrinsic properties comparable to those of the parent substance in terms of its pesticide target activity or that either itself or its transformation products generate a health risk for consumers and environment. ~~An exhaustive list of metabolites of pesticide substances specifying if they are relevant or not is made available by the Commission in accordance with article 4, paragraph 2a, of this Directive. Member States shall monitor, from this list, the active pesticide substances present in the products currently or previously used in their territory.~~

([5]) 'Total' means the sum of all individual pesticides detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure, including their relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products.

([6]) This refers to the PFAS listed in point 3, Part B of Annex III to Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption. The parameter and the quality standard shall be updated according to amendments to that Directive.

([7]) This refers to the following compounds, listed with their CAS number, EU number and Relative Potency Factor (RPF): Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), (CAS 355-46-4, EU 206-587-1) (RPF=0.6); Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) (CAS 1763-23-1, EU 217-179-8) (RPF=2); Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (CAS 335-67-1, EU 206-397-9) (RPF=1); Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (CAS 375-95-1, EU 206-801-3) (RPF=10); Trifluoracetic acid (TFA) (CAS 76-05-1, EU 200-929-3) (RPF=0,002). For the sum of 5 PFAS, the CAS numbers listed refer only to the protonated form of the individual PFAS but the sum applies to the total concentration of the dissolved substances including protonated and deprotonated forms and their isomers linear and branched.

~~The parameter and the quality standard shall be updated according to further amendments to Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on the quality of water intended for human consumption.~~

~~The QS refers to the sum of the 24 PFAS listed in footnote 6 expressed as PFOA equivalents based on the potencies of the substances relative to that of PFOA, i.e. the RPFs in footnote 6.~~

~~([8]) 'Total' means the sum of all individual pharmaceuticals detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure, including relevant metabolites and degradation products.~~

~~([9]) Member States shall apply a default quality standard of 1 µg/l unless they provide reliable evidence, including from tests of acute and chronic toxicity on the taxonomic group confidently predicted to be the most sensitive, that a more or less strict standard is justified, in which case they shall apply that standard, up to a maximum of 5 µg/l.~~

(10) The total concentration of nrMs for which the default quality standard of 1 µg/l applies, or a stricter standard, shall not exceeed 5 µg/l.

(11) The total concentration of nrMs for which standards above 1 and up to 5 µg/l apply shall not exceed 12.5 µg/l.

([12]) 'Total' means the sum of all individual nrMs in each data category detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure, which should cover at least the nrMs listed in accordance with paragraph 2a of Article 4.

([13]) When a reliable methodology is available, Member States shall assess the presence of groundwater ecosystems in groundwater bodies whose characteristics could support their existence and set, if such ecosystems are present, and in line with Article 3(1)(b), a stricter threshold value for this substance that is adequate to protect those ecosystems.



GWD Annex II - Part D – Council version, edits in TC

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Entry] N° | Name of substance | Category of substances | CAS number[(1)] | EU number[(2)] | Threshold value [µg/l unless otherwise indicated] |
| ~~1~~ | ~~Trichloroethylene and Tetrachloroethylene (sum of two)~~ | ~~Industrial substances~~ | ~~79-01-6 and 127-18-4~~ | ~~201-167-4 and 204-825-9~~ | ~~10 (total)([3])~~ |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Individual pharmaceutical active substances [4] | Pharmaceuticals | | | 2,5 [5] |

GWD Annex V



| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Entry] Nº | Name of substance | Category of substances | CAS number(1) | EU number(2) | Threshold value [µg/l unless otherwise indicated] |
| | Sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals by mode of action | Pharmaceuticals | | | |
| | Sum of bisphenols | **Industrial substances** | | | |

EQSD - Annex I – Council version – edits in TC – corrections still to be made as regards AA vs MAC EQS, mercury in sw biota, and footnotes.

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Entry] N° | Name of substance | Category of substances | CAS number (1) | EU number (2) | AA-EQS (3) Inland surface waters (4) [µg/l] | AA-EQS (3) Other surface waters [µg/l] | MAC-EQS (5) Inland surface waters (4) [µg/l] | MAC-EQS (5) Other surface waters [µg/l] | EQS Biota (6) [µg/kg wet weight] or EQS Sediment [µg /kg dry weight] where so indicated | Identified as a priority hazardous substance | Identified as an Ubiquitous Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (uPBT) substance | Identified as a substance that tends to accumulate in sediment and/or biota |
| (1) | The substance Alachlor has been moved to Part C of Annex II | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (2) | Anthracene | Industrial substances | 120-12-7 | 204-371-1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | 0,1 | | X | | X |
| **(3)** | **The substance Atrazine has been moved to Part C of Annex II Atrazine to be reinstated. 0.1 in fresh water and 0.01 in salt water.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(4)** | **~~The substance Benzene has been moved to Part C of Annex II~~ Benzene to be reinstated.** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (5) | Brominated diphenylethers (33) | Industrial substances | not applicable | not applicable | | | 0,14 (7) | 0,014 (7) | 0,00028 (7) | X (8) | X | X |

