Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

Interinstitutional files:
2022/0344 (COD)

Brussels, 11 July 2025

WK 9733/2025 INIT

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MEETING DOCUMENT

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 15 July 2025 – Presidency Steering Note

With a view to the WPE on 15 July 2025, delegations will find attached a Presidency Steering Note on Priority Substances in Water Directive.

Priority Substances

Tuesday 15th July 2025

Presidency Steering Note

The Working Party on Environment on 15th July will continue the discussions on the substance and compliance clusters. The Presidency would like to thank Delegations for their valuable input on this file. Based on comments from Delegations, the Presidency has made a range of changes in the two compromise clusters. These changes are described below.

The Presidency proposes to have two table rounds of discussions; one for substances and one for compliance. The Presidency invites Delegations to provide comments based on the revised text, and to indicate whether they can show flexibility and accept the changes, and if this is not the case, the Presidency kindly asks Delegations to clarify major concerns and red lines.

The Presidency would like to note that for the European Parliament, the two clusters of substances and compliance are closely interlinked, and thus any major changes to one cluster impacts the other, and that the outstanding political issues should collectively be seen as a package.

Substance cluster

On substances (annex I to this steering note), the Presidency has undertaken a range of changes in order to accommodate Delegations' concerns. The Presidency has also clarified and updated a number of footnotes, and further attempted to clarify the relationship and difference between the watchlists and the new Annex III of the EQSD and Annex V of the GWD as "holding places" in a new recital (c).

PFAS and TFA

On **PFAS and TFA**, the Presidency proposes to keep the inclusion of TFA in the sum of 24 PFAS (Sum of 25) for **surface water** in Annex I of the EQSD. However, for **groundwater**, the Presidency proposes to postpone a potential quality standard for TFA to the future, as it currently may be a little premature to agree on a specific quality standard. Instead, the Presidency suggests that the Commission should consider a possible quality standard for TFA in a future revision based on the latest scientific knowledge, also taking into consideration work currently being undertaken by EFSA and WHO and developments for the DWD. This is further explained in a new recital (a)**.** In this way, any potential clash with the pesticides regulation is avoided. The **sum of 4 PFAS** is reinstated in Annex I of the GWD without a relative potency factor (RPF).

Pesticides

Additionally, the Presidency proposes that more attention should be put on the **list of relevant and non-relevant metabolites of pesticides** to be established by the Commission via an implementing act (annex II to this steering note). As this work is quite comprehensive, the Presidency proposes to give more time to the Commission in order to establish this list. Furthermore, it is clarified what should be considered in this list, including scientific data from EFSA and ECHA.

The corresponding footnotes for **non-relevant metabolites of pesticides** in Annex I of the GWD has been updated, thereby further clarifying that Member States should apply a quality standard of 1 µg/l, however, if they can provide reliable data, then a less stringent quality standard of 5 µg/l can be applied.

On the **sum of active substances of pesticides and biocides** already included in the list of priority substances, the Presidency proposes to raise the EQS value to 0,5 µg/l to accommodate comments from some Delegations. The Presidency would like to point out that these active substances are already covered by individual EQS and that the list is limited in scope. As a **sum(s) of selected pesticides by mode of action** in Annex III of the EQSD is postponed for consideration in the future, it is very important for the European Parliament that some flexibility on pesticides is shown.

Deselection of substances

The Presidency suggests to deselect **atrazine (4)** from Annex I and move to Annex II, part C of the EQSD. A new recital (b) has been added in order to clarify the relation to the Stockholm Convention and the EU regulation 2019/1021 on persistent organic pollutants (POPs), including the existing obligations of Member States to ensure the protection of human health and the environment from these pollutants and the monitoring of these.

Questions for Delegations:

- Can you accept the proposed changes? If not, please indicate major concerns and red lines.

Compliance

The two proposals on timelines are designed to practically set the same deadlines for compliance, but through different legal routes (annex III to this steering note). One option makes use of the **mutatis mutandis** approach already known for surface water from the 2013 revision of the EQSD, where deadlines can be extended when justified. Another option makes use of **fixed deadlines** without any extension possible. Instead, the deadlines are concrete and set without any additional requirements to be met. The approach provides a clear legal basis and certainty.

For groundwater

In the **mutatis mutandis option**, the compliance deadline 2039 for new substances can be extended by one further update of the river basin management plan under the strict criteria stipulated in Article 4(4) WFD. The deadline for threshold values will be the end of the first full planning cycle after the threshold values are set. There will be no further extension possible for the deadline for threshold values.

