

Polish bathing water quality in 2016



Poland 

May 2017

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BWD Report For the Bathing Season 2016

Poland

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 Poland.

1. BWD reporting in the season 2016

In 2016 bathing season, 201 bathing waters have been reported in Poland. 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.

Total reported	201
Coastal	89
Inland	112
Max season period	108 / 93 days
Coastal	15 Jun to 15 Sep
Inland	15 Jun to 30 Sep
Samples taken	1073
Share of bathing waters with good or excellent water quality	82 %
Reporting under Directive 2006/7/EC since	2011

The authorities of Poland report data according to the new BWD (2006/7/EC) since the season 2011. The data for the season 2016 were delivered to the European Commission by **27 December 2016**.

Altogether, **201 bathing waters** have been reported – 0.9% of all bathing waters in Europe. Out of all bathing waters in Poland, 8.96% have been newly identified in 2016 season. 44% of bathing waters in Poland are of coastal type; the other 56% are inland. **1073 samples** were taken at bathing waters throughout the season – 5 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/latest/BWQ_2006

The maximum bathing season period was from 15 June to 15 September for coastal bathing waters, with a maximum season span of 93 days³. Maximum inland bathing season period was from 15 June to 30 September, with a maximum season span of 108 days. Season duration varies depending on bathing water.

Detailed information on bathing waters is available from national portal at <https://sk.gis.gov.pl/index.php/strona/content/7>.

2. Assessment methodology⁴

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) ⁵;
- a minimum of four samples per season⁶;
- a minimum of one sample per month⁷.

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'. 90.5% 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.

³ If season length in a country varies depending on bathing water, the single longest season per bathing water is indicated, and not the overall count of season days in a country.

⁴ The methodology used by the EC and the EEA is described here, while results of assessment by national authorities may differ in individual cases.

⁵ A pre-season sample is taken into account at total number of samples per season.

⁶ Three samples are sufficient if the season does not exceed eight weeks or the region is subject to special geographical constraints.

⁷ 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 shows the statistics of bathing waters according to monitoring requirements.

Table 1: Bathing waters in 2016 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 2016) 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).	182	90.5%
BWs with sampling frequency not satisfied (and are not new, are not subject to changes or were not closed in 2016) 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.	1	0.5%
BWs that are new, subject to changes or closed in 2016 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.	18	9.0%
Total number of bathing waters in 2016	201	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 samples⁸;
- new⁹;
- changes¹⁰;
- closed¹¹.

⁸ 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).

⁹ Classification not yet possible because bathing water is newly identified and a complete set of samples is not yet available.

¹⁰ Classification is not yet possible after changes that are likely to affect the classification of the bathing water.

¹¹ Bathing water is closed temporarily or throughout the bathing season.

3. Bathing water quality

The results of the bathing water quality in Poland 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 website¹² and the European Environment Agency's bathing water website¹³.

3.1 Coastal bathing waters

In Poland, 86.5% of all existing coastal bathing waters met at least sufficient water quality standards in 2016. See Appendix 1 for numeric data.



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

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-bathing/index_en.html

¹³ <http://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/water/status-and-monitoring/state-of-bathing-water>

3.2 Inland bathing waters

92.9% of all existing inland bathing waters were of at least sufficient water quality in 2016. See Appendix 1 for numeric data.