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| (6) | Cadmium and its compounds (depending on water hardness classes) ([9]) | Metals | 7440-43-9 | 231-152-8 | < 0,08 (Class 1)<br>0,08 (Class 2)<br>0,09 (Class 3)<br>0,15 (Class 4)<br>0,25 (Class 5) | 0,2 | < 0,45 (Class 1)<br>0,45 (Class 2)<br>0,6 (Class 3)<br>0,9 (Class 4)<br>1,5 (Class 5) | < 0,45 (Class 1)<br>0,45 (Class 2)<br>0,6 (Class 3)<br>0,9 (Class 4)<br>1,5 (Class 5) | | X | | X |
| (6a) | The substance Carbon tetrachloride has been moved to Part C of Annex II | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (7) | $C_{10-13}$ Chloroalkanes ([10]) | Industrial substances | 85535-84-8 | 287-476-5 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 1,4 | 1,4 | | X | | X |
| (8) | The substance Chlorfenvinphos has been moved to Part C of Annex II | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (9) | Chlorpyrifos (Chlorpyrifos-ethyl) | Organophosphate pesticides | 2921-88-2 | 220-864-4 | $4,6 \times 10^{-4}$ | $4,6 \times 10^{-5}$ | 0,0026 | $5,2 \times 10^{-4}$ | | X | ~~X~~ | X |
| **(9a)** | **The substance Cyclodiene pesticides has been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(9b)** | **The substances DDT and para-para-DDT have been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **(10)** | **The substance 1,2-Dichloroethane has been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated** | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **(11)** | **The substance Dichloromethane has been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (12) | Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate (DEHP) | Industrial substances | 117-81-7 | 204-211-0 | 1,3 | 1,3 | not applicable | not applicable | | X | | X |
| (13) | Diuron | Pesticides - herbicides | 330-54-1 | 206-354-4 | 0,049 | 0,0049 | 0,27 | 0,054 | | | | |
| (14) | Endosulfan | Organochlorine pesticides | 115-29-7 | 204-079-4 | 0,005 | 0,0005 | 0,01 | 0,004 | | X | | |
| (15) | Fluoranthene | Industrial substances | 206-44-0 | 205-912-4 | $7{,}62 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7{,}62 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0,12 | 0,012 | 6,1 | X | X | X |
| (16) | Hexachlorobenzene | Organochlorine pesticides | 118-74-1 | 204-273-9 | | | 0,5 | 0,5 | ~~20~~ ~~1~~ **8 fw fish (32)** **1 sw fish (32)** | X | | X |
| (17) | Hexachlorobutadiene | Industrial substances | 87-68-3 | 201-765-5 | ~~$9 \times 10^{-4}$~~ $9.5 \times 10^{-43}$ | $9.5 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0,6 | ~~0,6~~ **0,06** | 21 | X | | X |
| (18) | Hexachlorocyclohexane | Pesticides - insecticides | 608-73-1 | 210-168-9 | 0,02 | 0,002 | 0,04 | 0,02 | | X | | X |
| **(19)** | **The substance Isoproturon has been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated** | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| (20) | Lead and its compounds | Metals | 7439-92-1 | 231-100-4 | ***1,2*** [(12)] | 1,3 | 14 | 14 | | X | | X |
| (21) | Mercury and its compounds | Metals | 7439-97-6 | 231-106-7 | | | 0,07 | 0,07 | 11 | X | X | X |
| (22) | Naphthalene | Industrial substances | 91-20-3 | 202-049-5 | 2 | 2 | 130 | 130 | | | | |
| (23) | Nickel and its compounds | Metals | 7440-02-0 | 231-111-4 | 2 ([12]) | 3,1 | 8,2 | 8,2 | | | | |
| (24) | Nonylphenols ([14]) (4-Nonylphenol) | Industrial substances | 84852-15-3 | 284-325-5 | 0,037 | 0,0018 | 2,1 | 0,17 | | X | | |
| (25) | Octylphenols ([15]) ((4-(1,1',3,3'-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol)) | Industrial substances | 140-66-9 | 205-426-2 | 0,1 | 0,01 | not applicable | not applicable | | X | | |
| (26) | Pentachlorobenzene | Industrial substances | 608-93-5 | 210-172-0 | 0,007 | 0,0007 | not applicable | not applicable | | X | | X |
| (27) | Pentachlorophenol | Organochlorine pesticides | 87-86-5 | 201-778-6 | 0,4 | 0,4 | 1 | 1 | | X | | |

