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1. Summary Forms

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects		Form S0. General Project Data	
 EUROPEAN COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT DG	FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY		LIFE ENV/

PROJECT ACRONYM

Project title (English):
Ecotoxicological Evaluation of Municipal and Industrial Waste Waters

The project will be implemented in the following country(ies): Portugal

MEMBER COUNTRY	STATE/CANDIDATE	ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS (see and check boxes in Annex 2)
P	Portugal	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo

Expected starting date: 01.10.2002.ending date : 30.09.2005 duration in months : 36 months

APPLICANT

Legal Name : Direcção-Geral do Ambiente

Public institution Public authority X Private structure NGO

Street Name and No Rua da Murgueira – Zambujal .PO Box Post.....
 Town/City AMADORA Country Code.....P.....Code Country Name PORTUGAL
 Tel. N° : (351-21) 4728330 Fax N° : (351-21) 4728379 E-mail address : tereza.vinhas@dga.min-amb.pt

Contact person: TitleIng. First Name Maria Tereza Family name: Vinhas

PROJECT POLICY AREA

PG1	Land-use development and planning				
	PG1.1	Urban environment		PG1.3	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
	PG1.2	Quality of air and noise abatement		PG1.4	Other area
PG2	Water management				
X	PG2.1	At the scale of the river basin		PG2.4	Diffuse and dispersed sources of pollution
	PG2.2	Ground water protection		PG2.5	Other area
	PG2.3	Waste water treatment			
PG3	Impact of economic activities				
	PG3.1	Clean technologies		PG3.4	Sustainable tourism
	PG3.2	Integrated environment management		PG3.5	Other area
	PG3.3	Reduction of emission of gases having a greenhouse effect			
PG4	Waste management				
	PG4.1	Packaging and plastics		PG4.3	Waste important in volume
	PG4.2	Hazardous or problematic waste		PG4.4	Other area
PG5	Integrated Product Policy				
	PG5.1	Eco-design, eco-efficiency, green financial products		PG5.3	Other area
	PG5.2	Eco-labelling			

PROJECT NACE CODE

Herewith, the undersigned, declare the following:

- I am in the legal position to sign this statement on behalve of my company/institution;
- I specifically declare, I have carefully read the standard administrative provisions, annexed to the LIFE-Environment application file, to which I agree to conform in the implementation of the project, should it be financed.

Name of legal/statutory representative:

Title:

Function:

Authorised stamp and

Signature:

Date:

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects		Form S1. Project Summary	
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SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT (ENGLISH VERSION)

Max. 1 page

Project title (precise translation of original title) : Ecotoxicological Evaluation of Municipal and Industrial Waste Waters

Objectives (maximum 500 characters)

Wastewater composition is complex and many compounds are not easily identifiable. Its toxicity depends on the additive, synergistic or antagonistic effects of its basic compounds and must be measured directly. Direct Toxicity Assessment (DTA) has been used in different European countries for a number of years. In Portugal research in this area is poorly developed in practical actions or local regulations. This project aims to demonstrate the importance of ecotoxicology for wastewater management, and to set up the technologies for planning and controlling industrial and municipal wastewater network systems. The main objectives of the project are (i) the evaluation of ecotoxicity of municipal and industrial waste waters, (ii) the global impact assessment of wastewaters in a receiving system: River Trancão Basin (iii) elaboration of a proposal of ecotoxicity criteria to be included in National Legislation (iv) setting up methodologies to be used by routine and research laboratories in order to support regulator and inspectorate entities concerning the ecotoxicological evaluation of wastewaters and (v) setting up a model of the drainage basin, to predict the environmental benefits of wastewater control policy and to optimise future works (vi) the final set of results will support decision making and the putting into force of national and Community legislation.

This is an innovative and low cost project very important to support environment management policy and control.

Actions and means involved (maximum 1000 characters)

The project will be implemented in River Trancão Basin and adjacent basin. These Basins are quite adequate for a demonstration project aiming to compare several methods for evaluating ecotoxicity of different effluent types. It has small dimensions and is a heavily industrialised and densely populated area. Trancão discharges into the Tagus estuary. This estuary is one of the largest in Europe and is not heavily polluted, in spite of the existence of some pollution "spots". That is the case of the mouth of Trancão River. The work programme is divided into six main tasks with the following objectives

TASK 1: Background Information

- Review of existing data and information on receiving water and inventory of main pollution sources and discharges
- Compiling of technical experience from international projects for the implementation of DTA

TASK 2: Characterisation of discharges and of river Basin

- Ranking of the main acute toxicity sources and discharge rates. Selection of industrial sites
- Design of sampling program
- Chemical and acute toxicity characterisation of surface waters and wastewaters
- Fate of discharged products in the receiving waters. Determination of treatment processes efficiency

TASK 3: Toxicity determination. Identification of Best Available Techniques

- Evaluation of acute and chronic endpoints, including survival/mortality, immobilisation and bioluminescence
- Assessment of the reproducibility and repeatability/sensitivity of the proposed microbioassays and the cost-benefit assessment in comparison to the standard test protocols
- Intercalibration exercise, between partners, for one or two bioassays.

TASK 4: Modelling of the fate of products discharged in the Basin

- Setting up of a Geographical Information System and Modelling of the river flow at basin scale
- Modelling of suspended matter transport and of dissolved and adsorbed substances.
- Hazard/Risk assessment

TASK 5: Management

- Establishment of a Steering Group between partners/stakeholders
- Supervision of milestones and deliverables
- Organisation of partner meetings and Workshops
- Preparation of reporting documents
- Sensibilisation of the agents involved in the use of water or in the management of wastewater

TASK 6: Dissemination

- Dissemination of the results of this project
- Implementation of an exploitation plan

Expected results (maximum 500 characters)

Establishment of wastewaters ecotoxicity criteria and of evaluation methodologies to be included into national and in Municipal regulations and to contribute to improve European environment policies, e.g. Water Framework Directive.

Updating of the inventory of the point sources in Trancão Basin and adjacent basin and of the receiving water characteristics.

Development of a model suitable to extrapolate the results of this study to other Basins. Contribute to rising of public awareness on the importance of ecotoxicity in the assessment of environmental impact of municipal and industrial discharges.

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects		Form S1. Project Summary	
 EUROPEAN COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT DG	FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY		LIFE ENV/

SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT (NATIVE OR OTHER EC LANGUAGE VERSION)	Max. 1 page
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ES IT FR NE DE DA P SV FIN GR

Project title: Avaliação Ecotoxicológica das Águas Residuais e Municipais e Industriais

Objectives (maximum 500 characters)

A composição dos efluentes é complexa e muitos dos seus componentes não são facilmente identificáveis. A sua toxicidade depende dos efeitos aditivos, sinérgicos ou antagónicos dos seus componentes e deve ser avaliada directamente (DTA). A Avaliação Directa da Toxicidade (DTA) tem sido adoptada por alguns países Europeus há já alguns anos. Em Portugal, a investigação nesta área encontra-se pouco desenvolvida e consiste em acções práticas e Regulamentos Locais. Este projecto tem como principal objectivo demonstrar a importância da Ecotoxicologia na gestão das águas residuais e para a implementação de tecnologias para o planeamento e controlo dos sistemas de águas residuais municipais e industriais. Os principais objectivos do projecto são: (i) avaliação da ecotoxicidade das águas residuais municipais e industriais(ii)Avaliação do efeito global dos efluentes no sistema receptor: Bacia do Trancão (iii) Elaboração de uma proposta para a introdução dos parâmetros ecotoxicológicos na Legislação Nacional (iv) Estabelecimento de metodologias para serem utilizadas em laboratórios de rotina e de investigação por forma a apoiar as entidades reguladoras e de inspecção na avaliação ecotoxicológica das águas residuais, e (v)criação de um modelo da bacia de drenagem para avaliar os benefícios de uma política de control das águas residuais e para otimizar o trabalho futuro (vi)O conjunto de resultados constituirá uma ferramenta de apoio à decisão e à entrada em vigor da legislação comunitária e nacional. Trata-se de projecto inovador e de baixo custo que se reveste da maior importância para a política de gestão

Actions and means involved (maximum 1000 characters)

O projecto será implementado na Bacia do Rio Trancão e bacia adjacente. Estas bacias são adequadas para a implementação de um projecto de demonstração que tem por objectivo a comparação de diferentes métodos para avaliação da toxicidade de diferentes tipos de efluentes. Trata-se de uma bacia de pequena dimensão, altamente industrializada e densamente povoadaO Rio Trancão conflui com o estuário do Tejo. Este estuário é um dos maiores da Europa e não é muito poluído apesar da existência de alguns focos de poluição, como é o caso do estuário do Rio Trancão. O programa de trabalho encontra-se dividido em seis tarefas com os seguintes objectivos.

TAREFA 1: Informação de Base

- Recolha dos dados e informação existentes sobre o meio receptor e inventário das principais fontes de poluição
- Compilação da experiência técnica adquirida em projectos internacionais que tiveram por objectivo a implementação da DTA

TAREFA 2: Caracterização das descargas e da bacia hidrográfica

- Classificação das principais fontes de toxicidade aguda e dos caudais de descarga. Selecção das indústrias
- Definição de um plano de amostragem
- Caracterização química e ecotoxicológica das águas superficiais e residuais
- Destino das descargas no meio receptor e determinação da eficiência dos processos de tratamento

TAREFA 3:Determinação da Toxicidade. Identificação das Melhores Técnicas Disponíveis

- Avaliação dos efeitos agudos e crónicos incluindo sobrevivência/mortalidade, imobilização e bioluminescência
- Avaliação da reprodutibilidade/repetibilidade dos microbiotestes propostos bem como da relação custo benefício em relação aos testes tradicionais
- Realização de exercícios de intercalibração , entre parceiros, para um ou mais testes.

TAREFA 4: Modelação do destino dos produtos descarregados na Bacia

- Criação de um sistema de Informação Geográfica e Modelação do caudal do rio a nível de Bacia
- Modelação do transporte de matéria em suspensão e de substâncias dissolvidas ou adsorvidas
- Avaliação de Riscos

TAREFA 5: Gestão

- Criação de um Grupo de Trabalho (parceiros e potenciais interessados no projecto)
- Controlo da boa execução do projecto com a avaliação do cumprimento das tarefas e prazos determinados
- Organização de reuniões entre parceiros e Workshops
- Preparação de relatórios
- Sensibilização dos agentes envolvidos na utilização da água e na gestão das águas residuais

TAREFA 6: Disseminação

- Disseminação dos resultados do projecto e implementação de um plano de exploração

Expected results (maximum 500 characters)

Estabelecimento de critérios e metodologias de avaliação da ecotoxicidade das águas residuais que permitam avaliar o seu efeito no meio receptor . estes critérios deverão ser incluídos nos Regulamentos Municipais e Nacionais e contribuir para melhorar a Política de Ambiente Europeia , nomeadamente no que se refere à Directiva Quadro da Água.

Actualização do inventário das fontes de poluição no rio Trancão e bacia adjacente

Desenvolvimento de um modelo que possa ser transferido para outras bacias hidrográficas. Contribuição para a sensibilização do público para a importância da ecotoxicidade na avaliação do impacte ambiental das descargas municipais e industriais

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects		Form S2. Project Funding and Budget (same as F0)	
 EUROPEAN COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT DG	FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY		LIFE ENV/

Project Acronym	ECORIVER	
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S2	PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET BREAKDOWN
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Contribution	Over Total Cost in €	Over Total Eligible Cost in €	% of Total Eligible Cost
Requested Community contribution ⁱ	517 958	517 958	50
Participants contribution ⁱⁱ (Sum of A + B + C + D below)	633 173	517 958	50
TOTAL (sum above)	1 151 131	1 035 916	100

Participants contribution breakdown		Over Total Cost in €	Over Total Eligible Cost in €	% of Total Eligible Cost
A	Beneficiary own contribution ⁱⁱⁱ	302 076	224 511	22
B	Partners own contribution ^{iv}	331 097	293 447	28
C	Other public funding ^v	-	-	
D	Other private funding ^{vi}	-	-	

Budget breakdown categories ^{vii}	Total Cost in €	Eligible Cost in Euro €	% of Total Eligible Cost
Personnel ^{viii}	454 240	454 240	44
Travel and subsistence ^{ix}	66 152	66 152	7
External assistance ^x	179 520	179 520	17
<i>Durable goods^{xi}</i>			
Infrastructure ^{xii}			
Equipment ^{xiii}	230 430	115 215	11
Prototypes ^{xiv}			
Consumables ^{xv}	103 860	103 860	10
Other Costs ^{xvi}	55 428	55 428	5
Overheads ^{xvii}	61 501	61 501	6
TOTAL	1 151 131	1 035 916	100

2. Administrative Forms

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects	Form A0 : Declaration of the applicant	
 EUROPEAN COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT DG	FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY	LIFE ENV/

DECLARATION OF THE APPLICANT

The undersigned hereby certifies that:

1. This application or a similar one has not been or is not going to be funded or by the Commission with funding within the framework of financial support or programmes other than LIFE.
2. The applicant has not been served with bankruptcy orders, nor has he/she received a formal summons from creditors.
3. Where, in the case of joint funding by LIFE, one or more partners cancels or reduces his/her financial participation, the applicant will guarantee the total financial cover for the project.
4. Should the proposal be accepted, then the applicant will conclude with the partners/co-financiers, any agreements necessary to the completion of the work, provided these do not infringe on their obligations, as stated in the decision of the Commission. Such agreements should describe clearly the tasks to be performed by each partner and define the financial arrangements.

I/We are in the legal position to sign this statement on behalf of my/our company/institute;

I/We certify, to the best of my/our knowledge, that the statements made in this application are true, and the information provided is correct.

Signed :

At on

Name(s) and status of signatory(ies)

.....

