



Bathing water results 2012 – Poland

1. Reporting and assessment

In 2012 the Polish authorities reported under Directive 2006/7/EC provisions a list of their bathing waters, start and end of bathing season for each bathing water, short term pollution events, events impacting bathing water quality and measured values of concentrations of two microbiological parameters — intestinal enterococci and *Escherichia coli* (also known as *E. coli*). This report gives a general overview of bathing water quality in Poland for the 2012 bathing season. Poland has reported under the Directive 2006/7/EC since 2011.

The Annex IV of the new Directive requires a sample to be taken shortly before the start of the bathing season. Sampling dates are to be distributed throughout the bathing season, with the interval between sampling dates never exceeding one month. Taking into account one pre-season sample, no fewer than four samples are to be taken and analysed per bathing season. Three samples need be taken and analysed per bathing season in the case of a bathing water that either has a bathing season not exceeding eight weeks or is situated in a region subject to special geographical constraints. The result of such monitoring is used to build up the sets of bathing water quality data. Before the necessary data set for assessment of bathing water quality under the Directive 2006/7/EC is compiled (data for 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 in 2012.

Bathing water quality in 2012 season in Poland is assessed under the transition period rules, where the new Directive monitoring frequency requirements should be fulfilled. One pre-season sample should be available and the interval between sampling dates in 2012 should never exceed 35 days, provided that the next sampling is done according to the monitoring calendar.

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.

2. Length of bathing season and number of bathing waters

The bathing season started between 1 June and 1 July 2012 and ended between 26 August and 16 September 2012 for coastal bathing waters. Inland bathing waters opened between 1 June and 2 July 2012 and closed between 26 August and 30 September 2012.

A total of 221 bathing waters were monitored in Poland during the 2012 bathing season, of which 88 were coastal bathing waters and 133 were inland bathing waters (22 on rivers; 111 on lakes). Eight

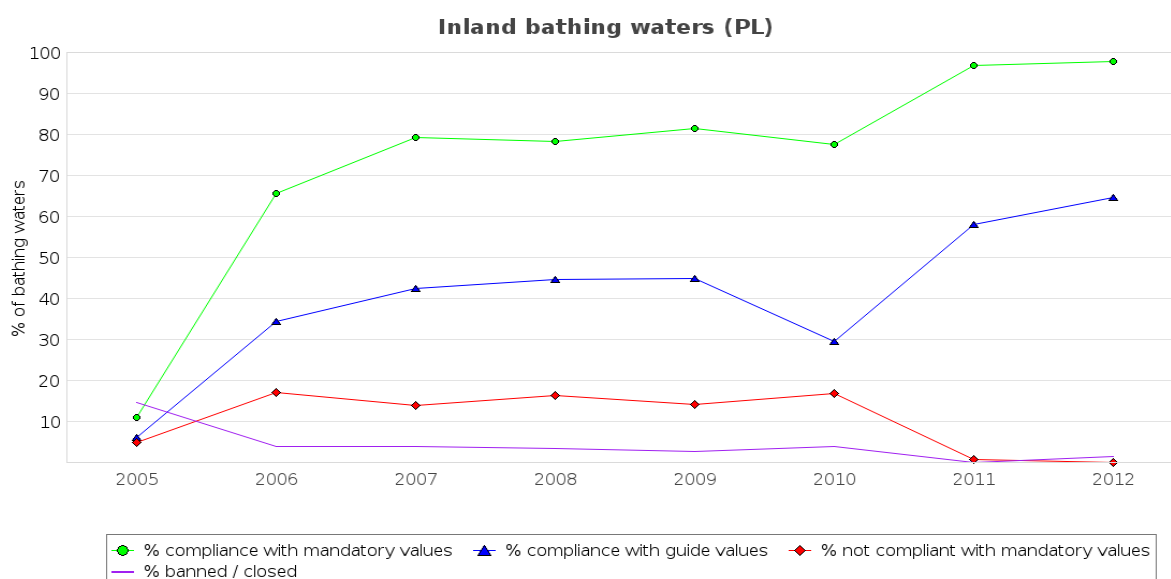
coastal and 18 inland bathing waters were reported as de-listed (permanently closed) compared to the previous year. Three coastal and nine inland bathing waters were added to the list.

With 221 reported bathing waters Poland accounts for about 1.1 % of the reported bathing waters of the European Union.

