



Bellanova P., Schwarzbauer J. & Reicherter K.





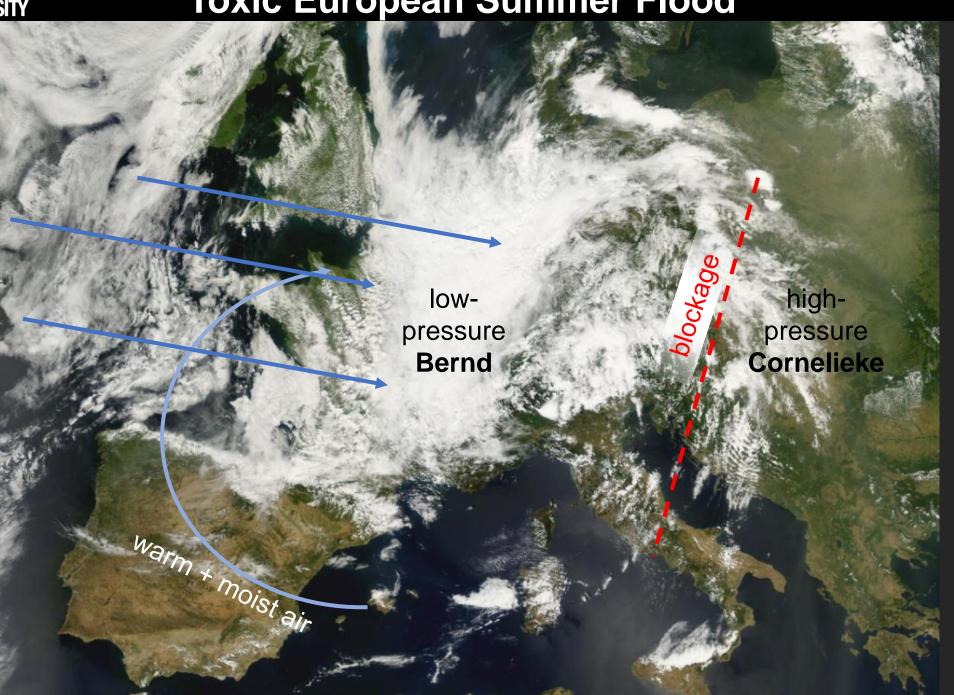


lowpressure Bernd blocked from moving eastward with westerlies

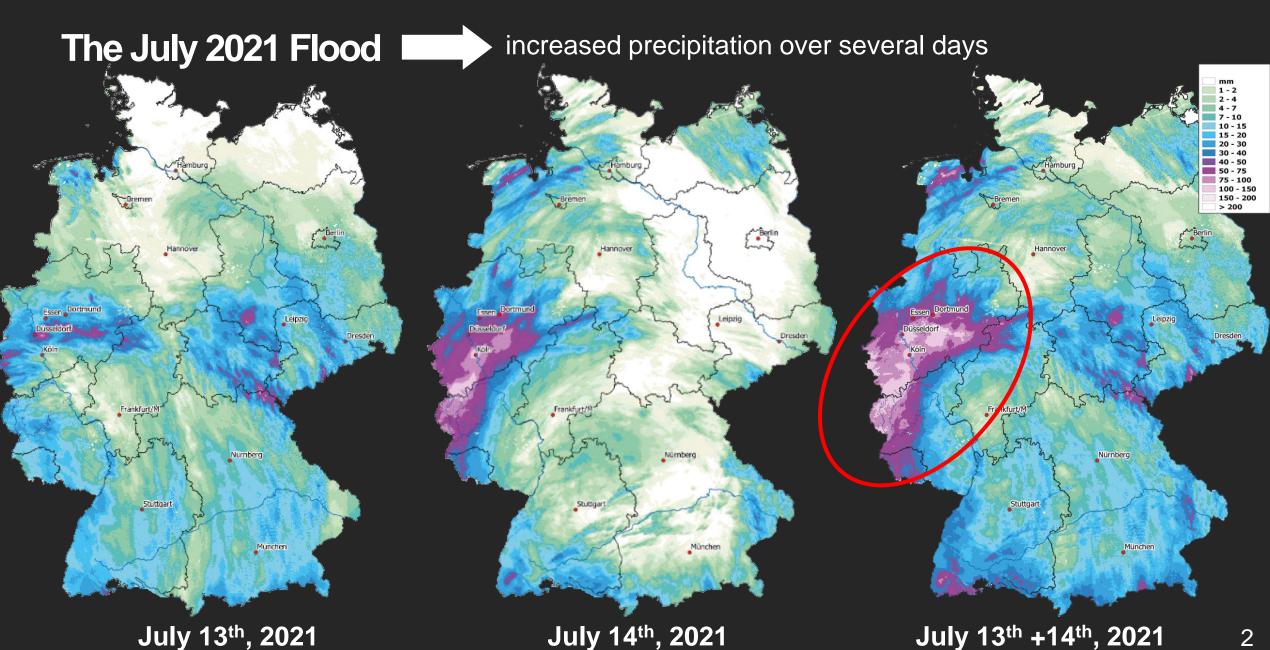


area

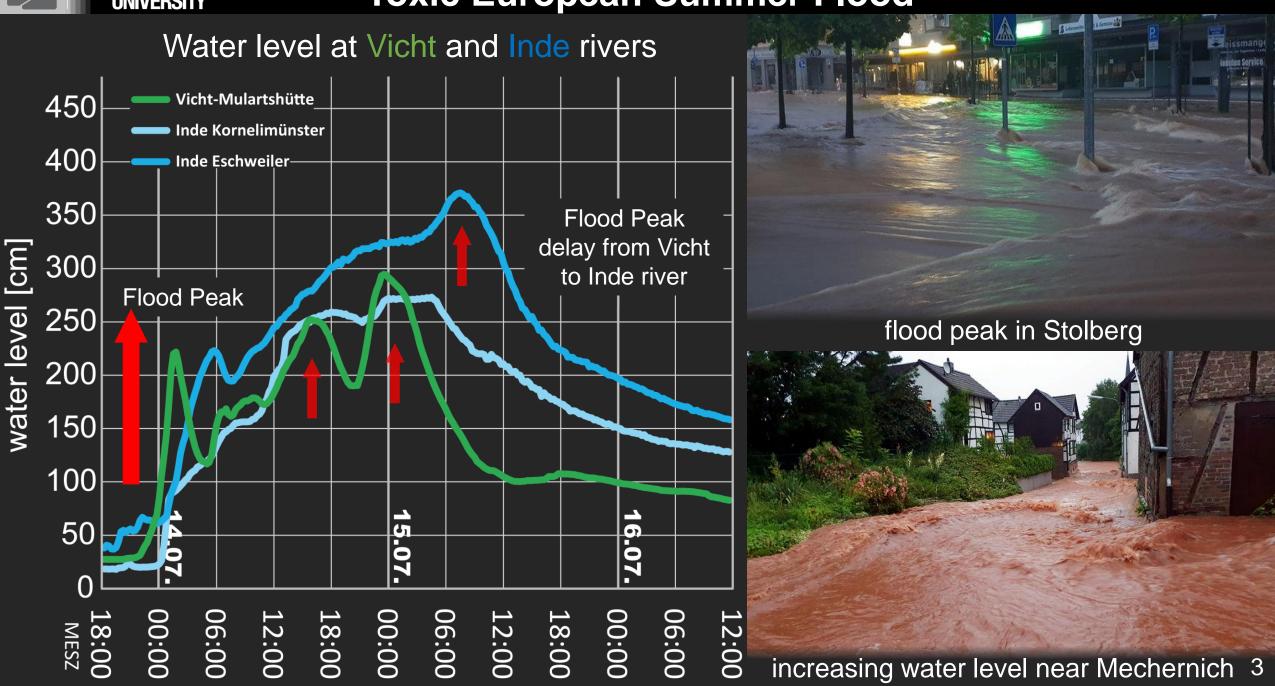
increased precipitation in this region