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| (28) | Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) ([16]) ~~(33)~~ | Combustion products | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | Sum of Benzo(a)pyrene equivalents ~~[~~0,6~~]~~ ([17]) | X | X | X |
| | Benzo(a)pyrene | | 50-32-8 | 200-028-5 | | | ~~0,27~~ **0,5** | ~~0,027~~ **0,05** | ~~[~~0,6~~]~~ | | | |
| | Benzo(b)fluoranthene | | 205-99-2 | ***205-911-9*** | | | 0,017 | 0,017 | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | Benzo(k)fluoranthene | | 207-08-9 | ***205-916-6*** | | | 0,017 | 0,017 | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | | 191-24-2 | ***205-883-8*** | | | $8,2 \times 10^{-3}$ | $8,2 \times 10^{-4}$ | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene | | 193-39-5 | ***205-893-2*** | | | ***not applicable*** | ***not applicable*** | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chrysene | | 218-01-9 | ***205-923-4*** | | | ***0,07*** | ***0,007*** | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | Benzo(a)anthracene | | 56-55-3 | ***200-280-6*** | | | ***0,1*** | ***0,01*** | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | | 53-70-3 | ***200-181-8*** | | | ***0,014*** | ***0,0014*** | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| | **Fluoranthene** | | **206-44-0** | **205-912-4** | | | **0,12** | **0,012** | ***see footnote 17*** | | | |
| (29) | The Substance Simazine has been moved to Part C of Annex II | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (29a) | Tetrachloroethylene | Industrial substances | 127-18-4 | 204-825-9 | 10 | 10 | not applicable | not applicable | | | | |
| (29b) | Trichloroethylene | Industrial substances | 79-01-6 | 201-167-4 | 10 | 10 | not applicable | not applicable | | X | | |
| (30) | Tributyltin compounds ([18]) (***Tributyltin***-cation) | Biocides | 36643-28-4 | not applicable | 0,0002 | 0,0002 | 0,0015 | 0,0015 | ~~[1,3]~~ **1,6** ([19]) | X | X | X |
| **(31)** | **The substance Trichlorobenzenes has been moved to Part C of Annex II** | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (32) | Trichloromethane | Industrial substances | 67-66-3 | 200-663-8 | 2,5 | 2,5 | not applicable | not applicable | | | | |
| (33) | Trifluralin | Pesticides - herbicides | 1582-09-8 | 216-428-8 | 0,03 | 0,03 | not applicable | not applicable | | X | | |
| (34) | Dicofol | Organochlorine pesticides | 115-32-2 | 204-082-0 | ~~[~~4,45 × $10^{-3}$~~]~~ | ~~[~~0,185 × $10^{-3}$~~]~~ | not applicable ($^{20}$) | not applicable ($^{20}$) | ~~[5.45]~~ **~~4,6~~** **111 fw fish (32)** **4,6 sw fish (32)** | X | | X |
| (35) | Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid and its derivatives (PFOS) | Industrial substances | 1763-23-1 | 217-179-8 | Covered by substance group 65 (Per- and ~~poly-fluorinated~~ **polyfluoro**alkyl substances (PFAS) – sum of 24) | | | | | | | |
| (36) | Quinoxyfen | Pesticides - fungicides | 124495-18-7 | not applicable | 0,15 | 0,015 | 2,7 | 0,54 | | X | | X |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (37) | Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds ([21]) **(33)** | Industrial byproducts | not applicable | not applicable | | | ***not applicable*** | ***not applicable*** | Sum of PCDDs+ PCDFs+ PCB-DLs equivalents [3,5 **x** $10^{-5}$] ([22]) | X | X | X |
| (38) | Aclonifen | Pesticides - herbicides | 74070-46-5 | 277-704-1 | 0,12 | 0,012 | 0,12 | 0,012 | | | | |
| (39) | Bifenox | Pesticides - herbicides | 42576-02-3 | 255-894-7 | 0,012 | 0,0012 | 0,04 | 0,004 | | | | |
| (40) | Cybutryne | Biocides | 28159-98-0 | 248-872-3 | 0,0025 | 0,0025 | 0,016 | 0,016 | | | | |
| (41) | Cypermethrin ([23,33]) | Pyrethroid pesticides - insecticides | 52315-07-8 | 257-842-9 | $3 \times 10^{-5}$ | $3 \times 10^{-6}$ | $6 \times 10^{-4}$ | $6 \times 10^{-5}$ | | | | X |
| (42) | Dichlorvos | Organophosphate pesticides | 62-73-7 | 200-547-7 | $6 \times 10^{-4}$ | $6 \times 10^{-5}$ | $7 \times 10^{-4}$ | $7 \times 10^{-5}$ | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (43) | Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) ([24,33]) | Industrial substances | See footnote 24 | See footnote 24 | [4,6 × $10^{-4}$] | [2 × $10^{-5}$] | 0,5 | 0,05 | 90 fw fish[(32)] 3,5 sw fish[(32)] | X | X | X |
| (44) | Heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide | Organochlorine pesticides | 76-44-8 / 1024-57-3 | 200-962-3/ 213-831-0 | [1,7 × $10^{-7}$] | [1,7 × $10^{-7}$] | 3 × $10^{-4}$ | 3 × $10^{-5}$ | [0,013] | X | X | X |
| (45) | Terbutryn | Pesticides - Biocides | 886-50-0 | 212-950-5 | 0,065 | 0,0065 | 0,34 | 0,034 | | | | |
| (46) | 17 alpha-ethinylestradiol (EE2) | Pharmaceuticals (Estrogenic hormones) | 57-63-6 | 200-342-2 | 1,7 × $10^{-5}$ | 1,6 × $10^{-6}$ | not derived | not derived | | | | |
| (47) | 17 beta-estradiol (E2) | Pharmaceuticals - estrogenic hormones | 50-28-2 | 200-023-8 | 0,00018 | 9 × $10^{-6}$ | not derived | not derived | | | | |
| (48) | Acetamiprid | Neonicotinoid pesticides - insecticides | 135410-20-7 / 160430-64-8 | 603-921-1 | 0,037 | 0,0037 | 0,16 | 0,016 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (49) | Azithromycin | Pharmaceuticals - macrolide antibiotics | 83905-01-5 | 617-500-5 | 0,019 | 0,0019 | 0,18 | 0,018 | | | | X |
| (50) | Bifenthrin | Pyrethroid pesticides - insecticides | 82657-04-3 | 617-373-6 | $9,5 \times 10^{-5}$ | $9,5 \times 10^{-6}$ | 0,011 | 0,001 | | | | X |
| (51) | Bisphenol-A (BPA) | Industrial substances | 80-05-7 | 201-245-8 | **$1,7 \times 10^{-4}$** | **$1,7 \times 10^{-4}$** | 130 | 51 | **0,025** | X | | |
| (52) | Carbamazepine | Pharmaceuticals | 298-46-4 | 206-062-7 | 2,5 | 0,25 | $1,6 \times 10^{3}$ | 160 | | | | |
| (53) | Clarithromycin | Pharmaceuticals - macrolide antibiotics | 81103-11-9 | 658-034-2 | 0,13 | 0,013 | 0,13 | 0,013 | | | | X |
| (54) | Clothianidin | Neonicotinoid pesticides - insecticides | 210880-92-5 | 433-460-1 | 0,01 | 0,001 | 0,34 | 0,034 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (55) | Deltamethrin | Pyrethroid pesticides - insecticides | 52918-63-5 | 258-256-6 | $1,7 \times 10^{-6}$ | $1,7 \times 10^{-7}$ | $1,7 \times 10^{-5}$ | $3,4 \times 10^{-6}$ | | | | X |
| (56) | Diclofenac | Pharmaceuticals | 15307-86-5 / 15307-79-6 | 239-348-5 / 239-346-4 | 0,04 | 0,004 | 250 | 25 | | | | X |
| (57) | Erythromycin | Pharmaceuticals - macrolide antibiotics | 114-07-8 | 204-040-1 | 0,5 | 0,05 | 1 | 0,1 | | | | X |
| (58) | Esfenvalerate | Pyrethroid pesticides - insecticidees | 66230-04-4 | 613-911-9 | $1,7 \times 10^{-5}$ | $1,7 \times 10^{-6}$ | 0,0085 | 0,00085 | | | | X |
| (59) | Estrone (E1) | Pharmaceuticals - estrogenic hormones | 53-16-7 | 200-164-5 | $3,6 \times 10^{-4}$ | $1,8 \times 10^{-5}$ | not derived | not derived | | | | |
| (60) | Glyphosate | Pesticides - herbicides | 1071-83-6 | 213-997-4 | 0,1 ([25])<br>86,7 ([26]) | 8,67 | **not applicable ([25])**<br>398,6**([26])** | 39,86 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (61) | Ibuprofen | Pharmaceuticals | 15687-27-1 | 239-784-6 | ~~0,22~~ **0,14** | ~~0,022~~ **0,014** | | | | | | X |
| (62) | Imidacloprid | Neonicotinoid pesticides - insecticides | 138261-41-3 / 105827-78-9 | 428-040-8 | 0,0068 | $6,8 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0,057 | 0,0057 | | | | |
| (63) | Nicosulfuron | Pesticides - herbicides | 111991-09-4 | 601-148-4 | 0,0087 | $8,7 \times 10^{-4}$ | 0,23 | 0,023 | | | | |
| (64) | Permethrin | Pyrethroid pesticides - insecticides | 52645-53-1 | 258-067-9 | $2,7\times 10^{-4}$ | $2.7 \times 10^{-5}$ | 0,0025 | $2,5 \times 10^{-4}$ | | | | X |
| (65) | Per- and **polyfluoro**alkyl substances (PFAS) – sum of 25 ([27]) ~~(33)~~ | Industrial substances | not applicable | not applicable | Sum of PFOA equivalents 0,0044 ([28]) | Sum of PFOA equivalents 0,0044 ([28]) | not applicable | not applicable | Sum of PFOA equivalents 0,077 ([28]) | X | X | X |
| (66) | Silver | Metals | 7440-22-4 | 231-131-3 | 0,01 | 0,006 (10~~%~~**‰** salinity) 0,17 (30~~%~~**‰** salinity) | 0,022 | not derived | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (67) | Thiacloprid | Neonicotinoid pesticides – insecticides | 111988-49-9 | 601-147-9 | 0,01 | 0,001 | 0,05 | 0,005 | | | | |
| (68) | Thiamethoxam | Neonicotinoid pesticides - insecticides | 153719-23-4 | 428-650-4 | 0,04 | 0,004 | 0,77 | 0,077 | | | | |
| (69) | Triclosan | Biocides | 3380-34-5 | 222-182-2 | 0,02 | 0,002 | 0,02 | 0,002 | | | | |
| (70) | Sum of active substances in the pesticides and biocides listed in this table[33]* | Pesticides and biocides | Not applicable | Not applicable | 0.1* | 0.01* | | | | | | |



