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LIMIT

South Baltic



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LIMIT project LinkedIn page

Lead partner project portal



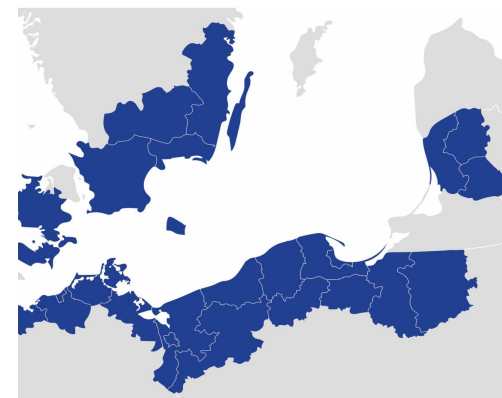
Interreg South Baltic Programme

## ASSOCIATED PARTNERS

1. Länsstyrelsen Skåne (County Administrative Board of Scania), SE
2. Zakład Utylizacyjny Sp. z o.o. (Municipal Waste Management Plant in Gdansk), PL
3. Przedsiębiorstwo Wodociągów i Kanalizacji Sp. z o.o. (PEWIK) w Gdyni (The Water and Sewage Management Company), PL
4. Wojewódzki Fundusz Ochrony Środowiska i Gospodarki Wodnej w Gdańsku (The Regional Fund for Environmental Protection and Water Management), PL
5. Region Sjælland (Region Zealand), DK
6. RESC (Center for Rescue and Safety Fire), DK
7. Techsan, Olsztyn, PL
8. UAB „Kretingos vandenys“, LT

# LIMIT

Innovative concepts  
for sustainable  
water treatment  
targeting PFAS and  
other critical  
micropollutants  
from point sources  
in the South Baltic  
Sea area



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Sept 2023 – Aug 2026*

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## BACKGROUND

The EU holds around 100,000 surface water bodies and around 12,000 ground-water bodies with a great value, both ecologically and economically.

However, the increasing chemical pollution of surface- and ground waters is of a great concern as they have largely unknown long-term environmental effects, not only on aquatic life, but also on human health. Without clean freshwater, free from anthropogenic contaminants, one can neither assure aquatic and human health, nor uphold a safe food production within an agricultural area. To reduce substances damaging health and the environment, such as PFAS (poly- and perfluorinated alkyl substances), pesticides, pharmaceuticals and antibiotics, EU has proposed new rules on surface water and groundwater pollution.



### PFAS—persistent chemicals causing problems in water

PFAS, a large group of “**forever chemicals**” used in cookware, clothing and furniture, firefighting foam and personal care products, are particularly problematic, due to persistence and ease of spread in our **waterbodies** with potential alarming **health issues**.

Recent experiences from the member states around the South Baltic Sea have revealed that **PFAS hotspots** are releasing large amounts of these highly persistent and hazardous pollutants. In Denmark alone more than 1,000 potential PFAS hot-spots have been identified. The most severe case in Denmark so far, is a firefighting site in Korsør with unfortunate connection to grazing beef cattle's and their consumers. PFAS in the effluent from the ordinary **urban WWTP's** also originates from other diffuse sources, as well as deposits from air. Removing PFAS and **other micropollutants** of emerging concern from contaminated groundwater, sewage and other point sources is essential. **Sustainable management of water resources** is also essential in promoting **green economic development**. Thus, there is an urgent need for environmental and climate friendly treatment technologies to handle the large number of micropollutant sources in the South Baltic Sea area.



## Objective

The objective of LIMIT is to develop and implement:

- innovative technologies at both urban WWTP's and hotspots for micropollutants.
- sustainable regeneration and elimination technologies for used adsorption materials.
- analytical PFAS concepts using novel, robust and sensitive methods.

With a focus on innovative green treatment technologies, we are convinced that sustainable and environmentally friendly solutions can limit the spread and reduce the occurrence of PFAS and other micropollutants in the South Baltic Area.

The LIMIT project will help to reduce or remove several substances harmful to health and the environment, such as PFAS, pesticides and antibiotics from hotspots and other point sources and thereby protect groundwater and surface water.