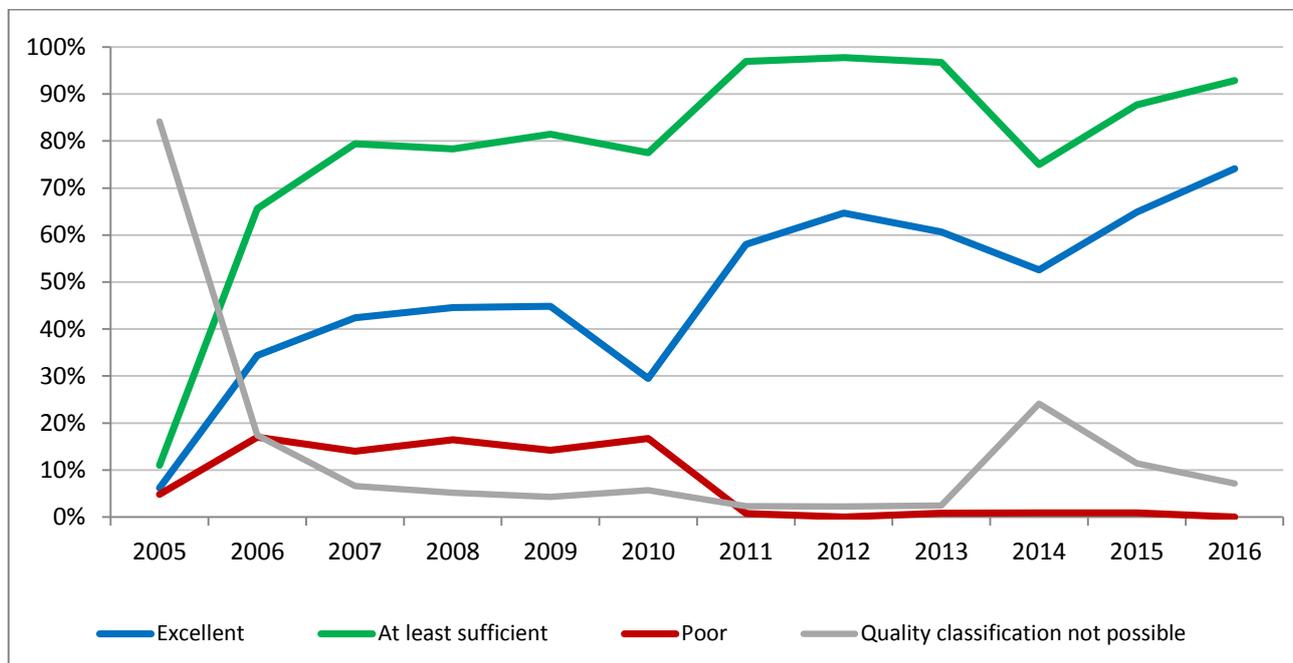


Figure 2: Inland bathing water quality trend in Poland. Note: the “At least sufficient” class also includes bathing waters of “Excellent” quality class, the sum of shares is therefore not 100%.

4. Information regarding management and other issues

The list of bathing waters, the results of the quality classes as well as up-to-date data on the water quality in the bathing season 2016 can be found on the Chief Sanitary Inspectorate website: <https://sk.gis.gov.pl/index.php/strona/content/7>.

The quality of bathing water during the bathing season in Poland is regularly monitored and supervised by the bathing water administrator and by the state sanitary inspection.

Monitoring results on bathing water quality are made public through the national bathing service, media (primarily the local press, and occasionally local radio stations and TV) and are also published online on the competent state sanitary inspection website. Additionally boards with bathing water quality information are placed at bathing waters. In case of bathing prohibition, information concerning water quality with special symbol is put on a bathing water board.

Monitoring calendars for all bathing waters were prepared before the bathing season. Bathing water profiles were created in time. Sampling was carried out according to the bathing water monitoring calendar at least once per month and not less than 5 samples per bathing water. In some cases there was also an increase in the frequency of monitoring, where any exceeding of the national limit for parameters *Escherichia coli* or *Intestinal enterococci* occurred. Water quality problems are the most

frequently related to mass proliferation of cyanobacteria due to the eutrophication of reservoirs and ponds and microbiology contamination due to wastewater discharges.

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 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 Poland from 2013 to 2016

