

Bulgarian bathing water quality in 2015



Bulgaria 

May 2016

BWD Report For the Bathing Season 2015

Bulgaria

The report gives a general overview of information acquired from the reported data, based on provisions of the Bathing Water Directive¹. The reporting process is described below, as well as state and trends of bathing water quality in Bulgaria.

1. BWD reporting in the season 2015

In 2015 bathing season, 94 bathing waters have been reported in Bulgaria. For each bathing water, five groups of parameters have been delivered²:

- *identification data* – including name, location, geographic type of bathing water and availability to bathers;
- *seasonal data* – including season start and end, national quality classification in present season, potential management measures and changes in quality;
- *monitoring results* – disaggregated numerical values of two microbiological parameters – intestinal enterococci and Escherichia coli (also known as E. coli), recorded at each water sample taken;
- *abnormal situation periods* – periods of unexpected situations that have, or could reasonably be expected to have, an adverse impact on bathing water quality and on bathers' health; reporting is optional;
- *short-term pollution periods* – identifiable events that adversely affect water quality by faecal contamination; reporting is optional.

Bathing waters of Bulgaria in 2015	
Total reported	94
Coastal	90
Inland	4
Max season period	91 / 139 days
Coastal	15 May to 30 Sep
Inland	1 Jun to 31 Aug
Samples taken	846
Share of bathing waters with good or excellent water quality	91 %
Reporting under Directive 2006/7/EC since	2011

The authorities of Bulgaria report data according to the new BWD (2006/7/EC) since the season 2011. The data for the season 2015 were delivered to the European Commission by **18 January 2016**.

Altogether, **94 bathing waters** have been reported – 0.4% of all bathing waters in Europe. None have been newly identified in 2015 season. 96% of bathing waters in Bulgaria are of coastal type; the other 4% are inland. **846 samples** were taken at bathing waters throughout the season – 9 per bathing water on average.

¹ Directive BWD 2006/7/EC, available at <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2006:064:0037:0051:EN:PDF>

² See the BWD Data Dictionary for detailed explanations: <http://dd.eionet.europa.eu/datasets/3294#tables>

The maximum bathing season period was from 15 May to 30 September for coastal bathing waters, i.e. 139 days altogether. Season duration varies for coastal bathing waters. Maximum inland bathing season period was from 1 June to 31 August, i.e. 91 days. Season duration varies for inland bathing waters.

Detailed information on bathing waters is available from national portal at <http://www.mh.government.bg/bg/administrativni-uslugi/registri/>.

2. Assessment methodology³

During the bathing season, water samples are taken and analysed for two bacteria, *Escherichia coli* and intestinal enterococci which may indicate the presence of pollution, usually originating in sewage, livestock waste, bird faeces etc. The results of the analysis are used to assess the quality of the bathing waters concerned and to provide information to the public on the quality of water in the bathing sites concerned.

The monitoring requirements under the Directive are:

- taking a pre-season sample (taken shortly before the start of the bathing season) ⁴;
- a minimum of four samples per season⁵;
- a minimum of one sample per month⁶.

If these rules are satisfied, the bathing water is categorised as 'sampling frequency satisfied'. If not all monitoring requirements are fulfilled the bathing water is categorised as 'not enough samples'. 100.0% of bathing waters met the described monitoring requirements set by the Directive. Table 1 shows the statistics of bathing waters according to monitoring requirements.

³ The methodology used by the EC and the EEA is described here, while results of assessment by national authorities may differ in individual cases.

⁴ A pre-season sample is taken into a sum of samples per season.

⁵ Three samples are sufficient if the season does not exceed eight weeks or the region is subject to special geographical constraints.

⁶ If, for any reason, it is not possible to take the sample at the scheduled date, a delay of four extra days is allowed. Thus, the interval between two samples should not exceed 31 + 4 days.

