

Romanian bathing water quality in 2018



Romania 

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Bathing Water Quality in the Season 2018

Romania

Under the provisions of the [Bathing Water Directive](#), more than 21 000 bathing waters are monitored in Europe each season. The monitoring data and other information regarding bathing water management are reported to the European Environment Agency by 30 reporting countries in Europe, to be assessed for the annual European report and more detailed national reports.

1. BWD reporting in the season 2018

In the season 2018, Romania identified and reported **50 bathing waters**, which is 0.2% of all bathing waters in Europe. No bathing waters in Romania have been newly identified for the season 2018.

Bathing waters of Romania in the season 2018		Bathing water quality in the season 2018	
Total reported	50	Excellent	28 (56%)
Coastal	49	Good	20 (40%)
Inland	1	Sufficient	2 (4%)
		Poor	0 (0%)
Total reported samples	450	Not classified	0 (0%)

The bathing waters are quality classified according to the two microbiological parameters (Escherichia coli and Intestinal enterococci) defined in the Bathing Water Directive. All reported bathing waters are in line with the minimum quality standards of the Directive, thus classified “sufficient” or better.

More detailed information on bathing waters of Romania is available at the national bathing water portal <http://www.ms.ro/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Profiluri-ape-imbaiere-2012.pdf>.

2. BWD monitoring

Each bathing water that is identified by the reporting country needs to have a monitoring calendar established before the bathing season. The monitoring calendar requirements can be summarised as follows: (1) a pre-season sample is to be taken shortly before the start of each bathing season; (2) no fewer than four (alternatively, three for specific cases) samples are to be taken and analysed per bathing season; and (3) an interval between sampling dates never exceeds one month.

From the reported data, the assessment also designates effective implementation of the monitoring calendar. In Romania, monitoring calendar for 2018 was implemented at all bathing waters.

Table 1: Bathing waters in 2018 according to implementation of the monitoring calendar

	Count	Share of total [%]
Monitoring calendar implemented A bathing water satisfies monitoring calendar conditions listed above.	50	100%
Monitoring calendar not implemented A bathing water does not satisfy monitoring calendar conditions listed above. They may be quality-classified if enough samples are available in the last assessment period.	0	0%

In addition to the monitoring calendar, management specifics of the last assessment period of four years are also assessed. The status primarily indicates whether the complete dataset of four seasons is available, but also points out the reasons as to why the bathing waters do not have the complete last assessment period dataset. The latter may indicate developing conditions at the site – most importantly, whether the bathing water has been newly identified within the period, or any changes have occurred that are likely to affect the classification of the bathing water.

Table 2: Management specifics in the last assessment period of 2015–2018

	Count	Share of total [%]
Continuously monitored A bathing water has been monitored in each bathing season in the last assessment period.	50	100%
Newly identified A bathing water was identified for the first time within the last assessment period. Such status is assigned until the complete four-year dataset is available, i.e. for three years after the first reporting.	0	0%
Quality changes A bathing water was subject to changes described in BWD Art. 4.4 within the last assessment period. Such status is assigned until the complete four-year dataset of samples taken after changes took effect is available.	0	0%
Monitoring gap A bathing water was not monitored for at least one season in the last assessment period. No quality	0	0%

classification is made if no samples are reported for the most recent season.		
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3. Bathing water quality

3.1 Coastal bathing waters

Coastal bathing waters are situated on the sea or transitional water coastline, with respective parameter thresholds defined in Annex I of the Directive. They are subject to more strict thresholds than the inland bathing waters. Quality trend in Romania for the period 1990–2018 if historical data are available is shown in Figure 1. Count of bathing waters by quality class for the last assessment period 2015–2018 is given in Annex I.