LIFE-Environment demonstration projects		Form A2. Beneficiary Profile	
 EUROPEAN COMMISSION ENVIRONMENT DG		FOR COMMISSION USE ONLY	LIFE ENV/

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A2.	Beneficiary Profile Information		
Short Name ^{xxv}	DGA	Participant No ^{xxvi}	B
Legal information on the beneficiary			
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	Direcção-Geral do Ambiente		Legal Status ^{xxviii}
VAT No ^{xxix}	600020690	Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☐ Public authority ☒	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	N/A		
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	75.1		
Legal address of the beneficiary			
Street Name and No	Rua da Murgueira - Zambujal		PO Box
Post Code	2720-865	Town/City	AMADORA
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL
Beneficiary contact person information (complete only on differences)			
Title ^{xxxiii}	Eng.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Head of Department
Family Name	Vinhas	First Name	Maria Tereza
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Divisão de Laboratório		
Street Name and No	Rua da Murgueira		PO Box
Post Code	2720-865	Town/City	AMADORA
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name ^{xxxvi}	PORTUGAL
Telephone No	(351-21)4728330	Fax No	(351-21)4728379
E-mail	tereza.vinhas@dga.min-amb.pt		
Address of the main department of the beneficiary carrying out the project (complete only on differences)			
Street Name and No	Rua da Murgueira		PO Box
Post Code	2720-865	Town/City	AMADORA
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL
Department /Service Name ^{xxxvii}	Divisão de Laboratório		
Beneficiary details			
Year ^{xxxviii}	N/A		
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	N/A	Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{xl}	N/A
Number of employees ^{xli}	N/A		
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}	N/A		
Is Your Organisation independent ^{xliii} (Yes or No)	N/A		
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}			
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? ^{xlvi} (Yes or No)	N/A		
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}			
Eventual consultant to beneficiary			
Consultant Legal Name ^{xlvii}			

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Project Acronym	ECORIVER	
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A3.	Partner Profile Information			
Short Name ^{xxv}	INETI		Participant No ^{xxvi}	1
Legal information on the partner				
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	Instituto Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial		Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	501 391 606		Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☒ Public authority ☐	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	N/A			
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	73			
Legal address of the partner				
Street Name and No	Azinhaga dos Lameiros, 22		PO Box	
Post Code	1638-049	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)				
Title ^{xxxiii}	Dr.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Project Manager	
Family Name	PICADO		First Name	Ana
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Biotechnology/Monitoring and Ecotoxicology			
Street Name and No	Azinhaga dos Lameiros, 22		PO Box	
Post Code	1638-049	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Telephone No	(351) 21 716 51 41		Fax No	(351) 21 716 09 01
E-mail	Ana.picado@mail.ineti.pt			
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)				
Street Name and No	Azinhaga dos Lameiros, 22		PO Box	
Post Code	1638-049	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Department /Service Name	Biotechnology/Monitoring and Ecotoxicology			
Partner details				
Year ^{xxxviii}	N/A			
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	N/A		Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{xlvi}	N/A
Number of employees ^{xli}	N/A			
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}	N/A			
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}	N/A			
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}				
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xlv}				N/A
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}				

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Project Acronym	ECORIVER	
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A3.	Partner Profile Information			
Short Name ^{xxv}	DRAOT/LVT		Participant No ^{xxvi}	2
Legal information on the partner				
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	Direcção Regional do Ambiente e Ordenamento do Território de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo		Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	600 037 177		Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☐ Public authority ☒	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	N/A			
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	75.1			
Legal address of the partner				
Street Name and No	Rua Antero de Quental, 44		PO Box	
Post Code	1169-171	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)				
Title ^{xxxiii}	Eng.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Division chief	
Family Name	PIMENTEL		First Name	Rosa
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Divisão Oeste e Grande Lisboa			
Street Name and No	Rua Almirante Gago Coutinho, 30		PO Box	
Post Code	1047-066	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Telephone No	(351) 21 843 57 50		Fax No	(351) 21 843 57 79
E-mail				
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)				
Street Name and No	Rua Antero de Quental, 44		PO Box	
Post Code	1638-049	Town/City	LISBOA	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL	
Department /Service Name	Direcção Regional do Ambiente e Ordenamento do Território de Lisboa e Vale do Tejo			
Partner details				
Year ^{xxxviii}	N/A			
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	N/A		Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{xliv}	N/A
Number of employees ^{xli}	N/A			
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}			N/A	
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}			N/A	
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}				
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xlv}			N/A	
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}				

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A3.	Partner Profile Information				
Short Name ^{xxv}	SMAS Loures			Participant No ^{xxvi}	3
Legal information on the partner					
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	Serviços Municipalizados de Loures			Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	680 009 671			Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☐ Public authority ☒	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	N/A				
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	90				
Legal address of the partner					
Street Name and No	Rua Ilha da Madeira, 2			PO Box	
Post Code	2674-504	Town/City	LOURES		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)					
Title ^{xxxiii}	Eng.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Technical Manager		
Family Name	DUARTE DA MATA		First Name	Ana Maria	
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Divisão de Tratamento de Águas Residuais				
Street Name and No	Rua Ilha da Madeira, 2			PO Box	
Post Code	2674-504	Town/City	LOURES		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Telephone No	(351) 21 984 85 00		Fax No	(351) 21 984 85 85	
E-mail	Ana.matas@smas-loures.pt				
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)					
Street Name and No	Rua Ilha da Madeira, 2			PO Box	
Post Code	2674-504	Town/City	LOURES		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Department /Service Name	Divisão de Tratamento de Águas Residuais				
Partner details					
Year ^{xxxviii}	N/A				
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	N/A	Annual Balance Sheet Total ¹		N/A	
Number of employees ^{xli}	N/A				
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}			N/A		
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}			N/A		
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}					
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xlvi}				N/A	
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}					

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A3.	Partner Profile Information				
Short Name ^{xxv}	IST			Participant No ^{xxvi}	4
Legal information on the partner					
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	Instituto Superior Técnico			Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	501 507 930			Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☒ Public authority ☐	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	N/A				
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	80.3				
Legal address of the partner					
Street Name and No	Av. Rovisco Pais, 1			PO Box	
Post Code	1049-001	Town/City	LISBOA		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)					
Title ^{xxxiii}	Prof.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Associate Professor		
Family Name	NEVES		First Name	Ramiro	
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	MARETEC				
Street Name and No	Av. Rovisco Pais, 1			PO Box	
Post Code	1049-001	Town/City	LISBOA		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Telephone No	(351) 21 841 73 97		Fax No	(351) 21 841 73 98	
E-mail	Ramiro.neves@ist.utl.pt				
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)					
Street Name and No	Av. Rovisco Pais, 1			PO Box	
Post Code	1049-001	Town/City	LISBOA		
Country Code ^{xxxii}	P	Country Name	PORTUGAL		
Department /Service Name	MARETEC				
Partner details					
Year ^{xxxviii}	N/A				
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	N/A		Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{li}	N/A	
Number of employees ^{xli}	N/A				
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}			N/A		
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}			N/A		
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}					
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xliv}			N/A		
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}					

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A3.	Partner Profile Information			
Short Name ^{xxv}	WRc-NSF		Participant No ^{xxvi}	5
Legal information on the partner				
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	WRc-NSF		Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	375 47 80		Private structure ☒ NGO ☐ Public institution ☐ Public authority ☐	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}	73			
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}	90			
Legal address of the partner				
Street Name and No	Henley Road		PO Box	
Post Code	SL7	Town/City	Marlow	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	UK	Country Name	UNITED KINGDOM	
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)				
Title ^{xxxiii}	Mr.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Managing Director	
Family Name	Purkiss	First Name	David	
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Business Development			
Street Name and No	As above		PO Box	
Post Code	-	Town/City	-	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	-	Country Name	-	
Telephone No	0044 1491 636500		Fax No	0044 1491 636501
E-mail	Purkiss_d@wrcplc.co.uk			
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)				
Street Name and No	As Above		PO Box	
Post Code	-	Town/City	-	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	-	Country Name	-	
Department /Service Name	National Centre of Environmental Toxicology			
Partner details				
Year ^{xxxviii}	2000			
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}	T2		Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{lii}	62
Number of employees ^{xli}	84			
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}		22		
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}		No		
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}				
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xliv}		No		
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}				

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A3.	Partner Profile Information			
Short Name ^{xxv}	ENTERPRISE IRELAND		Participant No ^{xxvi}	6
Legal information on the partner				
Legal Name ^{xxvii}	ENTERPRISE IRELAND		Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}	EL 9590828H		Private structure ☐ NGO ☐ Public institution ☒ Public authority ☐	
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}				
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}				
Legal address of the partner				
Street Name and No	Town Centre		PO Box	
Post Code	SL7	Town/City	Shannon	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	UK	Country Name	IRELAND	
Partner contact person information (complete only on differences)				
Title ^{xxxiii}	Mr.	Function ^{xxxiv}	Toxicologist	
Family Name	Hernan	First Name	Robert	
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}	Shannon Aquatic Toxicity Laboratory			
Street Name and No	As above		PO Box	
Post Code	-	Town/City	-	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	-	Country Name	-	
Telephone No	00 353 61 361 499		Fax No	00 353 61 361 979
E-mail	Robert.hernan@enterprise_ireland.com			
Address of the main department of the partner carrying out the project (complete only on differences)				
Street Name and No	As Above		PO Box	
Post Code	-	Town/City	-	
Country Code ^{xxxii}	-	Country Name	-	
Department /Service Name	Shannon Aquatic Toxicity Laboratory			
Partner details				
Year ^{xxxviii}				
Annual turnover ^{xxxix}		Annual Balance Sheet Total ^{liii}		
Number of employees ^{xli}				
Number of employees in department conducting project ^{xlii}	7			
Is Your Organisation independent (Yes or No) ^{xliii}	Yes			
If No, please indicate legal name(s) of owner(s) who own 25 % or more ^{xliv}				
Is Your Organisation affiliated to any other participant(s) in the project? (Yes or No) ^{xliv}	No			
If Yes, please indicate Participant Short Name(s) and character of affiliations(s) ^{xlvi}				

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A4.	Co-financier Profile Information		
Short Name		Participant No	

Legal information on the co-financier			
Legal Name ^{xxvii}		Legal Status ^{xxviii}	
VAT No ^{xxix}		Private structure NGO Public institution Public authority	☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
Legal Registration No ^{xxx}			
Business area (NACE) ^{xxxi}			

Legal address of the co-financier			
PO Box			
Street Name and No			
Post Code			
Town/City			
Country Code ^{xxxii}		Country Name	

Co-financier contact person (complete only on differences)				
Title ^{xxxiii}		Function ^{xxxiv}		
Family Name		First Name		
Department / Service Name ^{xxxv}				
Street Name and No		PO Box		
Post Code		Town/City		
Country Code ^{xxxii}		Country Name		
Telephone No		Fax No		
E-mail				

Funding details		
	Participant No	Participant Short name
Co-financed participant(s)		
Funding confirmed (Yes or No) ^{liv}		
Comments		

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3. Technical Proposal Forms

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Describe the logical tasks' workflow, justify the tasks and link them with the awaited results

T0. TASK LOGICAL FRAMEWORK +	TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	Page 1 of max 2
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Wastewater composition is complex and many compounds are not easily identifiable. Its toxicity depends on the additive, synergistic or antagonistic effects of its basic compounds and must be assessed directly. Direct Toxicity Assessment (DTA) is being used in European countries at different levels of development and supported by different legislation. This project aims to demonstrate the importance and usability of ecotoxicology for wastewater characterisation, to assess the importance of hydrological regime for environmental impacts of a discharge and to develop predictive tools (models) to support management. In Portugal, the project will be implemented in River Trancão Basin and adjacent basin, north of Lisbon. This basin has small dimensions and is a heavily industrialised and densely populated area. The natural discharge of Trancão has a highly seasonal, being very low in summer. Trancão River discharges into the Tagus estuary, which is not heavily polluted, in spite of the existence of some pollution “spots” (that is the case of the mouth of Trancão River). In Portugal it has been recognised that ecotoxicological tests have a good cost/benefit ratio for a screening of wastewater and receiving waters characteristics, but there is no legal framework. In the United Kingdom a joint regulator, industry funded, Demonstration Programme was carried out in the period 1997-2000 to evaluate the most effective means of applying a Direct Toxicity Assessment (DTA) approach to the control of effluent discharges where acute toxicity is perceived to be responsible for the measurable biological impact in receiving water. This study assessed methods of evaluation and modelling of the fate of ecotoxicological discharges in the environment. This study has shown that an integrated approach to the ecotoxicological problem is an effective strategy to minimise ecotoxicological pressure in the environment. In Ireland work was carried out on a monitoring strategy to evaluate point source discharges. None of these projects has assessed the transport of ecotoxicological properties of the receiving waters as a function of the river hydrology, the cumulative effect of discharges and the deposition of particulate matter. The latter aspect is particularly important in rivers with highly variable seasonal characteristics. In these rivers, during summer toxic substances adsorbed to particulate matter deposit on the river bottom and are resuspended at the moment of the first rain events, originating important ecotoxicological discharges to downstream water reservoirs. The main objectives of the project are (i) the evaluation of ecotoxicity of municipal and industrial waste waters, (ii) the global impact assessment of wastewaters in a receiving system (iii) elaboration of a proposal of ecotoxicity criteria (iv) setting up methodologies to be used by routine and research laboratories in order to support regulator and inspectorate entities concerning the ecotoxicological evaluation of wastewaters and receiving waters (v) setting up a model of the drainage basin, to predict the environmental benefits of wastewater control policy and to optimise future works (vi) the final set of results will support decision making and the putting into force of national and Community legislation (vii) Definition of a toxicity reduction target for discharge of concern along with mechanisms to identify the substances responses for toxicity and their sources. In addition to these, two other objectives can be identified as achievable in a near future: (i) the implementation of a toxicity reduction plan and, (ii) the discharge monitoring to assess achievement of the toxicity reduction target and receiving water monitoring to assess whether the effluent control mechanisms are resulting in improvements in receiving water quality. In Ireland In the UK no field work will be carried out during the project but the data generated in the DTA Demonstration Programme could be used to assist in the development of the ECORIVER project. The work programme is divided into 6 main tasks with the following objectives: Task 1: <u>Background Information</u> ▪ Review of existing data and information related receiving water ▪ Inventory of main pollution sources and discharges ▪ Compiling technical experience from international projects for the implementation of DTA Task 2: <u>Characterisation of discharges and of the River Basin</u> ▪ Ranking of the main acute toxicity sources and discharge rates and design of sampling program ▪ Chemical and acute toxicity characterisation of surface waters and wastewaters ▪ Determination of treatment processes efficiency ▪ Fate of discharged products in the receiving waters.		

