



## Bathing water results 2011 – Austria

### 1. Reporting and assessment

This report gives a general overview of bathing water quality in Austria during the 2011 bathing season. Austria has reported under the Directive 2006/7/EC since 2010.

Before the necessary data set for assessment of bathing water quality under the Directive 2006/7/EC is compiled (data for three or four consecutive years) the rules for transition period assessment are applied. This means that the classification of bathing waters is defined on the basis of concentrations of intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli* that are reported under the Directive 2006/7/EC. The limit values for the classification are taken from the Directive 76/160/EEC. For the conversion of reported parameters under the Directive 2006/7/EC, Article 13.3 of the Directive 2006/7/EC foresees that the parameter *Escherichia coli*, reported under the Directive 2006/7/EC, is assumed to be equivalent to the parameter faecal coliforms of the Directive 76/160/EEC. The parameter intestinal enterococci reported under the Directive 2006/7/EC is assumed to be equivalent to the parameter faecal streptococci.

The results are classified in the following categories:

- **Class CI:** Compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for *Escherichia coli* and not compliant with the guide values of the Directive 76/160/EEC for *Escherichia coli* or intestinal enterococci;
- **Class CG:** Compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for *Escherichia coli* and the more stringent guide values for the *Escherichia coli* and intestinal enterococci;
- **Class NC:** Not compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for *Escherichia coli*;
- **Class B:** Banned or closed;
- **Class NF:** Insufficiently sampled;
- **Class NS:** Not sampled.

The frequency of sampling is set out in Annex IV of the Directive 2006/7/EC. Including a sample to be taken shortly before the start of the bathing season, the minimum number of samples taken per bathing season is four. However, only three samples are sufficient when the bathing season does not exceed eight weeks or the region is subject to special geographical constraints. Sampling dates are to be distributed throughout the bathing season.

Strictly speaking, there should be one pre-season sample and the interval between sampling should not exceed one month. Since a late start of monitoring and/or low frequency do not necessarily indicate unsatisfactory bathing water quality, it has been accepted that the first sample in the 2011 season could be taken shortly after the start of the season (but within 10 days after the start), and the maximum interval between two samples taken into account is 41 days. These criteria are described as less strict. In this report a compliance class under the strict rules and less strict criteria are presented.

### 2. Length of bathing season and number of bathing waters

For all bathing waters the bathing season lasted 78 days, from 15 June to 31 August 2011.

A total of 267 inland bathing waters (seven on rivers; 260 on lakes) were monitored in Austria during the 2011 bathing season. There are no coastal bathing waters in Austria. Two bathing waters were reported as de-listed (permanently closed) compared to the previous year and one bathing water was added to the list.

With 267 reported bathing waters Austria accounts for about 1.3 % of the reported bathing waters of the European Union.

### 3. Bathing water quality

The results of the bathing water quality in Austria for the period 1997-2010 as reported in the past reporting years and for the bathing season of 2011 are presented in Figure 1. The previous reports are available on the European Commission's bathing water quality website ([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html); Water/ Bathing Water/ 2005-2011 reports) and the European Environment Agency's bathing water website (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>; reports for the 2008, 2009 and 2010 bathing seasons).

The graph shows, for inland bathing waters:

- The percentage of bathing waters that comply with the guide values (class CG, blue line);
- The percentage of bathing waters that comply with the mandatory values (class CI, green line);
- The percentage of bathing waters that do not comply with the mandatory values (class NC, red line);
- The percentage of bathing waters that are banned or closed (class B, grey line).