In the **fixed dates option**, the compliance deadline for the new pharmaceuticals and PFAS is 2045, and for all other new substances the deadline is 2039. The deadline for threshold values will be the end of the second full planning cycle after the threshold values are set. In the fixed dates option, it will not be possible to further extend the compliance deadlines for any of the substances in groundwater.

For surface water

In the **mutatis mutandis option**, the compliance deadline 2033 for substances with revised and more stringent EQS and the compliance deadline 2039 for new substances can be extended by one further update of the river basin management plan under the strict criteria stipulated in Article 4(4) WFD. The deadline for river basin specific pollutants will be the end of the first full planning cycle after the EQS is set. There will be no further extension possible for the deadline for river basin specific pollutants.

In the **fixed dates option**, the compliance deadline for the new pharmaceuticals and PFAS is 2045, and for all other new substances and substances with revised and more stringent EQS the deadline is 2039. The deadline for river basin specific pollutants will be the end of the first full planning cycle after the EQS is set. In the fixed dates option, it will not be possible to extend the deadlines for substances and river basin specific pollutants in surface water.

In both options, for surface water the Presidency proposes to delete **substances number 16 and 44** from EQSD Article 3, paragraph 1a, point (iii). For both substances a less stringent EQS is set in Annex I to the Directive. The compliance deadline for substance 16 is 2015 plus two updates, i.e. 2027 at the latest. Substance number 44 remains included in point (ii) with the compliance deadline 2027 plus two updates, i.e. 2039 at the latest.

Preliminary programme of measures

In both options a **preliminary programme of measures** is introduced for newly identified substances in groundwater and surface water, copying the approach taken for newly identified substances in surface water in the 2013 revision of the EQSD. The Presidency would like to point out that the European Parliament sees the preliminary programme of measures as absolute key part of an overall compromise, also considering that flexibility is shown towards the Council on deadlines. The Presidency hopes that Delegations can show flexibility on this point.

Overview of the two options regarding compliance:

	Mutatis Mutandis option	**Fixed dates option**
Substances w. revised EQS (SW)	2033 + 1 = 2039 Deletion of No 16 + 44 (less stringent EQS)	2039 Deletion of No 16 + 44 (less stringent EQS)
New pharma + PFAS (SW, GW)	2039 + 1 = 2045 + preliminary PoM in 2030	2045 + preliminary PoM in 2030
New pesticides, industry, silver (SW, GW)	2039 + 1 = 2045 + preliminary PoM in 2030	2039 + preliminary PoM in 2030
RBSP (SW)	End of next full cycle	End of next full cycle
Substances w. threshold values (GW)	End of next full cycle	End of second full cycle

Questions for Delegations:

- Which option for compliance do you prefer, and can you show flexibility on the overall compromise cluster on compliance?

Next steps

The Presidency will continue discussions with the European Parliament at technical level. After the Summer break, the Presidency plans another Working Party on Environment for the 5th of September (PM). Here, Delegations will be presented with the full 4-column document. The Presidency intends to reach an interinstitutional agreement with the European Parliament in the end of September, currently scheduled for 23rd of September.

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

New recital (a) related to TFA:

Considering the potential toxicity and prevalence of TFA in the environment, it is of utmost important that TFA is addressed in both surface water and groundwater. There are many sources to TFA pollution, including use of PFAS pesticides and atmospheric deposition due to wash out of cooling gases. For surface water, TFA is included in sum of 25 PFAS (24 PFAS + TFA) with an EQS in Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC. For groundwater, the Commission should consider establishing a new quality standard for TFA to Annex I to Directive 2006/118/EC, taking into account the most recent scientific knowledge on TFA, including work carried out by EFSA and WHO. Future amendments of Directive 2020/2184/EC should also be taken into account when considering a new quality standard for TFA.