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Describe the logical tasks' workflow, justify the tasks and link them with the awaited results

T0. TASK LOGICAL FRAMEWORK +	TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT	Page 1 of max 2
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Task 3: <u>Techniques for toxicity determination and identification of best available methodologies</u> ▪ Comparison of different assays: Microtox test; <i>Daphnia</i> test; Thamnotox test; Algae test; <i>Lemna</i> ▪ Comparison of standard test protocols with microbiotests ▪ Evaluation of acute and chronic endpoints, including survival/mortality, immobilization & bioluminescence ▪ Assessment of the reproducibility and repeatability/sensitivity of the proposed microbiotests and the cost benefit assessment in comparison to the standard test protocols ▪ Intercalibration exercise, between partners, for one or two bioassays Task 4: <u>Modelling of the fate of products discharged in the Basin</u> ▪ Setting up of a Geographical Information System and Modelling of the river flow at basin scale ▪ Modelling of suspended matter transport and of dissolved and adsorbed substances; ▪ Hazard / Risk assessment Task 5: <u>Management</u> ▪ Establishment of a steering group between partners / stakeholders to present and discuss the coming results ▪ Compilation of community and national legislation on surface water quality and wastewater discharge ▪ Sensibility of the agents involved on production and management of wastewater Task 6: <u>Dissemination and Exploitation</u> - Establishment of a Steering Group between partners / stakeholders to present and discuss coming results - Organisation of Workshops - Three-day training courses for new employees of private and State Environment laboratories - Elaboration of intermediate and final reports - Elaboration of leaflets/brochure - Presentation of oral communications/posters - Paper publications in scientific revues - Elaboration of an handbook to support the training courses - Design of an homepage in the INTERNET and its update This project involves partners from three countries - Water Research Centre – UK, Enterprise Ireland – IE and a National Agency, Public Laboratories, Universities and Technical Departments of Municipalities (Portugal) As observers three companies have been involved representing the most important sensibilities on consulting and exploitation activities related to Wastewater: Ambio (sanitary engineering and consultancy), Hidromod (environmental modelling) and SIMTEJO (management of Intermunicipal Wastewater facilities in the Tagus Estuary Basin). The Project partners are: - Directorate General of Environment (DGA) - National Institute for Engineering and Industrial Technology (INETI) - Directorate Regional of Environment and Land-Use Planning of Lisbon and Tagus Valley (DRAOTLVT) - Loures Municipal Services of Water Supply and Basic Sanitation (SMAS LOURES) - Engineering School of Technical University of Lisbon (IST) - Water Research Centre (WRC) - Ireland Enterprise (IE)		

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Task ID^{lv}	1	Task Title^{lvi}	Background Information
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Objectives

- Review of existing data and information related to receiving water
- Inventory of main pollution sources and discharges
- Compiling technical experience from international projects for the implementation of DTA

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lvii}

Main actions in this task are :

- assembling historical environmental data
- identification of pollution sources
- analysis of present environmental situation and time evolution
- gathering of international information

The main inputs are from documentation and data from wastewater managing organisations in the area (DRAOT/LVT, SMAS, ENTERPRISE Ireland). Existing data will be gathered from all the institutions with field work in the basin or in charge of assembling historical environmental data. These data will be analysed in order to have a first draw of the situation and a time evolution. The main pollution sources will be identified using the knowledge of the industrial activity and data concerning wastewater discharges. Chemical, food, printing, surface treatment, vehicle repair facilities and other sectors are considered as potential targets. Another important step in the development of this task will be the compilation of technical experience from international projects for the implementation of the DTA already ongoing in a number of countries such as United Kingdom and Ireland. The implications of UK Direct Toxicity Assessment (DTA) Demonstration Programme for ECORIVER will be considered.

As progress indicators an EU technical report at the end of first semester will be delivered.

The result of the task will be the design of a screening sampling program. This screening program will have all the necessary details on the available data about the selected sites. Sampling and characterisation strategies will be specified.

Partners involved in this task: All partners

Start Date	October 2002	End Date	March 2003	Duration	6 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lviii} Real cost €
2002.12.31	Technical Report			Personnel	59 556
2003.03.31	Database setup			Travel	2 300
				External Assist	
				Infrastructure	
				Equipment	6 000
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2002.12	Review of environmental data			Consumables	
2002.12	Release of screening program			Other Costs	
				Overheads	6 076
				TASK TOTAL	73 932
You may insert rows if required					

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Task ID^{lix}	2	Task Title^{lx}	Characterisation of Discharges and of the River Basin
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Objectives

- Ranking of the main acute toxicity sources and discharge rates. Selection of industrial sites
- Design of sampling program
- Chemical and acute toxicity characterisation of surface waters and waste waters
- Fate of discharged products in the receiving waters. Determination of treatment processes efficiency

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lxi}
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Main actions in this task are:

- Effluent screening to identify which of the potentially numerous discharges to a receiving water are of most concern;
- Chemical and ecotoxicological characterisation of effluent to define the hazard presented by discharges of concern
- Design of main sampling program

Main toxicity sources will be identified from an ecotoxicity screening of the discharges of industrial plants. A bulk evaluation will be done sampling the main tributaries of the WWTP and by using two different bioassays. This result will allow the validation of first ranking of the main pollution sources. From these data and from basin streams sampling network will be designed.

After sampling design, routine monitoring will be initiated. Results of the monitoring program will be used to study the fate of toxicity, to characterise the efficiency of the WWTP in removing toxicity and to provide data for modelling set-up and validation.

As progress indicators technical reports and EU annual reports will be delivered.

The result of the task will be physico-chemical and ecotoxicological monitoring of selected sites.

Partners involved in this task: DGA, INETI, DRAOTLVT, SMAS LOURES

Start Date	January 2003	End Date	December 2004	Duration	24 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lxii} Real cost €
2003.09.30	Progress Report			Personnel	93 783
2004.12.31	Interim report			Travel	13 900
2003.04.30	Sampling Programme			External Assist	100 700
				Infrastructure	
				Equipment	188 630
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2003.04	Review of toxicity screening data			Consumables	47 610
2003.07	Partners meeting			Other Costs	10 160
2004.10	Partners meeting			Overheads	16 866
2004.11	Review of data on selected sites			TASK TOTAL	471 649
You may insert rows if required					

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Task ID^{lxiii}	3	Task Title^{lxiv}	Toxicity determination. Identification of the Best Available Techniques
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Objectives

- Evaluation of acute and chronic endpoints, including survival/mortality, immobilisation and bioluminescence
- Assessment of the reproducibility/repeatability and sensitivity of the proposed microbiotests and the cost-benefit assessment in comparison to the standard test protocols
- Intercalibration exercise, between partners, for one or two bioassays.

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lxv}
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Main actions in this task are:

- Implementation and development of ecotoxicological methods
- Comparative analysis of sensitivity of different standard assays
- Comparative analysis of standard tests *versus* microbiotests
- Review and development of ecotoxicological criteria
- Intercalibration exercise

The battery of toxicity tests - acute and chronic – will include four trophic levels : bacteria (*Vibrio fischeri* and bacterial blend), microcrustaceans (*Daphnia magna* and *Thamnocephalus platyurus*), algae (*Raphidocelis subcapitata*) and macrophyte (*Lemna minor*). In the case of salty waters *Artemia franciscana* will be used. The assessment of reproducibility and repeatability of test performance will be made on the basis of regular toxicity tests with reference toxicants. Quality control will be made using control charts. The assessment of the ratio cost/benefit will be made taking into account the sensitivity, time consuming and cost of different methods.

As progress indicators technical reports and EU annual reports will be delivered.

The result of the task will be the validation of the proposed approach and the design of an enhanced selection of hazard criteria.

Two ring tests will be carried out among test laboratories as part of an overall quality assurance/quality control programme

Partners involved in the task: DGA, INETI, WRc, Enterprise Ireland

Start Date	July 2003	End Date	December 2004	Duration	18 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lxvi} Real cost €
2003.09.30	Progress Report			Personnel	61 316
2004.06.30	Progress Report			Travel	9 362
20012.31	Interim report			External Assist	24 900
				Infrastructure	
				Equipment	35 800
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2003.07	Partners Meeting			Consumables	30 500
2004.10	Partners Meeting			Other Costs	1 270
2004.11	Review of intercalibration exercise data			Overheads	3 776
				TASK TOTAL	166 924
You may insert rows if required					

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Task ID^{lxvii}	4	Task Title^{lxviii}	Modelling of the fate of products discharged in the Basin
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Objectives
- Setting up of a Geographical Information System and Modelling of the river flow at basin scale - Modelling of suspended matter transport and of dissolved and adsorbed substances - Hazard/Risk assessment

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lxix}

A hydrological model will be set up to simulate the flow in the Trancão River basin. This model will calculate the water velocity and levels in the river and tributaries and will be the basis of an advection-diffusion and a particulate matter model. The model will be coupled to a GIS system, which will be also used to store and to visualise basin data. This model will be coupled to the Tagus Estuary model, in order to account for the oscillatory character of the flow in the downstream part of the basin.

The model will be organised using a modular strategy. The most important modules will be the (i) hydrodynamics, (ii) advection-diffusion (iii) particulate matter transport, (iv) interaction between dissolved and particulate toxic matter. A specific module will be used to simulate the processes in the sediment, including consolidation the interaction between interstitial water and the sediment. The model will simulate the interaction between dissolved and particulate phases in the suspended and in the deposited matter and the role of the deposition/ressuspension processes in the fate of toxicity. The model will consider toxicity as a conservative property and will use laboratory information to build a transfer function between concentration and toxicity level.

The modelling activity will be based on MOHID modelling system. This modelling system is being applied in estuaries, rivers and reservoirs to simulate hydrodynamics, sediment transport, water quality and ecology. The Tagus estuary is the most well studied estuary in Portugal and is the reference estuary for the development of the model.

The model will be used to support sampling strategy design and the study of the fate of toxicity. After validation it will be also used to evaluate scenarios of reduction of emissions and for risk assessment.

Partners involved: DGA, SMAS LOURES, IST

Start Date	October 2002	End Date	September 2005	Duration	36 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lxx} Real cost €
2003-09-30	Hydrodynamics and sediment transport			Personnel	108 603
2004-09-30	Ecotoxicological model set up			Travel	1 250
2005-09-30	Validate results of the integrated model			External Assist	10 920
				Infrastructure	
				Equipment	
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2005-09-30	Hydrodynamics, sediment transport and ecotoxicological			Consumables	
	Model set up and its validation			Other Costs	5 698
				Overheads	9 195
				TASK TOTAL	135 666
You may insert rows if required					

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Task ID ^{lxxi}	5	Task Title ^{lxxii}	Management
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Objectives

- Establishment of a Steering Group between partners and stakeholders
- Supervision of milestones and deliverables
- Organisation of partner meetings and Workshops
- Preparation of reporting documents
- Sensibilisation of the agents involved in the use of water or in the management of wastewater

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lxxiii}

The overall management of the project is the responsibility of the coordinator – Direcção Geral do Ambiente (DGA). The project will also have a Steering Committee and an Advisory Committee.
The Steering Committee will be composed by the coordinators of the tasks and will meet twice a year.

This Committee will :

- assure that all the technical management and reporting tasks will be implemented as that information will circulate among partners.
- organise the meetings and will invite stakeholders and potential end-users
- take care of defining the formats and preparing the information aiming for the dissemination of the project during the meetings
- manage field data and its dissemination among partners, stakeholders and end-users.
- supervise the publication of documents to be used in sensibilisation events and will invite other members to join the group, whenever needed.

The Advisory Committee will include representatives from the companies SIMTEJO and Hidromod. This Committee will attend the project meetings and will advise on project products, their dissemination and exploitation potential. This information will be used by the Steering Committee to reshape the products of the project, if required.

The coordinator will have reports from the partners outlining progress within their specific tasks, highlighting any problems or delays that are envisaged.

As progress indicators technical reports and EU annual

Reports will be delivered.

The result of the task will be the maintenance of technical objectives and relevance of the project within LIFE program.

Partners involved in this task: DGA, INETI, DRAOTLVT, SMAS LOURES, IST, ENTERPRISE IRELAND.

Start Date	October 2002	End Date	September 2005	Duration	36 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lxxiv} Real cost €
2005.09.30	Final report			Personnel	61 941
				Travel	12 116
				External Assist	21 000
				Infrastructure	
				Equipment	
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2002.11	Technical Meetings			Consumables	3 600
2003.07	Advisory Committee Meeting			Other Costs	32 000
2004.07	Technical Meeting			Overheads	10 319
2005.07	Technical Meeting			TASK TOTAL	140 976
You may insert rows if required					

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Task ID ^{lxxv}	6	Task Title ^{lxxvi}	Dissemination
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Objectives

The main objectives of this task are:

- Dissemination of the results of this project
- Implementation of a exploitation plan

DESCRIPTION : Actions - Methods - Progress Indicators – Awaited results - Targets - Constraints and Assumptions^{lxxvii}

A **dissemination plan** will be set up for the scientific community and another for the end-users and stakeholders. The scientific results of the projects will be disseminated through: (i)Organisation of Workshops; (ii)Three-day training courses for new employees of private and State Environment laboratories;(iii)Elaboration of intermediate and final reports;(iv)Elaboration of leaflets/brochure; (v)Presentation of oral communications/posters national and in international meetings;(vi)Paper publications in scientific revues; (vii) Elaboration of an handbook to support the training courses; (viii)Design of an homepage in the INTERNET and its update.Dissemination for stakeholders will be done through the partners themselves (some of them are simultaneously stakeholders) and through the observers. These two groups will disseminate the results among their peers and simultaneously will assure the quality of the results and the validation of the techniques used to assess toxic characteristics of wastewater and of the receiving environment. Dissemination among stakeholders and managers of other basins will have a specific plan. This will be based on meetings and reports. Target institutions will be invited to participate in the project meetings to learn about project objectives and conclusions. At the end of the project three-day training course on the techniques used during the project (analytical and modelling) will be organised for new employees of private and State environment laboratories.

Special attention will be given to entities concerned with legal framework of wastewater management to raise awareness for the ecotoxicological techniques developed in the project. “Technical Guidance for the Implementation of Direct Toxicity Assessment (DTA) for Effluent Control” was prepared based on the results from case-studies held in UK. Its application to other regulatory areas such as the implementation of Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)is currently being prepared in this country and could be used to assist in the development of ECORIVER.

The **exploitation plan** will involve all partners which have quite different (and complementary profiles)Public Labs and Universities although being entities with no commercial interests are Institutions that have to get external funding for part of their activities. Analytical methods, data and modelling tools can be used , in the near future by Public and Private Labs and Universities. All partners will be involved.

Start Date	October 2002	End Date	September 2005	Duration	36 month
Deliverable Date	Deliverable Description			Category	Task Budget ^{lxxviii} Real cost €
2002.11.30	Leaflet			Personnel	69 041
2003.12.31	Brochure and Leaflet			Travel	27 224
2005.04.30	Handbook			External Assist	22 000
2003.03.31	Homepage set up			Infrastructure	
2005.09.30	Homepage upted			Equipment	
Milestone Date	Milestone Description			Prototype	
2002.11.30	Kick off Workshop			Consumables	22 150
2003.12.31	Workshop			Other Costs	6 300
2004.12.31	Workshop			Overheads	15 269
2005.09.30	Final Workshop			TASK TOTAL	161 984
2005.04/06	Training Courses				
You may insert rows if required					

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T2 – Tasks - Summary

Task ID ^{lxxxix}	Task_PID ^{lxxx}	Task Title ^{lxxxi}	Start Date ^{lxxxii}	End Date ^{lxxxiii}	Actions ^{lxxxiv}	Deliverables ^{lxxxv}	Task Cost ^{lxxxvi}
1		Background Information	2002.10.11	2003.03.31	Assembling of Environ. data Inventory of main pollution sources Compiling of technical experience from international projects	Technical report Database setup	73 932
2		Characterisation of Discharges and of the River Basin	2003.01.01	2004.12.31	Ranking of main acute toxicity sources and discharge rates. Design of sampling program. Chemical and acute toxicity characterisation of surface and waste waters. Fate of discharged products in receiving waters.	Progress report Interim report Sampling program	471 649
3		Toxicity Determination. Identification of Best Available Techniques	2003.07.01	2004.12.31	Evaluation of acute and chronic endpoints. Assessment of reproducibility/repeatability of microbiotests. Intercalibration exercise	Progress report Progress report Interim report	166 924
4		Modelling of the Fate of Products Discharged in the Basin	2002.10.01	2005.09.30	Setting up of a GIS system and a model (hydrodynamics and sediment transport , ecotoxicological data)	Hydrodynamics and sediment transport model; Ecotoxicological model Validation of the results of the integrated model	135 666
5		Management	2002.10.01	2005.09.30	Establishment of Steering Group; supervision of milestones and deliverables; organisation of workshops; reporting	Final report	140 976
6		Dissemination	2002.10.01	2005.09.30	Dissemination of the results Implementation of an exploitation plan	Leaflets; Brochure; Handbook Homepage setup and update Workshops and training courses	161 984

You may insert rows if required (max 10 tasks)

SUM OF COST OF TASKS = PROJECT TOTAL REAL COST €

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State-of-the-art and innovation ^{lxxxvii}

In Portugal, biological assays for the evaluation of ecotoxicity, are described in the legislation regarding chemical substances and limit values are given to allow a classification of such substances. The application of those techniques for controlling wastewaters is, however, not done. Thus there is a need to fill the gap existing in national legislation. The adoption of legislation in this matter like in other countries would be hardly implemented without a complete study comparing different methodologies and training officers in charge of future control and design of corrective solutions. The choice of the method, and of the limit values must be done with proper technical support. This project is planned with the purpose of developing the necessary scientific basis for this approach.