(1) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

(2) EU number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) or European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

(3) This parameter is the EQS expressed as an annual average value (AA-EQS). Unless otherwise specified, it applies to the total concentration of all substances and isomers.

(4) Inland surface waters encompass rivers and lakes and related artificial or heavily modified water bodies.

(5) This parameter is the EQS expressed as a maximum allowable concentration (MAC EQS). Unless otherwise specified, it applies to the total concentration of all substances and isomers. Where the MAC EQS are marked as "not applicable", the AA EQS values are considered protective against short-term pollution peaks in continuous discharges since they are significantly lower than the values derived on the basis of acute toxicity.

(6) If an EQS biota **or sediment** is given, it, rather than the water EQS, shall be applied, without prejudice to the provision in Article 3(3) of this Directive allowing an alternative biota taxon, or another matrix, to be monitored instead, as long as the EQS applied provides an equivalent level of protection. Unless otherwise specified, it applies to the total concentration of all substances and isomers. Unless otherwise indicated, the biota EQS relate to fish. EQSbiota for freshwater fish monitored in inland waters ; 'sw fish' indicates the EQSbiota for saltwater fish monitored in other surface waters For substances numbered 15 (Fluoranthene), 28 (PAHs), and 51 (Bisphenol-A) the biota EQS refers to crustaceans and molluscs. For the purpose of assessing chemical status, monitoring of Fluoranthene **,** ~~and~~ **PAHs**~~,~~ and Bisphenol-A in fish is not appropriate. For substance number 37 (Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds), the biota EQS relates to fish, crustaceans and molluscs, in line with Commission Regulation (EU) No 1259/2011* Annex Section 5.3.