3. Bathing water quality

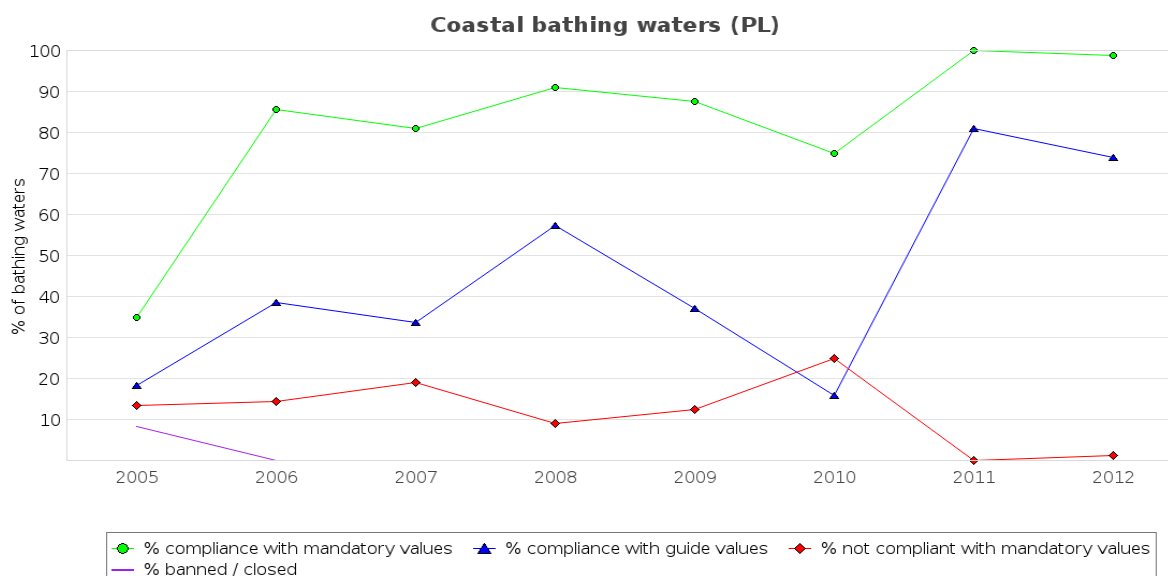
The results of the bathing water quality in Poland for the period 2005-2012 are presented in Figure 1¹. The previous reports are available on the European Commission's bathing water quality website (http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html) and the European Environment Agency's bathing water website (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>).

Figure 1: Results of bathing water quality in Poland from 2005 to 2012.



¹ The graphs show, for coastal and inland bathing waters separately:

- 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, violet line).



Note: Data until 2008 are available in the previous reports at http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html.

Table 1 shows the same information in absolute numbers and in percentages separately for inland and coastal and all bathing waters from 2008 on. The numbers and percentages of insufficiently sampled or not sampled bathing waters are also presented. A map given in Appendix 1 shows the location and quality of the bathing waters.

Coastal bathing waters

In Poland, 98.9 % of coastal bathing waters met the mandatory water quality in 2012. This is a decrease of 1.1 % compared to the previous year. The rate of compliance with the guide values decreased from 80.9 % to 73.9 %. No bathing waters were classified as closed during the bathing season 2012 as in 2011.

Inland bathing waters

In 2012, 97.7 % of inland bathing waters met the mandatory water quality. This is an increase of 0.8 % compared to the previous year. The rate of compliance with the guide values increased from 58.0 % to 64.7 %. Two bathing waters (1.5 %) were classified as closed during the 2012 bathing season and one (0.8 %) was insufficiently sampled. In 2011 there were three bathing waters insufficiently sampled.

Table 1: Results of bathing water quality in Poland from 2008 to 2012

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		Total number of bathing waters	Compliance with guide and mandatory values*		Compliance with mandatory value		Not compliant		Banned/closed		Insufficiently sampled or not sampled	
			number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
Coastal bathing waters	2008	89	51	57.3	81	91.0	8	9.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2009	89	33	37.1	78	87.6	11	12.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2010	88	14	15.9	66	75.0	22	25.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2011	89	72	80.9	89	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2012	88	65	73.9	87	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inland bathing waters	2008	231	103	44.6	181	78.4	38	16.5	8	3.5	4	1.7
	2009	232	104	44.8	189	81.5	33	14.2	6	2.6	4	1.7
	2010	227	67	29.5	176	77.5	38	16.7	9	4.0	4	1.8
	2011	131	76	58.0	127	96.9	1	0.8	0	0.0	3	2.3
	2012	133	86	64.7	130	97.7	0	0.0	2	1.5	1	0.8
All bathing waters	2008	320	154	48.1	262	81.9	46	14.4	8	2.5	4	1.3
	2009	321	137	42.7	267	83.2	44	13.7	6	1.9	4	1.2
	2010	315	81	25.7	242	76.8	60	19.0	9	2.9	4	1.3
	2011	220	148	67.3	216	98.2	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.4
	2012	221	151	68.3	217	98.2	1	0.5	2	0.9	1	0.5

*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 (2005-2012) or the mandatory value for *Escherichia coli* (2012).