New recital (b) related to Stockholm Convention and POPs:

As a result of its review of the list of substances in part A of Annex I to Directive 2008/105/EC, the Commission identified a number of substances that it could remove from the list because they no longer pose a widespread risk to or via the aquatic environment within the Union. However, because they still pose a risk in some Member States, it is appropriate to include them, with their EQS, in Part C of Annex II to Directive 2008/105/EC. Member States should continue to monitor these substances if they identify them as pollutants of national, regional or local concern, and to apply the EQS accordingly. Some other substances were considered for deselection but have been retained in the list because of the need to determine whether their concentrations are showing a downward trend. For some of them, monitoring under Directives 2000/60/EC and 2008/105/EU also contributes to fulfilling monitoring obligations under the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants and Regulation (EU) 2019/1021

New recital (c) on the annexes and watchlist:

Directive 2006/118/EC and Directive 2008/105/EC are to contain an Annex V and Annex III, respectively, listing selected parameters. These parameters are listed in the annexes due to potentially causing risk for both groundwater and surface water and should be considered by the Commission in the next review, pending development of reliable methodologies. Both directives will also contain watch lists for groundwater and surface water setting Union wide monitoring programs designed to identify and assess potentially harmful substances in European waters,

and consist of a limited number of substances. Data collection by Member States of these substances helps to determine, if these substances pose a risk to the aquatic environment, including substances of emerging concern.

Recital 8				
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 confirmed a risk in surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical substances which should therefore	(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 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***	(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-list monitoring under Article 8b of Directive 2008/105/EC has confirmed a risk in surface waters from a number of pharmaceutical	(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 be added to the list of priority substances. Voluntary monitoring in groundwater, and watch-list monitoring under Article 8b of

	be added to the priority substances list.	***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.	substances which should therefore be added to the priority substances list.	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/EC. 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 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. 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 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 Union waters, based on the precautionary principle, a common and unified AA-EQS for inland surface waters and,***		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.

		separately, for other surface waters, should be adopted in relation to glyphosate. ***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 thresholds between 2013 and 2020, found that exceedances of one or more pesticides, mainly exceedances of atrazine and its***		Suggestion to deselect atrazine.

		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]. ***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).*** ***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 0,5 µg/L for groundwater, suggested for individual pesticides and for the sum of all pesticides respectively, as specified in***		See Recital 11b below.

		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 by drinking water providers in the European Groundwater Memorandum[3], interim threshold values, based on best available		

		scientific knowledge, should be established. _____ ***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.*** ***2. EMA. Assessing the toxicological risk to human health and groundwater communities from veterinary pharmaceuticals in groundwater - Scientific guideline, April 2018.*** ***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 raise concerns regarding the safe use of alternatives to bisphenols that might have a negative impact on human health and the***		(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, mixtures of bisphenols could pose a cumulative risk. The Commission should therefore review the listing of bisphenols in general at the next

		environment, the Commission should establish a 'Bisphenols Total' parameter and an appropriate EQS for the total of bisphenol substances.		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)				
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**	(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

			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 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	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 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

			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.	composition of that group or that value be automatically incorporated into Directive 2006/118/EC. 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 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 and dependent terrestrial ecosystems. Stricter standards are needed to protect sensitive groundwater ecosystems. Member States should work with the Commission under the**	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 knowledge, when implementing or revising this Directive. The Commission should work with Member States under the Common Implementation Strategy for Directive

			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.	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 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***		Deleted as part of compromise on groundwater ecosystems.

		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. _____ ***1. EMA. Assessing the toxicological risk to human health and groundwater communities from veterinary pharmaceuticals in groundwater - Scientific guideline, April 2018.***		

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

	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 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.	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 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	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 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~~	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 be used as reliable screening methods. Using such screening methods would have the advantage of allowing the effects of all estrogenic substances having similar

		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.	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.	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				
				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. 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 consider whether a risk-based approach could be taken to establishing an EQS for total pesticides, supported by an appropriate monitoring method.

				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.
Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (6a)				
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***		See para 7a below.

		setting a quality standard for 'PFAS total' and amend Annex I accordingly. The Commission shall adopt these delegated acts by 12 January 2026.		

Article 2, first paragraph, point (7), amending provision, numbered paragraph (7a)				
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 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**	(See Recital 8 (line 18) – which applies also to SW.) 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) 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

			sites in representative groundwater bodies."; ,	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 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)				
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)				
292a		***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'. 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.***		The Commission shall consider establishing quality standards for PFAS Total in surface waters at the next review, and 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 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.***	'	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 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.

[

GWD Annex I – Council version, edits in TC

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
[Entry] Nº	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	not applicable	not applicable	0,1 (individual)

	pesticides, including their relevant metabolites, degradation and reaction products ([4])				0,5 (total) ([5])
3	**PFAS**				
3.1	Sum of PFAS	Industrial substances	See table note 6	See table note 6	~~0,0044~~ The parametric value as defined in Annex I part B of Directive 2020/2184/EC[(6)]
3.2	Sum of 45 ~~5~~ PFAS [(7)]	Industrial substances and degradation product.	See table note 7 ~~6.2~~	See table note 7 ~~6.2~~	0,0044[(7)]
~~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** ~~Pharmaceutical active substances total (8)~~	Pharmaceuticals	**125-33-7** ~~not applicable~~		**(2,5)** [13]
7	Non-relevant metabolites of pesticides (nrMs)	Pesticides	not applicable	not applicable	1 or up to 5[9] (individual)
					5[10] or 12,5[11] (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 and, EU number ~~a 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 4 ~~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 for individual nrMs 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 for individual nrMs 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.