(7) For the group of priority substances covered by brominated diphenylethers (No 5), the EQS refer to the sum of the concentrations of congener numbers 28, 47, 99, 100, 153 and 154.

(8) Tetra, Penta, Hexa, Hepta, Octa and Decabromodiphenylether (CAS numbers 40088-47-9, 32534-81-9, 36483-60-0, 68928-80-3, 32536-52-0, 1163-19-5, respectively).

(9) For Cadmium and its compounds (No 6) the EQS values vary depending on the hardness of the water as specified in five class categories (Class 1: <40 mg CaCO3/l, Class 2: 40 to <50 mg CaCO3/l, Class 3: 50 to <100 mg CaCO3/l, Class 4: 100 to <200 mg CaCO3/l and Class 5: ≥200 mg CaCO3/l).

(10) No indicative parameter is provided for this group of substances. The indicative parameter(s) must be defined through the analytical method.

~~(11) DDT total comprises the sum of the isomers 1,1,1 trichloro 2,2 bis (p chlorophenyl) ethane (CAS 50 29 3, EU 200 024 3); 1,1,1 trichloro 2 (o chlorophenyl) 2 (p chlorophenyl) ethane (CAS 789 02 6, EU 212 332 5); 1,1 dichloro 2,2 bis (p chlorophenyl) ethylene (CAS 72 55 9, EU 200 784 6); and 1,1 dichloro 2,2 bis (p chlorophenyl) ethane (CAS 72 54 8, EU 200 783 0).~~

(12) These EQS refer to bioavailable concentrations of the substances.

~~(13) The EQS for biota refers to methyl mercury.~~

(14) Nonylphenol (CAS 25154-52-3, EU 246-672-0) including isomers 4-nonylphenol (CAS 104-40-5, EU 203-199-4) and 4-nonylphenol (branched) (CAS 84852-15-3, EU 284-325-5).

(15) Octylphenol (CAS 1806-26-4, EU 217-302-5) including isomer 4-(1,1',3,3'-tetramethylbutyl)-phenol (CAS 140-66-9, EU 205-426-2).

(16) Benzo(a)pyrene (CAS 50-32-8) (RPF 1), benzo(b)fluoranthene (CAS 205-99-2) (RPF 0,1), benzo(k)fluoranthene (CAS 207-08-9) (RPF 0,1), benzo(g,h,i)perylene (CAS 191-24-2) (RPF 0), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (CAS 193-39-5) (RPF 0,1), chrysene (CAS 218-01-9) (RPF 0,01), benzo(a)anthracene (CAS 56-55-3) (RPF 0,1), ~~and~~ dibenz(a,h)anthracene (CAS 53-70-3) (RPF 1) **and fluoranthene (CAS 206-44-0) (RPF 0,01). Fluoranthene also appears separately in row 15.** The PAHs anthracene~~,~~ ~~fluoranthene~~ and naphthalene are listed **only** separately **because no RPF is available**.

(17) For the group of polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) (No 28), the biota EQS refers to the sum of the concentrations of ~~seven~~ **eight** of the ~~eight~~ **nine** PAHs listed in footnote ~~17~~ **16** expressed as benzo(a)pyrene equivalents based on the carcinogenic potencies of the substances relative to that of benzo(a)pyrene, i.e. the RPFs in footnote 16. Benzo(g,h,i)perylene does not need to be measured in biota for the purposes of determining compliance with the overall EQS biota. **The biota EQS for fluoranthene in row 15 must also be complied with.**

(18) Tributyltin compounds including tributyltin-cation (CAS 36643-28-4).

(19) Sediment EQS

(20) There is insufficient information available to set a MAC-EQS for these substances.

(21) This refers to the following compounds:

7 polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs): 2,3,7,8-T4CDD (CAS 1746-01-6, EU 217-122-7), 1,2,3,7,8-P5CDD (CAS 40321-76-4), 1,2,3,4,7,8-H6CDD (CAS 39227-28-6), 1,2,3,6,7,8-H6CDD (CAS 57653-85-7), 1,2,3,7,8,9-H6CDD (CAS 19408-74-3), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-H7CDD (CAS 35822-46-9), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-O8CDD (CAS 3268-87-9)

10 polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs): 2,3,7,8-T4CDF (CAS 51207-31-9), 1,2,3,7,8-P5CDF (CAS 57117-41-6), 2,3,4,7,8-P5CDF (CAS 57117-31-4), 1,2,3,4,7,8-H6CDF (CAS 70648-26-9), 1,2,3,6,7,8-H6CDF (CAS 57117-44-9), 1,2,3,7,8,9-H6CDF (CAS 72918-21-9), 2,3,4,6,7,8-H6CDF (CAS 60851-34-5), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-H7CDF (CAS 67562-39-4), 1,2,3,4,7,8,9-H7CDF (CAS 55673-89-7), 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-O8CDF (CAS 39001-02-0)