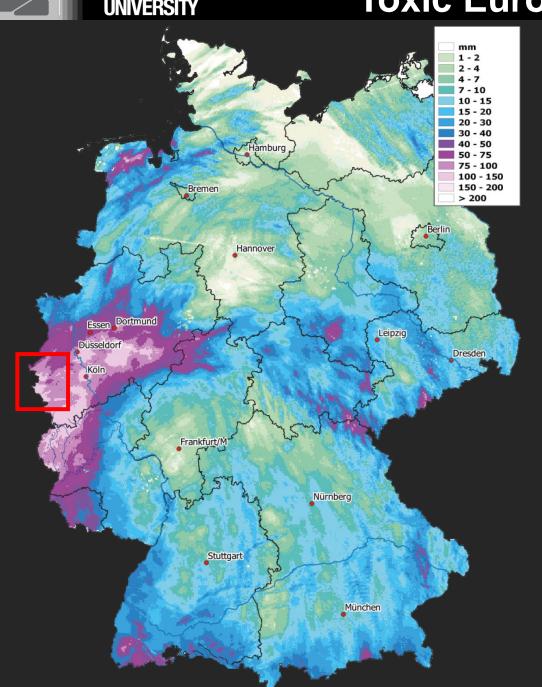


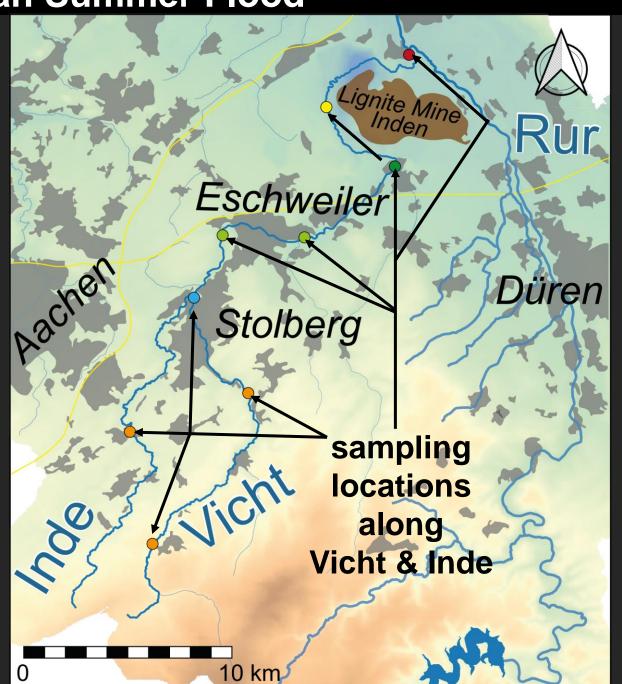






















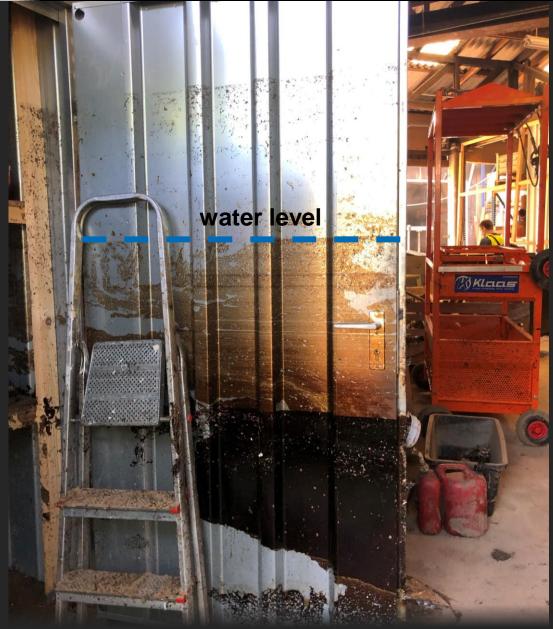
Toxic Floods Effects in Europe



damages by water and impacts



Toxic Floods Effects in Europe







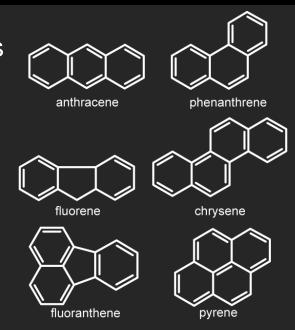
The July 2021 Flood