([14]) 'Total' means the sum of concentrations of Trichloroethylene and Tetrachloroethylene

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

(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]
~~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 [3]	Pharmaceuticals			2,5 [4]

([1]) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

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

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

(4) 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.

~~GWD Annex V~~

The following Annex is inserted into Directive 2006/118/EC

ANNEX V

SUBSTANCES SUBJECT TO REVIEW FOR POSSIBLE INTRODUCTION IN ANNEX I WITH AN EU WIDE GROUNDWATER QUALITY STANDARD

(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]
	Sum(s) of selected pharmaceuticals by mode of action	Pharmaceuticals			
	Sum of bisphenols	**Industrial substances**			

(1) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

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

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

(6)	Cadmium and its compounds (depending on water hardness classes) ([9])	Metals	7440-43-9	231-152-8	< 0,08 (Class 1) 0,08 (Class 2) 0,09 (Class 3) 0,15 (Class 4) 0,25 (Class 5)	0,2	< 0,45 (Class 1) 0,45 (Class 2) 0,6 (Class 3) 0,9 (Class 4) 1,5 (Class 5)	< 0,45 (Class 1) 0,45 (Class 2) 0,6 (Class 3) 0,9 (Class 4) 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 together with footnote 11**											
(10)	**The substance 1,2-Dichloroethane has been moved to Part C of Annex II To be reinstated**											

(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	~~9×10^{-4}~~ 9.5×10^{-43}	9.5×10^{-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**											

(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		

(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	3×10^{-5}	3×10^{-6}	6×10^{-4}	6×10^{-5}				X
(42)	Dichlorvos	Organophosphate pesticides	62-73-7	200-547-7	6×10^{-4}	6×10^{-5}	7×10^{-4}	7×10^{-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]) 86,7 ([26])	8,67	**not applicable ([25])** 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	$2,7\times 10^{-4}$	2.7×10^{-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	0.5*	0.5*						

(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. 'fw fish' indicates the 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).~~ To be reinstated when DDT is reinstated

([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**[1]	**EU number**[2]
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

(1) CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

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

ANNEX II: LIST OF METABOLITES

Recital 29a					
Y	39a			**(29a) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of Directive 2006/118/EC, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to adopt a groundwater watch list and to establish a list of relevant and non relevant metabolites of pesticide substances. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.**	Y
Article 2, first paragraph, point (5a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a)					
Y	163b			‘ **2a. The Commission is empowered to adopt an implementing act to establish a list of all known pesticide metabolites indicating if they are relevant or not relevant, by … [OP: please insert the date = six months after the date of entry into force of this Directive]. This list will not include metabolites considered to be of no concern. As long as**	***2a. The Commission is empowered to adopt an implementing act to establish a list of ~~all known~~ pesticide metabolites that may be found in groundwater and for which an assessment of their relevance has been carried out in the Union, indicating if they are relevant or not relevant, by … [OP: please insert the date = ~~six~~twenty four months after the*** Y

			a metabolite is not on the list and it has not yet been assessed, it shall be deemed relevant. The list shall be based on scientific reports of ECHA, EFSA conclusions and other data generated within the approval of active substances according to Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009, Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and other studies concerning new substances placed on the market and discoveries of previously unidentified metabolites. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act to update the list at least every six years. The implementing acts referred to in this paragraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 9(2).	***date of entry into force of this Directive]. This list shall not include metabolites assessed as being of no concern. ~~As long as a metabolite is not on the list and it has not yet been assessed, it shall be deemed relevant.~~ The list shall be based on ~~scientific reports from ECHA, EFSA conclusions and other~~ data generated during the process for approving active substances under Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 and Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 and associated scientific output from EFSA and ECHA, and if available, new scientific data on existing metabolites or ~~other studies concerning new substances placed on the market and~~ newly discovered previously unidentified metabolites. The Commission shall adopt an implementing act to update the list at least every six years. The implementing acts referred to in this paragraph shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 9(2).***