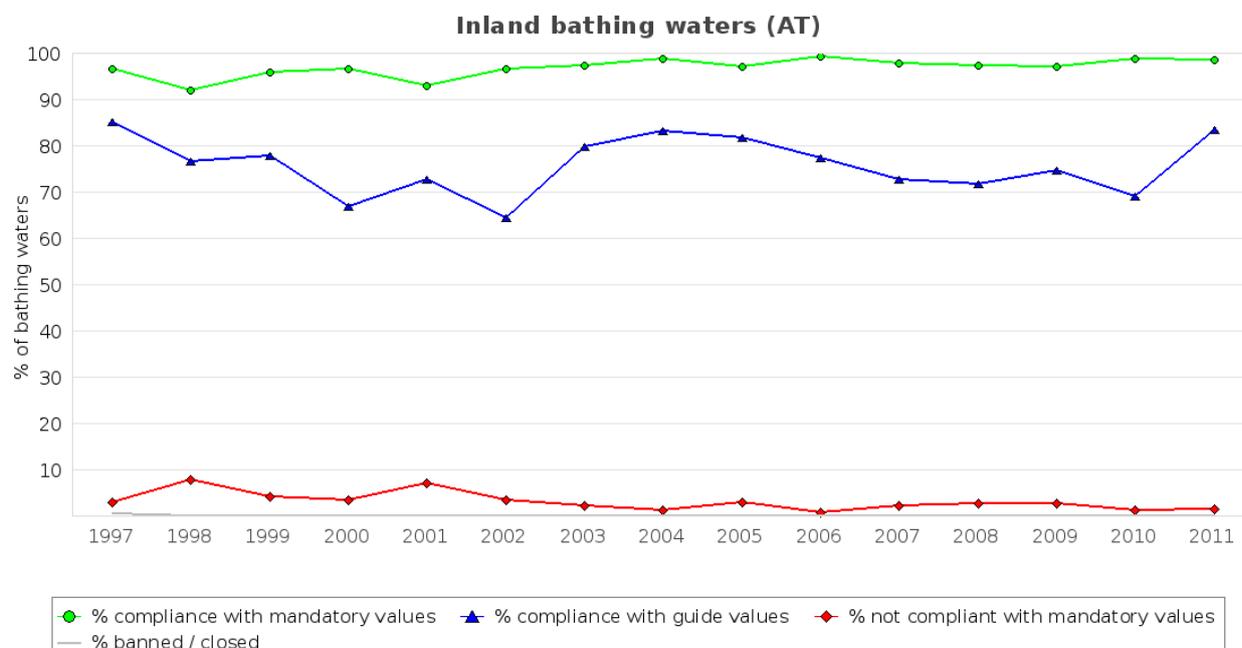
Table 1 shows the same information in absolute numbers and in percentages for inland and all bathing waters from 2008 on. The numbers and percentages of insufficiently sampled or not sampled bathing waters are also presented. For the year 2010 results applying the less strict rules are presented if they differ from results applying the strict rules.

A map given in Appendix 1 shows the location and quality of the bathing waters.

In Austria, 98.5 % of the inland bathing waters met the mandatory water quality in 2011. This is a decrease of 0.4 % compared to the previous year. The rate of compliance with the guide values increased from 69.0 % to 83.5 %. Four bathing waters (1.5 %) were non-compliant with the mandatory value for *Escherichia coli* compared to three in 2010, which is an increase of 0.4 %. No bathing waters (0.0 %) had to be closed during the bathing season, the same as in 2010.

For comparison since the start of the reporting please see Figure 1.

**Figure 1: Results of bathing water quality in Austria from 1997 to 2011**



Note: Data until 2008 is available in the previous reports at [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html); Water/Bathing Water/ 2005-2011 reports.

**Table 1: Results of bathing water quality in Austria from 2008 to 2011**

AT												
		Total number of bathing waters	Compliance with guide and mandatory values*		Compliance with mandatory values		Not compliant		Banned/closed		Insufficiently sampled or not sampled	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Coastal bathing waters	2008											
	2009											
	2010											
	2011											
	2011 <sup>(s)</sup>											
Inland bathing waters	2008	268	192	71.6	261	97.4	7	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2009	268	200	74.6	260	97.0	7	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
	2010	268	185	69.0	265	98.9	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2011	267	223	83.5	263	98.5	4	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2011 <sup>(s)</sup>	267	223	83.5	263	98.5	4	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
All bathing waters	2008	268	192	71.6	261	97.4	7	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2009	268	200	74.6	260	97.0	7	2.6	0	0.0	1	0.4
	2010	268	185	69.0	265	98.9	3	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2011	267	223	83.5	263	98.5	4	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2011 <sup>(s)</sup>	267	223	83.5	263	98.5	4	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0

\*Bathing waters which were compliant with the guide values were also compliant with the mandatory values for five parameters under the Directive 76/160/EEC (2008-2009) or the mandatory value for *Escherichia coli* (2010-2011).

<sup>(s)</sup>Strict rules applied (see Chapter 1 of this report).

#### 4. Important information as provided by the Austrian authorities

The Austrian authorities have reported for some bathing waters also reasons for changes (Table 2). This information is provided in a separate document

([http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/at/eu/nbwd/envtcjl\\_g/Austria\\_2011\\_reasons\\_for\\_changes\\_.doc](http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/at/eu/nbwd/envtcjl_g/Austria_2011_reasons_for_changes_.doc)).

