IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT PLAN THE MAIN TOOL TO TACKLE HAZARDOUS WATER POLLUTION IN ROMANIA

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Danube River Basin
From the Black Forest
to the Black Sea
Ensure coordination of water environment policy and regulations across Europe to:

- Prevent deterioration and enhance status of aquatic ecosystems, including groundwater and coastal waters
- Promote sustainable water use
- **Reduce pollution**
- Contribute to the mitigation of floods and droughts

River Basin Management Plan is one of the core elements of the Water Framework Directive
Role of River Basin Planning

- Improve and support sustainable and integrated water management to deliver the requirements of the Water Framework Directive
- Provide a framework for developing institutional arrangements and coordination with other plans
- Provide opportunity for public participation and partnership activities
- Provide a framework for transparent decision making considering environmental, social and economic needs within the river basin district
RIVER BASIN PLANNING PROCESS

Monitoring of water bodies

Classify their status

Set objectives

Programmes of Measures

Implementation

Review performance
River Basin Management Plan

- Characteristics of the District
  - pressures and impacts
  - risk assessment based on water quality and quantity, aquatic environment and hidromorphology
  - protected areas
  - economic assessment of water services
- Environmental objectives and timescale for achieving
- Program of measures to achieve objectives
- Monitoring networks and programmes
- Consultation and participation
STRUCTURE OF THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN DISTRICT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Part A – District (international) level

Part B – National level and/or internationally coordinated sub-basin level for selected sub-basins (Tisza, Sava, Prut, Danube Delta)

Part C – Sub-basin/sub-unit level (11 in Romania)
COORDINATION MECHANISM AT THE DANUBE RIVER BASIN

Bilateral agreements

Cooperation at sub-basin level:
  e.g. Sava, Tisza

ICPDR
Significant Water Management Issues

- Organic Pollution
- Nutrient Pollution
- Hazardous Substances Pollution
- Hydromorphological Alterations
Legenda

- Granite
- Bazine hidrografice
- Retea hidrografica
- Marea Neagra
- Stati hidrometrice

Distributia spatiala a volumului de apa mediu multianual (mil.mc)

- < 100
- 101 - 200
- 201 - 300
- 301 - 400
- > 400
Basic management unit: river basin
11 river basins
11 river basin administrations

Activities:
- water resources management
- water protection against pollution
- flood control management
- application of international water agreements.
GOAL and OBJECTIVES

Setting of measures, actions, solutions and works for protection of surface and ground waters through:

- prevention of further deterioration and reaching and maintaining of good status of aquatic ecosystems
- promotion of sustainable water use
- progressive reduction of pollution from priority substances and ceasing out of discharges, emissions and losses of priority hazardous substances
- progressive reduction of groundwater pollution and further pollution prevention

ELABORATION DEADLINE

22 December 2009

UPDATE

each 6 years
SURFACE WATERS MONITORING SYSTEM
RESULTS: SWBS - CHEMICAL STATUS

- monitoring data from 2013 mainly, but also from 2009 - 2012;
- over 97% of SWBs assessed - 94% in GCS;
- comparing with 1st RBMP: the percentage of SWBs in GCS has increased with 1.2%;
- trend analysis of concentrations of priority substances in sediment showed decreasing trend
GROUNDWATER BODIES-CHEMICAL STATUS
Impacts of hazardous substances pollution

- Toxicity
- Bioaccumulation
- Persistence
Hazardous Substances Pollution
Main drivers

- Industry (including mines)
- Agriculture
- Urban development
Significant potential pressures

- **Point sources:** 1492 (841 municipalities, 480 industrial units, 59 farms, 139 other types)
- **Diffuse sources:** 2061 (1731 municipalities, 42 industrial units, 288 farms)
- **Other anthropogenic pressures:** 1272 water users that have risk for accidental pollutions, 75 water bodies for aquaculture activites, etc
Basin Wide Management Objectives related to the dangerous substances pollution

• Elimination/reduction of the total amount of hazardous substances entering the Danube and its tributaries to levels consistent with the achievement of the good chemical status.

• Implementation of Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices including the further improvement of treatment efficiency, treatment level and/or substitution.

• Explore the possibility to set up quantitative reduction objectives for pesticide emission in the Danube River Basin.

• Implementation of the Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive (96/61/EC), which covers also the Directive 76/464/EWG.
Basic measures for tackling hazardous substances pollution

• Stop all discharges of untreated wastewater from towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants and from all major industrial installations and to increase the efficiency and level of treatment thereafter;

• Phase out entirely the discharge of those substances which are identified as constituting the highest risk to the aquatic ecosystems in the Danube basin and to reduce significantly the discharge of other pollutants;

• All installations discharging hazardous substances into the environment have to have permits;

• Prescription emission limit values in permits as minimum requirements for discharge into waters
Supplementary measures for tackling hazardous substances pollution

Implement Promotion of BAP regarding pesticides input from agriculture (guidelines/recommendations and national reporting of actions) linked to CAP

- reduce field pesticides application rates by integrated pest management measures;
- encourage substitution of priority pesticides by less harmful ones;
- encourage substitution of pesticides by biological or mechanical control methods;
- encouragement of organic farming;
- optimization of spraying technique;
- careful filling of spray tank, cleaning of sprayer, disposal of PPP;
- development of strategies to avoid pesticide resistance;
- appropriate pesticide storage;
Demonstrated practices

Disease control

Nutrients management

Crops rotation

Soil Conservation works

Ecological fertilizers

Impacts of hazardous substances pollution
Future obligations related to hazardous water pollution

- New emerging substances
- Updated list of PS
- Ubiquitous substances
- Microplastic
Main challenges for Romania related to the priority dangerous substances

- Lack of technical capacity
- Need for sustainable financial resources
- Need for very specialized professionals
- Existence of necessary methods
- Need for further research
Thank you very much for your attention!