Table 1: Bathing waters in 2015 according to compliance with BWD monitoring provisions

	Count	Share of total [%]
BWs with sampling frequency satisfied (and are not new, are not subject to changes or were not closed in 2015) These bathing waters have been monitored according to provisions and have complete dataset from the last assessment period. They have been quality-classified (excellent, good, sufficient, poor).	94	100.0%
BWs with sampling frequency not satisfied (and are not new, are not subject to changes or were not closed in 2015) These bathing waters exist throughout the last assessment period but have not been monitored throughout the period according to provisions for various individual reasons. They may be quality-classified if there is an adequate volume of samples available for credible classification.	0	0.0%
BWs that are new, subject to changes or closed in 2015 These bathing waters do not have complete dataset for the last assessment period because they are new, have been subject to changes (that are likely to affect the classification of the bathing water) or have been closed. They cannot be quality-classified.	0	0.0%
Total number of bathing waters in 2015	94	100%

Bathing waters where sampling frequency was not satisfied can still be quality assessed if at least four samples per season (three samples if the season does not exceed eight weeks or the region is subject to special geographical constraints) are available and equally distributed throughout the season. Assessment of bathing water quality is possible when the bathing water sample dataset is available for four consecutive seasons. Bathing waters are accordingly classified to one of the bathing water quality classes (excellent, good, sufficient, or poor).

The classification is based on pre-defined percentile values for microbiological enumerations, limiting the classes given in Annex I of the Directive. The Directive defines different limit values for coastal and inland waters.

Quality assessment is not possible for all bathing waters. In these cases, they are instead classified as either:

- not enough samples⁷;
- new⁸;
- changes⁹;
- closed¹⁰.

⁷ Not enough samples have been provided throughout the last assessment period (the last four bathing seasons or, when applicable, the period specified in Article 4.2 or 4.4).

⁸ Classification not yet possible because bathing water is newly identified and a complete set of samples is not yet available.

⁹ Classification is not yet possible after changes that are likely to affect the classification of the bathing water.

¹⁰ Bathing water is closed temporarily or throughout the bathing season.

3. Bathing water quality

The results of the bathing water quality in Bulgaria throughout the past period are presented in Figure 1 (for coastal bathing waters) and Figure 2 (for inland bathing waters). The previous reports are available on the European Commission's bathing water quality website¹¹ and the European Environment Agency's bathing water website¹².

3.1 Coastal bathing waters

In Bulgaria, 96.7% of all existing coastal bathing waters met at least sufficient water quality standards in 2015. See Appendix 1 for numeric data.