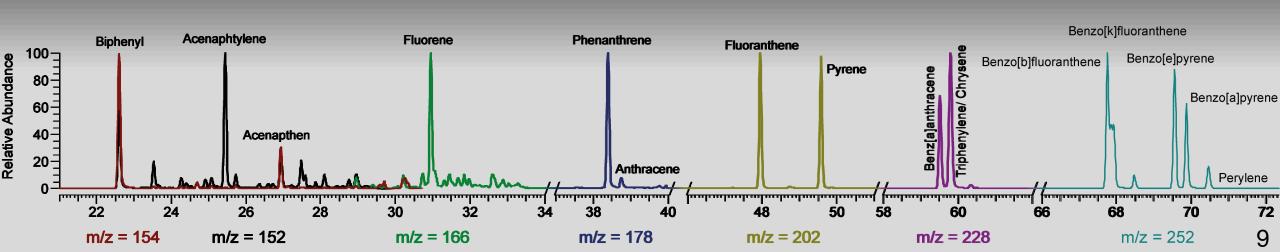




Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) → petrogenic pollutants

- non-polar + lipophilic → cancerogenic + genotoxic
- → originate from incomplete combustion
 - natural fires → pyrogenic
 - fossil fuels → petrogenic + pyrogenic
- compound specific mass to charge ratio (m/z):

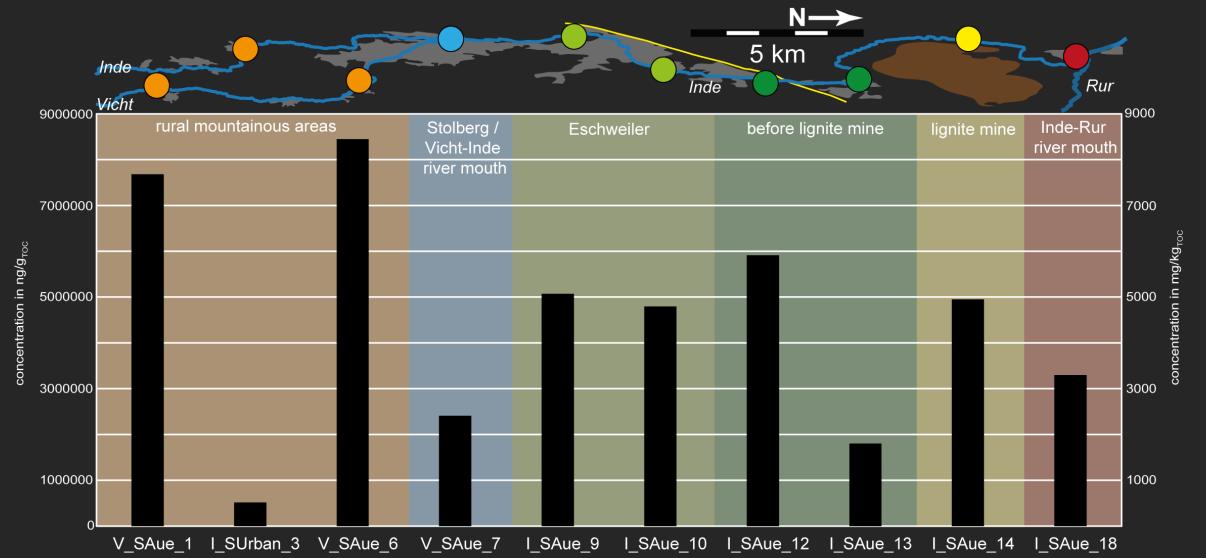






Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) → petrogenic pollutants

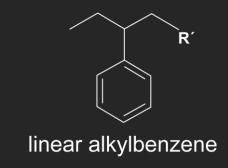
→ generally high pollution (mg/kg) → dynamic distribution → local urban sources (e.g., oil heating systems)