The project aims to evaluate the efficiency of existing tests to control toxicity of industrial waste waters and to develop the technology design and implement monitoring and planning systems supported by modelling. The project will contribute for innovation of National and Community Legislation, through the test of emerging techniques, not yet enough tested to be included into regulations.

This project aims to assess ecotoxicology on those three aspects (understanding, measuring, and international harmonising).

(i) Involving groups from UK, Ireland and Portugal the project aims to transfer technology and experience between three countries with different levels of expertise but also with important climatological and hydrological regimes; (ii) including a modelling component, project aims to assess the transport and decay of toxicity in the environment and (iii) using several ecotoxicological tests, the project aims to contribute for measurement comparison and for the definition of standard evaluation methods. Apart from these technical objectives, the project also aims to demonstrate the appropriateness of the method for management purposes.

The project is innovative on the approach and on its local demonstration purpose. The project aims to evaluate the efficiency of existing tests and to demonstrate its reliability by applying them in contrasting climatological and hydrological sites where environmental problems are known, but not characterised in terms of toxicity. The project is also innovative in terms of research partnership involving actively Wastewater Departments of Municipalities, National Environmental Agencies, Public Laboratories and Universities. The inclusion of a modelling component in the project improves innovation, reuse of knowledge from other studies and will make the knowledge gathered in this project available to other sites/studies.

Microtox® test, is a rapid way of assessing toxicity (Bulich, 1979), based on the bioluminescence of the marine bacteria *Vibrio fischeri*. Originally it was developed to evaluate the toxicant effects of complex industrial effluents and its application was enlarged to the determination of the toxicity of aquatic pollutants, wastewaters, micotoxins, pesticides and sediments (Bulich, 1981; Vasseur et al., 1984; Giesy et al., 1988; Mendonça & Picado, 1992; Toussaint et al., 1995).

Mutatox® test has been used to evaluate genotoxicity of chemicals, water and wastewater, using luminescent bacteria to detect the presence of genotoxic agents. The system detects DNA-damaging substances by measuring the light output of a specially selected dark variant of the bacteria *Vibrio fischeri*. DNA-damaging agents are of particular concern because their effects can give rise to mutations, deformities, degenerative diseases, and/or cancers.

Polytox™ system evaluates the inhibitory effect of wastewater or chemicals to specialised bacterial cultures by measuring the respiration rate under defined conditions. It provides a simple, rapid test for measuring the toxicity within 30 minutes, without the use of expensive instrumentation.

The “toxkits” used in this project - Daphtoxkit™, Thamnotoxkit™, Artoxkit™ and Algalttoxkit™ are “cyst-based” toxicity tests which have the advantage of being independent of maintenance and/or continuous culturing of live stocks of test species. These tests have been used on acute toxicity screening of sediments from river basins, effluents from industrial and wastewater plants, surface waters and leachates of solid wastes (Persoone, 1993). Presently these tests have been performed all over Europe and North America.

An aquatic higher plant toxicity test with the freshwater pelagic macrophyte *Lemna minor* was considered a priority for development of test guideline requirements by the OECD in 1995. This reflects concerns about relying on tests using unicellular algae for predicting the hazard of substances to higher plants which, of course, play an important role in aquatic ecosystems. A *Lemna* growth inhibition test has value for assessing the phytotoxicity of effluents, leachates and receiving waters because it is less prone to interference by physical properties of samples (e.g. light attenuation) than tests using unicellular algae (Sims et al., 1999).

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Modelling of water flow and transport processes are, nowadays, common tasks both for research, planning and monitoring activities. The research and management advantages of a model increase with interdisciplinary integration. MOHID is an integrated modelling system developed at IST, which range of applicability has been continuously widen. The modelling tool was initially developed to simulate the flow in Estuarine and Coastal waters (Neves, 1985, Santos 1995) and then was extended to include water quality and sediment transport processes (Portela, 1996). Recently the system was reorganised to be able to simulate the flow using general coordinates (Martins, 1999) and in any type of environment, including groundwater (Miranda et al, 2000). MOHID is being used in all Portuguese estuaries to simulate transport processes and to simulate water quality in the most important ones, including in the Tagus, where Trancão discharges and a major pollutant load. MOHID will be used to simulate the flow and transport of individual substances and bulk toxicology in Trancão River Basin. The hydrodynamical model will consider the network of tributaries and the transport model will simulate the dilution of dissolved matter and the deposition and resuspension processes of particulate matter and interaction between dissolved and particulate matter. Special attention will be given to processes occurring in the sediments especially during summer when river discharge is mainly used water. Trancão river will be modelled as a subsystem of the Tagus estuary and implications of local discharging/treatment policies in the Tagus will be directly predicted. The model will be designed to answer questions such as (i) how much should we reduce the emissions of the chemicals to be certain to reach a non-harmful toxic level? (ii) How can we manage the production, transportation, application and the waste products of the chemicals to obtain a non-harmful toxic level?

Ecotoxicology of wastewater is a national wide matter. Its evaluation and control requires know-how and tools. In this project we are not proposing the development of new technologies to evaluate toxicology, nor new modelling technologies. We are proposing to use existing technologies to fully characterise the situation in a restricted, but heavily industrialised area (Trancão River Basin and adjacent basin). Innovation in this project arises from testing different techniques to evaluate toxicology and from combining the experimental work (laboratory and field work) with modelling.

Demonstration character and dissemination plan

The demonstration character arises from the directly applicable results of the project and from the possibility of extending this project to other industrial regions at national or even international level (e.g. Southern and Eastern European Countries). The exchange of information and experience within those countries will allow the improvement of industries environmental performance in those Regions and a rise in the quality of surface waters.

To fulfil the demonstration potential of the project, dissemination of the results must also be done at local, national and international level.

Local dissemination must be done since the beginning of the project. The targets at this phase are industrials and population. At this time the goal is to create the basis for a good co-operation between project staff and the community directly involved (or only concerned) with environmental issues.

National dissemination in the second year of the project should be addressed at officers involved on environmental management in other basins and staff of environmental consultancy offices, which have to advise on the resolution of environmental problems.

International dissemination in the third year of the project will be addressed to high-level officers of environmental management departments and staff of similar entities from other countries.

The success of different tasks of this project can be evaluated through progress and final reports. The success of these tasks should be guaranteed by the evaluation of the results and by the applicability of the model used. Finally the last step will be successful if the results of this project contribute to the raising awareness of decision makers and local authorities for the need of the enforcement of legislation in the ecotoxicology field.

Also important is the raising of awareness of industrial representatives on the need of environment protection because even if the use of clean technologies implies an initial financial investment, in the near future, it will represent an extra profit.

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In recent years consumer awareness of environmental issues has changed and the choice of environment friendly products has become more widespread.

Four workshops will be organised to disseminate the results:

A kickoff workshop, at a local level where the objectives and workprogram of the project will be explained to industrials, municipalities and to NGO's interested on environmental issues. A leaflet describing the project and some documentation supporting the objectives of the project.

Participants of year-one workshop will be invited at a national basis. Participants on kickoff workshop will be encouraged to participate again. During this workshop initial objectives of the project will be revisited and first results will be described. The workprogram for the second year will be reshaped based on the results of the first year. A brochure with a short description of the results and conclusions will be distributed to the participants.

Second-year workshop will have a similar structure but with participants from several countries. Products distributed to the participants will describe results of the previous years. Participants from other countries where similar projects have already been implemented will be asked to act as referees and to describe their own experiences. Participants from other countries with no experience on the subject will be invited to describe the situation in their countries and drafts of guidelines for future cooperation may be proposed.

A final workshop will be organised at the end of the project. For this event the participants of the previous workshops will be invited as well as decision makers. A synthesis of the conclusions of the project will be presented and the technologies implemented will be demonstrated. Special attention will be paid to the ratio cost/benefit of the different technologies for ecotoxicological evaluation and to modelling as a tool to support monitoring and planning.

In short, the dissemination process of the project will include: (i)elaboration of a leaflet/brochure (a non technical document addressing a wider target group); (ii)participation in national and international conferences presenting posters and/or oral communications on this project; (iii) papers publications in national and/or international scientific revues; (iv) organisation of four workshops; (v) publishing of an handbook describing the criteria used for the selection of sampling programme and the Best Available Methodologies for the final toxicity evaluation addressing the technical staff that will be in charge of implementing similar projects in other industrial areas, and; (vi)www homepage development.

Reproduction potential and transferability

This project has three major products: (i) laboratory technologies, (ii) sampling strategy and (iii) modelling.

Laboratory technologies will be evaluated in terms of ratio cost/benefit and financial requirements. An handbook will be produced, describing the criteria used for the selection of sampling programme and the Best Available Methodologies for the final toxicity evaluation. This demonstration project can be applied, in the future, to other areas either at national level, in other industrial areas where biological quality is poor or, at international level, in other countries of the European Union, in particular, in southern countries where climate and natural resources are similar, e.g. hot summers, water shortage and low river flows. Sampling strategy includes the choice of the sampling points and regime. It depends on source points and tributaries network, but also on local climate.

Modelling can be used to support sampling, to help on data analysis and as a forecasting tool. The modelling tool developed within this project can be implemented in other sites supporting technology transfer. If assumptions upon the model is based are made clear, a model is a very objective tool for technology transfer. The code includes all the quantitative knowledge acquired during the project, which is automatically transferred to new users.

GIS is an intermediate product of this project. It will be used to store site information, to prepare data for modelling and to visualise model results. The use of this technology can be demonstrated during this project and knowledge to use it can be easily transferred, (e.g. associated to the model).

In the near future this project can also be reproduced in Eastern Countries wishing to become members of the EU. Those countries have severe environmental problems and scarce financial resources. Thus, the use of a model for environmental quality assessment requiring lower costs and a short period of training can become an important tool for the decision-makers. Direct Toxicity Assessment in receiving waters using tests easy to perform and low cost can be a first step in the implementation of sustainable environmental policies.

This pilot project will cover a restricted number of industrial sectors but the model designed can be applied to other industrial sectors, since the transport processes are similar to all of them. The risk assessment framework should be sufficiently generic that it can be applied to all types of discharge.

The reproducibility of test methods can be evaluated through the performance of international intercalibration exercises. The knowledge acquired during this project can also be applied to other environmental matrices, namely, to sediment and solid wastes.

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Environmental problem

The major problem of industrial discharges is the toxicity of the wastewater, which depends on chemicals compounds discharged. The first attempts to characterise wastewater toxicity were based on the determination of some compounds considered as critical. Soon it was realised that wastewater toxicity depends also on the combined effect of those chemicals and on the existence of other chemicals not measured. This means that toxicity must be measured directly through the effects of the wastewater on organisms. Bioassays have been used in the characterisation of wastewaters and solid wastes, in the establishment of criteria for industrial discharges and in studies of evaluation of efficiency of wastewater treatment plants (WWTP).

However most of the existing regulations including the Portuguese ones are based in the control of discharges in terms of the quantification of some chemicals. An approach which does not include an ecotoxicological characterisation of the complex mixtures may not properly evaluate the potential risks of effluent discharges especially if they are chemically complex. It is for such discharges that an ecotoxicological approach is well-suited and has been applied in other countries.

The determination of toxicity levels through different ecotoxicological assays is a fundamental link for a more accurate evaluation of the risk due to discharges of complex mixtures. This procedure is adopted in several European and North-American countries (e.g. Environment Canada, 1992; UK Environment Agency, 1997,1998; EPA, 1991).

It is recognised the need of using more than one test to ensure the detection of all the toxicant effects (Cairns, 1984) and to ensure adequate sensitivity (Cairns & Neiderlehner, 1987). Thus, the choice of different standard methods, or of the more appropriate methodologies to specific situations is an important decision and it is advisable to develop batteries of assays able to evaluate different toxic effects on organisms representing different taxonomic and trophic levels.

The introduction of toxicity in a routine environmental control implies the definition of standards, training and extrapolation capacity. The inclusion of toxicity into Portuguese legislation requires the mastering of techniques by the laboratories in charge of implementing and controlling regulations. At least a demonstration project is required before the implementation phase.

That project must involve all laboratories involved on this subject: (i) laboratories in charge of supporting regulations definition, (ii) laboratories in charge of environmental control, (iii) laboratories that will give technical advice to industries, (iv) laboratories specialized on ecosystems study and modelling.

The project must be based on a case study. The site to be studied must be representative of a region with severe pollution problems in Portugal and minimize the costs of the project. Rio Trancão Basin matches those requirements. It is heavily industrialised and populated, has small dimensions and is close to the laboratories involved in the project.

Value for money - environmental cost/benefit ratio^{lxxxviii}

This project aims to evaluate ecotoxicology of industrial wastewater, and to evaluate laboratory technologies, to optimise sampling program and to develop a model to perform forecasts and to extrapolate results for other conditions or products. The value for money of this project can be evaluated on two perspectives: (i) environmental benefits and (ii) reduction of the costs to reach those benefits.

The project can be of added value either for the environment or for the industrial sector. It will encourage reduced reliance on the number of analysis to be performed, reducing the costs of those which are performed but, most important, aims to effectively identify those discharges which are causing damage to the receiving water in a way which is readily understood by technical and non-technical people.

The implementation of these techniques will permit better decision in what concerns evaluation of industrial discharges, helping to decide what parameters are suitable to be analysed in each sample, and so reducing cost but also reducing environmental impact, resulting from chemical laboratories, that performs high number of determinations associated with the generation of toxic and difficult to treat wastewater. This strategy will reduce pollution, which is clearly a benefit if this policies are adopted in future.

Even if it implies an initial financial investment the use of clean technologies will be, in near future, an extra profit. In recent years the consumers awareness towards environmental issues changed and the choice of environmentally-friendly products became a common procedure.

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The project aims to test laboratory techniques having in mind their efficiency, but also their costs. The ratio cost/benefit of each technique will be evaluated. Another aim is to optimise sampling strategy basing it on modelling on the river basin. Considering that monitoring is a long run task, optimisation of the sampling will have large economical benefits.

Forecasting ability of modelling is another contribution for project value for money. In presence of an environmental problem, a model will forecast the benefits of each scenario, allowing to choose the best one for each level of investment.

The value for money of this project also arises from its demonstration character. The use of reproducible and easy to perform “miniaturised” tests which do not require highly specialised personnel and facilities may be applied routinely in less developed countries. This is the best way of preparing a large-scale staff.