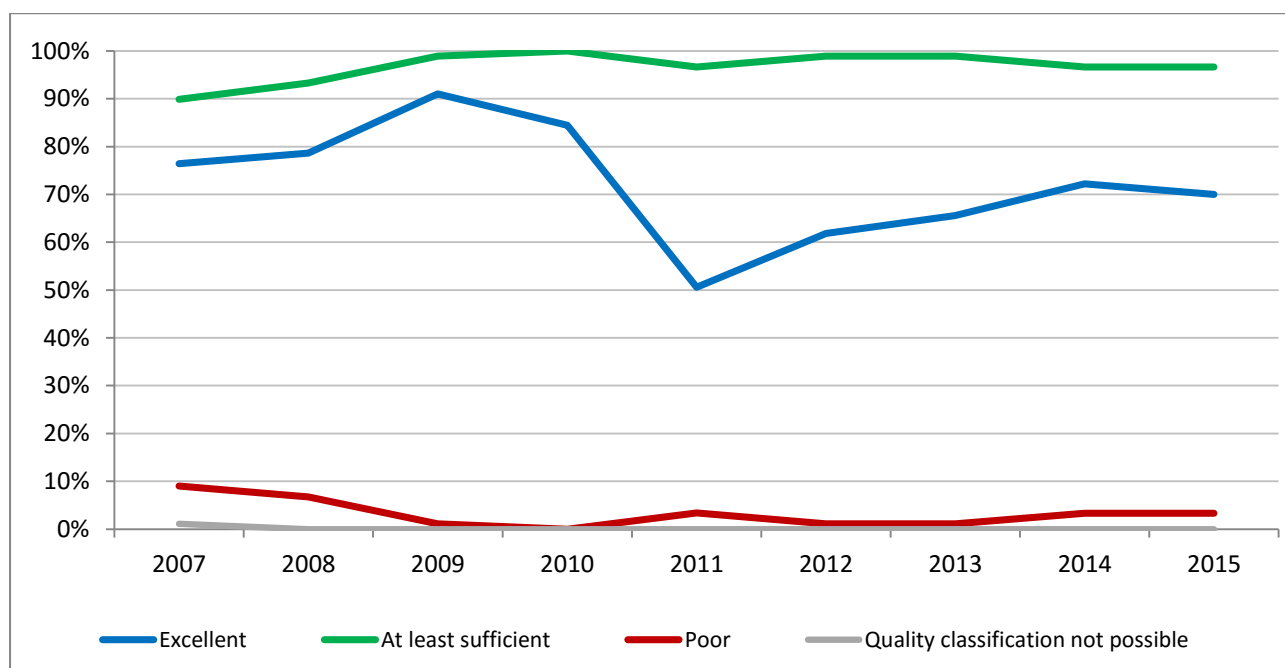


Figure 1: Coastal bathing water quality trend in Bulgaria. Note: the “At least sufficient” class also includes bathing waters of “Excellent” quality class, the sum of shares is therefore not 100%.

¹¹ http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html

¹² <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>

3.2 Inland bathing waters

100.0% of all existing inland bathing waters were of at least sufficient water quality in 2015. See Appendix 1 for numeric data.

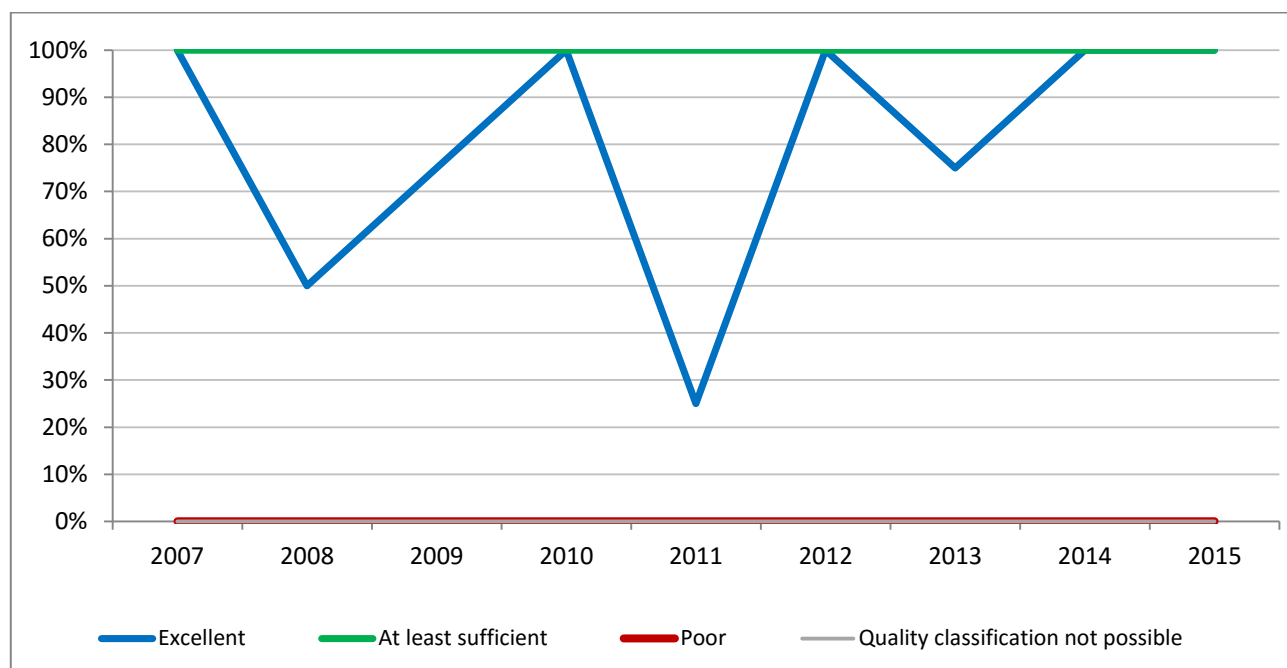


Figure 2: Inland bathing water quality trend in Bulgaria. Note: the “At least sufficient” class also includes bathing waters of “Excellent” quality class, the sum of shares is therefore not 100%.