,

					Text Origin: Council Mandate
Article 2, first paragraph, point (5a), amending provision, numbered paragraph (2a), second subparagraph					
	163c			**Based on the pressure and impact analysis conducted, Member States shall select to monitor from the list the active pesticide substances currently or previously used in their territory. Member States may refrain from monitoring specific active pesticide substances and their metabolites that are no longer being used in their territory, provided that previous successive monitoring showed that those substances do not occur in the groundwater body.** ,	17.02 - Commission to work on a proposal that could be included in Annex V to WFD

ANNEX III: COMPLIANCE CLUSTER

Compromise text on timelines with the addition of a preliminary programme of measures and ***mutatis mutandis*** clause limited to one further update of the river basin management plan

Amendments to Council mandate marked in yellow.

Amendments to Directive 2006/118/EC

(4) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added:

'(c) threshold values **for synthetic substances** established at Union level ~~in accordance with Article 8(3) and~~ listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive';

(aa) the new paragraphs (1a) and (1b) are inserted:

'1a. The quality standards for the substances numbered 3 to 8 in Annex I ~~and the threshold values listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive,~~ shall take effect from 22 December 2027, with the aim of achieving good groundwater chemical status in relation to those substances by 22 December 2039 and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of groundwater bodies in relation to those substances. For this purpose, Member States shall, by 22 December 2027, establish a supplementary monitoring programme and, by 22 December 2030, a preliminary programme of measures covering those substances. A final programme of measures, in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC, shall be included in the 2033 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC.~~;

1b. ~~Additional substances identified and threshold~~ Threshold values established in accordance with Article 3, point (b), of paragraph 1~~, and the threshold values listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive, will~~ shall take effect from the start of a full river basin management plan cycle that starts after the date the threshold value was set, with the aim of achieving good groundwater chemical status in relation to those substances by the end of that river basin management plan cycle and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of groundwater bodies in relation to those substances.

Article 4(4) to (9) of Directive 2000/60/EC shall apply mutatis mutandis to the substances numbered 3 to 8 of Annex I with the exception of the time extensions under Article 4(4) which shall be limited to a maximum of one further update of the river basin management plan subsequent to the compliance date, and which shall not apply in relation to the substances referred to in paragraph 1b~~.and the threshold values established at Union level and the additional threshold values established by Member States.~~';

Amendments to Directive 2008/105/EC

(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1a, first subparagraph, the following point**s** (iii)**, and (iv)** ~~**and (v)**~~ **are** ~~is~~ added:

'(iii) the substances numbered 5, 9, 13, 15, **16,** ~~16,~~ 17, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 34, 37, 41, **43,** ~~43,~~ 44 in Part A of Annex I, for which revised EQS are set, ~~and the newly identified substances numbered 46 to 70 in Part A of Annex I,~~ with effect from ~~… [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following **24** 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive]~~ 22 December 2027, with the aim of **achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those substances by 22 December 2033 and** preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies **in relation to those EQS** ~~and of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those substances~~ **by means of programmes of measures included in the 2027 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/CE**;

(iv) the newly identified substances numbered 46 to 69 in Part A of Annex I, ~~will take~~ with effect from 22 December 2027, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those substances by 22 December 2039 and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies in relation to those substances. For this purpose, Member States shall, by 22 December 2027, establish a supplementary monitoring programme and, by 22 December 2030, a preliminary programme of measures covering those substances. A final programme of measures, in accordance with article 11 of directive 2000/60/EC, shall be included in the 2033 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/CE;

~~(v)~~ **Article 3, paragraph 1aa (new)**

~~where~~ **Where an EQS has been set at EU level for river basin specific pollutants according to article 16(4a) of Directive 2000/60/EC and listed in Part C of Annex II to Directive 2008/105/EC or a Member State has identified an additional river basin specific pollutant and corresponding EQS in accordance with article 8d(1), that EQS ~~will~~ shall take effect from the start of a full river basin management plan cycle that starts after the date the EQS was set, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those pollutants by the end of that river basin management plan cycle and of preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies in relation to those pollutants.**

Article 4(4) to (9) of Directive 2000/60/EC shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the substances ~~and river basin specific pollutants listed~~ referred to in points (i) to (iv) of paragraph 1a and in relation to the river basin specific pollutants referred to in paragraph 1aa with the exception of the time extensions under Article 4(4) which shall be limited to a maximum of one further update of the river basin management plan subsequent to the compliance date in relation to the substances referred to in points (iii) and (iv) and which shall not apply in relation to the river basin specific pollutants referred to in paragraph 1aa.";

Compromise text on timelines presenting a differentiated approach with **fixed dates**, a preliminary programme of measures and no *mutatis mutandis* clause

Amendments to Council mandate marked in yellow.