12 dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB-DLs): 3,3',4,4'-T4CB (PCB 77, CAS 32598-13-3), 3,3',4',5-T4CB (PCB 81, CAS 70362-50-4), 2,3,3',4,4'-P5CB (PCB 105, CAS 32598-14-4), 2,3,4,4',5-P5CB (PCB 114, CAS 74472-37-0), 2,3',4,4',5-P5CB (PCB 118, CAS 31508-00-6), 2,3',4,4',5'-P5CB (PCB 123, CAS 65510-44-3), 3,3',4,4',5-P5CB (PCB 126, CAS 57465-28-8), 2,3,3',4,4',5-H6CB (PCB 156, CAS 38380-08-4), 2,3,3',4,4',5'-H6CB (PCB 157, CAS 69782-90-7), 2,3',4,4',5,5'-H6CB (PCB 167, CAS 52663-72-6), 3,3',4,4',5,5'-H6CB (PCB 169, CAS 32774-16-6), 2,3,3',4,4',5,5'-H7CB (PCB 189, CAS 39635-31-9).

(22) For the group of Dioxins and dioxin-like compounds (No 37), the biota EQS refers to the sum of the concentrations of the substances listed in footnote ~~20~~ **21** expressed as toxic equivalents based on the World Health Organisation 2005 Toxic Equivalence Factors.

(23) CAS 52315-07-8 refers to an isomer mixture of cypermethrin, alpha-cypermethrin (CAS 67375-30-8, EU 257-842-9), beta-cypermethrin (CAS 65731-84-2, EU 265-898-0), theta-cypermethrin (CAS 71691-59-1) and zeta-cypermethrin (CAS **1315501-18-8** ~~52315-07-8~~, EU 257-842-9).

(24) This refers to 1,3,5,7,9,11-Hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 25637-99-4, EU 247-148-4), 1,2,5,6,9,10- Hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 3194-55-6, EU 221-695-9), α-Hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-50-6), β-Hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-51-7) and γ- Hexabromocyclododecane (CAS 134237-52-8).

(25) For freshwater used for the abstraction and preparation of drinking water.

(26) For freshwater not used for the abstraction and preparation of drinking water.

(27) This refers to the following compounds, listed with their CAS number, EU number and Relative Potency Factor (RPF)~~**, as well as their derivatives**~~:

Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) (CAS 335-67-1, EU 206-397-9) (RPF 1), Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) (CAS 1763-23-1, EU 217-179-8) (RPF 2), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) (CAS 355-46-4, EU 206-587-1) (RPF 0,6), Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (CAS 375-95-1, EU 206-801-3) (RPF 10), Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS) (CAS 375-73-5, EU 206-793-1) (RPF 0,001), Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA) (CAS 307-24-4, EU 206-196-6) (RPF 0,01), Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA) (CAS 375-22-4, EU 206-786-3) (RPF 0,05), Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) (CAS 2706-90-3, EU 220-300-7) (RPF 0,03), Perfluoropentane sulfonic acid (PFPeS) (CAS 2706-91-4, EU 220-301-2) (RPF 0,3005), Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) (CAS 335-76-2, EU 206-400-3) (RPF 7), Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoDA or PFDoA) (CAS 307-55-1, EU 206-203-2) (RPF 3), Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnDA or PFUnA) (CAS 2058-94-8, EU 218-165-4) (RPF 4), Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA) (CAS 375-85-9, EU 206-798-9) (RPF 0,505), Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA) (CAS 72629-94-8, EU 276-745-2) (RPF 1,65), Perfluoroheptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS) (CAS 375-92-8, EU 206-800-8) (RPF 1,3), Perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (PFDS) (CAS 335-77-3, EU 206-401-9) (RPF 2), Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeDA) (CAS 376-06-7, EU 206-803-4) (RPF 0,3), Perfluorohexadecanoic acid (PFHxDA) (CAS 67905-19-5, EU 267-638-1) (RPF 0,02), Perfluorooctadecanoic acid (PFODA) (CAS 16517-11-6, EU 240-582-5) (RPF 0,02), ~~and Ammonium perfluoro (2-methyl 3-oxahexanoate)~~**2,3,3,3-**

**tetrafluoro-2-(heptafluoropropoxy)propionic acid** (HFPO-DA ~~or Gen X~~) (CAS ~~62037-80-3~~ **13252-13-6**) (RPF 0,06), ~~Propanoic Acid / Ammonium~~ 2,2,3-trifluoro-3-(1,1,2,2,3,3-hexafluoro-3-(trifluoromethoxy)propoxy)propano~~ate~~**ic acid** ~~(ADONA)~~ (CAS ~~958445-44-8~~ **919005-14-4**) (RPF 0,03), 2- (Perfluorohexyl)ethyl alcohol (6:2 FTOH) (CAS 647-42-7, EU 211-477-1) (RPF 0,02), 2-(Perfluorooctyl)ethanol (8:2 FTOH) (CAS 678-39-7, EU 211-648-0) (RPF 0,04) and ~~Acetic acid /~~ 2,2-difluoro-2-((2,2,4,5-tetrafluoro-5-(trifluoromethoxy)-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)oxy)**acetic acid** (C6O4) (CAS 1190931-41-9) (RPF 0,06), Trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) (CAS 76-05-1, EU 200-929-3) (RPF 0.002).

