

Being prepared for the drinking water contaminants of tomorrow

An interdisciplinary approach for the proactive risk governance of emerging chemical and microbial drinking water contaminants

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PROPOSITIONS

Accompanying the dissertation

“Being prepared for the drinking water contaminants of tomorrow”

by

Julia Hartmann

1. Current risk governance approaches for emerging chemical and microbial drinking water contaminants are not proactive, which leads to adverse health effects.
(This proposition pertains to this dissertation)
2. Text mining of scientific literature is effective for early warning of drinking water contaminants.
(This proposition pertains to this dissertation)
3. Integrating the prioritisation of emerging chemical and microbial drinking water contaminants is needed for effective risk management.
(This proposition pertains to this dissertation)
4. The indicators for target 6.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals are not applicable to monitor the supply of safe drinking water.
(npj Clean Water, 3(1), 36, doi.org/10.1038/s41545-020-00083-1 & The Lancet, 391, [doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(17\)32345-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0))
5. To support integral policy making, cost-effectiveness analyses (CEA) and benefit-cost analyses (BCA) should be replaced by multi-criteria decision analyses (MCDA).
(Cost Effectiveness and Resource Allocation, 16(1), 45, doi.org/10.1186/s12962-018-0118-7)
6. Assumptions regarding shared vocabulary are the mother of all screw-ups for interdisciplinary research teams.
(Mr Eugene Lewis Fordsworthe)
7. If a chemical is highly persistent in the environment, it should not be used or produced, irrespective of its other characteristics.
(Environmental Science: Processes & Impacts, 21(5), 781-792, doi.org/10.1039/C8EM00515J)
8. The transferrable skills courses are the most important part of the doctoral education program at Delft University of Technology.
9. Performing scientific research as if it is a game of Super Mario is key for success.
(The Super Mario Effect by Mark Rober)
10. A dog can teach a human more, than the human can teach the dog.

These propositions are regarded as opposable and defensible, and have been approved as such by the promotor Prof.dr.ir. J.P. van der Hoek and Prof.dr. A.M. de Roda Husman.