



Obremenjenost podzemne vode s pesticidi, določena po novi evropski metodologiji

Marjeta KRAJNC, Mojca DOBNIKAR-TEHOVNIK, Mišo ANDJELOV, Andreja KOLENC,
Petra KRSNIK

Agencija RS za okolje, Vojkova 1b, SI-1000 Ljubljana

Leta 2002 je bila v Slovenji sprejeta Uredba o kakovosti podzemne vode, usklajena z okoljsko zakonodajo Evropske skupnosti, ki opredeljuje nov pristop določanja obremenjenosti podzemne vode. Obremenjenost podzemne vode se določa za celotno telo podzemne vode na osnovi določitve kemijskega stanja in dolgoročnih trendov rasti 23 parametrov kemijskega stanja. Parametri kemijskega stanja vključujejo 9 posameznih pesticidov in njihovih razgradnih produktov ter vsoto vseh pesticidov.

Agencija RS za okolje spremlja kakovost podzemne vode od leta 1990 v okviru državnega monitoringa kakovosti voda. Na osnovi rezultatov monitoringa podzemne vode v obdobju 1993 – 2000 je bila po novi metodologiji določena obremenjenost podzemne vode za 13 aluvijalnih vodonosnikov. V prispevku je predstavljena stopnja obremenjenosti podzemne vode s pesticidi v letu 2000 in dolgoročni trendi koncentracije pesticidov v obdobju 1993 – 2000 za posamezen vodonosnik kot tudi na izbranih merilnih mestih.

Najvišja stopnja obremenjenosti s pesticidi je bila določena za vodonosnike SV dela Slovenije. Ugotovljen je bil trend zniževanja vsebnosti atrazina in desetil-atrazina, vendar se koncentracije na večini vodonosnikov še niso znižale do dopustnih meja. Od leta 1996 je bilo na Sorškem polju ugotovljeno naglo povečevanje vsebnosti metolaklora.

ABSTRACT

Determination of groundwater pollution by pesticides according to new European methodology

In Slovenia Decree on Quality of Groundwater, harmonized with EU environmental legislation came into force in 2002 where new methodology of pollution classification for groundwater was determined. Pollution of groundwater body has to be assessed according to determination of chemical status and long-term trends of 23 chemical status parameters. Chemical status parameters include 9 individual pesticides and their metabolites as well as sum of all pesticides. Environmental Agency of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible for groundwater quality monitoring which has been carried out since 1990. Pollution of 13 alluvial aquifers was assessed according to new methodology basing on statistical calculations of monitoring results in the period 1993 – 2000. In this article the degree of groundwater pollution by pesticides in year 2000 and long-term trends for pesticides in the period 1993 – 2000 for the whole individual aquifer as well as for chosen sampling sites are presented.

The highest degree of groundwater pollution by pesticides was determined for aquifers of NE part of Slovenia. Generally long-term trend of atrazin and desethyl-atrazin declination was found out yet concentrations in most aquifers are still higher than admissible values. Since 1996 we have been detecting rapid increase of metolachlor in the aquifer of Sorško polje.