The value for money of this project also arises from its demonstration character. The use of reproducible and easy to perform “miniaturised” tests which do not require highly specialised personnel and facilities may be applied routinely in less developed countries. This is the best way of preparing a large-scale staff.

Added value of international and employment implications

This project can be a flow of experiences and information transfer and will benefit from the know-how of researchers in other European countries, which are already carrying out projects in this field. We will test and adapt their technologies to Southern Europe conditions - e.g. lower flow rates in river and higher temperatures.

The spread of this approach can be done at national level in “critical” areas with high pollution rates but also at international level, e.g. in other European Union member states, namely in industrial spots. An update and complete network with information on industrial effluents can be implemented, in the future, at national/international level and will allow a global assessment of the discharges in the aquatic systems.

In the near future this project can also be reproduced in Eastern countries candidate to become members of EU. Those countries have severe environmental problems and scarce financial resources. Thus, the use of a model for environmental quality assessment requiring lower costs and a short period of training can become an important tool for the decision-makers. Direct Toxicity Assessment in receiving waters using tests that are easy to perform and low cost can be a first step in the implementation of European environmental policies.

This project can create job directly and indirectly. The number of jobs created directly is short. Direct jobs will be created for people in charge of implementing ecotoxicological control and of implementing new production technologies required to minimise the corresponding environmental problems. On the contrary indirect jobs creation can be very important in Portugal and in most of southern European countries where tourism industry occupies a major place on economies. In this countries environmental preservation (and sometimes remediation) is a very efficient way or creating/preserving jobs.

The development of a new field of work requiring the implementation of modern technologies will allow the training of specialised workers. These workers can be integrated into the creation of new environmental laboratories at a regional level. In Portugal, there is a Laboratory of Reference in Lisbon, which is presently in charge of supporting the creation and following the accreditation process of regional laboratories. Ecotoxicity is one of the parameters to be implemented in those laboratories contributing to the creation of new jobs in a new area of activity. This provides an important infrastructure for ensuring the reliability of ecotoxicity data.

Taking into account that the project intends to validate methods of evaluation of the ecotoxicity of the effluents, a good technical/scientific knowledge of the subject will be the basis for sustainable decisions to be taken by environment competent authorities. The correct evaluation of the effluents ecotoxicity will allow the policy entities responsible for discharges licences, to take technically sound decisions about the identity of discharges where additional controls are needed.

4. Financial Forms

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F0	PROJECT FUNDING AND BUDGET BREAKDOWN
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Contribution	Over Total Cost in €	Over Total Eligible Cost in €	% of Total Eligible Cost
Requested Community contribution ^{lxxxix}	517 958	517 958	50
Participants contribution ^{xc} (Sum of A + B + C + D below)	633 173	517 958	50
TOTAL (sum above)			100

Participants contribution breakdown		Over Total Cost in €	Over Total Eligible Cost in €	% of Total Eligible Cost
A	Beneficiary own contribution ^{xc i}	302 076	224 511	22
B	Partners own contribution ^{xc ii}	331 097	293 447	28
C	Other public funding ^{xc iii}			
D	Other private funding ^{xc iv}			

Budget breakdown categories ^{xc v}	Total Cost in €	Eligible Cost in Euro €	% of Total Eligible Cost
Personnel ^{xc vi}	454 240	454 240	44
Travel and subsistence ^{xc vii}	66 152	66 152	7
External assistance ^{xc viii}	179 520	179 520	17
<i>Durable goods^{xc ix}</i>			
Infrastructure ^c	-	-	-
Equipment ^{ci}	230 430	115 215	11
Prototypes ^{c ii}	-	-	
Consumables ^{c iii}	103 860	103 860	10
Other Costs ^{c iv}	55 428	55 428	5
Overheads ^{c v}	61 501	61 501	6
TOTAL	1 151 131	1 035 916	100

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F1.	Tasks Cost Breakdown matrix in Euro
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Task Budget category	TASK1 ^{evi}	TASK2	TASK 3	TASK 4	TASK5	TASK 6	TOTAL
Personnel	59 556	93 783	61 316	108 603	61 941	69 041	454 240
Travel and subsistence	2 300	13 900	9 362	1 250	12 116	27 224	66 152
External assistance	-	100 700	24 900	10 920	21 000	22 000	179 520
Durable goods							
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Equipment	6 000	188 630	35 800	-	-	-	230 430
Prototypes	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Consumables	-	47 610	30 500	-	3 600	22 150	103 860
Other Costs	-	10 160	1 270	5 698	32 000	6 300	55 428
Overheads	6 076	16 866	3 776	9 195	10 319	15 269	61 501
TOTAL	73 932	471 649	166 924	135 666	140 976	161 984	1 151 131

YOU MAY INSERT COLUMNS IF NECESSARY UP TO A MAXIMUM OF 10 TASKS

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F2	OTHER SOURCE OF FUNDING SUMMARY ^{cvii}
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Beneficiary			
Participant No ^{cviii}	Short name ^{cix}	Amount of co-funding in € ^{ex}	Form F3 page ^{xxiv}
0	DGA	302 076	B
Partner			
Participant No	Short name	Amount of co-funding in €	Form F3 page
1	INETI	98 378	1
2	DRAOTLVT	30 383	2
3	SMAS LOURES	32 886	3
4	IST	118 569	4
5	WRc	14 150	5
6	ENTERPRISE Ireland	36 731	6
Co-financier			
Participant No	Short name	Amount of co-funding in €	Form F3 page

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DETAILS ON OTHER SOURCES OF DIRECT FINANCING

Legal Name and legal status: Instituto Nacional de Engenharia e Tecnologia Industrial – Ministry of Economy

Public institution X Public authority Private structure NGO

Full address: Estrada do Paço do Lumiar 1649-038 Lisboa, PORTUGAL

Tel: (351-21) 716 36 17 Fax: (351-21) 716 36 88 E-mail : Ana.picado@ineti.pt

Amount of funding foreseen: . 98 378 €

Comments (please specify if the decision to co-finance has been taken or if it is the subject of an agreement in principle and with which conditions; also specify if the co-financing is only granted for certain actions or for the whole project) :

co-finance

Name of authorised person : Carlos Campos Morais, President

Authorised stamp and signature (mandatory) :

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DETAILS ON OTHER SOURCES OF DIRECT FINANCING

Legal Name and legal status: Enterprise Ireland

Public institution ☒ Public authority ☐ Private structure ☐ NGO ☐

Full address: Enterprise Ireland, Shannon Town Centre, Shannon, Co. Clare, Ireland

Tel: 00 353 (0) 61 361 499 Fax: 00 353 (0) 61 361 979 E-mail: robert.hernan@enterprise-ireland.com

Amount of funding foreseen: 36 731 €

Comments (please specify if the decision to co-finance has been taken or if it is the subject of an agreement in principle and with which conditions; also specify if the co-financing is only granted for certain actions or for the whole project) :

Co-finance agreed for whole project

Name of authorised person : Jim Clancy

Authorised stamp and signature (mandatory) :

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F4.	Direct Personnel costs
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Calculus ⇒				A	B	C = B / Productive days per month	A x B	
Category ^{exi}				Day rate ^{exii}	Number of person days ^{exiii}	Number of person months ^{exiv}	Direct personnel costs ^{exv}	% of Total personnel costs for project ^{exvi}
B	0	DGA	Project Manager	161	63	3,6	10 143	2
B	0	DGA	Senior Technician	122	378	21,6	46 116	10
B	0	DGA	Technician	93	378	21,6	35 154	8
B	0	DGA	Technician	65	126	7,2	8 190	2
B	0	DGA	Technician	59	126	7,2	7 434	2
B	0	DGA	Technician	96	63	3,6	6 048	1
B	0	DGA	Technician	101	63	3,6	6 363	1
P	1	INETI	Researcher	203	102	5,8	20 706	5
P	1	INETI	Assistant Researcher	133	171	9,8	22 743	5
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒								

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F4.	Direct Personnel costs
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Calculus ⇒				A	B	C = B / Productive days per month	A x B	
Category ^{cxvii}				Day rate ^{cxviii}	Number of person days ^{cxix}	Number of person months ^{cxx}	Direct personnel costs ^{cxxi}	% of Total personnel costs for project ^{cxvii}
P	1	INETI	Junior Researcher	91	69	3,9	6 279	1
P	1	INETI	Technician	49	204	11,6	9 996	2
P	2	DRAOT	Senior Technician	174	63	3,6	10 962	2
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	112	24	1,4	2 688	1
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	102	24	1,4	2 448	1
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	93	24	1,4	2 232	1
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	67	18	1,0	1 206	1
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	60	24	1,4	1 440	1
P	2	DRAOT	Technician	45	60	3,4	2 700	1
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒								

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F4.	Direct Personnel costs
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Calculus ⇒				A	B	C = B / Productive days per month	A x B	
Category ^{cxiii}				Day rate ^{cxiv}	Number of person days ^{cxv}	Number of person months ^{cxvi}	Direct personnel costs ^{cxvii}	% of Total personnel costs for project ^{cxviii}
P	3	SMAS LOURES	Division Director	152	36	2,1	5 472	1
P	3	SMAS LOURES	Coordinator (Industr. Dep.)	103	72	4,1	7 416	1
P	3	SMAS LOURES	Laboratory Chief	81	144	8,2	11 664	2
P	3	SMAS LOURES	Analyst	46	192	11,0	8 832	2
P	3	SMAS LOURES	Sampling Technician	46	48	2,7	2 208	1
P	4	IST	Associate Professor	184	490	28	90 160	20
P	4	IST	Assistant Professor	161	490	28	78 890	17
P	5	WRc-NSF	Researcher	825	20	1,1	16 500	3
P	5	WRc-NSF	Research Technician	500	16	0,9	8 000	1
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒								

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F4.	Direct Personnel costs
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Calculus ⇒				A	B	C = B / Productive days per month	A x B	
Category cxxix				Day rate xxxx	Number of person days cxxxi	Number of person months cxxxi	Direct personnel costs cxxxi	% of Total personnel costs cxxxi
P	6	Enterprise Ireland	Researcher	178	125	7,1	22 250	5
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒							454 240	100

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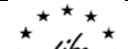
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F5.	Travel and subsistence costs in Euro € ^{cxxxv}
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			Calculus ⇒	A	B	A + B	
Destination ^{cxxvi}	Outside Europe (Y/N) ^{cxxvii}	Reason for travel ^{cxxviii}	Travel costs ^{cxxix}	Subsistence costs ^{cxl}	Total Travel and subsistence ^{cxli}	%of total project travel and subsistence costs ^{cxlii}	
B O Portugal	N	Dissemination	2 400	4 050	6 450	10	
B O United Kingdom	N	Technical Visits	3 000	2 600	5 600	9	
B O Unknown	N	Conference	1 500	3 500	5 000	7	
B O Austria	N	Conference	1 500	3 500	5 000	7	
B O Ireland	N	Technical Visit	1 500	1 500	3 000	5	
P O United Kingdom	N	Technical Meeting	1 000	2 400	3 400	5	
P 1 Unknown	N	SETAC Conference	800	2 500	3 300	5	
P 1 The Netherlands	N	Technical Visit	800	2 800	3 600	5	
P 1 United Kingdom	N	Technical Meeting	500	1 600	2 100	3	
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒							

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F5.	Travel and subsistence costs in Euro €^{cxliii}
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Calculus ⇒			A	B	A + B	
Destination ^{cxliv}	Outside Europe (Y/N) ^{cxlv}	Reason for travel ^{cxlvi}	Travel costs ^{cxlvii}	Subsistence costs ^{cxlviii}	Total Travel and subsistence ^{cxlix}	% of total project travel and subsistence costs ^{cl}
P 1 Portugal	N	Dissemination Event	700	1 600	2 300	4
P 2 National	N	Conference	80	1 350	1 430	2
P 2 Portugal	N	Conference	1 500	3 500	5 000	7
P 3 National	N	Conference	80	1 350	1 430	2
P 3 International	N	Conference	1 500	3 500	5 000	7
P 4 Ireland or UK	N	Technical Visit	450	800	1 250	2
P 4 Unknown		Dissemination	900	1 600	2 500	4
P 4 Unknown		Conference	450	800	1 250	2
P 5 Portugal	N	Technical Meetings	1 200	1 100	2 300	4
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒						

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F5.	Travel and subsistence costs in Euro €^{cli}
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			Calculus ⇒	A	B	A + B	
Destination ^{clii}	Outside Europe (Y/N) ^{cliii}	Reason for travel ^{cliv}	Travel costs ^{clv}	Subsistence costs ^{clvi}	Total Travel and subsistence ^{clvii}	%of total project travel and subsistence costs ^{clviii}	
P 5 Portugal	N	Technical Meeting	600	900	1 500	2	
P 6 Austria	N	SETAC Conference	762	2 000	2 762	5	
P 6 Portugal	N	Technical Meeting	900	1 080	1 980	3	
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒					66 152	100	

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F6.	External assistance costs in Euro € ^{clix}
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Provider / procedure ^{clx}	Description ^{clxi}	Costs ^{clxii}	% of total project external assistance costs ^{clxiii}
B 0 Unknown	Maintenance and repair of equipment	26 400	15
B 0 Direct Negotiation	Workshops organisation	21 000	12
B 0 Unknown	Laboratory Routine Analysis	45 000	25
B 0 Unknown	Computer Support	5 000	3
B 0 Unknown	www homepage development	5 000	3
B 0 Unknown	Rent-a-car	2 200	1
P 1 Unknown	Maintenance and repair of equipment	22 000	12
P 2 Unknown	Equipment and car maintenance and repair	15 000	8
P 4 Unknown	Computer network maintenance	16 000	9
P 4 Tagus Park / Direct Acquisition	Room Rental	10 920	6
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒			

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F6.	External assistance costs in Euro €^{clxiv}
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Provider / procedure ^{cliv}	Description ^{clvi}	Costs ^{clvii}	% of total project external assistance costs ^{clviii}
P 6 Unknown / Direct Treaty	Routine Lab and equipment maintenance	10 000	5
P 6 Unknown / Direct Treaty	Leaflets/Posters (Dissemination material)	1 000	1
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒		179 520	100

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F7.

