

Finnish bathing water quality in 2015



Finland 

May 2016

BWD Report For the Bathing Season 2015

Finland

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 Finland.

1. BWD reporting in the season 2015

In 2015 bathing season, 301 bathing waters have been reported in Finland. 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 Finland in 2015	
Total reported	301
Coastal	77
Inland	224
Max season period	78 days
	15 Jun to 31 Aug
Samples taken	1253
Share of bathing waters with good or excellent water quality	92 %
Reporting under Directive 2006/7/EC since	2008

The authorities of Finland report data according to the new BWD (2006/7/EC) since the season 2008. The data for the season 2015 were delivered to the European Commission by **2 December 2015**.

Altogether, **301 bathing waters** have been reported – 1.4% of all bathing waters in Europe. Out of all bathing waters in Finland, 1.33% have been newly identified in 2015 season. 26% of bathing waters in Finland are of coastal type; the other 74% are inland. **1253 samples** were taken at bathing waters throughout the season – 4 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 June to 31 August, i.e. 78 days altogether. Season duration varies depending on bathing water.

Detailed information on bathing waters is available from national portal at <http://www.valvira.fi/ymparistoterveys/terveydensuojelu/uimavesi>.

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'. 95.0% of bathing waters met the described monitoring requirements set by the Directive, while the rest did not satisfy monitoring requirements for different reasons: being new; having changed environmental conditions that might affect water quality classification; closed; not monitored due to legal issues, physical inaccessibility to the site etc. 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 [%]
<p>BWs with sampling frequency satisfied (and are not new, are not subject to changes or were not closed in 2015)</p> <p>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).</p>	286	95.0%
<p>BWs with sampling frequency not satisfied (and are not new, are not subject to changes or were not closed in 2015)</p> <p>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.</p>	10	3.3%
<p>BWs that are new, subject to changes or closed in 2015</p> <p>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.</p>	5	1.7%
Total number of bathing waters in 2015	301	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 Finland 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 Finland, 90.9% 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 Finland. 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

95.5% of all existing inland bathing waters were of at least sufficient water quality in 2015. See Appendix 1 for numeric data.

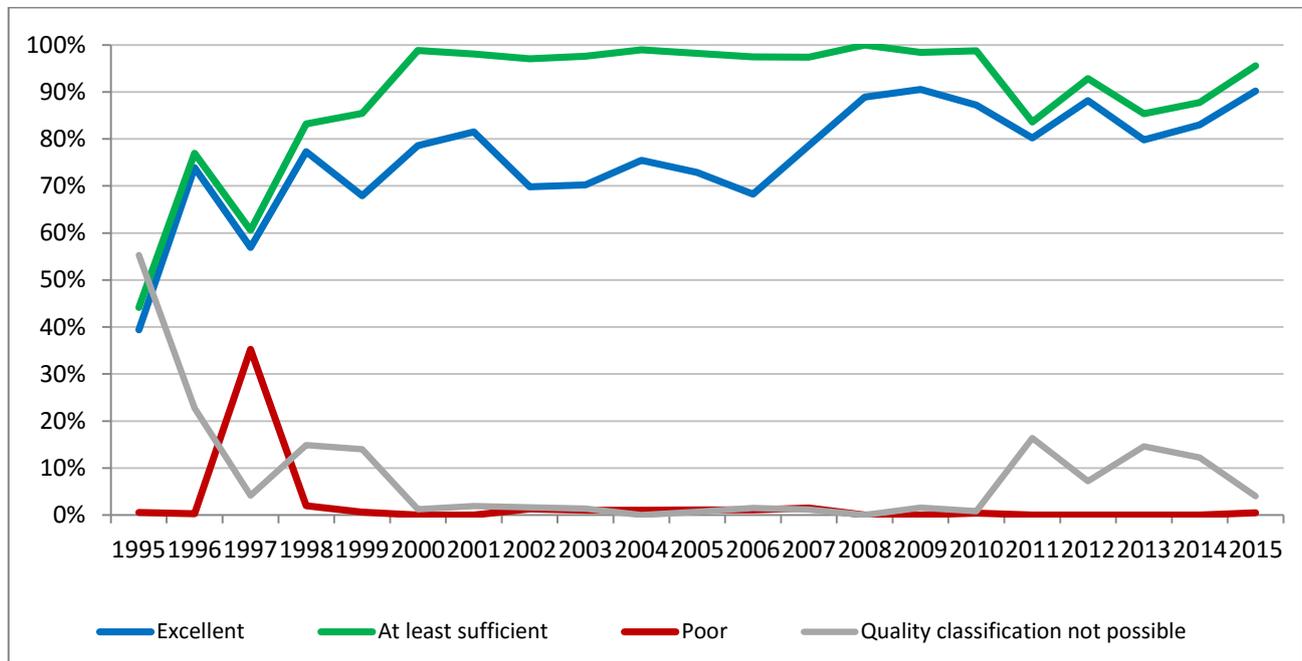


Figure 2: Inland bathing water quality trend in Finland. Note: the “At least sufficient” class also includes bathing waters of “Excellent” quality class, the sum of shares is therefore not 100%.

4. Information regarding management and other issues

Health protection authorities within municipalities are responsible to monitor bathing water quality in Finland. Besides measurement of bacteria indicating faecal contamination, bathing waters are also inspected for cyanobacteria and blue-green algae. Valvira (National Supervisory Authority for Welfare and Health) controls and coordinates municipal health protection authorities, research methods etc supervises municipal health protection authorities in controlling compliance with the Health Protection Act. The objective of the Act is to maintain and promote the health of people. In addition, it is aimed at preventing, reducing and removing factors in the environment that might present health hazards. THL (National Institute for Health and Welfare) is responsible for health-related issues, research and reporting under the BWD.

No short-term pollutions or abnormal situations have been reported by Finish national authorities for the 2015 bathing season.

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 Finland 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	83	58	69.9	72	86.7	3	3.6	8	9.6
	2013	82	54	65.9	72	87.8	4	4.9	6	7.3
	2014	81	51	63.0	69	85.2	5	6.2	7	8.6
	2015	77	48	62.3	70	90.9	1	1.3	6	7.8
Inland	2012	237	209	88.2	220	92.8	0	0.0	17	7.2
	2013	233	186	79.8	199	85.4	0	0.0	34	14.6
	2014	229	190	83.0	201	87.8	0	0.0	28	12.2
	2015	224	202	90.2	214	95.5	1	0.4	9	4.0
Total	2012	320	267	83.4	292	91.3	3	0.9	25	7.8
	2013	315	240	76.2	271	86.0	4	1.3	40	12.7
	2014	310	241	77.7	270	87.1	5	1.6	35	11.3
	2015	301	250	83.1	284	94.4	2	0.7	15	5.0

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 Finland



Bathing water quality

- Excellent water quality
- Good water quality
- Sufficient water quality
- Poor water quality
- Quality classification not possible: not enough samples / new bathing waters / bathing waters with changes / closed
- No data
- Outside data coverage (data available, not presented on the map)

Source: National boundaries: EEA; Large rivers and lakes: EEA, WFD Article 3; Bathing waters data and coordinates: Finnish authorities; Digital Elevation Model over Europe (EU-DEM): EEA.