4. Important information as provided by the Polish authorities

A monitoring calendar was established, measurements were made, causes of pollution were identified and assessed that might affect bathing waters and impair bather's health. Information is accessible to public via website <http://gis.gov.pl/dep/?dep=4&id=18>.

The monitoring calendar of two bathing waters was suspended (PL1246301114000025 and PL1246301114000038). Organizer identified that an adverse impact on bathing water quality (cyanobacterial proliferation) was associated with low levels of water flow of the river Mleczna. Another factor contributing to cyanobacterial proliferation was a small depth of water (1,5 m), which because of the high air temperatures during the summer affected adversely water quality. The organizer identified the causes and reasons for the cyanobacterial proliferation. He took action in the form of: water aeration, treatment of pollution and swimming banks. Though the action has been taken, the cyanobacterial proliferation has not disappeared. Due to lack of sufficient funds, the use of other preventive measures was impossible. Organizer, during the bathing season in 2013, intends to outsource the expertise, which will determine the cause and identify the directions of action to improve water quality.

Approximately 50 other bathing waters were temporarily or permanently closed due to short-term pollutions, cyanobacteria or termination of contract with leaseholder. There was one bathing water with poor water quality: "Kąpielisko przy Plazy C" (PL6310802222000011).

5. General information on bathing water quality in Europe in 2012

Out of more than 22 000 bathing areas monitored throughout Europe in 2012, around two thirds were in coastal waters and the rest were in rivers and lakes. In the 2012 bathing season, the monitoring of bathing sites has been adjusted to the provisions in the EU's new bathing water directive (Directive 2006/7/EC). The sampling of water quality in most of the bathing water sites meets the frequency standards (this involves a pre-season sample of the water quality, followed up by monthly samples thereafter). As regards assessment, the provisions in the new bathing water directive have been applied in 19 European countries (Belgium, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden). This involved taking data from four years of monitoring to make the 2012 assessment. For the remaining ten countries, the 2012 assessment has been carried out under a set of transitional rules that do not yet meet all the requirements of the new directive using the results from the 2012 monitoring.

In 2012, the quality of 94 % of all bathing waters met at least the minimum 'mandatory' level (corresponding to a rating of sufficient quality under the new directive). Bathing water quality improved at 1.8 % of sites in 2012 compared with 2011, and at 2.5 % of sites compared with 2010. There has also been a marked decline compared with 2011 in the number of bathing waters that were closed or that prohibited bathing.

In 2012, 95.3 % of coastal bathing waters in the EU-27 achieved the minimum quality standards requested by the EU directives — an increase of 2.0 % compared with 2011. The share of coastal bathing waters with excellent quality (or complying with the guide values) in 2012 reached 81.2 % (an increase of 0.9 % from 2011).

The percentage of inland bathing waters with excellent quality is 72 % in 2012, a 1.6 % increase from 2011. In 2012, 91 % of inland bathing waters in the European Union had good or sufficient quality. This is a 1.0 % point increase from 2011. Only 2.3 % of inland bathing waters in the EU did not satisfy the minimum quality level. This is 0.1 % decrease from the previous year, continuing the slow but steady reduction in the percentage of poor quality bathing waters.

The "European bathing water quality in 2012" report presents the results and trends in bathing water quality in 2012 in Europe (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>). More information on bathing water quality as prepared for all reporting countries can be found on the European Environment Agency's bathing water website. The reports for the 2012 season have been produced by TC Vode, European Topic Center ICM Waters partner with support of the Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia (IWRs). Countries have collaborated in the assessment of bathing water quality and supplied additional information when needed.

6. Interactive information on bathing water quality in Europe

The bathing water section of the Water Information System for Europe (WISE), which is accessible at the EEA bathing water website (<http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>), 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, download data for a selected country or region, and make comparisons with previous years.