Infrastructure costs in Euro €^{clxix}

Calculus ⇒		A	A x 0.25	
Supplier/Procedure ^{clxx}	Description ^{clxxi}	Real Costs ^{clxxii}	Eligible costs ^{clxxiii}	% of total project infrastructure costs ^{clxxiv}
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒				100

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F8.	Equipment costs in Euro € ^{clxxv}
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		Calculus ⇒	A	A x 0.50	
Supplier/ procedure ^{clxxvi}	Description ^{clxxvii}	Real Costs ^{clxxviii}	Eligible costs ^{clxxix}	% of total project ^{clxxx} equipment costs	
B 0 Public Tender	Portable samplers	21 000	10 500	9	
B 0 Public Tender	Software Flowlink 4	1 600	800	1	
B 0 Public Tender	Multiparameter devices	4 550	2 275	2	
B 0 Public Tender	Scanalyzer and software	29 000	14 500	13	
B 0 Public Tender	Autoanalyser (extension)	42 400	21 200	18	
B 0 Public Tender	Autoclave	3 480	1 740	2	
B 0 Public Tender	Microwave digestor	27 500	13 750	12	
B 0 Public Tender	Multiparameter Monitoring	15 600	7 800	7	
B 0 LEICA	Dissection Microscope	10 000	5 000	4	
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒					

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F8.	Equipment costs in Euro € ^{clxxxi}
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		Calculus ⇒	A	A x 0.50	
Supplier/ procedure ^{clxxxi}	Description ^{clxxxiii}	Real Costs ^{clxxxiv}	Eligible costs ^{clxxxv}	% of total project equipment costs ^{clxxxvi}	
P 1 Unknown/Public Tender	Environmental Chamber	12 000	6 000	5	
P 1 Unknown/Public Tender	Portable samplers	4 000	2 000	2	
P 1 Lemna Tec/Direct Treaty	Image analysis software	7 000	3 500	3	
P 1 Unknown/Public Tender	“Walk in” chamber	25 000	12 500	11	
P 3 Unknown	Two automatic sampling device	10 500	5 250	4	
P 4 Direct acquisition	Two computers	6 000	3 000	2	
P 6 Lemna Tec(Direct Treaty	Image Analysis Software	7 000	3 500	3	
P 6 Leachate Generator	Rotary Shaker	3 800	1 900	2	
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒		230 430	115 215	100	

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F9.	Prototype costs in Euro €^{clxxxvii}
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Supplier / procedure ^{chxxviii}	Description ^{chxxix}	Costs ^{cxc}	% of total project prototype costs ^{cxi}
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒			100

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F10.	Consumables costs in Euro € ^{excii}
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Supplier / procedure ^{exciii}	Description ^{exciv}	Costs ^{excv}	% of total project consumables costs ^{excvi}
B 0 QUINCOMER	Microtox reagents	8 000	8
B 0 Creasel	Daphtoxkits	5 610	5
B 0 Creasel	Thamnotoxkits	2 750	3
B 0 Creasel	Artotoxkits	100	1
B 0 Creasel	Algalttoxkits	1 700	2
B 0 Merck	Bottles Schott	500	1
B 0 Merck	Glass flasks (100 ml + 1000 ml)	500	1
B 0 Labometer/Merck	Pipette tips	500	1
B 0 Direct acquisition	Glass tubes	300	1
B 0 Direct acquisition	Reagents for chemical analysis	14 150	13
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒			

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F10.	Consumables costs in Euro €^{excvii}
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Supplier / procedure ^{cxviii}	Description ^{cxlix}	Costs ^{cc}	% of total project consumables costs ^{cci}
B 0 Unknown	Leaflets/brochure/poster/handbook	14 600	14
B 0 Unknown	Training Courses Consumables	8 150	8
P 1 Interbio/Direct treaty	Polytox inocula	3 500	3
P 1 Unknown/Direct treaty	General reagents	5 000	5
P 1 SDI Europe/Direct treaty	Microtox reagents	8 000	8
P 1 SDI Europe/Direct treaty	Mutatox reagents	3 000	2
P 2 Unknown	Analytical consumables	10 000	9
P 3 Unknown	Reagents	2 000	2
P 3 Unknown	Other Consumables	1 500	1
P 6 SDI Europe/Direct Treaty	Microtox Reagents	8 000	8
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒			

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F10.	Consumables costs in Euro € ^{ccii}
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Supplier / procedure ^{cciii}	Description ^{cciv}	Costs ^{ccv}	% of total project consumables costs ^{ccvi}
P 6 SDI Europe/Direct Treaty	Mutatox Reagents	3 000	2
P 6 Unknown	Leaflets/Didactic Material	3 000	2
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒		103 860	100

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F11.	Other Costs in Euro €^{ccvii}
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Supplier / procedure ccviii	Description ccix	Costs ccx	% of total project other costs ccxi
B 0 Unknown	Audit	30 000	54
B 0	Bank guarantee	-	
B 0	Meeting Fees	2 000	4
B 0 Unknown	Sampling (subsistence)	3 500	6
P 1 SETAC/Direct treaty	Meeting Fees	2 500	4
P 2 Unknown	Meeting Fees	2 000	4
P 2 Unknown	Sampling (subsistence)	560	1
P 3 Unknown	Conference Fees	2 000	4
P 4 Direct Acquisition	Books, Registration Fees and Field Activities	11 598	21
P 6 SETAC/Direct Treaty	Meeting Fees	1 270	2
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒			

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F12.	Overheads in Euro €
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Description ^{ccxii}			Costs ^{ccxiii}	% of total project overheads ^{ccxiv}
B	0	Telephone/Water/Electricity	20 000	33
B	0	Paper and Photocopying	1 000	2
B	0	Secretariate/Administrative	5 000	8
B	0	Fuel	600	1
P	1	Secretariate/Administrative	9 731	16
P	2	Telephone/Paper/Photocopies	2 500	4
P	2	Fuel	600	1
P	3	Overheads	2 500	4
P	4	Overheads	15 570	25
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒				

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F12.	Overheads in Euro €
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Description ^{ccv}		Costs ^{ccvi}	% of total project overheads ^{ccvii}
P 6 Administrative		4 000	6
TOTAL (sum above) ⇒		61 501	100

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Provide the sum of the personnel costs of all participants to the project. The personnel costs are charged in respect of the actual time devoted to the project. The costs are calculated on basis of the actual gross salary (including holidays) or wages plus social charges.

6. ^{ix} **Travel and Subsistence: (precision 1 €)**

Provide the sum of all travel costs and related subsistence the participants' estimate to incur.

7. ^x **External assistance: (precision 1 €)**

Provide the sum of all costs related to sub-contracts (works undertaken by external companies, renting or exploitation of equipment or infrastructure, personnel service contracts, etc.). The total cost of external assistance to the project is in principle limited to maximum 35% of the total eligible cost of the project. In exceptional cases, the Commission can accept excess on this limit based on duly justified reasons to be

provided by the applicant. Costs related to the purchase or leasing (as opposed to renting) of durable equipment, infrastructure or consumables supplied under subcontract are not to be charged on the budget post for external assistance. These costs should be declared separately under the appropriate budget headings. Important: the following costs are considered ineligible and should not be declared or form part of the project:

- land purchase or any other costs related to the purchase;
- studies not specifically addressing the objective aimed at by the financed projects;
- investments in major infrastructures or investments of a non-innovative structural nature, including activities already confirmed on an industrial scale;
- research and technological development activities.

8. ^{xi} **Durable goods: (precision 1 €)**

Costs related to durable goods corresponding to the purchase/manufacture or lease of equipment or infrastructure during the project period shall only be considered when they:

- are placed on the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners with a possible exception for leased durable goods,
- are treated as capital expenditure in accordance with the tax and accounting rules applicable to the beneficiary or partners of the project,
- are purchased or leased at normal market costs

9. ^{xii} **Infrastructure: (precision 1 €)**

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on infrastructure estimated by all participants. To determine the eligible amount a rate of **maximum 25%** may be applied to the total cost of the infrastructure. Example: Total cost = 100.000 €, then: fill in 25.000 €. Important: investments in major infrastructures or investments of a non-innovative structural nature, including activities already confirmed on an industrial scale are considered ineligible and may not be declared or form part of the project.

10. ^{xiii} **Equipment: (precision 1 €)**

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on equipment estimated by all participants. To determine the eligible amount a rate of **maximum 50%** may be applied to the total cost of the equipment. Example: Total cost = 100.000 €, then: fill in 50.000 €.

11. ^{xiv} **Prototypes: (precision 1 €)**

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on prototypes. Costs for prototypes are considered a **100% eligible**.

Prototypes regard infrastructure or equipment existing only for the duration of the project and play a crucial role in the demonstration activities of the project. Only components purchased within the project's period can be declared. Should at the end of the project, the prototype or one or more of its components remain on the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners, then the costs must be declared at the occasion of the final financial report and either the 50% (equipment) or 25% (infrastructure) depreciation applied.

12. ^{xv} **Consumables: (precision 1 €)**

Expenditure on consumable material shall relate to the purchase, manufacture, repair or use of any material, goods or equipment which:

- are not placed upon the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners of the project,
- are not treated as capital expenditure in accordance with the tax and accounting rules applicable to the beneficiary or partners of the project,
- are specifically related to the project implementation (general consumables/supplies will be charged to overhead cost category).

13. ^{xvi} **Other Costs: (precision 1 €)**

Other costs regard any cost necessary for the project, not falling within a defined category and shall generally not exceed 5% of the total eligible cost of the project. Expenses listed must be verifiable and not above the true costs. The costs incurred in effecting the bank guarantee required by the Commission for non-public beneficiaries may be charged to this item as well the cost for auditing by an independent auditor.

14. ^{xvii} **Overheads: (precision 1 €)**

Are eligible **up to a maximum of 7% of the total amount of eligible direct costs**. Overheads shall be eligible as indirect costs, provided they are real, justifiable and do not include costs assigned to another budget heading. Overheads are intended to cover general indirect costs needed to employ, manage, accommodate and support directly or indirectly the personnel performing the work on the project. Overheads may be related to on-site infrastructure and equipment.

15.^{xviii} Participants Summary Information:

Provide an overview of the partnership and its status of confirmation.

16.^{xix} Participant role:

Indicate 'B' for beneficiary, 'P' for each eventual partner and 'C' for co-financier.

17.^{xx} Participant No:

Provide a sequential unique reference number for each participant. The beneficiary has participant number, zero (0) per default. The participant number will be used in other forms to identify each participant.

18.^{xxi} Participant short name:

The short name chosen by the participants for this project. This should normally not be more than 20 characters and the same should be used for the participant in all forms where this information is required.

19.^{xxii} Legal status:

Write one of the following: 'Private' (private structure = organisation registered in the official trade registers), 'NGO' (Non-Governmental (private) Organisation), 'Public Institution' (e.g. University, public research institute), 'Public Authority' (e.g. Local or regional administration).

20.^{xxiii} Confirmation status:

Indicate 'Yes' should the partner's participation to the project be unconditionally confirmed. Indicate 'TBC' if the partners participation is not yet certain at the stage of the submission of the proposal.

21.^{xxiv} Annex number:

Provide a numeric reference to the relevant page number of Form 3. This form should consist of an official declaration, under the letterhead of the participating organisation, confirming the technical commitment of the organisation to the project, the amount of financial support and comments. This declaration needs to be signed by the authorised person in the participant organisation.

22.^{xxv} Short Name:

The short name chosen by the participant for this project. This should normally not be more than 20 characters and the same should be used for the participant in all forms where this information is required.

23.^{xxvi} Partner No:

Enter the same partner number as the one given in form A2, Participant Summary Information

24.^{xxvii} Participant Legal Name:

Provide the legal name of the beneficiary who becomes solely legally and financially responsible for the implementation of the project before the Commission. The legal name is the name under which the participant is registered in the official trade registers (if applicable).

25.^{xxviii} Legal Status:

Select one of the following choices: Private structure (organisation registered in the official trade registers), Non-Governmental (private) Organisation (NGO), Public Institution (e.g. University, public research institute), Public Authority (e.g. Local or regional administration). To select put the "X" character in the appropriate box.

26.^{xxix} Vat No:

If applicable, please provide the organisation's Value Added Tax (VAT) number in the VAT register.

27.^{xxx} Legal Registration No:

If applicable, please provide the organisation's legal national registration number or code the legal trade register, e.g. the Chambers of Commerce register or the business register.

28.^{xxxi} Business area (NACE):

For statistical purposes, the Commission services need to classify the principal economic activity of each participant. This is done according to the 2-digit or 3-digit NACE Rev. 1 classification, listed in Annex 1, of the proposal submission forms. (NACE is "Nomenclature générale des activités économiques dans les Communautés européennes"). You should identify the principal economic activity of your organisation, or, in the case of a larger organisation, of the executive division of your organisation making the project.

29.^{xxxii} Country Code:

Use the relevant country code as indicated in Annex 2: Benefiting regions. For any country not included in Annex 2, please indicate the full name of the country in the "Country Name" and leave the "Country Code" blank.

30.^{xxxiii} Title:

Title commonly used in correspondence with the person in charge of proposal co-ordination. Example: Mr., Mrs., Ir., Dr., Prof.

31.^{xxxiv} Function:

Provide the function of the person in charge of proposal co-ordination. Example: Managing Director, Financial Director, Sales Manager, Project Manager, etc.

32.^{xxxv} Department / Service Name:

Name of the department and/or service in the organisation, co-ordinating the proposal and for which the contact person is working. The address details given in the following fields must be for the department / service and not the legal address of the organisation.

33.^{xxxvi} Country Name:

Use the relevant country code as indicated in Form A1: Benefiting regions. For any country not included in Form A1, please indicate the full name of the country in the "Country Name" and leave the "Country Code" blank

34.^{xxxvii} Department:

Provide the name of the department of the participant organisation in charge of the project.

35.^{xxxviii} Year:

Provide the year for which the figures in this section are provided, e.g. '1999'. Information from the most recent accounting year should be provided.

36.^{xxxix} Annual turnover:

To be provided by all participants for which this type of information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. It must be expressed in Euro €.

37.^{xl} Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

38.^{xli} Number of employees:

To be provided by all participants. The figures should be for the legal organisation as a whole - not only for the department carrying out the work. The contribution of part-time staff should be accounted as the equivalent number of full-time staff – as full-time equivalents.

39.^{xlii} Number of employees in department conducting project:

To be provided by all participants. The figures should be for the department carrying out the work. The contribution of part-time staff should be accounted as the equivalent number of full-time staff – as full-time equivalents. If not applicable, please write **N/A**.

40.^{xliii} Is Your Organisation independent:

Is 25% or more of the capital or the voting rights owned by one enterprise or jointly by several enterprises falling outside the definition of an SME (except public investment corporations, venture capital companies and institutional investors, provided no control is exercised either individually or jointly)?

If the organisation is not independent, you should provide the name(s) of the company(ies) which own(s) 25 % or more of the organisation.

An SME (small and medium-sized enterprise) is defined as an entity that has fewer than 250 full time equivalent employees, has an annual turnover not exceeding EUR 40 million, or an annual balance sheet total not exceeding EUR 27 million, and is not controlled by 25% or more by a company which is not an SME

41.^{xliv} Owner:

Please provide the legal name(s) of the organisation(s) or person(s) controlling the organisation by 25% or more.

42.^{xlv} Affiliation:

An organisation is affiliated to another organisation if:

It is under the same direct or indirect control as another organisation, or

It directly or indirectly controls another organisation, or

It is directly or indirectly controlled by another organisation.

Control:

Company A controls company B if:

A, directly or indirectly, holds more than 50% of the share capital of B, *or*,

A, directly or indirectly, holds more than 50% of the shareholders' voting rights of company B, *or*,

A has, directly or indirectly, the decision-making powers within company B.

It should be noted that Company A's holding a simple majority of the share capital, or the voting rights, of Company B may be sufficient to create a controlling relationship.

43.^{xlvi} Yes - Affiliated:

Please provide the participant short name(s) of the organisation(s) to which your organisation is affiliated and use the codes below to describe the character of the affiliation(s):

D: Direct control;

I: Indirect control.