Amendments to Directive 2006/118/EC

(4) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, the following point (c) is added:

'(c) threshold values **for synthetic substances** established at Union level ~~in accordance with Article 8(3) and~~ listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive';

(aa) the new paragraphs (1a) and (1b) are inserted:

'1a. The quality standards for the substances numbered 3 to 8 in Annex I ~~and the threshold values listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive,~~ shall take effect from 22 December 2027, with the aim of achieving good groundwater chemical status in relation to ~~those~~ the substances numbered [all but pharmaceuticals and PFAS] by 22 December 2039 and the substances numbered [pharmaceuticals and PFAS] by 22 December 2045 and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of groundwater bodies in relation to those substances. For this purpose, Member States shall, by 22 December 2027, establish a supplementary monitoring programme and, by 22 December 2030, a preliminary programme of measures covering those substances. A final programme of measures, in accordance with Article 11 of Directive 2000/60/EC, shall be included in the 2033 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/EC.;

1b. ~~Additional substances identified and threshold~~ Threshold values established in accordance with Article 3, point (b) of paragraph 1, and the threshold values listed in Part D of Annex II to this Directive shall ~~will~~ take effect from the start of a full river basin management plan cycle that starts after the date the threshold value was set, with the aim of achieving good groundwater chemical status in relation to those substances by the end of the river basin management cycle that follows that river basin management plan cycle, and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of groundwater bodies in relation to those substances.

Article 4(4) ~~to (9)~~ of Directive 2000/60/EC shall not apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the substances referred to in 1a and 1b ~~numbered 3 to 8 of Annex I and~~

~~**the threshold values established at Union level and the additional threshold values established by Member States.';**~~

Amendments to Directive 2008/105/EC

(2) Article 3 is amended as follows:

(a) in paragraph 1a, first subparagraph, the following point**s** (iii)~~**,**~~ **and (**iv) ~~**and (v)**~~ **are** ~~is~~ added:

'(iii) the substances numbered 5, 9, 13, 15, ~~**16,**~~ 17, 21, 23, 24, 28, 30, 34, 37, 41, **43,** ~~44~~ in Part A of Annex I, for which revised EQS are set, ~~and the newly identified substances numbered 46 to 70 in Part A of Annex I,~~ with effect from ~~… [OP please insert the date = the first day of the month following **24** 18 months after the date of entry into force of this Directive]~~ 22 December 2027, with the aim of **achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those substances by 22 December 2039 and** preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies **in relation to those EQS** ~~and of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those substances~~ **by means of programmes of measures included in the 2027 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/CE**;

(iv) the newly identified substances numbered 46 to 69 in Part A of Annex I, ~~will take~~ with effect from 22 December 2027, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to ~~those~~ the substances numbered 48, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69 by 22 December 2039 and the substances numbered 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 59, 61, 65 by 22 December 2045 and preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies in relation to those substances. For this purpose, Member States shall, by 22 December 2027, establish a supplementary monitoring programme and, by 22 December 2030, a preliminary programme of measures covering those substances. A final programme of measures, in accordance with article 11 of directive 2000/60/EC, shall be included in the 2033 river basin management plans produced in accordance with Article 13(7) of Directive 2000/60/CE;

~~(v)~~ Article 3, paragraph 1aa (new)

~~where~~ Where an EQS has been set at EU level for river basin specific pollutants according to article 16(4a) of Directive 2000/60/EC and listed in Part C of Annex II to this Directive, or a Member State has identified an additional river basin specific pollutant and established a corresponding EQS in accordance with article 8d(1), that EQS ~~will~~ shall take effect from the start of a full river basin management plan cycle that starts after the date the EQS was set, with the aim of achieving good surface water chemical status in relation to those pollutants by the end of that river basin management plan cycle and of preventing deterioration in the chemical status of surface water bodies in relation to those pollutants.

Article 4(4) to (9) of Directive 2000/60/EC shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the substances listed in points (i) to (iv) of paragraph 1a and to the river basin specific pollutants referred to in paragraph 1aa, with the exception of Article 4(4) which shall not apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the substances referred to in points (iii) and (iv) of the paragraph 1 and in relation to the river specific pollutants referred to in paragraph 1aa ~~listed in points (i) to (v).~~";