

Using the DRP results in addressing Key Water Management Issues

Joachim Heidemeier, P&M

21. Februar 2007

Key Water Management Issues identified

eutrophication (excess nutrient inputs — point and diffuse sources)

Danube River Basin District: Risk of failure to reach the Environmental Objectives - Organic Pollution

MAP 11



Data for Serbia and Montenegro in preparation.

This product involves geographical data derived from European National Mapping Agencies. EuroGeographics is the data management system used in the basin integration layer for DG, DE, CZ, PL, SK and HR. The data for the other countries is based on IRRD level 01 data from 1990. The water bodies of the DRBD are based on national information from DE, AT, CZ, PL, SK, HR, BG, SI, RO, SE, UK and GR. For PL, SK, HR and IT the data of the European Commission (Joint Research Centre) was used.

Prepared by: ICPDR, IKS, IKS, Vienna, June 2005. The production of this map was financially supported by ICPDR.

Product of ICPDR, Vienna



selected measures and information / planning tools

effective information gathering and evaluation

- MONERIS model to link information on
 - inputs from point on diffuse sources
 - effects of measures
- Improving Urban Waste Water Treatment (basic measure)
 - UWWTD Implementation
 - Information Collection according to UWWTD-Reporting
- Introduction of phosphate free detergents

UWWT implementations & WFD

key measure to address organic pollution and nutrient inputs from point sources

- Important Part of the Acquis Communautaire for new Member States
- Non EU Countries Danube Declaration goal
- BS Coastal Area as Sensitive Area ⇒ Nutrient removal upstream
- transition period until 2018 (Romania)

UWWT implementations & WFD

key measure to address organic pollution and nutrient inputs from point sources

Key element of POM (basic measures), but:

- higher nutrient inputs during implementation phase
 - time mismatch sewer systems / treatment plants
 - discharges from small settlements
- Time Scale beyond RBMP Cycle
- very high costs
- most likely not sufficient to reach reduction required

⇒ additional measures on shorter timescale required

Why phosphate free detergents ?

- Zeolites as substitutes available, positive experiences in other countries
- necessary information for substitution process available
- achievable on short time scale
- reduction also from small settlements
- no visible influence on consumer prices for detergents
- reduction in operational costs of UWWTPs
- less sewage sludge
- phosphate in detergents may jeopardize UWWTP investments

MONERIS calculated Scenarios on Inputs of Phosphates

(Behrendt, pers. communication, adapted JH)

| Scenarios | WWTP discharges | total Emissions | riverine load |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| UWWT state 2005 | | | |
| - P in detergents state 2000 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| - only P-detergents | 165 | 161 | 153 |
| - without P in Detergents | 84 | 88 | 91 |
| UWWT state 2019 | | | |
| - P in detergents state 2000 | 41 | 55 | 64 |
| - only P-detergents | 90 | 77 | 86 |
| - without P in Detergents | 35 | 52 | 61 |

How to achieve phosphate substitution

Conclusions from the DRP Workshop January 2007

- EU ban unlikely during the next couple of years
- Action needed from most of CP's
- Voluntary agreement not effective (example Czech Republic)
- Romania highest priority in terms of
 - population in the catchment
 - possible benefits on the Black Sea Coast
 - available production capacity
- Concerted action preferred, ICPDR as »information broker«
- Phosphate free detergents included in POM (supplementary measures) ?