4. Information regarding management and other issues

There is less than 100 bathing waters in Bulgaria due to several reasons such as lack of interest by the communities to establish and maintain inland bathing waters zones according to all requirements, lack of tradition in the Bulgarian population to visit such places and very strict national legislation on Water Live Saving Service which prohibits bathing in all areas where there is no such service.

The competent authorities concerning bathing water are the Ministry of Health at national level and its 28 Regional Health Inspectorates that carry out sampling and monitoring of bathing waters. The samples are analyzed in the regional CA's laboratories and the analytical methods used are relevant to the methods laid down in the Annex I of the Directive 2006/7/EC – BDS EN ISO 9308-3 and BDS ISO EN 7899-1.

2014 bathing season (the months of May, June, July and September) was characterized by relatively frequent severe storms and heavy rainfall along the coast. Some of them caused local flooding with human casualties (such floods occurred on the 19th June in the city of Varna and on the 5th September in the city of Burgas and south of it). Total rainfall during these months for different regions of the coast exceeded the monthly norms from 200 to 600 %. These circumstances had an adverse impact on the quality of bathing water in some bathing areas in the region of Varna and Burgas.

In order to achieve the objectives of Directive 91/271/EEC concerning urban wastewater treatment, Republic of Bulgaria developed an Implementation Program with a set of measures and deadlines. Bulgaria has identified part of the national territory as a sensitive area according to the requirements of the Directive, including the whole Bulgarian Black Sea Region. The implementation program is regularly updated, under the reporting procedure, identifying all the agglomerations within the scope of the Directive. During 2015 several projects were implemented for collection and treatment of the wastewater of the agglomerations Pomorie (rehabilitated WWTP), Nessebar-Ravda-Slunchev bryag (rehabilitated WWTP), Sozopol (new WWTP), Chernomorets (treating in WWTP Sozopol), Banevo-Vetren-Mineralni bani (new WWTP), Gorno ezerovo Burgas (new WWTP), Novi Pazar (new WWTP) and Varna (rehabilitated WWTP). For the rest 21 agglomerations with more than 2 000 p.e. in the Black Sea basin no treatment yet, the necessary treatment should be provided until the end of 2020, as foreseen by the regional master plans for water supply and sewage.

5. Bathing water quality assessment presentation in online viewers

The European bathing water legislation focuses on sound management of bathing waters, greater public participation and improved information dissemination. More on the bathing and other water legislation can be found on the European Commission's website: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/index_en.htm.

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/interactive/bathing/state-of-bathing-waters>) allows users to view the bathing water quality at more than 21 000 coastal beaches and inland sites across Europe. The WISE bathing water quality data viewer combines text and graphical visualisation, providing a quick overview of the bathing water's locations and achieved quality. Having access to bathing water information, citizens are encouraged to make full use of it and participate with their comments.

Appendix 1: Results of bathing water quality in Bulgaria from 2012 to 2015

Table 2: Bathing waters in the season 2015 according to quality

		Total number of bathing waters	Excellent quality		At least sufficient quality		Poor quality		Quality classification not possible: not enough samples /new bathing waters/bathing waters subject to changes/closed	
			No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Coastal	2012	89	55	61.8	88	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0
	2013	90	59	65.6	89	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0
	2014	90	65	72.2	87	96.7	3	3.3	0	0.0
	2015	90	63	70.0	87	96.7	3	3.3	0	0.0
Inland	2012	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2013	4	3	75.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2014	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2015	4	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2012	93	59	63.4	92	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0
	2013	94	62	66.0	93	98.9	1	1.1	0	0.0
	2014	94	69	73.4	91	96.8	3	3.2	0	0.0
	2015	94	67	71.3	91	96.8	3	3.2	0	0.0

Note: the class "At least sufficient" also includes bathing waters which are of excellent quality, the sum of shares is therefore not 100%.

Appendix 2: Bathing water quality map

Map 1: Bathing waters reported during the 2015 bathing season in Bulgaria



Source: National boundaries: EEA; Large rivers and lakes: EEA, WFD Article 3; Rivers in Western Balkan: TC Vode; Bathing waters data and coordinates: Bulgarian authorities; Digital Elevation Model over Europe (EU-DEM): EEA.