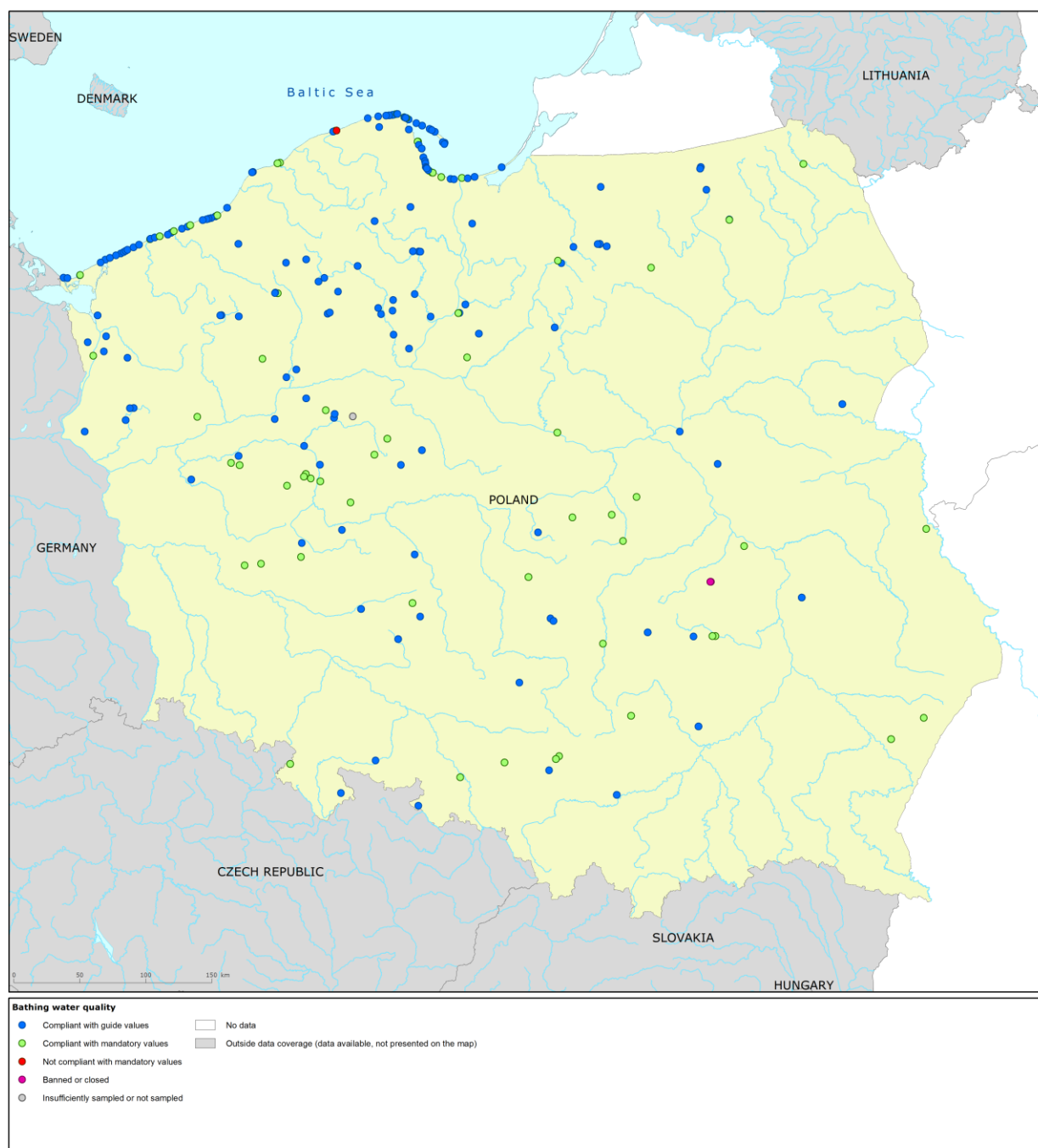
The Eye on Earth — Water Watch application (<http://eyeonearth.org/map/WaterWatch/>) allows users to zoom in on a section of coast, riverbank or lake, both in street map or, where available, bird's eye viewing formats.

The data on bathing water quality in 2012 and previous years can also be viewed in WISE bathing water data viewer, an application prepared by TC Vode (<http://bwd.eea.europa.eu/>).

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 site. Websites generally include a map search function and public access to the monitoring results both in real time and for previous seasons. Citizens now have access to more bathing water information than ever, giving them the tools to become more actively involved in protecting the environment and helping to improve Europe's bathing areas.

Appendix 1

Map 1: Bathing waters reported during the 2012 bathing season in Poland



Source: National boundaries: EEA; Large rivers and lakes: EEA, WFD Article 3; Bathing waters data and coordinates: Polish authorities