([28]) For the group of PFAS (No 65), the EQS refer to the sum of the concentrations of the 25 PFAS listed in footnote 27**,** ~~and their derivatives,~~ expressed as PFOA-equivalents based on the potencies of the substances relative to that of PFOA, i.e. the RPFs in footnote 27. **The critical EQS is the biota EQS (relating to fish consumption) and must therefore be complied with. The AA-EQS are not equivalently protective.**

~~([29]) 'Pesticides' means plant protection products as referred to in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009and biocidal products as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012.~~

~~([30]) 'Total' means the sum of all individual pesticides detected and quantified in the monitoring procedure, including their relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products.';~~

~~([32]) 'fw fish' indicates the $EQS_{biota}$ for freshwater fish monitored in inland waters ; 'sw fish' indicates the $EQS_{biota}$ for saltwater fish monitored in other surface waters~~

**(33) The minimum performance criteria laid down in Directive 2009/90/EC apply to each individual substance within the group of substances but taking account of the need to quantify the contribution of each substance to the total concentration for comparison with the EQS.**

*With the following exceptions: the four pesticides to be monitored in biota or sediment, i.e. the substances numbered 16, 30, 34 and 44, and glyphosate.

The following Annex is inserted into Directive 2008/105/EC

ANNEX III

SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO REVIEW FOR POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION AS PRIORITY SUBSTANCES OR PRIORITY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

| **Name of substance** | **CAS number** | **EU number** |
|---|---|---|
| Sum of Bisphenols | not applicable | not applicable |
| Sum(s) of selected pesticides by mode of action | not applicable | not applicable |
| Sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals by mode of action | not applicable | not applicable |

## ANNEX II: Synthetic substances

**TEXT PROPOSALS amendments made by the Polish Presidency (steering note of 3 June 2025) have been accepted in the text below. New amendments in yellow)**

- Article 3 is amended as follows:
- (a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added:
  '(c ) threshold values established at Union level and listed in Part D of annex II to this Directive'

  (b) paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:

  2. Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), may be established at the national level, at the level of the river basin district or the part of the international river basin district falling within the territory of a Member State, or at the level of a body or a group of bodies of groundwater.

  Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1, points (b) and (c), shall be applied at the level relevant to the occurrence of the pollutant.

- Part B, point 2
  'Man-made synthetic substances
  ~~[ Primidone ]~~
  Trichloroethylene
  Tetrachloroethylene

- Part D - Repository of harmonised threshold values for man-made synthetic substances (*) of national, regional or local concern in groundwater
  (*) including synthetic substances with identical natural counterparts which may occur in groundwater, but where any natural background level is at most low.

| Commission proposal | EP | Council | Compromise |
|---|---|---|---|
| Line 152 to 154<br>Article 3 is amended as follows:<br>in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added:<br>(c) threshold values established at Union level in accordance with Article 8(3) and listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive.; | No changes proposed by EP | Article 3 is amended as follows:<br><br>in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added<br>(c) threshold values **for synthetic substances** established at Union level ~~in accordance with Article 8(3) and~~ listed in | Article 3 is amended as follows:<br><br>in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added<br><br>'(c ) threshold values established at Union level and listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive.' |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Part D of Annex II to this Directive~~.~~**'**; | |
| Line 156<br><br>2. Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), may be established at the national level, at the level of the river basin district or the part of the international river basin district falling within the territory of a Member State, or at the level of a body or a group of bodies of groundwater.; | No changes proposed | 2. Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1,~~ point (b)~~ **points (b) and (c)**, may be established **or applied, respectively,** at the national level, at the level of the river basin district or the part of the international river basin district falling within the territory of a Member State, or at the level of a body or a group of bodies of groundwater.**'**; | Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1, point (b), may be established at the national level, at the level of the river basin district or the part of the international river basin district falling within the territory of a Member State, or at the level of a body or a group of bodies of groundwater.<br><br>Threshold values referred to in paragraph 1, points (b) and (c), shall be applied at the level relevant to the occurrence of the pollutant |
| Part B point 2 | No changes proposed | No changes proposed | 'Man-made synthetic substances<br>~~Primidone~~<br>Trichloroethylene<br>Tetrachloroethylene' |
| Part D<br>Repository of harmonised threshold values for groundwater pollutants of national, regional or local concern | | the following Part D is added:<br><br>'Part D<br><br>**Repository of harmonised threshold values for synthetic substances in groundwater ~~pollutants~~ of national, regional or local concern** | Compromise proposal:<br><br>Part D<br><br>Repository of harmonised threshold values for man-made synthetic substances (*) of national, regional or local concern in groundwater<br><br>(*) including synthetic substances with identical natural counterparts which may occur in groundwater, but where any natural background level is at most low. |

| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [Entry] Nº | Name of substance | Category of substances | CAS number(1) | EU number(2) | Threshold value [µg/l unless otherwise indicated] |
| | **Individual pharmaceutical active substances (4)** | **Pharmaceuticals** | | | **2,5 (5)** |

(1) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

(2) EU number: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) or European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS).

(4) Pharmaceutical active substances as defined in directive 2001/83/EC and regulation (EU) 2019/6

(5) Member States shall apply this threshold value unless a standard or threshold value has been specifically set for the substance concerned at Union or national level. When a reliable methodology is available, Member States shall assess, the presence of groundwater ecosystems in their groundwater bodies and set, if necessary following a risk assessment, a stricter threshold value for this product in line with article 3 (1b) - in order to preserve these ecosystems.