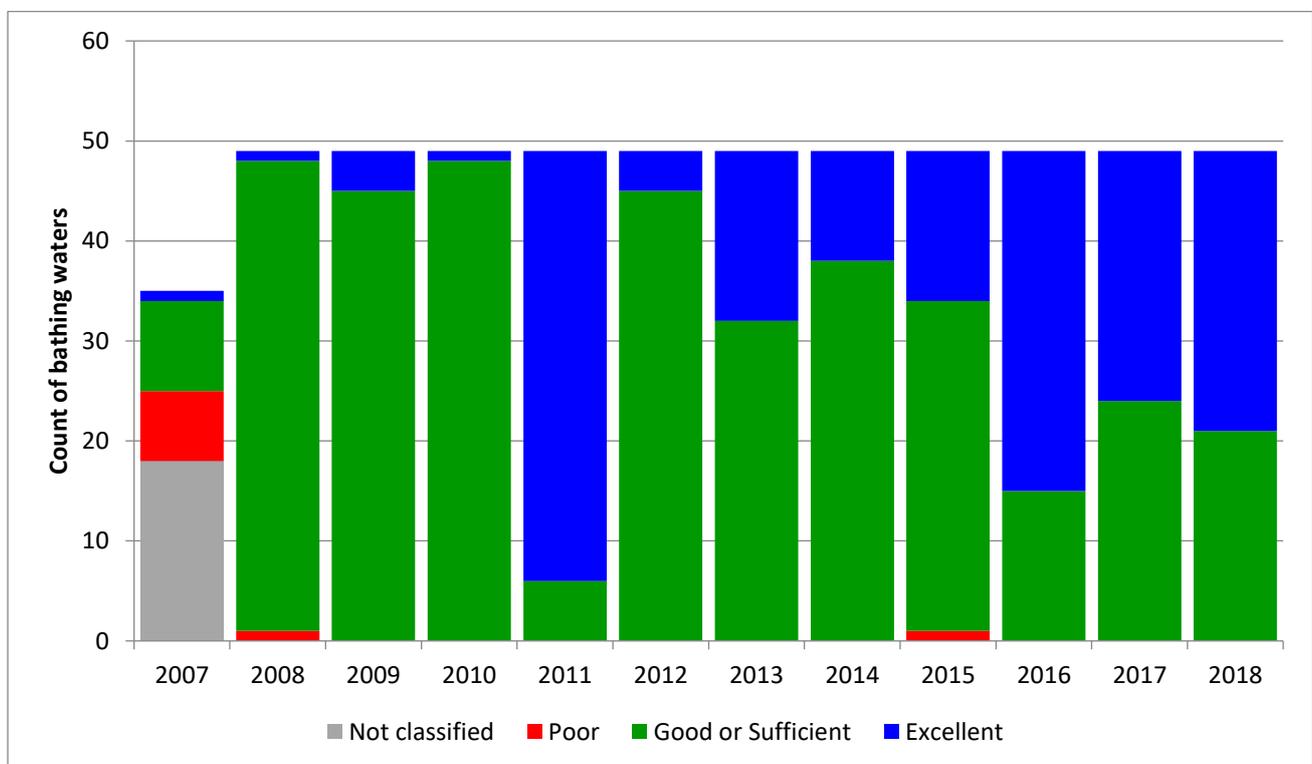


Figure 1: Trend of coastal bathing water quality in Romania. Notes: Each column represents an absolute count of bathing waters in the season. Quality classes “good” and “sufficient” are merged for comparability with classification of the preceding Bathing Water Directive 76/160/EEC.

3.2 Inland bathing waters

Inland bathing waters are situated at rivers and lakes, featuring fresh water and with respective parameter thresholds defined in Annex I of the Directive. There is one inland bathing water reported in Romania since 2013, with quality classification changing between good and excellent. Count of bathing waters by quality class for the last assessment period 2015–2018 is given in Annex I.

4. Bathing water management in Romania

In addition to monitoring data, reporting countries also provide information on bathing water management in the country. The information is used to exchange good practices, discuss issues on the European level, and understand the specifics of implementation of the Directive.

The bathing water information in Romania is available on the Ministry of Health's website (<http://old.ms.ro/?pag=182>). Bathing water profiles have been established since 2011 and updated in 2012. They are available in Romanian language at the same link.

A public debate and consultation on the organization of bathing water quality monitoring for the 2018 summer season was organized by Constanta Public Health Directorate on May 16th 2018.

The analytical methods used for monitoring are those required and mentioned by the Directive and the Romanian legislation. For Intestinal enterococci analysis ISO 7899-2:2000 is used and for *E. coli* analysis, since 2017 bathing season, the EN ISO 9308-3:1998 is used. Monitoring results were posted every two weeks on the Constanta Public Health Directory site <http://www.dspct.ro> and on the billboards of the beaches for each bathing waters (also pictograms).

