

Selected Newly Added Documents for June 2007 on EUGRIS: platform for European contaminated soil and water information:

**52 resources, projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 –24 June 2007. These can be viewed at:**

**<http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp?StartYear=2007&Date=June>**

**A number of the resources added have already been covered by TechDirect. European resources added include this selection:**

#### **Euro-Mediterranean Partnership 2007**

**Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the know-how in the Water sector - International portal. EMWIS is an initiative of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. It provides a strategic tool for exchanging information and knowledge in the water sector between and within the Euro Mediterranean partnership countries. All the countries involved in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership are concerned:**

**\* The 27 EU member states**

**\* The 10 Mediterranean Partner Countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey)**

**Topics: Regional water observation mechanism ; Water Monitoring ; Water scarcity and drought ; Floods ; Groundwater ; Waste water reuse ; Desalination ; Shared Water Resources Management ; Linking rural development and water management ; Agriculture ; Satellite data ; Water reports & data ; Hydrology ; Sanitation ; Gender and IWRM ; Right to Water ; Water institutions ; Geosciences ; Rural Management ; Climate Change ; Topics ; Regional water observation mechanism; Water Monitoring; Water scarcity and drought; Floods; Groundwater; Waste water reuse; Desalination; Shared Water Resources Management; Linking rural development and water management; Agriculture; Satellite data; Water reports & data; Hydrology; Sanitation; Gender and IWRM; Right to Water; Water institutions; Geosciences; Rural Management; Climate Change**

#### **Rodriguez G. et al., 2007**

**The contribution of environmental management systems to the management of construction and demolition waste: The case of the Autonomous Community of Madrid (Spain). Recently, Spanish researchers have analysed and evaluated the application of the environmental management system (EMS) ISO Standards 14001 to construction sites in the Autonomous Community of Madrid, paying particular attention to control and management practices for waste generated on site, and to the fulfilment of legislation on waste management. The authors compared construction waste management on sites with and without EMS in order to detect possible deficiencies of EMS and current management instruments. The research is based on the collection, statistical treatment, analysis and interpretation of data obtained from a survey completed by personnel in charge of various construction works in progress in Madrid.**

#### **European Commission, 2007**

**EC REACH Web Page (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)**

**The aim of REACH is to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the properties of chemical substances. At the same time, innovative capability and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry should be enhanced. The benefits of the REACH system will come gradually, as more and more substances are phased into REACH. The REACH Regulation gives greater responsibility to industry to manage the risks from chemicals and to provide**

safety information on the substances. Manufacturers and importers will be required to gather information on the properties of their substances, which will help them manage them safely, and to register the information in a central database. The European Chemicals Agency will act as the central point in the REACH system: it will run the databases necessary to operate the system, co-ordinate the in-depth evaluation of suspicious chemicals and run a public database in which consumers and professionals can find hazard information.

#### **Geoparkinson project consortium, 2007**

**Environmental risk factors for Parkinson's disease and parkinsonism: the Geoparkinson study.**

As a part of the EU-funded research project Geoparkinson, European researchers, have recently investigated the relation between exposure to solvents, pesticides, iron, copper and manganese and the risk of PD. To this end, the authors undertook a case-control study of 959 prevalent cases of Parkinsonism (767 with Parkinson's disease) and 1989 controls in Scotland, Italy, Sweden, Romania, and Malta. Subjects completed an interviewer-administered questionnaire regarding lifetime occupational and hobby exposure to these substances. Lifetime and average annual exposures were estimated and statistical analysis was applied. The Geoparkinson project is one of the largest case-control studies to date of genetic, environmental, and occupational risk factors for Parkinson's disease or other degenerative Parkinsonian syndromes. The researchers found that Parkinson's disease is associated with pesticide use. Previous studies have established an association but few had been able to establish an exposure-response relationship, perhaps due to small sample size or poor exposure assessment. The results suggest that relatively low intensity exposure to pesticides may increase risks. On the other hand, they suggest that in general, risk from solvents and metals are less important in this respect.

#### **Project: In Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO) Case Study Database**

The Colorado School of Mines is currently designing and populating a database of case studies where in situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) has been used at the field scale. The purpose of this effort is to examine trends in how ISCO is being used, which may in turn point to situations in which ISCO should be selected as a preferred remedy, as well as inherent limitations of the technology. The results of the database will be presented in an interactive format available to all interested users in the fall of 2008. The database will also be used to support a Technology Practices Manual guidance document that will be produced in early 2009.