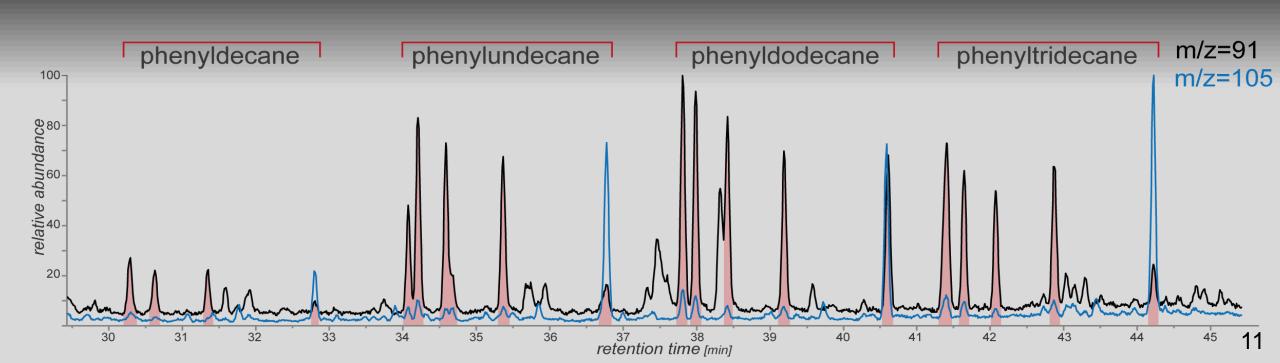


Linear Alkylbenzenes (LABs)

- → urban wastewater pollutants
 - → typical urban/ household effluents
 - systematic change in isomeric composition = I/E ratio
 - → extent of microbial degradation
 - → treatment status of wastewater



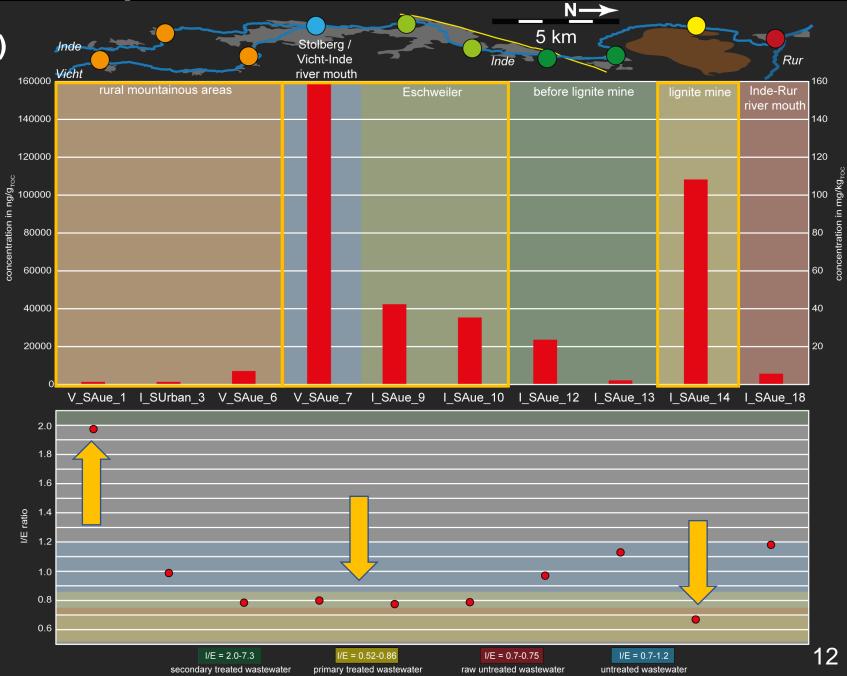




Linear Alkylbenzenes (LABs)

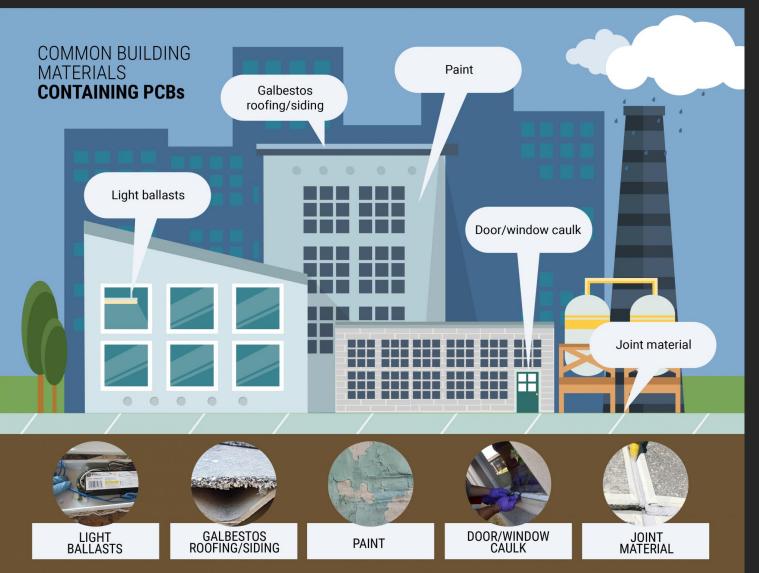
- → urban wastewater pollutants
- no pollution upstream of Stolberg→ high I/E ratio