Should the affiliation be a foreseen sub-contractor, then add **S** and short name of the sub-contractor.

44.^{xlvii} Consultant Organisation Legal Name:

In the case the co-ordinator received specialised consultant support in the preparation of the proposal, then the Commission wishes to be informed on the official name of the consultant organisation.

45.^{xlviii} Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

46.^{xlix} Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

47.ⁱ Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

48.ⁱⁱ Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

49. ⁱⁱⁱ Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

50. ⁱⁱⁱ Annual Balance Sheet Total: (i.e., total of assets or total of liabilities)

To be provided by all participants for which this information is available. If not applicable, please write **N/A**. The figures should be given for the organisation as a whole and not just for the subsidiary company or the department carrying out the work. Information from the most recent accounting year should be used. It must be expressed in Euro €.

51. ^{liv} Funding confirmed

Indicate 'Yes' if the co-financing is firmly committed, unconditionally to the outcome of the selection of the project for LIFE-Environment. Indicate 'No' if, at this stage, only the intention exist to co-finance the project.

52. ^{lv} TASK ID:

Provide an index number to the task. Example: 1 or 1.1 should you wish to breakdown tasks. The index number should correspond to the TASK ID indicated in the task summary form.

53. ^{lvi} TASK Title:

Provide a short concise description of the task in the form of a title.

Examples: *Optimisation of site planning. Engineering and construction. Prototype test. Dissemination programme. Management task.*

54. ^{lvii} DESCRIPTION:

Describe the actions the project will undertake under this task. Include in the description details on the methods and/or techniques that will be implemented. Describe the results as much as possible as measurable targets and how these targets will be validated/measured. Comment on the constraints and assumptions that may influence the realisation of the various actions - describe any risks that may lead to delays/cancelling of the project. Highlight possible problems.

Example of actions

*Prevention of pollution of the surface water
Installation of the drainage system
Construction of the project web site
Monitoring of the emissions of the process*

Example of targets - validation

*The dissemination event - workshop will reach 100 stakeholders - including political and technical authorities.
The emission should be reduced by 90% when compared to the conventional process.*

Consumption of drinking water for other purpose will have been reduced by 90%.

The project web site will allow feedback and registration of interested parties - this feedback will be recorded and follow-up will be assured and registered.

Example of constraints

The installation of the measurement system must be finalised by June 2001 in order to conduct the monitoring during the high season.

Example of assumptions

We assume the management board will give the green light for the testing of the prototype in July 2002.

We assume to obtain from the local authority the necessary construction permit by June 2003.

55. ^{lviii} TASK Budget:

Specify under this heading for the various cost items **the real costs** the project intends to incur while carrying out this task. (precision 1 Eu).

56. ^{lix} TASK ID:

Provide an index number to the task. Example: 1 or 1.1 should you wish to breakdown tasks. The index number should correspond to the TASK ID indicated in the task summary form.

57. ^{lx} TASK Title:

Provide a short concise description of the task in the form of a title.

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Construction of the project web site

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Provide a short concise description of the task in the form of a title.

Examples: *Optimisation of site planning. Engineering and construction. Prototype test. Dissemination programme. Management task.*

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68.^{lxxi} TASK ID:

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71. ^{lxxiv} **TASK Budget:**

Specify under this heading for the various cost items **the real costs** the project intends to incur while carrying out this task. (precision 1 Eu).

72. ^{lxxv} **TASK ID:**

Provide an index number to the task. Example: 1 or 1.1 should you wish to breakdown tasks. The index number should correspond to the TASK ID indicated in the task summary form.

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The project web site will allow feedback and registration of interested parties - this feedback will be recorded and follow-up will be assured and registered.

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The installation of the measurement system must be finalised by June 2001 in order to conduct the monitoring during the high season.

Example of assumptions

We assume the management board will give the green light for the testing of the prototype in July 2002.
We assume to obtain from the local authority the necessary construction permit by June 2003.

75. ^{lxxviii} TASK Budget:

Specify under this heading for the various cost items **the real costs** the project intends to incur while carrying out this task. (precision 1 Eu).

76. ^{lxxix} Task ID:

Provide an index number to the task. Example: 1 or 1.1 should you wish to breakdown the tasks. The index number should correspond to the task ID indicated in the task summary Form.

77. ^{lxxx} Task _PID:

Provide an index number to the task (s) predecessor of the this task identified by the task ID. Example: 1, 2, 3.

78. ^{lxxxi} Task Title:

Provide a short concise description of the work package in the form of a title.

Examples: *Optimisation of site planning. Engineering and construction. Prototype test. Dissemination programme. Management task.*

79. ^{lxxxii} Start Date:

Specify the baseline starting date of the work package activities.

80. ^{lxxxiii} End date:

Specify the baseline ending date of the work package activities.

81. ^{lxxxiv} Actions:

List briefly the various actions planned in the work package. See Form TASK1 for detail and examples.

82. ^{lxxxv} Deliverables:

List briefly the eventual deliverables of the actions of the work package. Deliverables are the tangible outcome of the work package actions - they may be internal or external - they may refer to reports or items. See Form TASK1 for details and examples.

83. ^{lxxxvi} TASK Costs:

Give the estimated real total cost of the work package. Each work package total should correspond to the individual work package cost presented in the details forms TASK1.

Note that the TOTAL should correspond to the total real costs of the project.

84. ^{lxxxviii} Value for money - environmental cost/benefit ratio:

Discuss the environmental cost/benefit ratio (in comparison with existing methods), present the economic interest and viability of the technique or methods proposed. Include any other information that is considered essential for the evaluation of the project.

85. ^{lxxxix} Requested Community contribution (to 1 € precision): Example: 152.000

Specify the amount of financial Community contribution requested. The rate of Community financial support shall be a maximum of 50 % of the eligible cost of the project unless the project is expected to generate significant income.

The rate shall be a maximum of 30 % of the eligible cost for projects “expected to generate significant income”. Income can be actual revenue, but also includes reduction of operational costs. The criterion is further to be understood on a larger time-scale than the limited timeframe of the project. Moreover, the contribution of the beneficiary to the financing shall be at least as much as the Community contribution.

86. ^{xc} Participants contribution (to 1 € precision): Example: 152.000

Specify the amount of the financial contribution of all participants to the project. This amount should be at least 50%. For projects “expected to generate significant income” the rate should be 70%

87. ^{xci} Beneficiary own contribution (to 1 € precision): Example: 75.123

Specify the amount of financial contribution provided by the beneficiary.

88.^{xcii} Partners own contribution: (to 1 € precision): Example: 60.000

The amount to specify is the sum of the financial contributions of the individual partners. Important: do not include funding obtained from other public or private sources in the own contribution!!

89.^{xciii} Other public funding: (to 1 € precision): Example: 10.000

The amount to specify is the sum of the financial contributions of public co-financing organisations to one or more participants of the project.

90.^{xciv} Other private funding: (to 1 € precision): Example: 4.877

The amount to specify is the sum of the financial contributions of private co-financing organisations to one or more participants of the project.

91.^{xcv} Budget Breakdown categories:^{xcv}

Introduce in the first column the different amounts to be allocated by category. The amounts in the second column must be the same except those cells for Infrastructure and Equipment, which must be accordingly subject to depreciation (see notes 12 and 13).

92.^{xcvi} Personnel: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of the personnel costs of all participants to the project. The personnel costs are charged in respect of the actual time devoted to the project. The costs are calculated on basis of the actual gross salary (including holidays) or wages plus social charges.

93.^{xcvii} Travel and Subsistence: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of all travel costs and related subsistence the participants' estimate to incur.

94.^{xcviii} External assistance: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of all costs related to sub-contracts (works undertaken by external companies, renting or exploitation of equipment or infrastructure, personnel service contracts, etc.). The total cost of external assistance to the project is in principle limited to maximum 35% of the total eligible cost of the project. In exceptional cases, the Commission can accept excess on this limit based on duly justified reasons to be provided by the applicant. Costs related to the purchase or leasing (as opposed to renting) of durable equipment, infrastructure or consumables supplied under subcontract are not to be charged on the budget post for external assistance. These costs should be declared separately under the appropriate budget headings. Important: the following costs are considered ineligible and should not be declared or form part of the project:

- land purchase or any other costs related to the purchase;
- studies not specifically addressing the objective aimed at by the financed projects;
- investments in major infrastructures or investments of a non-innovative structural nature, including activities already confirmed on an industrial scale;
- research and technological development activities.

95.^{xcix} Durable goods: (precision 1 €)

Costs related to durable goods corresponding to the purchase/manufacture or lease of equipment or infrastructure during the project period shall only be considered when they:

- are placed on the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners with a possible exception for leased durable goods,
- are treated as capital expenditure in accordance with the tax and accounting rules applicable to the beneficiary or partners of the project,

- are purchased or leased at normal market costs

96. ^c Infrastructure: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on infrastructure estimated by all participants. To determine the eligible amount a rate of **maximum 25%** may be applied to the total cost of the infrastructure. Example: Total cost = 100.000 €, then: fill in 25.000 €. Important: investments in major infrastructures or investments of a non-innovative structural nature, including activities already confirmed on an industrial scale are considered ineligible and may not be declared or form part of the project.

97. ^{ci} Equipment: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on equipment estimated by all participants. To determine the eligible amount a rate of **maximum 50%** may be applied to the total cost of the infrastructure. Example: Total cost = 100.000 €, then: fill in 50.000 €.

98. ^{cii} Prototypes: (precision 1 €)

Provide the sum of all eligible costs on prototypes. Costs for prototypes are considered a **100% eligible**.

Prototypes regard infrastructure or equipment existing only for the duration of the project and play a crucial role in the demonstration activities of the project. Only components purchased within the project's period can be declared. Should at the end of the project, the prototype or one or more of its components remain on the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners, then the costs must be declared at the occasion of the final financial report and either the 50% (equipment) or 25% (infrastructure) depreciation applied.

99. ^{ciii} Consumables: (precision 1 €)

Expenditure on consumable material shall relate to the purchase, manufacture, repair or use of any material, goods or equipment which:

- are not placed upon the inventory of durable goods of the beneficiary or partners of the project,
- are not treated as capital expenditure in accordance with the tax and accounting rules applicable to the beneficiary or partners of the project,
- are specifically related to the project implementation (general consumables/supplies will be charged to overhead cost category).

100. ^{civ} Other Costs: (precision 1 €)

Other costs regard any cost necessary for the project, not falling within a defined category and shall generally not exceed 5% of the total eligible cost of the project. Expenses listed must be verifiable and not above the true costs. The costs incurred in effecting the bank guarantee required by the Commission for non-public beneficiaries may be charged to this item as well the cost for auditing by an independent auditor.

101. ^{cv} Overheads: (precision 1 €)

Are eligible **up to a maximum of 7% of the total amount of eligible direct costs**. Overheads shall be eligible as indirect costs, provided they are real, justifiable and do not include costs assigned to another budget heading. Overheads are intended to cover general indirect costs needed to employ, manage, accommodate and support directly or indirectly the personnel performing the work on the project. Overheads may be related to on-site infrastructure and equipment.

102. ^{cvi} Details per task

Details should be according to amounts indicated in budget breakdown per task in technical form T1.

103. ^{cvi} Other source of funding summary:

Beneficiary and/or partners benefit eventually from other financial support from public or private funds.

This table shows the relationship between beneficiary/partners and the co-financing organisations as well as the amount of co-financing committed. Note that one co-financier may co-finance more than one beneficiary/partners or that one beneficiary/partner may have more than one co-financier. Reference needs to be made to official co-financiers' declarations to be presented in Annex to the application file by the beneficiary. This form is related to form A2 where all participants to the project are presented.

104. ^{cvi} Participant No:

As attributed to participant in Form A2.

105. ^{cix} Short name:

The short name of the organisation as specified in Form A2.

106. ^{cx} Amount of co-funding: (to 1 € precision)

Specify the amount in Euro, € the considered party intends to contribute.

107. ^{cx} Category:

You should identify each category or grade in a clear and unambiguous manner to enable the European Commission to monitor the labour resources allocated to the Project, to analyse cost claims and to carry out audits.

You may charge only research, technical and specialised staff; administrative and secretarial staff may not be charged directly, but can be included in the overheads, except when the tasks outlined in the project justify a significant, continuous allocation of administrative or secretarial staff. Examples of staff categories are: project manager, senior/junior scientist, senior engineer, technician/worker, etc.

108. ^{cxii} Day rate: (precision 1 €)

The daily rate charged for this category of personnel, excluding overheads but including all direct employment costs in the hourly rate (e.g. salary, social charges, such as pension contributions or unemployment insurance, etc.). Salary for a category may be based on average rates if they fairly reflect the grades working on the Project. In either case, the average must reasonably reflect the cost of personnel on the Project.

A full-time employee contributes 12 man-months per year. The personnel costs per year for this employee therefore normally amount to: 12 x (the number of productive hours per month) x (the personnel costs per hour).

In order to obtain an hourly rate, the total productive personnel costs have to be divided by the total productive hours. Total productive hours can be obtained either from time sheets or from summaries of time records, or on the basis of the total workable hours according to the employment contract, less a certain provision for non-chargeable time such as sickness, holidays, etc. In the latter case, an example for determining the total productive hours per year could be as follows:

Days/year	365 days	
Less 52 weekends	<u>104 days</u>	
Subtotal	261 days	
Less:		
Annual holidays	21 days	
Statutory holidays	15 days	
Illness/other	<u>15 days</u>	<u>51 days</u>
Total = Productive days	<u>210 days</u>	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 7 hrs/day)	1470 hrs	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 7.5 hrs/day)	1575 hrs	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 8 hrs/day)	1680 hrs.	

As a general rule, no overtime may be charged to Commission projects, unless this element has also been taken into account in the calculation of the total productive hours, or this is reimbursed specifically by the organisation.

109. ^{cxiii} Total number of person days: (precision 1 day)

Total number of productive days allocated to the project. Should be based on a calculation of productive days = days per year less weekends, holidays, sickness provision.

110. ^{cxiv} Number of person months: (precision 0.1)

Obtained by dividing the total number of person days by the number of productive days per month.

111. ^{cxv} Direct personnel costs: (precision 1 €)

The product of the total number of person days of a given category times the daily rate.

112. ^{cxvi} % of Total personnel costs for project: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the total personnel cost for the category as a percentage of the total personnel cost of the project.

113. ^{cxvii} Category:

You should identify each category or grade in a clear and unambiguous manner to enable the European Commission to monitor the labour resources allocated to the Project, to analyse cost claims and to carry out audits.

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114. ^{cxviii} Day rate: (precision 1 €)

The daily rate charged for this category of personnel, excluding overheads but including all direct employment costs in the hourly rate (e.g. salary, social charges, such as pension contributions or unemployment insurance, etc.). Salary for a category may be based on average rates if they fairly reflect the grades working on the Project. In either case, the average must reasonably reflect the cost of personnel on the Project.

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The product of the total number of person days of a given category times the daily rate.

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Express the total personnel cost for the category as a percentage of the total personnel cost of the project.