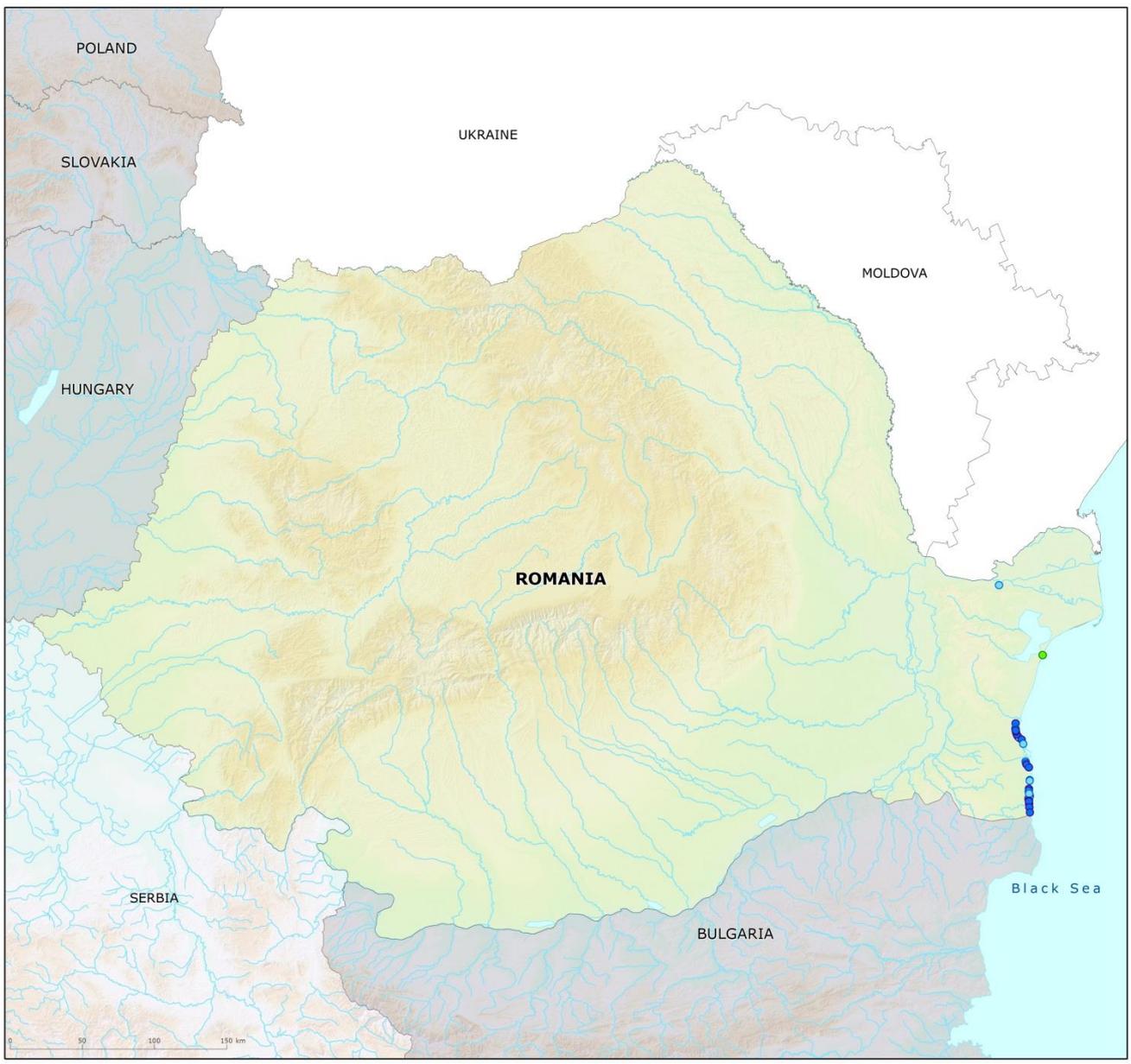
Annex I Bathing water quality in Romania in 2015–2018

Table 3: Bathing water quality by water category and season

		Total count of bathing waters	Excellent		Good		Sufficient		Poor		Not classified	
			Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Coastal	2015	49	15	30.6	23	46.9	10	20.4	1	2.0	0	0.0
	2016	49	34	69.4	15	30.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2017	49	25	51.0	23	46.9	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2018	49	28	57.1	19	38.8	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Inland	2015	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2016	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2017	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2018	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	2015	50	16	32.0	23	46.0	10	20.0	1	2.0	0	0.0
	2016	50	35	70.0	15	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2017	50	25	50.0	24	48.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
	2018	50	28	56.0	20	40.0	2	4.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Annex II Bathing water quality map

Map 1: Bathing waters reported during the 2018 bathing season in Romania



Bathing water quality

- Excellent water quality
- Good water quality
- Sufficient water quality
- Poor water quality
- Quality classification not possible
- No data
- Outside data coverage (data available, not presented on the map)

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