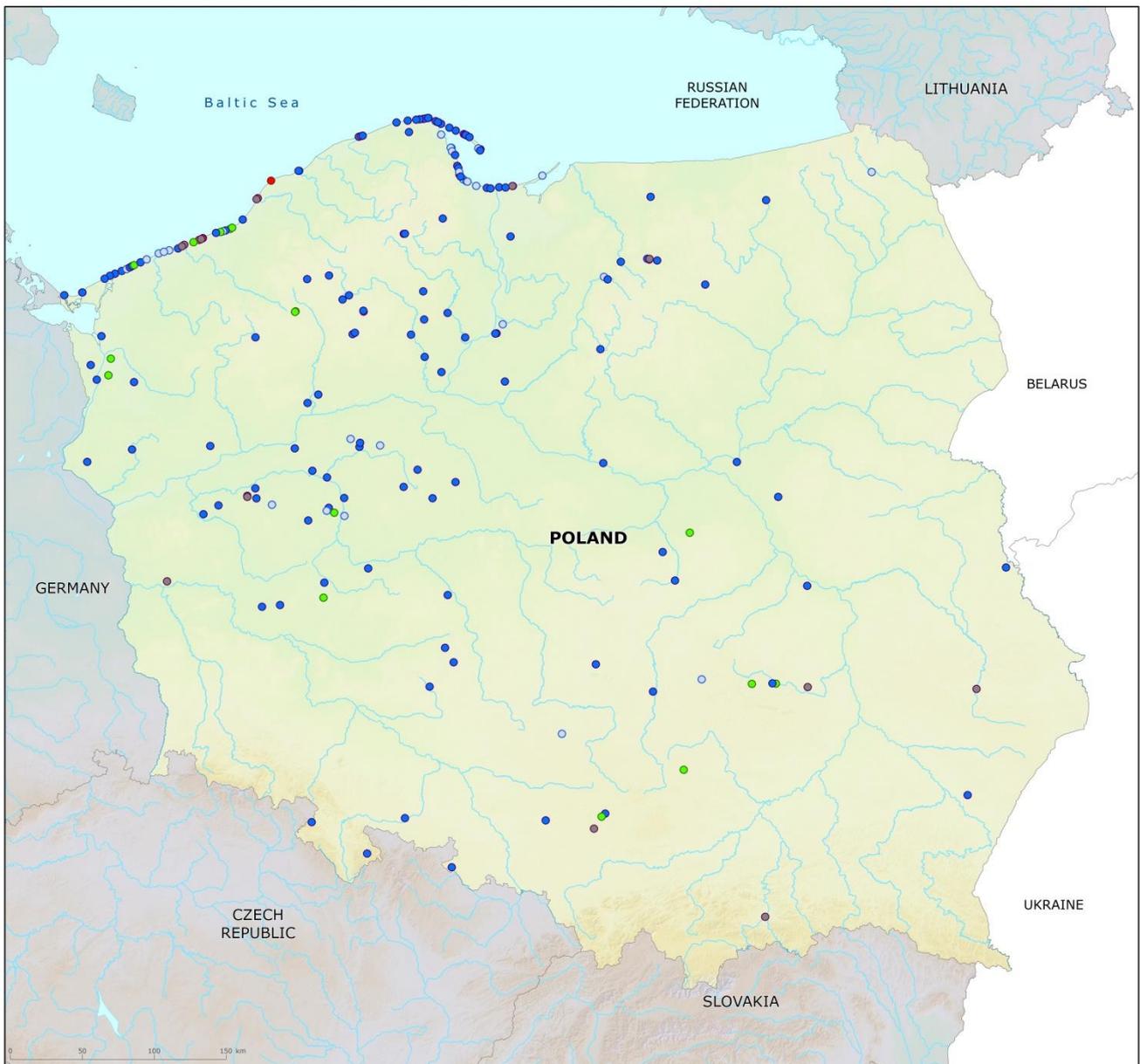
Table 2: Bathing waters in the season 2016 according to quality

		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	2013	83	63	75.9	83	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2014	85	51	60.0	76	89.4	1	1.2	8	9.4
	2015	83	46	55.4	79	95.2	1	1.2	3	3.6
	2016	89	50	56.2	77	86.5	1	1.1	11	12.4
Inland	2013	122	74	60.7	118	96.7	1	0.8	3	2.5
	2014	116	61	52.6	87	75.0	1	0.9	28	24.1
	2015	114	74	64.9	100	87.7	1	0.9	13	11.4
	2016	112	83	74.1	104	92.9	0	0.0	8	7.1
Total	2013	205	137	66.8	201	98.0	1	0.5	3	1.5
	2014	201	112	55.7	163	81.1	2	1.0	36	17.9
	2015	197	120	60.9	179	90.9	2	1.0	16	8.1
	2016	201	133	66.2	181	90.0	1	0.5	19	9.5

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 2016 bathing season in Poland



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: Polish authorities; Digital Elevation Model over Europe (EU-DEM): EEA.