In 2011 the Austrian authorities provided the link to bathing water profiles by federal states:

<http://www.ages.at/nc/ages/gesundheit/badegewaesserueberwachung/badegewaesser-datenbank/>

**Table 2: Reasons for changes for the 2011 season as reported by the Austrian authorities**

Unique Identification Code of Bathing Water	Bathing Water Name	River Basin District Name	Bathing Water Category	Management Measures
AT1240007000200010	Donau, Weißenkirchen	Donau	River	Permanently closed bathing water. Reasons in a separate document. Classification given by national authorities: 8 (compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for <i>Escherichia coli</i> and the more stringent guide values of the Directive for intestinal enterococci and <i>Escherichia coli</i> ).
AT2210005600120010	Badesee Wundschuh	Donau	Lake	Permanently closed bathing water. Reasons in a separate document. Classification given by national authorities: 8 (compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for <i>Escherichia coli</i> and the more stringent guide values of the Directive for intestinal enterococci and <i>Escherichia coli</i> ).
AT3230005021200010	Harrbergsee, Freizeitanlage	Donau	Lake	New bathing water. Reasons in a separate document. Classification given by national authorities: 8 (compliant with the mandatory value of the Directive 76/160/EEC for <i>Escherichia coli</i> and the more stringent guide values of the Directive for intestinal enterococci and <i>Escherichia coli</i> ).
No short term pollution or abnormal situation reported for the 2011 season.				

## **Information for the public**

Monitoring results on bathing water quality are made public through the media (primarily the local press, and occasionally local radio stations) and are also published online on the websites of the federal and provincial governments.

## **Wastewater treatment**

Measures to improve and guarantee the water quality for bathing waters were taken under the 1959 Austrian Water Act, long before Austria became a member of the EU.

Eutrophication effects due to wastewater discharges into a number of Austrian lakes gave rise to remediation programmes in the early 1970s. Since then, wastewater has been collected in ring-sewage systems and treated in at least biological wastewater treatment plants. Nowadays almost all treatment plants > 2.000 population equivalents even have a tertiary treatment for P and/or N removal as well. The treated effluent is discharged into rivers downstream of the lake in order to keep even the treated wastewater completely out of lakes.

The waste water treatment programmes were implemented for all surface waters. Wastewater treatment plants must adhere to strict national standards on the removal of nutrients. In the last about 40 years, approximately EUR 41 billion have been spent on the sewage system and wastewater treatment plants (Source: KPC; Investment costs urban wastewater treatment from 1959 to 2010 (valorised), Basis: Baupreisindex Tiefbau, sonstiger Tiefbau 1986 by 31.12.2010). Around EUR 1.5 billion has been invested in restoring water quality in Austrian lakes.

After the enlargement and upgrading of the waste water treatment plants of the big cities like Linz, Salzburg, Graz and Vienna, the very stringent standards, which were set by the EU for waste water treatment in sensitive areas, are now observed on the whole territory of Austria. With regard to the overall load entering all urban wastewater treatment plants the percentage of reduction by 31 December 2008 was 79% for total N and 89% for total P. The connection to public sewerage and treatment plants increased continuously and reaches nowadays 93%. Furthermore the sewage systems and waste water treatment in small and scattered settlements are continued to be improved.

## **Reduction of diffuse pollution sources**

It has proved that compared to point sources the process to reduce pollution from diffuse sources is much more difficult and therefore has shown less progress. Agriculture is a major diffuse pollution source despite the fact that Austria's almost exclusively organic, family-run farms use relatively low levels of fertilizers compared with many other Member States.

Austria's national strategies to reduce pollution from diffuse sources are based on:

- action programme according to the EU nitrates directive (91/676/EEC), which is implemented throughout Austrian territory;
- the Austrian environmental programme to based on Council Regulation (ECC) No 2078/92. This programme provides financial incentives of EUR 520 million a year to encourage environmentally friendly agriculture to help reducing pollution from diffuse sources;
- in addition the National River Basin Management Plan (Nationaler Gewässerbewirtschaftungsplan) and its programme of measures based on the Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) will support in future.

## **5. More information on bathing water quality in Europe**

Of the more than 21 000 bathing areas monitored throughout the European Union in 2011, two thirds were in coastal waters and the rest in rivers and lakes. The largest numbers of coastal bathing waters can be found in Italy, Greece, France and Spain, while Germany and France have the highest numbers of inland bathing waters.

