

Selected Newly Added Documents for February 2008 on EUGRIS: platform for European contaminated soil and water information:

EUGRIS now has a new easier to use format, which I hope you will find the time to have a quick look at. 41 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 -24 February 2008. These can be viewed at: <http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp>

****Then select the month and year for the updates you are interested in****

Resources added include this selection:

NICOLE, 2008

Using baselines in liability management – what do upcoming Directives require from us?

In terms of managing liability the “real” question that underpins any transfer of risk or remediation requirement is: “What is the baseline condition that needs to be returned to and does the liability for reaching it belong to me?” Hence baselines play a role in scenarios concerning, for example, sales and acquisitions of sites, insurances for pollution and remediation, liability transfers and contractual negotiations, land valuation, redevelopment, etc. The objective of this workshop was to investigate what requirements current and upcoming legislation will put on the site owner, the seller of a site and the buyer of a site. Sessions dealt with regulatory aspects, financial aspects and methodologies for dealing with the definition of baselines and for designing risk management approaches to meet those baselines. An interactive session was included, in which the participants developed plans for defining a baseline condition in short case study.

M. Wehrer, 2008,

PAH release from tar-oil contaminated soil material in response to forced environmental gradients: implications for contaminant transport

Extract from abstract: Laboratory test systems are frequently used to assess the release of pollutants from contaminated sites. To infer behaviour in the field, all factors that control the release of such pollutants should be considered in the experiment. We carried out column experiments with varying boundary conditions under saturated flow to identify the processes governing the release and to evaluate the effect of environmental conditions on several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). We compared the results with groundwater concentrations monitored in the field.

Paolo Mocarelli, 2008

Dioxin Exposure, from Infancy through Puberty, Produces Endocrine Disruption and Affects Human Semen Quality

Exposure to TCDD in infancy reduces sperm concentration and motility, and an opposite effect is seen with exposure during puberty. Exposure in either period leads to permanent reduction of estradiol and increased FSH. These effects are permanent and occur at TCDD concentrations < 68 ppt, which is within one order of magnitude of those in the industrialized world in the 1970s and 1980s and may be responsible at least in part for the reported decrease in sperm quality, especially in younger men.