- main pollution after Stolberg
 - → I/E ratio low = sewage emission
- local emission Inden / lignite mine
 - → I/E ratio low = sewage emission

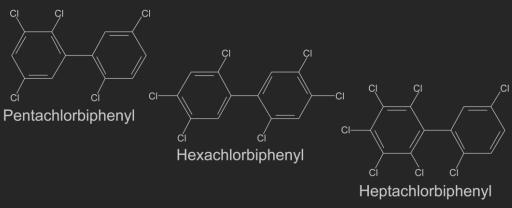




Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs) → industrial pollutants



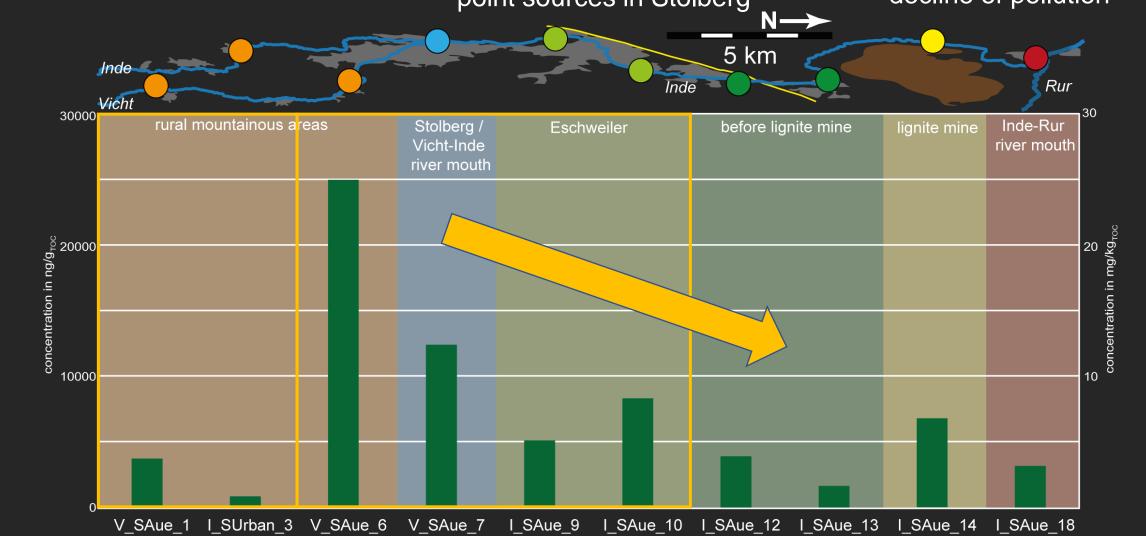
- → environmental toxic
- → endocrine disruption
- → today ubiquitous in the environment
- longevity made it ideal for construction
 - → used as plasticizer
- banned 2004 (globally)
 - → still in use today + old burdens





Polychlorinated Biphenyl's (PCBs) → industrial pollutants

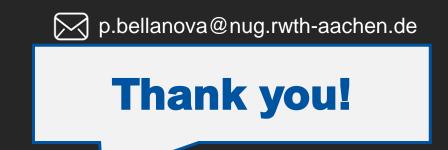
→ low pollution upstream of Stolberg → pollution starting with industrial → continuous dilution / point sources in Stolberg decline of pollution





Implications of the 2021 European flood

(1) <u>unprecedented</u> weather condition



- (2) small catchments with low prevention and retention measures in place
 - → very quick water level rise → main difference to known large flood events

- (3) anthropogenic influences result in a man-made toxic flood
 - → landscape chances (reduction of natural floodplains)
 - → land-use change (land sealing)
 - → high pollution levels → remobilization + introduction of fresh pollution
 - → dynamic pollution distribution → pollution linked to urban centers