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120. ^{cxxiv} Day rate: (precision 1 €)

The daily rate charged for this category of personnel, excluding overheads but including all direct employment costs in the hourly rate (e.g. salary, social charges, such as pension contributions or unemployment insurance, etc.). Salary for a category may be based on average rates if they fairly reflect the grades working on the Project. In either case, the average must reasonably reflect the cost of personnel on the Project.

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126. ^{cxxx} Day rate: (precision 1 €)

The daily rate charged for this category of personnel, excluding overheads but including all direct employment costs in the hourly rate (e.g. salary, social charges, such as pension contributions or unemployment insurance, etc.). Salary for a category may be based on average rates if they fairly reflect the grades working on the Project. In either case, the average must reasonably reflect the cost of personnel on the Project.

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Annual holidays	21 days	
Statutory holidays	15 days	
Illness/other	<u>15 days</u>	51 days
Total = Productive days	<u>210 days</u>	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 7 hrs/day)	1470 hrs	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 7.5 hrs/day)	1575 hrs	
Productive hours/year (210 days x 8 hrs/day)	1680 hrs.	

As a general rule, no overtime may be charged to Commission projects, unless this element has also been taken into account in the calculation of the total productive hours, or this is reimbursed specifically by the organisation.

127. ^{cxxx} Total number of person days: (precision 1 day)

Total number of productive days allocated to the project. Should be based on a calculation of productive days = days per year less weekends, holidays, sickness provision.

128. ^{cxxxii} Number of person months: (precision 0.1)

Obtained by dividing the total number of person days by the number of productive days per month.

129. ^{cxxxiii} Direct personnel costs: (precision 1 €)

The product of the total number of person days of a given category times the daily rate.

130. ^{cxxxiv} % of Total personnel costs for project: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the total personnel cost for the category as a percentage of the total personnel cost of the project.

131. ^{cxxxv} Travel and subsistence:

Details on the travel and subsistence envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the reason for travel or destination if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

132. ^{cxxxvi} Destination:

Specify the country and city name. If applicable, for repetitive visits to the project area, write 'project area'.

133. ^{cxxxvii} Outside Europe:

Indicate 'Yes' if the destination lies outside the European Union or candidate countries in the case the project is implemented in and by participants from a candidate country, else indicate 'No'.

134. ^{cxxxviii} Reason for travel:

Specify the reason for travel. Examples: 'dissemination event', 'technical co-ordination meeting', 'project area visit'. Note: the cost of participation to a conference is only considered eligible should the project be presented at the conference. Participation to conferences is limited to maximum two persons of the project team. Subscription fees to conferences or events should be declared under other costs. Costs may be presented grouped: e.g. the total of all technical co-ordination meetings.

135. ^{cxxxix} Travel costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the estimated costs for travel. Travel costs shall be charged in accordance with the internal rules of the beneficiary or partner. Beneficiaries and partners should endeavour to travel in the most economical and environmentally friendly way.

136. ^{cxl} Subsistence costs: (precision 1 €)

Specify costs such as daily allowances, hotel costs, meals etc.

137. ^{cxli} Total travel and subsistence: (precision 1 €)

Give the sum of travel and subsistence costs.

138. ^{cxlii} %of total project travel and subsistence costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the travel and subsistence costs as a percentage of the total travel and subsistence costs of the project.

139. ^{cxliii} Travel and subsistence:

Details on the travel and subsistence envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the reason for travel or destination if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

140. ^{cxliv} Destination:

Specify the country and city name. If applicable, for repetitive visits to the project area, write 'project area'.

141. ^{cxlv} Outside Europe:

Indicate 'Yes' if the destination lies outside the European Union or candidate countries in the case the project is implemented in and by participants from a candidate country, else indicate 'No'.

142. ^{cxlvi} Reason for travel:

Specify the reason for travel. Examples: 'dissemination event', 'technical co-ordination meeting', 'project area visit'. Note: the cost of participation to a conference is only considered eligible should the project be presented at the conference. Participation to conferences is limited to maximum two persons of the project team. Subscription fees to conferences or events should be declared under other costs. Costs maybe presented grouped: e.g. the total of all technical co-ordination meetings.

143. ^{cxlvii} Travel costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the estimated costs for travel. Travel costs shall be charged in accordance with the internal rules of the beneficiary or partner. Beneficiaries and partners should endeavour to travel in the most economical and environmentally friendly way.

144. ^{cxlviii} Subsistence costs: (precision 1 €)

Specify costs such as daily allowances, hotel costs, meals etc.

145. ^{cxlix} Total travel and subsistence: (precision 1 €)

Give the sum of travel and subsistence costs.

146. ^{cl} %of total project travel and subsistence costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the travel and subsistence costs as a percentage of the total travel and subsistence costs of the project.

147. ^{cli} Travel and subsistence:

Details on the travel and subsistence envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the reason for travel or destination if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

148. ^{clii} Destination:

Specify the country and city name. If applicable, for repetitive visits to the project area, write 'project area'.

149. ^{cliii} Outside Europe:

Indicate 'Yes' if the destination lies outside the European Union or candidate countries in the case the project is implemented in and by participants from a candidate country, else indicate 'No'.

150. ^{cliv} Reason for travel:

Specify the reason for travel. Examples: 'dissemination event', 'technical co-ordination meeting', 'project area visit'. Note: the cost of participation to a conference is only considered eligible should the project be presented at the conference. Participation to conferences is limited to maximum two persons of the project team. Subscription fees to conferences or events should be declared under other costs. Costs may be presented grouped: e.g. the total of all technical co-ordination meetings.

151. ^{clv} Travel costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the estimated costs for travel. Travel costs shall be charged in accordance with the internal rules of the beneficiary or partner. Beneficiaries and partners should endeavour to travel in the most economical and environmentally friendly way.

152. ^{clvi} Subsistence costs: (precision 1 €)

Specify costs such as daily allowances, hotel costs, meals etc.

153. ^{clvii} Total travel and subsistence: (precision 1 €)

Give the sum of travel and subsistence costs.

154. ^{clviii} %of total project travel and subsistence costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the travel and subsistence costs as a percentage of the total travel and subsistence costs of the project.

155. ^{clix} External assistance:

Details on the subcontracts envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the subcontract if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

156. ^{clx} Provider / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the service provider (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to sub-contract to the provider, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract services to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

157. ^{clxi} Description:

Give a short description of the subject of the sub-contract. Describe the services. E.g. 'construction of ...', 'impact assessment', 'maintenance of ...', 'renting of ...', 'consultancy on ...', 'project WWW homepage development', intra-muros assistance', 'dissemination event organisation', etc. Important: Costs related to the purchase or leasing (as opposed to renting) of durable equipment, infrastructure or consumables supplied under subcontract are not to be charged on the budget post for external assistance. These costs should be declared separately under the appropriate budget headings.

158. ^{clxii} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the sub-contract. Should the costs depend on a future tendering procedure, indicate an estimated of the earmarked budget.

159. ^{clxiii} % of total project external assistance costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the costs of the sub-contract

160. ^{clxiv} External assistance:

Details on the subcontracts envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the subcontract if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

161. ^{clxv} Provider / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the service provider (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to sub-contract to the provider, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract services to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

162. ^{clxvi} Description:

Give a short description of the subject of the sub-contract. Describe the services. E.g. 'construction of ...', 'impact assessment', 'maintenance of ...', 'renting of ...', 'consultancy on ...', 'project WWW homepage development', intra-muros assistance', 'dissemination event organisation', etc. Important: Costs related to the purchase or leasing (as opposed to renting) of durable equipment, infrastructure or consumables supplied under subcontract are not to be charged on the budget post for external assistance. These costs should be declared separately under the appropriate budget headings.

163. ^{clxvii} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the sub-contract. Should the costs depend on a future tendering procedure, indicate an estimated of the earmarked budget.

164. ^{clxviii} % of total project external assistance costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the costs of the sub-contract

165. ^{clxix} Infrastructure:

Details on the infrastructure envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the infrastructure if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

166. ^{clxx} Supplier / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

167. ^{clxxi} Description:

Give a short description of the infrastructure, e.g. 'production component', 'housing', 'access roads', etc. Important: investments in major infrastructures or investments of a non-innovative structural nature, possibly related to activities already confirmed on an industrial or wider scale are considered ineligible!

168. ^{clxxii} Real Costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the full cost of the infrastructure. Important: Do not apply any depreciation.

169. ^{clxxiii} Eligible costs:

Infrastructure costs are considered eligible for **25%** of their full real costs. Do not apply any other depreciation. Apply the indicated calculation.

170. ^{clxxiv} % of total project infrastructure costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the eligible infrastructure costs as a percentage of the total infrastructure costs for the project.

171. ^{clxxv} Equipment costs:

Details on the equipment envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the equipment if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

172. ^{clxxvi} Supplier/ procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the equipment(should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

173. ^{clxxvii} Description:

Give a short description of the equipment, e.g. 'computer', 'database software', 'steering software (off-the-shelf or developed under sub-contract)', 'vehicle', 'measurement equipment', 'scrubber', etc. Important: Equipment acquired under the project can only be considered eligible when it is considered to contribute to the innovative and/or demonstration aspects of the project.

174. ^{clxxviii} Real Costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the full cost of the equipment. Important: Do not apply any depreciation.

175. ^{clxxix} Eligible costs: (precision 1 €)

Equipment costs are considered eligible for **50%** of their full real costs. Do not apply any other depreciation. Apply the indicated calculation.

176. ^{clxxx} % of total project equipment costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the eligible cost of the equipment as a percentage of the total eligible equipment costs of the project.

177. ^{clxxxi} Equipment costs:

Details on the equipment envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the equipment if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

178. ^{clxxxii} Supplier/ procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the equipment(should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

179. ^{clxxxiii} Description:

Give a short description of the equipment, e.g. 'computer', 'database software', 'steering software (off-the-shelf or developed under sub-contract)', 'vehicle', 'measurement equipment', 'scrubber', etc. Important: Equipment acquired under the project can only be considered eligible when it is considered to contribute to the innovative and/or demonstration aspects of the project.

180. ^{clxxxiv} Real Costs: (precision 1 €)

Indicate the full cost of the equipment. Important: Do not apply any depreciation.

181. ^{clxxxv} Eligible costs: (precision 1 €)

Equipment costs are considered eligible for **50%** of their full real costs. Do not apply any other depreciation. Apply the indicated calculation.

182. ^{clxxxvi} % of total project equipment costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the eligible cost of the equipment as a percentage of the total eligible equipment costs of the project.

183. ^{clxxxvii} Prototype costs:

Details on the description, supplier and costs of the prototypes envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the prototype if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

184. ^{clxxxviii} Supplier / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the prototype or its components (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

185. ^{clxxxix} Description:

Give a short description of the prototype, e.g. 'vehicle', etc. Important: Prototypes acquired under the project can only be considered eligible when they are considered essential to the innovative and/or demonstration aspects of the project.

186. ^{cxc} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the prototype. Important: Prototype cost are considered a 100% eligible, therefore do not apply any depreciation.

187. ^{cxc} % of total project prototype costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the cost of the prototype as a percentage of the total costs on prototypes of the project.

188. ^{cxcii} Consumables costs:

Details on the consumables of the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the item if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

189. ^{cxciii} Supplier / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the consumables (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

190. ^{cxciv} Description:

Give a short description of the consumables, e.g. raw materials, dissemination leaflets, etc. Important: Consumables are specifically related to the project implementation (general consumables/supplies, such as telephone, communication costs, heating, paper, copies, etc. will be charged to the overhead cost category). Should the project entail an important dissemination activity in which mailing or other forms of communications are implied, then the consumable costs maybe declared. In general, dissemination material such as CD-ROMS, videos, etc. may be declared when linked to the dissemination activity, e.g. used for wide scale distribution.

191. ^{cxcv} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the consumables.

192. ^{cxcvi} % of total project consumables costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the cost of the consumables as a percentage of the total costs on consumables of the project.

193. ^{cxcvii} Consumables costs:

Details on the consumables of the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the item if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

194. ^{cxcviii} Supplier / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the consumables (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

195. ^{cxcix} Description:

Give a short description of the consumables, e.g. raw materials, dissemination leaflets, etc. Important: Consumables are specifically related to the project implementation (general consumables/supplies, such as telephone, communication costs, heating, paper, copies, etc. will be charged to the overhead cost category). Should the project entail an important dissemination activity in which mailing or other forms of communications are implied, then the consumable costs maybe declared. In general, dissemination material such as CD-ROMS, videos, etc. may be declared when linked to the dissemination activity, e.g. used for wide scale distribution.

196. ^{cc} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the consumables.

197. ^{cci} % of total project consumables costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the cost of the consumables as a percentage of the total costs on consumables of the project.

198. ^{ccii} Consumables costs:

Details on the consumables of the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the item if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

199. ^{cciii} Supplier / procedure:

Specify the legal name of the supplier of the consumables (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

200. ^{cciv} Description:

Give a short description of the consumables, e.g. raw materials, dissemination leaflets, etc. Important: Consumables are specifically related to the project implementation (general consumables/supplies, such as telephone, communication costs, heating, paper, copies, etc. will be charged to the overhead cost category). Should the project entail an important dissemination activity in which mailing or other forms of communications are implied, then the consumable costs maybe declared. In general, dissemination material such as CD-ROMS, videos, etc. may be declared when linked to the dissemination activity, e.g. used for wide scale distribution.

201. ^{ccv} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the consumables.

202. ^{ccvi} % of total project consumables costs: (precision 0.1 %)

Express the cost of the consumables as a percentage of the total costs on consumables of the project.

203. ^{ccvii} Other costs:

Details on the other costs envisaged by the different participants. You may use more than one line for the description of the other costs if necessary. Avoid excessive detail, yet do not limit to a too general item description.

204. ^{ccviii} Supplier / procedure:

Specify, if applicable, the legal name of the supplier of the items charged as other costs (should he already be known). Specify the procedure followed or foreseen to select the supplier/provider, e.g. 'public tender', 'direct treaty', 'framework agreement', etc. Important: beneficiary and partners can not sub-contract to one another or internally (e.g. between departments or affiliations)!

205. ^{ccix} Description:

Give a short description of the other costs, e.g. costs related to the mandatory audit of the final project cost declaration by an independent, registered auditor; the costs related to the bank guarantee required for private beneficiaries; etc. Important: Do not declare overheads under other costs!

206. ^{ccx} Costs: (precision 1 €)

Give the costs of the item(s) declared.

207. ^{ccxi} % of total project other costs:

Express the costs of the item(s) declared as a percentage of the total other costs of the project.

208. ^{ccxii} Description:

Give if possible a description of the nature of the overheads charged.

209. ^{ccxiii} Costs:

Give the costs of the overheads. Important: the total overheads charged to the project shall not exceed 7% of the total eligible cost of the project.

210. ^{ccxiv} % of total project overheads:

Express the costs as a percentage of the total overheads charged to the project.

211. ^{ccxv} Description:

Give if possible a description of the nature of the overheads charged.

212. ^{ccxvi} Costs:

Give the costs of the overheads. Important: the total overheads charged to the project shall not exceed 7% of the total eligible cost of the project.

213. ^{ccxvii} % of total project overheads:

Express the costs as a percentage of the total overheads charged to the project.