During recent years, including the 2011 bathing season, majority of Member States have adjusted their monitoring programmes to meet the requirements of the new bathing water directive (2006/7/EC). Luxembourg was the first country to report under this Directive in 2007. Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia,

Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Spain and Sweden started to report under the new directive in 2008. Malta and the Netherlands started to report in 2009. Austria, Belgium - Walloon Region, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Slovenia reported under the new directive for the first time in 2010, while Belgium - Flemish Region, Bulgaria, Ireland and Poland reported under this Directive for the first time in 2011. Historical data of two microbiological parameters, *Escherichia coli* and intestinal enterococci were sent by Sweden (2005-2007), Luxembourg (2006), Malta (2006-2008), Belgium - Walloon Region (2007-2009), Belgium - Flemish Region (2008-2010), Greece (2007-2009), Hungary (2007) and Portugal (2007-2009).

Three non-EU countries, Croatia, Montenegro and Switzerland have reported monitoring results under the new directive. Croatia and Switzerland started to report in 2009, while Montenegro reported for the first time in 2010. Switzerland sent data on *Escherichia coli* for all bathing waters but only for some data on intestinal enterococci.

For the 2011 season, bathing water quality has been assessed under the new bathing water directive in 16 European countries. This is 13 more than for 2010 bathing season. Only three countries - the Czech Republic, Romania and the United Kingdom - are still assessed under the old bathing water directive. Eleven countries are assessed under the transition period rules.

Overall in 2011, 92.1 % of bathing waters in the EU met the minimum water quality standards set by the bathing water directives. Bathing water quality increased at 0.6 % of sites in 2011 compared to 2010. The proportion of bathing waters with excellent quality (or complying with the more stringent guide values) increased by 3.5 percentage points compared to 2010, reaching 77.1 %. The share of non-compliant bathing waters was 1.8 %, which was a 0.1 percentage point increase from 2010. In 2011, 207 bathing waters were banned or closed (1 %), which was 57 more than in the 2010 bathing season.

More information on bathing water quality in the European Member States, including the EU summary report, the reports for 27 Member States, Croatia, Montenegro and Switzerland, can be found on the European Commission's bathing water quality website ([http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html)) and the European Environment Agency's bathing water website (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>). The Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia (IWRS), a partner in the EEA European Topic Centre on Inland, Coastal and Marine Waters (ETC/ICM) has produced the reports for the bathing seasons from the 2008 bathing season on. Countries have collaborated in the assessment of bathing water quality and supplied additional information when needed.

### **Interactive information on bathing water quality**

The bathing water section of the Water Information System for Europe (WISE), which is accessible at the EEA bathing water website, allows users to view the bathing water quality at more than 22 000 coastal beaches and inland sites across Europe. Users can check bathing water quality on an interactive map or can download data for a selected country or region and make comparisons with previous years.

The WISE map viewer (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/interactive//bathing>) is an online map viewer for visualising European spatial water data. It includes a lot of interactive layers, allowing water themes to be visualised at different scales. Broad resolutions display the aggregated data by Member State. At finer resolutions the locations of monitoring stations are displayed.

The WISE bathing water quality data viewer (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/bathing-water-data-viewer>) combines text and graphical visualisation, providing a quick check on locations and statistics on the quality of coastal and inland bathing waters. It also documents how bathing waters have changed throughout Europe in recent years and provides a full summary of Europe's bathing water quality. Users can search information at three spatial levels - country, region and province - and observe specific bathing water locations on Google Earth, Google maps or Bing maps.

The Eye on Earth - Water Watch application (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/explore-interactive-maps/eye-on-earth>) allows users to zoom in on a section of the coast, riverbank or lake, both in street map or, where available, bird's eye viewing formats. A 'traffic-light' indicator (red, amber, green) of bathing water quality, based on the official bathing water data, is put alongside the ratings of people who have visited the bathing site, including any comments added by users. For historical data Water

Watch uses a simplified index of bathing water quality data. The Czech Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland (one municipality), Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, England and Wales were also sending near real time information on bathing water quality to the Eye on Earth application. The bathing water quality for Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Scotland and Northern Ireland was also presented on the Eye on Earth - Water Watch.

### **National and local information on bathing water quality**

In order to make information to the public more effective, all EU countries have national or local web portals with detailed information for each bathing water. Websites generally include a map search function and public access to the monitoring results both in real time and for previous seasons.

### **Information on EU bathing water legislation**

EU Member States will have to comply with the stricter and more ambitious requirements laid out in Directive 2006/7/EC by 2015 at the latest. The new legislation requires more effective monitoring and management of bathing waters, greater public participation and improved information dissemination. By March 2011 Member States have to have established bathing water profiles. More on the new legislation can be found on the European Commission's websites and on <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:064:0037:0051:EN:PDF>.

# Appendix 1

**Map 1: Bathing waters reported during the 2011 bathing season in Austria**