## ANNEX III: Non-deterioration

**Amendments to Council mandate in track changes and highlighted yellow**

**Article 4(7a)**

7a. Member States will not be in breach of this Directive when any ~~if any~~ negative short-term impact~~s~~ on one or more quality elements of a body of water body ~~or water bodies~~ caused by a new project or a modification to an existing project in that body of ~~or those~~ water ~~bodies.~~, is no longer detectable after one year, or maximum three years for the biological quality elements, beyond initiation of the execution of the project,

and all the following conditions are met:

a) the negative impact~~s~~ is ~~are~~ not the result of direct discharges, emissions or losses of a pollutant;

b) the potential for the negative impact~~s~~ ~~are~~ to occur is reliably assessed ex ante by a competent authority, and ~~on this basis~~ it is concluded that there would~~ill~~ be no negative impact for the concerned body of water or any connected body of water beyond one year, or beyond maximum three years for the biological quality elements.

c) an ex-post verification is carried out. To do so, existing monitoring arrangements set up pursuant to Annex V of this Directive may be used and where so required, these shall be supplemented by additional ad-hoc monitoring;

~~c)~~d) all practicable measures are taken to mitigate any ~~the~~ negative impacts on the ~~water~~ body and any connected bodies of ~~or~~ water ~~bodies~~;

~~d)~~e) a summary of the main activities carried out in line with the provisions of this Paragraph, the relevant ex post verification results, and the measures taken to mitigate negative impacts is included in the river basin management plan~~s~~ required under Article 13 of this Directive;

**Article 4(7b)**

*Preambule 14 d*

(14d) The judgements of the Court of Justice of the European Union, combined with additions to the lists of substances as well as stricter standards for existing pollutants have rendered the application of the non-deterioration principle of this Directive more challenging, in particular for projects with a temporary effect on waterbodies or projects requiring the relocation of water or sediments containing pollutants., ~~have highlighted the difficulty for Member States of complying with the non-deterioration objective of Directive 2000/60/EC, may hamper the implementation of certain activities and entail a considerable administrative burden for Member States. This is especially the case if short-term effects of activities occur or if pollutants are relocated within or between water bodies without however causing an overall increase in pollution.~~ In the case of projects causing temporary effects, it is essential to confirm that the negative impacts of the projects are no longer detectable after one year for what concerns chemical impacts and after three years for what concerns biological quality elements. To ascertain that the damages are no longer present, the Member States may use existing monitoring systems. However, the latter may not be sufficient, for instance in case of grouping of monitored water bodies, or if the affected quality elements are different from those considered most sensitive to regular pressures and impacts and thus not covered by regular monitoring programmes. In those cases, the ex-post verification should be done through supplementary and tailored monitoring.

In the case of projects that require the relocation of polluted water or sediments, ~~As a result of the relocation,~~ the pollution in the source-water body might be reduced and the pollution in the receiving water body might increase whilst the overall pollution mass balance is null. When relocating water or sediments containing ubiquitous Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) substances, other substances present are also relocated. It is therefore not possible to focus solely on ubiquitous PBT substances. ~~As far as possible, remediation measures should be taken to mitigate the adverse effects.~~ Activities such as discharges of PFAS contaminated drainage water from construction works or the displacement of dredged sediments for flood safety or navigation should be allowed, provided the necessary and proportionate safeguards are in place and their compliance can be verified so as to avoid a lowering of the level of protection of human health and the environment ~~ambition~~ of the Directive 2000/60/EC. Such safeguards include the necessity to take as far as possible remediation measures to mitigate the adverse effects. Activities like dumping of contaminants into the water body, including waste, contaminated soil and sewage sludge, can~~should~~ not be allowed. The relocation of polluted water or sediment should not hamper the quality of drinking water resources, and a zone should therefore be established adjacent to any drinking water abstraction point where a stricter protection is needed. If Member States have already established safeguard zones under Article 7 of the Directive 2000/60/EU, or Article 8 of the Directive 2022/21/84, those zones may serve the purpose.

7b. Member States will not be in breach of this Directive when deterioration occurs in the status of a receiving body of surface water ~~body~~ as a result of relocating, by human activity, water or sediment ~~by human activity within or between~~from the same or another body of surface water ~~bodies~~, or from a body of groundwater ~~body~~ to the receiving body of ~~a~~ surface water ~~body~~, without causing a net increase in pollutant load~~ion~~,
and all the following conditions are met:

a) all practicable steps~~measures~~, ~~including~~ in particular the treatment of the water or sediment if ~~relevant and~~ feasible to minimize the transfer of pollutant load~~,~~ are taken to mitigate the adverse impact~~s~~ on the status of the impacted bodies of ~~water body or~~ water ~~bodies~~;

b) the composition of the relocated water or sediments is established, and the relocation does not ~~significantly~~ increase the overall risk to human health and the environment compared to the existing risk prior to the relocation;

c) the receiving body of surface water ~~body~~ is confirmed as ~~to~~ already not being in ~~be in less than~~ good chemical status with respect to most ~~a large proportion~~ of the pollutants relocated, and in particular with respect to the most persistent and bioaccumulative pollutants relocated, and the ecological status or potential of the receiving body of water is not expected to fall into a lower class as a result of the relocation of those pollutants;

d) the relocation shall not result in an increase in the purification treatment required for the production of drinking water;

e) within the receiving body of water, a zone where relocation shall be prohibited, is established around any abstraction point for water intended for human consumption;

~~d)~~f) there are no significantly better environmental options for reasons of technical feasibility or disproportionate cost;

~~e)~~g) the relocation is subject to prior regulation or authorization~~;~~.

~~f)~~h) a summary~~,the details~~, including information related to criteria a) to g) the reasons~~,~~ for the relocation, are set out and explained in the river basin management plan required under Article 13 of this Directive.